

## Lab *Excited states and symmetry*

Input files:

CASSCF.excited.tButadiene.1Ag

CASSCF.excited.tButadiene.1Bu

### **Introduction**

In this lab we will focus on the study of excited states using the symmetry properties of the wave functions.

### **Exercise 1: CASSCF.excited.tButadiene.1Ag CASSCF.excited.tButadiene.1Bu**

In this exercise we will carry out State-Averaged (SA) CASSCF calculations on three low-lying singlet states of  $A_g$  symmetry in the trans-1,3-butadiene molecule, using the RASSCF module.

Run the calculation and check

- a) In SEWARD: character table, full geometry, basis set, adapted basis functions
- b) In SCF: check the ground state Hartree-Fock configuration. Read the orbital list and compare with the orbital scheme displayed below.
- c) In RASSCF: understand the input and the obtained structure of states.

	$a_g$	$b_u$	$b_g$	$a_u$
$(1s)_C$	2	2	0	0
$(\sigma)_{CC}$	2	1	0	0
$(\sigma)_{CH}$	3	3	0	0
$(\pi)_{CC}$	0	0	1	1
$(\pi^*)_{CC}$	0	0	1	1
$(\sigma^*)_{CC}$	2	1	0	0
$(\sigma^*)_{CH}$	3	3	0	0

Run also the calculation on two  $^1B_u$  states and compute the transition dipole moments.

### **Exercise 2: RASSCF.excited.tButadiene.1Ag**

Change the previous input to run a true RASSCF calculation (singles and doubles excitations only) on the singlet  $A_g$  states including  $\sigma$ ,  $\sigma^*$  and  $\pi$ ,  $\pi^*$  space within the calculations.

### **Exercise 3: CASSCF.excited.acrolein.pipi**

## **CASSCF.excited.acrolein.npi**

Using your previous experience on acrolein design two different calculations to compute (just at the CASSCF level) the  $\pi\pi^*$  and  $n\pi^*$  states of the acrolein molecule within the  $C_s$  symmetry.

### **Exercise 4: more advanced calculations**

The most complex type of calculations implies the study of high symmetry systems using low symmetries. Different cases such as homo- and heteronuclear diatomic molecules are carefully detailed in the examples section of the MOLCAS manual, for instance, how to calculate NiH ( $C_{\infty v}$  computed as  $C_{2v}$ ),  $C_2$  or  $Ni_2$  ( $D_{\infty h}$  computed as  $D_{2h}$ ). We will check and try to understand this type of calculations.