

# Tutorial on the ONIOM method for inorganic chemistry

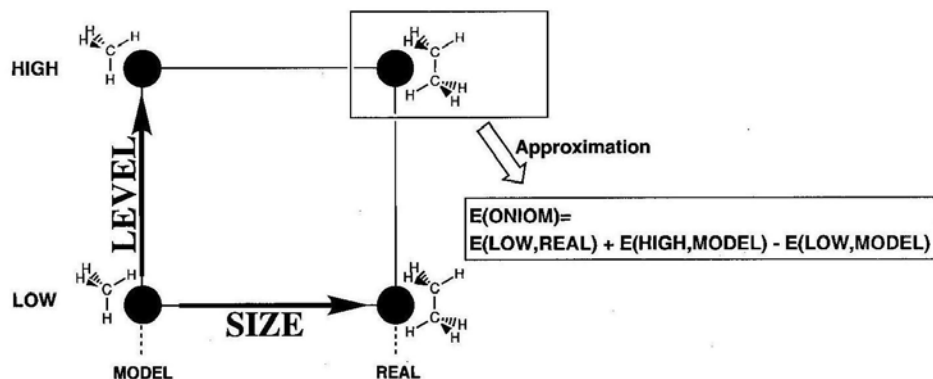
*Keiji Morokuma and Thom Vreven*

ACS National Meeting Washington, D.C., 2000

## 2-layer ONIOM

$$\Delta E(\text{HIGH}, \text{REAL}) \approx \Delta E(\text{ONIOM})$$

$$E(\text{ONIOM}) = E(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL}) + \overset{\text{SIZE}}{\downarrow} + \overset{\text{LEVEL}}{\downarrow} \\ = E(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL}) + [E(\text{LOW}, \text{REAL}) - E(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL})] + [E(\text{HIGH}, \text{MODEL}) - E(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL})]$$



## ONIOM2 Potential Energy Surface

### ONIOM energy

$$E(\text{ONIOM}) = E(\text{LOW}, \text{REAL}) + E(\text{HIGH}, \text{MODEL}) - E(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL})$$

Potential energy surface well defined, and also derivatives are available.

### ONIOM gradient

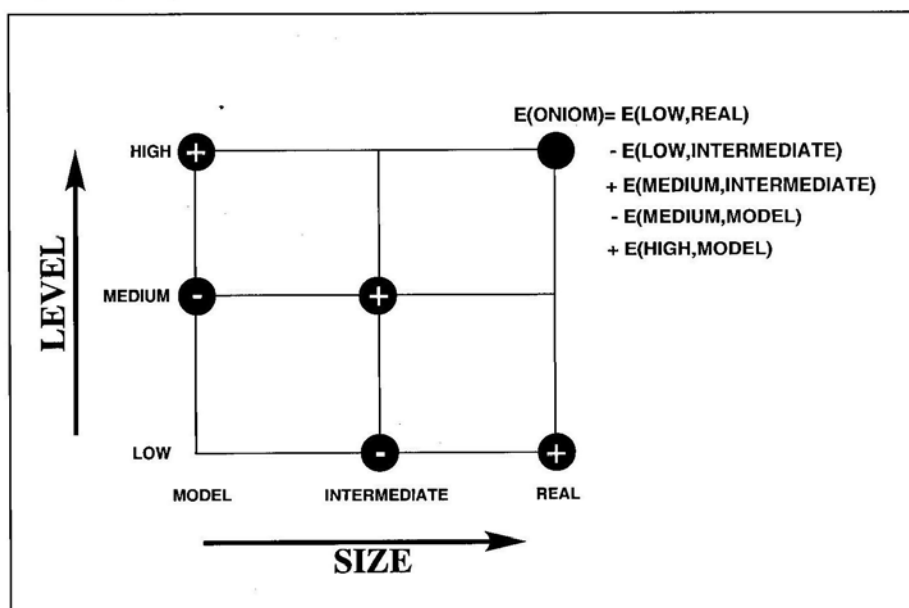
$$G(\text{ONIOM}) = G(\text{LOW}, \text{REAL}) + G(\text{HIGH}, \text{MODEL}) \times J - G(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL}) \times J$$

J is the Jacobian that projects the forces off the link atoms onto the link atom hosts, and is a function of the atomic coordinates of the model system and link atom hosts.

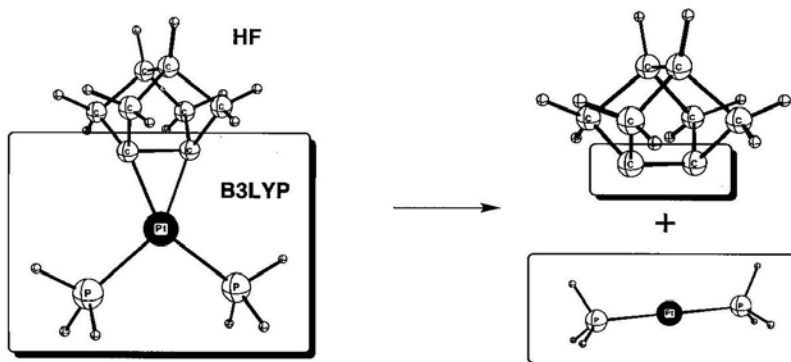
### ONIOM Hessian

$$H(\text{ONIOM}) = H(\text{LOW}, \text{REAL}) + J^T \times H(\text{HIGH}, \text{MODEL}) \times J - J^T \times H(\text{LOW}, \text{MODEL}) \times J$$

## (3-layer) ONIOM3



## Example



	$\Delta E$	Relative timing
HF	86.6 kcal/mol	0.08
B3LYP	53.6	1.00
B3LYP:HF	62.7	0.24

## Input

```
#P ONIOM(B3LYP/LANL2DZ:HF/LANL2MB)
```

```
Complex optimization B3LYP:HF
```

```
0 1
```

```
Pt 0.000 0.000 0.675
P 0.000 1.921 2.150
H 0.000 3.200 1.510
H 1.078 2.161 3.073
H -1.078 2.161 3.073
P 0.000 -1.921 2.150
H 0.000 -3.200 1.510
H 1.078 -2.161 3.073
H -1.078 -2.161 3.075
C 0.000 0.799 -1.240
C 0.000 -0.799 -1.240
C 1.169 1.165 -2.222 Low H
C -1.169 1.165 -2.222 Low H
C 1.169 -1.165 -2.222 Low H
C -1.169 -1.165 -2.222 Low H
C -0.803 0.000 -3.188 Low
C 0.803 0.000 -3.188 Low
H -1.264 0.000 -4.175 Low
H 1.264 0.000 -4.175 Low
H -2.174 1.062 -1.827 Low
H -1.062 2.161 -2.641 Low
H -2.174 -1.062 -1.827 Low
```

model system

Real system

## Output

-----  
Complex optimized B3LYP:HF

Symbolic Z-matrix:

Charge = 0 Multiplicity = 1

Charge = 0 Multiplicity = 1 in low level.

Pt 0. 0. 0.675

P 0. 1.921 2.15

-----  
=====

ONIOM: Cut between C /H 12 and C 10 factor= 0.723886

ONIOM: Cut between C /H 13 and C 10 factor= 0.723886

ONIOM: Cut between C /H 14 and C 11 factor= 0.723886

ONIOM: Cut between C /H 15 and C 11 factor= 0.723886

ONIOM: generating new system at layer 2

-----  
=====

SCF Done: E(RHF) = -439.188713773 A.U. after 8 cycles

Convg = 0.3541D-08 -V/T = 2.2594

S\*\*2 = 0.0000

-----  
=====

SCF Done: E(RB+HF-LYP) = -214.273985270 A.U. after 8 cycles

Convg = 0.7972D-08 -V/T = 2.7308

S\*\*2 = 0.0000

-----  
=====

SCF Done: E(RHF) = -211.180136595 A.U. after 8 cycles

Convg = 0.4163D-08 -V/T = 2.7206

S\*\*2 = 0.0000

-----  
=====

ONIOM: extrapolated energy = -442.282562448061

Charge and  
multiplicity

Link atoms

Real, low

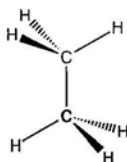
Model, high

Model, low

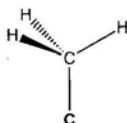
## IMOMM (Maseras, Morokuma JCC, 16, p.1170, 1995)

Alternative link atom scheme

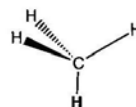
MM real system



MM model system



MO model system



$$E(\text{IMOMM}) = E(\text{modelMO}) + E(\text{MM,real}) - E(\text{MM,modelMM})$$

$$= E(\text{modelMO}) + E(\text{MM,real-only}) + E(\text{MM,interaction})$$

E(MM,interaction) consists of the MM terms that have centers in both layers

## Bond-breaking energy in C<sub>60</sub>

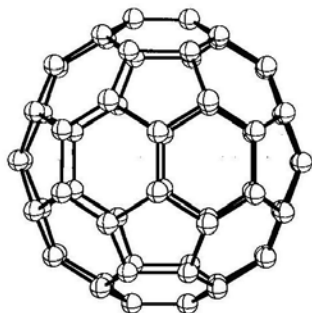
(R.D.J. Froese, K. Morokuma, Chem. Phys. Letters, 305, 1999, 419)

3-layer ONIOM, variety of method combinations investigated

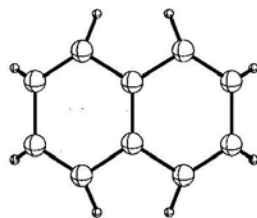
Geometries determined on AM1 level

Quintet corresponds to completely breaking the C=C bond

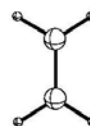
Triplet corresponds to breaking C=C  $\pi$  bond



Real System



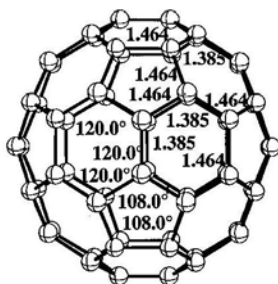
Intermediate  
Model System



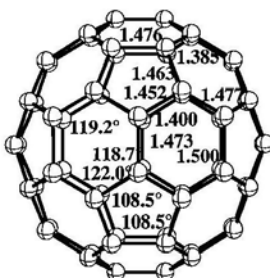
Small  
Model System

## Geometries of C<sub>60</sub> on AM1 level

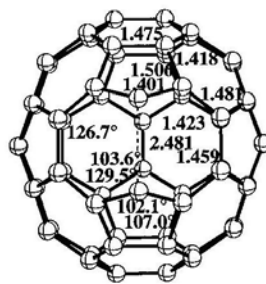
These geometries have subsequently  
been used for the ONIOM3 calculations



Singlet



Triplet

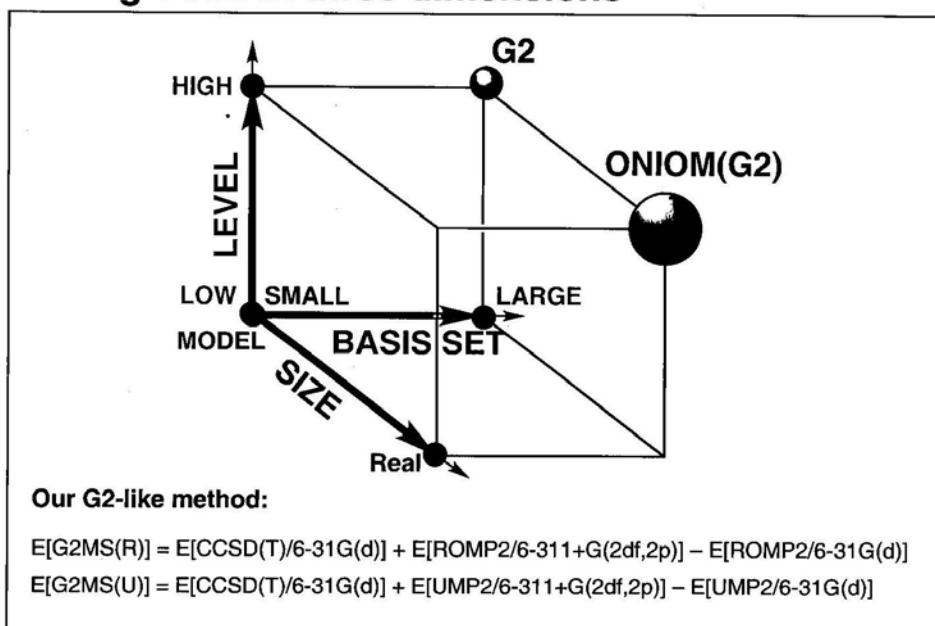


Quintet

## Singlet-Triplet and Singlet-Quintet Energy Separations

	$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$	$S_0 \rightarrow Q_1$		$S_0 \rightarrow T_1$	$S_0 \rightarrow Q_1$
<i>Real System</i>					
ROHF/6-31G	48.4 (2.00)	214.8 (6.00)	<i>Correction Terms</i>		
UHF/6-31G	-47.5 (7.40)	198.5 (6.69)	$\Delta E(\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G}, \text{real} \leftarrow \text{int})$	-41.5	29.1
			$\Delta E(\text{UHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G}, \text{real} \leftarrow \text{int})$	-117.4	54.2
			$\Delta E(\text{ROHF}, \text{int} \leftarrow \text{model})$	51.2	59.0
			$\Delta E(\text{UHF}, \text{int} \leftarrow \text{model})$	34.1	45.8
<i>Intermediate Model System</i>					
ROHF/6-31G(d)	89.6 (2.00)	185.8 (6.00)	$\Delta E(\text{ROMP2}, \text{int} \leftarrow \text{model})$	4.6	35.7
UHF/6-31G(d)	69.0 (2.38)	167.2 (6.39)	$\Delta E(\text{UMP2}, \text{int} \leftarrow \text{model})$	27.1	54.1
ROMP2/6-31G(d)	73.4	217.4			
UMP2/6-31G(d)	95.8	235.2			
<i>Small Model System</i>					
ROHF/6-31G(d)	38.4 (2.00)	126.8 (6.00)	<i>Integrated Energies</i>		
UHF/6-31G(d)	34.9 (2.01)	121.4 (6.03)	$E(\text{G2MS(R)}:\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G}:\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	82.3	280.4
ROMP2/6-31G(d)	68.8	181.7	$E(\text{G2MS(R)}:\text{UHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G}:\text{UHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	-11.4	268.7
UMP2/6-31G(d)	68.7	181.1	$E(\text{G2MS(R)}:\text{ROMP2}:\text{UHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	-40.8	277.2
ROMP2/6-311+G(2df,2p)	71.6	187.8	$E(\text{G2MS(R)}:\text{UMP2}:\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	57.6	270.5
UMP2/6-311+G(2df,2p)	71.8	187.9	$E(\text{G2MS(R)}:\text{ROMP2}:\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	35.1	252.1
UMP4SDQ/6-31G(d)	66.0	177.1	$E(\text{G2MS(U)}:\text{ROMP2}:\text{ROHF}/6\text{-}31\text{G})$	35.5	252.8
UCCSD(T)/6-31G(d)	69.3	181.2			
G2MS(ROMP2)	72.0	187.3	<i>Experimental</i>	36.1	
G2MS(UMP2)	72.4	188.0			

## G2 methods in combination with ONIOM: Integration in three dimensions



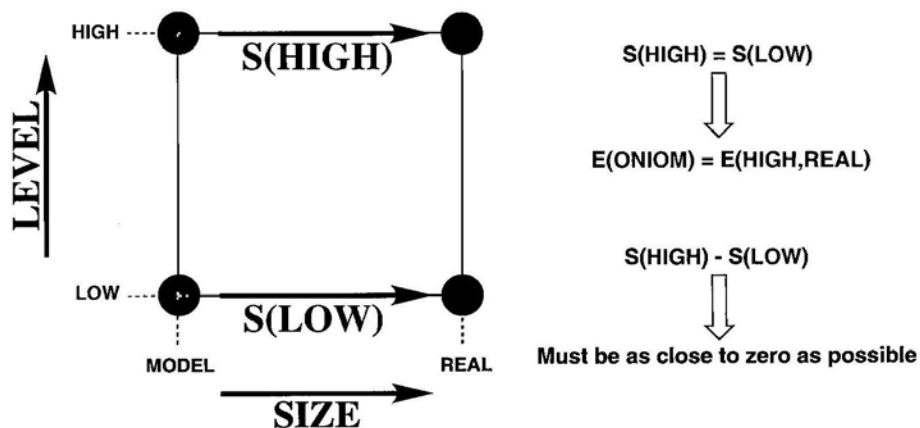
## S(substituent)-Value test: Testing ONIOM

Choice of combination of levels is critical

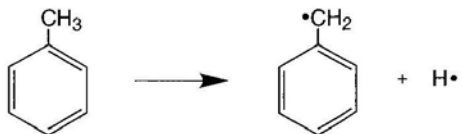
Combinations can be investigated using the S-Value test

$$S(\text{LEVEL}) = E(\text{LEVEL}, \text{REAL}) - E(\text{LEVEL}, \text{MODEL})$$

Several  $E(\text{HIGH}, \text{REAL})$  calculations necessary



## S-Value test: example



level	<i>iso</i> -butane	toluene
G2MS(R)	-7.75(0.00)	-16.21(0.00)
UHF	-7.29(+0.46)	-26.12(-9.91)
RHF	-6.73(+1.02)	-10.28(+5.93)
UMP2	-7.72(+0.03)	+6.93(+23.14)
RMP2	-8.10(-0.35)	-15.04(+1.17)

## ONIOM(MO:MM)

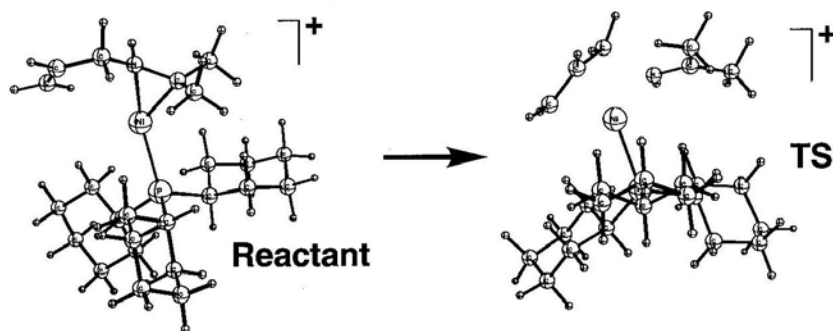
Pure Molecular Mechanics:

MM terms must be the same for species that are to be compared  
(Atom types and connectivity changes upon dissociation)

→ Bond breaking/forming can not be studied

ONIOM(MO:MM) → Bond breaking/forming in MO region

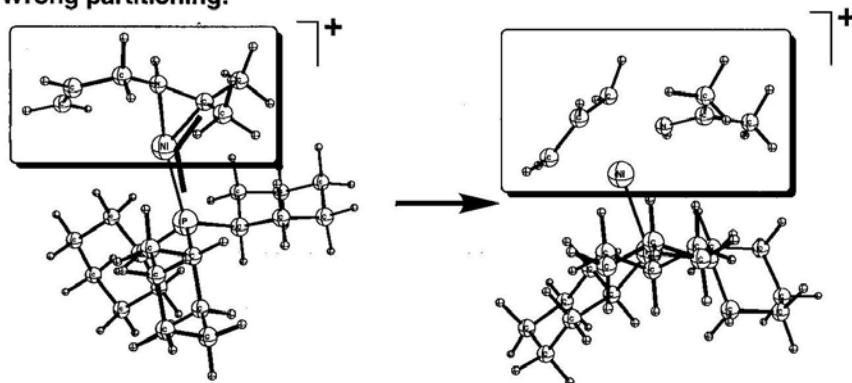
Changing terms must cancel from energy expression



## ONIOM(MO:MM)

"Results must be independent on definition of bonds in reaction center"

Wrong partitioning:



Indicated angular term (and others) is different in model and real system

Model: C-Ni-~~H~~ Real: C-Ni-~~P~~

→ Result depends on whether C-Ni is defined as bond or not



## ONIOM(MO:MM)

How to recognize improper cancellation in ONIOM(MO:MM)?

Safe:

Bond breaking/forming processes at least three bonds from MM region

→ Might end up with unnecessarily expensive model system

Easy:

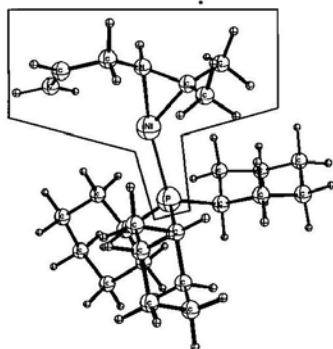
Calculate  $E(\text{MM,real}) - E(\text{MM,model}) = S(\text{MM})$  for alternative connectivities

S-values for reactant at UFF level (Hartrees):

	Bonds as in reactant			Bonds as in TS		
	Model	Real	S-value	Model	Real	S-value
Stretch	0.00674	0.01197	0.00523	0.00349	0.00873	0.00523
Bend	0.47259	0.68288	0.21029	0.03970	0.10388	0.06418
Torsion	0.0029	0.00681	0.00381	0.00278	0.00659	0.00381
Improper torsion	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Vanderwaals	0.00618	0.01213	0.00595	0.06560	0.07128	0.00568
Total	0.48849	0.71378	0.22529	0.11158	0.19048	0.07891

## ONIOM(MO:MM)

Correct partitioning



	Bonds as in reactant		
	Model	Real	S-value
Stretch	0.00700	0.01197	0.00497
Bend	0.64118	0.68288	0.04170
Torsion	0.00299	0.00681	0.00381
Improper torsion	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Vanderwaals	0.00455	0.01213	0.00758
Total	0.65572	0.71378	0.05806

	Bonds as in TS		
	Model	Real	S-value
Stretch	0.00376	0.00873	0.00497
Bend	0.06218	0.10388	0.04170
Torsion	0.00278	0.00659	0.00381
Improper torsion	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Vanderwaals	0.06371	0.07128	0.00758
Total	0.13242	0.19048	0.05806

*ONIOM Development and Applications*

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