

Brief explanation

October 4, 2024

1 Current-current correlation function

Current operator \hat{J} is formulated in the literatures. For example, see below of Eq.3 of <https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.01625>. In this program, we defined the current operator below:

$$\hat{J} = i \sum_{ij\sigma} (\hat{a}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{a}_{j\sigma} - \hat{a}_{j\sigma}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i\sigma}) \quad (1)$$

Then, current-current correlation function C_J is defined as below

$$C_J = \langle \Psi | \hat{J} \hat{J} | \Psi \rangle \quad (2)$$

(where $|\Psi\rangle$ is a wavefunction of system) In this program, C_J is limited to a case with same time and same position (i.e. C_J has only two AO indices)

2 Spin-spin correlation function

The z component of the spin operator is given below, ignoring the constant multiple term.

$$S^z = \sum_i (a_{i\alpha}^\dagger a_{i\alpha} - a_{i\beta}^\dagger a_{i\beta}) \quad (3)$$

Then, spin-spin correlation function is given below:

$$C_s = \langle \Psi | \hat{S}^z \hat{S}^z | \Psi \rangle \quad (4)$$

3 Charge-charge correlation function

Occupation number operator at site i is given below:

$$\hat{n}_i = \hat{a}_{i\alpha}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i\alpha} + \hat{a}_{i\beta}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i\beta} \quad (5)$$

Then, charge-charge correlation function is given below:

$$C_n^{ij} = \langle \Psi | \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j | \Psi \rangle - \langle \Psi | \hat{n}_i | \Psi \rangle \langle \Psi | \hat{n}_j | \Psi \rangle \quad (6)$$

4 Exciton correlation

The equation for random phase approximation (RPA) which is used in the TDDFT method is below:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B^* & -A^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \omega \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

The solution of the RPA equation (RPA wavefunction) for the ν th excited state is expressed as below:

$$|\Phi\rangle = \sum_{mi} (X_{mi}^\nu |mi\rangle + (Y\text{term})) \quad (8)$$

Note that m is the index of the occupied molecular orbital, i is the index of the virtual molecular orbital, and $|mi\rangle$ is $\hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_m |\text{HF}\rangle$. Convert X_{mi} to AO basis by multiplying molecular orbital coefficient to obtain exciton correlation. Note in the Tamm-Dancoff approximation which is simplification of RPA, only X appears in the working equation.

5 Green's function for a mean-field calculation

See Eq.7 of <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.05875>. Note in this program, real space not reciprocal space is treated.