Elevia Manual

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1 Basis Set

All the basis sets in Elevia are sets of orbitals comprised of Gaussian-type functions. Currently, the program only supports six types of built-in basis sets, namely STO-3G, 3-21G, 6-31G, 6-31G(d), 6-31G(d,p), 6-311G(d,p). And they are all in Gaussian94 format.

2 The Hartree-Fock-Roothaan Method (SCF LCAO MO)

2.1 The Self-Consistent Field Method

The SCF procedure is carried out as follows:

- 1. Specify a system (a set of nuclear coordinates $\{\mathbf{R}_a\}$, atomic numbers $\{Z_a\}$, and the total number of electrons N) and a basis set $\{\chi_s\}$.
- 2. Calculate all required molecular integrals S_{rs} , h_{rs} , and (rp|sq), (rp|qs).
- 3. Diagonalize the overlap matrix **S** and obtain a transformation matrix $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{s}^{-1/2}$.
- 4. Assume an initial bond-order matrix P (often in the first iteration, we put P = 0, as if there were no electron repulsion).
- 5. Find the \mathcal{F} matrix using matrix **P**.
- 6. Calculate the transformed Fock matrix $\mathcal{F}' = \mathbf{X}^{\dagger} \mathcal{F} \mathbf{X}$.
- 7. Diagonalize \mathcal{F}' to obtain \mathbf{C}' and $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$.
- 8. Calculate C = XC'.
- 9. Form a new **P** from **C**.
- 10. Calculate the total energy E.
- 11. Determine whether the procedure has converged, i.e., determine whether the difference between two successive total energy is less than a threshold (10⁻⁸). If the procedure has not converged, return to step (5) with the new bond-order matrix. If the procedure has converged, then calculate and output the quantities of interest.

References