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Construction of complex Effective Lattice Models with MULTIBINIT and Electron-Lattice Couplings combining MULTIBINIT & SCALE UP

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1. Complex Effective Lattice Models

THE LATTICE MODEL IN MULTIBINIT

$$E_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = E_0(\mathbf{r}_0, 0) + E(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

$$E(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = E^{\text{phonon}}(\mathbf{u}) + E^{\text{strain}}(\eta) + E^{\text{strain-phonon}}(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

$$E^{\text{Ph}}(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{ijkh\alpha\beta} K_{ijkh\alpha\beta}^{(2)} (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})(u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta})$$

$$+ \sum_{ikhrt\alpha\beta\gamma} K_{ikhrt\alpha\beta\gamma}^{(3)} (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})$$

$$\times (u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta})(u_{r\gamma} - u_{t\gamma}) \dots$$

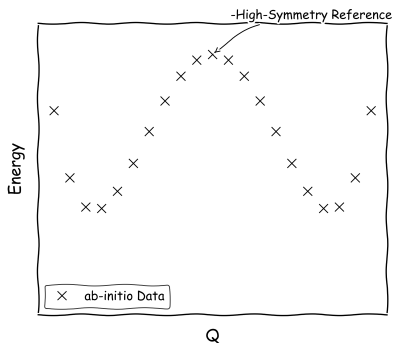
$$E^{\text{S}}(\eta) = \sum_{ab} C_{ab} \eta_a \eta_b$$

$$E^{\text{S-ph}}(\{\mathbf{u}\}, \eta) = \sum_a \sum_{ij\alpha} \Lambda_{aij\alpha}^{(1,1)} \eta_a (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})$$

$$+ \sum_a \sum_{ijhk\alpha\beta} \Lambda_{aijhk\alpha\beta}^{(1,2)} \eta_a (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})$$

$$\times (u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta}) \dots$$

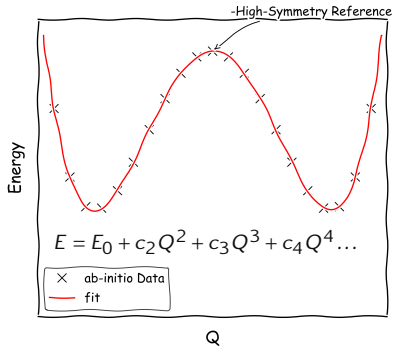
Transform Ab-Initio Data into Polynomial Description



Q: A direction of displacements ($\mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\eta}$)

Harmonic part extracted from DFPT - Higher order Fitted

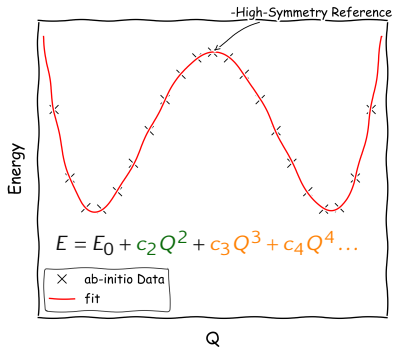
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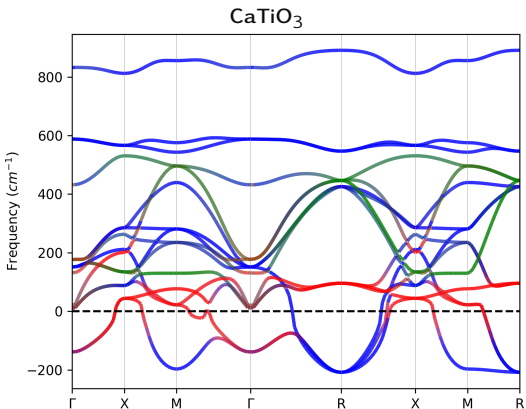
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Harmonic part extracted from DFPT - Higher order Fitted

Real Materials Might Have Many Instabilities and Complex Ground-State Structures

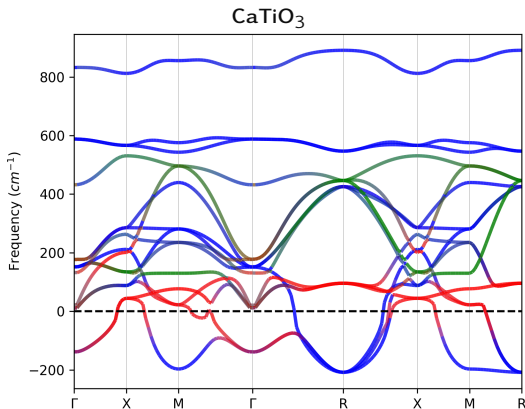


Ground-State Structure $Pnma$: Composed of 5 modes and 2 strains

Largest displacement about $0.4 \text{ \AA} \approx 10\%$ of LC

Competing Phases $R\bar{3}c, I4/m\bar{c}m, P4/mbm, Cmcm$

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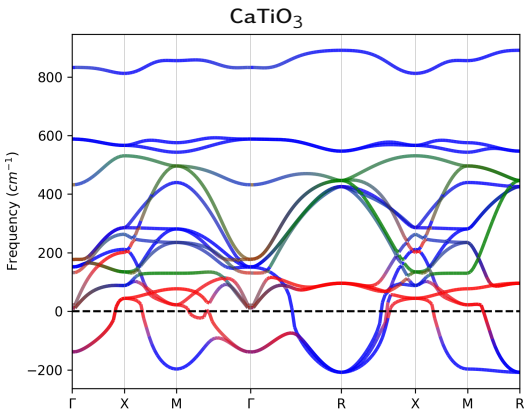


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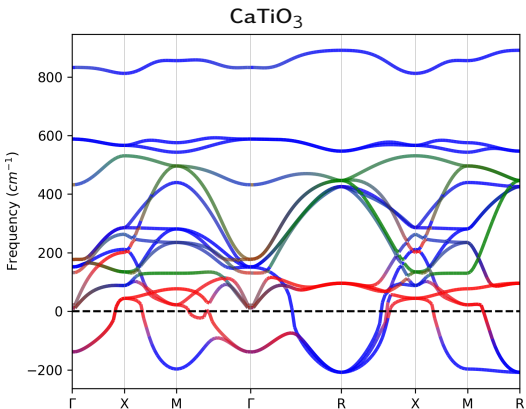


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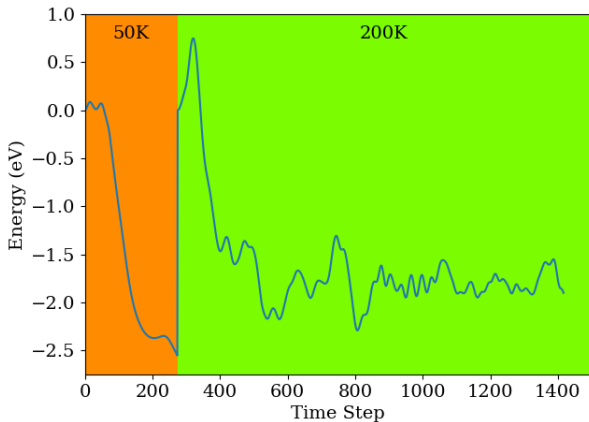


Ground-State Structure $Pnma$: Composed of 5 modes and 2 strains

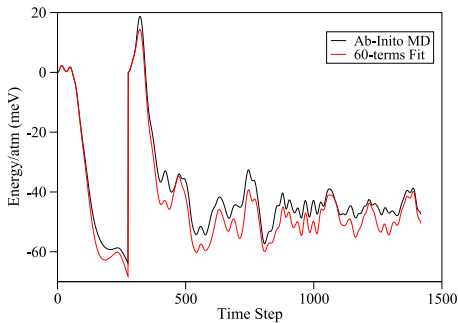
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Competing Phases $R\bar{3}c, I4/mcm, P4/mbm, Cmcm$

Use Ab-Initio Molecular Dynamics to Sample Instable Paths



A First Free Fit Using Multibinit



Mean Standard Deviation values of the effective-potential (meV/atm):

Energy : 4.0803665397763584E+00

Goal function values of the effective-potential

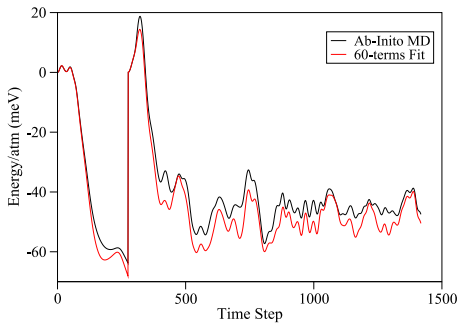
with respect to the test-set (eV²/Å²):

Forces+Stresses : 2.4466967954928562E-02

Forces : 2.0260908611633852E-02

Stresses : 4.2060593432947067E-03

A First Free Fit Using Multibinit



At T=50K Model goes to the *Pnma*-phase

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Goal function values of the effective-potential

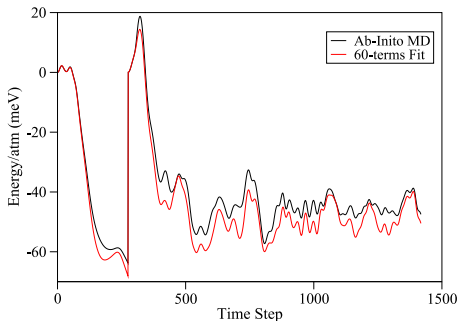
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A First Free Fit Using Multibinit



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5000-steps,40-atoms \approx 70s on 4 cores

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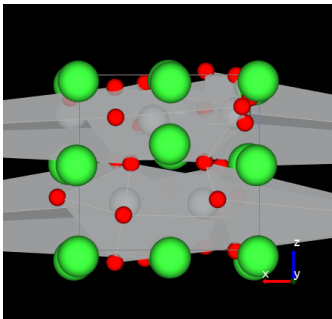
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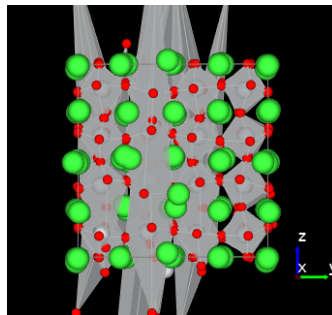
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"Boundedness" is a Big Problem

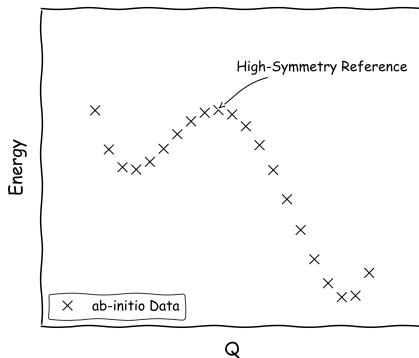
T = 300K



ncell = 4x4x4 = 320 atoms

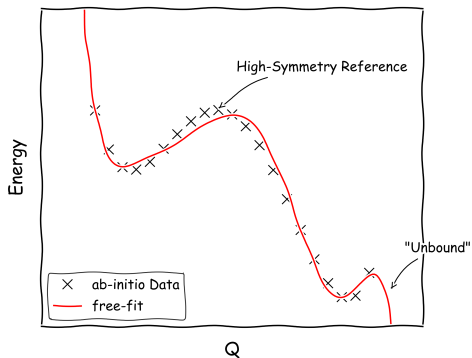


"UnBoundedness" - Negative Divergence in The Effective Potential



Appears if highest order term in Q is odd or even with negative coefficient
Add higher order terms to bound in direction Q ! How to keep precision?

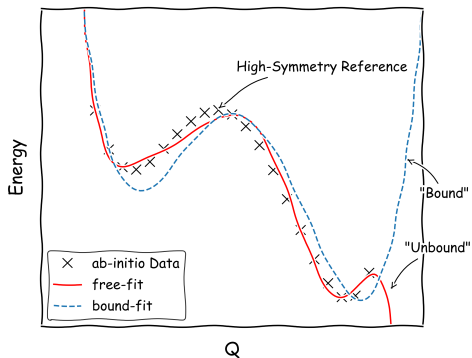
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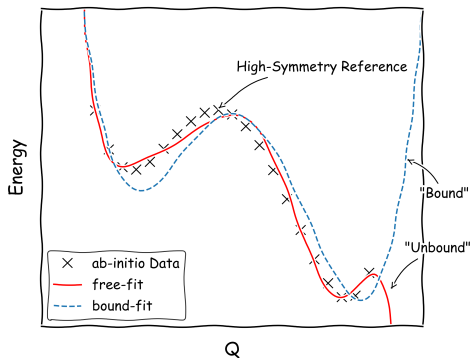
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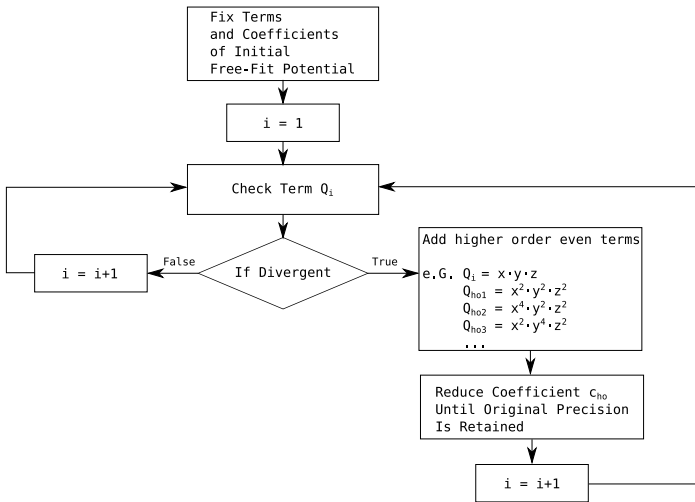
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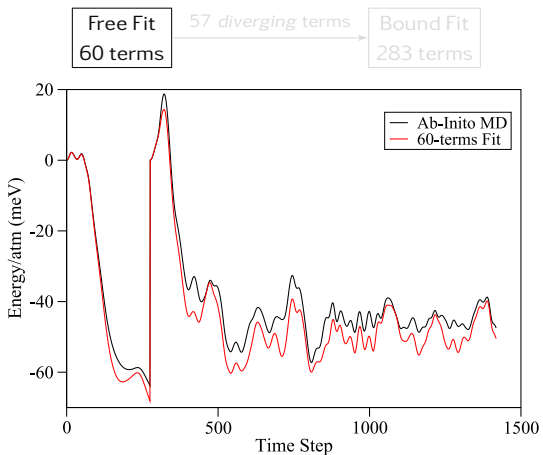
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 Add higher order terms to bound in direction Q ! How to keep precision?

A Simple Algorithm to Impose Boundedness





Mean Standard Deviation values of the effective-potential (meV/atm):

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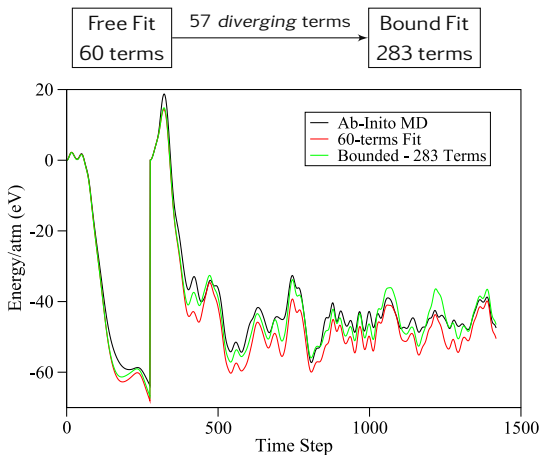
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Energy : 2.1664871069774949E+00

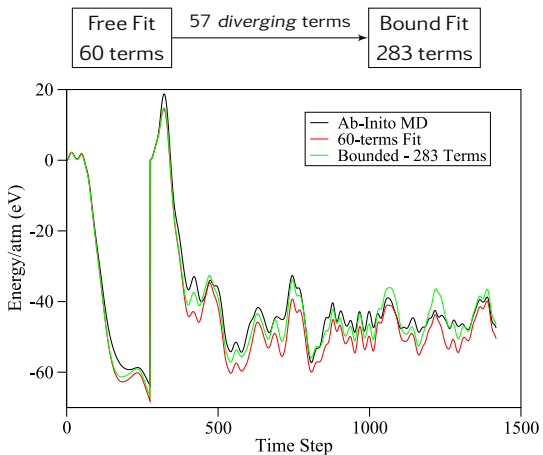
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Forces+Stresses : 2.7889442532740654E-02

Forces : 2.3225875500530173E-02

Stresses : 4.6635670322104803E-03



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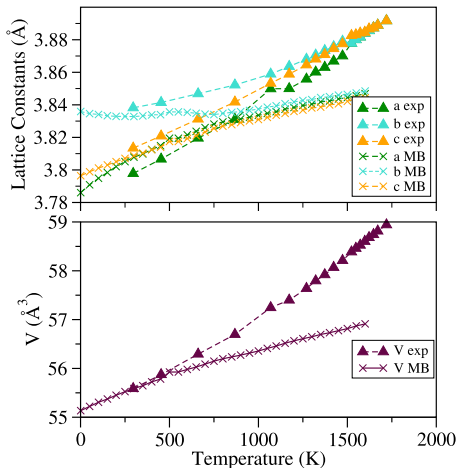
Stresses : 4.6635670322104803E-03

The model is bound

16x16x16 cells, 20480 atoms

6000-steps per temperature

96-cores \approx 1h15min per temperature



Yashima, M. & Ali, R., Solid State Ionics, 2009, **180**, 120 - 126



2. Electron-Lattice Coupling Using MULTIBINIT and SCALE-UP

The Information about the electronic states are hidden in the lattice effective potential parameters

$$E_{tot}(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = E_0(\mathbf{r}_0, 0) + E(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

$$E(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = E^{phonon}(\mathbf{u}) + E^{strain}(\eta) + E^{strain-phonon}(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

$$E^{ph}(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{ijkh\alpha\beta} K_{ijkh\alpha\beta}^{(2)} (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})(u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta})$$

$$+ \sum_{ikhrt\alpha\beta\gamma} K_{ikhrt\alpha\beta\gamma}^{(3)} (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha}) \times (u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta})(u_{r\gamma} - u_{t\gamma}) \dots$$

$$E^s(\eta) = \sum_{ab} C_{ab} \eta_a \eta_b$$

$$E^{s-ph}(\{\mathbf{u}\}, \eta) = \sum_a \sum_{ij\alpha} \Lambda_{aij\alpha}^{(1,1)} \eta_a (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha})$$

$$+ \sum_a \sum_{ijkh\alpha\beta} \Lambda_{aijhk\alpha\beta}^{(1,2)} \eta_a (u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha}) \times (u_{k\beta} - u_{h\beta}) \dots$$

Reintroduce some electronic states of interest with SCALE-UP

$$E_{tot}(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = E_0(\mathbf{r}_0, 0) + E(\mathbf{u}, \eta) + E_{el}(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

$$E_{el}(\mathbf{u}, \eta) = \sum_{ab} D_{ab}^U \gamma_{ab}(\mathbf{u}, \eta) + 1/2 \sum_{ab} \sum_{a'b'} D_{ab}^U D_{a'b'}^U U_{aba'b'} - D_{ab}^I D_{a'b'}^I I_{aba'b'}$$

With the central quantity: $D_{ab} = d_{ab} - d_{ab}^{(0)}$

And the electron-lattice coupling expressed in

$$\gamma_{ab}(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

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Access

- Electronic Structure at Finite T
- Electronic Structure of Large Scale Objects
- $D_{ab} \neq 0$: Magnetic States, Polarons, Excitons

$$E^{Ph}(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{ijkh\alpha\beta} K_{ijkl}^{(2)} \times (u_{k\beta} - u_{l\alpha})$$

$$+ \sum_{ikhr\alpha\beta\gamma} K_{ikhr\alpha\beta\gamma} \times (u_{k\beta} - u_{l\alpha})$$

$$u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha}$$

$$u_{i\alpha} - u_{j\alpha}$$

Reint

E-UP

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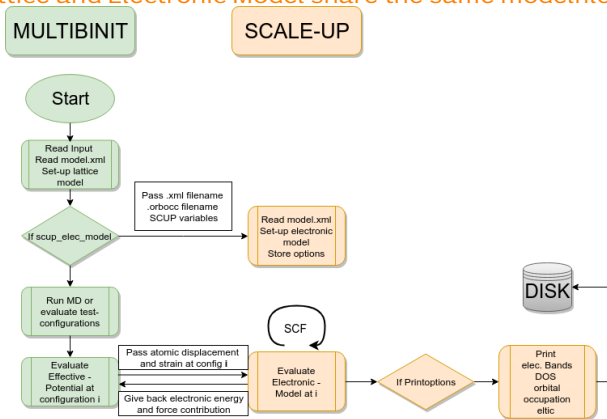
$$\gamma_{ab}(\mathbf{u}, \eta)$$

THE MULTIBINIT - SCALE-UP INTERFACE

Multibinit incorporates SCALE-UP as a library

```
FC_LIBS="-L/path/to/scaleup/build/src/.libs/ -lscaleup"
```

Lattice and Electronic Model share the same modelfile .xml

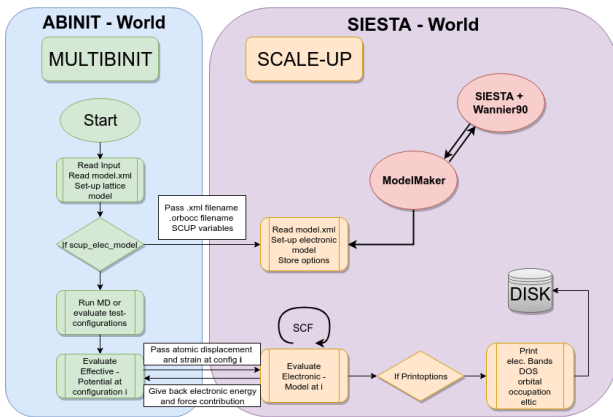


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Code Licensing/Distribution ?!

THE MULTIBINIT - SCALE-UP INTERFACE

The SCALE-UP variables are parsed with their one parser

```
abinit/src/78_effpot/m_scup_dataset.F90
```

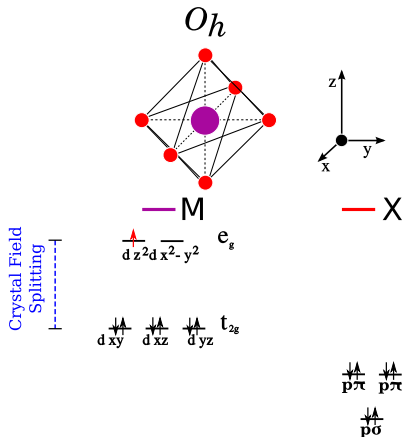
And stored in a separate datatype

```
type scup_dtset_type
!Integer
  integer :: scup_nspeck
  integer :: scup_ndivsm
  integer :: scup_printniter
!Logicals
  logical :: scup_elec_model
  logical :: scup_initorbocc
  logical :: scup_ismagnetic
  logical :: scup_istddft
  logical :: scup_printbands
  logical :: scup_printeigv
  logical :: scup_printeltic
  logical :: scup_printgeom
  logical :: scup_printorbocc
!Real
  real*8   :: scup_tcharge
!Integer Array
  integer :: scup_ksamp(3)
!Real Array
  real(dp),allocatable :: scup_speck(:, :)
!Kpath Type
  type(kpath_t) :: scup_kpath
end type scup_dtset_type
```

A first model using electron-lattice coupling

Classical Problem of cooperative Jahn-Teller Effect in Perovskites

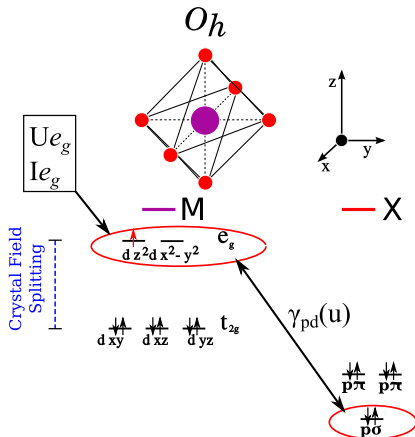
Corner shared transition metal octahedra with double-degenerate electronic state



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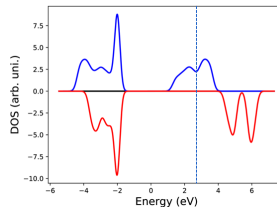
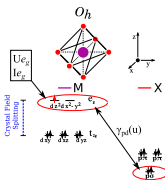
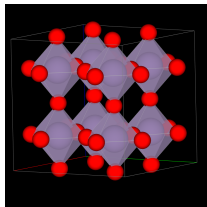


A first model using electron-lattice coupling

Electron-Lattice Coupling - Investigate Band-Structure and DOS

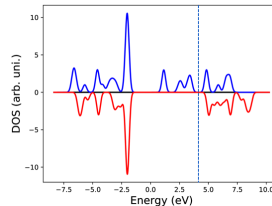
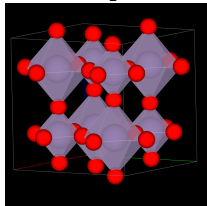
$$U_{eg} = 3\text{eV}, I_{eg} = 1.5\text{eV}, \gamma_{pd} = 1.5\text{eV}$$

Cubic



↑ Spin-up

Q_1^R



↓ Spin-Down

Conclusions

- Complex Lattice Effective Potentials
 - A new bound algorithm to facilitate automatic generation of effective lattice potentials
 - CaTiO_3 model describes correctly temperature development in the Ground-State Phase
- MULTIBINIT + SCALE-UP Interface
 - Coupled effective lattice-electronic models open exciting possibilities

Outlook

Challenges for the MULIBINIT-SCUP Project

1. Code Licensing and Distribution
Should MB-SCUP interface move to the trunk ?

2. Testing
Have a special builder on the test-farm ?

3. Further integration of Datastructure
SCUP input/output in the abinit _HIST.nc Format ?

Thank you for your Attention!

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