

Development of wave-function based methods

Quantum Package 2.0

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Slides and materials on dtraore97.github.io/ressources/QP

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Available electronic structure methods
- 3 Quantum Package

Quantum Package - purposes

Source code : [quantumpackage.github.io](https://github.com/quantumpackage)

What for ?

*"Quantum Package is an open-source programming environment for quantum chemistry specially designed for **wave-function methods**. Its main goal is the **development** of determinant-driven **selected Configuration Interaction (sCI) methods** and multireference second-order perturbation theory (PT2)."*
(J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2019, 15, 6, 3591–3609)

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This presentation:

- 1 Reminder on electronic structure methods: HF, CISD, CIPSI.
- 2 Intro to Quantum Package.

The many-body Schrödinger equation

$$\hat{H}\Psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = E\Psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)$$

where

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|} + \sum_i v(\vec{r}_i)$$

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Strategies:

- Hartree-Fock : one determinant, averaged electronic interaction.
- Configuration interaction : multi-determinant, use actual Coulomb interaction.
- Selected Configuration interaction : select the more important determinants.
- ...

Hartree-Fock approach

Hartree-Fock approximation :

A Slater determinant :

$$\Psi^{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = (N!)^{-1/2} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) & \phi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) & \dots & \phi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \phi_i(\mathbf{x}_2) & \phi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) & \dots & \phi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_i(\mathbf{x}_N) & \phi_j(\mathbf{x}_N) & \dots & \phi_k(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

where

$$\phi_i(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \alpha(\omega) \sum_{\mu} c_{\mu i} \chi_{\mu}(\vec{r})$$

$$\phi_i(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \beta(\omega) \underbrace{\sum_{\mu} c_{\mu i} \chi_{\mu}(\vec{r})}_{\psi_i(\mathbf{r})}$$

with Gaussian-type basis functions :

$$\chi_{\mu}(\vec{r}) = r^{l_{\mu}} \left(\sum_i d_{\mu,i} e^{-\alpha_{\mu} r^2} \right) \mathcal{Y}_{l_{\mu}, m_{\mu}}(\theta, \phi)$$

Hartree-Fock approach

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Hartree-Fock equation :

$$E_0^{\text{HF}} = \min_{\Psi^{\text{HF}}} \langle \Psi^{\text{HF}} | \hat{H} | \Psi^{\text{HF}} \rangle$$

Euler-Lagrange with the constraint $\langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$:

$$\hat{f} \phi_j(\mathbf{x}) = \epsilon_j \phi_j(\mathbf{x})$$

Hartree-Fock estimation of the ground state energy :

$$\underbrace{E_{\text{correlation}}}_{\text{⊖}} = E^{\text{exact}} - E^{\text{HF}}$$

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→ **Configuration interaction** methods

FCI approach

The full configuration interaction (FCI) wave function :

$$|\psi^{\text{FCI}}\rangle = c_{\text{HF}}|\psi^{\text{HF}}\rangle + \sum_{ar} c_a^r |\psi_a^r\rangle + \sum_{a>b, r<s} c_{ab}^{rs} |\psi_{ab}^{rs}\rangle + \sum_{a<b<c, r<s<t} c_{abc}^{rst} |\psi_{abc}^{rst}\rangle + \dots$$

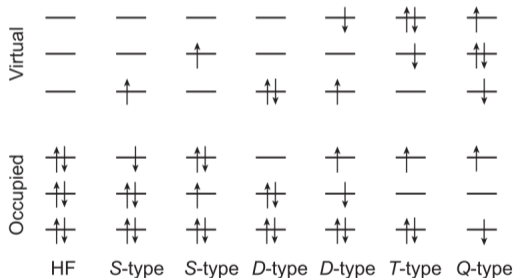


FIGURE 3.18 Excited Slater determinants generated from a ground state HF reference configuration.

(V.P. Gupta, *Principles and applications of quantum chemistry*, Elsevier (2016))

Approximations of the FCI

The full configuration interaction (FCI) wave function :

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Truncation of the CI space :


- CIS (configuration interaction with **simple** excitations)
- CISD (configuration interaction with **simple** and **double** excitations)

Approximations of the FCI

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Truncation of the CI space :

- CIS (configuration interaction with **simple** excitations)
- CISD (configuration interaction with **simple** and **double** excitations)
-  **CIPSI** : Configuration Interaction **P**erturbatively **S**elected **I**teratively

(B. Huron, J. P. Malrieu, and P. Rancurel, *J. Chem. Phys.* **58**, 5745, (1973))

(E. Giner, A. Scemama, M. Caffarel, *Canadian J. Chem.*, **91**, 879-885 (2013))

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Configuration-Interaction Perturbatively Selected Iteratively algorithm

Step 1 :

$$|\Psi^{(k)}\rangle = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{R}^{(k)}} c_I^{(k)} |I\rangle$$

(B. Huron, J. P. Malrieu, and P. Rancurel, *J. Chem. Phys.* **58**, 5745, (1973))

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Step 1 :

$$|\psi^{(k)}\rangle = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{R}^{(k)}} c_I^{(k)} |I\rangle$$

Step 2 :

$$\epsilon_{P,PT2}^{(k)} = - \frac{|\langle \psi^{(k)} | \hat{H} | P \rangle|^2}{\langle P | \hat{H} | P \rangle - \langle \psi^{(k)} | \hat{H} | \psi^{(k)} \rangle}$$

→ Selection of the largest contributions $|\epsilon_{P,PT2}^{(k)}|$.

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Step 3 :

$$\text{If } \left| \sum_P \epsilon_{P,PT2}^{(k)} \right| > \text{threshold} \rightarrow \text{Step 1}$$

<https://quantum-package.readthedocs.io/en/master/>

- Installation guide
- Index of programs and commands (users and programmers oriented)

Launch a calculation

(Link to the Quick-start guide)

Step 1: Create an xyz file

Number of atom

3

(Blank or comment line)

HCN molecule

Atom X Y Z (In angström !)

H 0. 0. 0.

Atom X Y Z

C 0. 0. 1.064

Atom X Y Z

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Atom X Y Z              N 0.  0. -1.156
```

Step 2: Create the EZFIO database

```
qp create_ezfio - b "6-31g" -o hcn hcn.xyz
```

The list of available basis is available in the data/basis folder.

Launch a calculation

(Link to the Quick-start guide)

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The list of available basis is available in the data/basis folder.

Step 3: Run the program

```
qp run scf → Self-consistent field Hartree-Fock calc.
```

```
qp run fci → CIPSI calc.
```

The index of programs is available on the QP website.

Create a plugin

Step 1: From the root, activate the QP shell mode

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${QP_ROOT}/bin/qpsh
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qp_plugins create -n plugin.name [-r plugin_repo] [list of needed modules]
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```
qp_plugins install plugin_name
```

Remarks:

In the created folder,

- `NEED` file : you can add the list of needed modules
- `README.rst` file : to document your module
- `plugin_name.irp.f` : default first script file

What can you code ?

programs

```
program program_label
  implicit none
  BEGIN_DOC
  ! Documentation
  END_DOC
  print *, "Hello world"
end
(call via qp run program_label)
```


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end
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```

routines

```
subroutine routine_label
  implicit none
  BEGIN_DOC
  ! Documentation
  END_DOC
  integer :: i
  double precision :: var
end
```

What can you code ?

functions

```
double precision function_label([var1, var2])
  implicit none
  BEGIN_DOC
  END_DOC
  integer :: i
  double precision, intent(in) :: var1, var2
end
```

What can you code ?

functions

```
double precision function_label([var1, var2])
  implicit none
  BEGIN_DOC
  END_DOC
  integer :: i
  double precision, intent(in) :: var1, var2
end
```

providers

```
BEGIN_PROVIDER [double precision, var1]]
&BEGIN_PROVIDER [integer, table1, (size1, size2)]]
  implicit none
  BEGIN_DOC
  END_DOC
  integer :: i
END_PROVIDER
```



→ To compile the plugin, type `ninja` ←



Debug (read the error message, the online guide, ...)



- **Option 1** : Launch computation of Hartree-Fock and CIS calculations and exploit output to understand the wave-function.
- **Option 2** : Create a module with a program to compute the electronic density on a grid.

Introduction to quantum chemistry

- *Modern Quantum Chemistry - Introduction to Advanced Electronic Structure Theory*, Attila Szabo and Neil S. Ostlund (Dover)
- *Molecular Electronic-Structure Theory*, Trygve Helgaker, Poul Jorgensen, Jeppe Olsen (Wiley)
- *Introduction to computational chemistry*, Frank Jensen (Wiley)
- Julien Toulouse lecture notes: [Link](#)

Quantum Package, IRPF90

- QP webpage: [Link](#)
- Github repo: [Link](#)
- Reference for QP: *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 2019, 15, 6, 3591–3609
- Anthony Scemama webpage about IRPF90: [Link](#)