

(Tip-4-1) 重なり積分・分子コア積分・交換積分の計算法概要

(a) 重なり積分・分子コア積分・交換積分の計算式

任意の演算子を  $\mathbf{H}_a$  (1、 $1/2\nabla^2$ 、 $Z_A/r_{A\mu}$ 、 $1/r_{\mu\nu}$  等) とすると

$$\int \chi_r(\mu) \mathbf{H}_a \chi_s(\mu) dv_\mu = \int (\sum_i^N N_{r_i} d_{r_i} \chi_{r_{0i}^{GTO}}) \mathbf{H}_a (\sum_j^N N_{s_j} d_{s_j} \chi_{s_{0j}^{GTO}}) dv$$

$$= \sum_i^N \sum_j^N N_{r_i} N_{s_j} d_{r_i} d_{s_j} \int \chi_{r_{0i}^{GTO}} \mathbf{H}_a \chi_{s_{0j}^{GTO}} dv$$

となるので、重なり積分・分子コア積分は、s 軌道同士の場合、次のように書ける。

$$S_{rs} = \sum_i^N \sum_j^N N_{r_i} N_{s_j} d_{r_i} d_{s_j} (S_a S_b)$$

$$H_{rs1} = \sum_i^N \sum_j^N N_{r_i} N_{s_j} d_{r_i} d_{s_j} [S_a S_b]$$

$$H_{rs2} = \sum_i^N \sum_j^N N_{r_i} N_{s_j} d_{r_i} d_{s_j} \langle S_a S_b \rangle$$

同様にして、交換積分も、s 軌道同士の場合、次のように書ける。

$$(rs | tu) = \sum_i^N \sum_j^N \sum_k^N \sum_l^N N_{r_i} N_{s_j} N_{t_k} N_{u_l} d_{r_i} d_{s_j} d_{t_k} d_{u_l} (S_a S_b | S_c S_d)$$

(b)  $\int \chi_{r_{0i}^{GTO}} \mathbf{H}_a \chi_{s_{0j}^{GTO}} dv$  すなわち  $(S_a S_b)$   $[S_a S_b]$   $\langle S_a S_b \rangle$   $(S_a S_b | S_c S_d)$  の顕わな表現式  
 ガウス型軌道の場合、Fourier 変換および Dirac 関数

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(r) \exp(-ikr) dr \quad f(r) = 1/(2\pi)^2 \int F(k) \exp(ikr) dk$$

$$\delta(r_1 - r_2) = 1/(2\pi)^3 \int \exp(ik(r_1 - r_2)) dk \quad \int \delta(r_1 - r_2) h(r_1) dr_1 = h(r_2)$$

を用いて、すべて s 軌道の時に対して解けて、

$$(SaSb) = \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \cdot \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv$$

$$= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2)$$

$$p = (\alpha + \beta) \quad s = \alpha\beta / (\alpha + \beta) \quad R_{ab} = (a \sim b) \text{ 距離}$$

$$\langle SaSb \rangle = \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \cdot (Z_s/r_s) \cdot \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv$$

$$= Z_s \cdot 2\pi/p \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) F_0(p^{1/2}R_s)$$

$$p = (\alpha + \beta) \quad s = \alpha\beta / (\alpha + \beta) \quad R_{ab} = (a \sim b) \text{ 距離}$$

$$R_s = (p \sim s) \text{ 距離}$$

$$[SaSb] = \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) (1/2\nabla^2) \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv$$

$$= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot s \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) (3 - 2sR_{ab}^2)$$

$$p = (\alpha + \beta) \quad s = \alpha\beta / (\alpha + \beta) \quad R_{ab} = (a \sim b) \text{ 距離}$$

$$(SaSb | ScSd) = \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \cdot \exp(-\beta r_b^2) \cdot (1/r) \cdot \exp(-\gamma r_c^2) \cdot \exp(-\delta r_d^2) dv$$

$$= 2(\pi)^{5/2} \cdot (1/(pq(p+q)^{1/2})) \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \exp(-tR_{cd}^2) F_0((pq/(p+q))^{1/2} R_{pq})$$

$$p = (\alpha + \beta) \quad s = \alpha\beta / (\alpha + \beta) \quad R_{ab} = (a \sim b) \text{ 距離}$$

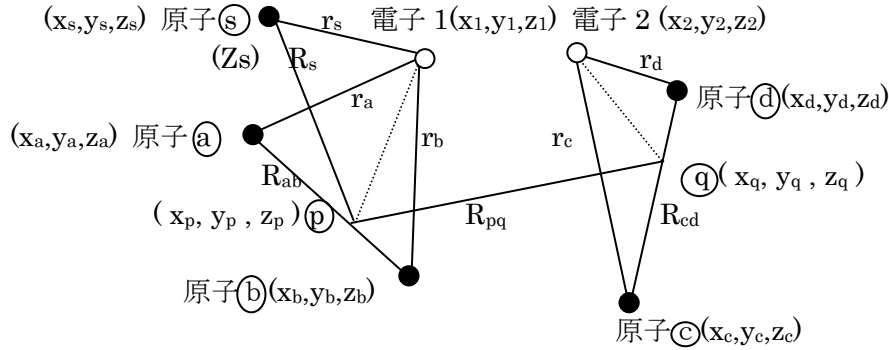
$$q = (\gamma + \delta) \quad t = \gamma\delta / (\gamma + \delta) \quad R_{cd} = (c \sim d) \text{ 距離}$$

$$R_{pq} = (p \sim q) \text{ 距離}$$

ここに、

$$F_0(x) = 1/x \cdot \int \exp(-u^2) du = \text{erf}(x) / x, \quad \text{erf}(\infty) = (\pi)^{1/2} / 2$$

距離関係は、下図で、



$$r_a^2 = x_a^2 + y_a^2 + z_a^2$$

$$R_{ab}^2 = (x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2 + (z_a - z_b)^2$$

$$R_{pq}^2 = (x_p - x_q)^2 + (y_p - y_q)^2 + (z_p - z_q)^2$$

$$R_s^2 = (x_p - x_s)^2 + (y_p - y_s)^2 + (z_p - z_s)^2$$

$$x_a = x_1 - x_a$$

$$y_a = y_1 - y_a$$

$$z_a = z_1 - z_a$$

$$x_p = (\alpha x_a + \beta x_b) / (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$y_p = (\alpha y_a + \beta y_b) / (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$z_p = (\alpha z_a + \beta z_b) / (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$x_q = (\gamma x_a + \delta x_b) / (\gamma + \delta)$$

$$y_q = (\gamma y_a + \delta y_b) / (\gamma + \delta)$$

$$z_q = (\gamma z_a + \delta z_b) / (\gamma + \delta)$$

( $x_1$  : 電子座標、 $x_a$  : 原子 a 座標)

( $y_1$  : 電子座標、 $y_a$  : 原子 a 座標)

( $z_1$  : 電子座標、 $z_a$  : 原子 a 座標)

s-p 軌道組、p-p 軌道組等の他の軌道の組合せに対しては、任意の演算子を  $\mathbf{H}_a$  ( $1$ 、 $1/2\nabla^2$ 、 $Z_A / r_{A\mu}$ 、 $1/r_{\mu\nu}$  等) として

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial/\partial x_a \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv \\ &= \int \partial/\partial x_a \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv \\ &= \int (-2\alpha r_a)(x_a/r_a)(-1) \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv \\ &= 2\alpha \int x_a \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\beta r_b^2) dv \\ &= 2\alpha (x_a S_b) \quad \text{for } \mathbf{H}_a = 1 \\ &= 2\alpha [x_a S_b] \quad \text{for } \mathbf{H}_a = 1/2\nabla^2 \\ &= 2\alpha \langle x_a S_b \rangle \quad \text{for } \mathbf{H}_a = Z_A / r_{A\mu} \end{aligned}$$

同様に、

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial/\partial x_a \int \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \cdot \exp(-\beta r_b^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\gamma r_c^2) \cdot \exp(-\delta r_d^2) dv \\ &= 2\alpha \int x_a \exp(-\alpha r_a^2) \cdot \exp(-\beta r_b^2) \mathbf{H}_a \exp(-\gamma r_c^2) \cdot \exp(-\delta r_d^2) dv \\ &= 2\alpha (x_a S_b | S_c S_d) \quad \text{for } \mathbf{H}_a = 1 / r_{\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

整理し直すと、

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x_a S_b) &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot \partial/\partial x_a (S_a S_b) \\ [x_a S_b] &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot \partial/\partial x_a [S_a S_b] \\ \langle x_a S_b \rangle &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot \partial/\partial x_a \langle S_a S_b \rangle \\ (x_a S_b | S_c S_d) &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot \partial/\partial x_a (S_a S_b | S_c S_d) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

重なり積分の計算例を以下に示す。

$$\begin{aligned} (x_a S_b) &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot \partial/\partial x_a (S_a S_b) \\ &= 1/(2\alpha) \cdot (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot (-2s) (x_a - x_b) \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot (-s/\alpha) (x_a - x_b) \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) (\Delta x_a) \quad , \quad \Delta x_a = (\beta/(\alpha + \beta)) (x_b - x_a) \\ & \quad = (x_p - x_a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (S_a x_b) &= 1/(2\beta) \cdot \partial/\partial x_b (S_a S_b) \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) (\Delta x_b) \quad , \quad \Delta x_b = (\alpha/(\alpha + \beta)) (x_a - x_b) \\ & \quad = (x_p - x_b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_a x_b) &= 1/(2\beta) \cdot \partial/\partial x_b \{ 1/(2\alpha) \partial/\partial x_a (S_a S_b) \} = 1/(2\alpha) \cdot 1/(2\beta) \cdot \partial^2/\partial x_b \partial x_a (S_a S_b) \\ &= 1/(2\beta) (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ (\Delta x_a) (-2s) (x_b - x_a) + \beta/(\alpha + \beta) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a \Delta x_b + 1/(2p) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_a y_b) &= 1/(2\beta) \cdot \partial/\partial y_b \{ 1/(2\alpha) \partial/\partial x_a (S_a S_b) \} = 1/(2\alpha) \cdot 1/(2\beta) \cdot \partial^2/\partial y_b \partial x_a (S_a S_b) \\ &= 1/(2\beta) (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ (\Delta x_a) (-2s) (y_b - y_a) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a \Delta y_b \} \quad , \quad \Delta y_b = (\alpha/(\alpha + \beta)) (y_a - y_b) \\ & \quad = (y_p - y_b) \end{aligned}$$

( $x_a x_a$ )は、( $x_a x_b$ )の  $b$  を  $a$  に置き換えて変えて計算すればよい。詳細は、Tip-4-3 参照のこと。

#### <追記>

d 軌道計算・p 軌道までの双極子モーメント計算には、以下の微分が必要である。

$$\begin{aligned} (x_a^n, x_b^m) &= 1/(2\alpha) \{ \partial/\partial x_a (x_a^{n-1}, x_b^m) + (n-1) (x_a^{n-2}, x_b^m) \} \\ &= 1/(2\beta) \{ \partial/\partial x_b (x_a^n, x_b^{m-1}) + (m-1) (x_a^n, x_b^{m-2}) \} \end{aligned}$$

であるから、例えば、

$$\begin{aligned} (x_a x_a, x_b) &= 1/(2\alpha) \{ \partial/\partial x_a (x_a, x_b) + (S_a x_b) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a \Delta x_a \Delta x_b + 1/p \Delta x_a + 1/(2p) \Delta x_b \} \\ (x_a x_a, y_b) &= 1/(2\alpha) \{ \partial/\partial x_a (x_a, y_b) + (S_a y_b) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a \Delta x_a \Delta y_b + 1/(2p) \Delta y_b \} \\ (x_a x_a, x_b x_b) &= 1/(2\beta) \{ \partial/\partial x_b (x_a x_a, x_b) + (x_a x_a, S_b) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a^2 \Delta x_b^2 + 1/(2p) \Delta x_a^2 + 1/(2p) \Delta x_b^2 \\ & \quad + 2/p \Delta x_a \Delta x_b + 1/(2p) \cdot 3/(2p) \} \\ (x_a x_a, y_b y_b) &= 1/(2\beta) \{ \partial/\partial y_b (x_a x_a, y_b) + (x_a x_a, S_b) \} \\ &= (\pi/p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2) \{ \Delta x_a^2 \Delta y_b^2 + 1/(2p) \Delta x_a^2 + 1/(2p) \Delta y_b^2 \\ & \quad + 1/(2p) \cdot 1/(2p) \} \end{aligned}$$

等々。