

Computations with



Fuming Ying
Apr. 22, 2022

OUTLINE

- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
- Example of output file
- Utilities
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCI
- Introduction to XGUI

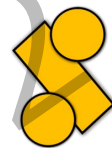
PART I

- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
- Example of output file
- Utilities
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCL
- Introduction to XGUI



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What's XMVB?

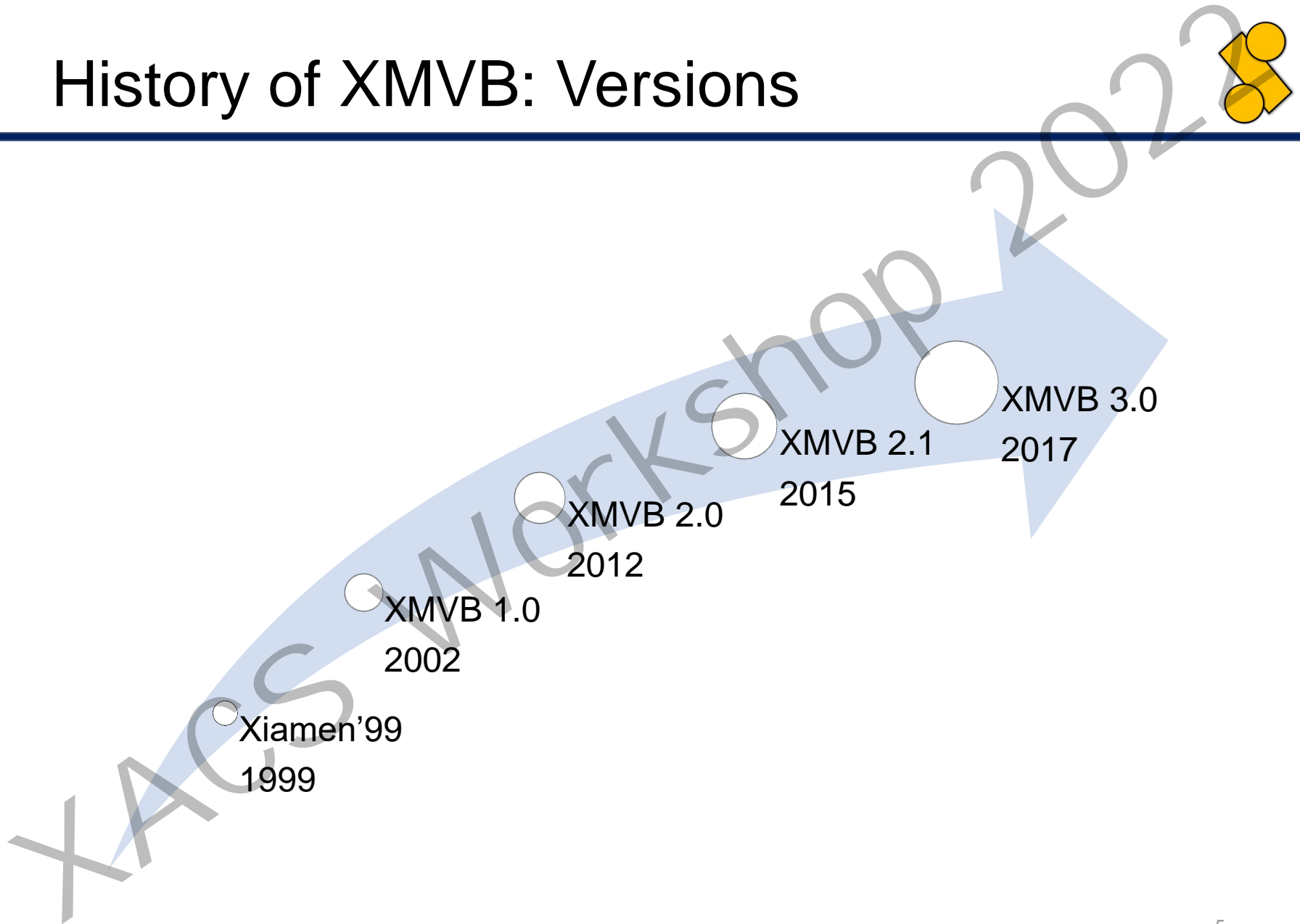


- XMVB=XiaMen Valence Bond
- Supports Windows (with cmd) and *NIX
- Distributed as standalone program or module of GAMESS-US
- Free of Charge for academic and non-commercial usage

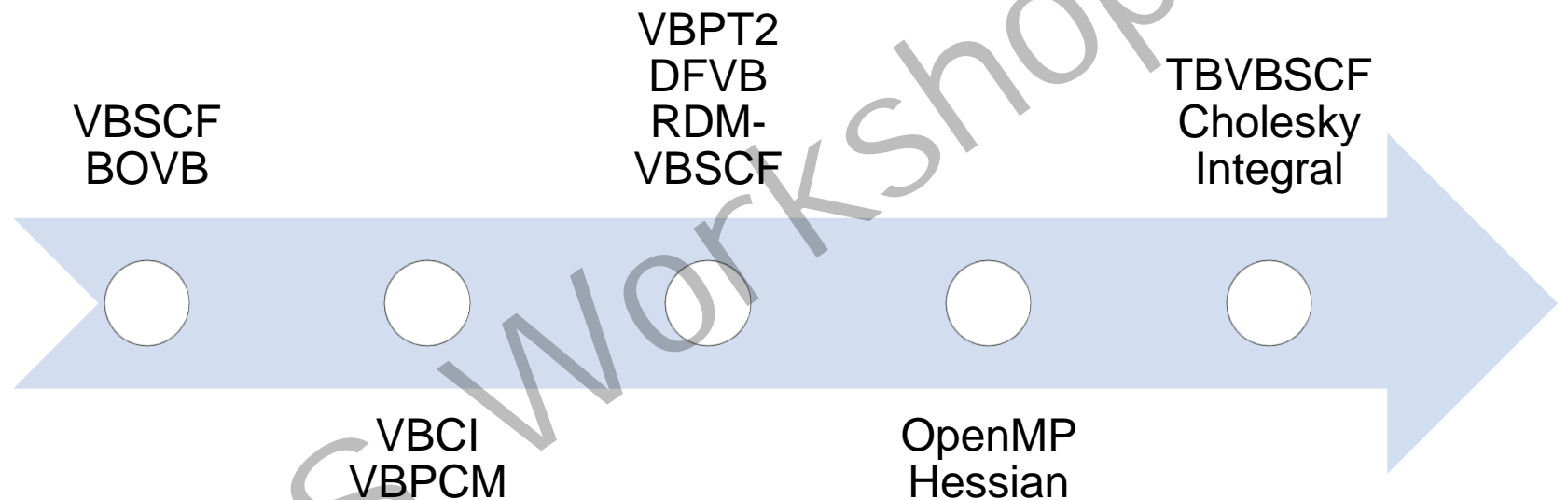
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History of XMVB: Versions

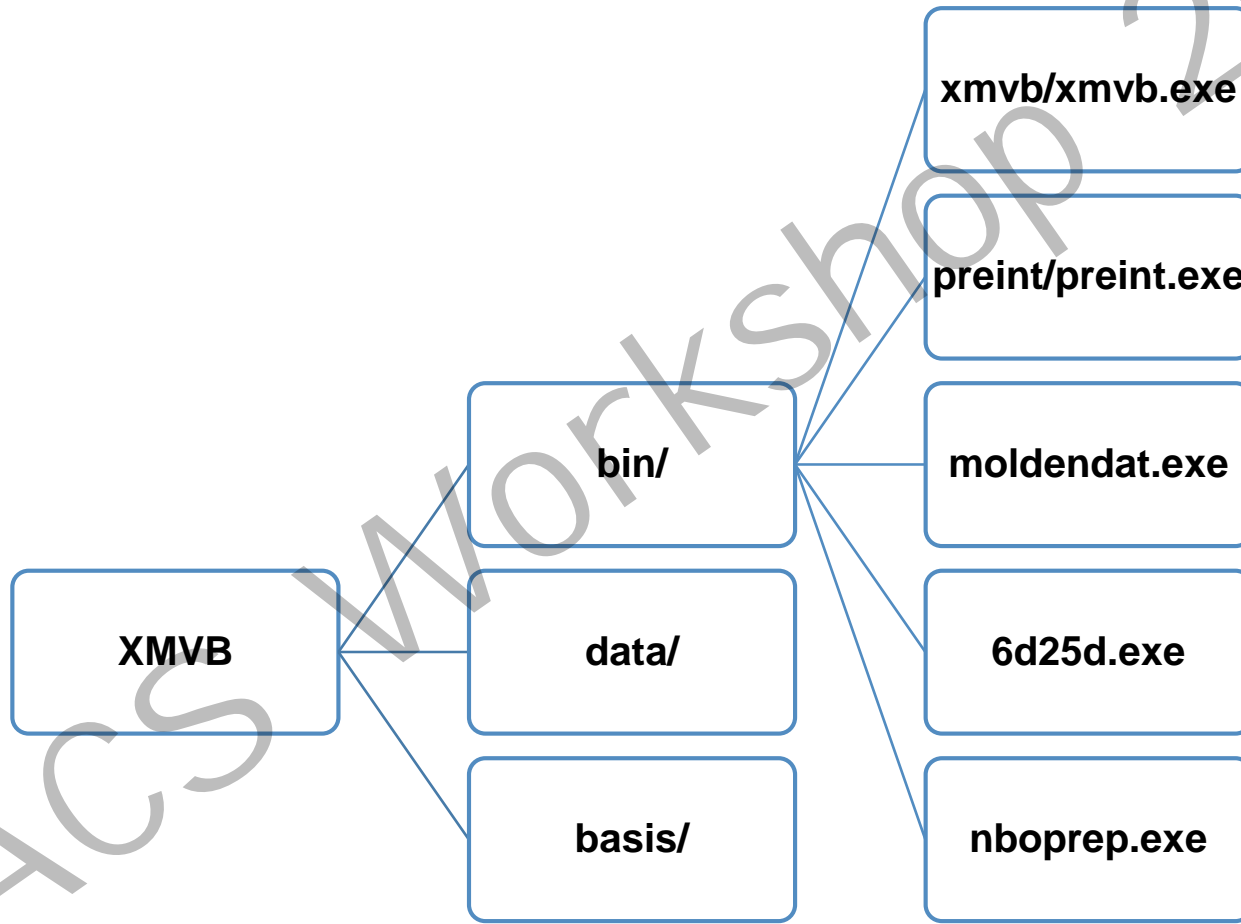


History of XMVB: Functions



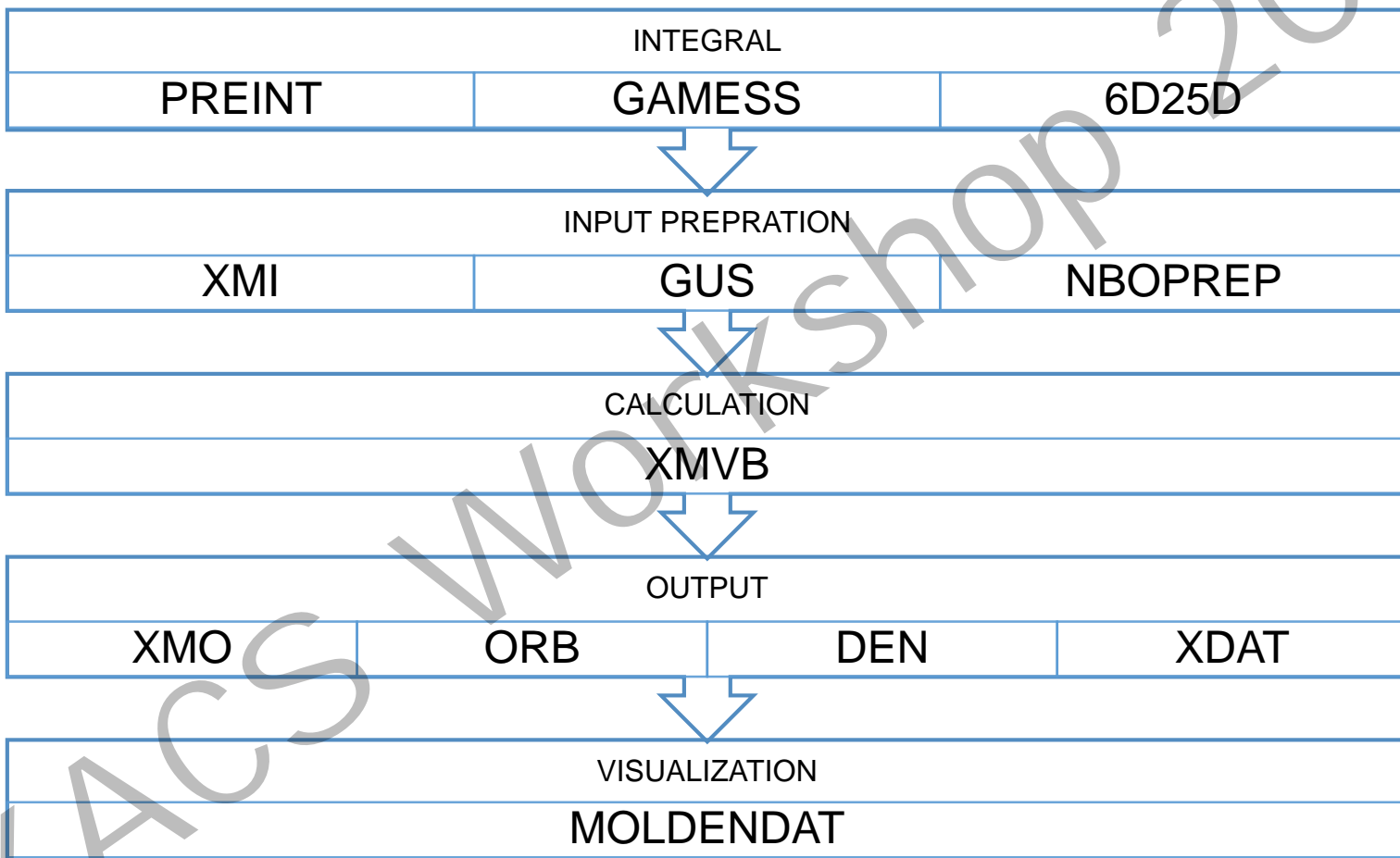
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Structure of XMVB Package



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Running an XMVB Job



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Running an XMVB Job



- GAMESS-US Module

```
runrms job.inp [verno] [1]
```

- Standalone XMVB

```
/path/to/xmvp/bin/xmvp job.xmi
```

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Useful Websites



- XACS Homepage
<http://xacs.xmu.edu.cn>
- XMVB Homepage
<http://xacs.xmu.edu.cn/program/xmvp>
- Google Group
<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/xmvp-user>
- GAMESS Homepage
<http://www.msg.ameslab.gov/GAMESS/>

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PART II

- Introduction to XMVB
- **Construct XMVB Input file**
- Example of output file
- Utilities
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCI
- Introduction to XGUI



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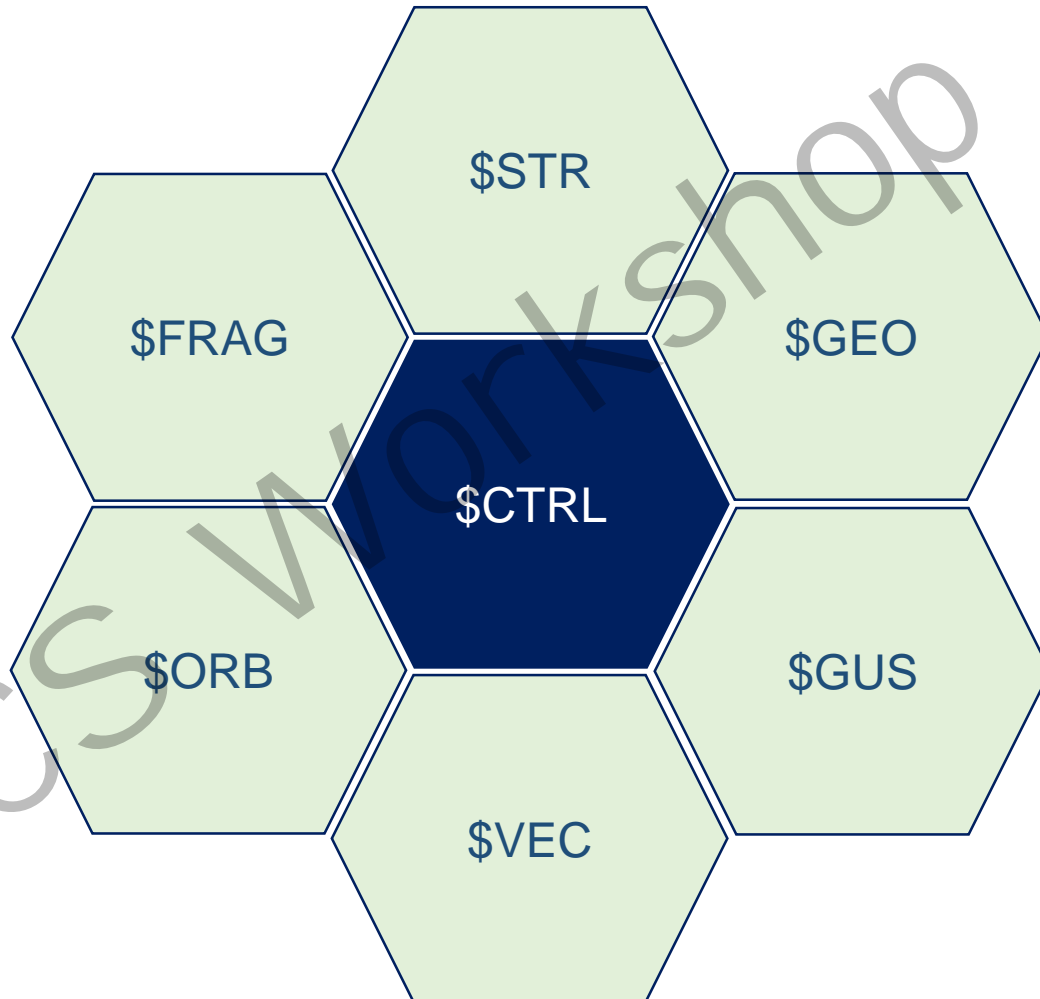
Common Notes

- Case insensitive
- 400 characters at most in a single line
- First line is treated as title of the job
- Contents after “#” or “;” are comments



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Structure of Input



Before constructing, We need...



- Choose methods and algorithms
 - Which method do I need?
 - Which algorithm is better?
- Describe structures and wavefunction
 - Multiplicity
 - Active orbitals and electrons
 - Number of electrons (charge)
 - How many structures?
 - Wavefunction/Structures expanded into structures/determinants/PPDs
- Describe orbitals
- Choose proper initial guess
- Choose output level
 - Hamilton/overlap matrices
 - Population analysis

Example



H2 VBSCF

\$CTRL

NSTR=1 ISCF=3

\$END

\$STR

1 2

\$END

\$ORB

5*2

1-5

6-10

\$END

Title, essential

Global keywords

Description of VB structures

Description of VB orbitals

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Commonly Used Keywords in \$CTRL



- Method & Algorithm:
 - ✓VBSCF, BOVB, VBCIS, VBCISD, VBPT2, ISCF
- Structure & Wavefunction:
 - ✓NSTR, STR, NAO, NAE, WFNTYP, VBFTYP, NMUL
- Orbital Definition:
 - ✓ORBTYP, FRGTYP
- Output:
 - ✓IPRINT
- Initial Guess:
 - ✓GUESS
- Integral:
 - ✓INT, BASIS, CHARGE

Description of Methods and Algorithms



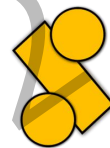
ISCF	Gradient	Performance	Note
1	Numerical	Stable, slow	
2	Analytical	Fast	
3	Numerical	Stable, slow	
4	Numerical	Stable, very slow	VBSCF Only
5	Analytical	Fast	VBSCF Only
6	Full Hessian	Slow	with NAO and NAE

```
$CTRL  
ISCF=1 VBCISD  
$END
```

```
$CTRL  
ISCF=2 BOVB  
$END
```

```
$CTRL  
ISCF=5 NAO=2 NAE=2  
$END
```

Description of Structures and Wavefunctions



Describe structures manually: NSTR (with \$STR)

Generate structures automatically: STR, NAO, NAE

STR: Level to generate VB structures automatically

COV: Covalent structures only

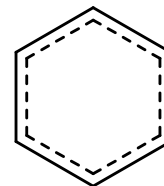
ION: Ionic structures only

FULL: All structures, COV+ION

Requirements: NAO and NAE

STR=FULL NAO=6 NAE=6

NSTR=5



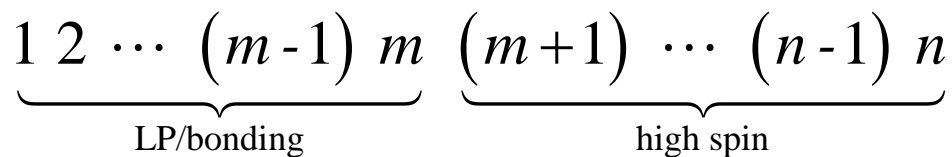
STR=COV NAO=3 NAE=3 NMUL=2



Description of Structures and Wavefunctions



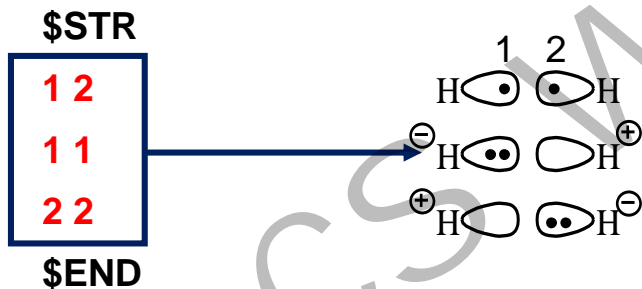
A typical VB structure is defined in the form



Digit: # of orbital

Position of digit: # of electron

1:4 = 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4



\$STR

1:18 19 20 21 22 23 24

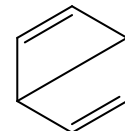
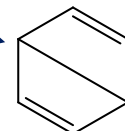
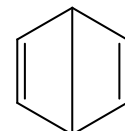
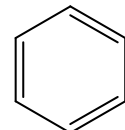
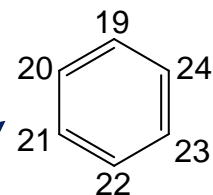
1:18 19 24 20 21 22 23

1:18 19 22 20 21 23 24

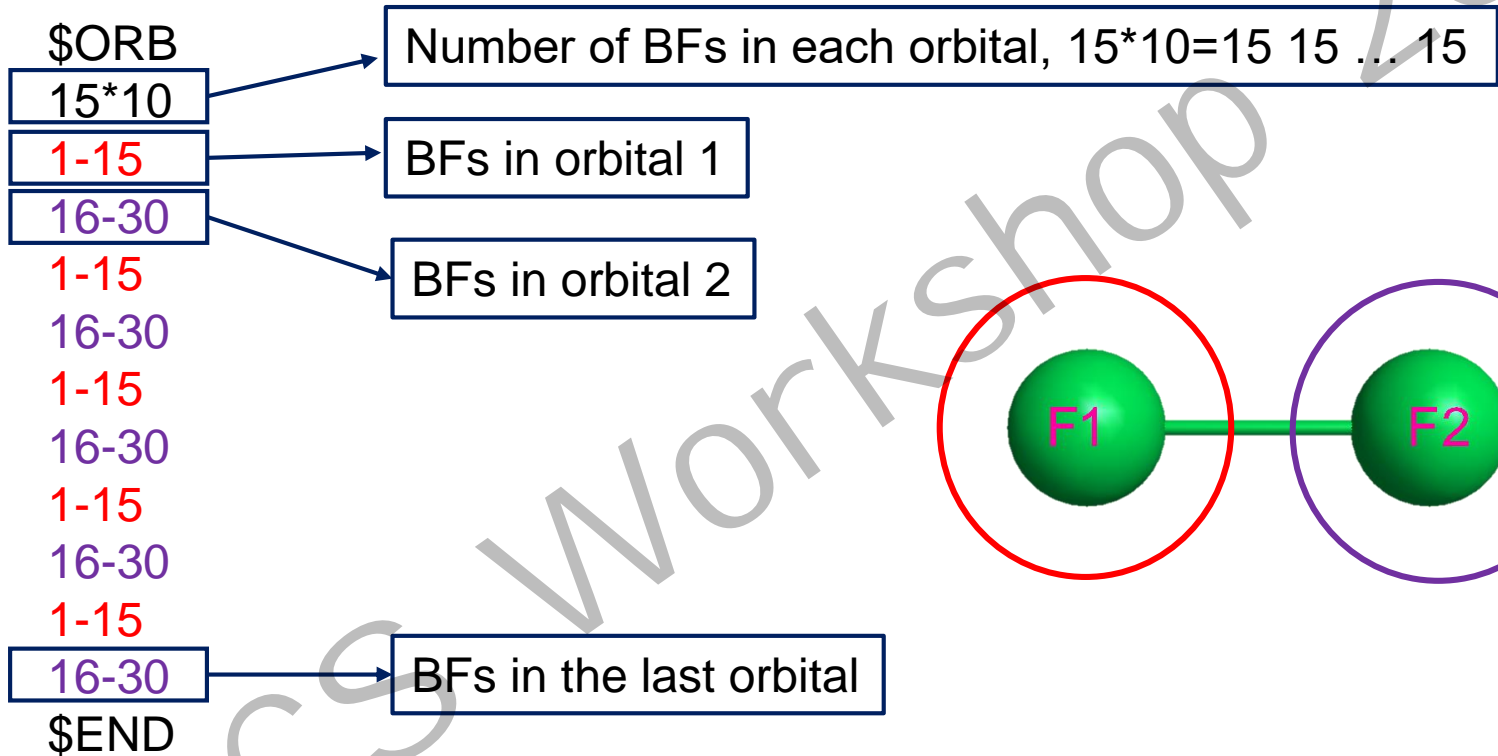
1:18 20 23 19 24 21 22

1:18 21 24 19 20 22 23

\$END



Description of Orbitals



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Initial Guess



GUESS: The way to get initial guess

AUTO : Default option, initial guess by diagonalizing Fock matrices

UNIT : The first BF in each orbital to 1, others to 0

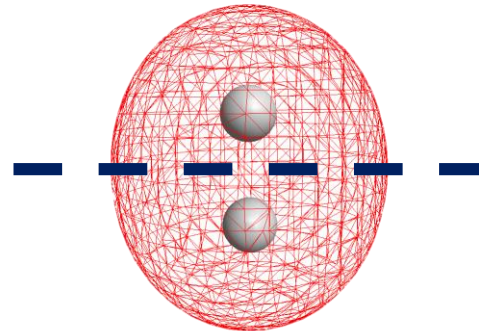
READ : Initial guess from a previous XMVB calculation

RDCI : Initial guess from a previous VBCI calculation

MO : Initial guess from MOs, need \$GUS

NBO : Initial guess from NBO, need \$GUS

```
$CTRL  
GUESS=MO $GUS  
$END      1 1  
$ORB      2 1  
5 5      $END  
1-5  
6-10  
$END
```



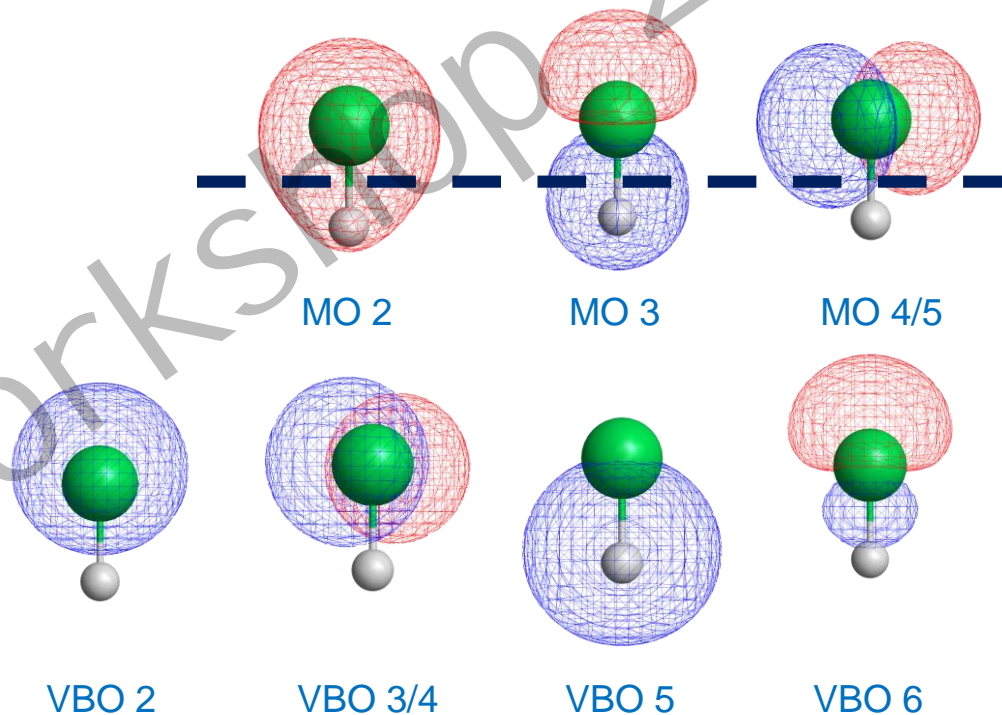
MO 1

Initial Guess: HF



```
$CTRL  
GUESS=MO  
$END  
$ORB  
15*4 5 15  
6-20  
6-20  
6-20  
6-20  
6-20  
6-20  
1-5  
6-20  
$END
```

```
$GUS  
1 1  
2 2  
3 4  
4 5  
5 3  
6 3  
$END
```



PART III

- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
- **Example of output file**
- Utilities
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCI
- Introduction to XGUI



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Recall of XMI

Structure and initial guess

Calculation procedure and final energy

Structure overlap and Hamiltonian matrix

- For IPRINT \geq 2

Coefficients and weights of VB structures

Optimized orbitals

Orbital overlap matrix

- for IPRINT=3

Density matrix and population analysis

- for IPRINT \geq 2

Calculation Procedure and Final Energy



ITER	ENERGY	DE	GNORM
1	-198.4777622814	-198.4777622814	0.8618538151
2	-198.5868705995	-0.1091083180	1.0764782459
...			
20	-198.7163628825	-0.0000015413	0.0017946573
21	-198.7163632277	-0.0000003452	0.0006872325

VBSCF converged in 21 iterations

Total Energy: -198.71636328

Coefficients and Weights



***** COEFFICIENTS OF STRUCTURES *****

1 0.81645 ***** 1:8 9 10

2 0.20731 ***** 1:8 9 9

3 0.20731 ***** 1:8 10 10

...

***** WEIGHTS OF STRUCTURES *****

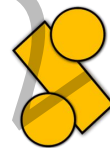
1 0.78740 ***** 1:8 9 10

2 0.10630 ***** 1:8 9 9

3 0.10630 ***** 1:8 10 10

...

Population Analysis



=====

XMVB ATOMIC POPULATION ANALYSIS

=====

***** POPULATION AND CHARGE *****

ATOM	MULL.POP.	CHARGE	LOW.POP.	CHARGE
1 F	9.000000	-0.000000	9.000000	-0.000000
2 F	9.000000	0.000000	9.000000	0.000000

***** BOND ORDER *****

ATOM 1	ATOM 2	DIST	BOND ORDER
1 F	2 F	1.400	0.748

PART IV

- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
- Example of output file
- **Utilities**
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCI
- Introduction to XGUI



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PRECAL

- PRECAL=PREliminary CALculation
- Hartree-Fock orbitals and integral preparation for XMVB
- DFT is implemented
 - B88, LYP, Slater, VWN
 - BLYP, BHHLYP, B3LYP
- Cartesian basis functions up to F are supported
- \$ /path/to/xmvp/bin/precal file.inp

Syntax of PREINT Input



RHF 6-31G*

0 1

F 0.0 0.0 0.0

F 0.0 0.0 1.4

Method and Basis Set

Charge Multiplicity

Geometry (Cartesian)

B3LYP 6-31G*

0 1

F

F 1 1.40

Method and Basis Set

Charge Multiplicity

Geometry (ZMT)

6D25D.EXE



- Transform Cartesian basis functions to spherical/harmonic basis functions
- Cartesian integrals and MOs are replaced by spherical ones
- Supports basis functions till F shell
- `$ /path/to/xmvp/bin/6d25d.exe`

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MOLDENDAT.EXE



- Prepare file to visualizing VB orbitals
- Need a corresponding GAMESS-US output file
- Output on the screen
- `$ /path/to/xmvp/bin/moldendat gms.out vb.xdat >& vb.out`

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NBOPREP.EXE



- Prepare NBOs in proper format for GUESS=NBO
- Need a previous NBO calculation with FILE.36 and FILE.37 generated
- New file “orb.nbo” will be generated
- \$ /path/to/xmvp/bin/nboprep.exe file.log [NBO/PNBO]
file.log is the output of Gaussian or GAMESS-US

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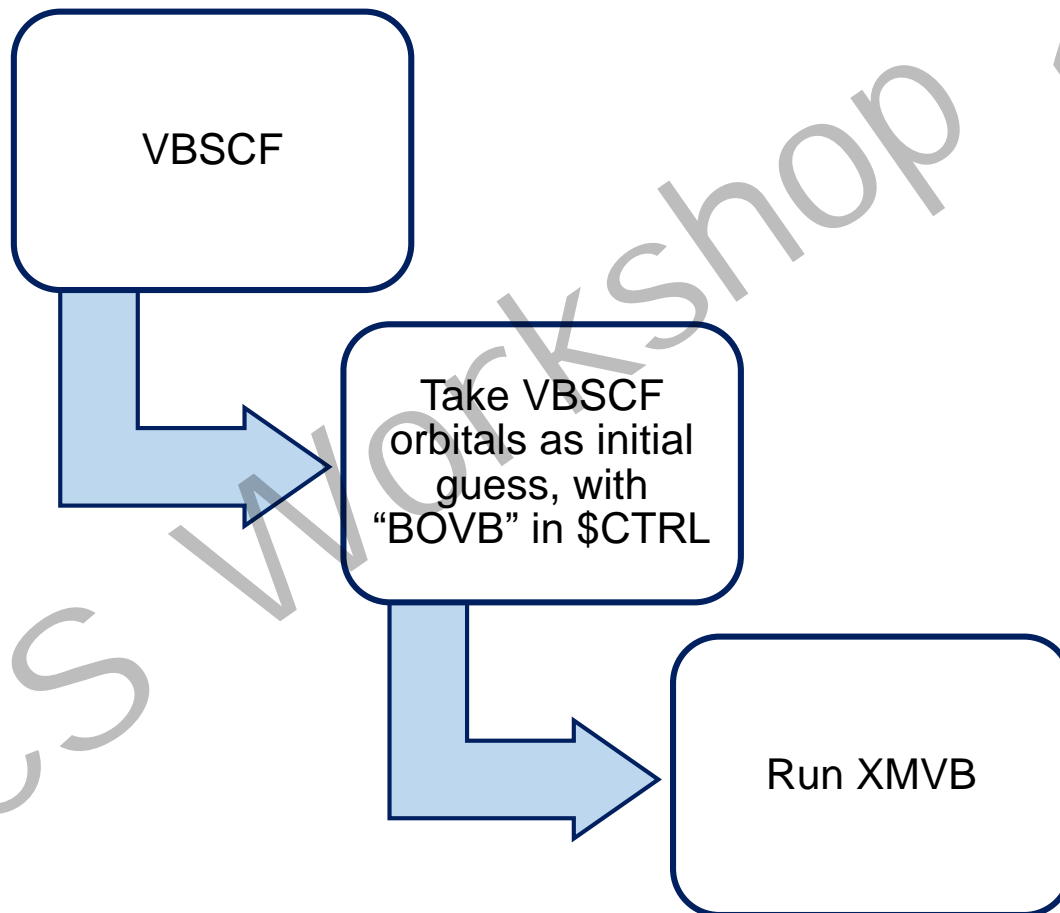
PART V

- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
- Example of output file
- Utilities
- Procedures for BOVB and VBCI
- Introduction to XGUI



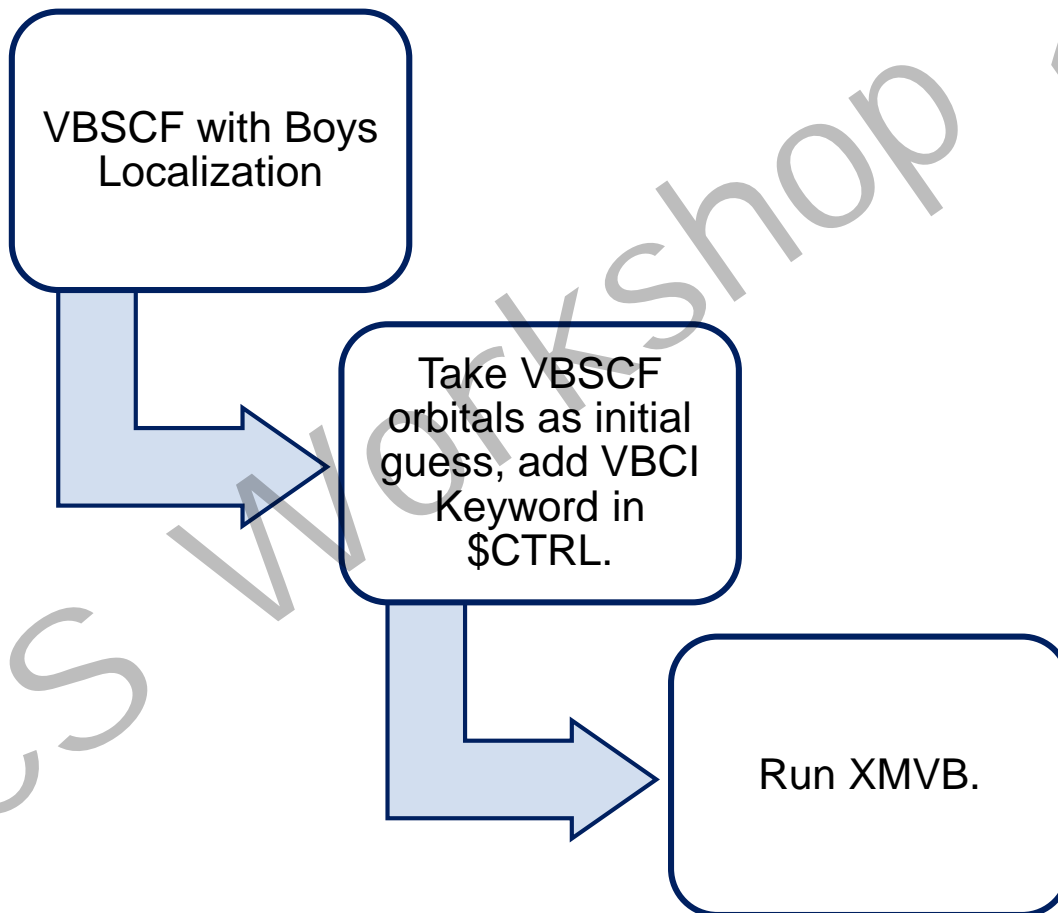
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To Run BOVB



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To Run VBCI



PART V

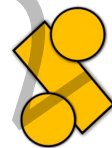
- Introduction to XMVB
- Construct XMVB Input file
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- Utilities

- Introduction to XGUI



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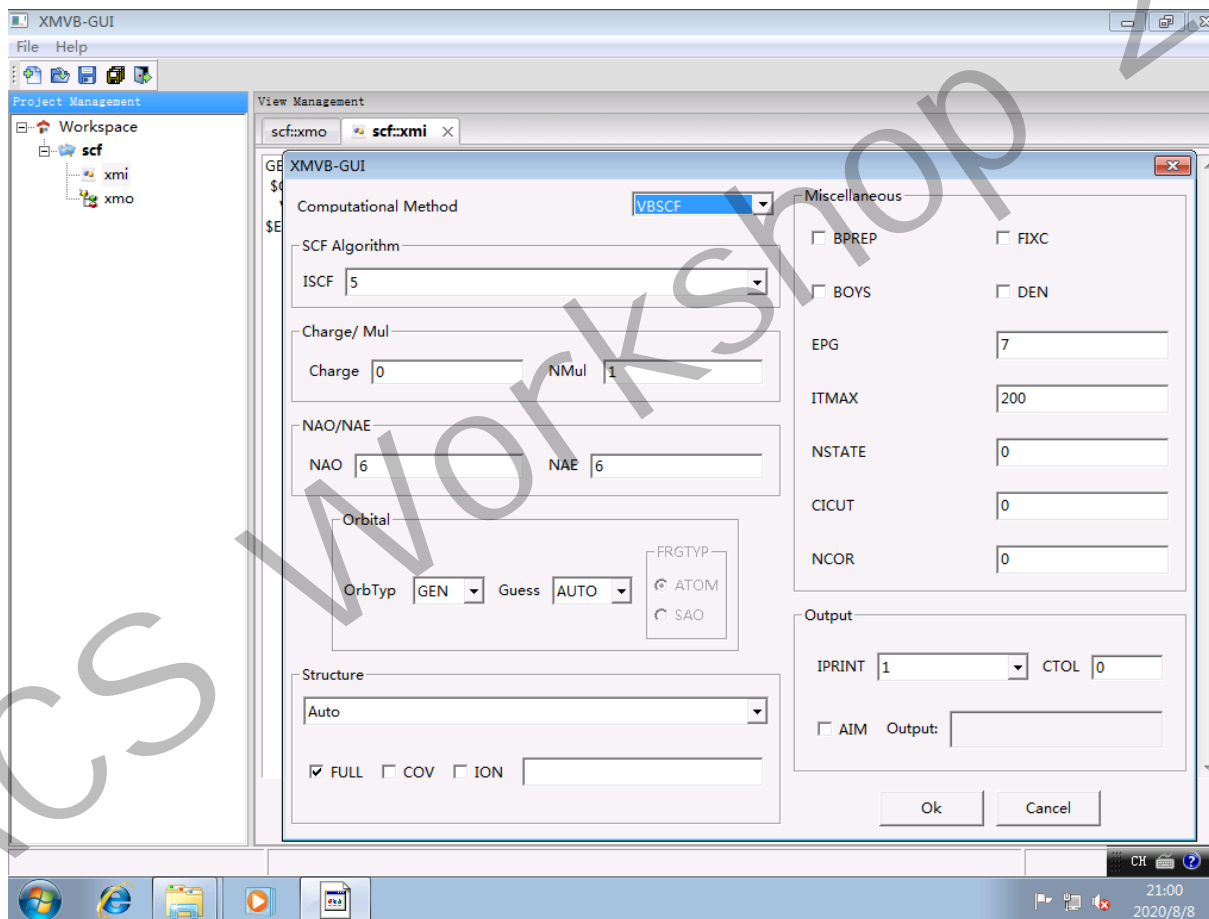
Introduction to XGUI



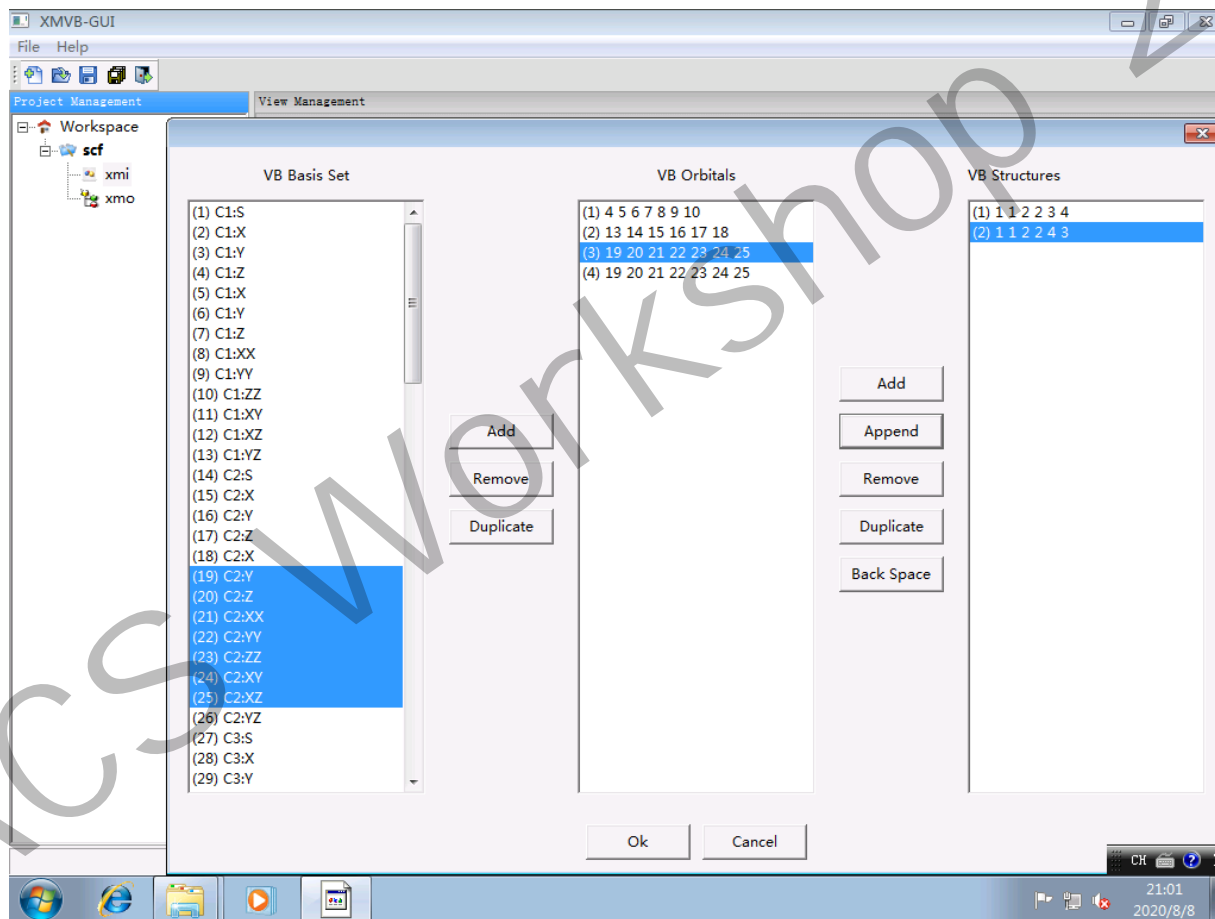
- A Graphical User Interface (GUI) for XMVB users to
 - Generate input files
 - Visualize orbitals and structures in the output
- Supported OS:
 - Windows, 32 & 64 bit
 - Mac OS X
- Available at:
 - <http://xacs.xmu.edu.cn/downloads>

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Generate XMI: Keywords in \$CTRL

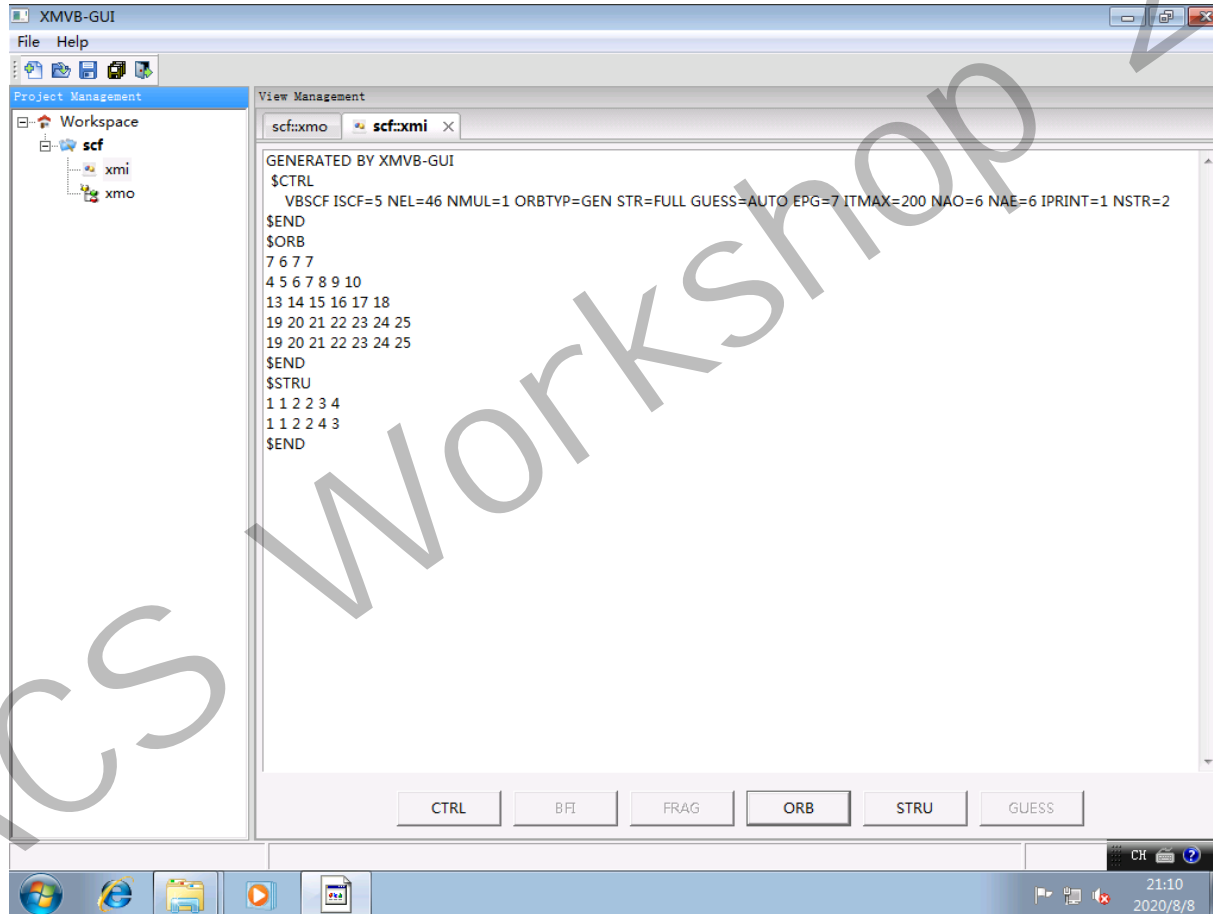


Generate XMI: \$ORB and \$STR



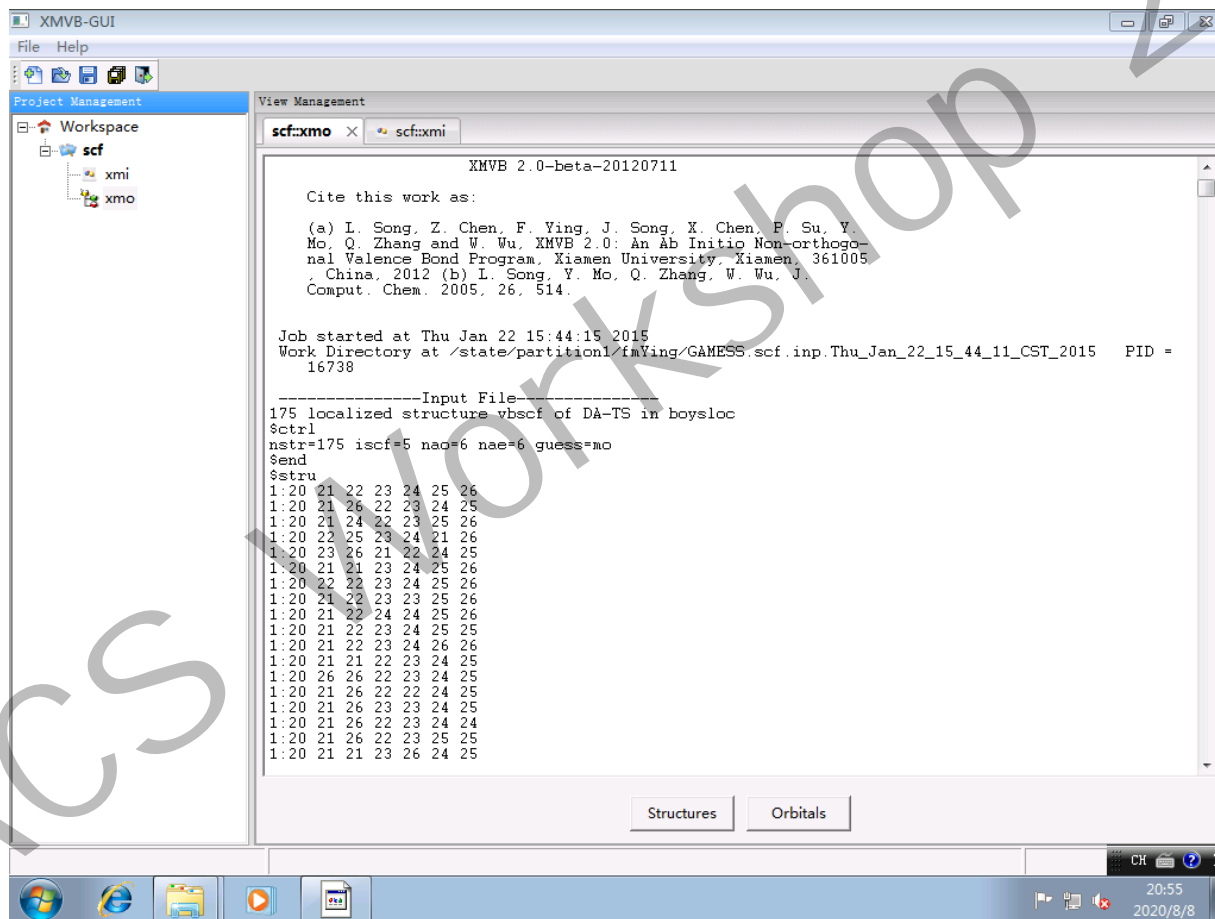
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Generate XMI: Overview



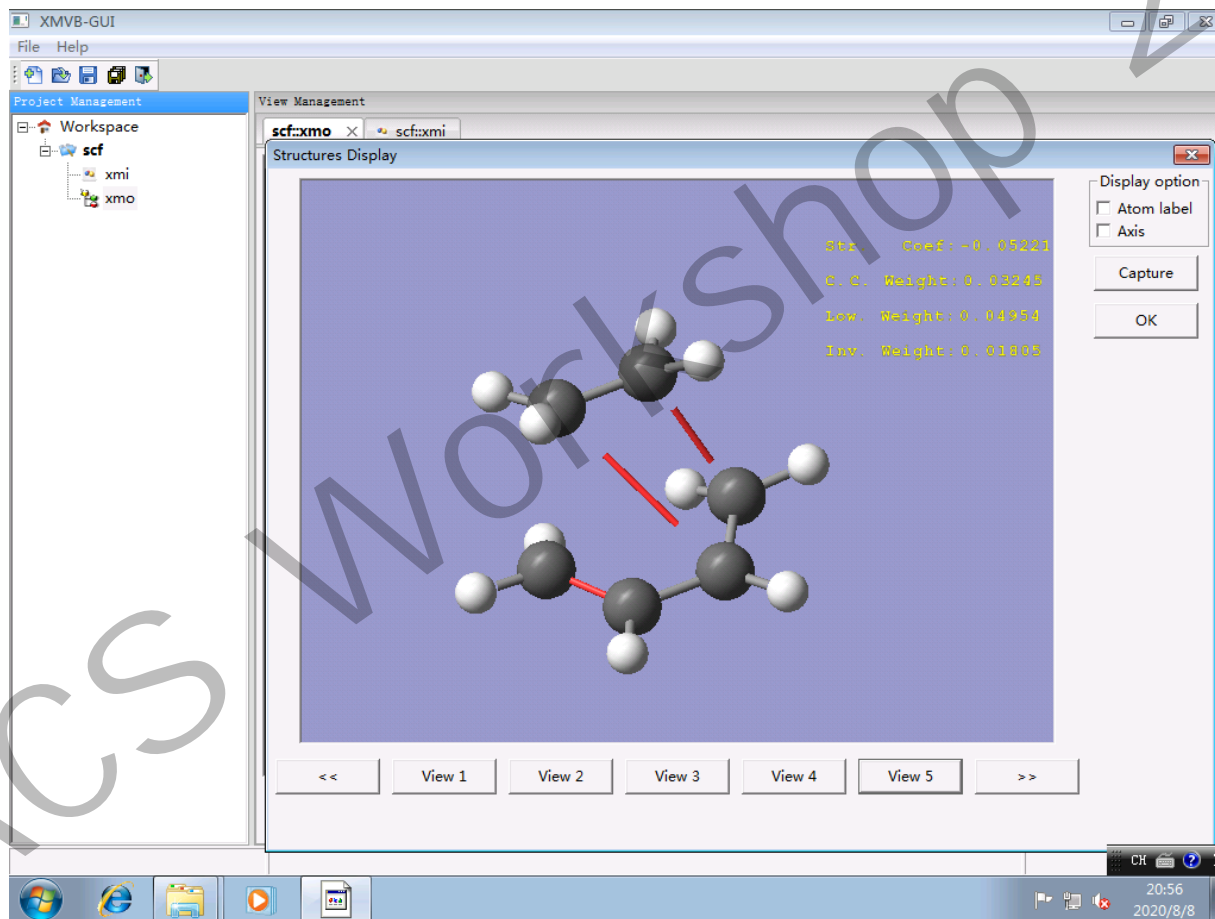
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Visualize XMO: Overview



Visualize XMO: Structures

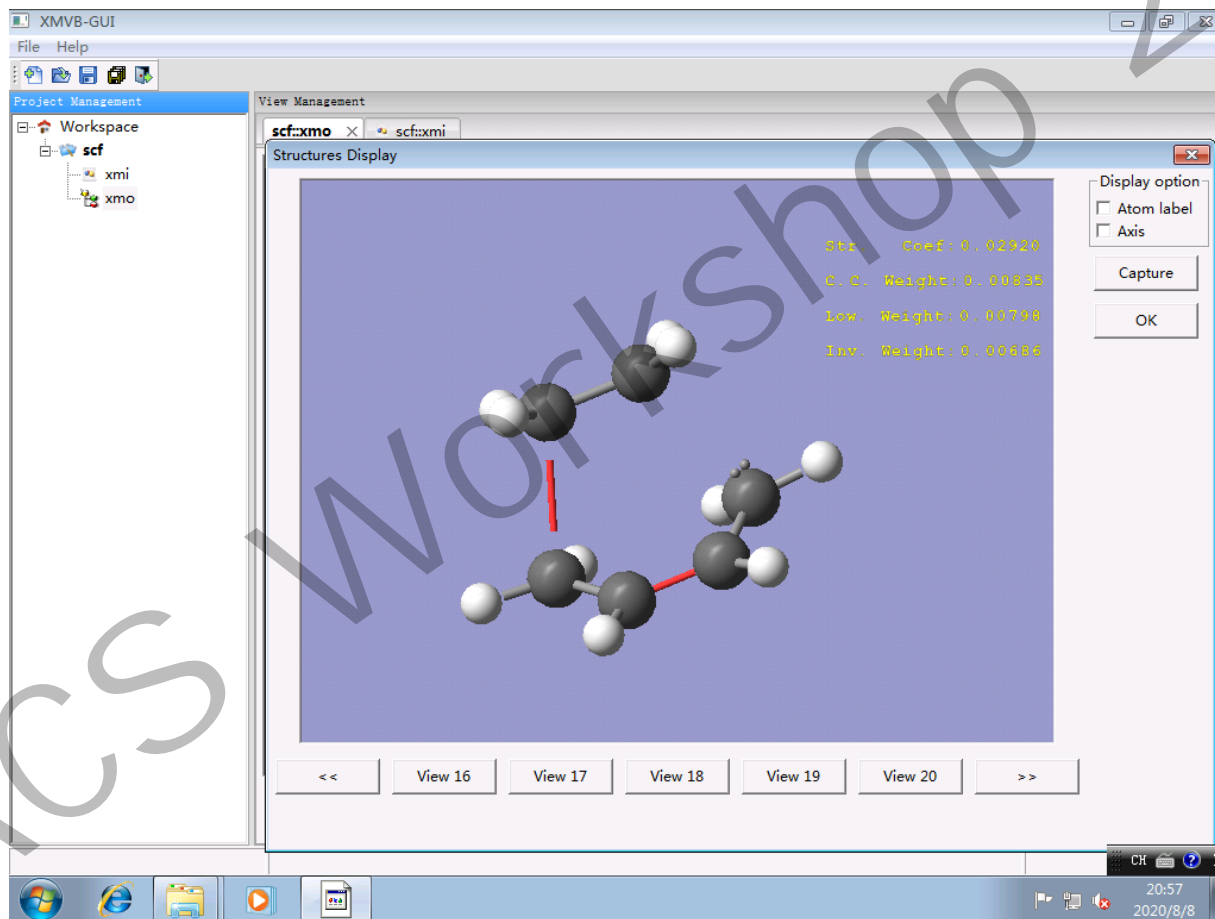
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Visualize XMO: Structures

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Visualize XMO: Orbitals

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The screenshot shows the XMVB-GUI interface. The main window displays a 3D model of a molecule with a large red orbital lobe. Below the model is a table of orbital coefficients for 11 different orbitals. The table has columns for orbital index, element, symmetry, and coefficients for five different views (6, 7, 8, 9, 10). The interface also includes a Project Management tree on the left, a View Management bar, and a Capture/OK button on the right.

			6	7	8	9	10	
			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
		A			A	A	A	
1	C	1	S	0.000000	0.114915	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2	C	1	S	0.000000	-0.269037	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3	C	1	X	0.000000	0.002265	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	C	1	Y	0.000000	0.006808	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5	C	1	Z	0.000000	-0.298109	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
6	C	1	S	0.000000	-0.148057	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
7	C	1	X	0.000000	0.002585	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
8	C	1	Y	0.000000	-0.003595	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9	C	1	Z	0.000000	-0.126944	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	C	1	XX	0.000000	0.005955	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
11	C	1	YY	0.000000	0.006556	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

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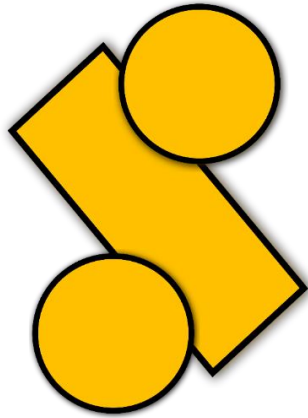
Visualize XMO: Orbitals

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The screenshot shows the XMVB-GUI interface. The main window displays a 3D visualization of a molecule with two large lobes, one red and one green, representing orbitals. The interface includes a Project Management tree on the left, a toolbar, and a table of orbital coefficients. The table lists 11 orbitals with their respective coefficients for five different views (21-25).

			21	22	23	24	25
			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
		A		A	A	A	A
1	C	1 S	-0.006058	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2	C	1 S	0.149348	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3	C	1 X	0.185280	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	C	1 Y	0.564283	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5	C	1 Z	-0.053041	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
6	C	1 S	0.162925	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
7	C	1 X	0.155456	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
8	C	1 Y	0.450038	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9	C	1 Z	-0.041827	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	C	1 XX	0.001152	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
11	C	1 YY	0.005511	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000



Thank You!

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