



Chemical Materials Department

МЕТОДИ РОЗРАХУНКУ ЕЛЕКТРОННО-ЗБУДЖЕНИХ СТАНІВ МОЛЕКУЛ

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The Wave functions of excited states

Ground state (equilibrium geometry)

$$|\Psi_{\text{exact}}^0\rangle = 0.9|0\rangle + 0.1|_i^a\rangle + 0.2|_{ij}^{ab}\rangle + \dots$$

$|0\rangle$ - HF ground state

Excited States

case 1 $|\Psi_{\text{exact}}^*\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1|_i^{a\dots}\rangle + \dots \quad c_1 \sim 0.9 \gg c_0$

case 2 $|\Psi_{\text{exact}}^*\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1\left(|_i^a\rangle \pm |_j^b\rangle\right) + \dots \quad c_1 \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \gg c_0$

case 3 $|\Psi_{\text{exact}}^*\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1\left(|_{ij}^{ab}\rangle \pm |_{kl}^{cd}\rangle\right) + c_2|_i^a\rangle + \dots \quad c_1 > c_2 > c_0$

$\langle \Psi_{\text{exact}}^* | \Psi_{\text{exact}}^0 \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \Psi_i^* | \Psi_j^* \rangle = 0 \quad \text{Orthogonality condition}$

Configuration interaction singles, CIS

$$\left| \Psi_{\text{CIS}}^* \right\rangle = \sum_{i,a} C_i^a \left| a_i \right\rangle$$

Brilluine Theorem

$$H_{\text{CIS}} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 & 0 \\ 0 & H_{\text{SS}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle 0 | \hat{H} | a_i \rangle = 0$$

$$H_{\text{SS}} = \langle a_i | H | b_j \rangle \quad \langle 0 | \hat{H} | \Psi_{\text{CIS}}^* \rangle = 0$$

$$H_{\text{CIS}} | \Psi \rangle = E | \Psi \rangle$$

HF ground state

$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi\rangle = |0\rangle \quad E = E_0$$

$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi\rangle = \left| \Psi_{\text{CIS}}^* \right\rangle = \sum_{i,a} C_i^a \left| a_i \right\rangle \quad E = E_{\text{CIS}}$$

Random phase approximation, RPA

Coupled cluster singles, CCS

$$|\Psi_{\text{RPA}}^*\rangle = |0\rangle + \sum_{i,a} t_i^a |^a_i\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,a,b} t_i^a t_j^b |^{ab}_{ij}\rangle + \dots$$

$$|\Psi_{\text{RPA}}\rangle = \exp(T_1) |0\rangle$$

EOM-CCSD

Ground State:

$$|\Psi_{\text{CCSD}}^0\rangle = \exp(T_1 + T_2)|0\rangle$$

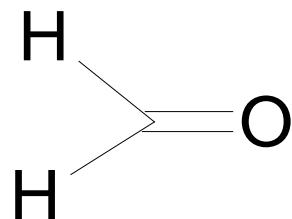
Excited states

$$|\Psi_{\text{EOMCCSD}}^*\rangle = (1 + R_1 + R_2) \exp(T_1 + T_2)|0\rangle$$

R_1, R_2 **Single and double excitations against**

$$|\Psi_{\text{CCSD}}^0\rangle$$

Formaldehyde excited states



	$^3n\pi$ 3A_2	$^1n\pi$ 1A_2	$^3\pi\pi$ 3A_1	$^1\sigma\pi$ 1B_1	$^1\pi\pi$ 1A_1
CASSCF	3.14	4.36	5.04	9.56	11.31
CIS	3.92	4.77	5.40		10.38
EOMCCSD	-	4.04	-	9.52	10.50
exp.	3.54	4.1	6.0	9.0	10.7

Time Dependent DFT (TD-DFT)

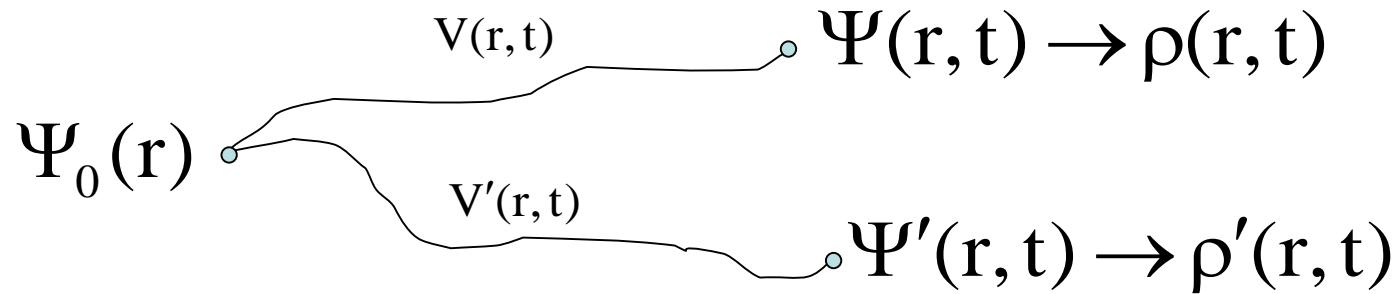
$$V(r, t) = V(r) \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

Теорема Runge-Grossа (1984)

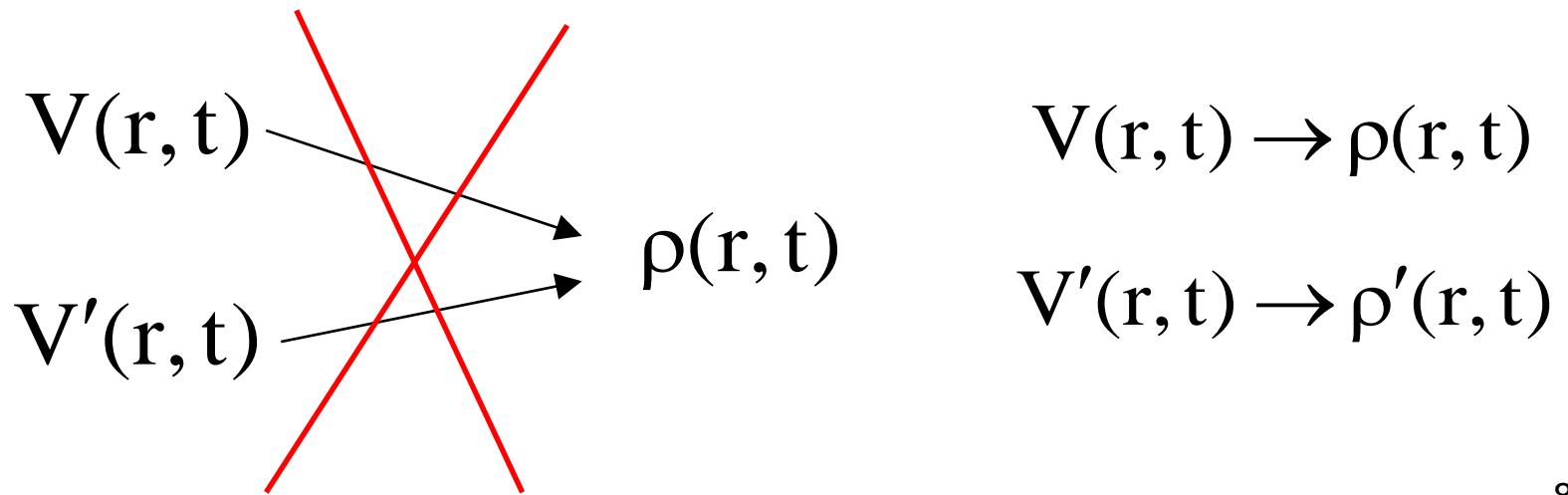
$$V(r, t) \xrightarrow{\Psi_0} \rho(r, t)$$

Single-particle density carries all the information about evolution systems of interacting electrons.
It is determined by the potential

Теорема Runge-Grossa



$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(r, t)\rangle = (H + V(r, t)) |\Psi(r, t)\rangle$$



Теорія лінійного відгуку (Casid equation)

$$\alpha(\omega) = \sum_i \frac{f_i}{\omega_i^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \omega \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

Spectrum of naphthalene radical cation JCP, 111,1999,p.8904 (eV)

state	UCIS	BLYP	B3LYP	MRCISD	CASPT2	Exp(EA)
$^2\text{B}_{2g}$	2.49 (0.65)	2.16 (0.32)	2.15 (0.31)	2.16 (0.32)	1.89 (0.05)	1.84
$^2\text{B}_{3g}$	3.53 (0.84)	2.78 (0.09)	2.99 (0.3)	2.94 (0.25)	2.70 (0.01)	2.69
$^2\text{B}_{3g}$	3.83 (0.58)	3.53 (0.28)	3.61 (0.36)	3.51 (0.26)	3.24 (-0.01)	3.25
$^2\text{B}_{2g}$	4.25 (0.23)	3.75 (-0.27)	3.92 (-0.1)	4.38 (0.36)	3.98 (-0.04)	4.02
$^2\text{B}_{2g}$	6.33 (1.78)	4.33 (-0.22)	4.65 (0.1)	5.14 (0.59)	4.44 (-0.11)	4.55
sd	0.97	0.25	0.26	0.37	0.06	10