

Notes on pdos weight factors for PAW based on charge in augmentation sphere

Notes by N. A. W. Holzwarth on August 19, 2014 (08.23)

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The general formula for PDOS is

$$N^a(E) = 2 \sum_n \int d^3k \delta(E - E_n(\mathbf{k})) Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a, \quad (1)$$

where 2 accounts for the spin degeneracy, n denotes band index, and in our case we generally take the weighting factor $Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a$ to be the charge of atom a within its augmentation sphere for the state $n\mathbf{k}$. In order to evaluate $Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a$ within *PWscf*, we need the following considerations. For a particular band $|\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle$, the full electron density is

$$|\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})|^2 = \left| \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \right|^2 + \sum_{aij} \langle \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} | p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \rangle \langle p_{n_j l_j m_j}^a | \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle Y_{l_i m_i}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) Y_{l_j m_j}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) (\varphi_{n_i l_i}(r) \varphi_{n_j l_j}(r) - \tilde{\varphi}_{n_i l_i}(r) \tilde{\varphi}_{n_j l_j}(r)). \quad (2)$$

Here $p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a(\mathbf{r})$ denote the projector functions while $\varphi_{n_i l_i}(r)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}_{n_i l_i}(r)$ denote the radial atomic basis functions for atom a .

If we assume that the atomic pseudobasis functions are complete enough to represent the full wave function $\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})$ within the augmentation spheres, it is reasonable to assume that we can represent the full electron density for the state $n\mathbf{k}$ within those spheres as

$$|\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})|^2 \approx \sum_{aij} \langle \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} | p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \rangle \langle p_{n_j l_j m_j}^a | \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle Y_{l_i m_i}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) Y_{l_j m_j}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \varphi_{n_i l_i}(r) \varphi_{n_j l_j}(r) \quad \text{for } r \leq r_c^a. \quad (3)$$

In fact, we want to approximate the charge within each sphere which can be determined by performing the integral of the above expression within the augmentation sphere:

$$Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a \approx \sum_{ij} \langle \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} | p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \rangle \langle p_{n_j l_j m_j}^a | \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle q_{n_i l_i; n_j l_j}^a \delta_{l_i l_j}. \quad (4)$$

Here we have defined

$$q_{n_i l_i; n_j l_j}^a \equiv \int_0^{r_c^a} dr \varphi_{n_i l_i}(r) \varphi_{n_j l_j}(r). \quad (5)$$

In order to put this in a form convenient for the *projwfc.f90* program in quantum-*espresso* we can define the following decomposition:

$$Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a \approx \sum_{n_i l_i m_i} \sum_{n_j} \langle \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} | p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \rangle \langle p_{n_j l_j m_j}^a | \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle q_{n_i l_i; n_j l_j}^a \delta_{l_i l_j}. \quad (6)$$

Or:

$$Q_{n\mathbf{k}}^a \approx \sum_{n_i l_i m_i} L_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \quad \text{with} \quad L_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \equiv \langle \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} | p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a \rangle \sum_{n_j} \delta_{l_i l_j} \langle p_{n_j l_j m_j}^a | \tilde{\Psi}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle q_{n_i l_i; n_j l_j}^a. \quad (7)$$

So the factors $L_{n_i l_i m_i}^a$ can be used as the *ldos* factors that are outputted in the original *projwfc.f90* program.

Some details for the implementation in the 5.1 QE distribution are as follows.

- The two altered files are `projwfc.f90` \Rightarrow `projec_paw.f90` and `partialdos.f90` \Rightarrow `partialdos_paw.f90`.
- $q_{n_i l_i; n_j l_i}^a$ is calculated in the subroutine `projwave_paw` and stored in the temporary array `pcharge(i,j,nt)`.
- The “difficulty” of the programming was that the projector functions $|p_{n_i l_i m_i}^a\rangle$ which are calculated in the subroutine `init_us_2` are stored in a particular order (thanks to Lorenzo Paulatto for pointing this out). Consequently, the `nlmchi` structure had to be changed accordingly (and hopefully correctly).
- the $L_{n_i l_i m_i}^a$ factors are stored in the array `proj(nwfc,ibnd,ik)` which are then used by the the subroutine `partialdos_paw.f90`.
- The subroutine `partialdos_paw.f90` had to be changed only in that the `nlmchi` data-structure has `nkb` elements

In principle, this implementation should give results very similar to those of `abinit` using the options `prtdos 3` and `pawprtdos 2`.