

POSTER ABSTRACT

The Algebraic Diagrammatic Construction scheme for the particle-particle propagator: Access to excitation energies for $N \pm 2$ -electron states

Sebastian M. Thielen^a and Andreas Dreuw^a

^aInterdisciplinary Center for Scientific Computing, Heidelberg University, Im Neuenheimer Feld 205A, D-69120 Heidelberg, GERMANY

Theoretical methods for the calculation of excited states based on propagator theory have established a versatile toolkit in computational chemistry. Following this theory, the Algebraic Diagrammatic Construction scheme[1] based on the work of J. Schirmer et al.[2] has introduced an approach for the calculation of excited states following the perturbative treatment of the underlying propagator. The p-p (particle-particle) propagator establishes access to the computation of electron excitations with final $N \pm 2$ -electron states.

This work presents an implementation for the computation of excitation energies for doubly-ionized ($N-2$) and doubly-electronically attached ($N+2$) species in the framework of the Algebraic Diagrammatic Construction scheme. Schemes for DIP-ADC(1) ($2h/2h$ block in first order perturbation theory), DIP-ADC(2) (see figure) and the extended DIP-ADC(2)-x scheme ($p3h/p3h$ block expanded to first order perturbation theory) as well as their DEA-ADC equivalents are included.

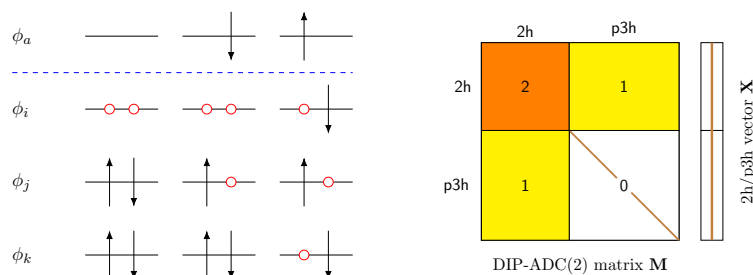


Figure 1. Left side: Examples of $2h$ and $p3h$ configurations. Right side: Second-order DIP-ADC scheme, the number in the blocks is the order of perturbation theory applied (diagonal form for zeroth order). Excitation energies ω are the solutions of the eigenvalue equation $M\mathbf{X} = \omega\mathbf{X}$.

References

- [1] A. Dreuw and M. Wormit, WIREs Computational Molecular Science **5** (1), 82–95 (2015).
- [2] J. Schirmer and A. Barth, Zeitschr. f. Physik A Atoms and Nuclei **317** (3), 267–279 (1984).