

# XYZ file format for molecular structure and properties

The XYZ format (originally developed for the XMol program by the Minnesota Supercomputer Center) is a widespread plain text format for encoding Cartesian coordinates of molecules, with no formal specification. It contains a header line specifying the number of atoms  $n_a$ , a comment line, and  $n_a$  lines containing element type and atomic coordinates, one atom per line. We have extended this format as indicated in [Table 2](#). Now, the comment line is used to store all scalar properties, Mulliken charges are added as a fifth column. Harmonic vibrational frequencies, SMILES and InChI are appended as respective additional lines

<https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201422/tables/2>

From: [Quantum chemistry structures and properties of 134 kilo molecules](#)

Line	Content
1	Number of atoms $n_a$
2	Scalar properties (see <a href="#">Table 3</a> )
3,..., $n_a+2$	Element type, coordinate ( $x, y, z$ , in Å), Mulliken partial charges (in $e$ ) on atoms
$n_a+3$	Harmonic vibrational frequencies ( $3n_a-5$ or $3n_a-6$ , in $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
$n_a+4$	SMILES strings from GDB-17 and from B3LYP relaxation
$n_a+5$	InChI strings for Corina and B3LYP geometries

$n_a$  = number of atoms.

**Table 3: Calculated properties.**

<https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201422/tables/3>

From: [Quantum chemistry structures and properties of 134 kilo molecules](#)

No.	Property	Unit	Description
1	tag	—	‘gdb9’ string to facilitate extraction
2	i	—	Consecutive, 1-based integer identifier
3	A	GHz	Rotational constant
4	B	GHz	Rotational constant
5	C	GHz	Rotational constant
6	$\mu$	D	Dipole moment
7	$\alpha$	$\text{alpha}_0^3$	Isotropic polarizability

8	$\epsilon$ HOMO	Ha	Energy of HOMO
9	$\epsilon$ LUMO	Ha	Energy of LUMO
10	$\epsilon$ gap	Ha	Gap ( $\epsilon$ LUMO– $\epsilon$ HOMO)
11	$\langle R^2 \rangle$	$\alpha_0^2$	Electronic spatial extent
12	zpve	Ha	Zero point vibrational energy
13	U 0	Ha	Internal energy at 0 K
14	U	Ha	Internal energy at 298.15 K
15	H	Ha	Enthalpy at 298.15 K
16	G	Ha	Free energy at 298.15 K
17	C v	Cal/molK	Heat capacity at 298.15 K

File example: dsgdb9nsd\_000001.xyz

5

```
gdb 1 157.7118    157.70997    157.70699    0.    13.21 -0.3877    0.1171 0.5048
      35.3641    0.044749    -40.47893    -40.476062    -40.475117    -40.498597
      6.469
```

```
C    -0.0126981359    1.0858041578    0.0080009958    -0.535689
```

```
H    0.002150416 -0.0060313176    0.0019761204    0.133921
```

```
H    1.0117308433    1.4637511618    0.0002765748    0.133922
```

```
H    -0.540815069 1.4475266138    -0.8766437152    0.133923
```

```
H    -0.5238136345    1.4379326443    0.9063972942    0.133923
```

```
1341.307    1341.3284    1341.365    1562.6731    1562.7453    3038.3205
      3151.6034    3151.6788    3151.7078
```

```
C    C
```

```
InChI=1S/CH4/h1H4 InChI=1S/CH4/h1H4
```

The **number of vibrational modes** (different types of vibrations) in a molecule is  $3N-5$  for linear molecules and  $3N-6$  for nonlinear molecules, where  $N$  is the **number** of atoms.

GDB-9 is a database of molecular quantum calculations which includes computed geometric, energetic, electronic, and thermodynamic properties for 134k stable small organic molecules made up of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and fluorine.