

# Notes of **Modern Quantum Chemistry**, Szabo & Ostlund

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# 0

spatial mol orb –  $\psi - i, j, k, \dots$   
 spatial basis fcn –  $\phi - \mu, \nu, \lambda, \dots$   
 spin orb –  $\chi$   
 occ mol orb –  $a, b, c, \dots$   
 vir mol orb –  $r, s, t, \dots$   
 exact many-elec wfn –  $\Phi$   
 approx many-elec wfn –  $\Psi$   
 exact energy –  $\mathcal{E}$   
 approx energy –  $E$

# 1

## 1.1

## 1.2

## 1.3

## 1.4 N-D Complex Vector Spaces

Suppose

$$\mathcal{O}|a\rangle = |b\rangle \quad (1.1)$$

$$\langle i | \mathcal{O} | j \rangle = O_{ij} \quad (1.2)$$

def the **adjoint** of  $\mathcal{O}$  as  $\mathcal{O}^\dagger$

$$\langle a | \mathcal{O}^\dagger = \langle b | \quad (1.3)$$

$$\langle i | \mathcal{O}^\dagger | j \rangle = O_{ji}^* \quad (1.4)$$

### 1.4.1 Change of Basis

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_i |i\rangle \langle i | \alpha \rangle = \sum_i |i\rangle U_{i\alpha} \quad (1.5)$$

$$|i\rangle = \sum_\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle i | \alpha \rangle = \sum_\alpha |\alpha\rangle U_{i\alpha}^* \quad (1.6)$$

If  $i, \alpha$  are all orthonormal,  $\mathbf{U}$  must be unitary.

$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta} = \langle \alpha | \mathcal{O} | \beta \rangle = \dots \sum_{ij} U_{\alpha i}^* O_{ij} U_{j\beta} \quad (1.7)$$

or

$$\mathbf{\Omega} = \mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{O} \mathbf{U} \quad (1.8)$$

## 2

### 2.1 The Electronic Problem

#### 2.1.1 Atomic Units

#### 2.1.2 The B-O Approximation

#### 2.1.3 The Antisymmetry or Pauli Exclusion Principle

### 2.2 Orbitals, Slater Determinants, and Basis Functions

#### 2.2.1 Spin Orbitals and Spatial Orbitals

#### 2.2.2 Hartree Products

#### 2.2.3 Slater Determinants

def

$$|\chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2)\cdots\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N)\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) & \cdots & \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_N) & \cdots & \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

It can be further shortened to

$$|\chi_i\chi_j\cdots\chi_k\rangle \quad (2.2)$$

#### 2.2.4 The Hartree-Fock Approximation

#### 2.2.5 The Minimal Basis H<sub>2</sub> Model

gerade, ungerade

#### 2.2.6 Excited Determinants

Suppose the ground state det

$$|psi_0\rangle = |\chi_1 \cdots \chi_a \cdots \chi_b \cdots \chi_N\rangle \quad (2.3)$$

thus, singly excited det

$$|psi_a^r\rangle = |\chi_1 \cdots \chi_r \cdots \chi_b \cdots \chi_N\rangle \quad (2.4)$$

$$|psi_{ab}^{rs}\rangle = |\chi_1 \cdots \chi_r \cdots \chi_s \cdots \chi_N\rangle \quad (2.5)$$

How does program determine what dets can exist? by gerade/ungerade?

### 2.3 Operators and Matrix Elements

#### 2.3.1 Minimal Basis H<sub>2</sub> Matrix Elements

#### 2.3.2 Notations for 1- and 2-Electron Integrals

For spin orb,  
physicists'

$$\langle ij | kl \rangle = \left\langle \chi_i(1)\chi_j(2) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \chi_k(1)\chi_l(2) \right\rangle \quad (2.6)$$

$$\langle ij \parallel kl \rangle = \langle ij \mid kl \rangle - \langle ij \mid lk \rangle \quad (2.7)$$

chemists'

$$[ij|kl] = \left\langle \chi_i(1)\chi_j(1) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \chi_k(2)\chi_l(2) \right\rangle \quad (2.8)$$

For spatial orb

$$(ij|kl) = \left\langle \psi_i(1)\psi_j(1) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \psi_k(2)\psi_l(2) \right\rangle \quad (2.9)$$

### 2.3.3 General Rules for Matrix Elements

$$1. |K\rangle = |\cdots mn \cdots\rangle$$

$$\langle K \mid \mathcal{H} \mid K \rangle = \sum_m^N [m|h|m] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_m^N \sum_n^N ([mm|nn] - [mn|nm]) \quad (2.10)$$

or (Since  $[mm|mm] - [mm|mm] = 0$ )

$$\langle K \mid \mathcal{H} \mid K \rangle = \sum_m^N [m|h|m] + \sum_m^N \sum_{n>m}^N ([mm|nn] - [mn|nm]) \quad (2.11)$$

$$2. |K\rangle = |\cdots mn \cdots\rangle, |L\rangle = |\cdots pn \cdots\rangle$$

$$\langle K \mid \mathcal{H} \mid L \rangle = [m|h|p] + \sum_n^N ([mp|nn] - [mn|np]) \quad (2.12)$$

$$3. |K\rangle = |\cdots mn \cdots\rangle, |L\rangle = |\cdots pq \cdots\rangle$$

$$\langle K \mid \mathcal{H} \mid L \rangle = [mp|nq] - [mq|np] \quad (2.13)$$

## 2.4 Second Quantization

### 2.4.1 Creation and Annihilation Operators and Their Anticommutation Relations

$$a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger + a_j^\dagger a_i^\dagger = 0 \quad a_i a_j + a_j a_i = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

$$\{a_i, a_j^\dagger\} \equiv a_i a_j^\dagger + a_j^\dagger a_i = \delta_{ij} \quad (2.15)$$

## 2.5 Spin-Adapted Configurations

### 2.5.1 Spin Operators

total spin

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_i^N \hat{\mathbf{s}}(i) \quad (2.16)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}_x = \sum_i^N \hat{\mathbf{s}}_x(i) \quad (2.17)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}_+ = \sum_i^N \hat{\mathbf{s}}_+(i) \quad (2.18)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}^2 = \hat{\mathcal{S}}_+ \hat{\mathcal{S}}_- - \hat{\mathcal{S}}_z + \hat{\mathcal{S}}_z^2 \quad (2.19)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}^2 |\Phi\rangle = S(S+1) |\Phi\rangle \quad (2.20)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_z |\Phi\rangle = M_S |\Phi\rangle \quad (2.21)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{S}}_z |ij \cdots k\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (N^\alpha - N^\beta) |ij \cdots k\rangle \quad (2.22)$$