

## 课程详述

### COURSE SPECIFICATION

以下课程信息可能根据实际授课需要或在课程检讨之后产生变动。如对课程有任何疑问，请联系授课教师。

The course information as follows may be subject to change, either during the session because of unforeseen circumstances, or following review of the course at the end of the session. Queries about the course should be directed to the course instructor.

1.	课程名称 <b>Course Title</b>	计算化学 <b>Computational Chemistry</b>				
2.	授课院系 <b>Originating Department</b>	化学系 Department of Chemistry				
3.	课程编号 <b>Course Code</b>	CH401				
4.	课程学分 <b>Credit Value</b>	3				
5.	课程类别 <b>Course Type</b>	专业选修课 Major Elective Courses				
6.	授课学期 <b>Semester</b>	秋季 Fall				
7.	授课语言 <b>Teaching Language</b>	中文 Chinese				
8.	授课教师、所属学系、联系方式 (如属团队授课, 请列明其他授课教师) <b>Instructor(s), Affiliation &amp; Contact</b> (For team teaching, please list all instructors)	李炳瑞 教授, 13919413455 Bingrui Li, Professor. Mobile: 13919413455				
9.	实验员/助教、所属学系、联系方式 <b>Tutor/TA(s), Contact</b>	无 NA				
10.	选课人数限额(可不填) <b>Maximum Enrolment (Optional)</b>					
11.	授课方式 <b>Delivery Method</b>	讲授 <b>Lectures</b>	习题/辅导/讨论 <b>Tutorials</b>	实验/实习 <b>Lab/Practical</b>	其它(请具体注明) <b>Other (Please specify)</b>	总学时 <b>Total</b>
	学时数 <b>Credit Hours</b>	32		32		64

12. 先修课程、其它学习要求 <b>Pre-requisites or Other Academic Requirements</b>	物理化学 II (CH302)
13. 后续课程、其它学习规划 <b>Courses for which this course is a pre-requisite</b>	
14. 其它要求修读本课程的学系 <b>Cross-listing Dept.</b>	

### 教学大纲及教学日历 SYLLABUS

#### 15. 教学目标 Course Objectives

计算化学是以计算机为工具，从量子力学、分子力学、统计力学等基础理论出发，借助于计算机软件来解决物质性质等化学相关问题的新学科。计算化学课程是多学科交叉的边缘课程，其内容不仅涉及结构化学、量子化学，还包含从头计算方法、密度泛函方法、半经验方法、分子力学、分子动力学等原理与计算方法。在计算软件部分，将根据软件资源等条件，将目前较为广泛使用的 Gaussian, GaussView, HyperChem, Chem Office 等分子建模、化学作图、科学作图和计算软件的使用等引入教学。在典型算例部分，将利用计算机软件获得物质的几何结构，分子轨道，电荷分布，振动频率，振动光谱，热化学数据，以及简单化学反应的过渡态等。使学生掌握应用计算化学解决化学相关问题的基本概念、基本原理、基本方法和基本技能，拓宽学生的理论基础，培养学生的创新意识。

Computational Chemistry is a new subject which uses computer as a tool, starting from the basic theories of quantum mechanics, molecular mechanics, statistical mechanics and so on, and using computational software to solve the chemical related problems such as the properties of substances. Computational Chemistry is a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary course. Its contents not only involve structural chemistry and quantum chemistry, but also include ab initio method, density functional method, semi-empirical method, molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics and other principles and calculation methods. In the part of computing software, we will introduce molecular modelling, chemical mapping, scientific mapping and the use of computing software, such as Gaussian, GaussView, HyperChem and Chem Office, which are widely used at present, into teaching according to the conditions of software resources. In the part of typical examples, the geometrical structure, molecular orbital, charge distribution, vibration frequency, vibration spectrum, thermochemical data and transition states of simple chemical reactions will be obtained by using the calculation software. To enable students to master the basic concepts, principles, methods and skills of applying computational chemistry to solve chemistry-related problems, broaden students' theoretical basis and cultivate students' innovative consciousness.

#### 16. 预达学习成果 Learning Outcomes

使学生掌握应用计算化学解决化学相关问题的基本概念、基本原理、基本方法和基本技能，能够比较熟练地执行单点能、分子基态和过渡态的几何构型优化、频率分析等作业类型的计算，拓宽学生的理论基础，培养学生的创新意识，提高理论联系实际的能力，为使用计算化学进行科研打下基础。

To enable students to master the basic concepts, basic principles, basic methods and basic skills of applying computational chemistry to solve chemistry-related problems, to be able to perform the calculation of single-point energy, geometry optimization of molecular ground state and transition state, frequency analysis and other types of assignments more skilfully, to broaden students' theoretical basis, to cultivate students' innovative consciousness, and to improve their ability to integrate theory with practice, so as to enable them to lay a foundation for scientific research with computational chemistry.

#### 17. 课程内容及教学日历 (如授课语言以英文为主，则课程内容介绍可以用英文；如团队教学或模块教学，教学日历须注明主讲人)

**Course Contents (in Parts/Chapters/Sections/Weeks. Please notify name of instructor for course section(s), if this is a team teaching or module course.)**

本课程共 64 学时，16 周。其中课堂讲授 32 学时，上机实习 32 学时。由于上机实习之前必须先学习计算化学的基本原理，所以，开课第 1-2 周全部为课堂讲授，第 3-14 周为课堂讲授与上机实习交替进行（即每周课堂讲授一次 2 学时，上机实习一次 2 学时），第 15-16 周全部为上机实习。

This course consists of 64 hours, 16 weeks. Among them, 32 hours of lecture and 32 hours of computer practice are given. Because the basic principles of computational chemistry must be studied before the computer practice, the first two weeks of the course are all lectures in the classroom, the third to fourteenth weeks are alternately lectures in the classroom and on the computer practice (that is, two hours a week in the classroom, two hours in the computer practice), and the fifteenth to sixteenth weeks are all on the computer practice.

一、课堂讲授 32 学时，内容和学时分配如下：

第 1 章 理论背景知识 (Background of Theory)

学时：1

1.1 导论 (Introduction)

1.2 ab initio 的三个近似 (Three Approximations of Ab initio)

1.3 变分原理 (Variational Principle)

1.4 维里定理 (Virial theorem)

1.5 原子单位制 (Atomic Units)

1.6 量子化学标准态 (Standard State of Quantum Mechanics)

第 2 章 量子化学中的数学 (Mathematics of Quantum Chemistry)

学时：2

2.1 Dirac 符号 (Dirac Symbol)

2.2 量子化学积分 (Quantum Chemical Integrations)

2.3 两种矢量空间 (Two Vector Spaces)

2.4 Schmidt 正交化与 Lowdin 正交化 (Schmidt and Lowdin's Orthogonalization)

2.5 展开定理 (Expansion Theorem)

2.6 线性变换 (Linear Transformation)

2.6.1 一些重要的方阵 (Some Important Square Matrices)

2.6.2 相似变换 (Similarity Transformation)

2.7 本征值问题的矩阵表述 (The Matrix Expression of Eigenvalue Problems)

2.8 Hermite 方阵的对角化 (The Diagonalization of the Hermitian Matrix)

第 3 章 分子轨道理论与自洽场方法 (Molecular Orbital Theory and Self-Consistent Field Method) 学时：3

3.1 Slater 行列式 (Slater Determinants)

3.2 组态相互作用 (Configuration Interaction, CI)	
3.3 LCAO-MO	
3.4 分子的状态对称性 (State Symmetry of Molecules)	
3.5 自洽场的基本思想 (The Basic Idea of Self-Consistent Field)	
3.6 Hartree 方程与 Hartree-Fock 方程 (Hartree Equation and Hartree-Fock Equation)	
3.7 矩阵元的计算: Slater 规则 (The Computation of Matrix Elements: Slater Rule)	
3.8 Hartree-Fock-Roothaan 方程 (Hartree-Fock-Roothaan Equation)	
3.8.1 单电子积分 (Single Electron Integral)	
3.8.2 双电子积分: J 积分与 K 积分 (Double Electron Integral: J and K Integrals)	
3.8.3 HFR 方程 (HFR Equation)	
3.9 HFR 方程的求解过程: SCF 流程图 (The Solving HFR Equation: SCF Flow Chart)	
3.10 半经验方法简介 (Introduction to Semi-Empirical Methods)	
第 4 章 计算方法与基组 (Computing Method and Basis Sets)	学时: 2
4.1 计算方法 (Computing Methods)	
4.2 基组 (Basis Sets)	
第 5 章 三种主要作业类型 (Three Main Job Types)	学时: 5
5.1 Gaussian 与 GaussView (Gaussian and GaussView)	
5.2 分子几何与 Z-矩阵 (Molecular Geometry and Z-Matrix)	
5.3 单点能量计算 (Calculation of Single Point Energy)	
5.3.1 分子总能量 (Total Energy of Molecule)	
5.3.2 分子轨道与能级 (Molecular Orbitals and Energy Levels)	
5.3.3 电荷分布 (Charge Distribution)	
5.3.4 偶极矩和多极矩 (Dipole Moment and Multipole Moment)	
5.4 分子几何构型优化 (Molecular Geometry Optimization)	
5.4.1 势能面 (The Potential Energy Surface)	
5.4.2 能量极小构型的优化 (Optimization of Energy Minimal Configuration)	
5.4.3 过渡态的优化 (Optimization of Transition State)	

## 5.5 频率计算与分析 (Frequency Calculation and Analysis)

5.5.1 稳定点与鞍点的表征 (Characterization of Stable Points and Saddle Points)

5.5.2 红外与拉曼光谱 (Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy)

5.5.3 热力学数据与零点能 (Thermodynamic data and Zero-Point Energy)

5.5.4 极化率与超极化率 (Polarization and Hyperpolarization)

## 第 6 章 Post-SCF

学时: 2

6.1 Hartree-Fock 理论的局限性 (Limitations of H-F Theory)

6.2 电子相关能校正 (Electronic Correlation Energy Correction)

6.2.1 CI 方法 (CI Methods)

6.2.2 MPn 方法 (MPn Methods)

6.2.3 CC 和 QCI 方法 (CC and QCI Methods)

6.2.4 DFT 方法 (DFT Methods)

第 7 章 计算化学其它常用软件 (The Other Common used Softwares of Computational Chemistry)

学时: 4

7.1 HyperChem

7.1.1 主要概念, 工具条和菜单条 (Main Concepts, Toolbars and Menu Bars)

7.1.2 任务类型 (Task Types)

7.2 ChemOffice

7.2.1 ChemDraw

7.2.2 Chem3D

7.2.3 ChemFinder

7.3 AMPAC

第 8 章 计算化学在科学研究中的应用 (Application of Computational Chemistry in Scientific Research)

学时: 7

8.1 高精度能量模型 (Energy Mode of High Precision)

8.1.1 MP2 方法 (MP2 Method)

8.1.2 CC (Coupled Cluster Method)

- 8.1.3 DFT
- 8.1.4 组方法: CBS 与 G2 (Combination method: CBS and G2)
- 8.2 分子参数的计算 (Calculation of Molecular Parameters)
- 8.3 在化学热力学中的应用 (Applications for Thermodynamics)
- 8.4 在化学动力学中的应用 (Applications for Chemical Dynamics)
  - 8.4.1 PES
  - 8.4.2 反应途径与 IRC (Reaction Pathway and IRC)
  - 8.4.3 寻找过渡态结构: QST2 和 QST3 (QST2 and QST3)
- 8.5 分子波函数的解释与应用 (Interpretation and Application for Molecular Wave Functions)
  - 8.5.1 电荷转移配位化合物 (Charge Transfer Coordination Compounds)
  - 8.5.2 电环化中的次级效应 (Secondary Effects in Electrocyclization)
  - 8.5.3 己二烯 Cope 重排的过渡态 (Transition State of Cope Rearrangement of Hexadien)
  - 8.5.4 乙烯二聚的同面与异面方式 (Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Patterns of Ethylene Dimerization)
  - 8.5.5 臭氧损耗: 动力学研究 (Study on the Dynamics of Ozone Depletion)
  - 8.5.6 离域轨道与定域轨道 (Canonical and Localized Molecular Orbitals)
- 8.6 催化剂研究 (Study on Catalysts)
  - 8.6.1 表面合金催化剂设计一例 (An Example of Surface Alloy Catalyst Design)
  - 8.6.2 分子筛催化 (Zeolite catalysis)
- 8.7 洋葱算法 (ONIOM)
- 8.8 液态模拟 (Simulation of Liquids)
- 8.9 超分子体系: 弱相互作用 (Supramolecular System: Weak Interaction)
- 8.10 电场中的分子 (Molecules in Electric Field)
- 8.11 周期性体系的计算 (Calculation of Periodic Systems)
- 8.12 光谱的理论计算 (Theoretical Calculation for Spectrum)
  - 8.12.1 VCD 谱 (VCD Spectrum)
  - 8.12.2 NMR 谱 (NMR Spectrum)
  - 8.12.3 ESR 的超精细耦合常数 (Ultra-Fine Coupling Constants of Free Radicals)

#### 8.12.4 电子光谱 (Electronic Spectrum)

### 第 9 章 QSAR 与药物设计 (QSAR and Drug Design, CADD)

学时: 3

#### 9.1 QSAR 简介 (Introduction of QSAR)

#### 9.2 常用结构参数及理论计算 (Commonly Used Structural Parameters and Theoretical Calculation)

#### 9.3 1D 和 2D-QSAR (1D and 2D-QSAR)

##### 9.3.1 多元线性回归 (Multiple Linear Regression)

##### 9.3.2 模式识别方法 (Pattern Recognition Method)

#### 9.4 3D-QSAR: CoMFA

#### 9.5 人工神经网络 (Artificial Neural Network)

#### 9.6 支持向量机简介 (Introduction to Support Vector Machines)

### 第 10 章 材料性质的计算 (Computing of Material properties)

学时: 3

#### 10.1 能带理论基础 (The Basis of Energy Band Theory)

##### 10.1.1 近自由电子近似模型 (Model of NFE)

##### 10.1.2 紧束缚近似模型 (Model of TBA)

##### 10.1.3 维格纳-赛兹晶胞与布里渊区的 k 点

#### 10.2 利用 Gaussian 计算周期性体系 (Calculating Periodic Systems with Gaussian)

#### 10.3 实例: 有机发光材料计算 (Example: Computing of Organic Luminous Materials)

#### 10.4 Materials Studio 简介 (Introduction of Materials Studio)

二、上机实习 32 学时, 分 16 次进行。内容包括:

入门知识: Z-矩阵的构造, 虚原子的使用, GaussView 的用法

Gaussian, HyperChem 等程序的用法

单点能计算

分子稳定构型的几何优化

过渡态构型的几何优化

红外与 Raman 光谱的计算

热力学数据的计算

用高精度方法（G2, CBS 等）计算能量

势能面扫描（PES）

IRC 计算

利用 QST2 确定过渡态

VCD 谱计算

NMR 计算

电子光谱计算

ESR 超精细耦合常数和自旋密度计算

溶剂效应计算

周期性体系的计算

Computing practice, 32 hours, 16 times. The contents include:

Introduction: Z-matrix construction, virtual atom usage, GaussView usage

Usage of Gauss, HyperChem and other programs

Calculation for Single point energy

Geometric optimization of molecular stable configurations

Geometric optimization of transition state

Computation of Infrared and Raman spectrum

Calculation of Thermodynamic Data

Calculating Energy with High Precision Method (G2, CBS, etc.)

Potential Energy Surface Scanning (PES)

IRC computing

Determination Of Transition States Using QST2

VCD spectrum calculation

NMR spectrum calculation

Electronic Spectrum Computation

Calculation of ESR Hyperfine Coupling Constants and Spin Density

Calculating for Solvent effect



Calculation of periodic systems

18. 教材及其它参考资料 Textbook and Supplementary Readings

[1]Frisch A, Frisch M J, Trucks G W. GAUSSIN 03 User's Reference. GAUSSIAN Inc 2003.

[2]Foresman J B, Frisch AE. Exploring Chemistry with Electronic Structure Methos, 2nd ed. Pittsburgh: GAUSSIAN Inc., 1996.

[3]Hehre W J, Radom L, Pople J A, et al. Ab Initio Molecular Orbital Theory[M]. New York:John Wiley & Sons, 1986.

[4]Errol G.Lewars. Computational Chemistry

[5]David C. Young.Computational Chemistry

[6]Muthukumarassmy, Karthikeyan, et al. Practical Chemoinformatics

[7]林梦海. 量子化学计算方法与应用[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2004.

互联网资源:

[1]<http://www.docin.com/p-379293984.html>

[2][http://www.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-031014-153531/unrestricted/Computational\\_Chemistry\\_in\\_the\\_High\\_School\\_Classroom.pdf](http://www.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-031014-153531/unrestricted/Computational_Chemistry_in_the_High_School_Classroom.pdf)

课程评估 ASSESSMENT				
19. 评估形式 Type of Assessment	评估时间 Time	占考试总成绩百分比 % of final score	违纪处罚 Penalty	备注 Notes
出勤 Attendance				
课堂表现				

Class Performance			
小测验 Quiz			
课程项目 Projects			
平时作业 Assignments			
期中考试 Mid-Term Test	30		
期末考试 Final Exam	40		
期末报告 Final Presentation			
其它 (可根据需要改写以上评估方式) Others (The above may be modified as necessary)	30		上机实习 Computing practice

20. 记分方式 GRADING SYSTEM

- A. 十三级等级制 Letter Grading  
 B. 二级记分制 (通过/不通过) Pass/Fail Grading

课程审批 REVIEW AND APPROVAL

21. 本课程设置已经过以下责任人/委员会审议通过  
This Course has been approved by the following person or committee of authority

化学系教学指导委员会  
Teaching committee of the chemistry department

