

Contents

Introduction	xix
Chapter 1: The Magic of Quantum Mechanics	1
1.1 History of a revolution	5
1.2 Postulates of quantum mechanics	18
1.3 The Heisenberg uncertainty principle	41
1.4 The Copenhagen interpretation of the world.....	46
1.5 How to disprove the Heisenberg principle? The Einstein–Podolsky–Rosen’s recipe	47
1.6 The life and death of Schrödinger’s cat	49
1.7 Bilocation.....	50
1.8 The magic of erasing the past	53
1.9 A test for common sense: the Bell inequality.....	54
1.10 Photons violate the Bell inequality	57
1.11 Teleportation	59
1.12 Quantum computing	62
Chapter 2: The Schrödinger Equation	69
2.1 Symmetry of the nonrelativistic Hamiltonian and the conservation laws ...	72
2.1.1 Invariance with respect to translation	77
2.1.2 Invariance with respect to rotation	79
2.1.3 Invariance with respect to permutation of identical particles (fermions and bosons)	80
2.1.4 Invariance of the total charge.....	80
2.1.5 Fundamental and less fundamental invariances	81
2.1.6 Invariance with respect to inversion – parity	81
2.1.7 Invariance with respect to charge conjugation.....	85
2.1.8 Invariance with respect to the symmetry of the nuclear framework	86
2.1.9 Conservation of total spin	86
2.1.10 Indices of spectroscopic states	87
2.2 Schrödinger equation for stationary states	87
2.2.1 Wave functions of class Q.....	90
2.2.2 Boundary conditions.....	93

2.3	The time-dependent Schrödinger equation	96
2.3.1	Evolution in time.....	96
2.3.2	Time dependence of mechanical quantities.....	97
2.3.3	Mean energy is conserved	99
2.3.4	Symmetry is conserved	99
2.3.5	Energy-time uncertainty principle	100
2.3.6	Meditations at water spring.....	103
2.3.7	Linearity	104
2.4	Evolution after switching a perturbation	104
2.4.1	Time-independent perturbation – the two-state model.....	106
2.4.2	Oscillating perturbation – the two-state model	108
2.4.3	Short-time perturbation – the first-order approach	110
2.4.4	Time-independent perturbation and the Fermi Golden Rule.....	112
2.4.5	Oscillating perturbation and the Fermi Golden Rule.....	114
Chapter 3: Beyond the Schrödinger Equation		123
3.1	A glimpse of classical relativity theory	127
3.1.1	The vanishing of apparent forces	127
3.1.2	The Galilean transformation	130
3.1.3	The Michelson–Morley experiment.....	131
3.1.4	The Galilean transformation crashes.....	133
3.1.5	The Lorentz transformation	134
3.1.6	New law of adding velocities.....	137
3.1.7	The Minkowski space–time continuum.....	138
3.1.8	How do we get $E = mc^2$?	142
3.2	Towards relativistic quantum mechanics.....	144
3.3	The Dirac equation.....	147
3.3.1	The electronic sea and the day of glory.....	147
3.3.2	The Dirac equations for electron and positron	151
3.3.3	Spinors and bispinors	151
3.3.4	What next?	153
3.3.5	Large and small components of the bispinor	153
3.3.6	How to avoid drowning in the Dirac sea.....	154
3.3.7	From Dirac to Schrödinger – how to derive the nonrelativistic Hamiltonian?.....	156
3.3.8	How does the spin appear?	157
3.3.9	Simple questions	159
3.4	The hydrogen-like atom in Dirac theory	159
3.4.1	Step by step: calculation of the hydrogen-like atom ground state within Dirac theory	160
3.5	Larger systems	166

3.6	Beyond the Dirac equation...	170
3.6.1	The Breit equation	171
3.6.2	A few words about quantum electrodynamics.....	173
Chapter 4: Exact Solutions – Our Beacons		185
4.1	Free particle	188
4.2	Box with ends (and the music)	189
4.3	Cyclic box	193
4.3.1	Comparison of two boxes: hexatriene and benzene	196
4.4	Carbon nanotube	200
4.5	Single barrier	203
4.5.1	Tunneling effect below the barrier height.....	203
4.5.2	Surprises for energies larger than the barrier	207
4.6	The magic of two barriers	210
4.6.1	Magic energetic gates (resonance states)	211
4.6.2	Strange flight over two barriers	215
4.7	Harmonic oscillator	217
4.8	Morse oscillator	224
4.9	Rigid rotator	229
4.10	Hydrogen-like atom	232
4.10.1	Positronium and its short life in molecules	242
4.11	What do all these solutions have in common?	242
4.12	Hooke helium atom (harmonium)	243
4.13	Hooke molecules	244
4.14	Charming SUSY and new solutions.....	249
4.14.1	SUSY partners	250
4.14.2	Relation between the SUSY partners	251
4.15	Beacons and pearls of physics	255
Chapter 5: Three Fundamental Approximate Methods		263
5.1	Variational method	265
5.1.1	Variational principle	265
5.1.2	Variational parameters lead to the variational method	269
5.1.3	Linear variational parameters or the Ritz method	271
5.2	Method of moments	273
5.3	Perturbational method	274
5.3.1	Rayleigh–Schrödinger approach	274
5.3.2	Hylleraas variational principle	280
5.3.3	Hylleraas equation	281
5.3.4	Degeneracy	282
5.3.5	Convergence of the perturbational series	284

5.4	Virial theorem as a probe of wave function quality	287
5.4.1	Classical mechanics – the virial	287
5.4.2	Looking at stars – the discovery of dark matter	288
5.4.3	Quantum mechanics	288
5.4.4	A review of examples	290
5.4.5	What about the mean values calculated with an approximate solution?	292
5.4.6	Quantum chemistry: how useful is the virial theorem?	297
Chapter 6: A Key Concept of Molecular 3D Structure – Separation of Electronic and Nuclear Motions		305
6.1	Separation of the center-of-mass motion	311
6.2	Exact (nonadiabatic) theory	315
6.3	Adiabatic approximation	318
6.4	Born–Oppenheimer approximation	320
6.5	Vibrations of a rotating molecule	321
6.5.1	One more analogy	323
6.5.2	What vibrates, what rotates?	324
6.5.3	The key message: the potential energy surface (PES) and molecular shape	326
6.6	Basic principles of electronic, vibrational and rotational spectroscopy	332
6.6.1	Electronic and vibrational structure	332
6.6.2	Rotational structure	332
6.7	Approximate separation of rotations and vibrations	335
6.8	Understanding the IR spectrum of a diatomic: HCl	336
6.8.1	Selection rules are consequences of conservation laws	337
6.8.2	Microwave spectrum gives the internuclear distance	339
6.8.3	IR spectrum and isotopic effect	339
6.8.4	Internuclear distance	341
6.8.5	Why we have a spectrum “envelope”	341
6.8.6	Intensity of isotopomers’ peaks	342
6.9	A quasiharmonic approximation	342
6.10	Polyatomic molecules	344
6.10.1	Kinetic energy expression	344
6.10.2	Quasirigid model – simplifying by Eckart conditions	346
6.10.3	Approximation: decoupling of rotations and vibrations	348
6.10.4	Spherical, symmetric, and asymmetric tops	348
6.10.5	Separation of translational, rotational, and vibrational motions	350
6.11	Types of states	351
6.11.1	Repulsive potential	351
6.11.2	“Hook-like” curves	351
6.11.3	Continuum	353

6.11.4	Wave function “measurement”	355
6.12	Adiabatic, diabatic, and nonadiabatic approaches	358
6.13	Crossing of potential energy curves for diatomics	361
6.13.1	The noncrossing rule	361
6.13.2	Simulating the harpooning effect in the NaCl molecule	363
6.14	Polyatomic molecules and the conical intersection	367
6.14.1	Branching space and seam space	369
6.14.2	Conical intersection	369
6.14.3	Berry phase	371
6.14.4	The role of the conical intersection – nonradiative transitions and photochemical reactions	373
6.14.5	What is the number of conical intersections?	375
6.15	A travel beyond the adiabatic approximation	377
6.15.1	Vibronic coupling	377
6.15.2	Consequences for the quest of superconductors	381
6.15.3	Photostability of proteins and DNA	383
6.15.4	Muon-catalyzed nuclear fusion	386
6.15.5	“Russian dolls” – or a molecule within molecule	388
Chapter 7: Motion of Nuclei		397
7.1	Rovibrational spectra – an example of accurate calculations: atom–diatomic molecule	401
7.1.1	Coordinate system and Hamiltonian	401
7.1.2	Anisotropy of the potential V	403
7.1.3	Adding the angular momenta in quantum physics	404
7.1.4	Application of the Ritz method	405
7.2	Force fields (FFs)	406
7.3	Local molecular mechanics	411
7.3.1	Bonds that cannot break	411
7.3.2	Bonds that can break	413
7.4	Global molecular mechanics	413
7.4.1	Multiple minima catastrophe	413
7.4.2	Is it the global minimum which counts?	414
7.5	Small amplitude harmonic motion – normal modes	416
7.5.1	Theory of normal modes	417
7.5.2	Zero-vibration energy	426
7.6	Molecular dynamics	427
7.6.1	What does molecular dynamics offer us?	429
7.6.2	What to worry about?	431
7.6.3	Molecular dynamics of nonequilibrium processes	431
7.6.4	Quantum classical molecular dynamics	433

7.7	Simulated annealing	434
7.8	Langevin dynamics	435
7.9	Monte Carlo dynamics	435
7.10	Car–Parrinello dynamics.....	443
7.11	Cellular automata	446
Chapter 8: Orbital Model of Electronic Motion in Atoms and Molecules		457
8.1	Hartree–Fock method – a bird’s eye view	463
8.1.1	Spin orbitals as the one-electron building blocks	464
8.1.2	Variables.....	465
8.1.3	Slater determinant	465
8.1.4	What is the Hartree–Fock method all about?.....	468
8.2	Towards the optimal spin orbitals and the Fock equation	469
8.2.1	Dirac notation for integrals	469
8.2.2	Energy functional to be minimized	470
8.2.3	Energy minimization with constraints	471
8.2.4	Slater determinant subject to a unitary transformation.....	475
8.2.5	The \hat{J} and \hat{K} operators are invariant	476
8.2.6	Diagonalization of the Lagrange multipliers	477
8.2.7	Optimal spin orbitals are solutions of the Fock equation (general Hartree–Fock [GHF] method)	478
8.2.8	“Unrestricted” Hartree–Fock (UHF) method	479
8.2.9	The closed shell systems and the restricted Hartree–Fock (RHF) method.....	479
8.2.10	Iterative solution: the Self-Consistent Field (SCF) method.....	488
8.3	Total energy in the Hartree–Fock method.....	490
8.4	Computational technique: atomic orbitals as building blocks of the molecular wave function	492
8.4.1	Centering of the atomic orbital.....	494
8.4.2	Slater-type orbitals (STOs)	494
8.4.3	Gaussian-type orbitals (GTOs).....	495
8.4.4	Linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO) method	499
8.4.5	Basis sets of atomic orbitals	504
8.4.6	The Hartree–Fock–Roothaan method (SCF LCAO MO)	504
8.4.7	Some practical problems	507
8.5	Back to foundations	510
8.5.1	When does the RHF method fail?.....	510
8.5.2	Fukutome classes	514

RESULTS OF THE HARTREE-FOCK METHOD

8.6	Mendeleev periodic table	521
8.6.1	All atoms are similar to the hydrogen atom – the orbital model of an atom	521
8.6.2	Shells and subshells.....	522
8.6.3	Educated guess of atomic orbitals – the Slater rules	528
8.6.4	Atomic radii	529
8.7	The nature of the chemical bond – quantum makes a difference	531
8.7.1	The simplest chemical bond: H_2^+ in the MO picture	531
8.7.2	Can we see a chemical bond?	536
8.8	Excitation energy, ionization potential, and electron affinity (RHF approach)	537
8.8.1	Approximate energies of electronic states	537
8.8.2	Singlet or triplet excitation?	539
8.8.3	Hund’s rules	540
8.8.4	Hund’s rules for the atomic terms	541
8.8.5	Ionization potential and electron affinity (Koopmans’ theorem)	544
8.9	Towards a chemical picture – localization of molecular orbitals	547
8.9.1	Can a chemical bond be defined in a polyatomic molecule?	548
8.9.2	The external localization methods	549
8.9.3	The internal localization methods	550
8.9.4	Examples of localization	552
8.9.5	Localization in practice – computational technique	554
8.9.6	The chemical bonds of σ , π , δ symmetry	555
8.9.7	Electron pair dimensions and the foundations of chemistry	558
8.9.8	Hybridization or mixing one-center AOs	561
8.10	A minimal model of a molecule	571
8.11	The isolobal analogy	578
Appendix A: Reminding Matrices and Determinants		589
Appendix B: A Few Words on Spaces, Vectors, and Functions		595
Appendix C: Group Theory in Spectroscopy		605
Appendix D: A Two-State Model		655
Appendix E: Dirac Delta Function		659
Appendix F: Translation Versus Momentum and Rotation Versus Angular Momentum		665

Contents

<i>Appendix G: Vector and Scalar Potentials</i>	673
<i>Appendix H: Optimal Wave Function for the Hydrogen-Like Atom</i>	683
<i>Appendix I: The Virial Theorem</i>	685
<i>Appendix J: Space- and Body-Fixed Coordinate Systems</i>	691
<i>Appendix K: Orthogonalization</i>	697
<i>Appendix L: Diagonalization of a Matrix</i>	703
<i>Appendix M: Secular Equation $(H - \epsilon S) c = 0$</i>	705
<i>Appendix N: Slater–Condon Rules</i>	707
<i>Appendix O: Lagrange Multipliers Method</i>	719
<i>Appendix P: Penalty Function Method</i>	725
<i>Appendix Q: Molecular Integrals with Gaussian-Type Orbitals 1s</i>	729
<i>Appendix R: Singlet and Triplet States for Two Electrons</i>	731
<i>Appendix S: The Hydrogen Molecular Ion in the Simplest Atomic Basis Set</i>	735
<i>Appendix T: Dipole Moment of a Lone Pair</i>	741
<i>Acronyms and Their Explanation</i>	745
<i>Author Index</i>	753
<i>Subject Index</i>	759
<i>Tables</i>	763