



Center for
Molecular
Modeling

Computational Materials Physics



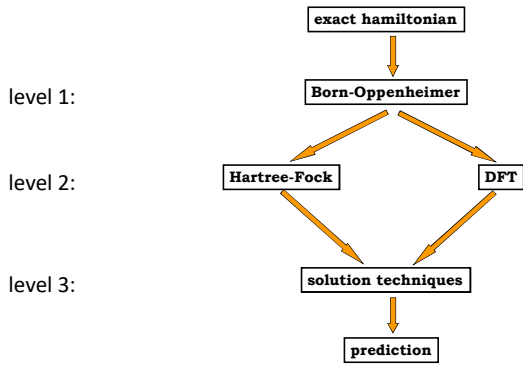
Department of
Materials Science
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numerical solution methods

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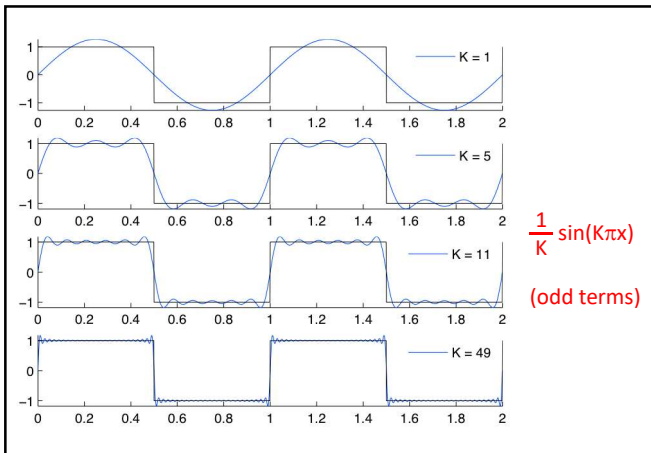
<http://molmod.ugent.be>
<http://www.ugent.be/ea/dmse/en>
my talks on Youtube: <http://goo.gl/P2b1Hs>

three levels of approximations



numerical solution methods

- Any numerical method that can solve HF or KS equations
- Several roads to solution, e.g. solving on a real space grid
- Most regular applications for solids use **basis set methods**, in combination with reciprocal space.



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$$\phi_i(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} c_{\alpha}^i \chi_{\alpha}^i(\vec{r})$$

one of the N single-particle functions that will provide the density.

basis function (known/chosen)

coefficients: this is what we are looking for

truncation: take enough basis functions for an accurate description, but not more (this limits computer time)

numerical solution methods

Introducing a basis set transforms our problem into matrix algebra :

$$HC = SCE$$

matrix elements for all basis functions:
 $\langle \chi_{\gamma}^i | H_{KS} | \chi_{\delta}^i \rangle$
 can be calculated once and for all

overlap matrix: dot products of all basis functions
 $\langle \chi_{\gamma}^i | \chi_{\delta}^i \rangle$
 can be calculated once and for all

square matrix with all the coefficients we are searching

diagonal matrix with all eigenvalues we are searching

numerical solution methods

An important issue is the **self-consistent field** problem.

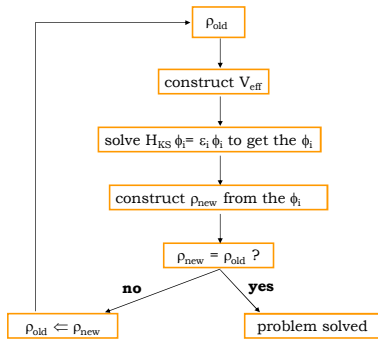
We need to solve the KS-hamiltonian in order to find the ϕ_i (and hence ρ):

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_{\text{KS}} &= \hat{T}_0 + \hat{V}_H + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} + \hat{V}_{\text{xc}} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\vec{r}' + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} + \hat{V}_{\text{xc}}\end{aligned}$$

But we need to know ρ in order to be able to even write down H_{KS} ...!?

→ an iterative procedure is required (the scf-scheme).

numerical solution methods



numerical solution methods

The choice of the type of basis functions gives its name to the method (and determines which computer code you can use) :

- localized basis functions: GTO, STO
- plane-wave basis functions (in combination with pseudopotentials)
- augmented plane wave basis functions (LAPW, LMTO, ...)

many more at
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_quantum_chemistry_and_solid-state_physics_software
