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## Abstract

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## 1 Introduction

## 2 Theory

### 2.1 Mathematical Framework and Notation

In the following we will use the occupation representation, making use of creation  $a_p^\dagger$  and annihilation  $a_p$  operators. As a shorthand, we will write  $\hat{p}^\dagger \equiv a_p^\dagger$  and  $\hat{p} \equiv a_p$

when no confusion can be made.  $N$  represents the number of occupied states while  $L$  the total number of states in our calculations. The indices  $p, q, \dots$  are reserved for the  $L$  general states, the  $N$  occupied states are indexed by  $i, j, \dots$ , while the  $M \equiv L - N$  unoccupied (virtual) states by  $a, b, \dots$  indices.

Since we are treating fermionic systems, the canonical anticommutation relations are used

$$\{\hat{p}^\dagger, \hat{q}^\dagger\} = \{\hat{p}, \hat{q}\} = 0 \quad \{\hat{p}^\dagger, \hat{q}\} = \delta_{pq}.$$

One and two body matrix elements are calculated using a computational basis, with explicit expressions for one body Hamiltonians  $h(\mathbf{x})$  and two body interaction  $v(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$  here presented in position space

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p | \hat{h} | q \rangle &= \int d\mathbf{x} \psi_p^*(\mathbf{x}) \hat{h}(\mathbf{x}) \psi_q(\mathbf{x}) \\ \langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle &= \int d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{x}' \psi_p^*(\mathbf{x}) \psi_q^*(\mathbf{x}') \hat{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') \psi_r(\mathbf{x}) \psi_s(\mathbf{x}') \end{aligned}$$

with  $\psi_p$  being a single particle wave function, often chosen to be the eigenfunction of  $\hat{h}$ . Note that  $p$  also contain the spin quantum number, meaning that  $d\mathbf{x}$  implicitly contains a spin component. If  $\hat{h}$  or  $\hat{v}$  is spin *independent*, this simply reduces to Kronecker deltas for the spin component. It is often convenient to use antisymmetrized matrix elements, defined as

$$\langle pq || rs \rangle = \langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle - \langle pq | \hat{v} | sr \rangle,$$

where the terms are often referred to the *direct* and *exchange* terms respectively. The shorthands  $h_{pq} \equiv \langle p | \hat{h} | q \rangle$ ,  $v_{rs}^{pq} \equiv \langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle$  and  $\bar{v}_{rs}^{pq} \equiv \langle pq || rs \rangle$  will often be used. Using this formulation, a general two-body operator can be constructed

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{pq} h_{pq} \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} \bar{v}_{rs}^{pq} \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \quad (1)$$

The simplest ground state ansatz

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = \hat{i}^\dagger \hat{j}^\dagger \dots |0\rangle,$$

can be evaluated to calculate the simplest energy estimate using Wicks Theorem [7]

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \hat{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle = \sum_i h_{ii} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \bar{v}_{ij}^{ij} \equiv E_{\text{ref}}, \quad (2)$$

named the *reference energy*. Commonly wicks theorem is applied to Eq. 1 to pick out the Eq. 2 contribution, defining the *normal ordered* Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_N + E_{\text{ref}} = \hat{F}_N + \hat{V}_N + E_{\text{ref}}$$

where  $\hat{F}_N$  and  $\hat{V}_N$  is the normal ordered *Fock operator* and two body interaction respectively.

$$\hat{F}_N = \sum_{pq} f_{pq} \{\hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}\}, \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{V}_N = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} \bar{v}_{rs}^{pq} \{\hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r}\} \quad (4)$$

The operators inside the curly brackets denotes *normal ordering*. In constructing the Fock operator, the matrix elements  $f_{pq}$  are given as

$$f_{pq} = h_{pq} + \sum_i \bar{v}_{qi}^{pi}$$

One major reason for doing this is the applicability of the *Generalized Wicks Theorem* (GWT), such that we only need to consider contractions between different normal ordered strings [4].

$$\hat{H} |\Psi\rangle = E |\Psi\rangle \quad (5)$$

## 2.2 Hartree-Fock

The Hartree-Fock method is one of the cheapest and most commonly applied many-body methods. Using the reference energy equation Eq. 2, we perform a basis change to the Hartree-Fock basis, based on minimizing the ansatz expectation value. Using Greek letters to index the computational basis  $\alpha, \beta \dots$ , going over all states  $L$  we can change to the Hartree-Fock basis using

$$|i\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} C_{\alpha i} |\alpha\rangle$$

where  $C_{\alpha i}$  are the basis coefficients. These are the objects used for the parameter search in configuration space. We are however not free to choose an arbitrary transformation, since we require the Hartree-Fock states to be orthogonal  $\langle i | j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ . We formulate this constraint as a function of the coefficients  $C$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(C) &= \sum_{ij} \epsilon_{ij} (\delta_{ij} - \langle i | j \rangle) \\ &= \sum_{ij} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{ij} (\delta_{ij} - C_{\alpha i}^* C_{\beta j} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Where  $\epsilon_{ij}$  as the Lagrange multipliers. The goal is minimizing

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(C) &= \langle \Phi_0 | \hat{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle = \sum_i \sum_{\alpha\beta} C_{\alpha i}^* C_{\beta i} h_{\alpha\beta} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} C_{\alpha i}^* C_{\beta j}^* C_{\gamma i} C_{\delta j} \bar{v}_{\gamma\delta}^{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

and thus the relevant Lagrangian then becomes

$$\mathcal{L}(C) = \mathcal{E}(C) + \mathcal{G}(C).$$

The equation to solve are then found by considering a stationary point of the Lagrangian  $\delta\mathcal{L} = 0$  wrt. the coefficients  $C$ . Performing this minimization, we achieve an eigenvalue problem with the matrix

$$h_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{HF}} = h_{\alpha\beta} + \sum_{\gamma\delta} \rho_{\gamma\delta} \bar{v}_{\beta\delta}^{\alpha\gamma}, \quad \rho_{\gamma\delta} = \sum_i C_{\gamma i}^* C_{\delta i} \quad (6)$$

having the coefficients as eigenvectors and the Lagrange multipliers as eigenvalues

$$\sum_{\beta} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{HF}} C_{i\beta} = \epsilon_i C_{i\alpha}. \quad (7)$$

Where the Lagrange multipliers are diagonal since by their Hermiticity we can perform a unitary transformation to a basis where they are diagonal  $\epsilon = U\epsilon'U^\dagger$ . In addition, the matrix  $\rho_{\gamma\delta}$  can be interpreted as the density matrix.

## 2.3 Coupled Cluster

The exact solution  $|\Psi\rangle$  is approximated by an exponential ansatz  $|\Psi_{\text{CC}}\rangle$

$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |\Psi_{\text{CC}}\rangle \equiv e^{\hat{T}} |\Phi_0\rangle. \quad (8)$$

The operators  $\hat{T} = \hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2 + \dots$  acting on the ground state ansatz  $|\Phi_0\rangle$  are the so-called *cluster operators* defined as

$$\hat{T}_m = \frac{1}{(m!)^2} \sum_{\substack{ab\dots \\ ij\dots}} t_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots} \{\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \dots\} \quad (9)$$

where  $m \leq N$ . The scalars  $t_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots}$  are unknown expansion coefficients called *amplitudes*, which we need to solve for. All the creation and annihilation operators of Eq. 9 anticommute, giving the restriction that

$$t_{\hat{P}'(ij\dots)}^{\hat{P}(ab\dots)} = (-1)^{\sigma(\hat{P}) + \sigma(\hat{P}')} t_{ij\dots}^{ab\dots}. \quad (10)$$

Here  $P$  and  $P'$  permutes  $\sigma(P)$  and  $\sigma(P')$  indices respectively. This is the reason for the prefactor of Eq. 9, since we have  $m!$  ways to independently permute particle and hole indices. Instead of having  $(L-N)^m N^m$  independent unknowns, we reduce this number by a factor of  $(m!)^2$ .

## 2.4 Doubles Truncation

Considering  $N$  cluster operators in the exponential ansatz of Eq. 8 is not computationally feasible for realistic systems. The common practice is to include one or more  $\hat{T}_m$  operators, making a truncation on  $|\Psi_{CC}\rangle$  as well. In the following we will include only the double excitation operator  $\hat{T}_2$ , known as the CCD approximation. This gives us

$$|\Psi\rangle \approx |\Psi_{CC}\rangle \approx |\Psi_{CCD}\rangle \equiv e^{\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle, \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{T}_2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} t_{ij}^{ab} \{\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j}\}, \quad (12)$$

with the four-fold amplitude permutation symmetry<sup>1</sup>,

$$t_{ij}^{ab} = -t_{ij}^{ba} = -t_{ji}^{ab} = t_{ji}^{ba}. \quad (13)$$

Incorporating the CCD approximation in the Schrödinger equation (Eq. 5), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} e^{\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle &= E e^{\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle, \\ \hat{H}_N e^{\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle &= \Delta E_{CCD} e^{\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where  $\Delta E_{CCD} = E - E_{\text{ref}}$ . Expanding both sides and taking the inner product with  $\langle \Phi_0 |$ , we in principle get an equation for the energy. However, this approach is not amenable to practical computer implementation [2] since the amplitude equation will be coupled with the energy equation. Therefore, we rather apply a similarity transform to Eq. 14 by multiplying by the inverse of  $e^{\hat{T}_2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\hat{T}_2} \hat{H}_N e^{-\hat{T}_2} |\Phi_0\rangle &= \Delta E_{CCD} |\Phi_0\rangle \\ \bar{H} |\Phi_0\rangle &= \Delta E_{CCD} |\Phi_0\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where  $\bar{H} = e^{-\hat{T}_2} \hat{H}_N e^{-\hat{T}_2}$  is the similarity transformed Hamiltonian. Using this reformulated eigenvalue problem, we can perform the inner product with different states to calculate both  $\Delta E_{CCD}$  and  $t_{ij}^{ab}$ . Considering  $\langle \Phi_0 |$  we get

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \bar{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle = \Delta E_{CCD}, \quad (16)$$

named the *energy equation*. Considering excited states, we arrive at the *amplitude equations*

$$\langle \Phi_{ij}^{ab} | \bar{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle, \quad (17)$$

used for finding the unknown amplitudes  $t_{ij}^{ab}$ . To find explicit expressions for Eq. 16 and Eq. 17, we expand  $\bar{H}$  using the Hausdorff expansion

$$\bar{H} = \hat{H}_N + [\hat{H}_N, \hat{T}_2] + \frac{1}{2!} [[\hat{H}_N, \hat{T}_2], \hat{T}_2]. \quad (18)$$

<sup>1</sup>For double amplitudes, the index permutation symmetry is equal to that of antisymmetrized two-body matrix elements  $\langle pq || rs \rangle$ .

The truncation at the two-fold commutator comes from the fact that we have a two-body interaction combined with  $\hat{T}_2$  only performing double excitations. When evaluated with a doubly excited state, at least one creation or annihilation operator from each of the cluster operators has to be contracted with  $\hat{H}_N$ . Therefore having eight creation and annihilation operators in two  $\hat{T}_2$ , four of them can be contracted with the four from  $\hat{H}_N$ , while the other four with the operators from  $\langle \Phi_{ij}^{ab} |$ . This gives the CCD amplitude equation calculated from

$$\langle \Phi_{ij}^{ab} | \bar{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0 \quad (19)$$

The calculations can be further simplified from Eq. 18, noting that any creation operator  $\hat{a}^\dagger$  or annihilation operator  $\hat{i}$  to the left of  $\hat{H}_N$  can not give any non-zero contractions due to the lack of a  $\hat{a}$  or  $\hat{i}^\dagger$  to its left. Therefore we only get contribution from fully contracted  $\hat{H}_N$ ,  $\hat{H}_N \hat{T}_2$  and  $\hat{H}_N \hat{T}_2 \hat{T}_2$  terms, where each  $\hat{T}_2$  has at least one leg in  $\hat{H}_N$ .

To make practical use of Eq. 16 and Eq. 19, a chain of contractions applying the GWT has to be performed. This is a tedious task, thus all amplitude and energy equations here have been calculated using *Drudge*<sup>2</sup>. The energy equation becomes

$$\Delta E_{CCD} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} \bar{v}_{ab}^{ij} t_{ij}^{ab}, \quad (20)$$

with the amplitude equation in its pure glory (using Einstein summation convention)

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{v}_{ij}^{ab} + \hat{P}(ab) f_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac} - \hat{P}(ij) f_{kj} t_{ik}^{ab} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}_{cd}^{ab} t_{ij}^{cd} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}_{ij}^{kl} t_{kl}^{ab} + \hat{P}(ab) \hat{P}(ij) \bar{v}_{cj}^{kb} t_{ik}^{ac} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} t_{ij}^{cd} t_{kl}^{ab} + \hat{P}(ij) \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} t_{ik}^{ac} t_{jl}^{bd} \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \hat{P}(ij) \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} t_{ik}^{dc} t_{lj}^{ab} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{P}(ab) \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} t_{lk}^{ac} t_{lj}^{db} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Here we have defined permutation operators  $\hat{P}(pq) = 1 - \hat{P}_{pq}$ , where  $\hat{P}_{pq}$  interchanges the two indices  $p$  and  $q$ .

## 3 Method

### 3.1 Computational Considerations

The methods used to solve both the HF and CCD equations will be outlined in the following section.

<sup>2</sup>Drudge / Gristmill, Symbolic tensor and non-commutative algebra with powerful automatic code generation and optimization, written by Jinmo Zhao and Gustavo E Scuseria, <https://tschijnmo.github.io/drudge/>

### 3.1.1 Hartree-Fock

Solving Eq. (7) is as stated simply an eigenvalue problem, with  $\epsilon$  and  $C$  as eigenvalues and vectors respectively. However, we see from Eq. 6 that the construction of  $h_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{HF}}$  requires the density matrix  $\rho$  which again is dependent on the coefficients. To find the correct minimization coefficients an iterative scheme was applied. The initial guess was always chosen to be  $C_{ii}^{(0)} = 1$ <sup>3</sup>. As a stopping criterion, the sum of Lagrange multipliers per occupied states between iterations  $\Delta$  was used. The iterations stop when  $\Delta$  is below a predetermined tolerance  $\Delta_0$ . This approach is outlined in Algo. 1.

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**Algorithm 1** Outline of Hartree-Fock iterative scheme.

---

```

 $C_{ii}^{(0)} \leftarrow 1$ 
while  $\Delta > \Delta_0$  do
   $h^{\text{HF}} \leftarrow f(C^{(n-1)})$  Eq. 6
   $C^{(n)} \leftarrow \text{Eigenvectors}(h^{\text{HF}})$ 
   $\epsilon^{(n)} \leftarrow \text{Eigenvalues}(h^{\text{HF}})$ 
   $\Delta \leftarrow \sum |\epsilon^{(n)} - \epsilon^{(n-1)}|/N$ 
end while

```

---

### 3.1.2 Coupled Cluster

The approach for solving the amplitudes in Eq. 19 follow much the same methodology as the HF iterative scheme. Fixed point iterations are a common solution to solving non-linear sets of coupled equations, and is relatively easy to formulate.

Going back to the amplitude equation Eq. 21 we separate the diagonal and off-diagonal part of  $f_{pq}$  as  $f_p^D$  and  $f_{pq}^O$  respectively, giving

$$f_{pq} = \delta_{pq} f_{pp} + (1 - \delta_{pq}) f_{pq} = f_p^D + f_{pq}^O.$$

Considering the  $\hat{P}(ab)$  term with the Fock matrix

$$\hat{P}(ab) \sum_c f_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac} = \sum_c f_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac} - \sum_c f_{ac} t_{ij}^{bc},$$

we can insert the diagonal and off-diagonal partition of the Fock matrix giving

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_c t_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac} &= \sum_c \delta_{bc} f_{bb} t_{ij}^{ac} + (1 - \delta_{bc}) f_{bc} t_{ij}^{bc} \\ &= f_b^D t_{ij}^{ab} + \sum_c f_{bc}^O t_{ij}^{ac} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$\sum_c f_{ac} t_{ij}^{bc} = -f_a^D t_{ij}^{ab} + \sum_c f_{ac}^O t_{ij}^{bc}$$

---

<sup>3</sup>Note that this is over occupied states only

Meaning that the  $\hat{P}(ab)$  Fock matrix term can be expressed as the sum over the off-diagonal part, in addition to a no-sum  $f_a^D + f_b^D$  term.

$$\hat{P}(ab) \sum_c f_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac} = (f_a^D + f_b^D) t_{ij}^{ab} + \hat{P}(ab) \sum_c f_{bc} t_{ij}^{ac}$$

Performing the same decomposition for the  $\hat{P}_{ij}$  yields the same decomposition. If we go back to Eq. 21 and call every term except the pure diagonal term  $R_{ij}^{ab}(t)$ <sup>4</sup> we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab} t_{ij}^{ab} + R_{ij}^{ab}(t) &= 0, \\ t_{ij}^{ab} &= -\frac{R_{ij}^{ab}(t)}{\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have defined

$$\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab} = f_a^D + f_b^D - f_i^D - f_j^D.$$

Note that  $\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab}$  is iteration independent and can be pre-computed. This gives a function suitable for fixed point iterations. It is also possible to calculate the new amplitudes using some percentage of the old amplitudes, *slowly mixing* in the new iterations. Parameterized by the mixing parameter  $p \in [0, 1]$ , we update the amplitudes following

$$t_{ij}^{ab,(n)} = p t_{ij}^{ab,(n-1)} + (1 - p) \frac{R_{ij}^{ab}(t^{(n-1)})}{\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab}} \quad (22)$$

Convergence is determined by finding stable solutions to  $t_{ij}^{ab}$  thus we evaluate the CCD contribution Eq. 20 each iteration and stop when the difference between iterations is lower than some predetermined tolerance. The procedure is outlined in Algo. 2

---

**Algorithm 2** Outline of CCD iterative scheme.

---

```

 $t_{ij}^{ab(0)} \leftarrow 0$ 
while  $\Delta > \Delta_0$  do
   $t_{ij}^{ab,(n)} \leftarrow p t_{ij}^{ab,(n-1)} + (1 - p) \frac{R_{ij}^{ab}(t^{(n-1)})}{\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab}}$  Eq. 22
   $E^{(n)} \leftarrow \sum \frac{1}{4} \bar{v}_{ab}^{ij} t_{ij}^{ab,(n-1)}$  Eq. 20
   $\Delta \leftarrow |E^{(n)} - E^{(n-1)}|$ 
end while

```

---

The choice of all zeros for  $t^{(0)}$  is somewhat arbitrary, and different choices can be made constrained to the symmetry requirements of Eq. 10. Since we have chosen all zeros, the first iteration will always yield

$$t_{ij}^{ab,(1)} = \frac{\bar{v}_{ij}^{ab}}{\mathcal{F}_{ij}^{ab}}$$

---

<sup>4</sup>Note that this is a function of the amplitudes *resulting* in the four-index term after the sums has been performed.

which gives an energy equal to the many-body perturbation theory to the second order (MBPT2)

$$\Delta E_{\text{CCD}}^{(1)} = \sum_{ab} \frac{|\bar{v}_{ij}^{ab}|^2}{f_a^D + f_b^D - f_i^D - f_j^D} = \Delta E_{\text{MBPT2}}.$$

This displays the perturbative nature of the CC equations. Alternatively one could initialize the amplitudes to give the MBPT2 energy, however due to the miniscule performance enhancements for the systems investigated here, this was not considered necessary.

### 3.1.3 Numerical efficacy

The iterative amplitude scheme relies heavily on contraction of the rank-4 tensors  $t_{rs}^{pq}$  and  $\bar{v}_{rs}^{pq}$ . Taking the four contraction term with no permutation from Eq. 21 remembering the summation convention

$$\frac{1}{4} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} t_{ij}^{cd} t_{kl}^{ab} \equiv \mathcal{T}_{ij}^{ab}, \quad (23)$$

we see that we have two sums over the virtual states contributing a factor  $M^2$ , while also having a sum over occupied states contributing  $N^2$ . Since we create an object  $\mathcal{T}_{ij}^{ab}$ , these contractions have to be performed for  $M^2$  virtual and  $N^2$  occupied indices, giving this term a total time-complexity of  $\mathcal{O}(N^4 M^4)$ . Considering a sum over an *intermediate* tensor

$$\chi_{cd}^{ab} = \frac{1}{4} t_{kl}^{ab} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl},$$

we latch on a time complexity  $\mathcal{O}(M^4 N^2)$ . By then again contracting with an amplitude, we recover the original contraction from Eq. 23

$$t_{ij}^{cd} \chi_{cd}^{ab} = \frac{1}{4} t_{ij}^{cd} t_{kl}^{ab} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl}$$

which again has the time complexity  $\mathcal{O}(M^4 N^2)$ . At the penalty of storing the  $M^4$  elements of  $\chi_{cd}^{ab}$ , we have reduced the time complexity by a factor of  $N^2$ . We could also include more terms in  $\chi_{ij}^{ab}$  such that more than one term of Eq. 21 can be computed

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{ij}^{ab} &= \frac{1}{4} t_{kl}^{ab} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}_{cd}^{ab} \\ t_{ij}^{cd} \chi_{cd}^{ab} &= \frac{1}{4} t_{ij}^{cd} t_{kl}^{ab} \bar{v}_{cd}^{kl} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}_{cd}^{ab} t_{ij}^{cd} \end{aligned}$$

which will be faster, but not lower the over scaling below  $\mathcal{O}(M^4 N^2)$ . For the CCD equations, there are no reuse of intermediates and only the summation order yields better time complexities. Through the tensor contraction functionality of NumPy [10], optimal paths can be calculated before the summation is performed. Therefor the potential optimizations of this approach was deemed neglectable.

There are however more possibilities for optimization which was not considered here. Based on symmetries of the two-body interaction, only matrix elements which we a priori know will not necessarily be zero can be considered by storing matrix elements and amplitudes in different *symmetry channels*. Additionally, with some index mapping, matrix storage can be used allowing for full BLAS functionality [3].

## 3.2 Spin restriction

Both the HF and CCD frameworks presented here treats matrix elements including spin. If the Hamiltonian is spin-independent, both storing and summation over matrix elements can be significantly reduced. Separating relevant quantum numbers and spin, explicitly  $p = (P, \sigma_P)$  with  $P$  as relevant numbers and  $\sigma_P$  as spin, we see that a general matrix element

$$\langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle = \langle PQ | \hat{v} | RS \rangle \delta_{\sigma_P \sigma_R} \delta_{\sigma_Q \sigma_S},$$

only gives non-zero contributions when both the spins of  $p, r$  and  $q, s$  align. This reduces the number of matrix elements by a constant factor of 16, improving both storage and computation time. To make use of this however, we must rewrite our equations to use normal matrix elements, instead of antisymmetrized elements.

### 3.2.1 Hartree-Fock

Taking the reference energy term from the HF Lagrangian, we can explicitly sum out the spin from the one and two body terms. Starting with the diagonal one body term we have

$$\sum_i h_{ii} = \sum_{I\sigma_I} h_{II} \delta_{II} = 2 \sum_I h_{II}.$$

By expanding the antisymmetrized matrix elements, the two body term follows similarly

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \bar{v}_{ij}^{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} v_{ij}^{ij} - v_{ji}^{ij} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{IJ\sigma_I\sigma_J} v_{IJ}^{IJ} \delta_{\sigma_I\sigma_I} \delta_{\sigma_J\sigma_J} - v_{JI}^{IJ} \delta_{\sigma_I\sigma_J} \delta_{\sigma_I\sigma_J} \\ &= \sum_{IJ} (2v_{IJ}^{IJ} - v_{JI}^{IJ}). \end{aligned}$$

The reference energy term Eq. 2 can be expressed with spin summed out as

$$\sum_i h_{ii} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \bar{v}_{ij}^{ij} = 2 \sum_I h_{II} + \sum_{IJ} (2v_{IJ}^{IJ} - v_{JI}^{IJ}).$$

Now the same expansion in the computational basis can be performed such as in Sec. 2.2 and by optimizing

wrt. to the coefficients  $C_{AI}$  with the orthonormality constraint, we get a similar HF matrix

$$h_{AB}^{\text{HF}} = h_{AB} + \sum_{GD} \rho_{GD} v_{BD}^{AG} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{GD} \rho_{GD} v_{DB}^{AG}$$

where we now have defined the density matrix with a factor two, reflecting the double occupancy of each (spatial) state.

$$\rho_{GD} = 2 \sum_i C_{GI}^* C_{DI}$$

The same iterative scheme from Algo. 1 was used, with the modified HF matrix and energy evaluation.

### 3.3 Quantum Mechanical System

#### 3.3.1 Helium and Beryllium

The initial testing during development of the CCD and RCCD implementations was performed using Hydrogen wave functions. As a choice of basis sets, these functions are ‘physically motivated’ in the sense of being solutions to the one body electron case. The well-know relevant quantum numbers determining the form of the spatial wave functions are  $n$  as the principal quantum number, with  $l$  and  $m$  as orbital angular momentum and projection respectively. Due to the spherically symmetric potential, the wave function  $\psi_{nlm}$  can be separated in a radial function  $R_{nl}(r)$  and a spherical harmonic  $Y_l^m$ ,

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi). \quad (24)$$

The radial part  $R_{nl}(r)$  has the form

$$R_{nl}(r) = A_{nl} e^{-r/na_0} \left( \frac{2r}{na_0} \right)^l [L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(2r/na_0)]$$

$$A_{nl} = \sqrt{\left( \frac{2}{na_0} \right)^3 \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n(n+l)!}}$$

With  $L$  as the associated Laguerre polynomials and  $a_0$  the Bohr radius. For  $l > 0$  the Coulomb interaction integral of Eq. 24 can not be easily evaluated due to  $Y_l^m$  having a non-trivial  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  dependence. Therefor for simplicity we only consider  $s$  orbital ( $l = 0$  states), when calculating  $\langle pq | \hat{v} | rs \rangle$ . This is briefly sketched in Sec. A. The one-body term  $h_{pq}$  are diagonal with

$$h_{nm} = -\frac{Z}{2n^2} \delta_{nm} \quad (25)$$

We will be interested in calculating the ground state energy for Helium and Beryllium, with two and four electrons respectively. In addition to Hartree-Fock and CCD calculations, a comparison to configuration interaction using singles (CIS) will be performed for both Helium and Beryllium. The results will also be benchmarked against the famous work done by Egil A. Hylleraas [5].

#### 3.3.2 Two-Dimensional Harmonic Oscillator

To test the HF and CCD implementations on larger basis sets, the two-dimensional harmonic oscillator was chosen.  $N$  electrons are confined in a potential characterized by the oscillation frequency  $\omega$ , with a repulsive Coulomb term

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 r_i^2 \right) + \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \quad (26)$$

where  $r_{ij} = |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|$ . The natural single particle basis for this problem is the solutions to the non-interactive harmonic oscillator case. Characterized by two quantum numbers  $n_x$  and  $n_y$ , the position space wave function in Cartesian coordinates are expressed as

$$\psi_{n_x n_y}(x, y) = A_{n_x n_y} H_{n_x}(\sqrt{\omega} x) H_{n_y}(\sqrt{\omega} y) e^{-\omega(x^2 + y^2)/2}$$

$$A_{n_x n_y} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\pi 2^{(n_x + n_y)} n_x! n_y!}}$$

The one-body Hamiltonian is diagonal, with the well known energies

$$E_{n_x, n_y} = \hbar \omega (n_x + n_y + 1) \quad (27)$$

for two dimensions. For the Coulomb integral from Eq. 26 a more nuanced consideration is in order. The simplest approach is to solve the Coulomb integrals numerically, however even though we just work in two dimensions, the integral will be two-dimensional with a quite complex integrand. For larger basis sets where  $L \sim 100$ , this approach can not be performed without any clever performance tricks. Luckily this problem has been solved analytically in spherical coordinates [1], giving a much cheaper way to incorporate the Coulomb integrals. The implementation co-authored by Ø. Schøyen has been used <sup>5</sup>.

We will consider closed shell systems, that is the particle number  $N$  will always correspond to all sets of  $(n_x, n_y)$  which gives the same single particle energy from Eq. 27 and every energy below this. These shell closures are tabulated in Tab. 1.

<sup>5</sup>Implementation is present at <https://github.com/HyQD/quantum-systems/tree/master>



$R$	$(n_x, n_y)$	$d$	$N$
1	(0, 0)	2	2
2	(1, 0) <sub>1</sub>	4	6
3	(2, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (1, 1)	6	12
4	(3, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (2, 1) <sub>1</sub>	8	20
5	(4, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (3, 1) <sub>1</sub> , (2, 2)	10	30
6	(5, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (4, 1) <sub>1</sub> , (3, 2) <sub>1</sub>	12	42
7	(6, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (5, 1) <sub>1</sub> , (4, 2) <sub>1</sub> , (3, 3)	14	56
8	(7, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (6, 1) <sub>1</sub> , (5, 2) <sub>1</sub> , (4, 3) <sub>1</sub>	16	72
9	(8, 0) <sub>1</sub> , (7, 1) <sub>1</sub> , (6, 2) <sub>1</sub> , (5, 3) <sub>1</sub> , (4, 4)	18	90

**Table 1:** Showing shell closure for first 9 shells. Degeneracy follows  $d = 2R$  with energy per particle  $R\hbar\omega$ . The subscript 1 means the set on  $n$  can be permuted once,  $(x, y)_1 = (x, y), (y, x)$ .

The interactive  $N = 2$  case for  $\omega = 1$  has been solved analytically, giving a ground state energy of 3 a.u.[9]. In addition, [8] have tabulated multiple  $\omega$  frequencies with up to  $N = 20$  electrons, calculated for a variety of CC truncation and schemes.

### 3.3.3 Doubly Magic Nuclei

Define

$$R \quad (28)$$

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Helium and Beryllium

The closed shell Helium and Beryllium calculations are presented in Tab. 2, with relative errors compared to FCI in Tab. 3. For both HF add CCD in both restricted and unrestricted schemes, no problems of convergence was encountered. Adding a mixing parameter  $p > 0$  for CCD only resulted in slower convergence.

Atom	$E_{\text{ref}}$	CI	FCI	HF	RHF
He	-2.7500	-2.8385	-2.9037	-2.8311	-2.8311
Be	-13.7160	-14.3621	-14.6674	-14.5083	-14.5083

  

Atom	CCD	RCCD	CCD(HF)	RCCD(HF)
He	-2.7516	-2.7516	-2.8391	-2.8391
Be	-13.7195	-13.7195	-14.5129	-14.5129

**Table 2:** Ground state energies for Helium and Beryllium in a.u. Calculations done with configuration interaction with both singles and no constraints (full), in addition to HF and CCD in both restricted and unrestricted schemes.

Atom	$E_{\text{ref}}$	CI	HF	RHF
He	5.29	2.25	2.50	2.50
Be	6.49	2.08	1.09	1.09

Atom	CCD	RCCD	CCD(HF)	RCCD(HF)
He	5.24	5.24	2.22	2.22
Be	6.46	6.46	1.05	1.05

**Table 3:** Relative error in % for Helium and Beryllium from Tab. 2, using the FCI results as the exact energies.

### 4.2 Harmonic Oscillator

make tables for multiple particles increasing the number of shells. Adding timing comparisons for HF v RHF and CCD v RCCD.

## 5 Discussion

Defiantly mention

1. CC not variational bad.
2. HF basis good
3. Hydrogen  $l \neq 0$  difficult.
4. Lower frequencies harder for convergence.
5. Not having singles when comparing to article
6. How much does energy improve from ref to HF compared to HF to CCD

## 6 Concluding remarks

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## A Hydrogen Coulomb integrals

Considering states without orbital angular momentum, we remove the dependence on the two quantum numbers  $l$  and  $m$ , giving

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) &\longrightarrow \psi_n(r, \theta, \phi) \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{n^5}\right)} e^{-r/n} L_{n-1}^1(2r/n) Y_0^0.\end{aligned}$$

Where we work in distances of the Bohr radius  $r/a_0 \longrightarrow r$ . Since the Coulomb integral is over two  $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$  spaces, we align  $\mathbf{r}_1$  along the  $y$ -axis and perform the  $\mathbf{r}_2$  integral first. In spherical coordinates, the Coulomb interaction then becomes

$$\hat{v}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = \frac{Z}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos \theta_2}} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

With these preparations, the integrals can be solved for all  $p, q, r, s$  combinations. The integrals were solved using SymPy [6]