

# Green's function methods for quantum chemistry

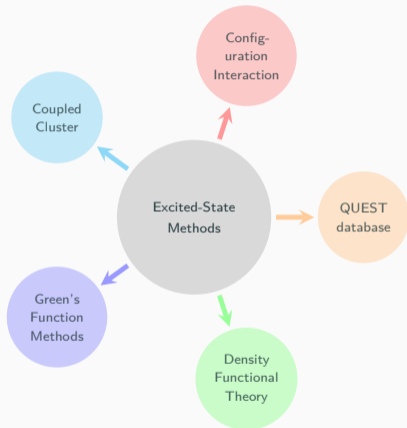
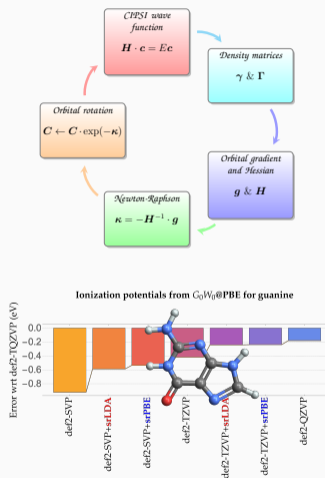
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Pierre-François (Titou) Loos

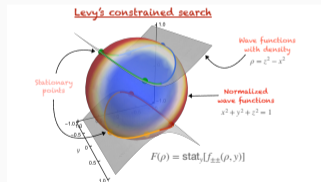
Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques, IRSAMC, UPS/CNRS, Toulouse  
<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR>

Dec 9th 2024

# General Overview of our Research Group



<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR/>





Antoine Marie (PhD)



Xavier Blase (Grenoble)



Pina Romaniello (Toulouse)

## Wave Function Theory

$$\hat{H} \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = E \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$$

Hamiltonian (red arrow pointing to  $\hat{H}$ )

Energy (black arrow pointing to  $E$ )

Wave function (blue arrow pointing to  $\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ )

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{W}_{ee} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} \Rightarrow E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

kinetic (black arrow pointing to  $\hat{T}$ )

external potential (black arrow pointing to  $\hat{V}_{\text{ext}}$ )

electron repulsion (black arrow pointing to  $\hat{W}_{ee}$ )

## Density Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = \overset{\text{electron density}}{\downarrow} n(\mathbf{r})$$

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\rightsquigarrow$  Density Functional Theory (DFT)

$$E = \underset{\times}{E_T} + \underset{\times}{E_W} + \underset{\checkmark}{E_V}$$

Hohenberg & Kohn, Phys. Rev. 1964 (B864) 136

## Density Matrix Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}', \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

1st-order reduced density matrix

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\rightsquigarrow$  Reduced Density Matrix Functional Theory (RDMF)

$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

✓     ✗     ✓

Gilbert, Phys. Rev. B 12 (1975) 2111

## Density Matrix Functional Theory (2nd order)

$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2} \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_3 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n_2(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$$

2nd-order reduced density matrix  
↓

$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

✓      ✓      ✓

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} \int \nabla_r^2 n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \Big|_{\mathbf{r}'=\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} + \iint \frac{n_2(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)}{r_{12}} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 + \int v(\mathbf{r}) n(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$$

## One-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

$$\text{one-body Green's function} \rightarrow G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') = -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \overset{\text{time-ordering}}{\hat{T}} \left[ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Field operators}}}{\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t')} \right] | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$

N-electron ground state

$$G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') = \begin{cases} -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t > t' \\ +i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t' < t \end{cases}$$

- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle$  measures the propagation of an **electron** (electron branch)
- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle$  measures the propagation of a **hole** (hole branch)



## One-Body Propagator in the Frequency Domain

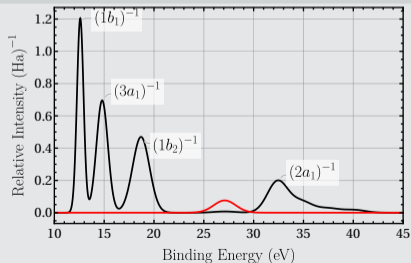
$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{I}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{I}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - \underbrace{(E_0^N - E_{\nu}^{N-1})}_{\nu\text{th ionization potential (IP)}} - i\eta} + \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{A}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - \underbrace{(E_{\nu}^{N+1} - E_0^N)}_{\nu\text{th electron affinity (EA)}} + i\eta}$$

## Spectral function

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} |\text{Im } G(\omega)|$$

Marie & Loos, JCTC 20 (2024) 4751

## Photoemission spectrum of water



### Link to RDMFT & DFT

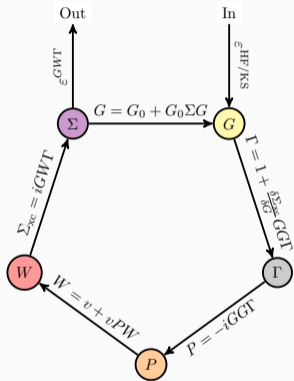
$$n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -i \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t')$$

$$n(\mathbf{r}) = -i \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t')$$

### Galitskii-Migdal Energy Functional

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{i}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') + \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i\hat{h}(\mathbf{r}) \right] G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') + E_V \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \lim_{\mathbf{r}' \rightarrow \mathbf{r}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - i\hat{h}(\mathbf{r}) \right] G(\mathbf{r}t, \mathbf{r}'t') \end{aligned}$$

Wave Function Theory (WFT)  $\rightsquigarrow$  Green's Function Functional Theory (GFFT) ?!



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

## Hedin's Equations

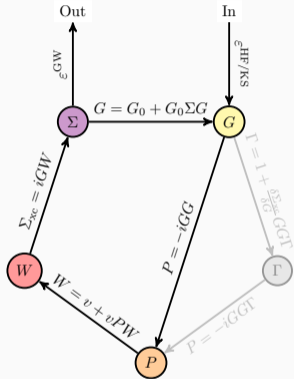
$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13) \Sigma(34) G(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13) + \int \frac{\delta \Sigma_{xc}(12)}{\delta G(45)} G(46) G(75) \Gamma(673) d(4567)$$

$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -i \int G(13) \Gamma(342) G(41) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13) P(34) W(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{xc}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = i \int G(14) W(13) \Gamma(423) d(34)$$



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

## The GW Approximation

$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13) \Sigma(34) G(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13)$$

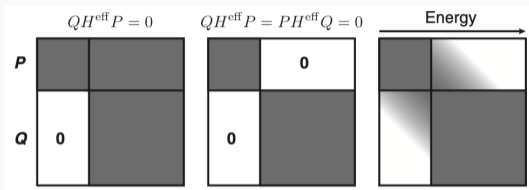
$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -iG(12)G(21)$$

$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13)P(34)W(42)d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{xc}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = iG(12)W(12)$$

Golze et al. Front. Chem. 7 (2019) 377; Marie et al. Adv. Quantum Chem. 90 (2024) 157

# Regularization via the Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG)

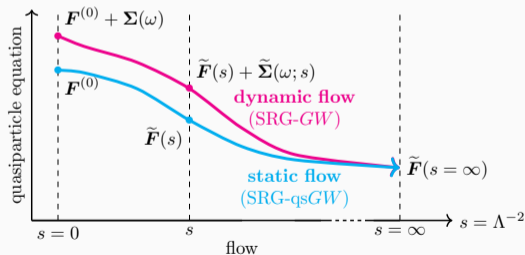


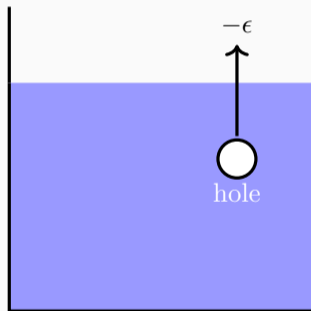
← Continuous (unitary) SRG transformation

Idea based on Evangelista's DSRG method

Chenyang Li & Evangelista, *Annu. Rev. Phys. Chem.* 70 (2019) 275

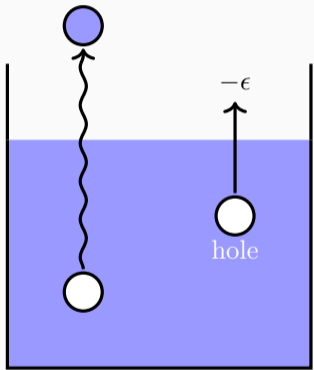
Monino & Loos, *JCP* 156 (2022) 231101; Marie & Loos, *JCTC* 19 (2023) 3943





electron removal

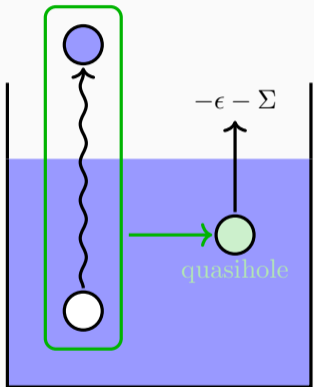
- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:  
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471  
Hedin, JPCM 11 (1999) R489
- Link to coupled-cluster theory:  
Lange & Berkelbach, JCTC 14 (2018) 4224  
Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102  
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123



electron removal

- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:  
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471  
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Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102  
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123

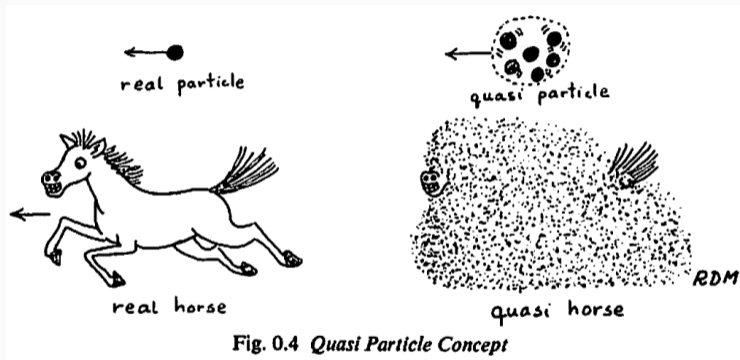
RPA excitation



electron removal

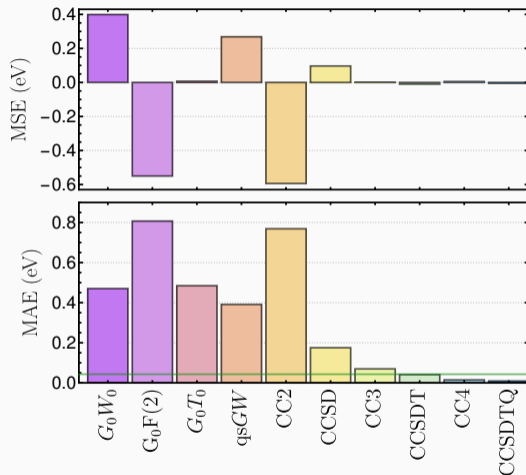
- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:  
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471  
Hedin, JPCM 11 (1999) R489
- Link to coupled-cluster theory:  
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Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102  
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123





Mattuck, "A Guide to Feynman Diagrams in the Many-Body Problem"

# Inner- and Outer-valence IPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



# Propagation Can be Longer Than Expected

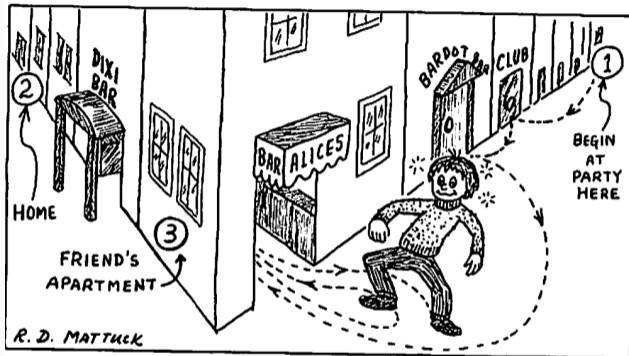


Fig. 1.1 *Propagation of Drunken Man*

(Reproduced with the kind permission of *The Encyclopedia of Physics*)

Mattuck, "A Guide to Feynman Diagrams in the Many-Body Problem"

# Two-Body Green's Function

## Two-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

two-body Green's function

$$G_2(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{T} [\hat{\psi}(2)\hat{\psi}^\dagger(2')] \hat{T} [\hat{\psi}(1)\hat{\psi}^\dagger(1')] | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$

$1 = (r_1, t_1)$

## Propagation of electron-hole pairs ( $t_{1'} > t_1$ and $t_{2'} > t_2$ )

$$G_2^{\text{eh}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1')\hat{\psi}(1)\hat{\psi}^\dagger(2')\hat{\psi}(2) + \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2')\hat{\psi}(2)\hat{\psi}^\dagger(1')\hat{\psi}(1) | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$

## Propagation of electron-electron and hole-hole pairs ( $t_{1'} > t_{2'}$ and $t_1 > t_2$ )

$$G_2^{\text{ee}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(1)\hat{\psi}(2)\hat{\psi}^\dagger(1')\hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$


$$G_2^{\text{hh}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1')\hat{\psi}^\dagger(2')\hat{\psi}(1)\hat{\psi}(2) | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$

## Electron-Hole Correlation Function

eh correlation function

$$L(12; 1'2') = -G_2(12; 1'2') + G(11')G(22')$$

$$L(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2; \mathbf{r}_1'\mathbf{r}_2'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu>0} \frac{L_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_2\mathbf{r}_2')R_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_1')}{\omega - (E_\nu^N - E_0^N - i\eta)} - \sum_{\nu>0} \frac{L_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_2\mathbf{r}_2')R_\nu^N(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_1')}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_\nu^N + i\eta)}$$


  
 $\nu$ th excitation energy

## Electron-Hole Bethe-Salpeter Equation (eh-BSE)

$$L(12; 1'2') = \underbrace{L_0(12; 1'2')}_{G(12')G(21')} + \int d(33'44') L_0(13'; 1'3) \Xi^{\text{eh}}(34'; 3'4) L(42; 4'2')$$


  
 eh kernel

## Effective Interaction Kernel

$$\Xi^{\text{eh}}(12; 1'2') = \frac{\delta \Sigma(11')}{\delta G(2'2)}$$

exchange-correlation

$$\Sigma_{\text{xc}} = iGW \Rightarrow \frac{\delta \Sigma_{\text{xc}}}{\delta G} = i \frac{\delta G}{\delta G} W + iG \underbrace{\frac{\delta W}{\delta G}}_{=0} = iW$$

## Casida Equations for eh-BSE

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{B} & -\mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix} = \Omega_\nu^N \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

If no correlation,  $W_{ij,ab} = \langle ib|ja \rangle$ , then  
 eh-BSE becomes RPAx (or TDHF)!

## Matrix Elements With Static Screening

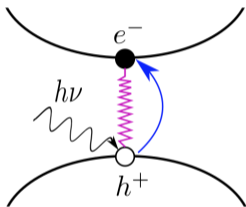
$$A_{ia,jb} = \overbrace{(\epsilon_a^{GW} - \epsilon_i^{GW})}^{\text{quasiparticle energies}} \delta_{ij} \delta_{ab} + \underbrace{\langle ib|aj \rangle}_{\text{Hartree}} - \underbrace{W_{ij,ab}}_{\text{exchange-correlation}}$$

$$B_{ia,jb} = \langle ij|ab \rangle - W_{ib,aj}$$

# Fundamental and Optical Gaps

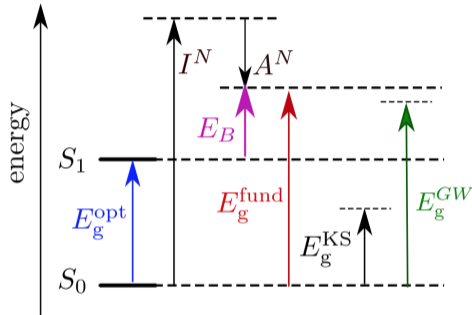
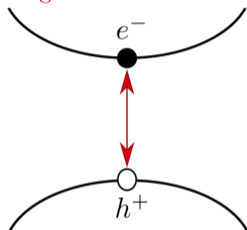
Optical gap

$$E_g^{\text{opt}} = E_1^N - E_0^N$$



Fundamental gap

$$E_g^{\text{fund}} = I^N - A^N$$



$$\underbrace{E_g^{\text{KS}}}_{\text{KS gap}} = \epsilon_{\text{LUMO}}^{\text{KS}} - \epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{\text{KS}} \ll \underbrace{E_g^{\text{GW}}}_{\text{GW gap}} = \epsilon_{\text{LUMO}}^{\text{GW}} - \epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{\text{GW}}$$

$$\underbrace{E_g^{\text{opt}}}_{\text{optical gap}} = E_1^N - E_0^N = \underbrace{E_g^{\text{fund}}}_{\text{fundamental gap}} + \underbrace{E_B}_{\text{excitonic effect}}$$

## Particle-Particle Correlation Function

pp correlation function

anomalous propagators

$$K(12; 1'2') = -G_2(12; 1'2') + G^{hh}(12)G^{ee}(2'1')$$

$$K(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2; \mathbf{r}_1'\mathbf{r}_2'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu} \frac{L_{\nu}^{N+2}(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2)R_{\nu}^{N+2}(\mathbf{r}_1'\mathbf{r}_2')}{\omega - (E_{\nu}^{N+2} - E_0^N - i\eta)} - \sum_{\nu} \frac{L_{\nu}^{N-2}(\mathbf{r}_1'\mathbf{r}_2')R_{\nu}^{N-2}(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2)}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_{\nu}^{N-2} + i\eta)}$$

$\nu$ th double EA (DEA)

$\nu$ th double IP (DIP)

## Particle-Particle Bethe-Salpeter Equation (pp-BSE)

$$K(12; 1'2') = \underbrace{K_0(12; 1'2')}_{\frac{1}{2}[G(21')G(12') - G(11')G(22')]} - \int d(33'44') K(12; 44') \Xi^{pp}(44'; 33') K_0(33'; 1'2')$$

pp kernel



## Effective Interaction Kernel

Bogoliubov-correlation

$$\Xi^{\text{pp}}(11'; 22') = \left. \frac{\delta \Sigma^{\text{ee}}(22')}{\delta G^{\text{ee}}(11')} \right|_{U=0} \quad \Sigma_{\text{Bc}}^{\text{GW}} = -iG^{\text{ee}}W \Rightarrow i \frac{\delta \Sigma_{\text{Bc}}^{\text{GW}}(11')}{\delta G^{\text{ee}}(22')} = \frac{1}{2} [W(11'; 22') - W(11'; 2'2)]$$

Essenberger, PhD thesis (2014)

## Casida Equations for pp-BSE

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{B}^\dagger & -\mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix} = \Omega_\nu^{N\pm 2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_\nu \\ \mathbf{Y}_\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

If no correlation,  $W_{pq,rs} = \langle ps|qr \rangle$ , then  
**pp-BSE becomes pp-RPA!**

## Matrix Elements With Static Screening

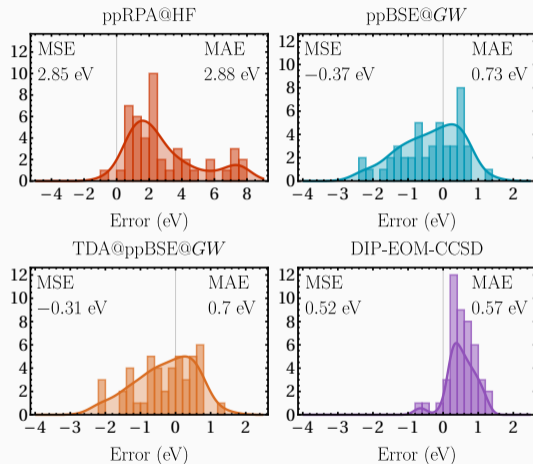
$$C_{ab,cd} = \overbrace{(\epsilon_a + \epsilon_b)}^{\text{quasiparticle energies}} \delta_{ac} \delta_{bd} + \underbrace{W_{ac,bd} - W_{ad,bc}}_{\text{Bogoliubov-correlation}}$$

$$B_{ab,ij} = W_{ai,bj} - W_{aj,bi}$$

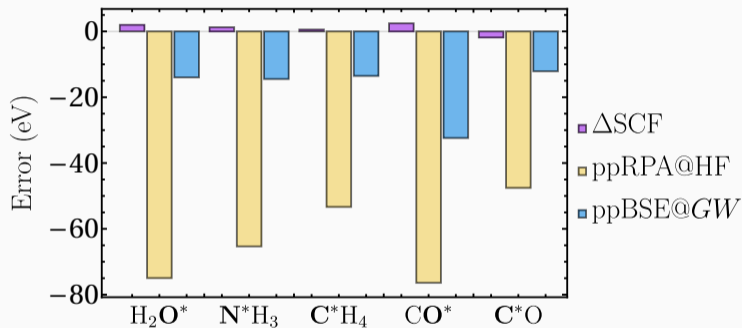
$$D_{ij,kl} = -(\epsilon_i + \epsilon_j) \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + W_{ik,jl} - W_{il,jk}$$

Deilmann, Drüppel & Rohlfing, PRL 116 (2016) 196804

# Singlet and Triplet DIPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



# (Single-Site) Double Core Holes (aug-cc-pCVTZ & CVS-FCI reference)



Cederbaum et al. JCP 85 (1986) 6513; Marie et al. arXiv:2411.13167

- **Antoine Marie**
- **Pina Romaniello**
- **Xavier Blase**
- Marios-Petros Kitsaras
- Abdallah Ammar
- Enzo Monino
- Roberto Orlando
- Raúl Quintero-Monsebaiz



[https://pfloos.github.io/WEB\\_LOOS](https://pfloos.github.io/WEB_LOOS)

<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR>