

Exchange–correlation functionals from the strong interaction limit of DFT: applications to model chemical systems

Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, **16**, 14551

Francesc Malet,* André Mirtschink, Klaas J. H. Giesbertz, Lucas O. Wagner and Paola Gori-Giorgi*

We study one-dimensional model chemical systems (representative of their three-dimensional counterparts) using the strictly-correlated electron (SCE) functional, which, by construction, becomes asymptotically exact in the limit of infinite coupling strength. The SCE functional has a highly non-local dependence on the density and is able to capture strong correlation within the Kohn–Sham theory without introducing any symmetry breaking. Chemical systems, however, are not close enough to the strong-interaction limit so that, while ionization energies and the stretched H₂ molecule are accurately described, total energies are in general too low. A correction based on the exact next leading order in the expansion at infinite coupling strength of the Hohenberg–Kohn functional largely improves the results.

Received 27th January 2014,
Accepted 24th March 2014

DOI: 10.1039/c4cp00407h

www.rsc.org/pccp

1 Introduction

Despite the enormous success of Kohn–Sham (KS) density functional theory (DFT)¹ when applied to the study of many chemical systems,² there are still important cases for which standard approximate exchange–correlation functionals are inaccurate.^{2–4} In particular, systems in which rearrangement of electrons within some (near-degeneracy) or many (strong correlation) partially filled levels is important, such as transition metals, stretched bonds and Mott insulators, represent a big challenge for KS DFT.^{2,3}

Similarly to the unrestricted Hartree–Fock method, KS DFT with approximate functionals tries to mimic the physics of strong electronic correlation with symmetry breaking, which, in many cases (but not always), yields reasonable energies. In complex systems, however, symmetry breaking can occur erratically and can be very sensitive to the functional chosen.³ When many different broken-symmetry solutions are competing it becomes difficult to keep the potential energy surfaces continuous. The rigorous KS formulation is also partially lost, and many properties are wrongly characterized.^{5,6}

It is important to keep in mind that Kohn–Sham DFT is, in principle, an exact theory, which should be able to yield the right ground-state density and energy of strongly-correlated systems without resorting to symmetry breaking. The quest for approximate exchange–correlation functionals that are able

to achieve this fundamental goal is a very active research field,^{2,7–10} which aims at solving what is arguably one of the most important problems in electronic structure theory.

Recently, an alternative approach to the standard way of constructing functionals for KS DFT has been proposed, in which the knowledge of the strong-interaction limit of DFT is used to build an approximation for the exchange–correlation energy and potential. The starting point is the so-called strictly-correlated-electron (SCE) reference system, introduced by Seidl and coworkers,^{11–13} which has the same density as the real interacting one, but in which the electrons are infinitely correlated instead of non-interacting. The SCE functional has a highly non-local dependence on the density, but its functional derivative can be easily constructed,^{14,15} yielding a local one-body potential that can be used in the Kohn–Sham scheme to approximate the exchange–correlation term. The SCE functional tends asymptotically to the exact Hartree–exchange–correlation functional in the extreme infinite-correlation (or low-density) limit.

Very promisingly, the first applications of this “KS SCE” DFT approach, performed on one-dimensional (1D) semiconductor quantum wires^{14,15} and on two-dimensional quantum dots,¹⁶ have shown that the SCE exchange–correlation potential is able to describe the physics of the strongly-correlated regime within the restricted Kohn–Sham scheme, truly making non-interacting electrons behave as strongly correlated ones. It is thus natural to ask whether with this formalism one can also cure the deficiencies of standard DFT approximations in chemistry.

The physics of strong correlation encoded in the highly non-local density dependence of the SCE functional, however, does not come for free: the SCE problem is sparse but nonlinear, and a general algorithm for its evaluation following the original

Department of Theoretical Chemistry and Amsterdam Center for Multiscale Modeling, FEW, Vrije Universiteit, De Boelelaan 1083, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands. E-mail: f.maletgiralt@vu.nl, p.gorigiorgi@vu.nl

formulation is still an open problem. Progress has been made recently¹⁷ by using the reformulation of the SCE functional as a mass transportation theory (or optimal transport) problem,^{18–20} which allows us to evaluate the SCE functional and its functional derivative by means of a maximization under linear constraints, although the procedure is still cumbersome and needs further developments.¹⁷ Probably, it will be necessary to devise approximate ways to deal with the SCE physics in the general three-dimensional case.

Before venturing into the challenging task of implementing the SCE functional (or approximations thereof) for general three-dimensional systems, we feel it is important to understand whether this functional could play a role in chemistry. For this reason, we consider here a simple one-dimensional model that has recently been shown to be a useful laboratory method to test functionals for chemical problems,^{21,22} offering a reasonably close description of the three-dimensional counterparts and being computationally much less demanding.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we briefly review the KS SCE approach at the zeroth order of approximation, and we introduce a properly renormalized higher-order correction. In Section 3 we present the studied one-dimensional models and we describe the details of the actual calculations. The results are then presented and discussed in Section 4. Finally, in Section 5 we draw some conclusions and outlook for future studies.

2 The KS SCE approach

As a brief introduction to the KS SCE^{14,15} approach, we first consider the partitioning of the total energy density functional for an N -electron system in the external potential $\hat{V}_{\text{ext}} = \sum_{i=1}^N v_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}_i)$ as $E[\rho] = F[\rho] + \int \rho(\mathbf{r})v_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r})d\mathbf{r}$, with the internal energy (kinetic plus electron–electron repulsion) expressed as^{23,24}

$$F[\rho] \equiv \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ee}} | \Psi \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where the search is only over fermionic wave functions. It is the delicate interplay of the kinetic energy and the electron–electron interaction that makes the evaluation of this functional a daunting task. If the minimization would only contain the kinetic energy,

$$T_s[\rho] \equiv \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{T} | \Psi \rangle, \quad (2)$$

it is easy to determine its minimum. In particular, the wave function Ψ that achieves this minimum is often a single Slater determinant composed of orbitals that satisfy the Kohn–Sham equations¹

$$\left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2} + v_{\text{ext}}[\rho](\mathbf{r}) + v_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho](\mathbf{r}) \right) \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_i \phi_i(\mathbf{r}). \quad (3)$$

The Hartree–exchange–correlation potential originates as a Lagrange multiplier to ensure that the Kohn–Sham system

yields the required density ρ and is related to the remainder $E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho] \equiv F[\rho] - T_s[\rho]$ as its functional derivative

$$\frac{\delta E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho]}{\delta \rho(\mathbf{r})} = v_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho](\mathbf{r}). \quad (4)$$

Seidl and co-workers have demonstrated that the functional $F[\rho]$ can also be explicitly evaluated if it would only contain the electron–electron interaction^{11,25,26}

$$V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho] \equiv \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{V}_{\text{ee}} | \Psi \rangle. \quad (5)$$

This strictly-correlated-electron (SCE) functional is the strong interaction limit of $F[\rho]$, describing the situation in which the kinetic energy is negligible. The SCE functional is the natural counterpart of the Kohn–Sham kinetic energy as it defines, instead of a non-interacting reference system, one in which the electrons are infinitely (or perfectly) correlated: if one of the electrons, which can be taken as the reference and labeled as “1”, is found with some probability at a given position \mathbf{r} , the other $N - 1$ electrons will be found, with the same probability, at the positions $\mathbf{r}_i \equiv \mathbf{f}_i[\rho](\mathbf{r})$ ($i = 2, \dots, N$).^{12,13,25} Since the \mathbf{f}_i only depend on \mathbf{r} , they are called *co-motion functions*. They are highly non-local functionals of the density and satisfy, for each \mathbf{r} , the set of differential equations²⁵

$$\rho(\mathbf{r})d\mathbf{r} = \rho(\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{r}))d\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{r}) \quad (i = 2, \dots, N) \quad (6)$$

as well as the following group properties that ensure that the N electrons are indistinguishable (so that there is no dependence on which electron is chosen as “electron 1”)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{r}) &\equiv \mathbf{r}, \\ \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{r}) &\equiv \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r}), \\ \mathbf{f}_3(\mathbf{r}) &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r})), \\ \mathbf{f}_4(\mathbf{r}) &= \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r}))), \\ &\vdots \\ \mathbf{f}(\underbrace{\mathbf{f}(\dots \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{r})))}_{N \text{ times}}) &= \mathbf{r}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates the SCE reference system for the case of 4 electrons in a given density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$. The figure shows three configurations, each of them corresponding to the reference electron being at a different position \mathbf{r} (represented by an empty circle). The other three electrons adapt their positions, given by the co-motion functions (represented by solid symbols), in order to minimize the total Coulomb repulsion and under the constraint that the superposition of all the possible configurations

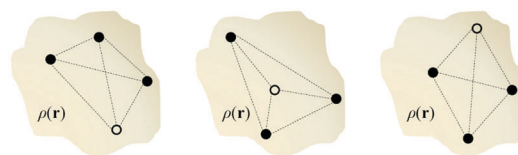


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the SCE reference system for a given density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ and $N = 4$ electrons. The empty circle represents the position of the reference particle, which is different in each case. The other electrons must adapt their relative positions in such a way that the superposition of all the possible configurations (one for each \mathbf{r}) yields the density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$.

(one for each \mathbf{r}) yields the density of the physical system $\rho(\mathbf{r})$. The SCE system thus represents a smooth N -electron quantum-mechanical density by means of an infinite superposition of classical configurations, which fulfill eqn (6) for every \mathbf{r} . The square modulus of the corresponding SCE wave function (which becomes a distribution in this limit^{18,19}) can be written as

$$|\Psi_{\text{SCE}}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)|^2 = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\wp} \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})}{N} \delta(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{f}_{\wp(1)}(\mathbf{r})) \times \delta(\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{f}_{\wp(2)}(\mathbf{r})) \cdots \delta(\mathbf{r}_N - \mathbf{f}_{\wp(N)}(\mathbf{r})), \quad (8)$$

where \wp denotes a permutation of $1, \dots, N$, such that $\rho(\mathbf{r}) = N! \int |\Psi_{\text{SCE}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)|^2 d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N$. The SCE system can thus be visualized as a “floating Wigner crystal” describing the density $\rho(\mathbf{r})$.

The co-motion functions are the key building blocks for the SCE functional, analogous to the Kohn–Sham orbitals for the non-interacting kinetic energy functional $T_s[\rho]$. They can be used to express the functional $V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho]$ explicitly as^{25,27}

$$V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho] = \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N \frac{1}{|\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{r}) - \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{r})|} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \sum_{i=2}^N \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{r})|}.$$

An important property of the SCE system is the following: since the position of one electron at a given \mathbf{r} determines the other $N - 1$ electronic positions, the net Coulomb repulsion acting at a certain position \mathbf{r} becomes a function of \mathbf{r} itself. As a consequence, this force can be written in terms of the negative gradient of some one-body local potential $v_{\text{SCE}}(\mathbf{r})$,¹⁵ such that

$$-\nabla v_{\text{SCE}}[\rho](\mathbf{r}) \equiv \mathbf{F}_{\text{Coulomb}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{i=2}^N \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{f}_i[\rho](\mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{f}_i[\rho](\mathbf{r})|^3}. \quad (10)$$

From the above equation one can see that for a finite system in the limit $|\mathbf{r}| \rightarrow \infty$ the potential $v_{\text{SCE}}[\rho](\mathbf{r})$ is given as

$$v_{\text{SCE}}[\rho](|\mathbf{r}| \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{N-1}{|\mathbf{r}|}. \quad (11)$$

Furthermore, it can be shown that it satisfies the important exact relationship¹⁵

$$v_{\text{SCE}}[\rho](\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\delta V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho]}{\delta \rho(\mathbf{r})}, \quad (12)$$

thus providing a powerful shortcut to the construction of the functional derivative of the SCE functional.

The zeroth-order “KS SCE” approach¹⁵ approximates the Hohenberg–Kohn (HK) functional of eqn (1) as

$$F[\rho] \approx \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{T} | \Psi \rangle + \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{V}_{\text{ee}} | \Psi \rangle \quad (13)$$

$$= T_s[\rho] + V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho],$$

yielding a rigorous lower bound to the exact energy,^{14,15} since

$$T_s[\rho] + V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho] \leq F[\rho]. \quad (14)$$

Equivalently, comparing eqn (4) and (12), we see that KS SCE uses v_{SCE} to approximate the Hartree and exchange–correlation potential,

$$v_{\text{Hxc}}(\mathbf{r}) \simeq v_{\text{SCE}}(\mathbf{r}). \quad (15)$$

Note that eqn (11) implies that v_{SCE} as an approximate v_{Hxc} has the right asymptotics in the limit $|\mathbf{r}| \rightarrow \infty$.

Eqn (14) shows that the KS SCE DFT approach treats both the kinetic energy and the electron–electron interaction on the same footing, letting the two terms compete in a self-consistent way within the Kohn–Sham scheme. Furthermore, the method becomes asymptotically exact both in the very weak and very strong correlation limits.^{14,15} At intermediate correlation regimes, however, it can seriously underestimate the total energy.¹⁵

2.1 Higher-order corrections to zeroth-order KS SCE

In order to discuss corrections to KS SCE, it is useful to rewrite the approximation of eqn (13) in the language of the usual adiabatic connection (coupling-constant integration) of DFT.^{28,29} The HK functional of eqn (1) and the KS kinetic energy functional of eqn (2) can be considered as the value at $\lambda = 1$ and $\lambda = 0$ of a more general functional $F_\lambda[\rho]$, in which the electronic interaction is rescaled by a coupling strength parameter λ ,

$$F_\lambda[\rho] = \min_{\Psi \rightarrow \rho} \langle \Psi | \hat{T} + \lambda \hat{V}_{\text{ee}} | \Psi \rangle. \quad (16)$$

By denoting $\Psi_\lambda[\rho]$ the minimizing wave function in eqn (16), and by defining

$$W_\lambda[\rho] \equiv \langle \Psi_\lambda[\rho] | \hat{V}_{\text{ee}} | \Psi_\lambda[\rho] \rangle - E_{\text{Hartree}}[\rho], \quad (17)$$

one obtains the well-known exact formula²⁸ for the exchange–correlation functional $E_{\text{xc}}[\rho]$,

$$E_{\text{xc}}[\rho] = \int_0^1 W_\lambda[\rho] d\lambda. \quad (18)$$

The functional $V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho] - E_{\text{Hartree}}[\rho]$ is the zeroth-order term in the expansion of $W_\lambda[\rho]$ when $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. The next leading term in the series is given by^{26,30}

$$W_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty}[\rho] = W_\infty[\rho] + \frac{W_\infty'[\rho]}{\sqrt{\lambda}} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^{-p}) \quad (19)$$

$$W_\infty[\rho] = V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho] - E_{\text{Hartree}}[\rho] \quad (20)$$

$$W_\infty'[\rho] = V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{ZPE}}[\rho], \quad (21)$$

where ZPE stands for “zero-point energy” and $p \geq 5/4$ – see ref. 26 for further details. Physically, the zeroth-order term $V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho]$ in the expansion (21) corresponds to the interaction energy when the electrons are “frozen” in the strictly-correlated positions of the SCE floating Wigner crystal. The ZPE term in the series takes into account small vibrations of the electrons around their SCE positions, and it is given by (for electrons in D dimensions)²⁶

$$V_{\text{ee}}^{\text{ZPE}}[\rho] = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r})}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{DN-D} \frac{\omega_n(\mathbf{r})}{2}. \quad (22)$$

The $\omega_n(\mathbf{r})$ are the zero-point-energy vibrational frequencies around the SCE minimum,²⁶ given by the square root of the

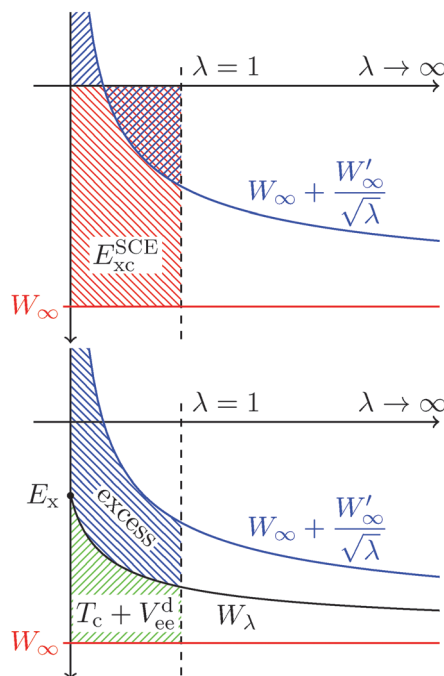


Fig. 2 Schematic representation of the functional $W_\lambda[\rho]$ of eqn (17) as a function of λ . The KS SCE approximation corresponds to setting the exchange–correlation energy equal to the red area in the upper panel. Simply adding the zero point term yields an overcorrected KS SCE energy, including also the positive blue area in the upper panel. The simple approximation of eqn (26)–(28) removes the excess energy by shifting the value of $W_\lambda[\rho]$ at $\lambda = 0$.

eigenvalues of the Hessian matrix entering the expansion up to the second order of the potential energy of the electrons in the SCE system.²⁶

We can see that the KS SCE approximation of eqn (13) corresponds to setting $W_\lambda[\rho] = W_\infty[\rho]$ in the integrand of eqn (18), as schematically shown by the red area in the upper panel of Fig. 2. The exact correction to KS SCE would be the sum of the kinetic correlation energy,

$$T_c[\rho] = \langle \Psi_{\lambda=1}[\rho] | \hat{T} | \Psi_{\lambda=1}[\rho] \rangle - T_s[\rho], \quad (23)$$

and of the electron–electron decorrelation energy,^{12,31}

$$V_{ee}^d[\rho] = \langle \Psi_{\lambda=1}[\rho] | \hat{V}_{ee} | \Psi_{\lambda=1}[\rho] \rangle - V_{ee}^{\text{SCE}}[\rho]. \quad (24)$$

If we insert the expansion of eqn (19) into eqn (18) we obtain

$$T_c[\rho] + V_{ee}^d[\rho] \approx 2V_{ee}^{\text{ZPE}}[\rho]. \quad (25)$$

This correction, however, is in general way too large, as it includes the positive contribution to the integrand coming from the integrable divergence $\propto \lambda^{-1/2}$, as represented by the blue area in the upper panel of Fig. 2. In order to get a more realistic correction, we consider here a simplified interaction-strength-interpolation (ISI)^{29,32} which sets the value of $W_\lambda[\rho]$ at $\lambda = 0$ equal to its exact value, the exchange energy $E_x[\rho]$,

$$W_\lambda^{\text{isiZPE}}[\rho] = W_\infty[\rho] + \frac{W_\infty'[\rho]}{\sqrt{\lambda + a[\rho]}}, \quad (26)$$

$$a[\rho] = \left(\frac{W_\infty'[\rho]}{E_x[\rho] - W_\infty[\rho]} \right)^2. \quad (27)$$

In this way, we remove the excess positive contribution, as shown in the lower panel of Fig. 2. We then obtain the renormalized correction

$$T_c[\rho] + V_{ee}^d[\rho] \approx 2V_{ee}^{\text{ZPE}}[\rho] \left(\sqrt{1 + a[\rho]} - \sqrt{a[\rho]} \right). \quad (28)$$

This correction is size-consistent only when a system dissociates into equal fragments. A full size-consistent approximation would require a *local* interpolation along the adiabatic connection, as discussed in ref. 27.

3 Details of the calculations for one-dimensional model systems

We have considered one-dimensional (1D) models for different atoms and ions and for the H_2 molecule. In order to avoid the divergence of the Coulomb interaction in one dimension, we consider the electrons and the nuclei to interact *via* a soft-Coulomb potential given by

$$v_{\text{soft}}(x) = \frac{q_1 q_2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}, \quad (29)$$

where q_1 and q_2 are the charges of the nuclei/electrons. For the calculations presented here we have considered nuclear charges $q_1 = 1, 2, 3$ and 4 , corresponding to the elements H, He, Li and Be, respectively. In each case we have also studied different ionic species. Finally, for the H_2 molecule, we have considered interatomic separations $R_{\text{H-H}}$ in the range between 0 and 20 atomic units.

3.1 Calculation of the co-motion functions and of the SCE potential

In one dimension, the co-motion functions $f_i(x)$ can be calculated analytically by integrating eqn (6) for a given density $\rho(x)$,^{11,18,33} choosing boundary conditions that make the density between two adjacent strictly-correlated positions always integrate to 1 (total suppression of fluctuations),¹¹ as schematically illustrated in Fig. 3,

$$\int_{f_i(x)}^{f_{i+1}(x)} \rho(x') dx' = 1, \quad (30)$$

and ensuring that the $f_i(x)$ satisfy the required group properties of eqn (7).^{11,18,25} This yields

$$f_i(x) = \begin{cases} N_e^{-1}[N_e(x) + i - 1] & x \leq a_{N+1-i} \\ N_e^{-1}[N_e(x) + i - 1 - N] & x > a_{N+1-i}, \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

where the function $N_e(x)$ is defined as

$$N_e(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \rho(x') dx', \quad (32)$$

and $a_k = N_e^{-1}(k)$. Eqn (10) becomes in this case

$$v_{\text{SCE}}'[\rho](x) = \sum_{i=2}^N w'(|x - f_i(x)|) \text{sgn}(x - f_i(x)), \quad (33)$$

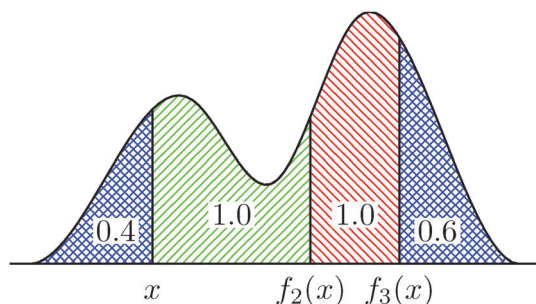


Fig. 3 Schematic illustration of the co-motion functions in 1D. Two adjacent strictly correlated positions are always separated by a distance such that the density between them integrates exactly to one electron.

where $w(x)$ denotes the interaction between the particles, which will be the soft-Coulomb interaction $w(x) = v_{\text{soft}}(x)/q_1q_2$ of eqn (29) in our case, and $w'(x)$ is its derivative. Note the highly non-local dependence of the co-motion functions on $\rho(x)$, as clearly shown by eqn (31) and (32), and the great simplification of the functional derivative of the SCE functional provided by eqn (33).

To perform practical calculations, one must proceed self-consistently in three steps: (i) generate the co-motion functions *via* eqn (31) and (32) for a given density $\rho(x)$; (ii) calculate $v_{\text{SCE}}(x)$ by integrating eqn (33) with the boundary condition $v_{\text{SCE}}[\rho](|x| \rightarrow \infty) = 0$; (iii) use the approximation $v_{\text{Hxc}}(x) \approx v_{\text{SCE}}(x)$ to solve the Kohn–Sham eqn (3). The total energy is then obtained by adding the external potential contribution to eqn (13). As said, we work in the original spin-restricted KS framework, in which each spatial orbital is doubly occupied.

3.2 Calculation of the zero-point energies (ZPE) in 1D

To compute the ZPE we start from the classical energy expression of the SCE system as a function of the coordinates of the individual electrons. Since the kinetic energy in the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit becomes infinitely small, only the potential parts remain: the interaction between the electrons and the SCE potential

$$E_{\text{pot}}(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N w(|x_i - x_j|) - \sum_{i=1}^N v_{\text{SCE}}(x_i). \quad (34)$$

Note that the SCE potential counteracts exactly the repulsive forces due to the interaction, making E_{pot} stationary on the 1D subspace of \mathbb{R}^N parametrized by $\mathbf{f}(x) \equiv \{x_1 = f_1(x) = x, x_2 = f_2(x), \dots, x_N = f_N(x)\}$. The diagonal contributions to the Hessian are readily evaluated to be

$$\partial_{x_i}^2 E_{\text{pot}}(\mathbf{f}(x)) = \sum_{k \neq i}^N w''(|f_i(x) - f_k(x)|) \frac{\rho(f_i(x))}{\rho(f_k(x))} \quad (35)$$

and the off-diagonal elements become ($i \neq j$)

$$\partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} E_{\text{pot}}(\mathbf{f}(x)) = -w''(|f_i(x) - f_j(x)|). \quad (36)$$

In the special case of a two-electron system, the matrix elements of the Hessian simplify to

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{x_1}^2 E_{\text{pot}}(x, f(x)) &= w''(|x - f(x)|) \frac{\rho(x)}{\rho(f(x))}, \\ \partial_{x_2}^2 E_{\text{pot}}(x, f(x)) &= w''(|x - f(x)|) \frac{\rho(f(x))}{\rho(x)}, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\partial_{x_1} \partial_{x_2} E_{\text{pot}}(x, f(x)) = -w''(|x - f(x)|),$$

where we used $f_1(x) = x$ and have a set $f(x) = f_2(x)$. The Hessian is readily diagonalized and gives the zero-point frequency

$$\omega(x) = \sqrt{w''(|x - f(x)|) \left(\frac{\rho(x)}{\rho(f(x))} + \frac{\rho(f(x))}{\rho(x)} \right)}, \quad (38)$$

which can be used in the ZPE expression (22) to calculate the ZPE correction. The other eigenvalue is zero as expected, since the SCE system corresponds to a floating Wigner crystal, and E_{pot} should be degenerate on $\{\mathbf{f}(x) | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Hence, the energy surface is flat in this direction, giving a vanishing eigenvalue in the Hessian of the classical potential energy.

For $N > 2$ we have diagonalized numerically the Hessian matrix on our grid. This needs to be done just in one interval between two adjacent $a_i = N_e^{-1}(i)$, e.g. for $x \in [a_1, a_2]$, because the properties of the co-motion functions ensure that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\rho(x)}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \omega_n(x) = \int_{a_i}^{a_{i+1}} dx \rho(x) \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \omega_n(x). \quad (39)$$

A warning should be added because the soft Coulomb interaction $w(x) = v_{\text{soft}}(x)/q_1q_2$ of eqn (29) is not convex for $x < 2^{-1/2}$. As evident from the formulas for $N = 2$ of eqn (38), the ZPE breaks down when $w''(|x - f(x)|) < 0$. For all the systems studied here, the minimum possible SCE electron–electron distance is always larger than $2^{-1/2}$, so that the non-convexity of $w(x)$ does not pose any problem.

3.3 Comparison with other approaches

We validate our results by comparing them with those obtained from the density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) as described in ref. 22. For the H_2 potential energy curve, we have also carried out full CI calculations on a numerical grid. We have also performed, for comparison, calculations using the Kohn–Sham local-density-approximation in both the spin-restricted (LDA) and spin-unrestricted (LSDA) formulations. The parametrization of the L(S)DA exchange–correlation functional with soft-coulomb interaction is taken from ref. 21.

4 Results

4.1 1D atoms and ions

Table 1 shows the total energies for different atomic elements, comparing the results obtained using the KS SCE, DMRG and KS L(S)DA approaches. The renormalized ZPE correction “isiZPE” of eqn (28) has been added at the postfunctional level to the KS SCE self-consistent energies. We can see that KS SCE largely underestimates all the total energies (except for the $N = 1$

Table 1 Total energies obtained using the different approaches. The DMRG data are from ref. 22

	LDA	LSDA	DMRG	KS SCE	KS SCE + isiZPE
H	-0.60	-0.65	-0.67	-0.67	-0.67
H ⁻	—	—	-0.73	-0.89	-0.75
He	-2.20	-2.20	-2.24	-2.38	-2.24
He ⁻	—	—	—	-2.42	-2.21
He ⁺	-1.41	-1.45	-1.48	-1.48	-1.48
Li	-4.16	-4.18	-4.21	-4.43	-4.21
Li ⁻	—	—	—	-4.51	-4.17
Li ⁺	-3.85	-3.85	-3.90	-4.02	-3.90
Li ²⁺	-2.26	-2.30	-2.34	-2.34	-2.34
Be	-6.76	-6.76	-6.79	-7.12	-6.77
Be ⁺	-6.39	-6.41	-6.45	-6.65	-6.45
Be ²⁺	-5.56	-5.56	-5.62	-5.72	-5.61
Be ³⁺	-3.13	-3.18	-3.21	-3.21	-3.21

systems, for which it is exact), providing a lower bound that is not very tight, and resulting in an accuracy worse than the one of L(S)DA. Adding the bare ZPE correction of eqn (25) yields energies way too high, as discussed in Section 2.1: for example, for Li we obtain -3.66 H and for Be -5.92 H. The isiZPE correction, instead, improves the results consistently, getting much closer to the DMRG calculations than L(S)DA.

Particularly interesting is the case of the negative ions, which are a notorious problem in approximate KS DFT. Similarly to the 3D case, the anions are all unbound in L(S)DA, while KS SCE overbinds, yielding a bound system also for He⁻ and Li⁻, which are unbound in DMRG. The inclusion of the isiZPE term correctly predicts H⁻ to be bound (with a rather good energy) and He⁻ and Li⁻ to be unbound (as their energy becomes higher than that of the corresponding neutral systems). Note that in ref. 21 the 1D He⁻ and Li⁻ were predicted to be bound, although the value reported for the energy of Li⁻ was higher than the one of Li. Using DMRG we found these two 1D anions to be unbound.

The KS SCE method is, in all respects, a standard KS formalism with a highly non-local exchange–correlation functional, whose functional derivative yields a local multiplicative KS potential. We can thus compare the highest KS eigenvalue with the exact ionization potential. This is done in Table 2, which is the analogue of Table 1 for the comparison of the negative of the highest occupied (HOMO) KS eigenvalues with the ionization energies obtained from DMRG. We see that the KS SCE HOMO yields quite accurate estimates of the ionization energies, thanks to the right asymptotic behavior of the SCE potential. Since we applied the isiZPE correction only at the postfunctional level, there are no corrected HOMO eigenvalues.

4.2 1D H₂ molecule

Fig. 4 shows the dissociation energy curves obtained from the various methods. One can see that whereas the KS LDA, KS LSDA and restricted Hartree–Fock (HF) energies are relatively close to the CI values near equilibrium, the KS SCE approach yields a large error due to its overestimation of the electronic correlation. As the interatomic distance increases, however, one can see that while the spin-restricted LDA and HF energies as

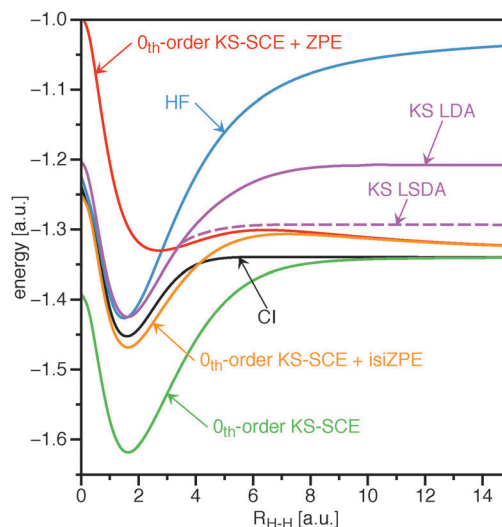
Table 2 The same as Table 1 for the ionization energies (using the HOMO eigenvalue for the DFT approaches). The KS SCE results correspond to the zeroth-order approximation

	$-\epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{\text{LDA}}$	$-\epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{\text{LSDA}}$	DMRG	$-\epsilon_{\text{HOMO}}^{\text{KS SCE}}$
H	0.35	0.41	0.67	0.67
H ⁻	—	—	0.06	0.089
He	0.48	0.48	0.75	0.72
He ⁺	1.12	1.18	1.48	1.48
Li	0.14	0.17	0.31	0.32
Li ⁺	1.24	1.24	1.56	1.50
Li ²⁺	1.95	2.00	2.34	2.34
Be	0.16	0.16	0.34	0.34
Be ⁺	0.60	0.63	0.83	0.81
Be ²⁺	2.06	2.06	2.41	2.34
Be ³⁺	2.81	2.86	3.21	3.21

usual become too positive, the KS SCE result becomes now increasingly more accurate, tending to the exact dissociation limit. The ability to correctly describe this limit is remarkable in a spin-restricted formalism.

In the figure we also show the energy curve obtained when the full ZPE correction and the renormalized isiZPE corrections are added, at the postfunctional level, to the zeroth-order KS SCE energies. One can see that, as expected from the discussion in Section 2.1, the addition of the bare ZPE yields energies way too high. The inclusion of the isiZPE, instead, gives very good results for $R_{\text{H-H}} \lesssim 4$ a.u., but displays a “bump” in the potential energy curve, which now tends from above to the exact dissociation limit, reaching it only at $R_{\text{H-H}} \gtrsim 20$.

Fig. 5 shows the electronic densities obtained using the KS SCE, KS LDA, and CI approaches for different interatomic separations $R_{\text{H-H}}$. One can see that for $R_{\text{H-H}} = 1.5$, which corresponds to a near-equilibrium configuration, the KS SCE density is slightly less peaked at the midbond due to the above-mentioned overestimation of the correlation. The LDA approach shows a very good agreement with the exact result.

**Fig. 4** Dissociation energy curves for H₂ corresponding to the different approaches.

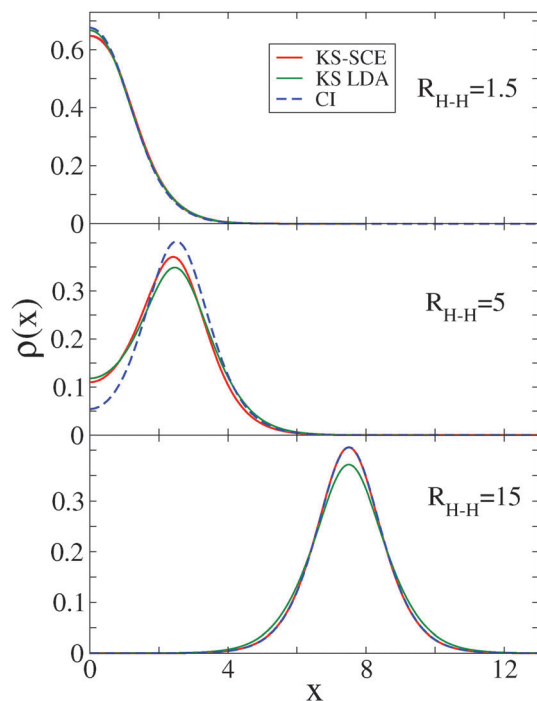


Fig. 5 Densities of the H_2 molecule corresponding to different interatomic separations obtained using the KS SCE, LDA, and CI approaches.

As the interatomic separation increases, here with $R_{H-H} = 5$, the LDA largely overestimates the density at the midpoint, clearly reflecting its inability to properly describe the molecular dissociation process. The KS SCE approach, instead, shows an improving tendency in the direction of the exact result, in accordance with the energy curve of Fig. 4. Finally, in the dissociation limit, represented in the figure by $R_{H-H} = 15$, the agreement between the KS SCE and CI densities is excellent, whereas the spin-restricted LDA density is slightly less localized.

The rapid decrease of the exact density at the midbond as the interatomic separation R_{H-H} increases is related to the existence of a barrier in the corresponding Kohn–Sham potential,^{34,35} which we show in Fig. 6. The exact barrier has a component that is known to saturate for large internuclear distances R_{H-H} with a height determined by the ionization potential.³⁵ This component is due to the kinetic correlation energy^{34,35} and is thus not captured by the SCE functional, which lacks the kinetic energy contribution. The KS SCE barrier, thus, decreases when R_{H-H} increases, and becomes small at large R_{H-H} . However, at large internuclear distances, the energetic contribution of the barrier is negligible and therefore even a very small barrier (as the one obtained in KS SCE) is enough to get an accurate localized density and the correct energy at dissociation. When the confining potential is harmonic, as in the quantum wires and quantum dots studied in ref. 14–16, the barriers remain finite in the KS SCE potential also at very low densities. In LDA we see that at large R_{H-H} there is a barrier localized on the atoms rather than in the midbond, leading to overestimation of the charge in the bond.

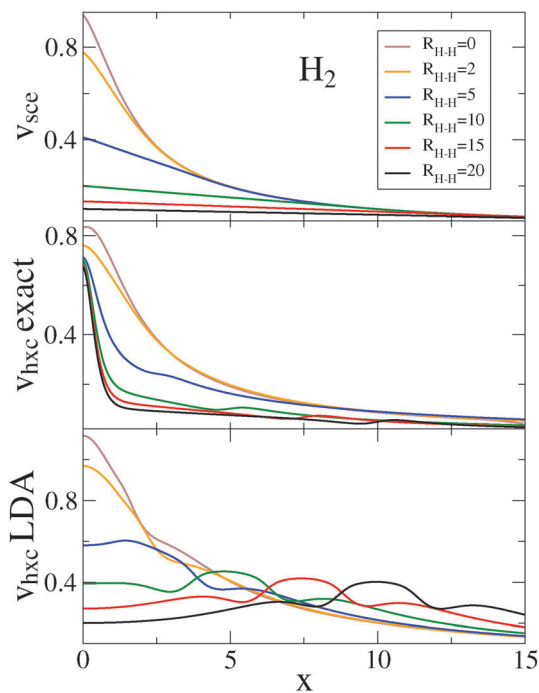


Fig. 6 Hartree-exchange–correlation potentials from KS SCE, from exact KS (by inversion of full CI densities) and from KS LDA for different interatomic separations R_{H-H} of the 1D H_2 molecule.

5 Conclusions and perspectives

The strictly-correlated-electron functional provides an alternative route to the construction of approximations for KS DFT. Instead of following the standard path of including more and more ingredients (“Jacob’s ladder”)^{36,37} such as the local density, the local density gradients, the Kohn–Sham local kinetic energies, *etc.*, the new ingredient here is the non-locality encoded in the SCE functional and higher-order corrections.

While for low-dimensional nanodevices, which can reach very low densities because of their stronger confining potentials, the KS SCE approach is very accurate,^{15,16} chemical systems are in general not close enough to the strong-interaction limit and the approach underestimates the total energies. We can see, however, that the SCE functional is able to capture the strong correlation of a stretched bond and, with a correction renormalized with exact exchange, to yield accurate results for total energies, predicting the delicate physics of negative ions. Thanks to the right asymptotic properties of the SCE potential, the KS SCE HOMO also yields an accurate estimate of ionization energies.

Overall, it seems promising to use the SCE physics as an ingredient to build approximate functionals. An exact evaluation of the co-motion functions in the general 3D case might turn out to be too demanding (although progress has been made recently through a different approach¹⁷). However, it should be possible to build *approximate* co-motion functions or, more generally, non-local functionals inspired to the SCE mathematical structure.

It also seems clear that the accuracy of SCE is somewhat complementary to the ones of standard functionals, so that corrections to SCE either including exact exchange (like the simple one presented here), or based on standard approximations can be pursued in the future. In general, given an approximate exchange–correlation functional $E_{xc}^{approx}[\rho]$ it is possible to extract from it a correction to KS SCE by using the scaling properties^{38,39} of DFT. By defining, for electrons in D dimensions, a scaled density $\rho_\gamma(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \gamma^D \rho(\gamma\mathbf{r})$ with $\gamma > 0$, we have³⁹

$$T_c[\rho] + V_{ec}^d[\rho] \approx E_{xc}^{approx}[\rho] - \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\gamma} E_{xc}^{approx}[\rho_\gamma]. \quad (40)$$

This way of constructing corrections to KS SCE has been tested by using the LDA functional in ref. 15 for quantum wires and very recently in ref. 40 for the anions of the He isoelectronic series. While in the former case they gave very disappointing results, in the latter they improved the results considerably, showing that for chemical problems this could be a good way to proceed.

Acknowledgements

P.G.-G. and K.J.H.G. acknowledge the support from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) through a VIDI and a VENI grant, respectively. This research was also supported by a Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship within the 7th European Community Framework Programme (F.M.).

References

- W. Kohn and L. J. Sham, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 1965, **140**, 1133.
- A. J. Cohen, P. Mori-Sánchez and W. Yang, *Chem. Rev.*, 2012, **112**, 289.
- C. J. Cramer and D. G. Truhlar, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **11**, 10757.
- K. Burke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2012, **136**, 150901.
- V. I. Anisimov, J. Zaanen and O. K. Andersen, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 1991, **44**, 943.
- M. Borgh, M. Toreblad, M. Koskinen, M. Manninen, S. Aberg and S. M. Reimann, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 2005, **105**, 817.
- A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **138**, 074109.
- A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **138**, 161101.
- A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **139**, 021104.
- K. J. H. Giesbertz, R. van Leeuwen and U. von Barth, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 2013, **87**, 022514.
- M. Seidl, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 1999, **60**, 4387.
- P. Gori-Giorgi, M. Seidl and G. Vignale, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2009, **103**, 166402.
- P. Gori-Giorgi and M. Seidl, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **12**, 14405.
- F. Malet and P. Gori-Giorgi, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2012, **109**, 246402.
- F. Malet, A. Mirtschink, J. C. Cremon, S. M. Reimann and P. Gori-Giorgi, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2013, **87**, 115146.
- C. B. Mendl, F. Malet and P. Gori-Giorgi, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2014, **89**, 125106.
- C. B. Mendl and L. Lin, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2013, **87**, 125106.
- G. Buttazzo, L. De Pascale and P. Gori-Giorgi, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 2012, **85**, 062502.
- C. Cotar, G. Friesecke and C. Klüppelberg, *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, 2013, **66**, 548.
- G. Friesecke, C. B. Mendl, B. Pass, C. Cotar and C. Klüppelberg, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **139**, 164109.
- N. Helbig, J. I. Fuks, M. Casula, M. J. Verstraete, M. A. L. Marques, I. V. Tokatly and A. Rubio, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 2011, **83**, 032503.
- L. O. Wagner, E. M. Stoudenmire, K. Burke and S. R. White, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2012, **14**, 8581.
- M. Levy, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 1979, **76**, 6062.
- E. H. Lieb, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.*, 1983, **24**, 24.
- M. Seidl, P. Gori-Giorgi and A. Savin, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 2007, **75**, 042511.
- P. Gori-Giorgi, G. Vignale and M. Seidl, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2009, **5**, 743.
- A. Mirtschink, M. Seidl and P. Gori-Giorgi, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2012, **8**, 3097.
- D. C. Langreth and J. P. Perdew, *Solid State Commun.*, 1975, **17**, 1425.
- M. Seidl, J. P. Perdew and M. Levy, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 1999, **59**, 51.
- M. Seidl, J. P. Perdew and S. Kurth, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 2000, **62**, 012502.
- Z. F. Liu and K. Burke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **131**, 124124.
- M. Seidl, J. P. Perdew and S. Kurth, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2000, **84**, 5070.
- E. Räsänen, M. Seidl and P. Gori-Giorgi, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2011, **83**, 195111.
- M. A. Buijse, E. J. Baerends and J. G. Snijders, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 1989, **40**, 4190.
- N. Helbig, I. V. Tokatly and A. Rubio, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **131**, 224105.
- J. P. Perdew and K. Schmidt, *Density Functional Theory and Its Application to Materials*, AIP Press, Melville, New York, 2001.
- J. P. Perdew, A. Ruzsinszky, J. Tao, V. N. Staroverov, G. E. Scuseria and G. I. Csonka, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2005, **123**, 062201.
- M. Levy and J. P. Perdew, *Phys. Rev. A: At., Mol., Opt. Phys.*, 1985, **32**, 2010.
- J. P. Perdew, J. Tao, V. N. Staroverov and G. E. Scuseria, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2004, **120**, 6898–6911.
- A. Mirtschink, C. J. Umrigar, J. D. Morgan III and P. Gori-Giorgi, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, arXiv:1401.0614.