# MBPT vs (TD)DFT

a fight or a wedding?

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### Outline

- Introduction
- 2 BSE and TDDFT up to 2002
- 3 The Mapping Theory Kernel
  - Theory
  - Results
- 4 Conclusions and Perspectives

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- - Theory
  - Results

# A rough Summary

### DFT - TDDFT

- $\sqrt{\text{ fast (one-particle eqs)}}$
- × lack of functionals

### MBPT (GW-BSE)

- √ It works!
- (physical ingredients)
- × Cumbersome

Fast, efficient and reliable

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Fast, efficient and reliable

Combine the two approaches

# Dyson eq. for G

$$G = G_0 + G_0 \left( \Sigma - V_{xc} \right) G$$

$$0 = G_0 \left( \Sigma - V_{xc} \right) G$$

$$\int d(23)G_0(12) \left[ \Sigma(23) - V_{xc}(2)\delta(23) \right] G(31) = 0$$

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given a  $\Sigma$  (non-local and dynamic), we obtain a  $V_{xc}$  (local and static) which provides the same density

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we obtain  $V_{\mathrm{xc}}^{\mathrm{EXX}} = G_0 G_0 v G_0 (\chi^0)^{-1}$ 

**Exact-Exchange Approximation** 

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# **Exact-Exchange Approximation**

#### Generalized SSE

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M.Gatti et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 057401 (2007)

#### Generalized SSE

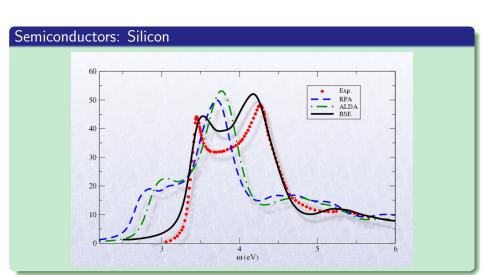
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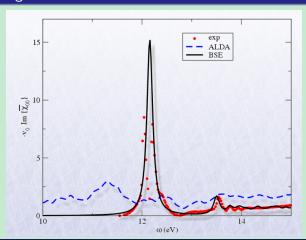
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### Insulators: Argon



- ALDA bad for any solids!! though quick
- BSE good but cumbersome

### The problem of Abs in solids. Towards a better understanding

- Reining et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 88, 66404 (2002) Long-range kernel
- de Boeij *et al.* J.Chem.Phys. **115**, 1995 (2002) Polarization density functional. Long-range.
- Kim and Görling Phys.Rev.Lett. **89**, 96402 (2002) Exact-exchange
- Sottile *et al.* Phys.Rev.B **68**, 205112 (2003) Long-range and contact exciton.
- Botti *et al.* Phys. Rev. B **72**, 125203 (2005) Dynamic long-range component

Parameters to fit to experiments.

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# Beyond ALDA approximation

#### Abs in solids. Insights from MBPT

#### Parameter-free Ab initio kernels



Marini *et al.* Phys.Rev.Lett. **91**, 256402 (2003) Full many-body kernel. Perturbation Theory.

$$f_{xc} = \chi_0^{-1} GGWGG\chi_0^{-1}$$

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#### The idea

we get the ingredients of the BSE and we put them in TDDFT BSE works  $\Rightarrow$   $\left\{\right.$ 

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

$$H_{(vc)(v'c')}^{\text{BSE}} = \left[ (E_c - E_v) \, \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} + v_{vc}^{v'c'} - W_{vc}^{v'c'} \right]$$

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

$$H^{\text{BSE}} = \left[ (E_c - E_v) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

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$$H^{\mathsf{BSE}} = \left[ \left( \epsilon_c + \Delta_c^{\mathsf{GW}} - \epsilon_v - \Delta_v^{\mathsf{GW}} \right) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

#### 4-point

$$H^{\mathsf{BSE}} = \left[ \left( \epsilon_c + \Delta_c^{\mathsf{GW}} - \epsilon_v - \Delta_v^{\mathsf{GW}} \right) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

#### TDDFT: Polarizability equation

$$\chi = \chi_0 + \chi_0 (v + f_{xc}) \chi$$

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

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#### TDDFT: written in transition space

$$H^{\text{TDDFT}} = \left[ (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_v) + \ll v \gg + \ll f_{xc} \gg \right]$$

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

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$$H^{\mathsf{BSE}} = \left[ \left( \epsilon_c + \Delta_c^{\mathsf{GW}} - \epsilon_v - \Delta_v^{\mathsf{GW}} \right) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

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$$H^{\mathsf{TDDFT}} = \left[ \left( \epsilon_c - \epsilon_v \right) + \ll v \gg + \ll f_{\mathsf{xc}} \gg \right]$$

The exchange-correlation kernel  $f_{xc}$  has to take into account both GW corrections and excitonic effects !!

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$$H^{\text{TDDFT}} = \left[ \left( \mathbf{E_c} - \mathbf{E_v} \right) + \ll v \gg + \ll f_{xc} \gg \right]$$

Same starting point for both BSE and TDDFT: the GW band-structure.

### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

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### TDDFT: written in transition space

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$$H^{\mathsf{TDDFT}} = \left[ (E_c - E_v) + \ll v \gg + \ll f_{xc} \gg \right]$$

We concentrate, then, only on the excitonic effects.

#### BSE: Excitonic Hamiltonian

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$$H^{\mathsf{BSE}} = \left[ (E_c - E_v) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

### TDDFT: written in transition space

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$$H^{\text{TDDFT}} = \left[ (E_c - E_v) + \ll v \gg - \ll W \gg \right]$$

We substitute the 'unknown'  $\ll f_{xc} \gg$  with  $\ll W \gg$ .

### The idea

We want to use  $\ll W \gg$ , but in a 2-point equation.

$$\chi(12,\omega) = \chi_0(12,\omega) + \chi_0(13,\omega) \left( v(34) + f_{xc}(34,\omega) \right) \chi(42,\omega)$$

### The idea

We want to use  $\ll W \gg$ , but in a 2-point equation.

$$\chi(12,\omega) = \chi_0(12,\omega) + \chi_0(13,\omega) (\nu(34) + f_{xc}(34,\omega)) \chi(42,\omega)$$

$$\chi = \chi_0 + \chi_0 \left( v + f_{xc} \right) \chi$$

$$\chi = (1 - \chi_0 v - \chi_0 f_{xc})^{-1} \chi_0$$

Let's define an invertible matrix  $X(12,\omega) = \sum_{vc} \phi_v(1)\phi_c(1)g_{vc}(2,\omega)$ 

$$\chi = XX^{-1} \left( 1 - \chi_0 v - \chi_0 X^{-1} X f_{xc} \right)^{-1} \chi_0$$

$$\chi = X \left( X - \chi_0 v X - \chi_0 X^{-1} X f_{xc} X \right)^{-1} \chi_0$$

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$$T(12,\omega) = \sum_{\substack{vc\\v'c'}} g_{vc}(1,\omega) \ll f_{xc} \gg g_{v'c'}(2,\omega)$$

$$T_{BSE}(12,\omega) = \sum_{\substack{vc\\v'c'}} g_{vc}(1,\omega) \ll W \gg g_{v'c'}(2,\omega)$$

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## TDDFT 2-point equation containing $\ll W \gg$

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What about the application?

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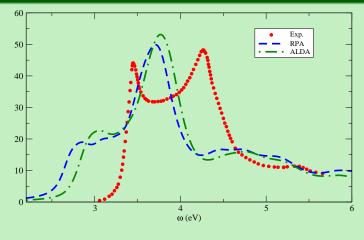
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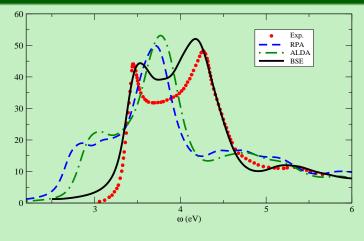
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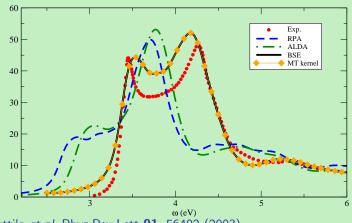
### Absorption of Silicon



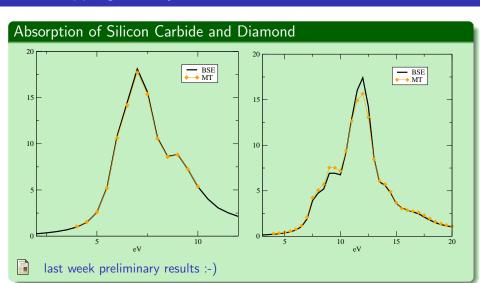
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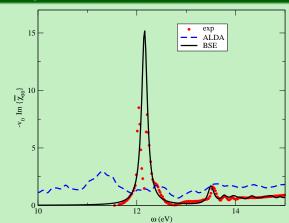


F.Sottile et al. Phys.Rev.Lett 91, 56402 (2003)

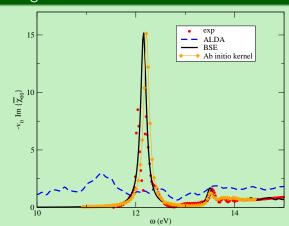


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### Absorption of Argon



## Absorption of Argon





F.Sottile, M.Marsili et al., PRB(R) 76, 161103 (2007)

Tested also on absorption of SiO<sub>2</sub>, DNA bases, Ge-nanowires, RAS of diamond surface, and EELS of LiF.

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- Marini et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 91, 256402 (2003).
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Francesco Sottile MBPT vs (TD)DFT

### Outline

- Introduction
- 2 BSE and TDDFT up to 2002
- 3 The Mapping Theory Kerne
  - Theory
  - Results
- 4 Conclusions and Perspectives

#### TDDFT is the method of choice

- √ Absorption spectra of simple molecules
- $\sqrt{\,}$  Electron energy loss spectra
- √ Inelastic X-ray scattering spectroscopy
- √ Absorption of Solids (BSE-like scaling)

#### **DFT-MBPT**

- ⇒ Mapping Theory
- ⇒ OEP (EXX, etc.)

### Functionals [o

- ⇒ Meta-GGA
  - ⇒ Orbital dependency

#### Extensions of TDDFT

- $\Rightarrow$  TD-CDFT
- ⇒ Deformation

### Today challenges

- $\Rightarrow$  Open shells systems
- ⇒ Charge transfer excitations
- ⇒ Efficient calculations of Solids

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