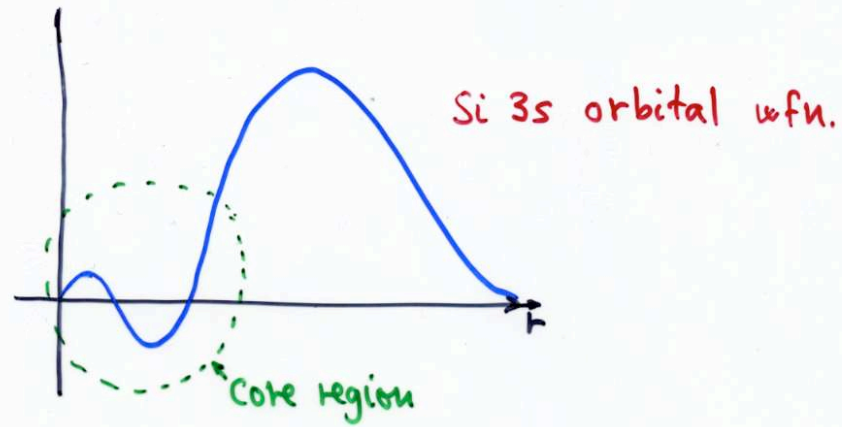


How to generate and test pseudopotentials

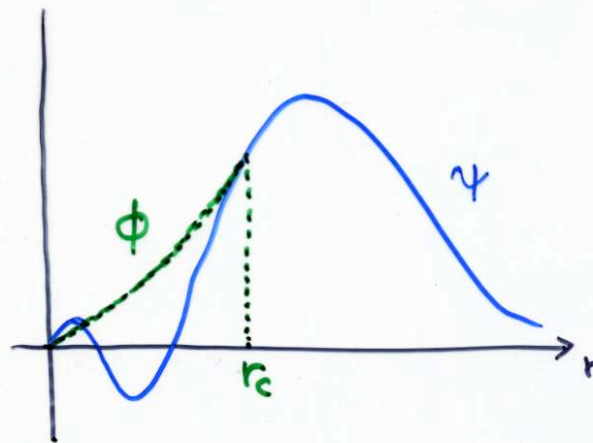
Alberto García
ICMAB

CECAM--Siesta Tutorial -- June 2007



nodes: Imposed by orthogonality to the core states.

Idea: Eliminate the core electrons by "ironing out" the nodes:



ϕ : Pseudowavefunction

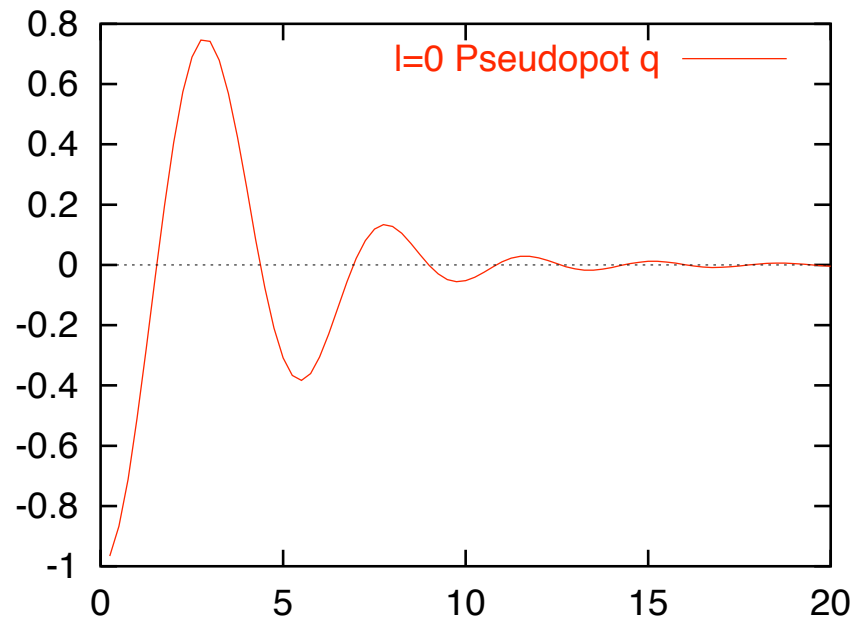
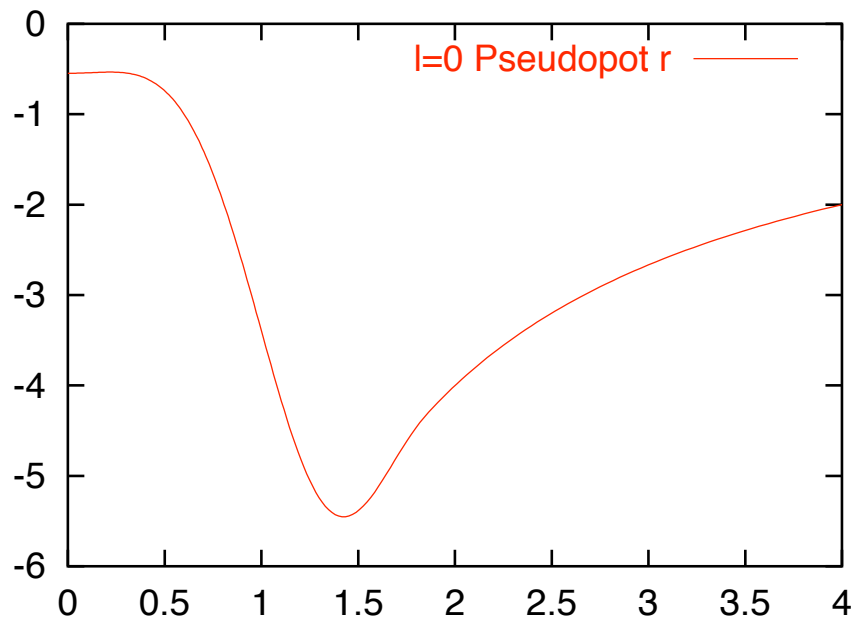
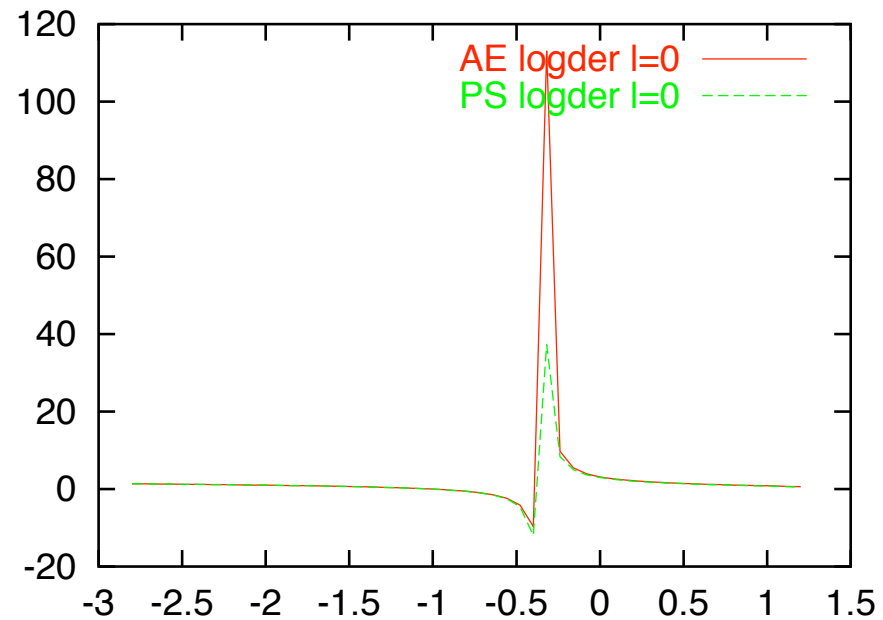
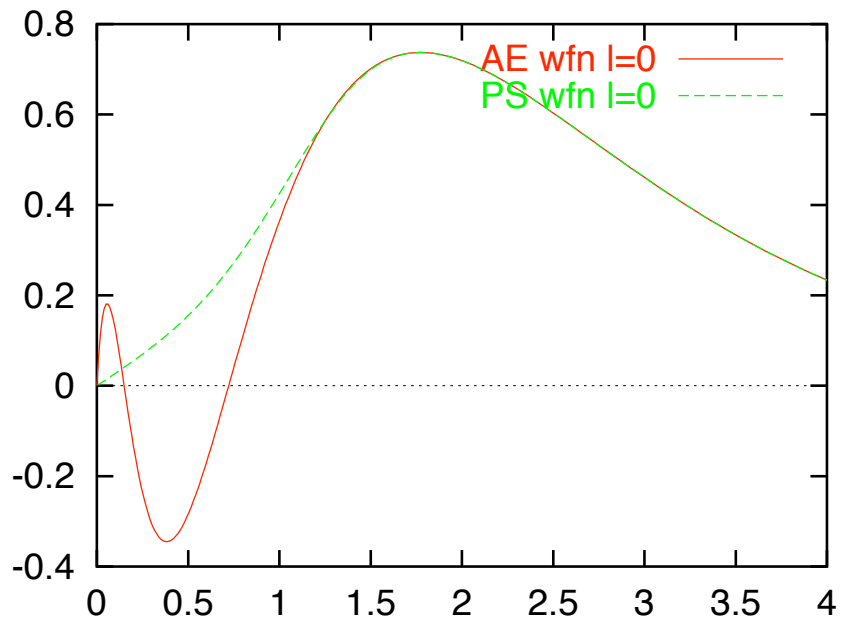
```

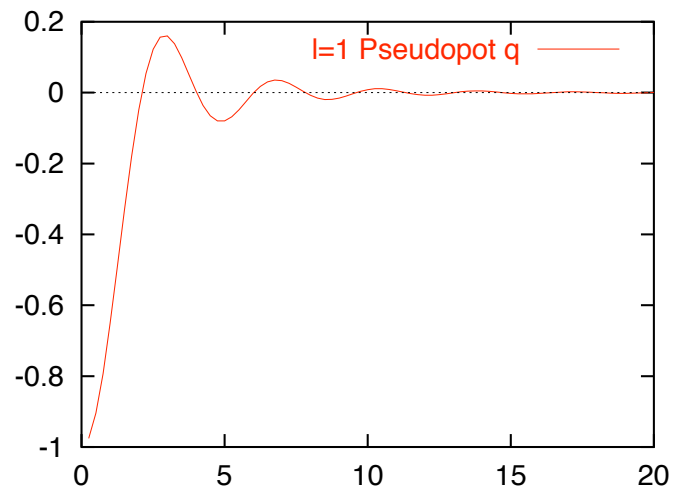
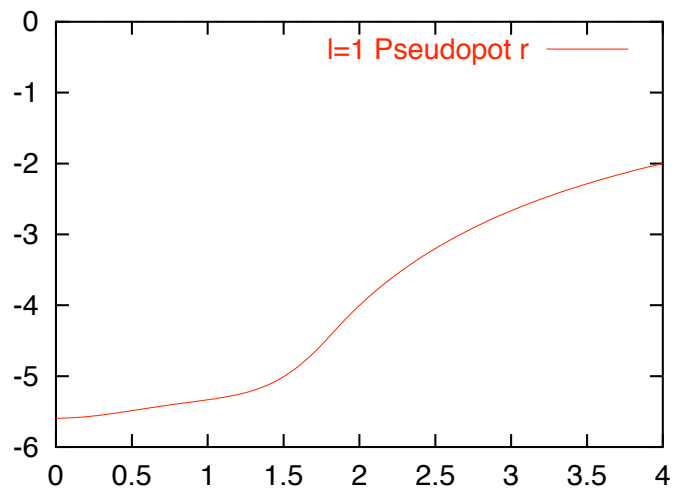
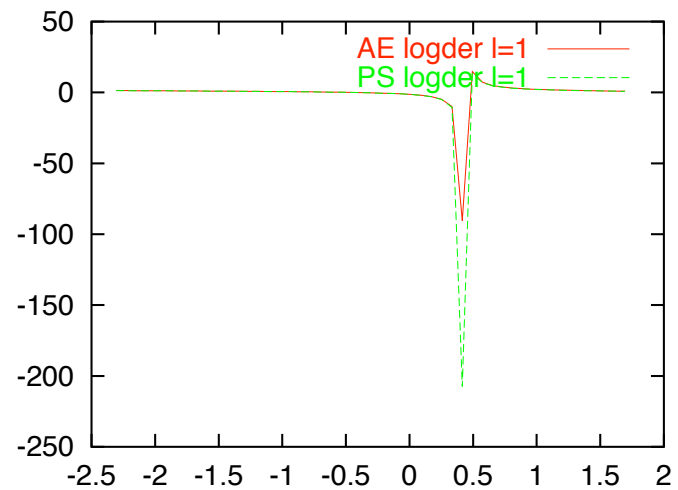
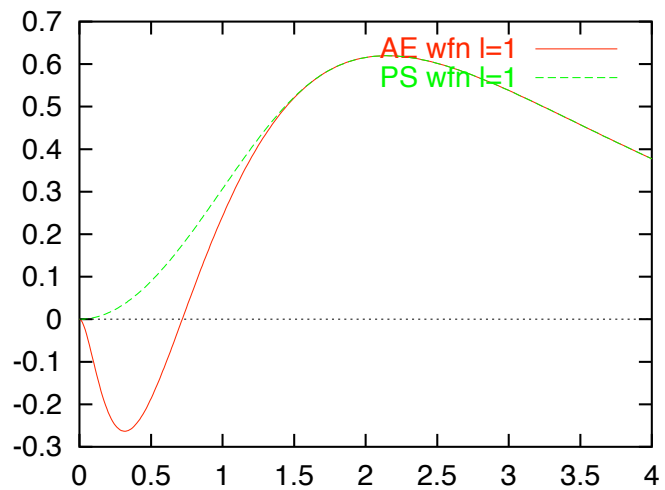
#
# Pseudopotential generation for Silicon
# pg: simple generation
#
  pg      Silicon
      tm2      3.0      # PS flavor, logder R
n=Si c=car      # Symbol, XC flavor,{ |r|s}
      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
  3      4      # norbs_core, norbs_valence
  3      0      2.00      0.00      # 3s2
  3      1      2.00      0.00      # 3p2
  3      2      0.00      0.00      # 3d0
  4      3      0.00      0.00      # 4f0
      1.90      1.90      1.90      1.90      0.00      0.00
#
# Last line (above):
#      rc(s)      rc(p)      rc(d)      rc(f)      rcore_flag      rcore
#
#23456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

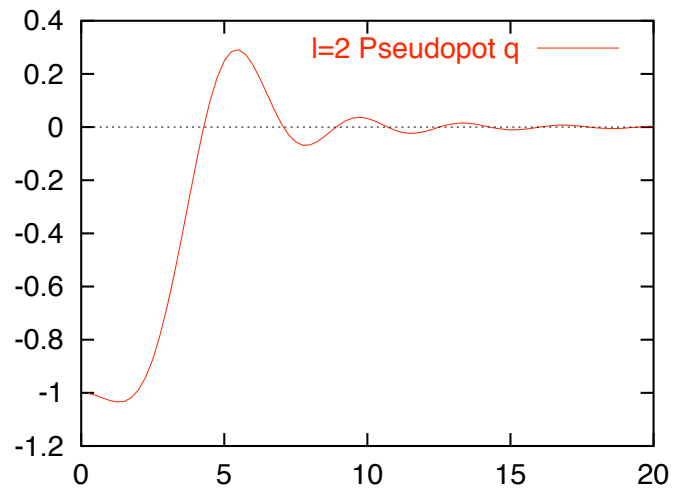
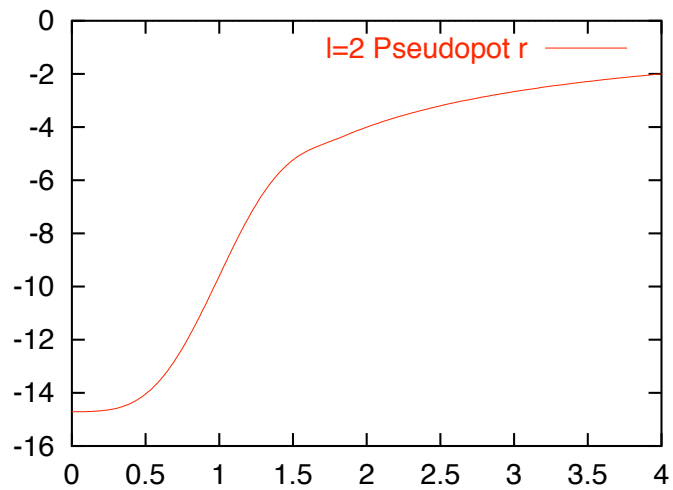
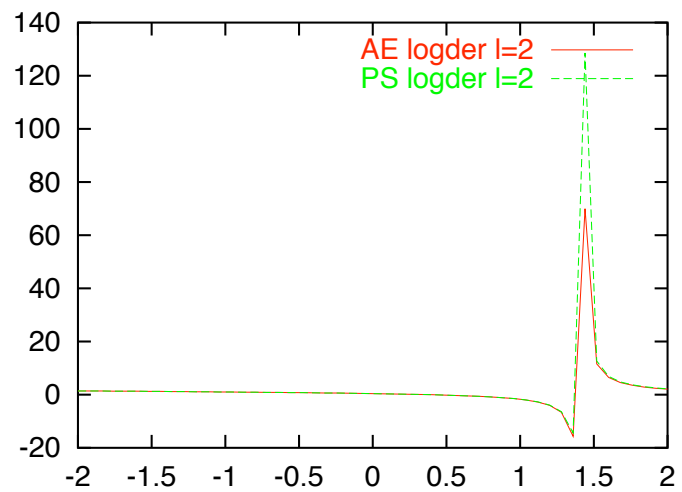
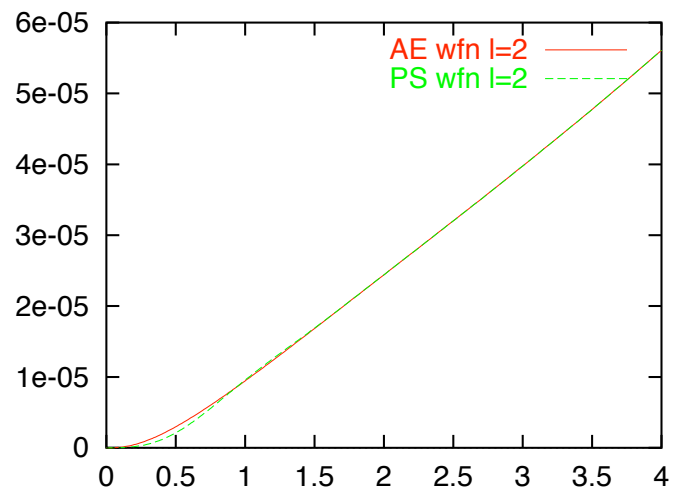
```

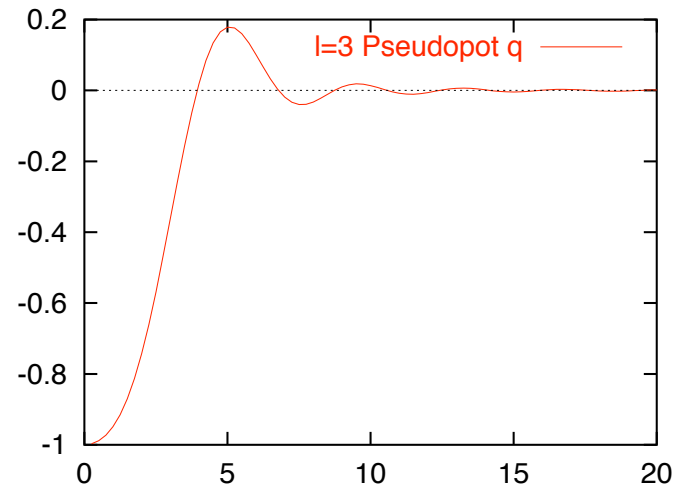
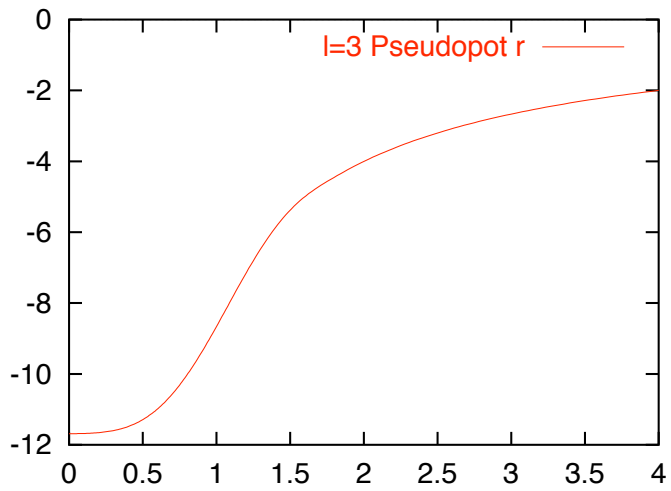
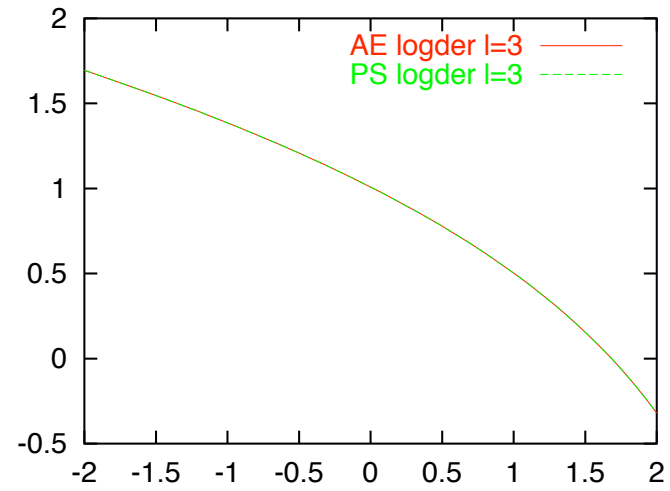
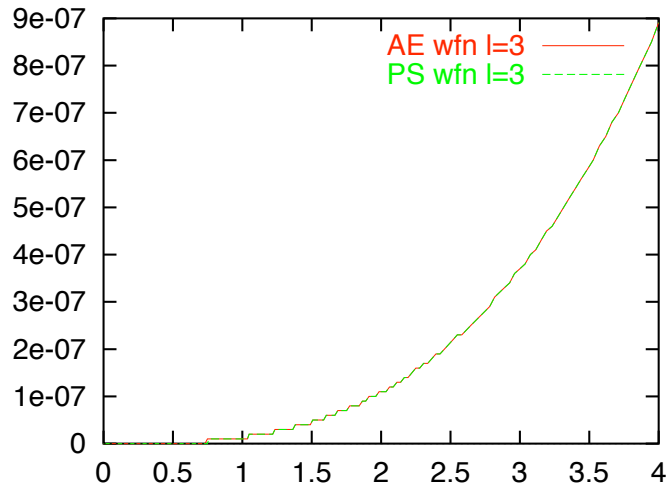
Generation Mechanics

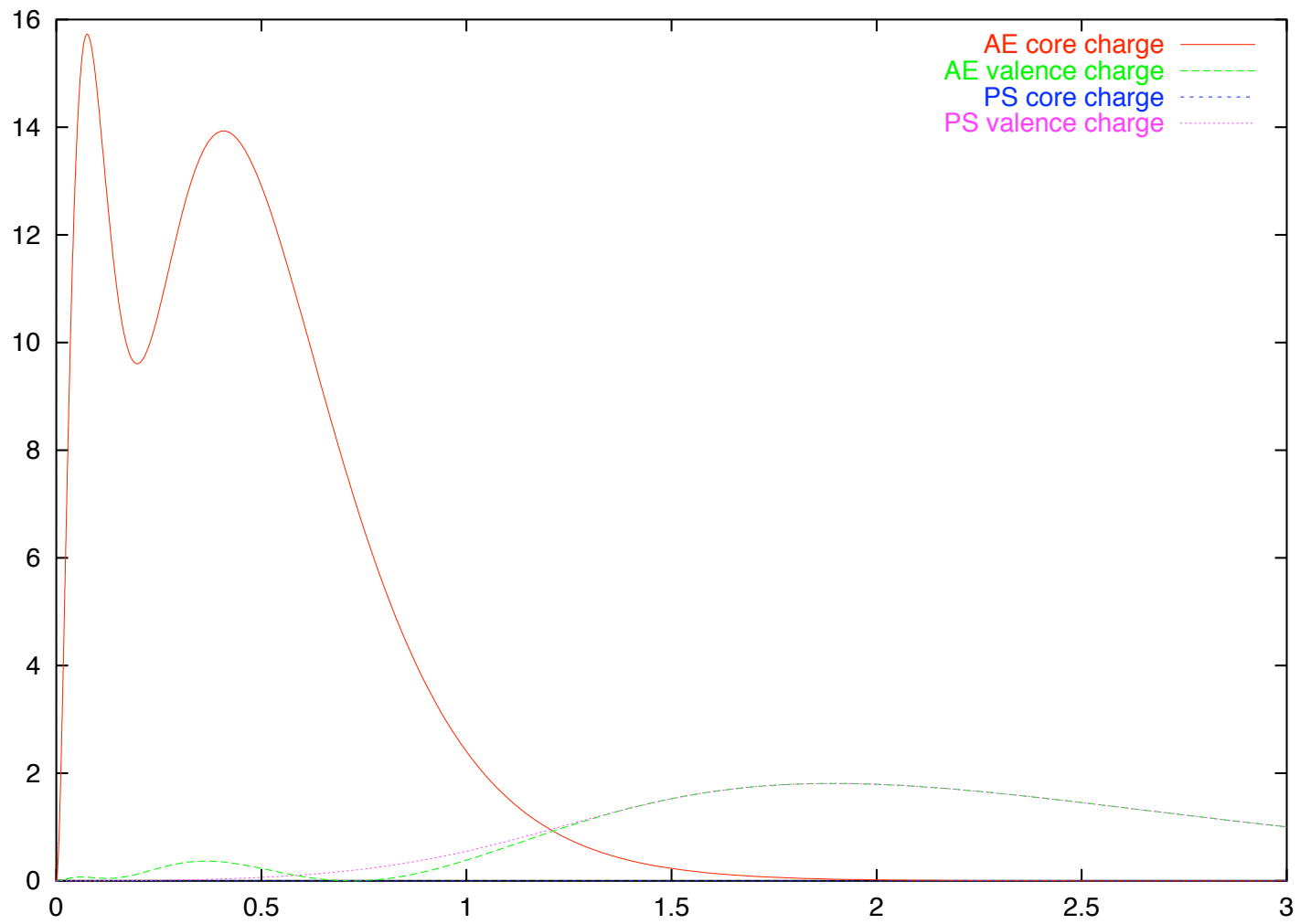
```
$ pg.sh Si.tm2.inp
Calculation for Si.tm2 completed. Output in directory Si.tm2
$ ls Si.tm2
AECHARGE  AEWFNR3  PSLOGD3  PSPOTR3  PSWFNR3  charge.gplot
AELOGD0   CHARGE   PSPOTQ0  PSWFNQ0  RHO       charge.gps
AELOGD1   INP      PSPOTQ1  PSWFNQ1  SCRPSPTR0 pots.gplot
AELOGD2   OUT      PSPOTQ2  PSWFNQ2  SCRPSPTR1 pots.gps
AELOGD3   PSCHARGE PSPOTQ3  PSWFNQ3  SCRPSPTR2 pseudo.gplot
AEWFNR0   PSLOGD0  PSPOTR0  PSWFNR0  SCRPSPTR3 pseudo.gps
AEWFNR1   PSLOGD1  PSPOTR1  PSWFNR1  VPSFMT    pt.gplot
AEWFNR2   PSLOGD2  PSPOTR2  PSWFNR2  VPSOUT    pt.gps
$ cd Si.tm2
$
$ # PLOTTING
$
$ gnuplot pseudo.gps
==> Postscript output in pseudo.ps
```

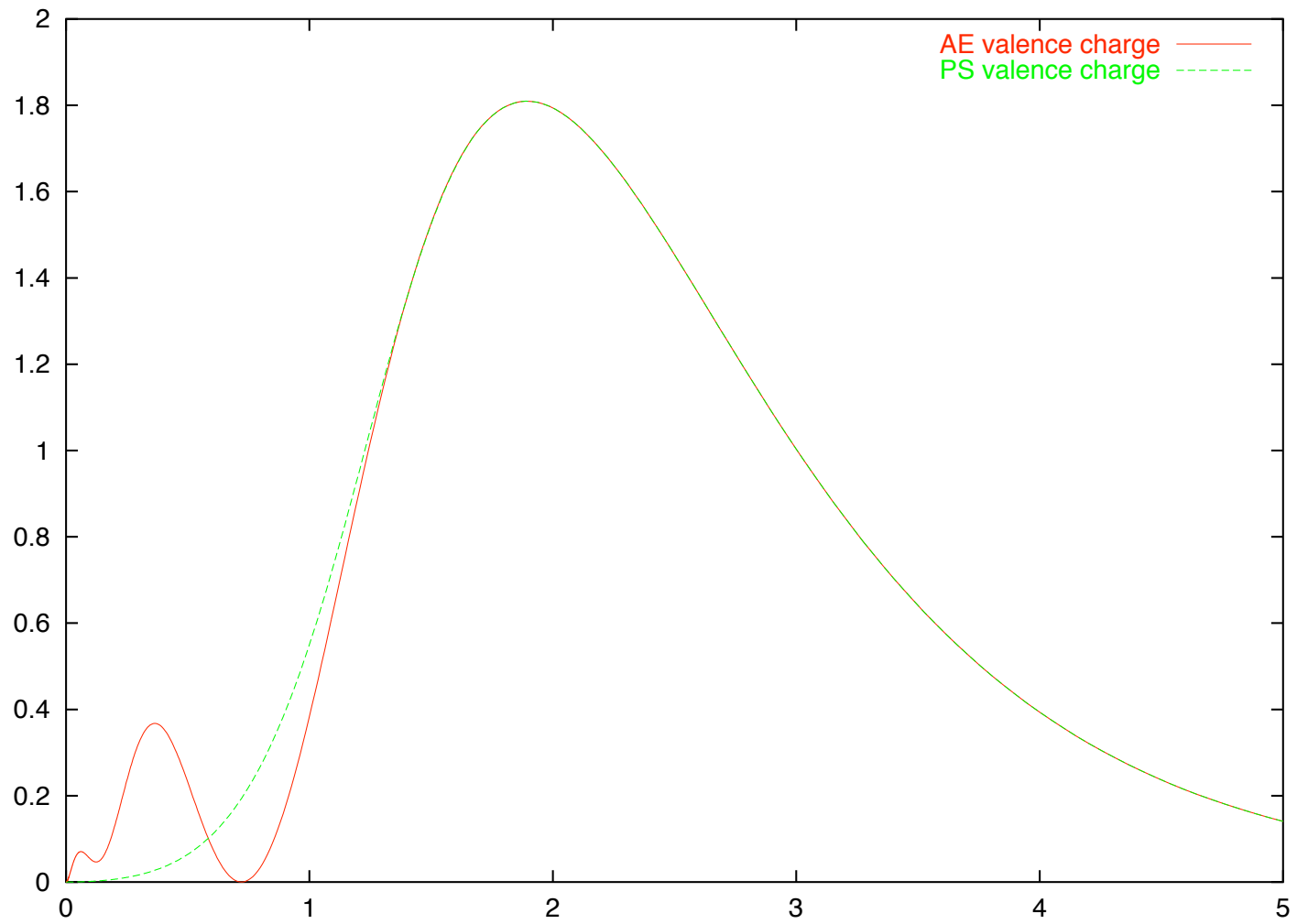












\$ grep '&v' OUT

ATM3		11-JUL-02	Silicon	
3s	0.5	2.0000	-0.79937161	0.00000000
3p	-0.5	0.6667	-0.30807129	0.00000000
3p	0.5	1.3333	-0.30567134	0.00000000
3d	-0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00000000
3d	0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00000000
4f	-0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00000000
4f	0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00000000

----- &v

3s	0.5	2.0000	-0.79936061	0.50555315
3p	-0.5	0.6667	-0.30804995	0.77243805
3p	0.5	1.3333	-0.30565760	0.76702460
3d	-0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00140505
3d	0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00140505
4f	-0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00243411
4f	0.5	0.0000	0.00000000	0.00243411

----- &v

Testing Mechanics

```
ae Si Test -- 3s0 3p3 3d1
```

```
Si ca
```

```
0.0
```

```
3 3
```

```
3 0 0.00
```

```
3 1 3.00
```

```
3 2 1.00
```

#

(Same configuration)

```
pt Si Test -- 3s0 3p3 3d1
```

```
Si ca
```

```
0.0
```

```
3 3
```

```
3 0 0.00
```

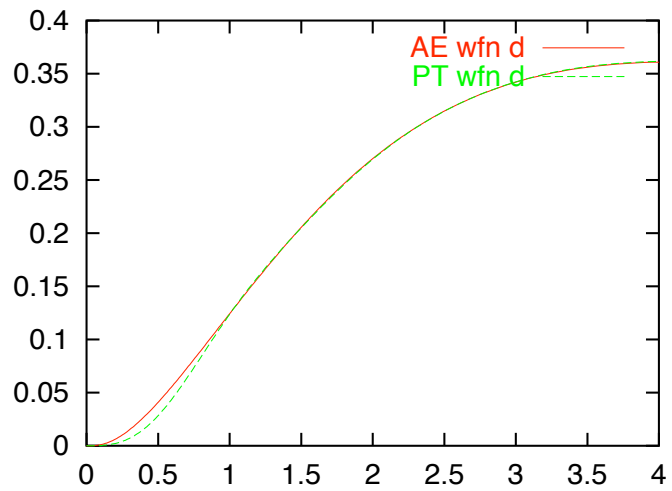
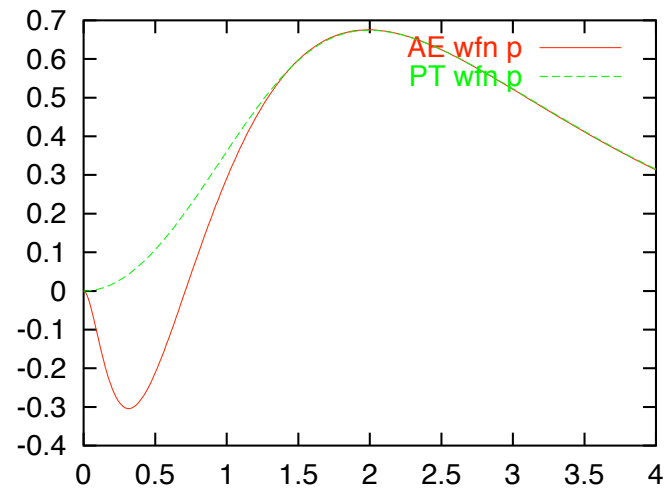
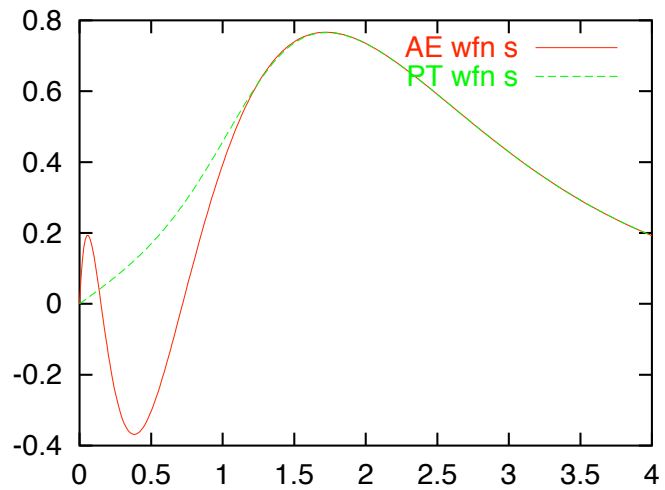
```
3 1 3.00
```

```
3 2 1.00
```

```

sh ../pt.sh Si.test.inp Si.tm2.vps
Output data in directory Si.test-Si.tm2...
$ cd Si.test-Si.tm2
$ ls [A-Z]*
AECHARGE  AEWFNR1  CHARGE  OUT          PTWFNR0  PTWFNR2  VPSIN
AEWFNR0   AEWFNR2  INP      PTCHARGE    PTWFNR1  RHO
$
$ ## EIGENVALUE TEST
$
$ grep '&v' OUT
ATM3      11-JUL-02  Si Test -- 3s0 3p3 3d1
3s    0.0    0.0000    -1.14358268    3.71462770
3p    0.0    3.0000    -0.60149474    2.68964513
3d    0.0    1.0000    -0.04725203    0.46423687
-----
ATM3      11-JUL-02  Si Test -- 3s0 3p3 3d1
1s    0.0    0.0000    -1.14353959    0.56945741
2p    0.0    3.0000    -0.59931810    0.95613808
3d    0.0    1.0000    -0.04733135    0.45664551
-----

```



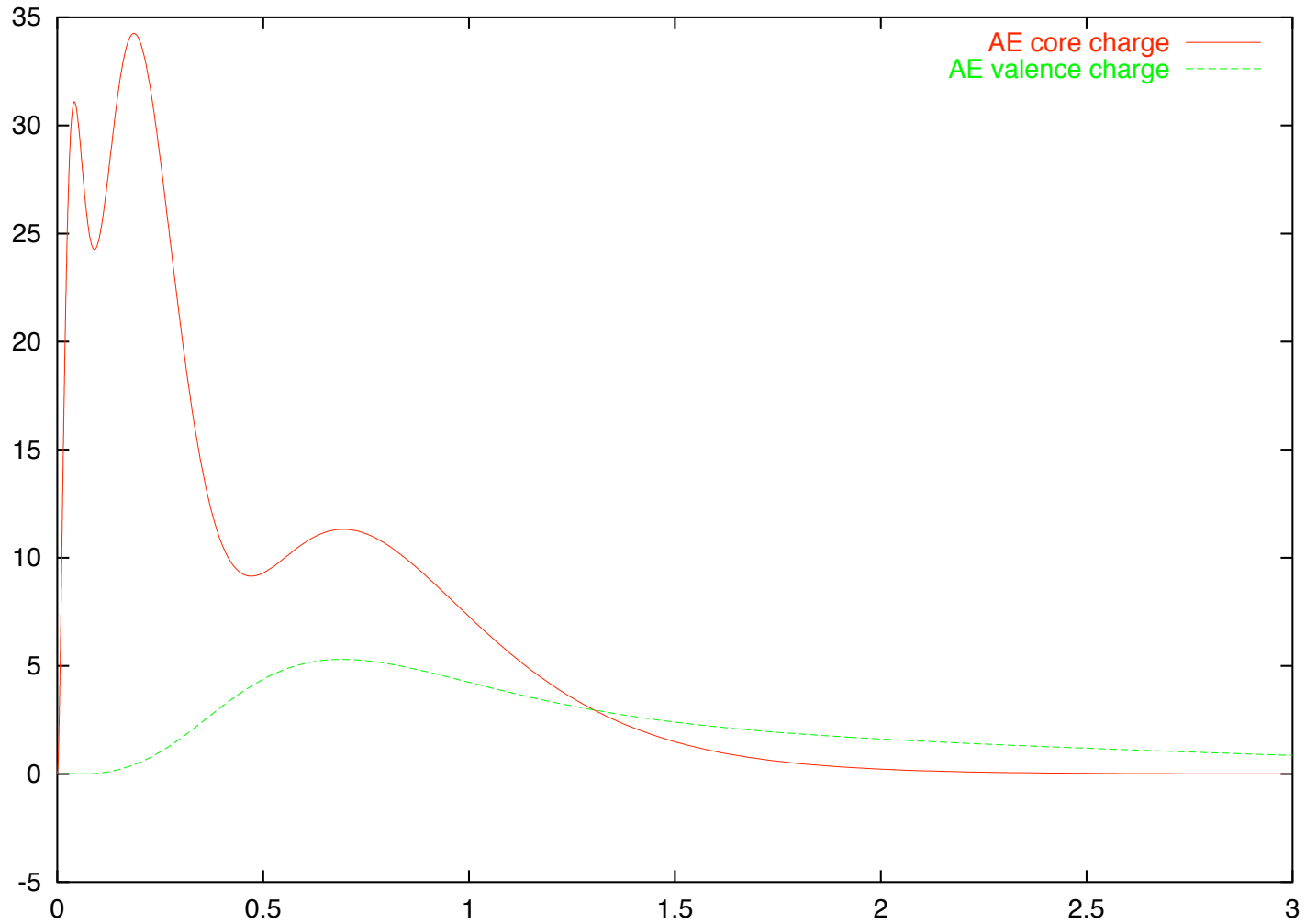
&d total energy differences in series

&d	1	2	3	4	5
&d 1	0.0000				
&d 2	0.4308	0.0000			
&d 3	0.4961	0.0653	0.0000		
&d 4	0.9613	0.5305	0.4652	0.0000	
&d 5	1.4997	1.0689	1.0036	0.5384	0.0000

ATM3 11-JUL-02 Si Test -- GS 3s2 3p2
ATM3 11-JUL-02 Si Test -- 3s2 3p1 3d1
ATM3 11-JUL-02 Si Test -- 3s1 3p3
ATM3 11-JUL-02 Si Test -- 3s1 3p2 3d1
ATM3 11-JUL-02 Si Test -- 3s0 3p3 3d1

&d	1	2	3	4	5
&d 1	0.0000				
&d 2	0.4299	0.0000			
&d 3	0.4993	0.0694	0.0000		
&d 4	0.9635	0.5336	0.4642	0.0000	
&d 5	1.5044	1.0745	1.0051	0.5409	0.0000

Large core-valence overlap



Standard pseudopotential unscreening:
Valence charge only

$$V^{ps}(\mathbf{r}) = V_{scr}^{ps}[\rho_v](\mathbf{r}) - V_H[\rho_v](\mathbf{r}) - V_{xc}[\rho_v](\mathbf{r})$$

But

$$V_{xc}[\rho_v + \rho_c](\mathbf{r}) \neq V_{xc}[\rho_v](\mathbf{r}) + V_{xc}[\rho_c](\mathbf{r})$$

Error due to non-linearity of XC potential.

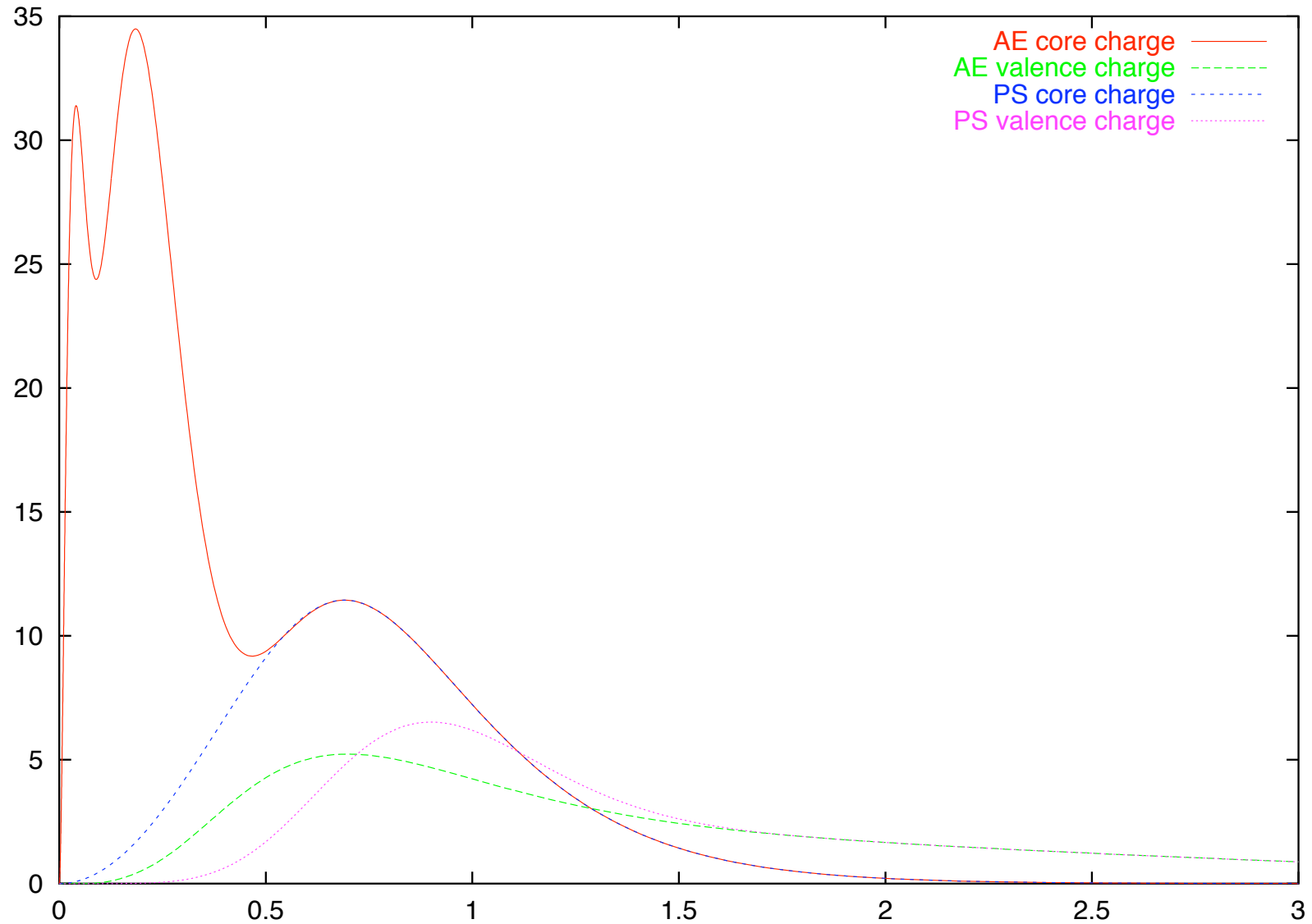
Corrected unscreening: Keep core charge
in pseudopotential generation

$$V^{ps}(r) = V_{scr}^{ps}[\rho_v + \rho_c](r) - V_H[\rho_v](r) - V_{xc}[\rho_v + \rho_c](r)$$

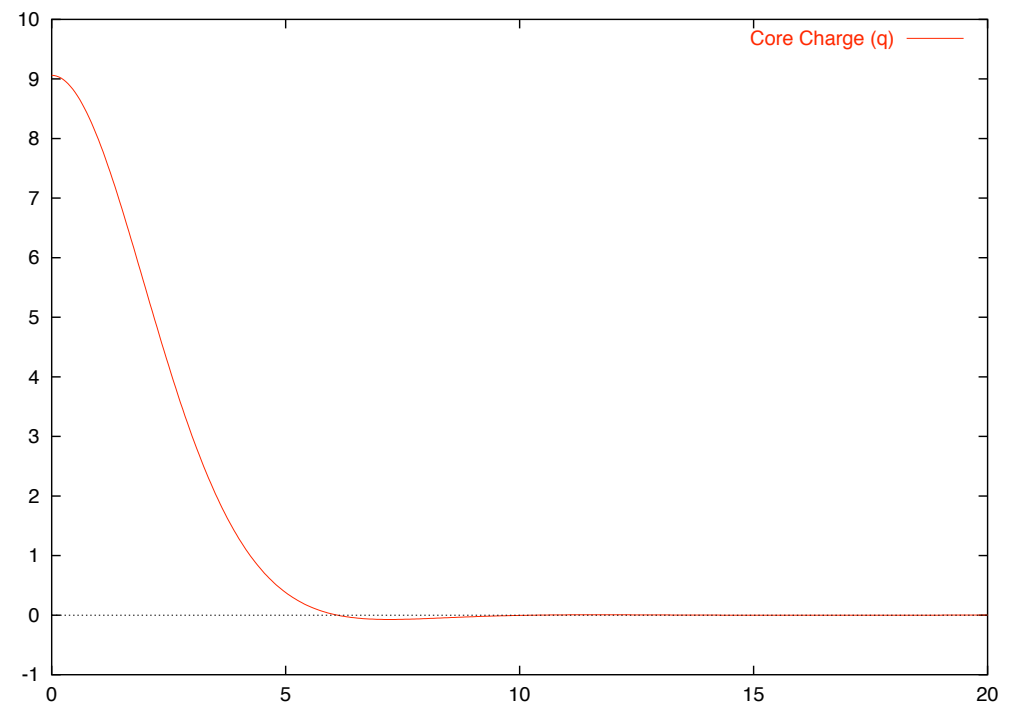
(Actually it is enough with a *pseudo core*)

Non-linear core-corrections

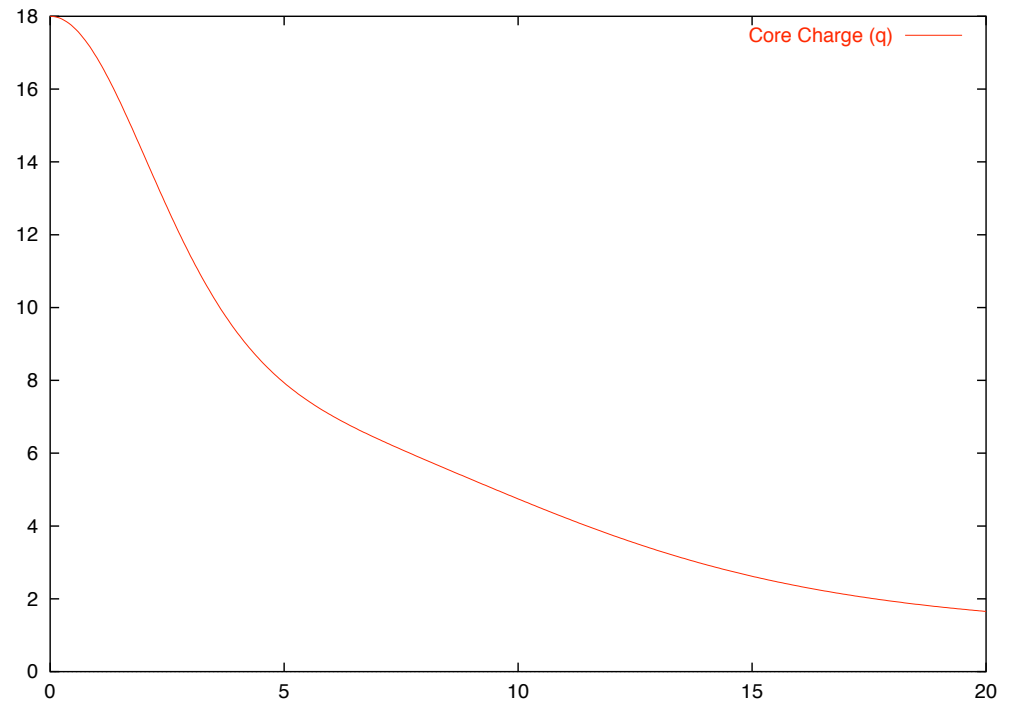
Pseudo-core charge



Soft pseudo-core



Hard core



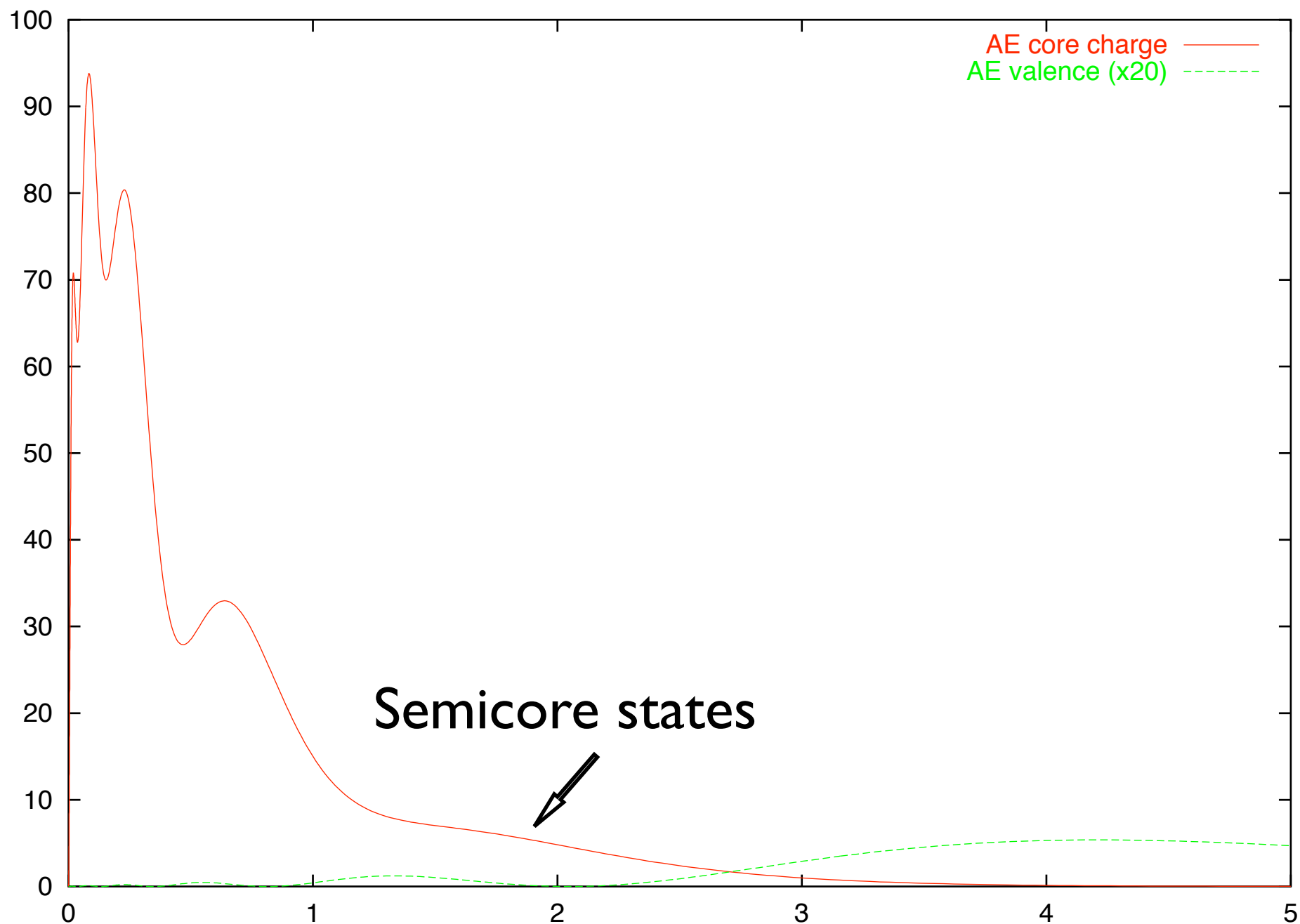
Real-Space Grid

Charge density and local potentials are handled on a real-space grid, whose fineness is determined by the MeshCutoff parameter:

$$\text{Cutoff} = (q_{\max})^2$$

MeshCutoff 100 Ryd

Ba: Large core + 6s²

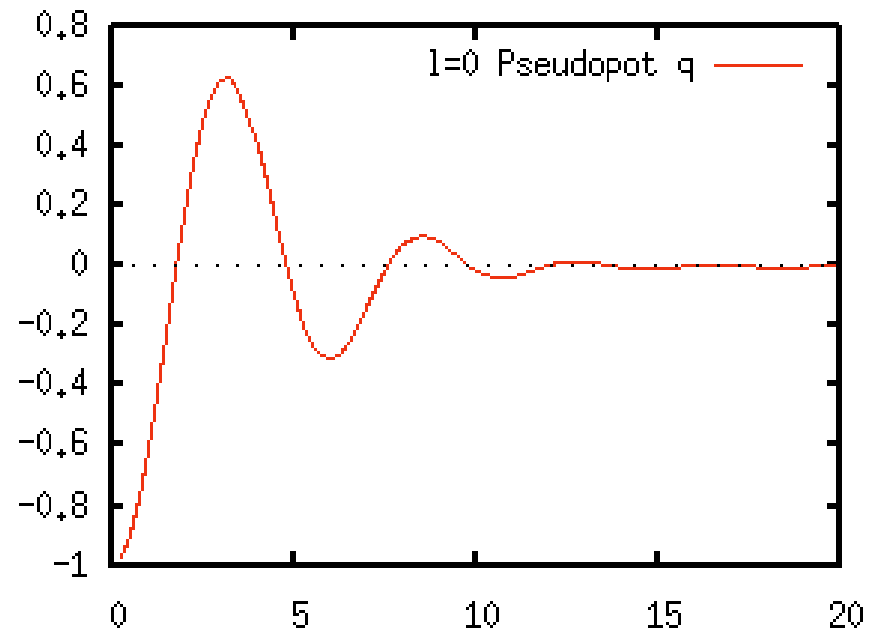
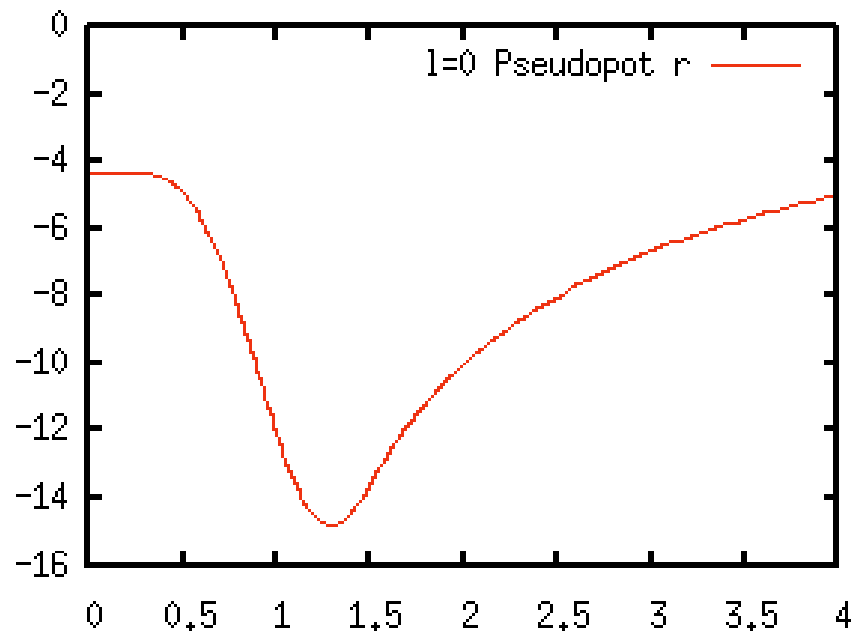
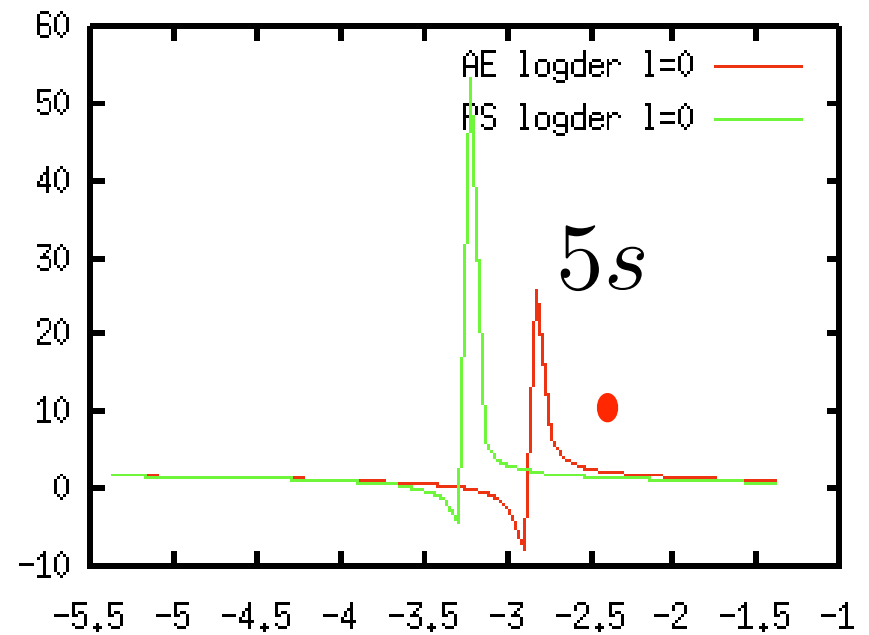
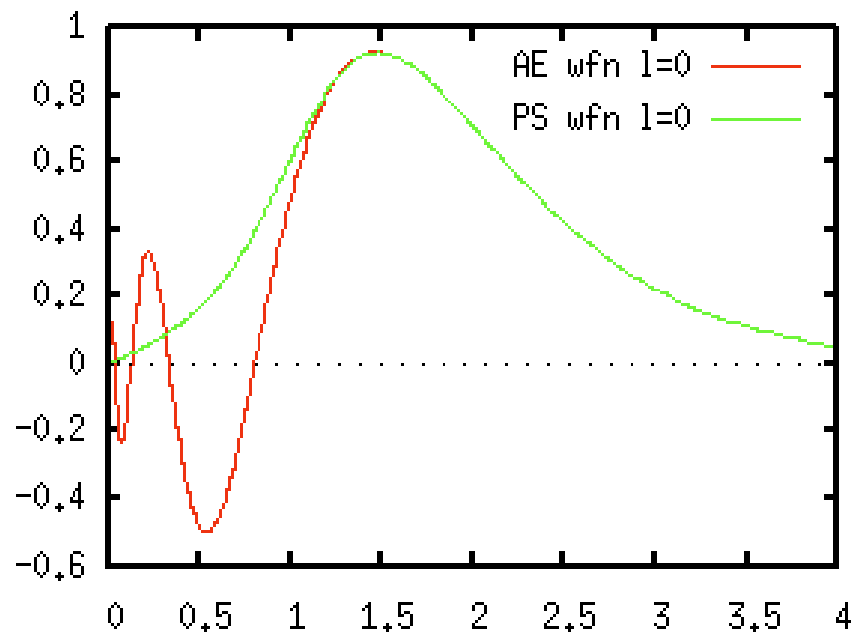


Put $5s^2$ and $5p^6$ in valence complex

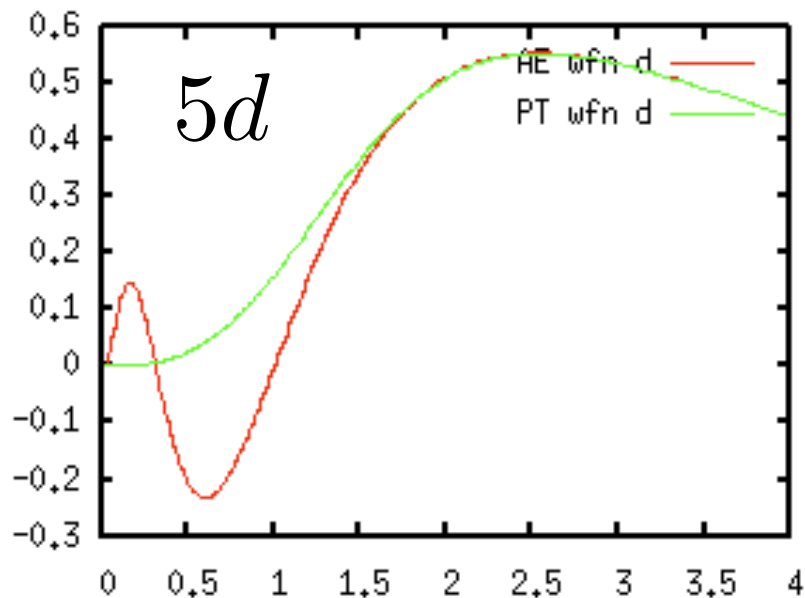
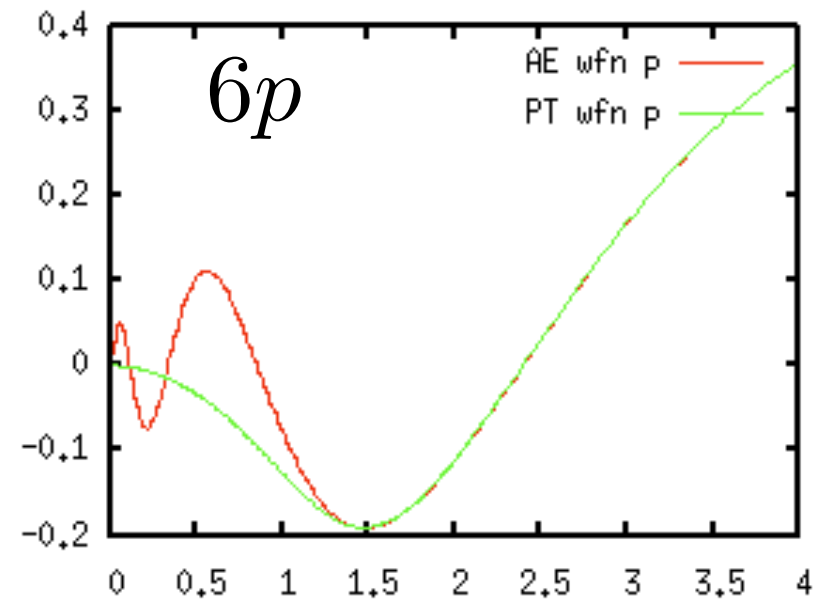
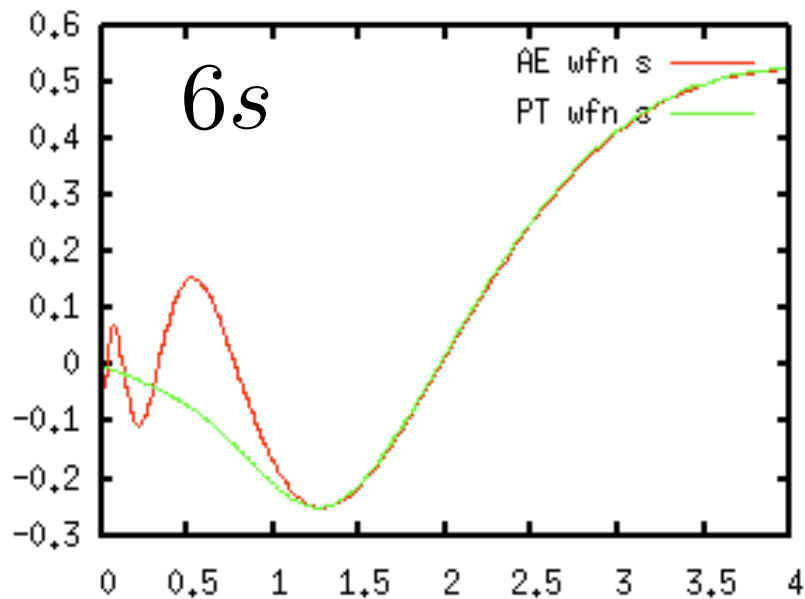
```
#
# Note that this configuration is ionic (+2)
#
pg Ba with 5s as semicore, 5p in valence -- soft Vf
      tm2      3.00
n=Ba c=car
      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
  9   4
  5   0      2.00    # 5s2
  5   1      6.00    # 5p6
  5   2      0.00
  4   3      0.00
      1.75     2.00     2.50     2.50     0.00     0.00
```

(Semicore States)

Ba: s-channel pseudopotential construction

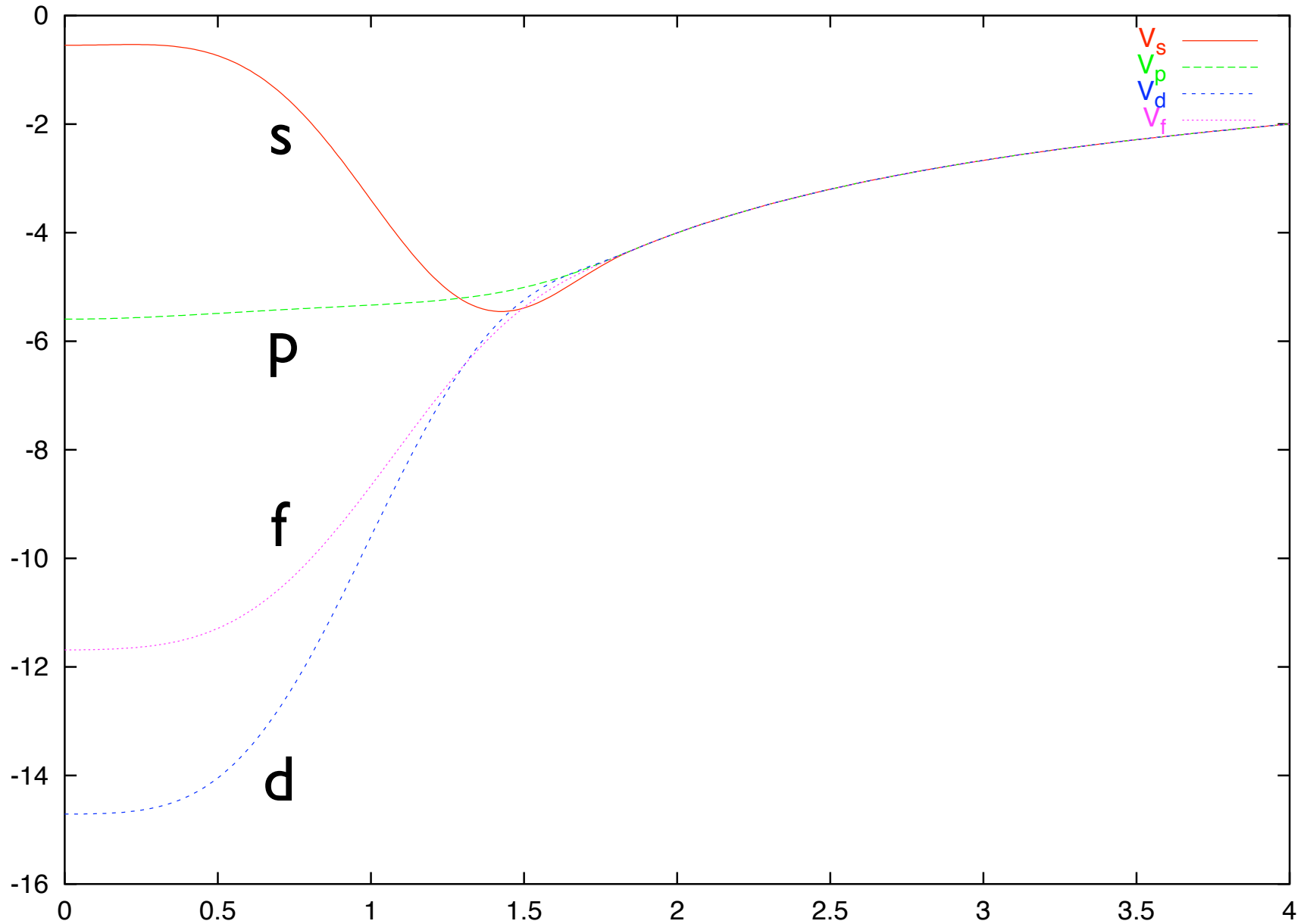


Ba: The pseudopotential reproduces higher states



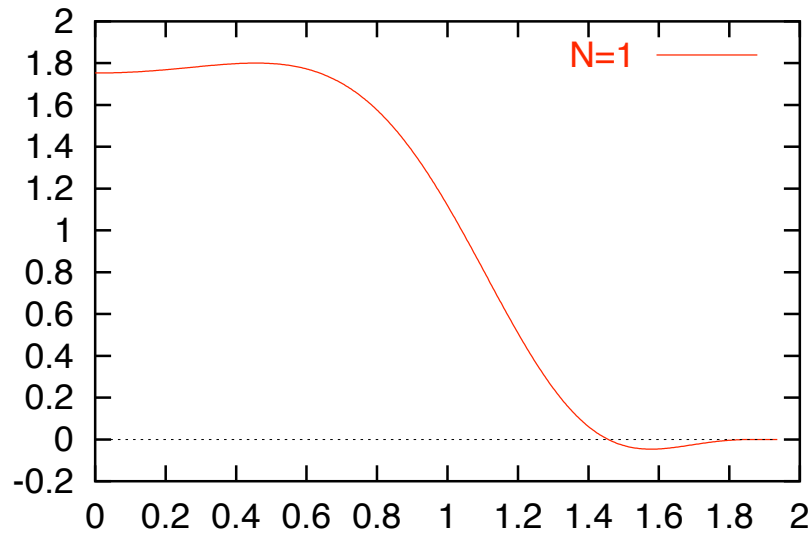
$6s$ and $6p$ pseudo-orbitals
have nodes

Pseudopotential semi-local components

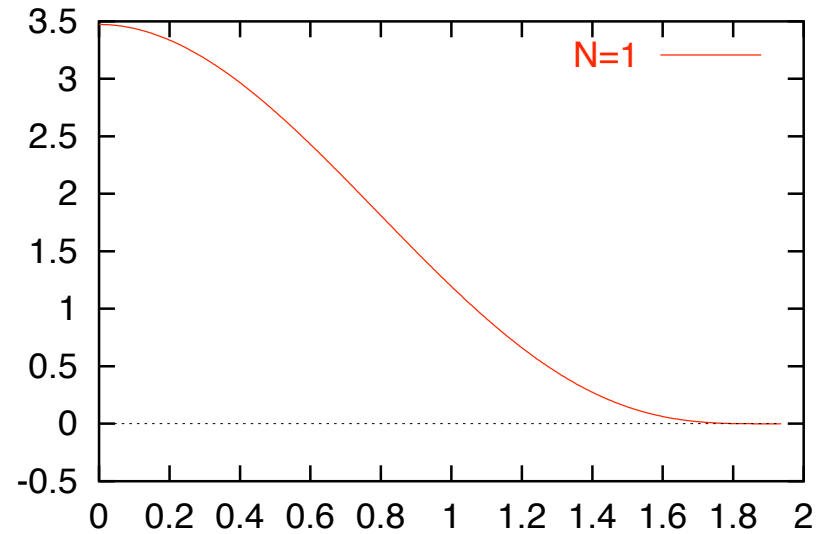


Kleinman-Bylander projectors

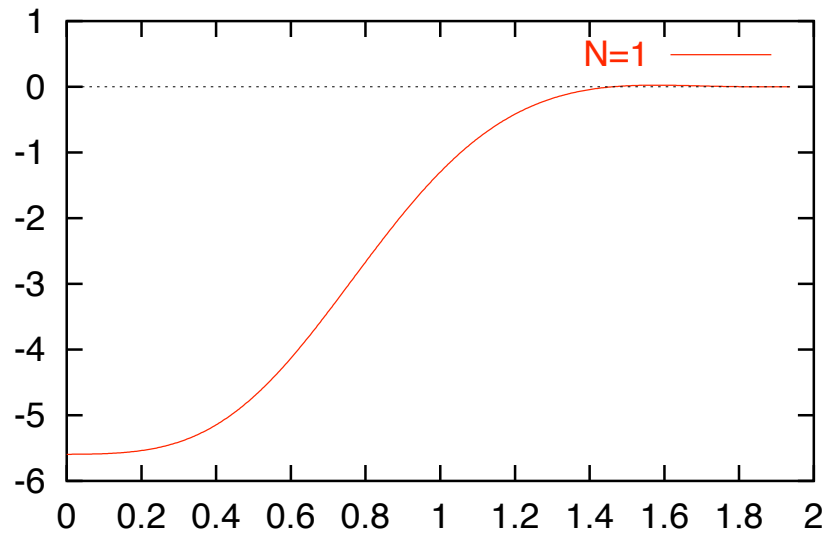
L=0



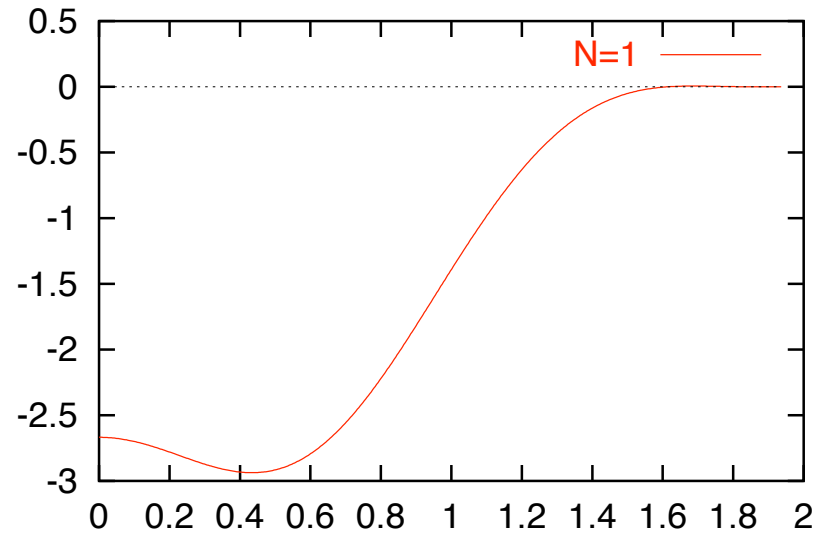
L=1



L=2

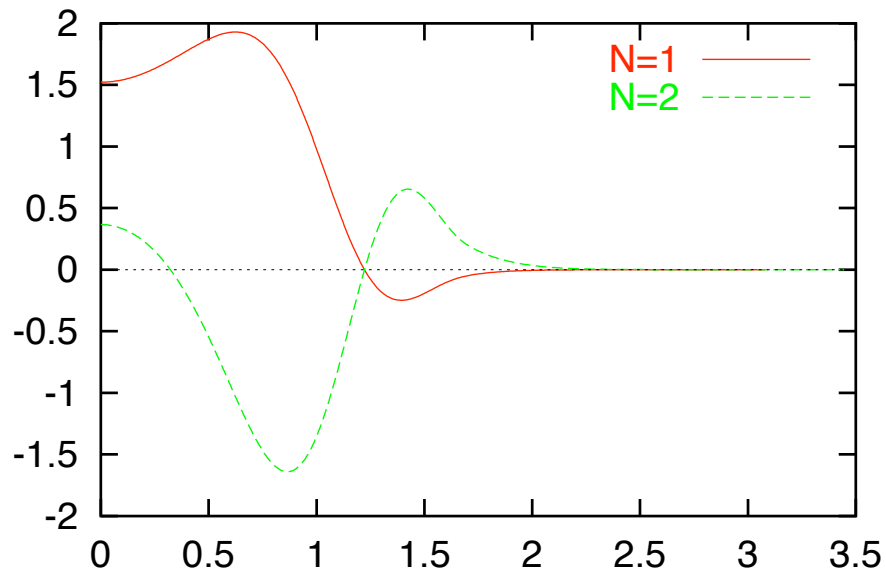


L=3

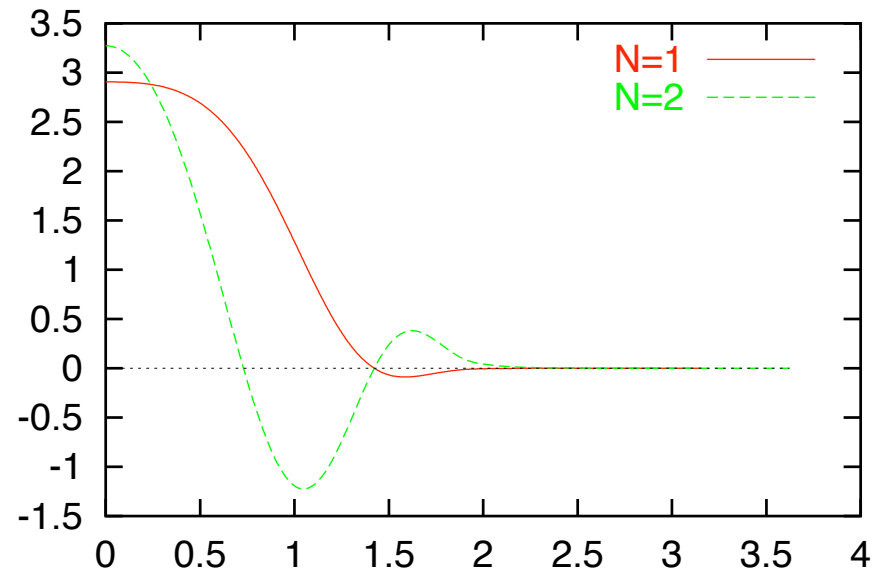


Ba: Extra projectors for semicore states

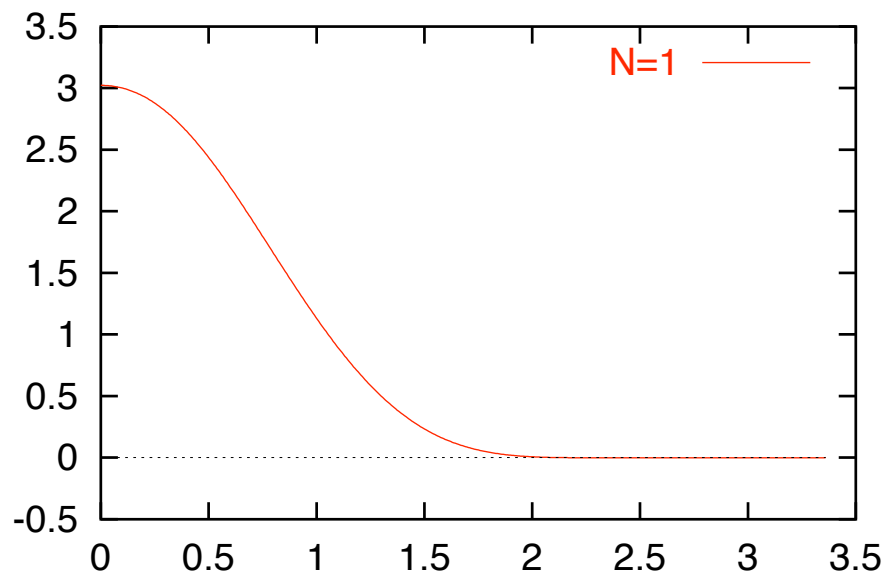
L=0



L=1



L=2



L=3

