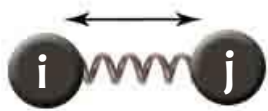


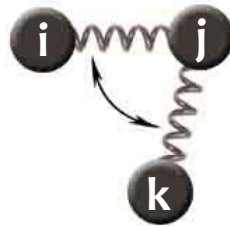
Answers to simple (but important!)  
quantum chemical questions.

# Zero energy

- \* AB-initio: All particles (including electrons) are at infinity.
- \* Molecular mechanics: Each term has its own zero energy “spring is fully relaxed”.



$$\Delta E_{Stretch} = \sum_{Bonds} k_{Stretch} (r_{ij} - r_{eq})^2$$



$$\Delta E_{Valance} = \sum_{Valance} k_{Valance} (\alpha_{ijk} - \alpha_{eq})^2$$



$$\Delta E_{Dihedral} = \sum_{Dihedral} \left[ k_0 + \sum_{r=1}^n k_r (1 + \cos(r\theta_{ijkl})) \right]$$

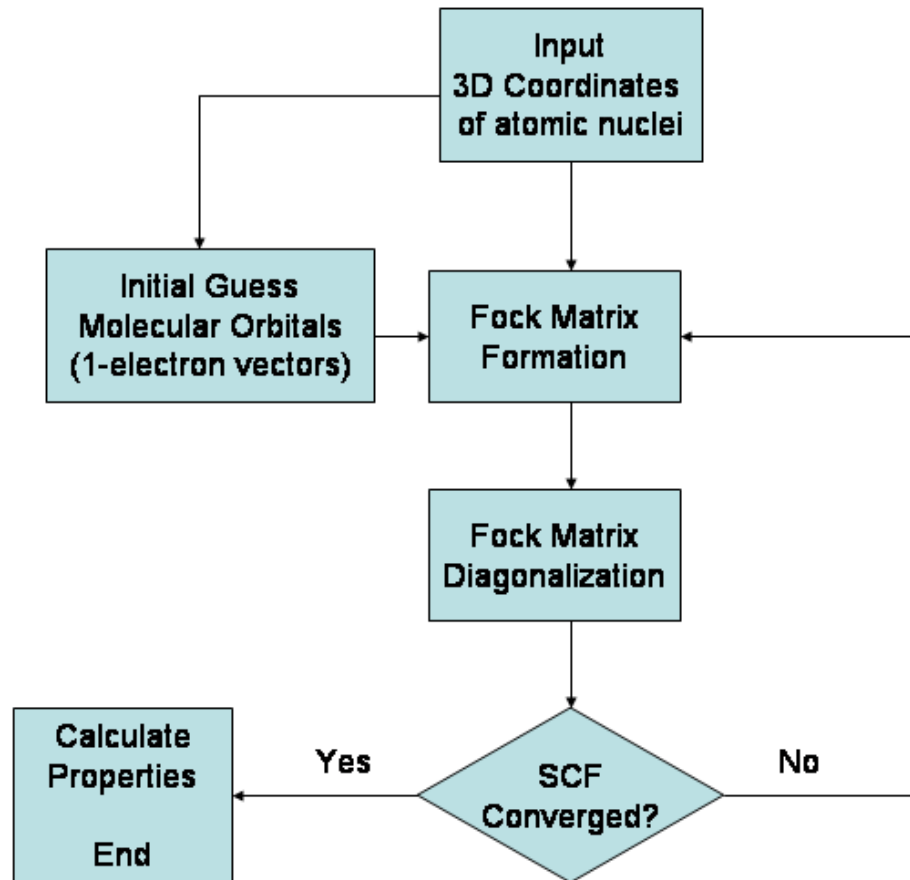
# Born-Oppenheimer

- \* Due to the high ratio between the mass of the nuclei and electrons the wave function can be broken to its electron and nuclear components:

$$\Psi = \psi_{electrons} \cdot \psi_{nuclear}$$

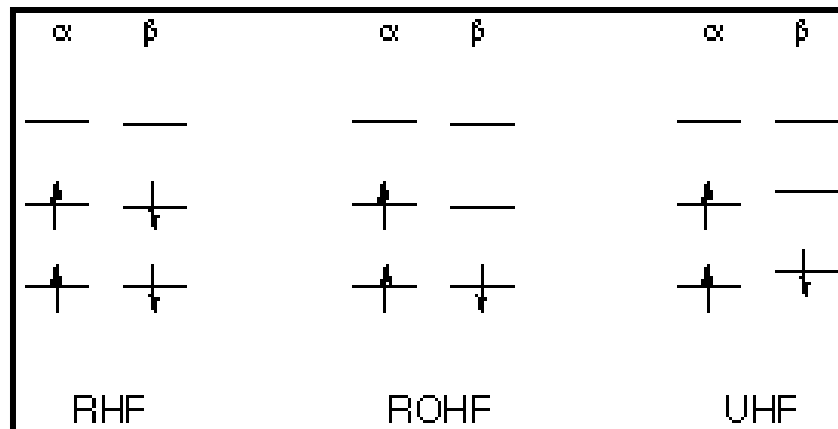
- \* First the electronic Schrödinger equation is solved with fixed nuclei.
- \* In the next step the Schrödinger equation for the nuclei is solved in the potential of the electrons.

# Self consistent field (SCF) Solution to HF



# RHF/ROHF/UHF

- \* RHF Restricted HF: allows only for calculating closed shell systems, multiplicity =1.
- \* ROHF Restricted Open Shell HF: allows open shell calculations.
- \* UHF Unrestricted HF: allows open shell calculations,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  have different spatial coordinates.



# MO-LCAO

- \* Molecular orbitals are approximated as linear combinations of atomic orbitals.

Molecular orbital i  $\longrightarrow$   $\phi_i = c_{1i}\chi_1 + c_{2i}\chi_2 + c_{3i}\chi_3 + \dots + c_{ni}\chi_n$   $\longleftarrow$  Atomic orbital n  
or

$$\phi_i = \sum_r c_{ri}\chi_r$$

- \* The atomic orbitals are expressed as a basis set of functions.
- \* The c coefficients are determined throughout the HF calculation.

# Chemical precision

- \* In this lab we report precisions of 0.1%
- \* Energy:  $\sim 10$  KJ/mole  $\longrightarrow \Delta E = 0.01$  KJ/mole  
 $\sim 0.01$  hartree  $\longrightarrow \Delta E = 10^{-5}$  hartree  
 $\sim 1$  eV  $\longrightarrow \Delta E = 0.001$  eV  
 $\sim 10$  Kcal/mole  $\longrightarrow \Delta E = 0.01$  Kcal/mole
- \* Length:  $\sim 1$  Å  $\longrightarrow \Delta l = 0.001$  Å
- \* Angle:  $\sim 1-10^\circ$   $\longrightarrow \Delta \theta = 0.01^\circ$
- \* Charge:  $\sim 1e$   $\longrightarrow \Delta q = 0.001 e$
- \* Dipole:  $\sim 1$  Debye  $\longrightarrow \Delta \mu = 0.001$  Debye
- \* The convergence parameters are the same