Sparsity results for moment-constrained approximation of the Lieb functional

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The aim of this talk is to present new sparsity results about the so-called Lieb functional, which is a key quantity in Density Functional Theory for electronic structure calculations for molecules. The Lieb functional was actually shown the Lieb obe a convexification of the so-called Lévy-Lieb functional. Given an electronic density for a system of N electrons, which may be seen as a probability density defined on the set \mathbb{R}^3 , the value of the Lieb functional for this density is defined as the solution of a quantum multi—marginal optimal transport problem, which reads a saminimization problem defined on to the set of trace—class operators constrained approximation of the Lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperators with rank at most equal to the number of the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the number of the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the number of the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the number of the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the number of the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that read a soperator swith rank at most equal to the lieb (MCAL) functional that most equal to the lieb (MCAL)

Joint work with Luca Nenna (Laboratoire de Mathématiques d'Orsay, France).