



A Heuristics-Based Approach to the Prediction of FODs in Fermi-Lowdin Orbital Self Interaction Correction (FLOSIC) Theory

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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Density-Functional Theory (DFT)	3
Kohn-Sham Formulation	3
Limitations of DFT	4
The Self-Interaction Error (SIC)	4
Perdew-Zunger SIC	4
The FLOSIC Method	4
The Fermi-Lowdin Orbital (FLOs)	4
The Fermi-Lowdin Orbital Descriptors (FODs)	4
The NRLMOL Code	4
Overview of Code	4
FOD Determination and Practical Considerations	5
FOD Geometric Motifs	5
SP3 Arrangements	5
SP3D Arrangement	5
Dominance Schema	5
The FOD-Lego Program	6
General Overview	6
A Heuristic-Based Approach to FOD Placement	8
Monoatomic Calculations	8
Reparametrizing the FOD geometries	8
Implementation Details	8
Determination of FODs	9
Bonding FODs (BFOD)	10

Core FODs (CFOD)	10
Free FODs (FFOD)	10
A Data-driven Approach to analyzing FODs	10
Reverse Determination of Parameters	11
A database of compiled FOD Data	11
Validity of FOD Prediction	12
Comparison of Heuristic FODs to FLOSIC-Optimized FODs	12
Comparison to FOD-MC	12
Biasing Predictions after Sampling (?)	12
Discussion/Conclusions	12
Limitations	12
Assumptions	12
Automated Bonding Prediction	13
For Future Implementation	13
Extending modularity to metal FODs?	13
Spin-Unpolarized Prediction	13

Introduction

Density-Functional Theory (DFT)

Density Functional Theory's principal tenet holds that any property of a system of interacting particles can be seen as a functional of the ground state density (Martin 2004). Precursor theory includes Thomas-Fermi theory which looked at the density of systems to calculate its energy. However, it was not until 1965 that Pierre Hohenberg and Walter Kohn formalized the theory. ### Hohenberg-Kohn Theorems

Kohn-Sham Formulation

Kohn and Sham replace the Interacting system of N electrons, with a non-interacting system (Martin 2004).

$$\begin{aligned} E^{KS} = & \sum_{i\sigma} f_{i\sigma} \left\langle \psi_{i\sigma} \left| -\frac{\nabla^2}{2} \right| \psi_{i\sigma} \right\rangle + \int d^3r \rho(\vec{r}) v_{ext}(\vec{r}) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \iint d^3r d^3r' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}) \rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} + E_{xc}[\rho_{\uparrow}, \rho_{\downarrow}]. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Limitations of DFT

The Self-Interaction Error (SIC)

Perdew-Zunger SIC

The FLOSIC Method

The Fermi-Lowdin Orbital (FLOs)

The canonical KS orbitals can be transformed into Fermi orbitals (FOs):

$$F_{i\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha\sigma}^* (\vec{a}_{i\sigma}) \psi_{\alpha\sigma}(\vec{r})}{\sqrt{\sum_{\alpha} |\psi_{\alpha\sigma}(\vec{a}_{i\sigma})|^2}}. \quad (2)$$

The transformation can be rewritten more simply as

$$F_{i\alpha} = \frac{\psi_{\alpha}^* (\vec{a}_i)}{\sqrt{\rho (\vec{a}_i)}} \quad (3)$$

The Fermi-Lowdin Orbital Descriptors (FODs)

The NRLMOL Code

- Describe the code and status of usability

Overview of Code

- Big-picture description of how the code works.

FOD Determination and Practical Considerations

- Describe methods used to input FODs into the FLOSIC program.
- Prime motivation behind this project: an automated and faster process to begin calculations, informed from “empirical” data, capable to extending to larger systems.

FOD Geometric Motifs

- Describe how FODs arrange themselves similar to LDQ Theory. This (emergent?) behavior makes it

As noted in paper X, optimized FODs get arranged in geometries similar to Thompson structures. This regular structure is most apparent in monoatomic systems, but the reagonal FOD arrangement distorts in the presence of additional atoms.

SP3 Arrangements

SP3D Arrangement

Dominance Schema

- Sometimes FODs are closer to atoms that are of lesser atomic number Z than the neighbouring heavier atoms. This could be attributed to shielding caused by the filled shells of periods 3 and above. The behavior is described in Figure 1. This will play a special part in the prediction of bonding FODs.

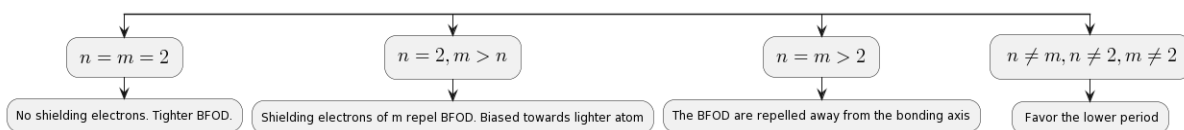


Figure 1: dominance

The FOD-Lego Program

- Note: Different name needed probably

General Overview

- Give a **Big-Picture** overview as seen in image Figure 2

General Overview of FODLego

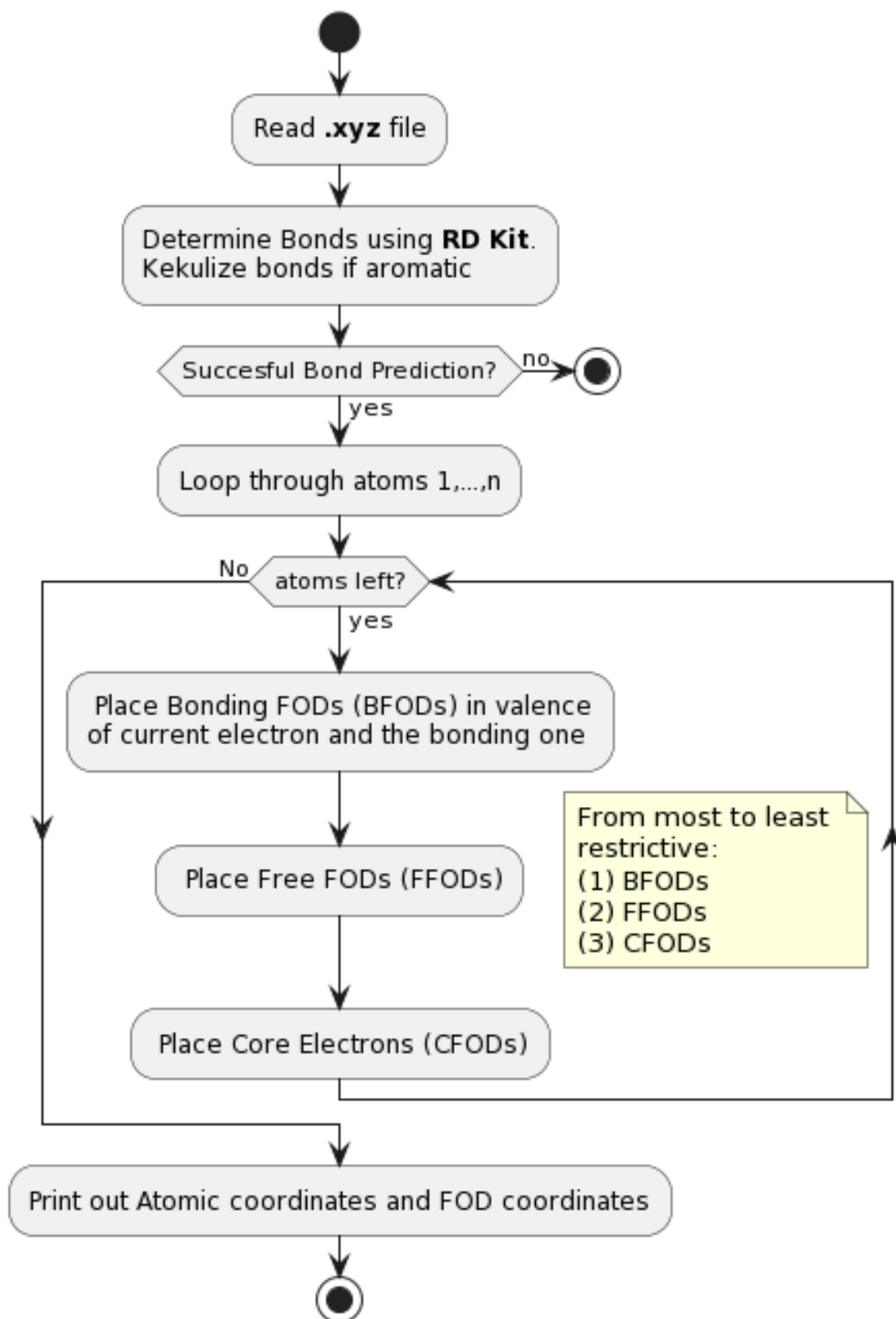


Figure 2: overview

A Heuristic-Based Approach to FOD Placement

- How can Heuristics help in computational problems?

Monoatomic Calculations

- Talk about *Dynamic Programming* and how monoatomic geometries could be pieced together in modular fashion (Lego-like).

Reparametrizing the FOD geometries

- sp3 shells stop being perfect tetrahedra and become irregular in the presence of other atoms.
- Describe how to parametrize FODs in irregular tetrahedra for the sp3 shells.

Implementation Details

- Describe code structure and use of object-oriented design
- Describe fundamental as seen in Figure 3

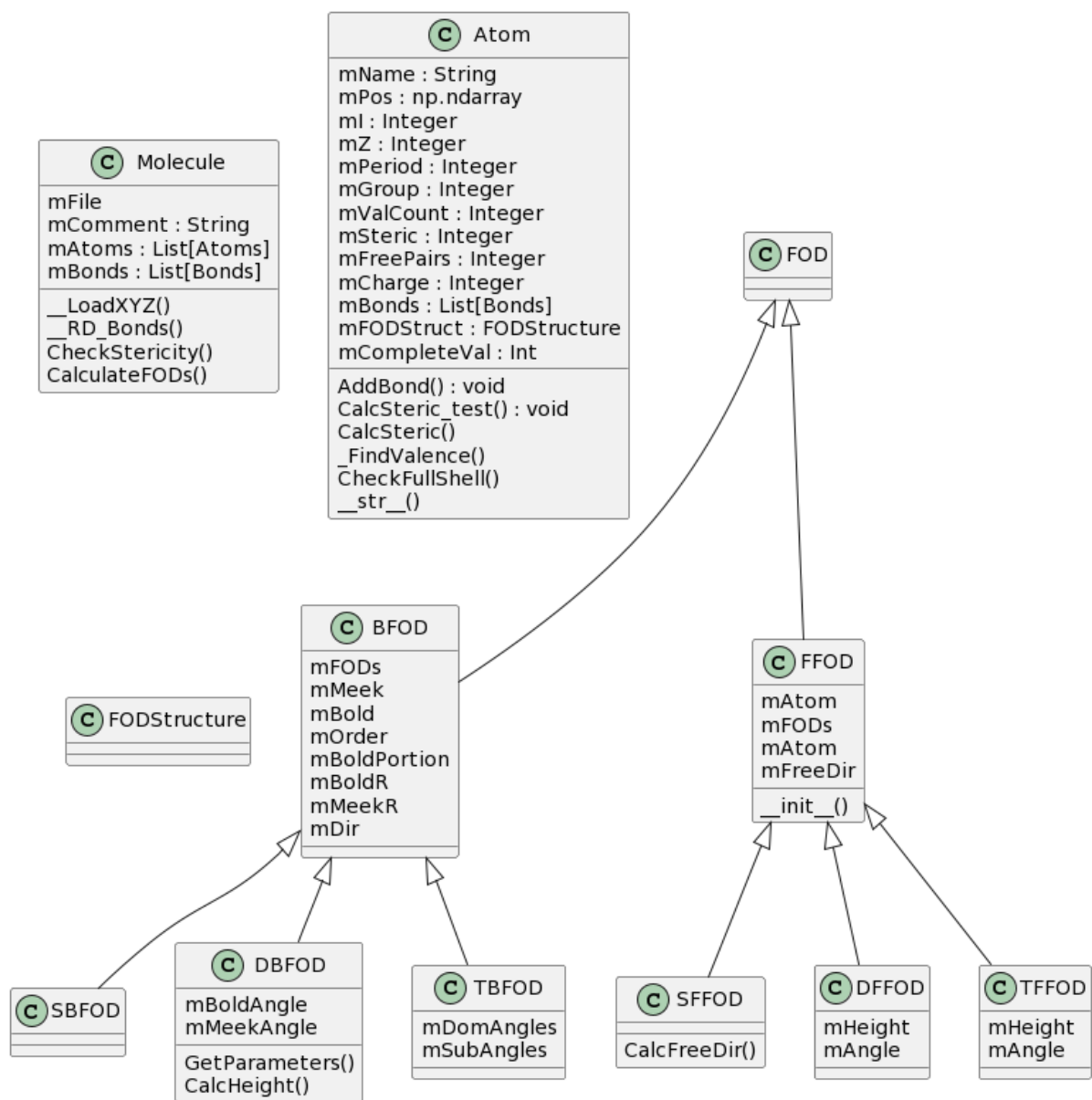


Figure 3: classes

Determination of FODs

- Describe the different determination heuristics for different types of FODs

Bonding FODs (BFOD)

Core FODs (CFOD)

Free FODs (FFOD)

- Sample Diagram and calculation for Double-FFOD (DFFOD) Heuristic in Figure 4.

The edge distance is applied to as a restriction.

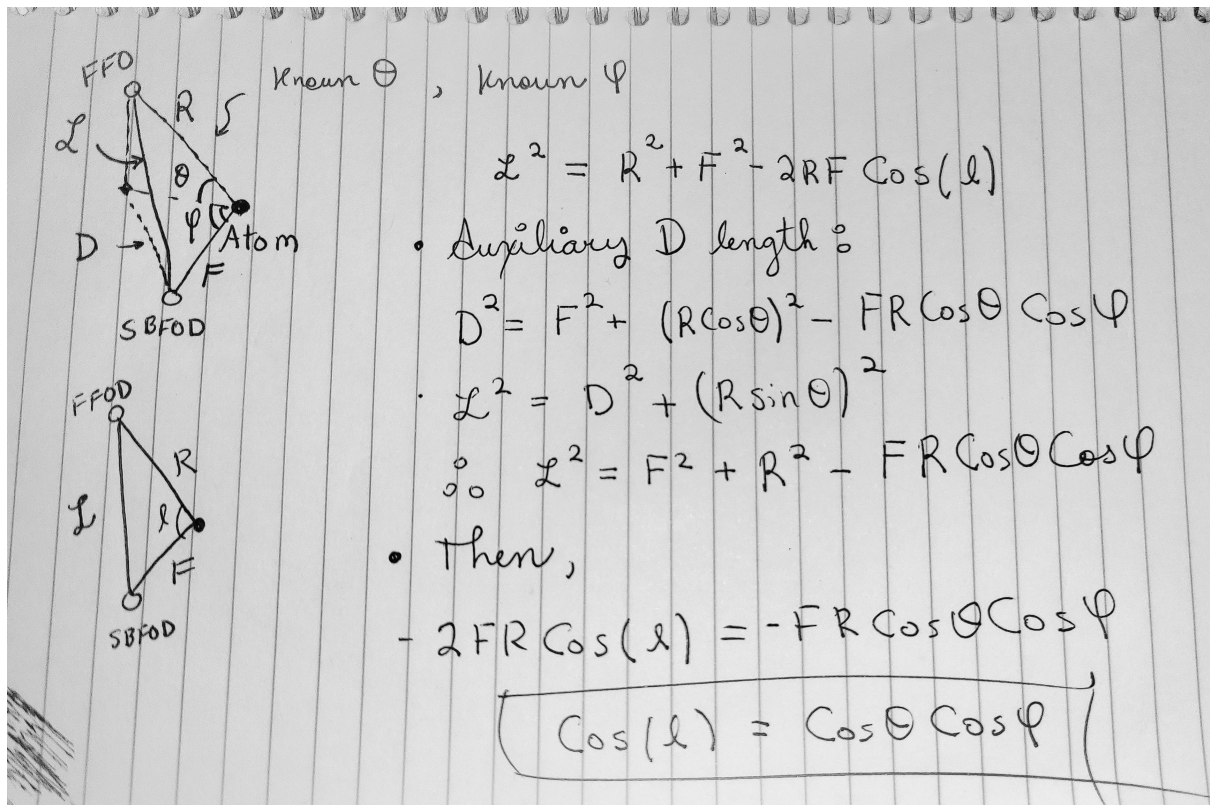


Figure 4: draft DFFOD

A Data-driven Approach to analyzing FODs

In several, and some recent papers the FODs have usually been characterized via their distances from nucleus. This is merely qualitative.

Reverse Determination of Parameters

This is the following implementation used for the reverse determination of parameters

Algorithm 1: Reverse Parameter Determination Basic Sequence

Data: $\{T_n \mid \text{Target FODs}\}, \{P_n \mid \text{Predicted FODs}\}$

for P_n *in* *Predicted FODs* **do**

 Save closest T_i to FOD as T_{close} ;

 Initialize a new FOD with T_{close} N_n ;

Reverse Determine parameters for all N_n ;

Free FODs (FFODs). The free-direction, described in section XYZ, cannot be determined exactly. In order to best compare Free FODs in this parameter-based scheme, I propose using only an average direction formed from the average of all FFOD vectors and use an evaluation function. A cosine distance is too flat near its maximum, so a custom function can offer a more strict metric of our prediction

$$f(\theta) = 1 - \frac{6}{\pi}\theta \tag{4}$$

Equation 4 yields unity when there at 0 degrees between the vectors, and 0 when there are 30 degrees between the vectors.

A database of compiled FOD Data

- No current database of FODs. Seeking to create a database
- **TODO!**
 - Design structure of database
 - Using FODLego, then FLOSIC, create optimized structures for a selection of molecules (scope?)

Validity of FOD Prediction

Explore the predictions done by FODLego

Comparison of Heuristic FODs to FLOSIC-Optimized FODs

- **TODO:**
 - Create scatter plots for different parameters described in the scheme of previous section.

Comparison to FOD-MC

Biasing Predictions after Sampling (?)

- - Assuming data follows certain trends, we can further modify the predictions used in FODLego. For example, the tightening of closed shells in heavier atoms in the presence of the next shell closed.

Discussion/Conclusions

Limitations

Assumptions

- Explore assumptions such as First neighbors are mainly considered in this scheme.

Automated Bonding Prediction

For Future Implementation

Extending modularity to metal FODs?

- Talk about possible parametrization of the *Triaugmented Triangular Prism* composed of 9 FODs.

Spin-Unpolarized Prediction

Martin, R.M., 2004. *Electronic structure: Basic theory and practical methods*, Cambridge University Press.