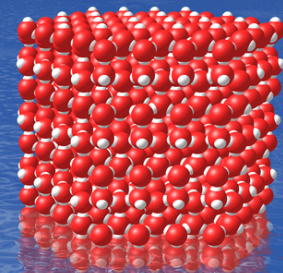


Towards reliable  
theoretical description  
of molecular solids

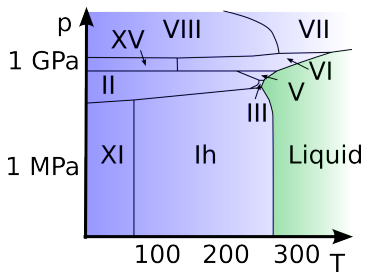
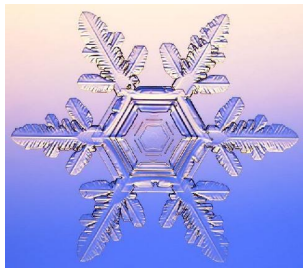
Jiří Klimeš  
Jaroslav Hofierka

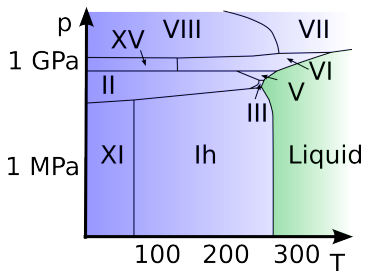
Charles University  
Prague

31. 10. 2018

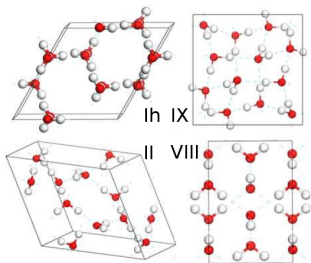








## Water ice phases



(kJ/mol)	$E_{\text{coh}}$ (Exp.)
I <sub>h</sub>	-58.9
IX	-58.5
II	-58.8
VIII	-55.7

# Approximations in quantum chemistry

Increasing  
accuracy

1%

Coupled cluster, QMC

Increasing  
computer  
requirements

Month -- Year

4%

MP2  
Random phase approximation

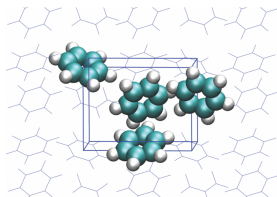
Day -- Week

6%

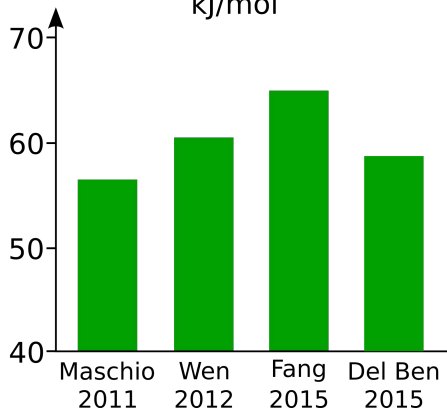
Density functional theory

Hour

# Benzene example



MP2 binding energy of benzene  
kJ/mol



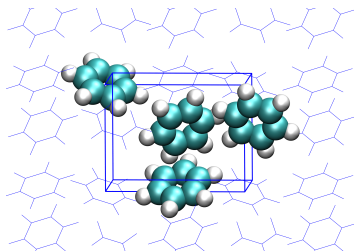
Data from G. J. O. Beran, Chem. Rev. **116**, 5567 (2016).

Problems with convergence of parameters

# Molecular solids – Precision

Lattice energy

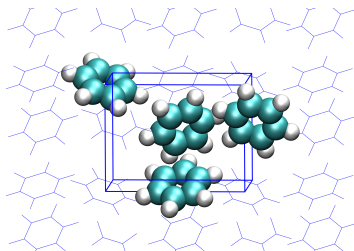
$$E_{\text{latt}} = E_{\text{solid}}/Z - E_{\text{molecule}}$$



Lattice energy

$$E_{\text{latt}} = E_{\text{solid}}/Z - E_{\text{molecule}}$$

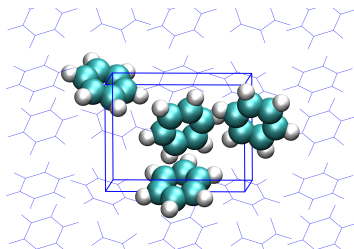
- Periodic calculations.





Lattice energy

$$E_{\text{latt}} = E_{\text{solid}}/Z - E_{\text{molecule}}$$

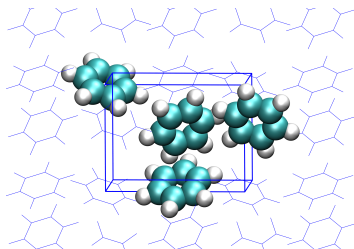


- Periodic calculations.
- Many-body expansion:

$$E_{\text{solid}} = E_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i>1} \Delta E_{1i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k>j>1} \Delta E_{1jk} + \dots$$

Lattice energy

$$E_{\text{latt}} = E_{\text{solid}}/Z - E_{\text{molecule}}$$



- Periodic calculations.
- Many-body expansion:

$$E_{\text{solid}} = E_1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i>1} \Delta E_{1i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k>j>1} \Delta E_{1jk} + \dots$$

In both cases, it is often difficult to know that you are converged.

# Periodic calculations vs. many-body expansion

- We directly compared lattice energies obtained with many-body expansion using Molpro with periodic calculations done with VASP
- We used methane, methanol, ammonia, and CO<sub>2</sub>.
- HF with CABS corrections, MP2 with F12 corrections → AVTZ basis within 0.1% of AVQZ.
- J. Hofierka, BSc. thesis

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- 
- Typically  $10^3 - 10^4$  dimers and  $10^4 - 10^5$  trimers.
  - Automatic generation of dimers and trimers, input files, summing energies, ...
  - Automatic job submission, recognition of failure, ...

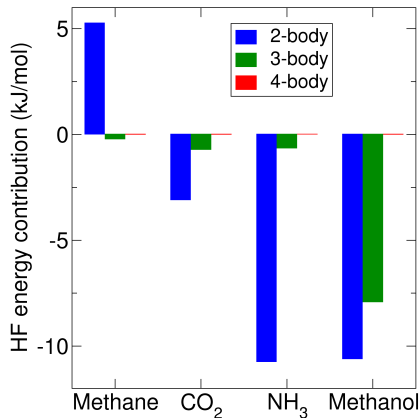
# Periodic calculations vs. many-body expansion

	HF (MBE)	HF (PBC)	MP2 (MBE)	MP2 (PBC)
Methane	5.07	5.06	-15.0	-15.1
CO <sub>2</sub>	-3.8	-3.8	-26.2	-26.3
Ammonia	-11.4	-11.1	-23.9	-24.2
Methanol	-18.4	-18.1	-37.0	-36.8

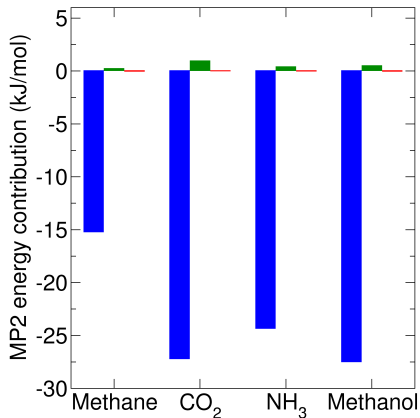
Data in kJ/mol

# MBE components

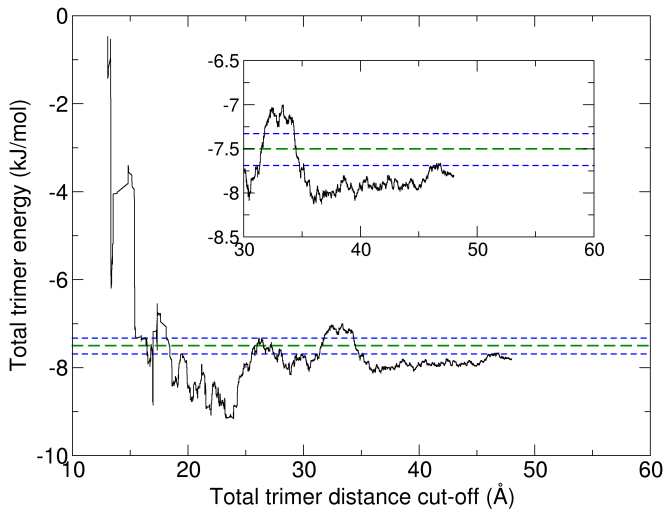
HF



MP2

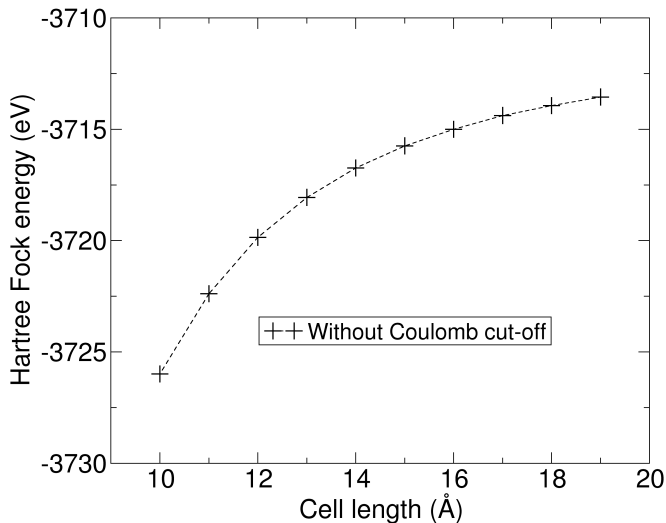


# Methanol Hartree-Fock



# Periodic Hartree-Fock – Methane molecule

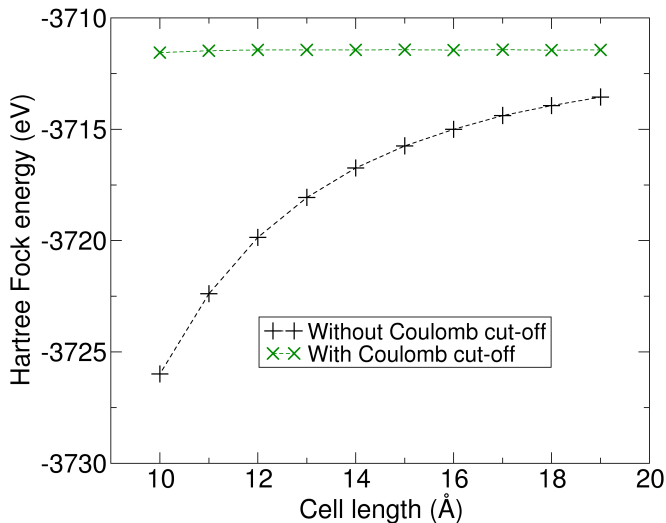
- Slow convergence due to singular interaction with periodic images.



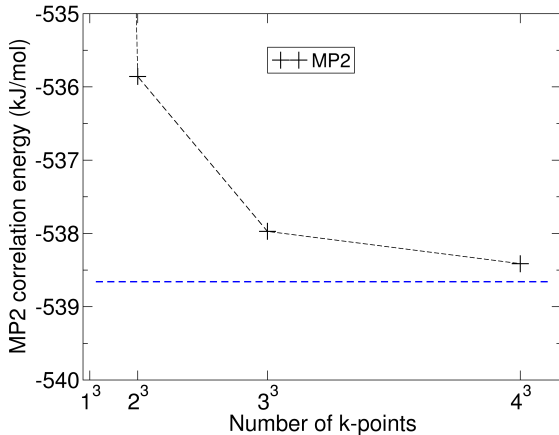


# Periodic Hartree-Fock – Methane molecule

- Slow convergence due to singular interaction with periodic images.

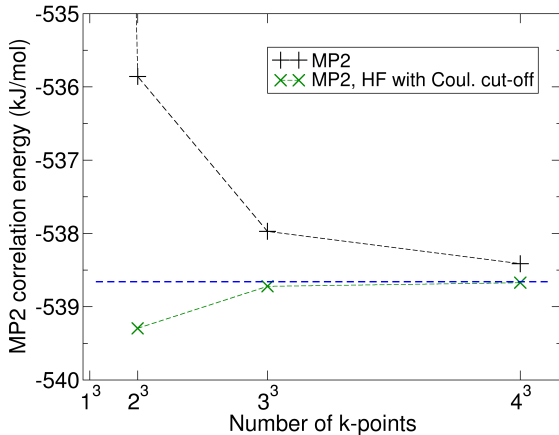


# Periodic MP2 – Methane solid



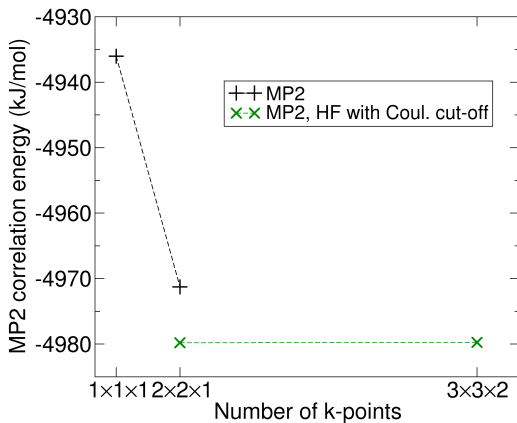
k-points	CPU hours	RAM (GB)
2×2×2	0.01	2
3×3×3	8	27
4×4×4	210	160

# Periodic MP2 – Methane solid



k-points	CPU hours	RAM (GB)
2×2×2	0.01	2
3×3×3	8	27
4×4×4	210	160

# Periodic MP2 – Methanol solid



k-points	CPU hours	RAM (GB)
1x1x1	4	8
2x2x1	1600	220
3x3x2	60000	4300

# Conclusions

- To understand the accuracy of a method, we need precise data (converged with parameters).
- Much more difficult to attain for correlated methods.
- MBE and periodic calculations agree well for methane and  $\text{CO}_2$ , less for hydrogen-bonded systems.
- Avoiding HF singularity improves also the k-point convergence MP2 energies.

Thank you for your attention.



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European Research Council  
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ERC grant APES

CPU time:

