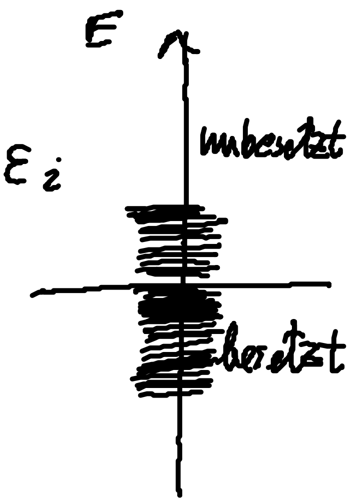
## 5.2 Kohn-Sham-Gleichungen

inhomogenes Elektronengas

Dichtefunktional der Grundzustandsenergie $\overline{E_g = E[n]}$

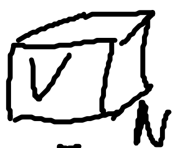
$$E_g = E[n] = \langle g|\hat{T} + \hat{V}_{ee}|g\rangle + \int v(\vec{r})\, n(\vec{r})\, d^3r \quad , \langle g|g\rangle = 1$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta n(\vec{r})}\left[E[n] - \mu \int n(\vec{r})\, d^3r\right] = 0$$




homogenes Elektronengas

$n^{hE} = \text{konst.}$

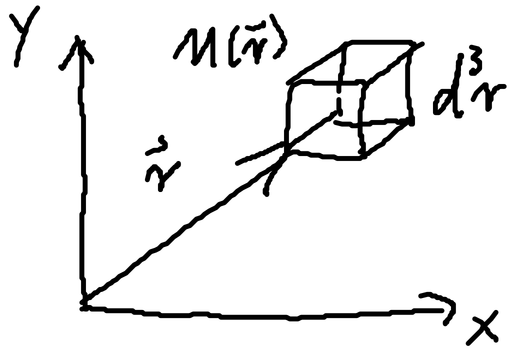



$\underline{\underline{\varepsilon^{hE}(n)}}$

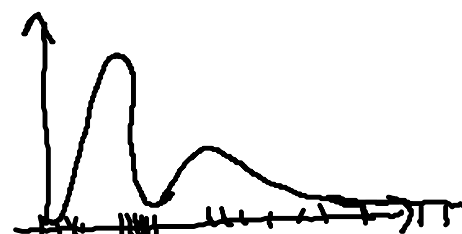
$\varepsilon^{hE}$ Energie pro Elektron

$n = \frac{N}{V}$

Kohn-Sham-Niveaus $\varepsilon_i$




$$\int_V \varepsilon^{hE}(n(\vec{r}))\, n(\vec{r})\, d^3r$$



$$E_g = T + V + V_{ee}$$
$$= T + V + E_H + E_{xc}$$

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2 Elektronen

$\psi_{\nu_1}(1)\ ,\ \psi_{\nu_2}(2)$

$$V_{ee} = \langle \Psi^{SD}|\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}|\Psi^{SD}\rangle =$$

$$= \int \frac{|\psi_{\nu_1}(1)|^2\, |\psi_{\nu_2}(2)|^2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}\, d^3r_1\, d^3r_2 - \int \frac{\psi^*_{\nu_1}(1)\, \psi^*_{\nu_2}(2)\, \psi_{\nu_1}(2)\, \psi_{\nu_2}(1)}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}\, d^3r_1\, d^3r_2$$

elektrostat. Abstoßungsenergie $\qquad$ Austauschterm