Formulation of an Internally Contracted Multi-Reference Coupled-Cluster Based Linear Response Theory to Study Excited States

Pradipta Kumar Samanta¹, Matthias Hanauer,² Andreas Köhn² and Debashis Mukherjee,¹

¹ Raman Center for Atomic, Molecular and Optical Sciences, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, India
² Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

Linear Reponse (LR) theory is an effective tool to calculate the excitation energies of chemical systems which have a proper ground state description. For systems having prominent Multi-Reference (MR) characters in their electronic ground state, a number of different MR theories have been developed in the past years which can be divided into two broad categories: (a) Theories where the different model functions are used as the reference states. (b) Theories which use a contracted description, i.e., a linear combination of the model functions are exploited. The second class of theories are known as 'Internally Contracted MR' (IC-MR) theories.

In our present formulation, we have developed and implemented a linear response theory based on internally contracted multireference coupled-cluster theory (ic-MRCC-LRT, [1]). Excitation energies can be obtained, using LRT framework, as the poles of the response function when an external field acts on its ground state. The formulation of the ic-MRCC-LRT can be approached differently by treating the external field in a time-dependent [2] or time-independent manner [3]. These two approaches lead to different final expressions as here the cluster operators are noncommuting and have been truncated after doubles excitations.

We will present some pilot numerical applications of the above mentioned ic-MRCC-LRT. Our results indicate that the ic-MRCC response functions are well-behaved and the resulting excitation energies turn out to be very accurate. The method is particularly promising for the description of doubly excited states and photochemical pathways.

- [1] M. Hanauer and A. Köhn, J. Chem. Phys. 134, 204111 (2011)
- [2] H. J. Monkhorst, Int. J. Quant. Chem. S11, 421 (1977)
- [3] D. Mukherjee and P.K. Mukherjee, Chem. Phys. 39, 325 (1979)