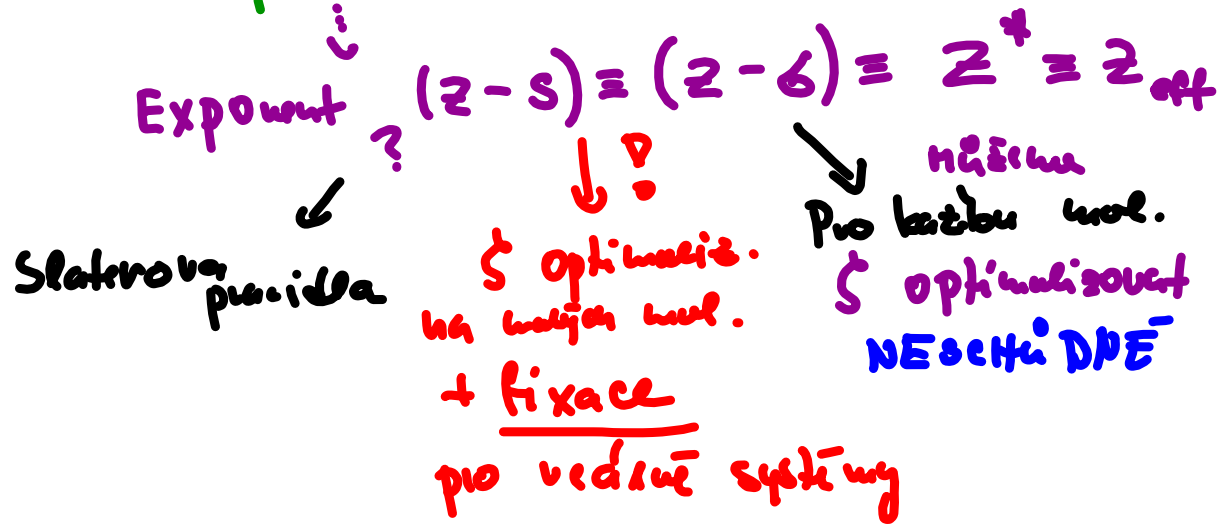


11-8 Báze : A) STO

Hierarchie : - Minimální báze

STO, které odpovídají obzaručným AO §
 v limitě separovaných atomů ||

„zeta“



- varianta: Valence Double Zeta (VDZ)
 ↓
 2 STO na val. AO + 1 STO na vnější AO

- Double-zeta base (DZ)
(5) mezistupě

- DZ + P = DZP
↓
polarizační funkce

VDZP
↓

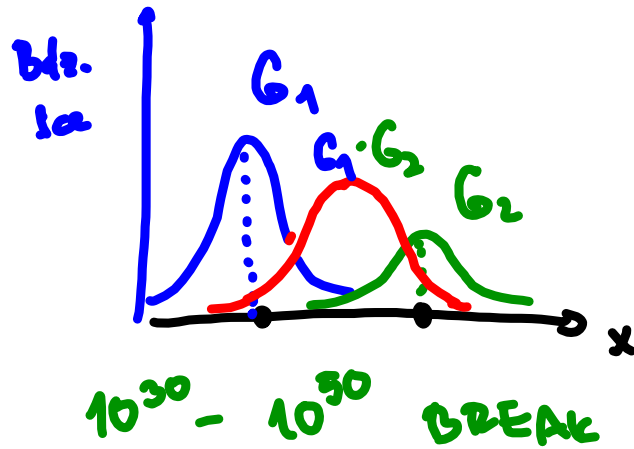
1 STO / 0 unitů
2 STO / 1 unitů
7 P funkce



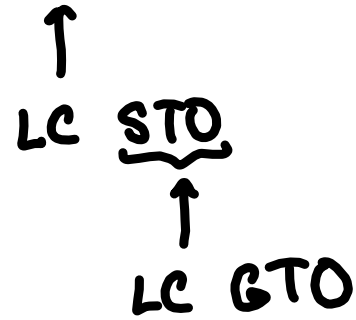
Napíšte, koľko bodů. Ruská po každý atom a celkom
 ↳ použite po následujúca bodů:

	H	C	O	$3 \times C + 8 \times H + O$
minimálny	1	5	5	28
VDZ	2	9	9	52
DZ	2	10	10	56
VDZ P (p...H, d...C, O)	5	14	14	$8 \times 5 + 4 \times 14 =$ $40 + 56 = 96$
DZP	5	15	15	100

B) GTO

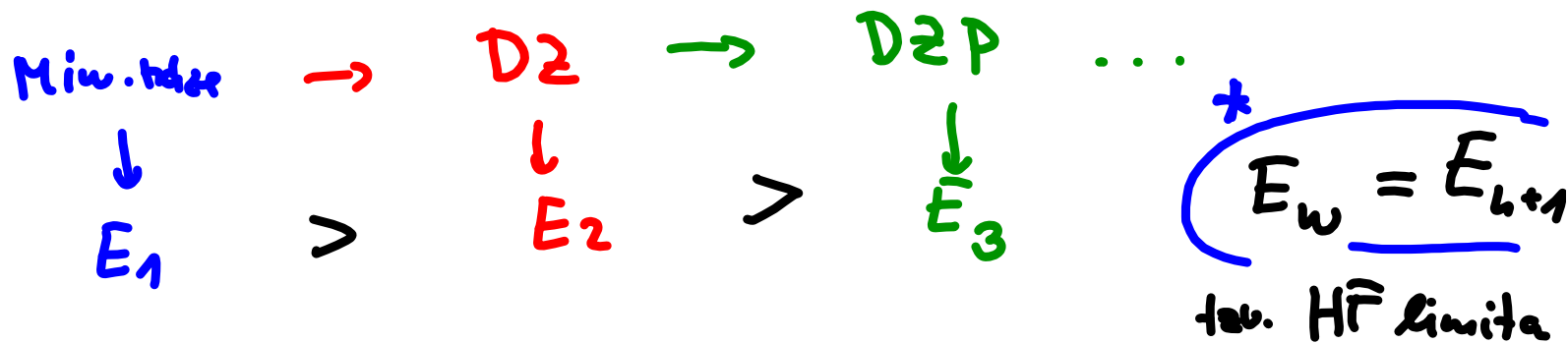


$$MO = LCAD$$



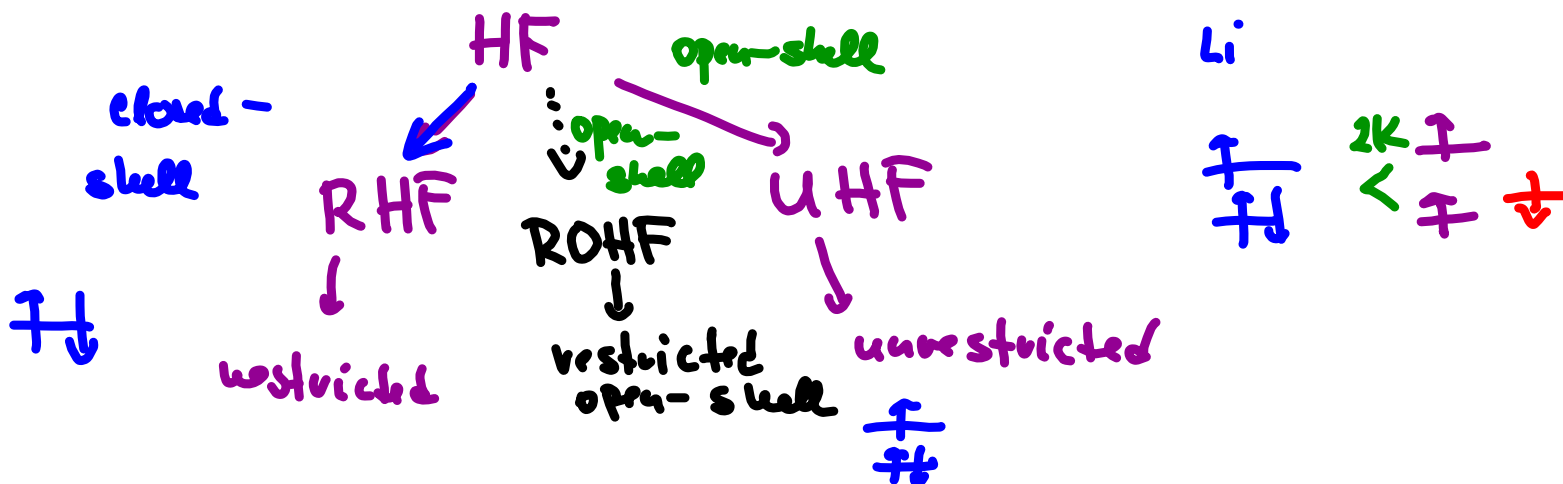
$\rightarrow 10^{50} - 11^{30} \text{ C9930} \rightarrow \text{END}$

11-9 HF limita



wykřepí energie pro
 $VF = 1$ sladevů det.

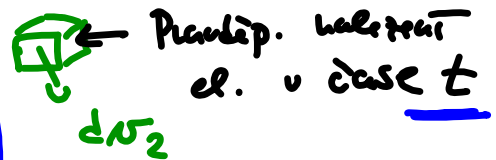
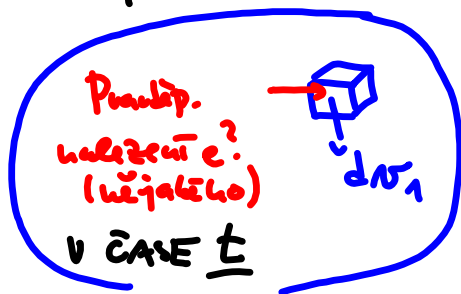
tzv. HF energie



11-10 Korelační energie

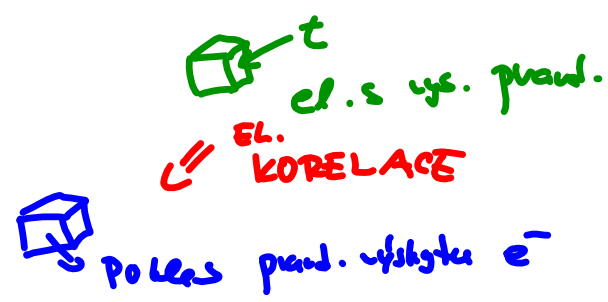
HF limita
+ HF energie

Be: $\Psi = |1s(1) \bar{1}s(2) 2s(3) \bar{2}s(4)|$ ↙ Slater determinant (občasný zápis)



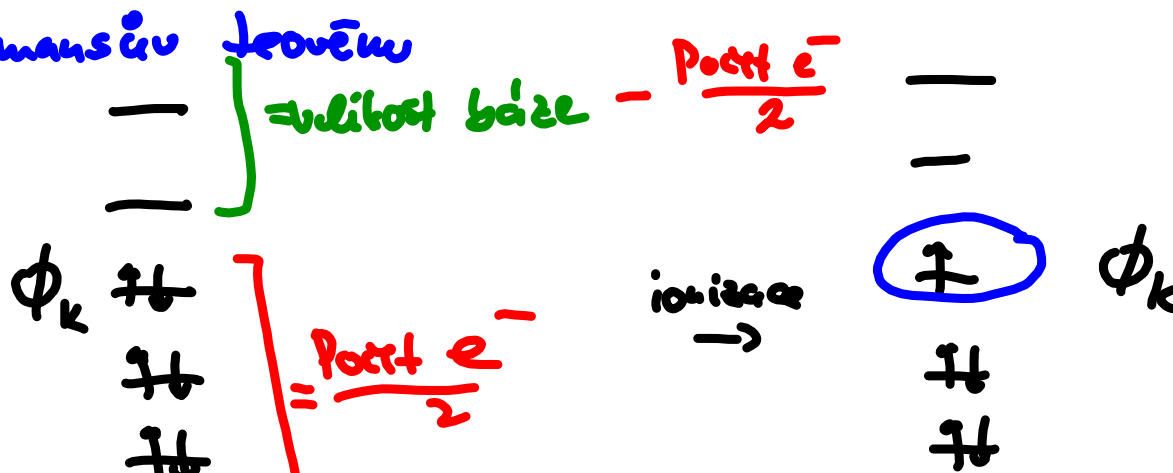
REALITA

Rozdíl mezi slat. energií a HF energií = tzv. KORELAČNÍ ENERGIE.



11-11 Koopmansu leovēnu

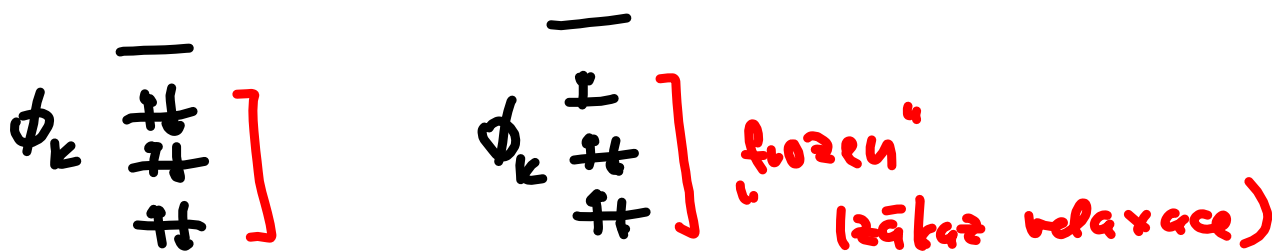
HF metode



optimizācija
sada NO

ionizācija
→
Koopmans: ϕ_k se uzvāhī
optimizācija
(po exc. e^-)

Model:



Uvažujme o zvrší E_{elec} při ionizaci

$L(N-1)$

$$E_{elec} = \sum_{i=1}^N [2H_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^N (2J_{ij} - K_{ij})]$$

w... počet dvojic obs. MO

$$E_{elec} = \sum_{i=1}^2 [2 \cdot H_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^2 (2J_{ij} - K_{ij})] =$$

$$= 2 \cdot H_{11} + 2H_{22} + 2J_{11} - K_{11}$$

$$+ 2J_{12} - K_{12} + 2J_{21} - K_{21} + 2J_{22} - K_{22}$$

$$E_{elec, k}^+ = \sum_{i \neq k} [2H_{ii} + \sum_{j \neq k} (2J_{ij} - K_{ij})] + H_{kk} + \sum_{i \neq k} (2J_{ik} - K_{ik})$$

$$E_{elec, 2}^+ = 2H_{11} + \underbrace{(2J_{11} - K_{11})}_{\text{vepulae v rámci dvojici obs. MO.}} + H_{22} + \underbrace{(2J_{12} - K_{12})}_{\text{vepulae "sigma-e" se vším ostatním}}$$

$$E_{elec, k}^+ = \sum_{i \neq k} [2H_{ii} + \sum_j (2J_{ij} - K_{ij})] + H_{kk}$$

$$E_{elec, 2}^+ = 2H_{11} + 2J_{11} - K_{11} + 2J_{12} - K_{12} + H_{22}$$

$$E_{reak, k}^+ = \sum_i [2H_{ii} + \sum_j (2J_{ij} - K_{ij})] - H_{kk} - \sum_j (2J_{kj} - K_{kj})$$

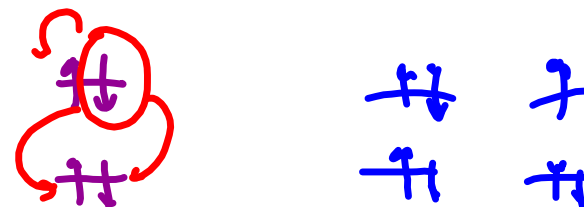
$$E_{d,2}^+ = 2 \cdot H_{11} + 2 H_{22} +$$

$$+ 2 J_{12} - K_{12} + 2 J_{21} - K_{21} + 2 J_{22} - K_{22} - H_{22}$$

$$- (2 J_{21} - K_{21}) - (2 J_{22} - K_{22})$$

$j=1$ $j=2$ \rightarrow

$$= \epsilon_2$$



$$\Rightarrow E_k^+ = E_{elec} - \epsilon_k$$

$$\underline{\underline{I}}_k^0 = E_k^+ - E_{elec} = \underline{\underline{-\epsilon_k}}$$

Koopmansio ionien