

# The Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## An Introduction

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Palaiseau, 28 May 2014



# Outline

- 1 Generalities of Linear Response Approach
- 2 The Bethe-Salpeter equation
  - Polarizability in MBPT
  - Definition of BSE
  - BSE in practice
- 3 Results
- 4 The EXC Code



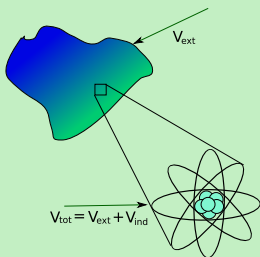
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# Linear Response Approach

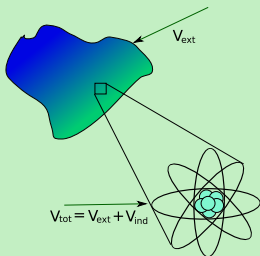
## System subject to an external perturbation



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# Linear Response Approach

## System subject to an external perturbation



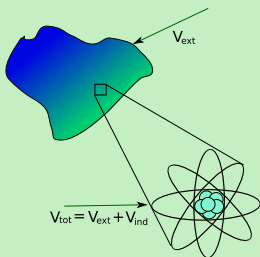
$$V_{tot} = \varepsilon^{-1} V_{ext}$$

$$V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_{ind}$$

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# Linear Response Approach

## System subject to an external perturbation



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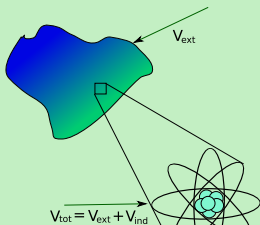
$$V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_{ind}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{D}$$

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# Linear Response Approach

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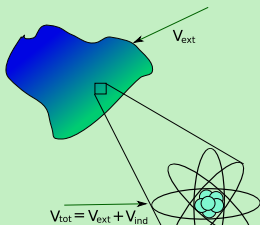
Dielectric function  $\varepsilon$

 $\varepsilon$

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# Linear Response Approach

System subject to an external perturbation



$$V_{tot} = \varepsilon^{-1} V_{ext}$$

$$V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_{ind}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{D}$$

Dielectric function  $\varepsilon$

Abs

$\varepsilon$





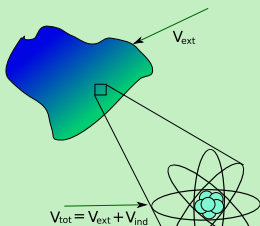
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# Linear Response Approach

System subject to an external perturbation



$$V_{tot} = \varepsilon^{-1} V_{ext}$$

$$V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_{ind}$$

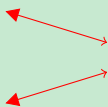
$$\mathbf{E} = \varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{D}$$

Dielectric function  $\varepsilon$

**EELS**

**Abs**

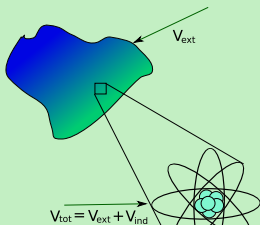
$\varepsilon$





# Linear Response Approach

System subject to an external perturbation



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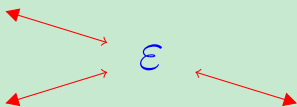
Dielectric function  $\epsilon$

**EELS**

**Abs**

$\epsilon$

**X-ray**



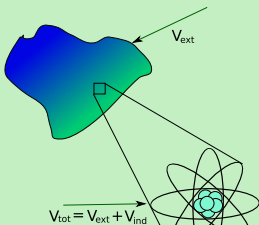
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# Linear Response Approach

System subject to an external perturbation



$$V_{tot} = \epsilon^{-1} V_{ext}$$

$$V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_{ind}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \epsilon^{-1} \mathbf{D}$$

Dielectric function  $\epsilon$

**EELS**

**R index**

$\epsilon$

**Abs**

**X-ray**



# Linear Response Approach

## Definition of polarizability

$$\varepsilon^{-1} = \mathbf{1} + v\chi$$

$\chi$  is the polarizability of the system



# Linear Response Approach

## Polarizability

$$\text{interacting system} \quad \delta n = \chi \delta V_{\text{ext}}$$

$$\text{non-interacting system} \quad \delta n_{n-i} = \chi^0 \delta V_{\text{tot}}$$

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# Linear Response Approach

## Polarizability


interacting system  $\delta n = \chi \delta V_{ext}$

non-interacting system  $\delta n_{n-i} = \chi^0 \delta V_{tot}$

Single-particle polarizability

$$\chi^0 = \sum_{ij} \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r})\phi_j^*(\mathbf{r})\phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}')\phi_j(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) + i\eta}$$

hartree, hartree-fock, dft, etc.

 G.D. Mahan *Many Particle Physics* (Plenum, New York, 1990)

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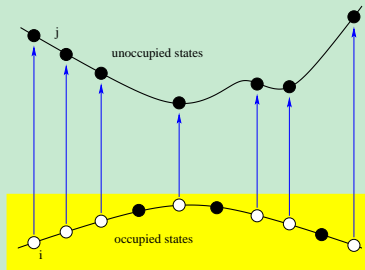
# Linear Response Approach

## Polarizability

interacting system  $\delta n = \chi \delta V_{ext}$

non-interacting system  $\delta n_{n-i} = \chi^0 \delta V_{tot}$

$$\chi^0 = \sum_{ij} \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r})\phi_j^*(\mathbf{r})\phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}')\phi_j(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) + i\eta}$$



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# Linear Response Approach

## First approximation: IP-RPA

$$\chi^0 = \sum_{ij} \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r})\phi_j^*(\mathbf{r})\phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}')\phi_j(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) + i\eta}$$

$$\text{Abs} = \text{Im} \langle \chi^0 \rangle = \sum_{ij} |\langle j|D|i \rangle|^2 \delta(\omega - (\epsilon_j - \epsilon_i))$$





# Linear Response Approach

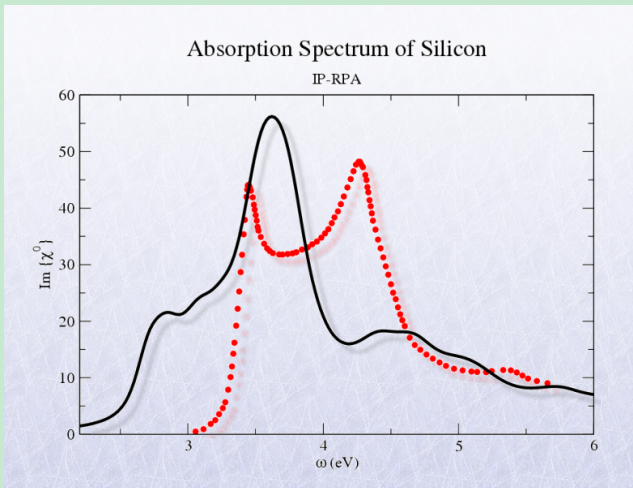
## First approximation: IP-RPA

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## First approximation: IP-RPA



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# Linear Response Approach

How to go beyond  $\chi^0$  ?



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# Many Body Perturbation Theory

## Hedin's equations

$$\Sigma(1, 2) = i \int d(34) G(1, 3) \tilde{\Gamma}(3, 2, 4) W(4, 1^+)$$

$$G(1, 2) = G^0(1, 2) + \int d(34) G^0(1, 3) \Sigma(3, 4) G(4, 2)$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(1, 2, 3) = \delta(1, 2) \delta(1, 3) + \int d(4567) \frac{\delta \Sigma(1, 2)}{\delta G(4, 5)} G(4, 6) G(7, 5) \tilde{\Gamma}(6, 7, 3)$$

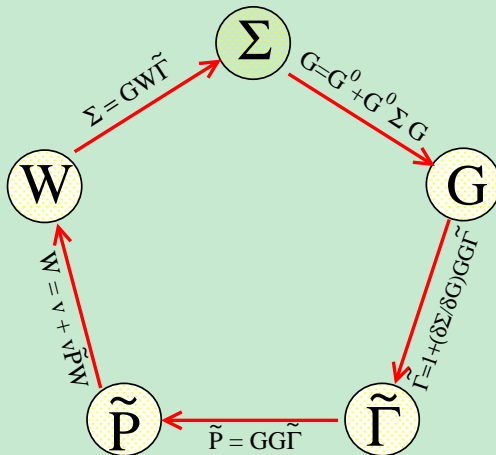
$$\tilde{P}(1, 2) = -i \int d(34) G(1, 3) G(4, 1^+) \tilde{\Gamma}(3, 4, 2)$$

$$W(1, 2) = v(1, 2) + \int d(34) v(1, 3) \tilde{P}(3, 4) W(4, 2)$$



# Many Body Perturbation Theory

## Hedin's pentagon





# Many Body Perturbation Theory

Polarizability  $\tilde{P}$  is *irreducible*

$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\delta n}{\delta V_{tot}} \quad ; \quad V_{tot} = V_{ext} + V_H$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \frac{\delta G^{-1}}{\delta V_{tot}} = 1 + \frac{\delta \Sigma}{\delta V_{tot}}$$

Irreducible  $\tilde{P}$  and Reducible  $\chi$

$$\tilde{P} = \frac{\delta n}{\delta V_{tot}} \quad ; \quad \chi = \frac{\delta n}{\delta V_{ext}}$$

$$\chi = \tilde{P} + \tilde{P}v\chi$$

Different quantities

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}, \tilde{\Gamma}, G &= \text{time-ordered} \\ \chi^0, \chi &= \text{retarded} \end{aligned}$$





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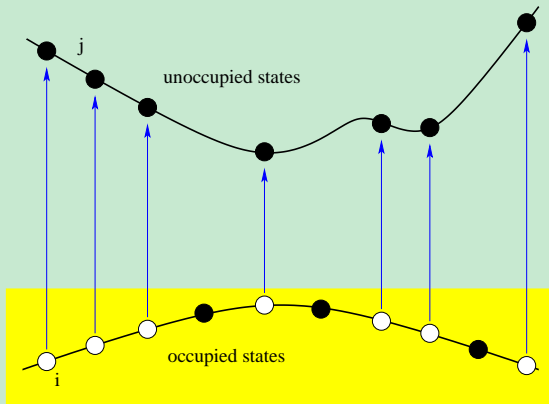


# Spectra in MBPT

## Spectra in IP picture

IP-RPA

$$\text{Abs} = \text{Im} \chi^0$$





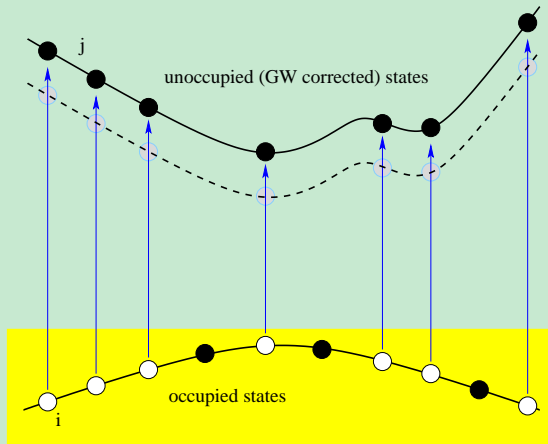
# Spectra in MBPT

## Spectra in GW approximation

GW-RPA

$$\text{Abs} = \text{Im} \chi_{\text{GW}}^0$$

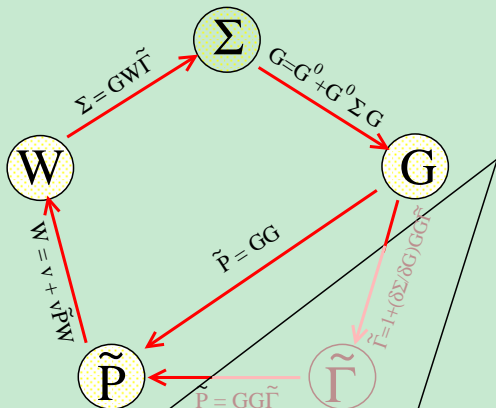
$$\chi_{\text{GW}}^0 = P = -iGG$$



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# Spectra in MBPT

## GW pentagon





# Spectra in MBPT

## Spectra in GW-RPA

$$\chi^0 = \sum_{ij} \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r})\phi_j^*(\mathbf{r})\phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}')\phi_j(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j)}$$



$$\chi_{\text{GW}}^0 = \sum_{ij} \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r})\phi_j^*(\mathbf{r})\phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}')\phi_j(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - [(\epsilon_i + \Delta_i^{\text{GW}}) - (\epsilon_j + \Delta_j^{\text{GW}})]}$$



# Spectra in MBPT

## Spectra in GW-RPA

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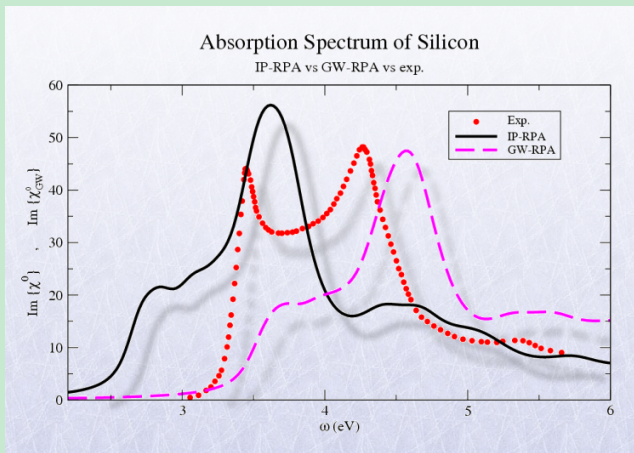
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# Spectra in MBPT

## Spectra in GW-RPA

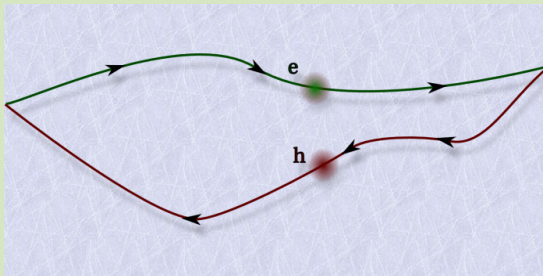




# Spectra in MBPT

## GG Polarizability

$$\tilde{P}(1,2) = -i G(1,2)G(2,1^+)$$

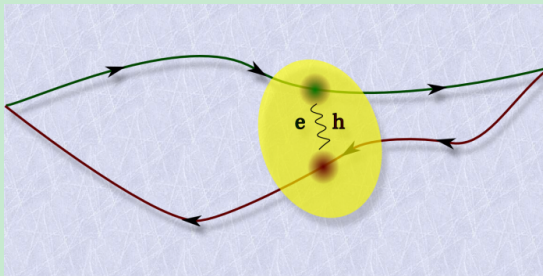




# Spectra in MBPT

## GG $\Gamma$ Polarizability

$$\tilde{P}(1,2) = -i \int d(34) G(1,3) G(4,1^+) \tilde{\Gamma}(3,4,2)$$





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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Gamma}(1, 2, 3) = & \delta(1, 2)\delta(1, 3) + \\ & + \int d(4567) \frac{\delta \Sigma(1, 2)}{\delta G(4, 5)} G(4, 6) G(7, 5) \tilde{\Gamma}(6, 7, 3)\end{aligned}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Towards the Bethe-Salpeter

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = 1 + \frac{\delta\Sigma}{\delta G} GG\tilde{\Gamma}$$

$$GG\tilde{\Gamma} = GG + GG \frac{\delta\Sigma}{\delta G} GG\tilde{\Gamma}$$

$$\tilde{L} = L^0 + L^0 \frac{\delta\Sigma}{\delta G} \tilde{L}$$

$$\tilde{L}(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \frac{\delta\Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \tilde{L}(7834)$$



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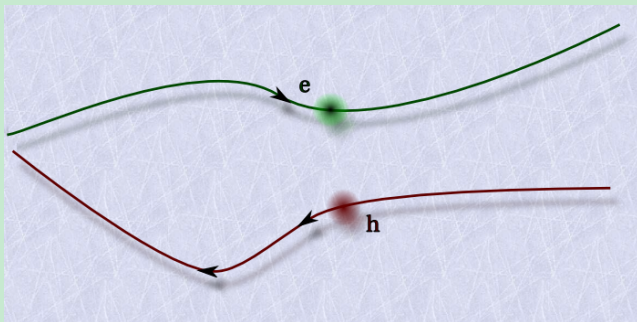
# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Towards the Bethe-Salpeter Equation

From electron and hole propagation ...

..

$$L^0(1234) = G(13)G(42) \quad \dots$$



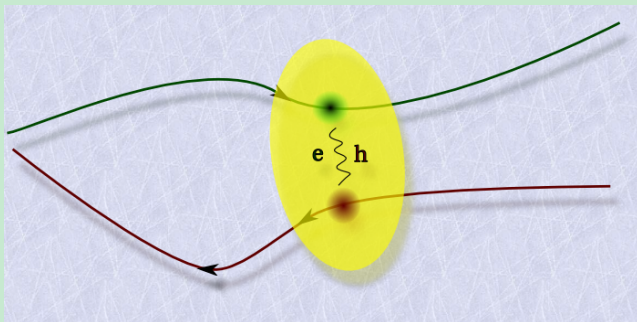


# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Towards the Bethe-Salpeter Equation

From electron and hole propagation to **the electron-hole interaction**

$$\tilde{L}(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \frac{\delta \Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \tilde{L}(7834)$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

Irreducible form of the Bethe-Salpeter equation

$$\tilde{L}(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \frac{\delta \Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \tilde{L}(7834)$$

Reducible quantity

$$L = \tilde{L} + \tilde{L}vL$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \left[ v(57) \delta(56) \delta(78) + \frac{\delta \Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \right] L(7834)$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Comparison with Linear Response quantities

$$\chi(12) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{ext}(2)}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Comparison with Linear Response quantities

$$\chi(12) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{ext}(2)}$$

$$L(1234) =$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Comparison with Linear Response quantities

$$\chi(12) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{\text{ext}}(2)}$$

$$L(1234) = \frac{\delta G(12)}{\delta \tilde{V}_{\text{ext}}(34)}$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Comparison with Linear Response quantities

$$\chi(12) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{ext}(2)}$$

$$L(1133) = \frac{\delta G(11)}{\delta \tilde{V}_{ext}(33)}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Comparison with Linear Response quantities

$$\chi(12) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{\text{ext}}(2)}$$

$$L(1133) = \frac{\delta n(1)}{\delta V_{\text{ext}}(3)}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

We have the (4-point)  
Bethe-Salpeter equation.  
And now ?



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

First point: Choosing  $\Sigma$

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \left[ v(57) \delta(56) \delta(78) + \frac{\delta \Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \right] L(7834)$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

First point: Choosing  $\Sigma$

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \left[ v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) + \frac{\delta\Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \right] L(7834)$$

Coulomb term

$$\Sigma_x(1, 2) = iG(12)v(21)$$

⇒ **Time-Dependent Hartree-Fock**



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

First point: Choosing  $\Sigma$

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + L^0(1256) \left[ v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) + \frac{\delta\Sigma(56)}{\delta G(78)} \right] L(7834)$$

Screened Coulomb term

$$\Sigma^{\text{GW}}(1, 2) = iG(12)W(21)$$

$\Rightarrow$  **Standard Bethe-Salpeter equation  
(Time-Dependent Screened Hartree-Fock)**



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Choice of $\Sigma = GW$

Everything should be coherently chosen

$\Rightarrow$  ground state calculation  $\rightarrow \phi_i, \epsilon_i$

$\Rightarrow G_{KS}^0$  ;  $\epsilon_{RPA}^{-1}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  ;  $W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \epsilon_{RPA}^{-1} v$

$\Rightarrow E_i = \epsilon_i + \Delta_i^{GW}$  ;  $\psi_i \simeq \phi_i$

$\Rightarrow G^{GW}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Choice of $\Sigma = GW$

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$\Rightarrow G_{KS}^0$  ;  $\epsilon_{RPA}^{-1}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  ;  $W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \epsilon_{RPA}^{-1} v$

$\Rightarrow E_i = \epsilon_i + \Delta_i^{GW}$  ;  $\psi_i \simeq \phi_i$

$\Rightarrow G^{GW}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Choice of $\Sigma = GW$

Everything should be coherently chosen

$\Rightarrow$  ground state calculation  $\longrightarrow \phi_i, \epsilon_i$

$\Rightarrow G_{\text{KS}}^0$  ;  $\epsilon_{\text{RPA}}^{-1}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  ;  $W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \epsilon_{\text{RPA}}^{-1} v$

$\Rightarrow E_i = \epsilon_i + \Delta_i^{\text{GW}}$  ;  $\psi_i \simeq \phi_i$

$\Rightarrow G^{\text{GW}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Choice of $\Sigma = GW$

Everything should be coherently chosen

$\Rightarrow$  ground state calculation  $\longrightarrow \phi_i, \epsilon_i$

$\Rightarrow G_{KS}^0$  ;  $\epsilon_{RPA}^{-1}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  ;  $W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \epsilon_{RPA}^{-1} v$

$\Rightarrow \Sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \int d\omega' G_{KS}^0(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega') W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega + \omega')$

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L = L^0 + L^0 \left[ v + \frac{\delta \Sigma}{\delta G} \right] L$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Approx. } \frac{\delta W}{\delta G} = 0$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L = GG + GG \left[ v - \frac{\delta [GW]}{\delta G} \right] L$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Approx. } \frac{\delta W}{\delta G} = 0$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L = GG + GG [v - W] L$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Approx. } \frac{\delta W}{\delta G} = 0$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L = L^0 + L^0 [v - W] L$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + \\ + L^0(1256) [v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) - W(56)\delta(57)\delta(68)] L(7834)$$



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$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + \\ + L^0(1256) [v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) - W(56)\delta(57)\delta(68)] L(7834)$$

## Intrinsic 4-point equation

Correct!

It describes the (coupled) propagation of two particles, the electron and the hole !



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + \\ + L^0(1256) [v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) - W(56)\delta(57)\delta(68)] L(7834)$$

### Exercise

Show that, if  $W = 0$ , the equation for  $L(1133)$  is a two-point equation!

It describes the (coupled) propagation of two particles, the electron and the hole !



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Bethe-Salpeter equation (4-points - space and time)

$$L(1234) = L^0(1234) + \\ + L^0(1256) [v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) - W(56)\delta(57)\delta(68)] L(7834)$$

$$W(12) = W(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)\delta(t_1 t_2)$$

$$L(1234) \implies L(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_3, \mathbf{r}_4; t - t') \implies L(1234, \omega)$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Macroscopic Quantity from the contracted L

- ①  $L(1234, \omega) \implies L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}', \omega)$
- ②  $\epsilon_M(\omega) = 1 - \lim_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0} v(\mathbf{q}) \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')} L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}', \omega)$
- $\epsilon_M(\omega) = 1 - \lim_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0} v(\mathbf{q}) L(\mathbf{G} = 0, \mathbf{G}' = 0, \omega)$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Macroscopic Quantity from the contracted L

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

BSE (4 space points - 1 frequency)

$$L(1234, \omega) = L^0(1234, \omega) + \\ + L^0(1256, \omega) [v(57)\delta(56)\delta(78) - W(56)\delta(57)\delta(68)] L(7834, \omega)$$

How to solve it ?

Really invert 4-point function for every frequency?



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# Outline

- 1 Generalities of Linear Response Approach
- 2 The Bethe-Salpeter equation
  - Polarizability in MBPT
  - Definition of BSE
  - BSE in practice
- 3 Results
- 4 The EXC Code



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L(1234, \omega) = L^0(1234, \omega) + L^0(1256, \omega)K(5678)L(7834, \omega)$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

$$L(1234, \omega) = L^0(1234, \omega) + L^0(1256, \omega)K(5678)L(7834, \omega)$$

We work in transition space...

$$\begin{aligned} L(1234, \omega) &\Rightarrow L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = \\ &= \int d(1234) L(1234, \omega) \phi_{n_1}(1) \phi_{n_2}^*(2) \phi_{n_3}(3) \phi_{n_4}^*(4) = \ll L \gg \end{aligned}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

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Clever choice of the basis  $\phi_n$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = L_{(n_1 n_2)}^0(n_3 n_4)(\omega) + L_{(n_1 n_2)}^0(n_5 n_6)(\omega) K_{(n_5 n_6)}^{(n_7 n_8)} L_{(n_7 n_8)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega)$$

... some “trivial” mathematical arzigogoli ...

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = \left[ (E_{n_2} - E_{n_1} - \omega) \delta_{n_1 n_3} \delta_{n_2 n_4} + K_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = \left[ (E_{n_2} - E_{n_1} - \omega) \delta_{n_1 n_3} \delta_{n_2 n_4} + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]^{-1}$$



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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

## The Excitonic Hamiltonian

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = [(E_{n_2} - E_{n_1} - \omega)\delta_{n_1 n_3}\delta_{n_2 n_4} + \langle\langle v \rangle\rangle - \langle\langle W \rangle\rangle]^{-1}$$

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = \frac{1}{H^{\text{exc}} - \omega}$$

$$H^{\text{exc}} = (E_{n_2} - E_{n_1})\delta_{n_1 n_3}\delta_{n_2 n_4} + \langle\langle v \rangle\rangle - \langle\langle W \rangle\rangle$$

## Resonant vs Coupling

$$n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 = v, c \quad (\mathbf{k})$$

$$H^{\text{reso}} = (E_c - E_v)\delta_{v v'}\delta_{c c'} + \langle\langle v \rangle\rangle - \langle\langle W \rangle\rangle$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

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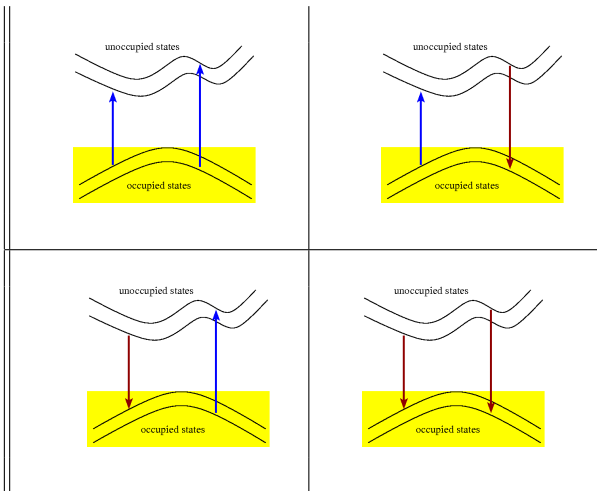
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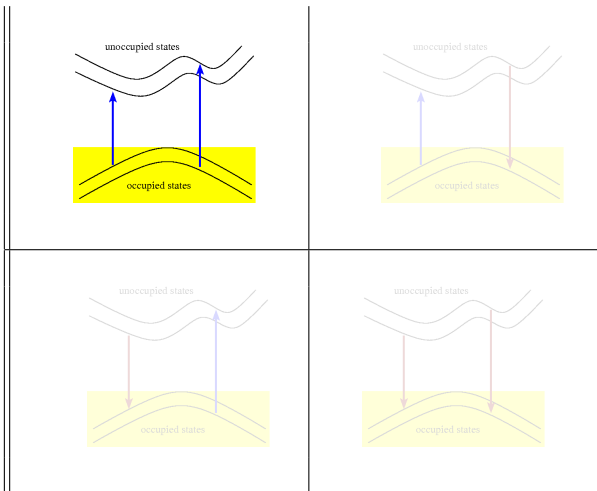


# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) \implies L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{\substack{(n_1 n_2) \\ (n_3 n_4)}} L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) \phi_{n_1}(\mathbf{r}) \phi_{n_2}^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_{n_3}(\mathbf{r}') \phi_{n_4}^*(\mathbf{r}')$$

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = [(E_{n_2} - E_{n_1} - \omega)\delta_{n_1 n_3}\delta_{n_2 n_4} + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg]^{-1}$$

$$L_{(n_1 n_2)}^{(n_3 n_4)}(\omega) = [H^{\text{exc}} - \omega]^{-1}$$

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Diagonalization

Iterative inversion





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Diagonalization

Iterative inversion



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

## Diagonalization case (only resonant approx)

$$L_{vc}^{v'c'} = [(E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} - \omega + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg]^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{H - \omega I} = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{|A_{\lambda} \rangle \langle A_{\lambda}|}{E_{\lambda} - \omega}$$

## Spectrum within BSE

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\sum_{vc} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} \phi_v(\mathbf{r}) \phi_c^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_v^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}') A_{\lambda}^{*(vc)}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation in transition space

## Diagonalization case (only resonant approx)

$$L_{vc}^{v'c'} = [(E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} - \omega + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg]^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{H - \omega I} = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{|A_{\lambda} \rangle \langle A_{\lambda}|}{E_{\lambda} - \omega}$$

## Spectrum within BSE

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\sum_{vc} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} \phi_v(\mathbf{r}) \phi_c^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_v^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}') A_{\lambda}^{*(vc)}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Spectrum in BSE (only resonant)

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\sum_{vc} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} \phi_v(\mathbf{r}) \phi_c^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_v^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}') A_{\lambda}^{*(vc)}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$

$$\chi^0(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{vc} \frac{\phi_v(\mathbf{r}) \phi_c^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_v^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_v) + i\eta}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Spectrum in BSE (only resonant)

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\sum_{vc} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} \phi_v(\mathbf{r}) \phi_c^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_v^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}') A_{\lambda}^{*(vc)}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Spectrum in BSE (only resonant)

$$\text{Abs}^{\text{BSE}}(\omega) = \text{Im} \langle L(\omega) \rangle = \sum_{\lambda} \left| \sum_{vc} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} \langle c|D|v \rangle \right|^2 \delta(\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}})$$

$$\text{Abs}^{\text{IP-RPA}}(\omega) = \text{Im} \langle \chi^0(\omega) \rangle = \sum_{vc} |\langle c|D|v \rangle|^2 \delta(\omega - (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_v))$$





# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

BSE - creating and diagonalizing a (big) matrix

$$\Rightarrow H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{\text{exc}}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{(vc)}^{(v'c')}(\omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} A_{\lambda}^{*(v'c')}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

BSE - creating and diagonalizing a (big) matrix

$$\Rightarrow H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{\text{exc}} = (E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + v_{vc}^{v'c'} - W_{vc}^{v'c'}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{(vc)}^{(v'c')}(\omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{A_{\lambda}^{(vc)} A_{\lambda}^{*(v'c')}}{\omega - E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} + i\eta}$$



# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

BSE - creating and diagonalizing a (big) matrix

$$\Rightarrow H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{\text{exc}} A_{\lambda}^{(v'c')} = E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)}$$

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BSE - creating and diagonalizing a (big) matrix

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# Bethe-Salpeter Equation

## Standard Approximations for BSE

- Ground-state
  - pseudopotential
  - $V_{xc}$  local density approximation
- Quasi-particle Many-Body Theory
  - GW approximation for  $\Sigma$
  - $W$  rpa, plasmon-pole model
  - $\psi_{GW} = \phi_{KS}$
- Bethe-Salpeter equation
  - $\frac{\delta W}{\delta G} = 0$
  - $W$  rpa, static
  - only resonant term



# The Bethe-Salpeter Soup



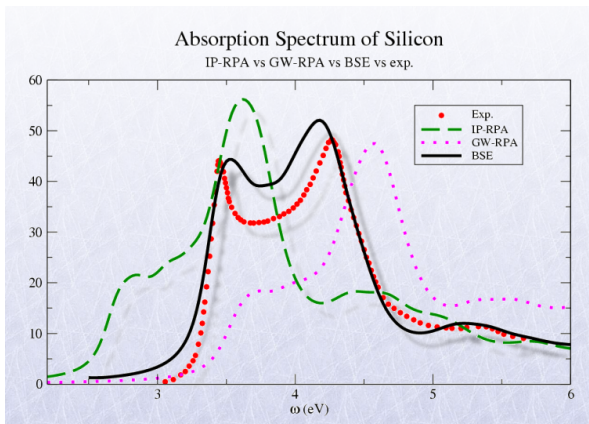
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# Outline

- 1 Generalities of Linear Response Approach
- 2 The Bethe-Salpeter equation
  - Polarizability in MBPT
  - Definition of BSE
  - BSE in practice
- 3 Results
- 4 The EXC Code

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# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Semiconductors

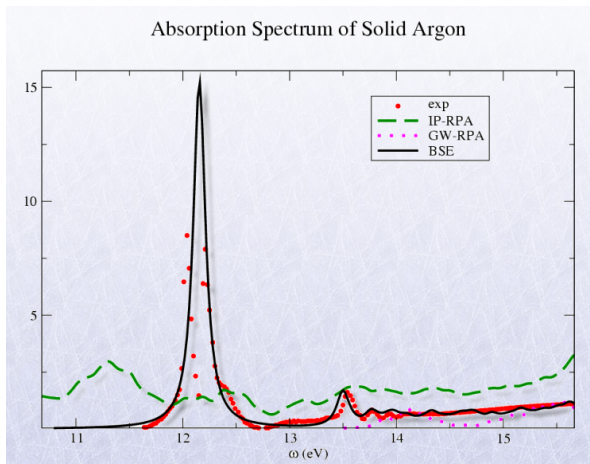


Albrecht *et al.*, PRL **80**, 4510 (1998)



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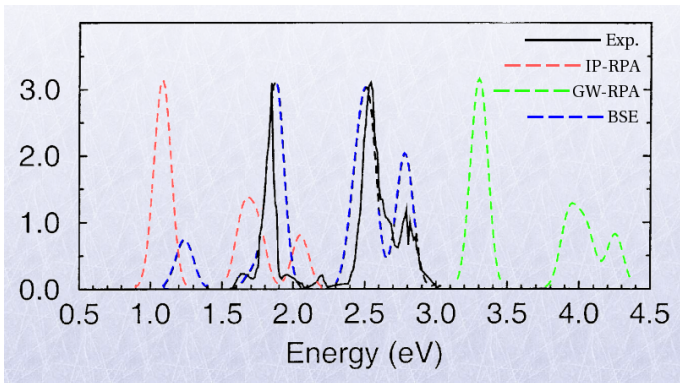
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Insulators



Sottile, Marsili, *et al.*, PRB (2007).

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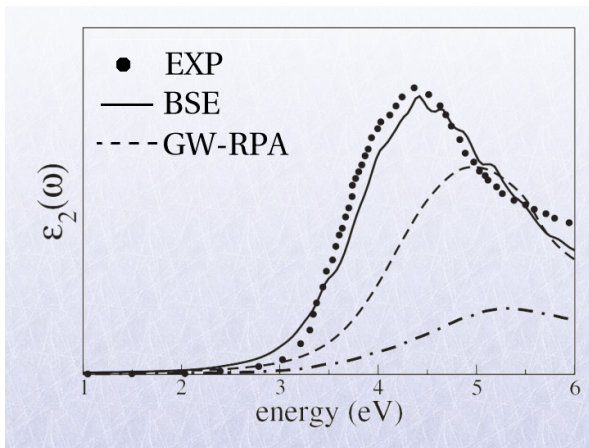
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Molecule ( $\text{Na}_4$ )



Onida *et al.*, PRL **75**, 818 (1995)

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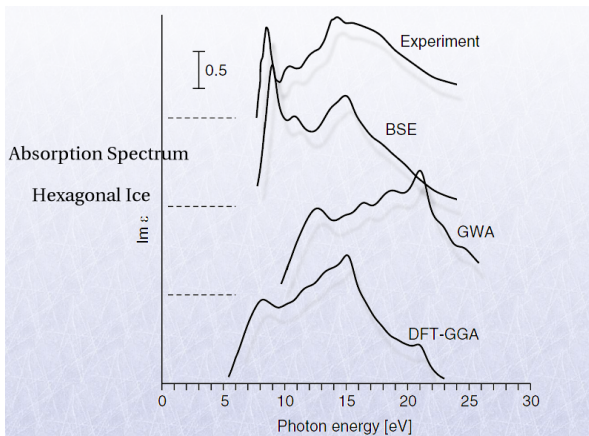
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Silicon Nanowires



Bruno *et al.*, PRL **98**, 036807 (2007)

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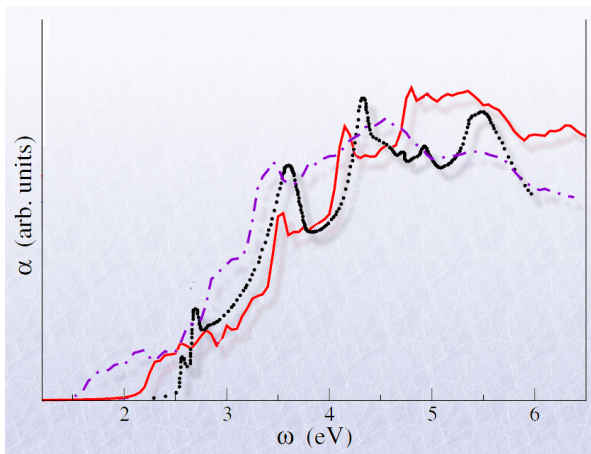
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Hexagonal Ice



Hahn *et al.*, PRL **94**, 37404 (2005)

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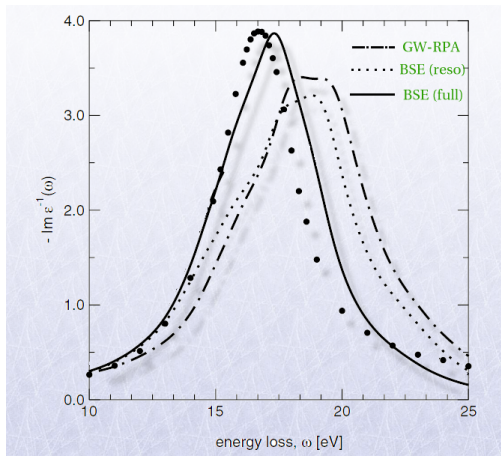
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$



Bruneval *et al.*, PRL **97**, 267601 (2006)

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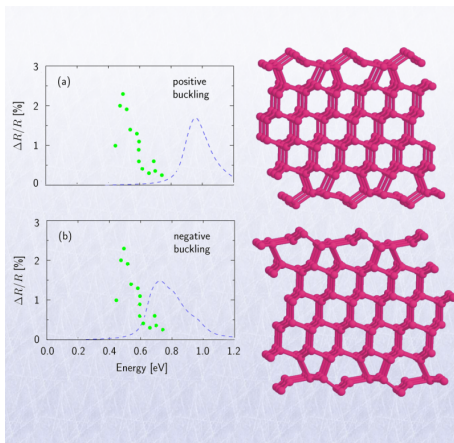
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: EELS of Silicon



Olevano and Reining, PRL **86**, 5962 (2001)

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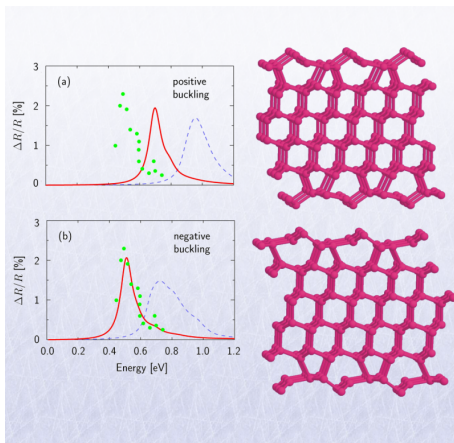
# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Surface



Rohlfing *et al.*, PRL **85**, 005440 (2000)

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# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: Surface

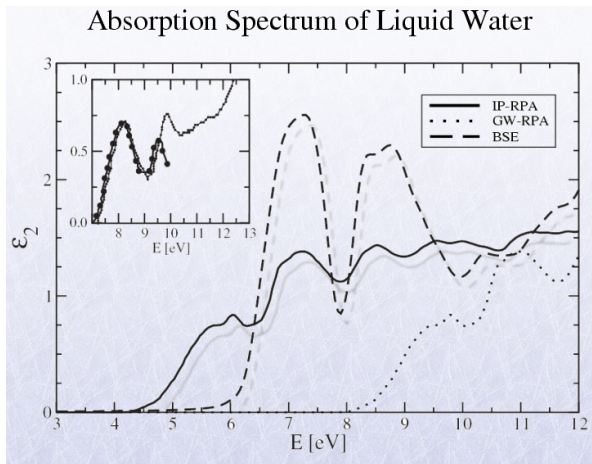


Rohlfing *et al.*, PRL **85**, 005440 (2000)



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# Bethe-Salpeter equation results: liquid Water



Garbuio *et al.*, PRL **97**, 137402 (2006)



## The Bethe-Salpeter Equation

a personal view

bethe-salpeter.org and the EXC code are fully supported by the [European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility \(ETSF\)](#).



- History
- The EXC code
- The BSE in condensed matter theory
- BSE and TDDFT
- Achievements
- the ETSF

Conferences and Events  
Other Projects  
Links

- ▶ The EXC code - Sottile, Reining, Olevano, Onida, Albrecht  
<http://www.bethe-salpeter.org>



## Bethe-Salpeter equation: State-of-the-art

- DFT - ground state
- GW - quasiparticle energies
- BSE - optical and dielectric properties

✓ several spectroscopies

✓ variety of systems

✗ Cumbersome Calculations



## Bethe-Salpeter equation: State-of-the-art

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- ✓ several spectroscopies
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# Bethe-Salpeter equation: State-of-the-art

## Some references

- Hanke and Sham, PRB **21**, 4656 (1980)
- Onida, Reining, Rubio, RMP **74**, 601 (2002)
- Strinati, Riv Nuovo Cimento **11**, 1 (1988)

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# What do we calculate ?

## Dielectric function (only resonant case)

$$\epsilon_M(\omega) = 1 - \lim_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow 0} v_0(\mathbf{q}) \sum_{\lambda} \left[ \sum_{(vc)} \frac{|\langle c | e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} | v \rangle A_{\lambda}^{(vc)}|^2}{E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} - \omega - i\eta} \right]$$

diagonalize excitonic Hamiltonian

$$H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p, \text{exc}} A_{\lambda}^{(v'c')} = E_{\lambda}^{\text{exc}} A_{\lambda}^{(vc)}$$

(v'c')

$$H = (vc) \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & & & \\ & \dots & & & \\ & & \dots & & \\ \dots & & & \dots & \\ & & & & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

Hamiltonian:

$$H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + [v - W]_{(vc)}^{(v'c')}$$

$E_i$  = quasiparticle energies (GW)

$W$  =  $\epsilon^{-1} v$  screened Coulomb interaction



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$E_i$  = quasiparticle energies (GW)

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# What do we need ?

## structure, screening, quasiparticle files + input file

- $|v\rangle$  gs (LDA) wfs kss file
- $E_v$  Quasi-Particle energies gw file
- $\epsilon^{-1}$  for the screened interaction scr file



## The excitonic Hamiltonian

$$H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + [v - W]_{(vc)(v'c')}$$

- $H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'}$  RPA-NLF
- $H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + v_{(vc)(v'c')}$  RPA
- $H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + v_{(vc)(v'c')}$  GW
- $H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = (E_c - E_v) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + v_{(vc)(v'c')} + W_{(vc)(v'c')}$  BSE



## The excitonic Hamiltonian

$$H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{2p} = \left( (\epsilon_c + \Delta_c^{\text{GW}}) - (\epsilon_v + \Delta_v^{\text{GW}}) \right) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + [v - W]_{(vc)(v'c')}$$

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<http://www.bethe-salpeter.org>

program EXC version 2.3.4

built: 06 Dec 2007

calculate dielectric properties

Bethe-Salpeter equation code in frequency domain

reciprocal space on a transitions basis

Copyright (C) 1992-2007, Lucia Reining, Valerio Olevano,  
 Francesco Sottile, Stefan Albrecht, Giovanni Onida.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it  
 and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General  
 Public License.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be

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## The input file

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exciton ..... perform the transition space algorithm
rpa, gw, exc (default) ..... type of calculation
nlf, lf (default) ..... with or w/o local fields
resonant (default), coupling ..... coupling reso-antireso or not
enks (default), gw, so, somult ..... energies to be used
soenergy <value> (default=0.0) ..... scissor operator energy [eV]
matsh <value> (default=all) ..... number of G-shell for the  $\epsilon_{GG'}$ 
wfnsh <value> (default=all) ..... plane waves shells for the  $\psi_{nk}(\mathbf{G})$ 
nbands <value> (default=all) last band included in the calculation
lomo <value> (default=1) ..... first band included in the calculation
omegai <value> (default=0.0) ..... frequency initial point [eV]
omegae <value> (default=10.0) ..... frequency end point [eV]
domega <value> (default=0.01) ..... frequency step [eV]
broad <value> (default=domega) ..... lorentzian broadening [eV]
haydock ..... iterative diagonalization scheme
niter <value> (default=100) ..... iterations for haydock scheme

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enks (default), gw, so, somult ..... energies to be used
soenergy <value> (default=0.0) ..... scissor operator energy [eV]
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# References

## BSE

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- Fabien Bruneval, PhD Thesis, [http://etsf.polytechnique.fr/system/files/bruneval\\_these.pdf](http://etsf.polytechnique.fr/system/files/bruneval_these.pdf)
- Francesco, PhD Thesis, [http://etsf.polytechnique.fr/system/files/Tesi\\_dot.pdf](http://etsf.polytechnique.fr/system/files/Tesi_dot.pdf)
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