

The Roothaan-Hall equations

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Monday 16th October, 2017 10:30

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1 A naive implementation procedure

In Szabo [1], we can find a recipe to implement the Roothaan-Hall equations:

1. Specify a molecule (a set of nucleic coordinates, their charge and the number of electrons) and a basis set.
2. Calculate the overlap integral matrix \mathbf{S} , the kinetic integral matrix \mathbf{T} , the nuclear attraction integral matrix \mathbf{V} , the core Hamiltonian matrix \mathbf{H}^{core} and the two-electron integrals $(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma)$, which are defined in chemists's notation

$$(\mu\nu|\sigma\lambda) = \int \int d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \frac{\phi_\mu^*(\mathbf{r}_1)\phi_\nu(\mathbf{r}_1)\phi_\lambda^*(\mathbf{r}_2)\phi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}_2)}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} \quad (1)$$

$$= \langle \mu\lambda | \nu\sigma \rangle . \quad (2)$$

3. Diagonalize \mathbf{S} to obtain \mathbf{X} as

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{S}^{-1/2} . \quad (3)$$

4. Obtain a guess for the density matrix \mathbf{P} .

5. Calculate the matrix \mathbf{G} as

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\lambda\sigma} P_{\lambda\sigma} \left[(\mu\nu|\lambda\sigma) - \frac{1}{2}(\mu\lambda|\sigma\nu) \right] . \quad (4)$$

6. Calculate the Fock matrix \mathbf{F} as

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{H}^{\text{core}} + \mathbf{G} . \quad (5)$$

7. Transform the Fock matrix to \mathbf{F}' as

$$\mathbf{F}' = \mathbf{X}^\dagger \mathbf{F} \mathbf{X} . \quad (6)$$

8. Diagonalize \mathbf{F}' to obtain \mathbf{C}' and ϵ :

$$\epsilon = \mathbf{C}'^\dagger \mathbf{F}' \mathbf{C}' \quad (7)$$

9. Calculate the improved coefficient matrix \mathbf{C} as

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{C}' \quad (8)$$

10. Form an improved density matrix \mathbf{P} from the improved coefficient matrix \mathbf{C} :

$$P_{\mu\nu} = 2 \sum_a^{N/2} C_{\mu a} C_{\nu a}^* . \quad (9)$$

11. Check for convergence on the density matrix \mathbf{P} , and if no convergence is yet achieved, return to step 4.
12. If convergence is achieved, output the results.

References

- [1] A. Szabo and N. S. Ostlund. *Modern Quantum Chemistry - Introduction to Advanced Electronic Structure Theory*. Dover, 1989.