

Hartree-Fock Method

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Roadmap

0. Define the Hamiltonian of the system
1. Propose trial wave functions $\Psi_{\text{HF}}[\{\psi\}]$
2. Compute $E[\{\psi\}]$
3. (Constrained) Stationary condition of $E[\{\psi\}]$ to find $\{\psi\}$

System

- Nuclei-Electron System

$$\mathcal{H} = -\cancel{\sum_I \frac{\hbar^2}{2M_I} \nabla_I^2} - \sum_i \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i<j} \frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{I,i} \frac{e^2 Z_I}{|\mathbf{R}_I - \mathbf{r}_i|} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cancel{\sum_{I<J} \frac{e^2 Z_I Z_J}{|\mathbf{R}_I - \mathbf{R}_J|}}$$

- Fix Nuclei

- In atomic units

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i=1} (-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2) + \sum_{i=1} v(\mathbf{r}_i) + \sum_{i<j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

Slater Determinants (of N electrons)

$$\Psi_{\text{HF}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(\mathbf{x}_1) & \psi_2(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & \psi_N(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \psi_1(\mathbf{x}_2) & \psi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) & \cdots & \psi_N(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \psi_1(\mathbf{x}_N) & \psi_2(\mathbf{x}_N) & \cdots & \psi_N(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

$\phi_1(\mathbf{r}_1)\alpha(s_1)$ ← (points to the first column)

 (r_1, σ_1) ↑ (points to the top-right element)

 ↓ (points to the bottom-right element)

 Spinorbitals

- Antisymmetric
- Pauli Principle
- (Anti)Parallel spins are (un)correlated
- If the spinorbitals are orthonormal then $\langle \Psi_{\text{HF}} | \Psi_{\text{HF}} \rangle = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle &= \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = 1 \\ \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle &= \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(Canonical) Hartree-Fock Equations

$$\hat{F}\lambda_m(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_m\lambda_m(\mathbf{r})$$

- Choice of Spin orbitals -> Restricted vs Unrestricted
- Exchange is zero for antiparallel spins
- Restricted Closed-Shell HF + Basis = Roothaan Equations

Unrestricted Open-Shell HF + Basis = Pople-Nesbet Equations

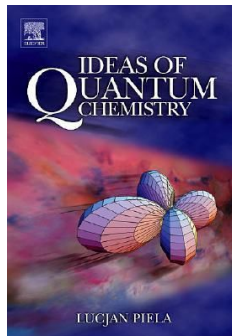
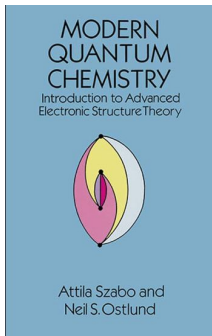
- ε_k can be associated with the ionization energy of electron in orbital k Koopmans theorem
- $\sum_k \varepsilon_k \neq E_{\text{HF}}$ $E_{\text{HF}} \geq E_0$ $E_0 - E_{\text{HF}}$
Correlation Energy

References

Homework

Feedback! (Positive and Negative)

- Books:



Density-Functional Theory of Atoms and Molecules

ROBERT G. PARR
and
WEITAO YANG

- Sara's notes

Thank you for your attention!