

# Simple and Inexpensive Perturbative Correction Schemes for Antisymmetric Products of Nonorthogonal Geminals – Supplementary Information

Peter A. Limacher<sup>a</sup>, Paul W. Ayers<sup>a\*</sup>, Paul A. Johnson<sup>a</sup>, Stijn De Baerdemacker<sup>b</sup>, Dimitri Van Neck<sup>b</sup>,  
Patrick Bultinck<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology  
McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M1  
Canada

<sup>b</sup>Center for Molecular Modelling  
Ghent University  
9052 Zwijnaarde  
Belgium

<sup>c</sup>Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry  
Ghent University  
9000 Gent  
Belgium

October 1, 2013

## 1 Description and Scaling of the PT Algorithm

The central element in this kind of perturbation theory is the following system of linear equations

$$\sum_K^D t_K \langle L | \hat{V} - E_0 | K \rangle = -\langle L | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle + \frac{\langle L | \psi \rangle}{\langle 0 | \psi \rangle} \langle 0 | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle,$$

which has to be solved for the amplitudes  $t_K$ . Once all  $t_K$  are known, the second-order energy correction is obtained in a straightforward way as

$$E_2 = \sum_K^D t_K \frac{\langle 0 | \hat{H} | K \rangle}{\langle 0 | \psi \rangle}$$

for PTa and

$$E_2 = \sum_K^{D \setminus P} t_K \langle \psi | \hat{H} | K \rangle$$

for PTb, respectively. The problem can be formulated as a matrix-vector product equation  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{b}$  with  $A_{LK} = \langle L | \hat{V} - E_0 | K \rangle$  and  $b_L = -\langle L | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle + \frac{\langle L | \psi \rangle}{\langle 0 | \psi \rangle} \langle 0 | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle$ , which is solved iteratively using the Jacobi method, since  $\mathbf{A}$  is diagonally dominant. The time critical step is the construction of the left-hand side  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{t}$ , which is a weighted summation of Fock matrix elements. Since the summation is truncated to doubly-excited determinants, the number of elements in  $\mathbf{t}$  is  $O(n^4)$ .  $\mathbf{A}$  is a sparse matrix with only  $O(n)$  nonzero elements per row (determinants that differ in maximally one orbital), such that the overall number of operations is  $O(n^5)$ . The largest memory allocations are needed for the storage of vectors  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{t}$ , which makes the memory scaling with  $O(n^4)$ .

## 2 Generalized Matrix Element Expressions

In the following, the expressions for  $\langle L | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle$  and  $\langle L | \psi \rangle$  are given for a completely arbitrary closed-shell wavefunction  $|\psi\rangle$  in terms of one- and two-particle matrix elements ( $h_{pq}$  and  $g_{pqrs}$ ). The expressions are presented for most generalized matrix elements, which allows an implementation for unrestricted and even generalized complex orbitals. The only symmetry in the two-particle matrix

that is assumed to hold is  $g_{pqrs} = g_{qpsr}$ . We use physicists' notation throughout.

## 2.1 Definitions

- Orbital indices  $i, j, k, l$  stand for occupied levels and  $a, b, c, d$  for virtual levels with respect to the reference determinant  $\langle 0|$ . Indices  $p, q, r, s$  are used for arbitrary orbitals.
- Even if the orbitals are completely generalized, it is practical to group them in pairs of 'quasi'  $\alpha$  ( $ijab$ ) and 'quasi'  $\beta$  spin ( $\bar{i}\bar{j}\bar{a}\bar{b}$ ), due to the inherent paired nature of closed-shell wavefunctions.
- The determinants on which  $|\psi\rangle$  is projected are denoted as excitations from the reference determinant  $\langle 0|$  and abbreviated as  $\langle i^a| = \langle 0|a_i^\dagger a_a$ ,  $\langle ij^{ab}| = \langle 0|a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger a_b a_a$ , etc.
- The orbitals are sorted  $\{1, \bar{1}, 2, \bar{2}, \dots, i, \bar{i}, \dots, j, \bar{j}, \dots, \dots, a, \bar{a}, \dots, b, \bar{b}, \dots\}$ , which makes all determinants unique. There is *e.g.* no determinant  $\langle \bar{i}\bar{i}^{b\bar{a}}|$ , as this is the same as  $\langle \bar{i}\bar{i}^{a\bar{b}}|$ .
- $\langle pq||rs\rangle = g_{pqrs} - g_{qpsr}$  denotes the antisymmetric two-electron integral.

## 2.2 Overlap

The overlap of arbitrary closed-shell determinants with  $|\psi\rangle$  is

$$c_0 = \langle 0|\psi\rangle \qquad c_i^a = \langle i^a|\psi\rangle \qquad c_{ij}^{ab} = \langle ij^{ab}|\psi\rangle$$

whereas all open-shell configuration coefficients are zero:  $\langle i^a|\psi\rangle = \langle \bar{i}^a|\psi\rangle = \langle i^{\bar{a}}|\psi\rangle = \langle \bar{i}^{\bar{a}}|\psi\rangle = \langle \bar{i}^{\bar{a}}|\psi\rangle = \langle i^{\bar{a}}|\psi\rangle = \langle i^{\bar{a}}|\psi\rangle = \dots = 0$ .

In the case of AP1roG, the wavefunction has the additional features that intermediate normalization holds ( $c_0 = 1$ ), and all quadruple and higher excitations are expressed by combinations of pair-excitations, *e.g.*  $c_{ij}^{ab} = c_i^a c_j^b + c_i^b c_j^a$ , such that all expansion coefficients of  $|\psi\rangle$  are defined by the parameters  $\{c_i^a\}$ .

## 2.2.1 Seniority Zero

Projection onto seniority zero states yields all the  $JK$ -only matrix elements

$$\begin{aligned}\langle 0|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} \left( h_{ii} + h_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} + \langle i\bar{i}||i\bar{i}\rangle + \sum_{j>i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle ij||ij\rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{j}||\bar{i}\bar{j}\rangle + \langle i\bar{j}||i\bar{j}\rangle + \langle \bar{i}j||\bar{i}j\rangle \right) c_0 + \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} \sum_a^{\text{vir.}} \langle i\bar{i}||a\bar{a}\rangle c_i^a \\ \langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}}|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{j\neq i, j=a}^{\text{occ.}} \left( h_{jj} + h_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} + \langle j\bar{j}||j\bar{j}\rangle + \sum_{k>j, k\neq i, k=a}^{\text{occ.}} \langle jk||jk\rangle + \langle \bar{j}\bar{k}||\bar{j}\bar{k}\rangle + \langle j\bar{k}||j\bar{k}\rangle + \langle \bar{j}k||\bar{j}k\rangle \right) c_i^a \\ &+ \langle a\bar{a}||i\bar{i}\rangle c_0 + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j}||i\bar{i}\rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b\neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle a\bar{a}||b\bar{b}\rangle c_i^b + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \sum_{b\neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle j\bar{j}||b\bar{b}\rangle c_{ij}^{ab}.\end{aligned}$$

With the aid of the Fock matrix elements, defined as  $f_{pq} = h_{pq} + \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} \langle pi||qi\rangle + \langle p\bar{i}||q\bar{i}\rangle$ , some computational time is saved and in addition the matrix elements can be written in an easier way as

$$\begin{aligned}\langle 0|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} (h_{ii} + f_{ii} + h_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} + f_{\bar{i}\bar{i}}) \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} \sum_a^{\text{vir.}} \langle i\bar{i}||a\bar{a}\rangle c_i^a \\ \langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}}|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{j\neq i, j=a}^{\text{occ.}} (h_{jj} + f_{jj} + h_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} + f_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} - \langle ji||ji\rangle - \langle \bar{j}\bar{i}||\bar{j}\bar{i}\rangle - \langle j\bar{i}||j\bar{i}\rangle - \langle \bar{j}i||\bar{j}i\rangle + \langle ja||ja\rangle + \langle \bar{j}a||\bar{j}a\rangle \\ &+ \langle j\bar{a}||j\bar{a}\rangle + \langle \bar{j}a||\bar{j}a\rangle) \frac{c_i^a}{2} + \langle a\bar{a}||i\bar{i}\rangle c_0 + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j}||i\bar{i}\rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b\neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle a\bar{a}||b\bar{b}\rangle c_i^b + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \sum_{b\neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle j\bar{j}||b\bar{b}\rangle c_{ij}^{ab}.\end{aligned}$$

## 2.2.2 Seniority Two

Up to double excitation, the seniority two determinants are  $\langle \frac{a}{i} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{\bar{a}}{\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{a}{\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{\bar{a}}{i} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{ab}{i\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{a\bar{b}}{i\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{\bar{a}b}{i\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{a\bar{b}}{i\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}} |$ ,  $\langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{j}} |$  and  $\langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{\bar{i}\bar{j}} |$ . They can reach the following seniority zero states by single excitation:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \frac{a}{i} |H|0\rangle &= h_{ai} + \langle a\bar{i}||i\bar{i}\rangle + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle aj||ij\rangle + \langle a\bar{j}||i\bar{j}\rangle = f_{ai} \\ \langle \frac{a}{i} |H|\frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}}\rangle &= \langle \frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}} |a_{\bar{a}}^\dagger a_{\bar{i}} H|\frac{a\bar{a}}{i\bar{i}}\rangle = h_{\bar{i}\bar{a}} + \langle \bar{i}a||\bar{a}a\rangle + \sum_{j\neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{i}j||\bar{a}j\rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{j}||\bar{a}\bar{j}\rangle = f_{\bar{i}\bar{a}} - \langle \bar{i}i||\bar{a}i\rangle + \langle \bar{i}a||\bar{a}a\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | a_{\bar{a}}^\dagger a_{\bar{b}} H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle = h_{\bar{b}\bar{a}} + \langle \bar{b}a | \bar{a}a \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{b}j | \bar{a}j \rangle + \langle \bar{b}\bar{j} | \bar{a}\bar{j} \rangle \\
 &= f_{\bar{b}\bar{a}} - \langle \bar{b}i | \bar{a}i \rangle - \langle \bar{b}\bar{i} | \bar{a}\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{b}a | \bar{a}a \rangle \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle &= \langle \bar{b}\bar{b} | a_{\bar{b}}^\dagger a_{\bar{a}} H | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle = h_{ab} + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle a_j | b_j \rangle + \langle a\bar{j} | b\bar{j} \rangle \\
 &= f_{ab} - \langle ai | bi \rangle - \langle a\bar{i} | b\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle &= -\langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | a_{\bar{j}}^\dagger a_{\bar{i}} H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle = -\left( h_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} + \langle \bar{i}j | \bar{j}j \rangle + \sum_{k \neq i, j; k=a}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{i}k | \bar{j}k \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{k} | \bar{j}\bar{k} \rangle \right) \\
 &= -f_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} - \langle \bar{i}a | \bar{j}a \rangle - \langle \bar{i}\bar{a} | \bar{j}\bar{a} \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{i} | \bar{j}\bar{i} \rangle \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle &= -\langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | a_i^\dagger a_j H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle = -\left( h_{ji} + \langle j\bar{i} | i\bar{i} \rangle + \sum_{k \neq i, j; k=a}^{\text{occ.}} \langle jk | ik \rangle + \langle j\bar{k} | i\bar{k} \rangle \right) \\
 &= -f_{ji} - \langle ja | ia \rangle - \langle j\bar{a} | i\bar{a} \rangle + \langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{j} \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

Together with the double excitations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle a_i | H | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle &= \langle a\bar{i} | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | H | 0 \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{i} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | H | c\bar{c} \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | c\bar{c} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | H | \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle &= -\langle j\bar{j} | \bar{b}\bar{a} \rangle \\
 \langle a_i | H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle &= -\langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{a} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | 0 \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | i\bar{j} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | \bar{a}\bar{a} \rangle &= \langle k\bar{k} | i\bar{j} \rangle & \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle &= -\langle \bar{i}j | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

we can construct the seniority two matrix elements as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle a_i | H | \psi \rangle &= \left( h_{ai} + \langle a\bar{i} | i\bar{i} \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle a_j | i_j \rangle + \langle a\bar{j} | i\bar{j} \rangle \right) c_0 + \left( h_{\bar{i}\bar{a}} + \langle \bar{i}a | \bar{a}a \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{i}j | \bar{a}j \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{j} | \bar{a}\bar{j} \rangle \right) c_i^a \\
 &\quad - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{a} \rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle a\bar{i} | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle c_i^b \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | H | \psi \rangle &= \left( h_{\bar{b}\bar{a}} + \langle \bar{b}a | \bar{a}a \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{b}j | \bar{a}j \rangle + \langle \bar{b}\bar{j} | \bar{a}\bar{j} \rangle \right) c_i^a + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{i} \rangle c_0 + \sum_{c \neq a, b}^{\text{vir.}} \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | c\bar{c} \rangle c_i^c \\
 &\quad + \left( h_{ab} + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle a_j | b_j \rangle + \langle a\bar{j} | b\bar{j} \rangle \right) c_i^b - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | \bar{b}\bar{a} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | H | \psi \rangle &= -\left( h_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} + \langle \bar{i}j | \bar{j}j \rangle + \sum_{k \neq i, j; k=a}^{\text{occ.}} \langle \bar{i}k | \bar{j}k \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{k} | \bar{j}\bar{k} \rangle \right) c_i^a + \langle \bar{a}\bar{a} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \sum_{k \neq i, j}^{\text{occ.}} \langle k\bar{k} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_k^a \\
 &\quad - \left( h_{ji} + \langle j\bar{i} | i\bar{i} \rangle + \sum_{k \neq i, j; k=a}^{\text{occ.}} \langle jk | ik \rangle + \langle j\bar{k} | i\bar{k} \rangle \right) c_j^a - \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle \bar{i}j | \bar{b}\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab}
 \end{aligned}$$

or, applying the Fock matrix,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \bar{i}^a | H | \psi \rangle &= f_{ai} c_0 + (f_{\bar{i}\bar{a}} - \langle \bar{i}\bar{i} | \bar{a}\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{i}a | \bar{a}a \rangle) c_i^a - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{a} \rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle a\bar{i} | b\bar{b} \rangle c_i^b \\
 \langle \bar{i}\bar{i}^{ab} | H | \psi \rangle &= (f_{\bar{i}\bar{a}} - \langle \bar{b}\bar{i} | \bar{a}\bar{i} \rangle - \langle \bar{b}\bar{i} | \bar{a}\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{b}a | \bar{a}a \rangle) c_i^a + (f_{ab} - \langle ai | bi \rangle - \langle a\bar{i} | b\bar{i} \rangle + \langle a\bar{b} | b\bar{b} \rangle) c_i^b \\
 &\quad + \langle a\bar{b} | i\bar{i} \rangle c_0 + \sum_{c \neq a,b}^{\text{vir.}} \langle a\bar{b} | c\bar{c} \rangle c_i^c - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | b\bar{a} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} \\
 \langle \bar{i}\bar{j}^{a\bar{a}} | H | \psi \rangle &= -(f_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} + \langle \bar{i}a | \bar{j}a \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{a} | \bar{j}\bar{a} \rangle - \langle \bar{i}\bar{i} | \bar{j}\bar{i} \rangle) c_i^a - (f_{j\bar{i}} + \langle ja | ia \rangle + \langle j\bar{a} | i\bar{a} \rangle - \langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{j} \rangle) c_j^a \\
 &\quad + \langle a\bar{a} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \sum_{k \neq i,j}^{\text{occ.}} \langle k\bar{k} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_k^a - \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle \bar{i}\bar{j} | b\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.2.3 Seniority Four

For the seniority four states  $\langle \bar{i}\bar{j}^{ab} |$ , and the other 15 spin-flipped states like  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{b} |$ ,  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{i} |$ ,  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{j} |$ ,  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{i}\bar{j} |$ ,  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{i}\bar{j} |$ ,  $\langle \bar{a}\bar{i}\bar{j} |$ , *etc.* only two-electron elements matter and we end up with

$$\langle \bar{i}\bar{j}^{ab} | H | \psi \rangle = \langle ab | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \langle \bar{i}\bar{j} | \bar{a}\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} + \langle \bar{i}b | \bar{a}\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a + \langle \bar{j}a | \bar{b}\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b - \langle \bar{i}a | \bar{b}\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b - \langle \bar{j}b | \bar{a}\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a.$$

## 2.3 Exchanging Paired Orbitals

For seniority two and four, the other determinants can be derived from above expressions by adhering to the following rules: If any of the orbitals  $i, j, a, b$  are replaced by its pairs  $\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{a}, \bar{b}$ , the indices in  $\langle ij || ab \rangle$  have to be adapted, and the sign of the corresponding coefficient  $c$  changes, if the index is

appearing in there. We have thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \bar{a} | H | \psi \rangle &= f_{\bar{a}\bar{i}} c_0 + (f_{i\bar{a}} - \langle i\bar{i} | a\bar{i} \rangle + \langle i\bar{a} | a\bar{a} \rangle) c_i^a - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{b} \rangle c_i^b \\
 \langle \bar{a} | H | \psi \rangle &= f_{\bar{a}\bar{i}} c_0 - (f_{\bar{i}a} - \langle \bar{i}\bar{i} | a\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{i}\bar{a} | a\bar{a} \rangle) c_i^a + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | i\bar{a} \rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | b\bar{b} \rangle c_i^b \\
 \langle \bar{i} | H | \psi \rangle &= f_{\bar{a}\bar{i}} c_0 - (f_{i\bar{a}} - \langle i\bar{i} | a\bar{i} \rangle + \langle i\bar{a} | a\bar{a} \rangle) c_i^a + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{b} \rangle c_i^b \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= -(f_{b\bar{a}} - \langle b\bar{i} | a\bar{i} \rangle - \langle b\bar{i} | a\bar{i} \rangle + \langle b\bar{a} | a\bar{a} \rangle) c_i^a - (f_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} - \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | b\bar{i} \rangle - \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} | b\bar{i} \rangle + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | b\bar{b} \rangle) c_i^b \\
 &\quad - \langle b\bar{a} | i\bar{i} \rangle c_0 - \sum_{c \neq a, b}^{\text{vir.}} \langle b\bar{a} | c\bar{c} \rangle c_i^c + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \langle j\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} \\
 &\quad \vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

for seniority two states and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 - \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} - \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a + \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b - \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b + \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} + \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a + \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b + \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b + \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} - \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a - \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b - \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b - \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} - \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a - \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b + \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b + \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 - \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} + \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a - \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b - \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b + \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | H | \psi \rangle &= \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} | i\bar{j} \rangle c_0 + \langle i\bar{j} | a\bar{b} \rangle c_{ij}^{ab} + \langle i\bar{b} | a\bar{j} \rangle c_i^a + \langle j\bar{a} | b\bar{i} \rangle c_j^b - \langle i\bar{a} | b\bar{j} \rangle c_i^b - \langle j\bar{b} | a\bar{i} \rangle c_j^a \\
 &\quad \vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

for seniority four states. These expressions can describe the entire set of determinants that directly couple to the reference state  $|0\rangle$ .

## 2.4 Simplifications

### 2.4.1 Spin Restriction

Using restricted orbitals, the additional equalities  $h_{pq} = h_{\bar{p}\bar{q}}$ ,  $g_{pqrs} = g_{p\bar{q}\bar{r}s} = g_{\bar{p}q\bar{r}s} = g_{\bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r}s}$  and  $h_{p\bar{q}} = g_{pqr\bar{s}} = g_{p\bar{q}\bar{r}s} = \dots = 0$  hold. This simplifies the seniority zero states to

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 0|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} (h_{ii} + f_{ii}) c_0 + \sum_i^{\text{occ.}} \sum_a^{\text{vir.}} g_{iiaa} c_i^a \\ \langle \bar{i}\bar{i}|H|\psi\rangle &= \sum_{j \neq i, j=a}^{\text{occ.}} (h_{jj} + f_{jj} - 2g_{jiji} + g_{jii} + 2g_{jaja} - g_{jaa}) c_i^a \\ &\quad + g_{aaii} c_0 + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} g_{jjii} c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{aabb} c_i^b + \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{jjbb} c_{ij}^{ab}. \end{aligned}$$

For seniority two, the only surviving states in the projection space are the singlet linear combinations

$\langle i^a | + \langle \bar{i}^a |$ ,  $\langle \bar{i}\bar{i}^a | + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} |$ , and  $\langle i\bar{j}^a | + \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} |$ , whose normalized expressions become

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\langle i^a | + \langle \bar{i}^a |}{\sqrt{2}} H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ f_{ai} c_0 + (f_{ia} - g_{iiaa} + g_{iaaa}) c_i^a - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} g_{jjia} c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{iabb} c_i^b \right] \\ \frac{\langle \bar{i}\bar{i}^a | + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b} |}{\sqrt{2}} H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ (f_{ba} - 2g_{biai} + g_{biia} + g_{baaa}) c_i^a + (f_{ab} - 2g_{aibi} + g_{aiib} + g_{abbb}) c_i^b \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_{abii} c_0 + \sum_{c \neq a, b}^{\text{vir.}} g_{abcc} c_i^c - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} g_{jjab} c_{ij}^{ab} \right] \\ \frac{\langle i\bar{j}^a | + \langle \bar{a}\bar{i} |}{\sqrt{2}} H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ -(f_{ij} + 2g_{iaja} - g_{iaaj} - g_{iij}) c_i^a - (f_{ji} + 2g_{jaia} - g_{jaai} - g_{jjji}) c_j^a \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_{aaij} c_0 + \sum_{k \neq i, j}^{\text{occ.}} g_{kkij} c_k^a - \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{ijbb} c_{ij}^{ab} \right]. \end{aligned}$$



It remains the treatment of the seniority four states with the singlet states

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\langle ab| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} [(g_{abij} - g_{abji})c_0 + (g_{ijab} - g_{ijba})c_{ij}^{ab} + g_{ibaj}c_i^a + g_{jabi}c_j^b - g_{iabj}c_i^b - g_{jbai}c_j^a] \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{b}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} [g_{abij}c_0 + g_{ijab}c_{ij}^{ab} + (g_{ibaj} - g_{ibja})c_i^a + (g_{jabi} - g_{jaib})c_j^b - g_{iajb}c_i^b - g_{jbia}c_j^a] \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{b}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} [-g_{abji}c_0 - g_{ijba}c_{ij}^{ab} + g_{ibja}c_i^a + g_{jaib}c_j^b + (g_{iajb} - g_{iabj})c_i^b + (g_{jbia} - g_{jbai})c_j^a].\end{aligned}$$

## 2.4.2 Real Matrix Elements

Finally forcing the matrix element to be real and symmetric, we introduce another set of equalities  $h_{pq} = h_{qp}$  and  $g_{pqrs} = g_{rspq} = g_{psrq} = g_{rqps}$  which simplifies seniority two and four (but not seniority zero) to

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\langle a| + \langle \bar{a}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ f_{ia} (c_0 + c_i^a) + (g_{iaaa} - g_{iiaa}) c_i^a - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} g_{iajj} c_j^a + \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{iabb} c_i^b \right] \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{b}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ (f_{ab} - 2g_{iaib} + g_{iabi}) (c_i^a + c_i^b) + g_{aaab} c_i^a + g_{abbb} c_i^b \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_{abii} c_0 + \sum_{c \neq a,b}^{\text{vir.}} g_{abcc} c_i^c - \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{occ.}} g_{jjab} c_{ij}^{ab} \right] \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{a}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{a}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} \left[ - (f_{ij} + 2g_{iaja} - g_{iaaj}) (c_i^a + c_j^a) + g_{iiij} c_i^a + g_{ijjj} c_j^a \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_{ijaa} c_0 + \sum_{k \neq i,j}^{\text{occ.}} g_{ijkk} c_k^a - \sum_{b \neq a}^{\text{vir.}} g_{ijbb} c_{ij}^{ab} \right] \\ \frac{\langle ab| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} g_{ijab} (c_0 + c_{ij}^{ab} + c_i^a + c_j^b) - \sqrt{2} g_{ijba} (c_0 + c_{ij}^{ab} + c_i^b + c_j^a) \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{b}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} g_{ijab} (c_0 + c_{ij}^{ab} + c_i^a + c_j^b) - \sqrt{2} g_{iajb} (c_i^a + c_j^b + c_i^b + c_j^a) \\ \frac{\langle \bar{a}\bar{b}| + \langle \bar{a}\bar{b}|}{\sqrt{2}}H|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{2} g_{iajb} (c_i^a + c_j^b + c_i^b + c_j^a) - \sqrt{2} g_{ijba} (c_0 + c_{ij}^{ab} + c_i^b + c_j^a).\end{aligned}$$

These are the equations that were used to generate the numerical results presented in the article.