

Replication / Chemical Physics

**[Re] Reproduction of interaction second virial coefficient calculation for H<sub>2</sub>–CO interactions [J. Chem. Phys. vol. 112, 4417 (2000)]**George C. McBane<sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401 USAEdited by  
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—**1 Introduction**

For the Reproducibility Challenge I selected a short paper reporting work done in 1999 by Gottfried and McBane [1]. The paper reports the calculation of interaction second virial coefficients between hydrogen and carbon monoxide. These coefficients are measurable properties of mixtures of the two gases, and reflect the influence of the intermolecular forces between the molecules. If H<sub>2</sub> and CO molecules did not interact, mixtures of them would show exactly the pressure-volume-temperature behavior predicted by the properties of the pure gases and Dalton's Law. In this case the interaction virial coefficients would be zero at all temperatures. If at a particular temperature the molecules attract one another on average, the pressure of a mixture is lower than would be predicted on the basis of the pure gas behavior, and the virial coefficient is negative. If the average intermolecular force is repulsive, the resulting pressure is above the interpolated pure-gas value, and the virial coefficient is positive.

The interaction virial coefficients can be computed from a model of the intermolecular forces between the two molecules. Such a model is usually constructed as a *potential energy surface* (PES), a function describing the difference in energy between pairs of molecules with specified (finite) separation and orientation and the same molecules at infinite separation. Comparison of computed virial coefficients to measured ones provides a sensitive measure of the quality of a proposed PES.

The original work reports virial coefficients predicted by the H<sub>2</sub>–CO PES described by Jankowski and Szalewicz in 1998 [2]. Its Table I shows values at five temperatures where experimental measurements have been reported. Its Figure 1 shows a smooth curve constructed from computations at a denser set of temperatures. Here we concentrate only on the results in the table.

For the case of two rigid diatomic molecules the PES takes the form  $V(r, \theta_1, \theta_2, \phi)$ , where  $r$  is the length of the vector  $\mathbf{r}$  between the centers of mass of the two molecules, the two  $\theta$  angles describe the orientations of the internuclear axis of each molecule with respect to  $\mathbf{r}$ , and  $\phi$ , the dihedral angle, describes the relative rotation of the two internuclear axes about  $\mathbf{r}$ . The computation of the virial coefficients from the PES requires a set of multidimensional integrals over the four coordinates  $r$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ , and  $\phi$ . The necessary formulas are given by Pack [3] and Hirschfelder, Curtiss, and Bird [4]. The main contribution to the virial coefficient comes from the “classical part”  $B_0$ . For H<sub>2</sub>–CO, especially at low temperatures, several quantum corrections, requiring different integrals, are also

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Code is available at <http://faculty.gvsu.edu/mcbaneg/virial6-resciencec.zip>.

needed. They make contributions that are not negligible in comparison to experimental uncertainties. Table I in the original paper reports  $B_0$ , four different quantum corrections, and their sum, at the five experimental temperatures.

## 2 Numerical approach

The “Virial6” program used for the original work performs the required integrations numerically, using nested Gaussian quadratures. The angular integrals were done with Gauss-Legendre quadrature. The integration over  $r$  was done in two sections, with an analytic integration from  $r = 0$  to a small finite distance  $r_0$  within the hard core of the potential, and a Gauss-Legendre quadrature in  $1/r$  from  $r_0$  to infinity. The Gaussian weights and abscissas were obtained with IQPACK routines [5]. For efficient computation, the integrand values  $I_i$  and the composite quadrature weights  $w_i$  evaluated at all necessary coordinate sets  $\{r_i, \theta_{1i}, \theta_{2i}, \phi_i\}$  were collected into vectors that were principally manipulated using BLAS routines.

In molecular physics it was (and is) common practice for groups developing new PESs to provide Fortran subroutines implementing their surfaces as functions of the coordinates. Such a routine was available for the Jankowski and Szalewicz surface, deposited as supplementary information with their original publication. A revised version of this routine, more efficient for rapid multiple evaluations, was used for the project. The main Virial6 program was written in Fortran for compatibility with such PES routines. The IQPACK library was then selected as a convenient and well-established Fortran source of accurate numerical quadrature data.

## 3 Required changes for modern reproduction

The 1999 work used the g77 compiler with the reference Fortran BLAS on 32-bit Microsoft Windows systems. The modern reproduction used Intel Fortran running on 64-bit Microsoft Windows, with the BLAS library included in the associated version of Intel’s Math Kernel Library (MKL).

The IQPACK routines could be used unchanged with the new compiler, and the interface to the BLAS routines remained the same. Simple changes to the program makefile were required to accommodate the new tools. The single change required to the main program was the addition of two EXTERNAL statements to routines associated with the angular dependence of the potential; this change was necessary because modern Intel Fortran uses PARITY as a reserved word, while the original program used that name for a function it defined.

The original program code and input files were still available. None of the files associated with this project were bulky or expensive to store, and they had been propagated by simple file transfers through the succession of my day-to-day work machines over the intervening twenty years. A second copy, maintained on a website for use by others, was also still available. This site had changed hosts just once, reflecting a change in employer.

The program was controlled by simple text files, redirected through standard input. These input files specified the temperatures at which calculations should be performed, physical properties of the molecules, and numerical parameters such as the numbers of quadrature points in each coordinate. Our regular practice is to name input and corresponding output files with names that provide location keys into paper notebooks where descriptions of their purpose and results are recorded. The appropriate input file was initially located by a grep search through the output files for one of the five-figure values included in the published table. Once these files were identified, a check of the notebook showed which input file had been used for the published work.

## 4 Results

The original program had been written to print the computed virial coefficient components to a decimal precision just a bit higher than that of the experimental values, so that the program output could be converted directly into a table for publication. The freshly compiled program, driven by the original input file, produced an output identical to the original.

It is possible that the modern executable produces results that differ in late digits of the internal representations of the numerical values. However, because the original program output and the published table report a modest number of significant figures, it is not possible to determine whether the internal representations of the results are bitwise identical.

## References

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