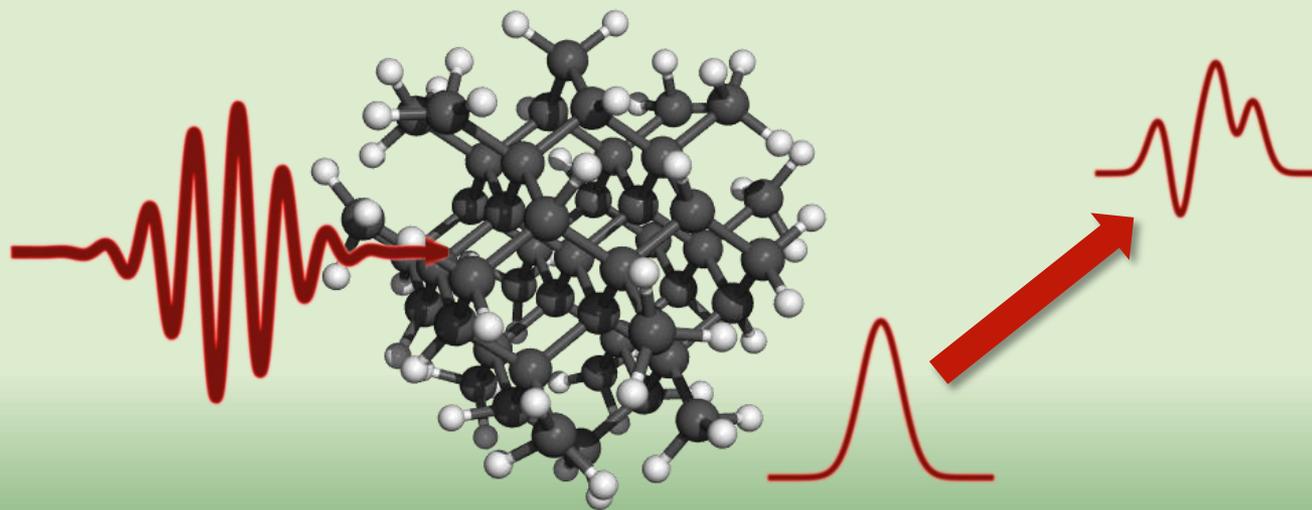


Real-time time-correlation approach for x-ray absorption and emission

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APS Meeting, Boston, Feb. 27 – Mar. 2



Why Use a Time-Dependent Approach?

XAS traditionally **calculated** with Fermi's Golden Rule (**FGR**) using **wavefunctions** or real-space Green's functions (**RSGF**)

Currently:

New experimental **pulsed sources** (XFEL, LCLS) and **pump-probe** experiments

Increased **interest** in **time-dependent** (TD) **response**

Our approach:

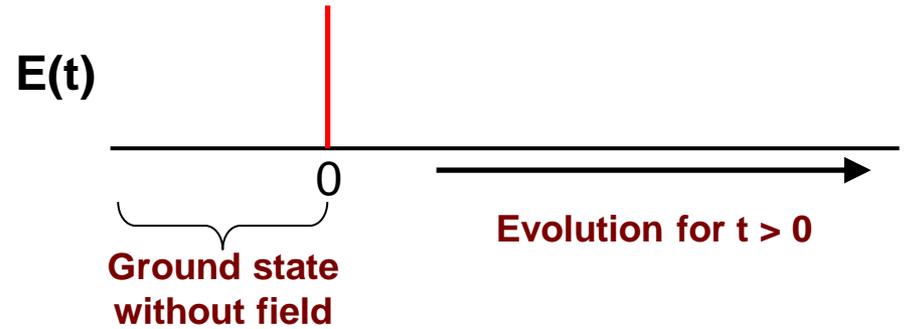
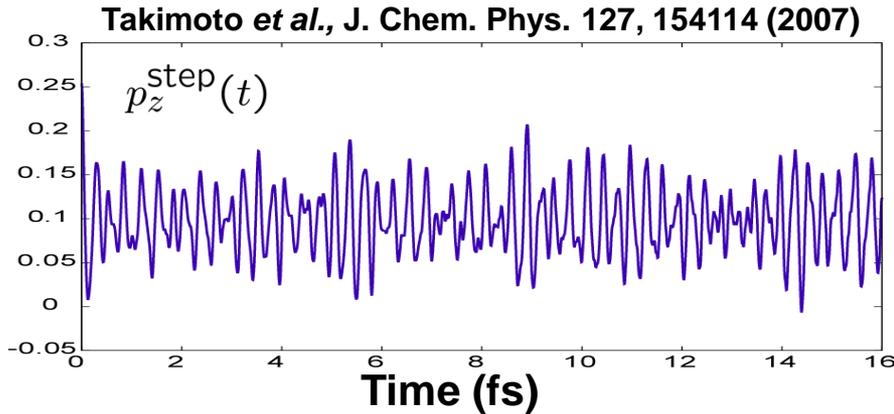
Compute **response using TD autocorrelation function**

Goal:

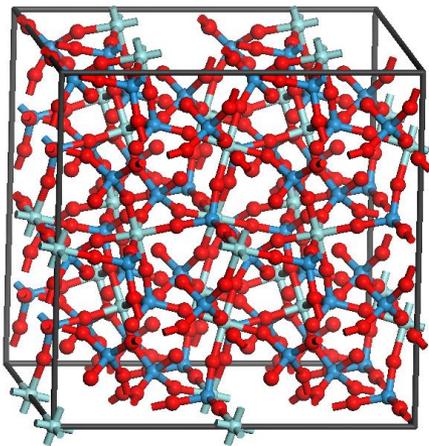
Time-dependent x-ray response, including **core hole dynamics**

TD Methods: Two Useful Examples

Real-Time TDDFT for NLO response

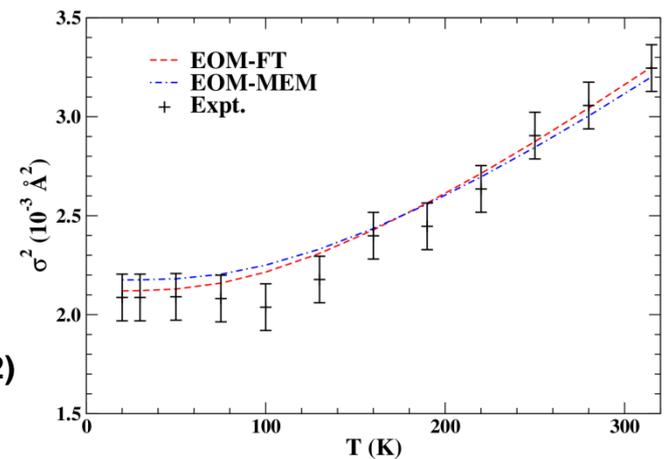


Real-Time DW factors



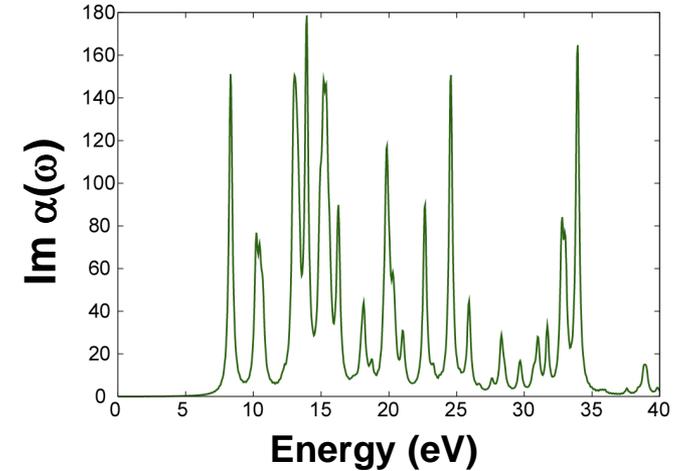
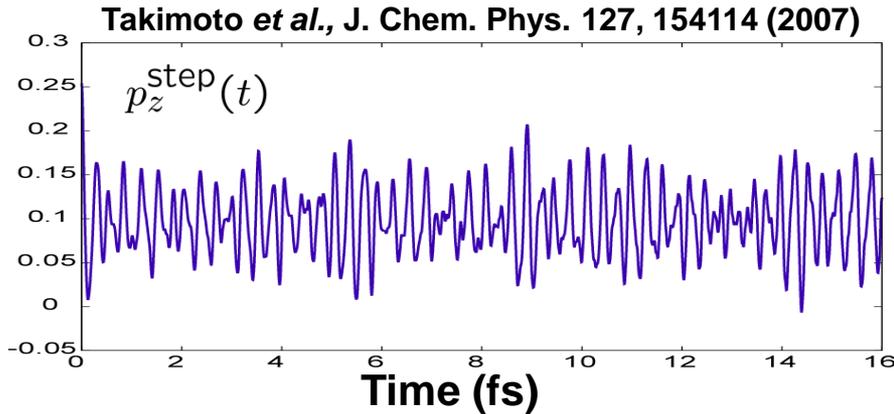
$$\sigma_j^2(T) = \frac{\hbar}{\mu_j \pi} \int_0^{t_{\max}} dt \langle Q_j(t) | Q_j(0) \rangle \times \ln \left[\left(2 \sinh \frac{\pi t}{\beta \hbar} \right)^{-1} \right] e^{-\epsilon t^2}$$

Vila *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 85, 024303 (2012)

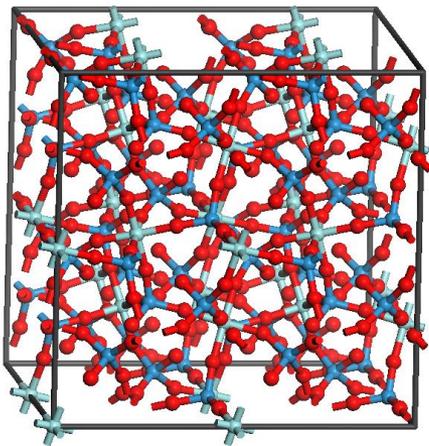


TD Methods: Two Useful Examples

Real-Time TDDFT for NLO response

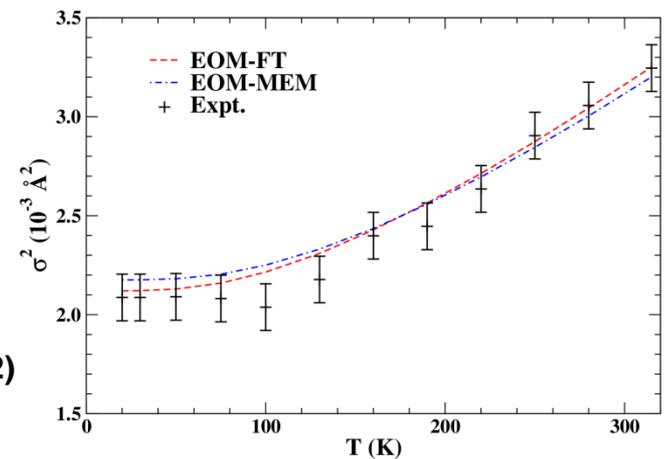


Real-Time DW factors



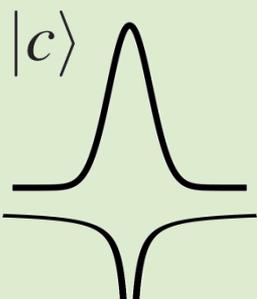
$$\sigma_j^2(T) = \frac{\hbar}{\mu_j \pi} \int_0^{t_{\max}} dt \langle Q_j(t) | Q_j(0) \rangle \times \ln \left[\left(2 \sinh \frac{\pi t}{\beta \hbar} \right)^{-1} \right] e^{-\epsilon t^2}$$

Vila *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 85, 024303 (2012)



Real-Time X-Ray Spectroscopy (RTXS)

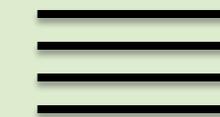
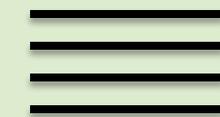
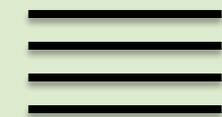
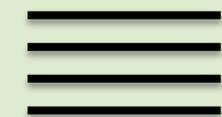
Atom GS



PAW



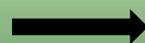
$$|\psi(0)\rangle = d|c\rangle \quad |\psi(t)\rangle = U(t,0)|\psi(0)\rangle$$



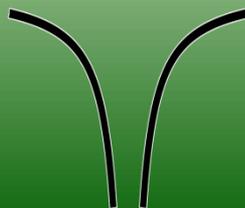
SCF



Init



TD



CH PP



Screened CH



RTXS Equations

XAS Absorption (FGR, Δ SCF, FSR)

$$\mu(\omega) = \sum_k |\langle c|d|k\rangle|^2 \delta_\Gamma(\omega + \varepsilon_c - \varepsilon_k) \theta(E - E_F)$$

↓ FT

$$\mu(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Re} \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} \underline{G_c(t)} \underline{\langle \psi(t) | \psi(0) \rangle} \theta(\omega + \varepsilon_c - E_F)$$

Core Hole Green's Function

$$\underline{G_c(t)} = i \exp[i(\varepsilon_c + i\Gamma)t]$$

Autocorrelation Function

$$\underline{\langle \psi(t) | \psi(0) \rangle} = \sum_{jj'} \langle c|d^\dagger|j\rangle U_{jj'}(t,0) \langle \tilde{j}'|d|c\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi(0) | \psi(t) \rangle \begin{cases} |\psi(0)\rangle = d|c\rangle \\ |\psi(t)\rangle = U(t,0)|\psi(0)\rangle \end{cases} \longrightarrow U(t,0) = T \exp \left[-i \int_0^t dt H(t) \right]$$

Crank-Nicolson

$$\bar{t} = t + \Delta/2 \quad \mathbf{U}(t + \Delta, t) = \frac{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{H}(\bar{t}) \Delta/2}{\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{H}(\bar{t}) \Delta/2}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_j |j\rangle c_j(t)$$

$$H_{jj'} = \langle j | h_H + v_{ch} + \Sigma | j' \rangle$$

Computational Details

Implemented on **UW RT extension of SIESTA** with:

Real-time propagation

PAW for dipole matrix elements (based on UW OCEAN)

Present implementation:

Quasi-monochromatic source with **finite lifetime**

SIESTA details:

TZDP basis

Norm conserving PP

150 Ryd grid **cutoff**

Experimental structures

TD:

Simulation time **~1-5 fs** with **0.01 fs steps**

Broadening and **E_c shift** to match experiment

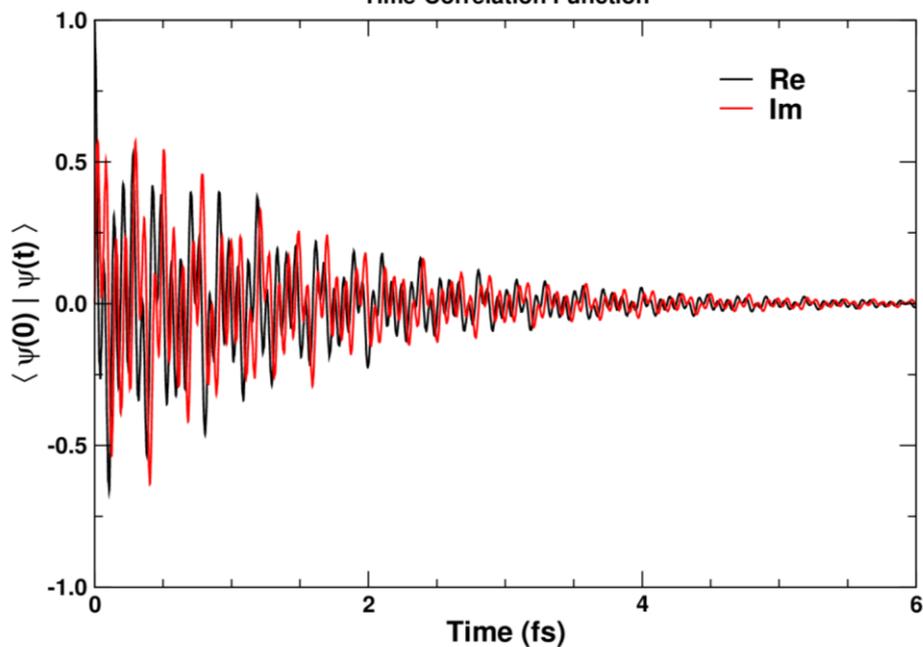
Comparisons with:

StoBe (GTO-based FGR, TST core hole approximation)

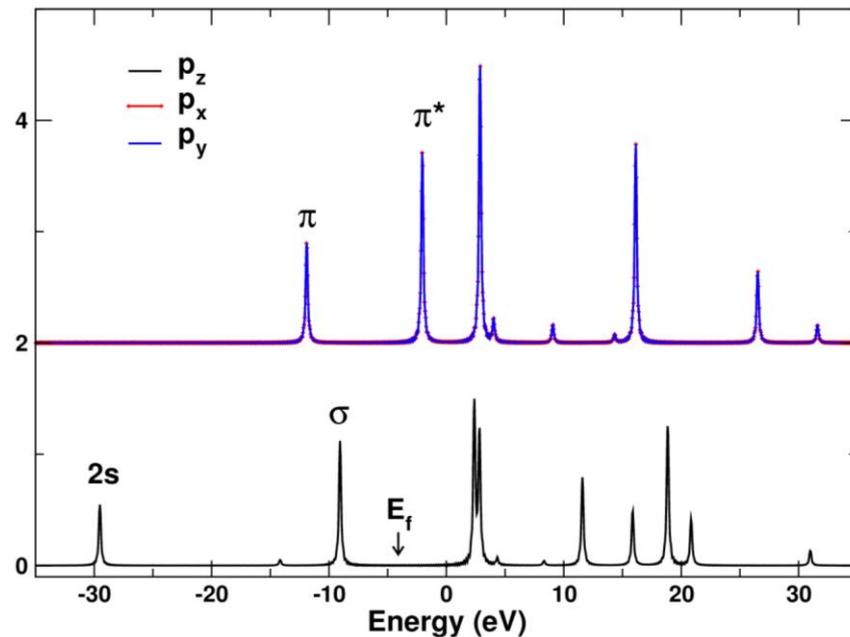
FEFF (Real Space Multiple Scattering, FSR)

Autocorrelation Function and C pDOS for CO

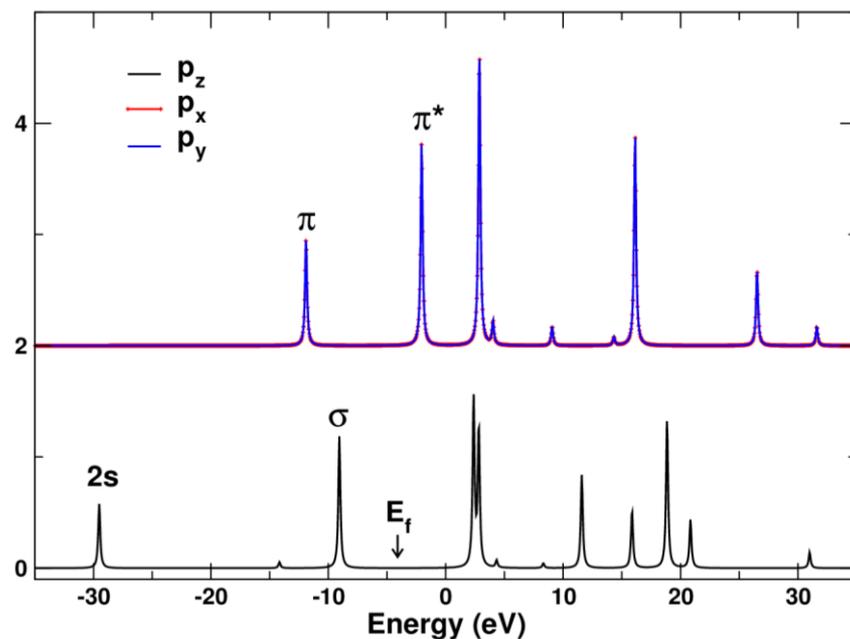
Time-Correlation Function



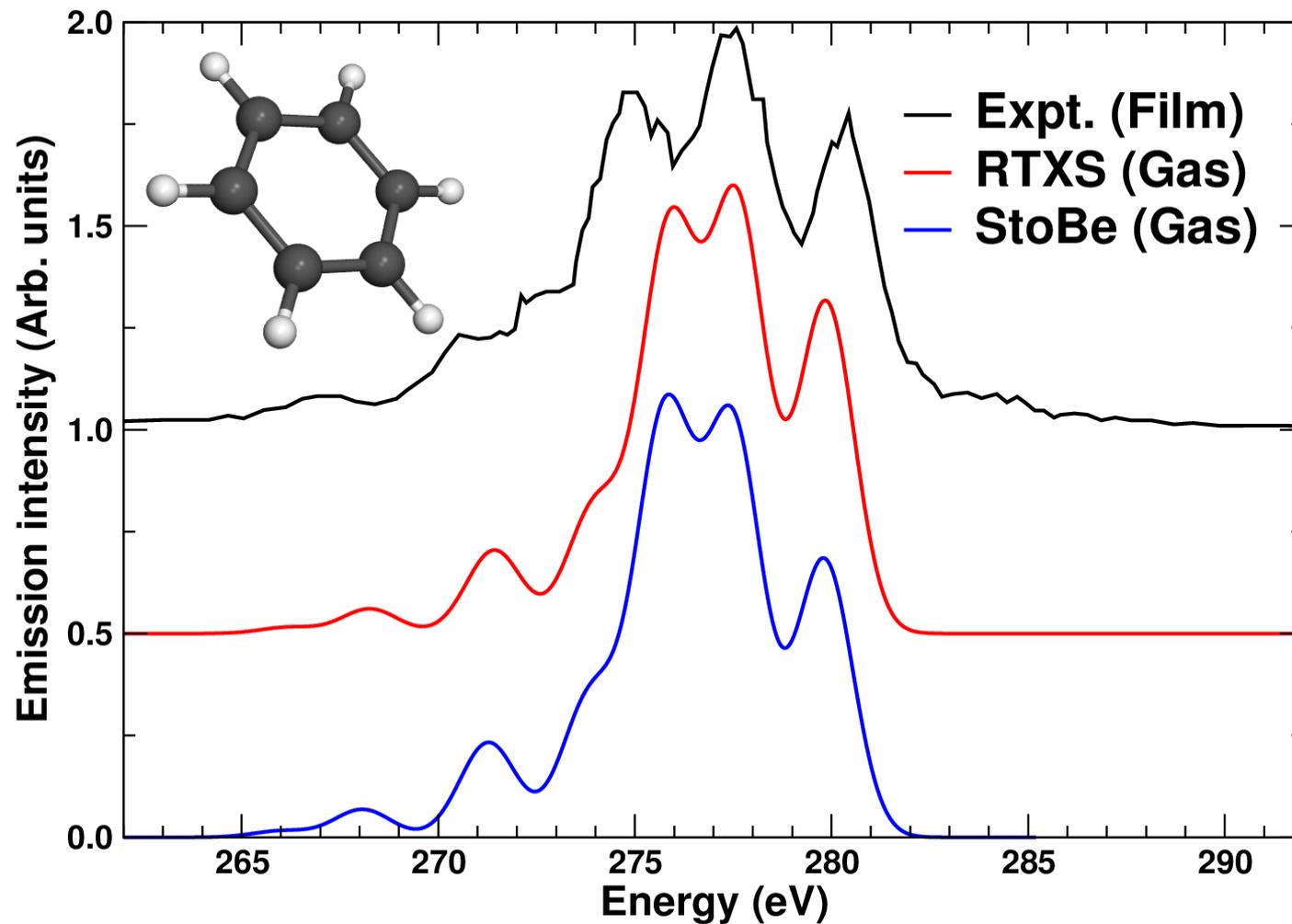
RTXS



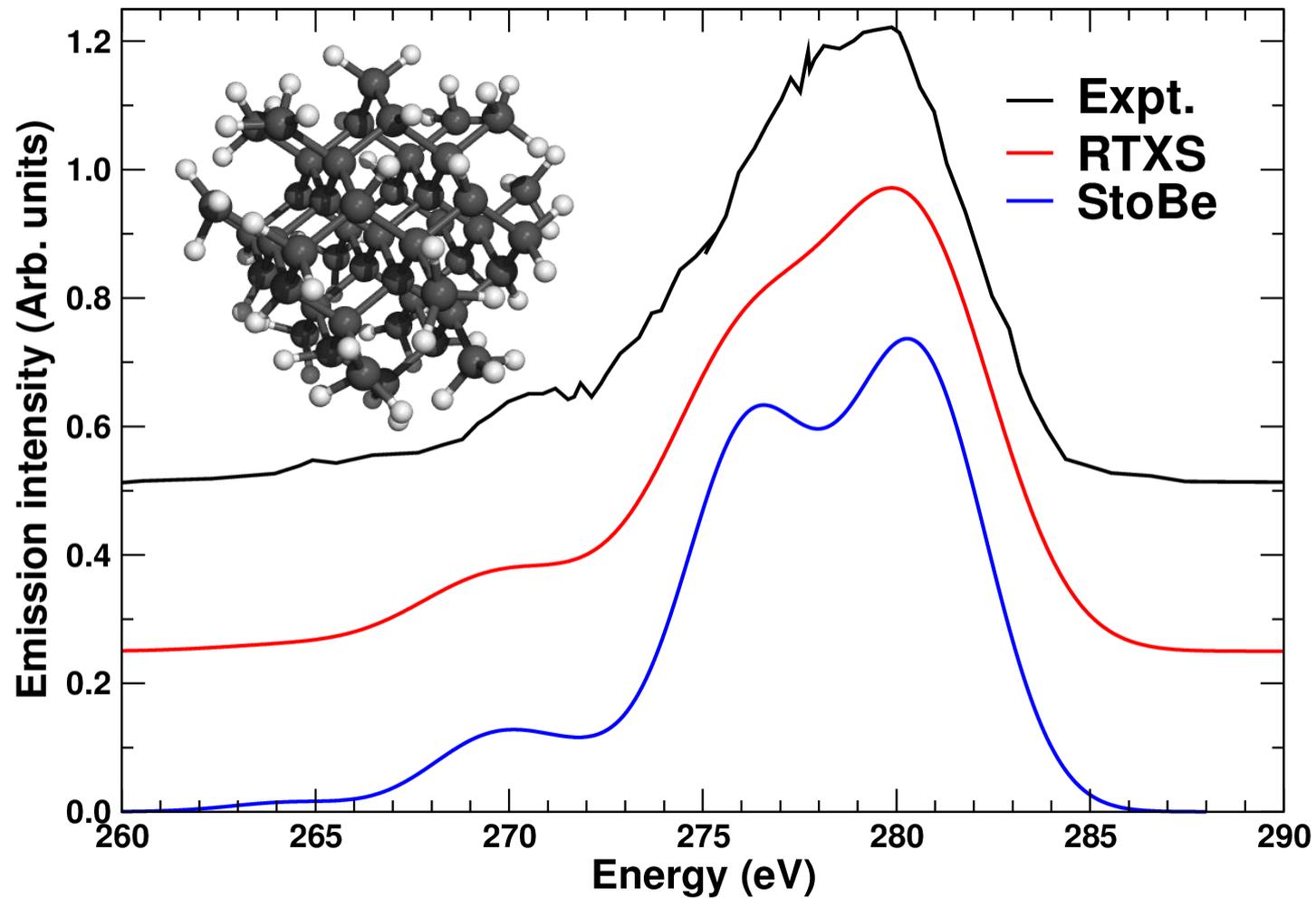
Frequency Space



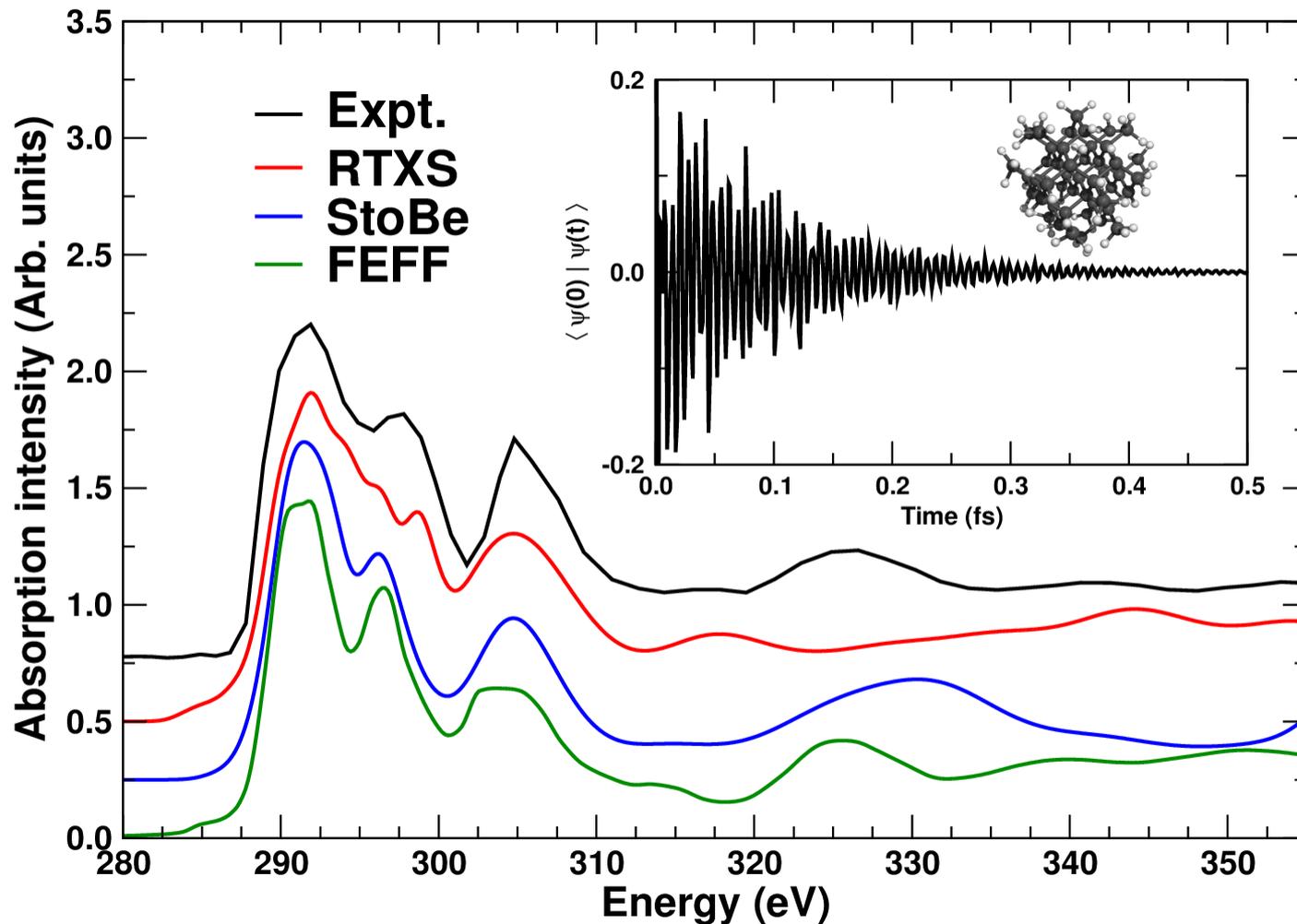
C K α XES of C₆H₆



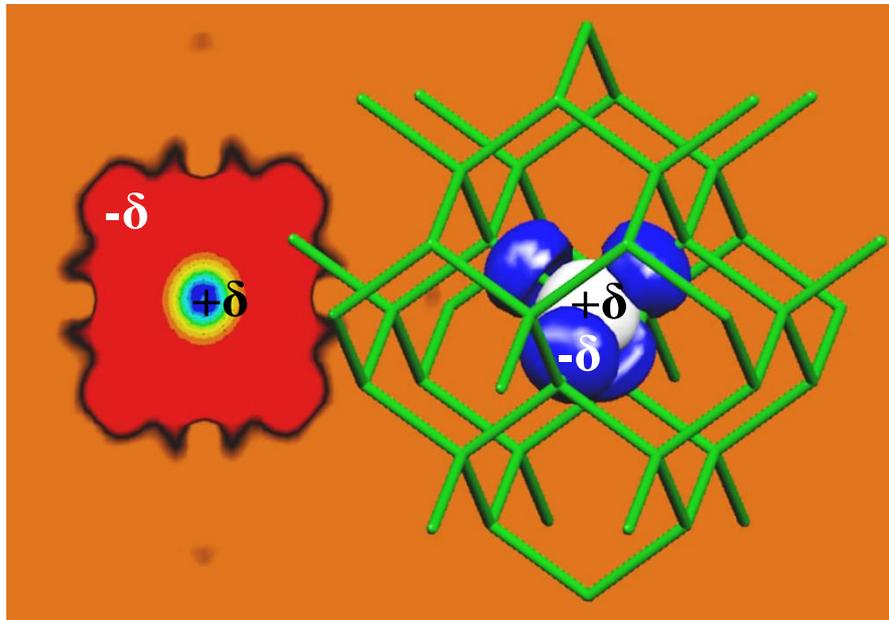
C K α XES of Diamond (C₄₇H₆₀ cluster)



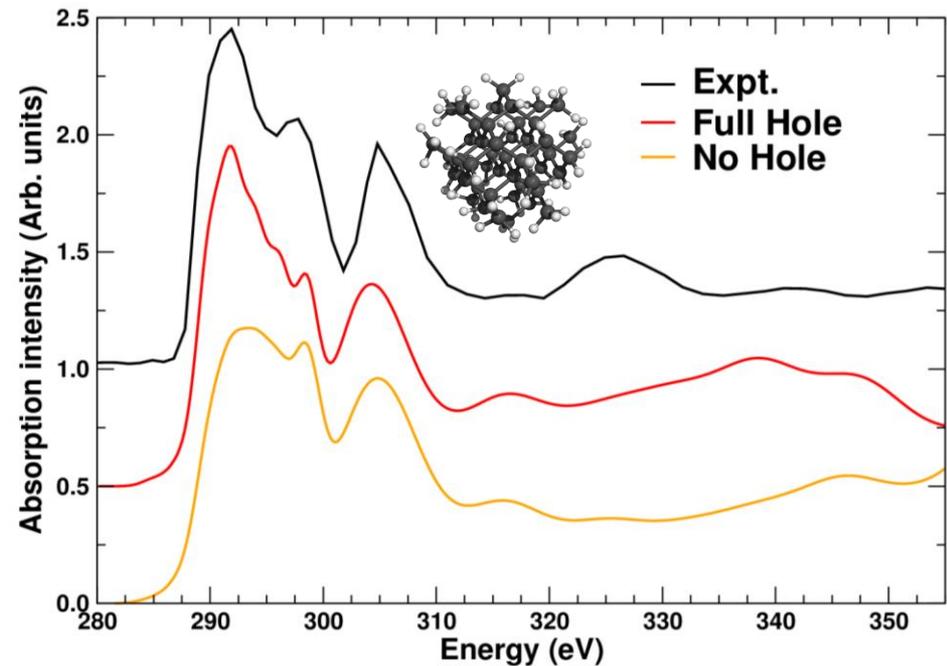
C K-Edge XAS of Diamond ($C_{47}H_{60}$ cluster)



Core Hole Density Relaxation and XAS Effects in Diamond



Density Relaxation
(Isosurface and Projection)



XAS

Current Developments

Other **dynamical effects**:

Core hole formation and screening

Photoelectron dynamics with valence relaxation

Summary

New, **real-time autocorrelation** method for **x-ray response**:

Simulated **XAS** and **XES** in **good agreement** with other methods (FGR and RSGF) and experiment

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