

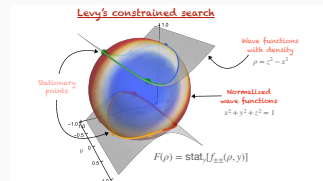
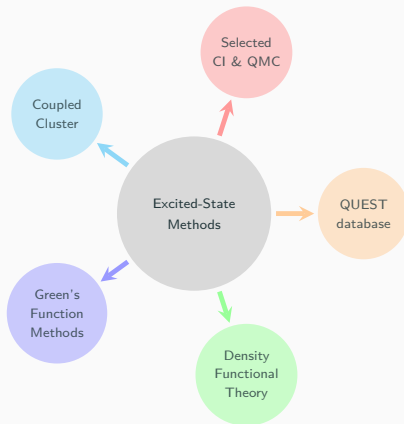
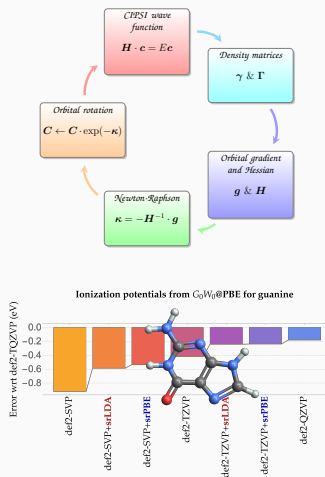
Parquet Theory for Molecular Systems

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https://pfloos.github.io/WEB_LOOS

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General Overview of our Research Group



<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR>



Antoine Marie (PhD)

The Man, The Myth, The Legend...



Wave Function Theory

The diagram shows the Schrödinger equation $\hat{H} \Psi(r_1, \dots, r_N) = E \Psi(r_1, \dots, r_N)$. A red arrow labeled "Hamiltonian" points to $\hat{H}$. A black arrow labeled "Energy" points to E . A blue double-headed arrow labeled "Wave function" connects the two instances of $\Psi(r_1, \dots, r_N)$.

$$\hat{H} \Psi(r_1, \dots, r_N) = E \Psi(r_1, \dots, r_N)$$

The diagram shows the decomposition of the Hamiltonian operator $\hat{H}$ into kinetic energy $\hat{T}$, electron-electron repulsion $\hat{W}_{ee}$, and external potential $\hat{V}_{ext}$. Arrows point from the labels "kinetic", "external potential", and "electron repulsion" to their respective terms. An arrow points from the sum of operators to a box containing the energy decomposition equation.

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{W}_{ee} + \hat{V}_{ext} \Rightarrow E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

Density Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = \overset{\text{electron density}}{\downarrow} n(\mathbf{r})$$

Wave Function Theory (WFT) $\leadsto$ Density Functional Theory (DFT)

$$E = \underset{\times}{E_T} + \underset{\times}{E_W} + \underset{\checkmark}{E_V}$$

Hohenberg & Kohn, Phys. Rev. 1964 (B864) 136

Density Matrix Functional Theory

$$N \int \cdots \int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \Psi(\mathbf{r}', \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) d\mathbf{r}_2 \cdots d\mathbf{r}_N = n_1(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

1st-order reduced density matrix



Wave Function Theory (WFT) $\leadsto$ Reduced Density Matrix Functional Theory (RDMF)

$$E = E_T + E_W + E_V$$

✓ ✗ ✓

Gilbert, Phys. Rev. B 12 (1975) 2111

One-Body Green's Function: The Sweet Spot?

One-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

The diagram shows the equation for the one-body propagator in the time domain. The left side is the one-body Green's function $G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; t - t')$, highlighted in green. The right side is $-i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{T} [\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t')] | \Psi_0^N \rangle$. The time-ordering operator $\hat{T}$ is labeled "time-ordering" with a black arrow. The field operators $\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t)$ and $\hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t')$ are labeled "Field operators" with a blue bracket. The N -electron ground state $|\Psi_0^N\rangle$ is labeled "N-electron ground state" with a red arrow.

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; t - t') = -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{T} [\hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t')] | \Psi_0^N \rangle$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; t - t') = \begin{cases} -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t > t' \\ +i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle & \text{for } t' < t \end{cases}$$

- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') | \Psi_0^N \rangle$ measures the propagation of an **electron** (electron branch)
- $\langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}'t') \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}t) | \Psi_0^N \rangle$ measures the propagation of a **hole** (hole branch)

One-Body Propagator in the Frequency Domain

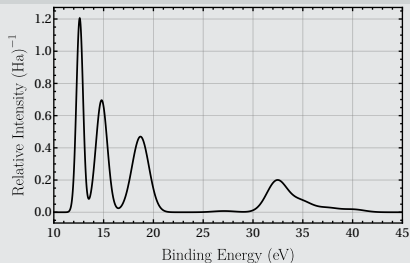
$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{I}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{I}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - \underbrace{(E_0^N - E_{\nu}^{N-1})}_{\nu\text{th ionization potential (IP)}} - i\eta} + \sum_{\nu} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{\nu}(\mathbf{r}) \mathcal{A}_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}')}{\omega - \underbrace{(E_{\nu}^{N+1} - E_0^N)}_{\nu\text{th electron affinity (EA)}} + i\eta}$$

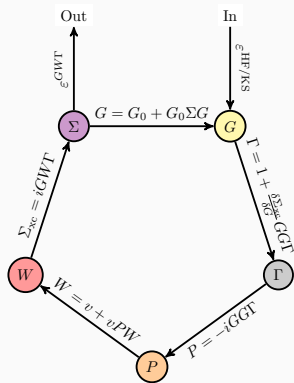
Spectral function

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' |\text{Im } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'; \omega)|$$

Marie & Loos, JCTC 20 (2024) 4751

Photoemission spectrum of water





Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

Hedin's Equations

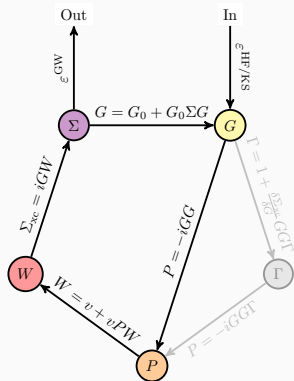
$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13) \Sigma(34) G(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13) + \int \frac{\delta \Sigma_{\text{xc}}(12)}{\delta G(45)} G(46) G(75) \Gamma(673) d(4567)$$

$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -i \int G(13) \Gamma(342) G(41) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13) P(34) W(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{\text{xc}}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = i \int G(14) W(13) \Gamma(423) d(34)$$



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

The GW Approximation

$$\underbrace{G(12)}_{\text{Green's function}} = G_0(12) + \int G_0(13) \Sigma(34) G(42) d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Gamma(123)}_{\text{vertex}} = \delta(12)\delta(13)$$

$$\underbrace{P(12)}_{\text{polarizability}} = -iG(12)G(21)$$

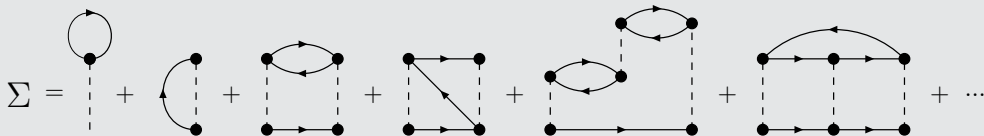
$$\underbrace{W(12)}_{\text{screening}} = v(12) + \int v(13)P(34)W(42)d(34)$$

$$\underbrace{\Sigma_{xc}(12)}_{\text{self-energy}} = iG(12)W(12)$$

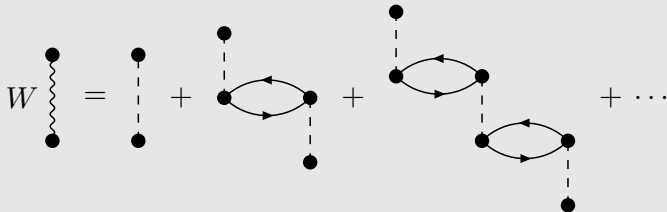
Self-Energy as a Function of the Bare Coulomb Operator

$$\Sigma(11') = \underbrace{-i\bar{v}(12; 1'2')G(2'2)}_{\text{first-order terms}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\bar{v}(12; 3'2')G(3'3)G(4'2)G(2'4)\bar{v}(34; 1'4')}_{\text{second-order terms}} + \dots$$

Diagrammatic Representation

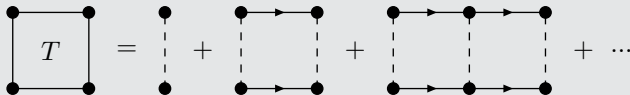


GW Approximation



Hedin, Phys. Rev. 139 (1965) A796

pp T -matrix Approximation



Marie, Romaniello & Loos, PRB 110 (2024) 115155

How to Compute G ?

The Dyson Equation

$$\overbrace{G(11')}^{\text{one-body Green's function}} = \overbrace{G_0(11')}^{\text{mean-field propagator}} + \int d(22') G_0(12) \overbrace{\Sigma(22')}^{\text{self-energy}} \overbrace{G(2'1')}^{\text{self-energy}}$$

$$G^{-1}(11') = G_0^{-1}(11') - \Sigma(11')$$

Quasi-Particle Equation

$$\overbrace{\left[H_0 + \Sigma(\omega = \epsilon_p) \right]}^{\text{mean-field Hamiltonian}} \psi_p(\mathbf{x}) = \underbrace{\epsilon_p}_{\text{poles of the Green's function}} \overbrace{\psi_p(\mathbf{x})}^{\text{Dyson orbitals}},$$

Two-Body Green's Function

Two-Body Propagator in the Time Domain

two-body Green's function

$$G_2(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \left| \hat{T} \left[\hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \right] \right| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

Propagation of electron-hole pairs ($t_{1'} > t_1$ and $t_{2'} > t_2$)

$$G_2^{\text{eh}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \left| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(2) + \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}(1) \right| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

Propagation of electron-electron and hole-hole pairs ($t_{1'} > t_{2'}$ and $t_1 > t_2$)

$$G_2^{\text{ee}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \left| \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}(2) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \right| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

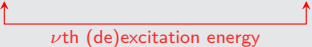
$$G_2^{\text{hh}}(12; 1'2') = (-i)^2 \left\langle \Psi_0^N \left| \hat{\psi}^\dagger(1') \hat{\psi}^\dagger(2') \hat{\psi}(1) \hat{\psi}(2) \right| \Psi_0^N \right\rangle$$

Electron-Hole Correlation Function

eh correlation function

$$L(12; 1'2') = -G_2(12; 1'2') + G(11')G(22')$$

$$L(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_2; \mathbf{r}_1'\mathbf{r}_2'; \omega) = \sum_{\nu>0} \frac{L_{\nu}^N(\mathbf{r}_2\mathbf{r}_2')R_{\nu}^N(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_1')}{\omega - (E_{\nu}^N - E_0^N - i\eta)} - \sum_{\nu>0} \frac{L_{\nu}^N(\mathbf{r}_2\mathbf{r}_2')R_{\nu}^N(\mathbf{r}_1\mathbf{r}_1')}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_{\nu}^N + i\eta)}$$



 ν th (de)excitation energy

Electron-Hole Bethe-Salpeter Equation (eh-BSE)

$$L(12; 1'2') = \underbrace{L_0(12; 1'2')}_{G(12')G(21')} + \int d(33'44') L_0(13'; 1'3) \Xi^{\text{eh}}(34'; 3'4) L(42; 4'2')$$



 eh kernel

Strinati, Riv. Nuovo Cimento 11 (1988) 1; Blase et al. JPCL 11 (2020) 7371; Marie et al. JCP 162 (2025) 134105

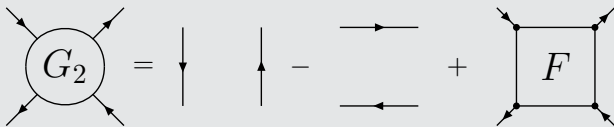
Schwinger-Dyson Relationship

$$G^{-1}(11') = G_0^{-1}(11') - \Sigma(11')$$

$$\Sigma(11') = -iv(12; 3'2') G_2(3'2'; 32) G^{-1}(31')$$

Two-body Vertex

$$G_2(12; 34) = G(13)G(24) - G(14)G(23) - G(11')G(3'3) \overbrace{F(1'2'; 3'4')}^{\text{Full two-body vertex}} G(4'4)G(22')$$



Parquet theory aims at computing F , hence G_2 , through Dyson equations

Bethe-Salpeter Equations

$$F = \Gamma^{\text{eh}} + \Gamma^{\text{eh}} \text{---} F$$

The first equation shows a square diagram labeled F with four external lines (two incoming, two outgoing). This is equal to a square diagram labeled Γ^{eh} with four external lines, plus a diagram consisting of a Γ^{eh} square connected to an F square by two horizontal lines with arrows pointing towards each other.

$$F = \Gamma^{\overline{\text{eh}}} + \Gamma^{\overline{\text{eh}}} \text{---} F$$

The second equation shows a square diagram labeled F with four external lines. This is equal to a square diagram labeled $\Gamma^{\overline{\text{eh}}}$ with four external lines, plus a diagram consisting of a $\Gamma^{\overline{\text{eh}}}$ square connected to an F square by two vertical lines with arrows pointing towards each other.

$$F = \Gamma^{\text{pp}} + \Gamma^{\text{pp}} \text{---} F$$

The third equation shows a square diagram labeled F with four external lines. This is equal to a square diagram labeled Γ^{pp} with four external lines, plus a diagram consisting of a Γ^{pp} square connected to an F square by two crossed lines (forming a figure-eight shape).

Parquet Decomposition

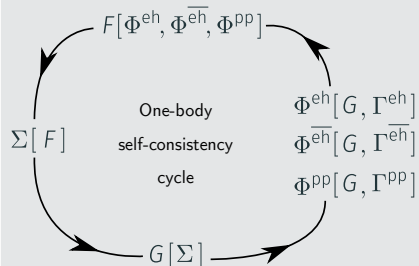
$$F(12; 34) = \underbrace{\Lambda(12; 34)}_{\text{Irreducible vertex}} + \underbrace{\Phi^{\text{eh}}(12; 34) + \Phi^{\overline{\text{eh}}}(12; 34) + \Phi^{\text{pp}}(12; 34)}_{\text{can be computed with Bethe-Salpeter equations}}$$

Proper way to account for different correlation channels in the self-energy without double counting!

De Dominicis & Martin, J. Math. Phys. 5 (1964) 14; ibid 5 (1964) 31

Bickers, *"Self-consistent many-body theory for condensed matter systems"* in Theoretical Methods for Strongly Correlated Electrons (2004) 237

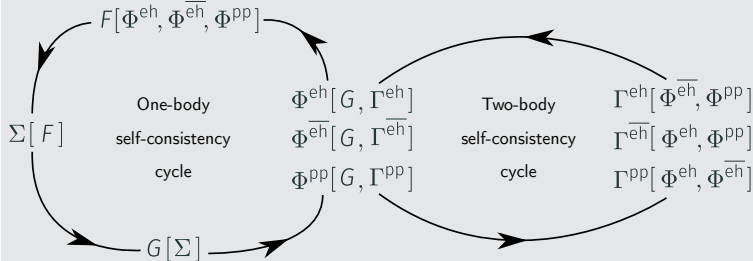
Self-Consistent Algorithm



Approximations

- Parquet approximation
 $\Lambda = -i\bar{v}$
- One-shot approximation
- Static kernel approximation for Γ

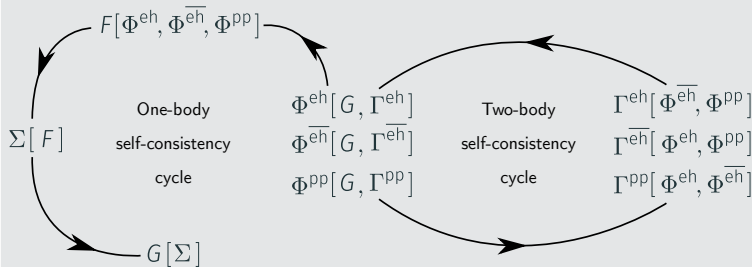
Self-Consistent Algorithm



Approximations

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Self-Consistent Algorithm



Approximations

- Parquet approximation $\Lambda = -i\bar{v}$
- One-shot approximation
- Static kernel approximation for Γ

One-shot parquet approximation (osPA)

Full two-body self-consistency, single one-body iteration in the diagonal approximation

Preliminary statistics on 20 IPs in the aug-cc-pVTZ basis set

Method	osPA	$G_0 W_0$	$G_0 T_0$
MAE	0.29	0.37	0.34

Marie & Loos, JCP 163 (2025) 194115

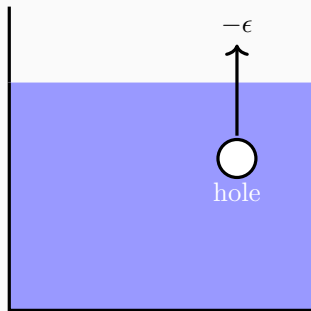
- **Antoine Marie**
- **Pina Romaniello & Xavier Blase**
- **Marios-Petros Kitsaras & Johannes Tölle**
- Abdallah Ammar
- Enzo Monino
- Roberto Orlando
- Raúl Quintero-Monsebaiz



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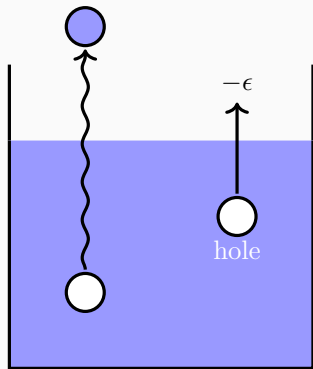
https://pfloos.github.io/WEB_LOOS

<https://lcpq.github.io/PTEROSOR>



electron removal

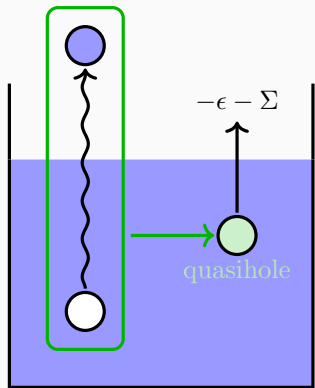
- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471
Hedin, JPCM 11 (1999) R489
- Link to coupled-cluster theory:
Lange & Berkelbach, JCTC 14 (2018) 4224
Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123



electron removal

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Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471
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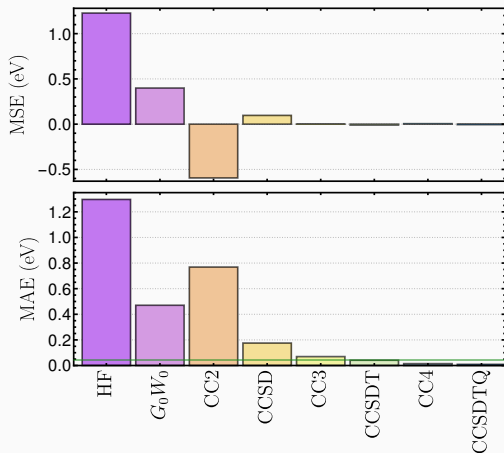
RPA excitation



electron removal

- Link to electron-boson Hamiltonian:
Langreth, PRB 1 (1970) 471
Hedin, JPCM 11 (1999) R489
- Link to coupled-cluster theory:
Lange & Berkelbach, JCTC 14 (2018) 4224
Quintero-Monsebaiz et al. JCP 157 (2022) 231102
Tolle & Chan, JCP 158 (2023) 124123

Inner- and Outer-valence IPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



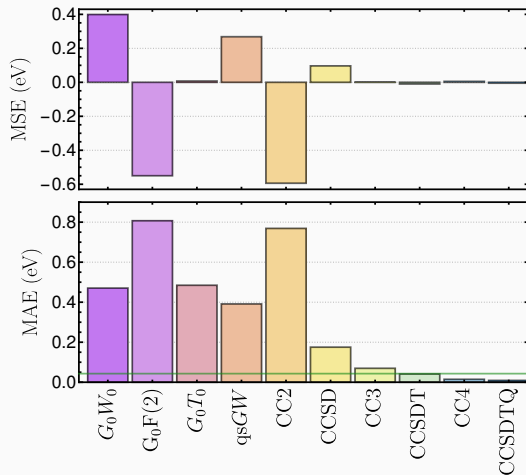
Computational cost

- HF $\mathcal{O}(K^4)$
- G_0W_0 $\mathcal{O}(K^6) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(K^4)$
- IP-EOM-CC2 $\mathcal{O}(K^5)$
- IP-EOM-CCSD $\mathcal{O}(K^6)$
- IP-EOM-CCSDT $\mathcal{O}(K^8)$

Some issues:

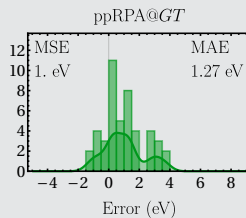
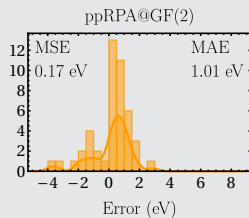
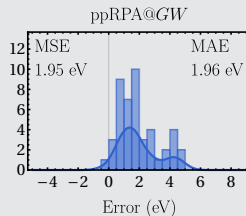
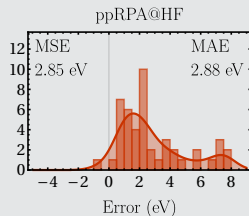
- Highly starting point dependent!
- Systematic improvable?

Inner- and Outer-valence IPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)

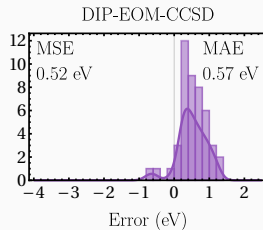
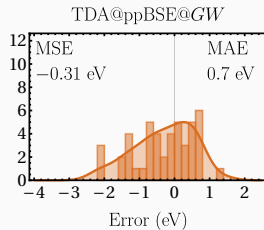
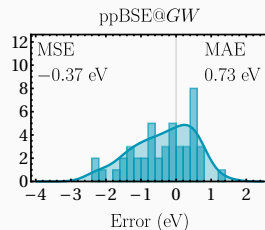
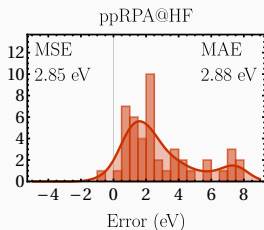


Singlet and Triplet DIPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)

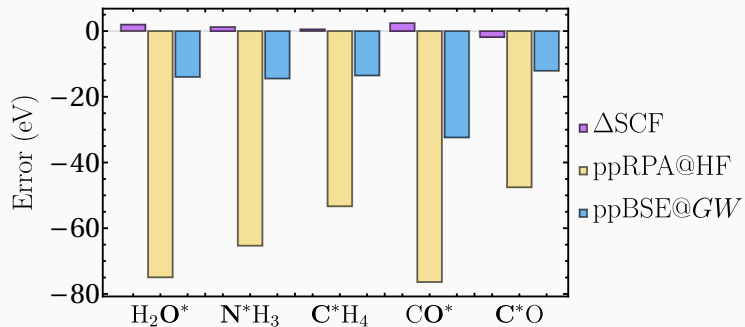
Effect of the Quasiparticle Energies



Singlet and Triplet DIPs (aug-cc-pVTZ) for 23 small molecules (FCI reference)



(Single-Site) Double Core Holes (aug-cc-pCVTZ & CVS-FCI reference)



Cederbaum et al. JCP 85 (1986) 6513; Marie et al. JCP 162 (2025) 134105

Parquet Algorithm

