2-3 分子性质的自洽场-分子轨道(SCF-MO)计算

一、库仑作用与交换作用

考虑 He原子的第一激发组态: (1s) 1(2s)1

单电子态:
$$V_1 = \varphi_{1s}\eta_1$$
 , $\Psi_2 = \varphi_{2s}\eta_2$

(1) 简单乘积波函数 $\Psi(1,2) = \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2)$

$$\Psi(1,2) = \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2)$$

(2) 行列式波函数

$$\Psi(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(1) & \psi_1(2) \\ \psi_2(1) & \psi_2(2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{2}{r_1} - \frac{1}{2}\nabla_2^2 - \frac{2}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} = \hat{h}(1) + \hat{h}(2) + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

(1) 用简单乘积波函数计算能量期待值:

$$E = \left\langle \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) \middle| \hat{h}(1) + \hat{h}(2) + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \middle| \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \psi_1(1) \middle| \hat{h}(1) \middle| \psi_1(1) \right\rangle \left\langle \psi_2(2) \middle| \psi_2(2) \right\rangle +$$

$$+\left\langle \psi_{2}(2)\middle|\hat{h}(2)\middle|\psi_{2}(2)\right\rangle \langle \psi_{1}(1)\middle|\psi_{1}(1)\rangle +$$

$$+\left\langle \psi_{2}(2)\middle|\hat{h}(2)\middle|\psi_{2}(2)\right\rangle \left\langle \psi_{1}(1)\middle|\psi_{1}(1)\right\rangle +\left\langle \psi_{1}(1)\psi_{2}(2)\middle|\frac{1}{r_{12}}\middle|\psi_{1}(1)\psi_{2}(2)\right\rangle$$

$$=\varepsilon_{1s}^o+\varepsilon_{2s}^o+J_{1s2s}$$

$$J_{1s2s} = \int \frac{|\psi_1(1)|^2 \cdot |\psi_2(2)|^2}{r_{12}} dq_1 dq_2$$

$$= \int \frac{|\varphi_{1s}(1)|^2 \cdot |\varphi_{2s}(2)|^2}{r_{12}} d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \int |\eta_1(1)|^2 d\omega_1 \int |\eta_2(2)|^2 d\omega_2$$

 J_{1s2s} 代表电子1、2间的库仑排斥,称库仑积分。

(2) 用行列式波函数计算能量期待值:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \underline{\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) - \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)} \middle| \hat{h}(1) + \hat{h}(2) + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \middle| \underline{\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) - \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)} \middle\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2 \times \left(\varepsilon_{1s}^{0} + \varepsilon_{2s}^{0} + J_{1s2s} \right) - 2 \times \left[\left\langle \psi_{1}(1) \middle| \hat{h}(1) \middle| \psi_{2}(1) \right\rangle \middle\langle \psi_{2}(2) \middle| \psi_{1}(2) \right\rangle + \right.$$

$$\left\langle \psi_{1}(1) \left| \psi_{2}(1) \right\rangle \left\langle \psi_{2}(2) \left| \hat{h}(2) \right| \psi_{1}(2) \right\rangle + \left\langle \psi_{1}(1) \psi_{2}(2) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \psi_{2}(1) \psi_{1}(2) \right\rangle \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2 \times \left(\varepsilon_{1s}^{0} + \varepsilon_{2s}^{0} + J_{1s2s} \right) - 2 \times \left[0 + 0 + \left\langle \psi_{1}(1)\psi_{2}(2) \middle| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \middle| \psi_{2}(1)\psi_{1}(2) \right\rangle \right] \right\}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{1s}^{0} + \varepsilon_{2s}^{0} + J_{1s2s} - K_{1s2s}$$

$$K_{1s2s} = \int \psi_1(1) * \psi_2(2) * \frac{1}{r_{12}} \psi_2(1) \psi_1(2) dq_1 dq_2$$

$$=\int \frac{\varphi_{1s}(1)*\varphi_{2s}(2)*\varphi_{2s}(1)\varphi_{1s}(2)}{r_{12}}d\vec{r_1}d\vec{r_2}\int \eta_1(1)*\eta_2(1)d\omega_1\int \eta_2(2)*\eta_1(2)d\omega_2$$

当
$$\psi_1, \psi_2$$
 同自旋, $\eta_1 = \eta_2$, $K \neq 0$ $(K > 0)$

当 ψ_1, ψ_2 反自旋, $\eta_1 \neq \eta_2$, K = 0

 K_{1s2s} 来自多电子波函数的交换反对称性,称交换积分。

小结:

1、行列式波函数部分地考虑了同自旋电子间的运动关联 (不允许同自旋 电子占据同一空间轨道)。

2、同自旋电子间存在非经典的"交换作用",使总能量降低。

3、上述结论具有普遍性。

多电子原子中, n, l 相同的简并轨道上的电子, 将分占磁量子数m不同的分轨道, 使其自旋平行。(Hund 规则)。

二、Hartree—Fock方程

1、背景

Hartree (1928) :

对于稳定的分子或原子,其电子可认为是近似独立运动的,每个电子在由原子核和其他电子所形成的电场中运动。每个电子的状态由相应的单电子波函数描述。总的电子状态由单电子波函数的简单乘积描述(不考虑自旋和交换反对称)。直观建立了一个单电子S-方程: Hartree 方程

Slater and Fock (1930):

给出了Hartree方程的变分法证明。

进而将总电子状态用行列式波函数描述,用变分法给出了新的方程: Hartree-Fock方程

2、Hartree 方程

多电子体系的Schrodinger方程:

$$\hat{H}_{el}\Psi(1,2,...,N) = E\Psi(1,2,...,N)$$

需采用单电子近似。Hartree方程是用于处理多电子体系的等效的单电子Schrodinger方程:

$$[\hat{h}(\vec{r}_1) + \hat{v}(\vec{r}_1)]\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)$$

$$\hat{h}(\vec{r}_1) = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{r_{1\alpha}}$$

 $\hat{v}(\vec{r_1})$: 其它电子对电子1的平均库仑排斥作用

若单电子Schrodinger方程已被求解,则多电子体系:

$$\Psi(1,2,\ldots,N) = \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2)\ldots\psi_N(N)$$

$$E_0 = \left\langle \Psi \middle| \hat{H}_{el} \middle| \Psi \right\rangle$$

以两电子体系为例:

设电子1,2的状态分别为:

$$\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1), \varphi_k(\vec{r}_2)$$

adr₂

 $\left|\varphi_{k}(\vec{r}_{2})\right|^{2}$: 电子2在空间某处的几率密度;

$$(-1) \left| \varphi_k(\vec{r}_2) \right|^2 d\vec{r}_2$$
 : 电子2 在空间某处 $d\vec{r}_2$ 体积元的电量

电子2对电子1的平均作用势:

$$v(\vec{r}_1) = \int (-1) \frac{(-1) |\varphi_k(\vec{r}_2)|^2}{r_{12}} d\vec{r}_2 = \int \frac{|\varphi_k(\vec{r}_2)|^2}{r_{12}} d\vec{r}_2$$

推广: N电子体系中其他N-1个电子对电子1的平均作用势:

$$v(\vec{r}_1) = \int \frac{\left| \varphi_k(\vec{r}_2) \right|^2}{r_{12}} d\vec{r}_2 + \int \frac{\left| \varphi_l(\vec{r}_3) \right|^2}{r_{13}} d\vec{r}_3 + \dots = \sum_{j \neq i}^{N-1} \int \frac{\left| \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2) \right|^2}{r_{12}} d\vec{r}_2$$

所以,单电子S-方程为:

$$[\hat{h}(\vec{r}_1) + \sum_{j \neq i}^{N-1} \hat{J}_j(\vec{r}_1)] \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)$$
 (Hartree 方程)

其中:

$$\hat{J}_{j}(\vec{r_{1}}) = \int \frac{\left|\varphi_{j}(\vec{r_{2}})\right|^{2}}{r_{12}} d\vec{r_{2}}$$
 称库仑算符。

Hartree方程形式上是一个算符本征值方程,但实际上是一组 积分-微分方程,Hartree提出用叠代法求解,称自洽场(SCF) 方法:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{j}^{(0)} | j = 1, 2, \dots N \end{cases} \longrightarrow \hat{J}_{j}^{(0)} \longrightarrow \{ \varepsilon_{i}^{(1)} \}, \{ \varphi_{i}^{(1)} \} \\
\longrightarrow \hat{J}_{j}^{(1)} \longrightarrow \{ \varepsilon_{i}^{(2)} \}, \{ \varphi_{i}^{(2)} \} \longrightarrow \dots$$

3、Hartree-Fock 方程

考虑到交换反对称性, 电子波函数用单个行列式表示:

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\psi_1\psi_2\psi_3...\psi_N\rangle$$

它由一组正交归一的单电子波函数(自旋轨道)构成:

$$\psi_i = \varphi_i \eta_i$$
 , $\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

则Hartree方程被改造为Hartree-Fock方程:

$$\hat{f}(1)\psi_i(1) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(1)$$

其中Fock算符:

$$\hat{f}(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_1^2 - \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{r_{1\alpha}} + \sum_{j}^{N} \left[\hat{J}_{j}(1) - \hat{K}_{j}(1) \right]$$

$$|\hat{f}(1) = \hat{h}(1) + \hat{v}^{HF}(1)|$$

Hartree-Fock等效单电子势:

$$\hat{v}^{HF}(1) = \sum_{j}^{N} [\hat{J}_{j}(1) - \hat{K}_{j}(1)]$$

它包含了其他电子对电子1的库仑作用和交换作用。

库仑算符:

$$\hat{J}_{j}(1)\psi_{i}(1) = \left[\int \psi_{j}^{*}(2) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \psi_{j}(2) dq_{2}\right] \psi_{i}(1)$$

交换算符:

$$\hat{K}_{j}(1)\psi_{i}(1) = \left[\int \psi_{j}^{*}(2) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \psi_{i}(2) dq_{2}\right] \psi_{j}(1)$$

注意:

$$\int \psi_{j}^{*}(2) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \psi_{i}(2) dq_{2} = \int \varphi_{j}^{*}(\vec{r}_{2}) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{2}) d\vec{r}_{2} \int \eta_{j}^{*}(\omega_{2}) \eta_{i}(\omega_{2}) d\omega_{2}$$

若反自旋,则上式为零。(同自旋电子才有交换作用)

对于闭壳层体系:

$$\left|\Psi_{0}\right\rangle = \left|\psi_{1}\psi_{2}\cdots\psi_{N}\right\rangle = \left|\varphi_{1}\overline{\varphi}_{1}\cdots\varphi_{i}\overline{\varphi}_{i}\cdots\varphi_{N/2}\overline{\varphi}_{N/2}\right\rangle$$

可将自旋部分处理掉,得空间轨道 HF 方程:

$$\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1)\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)$$

$$\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1) = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{r_{1\alpha}} + \sum_{j}^{N/2} \left[2\hat{J}_j(\vec{r}_1) - \hat{K}_j(\vec{r}_1) \right]$$

库仑算符:
$$\hat{J}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1})\varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{1}) = \left[\int \varphi_{j}^{*}(\vec{r}_{2}) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \varphi_{j}(\vec{r}_{2}) d\vec{r}_{2}\right] \varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{1})$$

交換算符:
$$\hat{K}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1})\varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{1}) = \left[\int \varphi_{j}^{*}(\vec{r}_{2}) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{2}) d\vec{r}_{2}\right] \varphi_{j}(\vec{r}_{1})$$

- 4、Fock算符的性质
- (1) Fock算符是等效单电子哈密顿算符

$$\hat{f}(1) = \hat{h}(1) + \hat{v}^{HF}(1)$$

$$\hat{f}(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_1^2 - \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{r_{1\alpha}} + \sum_{j}^{N} \left[\hat{J}_{j}(1) - \hat{K}_{j}(1) \right]$$

(Fock算符本征函数即分子轨道,本征值即轨道能)

(2) Fock算符是厄密算符。

(3) Fock算符是分子点群的对称算符。

$$\hat{f}\hat{R} = \hat{R}\hat{f} \qquad (\hat{R}^{-1}\hat{f}\hat{R} = \hat{f})$$

分子轨道属于分子点群的不可约表示。

(4) Fock算符之和:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \hat{f}(n) = \hat{H}^{HF} \neq \hat{H}_{el}$$

- *Fock算符之和将电子间作用重复计入。
- (5) Fock算符包含待求的自旋轨道(要用叠代法求解)。

三、轨道能与电子总能量

1、轨道能

$$|\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1)\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)|$$

$$\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1) = \hat{h}(\vec{r}_1) + \sum_{j=1}^{N/2} \left[2\hat{J}_{j}(\vec{r}_1) - \hat{K}_{j}(\vec{r}_1) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = \left\langle \varphi_{i} \middle| \hat{f} \middle| \varphi_{i} \right\rangle = \left\langle \varphi_{i} \middle| \hat{h}(\vec{r}_{1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{N/2} 2\hat{J}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1}) - \hat{K}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1}) \middle| \varphi_{i} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \varphi_{i} \middle| \hat{h}(\vec{r}_{1}) \middle| \varphi_{i} \right\rangle + \left\langle \varphi_{i} \middle| \sum_{j=1}^{N/2} 2\hat{J}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1}) - \hat{K}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1}) \middle| \varphi_{i} \right\rangle$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = \varepsilon_{i}^{0} + \sum_{j=1}^{N/2} 2J_{ij} - K_{ij}$$

其中:

$$J_{ij} \equiv \langle ij | ij \rangle \equiv \int d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j^*(\vec{r}_2) r_{12}^{-1} \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2)$$

$$K_{ij} \equiv \langle ij | ji \rangle \equiv \int d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j^*(\vec{r}_2) r_{12}^{-1} \varphi_j(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_i(\vec{r}_2)$$

2、电子总能量

$$E_{0} = \left\langle \Psi_{0} \middle| \hat{H}_{el} \middle| \Psi_{0} \right\rangle = \sum_{i}^{N/2} 2 \left\langle i \middle| \hat{h} \middle| i \right\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i}^{N/2} \sum_{j}^{N/2} \left[2 \left\langle ij \middle| ij \right\rangle - \left\langle ij \middle| ji \right\rangle \right]$$

$$E_0 = \sum_{i}^{N/2} 2\varepsilon_i^0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i}^{N/2} \sum_{j}^{N/2} \left[2J_{ij} - K_{ij} \right]$$

$$\left(E_{0} = \sum_{i}^{N/2} 2\varepsilon_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i}^{N/2} \sum_{j}^{N/2} \left[2J_{ij} - K_{ij}\right]\right)$$

电子总能量不等于占据轨道的轨道能之和。

(HF理论是一个双电子理论。)

给定核构型下的分子总能量为总电子能加上核-核排斥:

$$U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) = E_0(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{M} \sum_{\beta>\alpha}^{M} \frac{Z_{\alpha}Z_{\beta}}{R_{\alpha\beta}}$$

3、Koopmans 定理 (1933)

假如从占据轨道 ψ_k 上电离一个电子而其他轨道不变,则分子的电离势为 $-\mathcal{E}_k$ 。

$$I.P. = E_k^+ - E_0^- = -\varepsilon_k$$

Koopman 定理提供了一个近似地计算电离能的方法。 (因而也给出HF轨道能的物理意义)

四、基的引入: Roothaan 方程

C.C. J. Roothaan, Rev. Mod. Phys. 23,61 (1951)

空间轨道 HF 方程:

$$|\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1)\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)|$$

引入一组已知函数(基函数) $\chi_{\nu}(\bar{r})\nu=1,2,\cdots,m$

将 φ_i 展开:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{\nu=1}^m C_{\nu i} \chi_{\nu} \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

常用基组(近似的原子轨道): STO-3G, 3-21G, 6-31G, 6-311G, 6-311G, 6-311G, 6-31+G*, 6-311+G*,

将展开式:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{\nu=1}^m C_{\nu i} \chi_{\nu} \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

代入空间轨道 HF 方程

$$\hat{f}(\vec{r}_1)\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varepsilon_i\varphi_i(\vec{r}_1)$$

$$i=1, 2, \cdots, m$$

得:

$$\hat{f}(1) \sum_{v}^{m} C_{vi} \chi_{v}(1) = \varepsilon_{i} \sum_{v}^{m} C_{vi} \chi_{v}(1)$$

$$i=1,2,\cdots,m$$

上式左乘 $\chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)$ 并积分, 得:

$$\sum_{\nu}^{m} C_{\nu i} \left(\chi_{\mu}(1) \middle| \hat{f}(1) \middle| \chi_{\nu}(1) \right) = \varepsilon_{i} \sum_{\nu}^{m} C_{\nu i} \left(\chi_{\mu}(1) \middle| \chi_{\nu}(1) \right) \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$i=1,2,\cdots,m$$

(接上页)
$$\sum_{\nu}^{m} C_{\nu i} \left(\chi_{\mu}(1) \middle| \hat{f}(1) \middle| \chi_{\nu}(1) \right) = \varepsilon_{i} \sum_{\nu}^{m} C_{\nu i} \left(\chi_{\mu}(1) \middle| \chi_{\nu}(1) \right)$$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = (\chi_{\mu}(1)|\chi_{\nu}(1)) = \int d\vec{r}_{1}\chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)\chi_{\nu}(1)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = (\chi_{\mu}(1)|\hat{f}(1)|\chi_{\nu}(1)) = \int d\vec{r}_{1}\chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)\hat{f}(1)\chi_{\nu}(1)$$

可得方程组:

$$\sum_{v}^{m} F_{\mu v} C_{vi} = \varepsilon_i \sum_{v}^{m} S_{\mu v} C_{vi} \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

(可得 m 个类似的方程: $\mu = 1, 2, \dots, m$)

或写成矩阵形式:

$$\mathbf{FC}_i = \varepsilon_i \mathbf{SC}_i$$

$$i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$

合并写成如下的矩阵方程:

$$FC = SC\epsilon$$

(Roothaan方程)

(接上页)
$$\mathbf{FC} = \mathbf{SC}\mathbf{\epsilon}$$

-Roothaan方程

其中:

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1m} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2m} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & \cdots & C_{3m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{m1} & C_{m2} & \cdots & C_{mm} \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$oldsymbol{arepsilon} oldsymbol{arepsilon} = egin{pmatrix} arepsilon_1 & & & & O \ & & arepsilon_2 & & \ & & \ddots & \ O & & & arepsilon_m \end{pmatrix}$$

它们分别代表分子轨道(空间轨道)和轨道能。

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{\nu=1}^m C_{\nu i} \chi_{\nu}$$

五. 重叠矩阵、Fock 矩阵、密度矩阵

1. 重叠矩阵

$$S_{\mu\nu} = (\chi_{\mu}^*(1) | \chi_{\nu}(1)) = \int d\vec{r}_1 \chi_{\mu}^*(1) \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

2. Fock 矩阵

$$F_{\mu\nu} = (\chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)|\hat{f}(1)|\chi_{\nu}(1)) = \int d\vec{r}_{1}\chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)\hat{f}(1)\chi_{\nu}(1)$$

为一 m 行m 列 Hermitian 矩阵

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \int d\vec{r}_{1} \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1) \hat{f}(1) \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

$$= \int d\vec{r}_{1} \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1) \left[\hat{h}(1) + \sum_{j}^{N/2} \left[2\hat{J}_{j}(1) - \hat{K}_{j}(1) \right] \right] \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

$$= \int d\vec{r}_{1} \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1) \hat{h}(1) \chi_{\nu}(1) + \sum_{j}^{N/2} \int d\vec{r}_{1} \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1) \left[2\hat{J}_{j}(1) - \hat{K}_{j}(1) \right] \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu}^{core} + G_{\mu\nu}$$

其中,分子实Hamiltonian 矩阵(Fock 矩阵的单电子项):

$$h_{\mu\nu}^{core} = \int d\vec{r}_1 \chi_{\mu}^*(1) \hat{h}(1) \chi_{\nu}(1) = \int d\vec{r}_1 \chi_{\mu}^*(1) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_1^2 - \sum_{\alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha}}{r_{1\alpha}} \right] \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

Fock 矩阵的双电子项(电子排斥矩阵),由密度矩阵 P和原子轨道的双电子积分给出:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\lambda,\sigma}^{m,m} \sum_{j}^{N/2} C_{\sigma j} C_{\lambda j}^* [2(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - (\mu\sigma|\lambda\nu)]$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda,\sigma}^{m,m} P_{\sigma\lambda} [2(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - (\mu\sigma|\lambda\nu)]$$

* 双电子积分记号:

$$(\mu v | \lambda \sigma) = \int d\vec{r}_1 d\vec{r}_2 \chi_{\mu}^*(1) \chi_{\nu}(1) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_{\lambda}^*(2) \chi_{\sigma}(2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} \\ * & * & * \end{array}$$

所以:
$$F_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu}^{core} + \sum_{\lambda,\sigma}^{m,m} P_{\sigma\lambda} [2(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - (\mu\sigma|\lambda\nu)]$$

电子排斥矩阵:
$$G_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\lambda,\sigma}^{m,m} \sum_{j}^{N/2} C_{\sigma j} C_{\lambda j}^* [2(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - (\mu\sigma|\lambda\nu)]$$

证明:
$$G_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{j}^{N/2} \int d\vec{r}_1 \chi_{\mu}^* (1) [2\hat{J}_j(1) - \hat{K}_j(1)] \chi_{\nu}(1)$$

$$arphi_j = \sum_{\sigma}^m C_{\sigma j} \chi_{\sigma} \;\;\; , \;\;\; arphi_j^* = \sum_{\lambda}^m C_{\lambda j}^* \chi_{\lambda}^* \;\; .$$

$$\text{MI:} \quad \gamma_{\mu}^{*}(1)\underline{\hat{K}_{j}(1)\chi_{\nu}(1)}d\vec{r}_{1} = \int \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)[\int \varphi_{j}^{*}(2)r_{12}^{-1}\chi_{\nu}(2)d\vec{r}_{2}]\varphi_{j}(1)d\vec{r}_{1}$$

$$= \int \chi_{\mu}^{*} (1) \left[\int \sum_{\lambda} C_{\lambda j}^{*} \chi_{\lambda}^{*}(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_{\nu}(2) d\vec{r}_{2} \right] \sum_{\sigma} C_{\sigma j} \chi_{\sigma}(1) d\vec{r}_{1}$$

$$=\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sum_{k=1}^{m}C_{\sigma j}C_{\lambda j}^{*}\int \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)\chi_{\sigma}(1)r_{12}^{-1}\chi_{\lambda}^{*}(2)\chi_{\nu}(2)d\vec{r}_{1}d\vec{r}_{2}$$

$$=\sum_{j}^{m}\sum_{\sigma}^{m}C_{\sigma j}C_{\lambda j}^{*}(\mu\sigma|\lambda\nu)$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda}^{m} \sum_{\sigma}^{m} C_{\sigma j} C_{\lambda j}^{*} (\mu \sigma | \lambda \nu) \qquad \hat{K}_{j}(\vec{r}_{1}) \varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{1}) = \left[\int \varphi_{j}^{*}(\vec{r}_{2}) \frac{1}{r_{12}} \varphi_{i}(\vec{r}_{2}) d\vec{r}_{2}\right] \varphi_{j}(\vec{r}_{1})$$

同理可证:
$$\int \chi_{\mu}^{*}(1)\hat{J}_{j}(1)\chi_{\nu}(1)d\vec{r}_{1} = \sum_{\lambda}^{m} \sum_{\sigma}^{m} C_{\sigma j}C_{\lambda j}^{*}(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma)$$

3. 密度矩阵 P

定义电子密度矩阵:
$$P_{\sigma\lambda} = \sum_{j}^{N/2} C_{\sigma j} C_{\lambda j}^* = \sum_{j}^{N/2} (C)_{\sigma j} (C^+)_{j\lambda}$$

由于:
$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1N/2} & \cdots & c_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & & c_{mN/2} & & c_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \quad C_0 = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1N/2} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & & c_{mN/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以:
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & & & \\ c_{\sigma 1} & \dots & c_{\sigma N/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & c_{\lambda 1}^* & \\ & \vdots & & \\ & c_{\lambda N/2}^* & \end{pmatrix} = C_0 C_0^+$$

 $P \sim C_0 \sim occupied.orbitals$

讨论:

- 1、Roothaan 方程把积分-微分方程组(HF)化为矩阵方程。
- 2、HF计算的主要运算量是处理双电子(多中心)积分:

$$(\mu \nu | \lambda \sigma) = \int d\vec{r}_1 \ d\vec{r}_2 \ \chi_{\mu}^*(r_{\alpha 1}) \chi_{\nu}(r_{\beta 1}) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_{\lambda}^*(r_{\gamma 2}) \chi_{\sigma}(r_{\delta 2})$$

3、Roothaan 方程在形式上是一个矩阵广义本征值方程:

$$FC = SC\varepsilon$$

但由于: $F \sim F(P) \sim F(C_0)$, 所以必须用叠代法求解。

SCF 收敛条件:

(1) 电子能量:
$$\left|E_0^{(k)} - E_0^{(k-1)}\right| < \delta_E \quad \left(\delta_E = 10^{-6} a.u.\right)$$

(2) 密度矩阵:
$$\left[K^{-2} \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu} \left[P_{\mu\nu}^{(k)} - P_{\mu\nu}^{(k-1)} \right]^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} < \delta_{P} \quad (\delta_{P} = 10^{-4})$$

六、HF-SCF计算结果

- 1、轨道能与电子能量
- (1) 轨道能

 $-\varepsilon_k$:电离能的近似值

$$oldsymbol{arepsilon} oldsymbol{arepsilon} = egin{pmatrix} arepsilon_1 & & & & O \ & & arepsilon_2 & & \ & & \ddots & \ O & & & arepsilon_m \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 电子能量和分子总能量:

$$C_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1N/2} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & c_{mN/2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{\left\{ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i} \right\}} \quad \boxed{\left\{ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i} \right\}} \quad \boxed{\left\{ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i} \right\}}$$

$$\{oldsymbol{arphi}_i\}$$

$$\left|\Psi_{0}\right\rangle = \left|\varphi_{1}\overline{\varphi}_{1}\cdots\varphi_{i}\overline{\varphi}_{i}\cdots\varphi_{N/2}\overline{\varphi}_{N/2}\right\rangle$$

$$E_0 = \left\langle \Psi_0 \middle| \hat{H}_{el} \middle| \Psi_0 \right\rangle$$

$$E_{0} = \left\langle \Psi_{0} \middle| \hat{H}_{el} \middle| \Psi_{0} \right\rangle \qquad U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) = E_{0}(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta > \alpha} \frac{Z_{\alpha} Z_{\beta}}{R_{\alpha\beta}}$$

2、 势能面、构型优化、振动频率分析:

分子总能量为总电子能加上核-核排斥能,它随核坐标的变化构成核运动的势场,称势能曲面(线):

$$U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) = E_0(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\}) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{M} \sum_{\beta>\alpha}^{M} \frac{Z_{\alpha}Z_{\beta}}{R_{\alpha\beta}}$$

势能面:

作为核坐标

的函数。

势能曲线(面)对于研究分子振动和化学反应动力学有重要意义。

构型优化就是寻找势能面的驻点(最小点和鞍点)。

$$\frac{\partial U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\})}{\partial \vec{R}_{\alpha}} = 0 \quad , \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 3N - 6$$

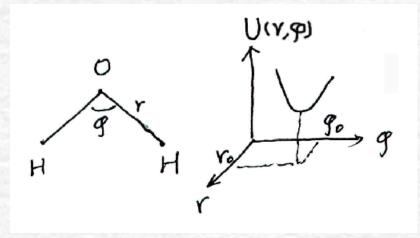
平衡构型: 势能面的最小点。

$$\frac{\partial U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\})}{\partial \vec{R}_{\alpha}} = 0$$

且:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\})}{\partial \vec{R}_{\alpha}^2} > 0$$

$$, \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, \cdots, 3N - 6$$



水分子的势能面

平衡构型附近的势能面曲率给出分子振动力常数(力场)。

例如: 对于双原子分子的振动 (谐振子模型)

势能函数可展为:

$$U(R) = U(R_e) + U'(R_e)(R - R_e) + \frac{1}{2}U''(R_e)(R - R_e)^2 + \cdots$$

R。: 平衡核间距

在平衡核间距,有:

$$U'(R_e) = 0$$

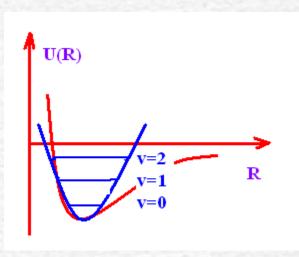
因此,

$$U(R) \approx U(R_e) + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$
 $x = R - R_e$

$$k = U''(R_e)$$
 \widehat{v}

$$k = U''(R_e)$$

$$\tilde{v} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$$



双原子分子的解离能

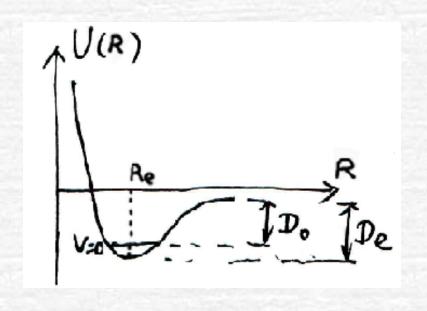
平衡解离能:

$$D_{\scriptscriptstyle e} = U(\infty) - U(R_{\scriptscriptstyle e})$$

零点振动解离能:

$$D_0 = U(\infty) - U(\nu = 0)$$

$$D_0 \approx D_e - \frac{1}{2}h\nu$$



 R_e : 平衡核间距

* 对于多原子分子(多于一个振动自由度),零点振动能为:

 $\sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} h v_{i}$

反应过渡态: 势能面的一阶鞍点。

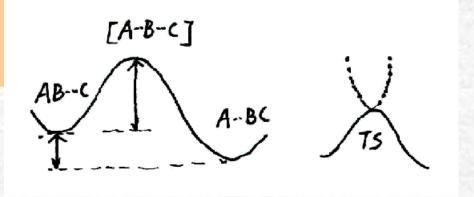
$$\frac{\partial U(\{\vec{R}_{\alpha}\})}{\partial \vec{R}_{\alpha}} = 0 \quad , \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 3N - 6$$

且:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial^{2}U(\langle \vec{R}_{k} \rangle)}{\partial \vec{R}_{k}^{2}} < 0 \\
\frac{\partial^{2}U(\langle \vec{R}_{\alpha} \rangle)}{\partial \vec{R}_{\alpha}^{2}} > 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \neq k$$

由势能面可以获得反应热、反应能全的知识。



3、分子性质计算

分子的性质由叠代收敛的基态电子波函数对相应的算符求期待值得到:

$$\left\langle \hat{Q}_{1} \right\rangle = \left\langle \Psi_{0} \middle| \hat{Q}_{1} \middle| \Psi_{0} \right\rangle$$

例如,分子的电偶极矩:

$$\vec{\mu} = \left\langle \Psi_0 \left| \sum_{k} q_k \vec{r}_k \right| \Psi_0 \right\rangle = \left\langle \Psi_0 \left| - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \vec{r}_n \right| \Psi_0 \right\rangle + \sum_{\alpha} Z_{\alpha} \vec{R}_{\alpha}$$

同理,可计算分子的其他静态性质和谱学性质:电四极矩、 转动惯量张量、极化率、超极化率、NMR、ESR等。

4、电荷密度与布居数分析

电荷密度

考虑一个占据空间轨道 φ_i 的电子,它在空间 \mathbf{r} 处 \mathbf{dr} 体积元出现的几率为: $|\varphi_i(\bar{r})|^2 d\bar{r}$

几率密度(电子密度): $p_i(\bar{r})^2$

对于闭壳层分子,每个空间轨道占据两个电子,因此,总电子密度为:

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = 2\sum_{i}^{N/2} |\varphi_{i}(\vec{r})|^{2} = 2\sum_{i}^{N/2} |\varphi_{i}(\vec{r})|^{2}$$

(接上页):
$$\rho(\vec{r}) = 2\sum_{i}^{N/2} \varphi_i^*(\vec{r}) \varphi_i(\vec{r})$$

上式中代入分子轨道(空间)的 Roothaan 展开:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{\mu=1}^m C_{\mu i} \chi_{\mu} \quad ; \quad \varphi_i^* = \sum_{\nu=1}^m C_{\nu i} \chi_{\nu}^* \qquad \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

得:
$$\rho(r) = 2\sum_{i}^{N/2} \left[\sum_{v} C_{vi} \chi_{v} \right]^{*} \left[\sum_{\mu} C_{\mu i} \chi_{\mu} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\mu} \sum_{v} \left[2\sum_{i}^{N/2} C_{\mu i} C_{vi}^{*} \right] \chi_{\mu}(\vec{r}) \chi_{v}^{*}(\vec{r})$$

$$\rho(r) = \sum_{\mu} \sum_{v} 2P_{\mu v} \chi_{v}^{*}(\vec{r}) \chi_{\mu}(\vec{r})$$

其中,电子密度矩阵:
$$P_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{i}^{N/2} C_{\mu i} C_{\nu i}^*$$

Mulliken布居数分析(population analysis):

总电子数:
$$N = \int d\vec{r} \rho(\vec{r}) = \int \left[\sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu} 2P_{\mu\nu} \chi_{\nu}^{*}(\vec{r}) \chi_{\mu}(\vec{r})\right] d\vec{r}$$
$$= 2\sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu} P_{\mu\nu} S_{\nu\mu} = \sum_{\mu} \left(2\mathbf{PS}\right)_{\mu\mu} \left(=Tr(2\mathbf{PS})\right)$$

原子
$$\alpha$$
上的电子布居数: $n_{\alpha} = \sum_{\mu \in \alpha} (2PS)_{\mu\mu}$

(求和包括属于原子 α 的基函数--AO)

原子
$$\alpha$$
上的净电荷: $q_{\alpha} = Z_{\alpha} - n_{\alpha} = Z_{\alpha} - \sum_{\mu \in \alpha} (2PS)_{\mu\mu}$

 Z_{α} : 原子 α 的核电荷数。

小结:

$$\hat{H}\Phi = E\Phi \xrightarrow{B.O. \ Appr.}$$

$$\hat{H}_{el}\Psi_{el} = E_{el}\Psi_{el} \longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{Hartree \ Pr \ oduct} \rightarrow Hartree \ Eq. \\ \xrightarrow{Slater \ Det.} \rightarrow HF \ Eq. \xrightarrow{\{\chi\}} Roothaan \ Eq. \end{cases}$$

$$[\mathbf{C}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}]/\{\psi_i, \varepsilon_i\} \longrightarrow |\Psi_0\rangle \longrightarrow E_0, \cdots$$

量子化学计算方法等级体系

经验方法: HMO

半经验方法: EHMO, PPP, CNDO, INDO, MNDO,

AM1, PM3,

从头计算法 (ab initio): HF-SCF

高级方法(电子相关计算):

组态相互作用(CI)

多体微扰理论(MP2)

密度泛函理论 (DFT)