

Basis Sets and Methods

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Schrödinger Equation

$$H_e \Psi_e = E_e \Psi_e$$

Derive H_e

Find Ψ_e

- * GUESS!
- * use hydrogenic orbitals
- * =functions of same form as H orbitals

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Hydrogenic Atomic Orbitals

$$R_{1s} = 2 \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{Zr}{a}}$$

$$R_{2s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a} \right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a}} \quad R_{2p} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} r e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a}}$$

$$R_{3s} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Zr}{3a} + \frac{2Z^2 r^2}{27a^3} \right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{3a}}$$

$$R_{3p} = \frac{8}{27\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{Zr}{a} - \frac{Z^2 r^2}{6a^2} \right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{3a}} \quad R_{3d} = \frac{4}{81\sqrt{30}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{7}{2}} r^2 e^{-\frac{Zr}{3a}}$$

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Hydrogenic Atomic Orbitals

coefficient

exponent

polynomial

$$R_{1s} = 2 \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{Zr}{a}}$$

$$R_{2s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a} \right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a}} \quad R_{2p} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} r e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a}}$$

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Schrödinger Equation

$$H_e \Psi_e = E_e \Psi_e$$

Derive H_e

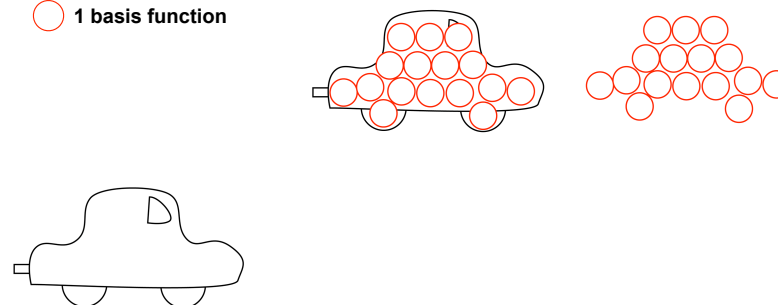
Find Ψ_e

- * GUESS!
- * use hydrogenic orbitals
- * =functions of same form as H orbitals
- * used as a basis
- * =functions used together to describe a more complex function

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Basis Functions

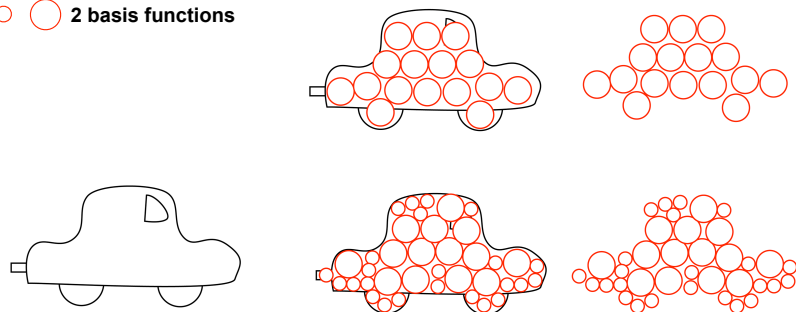
○ 1 basis function



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Basis Functions

○ ○ 2 basis functions

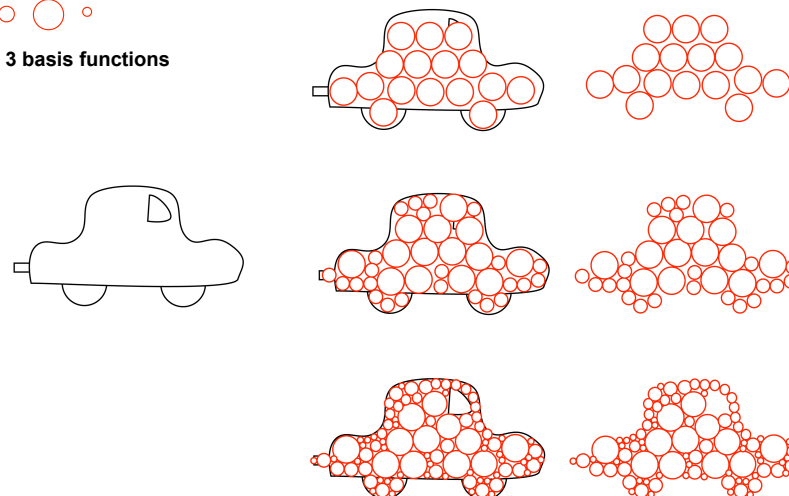


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Basis Functions

○ ○ ○

3 basis functions



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Schrödinger Equation

$$H_e \Psi_e = E_e \Psi_e$$

Derive H_e

Find Ψ_e

- * GUESS!
- * use hydrogenic orbitals
- * =functions of same form as H orbitals
- * used as a basis
- * =functions used together to describe a more complex function
- * use gaussian functions

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Basis Sets

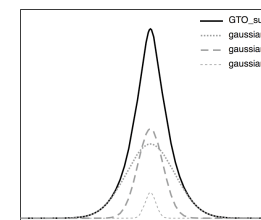
gaussian function

$$N r^l e^{-\zeta r_a^2} Y(\theta, \phi)$$

coefficient
exponent
polynomial

linear combination of 3 gaussians

$$STO - 3G = c_1 g(\alpha_1) + c_2 g(\alpha_2) + c_3 g(\alpha_3)$$



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Basis Sets

Basis set hierarchy

- * STO-3G
- * 3-21G
- * 4-31G
- * 6-31G
- * 6-311G

start here



medium level basis set: publishable
finish here

Much much more out there!

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Methods!

Fully quantum methods

High level electronic structure
methods that include **correlation**

DFT(GGA)
MP2

DFT(LDA)
HF

Semi-Empirical

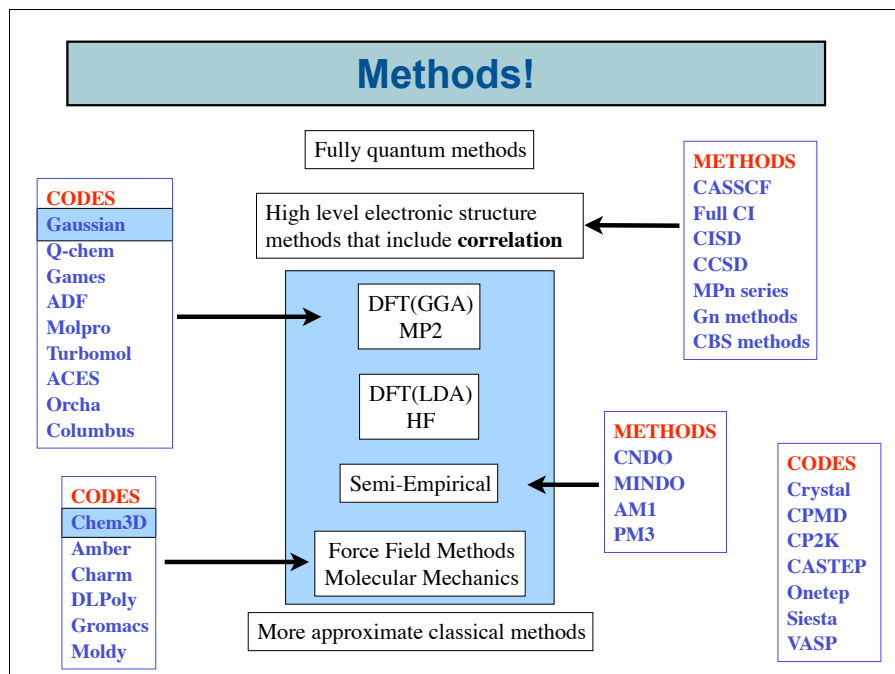
Force Field Methods
Molecular Mechanics

More approximate classical methods

increasing complex ways
of describing H

$$H_e \Psi_e = E_e \Psi_e$$

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Comments

- 💡 **Rubbish In Rubbish Out**
- 💡 **Understand what you are doing**
 - ✳ if you don't understand ASK!!!
- 💡 **The computer is not always right**
 - ✳ reporting numbers!
 - ✳ bond distances and angles
 - ✳ convert energy to kJ/mol
- 💡 **Human error is the source of most errors**
 - ✳ read the error message in the program
 - ✳ don't just repeat the process => a waste of time
 - ✳ understand where the error comes from: **think**
 - ✳ ASK!!! don't waste **your** time.
- 💡 **Explore, experiment, try your own simulations!**

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