

three levels of approximations exact hamiltonian level 1: Born-Oppenheimer level 2: Hartree-Fock DFT level 3: solution techniques

$\begin{array}{c|c} \textbf{HF VS. DFT} \\ \\ \textbf{Exact exchange (by definition)} \\ \textbf{no correlation (by definition)} \\ \textbf{correlation to be included by post-HF treatments:} \\ \textbf{\bullet step by step} \\ \textbf{\bullet computationally lengthy} \\ \end{array}$

HF vs. DFT DFT (LDA) Hartree-Fock $\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{xc}}^{\, \mathsf{LDA}}\![\rho] \text{ contains some exchange}$ exact exchange (by definition) no correlation (by definition) and some correlation Solving KS-equations with $\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{xc}}^{\mathsf{LDA}}[\rho]$ gives approximate correlation to be included by post-HF treatments: result • step by step • computationally lengthy HF vs. DFT Hartree-Fock DFT (LDA) $\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{xc}}^{\,\scriptscriptstyle\mathsf{LDA}}\![\rho]$ contains some exchange exact exchange (by definition) no correlation (by definition) and some correlation correlation to be included by Solving KS-equations with $\mathsf{E}_\mathsf{xc}^\mathsf{LDA}[\rho]$ gives approximate post-HF treatments: result • step by step • computationally lengthy Improvements require black magic HF vs. DFT The same message, but now told in a more graphical way:













