

The Two-center Correlated Exchange Integral over Slater-type Orbitals

Rizk Yassen^{1,2}

¹Department of Mathematics, College of Science and Humanities in Al-Kharj,
 Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj 11942, Saudi Arabia.

²Department Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Damietta University, New Damietta, Egypt.

Orcid Id: 0000-0002-9067-3430

Abstract

The two-center **exchange** integral containing the electron correlation multiplier r_{12}^k , over Slater –type orbitals have been obtained when k is even and when k is odd . The combination of their analytical equations in the same expression have been established . leads to using a single algorithm, which simplifying the calculation of quantum mechanical for molecules .

Keywords: two-center **exchange integral** , Slater –type orbitals; electron correlation multiplier.

INTRODUCTION

The total energy of molecules can be expressed by the two-center integrals with correlation multiplier r_{12}^k ($k \geq -1$) over Slater –type orbitals [1-5] **and over**

Gaussian –type orbitals. But the comparison of Slater –type orbitals and Gaussian –type orbital bases of various size showed that a Gaussian –type orbital basis needs about twice the size of a Slater –type orbitals basis to obtain comparable accuracy [6-10].

The exchange correlated integral have the following form in which the orbitals are taken to be real:

$$I_{EX}^k = \int \chi_{a_1}(1) \chi_{b_2}(2) r_{12}^k \chi_{a'_1}(1) \chi_{b'_2}(2) dv_1 dv_2 \quad (1)$$

Where

$$\chi_{nlm}(\zeta, r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{(2\zeta)^{n+1/2}}{\sqrt{(2n)!}} \cdot e^{-\zeta r} \cdot r^{n-1} S_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \quad (2)$$

$S_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ is real spherical harmonics [11] and r_{12}^k is written as Perkins [12]

$$r_{12}^k = 4\pi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\ell_1} \sum_{s=0}^{\ell_2} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{k\ell s} r_1^{\ell+2s} r_2^{k-\ell-2s} S_{\ell m}(\theta_1, \phi_1) S_{\ell m}(\theta_2, \phi_2), k \geq -1 \quad (3)$$

With $\ell_1 = \frac{k}{2}, \ell_2 = \frac{k}{2} - \ell$ for even k, and $\ell_1 = \infty, \ell_2 = \frac{k+1}{2}$ for odd k and

To calculate the integral I_{EX}^k when k is even, equation (3) has been used into equation (1) with the elliptical coordinates. Hence ,the following formula has been obtained :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{EX}^k &= N_{n_a n_b} (1, t) N_{n'_a n'_b} (1, t') \cdot (\xi_a + \xi_b)^{n_a + n_b + 1} \cdot (\xi'_a + \xi'_b)^{n'_a + n'_b + 1} \\ &\cdot \sum_{s \ell m} \sum_{L_a M_a} \sum_{L'_a M'_a} \sqrt{(2L_a + 1)(2L'_a + 1)} \cdot a_{k \ell s} \cdot A_{\sigma_a \sigma'_a}^m \cdot A_{m \sigma'_a}^{\sigma_b} \cdot C^{\ell |m|}(\ell_a \sigma_a, \ell'_a \sigma'_a) \\ &\cdot \int r_{a_1}^{n_a + \ell + 2s - 1} r_{b_1}^{n_b - 1} e^{-\xi_a r_{a_1} - \xi_b \zeta_{b_1}} S_{L_a M_a}(\theta_{a_1}, \phi_{a_1}) S_{L'_a M'_a}(\theta_{b_1}, \phi_{b_1}) dv_1 \\ &\cdot \int r_{a_2}^{n'_a + \ell - 2s - 1} r_{b_2}^{n'_b - 1} e^{-\xi'_a r_{a_2} - \xi'_b \zeta_{b_2}} S_{L'_a M'_a}(\theta_{a_2}, \phi_{a_2}) S_{L_b M_b}(\theta_{b_2}, \phi_{b_2}) dv_2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Using the elliptical coordinates in the right part side of the formula (4) ,and integrating over azimuthal angle ,finally obtained the following analytical expression for the correlated exchange integral:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{EX}^k &= \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^k N_{n_a n_b}(p, t) N_{n'_a n'_b}(p', t') \sum_{\ell m} \sum_{L_a L'_a} \sqrt{(2L_a + 1)(2L'_a + 1)} \\ &\cdot a_{k \ell s} A_{\sigma_a \sigma'_a}^m \cdot A_{m \sigma'_a}^{\sigma_b} \cdot C^{L_a |s|}(\ell m, \ell'_a \sigma'_a) \cdot \sum_{\alpha \beta q} g_{\alpha \beta}^q(L | \sigma_b |, \ell_b | \sigma_b |, | \sigma_b |) \\ &\cdot \sum_{\alpha \beta' q'} g_{\alpha \beta' q'}^{q'}(L'_a | \sigma'_b |, \ell'_b | \sigma'_b |, | \sigma'_b |) \cdot \sum_{\sigma = n_6}^{n_{11}} F_{\gamma}(n_{12}, n_b - \beta) A_{n_{13}}(p_a) \beta_{q+\gamma}(p, t) \\ &\sum_{\gamma=0}^{n_{14}} F_{\gamma}(n_{15}, n'_b - \beta') A_{n_{16}}(p_a) \beta_{q'+\gamma'}(p', t') \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned} n_{11} &= n_a + n_b + 2s - \alpha - \beta + \ell, n_{12} = n_a + 2s - \alpha + \ell \\ n_{13} &= n_{11} - \gamma + q, n_{14} = n'_a + n'_b - 2s - \alpha' - \ell - \beta' \\ n_{15} &= n'_a + k - 2s - \alpha' - \ell, n_{16} = n'_a + n'_b - 2s - \alpha' - \ell - \beta' + q' \\ p &= \frac{R}{2}(\xi_a + \xi_b), p' = \frac{R}{2}(\xi'_a + \xi'_b), t = \frac{\xi_a - \xi_b}{\xi_a + \xi_b}, t' = \frac{\xi'_a - \xi'_b}{\xi'_a + \xi'_b} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here R- is the inter nuclear distance, $C^{\ell M}(\ell m, \ell' m')$ is Gaunt coefficients [12] and

$F_m(N, N')$, $g_{\alpha\beta}^q(L|\sigma_b|, \ell_b|\sigma_b|, |\sigma_b|)$, $N_{nm'}(1, t)$, A_{mm}^m are determined by [13-19].

To evaluate the integral I_{EX}^k when k is odd, the correlation multiplier r_{12}^k , which we can be written in the form

$$r_{12}^k = \frac{1}{r_{12}} r_{12}^{k+1}, \text{ and the expansion of } r_{12}^k \text{ in equation (3) have}$$

been used, and finally it is easily obtained the following analytical expression:

$$I_{EX}^k = \sum_{\ell sm} \sum_{L_a M_a} \sum_{L'_a M'_a} \sqrt{\frac{(2L_a+1)(2L'_a+1)(2N'_a)!(2N_a)!}{(2n_a)!(2n'_a)!}} \cdot a_{k+1\ell s} A_{\sigma_a m}^{M_a} A_{\sigma'_a m'_a}^{M'_a} C^{L_a |M_a|}(\ell_a \sigma_a, \ell m) \cdot C^{L'_a |M'_a|}(\ell'_a \sigma'_a, \ell m) \left[(N_a L_a M_a)(N'_a L'_a M'_a) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| (n_b \ell_b m_b) (n'_b \ell'_b m'_b) \right] \quad (7)$$

Where

$$N'_a = n'_a + k + 1 - \ell - 2s, \quad N_a = n_a + \ell + 2s \quad (8)$$

$$\text{And } \left[(N_a L_a M_a)(N'_a L'_a M'_a) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| (n_b \ell_b m_b) (n'_b \ell'_b m'_b) \right]$$

have been expressed by formula (5) in the work by Guseinov and Yassen [13].

Combination of the two-center exchange integrals with the correlation multiplier r_{12}^k , can be obtained in the following analytical expression:

$$I_{EX}^k = \left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^k N_{n_a n_b}(p, t) N_{n'_a n'_b}(p', t') \cdot \sum_{\ell sm} \sum_{L_a L'_a} \sqrt{(2L_a+1)(2L'_a+1)} I_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{k\ell s L_a m} \partial_w + \sum_{\ell sm} \sum_{L_a M_a} \sum_{L'_a M'_a} \sqrt{\frac{(2L_a+1)(2L'_a+1)(2N'_a)!(2N_a)!}{(2n_a)!(2n'_a)!}} I_{L_a M_a}^{k\ell sm} \partial_w - \quad (9)$$

Where

$$I_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{k\ell s L_a m} = a_{k\ell s} A_{\sigma_a m}^{\sigma_b} A_{\sigma'_a m'_a}^{\sigma'_b} C^{L_a |\sigma_a|}(\ell m, \ell'_a \sigma'_a) \cdot \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} g_{\alpha\beta}^q(L|\sigma_b|, \ell_b|\sigma_b|, |\sigma_b|) \cdot \sum_{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} g_{\alpha'\beta'}^{q'}(L'_a|\sigma'_b|, \ell'_b|\sigma'_b|, |\sigma'_b|) \cdot \sum_{\sigma=n_a}^{n_{11}} F_{\gamma}(n_{12}, n_b - \beta) A_{n_{13}}(p_a) \beta_{q+\gamma}(p, t) \cdot \sum_{\gamma=0}^{n_{14}} F_{\gamma}(n_{15}, n'_b - \beta') A_{n_{16}}(p_a) \beta_{q'+\gamma'}(p', t') \quad (10)$$

For the even values of k, and

$$I_{L_a M_a}^{k\ell sm} = a_{k+1\ell s} A_{\sigma_a m}^{M_a} A_{\sigma'_a m'_a}^{M'_a} C^{L_a |M_a|}(\ell_a \sigma_a, \ell m) \cdot C^{L'_a |M'_a|}(\ell'_a \sigma'_a, \ell m) \left[(N_a L_a M_a)(N'_a L'_a M'_a) \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| (n_b \ell_b m_b) (n'_b \ell'_b m'_b) \right] \quad (11)$$

For the odd values of k.

Here w=+, w=- for the even and odd values of k respectively.

It should be noted that, for k=-1, formula (9) going to the formula (5) in the work by Guseinov and Yassen [13] for the two-center exchange integrals over Slater type orbitals.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the analytical evaluation of two-center exchange integral with correlation multiplier has been established for the following cases:

- (i) when k is even [equation (5)].
- (ii) when k is odd [equation (7)].
- (iii) for the all values of k [equation (9)].

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