

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

10-16 June 2024, Austin TX

Mike Johnston, "Spaceman with Floating Pizza"



Lecture Fri.3

Electron-phonon coupling from GW perturbation theory

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Electron-phonon coupling from lattice vibrations

❖ Electron-phonon coupling

- Phonon-mediated superconductivity
- Electrical and thermal transport
- Temperature-dependent and indirect optical absorption
- Charge-density wave
- Hot carrier dynamics in materials
- ...

Transistors

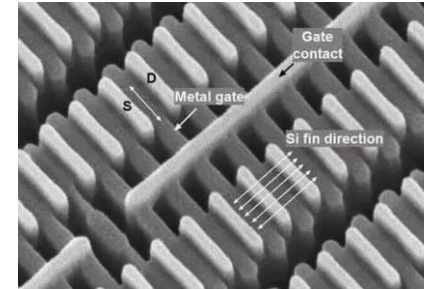
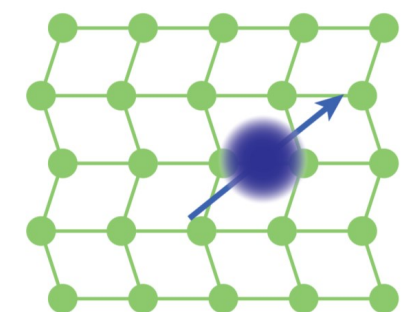
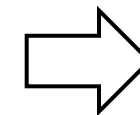
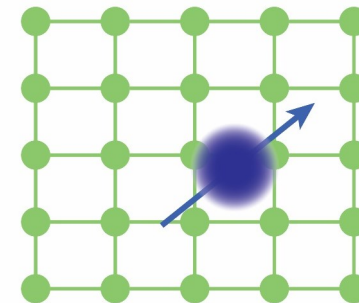


Image: Wikipedia

Solar cell

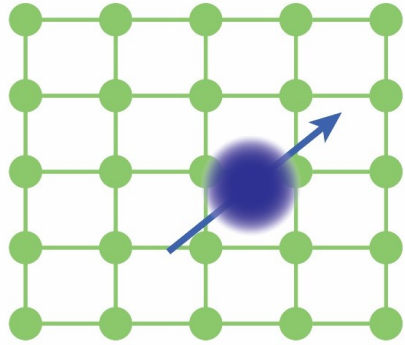


Image: science.org



Electronic structure methods: DFT vs. GW

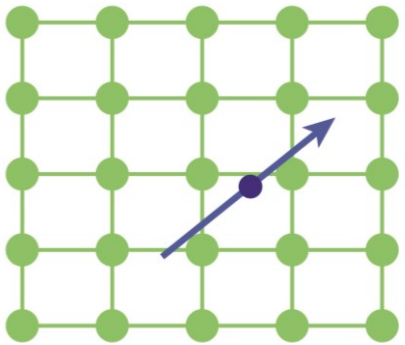
→ Lec. Thu.1 Louie



Quasiparticle

GW method

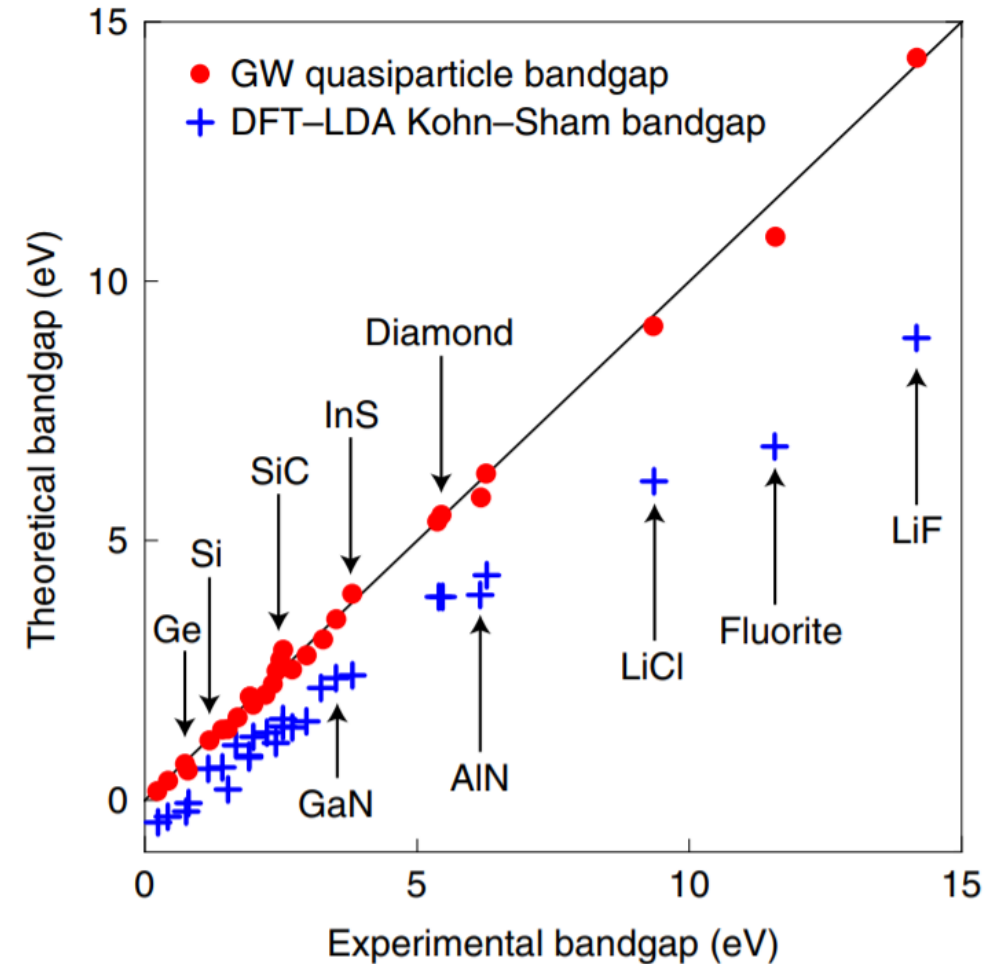
- Excited-state theory
- Manybody self-energy

$$\hat{\Sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \omega) = iGW$$


Bare electron

Density functional theory (DFT)

- Ground-state theory
- Exchange-correlation potential

$$\hat{V}^{xc} = V^{xc}(\mathbf{r})$$


Hybertsen and Louie, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **55**, 1418 (1985)

Hybertsen and Louie, *Phys. Rev. B* **34**, 5390 (1986)

Hedin, *Phys. Rev.* **139**, A796 (1965)

Onida, Reining, Rubio, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **74**, 601 (2002)

Louie, Chan, Jornada, ZL, and Qiu, *Nature Materials* **20**, 728 (2021)

Are there self-energy effects in electron-phonon coupling?

Straightforward approach: Frozen-phonon technique

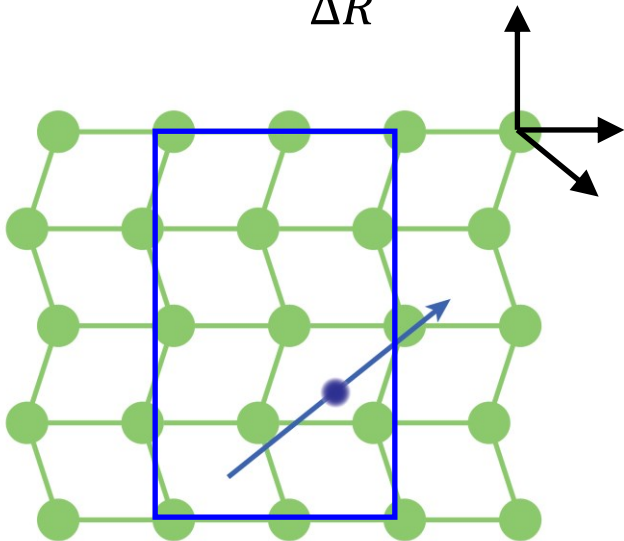
→ Lec. Mon.1 Giustino

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r};\{\mathbf{R}_i\}) + V(\mathbf{r};\{\mathbf{R}_i\})\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r};\{\mathbf{R}_i\}) = \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r};\{\mathbf{R}_i\})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i + \Delta\mathbf{R}_i$$

Frozen-phonon (finite-difference)

$$\partial V \approx \frac{V(R + \Delta R) - V(R)}{\Delta R}$$

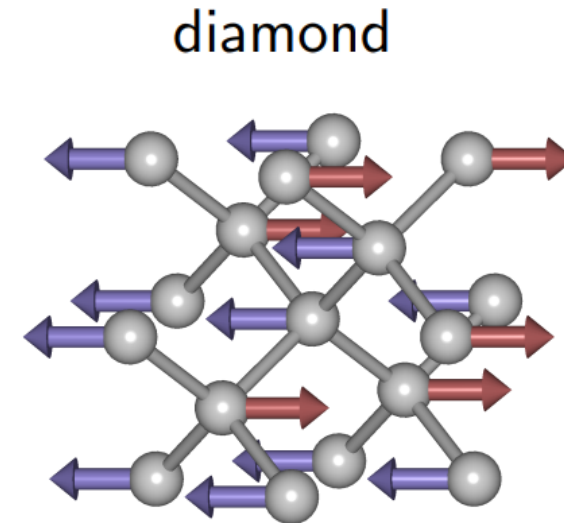
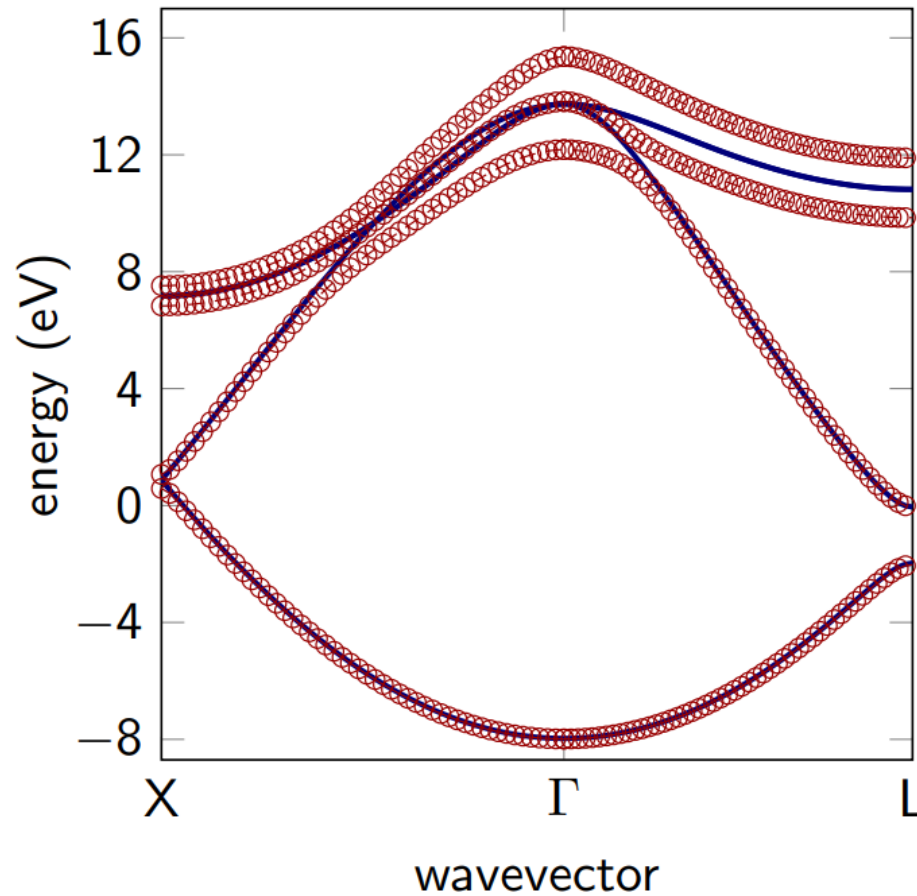


Any electronic structure methods:

- DFT-LDA, DFT-GGA
- Hybrid functional
- Koopmans functional → Lec. Mon.3 Marzari
- GW
- Dynamical mean-field theory (DMFT)
- ...

Frozen-phonon technique

Zone-center phonon \leftrightarrow Primitive unit cell \rightarrow Lec. Mon.1 Giustino



Γ -point optical mode
0.015 Å C-displacement

Images from Lec. Mon.1 Giustino

Frozen-phonon technique

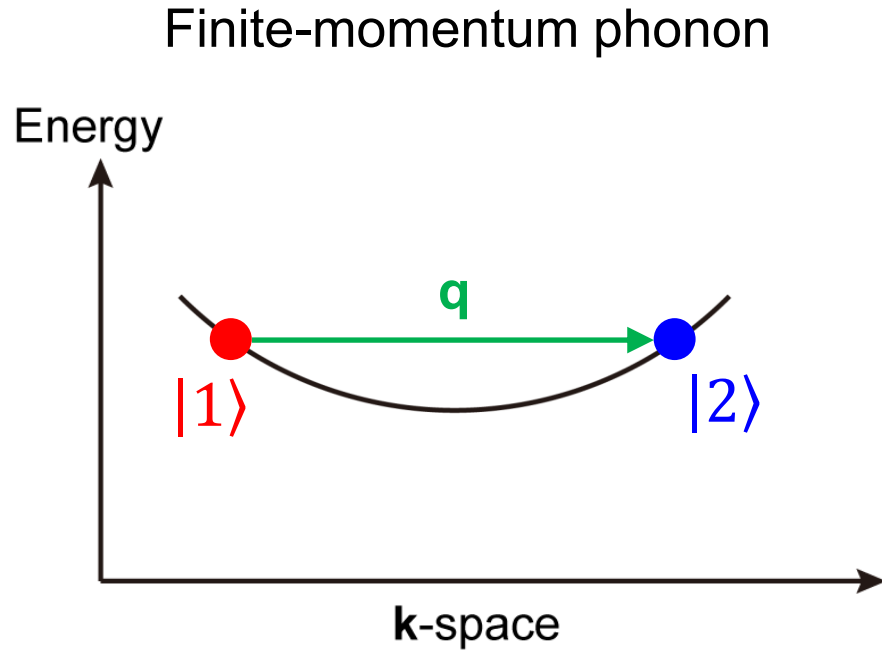
Supercell with displacements

$$H = H_0 + \Delta V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle 1|H|1\rangle & \langle 1|H|2\rangle \\ \langle 2|H|1\rangle & \langle 2|H|2\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & \Delta V_{12} \\ \Delta V_{12}^* & \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonalization:

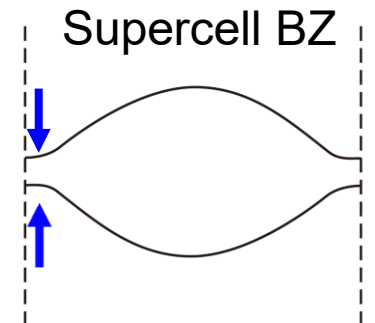
$$E_{\pm} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \pm \sqrt{(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)^2 + 4|\Delta V_{12}|^2}}{2}$$



- In a **special case** of $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2$

$$E_{\pm} = \varepsilon_1 \pm |\Delta V_{12}|$$

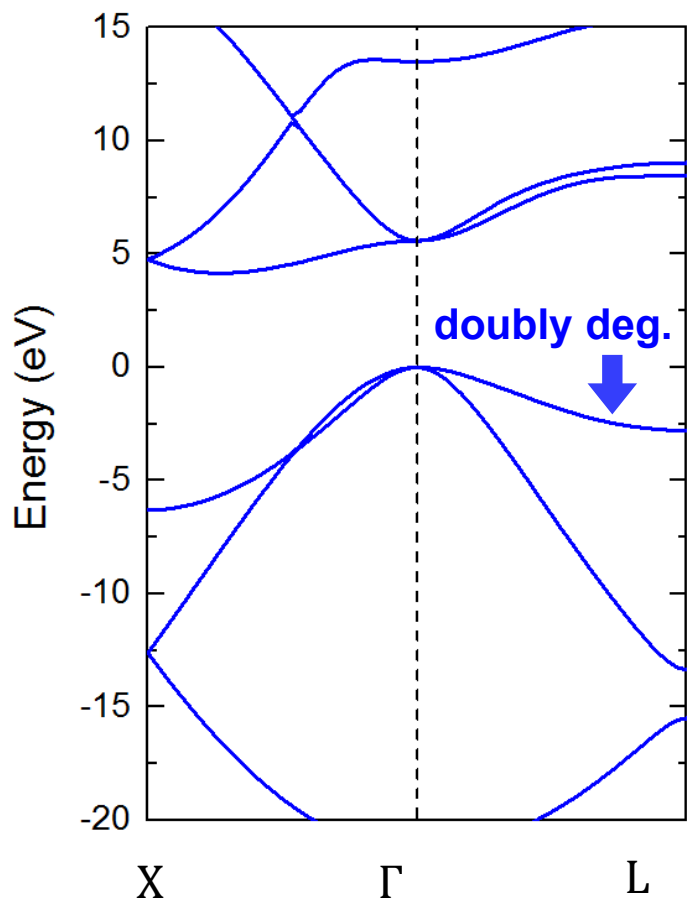
$$\Delta V_{12} = g_{12} * \Delta x$$



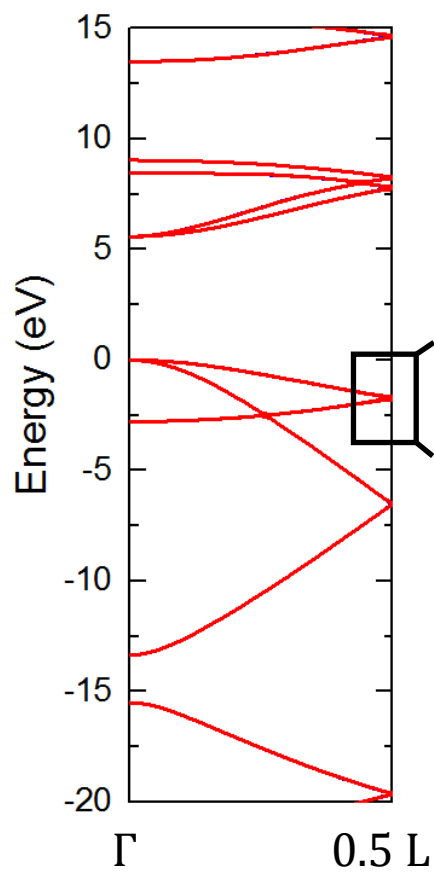
Frozen-phonon technique

- Diamond: $L = (0.5, 0.0, 0.0)$

Unit cell

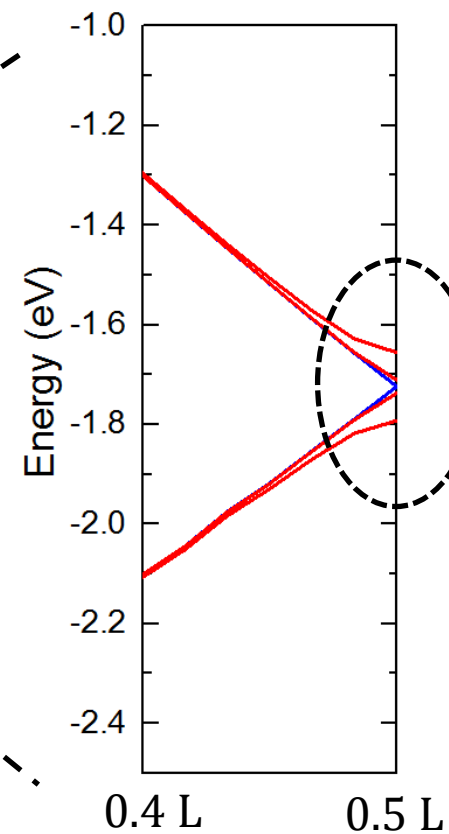


2x1x1 supercell



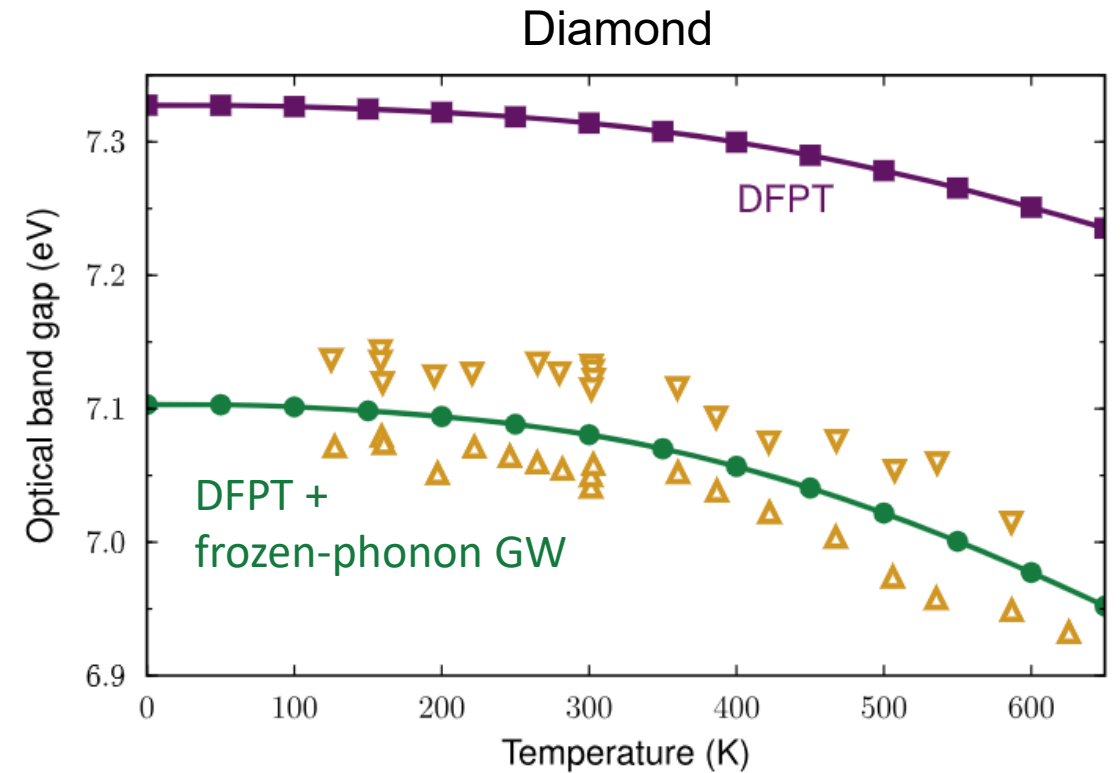
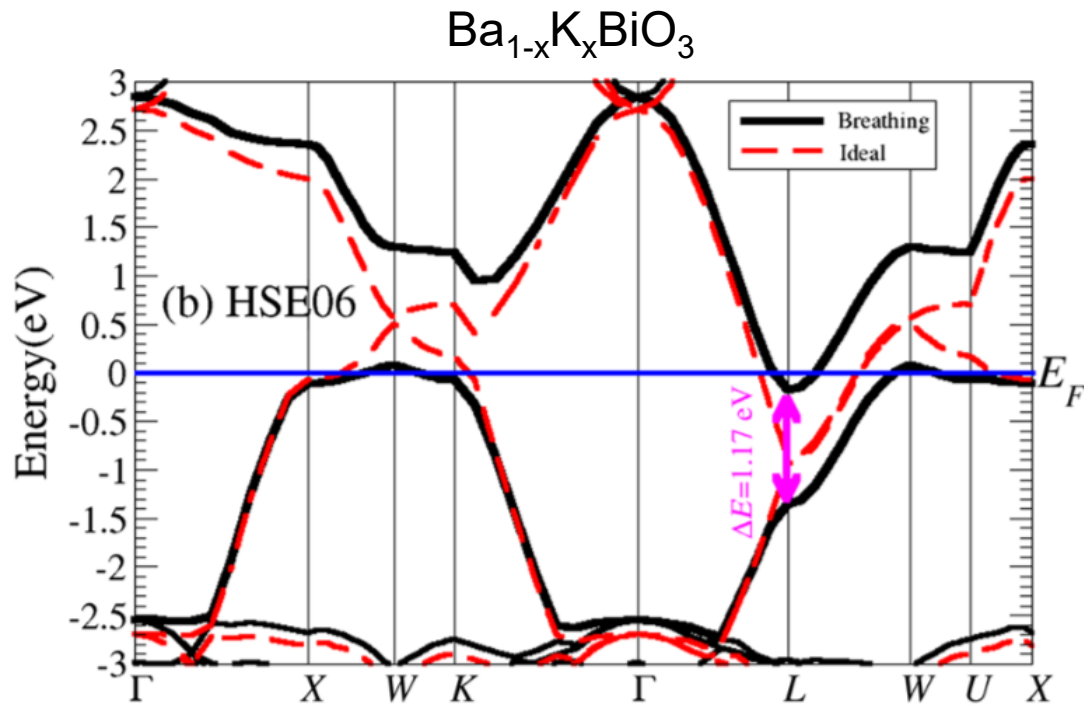
four states split

Frozen phonon perturbation



Extract $g(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q})$

Self-energy effects in electron-phonon coupling from frozen phonons



Compounds	Mode	λ (LDA)	λ (HSE)	T_c (LDA)	T_c (HSE)	T_c (experiment)
BaBiO_3	O breathing at R	0.33	1.0	0.6	31	32.0 [1]

Z. P. Yin, A. Kutepov, G. Kotliar, Phys. Rev. X **3**,021011 (2013)

See also:

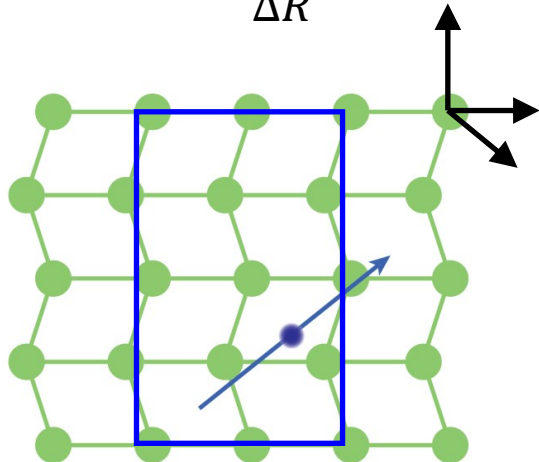
M. Lazzeri, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **78**, 081406(R) (2008); A. Grüneis, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **80**, 085423 (2009); C. Faber, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **84**, 155104 (2011); C. Faber, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **91**, 155109 (2015); B. Monserrat, Phys. Rev. B **93**, 100301(R) (2016) ...

G. Antonius, S. Poncé, P. Boulanger, M. Côté, X. Gonze, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 215501 (2014)

Frozen-phonon technique vs. Linear-response approach

Frozen-phonon (finite-difference)

$$\partial V \approx \frac{V(R + \Delta R) - V(R)}{\Delta R}$$



Supercell

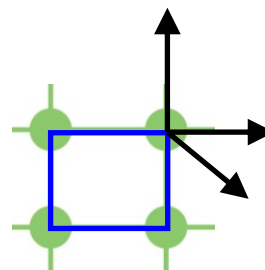
→ Lec. Fri.1 Zacharias

- Easy implementation for any electronic structure methods
- Extract both harmonic and non-harmonic effects
- Thermal configuration sampling

Zacharias, Giustino, Phys. Rev. B **94**, 075125 (2016)
Monserrat, J. Phys. Condens. Matter **30**, 083001 (2018)

Linear-response (differential)

$$\partial_{\mathbf{q}} = \sum_{\mathbf{R}} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{R}}$$

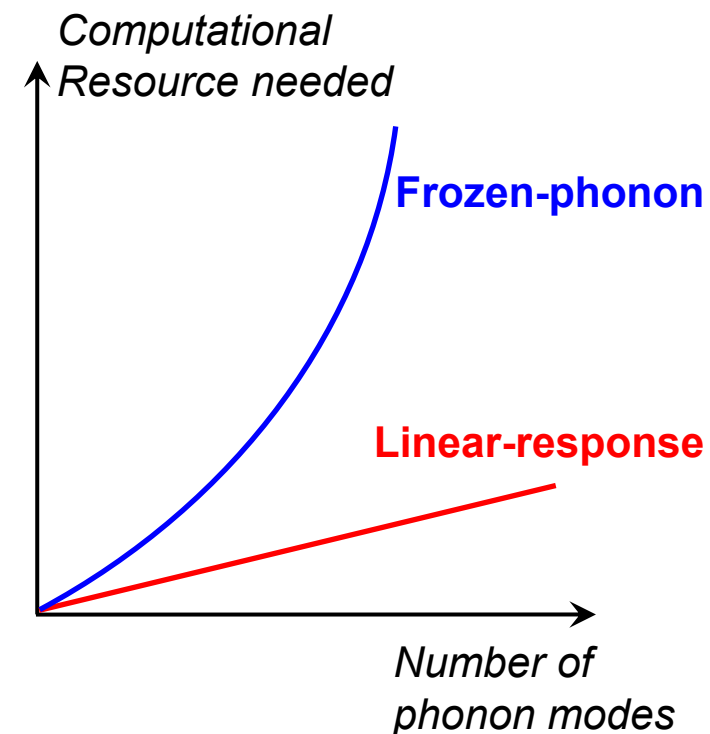


Unit cell

→ Lec. Mon.2 Giannozzi

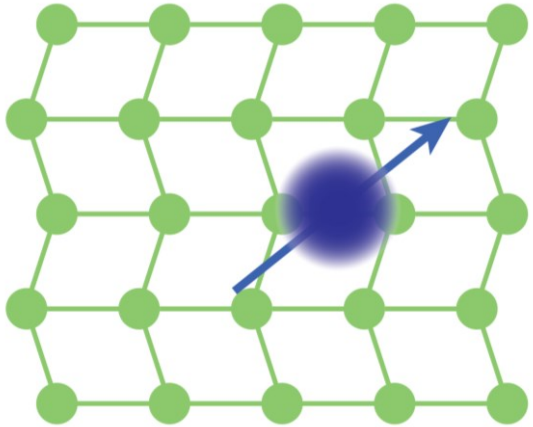
- Direct formulation of linear-response theories
- Linear $O(N)$ scaling in # of phonon modes
- Direct construction of perturbative quantities
- **Density-functional perturbation theory (DFPT)**

Baroni, Giannozzi, and Testa, Phys. Rev. Lett. **58**, 1861 (1987)



Electron-phonon coupling from first principles

Electron-phonon matrix elements can be **efficiently** and **directly** evaluated by **linear-response methods**



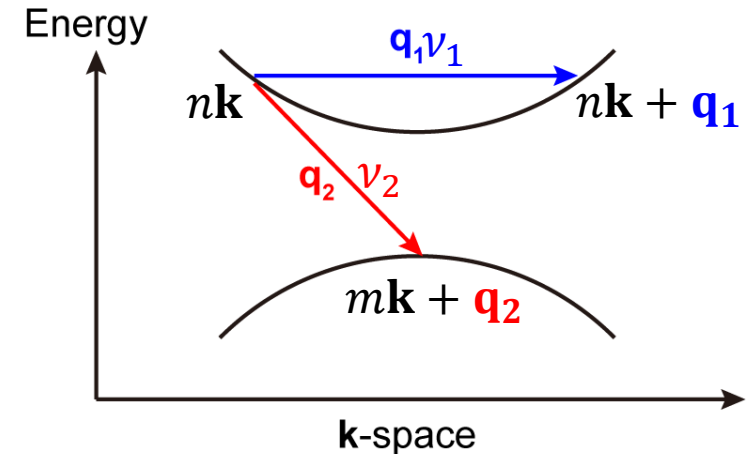
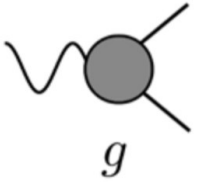
Electron-phonon matrix element: $g_{mn\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q})$ scattering amplitude

- **Building blocks** of microscopic e-ph theories

$$g_{mn\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} | \partial_{\mathbf{q}\nu} V | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle$$

\mathbf{k} : electron wavevector
 n : electron band index

\mathbf{q} : phonon wavevector
 ν : phonon branch



GW perturbation theory (GWPT)

- ❖ Electron-phonon coupling from a **linear-response** formulation within the GW approximation

Electron-phonon interaction includes $\frac{\delta\Sigma}{\delta R_{\text{ion}}}$

- ❖ **Electron-phonon matrix element: *building blocks*** to all microscopic electron-phonon theories

$$g_{mn\nu}^{GW}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) = g_{mn\nu}^{\text{DFT}}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) - \underbrace{\langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} | \partial_{\mathbf{q}\nu} V^{\text{xc}} | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle}_{\text{DFT single-electron exchange-correlation}} + \underbrace{\langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} | \partial_{\mathbf{q}\nu} \Sigma | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle}_{\text{GW many-electron self-energy}}$$

m, n : electron band index

ν : phonon band index

\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q} : wave vectors

GWPT enables systematic, efficient, and accurate electron-phonon computation

GW perturbation theory (GWPT)

ZL, Antonius, Wu, da Jornada, Louie, Phys. Rev. Lett. **122**, 186402 (2019)

- We work in crystal coordinates (ABINIT convention), a : lattice vectors

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} = \sum_l^{N_l} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_{\kappa a l}}$$

- First-order change in wavefunctions

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_m \frac{\langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} | \Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} V^{\text{KS}} | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle}{\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}} \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r})$$

- First-order change in Green's functions (gauge consistency between $\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})$ and $\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})$)

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \varepsilon) = \sum_{n\mathbf{k}} \frac{\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^*(\mathbf{r}') + \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) [\Delta_{-\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}')]^*}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - i\delta_{n\mathbf{k}}}$$

- First-order change in GW self-energy and its matrix elements

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \Sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \varepsilon) = i \int \frac{d\varepsilon'}{2\pi} e^{-i\delta\varepsilon'} \Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \varepsilon - \varepsilon') W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \varepsilon'),$$

$$g_{m n \kappa a}^{\Sigma}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} | \Delta_{\mathbf{q}\kappa a} \Sigma | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle$$

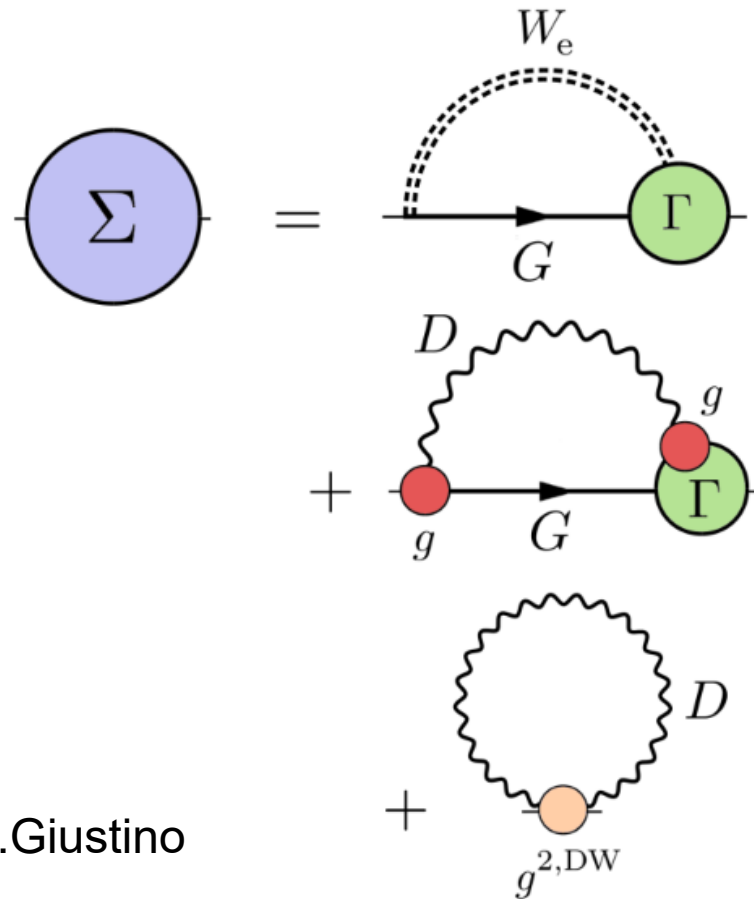
- Constant screening approximation $\partial_{\mathbf{q}\nu} W = 0$, equivalent to well-justified approximation $\delta W / \delta G \approx 0$ in GW-BSE

Electron self-energy from many-body perturbation theory

→ Lec. Mon.1.Giustino

→ Lec. Thu.1.Louie

$$\Sigma = \Sigma^{e-e} + \Sigma^{e-ph} + \dots$$



Electronic self-energy GWT

Fan-Migdal (e-ph)

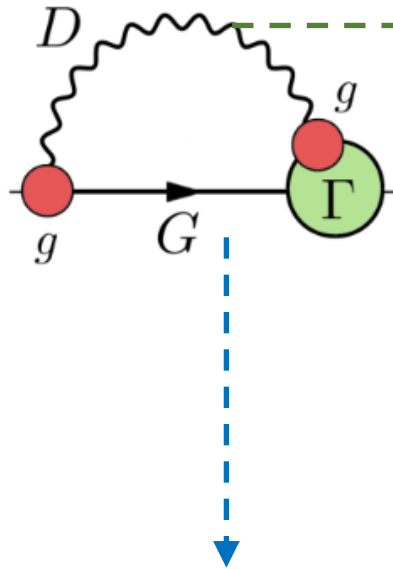
Debye-Waller (e-ph)

Images from Lec. Mon.1.Giustino

Giustino, RMP **89**, 015003 (2017)

GW-level electron-phonon phenomena with EPW + BerkeleyGW

Fan-Migdal self-energy



e-ph matrix elements

$$g^{\text{DFT}} \text{ vs. } g^{\text{GW}}$$

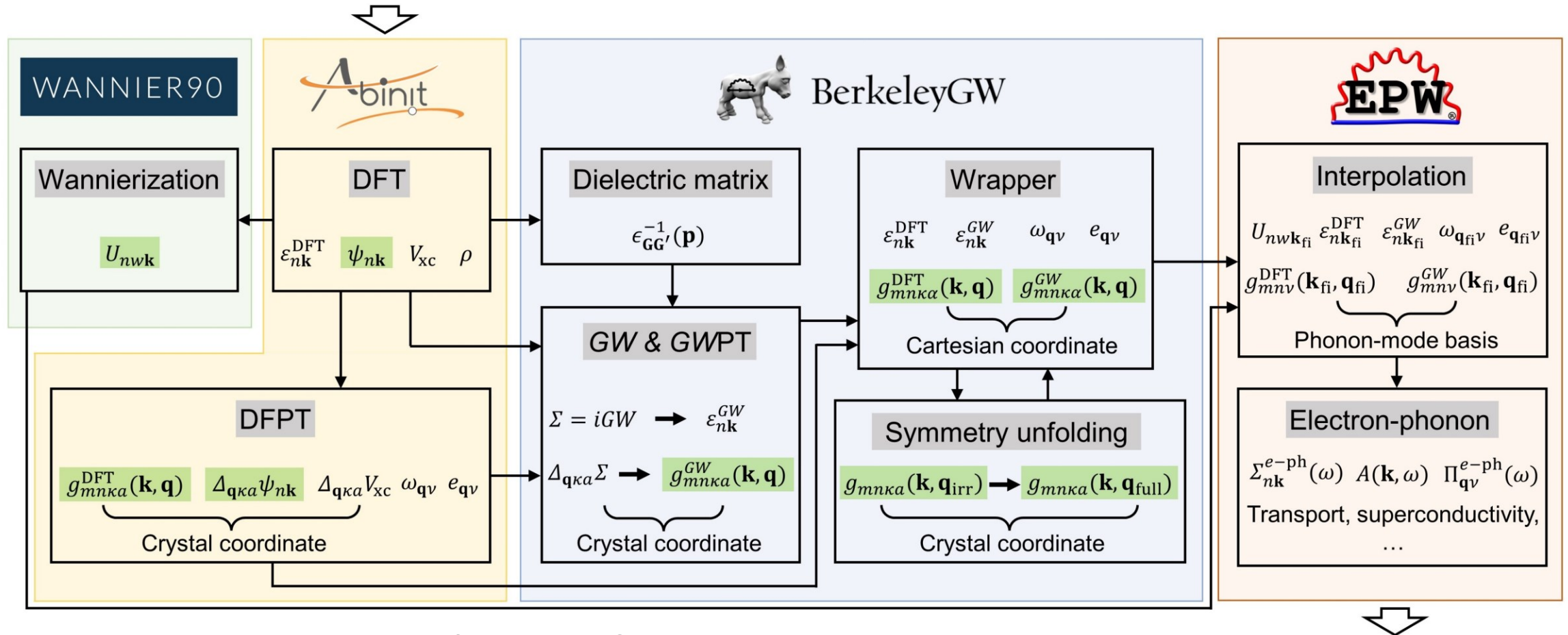
Electron propagator G

$$\varepsilon^{\text{DFT}} \text{ vs. } E^{\text{GW}}$$

Phonon propagator D

DFPT phonon is based on the ground-state total energy \Leftrightarrow
Generally accurate

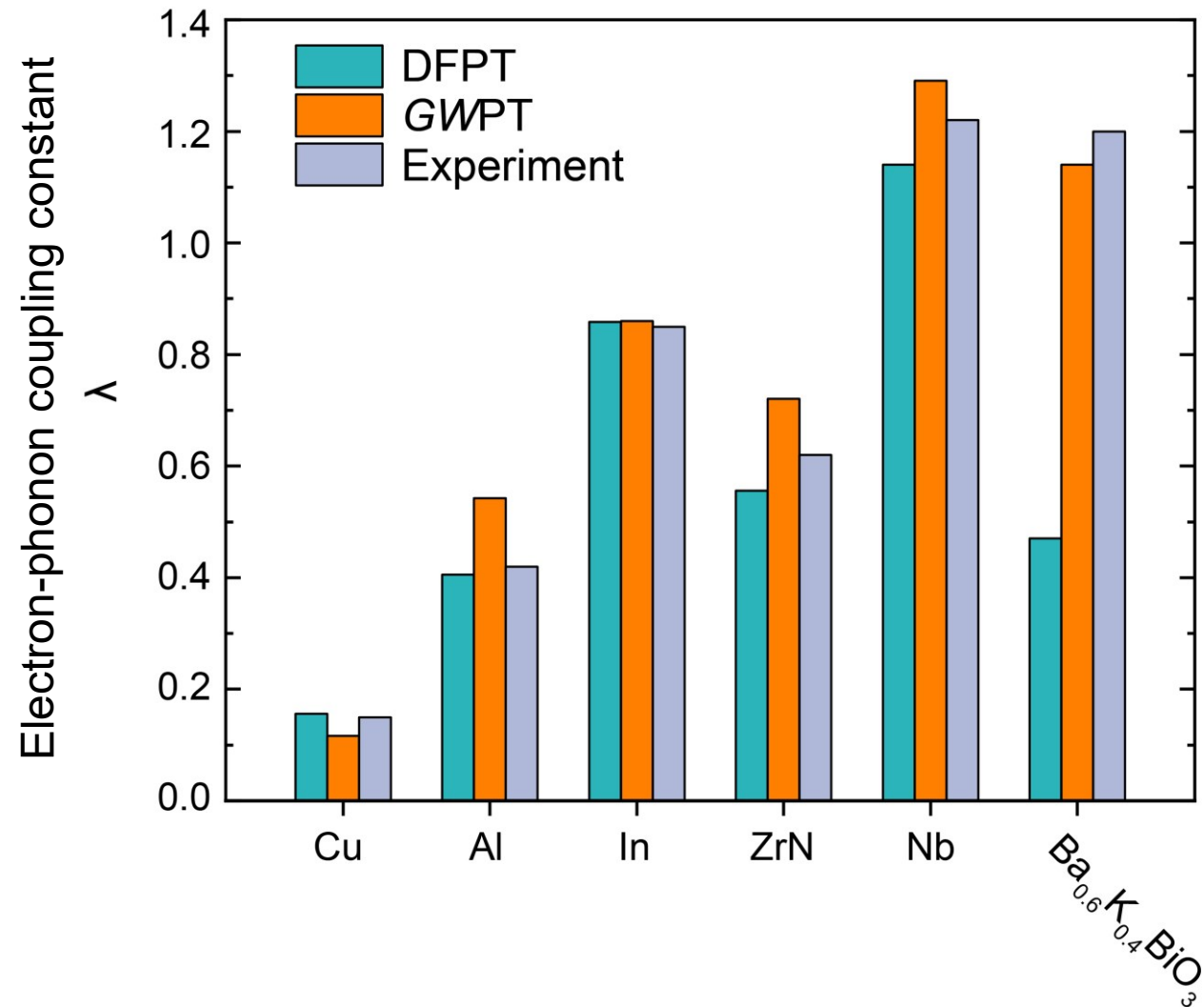
Practical workflow combining BerkeleyGW, ABINIT, and EPW



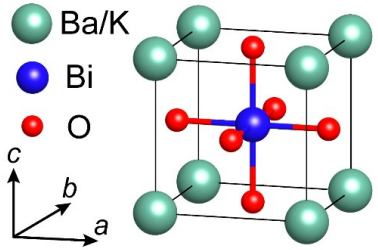
- EPW is currently interfaced with Quantum Espresso
- This workflow enables BerkeleyGW-EPW & ABINIT-EPW interfaces
- **Green boxes** highlight gauge-consistent quantities fixed to a unique set of $\{\psi_{nk}\}$ in DFT
 - Construction of 0th- and 1st-order self-energy operators
 - Wannierization

GWPT validation set

GWPT shows predictive power in a wide range of materials (sp-band, d-band, elemental, compound, oxide)

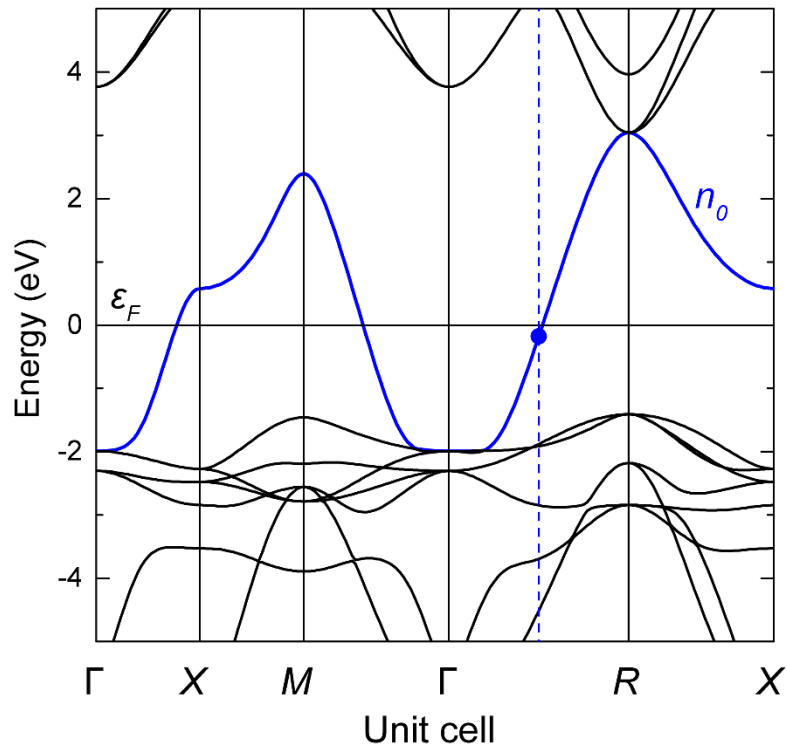


Superconductor $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{BiO}_3$

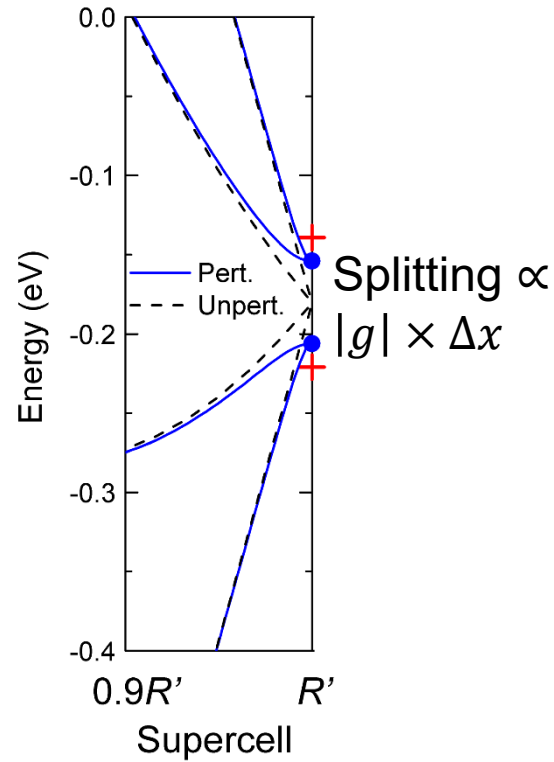


$\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{BiO}_3$: experimental $T_c = 32$ K at $x = 0.4$

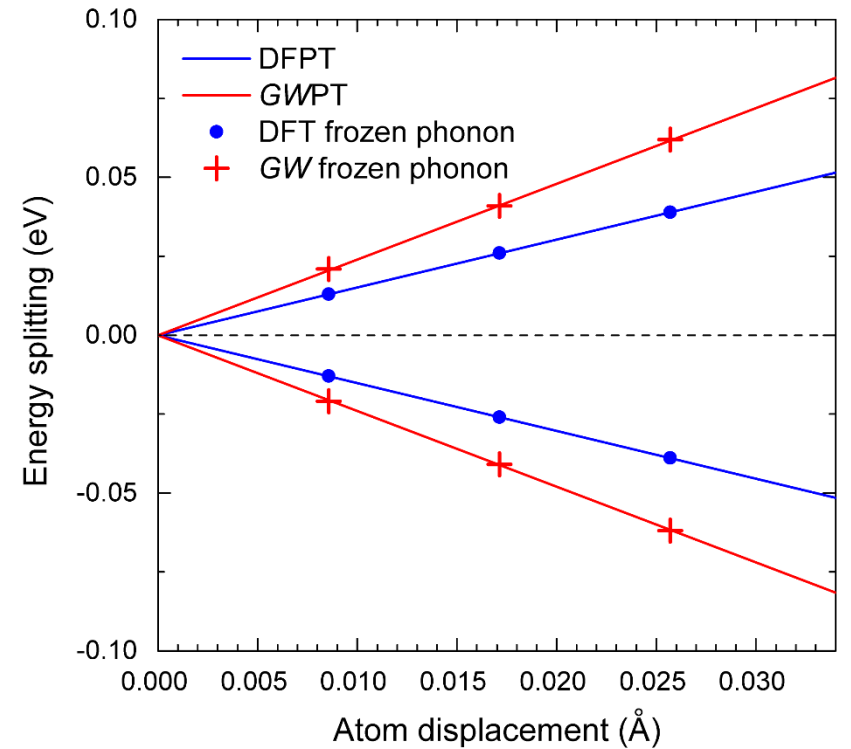
Band structure



Band structure of supercell

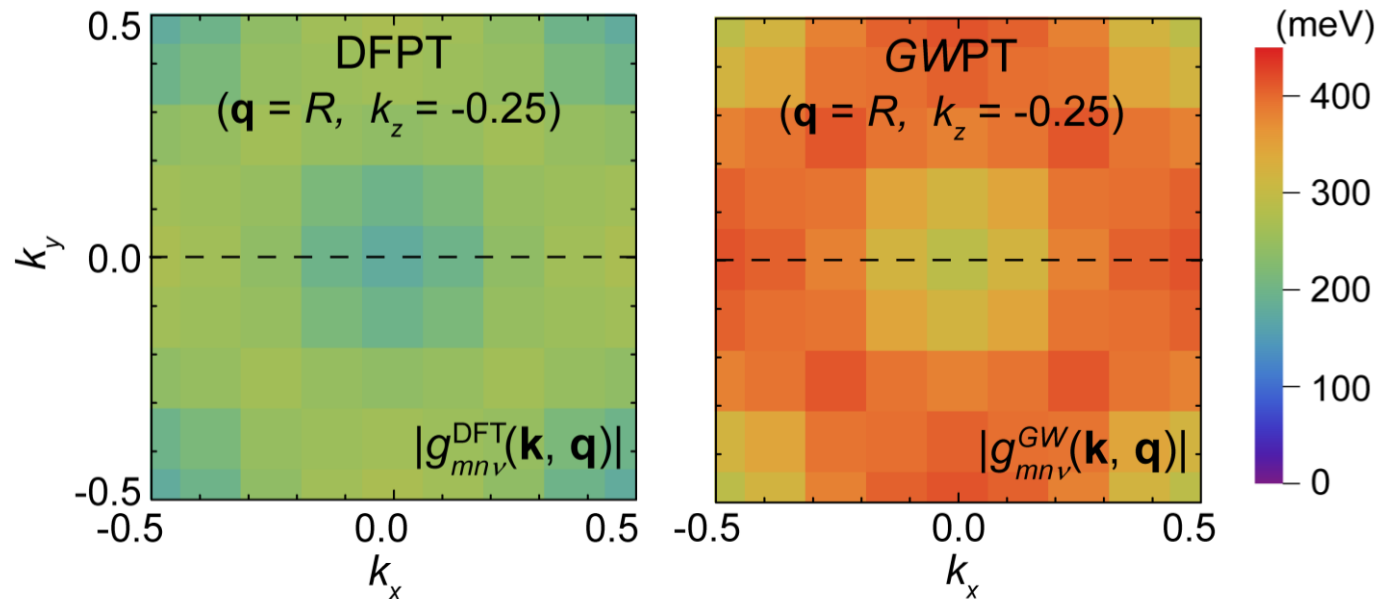


Linear response vs. frozen phonon



Access to matrix elements in full BZ with unit-cell calculations

Distribution of e-ph matrix elements $|g|$



8x8x8 phonon \mathbf{q} -grid
8x8x8 electron \mathbf{k} -grid
(2560 atoms for frozen-phonon GW)

- Strong GW renormalization in g
- Non-uniform renormalization in BZ

Correlation-enhanced superconductivity in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x\text{BiO}_3$

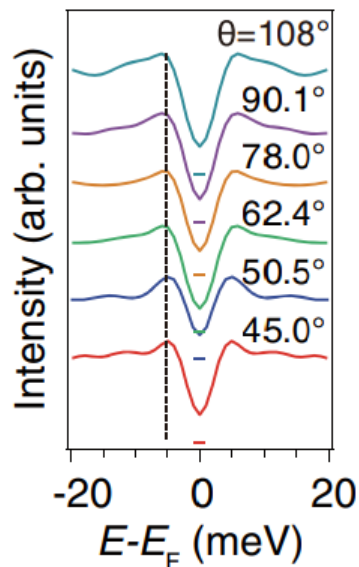
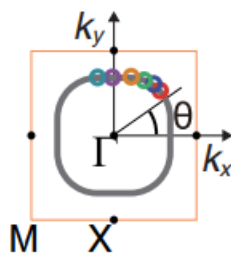
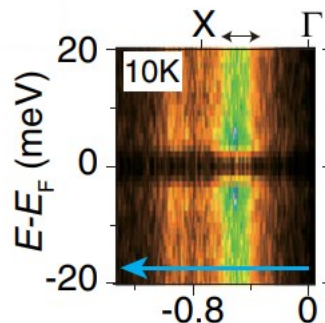
❖ Electron-phonon coupling strength λ

BKBO	DFPT	GWPT	Experiment
λ	0.47	1.14	1.2* (x = 0.4) 1.3** (x = 0.49)

* Huang et al., *Nature* **347**, 369 (1990)

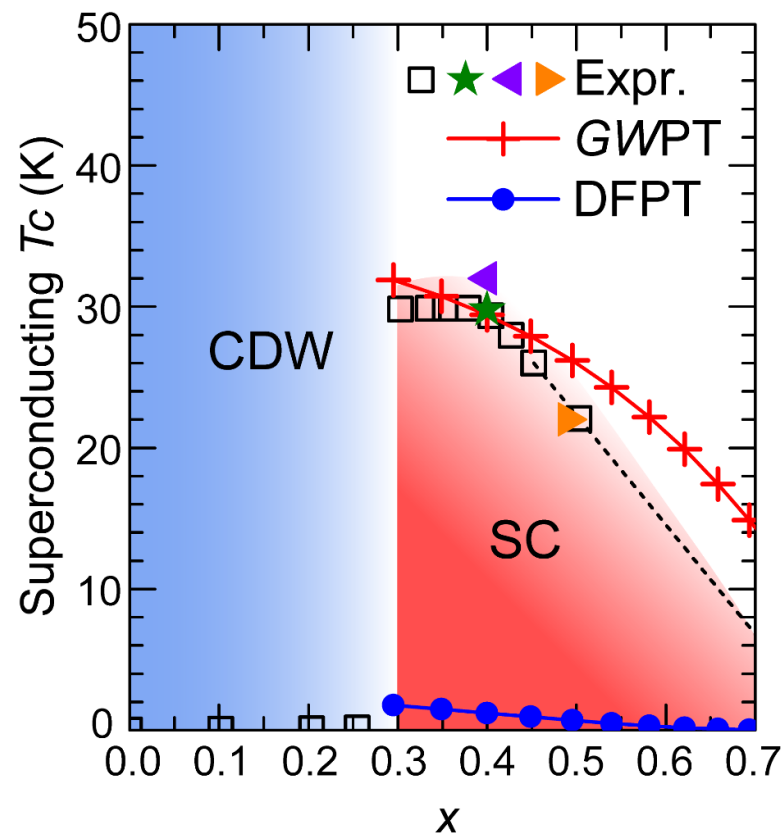
** Wen et al., *PRL* **121**, 117002 (2018)

❖ Isotropic superconducting gap



❖ McMillan–Allen-Dynes formula to estimate superconducting T_c

$$T_c \sim e^{-1/\lambda}$$

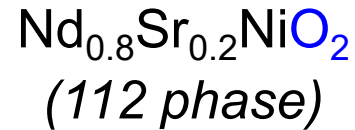
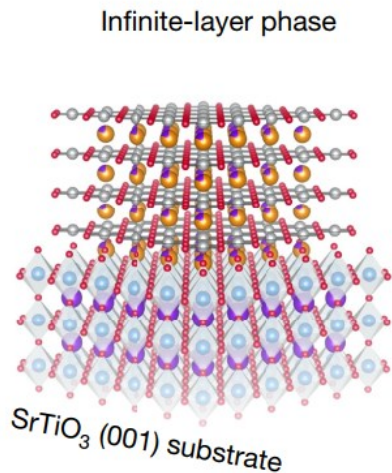


Many-electron correlations greatly enhance phonon-mediated T_c !

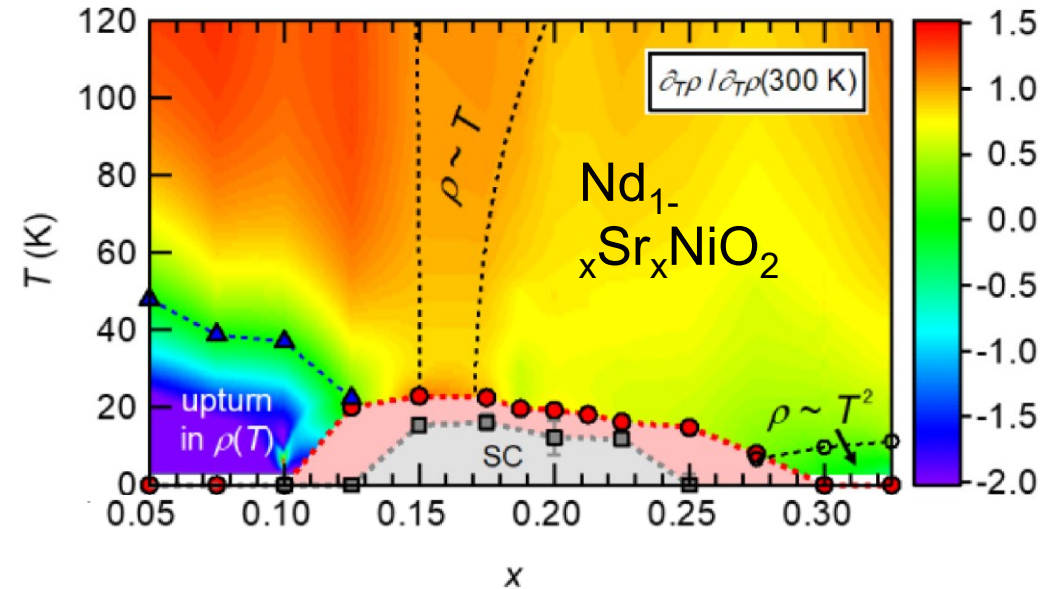
Discovery of superconductivity in infinite-layer nickelates

- In 2019, superconductivity was observed in infinite-layer nickelate $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{NiO}_2$ thin films
- Nickelates are thought of as being analogs of unconventional high- T_c cuprate superconductors
- DFT electron-phonon coupling predicted a $T_c < 1$ K

DFT: Nomura *et al.*, PRB **100**, 205138 (2019)



Phase diagram, max. $T_c \sim 20$ K



- Higher T_c and larger dome in cleaner samples

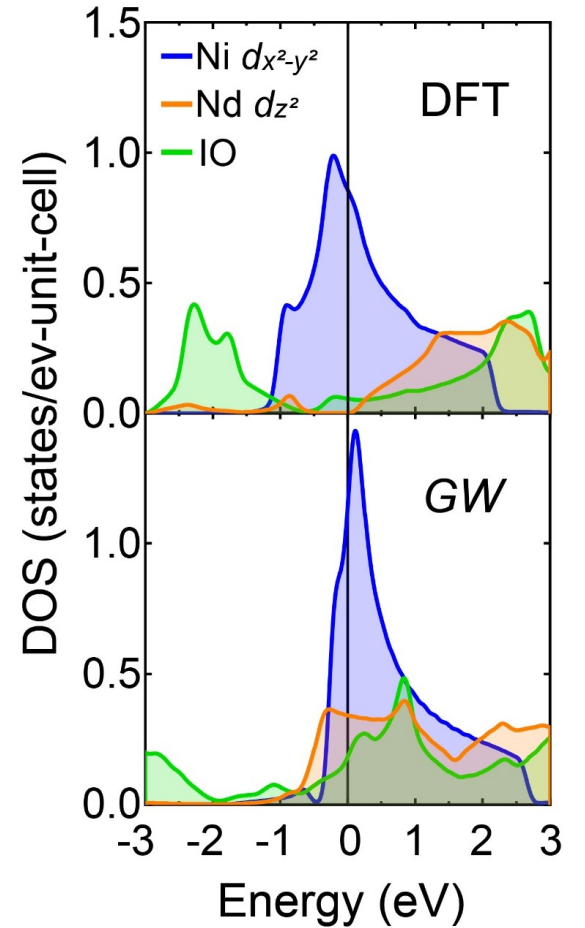
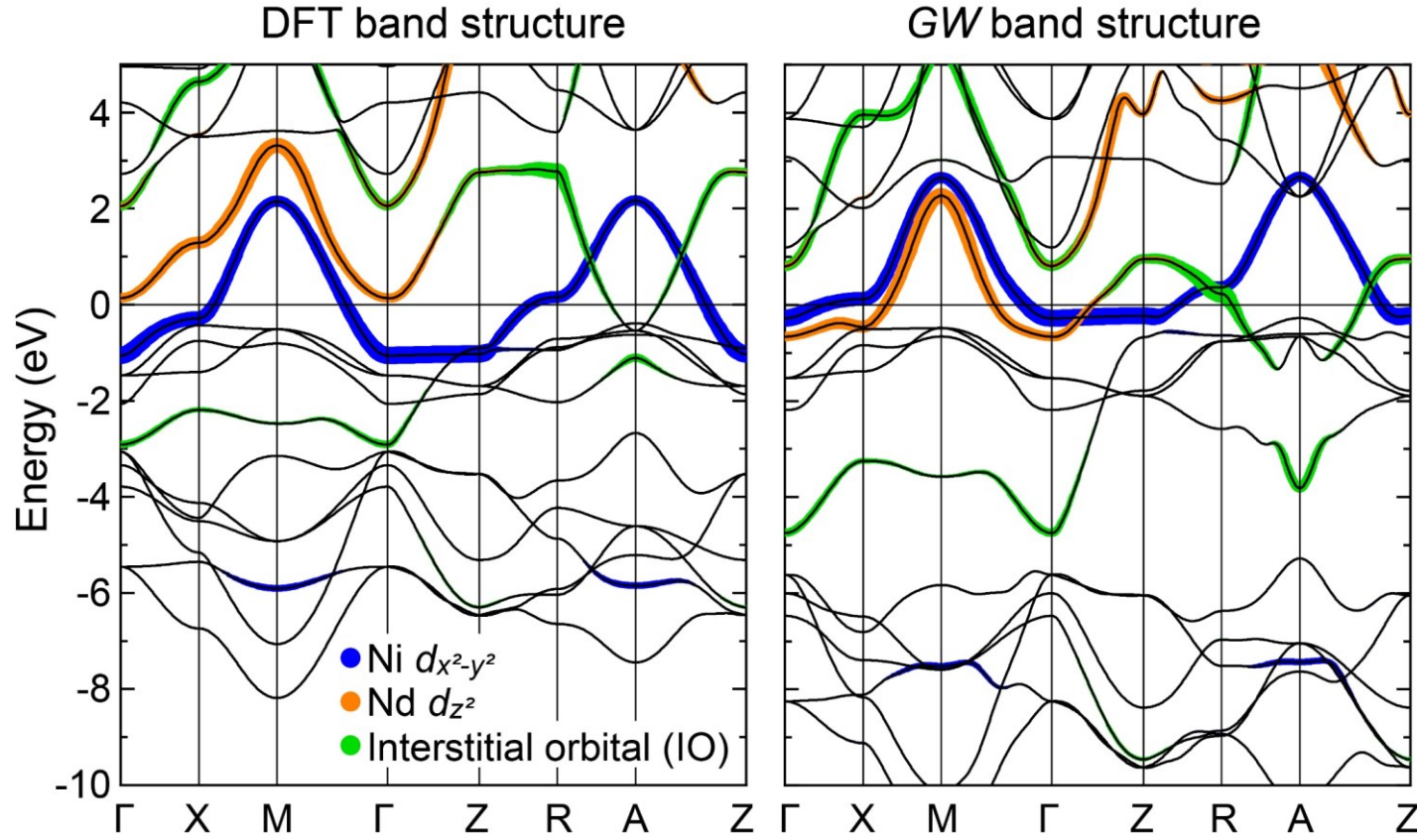
Discovery: Li *et al.*, Nature **572**, 624 (2019)

Doping dependence: Li *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 027001 (2020)

Zeng *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 147003 (2020)

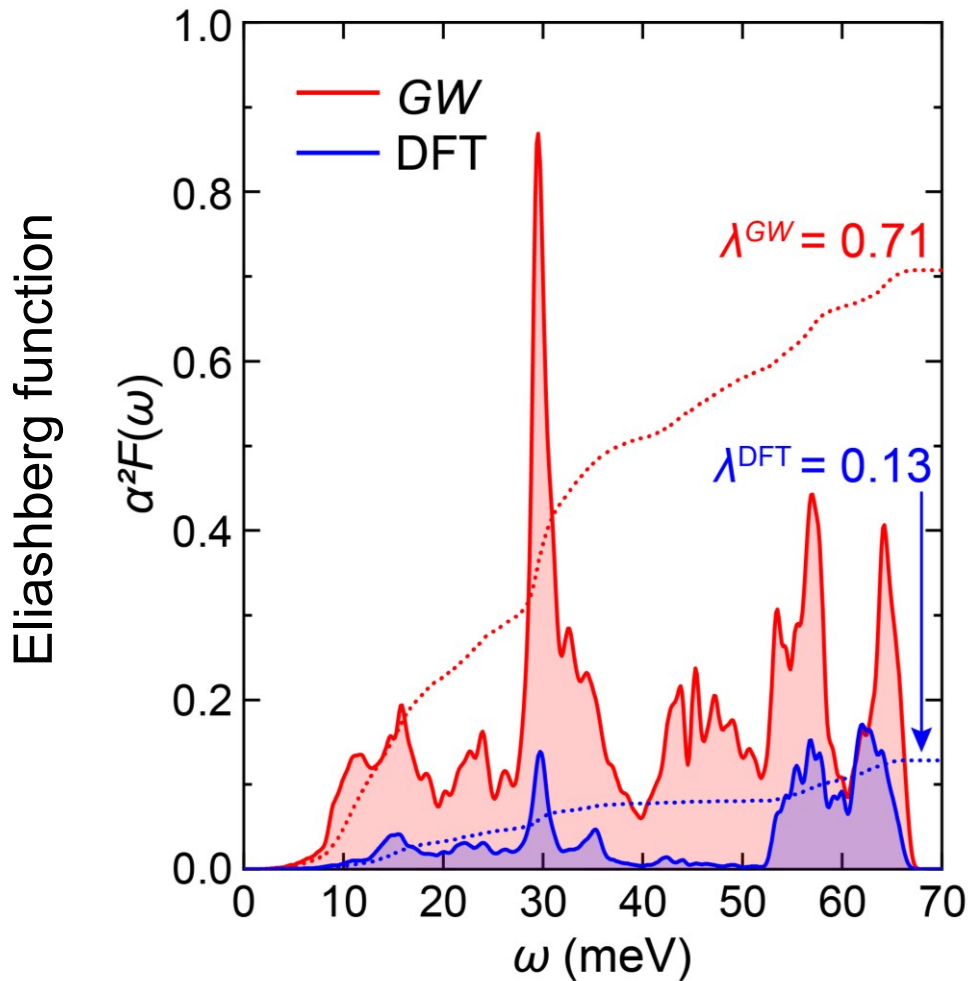
Lee *et al.*, Nature **619**, 288 (2023)

DFT vs. GW band structures



- GW self-energy effects significantly enhance the DOS of Nd-IO at E_F
- Within systematic uncertainty (e.g. self-consistency), feature is robust across doping phase diagram

DFT vs. GW Electron-phonon coupling

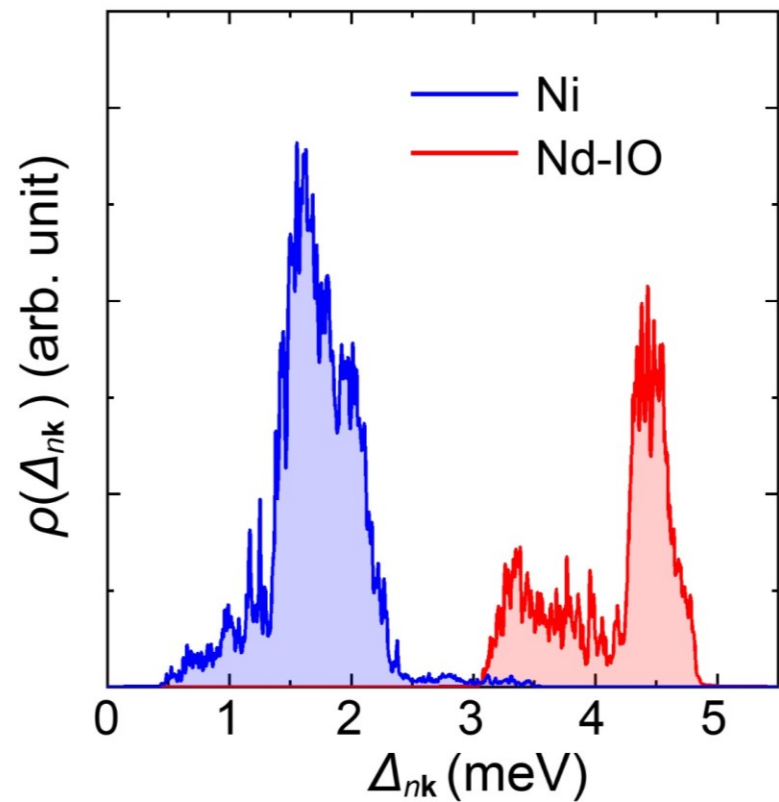


Phonon-frequency dependent coupling strength

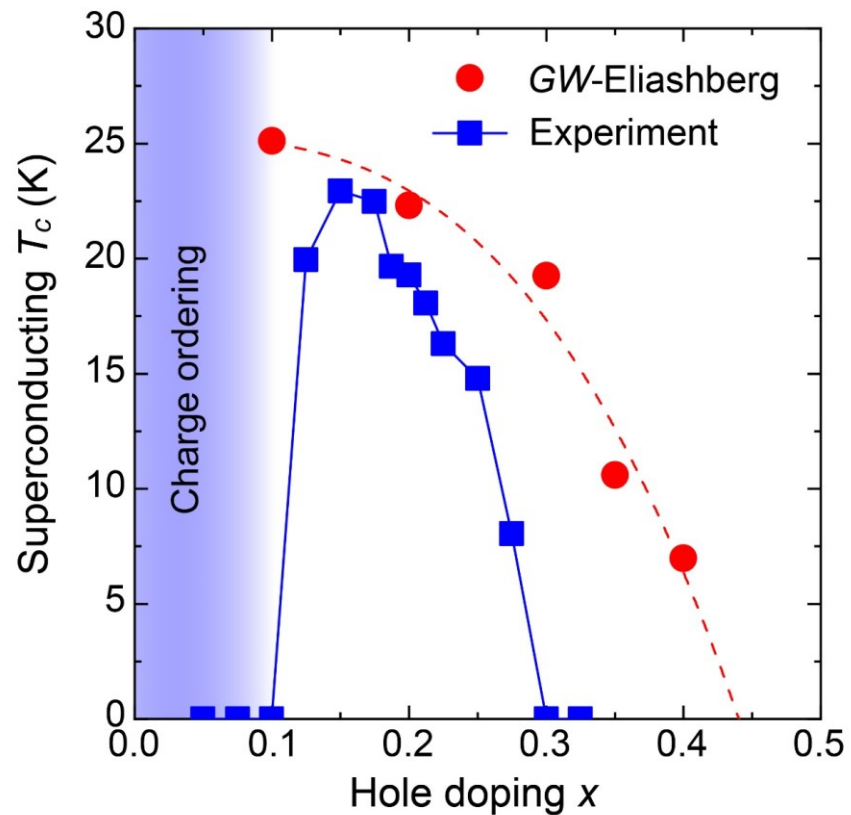
- **Factor of 5.5 enhancement in total coupling λ !**
- Two major GW self-energy effects:
 - ❖ Introduce significant Nd-IO DOS to E_F \Leftrightarrow
Enhance λ by a factor of **3.7**
(DFT vs. GW bands, fixing DFT e-ph matrix)
 - ❖ Renormalize e-ph matrix elements
 \Leftrightarrow Enhance λ by a factor of **1.5**
(DFT vs. GW e-ph matrix, fixing GW bands)

Superconducting properties

GW-Eliashberg solutions



Doping dependence



Ab initio prediction
 \Leftrightarrow **A possible phonon-mediated two-gap s-wave superconductivity**

Dispersion kinks from angle-resolved photoemission spectra

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)

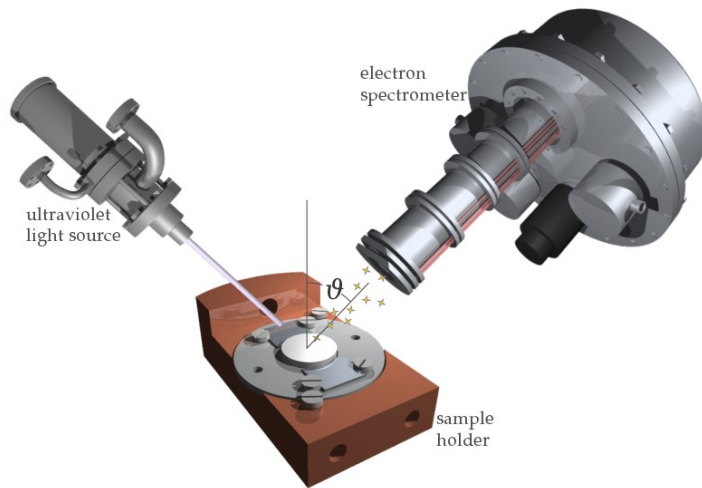


Image: Wikipedia

Copper-oxide superconductors

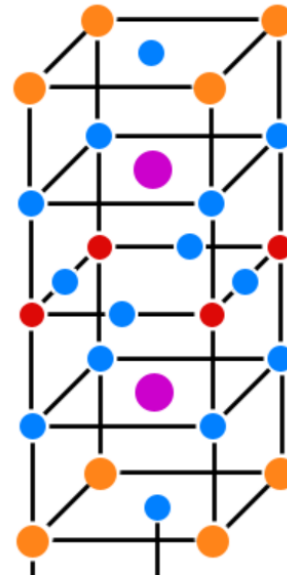
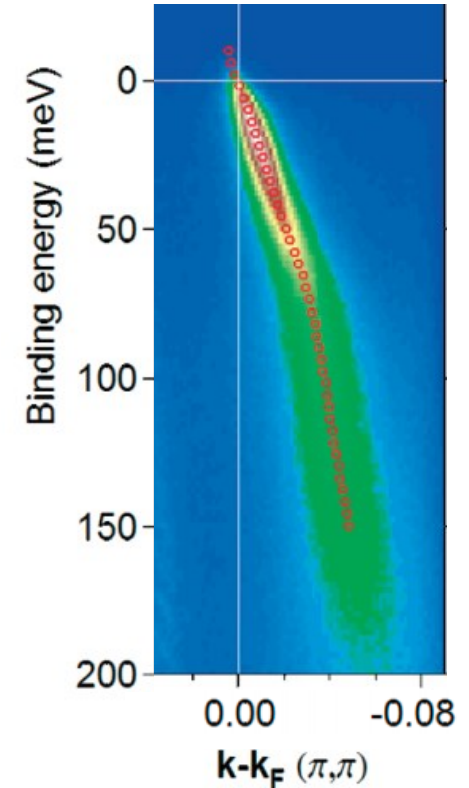


Image: Wikipedia

Ubiquitous 70-meV kinks in dispersion relations



Lanzara, et al., *Nature* **412**, 510 (2001)
Koralek et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **96**, 017005 (2006)

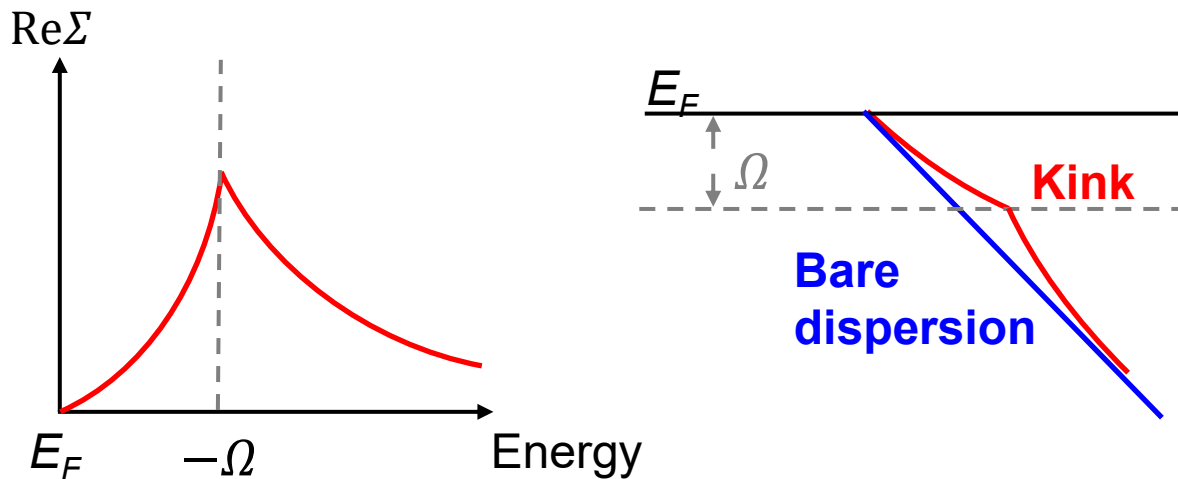
Is electron-phonon coupling the origin of the photoemission kink?

Electron-phonon self-energy

❖ Electron-phonon self-energy Σ^{e-ph}

- Simple model: single phonon frequency Ω

→ Lec. Tue.2 Giustino



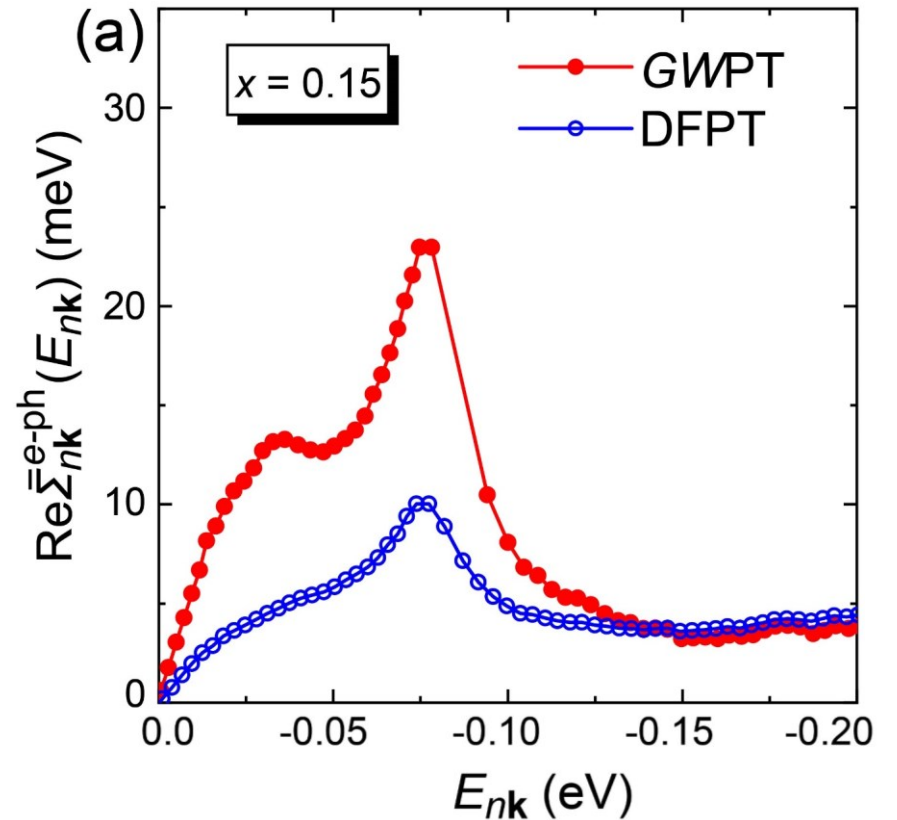
ZL, Wu, Chan, Louie, PRL **126**, 146401 (2021)

See also: Giustino, Cohen, Louie, Nature **452**, 975 (2008)

Heid *et al.*, PRL **100**, 137001 (2008)

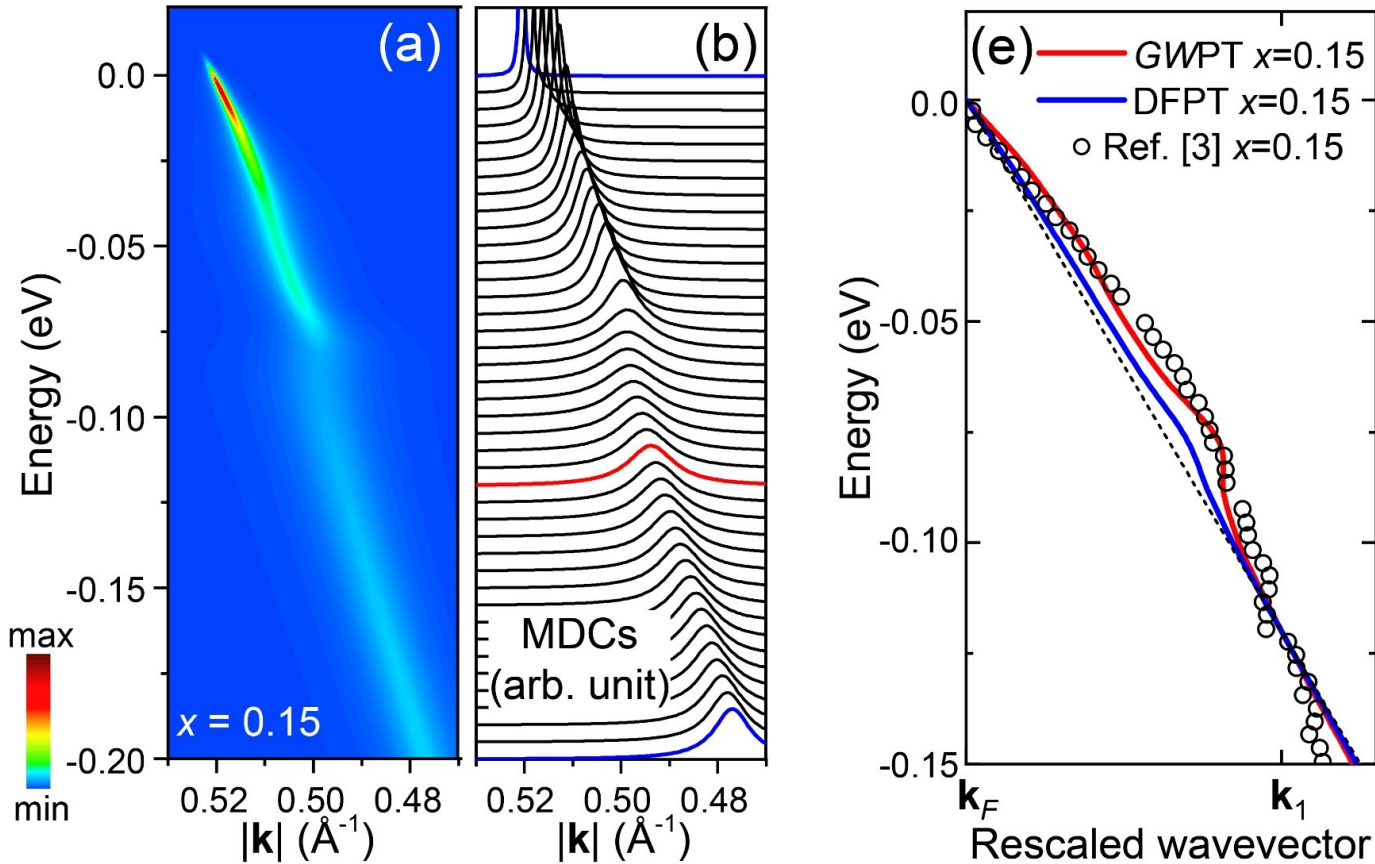
❖ First-principles calculations

$\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ (LSCO)



Spectral function analysis

- Fit momentum distribution curves (MDCs) to extract dispersions



❖ **GWPT** electron-phonon coupling

explains kink in cuprates

- Dispersion
- Linewidth
- Temperature dependence
- Doping dependence

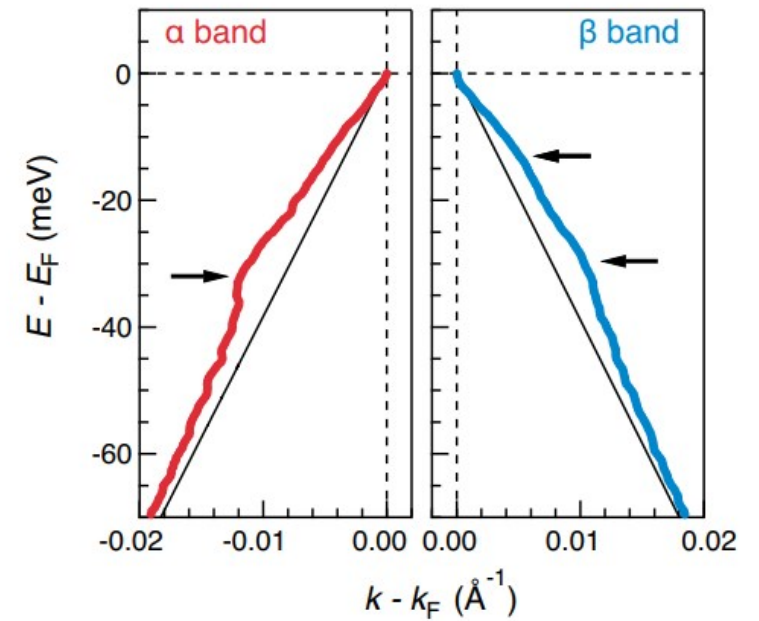
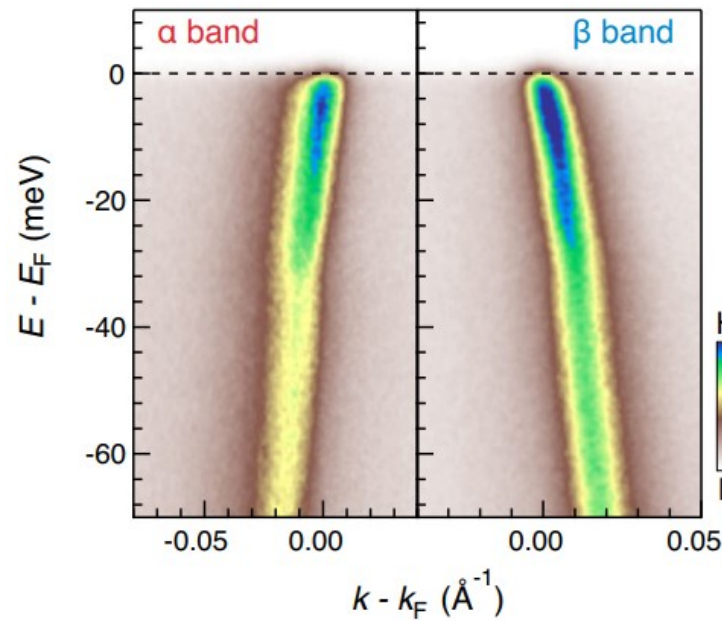
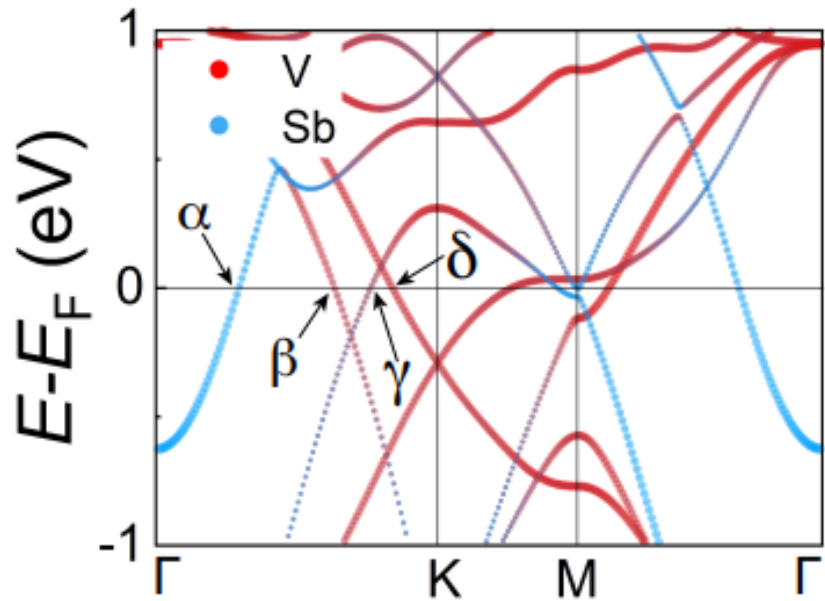
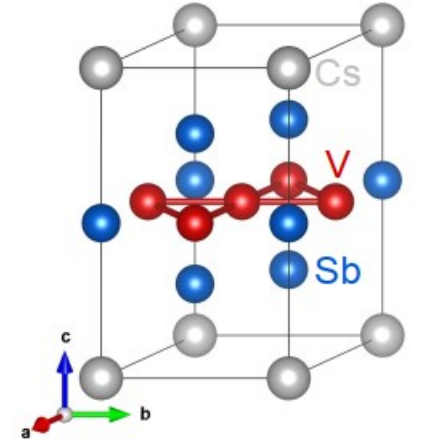
**Correlation-enhanced
electron-phonon coupling
induces kinks in cuprates**

ZL, Wu, Chan, Louie, Phys. Rev. Lett. **126**, 146401 (2021)

Expt. data from: Lanzara, Shen *et al.* Nature (2001)

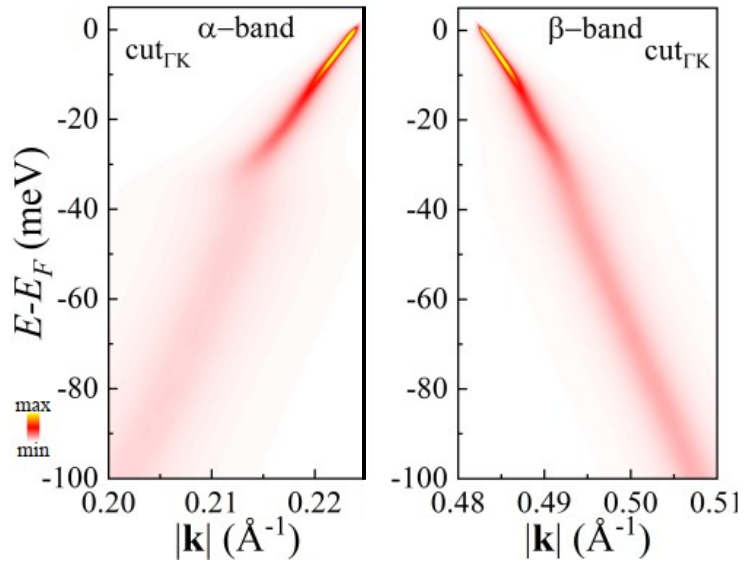
Kagome superconductor CsV_3Sb_5

- Kagome metals $AV_3\text{Sb}_5$ ($A = \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}$) host superconductivity, charge-density wave, and topological states
- Different kink profiles in two bands

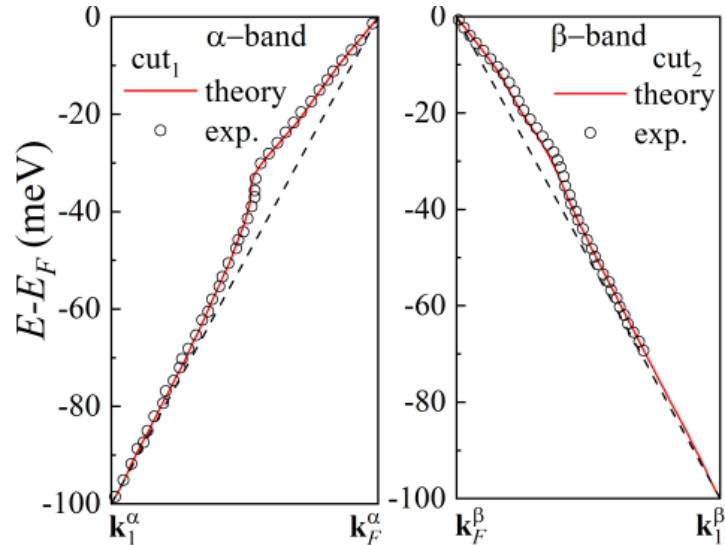


Multimodal photoemission kinks from phonons

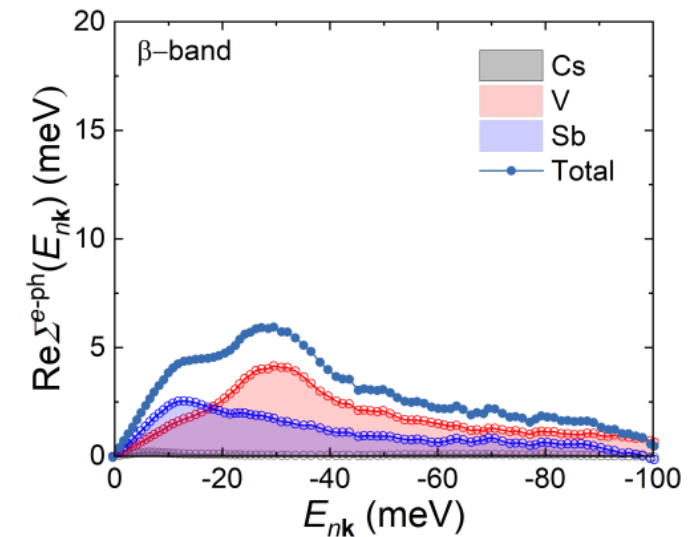
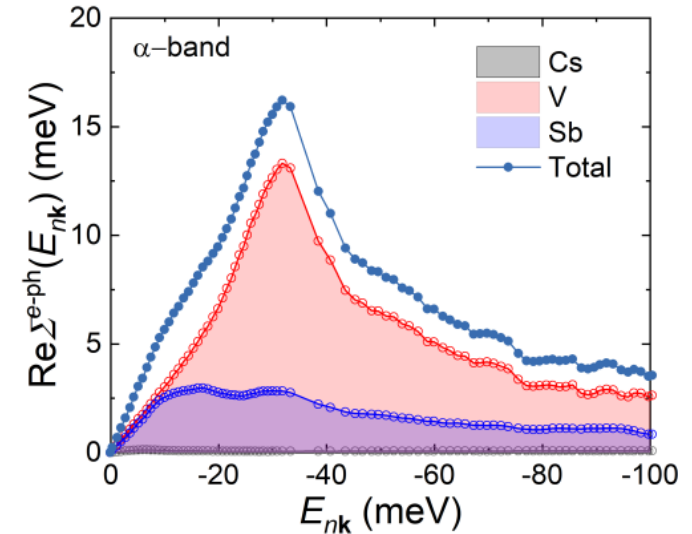
- Theoretical spectral functions



- Theory vs. experiment



- Vibration decomposition

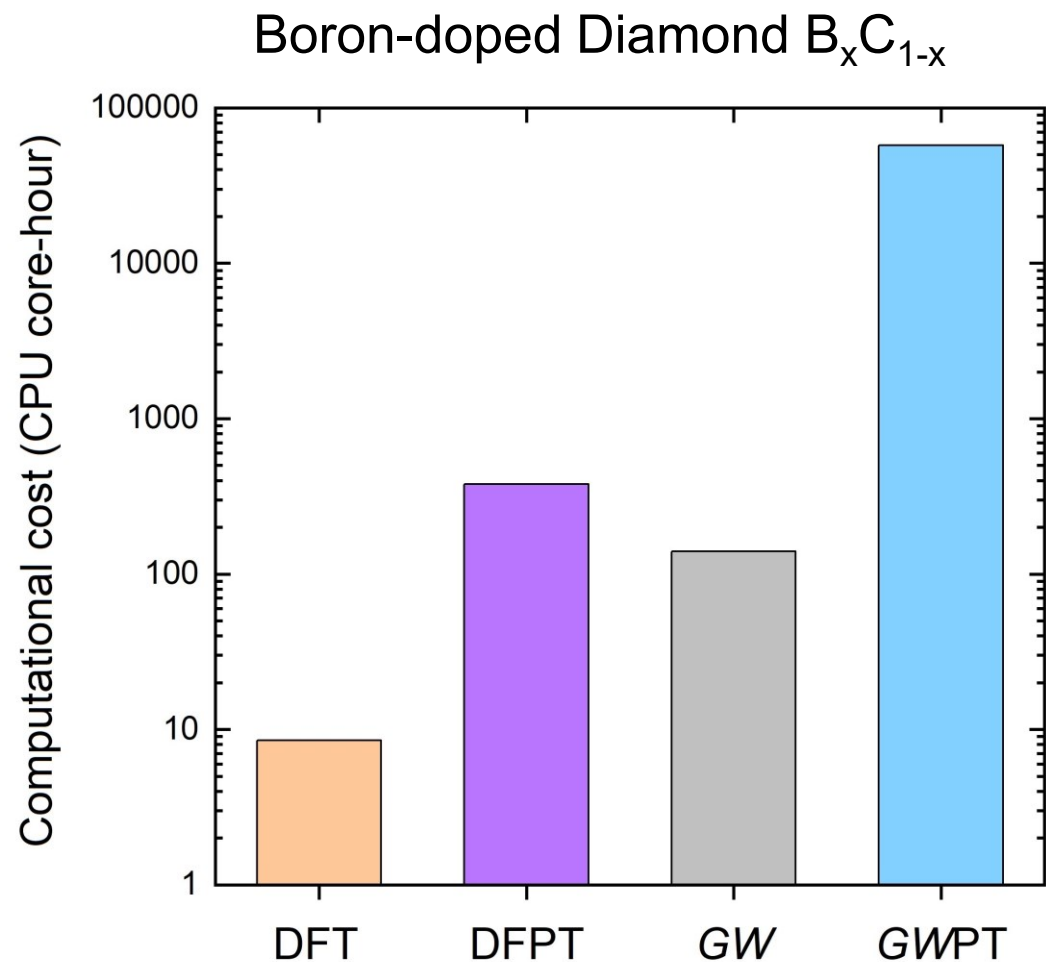


- Theory shows multimodal kinks and different behaviors in α and β bands

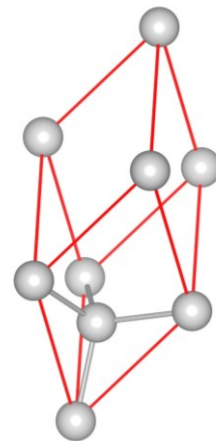
Experiment: Zhong et al., Nature Commun. **14**, 1945 (2023)

Jing-Yang You, Mauro Del Ben, ZL, submitted (2024)

Computational cost of GWPT



Running on Frontera at TACC



Two-atom unit-cell calculations

$$\triangleright N_{\text{mode}} = 3 \times N_{\text{atom}} \times N_{\mathbf{q}}$$

Computational cost

- $t_{\text{GW}} \sim t_{\text{DFPT}}$
- $t_{\text{DFPT}} / t_{\text{DFT}} \sim 10^1 - 10^2$
- $t_{\text{GWPT}} / t_{\text{GW}} \sim 10^2 - 10^3$

Highly scalable BerkeleyGW package



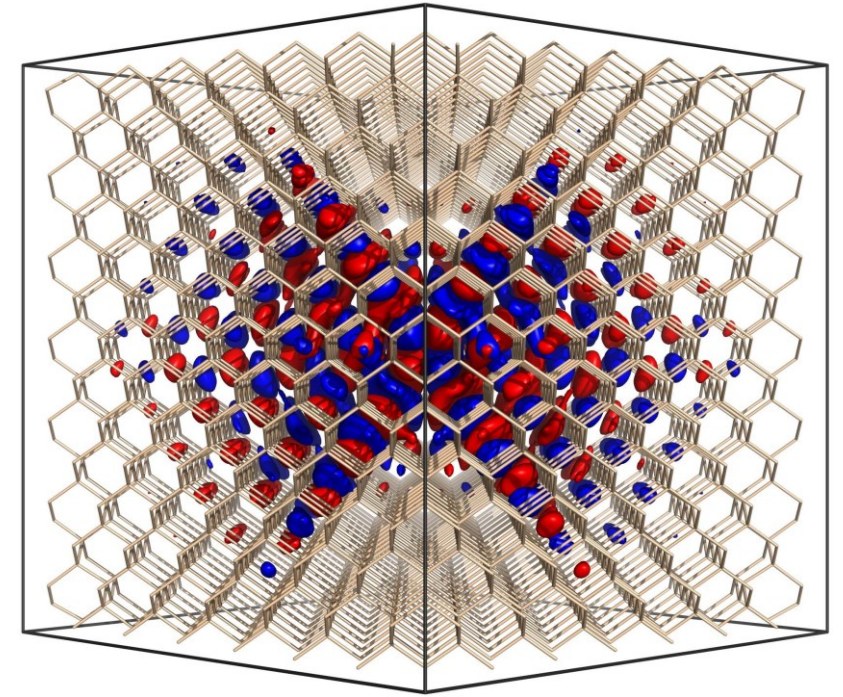
BerkeleyGW

→ Lec. Thu.5 Deslippe

→ Lec. Thu.6 DelBen

Large-scale GW calculations

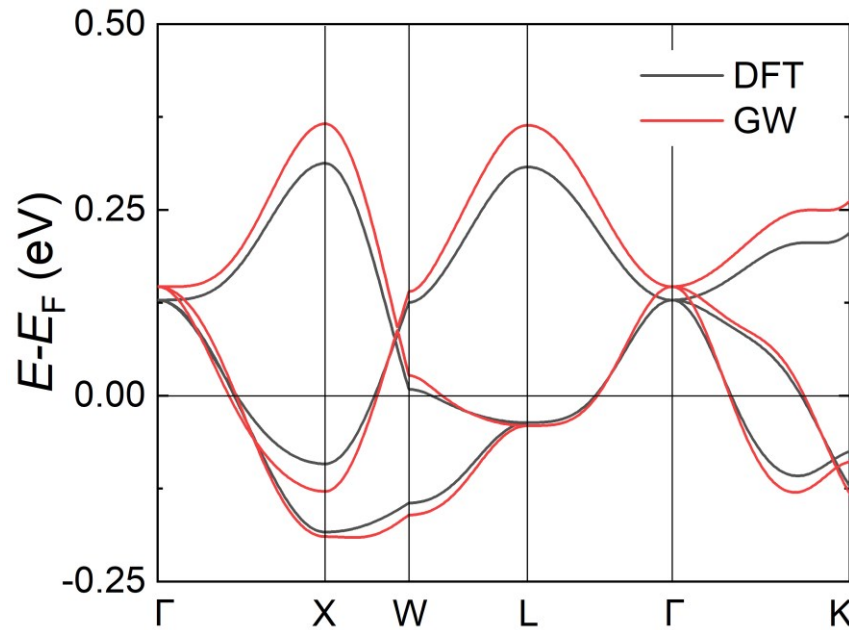
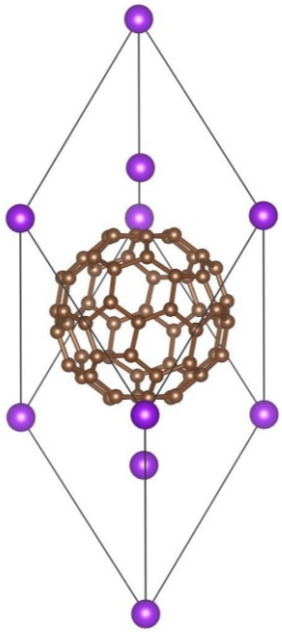
- 10,968 electrons (2,742 atoms)
- 27,648 GPUs, full scale on Summit
- 105.9 PFLOP/s
- **52.7%** of theoretical peak of Summit
- Time-to-solution 10 minutes
- Continuing efforts in porting to new HPC
- Cross-architecture implementation



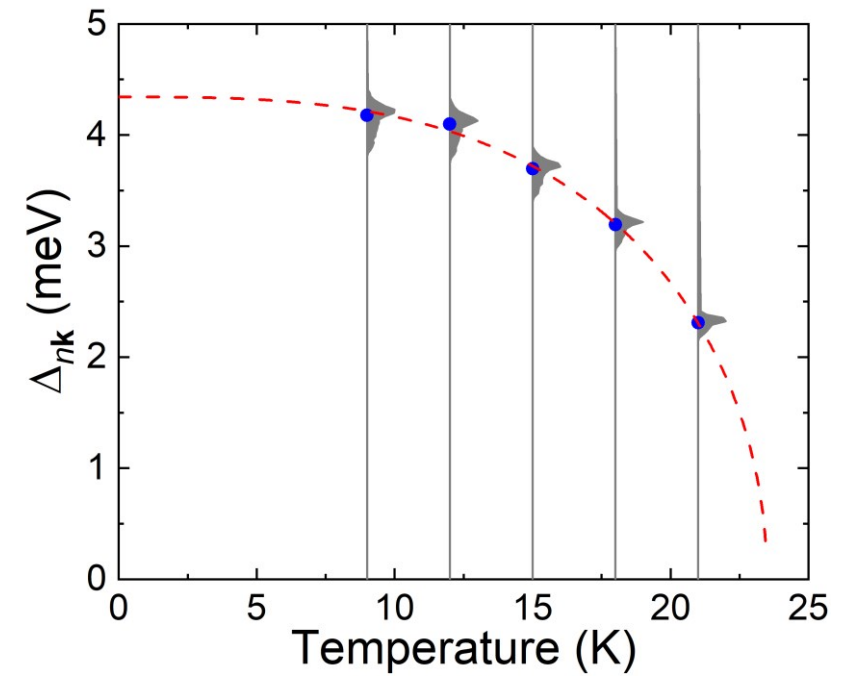
Large-scale GWPT calculation of K_3C_{60}



BerkeleyGW



You, Del Ben, Louie, Li *et al.*, (2024)



- 63-atom GWPT calculations [Jing-Yang You (*USC*)] w/ GPUs
- BerkeleyGW interfaces to latest EPW version [Nick Pant (*UT Austin*) & Chih-En (Andy) Hsu (*USC*)]
- Full-bandwidth Migdal-Eliashberg theory

→ Lec. Wed.2 Margine

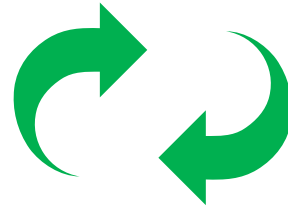


Advanced functionalities enabled by interoperable software packages



BerkeleyGW

- Many-body quasiparticle excitations
- Electron-phonon interactions with GW self-energy effects \Leftrightarrow GWPT
- ...



- Transport
- Superconductivity
- Phonon-assisted optics
- Polarons
- ...

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Ershaghi Center for Energy Transition

10th BerkeleyGW Tutorial Workshop and 5th Berkeley Excited States Conference (BESC2024)

Location: Oakland, CA, USA

Workshop Time: August 12 - 14, 2024, Pacific Standard Time

Conference Time: August 15 - 16, 2024, Pacific Standard Time

Registration is OPEN!

<https://workshop.berkeleygw.org/>

