

# Exercise Session 7 IESM Fall 2022-2023

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December 9, 2022



#### Course Reminders

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- No interviews today! Report and interviews for Exercise 6 will be due Monday 12.12.
- Exercise 7 will extend over two sessions: Friday 09.12 and Monday 12.12.
- Exercises 8 and 9 will not have interviews and will have due dates in January. Plus, we only keep the best grades of 8 of 9 reports:
- Oral exam schedule will be sent on Moodle today



## Exercise 7 - Troubleshooting, Pitfalls, Traps

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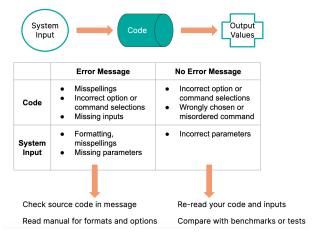
In this set of exercises, we will practice recognizing and accounting for common problems we face in computational chemistry. Get excited for error messages.





# Coding & Input Errors

 In the first part of exercise 7, we'll hunt for output mistakes which typically arrive via two vectors: the coding or the system input.





## Accounting for Dispersion Effects

- Sometimes we code well and provide a viable system input but we didn't carefully evaluate the methods or tools we need to describe our system and its properties adequately.
- In the second part of exercise 7, we'll evaluate the types of systems easily described by DFT and which types of systems may need special consideration.



# Accounting for Dispersion Effects (continued)

 Some functionals are better at accounting for dispersion interactions:

$$E_{\rm disp} \propto -C_6/R^6$$

 Some functionals are designed to take dispersion effects into account:

$$v_C^{nl}(\mathbf{r}) = \int f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'$$

Other functionals can be improved with corrective functions.
D3 and BJ corrections are popular. Here's a D3 correction format:

$$E_{\text{B3LYP-D3}} = E_{\text{B3LYP}} + E_{\text{D3, 2-body}} + E_{\text{ATM, 3-body}}$$



# Choosing Integration Grid Size

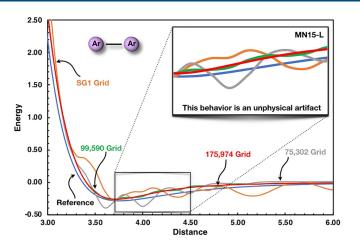
- Additionally, we can benefit from thinking about how our software performs a calculation and benchmark some of the software parameters.
- So in the last part of the exercise we evaluate our integration grid parameters. The density of the integration grid can become a crucial factor in an accurate calculation, especially for newer DFT functionals.
- "The integration is usually performed on a three-dimensional real-space grid obtained by partitioning the multicenter integral into atomic contributions using a nuclear weight function."
- "The Lebedev-Euler-Maclaurin integration grids are represented by two numbers—n,m—with n denoting the number of radial points and m the number of angular points."

Images and quoted text from: Morgante, M and Peverati, R. Int. J. Quantum Chem. 2020. https://doi.org/10.1002/qua.26332

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# Choosing Integration Grid Size (continued)



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### Exercise 7 - Tips

### Tips!

#### Some suggestions:

- Troubleshoot together. It's more fun and effective! And realistic!
- Some calculations make take time to run. Calculations for the second part of Ex 7 can be done collaboratively using the same sheet as we did for exercise 6 (also posted on Moodle).
- For the first part of the exercises, you can write the report by describing or showing the error and then describing how you solved it.