
FLOSIC Documentation and Tutorials

Release 0

FLOSIC developers group

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The FLOSIC code is based on the UTEP version of NRLMOL, the Naval Research Laboratory Molecular Orbital Library.[1-4] NRLMOL is a massively parallel code for electronic structure calculations on molecules and clusters. It is based on the Kohn-Sham (KS) formulation of density functional theory (DFT) and solves KS equations by expressing the KS orbitals as a linear combination of Gaussian orbitals. NRLMOL was developed by Mark Pederson and collaborators.

The FLOSIC code contains an implementation of the Fermi-Löwdin orbital self-interaction correction (FLO-SIC) method[5-8] that corrects the self-interaction error for common exchange-correlation functionals. In FLO-SIC, the Kohn-Sham canonical orbitals are transformed into Fermi orbitals, which are orthogonalized to become Fermi-Löwdin orbitals (FLOs). These FLOs are used to evaluate the orbital-dependent self-interaction corrected total energy. The transformation requires a set of parameters that are points in three dimensional space, the so-called Fermi-orbital descriptors (FODs). These FODs form what can be thought of as the electronic geometry. The FOD positions are optimized to minimize the total energy. Thus, there are two geometries to consider in a FLO-SIC calculation: the molecular geometry (given by the atoms) and the electronic geometry (given by the FODs).

The optimization of the FODs is a critical part of a FLO-SIC calculation. FOD optimization is analogous to a molecular geometry optimization. From a given FOD starting point, FOD forces (energy gradients with respect to FOD positions) are calculated and fed into a gradient-based optimization scheme, along with the FOD positions and the total energy, to update FOD positions. The optimization continues until the total energy and the FOD forces are converged.

The following is a list of some SIC-related properties that are calculated using the FLOSIC code:

- Total energy
- SIC contribution to the energy
- Orbital energies
- Orbital contributions to the self-interaction correction: self-Coulomb, self-exchange, and self-correlation energies.
- Analytical FOD forces (for FOD optimization using conjugate gradient or LBFGS optimizers)
- Orbitals in .cube format

Physically interesting properties that have been evaluated recently with the FLOSIC code include:[9-14]

- Atomization energies
- Ionization potentials from the highest occupied orbitals
- SIC optimized molecular geometries
- Polarizabilities
- Dipole moments
- Magnetic exchange couplings

The following are references to the NRLMOL code:

- [1] M.R. Pederson and K.A. Jackson, *Phys. Rev. B*, **41**, 7453, 1990.
- [2] K.A. Jackson and M.R. Pederson, *Phys. Rev. B*, **42**, 3276, 1990.
- [3] D. Porezag and M.R. Pederson, *Phys. Rev. A*, **60**, 2840, 1999.
- [4] M.R. Pederson et al., *Phys. Stat. Sol. B*, **217**, 197, 2000.

Further information about the FLO-SIC method can be found in the following references:

- [5] M.R. Pederson, A. Ruzsinszky, J.P. Perdew., *J. Chem. Phys.*, **140**, 121103, 2014.
- [6] M.R. Pederson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **142**, 064112, 2015.
- [7] Z.-h. Yang, M.R. Pederson, J.P. Perdew, *Phys. Rev. A*, **95**, 052505, 2017.
- [8] M.R. Pederson, T. Baruah, *Advances In Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics*, Chapter 8, 2015.

Applications of FLO-SIC are described in these references:

- [9] K. Sharkas et al., *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **122**, 9307-9315, 2018.
- [10] R.P. Joshi et al., *J. Chem. Phys.*, **149**, 164101, 2018.
- [11] D.-y. Kao, K. Withanage, T. Hahn, J. Batool, J. Kortus, K. Jackson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **147**, 164107, 2017.
- [12] S. Schwalbe, T. Hahn, S. Liebing, K. Treppe, J. Kortus, *J. Comput. Chem.*, **39**, 2463-2471, 2018.
- [13] K. Withanage, K. Treppe, J.E. Peralta, T. Baruah, R. Zope, K.A. Jackson, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, **14**, 4122-4128, 2018.
- [14] K. Treppe, S. Schwalbe, T. Hahn, J. Kortus, D.-y. Kao, et al., *J. Comput. Chem.*, **40**, 820-825, 2019.

ACCESSING AND COMPILING THE CODE

A public version of the FLOSIC code is accessible from a git repository hosted on GitHub. To download the latest version, visit: <https://github.com/FLOSIC/PublicRelease>.

A development version of the code may be obtained by contacting Prof. Rajendra R. Zope, rzope@utep.edu.

Once you have obtained the code from the repository, go to the directory containing the source files. You will need to edit three blocks of lines in the Makefile to suit your needs.

First block: parallel or serial

```
# set Y or N
# Parallel compilation
MPI=Y
# Group calculation
GROUP=N
```

In this block, the user specifies whether the compilation will be for a parallel (MPI=Y) or serial (MPI=N) version of the code. When using a parallel version (MPI=Y), the user can choose to use a multi-level parallel scheme by setting GROUP=Y. This parallelizes over the orbitals in calculating SIC potentials, and also over the grid points. This option can deliver a greater speed up than the single-level parallel scheme, but it is not recommended for new users.

Note:

When GROUP=Y, the user should edit the “igroup” file in the run directory. This file should contain an integer that is an even divisor of the number of orbitals. For example, for 100 orbitals, igroup might be 10 or 20, but not 15.

Second block: compiler choices

```
# COMPILERS
CC = gcc
FC = mpif90
FFF = mpif90
# COMPILER FLAGS
CFLAGS = -O3 -mmodel=medium
FFLAGS = -O3 -mmodel=medium
LFLAGS = -O3 -mmodel=medium
```

The second block is to specify the compilers and their flags used during the compilation. A number of routines require static allocation of arrays. The code needs to be compiled for appropriate array sizes for the system under study and these static parameters are listed in the file called PARAMA2 (*vide infra*).

An example of the compilers used for NERSC is given below.

CC = cc

FC = ftn

FFF = ftn

Third block: linking options

Linking options

\$(FFF) \$(LFLAGS) \$(OBJ) -o \$(BIN) -llapack -lblas \$(LIBS)

This block specifies the libraries used for linking, where it is recommended to use optimized BLAS and LAPACK libraries if they are available on your platform to achieve the best performance.

The following parameters might need to be changed in the PARAMA2 file :

parameter	brief explanation
<i>MAX_PTS</i>	maximum size of integration grid
<i>MX_SPH</i>	needed to generate the integration mesh
<i>MAXUNSYM</i>	maximum number of orbitals for an atomic basis
<i>NDH</i>	maximum total basis set size
<i>NDH_TOT</i>	maximum number of Hamiltonian matrix elements
<i>MAX_OCC</i>	maximum number of occupied states
<i>MX_GRP</i>	maximum size of symmetry group

An example for serial compilation on a laptop (in this case a mac) is shown below.

First block: Compile the serial version

MPI=N

GROUP=N

Second block: use gcc and gfortran compilers

#COMPILERS

CC = gcc

FC = gfortran

FFF = gfortran

#COMPILER FLAGS

CFLAGS = -O3

FFLAGS = -O3

LFLAGS = -O3

Third block: Use the linking options under Fedora

\$(FFF) \$(LFLAGS) \$(OBJ) -o \$(BIN) -llapack -lblas \$(LIBS)

Use the *make* command on the command line to compile FLOSIC. If the compilation was successful, an executable file titled **nrlmol_exe** will be created.

QUICKSTART GUIDE TO RUNNING A FLOSIC CALCULATION

Basic input files for FLOSIC are called “CLUSTER” and “FRMORB”. The files require minimal input from the user and most parameters required for the calculations are set with default values. You can specify some parameters that control the calculations in the file called “NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT”. A version of this file with default values is created in the run directory if it does not exist. We will discuss the details of the parameters in the “NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT” in a later section.

For now let’s work on setting up the “CLUSTER” file. It is the minimal input needed to run the FLOSIC code.

An example CLUSTER file is shown below for the LiH molecule. The format is described in more detail in tutorial 1.

```
GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE          (DF TYPE EXCHANGE*CORRELATION)
NONE                     (TD, OH, IH, X, Y, XY, ... OR GRP)
2                         (NUMBER OF INEQUIV. ATOMS)
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 3 ALL
0.0000 0.0000 3.0139 1 ALL
0.0 0.0                  (NET CHARGE AND NET SPIN)
-----OR-----
@XMOL.DAT
IF YOU WISH TO START FROM AN XYZ XMOL FILE
```

FLOSIC requires Fermi orbital descriptors (FODs) to create Fermi orbitals. These can loosely be thought of as classical electron positions, such that, in general, when there is a bond between atoms, there are FODs positioned at or near the bond center, and when there are lone pairs, there are FODs positioned near the atom but away from the bond directions. To create starting FOD positions, you can either place them by hand or use a FOD generator such as the fodMC code (None of the FOD generators are black boxes, so the positions that are created from them should be inspected prior to use in a FLOSIC calculation). You can obtain a copy of the fodMC and documentation [here](#).

To run a FLOSIC calculation, a FRMORB file is required, which contains positions for FODs. An example FRMORB file is shown below for the LiH molecule defined in the CLUSTER file above.

```
2 2
0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 2.500
0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 2.500
```

The first line states how many spin-up and spin-down FODs are used in the calculation. There are 2 spin-up FODs, so the next 2 lines (lines 2-3) contain x, y, z coordinates for spin-up FODs. There are also 2 spin-down FODs, so the last 2 coordinates are for spin-down FODs (lines 4-5).

Before starting a FLOSIC calculation, make sure that the CALCTYPEV option in the NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT file is set to ‘SCF-ONLY’ instead of ‘LBFGS’. This ensures that atomic geometries will not be updated after each self-consistent energy evaluation. This is standard practice when FOD positions are being optimized.

Try running the code using the example CLUSTER and FRMORB files given above. The final energy (EDFT+SIC) in the SUMMARY file after a completed self-consistent calculation should be **-8.052832** Hartree.

You'll notice that the FOD positions in FRMORB have been moved, as they are being optimized, similar to an atomic geometry optimization at the DFT level. Previous FOD geometries are contained in the "records" file, along with FOD forces.

EXCHANGE-CORRELATION FUNCTIONALS

The exchange-correlation functional is specified in the CLUSTER and/or SYMBOL files. The user can currently choose to use the following list of functionals:

NONE: No functional will be used

PERZUN: PERDEW-ZUNGER 81

CEPERL: CEPERLEY

RPA: RPA

WIGNER: WIGNER

GUNLUN: GUNNARSSON-LUNDQVIST

PW91: PERDEW-WANG 92

PBE: PERDEW-BURKE-ERNZERHOF 96

REVPBE: REV PBE

RPBE: R PBE

B88: BECKE 88

The string needed to choose them is as follows:

LDA-PW91*LDA-PW91

This selects the LDA-PW91 exchange functional and the LDA-PW91 correlation functional. To use the PBE GGA functional, use:

GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE

If the user wants to run GGA-PBE exchange-only, the string will be :

GGA-PBE*GGA-NONE

CONTROLLING A CALCULATION: THE NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT FILE

The `NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT` is an auxiliary input file that allows setting of calculation parameters. If it does not exist, then it will be created by the FLOSIC executable using default values.

The `NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT` with default parameters as of today (August 15, 2019) is given below.

```
# Put Y,N or number next to the equal sign to determine execution
# Don't forget the quotation marks for the letters
# All variables in this list end with V

&input_data
ATOMSPHV      = 'N'
BASISV        = 'DEFAULT' ! Specify basis for calculation(basis.txt)
CALCTYPEV     = 'LBFGS'
DFTD3V        = 'N' ! Set to Y to do include Grimmes DFT-D3 dispersion
DIAG1V        = 1 ! diagonalization to use on regular arrays (diagge.f90)
DIAG2V        = 1 ! diagonalization to use on packed arrays (diag_dspgv.f90)
DIAG3V        = 0 ! diagonalization to use on parallel (sdiagge_n.f90)
DMATV         = 'N' ! Create/use/mix density matrix
DOSOCUV       = 'N' ! Controls whether to calculate density of states (only in DFA)
FIXMV         = 'N' ! Fix spin moment
JNTDOSV       = 'N' ! This calculates joint density of states (only in DFA)
MAXSCFV       = 100 ! Maximum SCF iterations
MIXINGV       = 'P' ! (H)amiltonian (P)otential (D)ensity matrix mixing
NONSCFV       = 'N' ! Set to Y to do a non SCF calculation
NONSCFFORCESV = 'N' ! Set to Y to calculate forces in a non SCF calculation
NWFOUTV       = 10 ! Write WFOUT file for every N-th iteration
POPULATIONV   = 'N' ! Population analysis
RHOGRIDV      = 'N' ! Set to Y to execute RHOGRID
SCALEDLBFGSV  = 'Y' ! Set to Y to scaled LBFGS (only in SIC)
SCFTOLV       = 1.0D-6 ! SCF tolerance
SPNPOLV       = 'N' ! Run spin polarized calculation from CLUSTER
VERYFINEMESHV = 'N' ! Set to Y to use very fine mesh
SYMMETRYV     = 'N' ! Set to Y to detect symmetry
WFGRIDV       = 'N' ! set to Y to write orbitals in cube format (only in DFA)
WFFRMV        = 'N' ! set to Y to write Fermi orbitals in cube format (only in SIC)
&end
```

A large number of entries related to calculation of certain properties are given as yes or no. Here **N** means *NO*. If **Y** then the calculation of a given property is requested. Note that certain calculations such as the calculation of joint density of states is often useful only at the final converged geometry.

Most of the variables are explained briefly in the `NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT` file. Below we add some comments on a few of them.

1. ATOMSPHV: Set to **Y** to calculate charge and spin charge in each inequivalent atom integrated over a sphere of specified radius.
2. BASISV: Default value is **DEFAULT** which refers to the NRLMOL basis optimized for the PBE functional. This variable specifies which basis set is to be used. Users interested in using standard sets from the literature should look up basis.txt in the basis subdirectory, located in the source directory of the code. This file lists all the basis sets available. The user needs to specify only the first string before the ”.” from the entries in basis.txt. For example, if the user wants to use 6-31G basis then **DEFAULT** should be replaced with 6-31G.
3. CALCTYPEV: Default is **LBFGS**. Alternate choices: **SCF-ONLY**, **CONJUGATE-GRADIENT**.
 - **LBFGS** : Atomic geometry optimization is done using the LBFGS algorithm.
 - **SCF-ONLY** : This choice is used when the user is not interested in an atomic geometry optimization. Atomic forces are not computed with this setting.
 - **CONJUGATE-GRADIENT** : Atomic geometry optimization is done using the conjugate-gradient algorithm.
4. DIAG1V = Default is **1**. This variable allows different diagonalization algorithms to be used for diagonalization of the Hamiltonian. The options for this variable are:
 - 0: DSGVX (LAPACKL: computes selected eigenvalues, and optionally eigenvectors).
 - 1: DSGVD (Default if matrix size is below 100). Uses a divide and conquer algorithm to compute eigenvectors.
 - 2: DSGV (This is the slowest of the available) option.
5. DIAG2V = Default is **1**. This variable allows diagonalization of the Hamiltonian using packed storage format for memory savings. This is useful for large system sizes. Available options are:
 - 0: DSPGVX (LAPACK: computes selected eigenvalues, and optionally eigenvectors).
 - 1: DSPGVD (Default if matrix size is below 100). Uses a divide and conquer algorithm to compute eigenvectors.
 - 2: DSPGV (QR- factorization. This is the slowest of the available) option.

The option 1 (DSPGVD) is the fastest if all eigenvectors are required otherwise use the default 0. Note that FLOSIC doesn't use **SCALAPACK**
6. POPULATIONV = Default is **N**. When it is set to **Y**, Mulliken and Lowdin Population analysis calculations are run. Note that this is available only for spin-polarized calculations.
7. RHOGRIIDV = Default is **N**. When set to **Y**, a CUBE file for visualization of total and spin density (spin up - spin down) is generated.
8. SCALEDLBFGSV = Default is **Y**. This indicates the FOD optimization algorithm. Here scaled LBFGS is set as the default FOD optimization routine. Conjugate Gradient is used when this option is set to 'N'.

FLOSIC MESH

In FLOSIC, the numerical integration mesh is generated by specifying the desired accuracy of relevant integrals. The mesh is refined until the specified accuracy of the integrals is achieved. In this sense, the mesh is variational. For further details about how the mesh is generated, please refer to the paper by Pederson and Jackson (Phys. Rev. B 41, 7453). The parameters that control how the mesh is generated are stored in the MESHDAT file. The default MESHDAT file for a DFT level calculation will look like the one below.

F										line 1
0.10000E-06	1.2000									line 2
6										line 3
0.20000	0.40000	0.60000	1.0000	1.6000						line 4
4										line 5
2.1000	10.100	18.100								line 6
2	1	3	5	5	7	9	11	19	21	line 7
4	1	3	5	5	7	9	11	19	21	line 8
4	1	3	6	5	7	9	11	19	21	line 9
6	1	3	6	7	7	9	11	19	21	line 10
0.10000E-06	1.2000									line 11
2.0000	8									line 12
2.0000										line 13

The default MESHDAT file for a FLOSIC calculations is shown below:

F										
0.10000E-08	1.2000									
6										
0.20000	0.40000	0.60000	1.0000	1.6000						
4										
2.1000	10.100	18.100								
2	1	3	5	15	15	15	25	25	25	
4	1	3	5	25	25	25	25	25	25	
4	1	3	6	25	25	25	25	25	25	
6	1	3	6	25	25	25	25	25	25	
0.10000E-08	1.2000									
2.0000	8									
2.0000										

Line 1:

Line 2: The numbers in this line pertain to the radial mesh. The radial mesh is constructed to give integrations involving various Gaussians from short to long range. The small number is the error allowed in integration by the mesh. Decreasing the error tolerance will result in an increased number of mesh points and better integrals.

Line 3: Atomic spheres are divided into different concentric regions with different angular grids.

Line 4: The outer radii of the radial zones.

Line 5: The mesh may be different for different atoms. Hence the periodic table (up to $Z=56$) is divided into 4 regions.

Line 6: This line shows the 4 regions: first one for $Z < 2.1$ (i.e. H, He), second one for $2.1 < Z < 10.1$ and third on for $10.1 < Z < 18.1$ and the last one for $Z > 18.1$

Line 7,8,9,10: These four lines contain the parameters for each type of atomic mesh. The numbers are

NPATS, NPIST, NTHET, NPHI, LMAX FOR EACH RADIAL ZONE

NPATS :

NPIST, NTHET, NPHI : Before creating the mesh, the space is divided into boxes such that each atom is contained in one box. Then a sphere around the atom is assumed and the radial mesh is created. The space at the box corners between the atomic sphere and the rectangular box is divided in a different mesh. The parameters NPIST, NTHET and NPHI correspond to the mesh at the box corners.

LMAX : Controls the angular grid for each radial zone. This angular grid will integrate a function of the type $r \text{ lmax} \exp(-r^{**2})$ within the given error limit in this region. Increasing LMAX results in a finer mesh.

Line 11 : This line contains the same parameters as line 2 but for the interstitial mesh. Decreasing the error limit results in more accurate integrals in the interstitial region (boxes not containing atoms).

Line 12: Cutfac, mx1d

CUTFAC: If a box transforms into itself due to symmetry, it will be split if it is larger than cutfac times the distance to the closest atom.

MX1D: max. number of points in a one-dimensional interstitial partition

Line 13: Splrat

SPLRAT: largest allowed ratio for: the size of an atomic box divided by the distance of another atom to the box boundary

The user can set these parameters to exercise control over the quality of calculation. For example the default mesh in the FLOSIC code has been tested for FLO-SIC-LSDA calculations and is capable of providing accurate results, while the mesh required in a DFT-LDA calculation does not have to have as many mesh points as in a FLO-SIC-LDA calculation. Above values are default. When taking energy differences and comparing the energies, it is advisable to ensure that the same quality of mesh was used in all calculations.

INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES

As mentioned above, the minimal set of input files required for a FLOSIC calculation includes only CLUSTER and FRMORB. Once the code is run, a number of additional files are generated. Some of these, like NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT (described earlier) can be edited to control how subsequent calculations run. The following is a list of important input/output files and a brief description of their contents:

- LIST of FILES (Alphabetical)
- 1. ATOMSPHNN: Charge and spin charge in each inequivalent atom integrated over a sphere of specified radius.
- 2. CLUSTER : Starting input file.
- 3. DIPOLE : Contains x, y, z components of the dipole moment in atomic units.
- 4. EVALUES : The canonical eigenvalues for the current step in an SCF calculation. If symmetry is used in the calculation, the eigenvalues are sorted by symmetry, and also by spin, if the calculation is spin-polarized. A list of eigenvalues and the occupation of the corresponding orbital is given at the end of the file.
- 5. EVALNNN : The eigenvalues, their spin, symmetry representation, degeneracy and occupancy, Fermi energy for each iteration number NNN.
- 6. FRCOUT : Total energy, forces on each atom, dipole moment, applied electric field.
- 7. FRMORB : number of spin-up and spin-down FODs, followed by the spin-up FOD positions, then the spin-down FOD positions.
- 8. fande.out : Iteration, total energy, square root of the sum of the squares of FOD forces, max FOD force.
- 9. GEOCNVRG : Convergence criteria, Total energy , largest atomic force, information about atomic geometry optimization. Is written after every complete SCF cycle.
- 10. HISTORY: Contains history of a geometry optimization. To see the energy as function of optimization step do 'grep -i TR HISTORY' in the directory.
- 11. ISYMGEN: Information about the basis set. (For an in depth description, see chapter 8.)
- 12. records : Copy of the FRMORB file used during each calculation, followed by the FOD forces on those FODs.
- 13. RHOTOT : Total density on a specified grid. Is written in cube format.
- 14. RHOSPN : Spin density on a specified grid. Is written in cube format.
- 15. RUNS : Controls restart of calculation. Calculations can be restarted from Hamiltonian (**HAMOLD**), wavefunctions (**WFOUT**), or potential (**COUPOT**).

16. SUMMARY : Total DFA energy, Total DFA+SIC energy, electronic charge, kinetic energy and trace of hamiltonian for each iteration.
17. SYMBOL : Contains a record of atomic coordinates used for successive calculations. The exchange-correlation functional is specified on the first line. Atomic coordinates and bias potentials for each atom are stored for each iteration of an atomic geometry optimization. The last line allows the use of a more extensive default basis set (to use, set EXTRABASIS=1). SYMBOL includes essentially the same information as the CLUSTER file. If the SYMBOL file exists, CLUSTER is not read.
18. XMOL.DAT : Geometry in the xyz format. The first column contains atomic numbers. The atomic coordinates are in Angstrom.
19. XMOL.xyz : Geometry in the xyz format. The first column contains atomic labels. The atomic coordinates are in Angstrom.

Disclaimer: Only the primary input and output files are explained here. For more information about additional files, please contact a FLOSIC team member or post a question to the FLOSIC listserv (See Ch. 13).

BASIS SETS: THE ISYMGEN FILE

The basis set information is in the ISYMGEN file, created when you run FLOSIC. This file contains the basis set for each atom type appearing in the calculation. For each orbital of a given atom, some set of primitive Gaussians is used. For example, the default basis set for CH₄ is given below :

The following is the Pederson-Porezag[3] (NRLMOL default) basis in the **ISYMGEN** . The FLOSIC code allows use of other basis sets such as : 6-31G*, 6-311G**, STO-3G, TZVP, DGDZVP etc. For a full list of available basis sets, see the file basis.txt (PATH_TO_FLOSIC/basis/basis.txt). The Pederson-Porezag (NRLMOL default) is specially optimized for the PBE functional, and roughly corresponds to quadruple zeta quality.

2			TOTAL NUMBER OF ATOM TYPES		
6	6		ELECTRONIC AND NUCLEAR CHARGE		
ALL			ALL-ELECTRON ATOM TYPE		
1			NUMBER OF ATOMS OF TYPE CAR		
ALL-CAR001					
EXTRABASIS			CONTROLS USAGE OF SUPPLEMENTARY BASIS FUNCTIONS		
12			NUMBER OF BARE GAUSSIANS		
5	4	3	NUMBER OF S,P,D FUNCTIONS		
0	0	1	SUPPLEMENTARY S,P,D FUNCTIONS		
			0.2221336090D+05	0.3331736980D+04	0.7579013460D+03
			0.2145437190D+03	0.6992488940D+02	0.2508613490D+02
			0.9591041750D+01	0.3802455710D+01	0.1489185420D+01
			0.5748765300D+00	0.2149473200D+00	0.7720965000D-01
			0.1979224900D+00	0.3699897740D+00	0.6364461530D+00
			0.1012493110D+01	0.1448078710D+01	0.1717368870D+01
			0.1493193200D+01	0.6898716060D+00	0.8607224650D-01
			-0.1656669520D-02	0.3776603340D-03	-0.4710534310D-04
			-0.4500525960D-01	-0.8462105180D-01	-0.1449656410D+00
			-0.2353560110D+00	-0.3421536850D+00	-0.4459512370D+00
			-0.4526397090D+00	-0.3221641360D+00	-0.1298841970D-01
			0.2013547140D+00	0.1276991250D+00	0.1413546650D-01
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
			0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00

0.1393935110D+00	0.1091635820D+00	0.3585699350D-01
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00	0.0000000000D+00
0.0000000000D+00	0.1000000000D+01	0.0000000000D+00

ELECTRONS
WFOUT

Here, the second line specifies the nuclear and electronic charges in the atom. The nuclear and electronic charges specifies the actual atom (e.g. Nuc charge = 6 for carbon) but the electronic charge depends on whether all electron or pseudo potential calculations are used (e.g. for carbon it would be 6 for all electron and 4 for a pseudopotential calculation)

The third line specifies the type of calculation :

ALL for all-electron, BHS for BHS pseudopotential, TAB for tabulated, user-supplied pseudopotential.

The third and fourth lines specify the number of total such atoms in the geometry and their symbols in the SYMBOL file. EXTRABASIS =1 in SYMBOL file will signal the program to use the supplementary basis functions. Then comes the number of primitive Gaussians followed by the number of the s, p and d -type contracted Gaussians. The number of supplementary functions of s, p and d type are written next. These informations are followed by several blocks of numbers. The first block lists the exponents of the primitive Gaussians. This is then followed by N(s) blocks where N(s) is the number of contracted s-type Gaussians. The first block is the coefficients multiplying the primitive Gaussians for the 1s contracted Gaussian, the second block is for 2s Gaussian and so on. After the N(s) number of such blocks comes the N(p) blocks corresponding to the p-type contracted Gaussians followed by similar N(d) number of d-type Gaussians. In the example for the carbon atom above, the 1s and 2s contracted functions are linear combinations of all the primitive Gaussians, whereas the higher unoccupied s orbitals are taken as single long-range Gaussians. Similarly for p orbitals, where only the 2p orbital is occupied. These are then followed by similar blocks corresponding to the supplementary functions. The hydrogen basis follows, and has the same format as for C. By setting EXTRABASIS = 1 in the SYMBOL file, the additional basis functions described above are added to the calculation. These are sometimes added when calculating dipole moments and polarizabilities.

TUTORIAL 1: MOLECULAR GEOMETRY OPTIMIZATION AT THE DFT LEVEL

This is a very simple tutorial to get acquainted with electronic structure calculations using FLOSIC. This tutorial will explain how to run FLOSIC for molecular geometry optimizations using DFT.

The CLUSTER file is the main input file of FLOSIC. It contains the minimal information to set up a calculation. For this tutorial, we will use a CH₄ molecule, which uses a **CLUSTER** file like the one shown below:

```
GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE          (DF TYPE EXCHANGE*CORRELATION)
NONE                      (TD, OH, IH, X, Y, XY, ... OR GRP)
5                          (NUMBER OF INEQUIV. ATOMS IN CH4)
 0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  6 ALL
 1.3000  1.3000  1.3000  1 ALL
 1.3000 -1.3000 -1.3000  1 ALL
-1.3000  1.3000 -1.3000  1 ALL
-1.3000 -1.3000  1.3000  1 ALL
0.0 0.0                    (NET CHARGE AND NET SPIN)
-----OR-----
@XMOL.DAT
IF YOU WISH TO START FROM AN XYZ XMOL FILE
```

We will now describe the input structure of this file.

The first line is **GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE**. It means that the exchange-correlation interactions in the systems are modeled within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) using the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) parametrization. This is the default functional used in NRLMOL. A few other functionals are also available.

The second line is **NONE**. It refers to point group symmetry of the molecule. For the purposes of the tutorial, we will not enforce symmetry. If you would like to use symmetry, a symmetry (TD,OH, etc.) can be selected in place of **NONE**. In these cases, the code will create a GRPMAT file containing the appropriate symmetry operations (each represented by a 3x3 matrix). If you would like to use symmetry operations directly from an existing GRPMAT file, replace **NONE** with **GRP**.

The third line contains **5**. It specifies the number of inequivalent atoms in the calculation. We're running a CH₄ calculation. So the number of atoms is 5 (1 C and 4 H).

The fourth line contains the Cartesian coordinates in atomic units of the Carbon atom. Following the xyz coordinates is the nuclear charge. The example listed is for Carbon whose atomic number is 6. The string **ALL** means include all (that is 6 in this case) electrons into the calculation. The next 4 lines are the hydrogen atoms, which follow the same format.

The ninth line in the example file has two fields, charge and moment. The first field is **0.0** which means to perform the calculation for the neutral molecule. If it is **1/-1** then the calculations will be performed for a cation/anion of CH₄. The next field, which is also **0.0** in this example, corresponds to the number of unpaired electrons in the system. CH₄ is a closed shell system, so it has no unpaired electrons. Lines after the Charge and Moment line are ignored.

Now, create an empty directory and execute the code inside of it. Multiple files should be created, including a CLUSTER file. Copy the input from this example into the file called CLUSTER, replacing the default text. Change the CALCTYPE option in the NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT file to "LBFGS" and run the calculation for CH₄.

\$ PATH_TO_FLOSIC/nrlmol_exe

Open the **GEOCNVRG** file. If you have done everything correctly then the energy should be **-40.448650** Hartree.

A new atomic geometry will be appended to the SYMBOL file. SYMBOL is created from the data in CLUSTER. The new geometry was created by a gradient optimization routine (here: LBFGS). The file **FRCOUT.G0** contains the atomic forces for the previous atomic geometry. Running the code again will carry out a calculation at the updated molecular geometry and a new total energy and new atomic forces will be computed. A new update of the atomic coordinates will also be written into SYMBOL. Repeating this process several times will result in a local minimum energy geometry. This happens when the maximum force falls below the criterion set in GEOCNVRG.

TUTORIAL 2: A FLO-SIC CALCULATION FOR H2

In this tutorial we will learn to do a simple FLO-SIC calculation. We choose the case of the H2 molecule. Again, as a reminder, the **CLUSTER** file is the main input file of FLOSIC. It contains the minimal information to set up the calculation. See below the **CLUSTER** file for the hydrogen molecule.

```
GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE      # Exchange-correlation parametrization
NONE                  # Point group of system
2                     # No. of atoms
0.0 0.0 0.5 1 ALL    # x,y,z coordinates, Atomic number, ALL means all electron
0.0 0.0 -0.5 1 ALL   # x,y,z coordinates, Atomic number, ALL means all electron
0.0 0.000            # Charge and Moment
```

We will now describe the input structure of this file. The first line is **GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE**. It specifies that the electron-electron exchange and correlation interactions in the systems are modeled within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) using the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) parametrization. This is the default functional used in FLOSIC. A few other functionals are also available.

The second line is **NONE**. It refers to point group symmetry. **NONE** means that no symmetry is assumed. In FLOSIC calculations, the point group symmetry of a molecule is broken by the SIC potentials and no symmetry is assumed.

The third line specifies the number of inequivalent atoms in the calculation. Since we are not making use of point group symmetry, the number of inequivalent atoms is the same as total number of atoms, which is 2 in this case.

The lines following the third line contain information for each of the inequivalent atoms. The first three numbers are the Cartesian position in atomic units, followed by the atomic number, and the string **ALL**. In this example, we have placed one hydrogen atom at (0,0,Z) and the second one at (0,0,-Z). You can put the atoms anywhere. Atomic positions should be given in atomic units, Bohr. Following the xyz coordinates is the atomic number. The example listed is for hydrogen whose atomic number is 1. The string **ALL** signifies that the calculations are to be performed at the all-electron level. It is also possible to use pseudopotentials. Only the BHS pseudopotentials are hardwired into the code. It is also possible to use user-supplied (numerical) pseudopotentials, but this is not recommended for beginners.

The last line has two fields. The first field is 0.0 which means perform the calculation for the neutral molecule. If it is 1 then the calculation will be performed for singly charged cation. The next field, which is 0 in this example, corresponds to the number of unpaired electrons in the system. There are no unpaired electrons in this example.

A file called **FRMORB** is also required, which contains the FOD positions. An example **FRMORB** file for H2 is shown below.

```
1 1
0.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.00
```

The first line contains two fields. The first is the number of spin-up FODs (N) and the second is the number of spin-down FODs (M). For H2, we only have one electron in each spin channel. The spin-up FOD coordinates (x,y,z) are the following N lines. After that are the coordinates (x,y,z) of the M spin-down FODs

To avoid optimizing atomic geometries, change the CALCTYPE field in NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT from LBFGS to SCF-ONLY. This is standard for FLOSIC calculations when the FODs are being optimized.

Now, copy the example input files called CLUSTER, FRMORB and NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT into an empty directory. Run the calculation for the H2 molecule using the following command at the prompt.

```
$ PATH_TO_FLOSIC/nrlmol_exe > print
```

Now, browse through the file SUMMARY and look at the energies printed at each iteration of the SCF cycle. You should see that the minimum total energy is reached at self-consistency. Also, look at the EVALUES file in which Kohn-Sham eigenvalues and occupation numbers are printed.

The FOD forces are displayed in the records file, which has the same format as FRMORB, followed by the FOD forces in the same order.

The fande.out file contains the iteration, total DFT+SIC energy, square root of the sum of the squares of the FOD forces, and the max FOD force. When optimizing FODs, this is a good file to check for the convergence of FOD forces.

After completing a self-consistent calculation, the FOD forces are used in a gradient optimization scheme to update the FOD positions. These are written into the FRMORB file. Re-running the code will cause another self-consistent calculation to be performed, using the updated FOD positions. A new total energy and new FOD forces will be calculated, and the FOD positions will again be updated. Repeating this process will result in the optimization of the FOD positions. Convergence can be gauged by the size of the largest FOD force. When this drops below a chosen convergence criterion, the FODs are optimized.

To further optimize FODs, repeatedly run the code until the calculation is optimized to your criterion. A simple iterative loop can help with this process.

For the example of H2, there is only one FOD of each spin. Placing the FODs at any position in space for such a case will give the same energy and the force on the FOD will therefore be zero. See the next tutorial for an example of an FOD optimization

TUTORIAL 3: FOD OPTIMIZATION OF A WATER MOLECULE

This tutorial explains how to do a FODs optimization taking the example of the water molecule. It is recommended to run a DFT calculation first to get the DFT optimized density. To do this, we start from the usual CLUSTER file:

```
GGA-PBE*GGA-PBE      (DF TYPE EXCHANGE*CORRELATION)
NONE                 (TD, OH, IH, X, Y, XY, ... OR GRP)
3                    (NUMBER OF ATOMS)
0.000  0.000  0.0    8  ALL  (R, Z, ALL-ELECTRON)
1.443  1.128  0.0    1  ALL  (R, Z, ALL-ELECTRON)
-1.443  1.128  0.0    1  ALL  (R, Z, ALL-ELECTRON)
0.000  0.000                      (NET CHARGE AND NET SPIN)
```

In the NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT file we change CALCTYPEV from 'LBFGS' to 'SCF-ONLY' to switch off the molecular optimization. We also turn on the unrestricted calculation setting SPNPOLV = 'Y'. Then we run FLOSIC in a new directory with only CLUSTER and NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT files:

\$ PATH_TO_FLOSIC/nrlmol_exe > print.DFT

All the normal outputs for a DFT calculation are generated. If the calculation finished correctly, we should have the following RUNS file

```
0      1      ITBEG, NCALC
4      4      START: 0=SCR.NUC, 1=HAM, 2=POT, 3=LSF, 4=WFUNC, 5=WFUNC_FRAG
0      0      START HAMILTONIAN IS INTERPOLATED: 0=NO, 1=YES
```

The second number in the first line may be different if a molecular optimization was carried out. It is important to check that we have 4 4 in the second line. This tells FLOSIC to use the wave function stored in WFOUT to start the next calculation.

Now, we have to include the FOD positions. Here, we can use the Monte-Carlo FOD generator **fodMC**. It should be noted that the fodMC is not a blackbox method, and FOD positions resulting from the code should be verified by the user before use in a FLOSIC calculation. For this example, we copy XMOL.xyz into a file named **system** and edit the second and last lines as shown:

```
3
angstrom  fixls
O      0.00000  0.00000  0.00000
H      0.76360  0.59691  0.00000
H     -0.76360  0.59691  0.00000
con_mat
```

There needs to be an empty line at the end. The fodMC code and documentation can be found [here](#). When fodMC is executed 3 files are generated: **CLUSTER**, **FRMORB** and **Nuc_FOD.xyz**. Thus, it will overwrite our **CLUSTER** file if executed in the same directory. In our case, it does not matter because whenever the **SYMBOL** file is present **CLUSTER** is ignored. **FRMORB** contains the FODs in Bohrs for the unrestricted calculation (first the spin-up, then the spin-down). You should get something like this:

5	5			
0.0000000000000000	0.0000000000000000	0.0000000000000000		
1.2265460953713494	0.95879731507086485	0.0000000000000000		
-1.2265460953713494	0.95879731507086485	0.0000000000000000		
9.8690853618931581E-005	-0.84709659045951247	-1.0165159441533127		
-1.5276582823942571E-005	-0.84709659045951247	1.0165159488293354		
0.0000000000000000	0.0000000000000000	0.0000000000000000		
9.8690853618931581E-005	-0.84709659045951247	-1.0165159441533127		
-1.5276582823942571E-005	-0.84709659045951247	1.0165159488293354		
1.2265461383759642	0.95879734868779065	0.0000000000000000		
-1.2265461383759642	0.95879734868779065	0.0000000000000000		

It shall be noted that the fodMC is *not* a black-box method, and needs to be used with care. See the manual or contact the developer for questions regarding its use. If you do not have fodMC, you can copy-paste the **FRMORB** file given above. It is important to always check how the FODs are distributed. For that, you can visualize **Nuc_FOD.xyz** with the software of your choice. The spin-up FODs have the label X and the spin-down FODs have the symbol He by default, so be careful if the He atom is included in your system.

Running the FLOSIC code again in this directory will now cause a FLO-SIC-PBE calculation to be run. (The existence of FRMORB is the flag for running a FLO-SIC calculation).

\$ PATH_TO_FLOSIC/nrlmol_exe > print.001

If everything goes well, we get now all the FLOSIC output files. Check the **SUMMARY** file. It should look like this (note that some columns of this file do not fit on the page):

IT	TRACE	ETOT	EKIN+ENONLOC	CHARGE	EDF
1	-42.416153386	-76.326968147	76.469793374	9.999999301	-76.3
2	-40.529422883	-76.287479323	74.155137275	9.999999484	-76.3
3	-41.037801666	-76.360861763	75.120435771	9.999999577	-76.3
4	-41.547677518	-76.386605548	76.071092878	9.999999652	-76.3
5	-41.579433885	-76.387012272	76.156784862	9.999999660	-76.3
6	-41.537373241	-76.387091483	76.105263133	9.999999659	-76.3
7	-41.535132409	-76.387091342	76.101118384	9.999999659	-76.3
8	-41.541270575	-76.387093972	76.111112778	9.999999661	-76.3
IT	TRACE	ETOT	EKIN+ENONLOC	CHARGE	EDF
1	0.000000000	-76.387093972	76.111112778	9.999999661	-76.3
2	-47.383872787	-76.377766430	75.943917202	9.999999707	-76.3
3	-47.434397301	-76.376079958	76.027004027	9.999999708	-76.3
4	-47.441559320	-76.375691097	76.055957777	9.999999706	-76.3
5	-47.324136604	-76.375845538	75.998150088	9.999999702	-76.3
6	-47.312036177	-76.376132863	76.000962346	9.999999700	-76.3
7	-47.315234163	-76.376185290	76.002987681	9.999999700	-76.3
8	-47.332770384	-76.376285169	76.024925697	9.999999700	-76.3
9	-47.303951079	-76.376194186	75.999998287	9.999999700	-76.3
10	-47.374868090	-76.376350868	76.064567671	9.999999702	-76.3
11	-47.381393225	-76.376294921	76.083303549	9.999999703	-76.3
12	-47.365402178	-76.376255647	76.070377576	9.999999703	-76.3
13	-47.358580387	-76.376246217	76.060102340	9.999999702	-76.3
14	-47.369783782	-76.376261648	76.069168121	9.999999702	-76.3

The first block is for the normal DFT calculation with the 3rd and 6th column exactly the same (no SIC). The second block is for the FLOSIC run. In the standard output file – renamed print.001 in this example (see the execution line above) – search for the word ITERATION.

ITERATION	1
=====	
READING OLD WAVEFUNCTIONS FROM FILE WFOUT	
MREP =	1

N_OCC, NBASF =	5	73	73
N_OCC, NBASF =	5	73	73

There it states that the wave function is read from WFOUT and gives the occupied and total number of orbitals. After giving the occupancies, it calculates the Lowdin overlap eigenvalues.

LOWDEN OVERLAP EIGENVALUES:				
0.751388	0.791811	1.06742	1.07216	1.31722
BACK FROM LOWSIC				
CALLING DIAGGE:	1000	5		
LOWDEN OVERLAP EIGENVALUES:				
0.751388	0.791811	1.06742	1.07216	1.31722

These values correspond to the eigenvalues of the overlap matrix formed from the Fermi orbitals. This is diagonalized in the Lowdin process. When one or more of these eigenvalues is smaller than 1E-08, it means that the Fermi orbitals are not all linearly independent and the calculation stops with a message of bad FOD positions. At the end of the SCF cycle we get the following summary of energy contributions. Some of these are also printed in the **SUMMARY** file.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
=====	
TOTAL ENERGY:	-76.337134
NUCLEAR REPULSION:	9.082196
LOCAL POTENTIAL:	-198.922706
MEAN-FIELD COULOMB:	46.647189
NONLOCAL POTENTIAL:	0.000000
KINETIC:	76.069168
LOCAL EXCHANGE:	-8.108217
LOCAL CORRELATION:	-0.660695
NONLOCAL EXCHANGE:	-0.816267
NONLOCAL CORRELATION:	0.333071
EXTERNAL ELECTRIC FIELD:	0.000000

Once self-consistency is reached, the FOD forces are calculated and FOD positions are updated in **FRMORB** using the chosen optimization method. The default is scaled LBFGS. Alternatively, we may switch off this variable in **NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT** (SCALEDLBFGSV = 'N') to use the conjugate gradient for the FOD optimization. As the FODs are already updated and we also have the wave function and the **RUNS** file, we just run FLOSIC in the same directory to do the SCF cycle with the new FODs.

```
$ PATH_TO_FLOSIC/nrlmol_exe > print.002
```

We can successively do this or use a script similar to that in the previous tutorial. After doing 5 steps of FOD optimization we can see in **fande.out** how the energy is decreasing and converging and the forces diminishing (not at every step).

1	-76.337133952182	0.533401361320E-02	0.376016287388E-02
2	-76.336140893884	0.316012354712E-01	0.222645230322E-01
3	-76.337242375732	0.165238505484E-02	0.109072276621E-02
4	-76.337256822409	0.184877969533E-02	0.129662662282E-02
5	-76.337254671865	0.203173772471E-03	0.997893243061E-04

The FODs, obtained forces, and corrected total energies at each optimization step can be seen in the **records** file.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FLOSIC

Questions about the FLOSIC code or its use can be directed to

- Tunna Baruah (UTEP), tbaruah@utep.edu
- Rajendra R. Zope (UTEP), rzope@utep.edu
- Koblar Alan Jackson (CMU), jacks1ka@cmich.edu

or write to the FLOSIC mail server electronic_structure_lab@listserv.utep.edu.

Some FAQs are listed below.

1. **What convergence criteria should be used for the FOD optimization?** In general, you want to make sure that your total energy is converged within your given SCF tolerance (like in a standard DFT calculation) and that the largest FOD force is at least smaller than $5E-4$ Ha/Bohr. There is no automated stop in the optimization routine.
2. **How can I start a spin-polarized/ spin-unrestricted calculation?** If the net spin specified in the CLUSTER file is non-zero, the calculation will be spin unrestricted. If the specified net spin is zero, the code assumes a spin-restricted calculation is desired. This can be over-ridden by setting SPINPOLV to Y in NRLMOL_INPUT.DAT.
3. **Is it possible to force antiferromagnetic spin ordering in some atoms?** Yes, you can bias atoms to have a preference for spin-up density, spin-down density or unpolarized density. The specifications are made in the SYMBOL file. Here is an example :

```
ALL-MAN001 = 2.137000 -0.350000 0.003300 SUP  
ALL-MAN001 = 3.456900 -2.109300 0.093100 SDN  
ALL-CAR001 = 2.720100 -2.490500 0.106000 UPO
```

SUP, SDN and UPO signify spin up, spin down and unpolarized, respectively. The default choice is UPO. Selecting SUP causes a small downward shift to the potential seen by spin up electrons near the atom. Similarly, SDN causes a small downward shift to the potential seen by spin down electrons near the atom. This bias potential is removed after the initial iteration.