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Jean-Baptiste Rota, Stefan Knecht, Timo Fleig, Dmitry Ganyushin, Trond Saue, et al.. Zero field splitting of the chalcogen diatomics using relativistic correlated wave-function methods.. The Journal of Chemical Physics, 2011, 135 (11), pp.114106. 10.1063/1.3636084 . hal-00760776

HAL Id: hal-00760776

<https://hal.science/hal-00760776v1>

Submitted on 21 Jan 2020

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Cite as: J. Chem. Phys. **135**, 114106 (2011); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3636084>

Submitted: 15 June 2011 . Accepted: 19 August 2011 . Published Online: 19 September 2011

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Zero field splitting of the chalcogen diatomics using relativistic correlated wave-function methods

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(Received 15 June 2011; accepted 19 August 2011; published online 19 September 2011)

The spectrum arising from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration of the chalcogen dimers, namely, the X_21 , a_2 , and b_0^+ states, is calculated using wave-function theory based methods. Two-component (2c) and four-component (4c) multireference configuration interaction (MRCI) and Fock-space coupled cluster (FSCC) methods are used as well as two-step methods spin-orbit complete active space perturbation theory at 2nd order (SO-CASPT2) and spin-orbit difference dedicated configuration interaction (SO-DDCI). The energy of the X_21 state corresponds to the zero-field splitting of the ground state spin triplet. It is described with high accuracy by the 2- and 4-component methods in comparison with experiment, whereas the two-step methods give about 80% of the experimental values. The b_0^+ state is well described by 4c-MRCI, SO-CASPT2, and SO-DDCI, but FSCC fails to describe this state and an intermediate Hamiltonian FSCC *ansatz* is required. The results are readily rationalized by a two-parameter model; $\Delta\epsilon$, the π^* spinor splitting by spin-orbit coupling and K , the exchange integral between the π_1^* and the π_{-1}^* spinors with, respectively, angular momenta 1 and -1 . This model holds for all systems under study with the exception of Po_2 . © 2011 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3636084]

I. INTRODUCTION

Paramagnetic species with total effective spin $S \geq 1$ may show a zero-field splitting (ZFS) of the ground state: it stems from a splitting of the $2S + 1 M_S$ levels even in the absence of an external magnetic field. It determines largely the tunneling barrier and the critical barrier of single molecular magnets, and a rational understanding of the microscopic factors governing the sign and the magnitude of this effect is crucial.¹ This can be achieved by an accurate description of this effect by quantum mechanical methods. The calculation of ZFS from first principles methods is, however, still a challenging task and calls for benchmark studies of small molecules to establish the methodology. The ZFS has two contributions: (i) the direct dipolar spin-spin coupling that dominates in organic radicals and (ii) the spin-orbit coupling (SOC) contribution that dominates in systems containing heavy atoms. The spin-spin coupling is a first-order term due to the direct dipolar interaction between the spin momenta of two electrons. This contribution was analyzed in the early days of quantum mechanics^{2,3} and has a long history of calculation^{4–8} as well. It is nowadays routinely evaluated from first principles, either using multiconfigurational wave function theory (WFT) (Refs. 9–11) or density functional theory (DFT).^{12,13} It has been shown that this term can exceed 1 cm^{-1} .¹⁴ The

SOC contribution has been analyzed very early by second-order perturbation theory using crystal-field theory^{3,4,15} and later using ligand-field theory.¹⁶ The semi-empirical angular orbital model of Bencini is still widely used for transition metal complexes. Recent approaches are based on DFT using the formalism proposed by Pederson and Khanna,¹⁷ where SOC is taken into account perturbatively. It has been argued underlined by numerical results that the method can be improved by changing some of the prefactors^{18,19} and the formalism has been extended to hybrid functionals solving coupled-perturbed equations. A two-component (2c) non-collinear DFT approach has been proposed by Reviakine *et al.*²⁰ in this case, the ZFS is deduced from the difference of energy of two M_S components. WFT has been applied by Michl *et al.*^{9,21} and Ågren *et al.*^{10,22} on organic radicals using the complete active space self consistent field (CASSCF) method for the calculation of the spin-spin contribution. In two-step methods, the SOC is calculated by a state interaction and the spin-orbit complete active space perturbation theory at 2nd order (SO-CASPT2) method has successfully been applied to the calculation of anisotropic parameters.^{23–26} To the best of our knowledge, 2c or four-component (4c) relativistic WFT methods have never been applied to the calculation of the ZFS in molecules.

The aim of this article is to assess and compare different WFT methods for the calculation of ZFS from first principles. The chalcogen series has been chosen as benchmark molecules for the following reasons: (i) these molecules are

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small and permit the use of highly accurate methods; (ii) the ZFS is very large at the lower end of the series and comparison to experimental and previous DFT studies is possible. For completeness, we have calculated all the low lying states arising from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration and compared our results to available experimental data. Two types of methods are considered in this work: (i) one step-methods which are based on the Dirac equation and include SOC variationally from the start, and (ii) two-step methods, where scalar relativistic effects and electron correlation are included in a first step and the SOC treated perturbatively in a second step. In the one-step methods relativistic effects are naturally included, but the inclusion of correlation effects is more expensive due to the reduction of symmetry. We have used 2c and 4c general active space configuration interaction (GASCI), Fock-space coupled-cluster (FSCC), and intermediate Hamiltonian Fock-space coupled-cluster (IHFSCC) methods. As two-step methods, spin orbit difference-dedicated configuration interaction (SO-DDCI) and SO-CASPT2 methods have been considered in this work.

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II we introduce a two-parameter model which distills the physics of the ZFS in the chalcogen series and is later employed to rationalize our results. In Sec. III a short description of the methods and computational details is given. In Sec. IV A we report calibration studies of two molecules, Te₂ and TeSe, studying the effect of the choice of basis set, electron correlation spaces, starting orbitals, and other computational parameters in order to fix these parameters for the rest of the series. In Sec. IV B we report and interpret our results for the complete series in light of our two-parameter model. Final remarks are given in Sec. V.

II. MODELIZATION OF ZFS

The chalcogen dimers are open-shell molecules with two electrons in the $\pi^*_{(g)}$ orbitals (the subscript *g* holds for homonuclear molecules and will be omitted in the following). The ground spin-orbit free (SOF) state $X^3\Sigma^-$ is split by ZFS in $\Omega = 0^+$ and $\Omega = 1$ states (denoted $X_1 0^+$ and $X_2 1$ in spectroscopic literature). The remaining excited states from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration are $a^1\Delta$ and $b^1\Sigma^+$ which become $a2$ and $b0^+$ upon inclusion of SOC.

A. A Hückel model for the construction of molecular spinors

The aim of this subsection is to build a molecular spinor diagram from the 12 atomic np valence spinors using a Hückel model. We will, in particular, show that for the systems under study we can neglect second-order SOC which induces mixing of σ and π orbitals, which we will refer to as the spin-orbit hybridization. We start out in a 2-spinor basis in which the valence atomic spinors $p^X(j, m_j)$ localized on the center $X = A, B$ are

$$p^X\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = R_{1/2}(r_X) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10}^X - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \bar{Y}_{11}^X \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} p^X\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) &= R_{1/2}(r_X) \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \bar{Y}_{10}^X + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{1-1}^X \right), \\ p^X\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) &= R_{3/2}(r_X) Y_{11}^X, \\ p^X\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right) &= R_{3/2}(r_X) \bar{Y}_{1-1}^X, \\ p^X\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) &= R_{3/2}(r_X) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10}^X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \bar{Y}_{11}^X \right), \\ p^X\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) &= R_{3/2}(r_X) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \bar{Y}_{10}^X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{1-1}^X \right), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where unbarred (barred) spherical harmonics Y_{lm} refer to multiplication with $\alpha(\beta)$ spin.

We first consider the homonuclear case. The z axis is taken as the intermolecular axis. The Hückel Hamiltonian h is defined through its matrix elements:

one-center integrals,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle p^A\left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j\right) \middle| h \middle| p^A\left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j\right) \right\rangle \\ = \left\langle p^B\left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j\right) \middle| h \middle| p^B\left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j\right) \right\rangle \\ = \epsilon_0 - \zeta \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

for $m_j = \pm\frac{1}{2}$, where ζ is the atomic SOC constant.

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle p^A\left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j\right) \middle| h \middle| p^A\left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j\right) \right\rangle \\ = \left\langle p^B\left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j\right) \middle| h \middle| p^B\left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j\right) \right\rangle \\ = \epsilon_0 + \frac{1}{2}\zeta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

for $m_j = \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{2}$;
two-center integrals,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R_j(r_A) Y_{10}^A | h | R_{j'}(r_B) Y_{10}^B \rangle &= \beta_{j,j'}^\sigma, \\ \langle R_j(r_A) Y_{1\pm 1}^A | h | R_{j'}(r_B) Y_{1\pm 1}^B \rangle &= \beta_{j,j'}^\pi, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

for $(j, j') \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\}$. $\beta_{j,j'}^\sigma$ is positive and larger than the absolute value of $\beta_{j,j'}^\pi$ which is negative.

Note that the two-center integrals are defined with respect to spatial orbitals such that our definition of the Hückel Hamiltonian implies complete neglect of two-center spin-orbit interaction. The overlap between orbitals is neglected. The reference energy is taken as $\epsilon_0 = 0$. The Hamiltonian matrix in subspace $m_j = \frac{1}{2}$ is

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
p^A \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) & p^A \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) & p^B \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) & p^B \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
\hline
-\zeta & 0 & \frac{1}{3} (\beta_{1/2,1/2}^\sigma + 2\beta_{1/2,1/2}^\pi) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\beta_{1/2,3/2}^\sigma - \beta_{1/2,3/2}^\pi) \\
0 & \frac{1}{2}\zeta & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\beta_{1/2,3/2}^\sigma - \beta_{1/2,3/2}^\pi) & \frac{1}{3} (2\beta_{3/2,3/2}^\sigma + \beta_{3/2,3/2}^\pi) \\
\frac{1}{3} (\beta_{1/2,1/2}^\sigma + 2\beta_{1/2,1/2}^\pi) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\beta_{1/2,3/2}^\sigma - \beta_{1/2,3/2}^\pi) & -\zeta & 0 \\
\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\beta_{1/2,3/2}^\sigma - \beta_{1/2,3/2}^\pi) & \frac{1}{3} (2\beta_{3/2,3/2}^\sigma + \beta_{3/2,3/2}^\pi) & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\zeta
\end{array} \quad (5)$$

and in subspace $m_j = \frac{3}{2}$ is

$$\begin{array}{cc}
p^A \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right) & p^B \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right) \\
\hline
\frac{1}{2}\zeta & \beta_{3/2,3/2}^\pi \\
\beta_{3/2,3/2}^\pi & \frac{1}{2}\zeta
\end{array} \quad (6)$$

In the following we will assume that the radial parts of $p_{1/2}$ and $p_{3/2}$ orbitals are identical, that is, we neglect spin-orbit polarization and accordingly set $R_{1/2} = R_{3/2} = R$, which implies $\beta_{j,j'}^\xi = \beta^\xi$ for $\xi = \sigma, \pi$. This approximation furthermore allows us to transform from the 2-spinor atomic basis to a basis of pure spin molecular orbitals:

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_{3/2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)Y_{11}^A + R(r_B)Y_{11}^B), \\
\pi_{3/2}^* &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)Y_{11}^A - R(r_B)Y_{11}^B), \\
\pi_{1/2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)\bar{Y}_{11}^A + R(r_B)\bar{Y}_{11}^B), \\
\pi_{1/2}^* &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)\bar{Y}_{11}^A - R(r_B)\bar{Y}_{11}^B), \\
\sigma_{1/2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)Y_{10}^A - R(r_B)Y_{10}^B), \\
\sigma_{1/2}^* &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (R(r_A)Y_{10}^A + R(r_B)Y_{10}^B).
\end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Matrices (5) and (6) become after corresponding rotation

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\pi_{1/2}^* & \sigma_{1/2} & \pi_{1/2} & \sigma_{1/2}^* \\
\hline
-\beta^\pi - \frac{1}{2}\zeta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\zeta & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\zeta & -\beta^\sigma & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \beta^\pi - \frac{1}{2}\zeta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\zeta \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\zeta & \beta^\sigma
\end{array}, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\pi_{3/2}^* & \pi_{3/2} \\
\hline
-\beta^\pi + \frac{1}{2}\zeta & 0 \\
0 & \beta^\pi + \frac{1}{2}\zeta
\end{array}. \quad (9)$$

Matrices (8) and (9) are both diagonal when $\zeta = 0$. The effect of SOC is at 1st order to split the $\pi_{1/2}^{(*)} - \pi_{3/2}^{(*)}$ orbitals by ζ , the $\pi_{1/2}^{(*)}$ being the lowest. At 2nd order, it mixes bonding $\sigma_{1/2}$ ($\pi_{1/2}$) with anti-bonding $\pi_{1/2}^*$ ($\sigma_{1/2}^*$) orbitals, which we refer to as the spin-orbit hybridization. There is neither $\pi_{1/2}/\sigma_{1/2}$ nor $\pi_{1/2}^*/\sigma_{1/2}^*$ mixing because these orbitals have opposite inversion symmetry. The $\sigma - \pi$ mixing due to SOC can be evaluated perturbatively as $\frac{\zeta^2}{2(\beta^\sigma + |\beta^\pi|)^2}$ (the 1st order SOC is neglected in the denominator). β^σ and β^π can be estimated from

CASSCF calculations. We have calculated them as half the difference of the canonical energies of the antibonding and the corresponding bonding orbitals using complete active space (CAS)(8,6) and all-root state-averaged CAS(8,6) calculations. The constants ζ are evaluated in the Appendix. In Table I we report our calculated parameters ζ , β^σ , and β^π and the $\sigma - \pi$ hybridization predicted from our Hückel model. In practice, we find that the SO hybridization is negligible for all systems except Po₂ where the σ orbital contributes 7.8% to the $\pi_{1/2}$ orbital.

For heteronuclear molecules, there is no inversion center. Let $2\delta\epsilon$ be the energy gap between SOF np orbitals of A and B and $\delta\zeta$ be the difference between the two atomic SOC constants. Equations (2) and (3) become

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle p^A \left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j \right) \left| h \right| p^A \left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j \right) \right\rangle &= \epsilon_0 + \delta\epsilon - (\zeta + \delta\zeta), \\
\left\langle p^B \left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j \right) \left| h \right| p^B \left(\frac{1}{2}, m_j \right) \right\rangle &= \epsilon_0 - \delta\epsilon - (\zeta - \delta\zeta), \\
\left\langle p^A \left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j \right) \left| h \right| p^B \left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j \right) \right\rangle &= \epsilon_0 + \delta\epsilon + \frac{1}{2}(\zeta + \delta\zeta), \\
\left\langle p^B \left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j \right) \left| h \right| p^B \left(\frac{3}{2}, m_j \right) \right\rangle &= \epsilon_0 - \delta\epsilon + \frac{1}{2}(\zeta - \delta\zeta).
\end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The SOF eigenvectors of matrices (5) and (6) are

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_{3/2} &= \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A)Y_{11}^A + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B)Y_{11}^B, \\
\pi_{3/2}^* &= \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A)Y_{11}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B)Y_{11}^B, \\
\pi_{1/2} &= \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A)\bar{Y}_{11}^A + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B)\bar{Y}_{11}^B,
\end{aligned}$$

TABLE I. Hückel parameters β^σ and β^π deduced from CASSCF calculations, SOC constant ζ . $\sigma - \pi$ mixing and energy shift $\delta\epsilon$ due to σ/π hybridization. All energies are in cm^{-1} .

	β^σ	β^π	ζ	$\frac{ \beta^\pi }{\beta^\sigma}$	$\frac{\zeta}{\beta^\sigma}$	Hybridization	
						$\sigma - \pi$ (%)	$\delta\epsilon$
S ₂	44 500	-19 200	250	0.43	0.009	0.002	1
Se ₂	36 500	-14 500	1200	0.40	0.06	0.05	32
Te ₂	28 700	-10 600	3138	0.37	0.09	0.2	87
Po ₂	24 900	-8800	12 369	0.35	0.49	7.8	2545

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{1/2}^* &= \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A) \bar{Y}_{11}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B) \bar{Y}_{11}^B, & \tan \theta &= \frac{\beta^\sigma}{\delta \epsilon}. \\ \sigma_{1/2} &= \sin \frac{\phi}{2} R(r_A) Y_{10}^A - \cos \frac{\phi}{2} R(r_B) Y_{10}^B, \\ \sigma_{1/2}^* &= \cos \frac{\phi}{2} R(r_A) Y_{10}^A + \sin \frac{\phi}{2} R(r_B) Y_{10}^B\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

with

$$\tan \phi = \frac{-\beta^\pi}{\delta \epsilon},$$

The solutions of the homonuclear case are found again for $\phi = \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. On the basis of Eqs. (11), matrices (5) and (6) become

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \pi_{1/2}^* & \sigma_{1/2} & \pi_{1/2} & \sigma_{1/2}^* \\ \hline -\sin \theta \beta^\pi + \cos \theta \delta \epsilon - \frac{1}{2} \zeta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \delta \zeta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta + \delta \zeta) & -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \delta \zeta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta + \delta \zeta) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta + \delta \zeta) & -\sin \phi \beta^\sigma - \cos \phi \delta \epsilon & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (-\zeta + \delta \zeta) & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \lambda & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (-\zeta + \delta \zeta) & \sin \theta \beta^\pi - \cos \theta \delta \epsilon - \frac{1}{2} \zeta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \delta \zeta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta - \delta \zeta) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta + \delta \zeta) & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \theta) (\zeta - \delta \zeta) & \sin \phi \beta^\sigma + \cos \phi \delta \epsilon \end{array}, \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \pi_{3/2}^* & \pi_{3/2} \\ \hline -\sin \theta \beta^\pi + \cos \theta \delta \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} \zeta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \delta \zeta & \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \delta \zeta \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \delta \zeta & \sin \theta \beta^\pi - \cos \theta \delta \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} \zeta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \delta \zeta \end{array}. \quad (14)$$

In heteronuclear molecules, the inversion center is removed and consequently the g, u symmetry. There is hybridization by $\sigma^*-\pi^*$ and $\sigma-\pi$ couplings and those coupling terms become predominant in the case of large difference of electronegativity $2\delta\epsilon$ between the two atoms. At the limit, $\theta = \phi = 0$, one retrieves the atomic solutions of Eq. (10). In the case of our most asymmetric molecule, TeO, $\delta\epsilon = 18\,585\text{ cm}^{-1}$ as evaluated from ionization energies. The β are taken as mean values of the two species, one finds $\phi = 31^\circ$, $\theta = 19^\circ$, and matrices (13) and (14) are (in cm^{-1})

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \pi_{1/2}^* & \sigma_{1/2} & \pi_{1/2} & \sigma_{1/2}^* \\ \hline 22\,410 & 1145 & -450 & 1755 \\ 1145 & -41\,050 & 240 & 0 \\ -450 & 240 & -24\,105 & 715 \\ 1755 & 0 & 715 & 41\,050 \end{array}, \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \pi_{3/2}^* & \pi_{3/2} \\ \hline 24\,230 & 450 \\ 450 & -23\,535 \end{array}. \quad (16)$$

These matrices are still dominated by the diagonal energies determined by the internuclear β parameters. The $\sigma^*-\pi^*$ mixing of the wave function is 0.9%.

The model can be improved by incorporating SO polarization that will increase the $\sigma-\pi$ hybridization. According to the present model, SO hybridization is small, and to a good approximation, the “ π^* ” spinors can be considered to be pure π spin orbitals. According to Eqs. (11), one can write

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{3/2}^* &= \phi_1 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A) Y_{11}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B) Y_{11}^B, \\ \pi_{-3/2}^* &= \bar{\phi}_{-1} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A) \bar{Y}_{1-1}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B) \bar{Y}_{1-1}^B, \\ \pi_{1/2}^* &= \bar{\phi}_1 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A) \bar{Y}_{11}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B) \bar{Y}_{11}^B, \\ \pi_{-1/2}^* &= \phi_{-1} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_A) Y_{1-1}^A - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} R(r_B) Y_{1-1}^B,\end{aligned}\quad (17)$$

where $\phi_{\pm 1}$ ($\bar{\phi}_{\pm 1}$) is a pure spin spinor with spin α (β) and spatial part $\tilde{\phi}_{\pm 1}$ with angular momentum along the molecular axis $M_L = \pm 1$.

B. A two-parameter model of ZFS

As shown in Subsection II A, for all systems except Po₂, the bonding σ -contributions to the four π^* spinors can be neglected and the π^* spinors are thus pure spin spinors. Using these spinors, within the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration, the following determinants $|M_J\rangle$ can be built:

symmetry $\Omega = 0$,

$$|0\rangle = |\pi_{1/2}^* \pi_{-1/2}^*\rangle = |\bar{\phi}_1 \phi_{-1}\rangle, \quad (18)$$

$$|0^*\rangle = |\pi_{3/2}^* \pi_{-3/2}^*\rangle = |\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_{-1}\rangle; \quad (19)$$

symmetry $\Omega = 1$,

$$|+1\rangle = |\pi_{3/2}^* \pi_{-1/2}^*\rangle = |\phi_1 \phi_{-1}\rangle, \quad (20)$$

$$|-1\rangle = |\pi_{-3/2}^* \pi_{1/2}^*\rangle = |\bar{\phi}_{-1} \bar{\phi}_1\rangle, \quad (21)$$

symmetry $\Omega = 2$,

$$|+2\rangle = |\pi_{3/2}^* \pi_{1/2}^*\rangle = |\phi_1 \bar{\phi}_1\rangle, \quad (22)$$

$$|-2\rangle = |\pi_{-3/2}^* \pi_{-1/2}^*\rangle = |\bar{\phi}_{-1} \phi_{-1}\rangle. \quad (23)$$

$\Delta\epsilon = \epsilon_{3/2} - \epsilon_{1/2}$ is the energy gap between the $\pi_{3/2}^*$ and $\pi_{1/2}^*$ spinors. Its value is about the same order of magnitude as ζ , the SOC constant in the case of homonuclear molecules (see Appendix). $J = (\bar{\phi}_1 \bar{\phi}_1 | \bar{\phi}_{-1} \bar{\phi}_{-1})$ and K

$= (\tilde{\phi}_1 \tilde{\phi}_{-1} | \tilde{\phi}_1 \tilde{\phi}_{-1})$ are the Coulomb and exchange two-electron integrals (Mulliken notations have been used). The energy of the $b2$ and $a1$ states is $\varepsilon_{1/2} + \varepsilon_{3/2} + J$ and $\varepsilon_{1/2} + \varepsilon_{3/2} + J - K$, respectively, while the energies of the states corresponding to the $\Omega = 0$ states are obtained as the eigenvalues of the following matrix:

$$\begin{array}{cc} |0\rangle & |0^*\rangle \\ \hline 2\varepsilon_{1/2} + J & -K \\ -K & 2\varepsilon_{3/2} + J \end{array}. \quad (24)$$

Finally, the energies of the four states become, after shifting the zero point of the energy to $\varepsilon_{3/2} + \varepsilon_{1/2} + J$,

$$E_{b0^+} = \sqrt{\Delta\varepsilon^2 + K^2}, \quad (25)$$

$$E_{a2} = 0, \quad (26)$$

$$E_{X_21} = -K, \quad (27)$$

$$E_{X_10^+} = -\sqrt{\Delta\varepsilon^2 + K^2}. \quad (28)$$

The ZFS is then calculated as the difference between the energies of the two lowest states X_10^+ and X_21 :

$$D = -K + \sqrt{\Delta\varepsilon^2 + K^2}. \quad (29)$$

Within the two-step approach, one considers the SOF functions, $|X_1^3\Sigma^-; M_S = 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |0^*\rangle)$ and $|b^1\Sigma^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |0^*\rangle)$ and on this basis, the Hamiltonian matrix becomes (keeping the same energy origin)

$$\begin{array}{cc} |X^3\Sigma^-; M_S = 0\rangle & |b^1\Sigma^+\rangle \\ \hline -K & \Delta\varepsilon \\ \Delta\varepsilon & K \end{array}. \quad (30)$$

Without SOC, $\Delta\varepsilon = 0$, and the $|^3\Sigma^-; M_S = 0\rangle$ and $|^3\Sigma_{(g)}^-; M_S = \pm 1\rangle$ states are degenerate, as expected.

To conclude this section, the ZFS within the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration is governed by the competitive interplay of the SOC splitting $\Delta\varepsilon$ that favours the closed shell $(\pi_{1/2}^*)^2$ state and the exchange energy K between the π_1^* and π_{-1}^* with current circulating in opposite sense which tends to give the ground state as a two-determinant state degenerate with the $1_{(g)}$ state. Both spin-orbit polarization and spin-orbit hybridization have been neglected in this model. With spin-orbit polarization, $\pi_{1/2}^*$ and $\pi_{3/2}^*$ do not have the same radial dependence and it adds some Coulomb contribution to the ZFS expression. Spin-orbit hybridization mixes a σ contribution into the above “ $\pi_{1/2}^*$ ” spinor such that it is no longer a pure spin π^* spinor.

III. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

A. One-step SOC methods

One-step SOC calculations were carried out with the DIRAC10 (Ref. 27) program. Four-component calculations are based on the Dirac-Coulomb Hamiltonian which comprises spin-orbit interaction induced by the relative motion

of electrons with respect to the nuclei as well as spin-same orbit (SSO) interaction between electrons. Calculations were also carried out with the molecular mean-field (mmf) Dirac-Coulomb-Gaunt (DCG) Hamiltonian,²⁸ where the Gaunt term adds spin-other orbit (SOO) interaction (as well as spin-spin interaction). As a further approximation we eliminated all two-electron integrals containing small components from the 4-index transformation, thus providing a significant speedup. In the notation used in Ref. 28, this constitutes the mmf-⁴DCG** scheme. The latter approximation was carefully tested for the molecules studied in this paper, and was found to give negligible errors.

Two-component calculations were based on the one-step eXact 2-component (X2C) relativistic Hamiltonian of Iliáš and Saue.²⁹ Two-electron SSO and SOO contributions were included via atomic mean-field integrals (AMFI).^{30,31}

1. FSCC and IHFSCC

The FSCC (Ref. 32) method is a multireference coupled cluster method and is fully size-extensive for both ground and excited states, including electron correlation to infinite order. In order to use this method one needs to start from a closed-shell reference which in our case can be either the di-anionic or di-cationic system. The FSCC schemes for the dianion calculations can be written as: $XY^{2-}(0h, 0p) \rightarrow XY^-(1h, 0p) \rightarrow XY(2h, 0p)$. For the heaviest dimers (Po_2 and Te_2), one may also start from the neutral system because in its ground state these molecules are closed-shell systems. The FSCC schemes for the neutral calculations can, for example, similarly be written as: $XY(0h, 0p) \rightarrow \{XY^+(1h, 0p), XY^-(0h, 1p)\} \rightarrow XY^*(1h, 1p)$. From this it follows that only monoexcitations compared to the $|\pi_{1/2}\pi_{-1/2}\rangle$ determinant are considered and that the X_10^+ state is described by a single determinant, whereas the $b0^+$ state cannot be described at all. The total correlation space comprises in either scheme the np_σ and np_π spinors and inner valence ns and $(n-1)d$ shells in combination with the np_{π^*} spinors in the active model space.

Seizing the suggestions of one of the referees, further calculations have been performed within the IHFSCC ansatz.³²⁻³⁴ In these calculations, carried out in the framework of the above described dianion approach, two total active spaces $P = P_m + P_l$ have been considered, where P_m and P_l denote the model and intermediate spaces, respectively. In the scheme denoted [a], $P_m = [np_{\pi^*}]$ and $P_l = [np_\sigma, np_\pi]$, while the electrons of the inner valence ns and $(n-1)d$ shells are correlated. In the scheme denoted [b], $P_m = [np_\sigma, np_\pi, np_{\pi^*}]$ and $P_l = [ns, (n-1)d]$. In both schemes, 32 electrons are correlated but the larger active space used in scheme [b] permits a better relaxation of the wave function with correlation. As suggested by our referee, we have considered two sets of spinors: either the canonical spinors of the XY^{2-} dianion or the spinors obtained by an average-of-configuration HF calculation obtained with 2 electrons in 4 spinors ($\pi_{1/2}^*$, $\pi_{3/2}^*$).

Triple zeta (TZ), and quadruple zeta (QZ) basis sets of Dyall³⁵ for the heavier and Dunning-type basis sets for the lighter elements, respectively, augmented with diffuse

functions were employed in uncontracted form in all (IH)FSCC calculations, which typically necessitates the use of a cutoff in the virtual space. We set the threshold to about 46 hartree, such that all recommended core-valence and valence-correlation functions as well as the diffuse functions were included in the virtual correlation space. Calculations with the QZ basis sets were necessarily performed at the 4c level since the AMFI code interfaced to DIRAC10 cannot handle h functions.

2. GASCI

GASCI calculations have been carried out with the relativistic double group configuration interaction (CI) program LUCIAREL (Ref. 36) which recently has been extended³⁷ for parallel computer applications implemented in DIRAC10. The molecular spinors for the CI calculations have been obtained by an average-of-configurations Hartree-Fock calculation, where the open shells are defined as the two partially occupied Kramers pairs of π^* character as for IHFSCC calculations. Using the concept of general active space,³⁸ two correlation schemes were constructed. In the first (second) scheme denoted v-GASCI (cv-GASCI), the 12 (32) electrons of the ns and np (and $(n-1)d$) shells are correlated. The orbital space is subdivided into a CAS(6,4) comprising 6 electrons in the np_π and np_{π^*} spinors and a second orbital space comprising the np_σ , ns (and $(n-1)d$) spinors, the latter being restricted to 0, 1, and 2 holes. From the total reference space, single and double excitations are allowed. The TZ and QZ basis sets of Dyall³⁵ were employed in uncontracted form. In the case of Te₂, valence correlating functions were added to the basis set, and the cutoff for virtual spinors was set to 10 a.u. For all the other molecules treated with GASCI, valence- and core-correlating functions were added, and the cutoff of the virtual was set to 20 a.u.

B. Two-step SOC methods

1. SO-DDCI

SO-DDCI calculations were performed with the program ORCA 2.7.0.³⁹ The ORCA implementation of DDCI is based on spin-adapted configuration state functions rather than individual determinants and is described in Ref. 40. No symmetry is used in the calculations. SOF calculations are performed at the CAS + DDCIn level.⁴¹ Scalar relativistic effects are included using either the second-order Douglas-Kroll-Hess (DKH) Hamiltonian⁴² or the zeroth order regular approximation (ZORA) Hamiltonian.⁴³ The spin orbit mean field operator (SOMF) was used; it differs from the AMFI by avoiding the one-center and frozen atomic density approximations as described in Ref. 18. Basis sets of TZP quality are used,⁴⁴ calculations with basis sets of QZ quality were not possible for technical reasons.

Orbitals were optimized by an average CASSCF calculation on 20 triplet and 20 singlet states. A CAS(6,4) is used as in the GASCI calculations specified in Subsection III A. All occupied and virtual orbitals were taken into account and,

consequently, all the electrons. Different levels of correlation are taken into account; the CAS + DDCIn space is formed by the determinants such as n_h being the total number of holes in the occupied and n_p being the number of particles in the virtual is $n_h + n_p \leq n$ with $n_h \leq 2$ and $n_p \leq 2$. When $n = 4$, it is a CAS + SD space. Furthermore, determinants are preselected by a perturbative criterion with a coefficient threshold T_{pre} of 10^{-10} hartree. Test calculations have revealed that this threshold provides converged results. The SOC is calculated as the state interaction between the 40 SOF states.

2. SO-CASPT2

SO-CASPT2 calculations were performed with the MOLCAS7 package.⁴⁵ The atomic natural orbital (ANO)-RCC (Refs. 46 and 47) basis functions were used with the standard TZP and QZP contractions. Scalar relativistic effects were included using the second-order DKH transformation. Wave functions have been determined by state-averaged CASSCF calculations.⁴⁸ Three active spaces are considered; CAS(2,2) with 2 electrons in the π^* orbitals, CAS(6,4) with 6 electrons in the π and π^* orbitals, and CAS(8,6) with 8 electrons in the orbitals issued from all the atomic np orbitals. All the SOF roots up till 70 000 cm⁻¹ have been taken into account. Dynamical correlation is included using the multi state-CASPT2 method⁴⁹ using the default values for the IPEA shift and the frozen orbitals. SOC is calculated as a state interaction between the SOF states using SO-RASSI (Ref. 50) and AMFI.^{30,31} For SO-CASPT2, the state interaction is calculated with the wavefunctions obtained by the MS-CASPT2 procedure.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Our series of diatomic molecules, with the exception of Po₂, is well characterized by spectroscopy. Relevant experimental data is listed in Table VI. It should be noted that many values of the energies of the X₂1 state differ from the experimental values given in Refs. 18, 20, which employed older data taken from Ref. 51. The ZFS varies by three orders of magnitude between O₂ and Te₂ and different techniques have been used in order to measure it. Rotational spectroscopy brings insights into the components of the ground state X³Σ⁻. This splitting is sufficiently small in O₂ and Se₂ to be directly measured by electron paramagnetic resonance. Rotational bands are split due to spin-rotation coupling and this energy splitting is related to the ZFS. The coupling scheme according to Hund's classification varies within the series from case b to case a and c for the heaviest elements⁵² and the ZFS is deduced from the Ω doubling of the rotational bands. The $b^1\Sigma^+$ to the X³Σ⁻ transitions can be observed by chemiluminescence. These bands are in the near infrared: while these transitions are electric dipole allowed for heteronuclear molecules, only the $b0_b^+ \rightarrow X_21_g$ magnetic dipole transition is allowed for the homonuclear species.⁵³⁻⁵⁹ This method has permitted the detection of the $a^1\Delta \rightarrow X^3\Sigma^-$ transition in SO and S₂. Finally, in the emission spectra using high-resolution Fourier transform laser fluorescence spectroscopy, the $B0_u^+ \rightarrow b^1\Sigma_g^+$, $B0_u^+ \rightarrow X1_g$ and $B0_u^+$

TABLE II. First excited states energies (in cm^{-1}) of Te_2 calculated with 2c and 4c methods. For α^2 , see Sec. IV A 1.

Method	Gaunt	# corr. e^-	Options	Basis set	X_21_g	a_2_g	$b_0_g^+$	α^2
Expt.					1975		9600	
2c-GASCI	yes	12e		TZ	1836	5050	9664	
		32e		TZ	1929	5037	9717	
4c-GASCI	no	32e		TZ	1964	5069	9783	
		32e		QZ	2018	5005	9743	0.889
2c-FSCC	yes	32e	dication	TZ	1537	4811	10 570	0.843
	yes	32e	neutral	TZ	1898	6549	...	1
	yes	12e	dianion	TZ	1685	5663	12 310	0.836
	yes	32e	dianion	TZ	1840	5754	12 351	0.848
	no	32e	dianion	TZ	1874	5785	12 417	
4c-FSCC	yes	32e	dianion	TZ	1839	5752	12 348	0.848
	yes	32e	dianion	QZ	1959	5769	12 507	0.854
4c-IHFSCC	yes	32e	[a]/dianion spinors	QZ	2105	5563	11 649	0.869
	yes	32e	[a]/neutral spinors	QZ	2128	5046	10 289	0.894
	yes	32e	[b]/neutral spinors	QZ	2178	5029	9724	0.898

$\rightarrow X_0^+$ transitions have been observed for Se_2 , TeSe , and Te_2 .^{60–62} The $a^1\Delta$ state has not been observed for the heavier elements of the series.

Experimental bond lengths taken from Ref. 51 have been employed throughout this work, except for Po_2 for which no experimental data are available. For this molecule, we performed a geometry optimization at the 2c-coupled-cluster single double triple level using the augmented TZ basis including both SSO and SOO contributions. We obtained an equilibrium bond distance R_e of 2.795 Å and a harmonic frequency ω_e of 155.6 cm^{-1} . In Sec. IV A we report calibration studies of the homonuclear Te_2 and the heteronuclear TeSe molecules playing extensively with the computational parameters. Then, in Sec. IV B we present and discuss our results for the whole series calculated with the chosen set of parameters.

A. Calibration studies of Te_2 and TeSe

1. One-step SOC methods

Results are summarized in Tables II and III. α^2 is the renormalized weight of the $|\pi_{1/2}^*\pi_{-1/2}^*|$ determinant in the X_10_g state. The calculations performed at the best level of each theory compare very well to the experimental values. With both GASCI and FSCC methods, the comparison be-

TABLE III. First excited states energies (in cm^{-1}) of TeSe calculated with 2c and 4c methods. For α^2 , see Sec. IV A 1.

Method	Options	Basis set	X_21	a_2	b_0^+	α^2
Expt.			1234		8785	
GASCI	12e	TZ	1131	4686	8933	0.827
	32e	TZ	1200	4667	9000	0.834
FSCC	dianion	TZ	1067	5510	11 943	0.784
	neutral	TZ	1100	6195	...	1
	dianion	QZ	1188	5554	12 218	0.794
IHFSCC	[a]/dianion spinors	QZ	1323	5278	11 225	0.812
	[a]/neutral spinors	QZ	1152	4372	9166	0.827
	[b]/neutral spinors	QZ	1239	4305	8523	0.842

tween the results with 12 and 32 correlated electrons shows that the correlation of the $(n-1)d$ sub-shell brings an important contribution: it increases the energy of the first excited X_21 state by more than 100 cm^{-1} . The effect on the other states is not as large. With GASCI, when the calculation is performed with only one hole allowed in the $(n-1)d$ sub shell, one obtains similar results; it shows that the largest contribution from this sub-shell is polarization. The use of basis sets of QZ quality plays an important role as well: it improves the results by about 80 cm^{-1} compared to TZ basis sets. The Gaunt interaction contribution is about -20 cm^{-1} . By adding the contributions due to the Gaunt operator to the 4c-GASCI/32/QZ result, the final result would be about 1983 cm^{-1} , almost spot on the experimental value.

With FSCC, when the spinors optimized for the dication are used in a dication scheme, the value of the ZFS is largely underestimated. This can perhaps be understood by the fact that at the SCF level, the π^* orbitals are virtual in the SCF procedure. Their poor description at the HF level is not improved by the correlation treatment, whereas a dianion FSCC approach based on dianion SCF orbitals clearly yields a better ZFS value. Considering next the results obtained with the neutral-molecule FSCC scheme, we observe that the energy of the X_21 root is in even closer agreement with experiment, but in this case, the X_10^+ state is monodeterminantal and the b_0^+ cannot be calculated. The energy of the b_0^+ state is, on the other hand, much too high compared to the experimental value, about 1000 and 3000 cm^{-1} with spinors of the dication and dianion, respectively.

IHFSCC results have been added in the revised version of the manuscript. A comparison of the IHFSCC using the [a] scheme and dianion MOs with its FSCC counterpart reveals a sizeable importance of $\pi^2 \rightarrow \pi^{*2}$ excitations on all excitation energies and on the composition of the wave function in the model space. The use of non-canonical neutral molecule SCF orbitals in the dianion IHFSCC[a] framework yields a significant improvement of the description of the X_10^+ , a_2 , and b_0^+ states for both Te_2 and TeSe while it slightly enlarges (reduces) the ZFS in Te_2 (TeSe). These findings support the

TABLE IV. First excited states energies (in cm^{-1}) of Te_2 calculated with two-step methods. V is the SOC matrix element between $^3\Sigma_g^-$ and $^1\Sigma_g^+$ states.

Method	CAS	Rel.	Basis set	SOF		SOC			V
				$^1\Delta_g$	$^1\Sigma_g^+$	X_21_g	a_2g	$b0_g^+$	
Expt.						1975		9600	
SO-CASSCF	CAS(2,2)	DKH	DZP	5390	10 784	638	6025	12 062	2701
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	TZP	5188	10 740	652	5800	12 046	2726
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	QZP	5118	10 722	651	5769	12 056	2725
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	DZP	2900	5397	1856	4755	9104	3665
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	2947	5555	1860	4811	9271	3710
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	QZP	2956	5577	1857	4815	9287	3712
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	DZP	2797	5947	1684	4244	9052	3774
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	TZP	2716	6009	1700	4180	9153	3807
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	QZP	2725	5994	1713	4171	9164	3821
SO-CASPT2	CAS(2,2)	DKH	DZP	3654	7128	908	4836	8944	2701
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	TZP	3124	6484	994	4170	8473	2726
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	QZP	2905	6171	1031	3985	8234	2725
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	DZP	3253	6139	1722	5010	9570	3671
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	2753	5664	1859	4610	9369	3732
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	QZP	2567	5500	1893	4512	9275	3734
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	DZP	3440	6016	1651	4829	9041	3778
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	TZP	3025	5588	1753	4540	8831	3818
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	QZP	2838	5430	1793	4464	8756	3835
SO-CAS+DDCI1	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3194	6145	1717	4911	9580	3674
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3195	6147	1628	4823	9404	3558
SO-CAS+DDCI-2	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3679	6575	1645	5324	9865	3677
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3679	6577	1559	5238	9695	3580
SO-CAS+DDCI-3	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3356	5820	1794	5151	9409	3696
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3357	5821	1703	5060	9228	3580
SO-CAS+SD	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3219	5782	1790	5010	9365	3682
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3220	5788	1699	4919	9186	3566

hypothesis by one of the referees that our original *dianion orbital* dianion FSCC scheme possibly lacks significant wave function relaxation effects. Finally, the increase of the size of the total active space within the IHFSCC[b] scheme further improves the overall performance of the multi-reference coupled cluster approach, in particular, with respect to the ground X_10^+ and $b0^+$ state description. The value of α obtained with this approach is very close to the GASCI one and the excitation energies of $b0^+$ state are very close to experimental ones: it shows that the bad description of this state by FSCC method is essentially due to the lack of decontraction of the wave function in the model space. Interestingly, the IHFSCC[b] approach yields for TeSe a perfect agreement of the ZFS with experiment, whereas it exhibits for Te_2 the largest deviation from experiment among all tested dianion (IH)FSCC models.

To conclude, the ZFS is close to the experimental value, 20 cm^{-1} below using FSCC and about 10 cm^{-1} over using GASCI, while the IHFSCC[b] approach tends to slightly overshoot with regard to the ZFS (Te_2), but more importantly this scheme provides a consistent description of all four electronic states of present interest. The correlation of only 12 electrons is insufficient, the inclusion of the correlation involving the $(n-1)d$ shell is necessary, at least for polarization, and basis sets of QZ quality have to be used. GASCI calculations are expensive and have only been carried out for the SeO, TeO, TeSe, and Te_2 . For these molecules, we have correlated 22 electrons in the case of the oxides, and 32 electrons for

the other two using the above-described TZ basis sets and the X2C + Gaunt operator. The whole series has been described by IHFSCC calculations within the dianion scheme, the large total active space ([b]), correlating 32 electrons, using average-of-configuration spinors of the neutral molecule XY, and using the QZ basis sets. Results for the whole series obtained by FSCC calculations within the dianion scheme using dianion spinors and QZ basis sets are given as supplementary material.⁶⁹

2. Two-step SOC methods

Results are summarized in Tables IV and V. The SOC matrix element between $X^3\Sigma^-$ and $b^1\Sigma^+$ states is given: it is denoted V ; according to the model proposed in Sec. II and Eq. (30), it is the SOC splitting of the π^* spinors $\Delta\epsilon$. This matrix element plays a key role in the calculation of the ZFS. The energy of the X_21 state calculated at the CASSCF level with CAS(2,2) is too small while the value shifts to about the right order of magnitude once the π orbitals are included in the active space. This is due to the large non-dynamical correlation of the bond as was also deserved in the one-step calculations: the natural population of the anti-bonding π^* orbital at the CASSCF level is about 0.9. Although this correlation is partly recovered at the CASPT2 level, the minimal CAS(2,2) is not accurate enough; the energy of $b^1\Sigma^+$ is too high and the coupling V is too small. In Te_2 , using CAS(6,4), only excited

TABLE V. First excited states energies (in cm^{-1}) of TeSe calculated with two-step methods. For V , see Table IV.

Method	CAS	Rel.	Basis set	SOF		SOC			V
				${}^1\Delta$	${}^1\Sigma^+$	X_2I	a_2	b_0^+	
Expt.						1234		8785	
SO-CASSCF	CAS(2,2)	DKH	DZP	5677	11 469	374	6051	12 218	2105
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	TZP	5575	12 325	382	5955	12 325	2137
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	QZP	5562	11 588	385	5949	12 359	2147
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	DZP	3280	6180	968	4226	8207	2699
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3338	6333	970	4284	8366	2731
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	QZP	3336	6340	971	4284	8377	2735
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	DZP	2980	6117	1021	3868	8086	2812
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	TZP	2948	6156	1034	3848	8151	2833
SO-CASPT2	CAS(8,6)	DKH	QZP	2909	6120	1045	3823	8139	2844
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	DZP	3872	7394	557	4430	9516	2105
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	TZP	3175	6691	624	3800	7940	2137
	CAS(2,2)	DKH	QZP	2947	6388	655	3603	7692	2147
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	DZP	3399	6524	994	4380	8550	2758
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	2967	6089	1064	4021	8258	2786
	CAS(6,4)	DKH	QZP	2846	5918	1079	3914	8114	2755
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	DZP	3567	6501	996	4429	8402	2856
SO-CAS+DDCI1	CAS(8,6)	DKH	TZP	3228	6144	1053	4147	8162	2875
	CAS(8,6)	DKH	QZP	3123	5998	1073	4063	8058	2879
SO-CAS+DDCI1	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3751	7146	883	4616	8966	2573
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3752	7147	857	4589	8907	2653
SO-CAS+DDCI-2	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	4060	7393	884	4931	9188	2719
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	4060	7394	859	4906	9135	2674
SO-CAS+DDCI-3	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3790	6532	950	4727	8472	2691
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3791	6534	926	4703	8421	2649
SO-CAS+SD	CAS(6,4)	DKH	TZP	3680	6586	931	4598	8494	2676
	CAS(6,4)	ZORA	TZP	3686	6596	906	4577	8447	2633

states with double $\pi^2 \rightarrow \pi^{*2}$ excitations couple by SOC with the low lying states of configuration $(\pi^*)^2$. In TeSe, there is no inversion center and states with monoexcitations couple as well. The improvement of the ZFS value from CAS(2,2) to CAS(6,4) is not due to the presence of more states in the state interaction step but to the better description of the states arising from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration; both V and K are affected and Eq. (29) with V and K obtained with CAS(6,4) leads to the correct value of the ZFS. In CAS(8,6), which, in addition, comprises the σ and σ^* orbitals and the corresponding electrons, the monoexcited states $\sigma \rightarrow \pi^*$ and $\pi \rightarrow \sigma^*$ are taken into account and couple by SOC to the two ground X states. This increase of the active space worsens the results. In this case, the states of Σ symmetry play a differential role. The effect is quite important for Te_2 (100 cm^{-1}) while less significant for TeSe. The effect of the size of the active space illustrates the main drawback of the two-step methods: increasing the quality of the calculation does not systematically improve the quality of the results. This already has been discussed for the calculation of g factors.⁶³

In contrast to the one-step methods discussed above, the use of basis sets of QZ quality improves only slightly the results with respect to TZ quality. As soon as the π^* are included in the CAS, that is, from CAS(6,4) and beyond, the effect of correlation is not very important. The CASSCF results are already reasonably converged; neither the energy of $b^1\Sigma^+$ state nor the coupling element V vary significantly

with the additional dynamical correlation. Comparing DDCIn calculations, results are converged at the DDCI3 level showing that the 2 holes-2 particles contributions do not play any role. This is generally the case for the calculation of vertical excitations.⁶⁴ The SO-CASSCF results are similar with the MOLCAS and ORCA codes using the same quality for the basis set and the same active space although basis sets and the SOC mean-field integrals are not identical. However, CASSDCI results are lower than the SO-CASPT2 ones using both CAS(6,4). This is disappointing since the SO-DDCIn approach should be more accurate in the sense that the SOC state interaction is calculated using the whole DDCI wavefunctions, while in the case of SO-CASPT2, CASSCF wavefunctions are used and the energy matrix is dressed with 2nd order energies. The results obtained with ZORA differ from those obtained with DKH due to the SOC step; V is smaller with the former and consequently the ZFS.

The whole series will be described by the SO-CAS(8,6)PT2 with QZP basis set and SO-DDCI3 with TZP basis sets.

B. Description of the whole series

Results obtained with the four methods are summarized in Table VI and are compared to available experimental values and previous DFT calculations (see Table VII). Comparisons between calculated and experimental values are plotted

TABLE VI. Calculated vertical excitations energies (in cm^{-1}) in comparison with experimental data. For α^2 , see Sec. I and for V, see Table IV.

		$R(\text{\AA})^a$	Expt.	GASCI	IHFSCC	SO-DDCI3	SO-CASPT2
S ₂	$X_2 1$	1.889	23.5 ^b		25	18	19
	$a 2$		5730 ^c		4637	4760	4161
	$b 0^+$		7960 ^c		8612	8156	7758
	α^2				0.551		
	V						384
SeO	$X_2 1$	1.648	166 ^a -182 ^d	147	137	112	138
	$a 2$		≈ 5300	5614	5115	5533	4782
	$b 0^+$		9677 ^d	10 261	9166	9586	9211
	α^2			0.618	0.624		
	V						1062
SeS	$X_2 1$	2.037	205 ^a -207 ^d		192	135	165
	$a 2$				4240	4494	3930
	$b 0^+$		7587 ^d		7950	7810	7513
	α^2				0.651		
	V						1044
Se ₂	$X_2 1$	2.166	510 ^a		574	394	446
	$a 2$				4242	4293	3470
	$b 0^+$		7417 ^d -7936 ^e -7958 ^f		7939	7731	7463
	α^2				0.744		
	V						1701
TeO	$X_2 1$	1.825	679 ^g	670	468	517	635
	$a 2$			5543	4526	5366	4427
	$b 0^+$		9930 ^h	10 540	9019	9465	9127
	α^2			0.743	0.744		
	V						2691
TeS	$X_2 1$	2.230	836 ⁱ		619	590	675
	$a 2$				3993	4594	3975
	$b 0^+$		8446 ⁱ		8177	8220	7912
	α^2				0.775		
	V						2198
TeSe	$X_2 1$	2.372	1233 ^j -1241 ^k	1200	1238	950	1073
	$a 2$		7752 ^j	4667	4305	4727	4063
	$b 0^+$		8785 ^k	9000	8523	8472	8058
	α^2			0.834	0.842		
	V						2691
Te ₂	$X_2 1$	2.557	1975 ^a	1929	2178	1794	1793
	$a 2$			5037	5029	5151	4464
	$b 0^+$		9600 ^l	9717	9724	9409	8756
	α^2			0.889	0.898		
	V						3696
Po ₂	$X_2 1$	2.795 ^m			7470		6903
	$a 2$				9665		7619
	$b 0^+$				16 864		16 271
	α^2				0.974		
	V						

^aFrom Ref. 51.^bFrom Refs. 65 and 66.^cFrom Ref. 54.^dFrom Ref. 55.^eFrom Ref. 56.^fFrom Ref. 60.^gFrom Ref. 67.^hFrom Ref. 57.ⁱFrom Ref. 57.^jFrom Ref. 59.^kFrom Ref. 58.^lFrom Ref. 61.^mOptimized in this work.

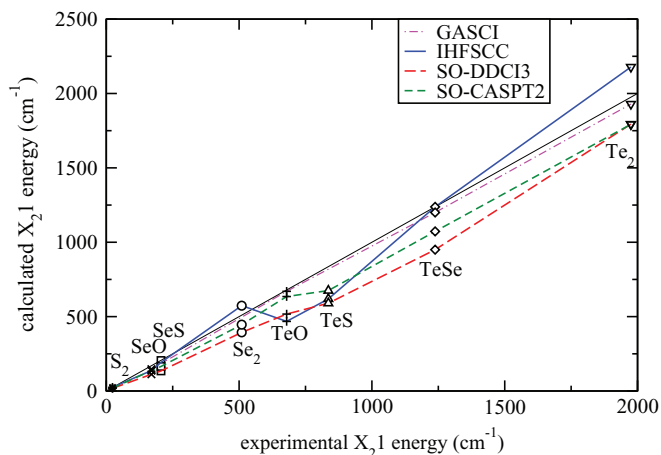


FIG. 1. Comparison of calculated and experimental values of the energy of X_21 state.

in Figure 1 for the X_21 state and Figure 2 for the b_0^+ state. Concerning the X_21 state, GASCI, IHFSCC, SO-DDCI, and SO-CASPT2 give the experimental values to within 6%, 14%, 25%, and 15%, respectively. SO-DDCI systematically overestimates the excitation energy of the $b^1\Sigma^+$ states and underestimates the coupling V . Turning to the b_0^+ state, these methods are able to reproduce the experimental values to within 4%, 5%, 3%, and 5%, respectively. There are three experimental studies of the b_0^+ state of Se_2 : the first one using chemiluminescence gives 7417 cm^{-1} for the $b_0^+ \rightarrow X_10_g^+$ transition.⁵⁵ The next study, using high resolution Fourier transform fluorescence spectroscopy, gives 7958 cm^{-1} for the same transition.⁶⁰ New chemiluminescence experiments reassign the 7417 cm^{-1} to the $b_0^+ \rightarrow X_21_g$ transition which is magnetic dipole allowed, giving 7960 cm^{-1} for the $b_0^+ \rightarrow X_10_g^+$ transition.⁵⁶ However, the calculated values for the b_0^+ state by the three different methods give smaller values for Se_2 than for SeS . The experimental value of 7417 cm^{-1} for this state is more in line with our calculations.

The FSCC results are given as supplementary material. We did not manage to correctly describe molecules contain-

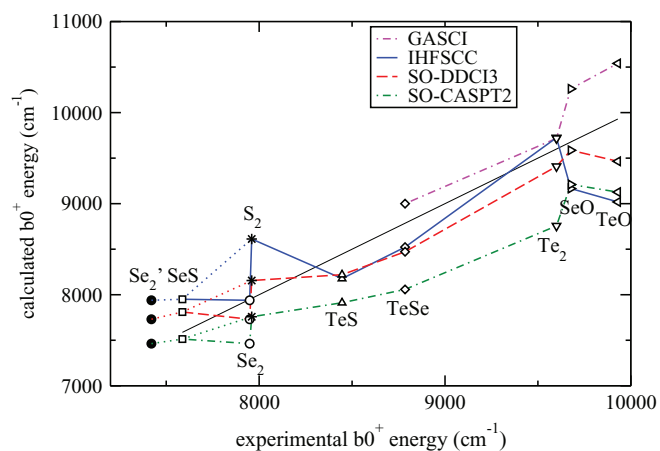


FIG. 2. Comparison of calculated and experimental values of the energy of b_0^+ state. Se_2 (white circles) and Se_2' (black circles) correspond to experimental values of Refs. 55 and 60, respectively.

TABLE VII. ZFS calculated with DFT (in cm^{-1}).

	CP-B3LYP ^a	2c-BP98 ^b
S_2	10	20
SeO	157	70
SeS	84	186
Se_2	224	498
TeO	368	
TeS	402	
TeSe	638	
Te_2	1115	

^aFrom Ref. 20.

^bFrom Ref. 18.

ing an oxygen atom given the range of quality for the other molecules: the results are strongly dependent on the starting orbitals and provide another indication of the importance of explicitly taking into account $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ interactions which has already been discussed in Sec. IV A. While the ZFS is very good for the molecules without oxygen, the energy of the b_0^+ state is largely overestimated in the whole series.

The $\Delta\varepsilon$ and K parameters of Sec. II have been extracted by a mean-square fit using the energies of the four states arising from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration and are given in Table VIII (corresponding FSCC values are given in the supplementary material). The energy gap between $\pi_{3/2}^*$ and $\pi_{1/2}^*$, corresponding to $\Delta\varepsilon$, can be directly obtained from one-step SOC calculations: The orbital energy difference $\varepsilon_{3/2} - \varepsilon_{1/2}$ has been extracted from average-of-configuration Hartree-Fock calculations with one open-shell containing 2 electrons in 4 spinors ($\pi_{1/2}^*$, $\pi_{3/2}^*$). It is systematically larger than V by some hundreds of cm^{-1} : This difference is rather constant and can therefore not be due to σ/π hybridization by SOC. K decreases in the series since the orbitals become more and more diffuse. The values of K extracted from IHFSCC and SO-CASPT2 calculations are quite similar, whereas the GASCI ones are slightly larger and the FSCC values vary significantly. The parameters obtained with the FSCC and IHFSCC methods are very different since the effective matrices corresponding to matrix (24) are very different. As seen in Figure 3, $\Delta\varepsilon$ varies almost linearly with K except for

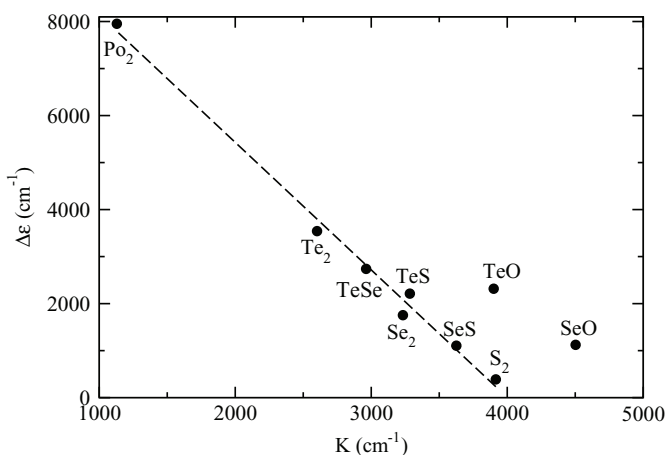


FIG. 3. $\Delta\varepsilon$ vs K from SO-CASPT2 calculations.

TABLE VIII. Parameters $\Delta\varepsilon$ and K (in cm^{-1}).

	GASCI			IHFSCC			SO-CASPT2			
	$\Delta\varepsilon^a$	K^a	$\varepsilon_{3/2} - \varepsilon_{1/2}^b$	$\Delta\varepsilon^a$	K^a	$\varepsilon_{3/2} - \varepsilon_{1/2}^b$	$\Delta\varepsilon^a$	K^a	V	ζ^c
S ₂				466	4347	501	386	3916	387	386
SeO	1230	5080	1546	1125	4552	1556	1123	4503	1143	
SeS				1228	3836	1437	1106	3626	1129	
Se ₂				2071	3450	2197	1755	3233	1809	1803
TeO	2585	4654	3241	2001	4044	3239	2315	3901	2400	
TeS				2122	3330	2891	2211	3284	2307	
TeSe	2987	3379	3349	3006	3032	3347	2740	2962	2879	
Te ₂	3893	2965	4145	4072	2717	4105	3542	2602	3825	3915
Po ₂				8594	1208	6524	7952	1129	11 370	12 369

^aOptimized by a mean-square fit using the energies of the four states arising from the $(\pi^*)^2$ configuration.

^bDifference between the canonical energies of $\pi_{1/2}^*$ and $\pi_{3/2}^*$ at the HF level.

^cFrom Appendix.

oxygen-containing molecules that have larger values of K than the rest of the series. The energy of the $a2$ state lies at $\sqrt{\Delta\varepsilon^2 + K^2}$ above the ground state. Its energy first diminishes due to the lowering of K and then increases due to the increase of $\Delta\varepsilon$.

As expected, $\Delta\varepsilon$ increases along the series. In general, we find that the $\Delta\varepsilon$ and V extracted from SO-CASPT2 are quite similar, in accordance with the model of Sec. II. Exceptions are Te₂, presumably due to the effect of the Σ states, and Po₂, for which the model breaks down due to second-order SOC. For the homonuclear species we observe that V is, in general, close to the atomic SOC constant ζ . The model proposed in Sec. II allows us to rationalize the evolution of all the states arising from the π^{*2} configuration.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The four low-lying states of the chalcogen diatomics have been studied using wave function based methods. The first excited state, arising from the splitting of the ground state due to SOC is described with high accuracy by the GASCI method, while two-step methods and the IHFSCC method, on the other hand, have an accuracy of about 80% for these states. The third excited state $b0^+$ is very well described by the four considered methods. The lower spectrum of these species can be rationalized by two parameters: the SOC splitting of the π^* spinors ultimately leads to a stabilized closed-shell ground state, but is opposed by the exchange energy between the same spinors.

TABLE IX. Experimental energies of the atomic states issued from the np^4 configuration, extracted parameters, and mean square error (in cm^{-1}). (See Ref. 68.)

	3P_1	3P_0	1D_2	1S_0	ζ	E_D	E_S	mse	$\frac{2}{3}P_0$
O	158	226	15 867	33 792	153	15 790	33 713	1	151
S	396	573	9239	22 181	386	9029	22 181	.4	382
Se	1989	2534	9576	22 444	1803	8328	21 036	4	1689
Te	4751	4707	10 559	23 199	3915	7036	18 591	21	3138
Po	16 831	7514	21 679	42 718	12 369	6605	16 608	9	5009

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been supported by the ANR-09-BLAN-0195 TEMAMA. S.K. gratefully acknowledges postdoctoral research grants from l'Université de Strasbourg (UdS) and the Natural Science Foundation (FNU) of the Danish Agency for Science, Technology, and Innovation. This work has been supported through ample computing time at the supercomputer centers of UdS and the Danish Center for Scientific Computing at SDU Odense. F.N. and D.G. gratefully acknowledge financial support of this work by the University of Bonn, the Max Planck Institut, and the SFB 813 ("Chemistry at spin centers"). The authors would like to acknowledge interesting and most helpful remarks of the referees.

APPENDIX: ATOMIC SPIN-ORBIT CONSTANTS

The atomic SOC constant ζ can be evaluated from atomic spectra. The p^4 configuration gives rise to 3P , 1D , and 1S states. The splitting of the SOF ground state 3P in 3P_2 , 2P_1 , and 3P_0 states by first order SOC gives a first estimate of ζ . But, with increasing values of ζ , the Landé rule is not fulfilled due to 2nd order SOC with the 1D_2 and 1S_1 states, and for atoms heavier than Te, there even is an inversion of 2P_1 and 3P_0 states. A three-parameters extraction is possible using a mean square approach; in supplement to ζ , the energies E_D and E_S of the SOF 1D_2 and 1S_1 states are introduced. Results are summarized in Table IX. The obtained value of ζ is compared to the value obtained from the 1st order splitting of 3P . The discrepancy becomes large for Se and onwards.

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