

1 Total Energy for GFN2-xTB

Most equations etc. are from the xTB review paper or the GFN2-xTB paper.

$$\begin{aligned} E_{GFN2-xTB} &= E_{rep}^{(0)} + E_{disp}^{(0,1,2)} + E_{EHT}^{(1)} + E_{IES+IXC}^{(2)} + E_{AES+AXC}^{(2)} + E_{IES+IXC}^{(3)} \\ &= E_{rep} + E_{disp}^{DA'} + E_{EHT} + E_{\gamma} + E_{AES} + E_{AXC} + E_{\Gamma}^{GFN2} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

1.1 Repulsion Energy

$$\begin{aligned} E_{rep} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{A,B} \frac{Z_A^{eff} Z_B^{eff}}{R_{AB}} e^{-\sqrt{a_A a_B} (R_{AB})^{(k_f)}} \\ k_f &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A, B \in \{\text{H, He}\} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Z^{eff} and a are variables fitted for each element. A,B are the labels of atoms. Since we only have C and H in our systems we can simplify this quite a bit in code. R_{AB} is the distance between the A and B atoms.

1.2 Extended Hückel Theory Energy

$$E_{EHT} = \sum_{\mu\nu} P_{\mu\nu} + H_{\mu\nu}^{EHT} \quad (3)$$

where μ and ν are AO indecies, l and l' index shells. Both AO's are associated with an atom labled A and B.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\mu\nu} &= P_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + \delta P_{\mu\nu} \\ P_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} &= ?? \\ \delta P_{\mu\nu} &= ?? \\ H_{\mu\nu}^{EHT} &= \frac{1}{2} K_{AB}^{ll'} S_{\mu\nu} (H_{\mu\mu} + H_{\nu\nu}) \\ &\quad \cdot X(EN_A, EN_B) \\ &\quad \cdot \Pi(R_{AB}, l, l') \\ &\quad \cdot Y(\zeta_l^A, \zeta_{l'}^B), \forall \mu \in l(A), \nu \in l'(B) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$S_{\mu\nu} = \langle \phi_\mu | \phi_\nu \rangle$ is just the overlap of the orbitals.

QUESTION: How do we calculate the density matrix or the zeroth order and delta terms?

QUESTION: How do we calculate the orbitals from the Slater exponents?

1.3 Isotropic electrostatic and XC energy

1.3.1 Second order

$$\begin{aligned}
E_\gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{A,B}^{N_{atoms}} \sum_{l \in A} \sum_{l' \in B} q_l q_{l'} \gamma_{AB,ll'} \\
\gamma_{AB,ll'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{AB}^2 + \eta_{AB,ll'}^{-2}}} \\
\eta_{AB,ll'} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\eta_A (1 + k_A^l) + \eta_B (1 + k_B^{l'}) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

q_l is a partial muliken charge. η_A and η_B are element-specific fit parameters, while k_A^l and $k_B^{l'}$ are element-specific scaling factors for the individual shells ($k_A^l = 0$ when $l = 0$).

1.3.2 Third order

$$E_\Gamma^{GFN2} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_A^{N_{atoms}} \sum_{l \in A} (q_l)^3 K_l^\Gamma \Gamma_A \tag{6}$$

K_l^Γ is a shell specific constant common for all elements and Γ_A is an element specific constant.

QUESTION: We can do all of this, except get the partial charges. We assume we have to do Self Consistent Charge, but how we do that is not clear from the GFN2-xTB paper, the xTB review paper or Frank Jensen CH 7.6. Any hints?

1.4 Anisotropic electrostatic energy

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{AES} &= E_{q\mu} + E_{q\Theta} + E_{\mu\mu} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{A,B} \{ f_3(R_{AB}) [q_A (\boldsymbol{\mu}_B^T \mathbf{R}_{BA}) + q_B (\boldsymbol{\mu}_A^T \mathbf{R}_{AB})] \\
&\quad + f_5(R_{AB}) [q_A \mathbf{R}_{AB}^T \boldsymbol{\Theta}_B \mathbf{R}_{AB} + q_B \mathbf{R}_{AB}^T \boldsymbol{\Theta}_A \mathbf{R}_{AB} \\
&\quad - 3(\boldsymbol{\mu}_A^T \mathbf{R}_{AB})(\boldsymbol{\mu}_B^T \mathbf{R}_{AB}) + (\boldsymbol{\mu}_A^T \boldsymbol{\mu}_B) R_{AB}^2] \}
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

QUESTION: Is $\mathbf{R}_{AB} = (x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j, z_i - z_j)^T$ or maybe $\mathbf{R}_{AB} = (x_i + x_j, y_i + y_j, z_i + z_j)^T$, if atoms A and B are centered in $(x_i, y_i, z_i)^T$ and $(x_j, y_j, z_j)^T$? The latter would be weird as then $\mathbf{R}_{AB} = \mathbf{R}_{BA}$ and why both then?

$\boldsymbol{\mu}_A$ is the cumulative atomic dipole moment of atom A and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_A$ is the corresponding traceless quadrupole moment. The curly braces and brackets are used in the same way as normal parenthesis for showing order of operations. q_A is

the atomic charge of atom A.

$$\Theta_A^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{3}{2}\theta_A^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{\delta_{\alpha\beta}}{2}(\theta_A^{xx} + \theta_A^{yy} + \theta_A^{zz}) \quad (8)$$

$$\theta_A^{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\kappa \in A} \sum_{\lambda} P_{\lambda} \left(\alpha_A D_{\lambda\kappa}^{\beta} + \beta_A D_{\lambda\kappa}^{\alpha} - \alpha_A \beta_A S_{\lambda\kappa} - Q_{\lambda\kappa}^{\alpha\beta} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$q_A = Z_A - \sum_{\kappa \in A} \sum_{\lambda} P_{\kappa\lambda} S_{\lambda\kappa} \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_A^{\alpha} = \sum_{\kappa \in A} \sum_{\lambda} P_{\kappa\lambda} (\alpha_A S_{\kappa\lambda} - D_{\kappa\lambda}^{\alpha}) \quad (11)$$

$$D_{\lambda\kappa}^{\alpha} = \langle \phi_{\lambda} | \alpha_i | \phi_{\kappa} \rangle \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{\lambda\kappa}^{\alpha\beta} = \langle \phi_{\lambda} | \alpha_i \beta_i | \phi_{\kappa} \rangle \quad (13)$$

α and β are Cartesian components.

QUESTION: Are we correct in the following, assuming that atom A is centered in $(x_i, y_i, z_i)^T$?

$$\mathbf{\Theta}_A = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_A^{xx} & \Theta_A^{xy} & \Theta_A^{xz} \\ \Theta_A^{yx} & \Theta_A^{yy} & \Theta_A^{yz} \\ \Theta_A^{zx} & \Theta_A^{zy} & \Theta_A^{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_A = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_A^x \\ \mu_A^y \\ \mu_A^z \end{pmatrix}$$

QUESTION: Is δ 1 if the labels match and 0 otherwise, i.e. a delta function?

1.5 Anisotropic XC energy

$$E_{AXC} = \sum_A (f_{XC}^{\mu_A} |\boldsymbol{\mu}_A|^2 + f_{XC}^{\Theta_A} \|\mathbf{\Theta}_A\|^2) \quad (14)$$

Where $f_{XC}^{\mu_A}$ and $f_{XC}^{\Theta_A}$ are fitted values.

QUESTION: What norms are these, what are the formulas for calculating them?

1.6 Dispersion Energy

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{disp}^{D4'} = & - \sum_{A>B} \sum_{n=6,8} s_n \frac{C_n^{AB}(q_A, CN_{cov}^A, q_B, CN_{cov}^B)}{R_{AB}^n} f_{damp,BJ}^{(n)}(R_{AB}) \\
& - s_9 \sum_{A>B>C} \frac{(3\cos(\theta_{ABC})\cos(\theta_{BCA})\cos(\theta_{CAB}) + 1)C_9^{ABC}(CN_{cov}^A, CN_{cov}^B, CN_{cov}^C)}{(R_{AB}R_{AC}R_{BC})^3} \\
& \times f_{damp,zero}^{(9)}(R_{AB}, R_{AC}, R_{BC}).
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

C_6^{AB} is the pairwise dipole-dipole dispersion coefficients calculated by numerical integration via the Casimir-Polder relation.

$$C_6^{AB} = \frac{3}{\pi} \sum_j w_j \bar{\alpha}_A(i\omega_j, q_A, CN_{cov}^A) \bar{\alpha}_B(i\omega_j, q_B, CN_{cov}^B) \tag{16}$$

w_j are the integration weights, which are derived from a trapezoidal partitioning between the grid points $j (j \in [1, 23])$.

QUESTION: How are the integration weights calculated?

The isotropically averaged, dynamic dipole-dipole polarizabilities $\bar{\alpha}$ at the j th imaginary frequency $i\omega_j$ are obtained from the self-consistent D4 model; i.e., they are depending on the covalent coordination number and are also charge dependent.

$$\bar{\alpha}_A(i\omega_j, q_A, CN_{cov}^A) = \sum_r^{N_{A,ref}} \xi_A^r(q_A, q_{A,r}) \bar{\alpha}_{A,r}(i\omega_j, q_{A,r}, CN_{cov}^{A,r}) W_A^r(CN_{cov}^A, CN_{cov}^{A,r}) \tag{17}$$

QUESTION: q_A is supposedly the atomic charge for atom A, but what is $q_{A,r}$?

The Gaussian weighting for each reference system is given by:

$$W_A^r(CN_{cov}^A, CN_{cov}^{A,r}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{gauss}} \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \exp[-6j \cdot (CN_{cov}^A - CN_{cov}^{A,r})^2] \tag{18}$$

with

$$\sum_r^{N_{A,ref}} W_A^r(CN_{cov}^A, CN_{cov}^{A,r}) = 1 \tag{19}$$

\mathcal{N} is a normalization constant.

QUESTION: Do you know what the constant \mathcal{N} is?

The number of Gaussian function per reference system N_{gauss} is mostly one, but equal to three for $CN_{cov}^{A,r} = 0$ and reference systems with similar coordination number.

The charge-dependency is included via the empirical scaling function ξ_A^r .

$$\xi_A^r(q_A, q_{A,r}) = \exp \left[3 \left\{ 1 - \exp \left[4\eta_A \left(1 - \frac{Z_A^{eff} + q_{A,r}}{Z_A^{eff} + q_A} \right) \right] \right\} \right] \quad (20)$$

where η_A is the chemical hardness taken from ref 98.

Z_A^{eff} is the effective nuclear charge of atom A, which has been determined by subtracting the number of core electrons represented by the def2-ECPs in the time-dependent DFT reference calculations.

C_8^{AB} is calculated recursively from the lowest order C_6^{AB} coefficients.

$$C_8^{AB} = 3C_6^{AB} \sqrt{Q^A Q^B} \quad (21)$$

$$Q^A = s_{42} \sqrt{Z^A} \frac{\langle r^4 \rangle^A}{\langle r^2 \rangle^A} \quad (22)$$

$\sqrt{Z^A}$ is the ad hoc nuclear charge dependent factor.

QUESTION: How do we calculate Z^A ?

$\langle r^4 \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ are simple multipole-type expectation values derived from atomic densities which are averaged geometrically to get the pair coefficients.

QUESTION: How do we calculate r ?

QUESTION: Where do we find the value of s_{42} ?

CN_{cov}^A is the covalent coordination number for atom A.

q is the atomic charge, so q_A is the atomic charge for atom A.

The damping and scaling parameters in the dispersion model are:

$$a1 = 0.52 \quad | \quad a2 = 5.0 \quad | \quad s6 = 1.0 \quad | \quad s8 = 2.7 \quad | \quad s9 = 5.0$$

C_9^{ABC} is the triple-dipole constant¹:

$$C_9^{ABC} = \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \alpha^A(i\omega) \alpha^B(i\omega) \alpha^C(i\omega) d\omega \quad (23)$$

¹https://www.researchgate.net/publication/43347348_A_Consistent_and_Accurate_Ab_Initio_Parametrization_of_Density_Functionals_for_the_94_Elements_H-Pu

The three-body contribution is typically $< 5-10\%$ of E_{disp} , so it is small enough that we can reasonably approximate the coefficients by a geometric mean as¹:

$$C_9^{ABC} \approx -\sqrt{C_6^{AB}C_6^{AC}C_6^{BC}} \quad (24)$$

QUESTION: Is it fine to just approximate C_9 ? Otherwise, what is $i\omega$ and α^A ?

θ_{ABC} is the angle between the two edges going from B to the other two atoms.
 θ_{BCA} is the angle between the edges going from C to the other two and so on.

BJ = Becke-Johnson

$$f_n^{damp,BJ}(R_{AB}) = \frac{R_{AB}^n}{R_{AB}^n + (a_1 \cdot R_{AB}^{crit} + a_2)^6} \quad (25)$$

$$R_{AB}^{crit} = \sqrt{\frac{C_8^{AB}}{C_6^{AB}}} \quad (26)$$

$$f_9^{damp,zero}(R_{AB}, R_{AC}, R_{BC}) = \left(1 + 6 \left(\sqrt{\frac{R_{AB}^{crit} R_{BC}^{crit} R_{CA}^{crit}}{R_{AB} R_{BC} R_{CA}}} \right)^{16} \right)^{-1} \quad (27)$$