

Redfield Informal License 2022

Computational Chemistry Research Group at North Dakota State University

Redfield is a computational tool for first principles based dissipative quantum dynamics. This version is free of charge to registered users under the following terms and conditions:

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- All registered users of the Redfield Computational Tool have the right to use this version on a life-long basis.
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- The computational tool is proven to work; however, this is not a commercial version. The development process is ongoing.
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- All current and past co-Authors of the Development Team receive lifelong license to the Redfield software.

-Part of the input data for the quantum dynamics are computed based on the third-party software: Vienna Ab Initio Simulation Package (VASP). **A license and access to this software must be obtained independently.** This license does not cover any aspects of use of VASP-software. NDSU can provide recommendations on optimal use of this software or by replacing it by a free alternative software.

-Part of the computational tool package is implemented in the form of scripts under third-party MATLAB software. **A license and access to this software must be obtained independently.** This license does not cover any aspects of use of MATLAB-software. NDSU can provide recommendations on optimal use of this software or by replacing it by a free alternative software.

-Any publications that use the results obtained with the Redfield Computational Tool must cite one of the papers listed below, as the main value of the computational tool is in the idea and algorithm.

D. Micha, JPCL2010;

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jz100122f>

S. Huang, JCTC 2014,

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/ct5004093>

T. Inerbaev, JPCC 2013;

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jp311076w>

Y.Han, Mol. Phys 2018

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00268976.2017.1416193>

If needed, original papers can be co-cited with more recent reviews on updated methods, listed at the end of the license.

-Any registered user of the computational tool can be provided with codes, manuals, and an informal support line, based on availability of the development team.

-A violation of any of the above conditions will revoke this license.

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Complementary info:

1. Additional references

**Jiangchao Chen, JPCL2013,
S. Jensen, JPCC 2016;
Y. Han, JCTC 2017;
Yulun Han, Mol Phys. 2015:
J. Vogel, JPCL 2015
A. Forde, JPCC2018
A. Forde, JCTC 2021**

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jz400760h>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jpcc.5b12167>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jctc.7b00050>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00268976.2014.944598>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jpcc.5b06434>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jpcc.8b05392>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jctc.1c00691?ref=PDF>

Alexei Akimov's Software event: CyberTraining, Nonadiabatic, and such...



STEP	SOFTWARE	EXAPLE FILES	NEEDED INPUT
0. Optimization	= VASP	POSCAR	
1. int. orbitals	= perl	band_integrate_vasp5.pl	
1. Heat	= VASP	INCAR_heat	
2. MD	= VASP	INCAR_MD	
			p001, p002, p003, ...
3. couplings	= Fortran	bscript.sh Overlap.f	input_overlap
4. os. strength	= Fortran	os_strength.f	
5. autocorr.	= MATLAB	coupling.001, coupling.002, coupling.003	
6. inspect list of input files		RRR, bandout, energy_pop, ForMasterOptics	
7. modify input parameters		iE, iH	
8. electronic dynamics	= MATLAB		
9. analyze relaxation rates		Ke, Kh	
10. analyze charge transfer		overlay with atomistic model	
11. analyze photoluminescence		watch for non-Kasha transitions	

SUMMER2022

May 31, 2022, 4:00PM

#1

Knowledge transfer session. VASP skills and Molecular Dynamics

RECORDINGS: <https://youtu.be/8kwIjXKO0mc>

June 7th, 2022, 4:00pm

#2

Knowledge transfer. Nonadiabatic Couplings

RECORDINGS: <https://youtu.be/P5IqMiYVZec>

June 14th, 2022, 4:00pm

#3

Knowledge transfer. Averaging procedure. Convert couplings to Rates. Electron dynamics

RECORDINGS: <https://youtu.be/OTs-oRzooTA>

June 21st, 2022, 4pm

#4

Knowledge transfer. Excited state dynamics of electrons

RECORDINGS: <https://youtu.be/ALTrCitk-mA>

June 28th, 2022, 4pm

#5

Knowledge transfer. Observables extracted from excited state dynamics

PART A: <https://youtu.be/3QhDUgldhw8>

PART B: <https://youtu.be/aFUuEZIo1dE>

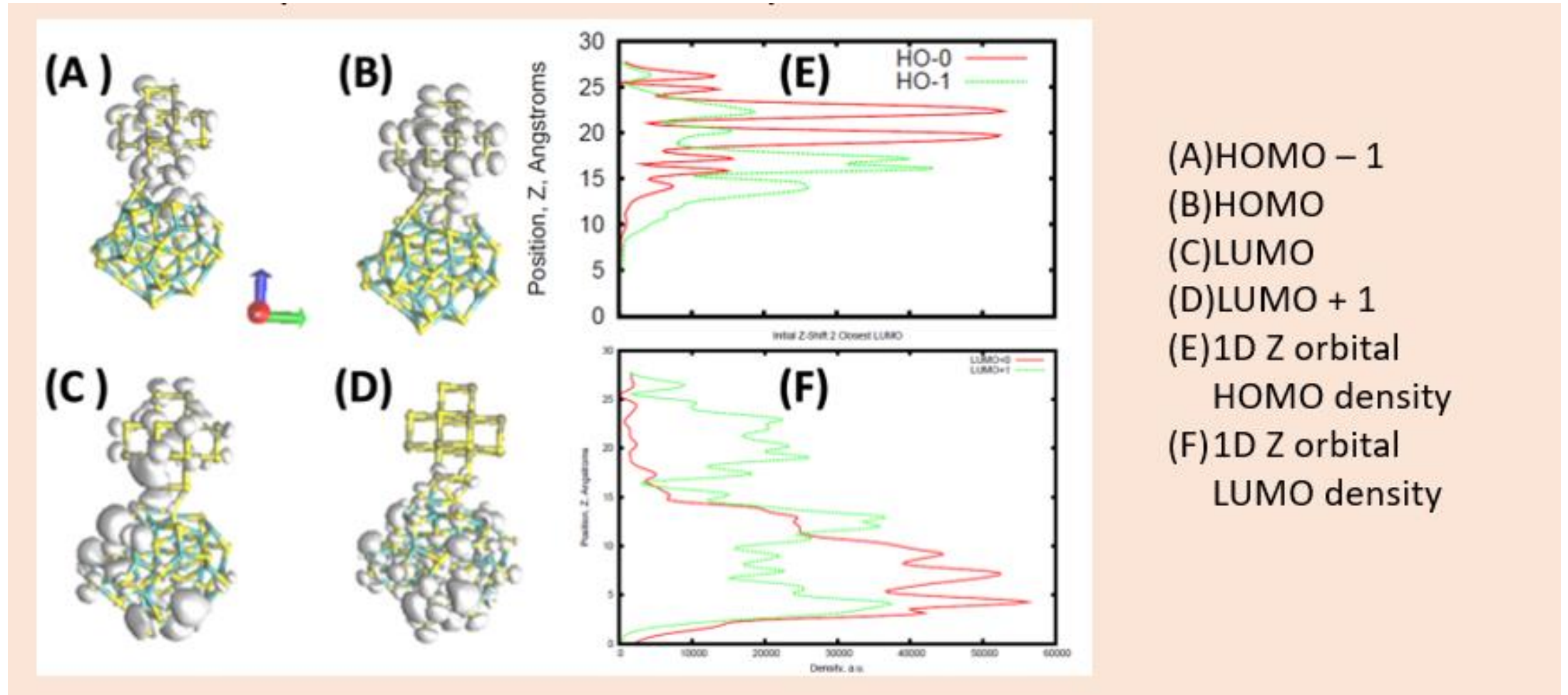
Integration of Electron Orbitals: 3D to 1D

Hadassah B. Griffin

Computational Chemistry Skill Presentation

May 31st, 2022

Overview: 3D vs. 1D Visualization

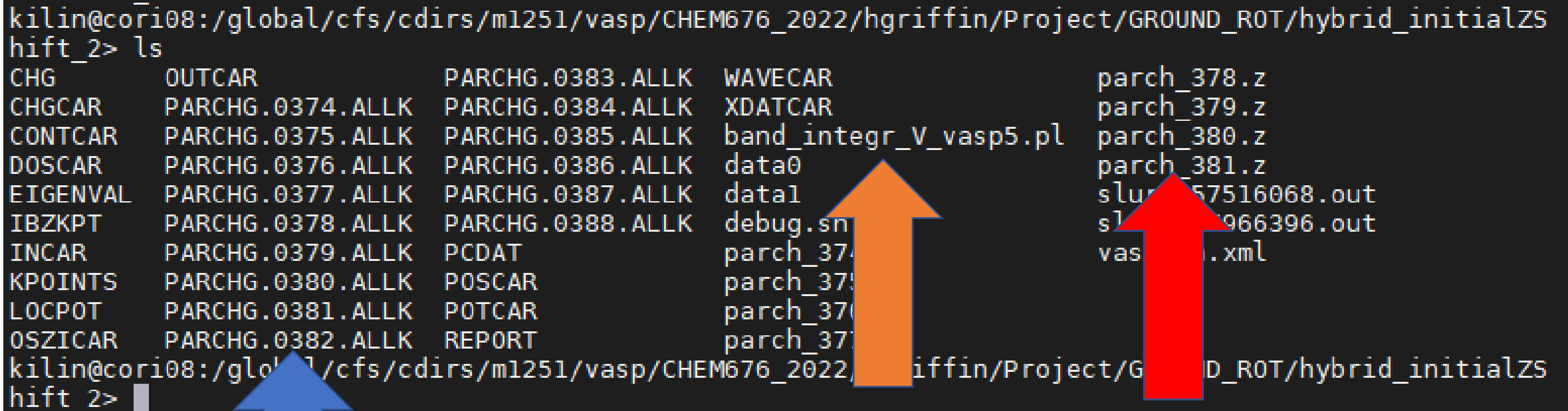


Background

- Density Functional Theory (DFT): electron density
- Kohn-Sham Orbitals like “band structure” in DFT
- 3D and 1D visualization can help us see if charge transfer occur
- All calculations that followed created with VASP

Files Prepared (PARCHG); Script to Integrate into 1D Orbitals; Output

```
kilin@cori08:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/hgriffin/Project/GROUND_ROT/hybrid_initialZS  
hft_2> ls  
CHG          OUTCAR      PARCHG.0383.ALLK  WAVECAR      parch_378.z  
CHGCAR      PARCHG.0374.ALLK  PARCHG.0384.ALLK  XDATCAR      parch_379.z  
CONTCAR     PARCHG.0375.ALLK  PARCHG.0385.ALLK  band_integr_V_vasp5.pl  parch_380.z  
DOSCAR      PARCHG.0376.ALLK  PARCHG.0386.ALLK  data0        parch_381.z  
EIGENVAL    PARCHG.0377.ALLK  PARCHG.0387.ALLK  data1        slurm_57516068.out  
IBZKPT      PARCHG.0378.ALLK  PARCHG.0388.ALLK  debug.sn     slurm_966396.out  
INCAR       PARCHG.0379.ALLK  PCDAT            parch_374.xml  vasp_374.xml  
KPOINTS     PARCHG.0380.ALLK  POSCAR           parch_375.xml  
LOCPOT      PARCHG.0381.ALLK  POTCAR           parch_376.xml  
OSZICAR     PARCHG.0382.ALLK  REPORT           parch_377.xml  
kilin@cori08:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/hgriffin/Project/GROUND_ROT/hybrid_initialZS  
hft_2> █
```



Creating 3D Orbitals in NERSC

```
band_integr_v_vasp5.pl  
data
```

Inputs:

Band orbital number start

Band orbital number finish

Outputs:

.z files

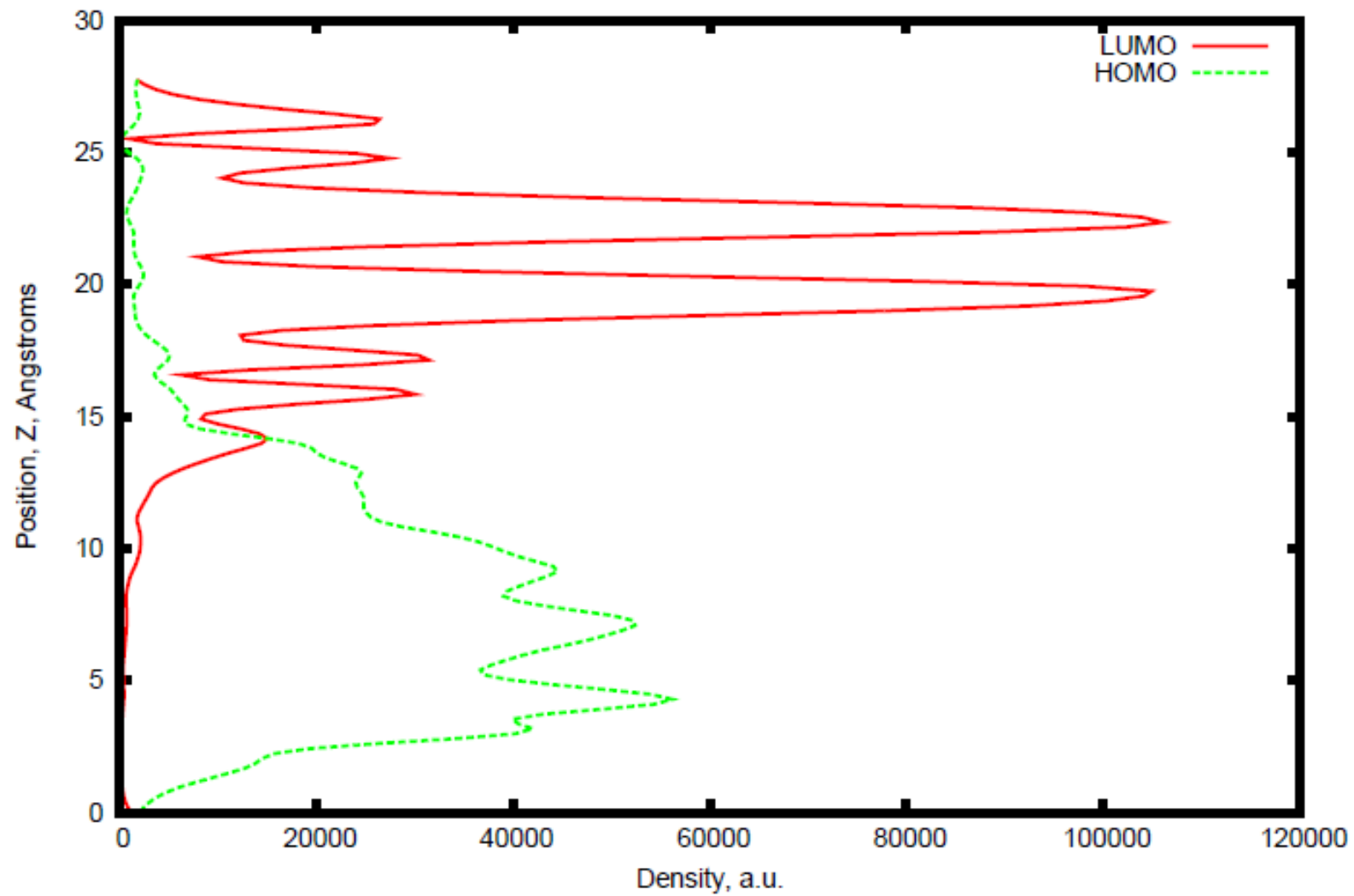
Another option in NERSC: band_integrate_vasp5.pl

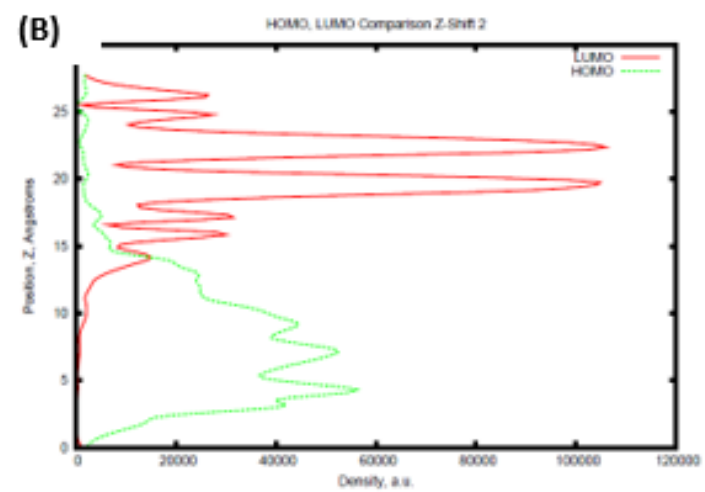
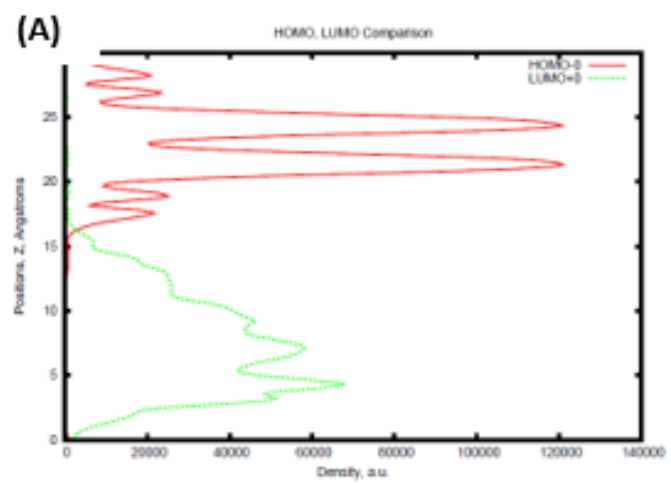
****Will be used in 2-3 weeks for projects***

“.z” File output below; can plot .z Files in gnuplot;
Columns: *position, density, normalized value for you if you want to plot on your own system*

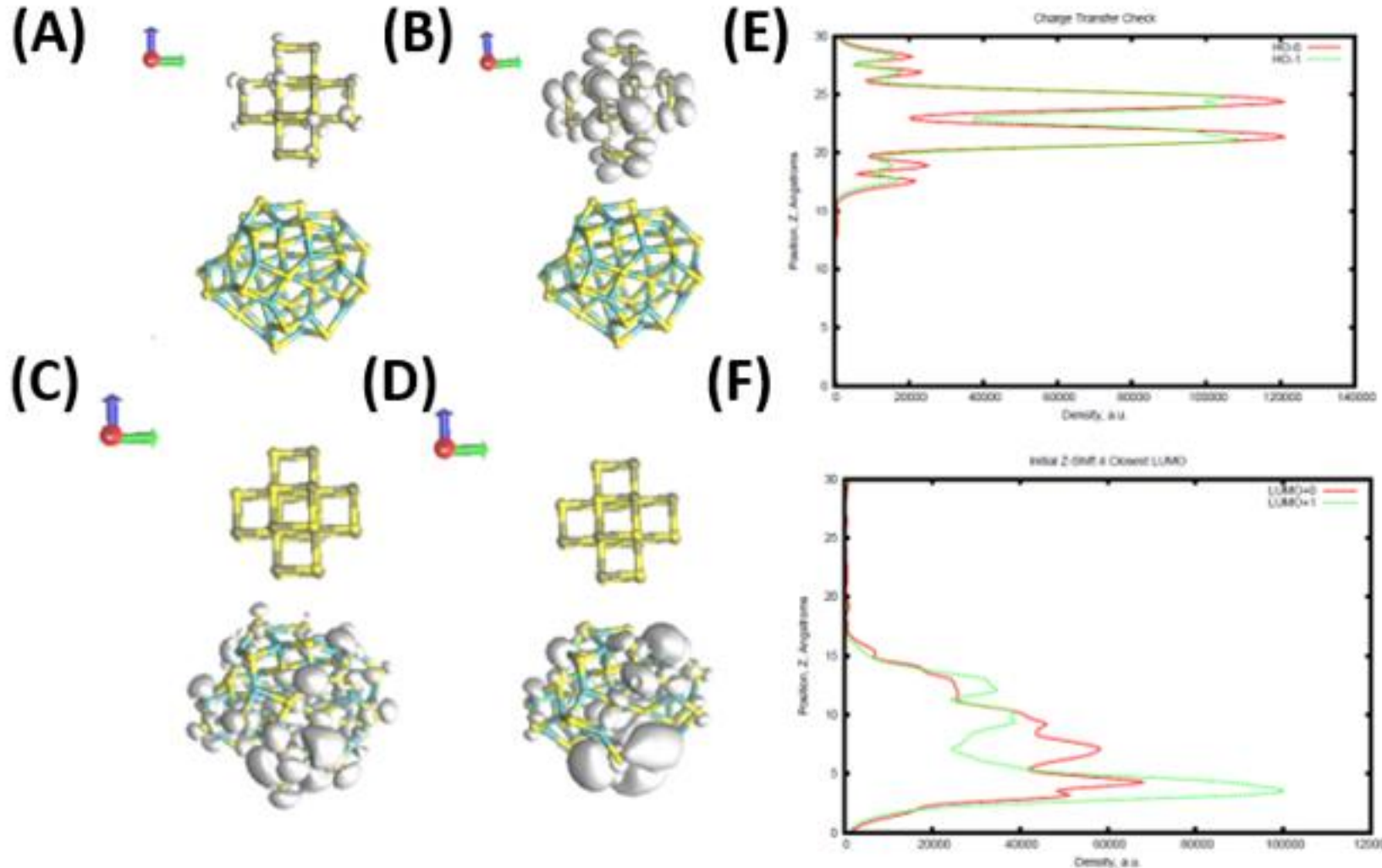
```
kilin@cori08:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/hgriffin/Project/GROUND_ROT/hybrid_initialZS  
hft_2> more parch_377.z  
0 1185.01593596539 1185.01593596539/2646002.51130121  
0.18634012 830.411548848296 830.411548848296/2646002.51130121  
0.37268024 592.457553228192 592.457553228192/2646002.51130121  
0.55902036 440.328034187658 440.328034187658/2646002.51130121  
0.74536048 339.757970483286 339.757970483286/2646002.51130121  
0.9317006 265.855079098652 265.855079098652/2646002.51130121  
1.11804072 225.959061542117 225.959061542117/2646002.51130121  
1.30438084 204.663884369326 204.663884369326/2646002.51130121  
1.49072096 181.838186221988 181.838186221988/2646002.51130121  
1.67706108 171.872816168954 171.872816168954/2646002.51130121  
1.8634012 171.002833831824 171.002833831824/2646002.51130121  
2.04974132 164.163587880794 164.163587880794/2646002.51130121  
2.23608144 168.368484024643 168.368484024643/2646002.51130121  
2.42242156 187.64643546198 187.64643546198/2646002.51130121  
2.60876168 200.921479951750 200.921479951750/2646002.51130121
```

HOMO, LUMO Comparison Z-Shift 2



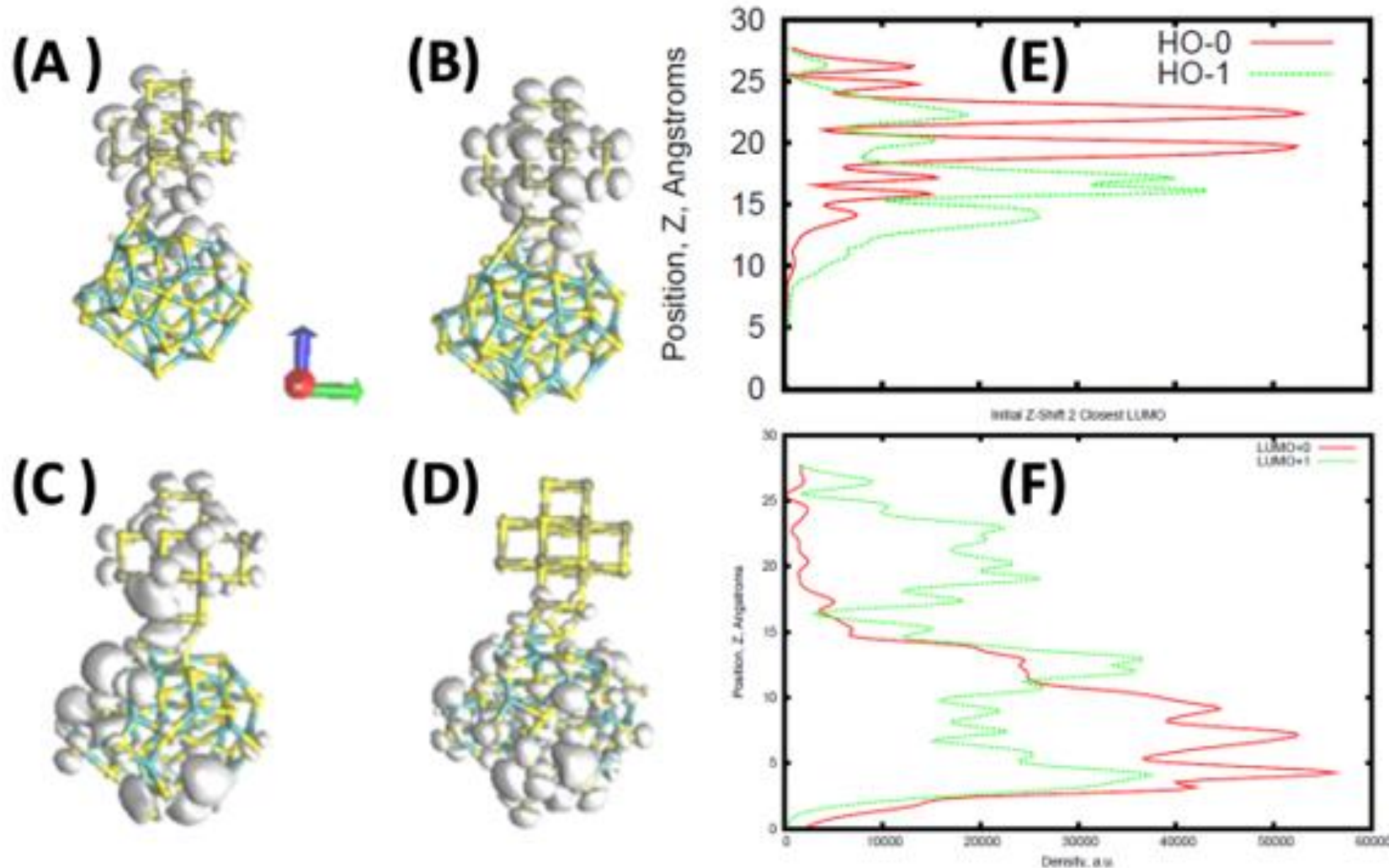


Kohn-Sham Orbital Electron Densities: 3D and 1D Representations, Hybrid Z-Shift 4



- (A) HOMO - 1
- (B) HOMO
- (C) LUMO
- (D) LUMO + 1
- (E) 1D Z orbital
HOMO density
- (F) 1D Z orbital
LUMO density

Kohn-Sham Orbital Electron Densities: 3D and 1D Representations, Hybrid Z-Shift 2



- (A) HOMO - 1
- (B) HOMO
- (C) LUMO
- (D) LUMO + 1
- (E) 1D Z orbital
HOMO density
- (F) 1D Z orbital
LUMO density

Thermal Heating and standard Molecular Dynamics

Summer 2022 knowledge transfer

Sara Tolba

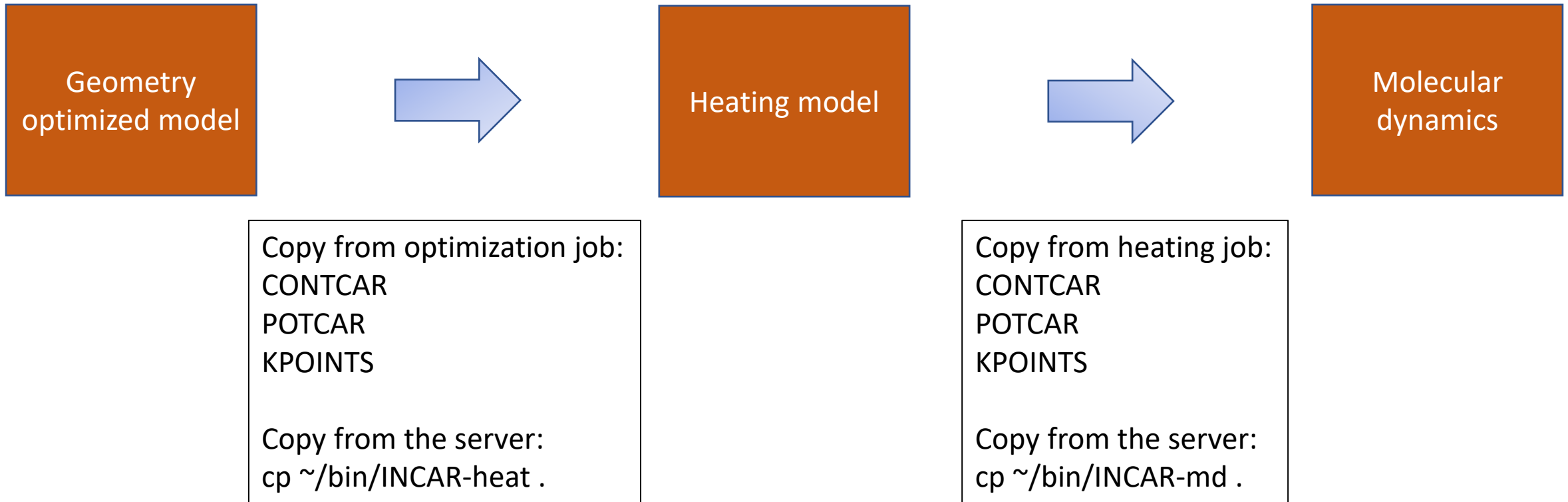
Heat and MD Equations

$$\sum_{I=1}^N \frac{M_I \left(\frac{dR_I}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \right)^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} N K_B T$$

where M_I , and $\frac{dR_I}{dt}$ stand for the mass and initial velocity of I^{th} nucleus, N is a number of nuclei, K_B is the Boltzmann constant, and T is the temperature. The forces F_I are acting on each atom with certain velocity enter the Newton' equation of motion,

$$M_I \frac{d^2 R_I(t)}{dt^2} = F_I(t)$$

To do Molecular Dynamics simulation



Ensembles using different Thermostats

	Thermostat			
Ensemble	Andersen	Nose-Hoover	Langevin	Multiple Andersen
NVE	MDALGO=1, ANDERSEN_PROB=0.0			
NVT	MDALGO=1	MDALGO=2	MDALGO=3	MDALGO=13
	ISIF=2	ISIF=2	ISIF=2	ISIF=2
NpT	not available	not available	MDALGO=3	not available
			ISIF=3	

General main MD INCAR tags:

IBRION=0: MD calculations are enabled by setting the IBRION tag to 0.

MDALGO specifies the molecular-dynamics-simulation protocol. *Default MDALGO=0: Standard molecular dynamics*

SMASS controls the velocities during an ab-initio molecular-dynamics run.

POTIM: sets the time step in fs for the MD run 0.4

total simulation time = POTIM * NSW (fs)

NSW: sets the number of ionic steps performed. 5000

TEBEG: define the desired temperature which is 300

INCAR-heating

```
# Type of job
IBRION=0          #standard ab-initio MD (Verlet algorithm)

# Other Parameters

SMASS=-1         #velocities are scaled each NBLOCK step to the tempera
NBLOCK=4         #number of ionic steps between kinetic energy scaling
TEBEG=300
TEEND=300
ISIF=2           #calculate stress tensor; no change cell shape or volu
LWAVE = .FALSE.
LCHARG = .FALSE.

# Electronic relaxation
ISMEAR= 0        #partial occupencies of wavefunction have Gaussian sme
SIGMA=.35
ISYM = 0
PREC=Low

# Ionic relaxation
NSW=300
POTIM=.5
EDIFFG=-0.0001
```

TIPs:

Decreasing POTIM and increasing NSW will lead to a higher resolution result.

Use larger simulation cell to reduce the fluctuation

SMASS=-1
 $T=TEBEG+(TEEND-TEBEG)\times NSTEP/NSW$,

where NSTEP is the current step

NERSC submission script

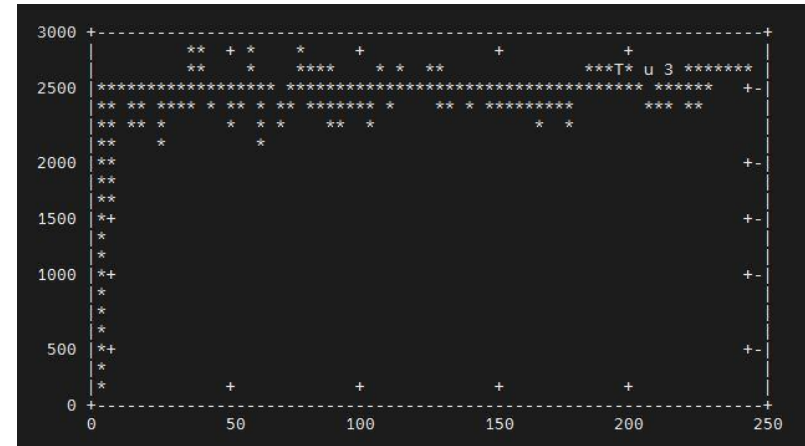
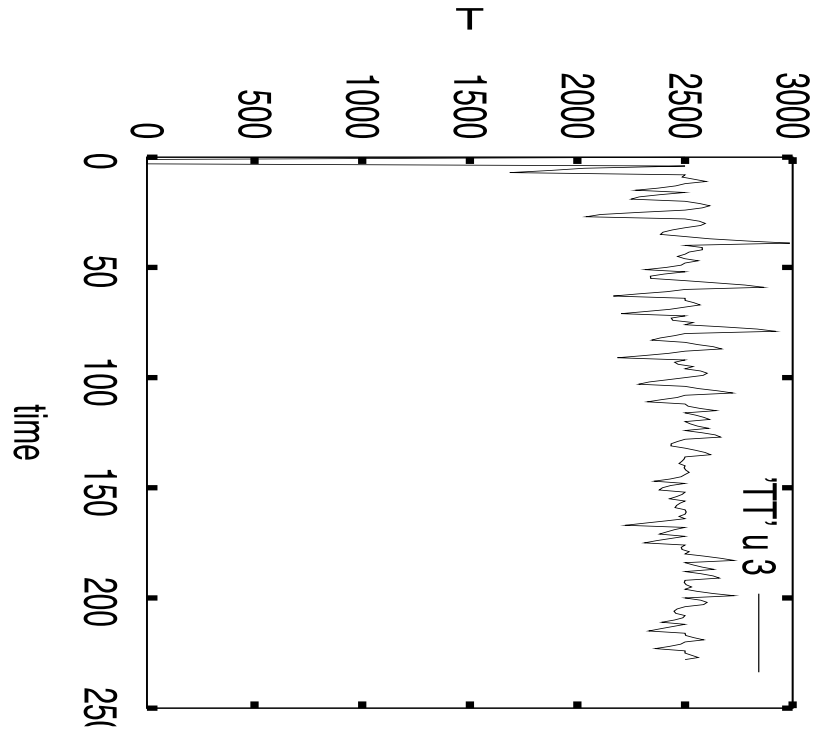
```
#!/bin/bash -l
#SBATCH -p debug → regular
#SBATCH -N 1
#SBATCH -t 00:30:00
#SBATCH -J Ti408
#SBATCH -C knl

module load vasp #check vasp executable
srun -n 64 vasp_gam #check resources
```

$= 64 * N = 64 * 1$

Monitoring temperature

- `grep "T=" OSZICAR >> TT`
- `gnuplot > plot 'TT' u 3 w l`



INCAR-md

```
# Type of Job

IBRION=0          #standard ab-initio MD (Verlet algorithm)
SMASS=-3         #micro canonical ensemble; total free energy conserved

# Other parameters

TEBEG=300        #note that for MD this is an ELECTRONIC temperature
                 # this sounds strange, but it does determine the
                 # change of occupation numbers f_i
                 # near the fermi energy
                 # for big electronic temperature
                 # occupation of HOMO is less than 2, say 1.5555
                 # occupation of LUMO is bigger than 0, say .44444
                 #
                 # as an experiment we can try to remove these lines from the INCAR and
                 # inspect the consequences
                 #
                 # the actual IONIC temperature is determined by momenta of
                 # each ion and is stored at the end of the CONTCAR file
                 # THIS is the reason for us to cypypaste CONTCAR into POSCAR

TEEND=300
ISIF=2           #calculate stress tensor; no change cell shape or volume
LWAVE = .FALSE.
LCHARG = .FALSE.

# Electronic Relaxation

PREC=Low
ISM EAR= 0       #partial occupencies of wavefunction have Gaussian smearing
ISYM = 0         #symmetry not considered in calculation

# Ionic Relaxation

POTIM=1
NSW=1000
EDIFFG=-0.0001
```

Copy POTCAR, KPOINTS, CONTCAR from
HEAT Job

Rename CONTCAR to POSCAR

Copy INCAR template for MD

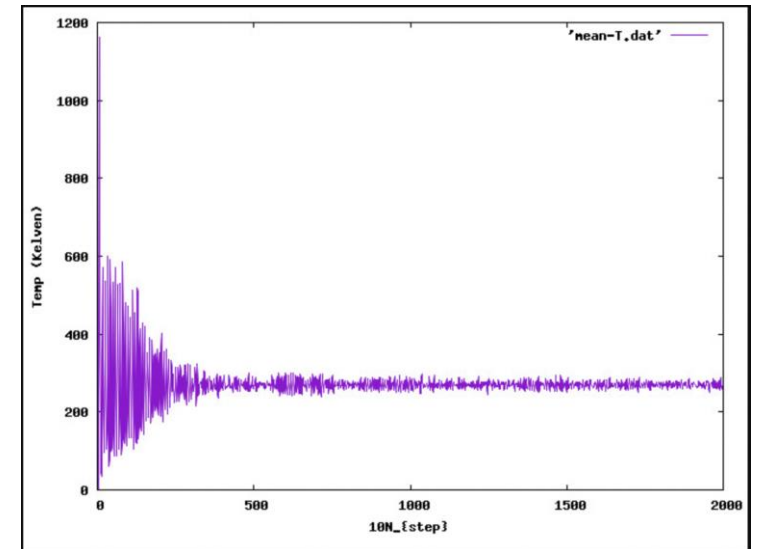
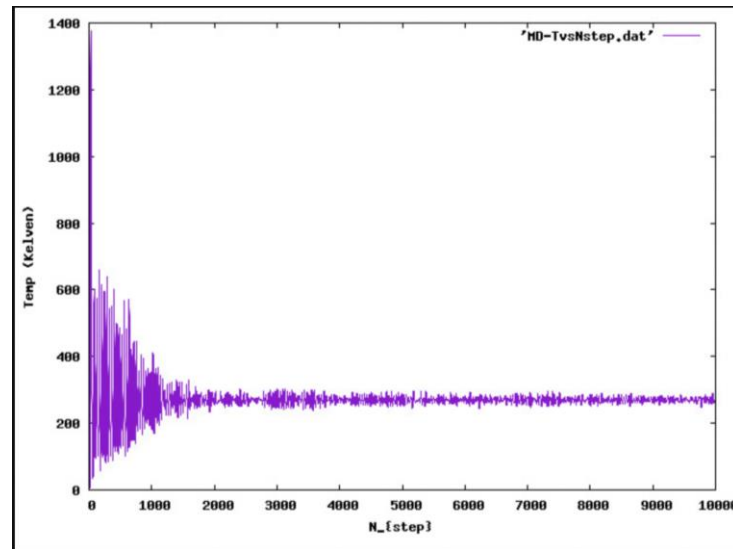
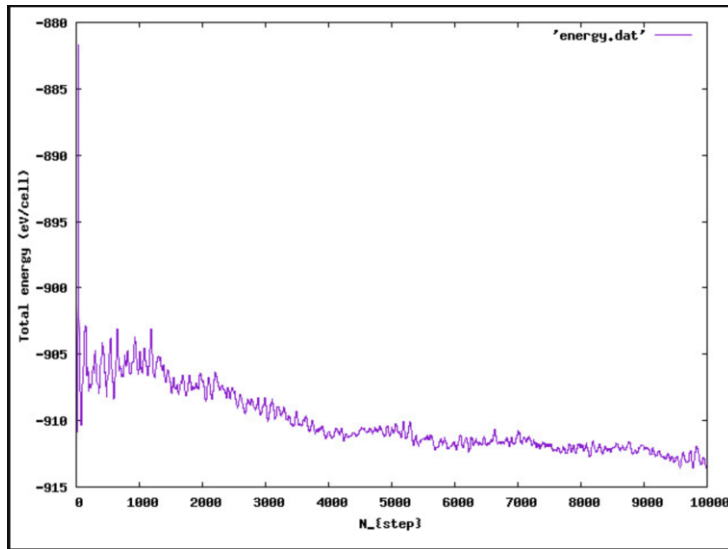
TIP:

Set POTIM ≤ 0.2 for stable structure and
accurate bond breaking and formation if any

SMASS=-3 a micro canonical
ensemble ([NVE ensemble](#))

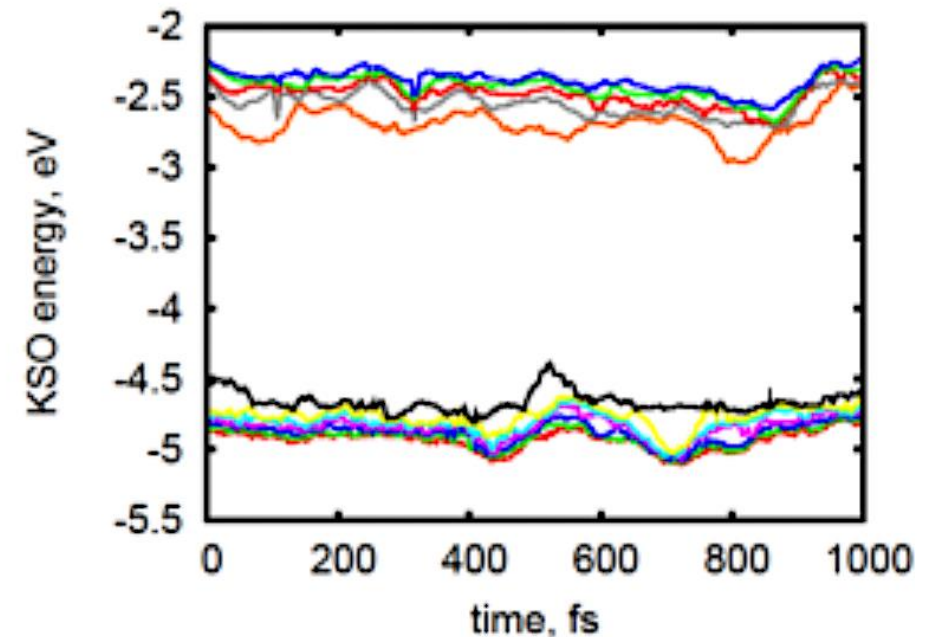
Monitoring temperature & energy

- `grep "free energy" OUTCAR|awk '{print $5}' > energy.dat`
- `grep "T=" OSZICAR|awk '{print $3}' > MD-TvsNstep.dat`
- `grep "Nose" OUTCAR|awk '{print $12}' > mean-T.dat`
- `gnuplot > plot 'file-name' u 3 w l`



Bands Energy Fluctuation

- perl ~/bin/state_energy_extractor.pl [number of orbitals below HO]
[number of orbitals above LU]
- output energy_by_band is generated
- Gnuplot ~/bin/gnuprog_fluctuations

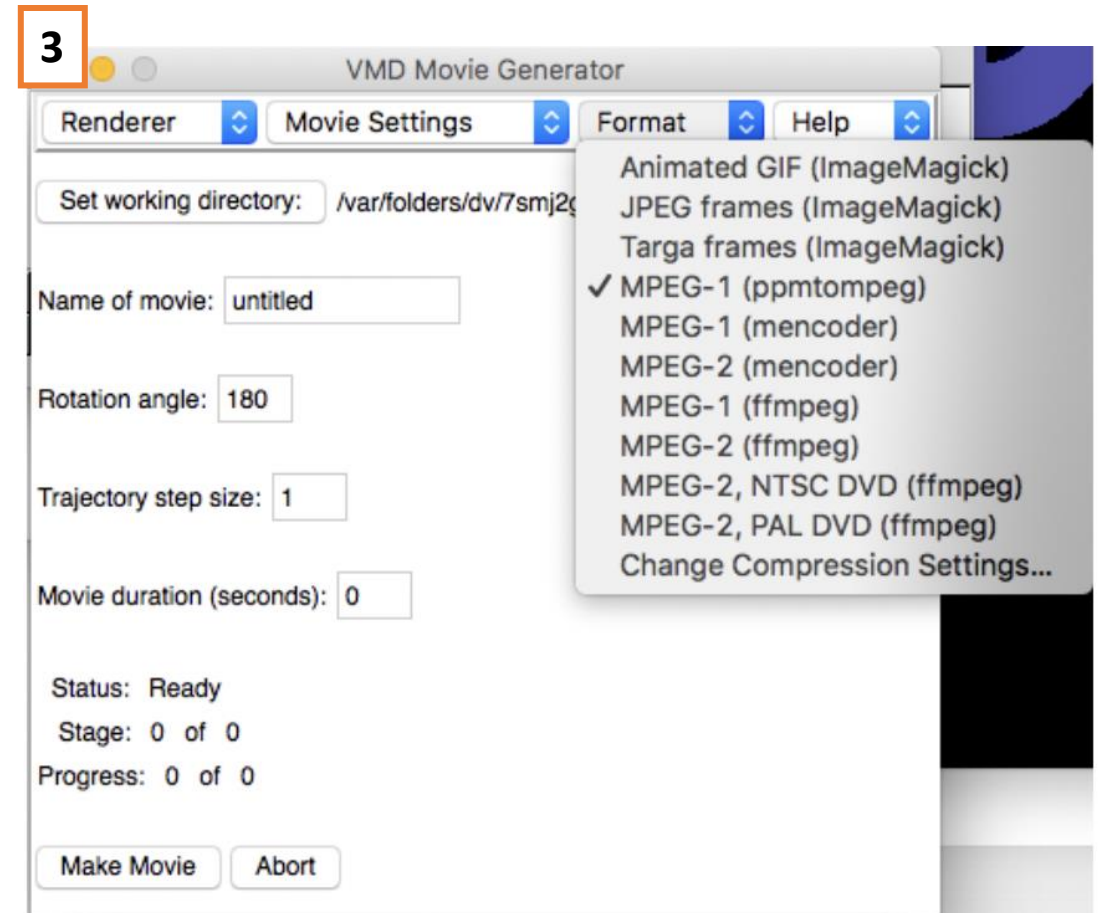
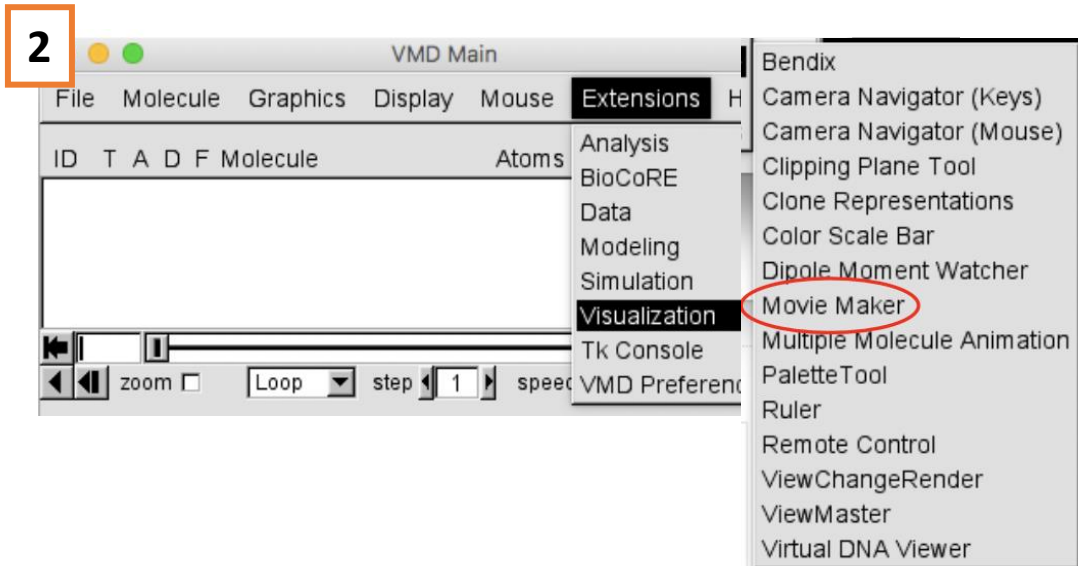
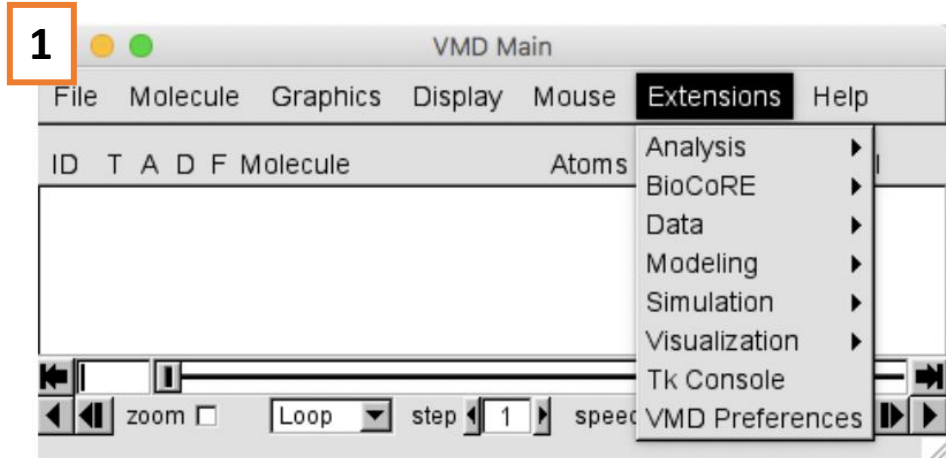


Making Movies of MD Trajectory

On the server:

- `cp ~/vtstools3/xdat2xyz.pl .`
- [xdat2xyz.pl](#)
- `~/JMOL8/jmol.sh movie.xyz &`

Making Movies of MD Trajectory



Thank you!

Extracting Position Snapshots from MD Trajectories

June 7, 2022

Adam Flesche

General Procedure

Optimize Geometry

Heat System

Molecular Dynamics

Extract Position Snapshots

Calculate NA coupling

Why do we need “snapshots”?

- End goal is to find NA coupling, which is found using:

$$V_{ij}(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int d\vec{r} \varphi_i^{KS*}(\{\vec{R}_I(t)\}, \vec{r}) \varphi_j^{KS}(\{\vec{R}_I(t+\Delta t)\}, \vec{r})$$

- Knowing ionic position \vec{R}_I at each timestep Δt allows us to solve the above with the help of bscript.
- Ionic positions at each timestep are extracted, giving smaller POSCAR-format files p000, p001, p002 ... etc.

Special thanks to Landon for the shown equation and a very helpful explanation!

Formatting POSCAR from VASP5 to VASP4

- Make sure you have your MD trajectory job completed, enter its directory.
- First make a new directory for your snapshots so we don't make a mess, and copy everything from your MD directory to snapshots.
- Edit the POSCAR in snapshots, remove the 6th line of the file completely, and save.
- Now you are ready to grab positions!

```
C H N Zn
1.0000000000000000
50.0610999999999962 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 26.0773700000000019 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 26.1404199999999989
C H N Zn
114 124 8 1
Selective dynamics
Direct
0.6057674739380254 0.5707116855134748 0.7161917631649307 T T T
0.6049729272247926 0.5230921904095003 0.7957288323569973 T T T
0.6112891436236891 0.6603528215211760 0.7960812534484271 T T T
0.6194875381483590 0.5510590236912835 0.7589880842750089 T T T
0.6345401968049980 0.4442146877999683 0.7243851923126420 T T T
0.6407935419065443 0.6566019371992120 0.7873516940051689 T T T
0.6486058263307962 0.5603454834306398 0.7652569974436011 T T T
0.6470976794516674 0.7828459140894721 0.7508014614528263 T T T
0.6566214888256779 0.6111443714361677 0.7764348029958701 T T T
0.6520013738394295 0.7527482575938519 0.8005358390037188 T T T
0.6602654314286337 0.4657044140557763 0.7443502857484393 T T T
0.6584796658476774 0.6975803797116581 0.7908632155054002 T T T
0.6668279975275966 0.5189409821456120 0.7591860107065087 T T T
0.6836780753015158 0.4384794011716488 0.7496266147700128 T T T
```

```
C H N Zn
1.0000000000000000
50.0610999999999962 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 26.0773700000000019 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 26.1404199999999989
114 124 8 1
Selective dynamics
Direct
0.6057674739380254 0.5707116855134748 0.7161917631649307 T T T
0.6049729272247926 0.5230921904095003 0.7957288323569973 T T T
0.6112891436236891 0.6603528215211760 0.7960812534484271 T T T
0.6194875381483590 0.5510590236912835 0.7589880842750089 T T T
0.6345401968049980 0.4442146877999683 0.7243851923126420 T T T
0.6407935419065443 0.6566019371992120 0.7873516940051689 T T T
0.6486058263307962 0.5603454834306398 0.7652569974436011 T T T
0.6470976794516674 0.7828459140894721 0.7508014614528263 T T T
0.6566214888256779 0.6111443714361677 0.7764348029958701 T T T
0.6520013738394295 0.7527482575938519 0.8005358390037188 T T T
0.6602654314286337 0.4657044140557763 0.7443502857484393 T T T
0.6584796658476774 0.6975803797116581 0.7908632155054002 T T T
0.6668279975275966 0.5189409821456120 0.7591860107065087 T T T
0.6836780753015158 0.4384794011716488 0.7496266147700128 T T T
```

```
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K> ls
CHG CONTCAR EIGENVAL INCAR KPOINTS OUTCAR POSCAR REPORT XDATCAR slurm-59751072.out slurm-59890378.out
CHGCAR DOSCAR IBZKPT INCAR-heat OSZICAR PCDAT POTCAR WAVECAR debug.sh slurm-59890333.out vasprun.xml
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K> mkdir snapshots310K
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K> cd snapshots310K/
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K/snapshots310K> cp ../* .
cp: -r not specified; omitting directory '../snapshots310K'
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K/snapshots310K> vi POSCAR
kilin@cori05:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/adam/PROJECT/FERWE_GROUND/GROUND_OPT/HEAT310K/testMD310K/snapshots310K>
```

Grabbing Positions from POSCAR

- Make sure there are no other files that start with “p” in your snapshot directory: `> rm p*`
- Run script: `> ~/bin/outcar2poscar.pl`
- After it finishes running, you can see the individually generated POSCAR files with: `> ls p*`
- These can now be used in finding NA coupling!

Next steps: finding WAVECAR at each timestep and extract NA couplings using bscript!

```
pshots310K-> ls p*
p000 p062 p1021 p1078 p140 p202 p264 p326 p388 p450 p512 p574 p636 p698 p760 p822 p884 p946
p001 p063 p1022 p1079 p141 p203 p265 p327 p389 p451 p513 p575 p637 p699 p761 p823 p885 p947
p002 p064 p1023 p108 p142 p204 p266 p328 p390 p452 p514 p576 p638 p700 p762 p824 p886 p948
p003 p065 p1024 p1080 p143 p205 p267 p329 p391 p453 p515 p577 p639 p701 p763 p825 p887 p949
p004 p066 p1025 p1081 p144 p206 p268 p330 p392 p454 p516 p578 p640 p702 p764 p826 p888 p950
p005 p067 p1026 p1082 p145 p207 p269 p331 p393 p455 p517 p579 p641 p703 p765 p827 p889 p951
p006 p068 p1027 p1083 p146 p208 p270 p332 p394 p456 p518 p580 p642 p704 p766 p828 p890 p952
p007 p069 p1028 p1084 p147 p209 p271 p333 p395 p457 p519 p581 p643 p705 p767 p829 p891 p953
p008 p070 p1029 p1085 p148 p210 p272 p334 p396 p458 p520 p582 p644 p706 p768 p830 p892 p954
p009 p071 p103 p1086 p149 p211 p273 p335 p397 p459 p521 p583 p645 p707 p769 p831 p893 p955
p010 p072 p1030 p1087 p150 p212 p274 p336 p398 p460 p522 p584 p646 p708 p770 p832 p894 p956
p011 p073 p1031 p1088 p151 p213 p275 p337 p399 p461 p523 p585 p647 p709 p771 p833 p895 p957
p012 p074 p1032 p1089 p152 p214 p276 p338 p400 p462 p524 p586 p648 p710 p772 p834 p896 p958
p013 p075 p1033 p109 p153 p215 p277 p339 p401 p463 p525 p587 p649 p711 p773 p835 p897 p959
p014 p076 p1034 p1090 p154 p216 p278 p340 p402 p464 p526 p588 p650 p712 p774 p836 p898 p960
p015 p077 p1035 p1091 p155 p217 p279 p341 p403 p465 p527 p589 p651 p713 p775 p837 p899 p961
p016 p078 p1036 p1092 p156 p218 p280 p342 p404 p466 p528 p590 p652 p714 p776 p838 p900 p962
p017 p079 p1037 p1093 p157 p219 p281 p343 p405 p467 p529 p591 p653 p715 p777 p839 p901 p963
p018 p080 p1038 p1094 p158 p220 p282 p344 p406 p468 p530 p592 p654 p716 p778 p840 p902 p964
p019 p081 p1039 p1095 p159 p221 p283 p345 p407 p469 p531 p593 p655 p717 p779 p841 p903 p965
p020 p082 p104 p1096 p160 p222 p284 p346 p408 p470 p532 p594 p656 p718 p780 p842 p904 p966
p021 p083 p1040 p1097 p161 p223 p285 p347 p409 p471 p533 p595 p657 p719 p781 p843 p905 p967
p022 p084 p1041 p1098 p162 p224 p286 p348 p410 p472 p534 p596 p658 p720 p782 p844 p906 p968
p023 p085 p1042 p1099 p163 p225 p287 p349 p411 p473 p535 p597 p659 p721 p783 p845 p907 p969
p024 p086 p1043 p110 p164 p226 p288 p350 p412 p474 p536 p598 p660 p722 p784 p846 p908 p970
p025 p087 p1044 p1100 p165 p227 p289 p351 p413 p475 p537 p599 p661 p723 p785 p847 p909 p971
p026 p088 p1045 p1101 p166 p228 p290 p352 p414 p476 p538 p600 p662 p724 p786 p848 p910 p972
p027 p089 p1046 p1102 p167 p229 p291 p353 p415 p477 p539 p601 p663 p725 p787 p849 p911 p973
p028 p090 p1047 p1103 p168 p230 p292 p354 p416 p478 p540 p602 p664 p726 p788 p850 p912 p974
p029 p091 p1048 p1104 p169 p231 p293 p355 p417 p479 p541 p603 p665 p727 p789 p851 p913 p975
p030 p092 p1049 p1105 p170 p232 p294 p356 p418 p480 p542 p604 p666 p728 p790 p852 p914 p976
p031 p093 p105 p1106 p171 p233 p295 p357 p419 p481 p543 p605 p667 p729 p791 p853 p915 p977
p032 p094 p1050 p1107 p172 p234 p296 p358 p420 p482 p544 p606 p668 p730 p792 p854 p916 p978
p033 p095 p1051 p111 p173 p235 p297 p359 p421 p483 p545 p607 p669 p731 p793 p855 p917 p979
p034 p096 p1052 p112 p174 p236 p298 p360 p422 p484 p546 p608 p670 p732 p794 p856 p918 p980
p035 p097 p1053 p113 p175 p237 p299 p361 p423 p485 p547 p609 p671 p733 p795 p857 p919 p981
p036 p098 p1054 p114 p176 p238 p300 p362 p424 p486 p548 p610 p672 p734 p796 p858 p920 p982
p037 p099 p1055 p115 p177 p239 p301 p363 p425 p487 p549 p611 p673 p735 p797 p859 p921 p983
p038 p100 p1056 p116 p178 p240 p302 p364 p426 p488 p550 p612 p674 p736 p798 p860 p922 p984
p039 p1000 p1057 p117 p179 p241 p303 p365 p427 p489 p551 p613 p675 p737 p799 p861 p923 p985
p040 p1001 p1058 p118 p180 p242 p304 p366 p428 p490 p552 p614 p676 p738 p800 p862 p924 p986
p041 p1002 p1059 p119 p181 p243 p305 p367 p429 p491 p553 p615 p677 p739 p801 p863 p925 p987
p042 p1003 p106 p120 p182 p244 p306 p368 p430 p492 p554 p616 p678 p740 p802 p864 p926 p988
p043 p1004 p1060 p121 p183 p245 p307 p369 p431 p493 p555 p617 p679 p741 p803 p865 p927 p989
p044 p1005 p1061 p122 p184 p246 p308 p370 p432 p494 p556 p618 p680 p742 p804 p866 p928 p990
p045 p1006 p1062 p123 p185 p247 p309 p371 p433 p495 p557 p619 p681 p743 p805 p867 p929 p991
p046 p1007 p1063 p124 p186 p248 p310 p372 p434 p496 p558 p620 p682 p744 p806 p868 p930 p992
p047 p1008 p1064 p125 p187 p249 p311 p373 p435 p497 p559 p621 p683 p745 p807 p869 p931 p993
p048 p1009 p1065 p126 p188 p250 p312 p374 p436 p498 p560 p622 p684 p746 p808 p870 p932 p994
p049 p101 p1066 p127 p189 p251 p313 p375 p437 p499 p561 p623 p685 p747 p809 p871 p933 p995
p050 p1010 p1067 p128 p190 p252 p314 p376 p438 p500 p562 p624 p686 p748 p810 p872 p934 p996
p051 p1011 p1068 p129 p191 p253 p315 p377 p439 p501 p563 p625 p687 p749 p811 p873 p935 p997
p052 p1012 p1069 p130 p192 p254 p316 p378 p440 p502 p564 p626 p688 p750 p812 p874 p936 p998
p053 p1013 p107 p131 p193 p255 p317 p379 p441 p503 p565 p627 p689 p751 p813 p875 p937 p999
p054 p1014 p1070 p132 p194 p256 p318 p380 p442 p504 p566 p628 p690 p752 p814 p876 p938
p055 p1015 p1071 p133 p195 p257 p319 p381 p443 p505 p567 p629 p691 p753 p815 p877 p939
p056 p1016 p1072 p134 p196 p258 p320 p382 p444 p506 p568 p630 p692 p754 p816 p878 p940
p057 p1017 p1073 p135 p197 p259 p321 p383 p445 p507 p569 p631 p693 p755 p817 p879 p941
```

Questions?

Setting Up bscript to Create Multiple Launches From One Script

Adapted for the Example of Creating Nonadiabatic Coupling Without Spin
Data Based on Molecular Dynamic Trajectory Data

Hadassah B. Griffin

Computational Chemistry Skills Summer 2022

Overview

All programs executed in NERSC

```
_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> more cori-coupling.sh
#!/bin/bash -l

#SBATCH -q debug
#SBATCH -N 1
#SBATCH -t 00:15:00
#SBATCH -L SCRATCH
#SBATCH -J coupl
#SBATCH -C knl

#module load PrgEnv-gnu/6.0.5
module load vasp/5.4.4-knl #check vasp executable

./bscript.sh #generate couplings
```

```
_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> more bscript.sh
module swap PrgEnv-intel PrgEnv-gnu
mv p99 POSCAR
srun -n 64 vasp_std
./extract_energy_pop.exe
./osc_str.exe
rm energy_pop
for((i=100; $i<=105; i=$((i+1))));
do
j=$((printf "%.3d" "$i"))
echo p$j
cp WAVECAR WAVECAROLD
mv p$j POSCAR
srun -n 64 vasp_std
./extract_energy_pop.exe
./osc_str_overlap.exe
mv OS_STRENGTH os.$j
mv forMasterEq forMasterEq.$j
gzip forMasterEq.$j
mv coupling coupling.$j
gzip coupling.$j
gzip OS_STRENGTH os.$j
mv billdata billdata.$j
gzip billdata.$j
rm energy_pop
done
```

Nonadiabatic Spin Coupling: Completed Calculations Required

- Assumed calculations completed and files ready:
 - Molecular dynamic (MD) trajectory has been calculated
 - WAVECAR
 - XDATCAR
 - POSCAR (Needs to be in VASP 4 Format)
 - POTCAR (*very important to have, especially if you choose to do this work in a different directory*)
 - Oscillator Strength Calculations
 - input_overlap
 - energy_pop
 - Use “`perl ~/bin/state_energy_extractor.pl`” to create

Doing the VASP 4 POSCAR Modification

- VASP 5

```
_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> head ../nvt_thermostat/POSCAR
CD Pb Se
1.0000000000000000
17.2883522845873010 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 18.6227501583016100 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 27.9510180275233502
Cd Pb Se
33 16 49
Selective dynamics
Direct
0.4545916843363247 0.1993545839935950 0.2439944378655387 T T T
```

- VASP 4

```
_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> head POSCAR
CD Pb Se
1.0000000000000000
17.2883522845873010 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 18.6227501583016100 0.0000000000000000
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 27.9510180275233502
33 16 49
Selective dynamics
Direct
0.4675517867140083 0.1820477626119422 0.2367731291033196 T T T
0.4666957190126812 0.5773121536083853 0.1518416966359082 T T T
```

Remove this line from POSCAR to get it into VASP 4 format

-Do this BEFORE generating position snapshots

Creating the Trajectory/Position Snapshots (1)

- Multiple files available; use “perl” command to run
 - perl
/global/common/cori_cle7up03/software/vasp/vtstscripts/3.1/xdat2pos.pl 0 t1 t2
 - Inputs: time stamp start, step, end
 - Outputs: POSCAR#.out
 - Note: default bscript would have to be modified for the different position file name, but I have not tested this for myself
 - Useful to see if position data extractable

Creating the Trajectory/Position Snapshots (2)

- perl `~/bin/outcar2poscar.pl` (used in this presentation)
 - Outputs: p000 ~ p999 in trajectory
 - Note: POSCAR must be in VASP 4 format prior to calculation

```
kilin@cori03:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2022/hgriffin/sum22_project/hybrid_initial_ZShift_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> ls p*
p000  p063  p132  p195  p258  p321  p384  p447  p510  p573  p636  p699  p762  p825  p888  p951
p001  p064  p133  p196  p259  p322  p385  p448  p511  p574  p637  p700  p763  p826  p889  p952
p002  p065  p134  p197  p260  p323  p386  p449  p512  p575  p638  p701  p764  p827  p890  p953
p003  p066  p135  p198  p261  p324  p387  p450  p513  p576  p639  p702  p765  p828  p891  p954
p004  p067  p136  p199  p262  p325  p388  p451  p514  p577  p640  p703  p766  p829  p892  p955
p005  p068  p137  p200  p263  p326  p389  p452  p515  p578  p641  p704  p767  p830  p893  p956
```

Copy Templates Relevant for Coupling Calculations

- Nonadiabatic Couplings Without Spin Files
 - Get INCAR template:
 - `cp ~/bin/INCAR/INCAR_for_coupling`
 - Copy these files from: `~/bin/COUPLINGS/NOSPIN/`
 - `cori-coupling.sh`
 - `osc_str.exe`
 - `bscript.sh`
 - `extract_energy_pop.exe`
 - `osc_str_overlap.exe`

Modify cori-coupling.sh As Needed (Default shown below)

```
ritin@cori105:~/gcodebat/CFR/couplings/m1251/vasp/chem070_2022/ngf1
_2> more ~/bin/COUPLINGS/NOSPIN/cori-coupling.sh
#!/bin/bash -l

#SBATCH -q regular
#SBATCH -N 1
#SBATCH -t 48:00:00
#SBATCH -L SCRATCH
#SBATCH -J si111
#SBATCH -C knl

#module load PrgEnv-gnu/6.0.5
module load vasp/5.4.4-knl #check vasp executable
./bscript.sh #generate couplings
```

Note: optional to
comment out (#)
specifics of VASP
executable, since it
updates occasionally

Modify bsript.sh

```
2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> more bscript.sh
module swap PrgEnv-intel PrgEnv-gnu
cp p105 POSCAR
srun -n 256 vasp_std
cp OUTCAR OUTCARinitial
./extract_energy_pop.exe
./osc_str.exe
rm energy_pop
for((i=106;$i<=999;i=$((i+1))));
do
j=$(printf "%.3d" "$i")
echo p$j
cp WAVECAR WAVECAROLD
cp p$j POSCAR
srun -n 256 vasp_std
cp OUTCAR OUTCAR$j
./extract_energy_pop.exe
./osc_str_overlap.exe
mv OS_STRENGTH os.$j
mv forMasterEq forMasterEq.$j
gzip forMasterEq.$j
mv coupling coupling.$j
gzip coupling.$j
gzip OS_STRENGTH os.$j
mv billdata billdata.$j
gzip billdata.$j
rm energy_pop
done
```

Advisory: if your program encounters errors in mid-calculation, your energy_pop will be deleted before a new one is created. Have a copy elsewhere.

Change "prior position step" name

Change to range of position data. This example would look at p106 -> p999.

Output of bscript Calculation

- After “`sbatch cori-coupling.sh`” ...
- Intermediate calculation data files (OUTCAR###, billdata.###.gz, forMasterEq.###, etc)
- Compressed .gz Matlab files with Coupling Data
- Transfer `coupling.###.gz` files to personal system (not NERSC) for analysis (use WinSCP, scp command, etc.)

```
kilin@cori103: /global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHLMO70_2022/ngf11
_2/nonadiabaticNoSpinCoupling> ls -lt coup*
-rw-rw---- 1 kilin m1251 32357 Jun  6 18:08 coupling.105.gz
-rw-rw---- 1 kilin m1251 32377 Jun  6 18:01 coupling.104.gz
-rw-rw---- 1 kilin m1251 32533 Jun  6 17:54 coupling.103.gz
-rw-rw---- 1 kilin m1251 32557 Jun  6 17:47 coupling.102.gz
-rw-rw---- 1 kilin m1251 32566 Jun  6 17:40 coupling.101.gz
```

Extracting .gz Data

- Use Matlab on personal computer
- If not installed, available to NDSU students. Install instructions: <https://kb.ndsu.edu/page.php?id=102044>
- Matlab commands to extract files:
<https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/gunzip.html>

.gz Data Extracted Example

```
coupling.100 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
-0.0000000000000000E+00 0.1211389995124899E-03 -0.6197786083137757E-02 -0.1541268113405541E-03 -0.4665970657928903E-03 -0.7284804391835226E-06 -0.3712556368651512E-03 0.4630682634980034E-03 0.1576053499758531E-02 0.2686240203408773E-03 -0.2817562003593859E-05 0.1069117804793182E-03 -0.1211389995124962E-03 -0.0000000000000000E+00 -0.1942889889451166E-02 -0.2934619967660107E-04 -0.3449961594232367E-03 -0.5720943450691436E-04 -0.1409516499782699E-02 -0.1720036907262898E-02 0.3654887808048720E-03 -0.4391203553994685E-03 -0.1405275479990537E-04 -0.2636230670092730E-03 -0.6197786083137771E-02 0.1942889889451183E-02 -0.0000000000000000E+00 -0.7764667077451572E-02 -0.9418347748795779E-02 -0.3641769608860657E-02 -0.7172173383769450E-05 0.1588846601055998E-04 -0.7402806884876052E-04 -0.1839076744784260E-03 0.1406254361916174E-03 -0.1595769545653356E-02 -0.1541268113405569E-03 0.2934619967659536E-04 0.7764667077451625E-02 -0.0000000000000000E+00 -0.5442068688634970E-04 -0.7399482143182013E-05 0.8147527446915128E-04 -0.1279817206778083E-02 -0.2147470034128239E-02 0.3756503423469096E-04 -0.6351919845011192E-05 0.1170861671666793E-03 0.4665970657928879E-03 0.3449961594232396E-03 0.9418347748795812E-02 0.5442068688635083E-04 -0.0000000000000000E+00 -0.1082556954166193E-03 -0.3155030115476390E-03 0.4742545116766383E-03 -0.3953234509227207E-03 0.6585269071154072E-03 -0.1051286563581257E-04 -0.9593368242064691E-04 -0.7284804391805252E-06 0.5720943450690465E-04 0.364176960886070E-02 0.7399482143181728E-05 0.1082556954166220E-03 -0.0000000000000000E+00 -0.7789382572264318E-04 -0.4918035795713477E-04 0.8358939398922751E-03 0.4946173463725304E-03 0.1789697471617917E-04 0.5764820143031575E-04 -0.1140873991442991E-02 0.1432305801718290E-02 0.1172223214949838E-02 -0.1836694093142026E-04 0.4625082604997933E-02 -0.3203474393597199E-02 -0.4937913311601177E-03 -0.2047925846833034E-03 0.4841258794915996E-04 0.2448004520155315E-04 0.9538028161483181E-03 -0.8179970757129417E-03 -0.7351337966062313E-03 0.2755885778417386E-02 0.2010363014286351E-04 0.8302554893948310E-02 -0.7796306674612566E-03 0.5018208250160646E-02 -0.4066768918310286E-04 0.4983203543263708E-04 0.1427379850213297E-05 -0.1338241433340649E-03 -0.6432566532606143E-03 0.9390104445749310E-04 0.3464381375877070E-02 0.2094393903502979E-02 -0.2674171380057323E-04 -0.1866487823164306E-02 -0.2774545831173212E-02 -0.3707383767785820E-02 -0.9287501015799861E-05 -0.1808451408814952E-04 0.4249251971306221E-05 -0.2164251603272381E-03 0.4082972067911226E-03 -0.1623765903295071E-03 -0.5884735406687424E-04 0.2009563250585614E-03 -0.4568929786453768E-03 0.3119493542676671E-04 0.1636378276699923E-03 0.1413856780440620E-03 -0.4154947995917303E-03 -0.1583683773587770E-02 0.1516073602411404E-03 0.6382657444088657E-03 0.4552270039605295E-04 0.1408083718593092E-03 -0.2318038117841902E-04 -0.3032236516115918E-04 -0.5381126147706148E-03 0.1111079409617846E-04 -0.5225615371857403E-03 -0.3639274561958678E-03 -0.4989412914218860E-04 -0.4056034644302328E-03 -0.1236727195024489E-02 0.1210981091431362E-03 -0.8071653559951480E-04 -0.1626318185846360E-03 0.1238029790038439E-02 -0.1356933237974979E-02 -0.2880162650038234E-05 -0.3096782893248831E-02 0.1923980010761557E-03 0.6348920088952949E-03 -0.2509575199191379E-03 -0.2937270255068735E-04 0.5721382245375038E-04 0.1067661794551621E-03 0.1737717791179464E-02 0.5425940852857329E-03 -0.1163297737875148E-02 -0.9187530084712909E-03 0.2730810398346340E-03 -0.4850194504941107E-02 -0.6021359794605949E-03 -0.1044154753788815E-02 -0.6757781068721203E-05 0.5815755118486926E-04 0.9004034695129296E-05 -0.1375061256461829E-03 0.2186777254697165E-03 -0.7236096313513609E-03 -0.2648088907195762E-02 -0.2503624521019339E-02 0.7340779284267858E-05 -0.4648582726231577E-02 0.5671677647293649E-03 0.2729668397321536E-02 -0.1038408478510598E-04 -0.2635984465563676E-04 0.4138622204178861E-05 -0.5339659776272278E-03 0.1212472194892008E-02 0.1730199635224596E-02 -0.1209882437876063E-02 0.480088231299373E-03 -0.2225445365786877E-03 0.5146088155954648E-02 -0.2544218777471719E-03 0.2506098258927214E-02
```

Setting Up The bscript

Equations: Why We Need To Keep Recomputing The WAVECAR

What's In The WAVECAR File?

A bunch of binary data that you'll have to read through Fortran scripts

```
NBAND      number of bands
ENCUTI     'initial' cut-off energy
AX         'initial' basis vectors defining the supercell
CELEN      ('initial') eigenvalues
FERWE      ('initial') Fermi-weights
CPTWFP     ('initial') wavefunctions
```

<https://www.vasp.at/wiki/index.php/WAVECAR>

I highly recommend the VASP wiki as a resource for these kinds of questions:

https://www.vasp.at/wiki/index.php/The_VASP_Manual

Why Do We Care?

We need the wavefunctions!

In equilibrium geometry (which is what DFT converges to), the wavefunctions (or KS orbitals in this case) are orthogonal.

That means that there's no “overlap” between our orbitals.

And that means that there's no way for the electrons to transition from one orbital to another.

How Do We Get Around This Problem?

We use nuclear motion (molecular dynamics) to our advantage!

If we look at two neighboring “snapshots” of our nuclear configurations (e.g. p134 and p135), the nuclei will be in slightly different positions.

This means that the sets of orbitals will also be slightly different.

And that means that the orbitals from our first snapshot won't be orthogonal to the orbitals from our second snapshot!

How Do We Use This?

We have supercomputers do disgusting integrals so we don't have to!

Imagine we only shift the position of the I^{th} nucleus by a little bit. Then the “overlap” of the orbitals between our snapshots will be given by

$$V_{ij}(\Delta\vec{R}_I) = \frac{1}{\Delta R_I} \int d\vec{r} \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}, \vec{R}_1, \dots, \vec{R}_I, \dots, \vec{R}_N) \varphi_j(\vec{r}, \vec{R}_1, \dots, \underbrace{\vec{R}_I + \Delta\vec{R}_I, \dots, \vec{R}_N}_{\text{Slightly shifted nucleus}}) \neq \delta_{ij}$$

i^{th} wavefunction from our first snapshot j^{th} wavefunction from our second snapshot Kronecker delta

What About The Real Equation?

In our systems, all of the nuclei might have moved. Then we have

$$V_{ij}(t) = -\frac{i\hbar}{\Delta t} \int d\vec{r} \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}, \underbrace{\{\vec{R}_I(t)\}}_{\text{Set of nuclear positions from our first snapshot}}) \varphi_j(\vec{r}, \underbrace{\{\vec{R}_I(t + \Delta t)\}}_{\text{Set of nuclear positions from our second snapshot}})$$

Set of nuclear positions from our first snapshot

Set of nuclear positions from our second snapshot

This is the equation that we actually use.

What Do We Do With The Overlaps?

Electron dynamics! I used Redfield Theory. Redfield, A. G., *The Theory of Relaxation Processes***This work was started while the author was at Harvard University, and was then partially supported by Joint Services Contract N5ori-76, Project Order I. In *Advances in Magnetic and Optical Resonance*, Waugh, J. S., Ed. Academic Press: 1965; Vol. 1, pp 1-32.

The Redfield tensor V is in there somewhere

$$R_{ijkl} = \Gamma_{ijkl}^+ + \Gamma_{ijkl}^- - \delta_{ij} \sum_m \Gamma_{kmm}^+ - \delta_{kl} \sum_m \Gamma_{imm}^-$$

is used to solve the time-dependent electron density matrix

$$\frac{d\rho_{ij}}{dt} = \frac{-i}{\hbar} \sum_k (F_{ik}\rho_{kj} - \rho_{ik}F_{kj}) + \left(\frac{d\rho_{ij}}{dt}\right)_{diss}$$

which gives us electronic transition rates!

R is in there somewhere

Enter The bscript:

bash script
↓
~/bin/bscript_spin_YH.sh

note that there are several versions of the bscript and I haven't done any verifications on them recently. You'll want a different version depending on how you're handling spin and such

Loop through all of our snapshots

Save a copy of our "first" snapshot, so it doesn't get overwritten

Update the nuclear positions

Run VASP

These scripts pulls data from WAVECAR, you may need to change the exact script/directory

The coupling files contain the values of V_{ij} for all the pairs of orbitals i and j of interest.

```
module swap PrgEnv-intel PrgEnv-gnu
mkdir UP
mkdir DOWN

cp p000 POSCAR
srun -n64 -c4 --cpu-bind=cores vasp_gam
~/bin/SPIN_OS/extract_energy_pop
cp energy_pop UP/energy_pop_up.000
cp energy_pop_down DOWN/energy_pop_down.000

for((i=1; $i<1000; i=$((i+1))); do
    j=$(printf "%.3d" "$i")
    echo p$j
    cp WAVECAR WAVECAROLD
    cp p$j POSCAR
    srun -n64 -c4 --cpu-bind=cores vasp_gam
    ~/bin/SPIN_OS/extract_energy_pop
    cp energy_pop UP/energy_pop_up.$j
    cp energy_pop_down DOWN/energy_pop_down.$j

    ~/bin/SPIN_OS/OS_dipol_spin_up_t
    mv OS_STRENGTH UP/os.$j
    ~/bin/SPIN_OS/overlap_spin_polar_t
    mv OS_STRENGTH os.$j
    mv forMasterEq forMasterEq.$j
    gzip forMasterEq.$j
    mv coupling coupling.$j
    gzip coupling.$j
    gzip OS_STRENGTH os.$j
    mv coupling* UP/.
    mv OS_STR* UP/.
    mv os* UP/.
    rm billdata

    ~/bin/SPIN_OS/OS_dipol_spin_down_t
    mv OS_STRENGTH DOWN/os.$j
    ~/bin/SPIN_OS/overlap_spin_polar_down_t
    mv OS_STRENGTH os.$j
    mv forMasterEq forMasterEq.$j
    gzip forMasterEq.$j
    mv coupling coupling.$j
    gzip coupling.$j
    gzip OS_STRENGTH os.$j
    mv coupling* DOWN/.
    mv OS_STR* DOWN/.
    mv os* DOWN/.
    rm billdata

rm energy_pop

done
```

Format it to e.g. p005 instead of p5

Might have to change this

done

Calculation of V_{ij}

Fortran script

Many bscripts will directly call an overlap.f script

This is the definition of the NAC function that calculates non-adiabatic couplings (V_{ij}), found at line 1033

“T” generally means “first snapshot” and “dT” generally means “second snapshot”

~/bin/K-OS/overlap.f

These are for multiline commands

```
subroutine NAC(WT,WdT,NtKtdt,Nt,Ntdt,DD,nbandmin,nbandmax,
& ikw,ikw1,nwk,npdim,nbdim,nwdim,nsdim,nSize,ispin,npw)
  implicit real*8 (a-h,o-z)
  complex*8 WT(npdim,nbdim,nwdim,nsdim),
  & WdT(npdim,nbdim,nwdim,nsdim)
  real*8 NtKtdt(nbandmin:nbandmax,nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & Nt(nbandmin:nbandmax),Ntdt(nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & DD(nbandmin:nbandmax,nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & NORM1,NORM2,NtdtKt
  CHARACTER(LEN=20) :: t1,t2,t3
  CHARACTER(LEN=16) :: fileout ! file name for output
  write(fileout,'(A9,I2.2,A1,I2.2,A1,I1.1)') 'coupling.',ikw,'.',
& ikw1,'.',ispin
  write(fileout,'(A8)') 'coupling'
  POTIM=1D0
  open(141,file=fileout)
  do i=1,nSize
    Nt(i)=0D0
    Ntdt(i)=0D0
    do j=1,nSize
      NtKtdt(i,j)=0D0
      DD(i,j)=0D0
    enddo
  enddo
enddo
```

c

↑

comment

Calculation of V_{ij}

~/bin/K-OS/overlap.f

Fortran

Many bscripts will directly call an overlap

This is the definition of the NAC function
calculates non-adiabatic couplings (V_{ij}),
line 1033

"T" generally means "first snapshot" and
generally means "second snapshot"

```
& WdI (npdim, nbdim, nwdim, nsdim)
  real*8 NtKtdt(nbandmin:nbandmax, nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & Nt(nbandmin:nbandmax), Ntdt(nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & DD(nbandmin:nbandmax, nbandmin:nbandmax),
  & NORM1, NORM2, NtdtKt
  CHARACTER(LEN=20) :: t1, t2, t3
  CHARACTER(LEN=16) :: fileout ! file name for output
  write(fileout, '(A9, I2.2, A1, I2.2, A1, I1.1)') 'coupling.', ikw, '.',
  & ikw1, '.', ispin
  write(fileout, '(A8)') 'coupling'
  POTIM=1D0
  open(141, file=fileout)
  do i=1, nSize
    Nt(i)=0D0
    Ntdt(i)=0D0
    do j=1, nSize
      NtKtdt(i, j)=0D0
      DD(i, j)=0D0
    enddo
  enddo
  -----
! Overlap of "old wavecar" with other "old wavecar": <psi(t+dt)|psi(t+dt)>
  -----
  do i=nbandmin, nbandmax
    overlap=0D0
    do k=1, npw
      overlap=overlap+WT(k, i, ikw, ispin)*
  &conjg(WT(k, i, ikw, ispin))
    enddo
    Nt(i)=overlap
    print*, 'Nt(i)=', Nt(i)
  enddo
```


& Calculation of V_{ij}

~/bin/K-OS/overlap.f

```
print*, 'Ntdt(i)=', Ntdt(i), Nt(i)
enddo
```

Overlap of "old wavecar" with "new wavecar": 1-st part of $\langle \psi(t+\Delta t) | \psi(t) \rangle$

```
do i=mbandmin,mbandmax
do j=mbandmin,mbandmax
overlap=0D0
```

```
do k=1,npw
```

```
overlap=overlap+WdT(k,j,ikw1,ispin)*
```

```
&conjg(WT(k,i,ikw,ispin))
```

```
enddo
```

```
NtKtdt(i,j)=overlap
```

```
write(401,*) NtKtdt(i,j)
```

```
print*, overlap
```

```
enddo !j-cycle
```

```
enddo !i-cycle
```

```
print*, 'cycle 1', overlap
```

$$V_{ij}(t) =$$

$$= -\frac{i\hbar}{\Delta t} \int d\vec{r} \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}, \{\vec{R}_I(t)\})$$

$$\varphi_j(\vec{r}, \{\vec{R}_I(t + \Delta t)\})$$

Calcula

Many bscripts will

This is the definitio
calculates non-adia
line 1033

"T" generally mean
generally means "s

```
& WdT(npdim,c      print*, 'Nt(i)=', Nt(i)
real*8 NtK        enddo
& Nt(nbandmi
& DD(nbandmi!-----
& NORM1, NORM! Overlap of "new wavecar" with other "new wavecar": <psi(t+dt)|psi(t+dt)>
CHARACTER!-----
CHARACTER
write(fil         do i=nbandmin,nbandmax
& ikw1, '.', i   overlap=0D0
write(f          do k=1,npw
POTIM=1D0        overlap=overlap+WdT(k,i,ikw1,ispin)*
open(141,        &conjg(WdT(k,i,ikw1,ispin))
do i=1,nS       enddo
Nt(i)=0         Ntdt(i)=overlap
Ntdt(i)c        print*, 'Ntdt(i)=', Ntdt(i), Nt(i)
do j=1,         enddo
NtKtd!-----
DD(i,! Overlap of "old wavecar" with "new wavecar": 1-st part of <psi(t+dt)|psi(t)>
enddo !-----
enddo
do i=nbandmin,nbandmax
do j=nbandmin,nbandmax
overlap=0D0
do k=1,npw
overlap=overlap+WdT(k,j,ikw1,ispin)*
&conjg(WT(k,i,ikw,ispin))
enddo
NtKtdt(i,j)=overlap
write(401,*) NtKtdt(i,j)
print*,overlap
enddo !j-cycle
enddo ! i-cycle
print*, 'cycle 1', overlap
enddo
```

MATLAB: Reading Coupling Files

Group Meeting 6/14/2022

Adam Flesche

MATLAB & Input Files

- Two types are needed:
 - coupling.###
 - energy_pop
- These are used in the “correlation_v7.m” script
- This file must be modified to suit your system
 - The numerical range of states in energy_pop as well as the HOMO
 - The method which MATLAB uses to read coupling.### files

```
8
9      II=sqrt(-1);
10     HOMO=82;
11     Omin=64;
12     Omax=99;
13     n0=Omax-Omin+1;
14     energy_pop=load('energy_pop');
15     e=energy_pop(:,2);
16     nu=energy_pop(:,1);
17
18
19     %for k=1:9;
20     %k
21     %file=['coupling.00',num2str(k)];
22     %c(:, :,k)=load(file);
23     %end;
24     %for k=10:15;%99;
25     %k
26     %file=['coupling.0',num2str(k)];
27     %c(:, :,k)=load(file);
28     %end;
29     for k=106:605;
30     k
31     file=['coupling.',num2str(k)];
32     c(:, :,k)=load(file);
33     end;
34     CORR=zeros(size(c));
35     eCORR=CORR;
```

Reading energy_pop

- MATLAB needs you to specify the following:
 - Omin, the lowest orbital in energy_pop
 - Omax, the highest orbital in energy_pop
 - HOMO
- Find these manually in photon or cori:
> more energy_pop

```
8  
9     IT=sort(-1);  
10     HOMO=82  
11     Omin=64  
12     Omax=99  
13     nO=Omax-Omin+1;  
14     energy_pop=load('energy_pop');  
15     e=energy_pop(:,2);  
16     nu=energy_pop(:,1);
```

Reading coupling.### Files

- The script reads coupling files as “coupling.” and grabs the number in the filename “###”
- MATLAB struggles with reading numbers in the filename:
 - “coupling.023” would read as “023”, MATLAB does not understand this as 23.
 - “coupling.009” would read as “009”, etc.

```
19 %for k=1:9;
20 %k
21 %file=['coupling.00',num2str(k)];
22 %c(:, :,k)=load(file);
23 %end;
24 %for k=10:15;%99;
25 %k
26 %file=['coupling.0',num2str(k)];
27 %c(:, :,k)=load(file);
28 %end;
29 for k=106:605;
30 k
31 file=['coupling.',num2str(k)];
32 c(:, :,k)=load(file);
33 end;
34 CORR=zeros(size(c));
35 eCORR=CORR;
```

Reading coupling.### cont.

- The script may be run three separate times for coupling files ending in:
 - 001-009
 - 010-099
 - 100-999
- If you don't have 999 coupling files, just specify how many you have.

...but that would be impressive if you did.

```
for k=1:9;  
k  
file=['coupling.00',num2str(k)];  
c(:, :,k)=load(file);  
end;
```

```
for k=10:99;  
k  
file=['coupling.0',num2str(k)];  
c(:, :,k)=load(file);  
end;
```

```
for k=100:999;  
k  
file=['coupling.',num2str(k)];  
c(:, :,k)=load(file);  
end;
```


Input Files (all must be in the same directory)

- coupling.xxx
- energy_pop
- correlation_v7.m

```
9      II=sqrt(-1);
10     HOMO=316
11     Omin=296
12     Omax=337
13     nO=Omax-Omin+1;
14     energy_pop=load('energy_pop');
15     e=energy_pop(:,2);
16     nu=energy_pop(:,1);
```

```
18     % TIME STEPS < 10
19     for k=1:9;
20         k
21         file=['coupling.00',num2str(k)];
22         c(:,:,k)=load(file);
23     end;
24     % 10 <= TIME STEPS < 100
25     for k=10:61;%99;
26         k
27         file=['coupling.0',num2str(k)];
28         c(:,:,k)=load(file);
29     end;
30
31     % TIME STEPS > 100
32     for k=120:149;
33         k
34         file=['coupling.',num2str(k)];
35         % STORES COUPLING AS ARRAY, THIRD INDEX = TIME STEP
36         c(:,:,k)=load(file);
37     end;
```

Calculating RRR

```
41 % TTT = (high k) - 1
42 TTT=61-1;
43 % time1 = 1:TTT
44 for time1=1:60;
45     time1
46 %     time2 = time1:(high time1) + 1
47     for time2=time1:61;
48         for i=1:n0;
49             for j=1:n0;
50                 %
51                 AUTO CORRELATION OF THE COUPLINGS
52                 CORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)=CORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)+c(i,j,time1)*c(i,j,time2);
53                 %
54                 APPROX INTEGRAL FOR REDFIELD TENSOR
55                 eCORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)=eCORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)+c(i,j,time1)*c(i,j,time2)*exp(II*(e(i)-e(j))*(time2-time1));
56             end;
57         end;
58     end;
59 RRR(:,:)=CORR(:,:,1)/TTT;mesh(RRR);
60 save RRR RRR -ASCII
```

$$M_{ijij}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_{ij}(t + \tau) V_{ij}(t) dt$$
$$R_{ijij} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T M_{ijij}(\tau) e^{-i\omega_{ij}\tau} dt$$

Convert Couplings into RRR for Spin Polarized Case

Sarah Ghazanfari


Department of Civil, Construction and Environmental Engineering

North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, USA

June 2022

Required files to run correlation.m file:

- energy_pop

- coupling.XXX files  In each directory unzip the coupling files using:
gunzip coupling*

of HOMO orbital

Range of desired orbitals

Importing energy_pop file data

```
II=sqrt(-1);
```

```
HOMO=196
```

```
Omin=172
```

```
Omax=213
```

```
nO=Omax-Omin+1;
```

```
energy_pop=load('energy_pop');
```

```
e=energy_pop(:,2);
```

```
ooo=energy_pop(:,1);
```

```
[Nmax dum]=size(ooo);
```

```
Nmax2=Nmax*Nmax;
```

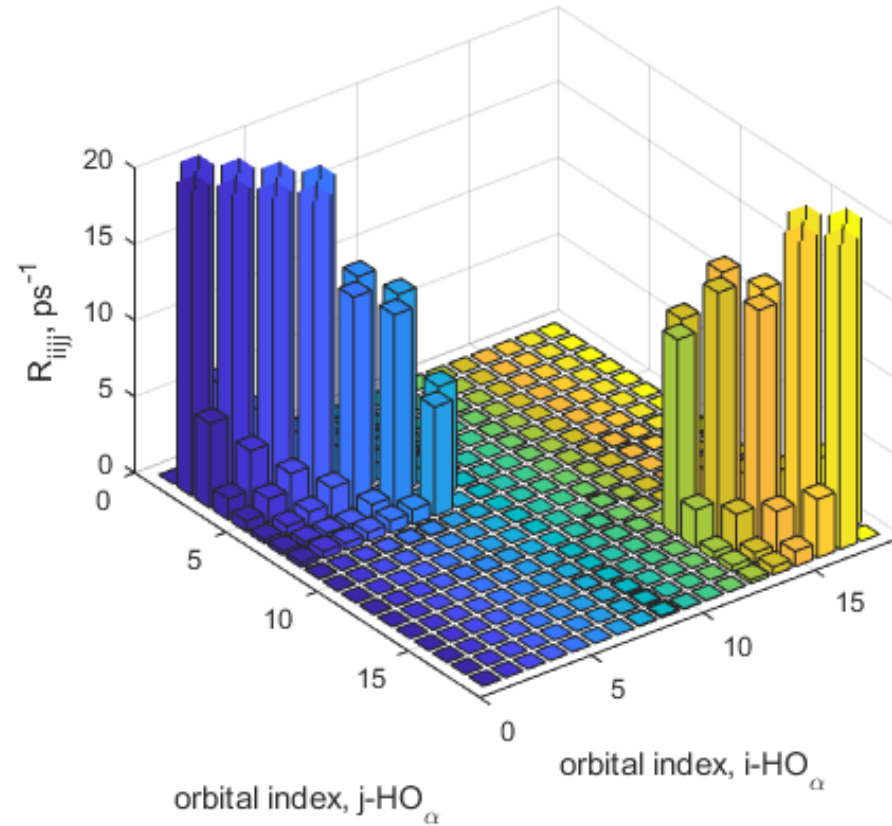
```
for k=1:9;
k
file=['coupling.00', num2str(k)];
c(:, :, k)=load(file);
end;
for k=10:99;
k
file=['coupling.0', num2str(k)];
c(:, :, k)=load(file);
end;
for k=100:360;
k
file=['coupling.', num2str(k)];
c(:, :, k)=load(file);
end;
CORR=zeros(size(c));
eCORR=CORR;
```

Importing coupling files

```
TTT=359;
for time1=1:359;
time1
for time2=time1:360;
for i=1:nO;
for j=1:nO;
```

Number of steps

- ✓ After running MATLAB successfully, RRR file will be generated.



- ✓ You need to repeat the same procedure for spin beta component in its directory.

Introduction to the Autocorrelation Function

Summer 2022 Computational Chemistry Skills Presentation

6/14/2022

Hadassah B. Griffin

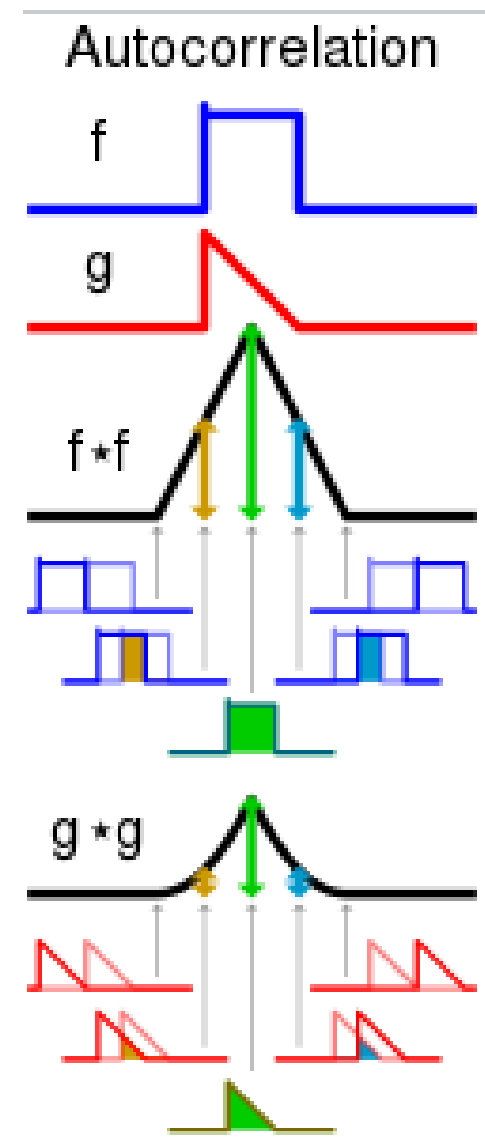
Overview of Calculations

- Heat Model
- Molecular Dynamics (MD)
- Nonadiabatic Coupling Calculations
- **Autocorrelation Function Calculations**
- Redfield Tensor
- Observables



Autocorrelation Functions

- Correlation Functions (generic): describe how different quantities compare at a specific point in space or time
 - Example: convolution
- Autocorrelation Function: a correlation function where a quantity is compared with itself



Autocorrelation for Nonadiabatic Couplings

- Autocorrelation function:

- $M_{ijkl}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_{ij}(t + \tau) V_{kl}(t) dt$

- T: duration of the trajectory of MD

- $ijkl$: indices for the coupling time snapshots

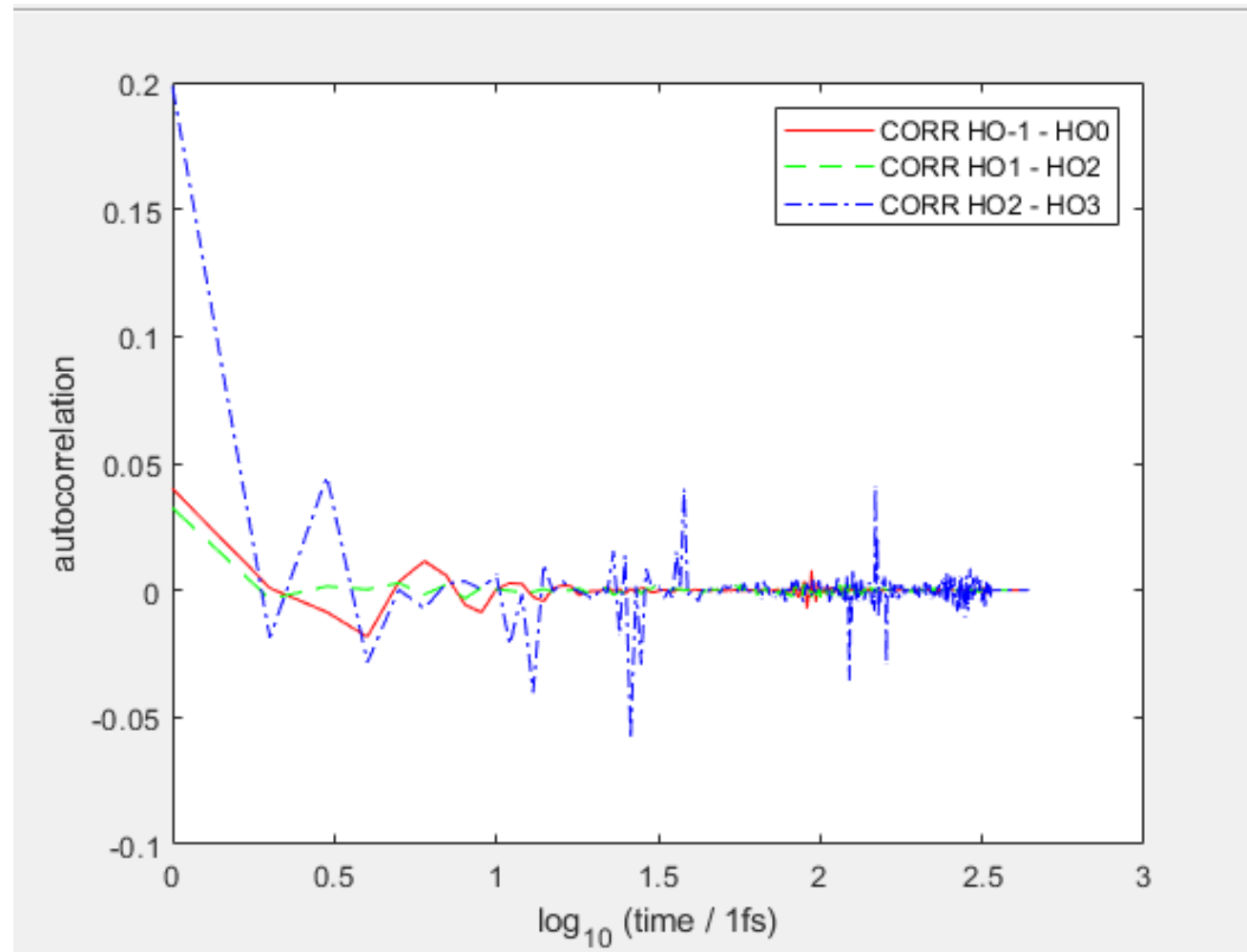
- Note the averaging

- Provides first order correction approximation for the of adiabatic couplings of the electrons for time dependent perturbation theory and a second order correction perturbation with respect to the electron-nuclear interaction

Fourier Transform

- Fourier Transform of autocorrelation function:
 - $\Gamma_{\sigma,ijkl}^+ = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{-i \omega_{ij} t} M_{\sigma,ijkl}(t) d\tau$
 - $\Gamma_{\sigma,ijkl}^- = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{-i \omega_{kl} t} M_{\sigma,ijkl}(t) d\tau$
- Fourier transform pieces used to provide components of the Redfield Tensor
- Redfield Tensor then used to compute electron dynamics

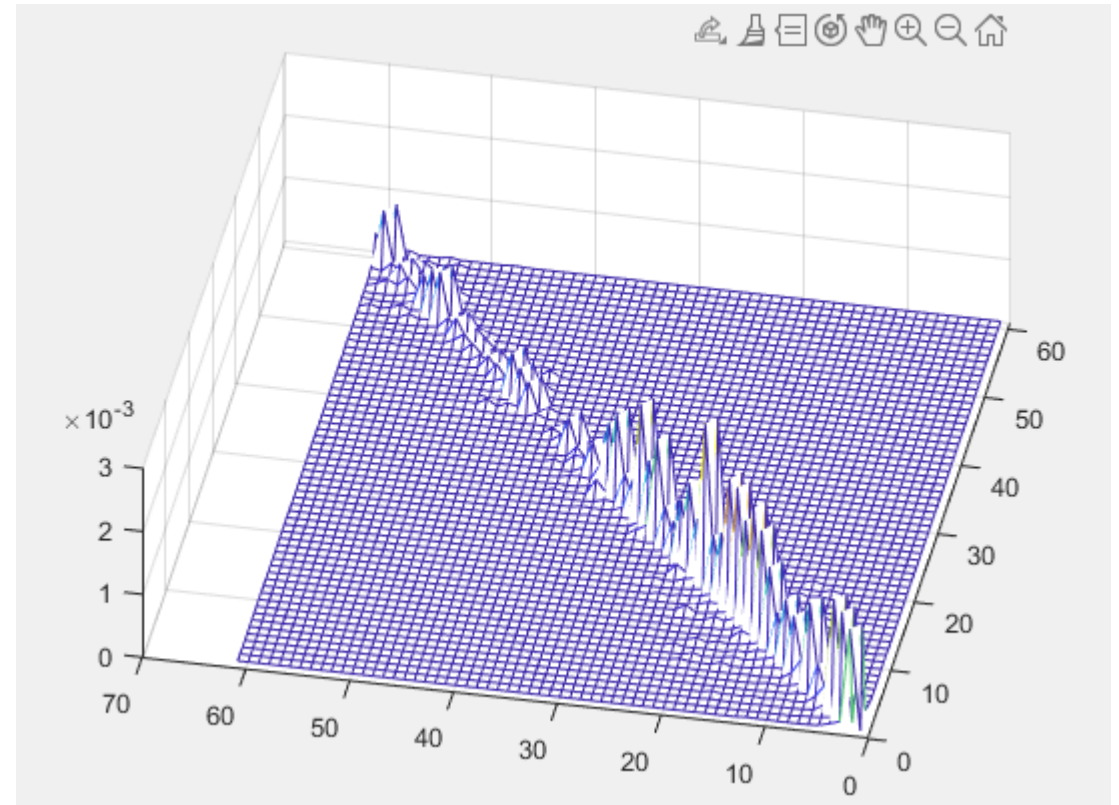
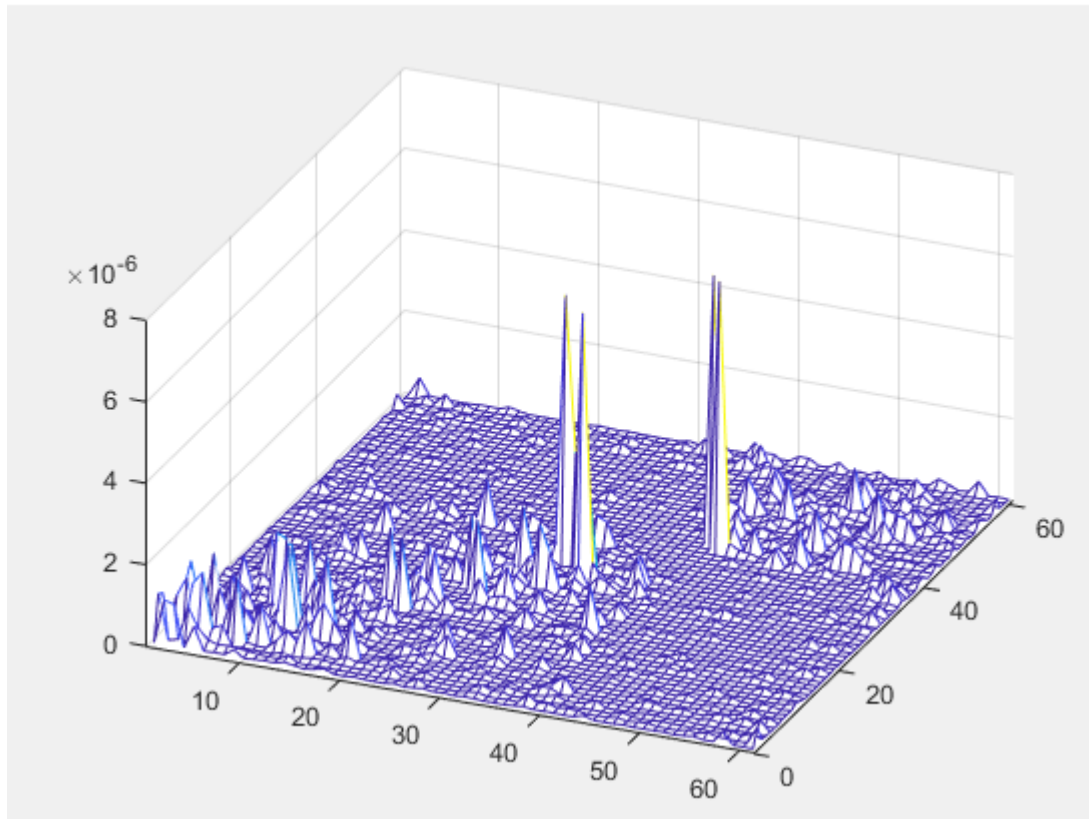
Correlation of HOMO-1 through HOMO+3



Visualization of Autocorrelation Function Elements as Matrix Elements of Redfield Tensor (Model: Cd33Se33 + Pb16Se16 Nanocrystal)

- p100 – p105

- p100 – p442



Cited Sources

- Image and general definition of autocorrelation credits:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autocorrelation>
- Equations and concepts:
 - “Spin Unrestricted Excited State Relaxation Study of Vanadium(IV)-Doped Anatase”, Stephanie J. Jensen, 2016
 - Summer 2018 Skill presentation, Aaron Forde

Definition of the Redfield Tensor

As made by: `~/bin/MATLAB/correlation_v7.m`

Landon Johnson

Nonadiabatic Couplings

$$V_{ij}(t) = -\frac{i\hbar}{\Delta t} \int d\vec{r} \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}, \{\vec{R}_I(t)\}) \varphi_j(\vec{r}, \{\vec{R}_I(t + \Delta t)\})$$

“Overlap” of orbitals i and j as the nuclei move around

Autocorrelation Function

$$M_{ijkl}(\tau) = \int_0^{t_{max}-\tau} dt V_{ij}(t + \tau) V_{kl}(t)$$

This value is high if overlap between these orbitals usually leads to overlap between these orbitals after a delay of τ

$M_{ijij}(\tau)$ is high for some $\tau \gg 0 \Rightarrow$ orbitals i and j tend to overlap periodically with a period of τ **X**

$M_{ijij}(\tau)$ drops to ≈ 0 quickly \Rightarrow orbitals i and j overlap at random times, not periodically **✓**

```

TTT=99-1;
for time1=1:98;
time1
  for time2=time1+1:99;
  for i=1:nO;
  for j=1:nO;

CORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)=CORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)+c(i,j,time1)*c(i,j,time2);
eCORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)=eCORR(i,j,time2-time1+1)+c(i,j,time1)*c(i,j,time2)*exp(II*(e(i)-e(j))*(time2-time1));

  end;
end;
end;
end;
%RED(:,:)=RED(:,:)+CORR(:,:,time2-time1+1);
end;

```


Autocorrelation Function

$$M_{ijkl}(\tau) = \int_0^{t_{max}-\tau} dt V_{ij}(t + \tau) V_{kl}(t)$$

The autocorrelation function will often display oscillatory and/or decaying behavior, i.e. $M_{ijij}(\tau) \approx \cos(\omega\tau) \exp(-\gamma\tau)$ for some frequency ω and decay rate γ

$\omega \gg \gamma \Rightarrow$ “monochromatic,” FT will have strong frequency dependence, i.e. $M(\omega)$ depends strongly on all values of τ X

$\gamma \gg \omega \Rightarrow$ “white noise,” FT will be \sim constant, i.e. $M(\omega) = \text{constant}$, so we only really care about $M(\tau = 0)$ ✓

Transition Rates

$$\Gamma_{ijkl}^+ = \int d\tau M_{ijkl}(\tau) \exp(-i\omega_{kl}\tau)$$

$$\Gamma_{ijkl}^- = \int d\tau M_{ijkl}(\tau) \exp(-i\omega_{ij}\tau)$$

ω_{kl} is the angular frequency of a photon with the same energy as the energy gap between orbitals k and l

Note that $\Gamma_{ijij}^+ = \Gamma_{ijij}^-$

Also note that if $M_{ijij}(\tau)$ drops to ≈ 0 quickly, then $\Gamma_{ijij}^+ \approx M_{ijij}(0)$

Redfield Tensor

$$R_{ijkl} = \Gamma_{ijkl}^+ + \Gamma_{ijkl}^- - \delta_{ij} \sum_m \Gamma_{kmm}^+ - \delta_{kl} \sum_m \Gamma_{imm}^-$$

Note that for R_{ijij} with $i \neq j$ (i.e. transitions between two DIFFERENT orbitals), $\delta_{ij} = 0$, so $R_{ijij} \propto \Gamma_{ijij}^+ \approx M_{ijij}(0)$

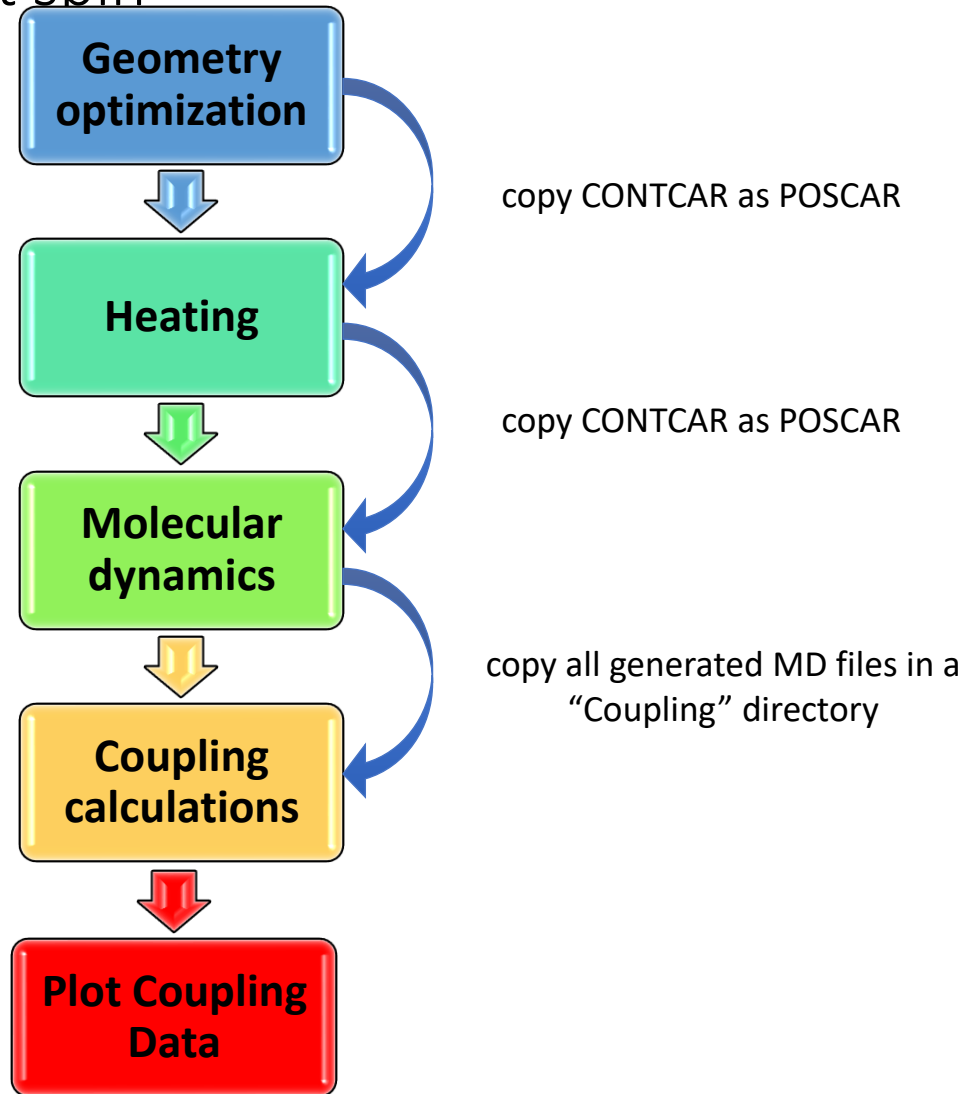
$$\begin{array}{c}
 R_{ijij} \qquad \qquad M_{ijij}(0) \\
 \underbrace{\qquad \qquad \qquad}_i \quad \underbrace{\qquad \qquad \qquad}_j \quad \underbrace{\qquad \qquad \qquad}_\tau = 0
 \end{array}$$

```
RRR(:, :) = CORR(:, :, 1) / TTT; mesh(RRR);
```

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

(Plot the Redfield tensor elements and correlation function)

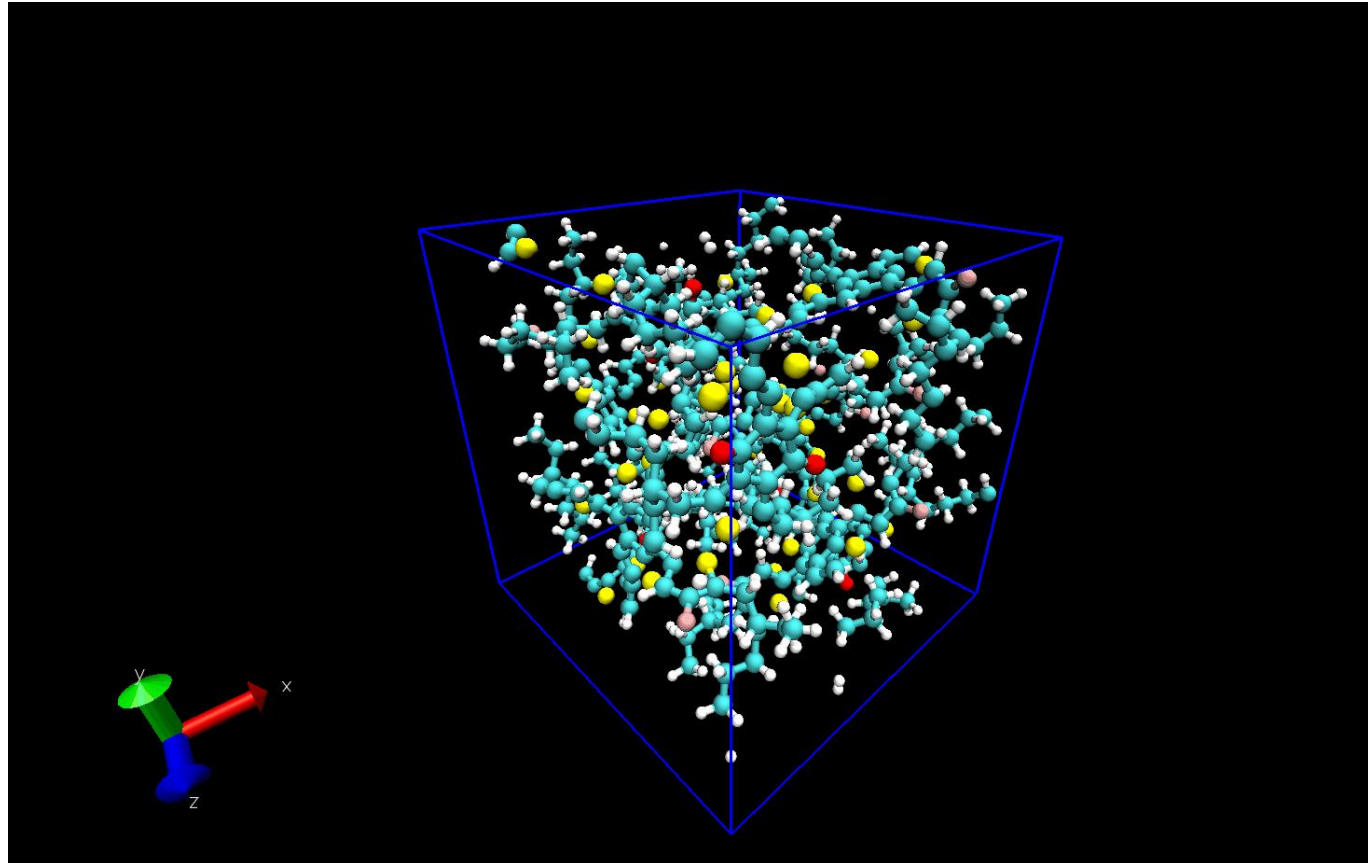
Nonadiabatic couplings without spin



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Case of study: a condensed 3D model for PM6 conjugated polymer**

gif



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**

□ The “energy_pop” file:

Index	ID	Energy	Population
4	1242	-2.0024	2.00000
5	1243	-1.9964	2.00000
6	1244	-1.9858	2.00000
7	1245	-1.9810	2.00000
8	1246	-1.9540	2.00000
9	1247	-1.9438	2.00000
10	1248	-1.9313	2.00000
11	1249	-1.9202	2.00000
12	1250	-1.8989	2.00000
13	1251	-1.8818	2.00000
14	1252	-1.8572	2.00000
15	1253	-1.8537	2.00000
16	1254	-1.7728	2.00000
17	1255	-1.7183	2.00000
18	1256	-1.6238	2.00000
19	1257	-1.5502	2.00000
20	1258	-1.5468	2.00000
21	1259	-1.4835	2.00000
22	1260	-1.4775	2.00000
23	1261	-1.4472	2.00000
24	1262	-1.3816	2.00000
25	1263	-1.3042	2.00000
26	1264	-1.2625	2.00000
27	1265	-1.1599	2.00000
28	1266	-1.1378	2.00000
29	1267	-1.0200	2.00000
30	1268	-1.0057	2.00000
31	1269	-0.9160	2.00000
32	1270	0.2874	0.00000
33	1271	0.3649	0.00000
34	1272	0.3715	0.00000
35	1273	0.4277	0.00000
36	1274	0.4535	0.00000
37	1275	0.5102	0.00000
38	1276	0.5503	0.00000
39	1277	0.5834	0.00000
40	1278	0.6428	0.00000
41	1279	0.6553	0.00000
42	1280	0.6869	0.00000
43	1281	0.7273	0.00000
44	1282	1.0196	0.00000
45	1283	1.0484	0.00000
46	1284	1.0674	0.00000
47	1285	1.1233	0.00000

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**
 - ❑ **Having the coupling files “couplingXXX” in a same directory of you Matlab code:**
 - ❑ **If you have zipped files (*.gz) on the cori or photon, you can unzip them via following commands:**

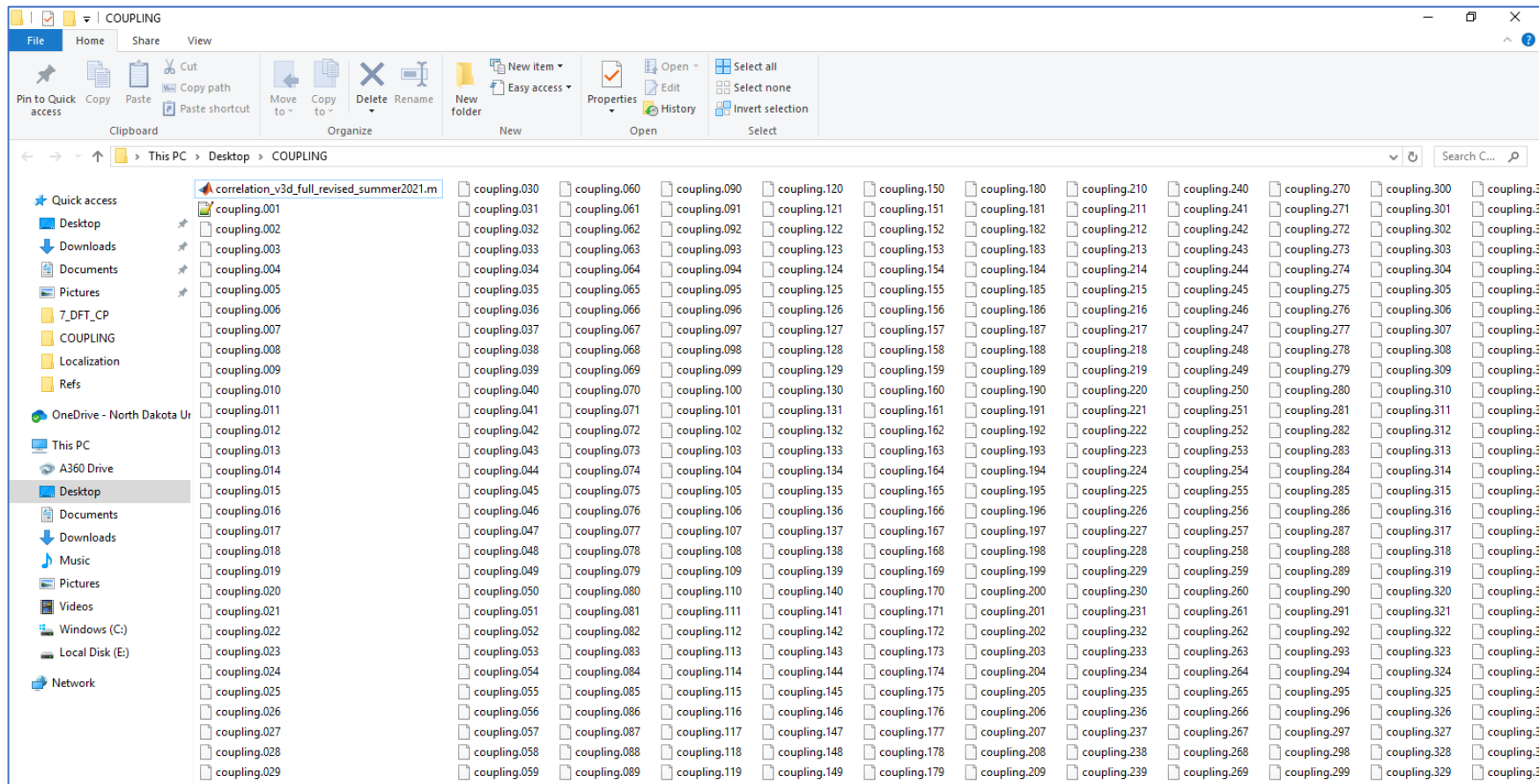
```
gzip -d *.gz  
gzip -d coupling*
```

```
tar -xvzf *.gz
```


Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**

☐ **Having the coupling files “couplingXXX” in a same directory of you Matlab code:**



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**

☐ **Matlab script “correlation_v3d_full_revised_summer2021.m”:**

```
Editor - E:\PhD Papers\9_MD_DFT\Results\PM6\COUPLINGS\correlation_v3d_full_revised_summer2021.m
correlation_v3d_full_revised_summer2021.m
4 % energy_pop file is needed
5 % as output, this program generates file RRR
6 clc;close all;
7 clear;
8
9 % II=sqrt(-1);
10
11 energy_pop=importdata('energy_pop');
12
13 % Number of time steps
14 TTT=400;
15
16 % Nubmer of Coupling files, usually around 1000
17 n_Coupling_files=400;|
18
19
20 O_min=energy_pop(1,1) % Smallest orbital number in energy_pop
21 O_max=energy_pop(end,1) % Largest orbital number in energy_pop
22 n_Orbital=numel(energy_pop(:,1)) % Number of orbitals
23
24 % Finde the "HOMO" in energy_pop
25 for i=1:n_Orbital
26     if energy_pop(i,3)<0.5
27         HOMO=energy_pop(i-1,1)
28         break
29     end
30
31 end
32
```

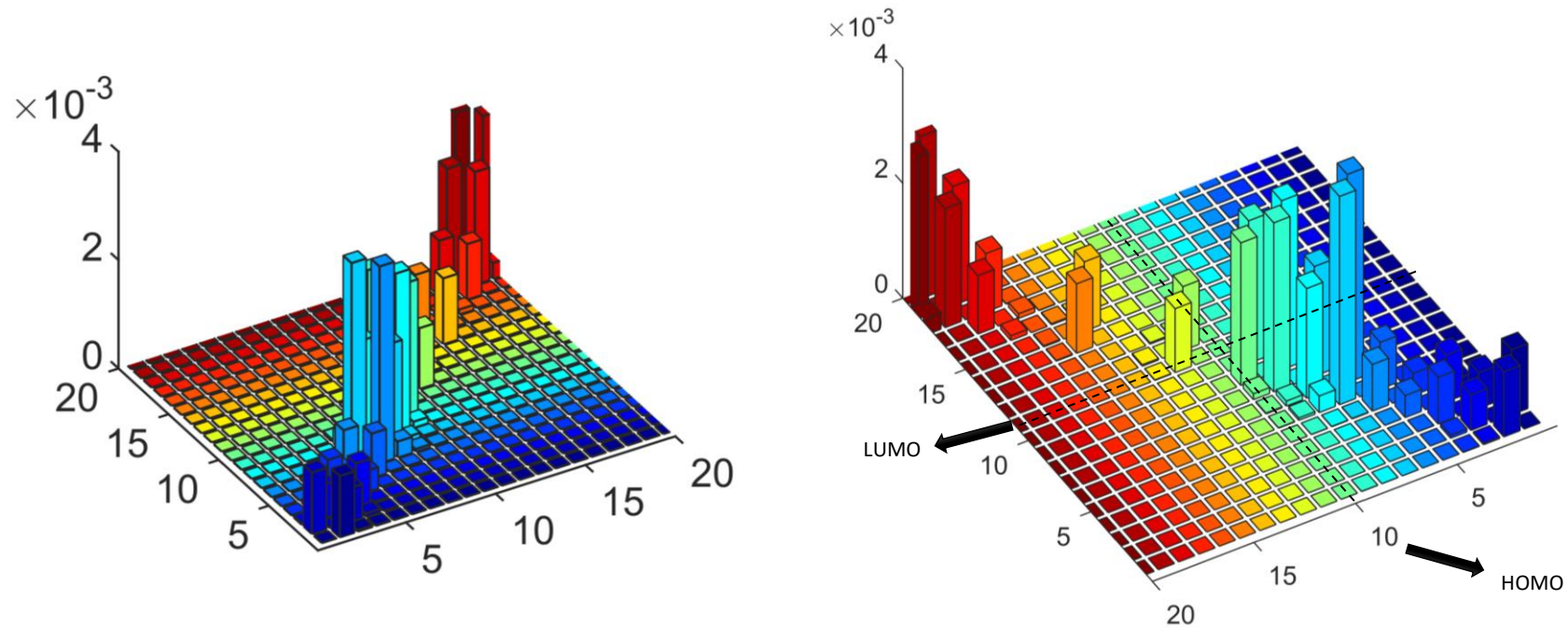
Orbital	Energy	Value
4	1242	-2.0024
5	1243	-1.9964
6	1244	-1.9858
7	1245	-1.9810
8	1246	-1.9540
9	1247	-1.9438
10	1248	-1.9313
11	1249	-1.9202
12	1250	-1.8989
13	1251	-1.8818
14	1252	-1.8572
15	1253	-1.8537
16	1254	-1.7728
17	1255	-1.7183
18	1256	-1.6238
19	1257	-1.5502
20	1258	-1.5468
21	1259	-1.4835
22	1260	-1.4775
23	1261	-1.4472
24	1262	-1.3816
25	1263	-1.3042
26	1264	-1.2625
27	1265	-1.1599
28	1266	-1.1378
29	1267	-1.0200
30	1268	-1.0057
31	1269	-0.9160
32	1270	0.2874
33	1271	0.3649
34	1272	0.3715
35	1273	0.4277
36	1274	0.4535
37	1275	0.5102
38	1276	0.5503
39	1277	0.5834
40	1278	0.6428
41	1279	0.6553
42	1280	0.6869
43	1281	0.7273
44	1282	1.0196
45	1283	1.0484
46	1284	1.0674
47	1285	1.1233

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Execute the Matlab file:**
 - ❑ **In Matlab directory we should have:**
 - ✓ energy_pop
 - ✓ correlation_v3d_full_revised_summer2021.m
 - ✓ coupling.xxx files

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

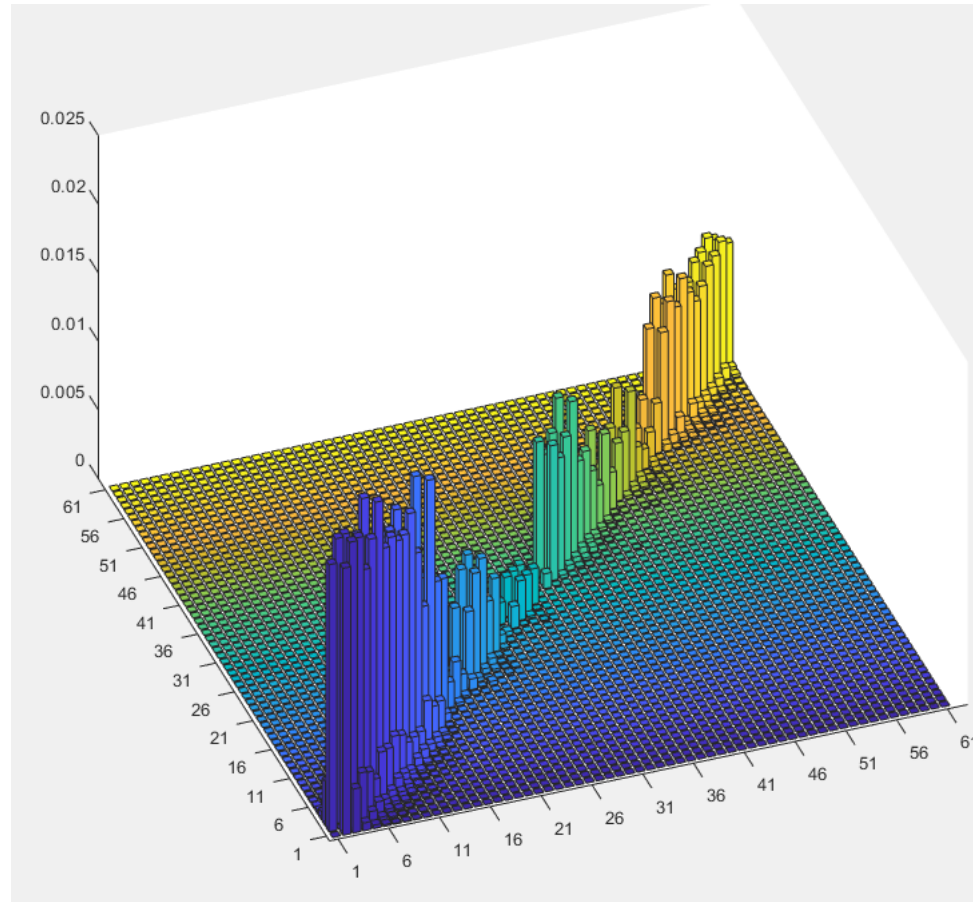
- **Code will produce the Redfield tensor elements and correlation function:**



- ❖ Maximal transition probability appears near main diagonal.
- ❖ Almost zero transition probability when get away from the main diagonal
- ❖ Quite small at HOMO to LUMO transition.

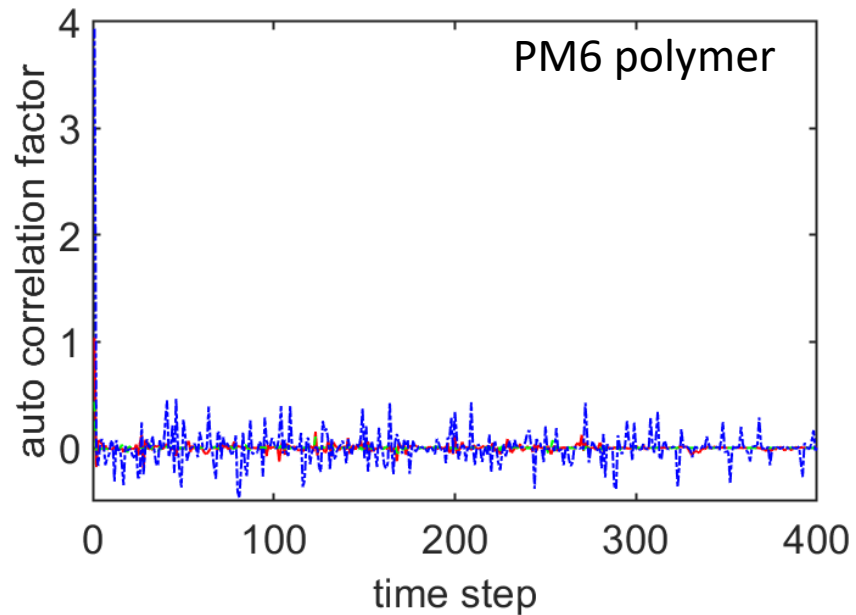
Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Redfield tensor elements for PM6 polymer:**



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Code will produce the Redfield tensor elements and correlation function:**



- ❖ Auto correlation function should decay from 1 to 0 in a certain time steps and then oscillate around 0.
- ❖ The fast decay of the correlation function justifies use of shorter trajectory.

Redfield MATLAB Script Parameters

Tuesday June 21, 2022

Adam Flesche

Required Input Files

- RRR (main output from correlation script)
- energy_pop (used in correlation script)
- Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1f.m (MATLAB Redfield script in ~/bin/)
- **forMasterOptics**
- **bandout**

forMasterOptics


- Syntax used in the script, initially generated as “forMasterEq” in your geometry optimization directory:
- Edit input_overlap to contain your desired orbital interval
- Run a script: ~/bin/OS/OS_dipol_v3b
- Obtains forMasterEQ file
- Simply cp forMasterEQ forMasterOptics


bandout


- Requires you to run a VASP job to obtain partial charge densities, PARCHG files
- Job run with INCAR-pc and CONTCAR from optimization
- When finished, run the integration script:
- `cp ~/bin/band_integrate_vasp5.pl`
- Edit to fit your orbital interval
- Run with `perl band_integrate_vasp5.pl`
- bandout is obtained as the output


MATLAB Output Files


- CT
- s
- STATES
- taveHaveE


 bandout

 CT


 energy_pop


 forMasterOptics

 Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1f

 RRR

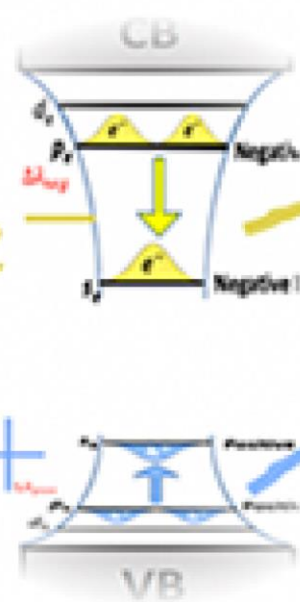
 s

 STATES

 taveHaveE

Questions?

CsPbBr3 polaron emission



$$\omega_{e^-}$$

$$\omega_{e^-} > \omega_{h^+}$$

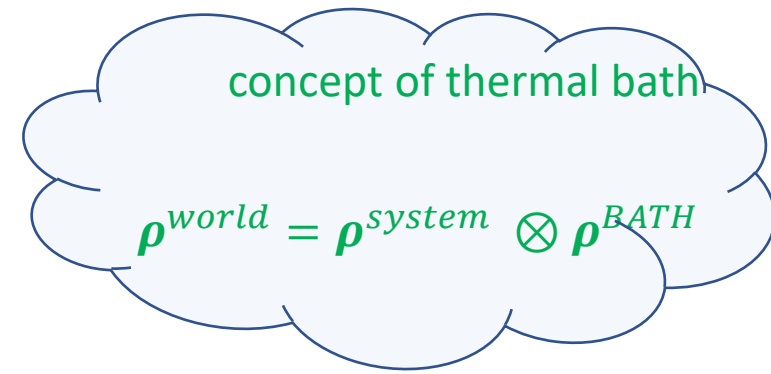
$$\omega_{h^+}$$

$$\tau_{e^-} \gg \tau_{h^+}$$

HEAT BATH

Unitary evolution,
without dissipation

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = [H, \rho]$$
$$\rho(t) = e^{-iHt/\hbar} \rho(0) e^{iHt/\hbar}$$



dissipative evolution

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] - \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \text{tr} \left(\rho^{\text{BATH}} \int d\tau [V(t), [V(t+\tau), \rho(t)]] \right)$$

short-hand form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho = (\hat{L} + \hat{R}) \rho$$

matrix elements
of density operator

$$\rho = \sum_j \rho_{ij} |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_j|$$

system of first order differential equations
for elements ρ_{ij}

eigenvalue problem

$$(\hat{L} + \hat{R}) \rho^{(\xi)} = \Omega^{(\xi)} \rho^{(\xi)}$$

$$\rho_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\xi} \left\langle \rho_{ij}^{(a,b)}(0) \middle| \rho^{(\xi)} \right\rangle \rho^{(\xi)} \exp(\Omega^{(\xi)} t)$$

solution:
time evolution of
matrix element
of density
operator

$$\rho_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\xi} \langle \rho_{ij}^{(a,b)}(0) | \rho^{(\xi)} \rangle \rho^{(\xi)} \exp(\Omega^{(\xi)} t)$$

initial excitation
from orbital a to orbital b

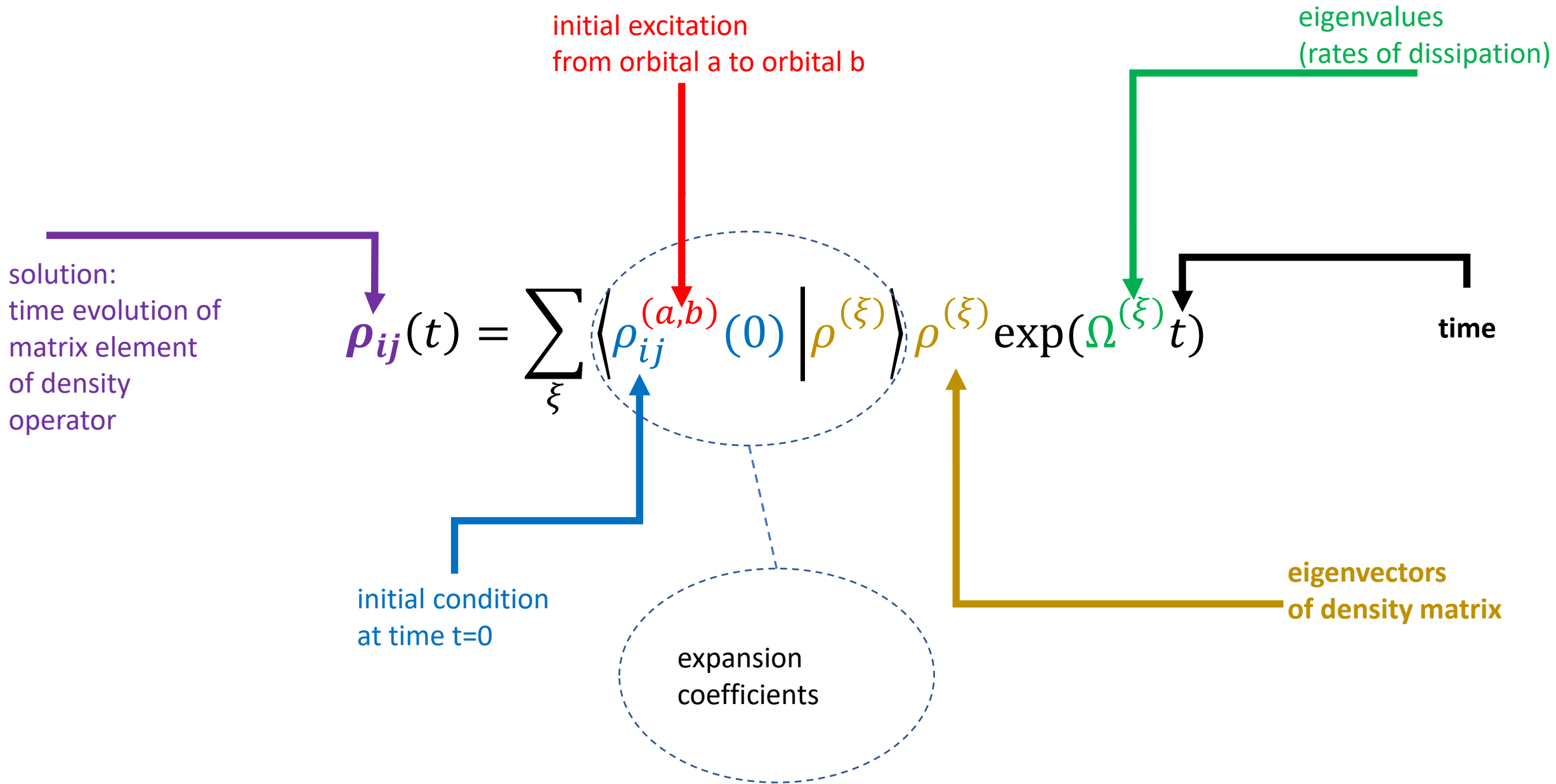
eigenvalues
(rates of dissipation)

time

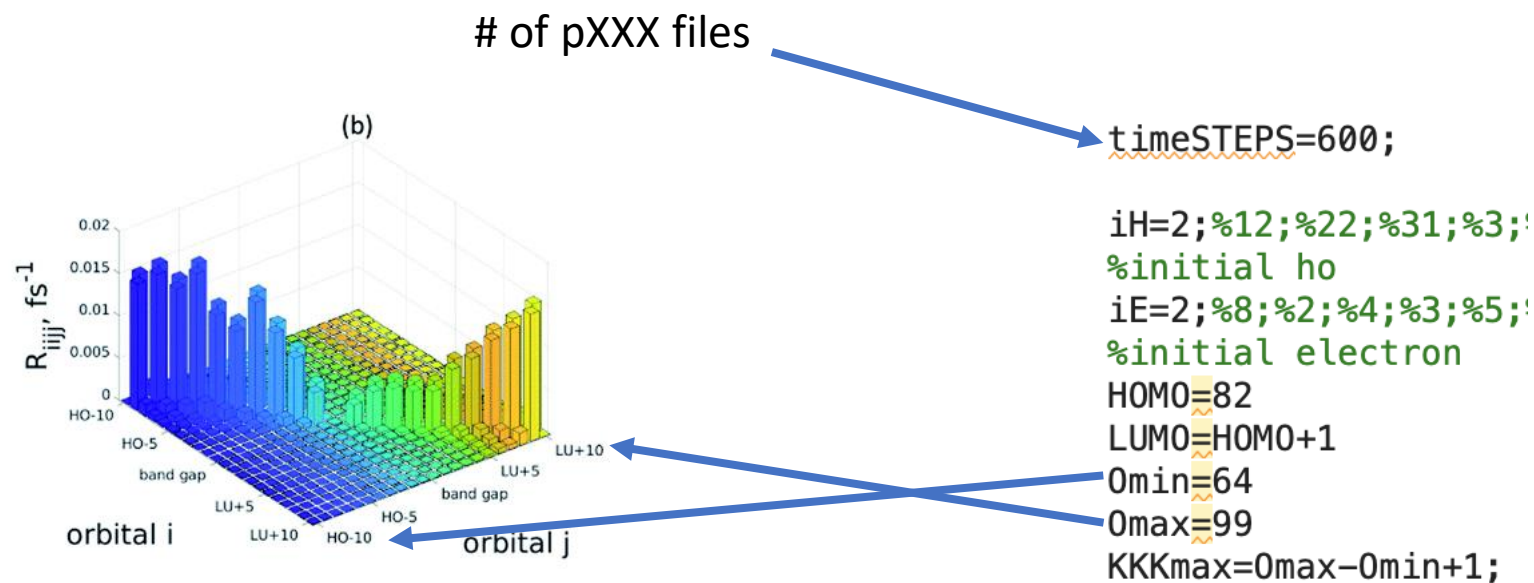
initial condition
at time t=0

expansion
coefficients

eigenvectors
of density matrix



Input Parameters



17x17 double

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	0	-0.0192	0.0251	4.5893e-...	0.0015	3.0673e-...	2.7195e-...	2.4123e-...	1.2798e-...	2.4502e-...	3.3432e-...
2	0	-0.0476	0.0034	0.0127	9.1686e-...	8.0528e-...	3.4390e-...	4.7586e-...	3.4791e-...	1.8069e-...	3.7412e-...
3	0	0	-0.0197	0.0076	0.0053	0.0010	8.8460e-...	7.3312e-...	6.3325e-...	6.1950e-...	9.1909e-...
4	0	0	0	-0.0171	0.0090	0.0035	0.0013	0.0013	0.0011	1.5954e-...	1.2986e-...
5	0	0	0	0	-0.0190	0.0046	0.0078	0.0058	0.0034	2.9284e-...	2.6625e-...
6	0	0	0	0	0	-0.0241	0.0128	0.0092	0.0071	5.0792e-...	7.2989e-...
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.0389	4.0941	0.2139	0.0049	0.0083
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.3546	3.1692	0.0118	0.0130
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.2581	0.0368	0.0183
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1874	11.6590
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12.2729
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Redfield Tensor for electrons

```

Efermi=energy_pop(HOMO-Omin+1)/2+energy_pop(LUMO-Omin+1)/2;
Ee=energy_pop(HOMO-Omin+2:Omax-Omin+1)-Efermi;
Eh=Efermi-energy_pop(1:HOMO+1-Omin);
Re=forME(HOMO-Omin+2:Omax-Omin+1,HOMO-Omin+2:Omax-Omin+1);
Rh=forME(1:HOMO+1-Omin,1:HOMO+1-Omin);
Optic=forME(1:HOMO+1-Omin,HOMO-Omin+2:Omax-Omin+1);

```

Rh 19x19 double

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	-0.0181	0.0025	0.0099	7.5284e-...	9.8307e-...	3.4980e-...	4.8575e-...	7.5899e-...	1.7284e-...	1.1368e-...	9.8725e-...
2	0	-0.0193	0.0087	0.0041	0.0010	6.9581e-...	1.6402e-...	4.3801e-...	3.5001e-...	6.3856e-...	4.9990e-...
3	0	0	-0.0221	0.0103	0.0031	4.3922e-...	0.0012	1.5939e-...	3.4960e-...	2.7536e-...	2.0108e-...
4	0	0	0	-0.0218	0.0041	0.0088	5.7140e-...	0.0019	5.3630e-...	0.0011	0.0010
5	0	0	0	0	-0.0558	0.0043	0.0037	0.0012	0.0022	0.0010	8.6223e-...
6	0	0	0	0	0	-2.3920	0.0062	0.0105	0.0073	0.0150	0.0080
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.1256	2.2827	0.0481	0.0302	0.0054
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6.2401	3.3715	0.3981	0.2976
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.8304	5.9407	0.1448
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.2262	4.6785
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.9637
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```

%enhance hole transitions up in energy, disable thermal excitations
for i=1:1; for j=1:HOMO+1-Omin;if Eh(i)>Eh(j) Rh(i,j)=0; end;end;end;

for i=2:HOMO+1-Omin;
for j=1:HOMO+1-Omin;
% if Eh(i)>Eh(j) Rh(i,j)=-Rh(i,j)*(exp(-(Eh(i)-Eh(j))/kT)); end;
if Eh(i)>Eh(j) Rh(i,j)=0; end;
%Rh(i,j)=Rh(i,j)*(exp(-(Eh(i)-Eh(j))/kT)-1).^(-1);
Rh(i,i)=0;
Gh(i-1)=Gh(i-1)-Rh(i,j);
% Rh(i,i)=Gh(i);
end;
end;

```

```

%refine master equation coefficients
for i=1:Omax-HOMO;Re(i,i)=Ge(i);end;
for i=1:HOMO+1-Omin;Rh(i,i)=Gh(i);end;

```

Redfield Tensor for holes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	-0.9005	-0.1716	-0.1009	-0.0094	-1.4443e...	-1.1699e...	4.8801e...	8.6232e...	1.1223e...	-1.2474e...
2	0	0.4348	-0.9378	-0.9563	-0.0016	-2.8554e...	-3.8359e...	-2.8570e...	-3.5570e...	3.0491e...	-5.2449e...
3	0	0	0.3016	0.2744	-0.0530	-1.6687e...	-2.9025e...	1.2389e...	2.1735e...	2.7915e...	-3.0820e...
4	0	0	0	0.0072	-0.1202	-0.0037	-1.3062e...	-1.3472e...	-1.4918e...	1.0542e...	-1.7400e...
5	0	0	0	0	0.9913	-0.0018	-9.1647e...	3.1832e...	6.1783e...	8.6764e...	-9.9818e...
6	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	-0.0036	-6.6575e...	8.1610e...	0.0030	-0.0047
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	-0.7336	-0.9491	-0.9987	0.9965
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6796	0.2905	0.0435	0.0696
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1215	0.0256	0.0462
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0026	0.0067
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7740e...
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

eigenvectors

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	-0.0181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	-0.0193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	-0.0221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	-0.0218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	-0.0558	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	-2.3920	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.1256	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6.2401	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.8304	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.2262	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.9637
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

eigenvalues

$$Re * U = U * D$$

`%standard diagonalization`

`[U,D]=eig(Re);`

`c=U\psi0;`

`FREQ=real(diag(D));`

`psi=c(1)*U*[1 zeros(1,Kmax-1)]'*exp(D(1,1)*t);`

$$\rho_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\xi} \langle \rho_{ij}^{(a,b)}(0) | \rho^{(\xi)} \rangle \rho^{(\xi)} \exp(\Omega^{(\xi)} t)$$

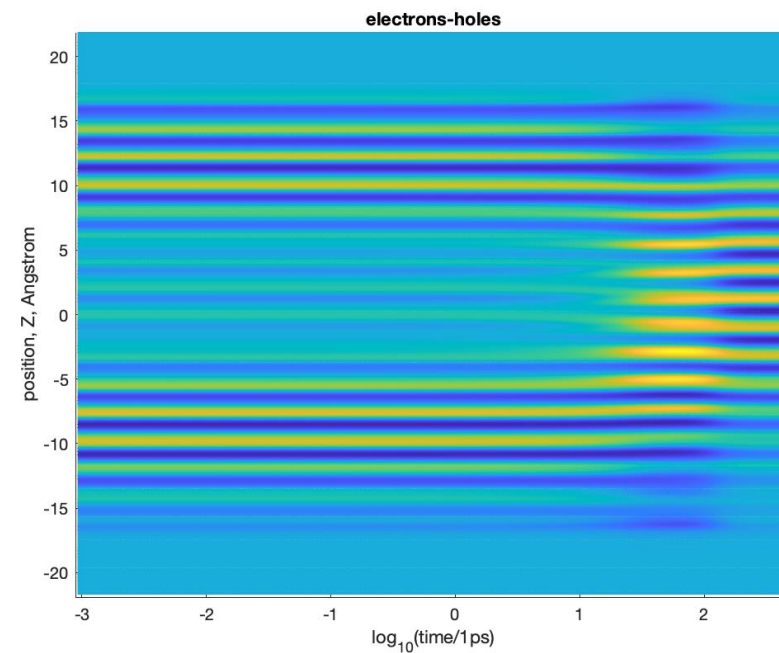
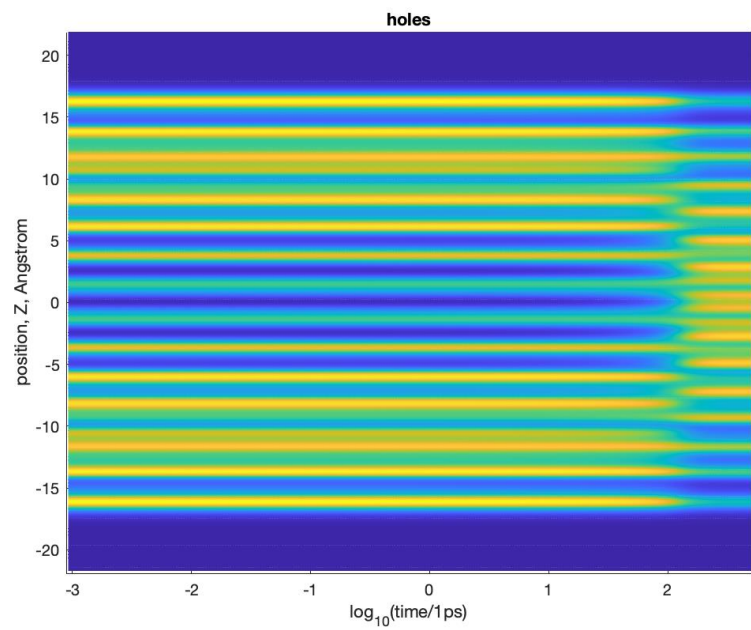
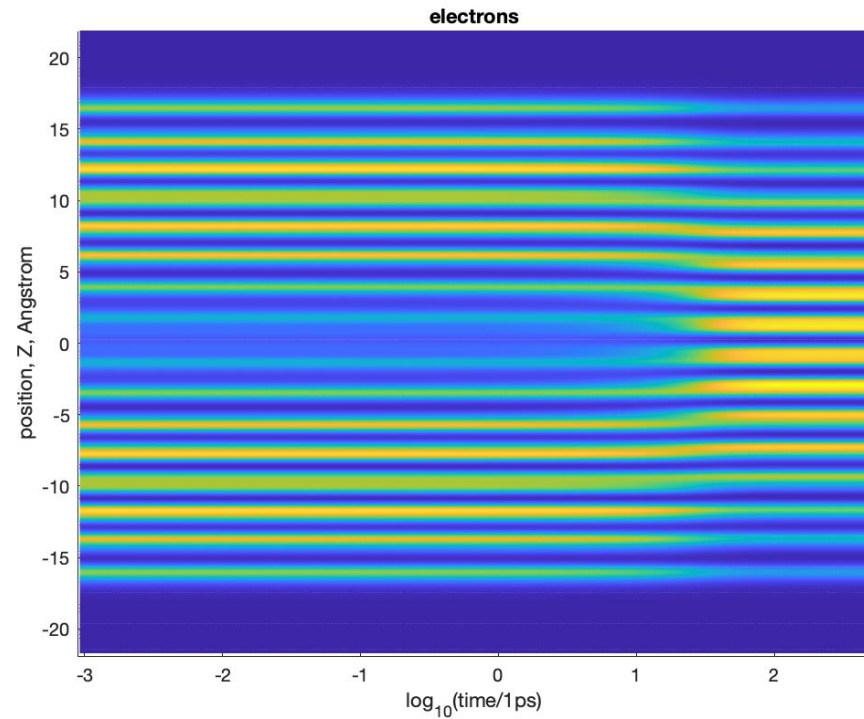
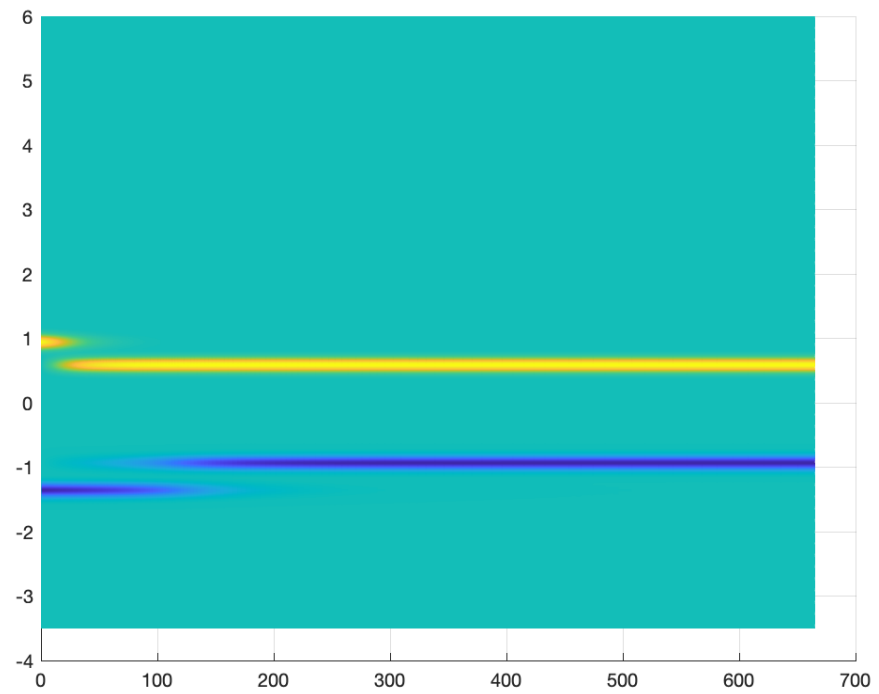
$$(\hat{L} + \hat{R})\rho^\nu = \Omega\rho^\nu$$

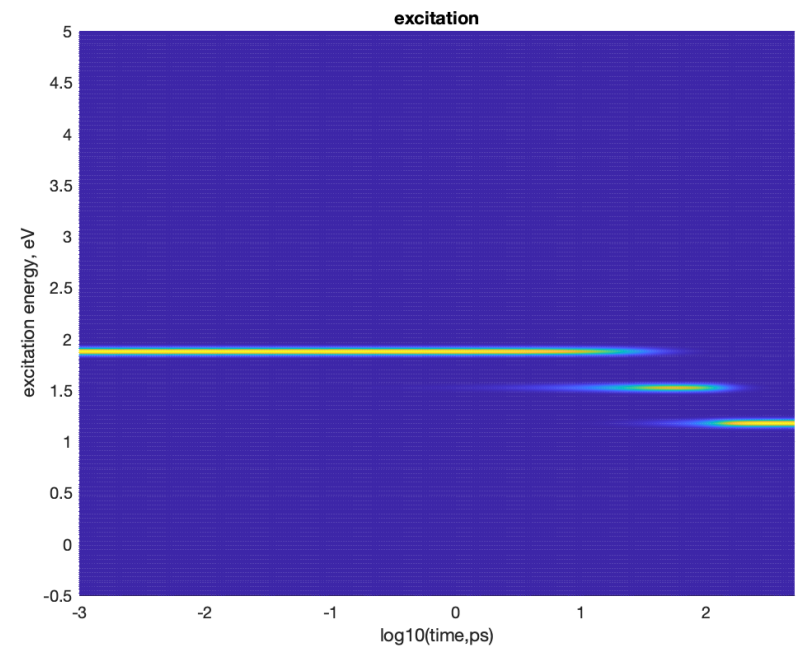
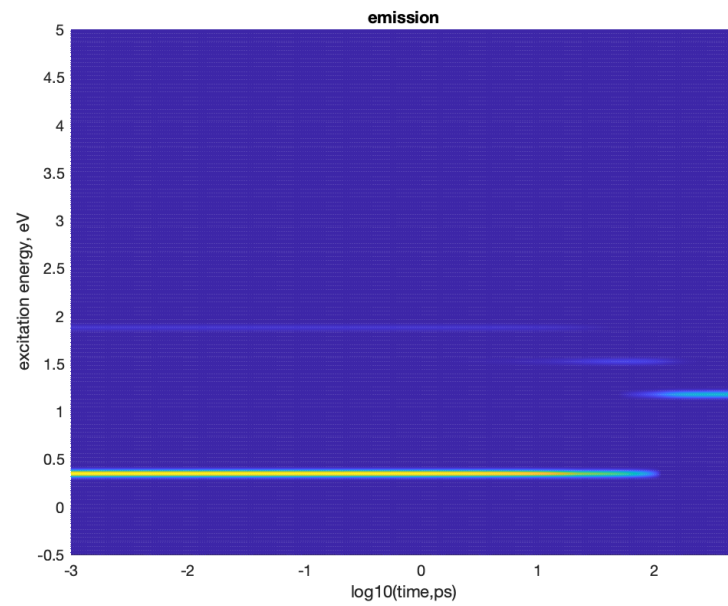
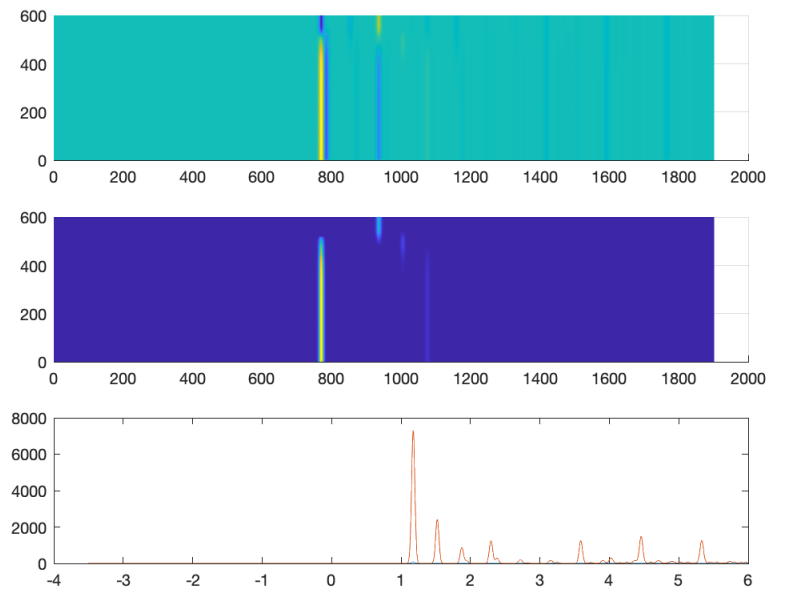
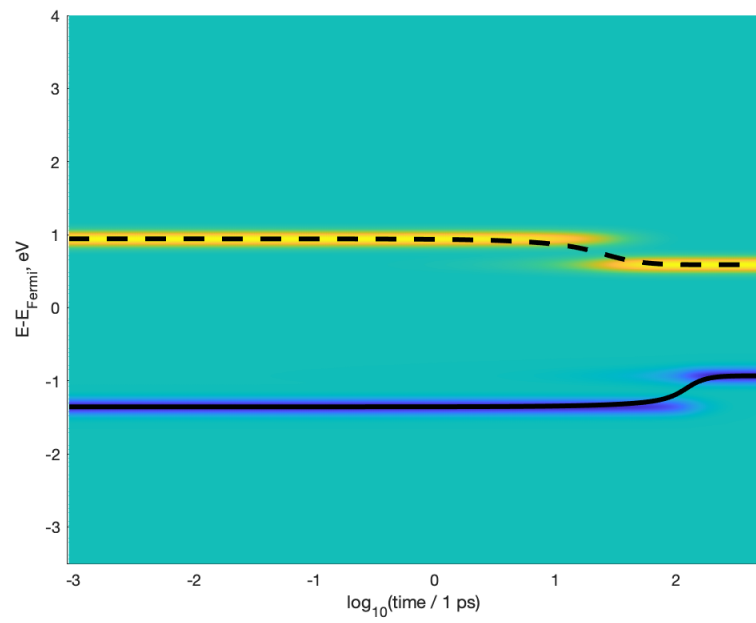
$$\rho_{\sigma,ij}(t) = \sum_{\xi} \left\langle \rho_{\sigma,ij}^{(a,b)}(0) \left| \rho_{\sigma}^{(\xi)} \right. \right\rangle \rho_{\sigma}^{(\xi)} \exp(\Omega_{\sigma}^{(\xi)} t)$$

$$\rho = \sum_j p_j |\psi_j\rangle\langle\psi_j|$$

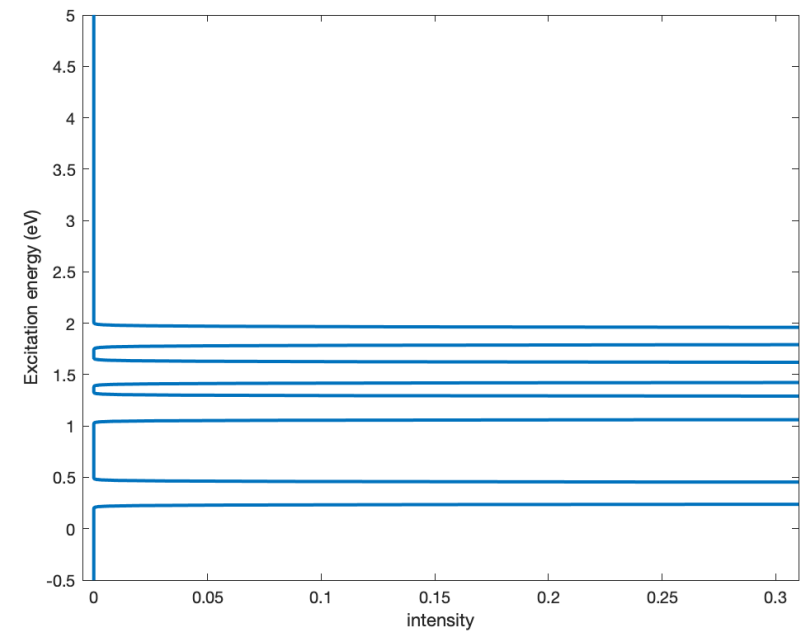
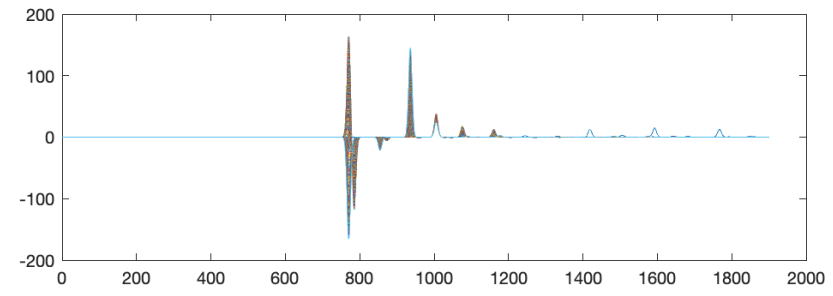
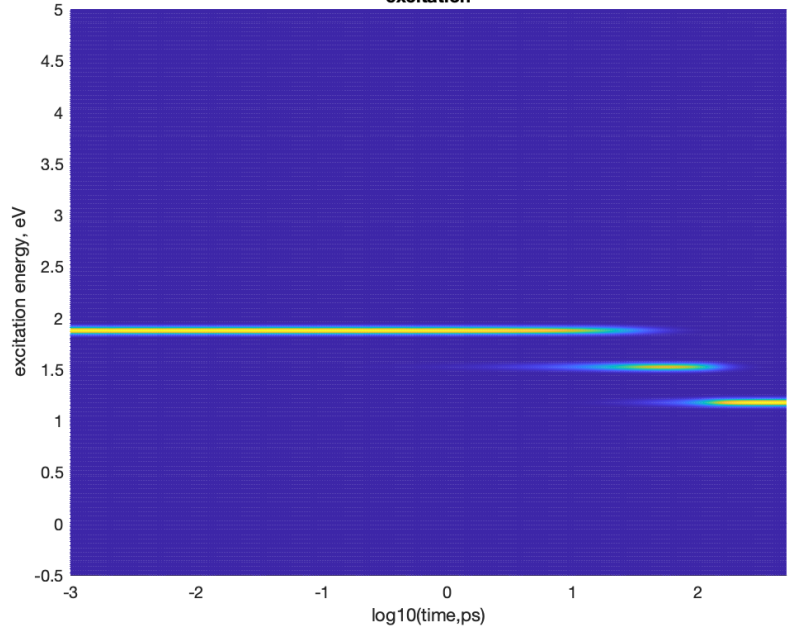
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = [H, \rho]$$

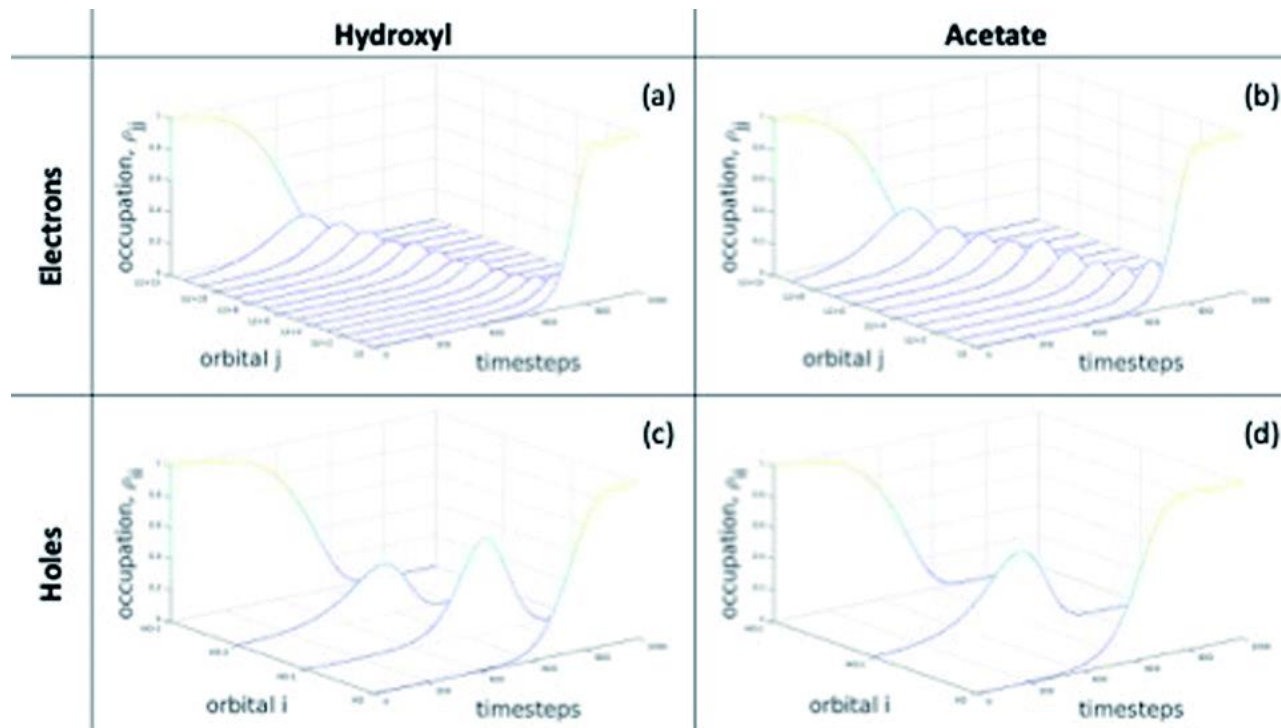
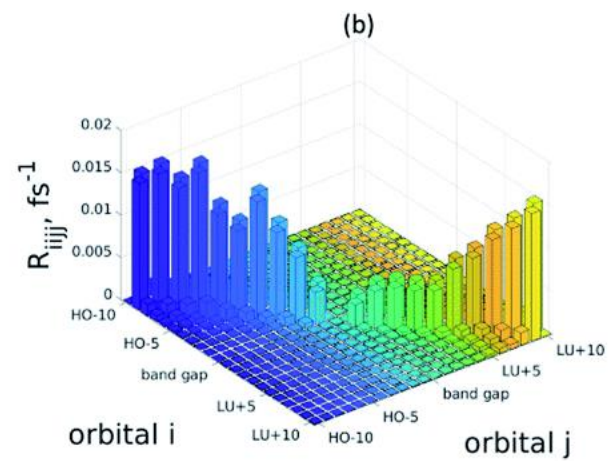
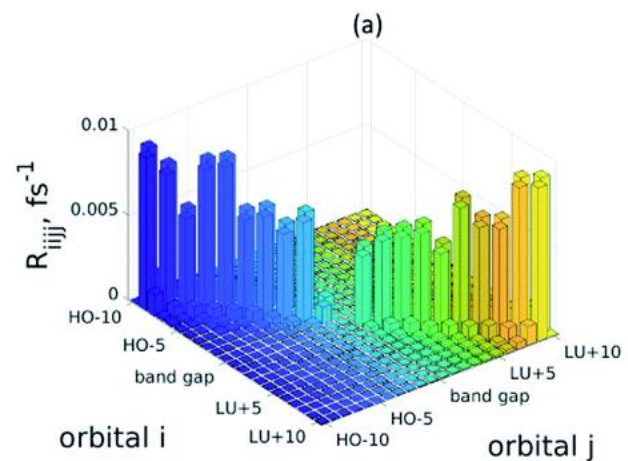
$$\rho(t) = e^{-iHt/\hbar} \rho(0) e^{iHt/\hbar}$$





excitation





Converting Populations of Each Orbital Into a Distribution Over Time & Spatial Position

Computational Chemistry Skills 6/21/2022

Hadassah B. Griffin

Overview

- Redfield Tensor Calculations Completed
- Calculating Electron Dissipative Dynamics from Redfield Equations of Motion
- Matlab script used for code and images that follow:
Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1f
 - Model included: example from group email
- Skill: visualize how populations of each orbital change over time/in space
- Applications include: charge transfer

Key Variables of Interest

- PPe: list of the populations of electron states (i.e., the orbitals) i at time t ; depends on HOMO and max occupation level (Omax)
- Be: spatial distribution of electrons, and the occupation of electron orbitals over time; built from “bandout” file data and HOMO, Omin, Omax variable information
- **WPe: ($PPe \times Be$):** a product of variables PPe and Be, which will help us analyze how population of orbitals changes over time and in space

```
321
```

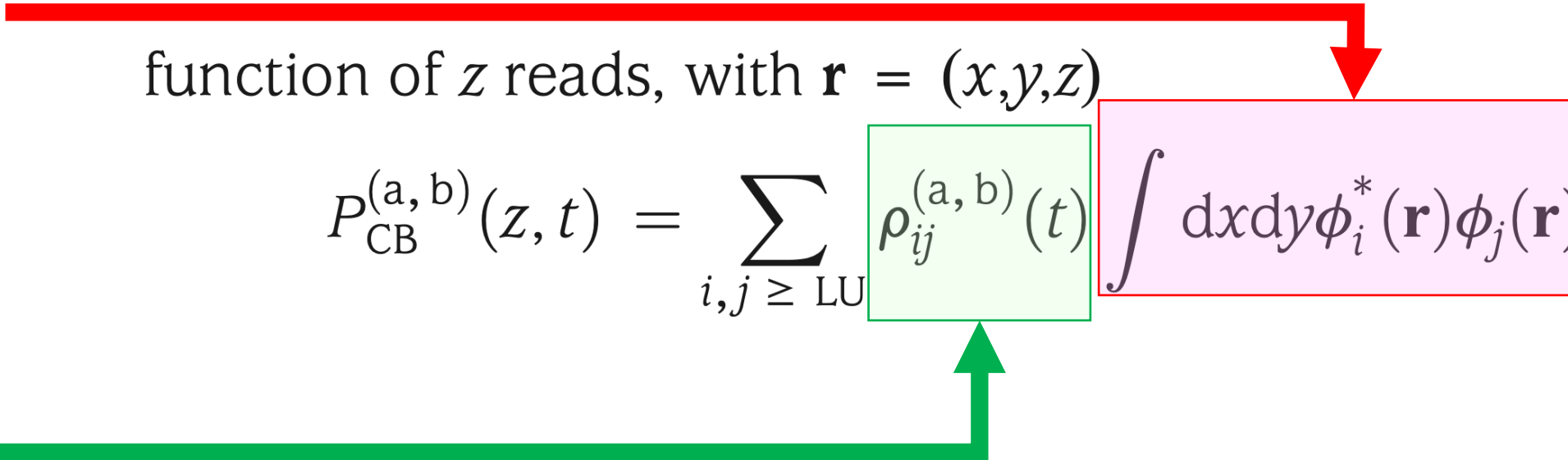
```
322
```

```
WPe=(((PPe(:, :) '*Be)'));
```

Key Variables of Interest

- PPe:

function of z reads, with $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$

$$P_{CB}^{(a,b)}(z, t) = \sum_{i,j \geq LU} \rho_{ij}^{(a,b)}(t) \int dx dy \phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_j(\mathbf{r})$$


- Be:

- **WPe: (PPe X Be):** a product of **matrices** PPe and Be, which will help us analyze how population of orbitals changes over time and in space

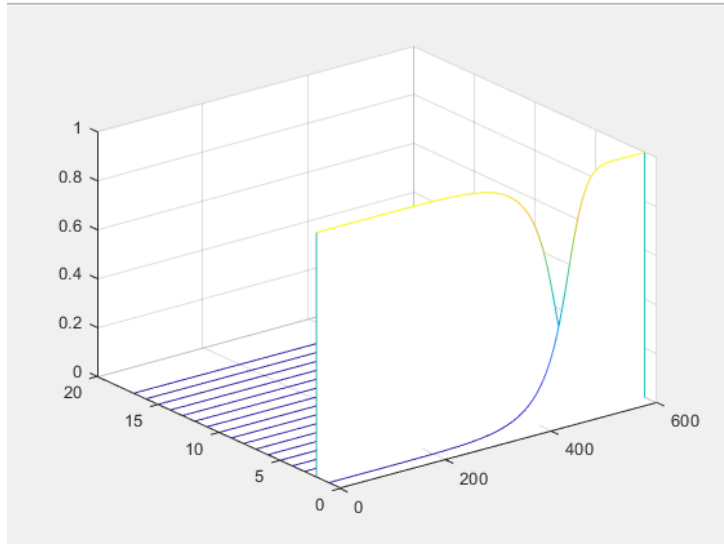
```
321
```

```
322
```

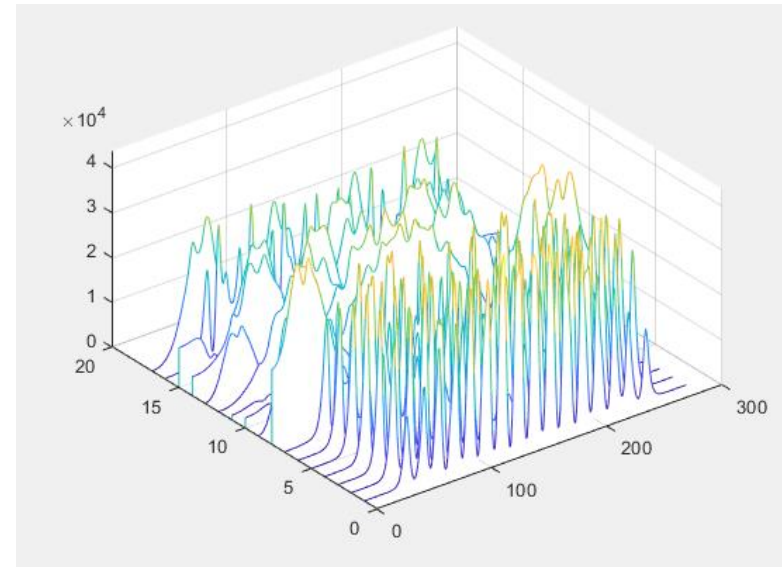
```
WPe = (((PPe(:, :))' * Be)');
```

Visualization of PPe, Be, Wpe (skewed view, top-down view; all waterfall plots)

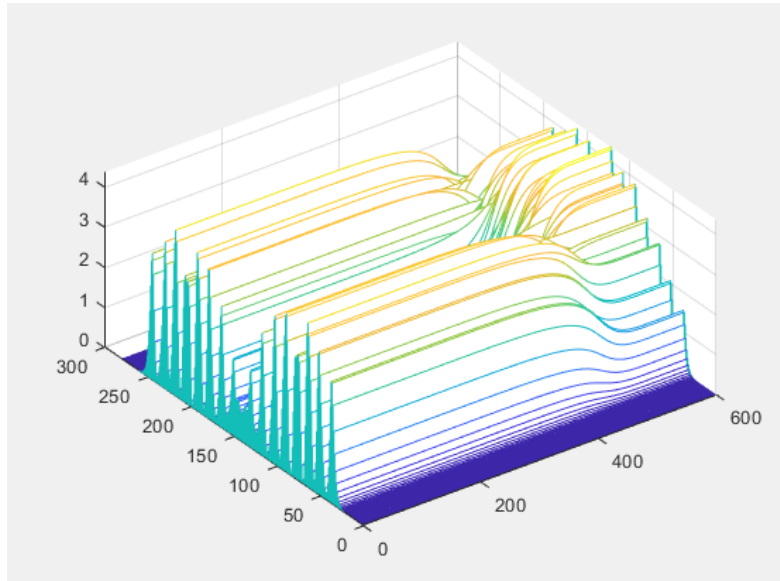
1



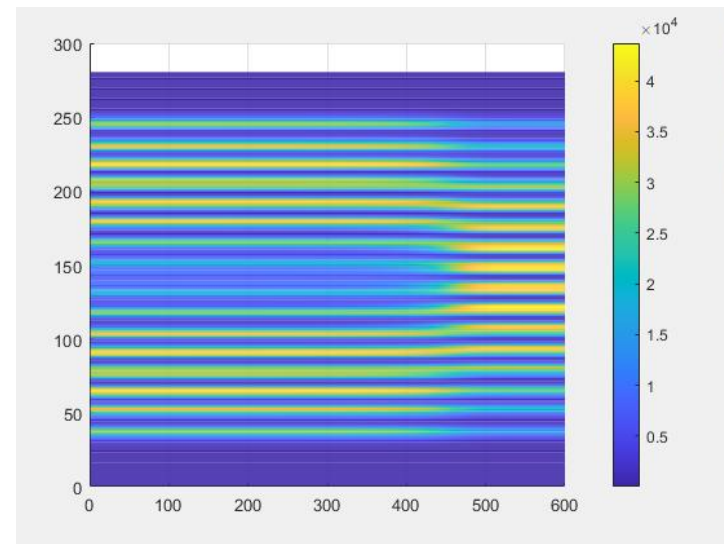
2



3



4



WPe In Code---Steps to Final Visualization

Normalization

```
333 transfer=(sum(WPe(1:36,:)));
334 norm=sum(WPe);
335 plot(transfer)
336 plot(norm)
337 plot(transfer.*norm);
338 plot(transfer.*norm.^(-1));
339 CT=[time' (transfer.*norm.^(-1))'];
340 save CT CT -ASCII
341
342 -STEPS=1000.
```

Extract Electron Data as WWPe

```
343 Zgrid=1:zSTEPS;
344 Zzgrid=min(Zz)+(max(Zz)-min(Zz))*Zgrid/zSTEPS;
345 slice1=zeros(size(Zgrid));
346 WWPe=slice1';
347 Zwidth=Zz(2)-Zz(1);
348 for i=1:timeSTEPS;
```

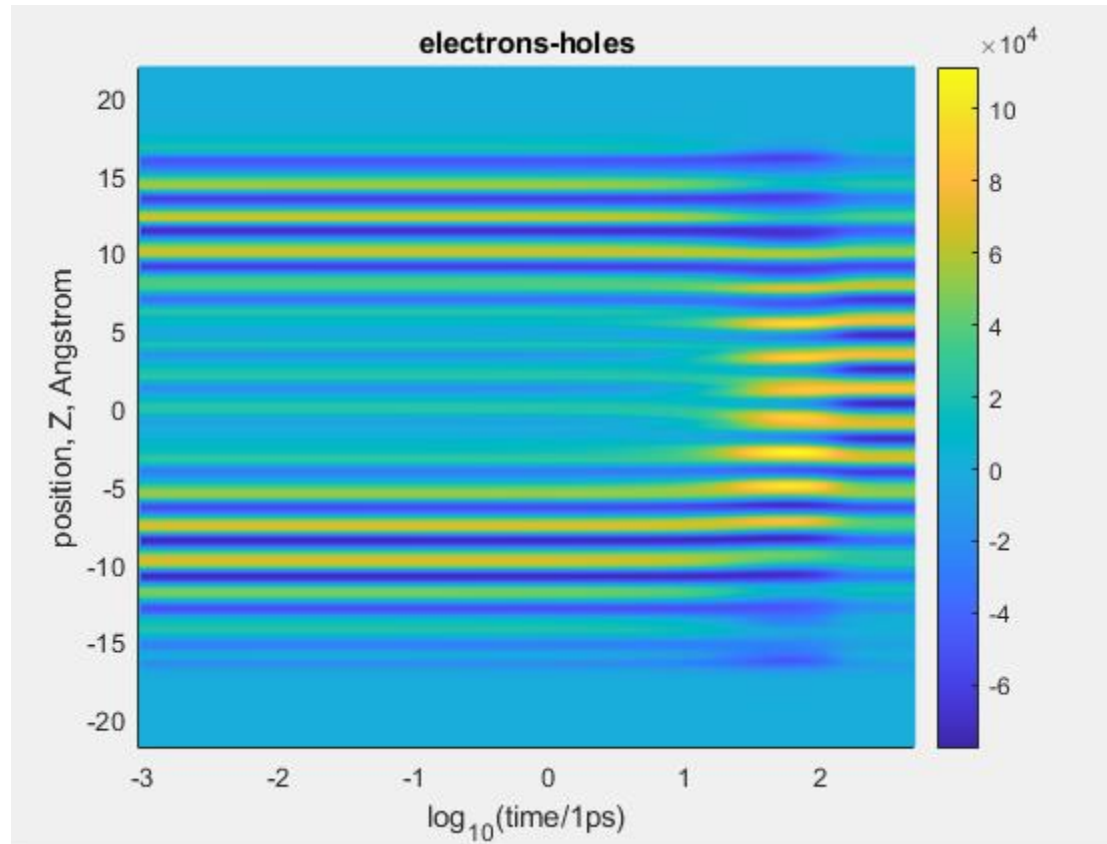
Plot Data

```
372 mesh(log10(time1),Zzgrid,WWPe);axis([-3.05 2.7 -Zzgrid(end) Zzgrid(end)]);view(2)
373 title('electrons')
374 xlabel('log_1_0(time/1ps)');
375 ylabel('position, Z, Angstrom');
376 figure;
377 mesh(log10(time1),Zzgrid,WWPh);axis([-3.05 2.7 -Zzgrid(end) Zzgrid(end)]);view(2)
378 title('holes')
379 xlabel('log_1_0(time/1ps)');
380 ylabel('position, Z, Angstrom');
381 figure
382 mesh(log10(time1),Zzgrid,WWPe-WWPh);axis([-3.05 2.7 -Zzgrid(end) Zzgrid(end)]);view(2)
383 xlabel('log_1_0(time/1ps)');
384 ylabel('position, Z, Angstrom');
385 title('electrons-holes')
```

Extract Hole Data as WWPh

```
356 %---wavepacket in space for holes
357 slice1=zeros(size(Zgrid));
358 WWPh=slice1';
359 Zwidth=Zz(2)-Zz(1);
360 for i=1:timeSTEPS;
```

Final Visualization and Interpretation



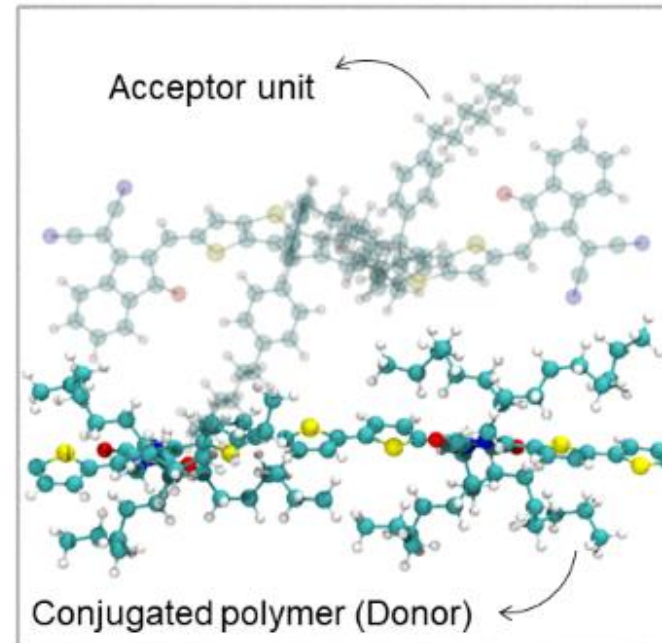
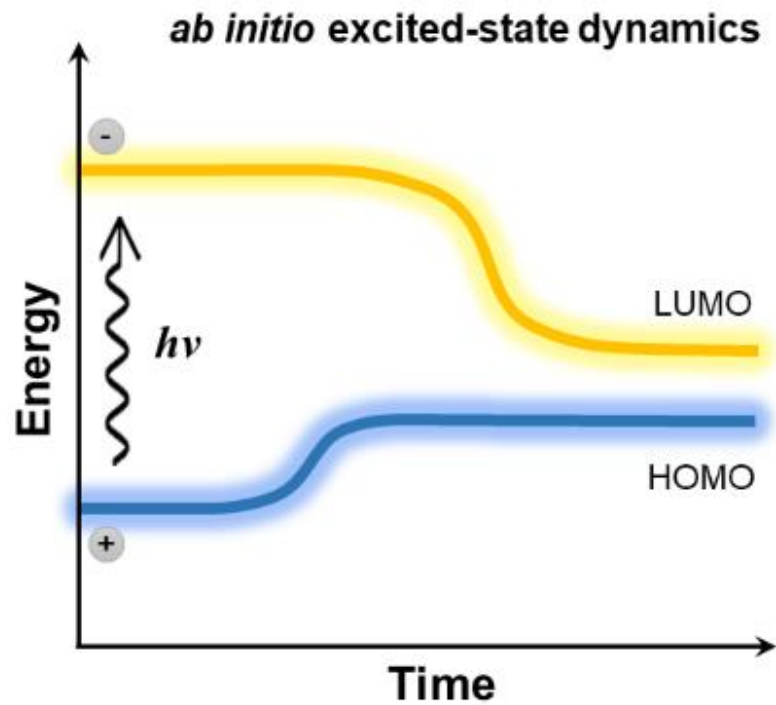
- Brighter values: electron locations
- Darker values: hole locations
- Neutral/0 values: charge density matches same value as ground state before and after excitation
- Charge transfer evidence from seeing if electron/hole locations change over time

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

(Relaxation dynamics and distribution of charge as a function of energy and time)

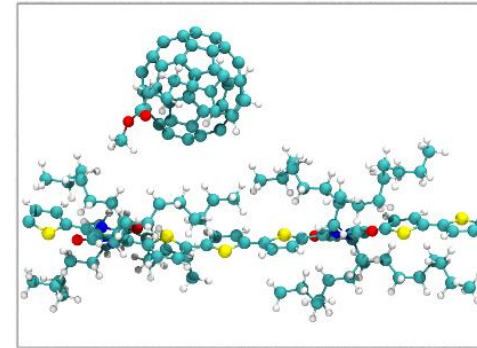
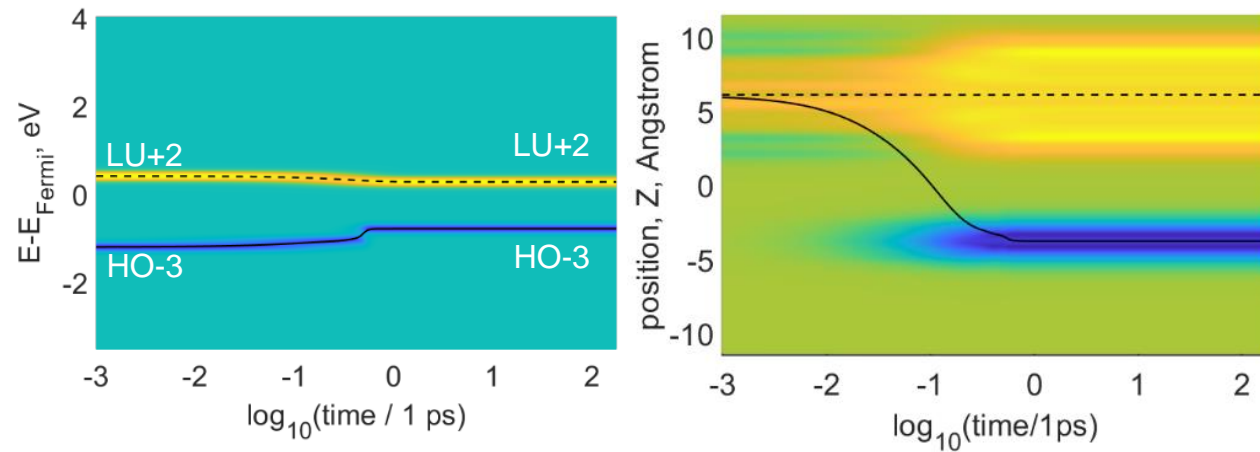
Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- Purpose of this methodology?

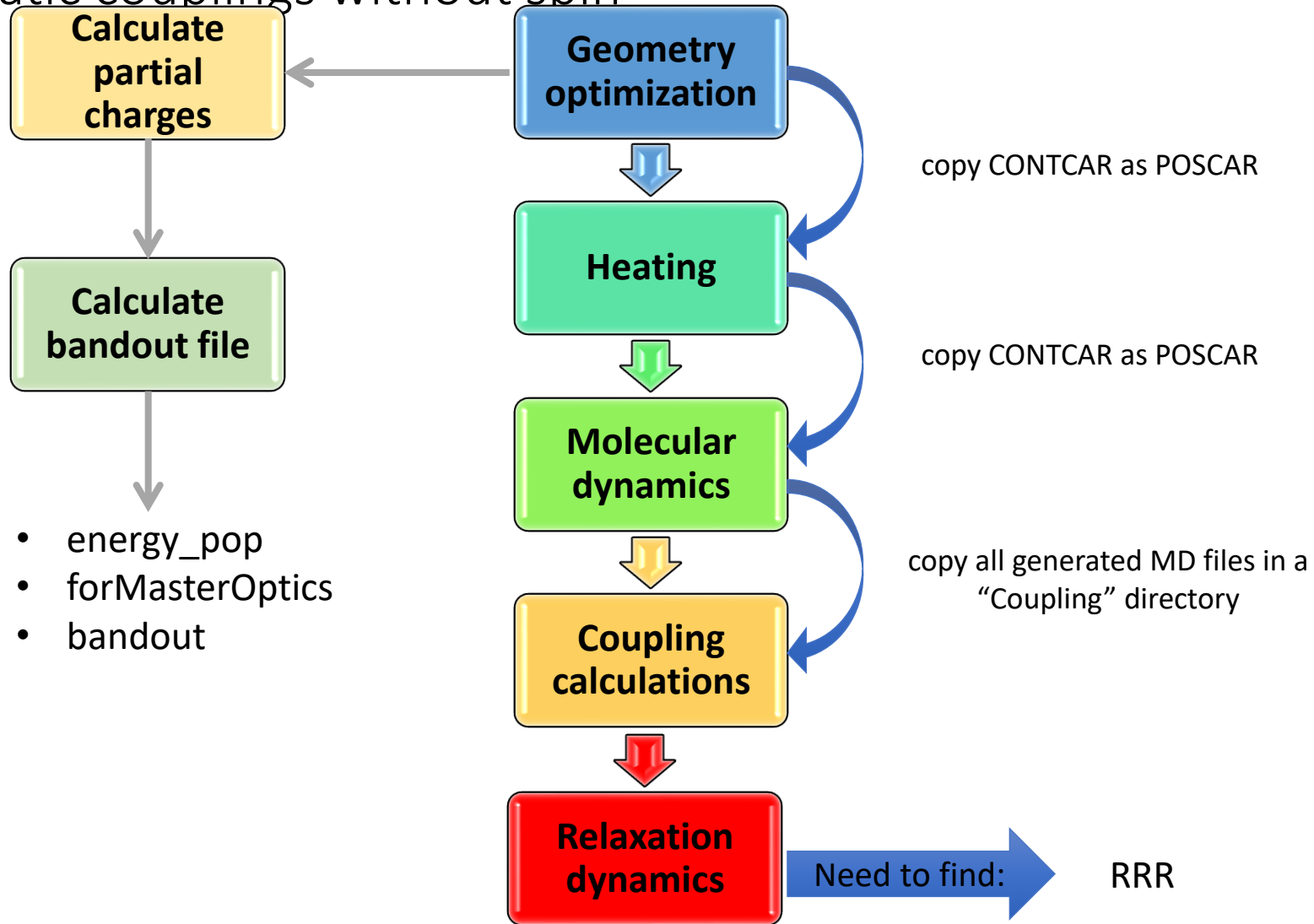


Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Purpose of this methodology?**



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**

- ❑ RRR file, was calculated before from the coupling files:
- ❑ The “energy_pop” file.
- ❑ The range of orbitals the you specified in the “energy_pop” file should be consistent through all of your calculations such as bandout and Red field tensor calculations

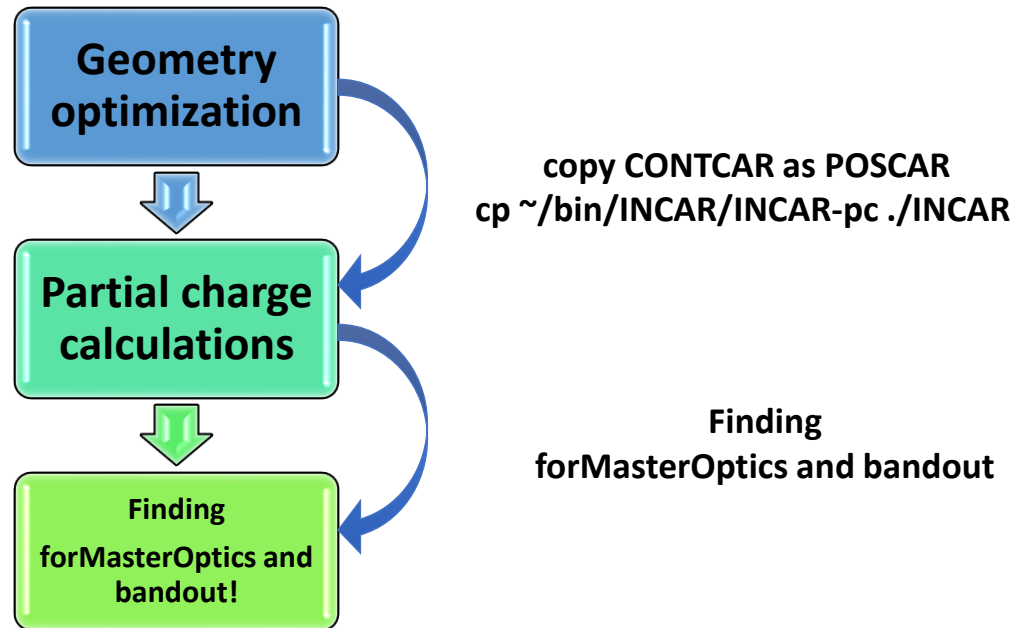
Index	Orbital	Energy	Second Energy
65	444	-5.6964	2.00000
66	445	-5.6872	2.00000
67	446	-5.6554	2.00000
68	447	-5.6489	2.00000
69	448	-5.6107	2.00000
70	449	-5.5346	2.00000
71	450	-5.5298	2.00000
72	451	-5.4682	2.00000
73	452	-5.4210	2.00000
74	453	-5.3776	2.00000
75	454	-5.3135	2.00000
76	455	-5.2667	2.00000
77	456	-5.2362	2.00000
78	457	-5.0748	2.00000
79	458	-5.0501	2.00000
80	459	-5.0115	2.00000
81	460	-4.8727	2.00000
82	461	-4.6660	2.00000
83	462	-4.6154	2.00000
84	463	-4.5993	2.00000
85	464	-4.5530	2.00000
86	465	-4.4895	2.00000
87	466	-4.3596	2.00000
88	467	-4.2957	2.00000
89	468	-4.0744	2.00000
90	469	-3.5800	2.00000
91	470	-3.0132	0.00000
92	471	-2.9515	0.00000
93	472	-2.8815	0.00000
94	473	-2.8314	0.00000
95	474	-2.3176	0.00000
96	475	-2.1178	0.00000
97	476	-2.0348	0.00000
98	477	-1.8460	0.00000
99	478	-1.7498	0.00000
100	479	-1.4869	0.00000
101	480	-1.4360	0.00000
102	481	-1.3345	0.00000
103	482	-1.1231	0.00000
104	483	-0.9385	0.00000
105	484	-0.9321	0.00000
106	485	-0.8578	0.00000
107	486	-0.7973	0.00000
108	487	-0.7571	0.00000

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start calculations:**

forMasterOptics and bandout?

First we need to do partial charge calculations



Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start the visualization:**

❑ **INCAR file settings:**

```
LPARD=TRUE      # evaluates partial decomposed charge densities

# Other Parameters

LSEPB=TRUE      # charge density is calculated for every band separately
NBANDS=256      #number of bands in calculation

# Electronic relaxation

ISMEAR=0        #partial occupencies of wavefunction have Gaussian smearing
PREC=Low        #low;med;high
LREAL=.FALSE.   #projection done in reciprocal space
ISYM = 0        #symmetry not considered in calculation
EDIFF=0.0001    #minimum energy difference between electronic iterations

# Ionic Relaxation

IBRION=2        #conjugate-gradient algorithm used to relax ions (bad
NSW=0           #number of ionic steps
POTIM= .5       #time step in fs
EDIFFG=-0.001  #minimum energy difference between ionic iterations

EINT= -5.9 -0.6 → A range to cover energy_pop
LVTOT = .TRUE.
```

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **What do we need to start calculations:**

- **forMasterOptics and bandout?**

- cp ~/bin/band_integrate_vasp5.pl .
- vi band_integrate_vasp5.pl
- perl band_integrate_vasp5.pl
(at the end of this step, partial charge files PARCHG.xxx.ALLK will be generated for selected orbitals). The bandout file will be generated here.
- module swap PrgEnv-intel PrgEnv-gnu
- ~/bin/osc_str_CHEM676.exe
- cp forMasterEq forMasterOptics

```
499      0.0733      0.00000
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/
eval '(exit $?0)' && eval 'exec perl -S $0 ${1+"$@"}' && eval
#;-*- Perl -*-
#####
# this script integrates the CHG file along a single axis
#####

# Designate output files

    open (OUT2, ">bandout");

    $fila="PARCHG.0";
    $filc=".ALLK";
#    for ($numb=270;$numb<271;$numb++){
    for ($numb=440;$numb<500;$numb++){

# Setting up file names

    $filb=$numb;

    if ($numb <= 9) {$numb1="00" . $numb};
    if ($numb <= 99) {$numb1="0" . $numb};
    if ($numb >= 100) {$numb1= $numb};
```

→ A range to cover energy_pop!

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Double check the size of input files.**

```
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/PROJECT_PC/FOLLOWUP/DPP_PCBM/MD/BANDOUTS> wc energy_pop
 60 180 2040 energy_pop
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/PROJECT_PC/FOLLOWUP/DPP_PCBM/MD/BANDOUTS> wc forMasterOptics
 60 3600 93660 forMasterOptics
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/PROJECT_PC/FOLLOWUP/DPP_PCBM/MD/BANDOUTS> wc bandout
 60 8556 144596 bandout
kilin@cori09:/global/cfs/cdirs/m1251/vasp/CHEM676_2020/Amir/PROJECT_PC/FOLLOWUP/DPP_PCBM/MD/BANDOUTS> █
```

- Bandout file contains the same information as “PARCHG.xxx.ALLK”.
- They are results of integration of each 3D PARCHG over X and Y.

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Execute the Matlab file:**

In Matlab directory we should have:

✓ RRR

✓ energy_pop

✓ bandout

✓ forMasterOptics

✓ RATE_Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1g_version_Summer_2022.m

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- Run the Matlab codes to calculate relaxation dynamics

☐ Matlab script “Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1f.m” or “RATE_Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1g_version_Summer_2022.m”:

```
clc
clear all
close all

% Eexc=0.3;%3.5;%eV
Width=.1;
timeSTEPS=600

bandoutOrig=load('bandout');
energy_pop=importdata('energy_pop');
bandout=abs(bandoutOrig(:,2:end));
[m_band,n_band]=size(bandout);

Zsteps=n_band; % number of steps along Z (+1)
Zsize= 23; % cell size along Z from POSCAR

Omin=energy_pop(1,1); % Smallest orbital number in energy_pop
Omax=energy_pop(end,1); % Largest orbital number in energy_pop
n_Orbital=numel(energy_pop(:,1)); % Number of orbitals

%initial electron
% Finde the "HOMO" in energy_pop
for i=1:n_Orbital
    if energy_pop(i,3)<0.5
        HOMO=energy_pop(i-1,1);
        break
    end
end
LUMO=HOMO+1;

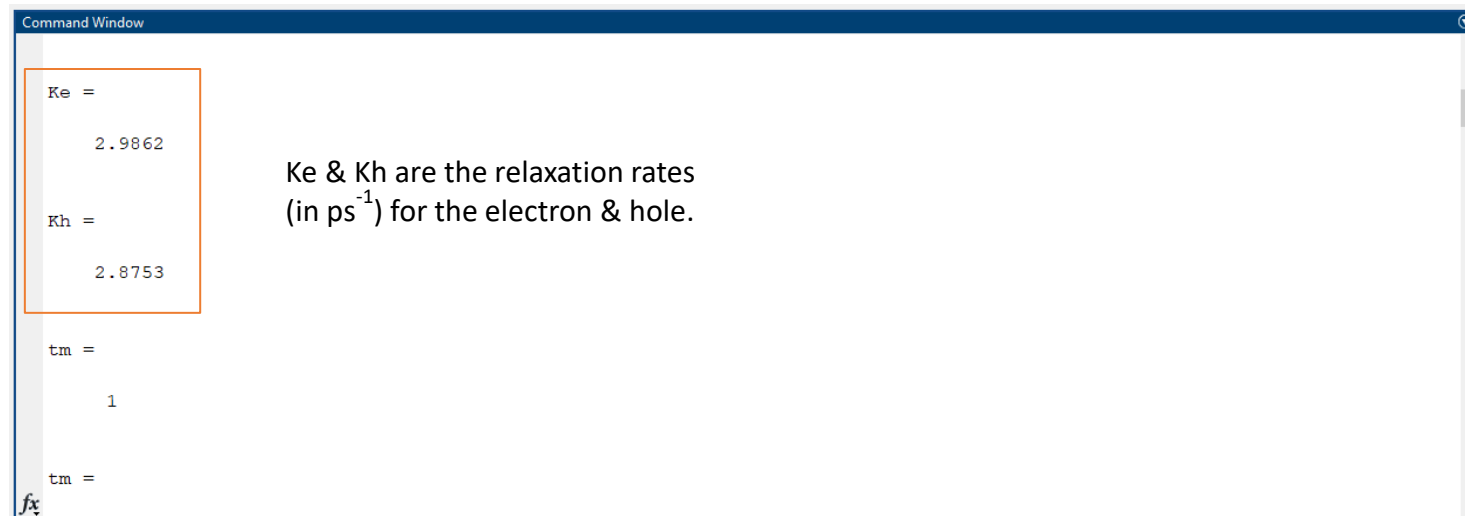
% Selected initial transitions for iH and iE
Occupied_Orb= HOMO-3
Unoccupied_Orb= LUMO+2
```

Select the initial transition based on the highest value of oscillator strength in “OS_STRENGTH” file.

469	473	1.91527228	0.8130	2.0000	0.0000	1.3194	-5.0524	2.1741
466	472	0.97081346	1.7198	2.0000	0.0000	0.0884	-0.0163	0.0066
461	477	0.76628863	2.9368	2.0000	0.0000	0.3738	0.1459	1.8395
461	470	0.68394278	1.8236	2.0000	0.0000	0.0351	-0.1257	0.0351
465	473	0.64480920	1.8338	2.0000	0.0000	0.2551	-2.1116	0.4652
463	470	0.53752501	1.6081	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0261	0.0053	-0.0044
464	475	0.38692201	2.6863	2.0000	0.0000	0.3729	-0.9177	0.9892
462	477	0.36538379	2.7533	2.0000	0.0000	0.6288	-1.0864	0.4786
464	486	0.31370063	3.7817	2.0000	0.0000	0.3333	0.3495	0.9460
462	483	0.30301199	3.6694	2.0000	0.0000	0.2600	-0.2312	0.9992
467	473	0.24945212	1.6429	2.0000	0.0000	0.0224	0.0971	0.0670
461	472	0.24211756	2.0779	2.0000	0.0000	0.0287	0.7621	-0.9976
467	476	0.23115498	2.4617	2.0000	0.0000	0.1142	-1.0746	0.2959
462	470	0.21720914	1.6401	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0030	0.0136	-0.0201
462	471	0.19433876	1.6730	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0415	0.0622	0.1201
463	478	0.18837127	2.9420	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0708	-0.3985	-0.8285
456	474	0.18720686	3.0022	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0876	0.8248	-0.2690
450	470	0.18093864	2.4745	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0456	-0.5001	-0.8259
466	482	0.17789103	3.4518	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0882	-0.0493	0.0180
461	487	0.17546004	4.0256	2.0000	0.0000	-0.1806	0.2082	-0.7175
451	488	0.17072121	4.8583	2.0000	0.0000	0.1753	-0.1211	0.6494
461	478	0.16601288	3.1575	2.0000	0.0000	0.0529	0.6472	-0.5396
463	483	0.15776397	3.6374	2.0000	0.0000	-0.2317	-0.2672	-0.5788
466	477	0.15405094	2.5787	2.0000	0.0000	0.8205	0.0202	-0.0902
466	471	0.15251968	1.4984	2.0000	0.0000	-0.1396	0.0411	-0.0340
465	471	0.15241437	1.5988	2.0000	0.0000	-0.1791	-0.1695	0.4012
461	479	0.15013712	3.3800	2.0000	0.0000	0.5738	0.2622	-0.0005
466	485	0.14982642	3.6184	2.0000	0.0000	0.0925	-0.3608	0.6502
463	477	0.14068938	2.7213	2.0000	0.0000	-0.5817	0.3108	-0.5179
450	488	0.13521664	4.8728	2.0000	0.0000	-0.1755	0.0805	-0.5588
454	474	0.12934594	3.0241	2.0000	0.0000	-0.0065	-0.7356	0.1480
468	476	0.12540796	2.0155	2.0000	0.0000	0.0809	-0.0604	-0.0400

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- ❑ After finished the simulations, you should be able to see rate of electron and hole relaxation in the command window:



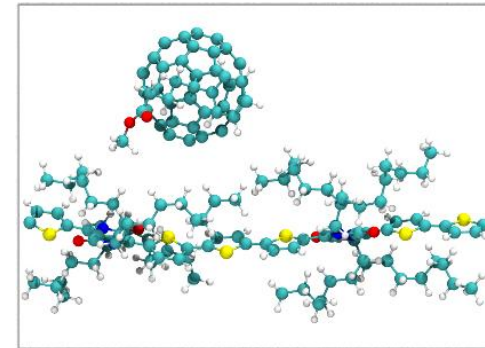
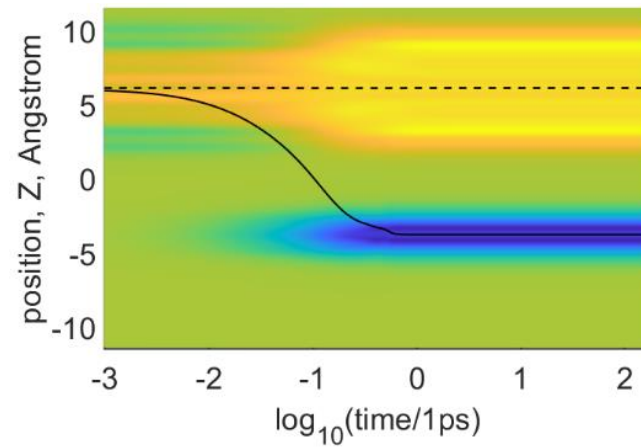
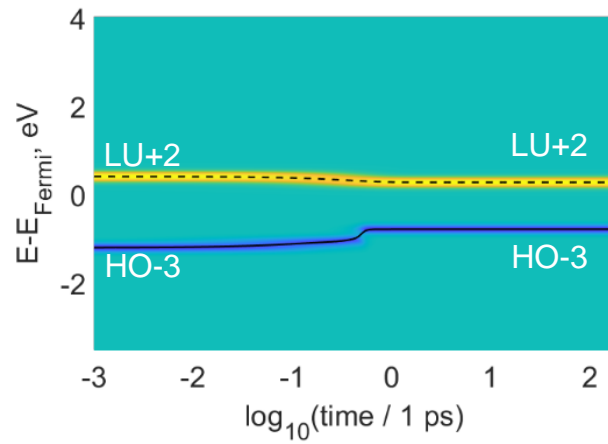
The screenshot shows a 'Command Window' with the following text:

```
Ke =  
    2.9862  
Kh =  
    2.8753  
tm =  
    1  
tm =  
fx
```

Ke & Kh are the relaxation rates (in ps^{-1}) for the electron & hole.

Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

- **Code will produce the Relaxation dynamics and distribution of charge as a function of energy and time:**



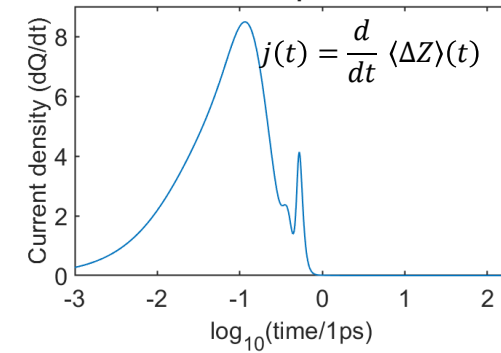
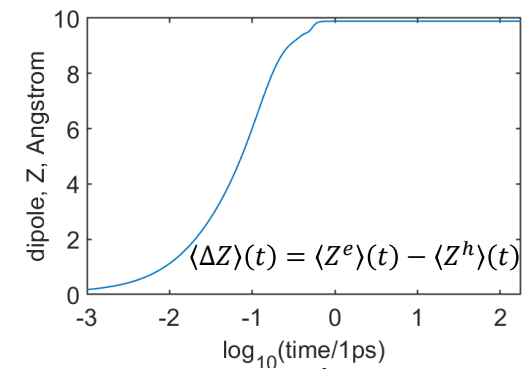
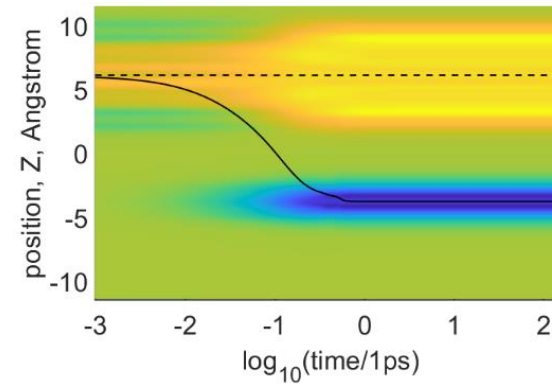
Nonadiabatic couplings without spin

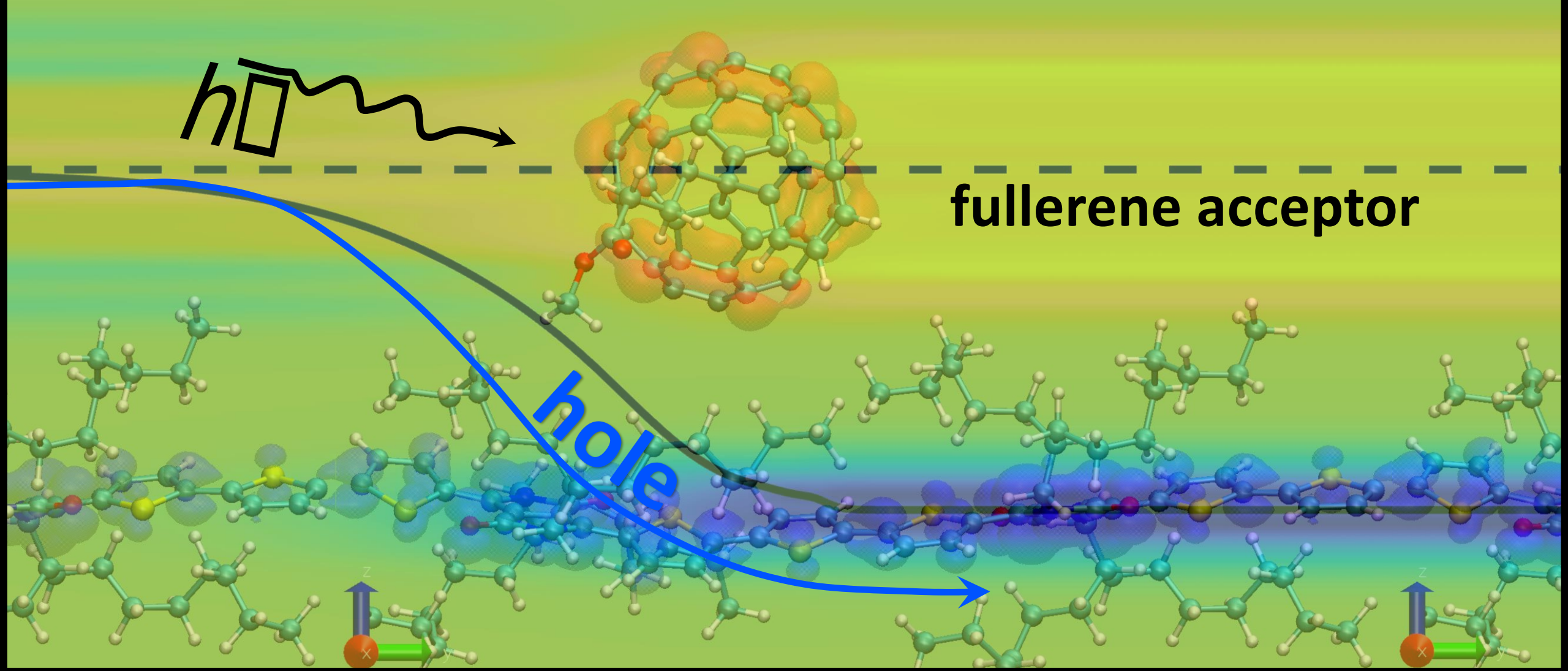
Quantify charge transfer at the interface:

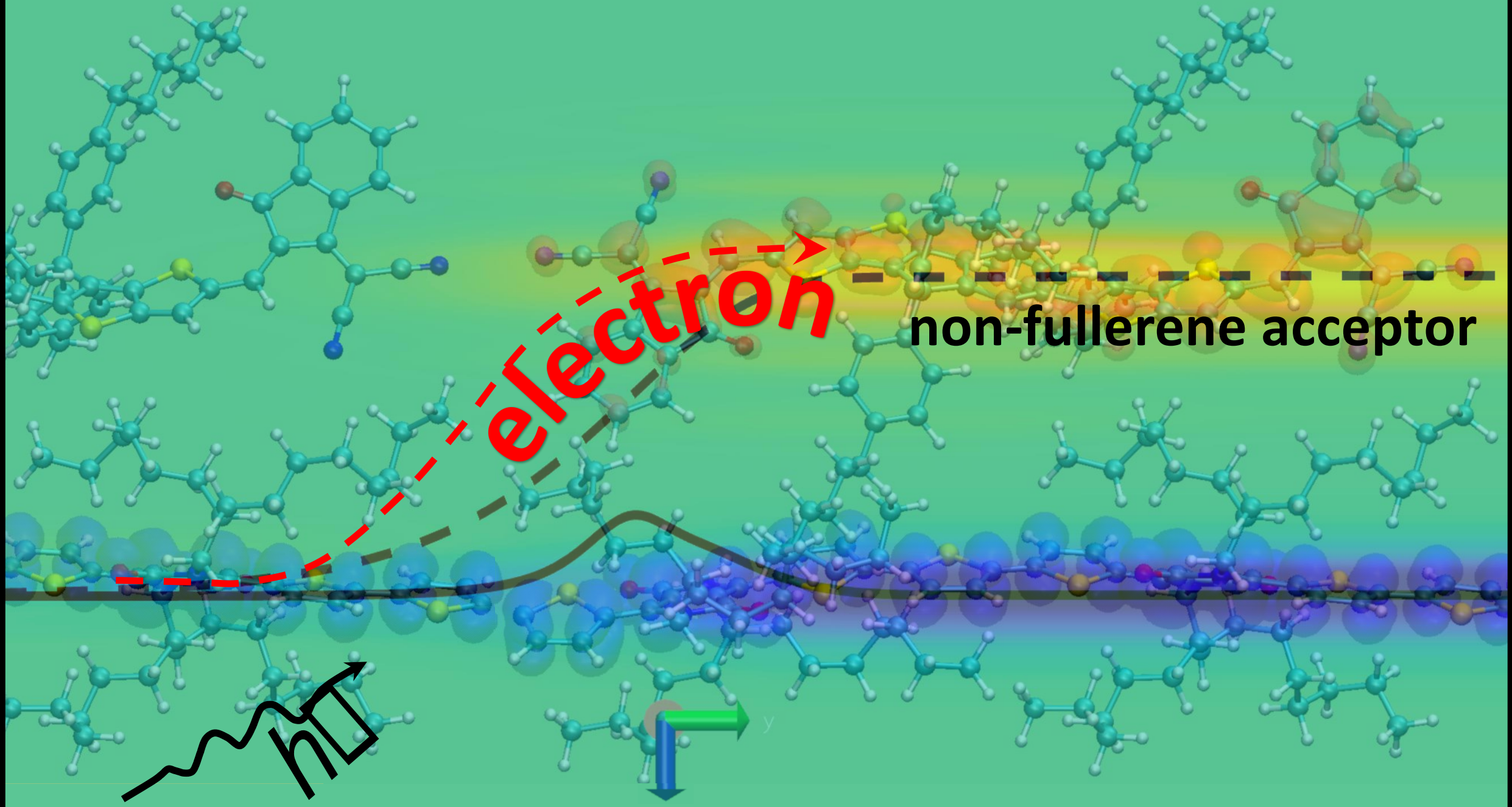
```

MATLAB R2020a - academic use
HOME PLOTS APPS EDITOR PUBLISH VIEW
New Open Save Find Files Compare Go To Comment % % % Breakpoints Run Run and Advance Run Section Run and Time
FILE NAVIGATE EDIT BREAKPOINTS RUN
E:\PhD Papers\8_DFT_CP_Abinitio\DPP_PCBM\Relaxations\RATE_Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_em6_1g_version_Summer_2022.m
RATE_Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_em6_1g_version_Summer_2022.m
418     aveZH(1) = (WWPh(:,1)) * Zzgrid / normZH;
419     end
420
421     WWPhMAX = max(max(WWPe - WWPh));
422     figure
423     mesh(log10(time1), Zzgrid, WWPe - WWPh);
424     axis([-3.05 2.7 -Zzgrid(end) Zzgrid(end)]); view(2);
425     hold on;
426     plot3(log10(time1), [aveZE 0], WWPhMAX * ones(size(time1)), 'k--', 'LineWidth', 3);
427     plot3(log10(time1), [aveZH 0], WWPhMAX * ones(size(time1)), 'k-', 'LineWidth', 3);
428     view(2)
429
430     xlabel('log_1_0(time/ps)');
431     ylabel('Z-dir (Å)');
432     xlim([-3 2.25])
433
434     % title('electrons-holes')
435     figure;
436     plot(log10(time1), [aveZE - aveZH 0])
437     xlabel('log_1_0(time/ps)');
438     ylabel('Dipole, Z-dir (Å)');
439     xlim([-3 2.25])
440
441
442     figure
443     dx_rate = diff(log10(time1));
444     dy_rate = diff([aveZE - aveZH 0]);
445
446     d_rate = dy_rate ./ dx_rate;
447
448     plot(log10(time1), [d_rate 0])
449     xlim([-3 2.25])
450     xlabel('log_1_0(time/ps)');
451     ylabel('Current density j(t)');
452     % title('Slope')
453
454

```





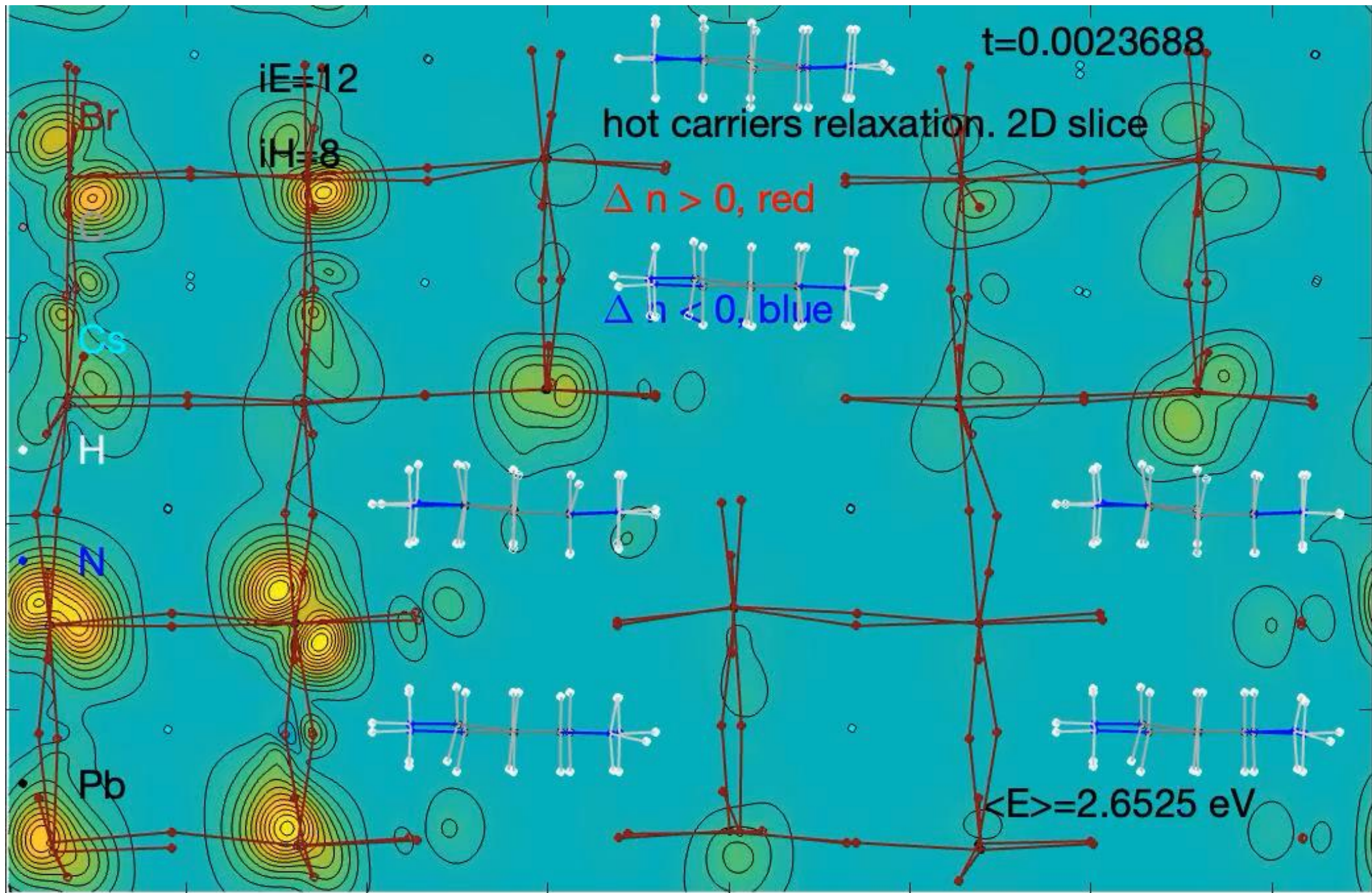


non-fullerene acceptor

electron

hν

y

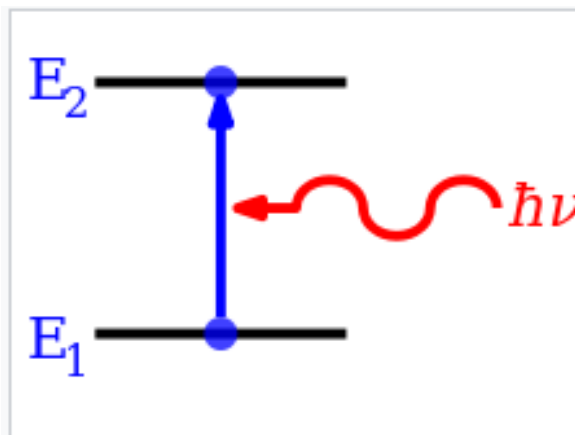


Photoluminescence

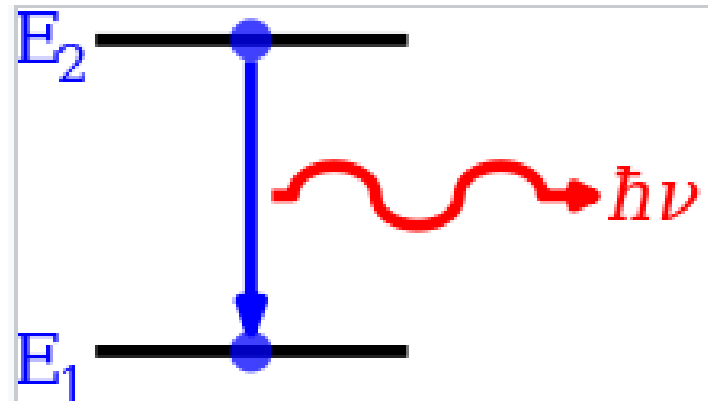
William Tupa

Absorption vs Emission

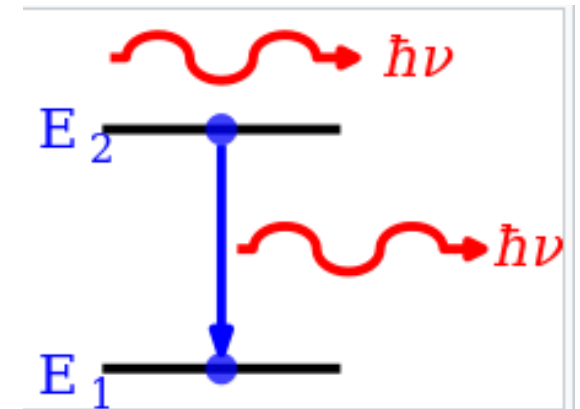
- Absorption: Matter takes in a photon to then move an electron to a higher energy level.
- Spontaneous Emission: Matter releases a photon to drop a photon to a lower energy level.
- Stimulated Emission: Same as spontaneous emission but now this happens when the matter when a photon goes by it. The two photons have the same direction, frequency and polarization.



Schematic diagram of atomic absorption



Schematic diagram of atomic spontaneous emission

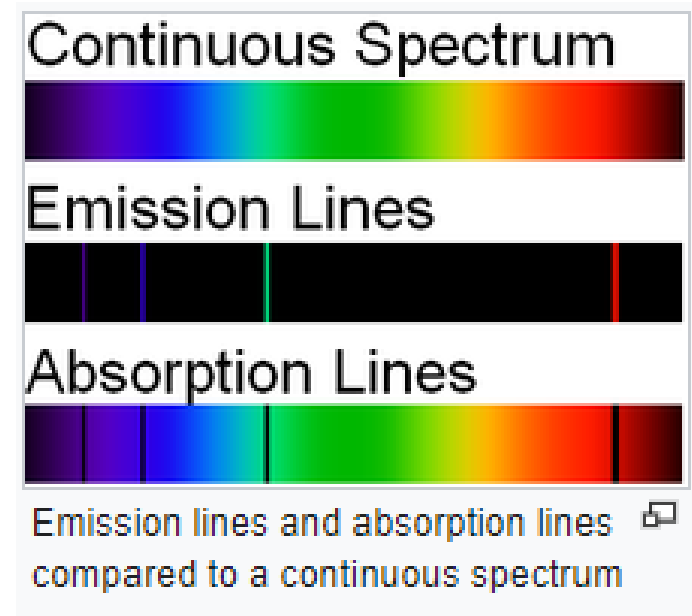


Schematic diagram of atomic stimulated emission

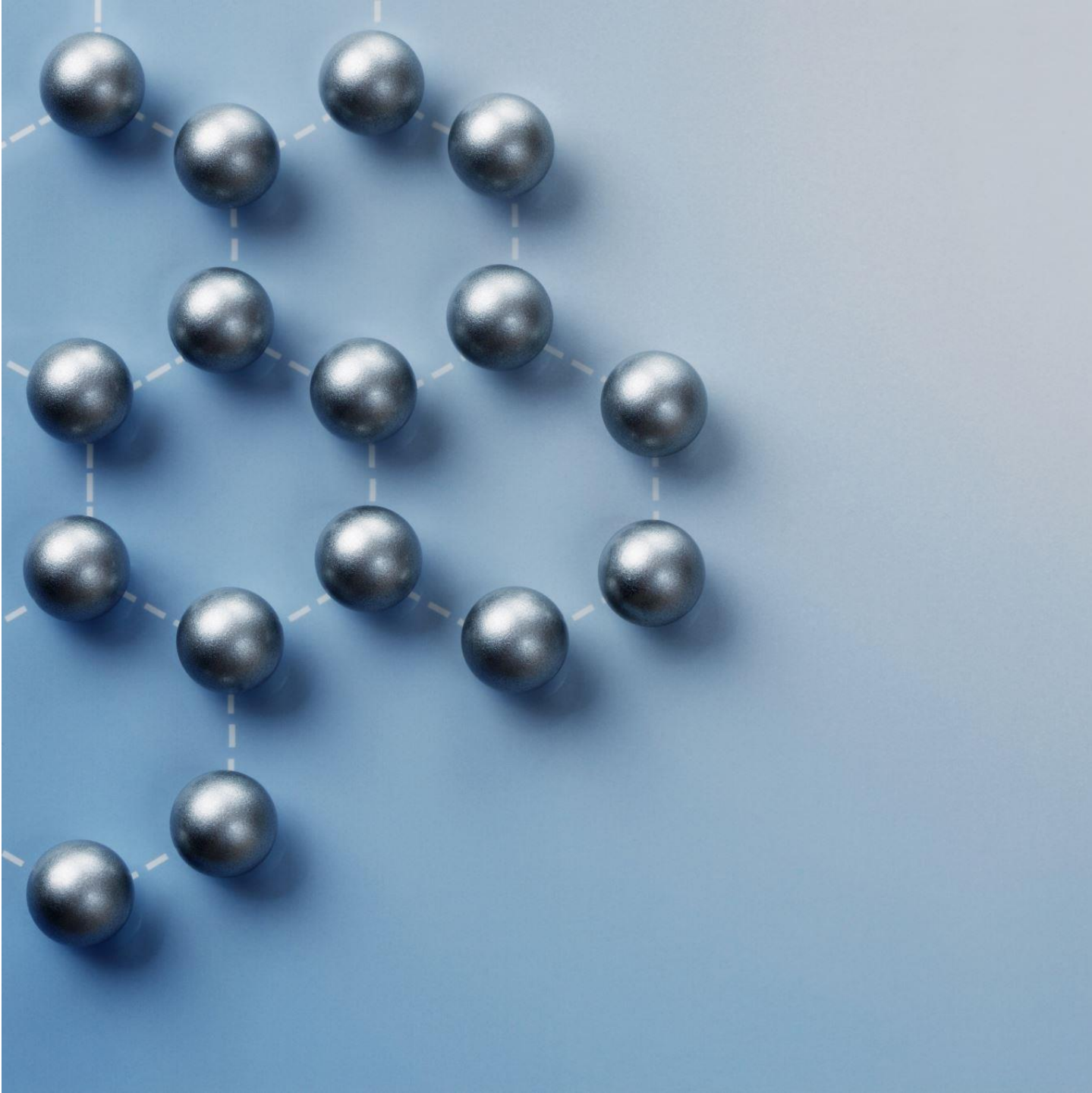
Einstein Coefficients

- Measure how likely a photon is will be absorbed or emitted from an atom.
- A_{xy} would be the spontaneous emission probability of a transition from level x to level y.
- B_{xy} would be the absorption or spontaneous emission probability of a transition from level x to level y.
- g_x is the degeneracy of level x.
- f_{xy} is the oscillator strength.

$$B_{12} = \frac{e^2}{4\epsilon_0 m_e h \nu} f_{12}$$
$$B_{21} = \frac{e^2}{4\epsilon_0 m_e h \nu} \frac{g_1}{g_2} f_{12}$$
$$A_{21} = \frac{2\pi \nu^2 e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e c^3} \frac{g_1}{g_2} f_{12}$$



Why the PL
module of the
Redfield code
has a cycle
over
timesteps?



Electronic Dynamic

- changing initial conditions of electron dynamics by tags iE and iH
- how to find rates of electron and hole relaxation for each iE, iH

Needed Files

Script Name: **Red_FIELD_MEq_11d_emi6_1f.m**

Input Files -

Input_overlap

Energy_pop, forMasteroptic

RRR

Bandout (std) / Bandout2D (ncl)

Outputs –

Excited state relaxation in energy and space domains

Rates of relaxation from HO-x to HO and LU+y to LU

```

4
5     timeSTEPS=600;
6
7     iH=5;%12;%22;%31;%3;%14;%8;%11;%3;%22;%14;%8;%19;%8
8     %initial hole
9     iE=5;%8;%2;%4;%3;%5;%3;%8;%3
10    %initial electron
11    HOMO=472
12    LUMO=HOMO+1
13    Omin=463
14    Omax=482
15    KKKmax=Omax-Omin+1;
16

```

- ✓ Set the Initial condition according to oscillator strength

```

29    % for master Eq
30    NUM=load('energy_pop')*[1 0 0]';
31    energy_pop=load('energy_pop')*[0 1 0]';
32    POP=load('energy_pop')*[0 0 1]';
33
34    forME=load('RRR');
35    forMEOptic1=load('forMasterOptics');
36
37    count=1;
38    for i=1:KKKmax;
39        for j=1:KKKmax;
40            forMEOptic(i,j)=forMEOptic1(count);
41            count=count+1;
42        end;
43    end;

```

```

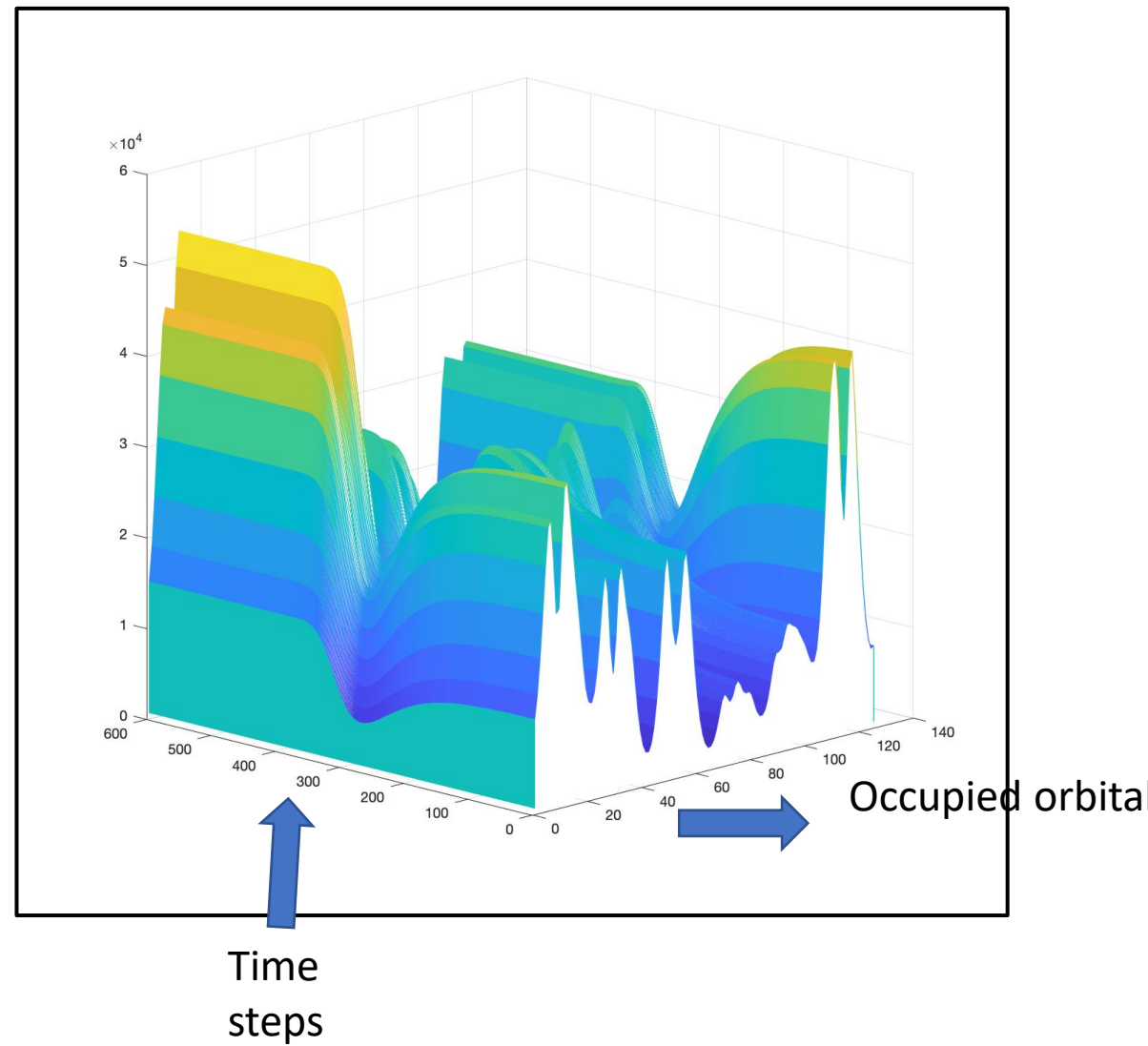
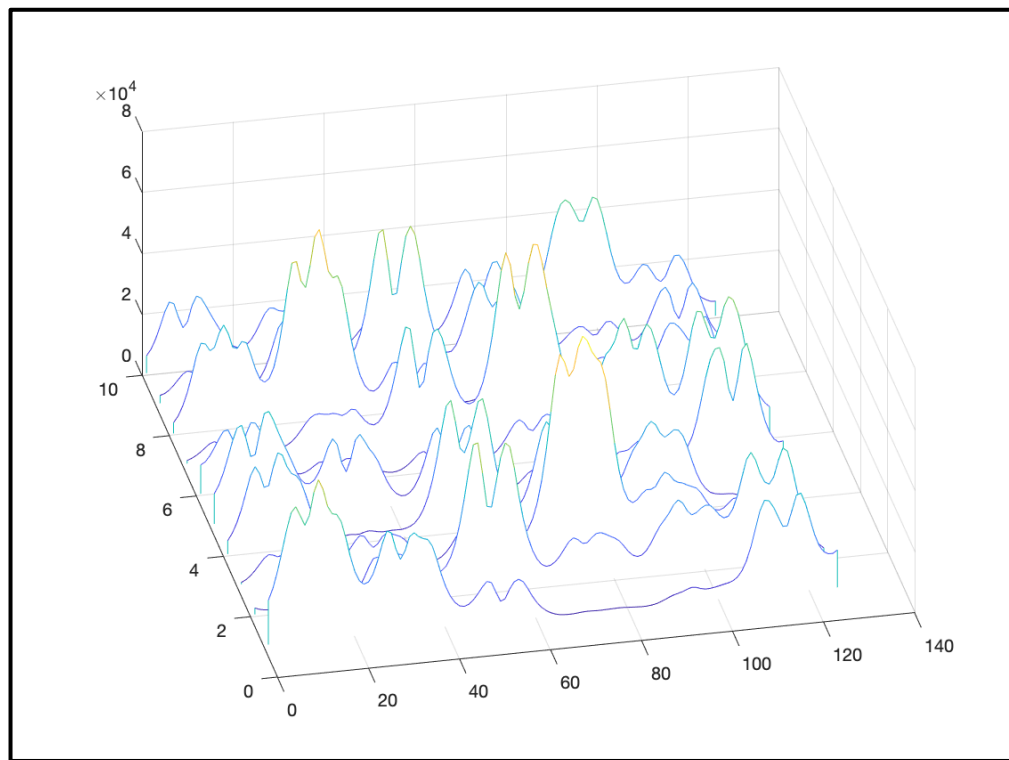
16
17    Voltage=0;%-10;%Volt
18    Temperature=1;%K;
19    Zsteps=126;%400; % number of steps along Z (+1)
20    Zsize= 19.5527347856869191; % cell size along Z from POSCAR
21
22    Z=1:Zsteps;Zsize=Z/Zsteps*Zsize; Zsize=Zsize/2;

```

size(bandout)= 20 126

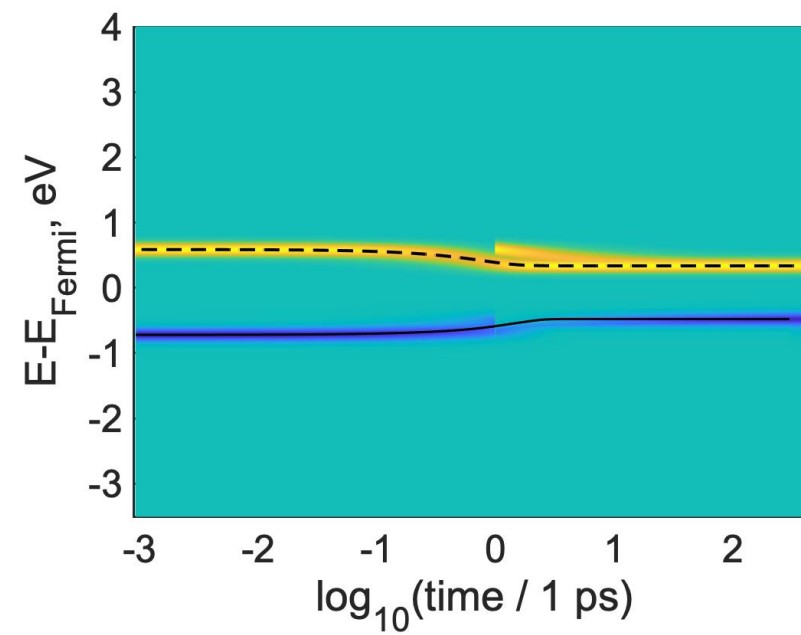
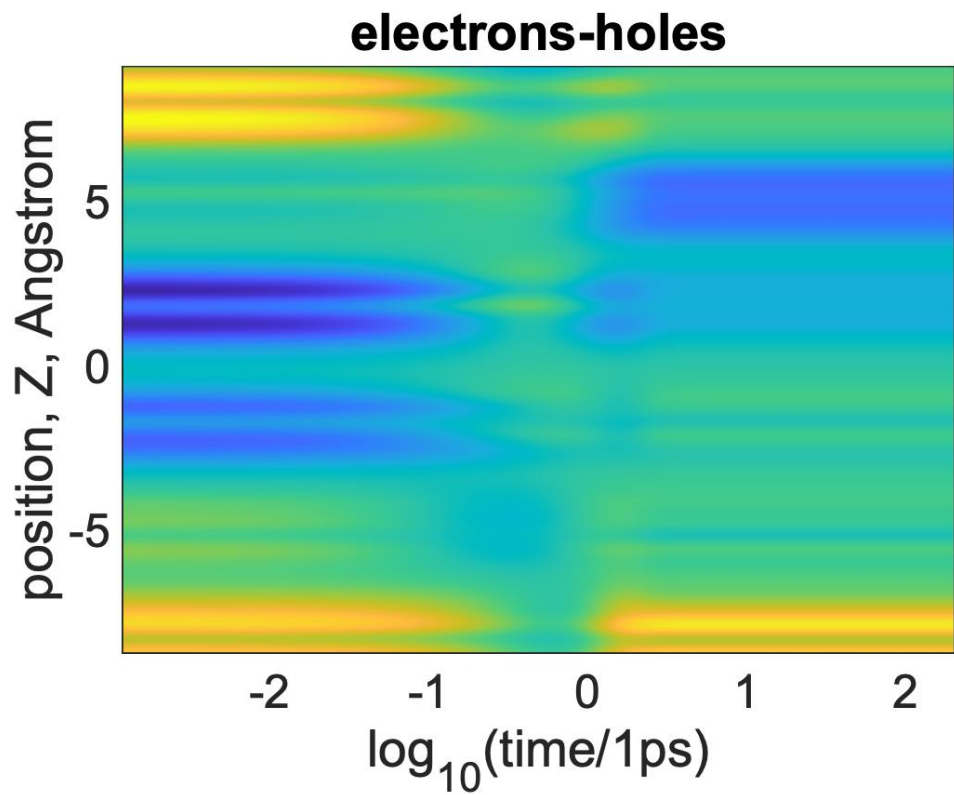
28 June
Group Meeting

Results of the Electronic Dynamic Calculation



Ke =
1.5594

Kh =
0.9572



$$E(\hbar\omega, t) = \sum_{j>i} f_{ij} \delta(\hbar\omega - \hbar\omega_{ij}) \{\rho_{jj}(t) - \rho_{ii}(t)\}$$

```

484 for 0j=1:0max-0min+1; %0j=source orbital in VASP-notation
485 for 0k=0j+1:0max-0min; %0k=target orbital in VASP-notation
486   iH=HOMO-0min-j;
487   iE=k+1-HOMO;
488   eEX=energy_pop(0k)-energy_pop(0j);
489   %Ee(iE)-Eh(iH);
490   %energy of excitation
491   popEX=exPP1(tm,0k)-exPP1(tm,0j);
492
493   opEX=exPP(tm,0k)*exPP(tm,0j);
494   % this is for Prezhdо-exciton, product
495
496   %(PPe(iE,i))-PPh(iH,i)); % population of excitation
497   FosEX=forMEoptic(0j,0k); % oscillator strength of excitation
498   slice2=slice2+popEX*exp(-((eEX-Egrid)/(Width/3)).^2);

```

$$E(\hbar\omega, t) = \sum_{j>i} f_{ij} \delta(\hbar\omega - \hbar\omega_{ij}) \{\rho_{jj}(t) - \rho_{ii}(t)\}$$

```

501 if Ok>(HOMO-Omin+1)
502     if Oj<(HOMO-Omin+2)
503         % this is for Prezdho-exciton, product
504         slice3=slice3+popEX*exp(-((eEX-Egrid)/(Width/3)).^2);
505     end;
506 end;
507
508 slice=slice+FosEX*popEX*exp(-((eEX-Egrid)/(Width/3)).^2);
509 if popEX>0
510     slice1=slice1+FosEX*popEX*exp(-((eEX-Egrid)/(Width/3)).^2);
511 end;
512 end;
513 end;

```

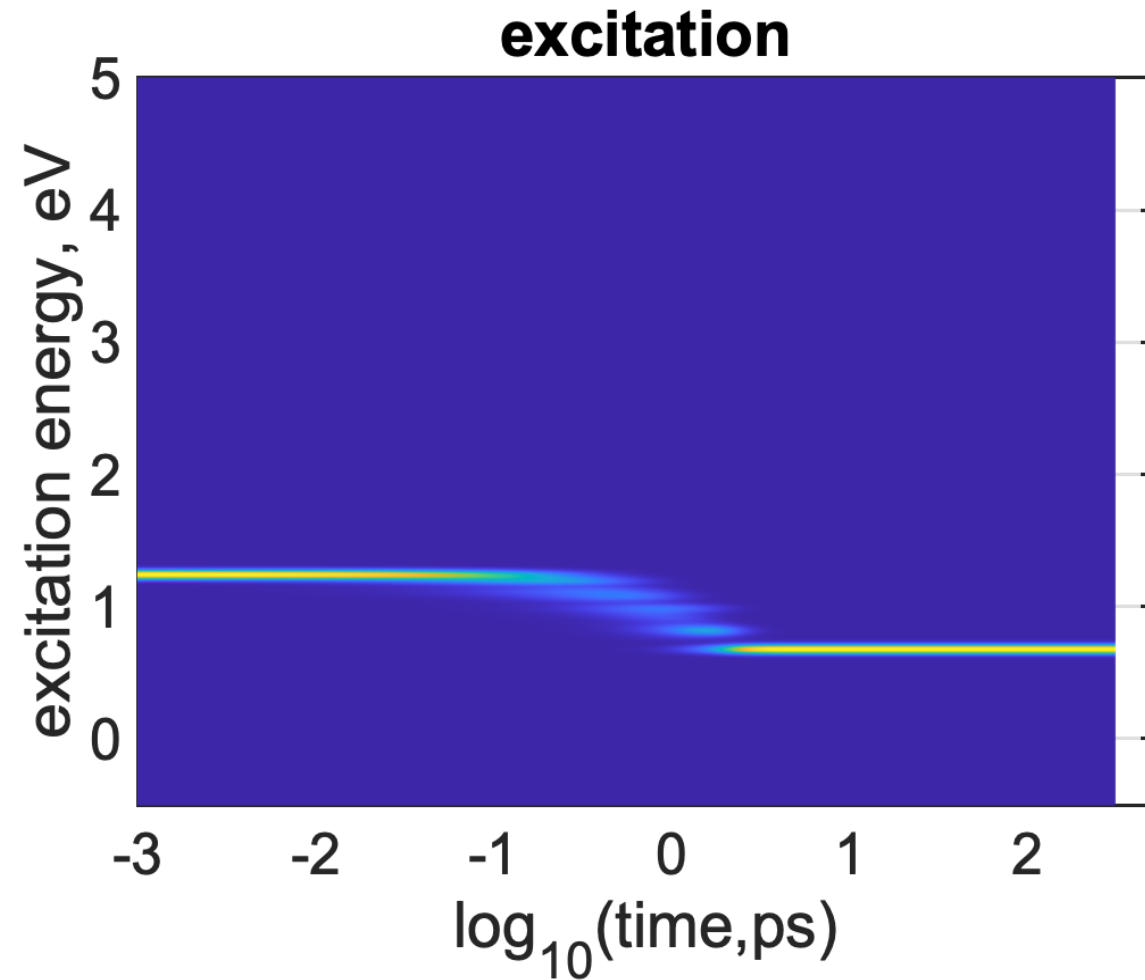
```
514 exciton=[exciton  
515         slice];  
516 emission=[emission  
517           slice1];  
518 justexciton=[justexciton  
519              slice2];  
520 prezhdoexciton=[prezhdoexciton  
521                  slice3];  
522  
523 end;
```

$$E(\hbar\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E(\hbar\omega, t) dt$$

```
554      %compute integrated emission  
555      dt1=[dt(1) dt];  
556      Iemission=emission'*dt1';  
557      WLgrid=(1241*Egrid.^(-1))';  
558      PL=[Egrid' WLgrid Iemission];  
559      save -ASCII PL PL
```

Results of the Electronic Dynamic Calculation

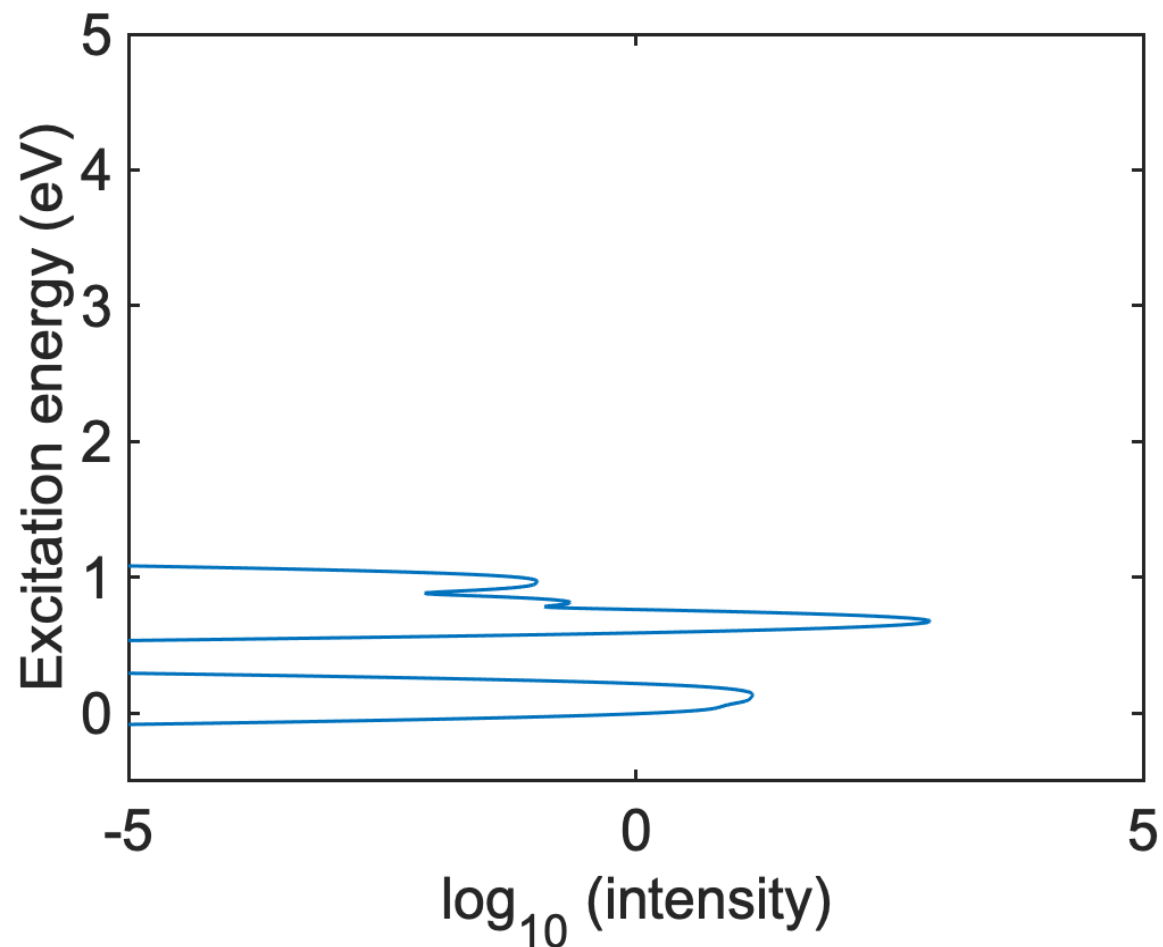
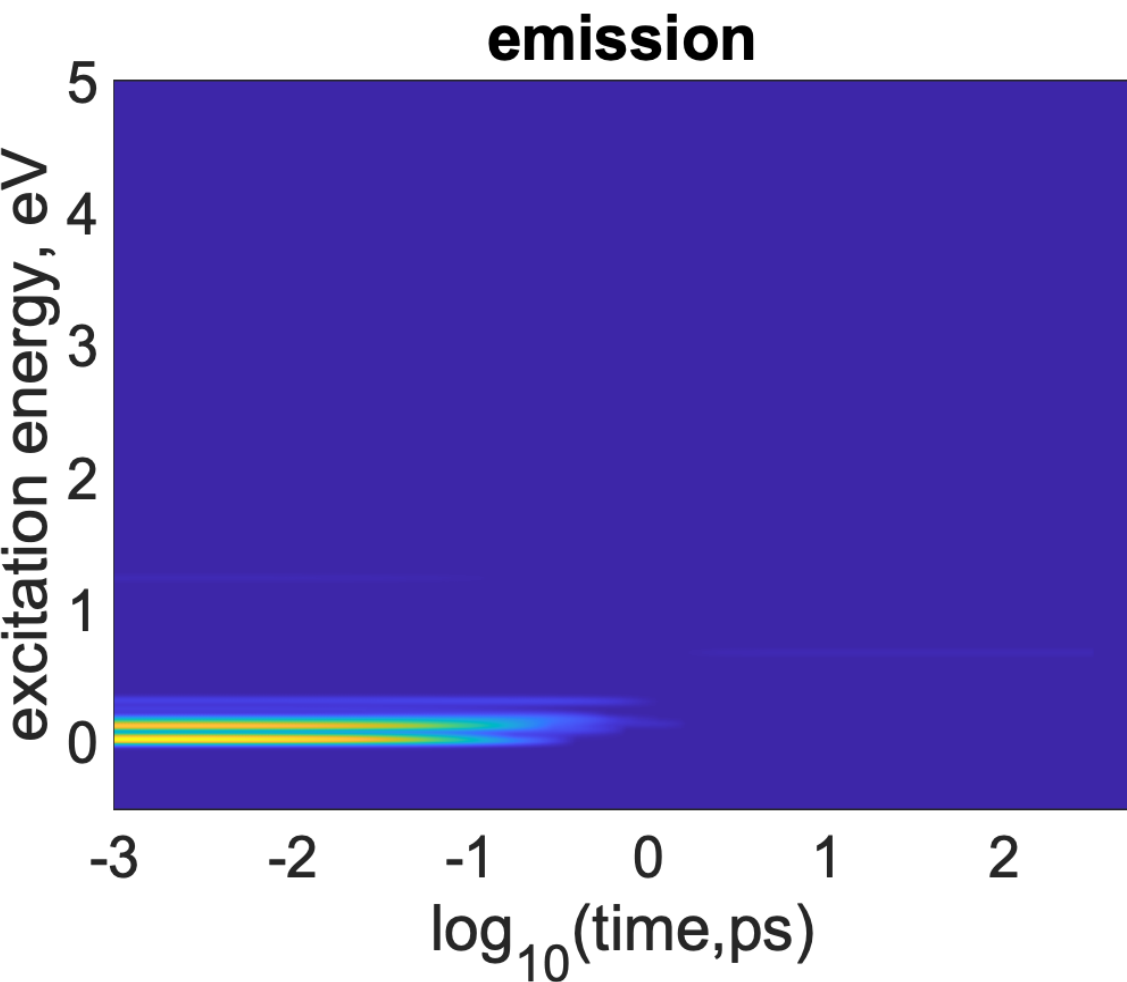
$$P(\varepsilon, t) = \sum_{j \leq HO} \sum_{i \geq LU} \rho_{ii}(t) \cdot \rho_{jj}(t) \delta(\varepsilon_i^E - \varepsilon_j^E - \varepsilon)$$



Results of the Electronic Dynamic Calculation

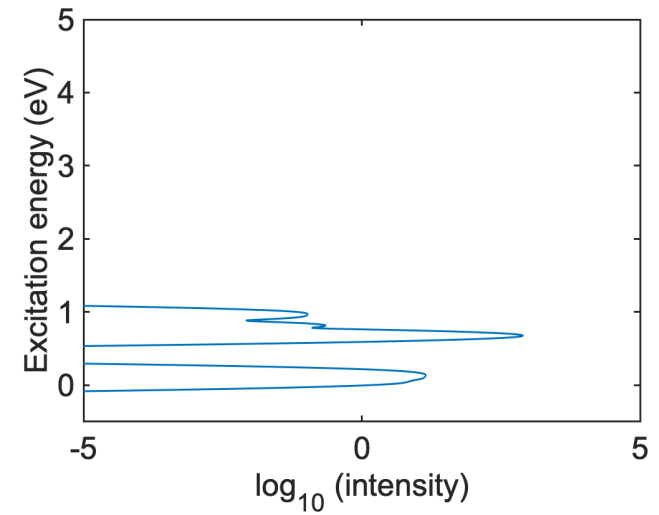
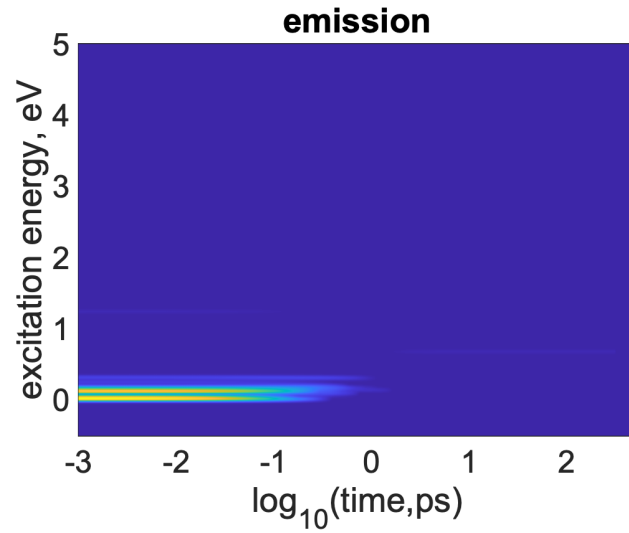
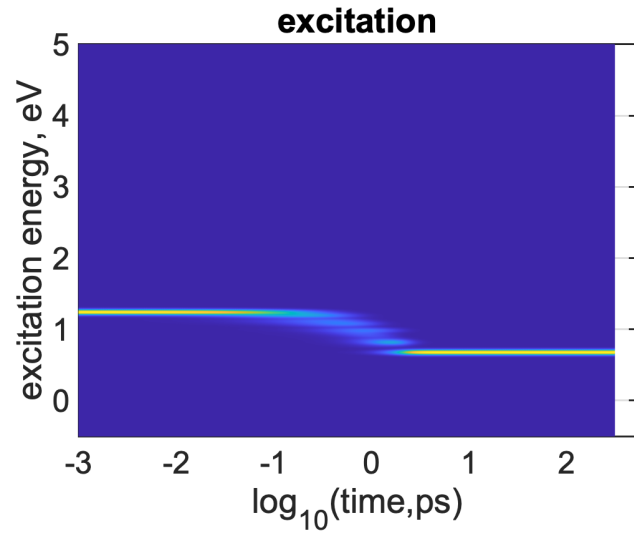
$$E(\hbar\omega, t) = \sum_{j>i} f_{ij} \delta(\hbar\omega - \hbar\omega_{ij}) \{\rho_{jj}(t) - \rho_{ii}(t)\}$$

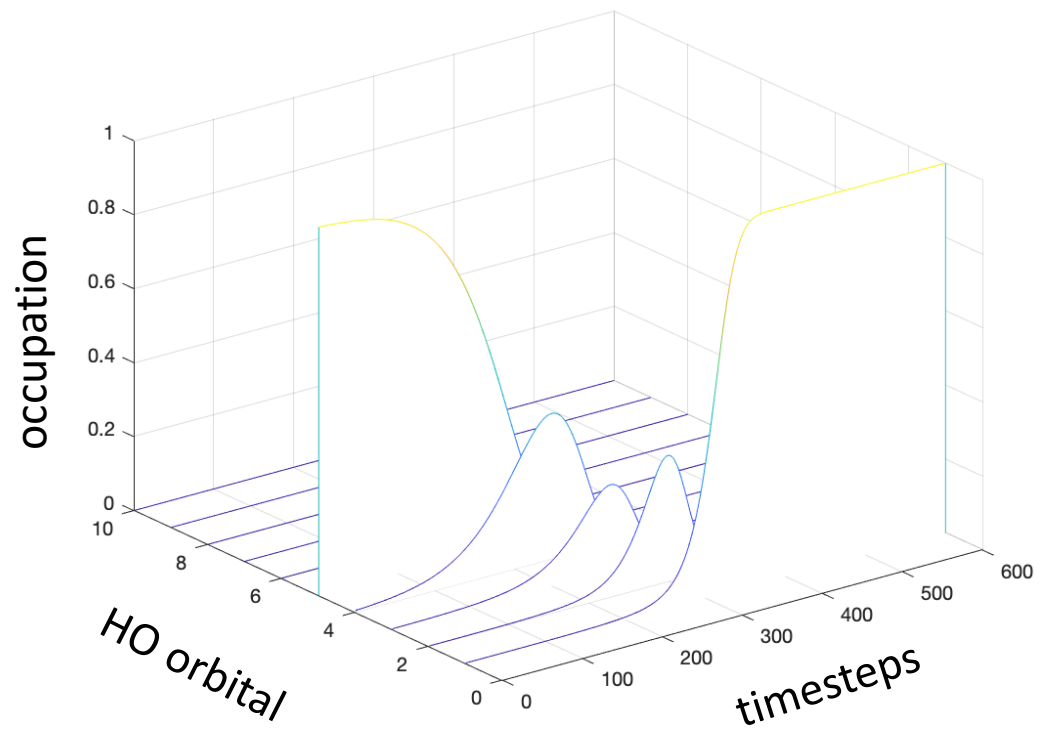
$$E(\hbar\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E(\hbar\omega, t) dt$$



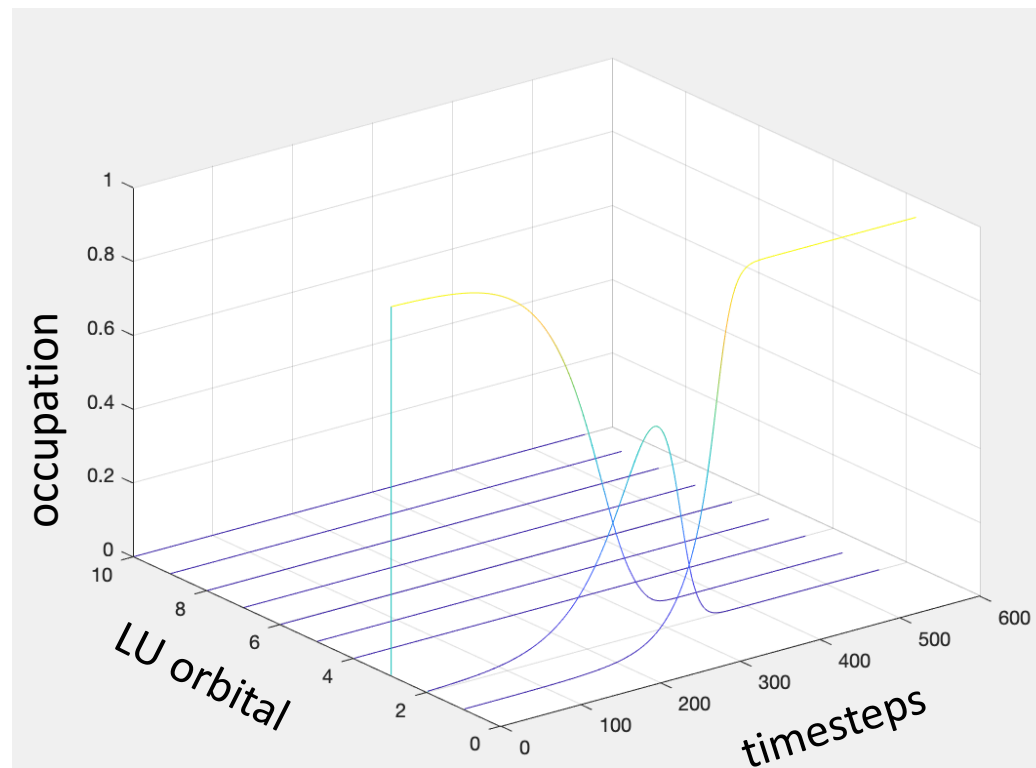
Results of the Electronic Dynamic Calculation

$$P(\varepsilon, t) = \sum_{j \leq HO} \sum_{i \geq LU} \rho_{ii}(t) \cdot \rho_{jj}(t) \delta(\varepsilon_i^E - \varepsilon_j^E - \varepsilon)$$





Waterfall(PPe)



Waterfall(PPh)

Observables: PLQY, radiative/non-radiative recombination

Joe Granlie

Radiative Recombination

- An excited system will tend to lose energy to return to a minimum energy state. An excited electron can do this by emission of a photon
- The rate of this is given by the Einstein Coefficient for Spontaneous Emission

ν is the transition energy (E1-E2)

g is degeneracy of state

f is the oscillator strength

$$k_r = A_{ij} = \frac{8\pi^2 \nu_{ij}^2 e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e c^3} \frac{g_j}{g_i} f_{ij}$$

Both values can be found from OS_STRENGTH file

$$f_{ij} = \frac{4\pi m_e \nu_{ij}}{3\hbar e^2} |\vec{D}_{ij}|^2$$

Non-Radiative Recombination

We can use the NACs to calculate the Redfield Tensor, which will tell us the rate of non-radiative recombination

$$V_{ij}^{NAC}(t) = -\frac{i\hbar}{\Delta t} \int \psi_i^*(\vec{r}, t) \psi_j(\vec{r}, t + \Delta t) d\vec{r}$$

Autocorrelation
functions

RRR
Matrix

$$k_{nr} \approx R_{ij}$$

MatLab Script: correlation_v7.m
For HO-LU transition of
SiC_CH3_COH model

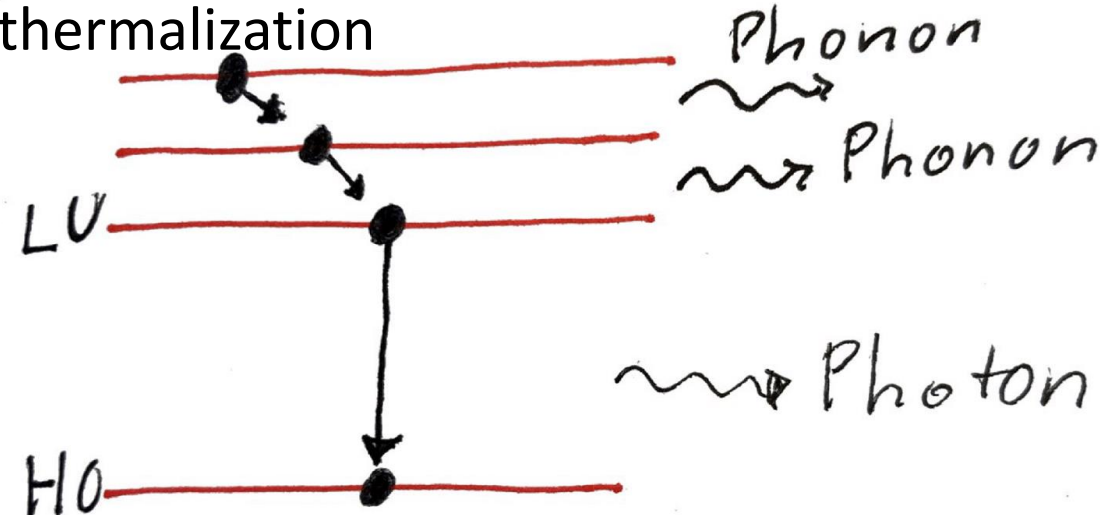
```
>> RRR(18,19)
ans =
1.0099e-06 1/fs
```

Photoluminescence Quantum Yield (PLQY)

- PLQY tells us the number of photons that are emitted as a fraction of photons absorbed
- Kasha's Rule: highest PLQY is expected to be between HO-LU. Unoccupied orbitals typically have a high overlap \rightarrow NAC is high \rightarrow high non-radiative rate in conduction band

$$PLQY = \frac{k_r}{k_r + k_{nr}}$$

Kasha's Rule leads to cascade thermalization



Exceptions to Kasha's Rule



Energy gap for LU and LU+n is high, so they have a lower overlap and thus a lower k_{nr}
Oscillator strength between HO and LU+n is relatively high, so k_r is higher
→ LU+n is in competition with LU for emission



Energy gap is small for HO-LU and HO-LU+n, so large overlap for all excited states
Oscillator strength for HO-LU is low while HO-LU+n is relatively high, so k_r is higher for LU+n
→ LU has a long lifetime