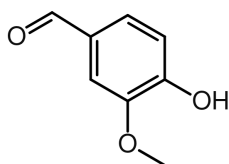


General Regulations.

- Please hand in your solutions in groups of up to two people.
- Your solutions to theoretical exercises can be either handwritten notes (scanned), or typeset using \LaTeX . In case you hand in handwritten notes, please make sure that they are legible and not too blurred or low resolution.
- For the practical exercises, always provide the (commented) code as well as the output, and don't forget to explain/interpret the latter. Please hand in both the notebook (`.ipynb`), as well as an exported pdf.
- Submit all your files in the Übungsgruppenverwaltung, only once for your group.

1 SMILES strings

- (a) Write down the SMILES string for the following molecule. (2 pts)



- (b) Explain why a molecule can have two valid SMILES strings. (3 pts)

2 PySCF calculations

In this exercise, you will do more PySCF calculations as you already did in the tutorials.

- (a) Use the SMILES string from the first exercise and the RDKit library to calculate the positions of the atoms in the molecule and visualize them in 3d space. Run a restricted, closed-shell Kohn-Sham DFT calculation for this molecule. (3 pts)
- (b) Now, let's estimate how long these calculations take as the system gets bigger. Imagine a line of water molecules ($n = 10$ to 50) spaced 100 \AA apart (You can do less if the computation takes too long on your machine). Run a restricted, closed-shell Kohn-Sham DFT calculation for each configuration with default parameters and record the runtime. We expect the runtime to increase proportionally to the number of electrons N raised to some power a , like so:

$$\text{Runtime} \propto \mathcal{O}(N^a).$$

Here, N represents the number of electrons in the molecule. Use the collected runtimes to estimate the value of a in this equation.

Hint: A function of the form $f(N) = aN^b$ can be helpful for fitting the data. (5 pts)

- (c) Redo (b) using second-order Møller–Plesset perturbation theory (MP2) and using restricted configuration interaction with up to double excitations (CISD). You can decrease the number of atoms in a row, for the calculation to be completed in a reasonable time. Compare the exponents.
(5 pts)
- (d) Use your run time approximation to estimate how long it would take to calculate the energy for one SARS-CoV-2-Virion at restricted, closed-shell Kohn-Sham accuracy on your machine (You can estimate the number of electrons in the virion very roughly).
(2 pts)