

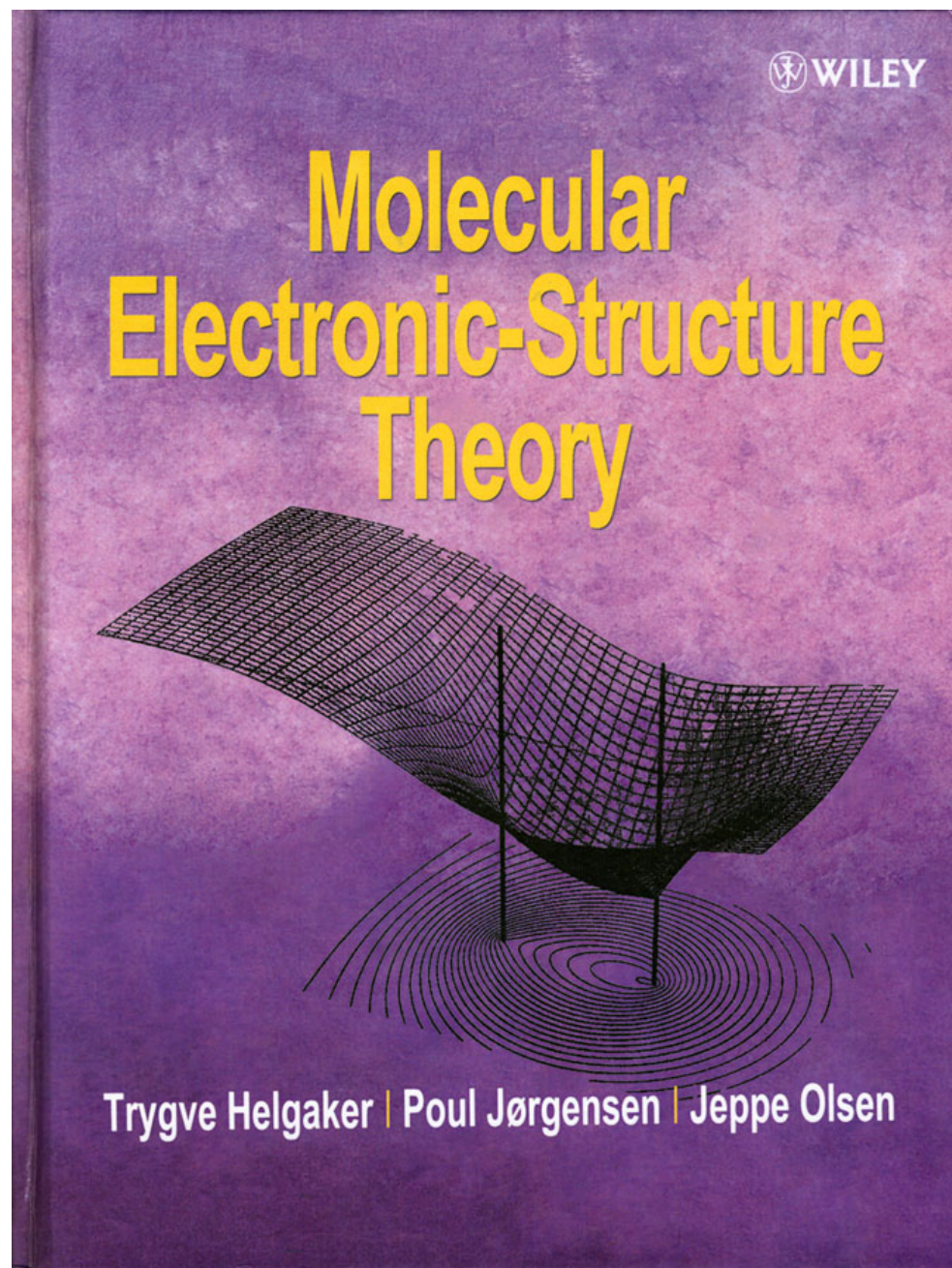


Multi-Configurational Self-Consistent Field:
An introduction to strong correlation in quantum chemistry

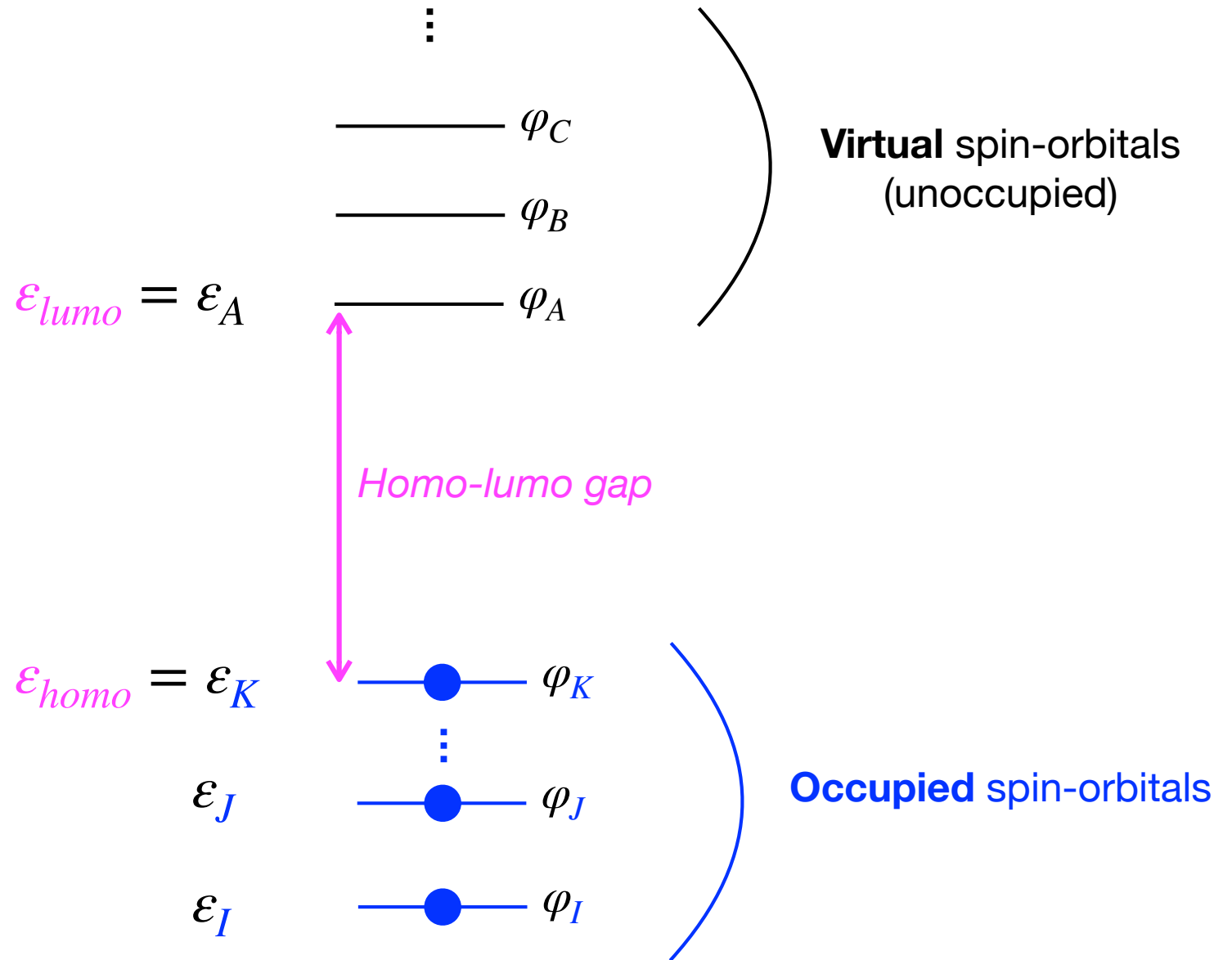
Emmanuel Fromager

*Laboratoire de Chimie Quantique, Institut de Chimie de Strasbourg,
Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France.*

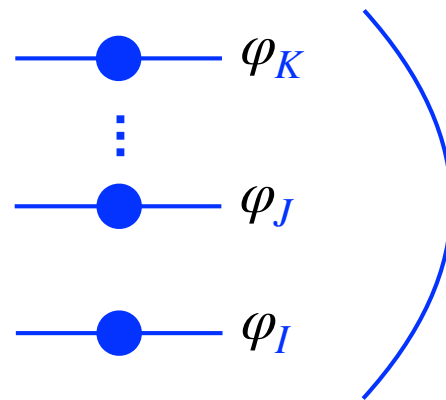
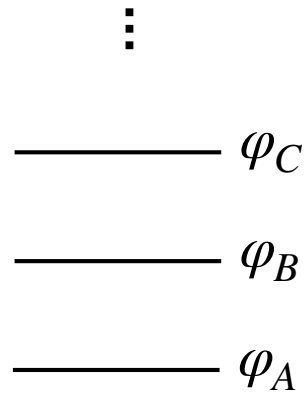
Textbook



Hartree-Fock (or KS-DFT) single-configuration picture

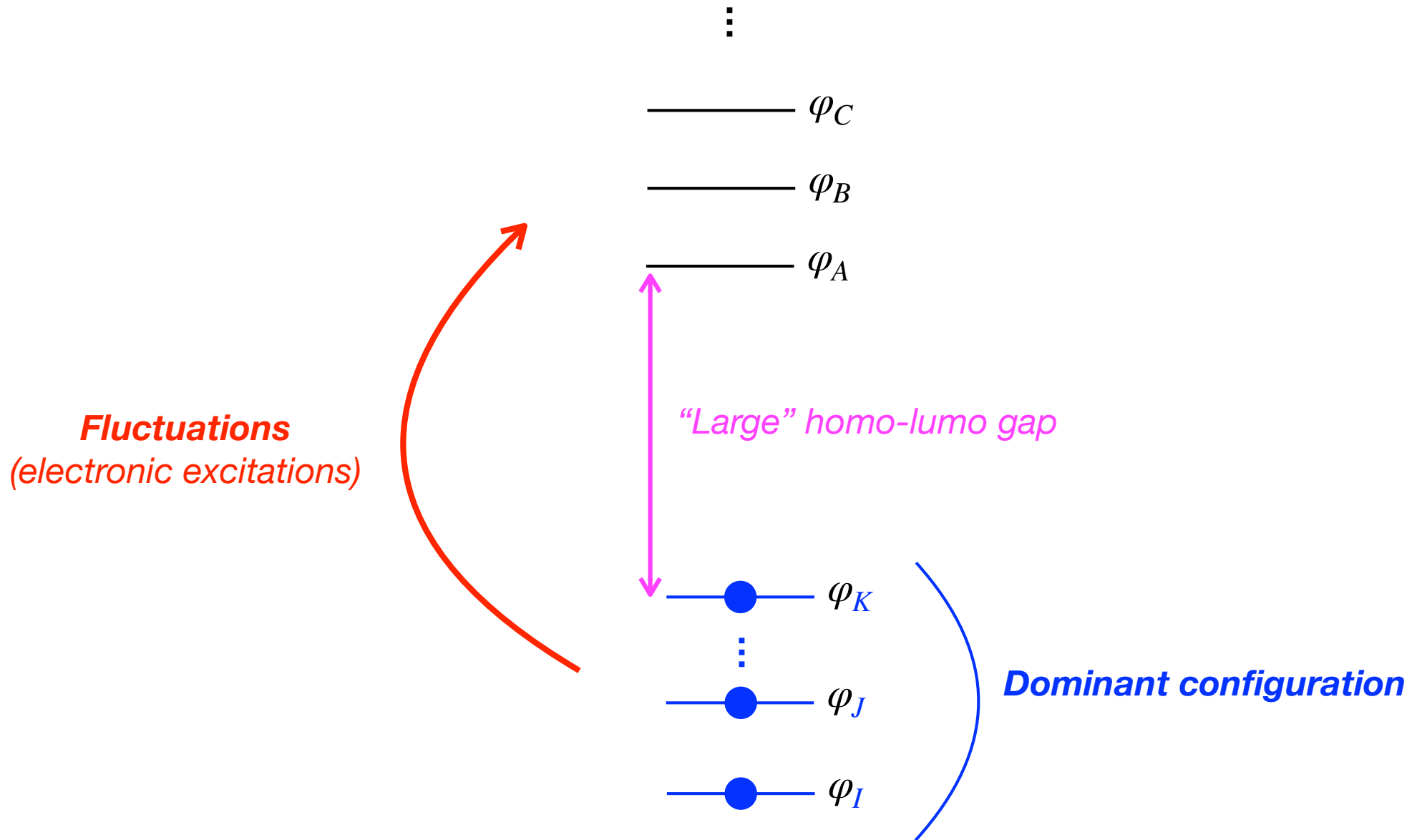


“dynamical” electron correlation

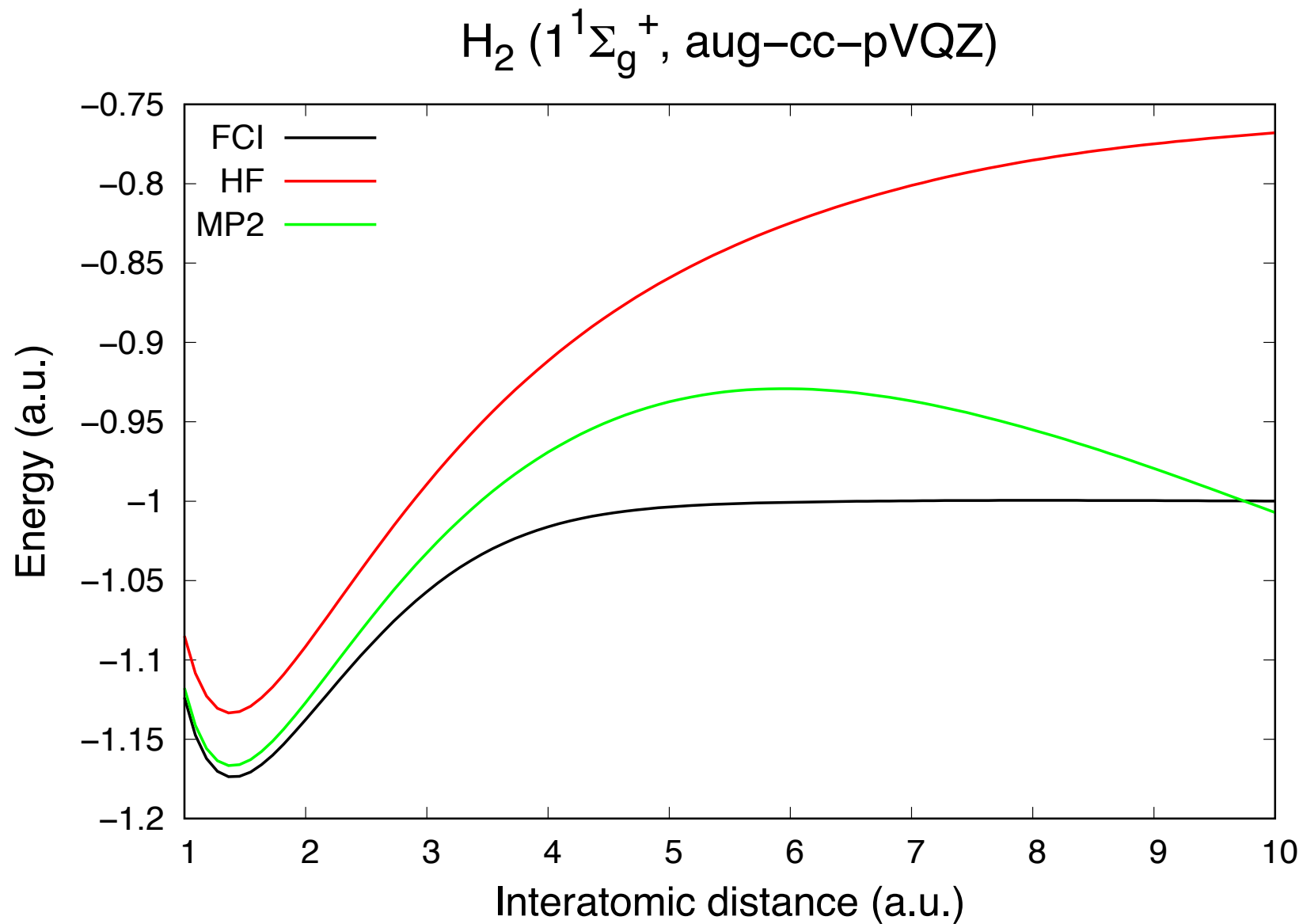


Does *not* provide an **exact ground-state** solution to the Schrödinger equation

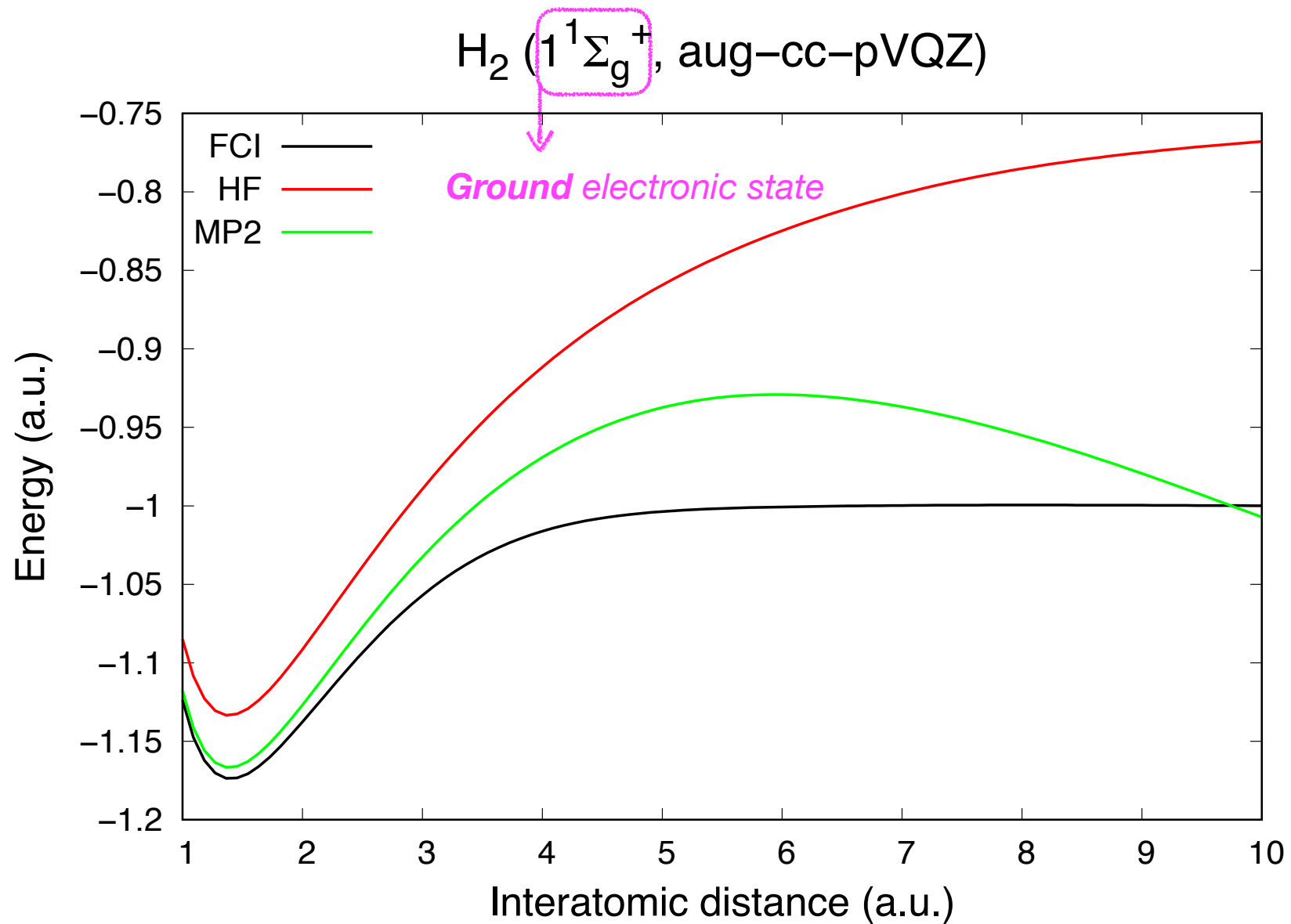
“dynamical” electron correlation



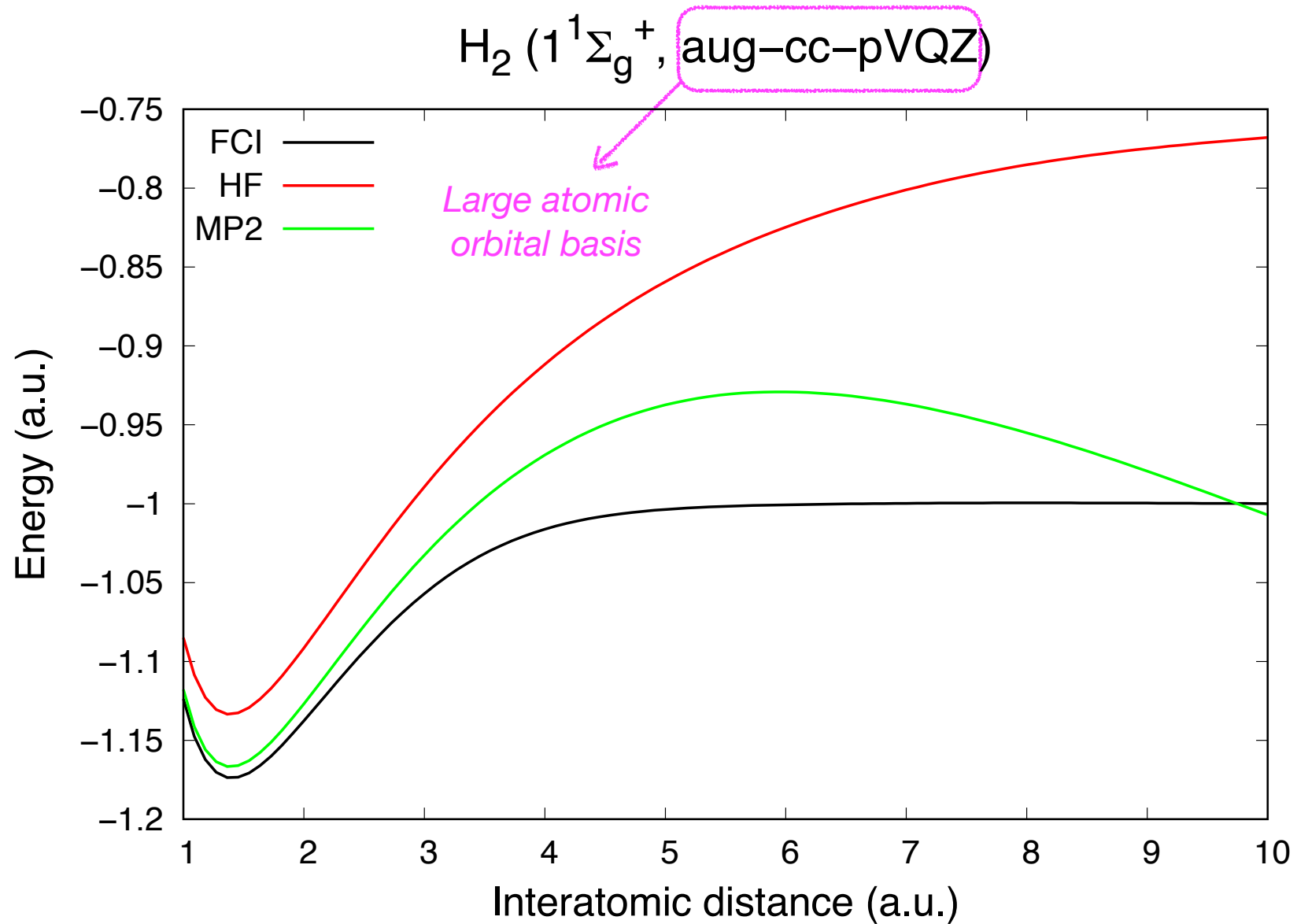
Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule



Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule



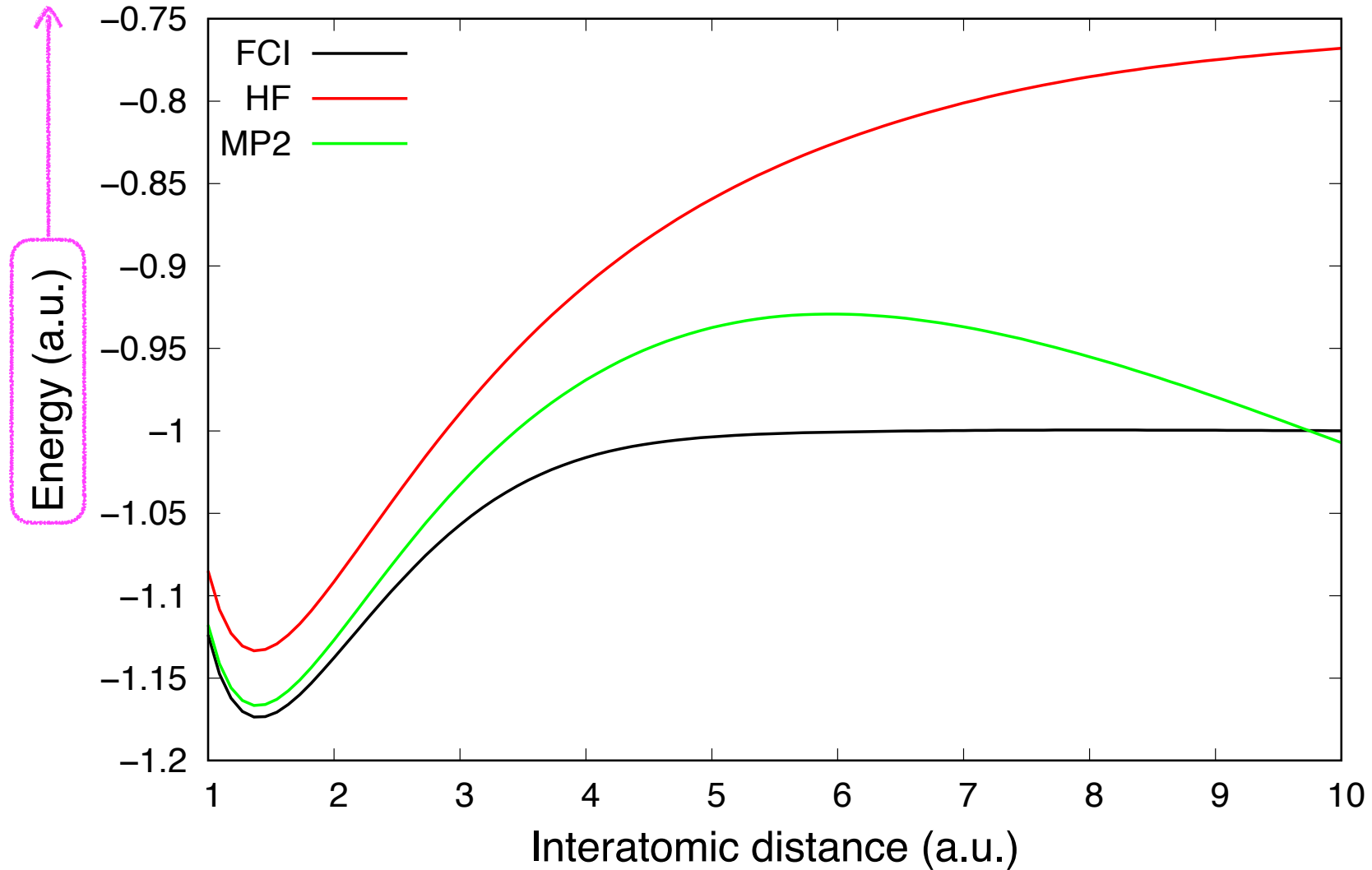
Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule



Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule

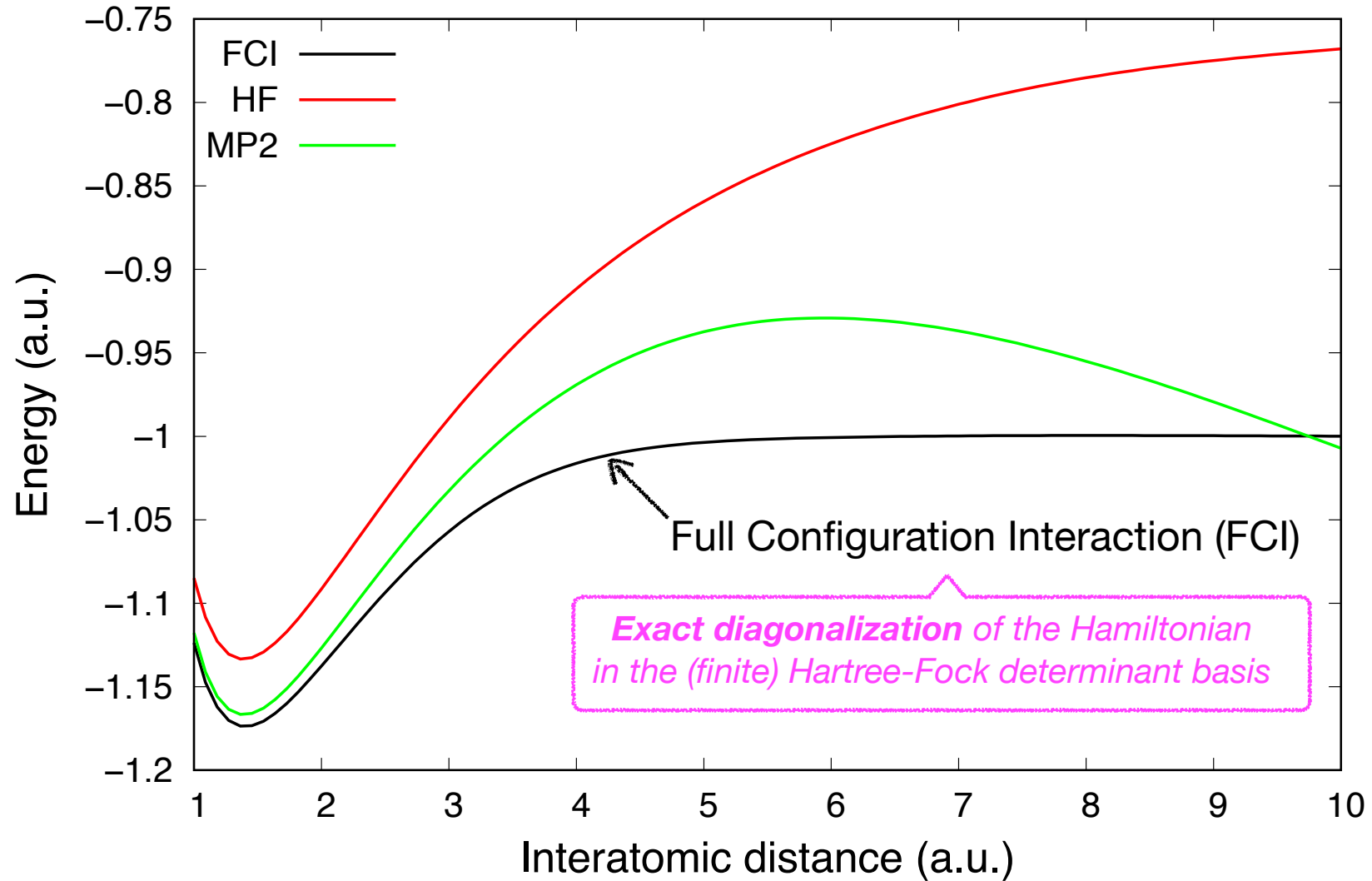
(Quantum) electronic energy
+
(classical) nuclear repulsion

H_2 ($1^1\Sigma_g^+$, aug-cc-pVQZ)



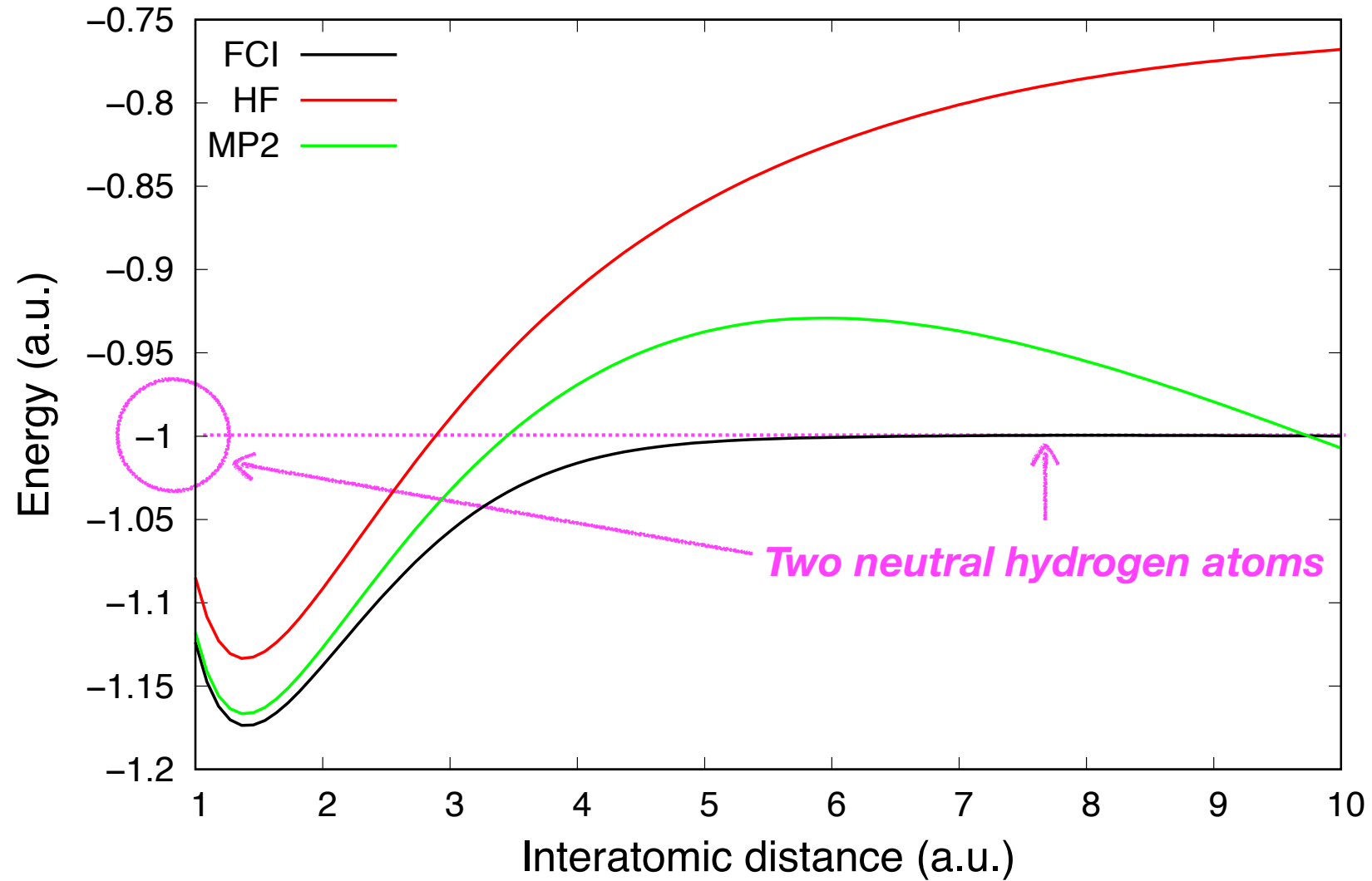
Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule

H_2 ($1^1\Sigma_g^+$, aug-cc-pVQZ)

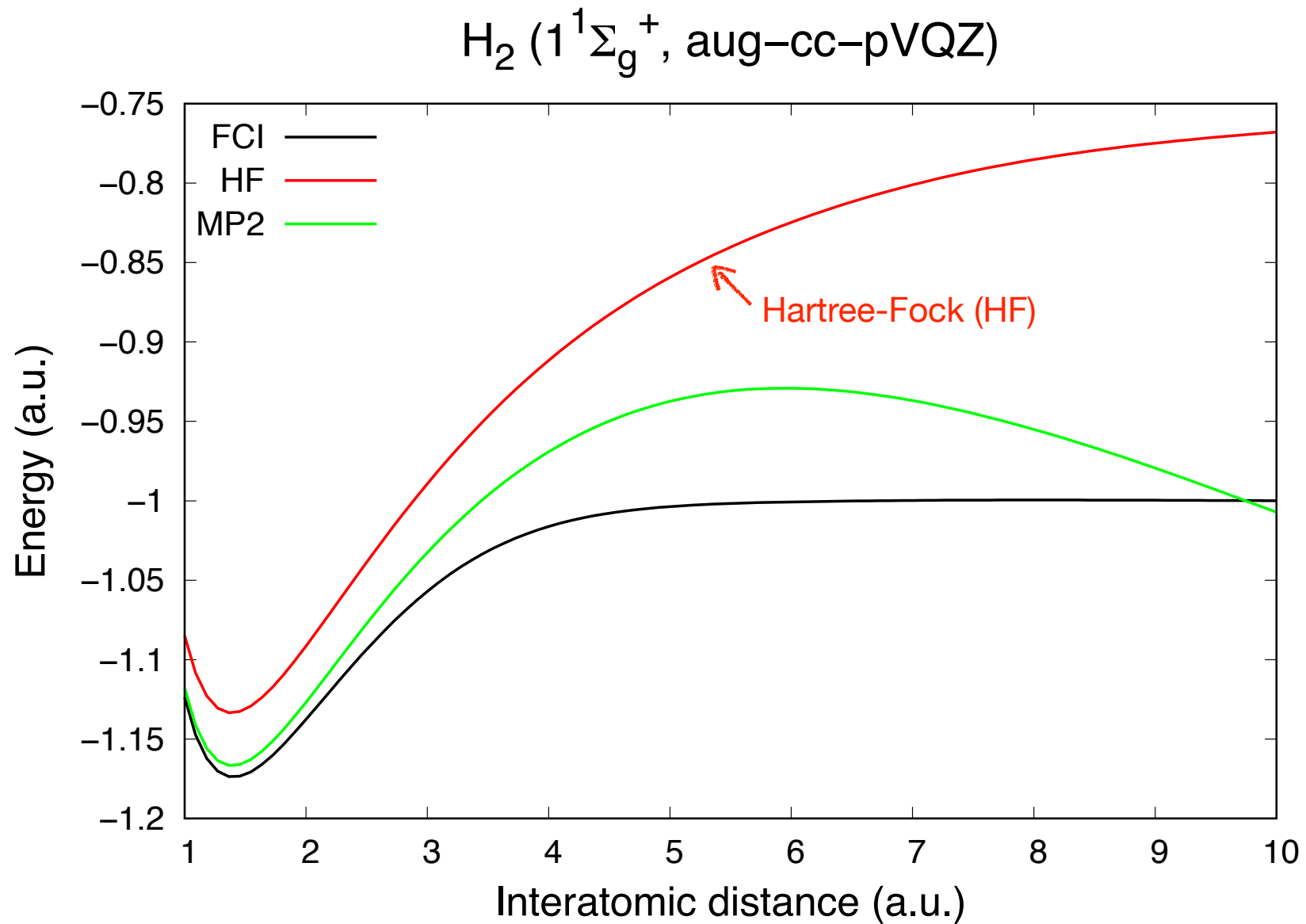


Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule

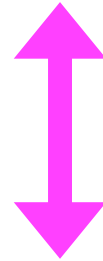
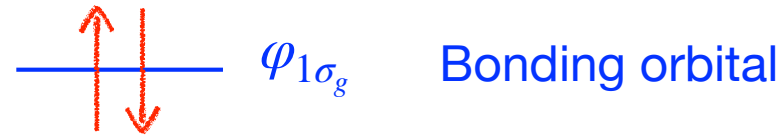
$\text{H}_2 (1^1\Sigma_g^+, \text{aug-cc-pVQZ})$



Potential energy curve of the hydrogen molecule

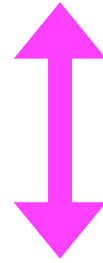
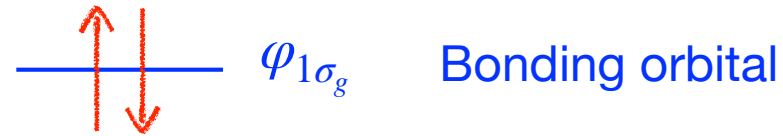


(Restricted) HF wave function of the hydrogen molecule



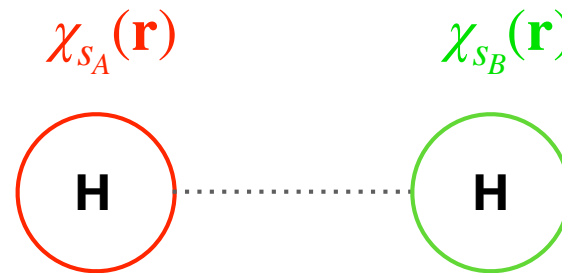
$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^{HF}(X_1, X_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\varphi_{1\sigma_g, \alpha}(X_1) \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \beta}(X_2) - \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \alpha}(X_2) \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \beta}(X_1) \right) \\ &= \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1) \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\delta_{\sigma_1 \alpha} \delta_{\sigma_2 \beta} - \delta_{\sigma_2 \alpha} \delta_{\sigma_1 \beta} \right)\end{aligned}$$

(Restricted) HF wave function of the hydrogen molecule



$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^{HF}(X_1, X_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\varphi_{1\sigma_g, \alpha}(X_1) \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \beta}(X_2) - \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \alpha}(X_2) \varphi_{1\sigma_g, \beta}(X_1) \right) \\ &= \boxed{\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1) \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2)} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\delta_{\sigma_1 \alpha} \delta_{\sigma_2 \beta} - \delta_{\sigma_2 \alpha} \delta_{\sigma_1 \beta} \right)\end{aligned}$$

**(Restricted) HF wave function of the stretched hydrogen molecule
in a minimal basis**



Bonding orbital

$$\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

$$= \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1) \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\delta_{\sigma_1\alpha} \delta_{\sigma_2\beta} - \delta_{\sigma_2\alpha} \delta_{\sigma_1\beta} \right)$$

**(Restricted) HF wave function of the stretched hydrogen molecule
in a minimal basis**

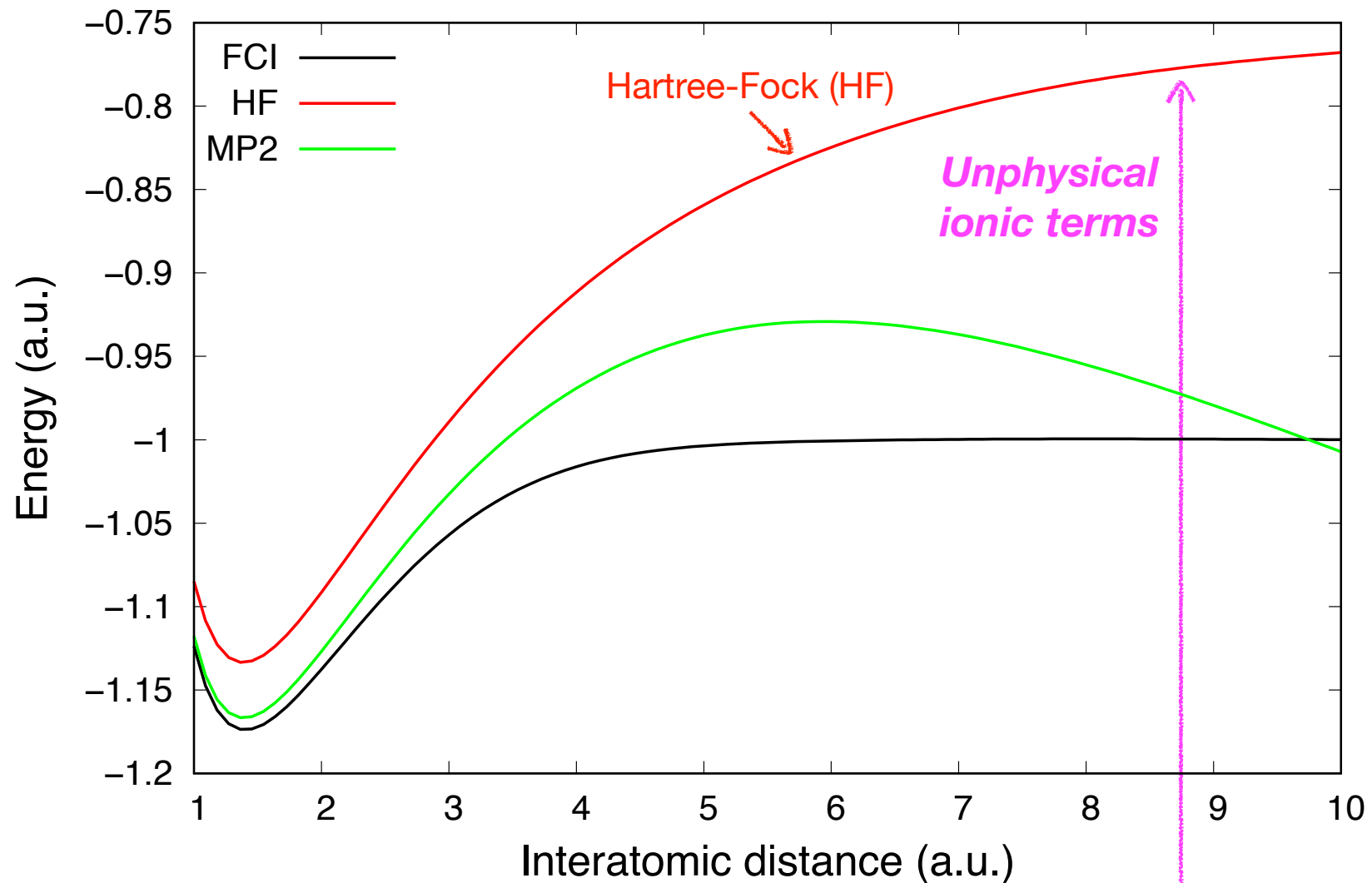
H H

H H

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1) + \chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right)$$

$$= \varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\delta_{\sigma_1\alpha}\delta_{\sigma_2\beta} - \delta_{\sigma_2\alpha}\delta_{\sigma_1\beta} \right)$$

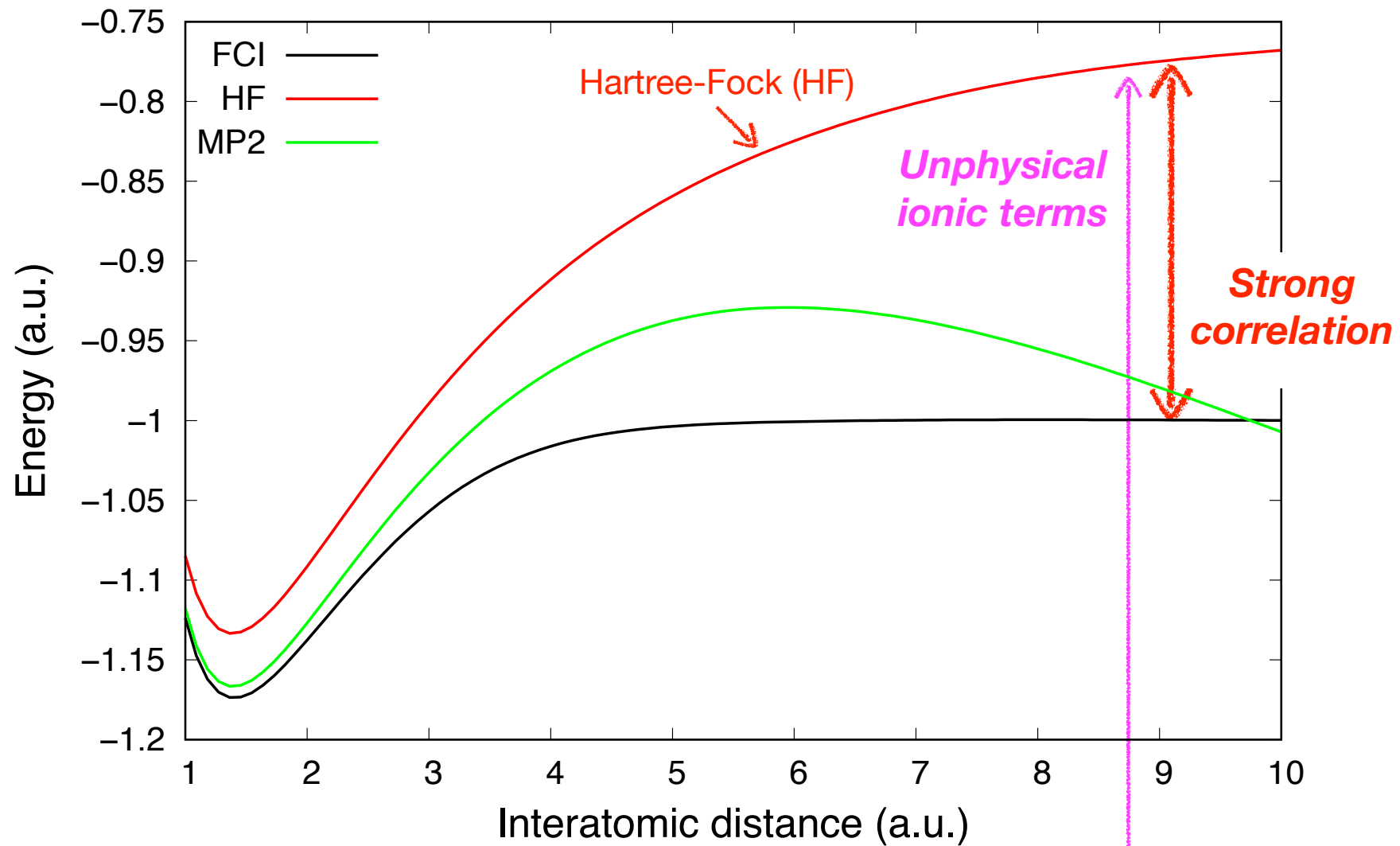
H₂ (1¹Σ_g⁺, aug-cc-pVQZ)



$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right)$$

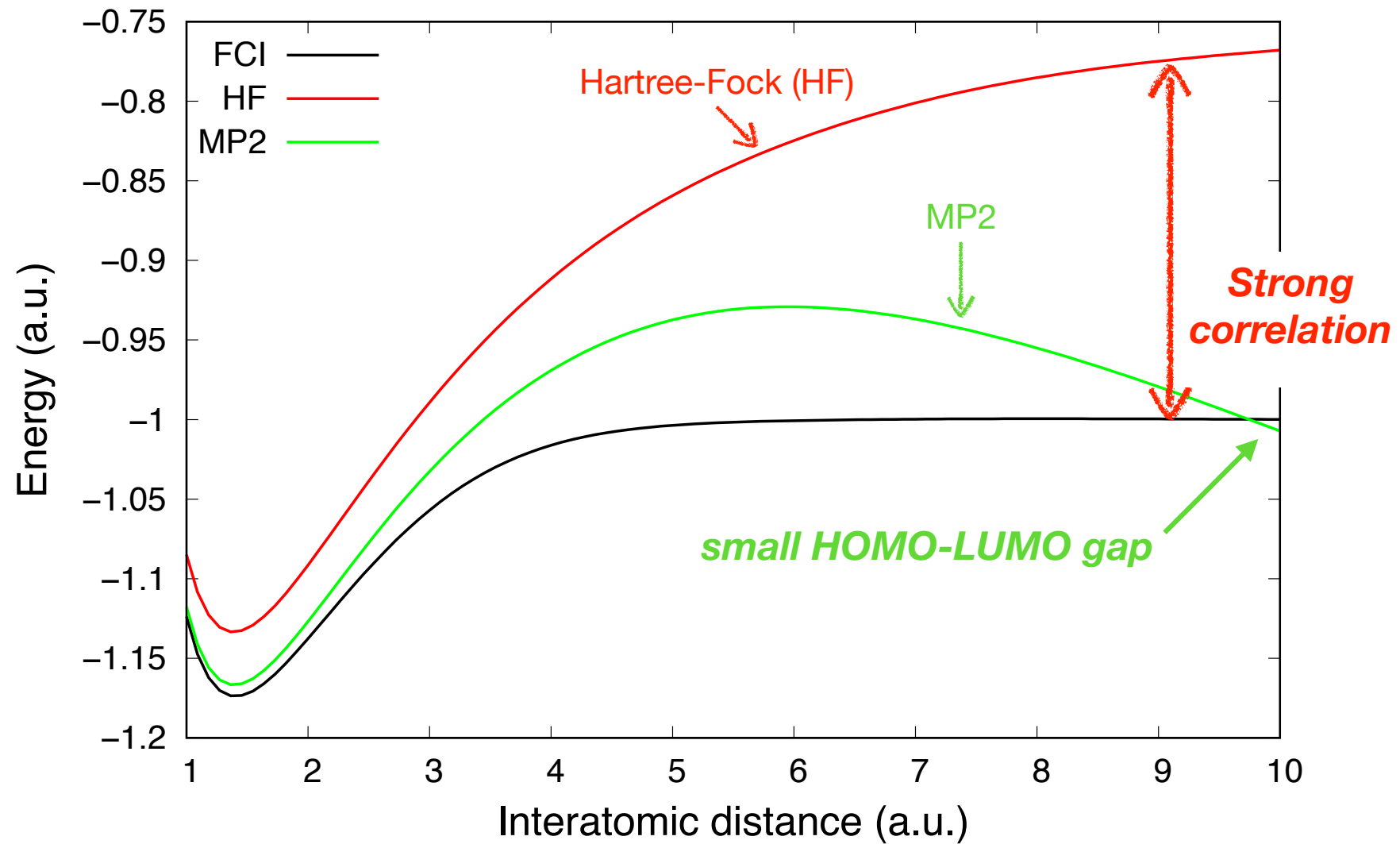
H⁻.....H⁺ H⁺.....H⁻

H₂ (1¹Σ_g⁺, aug-cc-pVQZ)



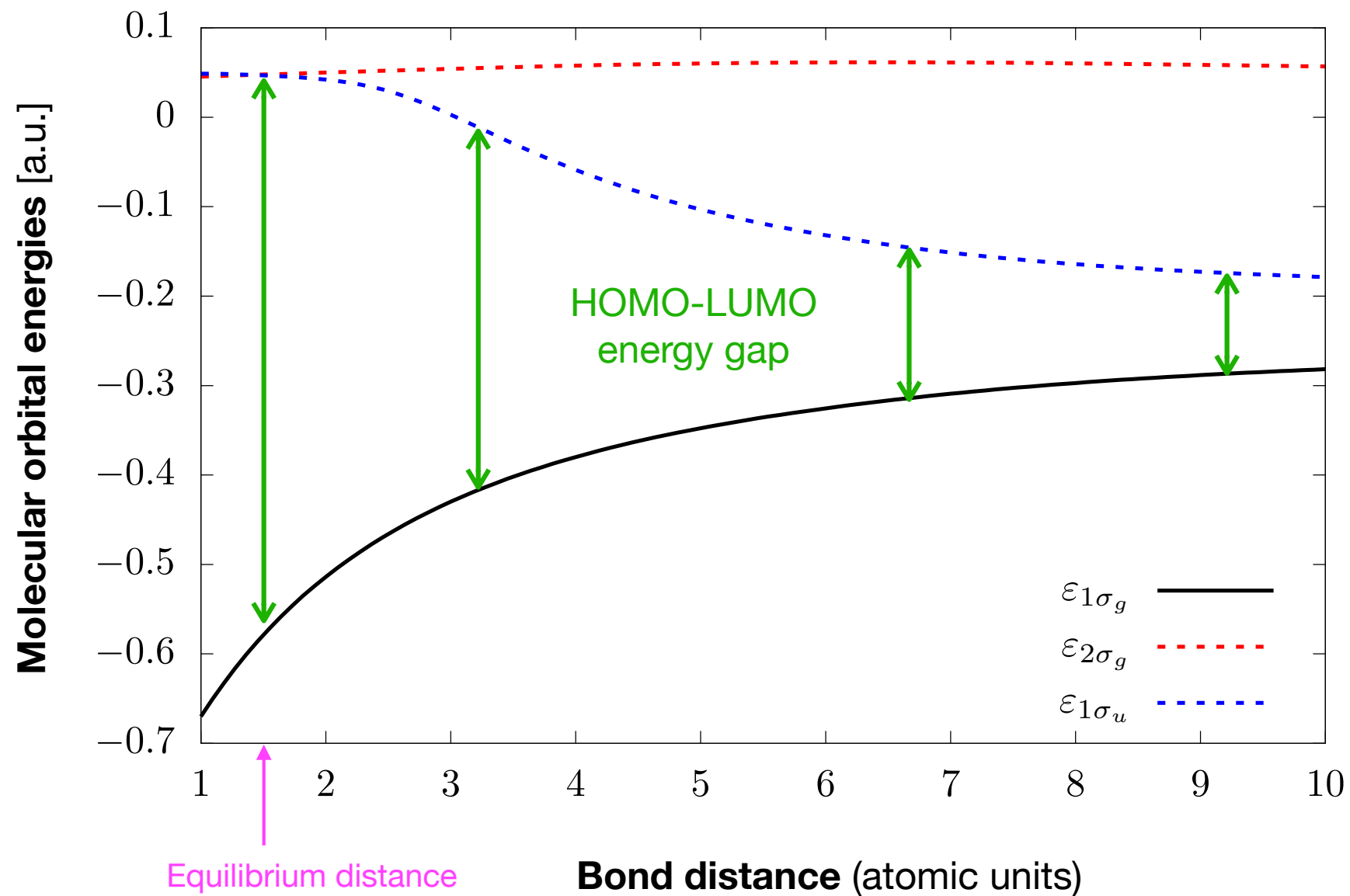
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right)$$

H₂ ($1^1\Sigma_g^+$, aug-cc-pVQZ)

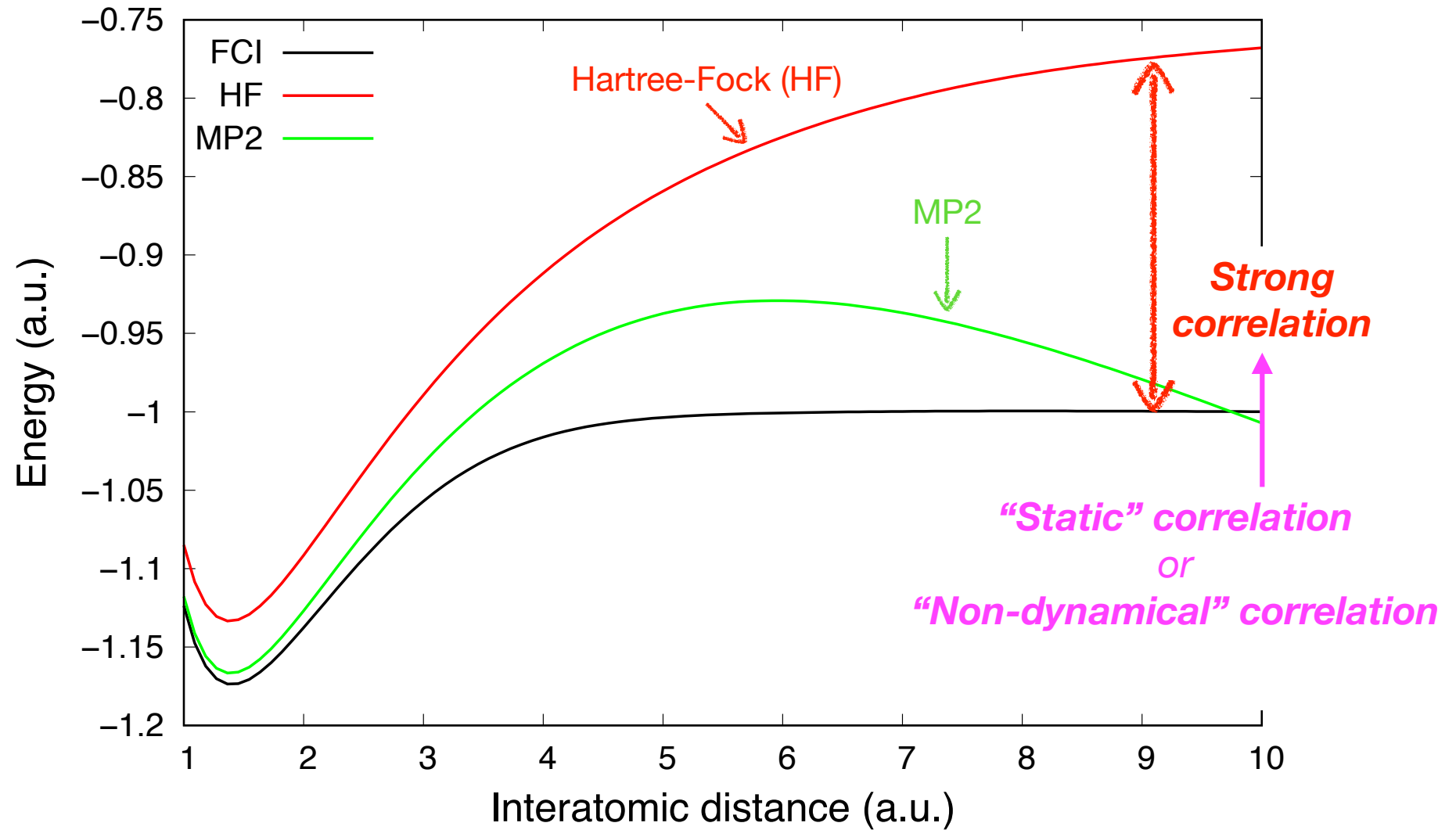


Near-degeneracy issues

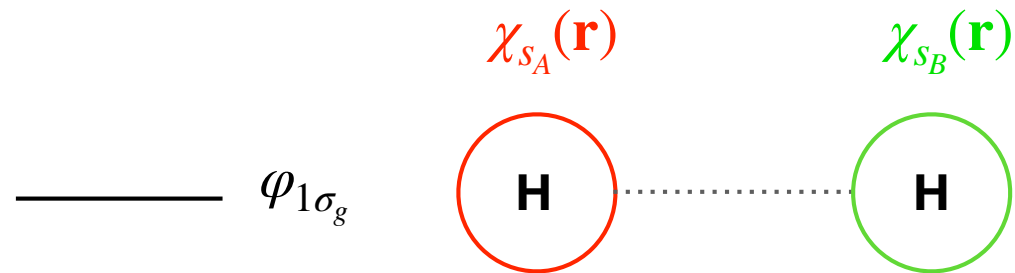
H₂



H₂ (1¹Σ_g⁺, aug-cc-pVQZ)



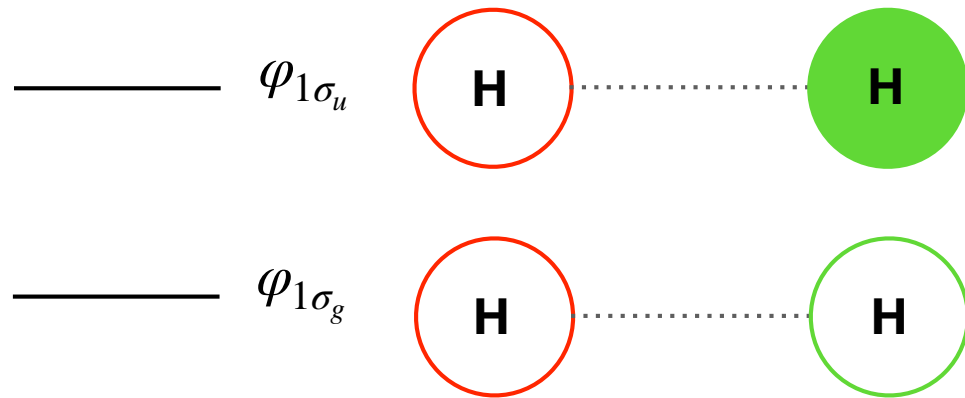
Multi-configurational wave function



Bonding orbital

$$\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

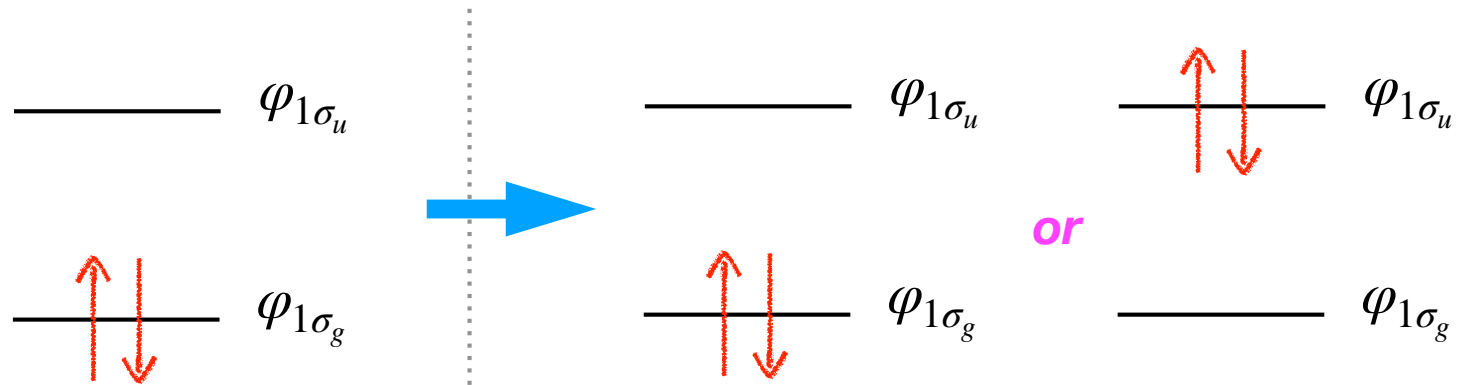
Multi-configurational wave function



$$\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}) - \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

Anti-bonding orbital

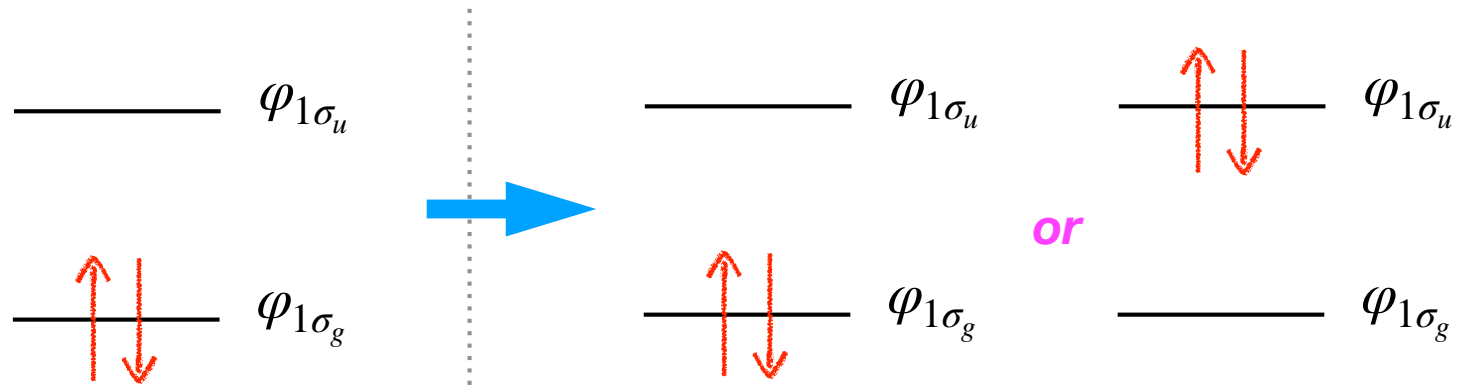
Multi-configurational wave function



$$\left| (1\sigma_g)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| (1\sigma_g)^2 \right\rangle - \left| (1\sigma_u)^2 \right\rangle \right]$$

Multi-configurational wave function



$$\left| (1\sigma_g)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left| (1\sigma_g)^2 \right\rangle - \left| (1\sigma_u)^2 \right\rangle \right]$$

$$\equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) - \varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right)$$

Multi-configurational wave function

$$\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}) - \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

$$\Psi \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) - \varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right)$$

$$\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{s_A}(\mathbf{r}) + \chi_{s_B}(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

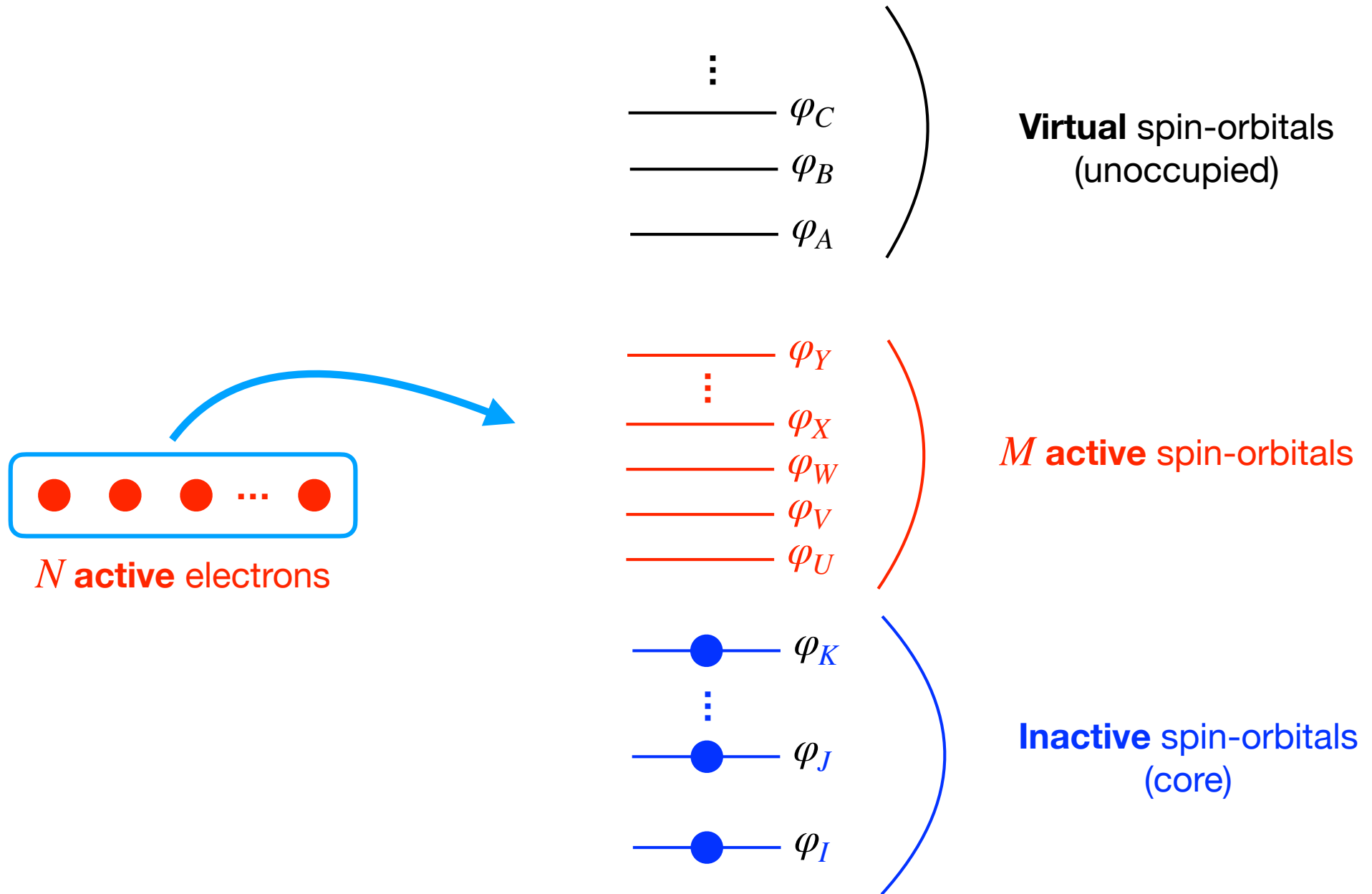
Multi-configurational wave function

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi &\equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2) - \varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\chi_{S_A}(\mathbf{r}_1)\chi_{S_B}(\mathbf{r}_2) + \chi_{S_A}(\mathbf{r}_2)\chi_{S_B}(\mathbf{r}_1) \right) \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \mathbf{H} \dots \mathbf{H} \qquad \mathbf{H} \dots \mathbf{H}\end{aligned}$$

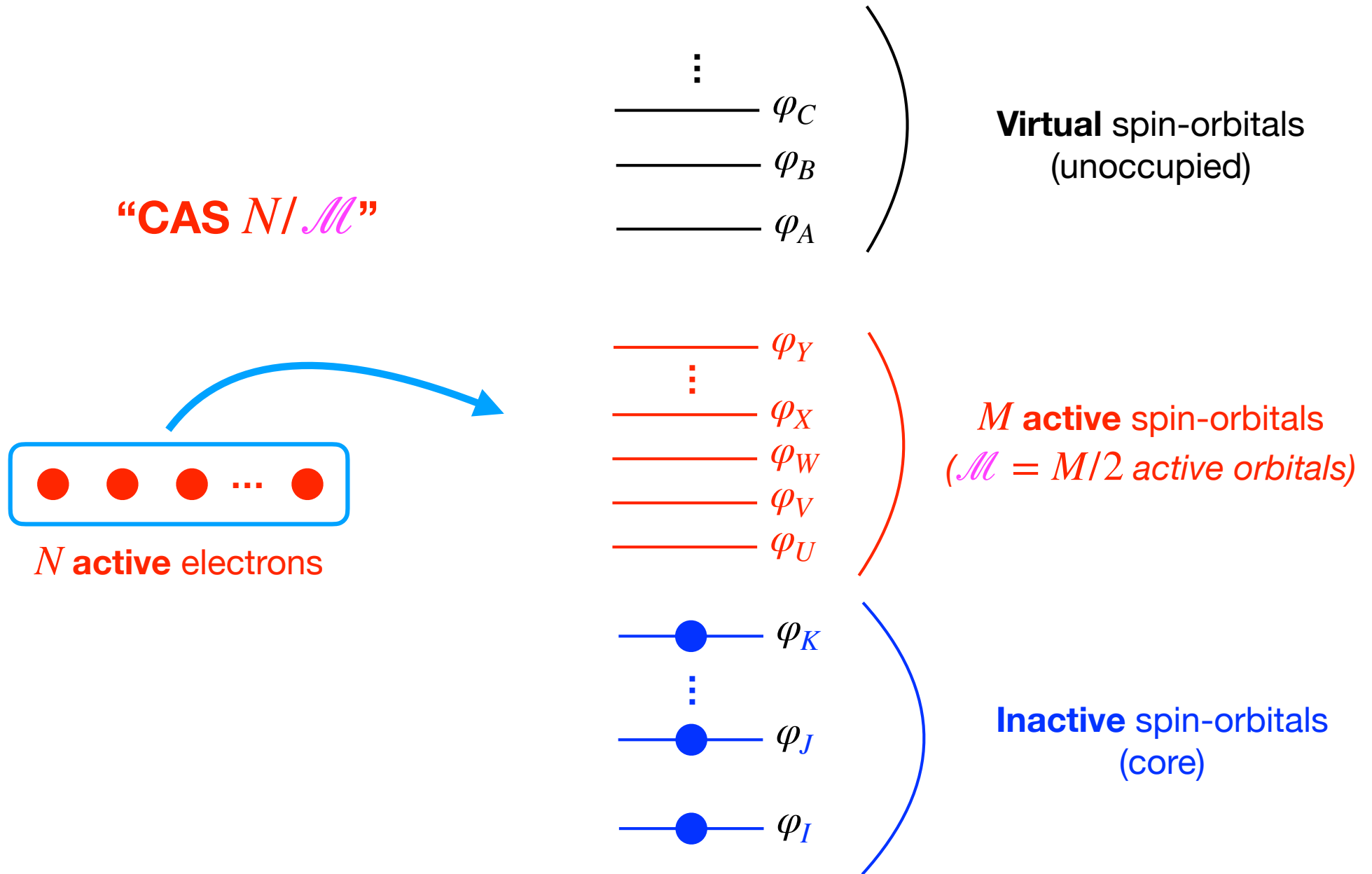
Multi-configurational wave function

$$\Psi \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\overbrace{\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_g}(\mathbf{r}_2)}^{\Phi_{(1\sigma_g)^2}} - \overbrace{\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_1)\varphi_{1\sigma_u}(\mathbf{r}_2)}^{\Phi_{(1\sigma_u)^2}} \right)$$

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)

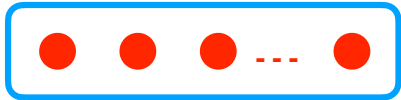
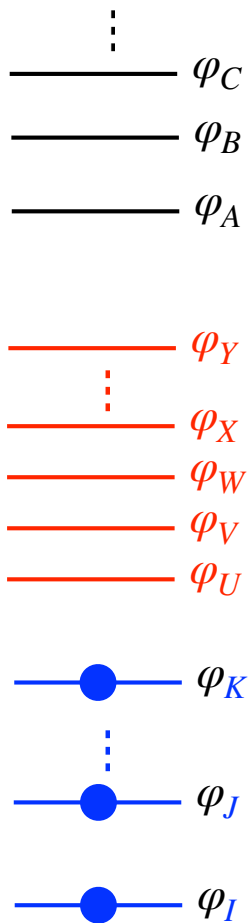


Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)



Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)

M active spin-orbitals



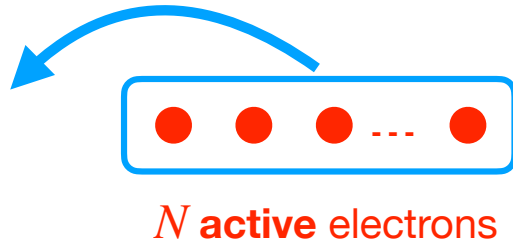
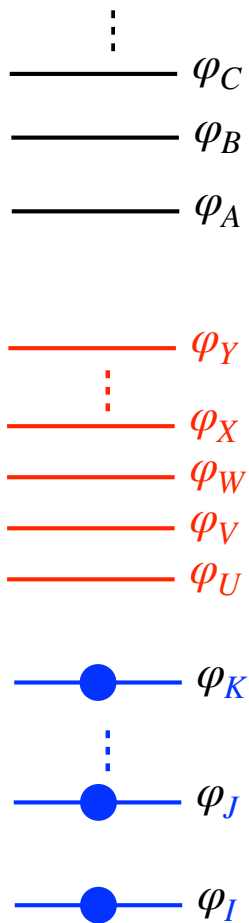
N active electrons

$$\prod_I^{\text{occupied}} \hat{a}_I^\dagger$$

$$|\Psi^{\text{CASCI}}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{\text{core}}^\dagger \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^\dagger)^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^\dagger)^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^\dagger)^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)

M active spin-orbitals



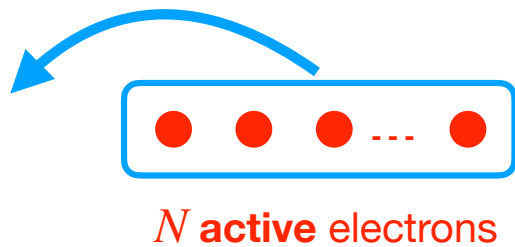
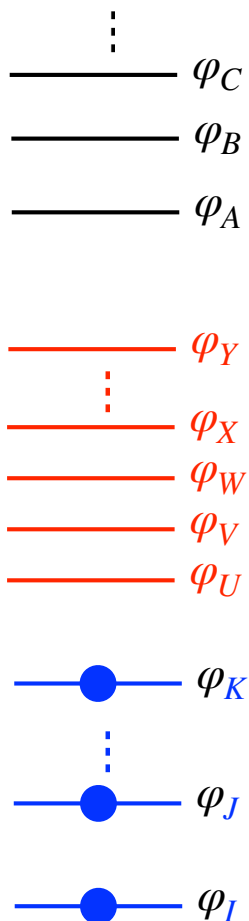
FCI in the active orbital space!

$$\prod_I^{\text{occupied}} \hat{a}_I^\dagger$$

$$|\Psi^{\text{CASCI}}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{\text{core}}^\dagger \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^\dagger)^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^\dagger)^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^\dagger)^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

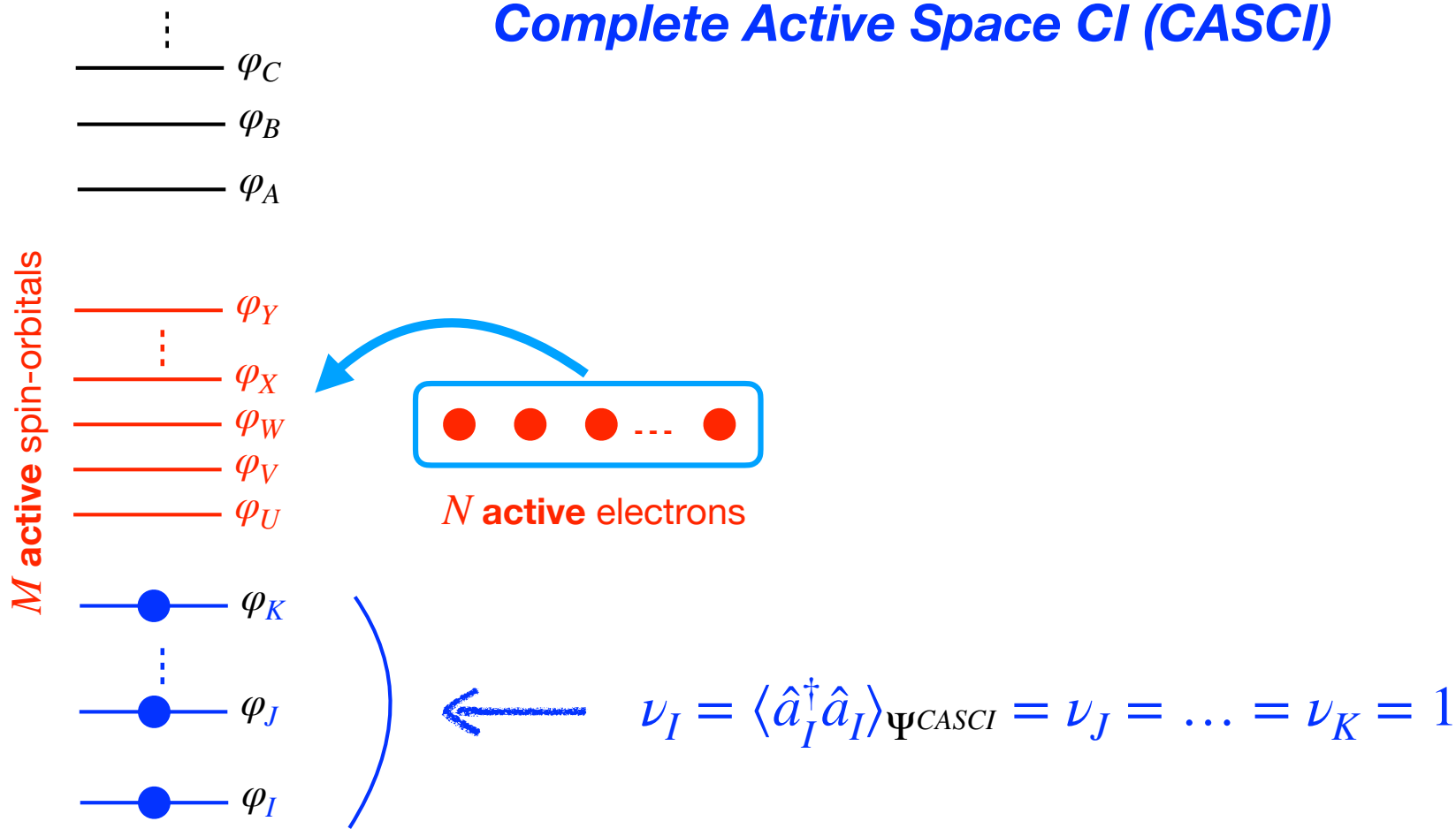
Restricted Active Space CI (RASCI)

M active spin-orbitals



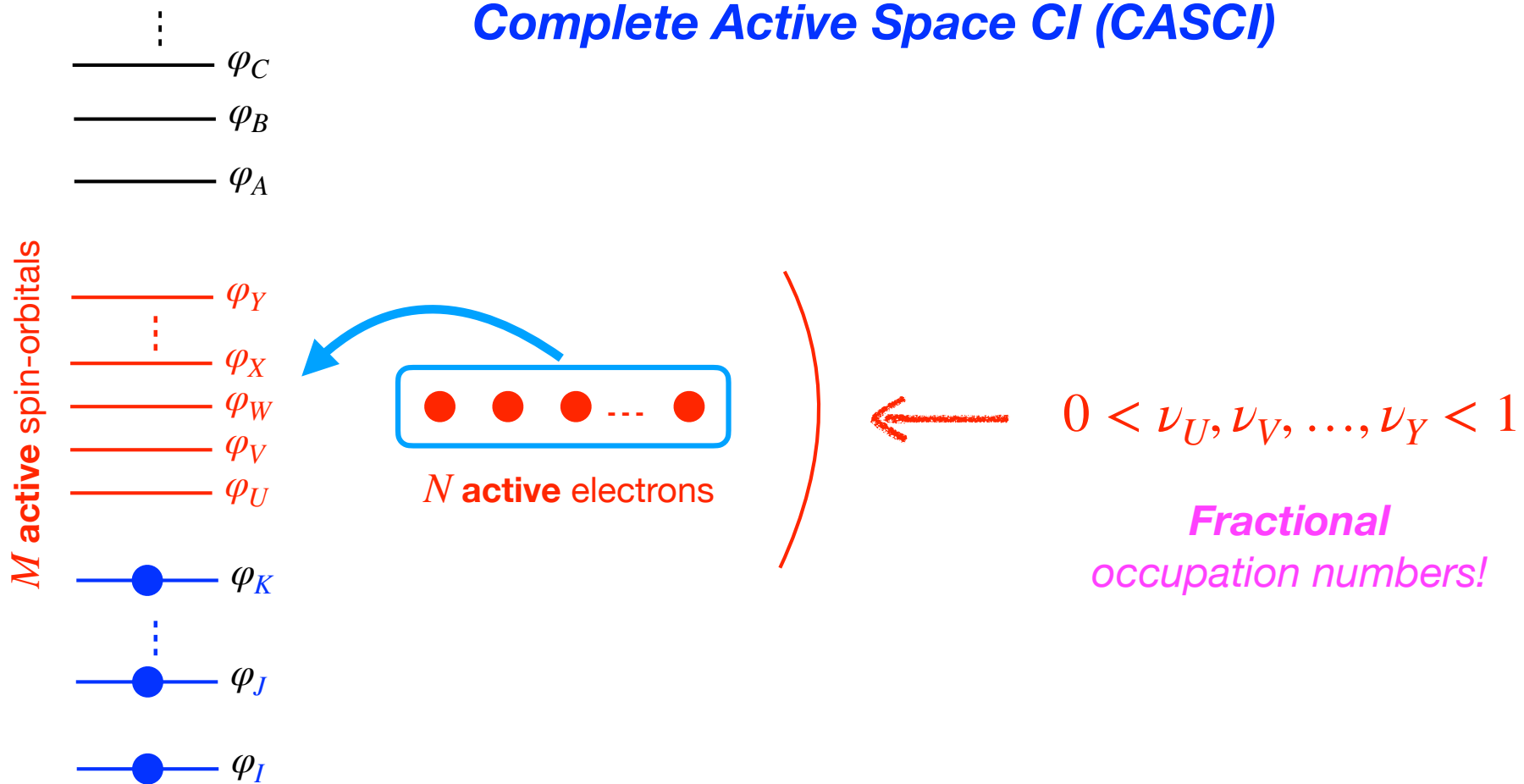
Truncated CI in the active orbital space!

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)



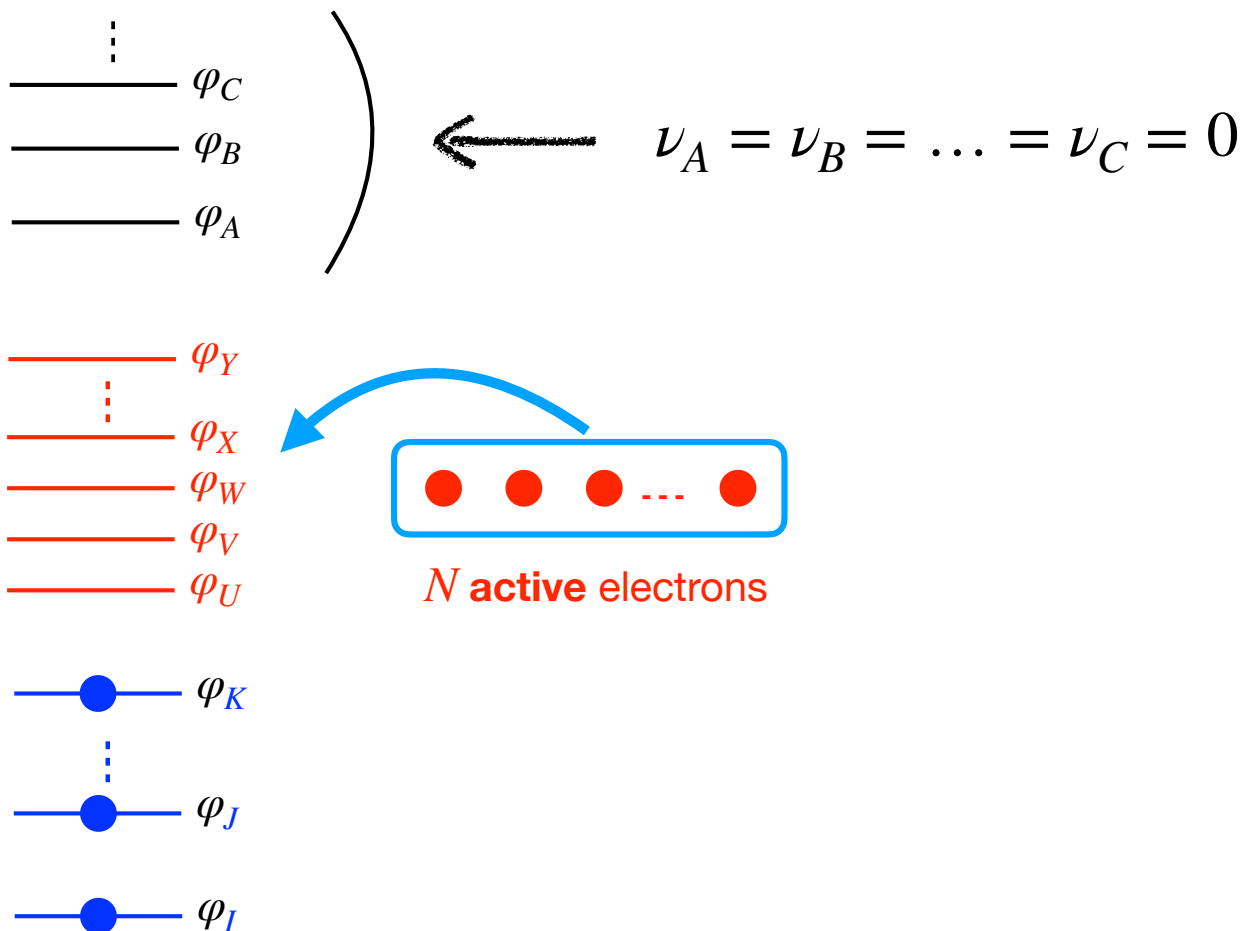
$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{core}^\dagger \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^\dagger)^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^\dagger)^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^\dagger)^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)



$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{core}^\dagger \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^\dagger)^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^\dagger)^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^\dagger)^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

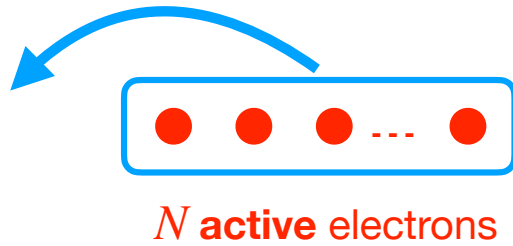
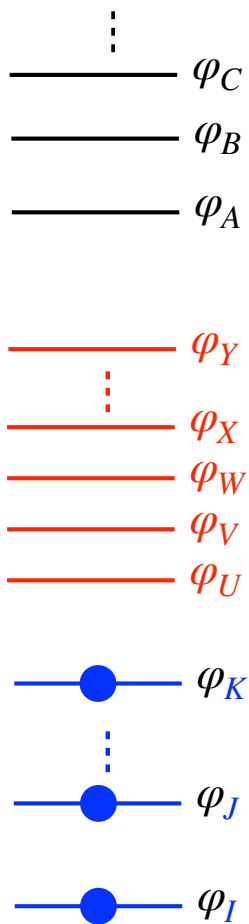
M active spin-orbitals



$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{core}^\dagger \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^\dagger)^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^\dagger)^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^\dagger)^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)

M active spin-orbitals

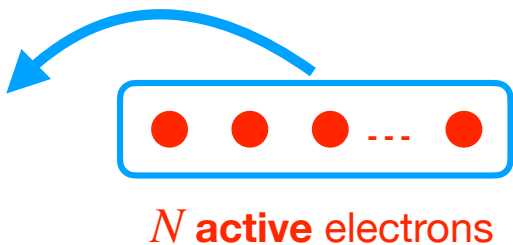
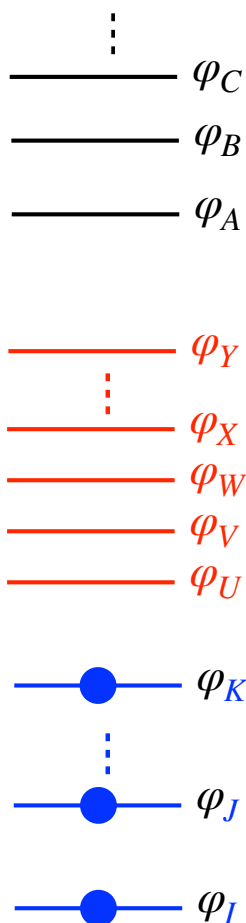


$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \sum_{\xi \in CAS} C_{\xi} |\Phi_{\xi}\rangle$$

$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{core}^{\dagger} \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^{\dagger})^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^{\dagger})^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^{\dagger})^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

Complete Active Space CI (CASCI)

M active spin-orbitals



$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle \stackrel{\text{notation}}{=} \sum_{\xi \in CAS} C_{\xi} |\Phi_{\xi}\rangle$$

?????

$$|\Psi^{CASCI}\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_{core}^{\dagger} \sum_{(n_U, n_V, \dots, n_Y) \in \{0,1\}^M}^{n_U + n_V + \dots + n_Y = N} C_{n_U n_V \dots n_Y} (\hat{a}_U^{\dagger})^{n_U} (\hat{a}_V^{\dagger})^{n_V} \dots (\hat{a}_Y^{\dagger})^{n_Y} |\text{vac}\rangle$$

Diagonalization of the CASCI Hamiltonian matrix

$$\left\{ \langle \Phi_\xi | \hat{H} | \Phi_{\xi'} \rangle \right\}_{(\xi, \xi') \in \text{CAS}^2}$$



$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C} = E_n^{\text{CASCI}}\mathbf{C}$$



$$\left\{ c_\xi \right\}_{\xi \in \text{CAS}}$$

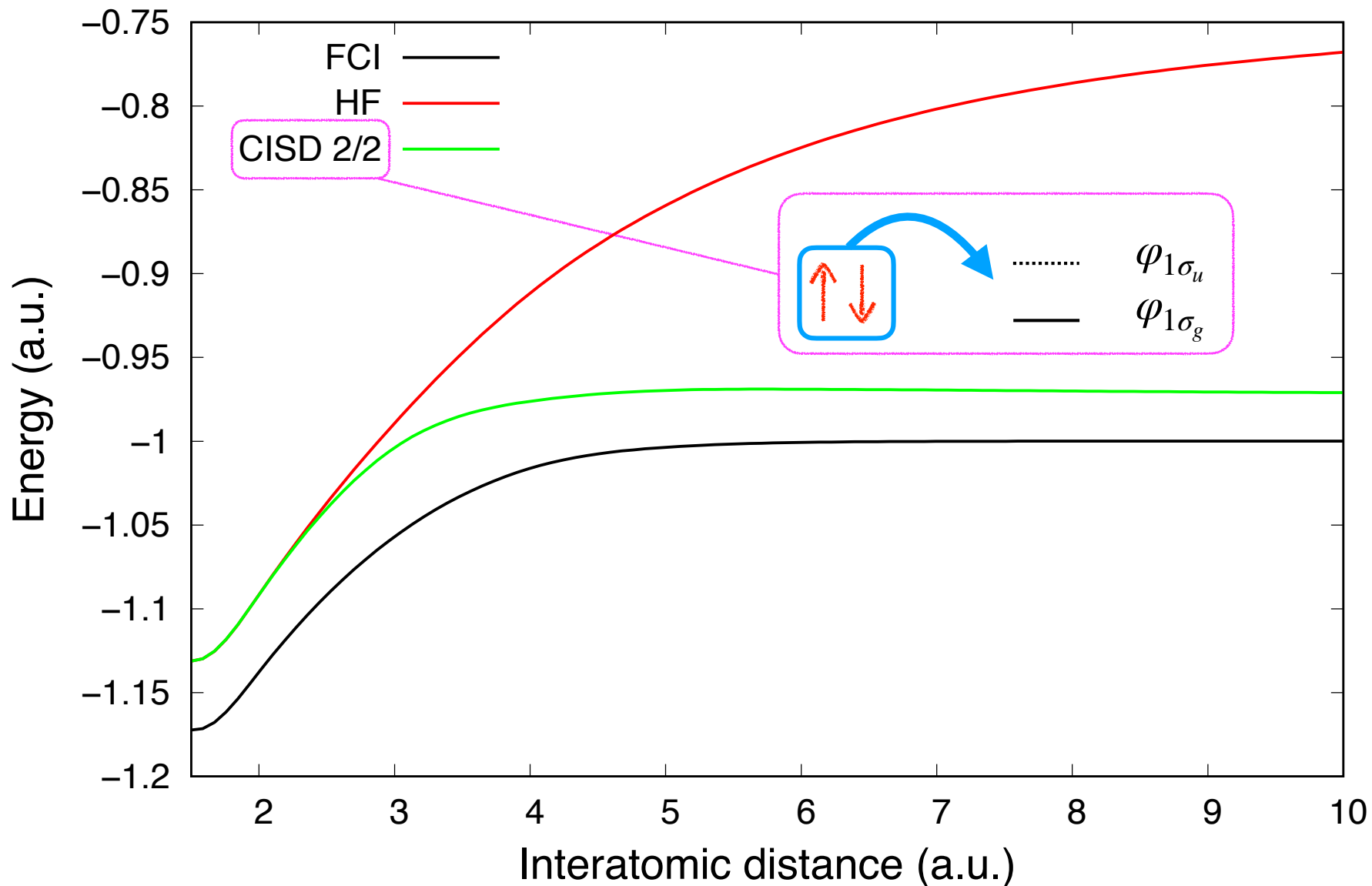
Diagonalization of the CASCI Hamiltonian matrix

$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C} = E_n^{\text{CASCI}}\mathbf{C}$$

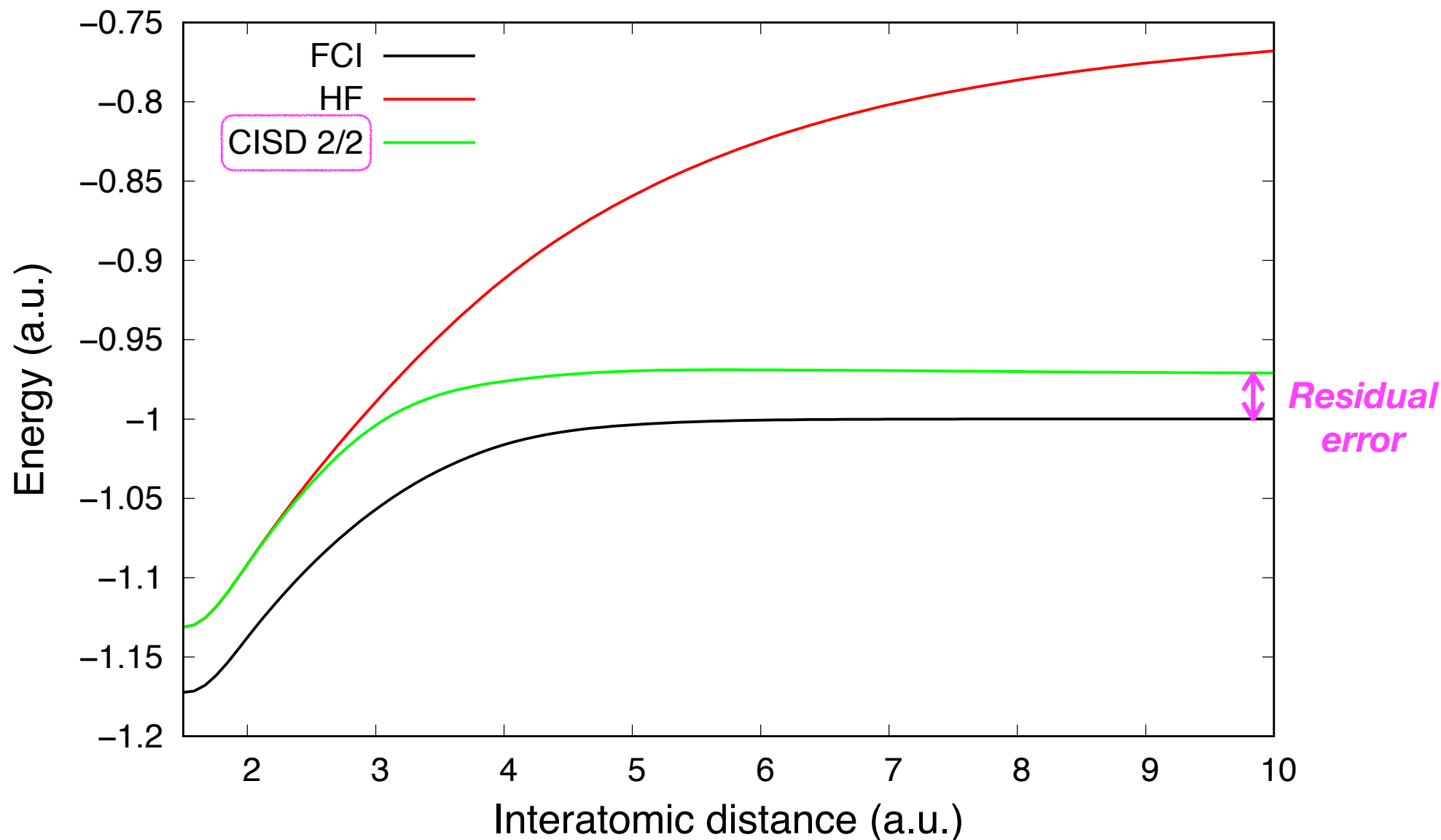


Ground- ($n = 0$) or excited- ($n > 0$) state **energy**

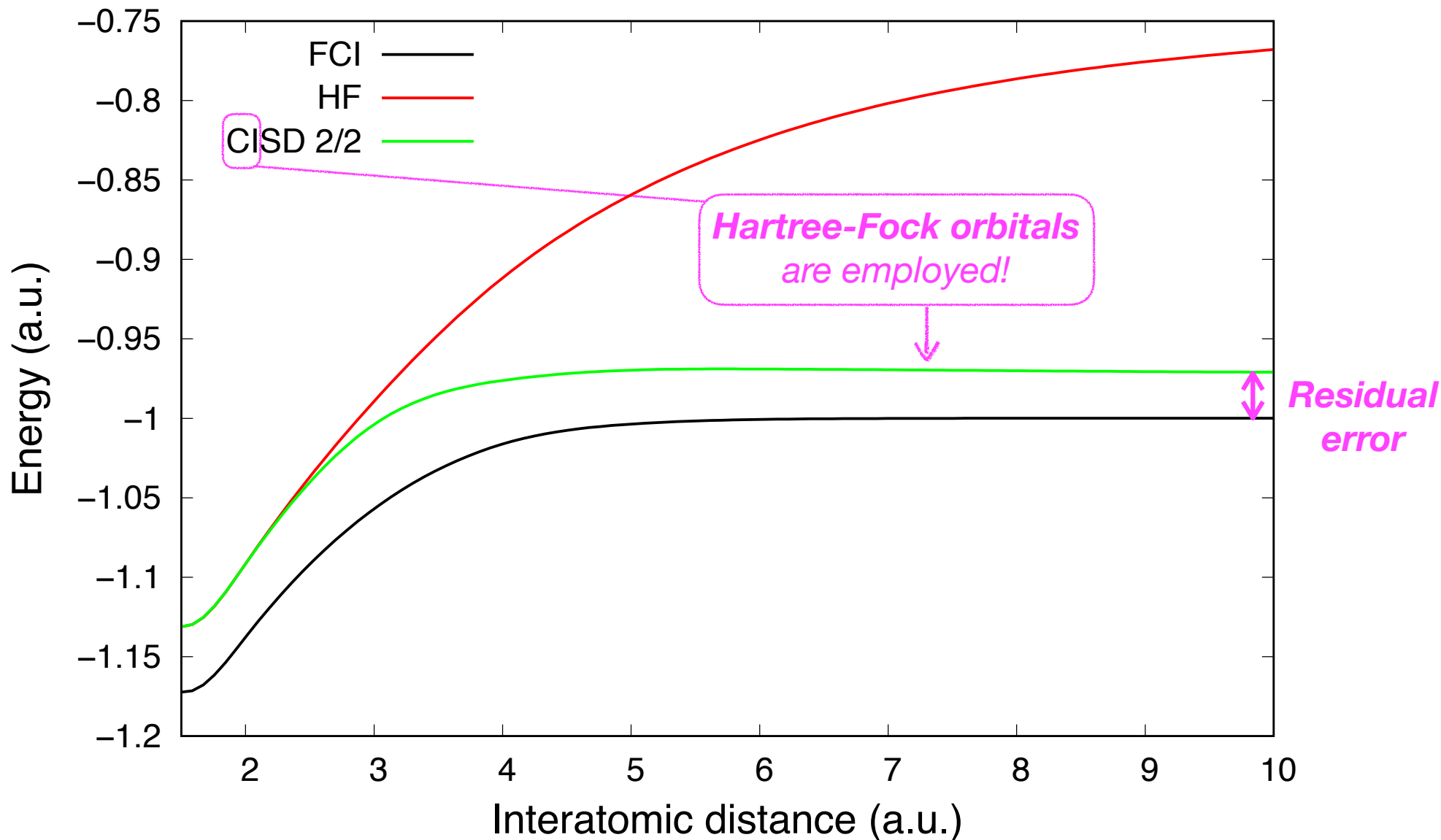
Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



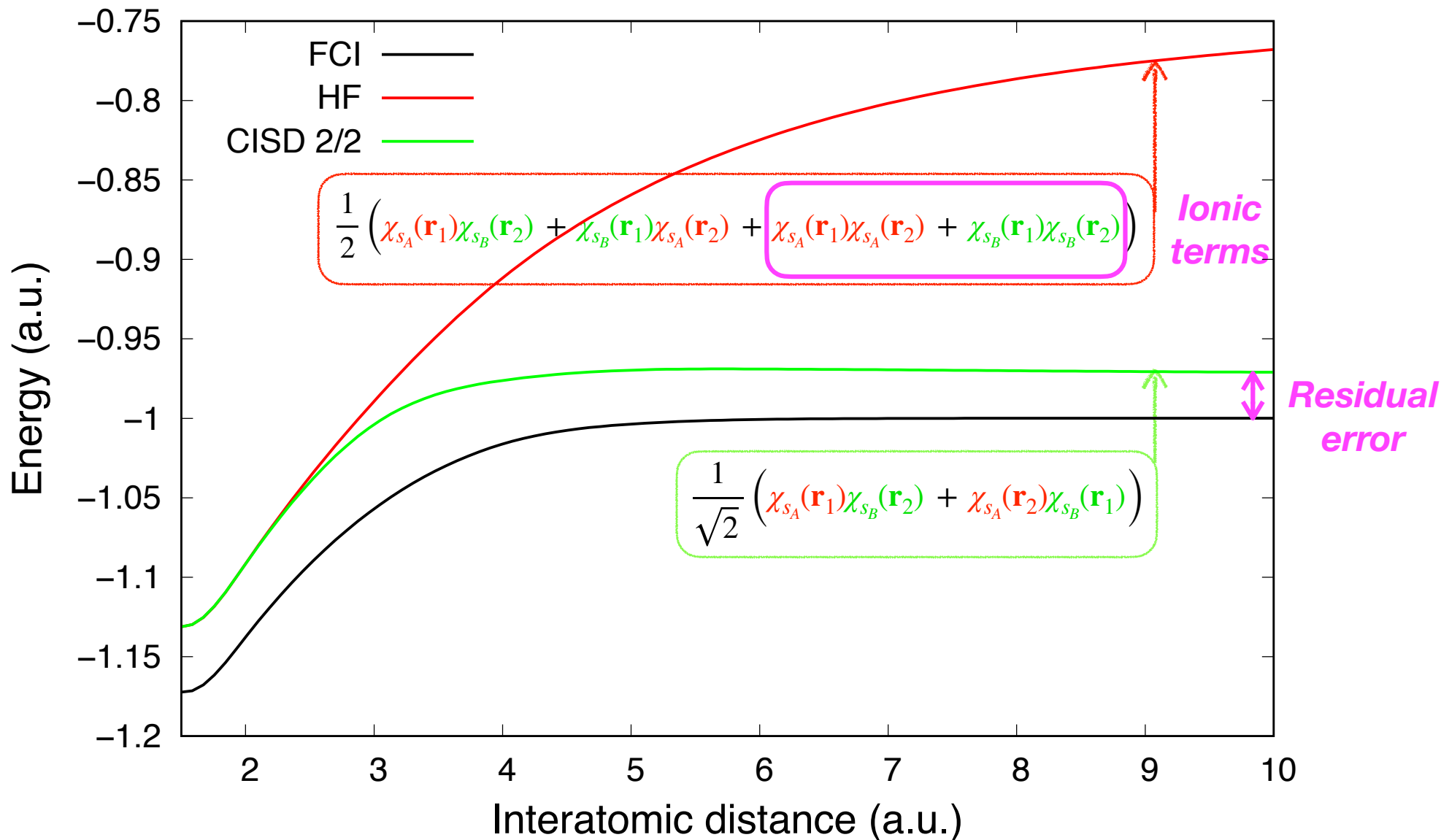
Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



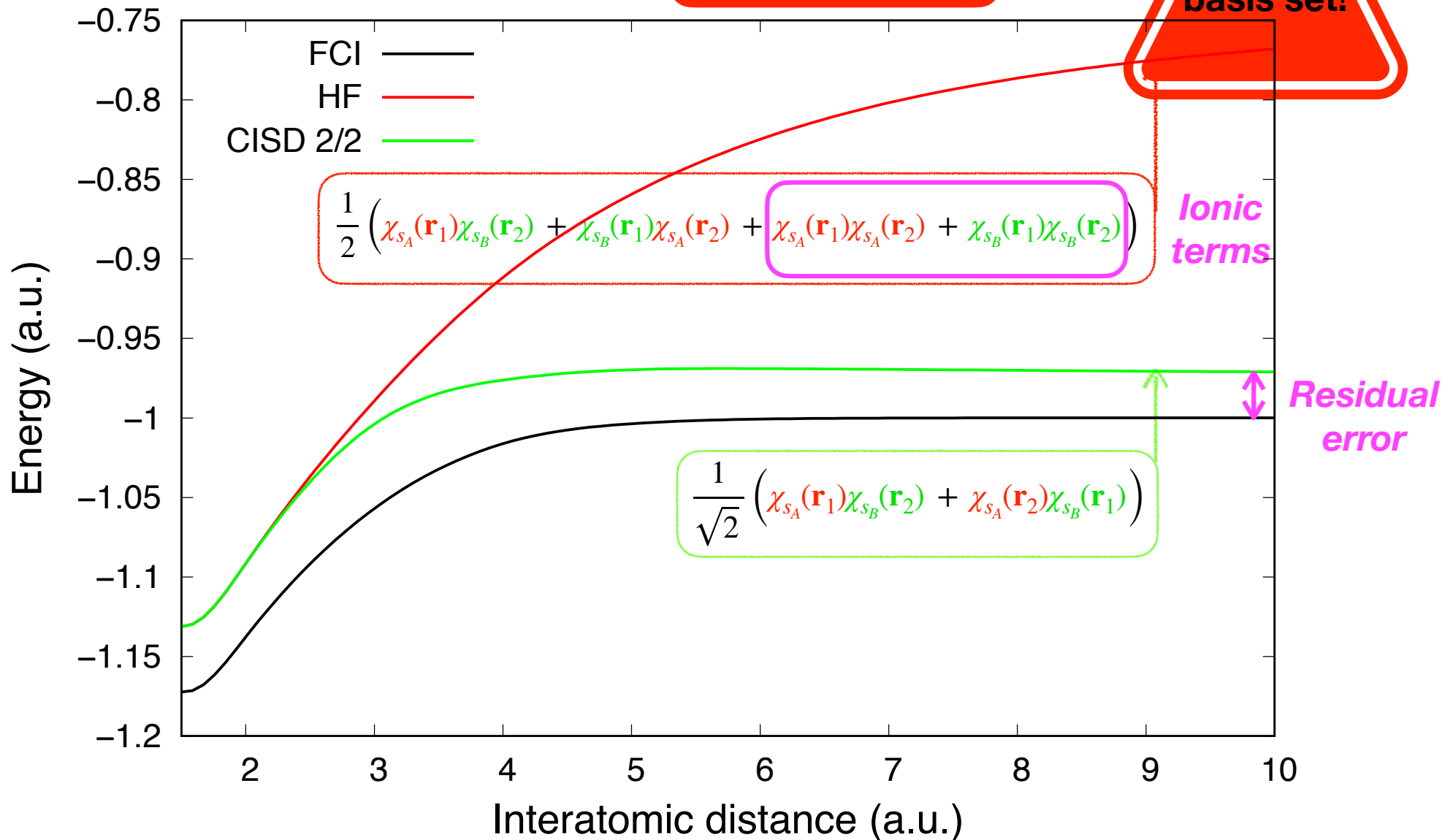
Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



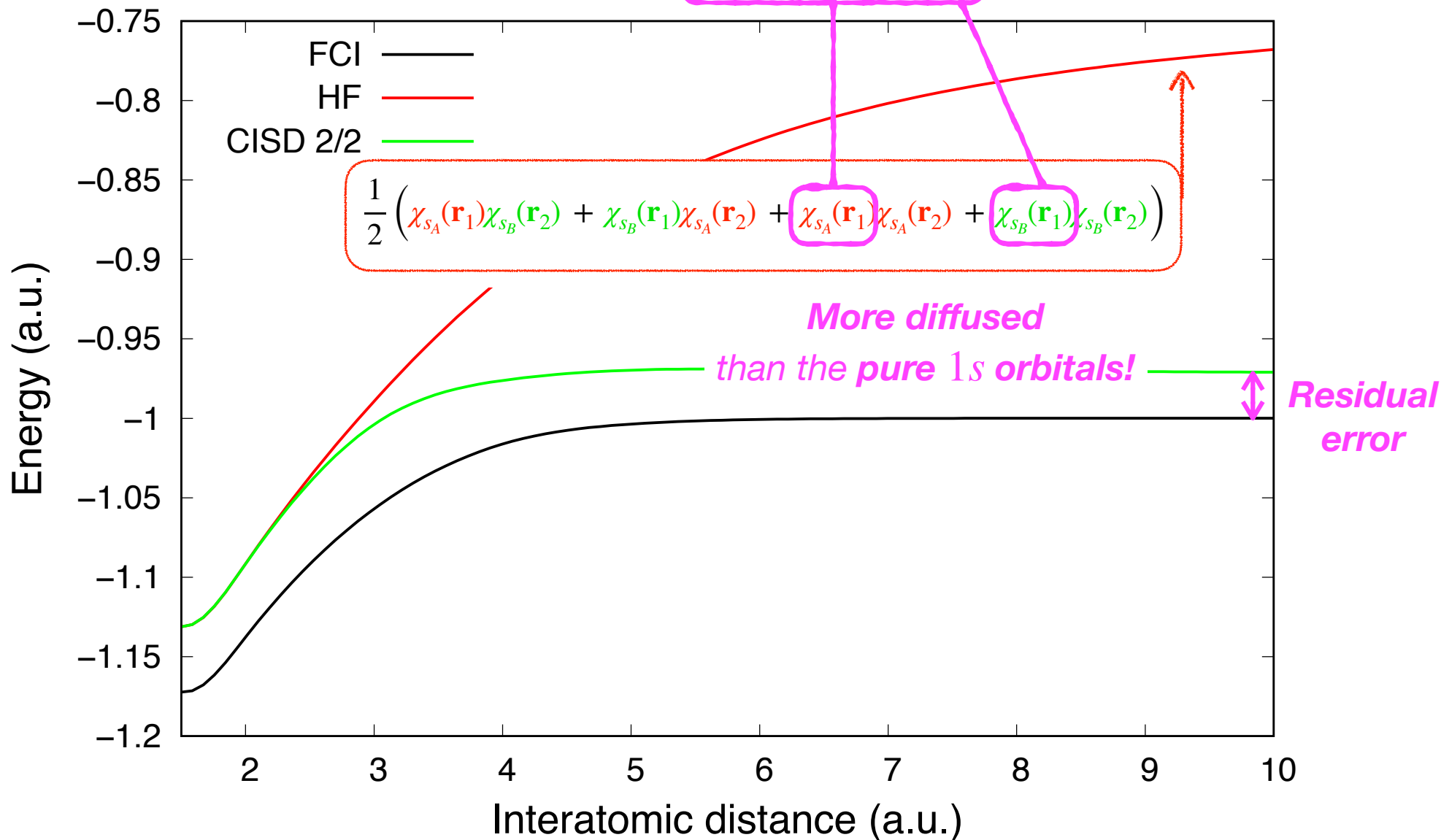
Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule

$\text{H}_2 (1^1\Sigma_g^+)$, **aug-cc-pVQZ**

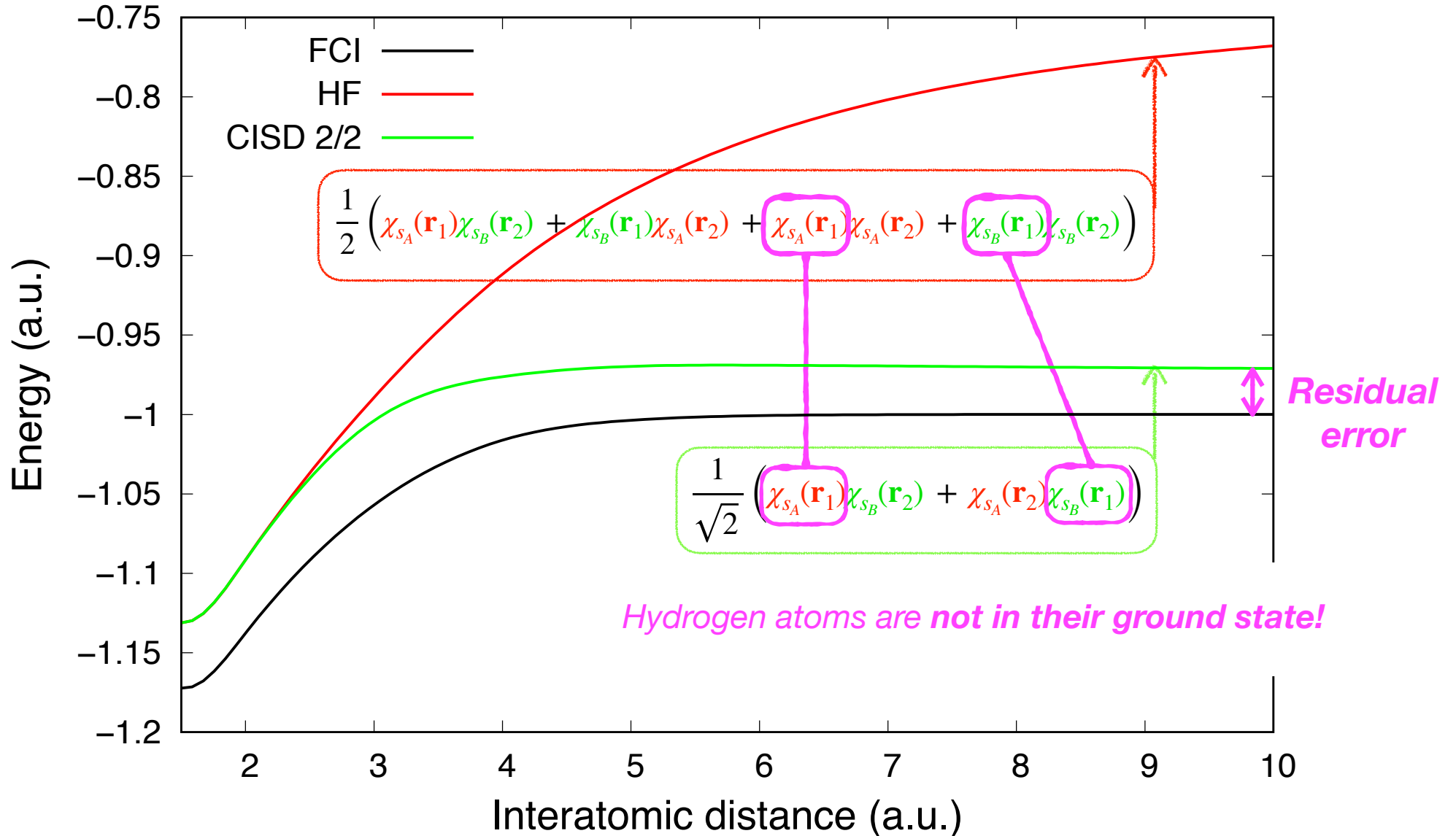
**LARGE
basis set!**



Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



Important conclusion

*Multi-configurational wave functions need a **re-optimization of the orbitals***

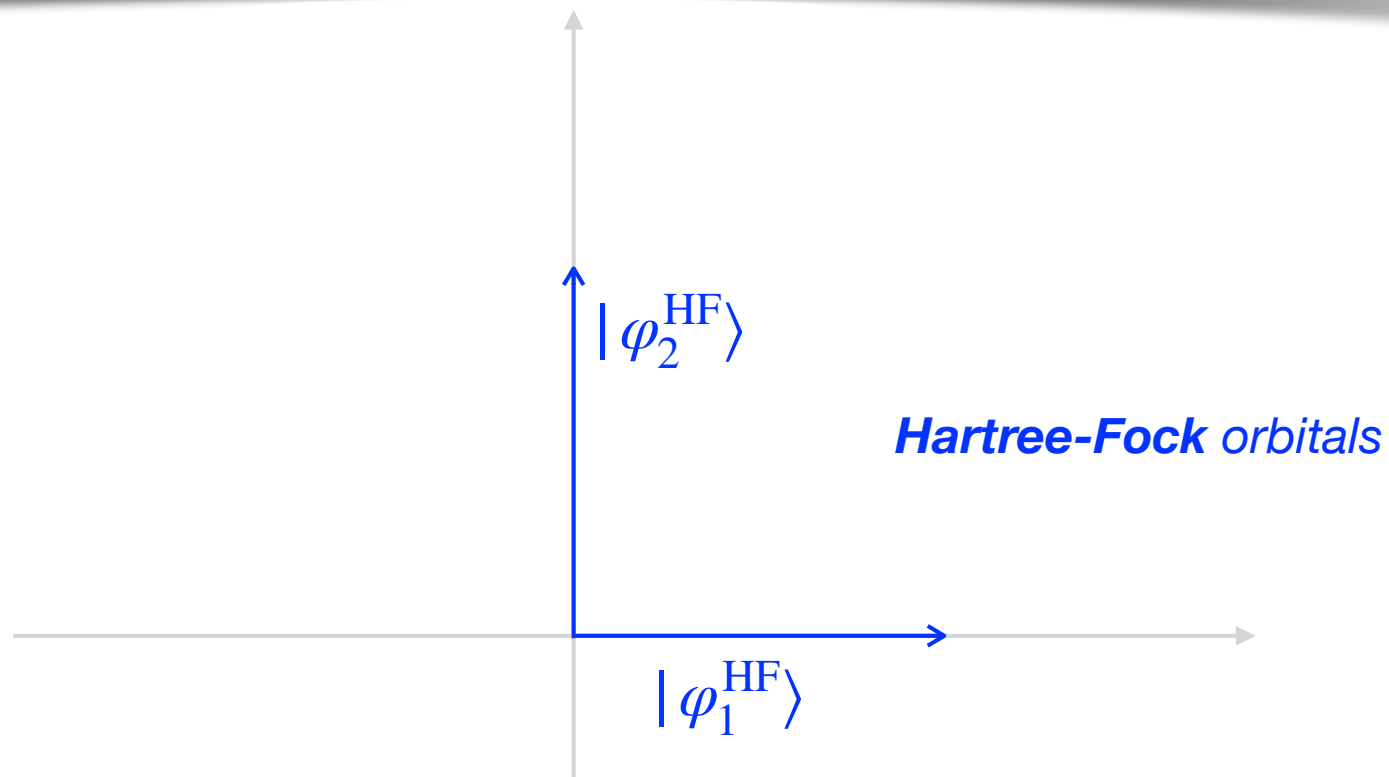
Important conclusion

*Multi-configurational wave functions need a **re-optimization of the orbitals***

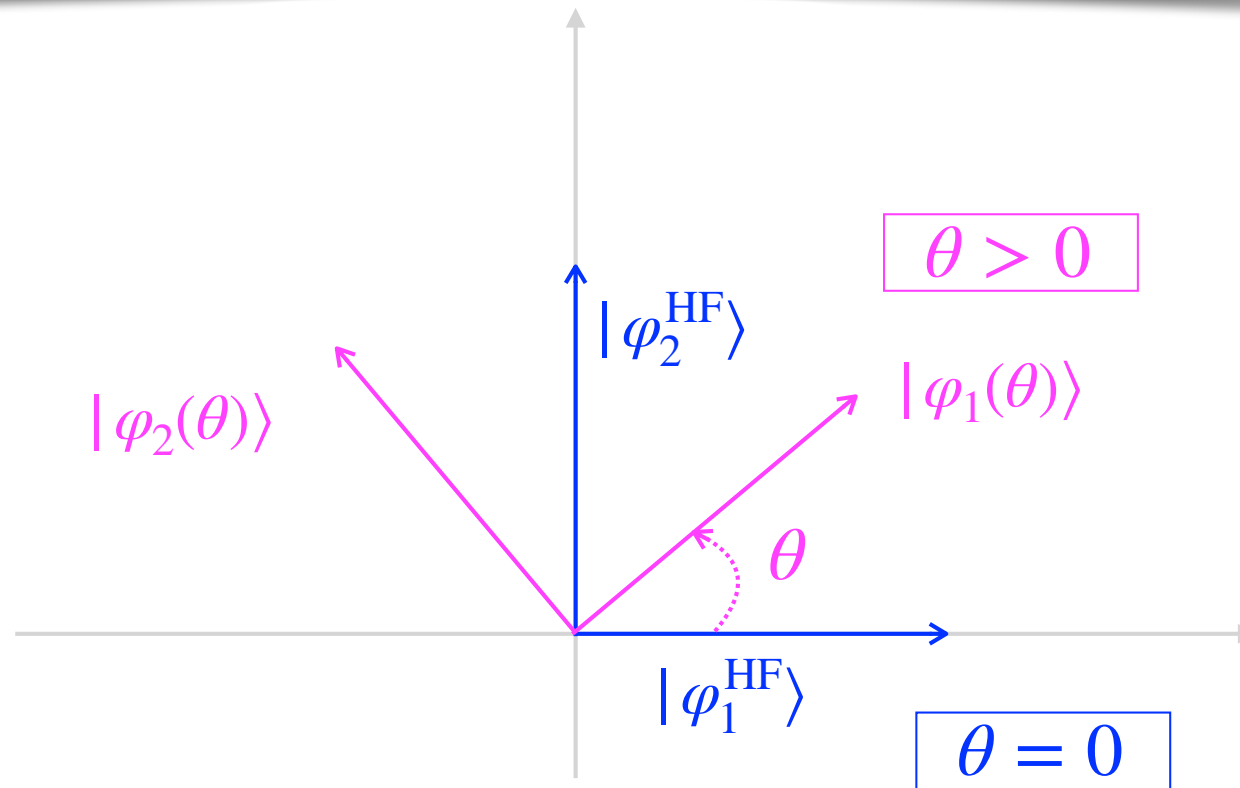


*Multi-Configurational **Self-Consistent Field** (MCSCF) approach*

Multi-configurational wave functions need a re-optimization of the orbitals



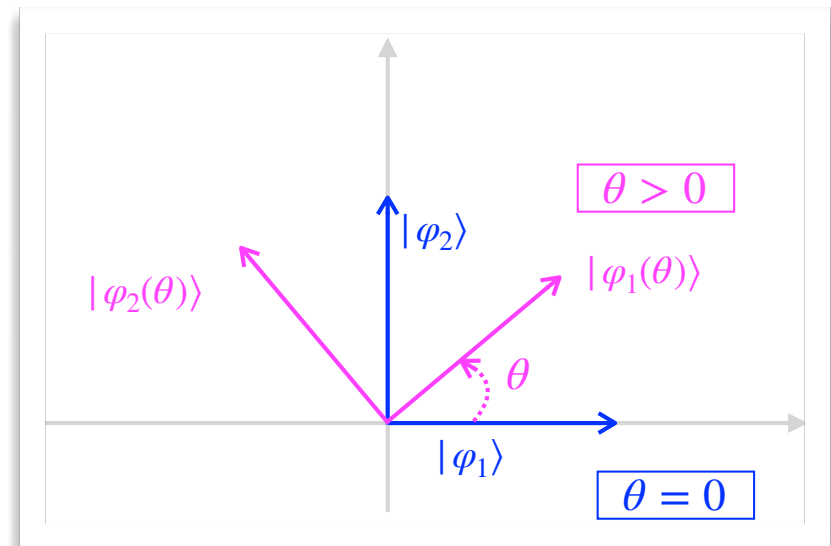
Multi-configurational wave functions need a *re-optimization of the orbitals*



Multi-configurational wave functions need a re-optimization of the orbitals



Orbital rotation

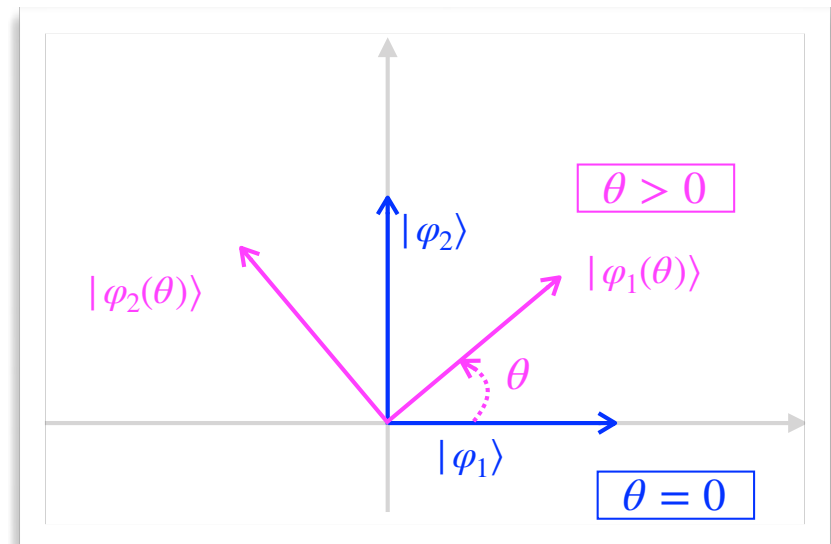


Multi-configurational wave functions need a re-optimization of the orbitals

Orbital rotation

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle \varphi_1 | \\ \langle \varphi_2 | \end{array} \begin{array}{cc} |\varphi_1(\theta)\rangle & |\varphi_2(\theta)\rangle \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{array} \right] = \mathcal{U}(\theta) \end{array}$$

Matrix representation
of the rotation



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Multi-configurational wave functions need a *re-optimization of the orbitals*

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anti-hermitian!

$$\kappa(\theta) = -\kappa^\dagger(\theta)$$

Spin-orbital rotation in second quantization

“Unrotated” determinant $|\Phi_\xi\rangle \equiv \hat{a}_{P_1}^\dagger \hat{a}_{P_2}^\dagger \dots \hat{a}_{P_N}^\dagger |\text{vac}\rangle$

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“Rotated” determinant $|\Phi_\xi(\kappa)\rangle \equiv \hat{a}_{P_1(\kappa)}^\dagger \hat{a}_{P_2(\kappa)}^\dagger \dots \hat{a}_{P_N(\kappa)}^\dagger |\text{vac}\rangle$

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$$= e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Phi_\xi\rangle$$

Same operator
for all the determinants!



Spin-orbital rotation in second quantization

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$$= e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Phi_\xi\rangle$$

If we use real algebra...

$$\hat{\kappa} = \sum_{P < Q} \kappa_{PQ} \left(\hat{a}_P^\dagger \hat{a}_Q - \hat{a}_Q^\dagger \hat{a}_P \right) = -\hat{\kappa}^\dagger$$

Optimisation of the ground-state CASSCF wave function

$$|\Psi^{CASSCF}\rangle = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} \sum_{\xi \in CAS} C_{\xi} |\Phi_{\xi}\rangle = |\Psi(\lambda)\rangle$$



$$\lambda \equiv \left\{ \left\{ \kappa_{PQ} \right\}_{P < Q}, \left\{ C_{\xi} \right\}_{\xi \in CAS} \right\}$$

Variational parameters

Optimisation of the ground-state CASSCF wave function

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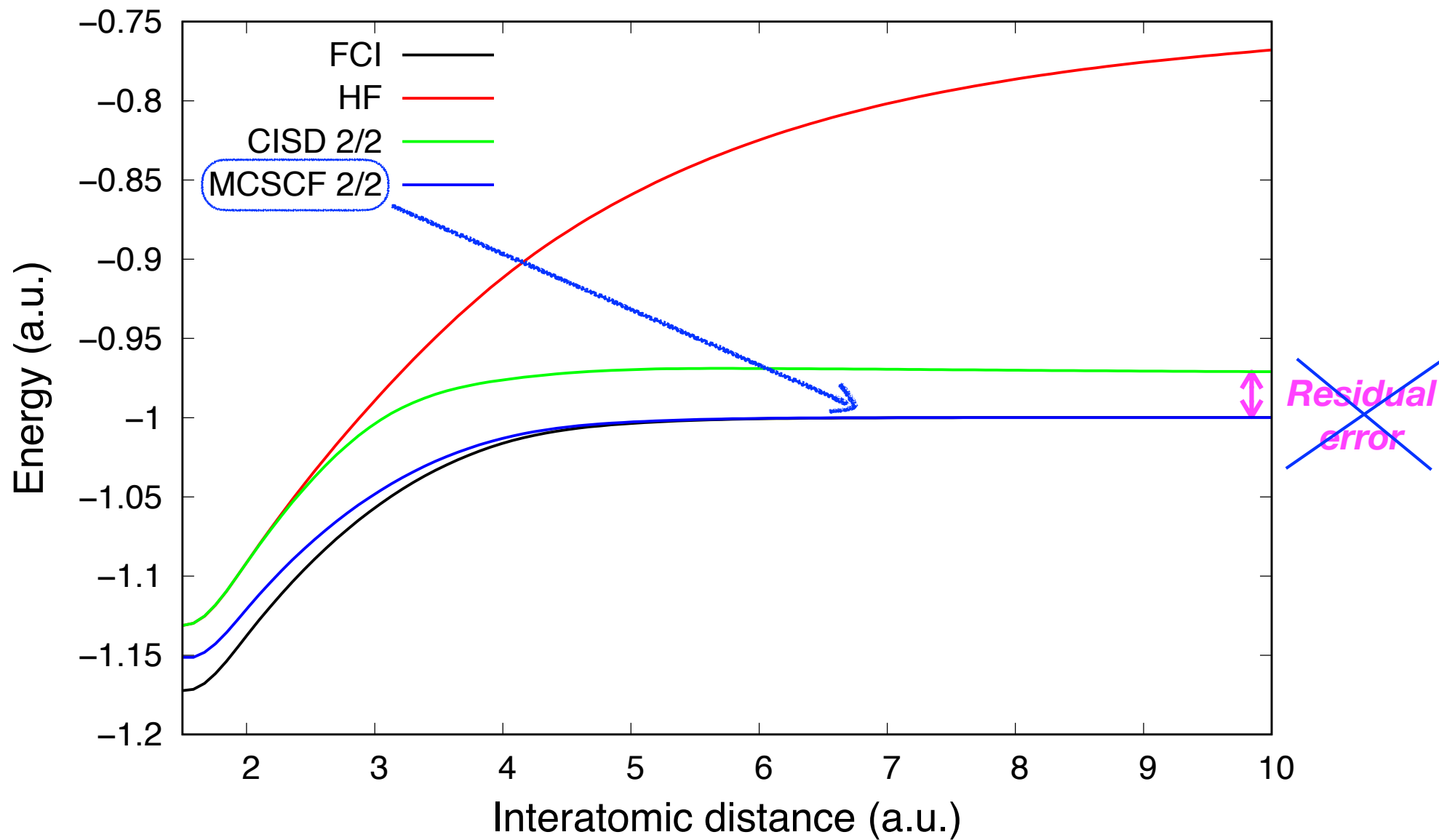


$$\lambda \equiv \left\{ \left\{ \kappa_{PQ} \right\}_{P < Q}, \left\{ C_{\xi} \right\}_{\xi \in CAS} \right\}$$



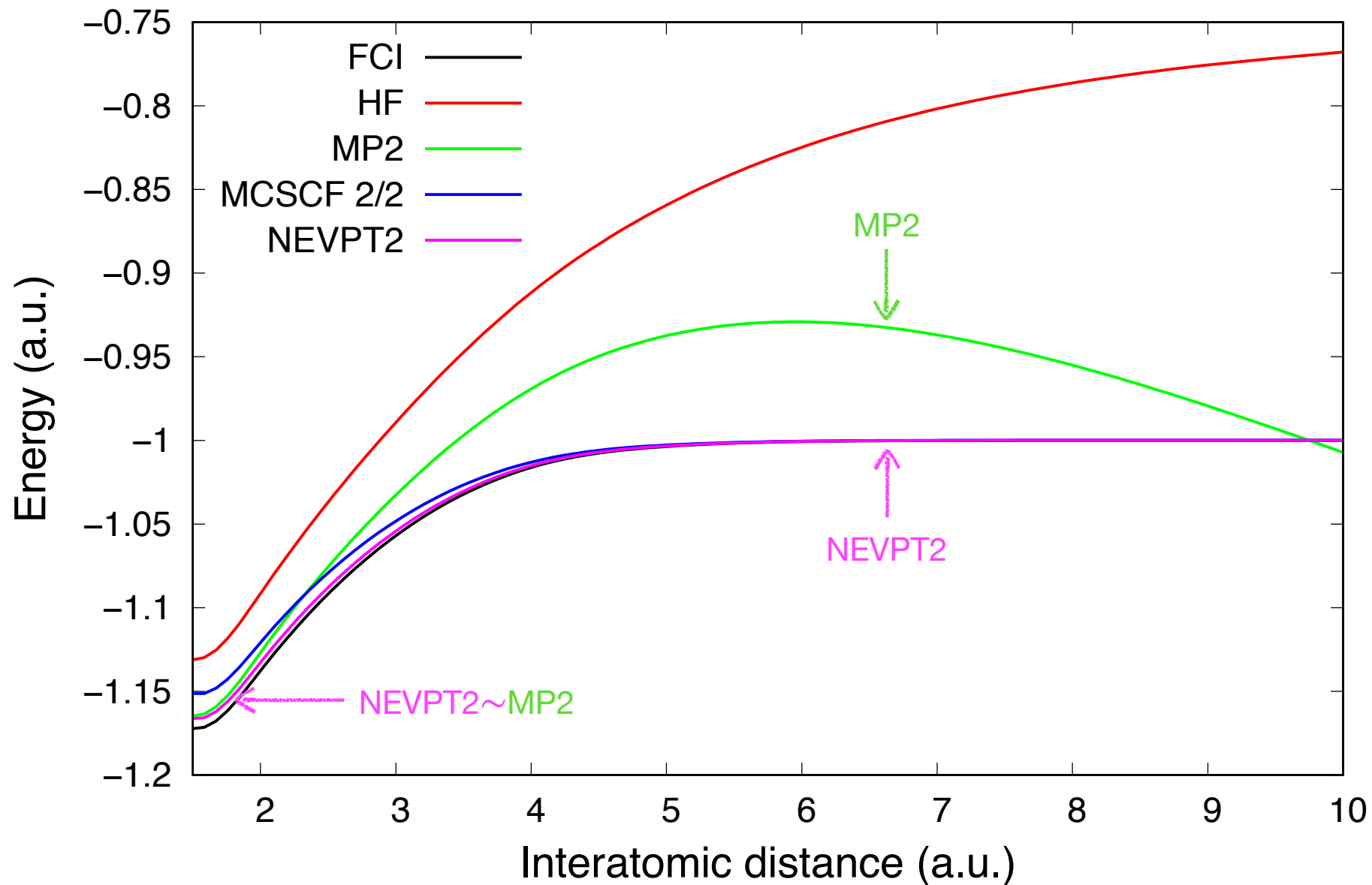
$$E_0^{CASSCF} = \min_{\lambda} \langle \Psi(\lambda) | \hat{H} | \Psi(\lambda) \rangle$$

Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule



Dissociation of the hydrogen molecule

$\text{H}_2 (1^1\Sigma_g^+, \text{aug-cc-pVQZ})$



Spin-orbital rotation in the vicinity of the minimizing CASSCF wave function

$$|\Psi(\kappa)\rangle = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Psi_0^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle$$

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Spin-orbital rotation in the vicinity of the minimizing CASSCF wave function

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$$\left. \frac{\partial \langle \Psi(\kappa) | \hat{H} | \Psi(\kappa) \rangle}{\partial \kappa_{PQ}} \right|_{\kappa=0} = 0$$

Spin-orbital rotation in the vicinity of the minimizing CASSCF wave function

Will be investigated further during the exercise session...

Generalised
Brillouin theorem

$$\left. \frac{\partial \langle \Psi(\kappa) | \hat{H} | \Psi(\kappa) \rangle}{\partial \kappa_{PQ}} \right|_{\kappa=0} = 0$$

Complements

Spin-orbital rotation in first quantization

$$|\varphi_{P(\kappa)}\rangle = \sum_Q \mathcal{U}_{QP}(\kappa) |\varphi_Q\rangle$$



$$\mathcal{U}_{QP}(\kappa) = (e^{-\kappa})_{QP}$$

Spin-orbital rotation in first quantization

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$$\mathcal{U}_{QP}(\kappa) = (e^{-\kappa})_{QP}$$

$$(\kappa^\dagger)_{PQ} = (-\kappa)_{PQ} = \kappa_{QP}^* = -\kappa_{PQ}$$

$$\kappa \equiv \left\{ \kappa_{PQ} \right\}_{P < Q}$$

Spin-orbital rotation in second quantization

$$|\varphi_{P(\kappa)}\rangle = \sum_Q (e^{-\kappa})_{QP} |\varphi_Q\rangle$$

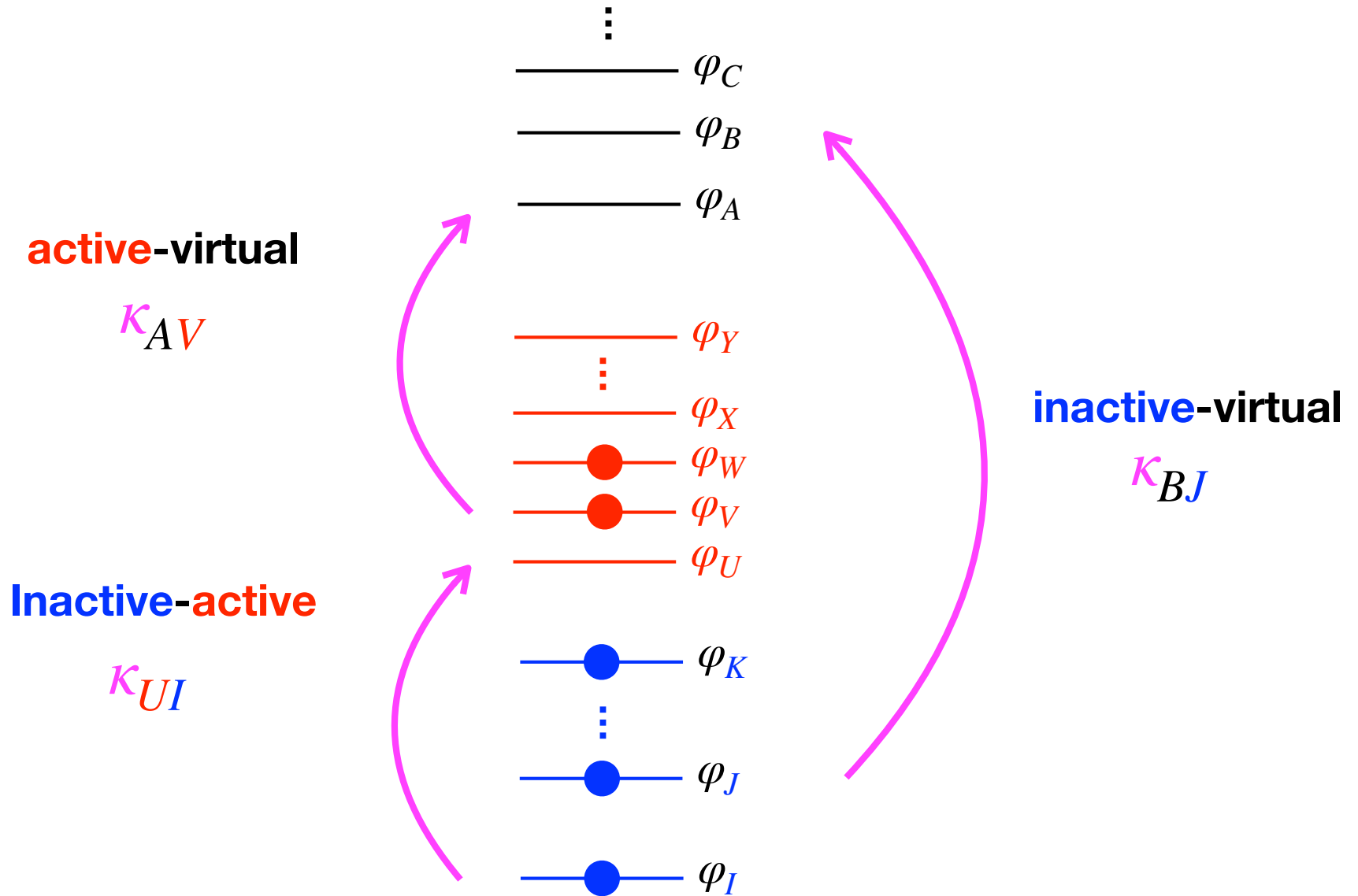


$$\hat{a}_{P(\kappa)}^\dagger = \sum_Q (e^{-\kappa})_{QP} \hat{a}_Q^\dagger$$



$$\hat{a}_{P(\kappa)}^\dagger = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} \hat{a}_P^\dagger e^{+\hat{\kappa}} \quad \text{where} \quad \hat{\kappa} = \sum_{PQ} \kappa_{PQ} \hat{a}_P^\dagger \hat{a}_Q$$

$$|\Psi(\kappa)\rangle = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Psi_0^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle = (1 - \hat{\kappa} + \dots) |\Psi_0^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle = \left(1 - \sum_{PQ} \kappa_{PQ} \hat{a}_P^\dagger \hat{a}_Q + \dots \right) |\Psi_0^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle$$



State-Averaged CASSCF orbitals

$$\{ |\Psi_n(\kappa)\rangle = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Psi_n^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle \}_{n=0,1,2,\dots}$$

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Variational principle for an **ensemble** of ground and excited states:

$$\sum_n w_n E_n \leq \sum_n w_n \langle \Psi_n | \hat{H} | \Psi_n \rangle$$

$w_0 \geq w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \dots \geq 0$
 $\langle \Psi_n | \Psi_m \rangle = \delta_{mn}$

A. K. Theophilou, *J. Phys. C: Solid State Phys.* **12**, 5419 (1979).

A. K. Theophilou, in *The Single Particle Density in Physics and Chemistry*, edited by N. H. March and B. M. Deb (Academic Press, 1987), pp. 210–212.

E. K. U. Gross, L. N. Oliveira, and W. Kohn, *Phys. Rev. A* **37**, 2805 (1988).

State-Averaged CASSCF orbitals

$$\left\{ |\Psi_n(\kappa)\rangle = e^{-\hat{\kappa}} |\Psi_n^{\text{CASSCF}}\rangle \right\}_{n=0,1,2,\dots}$$



$$\kappa^{\{w_n\}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\kappa} \left\{ \sum_n w_n \langle \Psi_n(\kappa) | \hat{H} | \Psi_n(\kappa) \rangle \right\}$$