RCAMOS, at IACSP **Point to be made: Embedding VB-like ideas in MObased MB theories**

UGA-SS-MRCC (known in the literature as Mk-MRCC) Ansatz is

$\Psi = \sum_{\mu} \{ \exp(\mathsf{T}_{\mu}) \} \Phi_{\mu} C_{\mu}$

where the normal order is defined with respect to a common closed shell vacuum, namely the core. The UGA-SSMRPT (MkMRPT) is the perturbative approximant to the UGA-SSMRCC

Using fragment optimized orbitals, even approximate ones, and using singles and doubles, we can compactify the wf.

Alternative view: Starting with orbitals which are adapted to fragment point group symmetry, avoiding spurious symmetry breaking. Role of nonorthogonal valence orbitals to compactify the wavefunction

and to ameliorate symmetry breaking: embedding VB ideas

Reflections on the VB-inspired MO-based MR Formalisms

Use of fragment localized orbitals for the supermolecule at medium-toshort distances. These sets are non-orthogonal in the two fragments, reminiscent of a VB description, but they are not optimized.

In order to use orthogonal orbitals for computational simplicity, we will Lowdin-orthogonalize them, and enforce GBT in disguise to improve the orbitals to localized CASSCF quality.

In order to avoid very many cluster operators, we use Thouless parametrization to simulate a compact set of mu-dependent nonorthogonal orbitals.

The Ansatz

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$\Psi = \sum_{\mu} \{ \exp(\mathsf{T}_{\mu}) \} \Phi_{\mu} C_{\mu}$

has enough flexibility to simulate non-orthogonality with orthogonal orbitals, and to relax them, depending on the CSF Φ_{μ} they are in. This is in the spirit of the breathing orbital description in the VB approach.

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RESULTS of UGA-SSMRPT2



PES of C₂ computed with CAS(8,8)/cc-pVDZ basis using UGA-SSMRPT2. The region of multiple curve crossing is focused in the inset.

C₂ Molecule: Size-consistency check with cc-pVDZ basis set. Localized orbitals are used for UGASSMRPT2 computations.

*Below the convergence threshold (μE_h).

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