
QIF2023: Constrained minimisation of the Hohenberg-Kohn energy functional as a basis for multi-scale simulations: challenge for theory and opportunities for applications

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The densities considered usually in the Hohenberg-Kohn energy functional $E_v^{HK}[\rho]$ are the optimal ones for a given external potential $v(\mathbf{r})$. Frozen-Density Embedding Theory (FDET) concerns the functional $E_v^{HK}[\rho]$ for other densities. They are obtained from the constrained optimisation of $E_v^{HK}[\rho]$. The constraint ($\forall_{\mathbf{r}} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \geq \rho_B(\mathbf{r})$) is expressed by means of an observable (ρ_B is the electron density such that $\int \rho_B = N_B < \int \rho$). FDET provides the exact relations between the optimal embedded wavefunction, the embedding potential, and the energy, for given ρ_B . Various FDET based multi-scale/multi-level simulation methods are possible differing in:

- a) The method to solve the N_A -electron problem (with $N_A < \int \rho$). FDET encompasses Kohn-Sham like non-interacting reference electrons [1] and both variational [2] and non-variational [3].
- b) The approach to generate the constraint (from conventional atomistic representation of ρ_B , through experimental ρ_B [4] till continuum representation of ρ_B (see Ref. [5] and the references there).
- c) The approximation used for certain components of the FDET energy functional.

In any of such variants, the embedded wavefunction (Ψ_A) is obtained from an eigenvalue equation featuring Ψ_A -dependent external potential.

In the first - introductory - part, the basic FDET relations will be presented. In the second part, we review our recent work on development of approximations to the kinetic-energy component of the FDET embedding potential (see Ref. [6] and the references there). In the third part, we present the recently derived exact FDET relation for excitation energy in case of state-dependent ρ_B [7].

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- (5) González-Espinoza, C. E.; Rumble, C. A.; Borgis, D.; Wesolowski, T. A. *Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation* **2022**, *18*, 1072–1088.
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