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Kohn-Sham

.(Ni Cu Si)

K-

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Ab-initio Pseudopotential Calculations of Structure and Properties of Materials

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ABSTRACT

We have used numerical methods to solve the Kohn-Sham equations of the Density Functional Theory DFT, within local density approximation LDA employing different pseudopotentials in order to obtain equilibrium structure and properties of some materials (namely Si, Cu, and Ni). We used in these calculations a number of pseudopotentials in order to obtain the most accurate results, and we varied the computational procedure by choosing different K-point sampling and different numerical methods for the same purpose.

The results we have obtained from these ab initio calculations are in good agreement with experimental results, which allows us to use the same techniques for further study of some properties of materials.

words: Density Functional Theory (DFT), Local Density Approximation (LDA), Pseudopotential, Plane-Wave, Kohn-Sham equation.

[1]

$$\hat{H}\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2 \dots \mathbf{r}_N) = E\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2 \dots \mathbf{r}_N),$$

$$E \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2 \dots \mathbf{r}_N) \hat{H} :$$

$$\hat{H} = -\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{\hbar^2}{2mZ_i} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i}^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i^M \sum_{j>i}^M \frac{Z_i Z_j}{|\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j|}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{Z_j e}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j|} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>i}^N \frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|},$$

R Z N,M

r,e . Z m

.i m

-

-

-

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Density Functional Theory

()

•

[2] (DFT)

Kohn-Sham

Kohn-Sham - •

$v_{KS}(r)$ - - -

$E_{XC}[n(r)]$

[3] Hohenberg-Kohn

Kohn-Sham

Local Density Approximation (LDA)

(Exchange-Correlation) -
)

.(-

(Norm-conserving) [4,5,6,7]

[4] (Bachelet, Hamann, Schlüter)

Gonze, Stumpf,) [8] (Pedrew, Burke, Ernzenhot)

Phillips,) [9] (Scheffler

[10] (Kleinman

Ultra-Soft

[7] Vanderbilt

Kohn-

•
Sham

[8] Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA)

.a

Local Density Approximation (LDA)

[11,1]

.b

K-Point

.c

Sampling

.d

(E cut-off)

Basic Functions

Si:

(1)

.K- point

20 Ryd

10 K-Point

2 K-Point

)

.Cubic F (FCC) (

) [15] (K-Point Sampling)
(

(1)

[15] E = -15.84453 RYD :
.E= - 15.88870 RYD

K- (1)

E cut-off (Ryd)	K-points	E (Ryd)
10	2	-15.73638
12	2	-15.78879
20	2	-15.83766
4	10	-15.31243
12	10	-15.80189
20	10	-15.84958

) (20 Ryd)

(Hohenberg-Kohn

(1)

(2)

10.2 AU

National Institute of

.Standards and Technology

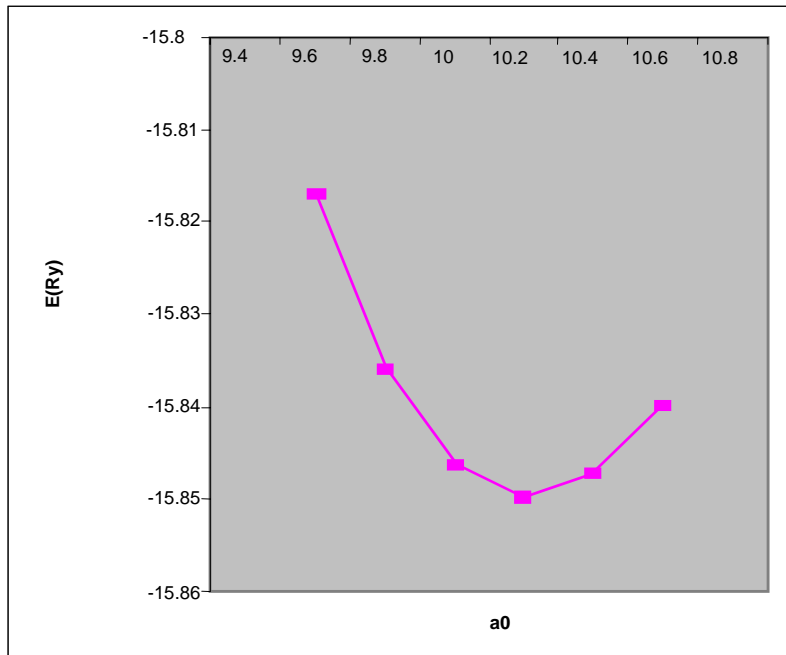
.([16 15] -

.a

(2)

a (au)	E(Ryd)
9.6	-15.8169
9.8	-15.8359
10	-15.8463

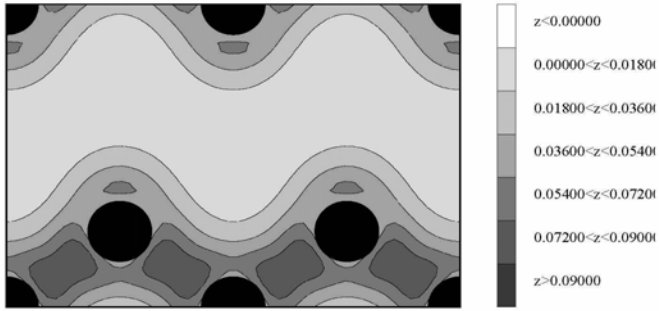
10.2	-15.8498
10.4	-15.8473
10.6	-15.8399



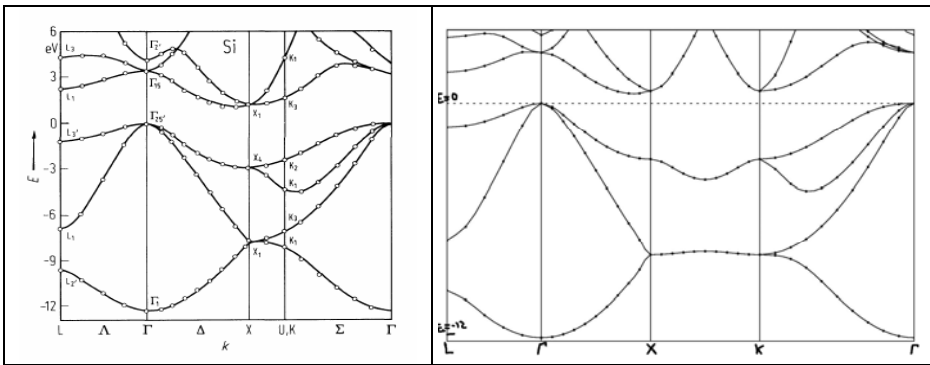
(1)

 $E = -15.84453 \text{ RYD}$ $E = -15.73871 \text{ RYD}$
[15]

[1,1,1] (2) (3)
 (3)
 .[16]



(2)



(3)

(3)

[16]

Ni :

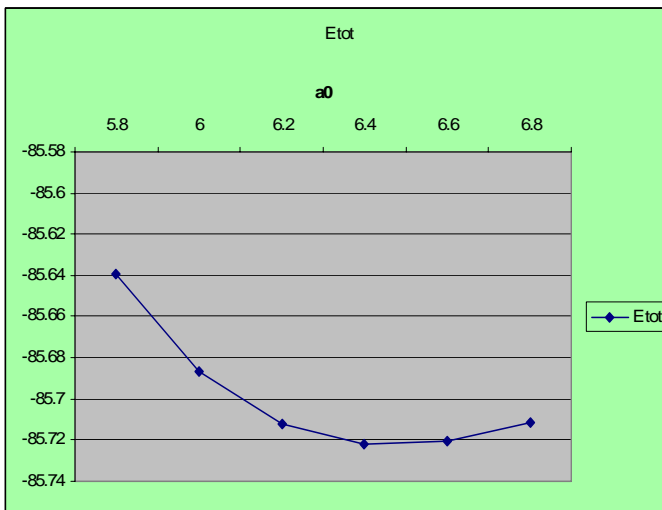
(4)

(3)

.a

(3)

a (au)	E(Ryd)
5.8	-85.6397
6.0	-85.6868
6.2	-85.7123
6.4	-85.7219
6.6	-85.7204
6.8	-85.7111



(4)

:

(4)

(3)

. a=3.52° A [17]

a= 6.4 au = 3.39° A

Cu:

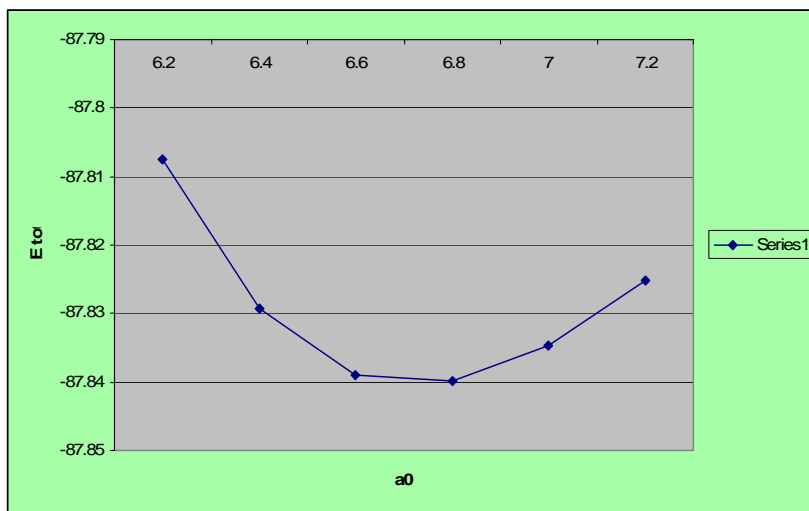
(4)

(5)

a

(4)

a (au)	E(Ryd)
6.2	-87.80748
6.4	-87.82932
6.6	-87.83896
6.8	-87.83989
7.0	-87.83471
7.2	-87.82528



(5)

:

(5)

(4)

. $a = 3.61^\circ \text{A}$ [17] $a = 6.8 \text{ au} = 3.6^\circ \text{A}$

:
 E_{cut} .1

.Si Ni Cu
.2

[14] PWSCF .[5,6]
Linux

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