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### 4 Configuration Interaction

# 4.1 Multiconfigurational Wave Functions and the Structure of Full CI Matrix

#### 4.1.1 Intermediate Normalization and an Expression for the Correlation Energy

**Ex 4.1** If  $a \notin \{c, d, e\}$  and  $r \notin \{t, u, v\}$ ,

$$\langle \Psi_a^r \mid \mathcal{H} \mid \Psi_{cde}^{tuv} \rangle = 0 \tag{4.1.1}$$

Let's suppose a = e, thus

$$\left\langle \Psi_{a}^{r} \middle| \mathcal{H} \middle| \Psi_{cde}^{tuv} \right\rangle = \left\langle \Psi_{a}^{r} \middle| \mathcal{H} \middle| \Psi_{acd}^{vtu} \right\rangle \tag{4.1.2}$$

if  $r \neq v$ , this term will still be zero, thus

$$\sum_{c < d < e, t < u < v} c_{cde}^{tuv} \left\langle \Psi_a^r \middle| \mathcal{H} \middle| \Psi_{cde}^{tuv} \right\rangle = \sum_{c < d, t < u} c_{acd}^{rtu} \left\langle \Psi_a^r \middle| \mathcal{H} \middle| \Psi_{acd}^{rtu} \right\rangle \tag{4.1.3}$$

Ex 4.2

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-E_{\text{corr}} & K_{12} \\
K_{12} & 2\Delta - E_{\text{corr}}
\end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{4.1.4}$$

$$-E_{\rm corr}(2\Delta - E_{\rm corr}) - K_{12}^2 = 0 (4.1.5)$$

$$E_{\text{corr}} = \frac{2\Delta \pm \sqrt{4\Delta^2 + 4K_{12}^2}}{2} = \Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2}$$
 (4.1.6)

choosing the lowest eigenvalue,

$$E_{\rm corr} = \Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2} \tag{4.1.7}$$

**Ex 4.3** At R = 1.4,

$$\Delta = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}(J_{11} + J_{22}) - 2J_{12} + K_{12}$$

$$= 0.6703 + 0.5782 + \frac{1}{2}(0.6746 + 0.6975) - 2 \times 0.6636 + 0.1813$$

$$= 0.78865 \tag{4.1.8}$$

$$E_{\text{corr}} = \Delta - \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2} = 0.78865 - \sqrt{0.78865^2 + 0.1813^2} = -0.020571$$
 (4.1.9)

$$c = \frac{E_{\text{corr}}}{K_{12}} = \frac{-0.020571}{0.1813} = -0.1135 \tag{4.1.10}$$

As  $R \to \infty$ ,  $\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 \to 0$ , all 2e integrals  $\to \frac{1}{2}(\phi_1\phi_1|\phi_1\phi_1)$ , thus

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \Delta = 0 + \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (J_{11} + J_{22}) - 2J_{12} + K_{12} \right] = 0$$
 (4.1.11)

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} E_{\text{corr}} = -\lim_{R \to \infty} K_{12} \tag{4.1.12}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} c = \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{E_{\text{corr}}}{K_{12}} = -1 \tag{4.1.13}$$

As  $R \to \infty$ , the full CI wave function will be

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\Psi_0\rangle - |\Psi_{1\bar{1}}^{2\bar{2}}\rangle = |\psi_1\bar{\psi}_1\rangle - |\psi_2\bar{\psi}_2\rangle \tag{4.1.14}$$

Since

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S_{12})}}(\phi_1 + \phi_2) \tag{4.1.15}$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1 - S_{12})}} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \tag{4.1.16}$$

we get

$$|\psi_1 \bar{\psi}_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2(1 + S_{12})} (|\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_1 \rangle + |\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_2 \rangle + |\phi_2 \bar{\phi}_1 \rangle + |\phi_2 \bar{\phi}_2 \rangle) \tag{4.1.17}$$

$$|\psi_2\bar{\psi}_2\rangle = \frac{1}{2(1-S_{12})} (|\phi_1\bar{\phi}_1\rangle - |\phi_1\bar{\phi}_2\rangle - |\phi_2\bar{\phi}_1\rangle + |\phi_2\bar{\phi}_2\rangle)$$
 (4.1.18)

As  $R \to \infty$ ,  $S_{12} \to 0$ , thus

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\psi_1\bar{\psi}_1\rangle - |\psi_2\bar{\psi}_2\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|\phi_1\bar{\phi}_2\rangle + |\phi_2\bar{\phi}_1\rangle) \tag{4.1.19}$$

Renormalize it, we get

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_2\rangle + |\phi_2 \bar{\phi}_1\rangle) \tag{4.1.20}$$

#### 4.2 Doubly Exited CI

#### 4.3 Some Illustrative Calculations

#### 4.4 Natural Orbitals and the 1-Particle Reduced DM

#### Ex 4.4

$$\gamma_{ij} = \int d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_1' \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1) \gamma(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1') \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1')$$
(4.4.1)

$$\gamma_{ji}^* = \int d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_1' \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) \gamma^*(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1') \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1')$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{x}_1' d\mathbf{x}_1 \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1') \gamma^*(\mathbf{x}_1', \mathbf{x}_1) \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1)$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{x}_1' d\mathbf{x}_1 \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1') \gamma(\mathbf{x}_1', \mathbf{x}_1) \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1)$$

$$= \gamma_{ij}$$

$$(4.4.2)$$

 $\therefore \gamma$  is Hermitian.

#### Ex 4.5

$$\langle \Phi | \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \gamma(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1)$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \sum_{ij} \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) \gamma_{ij} \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{ij} \left[ \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) \right] \gamma_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{ij} \delta_{ji} \gamma_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \operatorname{tr} \gamma$$
(4.4.3)

thus

$$\operatorname{tr} \gamma = N \tag{4.4.4}$$

#### Ex 4.6

a.

$$\langle \Phi \mid \mathcal{O}_1 \mid \Phi \rangle = \sum_{i} \langle \Phi \mid h(\mathbf{x}_1) \mid \Phi \rangle$$

$$= N \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \int d\mathbf{x}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{x}_N \Phi^*(\mathbf{x}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_N) h(\mathbf{x}_1) \Phi(\mathbf{x}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_N)$$

$$= N \frac{1}{N} \int d\mathbf{x}_1 [h(\mathbf{x}_1) \gamma(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1')]_{\mathbf{x}_1' = \mathbf{x}_1}$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{x}_1 [h(\mathbf{x}_1) \gamma(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1')]_{\mathbf{x}_1' = \mathbf{x}_1}$$

$$(4.4.5)$$

b.

$$\langle \Phi \mid \mathcal{O}_{1} \mid \Phi \rangle = \int d\mathbf{x}_{1} [h(\mathbf{x}_{1})\gamma(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{1}')]_{\mathbf{x}_{1}'=\mathbf{x}_{1}}$$

$$= \int d\mathbf{x}_{1} [h(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \sum_{ij} \chi_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{1})\gamma_{ij}\chi_{j}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{1}')]_{\mathbf{x}_{1}'=\mathbf{x}_{1}}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \left[ \int d\mathbf{x}_{1}\chi_{j}^{*}(\mathbf{x}_{1})h(\mathbf{x}_{1})\chi_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) \right] \gamma_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} h_{ji}\gamma_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{j} (\mathbf{h}\gamma)_{jj}$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{h}\gamma)$$

$$(4.4.6)$$