

# Applying an Explicit Temperature-dependent Generalized Gradient Approximation to Warm Dense Matter: Thermal PBE

11<sup>th</sup> Workshop on High Pressure, Planetary and Plasma Physics (HP4)

25.09.2023 // Kushal Ramakrishna



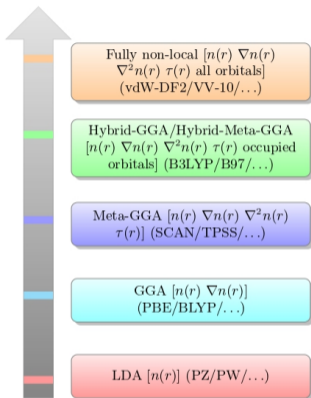
[www.casus.science](http://www.casus.science)



## 1. Thermal XC effects

## 2. Results

## 3. Summary



- Local density approximation (LDA)

$$E_{XC}^{LDA}[n(r)] = \int dr n(r) e_{XC}^{unif}[n(r)]$$

- Generalized gradient approximation (GGA)

$$E_{XC}^{GGA}[n(r)] = \int dr n(r) e_{XC}^{GGA}[n(r), \nabla n(r)]$$

- Higher-rungs with increasing chemical accuracy but computationally expensive

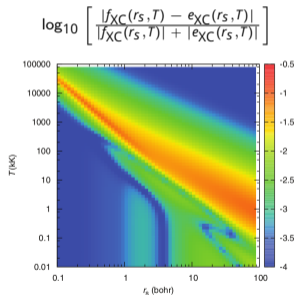
Missing: thermal XC effects of explicitly including temperature which is important in the WDM regime

# Thermal Exchange-Correlation functionals: LDA

- Replace the XC energy (per particle)  $e_{XC}^{unif}(n)$  with the XC free energy  $f_{XC}(r_s, \theta)$  for the UEG obtained from PIMC

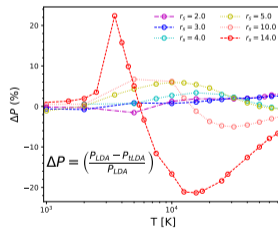
$$f_{XC}^{unif}(r_s, \theta) = -\frac{1}{r_s} \frac{a(\theta) + b(\theta)r_s^{1/2} + c(\theta)r_s}{1 + d(\theta)r_s^{1/2} + e(\theta)r_s}$$

$$r_s = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi n}\right)^{1/3}, \quad \theta = \frac{T}{T_F}$$



Relative change in total pressure

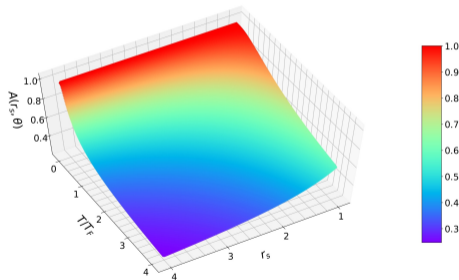
[K. Ramakrishna *et al.* PRB 101, 195129 (2020)]



# Thermal Exchange-Correlation functionals: GGA

- The extension of XC free energy to finite temperature is through the enhancement factor

$$A(r_s, \theta) = \frac{f_{XC}^{unif}(r_s, \theta)}{f_{XC}^{unif}(r_s)} \Rightarrow f_{XC}^{tPBE} = A(r_s, \theta) f_{XC}^{PBE}$$



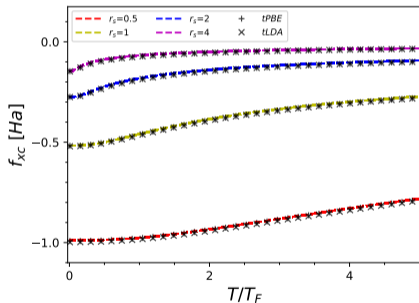
1. Thermal XC effects

2. Results

3. Summary

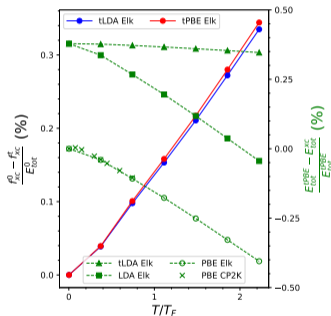
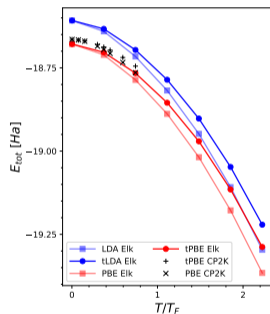
## Testcase: Uniform electron gas

- Evaluate XC free energy (per particle) for uniform electron gas as a function of reduced temperature ( $\theta = T/T_F$ ) at various densities ( $r_s$ ) using FP-LAPW code (Elk).
- Comparison with Groth *et al.* parametrization.



# Testcase: Aluminum

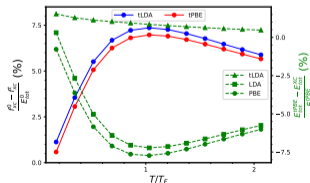
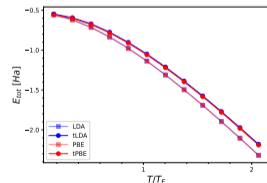
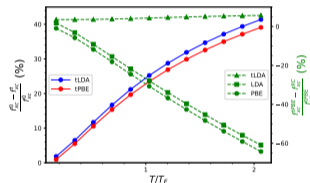
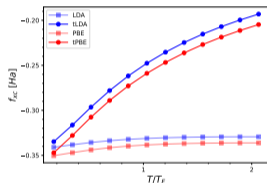
- Static fcc lattice at ambient density. Ionic temperature (cold) and electronic temperature varied.
- Comparison using FP-LAPW (Elk) and basis-set (CP2K) results.





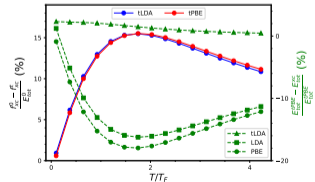
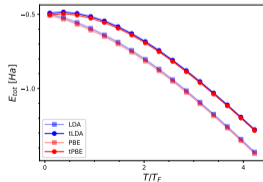
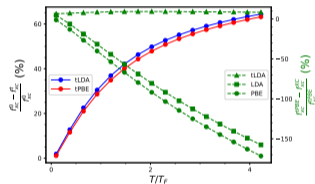
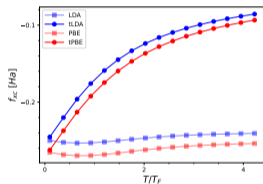
# Warm dense hydrogen: $r_s = 2$ ( $0.337 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )

- Comparison of the ground state (LDA/PBE) and thermal XC functionals (tLDA/tPBE).
- Considerable changes in total energy between ground state PBE and thermal PBE (up to 7.5 % around  $T/T_F$ ).

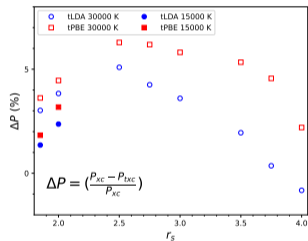
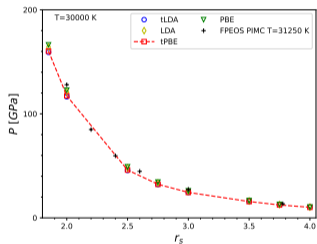


# Warm dense (slightly) hydrogen: $r_s = 4$ ( $0.04 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )

- Comparison of the ground state (LDA/PBE) and thermal XC functionals (tLDA/tPBE).
- Considerable changes in total energy between ground state PBE and thermal PBE (up to 18 % around  $2T/T_F$ ).



- Equation of state at a constant isotherm ( $T=30000$  K).
- Deviations between ground state and thermal PBE at lower densities (larger  $r_s$ ) even at relatively lower temperatures.



## 1. Thermal XC effects

## 2. Results

## 3. Summary

- A systematic implementation of a finite-temperature GGA XC functional into a plane wave code.
- The approach is straightforward and considers the temperature dependence explicitly demonstrated in the evaluation of static properties of warm dense hydrogen.
- Little additional cost compared to ground state PBE and importantly thermal XC effects are considered.
- Future work to compute properties relevant for experiments.

# Thank You!!!

## Collaborators

- Attila Cangi (CASUS/HZDR)
- Mani Lokamani (HZDR)
- Jan Vorberger (HZDR)
- Kieron Burke (UC Irvine)
- John Kozlowski (UC Irvine)



# CASUS

CENTER FOR ADVANCED  
SYSTEMS UNDERSTANDING

[www.casus.science](http://www.casus.science)

