

(Tip-4-3) CGTO における重なり積分・分子コア積分・交換積分の具体的表現

すべての積分の計算の基本的ルールがわかる範囲を以下の表に示す。

$$p = (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$q = (\gamma + \delta)$$

$$w = pq / (p + q)$$

$$s = \alpha \beta / (\alpha + \beta) = \alpha \beta / p$$

$$t = \gamma \delta / (\gamma + \delta)$$

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

$$x_q = \gamma / (\gamma + \delta) x_c + \delta / (\gamma + \delta) x_d$$

x_s : 原子 s (全原子) x 座標

$$\langle \Delta x_a = x_p - x_a = \beta / (\alpha + \beta) (x_b - x_a) \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla x_{pq} = x_p - x_q \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla x_p = x_p - x_s \rangle$$

積分名	式		補助式
	共通項	変化項	
重なり	$(S_a S_b) =$	$(\pi / p)^{3/2} \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2)$	
	$(x_a S_b) =$		Δx_a
	$(x_a x_b) =$		$\Delta x_a \Delta x_b + 1/(2p)$
	$(x_a y_b) =$		$\Delta x_a \Delta y_b$
ラプラス	$[S_a S_b]$	$(\pi / p)^{3/2} \cdot s \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2)$	$(3 - 2sR_{ab}^2)$
	$[x_a S_b] =$		$\Delta x_a (3 - 2sR_{ab}^2) + 2\Delta x_a$
	$[x_a x_b] =$		$\Delta x_a \Delta x_b (3 - 2sR_{ab}^2) + 2\Delta x_a \Delta x_b + \Delta x_a 2\Delta x_b + 1/(2p) (3 - 2sR_{ab}^2) + 2/(2p)$
	$[x_a y_b] =$		$\Delta x_a \Delta y_b (3 - 2sR_{ab}^2) + 2\Delta x_a y_b + \Delta x_a 2\Delta y_b$
クローン	$\langle S_a S_b \rangle =$	$Z_s \cdot 2\pi / p \cdot \exp(-sR_{ab}^2)$	$F_0(X)$
	$\langle x_a S_b \rangle =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot F_0 + (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X$
	$\langle x_a x_b \rangle =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot F_0 + \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X + (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X + (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot p^2 \cdot F_0 X^3 / X^2 + (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X + (1/2p) \cdot F_0$
	$\langle x_a y_a \rangle =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot F_0 + \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_p \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X + (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot \Delta y_p \cdot p \cdot F_0 X / X + (1/2p) \nabla x_p \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_p \cdot p^2 \cdot F_0 X^3 / X^2$

交換	$(S_a S_b S_c S_d) =$	$= 2(\pi)^{5/2} \cdot$ $(1/(pq(p+q)^{1/2})) \cdot \exp(-$ $sR_{ab}^2) \exp(-tR_{cd}^2)$	$F0(X)$	$X=((pq/(p+q))^{1/2}R_{pq})$ $F0(X) = \text{erf}(X)/X$
	$(x_a S_b S_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot F0$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$	$\nabla x_{pq} = x_p - x_q$
	$(x_a x_b S_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot F0$	$F0X3 = (-2X \exp(-X^2) - 3F0(X)) / X$
	$(x_a S_b x_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$	$\nabla x_{qp} = x_q - x_p$
	$(x_a y_b S_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$	$\nabla y_{pq} = y_p - y_q$
	$(x_a S_b y_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta y_c \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{qp} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta y_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$	$\nabla y_{qp} = y_q - y_p$
	$(x_a x_b x_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^3 \cdot F0X5/X^3$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot \Delta x_b \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$	$F0X5 = (4X^2 \exp(-X^2) - 5F0(X)) / X$
	$(x_a y_b x_c S_d) =$		$\Delta x_a \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot F0$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot \Delta x_c \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ \Delta x_a \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot (1/2q) \nabla x_{qp} \cdot w^3 \cdot F0X5/X^3$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot \Delta y_b \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w \cdot F0X/X$ $+ (1/2p) \nabla x_{pq} \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$ $+ (1/2p) \cdot (1/2p) \nabla y_{pq} \cdot (-1/2q) \cdot w^2 \cdot F0X3/X^2$	

上表に出てくる誤差関数を含む関数系は微小な X に対し以下の如く展開できる

$$\exp(-x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} = 1 - x^2 + 1/2x^4 - 1/6x^6 + 1/24x^8 \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0(x) &= \int \exp(-x^2) dx/x \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n} = 1 - 1/3x^2 + 1/10x^4 - 1/42x^6 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0X(x)/x &= (-F0 + \exp(-x^2))/x^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{-2}{2n+3} x^{2n} = -2/3 + 2/5x^2 - 1/7x^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0X3(x)/x^2 &= (-3F0X - 2x \cdot \exp(-x^2))/x^3 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{4}{2n+5} x^{2n} = 4/5 - 4/7x^2 + 2/9x^4 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0X5(x)/x^3 &= (-5F0X3 + 4x^2 \cdot \exp(-x^2))/x^4 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{-8}{2n+7} x^{2n} = -8/7 + 8/9x^2 - 8/22x^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0X7(x)/x^4 &= (-7F0X5 - 8x^3 \cdot \exp(-x^2))/x^5 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{16}{2n+9} x^{2n} = 16/9 - 16/11x^2 + 8/13x^4 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F0X9(x)/x^5 &= (-9F0X7 + 16x^4 \cdot \exp(-x^2))/x^6 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \frac{-32}{2n+11} x^{2n} = -32/11 + 32/13x^2 - 16/15x^4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

誤差関数計算プログラムが内臓されていない場合は、下記の方法で求めることができる。

(1) 近似式 1 (誤差 : 0.00000028、 6 桁)

$$\text{erf}(x) = \sqrt{\pi}/2 \{ 1 - 1/(1 + \sum a_i x^i)^{16} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0.0705230784 \\ a_2 &= 0.0422820123 \\ a_3 &= 0.0092705272 \\ a_4 &= 0.0001520143 \\ a_5 &= 0.0002765672 \\ a_6 &= 0.0000430638 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 近似式 2 (erf=0 at x<10^(-6))

$$\text{erf}(x) = \sqrt{\pi}/2 \{ 1 - \exp(-x^2) \sum [a_i / (1+px)^i] \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= 0.3275911 \\ a_1 &= 0.254829592 \\ a_2 &= -0.284496736 \\ a_3 &= 1.421413741 \\ a_4 &= -1.453152027 \\ a_5 &= 1.061405429 \end{aligned}$$