

# Coupled cluster theory of matter and radiation

Uliana Mordovina<sup>1</sup>, Callum Bungey<sup>2</sup>, Peter J. Knowles<sup>3</sup>, Angel Rubio<sup>1,4</sup>,

Heiko Appel<sup>1</sup> and Frederick R. Manby<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Max Planck Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter, Center for Free Electron Laser Science, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*Centre for Computational Chemistry, School of Chemistry, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TS, United Kingdom*

<sup>3</sup>*School of Chemistry, Cardiff University, Main Building, Park Place, Cardiff CF10 3AT, United Kingdom*

<sup>4</sup>*Center for Computational Quantum Physics (CCQ), Flatiron Institute, 162 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10010*

Coupled-cluster theory is well rehearsed in molecular quantum chemistry, where the quantum mechanical particles are electrons. Obviously there is no real problem with different types of fermions, and here we will discuss the precise conditions that lead to a neat and tidy coupled-cluster framework. One unconventional example, which the talk will mostly focus on, is the situation of a system of coupled electrons and photons. It will be seen that there is a broad class of problems where coupled-cluster theories might offer useful insights.