

Accelerating GW and many-body perturbation theory on GPUs: hunting for excitonic insulators using Yambo <u>Daniele Varsano</u>, Andrea Ferretti, Elisa Molinari and Massimo Rontani

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Excitonic insulator: an exotic phase of matter



Exciton: quasiparticle formed by a bound electron-hole pair

Spontaneous condensation of excitons, hosted in a narrow-gap semiconductor or a semimetal: a long sought phenomenon analogous to the condensation of Cooper pairs in a superconductor.

As the exciton condensate a new phase is formed: the 'excitonic insulator' (EI). It shares similarities with the superconductor ground state, it may exhibit macroscopic quantum coherence and exotic low-energy excitations.

We are assisting to a renewed interest in EI realization from both theoretical and experimental side (see e.g. Kogar, A. et al. *Science* **358**, 1314–1317 (2017).) A direct observation of the EI phase remains elusive.

LV Keldysh, YV Kopaev Sov. Phys. Sol. State 6,2219 (1965) J des Cloizeaux J. Phys. Chem. Solids 26, 259 (1965). D Jèrome, TM Rice, W Kohn, Phys. Rev.158, 462 (1967)



Prediction on El realizations by First principle calculations

State-of-the-art methods (post-DFT) to compute the main quantities to establish EI phase

Band structures and energy gap via GW method

Excitation energy (binding energy of the exciton) by solving the **Bethe Salpeter equations**

Binding energy strongly dependent to the **electronic screening** calculated at RPA level

Challenging problem: key quantities controlling the instability (energy gaps and exciton binding energies—involve many-body corrections beyond density functional theory (DFT) that are of the order of a few meV.

Prediction are possible only with the help of extreme computing



T'-MoS2





The Yambo code



http://www.yambo-code.org

YAMBO a fortran code implementing Many-Body Perturbation Theory (MBPT) methods (such as GW and BSE) and (TDDFT). Accurate predictions of properties as:

- band structure of semiconductors
- band alignments
- defect quasi-particle energies
- High Harmonic generation
- optics and out-of-equilibrium properties of materials.
- Excitonic effects







Yambo on GPUs

heterogeneous architectures: MPI + OpenMP + CUDA

CPU: Skylake GPU: P9+V100 8000 1000 M-SKL, X(6Ry) M100, X(6Ry) Dipoles Dipoles 100 100 Xo Xo 7000 X X 800 Self energy Self energy 80 80 6000 Other Other (sec) 1000 Efficiency (%) Efficiency (%) Time (sec) 60 600 60 40 40 400 3000 20 20 2000 200 1000 0 0 0 0 20 30 25 10 25 35 40 5 10 15 20 30 35 15 40 nodes nodes

Time to solution gain > 10x Energy to solution >5x

- complete GW workflow for a defected TiO2 crystal
- small system, stress test
- data obtained on Marconi100, 4 MPI tasks/node; 4 V100 GPUs/node

system size: 72+1 atoms, 2000 bands, 6 Ry for Xo repr (N=1317); ~290 occ states, 8 kpts.

data available at: http://www.gitlab.com/max-centre/Benchmarks



An excitonic insulator phase in low D systems: carbon nanotubes

nature

ARTICLE

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Carbon nanotubes as excitonic insulators

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D. Varsano et al. Nature Communications 8, 1461 (2017)

RACE PRACE project: TERAX



Armchair nanotubes realize excitonic insultaor phase

Excitoni phase stable up to 40K for the smaller tube

We could rule out other mechanisms of instability proposed in the literature as the Peierls mechanism



An excitonic insulator phase in low D systems: T'-MoS2



A rich phase diagram versus strain and temperature

The QSHX phase presents circular dichroism



An excitonic insulator phase driven by pressure in bulk MoS2

Evidence of ideal excitonic insulator in bulk MoS2 under pressure S. S. Ataei, D. Varsano, E. Molinari and M. Rontani Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (2021) in press

Preprint available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.02380

ISCRA project: ExcPress

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NECA

В С Α - 0 GPa - 25 GPa (eV) ← 34 GPa energy Energy (eV) Excitation P = 25 GPaP = 34 GPaP = 0---- PBE GW 0.2 0.3 0.10.4 0.5 Exciton momentum q (Bohr⁻¹) Λ Α 60 conventional semimetal <u>ک</u> 20 semiconductor Temperature 00 00 excitonic insulator

34.2

34.1

34.3

10

33.7

33.8

33.9

34

Pressure (GPa)

Indirect band gap semiconductor showing at high pressure condensation of excitons at finite momentum.

A real excitonic insulator phase sets in between the semiconducting and semimetallic phase

we identify a Raman feature that was previously observed experimentally as a fingerprint of the EI formation

Conclusion and acknowledgments

First principle evidence of EI phase in three systems of different dimensionality and conditions.

The resulting correlated phase was characterized in terms of the broken symmetry inherited by the exciton condensation.

The porting of the codes on GPU machines and their performance was an imprescindible step due to the accuracy needed to investigate this new state of matter by first principle correlated methods.



H2020 Centre of Excellence MaX: Materials Design at the Exascale http://max-centre.eu



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All the community of developers of Yambo and QE





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