

Real-time EOM-CCS Green's function method for the core spectral functions

F. D. Vila, J. J. Rehr, B. Peng and K. Kowalski

$$C^R(t) = i \int_0^t dt' \left(\text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} \right)$$

The diagram shows two terms in parentheses separated by a plus sign. The first term is a single loop with a dashed line at the top and an asterisk at the end of the dashed line. The second term is two such loops connected in series.

See also: J39.00004, JJ Rehr, FD Vila, JJ Kas, B Peng, and K Kowalski, arXiv: 2002.05841v2

SPEC Collaboration: DOE Office of Science grants DE-FG02-03ER15476, with computer support from DOE - NERSC.

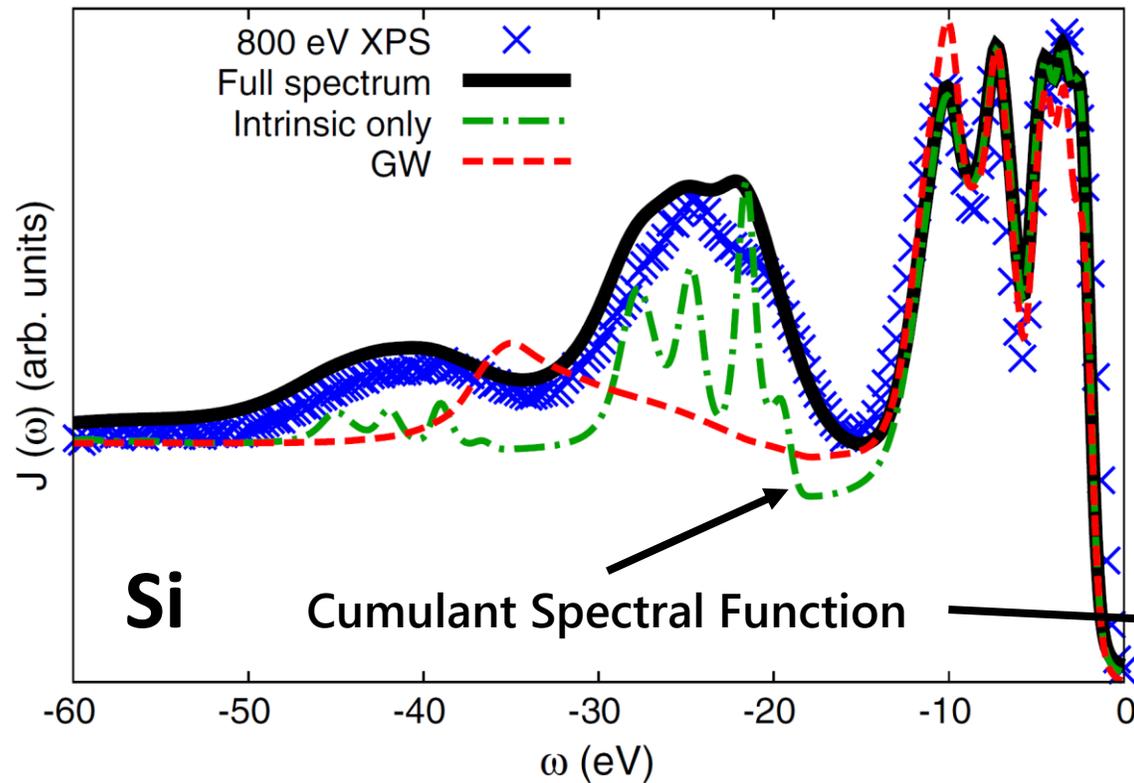


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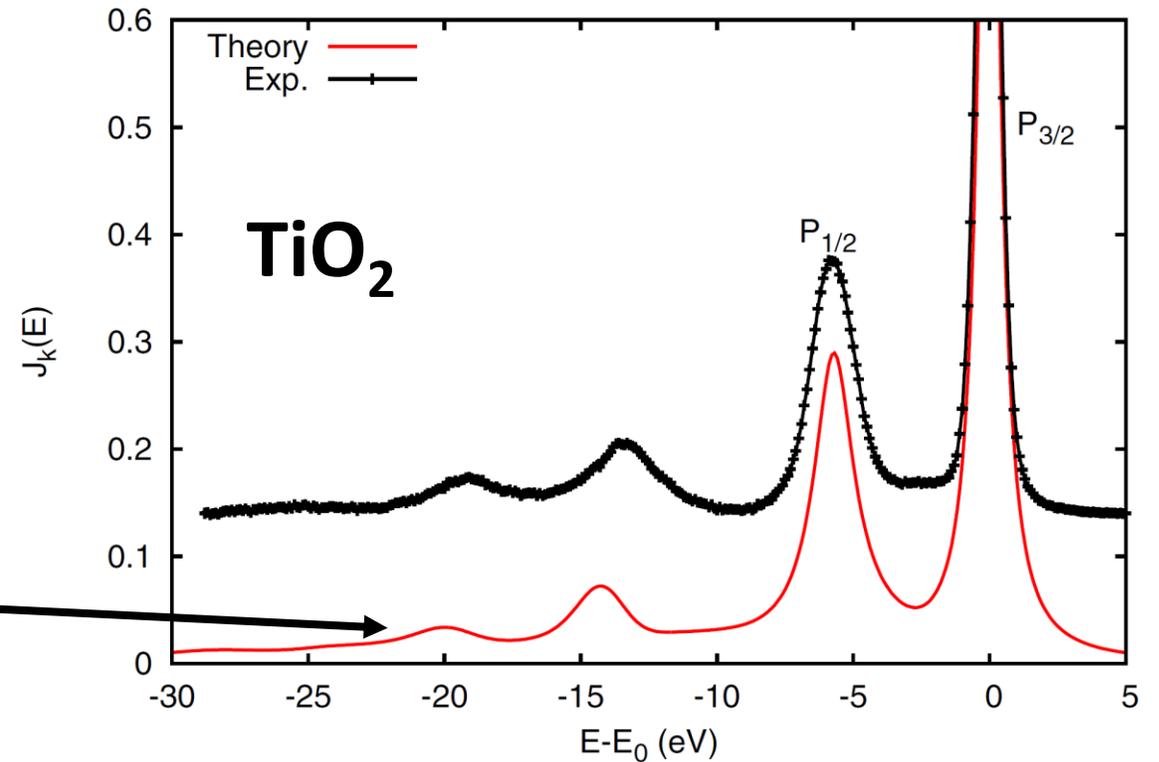
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Motivation: The Cumulant Spectral Function



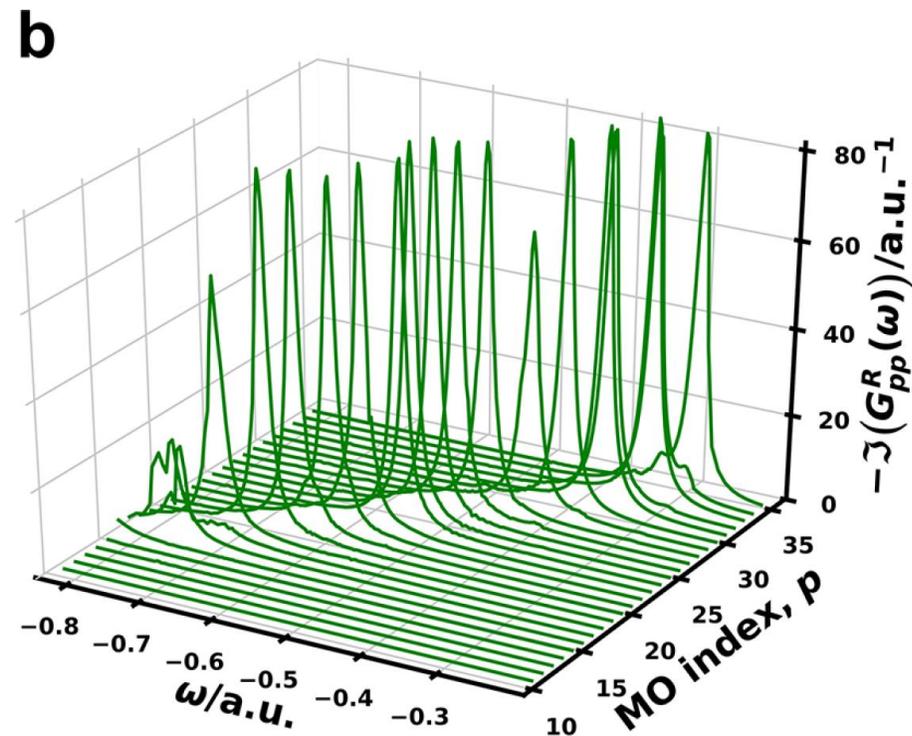
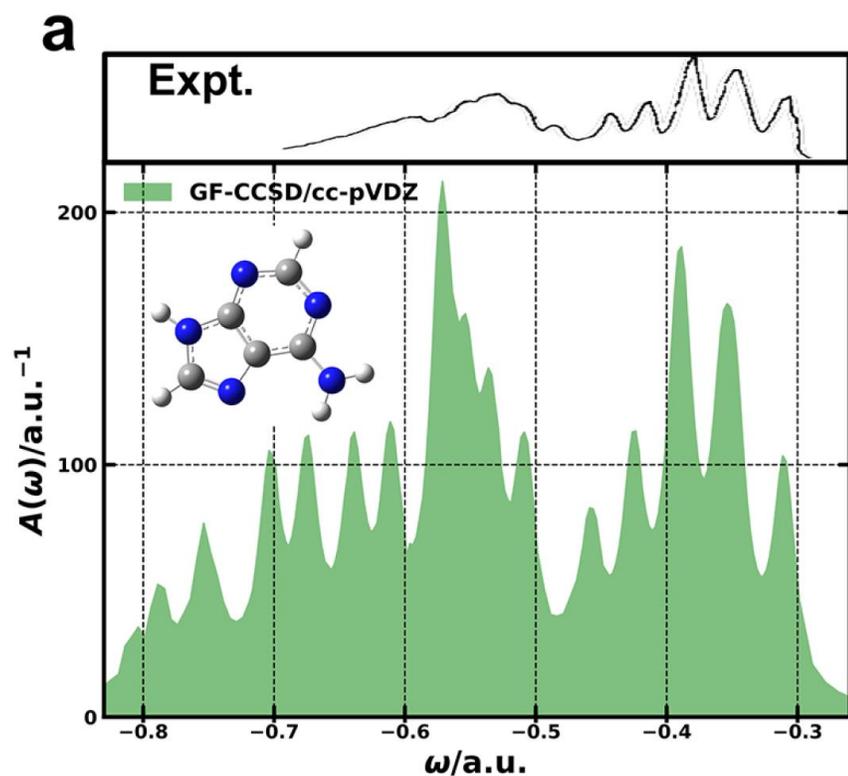
Guzzo et al. PRL 107, 166401 (2011)



Kas et al. PRB 91, 121112(R) (2015)

Efficient, improves many-body satellite effects in cond. matter

Motivation: Coupled Clusters GFs



Peng and Kowalski *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **14**, 4335 (2018)

Accurate, systematically improvable, applicable to molecular systems

Motivation: Cumulant \leftrightarrow CCGF

Is there a **relationship** between **CC** and **Cumulant** approaches?

Can we use it to **improve** either?

Coupled Clusters Ansatz: $|0\rangle = e^T |\Phi_0\rangle$

Cumulant Ansatz: $G_k(t) = e^{C_k(t)} G_k^0(t)$

CC and Cumulant: Formally analogous

Is there a **relationship** between **CC** and **Cumulant** approaches?

Can we use it to **improve** either?

Coupled Clusters Ansatz:

$$|0\rangle = e^T |\Phi_0\rangle$$

Correlated

Uncorrelated

Cumulant Ansatz:

$$G_k(t) = e^{C_k(t)} G_k^0(t)$$

CC and Cumulant: Formally analogous

Is there a **relationship** between **CC** and **Cumulant** approaches?

Can we use it to **improve** either?

Coupled Clusters Ansatz:

$$|0\rangle = e^T |\Phi_0\rangle$$


All correlation

Cumulant Ansatz:

$$G_k(t) = e^{C_k(t)} G_k^0(t)$$

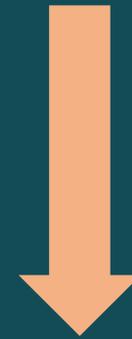
Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

Exact retarded GF:

$$G_c^R(t) = -i\Theta(t)e^{iE_0t} \langle 0 | a_c e^{-iHt} a_c^\dagger | 0 \rangle \\ -i\Theta(t)e^{-iE_0t} \langle 0 | a_c^\dagger e^{iHt} a_c | 0 \rangle$$

1st approx.: HF **Single**
determinant GS

$$|0\rangle \simeq |\Phi_N\rangle \\ |\Phi\rangle \equiv |\Phi_{N-1}\rangle = a_c |\Phi_N\rangle$$



$$e^{iHt} |\Phi\rangle = |\Phi, t\rangle$$

$$G_c^R(t) = -i\Theta(t)e^{-iE_0t} \langle \Phi | e^{iHt} | \Phi \rangle = -i\Theta(t)e^{-iE_0t} \langle \Phi | \Phi, t \rangle$$

Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

$$e^{iHt} |\Phi\rangle = |\Phi, t\rangle \longleftrightarrow -i \frac{d|\Phi, t\rangle}{dt} = H |\Phi, t\rangle$$

Real-time CC ansatz: $|\Phi, t\rangle = N(t) e^{T(t)} |\Phi\rangle$

$$-i \left[\frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} + \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right] |\Phi\rangle = \bar{H}(t) |\Phi\rangle$$

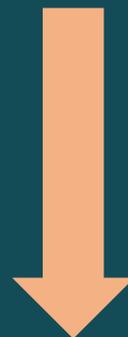
where: $\bar{H}(t) = e^{-T(t)} H e^{T(t)}$

and: $\langle \Phi | \Phi, t \rangle = N(t)$

Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

$$-i \left[\frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} + \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right] |\Phi\rangle = \bar{H}(t) |\Phi\rangle$$

Project with: $\langle\Phi|$



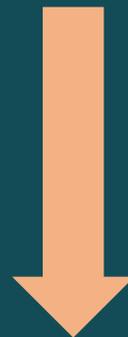
$$-i \frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} = \langle\Phi | \bar{H}_{N-1}(t) | \Phi\rangle + \langle\Phi | H | \Phi\rangle$$

where: $\bar{H}_{N-1}(t) = \bar{H}(t) - \langle\Phi | H | \Phi\rangle$

Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

$$-i \left[\frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} + \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right] |\Phi\rangle = \bar{H}(t) |\Phi\rangle$$

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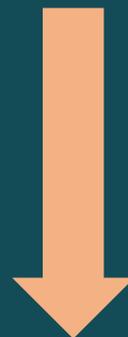
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Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

$$-i \left[\frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} + \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right] |\Phi\rangle = \bar{H}(t) |\Phi\rangle$$

Project with: $\langle \Phi_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} |$



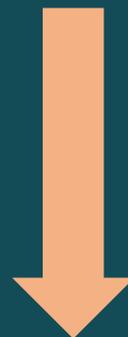
$$-i \left\langle \Phi_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} \left| \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right| \Phi \right\rangle = \left\langle \Phi_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} | \bar{H}_{N-1}(t) | \Phi \right\rangle$$

where: $\bar{H}_{N-1}(t) = \bar{H}(t) - \langle \Phi | H | \Phi \rangle$

Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

$$-i \left[\frac{d \ln N(t)}{dt} + \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right] |\Phi\rangle = \bar{H}(t) |\Phi\rangle$$

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$$-i \left\langle \Phi_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} \left| \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right| \Phi \right\rangle = \left\langle \Phi_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} | \bar{H}_{N-1}(t) | \Phi \right\rangle$$

where: $\bar{H}_{N-1}(t) = \bar{H}(t) - \langle \Phi | H | \Phi \rangle$

Connecting Cumulant and CC: RT-EOM-CCS

2nd approx.: **Coupled Clusters Singles (CCS)** only

$$T(t) = T_1(t) = \sum_{i,a} t_i^a(t) \{a_a^+ a_i\}'$$

$$\langle \Phi | \bar{H}_N(t) | \Phi \rangle = - \sum_{ia} v_{ci}^{ca} t_i^a + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijab} v_{ij}^{ab} t_i^a t_j^b \quad \left\langle \Phi_i^a \left| \frac{dT(t)}{dt} \right| \Phi \right\rangle = \dot{t}_i^a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi_i^a | \bar{H}_N(t) | \Phi \rangle = & -v_{ac}^{ic} + (\epsilon_a - \epsilon_i) t_i^a + \sum_j v_{jc}^{ic} t_j^a - \sum_b v_{ac}^{bc} t_i^b + \sum_{jb} v_{ja}^{bi} t_j^b \\ & + \sum_{jb} v_{jc}^{bc} t_i^b t_j^a + \sum_{jbd} v_{aj}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^d - \sum_{jkb} v_{jk}^{ib} t_j^a t_k^b - \sum_{jkbd} v_{jk}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^a t_k^d \end{aligned}$$

RT-EOM-CCS: Final equations

$$G_c^R(t) = -i\Theta(t)e^{-i\varepsilon_c t + C^R(t)}$$

Cumulant form!
Pure exponential

$$C^R(t) = i \int_0^t \left(-\sum_{ia} v_{ci}^{ca} t_i^a + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijab} v_{ij}^{ab} t_i^a t_j^b \right) dt'$$

$$\begin{aligned} -i \dot{t}_i^a &= -v_{ac}^{ic} + (\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_i) t_i^a + \sum_j v_{jc}^{ic} t_j^a - \sum_b v_{ac}^{bc} t_i^b + \sum_{jb} v_{ja}^{bi} t_j^b \\ &+ \sum_{jb} v_{jc}^{bc} t_i^b t_j^a + \sum_{jbd} v_{aj}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^d - \sum_{jkb} v_{jk}^{ib} t_j^a t_k^b - \sum_{jkbd} v_{jk}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^a t_k^d \end{aligned}$$

RT-EOM-CCS: Final equations

$$G_c^R(t) = -i\Theta(t)e^{-i\varepsilon_c t + C^R(t)}$$

Cumulant form!
Pure exponential

$$C^R(t) = i \int_0^t \left(- \sum_{ia}^{\mathbf{L}} v_{ci}^{ca} t_i^a + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijab}^{\mathbf{NL}} v_{ij}^{ab} t_i^a t_j^b \right) dt'$$

Bare

S1

S2

S3

$$-i \dot{t}_i^a = -v_{ac}^{ic} + (\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_i) t_i^a + \sum_j v_{jc}^{ic} t_j^a - \sum_b v_{ac}^{bc} t_i^b + \sum_{jb} v_{ja}^{bi} t_j^b$$

$$+ \sum_{jb} v_{jc}^{bc} t_i^b t_j^a + \sum_{jbd} v_{aj}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^d - \sum_{jkb} v_{jk}^{ib} t_j^a t_k^b - \sum_{jkbd} v_{jk}^{bd} t_i^b t_j^a t_k^d$$

D1

D2

D3

T1

Previous Talk
Approximation:

Valence-Core

Bare+S1+S2+D1

RT-EOM-CCS Equations: Numerical Solution

Numerical integration using:

1st to 3rd order Adams-Moulton multistep method

$$y' = f(t, y) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + h \left(\frac{1}{2} f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) + \frac{1}{2} f(t_n, y_n) \right) \\ y_{n+2} &= y_{n+1} + h \left(\frac{5}{12} f(t_{n+2}, y_{n+2}) + \frac{2}{3} f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) - \frac{1}{12} f(t_n, y_n) \right) \\ y_{n+3} &= y_{n+2} + h \left(\frac{9}{24} f(t_{n+3}, y_{n+3}) + \frac{19}{24} f(t_{n+2}, y_{n+2}) - \frac{5}{24} f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) + \frac{1}{24} f(t_n, y_n) \right) \end{aligned}$$

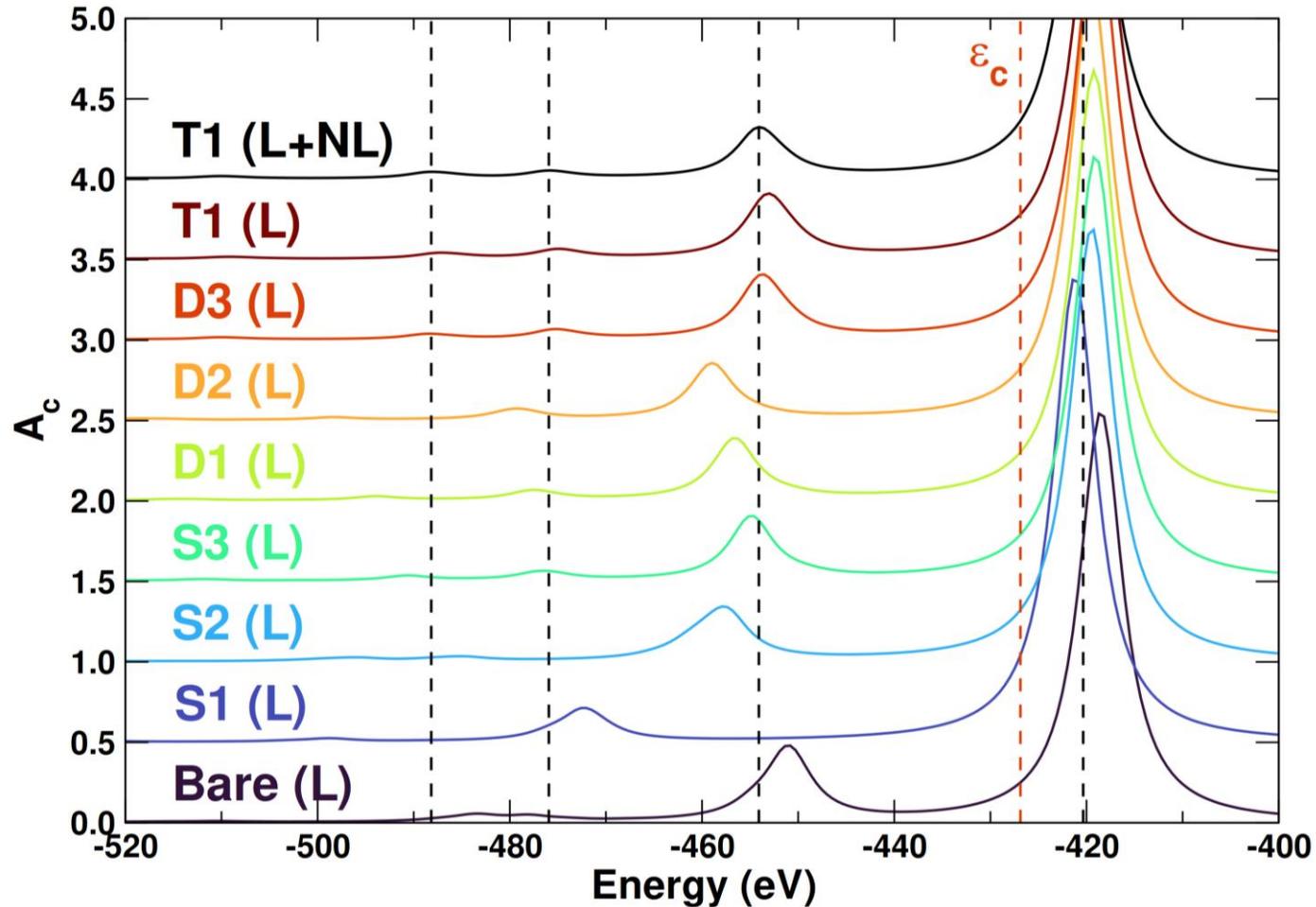
Take advantage of:

Common sum factorization (reduced scaling order)

Removal of cross-spin terms (

Pre-screening of zero cluster amplitudes ($t_i^a = 0$)

Results: Different term effects in N₂

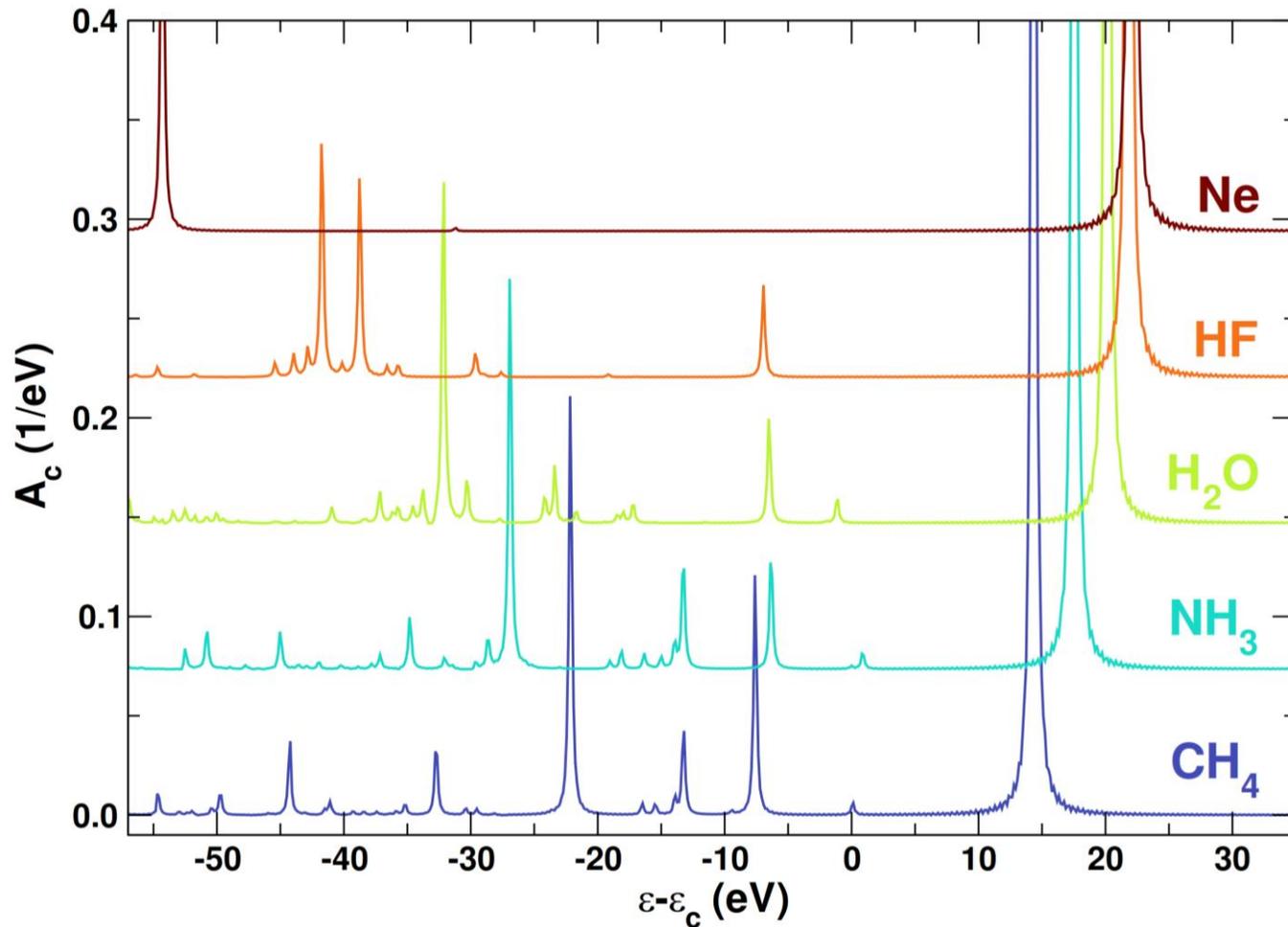


$$A_c^R(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \Im [G_c^R(\omega)]$$

t^3 contributions are very small

NL cumulant contribution tends to add an overall shift

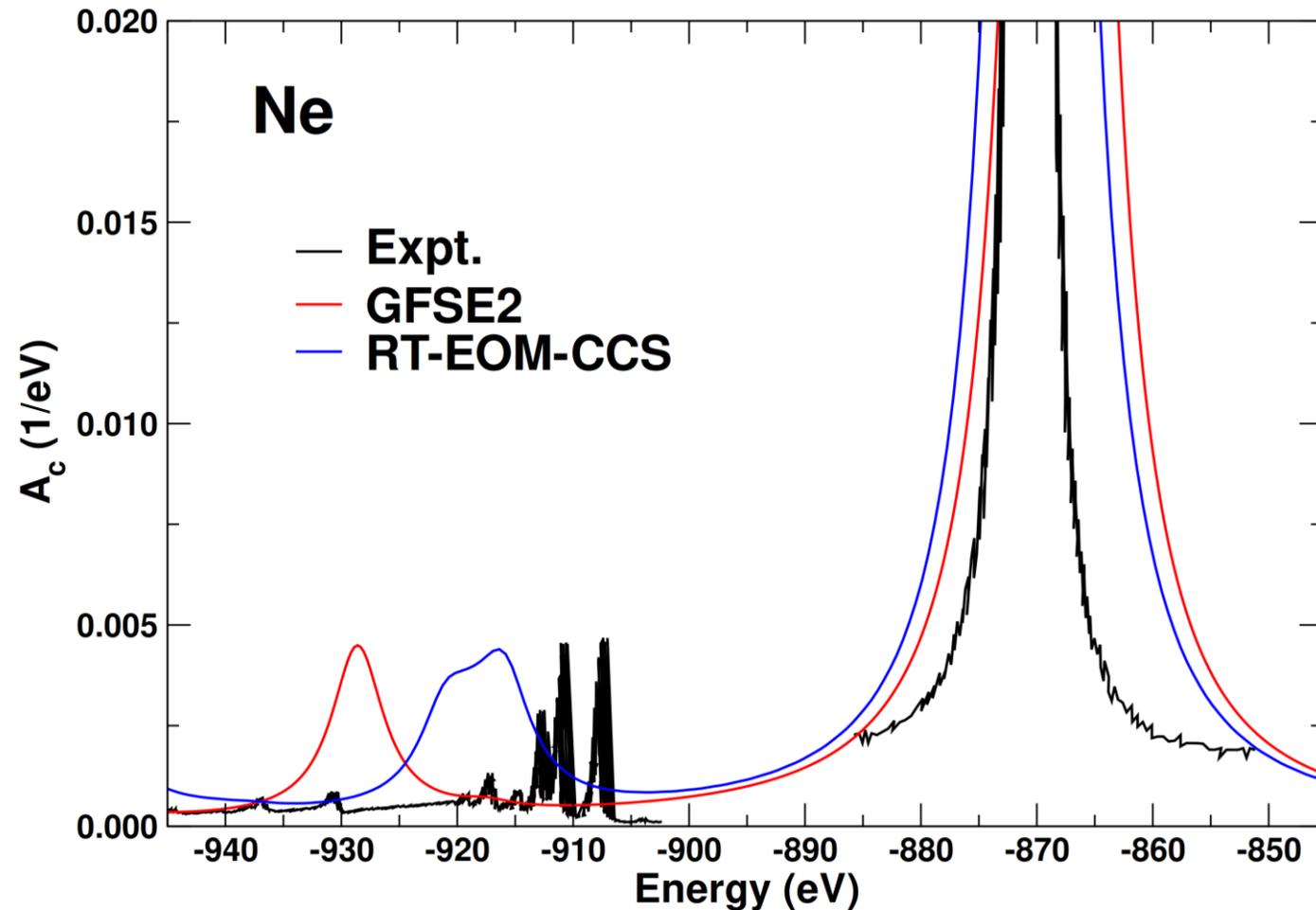
Results: The 10e series



QP position dominated by increasing mean core-valence interaction

Increasing core-valence interaction also reflected in increasing QP-satellite gap

Results: Satellites in Ne



Good absolute QP position

Improved satellite position and structure

Need better basis set to capture full relaxation

Summary:

Derived a direct **relationship** between **Cumulant** and **CC ansatz**:

Only two **approximations**: Single reference GS, $T \simeq T_1$

Non-linear Cumulant **contribution** \rightarrow energy **shift**

Only **small** contribution from **cluster triples**

Future developments:

Derive and implement **RT-EOM-CCD** and **τ -CCSD** approaches

Implement better (**exponential**) **integrator** for longer time-step

Port to **NWChem** and **TAMM** (Tensor Algebra for Many-body Methods)

Explore **simplifications** for **condensed matter**

Thank you for you attention!

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$$C^R(t) = i \int_0^t dt' \left[\text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} \right]$$

The diagram shows two terms in brackets. The first term is a single loop with a dashed line at the top and an asterisk at the end of the dashed line. The second term is two such loops placed side-by-side.

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