

MOLCAS及多组态/多参考计算方法 系列讲义

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中科院计算科学应用研究中心
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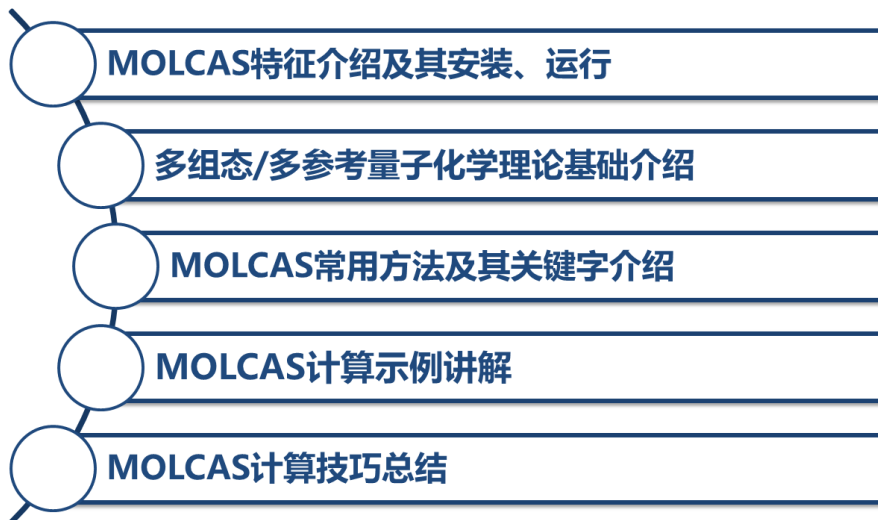
感谢泰科科技的郑宏博士提供的交流机会



中国科学院计算科学应用研究中心
Center of Scientific Computing Applications & Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences



	MOLCAS特征介绍及其安装、运行	12 slides
	多组态/多参考量子化学理论基础介绍	22 slides
	MOLCAS常用方法及其关键字介绍	15 slides
	MOLCAS计算示例讲解	17 slides
	MOLCAS计算技巧总结	10 slides



- MOLCAS特征介绍及其安装、运行
- MOLCAS常用方法及其关键字介绍
- MOLCAS中CASSCF、CASPT2及其参数设置
- MOLCAS基组外推、结果处理
- MOLCAS更多示例

<http://quantum.vlcc.cn>

当前网站关闭，可用本地镜像

在Molcas安装目录下（[MOLCAS/OpenMolcas]/test/standard），有标准的测试算例集  Molcas标准测试算例

将该文件夹复制到用户目录后，可以通过“grep”指定搜寻自己感兴趣的关键字，从而仿照molcas自带的示例写出适合自己需要的算例。

例如，激发态的计算

```
grep -i "excited state" *
```

可以查到

```
016.input:* Check excited state
```

```
027.input:* Comments: Test of the PCM model in RASSCF for non equilibrium excited state
```

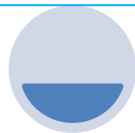
MOLCAS特征介绍及其安装、运行

(12 Slides)



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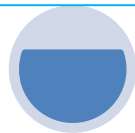




Fragment-based excited-state

Ab initio Renormalized
exciton method (REM)

REM-DFT/TDDFT



Electronic Correlation

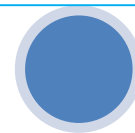
DMRG-based

MCSCF

Excited-state gradients

w.f. analysis

MRCI



Code development

(Open)Molcas

QCMAQUIS

eMC

BSTATE (IOP)

MSDFT (JLU)

Prof. 江元生、刘春根、马海波 group
@Nanjing Univ.



COSCAR
@CAS



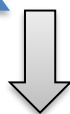
Prof. Markus Reiher group
@ETH Zurich

CNIC-HPC
@CAS

Base on the non-relativistic **time-independent** Schrödinger equations

$$\hat{H}\Psi = [\hat{T} + \hat{V} + \hat{U}] \Psi$$

$$= \left[\sum_i^N \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \right) + \sum_i^N V(\vec{r}_i) + \sum_{i<j}^N U(\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_j) \right] \Psi = E\Psi$$



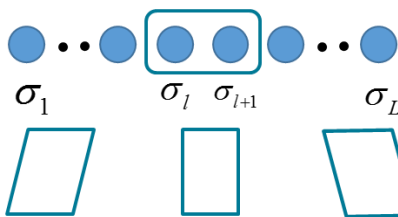
GPU



MIC



Density-Matrix Renormalization Group
Multi-Configurational approaches



$$|\Psi_{\text{MPS}}\rangle = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{L-1}} A_{1a_1}^{\sigma_1} \cdots A_{a_{l-2}a_{l-1}}^{\sigma_{l-1}} M_{a_{l-1}a_{l+1}}^{\sigma_l \sigma_{l+1}} B_{a_{l+1}a_{l+2}}^{\sigma_{l+2}} \cdots B_{a_{L-1}1}^{\sigma_L} |\sigma\rangle$$



MOLCAS简介

MOLCAS/OpenMOLCAS

同MOLPRO异同

MOLCAS安装与运行

*“**MOLCAS** is a quantum chemistry software developed by scientists to be used by scientists”*

<http://www.molcas.org/introduction.html>



Lund University的B. O. Roos团队
的多组态自洽场（MCSCF）程序

1988-92年，发展出**CASPT2**方法
使得**Molcas**在国际上大放异彩

Atomic Natural Orbital (ANO) Basis Sets

Molcas-7 积分近似
(Cholesky decomposition)

Molcas-8 大活性空间
DMRG、QMC



Prof. Markus Reiher
(ETH Zurich)



Prof. Roland Lindh
(Uppsala U.)



Dr. Leon Freitag
(U. Vienna / ETH Zurich)



Dr. Stefan Knecht
(ETH Zurich)



Dr. Yingjin Ma
(ETH Zurich)



Dr. Christopher J. Stein
(ETH Zurich/UC Berkeley)



Dr. Sebastian Keller
(ETH Zurich/Stanford Univ.)



Prof. Markus Reiher group
Molcas/OpenMolcas@ETH Zurich

“OpenMolcas: From source code to insight”, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 2019, accepted. doi.org/10.1021/acs.jctc.9b00532

类似于GAMESS (UK) 以及GAMESS (US) 的关系 或者说Red Hat 以及CentOS之间的关系

RETURN TO JUST ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPTS | < PREV QUANTUM ELECTRONIC S... NEXT >

OpenMolcas: From source code to insight

Ignacio Fernández Galván, Morgane Vacher, Ali Alavi, Celestino Angeli, Francesco Aquilante, Jochen Autschbach, Jie J. Bao, Sergey I. Bokarev, Nikolay A. Bogdanov, Rebecca K. Carlson, Liviu F. Chibotaru, Joel Creutzberg, Nike Dattani, Mickaël G. Delcey, Sijia S. Dong, Andreas Dreuw, [Leon Freitag](#), Luis Manuel Frutos, Laura Gagliardi, Frédéric Gendron, Angelo Giussani, Leticia Gonzalez, Gilbert Grell, Meiyuan Guo, Chad E. Hoyer, Marcus Johansson, [Sebastian Keller](#), [Stefan Knecht](#), Goran Kovačević, Erik Källman, Giovanni Li Manni, Marcus Lundberg, [Yingjin Ma](#), Sebastian Mai, João Pedro Malhado, Per Ake Malmqvist, Philipp Marquetand, Stefanie A. Mewes, Jesper Norell, Massimo Olivucci, Markus Oppel, Quan Manh Phung, Kristin Pierloot, Felix Plasser, [Markus Reiher](#), Andrew M. Sand, Igor Schapiro, Prachi Sharma, [Christopher J. Stein](#), Lasse Kragh Sørensen, Donald G. Truhlar, Mihkel Ugandi, Liviu Ungur, Alessio Valentini, Steven Vancoillie, Valera Veryazov, Oskar Weser, Tomasz A. Wesolowski, Per-Olof Widmark, Sebastian Wouters, Alexander Zech, J. Patrick Zobel and Roland Lindh

📄 Cite this: *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 2019, XXXX, XXX, XXX-XXX

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<https://gitlab.com/Molcas/OpenMolcas>

chemistry community to collaborate. (强调合作)

stochastic complete active space self-consistent field,
density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) methods, and
hybrid multiconfigurational wave function and density functional theory models.

(随机或选择性的CASSCF、密度矩阵重整化群、杂化的多组态/密度泛函理论)

optimization of conical intersections, the simulation of adiabatic and
nonadiabatic molecular dynamics and interfaces to tools for
semiclassical and quantum mechanical nuclear dynamics

(锥形交叉点优化, 绝热和非绝热动力学)

spectroscopic and magnetic phenomena such as the exact semiclassical
description of the interaction between light and matter, various X-ray
processes, magnetic circular dichroism and properties

(光化学、X射线、圆二色谱)

MOCLAS和MOLPRO均是主打多组态的计算软件包，这两个软件有什么特点和联系？

MCSCF (CASSCF、RASSCF等)

MOLPRO > MOLCAS

CASPT2

MOLPRO < MOLCAS

MOLPRO和MOLCAS部分程序模块共用
如积分模块seward、构型优化slapaf

MRCI

MOLPRO > MOLCAS

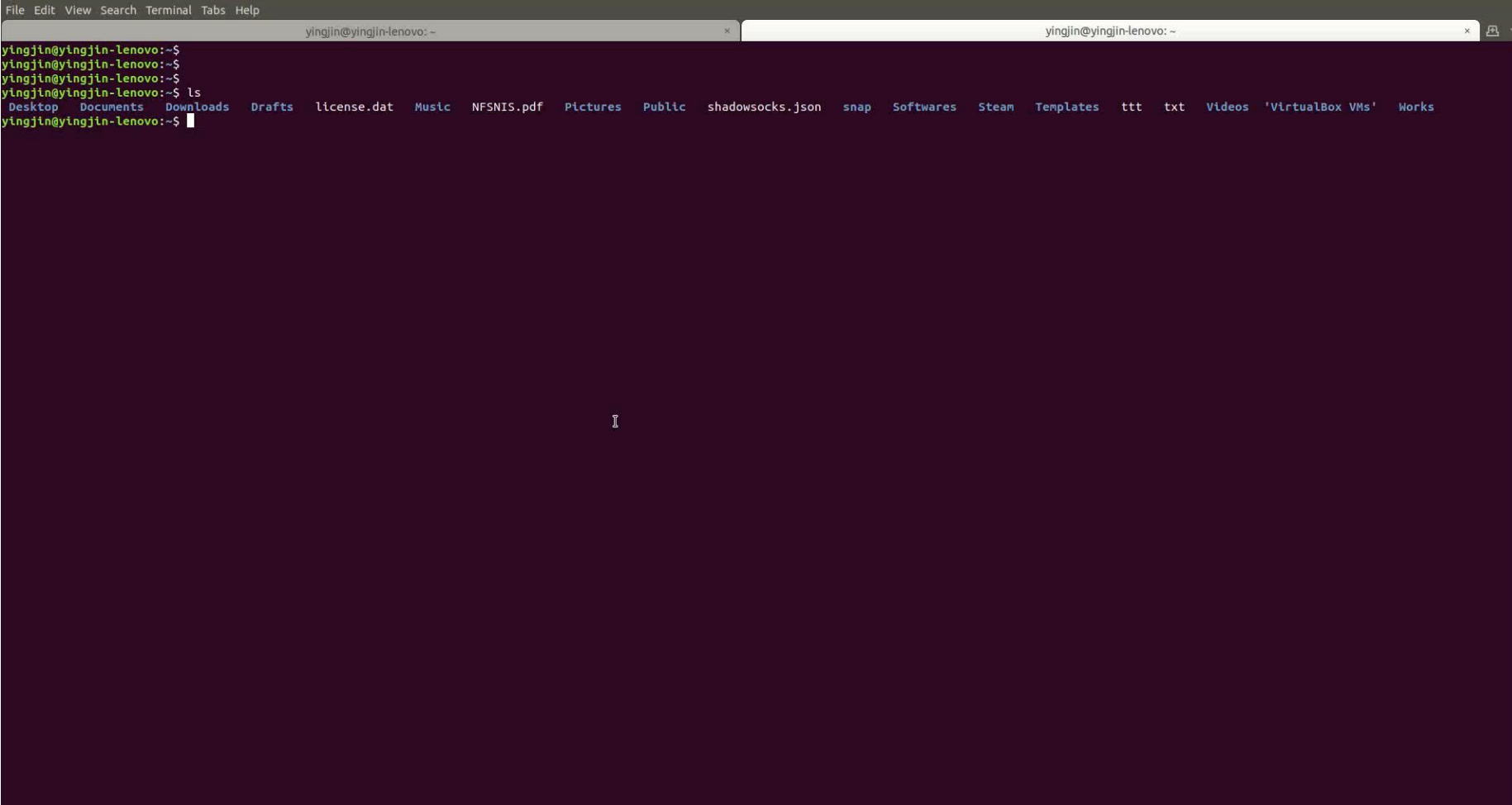
- MOLPRO可以态平均处理不同不可约表示的多个电子态
- MOLCAS受限于CI求解器以及RASSCF的程序框架，仅能进行相同不可约表示下的电子态的求解

MOLPRO近年来跟ORCA均增加了基于Projected Natural Orbital (PNO)的局域电子相关方法，MOLCAS还没有类似的功能。

MOLCAS的多组态下电子态能量梯度使用的是MCLR方案（基于分子轨道），而MOLPRO使用的是CPMC方案（基于原子轨道）

MOLCAS中对于DMRG的支持好于MOLPRO；
主要是因为MOLCAS中的多组态自洽场为two-step的方案，很容易驳接DMRG、QMC、CI等不同的活性空间求解器。

建议使用CMake（CCMake）进行安装



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
yingjin@yingjin-lenovo: ~
yingjin@yingjin-lenovo: ~
yingjin@yingjin-lenovo: ~
yingjin@yingjin-lenovo: ~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Drafts  license.dat  Music  NFSNIS.pdf  Pictures  Public  shadowsocks.json  snap  Softwares  Steam  Templates  tt  txt  Videos  'VirtualBox VMs'  Works
yingjin@yingjin-lenovo: ~$
```

MOLCAS安装完以后，有多种方式可以将其配置到系统环境里面，比如

```
#MOLCAS/Maquis sa-solver
export MOLCAS=/home/yingjin/Chem_Soft/MOLCAS_developing/VLeon/
source /home/yingjin/Chem_Soft/MOLCAS_developing/VLeon/qcmaquis/bin/qcmaquis.sh
```

（如果安装QC-Maquis DMRG模块的话）

MOLCAS的环境配置也可以使用molcasrc文件

（一般以“.molcasrc”的形式存在于用户主目录,程序可以直接读取）

```
MOLCAS_MEM=10000
MOLCAS_WORKDIR=/scratch
MOLCAS_NEW_WORKDIR=YES
MOLCAS_KEEP_WORKDIR=YES
MOLCAS_PROJECT=NAME
```

之后的话，采用pymolcas（实为python的提交脚本）的命令就可以提交任务，

```
pymolcas -b 1 -f molcas-input.inp (-b 1 意思是缓存直接输出)
```


(MOLCAS基于的) 多组态/多参考 量子化学理论基础介绍

(22 Slides)



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多组态/多参考量子化学

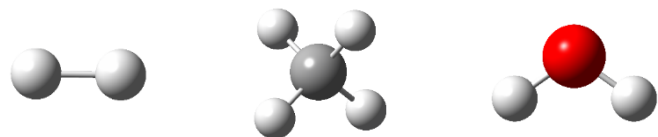
多组态自洽场定性图像

多组态自洽场求解

多组态到多参考量子化学

弱相关分子

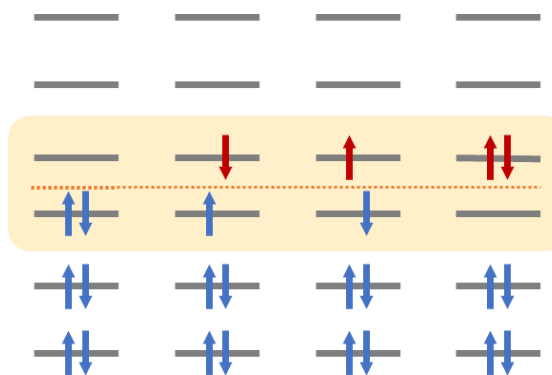
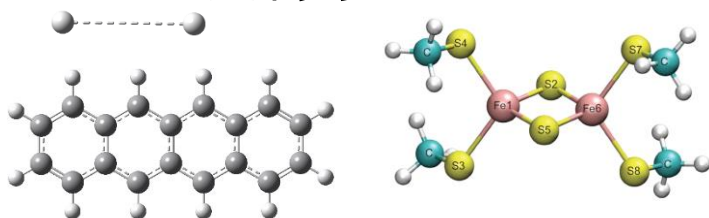
(大多数处于平衡结构的分子)



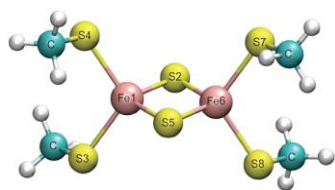
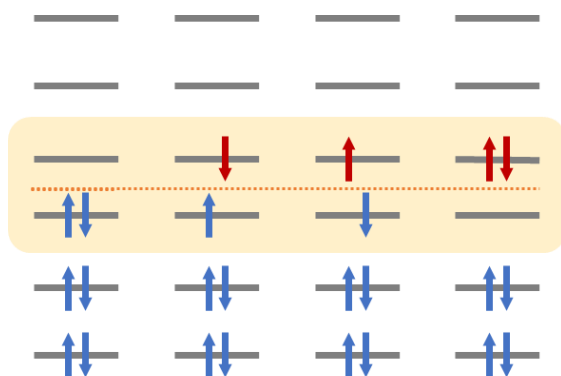
可用**单组态近似**
计算量小

强相关分子

(解离分子、共轭体系、过渡金属等)



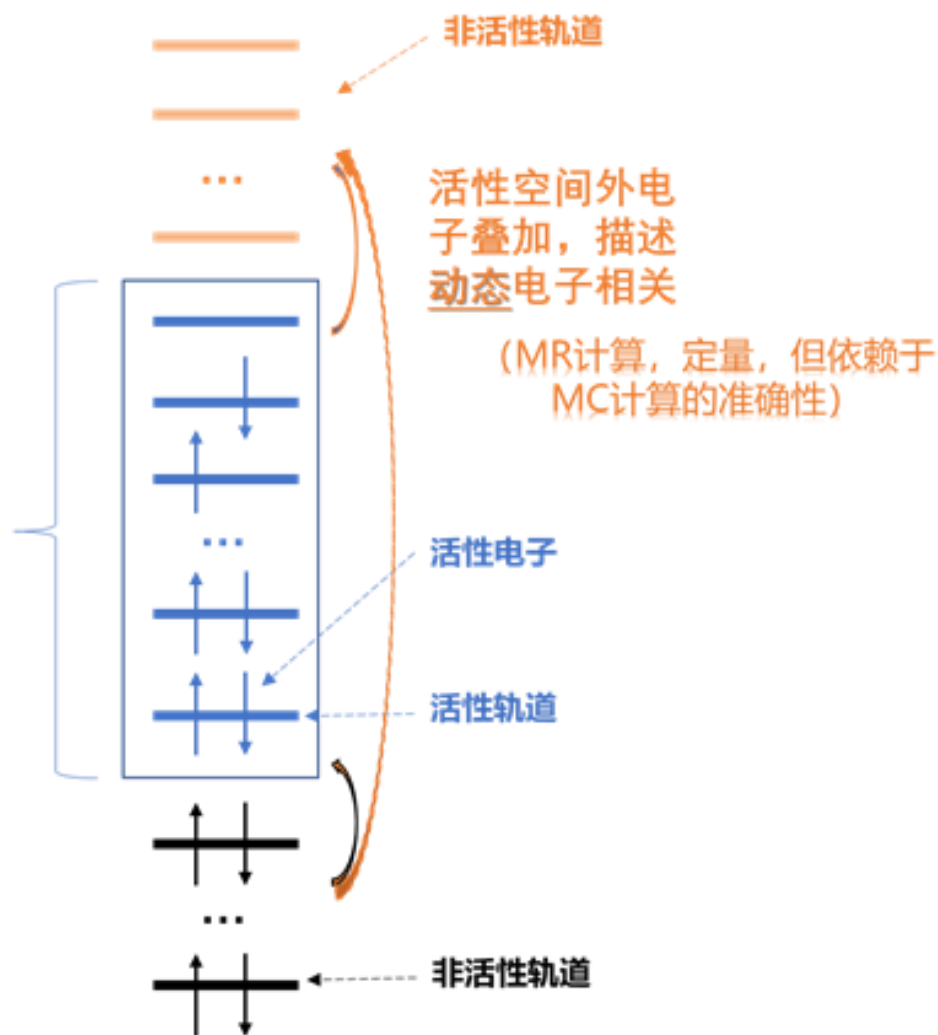
需要**多组态描述**
计算量巨大



活性空间

活性空间内电子叠加, 描述静态电子相关

(MC计算, 定性)



CHEMICAL
REVIEWS

Introduction to the *Quantum Chemistry 2012 Issue*

2012年Chem. Rev. 量子化学专刊社论

EDITORIAL

pubs.acs.org/CR



Pyykkö教授 (时任国际量子分子科学院主席)

method. The electron correlation problem for strongly multi-configurational systems still cannot be regarded as solved in a satisfactory manner.

强电子相关体系的多组态描述仍是量子化学的核心挑战之一。

No quantum computer yet, so the scaling is about

$$O(N_{det} n_{orb}^4)$$

With the N_{det} can be

$$N_{det} = \frac{n_{orb}!}{n_{ele}!(n_{orb} - n_{ele})!}$$

Knowles and Handy, CPL, 111, 315 (1984)

小活性空间
(18个活性轨道)
组态数 $\sim 10^9$

完全活性空间自洽场
(CASSCF)

Roos, et al, *Chem. Phys.* 48, 157 (1980)



大活性空间
(40个活性轨道)
组态数 $\sim 10^{22}$

密度矩阵重整化群
(DMRG)

White, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 69, 2863 (1992)

Why we need multi-reference (multi-configurations)?

Hartree-Fock (single-configuration):



The Hartree-Fock model assumes it is doubly occupied

$$\Psi_1 = \psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)$$



$$\Psi_1 = \underbrace{\varphi_1(1)\varphi_1(2)}_{\text{ionic}} + \underbrace{\varphi_2(1)\varphi_2(2) + \varphi_1(1)\varphi_2(2) + \varphi_1(2)\varphi_2(1)}_{\text{covalent}}$$

ionic



covalent



	Bond length	Bond energy
HF	0.735Å	84 kcal/mol
Exp.	0.746Å	106 kcal/mol

(from wiki)

Reasonable result around equilibrium geometry

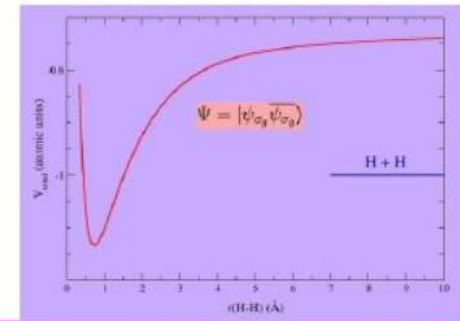
If far from equilibrium geometry :



In separation limit, **ionic** terms will turn to 0, and **covalent** terms will turn to 1.

Since in HF method, ionic and covalent terms own the **equal weight**

$$\Psi_1 = \underbrace{\varphi_1(1)\varphi_1(2) + \varphi_2(1)\varphi_2(2)}_{\text{ionic}} + \underbrace{\varphi_1(1)\varphi_2(2) + \varphi_1(2)\varphi_2(1)}_{\text{covalent}}$$



HF failure in bond dissociation!

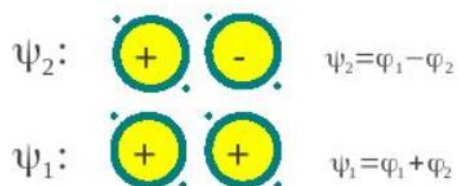
The most straightforward solution:

$$\Psi_1 = \underbrace{C_{ion}}_{\text{ionic}} [\varphi_1(1)\varphi_1(2) + \varphi_2(1)\varphi_2(2)] + \underbrace{C_{cov}}_{\text{covalent}} [\varphi_1(1)\varphi_2(2) + \varphi_1(2)\varphi_2(1)]$$

Valence bond description, but very hard to solve it due to the non-orthogonal basis functions problem.

Instead of VB, multi-configuration can do it!

using orthogonal molecular orbitals: introducing the anti-bonding orbital



$$\psi_2 = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2$$

$$\Psi_2 = \psi_2(1)\psi_2(2)$$



$$\Psi_2 = \underbrace{\varphi_1(1)\varphi_1(2) + \varphi_2(1)\varphi_2(2)}_{\text{ionic}} - \underbrace{\varphi_1(1)\varphi_2(2) + \varphi_1(2)\varphi_2(1)}_{\text{covalent}}$$

ionic

covalent

Here, we can define

$$\Phi_{MC} = C_1 \Psi_1 + C_2 \Psi_2$$

Equilibrium: $C_1 \simeq 1, C_2 \simeq 0$



Separation limit: $C_1 = 0.5, C_2 = -0.5$



$$\Phi_{MC} = C_1 \Psi_1 + C_2 \Psi_2$$



Then, how to get the C_1 and C_2 ?

Just simple CI diagonalization process !

Is there a method like HF-SCF to give a set of optimized orbitals?

MCSCF method

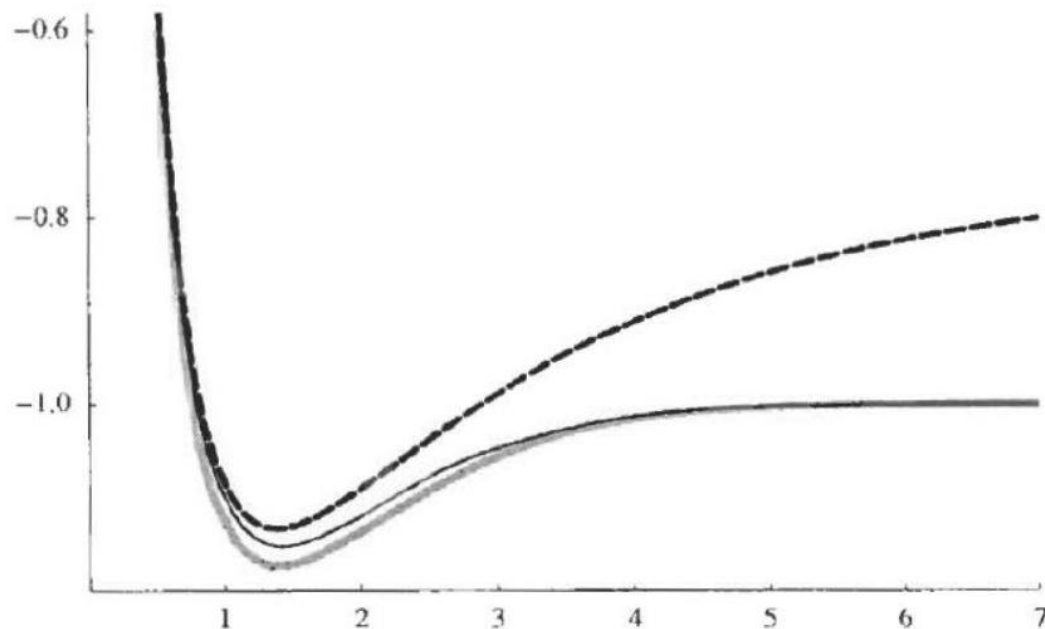
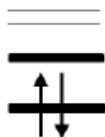


Fig. 5.14. The cc-pVQZ potential-energy curve of the hydrogen molecule for a two-configuration MCSCF wave function (solid line) compared with the potential-energy curves of the FCI wave function (thick grey line) and the RHF wave function (dashed line). Atomic units are used.

Principle

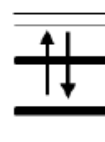
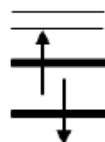
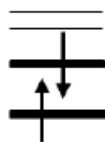
$$E = \min \frac{\langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$$

$$\Psi = |\psi_{\text{HF}}\rangle$$



$$g = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \text{orb}} = 0$$

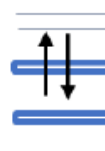
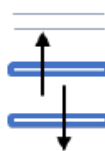
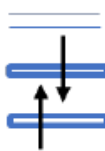
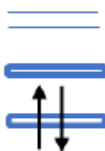
$$\Psi_{\text{CI}} = |C\rangle = \sum_i c_i |\psi_i\rangle$$



$$g = \frac{\partial E}{\partial c_i} = 0$$

$$\Psi_{\text{MCSCF}} = |R, C\rangle = e^R |C\rangle$$

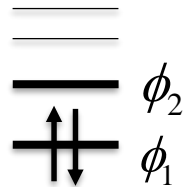
or DMRG-SCF



$$g = \frac{\partial E}{\partial c_i} = 0$$

$$g = \frac{\partial E}{\partial R(\text{orb})} = 0$$

Notice the color of orbitals

$$\Psi = |\psi_{HF}\rangle = |\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_1\rangle = |1 \bar{1}\rangle$$


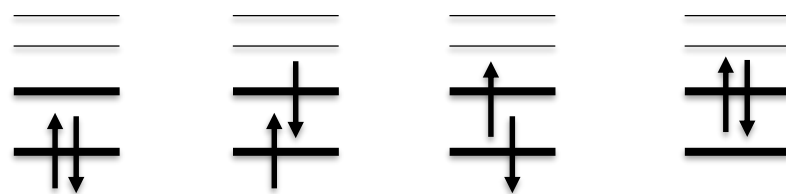
Molecular Orbitals (MOs)

$$\phi_i = |i\rangle = \sum_{\mu} C_{\mu i} \chi_{\mu}$$



Atomic Orbitals (AOs)

$$\Psi = |\psi_{CI}\rangle = c_0 |1 \bar{1}\rangle + c_1 |1 \bar{2}\rangle + c_2 |2 \bar{1}\rangle + c_3 |2 \bar{2}\rangle$$



$$\Psi = |\psi_{MCSCF}\rangle = c_0 |1' \bar{1}'\rangle + c_1 |1' \bar{2}'\rangle + c_2 |2' \bar{1}'\rangle + c_3 |2' \bar{2}'\rangle$$

$$\phi_i' = |i'\rangle = \sum_r |r\rangle U_{ri}$$

$$C' = CU$$

The multi-configurational energy expression :

$$E_{MC} = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle$$

Assuming \hat{U} can lower the energy, then

$$E_{MC} = \langle \hat{U}\Psi | \hat{H} | \hat{U}\Psi \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{U} = e^{\hat{R}} = 1 + \hat{R} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{R}^2 + \dots$$

with

$$\hat{R} = \sum_{pq}^N R_{pq} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{\alpha}_{q\sigma}^{\dagger} \alpha_{p\sigma} \quad (\text{p, q MOs indices, } \sigma \text{ labels spin})$$

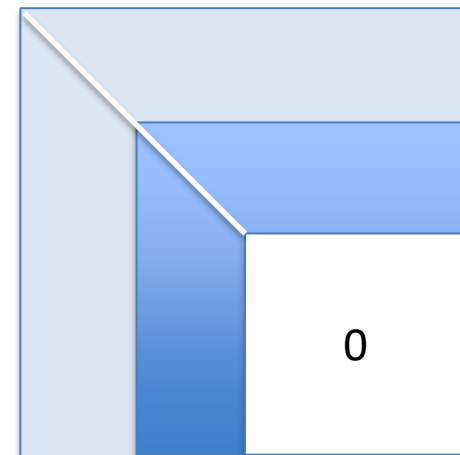
and R is the skew symmetric matrix, i.e. $R^{\dagger} = -R$

As such, $U^{\dagger}U = e^{R^{\dagger}} \cdot e^R = e^{-R} \cdot e^R = 1$

in-active

active

virtual



1. Generalized Brillouin theory $\langle \Psi_i^r | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle = 0$

e.g. Super-CI, Single excitation canonical transformation

$$\left\langle \Psi \left| \hat{H} \left(\sum_{\sigma} \hat{\alpha}_{p\sigma}^{\dagger} \alpha_{q\sigma} - \sum_{\sigma} \hat{\alpha}_{q\sigma}^{\dagger} \alpha_{p\sigma} \right) \right| \Psi \right\rangle = 0$$

(normally for CASSCF w.f.)

i.e. equivalent

$$E_{MC} = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle + 2 \langle \hat{R}\Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle + \langle \hat{R}\Psi | \hat{H} - E | \hat{R}\Psi \rangle \text{ via } \hat{U} = 1 + \hat{R} \quad \text{Simple \& robust}$$

2. Energy expansion and derivatives

e.g. (Augmented Hessian) Newton-Raphson

$$E_{MC} = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle + 2 \langle \hat{R}\Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle + \langle \hat{R}^2\Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle + \langle \hat{R}\Psi | \hat{H} | \hat{R}\Psi \rangle + O(R^3)$$

via $\hat{U} = 1 + \hat{R} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{R}^2$

May affect the conv.

H.-J. Werner and W. Meyer, JCP, 73, 2342 (1980)

P. G. Szalay, T. Muller, G. Didofalvim H. Lischka, R. Shepard, Chem. Rev. 112, 108 (2012)

From the many-electron time-independent Schrödinger equation

$$\hat{H}\Psi = \left[\hat{T} + \hat{V} + \hat{U} \right] \Psi = \left[\underbrace{\sum_i^N \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \right)}_{\langle i|h|j \rangle} + \underbrace{\sum_i^N V(\vec{r}_i) + \sum_{i<j}^N U(\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_j)}_{(ij|kl)} \right] \Psi = E\Psi$$

For a given w.f., the energy expression after 2nd quantization

$$E_0 = \sum_{ij} \langle i|h|j \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijkl} (ij|kl) \Gamma_{ijkl}$$

where

$$\gamma_{ij} = \sum_{\tau} \langle \Psi | \hat{c}_{i\tau}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{j\tau} | \Psi \rangle \quad \Gamma_{ijkl} = \sum_{\tau, \tau'} \langle \Psi | \hat{c}_{i\tau}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{k\tau'}^{\dagger} \hat{c}_{l\tau'} \hat{c}_{j\tau} | \Psi \rangle$$

To be called CASSCF: if $|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma} c_{\sigma} |\sigma\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_L} c_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L\rangle$ is used.

To be called DMRG-SCF : if matrix-product state (MPS)

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_L} \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_{L-1}} M_{1a_1}^{\sigma_1} M_{a_1 a_2}^{\sigma_2} \cdots M_{a_{L-1} 1}^{\sigma_L} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_L\rangle = \sum_{\sigma} M^{\sigma_1} M^{\sigma_2} \cdots M^{\sigma_L} |\sigma\rangle$$

is used. (Similar thing for QMC-SCF)

$$E_0 = \sum_{ij} \langle i|h|j \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ijkl} (ij|kl) \Gamma_{ijkl}$$

Consider the possible orbital variations, e.g. $|i'\rangle = |i\rangle + |\Delta i\rangle$

Then, expand to 2nd-order :

$$\begin{aligned} E^{(2)} = E_0 &+ 2 \sum_{ij} \langle \Delta i|h|j \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \sum_{ij} \langle \Delta i|h|\Delta j \rangle \gamma_{ij} \\ &+ \sum_{ijkl} [2(\Delta ij|kl) \Gamma_{ijkl} + (\Delta i \Delta j|kl) \Gamma_{ijkl} \\ &+ 2(\Delta ik|l \Delta j) \Gamma_{ikjl}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^{(2)} = E_0 &+ 2 \sum_{ij} \langle \Delta i | h | j \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \sum_{ij} \langle \Delta i | h | \Delta j \rangle \gamma_{ij} \\
 &+ \sum_{ijkl} [2(\Delta ij | kl) \Gamma_{ijkl} + (\Delta i \Delta j | kl) \Gamma_{ijkl} \\
 &+ 2(\Delta ik | l \Delta j) \Gamma_{ikjl}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider $|\Delta i\rangle = |i'\rangle - |i\rangle = \sum_r |r\rangle T_{ri}$ with $T_{ri} = R_{ri} + \frac{1}{2} R_{ri}^2 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T}) &= E_0 + 2 \sum_{r,i} T_{ri} \left[\sum_j \langle r | h | j \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \sum_{j,k,l} \langle r | J^{kl} | j \rangle \Gamma_{ijkl} \right] \\
 &+ \sum_{r,i} \sum_{s,j} T_{ri} T_{sj} \left[\langle r | h | s \rangle \gamma_{ij} + \sum_{k,l} \left(\langle r | J^{kl} | s \rangle \Gamma_{ijkl} + 2 \langle r | K^{kl} | s \rangle \Gamma_{ikjl} \right) \right] \\
 &= E_0 + 2 \sum_{r,i} T_{ri} A_{ri} + \sum_{i,j,r,s} T_{ri} \langle r | G^{ij} | s \rangle T_{sj} \\
 &= E_0 + \sum_{r,i} T_{ri} (A_{ri} + B_{ri}) ,
 \end{aligned}$$

H.-J. Werner and W. Meyer, JCP, 73, 2342 (1980)

$$E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T})$$



$$E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T}, \Delta\mathbf{R}) = E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T}) + 2 \sum_{r,i} (\Delta R_{ri} + \frac{1}{2}(\Delta\mathbf{R})_{ri}^2) \tilde{A}_{ri} + \sum_{s,i,t,j} \Delta R_{si} (\mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{G}^{ij} \mathbf{U})_{st} \Delta R_{tj}$$

Gradients: $\mathbf{g} = \left(\frac{\partial E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T}, \Delta\mathbf{R})}{\partial \Delta R_{ri}} \right)_{\Delta\mathbf{R}=0} = 2(\tilde{A} - \tilde{A}^\dagger)_{ri} = 0 \quad \forall r > i$

Hessian: $\mathbf{H} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 E^{(2)}(\mathbf{T}, \Delta\mathbf{R})}{\partial \Delta R_{ri} \partial \Delta R_{sj}} \right)_{\Delta\mathbf{R}=0} = (1 - \tau_{ri})(1 - \tau_{sj}) \left(2(\mathbf{U}^\dagger \mathbf{G}^{ij} \mathbf{U})_{rs} - (\tilde{A}_{rs} + \tilde{A}_{rs}^\dagger) \delta_{ij} \right)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon & \mathbf{g}^\dagger \\ \mathbf{g} & \mathbf{H}/\lambda - \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\lambda \\ \mathbf{x} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{x} = \{\Delta R_{ri}\} \text{ with } r > i.$$

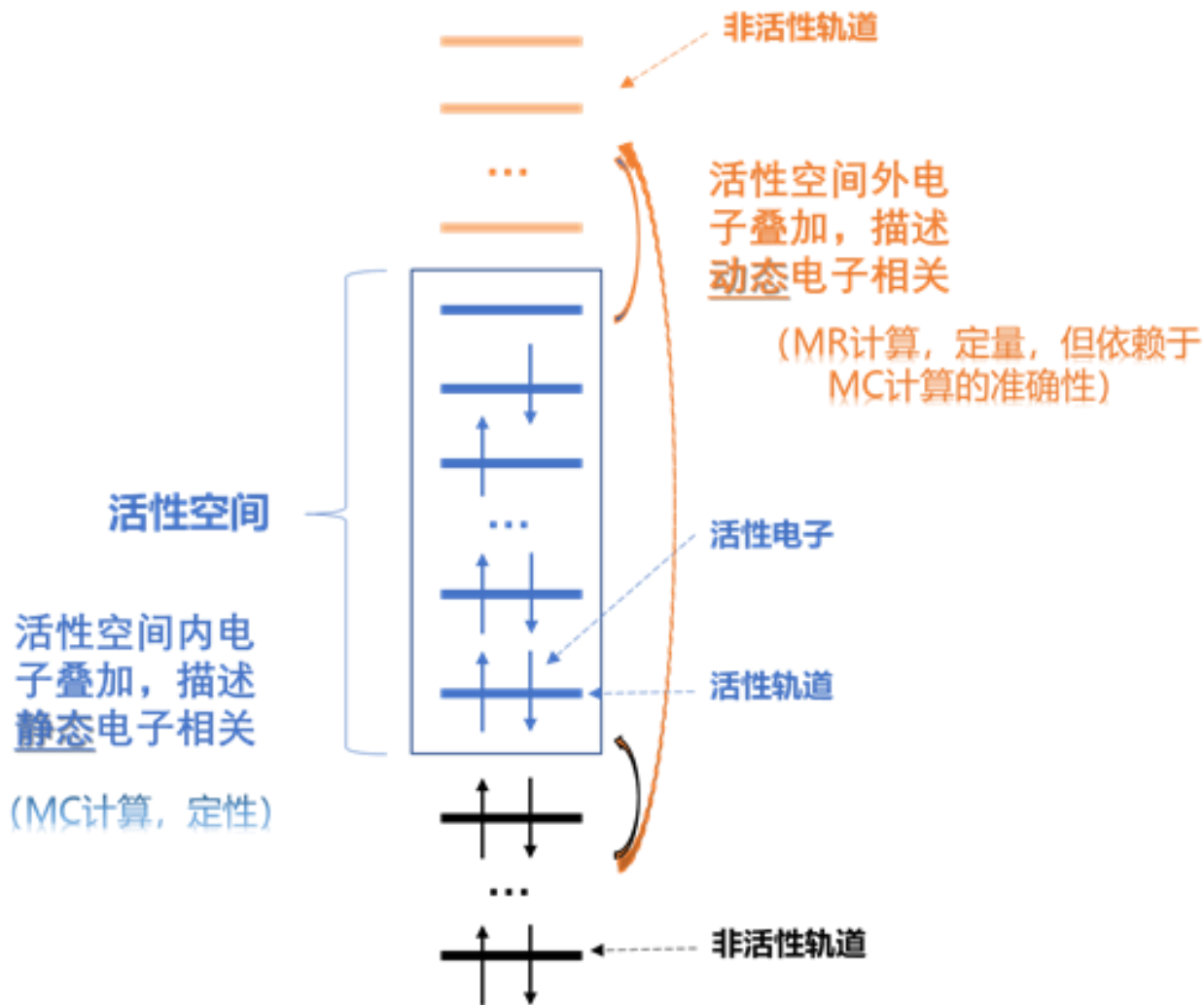
$$\epsilon = \lambda \mathbf{g}^\dagger \mathbf{x} \quad (\text{augmented Hessian form, solved by Davidson})$$

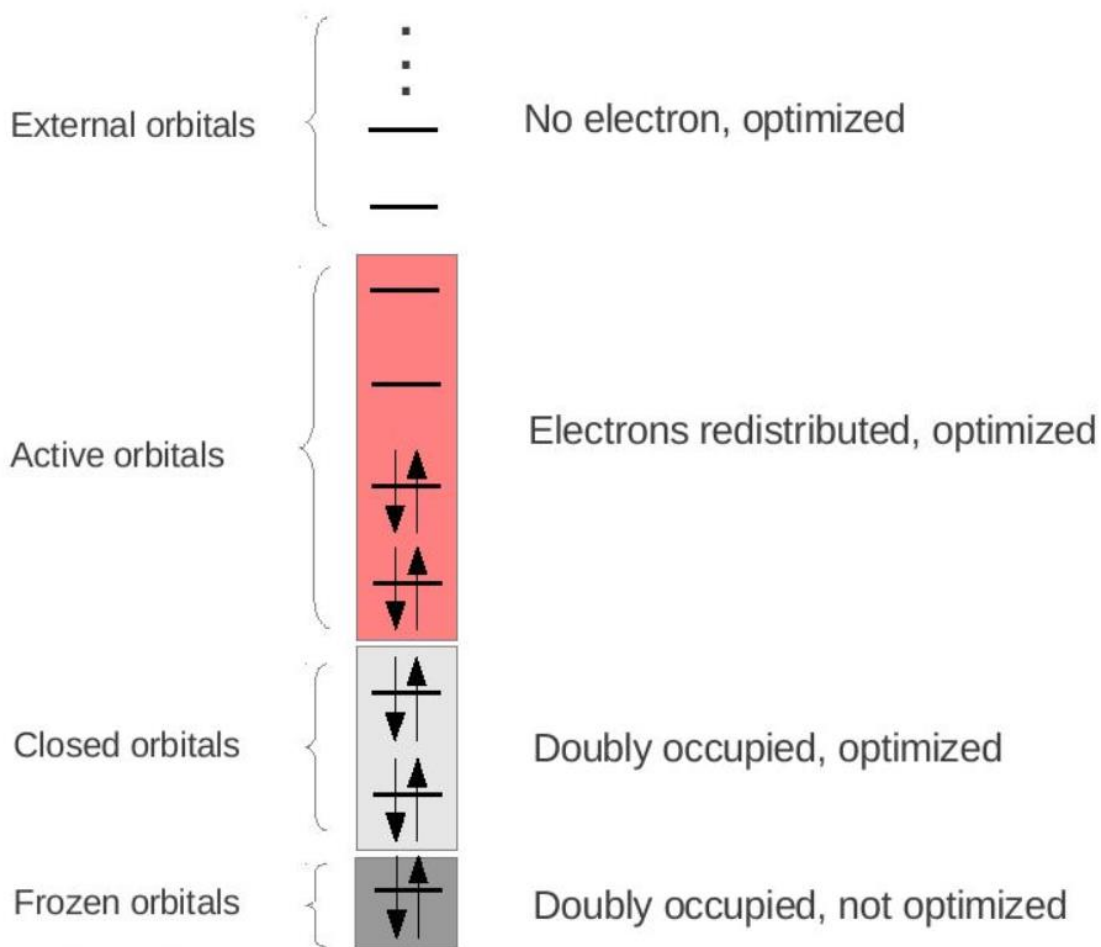
$\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{R}, \Delta\mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{R}) \cdot \mathbf{U}(\Delta\mathbf{R})$ for every micro-iterations

H.-J. Werner and W. Meyer, JCP, 82, 5053 (1985)

Sun, Q.; Yang, J.; Chan, G. K.-L. *, CPL, 683, 291 (2017)

多组态、多参考方法的分类





CASSCF (=Fully Optimized Reaction Space)

Active space: Full CI

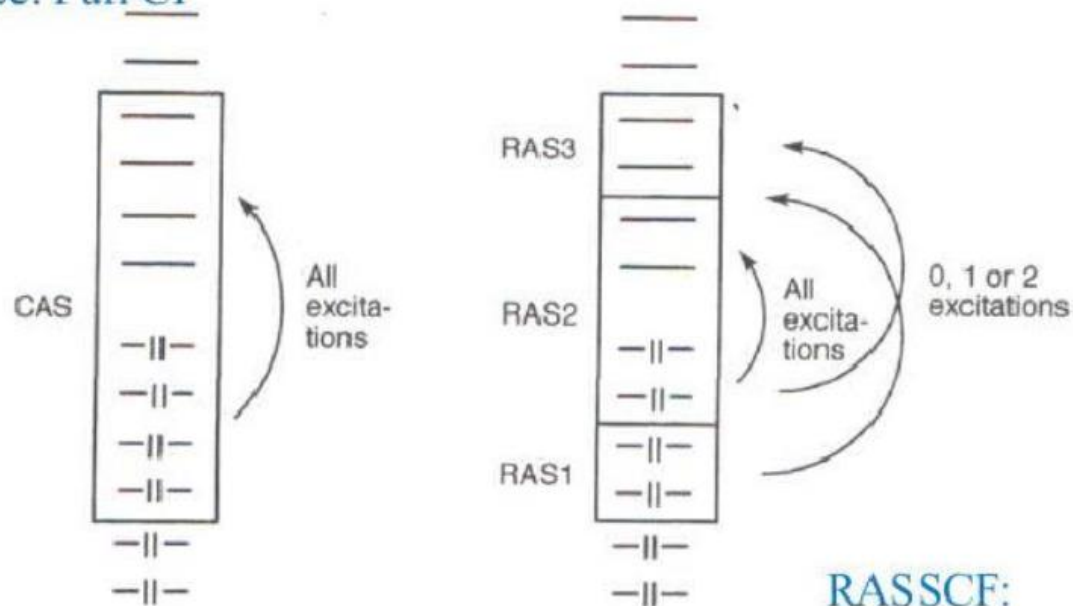
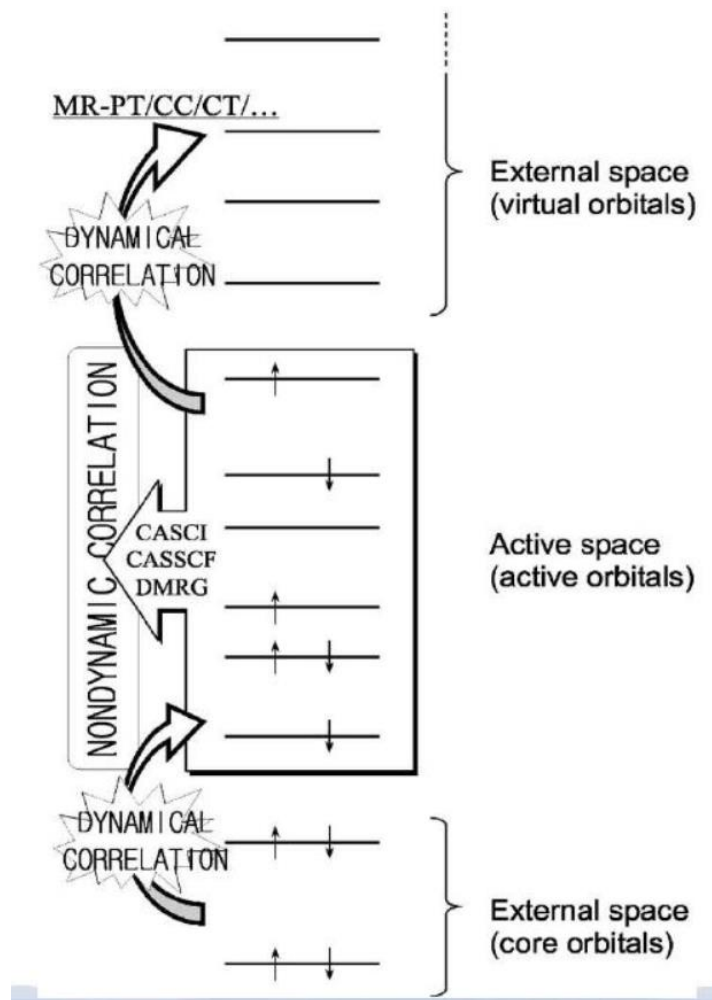


Figure 4.11 Illustrating the CAS and RAS orbital partitions

RASSCF:
Larger active space
dynamic correlation
If RAS2 = 0 => CISD

静态相关、动态相关



MC :

$$\frac{\partial E_{MC}}{\partial R} = 0 \quad \langle E \rangle = \min \frac{\langle R, C | \tilde{H} | R, C \rangle}{\langle R, C | R, C \rangle}$$

Orbital optimization part

CI part

Both well developed, hard to get large progress

MC -> MR :

“MCSCF wave functions are often used as reference states for **Multireference configuration interaction** (MRCI) or multi-reference perturbation theories like **complete active space perturbation theory** (CASPT2). “

“These methods can deal with extremely complex chemical situations and, if computing power permits, may be used to reliably calculate molecular ground- and excited states if all other methods fail.”

MOLCAS常用方法及其关键字介绍

(15 Slides)



中国科学院计算科学应用研究中心
Center of Scientific Computing Applications & Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences





CASPT2计算



ANO基组及Cholesky积分分解近似



密度矩阵重整化群计算



关键字介绍、可视化

作为以多组态为特点的量子化学程序包，MOLCAS最被用户常用的功能是**CASPT2**。

MOLCAS开发者会议的时候，与会人员也是达成了共识，即

1.CASPT2

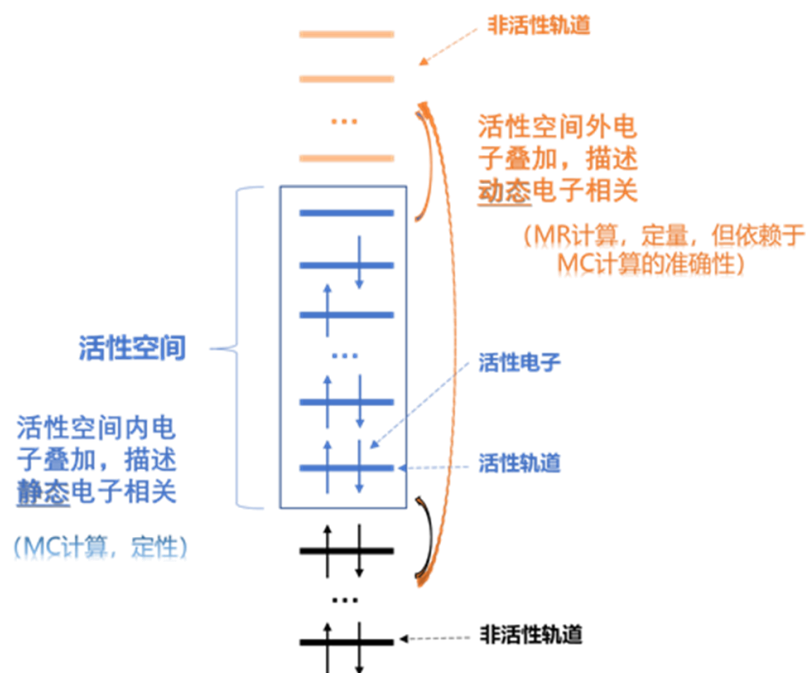
2.ANO基组及Cholesky积分近似

3.DMRG

作为MOLCAS的杀手级应用/功能。

上世纪90年代发展起来的CASPT2仍是当前最为流行的多参考（multi-reference, MR）电子结构计算方法之一。

多种从头算量子化学计算软件均会包含此功能。CASPT2实际上要包含多组态的CASSCF计算和多参考的PT2计算两部分。

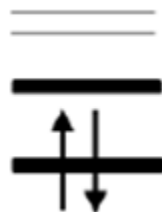


CASPT2作为多参考MR方法, 可以提供定量可靠的数据, 但是其依赖于前置的MC计算。

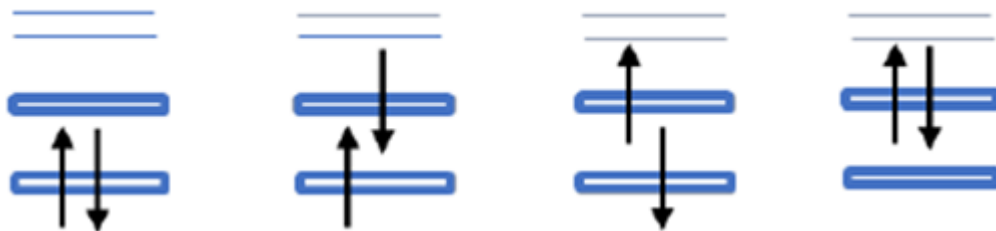
CASPT2前置的MC计算一般为CASSCF计算, 可以定性的计算出结果和参考的波函数。

多参考的PT2计算，其实可以联想为普通的MP2计算。

不同之处的话就是MP2计算的参考态是HF波函数，HF波函数意味着HF单行列式，以及针对该行列式优化的分子轨道；



CASPT2计算的参考态是CASSCF波函数，CASSCF波函数意味这组态空间为活性空间所有可能的行列式（或者组态态函数），以及针对系列组态/行列式优化的分子轨道。





&GATEWAY

coord

2

angstrom

H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

basis

h.DZ....

&SEWARD

&SCF

&RASSCF

Ras2

1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

&CASPT2

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性
(geometry, basis sets, symmetry)
相关的输入信息

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息；
Hartree-Fock或者DFT的计算，
都是在此部分指定

&RASSCF

为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块

MOLCAS比较有特色的基组是ANO系列的基组，ANO的全称是Atomic Natural Orbital，主要有ANO-S, ANO-L, ANO-RCC三个系列。

ANO-S和ANO-L分别对应于小型和大型的ANO基组，ANO-RCC对应的是包含相对论效应的ANO基组（含从H到Cm的元素），采用了Douglas-Kroll Hamiltonian（DKH）校正。

因为ANO类基组是通过CASPT2对单个原子进行计算得来的基组，所以也是非常适合多组态、多参考级别的计算。

由于其采用了“generally contracted”的截断策略，所以也很容易实现轨道的扩展功能。例如可以从ANO-RCC-VDZP下选取活性空间，然后在扩展到ANO-RCC-VTZP下面，以避免较大基组下活性空间不好选取的问题。

Relativistic ANO basis sets -- ANO-RCC

- 6s4p3d1f for Hydrogen.
- 7s4p3d2f for Helium.
- 8s7p4d2f1g for Li-Be.
- 8s7p4d3f2g for Be-Ne.
- 17s12p5d4f for Na.
- 9s8p5d4f for Mg-Al.
- 8s7p5d4f2g for Si-Ar
- 10s9p5d3f for K
- 10s9p6d2f for Ca
- 10s10p8d6f4g2h for Sc-Zn
- 9s8p6d4f2g for Ga-Kr
- 10s10p5d4f for Rb-Sr
- 10s9p8d5f3g for In-Xe
- 12s10p8d4f for Cs-Ba
- 11s10p8d5f3g for La
- 12s11p8d7f4g2h for Ce-Lu
- 11s10p9d8f4g2h for Hf-Hg
- 11s10p9d6f4g for Tl-Rn
- 12s11p8d5f for Fr-Ra
- 13s11p10d8f6g3h for Ac-Pa
- 12s10p9d7f5g3h for U-Cm

注意ANO-RCC基组一定要结合
Douglas-Kroll-Hess (DKH) 校正

即:

&SEWARD
R02OP02

molcas help basis X

where X is the atom

MOLCAS基组积分还有一个很好的功能就是Cholesky Decomposition (CD) 积分近似方案，这个是一个非常好的计算加速手段。

其实现积分加速的思想主要是将4中心的积分通过辅助函数的引入，来降为3中心+辅助函数的形式，以此来实现计算量的降低和计算加速。

$$\hat{H}\Psi = [\hat{T} + \hat{V} + \hat{U}] \Psi = \left[\sum_i^N \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \right) + \sum_i^N V(\vec{r}_i) + \sum_{i<j}^N U(\vec{r}_i, \vec{r}_j) \right] \Psi = E\Psi$$

\Downarrow

$$\left(pq \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| rs \right) \longrightarrow \left(pq \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| k \right)$$



&GATEWAY

coord

2

angstrom

H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

basis

h.DZ....

&SEWARD

CHOLesky

&SCF

&RASSCF

Ras2

1 1 0 0 0 0 0

&CASPT2

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性
(geometry, basis sets, symmetry)
相关的输入信息

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息；
Hartree-Fock或者DFT的计算，
都是在此部分指定

&RASSCF

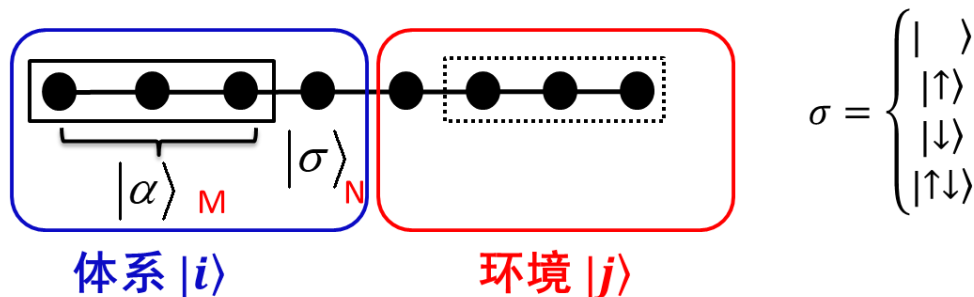
为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块

密度矩阵重整化群 (DMRG)

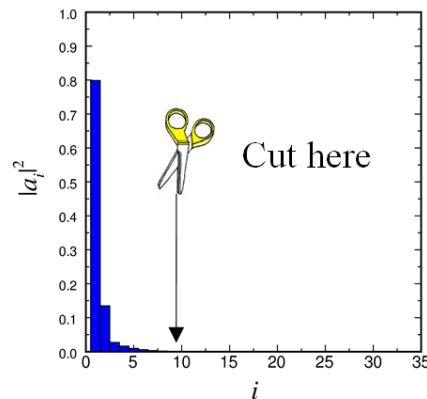
DMRG全称是Density-Matrix Renormalization Group,即密度矩阵重整化群。顾名思义,即按照密度矩阵(的本征值)截取重要的电子组态信息,然后利用相应的本征矢变换组态空间的算符表示(即重整化),以实现降维。



$$\Psi = \sum_{ij} c_{ij} |i\rangle |j\rangle$$

约化密度矩阵:

$$\rho_{ii'} = \sum_j c_{ij} c_{i'j} \quad (MN \times MN)$$



本征值 ω_α for RDM $\sim \exp[-(\text{const}/D) \ln^2 \alpha]$

$$M \times N \rightarrow M$$

密度矩阵重整化群 (DMRG)

Vector $c(d^L)$



Transform

Matrix $\Psi(d^1 \times d^{L-1})$



SVD decomposition

$U_1 \times S_1 \times V_1^\dagger$



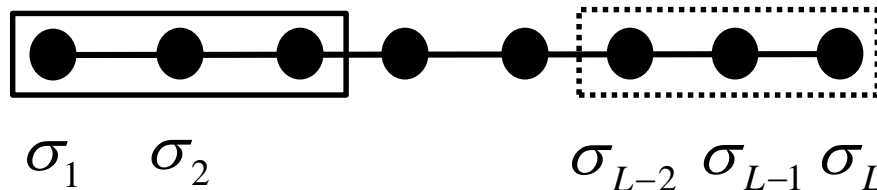
SVD decomposition

$U_1 \times U_2 \times S_2 \times V_2^\dagger$

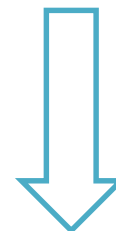


...

$U_1 \times U_2 \times \dots \times U_L$



$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_L} c_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_L} |\sigma_1\rangle \otimes |\sigma_2\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |\sigma_L\rangle$$



$$\text{MPS: } |\psi\rangle = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_L} M^{\sigma_1} M^{\sigma_2} \dots M^{\sigma_L} |\sigma_1\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |\sigma_L\rangle$$

DMRG quantum chemistry (FCI/CASCI, CASSCF, CASPT2, MRCI, NEVPT2, ...)

White, Chan, Reiher, Yanai, Xiang, Shuai, Legeza, Wouters, Ma, ...



```
&GATEWAY
  coord
  2
  angstrom
  H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000
  H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000
  basis
  h.DZ....
&SEWARD
  CHOLesky
&SCF
&RASSCF
  Ras2
  1 1 0 0 0 0 0
  DMRG
  RGinput
  nsweeps = 20
  max_bond_dimension = 100
  EndRG
&CASPT2
```

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性
(geometry, basis sets, symmetry)
相关的输入信息

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息；
Hartree-Fock或者DFT的计算，
都是在此部分指定

&RASSCF

为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块



&GATEWAY

coord

2

angstrom

H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

basis

h.DZ....

&SEWARD

CHOLesky

&SCF

&RASSCF

Ras2

1 1 0 0 0 0 0

&ALASKA

&SLAPAF

&CASPT2

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息；
Hartree-Fock或者DFT的计算，
都是在此部分指定

&RASSCF

为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&ALASKA

为能量梯度计算模块

&SLAPAF

为构型优化计算模块

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块

当前MOLCAS官方的图形界面为Luscus,可以打开MOLCAS生成的.lus文件
<https://sourceforge.net/projects/luscus/>

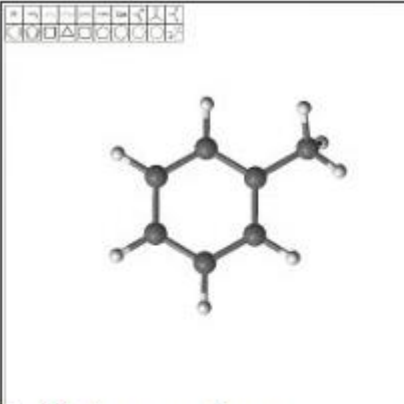
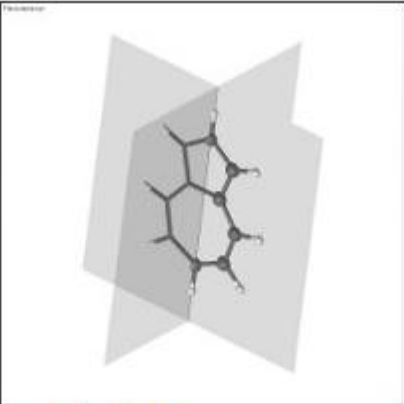
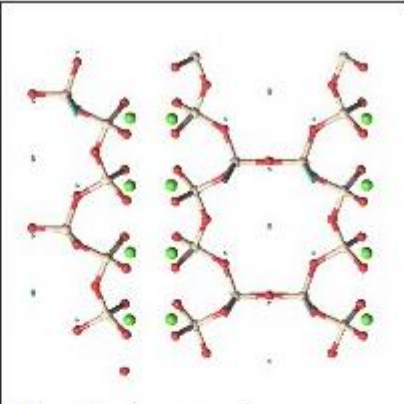
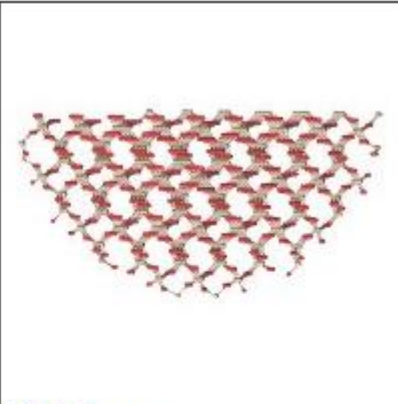
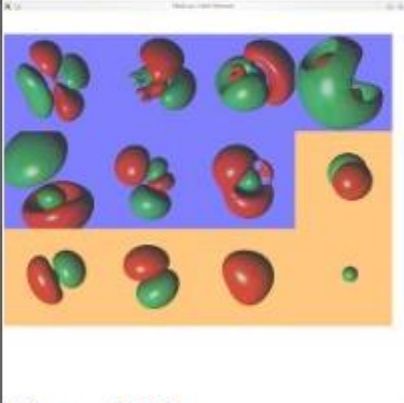

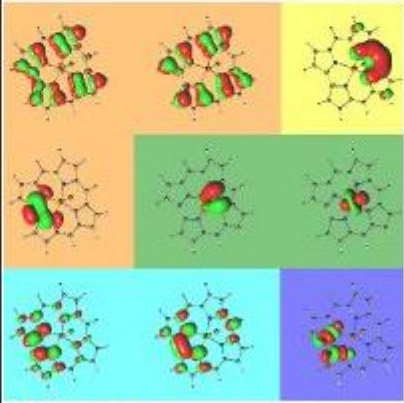
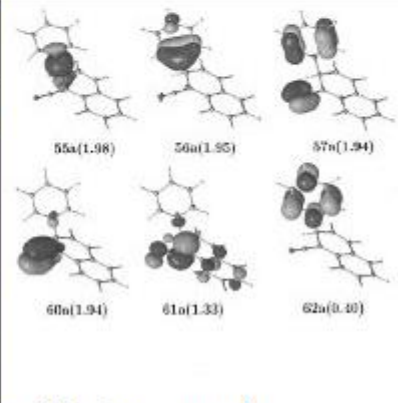
The screenshot shows the SourceForge project page for Luscus. At the top, there is a navigation breadcrumb: Home / Browse / Science & Engineering / Molecular Science / Luscus. The main header features the Luscus logo (a red and green sphere) and the text "luscus molecular editor and viewer". Below this, it states "Status: Beta" and "Brought to you by: gkovacev".

Key statistics are displayed: "Add a Review", "Downloads: 14 This Week", and "Last Update: 2019-02-14". There are three buttons: a green "Download" button, a grey "Get Updates" button, and a grey "Share This" button. Below these are links for "Windows", "Mac", and "Linux".

A horizontal menu contains tabs for "Summary", "Files", "Reviews", "Support", "Wiki", "Code", "Tickets", and "Discussion". The "Summary" tab is active, showing a description of the software: "Luscus is the program for graphical display and editing of molecular systems. The program allows fast and easy building and/or editing different molecular structures, up to several thousands of atoms large. Luscus can also visualize dipole moments, normal modes, molecular orbitals, electron densities and electrostatic potentials. In addition, simple geometrical objects can be rendered in order to point out a geometrical feature or a physical quantity. The program is developed as a graphical interface for MOLCAS program package, however it's adaptive nature makes possible using luscus with other computational program packages and chemical formats. If you use this program, please cite: G. Kovačević, V. Veryazov, J. Cheminformatics, 7 (2015) 1-10; DOI: 10.1186/s13321-015-0060-z".

Below the text is a section titled "Project Samples" with four images: 1) A 3D ball-and-stick model of a molecule with red and green atoms. 2) A grid of 24 small images showing various molecular visualizations. 3) A large red 3D molecular orbital visualization. 4) A blue 3D molecular orbital visualization with a central atom and surrounding lobes.

老版本的Molcas (<8.0) 默认使用GV
<http://www.molcas.org/GV/>

			
build from templates	use of symmetry	Tobermorite crystal	SiO2 cluster
			
Water orbitals	HiRes pictures	Active space	publication example



&GATEWAY

coord

2

angstrom

H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000

basis

h.DZ....

&SEWARD

CHOLesky

&SCF

&RASSCF

Ras2

1 1 0 0 0 0 0

&ALASKA

&SLAPAF

&CASPT2

&GRID_IT

all

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息

&RASSCF

为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&ALASKA

为能量梯度计算模块

&SLAPAF

为构型优化计算模块

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块

&Grid_it

为可视化文件（lus, grid）计算模块

MOLCAS计算示例讲解

(17 Slides)



中国科学院计算科学应用研究中心
Center of Scientific Computing Applications & Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences



基本多组态、多参考示例

过渡金属、镧系锕系

结构优化及过渡态、反应路径计算

光化学分子dioxetone计算实例分析



```
&GATEWAY
  coord
  2
  angstrom
  H 0.3500 0.0000 0.0000
  H -0.3500 0.0000 0.0000
  basis
  h.DZ....
&SEWARD
  CHOLesky
&SCF
&RASSCF
  Ras2
  1 1 0 0 0 0 0
&ALASKA
&SLAPAF
&CASPT2
&GRID_IT
  all
```

&GATEWAY

为分子体系构型、基组、对称性

&SEWARD

为积分相关的输入信息

&SCF

为自洽场相关的输入信息

&RASSCF

为多组态自洽场的输入信息

&ALASKA

为能量梯度计算模块

&SLAPAF

为构型优化计算模块

&CASPT2

为CASPT2计算模块

&Grid_it

为可视化文件（lus, grid）计算模块

CASSCF+CASPT2 计算

&GATEWAY

coord=C0-BTBP-Eu_C2.xyz

Basis set

ANO-RCC-MB, N.ANO-RCC-VDZP, O.ANO-RCC-VDZP, Eu.ANO-RCC-VDZP

&SEWARD

R02OP02

CHOLesky

&RASSCF

spin=7

fileorb=C0-BTBP-Eu_C2.ScfOrb

frozen = 79 71

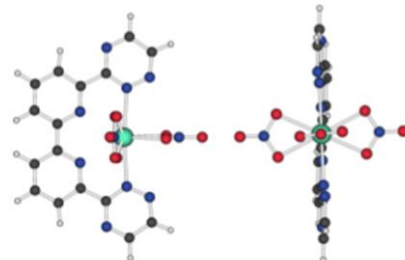
ras2 = 6 7

&CASPT2

&GRID_IT

all

过渡金属、镧系钢系化合物



Eu-BTBP-(NO₃)₃

该例子为C0-BTBP-Eu_C2计算的一个例子

- 使用ANO-RCC系列的基组
- 同时开启了DKH 2阶优化的标量相对论校正
- 使用CASSCF波函数作为CASPT2的参考态
- 开启了默认精度的Cholesky分解

&GATEWAY

coord=C0-BTBP-Eu_C2.xyz

Basis set

ANO-RCC-MB, N.ANO-RCC-VDZP, O.ANO-RCC-VDZP,

Eu.ANO-RCC-VDZP

&SEWARD

R02OP02

CHOLesky

&RASSCF

SPIN=7

symm=2

fileorb=BTBP-Eu-NO3_C2.RasOrb

typeindex

THRS=1.0e-05 5.0e-02 5.0e-03

DMRG

RGinput

nsweeps = 20

max_bond_dimension = 1000

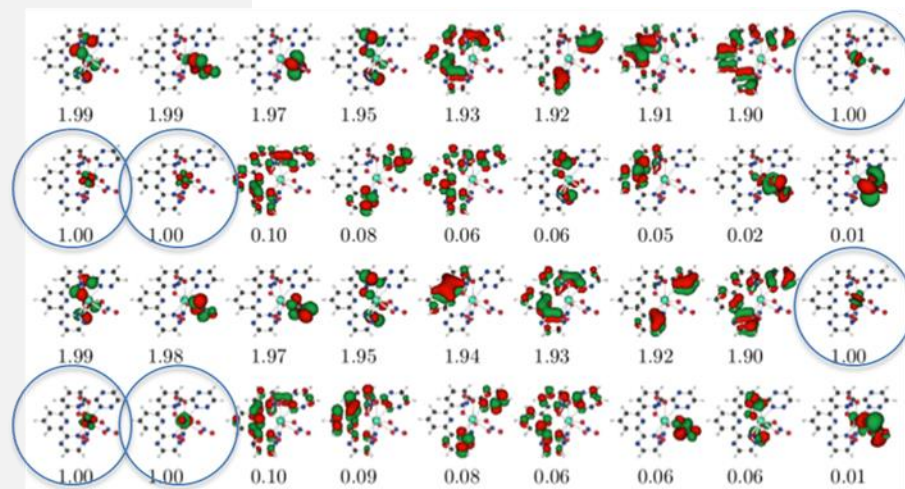
orbital_order="30,12,4,23,10,29,31,3,20,13,11,17,27,9,25,14,
,33,8,24,6,21,28,35,19,2,18,34,1,36,16,5,22,15,26,7,32"

EndRG

&GRID_IT

all

DMRG-CASSCF计算



DMRG(38e,36o)[1000]-SCF

ANO-RCC-VDZP(MB) + DKH2

Z. Luo, Y. Ma*, C. Liu*, H. Ma*, JCTC, 13,4699 (2017)

&GATEWAY

Coord = 3

Angstrom

H 0.000 1.070 0.000

C 0.000 0.000 0.000

N 1.150 0.000 0.000

Basis = STO-3G

Group = NoSymm

NoCD

>>> Do While

&SEWARD

&SCF

&SLAPAF

FindTS

TSConstraints

d1 = bond H1 C2

d2 = bond C2 N3

a1 = angle H1 C2 N3

Values

d1 = 1.202 angstrom

d2 = 1.222 angstrom

a1 = 72.8 degree

End of TSConstraints

>>> EndDo

>>> Copy \$Project.RunFile \$Project.RunOld

&MCKINLEY

&SLAPAF 结合 “Do While”
FindTS关键字查找过渡态

&MCKINLEY
计算频率，确定过渡态

反应矢量（reaction vector）保存在
RUNOLD文件中，用于后续的IRC计算

.... (接上)

&GATEWAY

Coord = \$Project.Opt.xyz

Basis = STO-3G

Group = NoSymm

NoCD

>>> Do While

&SEWARD

&SCF

&SLAPAF

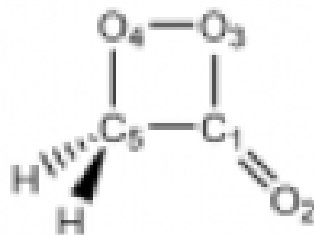
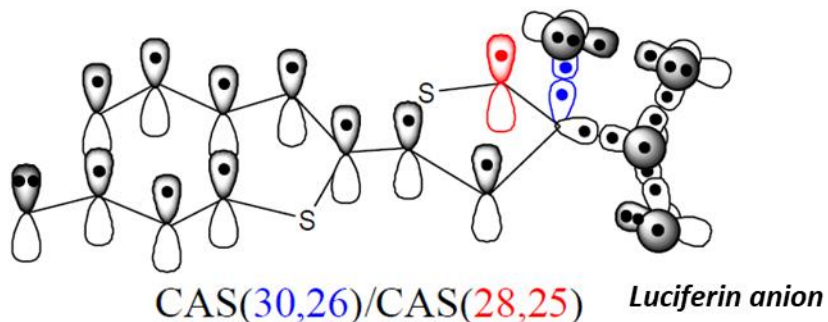
IRC

nIRC = 4

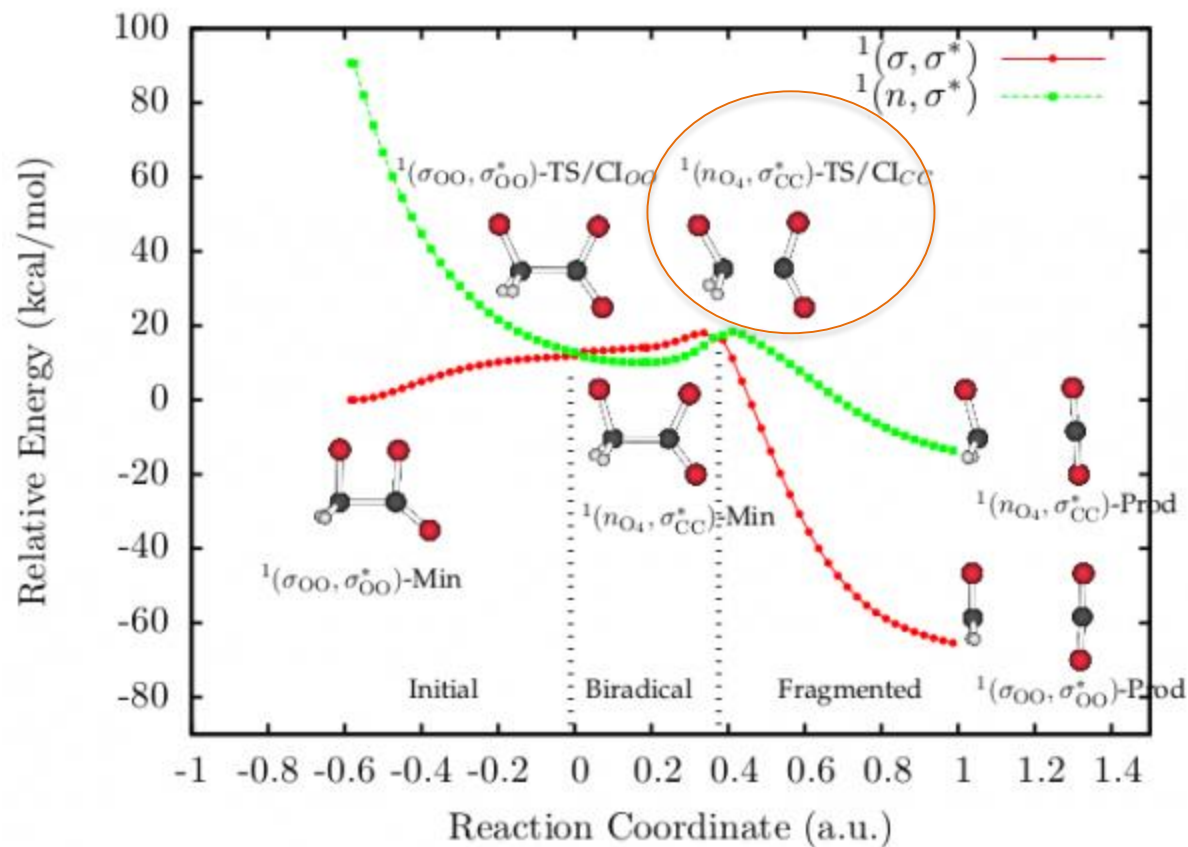
>>> EndDo

&SLAPAF 结合 “Do While”
IRC关键字搜寻反应路径

这里我们以光化学体系里面的核心分子dioxetone为例，一步一步分析讨论



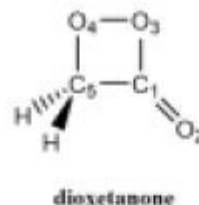
dioxetone



以上是化学发光常见的机理简图。
这里我们选用{Cl_cc}结构计算其电子结构性质。

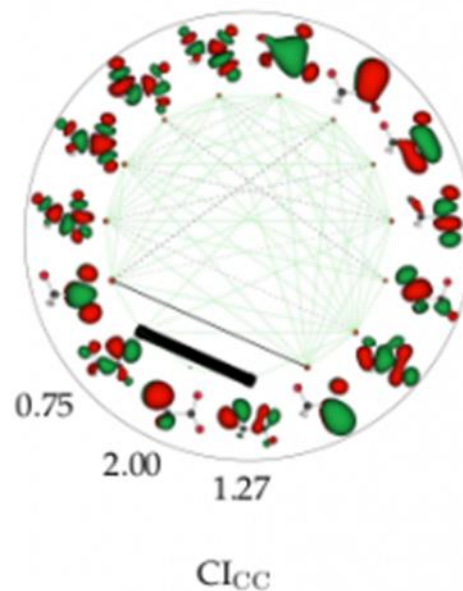
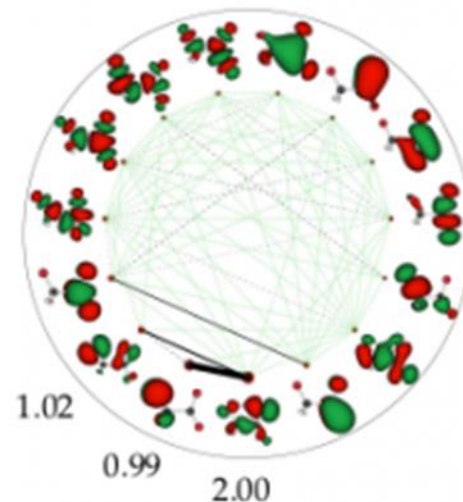
CASSCF 计算

首先第一步是选取合适的活性空间，该体系的合理的活性空间如下图所示



CASSCF计算 计算完后检查活性空间

```
&GATEWAY  
coord=dio_DMRG_opt_CICC_13o.Opt.xyz  
basis=ANO-RCC-VDZP  
group=NOSYM  
  
&SEWARD  
R02O02  
  
&RASSCF  
fileorb = dio_DMRG_opt_CICC_13o.RasOrb  
inactive = 11  
RAS2 = 13  
Clroot= 2,2; 1 2; 1 1  
THRS= 1.0e-06 1.0e-02 1.0e-03  
&GRID_IT  
all
```



基组扩展

因为我们初始的计算使用的ANO-RCC-VDZP的基组，接下来可以使用**&EXPBAS**关键字扩大基组至ANO-RCC-VTZP。

大基组最显著的优势是增加轨道方面的变分空间，后续的电子相关计算也可以描述更多的电子相关能。

... (接上)

```
>>COPY $Project.RunFile RUNFIL1
>>COPY $Project.RunFile $Project.RunOld
&GATEWAY
  coord=dio_DMRG_opt_CICC_13o.Opt.xyz
  basis=ANO-RCC-VTZP
  group=NOSYM
>>>Copy $Project.RunFile RUNFIL2
&EXPBAS
  FileOrb = $Project.RasOrb
&SEWARD
  R02O02
&RASSCF
  inactive=11
  RAS2=13
  fileorb=$Project.ExpOrb
  Clroot=2 2; 1 2; 1 1
  THRS= 1.0e-06 1.0e-02 1.0e-03
```

采用&EXPBAS关键字扩展基组时，新基组下的CASSCF迭代行为会比通常的计算稳健很多。

Iter	CI	SX	CI	RASSCF	Energy	max ROT	max BLB	max BLB	Level	Ln	srch	Step	QN	Walltime
	iter	iter	root	energy	change	param	element	value	shift	minimum		type	update	hh:mm:ss
1	1	17	0	-301.82461230	0.00E+00	0.33E-01*	16 90 1	0.99E-01*	0.24	0.00	SX	NO	0:02:35	
2	3	15	0	-301.84456833	-0.20E-01*	0.70E-02	16 90 1	0.15E-01*	0.24	0.00	SX	NO	0:01:10	
3	1	14	0	-301.84514608	-0.58E-03*	0.19E-02	16 90 1	0.25E-02*	0.24	0.00	SX	NO	0:00:52	
4	5	13	0	-301.84521281	-0.67E-04*	-0.21E-02	16 90 1	0.91E-03	0.24	0.00	SX	NO	0:01:22	
5	5	12	0	-301.84523492	-0.22E-04*	-0.28E-02	8 29 1	0.30E-03	0.24	2.38	LS	YES	0:01:25	
6	8	12	0	-301.84524864	-0.14E-04*	-0.32E-02	18 131 1	-0.65E-03	0.24	1.25	QN	YES	0:01:46	
7	8	12	0	-301.84525960	-0.11E-04*	0.62E-02	16 90 1	-0.47E-03	0.24	2.14	QN	YES	0:01:43	
8	9	11	0	-301.84527060	-0.11E-04*	-0.35E-02	16 30 1	0.26E-03	0.24	1.44	QN	YES	0:02:03	
9	8	10	0	-301.84527384	-0.32E-05*	0.29E-02	8 29 1	-0.19E-03	0.24	1.72	QN	YES	0:01:42	
10	9	10	0	-301.84527565	-0.18E-05*	0.14E-02	7 19 1	0.13E-03	0.24	1.39	QN	YES	0:01:56	
11	8	9	0	-301.84527628	-0.63E-06	0.61E-03	16 30 1	-0.93E-04	0.24	1.43	QN	YES	0:01:43	
Convergence after 11 iterations														
12	7	9	0	-301.84527647	-0.18E-06	0.61E-03	16 30 1	-0.44E-04	0.24	1.43	QN	YES	0:01:51	

计算完成后，默认会输出CI系数大于0.05的行列式构成，例如

对于电子态1:

```
printout of CI-coefficients larger than 0.05 for root 1
energy= -301.845550
conf/sym 1111111111111111   Coeff   Weight
   2   222222ud0000   0.93479268   0.87383736
  19   2222220ud2000   -.10476077   0.01097482
 2647  u2222222d0000   -.22324040   0.04983627
```

对于电子态2:

```
printout of CI-coefficients larger than 0.05 for root 2
energy= -301.845003
conf/sym 1111111111111111   Coeff   Weight
   4   2222222020000   -.45281801   0.20504415
  20   2222220022000   0.05041200   0.00254137
 2648  u222222d20000   -.79820121   0.63712518
 2666  u222220d22000   -.08814461   0.00776947
12937  0222222220000   0.27124343   0.07357300
40279  u222ud222d000   0.05216987   0.00272170
```

CASPT2 计算

CASSCF收敛后，可以采用&CASPT2选项卡开启CASPT2的计算，来校正电子相关能

... (接上)

&CASPT2

MULT=all

CONVergence=1.0d-05

&GRID_IT

all

其中MULT=all，代表着这是一个多态CASPT2计算。

额外增加了&GRID_IT选项卡，来进行轨道可视化，分析波函数。

CASPT2的结果中，出现了电子态能量的翻转

The CI coefficients for the MIXED state nr. 1

CI COEFFICIENTS LARGER THAN 0.50D-01

Occupation of active orbitals, and spin coupling
of open shells. (u,d: Spin up or down).

SGUGA info is (Midvert:IsyUp:UpperWalk/LowerWalk)

Conf	SGUGA info	Occupation	Coefficient	Weight
4	(1:1: 4/ 1)	222222020000	-0.452823	0.205048
20	(1:1: 20/ 1)	222220022000	0.050413	0.002541
2648	(2:1: 2/ 6)	u22222d20000	-0.798210	0.637138
2666	(2:1: 20/ 6)	u22220d22000	-0.088146	0.007770
12937	(3:1: 1/ 21)	022222220000	0.271246	0.073575
40279	(5:1: 1/ 24)	u222ud222d000	0.052170	0.002722

The CI coefficients for the MIXED state nr. 2

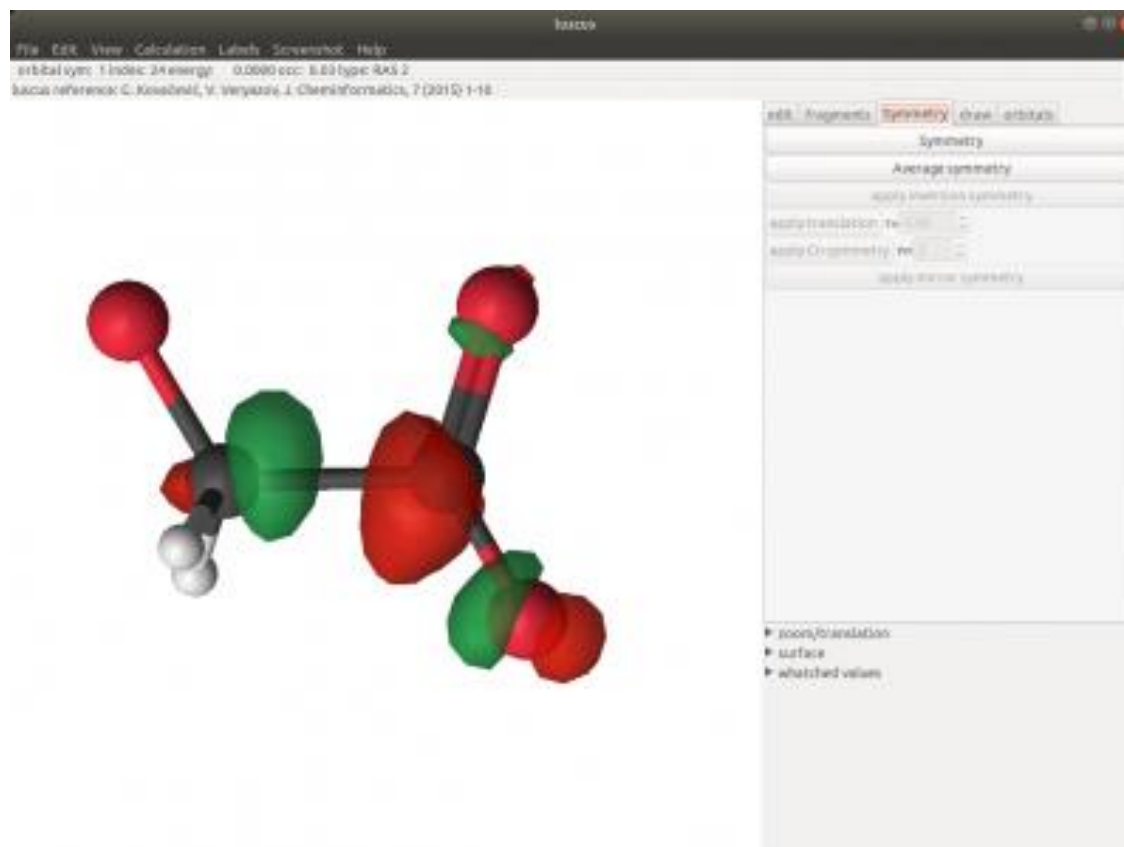
CI COEFFICIENTS LARGER THAN 0.50D-01

Occupation of active orbitals, and spin coupling
of open shells. (u,d: Spin up or down).

SGUGA info is (Midvert:IsyUp:UpperWalk/LowerWalk)

Conf	SGUGA info	Occupation	Coefficient	Weight
2	(1:1: 2/ 1)	222222ud0000	0.934802	0.873855
19	(1:1: 19/ 1)	222220ud2000	-0.104762	0.010975
2647	(2:1: 1/ 6)	u222222d0000	-0.223243	0.049837

更加便捷直观的就是图形化的显示处理,即使用Iuscus或者GV



MOLCAS计算技巧总结

(10 Slides)



中国科学院计算科学应用研究中心
Center of Scientific Computing Applications & Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences





活性空间选取

参考态的计算方案

轨道优化策略

CASPT2常用计算技巧

活性空间的选取是多参考计算（包括MOLCAS用户最常用的CASPT2）最为关键的步骤，因为合适的参考态直接关系到后续CASPT2计算的准确性。

此过程需要对待计算的体系、该体系待计算性质的深入了解。

首先推荐一下 V. Veryazov, P.-Å. Malmqvist, B. O. Roos在2012年发表的
How to select active space for multiconfigurational quantum chemistry?
J. Quantum Chem., 111, 3329-3338 (2011).

<https://sci-hub.tw/10.1002/qua.23068>

一般的（注意这里仅仅指一般的策略；具体体系要具体来看）活性空间选择策略如下：

主族元素

- Li B C 可以选择 2s和2p轨道（4个轨道）
- N O F 可以选择 2p轨道（3个轨道）
- C-H键 一般作为非活性轨道
- 连接活性基团的烷烃链一般仅作为非活性轨道

共轭分子激发态

- 对于每一个 π 键，可能的话均选用两个 π 活性轨道。
同时考虑轨道的能量因素，以及计算的态的数目
- Rydberg性质的计算需要选择对应的Rydberg轨道

过渡金属化合物

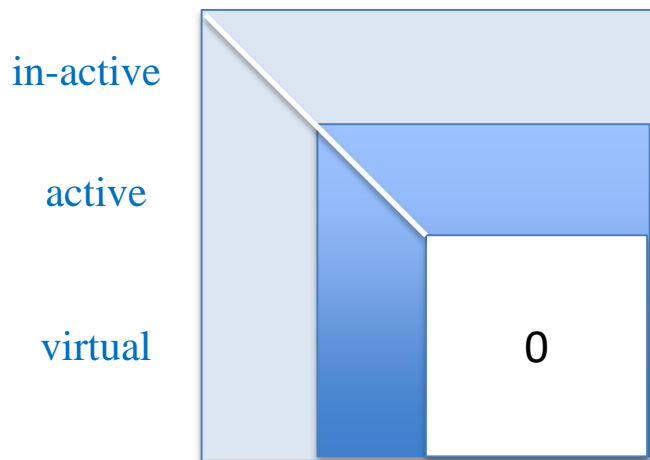
- Cr到Cu元素，一般需要考虑“double shell”（3d+4d）效应
特别是牵扯到d轨道分布变化的时候
- 第二和第三行的过渡金属体系一般不需要额外的d轨道
- 高氧化数的体系一般需要更多的活性轨道
原因是共价键或者电子转移的因素

镧系锕系

- L_n : 4f 层不参与成键的，不应被作为活性轨道
- 5d, 6s (6p) 一般来说是最为重要的轨道。不过强离子性质的化合物可能需要4f轨道作为活性轨道即可。对于共价键的选取很困难，主要是受限于活性空间大小的限制（不过DMRG倒是较好的克服了这个问题）
- （f层上的）高自旋态很可能会使活性轨道的选取变得容易一下
（例如 Gd^{2+} , $S=7$ ；其实我们之前算过的EU系列配合物也有类似的情况）
- A_n : 原则上 5f,6d,7s均应为活性轨道（总共13个）不过类似 L_n 的情况，高电荷的体系可能仅需要5f轨道，而含共价键的体系需要更多的轨道。

活性空间的选取主要是通过 &RASSCF选项卡
使用 FROZEN、INACTIVE、RAS1、RAS2、RAS3等关键字来选取轨道空间

具体的轨道选取请见下表，



-	DELETED
0	Virtual
0-2	RAS3 orbitals containing a max. number of electrons
0-2	RAS2 orbitals of arbitrary occupation
0-2	RAS1 orbitals containing a max. number of holes
2	INACTIVE
2	FROZEN

活性空间或者说活性轨道确定之后，下一步就是参考态的计算方案。MOLCAS里面RASSCF部分参考态的求解器有：

- CAS-CI 求解器 对应的参数是 RAS2
- RAS-CI 求解器 对应的参数是 RAS1+RAS2+RAS3 该求解
- GAS-CI 求解其 对应的参数是 GASSCF
- DMRG求解器 对应的介绍和使用可以查看[QCMaquis](#)，此外，Block code 以及CheMPS也是可以被调用的。

MOLCAS里面主要的轨道优化方法为 Quasi-Newton 和 Super-CI 方法

默认的方案是先采用Super-CI，然后切换为（线性搜索+）Quasi-Newton方法。

两个区别和联系的话主要是

- MOLCAS中两者均为orb-only或者所谓的two-step uncoupled的方案，Quasi-Newton为接近2次收敛，Super-CI为偏1次收敛。
- Super-CI方法收敛半径更好一些，Quasi-Newton收敛半径小，但是接近收敛的时候速度快很多。

对于CASPT2的计算 一般仅需要在&RASSCF选项卡后面，继续添加&CASPT2选项卡就可以了。

CASPT2计算采用的活性轨道和活性电子，均可以继承之前的&RASSCF选项卡里面的设置，例如FROZEn、RAS2、DELEted、RLXRoot等等。

相当于CASSCF计算，CASPT2计算需要额外注意的几点就是CONVergence（残基收敛精度）、IPEAshift（零级近似哈密顿），尤其是理想的活性空间超出CASSCF计算能力的时候。

此外，在联用Cholesky或者RI积分近似的时候，LOVCaspt2、FNOCaspt2的CASPT2方案也是可以采用的。

键入 *molcas help* 可以进入 MOLCAS Command-Line 帮助系统。

（最近的pymolcas版本暂时不可用）

- *molcas help* produces a list of available programs and utilities.
- *molcas help module* yields the list of keywords of the program *module*.
- *molcas help module keyword* offers the detailed description of the keyword.
- *molcas help -t text* displays a list of keywords that contain the text word in their description.

更建议翻看 <http://www.molcas.org/>

以及Molcas安装目录里面的test文件夹

谢谢大家!



中国科学院计算科学应用研究中心
Center of Scientific Computing Applications & Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences

