

Ewald Sum note

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写在开始：本文规定 Fourier 变换与 Fourier 逆变换分别为：

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

1 Ewald3D 推导方法一

在分子模拟中由于只能模拟有限大的体系，因此通常会加周期性边界条件（PBC）。而静电势是呈 r^{-1} 衰减，在三维空间中不能收敛。在 PBC 下，体系的总势能为：

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{T}|}$$

其中 $\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{n}_1, \mathbf{n}_2, \mathbf{n}_3)$, $\mathbf{T} = (\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2, \mathbf{T}_3)$ 代表晶胞的三个基矢，“'”代表在 $\mathbf{n} = 0$ 时不存在 $i=j$ 项。

首先，单个点电荷周围的电势场为：

$$\phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i|}$$

而点电荷密度可表示为：

$$\rho_i(\mathbf{r}) = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i)$$

将原始晶格分为两个晶格，晶格一是具有原点电荷分布和以该点为中心的三维对称的高斯分布的反向电荷分布，晶格二为正向的电荷分布。即：

$$\rho_i(\mathbf{r}) = [\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) - G(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i)] + [G(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i)]$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\alpha^3}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\alpha^2 |\mathbf{r}|^2}$$

由泊松方程：

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

将高斯分布的单位电荷密度代入，由于电荷分布是球对称的，与 θ, ψ 无关：

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_i(r) &= -\frac{G(r)}{\epsilon} \\
\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} [r\phi(r)] &= -\frac{\alpha^3}{\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\alpha^2|r|^2} \\
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} [r\phi(r)] &= -\frac{\alpha^3}{\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} r e^{-\alpha^2|r|^2} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r\phi(r)] &= -\frac{\alpha^3}{\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[-\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha^2|r|^2}\right] + C_1 \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r\phi(r)] &= \frac{\alpha}{2\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\alpha^2|r|^2} + C_1 \\
r\phi(r) &= \frac{\alpha}{2\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_0^r dr e^{-\alpha^2|r|^2} + C_1 r \\
\phi(r) &= \frac{\alpha}{2\epsilon\pi^{\frac{3}{2}} r} \left[\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha} \text{erf}(\alpha r)\right] + C_1 \\
\phi(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon r} \text{erf}(\alpha r) + C_1
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\text{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^z dt e^{-t^2}$ 由边界条件

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \phi(r) = 0$$

消去常数 C_1

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon r} \text{erf}(\alpha r)$$

因此晶格二中任意一个高斯分布的单位电荷产生的电势场为：

$$\phi_i^F(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i|} \text{erf}(\alpha|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i|)$$

对应的晶格一中单位电荷产生的电势场为：

$$\phi_i^R(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i|} \text{erfc}(\alpha|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i|)$$

其中 $\text{erfc}(z) = 1 - \text{erf}(z)$ 。因此晶格一中的晶胞总势能为：

$$E^R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j'^N q_i q_j \frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|)}{4\pi\epsilon|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|}$$

而晶格二中晶胞的自相互作用项此时也可以求出

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \text{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} z$$

$$E^{self} = \sum_i^N \frac{q_i^2}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \alpha$$

晶格二中中央晶胞受到的总势能的求法为将晶格二的电荷密度做 Fourier 变换带入到 \mathbf{k} 空间中的泊松方程，求得作用势再逆变换回实空间中。此处是只计算一个晶胞的电荷密度分布的 Fourier 变换，再求得一个晶胞的电势场，再逆变换回去。晶格二中晶胞的单位电荷密度分布为：

$$\rho_{uc}^F(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_j^N G(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k}) &= \int d\mathbf{r} \sum_j^N G(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \\ &= \int d\mathbf{y} \sum_j^N G(\mathbf{y}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{r}_j)} \\ &= \sum_j^N e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j} \hat{G}(\mathbf{k}) \\ &= \sum_j^N e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j} \hat{G}(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{G}(\mathbf{k}) &= \int d\mathbf{y} G(\mathbf{y}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{y}} \\ &= \int d\mathbf{y} \frac{\alpha^3}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\alpha^2 |\mathbf{y}|^2} \\ &= \int d\mathbf{y} A e^{-a |\mathbf{y}|^2} \\ &= A \int \int \int e^{-ay_x^2 - ay_y^2 - ay_z^2} e^{-ik_x y_x - ik_y y_y - ik_z y_z} dy_z dy_y dy_x \\ &= A \left[\int dy_x e^{-ay_x^2 - ik_x y_x} \right] \left[\int dy_y e^{-ay_y^2 - ik_y y_y} \right] \left[\int dy_z e^{-ay_z^2 - ik_z y_z} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int dy_x e^{-ay_x^2 - ik_x y_x} &= \int dy_x e^{-(a^{\frac{1}{2}} y_x + \frac{ik_x}{2a^{\frac{1}{2}}})^2 - \frac{k_x^2}{4a}} \\
&= e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4a}} \int dU \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-U^2} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4a}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{G}(\mathbf{k}) &= A \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4a}} \\
&= \frac{\alpha^3}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\alpha^3} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&= e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\rho}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_j^N e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}$$

将 $\hat{\rho}^L(\mathbf{k})$ 代入到 \mathbf{k} 空间中的泊松方程中

$$k^2 \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{\hat{\rho}(\mathbf{k})}{\epsilon}$$

得到晶格二在 \mathbf{k} 空间中一个晶胞产生的电势场：

$$\hat{\phi}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j^N e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j} \frac{e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2}$$

运用泊松求和公式得到实空间中总的电势场:

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi^F(\mathbf{r}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \phi_{uc}^L(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{nT}) \\
&= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{\phi}_{uc}^L(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \\
&= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j^N e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j} \frac{e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{V\epsilon} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_j^N e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j)} \frac{e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2}
\end{aligned}$$

所以晶格二中中央晶胞的总势能为:

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{V\epsilon} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{V\epsilon} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

因此原始晶格中中央晶胞感受到的总静电能为:

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= E^a + E^b - \frac{1}{2} E_{self} + E^{IB} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|} \text{erfc}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{V\epsilon} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&\quad - \sum_i^N \frac{q_i^2}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{V\epsilon} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 E^b 中是多了 $\frac{1}{2} E_{self}$ 所以减去 $\frac{1}{2} E_{self}$ 。而 \mathbf{k} 空间中静电能的形式里 \mathbf{k} 作为分母, 0 不能作分母, 所以单独分离出来写成极限的形式 E^{IB} 。 E^{IB} 项请看后边无穷边界项章节。

2 Ewald3D 推导方法二

简单说一下第二种推导方式实际上就是把整个库伦势 Fourier 变换到 K 空间中，而后进行一步等同于 $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} + \frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha r)}{r}$ 的操作。再将 $\frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r}$ 部分变换到实空间中。

首先中央晶胞产生的电势场 ϕ_{uc} 为:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{uc}(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|} \\ \hat{\phi}_{uc}(\mathbf{k}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j \int d\mathbf{k} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j \int d\mathbf{R} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}|} e^{-i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{R}+\mathbf{r}_j)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \int d\mathbf{R} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}|} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j}\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\frac{1}{k^2} = \int_0^\infty dt e^{-k^2 t}$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\phi}_{uc}(\mathbf{k}) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \int_0^\infty dt e^{-k^2 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \left[\int_0^\eta dt e^{-k^2 t} + \int_\eta^\infty dt e^{-k^2 t} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \int_0^\eta dt e^{-k^2 t} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \frac{e^{-k^2 \eta}}{k^2} \\ &= \hat{\phi}_{uc}^R(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{\phi}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k})\end{aligned}$$

此处 $\eta = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2}$ 时 $\hat{\phi}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k})$ 与之前的一样。所以这一步积分的切分就等同于实

空间中 $\frac{1}{r}$ 的切分。故：

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\phi}_{uc}^R(\mathbf{k}) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4\alpha^2}} dt e^{-k^2 t} \\
\hat{\phi}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k}) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \frac{e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2} \\
\phi_{ToT}^F(\mathbf{r}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \phi_{uc}^F(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{nT}) \\
&= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{\phi}_{uc}^F(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\epsilon V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_j e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j)} \frac{e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2}
\end{aligned}$$

故：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\epsilon V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\epsilon V} \lim_{\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

而：

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{ToT}^R(\mathbf{r}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \phi_{uc}^R(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{nT}) \\
\phi_{uc}^R(\mathbf{r}) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}_{uc}^R(\mathbf{k})] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\mathbf{k} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4\alpha^2}} dt e^{-k^2 t} \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \int_0^{\frac{1}{4\alpha^2}} dt \int d\mathbf{k} r^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-k^2 t}
\end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int d\mathbf{k} r^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j)} e^{-k^2 t} \quad \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j \\
&= \int \int \int e^{ik_x R_x + ik_y R_y + ik_z R_z} e^{-k_x^2 t - k_y^2 t - k_z^2 t} dk_x dk_y dk_z \\
&= \left[\int dk_x e^{ik_x R_x - k_x^2 t} \right] \left[\int dk_y e^{ik_y R_y - k_y^2 t} \right] \left[\int dk_z e^{ik_z R_z - k_z^2 t} \right] \\
&= \left[\int dk_x e^{-\left[k_x t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_x}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2 - \frac{R_x^2}{4t}} \right] \left[\int dk_y e^{-\left[k_y t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_y}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2 - \frac{R_y^2}{4t}} \right] \left[\int dk_z e^{-\left[k_z t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_z}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2 - \frac{R_z^2}{4t}} \right] \\
&= \left[e^{-\frac{R_x^2}{4t}} \int dk_x e^{-\left[k_x t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_x}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \left[\int dk_y e^{-\left[k_y t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_y}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \left[\int dk_z e^{-\left[k_z t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_z}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \\
&= \left[e^{-\frac{R_x^2}{4t}} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int dT e^{-T^2} \right] \left[\int dk_y e^{-\left[k_y t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_y}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \left[\int dk_z e^{-\left[k_z t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_z}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \\
&= \left[e^{-\frac{R_x^2}{4t}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \left[\int dk_y e^{-\left[k_y t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_y}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \left[\int dk_z e^{-\left[k_z t^{\frac{1}{2}} - i \frac{R_z}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right]^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|^2}{4t}}
\end{aligned}$$

接原式：

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{uc}^R(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} dt \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|^2}{4t}} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} dt t^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|^2}{4t}} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \int_\infty^{\alpha|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j|} dX - \frac{4}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|} t^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-X^2} \quad X = \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \frac{4}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|} \int_{\alpha|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j|}^\infty dX e^{-X^2} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_j \frac{4}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|} \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\alpha|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_j|}^\infty dX e^{-X^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_j \frac{erfc[\alpha|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|]}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j|}
\end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{ToT}^R(\mathbf{r}) &= \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \phi_{uc}^R(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{nT}) \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_j \frac{erfc[\alpha|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|]}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|} \\
E^R &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i \sum_j' q_i q_j \frac{erfc[\alpha|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|]}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{nT}|}
\end{aligned}$$

唉，这种推导方法不咋地。 E^{self} 还得把 $\hat{\phi}_{uc}(\mathbf{k})$ 逆变换回实空间里再求极限。不求了，好啰嗦还不直观。方法二看看就好。

3 Ewald3D 推导方法三

这种方法是老师 2014 年文章中用到的方法（见引用 1），这种方法很简洁，需要推导前的一个变换。

晶格中单个晶胞受到的静电能为（ $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon}$ 略）：

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N' q_i q_j \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|}$$

将库伦势切分

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} + \frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha r)}{r}$$

$\frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha r)}{r}$ 部分直接在实空间里求，所以：

$$E^R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N' q_i q_j \frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|}$$

同时把 $\frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r}$ 部分的自相互作用项先在实空间里求出来，等下 k 空间里就不用单独再刨除 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0}$ 时 $i = j$ 项了。等会减去这项就行（记得是减 $\frac{1}{2}E^{\text{self}}$ ，k 空间项是多算了半个）。

$$\begin{aligned} E^{\text{self}} &= \sum_i^N q_i^2 \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} \\ &= \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

然后就是 k 空间项了。先说那个变换：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} r} \int_0^{\alpha r} d\tau e^{-\tau^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} r} \int_0^{\alpha} dt r e^{-t^2 r^2} \quad \tau = tr \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt e^{-t^2 r^2} \end{aligned}$$

这个转变非常非常重要，主要就是把 r 从积分域上转换到被积函数上，而 e^{-Ar^2} 做 Fourier 变换就跟推导一里边高斯分布 Fourier 变换一模一样。Ewald2D 和 Ewald1D 也直接用这个。

k 空间项为:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|}$$

我要代入泊松求和公式因此需要求 $\mathcal{F}[\frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}]$, 先求 $\mathcal{F}[\frac{erf(\alpha\mathbf{r})}{\mathbf{r}}]$, 等下直接变量替换。

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[\frac{erf(\alpha\mathbf{r})}{\mathbf{r}}] &= \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2\mathbf{r}^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - t^2\mathbf{r}^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt \int \int \int e^{-ik_x r_x - t^2 r_x - ik_y r_y - t^2 r_y - ik_z r_z - t^2 r_z} dr_x dr_y dr_z \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt [\int e^{-ik_x r_x - t^2 r_x} dr_x] \square\square \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt [\int e^{-[tr_x + \frac{ik_x}{2t}]^2 - \frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} dr_x] \square\square \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt [e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} \int e^{-[tr_x + \frac{ik_x}{2t}]^2} dr_x] \square\square \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt [e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t} \int e^{-T^2} dT] \square\square \quad T = tr_x + \frac{ik_x}{2t} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{t^3} \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\alpha dt t^{-3} e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha}}^{\frac{k}{2}} dX (-\frac{2}{k}) t^2 t^{-3} e^{-X^2} \quad X = \frac{k}{2t} \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha}}^{\frac{k}{2}} dX \frac{2}{k} t^{-1} e^{-X^2} \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha}}^{\frac{k}{2}} dX \frac{2}{k} \frac{2X}{k} e^{-X^2} \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{k^2} \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha}}^{\frac{k}{2}} dX^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-X^2} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} \end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0}} q_i q_j \frac{1}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} \\
&\quad + \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}
\end{aligned}$$

所以中央晶胞的总静电能为：

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= E^R + E^F + E^{IB} - \frac{1}{2} E^{self} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{erfc(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\
&\quad + \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0}} q_i q_j \frac{1}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)} \\
&\quad + \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \\
&\quad - \frac{\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2
\end{aligned}$$

4 Infinite Boundary Term

接上文。最终 $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ 项的表达式为：

$$E^{IB} = \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}$$

说明一下， $\mathbf{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\mathbf{n}}$ ，所以 \mathbf{k} 空间中 $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ 是对应着 $\mathbf{n} \rightarrow \infty$ ，所以叫无穷边界项。这项是依赖于体系形状的。在 1981 年的文章中就已然指出了。 e 指数展开：

$$\begin{aligned} E^{IB} &= \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} 1 \\ &+ \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} \left[-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} \left[-\frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} \left[1 - \frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{4\alpha^2} \right] \\ &+ \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} [i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}] \\ &- \frac{\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} [(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2 + \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{k})] \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{O} 里包括 \mathbf{k} 的三阶项及以上，因为分母上是 k^2 ，所以在取极限时三阶项及以上是严格是 0。体系为中性时即 $\sum_{i=1}^N q_i = 0$ ，则：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j &= \sum_i q_i \sum_j q_j = 0 \\ \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A &= A \sum_i q_i \sum_j q_j = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 E^{IB} 的第一项为 0，且有 $r_{ij} = -r_{ji}$ ，所以：

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j \mathbf{A} \mathbf{r}_{ij} &= \sum_i \sum_j \mathbf{A} \mathbf{r}_{ij} + \sum_j \sum_i \mathbf{A} \mathbf{r}_{ji} \\ &= \sum_i \sum_j \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{r}_{ij} - \mathbf{r}_{ij}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 E^{IB} 第二项也为 0。

$$E^{IB} = -\frac{\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2$$

这里 $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ 有着不同的取法, 由于 $\mathbf{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\mathbf{L}}$, 我们可以将 \mathbf{k} 取极限的方式与实空间中的形状相对应 (叫 Infinite Boundary Term 也对应着这, $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ 对应着 $\mathbf{L} \rightarrow \infty$)。

第一种: 在 $k_z \rightarrow 0$ 前 $k_x, k_y \rightarrow 0$, 对应到实空间便是一个两个垂直于 z 轴的平行无穷大夹板了:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k_z \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{k_x=k_y=0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} \right] &= \lim_{k_z \rightarrow 0} \left[\lim_{k_x=k_y=0} \frac{k_x^2 r_{ijx}^2 + k_y^2 r_{ijy}^2 + k_z^2 r_{ijz}^2}{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{k_z \rightarrow 0} \frac{k_z^2 r_{ijz}^2}{k_z^2} \\ &= r_{ijz}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j r_{ijz}^2 &= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j [r_{iz}^2 + r_{jz}^2 - 2r_{iz}r_{jz}] \\ &= \sum_i q_i r_{iz}^2 \sum_j q_j + \sum_j q_j r_{jz}^2 \sum_i q_i - 2 \sum_i q_i r_{iz} \sum_j q_j r_{jz} \\ &= 0 + 0 - 2M_z^2 \end{aligned}$$

偶极矩 $M_x = \sum_i q_i x_i$ 。所以平板无穷边界项:

$$E^{IB} = \frac{2\pi}{V} M_z^2$$

第二种: 在 $|\mathbf{k}| \rightarrow 0$ 前, 先布满整个角度空间。因此对应到实空间便是一个无穷大的球。

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} &= \lim_{|\mathbf{k}| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2 d\Omega}{k^2 \int d\Omega} \\ &= \frac{r_{ij}^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

则:

$$E^{IB} = \frac{2\pi}{3V} (M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2)$$

可见在 Ewald3D 中无穷边界项 E^{IB} 是与实空间中体系逼近无穷的路径有关的。

5 Pairwise Potential Form

先说为什么改写成对势的形式。观察前边的静电能的形式都是具有三重 sum 求和，而对势形式中可以将对粒子标识的两重求和放到最外边。首先：

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|}$$

将 E 分别分为两部分，部分一为点电荷只与自己的镜像作用项：

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_{\mathbf{n} \neq 0} q_i^2 \frac{1}{|\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N q_i^2 \sum_{\mathbf{n} \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{n}|}$$

部分二为点电荷与除自己镜像外的所有其他作用项：

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_i q_j \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|}$$

故：

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N q_i^2 \sum_{\mathbf{n} \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{n}|}$$

由求和的上三角等于下三角以及中性体系电荷等于负的空穴：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_i q_j &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \\ q_i &= - \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_j \\ \sum_i^N q_i \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_j &= - \sum_i^N q_i^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N q_i \sum_{j \neq i}^N q_j &= - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N q_i^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N q_i^2 &= - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \end{aligned}$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \left[\sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|} - \sum_{\mathbf{n} \neq 0} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{n}|} \right] \\
&= E^R + E^F + E^{IB} - \frac{1}{2} E^{self} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \left[\sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{erfc(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathbf{n}|} - \sum_{\mathbf{n} \neq 0} \frac{erfc(\alpha|\mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{n}|} \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{4\pi}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}}{k^2} - \frac{4\pi}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2}}}{k^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{2\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}]
\end{aligned}$$

补充说下 E^{IB} 项:

$$\begin{aligned}
E^{IB} &= -\frac{\pi}{V} \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{q_i q_j}{k^2} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2 \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j \left(-\frac{\pi}{V}\right) \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} \\
&= \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} q_i q_j \left(-\frac{\pi}{V}\right) \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} + \sum_i \sum_{j=i} q_i q_j \left(-\frac{\pi}{V}\right) \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} \\
&= 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \left(-\frac{\pi}{V}\right) \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2} + 0 \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \left(-\frac{2\pi}{V}\right) \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij})^2}{k^2}
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $j = i$ 时 $\mathbf{r}_{ij} = 0$ 所以第二项为 0。

再说下 E^{self} 项:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^{self} &= \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i q_i^2 \\
 &= \sum_i q_i^2 \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \sum_i q_i \left(- \sum_{j \neq i} q_j \right) \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} q_i q_j \left(- \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} q_i q_j \left(- \frac{4\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

显然 E 中的方括号里不应当再与 α 有关。 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}\sigma}$ 是高斯分布展宽相关的参数，Ewald3D 我们知道原始晶格只有点电荷，高斯分布意构的。最终的能量不应该于与高斯分布的任何参数有关。

其次，最终能量的形式做到了把对点电荷标识的循环放到了最外边，且体系是中性的，所以自然而然就想到晶胞中只有一对相反等电荷的体系的模拟。（这边拓展到多电荷中性体系应该比较难，能否将多电荷中性体系还原成一对分别在正电中心和负电中心的单位电荷体系）。

6 Ewald2D

接下来推导二维 Ewald sum。说是二维但是在 z 向依旧保留着厚度。二维还是用三维空间向量推导，只不过 z 向上为 0。依旧是

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} + \frac{\operatorname{erfc}(\alpha r)}{r}$$

实空间项：

$$E^R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{\operatorname{erfc}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|}$$

自相互作用项：

$$E^{self} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2$$

k 空间项：

$$\begin{aligned} E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \end{aligned}$$

同 Ewald3D 推导方法三中一样，求二维 $\frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}$ 的傅里叶变换。其中

$$\mathbf{k} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{L_x}, \frac{1}{L_y}, 0 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}\right] &= \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 |\mathbf{r}|^2} \\ \mathbf{k} &= (k_x, k_y, 0) \quad \mathbf{r} = (x, y, z) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^\infty dx e^{-ik_x x} \int_{-\infty}^\infty dy e^{-ik_y y} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 z^2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty dx e^{-ik_x x - t^2 x^2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty dy e^{-ik_y y - t^2 y^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 z^2} \left[\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} e^{-\frac{k_x^2}{4t^2}} \right] \left[\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} e^{-\frac{k_y^2}{4t^2}} \right] \\ &= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 z^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t^2} \end{aligned}$$

这一步再往下是根据 JCTC 里反向推断出来是把 $e^{-t^2 z^2}$ 换成其傅里叶变换的逆变换。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}\right] &= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int du e^{iuz} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-t^2 z^2}] \\
&= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int du e^{iuz} \left[\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} e^{-\frac{u^2}{4t^2}}\right] \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-\frac{k^2+u^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t^3} \quad T = \frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2t} \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \int_\infty^{\frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha}} \frac{2\alpha}{dT} e^{-T^2} \frac{1}{t^3} \left[-\frac{2}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} t^2\right] \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \int_{\frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha}}^\infty \frac{dT}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-T^2} \frac{2}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{t} \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \int_{\frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha}}^\infty \frac{dT}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-T^2} \frac{2}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2T}{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \frac{4}{k^2+u^2} \int_{\frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha}}^\infty dT T e^{-T^2} \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \frac{4}{k^2+u^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{(k^2+u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\alpha}}^\infty \frac{dT^2}{4\alpha^2} e^{-T^2} \\
&= \int du e^{iuz} \frac{4}{k^2+u^2} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{k^2+u^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&= 2 \int du \frac{e^{iuz}}{k^2+u^2} e^{-\frac{k^2+u^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \int du \frac{e^{iuz_{ij}}}{k^2+u^2} e^{-\frac{k^2+u^2}{4\alpha^2}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \int du \frac{e^{iuz_{ij}}}{k^2+u^2} e^{-\frac{k^2+u^2}{4\alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

同样对于 E^{IB} 级数展开：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \int du \frac{1}{k^2 + u^2} \\
&+ \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \int du \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} - \frac{k^2 + u^2}{4\alpha^2} + iuz_{ij}}{k^2 + u^2} \\
&+ \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \int du \frac{\frac{(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} - \frac{k^2 + u^2}{4\alpha^2} + iuz_{ij})^2}{2}}{k^2 + u^2}
\end{aligned}$$

这个分母上一直有非零的 u 。也不用展开，直接取极限即可。

$$\begin{aligned}
E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \int du \frac{e^{-\frac{u^2}{4\alpha^2} + iuz_{ij}}}{u^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j e^{-\alpha^2 z_{ij}^2} \int dT 2\alpha \frac{e(-T^2)}{4\alpha^2 T^2 - 4\alpha^4 z_{ij}^2 + i8\alpha^3 z_{ij} T}
\end{aligned}$$

这个也不太行。还是要一开始在变量替换就积掉 u 。

从头来，接之前把 $e^{-t^2 z^2}$ 换成其傅里叶变换的逆变换前开始：

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}\right] &= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2 z^2} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t^2} \quad T = \frac{1}{t} \\
&= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_\infty^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} dT e^{-[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}]} \frac{1}{t^2} (-t^2) \\
&= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^\infty dT e^{-[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}]} \\
\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2} &= \left(\frac{kT}{2} + \frac{z}{T}\right)^2 - kz = \left(\frac{kT}{2} - \frac{z}{T}\right)^2 + kz \\
&= \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^\infty dT [e^{-(\frac{kT}{2} + \frac{z}{T})^2 + kz} + e^{-(\frac{kT}{2} - \frac{z}{T})^2 - kz}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= \frac{kT}{2} + \frac{z}{T} & Y &= \frac{kT}{2} - \frac{z}{T} \\
dX &= \left(\frac{k}{2} - zT^{-2}\right)dT & dY &= \left(\frac{k}{2} + zT^{-2}\right)dT \\
dX + dY &= kdT & dT &= \frac{1}{k}(dX + dY)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} (dX + dY) \left[e^{-\left(\frac{kT}{2} + \frac{z}{T}\right)^2 + kz} + e^{-\left(\frac{kT}{2} - \frac{z}{T}\right)^2 - kz} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-X^2} e^{kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-X^2} e^{kz} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-X^2} e^{kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-X^2} e^{kz} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

把等式第二项再换成 T:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-X^2} e^{kz} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} dT e^{-\left[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}\right]} \left(\frac{k}{2} - zT^{-2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} dT e^{-\left[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}\right]} \left(\frac{k}{2} + zT^{-2}\right) \right] \\
&= \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} dT e^{-\left[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}\right]}
\end{aligned}$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{erf(\alpha|\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}\right] &= 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} dT e^{-[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}]} \\
&= \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-X^2} e^{kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} \right] \\
&\quad + \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}^{\infty} dT e^{-[\frac{k^2 T^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{T^2}]} \\
&= \frac{2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[\int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-X^2} e^{kz} + \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-Y^2} e^{-kz} \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{k} \left[e^{kz} \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha}^{\infty} dX e^{-X^2} + e^{-kz} \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha}^{\infty} dY e^{-Y^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{k} \left[e^{kz} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha\right) + e^{-kz} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha\right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

所以重写 $E^F + E^{IB}$, ($V_{2D} = L_x L_y$):

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \frac{\pi}{k} \left[e^{kz_{ij}} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha\right) + e^{-kz_{ij}} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z_{ij}\alpha\right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \frac{\pi}{k} \left[e^{kz_{ij}} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z_{ij}\alpha\right) + e^{-kz_{ij}} erf c\left(\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha\right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

这回再对 E^{IB} 级数展开：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^{IB} &= \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \frac{1}{k} [e^{kz_{ij}} \operatorname{erfc}(\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z_{ij}\alpha) + e^{-kz_{ij}} \operatorname{erfc}(\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z\alpha)] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{k} [1 + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} + \mathcal{O}(k^2)] \{2 - 2k[z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}] + \mathcal{O}(k^2)\} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{k} \\
&\quad - \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{2k}{k} [z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}] \\
&\quad + \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{i2\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{k} \\
&\quad - \frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} \frac{i2k\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{k} [z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}]
\end{aligned}$$

之前讲过：

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j &= 0 & \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A &= 0 \\
\sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

其次 $[z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}] = g(z_{ij})$ 是偶函数，证明：

$$\begin{aligned}
g(-z_{ij}) &= -z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(-\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(-\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= -z_{ij} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{-\alpha z_{ij}} dt e^{-t^2} + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= z_{ij} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{-\alpha z_{ij}}^0 dt e^{-t^2} + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= z_{ij} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha z_{ij}} dt e^{-t^2} + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= z_{ij} \operatorname{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
&= g(z_{ij})
\end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
2 \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) &= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) + \sum_j \sum_i q_j q_i A \mathbf{r}_{ji} g(z_{ji}) \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) + \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \cdot (-\mathbf{r}_{ij}) g(-z_{ij}) \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) + \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \cdot (-\mathbf{r}_{ij}) g(z_{ij}) \\
&= \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) - \sum_i \sum_j q_i q_j A \mathbf{r}_{ij} g(z_{ij}) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

综上， E^{IB} 中第一、三、四项均为 0。所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^{IB} &= -\frac{\pi}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \lim_{\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \frac{2k}{k} [z_{ij} \text{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}] \\
&= -\frac{\pi}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j [z_{ij} \text{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}]
\end{aligned}$$

因此 Ewald2D 中央晶胞感受到的总静电势为：

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= E^R + E^F + E^{IB} - \frac{1}{2} E^{self} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{\text{erfc}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}} \frac{\pi}{k} [e^{kz_{ij}} \text{erfc}(\frac{k}{2\alpha} + z\alpha) + e^{-kz_{ij}} \text{erfc}(\frac{k}{2\alpha} - z_{ij}\alpha)] \\
&\quad - \frac{\pi}{V_{2D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j [z_{ij} \text{erf}(\alpha z_{ij}) + \frac{e^{-(\alpha z_{ij})^2}}{\alpha \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}] \\
&\quad - \frac{\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2
\end{aligned}$$

7 Ewald1D

接下来推导一维 Ewald sum。说是二维但是在 x 向和 y 向依旧保留着厚度。一维还是用三维空间向量推导，只不过 x 向 y 向上为 0。依旧是

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha r)}{r} + \frac{\operatorname{erfc}(\alpha r)}{r}$$

实空间项：

$$E^R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N{}' q_i q_j \frac{\operatorname{erfc}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|}$$

自相互作用项：

$$E^{self} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2$$

k 空间项：

$$\begin{aligned} E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \end{aligned}$$

同 Ewald3D 推导方法三中一样，求一维 $\frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}$ 的傅里叶变换。其中

$$\mathbf{k} = 2\pi(0, 0, \frac{1}{L_z})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}}\right] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\mathbf{r} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\alpha |\mathbf{r}|)}{\mathbf{r}} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{-ik_z z} \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{ik_z z - t^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{-t^2 z^2 + ik_z z} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{-[tz - \frac{ik_z}{2t}]^2 - \frac{k_z^2}{4t^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\alpha} dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2)} e^{-\frac{k_z^2}{4t^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dT e^{-T^2} \frac{1}{t} \quad T = tz - \frac{ik_z}{2t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} \\
&= 2 \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x^2+y^2)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t}
\end{aligned}$$

注意没写错， $k_z^2 = k^2$ 。

所以 k 空间项：

$$\begin{aligned}
E^F + E^{IB} &= \frac{1}{V_{1D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} e^{ikz_{ij}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x_{ij}^2+y_{ij}^2)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{V_{1D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\lim \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0} e^{ikz_{ij}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x_{ij}^2+y_{ij}^2)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t}
\end{aligned}$$

E^{IB} 分母上没有 k，都不用展开了，直接取极限。

$$E^{IB} = \frac{1}{V_{1D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x_{ij}^2+y_{ij}^2)} \frac{1}{t}$$

（老师文章里边-1 从哪里来的？）同样可以看出 Ewald1D 中无穷边界项的极限是存在的，且与实空间中逼近无穷的路径无关。

所以 Ewald1D 中中央晶胞的总静电能为：

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= E^R + E^F + E^{IB} - \frac{1}{2} E^{self} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \frac{erfc(\alpha|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|)}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j + \mathbf{n}|} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{V_{1D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \sum_{\mathbf{k} \neq 0} e^{ikz_{ij}} \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x_{ij}^2+y_{ij}^2)} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t^2}} \frac{1}{t} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{V_{1D}} \sum_i^N \sum_j^N q_i q_j \int_0^\alpha dt e^{-t^2(x_{ij}^2+y_{ij}^2)} \frac{1}{t} \\
&\quad - \frac{\alpha}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_i^N q_i^2
\end{aligned}$$

成对势的形式没什么推导就不写了，都跟 Pairwise Potential Form 章节中一样，就变变前边 i 和 j 的二个 sum。

8 附录

8.1 Poisson equation and its Fourier transform

通过任意封闭曲面的电通量等于该曲面包围体积内的电荷总量除以介电常数:

$$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_V \rho(\mathbf{r}) dV$$

高斯公式:

$$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} dV$$

而:

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi(\mathbf{r})$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \nabla \cdot [-\nabla \phi(\mathbf{r})] dV &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_V \rho(\mathbf{r}) dV \\ \nabla^2 \phi(\mathbf{r}) &= -\frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})}{\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

K 空间中的 Poisson 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \phi(\mathbf{r}) &= \nabla^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \nabla^2 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) [-|\mathbf{k}|^2 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}] d\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int -|\mathbf{k}|^2 \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \right) e^{ik_x r_x + ik_y r_y + ik_z r_z} \\ &= (ik_x)^2 e^{ik_x r_x + ik_y r_y + ik_z r_z} + (ik_y)^2 e^{ik_x r_x + ik_y r_y + ik_z r_z} + (ik_z)^2 e^{ik_x r_x + ik_y r_y + ik_z r_z} \\ &= -|\mathbf{k}|^2 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \end{aligned}$$

所以:

$$\mathcal{F}[\nabla^2 \phi(\mathbf{r})] = -|\mathbf{k}|^2 \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k})$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[-\frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})}{\epsilon}\right] = -\frac{\hat{\rho}(\mathbf{k})}{\epsilon}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}|^2 \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{\hat{\rho}(\mathbf{k})}{\epsilon}$$

8.2 Poisson's summation formula

泊松求和公式：

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} f(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n}\mathbf{T}) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{f}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}}$$

先推导一维的：

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \sum_n f(x + nL) \\ &= f(x) * \sum_n \delta(x + nL) \end{aligned}$$

如上把任意函数 $f(x)$ 的周期性延展 $F(x)$ 写成 $f(x)$ 与 δ 函数的卷积。由于 $\sum_n \delta(x + nL)$ 是周期函数，将其展开为傅里叶级数：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n \delta(x + nL) &= \sum_m C_m e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x} \\ C_m &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} dx \sum_n \delta(x + nL) e^{-im \frac{2\pi}{L} x} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}-nL}^{\frac{L}{2}-nL} dt \sum_n \delta(t) e^{-im \frac{2\pi}{L} (t-nL)} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \sum_n \int_{-\frac{L}{2}-nL}^{\frac{L}{2}-nL} dt \delta(t) e^{-im \frac{2\pi}{L} t} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \delta(t) e^{-im \frac{2\pi}{L} t} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \end{aligned}$$

所以：

$$\sum_n \delta(x + nL) = \sum_m \frac{1}{L} e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= f(x) * \sum_n \delta(x + nL) \\
&= f(x) * \sum_m \frac{1}{L} e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x} \\
&= \sum_m \frac{1}{L} f(x) * e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x} \\
&= \sum_m \frac{1}{L} \int dx' f(x') e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} (x-x')} \\
&= \sum_m \frac{1}{L} e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x} \int dx' f(x') e^{-im \frac{2\pi}{L} x'} \\
&= \sum_m \frac{1}{L} \hat{f}(m \frac{2\pi}{L}) e^{im \frac{2\pi}{L} x}
\end{aligned}$$

三维同理：

$$\sum_{\mathbf{n}} f(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{nT}) = \frac{1}{T_x T_y T_z} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{f}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$$

右式是对倒易点阵中求和， $\mathbf{k} = 2\pi \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{T}}$

8.3 $1/r$ Fourier transform

$1/r$ 的傅里叶变换是通过求解 $e^{-\alpha r}/r$ 做傅里叶变换求得, 最后令 $\alpha = 0$ 便得到了 $1/r$ 的 Fourier 变换结果。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r}\right] &= \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr r^2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin\theta \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r} e^{-ikr\cos\theta} \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r} r^2 \int_{-1}^1 dT e^{ikrT} \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr r e^{-\alpha r} \frac{e^{ikr} - e^{-ikr}}{ikr} \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr r e^{-\alpha r} \frac{i2\sin(kr)}{ikr} \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} dr e^{-\alpha r} \frac{2\sin(kr)}{k} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \int_0^{\infty} dr e^{-\alpha r} \sin(kr) \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \int_0^{\infty} dr e^{-\alpha r} \text{Im}[e^{ikr}] \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im}\left[\int_0^{\infty} dr e^{(ik-\alpha)r}\right] \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im}\left[\frac{e^{(ik-\alpha)r}}{ik-\alpha}\right]_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \left(\text{Im}\left[\frac{e^{(ik-\alpha)r}}{ik-\alpha}\right]\right)_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \left(\text{Im}\left[\frac{e^{-\alpha r}[(\cos(kr) + i\sin(kr))(ik + \alpha)]}{(ik - \alpha)(ik + \alpha)}\right]\right)_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \left(\text{Im}\left[\frac{e^{-\alpha r}[ik\cos(kr) + \alpha\cos(kr) - k\sin(kr) + i\alpha\sin(kr)]}{(ik - \alpha)(ik + \alpha)}\right]\right)_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha r}[k\cos(kr) + \alpha\sin(kr)]}{-k^2 - \alpha^2}\right)_0^{\infty} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k} \frac{-k}{-k^2 - \alpha^2} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{k^2 + \alpha^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{r}\right] = \frac{4\pi}{k^2}$$