

CHM 673

Lecture 14: Summary of correlated methods

Suggested reading:

Chapter 4.13, 12.1-12.6 from Jensen

Summary of correlated models

method	variational	iterative
HF		
CISD		
MP2		
CCSD		
CCSD(T)		
CCSDT		

Computational cost and accuracy of correlated models

Scaling	CI methods	MP methods	CC methods
N^5	CIS, CIS(D)	MP2	CC2
N^6	CISD	MP3	CCSD
N^7	QCISD(T)	MP4	CCSD(T)
N^8	CISDT	MP5	CCSDT
N^9		MP6	
N^{10}	CISDTQ	MP7	CCSDTQ

Accuracy (when HF provides a “good” reference, i.e. no significant non-dynamical correlation):

HF \ll MP2 $<$ CISD $<$ CCSD \sim MP4 $<$ CCSD(T) $<$ CCSDT

However, when HF reference is not too good, CC methods perform better than MP (recall diverging denominator in MP energy expressions!)

Accuracy of correlated methods: molecular geometries

Error in computed distances:

$$\Delta_i = R_i^{\text{calc}} - R_i^{\text{exp}}.$$

TABLE I. The 19 molecules, on which the statistical analysis is based.

HF, H ₂ O, NH ₃ , CH ₄ , N ₂ , CH ₂ , CO, HCN, CO ₂ , HNC, C ₂ H ₂ , CH ₂ O, HNO, N ₂ H ₂ , O ₃ , C ₂ H ₄ , F ₂ , HOF, H ₂ O ₂

Statistical measures:

$$\bar{\Delta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i,$$

The mean error

$$\Delta_{\text{std}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\Delta_i - \bar{\Delta})^2},$$

Standard deviation of the error

$$\bar{\Delta}_{\text{abs}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |\Delta_i|,$$

The mean absolute error

$$\Delta_{\text{max}} = \max_i |\Delta_i|.$$

The maximum error

Accuracy of correlated methods: molecular geometries

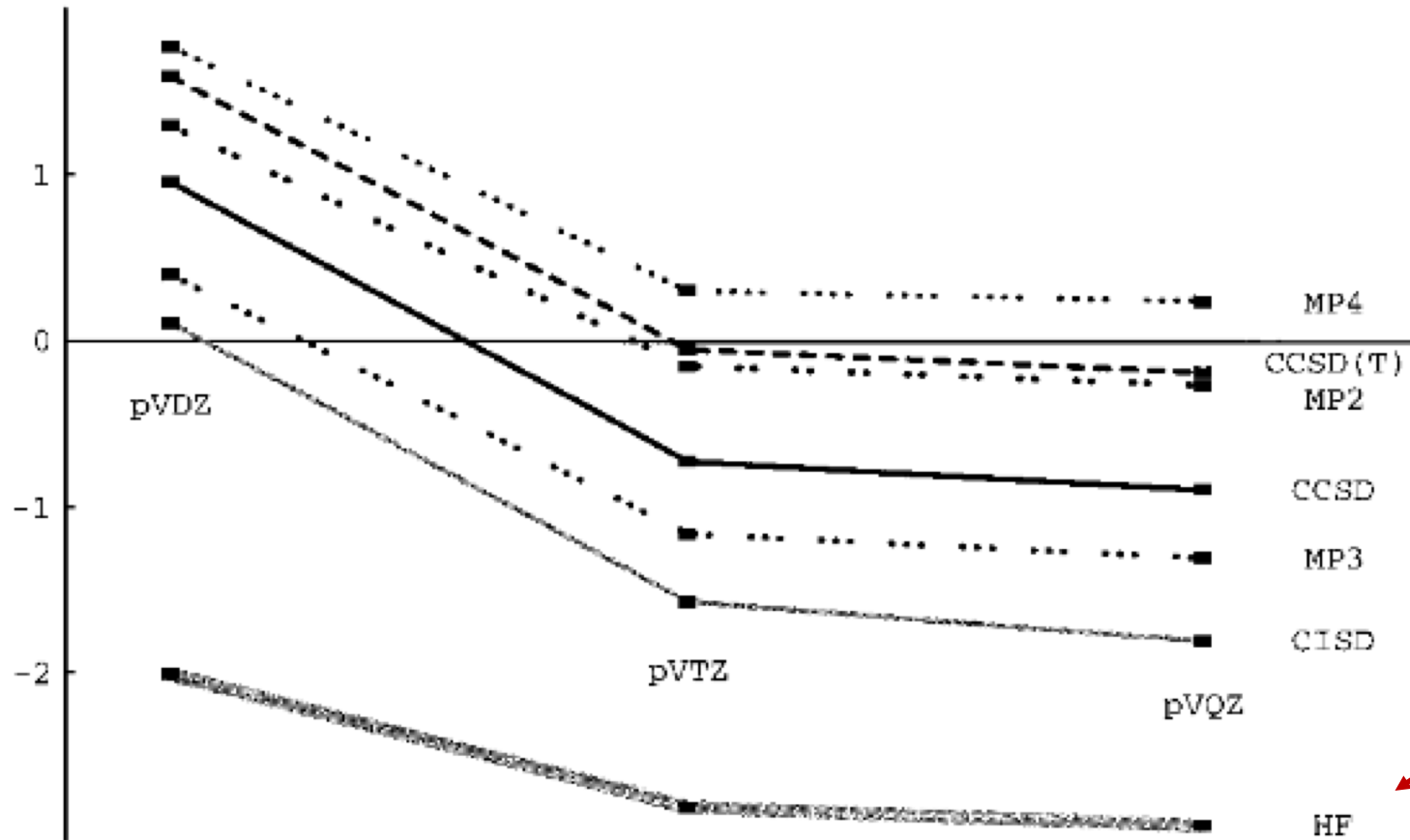


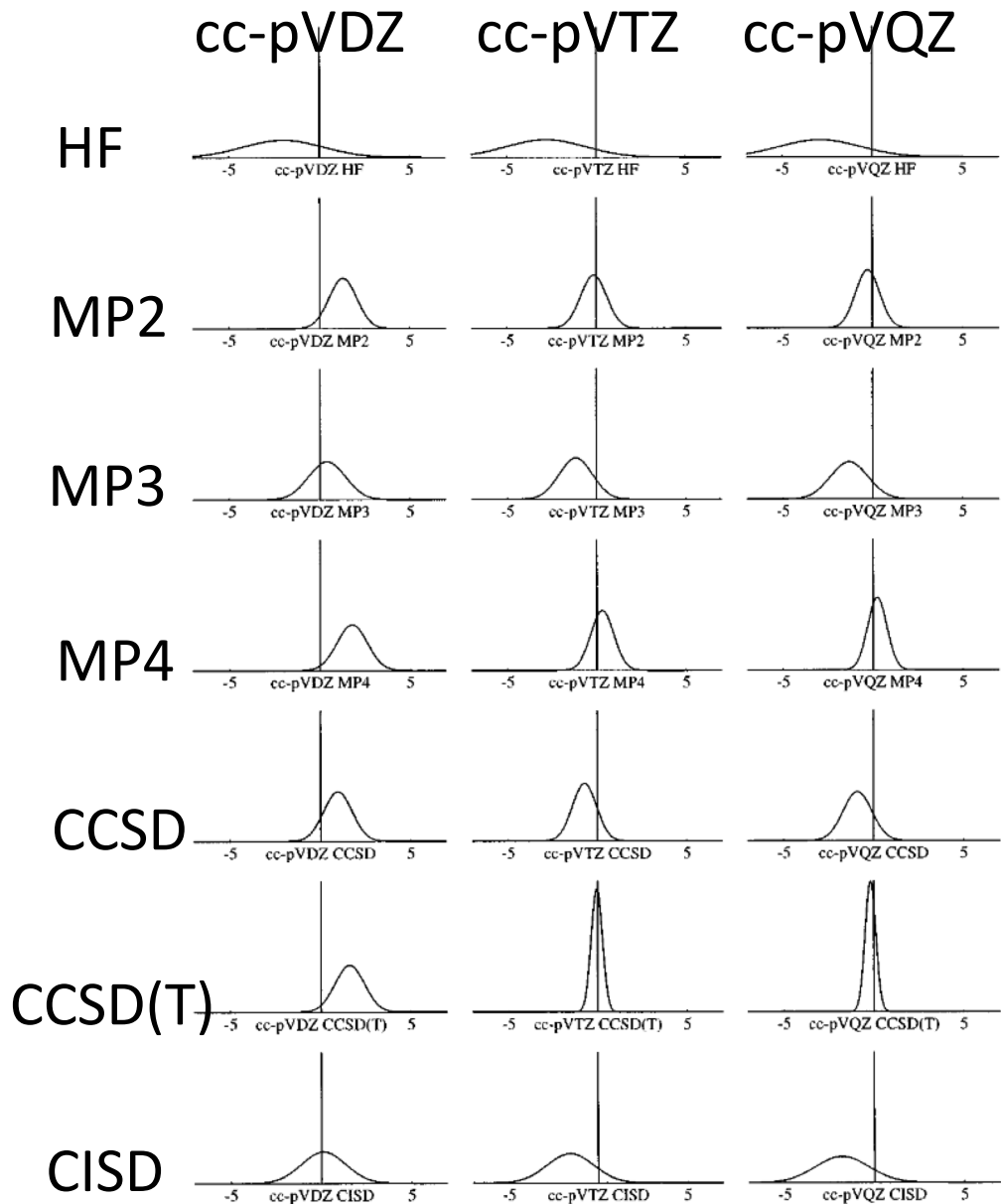
FIG. 1. Mean errors $\bar{\Delta}$ relative to experiment in the calculated bond distances (pm).

Bonds are shorter in larger bases: this is due to better description of density in the bonding region (~further from nuclei) in larger bases

All correlated methods produce longer bonds than HF: dynamical correlation elongates bonds / corrects HF ionic bond character

Hartree-Fock: bonds are always too short (recall ionic components in wave function!)
accuracy becomes worse in larger basis set!

Accuracy of correlated methods: molecular geometries



poor; HF/cc-pVDZ as a last resort

MP2/cc-pVTZ is great!

do not use; MP2 is better

do not use; MP2 produces almost the same quality

do not use; MP2 is better

CCSD(T)/cc-pVTZ is great! Rarely need CCSD(T)/cc-pVQZ



Computational cost and accuracy of correlated models

Hartree-Fock: model calculations, frequencies are $\sim 10\%$ off

CCSD(T)/large_basis: ~ 1 kcal/mol accuracy in thermochemistry \rightarrow **chemical accuracy**

Nowadays, we can (routinely) do the following calculations:

HF ~ 5000 b.f.

MP2 ~ 1000 b.f.

CCSD(T) ~ 300 b.f.

Computer speed (of a single processor) increase twice in 18 months \rightarrow
a factor of 10 in 5 years \rightarrow 1.4-1.7 increase in the system size in 5 years ☹️

But performance of electronic structure calculations increases faster than that, because of:

- Parallelization of computer codes, also using GPUs
- Algorithm development
- Linear scaling techniques
- Divide and conquer (fragmentation) techniques
- DFT models