

The Basis Set

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Introduction



Solving the Schrödinger equation

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi, \text{ with}$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(\{R_{Nuc}\}, \{r_{elec}, \sigma_{elec}\})$$

Several Approximations required

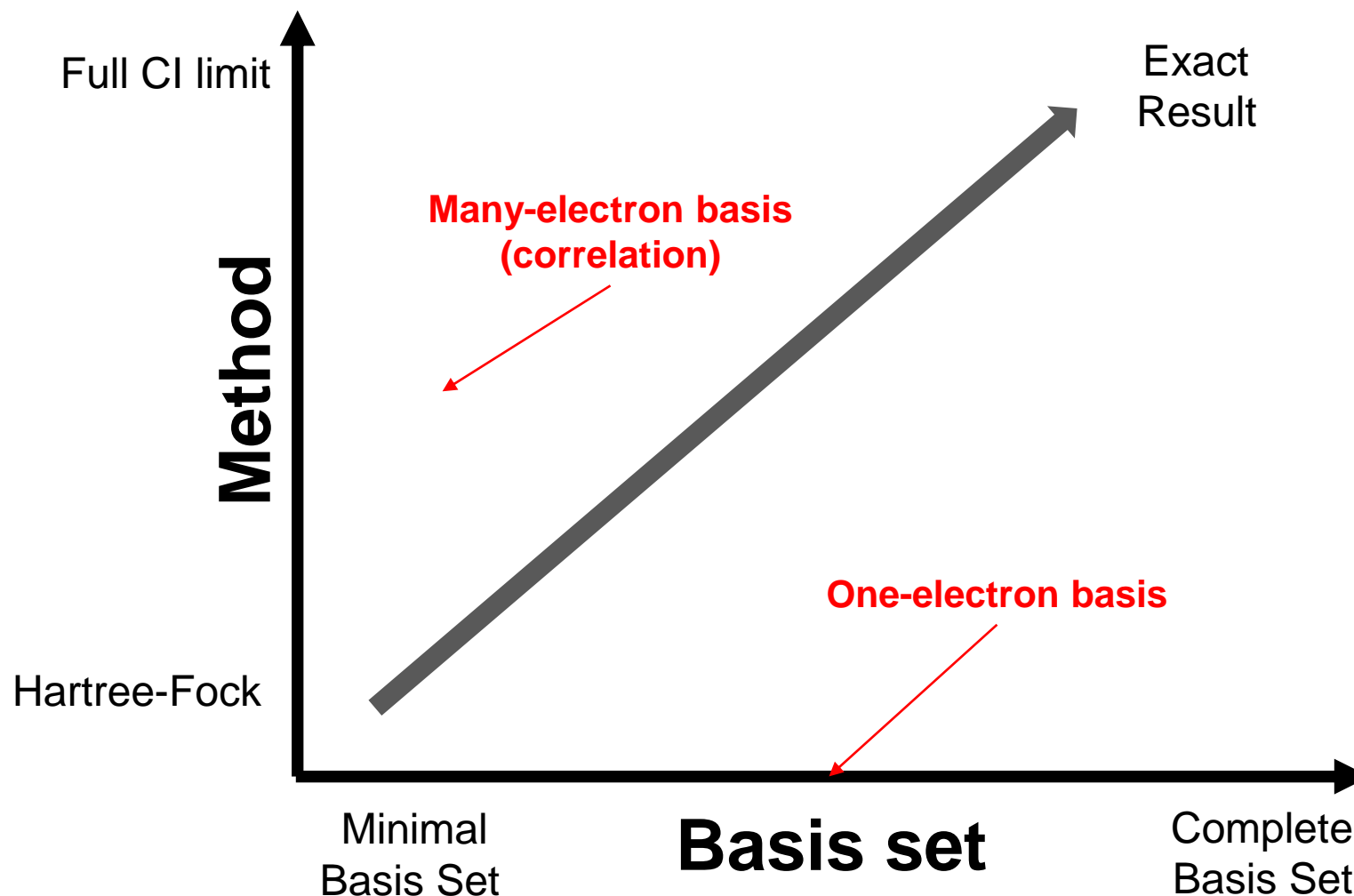
- Accuracy of Method (Hamilton)
- Flexibility of Wave Function (Basis Set, k-grid)
- *Other Numerical Settings (Integrals, etc.)*
- Geometry (Approximate System)

**Accurate
Solutions**



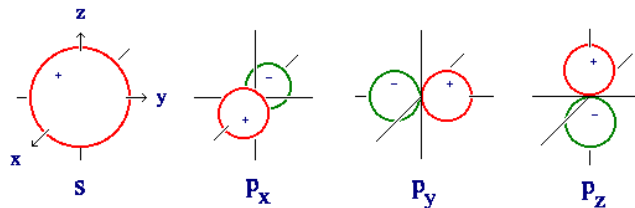
**Computational
Demand**

Solving the Schrödinger equation **accurately**

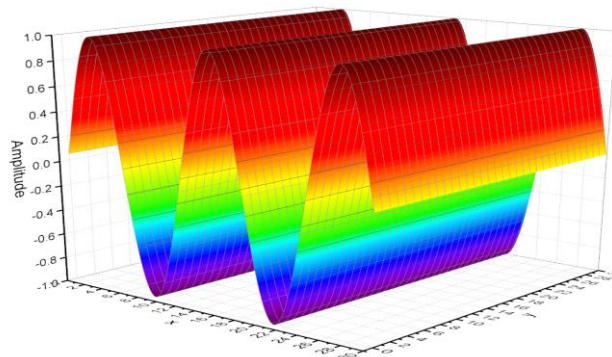


Basis set types

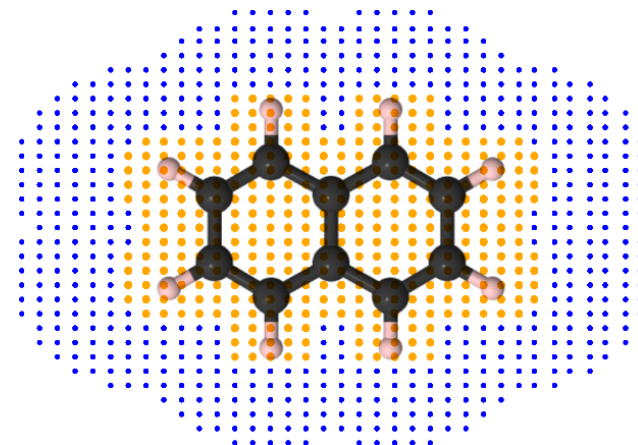
- Linear Combination of Atomic Orbitals (LCAO)



- Plane Waves

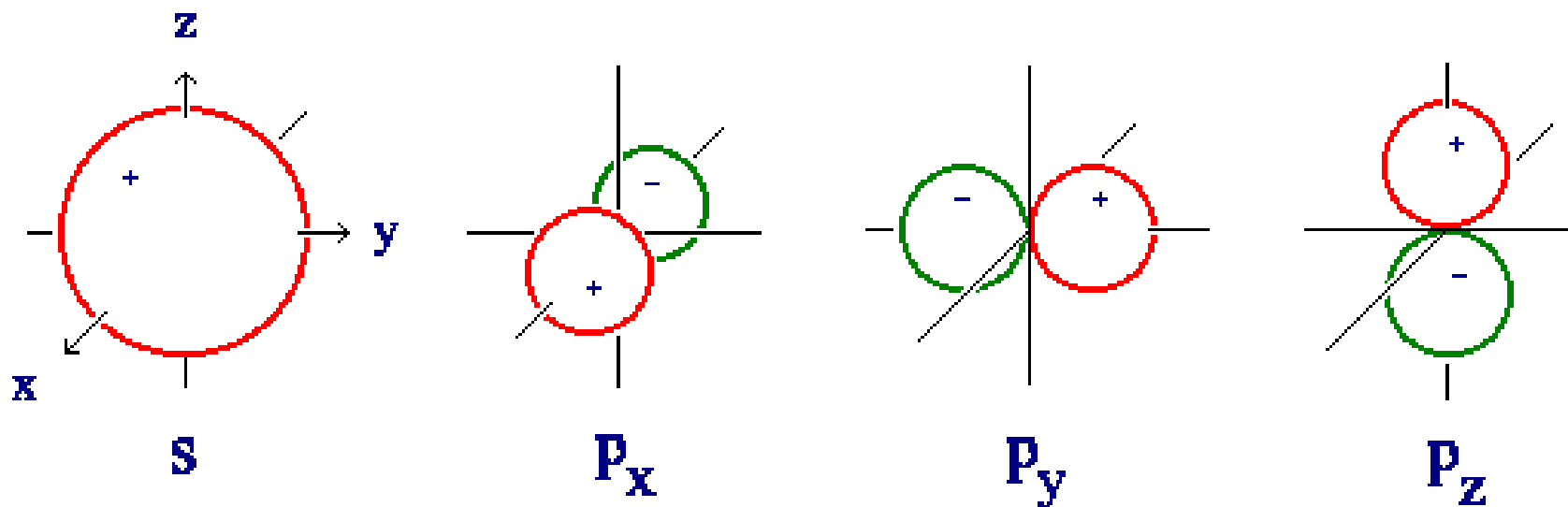


- Grid-based (orbital free)



The Basis Set

$$\psi_{MO} = \sum_i c_i \phi_i \quad \text{Linear Combination of Functions}$$



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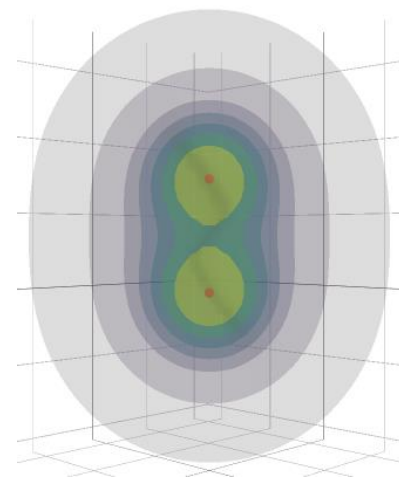
Intuitive Solution: One basis function per electron, e.g.

H: 1s

C: 1s, 2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z

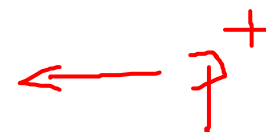
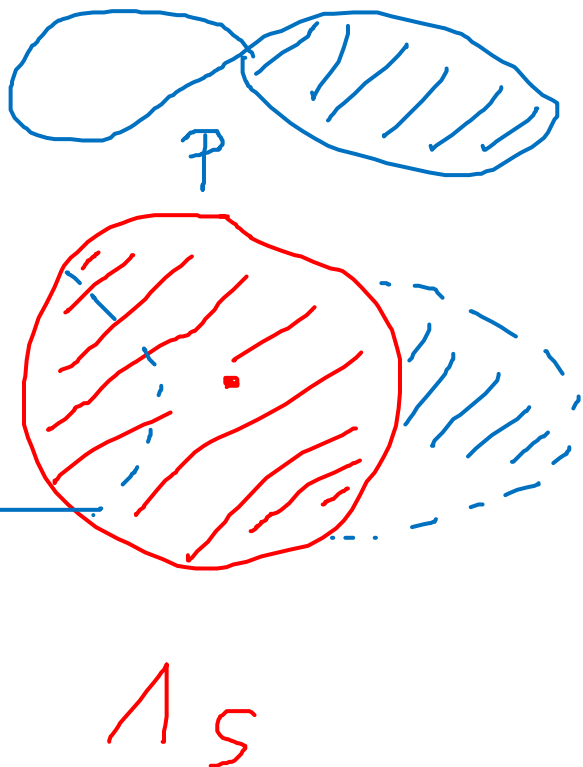
K: 1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, 3p, 3d

„Minimal Basis Set“



Why is the Minimal Basis not Enough?

Consider H atom + proton:

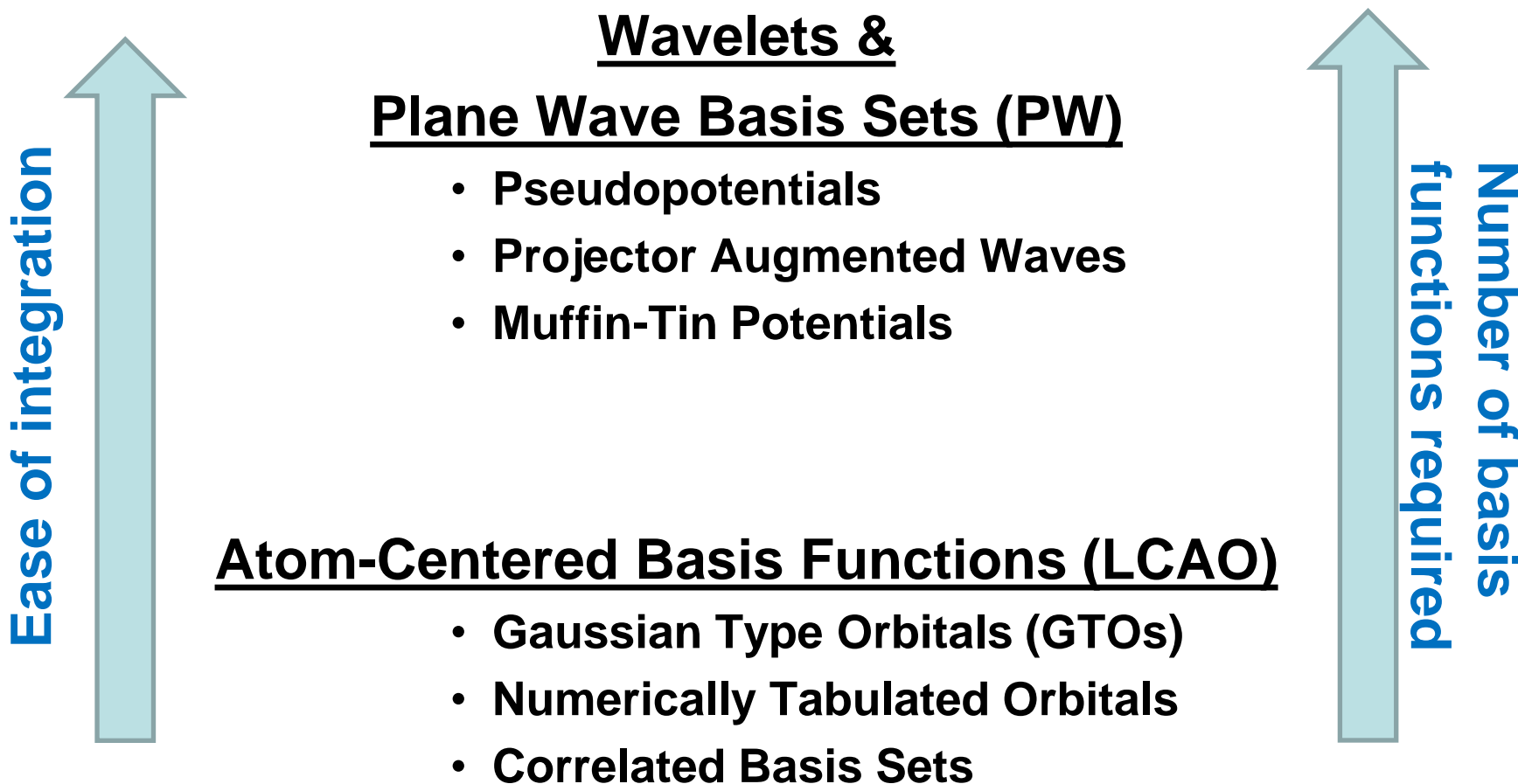


The Basis Set

Desired Properties:

- Suited for the problem
- Efficiency (few basis functions / high accuracy)
- Easy to evaluate
- Systematic, encompasses full Hilbert-Space
- Linear independent
- Well-defined hierarchy (extrapolation)
- Universal across different methods and for different properties

Basis functions versus ease of integration



Time-Deciding Factors in the SCF

Integral Evaluation:

Scales as $\mathcal{O}(N_{Basis})^2$

Prefactor depends on basis function type

Matrix Diagonalization:

Scales formally, as $\mathcal{O}(N_{Basis})^3$

Formally independent of basis function type

Reduced by sparse matrix algebra, etc.

Number of steps:

Scales as $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N_{Basis}})$

Communication