Analytical Evaluation of the Two-Center Correlated Hybrid Integral over Slater-type Orbitals

Rizk Yassen\textsuperscript{1,2}

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

\textsuperscript{2}Department Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Damietta University, New Damietta, Egypt.

Orcid Id: 0000-0002-9067-3430

Abstract

The analytical evaluation of the two-center hybrid integral containing the electron correlation multiplier $r_{12}^k$, with the all values of $k$ (even and odd) over Slater-type orbitals have been obtained. So that the combination of their analytical equations in the same expression leads to using a single algorithm, and this able decrease in the size of the program and to a simplification of quantum mechanical calculations for molecules.

Keywords: two-center hybrid; Slater-type orbitals; electron correlation multiplier.

INTRODUCTION

As well known, the values of total energy of molecules can be obtained more exactly using wave function with inter electronic distance. However the total energy of molecules can be expressed by the two-center integrals with correlation multiplier $r_{12}^k (k \geq -1)$ and containing Slater-type orbitals \cite{1-5}. These integrals are evaluated by the use of two types of orbitals, Gaussian-type orbitals and Slater-type orbitals. Gaussian-type orbitals do not allow sufficiently representing important properties of the electronic wave function, namely the cusps at the nuclei and exponential decay at large distances. For problems in which the long part of the wave function or its behavior in the neighborhood of the nuclei is important, it is desirable to use Slater-type orbitals, which describe the physical situation more accurately than Gaussian-type orbitals. On the other hand, a comparison of Slater-type orbitals and Gaussian-type orbitals based of various size showed that a Gaussian-type orbitals basis needs about twice the size of a Slater-type orbitals basis to obtain comparable accuracy \cite{5-9} Basic equations

The atomic correlation integral examined in this paper have the following form in which the orbitals are taken to be real:

\[
I_{ni}^k = \int \chi_i(1)\chi_{i'}(1) r_{12}^k \chi_{i''}(2) \chi_{i'''}(2) dv_idv_2
\]

Where $\chi_i = (n_i, \ell_i, m_i)$ and $\chi_{i'} = (n_i', \ell_i', m_i')$ are four different Slater atomic orbitals centered on nuclei $i = a, b$.

\[
\chi_{nlm}^{\ell}(\zeta, \theta \phi) = \frac{(2\zeta)^{n+1/2}}{\sqrt{(2n)!}} \cdot e^{-\zeta \zeta'} \cdot r^{n-1} S_{lm}^{\ell}(\theta, \phi)
\]

\[
S_{lm}^{\ell}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(1+\delta_{m0})}} \cdot P_i^{ |m|}(\cos \theta) \cdot \begin{cases} \cos |m| \phi & \text{for } m \geq 0 \\ \sin |m| \phi & \text{for } m < 0 \end{cases}
\]

Is an associated Legendre polynomial, $P_i^{ |m|}(\cos \theta)$ and $r_{12}^k$ is written as Perkins \cite{10}:

\[2031\]
\[ r_{12}^k = 4\pi \sum_{\ell_1=0}^{\ell} \sum_{\ell_2=0}^{\ell} \sum_{m_1=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{k,\ell_1} r_{12}^{+2s} r_{12}^{-2s} S_{\ell m} (\theta_1, \phi_1) S_{\ell_2 m} (\theta_2, \phi_2), \ k \geq -1 \]  
\( (4) \)

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

\[ a_{k,\ell} = \frac{(-4)^\ell (k+1)! (k/2-s)! (s+\ell)!}{s! (k/2-s-\ell)! (k-2s+1)! (2\ell+2s+1)!} \]  
\( (5) \)

We can write the integral \( I_{HI} \) in the following formula:

\[ I_{HI} = \int p_a (2) \chi_{a_1^2} (2) \chi_{b_2} (2) dv_2 \]  
\( (6) \)

Where

\[ p_a (2) = \int \chi_{a_1} (1) \chi_{a_2} (1) r_{12}^k dv_1 \]  
\( (7) \)

In the calculation of the correlated potential function in equation (7) when \( k \) is even we must using the expansion of the product of two real spherical harmonics both with different centers and the elliptical coordinates [13], we obtain

\[ p_a (2) = N_{a_1 a_2} (1, t_a) \sum_{\ell m} \left[ 4\pi (2\ell + 1)! \right] a_{k,\ell} \cdot C^{\ell+1} (\ell_a m_a, \ell'_a m'_a) A^{M_a}_{a_1 a_2} \cdot \frac{(n_a + n'_a + \ell)!}{(2 \pi_a)^{\ell+2s}} \cdot S_{L,M_a} (\theta_2, \phi_2) \]  
\( (8) \)

Also, when \( k \) is odd the correlated potential function have the following formula:

\[ p_a (2) = N_{a_1 a_2} (1, t_a) \cdot \left[ (4\pi)^{\ell+1} \right] \sum_{\ell=0}^{k+1} \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \sum_{L=0}^{L} b_{S}^{k} C^{L+1} (\ell_a m_a, \ell'_a m'_a) A^{M_a}_{a_1 a_2} \cdot \frac{(n_a + n'_a + \ell)!}{(2 \pi_a)^{\ell+2s}} \cdot \frac{(n_a + n'_a + \ell)!}{(2 \pi_a)^{\ell+2s}} \cdot S_{L,M_a} (\theta_2, \phi_2) \cdot \left[ 1 - e^{-2\pi_a r_a} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n_a} (2 \pi_a r_a)^\alpha \gamma^L_{\alpha} (n_a - L) \right] \]  
\( (9) \)

Where

\[ n_1 = n_a + n'_a + k + L - s - i, \quad n_2 = L - s - i + 1 \]  
\( (10) \)
\[ N_{mn}(1,t) = \frac{(1+t)^{1/2} (1-t)^{n/2}}{\sqrt{(2n)!(2n')!}} \]  

\[ \gamma_s^L(N) = \frac{1}{s!} (N-k)!(N+1+k)!(s-2k-1)! \]  

and

\[ b_{s,i}^k = \frac{(-1)^{s+i} \left( \frac{k+1}{2} \right)! \sqrt{(2\ell+1)}}{i! \left( \frac{1}{2}(k+1)s \right)! \left( \frac{s-i-\ell}{2} \right)!} \]  

to calculate the integral \( I_{Hi}^k \) when \( k \) is even, equation (8) has been used into equation (6) with the elliptical coordinates, and integrating over azimuthal angle \( \phi \). Then using the expansion of the product of two normalized associated Legendre functions, which have been obtained by Guseinov and yassen [13-14], finally, obtain for the hybrid integrals with correlation multiplier \( n_{12}^k \), the following analytical expression:

\[ I_{Hi}^k = \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^k N_{n_a,n_b'}(1,t_a) N_{n_a',n_b}(p,t) \sum_{(m,L)} \left( \sum_{a,b} \sum_{\alpha\beta} A_{\alpha\beta} A_{\alpha'b'} \right) \frac{F_{\gamma}(n_a,n_b,\beta)}{p_{a,s+2s}}. \]

Where

\[ n_3 = n_a^* + n_b + k - \alpha - \beta - \ell - 2s, \]
\[ n_4 = n_a^* + k - \alpha - \ell - 2s \]  

\[ n_5 = n_3 - \gamma + q, \quad p_a = R \xi_a, \quad \xi_a = \frac{1}{2} (\xi_a + \xi_a'), \]
\[ p = \frac{R}{2} (\xi_a + \xi_b), \quad t_a = \frac{\xi_a - \xi_a'}{\xi_a + \xi_a'}, \quad t = \frac{\xi_a'' - \xi_b'}{\xi_a'' + \xi_b''}. \]

Here \( R \) - is the inter nuclear distance, \( c_{\ell m'}^{s \ell}(l_m, \ell m') \) is defined by using Gaunt coefficients [10] and \( F_m(N, N'), s_{\alpha \beta}^q \left( L | \sigma_b, \ell \right) \sigma_b \sum_{\beta}^q | \sigma_b \left| N_{mn}(1,t), A_{mn}^m \right. \) are defined by references [11-14].
To evaluate the integral $I_{kl}^k$ when $k$ is odd, equation (9) has been used into equation (6) with the elliptical coordinates, and integrating over azimuthal angle $\phi$. Finally, obtain for the hybrid integrals with correlation multiplier $r_{12}^k$, the following analytical expression:

$$I_{kl}^k = \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^k N_{n, n'} (1, l_a) N_{n, n'} (p, t) \sum_{\ell_a, \ell_b, \ell_{\sigma_a}, \ell_{\sigma_b}} \sqrt{(2L_1 + 1)} \cdot A_{\ell_a \ell_b \sigma_a \sigma_b}^n A_{\ell_a \ell_b \sigma_a \sigma_b}^{n'} b_{\ell_i}^k \left( \frac{(n_i + 1)!}{p_a^{n_i + n_j}} \right) C^{\ell_i \ell_j} (\ell_{\sigma_a}, \ell_{\sigma_b}, \ell_{\omega_a}, \ell_{\omega_b}) \cdot$$

$$\left[ \sum_{a} \sum_{\ell_a} \sum_{\ell_{\sigma_a}} \sum_{\ell_{\omega_a}} G^{\ell_{\sigma_a}, \ell_{\omega_a}, \ell_a} (p, \ell_{\sigma_a}, \ell_{\omega_a}, \ell_a) - g_{a(b)}^{q'} (p_{\ell_a}, \ell_a) \right] \cdot$$

$$\sum_{a} \sum_{\ell_a} \sum_{\ell_{\sigma_a}} \sum_{\ell_{\omega_a}} \sum_{\ell_{\omega_a}} F_{\gamma} (n_\gamma, n_b - \beta) A_{n_{\gamma}} (p_a) \beta_{q + \gamma} (p_{\omega_a}, \omega_a) \cdot$$

Where

$$n_\alpha = L + \alpha + 1 - n_a^\sigma - s - i$$

$$n_\gamma = n_{\alpha} + n_{\beta} + \sigma + s - i + k$$

$$n_k = n_{\alpha} + n_{\beta} + \sigma + s - i - L - \alpha - \beta - 1$$

$$n_\gamma = n_{\alpha} + n_{\beta} + s + i + L - \alpha + \gamma$$

$$n_{10} = n_\alpha + q - \gamma$$

The combination of the analytical equations (14) and (18) in the same expression might make it possible to carry out calculations of the hybrid integrals with correlation multiplier $r_{12}^k$, on a computer using single algorithm, and this would lead to an appreciable decrease in the size of the program and to a simplification of quantum mechanical calculations for molecules. To obtain a combined expression for the analytical expressions in equations (14) and equation (18) we use the following definitions:

I-when $k$ is even

$$S_{n, n'}^{p, q} = \sum_{\gamma = 0}^{n_\gamma} F_{\gamma} (n_\gamma, n_b - \beta) \cdot A_{n_{\gamma}} (p) \cdot B_{q + \gamma} (p) \cdot$$

$$T_{n, n'}^{m, l} = \sum_{\gamma = 0}^{n_\gamma} \sqrt{(2L_1 + 1)(2L_2 + 1)} \cdot A_{\ell_a \ell_b \sigma_a \sigma_b}^m A_{\ell_a \ell_b \sigma_a \sigma_b}^{n'} \left( \frac{(n_i + 1)!}{p_a^{n_i + n_j}} \right) C^{\ell_i \ell_j} (\ell_{\sigma_a}, \ell_{\sigma_b}, \ell_{\omega_a}, \ell_{\omega_b}) \cdot$$

$$\sum_{a} \sum_{\ell_a} \sum_{\ell_{\sigma_a}} \sum_{\ell_{\omega_a}} \sum_{\ell_{\omega_a}} F_{\gamma} (n_\gamma, n_b - \beta) A_{n_{\gamma}} (p_a) \beta_{q + \gamma} (p_{\omega_a}, \omega_a) \cdot$$

(24)
\[ R_{ab}^q = \sum_{a \neq b} g_{ab}^q \left( L^a | \sigma_a, \ell_a | \sigma_b, \ell_b | \sigma_b \right) \]  

(25)

II-when \( k \) is odd

\[ S_{pq}^{n \sigma L} = \sum_{\sigma=a}^{n} \sum_{\gamma=\alpha}^{n} p_{\gamma}^{\alpha \sigma} \gamma^{L} (n_\gamma) F_\gamma (n_\gamma, n_b - \beta) \cdot A_{\gamma \alpha} (p_{ab}) \cdot B_{\gamma \beta} (p_{ab} \ell_{ab}) \]  

(26)

\[ T_{ksi}^{n (m)} = \sum_{s \in L_{M_x} \times L_{M_y}} \sqrt{(2L_1 + 1)} |p_{s}^{k}\rangle \cdot \mathcal{C}^{L_1 |n_\sigma a} \langle \ell_{a} \sigma_a, \ell_{a}^\prime \sigma_a^\prime | \mathcal{C}^{L_1 |n_\sigma a'} \langle \ell_{a}^\prime \sigma_a^\prime, L_\sigma M_{\sigma} \rangle \cdot A_{\gamma \sigma_a}^{M_x} A_{\gamma \sigma_a^\prime}^{M_x} \frac{(n_\gamma + 1)!}{p_{k}^{a + n_\gamma}} \]  

(27)

\[ R_{ab}^q = \sum_{a \neq b}^{L_1} \sum_{\beta=\alpha}^{L_2} \sum_{q'=\alpha}^{L_1} g_{ab}^{q'} \left( L^a | \sigma_a, \ell_a | \sigma_b, \ell_b | \sigma_b \right) \cdot \left[ G^{-q'} \left( p_{t}, p_{u} \right) - \sum_{a \neq b} g_{ab}^q \left( L^a | \sigma_a, \ell_a | \sigma_b, \ell_b | \sigma_b \right) \right] \]  

(28)

The above equations[ (23)- (28)] have been used and finally, obtained for the two-center correlated hybrid integral the following combined analytical expression:

\[ I_{\mu}^k = \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^k N_{n^a n^b} (1, t_u) N_{n^a n^b} (p, t) \cdot T_{ksi}^{n (m)} \cdot S_{pq}^{n \sigma L} \cdot R_{ab}^q \]  

(29)

for the all values of \( k \)(even and odd)

CONCLUSION

It is clear that, for \( k=-1 \) formula (29) going to the formula (4) in the work by Guseinov and Yassen [12] for the two-center hybrid integral over Slater–type orbitals.

A large number of computer calculations of the two-center hybrid integral with the correlation multiplier \( r_{12}^k \) carried out by using the combined analytical equation (29) for the all values of \( k \).

REFERENCES