

# Teoria del funzionale della densità

$$H = T + V_{\text{ext}} + W \leftarrow 2 \text{ corpi}$$

↑ operatore a 1 corpo

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^N -i \hbar^2 \frac{\nabla_i^2}{2m}$$

$$V_{\text{ext}} = \sum_{i=1}^N v_{\text{ext}}(i)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w(i,j)$$

$$H |\psi_k\rangle = E_k |\psi_k\rangle$$

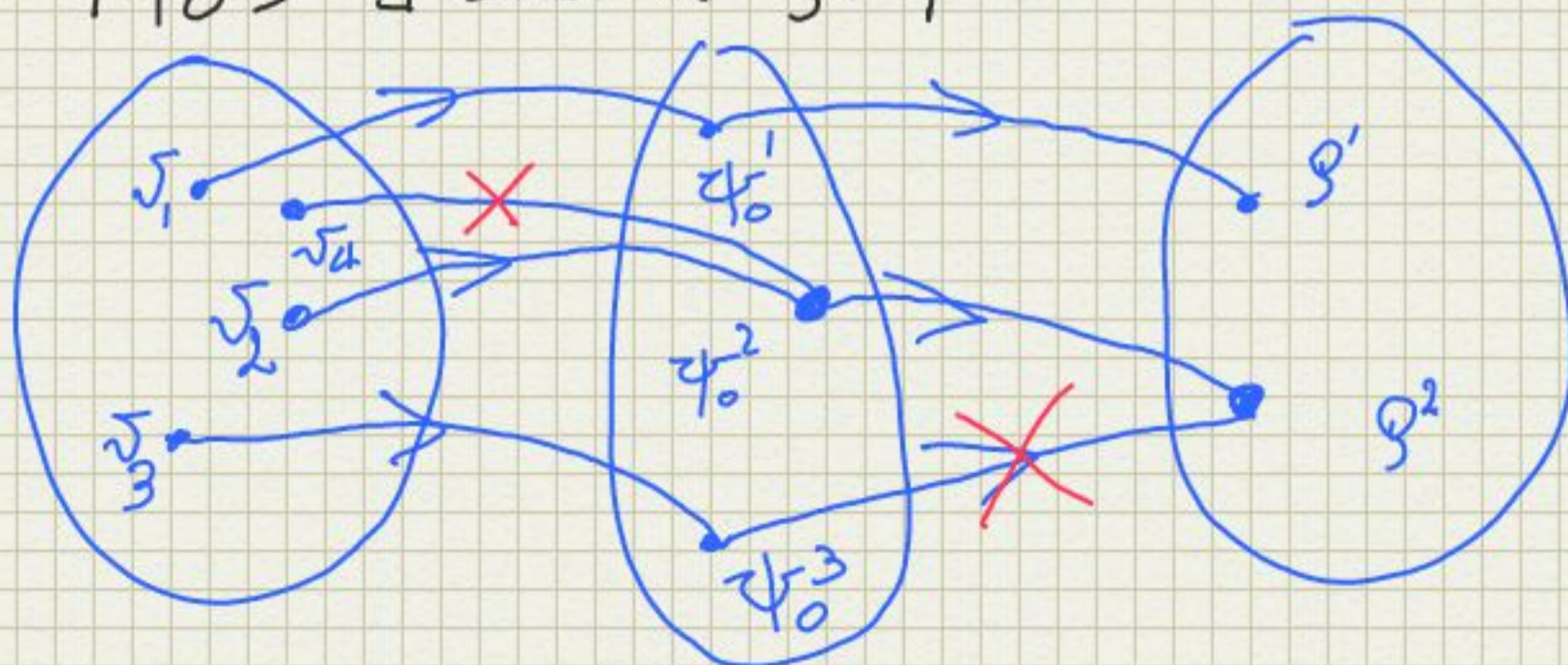
$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \langle \psi_0 | \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i) | \psi_0 \rangle$$

Densità di numero

## Teorema di Hohenberg-Kohn

1)  $\forall V_{\text{ext}} \exists 1 \text{ sola } |\psi_0\rangle$

2)  $\forall |\psi_0\rangle \exists 1 \text{ sola } \rho(\vec{r})$





Sistema di particelle interagenti

$$E_0(\rho_0) \quad H = T + V + V_{\text{ext}}$$

$\exists V_S \neq V_{\text{ext}}$  tale che  $\rho_0$  sia la densità dello stato fondamentale per un'hamiltoniana

Operatore ad 1 corpo  $\rightarrow H_S = T + V_S = \sum_i (t_i + v_S(i))$

Sistema KS (Kohn, Sham)

$$E(\rho) = T_S(\rho) + E_H(\rho) + E_{\text{ext}}(\rho) + E_{xc}(\rho)$$

Hartree      Esterno      Scambio-correlazione

$$E_H(\rho) = \int d^3r \rho(\vec{r}) \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int d^3r' w(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}')}_{\text{Potenziale di Hartree } v_H(\rho)}$$

Potenziale di Hartree  $v_H(\rho)$

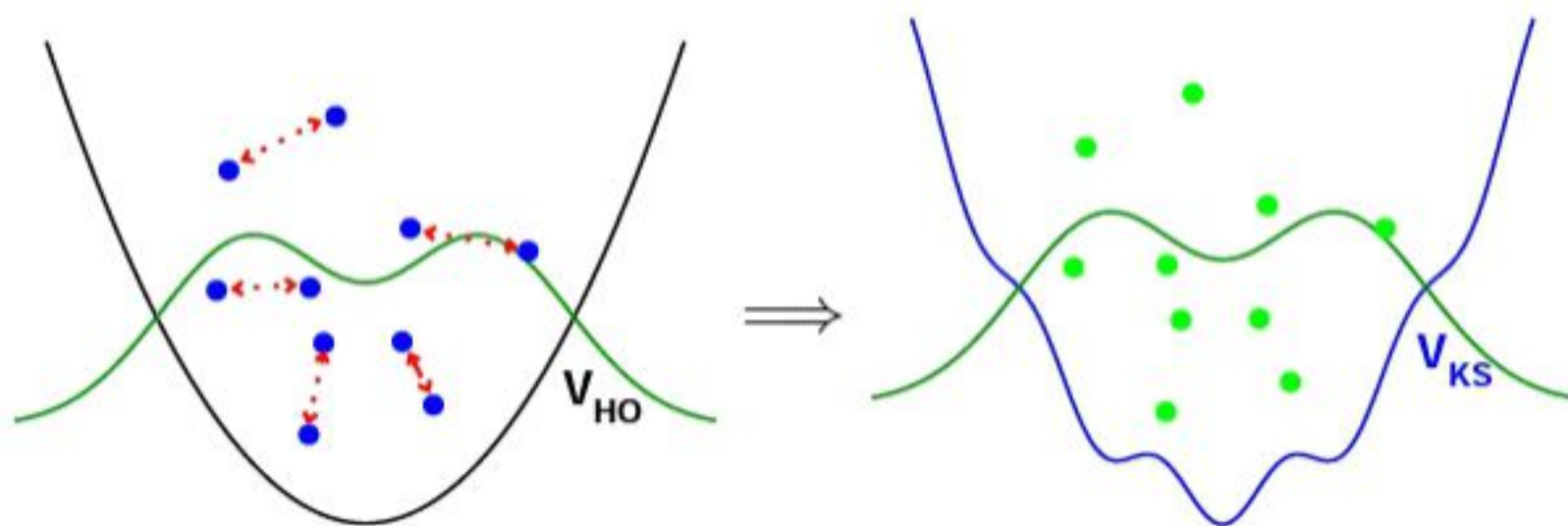
$$E_{\text{ext}}(\rho) = \int d^3r \rho(\vec{r}) v_{\text{ext}}(\vec{r})$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i \leq \epsilon_F} |\phi_i(\vec{r})|^2$$

Applicazione del principio variazionale su  $\phi_i$

Equazione di Kohn Sham

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + v_{\text{ext}}(\vec{r}) + \underbrace{v_H(\vec{r})}_{\text{dipendenti da } \rho} + \underbrace{v_{xc}(\vec{r})}_{\text{dipendenti da } \rho} \right\} \phi_i(\vec{r}) = \epsilon_i \phi_i(\vec{r})$$



Matrice densità

$$\rho(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_1') = \int \prod_{i=2}^N d^3r_i \psi^*(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \psi(\vec{r}_1', \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \frac{N}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

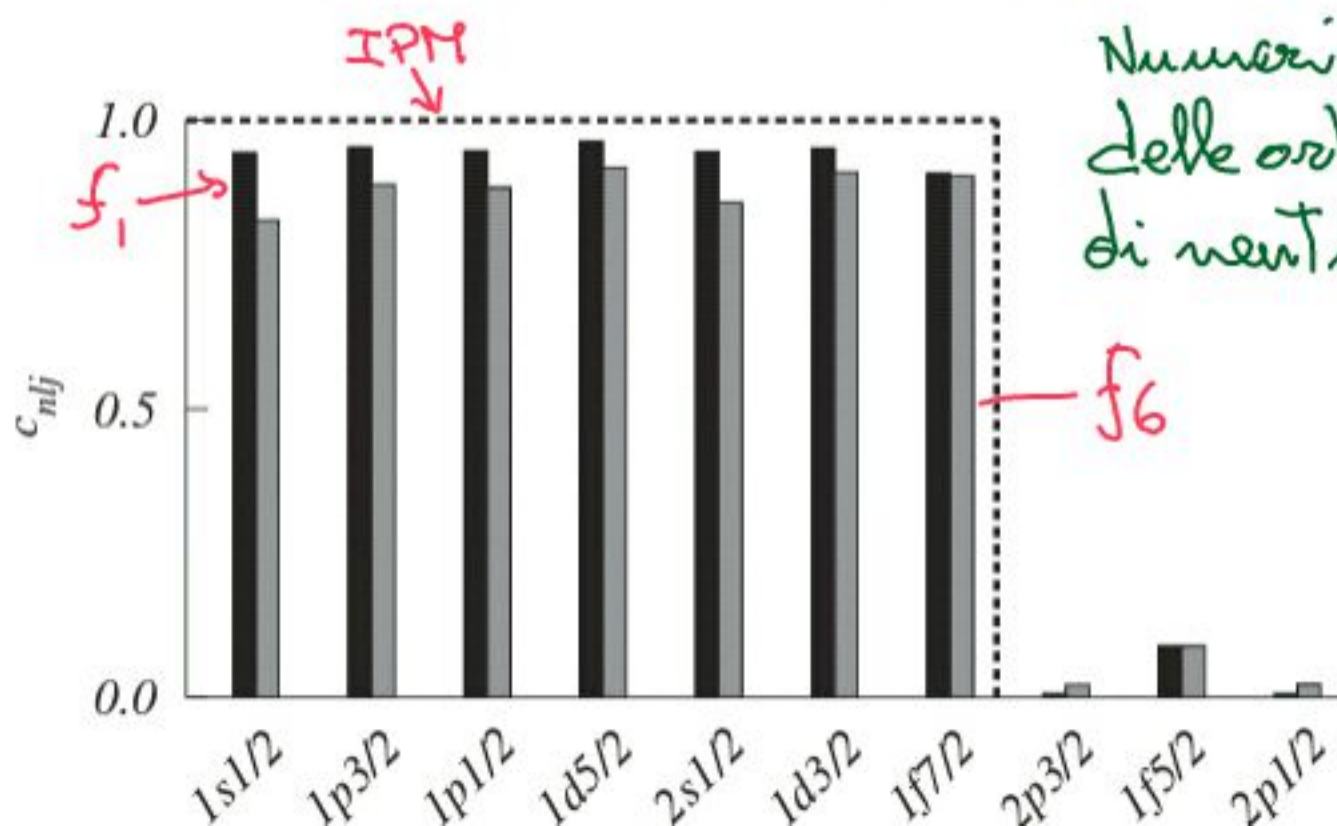
$$\rho(\vec{r}_1) = \rho(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_1) \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_1') \quad \text{f rte diagonale}$$

Orbite naturali

$$\rho(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_1') = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} \phi_{\alpha}^{\text{NO}}(\vec{r}_1) \phi_{\alpha}^{\text{NO}}(\vec{r}_1')$$

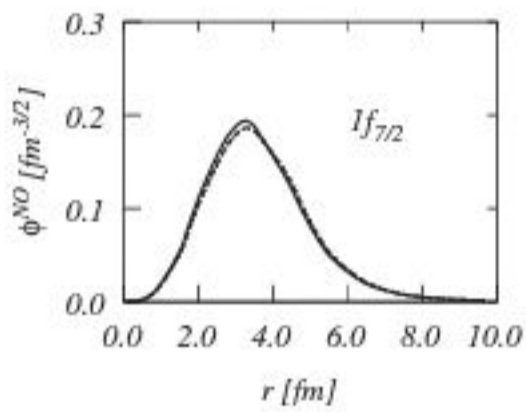
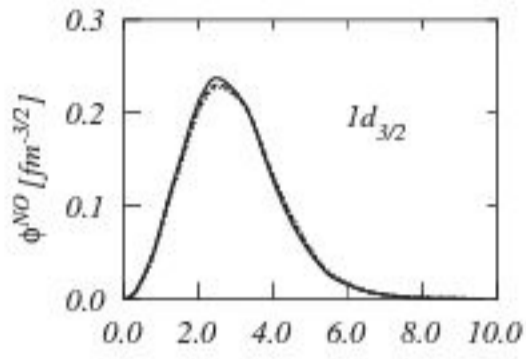
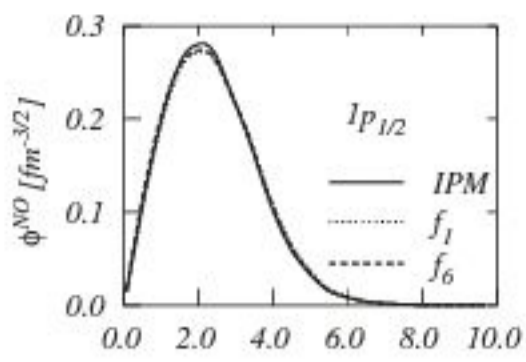
Diagonalizzano la matrice densità

La somma non è limitata alla superficie di Fermi



Numeri d'occupazione delle orbite naturali di neutroni in  $^{48}\text{Ca}$

# Orbite naturali in $^{40}\text{Ca}$ neutroni



## Distribuzione dei momenti

$$n(k) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \int d^3r_1 d^3r_2 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)} \rho(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

