

# 1 Energy Derivation

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{CC} &= \langle 0 | \hat{\mathcal{H}} | 0 \rangle \\
&= \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N e^{\hat{T}} | 0 \rangle_C \\
&= \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N (1 + \hat{T} + \frac{1}{2!} \hat{T}^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \hat{T}^3 + \dots) | 0 \rangle_C
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

By Slater-Condon rule, since  $\hat{H}_N$  has at most two-body operators, the exponential series truncates to 2nd order:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{CC} &= \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N (1 + \hat{T} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{T}^2) | 0 \rangle_C \\
&= \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T} | 0 \rangle_C + \frac{1}{2} \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T}^2 | 0 \rangle_C
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The term  $\hat{H}_N$  is automatically zero by the definition of Fermi level. The linear term could be expanded as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T} | 0 \rangle &= \langle 0 | (\hat{F}_N + \hat{W}) (\hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2) | 0 \rangle_C \\
&= \langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_1 | 0 \rangle_C + \langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_2 | 0 \rangle_C + \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_1 | 0 \rangle_C + \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_2 | 0 \rangle_C
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The second and third terms are zero by Slater-Condon rule. This can also be rationalised as these terms cannot fully contract. The one-body term expands as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_1 | 0 \rangle_C &= \sum_{pq} \sum_{ai} f_{pq} t_i^a \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q} \} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \} | 0 \rangle \\
&= \sum_{pq} \sum_{ai} f_{pq} t_i^a \langle 0 | \overbrace{\hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i}}^{\square} | 0 \rangle \\
&= \sum_{pq} \sum_{ai} f_{pq} t_i^a \delta_{pi} \delta_{qa} \\
&= \sum_{ai} f_{ia} t_i^a
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

and the two-body term expands in the same way:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_2 | 0 \rangle_C &= \sum_{pqrs} \sum_{abij} \frac{1}{4} \langle pq || rs \rangle \frac{1}{4} t_{ij}^{ab} \left( \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | 0 \rangle \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | 0 \rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{16} \sum_{pqrs} \sum_{abij} \langle pq || rs \rangle t_{ij}^{ab} (\delta_{pi} \delta_{qj} \delta_{sb} \delta_{ra} - \delta_{pi} \delta_{qj} \delta_{sa} \delta_{rb} - \delta_{pj} \delta_{qi} \delta_{sb} \delta_{ra} + \delta_{pj} \delta_{qi} \delta_{sa} \delta_{rb}) \\
&= \frac{1}{16} \sum_{abij} t_{ij}^{ab} (\langle ij || ab \rangle - \langle ij || ba \rangle - \langle ji || ab \rangle + \langle ji || ba \rangle) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} t_{ij}^{ab} \langle ij || ab \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Then let's look at the quadratic term in eqn(?):

$$\langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T}^2 | 0 \rangle_C = \langle 0 | (\hat{F}_N + \hat{W}) (\hat{T}_1^2 + 2\hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2 + \hat{T}_2^2) | 0 \rangle_C$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= \langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_1^2 | 0 \rangle_C + 2 \langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2 | 0 \rangle_C + \langle 0 | \hat{F}_N \hat{T}_2^2 | 0 \rangle_C \\
&\quad + \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_1^2 | 0 \rangle_C + 2 \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_1 \hat{T}_2 | 0 \rangle_C + \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_2^2 | 0 \rangle_C
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Again, by Slater-Condon rule, or by counting excitation levels, only one term remains:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T}^2 | 0 \rangle_C &= \langle 0 | \hat{W} \hat{T}_1^2 | 0 \rangle_C \\
&= \sum_{pqrs} \sum_{ai} \sum_{bj} \frac{1}{4} \langle pq || rs \rangle t_i^a t_j^b \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \} \{ \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \} | 0 \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} \sum_{abij} \langle pq || rs \rangle t_i^a t_j^b \left( \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \} | 0 \rangle \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{i} \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \} | 0 \rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pqrs} \sum_{abij} \langle pq || rs \rangle t_i^a t_j^b (\delta_{pj} \delta_{qi} \delta_{sa} \delta_{rb} - \delta_{pj} \delta_{qi} \delta_{sb} \delta_{ra} + \delta_{pi} \delta_{qj} \delta_{sb} \delta_{ra} - \delta_{pi} \delta_{qj} \delta_{sa} \delta_{rb}) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{abij} t_i^a t_j^b (\langle ji || ba \rangle - \langle ji || ab \rangle + \langle ij || ab \rangle - \langle ij || ba \rangle) \\
&= \sum_{abij} t_i^a t_j^b \langle ij || ab \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Therefore, the CCSD energy is obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{\text{CCSD}} &= \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T} | 0 \rangle_C + \frac{1}{2} \langle 0 | \hat{H}_N \hat{T}^2 | 0 \rangle_C \\
&= \sum_{ai} f_{ia} t_i^a + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ijab} t_{ij}^{ab} \langle ij || ab \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijab} t_i^a t_j^b \langle ij || ab \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$