

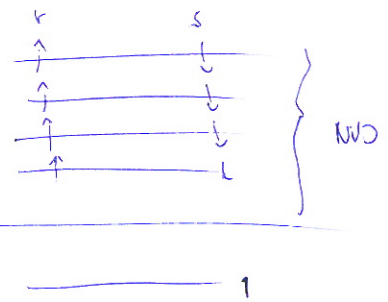
by Roman Čuvik

Method CID

CID Hamiltonian =

$\langle 0 H 0 \rangle$	$\langle 0 H D \rangle$
$\langle D H 0 \rangle$	$\langle D H D \rangle$

Effect of single excitations is very weak due to the second-order coupling to the ground state.



- How many double excitations do I have?

(singlet state)

$\uparrow\downarrow$ vs. $\downarrow\uparrow$ configurations with exchanged spins give antisymmetric total wave function

It is enough to assume that the first electron has spin up and the second has spin down. NCSF = NVD * NVD

- We split the Hamiltonian to

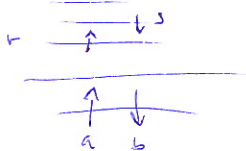
A	B
	C

(A) $\langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle = E^{HF}$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^2 h(i) + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

(B) $\langle 0 | H | \psi_{ab}^{rs} \rangle = [ar || bs] = [ar | bs] - [as | br] = [ar | bs]$

spin-orthogonality



(C) $\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{tu} \rangle$

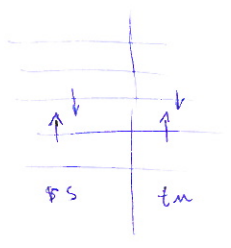
We do not have Slater-Condon rules for $\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{tu} \rangle$.

We need to derive them for the case of He here.

We distinguish 4 cases

(1) $r=t$ & $s=u$

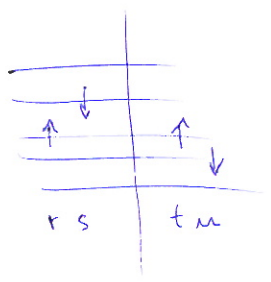
$\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{rs} \rangle =$ Mean HF energy in two orbitals r, s



$$= \langle r|h|r \rangle + \langle s|h|s \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}}^2 [ii||jj] + \frac{1}{2} \{ [rr||rr] + [rr||ss] + [ss||rr] + [ss||ss] \}$$

$$= \langle r|h|r \rangle + \langle s|h|s \rangle + [rr||ss]$$

(2) $r=t$ & $s \neq u$



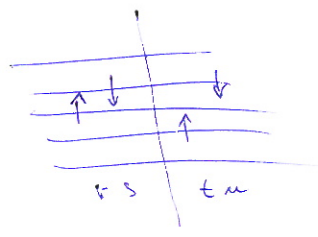
$$\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{ru} \rangle = \frac{1}{2!} \langle (\varphi_r(1) \varphi_s(2)) | \sum_i h_{i1} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \varphi_r(1) \varphi_u(2) \rangle$$

$$= \langle s|h|u \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \{ [rr|su] + [su|rr] - [sr|ru] - [ru|sr] \}$$

spin-orthogonality

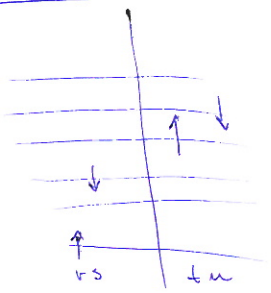
$$= \langle s|h|u \rangle + [rr|su]$$

(3) $r \neq t$ & $s = u$



$$\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{ts} \rangle = \langle r|h|t \rangle + [ss|rt]$$

(4) $r \neq t$ & $s \neq u$



$$\langle \Psi_{ab}^{rs} | H | \Psi_{ab}^{tu} \rangle = \frac{SR}{1c} \frac{1}{2!} \langle (\varphi_r(1) \varphi_s(2)) | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \varphi_t(1) \varphi_u(2) \rangle =$$

$$= [rt|su] - [tu|st]$$

spin-orthogonality