

Project 3: Quantum Chemical Calculation of the energies of atomic hydrogen and molecular hydrogen

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In the following lines are presented the scripts used for the optimization and computation of the thermodynamic quantities necessary to estimate the energy for the reaction $H_2 \rightarrow 2H$. As specified in the previous project's paper, all the code reported from hereon out is to be considered Gaussian code, unless explicitly indicated.

Firstly, the two input scripts to perform optimization and frequencies analysis on the two molecules appearing in the reaction are presented:

1. H_opt.cmp

```
1 #p B3LYP/6-31+g(d,p) opt freq pop=full ginput
2 !for the single hydrogen atom, just performing thermochemical
   analysis, no optimization (since there is a single atom) is a
   viable option
3
4 hydrogen_atom
5
6 0 2 !single radical
7 H1
8
```

2. H2_opt.cmp

```
1 #p B3LYP/6-31+g(d,p) opt freq pop=full ginput
2
3 molecular_hydrogen
4
5 0 1 !closed shell
6 H1
7 H2 1 d
8
9 d=0.7
10
```

1 Try to understand what has been done in the calculation and which thermodynamic properties have been determined

The structure of the output files is essentially the same as the one being analyzed in the *Project3* paper. Firstly, the keywords used in the input file are repeated together with other

general settings. Subsequently, keywords are transformed by Gaussian into a sequence of subroutine calls termed "links". The links are given together with the corresponding options set for each link in a proprietary format.

In **link L101**, the program reads in the structure of the system together with other parameters and prints the structure (in a slightly modified format) together with overall charge and spin multiplicity and the comments supplied in the input file.

Link L103 initializes the *Berny geometry optimization algorithm* named after its creator Bernhard Schlegel. This includes the generation of second derivative estimates for the optimization variables.

Link L202 determines the system's symmetry, selects symmetry properties for quantum calculations, and rotates the molecule so the center of mass is at the origin. It aligns the principal axis along the z-axis and places the principal plane of symmetry in the yz-plane. The final orientation, called "Standard orientation," is the reference for wavefunction and energy derivative data.

Calculation of the B3LYP/6-31+g(d,p) energy of the system is done in **link 502**. Some parameters such as the currently selected convergence criteria are listed first. The final SCF energy for the considered system is given in atomic units (Hartree).

For each geometry optimization step, the Berny geometry optimization algorithm requires the calculation of the first derivatives of the energy with respect to all structural coordinates together with an estimate for the respective second derivatives. All of this is done in the **L70x links**.

After optimization, if the **freq** keyword is chosen, additional frequency and thermochemistry analysis is performed. For convenience, a summary of the typical properties included is reported here:

- Force constants and resulting vibrational frequencies;
- Zero-Point correction, enthalpy, Gibbs free energy;
- Thermal energy, heat capacity (C_v), entropy and molecular partition function, also highlighting the different contributes.

2 Find the energy in the output file and save it.

For **atomic hydrogen**:

```
1 E(UB3LYP) = -0.500272784191      A.U.
```

which gives:

$$\begin{aligned} E_H &= -0.500272784191 \text{ [Hartree]} \cdot 627.5 \text{ [(kcal/mol)/Hartree]} \\ &= -313.9211721 \text{ [kcal/mol]} \end{aligned}$$

For **molecular hydrogen**, the energy found by Gaussian is:

```
1 E(RB3LYP) = -1.17853933611 A.U.
```

which, in turn, gives:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{H_2} &= -1.17853933611 \text{ [Hartree]} \cdot 627.5 \text{ [(kcal/mol)/Hartree]} \\ &= -739.5334334 \text{ [kcal/mol]} \end{aligned}$$

If we also consider ZP energy contributes, the energy values become:

$$\begin{aligned} E_H &= -0.500273 \text{ [Hartree]} \cdot 627.5 \text{ [(kcal/mol)/Hartree]} \\ &= -313.9213075 \text{ [kcal/mol]} \\ E_{H_2} &= -1.168366 \text{ [Hartree]} \cdot 627.5 \text{ [(kcal/mol)/Hartree]} \\ &= -733.149665 \text{ [kcal/mol]} \end{aligned}$$

3 Try to determine the energy of the reaction $H_2 \rightarrow 2H$

We can estimate the reaction energy as the difference between the energy sums of products and the energy sums of the reactants. In formulas:

$$\Delta E = 2 \cdot E_H - E_{H_2} = 105.30705 \text{ [kcal/mol]}$$

Since ΔE is positive, we can say that the dissociation of molecular hydrogen into hydrogen atoms is an **endothermic** process, requiring energy.

3.1 Determine the energy of H2 at fixed H-H distances (frozen coordinate) and construct a table of H2 energies as a function of the distance.

This can be achieved with the `scan` keyword (<https://gaussian.com/scan/>):

```
1 #p scan pop=full gfinput
2
3 molecular_hydrogen
4
5 0 1 !closed shell
6 H1
7 H2 1 d
8
9 d=0.5 100 0.01
```

The required table can be found at the end of the produced `log` file:

1 Summary of the potential surface scan:

2	N	d	SCF
3	----	-----	-----
4	1	0.5000	-1.04300
5	2	0.5100	-1.05156
6	3	0.5200	-1.05940
7	4	0.5300	-1.06656
8	5	0.5400	-1.07310
9	6	0.5500	-1.07905
10	7	0.5600	-1.08444
11	8	0.5700	-1.08932
12	9	0.5800	-1.09370
13	10	0.5900	-1.09763
14	11	0.6000	-1.10113
15	12	0.6100	-1.10422
16	13	0.6200	-1.10693
17	14	0.6300	-1.10928
18	15	0.6400	-1.11130
19	16	0.6500	-1.11300
20	17	0.6600	-1.11440
21	18	0.6700	-1.11552
22	19	0.6800	-1.11637
23	20	0.6900	-1.11698
24	21	0.7000	-1.11735
25	22	0.7100	-1.11750
26	23	0.7200	-1.11745
27	24	0.7300	-1.11719
28	25	0.7400	-1.11676
29	26	0.7500	-1.11615
30	27	0.7600	-1.11538
31	28	0.7700	-1.11446
32	29	0.7800	-1.11339
33	30	0.7900	-1.11218
34	31	0.8000	-1.11085
35	32	0.8100	-1.10940
36	33	0.8200	-1.10783
37	34	0.8300	-1.10616
38	35	0.8400	-1.10438
39	36	0.8500	-1.10251
40	37	0.8600	-1.10055
41	38	0.8700	-1.09851
42	39	0.8800	-1.09638
43	40	0.8900	-1.09418
44	41	0.9000	-1.09191
45	42	0.9100	-1.08958
46	43	0.9200	-1.08718
47	44	0.9300	-1.08472
48	45	0.9400	-1.08220
49	46	0.9500	-1.07964
50	47	0.9600	-1.07702
51	48	0.9700	-1.07436

52	49	0.9800	-1.07165
53	50	0.9900	-1.06890
54	51	1.0000	-1.06611
55	52	1.0100	-1.06328
56	53	1.0200	-1.06042
57	54	1.0300	-1.05753
58	55	1.0400	-1.05461
59	56	1.0500	-1.05166
60	57	1.0600	-1.04868
61	58	1.0700	-1.04568
62	59	1.0800	-1.04265
63	60	1.0900	-1.03961
64	61	1.1000	-1.03654
65	62	1.1100	-1.03345
66	63	1.1200	-1.03035
67	64	1.1300	-1.02724
68	65	1.1400	-1.02411
69	66	1.1500	-1.02096
70	67	1.1600	-1.01781
71	68	1.1700	-1.01465
72	69	1.1800	-1.01147
73	70	1.1900	-1.00829
74	71	1.2000	-1.00511
75	72	1.2100	-1.00191
76	73	1.2200	-0.99872
77	74	1.2300	-0.99552
78	75	1.2400	-0.99232
79	76	1.2500	-0.98911
80	77	1.2600	-0.98591
81	78	1.2700	-0.98271
82	79	1.2800	-0.97951
83	80	1.2900	-0.97631
84	81	1.3000	-0.97311
85	82	1.3100	-0.96992
86	83	1.3200	-0.96673
87	84	1.3300	-0.96355
88	85	1.3400	-0.96037
89	86	1.3500	-0.95720
90	87	1.3600	-0.95404
91	88	1.3700	-0.95089
92	89	1.3800	-0.94774
93	90	1.3900	-0.94461
94	91	1.4000	-0.94148
95	92	1.4100	-0.93837
96	93	1.4200	-0.93526
97	94	1.4300	-0.93217
98	95	1.4400	-0.92909
99	96	1.4500	-0.92602
100	97	1.4600	-0.92296
101	98	1.4700	-0.91992
102	99	1.4800	-0.91689

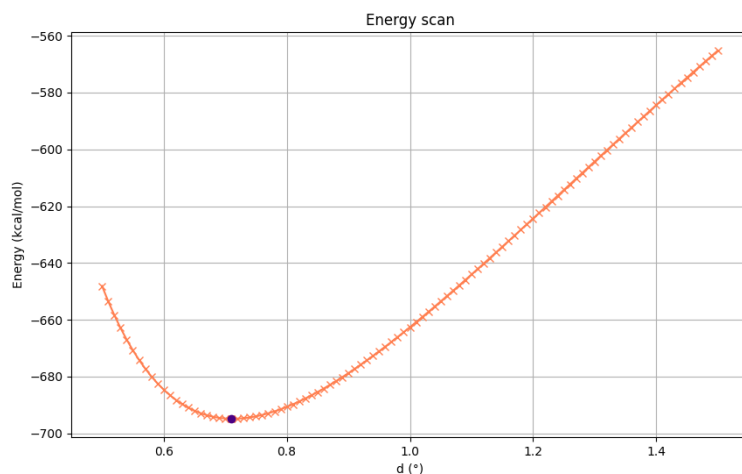


Figure 1: Energy values at different values of the inter-atomic distance. The black dot represents the energetic minimum

103	100	1.4900	-0.91387
104	101	1.5000	-0.91087
105	---	-----	-----

Where N is the step number for the scan, d is the distance between hydrogen atoms considered for the specific scan step, SCF is the actual energy for the current configuration considered in the scan step.

4 MOLPRO code

In the following section, the analogous script used on MOLPRO software is presented:

- h.inp

```

1  *** ,hydrogen
2  memory ,50 ,m
3
4
5  basis=6-31+G(d,p)
6  geometry={
7  H
8  }
9
10 {ks,b3lyp,
11 wf,charge=0,spin=1}
12 put,molden,molpro.molden.h
13 ---
14
```

returns:

```
1      ...
2      !RKS STATE 1.1 Energy                -0.496862054342
3      ...
4
```

- h2.inp

```
1      ***,hydrogen_mol
2
3      basis=6-31+G(d,p)
4      geometry={angstrom,nosym
5      H1
6      H2, H1, d
7      }
8
9      d=0.74
10
11     {ks,b3lyp
12     wf,charge=0,spin=0}
13     optg !perform optimization
14     {frequencies;thermo}
15     put,molden,molpro.molden.h2
16     ---
17
```

returns:

```
1      ...
2      Electronic Energy at 0 [K]:                -1.171773 [H]
3      Electronic Energy + Zero-Point correction: -1.161603 [H]
4      Electronic Energy at      298.150 [K]:      -1.159243 [H]
5      Enthalpy H at      298.150 [K]:            -1.158299 [H]
6      Free Enthalpy G at      298.150 [K]:        -1.173092 [H]
7      ...
8
```

- h2_scan.inp

```
1      ***,hydrogen_mol_scan
2
3      basis=6-31+G(d,p)
4      geometry={angstrom,nosym
5      H1
6      H2, H1, d
7      }
8
9      d=0.5
10
11
12     do i=1,100 ! loop over 100 points
```

```

13
14 {ks,b3lyp}
15 step(i)=i
16 eb3lyp(i)=energy !store energy for dft calculation
17 rhh(i)=d
18 d=d+0.01 !increment d by 0.01
19
20 end do
21
22 {table,step,rhh,eb3lyp}
23
24 ---
25

```

returns:

	STEP	RHH	EB3LYP
1			
2	1.0	0.50	-1.09876873
3	2.0	0.51	-1.10655154
4	3.0	0.52	-1.11369428
5	4.0	0.53	-1.12023928
6	5.0	0.54	-1.12623061
7	6.0	0.55	-1.13170544
8	7.0	0.56	-1.13669684
9	8.0	0.57	-1.14123782
10	9.0	0.58	-1.14535815
11	10.0	0.59	-1.14908685
12	11.0	0.60	-1.15244839
13	12.0	0.61	-1.15546543
14	13.0	0.62	-1.15816378
15	14.0	0.63	-1.16056046
16	15.0	0.64	-1.16267711
17	16.0	0.65	-1.16453022
18	17.0	0.66	-1.16613736
19	18.0	0.67	-1.16751129
20	19.0	0.68	-1.16866893
21	20.0	0.69	-1.16962422
22	21.0	0.70	-1.17038887
23	22.0	0.71	-1.17097452
24	23.0	0.72	-1.17139190
25	24.0	0.73	-1.17165306
26	25.0	0.74	-1.17176658
27	26.0	0.75	-1.17174158
28	27.0	0.76	-1.17158619
29	28.0	0.77	-1.17130940
30	29.0	0.78	-1.17091822
31	30.0	0.79	-1.17042067
32	31.0	0.80	-1.16982275
33	32.0	0.81	-1.16913099
34	33.0	0.82	-1.16835007
35	34.0	0.83	-1.16748853

36	35.0	0.84	-1.16655047
37	36.0	0.85	-1.16553718
38	37.0	0.86	-1.16445683
39	38.0	0.87	-1.16331432
40	39.0	0.88	-1.16211278
41	40.0	0.89	-1.16085700
42	41.0	0.90	-1.15954907
43	42.0	0.91	-1.15819334
44	43.0	0.92	-1.15679301
45	44.0	0.93	-1.15535211
46	45.0	0.94	-1.15387178
47	46.0	0.95	-1.15235516
48	47.0	0.96	-1.15080586
49	48.0	0.97	-1.14922621
50	49.0	0.98	-1.14761838
51	50.0	0.99	-1.14598437
52	51.0	1.00	-1.14432680
53	52.0	1.01	-1.14264646
54	53.0	1.02	-1.14094539
55	54.0	1.03	-1.13922725
56	55.0	1.04	-1.13749112
57	56.0	1.05	-1.13574046
58	57.0	1.06	-1.13397545
59	58.0	1.07	-1.13219882
60	59.0	1.08	-1.13041128
61	60.0	1.09	-1.12861398
62	61.0	1.10	-1.12680855
63	62.0	1.11	-1.12499568
64	63.0	1.12	-1.12317615
65	64.0	1.13	-1.12135241
66	65.0	1.14	-1.11952426
67	66.0	1.15	-1.11769252
68	67.0	1.16	-1.11585836
69	68.0	1.17	-1.11402264
70	69.0	1.18	-1.11218533
71	70.0	1.19	-1.11034878
72	71.0	1.20	-1.10851288
73	72.0	1.21	-1.10667838
74	73.0	1.22	-1.10484579
75	74.0	1.23	-1.10301597
76	75.0	1.24	-1.10118828
77	76.0	1.25	-1.09936537
78	77.0	1.26	-1.09754675
79	78.0	1.27	-1.09573299
80	79.0	1.28	-1.09392435
81	80.0	1.29	-1.09212145
82	81.0	1.30	-1.09032461
83	82.0	1.31	-1.08853454
84	83.0	1.32	-1.08675106
85	84.0	1.33	-1.08497452
86	85.0	1.34	-1.08320576

87	86.0	1.35	-1.08144482
88	87.0	1.36	-1.07969194
89	88.0	1.37	-1.07794769
90	89.0	1.38	-1.07621167
91	90.0	1.39	-1.07448496
92	91.0	1.40	-1.07276753
93	92.0	1.41	-1.07105939
94	93.0	1.42	-1.06936096
95	94.0	1.43	-1.06767216
96	95.0	1.44	-1.06599297
97	96.0	1.45	-1.06432413
98	97.0	1.46	-1.06266568
99	98.0	1.47	-1.06101899
100	99.0	1.48	-1.05938136
101	100.0	1.49	-1.05775433
102			