第3章 电子结构理论

3.1 Born-Oppenheimer近似

3.2 平均场近似

3.3 Hartree-Fock近似

3.4 从头算计算方法

$$\hat{H}\psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) = E\psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) z$$

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m_{e}} \nabla_{i}^{2} - \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{iA}} i r_{ij} j$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{ij}} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{AB}} r_{iA} r_{iA} r_{AB}$$

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{i}^{2} - \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{1}{r_{ii}} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}}{R_{AB}}$$

$$M_{A017/9/25A}/m_e$$

- ➤ Born-Oppenheimer Approximation:
- ✓核的质量是电子质量的上万倍
- ✓缓慢的核运动 vs 超快的电子运动

核运动方程和电子运动方程有效地分开求解,不会引起大的误差数学上,总波函数将核的运动部分分离出来

$$\psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) = \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)\chi\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)$$

 $\phi(\{r_i\};\{R_A\})$: 在 $\{R_A\}$ 构型下的电子波函数

 $\chi(\{R_{A}\})$: 核运动波函数

假设电子波函数满足:

$$\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}\right) \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) = E_{\text{elec}}\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{elec}} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_A}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

SE成立需有: 多粒子问题 > 多电子问题

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}\psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) &= \left[-\sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}}{R_{AB}} + \hat{H}_{elec}\right] \psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \\ &= \left[-\sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}}{R_{AB}} + E_{elec}\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)\right] \psi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\},\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \\ &= \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \left[-\sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}}{R_{AB}} + E_{elec}\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)\right] \cdot \chi\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \\ &- \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \left[2\nabla_{A}\phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \cdot \nabla_{A}\chi\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) + \chi\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \nabla_{A}^{2}\phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\};\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

此时核波函数满足:

$$\left[-\sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{1}{2M_{A}} \nabla_{A}^{2} + \sum_{A=1}^{M} \sum_{B>A}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}Z_{B}}{R_{AB}} + E_{\text{elec}}\left(\{R_{A}\}\right) \right] \cdot \chi\left(\{R_{A}\}\right) = E\chi\left(\{R_{A}\}\right)$$

[7/9/25 陈爽 匡亚明学]

3.2 平均场近似

在BO近似后,所需求解的是固定核构型下电子的基态波函数:

$$\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}\right) \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\}; \left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) = E_{\text{elec}}\left(\left\{R_{A}\right\}\right) \phi\left(\left\{r_{i}\right\}; \left\{R_{A}\right\}\right)$$

固定核构型,将电子的基态波函数视作与原子核坐标无关,即:

$$\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{A=1}^{M} \frac{Z_{A}}{r_{iA}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i}^{N} \frac{1}{r_{ij}}\right) \phi(\lbrace r_{i} \rbrace) = E_{\text{elec}}\left(\lbrace R_{A} \rbrace\right) \phi(\lbrace r_{i} \rbrace)$$

因为 $1/r_{ii}$ 项的存在电子的SE仍然不能分离变量求解

3.2 平均场近似

近似用局域的势场来描述其它电子所产生的作用,与核产生的势场叠加,形成"有效势",就是独立电子空间运动所处的"平均场(mean field)"。在平均场近似下,电子基态波函数对应SE改写为:

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\nabla_{i}^{2} + V_{\text{eff}}\right)\right] \phi(\lbrace r_{i}\rbrace) = E_{\text{elec}}\left(\lbrace R_{A}\rbrace\right) \phi(\lbrace r_{i}\rbrace)$$

- ▶ 假设电子之间的运动是独立的(独立电子近似)
- ▶ 但不意味体系的总能等于各个电子能量的简单求和,也不意味 各电子空间分布概率完全不相干
- ▶ 电子是不可区分的全同粒子,其波函数满足费米子反对称的量子力学要求→波函数的交换反对称性(泡利不相容原理)

3.2 平均场近似

在平均场近似下,每个独立电子满足:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\nabla_{i}^{2}+V_{\text{eff}}\right)\phi_{n\sigma}\left(r_{i}\right)=E_{n}\phi_{n\sigma}\left(r_{i}\right)$$

n表示第n个激发态, σ 表示自旋态 α 或者 β

对单电子来说,其自旋轨道也可以分解为空间部分与自旋部分的直积:

$$\phi_{n\sigma}(r_i) = \xi_n(r_i)\sigma(s_i)$$

多电子问题 > 单电子问题

3.3 Hartree-Fock近似

- ▶ Hartree-Fock (HF)近似往往是许多高精度量化计算方法的第一步。
- ▶HF近似将电子的SE转化为N个互相独立的可分离变量的方程,从而通过数值求解电子基态波函数。
- ▶HF近似首先考虑电子波函数的反对称性质

3.3 Hartree-Fock近似

 \blacktriangleright 如果研究体系有N个电子,一共有K个可供占据的自旋轨道(正交归一,区分自旋向上(α)和自旋向下(β)),则体系的基态(或者激发态)可用自旋轨道组成的反对称Slater行列式展开

$$\phi_{0}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{N}) = \left| \xi_{i}(1) \xi_{j}(2) \dots \xi_{k}(N) \right\rangle$$

$$= (N!)^{-1/2} \sum_{n=1}^{N!} (-1)^{p_{n}} p_{n} \left\{ \xi_{i}(1) \xi_{j}(2) \dots \xi_{k}(N) \right\}$$

$$= (N!)^{-1/2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \xi_{i}(x_{1}) & \xi_{j}(x_{1}) & \dots & \xi_{k}(x_{1}) \\ \xi_{i}(x_{2}) & \xi_{j}(x_{2}) & \dots & \xi_{k}(x_{2}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \xi_{i}(x_{N}) & \xi_{j}(x_{N}) & \dots & \xi_{k}(x_{N}) \end{array} \right|$$

3.3 Hartree-Fock近似

▶对于一个N电子体系,HF近似的本质就是用N个能量最低自旋轨道所组成的单行列式来近似体系的真实波函数,则基态能量为

$$E_0 = \left\langle \phi_0 \left| \hat{H}_{\text{elec}} \left| \phi_0 \right\rangle \right.$$

- ▶根据变分原理($\langle \tilde{\phi} | \hat{H}_{elec} | \tilde{\phi} \rangle \geq E_0$)求解SE的最佳近似解,即得到HF近似下单电子自洽场(self-consistent field SCF)方程:
- ✔构造含参数的试探波函数,用正交归一的自旋轨道展开
- ✓通过自洽过程变化参数,使得在特定参数下哈密顿量的期望值最小($\delta E_0 = 0$)

3.4 从头算(ab initio)计算方法

- 3.4.1 组态相互作用(Configuration Interaction, CI)方法
- ➤显然,单行列式的波函数不足以构成能展开一个多电子体系的完备基组,更精确的近似是行列式波函数的线性组合。
- ightharpoonup对于2K个单电子轨道,从里面挑出N个轨道组成行列式的可能性为 (2K)

▶对于一个较小的体系,将其波函数用所有的行列式展开, 计算量也是庞大的。

>实际计算中,通常取几阶较小的近似

3.4.1 组态相互作用(Configuration Interaction, CI)方法

- ▶参考HF基态对应的单行列式:由N个轨道组成的行列式与其相差1个轨道则为单激发组态相互作用;相差2个轨道则为双激发组态相互作用……
- ▶行列式形式的完备展开

$$|\psi\rangle = c_0 |\phi_0\rangle + \sum_{a,r} c_a^r |\phi_a^r\rangle + \sum_{a < b, r < s} c_{ab}^{rs} |\phi_{ab}^{rs}\rangle + \cdots$$

- ▶只要有足够的计算能力,从理论上穷举所有的组态,计 算哈密顿量在各个组态下的矩阵元,则对角化哈密顿量 得到的最低能量就是体系的基态能量。
- ▶CI方法计算的基态能量要低于HF方法计算的基态能量, 二者的差值定义为关联能。

3.4.2 多组态自洽场(Multiconfiguration Self-Consistent Field, MCSCF) 方法

▶当研究体系各个组态的波函数对总波函数有一定贡献时, 只考虑SCF的波函数作为基组是不够的,可以将组态波 函数的线性组合作为零级波函数:

$$\psi^k = \sum_i b_i^k \phi_i$$
 k代表第 k 个态

ightharpoonup在MCSCF波函数中,展开系数 b_i 和包含在组态波函数 ϕ_i 中的分子轨道系数均通过变分得到体系的能量

$$\left\langle \psi^{^{k}}\left|\hat{H}_{ ext{elec}}\left|\psi^{^{k}}
ight
angle
ight.$$

- \rightarrow 一次SCF \rightarrow 一个组态波函数 ϕ_i
- ▶MCSCF基态能量比相应的SCF结合CI计算结果要低。
- ▶将激发态视作基态等效处理。

3.4.3 全活性空间自洽场(Complete Active Space Self-Consistent Field, CASSCF)方法

- ▶最常见的MCSCF方法是CASSCF,将分子轨道划分为非 活性和活性轨道
- ▶非活性轨道:在所有CSFs中保持双占据或者零占据
- ▶活性轨道:人工选定, eg: HOMO, LUMO and nearby MOs
- >不在非活性轨道的电子均被视作活性电子
- ▶体系波函数通过所有CSFs展开,而不同的CSFs通过活性 电子在活性轨道内所有可能的分布展开

3.4.4 多参考组态相互作用(Multireference Configuration Interaction, MRCI)方法

▶MRCI是MCSCF和常规CI方法的结合。

$$\psi = \sum_{i} b_{i} \phi_{i} + \sum_{i} \sum_{m} c_{i}^{m} \phi_{i}^{m}$$

- \triangleright ϕ_i^m 是源自参考态 ϕ_i (CSF)的激发态行列式
- ▶MRCISD方法在势能面研究中广泛使用(尤其研究化学 反应)
- ➤ (eg: 单参考的CISD方法也有收敛慢、缺乏大小一致性的问题) 跟别的相关方法比较, MRCI普适性不高。

▶假设体系SE可写作:

$$H|\psi_{i}\rangle = (H_{0} + v)|\psi_{i}\rangle = E_{i}|\psi_{i}\rangle$$

▶此处H₀对应本征函数和本征值已知

$$H_0\left|\phi_i^{(0)}\right\rangle = E_i^{(0)}\left|\phi_i^{(0)}\right\rangle$$

- \triangleright 零级哈密顿量 H_0 的选择依据: 使得微扰项v很小
- ▶引入序参数λ,将精确的本征函数和本征值进行Taylor展开:

$$H = H_0 + \lambda v \qquad E_i = E_i^{(0)} + \lambda E_i^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_i^{(2)} + \cdots$$
$$\left| \psi_i \right\rangle = \left| \phi_i^{(0)} \right\rangle + \lambda \left| \phi_i^{(1)} \right\rangle + \lambda^2 \left| \phi_i^{(2)} \right\rangle + \cdots$$

$$ightharpoonup |i\rangle = |\phi_i^{(0)}\rangle$$
,且满足归一化条件
$$\langle i|\psi_i\rangle = \langle i|i\rangle + \lambda \langle i|\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle + \cdots = 1$$

>因此
$$\left\langle i\middle|\phi_{i}^{(n)}\right\rangle =0$$
 $n=1,2,3,...$

▶将上述表达代入SE有:

$$(H_0 + \lambda v)(|i\rangle + \lambda |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle + \lambda^2 |\phi_i^{(2)}\rangle + \cdots) = (E_i^{(0)} + \lambda E_i^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_i^{(2)} + \cdots)(|i\rangle + \lambda |\phi_i^{(1)}\rangle + \cdots)$$

▶关于λ作系数展开,等号左侧:

$$H_{0}\left|i\right\rangle + \lambda\left(H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(1)}\right\rangle\right) + \lambda^{2}\left(H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(2)}\right\rangle\right) + \lambda^{3}\left(H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(3)}\right\rangle\right) + \cdots + \lambda\left(v\left|i\right\rangle\right) + \lambda^{2}\left(v\left|\phi_{i}^{(1)}\right\rangle\right) + \cdots$$

$$\frac{\lambda^{0}}{H_{0}\left|i\right\rangle} \frac{\lambda^{1}}{H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(1)}\right\rangle} \frac{\lambda^{2}}{H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(2)}\right\rangle} \frac{\lambda^{3}}{H_{0}\left|\phi_{i}^{(3)}\right\rangle} \cdots$$

等号右侧:
$$\lambda^{0}$$
 λ^{1} λ^{2} λ^{3} $E_{i}^{(0)}|i\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(0)}|\phi_{i}^{(1)}\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(0)}|\phi_{i}^{(2)}\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(0)}|\phi_{i}^{(3)}\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(1)}|i\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(1)}|\phi_{i}^{(1)}\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(1)}|\phi_{i}^{(2)}\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(2)}|i\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(2)}|i\rangle$ $E_{i}^{(3)}|i\rangle$

▶最后有:

$$\begin{split} H_{0} \left| i \right\rangle &= E_{i}^{(0)} \left| i \right\rangle & n = 0 \\ H_{0} \left| \phi_{i}^{(1)} \right\rangle + v \left| i \right\rangle &= E_{i}^{(0)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(1)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(1)} \left| i \right\rangle & n = 1 \\ H_{0} \left| \phi_{i}^{(2)} \right\rangle + v \left| \phi_{i}^{(1)} \right\rangle &= E_{i}^{(0)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(2)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(1)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(1)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(2)} \left| i \right\rangle \\ H_{0} \left| \phi_{i}^{(3)} \right\rangle + v \left| \phi_{i}^{(2)} \right\rangle &= E_{i}^{(0)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(3)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(1)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(2)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(2)} \left| \phi_{i}^{(1)} \right\rangle + E_{i}^{(3)} \left| i \right\rangle \end{split}$$

$$ightrightarrow$$
左乘 $\langle i |$

$$E_i^{(0)} = \langle i | H_0 | i \rangle$$

$$E_i^{(1)} = \langle i | v | i \rangle$$

$$E_i^{(2)} = \left\langle i \middle| v \middle| \psi_i^{(1)} \right\rangle$$

$$E_i^{(3)} = \left\langle i \middle| v \middle| \psi_i^{(2)} \right\rangle$$

• •

$$n = 2$$

$$n = 3$$

. . .

- ➤Moller-Plesset微扰理论求基态电子关联能(RS 微扰理论的应用实例)
- ✓零级哈密顿量为HF哈密顿量,零级波函数为HF单行列 式

$$H_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N f(i) |i\rangle = |\phi_0\rangle = |\xi_1\xi_2\cdots\xi_N\rangle H_0|\phi_0\rangle = E_0^{(0)}|\phi_0\rangle$$

グ微批项则为
$$v = H - H_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N h(i) + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>i}^N r_{ij}^{-1} - \sum_{i=1}^N f(i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j>i}^N r_{ij}^{-1} - \sum_{i=1}^N v^{HF}(i)$$

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➤Moller-Plesset微扰理论求基态电子关联能(RS 微扰理论的应用实例)

$$\checkmark \lambda = 1$$

イ一级能量
$$E_0 = E_0^{(0)} + E_0^{(1)} = \langle \phi_0 | H_0 | \phi_0 \rangle + \langle \phi_0 | v | \phi_0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle \phi_0 | H | \phi_0 \rangle = \sum_k \varepsilon_k - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \langle ij || ij \rangle$$

HF能量是MP微扰理论下零级和一级能量之和。

➤Moller-Plesset微扰理论求基态电子关联能(RS 微扰理论的应用实例)

✓二级能量

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_{n} \left| \frac{\left| \left\langle \phi_0 | v | n \right\rangle \right|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \quad (n \neq 0) \right|$$

- 考虑单重及双重激发行列式替代 $|n\rangle = |\phi_i^a\rangle$ 和 $|n\rangle = |\phi_{ij}^{ab}\rangle$
- 三重及以上激发行列式忽略不计

则

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ a < b}} \frac{\left| \left\langle ij \right| \left| ab \right\rangle \right|^2}{\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ijab} \frac{\left| \left\langle ij \right| \left| ab \right\rangle \right|^2}{\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}$$

- ➤Moller-Plesset微扰理论求基态电子关联能(RS 微扰理论的应用实例)
- ✓近似到二级微扰,体系总能量

$$E_0 = E_0^{(0)} + E_0^{(1)} + E_0^{(2)} = E_0(HF) + E_0^{(2)}$$

✓关联能为

$$E_{corr} = E_0 - E_0(HF) = E_0^{(2)}$$

说明考虑到二级微扰才对HF能量进行了初始校正。

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- ▶多体微扰(MBPT)理论的特点:
- ✓MPPT或者MBPT无论在几重激发截断,它都是大小一致的(size-extensive),与Limited CI (CISD, CISDT)不同。
- ✓MBPT不是变分的,无法给出相对精确的能量上限
- ✓MBPT一般是用来处理研究体系的基态问题。(eg: 闭壳 层分子结构的优化)
- ✓重要术语: MP2 (second order), MP3 (third order), MP4 (fourth order), ...

References for other topics on perturbation theory

1. Local MØller-Plesset perturbation methods.

The computational cost of a conventional MP2 calculation scales as N^5 , with N the number of electrons. In recent years, several local MP2 approaches, which computationally achieve linear scaling with molecular size in large molecules, have been developed. Local MP2 calculations for systems with 3000 basis functions have been reported.

See references:

Pulay and Saebo's local correlation treatment: O(N)

JCP 86, 914 (1987); *JCP* 110, 3660 (1999)

Our "cluster-in-molecule" local correlation approach: O(N)

J.Comput. Chem. 23, 237 (2002); JCP 125, 074109 (2006)

References for other topics on perturbation theory

2. MP2 schemes with a multiconfigurational reference function.

In cases in which the HF wave function is not a valid zeroth-order wave function, a multiconfiguration CASSCF type wave function must be used to account for near-degeneracy correlation effects. To include dynamic correlation, MP2 schemes based on a CASSCF reference function (CASPT2 in short) have been established.

(a) J. Phys. Chem. 1990, 94, 5483. (b) J. Chem. Phys. 1992, 96, 1218.

- ▶CC方法是1958年Coester和Kümmel研究原子核等相互作用粒子时发明,由Cizek与1960s引入量化的电子结构计算。
- ン其基本公式为 $\psi = e^{\hat{T}}\phi_0$ ϕ_0 是HF単行列式

$$e^{\hat{T}} = 1 + \hat{T} + \frac{\hat{T}^2}{2!} + \frac{\hat{T}^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{T}^K}{K!}$$

>簇算符

$$\hat{T} = \hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2 + \hat{T}_3 + \dots + \hat{T}_n$$

n代表分子中的电子数。

 \hat{T}_1 : the one-particle excitation operator \hat{T}_2 : the two-particle excitation operator

$$\hat{T}_{1} = \sum_{a}^{vir} \sum_{i}^{occ} t_{i}^{a} a^{+} i^{-} \left[\hat{T}_{1} \phi_{0} = \sum_{a}^{vir} \sum_{i}^{occ} t_{i}^{a} \phi_{i}^{a} \right] \quad \hat{T}_{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b}^{vir} \sum_{i,j}^{occ} t_{ij}^{ab} b^{+} j^{-} a^{+} i^{-}$$

 t_i^a, t_{ij}^{ab} : amplitudes to be determined

▶CC与CI的对比:

$$\psi_{\text{CC}} = e^{\hat{T}} \phi_0$$

$$\psi_{\text{CI}} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} \hat{C}_i \phi_0$$

$$\hat{C}_0 = 1$$

$$\hat{C}_1 = \hat{T}_1$$

 \hat{T}_{A} : The connected term, the simultaneous interaction of four electrons.

$$\hat{C}_2 = \hat{T}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\hat{T}_1^2$$

 $\hat{C}_2 = \hat{T}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\hat{T}_1^2$ \hat{T}_2^2 : The disconnected term, the independent interactions within two pairs of electrons.

$$\hat{C}_3 = \hat{T}_3 + \hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2 + \frac{1}{6} \hat{T}_1^3$$

$$\hat{C}_{3} = \hat{T}_{3} + \hat{T}_{1}\hat{T}_{2} + \frac{1}{6}\hat{T}_{1}^{3}$$

$$\hat{C}_{4} = \hat{T}_{4} + \hat{T}_{1}\hat{T}_{3} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{T}_{2}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{T}_{1}^{2}\hat{T}_{2} + \frac{1}{24}\hat{T}_{1}^{4}$$

在CC展开中,即使是有截断,它也包含full CI波函数所有行列式

- ▶CC中的近似处理
- ✓在特定n电子激发处截断簇算符
- The coupled-cluster doubles (CCD) method:

$$\hat{T} \approx \hat{T}_2 \qquad \qquad \psi_{\text{CCD}} = e^{\hat{T}_2} \phi_0$$

• The coupled-cluster singles and doubles (CCSD) method:

$$\hat{T} \approx \hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2 \qquad \psi_{\text{CCSD}} = e^{\hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2} \phi_0$$

• The coupled-cluster singles, doubles, triples (CCSDT) method:

$$\hat{T} \approx \hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2 + \hat{T}_3 \quad \psi_{\text{CCSDT}} = e^{\hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2 + \hat{T}_3} \phi_0$$

✓CC能量不是参考amplitudes通过变分得到哈密顿量的期望值

▶CCSD和CCSDT是目前使用最为广泛的CC方法。虽然对大部分分子从计算精度上需要用到至少CCSDT和 CCSDTQ,但是这两种方法也只能处理很小的分子。

➤CC的特点:

- ✓CC方法符合大小一致性(size-extensive),它是非变分的。在相似的计算尺度下,往往CC的计算结果比PT精度要高。
- ✓CC方法也是常用于处理研究体系的基态。
- ✓CC可使用限制性的或非限制性的HF行列式作为参考态。
- ✓CC处理分子在其平衡构型附近的问题都会得到很好的结果。 对于闭壳层处于平衡构型的分子,CCSD(T)已经足够精确。 对于有部分断键的分子,CC要使用UHF作为参考态,此时即 使CCSD(T)和CCSDT结果也不那么精确。

References for Recent Advances in coupled-cluster theory

1. Local coupled-cluster methods.

The computational cost of a conventional CCSD calculation scales as N^6 , with N the number of electrons. In recent years, several local CC approaches, which computationally achieve linear scaling with molecular size in large molecules, have been developed. Now local CCSD calculations for systems with several thousands of basis functions can be done.

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References for Recent Advances in coupled-cluster theory

2. CC methods with a multiconfigurational reference function.

In cases in which a multiconfigurational MCSCF type wave function is the zeroth-order wave function, several CC schemes based on a MCSCF reference function have been proposed, but none of them are well established.

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