


Center for
Molecular
Modeling

Computational Materials Physics



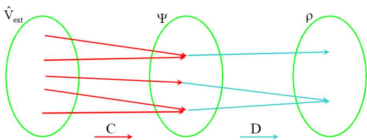
Department of
Materials Science
and Engineering

proof of the first Hohenberg-Kohn theorem

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<http://molmod.ugent.be>
<http://www.ugent.be/ea/dmse/en>
my talks on Youtube: <http://goo.gl/P2bLHs>

1st Hohenberg-Kohn theorem



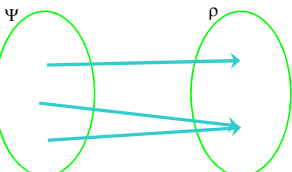
$C: \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} \mapsto \Psi$
surjective by construction

$D: \Psi \mapsto \rho$
surjective by construction

Are C and D also injective?

for non-degenerate ground states

To proof: if $\Psi \neq \Psi'$, then $\rho \neq \rho'$
Do this by assuming that $\Psi \neq \Psi'$ and $\rho = \rho'$,
which will lead to a contradiction.



Ψ is the ground state of a hamiltonian H ,
ground state energy is E_{gs}

Ψ' is the ground state of a hamiltonian H' ,
ground state energy is E'_{gs}

Same number of electrons (otherwise trivial),
hence:

$$H = T + W + V \text{ and } H' = T + W + V'$$

$$\rightarrow H = H' - V' + V$$

Due to variational principle:

$$E_{gs} = \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle < \langle \Psi' | H | \Psi' \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Psi' | H' + V - V' | \Psi' \rangle$$

Due to variational principle:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{gs} &= \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle < \langle \Psi' | H | \Psi' \rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi' | H' + V - V' | \Psi' \rangle \\ &= E'_{gs} + \int \rho'(\bar{r}) [v(\bar{r}) - v'(\bar{r})] d\bar{r} \end{aligned}$$

Due to variational principle:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{gs} &= \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle < \langle \Psi' | H | \Psi' \rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi' | H' + V - V' | \Psi' \rangle \\ &= E'_{gs} + \int \rho'(\bar{r}) [v(\bar{r}) - v'(\bar{r})] d\bar{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{gs} < E'_{gs} + \int \rho'(\bar{r}) [v(\bar{r}) - v'(\bar{r})] d\bar{r}$$

Repeat argument, starting with Ψ'' :

$$E'_{gs} < E_{gs} + \int \rho(\bar{r}) [v'(\bar{r}) - v(\bar{r})] d\bar{r}$$

$$E_{gs} < E'_{gs} + \int \rho'(\bar{r}) [v(\bar{r}) - v'(\bar{r})] d\bar{r}$$

$$E'_{gs} < E_{gs} + \int \rho(\bar{r}) [v'(\bar{r}) - v(\bar{r})] d\bar{r}$$

Add, assuming that $\rho = \rho'$

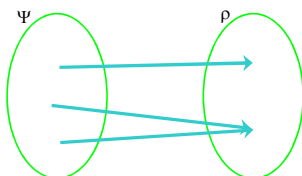
$$\rightarrow E_{gs} + E'_{gs} < E_{gs} + E'_{gs}$$

\rightarrow contradiction

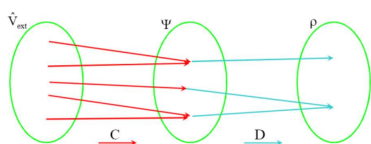
for non-degenerate ground states

To proof: if $\Psi \neq \Psi'$, then $\rho \neq \rho'$

Do this by assuming that $\Psi \neq \Psi'$ and $\rho = \rho'$, which will lead to a contradiction.



1st Hohenberg-Kohn theorem



$C: \hat{V}_{ext} \mapsto \Psi$ surjective by construction

$D: \Psi \mapsto \rho$ surjective by construction

Are C and D also injective?

1st Hohenberg-Kohn theorem

$C: \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} \mapsto \Psi$ injective (no surprise)
 $D: \Psi \mapsto \rho$ injective (very surprising!)
 = first theorem of Hohenberg and Kohn (1964)

1st Hohenberg-Kohn theorem

"There is a **one-to-one** correspondence between the ground state density of a many-electron system and the external potential."

To prove: if $\Psi \neq \Psi'$, then $\rho \neq \rho'$ for non-degenerate ground states
 Do this by assuming that $\Psi \neq \Psi'$ and $\rho = \rho'$, which will lead to a contradiction.

Ψ is the ground state of a hamiltonian H , ground state energy is E_{gs}
 Ψ' is the ground state of a hamiltonian H' , ground state energy is E'_{gs}

Same number of electrons (otherwise trivial), hence:
 $H = T + W + V$ and $H' = T + W + V' \rightarrow H = H' - V' + V$

Due to variational principle:
 $E_{\text{gs}} = \langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle < \langle \Psi' | H | \Psi' \rangle = \langle \Psi' | H' + V - V' | \Psi' \rangle = E'_{\text{gs}} + \int \rho'(\vec{r}) [v(\vec{r}) - v'(\vec{r})] d\vec{r}$

Repeat argument, starting with Ψ' :
 $E'_{\text{gs}} < E_{\text{gs}} + \int \rho(\vec{r}) [v'(\vec{r}) - v(\vec{r})] d\vec{r}$

Add, assuming that $\rho = \rho' \rightarrow E_{\text{gs}} + E'_{\text{gs}} < E_{\text{gs}} + E'_{\text{gs}} \rightarrow$ contradiction

P. Hohenberg and W. Kohn, Phys. Rev. 136B (1964) 864
