

Static correlations: 2c2e model

$\uparrow\downarrow$	—	20
—	$\uparrow\downarrow$	02
\uparrow	\uparrow	$\alpha\alpha$
\downarrow	\downarrow	$\beta\beta$
\uparrow	\downarrow	$\alpha\beta$
\downarrow	\uparrow	$\beta\alpha$

	S	S_z	χ	
	1	1	$\alpha\alpha$	the only states representable by HF
	1	-1	$\beta\beta$	
spin contamination	1	0	$\alpha\beta - \beta\alpha$	no single Slater determinant
	0	0	$\alpha\beta + \beta\alpha$	
static correlations	0	0	20	
	0	0	02	

$$\beta\alpha = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \equiv \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_2(x_1)\chi_{\uparrow}(\sigma_1) & \varphi_1(x_1)\chi_{\downarrow}(\sigma_1) \\ \varphi_2(x_2)\chi_{\uparrow}(\sigma_2) & \varphi_1(x_2)\chi_{\downarrow}(\sigma_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

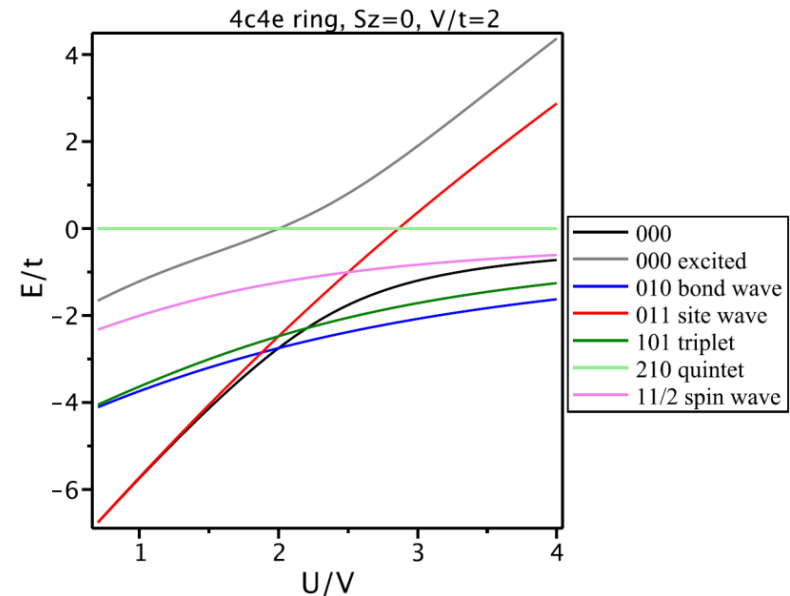
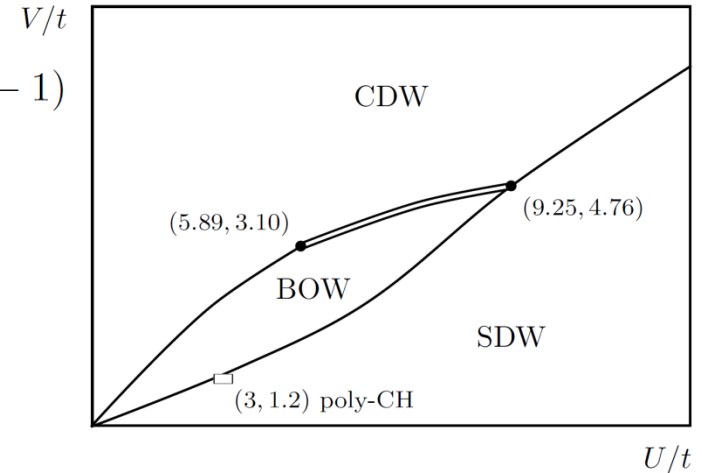
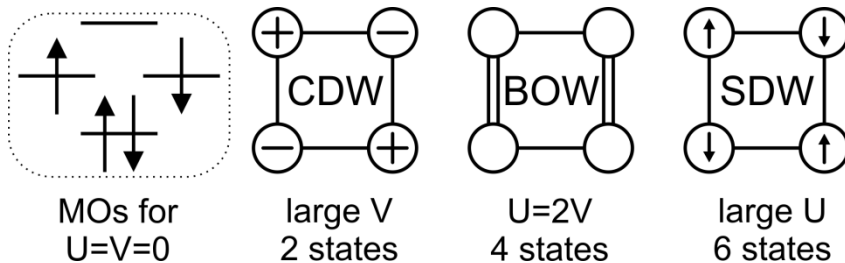
Static correlations: 4c4e model

(the simplest one featuring 1D Extended Hubbard model)

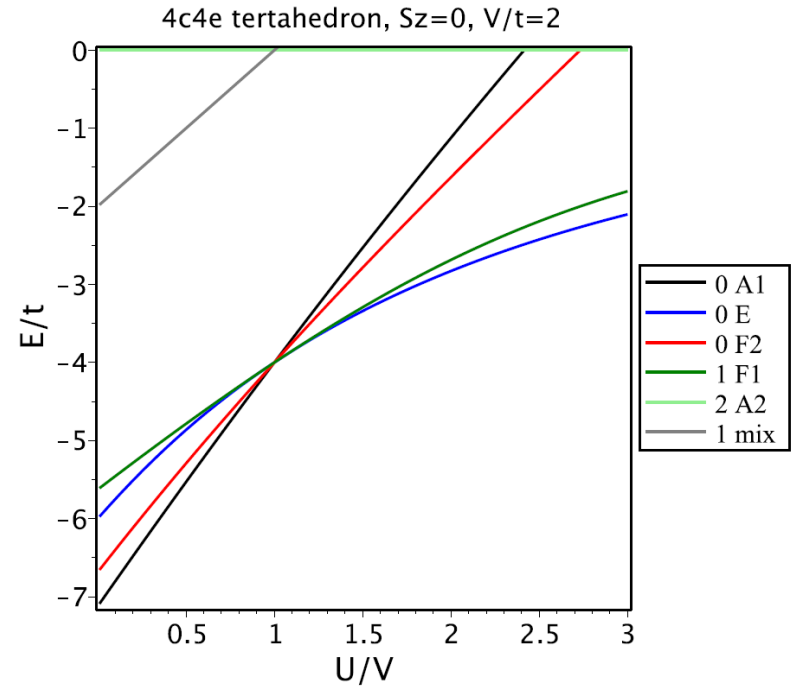
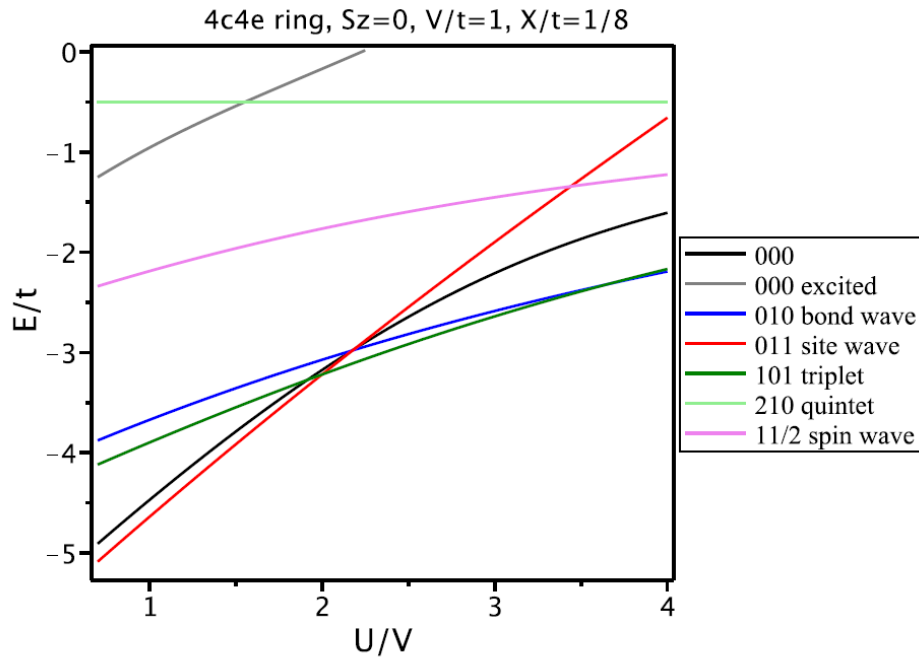
$$\hat{H} = \sum_i \varepsilon_i \hat{n}_i + \sum_{i<j} t_{ij} \hat{T}_{ij} + \sum_i U_i \hat{n}_i^\uparrow \hat{n}_i^\downarrow + \sum_{i<j} V_{ij} (\hat{n}_i - 1)(\hat{n}_j - 1)$$

$$\hat{T}_{ij} = \sum_{\sigma} (c_{i\sigma}^+ c_{j\sigma} + c_{i\sigma} c_{j\sigma}^+)$$

- Three kinds of electron density waves
- Quantum phase transition at $U=2V$
- Ground state degeneracy
- Levels crowding at large U
- Meaningless noninteracting MOs
- Two Slater determinants for variational function



Static correlations: 4c4e model (square vs tetrahedron)



Example: Full CI analytically for 4-site model

Symmetries: particle number, spin, spin projection, translation, inversion, particle-hole

256 total configuration space

36 subspace $Q=0, S_z=0$

4 largest irreducible representation after all symmetries are taken into account

S	T	inversion	particle-hole
0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	<i>undefined</i>	$(E^2 - 2EU + EV + U^2 - UV - 4) (E^2 - 3EU + EV + 2U^2 - 2UV - 4)$
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>undefined</i>	$(E^2 - 2EU + EV + U^2 - UV - 4) (E^2 - 3EU + EV + 2U^2 - 2UV - 4)$
1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	<i>undefined</i>	$(E^2 - EU + EV - 4) (E^2 - 2EU + EV + U^2 - UV - 4)$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>undefined</i>	$(E^2 - EU + EV - 4) (E^2 - 2EU + EV + U^2 - UV - 4)$
0	0	0	$(E - U) (E^4 - 5E^3U + 5E^3V + 8E^2U^2 - 16E^2UV + 4E^2V^2 - 4EU^3 + 12EU^2V - 8EUV^2 - 16E^2 + 40EU - 32EV - 16U^2 + 32UV)$
0	0	1	$E + V - U$
0	1	0	$E^3 - 3E^2U + E^2V + 2EU^2 - 2EUV - 16E + 24U$
0	1	1	$E^3 - 4E^2U + 5E^2V + 5EU^2 - 11EUV + 4EV^2 - 2U^3 + 6U^2V - 4UV^2 - 16E + 24U - 32V$
1	0	0	$E + V - U$
1	0	1	$E^3 - 2E^2U + E^2V + EU^2 - EUV - 16E + 8U$
1	1	0	$(E - U) (E + V - U)$
1	1	1	$E + V - U$
2	1	0	E

Electronic correlations: NO occupations

Strong correlations: Extended Hubbard model

Population analysis: ground state, hole, exciton; $U/V = 2/1$ vs $16/4$

