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Accurate Exchange-Correlation Energies for the Warm Dense Electron Gas

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The density matrix quantum Monte Carlo (DMQMC) method is used to sample exact-on-average N -body density matrices for uniform electron gas systems of up to 10^{124} matrix elements via a stochastic solution of the Bloch equation. The results of these calculations resolve a current debate over the accuracy of the data used to parametrize finite-temperature density functionals. Exchange-correlation energies calculated using the real-space restricted path-integral formalism and the k -space configuration path-integral formalism disagree by up to $\sim 10\%$ at certain reduced temperatures $T/T_F \leq 0.5$ and densities $r_s \leq 1$. Our calculations confirm the accuracy of the configuration path-integral Monte Carlo results available at high density and bridge the gap to lower densities, providing trustworthy data in the regime typical of planetary interiors and solids subject to laser irradiation. We demonstrate that the DMQMC method can calculate free energies directly and present exact free energies for $T/T_F \geq 1$ and $r_s \leq 2$.

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The uniform electron gas is perhaps the most fundamental model in condensed matter physics. Core concepts such as Fermi liquid theory [1], quasiparticles and collective excitations [2,3], screening [4], the BCS theory of superconductivity [5], and Hohenberg-Kohn-Sham density-functional theory (DFT) [6,7], were all built on our understanding of the electron gas at low temperature. A growing interest in matter at extreme conditions, especially in the warm dense regime [8] found in inertial confinement fusion experiments [9], planetary interiors [10], and laser-irradiated solids [11], has sparked efforts to extend this understanding to much higher temperatures. Here, the electron gas also represents a useful model for hot lower density plasmas where electron-ion effects are less important [12]. This Letter concerns the properties of the electron gas at temperatures comparable to the Fermi energy.

The quantitative successes of ground-state DFT rest on parametrizations of the correlation energy of the electron gas at zero temperature [13–15]. Errors of a few percent in the correlation functional have large effects on chemical bonding and phase diagrams, so these parametrizations are based on accurate quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) data [16]. Thermal DFT [17] treats thermal, quantum mechanical, many-body, and material effects explicitly and has emerged as a viable tool [18] for the study of warm dense matter, but requires as input a similarly accurate parametrization of the exchange-correlation free energy in the entire temperature-density plane [17,19,20].

A significant step towards providing these much needed data was recently made by Brown *et al.* [21] using the

restricted path-integral Monte Carlo method, with local density parametrizations quickly following [22–24]. Soon after this, however, an alternative technique, configuration PIMC, was applied to the same problem and gave substantially different results [25,26].

This Letter resolves the disagreement between the two path-integral methods. We describe an alternative approach called the density matrix quantum Monte Carlo (DMQMC) method [27,28], which is, in principle, exact in a given basis set at any temperature or density. By introducing a systematically improvable approximation analogous to the initiator approximation of the full configuration-interaction quantum Monte Carlo (FCIQMC) method [29,30], we show that the DMQMC method can be made capable of treating system sizes comparable to those tackled using path integral methods. We then use the initiator DMQMC method to settle the controversy and provide new data that can be corrected to the thermodynamic limit using existing techniques [21,24]. Our results are particularly useful at densities above $r_s = 1$, where no configuration PIMC results exist and the restricted PIMC results are inaccurate. Such densities are found in laser-irradiated solids and many planetary interiors. Finally, we show that exchange-correlation free energies are straightforward to estimate in the DMQMC method and present directly calculated free-energy data for the electron gas.

Warm dense electrons.—The electron gas can be described by the dimensionless density parameter $r_s = \tilde{r}_s/a_0$, where a_0 is the Bohr radius and \tilde{r}_s is the Wigner-Seitz radius, and by the dimensionless temperature

$\Theta = T/T_F$ with T_F the Fermi temperature of a three-dimensional free electron gas of the same density. In the warm dense regime, $r_s \approx \Theta \approx 1$, perturbative methods [31–33] fail due to the lack of any small coupling parameter, and numerical techniques such as QMC are required.

Real-space restricted PIMC is regarded as the state-of-the-art method for simulating thermal effects in materials [34]. Very recently, however, Schoof *et al.* performed highly accurate simulations using the k -space configuration PIMC method [25,26] and obtained results in substantial disagreement with restricted PIMC for the internal energy of the spin-polarized electron gas in the high-density, low-temperature regime [35]. The same group has also reported disagreements with restricted PIMC at higher temperatures and lower densities, this time by comparing with the direct [36] and permutation-blocking [37] path-integral approaches. Groth, Dornheim, and co-workers [38,39] have applied these methods to the polarized and unpolarized electron gas across the entire density range for temperatures above $\Theta = 0.5$, finding better agreement with restricted PIMC for the unpolarized than for the polarized case. Nevertheless, these disagreements will have to be resolved before finite-temperature DFT can be used with the same degree of confidence as its ground-state counterpart.

The DMQMC method.—The exact equilibrium properties of any quantum system can be derived from the canonical N -particle density matrix $\hat{\rho}(\beta) = e^{-\beta\hat{H}}$. A deterministic evaluation of $\hat{\rho}$ is intractable for all but the smallest systems; the storage requirements alone rapidly overwhelm even the most modern of computers. Instead, we seek a stochastic approach.

The density matrix $\hat{\rho}(\beta)$ obeys the Bloch equation:

$$\frac{d\hat{\rho}}{d\beta} = -\frac{1}{2}\{\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}\}, \quad (1)$$

where $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ is the usual anticommutator. The form of Eq. (1) is reminiscent of the imaginary-time Schrödinger equation, which may be solved stochastically using projector QMC techniques such as diffusion Monte Carlo [40] and, more recently, the FCIQMC method [29]. Taking inspiration from the FCIQMC method, we solve Eq. (1) using a collection of signed walkers to represent the elements $\rho_{ij} = \langle D_i | \hat{\rho} | D_j \rangle$ of the density matrix, where $|D_i\rangle$ is a Slater determinant of plane waves. The DMQMC algorithm ensures that the expected number of walkers found on the density matrix element ρ_{ij} at imaginary time β is proportional to $\rho_{ij}(\beta)$. A simulation proceeds by evolving an initial distribution of walkers at $\beta = 0$, chosen to provide an unbiased statistical sample of the initial density matrix [$\rho_{ij}(\beta = 0) = \delta_{ij}$], using a population dynamics algorithm derived from a simple Euler approximation to Eq. (1) [27,28]. At each time step walkers undergo spawning and death processes, while walkers of opposite sign on the same density matrix element annihilate and are

removed from the simulation. Further details of the algorithm can be found elsewhere [27–29].

In contrast to path-integral methods, where the sign problem is characterized by an exponential decrease in the average sign with increased system size and decreased temperature, the FCIQMC and DMQMC methods require an exponentially increasing number of walkers for the ground state to emerge from the noise. The critical number of walkers depends on the annihilation rate, which is much enhanced in a discrete Hilbert space [29,41,42]. In practice, the critical population is small enough to allow the DMQMC method to sample the N -particle density matrix exactly for system sizes far outside the reach of conventional diagonalization. The availability of the full density matrix allows arbitrary expectation values to be evaluated without uncontrolled approximations once population-control and time-step biases have been converged [27,43]. This applies whether or not the operator of interest commutes with the Hamiltonian.

The interaction picture.—It is more efficient to start the simulation from a distribution close to $\hat{\rho}(\beta)$ than from the identity matrix. With this in mind, we write $\hat{H} = \hat{H}^0 + \hat{V}$ and consider the quantity $\hat{f}(\tau) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\beta-\tau)\hat{H}^0} e^{-\tau\hat{H}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\beta-\tau)\hat{H}^0}$, which evolves from $e^{-\beta\hat{H}^0}$ at $\tau = 0$ to $e^{-\beta\hat{H}}$ at $\tau = \beta$ and satisfies a modified Bloch equation

$$\frac{d\hat{f}}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{2}\{\hat{H}^0, \hat{f}\} - \frac{1}{2}(\hat{H}_I(-\alpha)\hat{f} + \hat{f}\hat{H}_I(\alpha)), \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{H}_I(\alpha) = e^{\alpha\hat{H}^0}\hat{H}e^{-\alpha\hat{H}^0}$ is the interaction-picture Hamiltonian for $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \tau)$. The modified Bloch equation can be simulated in a manner closely analogous to that outlined above. If \hat{H}^0 is close to \hat{H} , $e^{\frac{1}{2}\tau\hat{H}^0} e^{-\tau\hat{H}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\tau\hat{H}^0} \approx \hat{1}$ and the statistical fluctuations in estimators are much reduced.

The initiator approximation.—It is not possible to sample all of the elements of the density matrix, even using the stochastic algorithm outlined above, but we do not need to as the matrix is extremely sparse. Rather, we seek a way to find and exploit the sparsity.

We accomplish this by introducing a DMQMC version of the initiator approximation used in FCIQMC simulations [30]. The idea is to restrict the ability of walkers sampling negligibly small density matrix elements to spawn children on other negligibly small matrix elements. Spawning to already occupied matrix elements is unaffected, but the initiator approximation only allows spawning events to unoccupied matrix elements if they originate from a set of “initiator determinants” with walker populations above a certain threshold n_{add} or if they result from multiple spawning events of the same sign (sign-coherent events) from noninitiator determinants. The effects of the initiator approximation may be reduced by increasing the total walker population N_w with the original DMQMC algorithm recovered as $N_w \rightarrow \infty$. Details of the implementation for the DMQMC method and a verification that exact results are obtained in the $N_w \rightarrow \infty$ limit can be

found in the Supplemental Material [43], which also contains Refs. [45–49].

Basis sets.—For the electron gas we choose the many-particle states to be Slater determinants of plane waves. The determinantal form builds in the antisymmetry of the many-particle wave function, allowing for an efficient treatment of the exchange processes that dominate as the degeneracy of the system increases. The dimension of the Hilbert space is restricted by imposing a spherical kinetic energy cutoff $\varepsilon_c = \frac{1}{2}k_c^2$, ensuring that the single-particle basis contains a finite number M of plane waves. The density matrix is sampled in the corresponding space of $(\sum_{\zeta} \binom{M}{N}_{\uparrow} \binom{M}{N}_{\downarrow})^2$ outer products of Slater determinants, where $\zeta = (N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})/N$ is the spin polarization, N_{\uparrow} and N_{\downarrow} are the numbers of spin-up and spin-down electrons, and $N = N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}$. Convergence to the complete basis set ($M \rightarrow \infty$) limit is required to obtain accurate results, a process aided by using the known asymptotic behavior of the internal energy at low and high temperatures [28,43,50–54].

Energies of the warm dense gas.—We are now in a position to provide results for $N = 33$, $\zeta = 1$, which has emerged as the standard benchmark system for the warm dense electron gas [21,35,37,38]. We focus on the region $0.6 \leq r_s \leq 2$ and $0.0625 \leq \Theta \leq 0.5$, where the differences between the restricted and configuration PIMC results are largest and no other data are available [35]. All of the results presented have been carefully checked for convergence with respect to initiator, time step, and basis-set errors, and we believe them to be accurate to within the stochastic error bars. Calculations were performed using the HANDE code [55] with real amplitudes to improve the stochastic efficiency [56,57]. More details of the running procedure and precise parameters used can be found in the Supplemental Material, along with the full *i*-DMQMC data set [43].

The *i*-DMQMC results for the exchange-correlation energy per particle presented in Fig. 1 are in very good agreement with the configuration PIMC results at all values of r_s up to the maximum of $r_s = 1$ considered by Schoof *et al.* [35]. (The sign problem prohibited the use of configuration PIMC at higher r_s for the temperatures considered.) The agreement is even better at lower r_s values. In particular, our results confirm that the kink-potential approximation used by Schoof [35] for $r_s \geq 0.6$ is well controlled and that the restricted PIMC results are significantly too low at $r_s = 1$. Our additional points in the physically important range $1 \leq r_s \leq 2$ ($1 \leq r_s \leq 4$ at low temperatures) further suggest that the restricted PIMC results are unreliable for all $r_s \leq 4$. We find a slight, apparently systematic, disagreement with configuration PIMC at $\Theta = 0.5$, although all points remain within error bars. The origin of this discrepancy remains unknown but is an active subject of work.

As a further confirmation of the accuracy of our results, we have carried out independent *i*-FCIQMC calculations [43] of the internal energy at zero temperature. Assuming

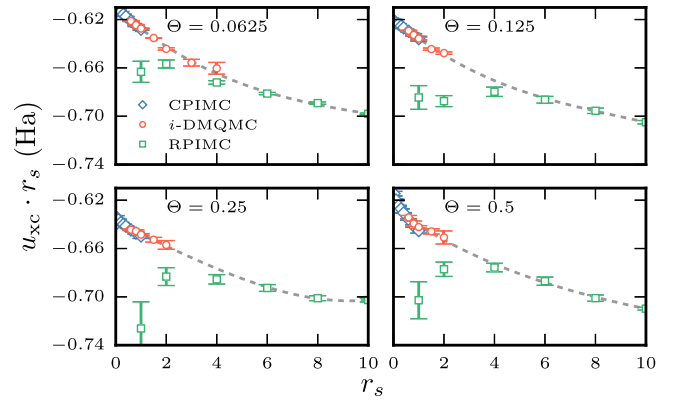


FIG. 1. Exchange-correlation energy per particle (times r_s) as a function of r_s , showing excellent agreement between the *i*-DMQMC results and configuration PIMC (CPIMC) for $r_s \leq 1$ and differences between the *i*-DMQMC results and restricted PIMC (RPIMC) for $1 \leq r_s \leq 4$. For the electron gas, $u_{xc} = (U - U_0)/N$, where U_0 is the internal energy of the $N = 33$ noninteracting electron gas in the canonical ensemble. The lines are weighted third-order polynomial interpolations [58] between the *i*-DMQMC data and the restricted PIMC data for $r_s > 4$ and are meant as guides to the eye. The *i*-DMQMC results at $r_s = 3$ and $r_s = 4$ were obtained using a basis set extrapolation not required at lower r_s . The error bars include estimates of the remaining initiator and basis set errors [43].

that the energy varies like T^2 for small T , we can extrapolate the *i*-DMQMC and restricted PIMC results to zero temperature and compare them with the ground state result. Figure 2 shows that the extrapolated *i*-DMQMC energy agrees with the ground state result, but that the extrapolated restricted PIMC energy is too low. This is in contrast to the seemingly reliable extrapolation of the size-corrected restricted PIMC data performed in Ref. [21], which agreed well with the Perdew-Zunger parametrization of the local density approximation [14]. Also plotted in Fig. 2 are two different finite-temperature mean-field estimates of the internal energy evaluated in the canonical ensemble [43], which are seen to perform relatively well.

Exact free energies.—The Helmholtz free energy $F = U - TS = -k_B T \log Z$, where $Z = \text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}]$, is the quantity required for finite-temperature DFT functionals. Unfortunately, the entropic term $S = -k_B \text{Tr}[(\hat{\rho}/Z) \log(\hat{\rho}/Z)]$, requires the logarithm of the density matrix and is difficult to evaluate using traditional QMC methods. The usual approach is to perform a coupling-constant integration, which, for the electron gas, amounts to an integration of the potential energy over r_s [24]. This requires data at all densities (coupling strengths), increasing the cost of the simulation, and makes use of a possibly unreliable fit to data of unknown functional form. Attempts to parametrize the finite-temperature exchange-correlation functional require data over the whole (r_s, Θ) plane, so the additional cost of thermodynamic integration is not an issue. However, for more complicated systems, carrying out a

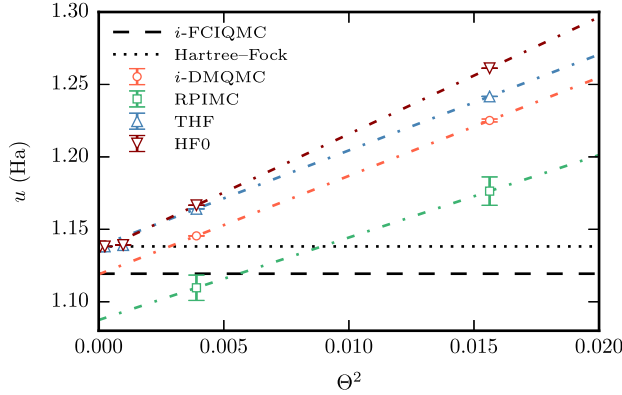


FIG. 2. Extrapolation [59] of the internal energy to $\Theta = 0$ for the $N = 33$, $\zeta = 1$, $r_s = 1$ system. The restricted PIMC energies are systematically too low and extrapolate to a value considerably below the i -FCIQMC ground-state energy. This discrepancy cannot be explained by finite-size effects. The i -DMQMC (and by extension configuration PIMC) results fare significantly better. Also shown are two Hartree-Fock-like mean-field estimates (labeled HF0 and THF) of the internal energy in the canonical ensemble [43].

coupling-constant integration may not be possible. In the DMQMC method we can evaluate $F_{xc} = F - F_0$ directly as [43]

$$F_{xc} = k_B T \int_0^\beta \langle \hat{V}_I(-\alpha) \rangle_\tau d\tau, \quad (3)$$

which is a simple average of the value of a readily available expectation value over the duration of the simulation. In Fig. 3 we present data for $f_{xc} = F_{xc}/N$ for the $N = 33$, $\zeta = 1$ electron gas evaluated using Eq. (3). We find that f_{xc} converges slowly with N_w when using the initiator approximation, presumably because of the nonvariationality of the

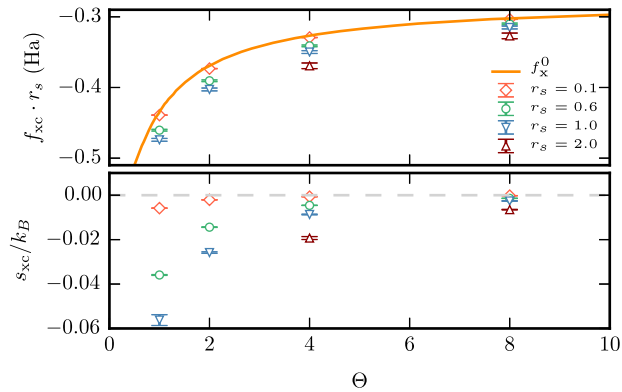


FIG. 3. Top panel: exchange-correlation free energies for the $N = 33$, $\zeta = 1$ electron gas calculated using the DMQMC method. The sign problem prohibits calculations below $\Theta = 4$ at $r_s = 2$. Also plotted is $f_x^0 = N^{-1} \langle \hat{V} \rangle_0$, the first-order exchange contribution to the free energy evaluated in the canonical ensemble. Bottom panel: the exchange-correlation entropy for the same system. Additional data and more details of the calculation procedures can be found in the Supplemental Material [43].

form of Eq. (3). For this reason, Fig. 3 is restricted to temperatures $\Theta \geq 1$ where no initiator approximation is required. More details of this limitation will be explored in a future publication. Also plotted in Fig. 3 is the exchange-correlation entropy [$s_{xc} = T^{-1}(u_{xc} - f_{xc})$]. As expected, interactions lower the entropy of the system ($S \leq S_0$) by an amount that increases with r_s and vanishes in the high T limit. As $\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} s_{xc} = 0$ and given the behavior of f_{xc} , we expect s_{xc} to reach a minimum in the warm dense regime, which tends to counteract a similar minimum found in u_{xc} [21,38]. In this regime, Ts_{xc} is a considerable fraction of u_{xc} ($\approx 20\%$ at $r_s = \Theta = 1$), so the omission of nonideal entropic effects is expected to be significant.

Discussion and conclusion.—This Letter introduced a systematically improvable approximation to the DMQMC method, allowing for much larger systems to be treated, and used it to study warm dense electron gases with up to 33 electrons. Remarkably, even though the largest density matrix sampled has approximately 10^{124} elements, we require as few as 10^5 walkers for certain densities.

Focusing on the canonical test system of $N = 33$ spin-polarized particles, we found excellent agreement between i -DMQMC results and configuration PIMC for $r_s \leq 1$ and confirmed that the restricted PIMC results of [21] are unreliable at high densities. In the intermediate to low density regime, we observed significant but decreasing discrepancies persisting up to $r_s \approx 4$ and $\Theta \leq 0.5$. Our results bridge the gap between the low- and high-density limits and can be used to aid in the parametrization of exchange-correlation functionals for finite-temperature DFT.

Our ground-state calculations confirm that that restricted PIMC internal energies are systematically too low even at low temperatures. This is inconsistent with the conventional view that the internal energy ought to be variational as $T \rightarrow 0$. These results are significant because restricted PIMC with free-particle nodes is often considered the most accurate method available to study real warm dense matter systems [9,34]. Our findings, when combined with the results of configuration and permutation-blocking PIMC simulations [35,37–39], suggest that the free-particle nodal constraint may incur an error of 5%–10%, depending on the density and observable considered. We believe that exponentially scaling, systematically exact methods such as the i -DMQMC methods could be of use in analyzing and improving approximations made in restricted PIMC.

The i -DMQMC method is complementary to the configuration, direct, restricted and other novel path-integral [60] or finite-temperature FCIQMC approaches [61] and is particularly useful at low temperatures, where annihilation and the initiator approximation allow us to overcome the sign problem for surprisingly large systems in many cases. Open technical challenges remain in the treatment of unpolarized systems and the development of reliable finite-size corrections at high temperature and density (see, e.g., the discussion in Refs. [35,62]), but we are

confident that the i -DMQMC method will have an important role to play in the complete characterization of the warm dense electron gas. Finally, given that the i -DMQMC method requires only the Hamiltonian matrix elements, samples the full density matrix, and has direct access to the Helmholtz free energy, it may provide exciting opportunities to investigate the thermodynamics of real warm dense matter exactly.

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