

Quantum Monte Carlo

solving Schrödinger's equation

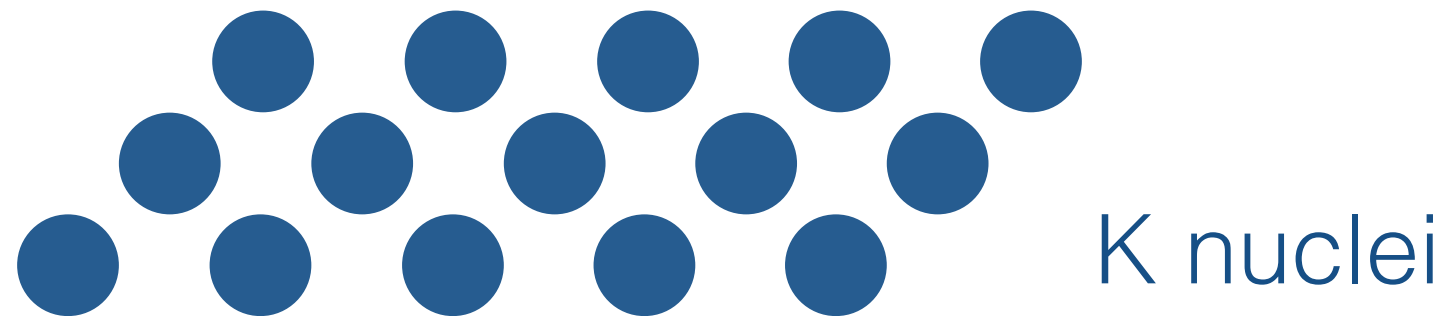
Seyed Mohammad Farzaneh

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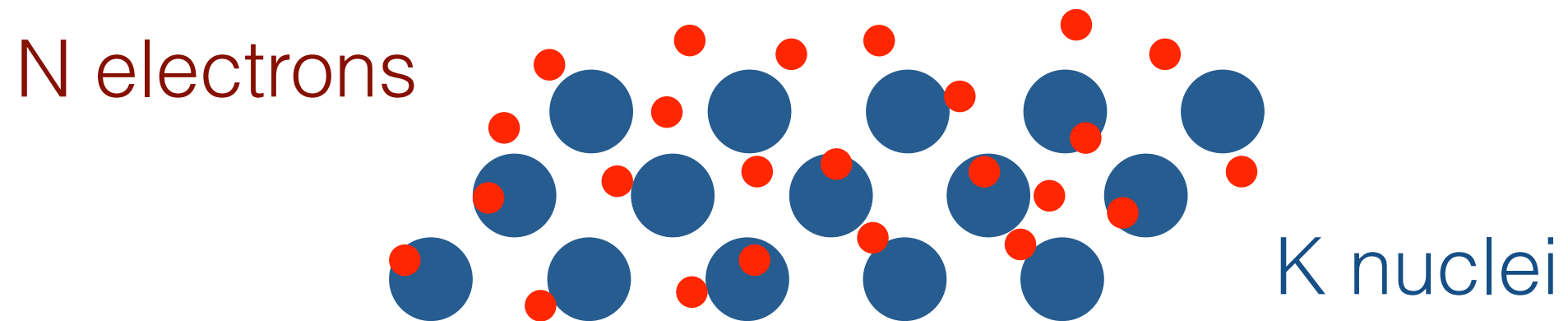
December 14, 2017

Schrödinger's Equation

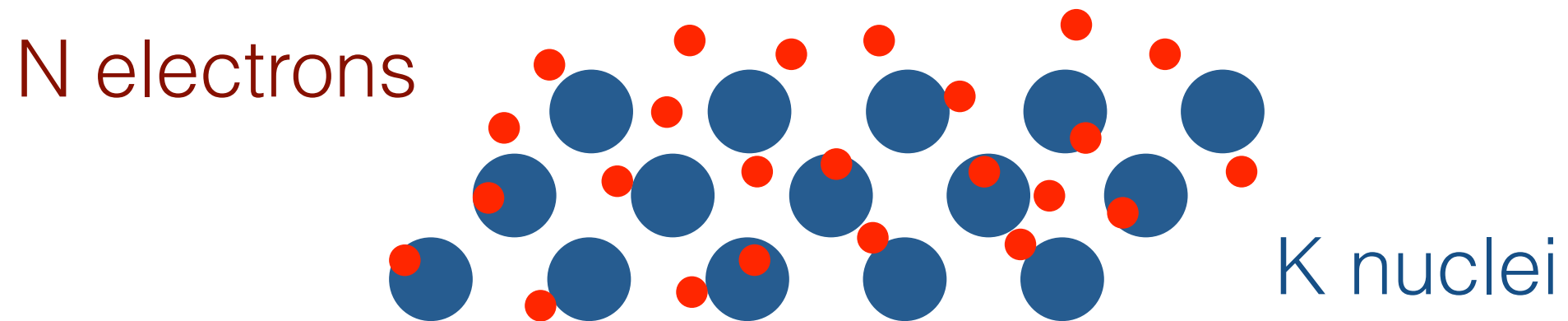
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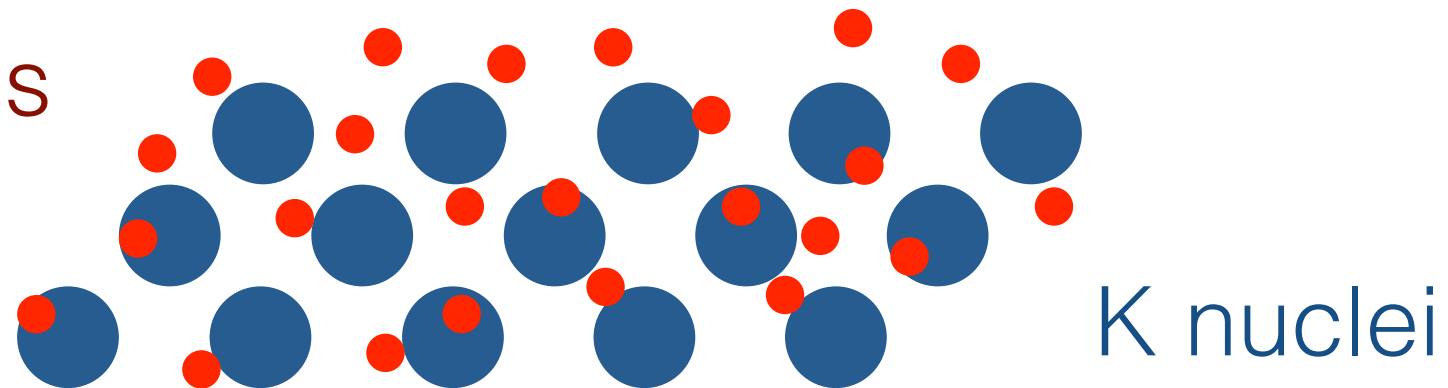
Schrödinger's Equation



$$\mathcal{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

Schrödinger's Equation

N electrons

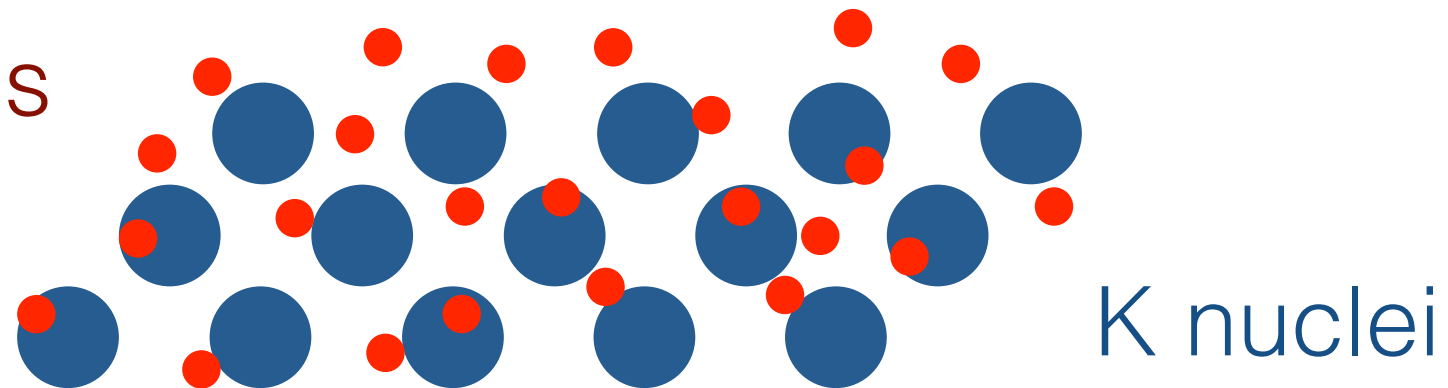


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Schrödinger's Equation

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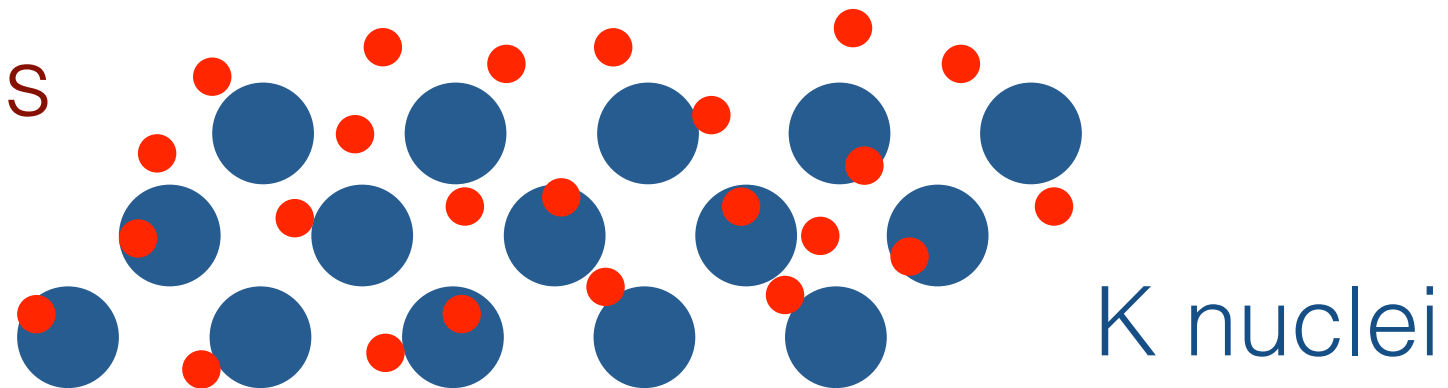


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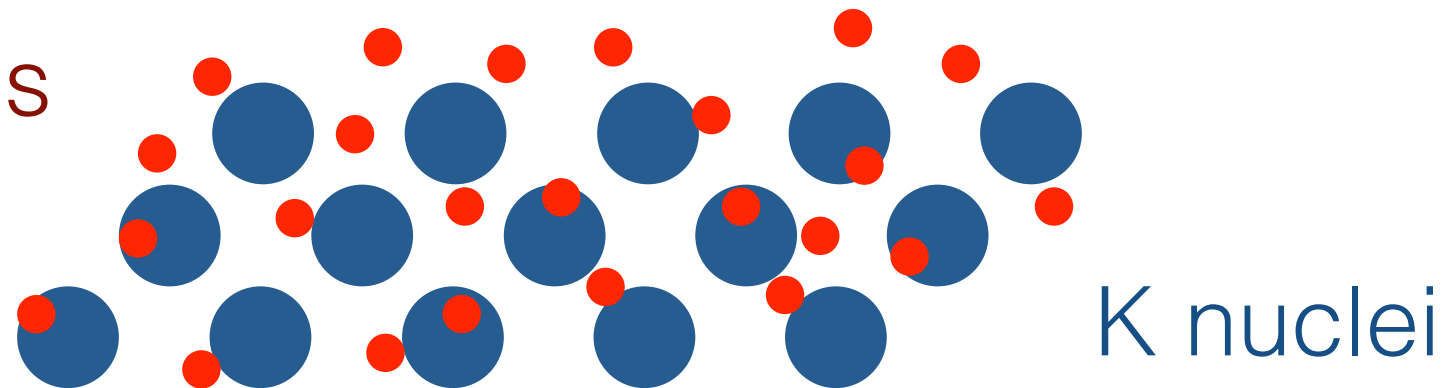


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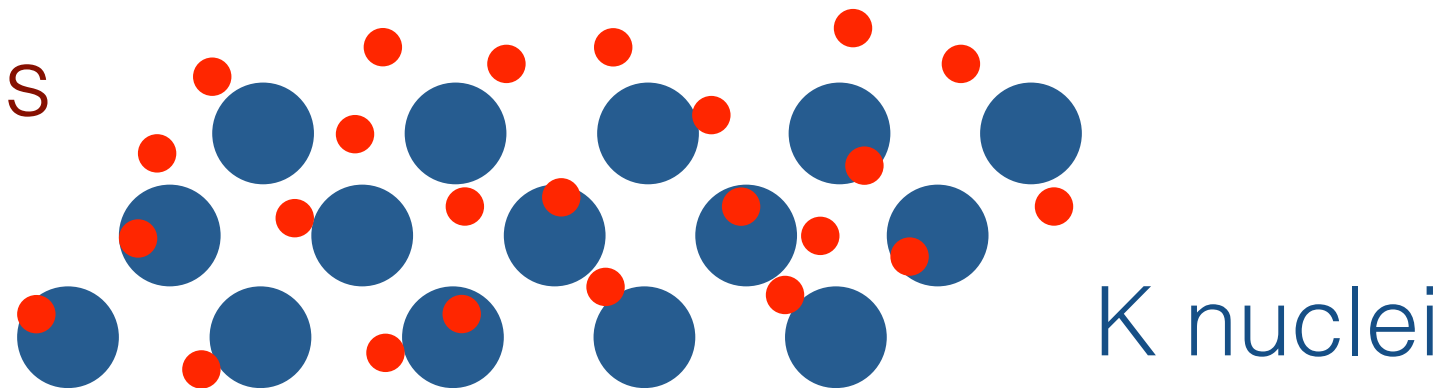


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Born-Oppenheimer Approximation

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Variational Monte Carlo

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Choose a Trial Wavefunction $\Psi_T(\mathbf{R}, \alpha)$ 3N dimensional, variational parameters

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3 if $\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle \neq E_0$ Change variational parameters and repeat

Metropolis Algorithm

$$E_L(\mathbf{R}, \alpha) = \frac{1}{\Psi_T(\mathbf{R}, \alpha)} \mathcal{H} \Psi_T(\mathbf{R}, \alpha)$$

Local Energy

$$P(\mathbf{R}, \alpha) = \frac{|\Psi_T(\mathbf{R})|^2}{\int \Psi_T^*(\mathbf{R}) \Psi_T(\mathbf{R}) d\mathbf{R}}$$

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3 If accepted $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}'$ then calculate $E_L(\mathbf{R}, \alpha)$ and repeat

Trial Wavefunction

Any wave function that is **physical** and for which the **value**, the **gradient** and the **laplacian** of the wave function may be efficiently computed can be used.

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$$\Psi_T(\mathbf{R}) = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1)\psi(\mathbf{r}_2) \cdots \psi(\mathbf{r}_N) \prod_{i < j} f(r_{ij})$$

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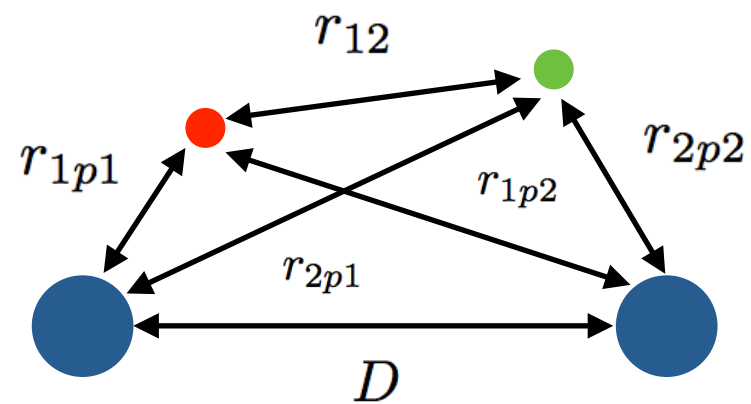
$$\psi(\mathbf{r}_i) = \sum_{j=1}^K e^{-\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j|}$$

single electron Wavefunction

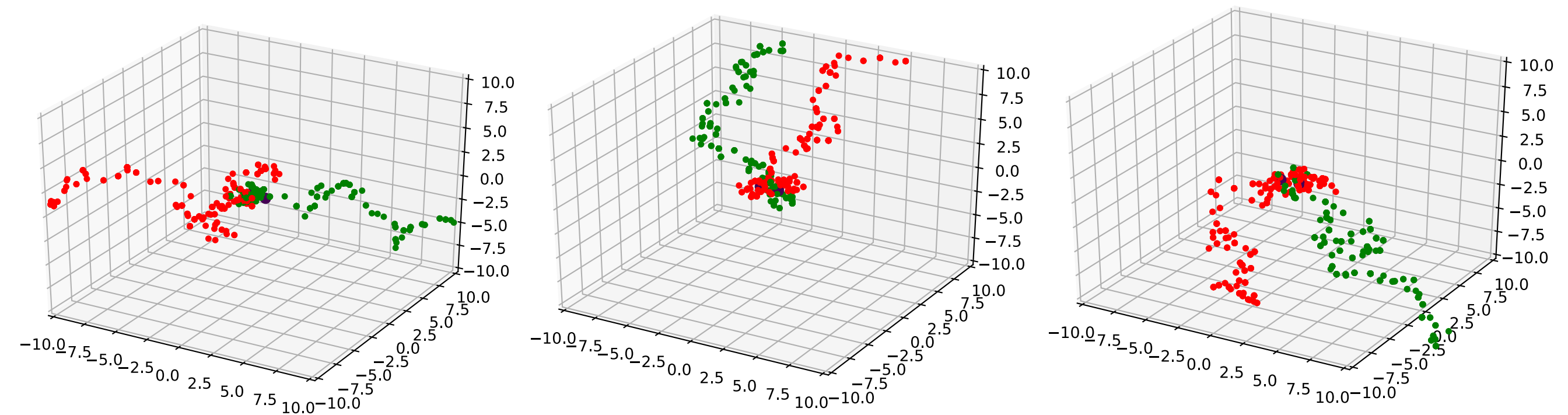
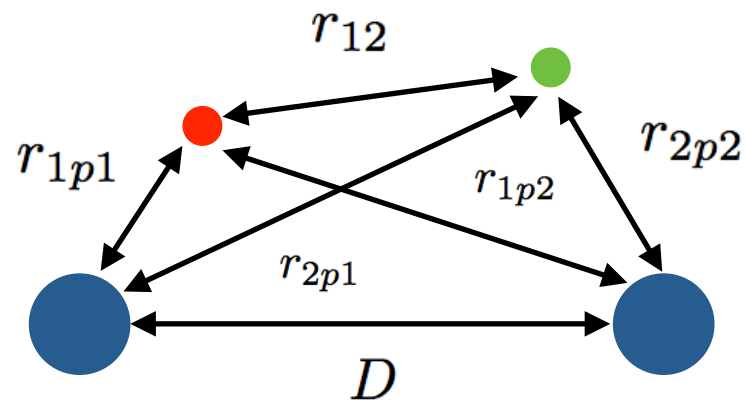
$$f(r_{ij}) = \left(\frac{r_{ij}}{2(1 + \beta r_{ij})} \right)$$

electron-electron correlation

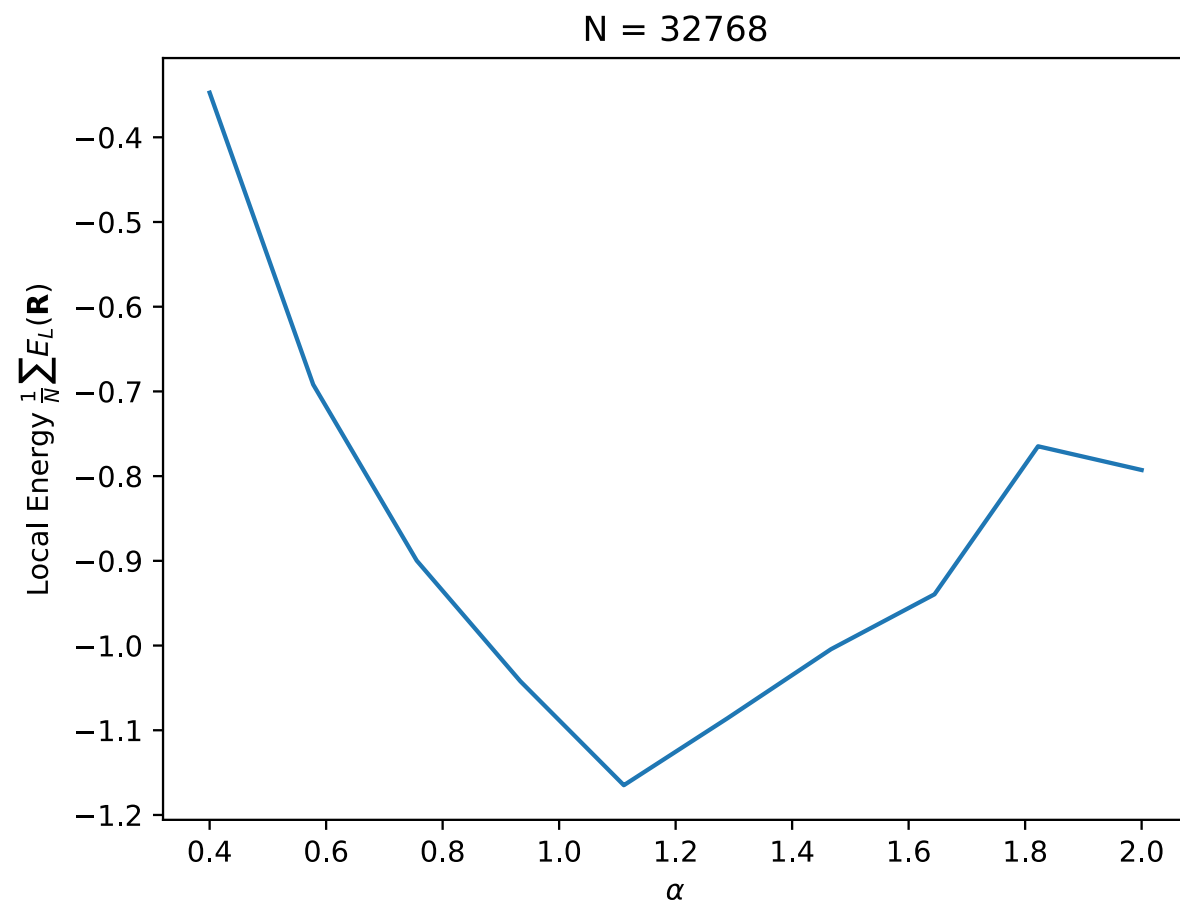
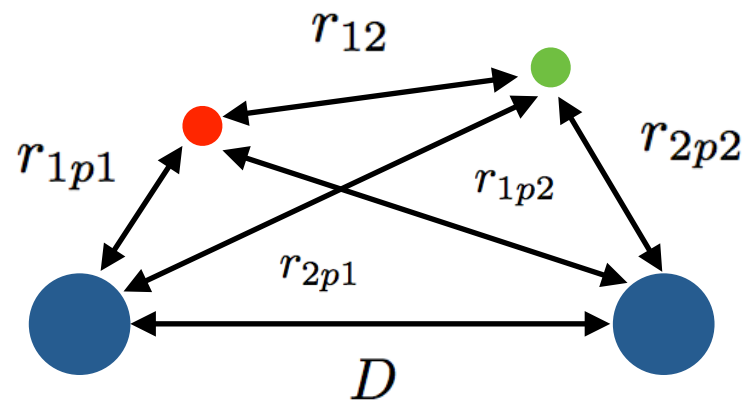
Example: Hydrogen Molecule



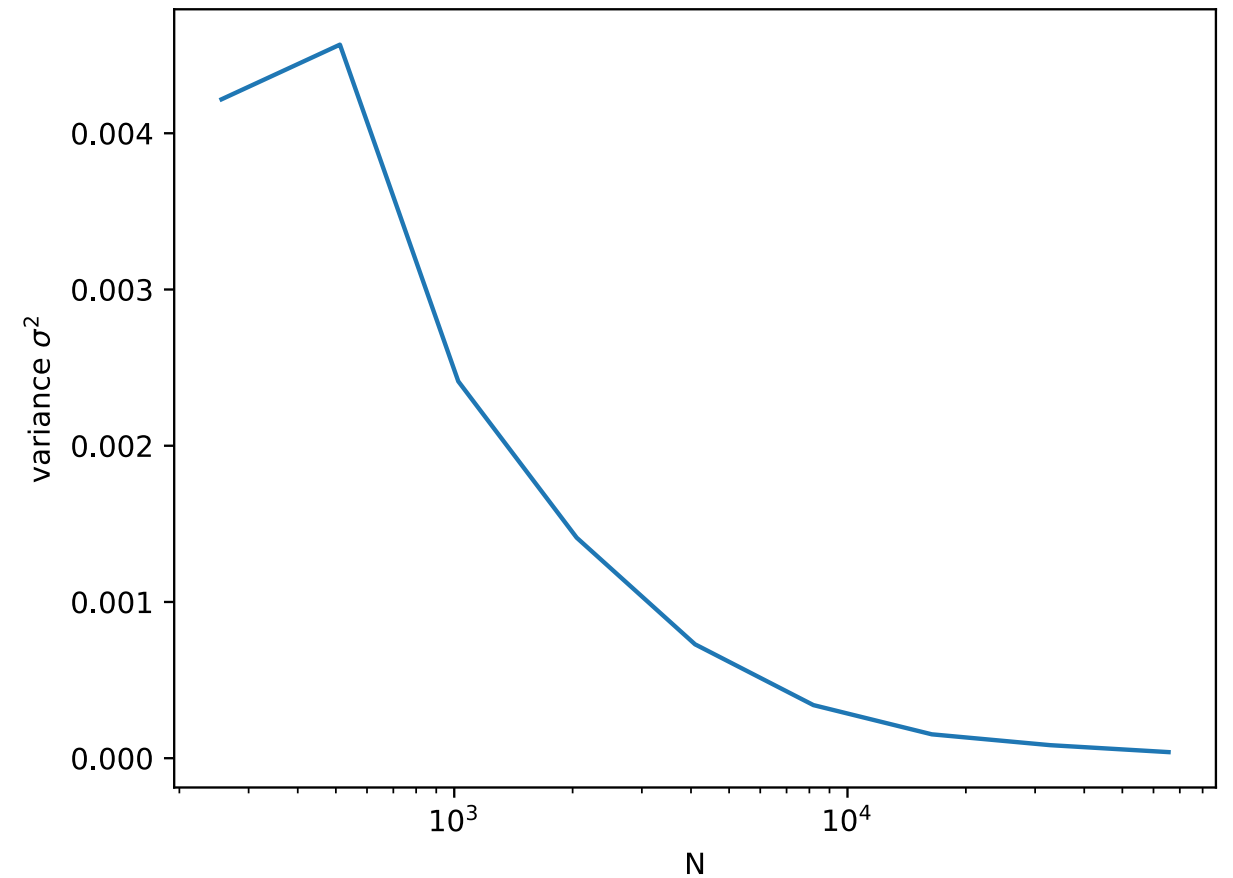
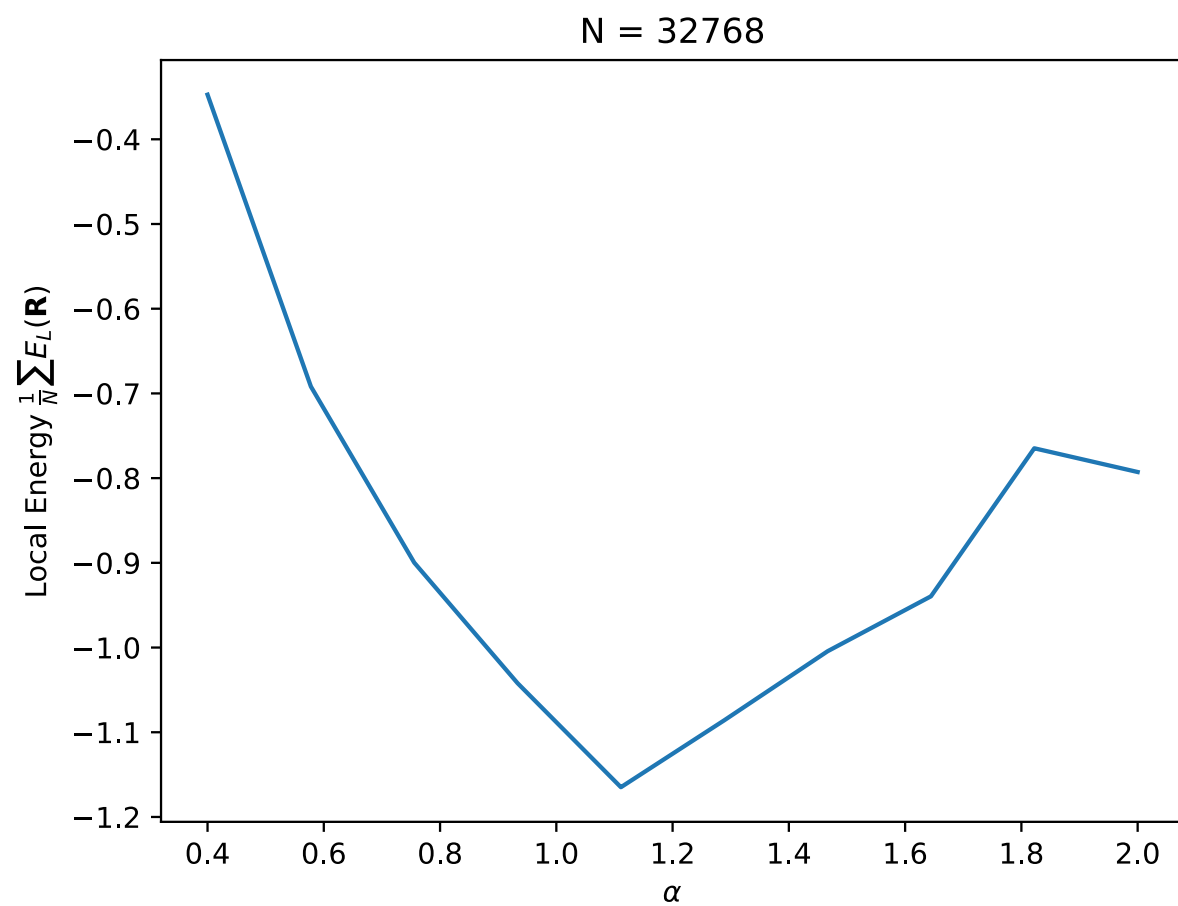
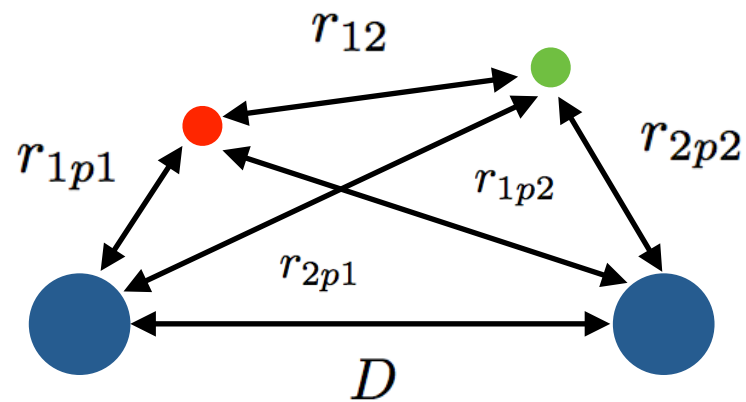
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Monte Carlo in Action

Next Steps

- Spin terms in trial wavefunction
- Pseudopotential for heavier atoms
- Parallelization (QMC is very suitable for parallel processing)
- Calculate energy of solids

Any Questions?