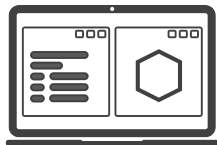


Introduction to Computational Chemistry

Part 3: Preparing structures

Eno Paenurk & Patrick Finkelstein & Felix Pultar



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- Part 1: Takeoff
- Part 2: Reaction pathways from scratch
- **Part 3: Preparing structures**
- Part 4: Density Functional Theory
- Part 5: Organometallics
- Part 6: Spectroscopy
- Part 7: Chemical concepts

What you should already know



- Accessing the cluster
- Navigating in the terminal
- Generating SMILES



- Visualizing xyz files
- Geometry optimization: some (light) theory
- Getting decent 3D coordinates fast

.xyz file – the universal file for 3D coordinates



```
1 44
2 Comment line
3 C 5.594185 0.243820 0.071276
4 C 4.736750 1.001947 0.032354
5 N 5.445473 2.151205 0.195846
...
...
46 N 4.190242 4.817675 3.062092
```

Important: there is no information about bonds. Visualization programs use empirical distance-based criteria to show single/multiple bonds.



- External:



Avogadro



Chemcraft

...

- Open from the terminal:



Why structure optimization?



What is needed for any QM calculation:

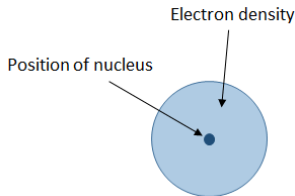
- Number, types, and **positions of the nuclei**
- Number (and location) of electrons and the spin state (multiplicity)

We want to find the positions of the nuclei that minimize the energy – i.e., the most accurate representation of the molecule.



$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

- Energy: depends on the type of nucleus (the element) and number/location of electrons (electron density)
- Electron density: depends on the orbitals (made up from basis functions)

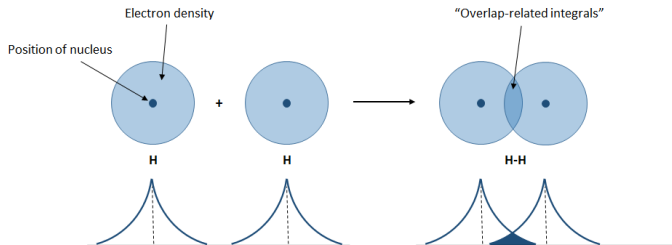


The theoretical minimum: Molecules

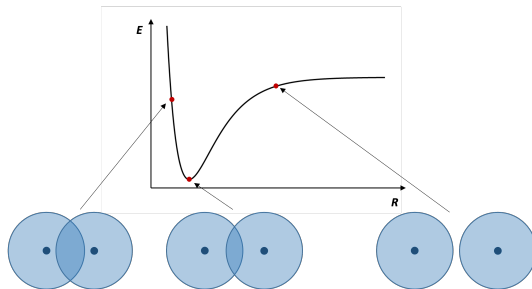


$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

- Energy: depends on the position/type of nuclei and electron density
- Position/type of nuclei: xyz coordinates
- Electron density: generated from a combination of basis functions
- **New: Overlap of the basis functions on different centers gives “new integrals”**



The theoretical minimum: Geometry optimizations

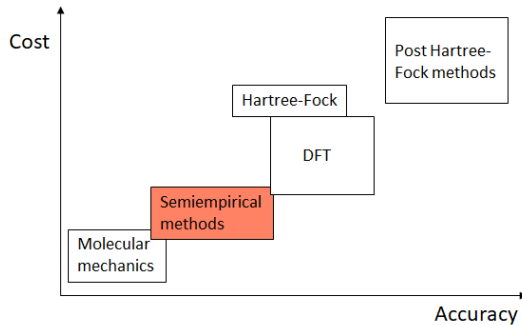


- 1 Calculate the energy of the starting structure
- 2 Introduce small change to the position of the nuclei
- 3 Calculate the energy of new structure
- 4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you reach a minimum

Different levels of theory



One big difference between the levels in the middle is how the integrals are dealt with.

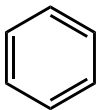


Disclaimer: This is merely a simplified representation

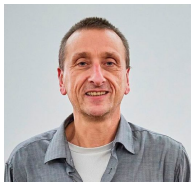


- Trade-off between computational cost and accuracy
- Quantum mechanical foundation
- Simplification of **integrals**
- Use of element-specific parameters

Best known example: Hückel method



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

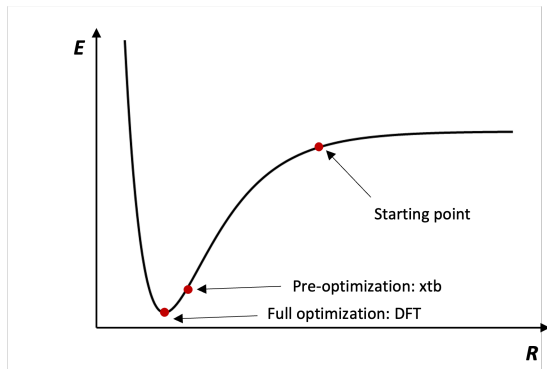


Grimme's **e**xtended **t**ight-**b**inding semiempirical program package

Initially developed with a focus on

- Geometries
- Vibrational frequencies
- Non-covalent interactions

More information at: <https://xtb-docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/contents.html>

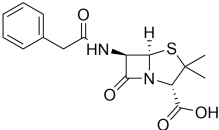
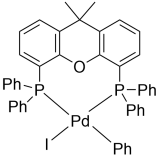


- Optimization with xtb: cheap and gives a good starting structure
- Use DFT for the “last mile”

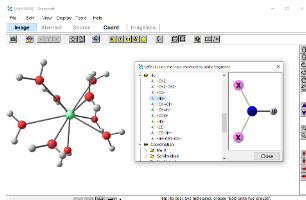
Caveat: sometimes the structure you want is “unstable” in xtb.
Solution: skip the xtb pre-optimization.

Computational cost of optimization with DFT

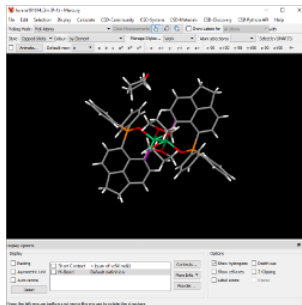


Molecule	Unoptimized	xtb-preoptimized
H-H	19 s	17 s
 <chem>C16H18N2O4S</chem>	1 h	0.5 h
 <chem>C45H37IOP2Pd</chem>	17.5 h	3.5 h

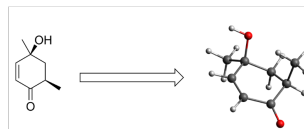
How to get coordinates



Draw in
Avogadro/Chemcraft

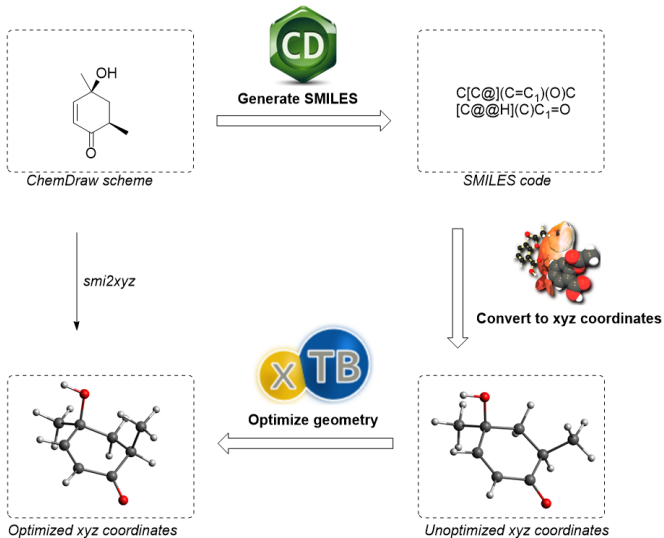


Extract from X-ray
crystallography data



Generate from ChemDraw
via SMILES

Convert ChemDraw scheme to coordinates





Known organometallic complex:

Extract xyz coordinates from the cif file

Unknown organometallic complex:

Either extract xyz coordinates from a similar structure and modify with Avogadro/Chemcraft or use smi2xyz

Organic molecule:

Combination of smi2xyz and Avogadro/Chemcraft



