

# **Green's function methods for quantum chemistry**

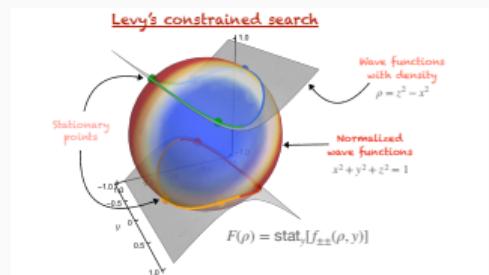
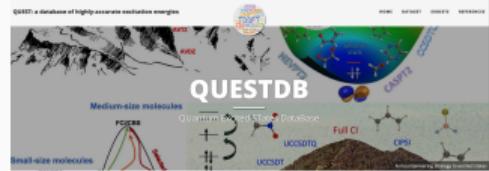
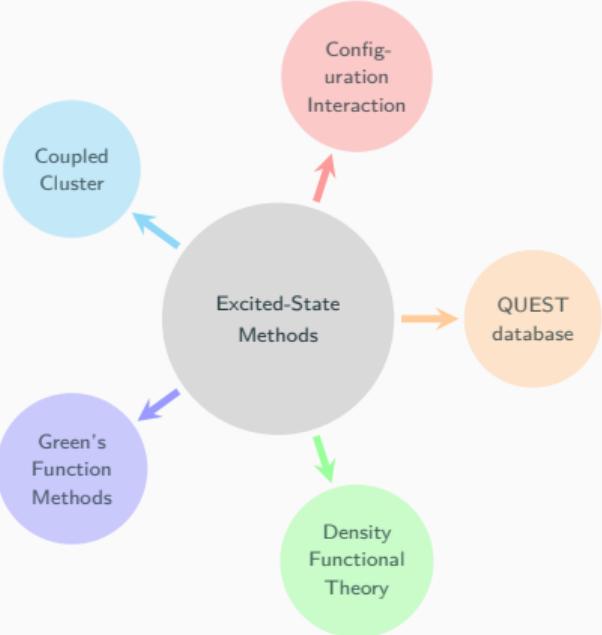
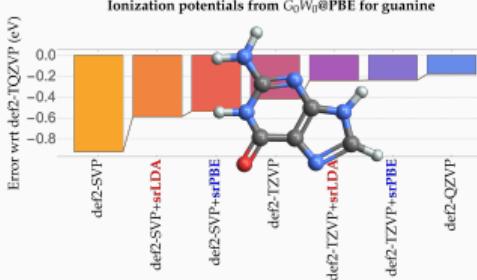
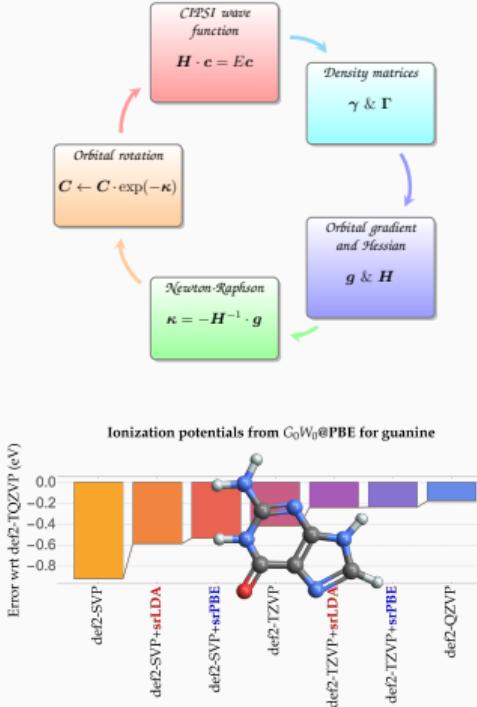
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<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR>

Dec 9th 2024

# General Overview of our Research Group



<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR/>

# Green's Function Methods



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# Electronic Schrödinger Equation

## Wave Function Theory

$$\hat{H} \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = E \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$$

Hamiltonian      Energy  
↓                  ↓  
 $\hat{H}$        $\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$   
↑      ↑  
Wave function

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{W}_{ee} + \hat{V}_{ext} \Rightarrow E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

kinetic      external potential  
↓                  ↓  
 $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{W}_{ee} + \hat{V}_{ext}$        $E = E_T + E_W + E_V$   
↑  
electron repulsion

## Density Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n(\mathbf{r})$$

electron density  
↓

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\sim$  Density Functional Theory (DFT)

$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

✗ ✗ ✓

Hohenberg & Kohn, Phys. Rev. 1964 (B864) 136

### Density Matrix Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}', \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

1st-order reduced density matrix  
↓

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\leadsto$  Reduced Density Matrix Functional Theory (RDMF)

$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

✓ ✗ ✓

Gilbert, Phys. Rev. B 12 (1975) 2111

## (Even Less) Reduced Quantities

### Density Matrix Functional Theory (2nd order)

$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2} \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_3 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n_2(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$$

2nd-order reduced density matrix  


$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$



$$E = -\frac{1}{2} \int \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 \mathbf{n}_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \Big|_{\mathbf{r}'=\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} + \int \int \frac{\mathbf{n}_2(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)}{r_{12}} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 + \int v(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$$

# One-Body Green's Function

## One-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

$$\text{one-body Green's function} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{time-ordering}} \quad G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') = -i \left\langle \Psi_0^N \right| \hat{T} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) & \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \end{bmatrix} \left| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

↑  
Field operators

*N-electron ground state*

$$G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') = \begin{cases} -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t > t' \\ +i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t' < t \end{cases}$$

- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle$  measures the propagation of an **electron** (electron branch)
- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle$  measures the propagation of a **hole** (hole branch)

Martin, Reining & Ceperley, “*Interacting Electrons*”

## One-Body Propagator in the Frequency Domain

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{I}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{I}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_{\nu}^{N-1}) - i\eta} + \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{A}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (E_{\nu}^{N+1} - E_0^N) + i\eta}$$

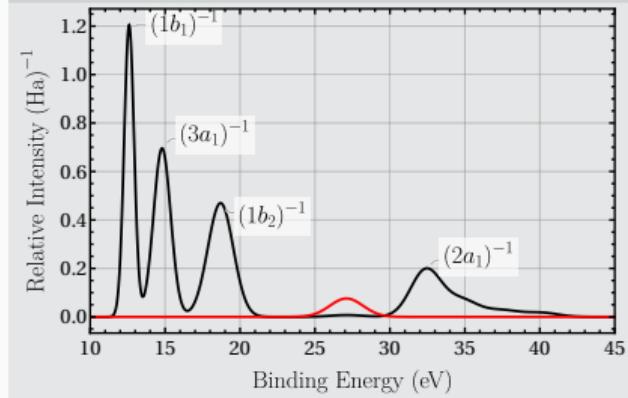
$\xrightarrow{\nu\text{th ionization potential (IP)}}$        $\xrightarrow{\nu\text{th electron affinity (EA)}}$

## Spectral function

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} |\text{Im } G(\omega)|$$

Marie & Loos, JCTC 20 (2024) 4751

## Photoemission spectrum of water



## Links With Other Reduced Quantities

### Link to RDMFT & DFT

$$n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -i \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t')$$

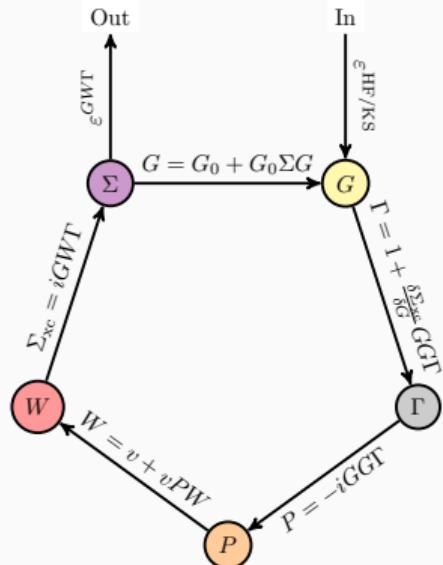
$$n(\mathbf{r}) = -i \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t')$$

### Galitskii-Migdal Energy Functional

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{i}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') + \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i\hat{h}(\mathbf{r}) \right] G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') + E_V \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - i\hat{h}(\mathbf{r}) \right] G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') \end{aligned}$$

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\leadsto$  Green's Function Functional Theory (GFFT) ?!

# Hedin's Pentagon



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

## Hedin's Equations

$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13)\Sigma(34)\underbrace{G(42)}_{\text{Green's function}}d(34)$$

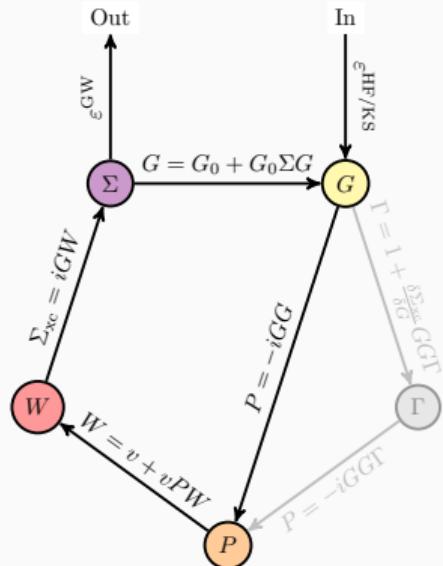
$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13) + \int \frac{\delta\Sigma_{xc}(12)}{\delta G(45)}\underbrace{G(46)}_{\text{Green's function}}\underbrace{G(75)}_{\text{Green's function}}\Gamma(673)d(4567)$$

$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -i \int \underbrace{G(13)}_{\text{Green's function}}\Gamma(342)\underbrace{G(41)}_{\text{Green's function}}d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13)\underbrace{P(34)}_{\text{polarizability}}\underbrace{W(42)}_{\text{screening}}d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{xc}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = i \int \underbrace{G(14)}_{\text{Green's function}}\underbrace{W(13)}_{\text{screening}}\Gamma(423)d(34)$$

# Hedin's Square



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

## The $GW$ Approximation

$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13)\Sigma(34)\mathcal{G}(42)d(34)$$

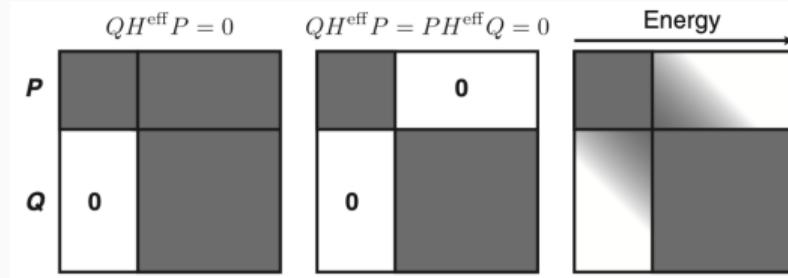
$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13)$$

$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -iG(12)\mathcal{G}(21)$$

$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13)\mathcal{P}(34)\mathcal{W}(42)d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{xc}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = i\mathcal{G}(12)\mathcal{W}(12)$$

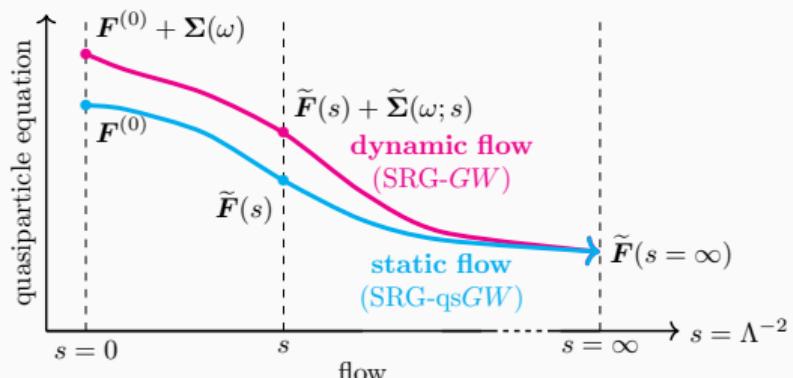
# Regularization via the Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG)



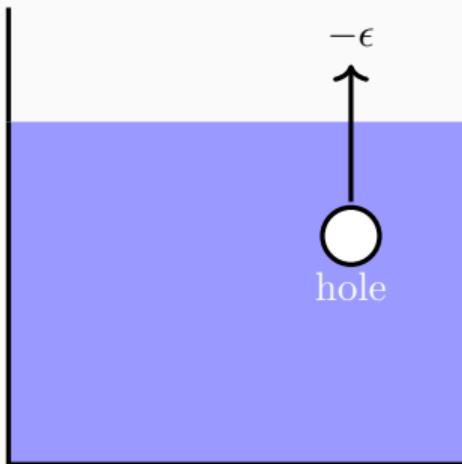
↔ Continuous (unitary) SRG transformation

Idea based on Evangelista's DSRG method  
Chenyang Li & Evangelista, Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.  
70 (2019) 275

Monino & Loos, JCP 156 (2022) 231101; Marie & Loos,  
JCTC 19 (2023) 3943



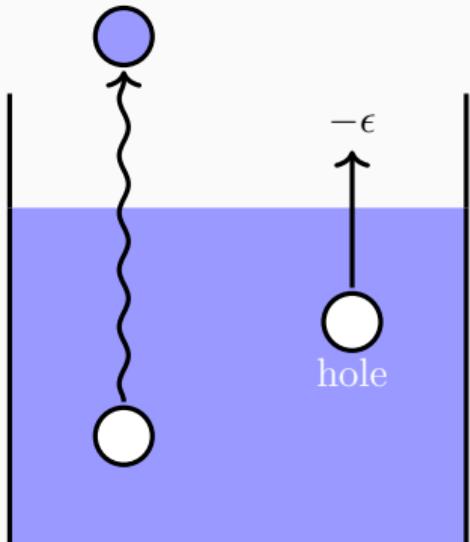
# Quasiparticle Concept



electron removal

- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:  
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471  
Hedin, JPCM 11 (1999) R489
- Link to coupled-cluster theory:  
Lange & Berkelbach, JCTC 14 (2018) 4224  
Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102  
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123

# Quasiparticle Concept

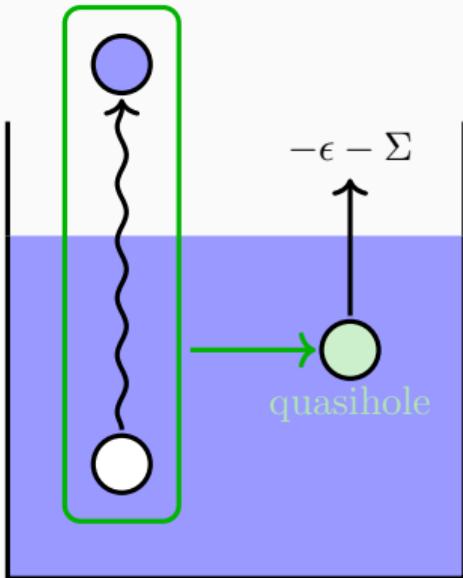


electron removal

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# Quasiparticle Concept

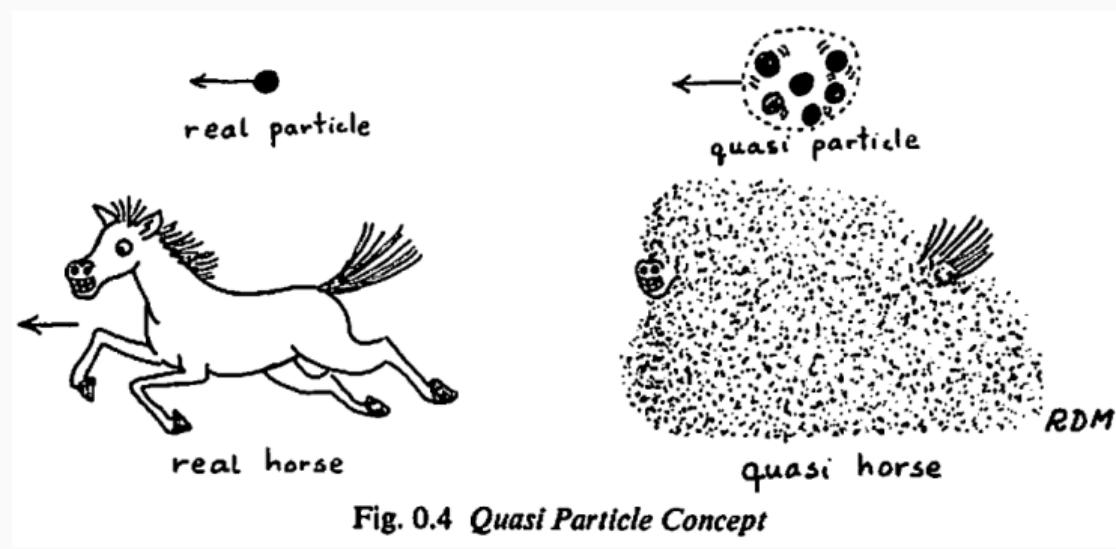
RPA excitation



electron removal

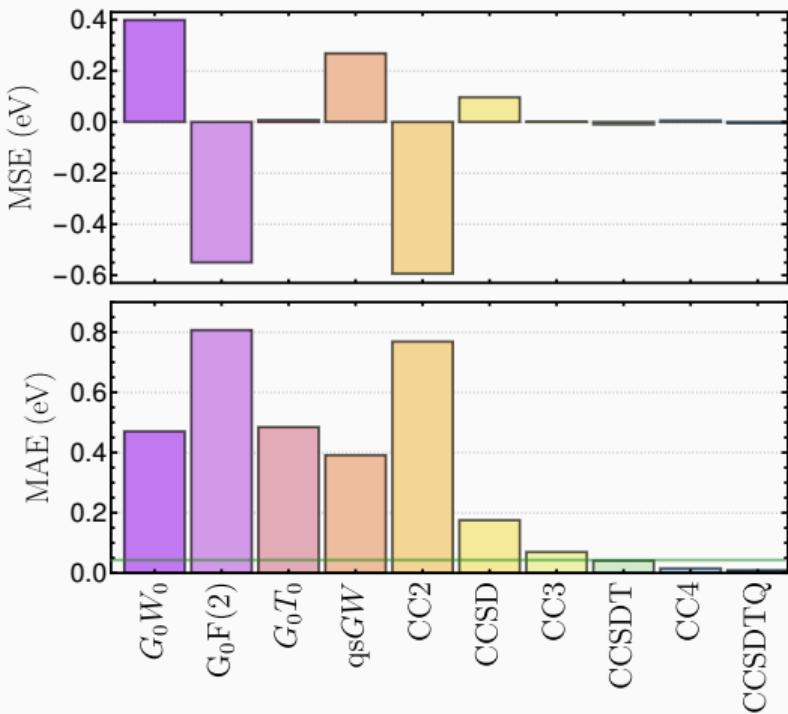
- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:  
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Lange & Berkelbach, JCTC 14 (2018) 4224  
Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102  
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123

## Quasihorse Concept



Mattuck, "A Guide to Feynman Diagrams in the Many-Body Problem"

# Inner- and Outer-valence IPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



## Propagation Can be Longer Than Expected

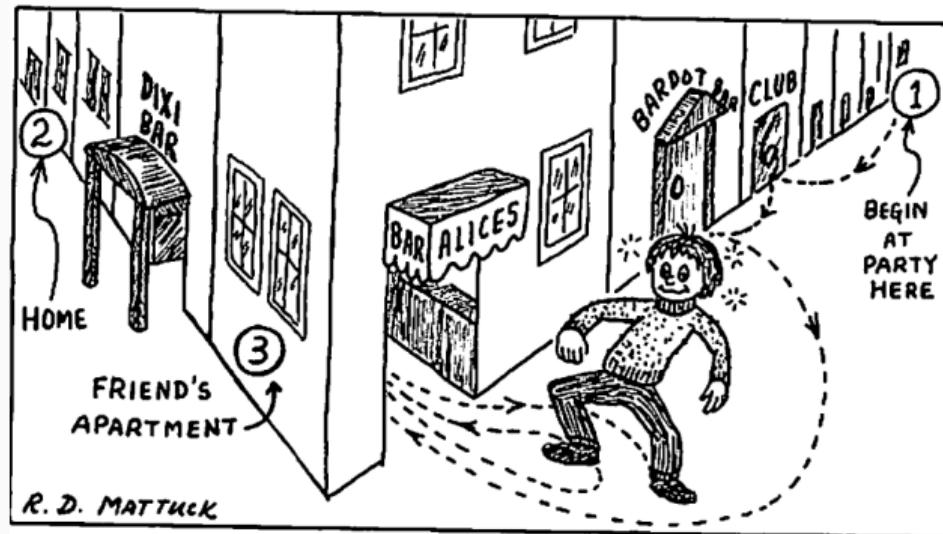


Fig. 1.1 *Propagation of Drunken Man*

(Reproduced with the kind permission of *The Encyclopedia of Physics*)

Mattuck, "A Guide to Feynman Diagrams in the Many-Body Problem"

## Two-Body Green's Function

### Two-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

two-body Green's function

$$G_2(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \right| \hat{T} \left[ \hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \right] \hat{T} \left[ \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \right] \left| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

$1 = (r_1, t_1)$

### Propagation of electron-hole pairs ( $t_{1'} > t_1$ and $t_{2'} > t_2$ )

$$G_2^{eh}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \right| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(2) + \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}(1) \left| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

### Propagation of electron-electron and hole-hole pairs ( $t_{1'} > t_{2'}$ and $t_1 > t_2$ )

$$G_2^{ee}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \right| \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \left| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

$$G_2^{hh}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \right| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}(2) \left| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

# The Electron-Hole Channel

## Electron-Hole Correlation Function

eh correlation function

$$L(12; 1'2') = -G_2(12; 1'2') + G(11')G(22')$$
$$L(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_2; \mathbf{r}_1' \mathbf{r}_2'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu > 0} \frac{L_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_2 \mathbf{r}_{2'}) R_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_{1'})}{\omega - (E_\nu^N - E_0^N - i\eta)} - \sum_{\nu > 0} \frac{L_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_2 \mathbf{r}_{2'}) R_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_{1'})}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_\nu^N + i\eta)}$$

$\nu$ th excitation energy

## Electron-Hole Bethe-Salpeter Equation (eh-BSE)

$$L(12; 1'2') = \underbrace{L_0(12; 1'2')}_{G(12')G(21')} + \int d(33'44') L_0(13'; 1'3) \Xi^{eh}(34'; 3'4) \underbrace{L(42; 4'2')}_{eh \text{ kernel}}$$

# Electron-Hole Effective Interaction Kernel

## Effective Interaction Kernel

$$\Xi^{\text{eh}}(12; 1'2') = \frac{\delta \Sigma(11')}{\delta G(2'2)}$$

exchange-correlation

$$\Sigma_{xc} = iGW \Rightarrow \frac{\delta \Sigma_{xc}}{\delta G} = i \frac{\delta G}{\delta G} W + iG \underbrace{\frac{\delta W}{\delta G}}_{=0} = iW$$

## Casida Equations for eh-BSE

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{B} & -\mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix} = \Omega_\nu^N \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

If no correlation,  $W_{ij,ab} = \langle ib|ja \rangle$ , then  
eh-BSE becomes RPAx (or TDHF)!

## Matrix Elements With Static Screening

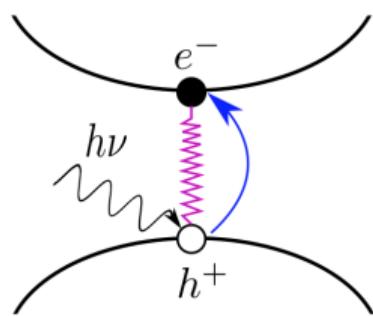
$$A_{ia,jb} = \overbrace{(\epsilon_a^{GW} - \epsilon_i^{GW})}^{\text{quasiparticle energies}} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ab} + \underbrace{\langle ib|aj \rangle}_{\text{Hartree}} - \underbrace{W_{ij,ab}}_{\text{exchange-correlation}}$$

$$B_{ia,jb} = \langle ij|ab \rangle - W_{ib,aj}$$

# Fundamental and Optical Gaps

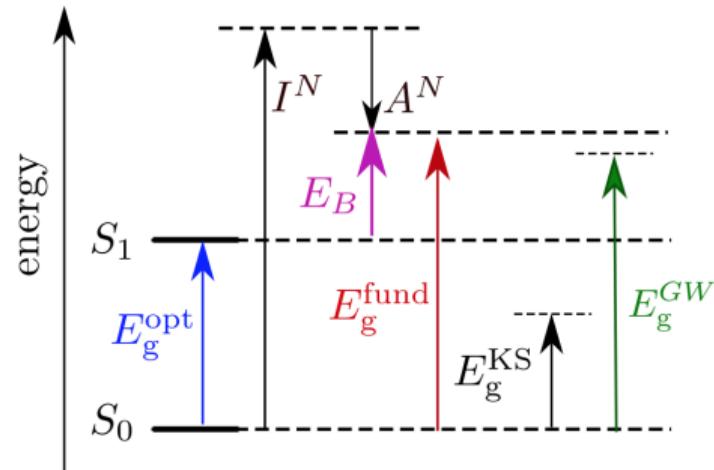
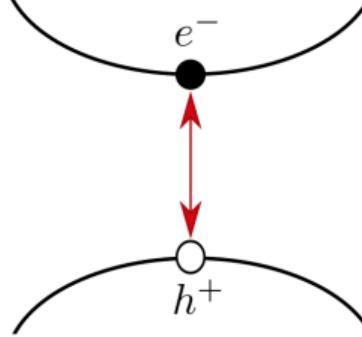
Optical gap

$$E_g^{\text{opt}} = E_1^N - E_0^N$$



Fundamental gap

$$E_g^{\text{fund}} = I^N - A^N$$



$$\underbrace{E_g^{KS}}_{\text{KS gap}} = \epsilon_{\text{LUMO}}^{KS} - \epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{KS} \ll \underbrace{E_g^{GW}}_{\text{GW gap}} = \epsilon_{\text{LUMO}}^{GW} - \epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{GW}$$

$$\underbrace{E_g^{\text{opt}}}_{\text{optical gap}} = E_1^N - E_0^N = \underbrace{E_g^{\text{fund}}}_{\text{fundamental gap}} + \underbrace{E_B}_{\text{excitonic effect}}$$

# The Particle-Particle Channel

## Particle-Particle Correlation Function

$$K(12; 1'2') = -G_2(12; 1'2') + G^{hh}(12)G^{ee}(2'1')$$

pp correlation function      anomalous propagators

$$K(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_2; \mathbf{r}'_1 \mathbf{r}'_2; \omega) = \sum_{\nu} \frac{L_{\nu}^{N+2}(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_2) R_{\nu}^{N+2}(\mathbf{r}'_1 \mathbf{r}'_2)}{\omega - (E_{\nu}^{N+2} - E_0^N - i\eta)} - \sum_{\nu} \frac{L_{\nu}^{N-2}(\mathbf{r}'_1 \mathbf{r}'_2) R_{\nu}^{N-2}(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{r}_2)}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_{\nu}^{N-2} + i\eta)}$$

$\nu$ th double EA (DEA)       $\nu$ th double IP (DIP)

## Particle-Particle Bethe-Salpeter Equation (pp-BSE)

$$K(12; 1'2') = \underbrace{K_0(12; 1'2')}_{\frac{1}{2}[G(21')G(12') - G(11')G(22')]} - \int d(33'44') K(12; 44') \Xi^{pp}(44'; 33') K_0(33'; 1'2')$$

↑  
pp kernel

# Particle-Particle Effective Interaction Kernel

## Effective Interaction Kernel

$$\Xi^{pp}(11'; 22') = \frac{\delta \Sigma^{ee}(22')}{\delta G^{ee}(11')} \Big|_{U=0} \quad \underset{\Sigma_{Bc}}{\text{Bogoliubov-correlation}} = -iG^{ee}W \Rightarrow i \frac{\delta \Sigma_{Bc}^{GW}(11')}{\delta G^{ee}(22')} = \frac{1}{2}[W(11'; 22') - W(11'; 2'2)]$$

Essenberger, PhD thesis (2014)

## Casida Equations for pp-BSE

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{B}^\dagger & -\mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix} = \Omega_\nu^{N\pm 2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

If no correlation,  $W_{pq,rs} = \langle ps | qr \rangle$ , then pp-BSE becomes pp-RPA!

## Matrix Elements With Static Screening

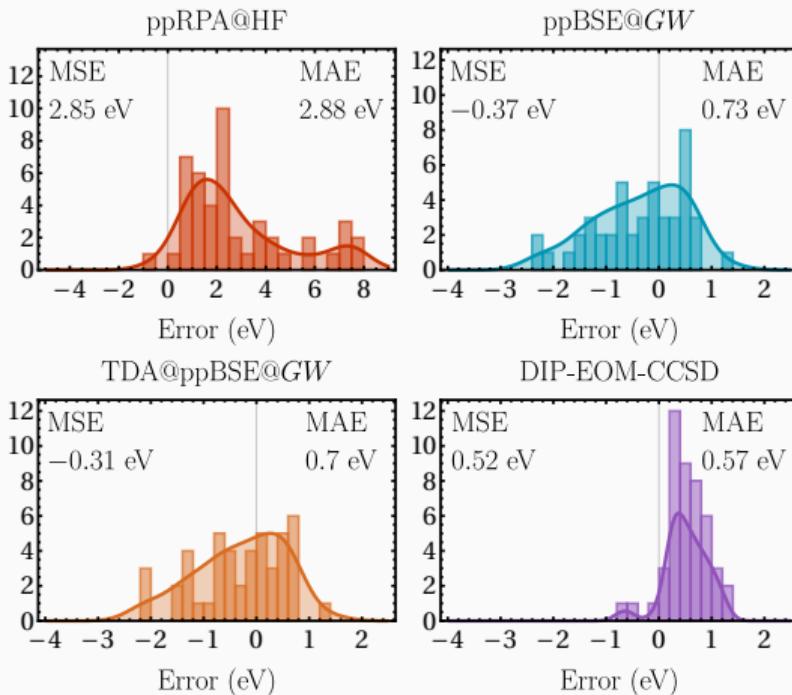
$$C_{ab,cd} = \overbrace{(\epsilon_a + \epsilon_b)}^{\text{quasiparticle energies}} \delta_{ac}\delta_{bd} + \underbrace{W_{ac,bd} - W_{ad,bc}}_{\text{Bogoliubov-correlation}}$$

$$B_{ab,ij} = W_{ai,bj} - W_{aj,bi}$$

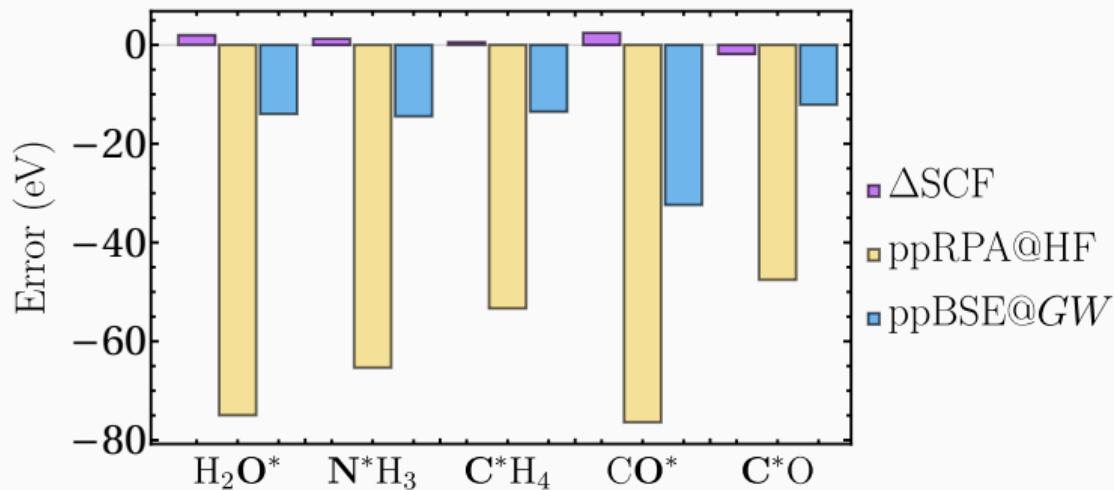
$$D_{ij,kl} = -(\epsilon_i + \epsilon_j)\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + W_{ik,jl} - W_{il,jk}$$

Deilmann, Drüppel & Rohlfing, PRL 116 (2016) 196804

# Singlet and Triplet DIPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



## (Single-Site) Double Core Holes (aug-cc-pCVTZ & CVS-FCI reference)



Cederbaum et al. JCP 85 (1986) 6513; Marie et al. arXiv:2411.13167

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- Raúl Quintero-Monsebaiz



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[https://pfloos.github.io/WEB\\_LOOS](https://pfloos.github.io/WEB_LOOS)

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