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V) Diagrams

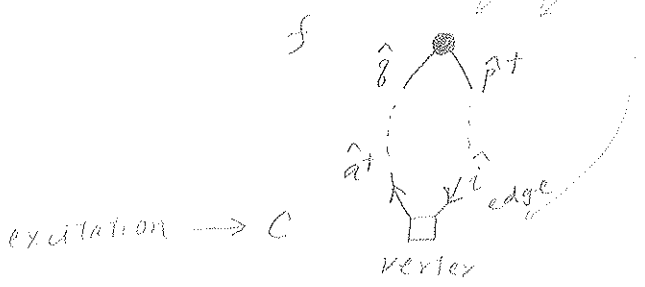
Suppose a wavefunction $|\psi\rangle = \hat{C}_1 |\Phi_0\rangle = \sum_i \sum_a c_i^a |\Phi_i^a\rangle$

$= \sum_i \sum_a c_i^a \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i\} |\Phi_0\rangle$ (note, $\hat{a}^\dagger_i = \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i\}$)

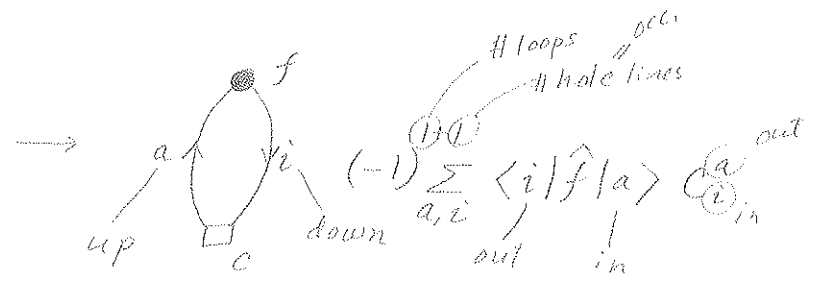
no external contraction \rightarrow

$\langle \Phi_0 | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle = \langle \Phi_0 | E_{HF} \sum_i \sum_a c_i^a \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i\} | \Phi_0 \rangle \rightarrow 0$

$+ \sum_{p,q} \sum_{i,a} \langle p|f|q \rangle c_i^a \langle \Phi_0 | \{\hat{a}^\dagger_p \hat{a}^\dagger_q\} \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i\} | \Phi_0 \rangle$
 $+ \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p,q,r,s} \dots \langle \Phi_0 | \{\hat{a}^\dagger_p \hat{a}^\dagger_q \hat{a}^\dagger_r \hat{a}^\dagger_s\} \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i\} | \Phi_0 \rangle \rightarrow 0$

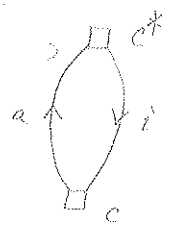


excitation $\rightarrow C$



$\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle = E_{HF} \sum_{i,a} \sum_{j,b} c_i^{a*} c_j^b \langle \Phi_0 | \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i \hat{a}^\dagger_j\} \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i \hat{a}^\dagger_j\} | \Phi_0 \rangle$

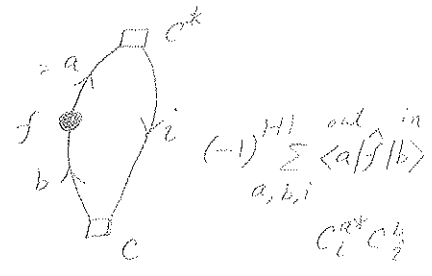
de excitation \hat{C}_i^\dagger



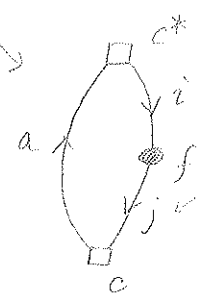
$(-1) \sum_{a,i} c_i^{a*} c_i^a$ (with labels for loops and hole lines)

see Appendix 10A March et al. "The Many-Body Problem in Quantum Mechanics"

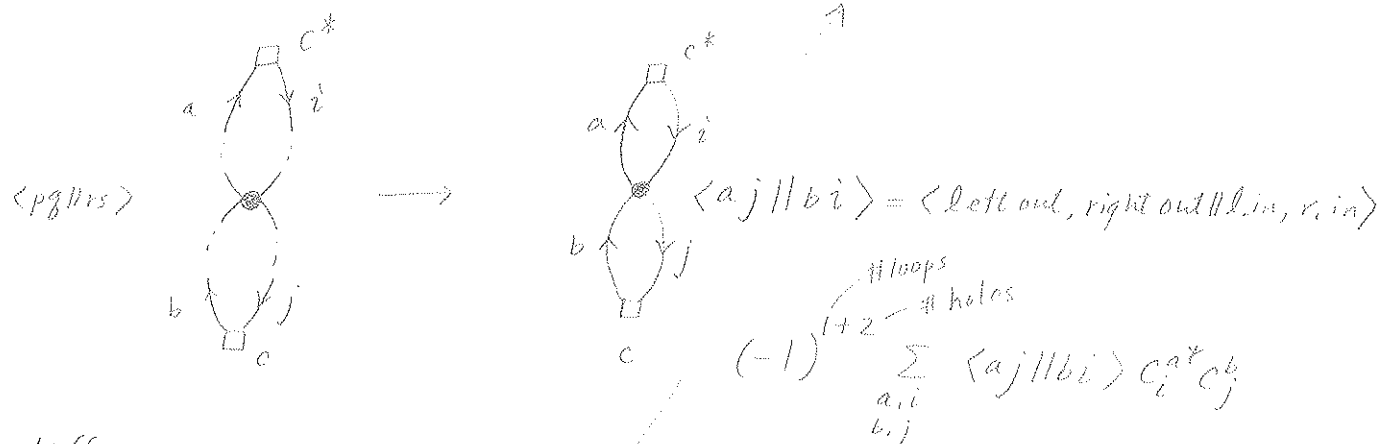
$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{p,q} \sum_{i,a} \sum_{j,b} c_i^{a*} c_j^b \langle \Phi_0 | \{\hat{a}^\dagger_i \hat{a}^\dagger_a\} \{\hat{a}^\dagger_p \hat{a}^\dagger_q\} \{\hat{a}^\dagger_j \hat{a}^\dagger_b\} | \Phi_0 \rangle$



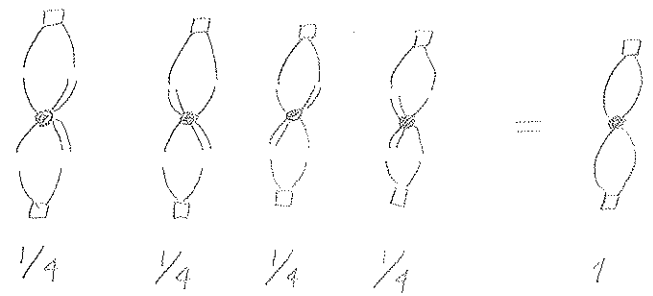
$(-1) \sum_{i,j,a} \langle j|f|i \rangle c_i^{a*} c_j^a$ (with labels for loops and hole lines)



$$+ \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p,q,r,s} \sum_{i,a,j,b} C_i^{a*} C_j^b \langle p,q || r,s \rangle \langle \Phi_0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | \Phi_0 \rangle$$



4 different ways of contractions are consolidated into one topologically distinct contribution. with the correct coefficient $1/4 \times 4 = 1$



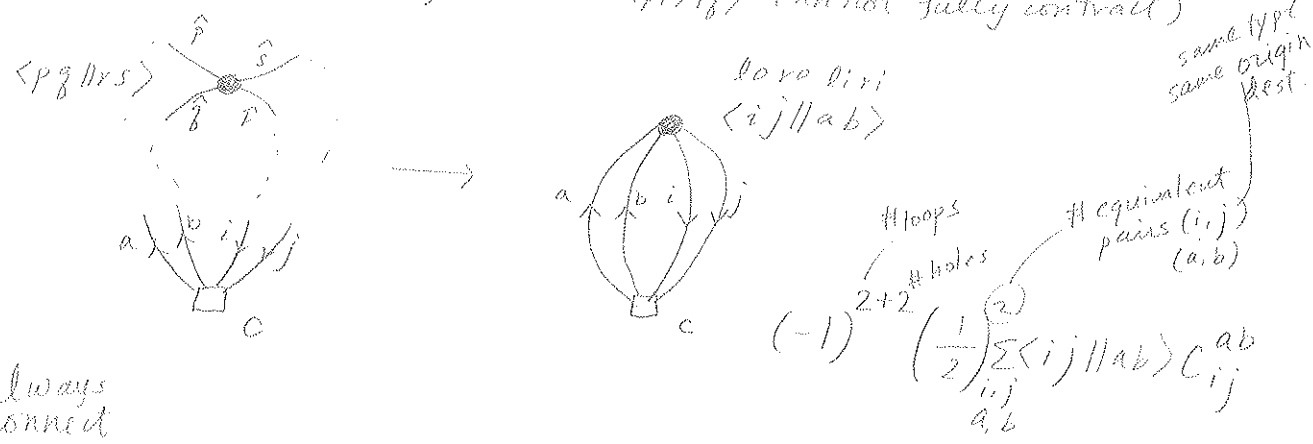
Suppose $|\psi\rangle = \hat{C}_2 |\Phi_0\rangle = \sum_{i < j} \sum_{a < b} C_{ij}^{ab} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} |\Phi_0\rangle$

$C_{ij}^{ab} = -C_{ij}^{ba} = -C_{ji}^{ab} = C_{ji}^{ba}$ same as $\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i}$ note the order convention

$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,j} \sum_{a,b} C_{ij}^{ab} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} |\Phi_0\rangle$

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p,q,r,s} \sum_{i,j,a,b} \langle p,q || r,s \rangle C_{ij}^{ab} \langle \Phi_0 | \{ \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{q}^\dagger \hat{s} \hat{r} \} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{j} \hat{i} \} | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

(obviously ERI and $\langle p || f || q \rangle$ cannot fully contract)



Loop: left in to left out, right in to right out

Example 1

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \hat{C}_2^\dagger \hat{H} \hat{C}_2 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \sum_{\substack{ij \\ a,b}} \sum_{\substack{kl \\ c,d}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{kl}^{cd} \langle \Phi_0 | \{i\} \{j\} \{b\} \{a\} \hat{H} \{c\} \{d\} \{k\} \{l\} | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = E_{HF} + \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2}$$

Diagram 1: $\langle p | \hat{f} | q \rangle$ (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram 2: $\langle p q | \hat{v} | r s \rangle$ (four lines, two top, two bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: \hat{C}_2^\dagger (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $E_{HF} + \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2}$

Diagram: E_{HF} (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: E_{HT} (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sum_{\substack{a,b \\ i,j}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{ij}^{ab} E_{HT}$

Annotation: (i,i) equivalence (a,b)

Diagram: \hat{C}_2 (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $\langle a | \hat{f} | c \rangle$ (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \sum_{\substack{a,b,c \\ i,j}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{ij}^{cb} \langle a | \hat{f} | c \rangle$

Annotation: (i,j) equivalence

Diagram: $\langle k | \hat{f} | j \rangle$ (two lines, one top, one bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \sum_{\substack{a,b \\ i,j,k}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{ik}^{ab} \langle k | \hat{f} | i \rangle$

Annotation: (i,j) equivalence

Diagram: $\langle k l | \hat{v} | i j \rangle$ (four lines, two top, two bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \sum_{\substack{a,b \\ i,j \\ k,l}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{kl}^{ab} \langle k l | \hat{v} | i j \rangle$

Annotation: (i,j) equivalence (k,l) equivalence (a,b) equivalence

Diagram: $\langle a b | \hat{v} | c d \rangle$ (four lines, two top, two bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \sum_{\substack{a,b \\ c,d \\ i,j}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{kl}^{cd} \langle a b | \hat{v} | c d \rangle$

Diagram: $\langle b k | \hat{v} | c i \rangle$ (four lines, two top, two bottom, crossing at a dot)

Diagram: $(-1)^{2+3} \sum_{\substack{a,b,c \\ i,j,k}} C_{ij}^{ab*} C_{kj}^{ac} \langle b k | \hat{v} | c i \rangle$

Diagrammatic rules

- Bartlett "Coupled-Cluster theory: An Overview of Recent Developments" in Modern Electronic Structure Theory, Part I, ed. David R. Yarkony
- March et al. "The Many-Body Problems in Quantum Mechanics"
- Shavitt and Bartlett "Many-Body Methods in Chemistry and Physics"

Closed diagrams



- 1) label \uparrow particle (a, b, c...) and \downarrow hole (i, j, k...) lines (edges).
- 2) associate $\leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow$ one-particle vertex with $\langle \text{out} | \hat{f} | \text{in} \rangle$.
- 3) associate $\leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow$ two-particle vertex with $\langle \text{left out}, \text{right out} | | \text{left in}, \text{right in} \rangle$.
- 4) associate $\uparrow \downarrow$ with C_i^a , $\uparrow \downarrow$ with C_{ij}^{ab} , etc.
- 5) sum all internal line labels.
- 6) associate $(\frac{1}{2})$ for each pair of equivalent lines (same type, same origin, same destination).
- 7) associate $(\frac{1}{2})$ for each pair of equivalent vertices.
- 8) multiply $(-1)^{l+h}$, where l is the number of loops, h is the number of hole lines.

Open diagrams



- 1) label external lines
- 2) Sum over all distinct permutations of external lines with $(-1)^P$
- 3) fictitious loops count as loops