

كيمياء الكم التطبيقية
Applied Quantum Chemistry

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$$\langle \Psi_k | \sum_i f_i \Psi_\ell \rangle$$

x-ray

NMR

prediction tool

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Summary of the SCF - MO Method

$$X^T - \epsilon X + \epsilon = 0$$

$$X \exp(X) = 1 \quad .X$$

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n

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

(1.1)

(1.1)

trial and error

(1.1)

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\langle \Psi^* \hat{H} \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$$

(1.2)

variational

$$\bar{E} \geq E$$

Ψ

principle

$$- E) \bar{E} (\Delta E$$

$$\Psi = x(a - x)$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} [x(a - x)] = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} x(a - x)$$

$$x(a - x)$$

boundary conditions

$$\Psi(0) = 0; \quad \Psi(a) = 0$$

$x = a, \quad x = 0$ $\Psi(x) = x(a-x)$

$$\Psi(0) = 0, \quad \Psi(a) = 0$$

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$$\bar{\Psi} = x(a - x)$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\langle \bar{\Psi} | \hat{H} | \bar{\Psi} \rangle}{\langle \bar{\Psi} | \bar{\Psi} \rangle}$$

$$\langle \bar{E} \rangle = \frac{\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \int_0^a x(a-x) dx}{\int_0^a x^2(a-x)^2 dx}$$

$$= \frac{9\hbar^2}{ma^3} \quad : E \bar{E}$$

$$\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \dots, \phi_n$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = C_1 \phi_1 + C_2 \phi_2 + \dots + C_n \phi_n \quad (10 - 3)$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = \sum C_i \phi_i, \phi_1, \phi_2, \dots$$

$$SC\bar{E}HC = (\dots - \xi)$$

$$(n \dots) H$$

$$\langle H_{ij} \rangle = \int \phi_i^* \hat{H} \phi_j d\tau$$

$$S$$

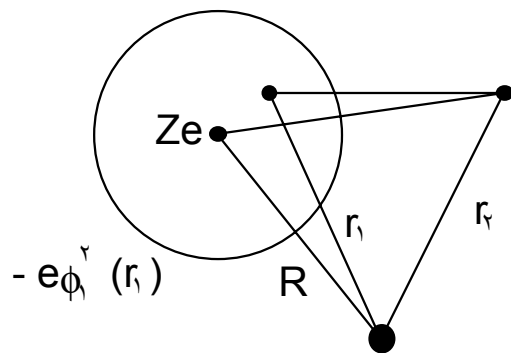
$$\langle S_{ij} \rangle = \int \phi_i^* \phi_j d\tau$$

$$E_i \dots i \dots (\dots - \xi)$$

$$(\dots n \dots) C_i$$

$$\phi_i \dots \phi_j$$

$$\dots s, \gamma_s, \gamma_p$$



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ϕ_1

SCF

$$V = \frac{-Ze^{\gamma}}{R - r_{\gamma}} + e^{\gamma} \int \frac{\phi_{\gamma}^{\gamma}(r_{\gamma})}{|r_{\gamma} - r_{\gamma}|} dr_{\gamma} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\left[\frac{-\hbar^{\gamma}}{\gamma m} \nabla^{\gamma} + V \right] \phi_{\gamma} = E \phi_{\gamma} \quad (1.11)$$

iterative

$$\hat{h} \phi_i = \epsilon_i \phi_i \quad (1.12)$$

$$\hat{h} \phi_i$$

iterative (ϕ_i^v) solution

$\epsilon_i (v - v)$

(ϕ_i)
Basis function

$$\Psi_k(r) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_{ki} \phi_i(r) \quad (v - \lambda)$$

C_k k

$$\hat{h}C_k = E_k SC_k \quad (v - \lambda)$$

\hat{h} S

: One - electron integral

$$\int \phi_i^*(r_1) \hat{h}(r_1) \phi_j(r_1) d\tau_1$$

two - electron

: integral

$$\int \phi_i^*(r_1) \phi_j^*(r_2) \hat{g}(r_1, r_2) \phi_k(r_1) \phi_\ell(r_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

. electron repulsion

Slater Type Orbitals (STO)
 $\zeta \exp(-\zeta r)$
 .STO*

$$p = n(n + 1) / 2$$

$$q = p(p + 1) / 2$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$.1, 2, \dots, 1, 2, \dots$$

Boys

Gaussian orbitals

McWeeny

*E. Clementi and D. L. Raimond, J. Chem. Phys., 38, (1962) 2686

.exp (-ar^γ)

$$x^{\ell} y^m z^n \exp(-r^{\gamma})$$

.(-)

:(-)

	exp(-r ^γ)	s
	x exp(-r ^γ)	p _x
	y exp(-r ^γ)	p _y
	z exp(-r ^γ)	p _z
x ^γ exp(-r ^γ), y ^γ exp(-r ^γ), z ^γ exp(-r ^γ), yz exp(-r ^γ)		d

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

electron spin resonance coupling

. constants

polarization

γ_d ξ_s (ℓ)
 γ_p
:

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$\gamma_s, \gamma_s, \gamma_p$

STO

ζ

(-)

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STO

STO/ ϵ_G

ξ γ_s γ_s, γ_p .STO/ ξ -31G
 γ γ_s, γ_p
 .diffuse function

	STO/ ξ G		:(-)	
1	0,0678	167,7160	s	1
-	0,26014	30,7899	s	2
-	0,03280	8,0260	s	3
-	0,29173	2,8297	s	4
1	-0,07221	6,8739	s	5
-	0,00003	1,4880	s	6
-	0,00887	0,4838	s	7
-	0,49777	0,1808	s	8
-	0,04368	6,8739	p	9
-	0,28738	1,4880	p	10
-	0,08308	0,4838	p	11
-	0,24731	0,1808	p	12

.Primitive Gaussians

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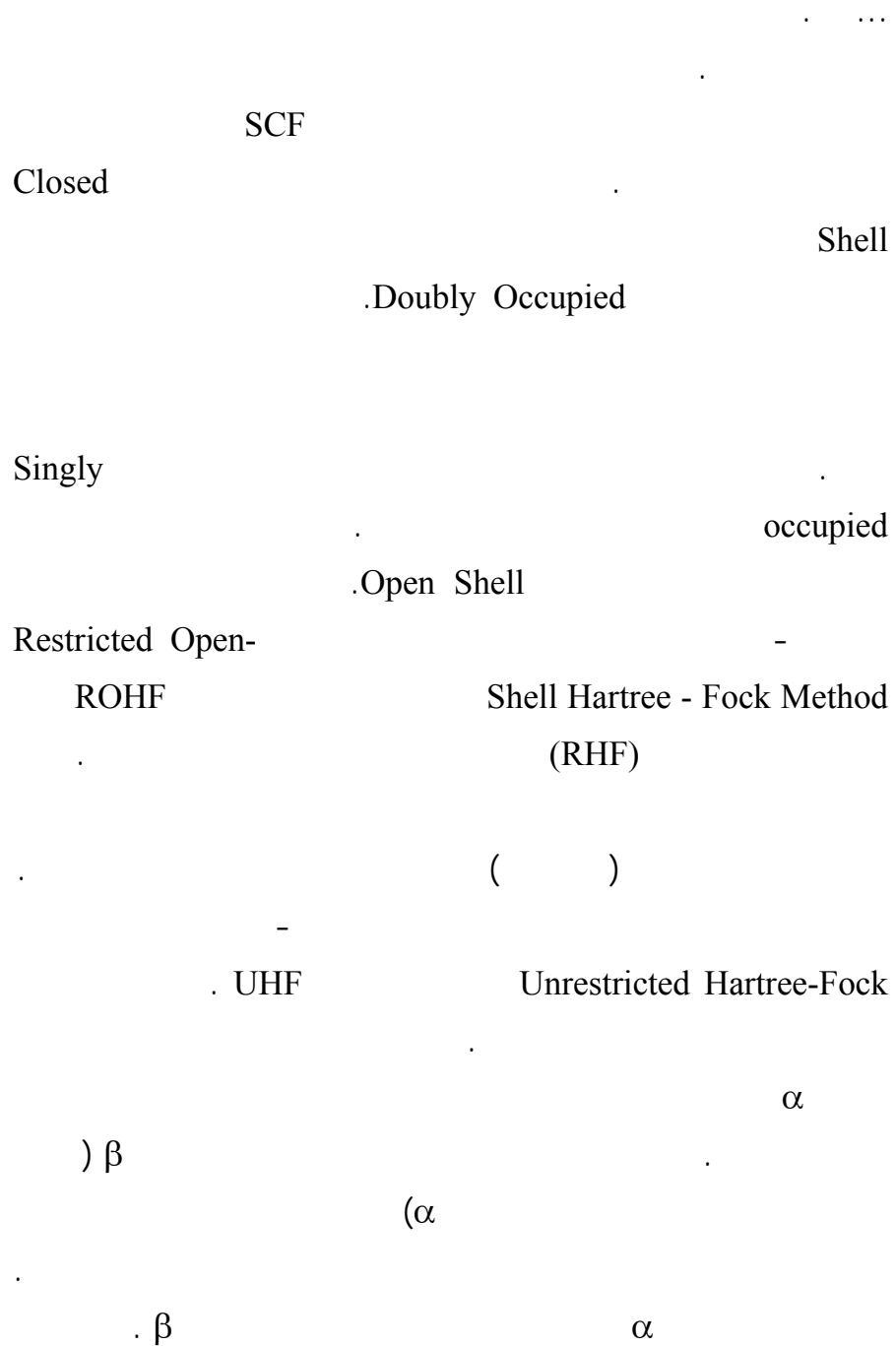
.1s

"

Contracted Basis Function "

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1	1	0,01183	3,047,0	S
-	2	0,01404	407,4	S
-	3	0,06884	1,3,9	S
-	4	0,23218	29,21	S
-	5	0,46794	9,287	S
-	6	0,36231	3,164	S
2	7	-0,11933	7,868	S
-	8	-0,16080	1,881	S
-	9	1,14346	0,044	S
3	10	-	0,1687	S
4	11	0,06900	7,868	p
	12	0,31642	1,881	p
	13	0,74431	0,0442	p
5	14		0,1060	p



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UHF, ROHF

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.NO

UHF

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UHF

ROHF

"S_Z"

UHF



α

β

UHF

ROHF

NO

:(-)

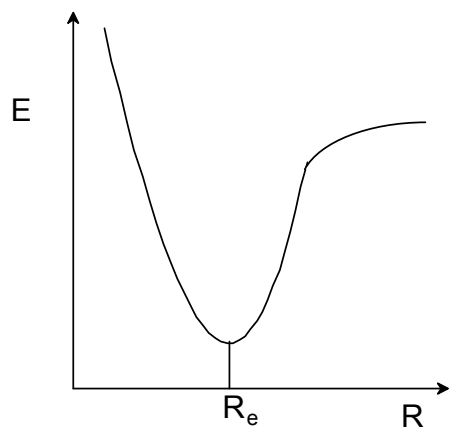
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Molecular Geometries

electronic wave function

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.Geometry Optimization



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R SCF

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(-) R_e .R

.TZVP *

STO/3G

:(-)

R, (pm)			
	TZVP	STO/3G	
131,21	130,92	132,24	BeH+
132,08	129,73	127,90	BeO
123,20	122,06	121,20	BeH
113,08	111,18	118,49	CH+
112,82	110,47	114,06	CO
143,00	133,70	131,46	F2
91,71	89,83	90,03	HF
109,40	107,83	113,39	N2

.TZVP

STO/3G

*

(-)
 .TZVP STO/3G

* :(-)

R, (pm)			
	TZVP	STO/3G	
108,9	104,3	103,1	(Σ_g)B γ
136,14	139,87	129,66	(Σ)BeF
134,31	130,19	130,13	(Σ)BeH
121,46	118,06	120,66	(Σ)BH+
120,49	118,31	119,01	(Σ)BO
117,18	128,86	123,0	(Σ)CN
111,00	137,02	120,08	(Σ)CO+
103,80	102,18	121,70	(Σ)NH
120,74	116,03	121,71	(Σ_g)O γ
102,89	100,83	108,30	(Σ)OH

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(C γ_v)
 $\theta = \text{HOH}$ R_{OH}

Two-Dimensional Potential

Energy Surface

θ R (
 R_{OH} θ (

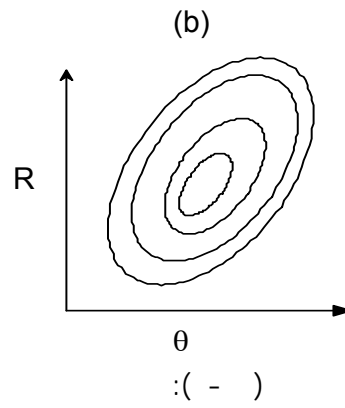
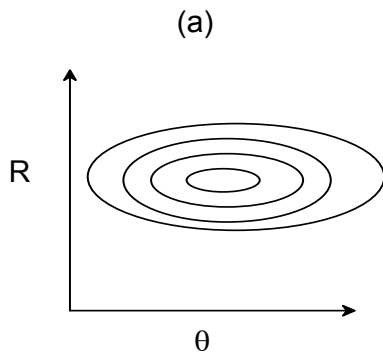
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(a)

() ()

(b)

θ R



Degrees of Freedom

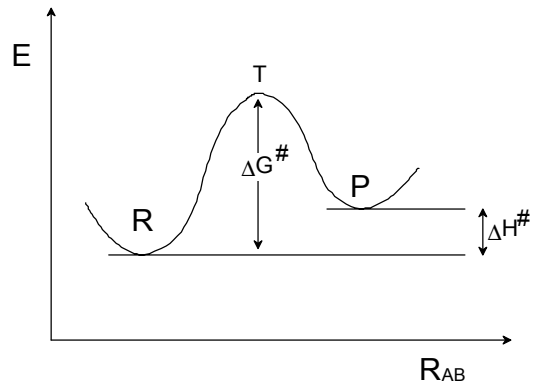
$\nu_N - \sigma$)

.(

$\nu_N - \tau$

AB

(-)



.AB

:(-)

Critical

. T, P, R

Points

(P)

(R)

(R_e)

. (T)

C - H

(-)

Minimization of the Energy "

.Gradient

$$\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i} \right)_c = (g_i)_c = \quad (10 - 10)$$

$$E(q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_N) \quad (g_i)_c \quad (10 - 10)$$

()

$$g_i = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial q_i} \right) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (10 - 11)$$

Force *

:

Constant Matrix

$$A_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial q_i \partial q_j}$$

(10 - 12)

Curvature

(10 - 12) (10 - 11)

Energy Gradient *

"

"

Method

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:

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"

()

(g_i)_c = *

(R P

)

()

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.

()

T

A^T

q^T

*

$$x \quad k \quad V = 1/2 kx^2$$

()

* J.W.McIver and A. Komornicki, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 94, 2620 (1972).

Highest Energy

P R
P R T

q^T ()
Point

$$\sigma_{(q)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\nu N} g_i^{\nu}(q)$$

(g) " " $\sigma_{(q)}$
() $\sigma_{(q)}$ (')

($\sigma = \nu$) Local Minima

$\sigma_{(q)}$

PES (-)

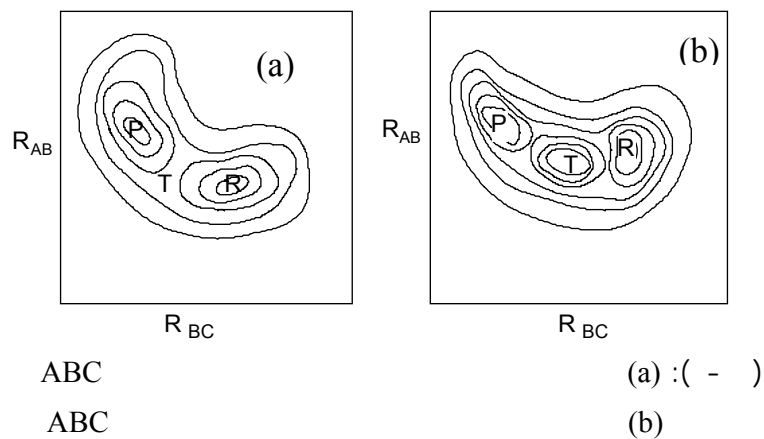


Γ_{BC}, Γ_{AB}

$\sigma_{(q)}$

(-) (-)

$\sigma_{(q)}$



Molecular Mechanics

Geometrical Equilibrium

* N. L. Allinger, Adv. Phys. Org. Chem. 13, 1 (1976)

$$E = E_{\text{str}} + E_{\theta} + E_{\text{vdw}} + E_{\omega} \quad (1.14)$$

E_{str}

$$E_{\text{str}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i k_{s,i} (\ell_i - \ell_{i,0})^2$$

ℓ_i

k_{str}

(bending energy)

E_{θ}

$$E_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i k_{\theta,i} (\theta_i - \theta_{i,0})^2$$

$\theta_{i,0}$

θ_i

θ

$k_{\theta,i}$

$\theta_{i,0}$

$\ell_{i,0}$

(1.03 Å

C - C

)

E_{vdw}

$$E_{\text{vdw}} = a/R^{12} - b/R^6$$

R b, a

E_ω

. Internal Rotation

: (C_r)

$$E_\omega = \frac{1}{2} V_0 (1 - \cos \nu \omega)$$

ω Barrier of Internal Rotation

V_0

. C - C

($\nu - \nu \xi$)

. ...

($\nu - \nu \xi$)

.Aggregates