Uniform electron gases. III. Low-density gases on three-dimensional spheres

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By combining variational Monte Carlo (VMC) and complete-basis-set limit Hartree-Fock (HF) calculations, we have obtained near-exact correlation energies for low-density same-spin electrons on a three-dimensional sphere (3-sphere), i.e., the surface of a four-dimensional ball. In the VMC calculations, we compare the efficacies of two types of one-electron basis functions for these strongly correlated systems and analyze the energy convergence with respect to the quality of the Jastrow factor. The HF calculations employ spherical Gaussian functions (SGFs) which are the curved-space analogs of Cartesian Gaussian functions. At low densities, the electrons become relatively localized into Wigner crystals, and the natural SGF centers are found by solving the Thomson problem (i.e., the minimum-energy arrangement of \( n \) point charges) on the 3-sphere for various values of \( n \). We have found 11 special values of \( n \) whose Thomson sites are equivalent. Three of these are the vertices of four-dimensional Platonic solids — the hyper-tetrahedron \((n = 5)\), the hyper-octahedron \((n = 8)\), and the 24-cell \((n = 24)\) — and a fourth is a highly symmetric structure \((n = 13)\) which has not previously been reported. By calculating the harmonic frequencies of the electrons around their equilibrium positions, we also find the first-order vibrational corrections to the Thomson energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a recent series of papers,\(^1\)\(^\text{-8}\) we have shown that the behavior of electrons in the (flat) Euclidean space \( \mathbb{R}^D \) is surprisingly similar to the behavior in the (curved) \( D \)-dimensional manifold \( \mathbb{S}^D \), the surface of a \((D + 1)\)-dimensional ball.\(^9\) By exploiting this similarity between electrons on a line,\(^10,11\) and electrons on a ring,\(^6\)\(^\text{-8,12}\) we have constructed a new type of correlation functional (the generalized local-density approximation) for density functional theory (DFT) calculations and we have shown that this new functional yields accurate correlation energies in a variety of one-dimensional systems.\(^7,8\)

However, our ultimate goal is to construct improved functionals\(^13\) for three-dimensional (3D) systems and, to this end, we seek accurate correlation energies from the spherical space \( \mathbb{S}^3 \) (henceforth called a glome), which is the surface of a four-dimensional (4D) ball. Electrons in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) or \( \mathbb{S}^3 \) enjoy three degrees of translational freedom but the properties of \( n \) electrons on a glome \((n\text{-glomium})\) have hitherto received little attention.\(^4,14\)\(^\text{-17}\)

An \( n \)-glomium is defined by the number \( n \) of electrons and the glome radius \( R \). Its electron density is

\[
\rho = n/(2\pi^2 R^3)
\]

but it is often measured via the Wigner-Seitz radius\(^18\)

\[
r_s = \left(\frac{3\pi}{2n}\right)^{1/3} R,
\]

which measures the average distance between neighbouring electrons. High-density systems (which are weakly correlated) have small \( r_s \) values while low-density systems (which are strongly correlated) have large \( r_s \) values. In the present study, we focus our attention on low-density glomiums with \( 2 \leq n \leq 48 \).

In the low-density regime, the Coulomb energy (which decays as \( R^{-2} \)) dominates over the kinetic energy (which decays as \( R^{-1} \)) and the \( n \) electrons localize onto particular points on the glome that minimize their (classical) Coulomb repulsion. These minimum-energy configurations are called Wigner crystals and, if all of its sites are topologically equivalent, we will call it a uniform lattice.

The work is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we study the Thomson problem on a glome and discuss the uniform solutions. In Sec. III, we calculate the harmonic vibrational energy of the electrons as they oscillate around their lattice positions. In Secs. IV and V, respectively, we report Hartree-Fock (HF), near-exact and correlation energies of \( n \)-glomium at various densities. Unless otherwise stated, all energies are reduced (i.e., per electron). Atomic units are used throughout.

II. THE THOMSON PROBLEM

What arrangement of \( n \) unit point charges on a unit \( D \)-sphere minimizes their classical Coulomb energy? This generalizes a question posed by Thomson as he devised the “plum pudding” model of atomic structure.\(^20\) Although the model was abandoned long ago, the Thomson problem continues to intrigue mathematicians and has resurfaced in many fields of science: surface ordering of liquid metal drops confined in Paul
traps, fullerenes-like molecules, arrangements of protein subunits on spherical viruses, or multielectron bubbles in liquid helium.

The Thomson problem on a 1-sphere (i.e., a ring) is trivial and the solutions consist of charges uniformly spaced around the ring. The problem on a 2-sphere is challenging and, although it has been studied numerically up to large values of \( n \),\textsuperscript{26–28} mathematically rigorous solutions\textsuperscript{29} have been established only for \( n \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12\} \).

The Thomson problem on a 3-sphere (i.e., a glome) seeks the global minimum \( \epsilon_0 = V(\mathbf{x}_0) \)

\[
V(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i<j} r_{ij}^{-1},
\]

where \( \mathbf{x} \) describes the positions of the \( n \) charges on the glome and \( r_{ij} \) is the Euclidean distance between charges \( i \) and \( j \), measured through the unit glome. It has attracted much less attention\textsuperscript{30,31} than the \( D = 2 \) problem.

We performed a numerical study to determine the values of \( n \leq 50 \) for which the Thomson minimum-energy configuration on a glome is uniform. Although it would be more suitable to use a global optimization, because we consider relatively small numbers of electrons, we adopt the following computational strategy: for each \( n \), we generated randomly at least 1000 distinct initial structures and minimized their energy using local optimization algorithms, as implemented in the Mathematica software package.\textsuperscript{32} Our numerical experiments indicate that there are eleven uniform lattices. Their energy can be estimated by solving the Schrödinger equation in the harmonic potential

\[
V_2(\mathbf{x}) = V(\mathbf{x}_0) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)^T \cdot \mathbf{H} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0),
\]

where \( \mathbf{H} \) is the \( 3n \times 3n \) second-derivative (Hessian) matrix

\[
H_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 V(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \bigg|_{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0}
\]

and the \( t_i \) are suitable tangential coordinates. The square roots of the Hessian eigenvalues are the harmonic frequencies \( \omega_i \) and

\[
\text{III. HARMONIC VIBRATIONAL ENERGY}
\]

The energy \( E_W \) of an \( n \)-electron Wigner crystal on a glome can be estimated by solving the Schrödinger equation in the harmonic potential

\[
E_W = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i<j} r_{ij}^{-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{t}_i^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{t}_i,
\]

where \( \mathbf{H} \) is the \( 3n \times 3n \) second-derivative (Hessian) matrix

\[
H_{ii} = \frac{\partial^2 V(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i^2} \bigg|_{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0}
\]

and the \( t_i \) are suitable tangential coordinates. The square roots of the Hessian eigenvalues are the harmonic frequencies \( \omega_i \) and

\[
\text{TABLE I. Non-reduced Thomson energy } \epsilon_0 \text{ and principal moments of inertia } I_k \text{ of the Thomson lattices on a unit glome.}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( \epsilon_0 )</th>
<th>( I_1 )</th>
<th>( I_2 )</th>
<th>( I_3 )</th>
<th>( I_4 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>( 1/2 )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>( 3/\sqrt{3} )</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>( 6/\sqrt{6} )</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>8/3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>( 10/\sqrt{5} )</td>
<td>15/4</td>
<td>15/4</td>
<td>15/4</td>
<td>15/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>( 9/\sqrt{2} + 6/\sqrt{3} )</td>
<td>9/2</td>
<td>9/2</td>
<td>9/2</td>
<td>9/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>( 24/\sqrt{2} + 4/2 )</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>( 10/\sqrt{5} )</td>
<td>15/2</td>
<td>15/2</td>
<td>15/2</td>
<td>15/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12*</td>
<td>( \frac{6}{2\pi} \sum_{k=1,2,3} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos(\pi/13)\cos(5\pi k/13)} )</td>
<td>39/4</td>
<td>39/4</td>
<td>39/4</td>
<td>39/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>( \frac{24}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} )</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>( \frac{48}{8} + \frac{96}{4} )</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* \( c = \cos\theta, a = \sin\theta \) and \( \theta = 0.793 \ 553 \ 668 \ 5 \ldots \)
TABLE II. Reduced Thomson energy \( E_0 \), harmonic vibrational energy \( E_1 \), near-exact energy \( E \), Hartree-Fock energy \( E_{HF} \), and correlation energy \( E_c \) (in \( mE_0 \)) for various \( n \) and \( r_s \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( r_s )</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( E_0 )</td>
<td>16.63</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E_{0+1} )</td>
<td>23.06</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( n = 2 )</td>
<td>23.92</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E_{HF} )</td>
<td>24.91</td>
<td>8.79</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( -E_c )</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| \( n = 3 \) | 33.55 | 13.42 | 6.71 | 4.47 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 41.07 | 15.32 | 7.38 | 4.84 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 41.73 | 15.40 | 7.40 | 4.87 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.26 | 0.15 |

| \( n = 4 \) | 62.09 | 24.80 | 12.40 | 8.26 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 71.91 | 27.30 | 13.28 | 8.75 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 71.03 | 27.19 | 13.28 | 8.72 |
| \( -E_c \) | 3.02 | 0.86 | 0.29 | 0.16 |

| \( n = 5 \) | 75.56 | 30.22 | 15.11 | 10.07 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 85.82 | 32.82 | 16.03 | 10.55 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 85.41 | 32.69 | 15.98 | 10.55 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.73 | 0.80 | 0.29 | 0.16 |

| \( n = 6 \) | 93.74 | 39.50 | 19.87 | 13.25 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 110.95 | 42.68 | 20.92 | 13.85 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 110.61 | 42.60 | 20.91 | 13.85 |
| \( -E_c \) | 3.27 | 0.64 | 0.20 | 0.10 |

| \( n = 8 \) | 122.33 | 48.94 | 24.67 | 16.31 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 133.97 | 51.76 | 25.08 | 16.87 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 133.52 | 51.76 | 25.48 | 16.84 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.63 | 0.71 | 0.24 | 0.12 |

| \( n = 10 \) | 143.39 | 57.33 | 28.66 | 19.12 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 155.61 | 60.44 | 29.76 | 19.70 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 154.71 | 60.26 | 29.70 | 19.70 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.84 | 0.73 | 0.23 | 0.15 |

| \( n = 12 \) | 153.60 | 61.40 | 30.72 | 20.40 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 165.90 | 64.55 | 31.82 | 21.07 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 164.84 | 64.32 | 31.76 | 21.06 |
| \( -E_c \) | 3.14 | 0.80 | 0.26 | 0.15 |

| \( n = 13 \) | 252.72 | 100.90 | 50.45 | 33.63 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 265.60 | 104.28 | 51.67 | 34.80 |
| \( E_{HF} \) | 264.91 | 104.13 | 51.62 | 34.80 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.54 | 0.65 | 0.20 | 0.10 |

| \( n = 24 \) | 425.79 | 170.31 | 85.15 | 56.77 |
| \( E_{0+1} \) | 439.60 | 173.83 | 86.40 | 57.44 |
| \( n = 48 \) | 441.54 | 174.34 | 86.79 | 57.54 |
| \( -E_c \) | 2.78 | 0.65 | 0.18 | 0.07 |

Jellium \( -E_c \), 6.39, 3.60, 2.08, 1.49

TABLE II. (Continued.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( r_s )</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( E_0 )</td>
<td>425.79</td>
<td>170.31</td>
<td>85.15</td>
<td>56.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E_{0+1} )</td>
<td>439.60</td>
<td>173.83</td>
<td>86.40</td>
<td>57.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One finds that, for \( n > 3 \) particles in \( S^3 \), exactly \( 3n-6 \) of the Hessian eigenvalues are non-zero and six vanish because they correspond to rotations on the glome. This is analogous to the familiar \( 3n-6 \) rule for non-linear molecules vibrating in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \). Numerical values of \( E_0 + E_1 \) for a range of \( n \) and \( r_s \) are presented in Table II.

IV. HARTREE-FOCK ENERGIES

We now turn to the \textit{ab initio} treatment of \( n \) spin-up electrons on a glome, i.e., ferromagnetic \( n \)-glomium. We have performed HF calculations in a basis of \( s \)-type spherical Gaussian functions (SGFs),

\[
G_\alpha^A(r) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\pi I_1(2\alpha)}} \exp(\alpha r \cdot A), \quad r \in S^3, \tag{8}
\]

where \( A \in S^3 \) is the center of the SGF, \( \alpha \) is the exponent, and \( I_1 \) is a modified Bessel function. All SGFs behave like a Gaussian near \( A \) and is therefore a natural basis function for describing a localized electron. Moreover, the product of two SGFs is a third SGF which make them computationally attractive. All the required one- and two-electron integrals can be found in Ref. 17.

Adopting the “Gaussian lobe” philosophy introduced by Whitten\textsuperscript{46} many years ago, we use off-center \( s \)-type SGFs to mimic SGFs of higher angular momentum. The basis set consists of a grid of \( s \)-type SGFs with same exponent \( \alpha \) clustered around each Thomson site (see Fig. 1). The complete basis set (CBS) HF energy is obtained by successively adding Level 0 (L0), Level 1 (L1), Level 2 (L2), and Level 3 (L3) functions to the basis set. In each calculation, we optimize the SGF exponent \( \alpha \) and the nearest-neighbor distance \( \delta \) using the Newton-Raphson optimization procedure. Our target accuracy was 1 microhartree (\( \mu E_0 \)) per electron. The resulting HF energies for a range of \( n \) and \( r_s \) are shown in Table II.

Table III reports HF energies of \( n \)-glomium as the basis set is gradually improved. SGFs are optimal for localized electronic systems but become less efficient as the density increases so the convergence for \( r_s > 20 \) is always at least as fast as for \( r_s = 20 \). We therefore show results for \( r_s = 20 \), the most challenging case.
For a given value of \( r_s \), the minimal-basis (L0) exponent \( \alpha \) grows, i.e., the electrons become more localized, as \( n \) increases. The results of Table III show that L2 achieves \( \mu E_h \) accuracy for all \( n \) values and, indeed, L1 suffices for the largest \( n \) values. It is well known that, on a 2-sphere, the number of nearest neighbors around an electron approaches six (hexagonal lattice) for large \( n \). Similarly, on a glome, the number of nearest neighbors approaches eight (body-centered cubic lattice). Thus, for large \( n \), the density around each electron becomes approximately isotropic, and the L2 and L3 functions become largely superfluous.

V. NEAR-EXACT ENERGIES

To obtain near-exact energies for electrons on a glome, we have performed variational Monte Carlo (VMC) calculations. The trial wave function is of the form

\[
\Psi_0 = \Psi_0 e^{J}\tag{9}
\]

where \( \Psi_0 \) is a Slater determinant of either SGFs or hyperspherical harmonics (HSHs),

\[
Y_{k\ell m}(\chi, \theta, \phi) = C_{k}^{\ell+1}(\cos \chi) \sin^{\ell} \chi Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi)\tag{10}
\]

\( C_{k}^{\ell} \) is a Gegenbauer polynomial and \( Y_{\ell m} \) is a spherical harmonic. The Jastrow factor \( J \) is a symmetric function of the interelectronic distances \( r_{ij} \) containing two-body (2B), three-body (3B), and four-body (4B) terms. More details will be reported elsewhere.

At low densities, the energy minimization procedure is unstable and the parameters of the Jastrow factor were therefore optimized by variance minimization using Newton’s method. In all calculations, the statistical error obtained by reblocking analysis is under 1 \( \mu E_h \). For small numbers of electrons, comparisons with extrapolated full configuration interaction (FCI) calculations indicate that our VMC energies have sub-\( \mu E_h \) accuracy. They are reported in Table II for various \( r_s \) and \( n \) values.

Because we have observed that many-body effects are more important for small \( r_s \), we have studied the convergence of the energy for \( r_s = 20 \) and various \( n \) values as 2B, 3B, and 4B terms are successively included. We found that the inclusion of 3B terms systematically lowers the energies by up to 20 \( \mu E_h \) per electron but that the inclusion of 4B terms offers less than 1 \( \mu E_h \) per electron. We therefore eschewed 4B terms in the calculations with \( r_s > 20 \).

When SGFs were used, the determinant \( \Psi_0 \) corresponds to a HF Level 0 calculation (i.e., a single SGF on each Thomson site) but the value of the SGF exponent was optimized to minimize the VMC energy. We found that the SGF basis is superior to the HSH basis for \( n = 8, 10, 12, \) and 24, while the two basis sets yield identical energies for the other cases. 8-, 10-, 12-, and 24-glomium are “open-shell” systems, i.e., the highest occupied shell of HSHs is partially occupied and there are several low-lying determinants with significant weights. In contrast, SGFs at the Thomson lattice sites naturally describe the localized electrons and are particularly well suited to these systems. For 48-glomium, computational limitations precluded full exponent optimization and the results in Table II were therefore obtained with HSHs. They are probably less accurate than the other energies.

VI. DISCUSSION

By taking the difference between the CBS-HF energies of Sec. IV and the VMC energies of Sec. V, we have obtained the near-exact correlation energies \( E_c \) of \( n \)-glomium for various \( r_s \) and \( n \) values. Our results are reported in Table II.

While we have shown that, in 1D, the correlation energy is a smooth and monotonic function of \( n \), the situation is rather different in 3D. As shown in Figure 2 (where have plotted \( E_c \) as a function of \( n \)), the reduced correlation energies do not change monotonically as \( n \) increases. Instead, they initially increase and reach a maximum at \( n = 5 \) or \( n = 6 \). Beyond \( n = 5 \), they oscillate and tend to decrease slowly with \( n \), especially at

![FIG. 1. Three-dimensional SGF grid used at each Thomson site in HF calculations. The Level 0 (L0), Level 1 (L1), Level 2 (L2), and Level 3 (L3) functions are represented in purple, red, green, and blue, respectively. \( \delta \) is the shortest distance (around the glome) between two grid points.](image)

TABLE III. HF energies (in \( \mu E_h \)) for ferromagnetic \( n \)-glomium with \( r_s = 20 \). There are \( M \) basis functions per Thomson site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basis set</th>
<th>Number of electrons ( n )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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very low densities. The oscillations are probably due to “shell effects” which originate from partially filled energy level in open-shell systems (see above). Such shell effects are also observed in 2D. For fixed $n$, our numerical results show that $E_c$ decreases as $r_e^{-3/2}$ for large $r_e$. This is due to the cancellation of the leading term (proportional to $r_e^{-1}$) in the exact and HF energies expansion at large $r_e$ (see Eq. (6)). We have also reported the correlation energies of the jellium model (which corresponds to $n \rightarrow \infty$) in Table II. Exact jellium energies are available in many previous papers but fully relaxed HF energies are rare. As a result, most of the jellium correlation energies in the literature are based on unrelaxed HF energies and are consequently significantly larger than ours.

The harmonically corrected Thomson energy $(E_0 + E_1)$ is usually higher than the exact energy but $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ are exceptional cases. At very low densities, however, it always approximates the exact energy well. Including the first anharmonic correction $E_2$ would probably yield even better estimates.

VII. CONCLUSION

The goal of this work was to generate benchmark correlation energies for the development of improved correlation functionals for DFT calculations on 3D systems. To achieve this, we have studied the correlation energies of low-density spin-polarized electron gases on a glome.

First, we looked at the Thomson problem on a glome, using numerical optimization algorithms to locate uniform lattices, i.e., those in which all the lattice sites are equivalent, for $n \leq 50$. We found eleven uniform lattices. We also noted that three of these uniform lattices correspond to well-known 4D Platonic solids: the hyper-tetrahedron ($n = 5$), the hyper-octahedron ($n = 8$), and the 24-cell ($n = 24$). Moreover, we have pointed out the highly symmetric case of $n = 13$ and we stressed that this polyhedron has not been previously described anywhere in the literature. By taking into account the quantum oscillation of the electrons around their equilibrium positions, we obtained the harmonic vibrational contribution to the (classical) Thomson energy. As expected, the sum of the Thomson and harmonic energies is a very good approximation of the exact energy at very low density.

Moreover, by systematically increasing the number of $s$-type SGF basis functions around each Thomson site, we obtained the CBS HF energy of $n$-glomium for a range of densities ($20 \leq r_e \leq 150$). In general, the convergence analysis reveals that only L2 calculations are required to converge the HF energies to microhattere accuracy. However, we note that as we move into the high-density regime, more $s$-type SGF functions are needed to reach the CBS limit. In this regime, DSHs might constitute a more suitable one-electron basis set. We will investigate this in a forthcoming paper.

The near-exact energies were obtained using highly accurate VMC stochastic calculations using HSH and SGF one-electron basis sets. We have shown that four-body terms in the Jastrow factor have insignificant effect on the energy. The energies obtained using both basis sets are in very good agreement, except for 8-, 10-, 12-, and 24-glomium where the SGF basis is superior.

The present work is a significant step towards the construction of correlation functionals for molecules and solids. The next step is to generate accurate correlation energies within the high density regime, and for partially polarized systems. This work is underway and our results will be reported elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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9A $D$-sphere of radius $R$ is defined as the set of points in a $(D + 1)$-dimensional Euclidean space which are at distance $R$ from the origin.
19E. Wigner, Phys. Rev. 46, 1002 (1934).
33. See supplementary material at http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4929353 for the Cartesian coordinates of the Thomson lattices.