

A selected configuration interaction study of ground- and excited-state electric dipole moments

Yann Damour¹

Supervisors: Pierre-François Loos¹, Anthony Scemama¹ and F abris Kossoski¹

¹Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques (UMR 5626),
Universit e de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, France



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Usefulness of electric dipole moments

Electric dipole moment

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■ Experimental chemistry

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- Identification of the structure/isomer of a molecule

■ Computational chemistry

- "Theoretical" spectroscopy
- Descriptor of the quality of the electronic density
(Hait et al. Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 20, 19800 (2018))

Two ways of computing the electric dipole moment

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Expectation value

$$\mu = - \sum_i^{N_{\text{elec}}} \langle \Psi | r_i | \Psi \rangle + \sum_A^{N_{\text{nucl}}} Z_A \mathbf{R}_A \quad (2)$$

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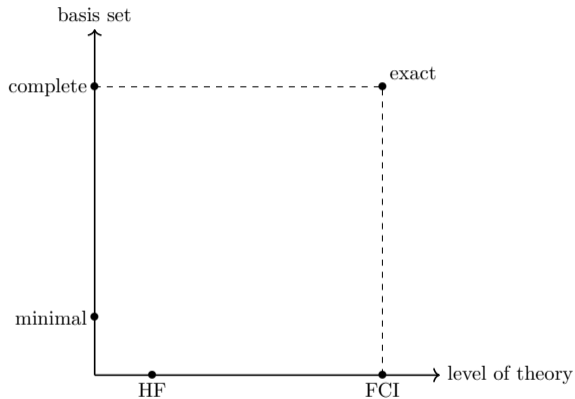
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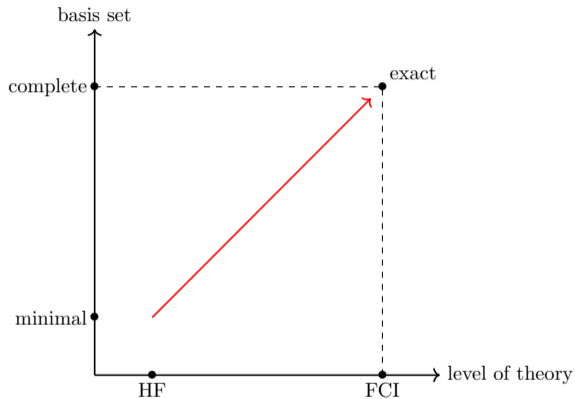
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- Oscillator strengths \propto transition intensities.

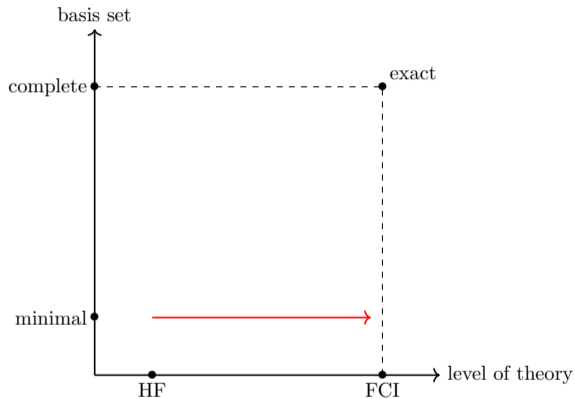
Aiming for the exact solution (0/2)



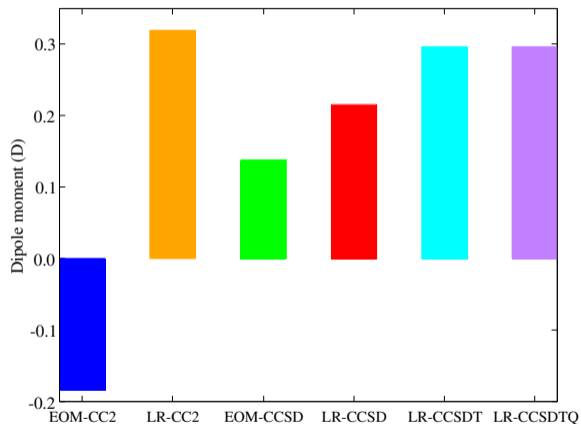
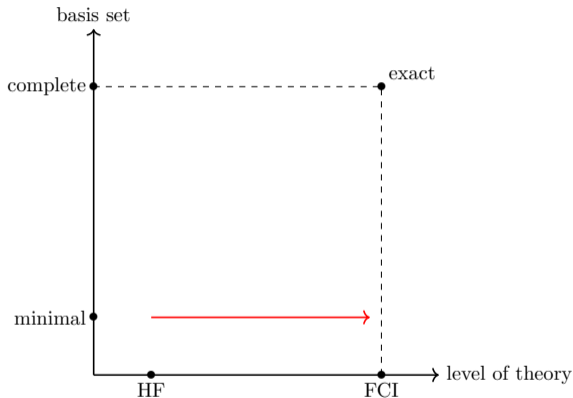
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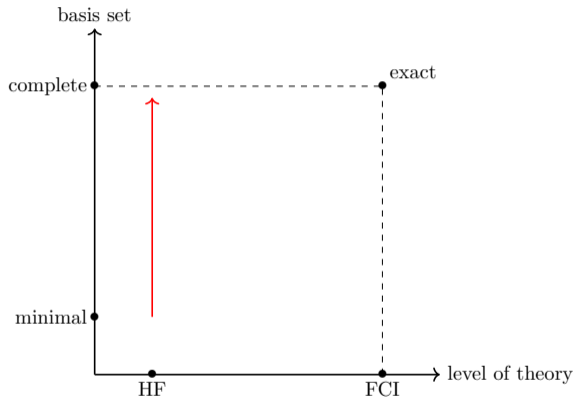
Aiming for the exact solution (1/2)



BF, first excited state in aug-cc-pVTZ.

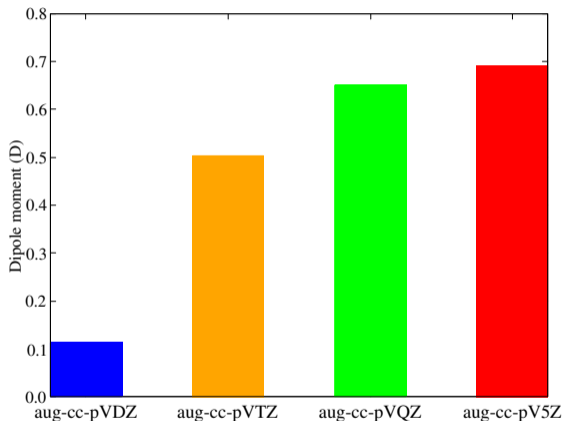
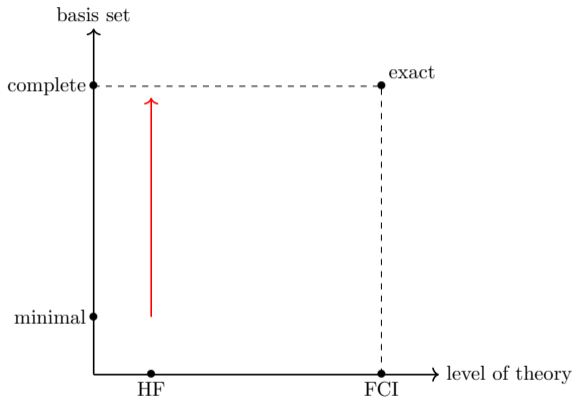
¹R. Sarkar et al. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2021, 17.2, 1117–1132.

Aiming for the exact solution (2/2)



²A. Chrayteh et al. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2021, 17.1, 416–438.

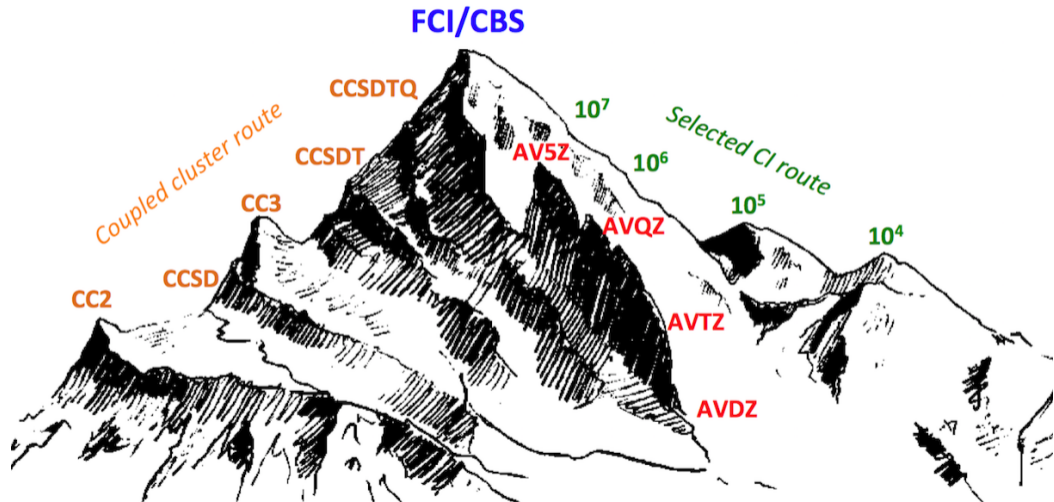
Aiming for the exact solution (2/2)



H₂S, first excited state with LR-CCSD.²

²A. Chrayteh et al. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2021, 17.1, 416–438.

Another road to FCI ?



³P.-F.Loos et al. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2018, 14, 4360–4379.

CIPSI

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- Configuration Interaction using a Perturbative Selection made Iteratively⁴
- Selection of the “important” electronic configurations (Slater determinants)

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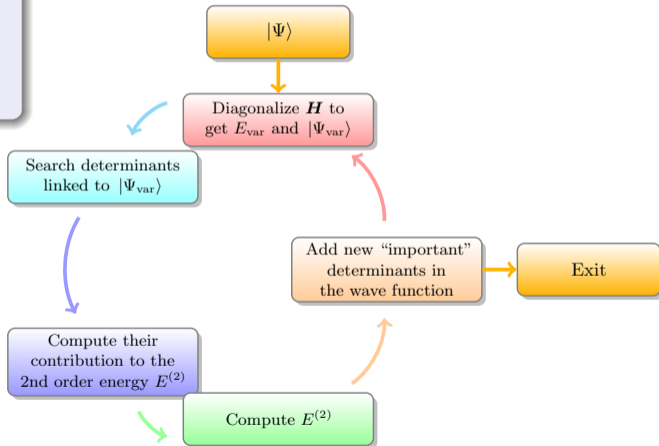
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Targeting FCI

Benzene / cc-pVDZ⁵

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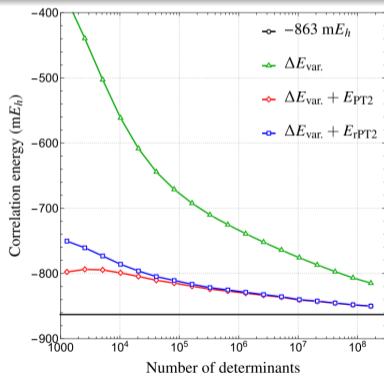
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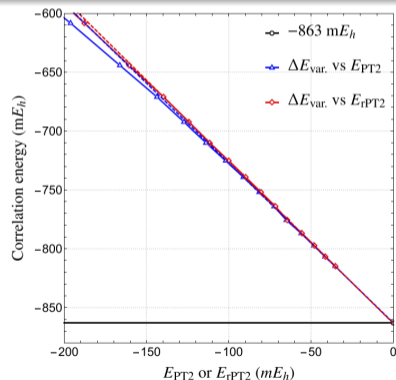
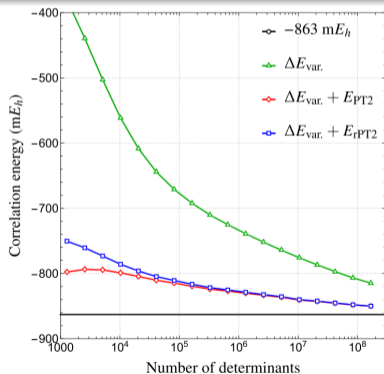


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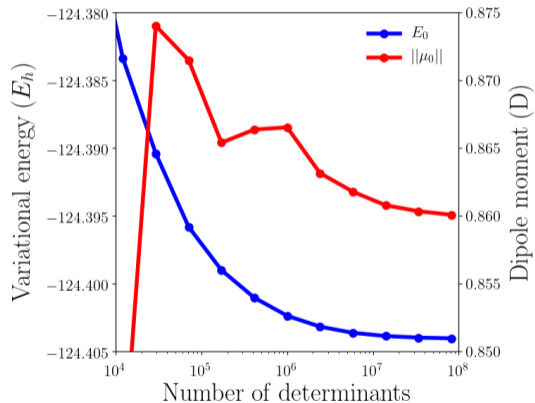
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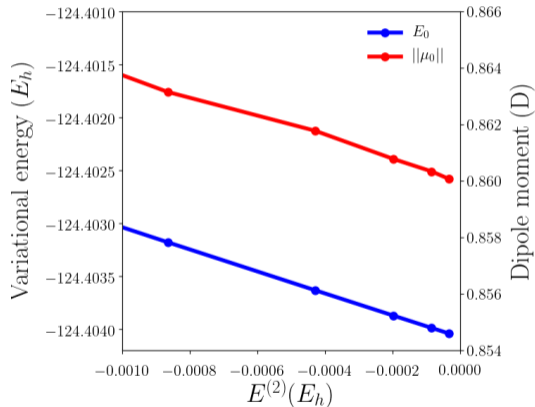
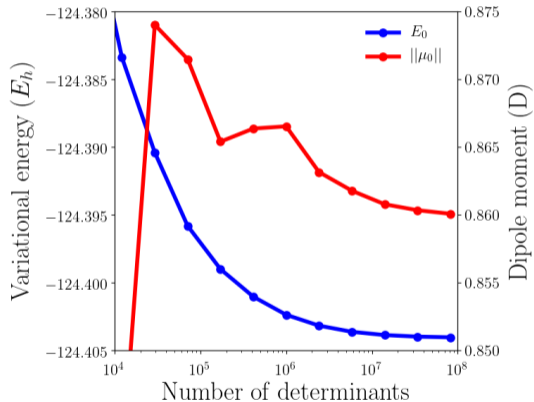


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What about dipole moments? ground state of BF/aug-cc-pVDZ

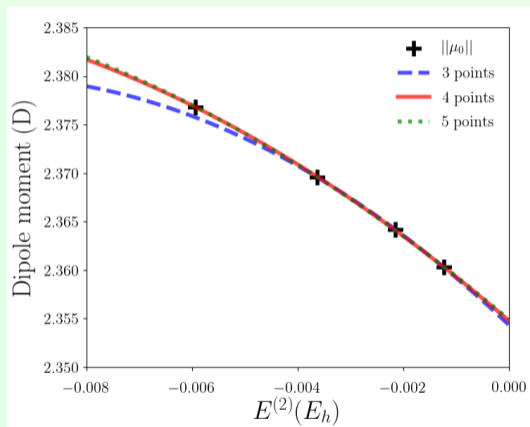


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Extrapolation

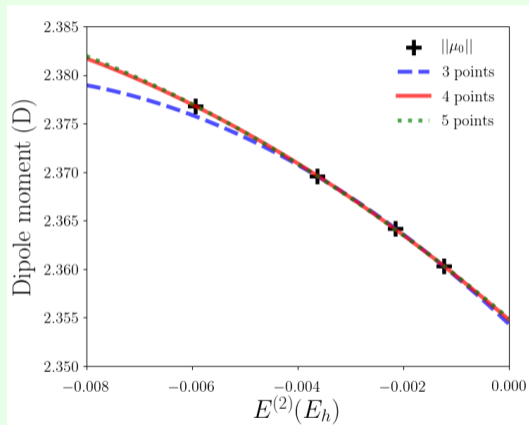
Good case...



H₂CO / aug-cc-pVDZ, ground state.

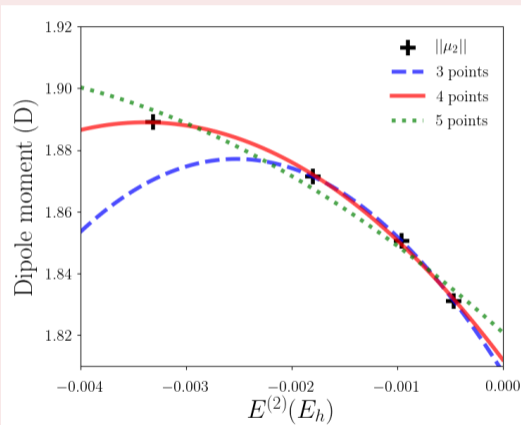
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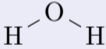
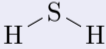
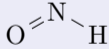
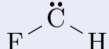
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H₂S / aug-cc-pVQZ, 2nd excited state.

Study

CC3/aug-cc-pVTZ geometries³

Boron monohydride	B-H	$^1\Sigma^+, ^1\Pi$	Carbon dioxide	C=O	$^1\Sigma^+, ^1\Pi$
Hydrochloric acid	Cl-H	$^1\Sigma^+, ^1\Pi$	Formaldehyde	H ₂ C=O	$^1A_1, ^1A_2$
Water		$^1A_1, ^1B_1, ^1A_2, ^1A_1$	Thioformaldehyde	H ₂ C=S	$^1A_1, ^1A_2$
Hydrogen sulfide		$^1A_1, ^1A_2, ^1B_1$	Nitroxyl		$^1A', ^1A''$
Boron monofluoride	B-F	$^1A_1, ^1\Pi$	Fluorocarbene		$^1A', ^1A''$

³A. Chrayteh et al. J. Chem. Theory Comput. 17 (2021), 416-438

Results

Few numbers

■ H₂S

- aug-cc-pVDZ (8e,40o): few hours < 1 mD
- aug-cc-pVQZ (8e,171o): few weeks ~ 10 mD

■ H₂CS

- aug-cc-pVDZ (12e,62o): one week ~ 1 mD
- aug-cc-pVTZ (12e,136o): few weeks ~ few mD

■ Configuration (Hilbert) space

- (24e,24o) ~ 7×10^{12}
- (8e,171o) ~ 1×10^{15}
- (12e,136o) ~ 6×10^{19}

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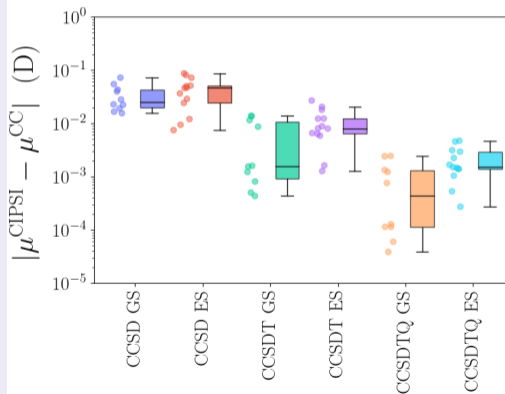
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CC & CIPSI / aug-cc-pVDZ



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Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques

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