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# Solving time-(in)dependent Schrödinger equation with Smolyak scheme using a system-bath like partition

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## Abstract

Solving the Schrödinger equation using method using a multidimensional grid such as DVR, FBR-DFR or pseudo-spectral approaches (1) is limited by the number of degrees of freedom,  $d$ , of the system. With these methods using direct-product, the numerical complexity grows exponentially with  $d$  and it is relatively easily to study four ( $d=6$ ) or five ( $d=9$ ) atomic systems. This limit can be pushed away using contraction techniques (2-4), pruned basis sets (5) or schemes with a basis function selection. (6) Somehow, the Smolyak scheme (7-9) can be viewed as an approach with a selection of basis functions and a sparse grid adapted to that basis set. The parameter,  $L$ , controls the selection and thus the size of the basis set and the grid. With this scheme, the numerical complexity grows as a polynomial of degree  $L$  with  $d$ . Therefore, systems up to 12 degrees of freedom can be studied, (10-12) although larger systems ( $d=21$ ) are possible if few states are needed.(13)

This limit can be pushed away using a system-bath separation, and in our Smolyak scheme, three  $L$  parameters are required: (14) (i)  $L_s$  for the degrees of freedom associated with the system part. (ii)  $L_b$  associated with the bath mode. (iii)  $L_m$  a parameter controlling the coupling between the system and the bath.

This system-bath separation has no limitation with respect to the form of the Hamiltonian and it works well when the coupling between the system and the bath is weak and typically:  $L_s \gg L_b$  and  $L_m > L_s$  ( $L_m=L_s+1$  or  $L_s+2$  can be used).

To illustrate the advantages and the limitations of this approach, time-independent and time-dependent applications are presented:

- The effect of the rotation-translation motions (bath modes, up to 120) of the water shell on the rotation-translation H<sub>2</sub> motions (system modes, 5) in clathrate hydrate. (14)
- The photoisomerization of a retinal chromophore model with 2 active modes (system) and 23 modes (bath). (15)

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