**Quantum Computational Chemistry:**

**Accurate and Efficient Quantum Computation of Molecular Properties**

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During the noisy intermediate-scale quantum (NISQ) era, quantum computational approaches refined to overcome the challenge of limited quantum resources are highly valuable. However, the accuracy of the molecular properties predicted by most of the quantum computations nowadays is still far off (not within chemical accuracy) compared to their corresponding experimental data. Here, we propose a promising qubit-efficient quantum computational approach to calculate the harmonic vibrational frequencies of a large set of neutral closed-shell diatomic molecules with results in great agreement with their experimental data [1,2]. We attribute the great performance of the proposed method to three factors: (i) a better description of the Hamiltonian by introducing the Daubechies wavelets molecular orbitals, (ii) incorporating the electron correlation effect into the molecular orbitals via the exchange functional, (iii) a suitable selection of active space based on an energy criterion of a first-order pair energy in the theory of independent electron pair approximation. Remarkably, our proposed approach significantly reduces the number of qubits for the 43 diatomic molecules from 20 to 60 using the traditional cc-pVDZ basis set with frozen core approximation to only 2 to 12 but with similar accuracy for the obtained results [2]. This verifies that the harmonic vibrational frequencies of molecules could be calculated accurately by quantum computation in the NISQ era [2,3]. Our benchmark investigation provides a critical assessment on the power of quantum computation of molecular properties and insights on further improvements.

**References:**

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