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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

WAVE FUNCTIONS OF EXCITED ATOMS

by

(C)

UTZ LIEBE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
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SPRING, 1972

7
Motto:

"Da steh ich nun, ich armer Tor
Und bin so klug als wie zuvor."

J.W.Goethe FAUST I, Nacht

Meinen Eltern in Verehrung und
Dankbarkeit zugeeignet.

7

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and
recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,
for acceptance, a thesis entitled

WAVE FUNCTIONS OF EXCITED ATOMS

submitted by

UTZ LIEBE

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work was to test variational principles which have been claimed to be useful for obtaining wavefunctions of ground states and excited states. To this end a series of computer routines has been developed to test these methods for any closed-or open-shell atomic state for up to ten electrons occupying s, p- or d-orbitals. The approximate wavefunction consists of a single configuration. This single configuration is a fully symmetrized sum of slators. Each slator in its turn is expanded as a sum of Slater-type orbital functions. To obtain a self-consistent wavefunction from a starting wavefunction the approach of Hinze and Roothaan to compute corrections to the starting vector is used. The SCF-wavefunctions are used to compute some expectation values related to physical properties.

The variational principles involve the calculation of the expectation value $\langle H \rangle$ which turns out to be a computer-time consuming process. The results show that the computation of this expectation value becomes impractical for larger electronic systems.

The results furthermore confirm that the minimization of delta and delta-tilde leads to wavefunctions which are not useful in computing any physical properties of the state under consideration. The ϵ^2/Δ and $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ methods lead to

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nearly identical wavefunctions. These wavefunctions show the maximum overlap with the "true" wavefunction in cases where correlation is of minor importance. If the correlation is of major importance then the theoretically expected result is not obtained. If this finding is found to hold true in general then one might employ this method in testing how well a certain wavefunction incorporates correlation effects. It is hoped that the programmes written and the results obtained might serve as a basis for exploring further the nature of excited states and ultimately might lead to the prediction of physical properties of excited and ground states.

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I. THEORY.

One of the fundamental theorems of quantum mechanics states that each conservative system, i.e. a system whose energy is a constant of the motion, can be represented by the time independent Schrödinger Equation

$$H\psi = E\psi \quad (1-1)$$

Although the wavefunction ψ is not a physical observable, it can be used to derive the physical observables of the system by the relation

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \{\int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dv\} / \{\int \psi^* \psi dv\} \quad (1-2)$$

where $\langle \hat{A} \rangle$ is the mean value of the linear operator \hat{A} which is associated with the dynamical variable a according to the postulates of quantum mechanics. This property of the wavefunction has made its determination one of the prime problems in theoretical physics and chemistry.

The solution of the Schrödinger Equation (1-1) in analytical form is possible only in a few cases that can be separated into one-dimensional problems. For any more complicated system one has to resort to approximate methods.

The two most important methods of approximation are

the perturbational and the variational treatments. In perturbation theory one assumes that the Hamiltonian of the system can be separated into two parts

$$H = H^0 + H^1 \quad (1-3)$$

For H^0 a solution of the Schrödinger Equation is known, H^1 adds a small perturbation.

The variational treatment is derived from the calculus of variations which states in a theorem, that the necessary condition for a function f with continuous first partial derivatives to attain a stationary value is that the first variation of vanishes for arbitrary changes δx_i in the independent variables x_i . The variational treatment is more general since the solution of the Schrödinger Equation need not be known for part of the Hamiltonian.

Any physical system can exist in several states, a so-called ground state where the system has attained the lowest total energy, and so-called excited states where this is not the case. Excited states play an important role in physics and chemistry, since their observation has furnished us with a wealth of information about physical systems. For example much of the knowledge of such systems. For example much of the knowledge of such seemingly unrelated things as the composition of stars and

the structure of organic molecules has been obtained by studying excited states.

Excited state wavefunctions could in principle be obtained by varying a trial function ϕ under the constraint that it is orthogonal to all wavefunctions of states of the same symmetry which lie beneath it. (By a theorem of group theory the function is automatically orthogonal to all wavefunctions of states which belong to a different symmetry.) But this is generally impractical since the theorem upon which the above method is based holds rigorously only if the wavefunctions of the lower states are exact.

Excited state wavefunctions could also be obtained by using a theorem of MacDonald (32), applicable to the case where the trial wavefunction is a sum of linearly independent functions, i.e. $\phi = \sum c_i \Gamma_i$. The minimization of the expectation value $\langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$ leads to an eigenvalue problem $Hc = ESc$. The theorem states that the eigenvalues E_1, E_2, E_3 , etc. are upper bounds to the true energies w_1, w_2, w_3 , etc.. Therefore the eigenvectors c_1, c_2, c_3 , etc. can be regarded as approximations to excited state wavefunctions.

Considerable effort has been directed towards obtaining wavefunctions of excited states without imposing the above mentioned constraint.

Of the nonvariational approaches to determine

lower bounds of eigenvalues the method of Lowdin (8), which is based upon perturbation theory, has received a great deal of attention. The method applied to atoms treats the term $H^1 = \sum_{i < j} (1/r^{ij})$ of the Hamiltonian as the perturbation. Not only is it doubtful that for heavier atoms this term is small enough to be treated as a perturbation, but also the computation of the perturbed wavefunctions involves the calculation of the expectation value of the operator $(H^1)^{-1}$, which for any atom with more electrons than Helium leads to presently intractable integrals, e.g. for Li

$$(H^1)^{-1} = (r^{12} * r^{13} * r^{23}) / (r^{13} * r^{23} + r^{12} * r^{13} + r^{12} * r^{23})$$

A different method for obtaining bounds, based upon the Rayleigh-Ritz variational method, was suggested in 1934 by Weinstein (6).

If one considers a function

$$\Delta' = \langle \phi | (H - V)^2 | \phi \rangle \quad (1-4)$$

$$1 = \langle \phi | \phi \rangle,$$

V an arbitrary constant

then one can show that for the true eigenvalue w_k of H lying closest to V the relationship

$$V + \sqrt{\Delta} \geq w_k \geq V - \sqrt{\Delta}$$

holds if w_k is the only eigenvalue within the range. That V which minimizes Δ' is $V=E$ where $E=\langle\phi|H|\phi\rangle$, which leads to

$$E + \sqrt{\Delta} \geq w_k \geq E - \sqrt{\Delta}$$

Different ways of obtaining bounds on eigenvalues have been proposed by Temple (24) and Kato (25) and they are mentioned here for completeness only, since they have been investigated as a possible source of excited state wavefunctions by Messmer and Birss (10) and have been found unsatisfactory.

Fraga and Birss (9) have used Weinstein's bounds to suggest a variational procedure which could be used to obtain wavefunctions of excited states.

Messmer (1,10) employed an entirely different approach to obtain wavefunctions. Instead of using the bounds of eigenvalues as a criterion for the "goodness" of a wavefunction, he investigated the quantity:

$$a_k = \langle\phi|\psi_k\rangle, \quad |\phi\rangle \text{ trial wavefunction;} \\ |\psi_k\rangle \text{ exact wavefunction}$$

This quantity describes the total overlap of the true with

the trial wavefunction. It can be shown that the minimization of Δ does not at all give the best approximation to a Ψ_k that can be obtained from a given trial wavefunction, if one uses the criterion of maximum a_k . Messmer (1,10) then developed a variational scheme for ground and excited states which follows a reasoning of the goodness of approximate wavefunctions in the ground state first given by James and Coolidge (11). Since the work done in this thesis is based essentially upon this scheme the derivation given by Messmer (10) will be repeated in its main parts.

Let ϕ be an approximate normalized wavefunction and $E = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$ its associated energy. Also let

$$\phi = \sum_i \{ a_i \Psi_i \} = a_k \Psi_k + \sum_{i \neq k} \{ a_i \Psi_i \} \quad (1-6)$$

then

$$(\phi - a_k \Psi_k) = \sum_{i \neq k} \{ a_i \Psi_i \} \quad (1-7)$$

will give the deviation of ϕ from the exact function Ψ_k . A deviation function can then be defined,

$$\phi_x = (1 - a_k^2)^{-1/2} (\phi - a_k \Psi_k) \quad (1-8)$$

where $a_k = \langle \Psi_k | \phi \rangle$. Hence one may write

$$\phi = a_k \Psi_k + a_x \phi_x \quad (1-9)$$

where $a_x = (1 - a_x^2)^{1/2}$ measures the amount of the deviation function ϕ_x which appears in ϕ . As criteria of the inaccuracy of ϕ there are :

Q , the root-mean-square error in ϕ

$$Q = \langle \phi - \psi_k | \phi - \psi_k \rangle^{1/2} \quad (1-10)$$

ε , the energy error

$$\varepsilon = E - W_k \quad (1-11)$$

and $\sqrt{\Delta}$, the root-mean-square local energy deviation

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \langle \phi | (H-E)^2 | \phi \rangle^{1/2}. \quad (1-12)$$

One may also define the quantities:

$$E_x = \langle \phi_x | H | \phi_x \rangle \quad \varepsilon_x = E_x - W_k$$

$$\Delta_x = \langle \phi_x | (H-E)^2 | \phi_x \rangle. \quad (1-13)$$

If the inequality

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | [(H-E) - (E_x - E)]^2 | \phi_x \rangle \quad (1-14)$$

is considered and the integral is expanded in terms of the above defined quantities, one finds

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | H^2 | \phi_x \rangle - 2E_x E + E^2 - E_x^2 + 2E_x E - E^2, \quad (1-15)$$

thus

$$\langle \phi_x | H^2 | \phi_x \rangle = 2E_x E + E^2 \geq E_x^2 - 2E_x E + E^2. \quad (1-16)$$

But the left hand side is merely Δ_x ; hence

$$\Delta_x \geq (E_x - E)^2. \quad (1-17)$$

From the definition of ε_x and ε given above, it can be shown that

$$(E_x - E)^2 = (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2; \text{ hence } \Delta_x \geq (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2$$

Thus one may define a quantity K^2 ,

$$K^2 = \{\Delta / (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2\} \geq 1. \quad (1-18)$$

Now substituting eqn (1-9) into eqns (1-10, 1-11, 1-12) it follows that

$$Q^2 = 2\{1-a_x^2\} = 2\{1-(1-a_x^2)^{1/\alpha}\} \quad (1-19)$$

$$\varepsilon = a_x^2 \varepsilon_x \quad (1-20)$$

$$\Delta = \varepsilon^2 + a_x^2(\Delta_x - \varepsilon^2) \quad (1-21)$$

Eliminating a_x between eqn (1-19) and eqn (1-20) one finds

$$Q^2 - (1/4)Q^4 = a_x^2 = \varepsilon / \varepsilon_x \quad (1-22)$$

or if ϕ is a fairly good approximation to γ_k , then

$$Q^2 \approx \varepsilon/\varepsilon_x \quad (1-23)$$

Eliminating a_x between eqn (1-20) and eqn (1-21) one obtains

$$\Delta = \varepsilon\{\varepsilon + (\Delta_x - \varepsilon^2)/\varepsilon_x\} \quad (1-24)$$

and assuming again that ϕ is a fairly good approximation of γ_k , it follows that

$$\Delta/\Delta_x = \varepsilon/\varepsilon_x \text{ or } \Delta \approx \varepsilon\varepsilon_x K^2. \quad (1-25)$$

Using eqns (1-23) and (1-25) one obtains

$$Q^2 \approx (\varepsilon^2/\Delta)K^2. \quad (1-26)$$

Since $K^2 \geq 1$, one can approximately assume it to be constant and equal to 1 and a minimization of Q^2 will then involve the minimization of ε^2/Δ .

A danger lies in the fact that K^2 could possess a cusp at the point of maximum overlap of ϕ with γ_k . But a study of the first ten excited states of hydrogen (12) has shown

that this is not the case, but that K^2 is a slowly varying function in the region where $\phi \rightarrow \psi_k$.

In a subsequent paper Choi, Lebeda and Messmer (2) extended the above outlined method and gave an exact formulation.

Defining the quantities

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\Delta} &= \langle \phi | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi \rangle \\ \hat{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi_x | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle\end{aligned}\quad (1-27)$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\Delta} / \hat{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi \rangle / \langle \phi_x | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle \\ &= \left\{ \sum_m |a_m|^2 (W_k - W_m)^2 a_x^2 \right\} / \\ &\quad \left\{ \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (W_k - W_m)^2 \right\} = a_x^2\end{aligned}\quad (1-28)$$

and hence one obtains

$$\varepsilon / \varepsilon_x = \hat{\Delta} / \hat{\Delta}_x \quad (1-29)$$

and therefore

$$I = (\varepsilon / \varepsilon_x) * (\hat{\Delta}_x / \hat{\Delta}). \quad (1-30)$$

Using the above relationships one may write

$$a_x^2 = \epsilon/\epsilon_x = (\epsilon^2/\Delta) * (\tilde{\Delta}_x/\epsilon_x^2). \quad (1-31)$$

Now defining $\tilde{K}^2 = \tilde{\Delta}_x/\epsilon^2$ one may write

$$a_x^2 = (\epsilon^2/\Delta)\tilde{K}^2 \quad (1-32)$$

which is analogous to eqn (1-26) but is an exact relation.
To make the connection between eqns (1-26) and (1-32) it is necessary to assume that

$$\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{\Delta}_x = \Delta/\Delta_x \quad (1-33)$$

which is true only in the limit

$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow \psi_k} (\Delta/\Delta_x) = (\tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{\Delta}_x); \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow \psi_k} E = w_k \quad (1-34)$$

then using eqns (1-31) and (1-33) one may write

$$a_x^2 = (\epsilon^2/\Delta)(\Delta_x/\epsilon_x^2) = (\epsilon^2/\Delta)(\Delta_x/[E_x - E]^2) \quad (1-35)$$

or

$$a_x^2 = (\epsilon^2/\Delta)K^2 \quad (1-36)$$

where eqns (1-36) and (1-26) are the same. Another advant-

age of eqn (1-32) can be seen from the following considerations. If the inequality

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | [(\mathcal{H} - W_k) - (E - W_k)]^2 | \phi_x \rangle \quad (1-37)$$

is written in terms of the previously defined quantities one obtains

$$\tilde{\Delta}_x \geq \varepsilon^2 \quad (1-38)$$

or

$$1 \leq \tilde{\kappa}^2 = \tilde{\Delta}_x / \varepsilon_x^2. \quad (1-39)$$

Using the above relation one can see from eqn (1-32)

$$a_x^2 = 1 - a_k^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 / \tilde{\Delta}. \quad (1-40)$$

This lower bound was first derived by James and Coolidge (11).

Let us define a W'_k as the eigenvalue closest to W_k ; since the case of degenerate eigenvalues is not considered here, $W'_k \neq W_k$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi_x | (\mathcal{H} - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle \\ &= a_x^{-2} \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (W'_k - W_k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\tilde{\Delta}_x \geq a_x^{-2} \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (w_k^! - w_k)^2 = (w_k^! - w_k)^2$$

or

$$\tilde{\Delta}_x \geq (w_k^! - w_k)^2 \quad (1-41)$$

From eqns (1-28) and (1-41) it follows that

$$a_x^2 = \tilde{\Delta}/\tilde{\Delta}_x \leq \tilde{\Delta}/(w_k^! - w_k)^2. \quad (1-42)$$

Combining this result with eqn (1-40) we obtain

$$E^2/\tilde{\Delta} \leq a_x^2 \leq \tilde{\Delta}/(w_k^! - w_k)^2. \quad (1-43)$$

From the foregoing discussion one can derive variational schemes which will have different properties and will approximate the wavefunction in different parts of the configuration space.

1. MINIMIZATION OF $E = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$.

In general this can only be done, as outlined in the beginning, for the lowest states of a given symmetry. As discussed by Goodisman (13), James and Coolidge (11), this method will minimize "long range errors".

2. MINIMIZATION OF Δ OR $\tilde{\Delta}$.

This method can be used for excited states as well as ground states. In minimizing Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ the "local energy error" is minimized (11). The expressions "long range" and "short range" errors, which have been adapted from James and Coolidge (11), warrant some explanation. If one considers the expectation values to be minimized, e.g.

$$\langle H \rangle = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle \text{ and } \Delta = \langle \phi | (H-E)^2 | \phi \rangle$$

and looks at the expanded form of the atomic Hamiltonian (see chapter 11) then

$$\langle H \rangle = \langle \phi | \left[\sum_i (-1/2) \nabla_i^2 - Z/r^i \right] + \sum_{i < j} \left\{ 1/r^{ij} \right\} | \phi \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H^2 \rangle = & \langle \phi | \left[\sum_i (-1/2) \nabla_i^2 - Z/r^i \right]^2 \\ & + \sum_{i < j} \left\{ [(-1/2) \nabla_i^2 - Z/r^i] * [(-1/2) \nabla_j^2 - Z/r^j] \right\} \\ & + \sum_{i < j < k} \left\{ [(-1/2) \nabla_i^2 - Z/r^i] * [1/r^{jk}] + [1/r^{ij}] * [1/r^{jk}] \right\} \\ & + \sum_{i < j < k < l} \left\{ [1/r^{ij}] * [1/r^{kl}] \right\} | \phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Intuitively one can see that in the expression for Δ an error in the expectation value of $\langle 1/r^{12} \rangle$ will contribute much more than is the case for $\langle H \rangle$. Since $\langle 1/r^{12} \rangle$ will be large when the electrons are close together ("short range")

and small when they are far apart ("long range"), the wavefunctions obtained by the two different methods will therefore reflect this relative importance of $\langle 1/r^4 \rangle$. Thus, by minimizing E/Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$, a wavefunction is obtained which has the minimum error in certain regions of configuration space, rather than the minimum error over the whole of configuration space.

3. MINIMIZATION OF E^2/Δ OR $E^2/\tilde{\Delta}$.

These methods are suitable for ground states and excited states. Both methods will provide wavefunctions which show the best overall convergence to the true wavefunction in all parts of configuration space. In the $E^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization, one has also to insure that $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$ remains "reasonably" small to guarantee that ϕ approaches Ψ_k in a least mean-square sense. The smallness of $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$ is of great concern and it has to be decided from particular case to particular case if this criterion is met. In this work all methods are used to approximate various wavefunctions of atoms of the first row of the periodic table.

III. METHODS.

The objective of this work is to find wavefunctions of atoms by minimizing the following quantities:

- 1) $\langle H \rangle$
- 2) $\langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$
- 3) $\langle (H-W_n)^2 \rangle$
- 4) $\langle H-W_n \rangle^2 / \langle (H-W_n)^2 \rangle$
- 5) $\langle H-W_n \rangle^2 / \langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$

Under variation all of these methods lead to the same type of equation

$$\delta\langle H \rangle + w\delta\langle H^2 \rangle = 0 \quad (2-1)$$

with:

- 1) $w = 0$
- 2) $w = -1/2E$
- 3) $w = -1/2W_n$
- 4) $w = -\epsilon/2(\Delta+W_n\epsilon)$
- 5) $w = -\epsilon/2(\Delta+E\epsilon)$

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta(\epsilon^2/\Delta) = \{(\delta\epsilon^2)\Delta - \epsilon^2\delta\Delta\}/\Delta^2 \\ 0 &= 2\epsilon\delta\Delta - \epsilon^2\delta\{\langle H^2 \rangle - 2W_n\langle H \rangle + W_n^2\} \\ &= (2\Delta/\epsilon)\delta\langle H \rangle - \delta\langle H^2 \rangle + 2W_n\delta\langle H \rangle \\ &= \delta\langle H \rangle \{(2\Delta+2W_n\epsilon)/\epsilon\} - \delta\langle H^2 \rangle \\ &= \delta\langle H \rangle + \{-\epsilon/2(\Delta+W_n\epsilon)\}\delta\langle H^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the problem reduces to finding expressions for $\delta\langle H \rangle$ and $\delta\langle H^2 \rangle$ and combining them in a suitable

fashion.

The nonrelativistic Hamiltonian in atomic units (unit of length $\hbar^2/m_e e^2 = 0.52917 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm, unit of energy $e^2/a_0 = 27.210$ eV, $\hbar=m_e=e=1$ a.u.) is given by

$$H = \sum_i \{(-1/2)\nabla_i^2 - z/r^i\} + \sum_{i < j} \{1/r^{ij}\} \quad (2-2)$$

In terms of 1- and 2-electron operators this is rewritten as

$$H = \sum_i \{h^i\} + \sum_{i < j} \{1/r^{ij}\} \quad (2-3)$$

From this one obtains in a straightforward manner the expression for the squared Hamiltonian, ordered in 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-electron contributions:

$$\begin{aligned} H^2 = & \sum_i \{h_i^2\} \\ & + \sum_{i < j} \{2h^i h^j + h^i(1/r^{ij}) + (1/r^{ij})h^i + (1/r^{ij})^2\} \\ & + \sum_{i < j < k} 2\{h^i(1/r^{ik}) + h^i(1/r^{ik}) + h^k(1/r^{ij}) \\ & \quad + (1/r^{ij})(1/r^{ik}) + (1/r^{ik})(1/r^{ij}) + (1/r^{ik})(1/r^{ij})\} \\ & + \sum_{i < j < k < l} 2\{(1/r^{ij})(1/r^{kl}) + (1/r^{ik})(1/r^{jl}) + (1/r^{il})(1/r^{jk})\} \end{aligned} \quad (2-4)$$

Substituting the expression for $\langle H \rangle$ and $\langle H^2 \rangle$ obtained from the orbital approximation into (2-1) leads to the very well known formalism of the Self Consistent Field (SCF)

theory (15), which is dealt with in chapter III.

The only real problem which had to be solved was the formulation of the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ -expression, since it contains 3- and 4-electron parts, the contributions of which had not been fully dealt with in the literature. Fraga and Birss (9) give a general expression for Δ , but they do not state how the different coefficients they introduce in this expression can be obtained.

Since it was intended to write a program of general applicability and no obvious way could be seen to find expressions for these coefficients in the general case, a different route was followed.

The expression for the expectation values of any operator O is given by $\langle \phi | O | \phi \rangle$. The wavefunction ϕ is expanded as a sum of slators (slator=Slater determinant), such that this sum is an eigenfunction of the orbital angular momentum operator L^2 and the spin angular momentum operator S^2 . Therefore:

$$\phi = \sum_i \{ a^i D^i \} \quad (2-5)$$

and the expectation value is rewritten as

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{i,j} a^i a^j \langle D^i | O | D^j \rangle \quad (2-6)$$

The evaluation of the expression $\langle D^2 | O | D^2 \rangle$ for 1- and 2-electron operators has been extensively dealt with in the literature (e.g. 16). The evaluation of the 3- and 4-electron parts is more complex (see appendix I), but can be coded for an electronic computer. To find the coefficients a_i^x in eqn(2-1), a method first suggested by Harris and Schaeffer (17) has been used (appendix III).

The expression to be varied can be expressed as

$$\langle O \rangle = (2l+1)^{-1} (2s+1)^{-1} \sum_{s \geq ms \geq -s} \sum_{l \geq m_l \geq -1} \langle \phi(m_l; ms) | O | \phi(m_l; ms) \rangle \quad (2-7)$$

or

$$\langle O \rangle = \langle \phi(m_l=1; ms=s) | O | \phi(m_l=1; ms=s) \rangle \quad (2-8)$$

which give the same expectation value.

Imposing the equivalence restriction should assure that expression (2-8) and (2-9) yield the same wavefunction. This has found to be the case for Be $1s^2 2s 2p ^1P$ and Be $1s^2 2p^2 ^1D$ and since the expression (2-8) reduces considerably the amount of computation, all expressions to be varied have been expressed for the highest m_l - and ms -value only.

As is well known (15, 18, 19) the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers in an open shell case cannot be brought into diagonal form by a suitable unitary trans-

formation. To remove this difficulty, various forms of coupling operators have been introduced (15,18,19).

A different approach has been chosen by Hinze and Roothaan (21), where in each iterative step a correction to the Fock matrices is computed. Preliminary studies showed that the formalism of Hinze and Roothaan was numerically more stable and converged faster than the coupling operator method. Therefore this method was chosen in preference over the coupling operator method. The extension of the Hinze-Roothaan formalism to include 3- and 4-electron operators is dealt with in appendix IV.

To conclude this chapter it is appropriate to consider a more mundane aspect: the economics of a computational process involving $\langle H^2 \rangle$ variation using the Hinze-Roothaan formalism. If one employs the Roothaan-expansion method (15) to approximate wavefunctions, then the computation of the 3- and 4-electron operator matrices requires summations of the order n^6 and n^8 , where n is the number of basis functions employed.

The number of these summations could in principle be reduced by computing only those matrix elements that cannot be obtained by an exchange of indices from an already computed matrix element. But this proves in general to be very difficult (see appendix II) and therefore the maximum number of summations must usually be carried out. Since the

correction matrices in the Hinze-Roothaan formalism require at least the same amount of computation as the Fock matrices, whereas the coupling operators can be computed by combining the Fock matrices (a relatively short and fast process), it might be worthwhile to trade the fewer iterations of the Hinze-Roothaan method for more, but faster iterations employing the coupling operator method. Since this work was not concerned with a mass production of wavefunctions, but rather with the exploration of various variational schemes, no attempt has been made to shorten the computational process to its lowest limit.

III. THE MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT

The wavefunction ψ of an atomic state with N electrons of multiplicity ^{2s+1}L is written as a linear combination of slators (to facilitate the understanding of the following development an explicit example is given in appendix V):

$$\psi_{(2s+1;1)} = \sum_I a^I D^I \quad (3-1)$$

where

$$D^I = A \prod_{j=1}^N \phi(I;j) \quad (3-2)$$

and

$$(I;j) = n_j^I l_j^I m_l^I m_s^I \quad (3-3)$$

expresses that the orbital $\phi(I;j)$ is the j -th orbital in the slator D^I with the associated quantum numbers $n_j^I l_j^I m_l^I m_s^I$.

The antisymmetrizer A is given by

$$A = (N!)^{-1/2} \sum_P (-1)^P P \quad (3-4)$$

P is a permutation operator belonging to S_n ($n=N$) and $(-1)^P$ is its associated parity. The summation runs over all the permutations of the group S_n . S_n is the symmetric group of order n (for more details see ref. 23).

The slators are composed of orthonormal orbitals and

therefore

$$\langle \phi(l;j) | \phi(j;k) \rangle = \int_{n(l;j)} n(j;k) \int_{l(l;j)} l(j;k) \\ \int_{m_1(l;j)} m_1(j;k) \int_{m_s(l;j)} m_s(j;k) \quad (3-5)$$

holds. The coefficients a^x depend on the case in question and are determined as outlined in chapter II and appendix III.

From here on it will be understood that the discussion refers only to the state with the multiplicity ^{2s+1}L and therefore the superscript ^{2s+1}L will be dropped.

The expectation value of any operator O is given by:

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{IJ} a^I a^J \langle D^I | O | D^J \rangle \quad (3-6)$$

Substituting the explicit expression of the slator, eqn (3-2), into eqn (3-6) and using the relationship (I-1, 1) yields:

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{IJ} a^I a^J \sum_{j=1}^N \phi(l;j) | O | \sum_P (-1)^P \sum_{k=1}^N \phi(j;k) \quad (3-7)$$

The operators of interest can in general be written as see (2-4)

$$O = \sum_P O^1(p) + \sum_{PQ} O^2(p,q) + \sum_{PQR} O^3(p,q,r) + \sum_{PQRS} O^4(p,q,r,s) \quad (3-8)$$

We now substitute eqn (3-8) into eqn (3-7) and rearrange D^I and D^J to "maximum match", that is, if orbital $\phi(l;j)$ occurs at all in D^J , then it will occur in the same position of D^J as $\phi(l;j)$ occurs in D^I . Thus we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 <0> = & \sum_{i,j} a^i a^j \left\{ \sum_i \langle \phi(i; i) | 10^4 | \phi(j; i) \rangle * \nabla_{N-1} \right. \\
 & + \sum_{i < j} \langle \phi(i; i) \phi(i; j) | 10^2 | \sum_p (-1)^p p \phi(j; i) \phi(j; j) \rangle * \nabla_{N-2} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j < k} \langle \phi(i; i) \phi(i; j) \phi(i; k) | 10^3 | \sum_p (-1)^p p \phi(j; i) \phi(j; j) \phi(j; k) \rangle * \nabla_{N-3} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j < k < e} \langle \phi(i; i) \phi(j; j) \phi(i; k) \phi(i; e) | \\
 & \quad \left. 10^4 | \sum_p (-1)^p p \phi(j; i) \phi(j; j) \phi(j; k) \phi(j; e) \rangle \nabla_{N-4} \right\} \\
 & \quad (3-9)
 \end{aligned}$$

The summation of the permutation operators runs over all elements of S_2, S_3, S_4 , for 2-, 3-, 4-electron operators, respectively.

The symbol ∇_{N-1} has the meaning

= 0 if the two slators are not identical in the
N-1 orbitals not shown in the integral

= 1 otherwise

Expression (3-9) is formidable looking and not easily handled. One can simplify matters considerably if one rewrites the expression for $\langle 0 \rangle$ as a sum over non-zero integrals by carrying out all the permutations and then integrating over the spinfunctions. This leads to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle 0 \rangle = & \sum_{i=1, l^1} [\langle \varphi_{1;1} | 10^1 | \varphi_{2;1} \rangle * A^i] \\
 + & \sum_{j=1, l^2} [\langle \varphi_{1;j} | \varphi_{2;j} | 10^2 | \varphi_{3;j} | \varphi_{4;j} \rangle * B^j] \\
 + & \sum_{k=1, l^3} [\langle \varphi_{1;k} | \varphi_{2;k} | \varphi_{3;k} | \varphi_{4;k} | 10^3 | \varphi_{5;k} | \varphi_{6;k} | \varphi_{7;k} | \varphi_{8;k} \rangle * C^k] \\
 + & \sum_{l=1, l^4} \\
 * & [\langle \varphi_{1;1} | \varphi_{2;1} | \varphi_{3;1} | \varphi_{4;1} | 10^4 | \varphi_{5;1} | \varphi_{6;1} | \varphi_{7;1} | \varphi_{8;1} \rangle * D^e]
 \end{aligned} \tag{3-10}$$

A^i, B^j, C^k, D^e are constants obtained by summing the various contributions $a^i a^j$ from eqn(3-9). l^1, l^2, l^3, l^4 are the number of non-zero 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-electron integrals respectively. The φ are space-orbitals not including the spin and

$$\{1;1\} = n_1^2 l_1^2 m_1^2$$

denote the space quantum numbers of the 1-st orbital of the i -th integral.

The advantage of expression (3-10) over other formulations is:

- 1) It is completely general and holds for any state whatsoever. One obtains such an expression regardless of averaging over all subspecies of a symmetry or just taking into account one particular subspecies.
- 2) It is easily obtained by a programmed procedure for an electronic computer.

Following the conventional formalism of the Roothaan expansion method, each orbital is expanded in a set of basis functions, which are in our case Slater-type-orbitals (STO).

$$\psi_{\{1; l\}} = \sum_p c(n^1, l^1; l; p) * \chi(l^1, m_l^1; l; p)$$

with

$$\chi(l^1, m_l^1; l; p) = r^{n_p - 1} * e^{-\eta_p r} * N(n_p, \eta_p) * Y(l^1, m_l^1; l)$$

$N(n_p, \eta_p)$ is a normalization constant

$Y(l^1, m_l^1; l)$ is the spherical harmonic associated with the orbital $\psi_{\{1; l\}}$

n_p, η_p are constants for each particular basis.

n_p is an integer and

η_p is a constant called the "orbital-exponent" which can be obtained by optimization procedures or application of rules such as the Slater rules (see ref. 27).

It is worthwhile noticing that the expansion coefficients do not depend on the m_l -quantum number. This recognizes that the degenerate set differs only in the angular part (see ref. 15).

Since we are using a single configuration approach, each slator is expressed as a set of orbitals that agree in the n - and l -quantum numbers. Any set of n - and l -quantum numbers occurring in one slator must occur in any other slator. (Expression (3-10) holds also for the multi-configuration case, but the following argument has to be slightly modified to include multiconfiguration formulation).

The expansion coefficients depend only upon the n - and l -quantum numbers. Therefore, the expression (3-10) yields the expanded form (3-11):

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 0 \rangle = & \sum_{l=1, l^2} A^c \sum_{p,q} \{ c(n, l; l, p) c(n, l; l, q) \\ & \quad \langle \chi(n, m_l; l, p) | 0^z | \chi(n, m_l'; l, q) \rangle \} \\ + & \sum_{j=1, l^2} B^j \sum_{p,q,r,s} \{ c(n^a, l^a; j, p) c(n^a, l^a; j, q) \\ & \quad c(n^a, l^a; j, r) * c(n^a, l^a; j, s) * \langle \chi(l^a, m_l^a; j, p) \chi(l^a, m_l^a; j, r) | 0^z | \\ & \quad \langle \chi(l^a, m_l^a; j, q) \chi(l^a, m_l^a; j, s) \rangle \} \\ + & \sum_{k=1, l^2} C^k \sum_{p,q,r,s,t,u} \{ c(n^a, l^a; k, p) c(n^a, l^a; k, q) \\ & \quad c(n^a, l^a; k, r) c(n^a, l^a; k, s) c(n^a, l^a; k, t) c(n^a, l^a; k, u) \\ & \quad \langle \chi(l^a, m_l^a; k, p) \chi(l^a, m_l^a; k, r) \chi(l^a, m_l^a; k, t) | 0^z | \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{l=1, l \neq 0} \sum_{p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w} \left\{ c(n^1, l^1; 1, p) c(n^1, l^1; 1, q) \right. \\
 & \quad c(n^2, l^2; 1, r) c(n^2, l^2; 1, s) c(n^3, l^3; 1, t) \\
 & \quad c(n^3, l^3; 1, u) c(n^4, l^4; 1, v) c(n^4, l^4; 1, w) \\
 & \quad \left. \langle \chi_{(l^1, ml^1; 1, p)} \chi_{(l^2, ml^2; 1, r)} \chi_{(l^3, ml^3; 1, t)} \chi_{(l^4, ml^4; 1, v)} \rangle \right\} \\
 & \quad \langle \chi_{(l^1, ml^1; 1, q)} \chi_{(l^2, ml^2; 1, s)} \chi_{(l^3, ml^3; 1, u)} \chi_{(l^4, ml^4; 1, w)} \rangle \\
 & \quad (3-11)
 \end{aligned}$$

The permutation symbol indicates that the basis functions of the ket must be permuted before the integration is carried out. The prime on the ml-quantum numbers in the ket indicates that they might be different from the ml-quantum numbers in the bra.

To facilitate the writing of expressions we introduce

$$H_{S_i^1}^{pq}$$

$$K_{S_i^1 S_k^2 S_l^3}^{(P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4) (P_1 P_2; T, S, T, U)}$$

$$J_{S_j^1 S_j^2}^{(P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4) (P_1 P_2; T, S)}$$

$$L_{S_e^1 S_e^2 S_e^3 S_e^4}^{(P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4) (P_1 P_2; T, S, U, V, W)}$$

where for example

$$J_{S_i^1 S_a^2}^{P(pq, rs)} = \langle \chi_p^{l^1 m^1} \chi_r^{l^2 m^2} | O^2 | P \chi_q^{l^3 m^3} \chi_s^{l^4 m^4} \rangle$$

with analogous definitions for the other symbols.

To minimize the expectation value $\langle O \rangle$ one subjects the orbitals to a variation and introduces the orthonormality constraint

$$\sum_{\sim} c_{n'l}^{\dagger} \sum_{\sim} c_{\sim}^{nl} = \delta_{n'n^2} \quad (3-12)$$

and one obtains the well known set of Hartree-Fock equations:

$$\sum_{\sim} F_{\sim}^{nl} c_{\sim}^{nl} = \sum_{n' \in l} \sum_{\sim} c_{n'l}^{\dagger} \epsilon_{\sim}^{nl; n'l} \quad (3-13)$$

where $\epsilon^{nl; n'l}$ is the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers and the F-matrix is given by equation (3-14).

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{pq}^{nl} = & \sum_1^l H^i H_{S_i^i}^{pq} \int_{n_i n} \int_{l_i l} \\
& + \sum_1^{l^2} B^j \sum_{rs} [C_r^{n_i l_j} C_s^{n_i l_i} \int_{n_j n} \int_{l_j l} C_r^{n_i l_j} C_s^{n_i l_i} \int_{n_j n} \int_{l_j l}] J_{S_j^i S_j^i}^{C_p C_q C_p C_q; r s} \\
& + \sum_1^{l^3} C^k \sum_{rs} \sum_{tu} [C_r^{n_i l_k} C_s^{n_i l_k} C_t^{n_i l_k} C_u^{n_i l_k} \int_{n_k n} \int_{l_k l} \\
& \quad \oplus C_r^{n_i l_k} C_s^{n_i l_k} C_t^{n_i l_k} C_u^{n_i l_k} \int_{n_k n} \int_{l_k l} C_r^{n_i l_k} C_s^{n_i l_k} C_t^{n_i l_k} C_u^{n_i l_k} \int_{n_k n} \int_{l_k l}] \\
& \quad \times K_{S_k^i S_k^i S_k^i}^{C_p C_q C_p C_q; r s t u} \\
& + \sum_1^4 D^l \sum_{rs} \sum_{tu} \sum_{vw} [C_r^{n_i l_i} C_s^{n_i l_i} C_t^{n_i l_i} C_u^{n_i l_i} C_v^{n_i l_i} C_w^{n_i l_i} \int_{n_i n} \int_{l_i l} \\
& \quad \oplus C_r^{n_i l_i} C_s^{n_i l_i} C_t^{n_i l_i} C_u^{n_i l_i} C_v^{n_i l_i} C_w^{n_i l_i} \int_{n_i n} \int_{l_i l} \\
& \quad \oplus C_r^{n_i l_i} C_s^{n_i l_i} C_t^{n_i l_i} C_u^{n_i l_i} C_v^{n_i l_i} C_w^{n_i l_i} \int_{n_i n} \int_{l_i l}] \\
& \quad \times L_{S_i^i S_i^i S_i^i S_i^i}^{C_p C_q C_p C_q C_p C_q C_p C_q; r s t u v w} \quad (3-14)
\end{aligned}$$

The addition symbol $\hat{+}$ used in eqn (3-14) signifies that each of the expansion coefficient products in preceding square brackets is associated with a different ordering of superscripts on the integral symbols.

The above equations are used in the conventional SCF iterative procedure until self-consistency is obtained.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

IV.1. The possibilities of the program.

The program was set up with the aim of providing the highest flexibility and generality possible. Since the computer is of finite size, certain limits have to be defined from the beginning. These limits were chosen so as to compromise between computer efficiency and desired generality. The program in its present form handles only single configurations, but it should not prove too difficult to reformulate certain parts of the program to include the multiconfiguration case.

It was felt that the Russel-Saunders coupling does not describe the true state of open shells of many electrons and therefore an arbitrary maximum of ten electron systems was chosen. This limit seemed also to be sensible for the reason that it allows complete coverage the first row of the periodic system of elements.

Another choice had to made with respect to the maximum number of slators admissible. Again an arbitrary maximum, this time of up to 52 slators, was chosen after some experimentation and considerations of the findings of Harris and Schaeffer (17). In all of the work carried out these limits were never approached and it is felt that they

actually could be lowered.

For computational purposes a selection was made of the orbitals admissible in the configurations to be computed. This selection could be easily extended if the need should arise and is in the current form of the program:

s-orbitals: 1s 2s 3s 4s

p-orbitals: 2p 3p 4p 5p

d-orbitals: 3d 4d

A more severe restriction is imposed upon the number of basis functions by the finite size and finite speed of the computer. If one stores the 3-electron integrals in a 6-dimensional array then one uses n^6 8-byte storage locations which means 125 kilo bytes (K) for five basis-functions and 373 K for six basis functions and 2097 K for eight basis-functions. (In this chapter confusion might arise over the meaning of the word 'integral'. The word Integral is used in two different ways: the first way it is used denotes integrals over orbitals, the second way it is used is the description of integrals over Slater type functions. To avoid misunderstanding, the first type will be written in capital letters, i.e. INTEGRAL whereas the second type will be written in lower case letters.) The reduction of the number of storage locations was attempted by storing only the distinctly different integrals, but this proved to be a very computer-

time consuming and elaborate process, since the number of distinct integrals depends upon the operator P in expression (3-9) and a different routine would have to be written for each case. On the other hand work by Roothaan and Bagus (26) has shown that for the first row elements an optimized set of five s-basis functions suffices to give an adequate SCF-wavefunction. This finding together with the above mentioned difficulty has led to a limitation of a maximum number of five expansion functions. To alter this limit the structure of the whole program, especially the part where the 3-electron matrices are set up, would need to be changed. It is felt that at the present moment such a change is not necessary. To obtain the best possible wavefunction, with the limited bases set, a routine has been set up which allows optimization of the orbital exponents of each expansion function following the "brute force" method suggested by Roothaan and Bagus (26). This optimization routine allows the exponents to be optimized with respect to the various quantities being minimized.

IV. 2. An overview of the states for which calculations have been undertaken.

During the development of the program a variety of states have been computed. Not all the calculations will be discussed in detail. Either the results for these states have been obtained previously or a detailed discussion of these states would not add considerably to an understanding of their methods employed and of the characteristics. Table (IV-1) lists all of the states for which calculations have been carried out and for which a self-consistent wavefunction was obtained.

The symbols n, η and $c(n)$ in tables IV-2 to IV-14 are explained on page 26.

TABLE IV-1
OVERVIEW OF CALCULATIONS

| ATOM | CONFIGURATION | STATE | METHOD* |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| He | $1s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 2s$ | $^1S, ^3S$ | 1, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 3s$ | $^1S, ^3S$ | 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 2p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 3p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 4p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $2s\ 2p$ | 1P | 4 |
| Li ⁺ | $1s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Li | $1s^2\ 2s$ | 2S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 3s$ | 2S | 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 2p$ | 2P | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 3p$ | 2P | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| Be | $1s^2\ 2s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| C | $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^1$ | $^3P, ^1S, ^1D$ | 1 |

* 1: $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization
 2: $\langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$ -minimization (Δ -minimization)

- 3: $\langle (H-W)^2 \rangle$ -minimization ($\hat{\Delta}$ -minimization)
- 4: $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization
- 5: ϵ^2/Δ -minimization
- 6: $t*\epsilon^2 + \Delta$ -minimization, where t is a parameter

IV. 3. Computing times.

The most severe limitation of any variational method involving the operator H^2 lies in the large amount of computing time required. It should be well born in mind that the following discussion of computing times in the case of the ground state of Be is based upon the very general program where not every possible way of shortening the execution time has been exploited. At the end of this chapter an attempt is made to calculate an upper limit beyond which any variational method involving the H^2 -operator would become impractical with the currently available computers.

The expectation value $\langle H^2 \rangle$ for the ground state of Be $1s^2 2s^2$ 1S consists of two 1-electron operator INTEGRALS, four 2-electron operator INTEGRALS, four 3-electron operator INTEGRALS and three 4-electron operator INTEGRALS. The s-orbitals are expanded into five Slater-type-orbitals (STO). The computation of the 1-electron operator matrices does not consume more than 0.001% of the total computing time (usually far less) and therefore their contribution will be neglected. In each computation one has two main parts:

- a) The computation of the integrals between STO's.
- b) The computation of the matrix elements of the Fock

matrices using the computed integrals between STO's.

Part a) is only done once in each calculation, part b) is repeated until self-consistency within a certain degree of accuracy is obtained. (With the IBM 360/67 computer at the University of Alberta Computing Centre 10^{-14} is the highest sensible accuracy which can be obtained between two successive iterations, but one usually stops the calculation when an accuracy of 10^{-6} to 10^{-8} has been obtained).

Since the wavefunction for Be can be approximated using only s-orbitals, s-type STO integrals only are computed.

For five basis functions this requires the computation of $5^4 = 625 (1/r^{12})$, $625 (1/r^{12})^2$, $3*625 (h^1*1/r^{12})$ integrals between STO's for the 2-electron operators and $6*5^6 = 93,750 (r^{12}r^{23})^{-1}$ and $3*5^6 = 46,875 (h^1*1/r^{23})$ integrals between STO's for the 3-electron operators. No integrals between STO's for 4-electron operators have to be computed, since these integrals can be obtained by multiplying the appropriate $(1/r^{12})$ STO integrals.

The computation of the 3125 2-electron operator STO integrals took 11.667 sec, the computation of the 140, 625 3-electron operator STO integrals consumed 1,068.171 sec. (All times are Central Processing Unit times.)

As a rule these integrals are transferred from the temporary magnetic disk storage to magnetic tape and can

then be used in the calculation of different variational schemes.

To set up the Fock matrices for 2-electron operators one has to compute $8*25$ matrix elements which involves $4*4*625$ summations. This step takes only 0.759 sec. In all cases the computation of the 2-electron operator matrices required usually a negligible amount of time.

The 3-electron operator matrices involve a far greater number of summations. For each INTEGRAL $5^4 = 15,625$ summations are carried out. Since one has also to compute the correction matrices of the Hinze-Roothaan formalism, the total number of summations increases to $4*15*15,625 = 937,000$ summations using 33.565 sec.

The number of computations increases sharply for the 4-electron operator matrices. For the three INTEGRALS in the present case it includes $3*28*5^4 = 32,812,500$ summations using 1,314.394 sec.

With the present general program the minimization of ϵ^*/Δ for the Be $1s^2 2s^2$ 1S case employing five basis functions uses approximately 22 min per iteration and an additional 18 min to calculate the STO integrals. If the results of the computation using two basis functions can be extrapolated, four iterations should suffice to achieve convergence, which would yield an overall time of 106 min. It is felt that these requirements upon the computing facil-

ties are excessive.

How would one fare using all possible ways to cut down the required time? As is clear from the foregoing discussion, not much will be gained improving the computation of the 1- or 2-electron operator matrices. If one abandons the Hinze-Roothaan formalism and uses coupling operator methods, one would roughly diminish the time for computing 3-electron operator matrices by a factor of five and 4-electron operator matrices by a factor of seven, diminishing the total time for each iteration from 1349 sec to 195 sec. Further, computing only the necessary elements would reduce the number of computations for the s-type integrals in the Be ground state case from $(n^2)^3$ and $(n^2)^4$ to $[n*(n+1)/2]^3$ and $[n*(n+1)/2]^4$, reducing the computation time for the 3-electron operator matrices by a factor of five and of the 4-electron operator matrices by a factor of eight, decreasing the total for each iteration to about 30 sec. Computing only those STO integrals that are unique, one would be able to cut the computing time of the integrals to about 9 min, and the computation of the ground state of Be would require a total of 11 min. This time seems to be the lower limit which could be reached.

It is interesting to extrapolate these times to the case of C 1s²2s²2p² 1S. The expression for $\langle H^2 \rangle$ in this

configuration consists of, other than the 1- and 2-electron operator INTEGRALS, the 51 3-electron operator INTEGRALS and 100 4-electron operator INTEGRALS. For this state one should use five basis functions for both the s- and p-orbitals. One can roughly estimate that half of the INTEGRALS would be highly symmetrical allowing the same saving as in the case of Be $1s^2 2s^2$. The other half would require n^6 and n^8 summations for the 3- and 4-electron operator INTEGRALS respectively. Based upon these estimates the 3-electron operator matrices would require 47 sec and the 4-electron operator matrices 2920 sec per iteration. Thus each iteration would approximately require 50 min.

A conclusion from the foregoing sections is that any variational principle using the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ expression is impractical with present day computer technology for systems larger than Boron or Carbon.

IV.4 Singly Excited States of Helium

In order to test the program the 3P , 1P states of He $1s np$ $n=2,3$ and 4 were computed and the results compared with the values obtained by Messmer (10). Since these results are essentially identical they are not listed here.

A little bit more complex is the computation of the 3S and 1S state for the He $1s ns$ $n=2,3$ since two open shells of the same symmetry are present. Tables IV-2 and IV-3 show the results of these computations. It should be noted that the orbital exponents are not optimized but are obtained by applying Slater's rules. The energy of these states computed by Davidson (31) are closer to the experimental energy than those of tables IV-2 and IV-3. This result is to be expected as discussed by Messmer (10).

TABLE IV-2

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| He | ¹ S-states | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|----|-----------------------|---|

| CONFIGURATION | 1s 2s | 1s 3s |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -2.14572 | -2.06104 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -2.167767 | -2.014324 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 4.716966 | 4.064116 |
| EPSILON | 0.022 | 0.047 |
| DELTA | 0.017751 | 0.01064 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 0.018237 | 0.01291 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 2.345 | 2.209 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.092 | 12.810 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 22.908 | 191.681 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| CONFIG. : | | | 1s 2s | | 1s 3s | | |
|-----------|-----|----------|----------|---|-------|----------|----------|
| n | r | c(1s) | c(2s) | n | r | c(1s) | c(3s) |
| 1 | 1.7 | 1.28464 | -0.32975 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.30372 | 0.12457 |
| 2 | 1.7 | -0.42489 | 0.03875 | 2 | 1.7 | -0.36615 | 0.07879 |
| 2 | 0.6 | 0.36863 | 0.89374 | 2 | 0.4 | -0.12466 | -4.03900 |
| 3 | 0.6 | -0.39368 | 0.27513 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.38832 | 8.96681 |
| 4 | 0.6 | -0.16346 | -0.15221 | 4 | 0.4 | -0.27712 | -5.55659 |

TABLE IV-3

He 3S -states ϵ^2/Δ -minimization

| CONFIGURATION | 1s 2s | 1s 3s |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -2.17498 | -2.06845 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -2.169550 | -2.073443 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 4.83565 | 4.082679 |
| EPSILON | 0.005 | 0.0049 |
| DELTA | 0.128702 | 0.021646 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 0.128731 | 0.021648 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 2.304 | 2.251 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.113 | 10.092 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 23.208 | 124.771 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| CONFIG. : | | | 1s | 2s | 1s | 3s | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----|------------|----------|----------|
| n | γ_2 | c(1s) | c(2s) | n | γ_2 | c(1s) | c(3s) |
| 1 | 1.7 | 1.28262 | -0.06240 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.30888 | 0.14552 |
| 2 | 1.7 | -0.33736 | -0.09171 | 2 | 1.7 | -0.38163 | 0.16194 |
| 2 | 0.6 | -0.00212 | 1.01654 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.03540 | -4.49143 |
| 3 | 0.6 | -0.14865 | 0.09985 | 3 | 0.4 | -0.02394 | 9.34964 |
| 3 | 0.6 | 0.06388 | -0.06865 | 4 | 0.4 | 0.01067 | -5.20429 |

A Doubly Excited State of Helium

After having replicated the calculations for the excited states $1s\ np$ ($n=2$ to 4) and computed some other singly excited states, (shown in tables IV-2,3), it seemed to be challenging to attempt a more difficult task, namely He $2s2p\ ^1P$ which is reported in the literature by Madden and Codling (25) to have an absorption at 206.2 \AA (0.6768 a.u.). Some experimentation was necessary before orbital exponents were found that gave a satisfactory convergence. In the first trial the s-orbital was expanded in 4 STO ($n=1$ to 4) and the p-orbital in 4 STO ($n=2$ to 5) with an orbital exponent $\gamma = 0.85$ for all eight basis functions. This starting wavefunction could not be brought to convergence. The same problem arose when the orbital exponent was changed to 0.5 to allow for greater diffuseness. From these two runs the impression was gained that a shifting of the weight of the wavefunction between $2s$ and $3s$ STO's was mainly responsible for the nonconvergence.

Therefore the following STO's

s-orbital: 1 0.850, 2 0.850, 3 0.500, 4 0.500

p-orbital: 2 0.885, 3 0.885, 4 0.885, 5 0.885

were tried and led to a rapid convergence (5 iterations) with an energy of -0.655 a.u. This wavefunction was then used as the starting point of an optimization run, which yielded the results in Table IV-4. The energy differ-

ence of 0.0195 a.u. is in fact very satisfactory, since the difference between experimental and Hartree-Fock energy for the ground state is 0.041 a.u. From a priori considerations one would expect the Hartree-Fock energy of the 2s 2p state to be closer to the experimental energy, since the correlation between a 2s and a 2p electron should be much smaller than the correlation between two 1s electrons. Another indication for the "correctness" of the wavefunction are the values for $\langle 1/r \rangle$, $\langle r \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ which give average distances of the electrons from the nucleus. The value of 7.054 a.u. is about 0.8 a.u. larger than the corresponding value for the Be ground state, which indicates a rather diffuse electron "cloud". This diffuseness again is to be expected from a priori considerations. It is believed that the wavefunction of Table IV-4 represents the He 2s 2p 2P state as well as can be expected in the context of the Hartree-Fock orbital expansion approximation.

TABLE IV-4

| He | 2s 2p 4P | ϵ^*/Δ -minimization |
|----|-------------|-----------------------------------|
|----|-------------|-----------------------------------|

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| EXP. ENERGY | -0.67684 | |
| CALC. ENERGY | -0.657306 | |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 0.475883 | |
| EPSILON | 0.019531 | |
| DELTA | 0.043831 | |
| DELTA-TILDE | 0.044212 | |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 0.795 | |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 7.054 | |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 32.013 | |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 2s | | | 2p | | |
|----|------------|----------|----|------------|----------|
| n | γ_2 | c(2s) | n | γ_2 | c(2p) |
| 1 | 0.845 | -0.63350 | 2 | 0.881 | 1.38753 |
| 2 | 0.907 | 1.02653 | 3 | 0.929 | -0.52650 |
| 3 | 0.569 | 0.58179 | 4 | 0.885 | 0.14679 |
| 4 | 0.467 | -0.06362 | 5 | 0.885 | -0.15918 |

IV-5 Computation of the Li $1s^2 np\ ^3P$ states.

To demonstrate the utility and versatility of the ϵ^2/Δ method, it was intended to compute the series Li $1s^2 2p\ ^3P$, Li $1s^2 3p\ ^3P$ and Li $1s^2 4p\ ^3P$. The calculation of the Li $1s^2 2p\ ^3P$ is shown in Table IV-5. The orbital exponent for the p-orbitals was derived from Slater's rules (27). The orbital exponents for the s-orbitals were taken from Huzinaga's tables (19).

But difficulties were encountered when it was tried to extend the same approach to the state Li $1s^2 3p\ ^3P$ where again the orbital exponents for the p-orbitals were derived from Slater's rules. The result obtained (table IV-7) looked very much like that obtained for the lowest 3P state (table IV-5). To confirm this interpretation the expectation value $\langle H \rangle$ was minimized using the same starting vector and orbital exponents (table IV-6). It is evident that ϵ^2/Δ converged towards the ground state and not the excited state.

TABLE IV-5

| Li 1s ¹ 2p 2p | $\epsilon^{\tilde{\alpha}}/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|------------------------------------|--|
| EXP. ENERGY | -7.40987 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -7.363932 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 55.78432 |
| EPSILON | 0.046 |
| DELTA | 1.556814 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 1.558935 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 5.678 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.929 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 28.505 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 2p | | |
|----|----------------|----------|----|----------------|----------|
| n | r _l | c(1s) | n | r _l | c(2p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.86898 | 2 | 0.650 | 0.74159 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.13107 | 3 | 0.650 | -0.12270 |
| 2 | 0.672 | -0.00196 | 4 | 0.650 | 0.53731 |
| 2 | 1.975 | 0.02246 | 5 | 0.650 | -0.09639 |

TABLE IV-6

Li $1s^2 3p^1$ 2P $\langle H \rangle$ ~minimization

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -7.33687 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -7.364697 |
| EPSILON | 0.0376 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 5.633 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.960 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 29.012 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 3p | | |
|----|--------|----------|----|--------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | n | η | c(3p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.89293 | 2 | 0.430 | 1.75996 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.11263 | 3 | 0.430 | -1.39675 |
| 2 | 0.672 | 0.00073 | 4 | 0.430 | 0.88507 |
| 2 | 1.975 | -0.01137 | 5 | 0.430 | -0.29975 |

TABLE IV-7

Li $1s^2 3p^2 p$ $\epsilon^{\epsilon}/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -7.33687 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -7.364627 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 55.726767 |
| EPSILON | 0.0277 |
| DELTA | 1.489023 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 1.489793 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 5.649 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.953 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 28.965 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 3p | | |
|----|-------|---------|----|-------|----------|
| n | r_2 | c(1s) | n | r_2 | c(3p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.88896 | 2 | 0.430 | 1.76475 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.11674 | 3 | 0.430 | -1.40734 |
| 2 | 0.672 | 0.00036 | 4 | 0.430 | 0.90346 |
| 2 | 1.975 | 0.01190 | 5 | 0.430 | -0.30247 |

Subsequently a large number of calculations have been carried out in an attempt to obtain a wavefunction which could with certainty be assigned to a definite excited state.

The first attempt involved changing various orbital exponents and using shorter expansions. These trials led to wavefunctions that possessed various different minima, but due to the size of the values of $\tilde{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_x - W_x^*)^2$ no assignment to a definite configuration could be made. Then it was believed that it could be useful to combine the advantage of a small delta with a small epsilon by minimizing the expression $\tilde{\Delta} + t*\epsilon^2$ with various values of t. Again the same behaviour as in the previous attempts was observed: convergence towards different minima which could not be associated unequivocally with a certain configuration. After this method had been exhaustively tried it was attempted to annihilate any effect the Hinze-Roothaan formalism might bear upon the direction of convergence and a normal Jacobi-diagonalization was carried out upon the F-matrices. This is possible for the configuration discussed since it consists of maximally one open shell for each symmetry representation and the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers can therefore be diagonalized by a unitary transformation. Some problems arose here, because it is not a priori evident which eigenvector should be

selected as the vector for the next approximation. This was solved by having all vectors displayed on a computer terminal and selecting the ones which seemed to possess the right eigenvalues. With this method a convergence problem was encountered since small changes in the s-orbitals led to large changes in the p-orbital. To overcome this difficulty various "frozen" orbital approaches were used and convergence was reached. Again the resulting wavefunction could be made to approach various minima and no clear designation could be made of which wavefunction belongs to which state.

A final approach then utilized hydrogenic p-orbitals with various orbital exponents and the ϵ^2/Δ method to approach the excited state. Since a compilation of all these data would enlarge this thesis unreasonably, only the main results and the conclusions from all these computations will be given in section IV-8.

A finding which was encountered in every one of the computations was a variety of minima in the energy surface which could be approached by the methods. The exact value of these minima changed with the orbital exponents used, but mostly two to three minima could be clearly separated by using various kinds of starting vectors.

A striking example of the sensitivity of the method to small changes in the orbital exponents or starting vectors

was provided when hydrogenic p-orbitals were employed which were either left unchanged during the iterations ("frozen" p-orbital) or were subjected to the minimization procedure ("floating" p-orbital). Table IV-8 shows the results which were obtained for various orbital exponents for the p-orbitals. By using the vectors obtained from a self-consistency run with "floating" orbitals as starting vectors for a self-consistency run with frozen p-orbitals, the energies which were before between 6.9 and 7.1 a.u. then fell into the range 7.2 to 7.36 a.u.. These fairly widely separated energies seem to suggest that the one expansion (i.e. STO basis functions with the same orbital exponents) can serve as an approximate wavefunction for several different configurations.

TABLE IV-8

Li $1s^2 3p$ ϵ^2/Δ -minimization

s-orbital exponents: 1.4.5; 1.3.4; 1.2.4; 1.1.6; 1.0.6

| p-orbital exponent (hydrogenic orbital) | ENERGY | |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| | p-fixed | p-floating |
| 0.20 | -7.131923 | -7.336639 |
| 0.25 | -7.348105 | -7.348840 |
| 0.30 | -7.076623 | -7.356811 |
| 0.35 | -7.375001 | -7.361310 |
| 0.40 | -7.018950 | -7.363182 |
| 0.50 | -6.958879 | no convergence |
| 0.60 | -7.285780 | no convergence |

IV.6 Comparison of the Variational Methods Using Be $1s^2 2s^2$

To compare the different variational principles the ground state of Be $1s^2 2s^2$ 1S was computed, using two STO expansions. This very truncated basis set was used in order to save computing time, since the orbital exponents were fully optimized with respect to the quantity being minimized. It is not expected that the obtained wavefunctions are of high quality but it is believed that they are sufficient to demonstrate the differences which exist between the different variational methods.

On the other hand the computation of a smaller system such as Li or He was not considered, in order to demonstrate the correctness of the 4-electron operator matrix routines and to see if there is a qualitative difference in going from a 3-electron system (Li) to a 4-electron system.

The same relationships which show up in this case have been found to hold true for all other states computed, whether the orbital exponents were optimized or not. Tables IV-9 to IV-13 show the results obtained. Computing times for the full optimization process were in between 15 - 20 minutes per state.

TABLE IV -9

| Be $1s^2$ $2s^2$ | 4S | $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | | -14.66785 |
| CALC. ENERGY | | -14.556739 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | 215.556370 * |
| EPSILON | | - 0.111107 |
| DELTA | | 3.657720 * |
| DELTA-TILDE | | 3.670033 * |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | 8.404 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | 6.140 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | 17.339 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | r | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.684801 | 0.997586 | -0.204439 |
| 2 | 0.956031 | 0.012388 | 1.018244 |

* These values were computed using the above wavefunction
in computing the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ matrices.

TABLE IV-10

Be $1s^2 \ 2s^2$ 1S Δ -minimization

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -14.66785 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -14.378674 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 207.922944 |
| EPSILON | - 0.289172 |
| DELTA | 1.176655 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 1.260275 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 9.165 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 4.789 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 9.971 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.843778 | 0.968926 | -0.386187 |
| 2 | 1.290642 | 0.094243 | 1.038741 |

TABLE IV-11

| Be 1s ² 2s ² | ¹ S | $\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -14.66785 | |
| CALC. ENERGY | -14.444846 | |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 209.814687 | |
| EPSILON | -0.223000 | |
| DELTA | 1.161095 | |
| DELTA-TILDE | 1.210824 | |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 9.072 | |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.880 | |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 11.426 | |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | r | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.865673 | 0.975836 | -0.338806 |
| 2 | 1.195039 | 0.083379 | 1.029698 |

T?BLE IV-12

Be $1s^2 \ 2s^2$ 1S ϵ^{τ}/Δ -minimization

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -14.66785 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -14.506959 |
| $\langle H^z \rangle$ | 216.338208 |
| EPSILON | 0.160887 |
| DELTA | 5.886334 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 5.912219 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 8.144 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 6.234 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 17.779 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.557376 | 1.000355 | -0.198810 |
| 2 | 0.945765 | -0.001181 | 1.019017 |

TABLE IV-13

Be $1s^2$ $2s^2$ 1S ϵ^z/Δ -minimization

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | -14.66785 |
| CALC. ENERGY | -14.506958 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 216.338298 |
| EPSILON | - 0.160888 |
| DELTA | 5.886455 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 5.912340 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 8.143 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 6.234 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 17.779 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | Q | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.557360 | 1.000356 | -0.198807 |
| 2 | 0.945767 | -0.001819 | 1.019918 |

The starting wavefunction and the starting orbital exponents were taken from the work of Huzinaga (19). In order to have one more test of the correctness of the program used, the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization was repeated in full with optimization of the orbital exponents and the results obtained agreed to 6 - 8 figures with Huzinaga's results. The wavefunction obtained in the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization was then used to compute the expectation value $\langle H^2 \rangle$ to obtain a result for Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ which could be compared with the other variational methods.

The following general trends hold for the various quantities computed:

$$E(\Delta) \approx E(\tilde{\Delta}) > E(\epsilon^2/\Delta) = E(\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}) > E(\langle H \rangle)$$

$$\Delta(\epsilon^2/\Delta) \approx \Delta(\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}) > \Delta(\langle H \rangle) > \Delta(\Delta) \approx \Delta(\tilde{\Delta})$$

Furthermore the wavefunctions obtained by ϵ^2/Δ and $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization resemble closely those obtained from $\langle H \rangle$ minimization, whereas the wavefunctions for $\tilde{\Delta}$ and Δ resemble each other but are clearly distinct from those obtained by the other methods. The deterioration of the energy for delta and delta-tilde minimizations was quite striking.

IV. 7 Overlap between SCF- and CI-wavefunctions.

In order to obtain a more thorough understanding of the methods employed the overlap $a = \langle \phi | \psi \rangle$ of the computed SCF-wavefunctions with various "correct" wavefunctions was calculated. Table (IV-14) displays these results. The so-called "correct" wavefunctions were various configuration interaction wavefunctions (28,29,30) or in the case of hydrogen the correct ground state wavefunction. The computation of the Be overlap provided a surprising result, the overlap obtained from ϵ^2/Δ minimization was less than that for the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization. To test if this result was due to a bad approximate wavefunction or to electron correlation, the overlaps of various approximate wavefunctions, ϕ , of Hydrogen, with the exact wavefunction were computed. These approximate wavefunctions were chosen to be a linear combination of two STO's i.e. $\phi = c_1 \chi_1 + c_2 \chi_2$. The orbital exponents were chosen in the range from 0.1 to 20.0. The coefficients c_1 and c_2 were chosen in such a way that the quantity under consideration was minimized. One result of the computation (orbital exponents 0.4 and 2.0) is displayed in table IV-14. For hydrogen ϵ^2/Δ variation led to a maximization of the overlap in all cases.

TABLE IV-14

Overlap between SCF- and CI-wavefunctions

| ATOM | CONFIGURATION | STATE | METHOD* | OVERLAP |
|------|--|----------------|---------|----------|
| H | 1s | ² S | 1 | 0.884437 |
| | | | 4 | 0.927895 |
| | | | 3 | 0.772312 |
| He | 1s ² | ¹ S | 1 | 0.996202 |
| | | | 4 | 0.995271 |
| | 1s2s | ³ S | 1 | 0.903707 |
| | | | 4 | 0.914973 |
| Be | 1s ² 2s ¹ (2 basis functions) | ¹ S | 1 | 0.956581 |
| | | | 2 | 0.861201 |
| | | | 3 | 0.901292 |
| | | | 4 | 0.956198 |
| | (4 basis functions) | | 5 | 0.956197 |
| | | | 1 | 0.957503 |
| | | | 4 | 0.957108 |
| | | | 5 | 0.957116 |

*see Table IV-1 for an explanation of the methods

IV. 8 Summary and conclusions.

In this thesis variational principles have been coded for an electronic computer so that they could be applied to atomic states and their usefulness be assessed.

The thesis has clearly demonstrated that the minimization of Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ does not lead to wavefunctions that are useful in obtaining physical properties of the state under consideration. From the calculated overlaps it can be concluded that both methods yield wavefunctions that occupy different parts of configuration space than the true wavefunction. This finding is similar to the results obtained by Messmer and Birss (3,4). They calculated wavefunctions using the Temple-Kato bound (23,24) and the Lowdin bounds (8). These authors found that the bound formulations add contributions to the trial wavefunction which do not help in the description of the wavefunction associated with the state being considered. On the other hand the computation of Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ using the SCF-method leads to a very unsatisfactory bound. According to Weinstein (6) the energy of the true wavefunction lies somewhere between $E + \sqrt{\Delta} > W \gg E - \sqrt{\Delta}$. In no system but He has it been possible to obtain a value of delta smaller than about 1. This bound is really very unsatisfactory if one tries to associate a wavefunction with an excited state. For example a typical energy difference between states for

smaller atoms is about 0.1 a.u.. Therefore, to assign a definite excited state to a certain wavefunction, delta should be ≤ 0.01 . It should be pointed out that the size of the bound is not necessarily connected with the quality of the wavefunction. This can be seen for the Be ground state calculation, where the ϵ^2/Δ -minimization yields a far better wavefunction than the $\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization, even though the bounds in the former method are much worse than the bounds in the delta minimization. The better quality shows itself in the better energy, better overlap and $\langle 1/r \rangle$, $\langle r \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ values.

The minimization of ϵ^2/Δ or $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ yields good wavefunctions for ground and excited states. The main problem consists of assigning definite configurations to each wavefunction and each minimum. In the ϵ^2/Δ method one minimizes the overlap of the "correction" wavefunction ϕ_x :

$$a_x^2 = \langle \phi_x | \phi_x \rangle$$

since the relation

$$\epsilon^2/\Delta \leq a_x^2 \leq \tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$$

holds. In all cases the value of $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ could be reduced to about 0.01 or less., whereas the $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$ value was of the order 100 to 200. One is therefore hard put to assign a certain configuration to the wavefunction obtained. It is strongly believed that this inability to reduce the upper bound of a_x^2 reasonably is connected with the orbital

expansion SCF approach. The best wavefunction one can expect from this approach is a Hartree-Fock type wavefunction with all its shortcomings with respect to the correlation of the electrons. This aspect of the variational methods is further clarified by analyzing the overlaps for the wavefunctions obtained by the SCF-methods and CI-methods.

The overlaps obtained by minimizing $\langle H \rangle$ and ϵ^2/Δ (or ϵ^2/Δ) show a peculiar behaviour. The theory states that one should obtain maximum overlap of the trial wavefunction with the true wavefunction by minimizing ϵ^2/Δ and this result is indeed obtained for H 1s ¹S and He 1s2s ³S, but for the other states the wavefunction obtained by $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization leads invariably to a larger overlap. All these results clearly indicate the sensitivity of the ϵ^2/Δ methods to correlation between electrons. For the states where the method leads to the expected maximization of the overlap the correlation between electrons is nonexistent or small. For the states where correlation is important and large (e.g. two electrons occupying one space orbital) the overlap of the wavefunction obtained by ϵ^2/Δ minimization is smaller than the overlap of the wavefunction obtained by $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization. Furthermore the size of delta is proportional to the importance of correlation. This is most clearly demonstrated by the two

states He $1s^2 \ ^1S$ and $Li^+ 1s^2 \ ^1S$. (These results have not been tabulated). These two atomic systems are very similar in many aspects. The larger charge of the Li-nucleus exerts a larger attractive force upon the electrons thereby diminishing the average distance from the nucleus as compared with He. The shorter distance of the electrons from the nucleus enhances the correlation between them. This enhancement is reflected by an increase of from 0.5 (He $1s^2 \ ^1S$) to 1.4 ($Li^+ 1s^2 \ ^1S$). An answer to the question of how critical the correlation effect between electrons is for the ϵ^2/Δ variational method could be obtained by employing various configuration interaction wave functions to the ϵ^2/Δ variation. One should then be able to observe the amount of correlation which has to be taken into account before a wavefunction obtained by ϵ^2/Δ minimization shows a greater overlap with a "true" wavefunction than one obtained by minimizing $\langle H \rangle$.

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APPENDIX I.

THE EVALUATION OF MATRIX ELEMENTS OF 3- AND 4- ELECTRON OPERATORS BETWEEN DETERMINANTAL WAVEFUNCTIONS.

Let Q be a product of orthonormal spinorbitals (15)

$$Q = \prod_i \phi_i$$

Then the determinantal wavefunction can be written as

$$\det Q = AQ$$

where A , the antisymmetrizer is given by

$$A = (N!)^{-1/2} \sum P$$

and the P are the operators which form $N!$ different permutations of the subscripts of the ϕ_i .

The expectation value of a quantum mechanical operator that commutes with the antisymmetrizer can be shown (22) to be

$$\langle O \rangle = \langle AQ|O|AQ \rangle = \sum_P (-1)^P \langle Q|O|PQ \rangle \quad (I-1,1)$$

Let O_m be an operator that operates on m electrons. Then only permutations belonging to a symmetry group S_n such that $n = m$ will contribute to the expectation value of O_m .

EXAMPLE:

Let $\phi(1)\phi(j)\phi(k)\phi(l)$ be a product of orthonormal spinorbitals and let the determinantal wavefunction be given by

$$D = A |\phi(i)\phi(j)\phi(k)\phi(l)\rangle$$

Then the expectation value of an operator O^{123} is given by:

$$\langle O^{123} \rangle = \sum_P (-1)^P \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(l;4) | O^{123} | \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(l;4) \rangle$$

Let $P = (1\ 2\ 3\ 4)$ [for an explanation of this notation of permutations see (23)] then this particular term is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(l;4) | O^{123} | \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(l;4) \rangle \\ &= \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) | O^{123} | \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) \rangle \\ & \quad \langle \phi(l;4) | \phi(l;4) \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\langle \phi(i) | \phi(k) \rangle = \delta_{ik}$$

Therefore the expectation value of the 3- and 4-electron operators can be written as

$$O^3 = \sum_{i < j < k} O^{ijk} \quad \text{and} \quad O^4 = \sum_{i < j < k < l} O^{ijkl}$$

are expressed as

$$\langle 0^3 \rangle = \sum_{i < j < k} \sum_p (-1)^p \langle \phi(i; 1) \phi(j; 2) \phi(k; 3) | 0^{123} | P \phi(i; 1) \phi(j; 2) \phi(k; 3) \rangle$$

and

$$\langle 0^4 \rangle = \sum_{i < j < k < l} \sum_p (-1)^p \langle \phi(i; 1) \phi(j; 2) \phi(k; 3) \phi(l; 4) | 0^{1234} | P \phi(i; 1) \phi(j; 2) \phi(k; 3) \phi(l; 4) \rangle$$

Since there are 6 elements of S_3 and 24 elements of S_4 , it does not seem fruitful to carry the expansion further as in the case of the 2-electron operators and to give each permuted integral a special name and a special symbol (such as J_{ij} and K_{ij} in the 2-electron case).



APPENDIX II.

Attention should be drawn to a property of the integrals when P is either a 3-cycle or a 4-cycle permutation, when these integrals are subjected to a variation. An example will better clarify this particularity than a general discussion.

Consider the particular term

$$\sum_{1 < j < k} \langle \phi(i;1) \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) | O^{123} | \phi(k;1) \phi(i;2) \phi(j;3) \rangle$$

where $P = (1\ 2\ 3)$. Variation of the particular orbital ϕ_i yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 < j < k} & \langle \delta \phi(i;1) \{ \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) | O^{123} | \phi(k;1) \phi(j;3) \} \phi(i;2) \rangle \\ & + \text{complex conjugate} \end{aligned}$$

In the SCF-formalism the expression

$$\sum_{j>i, k>j} \{ \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) | O^{123} | \phi(k;1) \phi(j;3) \}$$

contributes towards the F-matrix connected with the orbital $\phi(i)$.

But this operator is not necessarily Hermitian, i.e.



$$\{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|O^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^+ \neq \\ \{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|O^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}$$

in general.

This non-hermiticity has to be accounted for by a suitable averaging process.

EXAMPLE:

Let $\phi(i) = 1s$ $\phi(j) = 2s$ $\phi(k) = 3d^o$. Let each of these orbitals be expanded into a suitable set of basis functions, e.g.

$$1s = \sum_i c(1s;i) \chi(s;i) \\ 2s = \sum_i c(2s;i) \chi(s;i) \\ 3d^o = \sum_i c(3d^o;i) \chi(d^o;i)$$

then

$$\{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|O^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^{mn} = \\ \sum_{i,j,k,l} [c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d^o;k)c(d^o;l) \\ \langle \chi(s;m)\chi(s;i)\chi(d^o;k)|O^{123}|\chi(d^o;l)\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j) \rangle]$$

whereas

$$\{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|0^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^{nm} = \\ \sum_{i,j,k,l} [c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l) \\ \langle\chi(s;m)\chi(s;1)\chi(d^o;k)|0^{123}|\chi(d^o;1)\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j)\rangle]$$

The summations over the expansion coefficients are the same.
The operator 0^{123} is given by

$$0^{123} = 2*[h^1(r^{23})^{-1} + h^2(r^{13})^{-1} + h^3(r^{12})^{-1}] + (r^{12}r^{23})^{-1} \\ (r^{13}r^{22})^{-1} + (r^{12}r^{13})^{-1} + (r^{23}r^{12})^{-1} + (r^{13}r^{23})^{-1} + (r^{23}r^{12})^{-1}$$

This, applied to the particular case above yields for the first expression

$$\sum_{i,j,k,l} [c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l) \\ *[\langle\chi(s;m)|h|\chi(d^o;1)\rangle\langle\chi(s;1)\chi(d^o;k)|1/r^{23}|\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(s;i)|h|\chi(s;m)\rangle\langle\chi(s;n)\chi(d^o;k)|1/r^{13}|\chi(d^o;1)\chi(s;j)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(d^o;k)|h|\chi(s;j)\rangle\langle\chi(s;n)\chi(s;i)|1/r^{12}|\chi(d^o;1)\chi(s;m)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(s;i)\chi(d^o;k)\{\chi(s;n)|\chi(d^o;1)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(s;j)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(d^o;k)\chi(s;i)\{\chi(s;n)|\chi(d^o;1)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(s;j)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(s;n)\chi(d^o;k)\{\chi(s;i)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(d^o;1)\chi(s;j)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(d^o;k)\chi(s;n)\{\chi(s;i)|\chi(s;m)\}\chi(s;j)\chi(d^o;1)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(s;n)\chi(s;i)\{\chi(d^o;k)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(d^o;1)\chi(s;m)\rangle \\ +\langle\chi(s;i)\chi(s;n)\{\chi(d^o;k)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(d^o;1)\rangle]$$

and for the second expression

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i,j,k,l} \{ c(s;i) c(s;j) c(d;k) c(d;l) \\
& * [\langle \chi(s;m) | h | \chi(d^o;1) \rangle \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^o;k) | 1/r^{z_2} | \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) | h | \chi(s;n) \rangle \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(d^o;l) | 1/r^{z_3} | \chi(d^o;l) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^o;k) | h | \chi(s;j) \rangle \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(s;i) | 1/r^{z_4} | \chi(d^o;l) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^o;k) | \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^o;l) \rangle \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^o;k) \chi(s;i) | \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^o;l) \rangle \chi(s;j) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;j) \chi(d^o;k) | \chi(s;i) | \chi(s;n) \rangle \chi(d^o;l) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^o;k) \chi(s;j) | \chi(s;i) | \chi(s;n) \rangle \chi(s;j) \chi(d^o;l) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(s;i) | \chi(d^o;k) | \chi(s;j) \rangle \chi(d^o;l) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^o;k) | \chi(s;j) \rangle \chi(s;m) \chi(d^o;l) \rangle \}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^o;k) | \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^o;l) \rangle \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle$$

symbolizes the integral

$$\int \{ \chi(s;i; r^z) \chi(s;n; r^z) \chi(d^o;k; r^z) \chi(s;j; r^z) \chi(s;m; r^z) \chi(d^o;l; r^z) \\
/(r^{z_2} r^{z_3}) \} dr^z dr^z dr^z$$

It can be seen that the two expression are different.

APPENDIX III.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS.

This appendix describes how one can obtain a wavefunction $\phi(2s+1:1)$ belonging to a certain configuration expressed as a sum of slators, such that this wavefunction is an eigenfunction of the operators L^2, L_z, S^2, S_z

$$L^2 \phi(2s+1:1) = l(l+1) \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$L_z \phi(2s+1:1) = ml \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$S^2 \phi(2s+1:1) = s(s+1) \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$S_z \phi(2s+1:1) = ms \phi(2s+1:1)$$

This discussion is based upon a suggestion by Schaeffer and Harris (17), but it is written with the aim to particularize and clarify some points important to the present work.

To aid the reader not familiar with the concepts, a specific example ($p^2 - 1S$) is given at the end of this appendix.

As is well known (22) the operation of the L and S operators can be expressed as:

$$S_z D = 1/2(n_x - n_y)D = M_S D$$

$$L_z D = \sum_{l=1,N} m_l^z D = M_L D$$

$$S^2 D = \{ \sum p_{\alpha\beta} + (1/4) [(n_\alpha - n_\beta)^2 + 2n_\alpha + 2n_\beta] \} D$$

$$L^2 D = \{ L^- L^+ + L_z (L_z + 1) \} D$$

with

$$L^- = \sum_{l=1,N} \{ L^\pm (l) \}$$

Each slator is automatically an eigenfunction of L_z and S_z .

To obtain a linear combination of slators which is an eigenfunction of L^2 and S^2 , one collects all slators belonging to the configuration in question which have a L_z eigenvalue of $m_l=1$ and a S_z eigenvalue of $m_s=s$ into a vector

$$d = (D^1 D^2 D^3 \dots D^n).$$

One then forms the matrix

$$[\underline{LS}] = d^\dagger (L^2 + k S^2) d$$

and diagonalizes it. A proper choice of k gives a well spaced eigenvalue spectrum. By including only slators with $m_l=1$ and $m_s=s$ one has assured that the lowest eigenvalue is

of the matrix $[\underline{L}S]$ is

$$a^2 \geq m_1(m_1+1) + k * m_s(m_s+1)$$

If the equality holds, then the eigenvector associated with this eigenvalue is the required linear combination. If for more than one eigenvector this equality holds, one has a case of degeneracy. If the equality does not hold then no linear combination of slators for this configuration possesses the required symmetry.

From the linear combinations with $m_1=1$ and $m_s=s$ one obtains all linear combinations with $1 \leq m_1 \leq -1$ and $s \leq m_s \leq -s$ by repeatedly applying the operators L^- and S^- .

EXAMPLE ($p^2 \times S$)

The distinct slators for this configuration are:

$$D^1 = |p^{+1}(1)\beta(1) p^{-1}(2)\alpha(2)| = |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}|$$

$$D^2 = |p^{+1}(1)\alpha(1) p^{-1}(2)\beta(2)| = |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}|$$

$$D^3 = |p^0(1)\alpha(1) p^0(2)\alpha(2)| = |\overline{p^0 p^0}|$$

where the two vertical bars designate a determinant i.e.

$$|\overline{p^{-1} p^{+1}}| = p^{-1}(1)\alpha(1)*p^{+1}(2)\beta(2) - p^{-1}(2)\alpha(2)*p^{+1}(1)\beta(1)$$

Operation with the operator $L^2 + S^2$ gives the result:

$$S^2 D^1 = S^2 |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| = |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| + |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| = D^1 + D'$$

$$L^2 D^1 = L^2 |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| = [L^- L^+ + L_z(L_z+1)] |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}|$$

$$= L^- L^+ |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| + 0 * |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}|$$

$$= [L^-(1) + L^-(2)] * [L^+(1) + L^+(2)] |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}|$$

$$= [L^-(1) + L^-(2)] |\overline{p^{+1} p^0}|$$

$$= |\overline{p^0 p^0}| + |\overline{p^{+1} p^{-1}}| = -D^3 + D'$$

Therefore

$$(L^2 + S^2)D^1 = 2D^1 + D^2 - D^3$$

Similarly

$$(L^2 + S^2)D^2 = 2D^2 + D' + D^3$$

$$(L^2 + S^2)D^3 = 2D^3 - D' + D^2$$

Since the relationship $\langle D^x | D^y \rangle = \delta_{xy}$ holds, the matrix $[LS]$ is easily seen to be:

$$[LS] = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix of eigenvectors is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{3} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

with the eigenvalues 3, 0, 3. The normalized linear combination of slators for the configuration p^2 and the state 1S is therefore :

$$\phi(^1S) = (1/\sqrt{3})(-D^z + D^x - D^y)$$

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APPENDIX IV.

EXTENSION OF THE HINZE-ROOTHAAN FORMALISM TO THE CASE
OF 3- AND 4-ELECTRON OPERATORS.

The F-matrix connected with each orbital is given by eqn. (3-17). Following the derivation of Hinze and Roothaan one computes a correction matrix to the $F(n,1)$ -matrix by considering all first order changes in the $F(n,1)$ -matrix which are caused by a change of the vectors $c(n',1)$, where n' runs over all orbitals $c(n',1)$ that belong to the symmetry 1.

Using eqn. (3-17) one writes the correction matrix as (we assume that the orbitals are in real form):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta F_{pq}^{nl} = \\
& 2 \times \sum_{j=1}^{l^2} B^j \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^2 \sum_{rs} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_j l}, C_s^{\eta_j l}} \delta_{n_j n} \delta_{l_j l} \delta_{l_j l} \mathcal{J}_{S_j^{\alpha} S_j^{\beta}}^{P_\alpha(pq; rs)} \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^{l^3} C^k \sum_{\substack{\alpha+\beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq r}}^3 \sum_{t,u} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_k l}, C_s^{\eta_k l}, C_t^{\eta_k l}, C_u^{\eta_k l}} \delta_{n_k n} \delta_{l_k l} \delta_{l_k l} \\
& \quad K_{S_k^{\alpha} S_k^{\beta} S_k^r}^{P_\alpha(pq; rs; tu)} \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{l=1}^{l^4} D^l \sum_{\substack{\alpha+\beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq r \\ \alpha \neq s \\ \alpha \neq t \\ \alpha \neq u \\ \alpha \neq v \\ \alpha \neq w}}^4 \sum_{r,s,t,u,v,w} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_l l}, C_s^{\eta_l l}, C_t^{\eta_l l}, C_u^{\eta_l l}, C_v^{\eta_l l}, C_w^{\eta_l l}} \delta_{n_l n} \delta_{l_l l} \delta_{l_l l} \\
& \quad L_{S_l^{\alpha} S_l^{\beta} S_l^r S_l^t}^{P_\alpha(pq; rs; tu; vw)}
\end{aligned}$$

Equation (52) of ref. (21)

$$\delta \tilde{F}_{\sim}^{nl} \tilde{C}^{nl} = 2 \times \sum_{n'} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\sim}^l \delta_{C^{n'l}}$$

still holds, but the definition of the L-matrix
has changed to:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{L}_{nn';pq} = \\
& 2 \times \sum_{j=1}^{l^2} B^j \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^2 \sum_{r,s} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_j^{\alpha} l}, C_s^{\eta_j^{\beta} l}} \delta_{n_j^{\alpha} n} \delta_{l_j^{\alpha} l} \delta_{l_j^{\beta} l} \mathcal{J}_{S_j^{\alpha} S_j^{\beta}}^{P_\alpha(p r; q s)} \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^{l^3} C^k \sum_{\substack{\alpha+\beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \\ \beta \neq \gamma}}^3 \sum_{t,u} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_k^{\alpha} l}, C_s^{\eta_k^{\beta} l}, C_t^{\eta_k^{\gamma} l}} \delta_{n_k^{\alpha} n} \delta_{l_k^{\alpha} l} \delta_{l_k^{\beta} l} \\
& \quad K_{S_k^{\alpha} S_k^{\beta} S_k^{\gamma}}^{P_\alpha(p r; q s; t u)} \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{l=1}^{l^4} D^l \sum_{\substack{\alpha+\beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \\ \alpha \neq \delta \\ \beta \neq \gamma \\ \beta \neq \delta \\ \gamma \neq \delta}}^4 \sum_{r,s,t,u,v,w} \delta_{C_r^{\eta_l^{\alpha} l}, C_s^{\eta_l^{\beta} l}, C_t^{\eta_l^{\gamma} l}, C_u^{\eta_l^{\delta} l}, C_v^{\eta_l^{\alpha} l}, C_w^{\eta_l^{\beta} l}} \delta_{n_l^{\alpha} n} \delta_{l_l^{\alpha} l} \delta_{l_l^{\beta} l} \\
& \quad L_{S_l^{\alpha} S_l^{\beta} S_l^{\gamma} S_l^{\delta}}^{P_\alpha(p r; q s; t u; v w)}
\end{aligned}$$

With this definition of the L-matrix the formalism
of (21) can proceed unchanged to its end.

APPENDIX V.

EXAMPLE: Be $1s^2 2s 3d^4$

Equation (3-1) for this configuration is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(^4D) &= (\sqrt{2})^{-1} [|1s\bar{1}s2s\bar{3}d^{+2}| - |1s\bar{1}s2s\bar{3}d^{-2}| \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^{-1} (D^+ - D^-)\end{aligned}$$

The expectation value of the operator O eqn (3-6) is:

$$\langle O \rangle = (1/2) \langle D^+ | O | D^+ \rangle - 2 * (1/2) \langle D^+ | O | D^- \rangle + (1/2) \langle D^- | O | D^+ \rangle$$

This, rewritten in the form (3-7), yields:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle O \rangle &= (1/2) \langle 1s\bar{1}s2s\bar{3}d^{+2} | O | \sum_{p=-1}^0 P \bar{1}s\bar{2}s\bar{3}d^{+2} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle 1s\bar{1}s2s\bar{3}d^{+2} | O | \sum_{p=1}^0 (-1)^p P \bar{1}s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s\bar{3}d^- \rangle \\ &\quad + (1/2) \langle 1s\bar{1}s2s\bar{3}d^{+2} | O | \sum_{p=1}^0 (-1)^p P \bar{1}s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s\bar{3}d^- \rangle\end{aligned}$$

Inserting the explicit form of the operator O the form (3-9) is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle O \rangle &= (1/2) \{ \langle 1s | 0^z | 1s \rangle + \langle \bar{1}s | 0^z | \bar{1}s \rangle + \langle 2s | 0^z | 2s \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \bar{3}d^{+2} | 0^z | \bar{3}d^{+2} \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 1s\bar{1}s | 0^z | 1s\bar{1}s \rangle - \langle 1s\bar{1}s | 0^z | \bar{1}s\bar{1}s \rangle + \langle 1s2s | 0^z | 1s2s \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle 1s2s | 0^z | 2s1s \rangle + \langle 1s\bar{3}d^{+2} | 0 | \bar{1}s\bar{3}d^{+2} \rangle - \langle 1s\bar{3}d^{+2} | 0 | \bar{3}d^{+2} \rangle \}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \langle \overline{1s}2s | 0^z | \overline{1s}2s \rangle + \langle \overline{1s}\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \overline{1s}\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle - \langle \overline{1s}\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \overline{3d}^{+2} \overline{1s} \rangle \\
& - \langle \overline{1s}2s | 0^z | 2s\overline{1s} \rangle + \langle 2s\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | 2s\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle - \langle 2s\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \overline{3d}^{+2} 2s \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \overline{1s}\overline{1s}2s | 0^z | \sum (-1)^p P \overline{1s}\overline{1s}2s \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \overline{1s}\overline{1s}\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \sum (-1)^p P \overline{1s}\overline{1s}\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \sum (-1)^p P \overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \sum (-1)^p P \overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \overline{1s}\overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} | 0^z | \sum (-1)^p P \overline{1s}\overline{1s}2s\overline{3d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \text{the terms arising from } \langle D^z | 0 | D^z \rangle \text{ and } \langle D^z | 0 | D^z \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

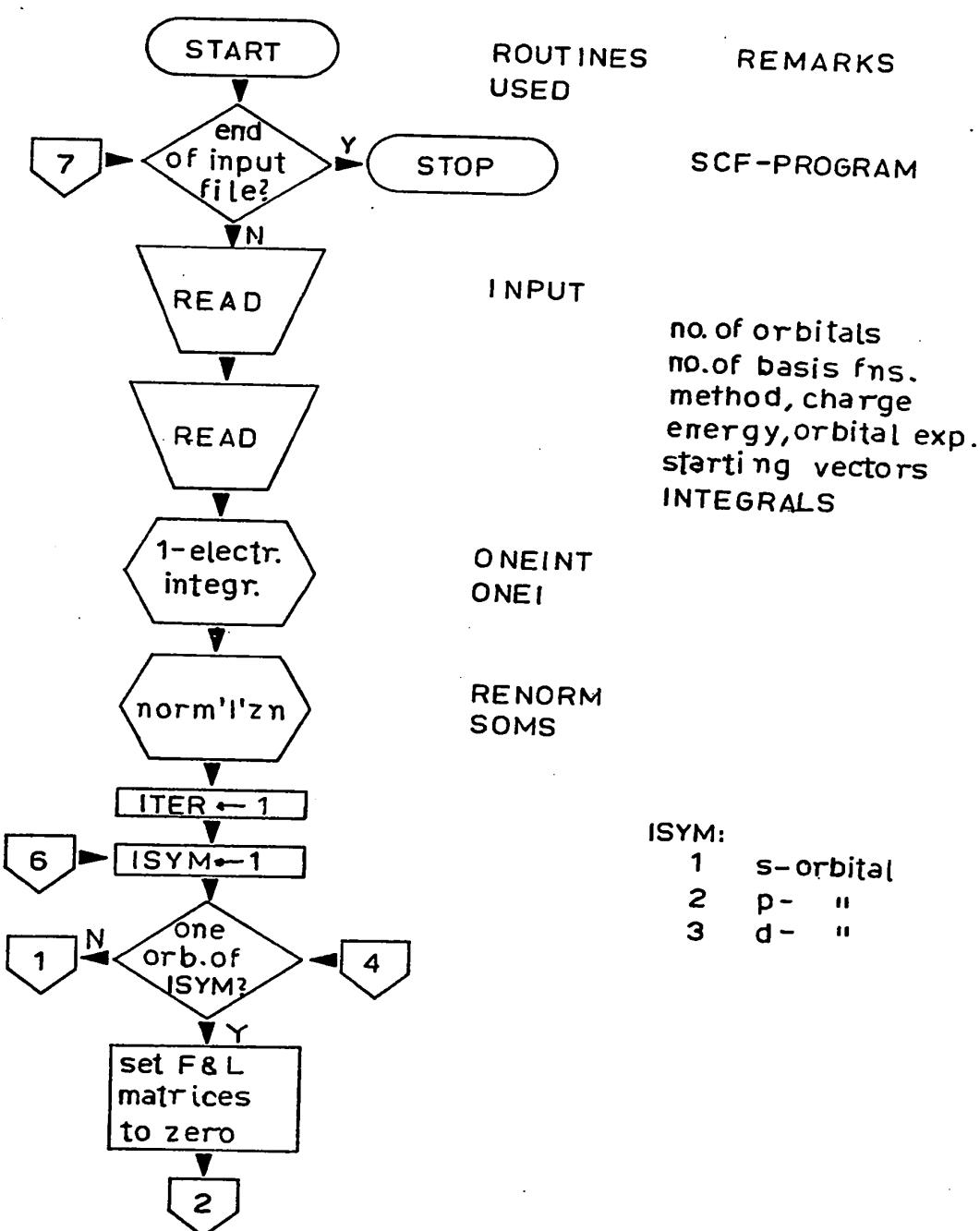
Collecting all the identical integrals and summing their coefficients, yields the eqn (3-10):

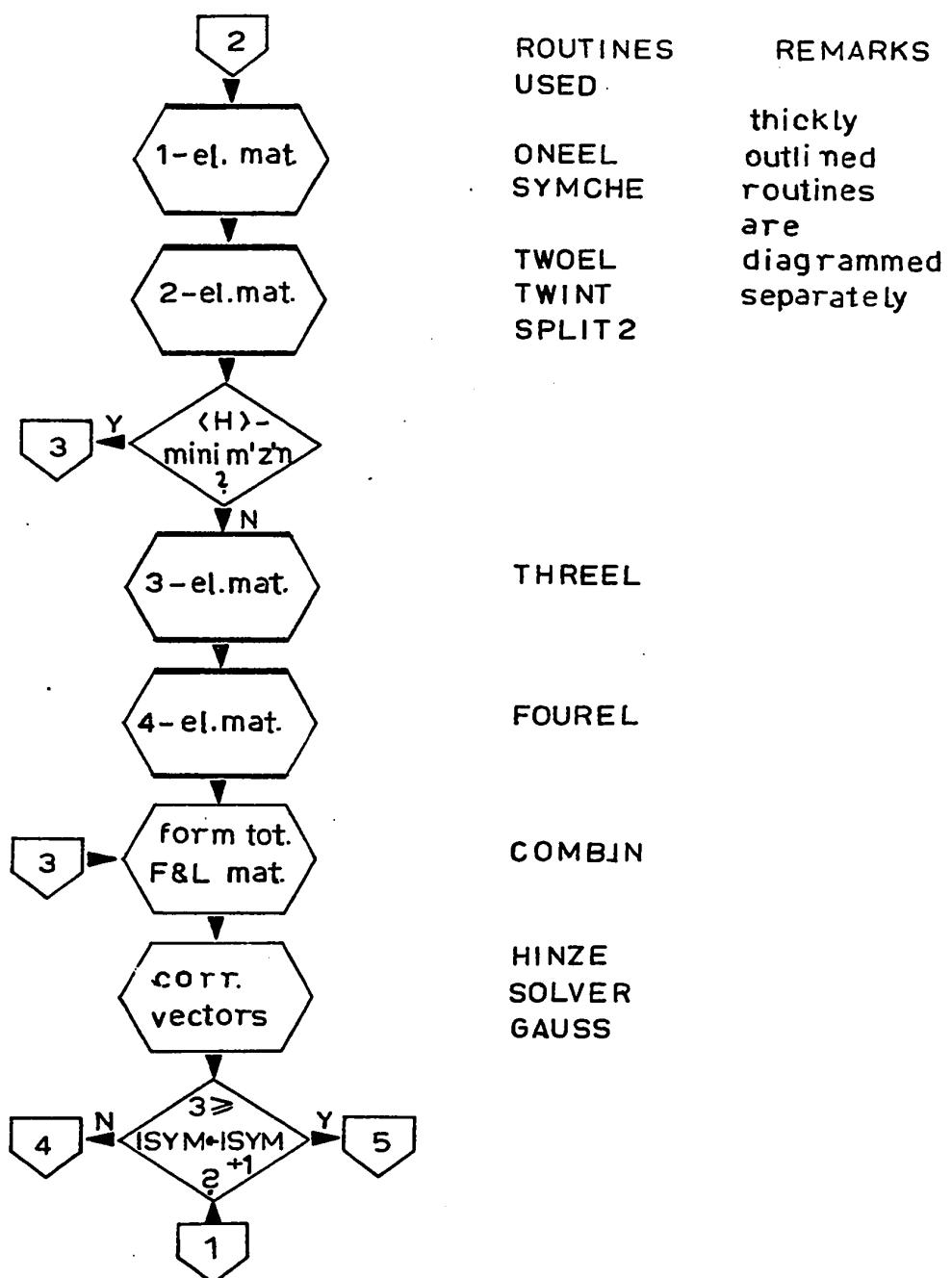
$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 \rangle = & \quad 2 \langle 1s | 0^z | 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 2s | 0^z | 2s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 3d^{+2} | 0^z | 3d^{+2} \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s1s | 0^z | 1s1s \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s2s | 0^z | 1s2s \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s2s | 0^z | 1s2s \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 1s3d^{+2} \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 3d^{+2} \overline{1s} \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 2s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 2s3d^{+2} \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s1s2s | 0^z | 1s1s2s \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s1s2s | 0^z | 2s1s1s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s1s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 1s1s3d^{+2} \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s1s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 1s3d^{+2} \overline{1s} \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s2s3d^{+2} | 0^z | 1s2s3d^{+2} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

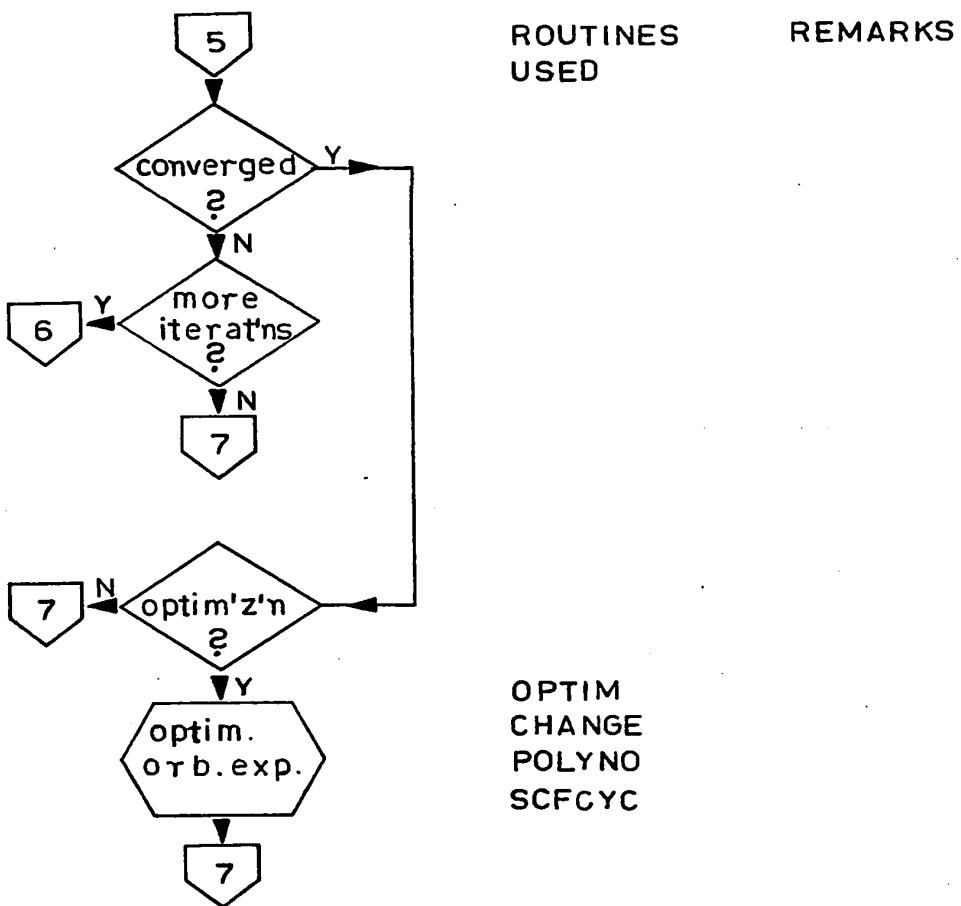
- <1s2s3d⁺² | 0³ | 2s1s3d⁺² >
- <1s2s3d⁺² | 0³ | 3d⁺² 2s1s >
+ 2<1s2s3d⁺² | 0³ | 1s3d⁺² 2s >
- 2<1s2s3d⁺² | 0³ | 3d⁺² 1s2s >
+ <1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 1s1s2s3d⁺² >
- <1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 1s3d⁺² 2s1s >
- <1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 2s1s1s3d⁺² >
+ 2<1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 2s3d⁺² 1s1s >
+ <1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 1s1s3d⁺² 2s >
- 2<1s1s2s3d⁺² | 0⁴ | 1s3d⁺² 1s2s >

THE PROGRAM.

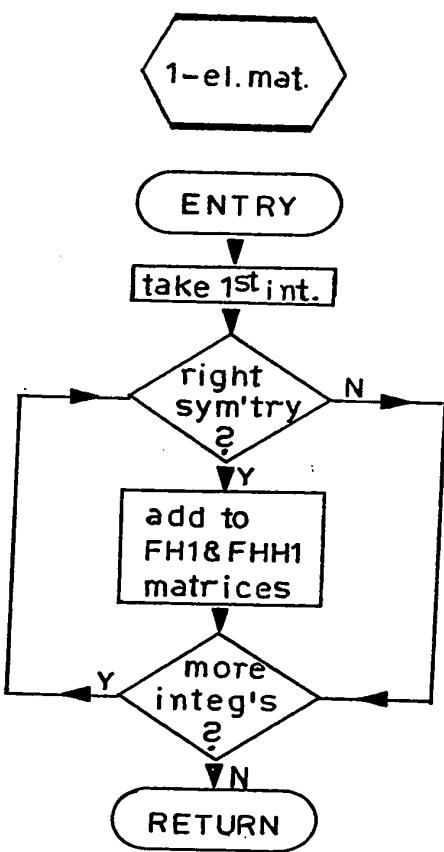
It seems to be extraordinarily difficult to describe intelligently a computer program of some complexity by words. We will instead present the logical flow of the program in form of a flow diagram. This diagram with its annotations and with the listing of the program at the end of this appendix should facilitate the understanding and use of the program. After the flow diagram a section is concerned with the listing of all routines that have been used, except the routines which are part of publicly available libraries. This listing carries short annotations as to where and how the routines are employed and it is arranged in nearly the same order as the listing of the programs. At the end programs which have been used in preparing this thesis have been listed.

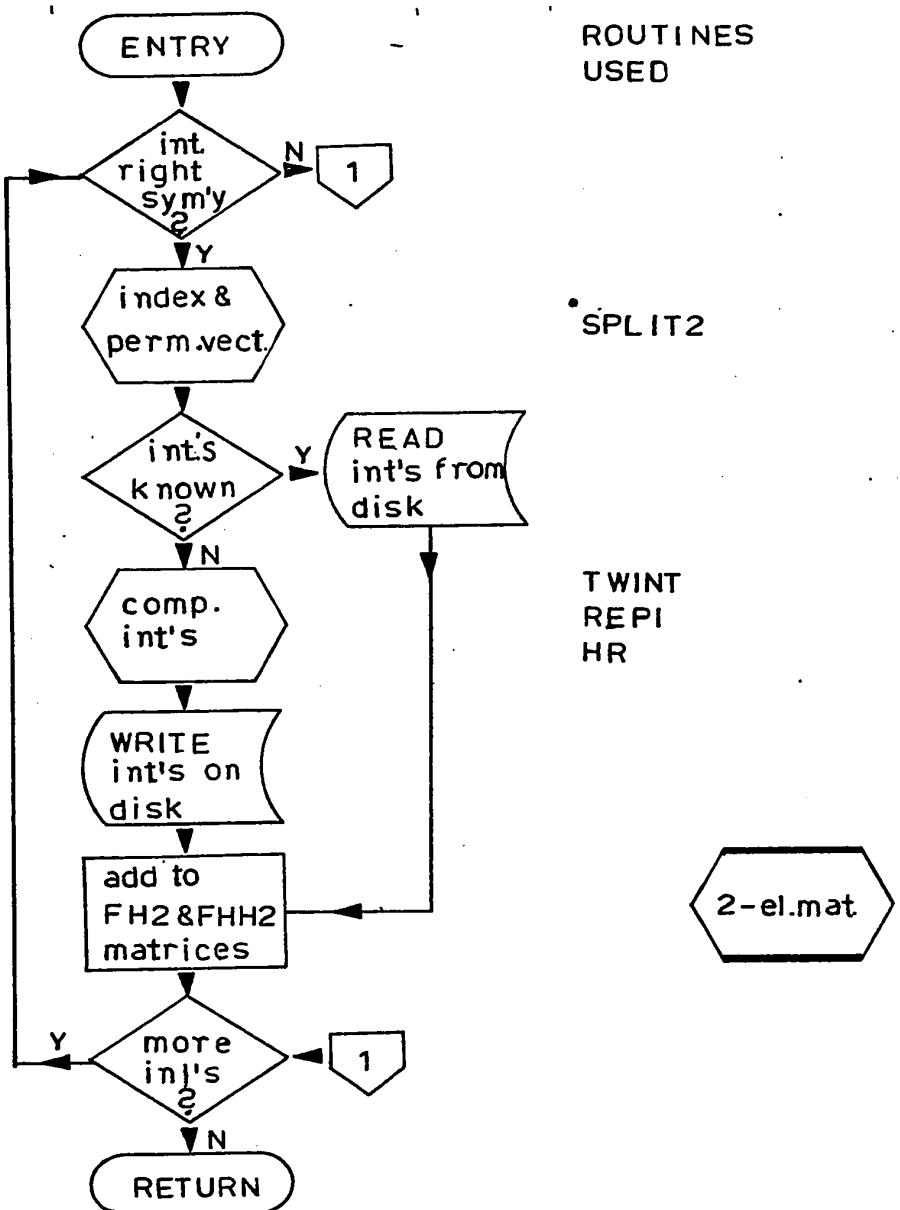


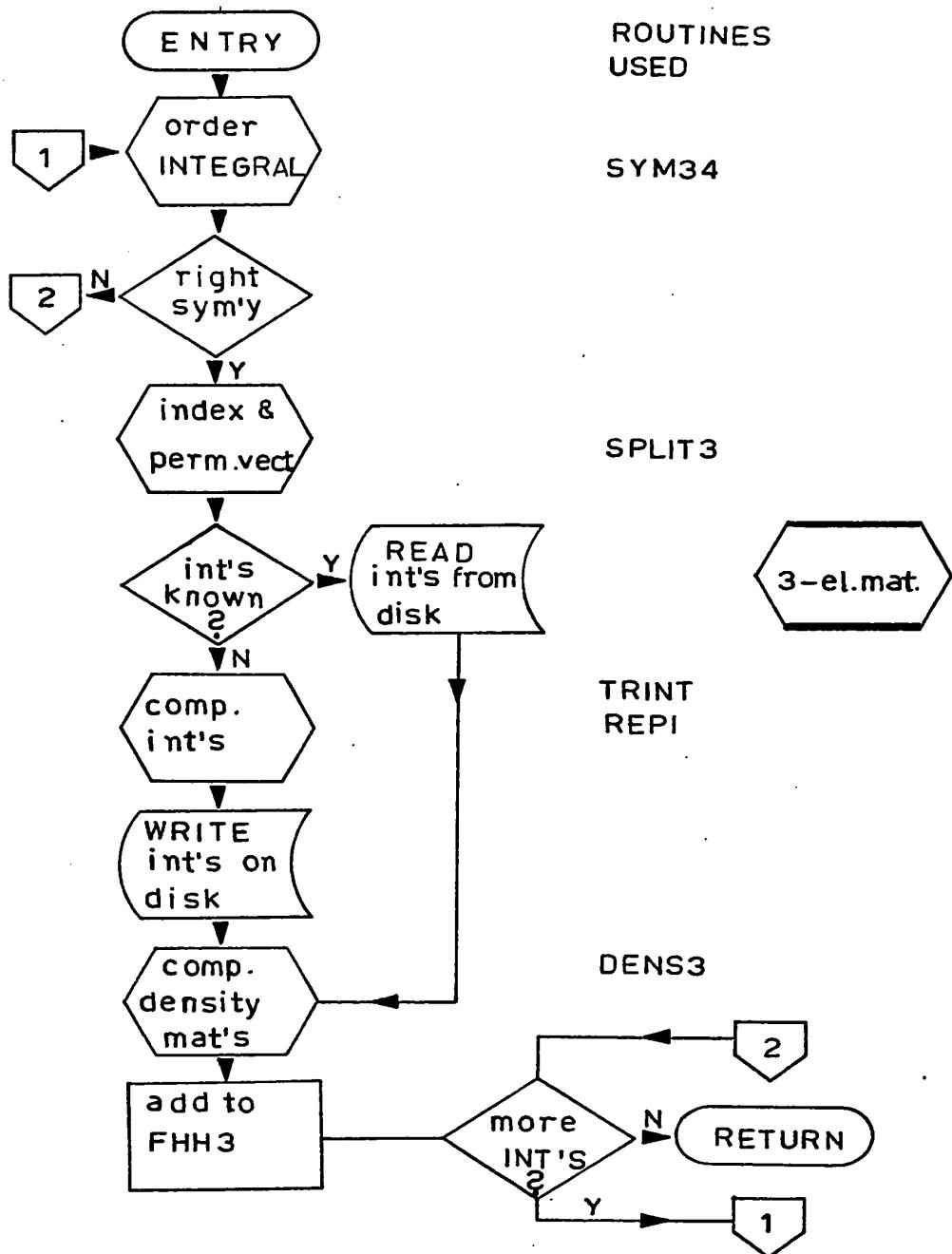


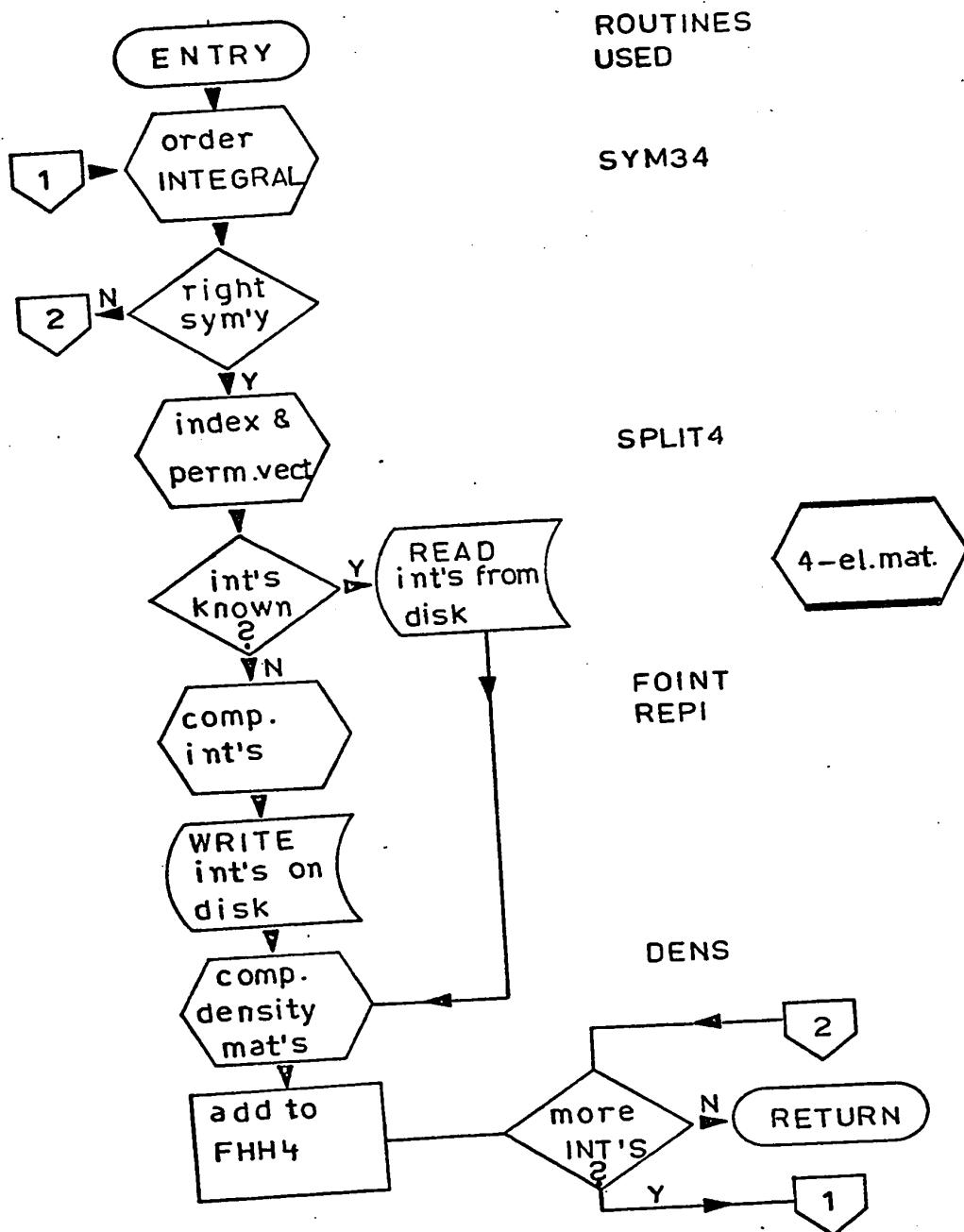


OPTIM
CHANGE
POLYNO
SCFCYC









ROUTINES TO COMPUTE L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|---------|-------------|---|--------------|
| MAIN | | | LSQH LSQT |
| VECT | MAIN | Routines to set up the | VECT |
| EXPAND | MAIN | different Slators belonging | EXPD |
| DETVAR | MAIN | to a given configuration | DETV |
| RESET | MAIN, CHECK | and state. | RSET |
| CHECK | MAIN | | CHCK |
| OUT | LOP | Output routines | OUTP |
| SHREIB | OPERAT | | SHRB |
| OPERAT | MAIN | Subroutines determining | OPE |
| LSSQUA | OPERAT | the matrix elements of | LSS |
| COMP | LSSQUA | $\langle \phi L^2 + k*S^2 \phi \rangle$ | COMP |
| L_MINUS | MAIN | Computing the states MS-1, | LMIN |
| SOP | L_MINUS | ML-1 from MS,ML. | S-OP |
| LOP | L_MINUS | | L-OP |
| SEARCH | SOP, LOP | | SRCH |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|---------------------|---|------|
| INTCOE | MAIN | The Slators are compared | INTH |
| FILL | MAIN, LOP LMINUS | for each value of ML and | FILH |
| SORT | INTCOE | MS and the 1,2,3, and 4 | SRTH |
| COMP1 | INTCOE | electron integrals to be | COMH |
| ONE | SORT | used as input for the | ONEH |
| TWO | SORT | wave-function routine | TWOH |
| THREE | SORT | are computed. | THRH |
| FOUR | SORT | | THRT |
| | | | FORH |
| | | | FORT |
| SIG | FUNCTION | Determines if a permutation is odd or even. | FSIG |
| DEIGE | OPERAT | Jacobi diagonalization IBM-SSP-Routine. | |

J

ROUTINES TO COMPUTE SCF WAVEFUNCTIONS

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|-------------|--|------|
| MAIN | | | MAIN |
| INPUT | MAIN | Reads in the starting vectors, integrals, and indicates the minimization to be done. | INPT |
| ONEINT | MAIN | Sets up one electron integrals | ONEI |
| RENORM | MAIN | Normalizes the vectors. | NORM |
| ONEEL | MAIN | Sets up one electron matrices. | ONEE |
| TWOEL | MAIN | 2-electron-matrices. | TWOE |
| TWINT | TWOELE | 2-electron-integrals. | TWIN |
| THREEL | MAIN | 3-electron-matrices. | THRE |
| TINT3 | THREEL | 3-electron-integrals. | TINT |
| DENS3 | THREEL | 3-electron-density matrices. | DNS3 |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|------------|-------------|---|-------|
| FOUREL | MAIN | 4-electron-matrices. | FOUR |
| FOINT | FOUREL | 4-electron-integrals. | FOIN |
| DENS | FOUREL | 4-electron-density matrices. | DNS4 |
| LIES | DENS | Reads in the 2-electron-integrals required in FOUREL | LIES |
| DIAGO | MAIN | Diagonalization of 4-electron-matrices. | DIAG |
| COMBIN | MAIN | Combines the F-matrices according to which minimization is desired. | COMB |
| CNVRGC | MAIN | Checks if vectors converge. | CONV |
| AITKEN | MAIN | Aitken-Delta-Acceleration. | AI TK |
| UTS PRPRTS | MAIN | Computes value of $\langle 1/r \rangle$ etc. | PROP |
| HINZE | MAIN | Combines the L and F matrices so that G-supermatrix and G supervector for computing c are obtained. | HINZ |
| SOLVER | HINZE | Gaussian elimination with pivoting of row and columns. | SOLV |
| GAUS | SOLVER | | GAUS |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|--------------|--|------|
| ENER | MAIN, COMBIN | <i>Computes <H> and <H ></i> | ENER |
| EXHH | MAIN, COMBIN | <i>respectively.</i> | EXHH |
| OPTIM | MAIN | <i>Optimization routine.</i> | OPTI |
| CHANGE | OPTIM | <i>Aiding optimization.</i> | CHNG |
| POLYNO | OPTIM | <i>Aiding optimization.</i> | POLY |
| SCFCYC | OPTIM | <i>Aiding optimization.</i> | SCFC |
| OUT0 | MAIN | <i>Various output routines.</i> | OUT1 |
| OUT01 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT1 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT2 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT3 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT4 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT5 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUTPUT | MAIN | | OUT2 |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|---------------------------|--|------|
| SPLIT2 | TWOEL | All these routines reorder | SPLI |
| SPLIT3 | SYM34 | the input-integrals so that | SPLI |
| SPLIT4 | SYM34 | the indices of the expansion | SPLI |
| SYMAS1 | SPLIT2, SPLIT3 | vectors and the integrals over the Slater functions | SYA1 |
| SYMCHE | TWOEL, SYM34 | coincide. | SYCH |
| SYMAS2 | SPLIT2, SPLIT3, SPLIT4 | | SYA2 |
| SYMAS3 | SPLIT3, SPLIT4, TWINT | | SYA3 |
| IDNOM | SPLIT2, SPLIT3, SPLIT4 | | IDNO |
| SYM34 | THREEL, FOUREL | | SYA3 |

| NAME | Routines Not Programmed by the Author. | | CODE |
|--------|---|---|------|
| | PURPOSE | (See also the table with SYSTEM-SUBROUTINES.) | |
| LOGIOU | Direct access routine Author Larry Thiel, Computing Centre University of Alberta. | | LIOU |
| DEIGE | Jacobi diagonalization Author IBM/SSP | | |
| SOMS | Schmidt-orthogonalization | | SOMS |
| MULTS | Schmidt matrix multiplication | | MULT |
| VMULT | subroutines. | | VMUL |
| ONEI | Slater function integral routines | | ONIN |
| HR | | | HRIN |
| REPI | | | REPI |
| ANGLI | | | ANGI |
| UF | | | ANGI |
| VF | | | ANGI |
| FIDA | | | ANGI |
| FIDB | | | ANGI |
| ENMI | All programmes in this section by F. W. Birss. | | ENMI |

SYSTEM (MTS) ROUTINES

| NAME | PURPOSE |
|--------|--|
| READ | e.g. CALL READ(INTEG,LEN,0,LNR,2, 100) |
| WRITE | Used to read and write integrals and density matrices from or to disk. |
| LOGIOU | Used to determine the parameters that allow access to sequential files stored on disk. |
| POINT | |
| NOTE | |
| REWIND | Used to reset the sequential file used for storing the Density matrices in each iteration. |
| TIME | To time the execution of the program Routines READ and WRITE are described in FORTRAN G and H MANUAL, May 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre. Routines REWIND and TIME are described in SUBROUTINE LIBRARIES MANUAL, October 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre. Routines NOTE and POINT are described in SYSTEM SUBROUTINE MANUAL, June 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre. |

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REAL*8 LSSQMA(52,52)/2704*0.D0/, EIGVAL(52,52), EIGVEC(52,52),
1B(52), F1, F2, SPIN(22) LSQH
EQUIVALENCE(LSSQMA(1), EIGVAL(1)) LSQH

C TIIIS ROUTINE IS SET UP TO CALCULATE LS-EIGENFUNCTIONS OF UP LSQH
C TO TEN ELECTRONS. TO INCLUDE A LARGER NUMBER OF ELECTRONS LSQH
C SEEMS SENSELESS, SINCE RUSSELL-SAUNDERS COUPLING BREAKS DOWN LSQH
C THE EIGENVALUES ARE ON THE AVERAGE ACCURATE TO 11 SIGNIFICANT LSQH
C FIGURES. IF HIGHER ACCURACY IS DESIRED, CHANGE STATEMENT 5 IN LSQH
C SUBROUTINE 'DEIGE'. LSQH
C
C THE ROUTINE CAN HANDLE STATES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY UP TO LSQH
C 52 SLATERDETERMINANTS. IF A LARGER NUMBER OF SLATERS ARISE, THE LSQH
C FOLLOWING CHANGES HAVE TO BE MADE LSQH
C CHANGE THE DIMENSIONS OF LSSQMA, EIGVAL, EIGVEC, B, SLDV, NUMDET LSQH
C IN THE MAIN PROGRAM. LSQH
C CHANGE THE FORMAT STATEMENTS IN THE SUBROUTINE SHREIB LSQH
C CHANGE DIMENSION OF SLDV, NUMDET IN SUBROUTINES LSQH
C DETVAR LSQH
C OPERAT LSQH
C LSSQUA LSQH
C COMP LSQH
C OUTPU LSQH

C INTEGER*2 DMAT(4,100), CONFIG ( 33), STATE (2), IVEC (20),
1ICOMV (20), ISTA (20), SLDV ( 52,4,20), NUMDET(52,20), CMAT(4,20) LSQH
3,LINE(22),STTE(2) LSQH
C INPUT IS AS FOLLOWS: LSQH
C M THE NUMBER OF UNEQUIVALENT STATES TIMES 3 LSQH
C N THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS LSQH
C CONFIGURATION: 1S1 2P2 3D1 = 01 00 01 02 01 02 03 02 01 LSQH
C STATE 3P = 03 01 LSQH
C PUT M,N, CONF,STATE, AS CONTINUOUS 14 INPUT LSQH
C IVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION FOR SLD IN DMAT LSQH
C ICOPMV CONTAINS THE MAXIMUM IVEC CAN REACH LSQH
C AFTER THE STATE WITH ML=L AND MS=S HAS BEEN COMPUTED, L- & S- ARE LSQH
C APPLIED(IN SUBROUTINE LMPLUS) TO OBTAIN ALL POSSIBLE E'FNS FOR ALL LSQH
C VALUES OF ML AND MS. LSQH
C THE OUTPUT IS WRITTEN ON UNIT(6) LSQH
C
C INTCOE COMPUTES THE INTEGRALS OBTAINED BY OPERATING WITH ONE-, LSQH
C TWO-, THREE-, AND FOUR-ELECTRON-OPERATORS LSQH
C IT WRITES THE RESULTS ON UNIT(8) LSQH
C
1 READ(5,901,END=23)M,N,(CONFIG(J1),J1=1,M),(STATE(J1),J1=1,2) LSQH
DO 2 J1 = 1,52 LSQH
DO 2 J2 = 1,52 LSQH
2 LSSQMA(J1,J2) = 0.D0 LSQH
CALL VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N) LSQH
CALL EXPAND (STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M) LSQH
C AFTER DMAT IS COMPUTED IT'S COLUMNS ARE USED TO SET UP ALL POSSIBLE LSQH
C SLATERDETERMINANTS, WHICH ARE CHECKED IF THEY FULFILL THE STATE COND. LSQH
K=0 LSQH
11=N LSQH
9 CALL DETVAR (DMAT, IVEC, SLDV, N, STATE, K, NUMDET, &45) LSQH
IVEC(11) = IVEC (11) + 1 LSQH

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IF (IVEC(11) .LT. ICOMV(11)) GO TO 9
CALL RESET (IVEC, 11, &19, &29, N, ISTA, &19) LSQH
19 CALL CHECK (IVEC, ISTA, &9, N, &29, ICOMV) LSQH
29 STTE(1) = STATE(1) LSQH
STTE(2) = STATE(2) LSQH
CALL OUTPU (SLDV, STATE, CONFIG, K, N, &45, 0, STTE) LSQH
CALL OPERAT (SLDV, LSSQMA, K, STATE, CNAT, N, EIGVEC, R, &45, 11) LSQH
CALL FILL(SLDV, EIGVEC, K, N, 11) LSQH
CALL INTCOE(N, K, 11) LSQH
45 GO TO 1 LSQH
901 FORMAT (20 1 4) LSQH
23 STOP LSQH
END LSQH
SUBROUTINE FILL (SL, EIGVEC, K, NOE, 11) FILH
C THIS ROUTINE COMPRESSES THE SLATORS FROM 4-QN TO 1-QN FILH
C
C SLATOR(*,*,:) CONTAINS THE COMPRESSED INDEX CALCULATED FILH
C FROM SL(*,:,:) FILH
C N FILH
C L FILH
C ML ARE SELFEXPLANATORY FILH
C MS FILH
C
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) FILH
REAL*8 EIGVEC(K,K),LVEC FILH
INTEGER P*2 SL(52,4,10) FILH
INTEGER SLATOR FILH
INDG(N) = (N-2)*9-3 FILH
INDF(L,M) = L+L*L+M FILH
DO 10 J10 = 1, K FILH
DO 10 J11 = 1, NOE FILH
N = SL(J10, 1, J11) FILH
L = SL(J10, 2, J11) FILH
ML= SL(J10, 3, J11) FILH
MS= SL(J10, 4, J11) FILH
LML = INDF (L,ML) FILH
IF (N .LE. 2) GO TO 1 FILH
INCOMP = (LML+INDG(N))*MS FILH
GO TO 10 FILH
1 INCOMP = (LML+N)*MS FILH
10 SLATOR (J10, J11) = INCOMP FILH
J22=K-11 FILH
DO 20 J20=1, 11 FILH
DO 20 J21=1, K FILH
20 LVEC(J20,J21)=EIGVEC(J21,J22+J20) FILH
RETURN FILH
END FILH
SUBROUTINE INTCOE(NOE, K, 11) INTH
C PURPOSE: INTH
C TO COMPUTE SYMBOLICALLY THE INTEGRALS WHICH ARE OBTAINED WHEN INTH
C L-S-EIGENSTATES INTH
C VARIABLES: INTH
C TERM: THE TERM'SYMBOL, EQUIVALENT TO STATE IN 'LSQ' INTH
C INT*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE SYMBOLIC FORM OF THE INTEGRALS IS STORED INTH
C FAC*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS ARE STORED INTH
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-I,O-Z) INTH
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) INTH
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) INTH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASH0(2,10),DIFORBINTH

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.(4)
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB           INTH
REAL*8 LVEC                            INTH
INT1(1)=0                             INTH
INT2(1,1)=0                           INTH
INT3(1,1)=0                           INTH
INT4(1,1)=0                           INTH
LIM1=0                                INTH
LIM2=0                                INTH
LIM3=0                                INTH
LIM4=0                                INTH
WRITE(8,910)                           INTH
FORMAT('1')                            INTH
WRITE(8,908) ((SLATOR(IA1,IA2),IA2=1,NOE),IA1=1,K) INTH
WRITE(8,909) ((LVEC(IA1,IA2),IA2=1,K),IA1=1,I1)   INTH
FORMAT(' ',2014)                      INTH
909 FORMAT(' ',10D12.4)                INTH
IF(I1.GT.3) GO TO 11                  INTH
DO 1 JB=1,K                          INTH
DO 1 JC=JB,K                         INTH
CALL COMPI(JB,JC,I1,ICODE,&1,NOE)      INTH
CALL SORT(ICODE,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,NOE,I1)  INTH
1 CONTINUE                            INTH
WRITE(8,900)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4       INTH
DO 7 JA=1,LIM1                       INTH
7 WRITE(8,903) INT1(JA),(FAC1(IA,JA),IA=1,I1)  INTH
DO 8 JA=1,LIM2                       INTH
8 WRITE(8,904)(INT2(IA,JA),IA=1,4),(FAC2(IB,JA),IB=1,I1) INTH
IF(NOE.LT.3)RETURN                   INTH
DO 9 JA = 1,LIM3                     INTH
9 WRITE(8,905) (INT3(IA,JA),IA=1,6),(FAC3(IA,JA),IA=1,I1) INTH
IF(NOE.LT.4)RETURN                   INTH
DO 10 JA=1,LIM4                      INTH
10 WRITE(8,906) (INT4(IA,JA),IA=1,8),(FAC4(IA,JA),IA=1,I1) INTH
RETURN                               INTH
11 WRITE(8,907)                      INTH
STOP                                 INTH
900 FORMAT(2014)                      INTH
901 FORMAT(3D26.18)                    INTH
902 FORMAT(2I4)                        INTH
903 FORMAT(33X,I3,3D25.15)            INTH
904 FORMAT(18X,2(3X,2I3),3D25.15)    INTH
905 FORMAT(9X,3(3X,2I3),3D25.15)    INTH
906 FORMAT(4(3X,2I3),3D25.15)        INTH
907 FORMAT('0',131('*')/40X,'MORE THAN THREE LINEARLY INDEPENT EIGENFUINTH
  NCTIONS'/131('*'))                 INTH
END                                  INTH
SUBROUTINE COMPI(I,J,I1,ICODE,*,NOE)  COMH
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)             COMH
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)  COMH
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) COMH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORB COMH
.(4)
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB          COMH
REAL*8 LVEC                           COMH
ISUM=0                                COMH
ICODE=0                                COMH
FACT=1.D0                              COMH
11 DO 1 JA=1,NOE                      COMH
SLASHO(1,JA)=SLATOR(I,JA)             COMH

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1 SLASHO(2,JA)=SLATOR(J,JA)          COMH
  IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 3                COMH
  DO 5 JA=1,NOE                      COMH
  DO 6 JB=1,NOE                      COMH
  IF(SLASHO(1,JA).EQ.SLASHO(2,JB)) GO TO 2    COMH
6 CONTINUE                            COMH
  ICODE=ICODE+1                     COMH
  DIFORB(ICODE)=JA                  COMH
  IF (ICODE.GT.4) RETURN1           COMH
  GO TO 5                            COMH
2 IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 5              COMH
  ISUM = ISUM+1                     COMH
  IEX=SLASHO(2,JA)                  COMH
  SLASHO(2,JA) = SLASHO(2,JB)       COMH
  SLASHO(2,JB)=IEX                 COMH
5 CONTINUE                            COMH
  FACT=2.D0                         COMH
3 DO 7 JA=1,11                      COMH
7 FAC(JA)=LVEC(JA,1)*LVEC(JA,J)*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM)*FACT   COMH
  IF(ICODE.EQ.0) ICODE=1            COMH
  RETURN                             COMH
  END                               COMH
  SUBROUTINE SORT(ICODE,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,NOE,I1)        SRTH
  IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)         SRTH
  COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)      SRTH
  COMMON/SURINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)SRTH
  ,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORB,SRTH
  .(4)
  INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB      SRTH
  REAL*8 LVEC                        SRTH
  GO TO (1,2,3,4),ICODE             SRTH
1 DO 7 JA=1,NOE                      SRTH
  CALL ONE (JA,LIM1,I1)             SRTH
  JBL=JA+1                          SRTII
  IF (JBL.GT.NOE)GOTO 7            SRTH
  DO 6 JB=JBL,NOE                   SRTH
  CALL TWO(JA,JB,LIM2,I1)          SRTH
  IF(NOE.LT.3) GO TO 6              SRTII
  JCL=JB+1                          SRTH
  IF(JCL.GT.NOE)GOTO 6              SRTH
  DO 5 JC=JCL,NOE                   SRTH
  CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,I1)     SRTH
  IF (NOE.LT.4) GO TO 5            SRTH
  JDL=JC+1                          SRTH
  IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GOTO 5            SRTH
  DO 8 JD=JDL,NOE                   SRTH
  CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,I1)   SRTH
8 CONTINUE                            SRTH
5 CONTINUE                            SRTII
6 CONTINUE                            SRTH
7 CONTINUE                            SRTH
  RETURN                             SRTH
2 JA=DIFORB(1)                      SRTH
  JB=DIFORB(2)                      SRTH
  CALL TWO(JA,JB,LIM2,I1)          SRTH
  IF(NOE.LT.3) RETURN               SRTH
  DO 9 JC=1,NOE                      SRTH
  IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 9    SRTH
  CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,I1)     SRTH
  IF(NOE.LT.4) GO TO 9              SRTH

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```

JDL=JC+1 SRTH
IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GO TO 9 SRTH
DO 10 JD=JDL,NOE SRTH
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 10 SRTH
CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,11) SRTH
10 CONTINUE SRTH
9 CONTINUE SRTH
RETURN SRTH
3 JA=DIFORB(1) SRTH
JB=DIFORB(2) SRTH
JC=DIFORB(3) SRTH
CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,11) SRTH
IF(NOE.LT.4) RETURN SRTH
DO 11 JD=1,NOE SRTH
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC))GOTO 11 SRTH
CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,11) SRTH
11 CONTINUE SRTH
RETURN SRTH
4 IDF1=DIFORB(1) SRTH
IDF2=DIFORB(2) SRTH
IDF3=DIFORB(3) SRTH
IDF4=DIFORB(4) SRTH
CALL FOUR(IDF1, IDF2, IDF3, IDF4, LIM4, 11) SRTH
RETURN SRTH
END ONEH
SUBROUTINE ONE(I,LIM1,11) ONEH
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) ONEH
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) ONEH
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) ONEH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBONEH
.(4) ONEH
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB ONEH
REAL*8 LVEC ONEH
KB=IABS(SLASHO(1,1)) ONEH
DO 1 JA=1,LIM1 ONEH
LI=JA ONEH
IF (INT1(JA).EQ.KB) GO TO 2 ONEH
1 CONTINUE ONEH
LIM1=LIM1+1 ONEH
IF (50.LT.LIM1) GO TO 3 ONEH
INT1(LIM1)=KB ONEH
DO 4 JA=1,11 ONEH
4 FAC1(JA,LIM1)=FAC(JA) ONEH
RETURN ONEH
2 DO 5 JA=1,11 ONEH
5 FAC1(JA,LI)=FAC1(JA,LI)+FAC(JA) ONEH
RETURN ONEH
3 WRITE(8,900) ONEH
STOP ONEH
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/'MORE THAN 50 ONE-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*')) ONEH
END ONEH
SUBROUTINE TWO(II,JJ,LIM2,11) TWOH
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) TWOH
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) TWOH
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) TWOH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBTHWOH
.(4) TWOH
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB,IV(2) TWOH
REAL*8 LVEC TWOH
INTEGER IX(4,4)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2,2,1,4,3,4,3,2,1/ TWOH

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LOGICAL SPIN
SPIN(I,J,K,L)=(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K)*
1ISIGN(1,L))
I=II
J=JJ
I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))
I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J))
SIGN=1.D0
DO 1 JA=1,2
DO 2 JB=1,2
IF(JB.EQ.JA) GO TO 2
IF(JB.EQ.1) SIGN=-SIGN
IV(JA)=I
IV(JB)=J
IF(SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)))*
1)GO TO 2
I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1)))
I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2)))
DO 3 JC=1,LIM2
DO 6 JD=1,4
IF(I1B.NE.INT2(IX(1,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I1K.NE.INT2(IX(2,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I2B.NE.INT2(IX(3,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I2K.EQ.INT2(IX(4,JD),JC))GOTO7
6 CONTINUE
GOTO3
7 DO 4 JD=1,11
4 FAC2(JD,JC)=FAC2(JD,JC)+FAC(JD)*SIGN
GO TO 2
3 CONTINUE
LIM2=LIM2+1
IF(100.LT.LIM2)GOTO10
INT2(1,LIM2)=I1B
INT2(2,LIM2)=I1K
INT2(3,LIM2)=I2B
INT2(4,LIM2)=I2K
DO 5 JD=1,11
5 FAC2(JD,LIM2)=FAC(JD)*SIGN
2 CONTINUE
1 CONTINUE
RETURN
10 WRITE(8,900)
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 100 TWO-EL INTEGRALS'/131('*'))TWOH
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE THREE(I,J,K,L3,I1)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)THRH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBTHRH
.(4)TIRH
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB,IV(3)
REAL*8 LVEC
LOGICAL SPIN
INTEGER IX(6,12)/1,2,3,4,5,6,3,4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,5THRH
.,6,1,2,3,4,3,4,5,6,1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,4,3,2,1,6,5,6,5,4,3,2,1,2,1,6,5THRH
.,4,3,6,5,2,1,4,3,4,3,6,5,2,1/THRH
SPIN(I,J,K,L,M,N)=(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K)*
1ISIGN(1,L)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,M)*ISIGN(1,N))THRH
I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))THRH

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I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J))                               THRH
I3B=IABS(SLASHO(1,K))                               THRH
DO 2 JA=1,3                                         THRH
DO 3 JB=1,3                                         THRH
IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 3                               THRH
DO 4 JC=1,3                                         THRH
IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 4             THRH
IV(JA)=I                                         THRH
IV(JB)=J                                         THRH
IV(JC)=K                                         THRH
IF (SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)),SLASHO(1,K),SLASHO(2,IV(3)))) GO TO 4   STHRH
SIGN=SIG(3,JA,JB,JC,4)                           THRH
I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1)))                         THRH
I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2)))                         THRH
I3K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(3)))                         THRH
DO 5 JD=1,L3                                         THRH
DO 8 JE=1,12                                         THRH
IF(I1B.NE.INT3(IX(1,JE),JD))GOTO8               THRH
IF(I1K.NE.INT3(IX(2,JE),JD))GOTO8               THRH
IF(I2B.NE.INT3(IX(3,JE),JD))GOTO8               THRH
IF(I2K.NE.INT3(IX(4,JE),JD))GOTO8               THRH
IF(I3B.NE.INT3(IX(5,JE),JD))GOTO8               THRH
IF(I3K.EQ.INT3(IX(6,JE),JD))GOTO9               THRH
8 CONTINUE                                         THRH
GOTO5                                              THRH
9 DO 6 JE=1,11                                         THRH
6 FAC3(JE,JD)=FAC3(JE,JD)+FAC(JE)*SIGN        THRH
GO TO 4                                              THRH
5 CONTINUE                                         THRH
L3=L3+1                                             THRH
IF(200.LT.L3)GOTO10                            THRH
INT3(1,L3) = I1B                                THRH
INT3(2,L3) = I1K                                THRH
INT3(3,L3) = I2B                                THRH
INT3(4,L3)=I2K                                 THRH
INT3(5,L3)=I3B                                 THRH
INT3(6,L3)=I3K                                 THRH
DO 7 JE=1,11                                         THRH
7 FAC3(JE,L3)=FAC(JE)*SIGN                     THRH
4 CONTINUE                                         THRH
3 CONTINUE                                         THRH
2 CONTINUE                                         THRH
RETURN                                              THRH
10 WRITE(8,900)                                     THRH
STOP                                              THRH
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/30X,'MORE THAN 200 THREE*EL INTEGRALS'/131('*'.''))    THRH
END                                              THRH
SUBROUTINE FOUR(I,J,K,L,L4,I1)                   FORH
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)                         FORH
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)            FORH
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)FORH
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBFORH
.(4)                                              FORH
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB,IV(4)              FORH
REAL*8 LVEC                                         FORH
INTEGER IX(8,48)/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,3,4,1,2,5,6,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,7,8,7FORH
.,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,5,6FORH
.,1,2,3,4,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,7,8,1,2,5,6,3,4,3,4,7,8,5,6,1,2,7,8,3FORH

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., 4, 1, 2, 5, 6, 5, 6, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1, 2, 1, 2, 7, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1, 2, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3FORH
., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 7, 8, 3, 4, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1, 2, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3FORH
., 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 3, 4FORH
., 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 8, 7, 8, 7, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2FORH
., 1, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 8, 7, 2, 1, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3, 8, 7FORH
., 4, 3, 6, 5, 2, 1, 8, 7, 8, 7, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 8, 7, 6, 5, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 6FORH
., 5, 4, 3, 8, 7, 2, 1, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2, 1, 6, 5, 8, 7, 4, 3, 8, 7, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7FORH
., 6, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4, 3, 4, 3, 8, 7, 2, 1, 6, 5, 6, 5, 8, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 7FORH
., 5, 8, 7, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 5, 8, 7, 2, 1, 4, 3, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 6FORH
LOGICAL SPIN
    SPIN(1B,1K,JZ,JK,KB,KK,LB,LK)= (0.GT.ISIGN(1,JZ)*ISIGN(1,IB)*ISIGN(1,IK)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,KB)*ISIGN(1,KK)).OR.ORH
1R.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,LB)*ISIGN(1,LK)) FORH
    I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,1)) FORH
    I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J)) FORH
    I3B=IABS(SLASHO(1,K)) FORH
    I4B=IABS(SLASHO(1,L)) FORH
    DO 1 JA=1,4 FORH
    DO 2 JB=1,4 FORH
    IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 2 FORH
    DO 3 JC=1,4 FORH
    IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 3 FORH
    DO 4 JD=1,4 FORH
    IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 4 FORH
    IV(JA)=I FORH
    IV(JB)=J FORH
    IV(JC)=K FORH
    IV(JD)=L FORH
    IF(SPIN(SLASHO(1,1),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)),SLASHO(1,K),SLASHO(2,IV(3)),SLASHO(1,L),SLASHO(2,IV(4)))) GO TO 4 FORH
    SIGN=SIG(4,JA,JB,JC,JD) FORH
    I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1))) FORH
    I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2))) FORH
    I3K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(3))) FORH
    I4K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(4))) FORH
    DO 5 JE=1,L4 FORH
    DO 8 JF=1,48 FORH
    IF(I1B.NE.INT4(IX(1,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I1K.NE.INT4(IX(2,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I2B.NE.INT4(IX(3,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I2K.NE.INT4(IX(4,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I3B.NE.INT4(IX(5,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I3K.NE.INT4(IX(6,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I4B.NE.INT4(IX(7,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
    IF(I4K.FQ.INT4(IX(8,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORH
8   CONTINUE FORH
    GOTO5 FORH
9   DO 6 JF=1,11 FORH
6   FAC4(JF,JE)=FAC4(JF,JE)+FAC(JF)*SIGN FORH
    GO TO 4 FORH
5   CONTINUE FORH
    L4=L4+1 FORH
    IF(300.LT.L4) GO TO 10 FORH
    INT4(1,L4)=I1B FORH
    INT4(2,L4)=I1K FORH
    INT4(3,L4)=I2B FORH
    INT4(4,L4)=I2K FORH
    INT4(5,L4)=I3B FORH
    INT4(6,L4)=I3K FORH
    INT4(7,L4)=I4B FORH

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INT4(8,L4)=I4K
DO 7 JF=1,11
7 FAC4(JF,L4)=FAC(JF)*SIGN FORH
4 CONTINUE FORH
3 CONTINUE FORH
2 CONTINUE FORH
1 CONTINUE FORH
RETURN FORH
10 WRITE(8,900) FORH
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 300 FOUR-EL-INTEGRALS'/131('*')) FORH
1)
STOP FORH
END FORH
FUNCTION SIG(N,I,J,K,L) FORH
REAL*8 SIG FORH
INTEGER IV(4) FSIG
IV(1)=I FSIG
IV(2)=J FSIG
IV(3)=K FSIG
IV(4)=L FSIG
ISUM=0 FSIG
NM1=N-1 FSIG
DO 1 JA=1,NM1 FSIG
JA1=JA+1 FSIG
DO 1 JB=JA1,N FSIG
1 IF(IV(JA).GT.IV(JB)) ISUM=ISUM+1 FSIG
SIG=1.D0*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM) FSIG
RETURN FSIG
END FSIG
REAL*8 LSSQMA(52,52)/2704*0.D0,EIGVAL(52,52),EIGVEC(52,52),
1B(52),F1,F2,SPIN(22) LSQT
EQUIVALENCE(LSSQMA(1),EIGVAL(1)) LSQT
C LSQT
C THIS ROUTINE IS SET UP TO CALCULATE LS-EIGENFUNCTIONS OF UP LSQT
C TO TEN ELECTRONS. TO INCLUDE A LARGER NUMBER OF ELECTRONS LSQT
C SEEKS SENSELESS, SINCE RUSSELL-SAUNDERS COUPLING BREAKS DOWN LSQT
C THE EIGENVALUES ARE ON THE AVERAGE ACCURATE TO 11 SIGNIFICANT LSQT
C FIGURES. IF HIGHER ACCURACY IS DESIRED, CHANGE STATEMENT 5 IN LSQT
C SUBROUTINE 'DEIGE'. LSQT
C LSQT
C THE ROUTINE CAN HANDLE STATES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY UP TO LSQT
C 52 SLATERDETERMINANTS. IF A LARGER NUMBER OF SLATERS ARISE, THE LSQT
C FOLLOWING CHANGES HAVE TO BE MADE LSQT
C CHANGE THE DIMENSIONS OF LSSQMA,EIGVAL,EIGVEC,B,SLDV,NUMDET LSQT
C IN THE MAIN PROGRAM. LSQT
C CHANGE THE FORMAT STATEMENTS IN THE SUBROUTINE SHREIB LSQT
C CHANGE DIMENSION OF SLDV,NUMDET IN SUBROUTINES LSQT
C DETVAR LSQT
C OPERAT LSQT
C LSSQUA LSQT
C COMP LSQT
C OUTPU LSQT
C LSQT
C INTEGER*2 DMAT(4,100), CONFIG ( 33), STATE (2), IVEC (20),
1ICOMV (20), ISTA (20), SLDV ( 52,4,20),NUMDET(52,20),CMAT(4,20) LSQT
3,LINE(22),STTE(2) LSQT
C INPUT IS AS FOLLOWS: LSQT
C M THE NUMBER OF UNEQUIVALENT STATES TIMES 3 LSQT

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C   IN THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS
C CONFIGURATION: IS1 2P2 3D1 = 01 00 01 02 01 02 03 02 01 LSQT
C STATE      3P    = 03 01 LSQT
C   PUT M,N CONF,STATE, AS CONTINUOUS 14 INPUT LSQT
C IVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION FOR SLD IN DMAT LSQT
C ICMPV CONTAINS THE MAXIMUM IVEC CAN REACH LSQT
C
C   AFTER THE STATE WITH ML=L AND MS=S HAS BEEN COMPUTED, L- & S- ARE LSQT
C APPLIED (IN SUBROUTINE LMINUS) TO OBTAIN ALL POSSIBLE E'FNS FOR ALL LSQT
C VALUES OF ML AND MS. LSQT
C
C   THE OUTPUT IS WRITTEN ON UNIT(6) LSQT
C
C   INTCOE COMPUTES THE INTEGRALS OBTAINED BY OPERATING WITH ONE-, LSQT
C TWO-, THREE-, AND FOUR-ELECTRON-OPERATORS LSQT
C IT WRITES THE RESULTS ON UNIT(8) LSQT
C
1 READ(5,901,END=23)M,N,(CONFIG(J1),J1=1,M),(STATE(J1),J1=1,2) LSQT
DO 2 J1 = 1,52 LSQT
DO 2 J2 = 1,52 LSQT
2 LSSQMA(J1,J2) = 0.D0 LSQT
CALL VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N) LSQT
CALL EXPAND(STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M) LSQT
C AFTER DMAT IS COMPUTED IT'S COLUMNS ARE USED TO SET UP ALL POSSIBLE LSQT
C SLATERDETERMINANTS, WHICH ARE CHECKED IF THEY FULFILL THE STATE COND. LSQT
K=0 LSQT
I1=N LSQT
9 CALL DETVAR(DMAT,IVEC,SLDV,N,STATE,K,NUMDET,&45) LSQT
IVEC(I1) = IVEC(I1) + 1 LSQT
IF (IVEC(I1) .LT. ICMPV(I1)) GO TO 9 LSQT
CALL RESET(IVEC,I1,&19,&29,N,ISTA,&19) LSQT
19 CALL CHECK(IVEC,ISTA,&9,N,&29,ICOMV) LSQT
29 STTE(1) = STATE(1) LSQT
STTE(2) = STATE(2) LSQT
CALL OUTPU(SLDV,STATE,CONFIG,K,N,&45,0,STTE) LSQT
CALL OPERAT(SLDV,LSSQMA,K,STATE,CMAT,N,EIVVEC,B,&45,I1) LSQT
CALL LMINUS(SLDV,EIVVEC,I1,K,N,CONFIG,STATE,M,EIVVAL) LSQT
CALL INTCOE(N,I1,STATE) LSQT
45 GO TO 1 LSQT
901 FORMAT(20 I 4) LSQT
23 STOP LSQT
END LSQT
SUBROUTINE LMINUS(SLDV1,MAT,I1,K,N,CONFIG,STATE,M,EIVVEC) LMIN
C THIS ROUTINE GENERATES ALL THE POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS WITH A GIVEN L AND LMIN
C S-VALUE. FIRST L-MINUS IS APPLIED, THEN S-MINUS, AND THEN THE SLATER- LMIN
C DETERMINANTS AND EIGENVECTORS ARE PRINTED OUT. LMIN
C
1 INTEGER*2 SLDV1(52,4,10),SLDV2(52,4,10),CONFIG(33),STATE(2) LMIN
1,STTE(2) LMIN
1 INTEGER IVE(10) LMIN
1 REAL*8 EIVVEC(52,52),F,FAC(10),MAT(K,K) LMIN
C
C   THE FOLLOWING STMTS CHECK IF A CLOSED SHELL IS PRESENT. IF SO, IT WILL LMIN
C BE DISREGARDED FOR THE OPERATION OF L-MINUS OR S-MINUS LMIN
C
DO 110 J110 = 1,I1 LMIN
DO 110 J111 = 1,K LMIN
110 EIVVEC(J111,J110) = MAT(J111,K+1-J110) LMIN
ICFILL = 1 LMIN
CALL FILL(SLDV1,EIVVEC,K,ICFILL,N,-1,I1) LMIN

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ICOUNT=0
ILIM1=1
DO 10 J1 = 2,M,3
IF ((CONFIG(J1)*2+1)*2.EQ. (CONFIG(J1+1))) GO TO 11
ILIM2 = ILIM1+ CONFIG(J1+1) - 1
DO 101 J11 = ILIM1,ILIM2
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
101 IVE(J11)= ICOUNT
ILIM1 = ILIM2 +1
GO TO 10
11 ICOUNT = ICOUNT +CONFIG (J1+1)
10 CONTINUE
C
C   IVE CONTAINS NOW ALL ORBITALS TO BE OPERATED UPON
C   ILIM2 SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF THESE ORBITALS
C
C   K2 CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF SLATORS IN SLDV2
C   ISIND IS THE INDICATOR TO SHOW IF ONE HAS TO OPERATE WITH
C   S-PLUS OR S-MINUS
      STTE(1) = STATE(1)
      STTE(2) = STATE(2)
      IS2 = 1
      ISIND = 1
C
C   STATE(1) IS EQUAL TO 2S+1
C   STATE(2) IS EQUAL TO L
C   STTE IS A VARIABLE WHICH CONTAINS MS AND ML. SINCE THE ORIGINAL
C   EIGENF'NS OF L AND S OP. ARE COMPUTED FOR THE HIGHEST MS AND
C   ML VALUES, STTE IS IDENTICAL TO STATE AT THE START OF THE ROUTINE
C
C   THE FOLLOWING METHOD IS USED TO OPERATE UPON F(L,S,ML,MS) WITH
C   S- AND L-.
C   THE VARIABLE MAT CONTAINS THE ORIGINAL E'VECTORS. THE FIRST
C   K COLUMNS AND K ROWS OF EIVEC ARE FILLED WITH MAT.
C   THE VARIABLE ISIND IS SET TO +1 TO INDICATE THAT THE E'VECTOR
C   TO BE OPERATED UPON ARE IN THE FIRST 11 COLUMNS, THE E'VECTORS
C   OBTAINED BY OPERATION ARE TO BE PUT IN THE LAST 11 COLUMNS
C
C   IF WE HAVE A SINGLET-STATE, NO OPERATION WITH S- OR S+
9  IF (STATE(1) .EQ. 1) GO TO 18
  IF (ISIND) 13,13,12
12  CALL SOP(SLDV1,SLDV2,K,K2,EIVEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG,STATE,
      1STTE,IS2,N,11,ICFILL)
      GO TO 14
13  CALL SOP(SLDV2,SLDV1,K2,K,EIVEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG,STATE,
      1STTE,IS2,N,11,ICFILL)
14  ISIND = ISIND*(-1)
  IF((STTE(1) .GT. 1) .AND. (STTE(1) .LT. STATE(1)))GO TO 9
C   IF WE HAVE A S-STATE, I.E. STATE(2)=0 NO OPERATION WITH L-
18  IF (STATE(2) .EQ. 0) RETURN
    IF (STTE(2)*(-1) .GE. STATE(2)) RETURN
    IF (ISIND) 15,15,16
15  CALL LOP (SLDV2,SLDV1,K2,K,EIVEC,FAC,IVE,ILIM2,N,11,ISIND,
      1STATE,CONFIG,STTE,ICFILL)
      GO TO 17
16  CALL LOP(SLDV1,SLDV2,K,K2,EIVEC,FAC,IVE,ILIM2,N,11,ISIND,
      1STATE,CONFIG,STTE,ICFILL)
17  IS2 = IS2*(-1)

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ISIND = ISIND * (-1)
GO TO 9
END
SUBROUTINE LOP (SL1,SL2,K1,K2,EIVEC,FAC,IVE,ILIM2,N,I1,ISIND,
1STATE,CONFIG,STTE,ICFILL)
C THIS ROUTINE OPERATES WITH L-MIN ON SL1, STORES THE RESULT IN SL2
REAL*8 EIVEC(52,52),FAC(10),F,DSQRT,DFLOAT
INTEGER*2 SL1(52,4,10),SL2(52,4,10),SL3(1,4,10)
1,STATE(2),CONFIG(33),STTE(2)
INTEGER IVE (10)

C DO LOOP 10 RUNS THRU ALL SLATORS
C LOOP 11 THRU ALL COLUMNS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO CLOSED SHELLS
DO 30 J30 = 1,52
DO 30 J31 = 1,4
DO 30 J32 = 1,10
30 SL2(J30,J31,J32) = 0
I2 = 0
IF (ISIND .EQ. -1) I2 = 52 - 11
DO 10 J1 = 1,K1
DO 11 J11=1,ILIM2

C THE NEXT STMT CHECKS IF ABS(ML).LT.(L)
IF (SL1(J1,2,IVE(J11)).LE.(-1)* (SL1(J1,3,IVE(J11))))GO TO 11
C IF SO, SL1(J1,*,*) IS PUT INTO SL3(1,*,*)
DO 12 J12 = 1,N
DO 12 J121=1,4
12 SL3( 1,J121,J12) = SL1(J1,J121,J12)
C THE FACTOR FOR L-MINUS IS CALCULATED
LMU = SL3(1,2,IVE(J11))
MLMU = SL3(1,3,IVE(J11))
F=DSQRT(DFLOAT(LMU*(LMU+1)-MLMU*(MLMU-1)))
13 FAC(J13)= EIVEC(J1,12+J13)*F
C THE ML-VALUE IS DECREASED BY ONE
SL3(1,3,IVE(J11)) = SL3( 1,3,IVE(J11))-1
C LOOP 40 CHECKS IF BY OPERATION WITH L- TWO ORBITALS HAVE
C BECOME IDENTICAL, THUS VIOLATING THE PAULI PRINCIPLE.
DO 40 J40 = 1,ILIM2
IF(J40 .EQ. J11) GO TO 40
IF (0 .EQ. J11+J42) GO TO 40
DO 41 J41 = 1,4
IF(SL3(1,J41,IVE(J40)) .NE. SL3(1,J41,IVE(J11)))GO TO 40
C
41 CONTINUE
GO TO 11
40 CONTINUE
CALL SEARCH (SL2,K2,EIVEC,FAC,I1,IVE,ILIM2,ISIND,SL3,N)

```

```

C SEARCH LOOKS IF SL3(1,*,*) IS ALREADY CONTAINED IN SL2          L-OP
C
11  CONTINUE          L-OP
10  CONTINUE          L-OP
      STTE(2) = STTE(2)-1          L-OP
      K2 = K2 - 1          L-OP
      CALL OUTPU (SL2,STATE,CONFIG,K2,N,&21,1,STTE)          L-OP
21  J22 = 52 - 11          L-OP
      IF (ISIND .NE. 1) J22 = 0          L-OP
C LOOP 50 NORMALIZES THE EIGENVECTORS          L-OP
      DO 50 J50 = 1,11          L-OP
      F = 0.D0          L-OP
      DO 51 J51 = 1,K2          L-OP
      F = F + E1VEC(J51,J22+J50)**2          L-OP
      DO 52 J52 = 1,K2          L-OP
      E1VEC(J52,J22+J50) = E1VEC(J52,J22+J50)/DSORT(F)          L-OP
50  CONTINUE          L-OP
      DO 20 J2 = 1,11          L-OP
20   WRITE(6,900) J2,(J21,E1VEC(J21,J22+J2),J21=1,K2)          L-OP
      CALL FILL(SL2,E1VEC,K2,ICFILL,N,ISIND,11)          L-OP
900  FORMAT ('//'' EIGENVECTOR',14,'.'//10(4(4X,13,''),D25.15)//)          L-OP
      RETURN          L-OP
      END          L-OP
      SUBROUTINE SOP (SL1,SL2,K1,K2,E1VEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG,      S-OP
1STATE,STTE,IS2,N,II,ICFILL)          S-OP
      INTEGER*2 SL1(52,4,10),SL2(52,4,10) ,STATE(2),CONFIG(33),STTE(2)      S-OP
      1,SL3(1,4,10)          S-OP
      INTEGER IVE(10)          S-OP
C THIS ROUT. OPERATES WITH S+ OR S- ON SL1, STORING THE RESULT IN SL2      S-OP
C SL2 IS THEN PRINTED OUT TOGETHER WITH THE EIGENVECTORS          S-OP
      REAL*8 E1VEC(52,52),FAC(10),F          S-OP
      DO 30 J30 = 1,52          S-OP
      DO 30 J31 = 1,4          S-OP
      DO 30 J32 = 1,10          S-OP
30   SL2(J30,J31,J32) = 0          S-OP
      K2 = 1          S-OP
      DO 10 J1=1,K1          S-OP
C
C IND IS A NUMBER WHICH IS SET TO -1 IF A SPACE-ORBITAL          S-OP
C IS REPRESENTED TWICE          S-OP
C
      IND = 1          S-OP
      DO 11 J11=1,ILIM2          S-OP
      IF (IND) 12,12,13          S-OP
13   IF (J11.EQ.ILIM2)GO TO 14          S-OP
C
C FIRST IT IS COMPARED, IF TWO ADJACENT COLUMNS ARE EQUAL IN THE FIRST      S-OP
C THREE QUANTUMNUMBERS. IF SO, J11 IS INCREASED BY TWO TIMES ONE          S-OP
C
      DO 113 J113 = 1,3          S-OP
      IF(SL1(J1,J113,IVE(J11)) .NE. SL1(J1,J113,IVE(J11+1)))GO TO 14      S-OP
113  CONTINUE          S-OP
      IND=-1          S-OP
      GO TO 11          S-OP
C
C STMT 14 CHECKS IF ONE CAN OPERATE WITH S+ OR S- ON SL1          S-OP
C
14   IF(SL1(J1,4,IVE(J11)).NE.IS2 )GO TO 11          S-OP
C
C LOOP 15 PUTS SL1(J1,*,*) INTO SL3(1,*,*)          S-OP

```

```

C
      DO 15 J15=1,N
      DO 15 J151=1,4
15   SL3( 1,J151,J15)=SL1(J1,J151,J15)          S-OP
C   THIS STMT CHANGES SL3(1,4,*) INTO ITS NEGATIVE    S-OP
C   SL3( 1,4,IVE(J11))=SL3 (1,4,IVE(J11))*(-1)      S-OP
C   LOOP 215 CHECKS IF TWO ORBITALS ARE IDENTICAL     S-OP
C
      DO 215 J215 = 1,ILIM2
      IF(J11 .EQ. J215) GO TO 215
      DO 216 J216 = 1,4
      IF(SL3(1,J216,IVE(J11)) .NE. SL3(1,J216,IVE(J215)))GO TO 215
216   CONTINUE
      GO TO 11
215   CONTINUE
C   SEARCH LOOKS IF IDENTICAL SLATOR IS CONTAINED IN SL2
      I2 = 0
      IF (ISIND .EQ. -1) I2=52-11
      DO 115 J115 = 1,11
115   FAC(J115) = EIVEC(J1,I2+J115)
      CALL SEARCH (SL2,K2,EIVEC,FAC,I1,IVE,ILIM2,ISIND,SL3,N)
      IND=1
11   CONTINUE
10   CONTINUE
      K2 = K2 - 1
      STTE(1) = STTE(1) - IS2
      CALL OUTPU (SL2,STATE,CONFIG,K2,N,&21,1,STTE)
21   J22 = 52 - 11
      IF (ISIND .NE. 1) J22 = 0
C   LOOP 50 NORMALIZES THE EIGENVECTORS
      DO 50 J50 =1,11
      F = 0.D0
      DO 51 J51 = 1,K2
51   F = F + EIVEC(J51,J22+J50)**2
      DO 52 J52 = 1,K2
52   EIVEC(J52,J22+J50) = EIVEC(J52,J22+J50)/ DSQRT(F)
      50 CONTINUE
      DO 20 J2 = 1,11
20   WRITE(6,900) J2,(J21,EIVEC(J21,J22+J2),J21=1,K2)
      CALL FILL(SL2,EIVEC,K2,ICFILL,N,ISIND,I1)
900   FORMAT (////' EIGENVECTOR',I4,1.'//10(4(4X,I3,''),D25.15)//)
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE SEARCH (SL,K,EIVEC,FAC,I1,IVE,ILIM2,ISIND,SP,N)
C   SEARCH LOOKS IF SL(K,*,*) IS CONTAINED IN SL(1-K-1,*,*)
      REAL*8 EIVEC(52,52),FAC(10),DFLOAT
      INTEGER*2 SL(52,4,10) ,SP(1,4,10)
C   IF SL(K,*,*) IS EQUAL SL(J1,*,*), THEN ONLY THE ENTRY IN EIVEC IS
C   CHANGED
      I2=52-11
      IF(ISIND.EQ.-1) I2=0

```

```

KM1=K-1
DO 10 J1=1,KM1
ISIGN = 1
DO 11 J11 =1,ILIM2
DO 12 J12 =1,ILIM2
DO 13 J13 =1,4
IF (SP(1,J13,IVE(J11)) .NE. SL(J1,J13,IVE(J12))) GO TO 12
13 CONTINUE
IF (J11.NE.J12) ISIGN=ISIGN + 1
GO TO 11
12 CONTINUE
GO TO 10
11 CONTINUE
IF (ISIGN .EQ.1) ISIGN =2
DO 15 J15=1,11
15 EIVEC (J1,I2+J15)= EIVEC (J1,I2+J15)+FAC(J15)*DFLOAT((-1)**ISIGN)
RETURN
10 CONTINUE
DO 16 J16 =1,11
16 EIVEC(K,I2+J16)= FAC(J16)
DO 20 J20 = 1,4
DO 20 J21 = 1,N
20 SL(K,J20,J21) = SP(1,J20,J21)
K=K+1
IF (K.LT.53) RETURN
WRITE (6,900)
900 FORMAT ('0 THERE ARE MORE THAN 53 SLATORS')
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE FILL (SL,EIGVEC,K,ICFILL ,NOE,ISIND,I1)
C
C THIS ROUTINE COMPRESSES THE SLATORS FROM 4-QN TO 1-QN
C AND WRITES THE RESULT AS SLATOR(ICFILL,K,NOE) ON UNIT 3
C THE EIGVECS ARE WRITTEN ON UNIT 4
C THE FIRST RECORD OF EACH WRITE CONTAINS THE NO. OF SLATORS AND
C TNE NO. OF EIGVECS
C
C SLATOR(*,*,*) CONTAINS THE COMPRESSED INDEX CALCULATED
C FROM SL(*,*,*)
C N
C L
C ML ARE SELFEXPLANATORY
C MS
C
REAL*8 EIVEC(52,52),LVEC
COMMON/FILIN/LVEC(20,3,52),SLATOR,KVEC(20)
INTEGER*2 SL(52,4,10),SLATOR(20,52,10)
INDG(N) = (N-2)*9-3
INDF(L,M) = L+L*L+M
KVEC(ICFILL)=K
DO 10 J10 = 1,K
DO 10 J11 = 1,NOE
N = SL(J10,1,J11)
L = SL(J10,2,J11)
ML= SL(J10,3,J11)
MS= SL(J10,4,J11)
LML = INDF (L,ML)
IF (N .LE. 2) GO TO 1
INCOMP = (LML+INDG(N))*MS

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```

1 GO TO 10          FILT
1 INCOMP = (LML+N)*MS    FILT
10 SLATOR (ICFILL,J10,J11) = INCOMP    FILT
10 J22 = 0          FILT
10 IF (ISIND .EQ. 1) J22 = 52 - I1    FILT
10 DO 20 JA=1,K    FILT
10 DO 20 JB=1,I1    FILT
20 LVEC(ICFILL,JB,JA)=EIGVEC(JA,J22+JB)    FILT
20 ICFILL = ICFILL + 1    FILT
900 FORMAT (2014)    FILT
901 FORMAT (3D26.18)    FILT
902 FORMAT (214)    FILT
902 RETURN    FILT
902 END    INTT
902 SUBROUTINE INTCOE(NOE,I1,STATE)    INTT
C PURPOSE:    INTT
C TO COMPUTE SYMBOLICALLY THE INTEGRALS WHICH ARE OBTAINED WHEN    INTT
C APPLYING THE OPERATOR H, HH AND SUMMING OVER A COMPLETE SET OF    INTT
C L-S-EIGENSTATES    INTT
C VARIABLES:    INTT
C TERM: THE TERMSYMBOL, EQUIVALENT TO STATE IN 'LSO'    INTT
C INT*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE SYMBOLIC FORM OF THE INTEGRALS IS STORED    INTT
C FAC*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS ARE STORED    INTT
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)    INTT
C COMMON/FILIN/LVEC(20,3,52),SLATOR,KVEC(20)    INTT
C COMMON/ITC/FAC,RECODE,SLASHO,DIFORB    INTT
C COMMON/ITC2/FAC1,FAC2,FAC3,FAC4,INT1,INT2,INT3,INT4,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3    INTT
C ,LIM4    INTT
C REAL*8 LVEC,FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300),FAC(3)    INTT
C INTEGER INT1 (50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),DIFORB(4),    INTT
C 1RECODE,SLASHO(2,10)    INTT
C INTEGER*2 SLATOR(20,52,10),STATE(2)    INTT
C LIM=STATE(1)*(STATE(2)*2+1)    INTT
C LIM1=0    INTT
C LIM2=0    INTT
C LIM3=0    INTT
C LIM4=0    INTT
C WRITE(8,910)    INTT
C DO 12 JA=1,LIM    INTT
C K=KVEC(JA)    INTT
C WRITE(8,908) ((SLATOR(JA,IA1,IA2),IA2=1,NOE),IA1=1,K)    INTT
C 12 WRITE(8,909)((LVEC(JA,IA1,IA2),IA2=1,K),IA1=1,I1)    INTT
C IF(I1.GT.3) GO TO 11    INTT
C DO 1 JA=1,LIM    INTT
C K=KVEC(JA)    INTT
C DO 1 JB=1,K    INTT
C DO 1 JC=JB,K    INTT
C CALL COMP1(JA,JB,JC,I1,&1,NOE)    INTT
C CALL SORT(NOE,I1)    INTT
C 1 CONTINUE    INTT
C DLIM=DFLOAT(LIM)    INTT
C DO 13 JA=1,I1    INTT
C DO 14 JB=1,LIM1    INTT
C 14 FAC1(JA,JB)=FAC1(JA,JB)/DLIM    INTT
C DO 15 JB=1,LIM2    INTT
C 15 FAC2(JA,JB)=FAC2(JA,JB)/DLIM    INTT
C DO 16 JB=1,LIM3    INTT
C 16 FAC3(JA,JB)=FAC3(JA,JB)/DLIM    INTT
C DO 17 JB=1,LIM4    INTT
C 17 FAC4(JA,JB)=FAC4(JA,JB)/DLIM    INTT

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13    CONTINUE
      WRITE(8,900)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4
      DO 7 JA=1,LIM1
      7 WRITE(8,903) INT1(JA),(FAC1(IA,JA),IA=1,11)
      DO 8 JA=1,LIM2
      8 WRITE(8,904)(INT2(IA,JA),IA=1,4),(FAC2(IR,JA),IR=1,11)
      IF(NOE.LT.3)RETURN
      DO 9 JA = 1,LIM3
      9 WRITE(8,905) (INT3(IA,JA),IA=1,6),(FAC3(IA,JA),IA=1,11)
      IF(NOE.LT.4)RETURN
      DO 10 JA=1,LIM4
      10 WRITE(8,906) (INT4(IA,JA),IA=1,8),(FAC4(IA,JA),IA=1,11)
      RETURN
      11 WRITE(8,907)
      STOP
      900 FORMAT(2014)
      901 FORMAT(3D26.18)
      902 FORMAT(214)
      903 FORMAT(33X,13,3D25.15)
      904 FORMAT(18X,2(3X,213),3D25.15)
      905 FORMAT(9X,3(3X,213),3D25.15)
      906 FORMAT(4(3X,213),3D25.15)
      907 FORMAT('0',131('*')/40X,'MORE THAN THREE LINEARLY INDEPENT EIGENFU
      1NCTIONS'/131('*'))
      908 FORMAT(' ',2014)
      909 FORMAT(' ',10D12.4)
      910 FORMAT('1')
      END
      SUBROUTINE COMP1(LI,I,J,II,*,NOE)
      REAL*8 LVEC(20,3,52),FAC(3),FACT
      INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),RECODE,DIFORB(4)
      INTEGER*2 SLATOR(20,52,10)
      COMMON/ITC/FAC,RECODE,SLASHO,DIFORB
      COMMON/FILIN/LVEC,SLATOR,KVEC(20)
      ISUM=0
      RECODE=0
      11 DO 1 JA=1,NOE
      SLASHO(1,JA)=SLATOR(LI,I,JA)
      1 SLASHO(2,JA)=SLATOR(LI,J,JA)
      FACT=1.D0
      IF (J.EQ.I) GO TO 3
      FACT=2.D0
      DO 5 JA=1,NOE
      DO 6 JB=1,NOE
      IF(SLASHO(1,JA).EQ.SLASHO(2,JB)) GO TO 2
      2 IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 5
      ISUM = ISUM+1
      IEX=SLASHO(2,JA)
      SLASHO(2,JA) = SLASHO(2,JB)
      SLASHO(2,JB)=IEX
      5 CONTINUE
      3 DO 7 JA=1,11
      7 FAC(JA)=LVEC(LI,JA,I)*LVEC(LI,JA,J)*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM)*FACT
      IF(RECODE.EQ.0) RECODE=1
      RETURN

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```

END
SUBROUTINE SORT(NOE,11)
COMMON/ITC/FAC,RECODE,SLASHO,DIFORB
COMMON/ITC2/FAC1,FAC2,FAC3,FAC4,INT1,INT2,INT3,INT4,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3
1,LIM4
REAL*8 FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)
INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),DIFORB(4),INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),
1INT4(8,300),RECODE
GO TO (1,2,3,4),RECODE
1 DO 7 JA=1,NOE
CALL ONE(SLASHO,JA,FAC1,INT1,FAC,LIM1,11)
JBL=JA+1
IF(JBL.GT.NOE)GOTO 7
DO 6 JB=JBL,NOE
CALL TWO(SLASHO,JA,JB,FAC2,INT2,FAC,LIM2,11)
IF(NOE.LT.3) GO TO 6
JCL=JB+1
IF(JCL.GT.NOE)GOTO 6
DO 5 JC=JCL,NOE
CALL THREE(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,FAC3,INT3,FAC,LIM3,11)
IF(NOE.LT.4) GO TO 5
JDL=JC+1
IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GOTO 5
DO 8 JD=JDL,NOE
CALL FOUR(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,JD,FAC4,INT4,FAC,LIM4,11)
8 CONTINUE
5 CONTINUE
6 CONTINUE
7 CONTINUE
RETURN
2 JA=DIFORB(1)
JB=DIFORB(2)
CALL TWO(SLASHO,JA,JB,FAC2,INT2,FAC,LIM2,11)
IF(NOE.LT.3) RETURN
DO 9 JC=1,NOE
IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 9
CALL THREE(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,FAC3,INT3,FAC,LIM3,11)
IF(NOE.LT.4) GO TO 9
JDL=JC+1
IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GO TO 9
DO 10 JD=JDL,NOE
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 10
CALL FOUR(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,JD,FAC4,INT4,FAC,LIM4,11)
10 CONTINUE
9 CONTINUE
RETURN
3 JA=DIFORB(1)
JB=DIFORB(2)
JC=DIFORB(3)
CALL THREE(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,FAC3,INT3,FAC,LIM3,11)
IF(NOE.LT.4) RETURN
DO 11 JD=1,NOE
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC))GOTO 11
CALL FOUR(SLASHO,JA,JB,JC,JD,FAC4,INT4,FAC,LIM4,11)
11 CONTINUE
RETURN
4 CALL FOUR(SLASHO,DIFORB(1),DIFORB(2),DIFORB(3),DIFORB(4),FAC4,INT4,
1,FAC,LIM4,11)
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE ONE(SLASHO,I,FAC1,INT1,FAC,LIM1,II)          ONET
REAL*8 FAC1(3,50),FAC(3)                                ONET
INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),INT1(50)                            ONET
KB=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))                                     ONET
DO 1 JA=1,LIM1                                         ONET
LI=JA                                                 ONET
IF (INT1(JA).EQ.KB) GO TO 2                           ONET
1 CONTINUE                                              ONET
LIM1=LIM1+1                                           ONET
IF (50.LT.LIM1) GO TO 3                           ONET
INT1(LIM1)=KB                                         ONET
DO 4 JA=1,II                                         ONET
4 FAC1(JA,LIM1)=FAC(JA)                             ONET
RETURN                                                ONET
2 DO 5 JA=1,II                                         ONET
5 FAC1(JA,LI)=FAC1(JA,LI)+FAC(JA)                   ONET
RETURN                                                ONET
3 WRITE(8,900)                                         ONET
STOP                                                 ONET
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/'MORE THAN 50 ONE-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*')) ONET
END                                                 ONET
SUBROUTINE TWO(SLASHO,I,J,FAC2,INT2,FAC,LIM2,II)        TWOT
REAL*8 FAC2(3,100),FAC(3),SIGN                         TWOT
INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),INT2(4,100),IV(2)                 TWOT
INTEGER IX(4,4)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2,2,1,4,3,4,3,2,1/      TWOT
LOGICAL SPIN                                         TWOT
IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2       TWOT
SPIN(I,J,K,L)=(0.GT.ISIGN(I,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K)*
1ISIGN(1,L))                                         TWOT
I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))                                 TWOT
I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J))                                 TWOT
SIGN=1.D0                                              TWOT
DO 1 JA=1,2                                         TWOT
DO 2 JB=1,2                                         TWOT
IF(JB.EQ.JA) GO TO 2                               TWOT
IF(JB.EQ.1) SIGN=-SIGN                           TWOT
IV(JA)=1                                              TWOT
IV(JB)=J                                         TWOT
IF(SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)))  TWOT
1)GO TO 2                                         TWOT
I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1)))                           TWOT
I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2)))                           TWOT
DO 3 JC=1,LIM2                                         TWOT
DO 6 JD=1,4                                         TWOT
IF(I1B.NE.INT2(IX(1,JD),JC))GOTO6                TWOT
IF(I1K.NE.INT2(IX(2,JD),JC))GOTO6                TWOT
IF(I2B.NE.INT2(IX(3,JD),JC))GOTO6                TWOT
IF(I2K.EQ.INT2(IX(4,JD),JC))GOTO7                TWOT
6 CONTINUE                                              TWOT
GOTO3                                                 TWOT
7 DO 4 JD=1,II                                         TWOT
4 FAC2(JD,JC)=FAC2(JD,JC)+FAC(JD)*SIGN           TWOT
GO TO 2                                              TWOT
3 CONTINUE                                              TWOT
LIM2=LIM2+1                                         TWOT
IF(100.LT.LIM2)GOTO10                           TWOT
INT2(1,LIM2)=I1B                                    TWOT
INT2(2,LIM2)=I1K                                    TWOT
INT2(3,LIM2)=I2B                                    TWOT
INT2(4,LIM2)=I2K                                    TWOT

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5      DO 5 JD=1,11
      FAC2(JD,LIM2)=FAC(JD)*SIGN          TWOT
2      CONTINUE                           TWOT
1      CONTINUE                           TWOT
      RETURN                            TWOT
10     WRITE(8,900)                         TWOT
900    FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 50 TWO-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*'))TWOT
      STOP                               TWOT
      END                                TWOT
      SUBROUTINE THREE(SL,I,J,K,FAC3,INT3,FAC,L3,I1)           TWOT
      REAL*8 FAC3(3,200),FAC(3),SIGN,SIG          THRT
      INTEGER SL(2,10),INT3(6,200),IV(3)          THRT
      INTEGER IX(6,12)/1,2,3,4,5,6,3,4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,5THRT
      .,6,1,2,3,4,3,4,5,6,1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,4,3,2,1,6,5,6,5,4,3,2,1,2,1,6,5THRT
      .,4,3,6,5,2,1,4,3,4,3,6,5,2,1/               THRT
      LOGICAL SPIN                           THRT
      IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2        THRT
      SPIN(I,J,K,L,M,N)=(0.GT.ISIGN(I,I)*ISIGN(I,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(I,K)THRT
      1)*ISIGN(I,L)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(I,M)*ISIGN(I,N))        THRT
      I1B=IABS(SL(1,1))                      THRT
      I2B=IABS(SL(1,J))                      THRT
      I3B=IABS(SL(1,K))                      THRT
      DO 2 JA=1,3                           THRT
      DO 3 JB=1,3                           THRT
      IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 3                 THRT
      DO 4 JC=1,3                           THRT
      IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 4       THRT
      IV(JA)=I                          THRT
      IV(JB)=J                          THRT
      IV(JC)=K                          THRT
      IF (SPIN(SL(1,1),SL(2,IV(1)),SL(1,J),SL(2,IV(2)),SL(1,K),SI(2,IV(3)THRT
      1))) GO TO 4                     THRT
      SIGN=SIG(3,JA,JB,JC,4)              THRT
      I1K=IABS(SL(2,IV(1)))            THRT
      I2K=IABS(SL(2,IV(2)))            THRT
      I3K=IABS(SL(2,IV(3)))            THRT
      DO 5 JD=1,L3                      THRT
      DO 8 JE=1,12                      THRT
      IF(I1B.NE.INT3(IX(1,JE),JD))GOTO8   THRT
      IF(I1K.NE.INT3(IX(2,JE),JD))GOTO8   THRT
      IF(I2B.NE.INT3(IX(3,JE),JD))GOTO8   THRT
      IF(I2K.NE.INT3(IX(4,JE),JD))GOTO8   THRT
      IF(I3B.NE.INT3(IX(5,JE),JD))GOTO8   THRT
      IF(I3K.EQ.INT3(IX(6,JE),JD))GOTO9   THRT
      8      CONTINUE                         THRT
      GOTO5                             THRT
      9      DO 6 JE=1,I1                   THRT
6      FAC3(JE,JD)=FAC3(JE,JD)+FAC(JE)*SIGN          THRT
      GO TO 4                           THRT
      5      CONTINUE                         THRT
      L3=L3+1                           THRT
      IF(200.LT.L3)GOTO10                THRT
      INT3(1,L3)=I1B                      THRT
      INT3(2,L3)=I1K                      THRT
      INT3(3,L3)=I2B                      THRT
      INT3(4,L3)=I2K                      THRT
      INT3(5,L3)=I3B                      THRT
      INT3(6,L3)=I3K                      THRT
      DO 7 JE=1,I1                   THRT
7      FAC3(JE,L3)=FAC(JE)*SIGN          THRT

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4 CONTINUE
3 CONTINUE
2 CONTINUE
RETURN
10 WRITE(8,900)
STOP
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/30X,'MORE THAN 50 THREE*ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*')
1))
END
SUBROUTINE FOUR(SL,I,J,K,L,FAC4,INT4,FAC,L4,IV)
REAL*8 FAC4(3,300),FAC(3),SIGN,SIG
INTEGER SL(2,10),INT4(8,300),IV(4)
INTEGER IX(8,48)/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,3,4,1,2,5,6,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,7,8,7FORT
..8,3,4,5,6,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,5,6FORT
..1,2,3,4,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,7,8,1,2,5,6,3,4,3,4,7,8,5,6,1,2,7,8,3FORT
..4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,1,2,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,5,6,7,8,3,4,7,8,1,2FORT
..3,4,5,6,7,8,5,6,1,2,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,3,4,3,4,7,8,1,2,5,6,5,6,7,8,1,2FORT
..4,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4,1,2,7,8,5,6,5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,3,4FORT
..1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7,4,3,2,1,6,5,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,8,7,8,7,4,3,6,5,2FORT
..1,2,1,6,5,4,3,8,7,2,1,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,4,3,8,7,6,5,6,5,2,1,4,3,8,7FORT
..4,3,6,5,2,1,8,7,8,7,2,1,6,5,4,3,4,3,8,7,6,5,2,1,8,7,4,3,2,1,6,5,6FORT
..5,4,3,8,7,2,1,2,1,8,7,4,3,6,5,2,1,6,5,8,7,4,3,8,7,2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7FORT
..6,5,2,1,4,3,6,5,2,1,8,7,4,3,4,3,8,7,2,1,6,5,6,5,8,7,4,3,2,1,4,3,6FORT
..5,8,7,2,1,4,3,2,1,8,7,6,5,6,5,8,7,2,1,4,3,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1/
LOGICAL SPIN
IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2
SPIN(IB,IK,JZ,JK,KB,KK,LB,LK)= (0.GT.ISIGN(1,IB)*ISIGN(1,IK)).OR.
1(0.GT.ISIGN(1,JZ)*ISIGN(1,JK)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,KB)*ISIGN(1,KK)).OR.
2R(0.GT.ISIGN(1,LB)*ISIGN(1,LK))
I1B=IABS(SL(1,1))
I2B=IABS(SL(1,J))
I3B=IABS(SL(1,K))
I4B=IABS(SL(1,L))
DO 1 JA=1,4
DO 2 JB=1,4
IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 2
DO 3 JC=1,4
IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 3
DO 4 JD=1,4
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 4
IV(JA)=1
IV(JB)=J
IV(JC)=K
IV(JD)=L
IF(SPIN(SL(1,1),SL(2,IV(1)),SL(1,J),SL(2,IV(2)),SL(1,K),SL(2,IV(3))
1),SL(1,L),SL(2,IV(4))) GO TO 4
SIGN=SIG(4,JA,JB,JC,JD)
I1K=IABS(SL(2,IV(1)))
I2K=IABS(SL(2,IV(2)))
I3K=IABS(SL(2,IV(3)))
I4K=IABS(SL(2,IV(4)))
DO 5 JE=1,L4
DO 8 JF=1,48
IF(I1B.NE.INT4(IX(1,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I1K.NE.INT4(IX(2,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I2B.NE.INT4(IX(3,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I2K.NE.INT4(IX(4,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I3B.NE.INT4(IX(5,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I3K.NE.INT4(IX(6,JF),JE))GOTO8
IF(I4B.NE.INT4(IX(7,JF),JE))GOTO8

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8      IF(I4K.EQ.1)INT4(IX(8,JF),JE))GOTO9          FORT
CONTINUE
GOTO5
9      DO 6 JF=1,11                                  FORT
DO 6 JF=1,11
6      FAC4(JF,JE)=FAC4(JF,JE)+FAC(JF)*SIGN     FORT
GO TO 4
5      CONTINUE                                     FORT
L4=L4+1
IF(300.LT.L4)GOTO10                            FORT
INT4(1,L4)=I1B
INT4(2,L4)=I1K
INT4(3,L4)=I2B
INT4(4,L4)=I2K
INT4(5,L4)=I3B
INT4(6,L4)=I3K
INT4(7,L4)=I4B
INT4(8,L4)=I4K
DO 7 JF=1,11
7      FAC4(JF,L4)=FAC(JF)*SIGN                 FORT
4      CONTINUE                                     FORT
3      CONTINUE                                     FORT
2      CONTINUE                                     FORT
1      CONTINUE                                     FORT
RETURN
10     WRITE(8,900)
900    FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 50 FOUR-ELE-INTEGRALS'/131('*'))  FORT
1)    STOP
END
FUNCTION SIG(N,I,J,K,L)                         FORT
REAL*8 SIG
INTEGER IV(4)
IV(1)=I
IV(2)=J
IV(3)=K
IV(4)=L
ISUM=0
NM1=N-1
DO 1 JA=1,NM1
JA1=JA+1
DO 1 JB=JA1,N
1 IF(IV(JA).GT.IV(JB)) ISUM=ISUM+1
SIG=1.D0*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N)    FSIG
INTEGER*2 IVEC(10),ISTA(10),ICOMV(10),CONFIG(33),ICO1A(10),
1 ICO1B(10)/10*1/,ICO1(10)
DO 11 J1 = 1,10
11    ICO1B(J1) = 1
M3 = M/3
DO 10 J1 = 1,M3
10    ICO1(J1)=(2*CONFIG(J1*3-1)+1)*2
ICO1A(1) = ICO1(1)
DO 20 J1 = 2,M3
20    ICO1A(J1) = ICO1A(J1-1) + ICO1(J1)
ICO1B(J1) = ICO1B(J1-1) + ICO1(J1-1)
J3 = 1
DO 30 J1 = 1,M3
30    J1 = CONFIG(J1*3)

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DO 31 J2 = 1,J11          VECT
IVEC(J3) = ICO1B(J1) + J2 - 1 VECT
ISTA (J3) = IVEC(J3) VECT
31 J3 = J3 + 1 VECT
30 CONTINUE VECT
J3 = N VECT
DO 40 J1 = 1,M3 VECT
J11 = CONFIG((M3-J1+1)*3) VECT
DO 41 J2 = 1,J11 VECT
41 ICOMV(J3) = ICO1A(M3-J1+1)-J2+2 VECT
J3 = J3-1 VECT
40 CONTINUE VECT
RETURN VECT
END VECT
SUBROUTINE EXPAND (STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M) VECT
C THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE CONFIGURATION INTO ALL POSSIBLE STATES EXPD
C FROM WHICH THE SINGLE DETERMINANTS ARE CHOSEN EXPD
C CVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION OF THE BEGINNING OF A NEW SHELL IN DMAT EXPD
INTEGER*2 STATE(2),CONFIG( 33),DMAT(4,100),CVEC(10) EXPD
J1=1 EXPD
J2=0 EXPD
J3=0 EXPD
J4 = M/3 EXPD
DO 10 I=1,J4 EXPD
J1=J1+J2 EXPD
J2 = 2*(2* CONFIG(3*I-1)+1) EXPD
J3 = J3 + J2 EXPD
DO 10 J= J1,J3 EXPD
DMAT (1,J) = CONFIG(3*I-2) EXPD
DMAT (2,J) = CONFIG(3*I-1) EXPD
DMAT (3,J) = CONFIG (3*I-1) - (J-J1)/2 EXPD
10 DMAT (4,J) = (-1)**J EXPD
RETURN EXPD
END EXPD
SUBROUTINE RESET (IVEC,I,*,*,M,ISTA,*) EXPD
INTEGER*2 IVEC(20),ISTA(20) EXPD
IF (I.EQ.1) RETURN 2 RSET
IVEC(I-1) = IVEC (I-1) + 1 RSET
DO 10 J=1,M RSET
10 IVEC (J) = ISTA (J) RSET
DO 20 J = I, M RSET
20 IF ( IVEC (J-1) .GE. IVEC(J)) IVEC (J) = IVEC (J-1)+1 RSET
IF (I.LT.M) RETURN3 RSET
RETURN 1 RSET
END RSET
SUBROUTINE DETVAR (DMAT,IVEC,SLDV,N,STATE,K,NUMDET,*) RSET
INTEGER*2 DMAT (4,100),IVEC(20),SLDV( 52,4,20),STATE(2),NUMDET(52, DETV
120) DETV
SUM1=0 DETV
SUM2=1 DETV
DO 10 J=1,N DETV
SUM1 = SUM1 + DMAT(3,IVEC(J)) DETV
10 SUM2 = SUM2 + DMAT(4,IVEC(J)) DETV
IF ( (SUM1.NE.STATE(2)).OR.(SUM2.NE.STATE(1))) RETURN DETV
K=K+1 DETV
IF (K .LE. 52) GO TO 11 DETV
WRITE(6,900) K DETV
RETURN 1 DETV
900 FORMAT('1 THERE ARE MORE THAN',14,' SLATERDETERMINANTS') DETV
11 DO 20 J2 = 1,N DETV

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NUMDET (K,J2) = IVEC (J2)
DO 20 J1 = 1,4
20 SLDV (K,J1,J2) = DMAT(J1,IVEC(J2))
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CHECK (IVEC,ISTA,*,N,*,ICOMV)
INTEGER*2 IVEC (20),ISTA (20),ICOMV(20)
39 CONTINUE
DO 10 J=1,N
IF ( IVEC(J) .GE. ICOMV(J)) CALL RESET(IVEC,J,&10,&20,N,ISTA,&39)
10 CONTINUE
RETURN1
20 RETURN 2
END
SUBROUTINE OPERAT (SLDV ,LSSQMA,K,STATE,CMAT,N,EIGVEC,B,*,I1)
C THIS ROUTINE OPERATES WITH L-SQUARE AND S-SQUARE ON THE SLATORS
C (WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN SLDV). IT SETS UP THE MATRIX LSSQMA
C WHICH WILL BE DIAGONALIZED TO GIVE THE REQUIRED EIGENVALUES AND
C EIGENVECTORS
C
      INTEGER*2 SLDV ( 52,4,20),CMAT(4,20), STATE(2)
      REAL*8   LSSQMA ( K,K ),EIGVEC(K,K),B(K),S2
      IALPHA = N/2 + STATE(1)/2
      IBETA = N - IALPHA
      S2 = (1.25D-2)*DFLOAT(2*(IALPHA+IBETA)+(IALPHA-IBETA)**2)
      DO 20 J=1,K
      DO 10 I1=1,N
      DO 10 I2=1,4
10 CMAT (I2,I1) = SLDV (J,I2,I1)
20 CALL LSSQUA ( CMAT, SLDV, K, LSSQMA, STATE, J,N,S2)
C
C THE LOOP 60 COMPRESSES LSSQMA, SO THAT IT CAN BE HANDLED
C BY THE SUBROUTINE DEIGE
C
      K1 = K-1
      J3 = 1
      J4 = 1
      DO 60 J1 = 1,K1
      DO 60 J2 = 1,K
      LSSQMA(J2,J1) = LSSQMA(J3,J4)
      J3 = J3 + 1
      IF (J3 .LE. J4) GO TO 60
      J4 = J4 + 1
      IF (J4 .GT. K) GO TO 61
      J3 = 1
60 CONTINUE
      IF (K .EQ. 2) LSSQMA(1,2) = LSSQMA (2,2)
C
C DEIGE IS A REAL*8 JACOBI DIAGONALIZATION ADAPTED FROM SSP
C
61 CALL DEIGE(LSSQMA,EIGVEC,K,0)
C
C THE LOOP 70 PICKS OUT THE E'VALUES OF LSSQMA
C
      J3 = 1
      J4 = 1
      DO 70 J1 = 1,K
      DO 70 J2 = 1,K
      IF (J3 .EQ. J4) B(J4) = LSSQMA(J2,J1)

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J3 = J3 + 1          OPER
IF (J3 .LE. J4) GO TO 70  OPER
J4 = J4 + 1          OPER
J3 = 1              OPER
70 CONTINUE          OPER
C SHREIB PRINTS OUT THE APPROPRIATE E'VECTORS  OPER
C CALL SHREIB(EIGVEC,B,K,STATE,&100,11)  OPER
C
C RETURN          OPER
100 RETURN1         OPER
END               LSSQ
SUBROUTINE LSSQUA (CMAT, SLDV, K,LSSQMA, STATE,J1,N,S2)  LSSQ
C THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE ELEMENTS OF LSSQMA  LSSQ
C
REAL*8 LSSQMA ( K,K ),F1,F2 ,S2 ,DFLOAT  LSSQ
INTEGER*2 CMAT (4,20),SLDV ( 52,4,20),STATE(2)  LSSQ
LSSQMA(J1,J1) = S2  LSSQ
C NOW THE EXCHANGE OPERATOR IS APPLIED ON CMAT  LSSQ
C
DO 20 I20 = 1,N  LSSQ
DO 20 I21 = I20,N  LSSQ
IF ( CMAT (4,I20) .EQ. CMAT (4,I21)) GO TO 20  LSSQ
CMAT (4,I20) = CMAT(4,I20)*(-1)  LSSQ
CMAT (4,I21) = CMAT (4,I21)* (-1)  LSSQ
CALL COMP (CMAT,K,SLDV,LSSQMA,4,J1,F1,F2,N)  LSSQ
CMAT (4,I20) = CMAT(4,I20)*(-1)  LSSQ
CMAT (4,I21) = CMAT (4,I21)*(-1)  LSSQ
20 CONTINUE        LSSQ
C NOW THE L-SQUARE-PART IS COMPUTED  LSSQ
C
IS = STATE(2)*(STATE(2)+1)  LSSQ
LSSQMA(J1,J1)=LSSQMA(J1,J1)+DFLOAT(IS)  LSSQ
DO 30 I30 = 1,N  LSSQ
CMAT (3,I30) = CMAT (3,I30) +1  LSSQ
IF (CMAT (3,I30) .GT. CMAT (2,I30)) GO TO 33  LSSQ
IJ3 = CMAT (3,I30)-1  LSSQ
DO 31 I31 = 1,N  LSSQ
CMAT(3,I31) = CMAT(3,I31) -1  LSSQ
IF (CMAT (2,I31) .LT. (-1)*CMAT(3,I31)) GO TO 32  LSSQ
IJ1 = CMAT (2,I30)  LSSQ
IJ2 = CMAT (2,I31)  LSSQ
IJ4 = CMAT (3,I31) + 1  LSSQ
F1 = DFLOAT ( IJ1*( IJ1+1) - IJ3*(IJ3+1))  LSSQ
F2 = DFLOAT ( IJ2*(IJ2+1) - IJ4 *(IJ4-1))  LSSQ
CALL COMP (CMAT,K,SLDV,LSSQMA,3,J1,F1,F2,N)  LSSQ
32 CMAT(3,I31) = CMAT(3,I31)+1  LSSQ
31 CONTINUE        LSSQ
33 CMAT(3,I30) = CMAT(3,I30)-1  LSSQ
30 CONTINUE        LSSQ
RETURN            COMP
END               COMP
SUBROUTINE COMP ( MA,K,SLDV,LS,I,KL,F1,F2,N)  COMP
C THIS ROUTINE COMPARES THE SLATOR MA WITH THE SLATORS IN SLDV AND  COMP
C ASSIGNS APPROPRIATE MATRIX-ELEMENTS OF LS  COMP

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C
      INTEGER AUSFAL(10)          COMP
      INTEGER*2 MA (4,20),SLDV ( 52,4,20)    COMP
      REAL*8 LS ( K,K ),F1,F2 ,DSQRT, DFLOAT   COMP
      DO 10 I1 = 1,K               COMP
      DO 11 I21 = 1,10             COMP
11   AUSFAL(I21) = 0            COMP
      INDIC=1                     COMP
      ISIGN = 0                   COMP
      DO 30 I3 = 1,N              COMP
      DO 20 I2 = 1,N              COMP
      DO 21 I21 =1,INDIC         COMP
      IF(I2 .EQ. AUSFAL(I21)) GO TO 20     COMP
21   CONTINUE                   COMP
      DO 40 I4 = 1,4              COMP
      IF ( MA (I4,I3) .NE. SLDV (I1,I4,I2) ) GO TO 20   COMP
40   CONTINUE                   COMP
      AUSFAL(INDIC)=12           COMP
      INDIC=INDIC+1             COMP
      IF(I3.NE.I2)ISIGN=ISIGN+1   COMP
      GO TO 30                   COMP
20   CONTINUE                   COMP
      GO TO 10                   COMP
30   CONTINUE                   COMP
      GO TO 1                     COMP
10   CONTINUE                   COMP
      RETURN                      COMP
1    IF(ISIGN.NE.0)ISIGN=ISIGN+1   COMP
      IF(I.EQ.3)GO TO 2          COMP
      LS (I1,KL) = LS (I1,KL)+(5.D-2)*DFLOAT (((-1)**MOD(ISIGN,2)))  COMP
      RETURN                      COMP
2    LS (I1,KL) = LS(I1,KL) + DSQRT(F1*F2)*DFLOAT((( -1)**MOD(ISIGN,2)))  COMP
      RETURN                      COMP
      END                         COMP
      SUBROUTINE SHREIB(MAT,EVAL,K,STATE,*,I1)          SHRB
C
C THIS ROUTINE WRITES OUT THE E'VECTORS FOR THE   SHRB
C GIVEN TERM AND CONFIGURATION                  SHRB
C
      REAL*8 MAT(K,K),EVAL(K),ST1,ST2          SHRB
      INTEGER*2 STATE(2)                      SHRB
      IST1 = STATE(2)*(STATE(2)+1)           SHRB
      IST2 = STATE(1) -1                     SHRB
      ST1 = DFLOAT(IST1) + 1.25D-2*DFLOAT(IST2*(IST2+2))  SHRB
      I1 = 0                           SHRB
      DO 10 J1 = 1,K                      SHRB
      IF (DABS(ST1-EVAL(K-J1+1)) .GT. 1.D-9) GO TO 11  SHRB
      I1 = I1 + 1                        SHRB
10   CONTINUE                      SHRB
11   IF (I1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 12        SHRB
      WRITE(6,900) I1                 SHRB
      DO 20 J1 = 1,I1                 SHRB
      ST2 = DABS(ST1-EVAL(K-J1+1))       SHRB
20   WRITE(6,901) J1,ST2,(J2,MAT(J2,(K-J1+1)),J2=1,K)  SHRB
      RETURN                      SHRB
12   WRITE (6,902)                 SHRB
      RETURN1                      SHRB
900   FORMAT ('//////', THERE EXIST',I4,' LINEARLY INDEPENDENT EIGENFUNCTION(S)')  SHRB
901   FORMAT ('///', EIGENVECTOR',I4,'.',60X,'EIGENVALUE ROUND-OFF ERROR  SHRB

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1' ,1PD10.1 //10(4(4X,13,''),OPD25.15)))
SHRB
902 FORMAT('///' THERE EXISTS NO STATE WITH THE GIVEN ML AND MS VALUES SHRB
1'/' FOR THE ABOVE CONFIGURATION') SHRB
END OUT1
SUBROUTINE OUTPU(MAT,STATE,CONF,K,N,*,ID,STTE) OUT1
C THIS ROUTINE PRINTS OUT1
C THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS OUT1
C THE CONFIGURATION OUT1
C THE VALUES OF ML AND MS. OUT1
C
C INTEGER*2 MAT(52,4,10),STATE(2),CONF(33),COW(8)/'S ','P ','D ','F OUT1
1','G ','H ','I ','K ',/ LINE(22)/22*' ',IT1,IT2,STTE(2) OUT1
REAL*8 SPIN(11),ALPH/'ALPHA '/,BET/' BETA '/ OUT1
N2 = N*2 OUT1
IK=1 OUT1
C THE NEXT STMTS FILL THE VARIABLE 'LINE' UP WITH OUT1
C THE PRINTOUT FOR THE CONFIGURATION OUT1
C
C JK = 2 OUT1
31 INCR=0 OUT1
30 LINE(IK) = CONF(JK-1) OUT1
LINE(IK+1) = COW(CONF(JK)+1) OUT1
IK = IK +2 OUT1
INCR = INCR +1 OUT1
C THIS STMT CHECKS IF ALL THE ORBITALS FOR EACH ELECTRON OUT1
C HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED. OUT1
C IF (INCR .NE. CONF(JK+1)) GO TO 30 OUT1
JK = JK +3 OUT1
IF (IK .LT.N2) GO TO 31 OUT1
C IT1 AND T12 CONTAIN THE VALUE OF ML AND MS. OUT1
C MS CAN BE HALF INTEGRAL OUT1
C
C IT1 = STATE(2) OUT1
IST1 =STATE(1) OUT1
T12 = FLOAT (IST1-1)/2.0 OUT1
IT11 = STTE(2) OUT1
IST2 = STTE(1) OUT1
T121 = FLOAT(IST2-IST1) + FLOAT(IST1-1)/2.0 OUT1
IF (ID .EQ. 1) GO TO 42 OUT1
WRITE (6,910) N,(LINE(I),I=1,N2) OUT1
IF (K .NE. 0) GO TO 41 OUT1
WRITE(6,914) IT1,T12 OUT1
RETURN1 OUT1
42 WRITE(6,915) OUT1
41 WRITE(6,913) IT1,IT11,T12,T121,(LINE(I),I=1,N2) OUT1
DO 33 IK = 1,K OUT1
DO 34 IJ = 1,N OUT1
IF (MAT(IK,4,IJ))35,35,36 OUT1
35 SPIN (IJ) = BET OUT1
GO TO 34 OUT1
36 SPIN(IJ) = ALPH OUT1
34 CONTINUE OUT1
WRITE (6,911) IK,(MAT(IK,3,IL),IL = 1,N) OUT1
33 WRITE (6,912) (SPIN(IL),IL = 1,N) OUT1
910 FORMAT('1',5X,'L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS BY DIRECT DIAGONALIZATION'//6X,OUT1

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1 'THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS IS',15//6X,'THE ORBITAL OCCUPANCY IS',3XOUT1
2,11(12,A2)) OUT1
911 FORMAT ('0',3X,13,'.',3X,11(12,'=ML',4X)) OUT1
912 FORMAT (' ',10X,11(A8,1X)) OUT1
913 FORMAT(' '//5X,' L=',12,' ML=',12,' S=',F4.1,' MS=',F4.1//OUT1
1/5X,' THE POSSIBLE SLATERDETERMINANTS CORRESPONDING TO THE GIVEN OOUT1
2RBITAL OCCUPANCY AND VALUES OF ML AND MS ARE'//',6X,11(5X,12,A2 OUT1
3)) OUT1
914 FORMAT('- L=ML=',13,10X,'S=MS=',F5.1///' THERE EXISTS NO SLATOOUT1
1R WITH THE GIVEN ML AND MS VALUES'/' FOR THE ABOVE CONFIGURATION')OUT1
915 FORMAT('1') OUT1
      RETURN OUT1
      END OUT1
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) MAIN
      COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMMMAIN
      .,FDUB MAIN
      INTEGER INTNO2,QN(15),FDUB,INFO(4),ORB(3) MAIN
      COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED MAIN
      COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 MAIN
      COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,MAIN
      .4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTL12 MAIN
      COMMON/THREE/FAC3(200),FHH3(5,5,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),INT3(6,200),INTNOMAIN
      .3(3,100),LIM3,INTL13,NULL3 MAIN
      LOGICAL NULL2,NULL3(100),NULL4(100),CLOSED(3,4),LOGCOM(3) MAIN
      COMMON/FOUR/FAC4(300),FHH4(5,5,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),INT4(8,300),LIM4,NMAIN
      .ULL4 MAIN
      REAL*8 F(5,5,4),LH2,LHH2,LHH3,LHH4,S(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),L(5,5,4,4),OMAIN
      .ENER(3,4),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4),COMV(3),COMPLV(3) MAIN
      CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'2 ',&100) MAIN
      FDUB=INFO(1) MAIN
12     CALL INPUT(ORB,NOBT,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,METHOD,INTL12,INTL13,QN,CHMAIN
      .ARGE,WK,CLOSED,ORBEXP,EXPCOE,INT1,FAC1,INT2,FAC2,INT3,FAC3,INT4,FAMAIN
      .C4,INTNO2,INTNO3,NULL2,NULL3,ITEFAC,IOPt,THRH,TAU) MAIN
      ICOMPL=0 MAIN
11     CALL ONEINT(HH,S) MAIN
      IF(1OFT.LT.1)INTL12=0 MAIN
      CALL OUT0(H,HH,S,EXPCOE,NOBT,ORB) MAIN
5       DO 20 ITER=1,ITEFAC MAIN
      IF(ITER.NE.1)GOTO2 MAIN
      DO 1 JA=1,3 MAIN
      LOGCOM(JA)=ORB(JA).EQ.0 MAIN
1      COMPLV(JA)=0.D0 MAIN
      DO 10 JA=1,3 MAIN
      IF(ORB(JA).EQ.0)GOTO10 MAIN
      CALL RENORM(NOBT(JA),ORB(JA),JA,EXPCOE,S) MAIN
10    CONTINUE MAIN
      GOTO4 MAIN
2       COMV(1)=COMPLV(1) MAIN
      COMV(2)=COMPLV(2)-COMV(1) MAIN
      IF(COMV(2).LT.0.D0)COMV(2)=0.D0 MAIN
      COMV(3)=COMPLV(3)-COMV(2)-COMV(1) MAIN
      IF(COMV(3).LT.0.D0)COMV(3)=0.D0 MAIN
      DO 3 JA=1,3 MAIN
      LOGCOM(JA)=LOGCOM(JA).OR.(COMV(JA).LT.1.D-8) MAIN
3       LIMD13=0 MAIN
4       LIMD14=0 MAIN
      COMPL=1.D0 MAIN
      WRITE(8,900)ITER MAIN
      LIM21=1 MAIN
      IF(ICOMPL.EQ.1)LIM21=2 MAIN

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DO 21 ISYM=1,LIM21
NORB=ORB(ISYM)
IF(LOGCOM(ISYM))GOTO21
IF(NORB.EQ.0)GOTO21
NOB=NOBT(ISYM)
DO 30 JA=1,NOB
DO 30 JB=1,NOB
DO 30 JC=1,4
FH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
FHH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
FH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
FHH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
FHH3(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
FHH4(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0
DO 30 JD=1,4
LH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0
LHH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0
LHH3(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0
LHH4(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0
CALL OUT1(EXPCOE,NOB,NORB,ISYM)
CALL ONEEL(NOB,ISYM,H,HH)
CALL OUT1(FH1,FHH1,NORB,NOB,ISYM)
CALL TIME(1,1)
CALL TWOELE
CALL TIME(1,1)
CALL OUT2(FH2,FHH2,LH2,LHH2,NORB,NOB,1,1,ISYM)
IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO31
CALL THREEL(LIMD13,NORB,NOB)
CALL TIME(1,1)
CALL OUT3(FHH3,LHH3,NORB,NOB,ISYM)
IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO31
CALL FOUREL(NORB,NOB,LIMD14)
CALL TIME(1,1)
CALL OUT4(FHH4,LHH4,NORB,NOB,1,ISYM)
CALL COMBIN(METHOD,ISYM,ORB,NOBT,FH1,FHH1,FH2,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,LH2,LMAIN
HH2,LHH3,LHH4,WK,EXPCOE,ENERGY,EXHH,TAU)
CALL TIME(1,1)
CALL OUT4(F,L,NORB,NOB,1,ISYM)
C HINZE IS THE ROUTINE EMPLOYING THE HINAE-ROOTHAAN METHOD
C DIAGO EMPLOYS NORMAL DIAGONALIZATION
CALL HINZE(EXPCOE,ISYM,ORB,COMPL)
CALL DIAGO(EXPCOE,NOBT,ISYM,FH1,FH2,FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,WK)
CALL TIME(1,1)
WRITE(8,902)COMPL
902  FORMAT('0  COMPL= ',1PD8.1)
CALL RENORM(NOB,NORB,ISYM,EXPCOE,S)
CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,ENERGY)
CALL EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH)
CALL OUT1(EXPCOE,NOB,NORB,ISYM)
CONTINUE
CALL OUTPUT(EXPCOE,ORBEXP,EXHH,ENERGY,WK,COMPL,ORB,NOBT,METHOD,ITEMAIN
R,QN,ICOMPL,CHARGE)
CALL CNVRGC(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB,&22)
IF(COMPL.LT.1.D-13)GOTO22
IF(ITER.EQ.1)CALL OUT5(INTL12,INTN02,NULL2,INTL13,INTN03,NULL3)
21   CALL AITKEN(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB)
CALL REWIND(3)
IF(IOPT.EQ.0)GOTO23
IF(IOPT.EQ.0)READ(5,903)111

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903  FORMAT(2014)          MAIN
22   GOTO12                MAIN
     CALL REWIND(3)          MAIN
     ICOMPL=ICOMPL+1        MAIN
     IF(ICOMPL.EQ.1)GOTO5   MAIN
23   IOPT=IOPT+1            MAIN
     IF(IOPT.GT.1)GOTO12    MAIN
     CALL OPTIM(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,METHOD,IOPT,LIM4,TAU)  MAIN
     GOTO11                MAIN
100  WRITE(6,901)           MAIN
     STOP                   MAIN
900  FORMAT('1 ITERATION NO. ',I3)  MAIN
901  FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN')  MAIN
     DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK,TRACE  MAIN
     END                    MAIN
     SUBROUTINE INPUT(ORB,NOBT,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,METHOD,INTL12,INTL13,INPT
     .,QN,CHARGE,WK,CLOSED,ORBEXP,EXPCOE,INT1,FAC1,INT2,FAC2,INT3,FAC3,INPT
     .,NT4,FAC4,INTN02,INTN03,NULL2,NULL3,ITFA,IOPT,THRH,TAU)  INPT
     IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)  INPT
     REAL*8 CHARGE,WK,ORBEXP(15),EXPCE(5,10),FAC1(50),FAC2(100),FAC3(21NPT
     .00),FAC4(300)           INPT
     INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),QN(15),INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INTNPT
     .4(8,300),INTN02(100),INTN03(3,100)           INPT
     LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4),NULL2(100),NULL3(100),NULL4(100)  INPT
     COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)         INPT
     READ(5,908,END=230)ORB,NOBT,ITFA,IOPT,IREAD,METHOD,INTL12,INTL13,NINPT
     .UM, IDEN               INPT
     TAU=0.0                 INPT
     IF(METHOD.EQ.6)TAU=DFLOAT(NUM)/DFLOAT(IDEN)  INPT
     READ(5,908)QN           INPT
     READ(5,909)CHARGE,WK,THRH  INPT
     READ(5,913)CLOSED        INPT
     READ(5,909)ORBEXP        INPT
     READ(5,908)NORB,ISTA,(INNO(JA),JA=1,NORB),(INNOR(JB),JB=1,NORB) INPT
     DO 1 JA=1,NORB          INPT
     READ(5,909)(EXPCE(JB,INNO(JA)),JB=1,5)       INPT
1    CONTINUE                INPT
     READ(5,908)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4               INPT
     DO 5 JA=1,LIM1          INPT
     READ(5,900)INT1(JA),FAC1(JA)                INPT
     DO 6 JA=1,LIM2          INPT
     READ(5,910)(INT2(JB,JA),JB=1,4),FAC2(JA)  INPT
     IF(LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO81      INPT
     DO 7 JA=1,LIM3          INPT
     READ(5,911)(INT3(JB,JA),JB=1,6),FAC3(JA)  INPT
     IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO81      INPT
     DO 8 JA=1,LIM4          INPT
     READ(5,912)(INT4(JB,JA),JB=1,8),FAC4(JA)  INPT
81   IF(IREAD.EQ.0)RETURN    INPT
     WRITE(10,902)             INPT
     WRITE(10,903)ORB,NOBT,ISTA,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4  INPT
     WRITE(10,914)INNO,INNOR  INPT
     WRITE(10,909)CHARGE,WK,THRH  INPT
     WRITE(10,914)ITFA,IREAD,METHOD,INTL12,INTL13  INPT
     WRITE(10,915)QN           INPT
     WRITE(10,909)ORBEXP        INPT
     DO 82 JA=1,3             INPT
     NO=ORB(JA)               INPT
     IF(NO.EQ.0)GOTO82        INPT
     WRITE(10,909)((EXPCE(JB,INNO(ISTA(JA)+JC)),JB=1,5),JC=1,NO)  INPT

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82      CONTINUE
120      DO 120 JA=1,LIM1          INPT
120      WRITE(10,904)FAC1(JA),INT1(JA)    INPT
12      DO 12 JA=1,LIM2          INPT
12      WRITE(10,904)FAC2(JA),(INT2(JB,JA),JB=1,4) INPT
12      IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO140   INPT
12      WRITE(10,905)          INPT
12      DO 13 JA=1,LIM3          INPT
13      WRITE(10,904)FAC3(JA),(INT3(JB,JA),JB=1,6) INPT
13      WRITE(10,905)          INPT
13      DO 14 JA=1,LIM4          INPT
14      WRITE(10,904)FAC4(JA),(INT4(JB,JA),JB=1,8) INPT
140     IF(IREAD.EQ.1)RETURN      INPT
140     READ(1'15000000,908)INTL12,INTL13      INPT
140     DO 15 JA=1,INTL12        INPT
15      READ(1'(20000+JA)*1000,901)NULL2(JA),INTN02(JA) INPT
15      IF(IREAD.EQ.2)RETURN      INPT
15      DO 16 JA=1,INTL13        INPT
16      READ(1'(30000+JA)*1000,901)NULL3(JA),(INTN03(JB,JA),JB=1,3) INPT
16      RETURN
230     STOP
900      FORMAT(33X,13,3D25.15)      INPT
901      FORMAT(L4,414)          INPT
902      FORMAT('1')          INPT
903      FORMAT('0',3(313,3X),413)      INPT
904      FORMAT(' ',D20.10,10X,814)      INPT
905      FORMAT(///)
908      FORMAT(2014)          INPT
909      FORMAT(5D15.7)          INPT
910     FORMAT(18X,2(3X,2I3),3D25.15)      INPT
911     FORMAT(9X,3(3X,2I3),3D25.15)      INPT
912     FORMAT(4(3X,2I3),3D25.15)      INPT
913     FORMAT(40L2)          INPT
914     FORMAT('0',2(10I3,5X))      INPT
915     FORMAT('0',2014)          INPT
END
SUBROUTINE OUT0(H,HH,S,EXPCOE,NOBT,ORB)
REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),S(5,5,3),FH1(5,5,4),FHH1(5,OUT1
.5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),LH2(5,5,4,4),LOUT1
.HH2(5,5,4,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4)           OUT1
INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),INTN02(100),INTN03(3,100)      OUT1
INTEGER I2OLD/0/,I3OLD/0/,I4OLD/0/                  OUT1
LOGICAL NULL2(100),NULL3(100)                      OUT1
COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)            OUT1
WRITE(6,905)          OUT1
DO 10 IS=1,3          OUT1
IF(ORB(IS).EQ.0)GOTO10          OUT1
NOB=NOBT(IS)          OUT1
WRITE(10,905)          OUT1
DO 11 JA=1,NOB          OUT1
11      WRITE(10,906)(S(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB)      OUT1
11      WRITE(10,905)          OUT1
DO 20 JA=1,NOB          OUT1
20      WRITE(10,906)(H(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB)      OUT1
20      WRITE(10,905)          OUT1
DO 30 JA=1,NOB          OUT1
30      WRITE(10,906)(HH(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB)      OUT1
10      CONTINUE          OUT1
10      RETURN          OUT1
ENTRY OUT01(EXPCOE,NOB,NORB,ISYM)      OUT1

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40 WRITE(6,905)
 1ST=ISTA(ISYM)
 DO 40 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(6,907)(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)),JB=1,NOB)
 RETURN
 ENTRY OUT1(FH1,FHH1,NORB,NOB,ISYM)
 1ST=ISTA(ISYM)
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 50 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 50 JB=1,NOB
 50 WRITE(10,906)(FH1(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB)
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 60 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 60 JB=1,NOB
 60 WRITE(10,906)(FHH1(JB,JC,JA),JC=1,NOB)
 RETURN
 ENTRY OUT2(FH2,FHH2,LH2,LHH2,NORB,NOB,NOL,NOF2,ISYM)
 1ST=ISTA(ISYM)
 DO 70 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 70 JB=1,NOB
 70 WRITE(10,906)(FH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB)
 IF(NOF2.EQ.0)GOT071
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 80 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 80 JB=1,NOB
 71 IF(NOL.EQ.0)RETURN
 80 WRITE(10,906)(FHH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB)
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 90 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 90 JB=1,NOB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 90 JC=1,NOB
 90 WRITE(10,906)(LH2(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB)
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 100 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 100 JB=1,NOB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 100 JC=1,NOB
 100 WRITE(10,906)(LHH2(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB)
 RETURN
 ENTRY OUT3(FHH3,LHH3,NORB,NOB,ISYM)
 1ST=ISTA(ISYM)
 DO 120 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 120 JB=1,NOB
 120 WRITE(10,906)(FHH3(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB)
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 130 JA=1,NORB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 130 JB=1,NOB
 WRITE(10,905)
 DO 130 JC=1,NOB
 130 WRITE(10,906)(LHH3(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB)
 RETURN

ENTRY OUT4(FHH4,LHH4,NORB,NOB,NOL4,ISYM) OUT1
 IST=ISTA(ISYM)
 WRITE(10,905) OUT1
 DO 150 JA=1,NORB OUT1
 WRITE(10,905) OUT1
 DO 150 JB=1,NOB OUT1
 150 WRITE(10,906)(FHH4(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) OUT1
 IF(NOL4.EQ.0)RETURN OUT1
 WRITE(10,905) OUT1
 DO 160 JA=1,NORB OUT1
 WRITE(10,905) OUT1
 DO 160 JB=1,NORB OUT1
 WRITE(10,905) OUT1
 DO 160 JC=1,NOB OUT1
 160 WRITE(10,906)(LHH4(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB) OUT1
 RETURN OUT1
 ENTRY OUT5(I2NEW,INTNO2,NULL2,I3NEW,INTNO3,NULL3) OUT1
 WRITE(1'(15000000,900)I2NEW,I3NEW OUT1
 IF(I2NEW.EQ.I2OLD)GOTO190 OUT1
 IST=I2OLD+1 OUT1
 I2OLD=I2NEW OUT1
 DO 180 JA=IST,I2NEW OUT1
 180 WRITE(1'(20000+JA)*1000,901)NULL2(JA),INTNO2(JA) OUT1
 IF(I3NEW.EQ.I3OLD)RETURN OUT1
 IST=I3OLD+1 OUT1
 I3OLD=I3NEW OUT1
 DO 200 JA=IST,I3NEW OUT1
 200 WRITE(1'(30000+JA)*1000,901)NULL3(JA),(INTNO3(JB,JA),JB=1,3) OUT1
 RETURN OUT1
 900 FORMAT(2014) OUT1
 901 FORMAT(L4,414) OUT1
 905 FORMAT(///) OUT1
 906 FORMAT(' ',5D20.10) OUT1
 907 FORMAT(5D15.7) OUT1
 END OUT1
 SUBROUTINE ONEINT(HH,S) OUT1
 IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) ONEI
 COMMON/ALL/EXPCE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB ONEI
 COMMON/PROPER/SRM1(5,5,3),SRP1(5,5,3),SRP2(5,5,3) ONEI
 INTEGER QN(15),ISTA(3)/0,5,10/,FDUB,NOBT(3),IC(3)/* S-' , P-' , D-' / ONEI
 .
 REAL*8 EXPCE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),S(5,5,3),VEC(5) ONEI
 .,MAT(25) ONEI
 DO 1 JA=1,3 ONEI
 L=JA-1 ONEI
 LIM=NOBT(JA) ONEI
 IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO1 ONEI
 DO 2 JB=1,LIM ONEI
 N1B=QN(ISTA(JA)+JB) ONEI
 OE1B=ORBEXP(ISTA(JA)+JB) ONEI
 EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L,0,OE1B) ONEI
 DO 2 JC=1,LIM ONEI
 N1K=QN(ISTA(JA)+JC) ONEI
 OE1K=ORBEXP(ISTA(JA)+JC) ONEI
 EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L,0,OE1K) ONEI
 CALL ONEI(N1B,L,0,OE1B,N1K,L,0,OE1K,CHARGE,SE,HE,HHE,RM1,RP1,RP2) ONEI
 SRM1(JB,JC,JA)=RM1*EN1K ONEI
 SRP1(JB,JC,JA)=RP1*EN1K ONEI
 SRP2(JB,JC,JA)=RP2*EN1K ONEI
 S(JB,JC,JA)=SE*EN1K ONEI

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2      H(JB,JC,JA)=HE*EN1K          ONEI
2      HH(JB,JC,JA)=HHE*EN1K        ONEI
1      CONTINUE                      ONEI
1      RETURN                         ONEI
C      COMPUTE THE VALUE OF THE DETERMINANT OF THE S-MATRICES    ONEI
999   DO 3 JA=1,3                  ONEI
      NOB=NObT(JA)                  ONEI
      IF(NOB.EQ.0)GOTO3            ONEI
C      FILL UP THE MATRIX FOR USE IN GAUSS                      ONEI
C      DO 4 JB=1,NOB              ONEI
      VEC(JB)=DFLOAT(JB)           ONEI
      IND=(JB-1)*NOB              ONEI
      DO 4 JC=1,NOB              ONEI
      MAT(IND+JB)=S(JB,JC,JA)     ONEI
      CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,NOB)     ONEI
C      COMPUTE THE DETERMINANT                      ONEI
      DET=1.D0                     ONEI
      DO 5 JB=1,NOB              ONEI
      DET=DET*MAT((JB-1)*NOB+JB)  ONEI
      WRITE(6,900)IC(JA),DET       ONEI
3      CONTINUE                      ONEI
      RETURN                         ONEI
900   FORMAT(' THE VALUE OF THE DETERMINANT OF THE S-MATRIX FOR',A4,'OR'    ONEI
      .BITAL IS',1PD12.3)         ONEI
      END                           NORM
      SUBROUTINE RENORM(NOB,NORB,ISYM,EXPCOE,S)    NORM
      REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),SV(10),EM(10),R1(4,5)  NORM
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)      NORM
      IST=ISTA(ISYM)                      NORM
C      MULTIPLY CMAT*S                 NORM
      DO 1 JA=1,NORB                NORM
      DO 1 JB=1,NOB                NORM
      R1(JA,JB)=0.D0               NORM
      DO 1 JC=1,NOB                NORM
      1 R1(JA,JB)=R1(JA,JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*S(JC,JB,ISYM)  NORM
C      MULTIPLY R1*CMAT             NORM
      DO 2 JA=1,NORB                NORM
      DO 2 JB=1,JA                  NORM
      IJ=JB+JA*(JA-1)/2            NORM
      SV(IJ)=0.D0                   NORM
      DO 2 JC=1,NOB                NORM
      2 SV(IJ)=SV(IJ)+R1(JA,JC)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JB))  NORM
C      RENORMALIZE SV               NORM
      CALL SOMS(NORB,SV,EM)         NORM
C      COMPUTE THE RENORMALIZED STARTING VECTORS    NORM
C      MULTIPLY EM*CMAT             NORM
      DO 3 JA=1,NORB                NORM
      DO 3 JB=1,NOB                NORM
      R1(JA,JB)=0.D0               NORM
      DO 3 JC=1,JA                  NORM
      3 R1(JA,JB)=R1(JA,JB)+EM(JC+JA*(JA-1)/2)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JC))  NORM
C      PUT R1 INTO EXPCOE           NORM
      DO 4 JA=1,NORB                NORM
      DO 4 JB=1,NOB                NORM
      4 EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))=R1(JA,JB)      NORM
      RETURN                         NORM
      END                           ONEE
      SUBROUTINE ONEEL(NOB,ISYM,H,HH)        ONEE
C      SETS UP THE ONEELECTRON MATRICES      ONEE
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)            ONEE

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REAL*8 H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3)
COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1
INTEGER SYMCHE,ORB(3),NOBT(3)
DO 2 JA=1,LIM1
I1B=INT1(JA)
IF(SYMCHE(I1B).NE.!SYM)GOTO2
GOTO(4,5,4,4,6,5,5,5,4,4,4,4,7,6,6,6,5,5,5,5,5),I1B
4 JM1=1
GOTO8
5 JM1=2
GOTO8
6 JM1=3
GOTO8
7 JM1=4
8 DO 3 JB=1,NOB
DO 3 JC=1,NOB
FH1(JB,JC,JM1)=FH1(JB,JC,JM1)+H(JB,JC,!SYM)*FAC1(JA)
3 FHH1(JB,JC,JM1)=FHH1(JB,JC,JM1)+HH(JB,JC,!SYM)*FAC1(JA)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE TWOELE
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,!SYM,FDUB
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,LTWOE
MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
COMMON/TWO/FH2,FHH2,FAC2,LH2,LHH2,INT2,INTN02,NULL2,LIM2,INTL12
COMMON/INTRA2/INTEG1,INTEG2
REAL*8 INTEG1(5,5,5,5),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100)
.(100),H(5,5,3),EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4)
INTEGER SYMCHE,INT2(4,100),IV(4),IM2(4,2)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2/,NOBT(3)
.,INTN02(100),QN(15),FDUB
LOGICAL LS1,NULL2(100),RC,CHL1
DO 1 JA=1,LIM2
CHL1=.FALSE.
DO 2 JB=1,2
I1=INT2(IM2(1,JB),JA)
IF(SYMCHE(I1).NE.!SYM)GOTO2
I2=INT2(IM2(2,JB),JA)
J1=INT2(IM2(3,JB),JA)
J2=INT2(IM2(4,JB),JA)
CALL SPLIT2(NOBT,!SY1B,!SY2B)
LS1=!SY1B.NE.!SY2B
IF(CHL1)GOTO6
CHL1=.TRUE.
CALL TWINT(1,1,2,3,4,RC)
IF(RC)GOTO1
6 DO 3 JE=1,LIMJ
IV(IDAR(3,1))=JE
EXPE=EXPCOE(JE,JEXP)*FAC2(JA)
DO 3 JF=1,LIMJ
IV(IDAR(4,1))=JF
EXP=EXPE*EXPCOE(JF,JEXP)
EXPL1=FAC2(JA)*EXPCOE(JF,JEXP)
DO 3 JC=1,LIMI
IV(IDAR(1,1))=JC
DO 3 JD=1,LIMI
IV(IDAR(2,1))=JD
EXPL=EXPL1*EXPCOE(JD,IEXP)

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X1=INTEG1(IV(1),IV(2),IV(3),IV(4))          TWOE
FH2(JC,JD,JM1)=FH2(JC,JD,JM1)+EXP*X1      TWOE
X2=INTEG2(IV(1),IV(2),IV(3),IV(4))          TWOE
FHH2(JC,JD,JM1)=FHH2(JC,JD,JM1)+EXP*X2      TWOE
IF(LS1)GOTO3                                  TWOE
LH2(JC,JE,JM1,JM2)=LH2(JC,JE,JM1,JM2)+EXPL*X1    TWOE
LHH2(JC,JE,JM1,JM2)=LHH2(JC,JE,JM1,JM2)+EXPL*X2    TWOE
CONTINUE                                     TWOE
CONTINUE                                     TWOE
CONTINUE                                     TWIN
RETURN                                       TWIN
END                                         TWIN
SUBROUTINE TWINT(INDEX,11,12,13,14,RC)        TWIN
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)                      TWIN
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)                         TWIN
COMMON/INTRA2/INTEG1,INTEG2                   TWIN
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB   TWIN
COMMON/TWO/FH2,FHH2,FAC2,LH2,LHH2,INT2,INTNO2,NULL2,LIM2,INTL12   TWIN
REAL+8 INTEG1(5,5,5,5),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),ORBEXP(15),EXPCOE(5,10),H(5TWIN
,5,3),FAC2(100),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4) TWIN
,INTEGER QN(15),ISTA(3)/0,5,10/,NOBT(3),FDUB,INFO(4),INTNO2(100),INTWIN
,T2(4,100)                                    TWIN
LOGICAL LSYM,NULL2(100),RC                  TWIN
INTEGER*2 LEN/5000/                          TWIN
NULL1=0                                      TWIN
IF(INDEX.GT.1)GOTO6                         TWIN
CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,4)                         TWIN
IF(INTL12.EQ.0)GOTO2                       TWIN
DO 1 JA=1,INTL12                            TWIN
IF(INTNO2(JA).EQ.IDAR(1,8))GOTO3           TWIN
CONTINUE                                     TWIN
INTL12=INTL12+1                            TWIN
IF(INTL12.LE.100)GOTO4                     TWIN
WRITE(6,900)                                 TWIN
FORMAT(' DIMENSION OF INTNO2 EXCEEDED')     TWIN
900 STOP                                     TWIN
INTNO2(INTL12)=IDAR(1,8)                   TWIN
4   LIM1B=IDAR(11,4)                         TWIN
6   L1B=IDAR(11,5)                         TWIN
M1B=IDAR(11,6)                         TWIN
I1B=ISTA(IDAR(11,7))                     TWIN
LIM1K=IDAR(12,4)                         TWIN
L1K=IDAR(12,5)                         TWIN
M1K=IDAR(12,6)                         TWIN
I1K=ISTA(IDAR(12,7))                     TWIN
LIM2B=IDAR(13,4)                         TWIN
L2B=IDAR(13,5)                         TWIN
M2B=IDAR(13,6)                         TWIN
I2B=ISTA(IDAR(13,7))                     TWIN
LIM2K=IDAR(14,4)                         TWIN
L2K=IDAR(14,5)                         TWIN
M2K=IDAR(14,6)                         TWIN
I2K=ISTA(IDAR(14,7))                     TWIN
F1=1.D0                                     TWIN
F2=1.D0                                     TWIN
IF(IDAR(11,2).NE.IDAR(12,2))F1=0.D0      TWIN
IF(IDAR(13,2).NE.IDAR(14,2))F2=0.D0      TWIN
DO 5 JA=1,LIM1B                           TWIN
N1B=QN(I1B+JA)                         TWIN
OEB=ORBEXP(I1B+JA)                       TWIN

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EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B) TWIN
DO 5 JB=1,LIM1K TWIN
N1K=QN(I1K+JB) TWIN
OE1K=ORBEXP(I1K+JB) TWIN
EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K) TWIN
H1=F1*H(JA,JB,1DAR(11,7)) TWIN
DO 5 JC=1,LIM2B TWIN
N2B=QN(I2B+JC) TWIN
OE2B=ORBEXP(I2B+JC) TWIN
EN2B=EN1K*ENMI(N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B) TWIN
DO 5 JD=1,LIM2K TWIN
N2K=QN(I2K+JD) TWIN
OE2K=ORBEXP(I2K+JD) TWIN
EN2K=EN2B*ENMI(N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K) TWIN
H2=F2*H(JC,JD,1DAR(13,7)) TWIN
X1=EN2K*REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,TWIN
N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,1,0,0,1,D0,1,0,0,1,D0) TWIN
X2=REPI(2,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,LTWIN
2K,M2K,OE2K,1,0,0,1,D0,1,0,0,1,D0) TWIN
CALL HR(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,L2KTWIN
M2K,OE2K,CHARGE,X3,X4) TWIN
INTEG1(JA,JB,JC,JD)=X1 TWIN
X7=2.D0*H1*H2+(X3+X4+X2)*EN2K TWIN
INTEG2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=X7 TWIN
IF(X1.EQ.0.D0)NULI1=NULI1+1 TWIN
MULT=LIM1B*LIM1K*LIM2B*LIM2K TWIN
IF(NULI1.LT.MULT)GOTO7 TWIN
NULL2(INTL12)=.TRUE. TWIN
RC=.TRUE. TWIN
RETURN TWIN
7 RC=.FALSE. TWIN
NULL2(INTL12)=.FALSE. TWIN
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO) TWIN
WRITE(1'(2000+INTL12)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) TWIN
CALL WRITE(INTEG1,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100) TWIN
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO) TWIN
WRITE(1'(2500+INTL12)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) TWIN
CALL WRITE(INTEG2,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100) TWIN
RETURN TWIN
3 RC=NULL2(JA) TWIN
IF(RC)RETURN TWIN
READ(1'(2000+JA)*1000)INFO TWIN
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) TWIN
CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100) TWIN
READ(1'(2500+JA)*1000)INFO TWIN
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) TWIN
CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100) TWIN
RETURN TWIN
100 WRITE(6,901) TWIN
STOP TWIN
901 FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT') TWIN
END TWIN
SUBROUTINE THREEL(LIMD13,NORB,NOB) TWIN
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) TWIN
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) THRE
COMMON/THREE/FAC3(200),FHH3(5,5,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),INT3(6,200),INTNOTHRE THRE
.3(3,100),LIM3,INTL13,NULL3(100) THRE
COMMON/DENS13/DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DJK(15,15),CDIJK(5,5,15),CDIKJTHRE THRE
(5,5,15),CDJKI(5,5,15) THRE
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB THRE

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COMMON/INTRA3/INTEG
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIMI,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JTHRE
    MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP          THRE
    LOGICAL NULL3,LOI,LOJ,LOK,WDH/.FALSE./ THRE
    INTEGER QN(15),NOBT(3),FDUB,IV(6),SYMCHE THRE
    REAL*8 INTEG(5,5,5,5,5,5),ORBEXP(15),EXPCOE(5,10),LHH3,H(5,5,3) THRE
    IJN(I,J)=MINO(I,J)+(MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1))/2 THRE
    IF(WDH)GOTO14 THRE
    WDH=.TRUE. THRE
13   DO 13 JA=1,100 THRE
14   NULL3(JA)=.FALSE. THRE
    DO 1 JA=1,LIM3 THRE
    IF(NULL3(JA))GOTO1 THRE
    I1=INT3(1,JA) THRE
    I2=INT3(2,JA) THRE
    J1=INT3(3,JA) THRE
    J2=INT3(4,JA) THRE
    K1=INT3(5,JA) THRE
    K2=INT3(6,JA) THRE
    CALL SYM34(NOBT,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOK,ISYM,&1,3) THRE
    IF(INTL13.EQ.0)GOTO3 THRE
    DO 2 JB=1,INTL13 THRE
    IF(INTN03(1,JB).NE.IDAR(1,3))GOTO2 THRE
    IF(INTN03(2,JB).NE.IDAR(3,3))GOTO2 THRE
    IF(INTN03(3,JB).NE.IDAR(5,3))GOTO2 THRE
    READ(1'(3000+JB)*1000)INFO THRE
    CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) THRE
    READ(2)INTEG THRE
    GOT05 THRE
2   CONTINUE THRE
3   INTL13=INTL13+1 THRE
    INTN03(1,INTL13)=IDAR(1,3) THRE
    INTN03(2,INTL13)=IDAR(3,3) THRE
    INTN03(3,INTL13)=IDAR(5,3) THRE
    CALL TINT3(INTL13,NULL3,RC) THRE
    IF(NULL3(INTL13))GOTO1 THRE
    CALL DENS3(LIMD13,EXPCE) THRE
    ASSIGN 8 TO ICASE THRE
    IF(LOJ)ASSIGN 7 TO ICASE THRE
    IF(LOI)ASSIGN 6 TO ICASE THRE
    DO 4 IB=1,LIMI THRE
    IV(1)=IB THRE
    DO 4 IK=1,LIMI THRE
    IV(2)=IK THRE
    IBK=IJN(IB,IK) THRE
    DO 4 JB=1,LIMJ THRE
    IV(3)=JB THRE
    DO 4 JK=1,LIMJ THRE
    IV(4)=JK THRE
    JBK=IJN(JB,JK) THRE
    DO 4 KB=1,LIMK THRE
    IV(5)=KB THRE
    DO 4 KK=1,LIMK THRE
    IV(6)=KK THRE
    KBK=IJN(KB,KK) THRE
    X1=(INTEG(IV(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)), THRE
    .IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1))))*FAC3(JA) THRE
    GOTO ICASE,(6,7,8) THRE
6   FHH3(IB,IK,JMI)=FHH3(IB,IK,JMI)+X1*DJK(JBK,KBK) THRE
    LHH3(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IB,JK,KBK) THRE
    THRE

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LHH3(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IB,JB,KBK) THRE
LHH3(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IK,JB,KBK) THRE
LHH3(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IK,JB,KBK) THRE
LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIJK(IK,JK,KBK) THRE
LHH3(IK,KK,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IK,KK,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIJK(IB,KK,JBK) THRE
LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIJK(IB,KB,JBK) THRE
LHH3(IB,KK,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IB,KK,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIJK(IK,KK,JBK) THRE
7 FHH3(JB,JK,JMJ)=FHH3(JB,JK,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IK,KB,JBK) THRE
LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+X1*DIK(IBK,KBK) THRE
LHH3(JK,KK,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JK,KK,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JB,KK,IBK) THRE
LHH3(JB,KK,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JB,KK,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JB,KB,IBK) THRE
8 FHH3(KB,KK,JMK)=LHH3(KB,KK,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JK,KB,IBK) THRE
4 CONTINUE THRE
1 CONTINUE THRE
DO 10 JA=1,NORB THRE
DO 11 JB=1,NOB THRE
DO 11 JC=1,JB THRE
FHH3(JB,JC,JA)=0.5D0*(FHH3(JB,JC,JA)+FHH3(JC,JB,JA)) THRE
11 LHH3(JB,JC,JA,JA)=(LHH3(JB,JC,JA,JA)+LHH3(JC,JB,JA,JA))*0.25D0 THRE
IS=JA+1 THRE
IF(IS GT NORB)RETURN THRE
DO 12 JB=IS,NORB THRE
DO 12 JC=1,NOB THRE
DO 12 JD=1,NOB THRE
LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB)=LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB)*0.25D0 THRE
12 LHH3(JC,JD,JB,JA)=LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB) THRE
10 CONTINUE THRE
RETURN THRE
END THRE
SUBROUTINE TINT3(INTL13,NULL3,RC) THRE
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) THRE
REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),INTEG(5,5,5,5,5,5),INTEG1(5,5,5,5) TINT
H(5,5,3),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),INTEG3(5,5,5,5),LH2,LHH2 TINT
INTEGER QN(15),NOBT(3),FDUB,INFO(4) TINT
COMMON/ALL/EXPCE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB TINT
COMMON/INTRA3/INTEG TINT
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) TINT
COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5, TINT
5,4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTL12 TINT
LOGICAL RC1,RC2,RC3,RC,NULL2,NULL3(100) TINT
INTEGER*2 LEN1/5000/ TINT
NULLI=0 TINT
DO 4 JA=2,6,2 TINT
DO 5 JB=1,INTL12 TINT
IF(INTNO2(JB).NE.IDAR(JA,3))GOTO5 TINT
IF(NULL2(JB))GOTO51 TINT
READ(1'(2000+JB)*1000)INFO TINT
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) TINT
IF(JA-4)6,7,8 TINT
6 CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
RC1=.FALSE. TINT
GOTO4 TINT
7 CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
RC2=.FALSE. TINT
GOTO4 TINT
8 CALL READ(INTEG3,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
RC3=.FALSE. TINT
TINT TINT

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      GOT04
51   IF(JA-4)52,53,54          TINT
52   RC1=.TRUE.                TZNT
      GOT04                  TINT
53   RC2=.TRUE.                TINT
      GOT04                  TINT
54   RC3=.TRUE.                TINT
      GOT04                  TINT
5   CONTINUE                   TINT
      INTL12=INTL12+1          TINT
      IF(INTL12.LE.100)GOT010  TINT
      WRITE(8,901)              TINT
901  FORMAT(' MORE THAN 100 2-EL-INTS IN TRINT')
      STOP                     TINT
      INTNO2(INTL12)=IDAR(JA,3) TINT
10   IF(JA-4)11,12,13          TINT
11   CALL TWINT(3,3,4,5,6,RC1) TINT
      IF(RC1)GOT04             TINT
      GOT014                  TINT
12   CALL TWINT(3,1,2,5,6,RC2) TINT
      IF(RC2)GOT04             TINT
      GOT014                  TINT
13   CALL TWINT(3,1,2,3,4,RC3) TINT
      IF(RC3)GOT04             TINT
14   READ(1'(2000+INTL12)*1000)INFO TINT
      CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1)   TZNT
      IF(JA-4)15,16,17          TINT
15   CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
      GOT04                  TINT
16   CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
      GOT04                  TINT
17   CALL READ(INTEG3,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) TINT
4   CONTINUE                   TINT
3   F1=2.D0                   TINT
F2=2.D0                   TZNT
F3=2.D0                   TINT
      IF(IDAR(1,2).NE.IDAR(2,2).OR.RC1)F1=0.D0 TINT
      IF(IDAR(3,2).NE.IDAR(4,2).OR.RC2)F2=0.D0 TINT
      IF(IDAR(5,2).NE.IDAR(6,2).OR.RC3)F3=0.D0 TINT
      LIM1B=IDAR(1,4)          TINT
      L1B=IDAR(1,5)          TINT
      M1B=IDAR(1,6)          TINT
      IB1=(IDAR(1,7)-1)*5    TINT
      LIM1K=IDAR(2,4)          TINT
      L1K=IDAR(2,5)          TINT
      M1K=IDAR(2,6)          TINT
      IK1=(IDAR(2,7)-1)*5    TINT
      LIM2B=IDAR(3,4)          TINT
      L2B=IDAR(3,5)          TINT
      M2B=IDAR(3,6)          TINT
      IB2=(IDAR(3,7)-1)*5    TINT
      LIM2K=IDAR(4,4)          TINT
      L2K=IDAR(4,5)          TINT
      M2K=IDAR(4,6)          TINT
      IK2=(IDAR(4,7)-1)*5    TINT
      LIM3B=IDAR(5,4)          TINT
      L3B=IDAR(5,5)          TINT
      M3B=IDAR(5,6)          TINT
      IB3=(IDAR(5,7)-1)*5    TINT
      LIM3K=IDAR(6,4)          TINT

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L3K=IDAR(6,5) TINT
M3K=IDAR(6,6) TINT
IK3=(IDAR(6,7)-1)*5 TINT
DO 1 JA=1,LIM1B TINT
N1B=QN(IB1+JA) TINT
OE1B=ORBEXP(IB1+JA) TINT
EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B) TINT
DO 1 JB=1,LIM1K TINT
N1K=QN(IK1+JB) TINT
OE1K=ORBEXP(IK1+JB) TINT
EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K) TINT
H1=F1*H(JA,JB,IDAR(1,7)) TINT
DO 1 JC=1,LIM2B TINT
N2B=QN(IB2+JC) TINT
OE2B=ORBEXP(IB2+JC) TINT
EN2B=EN1K*ENMI(N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B) TINT
DO 1 JD=1,LIM2K TINT
N2K=QN(IK2+JD) TINT
OE2K=ORBEXP(IK2+JD) TINT
EN2K=EN2B*ENMI(N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K) TINT
H2=F2*H(JC,JD,IDAR(3,7)) TINT
X6A=INTEG3(JA,JB,JC,JD)*F3 TINT
DO 1 JE=1,LIM3B TINT
N3B=QN(IB3+JE) TINT
OE3B=ORBEXP(IB3+JE) TINT
EN3B=EN2K*ENMI(N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B) TINT
DO 1 JF=1,LIM3K TINT
N3K=QN(IK3+JF) TINT
OE3K=ORBEXP(IK3+JF) TINT
EN3K=EN3B*ENMI(N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K) TINT
C THE INTEGRALS ARE ARRANGED AS: TINT
C X1=(1/R21)*(1/R13) X2=(1/R12)*(1/R23) X3=(1/R31)*(1/R12) TINT
C X4=(1/R13)*(1/R32) X5=(1/R32)*(1/R21) X6=(1/R23)*(1/R31) TINT
X1=REPI(3,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,N3K,LTINT
.3K,M3K,OE3K,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K) TINT
X2=REPI(3,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N3K,LTINT
.3K,M3K,OE3K,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K) TINT
X3=REPI(3,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K,N2K,LTINT
.2K,M2K,OE2K,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K) TINT
X4=REPI(3,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,LTINT
.2K,M2K,OE2K,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K) TINT
X5=REPI(3,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K,N1K,LTINT
.1K,M1K,OE1K,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K) TINT
X6=REPI(3,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,N1K,LTINT
.1K,M1K,OE1K,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K) TINT
X7=H1*INTEG1(JC,JD,JE,JF) TINT
X8=H2*INTEG2(JA,JB,JE,JF) TINT
X9=X6A*H(JE,JF,IDAR(5,7)) TINT
X=EN3K*(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6)+X7+X8+X9 TINT
INTEG(JA,JB,JC,JD,JE,JF)=X TZNT
1 IF(X.EQ.0.D0)NULI=NULI+1 TINT
RC=.TRUE. TINT
IF(NULI.LT.LIM1B*LIM1K*LIM2B*LIM2K*LIM3B*LIM3K)RC=.FALSE. TINT
NULL3(INTL13)=RC TINT
IF(RC)RETURN TINT
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO) TINT
WRITE(1'(3000+INTL13)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) TINT
WRITE(2)INTEG TINT
RETURN TINT
100 WRITE(6,900) TINT

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STOP
FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT')
END
SUBROUTINE DENS3(LIMDI3, EXPCOE)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIMI,LIMJ,LIMK,LIMI,JMI,JMJ,JDNS3
.MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
COMMON/DENSI3/DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DJK(15,15),CDIJK(5,5,15),CDIKJDNS3
.(5,5,15),CDJKI(5,5,15)
EQUIVALENCE(LIMV(1),LIMI),(IXV(1),IEXP)
INTEGER INFO(4),FDU3,LIMV(3),IXV(3),INXV(50)
INTEGER*2 LEN2/1800/,LEN3/3000/
REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10)
LOGICAL WDH/.FALSE./
IJN(I,J)=I+(J*(J-1))/2
IF(WDH)GOTO1
WDH=.TRUE.
CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'3      ',&100)
1 FDU3=INFO(1)
DO 2 JA=1,2
IS=JA+1
DO 3 JB=IS,3
INDEX=100*IXV(JA)+10*IXV(JB)
IF(LIMDI3.EQ.0)GOTO4
DO 5 JD=1,LIMDI3
IF(INXV(JD).EQ.INDEX)GOTO3
CONTINUE
5 LIMDI3=LIMDI3+1
IF(LIMDI3.GT.50)GOTO102
INXV(LIMDI3)=INDEX
LIM1=LIMV(JA)
LIM2=LIMV(JB)
IX1=IXV(JA)
IX2=IXV(JB)
DO 6 JB1=1,LIM1
DO 6 JK1=1,JB1
JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1)
EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1)
DO 6 JB2=1,LIM2
EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2)
DO 6 JK2=1,JB2
JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2)
DIJ(JBK1,JBK2)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2)
CALL NOTE(FDU3,INFO)
6 WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
CALL WRITE(DIU,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101)
3 CONTINUE
2 CONTINUE
C THE 2-VECTOR DENSITY MATRICES ARE COMPUTED
DO 10 JA=1,2
IS=JA+1
DO 11 JB=IS,3
JC=JB-JA
IF(JA.EQ.1.AND.JC.EQ.1)JC=3
IX1=IXV(JA)
IX2=IXV(JB)
IX3=IXV(JC)
INDEX=IX1*100+IX2*10+IX3
DO 12 JD=1,LIMDI3
IF(INDEX.EQ.INXV(JD))GOTO11

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12    CONTINUE
LIMDI3=LIMDI3+1
IF(LIMDI3.GT.50)GOTO102
INXV(LIMDI3)=INDEX
LIM1=LIMV(JA)
LIM2=LIMV(JB)
LIM3=LIMV(JC)
DO 13 JD=1,LIM1
DO 13 JE=1,LIM2
EXP1=EXPCOE(JD,IX1)*EXPCOE(JE,IX2)
DO 13 JF=1,LIM3
EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JF,IX3)
DO 13 JG=1,JF
JFG=IJN(JG,JF)
13   CDIJK(JD,JE,JFG)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JG,IX3)
CALL NOTE(FDU3,INFO)
WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
11   CALL WRITE(CDIJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101)
CONTINUE
10   CONTINUE
C   THE DENSITY MATRICES TO BE USED ARE READ IN
DO 14 JA=1,2
IS=JA+1
DO 15 JB=IS,3
JC=JB-JA
IF(JA.EQ.1.AND.JC.EQ.1)JC=3
INDEX=IXV(JA)*100+IXV(JB)*10
READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO
CALL POINT(FDU3,INFO,1)
IF(JC-2)18,17,16
16   CALL READ(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101)
GOTO19
17   CALL READ(DIK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101)
GOTO19
18   CALL READ(DJK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101)
19   INDEX=IXV(JA)*100+IXV(JB)*10+IXV(JC)
READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO
CALL POINT(FDU3,INFO,1)
IF(JC-2)22,21,20
20   CALL READ(CDIJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101)
GOTO15
21   CALL READ(CDIKJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101)
GOTO15
22   CALL READ(CDJKI,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101)
15   CONTINUE
14   CONTINUE
RETURN
100  WRITE(6,900)
STOP
101  WRITE(6,901)
STOP
102  WRITE(6,902)
STOP
900  FORMAT('  WRONG RETURN FROM LOGIOU')
901  FORMAT('  WRONG RETURN FROM I/O-ROUTINES IN DENS3')
902  FORMAT('  DIMENSION OF INXV IN DENS3 EXCEEDED')
END
SUBROUTINE FOUREL(NORB,NOB,LIMDX)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/FOUR/FAC4(300),FHH4(5,5,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),INT4(8,300),LIM4,NFOUR

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.ULL4(100)
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIMI,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JFOUR
.MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP FOUR
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMFOUR
.FDUB FOUR
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) FOUR
COMMON/DENSIT/DIJK(15,15,15),DIJL(15,15,15),DIKL(15,15,15),DJKL(15FOUR
.DIJK(15,15),DIJL(15,15),DIKL(15,15),DJKL(15,15) FOUR
.(15,15),CIJ(5,5),CIL(5,5),CJK(5,5),CJL(5,5),CKL(5,5) DKLFOUR
LOGICAL NULL4,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,WDH/.FALSE./,IC(6) FOUR
COMMON/INTRA4/D12(5,5,5,5),D13(5,5,5,5),D14(5,5,5,5),D23(5,5,5,5) FOUR
.D24(5,5,5,5),D34(5,5,5,5) FOUR
INTEGER QN(15),FDUB,IV(8) FOUR
RREAL*8 LHH4 FOUR
IJN(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+(MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1))/2 FOUR
IF(WDH)GOTO11 FOUR
WDH=.TRUE. FOUR
DO 12 JA=1,100 FOUR
NULL4(JA)=.FALSE. FOUR
DO 11 JA=1,LIM4 FOUR
IF(NULL4(JA))GOTO11 FOUR
I1=INT4(1,JA) FOUR
I2=INT4(2,JA) FOUR
J1=INT4(3,JA) FOUR
J2=INT4(4,JA) FOUR
K1=INT4(5,JA) FOUR
K2=INT4(6,JA) FOUR
L1=INT4(7,JA) FOUR
L2=INT4(8,JA) FOUR
CALL SYM34(NOBT,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,ISYM,&1,4) FOUR
CALL FOINT(FDUB,&1,NULL4(JA)) FOUR
ASSIGN 8 TO ICASE FOUR
IF(LOK)ASSIGN 7 TO ICASE FOUR
IF(LOJ)ASSIGN 6 TO ICASE FOUR
IF(LOI)ASSIGN 5 TO ICASE FOUR
CALL DENS(LIMDX,EXPCOE) FOUR
FACTOR=FAC4(JA)+FAC4(JA) FOUR
DO 4 IB=1,LIMI FOUR
IV(1)=IB FOUR
DO 4 IK=1,LIMI FOUR
IV(2)=IK FOUR
IBK=IJN(IK,IB) FOUR
DO 4 JB=1,LIMJ FOUR
IV(3)=JB FOUR
DO 4 JK=1,LIMJ FOUR
IV(4)=JK FOUR
JBK=IJN(JK,JB) FOUR
DO 4 KB=1,LIMK FOUR
IV(5)=KB FOUR
DO 4 KK=1,LIMK FOUR
IV(6)=KK FOUR
KBK=IJN(KK,KB) FOUR
DO 4 LB=1,LIML FOUR
IV(7)=LB FOUR
DO 4 LK=1,LIML FOUR
IV(8)=LK FOUR
LBK=IJN(LB,LK) FOUR
X1=(D12(IV(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)))*DFOUR
.34(IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))+D13(IVFOUR
.(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1)))*D24(IV(IDARFOUR

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.(3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))+D14(IV(IDAR(1,1)FOUR
.),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))*D23(IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(FOUR
.IDAR(4,1)),IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1))))*FACTOR
GOTO ICASE,(5,6,7,8)                                              FOUR
5   FHH4(IB,IK,JMI)=FHH4(IB,IK,JMI)+X1*DJKL(JBK,KBK,LBK)          FOUR
X2=X1*DKL(KBK,LBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IB,JK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IB,JB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IB,JB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IK,JB)*X2          FOUR
X2=X1*D JL(JBK,LBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IB,KK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IK,KK,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IK,KK,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IB,KB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,KK,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IB,KK,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IB,KB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IK,KB)*X2          FOUR
X2=X1*DJK(JBK,KBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(IK,LB,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IK,LB,JMI,JML)+CIL(IB,LK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IK,LK,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IK,LK,JMI,JML)+CIL(IB,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,LK,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IB,LK,JMI,JML)+CIL(IK,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(IB,LB,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IB,LB,JMI,JML)+CIL(IK,LK)*X2          FOUR
6   FHH4(JB,JK,JMJ)=FHH4(JB,JK,JMJ)+X1*D IKL(IBK,KBK,LBK)          FOUR
X2=X1*DIL(IBK,LBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JB,KK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JK,KK,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JK,KK,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JB,KB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JB,KK,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JB,KK,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JB,KB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JK,KB)*X2          FOUR
X2=X1*D IJK(IBK,KBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(JK,LB,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JK,LB,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JB,LK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JK,LK,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JK,LK,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JB,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JB,LK,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JB,LK,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JK,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(JB,LB,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JB,LB,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JK,LK)*X2          FOUR
7   FHH4(KB,KK,JMK)=FHH4(KB,KK,JMK)+X1*D IJL(IBK,JBK,LBK)          FOUR
X2=X1*D IJ(CBK,JBK)                                              FOUR
LHH4(KK,LB,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KK,LB,JMK,JML)+CKL(KB,LK)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(KK,LK,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KK,LK,JMK,JML)+CKL(KB,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(KB,LK,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KB,LK,JMK,JML)+CKL(KK,LB)*X2          FOUR
LHH4(KB,LB,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KB,LB,JMK,JML)+CKL(KK,LK)*X2          FOUR
8   FHH4(LB,LK,JML)=FHH4(LB,LK,JML)+X1*D IJK(IBK,JBK,KBK)          FOUR
4   CONTINUE                                              FOUR
1   CONTINUE                                              FOUR
DO 21 JA=1,NORB                                              FOUR
DO 22 JB=1,NOB                                              FOUR
DO 22 JC=1,JB                                              FOUR
FHH4(JB,JC,JA)=0.25D0*(FHH4(JB,JC,JA)+FHH4(JC,JB,JA))          FOUR
FHH4(JC,JB,JA)=FHH4(JB,JC,JA)                                              FOUR
22 LHH4(JC,JB,JA,JA)=(LHH4(JC,JB,JA,JA)+LHH4(JB,JC,JA,JA))*0.125D0  FOUR
IS=JA+1                                              FOUR
IF(IS.GT.NORB)RETURN                                              FOUR
DO 21 JB=IS,NORB                                              FOUR
DO 21 JC=1,NOB                                              FOUR
DO 21 JD=1,NOB                                              FOUR
LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)=LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)*0.125D0          FOUR
21 LHH4(JD,JC,JB,JA)=LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)                                              FOUR
RETURN                                              FOUR
END                                              FOUR
SUBROUTINE FOINT(FDUB,*,NULL)                                              FOUR
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)                                              FOIN
REAL*8 LH2,LHH2                                              FOIN
COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,

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.5,4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTL12
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
LOGICAL NULL,RC,LC(6),NULL2
INTEGER IT(4,6)/1,2,3,4,1,2,5,6,1,2,7,8,3,4,5,6,3,4,7,8,5,6,7,8/,QFOIN
10 .N(15),FDUB,IV(8)
DO 2 JB=1,6
DO 3 JC=1,INTL12
IF(IDAR(JB,8).NE.INTNO2(JC))GOTO3
LC(JB)=NULL2(JC)
GOTO31
CONTINUE
INTL12=INTL12+1
INTNO2(INTL12)=IDAR(JB,8)
CALL TWINT(4,IT(1,JB),IT(2,JB),IT(3,JB),IT(4,JB),RC)
LC(JB)=RC
JC=INTL12
31 CALL LIES(LC,JC,JB,FDUB)
CONTINUE
NULL=(LC(1).OR.LC(6)).AND.(LC(2).OR.LC(5)).AND.(LC(3).OR.LC(4))
IF(NULL)RETURN1
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DENS (LIMDIX, EXPCOE)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JDNS4
.MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
COMMON/DENSIT/DIJK(15,15,15),DIJL(15,15,15),DIKL(15,15,15),DJKL(15,15,15),DNLDS4
.DIJK(15,15),DIK(15,15),DIL(15,15),DJK(15,15),DJL(15,15),DKLDNS4
.D(15,15),CIJ(5,5),CIK(5,5),CIL(5,5),CJK(5,5),CJL(5,5),CKL(5,5) DNS4
INTEGER LIMV(4),IXV(4),INXV(50),INFO(4),FDU,IM2(3,4)/1,2,3,1,2,4,1DNS4
.3,4,2,3,4/
EQUIVALENCE(LIMV(1),LIM1),(IXV(1),IEXP)
INTEGER*2 LEN1/27000/,LEN2/1800/,LEN3/200/
LOGICAL WDH/.FALSE./
REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10)
IJN(I,J)=I+(J*(J-1))/2
IF(WDH)GOTO1
WDH=.TRUE.
CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'3      ',&101)
FDU=INFO(1)
1 THE SIX-VECTOR DENSITY MATRICES ARE COMPUTED AND WRITTEN ON UNIT(3) DNS4
DO 2 JA=1,2
IS1=JA+1
DO 3 JB=IS1,3
IS2=JB+1
DO 4 JC=IS2,4
INDEX=100*IXV(JA)+10*IXV(JB)+IXV(JC)
IF(LIMDIX.EQ.0)GOTO5
DO 6 JD=1,LIMDIX
IF(INXV(JD).EQ.INDEX)GOTO4
CONTINUE
LIMDIX=LIMDIX+1
IF(LIMDIX.GT.50)GOTO102
INXV(LIMDIX)=INDEX
CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO)
WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
LIM1=LIMV(JA)
LIM2=LIMV(JB)
LIM3=LIMV(JC)
IX1=IXV(JA)

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    IX2=IXV(JB)
    IX3=IXV(JC)
    DO 7 JB1=1,LIM1          DNS4
    DO 7 JK1=1,JB1           DNS4
    JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1)         DNS4
    EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1)   DNS4
    DO 7 JB2=1,LIM2           DNS4
    EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2)   DNS4
    DO 7 JK2=1,JB2           DNS4
    JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2)         DNS4
    EXP3=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2)   DNS4
    DO 7 JB3=1,LIM3           DNS4
    EXP4=EXP3*EXPCOE(JB3,IX3)   DNS4
    DO 7 JK3=1,JB3           DNS4
    JBK3=IJN(JK3,JB3)         DNS4
7   DJKL(JBK1,JBK2,JBK3)=EXPCOE(JK3,IX3)*EXP4   DNS4
    CALL WRITE(DJKL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100)        DNS4
4   CONTINUE                  DNS4
3   CONTINUE                  DNS4
2   CONTINUE                  DNS4
C THE DENSITY MATRICES CONTAINING FOUR VECTORS ARE COMPUTED AND WRITTEN
    DO 10 JA=1,3             DNS4
    IS=JA+1                   DNS4
    DO 11 JB=IS,4              DNS4
    IX1=IXV(JA)                DNS4
    IX2=IXV(JB)                DNS4
    INDEX=(IX1*10+IX2)*10      DNS4
    DO 12 JC=1,LIMDX          DNS4
    IF(INXV(JC).EQ.INDEX)GOTO11  DNS4
12  CONTINUE                  DNS4
    LIMDX=LIMDX+1             DNS4
    INXV(LIMDX)=INDEX         DNS4
    LIM1=LIMV(JA)              DNS4
    LIM2=LIMV(JB)              DNS4
    DO 13 JB1=1,LIM1          DNS4
    DO 13 JK1=1,JB1           DNS4
    JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1)         DNS4
    EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1)   DNS4
    DO 13 JB2=1,LIM2           DNS4
    EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2)   DNS4
    DO 13 JK2=1,JB2           DNS4
    JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2)         DNS4
13  DIJ(JBK1,JBK2)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2)   DNS4
    CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO)       DNS4
    WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)  DNS4
    CALL WRITE(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)        DNS4
11  CONTINUE                  DNS4
10  CONTINUE                  DNS4
C THE MIXED DENSITY-MATRICES OF TWO VECTORS ARE COMPUTED
    IREP=0                     DNS4
    DO 20 JA=1,3               DNS4
    IS=JA+1                   DNS4
    DO 21 JB=IS,4              DNS4
    IREP=IREP+1                DNS4
    IX1=IXV(JA)                DNS4
    IX2=IXV(JB)                DNS4
    INDEX=IX1*10+IX2           DNS4
    DO 22 JC=1,LIMDX          DNS4
    IF(INXV(JC).EQ.INDEX)GOTO21  DNS4
22  CONTINUE                  DNS4

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LIMDIX=LIMDIX+1                               DNS4
INXV(LIMDIX)=INDEX                           DNS4
LIM1=LIMV(JA)                                DNS4
LIM2=LIMV(JB)                                DNS4
DO 23 J1B=1,LIM1                            DNS4
DO 23 J1K=1,LIM2                            DNS4
23 CIJ(J1B,J1K)=EXPCE(J1B,IX1)*EXPCE(J1K,IX2) DNS4
CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO)                          DNS4
WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) DNS4
CALL WRITE(CIJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)             DNS4
21 CONTINUE                                  DNS4
20 CONTINUE                                  DNS4
C THE DENSITY MATRICES TO BE USED IN FOUREL ARE READ IN DNS4
DO 30 JA=1,4                                 DNS4
INDEX=IXV(IM2(1,JA))*100+IXV(IM2(2,JA))*10+IXV(IM2(3,JA)) DNS4
READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO                      DNS4
CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1)                        DNS4
GOTO(31,32,33,34),JA                         DNS4
31 CALL READ(DIJK,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO30                                         DNS4
32 CALL READ(DIJL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO30                                         DNS4
33 CALL READ(DIKL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO30                                         DNS4
34 CALL READ(DJKL,LEN1,0,LNR,&100)            DNS4
30 CONTINUE                                  DNS4
C THE DENSITY MATRICES WITH TWO SUBSCRIPTS ARE READ IN DNS4
IREP=0                                       DNS4
DO 40 JA=1,3                                DNS4
IS=JA+1                                      DNS4
DO 40 JB=IS,4                                DNS4
INDEX=IXV(JA)*10+IXV(JB)                     DNS4
IREP=IREP+1                                  DNS4
READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO                      DNS4
CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1)                        DNS4
GOTO(41,42,43,44,45,46),IREP                DNS4
41 CALL READ(CIJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO47                                         DNS4
42 CALL READ(CIK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO47                                         DNS4
43 CALL READ(CIL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO47                                         DNS4
44 CALL READ(CJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO47                                         DNS4
45 CALL READ(CJL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO47                                         DNS4
46 CALL READ(CKL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
47 INDEX=INDEX*10                            DNS4
READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO                      DNS4
CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1)                        DNS4
GOTO(51,52,53,54,55,56),IREP                DNS4
51 CALL READ(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO40                                         DNS4
52 CALL READ(DIK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO40                                         DNS4
53 CALL READ(DIL,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO40                                         DNS4
54 CALL READ(DJK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4
GOTO40                                         DNS4
55 CALL READ(DJL,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100)          DNS4

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      GOTO40
56    CALL READ(DKL,LEN2,0,LNR,3,&100)          DNS4
40    CONTINUE
      RETURN
100   WRITE(6,900)                         DNS4
      STOP
101   WRITE(6,901)                         DNS4
      STOP
102   WRITE(6,902)                         DNS4
      STOP
900   FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O-ROUT IN DENS') DNS4
901   FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN IN DENS') DNS4
902   FORMAT(' DIMENSION OF INXV IN DENS EXCEEDED') DNS4
      END
      SUBROUTINE LIES(LC,JCI,JBI,FDUB)          LIES
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)                  LIES
      INTEGER*2 LEN/5000/                      LIES
      LOGICAL LC(6)                          LIES
      COMMON/INTRA4/D12(5,5,5,5),D13(5,5,5,5),D14(5,5,5,5),D23(5,5,5,5),LIES
      .D24(5,5,5,5),D34(5,5,5,5)              LIES
      INTEGER FDUB,INFO(4),IREP/0/            LIES
      IF(IREP.EQ.1)GOTO20                    LIES
      IREP=1
      DO 21 JA=1,5                          LIES
      DO 21 JB=1,5                          LIES
      DO 21 JC=1,5                          LIES
      DO 21 JD=1,5                          LIES
21    D12(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                LIES
      WRITE(1'10000000)D12                  LIES
20    IF(.NOT.LC(JBI))GOTO1                LIES
      GOTO(2,3,4,5,6,7),JBI                 LIES
2     READ(1'10000000)D12                  LIES
      RETURN
3     READ(1'10000000)D13                  LIES
      RETURN
4     READ(1'10000000)D14                  LIES
      RETURN
5     READ(1'10000000)D23                  LIES
      RETURN
6     READ(1'10000000)D24                  LIES
      RETURN
7     READ(1'10000000)D34                  LIES
      RETURN
1     READ(1'(2000+JCI)*1000)INFO          LIES
      CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1)                LIES
      GOTO(8,9,10,11,12,13),JBI             LIES
8     CALL READ(D12,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
9     CALL READ(D13,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
10   CALL READ(D14,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
11   CALL READ(D23,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
12   CALL READ(D24,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
13   CALL READ(D34,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)        LIES
      RETURN
100  WRITE(6,900)                         LIES
      STOP

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900  FORMAT( 'WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT IN LIES,FOUREL')      LIES
      END
      SUBROUTINE COMBIN(METHOD,ISYM,ORR,NORT,FH1,FHH1,FH2,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4)COMB
      .,LH2,LHH2,LHH3,LHH4,WK,EXPCOE,EXH,EXHH,TAU)      LIES
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)      COMB
C THIS ROUTINE SETS UP THE F&L-MATRICES AS REQUIRED BY HINZF      COMB
      COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED      COMB
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)      COMB
C METHOD IS A PARAMETER, READ BY THE MAIN LINE, THAT DETERMINES THE QUANCOMB
C BE MINIMIZED      COMB
C METHOD=1      COMB
C MINIMIZE: <H>      CONSTRAINT: 1      COMB
C METHOD=2      COMB
C MINIMIZE: <(H-E)**2>      CONSTRAINT: 1      COMB
C METHOD=3      COMB
C MINIMIZE: <(H-WK)**2>      CONSTRAINT: 1      COMB
C METHOD=4      COMB
C MINIMIZE: <H-WK>**2/<(H-WK)**2>      CONSTRAINT: 1      COMB
C METHOD=5      COMB
C MINIMIZE: <H-WK>**2/<(H-E)**2>      CONSTRAINT: 1      COMB
      REAL*8 FH1(5,5,4),FHH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),
      .,LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),
      .,EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),EXH(3,4),EXHH(3,4)      COMB
      LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4)      COMB
      INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3)      COMB
      NOB=NOBT(ISYM)      COMB
      NORB=ORB(ISYM)      COMB
      IST=ISTA(ISYM)      COMB
      GOTO(1,2,3,4,4,4),METHOD      COMB
C FIRST VARIATIONAL SCHEME      COMB
1   DO 5 JA=1,NOB      COMB
      DO 5 JB=1,NOB      COMB
      DO 5 JC=1,NORB      COMB
      F(JA,JB,JC)=FH1(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC))+FH2(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC))      COMB
      DO 5 JD=1,NORB      COMB
      5   L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.5D0*LH2(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC),INNOR(IST+JD))      COMB
      RETURN      COMB
C SECOND VARIATIONAL SCHEME      COMB
2   CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORR,FXH)      COMB
      EVH=0.D0      COMB
      DO 8 JA=1,3      COMB
      LINORB=ORB(JA)      COMB
      IF(LINORB.EQ.0)GOTO8      COMB
      DO 9 JB=1,LINORB      COMB
      EVH=EVH+EXH(JA,JB)      COMB
      8   CONTINUE      COMB
      GOTO31      COMB
C THIRD VARIATIONAL SCHEME      COMB
3   EVH=WK      COMB
31  FACT=2.D0*EVH      COMB
      DO 6 JA=1,NOB      COMB
      DO 6 JB=1,NOB      COMB
      DO 6 JC=1,NORB      COMB
      JE=INNOR(IST+JC)      COMB
      F(JA,JB,JC)=FHH1(JA,JB,JE)+FHH2(JA,JB,JE)+FHH3(JA,JB,JE)+FHH4(JA,JB,JE)
      .,JE)-FACT*(FH1(JA,JB,JE)+FH2(JA,JB,JE))      COMB
      DO 6 JD=1,NORB      COMB
      JF=INNOR(IST+JD)      COMB
      L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=(LHH2(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH3(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH4(JA,JB,JE,
      .,JE)-FACT*LH2(JA,JB,JE,JF))*0.5D0      COMB

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      RETURN
C   FOURTH+FIFTH+SIXTH VARIATIONAL SCHEME          COMB
4    CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,EXH)    COMB
      CALL EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH) COMB
      EVH=0.D0                                         COMB
      EVHH=0.D0                                         COMB
      DO 10 JA=1,3                                     COMB
      LINORB=ORB(JA)                                 COMB
      IF(LINORB.EQ.0)GOTO10                         COMB
      DO 11 JB=1,LINORB                           COMB
      EVH=EVH+EXH(JA,JB)                           COMB
11    EVHH=EVHH+EXHH(JA,JB)                           COMB
      CONTINUE                                         COMB
      DELTA=EVHH-EVH*EVH                           COMB
      DELTAS=EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK               COMB
      EPSILO=DABS(EVH-WK)                           COMB
      EPDS=EPSILO/DELTAS                          COMB
      IF(METHOD.EQ.5)EPDS=EPSILO/DELTA             COMB
      OMEGA1=2.D0*(TAU*EPSILO-WK)                 COMB
      OMEGA2=1.D0                                         COMB
      IF(METHOD.EQ.6)GOTO12                         COMB
      OMEGA1=2.D0*EPDS*(1.D0+WK*EPDS)             COMB
      OMEGA2=-EPDS*EPDS                            COMB
12    CONTINUE                                         COMB
      DO 7 JA=1,NOB                                COMB
      DO 7 JB=1,NOB                                COMB
      DO 7 JC=1,NORB                               COMB
      JE=INNOR(IST+JC)                            COMB
      F(JA,JB,JC)=OMEGA2*(FHH1(JA,JB,JE)+FHH2(JA,JB,JE)+FHH3(JA,JB,JE)+FHH4(JA,JB,JE))  COMB
      DO 7 JD=1,NORB                               COMB
      JF=INNOR(IST+JD)                            COMB
      L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=(OMEGA2*(LHH2(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH3(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH4(JA,JB,JE,JF))+OMEGA1*LH2(JA,JB,JE,JF))*5.D-1  COMB
      RETURN                                         COMB
      DEBUG UNIT(9)                                COMB
      AT12                                         COMB
      DISPLAY EVH,EVHH,DELTA,EPSILO,OMEGA1,OMEGA2  COMB
      END                                           COMB
      SUBROUTINE DIAGO(EXPCOE,NOBT,ISYM,FH1,FH2,FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,WK)  COMB
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)                      DIAG
      INTEGER NOBT(3)                                DIAG
      COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED            DIAG
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)       DIAG
      REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),MAT(15),EIGVEC(5,5,4),SMS(15),SMO(15),T(15),FH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH1(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FH3(5,5,4),FH4(5,5,4),TEXT(2)/*<H>*/,'<H**2>'/,REAL*8 SM01(15),SM02(15),EIGM(25),EIGVAL(5),R(5,5),RV(5),LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4),NOSTA/.FALSE./,IF(NOSTA)GOTO10,  DIAG
      NOSTA=.TRUE.,DO 12 JA=1,2,DO 11 JB=1,NOB,DO 11 JC=1,JB,IJN=JC+JB*(JB-1)/2,SMS(IJN)=S(JB,JC,JA),IF(JA.EQ.1)CALL SOMS(NOBT(JA),SMS,SM01),IF(JA.EQ.2)CALL SOMS(NOBT(JA),SMS,SM02),CONTINUE,IN=INNO(ISYM)  DIAG
11    12

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C FILL UP THE MATRIX TO BE DIAGONALIZED          DIAG
DO 1 JA=1,NOB                                     DIAG
DO 1 JB=1,JA                                     DIAG
1 IJN=JB+JA*( JA-1 )/2                           DIAG
      MAT( IJN)=F( JA,JB,1)                         DIAG
      IF( ISYM.EQ.1)CALL MULTS( NOB,MAT,SM01,T)    DIAG
      IF( ISYM.EQ.2)CALL MULTS( NOB,MAT,SM02,T)    DIAG
      CALL DFIGE(MAT,EIGM,NOB,0)                   DIAG
      DO 4 JA=1,NOB                                 DIAG
      DO 4 JB=1,NOB                                 DIAG
      IK=( JA-1)*NOB+JB                            DIAG
4      EIGVEC( JB,JA)=EIGM( IK)                  DIAG
      IF( ISYM.EQ.1)CALL VMULT( NOB,EIGVEC,SM01,5)  DIAG
      IF( ISYM.EQ.2)CALL VMULT( NOB,EIGVEC,SM02,5)  DIAG
      MAT( 2)=MAT( 3)                             DIAG
      MAT( 3)=MAT( 6)                             DIAG
      MAT( 4)=MAT( 10)                            DIAG
      MAT( 5)=MAT( 15)                            DIAG
      WRITE( 12,900)(MAT( JA),JA=1,NOB)           DIAG
      WRITE( 12,901)                                DIAG
      DO 2 JA=1,NOB                                 DIAG
2      WRITE( 12,900)(EIGVEC( JA,JB),JB=1,NOB)   DIAG
      WRITE( 12,901)                                DIAG
900     FORMAT( 5D15.5)                           DIAG
901     FORMAT( //)
C     ADD THE F-MATRICES                         DIAG
      IMULT=1                                      DIAG
      DO 5 JB=1,NOB                               DIAG
      DO 5 JC=1,NOB                               DIAG
5      R( JB,JC)=0.5D0*FH2( JR,JC,INNOR( ISYM))+FH1( JR,JC,INNOR( ISYM))  DIAG
13     DO 6 JA=1,NOB                               DIAG
      EIGVAL( JA)=0.D0                            DIAG
      DO 7 JB=1,NOB                               DIAG
      RV( JB)=0.D0                                DIAG
      DO 7 JC=1,NOB                               DIAG
7      RV( JB)=RV( JB)+EIGVEC( JC,JA)*R( JC,JB)  DIAG
      DO 8 JB=1,NOB                               DIAG
8      EIGVAL( JA)=EIGVAL( JA)+RV( JB)*EIGVEC( JB,JA)  DIAG
6      CONTINUE                                  DIAG
      WRITE( 12,902)TEXT( IMULT),(EIGVAL( JA),JA=1,NOB)  DIAG
      IMULT=IMULT+1                               DIAG
      IF( IMULT.EQ.3)GOTO14                      DIAG
      DAMIN=DABS( WK-EIGVAL( 1))                DIAG
      ISK=1                                      DIAG
      DO 15 JA=2,NOB                               DIAG
      DBMIN=DABS( WK-EIGVAL( JA))                DIAG
      IF( DAMIN.LE.DBMIN)GOTO15                  DIAG
      DAMIN=DBMIN                                DIAG
      ISK=JA                                    DIAG
15     CONTINUE                                  DIAG
      JC=INNOR( ISYM)                           DIAG
      DO 9 JA=1,NOB                               DIAG
      DO 9 JB=1,NOB                               DIAG
9      R( JA,JB)=FHH1( JA,JB,JC)+0.5D0*FHH2( JA,JB,JC)+FHH3( JA,JB,JC)/3.D0+FDIAG
      .HH4( JA,JB,JC)*0.25D0                     DIAG
      GOTO13                                    DIAG
902     FORMAT( 1H ,A8,5D20.10)                 DIAG
904     FORMAT( 1I)                            DIAG
14     DO 3 JA=1,NOB                               DIAG
3      EXPCOE( JA,IN)=EIGVEC( JA,ISK)          DIAG

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      RETURN
      DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBTRACE,SUBCHK
      END
      SUBROUTINE CNVRGC(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB,*)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3)
      REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),OLDEXP(5,10)
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)
      IORB=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3)
      IF (ITER.EQ.1)GOTO10
      SUM=0.D0
      DO 1 JA=1,IORB
      C   LIM DOES NOT INCLUDE D-ORBITALS
      LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1)
      DO 1 JB=1,LIM
      1   SUM=SUM+(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))-OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA)))**2
      SUM=DSQRT(SUM)
      WRITE(11,900)ITER,SUM
      900  FORMAT(' ITERATION ',I3,' CONV.SUM=',D15.5)
      IF(SUM.LT.1.D-8)RETURN1
      DO 12 JA=1,IORB
      LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1)
      SMAX=DABS(EXPCOE(1,INNO(JA)))
      ISK=1
      DO 13 JB=2,LIM
      IF(DABS(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))).LE.SMAX)GOTO13
      ISK=JB
      SMAX=DABS(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA)))
      13   CONTINUE
      SSIGN=DSIGN(1.D0,EXPCOE(ISK,INNO(JA)))
      DO 14 JB=1,LIM
      EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))=0.5D0*(OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA))+SSIGN*EXPCOE(JB,INNCNVR
      .0(JA)))
      14   CONTINUE
      12   CONTINUE
      10   DO 11 JA=1,IORB
      LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1)
      DO 11 JB=1,LIM
      OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA))=EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE AITKEN(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB)
      C   AN AITKEN DELTA-SQUARE CONVERGENCE ACCELERATION
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ARRAY(10,5,3)
      INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3),IREPV(10)
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)
      IF(ITER.NE.1)GOTO2
      NORBT=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3)
      DO 1 JA=1,10
      IREPV(JA)=0
      1   DO 3 JA=1,NORB
      IXP=INNO(JA)
      ISYP=1+IXP/5+IXP/9-IXP/10
      NOB=NOBT(ISYP)
      IREPV(IXP)=IREPV(IXP)+1
      3   DO 4 JB=1,NOB
      ARRAY(JA,JB,IREPV(IXP))=EXPCOE(JB,IXP)
      4   IF(IREPV(IXP).NE.3)GOTO3
      DO 6 JB=1,NOB
      IF(DABS(ARRAY(JA,JB,3)-ARRAY(JA,JB,2)).GE.DABS(ARRAY(JA,JB,2)-ARRAAITK
      6
      
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6   •Y(JA,JB,1)))GOTO7 AITK
    EXPCOE(JB,IXP)=ARRAY(JA,JB,1)-((ARRAY(JA,JB,2)-ARRAY(JA,JB,1))**2)AITK
    ./(ARRAY(JA,JB,3)-2.D0*ARRAY(JA,JB,2)+ARRAY(JA,JB,1)) AITK
    IREPV(IXP)=0 AITK
    GOTO 3 AITK
7   DO 8 JC=1,NOB AITK
    ARRAY(JA,JC,1)=ARRAY(JA,JC,2) AITK
8   ARRAY(JA,JC,2)=ARRAY(JA,JC,3) AITK
    IREPV(IXP)=2 AITK
3   CONTINUE AITK
    RETURN AITK
    END AITK
    SUBROUTINE PRPRTS(EXPCOE,ORB,NOBT,ITER,PROSUM,PROPM) PROP
C THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE EXPECTATION VALUES <1/R>, <R>, <R**2> PROP
    IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) PROP
    COMMON/PROPER/ SRM1(5,5,3),SRP1(5,5,3),SRP2(5,5,3) PROP
    COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 PROP
    COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) PROP
    REAL*8 PROSUM(3),PROPM(3,4,3),FACV(10),R1(5),R2(5),R3(5),EXPCOE(5, PROP
    .10) PROP
    INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3) PROP
    IF (ITER.NE.1)GOTO20 PROP
    NORBT=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) PROP
    DO 1 JA=1,10 PROP
    FACV(JA)=0 PROP
    DO 2 JA=1,LIM1 PROP
    IORB=INT1(JA) PROP
    GOTO(3,4,5,5,6,7,7,7,8,8,8,8,9,10,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,12,13,1PROP
    .3,13),IORB PROP
    3 IA=1 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    4 IA=2 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    5 IA=5 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    6 IA=3 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    7 IA=6 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    8 IA=9 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    9 IA=4 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    10 IA=7 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    11 IA=10 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    12 IA=11 PROP
    GOTO2 PROP
    13 IA=8 PROP
    2 FACV(IA)=FACV(IA)+FAC1(JA) PROP
    20 DO 15 JA=1,3 PROP
    15 PROSUM(JA)=0 PROP
    DO 23 JB=1,3 PROP
    DO 23 JC=1,4 PROP
    DO 23 JD=1,3 PROP
    23 PROPM(JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 PROP
    DO 21 JA=1,NORBT PROP
    IXP=INNO(JA) PROP
    ISYP=1+IXP/5+IXP/9-IXP/10 PROP

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    IORB=IXP-(ISYP-1)*4          PROP
    NOR=NORT(ISYP)               PROP
    DO 22 JB=1,NOB              PROP
    R1(JB)=0.D0                  PROP
    R2(JB)=0.D0                  PROP
    R3(JB)=0.D0                  PROP
    DO 22 JC=1,NOB              PROP
    R1(JB)=R1(JB)+SRM1(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOF(JC,IXP)  PROP
    R2(JB)=R2(JB)+SRP1(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOE(JC,IXP)  PROP
    22   R3(JB)=R3(JB)+SRP2(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOF(JC,IXP)  PROP
    DO 24 JB=1,NOB              PROP
    PROPM(ISYP,IORB,1)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,1)+EXPCOE(JB,IXP)*R1(JB)  PROP
    PROPM(ISYP,IORB,2)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,2)+EXPCOF(JB,IXP)*R2(JB)  PROP
    24   PROPM(ISYP,IORB,3)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,3)+EXPCOE(JB,IXP)*R3(JB)  PROP
    C ADD UP THE PROPERTIES      PROP
    FACT=FACV(IXP)               PROP
    DO 26 JC=1,3                PROP
    26   PROSUM(JC)=PROSUM(JC)+PROPM(ISYP,IORB,JC)*FACT      PROP
    21   CONTINUE                 PROP
    RETURN                      PROP
    END                         PROP
    SUBROUTINE HINZE(EXPCOE,ISYM,ORB,COMPL)           HINZ
    IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)                         HINZ
    COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED                HINZ
    COMMON/INTHIN/GSM,GSV                           HINZ
    COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)           HINZ
    REAL*8 EPSI(4,4),GSM(5,5,4,4),GSV(20),D(5,5,4,4),R1(5,5),R2(5,5),RHINZ
    .3(5,5),R4(5,5),RV1(5),RV2(5),S(5,5,3),F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),EXPCOF(SHINZ
    .,10),THRH/1.D-5/                                HINZ
    C CLOSED CONTAINS INFO IF THE ORBITAL(ISYM,NORB) BELONG TO CLOSED SHELFHINZ
    LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4)                            HINZ
    INTEGER ORB(3)                                HINZ
    C EMPTY ALL ARRAYS                          HINZ
    DO 1 JC=1,4                                  HINZ
    DO 1 JD=1,4                                  HINZ
    EPSI(JC,JD)=0.D0                            HINZ
    DO 1 JA=1,5                                  HINZ
    DO 1 JB=1,5                                  HINZ
    1     GSM(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                  HINZ
    1ST=ISTA(ISYM)                            HINZ
    5323  CONTINUE                               HINZ
    C COMPUTE EPSI(JA,JB)                         HINZ
    DO 40 JA=1,NORB                            HINZ
    DO 45 JB=JA,NORB                            HINZ
    IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSFD(ISYM,JB).AND.JA.NE.JB)GOTO45  HINZ
    DO 41 JC=1,NOB                            HINZ
    DO 41 JD=1,NOB                            HINZ
    41   R1(JC,JD)=F(JC,JD,JA)+F(JC,JD,JB)      HINZ
    DO 42 JC=1,NOB                            HINZ
    RV1(JC)=0.D0                            HINZ
    DO 42 JD=1,NOB                            HINZ
    42   RV1(JC)=RV1(JC)+EXPCOE(JD,INNO(1ST+JA))*R1(JD,JC)  HINZ
    EPSI(JA,JB)=0.D0                            HINZ
    DO 43 JC=1,NOB                            HINZ
    43   EPSI(JA,JB)=RV1(JC)*EXPCOF(JC,INNO(1ST+JB))+EPSI(JA,JB)  HINZ
    EPSI(JB,JA)=5.D-1*EPSI(JA,JB)            HINZ
    EPSI(JA,JB)=EPSI(JB,JA)                  HINZ
    45   CONTINUE                               HINZ
    40   CONTINUE                               HINZ
    DO 44 JA=1,NORB                            HINZ

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        DO 44 JB=1,NORB          HINZ
        DO 44 JC=1,NOB           HINZ
        DO 44 JD=1,NOB           HINZ
44      D(JC,JD,JA,JB)=EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*EXPCOE(JD,INNO(IST+JB)) HINZ
C     LOOP 5 SETS UP THE G-SUPERMATRIX HINZ
        DO 5 JA=1,NORB          HINZ
        DO 5 JB=1,NORB          HINZ
C     THE MATRIX EPSI(I,J)*S-2*L(I,J) IS ADDED HINZ
        DO 6 JC=1,NOB           HINZ
        DO 6 JD=1,NOB           HINZ
6       GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)+EPSI(JA,JB)*S(JC,JD,ISYM)-2.D0*LHINZ
        .(JC,JD,JA,JB)          HINZ
        IF(JA.NE.JB)GOTO13      HINZ
C     THE PART WHICH CONTRIBUTES ONLY TO THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS IS DONE HINZ
        DO 8 JC=1,NORB          HINZ
        IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JC).AND.JA.NE.JC)GOTOS HINZ
        DO 9 JD=1,NOB           HINZ
        DO 9 JE=1,NOB           HINZ
9       R1(JD,JE)=F(JD,JE,JA)+F(JD,JE,JC)          HINZ
        DO 10 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
        DO 10 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
        R2(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
        R3(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
        DO 10 JF=1,NOB          HINZ
        R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JC)*R1(JF,JE)          HINZ
10      R3(JD,JE)=R3(JD,JE)+R1(JD,JF)*D(JF,JE,JC,JC)          HINZ
        DO 11 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
        DO 11 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
        R1(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
        R4(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
        DO 11 JF=1,NOB          HINZ
        R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+S(JD,JF,ISYM)*R2(JF,JE)          HINZ
11      R4(JD,JE)=R4(JD,JE)+R3(JD,JF)*S(JF,JE,ISYM)          HINZ
        DO 12 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
        DO 12 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
12      GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+0.5D0*(R1(JD,JE)+R4(JD,JE)) HINZ
8       CONTINUE               HINZ
        DO 121 JC=1,NOB         HINZ
        DO 121 JD=1,NOB         HINZ
121     GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)-F(JC,JD,JA)          HINZ
C     THIS PART IS ADDED IF ORBITAL(JA) OR (JB) DO NOT BELONG TO HINZ
C     A CLOSED SHELL           HINZ
13      IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JB).AND.JA.NE.JB)GOTO18 HINZ
        DO 14 JC=1,NOB         HINZ
        DO 14 JD=1,NOB         HINZ
14      R1(JC,JD)=F(JC,JD,JA)+F(JC,JD,JB)          HINZ
        DO 15 JC=1,NOB         HINZ
        DO 15 JD=1,NOB         HINZ
        R2(JC,JD)=0.D0          HINZ
        R3(JC,JD)=0.D0          HINZ
        DO 15 JE=1,NOB         HINZ
        R2(JC,JD)=R2(JC,JD)+D(JC,JE,JA,JB)*R1(JE,JD)          HINZ
15      R3(JC,JD)=R3(JC,JD)+R1(JC,JE)*D(JE,JD,JA,JB)          HINZ
        DO 16 JC=1,NOB         HINZ
        DO 16 JD=1,NOB         HINZ
        R1(JC,JD)=0.D0          HINZ
        R4(JC,JD)=0.D0          HINZ
        DO 16 JE=1,NOB         HINZ
        R1(JC,JD)=R1(JC,JD)+S(JC,JE,ISYM)*R2(JE,JD)          HINZ
16      R4(JC,JD)=R4(JC,JD)+R3(JC,JE)*S(JE,JD,ISYM)          HINZ

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```

      DO 17 JC=1,NOB          HINZ
17     DO 17 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)+0.5D0*(R1(JC,JD)+R4(JC,JD)) HINZ
      C LOOP 19 ADDS THE L-MATRICES HINZ
18     DO 19 JC=1,NORB        HINZ
      IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JC).AND.JA.NE.JC)GOTO23 HINZ
      DO 20 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 20 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      R1(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
      R2(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
      DO 20 JF=1,NOB          HINZ
      R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JC)*L(JF,JE,JA,JB) HINZ
      R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JA)*L(JF,JE,JC,JF) HINZ
20     DO 21 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 21 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      R3(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+R2(JD,JE) HINZ
      DO 22 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 22 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 22 JF=1,NOB          HINZ
21     GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+S(JD,JF,ISYM)*R3(JF,JE) HINZ
      C IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JB).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JC).AND.JB.NE.JC)GOTO19 HINZ
      DO 24 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 24 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      R1(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
      R2(JD,JE)=0.D0          HINZ
      DO 24 JF=1,NOB          HINZ
      R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+L(JD,JF,JA,JB)*N(JF,JE,JC,JC) HINZ
      R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+L(JD,JF,JA,JC)*N(JF,JE,JB,JC) HINZ
24     DO 25 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 25 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      R3(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+R2(JD,JE) HINZ
      DO 26 JD=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 26 JE=1,NOB          HINZ
      DO 26 JF=1,NOR          HINZ
25     GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+R3(JD,JF)*S(JF,JF,ISYM) HINZ
      C CONTINUE HINZ
19     CONTINUE HINZ
5      CONTINUE HINZ
      C THE G-SUPERVECTOR IS COMPUTED HINZ
      DO 27 JA=1,NORB        HINZ
      DO 28 JB=1,NOB          HINZ
      RV1(JB)=0.D0            HINZ
      DO 29 JB=1,NORB        HINZ
      DO 29 JC=1,NOB          HINZ
      RV1(JC)=RV1(JC)+EPS1(JA,JB)*EXPCEF(JC,INNO(IST+JB)) HINZ
      DO 30 JB=1,NOB          HINZ
      RV2(JB)=0.D0            HINZ
      DO 30 JC=1,NOB          HINZ
      RV2(JB)=RV2(JB)+S(JB,JC,ISYM)*RV1(JC) HINZ
      RV1(JB)=0.D0            HINZ
      DO 31 JC=1,NOB          HINZ
      RV1(JB)=RV1(JB)+F(JB,JC,JA)*EXPCEF(JC,INNO(IST+JA)) HINZ
      DO 32 JB=1,NOB          HINZ
      GSV((JA-1)*5+JB)=RV1(JB)-RV2(JB) HINZ
27     CONTINUE HINZ
      C SUBROUTINE GAUSS AND COMPARISON HINZ
      CALL SOLVER(NOB,NORB,ISYM) HINZ
      C LOOP 33 MAKES A LEAST SQUARE COMPARISON HINZ
      DO 33 JA=1,NORB        HINZ
      IT0=(JA-1)*5             HINZ

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      DO 34 JB=1,NOB          HINZ
34   EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))=EXPCE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))+GSV(ITO+JB) HINZ
      CONTINUE                HINZ
      DO 39 JA=1,NORB        HINZ
      DO 39 JB=1,NORB        HINZ
      DO 400 JC=1,NOB        HINZ
      GSV(JC)=0.D0            HINZ
      DO 400 JD=1,NOB        HINZ
      GSV(JC)=GSV(JC)+EXPCE(JD,INNO(IST+JA))*S(JD,JC,ISYM) HINZ
      SUM=0.D0                 HINZ
      DO 410 JC=1,NOB        HINZ
      SUM=SUM+GSV(JC)*EXPCE(JC,INNO(IST+JA)) HINZ
      IF(JA.EQ.JB)COMPL=COMPL+DABS(SUM-1.D0) HINZ
      WRITE(10,900)JA,JB,SUM HINZ
      900 FORMAT(' ',214,D25.16) HINZ
      RETURN                  HINZ
      END                     HINZ
      SUBROUTINE SOLVER(NOB,NORB,ISYM) HINZ
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) HINZ
      COMMON/INTHIN/GSM(5,5,4,4),GSV(20) SOLV
      REAL*8 MAT(400),VEC(20) SOLV
      IDIM=NOB*NORB SOLV
      JLI=(ISYM-1)*4 SOLV
      900 FORMAT(///) SOLV
      901 FORMAT(' ',5D20.10) SOLV
      902 FORMAT('1') SOLV
      DO 1 JA=1,NORB SOLV
      ICOL=(JA-1)*NOB SOLV
      DO 1 JB=1,NOB SOLV
      ICOLB=ICOL+JB SOLV
      ITO=(ICOLB-1)*IDIM SOLV
      DO 1 JC=1,NORB SOLV
      IROW=(JC-1)*NOB SOLV
      DO 1 JD=1,NOB SOLV
      IROWD=IROW+JD SOLV
      1 MAT(ITO+IROWD)=GSM(JD,JB,JC,JA) SOLV
      DO 2 JA=1,NORB SOLV
      ITO=(JA-1)*NOB SOLV
      2 DO 2 JB=1,NOB SOLV
      VEC(ITO+JB)=GSV((JA-1)*5+JB) SOLV
      CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,IDIM) SOLV
      DO 3 JA=1,NORB SOLV
      ITO=(JA-1)*5 SOLV
      ITA=(JA-1)*NOB SOLV
      3 DO 3 JB=1,NOB SOLV
      GSV(ITO+JB)=VEC(ITA+JB) SOLV
      RETURN                  SOLV
      END                     SOLV
      SUBROUTINE GAUSS(MAT,VEC,IDIM) SOLV
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) SOLV
      C GAUSS ELIMINATION WITH PIVOTING OF ROWS AND COLUMNS GAUS
      REAL*8 MAT(IDIM, IDIM), VEC(IDIM), SOLV(20) GAUS
      INTEGER EXVE(20) GAUS
      IF(IDIM.EQ.1)GOTO20 GAUS
      1 DO 1 JA=1, IDIM GAUS
      EXVE(JA)=JA GAUS
      IDM1=IDIM-1 GAUS
      DO 2 JA=1, IDM1 GAUS
      BMAX=DABS(MAT(JA,JA)) GAUS
      IROW=JA GAUS

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1 COL=JA          GAUS
C LOOK FOR LARGEST REMAINING ELEMENT      GAUS
DO 3 JB=JA, IDIM   GAUS
DO 3 JC=JA, IDIM   GAUS
IF(DABS(MAT(JB,JC)).LE.BMAX)GOTO3   GAUS
BMAX=DABS(MAT(JB,JC))   GAUS
BMAX=GAUS
IROW=JB          GAUS
ICOL=JC          GAUS
3 CONTINUE        GAUS
C EXCHANGE ROWS(IF NECESSARY)      GAUS
IF(IROW.EQ.JA)GOTO5   GAUS
DO 4 JB=JA, IDIM   GAUS
EX=MAT(JA, JB)   GAUS
MAT(JA, JB)=MAT(IROW, JB)   GAUS
4 MAT(IROW, JB)=EX   GAUS
EX=VEC(JA)   GAUS
VEC(JA)=VEC(IROW)   GAUS
VEC(IROW)=EX   GAUS
C EXCHANGE COLUMNS AND STORE WHICH HAVE BEEN CHANGED  GAUS
5 IF(JA.EQ.ICOL)GOTO7   GAUS
IEX=EXVE(JA)   GAUS
EXVE(JA)=EXVE(ICOL)   GAUS
EXVE(ICOL)=IEX   GAUS
DO 6 JB=1, IDIM   GAUS
EX=MAT(JB, JA)   GAUS
MAT(JB, JA)=MAT(JB, ICOL)   GAUS
6 MAT(JB, ICOL)=EX   GAUS
C ELIMINATE JA-TH COLUMN      GAUS
7 IS=JA+1          GAUS
DO 8 JB=IS, IDIM   GAUS
FAC=-MAT(JB, JA)/MAT(JA, JA)   GAUS
DO 9 JC=JA, IDIM   GAUS
9 MAT(JB, JC)=MAT(JA, JC)*FAC+MAT(JB, JC)   GAUS
8 VEC(JB)=VEC(JA)*FAC+VEC(JB)   GAUS
2 CONTINUE        GAUS
C BACKSUBSTITUTE      GAUS
SOLV(IDIM)=VEC(IDIM)/MAT(IDIM, IDIM)   GAUS
LIM=IDIM-1          GAUS
DO 10 JA=1, LIM   GAUS
SUM=VEC(IDIM-JA)   GAUS
DO 11 JB=1, JA   GAUS
11 SUM=SUM-SOLV(IDIM-JB+1)*MAT(IDIM-JA, IDIM-JB+1)   GAUS
10 SOLV(IDIM-JA)=SUM/MAT(IDIM-JA, IDIM-JA)   GAUS
DO 12 JA=1, IDIM   GAUS
12 VEC(EXVE(JA))=SOLV(JA)   GAUS
C CALCULATE THE NORMALIZED DETERMINANT AND CHECK FOR ILLCONDITIONING  GAUS
ALPHA=1.D0          GAUS
DO 13 JA=1, IDIM   GAUS
SOLV(JA)=0.D0          GAUS
DO 14 JB=JA, IDIM   GAUS
14 SOLV(JA)=SOLV(JA)+MAT(JA, JB)**2   GAUS
13 ALPHA=ALPHA*DSQRT(SOLV(JA))   GAUS
SUM=1.D0          GAUS
DO 15 JA=1, IDIM   GAUS
15 SUM=SUM*MAT(JA, JA)   GAUS
DET=SUM/ALPHA   GAUS
IF(DABS(DET).GT.1.D-5)RETURN   GAUS
WRITE(6,900)DET   GAUS
RETURN          GAUS
20 VEC(1)=VEC(1)/MAT(1,1)   GAUS

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      RETURN
900  FORMAT(//131('*')/20X,' THE VALUE OF THE NORM. DETERMINANT IS GAUS
     .,1PD10.1/131('*')) GAUS
      END GAUS
      SUBROUTINE ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,ENERGY) ENER
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) ENER
      INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3) ENER
      COMMON/ENRG/VIRIAL(3,4,2) ENER
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) ENER
      REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),FH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),R(5,5),ENERG(4),RV(5),ENENER
     .,ERGY(3,4),RPOT(5),RKIN(5),VKIN(4),VPOT(4) ENER
      NORB=ORB(ISYM) ENER
      NOB=NOBT(ISYM) ENER
      IST=ISTA(ISYM) ENER
      DO 1 JA=1,NORB ENER
      ENERG(JA)=0.D0 ENER
      VPOT(JA)=0.D0 ENER
      VKIN(JA)=0.D0 ENER
      DO 2 JB=1,NOB ENER
      DO 2 JC=1,NOB ENER
2      R(JB,JC)=0.5D0*FH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA))+FH1(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)) ENER
901  FORMAT('0 ENERGY= ',5D20.10/) ENER
C      MULTIPLY THE RESULTANT MATRIX BY TH E-VECTOR ENER
C      COMPUTE ALSO THE TERMS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POTENTIAL AND KINETIC ENEENER
      DO 3 JB=1,NOB ENER
      RV(JB)=0.D0 ENER
      RPOT(JB)=0.D0 ENER
      RKIN(JB)=0.D0 ENER
      DO 3 JC=1,NOB ENER
      RKIN(JB)=RKIN(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*FH1(JC,JB,INNOR(IST+JA)) ENER
      RPOT(JB)=RPOT(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*FH2(JC,JB,INNOR(IST+JA)) ENER
3      RV(JB)=RV(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*R(JC,JB) ENER
      DO 5 JB=1,NOB ENER
      VPOT(JA)=VPOT(JA)+RPOT(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) ENER
      VKIN(JA)=VKIN(JA)+RKIN(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) ENER
5      ENERG(JA)=ENERG(JA)+RV(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) ENER
1      CONTINUE ENER
      EN=0.D0 ENER
      DO 4 JA=1,NORB ENER
      VIRIAL(ISYM,JA,1)=VPOT(JA)*0.5D0 ENER
      VIRIAL(ISYM,JA,2)=VKIN(JA) ENER
      ENERGY(ISYM,JA)=ENERG(JA) ENER
4      EN=EN+ENERG(JA) ENER
      WRITE(8,901)EN,(ENERG(JA),JA=1,NORB) ENER
      RETURN ENER
      END ENER
      SUBROUTINE EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH) EXHH
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) EXHH
      COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) EXHH
      REAL*8 FHH1(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),EXPCOE(5,10) EXHH
     .,R(5,5),RV(5),EHH(4),EXHH(3,4) EXHH
      INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3) EXHH
      IST=ISTA(ISYM) EXHH
      NORB=ORB(ISYM) EXHH
      NOB=NOBT(ISYM) EXHH
      DO 1 JA=1,NORB EXHH
      JD=INNOR(IST+JA) EXHH
      DO 2 JB=1,NOB EXHH
      DO 2 JC=1,NOB EXHH
2      R(JB,JC)=FHH1(JB,JC,JD)+0.5D0*FHH2(JB,JC,JD)+FHH3(JB,JC,JD)/3.D0+ EXHH

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.0.25D0*FHH4(JB,JC,JD) EXHH
 EHH(JA)=0.D0 EXHH
 DO 4 JB=1,NOB EXHH
 RV(JB)=0.D0 EXHH
 DO 4 JC=1,NOB EXHH
 RV(JB)=RV(JB)+EXPCE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*R(JC,JB) EXHH
 DO 1 JB=1,NOB EXHH
 EHH(JA)=EHH(JA)+RV(JB)*EXPCE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) EXHH
 EXHH(ISYM,JA)=EHH(JA) EXHH
 4 EN2=0.D0 EXHH
 DO 5 JA=1,NORB EXHH
 EN2=EN2+EHH(JA) EXHH
 WRITE(8,900)EN2,(EHH(JA),JA=1,NORB) EXHH
 5 FORMAT('0 EVHH = ',5D20.10/) EXHH
 900 RETURN EXHH
 END EXHH
 SUBROUTINE OPTIM(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,METHOD,IOPTI,LIM4,TAU) OPTI
 IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) OPTI
 COMMON//ALL/EXPCE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMOPTI OPTI
 * FDUB OPTI
 REAL*8 ENERGY(3,4),EXHH(3,4),XVEC(10),YVEC(10),MAT(10,10),VEC(10) OPTI
 INTEGER QN(15),FDUB,ORB(3),NOEXV(15) OPTI
 C LOOP 1 RUNS OVER THE SYMMETRIES OPTI
 READ(5,901)NOE,(NOEXV(JA),JA=1,NOE),ICHNGE OPTI
 901 FORMAT(2014) OPTI
 DO 1 JA=1,NOE OPTI
 NOEX=NOEXV(JA) OPTI
 C LOOP 2 RUNS OVER THE BASIS FUNCTIONS OPTI
 ICOND=0 OPTI
 CALL SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU) OPTI
 XVAL=ORBEXP(NoEX) OPTI
 DO 3 JC=1,10 OPTI
 C LOOPS 4&5 ADD UP THE ORBITAL ENERGIES OPTI
 EVH=0.D0 OPTI
 EVHH=0.D0 OPTI
 DO 4 JD=1,3 OPTI
 NEWNOR=ORB(JD) OPTI
 IF(NEWNOR.EQ.0)GOTO4 OPTI
 DO 5 JE=1,NEWNOR OPTI
 EVH=EVH+ENERGY(JD,JE) OPTI
 EVHH=EVHH+EXHH(JD,JE) OPTI
 5 CONTINUE OPTI
 GO TO(7,8,9,10,11),METHOD OPTI
 4 YVAL=EVH OPTI
 7 GOTO12 OPTI
 YVAL=EVHH-EVH*EVH OPTI
 8 GOTO12 OPTI
 YVAL=EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK OPTI
 9 GOTO12 OPTI
 YVAL=((EVH-WK)**2)/(EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK) OPTI
 10 GOTO12 OPTI
 YVAL=((EVH-WK)**2)/(EVHH-EVH*EVH) OPTI
 11 GOTO12 OPTI
 IF(ICOND.EQ.1)GOTO6 OPTI
 CALL CHANGE(XVAL,YVAL,XVEC,YVEC,JC,ICOND,ICHNGE) OPTI
 12 ORBEXP(NoEX)=XVAL OPTI
 CALL REWIND(2) OPTI
 3 CALL SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU) OPTI
 WRITE(6,900) OPTI
 900 FORMAT(' THE TEN POINTS IN OPTIM ARE NOT INCLUDING A MINIMUM') OPTI
 STOP OPTI

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6      YVEC(JC)=YVAL
99    CALL POLYNO(XVEC,YVEC,MAT,VEC,JC)          OPTI
      ORBEXP(NOEX)=XVEC(1)                      OPTI
2      CONTINUE                                     OPTI
1      CONTINUE                                     OPTI
      RETURN                                       OPTI
      DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK,SUBTRACE,INIT(ORBEXP,YVAL,XVAL)
      AT99                                         OPTI
      DISPLAY XVEC,YVEC                           OPTI
      END                                           OPTI
      SUBROUTINE SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU)   OPTI
      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)                   SCFC
      COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMSCFC
      .,FDUB                                         SCFC
      INTEGER INTNO2,QN(15),FDUB,INFO(4),ORB(3)           SCFC
      COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED                SCFC
      COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1   SCFC
      .4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTL12     SCFC
      COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,SCFC
      .3(3,100),LIM3,INTL13,NULL3                  SCFC
      REAL*8 F(5,5,4),LH2,LHH2,S(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),L(5,5,4,4),OENER(3,4),SCFC
      .LHH3,LHH4(5,5,4,4),FHH3,FHH4(5,5,4),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4)  SCFC
      LOGICAL NULL2                                 SCFC
      WRITE(11,801)LIM3,LIM4,METHOD               SCFC
801   FORMAT(' L3,L4,METHOD= ',314)             SCFC
      CALL ONEINT(HH,S)                          SCFC
      INTL12=0                                    SCFC
      INTL13=0                                    SCFC
      DO 10 JA=1,3                               SCFC
      IF(ORB(JA).EQ.0)GOTO10                     SCFC
      CALL RENORM(NOBT(JA),ORB(JA),JA,EXPCOE,S)  SCFC
10     CONTINUE                                     SCFC
      DO 20 ITER=1,10                            SCFC
      LIMD13=0                                    SCFC
      LIMD14=0                                    SCFC
      COMPL=0.D0                                  SCFC
      WRITE(8,900)ITER                         SCFC
      DO 21 ISYM=1,3                            SCFC
      NORB=ORB(ISYM)                          SCFC
      NOB=NOBT(ISYM)                          SCFC
      IF(NORB.EQ.0)GOTO21                      SCFC
      DO 30 JA=1,NOB                           SCFC
      DO 30 JB=1,NOB                           SCFC
      DO 30 JC=1,4                            SCFC
      FH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      FHH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      FH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      FHH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      FHH3(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      FHH4(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0                      SCFC
      DO 30 JD=1,4                            SCFC
      LH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                    SCFC
      LHH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                    SCFC
      LHH3(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                    SCFC
      LHH4(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0                    SCFC
      30     CALL ONEEL(NOB,ISYM,H,HH)            SCFC
      CALL TIME(1,1)                           SCFC
      CALL TWOEL
      IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO31       SCFC

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      CALL THREEL(LIMDI3,NORB,NOB)                      SCFC
      IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO31                               SCFC
      CALL FOUREL(NORB,NOB,LIMDI4)                      SCFC
31     CALL COMBIN(METHOD,ISYM,ORB,NOBT,FH1,FHH1,FH2,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,LH2,LSCFC
      .HH2,LHH3,LHH4,WK,EXPCOE,ENERGY,EXHH,TAU)        SCFC
      CALL HINZE(EXPCOE,ISYM,ORB,COMPL)                 SCFC
      WRITE(8,902)COMPL                                SCFC
902    FORMAT('0 COMPL= ',1PD8.1)                      SCFC
      CALL RENORM(NOB,NORB,ISYM,EXPCOE,S)              SCFC
      CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,ENERGY)   SCFC
      CALL EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH) SCFC
      CALL OUT01(EXPCOE,NOB,NORB,ISYM)                 SCFC
21     CONTINUE                                         SCFC
      CALL OUTPUT(EXPCOE,ORBEXP,EXHH,ENERGY,WK,COMPL,ORB,NOBT,METHOD,ITESCFC
      .R,QN,ICOMPL,CHARGE)                            SCFC
      IF(COMPL.LT.1.D-10)RETURN                       SCFC
      CALL CNVRGC(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB,&23)            SCFC
      CALL AITKEN(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB)                SCFC
20     CALL REWIND(3)                                 SCFC
      RETURN                                           SCFC
100    WRITE(6,901)                                 SCFC
22     STOP                                            SCFC
23     RETURN                                         SCFC
900    FORMAT(///' ITERATION NO. ',I3)               SCFC
901    FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN')           SCFC
      DEBUG UNIT(9),INIT(COMPL),SUBCHK,SUBTRACE      SCFC
      END                                             SCFC
      SUBROUTINE CHANGE(XVAL,YVAL,XVEC,YVEC,NOM,JCOND,IChNGE)
      REAL*8 DELTA,XVAL,YVAL,XVEC(10),YVEC(10)          CHNG
      JCOND=0                                         CHNG
      XVEC(NOM)=XVAL                                  CHNG
      YVEC(NOM)=YVAL                                  CHNG
      IF(NOM-2)1,2,3                                   CHNG
1       DELTA=XVAL/DFLOAT(IChNGE)                  CHNG
      XVAL=XVAL+DELTA                                CHNG
      RETURN                                         CHNG
2       DELTA=DELTA+DELTA                           CHNG
      XVAL=XVAL+DELTA                                CHNG
      IF(YVEC(2).LT.YVEC(1))RETURN                  CHNG
      DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA                            CHNG
      XVAL=XVEC(1)+DELTA                            CHNG
      RETURN                                         CHNG
3       IF(NOM.GT.3)GOTO4                         CHNG
      IF(YVEC(3).LT.YVEC(1))GOTO5                  CHNG
      DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA                            CHNG
      ICOND=1                                       CHNG
      XVAL=XVAL+DELTA                                CHNG
      RETURN                                         CHNG
5       DELTA=DELTA+DELTA                           CHNG
      XVAL=XVAL+DELTA                                CHNG
      ICOND=0                                       CHNG
      RETURN                                         CHNG
4       IF(ICOND.EQ.0)GOTO6                         CHNG
      XVAL=XVAL+1.5D0*DELTA                          CHNG
      XVEC(NOM+1)=XVAL                                CHNG
      JCOND=1                                       CHNG
      RETURN                                         CHNG
6       IF(YVEC(NOM).LT.YVEC(NOM-1))GOTO7          CHNG
      ICOND=1                                       CHNG
      DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA                            CHNG

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XVAL=XVAL+DELTA          CHNG
RETURN                   CHNG
7   DELTA=DELTA+DELTA    CHNG
XVAL=XVAL+DELTA          CHNG
RETURN                   CHNG
DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK    CHNG
END                      CHNG
SUBROUTINE POLYNO(XVEC,YVEC,MAT,VEC,NOPOI)  POLY
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)  POLY
REAL*8 XVEC(10),YVEC(10),MAT(NOPOI,NOPOI),VEC(NOPOI),XP(9),XPP(9) POLY
C   OBTAIN THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE APPROXIMATING POLYNOMIAL POLY
XNEW=XVEC(1)              POLY
EX=YVEC(1)                POLY
DO 6 JA=2,NOPOI           POLY
IF(EX.LT.YVEC(JA))GOTO6  POLY
EX=YVEC(JA)               POLY
XNEW=XVEC(JA)             POLY
6   CONTINUE                POLY
LIM1=NOPOI-1              POLY
LIM2=NOPOI-2              POLY
DO 1 JA=1,NOPOI           POLY
VEC(JA)=YVEC(JA)          POLY
MAT(JA,1)=1                POLY
DO 1 JB=1,LIM1             POLY
1   MAT(JA,JB+1)=XVEC(JA)**JB  POLY
99  CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,NOPOI)  POLY
C   DIFFERENTIATE THE APPROXIMATING POLYNOMIAL  POLY
DO 2 JA=1,LIM1             POLY
2   XP(JA)=VEC(JA+1)*JA    POLY
C   SOLVE FOR THE ZERO BY NEWTONS METHOD  POLY
C   1: FORM THE DERIVATIVE  POLY
DO 3 JA=1,LIM2             POLY
3   XPP(JA)=XP(JA+1)*JA    POLY
C   2: EVALUATE FX AND FPX  POLY
999 CONTINUE                 POLY
4   XOLD=XNEW               POLY
FX=0.D0                    POLY
FPX=0.D0                   POLY
DO 5 JA=1,LIM2             POLY
5   FX=FX*XOLD+XP(NOPOI-JA)  POLY
FPX=FPX*XOLD+XPP(LIM1-JA)  POLY
FX=FX*XOLD+XP(1)            POLY
DELTA=FX/FPX                POLY
XNEW=XOLD-DELTA             POLY
IF(1.D9.LT.DABS(DELTA))XNEW=XOLD+1.D0  POLY
IF(1.D-6.LT.DABS(XOLD-XNEW))GOTO4  POLY
XVEC(1)=XNEW                POLY
RETURN                     POLY
DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBTRACE,SUBCHK,INIT(XNEW)  POLY
AT 999                     POLY
DISPLAY XP,XPP              POLY
END                        POLY
SUBROUTINE OUTPUT(EXPCOE,ORBEXP,EXHH,ENERGY,WK,COMPL,ORB,NOBT,METHOUT2
.OD,ITER,QN,ICOMPL,CHARGE)  OUT2
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)    OUT2
COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)  OUT2
COMMON/ENRG/VIRIAL(3,4,2)    OUT2
REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4),VEC(5)  OUT2
REAL*8 PROPM(3,4,3),PROSUM(3),CUSP(3,4)  OUT2
INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),HEAD1(3)/* S */, P */, D */,BLANK/*'OUT2

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./,HEAD2(10)/*1S- ', '2S- ', '3S- ', '4S- ', '2P- ', '3P- ', '4P- ', '5P- OUT2
., '3D- ', '4D- ', HEAD3(3)/*BAS1', 'S/OR', 'B E ', HEAD4(3)/* OR', OUT2
.'BITA', 'L ', BLANKL(32)/32*' ', /, INTEGER QN(15), LINE(20), LINE1(32), LINE2(32)
IF(ITER.EQ.1.AND.ICOMPL.EQ.0)READ(5,919)(LINE(JA),JA=1,20) OUT2
WRITE(6,920)(LINE(JA),JA=1,20) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.1)WRITE(6,900) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.2)WRITE(6,901) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.3)WRITE(6,902) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.4)WRITE(6,903) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.5)WRITE(6,923) OUT2
WRITE(6,921)ITER OUT2
NORB=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) OUT2
C LOOP 20 COMPUTES THE CUSP FOR EACH ORBITAL OUT2
DO 20 JA=1,NORB OUT2
ISYP=1+INNO(JA)/5+INNO(JA)/9-INNO(JA)/10 OUT2
NOB=NOBT(ISYP) OUT2
IST=(ISYP-1)*5 OUT2
SUMNUM=0.D0 OUT2
SUMDEN=0.D0 OUT2
DO 21 JB=1,NOB OUT2
IF(QN(IST+JB).NE.ISYP+1)GOTO22 OUT2
ENM1=ENM1(ISYP+1,ISYP,ISYP,ORBEXP(IST+JB)) OUT2
SUMNUM=SUMNUM+EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM1 OUT2
GOTO21 OUT2
22 IF(QN(IST+JB).NE.ISYP)GOTO21 OUT2
ENM2=ENM1(ISYP,ISYP-1,ISYP-1,ORBEXP(JB+IST)) OUT2
SUMNUM=SUMNUM-ORBEXP(JB+IST)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM2 OUT2
SUMDEN=SUMDEN+EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM2 OUT2
21 CONTINUE OUT2
JX=INNO(JA)-(ISYP-1)*4 OUT2
CUSP(ISYP,JX)=99999.99D0 OUT2
IF(SUMDEN.NE.0.D0)CUSP(ISYP,JX)=SUMNUM/SUMDEN OUT2
20 CONTINUE OUT2
C THE TOTAL ENERGY AND TOTAL EXHH IS COMPUTED OUT2
CALL PPRPTS(EXPCOE,ORB,NOBT,ITER,PROSUM,PROPM) OUT2
VIRN=0.D0 OUT2
VIRD=0.D0 OUT2
TOTEN=0.D0 OUT2
TOTEHH=0.D0 OUT2
DO 1 JA=1,3 OUT2
LIM=ORB(JA) OUT2
IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO01 OUT2
DO 2 JB=1,LIM OUT2
VIRN=VIRN+VIRIAL(JA,JB,1) OUT2
VIRD=VIRD+VIRIAL(JA,JB,2) OUT2
TOTEN=TOTEN+ENERGY(JA,JB) OUT2
2 TOTEHH=TOTEHH+EXHH(JA,JB) OUT2
1 CONTINUE OUT2
VIRIAT=(VIRN-CHARGE*PROSUM(1))/(VIRD+CHARGE*PROSUM(1)) OUT2
EPSILO=(WK-TOTEN) OUT2
DELTAS=TOTEHH+WK*WK-2.D0*TOTEN*WK OUT2
DELTA=TOTEHH-TOTEN*TOTEN OUT2
WRITE(6,904)COMPL,TOTEN,TOTEHH,WK,EPSILO,DELTA,DELTAS,(PROSUM(JC),JC=1,3),VIRIAT OUT2
C THE INDIVIDUAL ORBITAL ENERGIES ARE WRITTEN OUT OUT2
WRITE(6,905) OUT2
DO 3 JA=1,3 OUT2
LIM=ORB(JA) OUT2
IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO03 OUT2

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IST=ISTA(JA)                                     OUT2
DO 4 JB=1,LIM                                     OUT2
IXP=INNO(IST+JB)                                 OUT2
IORB=IXP-(JA-1)*4                               OUT2
IC=HEAD2(IXP)                                   OUT2
4   WRITE(6,906)IC,ENERGY(JA,JB),EXHH(JA,JB),(PROPM(JA,IORB,JC),JC=1,3OUT2
. ,CUSP(JA,IORB)                                OUT2
3   CONTINUE                                       OUT2
C   THE BASISFUNCTIONS AND VECTORS ARE WRITTEN OUT OUT2
    DO 5 JA=1,32                                  OUT2
    LINE1(JA)=BLANK                               OUT2
5   LINE2(JA)=BLANK                               OUT2
C   LOOP 6 SETS UP THE HEADINGS                  OUT2
    IS=0                                         OUT2
    DO 6 JA=1,3                                    OUT2
    LIM=ORB(JA)                                 OUT2
    IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO6                           OUT2
    IST=ISTA(JA)                                OUT2
    IS=IS+3                                     OUT2
    LINE1(IS)=HEAD1(JA)                           OUT2
    DO 7 JB=1,3                                    OUT2
7   LINE2(IS-2+JB)=HEAD3(JB)                     OUT2
    DO 8 JB=1,LIM                                OUT2
    IS=IS+3                                     OUT2
    LINE1(IS)=HEAD2(INNO(IST+JB))                OUT2
    LINE2(IS-1)=HEAD4(1)                           OUT2
    LINE2(IS)=HEAD4(2)                           OUT2
8   LINE2(IS+1)=HEAD4(3)                           OUT2
6   CONTINUE                                       OUT2
    WRITE(6,922)                                 OUT2
    WRITE(6,907)(LINE1(JA),JA=1,32)               OUT2
    WRITE(6,907)(LINE2(JA),JA=1,32)               OUT2
    MAX=0                                         OUT2
    DO 9 JA=1,3                                    OUT2
9   MAX=MAX0(NOBT(JA),MAX)                         OUT2
    ISI1=0                                         OUT2
    ISI2=0                                         OUT2
    IF(ORB(1).NE.0)ISI1=1                         OUT2
    IF(ORB(2).NE.0)ISI2=ISI1+1                   OUT2
    IBLAN1=ISI1*16+ORB(1)*12                      OUT2
    IBLAN2=ISI2*16+ORB(2)*12+IBLAN1              OUT2
    DO 10 JA=1,MAX                                OUT2
    DO 11 JB=1,3                                    OUT2
    LIM=ORB(JB)                                 OUT2
    IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO11                           OUT2
    IST=ISTA(JB)                                OUT2
    IF(JA.GT.NOBT(JB))GOTO11                    OUT2
    IS=(JB-1)*5                                  OUT2
    IQN1=QN(IS+JA)                               OUT2
    VEC(1)=ORBEXP(IS+JA)                          OUT2
    DO 12 JC=1,LIM                                OUT2
12   VEC(JC+1)=EXPCE(JA,INNO(IST+JC))           OUT2
    LIM1=LIM+1                                   OUT2
    IF(JB.GT.1)GOTO13                           OUT2
    WRITE(6,908)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)         OUT2
    GOTO11                                       OUT2
13   IBLAN=IBLAN1                                OUT2
    IF(JB.EQ.3)IBLAN=IBLAN2                      OUT2
    IF(IBLAN.EQ.28)WRITE(6,909)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
    IF(IBLAN.EQ.40)WRITE(6,910)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2

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1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.52)WRITE(6,911)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.64)WRITE(6,912)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.56)WRITE(6,913)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.68)WRITE(6,914)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.80)WRITE(6,915)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.92)WRITE(6,916)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.EQ.104)WRITE(6,917)IQNI,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) OUT2
1 IF(IBLAN.LE.104)GOTO11 OUT2
1 WRITE(6,918) OUT2
1 STOP OUT2
11 CONTINUE OUT2
10 CONTINUE OUT2
1 RETURN OUT2
900 FORMAT(//19X,' <H>-MINIMIZATION') OUT2
901 FORMAT(//19X,' <(H-E)**2>-MINIMIZATION') OUT2
902 FORMAT(//19X,' <(H-WK)**2>-MINIMIZATION') OUT2
903 FORMAT(//20X,'<H-WK>**2/<(H-WK)**2>-MINIMIZATION') OUT2
904 FORMAT(//20X,'COMPLETION',8X,1PD20.2/20X,'<H>',15X,OPF20.10/20X,'<OUT2
.**2>',12X,F20.10/20X,'WK',16X,F15.5/20X,'EPSILON',11X,F20.10/20X,OUT2
.'DELTA',13X,F20.10/20X,'DELTA-TILDE',7X,F20.10/20X,'<1/R>',13X,F200OUT2
..10/20X,'<R>',15X,F20.10/20X,'<R**2>',12X,F20.10/20X,'VIRIAL-THM',OUT2
..8X,F20.10//') OUT2
906 FORMAT(/4X,A3,'ORBITAL',7(1X,F14.9)) OUT2
905 FORMAT(21X,'<H>',11X,'<H**2>',10X,'<1/R>',9X,'<R>',11X,'<R**2>',100OUT2
.X,'CUSP') OUT2
907 FORMAT(32A4) OUT2
908 FORMAT(5X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
909 FORMAT('+',28X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
910 FORMAT('+',40X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
911 FORMAT('+',52X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
912 FORMAT('+',64X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
913 FORMAT('+',56X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
914 FORMAT('+',68X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
915 FORMAT('+',80X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
916 FORMAT('+',92X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
917 FORMAT('+',104X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8) OUT2
918 FORMAT(' THE LENGTH OF THE LINE IN OUTPUT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED.ERROOUT2
.R.') OUT2
919 FORMAT(20A4) OUT2
920 FORMAT('1'//20X,20A4/) OUT2
921 FORMAT(//20X,'THE RESULTS AFTER THE',13,'. ITERATION ARE:') OUT2
922 FORMAT(///) OUT2
923 FORMAT(//19X,' <H-WK>**2/<(H-E)**2>-MINIMIZATION') OUT2
END OUT2
SUBROUTINE SPLIT2(NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B) SPLI
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JSPLI
.MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP SPLI
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) SPLI
INTEGER NOBT(3),IS1(4),IS2(4),IS3(8) SPLI
EQUIVALENCE(IDAR(9),IS1(1)),(IDAR(13),IS2(1)) SPLI
EQUIVALENCE(I1,IS3(1)),(I2,IS3(2)),(J1,IS3(3)),(J2,IS3(4)),(K1,IS3SPLI
.(5)),(K2,IS3(6)),(L1,IS3(7)),(L2,IS3(8)) SPLI
IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2 SPLI
DO 1 JA=1,8 SPLI
1 IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA) SPLI
CALL SYMASI(1,I1,LIM1,L1B,M1B,JMI,NOBT,ISY1B) SPLI
IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JMI SPLI
CALL SYMASI(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B) SPLI
JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ SPLI
CALL IDNOM(I1,I2,J1,J2,IS1) SPLI

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CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,4,IS3)
RETURN
ENTRY SPLIT3(IND,NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B,ISY3B)
DO 2 JA=1,8
  IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA)
  CALL SYMASI(1,1,LIMI,L1B,M1B,JMI,NOBT,ISY1B)
  IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JMI
  CALL SYMASI(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B)
  JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ
  CALL SYMASI(1,K1,LIMK,L3B,M3B,JMK,NOBT,ISY3B)
  KEXP=(ISY3B-1)*4+JMK
  IF(IND.EQ.0)RETURN
  CALL IDNOM(11,12,J1,J2,IS1)
  CALL IDNOM(K1,K2,1,1,IS2)
  CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,6,IS3)
  CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,6)
  RETURN
ENTRY SPLIT4(IND,NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B,ISY3B,ISY4B)
DO 3 JA=1,8
  IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA)
  CALL SYMASI(1,1,LIMI,L1B,M1B,JMI,NOBT,ISY1B)
  IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JMI
  CALL SYMASI(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B)
  JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ
  CALL SYMASI(1,K1,LIMK,L3B,M3B,JMK,NOBT,ISY3B)
  KEXP=(ISY3B-1)*4+JMK
  CALL SYMASI(1,L1,LIML,L4B,M4B,JML,NOBT,ISY4B)
  LEXP=(ISY4B-1)*4+JML
  IF(IND.EQ.0)RETURN
  CALL IDNOM(11,12,J1,J2,IS1)
  CALL IDNOM(K1,K2,L1,L2,IS2)
  CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,8,IS3)
  CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,8)
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SYMASI(INDEX,I,LIM,L,ML,JM1,NOBT,ISY)
INTEGER NOBT(3)
IF(INDEX.EQ.2)GOTO15
GO TO(10,11,10,10,10,12,11,11,10,10,10,10,10,10,13,12,12,12,11,11,
10 .11,11,11),I
JM1=1
GO TO 14
11 JM1=2
GO TO 14
12 JM1=3
GO TO 14
13 JM1=4
GO TO(1,1,2,3,4,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),I
14 GO TO(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),I
15 GOTO(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),I
1 ISY=1
LIM=NOBT(1)
L=0
ML=0
RETURN
2 ISY=2
LIM=NOBT(2)
L=1
ML=-1
RETURN
3 ISY=2

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LIM=NOBT(2)          SYA1
L=1                  SYA1
ML=0                 SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
4 ISY=2              SYA1
LIM=NOBT(2)          SYA1
L=1                  SYA1
ML=1                 SYA1
5 R6T@BN             SYA1
LIM=NOBT(3)          SYA1
L=2                  SYA1
ML=-2                SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
6 ISY=3              SYA1
LIM=NOBT(3)          SYA1
L=2                  SYA1
ML=-1                SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
7 ISY=3              SYA1
LIM=NOBT(3)          SYA1
L=2                  SYA1
ML=0                 SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
8 ISY=3              SYA1
LIM=NOBT(3)          SYA1
L=2                  SYA1
ML=1                 SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
9 ISY=3              SYA1
LIM=NOBT(3)          SYA1
L=2                  SYA1
ML=2                 SYA1
RETURN               SYA1
END                  SYA1
FUNCTION SYMCHE(QN)  SYCH
INTEGER SYMCHE, QN   SYCH
SYMCHE=2              SYCH
IF(QN.LE.2.OR.QN.EQ.6.OR.QN.EQ.15)SYMCHE=1  SYCH
IF(IABS(QN-12).LE.2.OR.IABS(QN-21).LE.2)SYMCHE=3  SYCH
RETURN               SYCH
END                  SYCH
SUBROUTINE SYMAS2(NOBT,LDO6,IS3)  SYCH
INTEGER IDX(4),NOBT(3),IM(2,6)/1,3,1,5,1,7,3,5,3,7,5,7/  SYA2
INTEGER IS3(8),IS4(8)  SYA2
C IDAR CONTAINS IN ITS SECOND COLUMN THE SYMETRIES  SYA2
C TO WHICH I2,I1,ETC. BELONG  SYA2
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)  SYA2
IJN(I,J)=I+(J*(J-1))/2  SYA2
IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+(MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1))/2  SYA2
LDO1=LDO6-1  SYA2
LDO4=LDO6-3  SYA2
C A SYMMETRIC INDEX FOR EACH ELECTRON IS COMPUTED  SYA2
DO 1 JA=1,LDO6,2  SYA2
IDAR(JA,1)=JA  SYA2
IDAR(JA+1,1)=JA+1  SYA2
1 IDAR(JA,3)=IJN1(IDAR(JA,2),IDAR(JA+1,2))  SYA2
C  SYA2
C THE ID'S OF THE INTEGRALS ARE SORTED  SYA2
3 IX=0              SYA2

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```

DO 4 JA=1,LDO4,2          SYA2
IF(IDAR(JA,3).LE.IDAR(JA+2,3))GOTO4  SYA2
IX=1                           SYA2
DO 5 JB=1,3                  SYA2
DO 5 JC=1,2                  SYA2
IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1,JB)          SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC-1,JB)=IDAR(JA+JC+1,JB)  SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC+1,JB)=IEX          SYA2
DO 11 JC=1,2                 SYA2
IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1,9)          SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC-1,9)=IDAR(JA+JC+1,9)  SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC+1,9)=IEX          SYA2
11   CONTINUE                 SYA2
4    IF(IX.EQ.1)GOTO3          SYA2
C    THE ELECTRONS ARE RESORTED S.T. OF TWO ELECTRONS WITH EQUAL I.D.  SYA2
C    IN IDAR(*,3)THE ONE WITH THE SMALLER STARTING# IS FIRST          SYA2
30   IX=0                      SYA2
DO 2 JA=1,LDO4,2          SYA2
IF(IDAR(JA,3).NE.IDAR(JA+2,3))GOTO2  SYA2
IF(IDAR(JA,2).LE.IDAR(JA+2,2))GOTO2  SYA2
IX=1                           SYA2
DO 31 JB=1,3                  SYA2
DO 31 JC=1,2                  SYA2
IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1,JB)          SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC-1,JB)=IDAR(JA+JC+1,JB)  SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC+1,JB)=IEX          SYA2
31   DO 32 JC=1,2          SYA2
IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1,9)          SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC-1,9)=IDAR(JA+JC+1,9)  SYA2
IDAR(JA+JC+1,9)=IEX          SYA2
32   CONTINUE                 SYA2
2    IF(IX.EQ.1)GOTO30         SYA2
C    AN ID FOR THE ORBITALS IS COMPUTED          SYA2
C    1S=1 2S=2... 2P=5 3P=6... 3D=8 4D=9          SYA2
120  DO 121 JA=1,LDO6          SYA2
DO 121 JB=1,2                  SYA2
IF(JB.EQ.1)ISIG=IDAR(JA,9)          SYA2
IF(JB.EQ.2)ISIG=IS3(JA)          SYA2
GO TO(13,14,17,17,17,15,18,18,18,20,20,20,20,20,16,19,19,19,21,21,  SYA2
.21,21,21),ISIG          SYA2
13   IDA=1                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
14   IDA=2                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
15   IDA=3                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
16   IDA=4                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
17   IDA=5                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
18   IDA=6                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
19   IDA=7                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
20   IDA=8                      SYA2
GOTO12                         SYA2
21   IDA=9                      SYA2
12   IF(JB.EQ.1)IDAR(JA,10)=IDA          SYA2
121  IF(JB.EQ.2)IS4(JA)=IDA          SYA2
C    THE PARTNER FOR EACH BRA IS FOUND          SYA2

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    IY=9          SYA2
200  DO 210 JA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).NE.IS3(JA+1))GOTO210          SYA2
      DO 211 IA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA,IY))GOTO211          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IA+1,IY))GOTO211          SYA2
      IDAR(IA,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+1,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IA,1)=JA          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+1,1)=JA+1          SYA2
      GOTO210          SYA2
211  CONTINUE          SYA2
210  CONTINUE          SYA2
C   LOOP 220 CHECKS IF THE INTEGRAL IS OF THE EXCHANGED KIND          SYA2
      ISUM=0          SYA2
      DO 220 JA=1,LDO6          SYA2
      ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY)          SYA2
      IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN          SYA2
C   THE LOOPS 230 HANDLE TWO-CYCLE EXCHANGE          SYA2
      DO 230 JA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).EQ.IS3(JA+1))GOTO230          SYA2
      DO 231 IA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA,IY))GOTO231          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IA+1,IY))GOTO231          SYA2
      DO 232 IB=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IB+1,IY))GOTO232          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IB,IY))GOTO232          SYA2
      JLIM=JA+2          SYA2
      IF(JLIM.GT.LDO6)GOTO230          SYA2
      DO 233 JB=JLIM,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JB).NE.IS3(JA+1))GOTO233          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JB+1).NE.IS3(JA))GOTO233          SYA2
      IDAR(IA,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+1,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IB,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IB+1,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IA,1)=JA          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+1,1)=JB+1          SYA2
      IDAR(IB,1)=JB          SYA2
      IDAR(IB+1,1)=JA+1          SYA2
      GOTO230          SYA2
233  CONTINUE          SYA2
      GOTO230          SYA2
232  CONTINUE          SYA2
      GOTO230          SYA2
231  CONTINUE          SYA2
230  CONTINUE          SYA2
C   LOOP 240 CHECKS IF THE INTEGRAL CONTAINS TRIPLE OR QUADRUPLE EXCHANGE          SYA2
      ISUM=0          SYA2
      DO 240 JA=1,LDO6          SYA2
      ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY)          SYA2
      IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN          SYA2
C   LOOPS 250 HANDLE THE THREE&FOUR-CYCLE EXCHANGE          SYA2
      DO 250 JA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).EQ.IS3(JA+1))GOTO250          SYA2
      IRE=0          SYA2
252  DO 251 IA=1,LDO6,2          SYA2
      IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA+IRE,IY))GOTO251          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+IRE,IY)=0          SYA2
      IDAR(IA+IRE,1)=JA+IRE          SYA2

```

IRE=IRE+1
 IF(IRE.EQ.2)GOTO250
 GOTO252
 CONTINUE
 251 CONTINUE
 C LOOP 260 CHECKS IF ALL ORBITAL HAVE AGREED IN THREE QN'S
 ISUM=0
 DO 260 JA=1,LD06
 ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY)
 260 IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN
 IF(IY.EQ.10)GOTO261
 IY=10
 DO 262 JA=1,LD06
 IS3(JA)=IS4(JA)
 262 GOTO200
 WRITE(6,900)(IS3(JA),JA=1,LD06)
 261 WRITE(6,901)((IDAR(JA,JB),JB=1,10),JA=1,LD06)
 STOP
 900 FORMAT(65(' *')/40X,'ERROR IN INTEGRALSORTING'/65(' *')//4(3X,213))
 .)
 901 FORMAT(' ',10I4)
 ENTRY SYMAS3(NOBT,LD06)
 C THE VALUES LIM1B,L1B,ETC. ARE COMPUTED
 DO 6 JA=1,LD06
 CALL SYMAS1(2,1DAR(JA,2),1DAR(JA,4),1DAR(JA,5),1DAR(JA,6),JM,NOBT,
 6 .1DAR(JA,7))
 IF(LD06-6)8,9,10
 10 DO 7 JA=1,6
 7 1DAR(JA,8)=IJN1(1DAR(IM(1,JA),3),1DAR(IM(2,JA),3))
 RETURN
 8 1DAR(1,8)=IJN1(1DAR(1,3),1DAR(3,3))
 RETURN
 9 1DAR(2,3)=IJN1(1DAR(3,3),1DAR(5,3))
 1DAR(4,3)=IJN1(1DAR(1,3),1DAR(5,3))
 1DAR(6,3)=IJN1(1DAR(1,3),1DAR(3,3))
 RETURN
 END
 SUBROUTINE IDNOM(IA,IB,JA,JB,IS)
 INTEGER IS(4),SYMCHE,IV(4)
 IV(1)=IA
 IV(2)=IB
 IV(3)=JA
 IV(4)=JB
 DO 1 J1=1,4
 IF(SYMCHE(IV(J1))-2)2,3,4
 2 IS(J1)=1
 GOTO1
 3 IS(J1)=IV(J1)-4*(IV(J1)/7)+(IV(J1)/16)-1
 GOTO1
 4 IS(J1)=IV(J1)-5*(IV(J1)/9)-4*(IV(J1)/19)
 1 CONTINUE
 RETURN
 END
 SUBROUTINE SYM34(NOBT,LO1,LOJ,LOK,LOL,ISYM,*,LIMIT)
 INTEGER ISV(4),NOBT(3),IV(8),IVM(4)
 LOGICAL LC(4),LO1,LOJ,LOK,LOL,LOG
 COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
 COMMON/SPL11/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JSYA3
 .MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
 EQUIVALENCE(IV(1),I1),(IVM(1),JMI)

```

LOG=.FALSE.
1 IF(LIMIT.EQ.4)CALL SPLIT4(0,NOBT,ISV(1),ISV(2),ISV(3),ISV(4)) SYA3
1 IF(LIMIT.EQ.3)CALL SPLIT3(0,NOBT,ISV(1),ISV(2),ISV(3)) SYA3
1 DO 1 JA=1,LIMIT SYA3
1 LC(JA)=ISV(JA).EQ.ISYM SYA3
1 LOG=LOG.OR.LC(JA) SYA3
11 IF(.NOT.LOG)RETURN1 SYA3
11 IX=0 SYA3
11 DO 2 JA=2,LIMIT SYA3
11 IF(LC(JA))GOTO2 SYA3
11 IF(.NOT.LC(JA-1))GOTO2 SYA3
11 IX=1 SYA3
11 LOG=LC(JA-1) SYA3
11 LC(JA-1)=LC(JA) SYA3
11 LC(JA)=LOG SYA3
11 IEX=IV(JA+JA-2) SYA3
11 IV(JA+JA-2)=IV(JA+JA) SYA3
11 IV(JA+JA)=IEX SYA3
11 IEX=IV(JA+JA-3) SYA3
11 IV(JA+JA-3)=IV(JA+JA-1) SYA3
11 IV(JA+JA-1)=IEX SYA3
2 CONTINUE SYA3
2 IF(IX.EQ.1)GOTO11 SYA3
2 IF(LIMIT.EQ.4)CALL SPLIT4(0,NOBT,ISV(1),ISV(2),ISV(3),ISV(4)) SYA3
2 IF(LIMIT.EQ.3)CALL SPLIT3(0,NOBT,ISV(1),ISV(2),ISV(3)) SYA3
4 DO 4 JA=1,LIMIT SYA3
4 LC(JA)=ISV(JA).EQ.ISYM SYA3
4 LOG=.FALSE. SYA3
4 DO 8 JA=2,LIMIT SYA3
4 LOG=LOG.OR.LC(JA-1) SYA3
4 IF(.NOT.LOG)GOTO7 SYA3
4 LUP=LIMIT-1 SYA3
4 IS=LUP SYA3
4 DO 9 JA=1,LUP SYA3
4 IF(LC(LIMIT-JA))IS=LIMIT-JA SYA3
5 IS=0 SYA3
5 DO 6 JA=IS,LUP SYA3
5 IF(IVM(JA).LE. IVM(JA+1))GOT06 SYA3
5 IX=1 SYA3
5 IEX=IVM(JA) SYA3
5 IVM(JA)=IVM(JA+1) SYA3
5 IVM(JA+1)=IEX SYA3
5 IEX=IV(JA+JA-1) SYA3
5 IV(JA+JA-1)=IV(JA+JA+1) SYA3
5 IV(JA+JA+1)=IEX SYA3
5 IEX=IV(JA+JA) SYA3
5 IV(JA+JA)=IV(JA+JA+2) SYA3
5 IV(JA+JA+2)=IEX SYA3
6 CONTINUE SYA3
6 IF(IX.EQ.1)GOT05 SYA3
7 IF(LIMIT.EQ.3)GOT010 SYA3
7 CALL SPLIT4(1,NOBT,IS1,IS2,IS3,IS4) SYA3
7 LOI=IS1.EQ.ISYM SYA3
7 LOJ=IS2.EQ.ISYM SYA3
7 LOK=IS3.EQ.ISYM SYA3
7 LOL=IS4.EQ.ISYM SYA3
7 RETURN SYA3
10 CALL SPLIT3(1,NOBT,IS1,IS2,IS3) SYA3
10 LOI=IS1.EQ.ISYM SYA3
10 SYA3 SYA3

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LOJ=IS2.EQ.ISYM
 LOK=IS3.EQ.ISYM
 RETURN
 END

C USED FOR DIRECT-ACCESS, PROGRAMMED BY L.THIEL, COMP.CENT. U OF A

| | |
|---|------------------|
| MACRO | SYA3 |
| SETUP &EPN | SYA3 |
| USING SAVE,13 | SYA3 |
| B 14(15) | LIOU |
| DC X'08' | LIOU |
| DC CL8&EPN | LIOU |
| STM 14,12,12(13) | LIOU |
| LR 11,13 | LIOU |
| LA 13,36(15) | LIOU |
| ST 11,SAVE+4 | LIOU |
| ST 13,8(11) | LIOU |
| B STWORK | LIOU |
| SAVE DC 18F'0' | LIOU |
| MEND | LIOU |
| LOGIOU CSECT | LIOU |
| * CALL LOGIOU(INFO,LOGU,&RTN) | LIOU |
| * GENERATE A CALL TO GDINFO FOR A LOGICAL I/O UNIT AND RETURN | LIOU |
| * THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE USER. | LIOU |
| * SUBROUTINES" UNDER GDINFO(NORMAL RETURN). | LIOU |
| * LOGU - ANY MTS LOGICAL I/O UNIT, LEFT JUSTIFIED WITH | LIOU |
| * TRAILING BLANKS. | LIOU |
| * ALTERNATE RETURN - NAME IS NOT A LEGAL LOGICAL I/O UNIT OR | LIOU |
| * NO DEVICE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE UNIT. | LIOU |
| * NO INFORMATION RETURNED IN THIS CASE. | LIOU |
| VGD SETUP 'LOGIOU' | LIOU |
| VFREE DC V(GDINFO) | LIOU |
| STWORK DC V(FREESPAC) | LIOU |
| LM 2,3,0(1) | PARM LIST |
| L 15,VGD | ADDR OF GDINFO |
| LM 0,1,0(3) | LOGICAL I/O UNIT |
| BALR 14,15 | |
| LTR 10,15 | TEST |
| BNZ RTN | |
| MVC 0(16,2),0(1) | MOVE RC |
| SR 0,0 | INFO FREE |
| L 15,VFREE | INFO |
| BALR 14,15 | REGION |
| LR 15,10 | |
| RTN L 13,SAVE+4 | GDINFO RC |
| LR 15,10 | |
| L 14,12(13) | RETURN ADDR |
| LM 0,12,20(13) | RELOAD R0 - R12 |
| BR 14 | |
| END | LIOU |
| C THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES COMPUTE INTEGRALS OVER SLATER-TYPE-ORBITALS | LIOU |
| C THEY HAVE BEEN CODED BY F.W.BIRSS, DEPT.CHEM., U OF A | ONIN |
| C SUBROUTINE ONEI(NB,LB,MB,CB,NK,LK,MK,CK,Z,S,H,HH,RM1,RP1,RP2) | ONIN |
| C ONE ELECTRON INTEGRALS | ONIN |
| CFCFACT ASSUMED | ONIN |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | ONIN |
| REAL*8 FC(10)/4.D0,1.3333333333333,2.666666666666666,0.8D0,4.8D0 | ONIN |
| ,19.2D0,-.5714285714285714,6.857142857142858,68.57142857142858,411.0NIN | ONIN |
| .4285714285714/ | ONIN |
| INTEGER ID/0/ | ONIN |

```

COMMON/CFACT/FACT(41) ONIN
IF(ID.EQ.1)GOTO2 ONIN
ID=1 ONIN
FACT(1)=1.D0 ONIN
DO 1 I=2,41 ONIN
1 FACT(I)=DFLOAT(I-1)*FACT(I-1) ONIN
2 S=0.0D0 ONIN
H=0.0D0 ONIN
HH=0.0D0 ONIN
RM1=0.D0 ONIN
RP1=0.D0 ONIN
RP2=0.D0 ONIN
IF(LB.NE.LK.OR.MB.NE.MK.OR.IABS(MB).GT.LB)RETURN ONIN
C=CB*CK ONIN
N=NB+NK+1 ONIN
CP=C**N ONIN
CPM1=C***(N-1) ONIN
CPP1=C***(N+1) ONIN
CPP2=C***(N+2) CNIN
L=LB*(LB+1) ONIN
ENB=(L-NB*(NB-1))*0.5D0 ONIN
ENK=(L-NK*(NK-1))*0.5D0 ONIN
CZB=CB*NK-Z ONIN
CZK=CK*NK-Z ONIN
CSB=CB*CB*0.5D0 ONIN
CSK=CK*CK*0.5D0 ONIN
FT=FC((LB*(LB+1))/2+IABS(MB)+1) ONIN
S=FT*FACT(N)/CP ONIN
RM1=FT*FACT(N-1)/CPM1 ONIN
RP1=FT*FACT(N+1)/CPP1 ONIN
RP2=FT*FACT(N+2)/CPP2 ONIN
H=FT*((ENK*FACT(N-2)*C+CZK*FACT(N-1))*C-CSK*FACT(N))/CP ONIN
IF(N.GT.4)HH=ENB*ENK*FACT(N-4)*C ONIN
IF(N.GT.3)HH=(HH+(ENB*CZK+ENK*CZB)*FACT(N-3))*C ONIN
HH=FT*((HH+(CZB*CZK-ENB*CSK-ENK*CSB)*FACT(N-2))*C-(CZB*CSK+CZK*CSK)*FACT(N-1))/CP ONIN
SUBROUTINE HR(N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,HRIN
.L2K,M2K,C2K,Z,T1,T2) HRIN
C MIXED H AND 1/R(1,2) INTEGRALS HRIN
REPI REQUIRED HRIN
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) HRIN
EN1=0.5D0*(L1B*(L1B+1)-N1B*(N1B-1)+L1K*(L1K+1)-N1K*(N1K-1)) HRIN
EN2=0.5D0*(L2B*(L2B+1)-N2B*(N2B-1)+L2K*(L2K+1)-N2K*(N2K-1)) HRIN
CZ1=C1B*N1B+C1K*N1K-Z-Z HRIN
CZ2=C2B*N2B+C2K*N2K-Z-Z HRIN
CS1=0.5D0*(C1B*C1B+C1K*C1K) HRIN
CS2=0.5D0*(C2B*C2B+C2K*C2K) HRIN
A=0.0D0 HRIN
IF(EN1.NE.0.0D0)A=REPI(1,N1B-2,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,HRIN
.,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) HRIN
B=REPI(1,N1B-1,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,HRIN
.,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) HRIN
C=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,HRIN
.,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) HRIN
F=0.0D0 HRIN
IF(EN2.NE.0.0D0)F=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B-2,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,HRIN
.,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) HRIN
G=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K-1,L2K,HRIN
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.,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) HRIN
T1=EN1*A+CZ1*B-CS1*C HRIN
T2=EN2*F+CZ2*G-CS2*C HRIN
RETURN HRIN
END HRIN
FUNCTION REPI(IND,NLA,LLA,MLA,CLA,NRA,LRA,MRA,CRA,NLB,LLB,MLB,CLB,REPI
1NRB,LRB,MRB,CRB,NCA,LCA,MCA,CCA,NCB,LCB,MCB,CCB) REPI
C ONE-CENTRE TWO- AND THREE-ELECTRON INTEGRAL FUNCTION (IMAGINARY) REPI
C ANGLI REQUIRED REPI
C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) REPI
REAL*8 FC(325,5),PL(9,5),ST(55),TP(45) REPI
INTEGER*4 IU/0/,LT(3),MT(3) REPI
INTEGER*2 IC(325,5)/1575*0/ REPI
COMMON /CFACT/ FACT(41) REPI
COMMON /CPSI/ PSI(11) REPI
IF (IU.EQ.1) GO TO 7 REPI
IU=1 REPI
FACT(1)=1.D0 REPI
DO 1 I=1,40 REPI
1 FACT(I+1)=I*FACT(I) REPI
PSI(1)=0.0D0 REPI
DO 2 I=1,10 REPI
2 PSI(I+1)=PSI(I)+1.D0/I REPI
W=1.D0 REPI
DO 4 LP=1,9 REPI
W=0.5D0*W REPI
MA=(LP+1)/2 REPI
ML=LP+LP-1 REPI
Y=(-1.D0)**MA*ML*W REPI
DO 3 MP=1,MA REPI
Y=-Y REPI
MB=MA-MP REPI
MC=LP-MB REPI
MD=MC-MB REPI
3 PL(LP,MP)=Y*FACT(MD+LP-1)/(FACT(MB+1)*FACT(MC)*FACT(MD)) REPI
DO 4 MP=1,LP REPI
4 TP((LP*(LP+1))/2-MP+1)=16.D0*FACT(LP+MP-1)/(FACT(LP-MP+1)*ML**2) REPI
DO 6 LXP=1,5 REPI
LT(1)=LXP-1 REPI
MA=LXP+LXP-1 REPI
DO 6 MXP=1,MA REPI
MX=MXP-LXP REPI
MT(1)=IABS(MX) REPI
LMX=LXP*(LXP-1)+1-MX REPI
DO 6 LYP=LXP,5 REPI
LT(2)=LYP-1 REPI
MC=LYP+LYP-1 REPI
LMAXP=LXP+LYP REPI
DO 6 MYP=1,MC REPI
MY=MYP-LYP REPI
MT(2)=IABS(MY) REPI
LMY=LYP*(LYP-1)+1-MY REPI
IF (LMX.GT.LMY) GO TO 6 REPI
LMXY=(LMY*(LMY-1))/2+LMX REPI
IPLC=0 REPI
DO 5 LSP=2,LMAXP,2 REPI
LB=LMAXP-LSP REPI
LT(3)=LB REPI
MB=MY-MX REPI
MBA=IABS(MB) REPI

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IF (MBA.GT.LB) GO TO 5
MT(3)=MBA
X=ANGLI(LT,MT)
IF(X.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 5
IPLC=IPLC+1
IC(LMXY,IPLC)=LB*(LB+1)+1-MBA
FC(LMXY,IPLC)=X*(LB+LB+1)*FACT(LB-MBA+1)/FACT(LB+MBA+1)
5 CONTINUE
6 CONTINUE
7 REPI=0.0D0
IF (IND.LT.3.AND.MLA+MRA.NE.MLB+MRB) RETURN
MA=LLA*(LLA+1)+1-MLA
MB=LLB*(LLB+1)+1-MLB
IL=MAX0(MA,MB)
IL=(IL*(IL-3))/2+MA+MB
NL=NLA+NLB
CL=CLA+CLB
MA=LRA*(LRA+1)+1-MRA
MB=LRB*(LRB+1)+1-MRB
IR=MAX0(MA,MB)
IR=(IR*(IR-3))/2+MA+MB
NR=NRA+NRB
CR=CRA+CRB
GO TO (8,9,34),IND
8 C=1.D0/(CL+CR)
CA=C*CL
CB=C*CR
C=C***(NL+NR+1)
GO TO 11
9 IF(CL.LE.CR) GO TO 10
MA=NL
NL=NR
NR=MA
X=CL
CL=CR
CR=X
10 C=CR/CL
CS=C*C
V=-DLOG(C)
CA=C/(C+1.D0)
CB=C-1.D0
IF (CB.GT.0.0D0) CB=C/CB
11 KP=-1
DO 33 I=1,5
MA=IC(IL,I)
IF (MA.LT.1) RETURN
DO 32 J=1,5
IF (MA-IC(IR,J))32,12,33
12 K=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001)
MU=((K+1)*(K+2))/2-IABS(K*(K+1)+1-MA)
IF (K.EQ.KP) GO TO 31
IF (IND.EQ.2) GO TO 15
MA=NR-K
MC=NL+K
CR=1.D0
SA=0.0D0
DO 13 L=1,MA
CR=CR*CB
13 SA=SA+FACT(MC+L)*CR/FACT(L)
MB=NL-K

```



```

U=-U
22 IF (U.NE.Z) SC=SC-FACT(MD+NP-1)/(X*FACT(NP)) REPI
23 SB=SB+SC/(Y*FACT(LL)) REPI
24 SA=SA+SB*FACT(IPB)/DMAX1(1.D0,DFLOAT(II-1)) REPI
   GO TO 27 REPI
25 IAP=IA+1 REPI
   ME=NR+KM+1 REPI
   CBM=2.D0*FACT(IAP)/C REPI
   DO 26 II=2,IAP,2 REPI
   CBM=CBM*CS REPI
26 SA=SA+FACT(IB+II)*FACT(ME-II)*CBM/(FACT(IAP-II+2)*FACT(II)) REPI
27 ST(LM)=SA/(CL**NL*CR**NR*C**KM) REPI
   MC=(1+(-1)**K)/2 REPI
   MD=K/2+1 REPI
   SA=PL(MB,1)*ST(MD)*MC REPI
   MD=MD-MC REPI
   ME=MC REPI
   DO 29 L=1,K REPI
   LK=MB-L REPI
   DO 28 M=1,LK REPI
   DO 28 N=M,LK REPI
   MN=(N*(N-1))/2+M REPI
28 ST(MN)=0.5D0*(ST(MN)+ST(MN+N)-ST(MN+N+1)) REPI
   IF (MC.NE.0) GO TO 29 REPI
   ME=ME+1 REPI
   SA=SA+PL(MB,ME)*ST(MD) REPI
   MD=MD-1 REPI
29 MC=1-MC REPI
30 KP=K REPI
31 REPI=REPI+TP(MU)*FC(IL,I)*FC(IR,J)*SA REPI
32 CONTINUE REPI
33 CONTINUE REPI
   RETURN REPI
34 IF (MCB-MCA.NE.MLA-MLB+MRA-MRB) RETURN REPI
   CC=CCA+CCB REPI
   S=CC+CL+CR REPI
   WA=S/CL REPI
   WB=S/CR REPI
   RA=CC+CL REPI
   RB=CC+CR REPI
   AAM=RA/CL REPI
   ABM=RA/CR REPI
   BAM=RB/CL REPI
   BBM=RB/CR REPI
   NC=NCA+NCB REPI
   NCP=NC+NL+NR+1 REPI
   MA=LCA*(LCA+1)+1-MCA REPI
   MB=LCB*(LCB+1)+1-MCB REPI
   IM=MAX0(MA,MB) REPI
   IM=(IM*(IM-3))/2+MA+MB REPI
   LSA=-1 REPI
   LSB=-1 REPI
   DO 40 I=1,5 REPI
   MA=IC(IL,I) REPI
   IF(MA.LT.1) RETURN REPI
   LL=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) REPI
   LT(1)=LL REPI
   MT(1)=IABS(LL*(LL+1)+1-MA) REPI
   DO 39 J=1,5 REPI
   MA=IC(IR,J) REPI

```

```

IF(MA.LT.1) GO TO 40 REPI
LR=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) REPI
LT(2)=LR REPI
MT(2)=1ABS(LR*(LR+1)+1-MA) REPI
DO 38 K=1,5 REPI
MA=IC(IM,K) REPI
IF(MA.LT.1) GO TO 39 REPI
LM=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) REPI
LT(3)=LM REPI
MT(3)=1ABS(LM*(LM+1)+1-MA) REPI
V=ANGLI(LT,MT)*64.D0/((LL+LL+1)*(LR+LR+1)) REPI
IF(V.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 38 REPI
IF ((LL.EQ.LSA.AND.LR.EQ.LSB).OR.(LL.EQ.LSB.AND.LR.EQ.LSA)) GO TO 137 REPI
137
NLM=NL-LL REPI
NLP=NL+LL+1 REPI
NRM=NR-LR REPI
NRP=NR+LR+1 REPI
NCM=NC-LL-LR-1 REPI
SA=UF(NCP,NLM,NRM,WA,WB)-UF(NCP,NLP,NRP,WA,WB)-UF(NCP,NLP,NRM,WA, 1WB) REPI
1WB) REPI
IF(NCM.GT.0) SA=SA+UF(NCP,NLP,NRP,WA,WB) REPI
SUM=SA/S**NCP+VF(NCP,NLM,NRP,RA,AAM,ABM)+VF(NCP,NRM,NLP,RB,BBM,BAMREPI
1) REPI
1 IF(NCM.LE.0) GO TO 35 REPI
SUM=SUM-VF(NCP,NLP,NRP,RA,AAM,ABM)-VF(NCP,NRP,NLP,RB,BBM,BAM)+FACTREPI
1(NLP)*FACT(NRP)*FACT(NCM)/(CL**NLP*CR**NRP*CC**NCM) REPI
1 GO TO 36 REPI
35 NCM=-NCM REPI
NCM1=NCM+1 REPI
NCM2=NCM+2 REPI
NCM3=NCM+3 REPI
W=FACT(NLP)*FACT(NRP)/(CL**NLP*CR**NRP) REPI
SID1=(DLOG(RA*RB/(CC*S))+PSI(NCM1))*(-CC)**NCM/FACT(NCM1) REPI
SID2=FIDA(RA,NCM,WA,AAM, 1) REPI
SID3=FIDA(RB,NCM,WA,BBM, 1) REPI
SID4=FIDA( S,NCM,WA, WB,NCM1) REPI
SID5=FIDB(RA,NCM, 1, 1,WA,NCM3,NLP,AAM,1) REPI
SID6=FIDB(RB,NCM, 1, 1,WA,NCM3,NRP,BBM,1) REPI
SID7=FIDB( S,NCM, 1,NCM1,WA,NCM3,NRP, WB,1) REPI
SID8=FIDB( S,NCM,NCM2, NLP,WA, 1,NRP, WB,2) REPI
SID=SID1-SID2-SID3+SID4-SID5-SID6+SID7+SID8 REPI
SIDT=SID*W REPI
SUM=SUM+SIDT REPI
36 LSA=LL REPI
LSB=LR REPI
37 REPI=REPI+FC(IL,I)*FC(IR,J)*FC(IM,K)*V*SUM REPI
38 CONTINUE REPI
39 CONTINUE REPI
40 CONTINUE REPI
RETURN ANGI
END ANGI
C FUNCTIONS TO ASSIST REPI ANGI
C /CFACT/ FACT AND /CPSI/ PSI REQUIRED ANGI
FUNCTION ANGLI(LT,MT) ANGI
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) ANGI
INTEGER*4 LT(3),MT(3) ANGI
COMMON /CFACT/ FACT(41) ANGI
COMMON /CPSI/ PSI(11) ANGI
ANGLI=0.0D0 ANGI

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1 IST=LT(1)+LT(2)+LT(3) ANGI
2 IF((-1)**IST.LT.0) RETURN ANGI
3 DO 1 I=1,3 ANGI
4 IA=I+1-3*(I/3) ANGI
5 IB=I+2-3*(I/2) ANGI
6 LU=LT(I) ANGI
7 MU=MT(I) ANGI
8 IF (MU.EQ.MT(IA)+MT(IB).AND.LU.LE.LT(IA)+LT(IB).AND.LU.GE.IABS(LT(ANGI
9 1IA)-LT(IB))) GO TO 2 ANGI
10 CONTINUE ANGI
11 RETURN ANGI
12 IF (LT(IA).GE.LT(IB)) GO TO 3 ANGI
13 MC=IA ANGI
14 IA=IB ANGI
15 IB=MC ANGI
16 LV=LT(IA) ANGI
17 MV=MT(IA) ANGI
18 LW=LT(IB) ANGI
19 MW=MT(IB) ANGI
20 IS=IST/2+1 ANGI
21 MA=MIN0(LW-MW,LU-MU)+1 ANGI
22 X=-1.D0 ANGI
23 DO 4 I=1,MA ANGI
24 X=X-X ANGI
25 4 ANGLI=ANGLI+X*FACT(LU+MU+I)*FACT(LV+LW-MU-I+2)/(FACT(I)*FACT(LU-MUANGI
26 1-I+2)*FACT(LV-LW+MU+1)*FACT(LW-MW-I+2)) ANGI
27 ANGLI=ANGLI*FACT(LV+MV+1)*FACT(LW+MW+1)*FACT(IS)*FACT(IST-LW-LW+1)ANGI
28 1*(-1.D0)**(IS-LV-MW)/(FACT(IS-LU)*FACT(IS-LV)*FACT(IS-LW)* ANGI
29 2FACT(IST+2)*FACT(LV-MV+1)) ANGI
30 RETURN ANGI
31 ENTRY UF(NCP,NLM,NRM,WA,WB) ANGI
32 UF=0.D0 ANGI
33 FK=WA ANGI
34 DO 9 K=1,NLM ANGI
35 UFA=0.D0 ANGI
36 FK=FK/WA ANGI
37 FL=WB ANGI
38 DO 8 L=1,NRM ANGI
39 FL=FL/WB ANGI
40 8 UFA=UFA+FL*FACT(NCP-NLM-NRM+K+L-2)/FACT(L) ANGI
41 9 UF=UF+FK*UFA/FACT(K) ANGI
42 UF=UF*FACT(NLM)*FACT(NRM)*WA*WB/(FK*FL) ANGI
43 RETURN ANGI
44 ENTRY VF(NCP,NLM,NRP,RA,AAM,ABM) ANGI
45 VF=0.D0 ANGI
46 FK=AAM ANGI
47 DO 10 K=1,NLM ANGI
48 FK=FK/AAM ANGI
49 10 VF=VF+FK*FACT(NCP-NLM-NRP+K-1)/FACT(K) ANGI
50 VF=VF*FACT(NLM)*FACT(NRP)*AAM*ABM**NRP/(RA**NCP*FK) ANGI
51 RETURN ANGI
52 ENTRY FIDA(V1,IV2,V3,V4,IV5) ANGI
53 Y=0.D0 ANGI
54 DO 12 L=1,IV5 ANGI
55 X=0.D0 ANGI
56 KUP=IV2-L+2 ANGI
57 DO 11 K=1,KUP ANGI
58 X=X+FACT(KUP)*PSI(KUP+1-K)/(FACT(K)*FACT(KUP+1-K)*(-V4)**(K-1)) ANGI
59 11 CONTINUE ANGI
60 Y=Y+X/(FACT(L)*FACT(KUP)*(-V3)**(L-1)) ANGI

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12 CONTINUE ANGI
FIDA=Y*(-V1)**IV2 ANGI
RETURN ANGI
ENTRY FIDB(V1,IV2,IV3,IV4,V5,IV6,IV7,V8,IV9) ANGI
Y=0.D0 ANGI
DO 14 L=IV3,IV4 ANGI
IF(IV9.EQ.1) KLO=IV6-L ANGI
IF(IV9.EQ.2) KLO=IV6 ANGI
X=0.D0 ANGI
DO 13 K=KLO,IV7 ANGI
X=X+FACT(K+L-IV2-2)/(FACT(K)*V8**K-1) ANGI
13 CONTINUE ANGI
Y=Y+X/(V5**L-1)*FACT(L) ANGI
14 CONTINUE ANGI
FIDB=Y*V1**IV2 ANGI
RETURN ANGI
END ENMI
C NORMALIZATION FUNCTION (IMAGINARY) ENMI
FUNCTION ENMI(N,L,M,C) ENMI
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) ENMI
REAL*8 CN(13)/2.D0,.6666666666666667,.88888888888889D-1, ENMI
1.63492063492063492D-2,.2821869488536155D-3, ENMI
2.855111966223077D-5,.1879366958732058D-6, ENMI
3.3132278264553397D-8,.4094481391573067D-10, ENMI
4.4309980412182174D-12,.37315847724521D-14,.2704046936559487D-16, ENMI
5.166402888403661D-18/,CT(15)/.5D0,.75D0,1.5D0,.1041666666666667, ENMI
2.4166666666666667,2.5D0,.4611111111111111D-2,.2916666666666667D-1,ENMI
3.2916666666666667,3.5D0,.1108071428571429D-3,.3392857142857143D-2,ENMI
4.125D-1,.225D0,4.5D0/ ENMI
ENMI=DSQRT(C***(N+N+1)*CT(((L+1)*(L+2))/2-IABS(M))*CN(N)) ENMI
RETURN ENMI
END MULT
C SCHMIDT MATRIX MULTIPLICATION SUBROUTINE MULT
SUBROUTINE MULTS(NB,H,EM,T) MULT
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) MULT
REAL*8 H(2),EM(2),T(2) MULT
DO 4 N=1,2 MULT
DO 4 I=1,NB MULT
DO 4 J=1,NB MULT
JQ=(J*(J-1))/2 MULT
IJ=JQ+I MULT
B=0.0D0 MULT
MA=J MULT
IF (N.EQ.2) MA=I MULT
DO 2 K=1,MA MULT
IK=MAX0(I,K) MULT
IK=(IK*(IK-3))/2+I+K MULT
KJ=JQ+K MULT
IF (N.EQ.2) GO TO 1 MULT
B=B+H(IK)*EM(KJ) MULT
GO TO 2 MULT
1 B=B+EM(IK)*T(KJ) MULT
2 CONTINUE MULT
IF (N.EQ.2) GO TO 3 MULT
T(IJ)=B MULT
GO TO 4 MULT
3 H(IJ)=B MULT
4 CONTINUE MULT
RETURN MULT
END MULT

```



```

DO 7 JC=1,10          EDIT
IF(TE(JA).NE.ZAHL(JC))GOTO7  EDIT
IFREE=IFREE+(1-MOD(JA,2))*10*MOD(JC,10)+(JA-2)*MOD(JC,10)  EDIT
GOTO70               EDIT
7  CONTINUE            EDIT
70  CONTINUE            EDIT
IF(IFREE+LINCNT.LE.LINEND)GOTO18  EDIT
IPAGE=IPAGE+1          EDIT
WRITE(2,906)PMARK      EDIT
WRITE(2,902)IPAGE       EDIT
WRITE(2,903)BLANKV     EDIT
LINCNT=3               EDIT
18  DO 8 JA=1,IFREE    EDIT
LINCNT=LINCNT+1         EDIT
8   WRITE(2,903)BLANKV  EDIT
GOTO1                 EDIT
10  DO 11 JA=1,80      EDIT
IF(JUMP)GOTO014        EDIT
IF(TE(JA).NE.BLANK)GOTO12  EDIT
IF(JB.EQ.1)GOTO011      EDIT
IBLAN=IBLAN+1           EDIT
IF(IBLAN.GT.1)GOTO011    EDIT
GOTO13                EDIT
12  IBLAN=0             EDIT
IF(TE(JA).NE.DOLLAR)GOTO015  EDIT
JUMP=.TRUE.              EDIT
GOTO011                EDIT
15  IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.AND.ICOL-10.GT.JB)GOTO011  EDIT
IF(TE(JA).EQ.STAR)GOTO016  EDIT
13  IF(ICOL-10.GT.JB)GOTO014  EDIT
IF(TE(JA).EQ.COMMA.OR.TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.OR.TE(JA).EQ.DOT.OR.TE(
JA).EQ.BLANK)GOTO017  EDIT
GOTO21                EDIT
17  NOBLA=ICOL-JB      EDIT
IST=1                  EDIT
170 DO 19 JC=IST,NOBLA  EDIT
IF(JA+JC.GT.80)GOTO0190  EDIT
IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.BLANK)GOTO0141  EDIT
IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.HYPH)GOTO0140  EDIT
IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.DOT)GOTO0140  EDIT
IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.COMMA)GOTO0140  EDIT
19  CONTINUE            EDIT
190 IF(TE(JA).NE.BLANK)BUF(JB)=TE(JA)  EDIT
IF(TE(JA).EQ.BLANK)NOBLA=NOBLA+1  EDIT
GOTO20                EDIT
141 IF(JC.NE.IST)GOTO0140  EDIT
IST=IST+1               EDIT
GOTO0170              EDIT
21  IF(JB.NE.ICOL)GOTO014  EDIT
IF(TE(JA+1).NE.BLANK)GOTO022  EDIT
BUF(JB)=TE(JA)           EDIT
GOTO023                EDIT
22  WRITE(6,904)TE      EDIT
STOP                  EDIT
140 IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH)GOTO011  EDIT
BUF(JB)=TE(JA)           EDIT
JUMP=.FALSE.             EDIT
JB=JB+1                 EDIT
IF(JB.LT.ICOL-10)GOTO011  EDIT
IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.OR.TE(JA).EQ.BLANK)GOTO024  EDIT

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24 IF(TE(JA).NE.DOT.AND.TE(JA).NE.COMMA)GOTO11          EDIT
    NOBLA=ICOL-JB+1                                     EDIT
    IST=1                                              EDIT
240 DO 25 JC=IST,NOBLA                                EDIT
    IF(JA+JC.GT.80)GOTO20                               EDIT
    IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.BLANK)GOTO250                     EDIT
    IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.HYPH)GOTO11                      EDIT
    IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.DOT.OR.TE(JA+JC).EQ.COMMA)GOTO11 EDIT
25 CONTINUE                                         EDIT
    IF(TE(JA+NOBLA+1).EQ.BLANK)GOTO11                 EDIT
    GOTO20                                            EDIT
250 IF(JC.NE.1)GOTO11                                 EDIT
    IST=IST+1                                         EDIT
    GOTO240                                           EDIT
C   A NEW PARAGRAPH IS STARTED                         EDIT
16  JB=JB-1                                         EDIT
    IF(JB.EQ.0)GOTO260                                EDIT
    WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JC),JC=1,JB)                      EDIT
    LINCNT=LINCNT+1                                    EDIT
    IF(LINCNT.NE.LINEND)GOTO260                      EDIT
    IPAGE=IPAGE+1                                     EDIT
    WRITE(2,906)PMARK                                  EDIT
    WRITE(2,902)IPAGE                                 EDIT
    WRITE(2,903)BLANKV                                EDIT
    LINCNT=3                                         EDIT
260 DO 26 JC=1,IDENT                                EDIT
26  BUF(JC)=BLANK                                   EDIT
    JB=IDENT+1                                       EDIT
    GOTO11                                           EDIT
C   BUF IS RIGHT JUSTIFIED, I.E. BLANKS ARE REMOVED    EDIT
20  IF(NOBLA.EQ.0)GOTO23                            EDIT
27  JD=1                                             EDIT
    JC=IDENT+1                                      EDIT
28  IF(BUF(JC).NE.BLANK)GOTO29                      EDIT
    IF(BUF(JC+1).EQ.LEPAR)GOTO29                    EDIT
    BLAVEC(JD)=JC                                    EDIT
    JD=JD+1                                         EDIT
29  JC=JC+1                                         EDIT
    IF(JB-1.GT.JC)GOTO28                           EDIT
30  JE=1                                             EDIT
31  JF=(JE+1)/2                                     EDIT
    IF(MOD(JE,2).EQ.0)JF=JD-JF                      EDIT
    LIMG=ICOL-NOBLA+1                                EDIT
    LIM=LIMG-BLAVEC(JF)                             EDIT
    DO 32 JG=1,LIM                                  EDIT
32  BUF(LIMG+1-JG)=BUF(LIMG-JG)                   EDIT
    LIMJ=JD+1-JF                                    EDIT
    NOBLA=NOBLA-1                                   EDIT
    IF(NOBLA.EQ.0)GOTO23                           EDIT
    DO 33 JG=1,LIMJ                                EDIT
33  BLAVEC(JD-JG+1)=BLAVEC(JD-JG+1)+1            EDIT
    JE=JE+1                                         EDIT
    IF(JE.LE.JD)GOTO31                            EDIT
    GOTO30                                           EDIT
23  WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JG),JG=1,ICOL)                EDIT
    LINCNT=LINCNT+1                                EDIT
    IF(LINCNT.EQ.LINEND)GOTO09                      EDIT
    JB=1                                             EDIT
    GOTO11                                           EDIT
9   LINCNT=3                                         EDIT

```

7