XYZ-like 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 Table 3)
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 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	μ	D	Dipole moment
7	α	alpha_0^3	Isotropic polarizability

8	ϵHOMO	Ha	Energy of HOMO
9	ϵLUMO	Ha	Energy of LUMO
10	ϵgap	Ha	Gap (ϵLUMO−ϵHOMO)
11	⟨R 2⟩	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. So the diatomic molecule we just discussed has 3 x 2 - 5 = 1 **vibration**: the stretching of the bond between the 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.