

# Diving into the continuum with resonances

Yann Damour

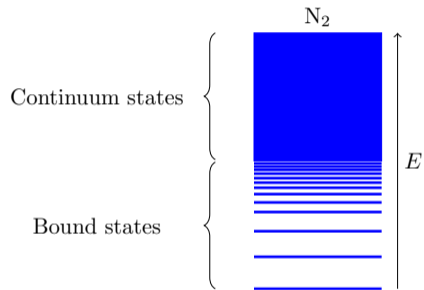
Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques (UMR 5626),  
Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, France



June 26, 2024

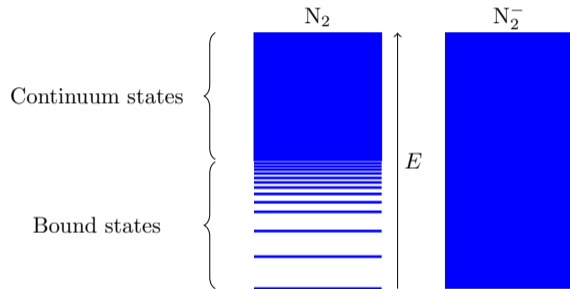
# Resonances

Electronic spectrum of molecular systems:



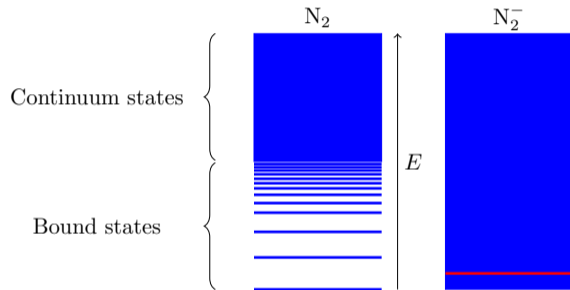
# Resonances

Electronic spectrum of molecular systems:



# Resonances

Electronic spectrum of molecular systems:



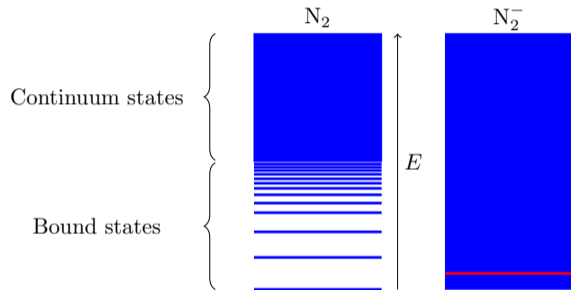
## Resonances

Metastable states embedded in the continuum that can decay by losing one electron.

ex:  $N_2^- \rightarrow N_2 + e^-$

# Resonances

Electronic spectrum of molecular systems:



## Temporary anions

- Electron attachment on a molecule:  
 $A + e^- \rightarrow A^-$
- Photoexcitation of a bound anion:  
 $A^- + \hbar\nu \rightarrow A^{*-}$

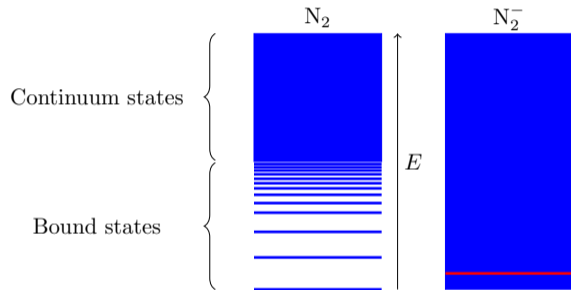
## Resonances

Metastable states embedded in the continuum that can decay by losing one electron.

ex:  $N_2^- \rightarrow N_2 + e^-$

# Resonances

Electronic spectrum of molecular systems:



## Resonances

Metastable states embedded in the continuum that can decay by losing one electron.

ex:  $N_2^- \rightarrow N_2 + e^-$

## Temporary anions

- Electron attachment on a molecule:  
 $A + e^- \rightarrow A^-$
- Photoexcitation of a bound anion:  
 $A^- + \hbar\nu \rightarrow A^{*-}$

## Applications

- DNA damage induced by ionizing radiation
- Radiosensitizers for cancer
- Chemistry of interstellar medium
- ...

# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)

# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)
- Complex-valued energy:

$$E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$$

Energy

Resonance width

Resonance position

The diagram shows the equation  $E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$ . Above the equation, the word "Energy" is written in black, with a black arrow pointing down to the entire equation. To the right, "Resonance width" is written in blue, with a blue arrow pointing down to the term  $-i\Gamma/2$ . Below the equation, "Resonance position" is written in red, with a red arrow pointing up to the term  $E_R$ .

- $1/\Gamma$  is proportional to the resonance lifetime



# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)
- Complex-valued energy:

$$E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$$

Energy

Resonance width

Resonance position

The diagram shows the equation  $E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$ . A bracket above the equation spans from  $E$  to  $E_R$  and is labeled "Energy". A blue bracket above the equation spans from  $E_R$  to  $-i\Gamma/2$  and is labeled "Resonance width". A red bracket below the equation spans from  $E_R$  to  $E_R$  and is labeled "Resonance position".

- $1/\Gamma$  is proportional to the resonance lifetime
- Usual quantum chemistry methods are not made for resonances.

# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

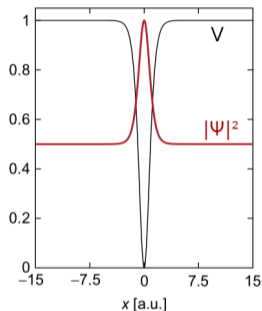
- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)
- Complex-valued energy:

$$E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$$

Energy  $\swarrow$   $E_R$   $\searrow$  Resonance width  
Resonance position  $\nearrow$   $\Gamma$

- $1/\Gamma$  is proportional to the resonance lifetime
- Usual quantum chemistry methods are not made for resonances.

## Bound state and resonance



S. Klaiman and I. Gilary, in *Advances in Quantum Chemistry*, Vol. 63, 1–31 (2012)

# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

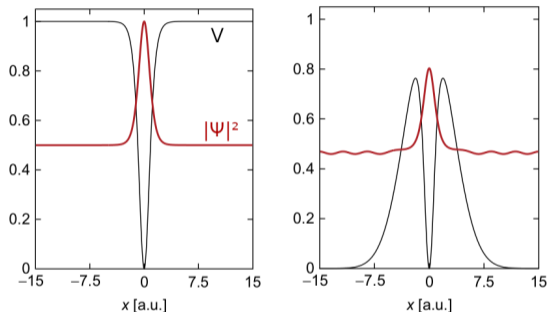
- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)
- Complex-valued energy:

$$E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$$

Energy  $\swarrow$   $E_R$   $\searrow$  Resonance width  
Resonance position  $\uparrow$

- $1/\Gamma$  is proportional to the resonance lifetime
- Usual quantum chemistry methods are not made for resonances.

## Bound state and resonance



S. Klaiman and I. Gilary, in *Advances in Quantum Chemistry*, Vol. 63, 1–31 (2012)

# Bound vs Unbound

## Resonance

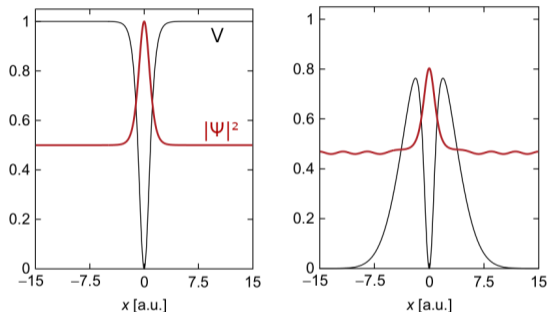
- $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$  (need to account for the continuum)
- Complex-valued energy:

$$E = E_R - i\Gamma/2$$

Energy  $\swarrow$   $E_R$   $\searrow$  Resonance width  
Resonance position  $\uparrow$

- $1/\Gamma$  is proportional to the resonance lifetime
- Usual quantum chemistry methods are not made for resonances.

## Bound state and resonance



S. Klaiman and I. Gilary, in *Advances in Quantum Chemistry*, Vol. 63, 1–31 (2012)

## Solutions

- Scattering methods
- Adaptation of quantum chemistry methods
  - Complex-absorbing potential, ...

# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods

# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0$$

CAP Hamiltonian                      Absorbing potential

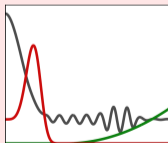
# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0$$

CAP Hamiltonian                      Absorbing potential



$\eta'$



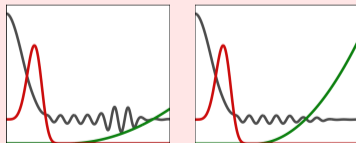
# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0$$

CAP Hamiltonian                      Absorbing potential



$$\eta' < \eta''$$

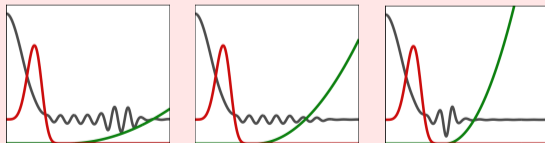
# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0$$

CAP Hamiltonian                      Absorbing potential



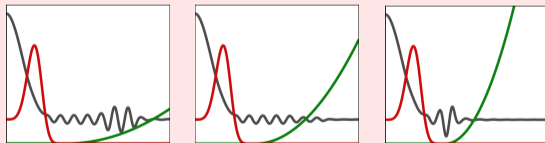
$$\eta' < \eta'' < \eta'''$$

# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CAP Hamiltonian} & & \text{Absorbing potential} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0 \end{array}$$



$$\eta' < \eta'' < \eta'''$$

## Complete basis set

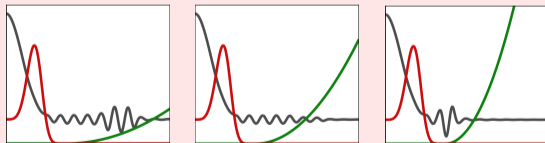
$E_R, \Gamma$  from  $E(\eta)$  when  $\eta \rightarrow 0^+$

# Complex-Absorbing Potential (CAP)

## CAP

- To adapt quantum chemistry methods
- Absorbs the tail of  $\Psi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CAP Hamiltonian} & & \text{Absorbing potential} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \hat{H}(\eta) = \hat{T} + \hat{V} - i\eta \hat{W}, \quad \eta > 0 \end{array}$$



$$\eta' < \eta'' < \eta'''$$

## Complete basis set

$$E_R, \Gamma \text{ from } E(\eta) \text{ when } \eta \rightarrow 0^+$$

## Finite basis set

⇒ Optimal value  $\eta_{\text{opt}}$

$$E_R = \text{Re}[E(\eta_{\text{opt}})] \quad \Gamma = -2 \text{Im}[E(\eta_{\text{opt}})]$$

# CAP-CIPSI

## Configuration Interaction using a Perturbative Selection made Iteratively (CIPSI)

- Accurately approach the FCI energy of usual bound states
- Required to benchmark methods
- CIPSI adaptation to do CAP-CIPSI
- Relatively small systems



# CAP-CIPSI

## Configuration Interaction using a Perturbative Selection made Iteratively (CIPSI)

- Accurately approach the FCI energy of usual bound states
- Required to benchmark methods
- CIPSI adaptation to do CAP-CIPSI
- Relatively small systems



## CAP-CIPSI

- Iterative algorithm
- At each iteration:
  - The size of  $\Psi$  doubles
  - Energy  $E(\eta)$
  - Second-order energy  $E_{\text{PT}2}(\eta)$
- At the FCI,  $E_{\text{PT}2}(\eta) = 0$

# CAP-CIPSI

## Configuration Interaction using a Perturbative Selection made Iteratively (CIPSI)

- Accurately approach the FCI energy of usual bound states
- Required to benchmark methods
- CIPSI adaptation to do CAP-CIPSI
- Relatively small systems



## CAP-CIPSI

- Iterative algorithm
- At each iteration:
  - The size of  $\Psi$  doubles
  - Energy  $E(\eta)$
  - Second-order energy  $E_{PT2}(\eta)$
- At the FCI,  $E_{PT2}(\eta) = 0$

## For a sufficiently large $\Psi$

- $E_{FCI}(\eta) \approx E(\eta) + E_{PT2}(\eta)$
- Evolution of  $E(\eta)$  as a function of  $E_{PT2}(\eta)$  to estimate  $E_{FCI}(\eta)$

# Application

$\text{N}_2^-$

- CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD / aug-cc-pVTZ+3s3p3d<sup>a</sup>
- $\eta_{\text{opt}}$  from their work

---

<sup>a</sup>Zuev *et al.* , J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)

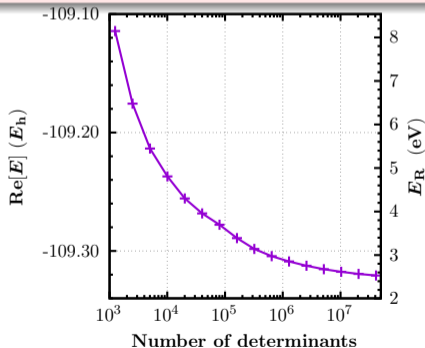


# Application

$N_2^-$

- CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD / aug-cc-pVTZ+3s3p3d<sup>a</sup>
- $\eta_{\text{opt}}$  from their work

<sup>a</sup>Zuev *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)



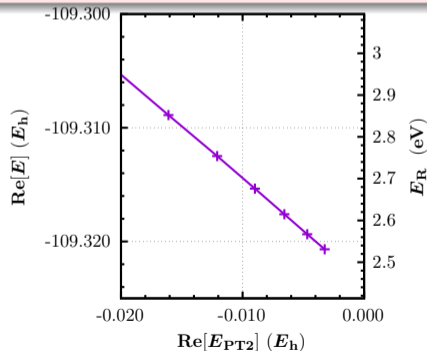
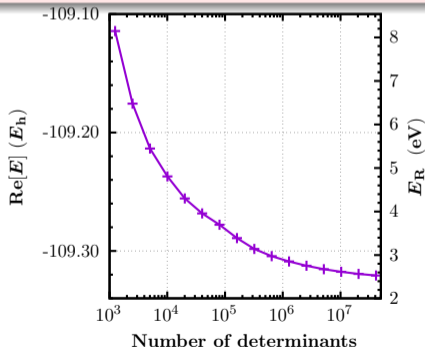
# Application

$\text{N}_2^-$

■ CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD / aug-cc-pVTZ+3s3p3d<sup>a</sup>

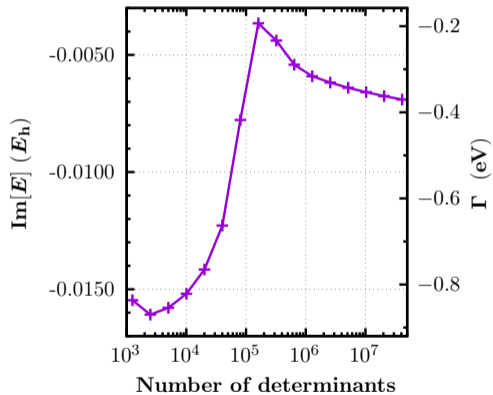
■  $\eta_{\text{opt}}$  from their work

<sup>a</sup>Zuev *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)

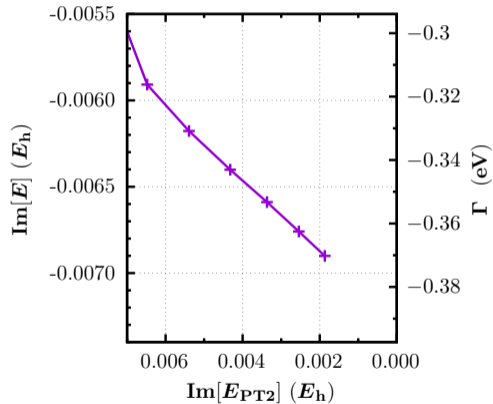
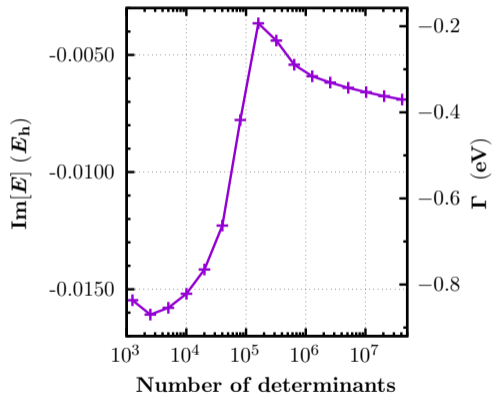


$$1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} = 1.6 \times 10^{-3} E_h$$

# Application



# Application



# Results

## $\text{N}_2^-$ /aug-cc-pVTZ+3s3p3d

Method	$E_R$ (eV)	$\Gamma$ (eV)
Experiment <sup>a</sup>	2.316	0.414
CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD <sup>b</sup>	2.487	0.417
CAP-CIPSI	2.45	0.39

<sup>a</sup>Berman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 28, 1363 (1983)

<sup>b</sup>Zuev *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)

# Results

## $\text{N}_2^-$ /aug-cc-pVTZ+3s3p3d

Method	$E_R$ (eV)	$\Gamma$ (eV)
Experiment <sup>a</sup>	2.316	0.414
CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD <sup>b</sup>	2.487	0.417
CAP-CIPSI	2.45	0.39

<sup>a</sup>Berman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 28, 1363 (1983)

<sup>b</sup>Zuev *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)

## $\text{N}_2^-$ /aug-cc-pVQZ+3s3p3d

Method	$E_R$ (eV)	$\Gamma$ (eV)
CAP-EA-EOM-CCSD <sup>a</sup>	2.508	0.364

<sup>a</sup>Zuev *et al.*, J. Chem. Phys. 141, 024102 (2014)

# Perspectives

- Reference values for  $E_R$  and  $\Gamma$  with CAP-CIPSI
- $\eta_{\text{opt}}$  with CAP-CIPSI
- Complex-basis functions

# Acknowledgments

Pierre-François Loos

Anthony Scemama

Fábris Kossoski



European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission



Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques

This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, grant agreement No. 863481.