

oepdev 1.0.0-alpha

Novel methods for Quantum Chemistry of Extended Molecular Aggregates

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Contents

1	Main Page	1
2	Introduction	3
3	OEP Design.	5
3.1	OEP Classes	5
3.1.1	Structure of possible OEP-based expressions and their unification	5
4	List of One-Electron Potentials	7
4.1	Electrostatic Energy OEP's	7
4.2	Pauli Repulsion OEP's	7
4.2.1	First-order contribution in overlap matrix expansion.	7
4.2.2	Second-order contribution in overlap matrix expansion.	8
4.3	Excitonic Energy Transfer OEP's	8
4.3.1	ET contributions.	8
4.3.2	HT contributions.	8
4.3.3	CT contributions.	8
4.4	Full HF Interaction OEP's	8
5	Density-fitting Specialized for OEP's	9
5.1	Fitting in Complete Space	9
5.2	Fitting in Incomplete Space	10
6	Implemented Models	11
6.1	Target Properties	11
6.2	Target, Benchmark and Competing Models	11
7	Contributing to oep-dev	13
7.1	Main routine and libraries	13
7.2	Header files in libraries	13
7.3	Environmental variables	14
7.4	Documenting the code	14
7.5	Naming conventions	14
7.6	Use Object-Oriented Programming	15

8	Advanced Usage	17
9	License	19
10	Module Index	21
10.1	Modules	21
11	Namespace Index	23
11.1	Namespace List	23
12	Hierarchical Index	25
12.1	Class Hierarchy	25
13	Class Index	27
13.1	Class List	27
14	File Index	31
14.1	File List	31
15	Module Documentation	33
15.1	The Generalized One-Electron Potentials Library	33
15.1.1	Detailed Description	33
15.2	The OEPDev solver Library	34
15.2.1	Detailed Description	34
15.3	The Generalized Effective Fragment Potentials Library	35
15.3.1	Detailed Description	35
15.4	The Integral Package Library	36
15.4.1	Detailed Description	37
15.4.2	Hermite Operators	37
15.4.2.1	Polynomial Expansions as Hermite Series	37
15.4.3	One-Body Integrals over Hermite Functions	38
15.4.4	Two-Body Integrals over Hermite Functions	39
15.4.5	The R(N,L,M) Coefficients	39
15.4.6	Function Documentation	39
15.4.6.1	d_N_n1_n2	39
15.4.6.2	make_mdh_D1_coeff	40
15.4.6.3	make_mdh_D2_coeff	40
15.4.6.4	make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion	41
15.4.6.5	make_mdh_D3_coeff	41
15.4.6.6	make_mdh_R_coeff	42
15.5	The Integral Helper Library	44
15.5.1	Detailed Description	44
15.6	The Three-Dimensional Scalar Fields Library	45

15.6.1 Detailed Description	45
15.6.2 Function Documentation	46
15.6.2.1 OEPotential3D	46
15.6.2.2 OEPotential3D	46
15.7 The Multipole Fitting Library	47
15.7.1 Detailed Description	47
15.8 The Density Functional Theory Library	48
15.9 The OEPDev Utilities	49
15.9.1 Detailed Description	50
15.9.2 Function Documentation	50
15.9.2.1 create_superfunctional	50
15.9.2.2 extract_monomer	50
15.9.2.3 solve_scf	50
15.10The OEPDev Testing Platform Library	52
15.10.1 Detailed Description	52
16 Namespace Documentation	53
16.1 oepdev Namespace Reference	53
16.1.1 Detailed Description	56
16.2 psi Namespace Reference	56
16.2.1 Detailed Description	56
16.2.2 Function Documentation	57
16.2.2.1 oepdev	57
16.2.2.2 read_options	57
17 Class Documentation	59
17.1 oepdev::ABCD Struct Reference	59
17.1.1 Detailed Description	59
17.2 oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2 Class Reference	59
17.2.1 Detailed Description	60
17.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	60
17.2.2.1 AllAOIntegralsIterator_2	60
17.2.2.2 AllAOIntegralsIterator_2	60
17.2.3 Member Function Documentation	60
17.2.3.1 index	60
17.3 oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4 Class Reference	61
17.3.1 Detailed Description	61
17.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	61
17.3.2.1 AllAOIntegralsIterator_4	61
17.3.2.2 AllAOIntegralsIterator_4	62
17.3.3 Member Function Documentation	62

17.3.3.1	index	62
17.4	oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 Class Reference	62
17.4.1	Detailed Description	63
17.4.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	63
17.4.2.1	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	63
17.4.2.2	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	63
17.4.2.3	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	63
17.4.2.4	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	63
17.4.2.5	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	64
17.4.3	Member Function Documentation	64
17.4.3.1	compute_shell	64
17.5	oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 Class Reference	64
17.5.1	Detailed Description	65
17.5.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	65
17.5.2.1	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	65
17.5.2.2	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	65
17.5.2.3	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	65
17.5.2.4	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	65
17.5.2.5	AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	66
17.5.3	Member Function Documentation	66
17.5.3.1	compute_shell	66
17.6	oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator Class Reference	66
17.6.1	Detailed Description	67
17.6.2	Member Function Documentation	67
17.6.2.1	build	67
17.6.2.2	build	67
17.7	oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential Class Reference	68
17.7.1	Detailed Description	68
17.8	oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver Class Reference	68
17.8.1	Detailed Description	69
17.8.2	Member Function Documentation	71
17.8.2.1	compute_benchmark	71
17.8.2.2	compute_oeplib_based	71
17.9	oepdev::CPHF Class Reference	71
17.9.1	Detailed Description	73
17.9.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	73
17.9.2.1	CPHF	73
17.10	oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator Class Reference	74
17.10.1	Detailed Description	74
17.11	oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D Class Reference	75

17.11.1 Detailed Description	75
17.12oepdev::DIISManager Class Reference	75
17.12.1 Detailed Description	76
17.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	76
17.12.2.1 DIISManager	76
17.12.3 Member Function Documentation	76
17.12.3.1 compute	76
17.12.3.2 put	76
17.12.3.3 update	76
17.13oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential Class Reference	77
17.13.1 Detailed Description	77
17.14oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential Class Reference	78
17.14.1 Detailed Description	78
17.15oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver Class Reference	78
17.15.1 Detailed Description	79
17.15.2 Member Function Documentation	81
17.15.2.1 compute_benchmark	81
17.15.2.2 compute_oep_based	81
17.16oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D Class Reference	81
17.16.1 Detailed Description	82
17.17oepdev::ERI_1_1 Class Reference	82
17.17.1 Detailed Description	83
17.17.2 Implementation	83
17.18oepdev::ERI_2_2 Class Reference	83
17.18.1 Detailed Description	84
17.18.2 Implementation	84
17.19oepdev::ERI_3_1 Class Reference	85
17.19.1 Detailed Description	86
17.19.2 Implementation	86
17.20oepdev::ESPSolver Class Reference	86
17.20.1 Detailed Description	87
17.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	88
17.20.2.1 ESPSolver	88
17.20.2.2 ESPSolver	88
17.21oepdev::Fourier9 Struct Reference	88
17.21.1 Detailed Description	88
17.22oepdev::GenEffFrag Class Reference	89
17.22.1 Detailed Description	90
17.23oepdev::GenEffPar Class Reference	90
17.23.1 Detailed Description	90

17.24oepdev::GenEffParFactory Class Reference	90
17.24.1 Detailed Description	92
17.25oepdev::IntegralFactory Class Reference	92
17.25.1 Detailed Description	93
17.26oepdev::OEPDevSolver Class Reference	93
17.26.1 Detailed Description	94
17.26.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	94
17.26.2.1 OEPDevSolver	94
17.26.3 Member Function Documentation	94
17.26.3.1 build	94
17.26.3.2 compute_benchmark	94
17.26.3.3 compute_oep_based	95
17.27oepdev::OEPotential Class Reference	95
17.27.1 Detailed Description	97
17.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	97
17.27.2.1 OEPotential	97
17.27.2.2 OEPotential	97
17.27.3 Member Function Documentation	97
17.27.3.1 build	97
17.27.3.2 build	97
17.28oepdev::OEPotential3D< T > Class Template Reference	98
17.28.1 Detailed Description	98
17.29oepdev::OEPTyp Struct Reference	99
17.29.1 Detailed Description	99
17.30oepdev::PerturbCharges Struct Reference	100
17.30.1 Detailed Description	100
17.31oepdev::Points3Dlterator::Point Struct Reference	100
17.32oepdev::Points3Dlterator Class Reference	100
17.32.1 Detailed Description	101
17.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	102
17.32.2.1 Points3Dlterator	102
17.32.3 Member Function Documentation	103
17.32.3.1 build	103
17.32.3.2 build	103
17.32.3.3 build	103
17.33oepdev::PointsCollection3D Class Reference	104
17.33.1 Detailed Description	105
17.33.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	105
17.33.2.1 PointsCollection3D	105
17.33.3 Member Function Documentation	105

17.33.3.1 build	105
17.33.3.2 build	105
17.33.3.3 build	106
17.34oepdev::PolarGEFactory Class Reference	106
17.34.1 Detailed Description	107
17.35oepdev::PotentialInt Class Reference	107
17.35.1 Detailed Description	107
17.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	108
17.35.2.1 PotentialInt	108
17.35.2.2 PotentialInt	108
17.35.2.3 PotentialInt	108
17.35.3 Member Function Documentation	108
17.35.3.1 set_charge_field	108
17.36oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator Class Reference	109
17.36.1 Detailed Description	110
17.37oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D Class Reference	110
17.37.1 Detailed Description	110
17.38oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential Class Reference	110
17.38.1 Detailed Description	111
17.39oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver Class Reference	111
17.39.1 Detailed Description	112
17.39.2 Member Function Documentation	116
17.39.2.1 compute_benchmark	116
17.39.2.2 compute_oep_based	116
17.40oepdev::RHFPerturbed Class Reference	116
17.40.1 Detailed Description	117
17.41oepdev::ScalarField3D Class Reference	118
17.41.1 Detailed Description	119
17.41.2 Member Function Documentation	119
17.41.2.1 build	119
17.41.2.2 build	120
17.42oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory Class Reference	120
17.42.1 Detailed Description	121
17.43oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory Class Reference	121
17.43.1 Detailed Description	121
17.44oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator Class Reference	122
17.44.1 Detailed Description	123
17.44.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	123
17.44.2.1 ShellCombinationsIterator	123
17.44.3 Member Function Documentation	124

17.44.3.1	ao_iterator	124
17.44.3.2	build	125
17.44.3.3	build	125
17.44.3.4	compute_shell	125
17.45	oepdev::test::Test Class Reference	126
17.45.1	Detailed Description	126
17.46	oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt Class Reference	127
17.46.1	Member Function Documentation	127
17.46.1.1	compute	127
17.46.1.2	compute	127
17.47	oepdev::TwoElectronInt Class Reference	128
17.47.1	Detailed Description	129
17.47.2	Member Function Documentation	129
17.47.2.1	compute_shell	129
17.48	oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer Class Reference	130
17.48.1	Detailed Description	132
17.48.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	133
17.48.2.1	UnitaryOptimizer	133
17.48.2.2	UnitaryOptimizer	134
17.48.2.3	UnitaryOptimizer	135
17.49	oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2 Class Reference	135
17.49.1	Detailed Description	137
17.49.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	138
17.49.2.1	UnitaryOptimizer_4_2	138
17.49.2.2	UnitaryOptimizer_4_2	139
17.50	oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory Class Reference	139
17.50.1	Detailed Description	140
17.51	oepdev::WavefunctionUnion Class Reference	140
17.51.1	Detailed Description	142
17.51.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	144
17.51.2.1	WavefunctionUnion	144
17.51.3	Member Function Documentation	144
17.51.3.1	Ca_subset	144
17.51.3.2	Cb_subset	144
18	File Documentation	145
18.1	include/oepdev_files.h File Reference	145
18.2	main.cc File Reference	146
18.3	oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h File Reference	147
18.4	oepdev/libints/eri.h File Reference	148

18.5 oepdev/libints/recur.h File Reference	148
18.6 oepdev/liboep/oep.h File Reference	149
18.7 oepdev/libpsi/integral.h File Reference	150
18.8 oepdev/libpsi/potential.h File Reference	150
18.9 oepdev/libtest/test.h File Reference	151
18.10 oepdev/libutil/diis.h File Reference	151
18.11 oepdev/libutil/esp.h File Reference	152
18.12 oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h File Reference	152
18.13 oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.h File Reference	153
18.14 oepdev/libutil/solver.h File Reference	153
18.15 oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.h File Reference	154
18.16 oepdev/libutil/util.h File Reference	155
18.17 oepdev/libutil/wavefunction_union.h File Reference	156
19 Example Documentation	157
19.1 example_cphf.cc	157
19.2 example_integrals_iter.cc	157
19.3 example_scf_perturb.cc	158
Index	159

Chapter 1

Main Page

oep-dev

Generalized One-Electron Potentials: Development Platform.

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Overview

Test various models of the intermolecular interaction that is based on the application of the **One-Electron Potentials (OEP's)** technique.

Currently, the interaction between two molecules described by the Hartree-Fock-Roothaan-Hall theory or the configuration interaction with singles theory is considered. In particular, the plugin tests the models of:

1. the Pauli exchange-repulsion interaction energy (Project II)
2. the Induction interaction energy (Project III)
3. the excitation energy transfer couplings (Project I)

against reference solutions (exact or other approximations).

Places to go:

- https://github.com/globulion/oepdev/blob/master/doc/git/doc_oep_design.md "OEP Design"
- https://github.com/globulion/oepdev/blob/master/doc/git/doc_implemented_models.md "Implemented Models"
- https://github.com/globulion/oepdev/blob/master/doc/git/doc_programming_etiquette.md "Programming Etiquette"
- [Current Issues](#)

References

Chapter 2

Introduction

This page introduces the user to the topic.

Now you can proceed to the [advanced section](#).

Chapter 3

OEP Design.

OEP (One-Electron Potential) is associated with certain quantum one-electron operator \hat{v}^A that defines the ability of molecule A to interact in a particular way with other molecules.

Technically, OEP can be understood as a **container object** (associated with the molecule in question) that stores the information about the above mentioned quantum operator. Here, it is assumed that similar OEP object is also defined for all other molecules in a molecular aggregate.

In case of interaction between molecules A and B , OEP object of molecule A interacts directly with wavefunction object of the molecule B . Defining a Solver class that handles such interaction Wavefunction class and OEP class the universal design of OEP-based approaches can be established and developed.

Important: OEP and Wavefunction classes should not be restricted to Hartree-Fock; in general any correlated wavefunction and derived OEP's should be allowed to work with each other.

3.1 OEP Classes

There are many types of OEP's, but the underlying principle is the same and independent of the type of intermolecular interaction. Therefore, the OEP's should be implemented by using a multi-level class design. In turn, this design depends on the way OEP's enter the mathematical expressions, i.e., on the types of matrix elements of the one-electron effective operator \hat{v}^A .

3.1.1 Structure of possible OEP-based expressions and their unification

Structure of OEP-based mathematical expressions is listed below:

Type	Matrix Element	Comment
Type 1	$(I \hat{v}^A J)$	$I \in A, J \in B$
Type 2	$(J \hat{v}^A L)$	$J, L \in B$

In the above table, I , J and K indices correspond to basis functions or molecular orbitals. Basis functions can be primary or auxiliary OEP-specialized density-fitting. Depending on the type of function and matrix element, there are many subtypes of resulting matrix elements that differ in their dimensionality. Examples are given below:

Matrix Element	DF-based form	ESP-based form
$(\mu \hat{v}^{A[\mu]} \sigma)$	$\sum_{I \in A} v_{\mu I}^A S_{I\sigma}$	$\sum_{\alpha \in A} q_{\alpha}^{A[\mu]} V_{\mu\sigma}^{(\alpha)}$
$(i \hat{v}^{A[i]} j)$	$\sum_{I \in A} v_{ii}^A S_{Ij}$	$\sum_{\alpha \in A} q_{\alpha}^{A[i]} V_{ij}^{(\alpha)}$

$\left(j \hat{v}^{A[i]} l\right)$	$\sum_{\kappa \in A} S_{jl} v_{\kappa}^{A[i]} S_{\kappa l}$	$\sum_{\alpha \in A} q_{\alpha}^{A[i]} v_{jl}^{(\alpha)}$
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In the formulae above, the OEP-part (stored by OEP instances) and the Solver-part (to be computed by the Solver) are separated. It is apparent that all OEP-parts have the form of 2nd- or 3rd-rank tensors with different class of axes (molecular orbitals, primary/auxiliary basis, atomic space). Therefore, they can be uniquely defined by a unified *tensor object* (storing double precision numbers) and unified *dimension object* storing the information of the axes classes.

In Psi4, a perfect candidate for the above is `psi4::Tensor` class declared in `psi4/libthce/thce.h`. Except from the numeric content its instances also store the information of the dimensions in a form of a vector of `psi4::Dimension` instances.

Another possibility is to use `psi::Matrix` objects, instead of `psi4::Tensor` objects, possibly putting them into a `std::vector` container in case there is more than two axes.

Chapter 4

List of One-Electron Potentials

Here I provide the list of OEP's that have been already derived within the scope of the OEPDev project.

4.1 Electrostatic Energy OEP's

For electrostatic energy calculations, OEP is simply the electrostatic potential due to nuclei and electrons.

3D form:

$$v(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_x \frac{Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} + \sum_{\mu\nu \in A} P_{\nu\mu} \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\phi_\mu^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_\nu(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

Matrix form:

$$v_{ik} = \sum_{x \in A} Z_x V_{ik}^{(x)} + \sum_{\mu\nu \in A} P_{\nu\mu} (\mu\nu | ik)$$

4.2 Pauli Repulsion OEP's

The following potentials are derived for the evaluation of the Pauli repulsion energy based on Murrell's expressions.

4.2.1 First-order contribution in overlap matrix expansion.

This contribution is simply the electrostatic potential coming from all nuclei and electron density except* from electron density from molecular orbital i that interacts with the generalized overlap density between i of molecule A and j of molecule B .

3D forms:

$$v(\mathbf{r})_{S^{-1}}^{A[i]} = - \sum_{x \in A} \frac{Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} + \sum_{\mu\nu \in A} \{D_{\nu\mu} - C_{\mu i}^* C_{\nu i}\} \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\phi_\mu^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_\nu(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

Matrix forms:

$$v_{\xi i}(S^{-1}) = \sum_{\kappa \in A} C_{i\kappa} \left\{ - \sum_{x \in A} V_{\kappa \xi}^{(x)} + \sum_{\mu \nu \in A} \{ D_{\nu \mu} - C_{\mu i}^* C_{\nu i} \} (\mu \nu | \xi \kappa) \right\}$$

4.2.2 Second-order contribution in overlap matrix expansion.

To be added here!

4.3 Excitonic Energy Transfer OEP's

The following potentials are derived for the evaluation of the short-range EET couplings based on Fujimoto's TDFI-TI method.

4.3.1 ET contributions.

3D forms:

$$\begin{aligned} v(\mathbf{r})_1^{A[\mu]} &= -C_{\mu L}^* \sum_{x \in A} \frac{Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} + \sum_{\nu \kappa \in A} \left\{ C_{\mu L}^* D_{\nu \kappa} - \frac{1}{2} C_{\nu L}^* D_{\mu \kappa} \right\} \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\phi_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_{\kappa}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \\ v(\mathbf{r})_2^{A[\mu]} &= C_{\kappa H} \sum_{\nu \kappa \in A} \{ 2C_{\nu L}^* C_{\mu H}^* - C_{\nu H}^* C_{\mu L}^* \} \int d\mathbf{r}' \frac{\phi_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}') \phi_{\kappa}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \\ v(\mathbf{r})_3^{A[\mu]} &= v(\mathbf{r})_1^{A[\mu]} + v(\mathbf{r})_2^{A[\mu]} \end{aligned}$$

Matrix forms:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\mu \xi}(1) &= -C_{\mu L}^* \sum_{x \in A} V_{\mu \xi}^x + \sum_{\nu \kappa \in A} \left\{ C_{\mu L}^* D_{\nu \kappa} - \frac{1}{2} C_{\nu L}^* D_{\mu \kappa} \right\} (\nu \kappa | \mu \xi) \\ v_{\mu \xi}(2) &= C_{\kappa H} \sum_{\nu \kappa \in A} \{ 2C_{\nu L}^* C_{\mu H}^* - C_{\nu H}^* C_{\mu L}^* \} (\nu \kappa | \mu \xi) \\ v_{\mu \xi}(3) &= v_{\mu \xi}(1) + v_{\mu \xi}(2) \end{aligned}$$

4.3.2 HT contributions.

Do be derived.

4.3.3 CT contributions.

To be derived.

4.4 Full HF Interaction OEP's

The following potentials are derived for the evaluation of the full Hartree-Fock interaction energy based on the OEPDev equations.

Chapter 5

Density-fitting Specialized for OEP's

To get the ab-initio representation of a OEP, one can use a procedure similar to the typical density fitting or resolution of identity, both of which are nowadays widely used to compute electron-repulsion integrals (ERI's) more efficiently.

5.1 Fitting in Complete Space

An arbitrary one-electron potential of molecule A acting on any state vector associated with molecule A can be expanded in an *auxiliary space* centered on A as

$$v|i) = \sum_{\xi\eta} v|\xi) [S^{-1}]_{\xi\eta} (\eta|i)$$

under the necessary assumption that the auxiliary basis set is *complete*. In a special case when the basis set is orthogonal (e.g., molecular orbitals) the above relation simplifies to

$$v|i) = \sum_{\xi} v|\xi) (\xi|i)$$

It can be easily shown that the above general and exact expansion can be obtained by performing a density fitting in the complete space. We expand the LHS of the first equation on this page in a series of the auxiliary basis functions scaled by the undetermined expansion coefficients:

$$v|i) = \sum_{\xi} G_{i\xi} |\xi)$$

which we shall refer here as to the matrix form of the OEP operator. By constructing the least-squares objective function

$$Z[\{G_{\xi}^{(i)}\}] = \int d\mathbf{r}_1 \left[v(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_i(\mathbf{r}_1) - \sum_{\xi} G_{\xi}^{(i)} \varphi_{\xi}(\mathbf{r}_1) \right]^2$$

and requiring that

$$\frac{\partial Z[\{G_{\xi}^{(i)}\}]}{\partial G_{\mu}^{(i)}} = 0 \text{ for all } \mu$$

we find the coefficients $G_{\xi}^{(i)}$ to be

$$\mathbf{G}^{(i)} = \mathbf{v}^{(i)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\eta}^{(i)} &= (\eta|v|i) \\ S_{\eta\xi} &= (\eta|\xi) \end{aligned}$$

or explicitly

$$G_{i\xi} = \sum_{\eta} [S^{-1}]_{\xi\eta} (\eta|v|i)$$

identical to what we obtained from application of the resolution of identity in space spanned by non-orthogonal complete set of basis vectors.

Since matrix elements of an OEP operator in auxiliary space can be computed in the same way as the matrix elements with any other basis function, one can formally write the following identity

$$(X|v|i) = \sum_{\xi\eta} S_{X\xi} [\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{\xi\eta} (\eta|v|i)$$

where X is an arbitrary orbital. When the other orbital does not belong to molecule A but to the (changing) environment, it is straightforward to compute the resulting matrix element, which is simply given as

$$(j_{\in B}|v^A|i_{\in A}) = \sum_{\xi} S_{j\xi} G_{i\xi}$$

where j denotes the other (environmental) basis function.

In the above equation, the OEP-part (fragment parameters for molecule A only) and the Solver-part (subject to be computed by solver on the fly) are separated. This then forms a basis for fragment-based approach to solve Quantum Chemistry problems related to the extended molecular aggregates.

5.2 Fitting in Incomplete Space

Density fitting scheme from previous section has practical disadvantage of a nearly-complete basis set being usually very large (spanned by large amount of basis set vectors). Any non-complete basis set won't work in the previous example. Since most of basis sets used in quantum chemistry do not form a complete set, it is beneficial to design a modified scheme in which it is possible to obtain the **effective** matrix elements of the OEP operator in a **incomplete** auxiliary space. This can be achieved by minimizing the following objective function

$$Z[\{G_{\xi}^{(i)}\}] = \iint d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \frac{\left[v(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_i(\mathbf{r}_1) - \sum_{\xi} G_{\xi}^{(i)} \phi_{\xi}(\mathbf{r}_1) \right] \left[v(\mathbf{r}_2) \phi_i(\mathbf{r}_2) - \sum_{\xi} G_{\xi}^{(i)} \phi_{\xi}(\mathbf{r}_2) \right]}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|}$$

Thus requesting that

$$\frac{\partial Z[\{G_{\xi}^{(i)}\}]}{\partial G_{\mu}^{(i)}} = 0 \text{ for all } \mu$$

we find the coefficients $G_{\xi}^{(i)}$ to be

$$\mathbf{G}^{(i)} = \mathbf{b}^{(i)} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

where

$$b_{\eta}^{(i)} = (\eta||vi)$$

$$A_{\eta\xi} = (\eta||\xi)$$

The symbol $||$ is to denote the operator r_{12}^{-1} and double integration over \mathbf{r}_1 and \mathbf{r}_2 . Thus, it is clear that in order to use this generalized density fitting scheme one must to compute two-centre electron repulsion integrals (implemented in [oepdev::ERI_1_1](#)) as well as four-centre asymmetric electron repulsion integrals of the type $(\alpha\beta\gamma||\eta)$ (implemented in [oepdev::ERI_3_1](#)).

Chapter 6

Implemented Models

6.1 Target Properties

Detailed list of models which is to be implemented in the OEPDev project is given below:

Table 1. Models subject to be implemented and analyzed within oep-dev.

Pauli energy	Induction energy	EET Coupling
EFP2-Pauli	EFP2-Induced Dipoles	TrCAMM
Murrel et al.'s theory	Density Susceptibility	OEP-ET/HT
OEP-Murrel et al.'s		TDFI-TI
		FED
Exact (Stone's)	Exact (incl. CT)	Exact (ESD)

6.2 Target, Benchmark and Competing Models

The target models introduced in the Project shall be tested against the following benchmarks and compared with the following state-of-the-art models:

Table 2. Target models vs benchmarks and competitor models.

Target Model	Benchmarks	Competing Model
OEP-Murrel et al.'s	Murrel et al.'s	EFP2-Pauli
	Exact (Stone's)	
OEP-ET/HT + TrCAMM	Exact (ESD)	TDFI-TI
	FED	FED
	TDFI-TI	
Density Susceptibility	Exact (incl. CT)	EFP2-Induced Dipoles

Chapter 7

Contributing to oep-dev

OepDev is a plugin to Psi4.

Therefore it should follow the programming etiquette of Psi4. Also, oep-dev has additional programming tips to make the code more versatile and easy in further development. Here, I emphasise on most important aspects regarding the **programming rules**.

7.1 Main routine and libraries

Oep-dev has only *one* source file in the plugin base directory, i.e., `main.cc`. This is the main driver routine that handles the functionality of the whole OEP testing platform: specifies options for Psi4 input file and implements test routines based on the options. Other sources are stored in `MODULE/libNAME*` directories where `NAME` is the name of the library with sources and header files, whereas `MODULE` is the directory of the oep-dev module.

Things to remember:

1. **No other sources in base directory.** It is not permitted to place any new source or other files in the plugin base directory (i.e., where `main.cc` resides).
2. **Sources in library directories.** Any additional source code has to be placed in `oepdev/libNAME*` directory (either existing one or a new one; in the latter case remember to add the new `*.cc` files to `CMakeLists.txt` in the plugin base directory).
3. **Miscellanea in special directories.** If you want to add additional documentation, put it in the `doc` directory. If you want to add graphics, put it in the `images` directory.

7.2 Header files in libraries

Header files are handy in obtaining a quick glimpse of the functionality within certain library. Each library directory should contain at least one header file in oep-dev. However, header files can be problematic if not managed properly.

Things to remember:

1. **Header preprocessor variable.** Define the preprocessor variable specifying the existence of include of the particular header file. The format of such is

```
#ifndef MODULE_LIBRARY_HEADER_h
#define MODULE_LIBRARY_HEADER_h
// rest of your code goes here
#endif // MODULE_LIBRARY_HEADER_h
```

Last line is the **end** of the header file. The preprocessor variables represents the directory tree `oepdev/-MODULE/LIBRARY/HEADER.h` structure (where `oepdev` is the base plugin directory). `MODULE` is the

plugin module name (e.g. `oepdev`, the name of the module directory) `LIBRARY` is the name of the library (e.g. `libutil`, should be the same as library directory name) `HEADER` is the name of the header in library directory (e.g. `diis` for `diis.h` header file)

2. **Set module namespace.** To prevent naming clashes with other modules and with `Psi4` it is important to operate in separate namespace (e.g. for a module).

```
namespace MODULE {
// your code goes here
} // EndNameSpace MODULE
```

For instance, all classes and functions in `oepdev` module are implemented within the namespace of the same label. Considering addition of other local namespaces within a module can also be useful in certain cases.

7.3 Environmental variables

Defining the set of intrinsic environmental variables can help in code management and conditional compilation. The `oep-dev` environmental variables are defined in `include/oepdev_files.h` file. Remember also about `psi4` environmental variables defined in `psi4/psifiles.h` header. As a rule, the `oep-dev` environmental variable should have the following format:

```
OEPDEV_XXXX
```

where `XXXX` is the descriptive name of variable.

7.4 Documenting the code

Code has to be documented (at best at a time it is being created). The place for documentation is always in header files. Additional documentation can be also placed in source files. Leaving a chunk of code for a production run without documentation is unacceptable.

Use Doxygen style for documentation all the time. Remember that it supports markdown which can make the documentation even more clear and easy to understand. Additionally you can create a nice `.rst` documentation file for Sphinx program. If you are coding equations, always include formulae in the documentation!

Things to remember:

1. **Descriptions of classes, structures, global functions, etc.** Each programming object should have a description.
2. **Documentation for function arguments and return object.** Usage of functions and class methods should be explained by providing the description of all arguments (use `\param` and `\return` Doxygen keywords).
3. **One-line description of class member variables.** Any class member variable should be preceded by a one-liner documentation (starting from `///`).
4. **Do not be afraid of long names in the code.** Self-documenting code is a blessing!

7.5 Naming conventions

Naming is important because it helps to create more readable and clear self-documented code.

Some loose suggestions:

1. **Do not be afraid of long names in the code, but avoid redundancy.** Examples of good and bad names-
: good name: `get_density_matrix`; bad name: `get_matrix`. Unless there is only one type of matrix a particular objects can store, `matrix` is not a good name for a getter method. good name: `class Wavefunction`, bad name: `class WFN` good name: `int numberOfErrorVectors`, bad name-
: `int nvec`, bad name: `the_number_of_error_vectors` good name: `class EFPotential`, probably bad name: `class EffectiveFragmentPotential`. The latter might be understood by some people as a class that inherits from `EffectiveFragment` class. If it is not the case, compromise between abbreviation and long description is OK.
2. **Short names are OK in special situations.** In cases meaning of a particular variable is obvious and it is frequently used in the code locally, it can be named shortly. Examples are: `i` when iterating `no` number of occupied orbitals, `nv` number of virtual orbitals, etc.
3. **Clumped names for variables and dashed names for functions.** Try to distinguish between variable name like `sizeofOEPTypelist` and a method name `get_matrix()` (neither `size_of_OEP_type_list`, nor `getMatrix()`). This is little bit cosmetics, but helps in managing the code when it grows.
4. **Class names start from capital letter.** However, avoid only capital letters in class names, unless it is obvious. Avoid also dashes in class names (they are reserved for global functions and class methods). Examples: good name: `DIISManager`, bad name: `DIIS`. good name: `EETCouplingSolver`, bad name: `EETSolver`, very bad: `EET`.

7.6 Use Object-Oriented Programming

Try to organise your creations in objects having special relationships and data structures. Encapsulation helps in producing self-maintaining code and is much easier to use. Use:

- **factory design** for creating objects
- **container design** for designing data structures
- **polymorphism** when dealing with various flavours of one particular feature in the data structure

Note: In Psi4, factories are frequently implemented as static methods of the base classes, for example `psi::BasisSet::build` static method. It can be followed when building object factories in oep-dev too.

Chapter 8

Advanced Usage

This page is for advanced users.

Make sure you have first read [the introduction](#).

Chapter 9

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Chapter 10

Module Index

10.1 Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

The Generalized One-Electron Potentials Library	??
The OEPDev solver Library	??
The Generalized Effective Fragment Potentials Library	??
The Integral Package Library	??
The Integral Helper Library	??
The Three-Dimensional Scalar Fields Library	??
The Multipole Fitting Library	??
The Density Functional Theory Library	??
The OEPDev Utilities	??
The OEPDev Testing Platform Library	??

Chapter 11

Namespace Index

11.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

oepdev	OEPPDev module namespace	??
psi	Psi4 package namespace	??

Chapter 12

Hierarchical Index

12.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

oepdev::ABCD	??
oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator	??
oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2	??
oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4	??
oepdev::CPHF	??
CubicScalarGrid	
oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D	??
oepdev::DIISManager	??
enable_shared_from_this	
oepdev::OEPDevSolver	??
oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver	??
oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver	??
oepdev::OEPotential	??
oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential	??
oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential	??
oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential	??
oepdev::PolarGEFactory	??
oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory	??
oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory	??
oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory	??
oepdev::ESPSolver	??
oepdev::Fourier9	??
oepdev::GenEffFrag	??
oepdev::GenEffPar	??
oepdev::GenEffParFactory	??
oepdev::PolarGEFactory	??
IntegralFactory	
oepdev::IntegralFactory	??
oepdev::OEType	??
oepdev::PerturbCharges	??
oepdev::Points3DIterator::Point	??
oepdev::Points3DIterator	??
oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator	??
oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator	??
oepdev::PointsCollection3D	??

oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D	??
oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D	??
PotentialInt	
oepdev::PotentialInt	??
RHF	
oepdev::RHPerturbed	??
oepdev::ScalarField3D	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D	??
oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >	??
oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator	??
oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	??
oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	??
oepdev::test::Test	??
TwoBodyAOInt	
oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt	??
oepdev::TwoElectronInt	??
oepdev::ERI_1_1	??
oepdev::ERI_2_2	??
oepdev::ERI_3_1	??
oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer	??
oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2	??
Wavefunction	
oepdev::WavefunctionUnion	??

Chapter 13

Class Index

13.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

oepdev::ABCD	Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients	??
oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2	Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet	??
oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4	Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet	??
oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2	Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet	??
oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4	Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet	??
oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator	Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base	??
oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential	Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy	??
oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver	Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions	??
oepdev::CPHF	CPHF solver class	??
oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator	Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. g09 Cube-like order	??
oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D	G09 cube-like ordered collection of points in 3D space	??
oepdev::DIISManager	DIIS manager	??
oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential	Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential	Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver	Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions	??
oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D	Electrostatic potential of a molecule	??
oepdev::ERI_1_1	2-centre ERI of the form $(a O(2) b)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$??
oepdev::ERI_2_2	4-centre ERI of the form $(ab O(2) cd)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$??
oepdev::ERI_3_1	4-centre ERI of the form $(abc O(2) d)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$??

oepdev::ESPSolver	Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class	??
oepdev::Fourier9	Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for $N=4$??
oepdev::GenEffFrag	Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class	??
oepdev::GenEffPar	Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class	??
oepdev::GenEffParFactory	Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base	??
oepdev::IntegralFactory	Extended IntegralFactory for computing integrals	??
oepdev::OEPDevSolver	Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base	??
oepdev::OEPotential	Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base	??
oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >	Class template for OEP scalar fields	??
oepdev::OEPTYPE	Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials	??
oepdev::PerturbCharges	Structure to hold perturbing charges	??
oepdev::Points3DIterator::Point	??
oepdev::Points3DIterator	Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base	??
oepdev::PointsCollection3D	Collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base	??
oepdev::PolarGEFactory	Polarization GEFP Factory	??
oepdev::PotentialInt	Computes potential integrals	??
oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator	Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Random collection	??
oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D	Collection of random points in 3D space	??
oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential	Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy	??
oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver	Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions	??
oepdev::RHPerturbed	RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation	??
oepdev::ScalarField3D	Scalar field in 3D space. Abstract base	??
oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory	Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom	??
oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory	Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom	??
oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator	Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base	??
oepdev::test::Test	Manages test routines	??
oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt	??
oepdev::TwoElectronInt	General Two Electron Integral	??
oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer	Find the optimum unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation	??
oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2	Find the optimum unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace	??

oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory	
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space	??
oepdev::WavefunctionUnion	
Union of two Wavefunction objects	??

Chapter 14

File Index

14.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

main.cc	??
include/ oepdev_files.h	??
include/doxygen/ oepdev_manual.h	??
include/doxygen/ oepdev_modules.h	??
include/doxygen/ oepdev_namespaces.h	??
oepdev/libgefp/ gefp.h	??
oepdev/libints/ eri.h	??
oepdev/libints/ recurr.h	??
oepdev/liboep/ oep.h	??
oepdev/libpsi/ integral.h	??
oepdev/libpsi/ potential.h	??
oepdev/libtest/ test.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ cphf.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ diis.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ esp.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ integrals_iter.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ scf_perturb.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ solver.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ space3d.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ unitary_optimizer.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ util.h	??
oepdev/libutil/ wavefunction_union.h	??

Chapter 15

Module Documentation

15.1 The Generalized One-Electron Potentials Library

Implements the goal of this project: The Generalized One-Electron Potentials (OEP's). You will find here OEP's for computation of Pauli repulsion energy, charge-transfer energy and others.

Classes

- struct [oepdev::OEPTyp](#)
Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials.
- class [oepdev::OEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy.
- class [oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy.
- class [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy.
- class [oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations.

15.1.1 Detailed Description

Implements the goal of this project: The Generalized One-Electron Potentials (OEP's). You will find here OEP's for computation of Pauli repulsion energy, charge-transfer energy and others.

15.2 The OEPDev solver Library

Implementations of various solvers for molecular properties as a functions of unperturbed monomeric wavefunctions. This is the place all target OEP-based models are implemented and compared with benchmark models.

Classes

- class [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#)
Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

15.2.1 Detailed Description

Implementations of various solvers for molecular properties as a functions of unperturbed monomeric wavefunctions. This is the place all target OEP-based models are implemented and compared with benchmark models.

15.3 The Generalized Effective Fragment Potentials Library

Implements the GEFP method, the far goal of the OEPDev project. Here you will find the containers for GEFP parameters, the density matrix susceptibility tensors and GEFP solvers.

Classes

- class [oepdev::GenEffPar](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class.
- class [oepdev::GenEffFrag](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class.
- class [oepdev::GenEffParFactory](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base.
- class [oepdev::PolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory.
- class [oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space.
- class [oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom.
- class [oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom.

15.3.1 Detailed Description

Implements the GEFP method, the far goal of the OEPDev project. Here you will find the containers for GEFP parameters, the density matrix susceptibility tensors and GEFP solvers.

15.4 The Integral Package Library

Implementations of various one- and two-body integrals via McMurchie-Davidson recurrence scheme.

Classes

- class [oepdev::TwoElectronInt](#)
General Two Electron Integral.
- class [oepdev::ERI_1_1](#)
2-centre ERI of the form $(a|O(2)|b)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.
- class [oepdev::ERI_2_2](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $(ab|O(2)|cd)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.
- class [oepdev::ERI_3_1](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $(abc|O(2)|d)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.
- class [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#)
- class [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#)
Extended [IntegralFactory](#) for computing integrals.
- class [oepdev::PotentialInt](#)
Computes potential integrals.

Macros

- `#define D1_INDEX(x, i, n) ((81*(x))+(9*(i))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D1 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momentum i of function 1, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define D2_INDEX(x, i, j, n) ((1377*(x))+(153*(i))+(17*(j))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D2 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momenta i, j of function 1 and 2, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define D3_INDEX(x, i, j, k, n) ((18225*(x))+(2025*(i))+(225*(j))+(25*(k))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D3 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momenta i, j and k of function 1, 2 and 3, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define R_INDEX(n, l, m, j) ((14739*(n))+(867*(l))+(51*(m))+(j))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson R coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_R_` from angular momenta n, l and m and the Boys index j.

Functions

- double [oepdev::d_N_n1_n2](#) (int N, int n1, int n2, double PA, double PB, double aP)
Compute McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite (MDH) coefficient for binomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D1_coeff](#) (int n1, double aPd, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D3_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, int n3, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *PC, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for trinomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion](#) (int n1, int n2, double aP, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion by explicit recursion. This function makes the same changes to buffers as [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff](#), but implements it through explicit recursion by calls to [oepdev::d_N_n1_n2](#). Therefore, it is slightly slower. Here for debugging purposes.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_R_coeff](#) (int N, int L, int M, double alpha, double a, double b, double c, double *F, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson R coefficients.

15.4.1 Detailed Description

Implementations of various one- and two-body integrals via McMurchie-Davidson recurrence scheme. Here, we define the primitive Gaussian type functions (GTO's)

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_i(\mathbf{r}) &\equiv x_A^{n_1} y_A^{l_1} z_A^{m_1} e^{-\alpha_1 r_A^2} \\ \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) &\equiv x_B^{n_2} y_B^{l_2} z_B^{m_2} e^{-\alpha_2 r_B^2} \\ \phi_k(\mathbf{r}) &\equiv x_C^{n_3} y_C^{l_3} z_C^{m_3} e^{-\alpha_3 r_C^2}\end{aligned}$$

in which $\mathbf{r}_A \equiv \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{A}$ and so on. \mathbf{A} is the centre of the GTO, α_1 its exponent, whereas n_1, l_1, m_1 the Cartesian angular momenta, with the total angular momentum $\theta_1 = n_1 + l_1 + m_1$.

In OEPDev implementations, the following definition shall be in use:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{P} &\equiv \frac{\alpha_1 \mathbf{A} + \alpha_2 \mathbf{B}}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \mathbf{Q} &\equiv \frac{\alpha_3 \mathbf{C} + \alpha_4 \mathbf{D}}{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4} \\ \mathbf{R} &\equiv \frac{\alpha_1 \mathbf{A} + \alpha_2 \mathbf{B} + \alpha_3 \mathbf{C}}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3} \\ \alpha_P &\equiv \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_Q &\equiv \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_R &\equiv \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\end{aligned}$$

The unnormalized products of primitive GTO's are denoted here as

$$\begin{aligned}[ij] &\equiv \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \\ [ijk] &\equiv \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \phi_k(\mathbf{r})\end{aligned}$$

15.4.2 Hermite Operators

It is convenient to define

$$\Lambda_j(x_P; \alpha_P) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P_x} \right)^j = \alpha_P^{j/2} H_j(\sqrt{\alpha_P} x_P)$$

where $H_j(x)$ is the Hermite polynomial of order j evaluated at x . Introduction of the above Hermite operator can be used by invoking the recurrence relationship due to Hermite polynomial properties:

$$x_A \Lambda_j(x_P; \alpha_P) = j \Lambda_{j-1} + |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}|_x \Lambda_j + \frac{1}{2\alpha_P} \Lambda_{j+1}$$

This can be directly used to derive very useful McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients as expansion coefficients of the polynomial expansions.

15.4.2.1 Polynomial Expansions as Hermite Series

By using the previous relation, it is possible to express the following expansions in Hermite series:

$$\begin{aligned}x_A^{n_1} &= \sum_{N=0}^{n_1} d_N^{n_1} \Lambda_N(x_A; \alpha_A) \\ x_A^{n_1} x_B^{n_2} &= \sum_{N=0}^{n_1+n_2} d_N^{n_1 n_2} \Lambda_N(x_P; \alpha_P) \\ x_A^{n_1} x_B^{n_2} x_C^{n_3} &= \sum_{N=0}^{n_1+n_2+n_3} d_N^{n_1 n_2 n_3} \Lambda_N(x_R; \alpha_R)\end{aligned}$$

The recurrence relationships can be easily found and they read

$$d_N^{n_1+1} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_A} d_{N-1}^{n_1} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1}$$

as well as

$$d_N^{n_1+1, n_2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_P} d_{N-1}^{n_1 n_2} + |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}|_x d_N^{n_1 n_2} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1 n_2}$$

$$d_N^{n_1, n_2+1} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_P} d_{N-1}^{n_1 n_2} + |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{B}|_x d_N^{n_1 n_2} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1 n_2}$$

and

$$d_N^{n_1+1, n_2, n_3} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_R} d_{N-1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + |\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{A}|_x d_N^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3}$$

$$d_N^{n_1, n_2+1, n_3} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_R} d_{N-1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + |\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{B}|_x d_N^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3}$$

$$d_N^{n_1, n_2, n_3+1} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_R} d_{N-1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + |\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{C}|_x d_N^{n_1 n_2 n_3} + (N+1) d_{N+1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3}$$

respectively. The first elements are given by

$$d_0^0 = 1$$

$$d_0^{00} = 1$$

$$d_0^{000} = 1$$

By using the above formalisms, it is straightforward to express the doublet of primitive GTO's as

$$[ij] = E_{ij} \sum_{N=0}^{n_1+n_2} \sum_{L=0}^{l_1+l_2} \sum_{M=0}^{m_1+m_2} d_N^{n_1 n_2} d_L^{l_1 l_2} d_M^{m_1 m_2} \Lambda_N(x_P) \Lambda_L(y_P) \Lambda_M(z_P) e^{-\alpha_P r_P^2}$$

Analogously, the triplet of primitive GTO's is given by

$$[ijk] = E_{ijk} \sum_{N=0}^{n_1+n_2+n_3} \sum_{L=0}^{l_1+l_2+l_3} \sum_{M=0}^{m_1+m_2+m_3} d_N^{n_1 n_2 n_3} d_L^{l_1 l_2 l_3} d_M^{m_1 m_2 m_3} \Lambda_N(x_R) \Lambda_L(y_R) \Lambda_M(z_R) e^{-\alpha_R r_R^2}$$

The multiplicative constants are given by

$$E_{ij}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} |\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}|^2 \right]$$

$$E_{ijk}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} |\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}|^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \alpha_3}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3} |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}|^2 \right]$$

15.4.3 One-Body Integrals over Hermite Functions

The fundamental Hermite integrals that appear during computations of any kind of one-body integrals over GTO's are as follows

$$[NLM|\Theta(1)] \equiv \int d\mathbf{r}_1 \Theta(\mathbf{r}_1) \Lambda_N(x_{1P}; \alpha_P) \Lambda_L(y_{1P}; \alpha_P) \Lambda_M(z_{1P}; \alpha_P) e^{-\alpha_P r_{1P}^2}$$

It immediately follows that the overlap, dipole, quadrupole and potential integrals are given as

$$[NLM|1] = \delta_{N0} \delta_{L0} \delta_{M0} \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_P} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$[NLM|x_C] = [\delta_{N1} + |\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}|_x \delta_{N0}] \delta_{L0} \delta_{M0} \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_P} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$[NLM|x_C^2] = \left[2\delta_{N2} + 2|\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}|_x \delta_{N1} + \left(|\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}|_x^2 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_P} \right) \delta_{N0} \right] \delta_{L0} \delta_{M0} \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_P} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$[NLM|x_C y_C] = (\delta_{N1} + |\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}|_x \delta_{N0}) (\delta_{L1} + |\mathbf{P}\mathbf{C}|_y \delta_{L0}) \delta_{M0} \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_P} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$[NLM|r_C^{-1}] = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha_P} R_{NLM}$$

The coefficients R_{NLM} are discussed in separate section below.

15.4.4 Two-Body Integrals over Hermite Functions

The fundamental Hermite integrals that appear during computations of any kind of two-electron integrals over GTO's are as follows

$$[N_1 L_1 M_1 | N_2 L_2 M_2] \equiv \iint d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \Lambda_{N_1}(x_{1P}; \alpha_P) \Lambda_{L_1}(y_{1P}; \alpha_P) \Lambda_{M_1}(z_{1P}; \alpha_P) \Lambda_{N_2}(x_{2Q}; \alpha_Q) \Lambda_{L_2}(y_{2Q}; \alpha_Q) \Lambda_{M_2}(z_{2Q}; \alpha_Q) e^{-\alpha_P r_{1P}^2 - \alpha_Q r_{2Q}^2}$$

The above formula dramatically reduces to the following

$$[N_1 L_1 M_1 | N_2 L_2 M_2] = \lambda (-)^{N_2+L_2+M_2} R_{N_1+N_2, L_1+L_2, M_1+M_2}$$

with

$$\lambda \equiv \frac{2\pi^{5/2}}{\alpha_P \alpha_Q \sqrt{\alpha_P + \alpha_Q}}$$

To compute the $R_{N_1+N_2, L_1+L_2, M_1+M_2}$ coefficients, the parameter T is given by

$$T = \frac{\alpha_P \alpha_Q}{\alpha_P + \alpha_Q} |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q}|^2$$

15.4.5 The R(N,L,M) Coefficients

The R coefficients are defined as

$$R_{NLM} \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \right)^N \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \right)^L \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial c} \right)^M \int_0^1 e^{-Tu^2} du$$

with

$$T \equiv \alpha (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

By extending the above definition to more general

$$R_{NLMj} \equiv (-\sqrt{\alpha})^{N+L+M} (-2\alpha)^j \int_0^1 u^{N+L+M+2j} H_N(au\sqrt{\alpha}) H_L(bu\sqrt{\alpha}) H_M(cu\sqrt{\alpha}) e^{-Tu^2} du$$

one can see that

$$R_{000j} = (-2\alpha)^j F_j(T)$$

The Boys function is here given by

$$F_j(T) \equiv \int_0^1 u^{2j} e^{-Tu^2} du$$

and its efficient implementation can be discussed elsewhere. In Psi4, `psi::Taylor_Fjt` class is used for this purpose.

Now, it is possible to show that the following recursion relationships are true:

$$R_{0,0,M+1,j} = cR_{0,0,M,j+1} + MR_{0,0,M-1,j+1}$$

$$R_{0,L+1,M,j} = bR_{0,L,M,j+1} + LR_{0,L-1,M,j+1}$$

$$R_{N+1,L,M,j} = aR_{N,L,M,j+1} + NR_{N-1,L,M,j+1}$$

This scheme is implemented in OEPDev.

15.4.6 Function Documentation

15.4.6.1 double oepdev::d_N_n1_n2 (int N, int n1, int n2, double PA, double PB, double aP)

Compute McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite (MDH) coefficient for binomial expansion.

Parameters

<i>N</i>	- increment in the summation of MDH series
<i>n1</i>	- angular momentum of first function
<i>n2</i>	- angular momentum of second function
<i>PA</i>	- cartesian component of P-A distance
<i>PB</i>	- cartesian component of P-B distance
<i>aP</i>	- free parameter of MDH expansion

Returns

the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficient

15.4.6.2 `void oepdev::make_mdh_D1_coeff (int n1, double aPd, double * buffer)`

Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion.

Parameters

<i>n1</i>	- angular momentum of first function
<i>aPd</i>	- parameter equal to 0.500/ <i>Pa</i> where <i>Pa</i> is exponent
<i>buffer</i>	- the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite 3-dimensional array (raveled to vector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • axis 0: dimension 3 (x, y or z Cartesian component) • axis 1: dimension <i>n1</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>) • axis 2: dimension <i>n1</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>)

See Also

[D1_INDEX](#)

15.4.6.3 `void oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff (int n1, int n2, double aPd, double * PA, double * PB, double * buffer)`

Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion.

Parameters

<i>n1</i>	- angular momentum of first function
<i>n2</i>	- angular momentum of second function
<i>aPd</i>	- parameter equal to 0.500/ <i>Pa</i> where <i>Pa</i> is exponent
<i>PA</i>	- cartesian components of P-A distance
<i>PB</i>	- cartesian components of P-B distance
<i>buffer</i>	- the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite 4-dimensional array (raveled to vector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • axis 0: dimension 3 (x, y or z Cartesian component) • axis 1: dimension <i>n1</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>) • axis 2: dimension <i>n2</i>+1 (0 to <i>n2</i>) • axis 3: dimension <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>)

See Also

[D2_INDEX](#)

15.4.6.4 `void oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion (int n1, int n2, double aP, double * PA, double * PB, double * buffer)`

Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion by explicit recursion. This function makes the same changes to buffers as `oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff`, but implements it through explicit recursion by calls to `oepdev::d_N_n1_n2`. Therefore, it is slightly slower. Here for debugging purposes.

Parameters

<i>n1</i>	- angular momentum of first function
<i>n2</i>	- angular momentum of second function
<i>aPd</i>	- parameter equal to 0.500/ <i>Pa</i> where <i>Pa</i> is exponent
<i>PA</i>	- cartesian components of P-A distance
<i>PB</i>	- cartesian components of P-B distance
<i>buffer</i>	- the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite 4-dimensional array (raveled to vector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • axis 0: dimension 3 (x, y or z Cartesian component) • axis 1: dimension <i>n1</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>) • axis 2: dimension <i>n2</i>+1 (0 to <i>n2</i>) • axis 3: dimension <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>)

See Also

[D2_INDEX](#)

15.4.6.5 `void oepdev::make_mdh_D3_coeff (int n1, int n2, int n3, double aPd, double * PA, double * PB, double * PC, double * buffer)`

Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for trinomial expansion.

Parameters

<i>n1</i>	- angular momentum of first function
<i>n2</i>	- angular momentum of second function
<i>n3</i>	- angular momentum of third function
<i>aPd</i>	- parameter equal to 0.500/ <i>Pa</i> where <i>Pa</i> is exponent
<i>PA</i>	- cartesian components of P-A distance
<i>PB</i>	- cartesian components of P-B distance
<i>PC</i>	- cartesian components of P-C distance
<i>buffer</i>	- the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite 5-dimensional array (raveled to vector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • axis 0: dimension 3 (x, y or z Cartesian component) • axis 1: dimension <i>n1</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>) • axis 2: dimension <i>n2</i>+1 (0 to <i>n2</i>) • axis 3: dimension <i>n3</i>+1 (0 to <i>n3</i>) • axis 4: dimension <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>+<i>n3</i>+1 (0 to <i>n1</i>+<i>n2</i>+<i>n3</i>)

See Also

[D3_INDEX](#)

15.4.6.6 `void oepdev::make_mdh_R_coeff (int N, int L, int M, double alpha, double a, double b, double c, double * F,
double * buffer)`

Compute the McMurchie-Davidson R coefficients.

Parameters

<i>N</i>	- increment in the summation of MDH series along x direction
<i>L</i>	- increment in the summation of MDH series along y direction
<i>M</i>	- increment in the summation of MDH series along z direction
<i>alpha</i>	- alpha parameter of R coefficient
<i>a</i>	- x component of PQ vector of R coefficient
<i>b</i>	- y component of PQ vector of R coefficient
<i>c</i>	- z component of PQ vector of R coefficient
<i>F</i>	- array of Boys function values for given alpha and PQ
<i>buffer</i>	- the McMurchie-Davidson 4-dimensional array (raveled to vector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • axis 0: dimension N+1 • axis 1: dimension L+1 • axis 2: dimension M+1 • axis 3: dimension N+L+M+1 (<i>j</i>-th element)

15.5 The Integral Helper Library

You will find here various iterators to go through shells while computing ERI, or iterators over ERI itself.

Classes

- class [oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator](#)
Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base.
- class [oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator](#)
Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base.
- class [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet.

Typedefs

- using [oepdev::SharedShellsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator >
Iterator over shells as shared pointer.
- using [oepdev::SharedAOIntsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< AOIntegralsIterator >
Iterator over AO integrals as shared pointer.

15.5.1 Detailed Description

You will find here various iterators to go through shells while computing ERI, or iterators over ERI itself.

15.6 The Three-Dimensional Scalar Fields Library

Handles all sorts of scalar distributions in 3D Euclidean space, such as potentials defined at particular collection of points. In this Module, you will also find handling both random and ordered points collections in a form of a G09 cube, as well as handling G09 Cube files.

Classes

- class [oepdev::Points3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. g09 Cube-like order.
- class [oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Random collection.
- class [oepdev::PointsCollection3D](#)
Collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D](#)
Collection of random points in 3D space.
- class [oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D](#)
G09 cube-like ordered collection of points in 3D space.
- class [oepdev::ScalarField3D](#)
Scalar field in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D](#)
Electrostatic potential of a molecule.
- class [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >](#)
Class template for OEP scalar fields.

Functions

- [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::OEPotential3D](#) (const int &np, const double &padding, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string &oepType)
Construct random spherical collection of scalar field of type T.
- [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::OEPotential3D](#) (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string &oepType, psi::Options &options)
Construct ordered 3D collection of scalar field of type T.
- virtual [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::~~OEPotential3D](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::print](#) () const
Print information of the object to Psi4 output.
- virtual double [oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::compute_xyz](#) (const double &x, const double &y, const double &z)
Compute a value of scalar field at point (x, y, z)

15.6.1 Detailed Description

Handles all sorts of scalar distributions in 3D Euclidean space, such as potentials defined at particular collection of points. In this Module, you will also find handling both random and ordered points collections in a form of a G09 cube, as well as handling G09 Cube files.

15.6.2 Function Documentation

15.6.2.1 `template<class T> oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::OEPotential3D (const int & np, const double & padding, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string & oepType)`

Construct random spherical collection of scalar field of type T.

The points are drawn according to uniform distribution in 3D space.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points to draw
<i>padding</i>	- spherical padding distance (au)
<i>oep</i>	- OEP object of type T
<i>oepType</i>	- type of OEP

15.6.2.2 `template<class T> oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >::OEPotential3D (const int & nx, const int & ny, const int & nz, const double & px, const double & py, const double & pz, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string & oepType, psi::Options & options)`

Construct ordered 3D collection of scalar field of type T.

The points are generated according to Gaussian cube file format.

Parameters

<i>nx</i>	- number of points along x direction
<i>ny</i>	- number of points along y direction
<i>nz</i>	- number of points along z direction
<i>px</i>	- padding distance along x direction
<i>py</i>	- padding distance along y direction
<i>pz</i>	- padding distance along z direction
<i>oep</i>	- OEP object of type T
<i>oepType</i>	- type of OEP
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options object

15.7 The Multipole Fitting Library

Implements methods to fit the generalized multipole moments of a generalized density distribution based on the input generalized potential scalar field. Among others, you will find here the electrostatic potential (ESP) fitting method.

Classes

- class [oepdev::ESPSolver](#)
Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class.

Typedefs

- using **oepdev::SharedScalarField3D** = std::shared_ptr< ScalarField3D >

15.7.1 Detailed Description

Implements methods to fit the generalized multipole moments of a generalized density distribution based on the input generalized potential scalar field. Among others, you will find here the electrostatic potential (ESP) fitting method.

15.8 The Density Functional Theory Library

Implements the OEPDev ab initio DFT methods.

Implements the OEPDev ab initio DFT methods.

15.9 The OEPDev Utilities

Contains utility functions such as printing OEPDev preamble to the output file, class for wavefunction union etc.

Classes

- class `oepdev::CPHF`
CPHF solver class.
- class `oepdev::DIISManager`
DIIS manager.
- struct `oepdev::PerturbCharges`
Structure to hold perturbing charges.
- class `oepdev::RHFPerturbed`
RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation.
- struct `oepdev::ABCD`
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients.
- struct `oepdev::Fourier9`
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for N=4.
- class `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer`
Find the optimum unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation.
- class `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2`
Find the optimum unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace.
- class `oepdev::WavefunctionUnion`
Union of two Wavefunction objects.

Macros

- `#define OEPDEV_USE_PSI4_DIIS_MANAGER 0`
Use DIIS from Psi4 (1) or OEPDev (0)?
- `#define OEPDEV_MAX_AM 8`
L_max.
- `#define OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM 17`
2L_max+1
- `#define OEPDEV_CRIT_ERI 1e-9`
*ERI criterion for E12, E34, E123 and lambda*EXY coefficients.*
- `#define OEPDEV_SIZE_BUFFER_R 250563`
*Size of R buffer (OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM*3)*
- `#define OEPDEV_SIZE_BUFFER_D2 3264`
Size of D2 buffer (3(OEPDEV_MAX_AM+1)*(OEPDEV_MAX_AM+1)*OEPDEV_N_MAX_AM)*

Functions

- void `oepdev::preamble` (void)
Print preamble for module OEPDEV.
- template<typename... Args>
std::string `oepdev::string_sprintf` (const char *format, Args...args)
Format string output. Example: std::string text = oepdev::string_sprintf("Test %3d, %13.5f", 5, -10.5425);.
- std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > `oepdev::create_superfunctional` (std::string name, Options &options)
Set up DFT functional.

- `std::shared_ptr< Molecule > oepdev::extract_monomer (std::shared_ptr< const Molecule > molecule_dimer, int id)`

Extract molecule from dimer.

- `std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction > oepdev::solve_scf (std::shared_ptr< Molecule > molecule, std::shared_ptr< BasisSet > primary, std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > functional, Options &options, std::shared_ptr< PSIO > psio)`

Solve RHF-SCF equations for a given molecule in a given basis set.

15.9.1 Detailed Description

Contains utility functions such as printing OEPDev preamble to the output file, class for wavefunction union etc.

15.9.2 Function Documentation

15.9.2.1 `std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > oepdev::create_superfunctional (std::string name, Options & options)`

Set up DFT functional.

Now it accepts only pure HF functional.

Parameters

<i>name</i>	name of the functional ("HF" is now only available)
<i>options</i>	psi::Options object

Returns

psi::SharedSuperFunctional object with functional.

Examples:

[example_scf_perturb.cc](#).

15.9.2.2 `std::shared_ptr< Molecule > oepdev::extract_monomer (std::shared_ptr< const Molecule > molecule_dimer, int id)`

Extract molecule from dimer.

Parameters

<i>molecule_dimer</i>	psi::SharedMolecule object with dimer
<i>id</i>	index of a molecule (starts from 1)

Returns

psi::SharedMolecule object with indicated monomer

15.9.2.3 `std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction > oepdev::solve_scf (std::shared_ptr< Molecule > molecule, std::shared_ptr< BasisSet > primary, std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > functional, Options & options, std::shared_ptr< PSIO > psio)`

Solve RHF-SCF equations for a given molecule in a given basis set.

Parameters

<i>molecule</i>	psi::SharedMolecule object with molecule
<i>primary</i>	shared primary basis set
<i>functional</i>	DFT functional
<i>options</i>	psi::Options object
<i>psio</i>	psi::PSIO object

Returns

psi::SharedWavefunction SCF wavefunction of the molecule

15.10 The OEPDev Testing Platform Library

Testing platform at C++ level of code. You should add more tests here when developing new functionalities, theories or models.

Classes

- class [oepdev::test::Test](#)
Manages test routines.

15.10.1 Detailed Description

Testing platform at C++ level of code. You should add more tests here when developing new functionalities, theories or models.

Chapter 16

Namespace Documentation

16.1 oepdev Namespace Reference

OEPEDev module namespace.

Classes

- class [GenEffPar](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class.
- class [GenEffFrag](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class.
- class [GenEffParFactory](#)
Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base.
- class [PolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory.
- class [UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space.
- class [ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom.
- class [ScaledAOPolarGEFactory](#)
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom.
- class [TwoElectronInt](#)
General Two Electron Integral.
- class [ERI_1_1](#)
2-centre ERI of the form $(a|O(2)|b)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$.
- class [ERI_2_2](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $(ab|O(2)|cd)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$.
- class [ERI_3_1](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $(abc|O(2)|d)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$.
- struct [OEPTyp](#)
Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials.
- class [OEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base.
- class [ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy.
- class [RepulsionEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy.

- class [ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy.
- class [EETCouplingOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations.
- class [TwoBodyAOInt](#)
- class [IntegralFactory](#)
Extended [IntegralFactory](#) for computing integrals.
- class [PotentialInt](#)
Computes potential integrals.
- class [CPHF](#)
[CPHF](#) solver class.
- class [DIISManager](#)
DIIS manager.
- class [ESPSolver](#)
Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class.
- class [ShellCombinationsIterator](#)
Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base.
- class [AOIntegralsIterator](#)
Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base.
- class [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet.
- class [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet.
- class [AllAOIntegralsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet.
- class [AllAOIntegralsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet.
- struct [PerturbCharges](#)
Structure to hold perturbing charges.
- class [RHPerturbed](#)
RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation.
- class [OEPDevSolver](#)
Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base.
- class [ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [RepulsionEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [ChargeTransferEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [Points3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [CubePoints3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. g09 Cube-like order.
- class [RandomPoints3DIterator](#)
Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Random collection.
- class [PointsCollection3D](#)
Collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [RandomPointsCollection3D](#)
Collection of random points in 3D space.
- class [CubePointsCollection3D](#)
G09 cube-like ordered collection of points in 3D space.

- class [ScalarField3D](#)
Scalar field in 3D space. Abstract base.
- class [ElectrostaticPotential3D](#)
Electrostatic potential of a molecule.
- class [OEPotential3D](#)
Class template for OEP scalar fields.
- struct [ABCD](#)
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients.
- struct [Fourier9](#)
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for N=4.
- class [UnitaryOptimizer](#)
Find the optimum unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation.
- class [UnitaryOptimizer_4_2](#)
Find the optimum unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace.
- class [WavefunctionUnion](#)
Union of two Wavefunction objects.

Typedefs

- using **SharedWavefunction** = std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction >
- using **SharedBasisSet** = std::shared_ptr< BasisSet >
- using **SharedTensor** = std::shared_ptr< Tensor >
- using **SharedMatrix** = std::shared_ptr< Matrix >
- using **SharedVector** = std::shared_ptr< Vector >
- using **SharedScalarField3D** = std::shared_ptr< [ScalarField3D](#) >
- using **SharedIntegralFactory** = std::shared_ptr< [IntegralFactory](#) >
- using **SharedTwoBodyAOInt** = std::shared_ptr< [TwoBodyAOInt](#) >
- using [SharedShellsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) >
Iterator over shells as shared pointer.
- using [SharedAOIntsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< [AOIntegralsIterator](#) >
Iterator over AO integrals as shared pointer.
- using **SharedWavefunctionUnion** = std::shared_ptr< [WavefunctionUnion](#) >
- using **SharedOEPotential** = std::shared_ptr< [OEPotential](#) >
- using **SharedMolecule** = std::shared_ptr< Molecule >
- using **SharedSuperFunctional** = std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional >
- using **SharedMOSpace** = std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >
- using **SharedMOSpaceVector** = std::vector< std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >>
- using **SharedIntegralTransform** = std::shared_ptr< IntegralTransform >
- using **SharedLocalizer** = std::shared_ptr< Localizer >

Functions

- **n_max_am_** (2 *max_am_+1)
- double [d_N_n1_n2](#) (int N, int n1, int n2, double PA, double PB, double aP)
Compute McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite (MDH) coefficient for binomial expansion.
- void [make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion](#) (int n1, int n2, double aP, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion by explicit recursion. This function makes the same changes to buffers as [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff](#), but implements it through explicit recursion by calls to [oepdev::d_N_n1_n2](#). Therefore, it is slightly slower. Here for debugging purposes.
- void [make_mdh_D1_coeff](#) (int n1, double aPd, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion.

- void [make_mdh_D2_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion.
- void [make_mdh_D3_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, int n3, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *PC, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for trinomial expansion.
- void [make_mdh_R_coeff](#) (int N, int L, int M, double alpha, double a, double b, double c, double *F, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson R coefficients.
- constexpr std::complex< double > **operator""_i** (unsigned long long d)
- constexpr std::complex< double > **operator""_i** (long double d)
- void [preamble](#) (void)
Print preamble for module OEPDEV.
- std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > [create_superfunctional](#) (std::string name, Options &options)
Set up DFT functional.
- std::shared_ptr< Molecule > [extract_monomer](#) (std::shared_ptr< const Molecule > molecule_dimer, int id)
Extract molecule from dimer.
- std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction > [solve_scf](#) (std::shared_ptr< Molecule > molecule, std::shared_ptr< Basis-Set > primary, std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > functional, Options &options, std::shared_ptr< PSIO > psio)
Solve RHF-SCF equations for a given molecule in a given basis set.
- template<typename... Args>
std::string [string_sprintf](#) (const char *format, Args...args)
Format string output. Example: std::string text = oepdev::string_sprintf("Test %3d, %13.5f", 5, -10.5425);.

16.1.1 Detailed Description

OEPDev module namespace. Contains:

16.2 psi Namespace Reference

Psi4 package namespace.

Typedefs

- using **SharedVetor** = std::shared_ptr< Vector >
- using **SharedBasisSet** = std::shared_ptr< BasisSet >
- using **SharedMolecule** = std::shared_ptr< Molecule >
- using **SharedMatrix** = std::shared_ptr< Matrix >
- using **SharedWavefunction** = std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction >

Functions

- int [read_options](#) (std::string name, Options &options)
Options for the OEPDev plugin.
- SharedWavefunction [oepdev](#) (SharedWavefunction ref_wfn, Options &options)
Main routine of the OEPDev plugin.

16.2.1 Detailed Description

Psi4 package namespace. Contains all Psi4 functionalities.

16.2.2 Function Documentation

16.2.2.1 SharedWavefunction psi::oepdev (SharedWavefunction *ref_wfn*, Options & *options*)

Main routine of the OEPDev plugin.

Created with intention to test various models of the interaction energy between two molecules, described by the Hartree-Fock-Roothaan-Hall theory or the configuration interaction with singles theory.

In particular, the plugin tests the models of:

1. the Pauli repulsion and CT interaction energy (Project II)
2. the Induction interaction energy (Project III)
3. the excitation energy transfer couplings (Project I)

against benchmarks (exact or reference solutions). The list of implemented models can be found in [Implemented Models](#) .

Parameters

<i>ref_wfn</i>	shared wavefunction of a dimer
<i>options</i>	psi::Options object

Returns

psi::SharedWavefunction (either *ref_wfn* or wavefunction union)

16.2.2.2 int psi::read_options (std::string *name*, Options & *options*)

Options for the OEPDev plugin.

Parameters

<i>name</i>	name of driver function
<i>options</i>	psi::Options object

Returns

true

Chapter 17

Class Documentation

17.1 oepdev::ABCD Struct Reference

Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients.

```
#include <unitary_optimizer.h>
```

Public Attributes

- double **A**
- double **B**
- double **C**
- double **D**

17.1.1 Detailed Description

Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

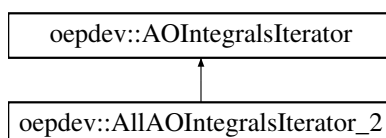
- oepdev/libutil/[unitary_optimizer.h](#)

17.2 oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2 Class Reference

Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2:



Public Member Functions

- [AllAOIntegralsIterator_2](#) (const [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) *shellIter)

- Construct by shell iterator (const object)
- [AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2](#) (std::shared_ptr< [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) > shellIter)
- Construct by shell iterator (pointed by shared pointer)
- void [first](#) ()
- First iteration.
- void [next](#) ()
- Next iteration.
- int [i](#) () const
- Grab the current integral i index.
- int [j](#) () const
- Grab the current integral j index.
- int [index](#) () const

Additional Inherited Members

17.2.1 Detailed Description

Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet.

Constructed by providing a const reference or shared pointer to an AllIAOShellCombinationsIterator object.

See Also

[AllIAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#)

17.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.2.2.1 AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2::AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2 (const ShellCombinationsIterator * shellIter)

Construct by shell iterator (const object)

Parameters

<i>shellIter</i>	- shell iterator object
------------------	-------------------------

17.2.2.2 AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2::AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2 (std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator > shellIter)

Construct by shell iterator (pointed by shared pointer)

Parameters

<i>shellIter</i>	- shell iterator object
------------------	-------------------------

17.2.3 Member Function Documentation

17.2.3.1 int oepdev::AllIAOIntegralsIterator_2::index (void) const [inline], [virtual]

Grab the current index of integral value stored in the buffer

Implements [oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

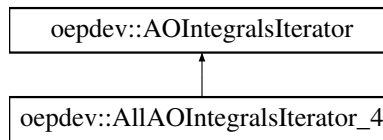
- oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h
- oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.cc

17.3 oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4 Class Reference

Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4:



Public Member Functions

- [AllAOIntegralsIterator_4](#) (const [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) *shellIter)
Construct by shell iterator (const object)
- [AllAOIntegralsIterator_4](#) (std::shared_ptr< [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) > shellIter)
Construct by shell iterator (pointed by shared pointer)
- void [first](#) ()
First iteration.
- void [next](#) ()
Next iteration.
- int [i](#) () const
Grab the current integral i index.
- int [j](#) () const
Grab the current integral j index.
- int [k](#) () const
Grab the current integral k index.
- int [l](#) () const
Grab the current integral l index.
- int [index](#) () const

Additional Inherited Members

17.3.1 Detailed Description

Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet.

Constructed by providing a const reference or shared pointer to an AllAOShellCombinationsIterator object.

See Also

[AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#)

17.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.3.2.1 AllAOIntegralsIterator_4::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4 (const [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) * shellIter)

Construct by shell iterator (const object)

Parameters

<i>shellIter</i>	- shell iterator object
------------------	-------------------------

17.3.2.2 `AllAOIntegralsIterator_4::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4 (std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator > shellIter)`

Construct by shell iterator (pointed by shared pointer)

Parameters

<i>shellIter</i>	- shell iterator object
------------------	-------------------------

17.3.3 Member Function Documentation

17.3.3.1 `int oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4::index (void) const [inline], [virtual]`

Grab the current index of integral value stored in the buffer

Implements [oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

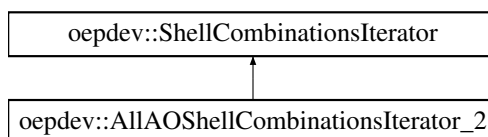
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.cc](#)

17.4 `oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2` Class Reference

Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2`:



Public Member Functions

- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#) (SharedBasisSet [bs_1](#), SharedBasisSet [bs_2](#))
Iterate over shell doublets. Construct by providing basis sets for each axis. The basis sets must be defined for the same molecule.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#) (std::shared_ptr< [IntegralFactory](#) > integrals)
Construct by providing integral factory.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#) (const [IntegralFactory](#) &integrals)
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::IntegralFactory > integrals)
Construct by providing integral factory.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#) (const psi::IntegralFactory &integrals)
- void [first](#) ()
First iteration.
- void [next](#) ()
Next iteration.

- void `compute_shell` (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const
Compute ERI's for the current shell. The eris are stored in the buffer of the argument object.
- void `compute_shell` (std::shared_ptr< psi::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const
- int `P` () const
Grab the current shell P index.
- int `Q` () const
Grab the current shell Q index.

Additional Inherited Members

17.4.1 Detailed Description

Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet.

Constructed by providing [IntegralFactory](#) object or shared pointers to two basis set spaces.

17.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.4.2.1 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 (SharedBasisSet bs_1, SharedBasisSet bs_2)

Iterate over shell doublets. Construct by providing basis sets for each axis. The basis sets must be defined for the same molecule.

Parameters

<i>bs_1</i>	- basis set of axis 1
<i>bs_2</i>	- basis set of axis 2

17.4.2.2 oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 (std::shared_ptr< IntegralFactory > integrals)

Construct by providing integral factory.

Parameters

<i>integrals</i>	- OepDev integral factory object
------------------	----------------------------------

17.4.2.3 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 (const IntegralFactory & integrals)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

17.4.2.4 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 (std::shared_ptr< psi::IntegralFactory > integrals)

Construct by providing integral factory.

Parameters

<i>integrals</i>	- Psi4 integral factory object
------------------	--------------------------------

17.4.2.5 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2 (const psi::IntegralFactory & integrals)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

17.4.3 Member Function Documentation

17.4.3.1 void AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2::compute_shell (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const [virtual]

Compute ERI's for the current shell. The eris are stored in the buffer of the argument object.

Parameters

<i>tei</i>	- two electron AO integral
------------	----------------------------

Implements [oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

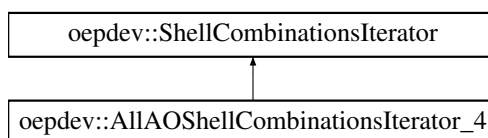
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.cc](#)

17.5 oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 Class Reference

Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4:



Public Member Functions

- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#) (SharedBasisSet [bs_1](#), SharedBasisSet [bs_2](#), SharedBasisSet [bs_3](#), SharedBasisSet [bs_4](#))
Iterate over shell quartets. Construct by providing basis sets for each axis. The basis sets must be defined for the same molecule.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#) (std::shared_ptr< [IntegralFactory](#) > integrals)
Construct by providing integral factory.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#) (const [IntegralFactory](#) &integrals)
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::IntegralFactory > integrals)
Construct by providing integral factory.
- [AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#) (const psi::IntegralFactory &integrals)
- void [first](#) ()
Do the first iteration.
- void [next](#) ()
Do the next iteration.
- void [compute_shell](#) (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const
- void [compute_shell](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const

- int **P** () const
Grab the current shell P index.
- int **Q** () const
Grab the current shell Q index.
- int **R** () const
Grab the current shell R index.
- int **S** () const
Grab the current shell S index.

Additional Inherited Members

17.5.1 Detailed Description

Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet.

Constructed by providing [IntegralFactory](#) object or shared pointers to four basis set spaces.

17.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.5.2.1 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 (SharedBasisSet *bs_1*, SharedBasisSet *bs_2*, SharedBasisSet *bs_3*, SharedBasisSet *bs_4*)

Iterate over shell quartets. Construct by providing basis sets for each axis. The basis sets must be defined for the same molecule.

Parameters

<i>bs_1</i>	- basis set of axis 1
<i>bs_2</i>	- basis set of axis 2
<i>bs_3</i>	- basis set of axis 3
<i>bs_4</i>	- basis set of axis 4

17.5.2.2 oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 (std::shared_ptr< IntegralFactory > *integrals*)

Construct by providing integral factory.

Parameters

<i>integrals</i>	- OepDev integral factory object
------------------	----------------------------------

17.5.2.3 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 (const IntegralFactory & *integrals*)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

17.5.2.4 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 (std::shared_ptr< psi::IntegralFactory > *integrals*)

Construct by providing integral factory.

Parameters

<i>integrals</i>	- OepDev integral factory object
------------------	----------------------------------

17.5.2.5 AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4 (const psi::IntegralFactory & *integrals*)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

17.5.3 Member Function Documentation

17.5.3.1 void AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4::compute_shell (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > *tei*) const [virtual]

Compute integrals in a current shell. Works both for [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) and [psi::TwoBodyAOInt](#)

Parameters

<i>tei</i>	- two body integral object
------------	----------------------------

Implements [oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

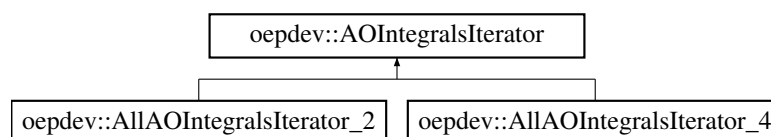
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.cc](#)

17.6 oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator Class Reference

Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator:



Public Member Functions

- [AOIntegralsIterator](#) ()
Base Constructor.
- virtual [~AOIntegralsIterator](#) ()
Base Destructor.
- virtual void [first](#) (void)=0
Do the first iteration.
- virtual void [next](#) (void)=0
Do the next iteration.
- virtual int [i](#) (void) const
Grab i-th index.
- virtual int [j](#) (void) const

- Grab j-th index.*
- virtual int [k](#) (void) const
- Grab k-th index.*
- virtual int [l](#) (void) const
- Grab l-th index.*
- virtual int [index](#) (void) const =0
- Grab index in the integral buffer.*
- virtual bool [is_done](#) (void)
- Returns the status of an iterator.*

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::shared_ptr
< [AOIntegralsIterator](#) > [build](#) (const [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) *shellIter, std::string mode="ALL")
- static std::shared_ptr
< [AOIntegralsIterator](#) > [build](#) (std::shared_ptr< [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) > shellIter, std::string mode="ALL")

Protected Attributes

- bool [done](#)
- The status of an iterator.*

17.6.1 Detailed Description

Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base.

17.6.2 Member Function Documentation

17.6.2.1 `std::shared_ptr< AOIntegralsIterator > AOIntegralsIterator::build (const ShellCombinationsIterator *
shellIter, std::string mode = "ALL") [static]`

Build AO integrals iterator from current state of iterator over shells

Parameters

shellIter	- iterator over shells - either "ALL" or "UNIQUE" (iterate over all or unique integrals)
---------------------------	--

Returns

iterator over AO integrals

17.6.2.2 `std::shared_ptr< AOIntegralsIterator > AOIntegralsIterator::build (std::shared_ptr<
ShellCombinationsIterator > shellIter, std::string mode = "ALL") [static]`

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

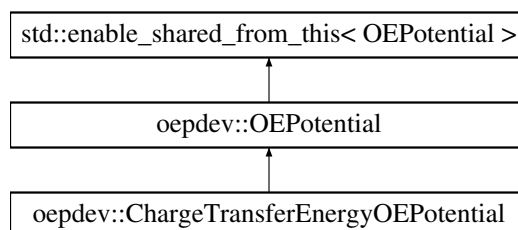
- oepdev/libutil/[integrals_iter.h](#)
- oepdev/libutil/[integrals_iter.cc](#)

17.7 oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential Class Reference

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential:



Public Member Functions

- **ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), SharedBasisSet auxiliary, Options &options)
- **ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
- virtual void [compute](#) (const std::string &oepType) override
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within a specified OEP type.
- virtual void [compute_3D](#) (const std::string &oepType, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, double &v) override
Compute value of potential in point x, y, z and save at v.
- virtual void **print_header** () const override

Additional Inherited Members

17.7.1 Detailed Description

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy.

Contains the following OEP types:

- `Otto-Ladik.V1` - DF-based term
- `Otto-Ladik.V2` - ESP-based term
- `Otto-Ladik.V3` - ESP-based term

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

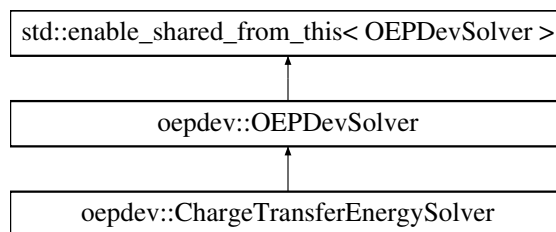
- oepdev/liboep/[oep.h](#)
- oepdev/liboep/oep.cc

17.8 oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver Class Reference

Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

```
#include <solver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver:



Public Member Functions

- **ChargeTransferEnergySolver** (SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union)
- virtual double [compute_oep_based](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using OEP's.
- virtual double [compute_benchmark](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using benchmark method.

Additional Inherited Members

17.8.1 Detailed Description

Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

The implemented methods are shown below

Keyword	Method Description
Benchmark Methods	
OTTO_LADIK	*Default*. CT energy at HF level from Otto and Ladik (1975).
EFP2	CT energy at HF level from EFP2 model.
OEP-Based Methods	
OTTO_LADIK	*Default*. OEP-based Otto-Ladik expressions.

Table 17.1: Methods available in the Solver

In order to construct this solver, **always** use the [OEPDevSolver::build](#) static factory method.

Below the detailed description of the implemented equations is given for each of the above provided methods. In the formulae across, it is assumed that the orbitals are real. The Coulomb notation for electron repulsion integrals (ERI's) is adopted; i.e,

$$(ac|bd) = \iint d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \phi_a(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_c(\mathbf{r}_1) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \phi_b(\mathbf{r}_2) \phi_d(\mathbf{r}_2)$$

Greek subscripts denote basis set orbitals whereas Italic subscripts denote the occupied molecular orbitals.

The CT energy between molecules *A* and *B* is given by

$$E^{\text{CT}} = E^{A^+B^-} + E^{A^-B^+}$$

Benchmark Methods

CT energy at HF level by Otto and Ladik (1975).

For a closed-shell system, CT energy equation of Otto and Ladik becomes

$$E^{A+B^-} \approx 2 \sum_{i \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \sum_{n \in B}^{\text{Vir}_B} \frac{V_{in}^2}{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_n}$$

where

$$V_{in} = V_{in}^B + 2 \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} (in|jj) - \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} S_{kn} \left\{ V_{ik}^B + 2 \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} (ik|jj) \right\} \\ - \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} \left[S_{ij} \left\{ V_{nj}^A + 2 \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} (1 - \delta_{ik})(nj|kk) \right\} - (nj|ij) \right] + \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} S_{kj} (1 - \delta_{ik})(ik|nj)$$

and analogously the twin term.

CT energy at HF level by EFP2.

In EFP2 method, CT energy is given as

$$E^{A+B^-} \approx 2 \sum_{i \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \sum_{n \in B}^{\text{Vir}_B} \frac{V_{in}^2}{F_{ii} - T_{nn}}$$

where

$$V_{in}^2 = \frac{V_{in}^B - \sum_{m \in A}^{\text{All}_A} V_{im} S_{mn}^B}{1 - \sum_{m \in A}^{\text{All}_A} S_{mn}^2} \left\{ V_{in}^B - \sum_{m \in A}^{\text{All}_A} V_{im}^B S_{mn} + \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} S_{ij} \left(T_{nj} - \sum_{m \in A}^{\text{All}_A} S_{nm} T_{mj} \right) \right\}$$

and analogously the twin term.

OEP-Based Methods

OEP-Based Otto-Ladik's theory

After introducing OEP's, the original Otto-Ladik's theory is reformulated *without* approximation as

$$E^{A+B^-} \approx 2 \sum_{i \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \sum_{n \in B}^{\text{Vir}_B} \frac{\left(V_{in}^{\text{DF}} + V_{in}^{\text{ESP},A} + V_{in}^{\text{ESP},B} \right)^2}{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_n}$$

where

$$V_{in}^{\text{DF}} = \sum_{\eta \in B}^{\text{Aux}_B} S_{i\eta} G_{\eta n}^B \\ V_{in}^{\text{ESP},A} = \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} S_{kj} \sum_{x \in A} V_{nj}^{(x)} q_{ik}^{(x)} \\ V_{in}^{\text{ESP},B} = - \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} S_{kn} V_{ik}^B$$

The OEP matrix for density fitted part is given by

$$G_{\eta n}^B = \sum_{\eta' \in B}^{\text{Aux}_B} [S^{-1}]_{\eta\eta'} \left\{ V_{\eta'n}^B + \sum_{j \in B}^{\text{Occ}_B} [2(\eta'n|jj) - (\eta'j|nj)] \right\}$$

The OEP ESP-A charges are fit to reproduce the OEP potential

$$v_{ik}^A(\mathbf{r}) \equiv (1 - \delta_{ik}) \int \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r}')\phi_k(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' - \delta_{ik} \left(\sum_{x \in A} \frac{-Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} + 2 \sum_{k \in A}^{\text{Occ}_A} \int \frac{\phi_k(\mathbf{r}')\phi_k(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' - 2 \int \frac{\phi_i(\mathbf{r}')\phi_i(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' \right)$$

so that

$$v_{ik}^A(\mathbf{r}) \cong \sum_{x \in A} \frac{q_{ik}^{(x)}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|}$$

The OEP ESP-B charges are fit to reproduce the electrostatic potential of molecule *B* (they are standard ESP charges).

17.8.2 Member Function Documentation

17.8.2.1 `double ChargeTransferEnergySolver::compute_benchmark (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
[virtual]

Compute property by using benchmark method.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` benchmark method

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- benchmark method
---------------	--------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

17.8.2.2 `double ChargeTransferEnergySolver::compute_oep_based (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
[virtual]

Compute property by using OEP's.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` OEP-based method.

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- flavour of OEP model
---------------	------------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [oepdev/libutil/solver.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.cc](#)

17.9 oepdev::CPHF Class Reference

[CPHF](#) solver class.

```
#include <cphf.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [CPHF](#) (SharedWavefunction ref_wfn, Options &[options](#))
Constructor.
- [~CPHF](#) ()
Destructor.
- void [compute](#) (void)

- run the calculations*
- void [print](#) (void) const
print to output file
- int [nocc](#) (void) const
get the number of occupied orbitals
- std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction > [wfn](#) (void) const
grab the wavefunction
- Options & [options](#) (void) const
grab the Psi4 options
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [polarizability](#) (void) const
retrieve the molecular (total) polarizability
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [polarizability](#) (int i) const
retrieve the i-th orbital-associated polarizability
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [polarizability](#) (int i, int j) const
retrieve the charge-transfer polarizability associated with orbitals i and j
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [X](#) (int x) const
retrieve the X operator O-V perturbation matrix in AO basis for x-th component
- std::shared_ptr< Vector > [lmo_centroid](#) (int i) const
retrieve the i-th orbital (LMO) centroid
- std::shared_ptr< Localizer > [localizer](#) (void) const
retrieve the orbital localizer

Protected Attributes

- std::shared_ptr
 < psi::Wavefunction > [_wfn](#)
 Wavefunction object.
- std::shared_ptr< Localizer > [_localizer](#)
 Orbital localizer.
- const int [_no](#)
 Number of occupied orbitals.
- const int [_nv](#)
 Number of virtual orbitals.
- const int [_nn](#)
 Number of basis functions.
- long int [_memory](#)
 Memory.
- int [_maxiter](#)
 Maximum number of iterations.
- double [_conv](#)
 CPHF convergence threshold.
- bool [_with_diis](#)
 whether use DIIS or not
- const int [_diis_dim](#)
 Size of subspace.
- std::shared_ptr< BasisSet > [_primary](#)
 Primary Basis Set.
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [_cocc](#)
 Occupied orbitals.
- std::shared_ptr< Matrix > [_cvir](#)

- Virtual orbitals.*
- `std::shared_ptr< Vector > _eps_occ`
- Occupied orbital energies.*
- `std::shared_ptr< Vector > _eps_vir`
- Virtual orbital energies.*
- `std::vector< std::shared_ptr< oepdev::DIISManager > > _diis`
the DIIS managers for each perturbation operator x, y and z
- Options & `_options`
- Options.*
- `std::shared_ptr< Matrix > _molecularPolarizability`
Total (molecular) polarizability tensor.
- `std::vector< std::shared_ptr< Vector > > _orbitalCentroids`
LMO centroids.
- `std::vector< std::shared_ptr< Matrix > > _orbitalPolarizabilities`
orbital-associated polarizability tensors
- `std::vector< std::vector< std::shared_ptr< Matrix > > > _orbitalChargeTransferPolarizabilities`
orbital-orbital charge-transfer polarizability tensors
- `std::vector< std::shared_ptr< Matrix > > _X_OV_ao_matrices`
Perturbation X Operator O->V matrices in AO basis.

17.9.1 Detailed Description

CPHF solver class.

Solves **CPHF** equations (now only for RHF wavefunction). Computes molecular and polarizabilities associated with the localized molecular orbitals (LMO).

Note

Useful options:

- `CPHF_CONVER` - convergence of **CPHF**. Default: `1e-8 (au)`
- `CPHF_CONVER` - maximum number of iterations. Default: `50`
- `CPHF_DIIS` - wheather use DIIS or not. Default: `true`
- `CPHF_DIIS_DIM` - dimension of iterative subspace. Default: `3`
- `CPHF_LOCALIZE` - localize the molecular orbitals? Default: `true`
- `CPHF_LOCALIZER` - set orbital localization method. Available: `BOYS` and `PIPEK_MEZEY`. Default: `BOYS`

17.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.9.2.1 oepdev::CPHF::CPHF (SharedWavefunction ref_wfn, Options & options)

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>ref_wfn</i>	reference HF wavefunction
<i>options</i>	set of Psi4 options

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

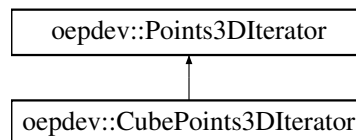
- oepdev/libutil/cphf.h
- oepdev/libutil/cphf.cc

17.10 oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator Class Reference

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. g09 Cube-like order.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator:



Public Member Functions

- **CubePoints3DIterator** (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &dx, const double &dy, const double &dz, const double &ox, const double &oy, const double &oz)
- virtual void [first](#) ()
Initialize first iteration.
- virtual void [next](#) ()
Step to next iteration.

Protected Attributes

- const int **nx_**
- const int **ny_**
- const int **nz_**
- const double **dx_**
- const double **dy_**
- const double **dz_**
- const double **ox_**
- const double **oy_**
- const double **oz_**
- int **ii_**
- int **jj_**
- int **kk_**

Additional Inherited Members

17.10.1 Detailed Description

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. g09 Cube-like order.

Note: Always create instances by using static factory method from [Points3DIterator](#). Do not use constructor of this class.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

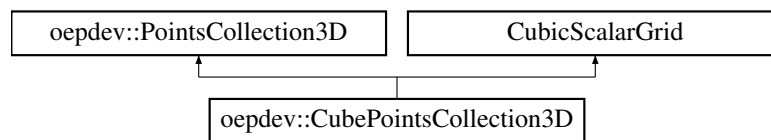
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.11 oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D Class Reference

G09 cube-like ordered collection of points in 3D space.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D:



Public Member Functions

- **CubePointsCollection3D** ([Collection](#) collectionType, const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, psi::SharedBasisSet bs, psi::Options &options)
- virtual void [print](#) () const
Print the information to Psi4 output file.
- virtual void **write_cube_file** (psi::SharedMatrix v, const std::string &name)

Additional Inherited Members

17.11.1 Detailed Description

G09 cube-like ordered collection of points in 3D space.

Note: Do not use constructors of this class explicitly. Instead, use static factory methods of the superclass to create instances.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.12 oepdev::DIISManager Class Reference

DIIS manager.

```
#include <diis.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [DIISManager](#) (int dim, int na, int nb)
- [~DIISManager](#) ()

Destructor.

- void [put](#) (const std::shared_ptr< const Matrix > &error, const std::shared_ptr< const Matrix > &vector)
- void [compute](#) (void)
- void [update](#) (std::shared_ptr< Matrix > &other)

17.12.1 Detailed Description

DIIS manager.

Instance can interact directly with the process of solving vector quantities in iterative manner. One needs to pass the dimensions of solution vector as well as the DIIS subspace size. The iterative procedure requires providing the current vector and also an estimate of the error vector. The updated DIIS vector can be copied to an old vector through the Instance.

17.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.12.2.1 `oepdev::DIISManager::DIISManager (int dim, int na, int nb)`

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>dim</i>	Size of DIIS subspace
<i>na</i>	Number of solution rows
<i>nb</i>	Number of solution columns

17.12.3 Member Function Documentation

17.12.3.1 `void oepdev::DIISManager::compute (void)`

Perform DIIS interpolation.

17.12.3.2 `void oepdev::DIISManager::put (const std::shared_ptr< const Matrix > & error, const std::shared_ptr< const Matrix > & vector)`

Put the current solution to the DIIS manager.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	Shared matrix with current solution error
<i>vector</i>	Shared matrix with current solution vector

17.12.3.3 `void oepdev::DIISManager::update (std::shared_ptr< Matrix > & other)`

Update solution vector. Pass the Shared pointer to current solution. Then it will be overridden by the updated DIIS solution.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

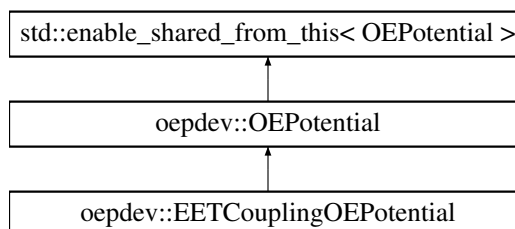
- oepdev/libutil/[diis.h](#)
- oepdev/libutil/diis.cc

17.13 oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential Class Reference

Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential:



Public Member Functions

- **EETCouplingOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), SharedBasisSet auxiliary, Options &options)
- **EETCouplingOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
- virtual void [compute](#) (const std::string &oepType) override
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within a specified OEP type.
- virtual void [compute_3D](#) (const std::string &oepType, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, double &v) override
Compute value of potential in point x, y, z and save at v.
- virtual void **print_header** () const override

Additional Inherited Members

17.13.1 Detailed Description

Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations.

Contains the following OEP types:

- Fujimoto.ET1
- Fujimoto.ET2
- Fujimoto.HT1
- Fujimoto.HT1
- Fujimoto.HT2
- Fujimoto.CT1
- Fujimoto.CT2

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

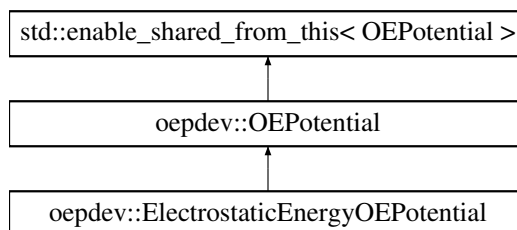
- oepdev/liboep/[oep.h](#)
- oepdev/liboep/oep.cc

17.14 oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential Class Reference

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential:



Public Member Functions

- [ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential](#) (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
Only ESP-based potential is worth implementing.
- virtual void [compute](#) (const std::string &oepType) override
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within a specified OEP type.
- virtual void [compute_3D](#) (const std::string &oepType, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, double &v) override
Compute value of potential in point x, y, z and save at v.
- virtual void **print_header** () const override

Additional Inherited Members

17.14.1 Detailed Description

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy.

Contains the following OEP types:

- V

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

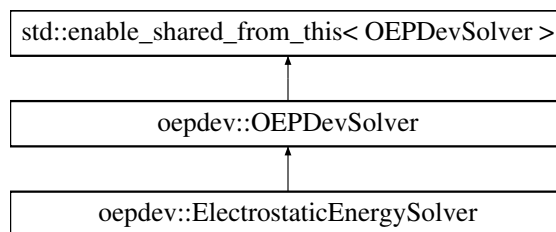
- oepdev/liboep/[oep.h](#)
- oepdev/liboep/oep.cc

17.15 oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver Class Reference

Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

```
#include <solver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver:



Public Member Functions

- **ElectrostaticEnergySolver** (SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union)
- virtual double [compute_oep_based](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using OEP's.
- virtual double [compute_benchmark](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using benchmark method.

Additional Inherited Members

17.15.1 Detailed Description

Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

The implemented methods are shown in below

Keyword	Method Description
Benchmark Methods	
AO_EXPANDED	*Default*. Exact Coulombic energy from atomic orbital expansions.
MO_EXPANDED	Exact Coulombic energy from molecular orbital expansions
OEP-Based Methods	
ESP_SYMMETRIZED	*Default*. Coulombic energy from ESP charges interacting with nuclei and electronic density. Symmetrized with respect to monomers.

Table 17.2: Methods available in the Solver

Below the detailed description of the above methods is given.

Benchmark Methods

Exact Coulombic energy from atomic orbital expansions.

The Coulombic interaction energy is given by

$$E^{\text{Coul}} = E^{\text{Nuc-Nuc}} + E^{\text{Nuc-El}} + E^{\text{El-El}}$$

where the nuclear-nuclear repulsion energy is

$$E^{\text{Nuc-Nuc}} = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{y \in B} \frac{Z_x Z_y}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y|}$$

the nuclear-electronic attraction energy is

$$E^{\text{Nuc-EI}} = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{\lambda \sigma \in B} Z_x V_{\lambda \sigma}^{(x)} \left(D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\beta)} \right) + \sum_{y \in B} \sum_{\mu \nu \in A} Z_y V_{\mu \nu}^{(y)} \left(D_{\mu \nu}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\mu \nu}^{(\beta)} \right)$$

and the electron-electron repulsion energy is

$$E^{\text{EI-EI}} = \sum_{\mu \nu \in A} \sum_{\lambda \sigma \in B} \left\{ D_{\mu \nu}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\mu \nu}^{(\beta)} \right\} \left\{ D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\beta)} \right\} (\mu \nu | \lambda \sigma)$$

In the above equations,

$$V_{\lambda \sigma}^{(x)} \equiv \int \frac{\phi_{\lambda}^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} d\mathbf{r}$$

Exact Coulombic energy from molecular orbital expansion.

This approach is fully equivalent to the atomic orbital expansion shown above. For the closed shell case, the Coulombic interaction energy is given by

$$E^{\text{Coul}} = E^{\text{Nuc-Nuc}} + E^{\text{Nuc-EI}} + E^{\text{EI-EI}}$$

where the nuclear-nuclear repulsion energy is

$$E^{\text{Nuc-Nuc}} = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{y \in B} \frac{Z_x Z_y}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y|}$$

the nuclear-electronic attraction energy is

$$E^{\text{Nuc-EI}} = 2 \sum_{i \in A} \sum_{y \in B} V_{ii}^{(y)} + 2 \sum_{j \in B} \sum_{x \in A} V_{jj}^{(x)}$$

and the electron-electron repulsion energy is

$$E^{\text{EI-EI}} = 4 \sum_{i \in A} \sum_{j \in B} (ii | jj)$$

OEP-Based Methods

Coulombic energy from ESP charges interacting with nuclei and electronic density.

In this approach, nuclear and electronic density of either species is approximated by ESP charges. In order to achieve symmetric expression, the interaction is computed twice (ESP of A interacting with density matrix and nuclear charges of B and vice versa) and then divided by 2. Thus,

$$E^{\text{Coul}} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{x \in A} \sum_{y \in B} \frac{Z_x q_y}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y|} + \sum_{y \in B} \sum_{\mu \nu \in A} q_y V_{\mu \nu}^{(y)} \left(D_{\mu \nu}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\mu \nu}^{(\beta)} \right) + \sum_{y \in B} \sum_{x \in A} \frac{q_x Z_y}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y|} + \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{\lambda \sigma \in B} Z_x V_{\lambda \sigma}^{(x)} \left(D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\lambda \sigma}^{(\beta)} \right) \right]$$

If the basis set is large and the number of ESP centres $q_{x(y)}$ is sufficient, the sum of first two contributions equals the sum of the latter two contributions.

Notes:

- This solver also computes and prints the ESP-ESP point charge interaction energy,

$$E^{\text{Coul,ESP}} \approx \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{y \in B} \frac{q_x q_y}{|\mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y|}$$

for reference purposes.

- In order to construct this solver, **always** use the `OEPDevSolver::build` static factory method.

17.15.2 Member Function Documentation

17.15.2.1 `double ElectrostaticEnergySolver::compute_benchmark (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
`[virtual]`

Compute property by using benchmark method.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` benchmark method

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- benchmark method
---------------	--------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

17.15.2.2 `double ElectrostaticEnergySolver::compute_oep_based (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
`[virtual]`

Compute property by using OEP's.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` OEP-based method.

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- flavour of OEP model
---------------	------------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

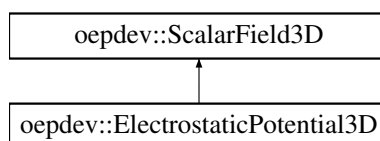
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.cc](#)

17.16 oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D Class Reference

Electrostatic potential of a molecule.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D`:



Public Member Functions

- **ElectrostaticPotential3D** (const int &np, const double &padding, psi::SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
- **ElectrostaticPotential3D** (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, psi::SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
- virtual double [compute_xyz](#) (const double &x, const double &y, const double &z)
Compute a value of scalar field at point (x, y, z)
- virtual void [print](#) () const
Print information of the object to Psi4 output.

Additional Inherited Members

17.16.1 Detailed Description

Electrostatic potential of a molecule.

Computes the electrostatic potential of a molecule directly from the wavefunction. The electrostatic potential $v(\mathbf{r})$ at point \mathbf{r} is computed from the following formula:

$$v(\mathbf{r}) = v_{\text{nuc}}(\mathbf{r}) + v_{\text{el}}(\mathbf{r})$$

where the nuclear and electronic contributions are defined accordingly as

$$v_{\text{nuc}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_x \frac{Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|}$$

$$v_{\text{el}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mu\nu} \left\{ D_{\mu\nu}^{(\alpha)} + D_{\mu\nu}^{(\beta)} \right\} V_{\nu\mu}(\mathbf{r})$$

In the above equations, Z_x denotes the charge of x th nucleus, $D_{\mu\nu}^{(\omega)}$ is the one-particle (relaxed) density matrix element in AO basis associated with the ω electron spin, and $V_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{r})$ is the potential one-electron integral defined by

$$V_{\nu\mu}(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \int d\mathbf{r}' \phi_{\nu}^*(\mathbf{r}') \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \phi_{\mu}(\mathbf{r}')$$

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

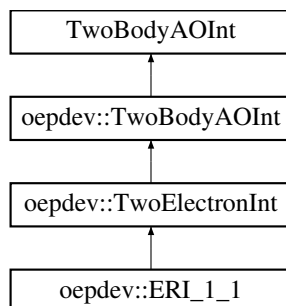
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.17 oepdev::ERI_1_1 Class Reference

2-centre ERI of the form $(a|O(2)|b)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$.

```
#include <eri.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ERI_1_1:



Public Member Functions

- [ERI_1_1](#) (const [IntegralFactory](#) *integral, int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Constructor. Use [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#) to generate this object.
- [~ERI_1_1](#) ()
Destructor.

Protected Member Functions

- `size_t compute_doublet(int, int)`
Compute ERI's between 2 shells.

Protected Attributes

- `double * mdh_buffer_1_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion (shell 1)
- `double * mdh_buffer_2_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion (shell 2)

17.17.1 Detailed Description

2-centre ERI of the form $(a|O(2)|b)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.

ERI's are computed for a shell doublet $(P|Q)$ and stored in the `target_full_` buffer, accessible through `buffer()` method:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{For each } (n_1, l_1, m_1) \in P : \\ &\quad \text{For each } (n_2, l_2, m_2) \in Q : \\ &\quad \text{ERI} = (A|B)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] \end{aligned}$$

For detailed description of the McMurchie-Davidson scheme, refer to [The Integral Package Library](#).

17.17.2 Implementation

A set of ERI's in a shell is decontracted as

$$(A|B)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = \sum_{ij} c_i(\alpha_1) c_j(\alpha_2) (i|j)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}]$$

where the primitive ERI is given by

$$(i|j)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = \sum_{N_1=0}^{n_1} \sum_{L_1=0}^{l_1} \sum_{M_1=0}^{m_1} \sum_{N_2=0}^{n_2} \sum_{L_2=0}^{l_2} \sum_{M_2=0}^{m_2} d_{N_1}^{n_1} d_{L_1}^{l_1} d_{M_1}^{m_1} d_{N_2}^{n_2} d_{L_2}^{l_2} d_{M_2}^{m_2} [N_1 L_1 M_1 | N_2 L_2 M_2]$$

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

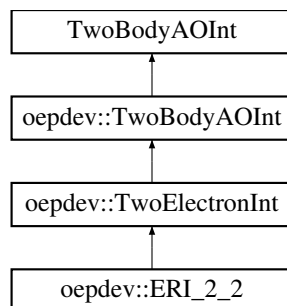
- `oepdev/libints/eri.h`
- `oepdev/libints/eri.cc`

17.18 oepdev::ERI_2_2 Class Reference

4-centre ERI of the form $(ab|O(2)|cd)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.

```
#include <eri.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::ERI_2_2`:



Public Member Functions

- [ERI_2_2](#) (const [IntegralFactory](#) *integral, int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Constructor. Use [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#) to generate this object.
- [~ERI_2_2](#) ()
Destructor.

Protected Member Functions

- `size_t compute_quartet (int, int, int, int)`
Compute ERI's between 4 shells.

Protected Attributes

- `double * mdh_buffer_12_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion (shells 1 and 2)
- `double * mdh_buffer_34_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion (shells 3 and 4)

17.18.1 Detailed Description

4-centre ERI of the form $(ab|O(2)|cd)$ where $O(2) = 1/r_{12}$.

ERI's are computed for a shell quartet (PQ|RS) and stored in the `target_full_` buffer, accessible through `buffer()` method:

For each $(n_1, l_1, m_1) \in P$:
 For each $(n_2, l_2, m_2) \in Q$:
 For each $(n_3, l_3, m_3) \in R$:
 For each $(n_4, l_4, m_4) \in S$:
 $ERI = (AB|CD)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}]$

For detailed description of the McMurchie-Davidson scheme, refer to [The Integral Package Library](#).

17.18.2 Implementation

A set of ERI's in a shell is decontracted as

$$(AB|CD)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = \sum_{ijkl} c_i(\alpha_1) c_j(\alpha_2) c_k(\alpha_3) c_l(\alpha_4) (ij|kl)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}]$$

where the primitive ERI is given by

$$(ij|kl)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = E_{ij}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) E_{kl}(\alpha_3, \alpha_4) \\ \times \sum_{N_1=0}^{n_1+n_2} \sum_{L_1=0}^{l_1+l_2} \sum_{M_1=0}^{m_1+m_2} \sum_{N_2=0}^{n_3+n_4} \sum_{L_2=0}^{l_3+l_4} \sum_{M_2=0}^{m_3+m_4} d_{N_1}^{n_1 n_2} d_{L_1}^{l_1 l_2} d_{M_1}^{m_1 m_2} d_{N_2}^{n_3 n_4} d_{L_2}^{l_3 l_4} d_{M_2}^{m_3 m_4} [N_1 L_1 M_1 | N_2 L_2 M_2]$$

In the above equation, the multiplicative constants are given as

$$E_{ij}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} |\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}|^2 \right] \\ E_{kl}(\alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_3 \alpha_4}{\alpha_3 + \alpha_4} |\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{D}|^2 \right]$$

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

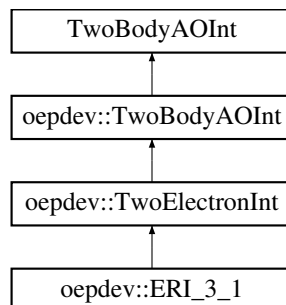
- oepdev/libints/eri.h
- oepdev/libints/eri.cc

17.19 oepdev::ERI_3_1 Class Reference

4-centre ERI of the form (abc|O(2)|d) where O(2) = 1/r¹².

```
#include <eri.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ERI_3_1:



Public Member Functions

- [ERI_3_1](#) (const [IntegralFactory](#) *integral, int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Constructor. Use [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#) to generate this object.
- [~ERI_3_1](#) ()
Destructor.

Protected Member Functions

- `size_t` [compute_quartet](#) (int, int, int, int)
Compute ERI's between 4 shells.

Protected Attributes

- double * `mdh_buffer_123_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for trinomial expansion (shells 1, 2 and 3)
- double * `mdh_buffer_4_`
Buffer for McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion (shell 4)

17.19.1 Detailed Description

4-centre ERI of the form $(abc|O(2)|d)$ where $O(2) = 1/r12$.

ERI's are computed for a shell quartet $(PQR|S)$ and stored in the `target_full_` buffer, accessible through `buffer()` method:

For each $(n_1, l_1, m_1) \in P$:
 For each $(n_2, l_2, m_2) \in Q$:
 For each $(n_3, l_3, m_3) \in R$:
 For each $(n_4, l_4, m_4) \in S$:
 ERI = $(ABC|D)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}]$

For detailed description of the McMurchie-Davidson scheme, refer to [The Integral Package Library](#).

17.19.2 Implementation

A set of ERI's in a shell is decontracted as

$$(ABC|D)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = \sum_{ijkl} c_i(\alpha_1) c_j(\alpha_2) c_k(\alpha_3) c_l(\alpha_4) (ijk|l)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}]$$

where the primitive ERI is given by

$$(ijk|l)[\{\alpha\}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}] = E_{ijk}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \times \sum_{N_1=0}^{n_1+n_2+n_3} \sum_{L_1=0}^{l_1+l_2+l_3} \sum_{M_1=0}^{m_1+m_2+m_3} \sum_{N_2=0}^{n_4} \sum_{L_2=0}^{l_4} \sum_{M_2=0}^{m_4} d_{N_1}^{n_1 n_2 n_3} d_{L_1}^{l_1 l_2 l_3} d_{M_1}^{m_1 m_2 m_3} d_{N_2}^{n_4} d_{L_2}^{l_4} d_{M_2}^{m_4} [N_1 L_1 M_1 | N_2 L_2 M_2]$$

In the above equation, the multiplicative constants are given as

$$E_{ijk}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} |\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}|^2 \right] \exp \left[-\frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \alpha_3}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3} |\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{C}|^2 \right]$$

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `oepdev/libints/eri.h`
- `oepdev/libints/eri.cc`

17.20 oepdev::ESPSolver Class Reference

Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class.

```
#include <esp.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [ESPSolver](#) (SharedScalarField3D field)
Construct from scalar field.
- [ESPSolver](#) (SharedScalarField3D field, psi::SharedMatrix [centres](#))
Construct from scalar field.
- virtual [~ESPSolver](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual psi::SharedVector [charges](#) () const
Get the (fit) charges.
- virtual psi::SharedMatrix [centres](#) () const
Get the charge distribution centres.
- virtual void [compute](#) ()
Perform fitting of effective charges.

Protected Attributes

- const int [nCentres_](#)
Number of fit centres.
- SharedScalarField3D [field_](#)
Scalar field.
- psi::SharedVector [charges_](#)
Charges to be fit.
- psi::SharedMatrix [centres_](#)
Centres, at which fit charges will reside.

17.20.1 Detailed Description

Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class.

Solves the least-squares problem to fit the generalized charges q_m , that reproduce the reference generalized potential $v^{\text{ref}}(\mathbf{r})$ supplied by the [ScalarField3D](#) object:

$$\int d\mathbf{r}' \left[v^{\text{ref}}(\mathbf{r}') - \sum_m \frac{q_m}{|\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}_m|} \right]^2 \rightarrow \text{minimize}$$

The charges are subject to the following constraint:

$$\sum_m q_m = 0$$

Method description.

M generalized charges is found by solving the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q} \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

where the \mathbf{A} matrix of dimension $M \times M$ and \mathbf{b} vector of length M are given as

$$A_{mn} = \sum_i \frac{1}{r_{im} r_{in}}$$

$$b_m = \sum_i \frac{v^{\text{ref}}(\mathbf{r}_m)}{r_{im}}$$

In the above equation, summations run over all sample points, at which reference potential is known.

17.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.20.2.1 oepdev::ESPSolver::ESPSolver (SharedScalarField3D *field*)

Construct from scalar field.

Assume that the centres are on atoms associated with the scalar field.

Parameters

<i>field</i>	- oepdev scalar field object
--------------	------------------------------

17.20.2.2 oepdev::ESPSolver::ESPSolver (SharedScalarField3D *field*, psi::SharedMatrix *centres*)

Construct from scalar field.

Solve ESP equations for a custom set of charge distribution centres.

Parameters

<i>field</i>	- oepdev scalar field object
<i>centres</i>	- matrix with coordinates of charge distribution centres

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- oepdev/libutil/[esp.h](#)
- oepdev/libutil/esp.cc

17.21 oepdev::Fourier9 Struct Reference

Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for $N=4$.

```
#include <unitary_optimizer.h>
```

Public Attributes

- double **a0**
- double **a1**
- double **a2**
- double **a3**
- double **a4**
- double **b1**
- double **b2**
- double **b3**
- double **b4**

17.21.1 Detailed Description

Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for $N=4$.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- oepdev/libutil/[unitary_optimizer.h](#)

17.22 oepdev::GenEffFrag Class Reference

Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [GenEffFrag](#) ()
Initialize with default name of GEFP (Default)
- [GenEffFrag](#) (std::string name)
Initialize with custom name of GEFP.
- [~GenEffFrag](#) ()
Destruct.
- void [rotate](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > R)
Rotate.
- void [translate](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > T)
Translate.
- void [superimpose](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > targetXYZ, std::vector< int > supList)
Superimpose.
- void [set_gefp_polarization](#) (const std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > &par)
Set the Density Matrix Susceptibility Tensors.
- void [set_dmat_susceptibility](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix >>> &susc)
std::vector< std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix >> [susceptibility](#) (int i) const
Grab the density matrix susceptibility tensor for the i-th LMO.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [susceptibility](#) (int i, int x) const
Grab the density matrix susceptibility tensor x-th component for the i-th LMO.

Public Attributes

- std::map< std::string, std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > > [parameters](#)
Dictionary of All GEF Parameters.

Protected Attributes

- std::string [name_](#)
Name of GEFP.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [densityMatrixSusceptibilityGEF_](#)
Density Matrix Susceptibility Tensor.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [electrostaticEnergyGEF_](#)
Electrostatic Energy Effective One-Electron Potential.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [repulsionEnergyGEF_](#)
Exchange-Repulsion Effective One-Electron Potential.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [chargeTransferEnergyGEF_](#)
Charge-Transfer Effective One-Electron Potential.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [EETCouplingConstantGEF_](#)
EET Coupling Effective One-Electron Potential.

17.22.1 Detailed Description

Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class.

Describes the GEFP fragment that is in principle designed to work at correlated levels of theory.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.cc

17.23 oepdev::GenEffPar Class Reference

Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [GenEffPar](#) (std::string name)
Create with name of this parameter type.
- [~GenEffPar](#) ()
Destruct.
- void [set_susceptibility](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix >>> &susc)
Set The Density Matrix Susceptibility Tensors.
- std::vector< std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix >> [susceptibility](#) (int i) const
Grab the density matrix susceptibility tensor for the i-th LMO.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [susceptibility](#) (int i, int x) const
Grab the density matrix susceptibility tensor x-th component for the i-th LMO.

Protected Attributes

- std::string [name_](#)
The Name of Parameter Type.
- std::vector< std::vector< std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix >>> [densityMatrixSusceptibility_](#)
The Density Matrix Susceptibility Tensors.

17.23.1 Detailed Description

Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

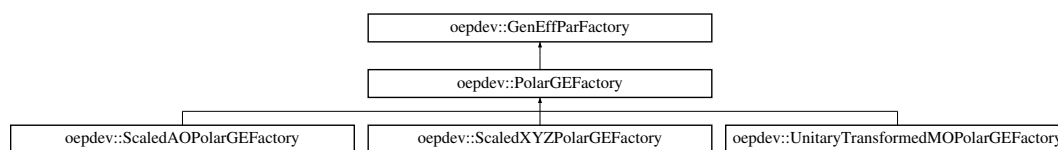
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h

17.24 oepdev::GenEffParFactory Class Reference

Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::GenEffParFactory:



Public Member Functions

- [GenEffParFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn](#), psi::Options &opt)
Construct from wavefunction and Psi4 options.
- virtual [~GenEffParFactory](#) ()
Destruct.
- virtual std::shared_ptr
< [GenEffPar](#) > [compute](#) (void)=0
Compute the fragment parameters.
- virtual std::shared_ptr
< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn](#) (void) const
Grab wavefunction.
- virtual psi::Options & [options](#) (void) const
Grab options.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual double [random_double](#) ()
Draw random number.
- virtual std::shared_ptr
< psi::Vector > [draw_random_point](#) ()
Draw random point in 3D space, excluding the vdW region.
- virtual bool [is_in_vdWsphere](#) (double x, double y, double z) const
Is the point inside a vdW region?

Protected Attributes

- std::shared_ptr
< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn_](#)
Wavefunction.
- psi::Options & [options_](#)
Psi4 Options.
- std::default_random_engine [randomNumberGenerator_](#)
Random number generators.
- std::uniform_real_distribution
< double > [randomDistribution_](#)
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [excludeSpheres_](#)
Matrix with vdW sphere information.
- std::map< std::string, double > [vdwRadius_](#)
Map with vdW radii.
- double [cx_](#)
Centre-of-mass coordinates.
- double [cy_](#)

- double **cz_**
- double **radius_**

Radius of padding sphere around the molecule.

17.24.1 Detailed Description

Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base.

Describes the GEFP fragment that is in principle designed to work at correlated levels of theory.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

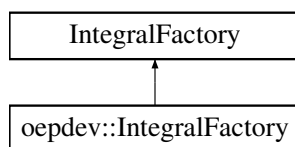
- [oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h](#)
- [oepdev/libgefp/gefp.cc](#)

17.25 oepdev::IntegralFactory Class Reference

Extended [IntegralFactory](#) for computing integrals.

```
#include <integral.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::IntegralFactory:



Public Member Functions

- [IntegralFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs3, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs4)
Initialize integral factory given a BasisSet for each center. Becomes (bs1 bs2 | bs3 bs4).
- [IntegralFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2)
Initialize integral factory given a BasisSet for two centres. Becomes (bs1 bs2 | bs1 bs2).
- [IntegralFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1)
Initialize integral factory given a BasisSet for two centres. Becomes (bs1 bs1 | bs1 bs1).
- virtual [~IntegralFactory](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) * [eri_1_1](#) (int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Returns an [ERI_1_1](#) integral object.
- virtual [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) * [eri_2_1](#) (int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Returns an [ERI_2_1](#) integral object.
- virtual [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) * [eri_2_2](#) (int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Returns an [ERI_2_2](#) integral object.
- virtual [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) * [eri_3_1](#) (int deriv=0, bool use_shell_pairs=false)
Returns an [ERI_3_1](#) integral object.

17.25.1 Detailed Description

Extended [IntegralFactory](#) for computing integrals.

In addition to integrals available in Psi4, [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#) enables to compute also:

- OEI's:
 - none at that moment
- ERI's:
 - integrals of type (a|b) - [oepdev::ERI_1_1](#)
 - integrals of type (ab|c) - [oepdev::ERI_2_1](#)
 - integrals of type (abc|d) - [oepdev::ERI_3_1](#)
 - integrals of type (ab|cd) - [oepdev::ERI_2_2](#) (also in Psi4 as `psi::ERI`)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

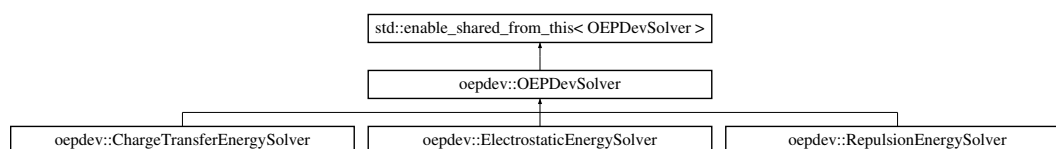
- [oepdev/libpsi/integral.h](#)
- [oepdev/libpsi/integral.cc](#)

17.26 oepdev::OEPDevSolver Class Reference

Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base.

```
#include <solver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::OEPDevSolver`:



Public Member Functions

- [OEPDevSolver](#) (SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union)
Take wavefunction union and initialize the Solver.
- virtual [~OEPDevSolver](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual double [compute_oep_based](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")=0
Compute property by using OEP's.
- virtual double [compute_benchmark](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")=0
Compute property by using benchmark method.

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::shared_ptr
 < [OEPDevSolver](#) > [build](#) (const std::string &target, SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union)
Build a solver of a particular property for given molecular cluster.

Protected Attributes

- SharedWavefunctionUnion [wfn_union_](#)
Wavefunction union.
- `std::vector< std::string >` [methods_oeBased_](#)
Names of all OEP-based methods implemented for a solver.
- `std::vector< std::string >` [methods_benchmark_](#)
Names of all benchmark methods implemented for a solver.

17.26.1 Detailed Description

Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base.

Uses only a wavefunction union object to initialize. Available solvers:

- ELECTROSTATIC ENERGY
- REPULSION ENERGY
- CHARGE TRANSFER ENERGY

17.26.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.26.2.1 OEPDevSolver::OEPDevSolver (SharedWavefunctionUnion *wfn_union*)

Take wavefunction union and initialize the Solver.

Parameters

<i>wfn_union</i>	- wavefunction union of isolated molecular wavefunctions
------------------	--

17.26.3 Member Function Documentation

17.26.3.1 `std::shared_ptr< OEPDevSolver > OEPDevSolver::build (const std::string & target, SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union) [static]`

Build a solver of a particular property for given molecular cluster.

Parameters

<i>target</i>	- target property
<i>wfn_union</i>	- wavefunction union of isolated molecular wavefunctions

Implemented target properties:

- ELECTROSTATIC_ENERGY - Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- REPULSION_ENERGY - Pauli repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

See Also

[ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#)

17.26.3.2 `double OEPDevSolver::compute_benchmark (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT") [pure virtual]`

Compute property by using benchmark method.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` benchmark method

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- benchmark method
---------------	--------------------

Implemented in [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver](#), [oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver](#), and [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#).

17.26.3.3 `double OEPDevSolver::compute_oep_based (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT") [pure virtual]`

Compute property by using OEP's.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` OEP-based method.

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- flavour of OEP model
---------------	------------------------

Implemented in [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver](#), [oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver](#), and [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

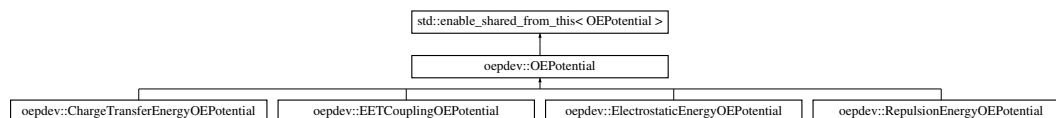
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.cc](#)

17.27 oepdev::OEPotential Class Reference

Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::OEPotential`:



Public Member Functions

- [OEPotential](#) (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
Fully ESP-based OEP object.
- [OEPotential](#) (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), SharedBasisSet auxiliary, Options &options)
General OEP object.
- virtual [~OEPotential](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [compute](#) (void)
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within all OEP types.
- virtual void [compute](#) (const std::string &oepType)=0
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within a specified OEP type.
- virtual void [compute_3D](#) (const std::string &oepType, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, double &v)=0
Compute value of potential in point x, y, z and save at v.
- virtual void [write_cube](#) (const std::string &oepType, const std::string &fileName)
Write potential to a cube file.

- virtual void [rotate](#) (const Matrix &rotmat)
Rotate.
- virtual void [translate](#) (const Vector &trans)
Translate.
- virtual void [superimpose](#) (const Matrix &refGeometry, const std::vector< int > &supList, const std::vector< int > &reordList)
Superimpose.
- std::string [name](#) () const
Retrieve name of this OEP.
- [OEType](#) [oep](#) (const std::string &oepType) const
Retrieve the potentials.
- SharedMatrix [matrix](#) (const std::string &oepType) const
Retrieve the potentials in a matrix form.
- SharedWavefunction [wfn](#) () const
Retrieve wavefunction object.
- void [set_name](#) (const std::string &name)
- virtual void [print_header](#) () const =0

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::shared_ptr
< [OEPotential](#) > [build](#) (const std::string &category, SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
Build fully ESP-based OEP object.
- static std::shared_ptr
< [OEPotential](#) > [build](#) (const std::string &category, SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), SharedBasisSet auxiliary, Options &options)
Build general OEP object.

Protected Attributes

- Options [options_](#)
Psi4 options.
- SharedWavefunction [wfn_](#)
Wavefunction.
- SharedBasisSet [primary_](#)
Promary Basis set.
- SharedBasisSet [auxiliary_](#)
Auxiliary Basis set.
- std::string [name_](#)
Name of this OEP;.
- std::map< std::string, [OEType](#) > [oepTypes_](#)
Types of OEP's within the scope of this object.
- std::shared_ptr
< psi::IntegralFactory > [intsFactory_](#)
Integral factory.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [potMat_](#)
Matrix of potential one-electron integrals.
- std::shared_ptr
< psi::OneBodyAOInt > [OEInt_](#)
One-electron integral shared pointer.
- std::shared_ptr< [PotentialInt](#) > [potInt_](#)
One-electron potential shared pointer.

17.27.1 Detailed Description

Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base.

Manages OEP's in matrix and 3D forms. Available OEP categories:

- ELECTROSTATIC ENERGY
- REPULSION ENERGY
- CHARGE TRANSFER ENERGY
- EET COUPLING CONSTANT

17.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.27.2.1 OEPotential::OEPotential (SharedWavefunction *wfn*, Options & *options*)

Fully ESP-based OEP object.

Parameters

<i>wfn</i>	- wavefunction
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

17.27.2.2 OEPotential::OEPotential (SharedWavefunction *wfn*, SharedBasisSet *auxiliary*, Options & *options*)

General OEP object.

Parameters

<i>wfn</i>	- wavefunction
<i>auxiliary</i>	- basis set for density fitting of OEP's
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

17.27.3 Member Function Documentation

17.27.3.1 std::shared_ptr< OEPotential > OEPotential::build (const std::string & *category*, SharedWavefunction *wfn*, Options & *options*) [static]

Build fully ESP-based OEP object.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	- OEP category
<i>wfn</i>	- wavefunction
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

17.27.3.2 std::shared_ptr< OEPotential > OEPotential::build (const std::string & *category*, SharedWavefunction *wfn*, SharedBasisSet *auxiliary*, Options & *options*) [static]

Build general OEP object.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	- OEP category
<i>wfn</i>	- wavefunction
<i>auxiliary</i>	- basis set for density fitting of OEP's
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

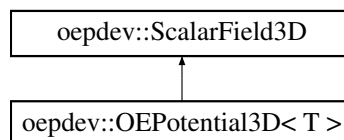
- oepdev/liboep/oep.h
- oepdev/liboep/oep.cc

17.28 oepdev::OEPotential3D< T > Class Template Reference

Class template for OEP scalar fields.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >:



Public Member Functions

- [OEPotential3D](#) (const int &np, const double &padding, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string &oepType)
Construct random spherical collection of scalar field of type T.
- [OEPotential3D](#) (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, std::shared_ptr< T > oep, const std::string &oepType, psi::Options &options)
Construct ordered 3D collection of scalar field of type T.
- virtual [~OEPotential3D](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual double [compute_xyz](#) (const double &x, const double &y, const double &z)
Compute a value of scalar field at point (x, y, z)
- virtual void [print](#) () const
Print information of the object to Psi4 output.

Protected Attributes

- std::shared_ptr< T > [oep_](#)
Shared pointer to the instance of class T
- std::string [oepType_](#)
Descriptor of the scalar field type stored in instance of T

Additional Inherited Members

17.28.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T>class oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >
```

Class template for OEP scalar fields.

Used for special type of classes T that contain following public member functions:

```
class T : public std::enable_shared_from_this<T> {
public:
    void compute_3D(const std::string& descriptor,
                   const double& x, const double& y, const double& z,
                   double& v);

    shared_ptr<psi::Wavefunction> wfn() const {return wfn_;}
};
```

with the `descriptor` of a certain scalar field type, `x`, `y`, `z` the points in 3D space in which the scalar field has to be computed and stored at `v`. Instances of `T` should store shared pointer to wavefunction object. List of classes `T` that are compatible with this class template and are currently implemented in `oepdev` is given below:

- `oepdev::OEPotential` abstract base (do not use derived classes as `T`)

Template parameters:

Template Parameters

<code>T</code>	the compatible class (e.g. <code>oepdev::OEPotential</code>)
----------------	---

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `oepdev/libutil/space3d.h`

17.29 oepdev::OEType Struct Reference

Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Public Attributes

- `std::string name`
Name of this type of OEP.
- `bool is_density_fitted`
Is this OEP DF-based?
- `int n`
Number of OEP's within a type.
- `SharedMatrix matrix`
All OEP's of this type gathered in a matrix form.

17.29.1 Detailed Description

Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `oepdev/liboep/oep.h`

17.30 oepdev::PerturbCharges Struct Reference

Structure to hold perturbing charges.

```
#include <scf_perturb.h>
```

Public Attributes

- `std::vector< double >` [charges](#)
Vector of charge values.
- `std::vector< std::shared_ptr
< psi::Vector > >` [positions](#)
Vector of charge position vectors.

17.30.1 Detailed Description

Structure to hold perturbing charges.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.h`

17.31 oepdev::Points3DIterator::Point Struct Reference

Public Attributes

- `double` **x**
- `double` **y**
- `double` **z**
- `int` **index**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

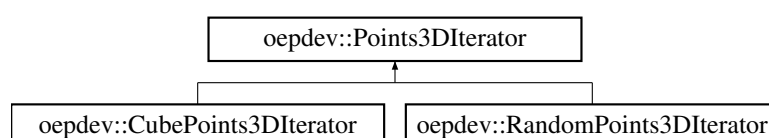
- `oepdev/libutil/space3d.h`

17.32 oepdev::Points3DIterator Class Reference

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::Points3DIterator`:



Classes

- struct [Point](#)

Public Member Functions

- [Points3DIterator](#) (const int &np)
Plain constructor. Initializes the abstract features.
- virtual [~Points3DIterator](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual bool [is_done](#) ()
Check if iteration is finished.
- virtual void [first](#) ()=0
Initialize first iteration.
- virtual void [next](#) ()=0
Step to next iteration.

- virtual double [x](#) () const
- virtual double [y](#) () const
- virtual double [z](#) () const
- virtual int [index](#) () const

Static Public Member Functions

- static shared_ptr
< [Points3DIterator](#) > [build](#) (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &dx, const double &dy, const double &dz, const double &ox, const double &oy, const double &oz)
Build G09 Cube collection iterator.
- static shared_ptr
< [Points3DIterator](#) > [build](#) (const int &np, const double &radius, const double &cx, const double &cy, const double &cz)
Build random collection iterator.
- static shared_ptr
< [Points3DIterator](#) > [build](#) (const int &np, const double &pad, psi::SharedMolecule mol)
Build random collection iterator.

Protected Attributes

- const int [np_](#)
Number of points.
- bool [done_](#)
Status of the iterator.
- int [index_](#)
Current index.

- [Point](#) [current_](#)

17.32.1 Detailed Description

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.

Points3DIterators are constructed either as iterators over:

- a random collections or
- an ordered (g09 cube-like) collections. **Note:** Always create instances by using static factory methods.

17.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.32.2.1 `oepdev::Points3Dlterator::Points3Dlterator (const int & np)`

Plain constructor. Initializes the abstract features.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points this iterator is constructed for
-----------	---

17.32.3 Member Function Documentation

17.32.3.1 `std::shared_ptr< Points3DIterator > oepdev::Points3DIterator::build (const int & nx, const int & ny, const int & nz, const double & dx, const double & dy, const double & dz, const double & ox, const double & oy, const double & oz) [static]`

Build G09 Cube collection iterator.

The points are generated according to Gaussian cube file format.

Parameters

<i>nx</i>	- number of points along x direction
<i>ny</i>	- number of points along y direction
<i>nz</i>	- number of points along z direction
<i>dx</i>	- spacing distance along x direction
<i>dy</i>	- spacing distance along y direction
<i>dz</i>	- spacing distance along y direction
<i>ox</i>	- coordinate x of cube origin
<i>oy</i>	- coordinate y of cube origin
<i>oz</i>	- coordinate z of cube origin

17.32.3.2 `std::shared_ptr< Points3DIterator > oepdev::Points3DIterator::build (const int & np, const double & radius, const double & cx, const double & cy, const double & cz) [static]`

Build random collection iterator.

The points are drawn according to uniform distrinution in 3D space.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points to draw
<i>radius</i>	- sphere radius inside which points are to be drawn
<i>cx</i>	- coordinate x of sphere's centre
<i>cy</i>	- coordinate y of sphere's centre
<i>cz</i>	- coordinate z of sphere's centre

17.32.3.3 `shared_ptr< Points3DIterator > oepdev::Points3DIterator::build (const int & np, const double & pad, psi::SharedMolecule mol) [static]`

Build random collection iterator.

The points are drawn according to uniform distrinution in 3D space enclosing a molecule given. All drawn points lie outside the van der Waals volume.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points to draw
<i>pad</i>	- radius padding of a minimal sphere enclosing the molecule
<i>mol</i>	- Psi4 molecule object

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

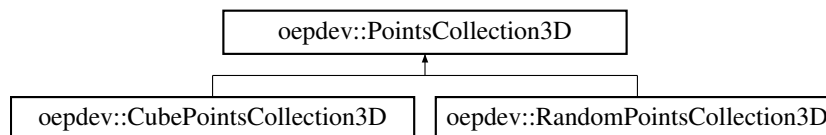
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.33 oepdev::PointsCollection3D Class Reference

Collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::PointsCollection3D:



Public Types

- enum [Collection](#) { **Random**, **Cube** }

Public descriptor of collection type.

Public Member Functions

- [PointsCollection3D](#) ([Collection](#) collectionType, int &np)
Initialize abstract features.
- **PointsCollection3D** ([Collection](#) collectionType, const int &np)
- virtual [~PointsCollection3D](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual int [npoints](#) () const
Get the number of points.
- virtual shared_ptr
< [Points3DIterator](#) > [points_iterator](#) () const
Get the iterator over this collection of points.
- virtual [Collection](#) [get_type](#) () const
Get the collection type.
- virtual void [print](#) () const =0
Print the information to Psi4 output file.

Static Public Member Functions

- static shared_ptr
< [PointsCollection3D](#) > [build](#) (const int &[npoints](#), const double &radius, const double &cx=0.0, const double &cy=0.0, const double &cz=0.0)
Build random collection of points.
- static shared_ptr
< [PointsCollection3D](#) > [build](#) (const int &[npoints](#), const double &padding, psi::SharedMolecule mol)
Build random collection of points.
- static shared_ptr
< [PointsCollection3D](#) > [build](#) (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, psi::SharedBasisSet bs, psi::Options &options)
Build G09 Cube collection of points.

Protected Attributes

- const int `np_`
Number of points.
- `Collection` `collectionType_`
Collection type.
- `shared_ptr< Points3DIterator >` `pointsIterator_`
iterator over points collection

17.33.1 Detailed Description

Collection of points in 3D space. Abstract base.

Create random or ordered (g09 cube-like) collections of points in 3D space.

Note: Always create instances by using static factory methods.

17.33.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.33.2.1 `oepdev::PointsCollection3D::PointsCollection3D (Collection collectionType, int & np)`

Initialize abstract features.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points to be created
-----------	----------------------------------

17.33.3 Member Function Documentation

17.33.3.1 `std::shared_ptr< PointsCollection3D > oepdev::PointsCollection3D::build (const int & npoints, const double & radius, const double & cx = 0.0, const double & cy = 0.0, const double & cz = 0.0) [static]`

Build random collection of points.

Points uniformly span a sphere.

Parameters

<i>npoints</i>	- number of points to draw
<i>radius</i>	- sphere radius inside which points are to be drawn
<i>cx</i>	- coordinate x of sphere's centre
<i>cy</i>	- coordinate y of sphere's centre
<i>cz</i>	- coordinate z of sphere's centre

17.33.3.2 `std::shared_ptr< PointsCollection3D > oepdev::PointsCollection3D::build (const int & npoints, const double & padding, psi::SharedMolecule mol) [static]`

Build random collection of points.

Points uniformly span space inside a sphere enclosing a molecule. excluding the van der Waals volume.

Parameters

<i>np</i>	- number of points to draw
-----------	----------------------------

<i>padding</i>	- radius padding of a minimal sphere enclosing the molecule
<i>mol</i>	- Psi4 molecule object

17.33.3.3 `std::shared_ptr< PointsCollection3D > oepdev::PointsCollection3D::build (const int & nx, const int & ny, const int & nz, const double & px, const double & py, const double & pz, psi::SharedBasisSet bs, psi::Options & options)`
`[static]`

Build G09 Cube collection of points.

The points span a parallelepiped according to Gaussian cube file format.

Parameters

<i>nx</i>	- number of points along x direction
<i>ny</i>	- number of points along y direction
<i>nz</i>	- number of points along z direction
<i>px</i>	- padding distance along x direction
<i>py</i>	- padding distance along y direction
<i>pz</i>	- padding distance along z direction
<i>bs</i>	- Psi4 basis set object
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options object

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

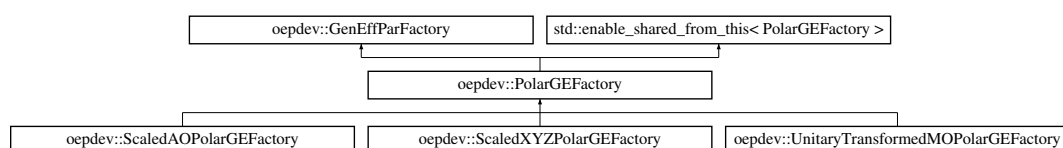
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.34 oepdev::PolarGEFactory Class Reference

Polarization GEFP Factory.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::PolarGEFactory:



Public Member Functions

- [PolarGEFactory](#) (`std::shared_ptr< CPHF > cphf, psi::Options &opt`)
Construct from CPHF object and Psi4 options.
- [PolarGEFactory](#) (`std::shared_ptr< CPHF > cphf`)
Construct from CPHF object only (options will be read from CPHF object)
- `virtual ~PolarGEFactory ()`
Destruct.
- `virtual std::shared_ptr< GenEffPar > compute (void)`
Compute the density matrix susceptibility tensors.

Protected Member Functions

- `std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > draw_field ()`
Randomly draw electric field value.
- `std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > perturbed_dmat (const std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > &field)`
Solve SCF equations to find perturbed one-particle density matrix due to uniform electric field.
- `std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > perturbed_dmat (const std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > &pos, const double &charge)`
Solve SCF equations to find perturbed one-particle density matrix due to point charge.

Protected Attributes

- `std::shared_ptr< CPHF > cphfSolver_`
The CPHF object.

17.34.1 Detailed Description

Polarization GEFP Factory.

Implements creation of the density matrix susceptibility tensors for which $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{1}$. Guarantees the idempotency of the density matrix up to first-order in LCAO-MO variation.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

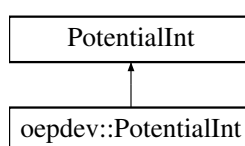
- `oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h`
- `oepdev/libgefp/gefp.cc`

17.35 oepdev::PotentialInt Class Reference

Computes potential integrals.

```
#include <potential.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::PotentialInt`:



Public Member Functions

- `PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > &st, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, int deriv=0)`
Constructor. Initialize identically like in psi::PotentialInt.
- `PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > &st, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > Qxyz, int deriv=0)`
Constructor. Takes an arbitrary collection of charges.
- `PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > &, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet >, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet >, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, const double &q=1.0, int deriv=0)`
Constructor. Computes potential for one point x, y, z for a test particle of charge q.
- `void set_charge_field (const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, const double &q=1.0)`
Mutator. Set the charge field to be a x, y, z point of charge q.

17.35.1 Detailed Description

Computes potential integrals.

17.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.35.2.1 `oepdev::PotentialInt::PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > & st, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, int deriv = 0)`

Constructor. Initialize identically like in psi::Potentillnt.

Parameters

<i>st</i>	- Spherical transform object
<i>bs1</i>	- basis set for first space
<i>bs2</i>	- basis set for second space
<i>deriv</i>	- derivative level

17.35.2.2 `oepdev::PotentialInt::PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > & st, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > Qxyz, int deriv = 0)`

Constructor. Takes an arbitrary collection of charges.

Parameters

<i>st</i>	- Spherical transform object
<i>bs1</i>	- basis set for first space
<i>bs2</i>	- basis set for second space
<i>Qxyz</i>	- matrix with charges and their positions
<i>deriv</i>	- derivative level

17.35.2.3 `oepdev::PotentialInt::PotentialInt (std::vector< psi::SphericalTransform > & st, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs1, std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > bs2, const double & x, const double & y, const double & z, const double & q = 1.0, int deriv = 0)`

Constructor. Computes potential for one point x, y, z for a test particle of charge q.

Parameters

<i>st</i>	- Spherical transform object
<i>bs1</i>	- basis set for first space
<i>bs2</i>	- basis set for second space
<i>x</i>	- x coordinate of q
<i>y</i>	- y coordinate of q
<i>z</i>	- z coordinate of q
<i>q</i>	- value of the probe charge
<i>deriv</i>	- derivative level

17.35.3 Member Function Documentation

17.35.3.1 `void oepdev::PotentialInt::set_charge_field (const double & x, const double & y, const double & z, const double & q = 1.0)`

Mutator. Set the charge field to be a x, y, z point of charge q.

Parameters

x	- x coordinate of q
y	- y coordinate of q
z	- z coordinate of q
q	- value of the probe charge

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

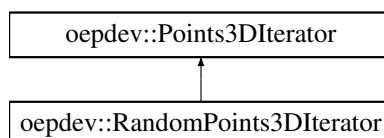
- oepdev/libpsi/[potential.h](#)
- oepdev/libpsi/potential.cc

17.36 oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator Class Reference

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Random collection.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator:



Public Member Functions

- **RandomPoints3DIterator** (const int &np, const double &radius, const double &cx, const double &cy, const double &cz)
- **RandomPoints3DIterator** (const int &np, const double &pad, psi::SharedMolecule mol)
- virtual void [first](#) ()
Initialize first iteration.
- virtual void [next](#) ()
Step to next iteration.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual double **random_double** ()
- virtual void **draw_random_point** ()
- virtual bool **is_in_vdWsphere** (double x, double y, double z) const

Protected Attributes

- double **cx_**
- double **cy_**
- double **cz_**
- double **radius_**
- double **r_**
- double **phi_**
- double **theta_**
- double **x_**
- double **y_**

- double **z_**
- psi::SharedMatrix **excludeSpheres_**
- std::map< std::string, double > **vdwRadius_**
- std::default_random_engine **randomNumberGenerator_**
- std::uniform_real_distribution
< double > **randomDistribution_**

Additional Inherited Members

17.36.1 Detailed Description

Iterator over a collection of points in 3D space. Random collection.

Note: Always create instances by using static factory method from [Points3DIterator](#). Do not use constructors of this class.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

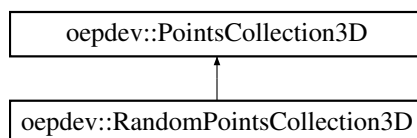
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.37 oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D Class Reference

Collection of random points in 3D space.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D:



Public Member Functions

- **RandomPointsCollection3D** ([Collection](#) collectionType, const int &npoints, const double &radius, const double &cx, const double &cy, const double &cz)
- **RandomPointsCollection3D** ([Collection](#) collectionType, const int &npoints, const double &padding, psi::SharedMolecule mol)
- virtual void [print](#) () const
Print the information to Psi4 output file.

Additional Inherited Members

17.37.1 Detailed Description

Collection of random points in 3D space.

Note: Do not use constructors of this class explicitly. Instead, use static factory methods of the superclass to create instances.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

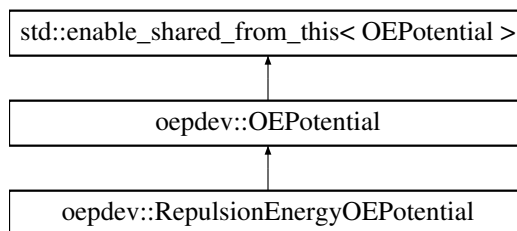
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.h
- oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc

17.38 oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential Class Reference

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy.

```
#include <oep.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential:



Public Member Functions

- **RepulsionEnergyOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), SharedBasisSet auxiliary, Options &options)
- **RepulsionEnergyOEPotential** (SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), Options &options)
- virtual void [compute](#) (const std::string &oepType) override
Compute matrix forms of all OEP's within a specified OEP type.
- virtual void [compute_3D](#) (const std::string &oepType, const double &x, const double &y, const double &z, double &v) override
Compute value of potential in point x, y, z and save at v.
- virtual void **print_header** () const override

Additional Inherited Members

17.38.1 Detailed Description

Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy.

Contains the following OEP types:

- Murrell-etal.S1
- Otto-Ladik.S2

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

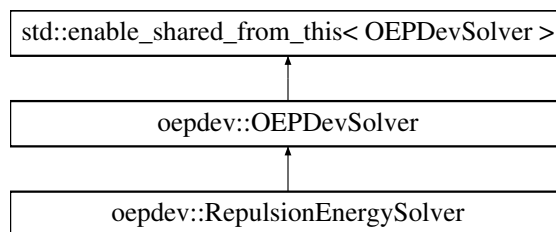
- oepdev/liboep/[oep.h](#)
- oepdev/liboep/oep.cc

17.39 oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver Class Reference

Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

```
#include <solver.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver:



Public Member Functions

- **RepulsionEnergySolver** (SharedWavefunctionUnion wfn_union)
- virtual double [compute_oep_based](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using OEP's.
- virtual double [compute_benchmark](#) (const std::string &method="DEFAULT")
Compute property by using benchmark method.

Additional Inherited Members

17.39.1 Detailed Description

Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

The implemented methods are shown below *Note*:

Keyword	Method Description
Benchmark Methods	
HAYES_STONE	*Default*. Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Hayes and Stone (1984).
DENSITY_BASED	Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Mandado and Hermida-Ramon (2012).
MURRELL_ETAL	Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Murrell et al (1967).
OTTO_LADIK	Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Otto and Ladik (1975).
EFP2	Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from EFP2 model.
OEP-Based Methods	
MURRELL_ETAL_MIX	*Default*. OEP-Murrell et al's: S1 term via DF-OEP, S2 term via ESP-OEP.
MURRELL_ETAL_ESP	OEP-Murrell et al's: S1 and S2 via ESP-OEP

Table 17.3: Methods available in the Solver

- This solver also computes and prints the exchange energy at HF level (formulae are given below) for reference purposes.
- In order to construct this solver, **always** use the [OEPDevSolver::build](#) static factory method.

Below the detailed description of the implemented equations is given for each of the above provided methods. In the formulae across, it is assumed that the orbitals are real. The Coulomb notation for electron repulsion integrals

(ERI's) is adopted; i.e,

$$(ac|bd) = \iint d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \phi_a(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_c(\mathbf{r}_1) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \phi_b(\mathbf{r}_2) \phi_d(\mathbf{r}_2)$$

Greek subscripts denote basis set orbitals whereas Italic subscripts denote the occupied molecular orbitals.

Benchmark Methods

Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level by Hayes and Stone (1984).

For a closed-shell system, equation of Hayes and Stone (1984) becomes

$$E^{\text{Rep}} = 2 \sum_{kl} (V_{kl}^A + V_{kl}^B + T_{kl}) [[\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{lk} - \delta_{lk}] + \sum_{klmn} (kl|mn) \{ 2[\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{kl}[\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{mn} - [\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{kn}[\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{lm} - 2\delta_{kl}\delta_{mn} + \delta_{kn}\delta_{lm} \}$$

where \mathbf{S} is the overlap matrix between the doubly-occupied orbitals. The exact, pure exchange energy is for a closed shell case given as

$$E^{\text{Ex,pure}} = -2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} (ab|ba)$$

Similarity transformation of molecular orbitals does not affect the resulting energies. The overall exchange-repulsion interaction energy is then (always net repulsive)

$$E^{\text{Ex-Rep}} = E^{\text{Ex,pure}} + E^{\text{Rep}}$$

Repulsion energy of Mandado and Hermida-Ramon (2011)

At the Hartree-Fock level, the exchange-repulsion energy from the density-based scheme of Mandado and Hermida-Ramon (2011) is fully equivalent to the method by Hayes and Stone (1984). However, density-based method enables to compute exchange-repulsion energy at any level of theory. It is derived based on the Pauli deformation density matrix,

$$\Delta \mathbf{D}^{\text{Pauli}} \equiv \mathbf{D}^{oo} - \mathbf{D}$$

where \mathbf{D}^{oo} and \mathbf{D} are the density matrix formed from mutually orthogonal sets of molecular orbitals within the entire aggregate (formed by symmetric orthogonalization of MO's) and the density matrix of the unperturbed system (that can be understood as a Hadamard sum $\mathbf{D} \equiv \mathbf{D}^A \oplus \mathbf{D}^B$).

At HF level, the Pauli deformation density matrix is given by

$$\Delta \mathbf{D}^{\text{Pauli}} = \mathbf{C} [\mathbf{S}^{-1} - \mathbf{1}] \mathbf{C}^\dagger$$

whereas the density matrix constructed from mutually orthogonal orbitals is

$$\mathbf{D}^{oo} = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{C}^\dagger$$

In the above equations, \mathbf{S} is the overlap matrix between doubly occupied molecular orbitals of the entire aggregate.

Here, the expressions for the exchange-repulsion energy at any level of theory are shown for the case of open-shell system. The net repulsive energy is given as

$$E^{\text{Ex-Rep}} = E^{\text{Rep},1} + E^{\text{Rep},2} + E^{\text{Ex}}$$

where the one- and two-electron part of the repulsion energy is

$$E^{\text{Rep},1} = E^{\text{Rep,Kin}} + E^{\text{Rep,Nuc}}$$

$$E^{\text{Rep},2} = E^{\text{Rep,el-}\Delta} + E^{\text{Rep},\Delta-\Delta}$$

The kinetic and nuclear contributions are

$$E^{\text{Rep,Kin}} = 2 \sum_{\alpha\beta \in A,B} \Delta D_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{Pauli}} T_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$E^{\text{Rep,Nuc}} = 2 \sum_{\alpha\beta \in A,B} \Delta D_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{Pauli}} \sum_{z \in A,B} V_{\alpha\beta}^{(z)}$$

whereas the electron-deformation and deformation-deformation interaction contributions are

$$E^{\text{Rep,el-}\Delta} = 4 \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \in A,B} \Delta D_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{Pauli}} D_{\gamma\delta}(\alpha\beta|\gamma\delta)$$

$$E^{\text{Rep},\Delta-\Delta} = 2 \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \in A,B} \Delta D_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{Pauli}} \Delta D_{\gamma\delta}^{\text{Pauli}}(\alpha\beta|\gamma\delta)$$

The associated exchange energy is given by

$$E^{\text{Ex}} = - \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \in A,B} \left[D_{\alpha\delta}^{\text{oo}} D_{\beta\gamma}^{\text{oo}} - D_{\alpha\delta}^A D_{\beta\gamma}^A - D_{\alpha\delta}^B D_{\beta\gamma}^B \right] (\alpha\beta|\gamma\delta)$$

It is important to emphasise that, although, at HF level, the particular 'repulsive' and 'exchange' energies computed by using either Hayes and Stone or Mandado and Hermida-Ramon methods are not equal to each other, they sum up to exactly the same exchange-repulsion energy, $E^{\text{Ex-Rep}}$. Therefore, these methods at HF level are fully equivalent but the nature of partitioning of repulsive and exchange parts is different. It is also noted that the orbital localization does *not* affect the resulting energies, as opposed to the few approximate methods described below (Otto-Ladik and EFP2 methods).

Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Murrell et al.

By expanding the overlap matrix in a Taylor series one can show that the Pauli repulsion energy is approximately given as

$$E^{\text{Rep}} = E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) + E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2))$$

where the first-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) = -2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab} \left\{ V_{ab}^A + \sum_{c \in A} [2(ab|cc) - (ac|bc)] + V_{ab}^B + \sum_{d \in B} [2(ab|dd) - (ad|bd)] \right\}$$

whereas the second-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2)) = 2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab} \left\{ \sum_{c \in A} S_{bc} \left[V_{ac}^B + 2 \sum_{d \in B} (ac|dd) \right] + \sum_{d \in B} S_{ad} \left[V_{bd}^A + 2 \sum_{x \in A} (bd|cc) \right] - \sum_{c \in A} \sum_{d \in B} S_{cd} (ac|bd) \right\}$$

Thus derived repulsion energy is invariant with respect to transformation of molecular orbitals, similarly as Hayes--Stone's method and density-based method. By using OEP technique, the above theory can be exactly re-cast *without* any further approximations.

Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Otto and Ladik (1975).

The Pauli repulsion energy is approximately given as

$$E^{\text{Rep}} = E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) + E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2))$$

where the first-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) = -2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab} \left\{ V_{ab}^A + 2 \sum_{c \in A} (ab|cc) - (ab|aa) + V_{ab}^B + 2 \sum_{d \in B} (ab|dd) - (ab|bb) \right\}$$

whereas the second-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2)) = 2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab}^2 \left\{ V_{aa}^B + V_{bb}^A + 2 \sum_{c \in A} (cc|bb) + 2 \sum_{d \in B} (aa|dd) - (aa|bb) \right\}$$

Thus derived repulsion energy is *not* invariant with respect to transformation of molecular orbitals, in contrast to Hayes-Stone's method and density-based method. It was shown that good results are obtained when using localized molecular orbitals, whereas using canonical molecular orbitals brings poor results. By using OEP technique, the above theory can be exactly re-cast *without* any further approximations.

Approximate Pauli Repulsion energy at HF level from Jensen and Gordon (1996).

The Pauli repulsion energy used within the EFP2 approach is approximately given as

$$E^{\text{Rep}} = E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) + E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2))$$

where the first-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S)) = -2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab} \left\{ \sum_{c \in A} F_{ac}^A S_{cb} + \sum_{d \in B} F_{bd}^B S_{da} - 2T_{ab} \right\}$$

whereas the second-order term is

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2)) = 2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab}^2 \left\{ \sum_{x \in A} \frac{-Z_x}{R_{xb}} + \sum_{y \in B} \frac{-Z_y}{R_{ya}} + \sum_{c \in A} \frac{2}{R_{bc}} + \sum_{d \in B} \frac{2}{R_{ad}} - \frac{1}{R_{ab}} \right\}$$

Thus derived repulsion energy is *not* invariant with respect to transformation of molecular orbitals, in contrast to Hayes-Stone's method and density-based method. It was shown that good results are obtained when using localized molecular orbitals, whereas using canonical molecular orbitals brings poor results.

In EFP2, exchange energy is approximated by spherical Gaussian approximation (SGO). The result of this is the following formula for the exchange energy:

$$E^{\text{Ex}} \approx -4 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} \sqrt{\frac{-2 \ln |S_{ab}|}{\pi}} \frac{S_{ab}^2}{R_{ab}}$$

In all the above formulas, R_{ij} are distances between position vectors of i th and j th point. The LMO centroids are defined by

$$\mathbf{r}_a = (a | \mathbf{r} | a)$$

where a denotes the occupied molecular orbital.

OEP-Based Methods

The Murrell et al's theory of Pauli repulsion for S-1 term and the Otto-Ladik's theory for S-2 term is here re-cast by introducing OEP's. The S-1 term is expressed via DF-OEP, whereas the S-2 term via ESP-OEP.

S-1 term (Murrell et al.)

The OEP reduction without any approximations leads to the following formula

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^1)) = -2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab} \left\{ \sum_{\xi \in A} S_{b\xi} G_{\xi a}^A + \sum_{\eta \in B} S_{a\eta} G_{\eta b}^B \right\}$$

where the OEP matrices are given as

$$G_{\xi a}^A = \sum_{\xi' \in A} [\mathbf{S}^{-1}]_{\xi \xi'} \sum_{\alpha \in A} \left\{ C_{\alpha a} V_{\alpha \xi'}^A + \sum_{\mu \nu \in A} [2C_{\alpha a} D_{\mu \nu} - C_{\nu a} D_{\alpha \mu}] (\alpha \xi' | \mu \nu) \right\}$$

and analogously for molecule B . Here, the nuclear attraction integrals are denoted by $V_{\alpha \xi'}^A$.

S-2 term (Otto-Ladik)

After the OEP reduction, this contribution under Otto-Ladik approximation has the following form:

$$E^{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}(S^2)) = 2 \sum_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in B} S_{ab}^2 \left\{ \sum_{x \in A} q_{xa} V_{bb}^{(x)} + \sum_{y \in B} q_{yb} V_{aa}^{(y)} \right\}$$

where the ESP charges associated with each occupied molecular orbital reproduce the *effective potential* of molecule in question, i.e.,

$$\sum_{x \in A} \frac{q_{xa}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} \cong v_a^A(\mathbf{r})$$

where the potential is given by

$$v_a^A(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{x \in A} \frac{-Z_x}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_x|} + 2 \sum_{c \in A} \int \frac{\phi_c(\mathbf{r}') \phi_c(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\phi_a(\mathbf{r}') \phi_a(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}'$$

17.39.2 Member Function Documentation

17.39.2.1 `double RepulsionEnergySolver::compute_benchmark (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
[virtual]

Compute property by using benchmark method.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` benchmark method

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- benchmark method
---------------	--------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

17.39.2.2 `double RepulsionEnergySolver::compute_oep_based (const std::string & method = "DEFAULT")`
[virtual]

Compute property by using OEP's.

Each solver object has one `DEFAULT` OEP-based method.

Parameters

<i>method</i>	- flavour of OEP model
---------------	------------------------

Implements [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

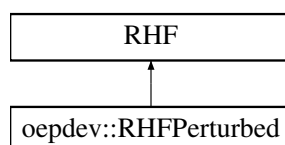
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/solver.cc](#)

17.40 oepdev::RHPerturbed Class Reference

RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation.

```
#include <scf_perturb.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::RHPerturbed`:



Public Member Functions

- [RHPerturbed](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > ref_wfn, std::shared_ptr< psi::SuperFunctional > functional)
Build from wavefunction and superfunctional.
- [RHPerturbed](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > ref_wfn, std::shared_ptr< psi::SuperFunctional > functional, psi::Options &options, std::shared_ptr< psi::PSIO > psio)
Build from wavefunction and superfunctional + options and psio.
- virtual [~RHPerturbed](#) ()
Clear memory.
- virtual double [compute_energy](#) ()
Compute total energy.
- virtual void [set_perturbation](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > field)
Perturb the system with external electric field.
- virtual void [set_perturbation](#) (const double &fx, const double &fy, const double &fz)
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.
- virtual void [set_perturbation](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > position, const double &charge)
Perturb the system with a point charge.
- virtual void [set_perturbation](#) (const double &rx, const double &ry, const double &rz, const double &charge)
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual void [perturb_Hcore](#) ()
Add the electrostatic perturbation to the Hcore matrix.

Protected Attributes

- std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > [perturbField_](#)
Perturbing electric field.
- std::shared_ptr< [PerturbCharges](#) > [perturbCharges_](#)
Perturbing charges.

17.40.1 Detailed Description

RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation.

Compute RHF wavefunction under the following conditions:

- external uniform electric field
- set of point charges The mixed conditions can also be used.

Theory

The electrostatic perturbation is here understood as a distribution of external (generally non-uniform) electric field. It is assumed that this perturbation is one-electron in nature. Therefore, the one-electron Hamiltonian is changed according to the following

$$\mathbf{H}^{\text{core}} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^{\text{core}} + \sum_n q_n \mathbf{V}^{(n)} - \mathbb{M} \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

where q_n is the external classical point charge, $\mathbf{V}^{(n)}$ is the associated matrix of potential integrals, \mathbb{M} is the vector of dipole integrals and \mathbf{F} is an external uniform electric field. The total energy is then computed by performing an SCF procedure on the above one-electron Hamiltonian. The contribution due to nuclei is included, i.e.,

$$E_{\text{Nuc}} \rightarrow E_{\text{Nuc-Nuc}} + \sum_{In} \frac{q_n Z_I}{r_{In}} - \mu_{\text{Nuc}} \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

where μ_{Nuc} is the nuclear dipole moment and Z_I is the atomic number of the I th nucleus. It is added in the nuclear repulsion energy $E_{\text{Nuc-Nuc}}$ (note that the resulting energy can be negative as well depending on the electric field direction and configuration of point charges).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

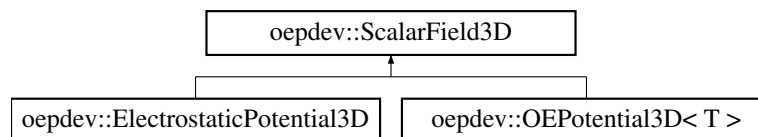
- oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.h
- oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.cc

17.41 oepdev::ScalarField3D Class Reference

Scalar field in 3D space. Abstract base.

```
#include <space3d.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ScalarField3D:



Public Member Functions

- [ScalarField3D](#) (const int &np, const double &pad, psi::SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
Construct potential on random grid by providing wavefunction.
- [ScalarField3D](#) (const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
Construct potential on cube grid by providing wavefunction.
- virtual [~ScalarField3D](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual int [npoints](#) () const
Get the number of points at which the scalar field is defined.
- virtual std::shared_ptr< [PointsCollection3D](#) > [points_collection](#) () const
Get the collection of points.
- virtual std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [data](#) () const
Get the data matrix in a form { [x, y, z, f(x, y, z)] }.
- virtual std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn](#) () const
Get the wavefunction.
- virtual bool [is_computed](#) () const
Get the information if data is already computed or not.
- virtual void [compute](#) ()
Compute the scalar field in each point from the point collection.

- virtual double [compute_xyz](#) (const double &x, const double &y, const double &z)=0
Compute a value of scalar field at point (x, y, z)
- virtual void [write_cube_file](#) (const std::string &name)
Write the cube file (only for Cube collections, otherwise does nothing)
- virtual void [print](#) () const =0
Print information of the object to Psi4 output.

Static Public Member Functions

- static shared_ptr< [ScalarField3D](#) > [build](#) (const std::string &type, const int &np, const double &pad, psi::SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
Build scalar field of random points.
- static shared_ptr< [ScalarField3D](#) > [build](#) (const std::string &type, const int &nx, const int &ny, const int &nz, const double &px, const double &py, const double &pz, psi::SharedWavefunction [wfn](#), psi::Options &options)
Build scalar field of points on a g09-cube grid.

Protected Attributes

- std::shared_ptr
< [PointsCollection3D](#) > [pointsCollection_](#)
Collection of points at which the scalar field is to be computed.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [data_](#)
The data matrix in a form { [x, y, z, f(x, y, z)] }.
- std::shared_ptr
< psi::Wavefunction > [wfn_](#)
Wavefunction.
- psi::Matrix [geom_](#)
Geometry of a molecule.
- std::shared_ptr
< psi::IntegralFactory > [fact_](#)
Integral factory.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [pot_](#)
Matrix of potential one-electron integrals.
- std::shared_ptr
< psi::OneBodyAOInt > [oneInt_](#)
One-electron integral shared pointer.
- std::shared_ptr< [PotentialInt](#) > [potInt_](#)
One-electron potential shared pointer.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::BasisSet > [primary_](#)
Basis set.
- int [nbf_](#)
Number of basis functions.
- bool [isComputed_](#)
Has data already computed?

17.41.1 Detailed Description

Scalar field in 3D space. Abstract base.

Create scalar field defined at points distributed randomly or as an ordered g09 cube-like collection. Currently implemented scalar fields are:

- Electrostatic potential - computes electrostatic potential (requires wavefunction)
- Template of generic classes - compute custom scalar fields (requires generic object that is able to compute the field in 3D space)

Note: Always create instances by using static factory methods `build`. The following types of scalar field are currently implemented:

- `ELECTROSTATIC POTENTIAL`

17.41.2 Member Function Documentation

17.41.2.1 `std::shared_ptr< ScalarField3D > oepdev::ScalarField3D::build (const std::string & type, const int & np, const double & pad, psi::SharedWavefunction wfn, psi::Options & options) [static]`

Build scalar field of random points.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	- type of scalar field
<i>np</i>	- number of points
<i>pad</i>	- radius padding of a minimal sphere enclosing the molecule
<i>wfn</i>	- Psi4 Wavefunction containing the molecule
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

17.41.2.2 `std::shared_ptr< ScalarField3D > oepdev::ScalarField3D::build (const std::string & type, const int & nx, const int & ny, const int & nz, const double & px, const double & py, const double & pz, psi::SharedWavefunction wfn, psi::Options & options) [static]`

Build scalar field of points on a g09-cube grid.

Parameters

<i>type</i>	- type of scalar field
<i>nx</i>	- number of points along x direction
<i>ny</i>	- number of points along y direction
<i>nz</i>	- number of points along z direction
<i>px</i>	- padding distance along x direction
<i>py</i>	- padding distance along y direction
<i>pz</i>	- padding distance along z direction
<i>wfn</i>	- Psi4 Wavefunction containing the molecule
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

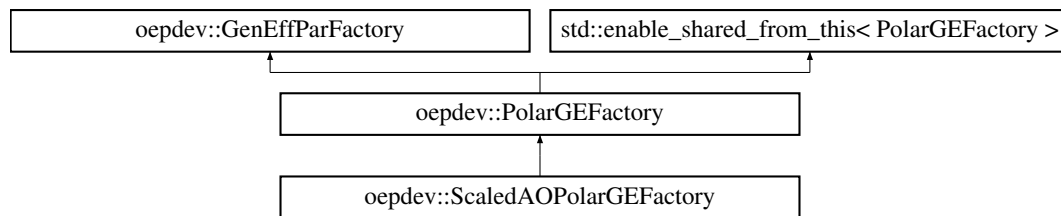
- `oepdev/libutil/space3d.h`
- `oepdev/libutil/space3d.cc`

17.42 oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory Class Reference

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory:



Public Member Functions

- [ScaledAOPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf, psi::Options &opt)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object and Psi4 options.
- [ScaledAOPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object only (options will be read from [CPHF](#) object)
- virtual [~ScaledAOPolarGEFactory](#) ()
Destruct.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [compute](#) (void)
Perform Least-Squares Fit.

Additional Inherited Members

17.42.1 Detailed Description

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom.

The resulting density matrix does not guarantee idempotency.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

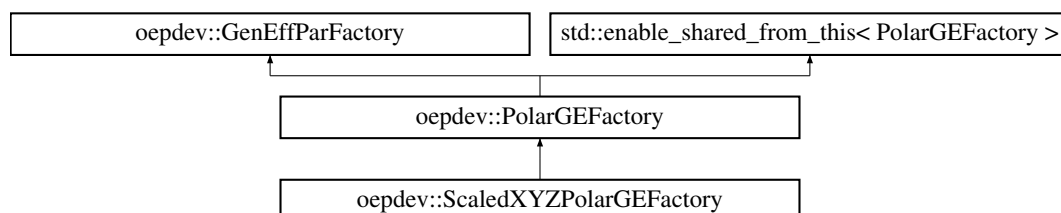
- oepdev/libgefp/[gefp.h](#)
- oepdev/libgefp/[gefp.cc](#)

17.43 oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory Class Reference

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory:



Public Member Functions

- [ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf, psi::Options &opt)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object and [Psi4](#) options.
- [ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object only (options will be read from [CPHF](#) object)
- virtual [~ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory](#) ()
Destruct.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [compute](#) (void)
Peform Least-Squares Fit.

Additional Inherited Members

17.43.1 Detailed Description

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom.

The resulting density matrix does not guarantee idempotency.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

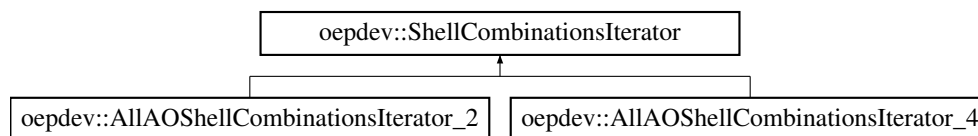
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.cc

17.44 oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator Class Reference

Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base.

```
#include <integrals_iter.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator:



Public Member Functions

- [ShellCombinationsIterator](#) (int nshell)
Constructor.
- virtual [~ShellCombinationsIterator](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [first](#) (void)=0
First iteration.
- virtual void [next](#) (void)=0
Next iteration.
- virtual std::shared_ptr
< psi::BasisSet > [bs_1](#) (void) const
Grab the basis set of axis 1.
- virtual std::shared_ptr
< psi::BasisSet > [bs_2](#) (void) const

- Grab the basis set of axis 2.*

 - virtual std::shared_ptr
`< psi::BasisSet > bs_3 (void) const`

Grab the basis set of axis 3.

 - virtual std::shared_ptr
`< psi::BasisSet > bs_4 (void) const`

Grab the basis set of axis 4.

 - virtual int **P** (void) const

Grab the current shell P index.

 - virtual int **Q** (void) const

Grab the current shell Q index.

 - virtual int **R** (void) const

Grab the current shell R index.

 - virtual int **S** (void) const

Grab the current shell S index.

 - virtual bool **is_done** (void)

Return status of an iterator.

 - virtual const int **nshell** (void) const

Return number of shells this iterator is for.

 - virtual std::shared_ptr
`< AOIntegralIterator > ao_iterator (std::string mode="ALL") const`
- virtual void **compute_shell** (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const =0
- virtual void **compute_shell** (std::shared_ptr< psi::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const =0

Static Public Member Functions

- static std::shared_ptr
`< ShellCombinationsIterator > build (const IntegralFactory &ints, std::string mode="ALL", int nshell=4)`
Build shell iterator from oepdev::IntegralFactory.
- static std::shared_ptr
`< ShellCombinationsIterator > build (std::shared_ptr< IntegralFactory > ints, std::string mode="ALL", int nshell=4)`
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.
- static std::shared_ptr
`< ShellCombinationsIterator > build (const psi::IntegralFactory &ints, std::string mode="ALL", int nshell=4)`
Build shell iterator from psi::IntegralFactory.
- static std::shared_ptr
`< ShellCombinationsIterator > build (std::shared_ptr< psi::IntegralFactory > ints, std::string mode="ALL", int nshell=4)`
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

Protected Attributes

- SharedBasisSet **bs_1_**
Basis set of axis 1.
- SharedBasisSet **bs_2_**
Basis set of axis 2.
- SharedBasisSet **bs_3_**
Basis set of axis 3.

- SharedBasisSet [bs_4_](#)
Basis set of axis 4.
- const int [nshell_](#)
Number of shells this iterator is for.
- bool [done](#)
Status of an iterator.

17.44.1 Detailed Description

Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base.

Date

2018/03/01 17:22:00

17.44.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.44.2.1 ShellCombinationsIterator::ShellCombinationsIterator (int *nshell*)

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>nshell</i>	- number of shells this iterator is for
---------------	---

17.44.3 Member Function Documentation

17.44.3.1 std::shared_ptr< AOIntegralsIterator > ShellCombinationsIterator::ao_iterator (std::string *mode* = "ALL") const [virtual]

Make an AO integral iterator based on current shell

Parameters

<i>mode</i>	- either "ALL" or "UNIQUE" (iterate over all or unique integrals)
-------------	---

Returns

iterator over AO integrals

17.44.3.2 std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator > ShellCombinationsIterator::build (const IntegralFactory & *ints*, std::string *mode* = "ALL", int *nshell* = 4) [static]

Build shell iterator from [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#).

Parameters

<i>ints</i>	- integral factory
<i>mode</i>	- mode of iteration (either ALL or UNIQUE)
<i>nshell</i>	- number of shells to iterate through

Returns

shell iterator

Examples:

[example_integrals_iter.cc](#).

17.44.3.3 `std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator > ShellCombinationsIterator::build (const psi::IntegralFactory & ints, std::string mode = "ALL", int nshell = 4) [static]`

Build shell iterator from psi::IntegralFactory.

Parameters

<i>ints</i>	- integral factory
<i>mode</i>	- mode of iteration (either ALL or UNIQUE)
<i>nshell</i>	- number of shells to iterate through

Returns

shell iterator

17.44.3.4 `void ShellCombinationsIterator::compute_shell (std::shared_ptr< oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt > tei) const [pure virtual]`

Compute integrals in a current shell. Works both for [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#) and [psi::TwoBodyAOInt](#)

Parameters

<i>tei</i>	- two body integral object
------------	----------------------------

Implemented in [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#), and [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.cc](#)

17.45 oepdev::test::Test Class Reference

Manages test routines.

```
#include <test.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Test](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Wavefunction > wfn, psi::Options &options)
Construct the tester.
- [~Test](#) ()
Destructor.
- double [run](#) (void)
Peform the test.

Protected Member Functions

- double [test_basic](#) (void)
Test the basic functionalities of OEPEDev.
- double [test_cphf](#) (void)
Test the CPHF method.
- double [test_dmatPol](#) (void)
Test the density matrix susceptibility (X = 1)

- double [test_dmatPolX](#) (void)
Test the density matrix susceptibility (X not 1)
- double [test_eri_1_1](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::ERI_1_1` class against `psi::ERI`.
- double [test_eri_2_2](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::ERI_2_2` class against `psi::ERI`.
- double [test_eri_3_1](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::ERI_3_1` class against `psi::ERI`.
- double [test_unitaryOptimizer](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer` class.
- double [test_unitaryOptimizer_4_2](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2` class.
- double [test_scf_perturb](#) (void)
Test the `oepdev::RHFPerturbed` class.

Protected Attributes

- `std::shared_ptr`
 `< psi::Wavefunction >` [wfn_](#)
 Wavefunction object.
- `psi::Options` & [options_](#)
 Psi4 Options.

17.45.1 Detailed Description

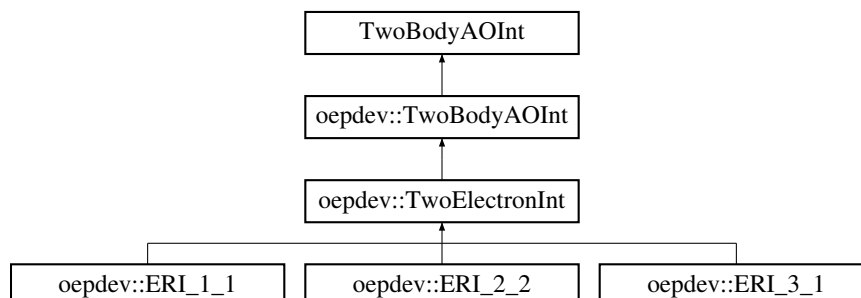
Manages test routines.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `oepdev/libtest/test.h`
- `oepdev/libtest/test.cc`

17.46 `oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt` Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt`:



Public Member Functions

- virtual void [compute](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > &result, int ibs1=0, int ibs2=2)
Compute two-body two-centre integral and put it into matrix.
- virtual void [compute](#) (psi::Matrix &result, int ibs1=0, int ibs2=2)
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int)=0
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int)=0

Protected Member Functions

- **TwoBodyAOInt** (const [IntegralFactory](#) *intsfactory, int deriv=0)
- **TwoBodyAOInt** (const [TwoBodyAOInt](#) &rhs)

17.46.1 Member Function Documentation

17.46.1.1 void oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt::compute (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > & *result*, int *ibs1* = 0, int *ibs2* = 2)
[virtual]

Compute two-body two-centre integral and put it into matrix.

Parameters

<i>result</i>	- matrix where to store (i j) two-body integrals
<i>ibs1</i>	- first basis set axis
<i>ibs2</i>	- second basis set axis

17.46.1.2 void oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt::compute (psi::Matrix & *result*, int *ibs1* = 0, int *ibs2* = 2) [virtual]

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

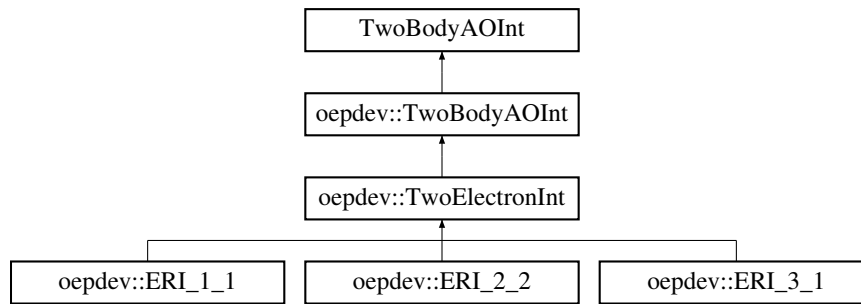
- oepdev/libpsi/[integral.h](#)
- oepdev/libpsi/integral.cc

17.47 oepdev::TwoElectronInt Class Reference

General Two Electron Integral.

```
#include <eri.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::TwoElectronInt:



Public Member Functions

- **TwoElectronInt** (const [IntegralFactory](#) *integral, int deriv, bool use_shell_pairs)
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int)
Compute ERI's between 2 shells. Result is stored in buffer.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int, int)
Compute ERI's between 3 shells. Result is stored in buffer.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (int, int, int, int)
Compute ERI's between 4 shells. Result is stored in buffer.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell](#) (const psi::AOShellCombinationsIterator &)
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int)
Compute first derivatives of ERI's between 2 shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int)
Compute second derivatives of ERI's between 2 shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int, int)
Compute first derivatives of ERI's between 3 shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int, int)
Compute second derivatives of ERI's between 3 shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv1](#) (int, int, int, int)
Compute first derivatives of ERI's between 4 shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_shell_deriv2](#) (int, int, int, int)
Compute second derivatives of ERI's between 4 shells.

Protected Member Functions

- int [get_cart_am](#) (int am, int n, int x)
Get the angular momentum per Cartesian component.
- double [get_R](#) (int N, int L, int M)
Get the (N,L,M)th McMurchie-Davidson coefficient.
- virtual size_t [compute_doublet](#) (int, int)
Computes the ERI's between three shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_triplet](#) (int, int, int)
Computes the ERI's between three shells.
- virtual size_t [compute_quartet](#) (int, int, int, int)
Computes the ERI's between four shells.

Protected Attributes

- const int [max_am_](#)
Maximum angular momentum.
- const int [n_max_am_](#)
Maximum number of angular momentum functions.
- psi::Fjt * [fjt_](#)
Computes the fundamental: Boys function value at T for degree v.
- bool [use_shell_pairs_](#)
Should we use shell pair information?
- const double [cartMap_](#) [60]
Map of Cartesian components per each am.
- const double [df_](#) [8]
Double factorial array.
- double * [mdh_buffer_R_](#)
Buffer for the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite R coefficients.

17.47.1 Detailed Description

General Two Electron Integral.

Implements the McMurchie-Davidson recursive scheme for all integral types. The integral can be defined for any number of Gaussian centres, thus it is not limited to 2-by-2 four-centre ERI. Currently implemented subtypes are:

- [oepdev::ERI_1_1](#) - 2-centre electron-repulsion integral (i|j)
- [oepdev::ERI_2_2](#) - 4-centre electron-repulsion integral (ij|kl)
- [oepdev::ERI_3_1](#) - 4-centre electron-repulsion integral (ijk|l)

See Also

[The Integral Package Library](#)

17.47.2 Member Function Documentation

17.47.2.1 `size_t oepdev::TwoElectronInt::compute_shell (const psi::AOShellCombinationsIterator & shellIter)`
[virtual]

Compute ERIs between 4 shells. Result is stored in buffer. Only for use with [ERI_2_2](#) and the same basis sets, otherwise shell pairs won't be compatible.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [oepdev/libints/eri.h](#)
- [oepdev/libints/eri.cc](#)

17.48 oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer Class Reference

Find the optimim unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation.

```
#include <unitary_optimizer.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [UnitaryOptimizer](#) (double *R, double *P, int n, double conv=1.0e-6, int maxiter=100, bool verbose=true)
Create from R and P matrices and optimization options.
- [UnitaryOptimizer](#) (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > R, std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > P, double conv=1.0e-6, int maxiter=100, bool verbose=true)
Create from R and P matrices and optimization options.
- [~UnitaryOptimizer](#) ()
Clear memory.
- bool [maximize](#) ()
Run the minimization.
- bool [minimize](#) ()
Run the maximization.
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [X](#) ()
Get the unitary matrix (solution)
- double * [get_X](#) () const
Get the unitary matrix (pointer to solution)
- double [Z](#) ()
Get the actual value of Z function.
- bool [success](#) () const
Get the status of the optimization.

Protected Member Functions

- [UnitaryOptimizer](#) (int n, double conv, int maxiter, bool verbose)
Initialize the basic memory.
- void [common_init](#) ()
Prepare the optimizer.
- void [run](#) (const std::string &opt)
Run the optimization (intermediate interface)
- void [optimize](#) (const std::string &opt)
Run the optimization (inner interface)
- void [refresh](#) ()
Restore the initial state of the optimizer.
- void [update_conv](#) ()
Update the convergence.
- void [update_iter](#) ()
Update the iterates.
- void [update_Z](#) ()
Update Z value.
- void [update_RP](#) ()
Uptade R and P matrices.
- void [update_X](#) ()
Update the solution matrix X.
- double [eval_Z](#) (double *X, double *R, double *P)
Evaluate the objective Z function.
- double [eval_Z](#) ()
- double [eval_dZ](#) (double g, double *R, double *P, int i, int j)
Evaluate the change in Z.
- double [eval_Z_trial](#) (int i, int j, double gamma)
Evaluate the trial Z value.

- void [form_X0_](#) ()
Create identity matrix.
- void [form_X_](#) (int i, int j, double gamma)
Form unitary matrix X (store in buffer Xnew_)
- void [form_next_X_](#) (const std::string &opt)
Form the next unitary matrix X.
- [ABCD](#) [get_ABCD_](#) (int i, int j)
Retrieve ABCD parameters for root search.
- void [find_roots_boyd_](#) (const [ABCD](#) &abcd)
Solve for all roots of equation $A\sin(g) + B*\cos(g) + C*\sin(2*g) + D*\cos(2*g) = 0$ -> implements Boyd's method.*
- double [find_root_halley_](#) (double x0, const [ABCD](#) &abcd)
Solve for root of equation $A\sin(g) + B*\cos(g) + C*\sin(2*g) + D*\cos(2*g) = 0$ -> implements Halley's method.*
- double [find_gamma_](#) (const [ABCD](#) &abcd, int i, int j, const std::string &opt)
Compute gamma from roots of base equations.
- bool [lt_](#) (double a, double b)
less-than function
- bool [gt_](#) (double a, double b)
greater-than function
- double [func_0_](#) (double g, const [ABCD](#) &abcd)
Function $f(\text{gamma}) = d(dZ)/d\text{gamma}$.
- double [func_1_](#) (double g, const [ABCD](#) &abcd)
Gradient of $f(\text{gamma})$
- double [func_2_](#) (double g, const [ABCD](#) &abcd)
Hessian of $f(\text{gamma})$ - used only for Halley method (not implemented since Boyd method is more suitable here)
- std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > [psi_X_](#) ()
Form the Psi4 matrix with the transformation matrix.

Protected Attributes

- const int [n_](#)
Dimension of the problem.
- const double [conv_](#)
Convergence.
- const int [maxiter_](#)
Maximum number of iterations.
- const bool [verbose_](#)
Verbose mode.
- double * [R_](#)
R matrix.
- double * [P_](#)
P vector.
- double * [R0_](#)
Reference R matrix.
- double * [P0_](#)
Reference P vector.
- double * [X_](#)
X Matrix (accumulated solution)
- double * [W_](#)
Work place.
- double * [Xold_](#)

- *Temporary X matrix.*
- double * [Xnew_](#)
Temporary X matrix.
- int [niter_](#)
Current number of iterations.
- double [S_](#)[4]
Current solutions.
- double [Zinit_](#)
Initial Z value.
- double [Zold_](#)
Old Z value.
- double [Znew_](#)
New Z value.
- double [conv_current_](#)
Current convergence.
- bool [success_](#)
Status of optimization.

17.48.1 Detailed Description

Find the optimim unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation.

The objective function of the orthogonal matrix \mathbf{X}

$$Z(\mathbf{X}) \equiv \sum_{ijkl} X_{ij} X_{kl} R_{jl} - \sum_{ij} X_{ij} P_j$$

is optimized by using the Jacobi iteration algorithm. In the above equation, \mathbf{R} is a square, general real matrix of size $N \times N$ whereas \mathbf{P} is a real vector of length N .

Algorithm.

Optimization of \mathbf{X} is factorized into a sequence of 2-dimensional rotations with one real parameter γ :

$$\mathbf{X}^{\text{New}} = \mathbf{U}(\gamma) \cdot \mathbf{X}^{\text{Old}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{U}(\gamma) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & \\ & \cos(\gamma) & \cdots & \sin(\gamma) \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & -\sin(\gamma) & \cdots & \cos(\gamma) \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

is the Jacobi transformation matrix constructed for the I th and J th element from the entire N -dimensional set. For the sake of algorithmic simplicity, every iteration after $\mathbf{U}(\gamma)$ has been formed, \mathbf{X}^{Old} is for a while assumed to be an identity matrix and the \mathbf{R} matrix and \mathbf{P} vector are transformed according to the following formulae

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} &\rightarrow \mathbf{U}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{U}^T \\ \mathbf{P} &\rightarrow \mathbf{U}\mathbf{P} \end{aligned}$$

The full transformation matrix is accumulated in the memory buffer until convergence.

In each iteration, the optimum angle γ is found as follows: First, the roots of the finite Fourier series

$$A \sin(\gamma) + B \cos(\gamma) + C \sin(2\gamma) + D \cos(2\gamma) = 0$$

are found. In the above equations, the expansion coefficients are given as

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P_I + P_J - \sum_{k \neq I, J} (R_{Ik} + R_{Jk} + R_{kI} + R_{kJ}) \\ B &= P_I - P_J - \sum_{k \neq I, J} (R_{Ik} - R_{Jk} + R_{kI} - R_{kJ}) \\ C &= -2(R_{IJ} + R_{JI}) \\ D &= -2(R_{II} - R_{JJ}) \end{aligned}$$

and I, J are the chosen indices in the Jacobi iteration subspace. The roots are evaluated by applying the Boyd's method[1], in which they are given as

$$\gamma_n = \Re[-i \ln(\lambda_n)]$$

where λ_n is an eigenvalue of the following 4 by 4 complex matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{D+iC}{D-iC} & -\frac{B+iC}{D-iC} & 0 & -\frac{B-iC}{D-iC} \end{pmatrix}$$

Once the four roots of the Fourier series equation are found, one solution out of four is chosen which satisfies the global optimum condition, i.e., the largest increase/decrease in the objective function given by

$$\delta Z = A(1 - \cos(\gamma)) + B \sin(\gamma) + C \sin^2(\gamma) + \frac{D}{2} \sin(2\gamma)$$

The discrimination between the minima/maxima is performed based on the evaluation of the Hessian of Z with respect to γ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial \gamma^2} = A \cos(\gamma) - B \sin(\gamma) + 2C \cos(2\gamma) - 2D \sin(2\gamma)$$

All the $N(N-1)/2$ unique pairs of molecular orbitals are checked and the optimal set of γ, I, J is chosen to construct \mathbf{X}^{New} .

References:

[1] Boyd, J.P.; J. Eng. Math. (2006) 56, pp. 203-219

17.48.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.48.2.1 `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer::UnitaryOptimizer (double * R, double * P, int n, double conv = 1.0e-6, int maxiter = 100, bool verbose = true)`

Create from *R* and *P* matrices and optimization options.

Parameters

<i>R</i>	- R matrix
<i>P</i>	- P vector
<i>n</i>	- dimensionality of the problem (<i>N</i>)
<i>conv</i>	- convergence in the <i>Z</i> function
<i>maxiter</i>	- maximum number of iterations
<i>verbose</i>	- whether print information of iteration process or not Sets up the optimizer.

17.48.2.2 `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer::UnitaryOptimizer (std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > R, std::shared_ptr< psi::Vector > P, double conv = 1.0e-6, int maxiter = 100, bool verbose = true)`

Create from *R* and *P* matrices and optimization options.

Parameters

R	- R matrix
P	- P vector
<i>conv</i>	- convergence in the Z function
<i>maxiter</i>	- maximum number of iterations
<i>verbose</i>	- whether print information of iteration process or not Sets up the optimizer.

17.48.2.3 `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer::UnitaryOptimizer (int n, double conv, int maxiter, bool verbose)` [protected]

Initialize the basic memory.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	- dimensionality of the problem (N)
<i>conv</i>	- convergence in the Z function
<i>maxiter</i>	- maximum number of iterations
<i>verbose</i>	- whether print information of iteration process or not Sets up the optimizer.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.h`
- `oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.cc`

17.49 `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2` Class Reference

Find the optimim unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace.

```
#include <unitary_optimizer.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- `UnitaryOptimizer_4_2` (double **R*, double **P*, int *n*, double *conv*=1.0e-6, int *maxiter*=100, bool *verbose*=true)
Create from R and P matrices and optimization options.
- `~UnitaryOptimizer_4_2` ()
Clear memory.
- bool `maximize` ()
Run the minimization.
- bool `minimize` ()
Run the maximization.
- `std::shared_ptr< psi::Matrix > X` ()
Get the unitary matrix (solution)
- double * `get_X` () const
Get the unitary matrix (pointer to solution)
- double `Z` ()
Get the actual value of Z function.
- bool `success` () const
Get the status of the optimization.

Protected Member Functions

- [UnitaryOptimizer_4_2](#) (int n, double conv, int maxiter, bool verbose)
Initialize the basic memory.
- void [common_init_](#) ()
Prepare the optimizer.
- void [run_](#) (const std::string &opt)
Run the optimization (intermediate interface)
- void [optimize_](#) (const std::string &opt)
Run the optimization (inner interface)
- void [refresh_](#) ()
Restore the initial state of the optimizer.
- void [update_conv_](#) ()
Update the convergence.
- void [update_iter_](#) ()
Update the iterates.
- void [update_Z_](#) ()
Update Z value.
- void [update_RP_](#) ()
Uptade R and P matrices.
- void [update_X_](#) ()
Update the solution matrix X.
- double [eval_Z_](#) (double *X, double *R, double *P)
Evaluate the objective Z function.
- double [eval_Z_](#) ()
- double [eval_dZ_](#) (double g, double *R, double *P, int I, int J)
Evaluate the change in Z.
- double [eval_Z_trial_](#) (int I, int J, double gamma)
Evaluate the trial Z value.
- void [form_X0_](#) ()
Create identity matrix.
- void [form_X_](#) (int I, int J, double gamma)
Form unitary matrix X (store in buffer Xnew_)
- void [form_next_X_](#) (const std::string &opt)
Form the next unitary matrix X.
- [Fourier9](#) [get_fourier_](#) (int I, int J)
Retrieve ABCD parameters for root search.
- void [find_roots_boyd_](#) (const [Fourier9](#) &abcd)
Solve for all roots of equation $A\sin(g) + B*\cos(g) + C*\sin(2*g) + D*\cos(2*g) = 0$ -> implements Boyd's method.*
- double [find_root_halley_](#) (double x0, const [Fourier9](#) &abcd)
Solve for root of equation $A\sin(g) + B*\cos(g) + C*\sin(2*g) + D*\cos(2*g) = 0$ -> implements Halley's method.*
- double [find_gamma_](#) (const [Fourier9](#) &abcd, int i, int j, const std::string &opt)
Compute gamma from roots of base equations.
- bool [lt_](#) (double a, double b)
less-than function
- bool [gt_](#) (double a, double b)
greater-than function
- std::shared_ptr< [psi::Matrix](#) > [psi_X_](#) ()
Form the Psi4 matrix with the transformation matrix.

Protected Attributes

- const int `n_`
Dimension of the problem.
- const double `conv_`
Convergence.
- const int `maxiter_`
Maximum number of iterations.
- const bool `verbose_`
Verbose mode.
- double * `R_`
R tensor.
- double * `P_`
P tensor.
- double * `R0_`
Reference R tensor.
- double * `P0_`
Reference P tensor.
- double * `X_`
X Matrix (accumulated solution)
- double * `W_`
Work place.
- double * `Xold_`
Temporary X matrix.
- double * `Xnew_`
Temporary X matrix.
- int `niter_`
Current number of iterations.
- double `S_` [8]
Current solutions.
- double `Zinit_`
Initial Z value.
- double `Zold_`
Old Z value.
- double `Znew_`
New Z value.
- double `conv_current_`
Current convergence.
- bool `success_`
Status of optimization.

17.49.1 Detailed Description

Find the optimum unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace.

The objective function of the orthogonal matrix \mathbf{X}

$$Z(\mathbf{X}) \equiv \sum_{ijklmn} X_{ki} X_{lj} X_{mi} X_{nj} R_{ijklmn} + \sum_{ijk} X_{ji} X_{ki} P_{ijk}$$

is optimized by using the Jacobi iteration algorithm. In the above equation, \mathbf{R} is a general real sixth-rank tensor of size N^6 whereas \mathbf{P} is a general real third-rank tensor of size N^3 .

Algorithm.

Optimization of \mathbf{X} is factorized into a sequence of 2-dimensional rotations with one real parameter γ :

$$\mathbf{X}^{\text{New}} = \mathbf{X}^{\text{Old}} \cdot \mathbf{U}(\gamma)$$

where

$$\mathbf{U}(\gamma) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & & & & \\ & \cos(\gamma) & \cdots & \sin(\gamma) & & & & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & & & \\ & -\sin(\gamma) & \cdots & \cos(\gamma) & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

is the Jacobi transformation matrix constructed for the I th and J th element from the entire N -dimensional set. For the sake of algorithmic simplicity, every iteration after $\mathbf{U}(\gamma)$ has been formed, \mathbf{X}^{Old} is for a while assumed to be an identity matrix and the \mathbf{R} as well as \mathbf{P} tensors are transformed according to the following formulae

$$R_{ijklmn} \rightarrow \sum_{k'l'm'n'} R_{ijk'l'm'n'} X_{k'k} X_{l'l} X_{m'm} X_{n'n}$$

$$P_{ijk} \rightarrow \sum_{j'k'} P_{ij'k'} X_{j'j} X_{k'k}$$

The full transformation matrix is accumulated in the memory buffer until convergence.

In each iteration, the optimum angle γ is found as follows: First, the roots of the finite Fourier series

$$a_0 + \sum_{p=1}^4 \{a_p \cos(px) + b_p \sin(px)\} = 0$$

are found. In the above equations, the expansion coefficients are calculated analytically as a function of I, J - the chosen indices in the Jacobi iteration subspace. The roots are evaluated by applying the Boyd's method[1], in which they are given as

$$\gamma_n = \Re[-i \ln(\lambda_n)]$$

where λ_n is an eigenvalue of the following 8 by 8 complex matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_4+ib_4}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_3+ib_3}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_2+ib_2}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_1+ib_1}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{2a_0}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_1-ib_1}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_2-ib_2}{a_4-ib_4} & -\frac{a_3-ib_3}{a_4-ib_4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Once the eight roots of the Fourier series equation are found, one solution out of eight is chosen which satisfies the global optimum condition, i.e., the largest increase/decrease in the objective function given by

$$\delta Z = Z(\mathbf{U}(\gamma)) - Z(\mathbf{1})$$

The Hessian is not computed. All the $N(N-1)/2$ unique pairs of molecular orbitals are checked and the optimal set of γ, I, J is chosen to construct \mathbf{X}^{New} .

References:

[1] Boyd, J.P.; J. Eng. Math. (2006) 56, pp. 203-219

17.49.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.49.2.1 oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2 (double * R , double * P , int n , double $conv = 1.0e-6$, int $maxiter = 100$, bool $verbose = \text{true}$)

Create from R and P matrices and optimization options.

Parameters

R	- \mathbf{R} tensor (flattened row-wise)
P	- \mathbf{P} tensor (flattened row-wise)
n	- dimensionality of the problem (N)
$conv$	- convergence in the Z function
$maxiter$	- maximum number of iterations
$verbose$	- whether print information of iteration process or not Sets up the optimizer.

17.49.2.2 `oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2 (int n , double $conv$, int $maxiter$, bool $verbose$)`
`[protected]`

Initialize the basic memory.

Parameters

n	- dimensionality of the problem (N)
$conv$	- convergence in the Z function
$maxiter$	- maximum number of iterations
$verbose$	- whether print information of iteration process or not Sets up the optimizer.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

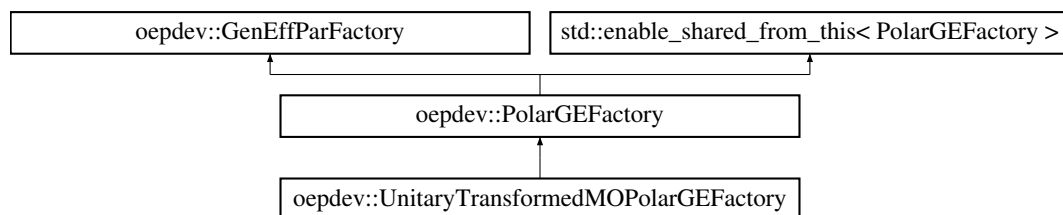
- [oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.h](#)
- [oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.cc](#)

17.50 oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory Class Reference

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space.

```
#include <gefp.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory`:



Public Member Functions

- [UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf, psi::Options &opt)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object and Psi4 options.
- [UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory](#) (std::shared_ptr< [CPHF](#) > cphf)
Construct from [CPHF](#) object only (options will be read from [CPHF](#) object)
- virtual [~UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory](#) ()
Destruct.
- std::shared_ptr< [GenEffPar](#) > [compute](#) (void)
Perform Least-Squares Fit.

Additional Inherited Members

17.50.1 Detailed Description

Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space.

Implements creation of the density matrix susceptibility tensors for which $\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{1}$. Guarantees the idempotency of the density matrix up to first-order in LCAO-MO variation.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

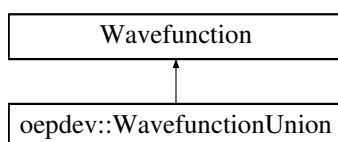
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.cc

17.51 oepdev::WavefunctionUnion Class Reference

Union of two Wavefunction objects.

```
#include <wavefunction_union.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for oepdev::WavefunctionUnion:



Public Member Functions

- [WavefunctionUnion](#) (SharedWavefunction ref_wfn, Options &options)
Constructor.
- virtual [~WavefunctionUnion](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual double [compute_energy](#) ()
Compute Energy (now blank)
- virtual double [nuclear_repulsion_interaction_energy](#) ()
Compute Nuclear Repulsion Energy between unions.
- void [localize_orbitals](#) ()
Localize Molecular Orbitals.
- void [transform_integrals](#) ()
Transform Integrals (2- and 4-index transformations)
- int [l_nmo](#) (int n) const
*Get number of molecular orbitals of the *n*th fragment.*
- int [l_nso](#) (int n) const
*Get number of symmetry orbitals of the *n*th fragment.*
- int [l_ndocc](#) (int n) const
*Get number of doubly occupied orbitals of the *n*th fragment.*
- int [l_nvir](#) (int n) const
*Get number of virtual orbitals of the *n*th fragment.*
- int [l_nalpha](#) (int n) const
*Get the number of the alpha electrons of the *n*th fragment.*
- int [l_nbeta](#) (int n) const

- Get the number of the beta electrons of the *n*th fragment.*

 - int [l_nbf](#) (int n) const
- Get number of basis functions of the *n*th fragment.*

 - int [l_noffs_ao](#) (int n) const
- Get the basis set offset of the *n*th fragment.*

 - double [l_energy](#) (int n) const
- Get the reference energy of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedMolecule [l_molecule](#) (int n) const
- Get the molecule object of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedBasisSet [l_primary](#) (int n) const
- Get the primary basis set object of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedBasisSet [l_auxiliary](#) (int n) const
- Get the auxiliary basis set object of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedWavefunction [l_wfn](#) (int n) const
- Get the wavefunction object of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedMOSpace [l_mospace](#) (int n, const std::string &label) const
- Get the MO space named label (either OCC or VIR) of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedLocalizer [l_localizer](#) (int n) const
- Get the orbital localizer object of the *n*th fragment.*

 - SharedIntegralTransform [integrals](#) (void) const
- Get the integral transform object of the entire union.*

 - bool [has_localized_orbitals](#) (void) const
- If union got its molecular orbital localized or not.*

 - SharedBasisSet [primary](#) (void) const
- Get the primary basis set for the entire union.*

 - SharedMOSpace [mospace](#) (const std::string &label) const
- Get the MO space named label (either OCC or VIR)*

 - SharedMatrix [Ca_subset](#) (const std::string &basis="SO", const std::string &subset="ALL")
 - SharedMatrix [Cb_subset](#) (const std::string &basis="SO", const std::string &subset="ALL")
 - SharedMatrix [C_subset_helper](#) (SharedMatrix C, const Dimension &noccpi, SharedVector epsilon, const std::string &basis, const std::string &subset)
- Helpers for Ca_ and Cb_ matrix transformers.*

 - SharedVector [epsilon_subset_helper](#) (SharedVector epsilon, const Dimension &noccpi, const std::string &basis, const std::string &subset)
- Helper for epsilon transformer.*

 - void [print_header](#) (void)
- Print information about this wavefunction union.*

 - void [print_mo_integrals](#) (void)
- Print the MO integrals.*

Protected Attributes

- int [nIsolatedMolecules_](#)
- Number of isolated molecules.*
- SharedWavefunction [dimer_wavefunction_](#)
- The wavefunction for a dimer (electrons relaxed in the field of monomers)*
- SharedIntegralTransform [integrals_](#)
- Integral transform object (2- and 4-index transformations)*
- bool [hasLocalizedOrbitals_](#)
- whether orbitals of the union were localized (or not)*

- `std::map< const std::string, SharedMOSpace >` [mospacesUnion_](#)
Dictionary of MO spaces for the entire union (OCC and VIR)
- `std::vector< SharedMolecule >` [l_molecule_](#)
List of molecules.
- `std::vector< SharedBasisSet >` [l_primary_](#)
List of primary basis functions per molecule.
- `std::vector< SharedBasisSet >` [l_auxiliary_](#)
List of auxiliary basis functions per molecule.
- `std::vector< SharedWavefunction >` [l_wfn_](#)
List of original isolated wavefunctions (electrons unrelaxed)
- `std::vector< std::string >` [l_name_](#)
List of names of isolated wavefunctions.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nbf_](#)
List of basis function numbers per molecule.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nmo_](#)
List of numbers of molecular orbitals (MO's) per molecule.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nso_](#)
List of numbers of SO's per molecule.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_ndocc_](#)
List of numbers of doubly occupied orbitals per molecule.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nvir_](#)
List of numbers of virtual orbitals per molecule.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_noffs_ao_](#)
List of basis set offsets per molecule.
- `std::vector< double >` [l_energy_](#)
List of energies of isolated wavefunctions.
- `std::vector< double >` [l_efzc_](#)
List of frozen-core energies per isolated wavefunction.
- `std::vector< bool >` [l_density_fitted_](#)
List of information per wfn whether it was obtained using DF or not.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nalpha_](#)
List of numbers of alpha electrons per isolated wavefunction.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nbeta_](#)
List of numbers of beta electrons per isolated wavefunction.
- `std::vector< int >` [l_nfrzc_](#)
List of numbers of frozen-core orbitals per isolated molecule.
- `std::vector< SharedLocalizer >` [l_localizer_](#)
List of orbital localizers.
- `std::vector< std::map< const std::string, SharedMOSpace > >` [l_mospace_](#)
List of dictionaries of MO spaces.

17.51.1 Detailed Description

Union of two Wavefunction objects.

The [WavefunctionUnion](#) is the union of two unperturbed Wavefunctions.

Notes:

1. Works only for C1 symmetry! Therefore `this->nirrep() = 1.`

2. Does not set `reference_wavefunction_`
3. Sets `oeprop_` for the union of uncoupled molecules
4. Performs Hadamard sums on `H_`, `Fa_`, `Da_`, `Ca_` and `S_` based on uncoupled wavefunctions.
5. Since it is based on shallow copy of the original Wavefunction, it **changes** contents of this wavefunction. Reallocate and copy if you want to keep the original wavefunction.

Warnings:

1. Gradients, Hessians and frequencies are not touched, hence they are **wrong**!
2. Lagrangian (if present) is not touched, hence its **wrong**!
3. Ca/Cb and epsilon subsets were reimplemented from `psi::Wavefunction` to remove sorting of orbitals. However, the corresponding member functions are not virtual in `psi::Wavefunction`. This could bring problems when upcasting.

The following variables are *shallow* copies of variables inside the Wavefunction object, that is created for the *whole* molecule cluster:

- `basissets_` (DF/RI/F12/etc basis sets)
- `basisset_` (ORBITAL basis set)
- `sobasisset_` (Primary basis set for SO integrals)
- `AO2SO_` (AO2SO conversion matrix (AO in rows, SO in cols))
- `molecule_` (Molecule that this wavefunction is run on)
- `options_` (Options object)
- `psio_` (PSI file access variables)
- `integral_` (Integral factory)
- `factory_` (Matrix factory for creating standard sized matrices)
- `memory_` (How much memory you have access to)
- `nalpha_`, `nbeta_` (Total alpha and beta electrons)
- `nfrzc_` (Total frozen core orbitals)
- `doccpi_` (Number of doubly occupied per irrep)
- `soccpi_` (Number of singly occupied per irrep)
- `frzcpi_` (Number of frozen core per irrep)
- `frzvp_` (Number of frozen virtuals per irrep)
- `nalphapi_` (Number of alpha electrons per irrep)
- `nbetapi_` (Number of beta electrons per irrep)
- `nsopi_` (Number of so per irrep)
- `nmopi_` (Number of mo per irrep)
- `nso_` (Total number of SOs)
- `nmo_` (Total number of MOs)
- `nirrep_` (Number of irreps; must be equal to 1 due to symmetry reasons)
- `same_a_b_dens_` and `same_a_b_orbs_` The rest is altered so that the Wavefunction parameters reflect a cluster of non-interacting (uncoupled, isolated, unrelaxed) molecular electron densities.

17.51.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

17.51.2.1 oepdev::WavefunctionUnion::WavefunctionUnion (SharedWavefunction *ref_wfn*, Options & *options*)

Constructor.

Provide wavefunction with molecule containing at least 2 fragments.

Parameters

<i>ref_wfn</i>	- reference wavefunction
<i>options</i>	- Psi4 options

17.51.3 Member Function Documentation

17.51.3.1 SharedMatrix oepdev::WavefunctionUnion::Ca_subset (const std::string & *basis* = "SO", const std::string & *subset* = "ALL")

Return a subset of the Ca matrix in a desired basis

Parameters

<i>basis</i>	the symmetry basis to use AO, SO
<i>subset</i>	the subset of orbitals to return ALL, ACTIVE, FROZEN, OCC, VIR, FROZEN_OCC, ACTIVE_OCC, ACTIVE_VIR, FROZEN_VIR

Returns

the matrix in Pitzer order in the desired basis

17.51.3.2 SharedMatrix oepdev::WavefunctionUnion::Cb_subset (const std::string & *basis* = "SO", const std::string & *subset* = "ALL")

Return a subset of the Cb matrix in a desired basis

Parameters

<i>basis</i>	the symmetry basis to use AO, SO
<i>subset</i>	the subset of orbitals to return ALL, ACTIVE, FROZEN, OCC, VIR, FROZEN_OCC, ACTIVE_OCC, ACTIVE_VIR, FROZEN_VIR

Returns

the matrix in Pitzer order in the desired basis

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- oepdev/libutil/[wavefunction_union.h](#)
- oepdev/libutil/wavefunction_union.cc

Chapter 18

File Documentation

18.1 include/oepdev_files.h File Reference

Macros

- #define `OEDEV_USE_PSI4_DIIS_MANAGER` 0

Use DIIS from Psi4 (1) or OEDEV (0)?

- #define `OEDEV_MAX_AM` 8

L_{max}.

- #define `OEDEV_N_MAX_AM` 17

2L_{max}+1

- #define `OEDEV_CRIT_ERI` 1e-9

*ERI criterion for E12, E34, E123 and lambda*EXY coefficients.*

- #define `OEDEV_SIZE_BUFFER_R` 250563

*Size of R buffer (OEDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEDEV_N_MAX_AM*OEDEV_N_MAX_AM*3)*

- #define `OEDEV_SIZE_BUFFER_D2` 3264

Size of D2 buffer (3(OEDEV_MAX_AM+1)*(OEDEV_MAX_AM+1)*OEDEV_N_MAX_AM)*

18.2 main.cc File Reference

```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/psifiles.h"
#include "psi4/libdpd/dpd.h"
#include "include/oepdev_files.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.hpp"
#include "psi4/libmints/molecule.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libfunctional/superfunctional.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/util.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/cphf.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/wavefunction_union.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/space3d.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/esp.h"
#include "oepdev/libutil/solver.h"
#include "oepdev/liboep/oep.h"
#include "oepdev/libpsi/potential.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/mospace.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/integraltransform.h"
#include "oepdev/libints/eri.h"
#include "oepdev/libpsi/integral.h"
#include "oepdev/libtest/test.h"
```

Namespaces

- [psi](#)

Psi4 package namespace.

Typedefs

- using **SharedMolecule** = std::shared_ptr< Molecule >
- using **SharedSuperFunctional** = std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional >
- using **SharedWavefunction** = std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction >
- using **SharedVector** = std::shared_ptr< Vector >
- using **SharedMatrix** = std::shared_ptr< Matrix >
- using **SharedBasisSet** = std::shared_ptr< BasisSet >
- using **SharedUnion** = std::shared_ptr< [oepdev::WavefunctionUnion](#) >
- using **SharedPSIO** = std::shared_ptr< PSIO >
- using **SharedCPHF** = std::shared_ptr< [oepdev::CPHF](#) >
- using **SharedMOSpace** = std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >
- using **SharedIntegralTransform** = std::shared_ptr< IntegralTransform >
- using **SharedIntegralFactory** = std::shared_ptr< IntegralFactory >
- using **SharedTwoBodyAOInt** = std::shared_ptr< TwoBodyAOInt >
- using **SharedMOSpaceVector** = std::vector< std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >>
- using **intVector** = std::vector< int >

- using **SharedLocalizer** = std::shared_ptr< Localizer >
- using **SharedOEPotential** = std::shared_ptr< oepdev::OEPotential >
- using **SharedField3D** = std::shared_ptr< oepdev::ScalarField3D >

Functions

- int **psi::read_options** (std::string name, Options &options)
Options for the OEPDev plugin.
- SharedWavefunction **psi::oepdev** (SharedWavefunction ref_wfn, Options &options)
Main routine of the OEPDev plugin.

18.3 oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h File Reference

```
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <random>
#include <cmath>
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/vector3.h"
#include "../liboep/oep.h"
#include "../libutil/cphf.h"
```

Classes

- class **oepdev::GenEffPar**
Generalized Effective Fragment Parameters. Container Class.
- class **oepdev::GenEffFrag**
Generalized Effective Fragment. Container Class.
- class **oepdev::GenEffParFactory**
Generalized Effective Fragment Factory. Abstract Base.
- class **oepdev::PolarGEFactory**
Polarization GEFP Factory.
- class **oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory**
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of MO Space.
- class **oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory**
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of Cartesian Degrees of freedom.
- class **oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory**
Polarization GEFP Factory with Least-Squares Scaling of AO degrees of freedom.

Namespaces

- **oepdev**
OEPDev module namespace.

18.4 oepdev/libints/eri.h File Reference

```
#include "psi4/libpsi4util/exception.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/integral.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/fjt.h"
#include "../libpsi/integral.h"
#include "recurr.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::TwoElectronInt](#)
General Two Electron Integral.
- class [oepdev::ERI_1_1](#)
2-centre ERI of the form $\langle a|O(2)|b\rangle$ where $O(2) = 1/r^{12}$.
- class [oepdev::ERI_2_2](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $\langle ab|O(2)|cd\rangle$ where $O(2) = 1/r^{12}$.
- class [oepdev::ERI_3_1](#)
4-centre ERI of the form $\langle abc|O(2)|d\rangle$ where $O(2) = 1/r^{12}$.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPEDev module namespace.

18.5 oepdev/libints/recurr.h File Reference

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPEDev module namespace.

Macros

- `#define D1_INDEX(x, i, n) ((81*(x))+(9*(i))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D1 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momentum i of function 1, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define D2_INDEX(x, i, j, n) ((1377*(x))+(153*(i))+(17*(j))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D2 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momenta i, j of function 1 and 2, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define D3_INDEX(x, i, j, k, n) ((18225*(x))+(2025*(i))+(225*(j))+(25*(k))+(n))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite D3 coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_`, that is attributed to the x Cartesian coordinate from angular momenta i, j and k of function 1, 2 and 3, and the Hermite index n.
- `#define R_INDEX(n, l, m, j) ((14739*(n))+(867*(l))+(51*(m))+(j))`
Get the index of McMurchie-Davidson R coefficient stored in the `mdh_buffer_R_` from angular momenta n, l and m and the Boys index j.

Functions

- double [oepdev::d_N_n1_n2](#) (int N, int n1, int n2, double PA, double PB, double aP)
Compute McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite (MDH) coefficient for binomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D1_coeff](#) (int n1, double aPd, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for monomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D3_coeff](#) (int n1, int n2, int n3, double aPd, double *PA, double *PB, double *PC, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for trinomial expansion.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion](#) (int n1, int n2, double aP, double *PA, double *PB, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson-Hermite coefficients for binomial expansion by explicit recursion. This function makes the same changes to buffers as [oepdev::make_mdh_D2_coeff](#), but implements it through explicit recursion by calls to [oepdev::d_N_n1_n2](#). Therefore, it is slightly slower. Here for debugging purposes.
- void [oepdev::make_mdh_R_coeff](#) (int N, int L, int M, double alpha, double a, double b, double c, double *F, double *buffer)
Compute the McMurchie-Davidson R coefficients.

18.6 oepdev/liboep/oep.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <map>
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libthce/thce.h"
#include "psi4/libcubeprop/csg.h"
#include "../libutil/space3d.h"
```

Classes

- struct [oepdev::OEType](#)
Container to handle the type of One-Electron Potentials.
- class [oepdev::OEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential: Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Electrostatic Energy.
- class [oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Pauli Repulsion Energy.
- class [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for Charge-Transfer Interaction Energy.
- class [oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential](#)
Generalized One-Electron Potential for EET coupling calculations.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)

OEPDev module namespace.

Typedefs

- using **oepdev::SharedWavefunction** = std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction >
- using **oepdev::SharedBasisSet** = std::shared_ptr< BasisSet >
- using **oepdev::SharedTensor** = std::shared_ptr< Tensor >
- using **oepdev::SharedMatrix** = std::shared_ptr< Matrix >
- using **oepdev::SharedVector** = std::shared_ptr< Vector >

18.7 oepdev/libpsi/integral.h File Reference

```
#include "psi4/libmints/integral.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt](#)
- class [oepdev::IntegralFactory](#)

Extended [IntegralFactory](#) for computing integrals.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)

OEPDev module namespace.

18.8 oepdev/libpsi/potential.h File Reference

```
#include <vector>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/typedefs.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/onebody.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/potential.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/sointegral_onebody.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/osrecur.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::PotentialInt](#)

Computes potential integrals.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPEv module namespace.

18.9 oepdev/libtest/test.h File Reference

```
#include <vector>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/integral.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libqt/qt.h"
#include "../libpsi/integral.h"
#include "../libutil/integrals_iter.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::test::Test](#)
Manages test routines.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPEv module namespace.

18.10 oepdev/libutil/diis.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/libciomr/libciomr.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libqt/qt.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::DIISManager](#)
DIIS manager.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPEv module namespace.

18.11 oepdev/libutil/esp.h File Reference

```
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "space3d.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::ESPSolver](#)
Charges from Electrostatic Potential (ESP). A solver-type class.

Namespaces

- [psi](#)
Psi4 package namespace.
- [oepdev](#)
OEPPDev module namespace.

Typedefs

- using [psi::SharedVetor](#) = std::shared_ptr< Vector >
- using [oepdev::SharedScalarField3D](#) = std::shared_ptr< ScalarField3D >

18.12 oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/integral.h"
#include "../libpsi/integral.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator](#)
Iterator for Shell Combinations. Abstract Base.
- class [oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator](#)
Iterator for AO Integrals. Abstract Base.
- class [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell quartet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI shells in a shell doublet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell quartet.
- class [oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2](#)
Loop over all possible ERI within a particular shell doublet.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)

OEPPDev module namespace.

Typedefs

- using [oepdev::SharedIntegralFactory](#) = std::shared_ptr< IntegralFactory >
- using [oepdev::SharedTwoBodyAOInt](#) = std::shared_ptr< TwoBodyAOInt >
- using [oepdev::SharedShellsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< ShellCombinationsIterator >
Iterator over shells as shared pointer.
- using [oepdev::SharedAOIntsIterator](#) = std::shared_ptr< AOIntegralsIterator >
Iterator over AO integrals as shared pointer.

18.13 oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.h File Reference

```
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libscf_solver/rhf.h"
```

Classes

- struct [oepdev::PerturbCharges](#)
Structure to hold perturbing charges.
- class [oepdev::RHFPerturbed](#)
RHF theory under electrostatic perturbation.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)

OEPPDev module namespace.

18.14 oepdev/libutil/solver.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <map>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/potential.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/integral.h"
#include "wavefunction_union.h"
#include "integrals_iter.h"
#include "../libpsi/integral.h"
#include "../liboep/oep.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::OEPDevSolver](#)
Solver of properties of molecular aggregates. Abstract base.
- class [oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Coulombic interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Pauli-Repulsion interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.
- class [oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver](#)
Compute the Charge-Transfer interaction energy between unperturbed wavefunctions.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPDev module namespace.

Typedefs

- using [oepdev::SharedWavefunctionUnion](#) = std::shared_ptr< WavefunctionUnion >
- using [oepdev::SharedOEPotential](#) = std::shared_ptr< OEPotential >

18.15 oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.h File Reference

```
#include <string>
#include <complex>
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
```

Classes

- struct [oepdev::ABCD](#)
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients.
- struct [oepdev::Fourier9](#)
Simple structure to hold the Fourier series expansion coefficients for N=4.
- class [oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer](#)
Find the optimum unitary matrix of quadratic matrix equation.
- class [oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2](#)
Find the optimum unitary matrix for quartic-quadratic matrix equation with trace.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPDev module namespace.

Macros

- `#define IDX(i, j, n) ((n)*(i)+(j))`
- `#define IDX3(i, j, k) (n2_*(i)+n_*(j)+(k))`
- `#define IDX6(i, j, k, l, m, n) (n5_*(i)+n4_*(j)+n3_*(k)+n2_*(l)+n_*(m)+(n))`

Functions

- constexpr std::complex< double > **oepdev::operator""_i** (unsigned long long d)
- constexpr std::complex< double > **oepdev::operator""_i** (long double d)

18.16 oepdev/libutil/util.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <map>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libciomr/libciomr.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.hpp"
#include "psi4/libiwl/iwl.h"
#include "psi4/libqt/qt.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/molecule.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/writer.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/writer_file_prefix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/oeprop.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/local.h"
#include "psi4/libfunctional/superfunctional.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/mospace.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/integraltransform.h"
#include "psi4/libscf_solver/rhf.h"
#include "psi4/libdpd/dpd.h"
```

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)
OEPDev module namespace.

Typedefs

- using **oepdev::SharedMolecule** = std::shared_ptr< Molecule >
- using **oepdev::SharedSuperFunctional** = std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional >
- using **oepdev::SharedMOSpace** = std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >
- using **oepdev::SharedMOSpaceVector** = std::vector< std::shared_ptr< MOSpace >>
- using **oepdev::SharedIntegralTransform** = std::shared_ptr< IntegralTransform >
- using **oepdev::SharedLocalizer** = std::shared_ptr< Localizer >

Functions

- void [oepdev::preamble](#) (void)
Print preamble for module OEPDEV.
- template<typename... Args>
std::string [oepdev::string_sprintf](#) (const char *format, Args...args)

Format string output. Example: std::string text = oepdev::string_sprintf("Test %3d, %13.5f", 5, -10.5425);.

- std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > [oepdev::create_superfunctional](#) (std::string name, Options &options)

Set up DFT functional.

- std::shared_ptr< Molecule > [oepdev::extract_monomer](#) (std::shared_ptr< const Molecule > molecule_dimer, int id)

Extract molecule from dimer.

- std::shared_ptr< Wavefunction > [oepdev::solve_scf](#) (std::shared_ptr< Molecule > molecule, std::shared_ptr< BasisSet > primary, std::shared_ptr< SuperFunctional > functional, Options &options, std::shared_ptr< PSIO > psio)

Solve RHF-SCF equations for a given molecule in a given basis set.

18.17 oepdev/libutil/wavefunction_union.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <map>
#include "psi4/psi4-dec.h"
#include "psi4/libparallel/parallel.h"
#include "psi4/liboptions/liboptions.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.h"
#include "psi4/libciomr/libciomr.h"
#include "psi4/libpsio/psio.hpp"
#include "psi4/libqt/qt.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/molecule.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/writer.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/writer_file_prefix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/wavefunction.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/basisset.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/vector.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/matrix.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/oeprop.h"
#include "psi4/libmints/local.h"
#include "psi4/libfunctional/superfunctional.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/mospace.h"
#include "psi4/libtrans/integraltransform.h"
#include "psi4/libscf_solver/rhf.h"
#include "psi4/libdpd/dpd.h"
```

Classes

- class [oepdev::WavefunctionUnion](#)

Union of two Wavefunction objects.

Namespaces

- [oepdev](#)

OEPEv module namespace.

Chapter 19

Example Documentation

19.1 example_cphf.cc

Shows how to use the `oepdev::CPHF` solver to compute molecular and LMO-distributed polarizabilities at RHF level of theory.

```
void example_cphf(std::shared_ptr<psi::Wavefunction> wfn, psi::Options& opt){  
    // build the solver  
    std::shared_ptr<oepdev::CPHF> solver = std::make_shared<oepdev::CPHF>(wfn, opt);  
  
    // run the solver to converge CPHF equations  
    solver->compute();  
  
    // print the LMO-distributed polarizabilities  
    for (int i=0; i<solver->nocc(); i++) {  
        solver->polarizability(i)->print();  
    }  
  
    // print the molecular polarizability  
    solver->polarizability()->print();  
  
    // grab 4th LMO-distributed polarizability and its associated LMO centroid  
    psi::SharedMatrix pol_4 = solver->polarizability(3);  
    psi::SharedVector rmo_4 = solver->lmo_centroid(3);  
};
```

19.2 example_integrals_iter.cc

Iterations over electron repulsion integrals in AO basis. This is an example of how to use

- the `oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator` class
- the `oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator` class.

```
void iterate(std::shared_ptr<oepdev::IntegralFactory> ints)  
{  
    // Prepare for direct calculation of ERI's (shell by shell)  
    std::shared_ptr<psi::TwoBodyAOInt> tei(ints->eri());  
  
    // Grab the buffer where the integrals for a current shell will be placed  
    const double* buffer = tei->buffer();  
  
    // Create iterator to go through all shell quartet combinations  
    oepdev::SharedShellsIterator shellIter =  
        oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator::build(ints, "ALL", 4);  
  
    // Iterate over shells, and then over all integrals in each shell quartet  
    for (shellIter->first(); shellIter->is_done() == false; shellIter->next())  
    {  
        // Compute all integrals between shells in the current quartet  
        shellIter->compute_shell(tei);  
    }  
}
```

```

// Create iterator to go through all integrals within a shell quartet
oepdev::SharedAOIntsIterator intsIter = shellIter->ao_iterator("ALL");

for (intsIter->first(); intsIter->is_done() == false; intsIter->next())
{
    // Grab current (ij|kl) indices here
    int i = intsIter->i();
    int j = intsIter->j();
    int k = intsIter->k();
    int l = intsIter->l();

    // Grab the (ij|kl) integral
    double integral = buffer[intsIter->index()];
}
}
}

```

19.3 example_scf_perturb.cc

Perturb HF Hamiltonian with external electrostatic potential. This is an example of how to use the [oepdev::RHF-Perturbed](#) class.

```

void scf_perturb(std::shared_ptr<psi::Wavefunction> wfn, psi::Options& opt)
{
    // Set up HF superfunctional
    std::shared_ptr<psi::SuperFunctional> func = oepdev::create_superfunctional
        ("HF", opt);

    // Initialize the perturbed wavefunction
    std::shared_ptr<oepdev::RHPerturbed> scf = std::make_shared<oepdev::RHPerturbed>(wfn, func, opt, wfn->
        psio());

    /* Perturb the system with the uniform electric field [Fx, Fy, Fz].
       Then, add two point charges of charge qi placed at [Rxi, Ryi, Rzi].
       Provide all these values in atomic units! */
    const double Fx = 0.04, Fy = 0.05, Fz = -0.09;
    const double Rx1= 0.00, Rx2= 1.30, Rx3= -1.00;
    const double Rx1= 0.10, Rx2=-0.30, Rx3= 3.50;
    const double q1 = 0.30, q2 =-0.09;

    scf->set_perturbation(Fx, Fy, Fz);          /* set it only once, setting it again will overwrite the
        field, not add */
    scf->set_perturbation(Rx1, Ry1, Rz1, q1);
    scf->set_perturbation(Rx2, Ry2, Rz2, q2); /* more charges can be added */

    // Solve perturbed SCF equations
    scf->compute_energy();

    // Grab some data
    double energy = scf->reference_energy();    // Total energy of the system
    std::shared_ptr<psi::Matrix> Da = scf->Da(); // One-particle density matrix

    /* Note that the external field and charges perturb only one-electron Hamiltonian.*/
}

```

Index

- AllAOIntegralsIterator_2
 - oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2, [60](#)
- AllAOIntegralsIterator_4
 - oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4, [61](#), [62](#)
- AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2
 - oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2, [63](#)
- AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4
 - oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4, [65](#), [66](#)
- ao_iterator
 - oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator, [124](#)
- build
 - oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator, [67](#)
 - oepdev::OEPDevSolver, [94](#)
 - oepdev::OEPotential, [97](#)
 - oepdev::Points3DIterator, [103](#)
 - oepdev::PointsCollection3D, [105](#)
 - oepdev::ScalarField3D, [119](#), [120](#)
 - oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator, [125](#)
- CPHF
 - oepdev::CPHF, [73](#)
- Ca_subset
 - oepdev::WavefunctionUnion, [144](#)
- Cb_subset
 - oepdev::WavefunctionUnion, [144](#)
- compute
 - oepdev::DIISManager, [76](#)
 - oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt, [127](#)
- compute_benchmark
 - oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver, [71](#)
 - oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver, [81](#)
 - oepdev::OEPDevSolver, [94](#)
 - oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver, [116](#)
- compute_oep_based
 - oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver, [71](#)
 - oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver, [81](#)
 - oepdev::OEPDevSolver, [95](#)
 - oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver, [116](#)
- compute_shell
 - oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2, [64](#)
 - oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4, [66](#)
 - oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator, [125](#)
 - oepdev::TwoElectronInt, [129](#)
- create_superfunctional
 - The OEPDev Utilities, [50](#)
- d_N_n1_n2
 - The Integral Package Library, [39](#)
- DIISManager
 - oepdev::DIISManager, [76](#)
- ESPSolver
 - oepdev::ESPSolver, [88](#)
- extract_monomer
 - The OEPDev Utilities, [50](#)
- include/oepdev_files.h, [145](#)
- index
 - oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2, [60](#)
 - oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4, [62](#)
- main.cc, [146](#)
- make_mdh_D1_coeff
 - The Integral Package Library, [40](#)
- make_mdh_D2_coeff
 - The Integral Package Library, [40](#)
- make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion
 - The Integral Package Library, [40](#)
- make_mdh_D3_coeff
 - The Integral Package Library, [41](#)
- make_mdh_R_coeff
 - The Integral Package Library, [41](#)
- OEPDevSolver
 - oepdev::OEPDevSolver, [94](#)
- OEPotential
 - oepdev::OEPotential, [97](#)
- OEPotential3D
 - The Three-Dimensional Scalar Fields Library, [46](#)
- oepdev, [53](#)
 - psi, [57](#)
- oepdev/libgefp/gefp.h, [147](#)
- oepdev/libints/eri.h, [148](#)
- oepdev/libints/recurr.h, [148](#)
- oepdev/liboep/oep.h, [149](#)
- oepdev/libpsi/integral.h, [150](#)
- oepdev/libpsi/potential.h, [150](#)
- oepdev/libtest/test.h, [151](#)
- oepdev/libutil/diis.h, [151](#)
- oepdev/libutil/esp.h, [152](#)
- oepdev/libutil/integrals_iter.h, [152](#)
- oepdev/libutil/scf_perturb.h, [153](#)
- oepdev/libutil/solver.h, [153](#)
- oepdev/libutil/unitary_optimizer.h, [154](#)
- oepdev/libutil/util.h, [155](#)
- oepdev/libutil/wavefunction_union.h, [156](#)
- oepdev::ABCD, [59](#)
- oepdev::AOIntegralsIterator, [66](#)
 - build, [67](#)

- oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_2, 59
 - AllAOIntegralsIterator_2, 60
 - index, 60
- oepdev::AllAOIntegralsIterator_4, 61
 - AllAOIntegralsIterator_4, 61, 62
 - index, 62
- oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2, 62
 - AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_2, 63
 - compute_shell, 64
- oepdev::AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4, 64
 - AllAOShellCombinationsIterator_4, 65, 66
 - compute_shell, 66
- oepdev::CPHF, 71
 - CPHF, 73
- oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergyOEPotential, 68
- oepdev::ChargeTransferEnergySolver, 68
 - compute_benchmark, 71
 - compute_oep_based, 71
- oepdev::CubePoints3DIterator, 74
- oepdev::CubePointsCollection3D, 75
- oepdev::DIISManager, 75
 - compute, 76
 - DIISManager, 76
 - put, 76
 - update, 76
- oepdev::EETCouplingOEPotential, 77
- oepdev::ERI_1_1, 82
- oepdev::ERI_2_2, 83
- oepdev::ERI_3_1, 85
- oepdev::ESPSolver, 86
 - ESPSolver, 88
- oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergyOEPotential, 78
- oepdev::ElectrostaticEnergySolver, 78
 - compute_benchmark, 81
 - compute_oep_based, 81
- oepdev::ElectrostaticPotential3D, 81
- oepdev::Fourier9, 88
- oepdev::GenEffFrag, 89
- oepdev::GenEffPar, 90
- oepdev::GenEffParFactory, 90
- oepdev::IntegralFactory, 92
- oepdev::OEPDevSolver, 93
 - build, 94
 - compute_benchmark, 94
 - compute_oep_based, 95
 - OEPDevSolver, 94
- oepdev::OEType, 99
- oepdev::OEPotential, 95
 - build, 97
 - OEPotential, 97
- oepdev::OEPotential3D< T >, 98
- oepdev::PerturbCharges, 100
- oepdev::Points3DIterator, 100
 - build, 103
 - Points3DIterator, 102
- oepdev::Points3DIterator::Point, 100
- oepdev::PointsCollection3D, 104
 - build, 105
 - PointsCollection3D, 105
- oepdev::PolarGEFactory, 106
- oepdev::PotentialInt, 107
 - PotentialInt, 108
 - set_charge_field, 108
- oepdev::RHFPerturbed, 116
- oepdev::RandomPoints3DIterator, 109
- oepdev::RandomPointsCollection3D, 110
- oepdev::RepulsionEnergyOEPotential, 110
- oepdev::RepulsionEnergySolver, 111
 - compute_benchmark, 116
 - compute_oep_based, 116
- oepdev::ScalarField3D, 118
 - build, 119, 120
- oepdev::ScaledAOPolarGEFactory, 120
- oepdev::ScaledXYZPolarGEFactory, 121
- oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator, 122
 - ao_iterator, 124
 - build, 125
 - compute_shell, 125
 - ShellCombinationsIterator, 123
- oepdev::TwoBodyAOInt, 127
 - compute, 127
- oepdev::TwoElectronInt, 128
 - compute_shell, 129
- oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer, 130
 - UnitaryOptimizer, 133, 135
- oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2, 135
 - UnitaryOptimizer_4_2, 138, 139
- oepdev::UnitaryTransformedMOPolarGEFactory, 139
- oepdev::WavefunctionUnion, 140
 - Ca_subset, 144
 - Cb_subset, 144
 - WavefunctionUnion, 144
- oepdev::test::Test, 126
- Points3DIterator
 - oepdev::Points3DIterator, 102
- PointsCollection3D
 - oepdev::PointsCollection3D, 105
- PotentialInt
 - oepdev::PotentialInt, 108
- psi, 56
 - oepdev, 57
 - read_options, 57
- put
 - oepdev::DIISManager, 76
- read_options
 - psi, 57
- set_charge_field
 - oepdev::PotentialInt, 108
- ShellCombinationsIterator
 - oepdev::ShellCombinationsIterator, 123
- solve_scf
 - The OEPDev Utilities, 50
- The Density Functional Theory Library, 48

The Generalized Effective Fragment Potentials Library,
35

The Generalized One-Electron Potentials Library, 33

The Integral Helper Library, 44

The Integral Package Library, 36

 d_N_n1_n2, 39

 make_mdh_D1_coeff, 40

 make_mdh_D2_coeff, 40

 make_mdh_D2_coeff_explicit_recursion, 40

 make_mdh_D3_coeff, 41

 make_mdh_R_coeff, 41

The Multipole Fitting Library, 47

The OEPDev solver Library, 34

The OEPDev Testing Platform Library, 52

The OEPDev Utilities, 49

 create_superfunctional, 50

 extract_monomer, 50

 solve_scf, 50

The Three-Dimensional Scalar Fields Library, 45

 OEPotential3D, 46

UnitaryOptimizer

 oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer, 133, 135

UnitaryOptimizer_4_2

 oepdev::UnitaryOptimizer_4_2, 138, 139

update

 oepdev::DIISManager, 76

WavefunctionUnion

 oepdev::WavefunctionUnion, 144