

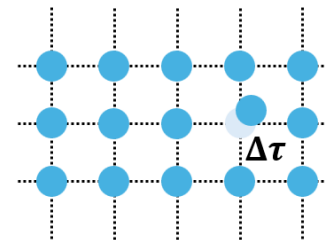
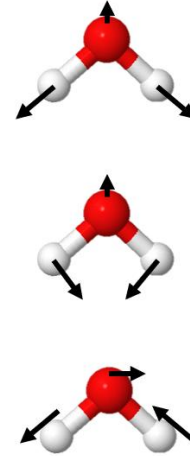
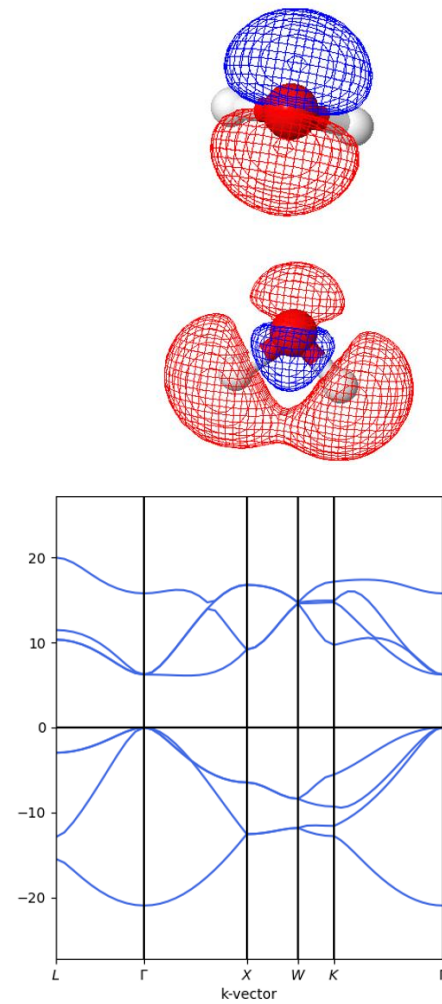
Deep Learning Electron-Phonon Couplings Beyond Mean-Field Level

Chaoqun Zhang
Postdoc @ Yale University, Zhu Group

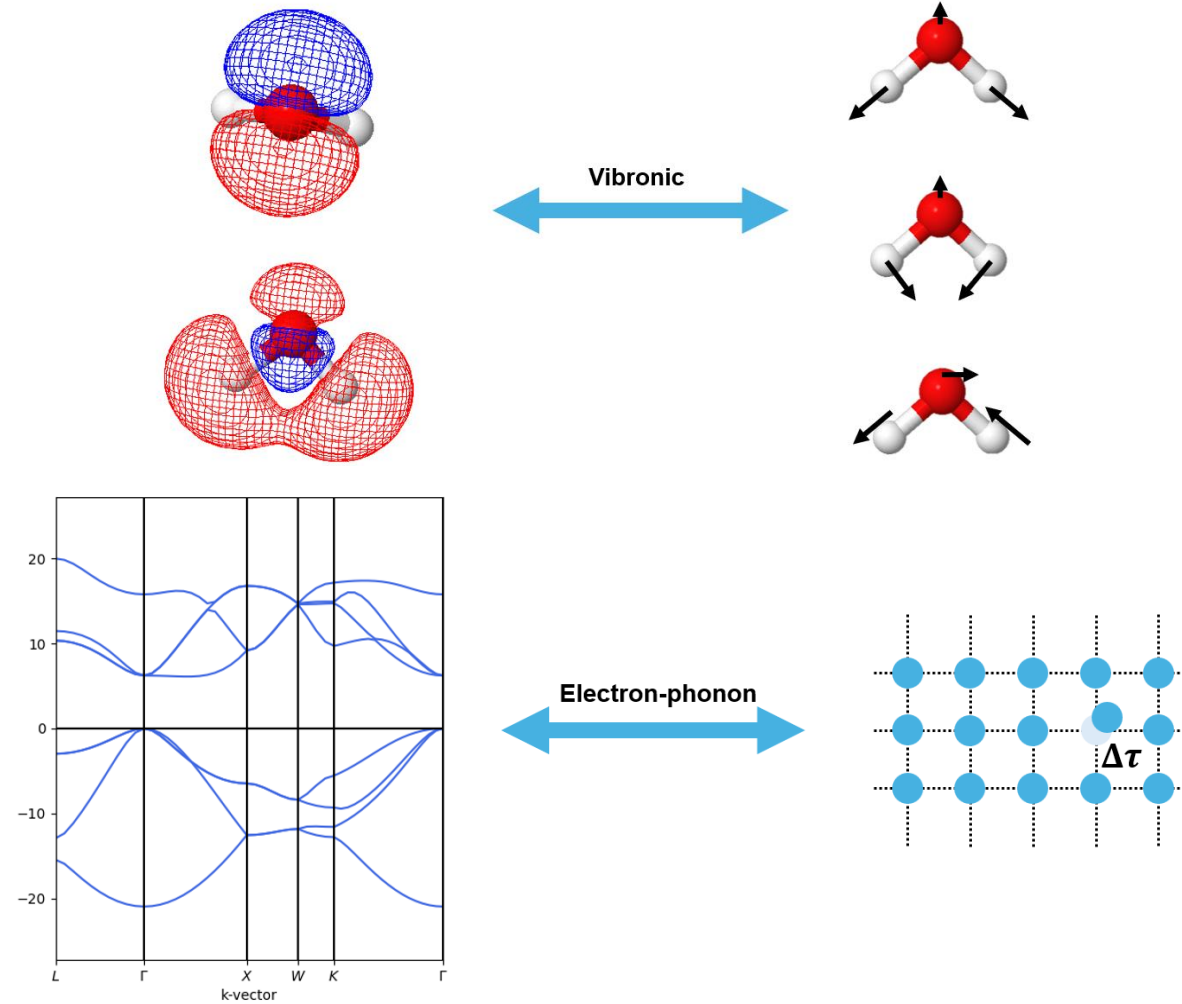
2026-05-20

Virtual International Seminar on Theoretical Advancements (VISTA)

Electron-phonon / vibronic coupling

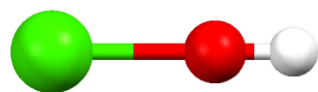


Electron-phonon / vibronic coupling



Why electron-phonon coupling?

- Application in laser cooling of CaOH



ν_1 : M-O Stretching

ν_2 : Bending

ν_3 : H-O Stretching

$(\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3)$

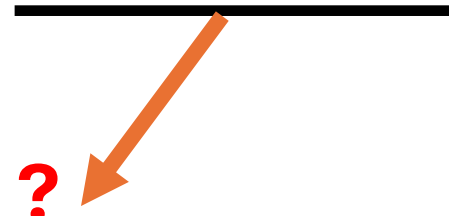
.....

$X^2\Sigma_{1/2}^+(100)$

$X^2\Sigma_{1/2}^+(010)$

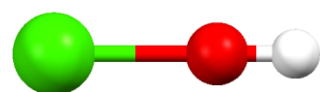
$X^2\Sigma_{1/2}^+(000)$

$A^2\Pi_{1/2}(000)$



Why electron-phonon coupling?

- Application in laser cooling of CaOH

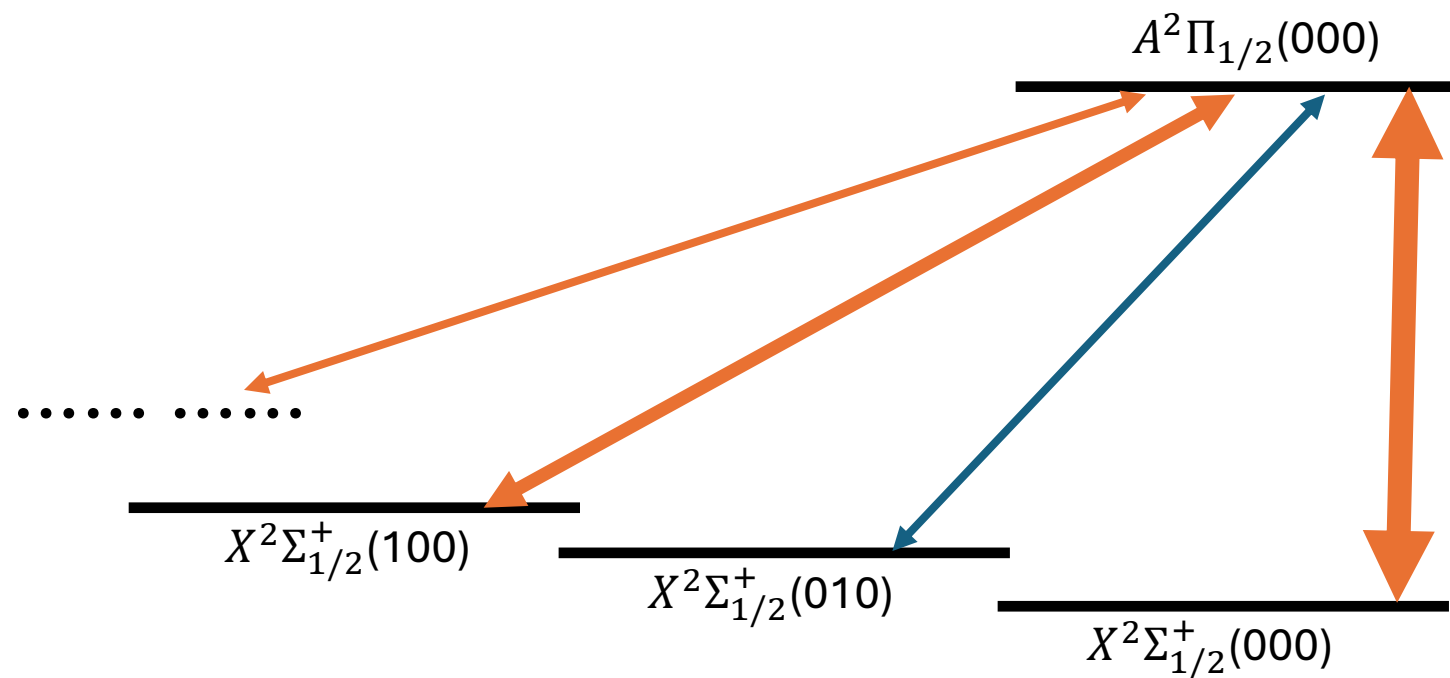


ν_1 : M-O Stretching

ν_2 : Bending

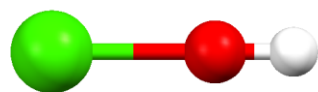
ν_3 : H-O Stretching

$(\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3)$



Why electron-phonon coupling?

- Application in laser cooling of CaOH

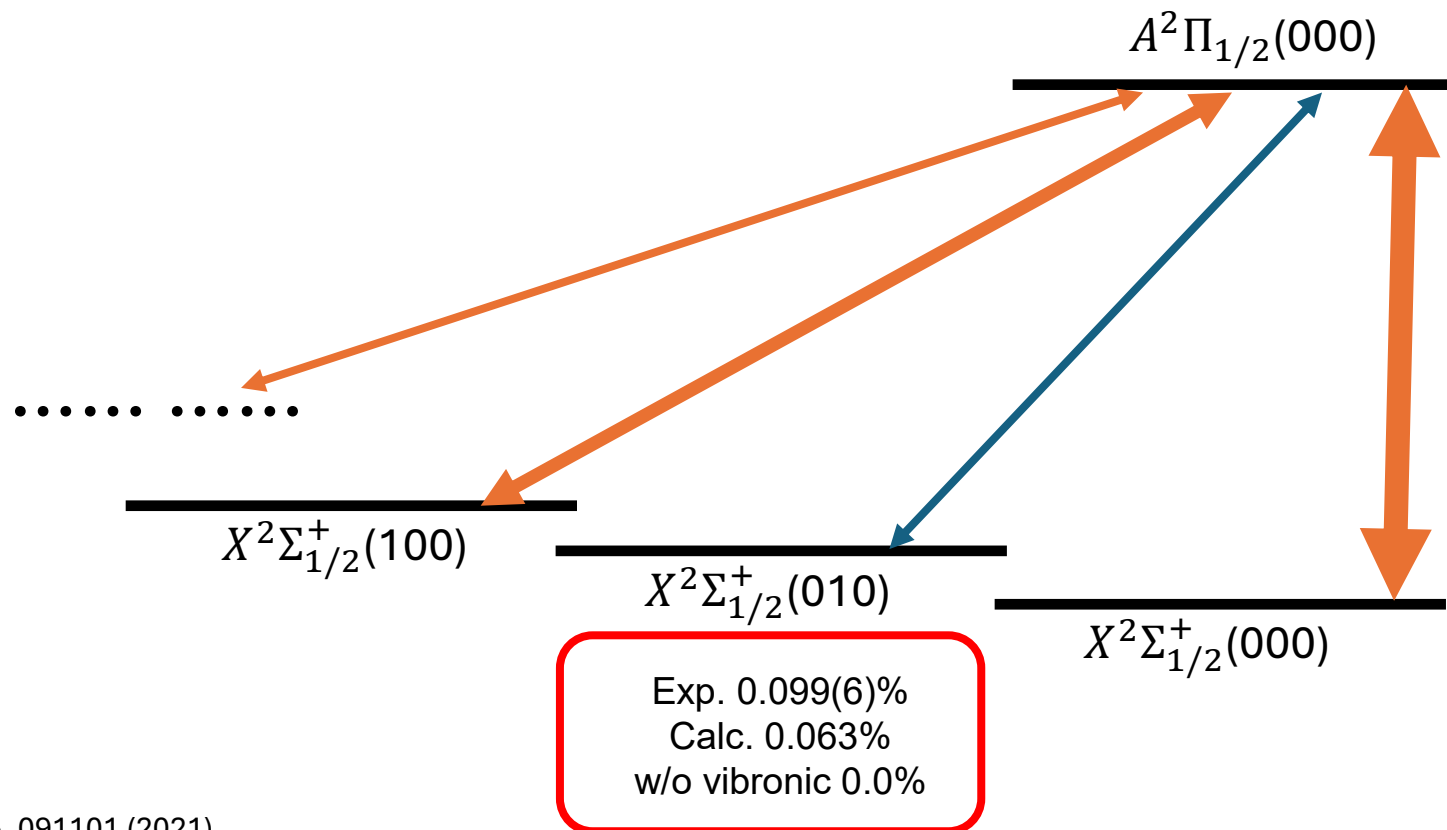


ν_1 : M-O Stretching

ν_2 : Bending

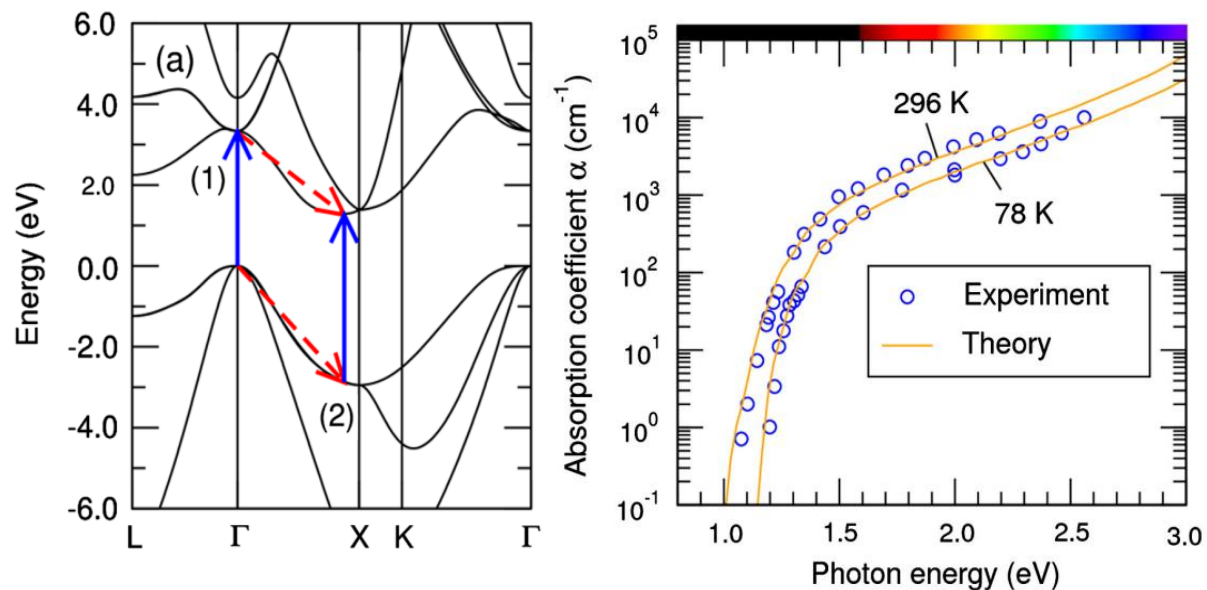
ν_3 : H-O Stretching

$(\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3)$

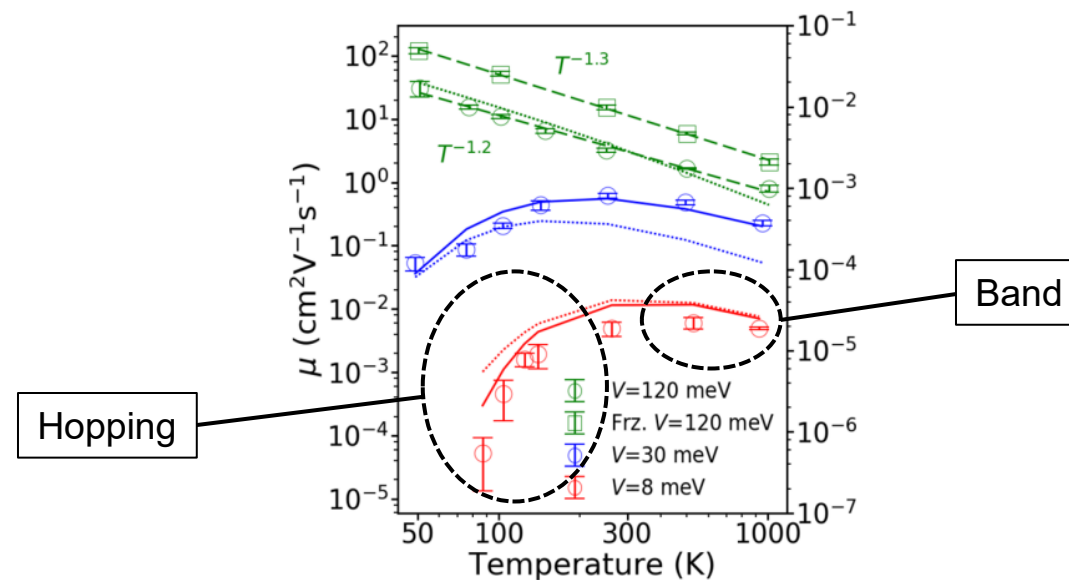


Why electron-phonon coupling?

Phonon-assisted optical transition in silicon



Charge transportation



How to calculate electron-phonon couplings

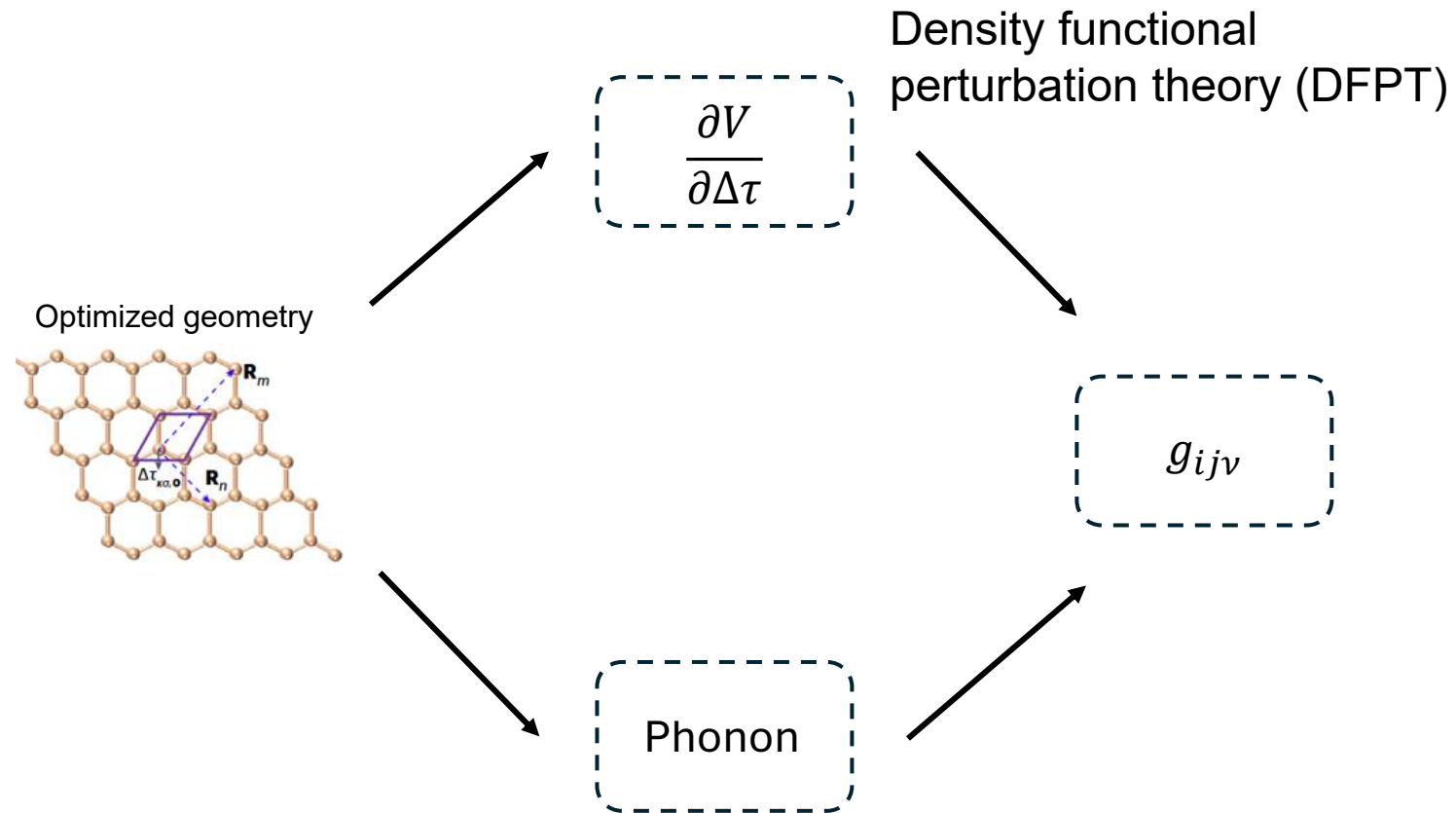
- Molecular wave function: direct-product basis $|\Psi_i(r, R_0)\chi_m(R)\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} H(r, R) &= H_{elec}(r, R_0) + H_{nuc}^{(2)}(R) + V_{e-ph}^{(1+2)}(r, R) \\ &= H_{elec}(r, R_0) + \sum_{\nu} \hbar\omega_{\nu}(b_{\nu}^{\dagger}b_{\nu} + 1/2) \\ &\quad + \sum_{ij\nu} g_{ij\nu}^{(1)}(b_{\nu}^{\dagger} + b_{\nu}) + \sum_{ij\nu\nu'} g_{ij\nu\nu'}^{(2)}(b_{\nu}^{\dagger} + b_{\nu})(b_{\nu'}^{\dagger} + b_{\nu'}) \end{aligned}$$

$$g_{ij\nu}^{(1)} \equiv \left\langle \Psi_i(r, R_0) \left| \left(\frac{\partial H_{elec}}{\partial R_{\nu}} \right)_0 \right| \Psi_j(r, R_0) \right\rangle$$

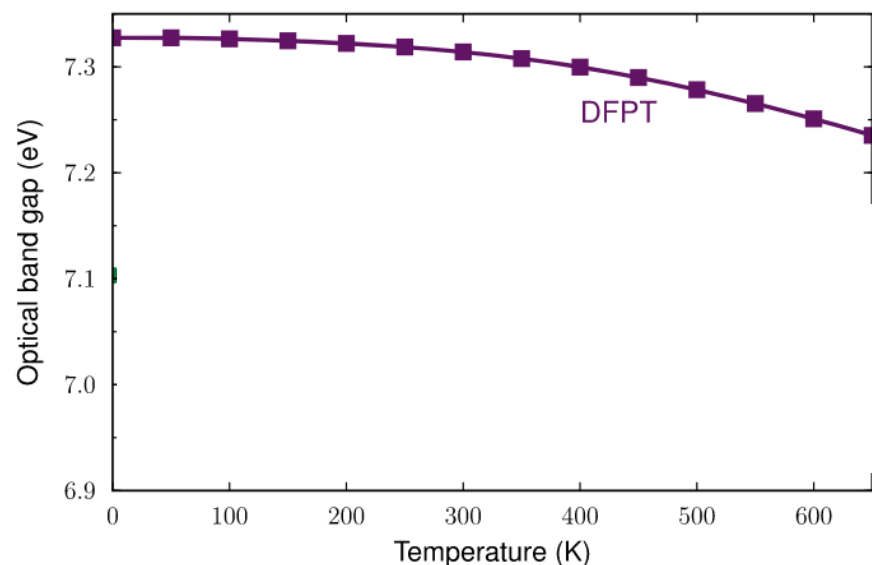
$$g_{ij\nu\nu'}^{(2)} \equiv \left\langle \Psi_i(r, R_0) \left| \left(\frac{\partial^2 H_{elec}}{\partial R_{\nu} \partial R_{\nu'}} \right)_0 \right| \Psi_j(r, R_0) \right\rangle$$

DFT electron-phonon couplings workflow



DFT code validation

Diamond band gap renormalization



$$\Delta E_{n,k} = \sum_{\nu} \int \frac{dq}{\Omega_{BZ}} (2n_{q\nu} + 1) \left[\sum_m \frac{|g_{m\nu\nu}(k, q)|^2}{\varepsilon_{n,k} - \varepsilon_{m,k+q}} + g_{nn\nu\nu}^{DW}(k, q, -q) \right]$$

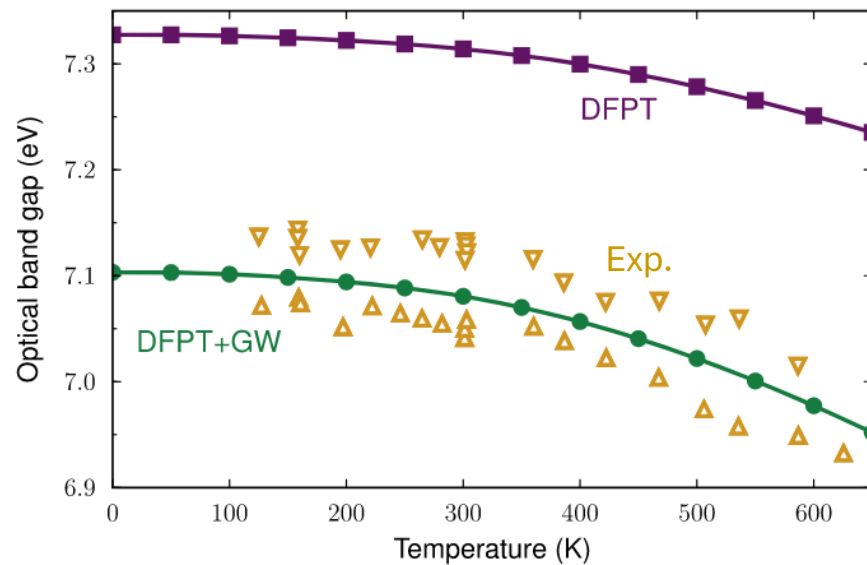
Basis	Zero-point renormalization (ZPR, in meV)
Planewave [1]	-437
Gaussian [2]	-407
Gaussian [This work]	-446

[1] G Antonius, et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 215501 (2014)

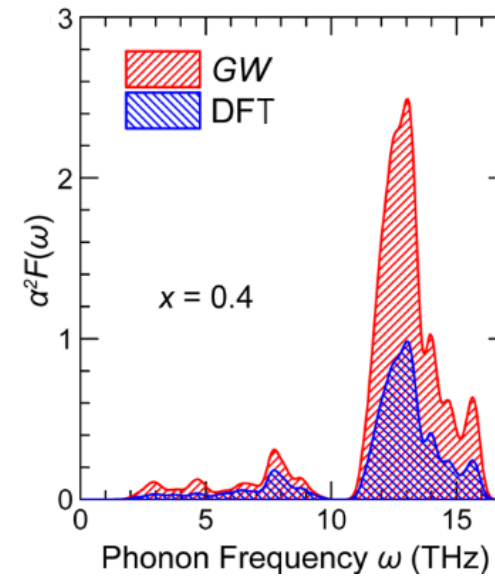
[2] G Mann, M Rohlfing, T Deilmann, Phys. Rev. B. 110, 075145 (2024)

Is DFT enough for all systems?

Diamond band gap renormalization

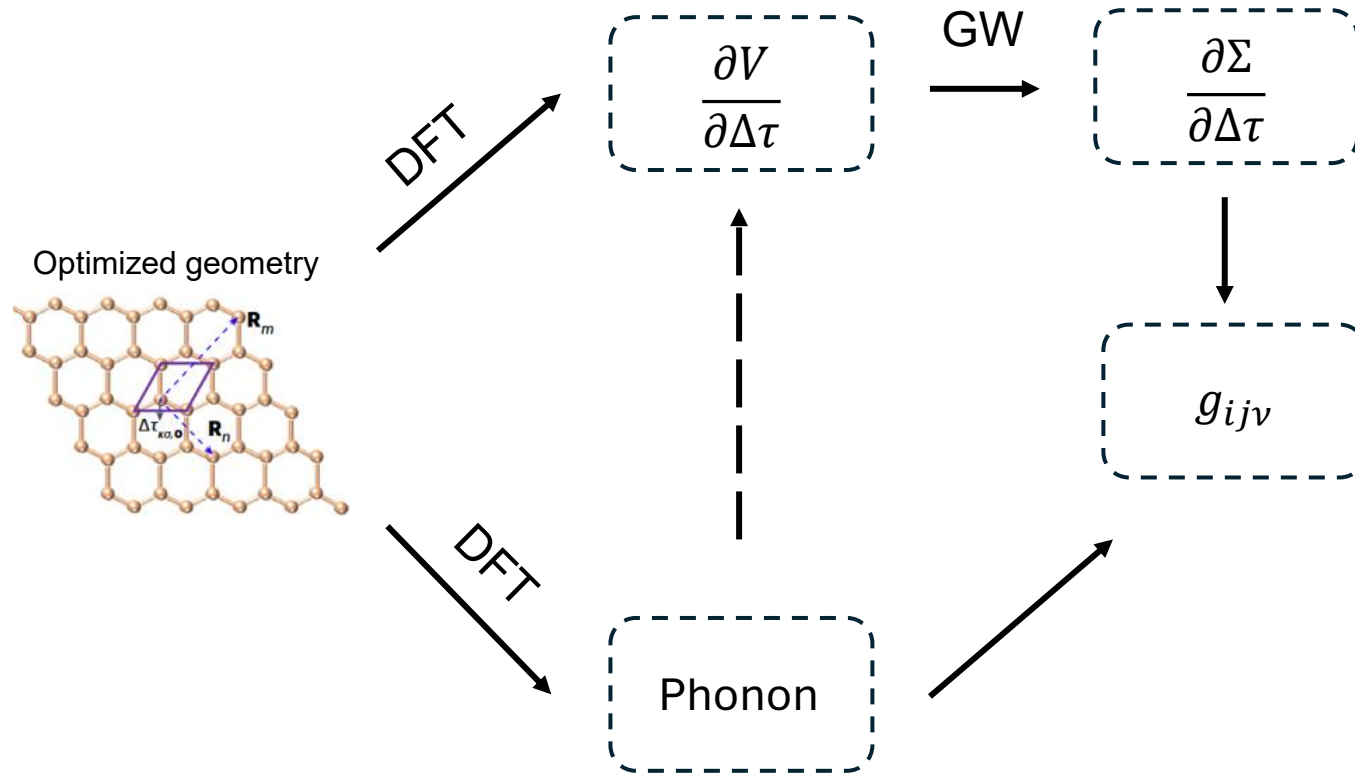


Superconductivity

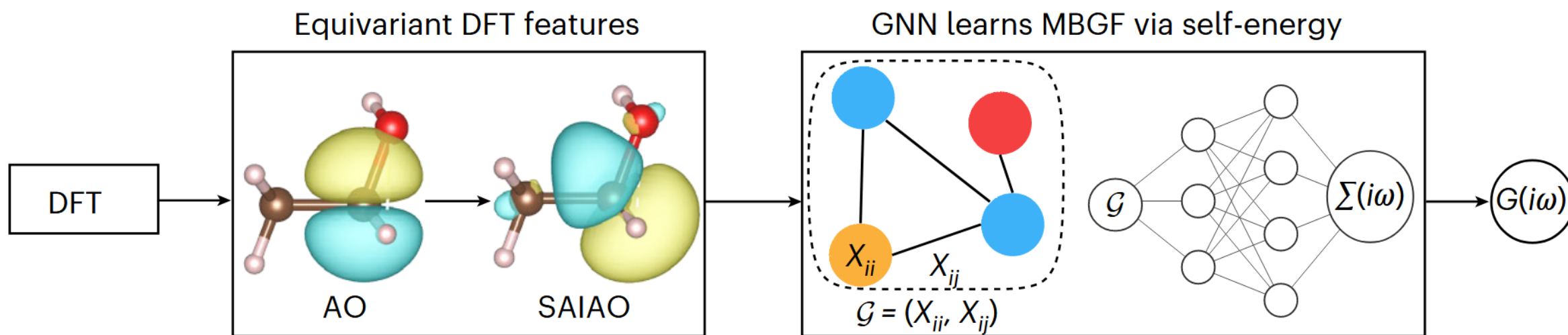


	λ	$T_c(K)$
DFT	0.47	0.6 – 6
GW	1.14	29 – 45
Exp.	-	30 – 32

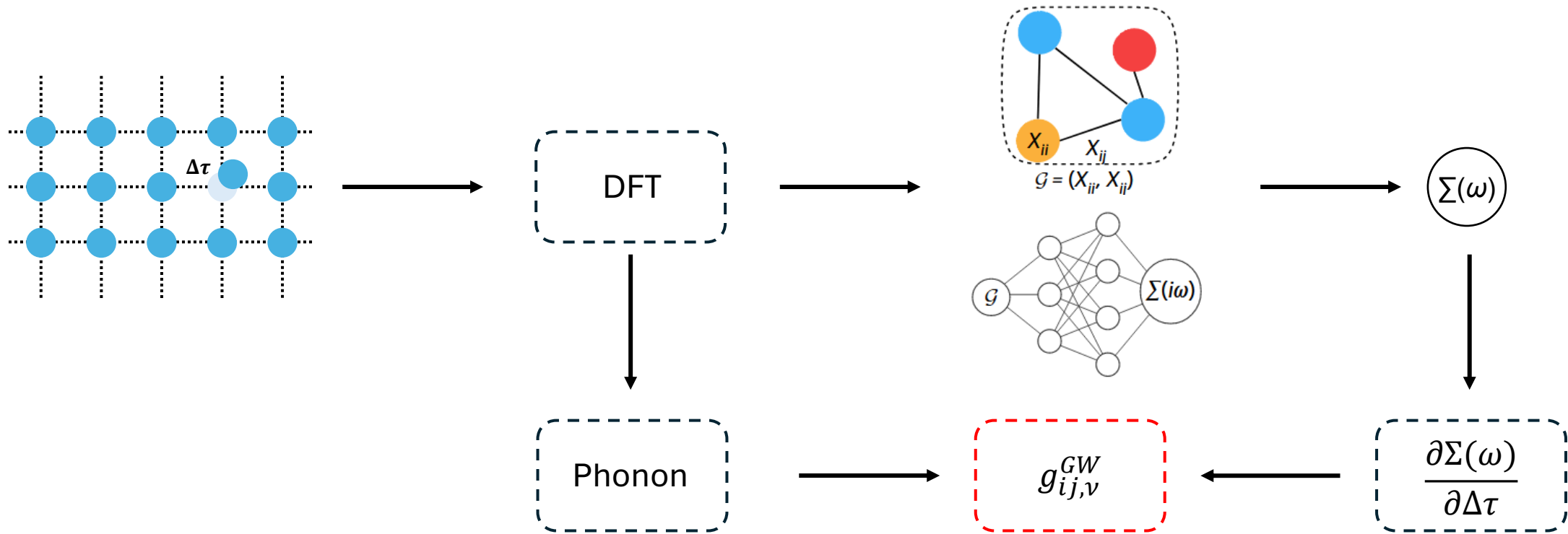
Workflow is the same for quasi-particle picture



Accurate machine learning Green's function

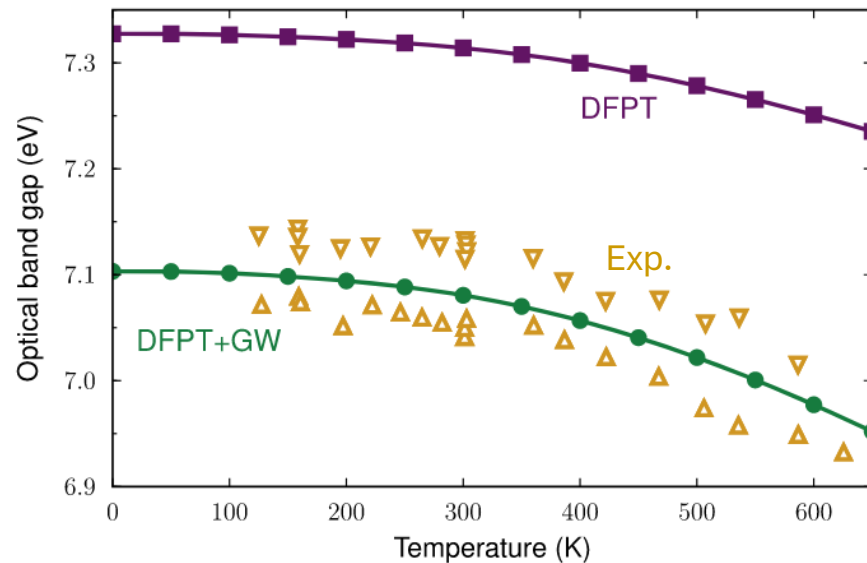


Machine learning workflow



Preliminary results: band gap correction

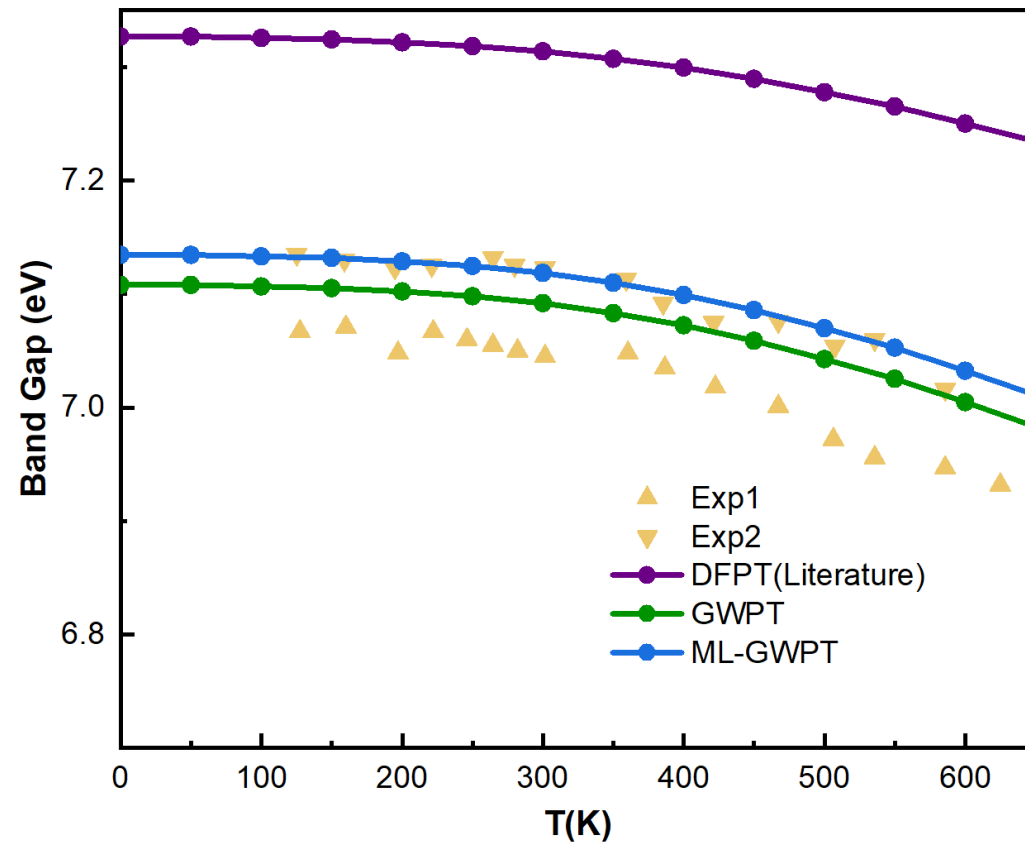
Diamond band gap renormalization



$$\Delta E_{n,k} = \sum_{\nu} \int \frac{dq}{\Omega_{BZ}} (2n_{q\nu} + 1) \left[\sum_m \frac{|g_{m\nu\nu}(k, q)|^2}{\varepsilon_{n,k} - \varepsilon_{m,k+q}} + g_{nn\nu\nu}^{DW}(k, q, -q) \right]$$

ZPR (meV)	Ref.	ML
$2 \times 2 \times 2$	-1272	-1281
$3 \times 3 \times 3$	-1079	-1052
$4 \times 4 \times 4$	-953	-1021

Preliminary results: temperature dependence

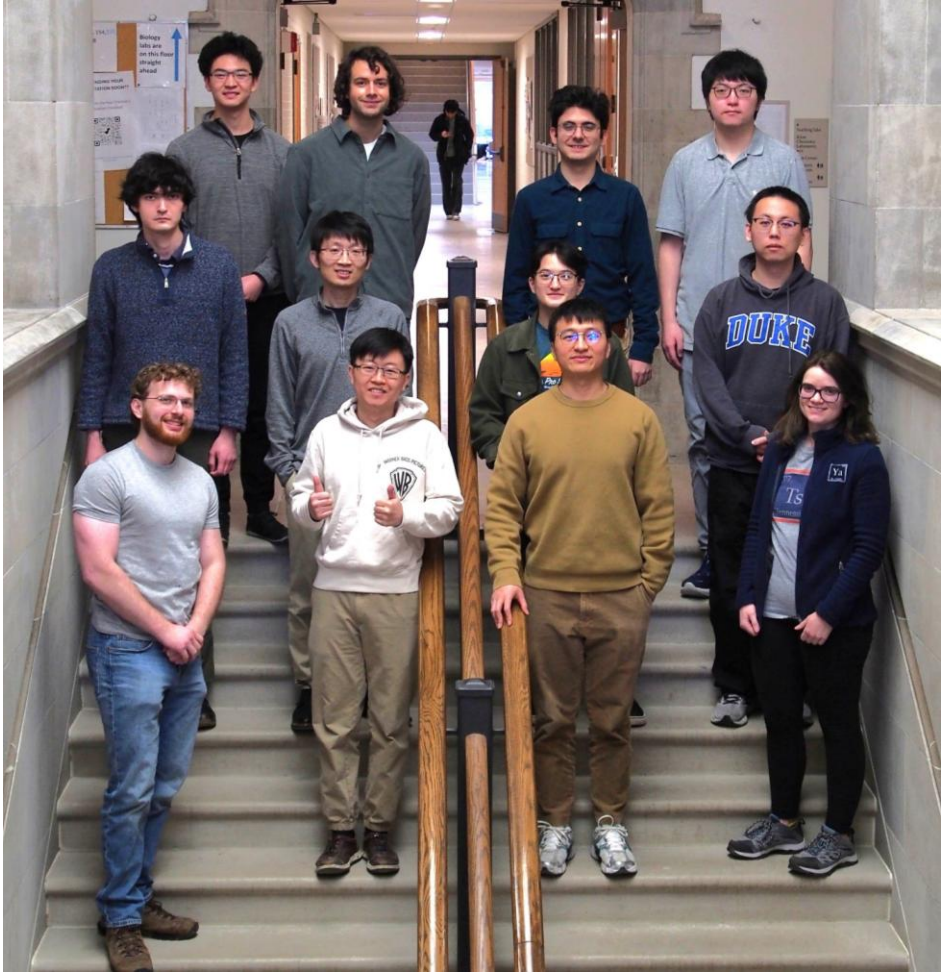


Summary

- What we have:
 - We implemented finite difference e-ph couplings in PySCF for DFT and GW.
 - Machine learning Green's function workflow was extended to GW e-ph couplings.

- More work to be done:
 - More physical observables from e-ph couplings
 - Better k-points extrapolation

Acknowledgment



Zhu Lab



Dr. Junjie Yang

