

School on Electron-Phonon Physics, Many-Body  
Perturbation Theory, and Computational Workflows

10-16 June 2024, Austin TX

Mike Johnston, "Spaceman with Floating Pizza"



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**ENERGY**



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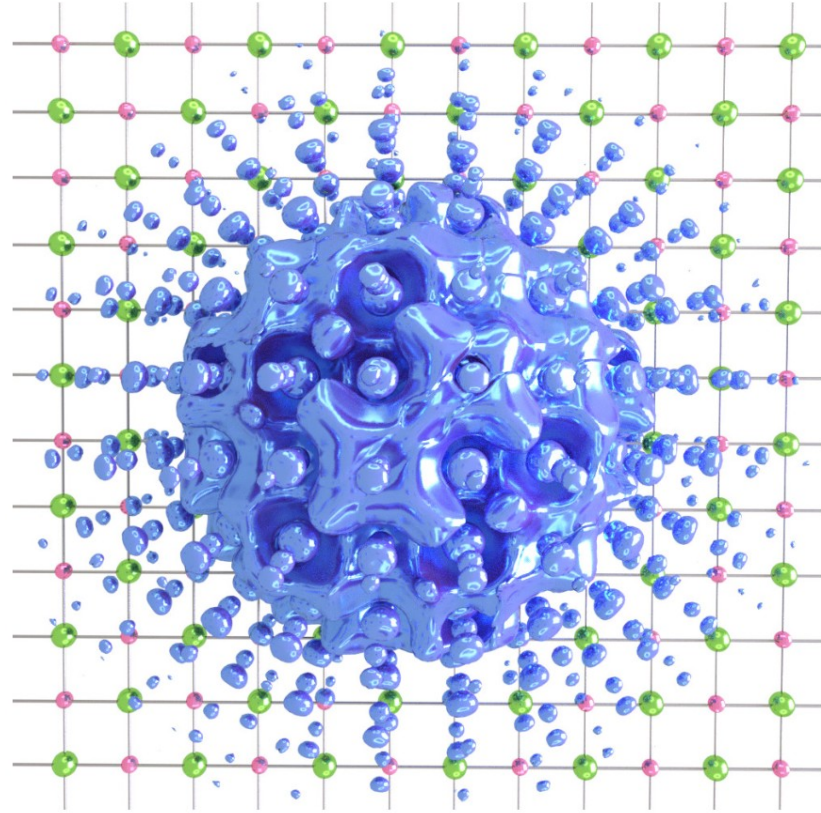
Intro to Tutorial Fri.5

# Self-trapped polarons in EPW

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University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU

# Goal



Thu.2 Giustino

Figure from: Sio et al., PRB 99, 235139 (2019)

## Recap: *ab initio* theory of polarons

Formation energy of a polaron in a BvK supercell (without self-interaction):

$$E_f = \int d\mathbf{r} \psi^* \hat{H}_{\text{KS}} \psi + \int d\mathbf{r} |\psi|^2 \frac{\partial V_{\text{KS}}}{\partial \tau_\kappa} u_\kappa + \frac{1}{2} u_\kappa C_{\kappa\kappa'} u_\kappa$$

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Variational minimization:



$$\begin{cases} \hat{H}_{\text{KS}} \psi + \psi \frac{\partial V_{\text{KS}}}{\partial \tau_\kappa} u_\kappa = \varepsilon \psi \\ u_\kappa = -(C_{\kappa\kappa'})^{-1} \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{\partial V_{\text{KS}}}{\partial \tau} |\psi|^2 \end{cases}$$

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Expansion in phonons and KS states:



$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}m\nu} B_{\mathbf{q}\nu} g_{mn\nu}^*(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) A_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} = (\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon) A_{n\mathbf{k}} \\ B_{\mathbf{q}\nu} = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{m n \mathbf{k}} A_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} \frac{g_{mn\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q})}{\hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} A_{n\mathbf{k}} \end{cases}$$

Sio et al., PRB 99, 235139 (2019)

# *Ab initio* theory of polarons in practice

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}m\nu} B_{\mathbf{q}\nu} g_{mn\nu}^*(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) A_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} = (\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon) A_{n\mathbf{k}} \\ B_{\mathbf{q}\nu} = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{m\mathbf{k}} A_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} \frac{g_{mn\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q})}{\hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} A_{n\mathbf{k}} \end{cases}$$



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$$\sum_{n'\mathbf{k}'} H_{n\mathbf{k}, n'\mathbf{k}'} A_{n\mathbf{k}, n'\mathbf{k}'} = \varepsilon A_{n\mathbf{k}}$$
$$H_{n\mathbf{k}, n'\mathbf{k}'} = \delta_{n\mathbf{k}, n'\mathbf{k}'} \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \frac{2}{N_p} \sum_{\nu} B_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}', \nu}^* g_{nn'\nu}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')$$

Generalized eigenvalue problem (Davidson diagonalization)



# Polaron self-consistent loop

Initial guess for  $A_{n\mathbf{k}}$

```
init_plrn = 1
```

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# Polaron self-consistent loop

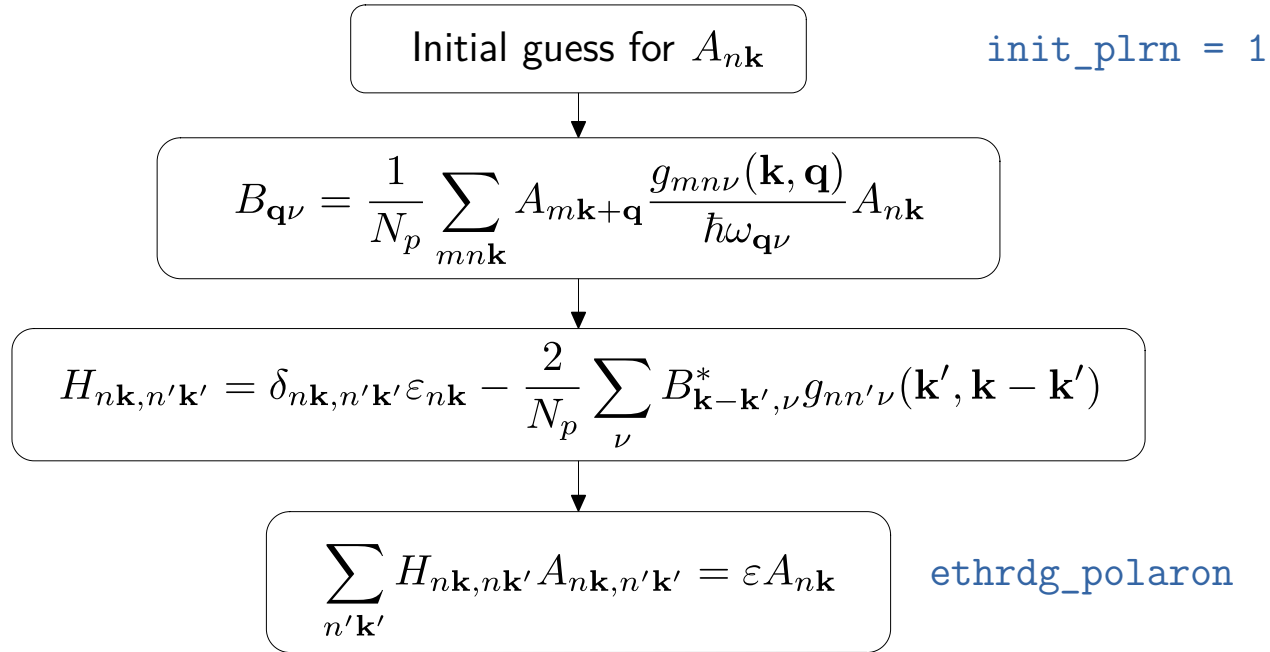
Initial guess for  $A_{n\mathbf{k}}$

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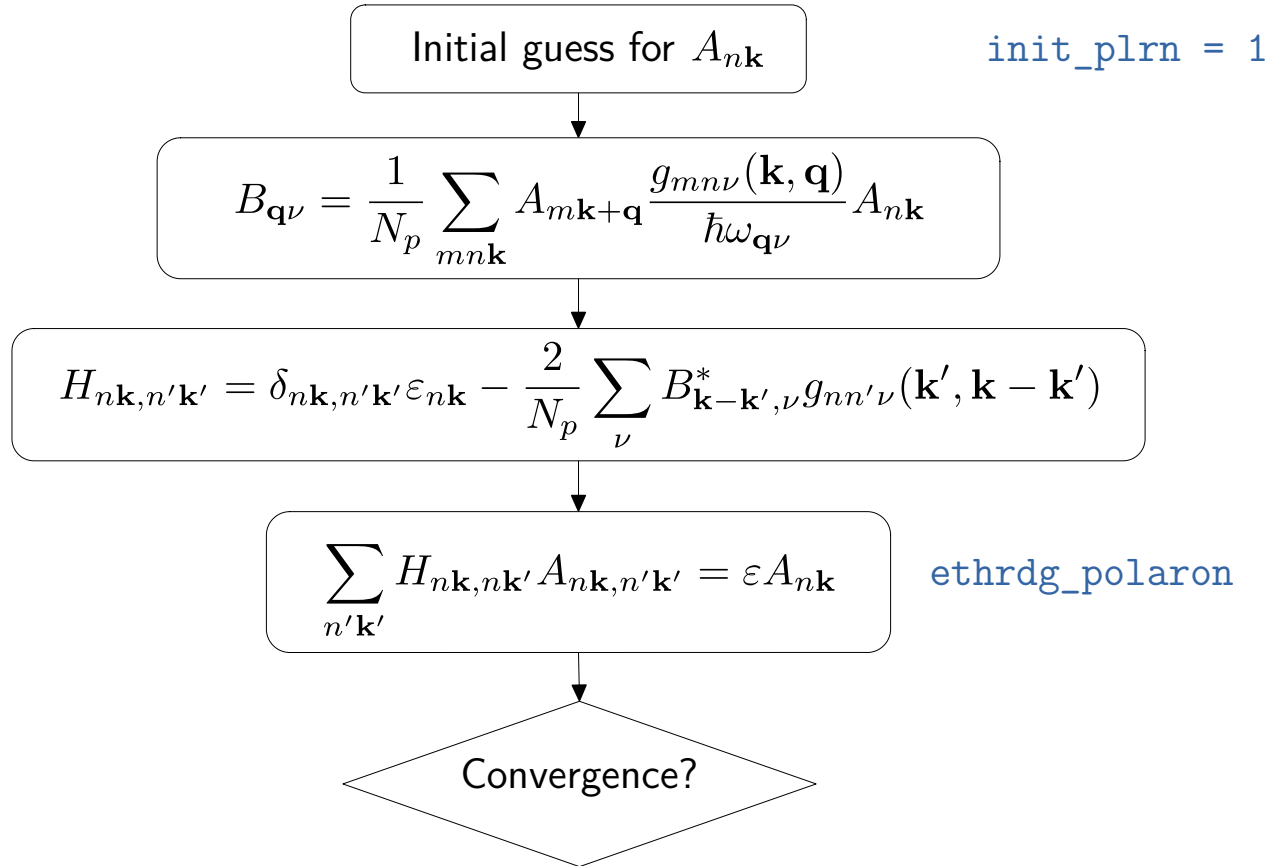
$$B_{\mathbf{q}\nu} = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{m\mathbf{k}} A_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} \frac{g_{m\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q})}{\hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} A_{n\mathbf{k}}$$

$$H_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} = \delta_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \frac{2}{N_p} \sum_{\nu} B_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}',\nu}^* g_{nn'\nu}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')$$

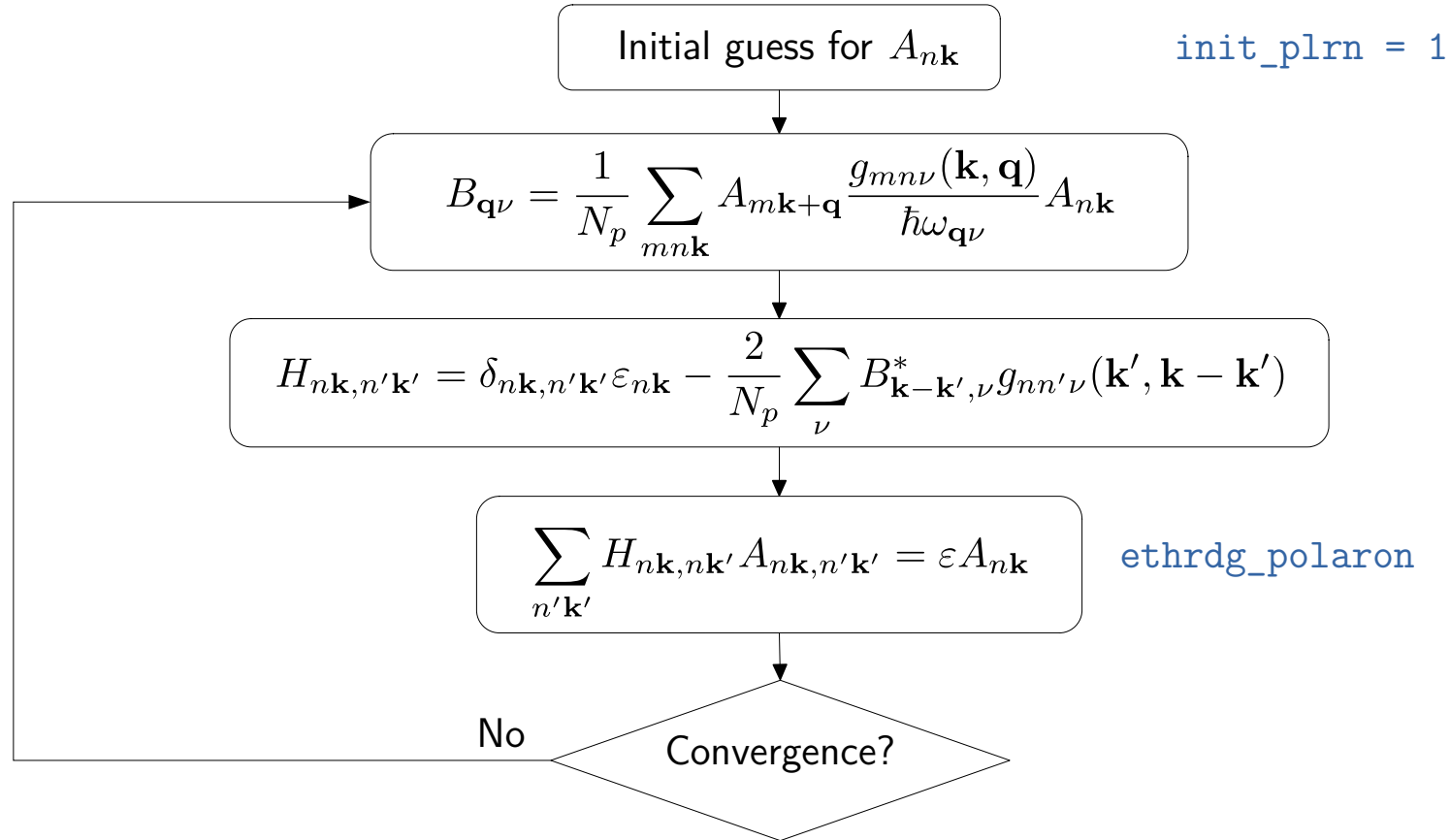
# Polaron self-consistent loop



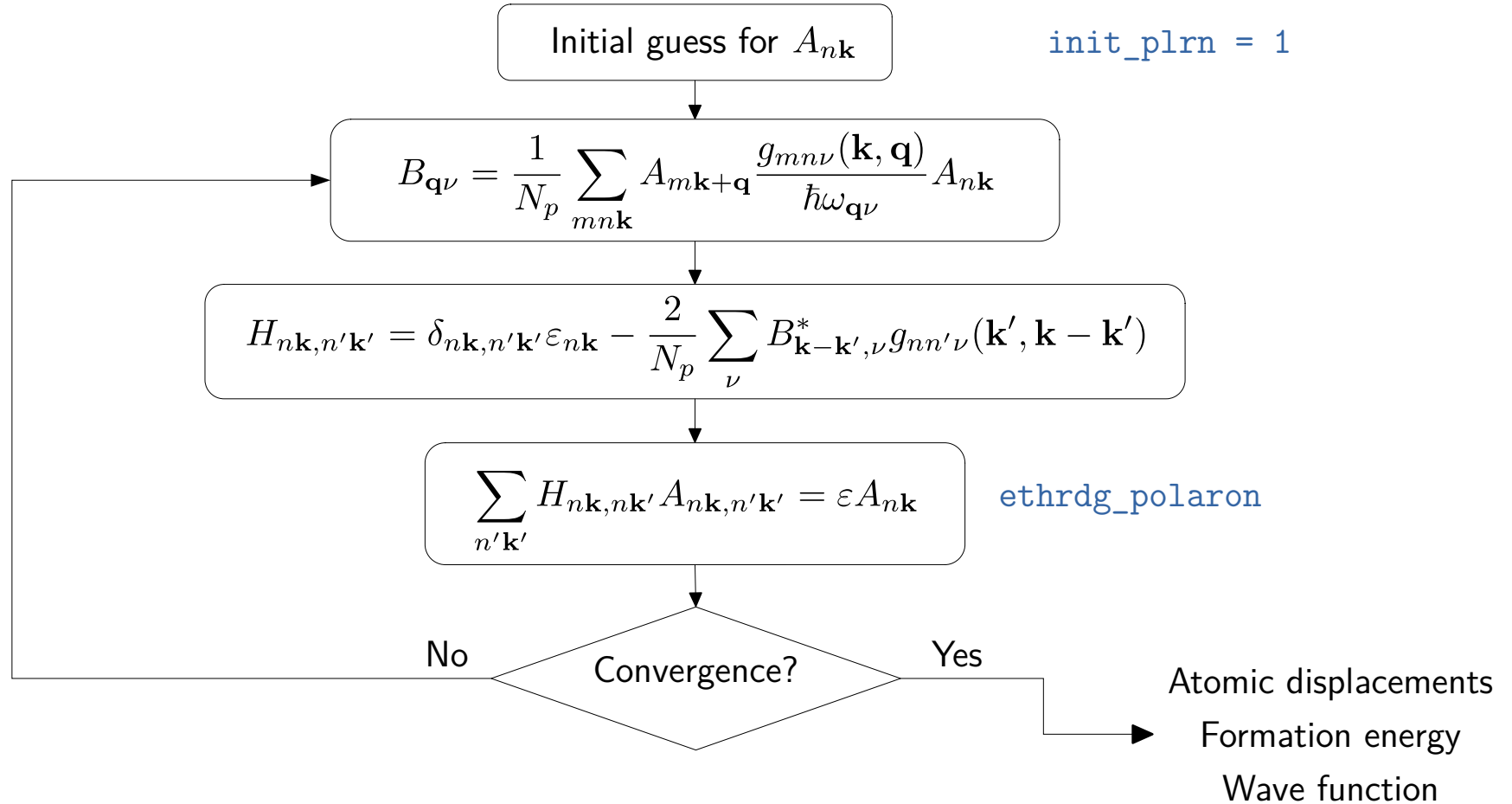
# Polaron self-consistent loop



# Polaron self-consistent loop



# Polaron self-consistent loop



# Atomic displacements and wave function

Atomic displacements:

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{T}\kappa\alpha p} = \frac{-2}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\nu} B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}^* \left( \frac{\hbar}{2M_\kappa\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} \right)^{1/2} e_{\kappa\alpha,\nu}(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_p}$$

Convergence:  $\text{MAX} [|\Delta_{\mathcal{T}\kappa\alpha p}^i - \Delta_{\mathcal{T}\kappa\alpha p}^{i-1}|] < \Delta_{\mathcal{T}}^{\text{thr}}$  `conv_thr_plrn`



# Atomic displacements and wave function

Atomic displacements:

$$\Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p} = \frac{-2}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\nu} B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}^* \left( \frac{\hbar}{2M_\kappa\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} \right)^{1/2} e_{\kappa\alpha,\nu}(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_p}$$

Convergence:  $\text{MAX} [|\Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p}^i - \Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p}^{i-1}|] < \Delta\tau^{\text{thr}}$  `conv_thr_plrn`

Wave function:

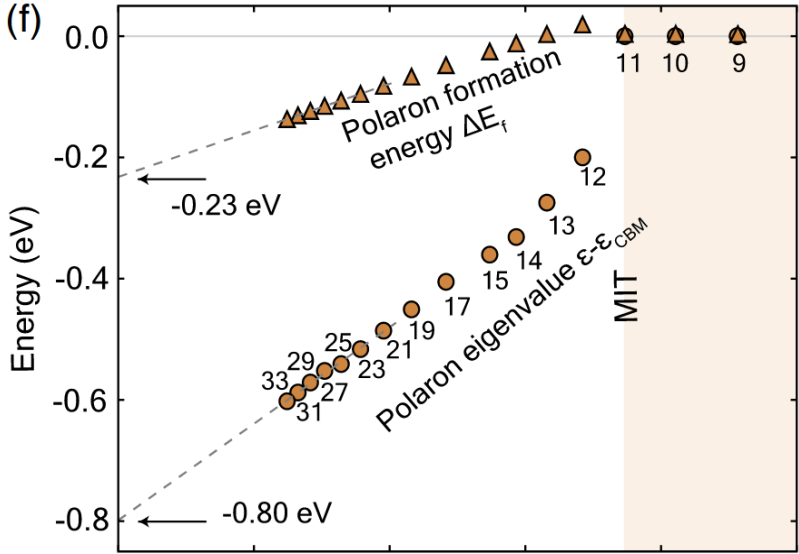
$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{mp} A_m(\mathbf{R}_p) w_m(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_p)$$

$$A_m(\mathbf{R}_p) = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{n\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{R}_p} U_{mn\mathbf{k}}^\dagger A_{n\mathbf{k}}$$

# Polaron formation energy

Formation energy:

$$E_f = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{n\mathbf{k}} |A_{n\mathbf{k}}|^2 (\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{\text{CBM}}) - \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\nu} |B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}|^2 \hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}$$



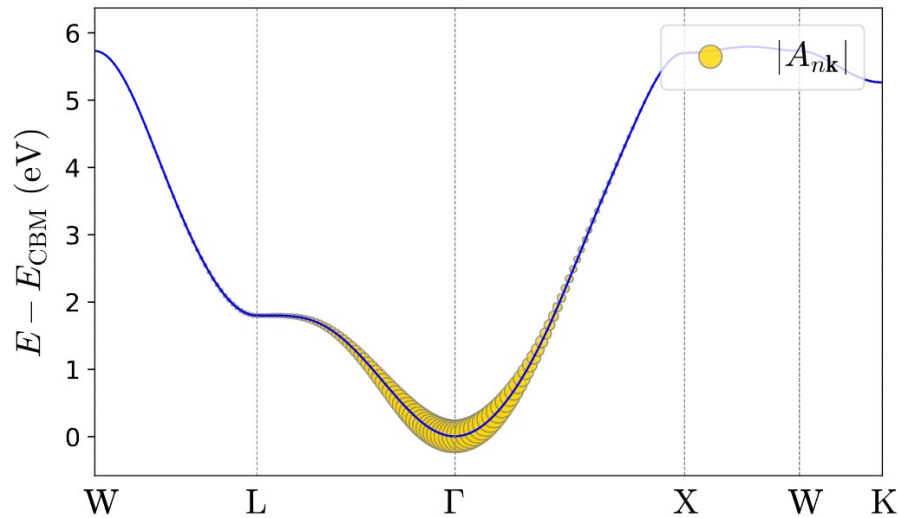
nkf1, nkf2, nkf3  
nqf1, nqf2, nqf3

Figure from: Sio et al., PRL 122, 246403 (2019)

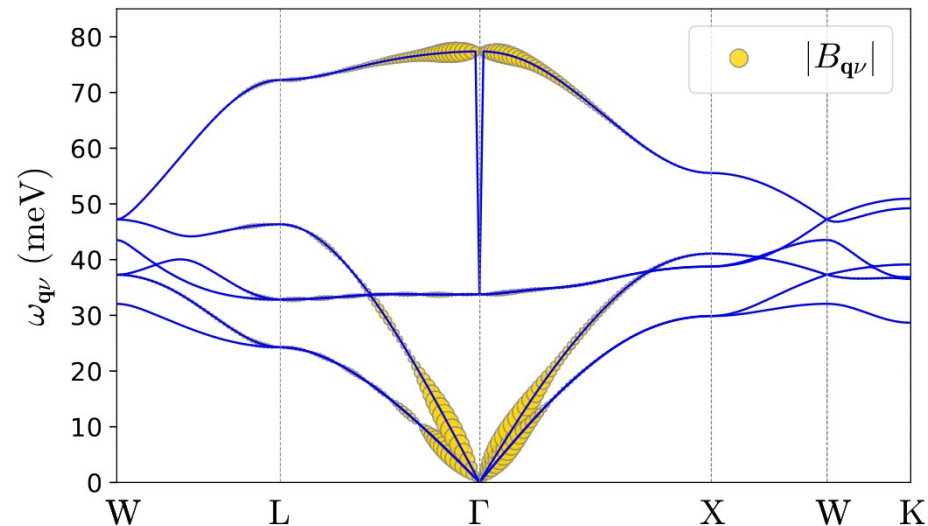
# Polaron expansion coefficients

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{n\mathbf{k}} A_{n\mathbf{k}} \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p} = \frac{-2}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\nu} B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}^* \left( \frac{\hbar}{2M_\kappa\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}} \right)^{1/2} e_{\kappa\alpha,\nu}(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_p}$$



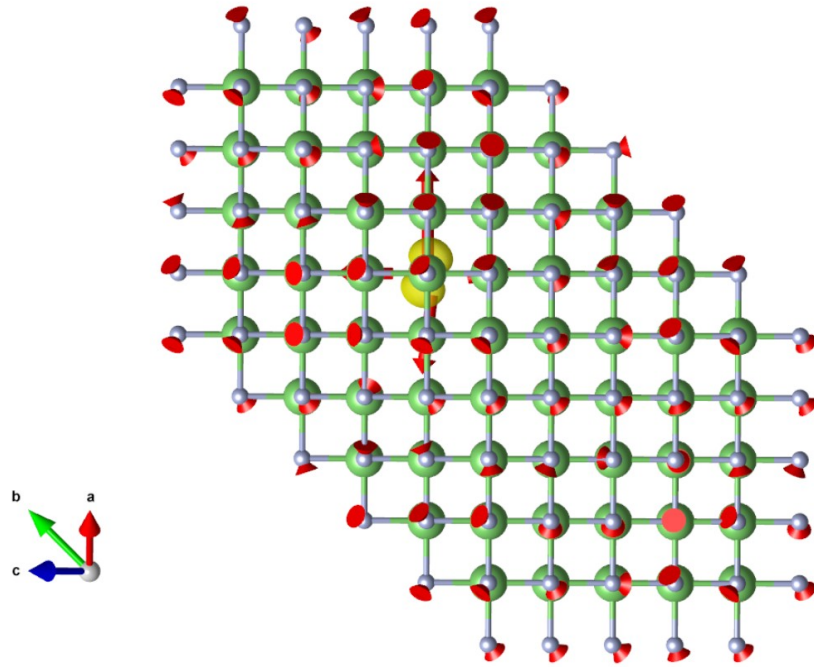
interp\_Ank\_plrn



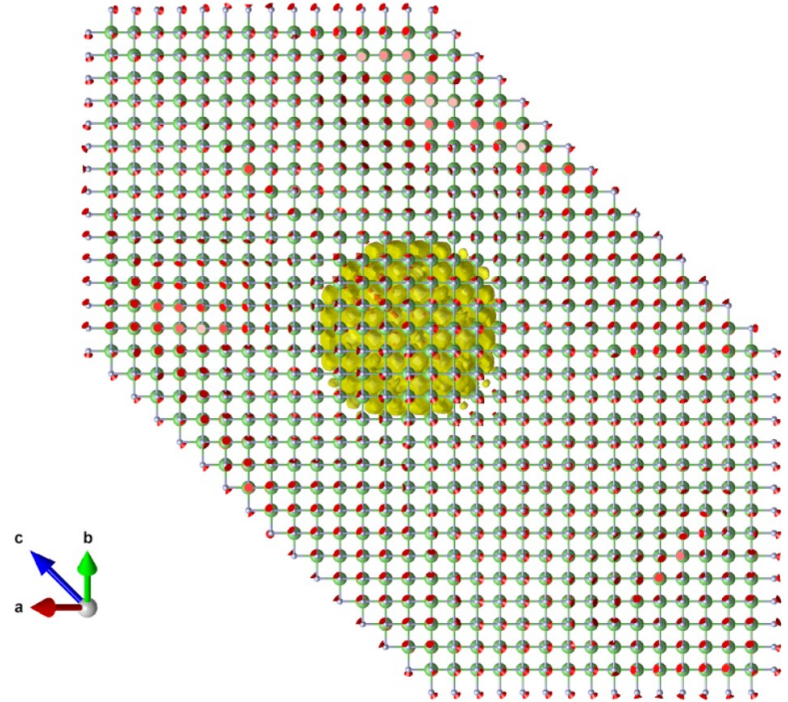
interp\_Bqv\_plrn

# Introductory exercises (LiF)

## Exercise 1: Hole polaron



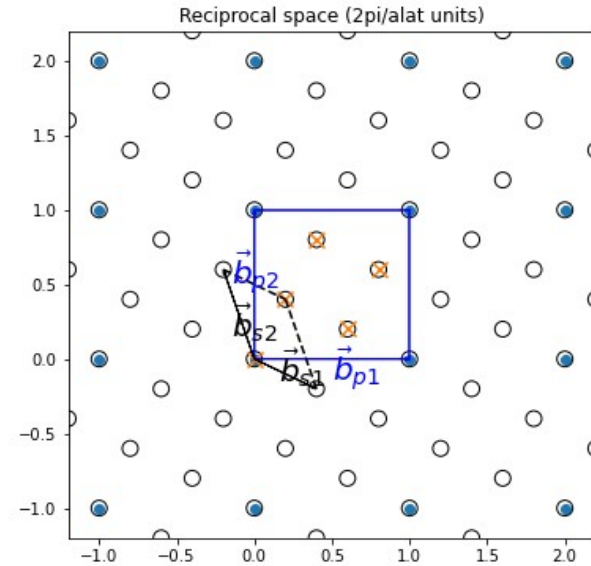
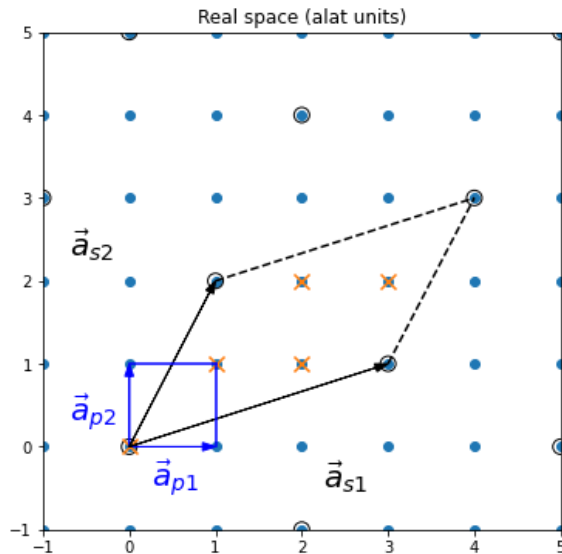
## Exercise 2: Electron polaron



# Exercise 3: Polarons in non-diagonal supercells

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{s2} \\ \mathbf{a}_{s3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{p1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{p2} \\ \mathbf{a}_{p3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{s2} \\ \mathbf{b}_{s3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{S}_{11} & \bar{S}_{12} & \bar{S}_{13} \\ \bar{S}_{21} & \bar{S}_{22} & \bar{S}_{23} \\ \bar{S}_{31} & \bar{S}_{32} & \bar{S}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{p1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{p2} \\ \mathbf{b}_{p3} \end{pmatrix}$$



Non-diagonal supercells can be obtained by solving the polaron equations in non-uniform BZ grids!

# Exercise 3: Polarons in non-diagonal supercells

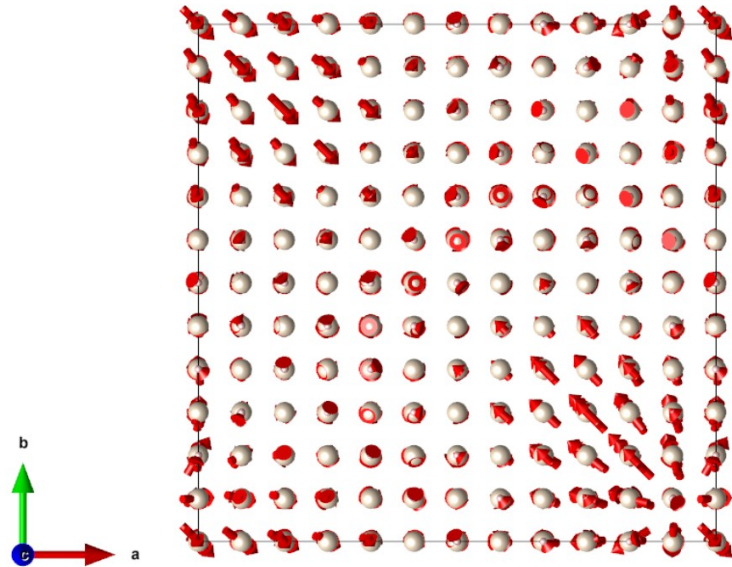
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{s1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{s2} \\ \mathbf{a}_{s3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{p1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{p2} \\ \mathbf{a}_{p3} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
scell_mat_plrn = .true.
```

```
scell_mat(1, 1:3) = -6, 6, -6
```

```
scell_mat(2, 1:3) = -6, 6, 6
```

```
scell_mat(3, 1:3) = 6, 6, -6
```



## Exercise 4: Polaron energy landscape

$$E_f = \int d\mathbf{r} \psi^* \hat{H}_{\text{KS}} \psi + \int d\mathbf{r} |\psi|^2 \frac{\partial V_{\text{KS}}}{\partial \tau_\kappa} u_\kappa + \frac{1}{2} u_\kappa C_{\kappa\kappa'} u_\kappa$$

Variational minimization w/r wave function **only**:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{KS}} \psi(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_{\kappa\alpha p} \frac{\partial V_{\text{KS}}}{\partial \tau_{\kappa\alpha p}} \Delta \tau_{\kappa\alpha p} \psi(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

Polaron formation energy for a particular displacement configuration:

$$\tilde{E}_f = \varepsilon - \varepsilon_{\text{CBM}} + \frac{1}{N_p} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\nu} |B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}|^2 \hbar \omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}$$

## Exercise 4: Polaron energy landscape

Displacement configuration  $\Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p}$

`init_plrn = 6`



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Displacement configuration  $\Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p}$

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$$B_{\mathbf{q}\nu}^* = \sum_{\kappa\alpha p} \left( \frac{M_{\kappa}\omega_{\mathbf{q}\nu}}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e_{\kappa\alpha,\nu}^*(\mathbf{q}) e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_p} \Delta\tau_{\kappa\alpha p}$$

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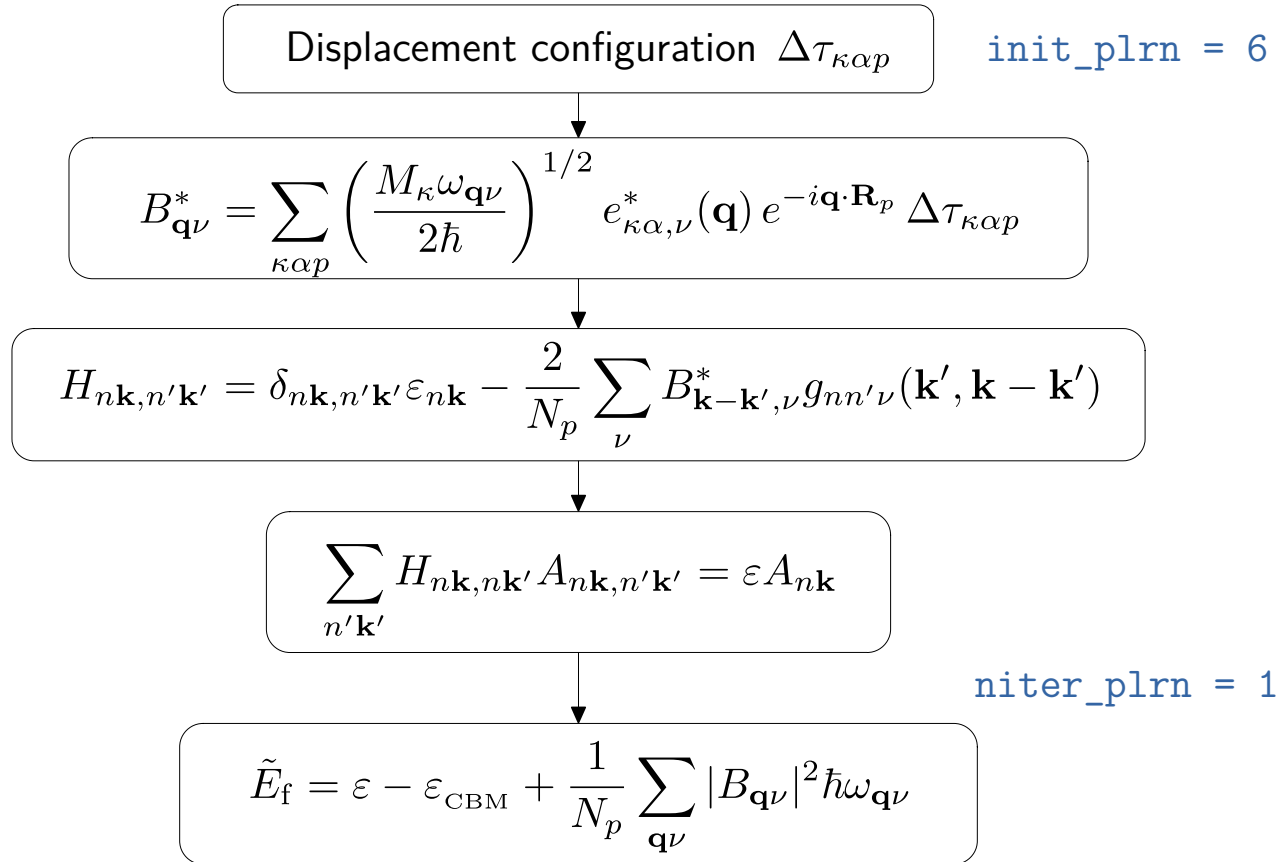
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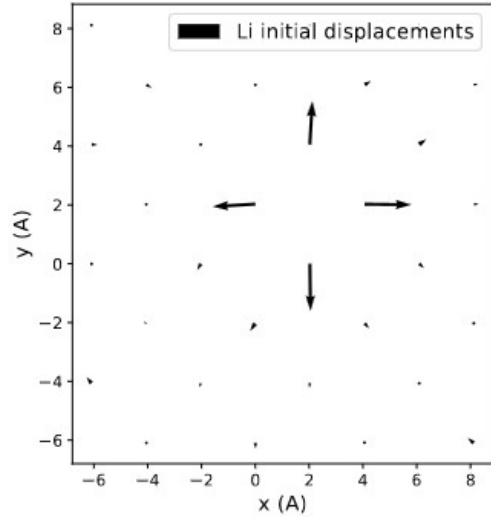
$$H_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} = \delta_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \frac{2}{N_p} \sum_{\nu} B_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}',\nu}^* g_{nn'\nu}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')$$

$$\sum_{n'\mathbf{k}'} H_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} A_{n\mathbf{k},n'\mathbf{k}'} = \varepsilon A_{n\mathbf{k}}$$

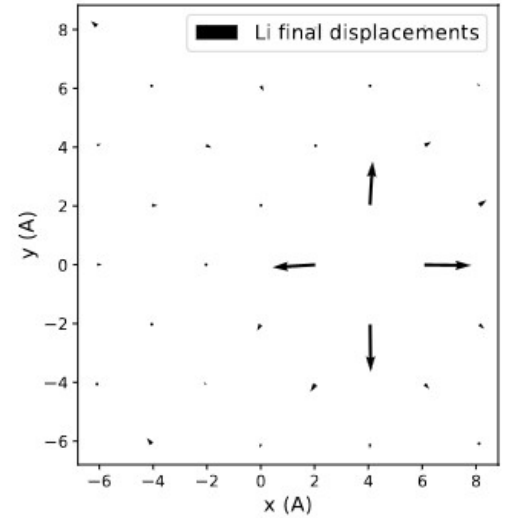
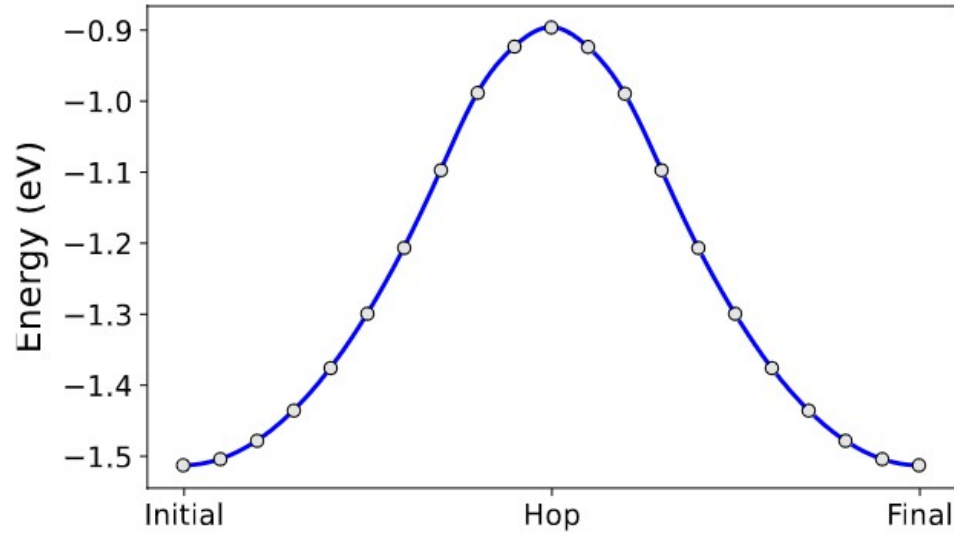
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Hopping barrier for hole polarons in LiF:



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