

van der Waals corrected DFT

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Where does van der Waals force come from?

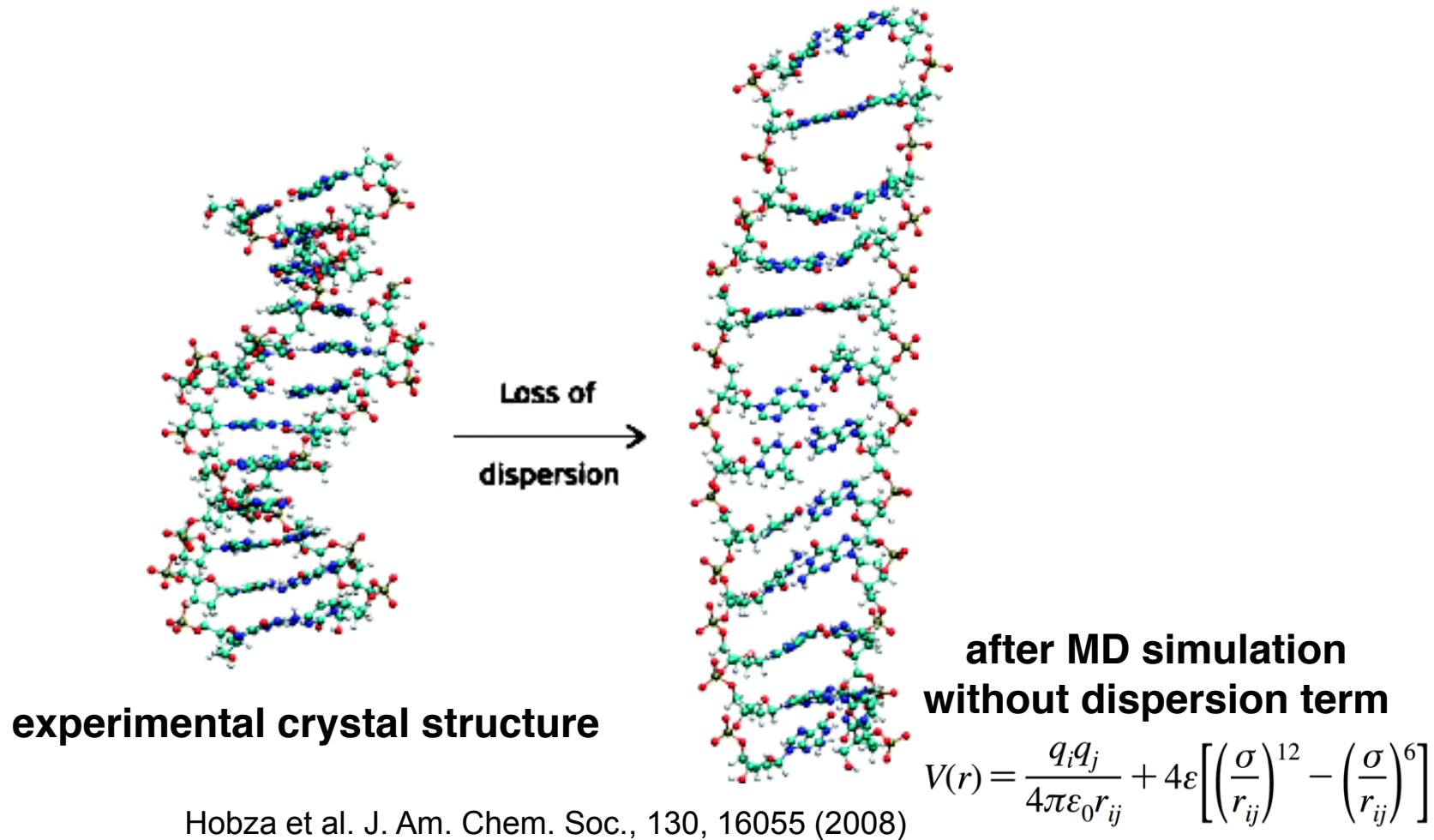


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1jGeeSWhXY>

vdW force results from interaction of fluctuating charge distributions in one particle with those in an adjacent particle

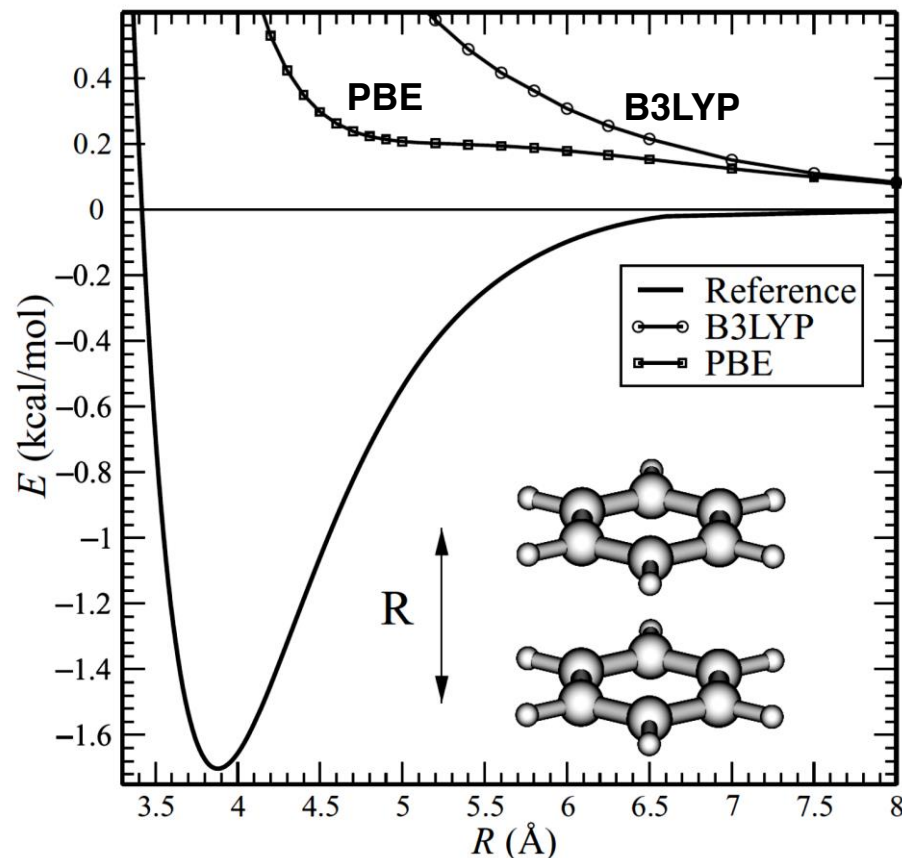
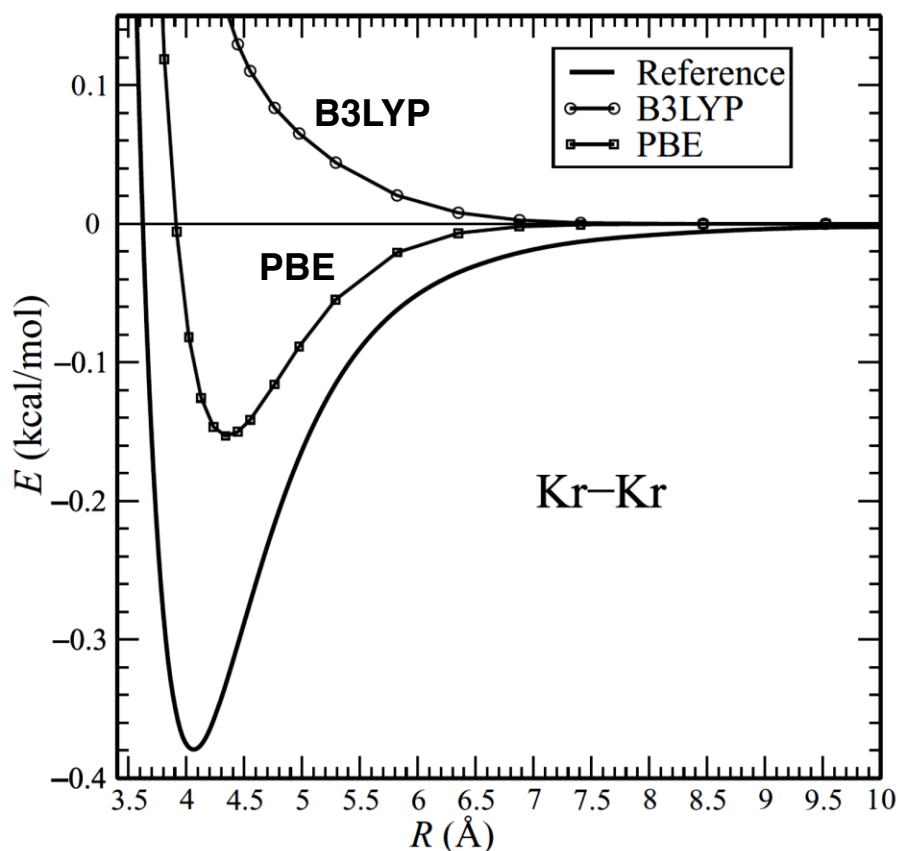
(particle = atom, molecule, molecular fragment, etc)

Why van der Waals force is important?



helical to ladder structural transition in DNA

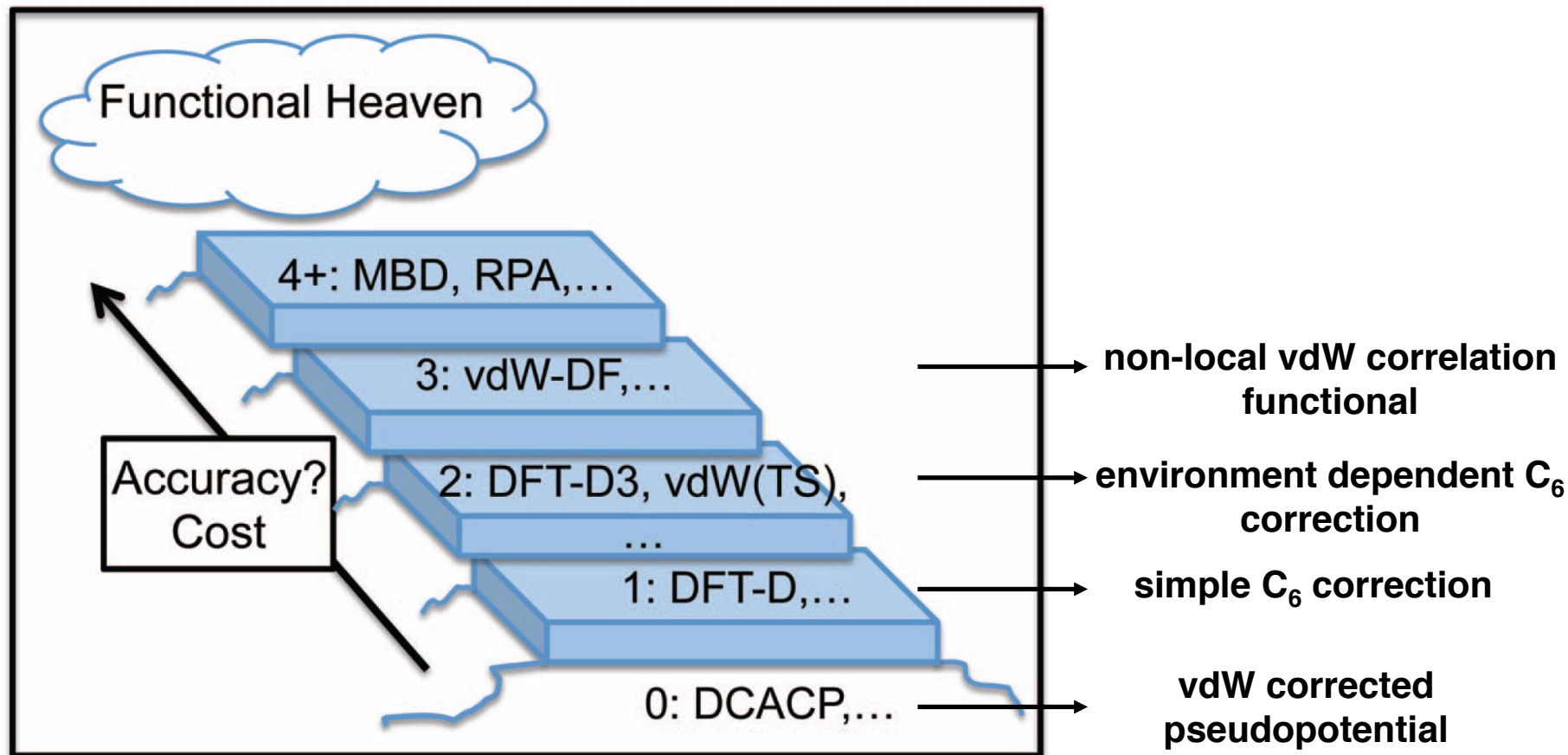
Conventional DFT Fails for vdW Force



Reference: CCSD(T), see Grimme, WIREs Comput. Mol. Sci., 1, 211 (2011)

Conventional DFT methods cannot provide correct $-1/R^6$ dependence of vdW force on R

Methods to include vdW force in Conventional DFT



Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)

“stairway to heaven” for long range dispersion interactions

Simple C_6 Correction

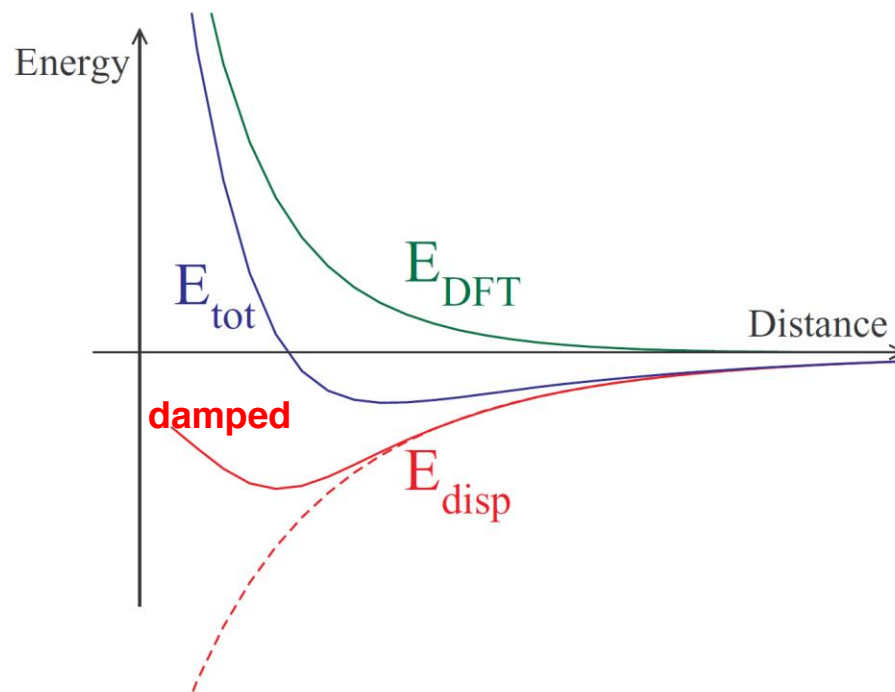
$$E_{\text{disp}} = - \sum_{A,B} C_6^{AB} / r_{AB}^6$$

pairwise additive dispersion coefficients

$$E_{\text{tot}} = E_{\text{DFT}} + E_{\text{disp}}$$

↓
conventional DFT

Damped C_6 Correction



$$E_{\text{disp}} = - \sum_{A,B} f(r_{AB}, A, B) C_6^{AB} / r_{AB}^6$$

Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)

DFT+D2

$$C_6^{ij} = \sqrt{C_6^i C_6^j}$$

$$C_6^a = 0.05 N I_p^a \alpha^a$$

atomic ionization potentials

static polarizability

Grimme, J. Comput. Chem., 27, 1787 (2006)

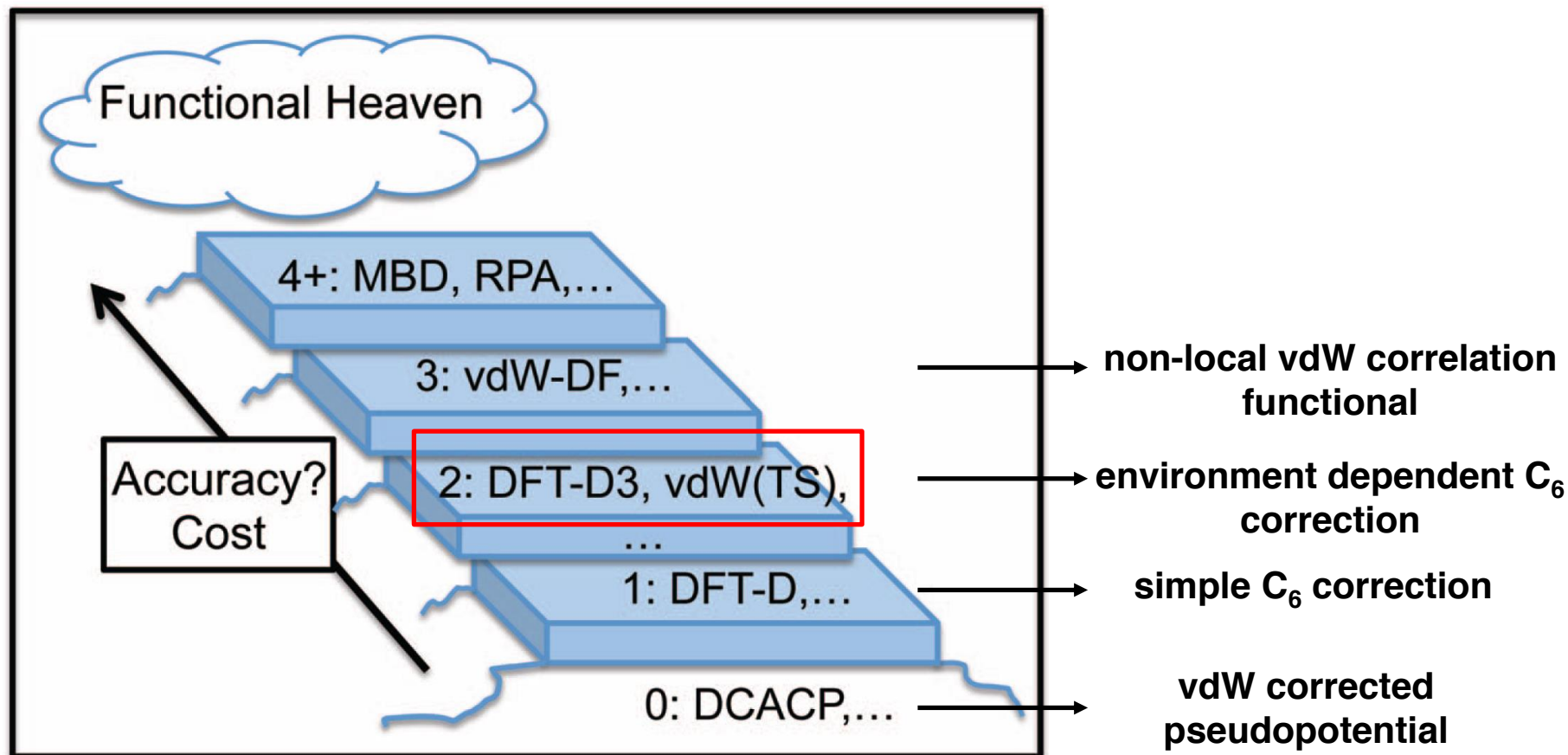
DFT+D2

```

&XC
  &XC_FUNCTIONAL PBE
  &END XC_FUNCTIONAL
  &vdW_POTENTIAL
    DISPERSION_FUNCTIONAL PAIR_POTENTIAL
    &PAIR_POTENTIAL
      TYPE DFTD2
      REFERENCE_FUNCTIONAL PBE
      SCALING ??? ← XC-dependent
      R_CUTOFF ??? ← cutoff radius to calculate  $E_{\text{disp}}$ 
    &END PAIR_POTENTIAL
  &END vdW_POTENTIAL
&END XC
  
```

(see more examples in \$CP2K/cp2k/tests/QS/regtest-dft-vdw-corr-1)

Methods to include vdW force in Conventional DFT



Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)

“stairway to heaven” for long range dispersion interactions

Environment Dependent C_6 Correction

DFT-D3: pre-calculated C_6 coefficients for various pairs of elements in different hybridisation states

Grimme et al., J. Chem. Phys, 132, 154104 (2010)

DFT-TS: Hirshfeld partitioning of the molecular electron density, compare effective atomic volume with a free atom, and then scale the C_6 coefficients of a free-atom reference

Tkatchenko & Scheffler, Phys. Rev. Letts., 102, 073005 (2009)

DFT+D3

$$C_6^{AB}(\text{CN}^A, \text{CN}^B) = \frac{Z}{W},$$

$$Z = \sum_i^{N_A} \sum_j^{N_B} C_{6,\text{ref}}^{AB}(\text{CN}_i^A, \text{CN}_j^B) L_{ij},$$

$$W = \sum_i^{N_A} \sum_j^{N_B} L_{ij},$$

$$L_{ij} = e^{-k_3[(\text{CN}^A - \text{CN}_i^A)^2 + (\text{CN}^B - \text{CN}_j^B)^2]},$$

$$\text{CN}^A = \sum_{B \neq A}^{N_{\text{at}}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-k_1(k_2(R_{A,\text{cov}} + R_{B,\text{cov}})/r_{AB} - 1))}}$$

**coordination
number**

DFT+D3

$$E^{ABC} = \frac{C_9^{ABC} (3 \cos \theta_a \cos \theta_b \cos \theta_c + 1)}{(r_{AB} r_{BC} r_{CA})^3} \quad \text{three-body term}$$

$$C_9^{ABC} \approx - \sqrt{C_6^{AB} C_6^{AC} C_6^{BC}}$$

Grimme et al., J. Chem. Phys, 132, 154104 (2010)

DFT+D3

```

&XC
  &XC_FUNCTIONAL PBE
  &END XC_FUNCTIONAL
  &vdW_POTENTIAL
    DISPERSION_FUNCTIONAL PAIR_POTENTIAL
    &PAIR_POTENTIAL
      TYPE DFTD3 ### or DFTD3(BJ) ← type of damping
      CALCULATE_C9_TERM .TRUE. ← include three-body term
      PARAMETER_FILE_NAME dftd3.dat
      REFERENCE_FUNCTIONAL PBE
      D3_SCALING ??? ← XC and basis set dependent
      R_CUTOFF ??? ← cutoff radius to calculate Edisp
    &END PAIR_POTENTIAL
  &END vdW_POTENTIAL
&END XC
  
```

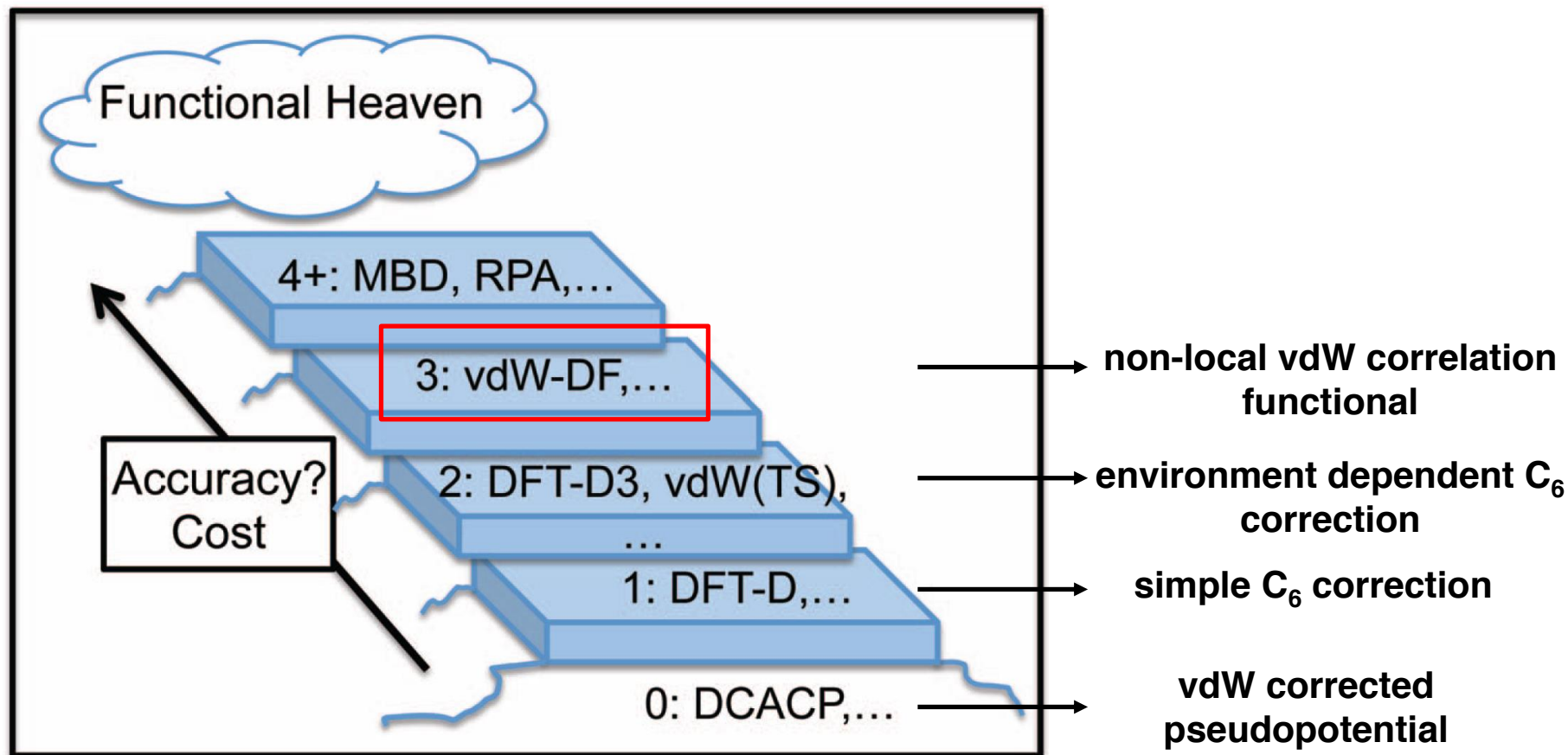
(see more examples in \$CP2K/cp2k/tests/QS/regtest-dft-vdw-corr-2; for additional scaling parameters optimised for **moderate** basis set calculations, see Supporting Information of the D3 paper)

Semi-empirical+D3

```
&QS  
  METHOD PM3  
  &SE  
    DISPERSION          T  
    DISPERSION_RADIUS   15.  
    D3_SCALING         1.0 1.2 1.4  
    DISPERSION_PARAMETER_FILE dftd3.dat  
  &END SE  
&END QS
```

(see more examples in `$CP2K/cp2k/tests/SE/regtest-2`)

Methods to include vdW force in Conventional DFT



Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)

“stairway to heaven” for long range dispersion interactions

Non-local vdW Correlation Functional

$$E_{\text{xc}} = E_{\text{x}}^{\text{GGA}} + E_{\text{c}}^{\text{LDA}} + E_{\text{c}}^{\text{nl}}$$

$$E_{\text{c}}^{\text{nl}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) \Phi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \rho(\mathbf{r}') d^3r d^3r'$$

$$\Phi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \Phi(\rho(\mathbf{r}), \rho(\mathbf{r}'), |\nabla \rho(\mathbf{r})|, |\nabla \rho(\mathbf{r}')|, |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|)$$

Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)
Hutter et al., J. Chem. Phys., 138, 204103 (2013)

Non-local vdW Correlation Functional

| Functional | Reference | Exchange | Correlation |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| LDA | 1 and 33 | LDA | LDA |
| PBE | 5 | PBE | PBE |
| vdW-DF | 19 | revPBE | LDA+DRSLL |
| vdW-DF2 | 26 | PW86R | LDA+LMKLL |
| C09 _x -vdW | 29 | C09 _x | LDA+DRSLL |
| optB88-vdW | 30 | optB88 | LDA+DRSLL |
| RPBEC2/3+nl | 31 | RPBE | $\frac{1}{3}$ LDA+ $\frac{2}{3}$ PBE+DRSLL |
| rVV10 | 34 | PW86R | PBE+rVV10 |
| PBE-D3 | 18 | PBE | PBE+D3 |
| revPBE-D3 | 18 | revPBE | PBE+D3 |
| B97D-D3 | 18 | B97D | B97D+D3 |


Hutter et al., J. Chem. Phys., 138, 204103 (2013)

vdW-DF

```

&XC
  &XC_FUNCTIONAL
    &PBE
      PARAMETRIZATION revPBE
      SCALE_C 0.0
    &END PBE
    &VWN
  &END VWN
&END XC_FUNCTIONAL
&vdW_POTENTIAL
  DISPERSION_FUNCTIONAL NON_LOCAL
  &NON_LOCAL
    TYPE DRSLL ← type of non-local vdW correlation functional
    KERNEL_FILE_NAME vdW_kernel_table.dat
    CUTOFF ??? ← cutoff of FFT grid used to calculate Ecnl
  &END NON_LOCAL
&END vdW_POTENTIAL
&END XC

```


revPBE exchange
LDA correlation

rVV10

```

&XC
  &XC_FUNCTIONAL
    &LIBXC
      FUNCTIONAL XC_GGA_X_RPW86 XC_GGA_C_PBE
    &END LIBXC
  &END XC_FUNCTIONAL
  &vdW_POTENTIAL
    DISPERSION_FUNCTIONAL NON_LOCAL
    &NON_LOCAL
      TYPE RVV10 ← type of non-local vdW correlation functional
      PARAMETERS 6.3 0.0093 ← parameters relevant to rVV10
      KERNEL_FILE_NAME rVV10_kernel_table.dat
      CUTOFF ??? ← cutoff of FFT grid used to calculate  $E_c^{nl}$ 
    &END NON_LOCAL
  &END vdW_POTENTIAL
&END XC

```

(see more examples in \$CP2K/cp2k/tests/QS/regtest-dft-vdw-corr-3)

BEEF-vdW

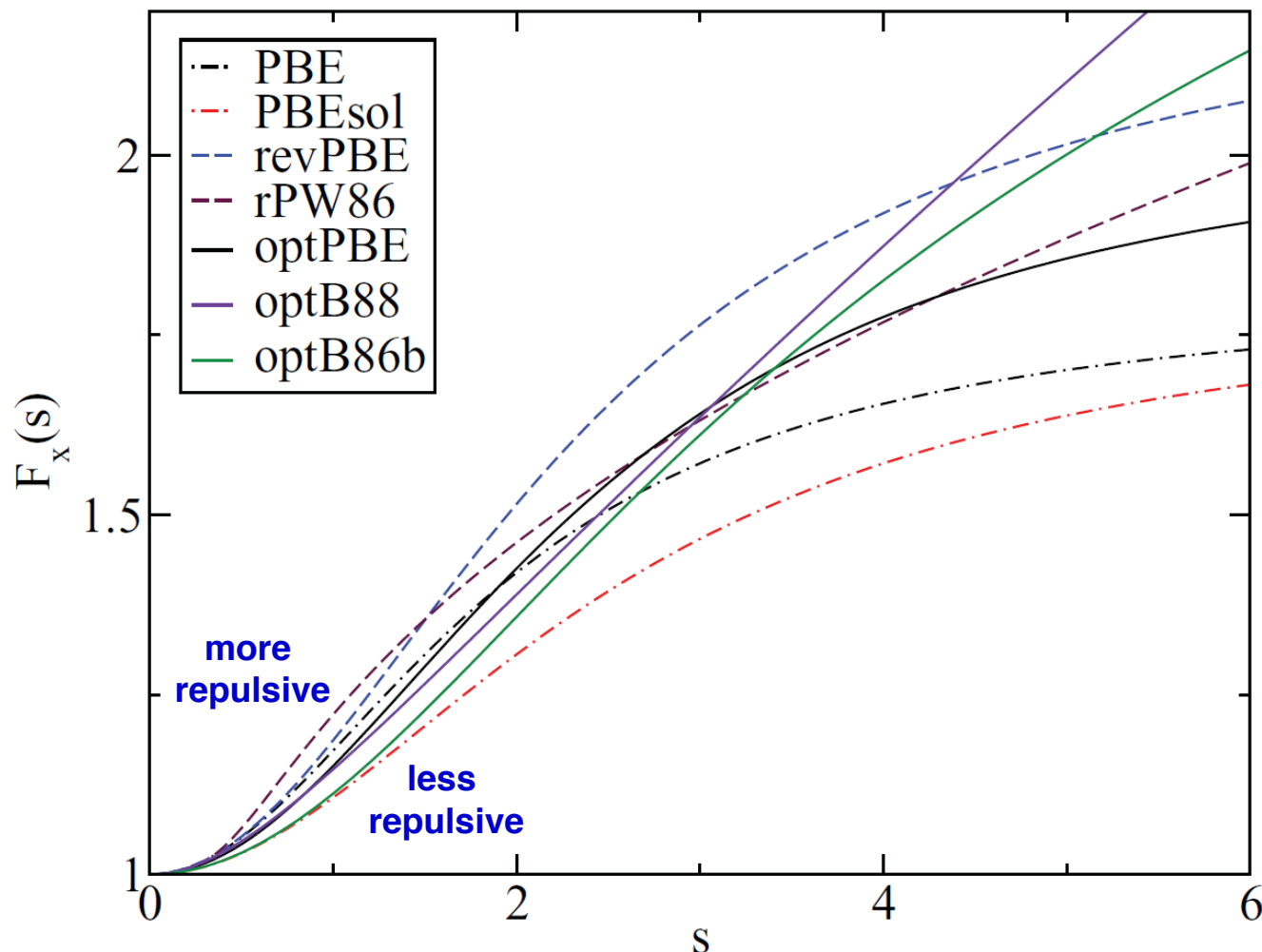
$$E_{xc} = \sum_{m=0}^{M_x-1} a_m E_m^{\text{GGA-x}} + \alpha_c E^{\text{LDA-c}} \\ + (1 - \alpha_c) E^{\text{PBE-c}} + E^{\text{nl-c}},$$

BEEF: Bayesian error estimation functional
(with a total of 31 parameters)

Jacobsen et al., Phys. Rev. B, 85, 235149 (2012)

```
&XC
&XC_FUNCTIONAL BEEFVDW
&END XC_FUNCTIONAL
&VDW_POTENTIAL
&NON_LOCAL
TYPE LMKLL
KERNEL_FILE_NAME vdW_kernel_table.dat
&END NON_LOCAL
&END VDW_POTENTIAL
&END XC
```

Role of different exchange functionals



exchange enhancement factor (F_x) vs. reduced density gradient (s)

meta-GGA: M06-L

```
&XC  
  &XC_FUNCTIONAL  
    &LIBXC T  
      FUNCTIONAL XC_MGGA_X_M06_L XC_MGGA_C_M06_L  
    &END LIBXC  
  &END XC_FUNCTIONAL  
&END XC
```

Truhlar et al., J. Chem. Phys., 125, 194101 (2006)

- maybe combined with D3 correction
- analytical stress tensor has not been implemented, i.e.
cannot be used for CELL_OPT

Comparison of various methods

| Method | Step | Reference for C_6 | C_6 depend on | Additional computational cost ^a |
|--------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Minnesota | 0 | None | N/A | None |
| DCACP | 0 | None | N/A | Small |
| DFT-D | 1 | Various | Constant | Small |
| DFT-D3 | 2 | TDDFT | Structure | Small |
| vdW(TS) | 2 | Polarizabilities and atomic C_6 | Atomic volume | Small |
| BJ | 2 | Polarizabilities | Atomic volume, X hole | Large |
| LRD | 3 | C_6 calculated | Density | Small |
| vdW-DF | 3 | C_6 calculated | Density | ≈50% |
| Dbl. hybrids | 4 | None or as “-D” | Orbitals | Large |

Michaelides et al., J. Chem. Phys., 137, 120901 (2012)

A few more remarks ...

- **use higher planewave cutoff and tighter energy/force convergence criteria for meta-GGAs and functionals from Libxc**
- **to use functionals from Libxc, you will need to install Libxc and link CP2K with Libxc, see `$CP2K/cp2k/INSTALL` for more details**
- **Basis set superposition error may “mimick” the missing dispersion interactions by DFT; check convergence on basis sets**

Methods beyond DFT

Available in CP2K

- Random phase approximation
- Møller–Plesset perturbation theory

(see tomorrow's presentation by Jan Wilhelm)

Not available in CP2K

- quantum Monte Carlo
- Symmetry adapted perturbation theory (SAPT) based on DFT
- Coupled cluster theory

Further Reading

Self-Interaction Energy and Dispersion (by Prof Juerg Hutter)

http://www.cecam.org/upload/talk/presentation_2988.pdf

Van der Waals Corrections to DFT (by Dr Ari Paavo Seitsonen)

http://www.cecam.org/upload/talk/presentation_5738.pdf