Density Functional Theory

Shiv Upadhyay

University of Pittsburgh

October 12, 2018

Shiv 1/5

Molecular electronic Hamiltonian

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

Molecular electronic Hamiltonian

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

Make the approximation that the electrons interact with the $mean\ field$ of the other electrons

Shiv 2/5

Molecular electronic Hamiltonian

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

Make the approximation that the electrons interact with the $mean\ field$ of the other electrons

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

Molecular electronic Hamiltonian

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

Make the approximation that the electrons interact with the mean field of the other electrons

$$H = T + V_{ee} + V_{en}$$

$$F = H^{\text{core}} + G$$

$$G_{\lambda\sigma} = \sum_{\lambda\sigma} P_{\lambda\sigma} [2(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - (\mu\lambda|\nu\sigma)]$$

Shiv 2/5

Why do we need DFT???

 ${\bf HF\ neglects}\ electron\ correlation$

Shiv 3/5

Why do we need DFT???

HF neglects electron correlation

Electron correlation can be static (multiple near equal energy configurations) and dynamics electron/electron reactions.

$$E_{\rm corr} = E_{\rm HF} - E_{\rm TRUE} \tag{1}$$

Shiv 3/5

Why do we need DFT???

HF neglects electron correlation

Electron correlation can be static (multiple near equal energy configurations) and dynamics electron/electron reactions.

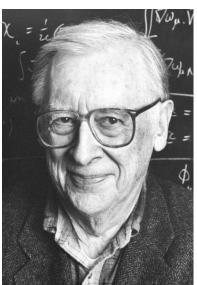
$$E_{\rm corr} = E_{\rm HF} - E_{\rm TRUE} \tag{1}$$

This happens because in reality the electrons don't interact with the mean field of the electrons; they interact with all the other electrons.

Shiv 3/5

1998 Nobel Prize





Shiv 4/5

Shiv 5/5