# **DFT Theory**

basic concepts 基本概念:如何计算

Hohenberg-Kohn 1st Theorem:

The ground-state energy from Schroginger's equation is a unique functional of the electron density.

OR

ground state electron density uniquely determines all properties: energy/ wavefunction.

基态能量是电子密度的泛函 基态电子密度唯一地决定能量、波函数。

问题:泛函形式未知

David S. Sholl, Density functional Theory

Hohenberg-Kohn 2nd Theorem:

The electron density that minimizes the energy of the overall functional is the true electron density corresponding to the full solution of the schrodinger equation.

使这个泛函结果 (能量) 最低的电子密度是薛定谔方程的解

->如果知道了泛函的形式,那么就可以计算出基态电子密度

n(r), 或者基态电子密度

基态电子密度 \$n\_{(r)} = 2\Sigma \phi\_i^\*(r)\phi\_i(r)\$

更清楚一点

 $n_{(x,y,z)} = 2\pi^1^(x,y,z)\pi^1(x,y,z)+2\pi^2(x,y,z)$ 

缩成一维:

\$n\_{(x)} = 2\phi\_1^(x)\phi\_1(x)+2\phi\_2^(x)\phi\_2(x)+2\phi\_3^\*(x)\phi\_3(x)+....\$, 对所有电子

是个期望值一样的东西

泛函的具体形式 the energy functional=?

对于单个电子已知如下:

 $E[\phi_i(r)] = E_{known}[\phi_i(r)] + E_{unknown}[\phi_i(r)]$ 

方括号是泛函的意思。类似于函数, 把圆括号变成方括号 \$ n(r) -- E[] --> E[n(r)] \$

\$E\_{known}[]\$是已知的能量泛函,包括电子动能,电子-核与电子-电子

\$E\_{unknown}[]\$是未知的能量泛函:交换能

其中

缩成一维,对于0号电子\$\phi\_0\$

 $E_{known}[\phi(x)] = \frac{-\pi^{-\pi}}{m}\sigma^{x}(x)\phi_{i''}(x)dx + \inf V(x)n(x)dx + e^2/2 \inf \int \frac{n(x)n(x')}{|x-x'|}dxdx' + E_{ion}$ 

(不太清楚为什么会有一个求和)

由于前述\$n\_{(r)} = 2\Sigma \phi\_i^\*(r)\phi\_i(r)\$

所以虽然不知道是否合理,但是推导出来这个公式,即phi和n(r)有同样的泛函??

 $E[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)] = E_{known}[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)] + E_{unknown}[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)] + E_{unknown}[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)] + E_{unknown}[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)\phi_i^*(r)] + E_{unknown}[2\Sigma \phi_i^*(r)\phi_$ 

也就是说泛函的形式是 \$E[]=E\_{known}[]+E\_{unknown}[]\$

问题:解不出来电子密度n(r)因此需要kohn sham 方程解n(r)

Kohn-Sham equation

Kohn-Sham equation是用来找电子密度,即n(r):

Kohn-Sham 方程是:

 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2m}\mathbb{2}^2+V(r)+V_H(r)+V_{XC}(r)$ 

其中

\$V(r)\$是薛定谔方程中已知的,是电子和所有原子核的相互作用

\$V\_H(r)\$是hartree potential,是 coulomb repulsion between "this electron" and "the total electron density", 或者说电子i和整个电子密度n(r)之间的coulomb repulsion

\$V\_H(r)=e^2\int \frac{n(r')}{|r-r'|}d^3r'\$ 理解为以r点的坐标向外积分?

\$V\_{XC}\$是未知的, 虽然有 \$V\_{XC}=\frac{\delta E\_{XC}(r)}{\delta n(r)} \$

用人能看懂的方法重新写

对于0号电子,其具有能量\$\epsilon\_0\$,缩到一维,波函数满足

 $f(x)=\frac{1}{2m}\pi^2}{2m}\phi_0'(x)+V(x)+e^2\int f(x)^{(x)}(x-y)^2 +V_{XC}(x)\right]\phi_0'(x)=\exp ilon_0(x)$ 

#### 递归求解

1\猜测一个初始电子密度

guess a initial trial electron density n(r)

2\ 解kohn sham 方程,得到每一个电子的波函数

solve the kohn-sham equation with n(r), get the \$\phi(r)\$

3\ 计算新的电子密度

通过\$n\_{(r)} = 2\Sigma \phi\_i^\*(r)\phi\_i(r)\$

4\调整电子密度递归运算

#### 结论:

通过 Hohenberg-Kohn定理和Kohn-Sham方程,距离比较精确地求解薛定谔方程目前只差一个合适的 \$E\_{XC} \$泛函

# 寻找合适的\$E {XC}\$泛函

LDA近似:计算Exc的一种方式

如前文所讲Exc泛函是很难知道形式的。

Exc只在一种情况下可以知道形式:当n(r)=常数,即uniform electron gas

 $V_{XC}(r)=V^{electron gas}_{XC}[n(r)]$ 

\*防止混淆,左边是函数\$V\_{XC}()\$,右边是泛函\$V^{electron gas}\_{XC}[]\$

使用LDA近似后,可以精确地解薛定谔方程,但是这个解不是真实解,因为薛定谔方程中的Exc是假的

#### **GGA**

Use local electron density and the local gradient in the electron density calculation

局部电子密度,和局部电子密度的梯度

主流有: PW91 和 PBE

# reference book 参考书

David S. Sholl, *Density functional Theory* 

Kittel, solid state physics

Dehoff Thermodynamics

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Syntax highlighted code block

# Header 1
## Header 2
### Header 3

- Bulleted
- List

1. Numbered
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2. List

**Bold** and _Italic_ and `Code` text

[Link](url) and ![Image](src)
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