

## Density matrix averaged atomic natural orbital (ANO) basis sets for correlated molecular wave functions

### II. Second row atoms

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**Summary.** Generally contracted basis sets for second row atoms have been constructed using the Atomic Natural Orbital (ANO) approach, with modifications for allowing symmetry breaking and state averaging. The ANOs are constructed by averaging over several atomic states, positive and negative ions, and atoms in an external electric field. The contracted basis sets give virtually identical results as the corresponding uncontracted sets for the atomic properties, which they have been designed to reproduce. The design objective has been to describe the ionization potential, the electron affinity, and the polarizability as accurately as possible. The result is a set of well balanced basis sets for molecular calculations. The starting primitive sets are  $17s12p5d4f$  for the second row atoms Na–Ar. Corresponding ANO basis sets for first row atoms have recently been published.

**Key words:** ANO – Correlated molecular wave functions – Second row atoms – Ionization potential – Electron affinity – Polarizability

### 1. Introduction

Density matrix averaged Atomic Natural Orbital (ANO) basis sets [1] for the first row atoms H–Ne have recently been published [2]. The contraction coefficients in these basis sets were obtained by computing the natural orbitals from an averaged density matrix. Singles and doubles configuration interaction (SDCI) were performed for the atom in its ground state, the positive and negative ions, and the ground state atom placed in a small homogeneous electric field. In some cases excited atomic states were also included. The final density matrix used to construct the ANOs was obtained as the average of the density matrices obtained from these SDCI wave functions. The resulting ANOs give simultaneously accurate values for the ionization energy, the electron affinity, and the polarizability of the atoms. The truncation errors for these properties were found to be very small. A number of calculations on small and medium-sized molecules have been performed and show that accurate results can be obtained with these ANO basis sets.

We present here corresponding basis sets for the second row atoms Na–Ar. To our knowledge no compilation of ANO basis sets for second row atoms have hitherto been published. Such basis sets have, however been used in a number of applications (see for example Ref. [3]). The basis sets compiled here have been devised in the same way, as was done for the corresponding basis sets for first row atoms [2]. The size has been chosen such that the same level of accuracy is obtained. Thus the two basis sets should establish a common, balanced, set of basis functions for calculations on molecules containing first and second row atoms. This line of development will continue to the following rows, but not at present. We feel that the need for smaller ANO-type basis sets, which can be used on larger systems is more urgent. The next papers in this series will therefore compile such basis sets for the atoms H–Kr.

The averaging procedure used to obtain the ANOs follows closely that used for the first row atoms [2] and it will only be briefly discussed here. However, the exponents of the primitive functions were for the second row atoms determined in a different way than was used for most of the first row atom basis sets. This will be discussed in some detail in the next section.

## 2. The primitive basis set and contraction

The construction of the primitive basis set was carried out in a sequence of steps. In the first step the exponents of a  $16s11p$  set were optimized in SCF calculations on ground state atoms. For Na and Mg the excited states  ${}^2P$  and  $(3s)(3p) {}^3P$ , respectively, were used in the optimization of the exponents for the  $p$ -type functions. The exponents ( $\zeta_i, i = 1, n$ ) were not individually optimized, but a modified even tempered form [2, 4] was used with three variational parameters ( $c_{-1}$ ,  $c_0$ , and  $c_1$ ):

$$\ln(\zeta_k) = c_{-1}/k + c_0 + c_1 k; \quad k = 1, \dots, n; \quad \zeta_1 > \dots > \zeta_n \quad (1)$$

which yields energies close to those obtained with individually optimized exponents. Next, four  $d$ -type and three  $f$ -type functions were optimized in an even tempered form with respect to the valence SDCI energy of the ground state of the atom. Such a procedure could obviously not be used for the Na atom. Instead the optimization was performed on the  $\text{Na}_2$  molecule. The optimized primitive sets were augmented with one diffuse function for each angular type. The exponents for these functions were taken as 0.4 times the smallest exponents of the  $16s11p4d3f$  sets. The resulting primitive basis sets have the size  $17s12p5d4f$ . The corresponding ground state Hartree–Fock (HF) energies deviate from numerical HF energies [5] with less than 1.0 mH, except for Ar where the difference is 1.4 mH. These energies are given in Table 1. For S and Cl the present energies are lower than the numerical HF energies, because full spherical symmetry has not been imposed here.

The final ANOs were derived from the average density matrix obtained through SDCI calculations on the atoms (in the case of Na also on the diatomic molecule), positive and negative ions, and on the atoms in a homogeneous electric field. The different SDCI wave functions used to build the average density matrix are shown in Table 2.

These basis sets can be truncated at will. However, below we shall show some results obtained using the truncations  $6s5p4d3f$ ,  $5s4p3d2f$ , and  $4s3p2d1f$ . These basis sets should be well balanced with the corresponding first row ANOs

**Table 1.** Ground state atom SCF, SDCI, and numerical HF energies<sup>a</sup> from the primitive  $17s12p5d4f$  basis set

Atom	Numerical HF <sup>a</sup>	SCF	SDCI
Na( <sup>2</sup> S)	-161.85891	-161.858209	—
Mg( <sup>1</sup> S)	-199.61463	-199.613956	-199.647899
Al( <sup>2</sup> P)	-241.87671	-241.876086	-241.931674
Si( <sup>3</sup> P)	-288.85436	-288.853694	-288.933737
P( <sup>4</sup> S)	-340.71878	-340.717851	-340.822100
S( <sup>3</sup> P)	-397.50490	-397.506138	-397.652961
Cl( <sup>2</sup> P)	-459.48207	-459.482660	-459.671182
Ar( <sup>1</sup> S)	-526.81751	-526.816050	-527.043507

<sup>a</sup> Ref. [5]**Table 2.** Wave functions from which the average density matrix have been constructed

State	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
Ground state	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Molecule	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Anion	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Field = 0.01 a.u.	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Field = 0.02 a.u.	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Field = 0.05 a.u.	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

**Table 3.** The electron affinities (in eV) of the ground state atoms Na–Ar computed using an SDCI wave function

Basis	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
primitive	0.541	<0	0.361	1.318	0.395	1.740	3.315	<0
$6s5p4d3f$	0.540	<0	0.358	1.318	0.390	1.738	3.315	<0
$5s4p3d2f$	0.542	<0	0.359	1.315	0.379	1.731	3.311	<0
$4s3p2d1f$	0.539	<0	0.349	1.314	0.337	1.684	3.266	<0
exp <sup>a</sup>	0.548	<0	0.441	1.385	0.747	2.077	3.617	<0

<sup>a</sup> Experimental results from Ref. [6]

containing one function less in each shell. It should be emphasized that the present basis sets have been obtained from calculations of the valence correlation energy. The  $1s$  through  $2p$  atomic orbitals are described by only one contracted function each. Such a basis set cannot be used to treat core-core or core-valence correlation effects.

### 3. Test calculations

The basis sets presented here have been designed to be good general purpose basis sets for molecular calculations with primitive sets, that are not prohibitively large for sizeable molecules. Some of the flexibility in the basis sets is inevitably

**Table 4.** The ionization potentials (in eV) of the ground state atoms Na–Ar computed using an SDCI wave function

Basis	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
primitive	4.951	7.532	5.917	8.080	10.436	9.997	12.636	15.487
<i>6s5p4d3f</i>	4.951	7.531	5.916	8.080	10.439	9.995	12.634	15.503
<i>5s4p3d2f</i>	4.949	7.531	5.906	8.071	10.438	9.980	12.621	15.563
<i>4s3p2d1f</i>	4.950	7.524	5.903	8.062	10.393	9.909	12.612	15.654
exp <sup>a</sup>	5.14	7.64	5.98	8.15	10.98	10.36	13.01	15.755

<sup>a</sup> Experimental results from Ref. [7]

**Table 5.** The average polarizability (in au) of the ground state atoms Na–Ar computed using an SDCI wave function

Basis	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
primitive	202.2	75.88	59.75	37.56	24.97	19.27	14.47	11.00
<i>6s5p4d3f</i>	202.4	75.73	59.27	37.39	24.86	19.26	14.47	10.94
<i>5s4p3d2f</i>	203.0	75.57	58.12	36.75	24.85	19.47	14.37	10.92
<i>4s3p2d1f</i>	203.0	75.27	57.18	36.17	25.35	18.81	12.40	8.58
Ref. 8	192.8	75.81	57.47	36.70	24.68	19.60	14.71	11.10
exp <sup>a</sup>	159.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.07

<sup>a</sup> Experimental results from Ref. [9] (Na) and [10] (Ar)

lost when they are contracted and truncation errors occur. Tables 3–5 show how the electron affinity (EA), the ionization potential (IP), and the polarizability is affected by truncation at different levels. All properties are calculated at the SDCI level except for the one-electron cases, which are described by an open shell SCF wave function. Correlation is for valence electrons only and no core-core or core-valence correlation effects have been included.

The effect of truncation is negligibly small for the basis sets *6s5p4d3p* and *5s4p3d2f*. Also the smallest basis set tested here, *4s3p2d1f*, yields small errors for the ionization energies and electron affinities, compared to the results obtained with the primitive basis set. The polarizabilities are somewhat more affected, however, indicating the need for more diffuse polarization functions for this property. The results for the polarizabilities in Table 5 are also compared to the Valence CEPA results reported by Reinsch and Meyer [8], which have been obtained using a *14s11p4d* basis sets. As can be seen the differences are small, except maybe for Na. However the results for Na are contaminated by higher polarizabilities due to the use of a too large electric field (0.01 a.u.) in the finite field calculations. The calculations for this atom have therefore been repeated with a smaller field, (0.001 a.u.). At the same time a more careful check of the basis set dependence has been carried out by adding more diffuse primitives to the basis set. This has been done in an even tempered fashion with the coefficient 0.4. The results are presented in Table 6. It is clear from these results that a further extension of the basis set will have no effect on the polarizability.

Experimental data have also been included in Tables 3–5. In comparing the calculated values to experiment one must, however, take into account that the calculations have been performed at the SDCI level of approximation with correlation of only the valence electrons. Two important correlation effects are

**Table 6.** Polarizability of the sodium atom computed with different primitive and ANO basis sets, using the finite field method and a field of 0.001 au

Basis set	Energy ( $F = 0.0$ au)	Energy ( $F = 0.001$ au)	Polarizability
17s12p	-161.85820946	-161.85830387	188.82
18s13p	-161.85820983	-161.85830423	188.80
17s12p5d	-161.85820946	-161.85830470	190.48
17s12p6d	-161.85820946	-161.85830470	190.48
17s12p5d4f	-161.85820946	-161.95930470	190.48
ANO 6s5p	-161.85820931	-161.85830365	188.68
ANO 6s5p4d	-161.85820931	-161.85830434	190.06
ANO 6s5p4d3f	-161.85820931	-161.85830434	190.06

**Table 7.** Cluster corrections to the electron affinity and ionization potential of the sulphur atom obtained with the 5s4p3d2f ANO basis set

Method	EA (eV)	IP (eV)
SCF	0.90	9.09
SDCI	1.73	9.98
SDCI + Q	1.87	10.08
CPF	1.85	10.06
exp.	2.08 <sup>a</sup>	10.36 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Ref. [6]; <sup>b</sup> Ref. [7]

thus missing: core-valence correlation and cluster corrections to the valence electron correlation energy. The first effect dominates the error for the lighter elements with few valence electrons, while the cluster effects become important especially for S, Cl, and Ar. The cluster corrections to the EA and IP were investigated for the sulphur atom with the 5s4p3d2f basis set. SDCI and CPF [11] calculations were performed and the cluster corrections to the SDCI energies (SDCI + Q) were obtained using the Davidson method [12]. The results are presented in Table 7.

The cluster corrections to the EA is 0.13 eV if the SDCI + Q energies are used. Almost the same correction is found with the CPF method. Adding this correction gives a total EA, which deviates from experiment with 0.20 eV. A similar error was in the first paper in this series reported for the EA of the oxygen atom. In both cases the error is most certainly due to limitations in the primitive basis set, mainly lack of higher angular momentum functions. The same situation obtains for the IP where the SDCI + Q error is 0.28 eV with the present basis set. Both these discrepancies must be considered satisfactory, considering the limited number of higher angular momentum functions included in the present basis set.

In order to further check the basis set errors for the EA and IP, we have also made calculations on  $S^+(^4S)$ ,  $S(^3P)$ , and  $S^-(^2P)$  using numerical orbitals. These calculations were performed using the Restricted Active Space (RAS) SCF method [13]. A program for atomic RASSCF calculations with numerical orbitals was used [14]. A HF calculation on  $S(^3P)$  was first carried out. The 1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, and 3p orbitals determined at this level were left frozen in the

RASSCF calculation. The RASSCF wave function had the neon shell inactive. The RAS2 space contained the sulphur  $3s$  and  $3p$  orbitals. One or two electrons were allowed to excite from these orbitals into  $4s$ ,  $4p$ ,  $3d$ ,  $4d$  or  $4f$  orbitals. These orbitals constitute the RAS3 space. The wave function is thus of SDCI type. The RAS3 orbitals were determined together with the CI expansion coefficients in the RASSCF optimization procedure. These calculations gave an IP of 9.92 eV and an EA of 1.61 eV, to be compared to 9.91 and 1.68 eV, respectively, obtained with the present  $4s3p2d1f$  basis set. The good agreement shows that the present orbitals are well described by the primitive functions used.

It is well known that ANO basis sets give only small errors due to basis set superposition (BSSE) [3] for first row atoms. In order to investigate the BSSE for the present second row orbitals we have made calculations on the chlorine atom with a set of chlorine ghost orbitals located at a distance of 3.76 au from the atom (corresponding to the equilibrium bond distance in  $\text{Cl}_2$ ). The computed SDCI superposition errors for the  $6s5p3d2f$ ,  $5s4p3d2f$ , and  $4s3p2d1f$  basis sets were 0.110, 0.120 and 0.192 eV, respectively. The corresponding BSSEs on the SCF level were much smaller: 0.0013, 0.0027, and 0.0115 eV, respectively. In order to investigate how much higher angular momentum functions contribute to the BSSE on the SDCI level, we have repeated the calculations with one  $g$ -type GTO added to the  $5s4p3d2f$  basis set. The exponent used was 0.79. This amendment to the basis set reduces the SDCI BSSE from 0.120 to 0.066 eV. It is thus clear that most of the superposition error obtained with the present basis sets is due to missing basis functions with higher angular momentum.

#### 4. The $\text{P}_2$ and $\text{MgS}$ molecules

As a first test of the quality of the present basis sets we have chosen to study the potential curves for the ground state of the two molecules  $\text{P}_2$  and  $\text{MgS}$ .  $\text{P}_2$  is a covalently bonded molecule with a relatively strong bond, while  $\text{MgS}$  is highly ionic. The two sets of calculations will therefore test different qualities of the basis sets. The two smaller ANO sets,  $5s4p3d2f$  and  $4s3p2d1f$  have been used. The calculations were performed with the MOLCAS-1 quantum chemistry software package [17].

##### A. The $\text{P}_2$ molecule

The  $\text{P}_2$  molecule was treated using the CASSCF [15] and MRCI approach [16]. The CASSCF calculations had the neon core orbitals inactive. The active orbitals were those which could be constructed from the  $3s$  and  $3p$  atomic orbitals. The MRCI wave function was of the second order CI (SOC) type. Thus all configurations of the CAS wave function were included in the reference space. No excitations from the core orbitals were included in the MRCI wave function in this first set of calculations.

The results from this study are presented in Table 8. The first striking feature of these results is the small difference between the values obtained with the small and large basis set, respectively. The calculated dissociation energy is almost the same. The only improvement comes in the bond distance, which is shortened with 0.01 Å on the MRCI + Q level of treatment. If only CASSCF calculations are to be performed, there is clearly no need to extend the basis set beyond

**Table 8.** Calculated and experimental spectroscopic constants for the P<sub>2</sub> molecule

	$R_e$ (Å)	$D_e$ (eV)	$\omega_e$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\omega_e x_e$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$B_e$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
<i>4s3p2d1f</i>					
CASSCF	1.926	4.18	757	2.55	0.293
MRCI	1.026	4.66	757	2.61	0.293
MRCI + Q	1.930	4.69	749	2.23	0.292
<i>5s4p3d2f</i>					
CASSCF	1.925	4.14	755	2.73	0.294
MRCI	1.918	4.66	762	4.35	0.296
MRCI + Q	1.921	4.71	755	3.69	0.295
<i>4s3p2d1f + 1s1p1d</i> (core-valence)					
CASSCF	1.922	3.91	748	—	0.295
MRCI	1.912	4.64	757	—	0.298
MRCI + Q	1.914	4.72	754	—	0.298
exp. <sup>a</sup>	1.893	5.08	781	2.84	0.303

<sup>a</sup> Ref. [18]

*4s3p2d1f*. The second striking feature of the results obtained for the P<sub>2</sub> molecule is the relatively large differences between the computed and experimental parameters. The calculated bond distance is with the larger basis set 0.028 Å longer than the experimental value and the dissociation energy is 0.37 eV too small. The large error on the computed bond distance is unusual for a calculation at the present level of sophistication. It is not likely that these results can be largely improved by extending the basis set further. Instead other sources for the error have to be found. One possible candidate is core-valence correlation, which has recently been shown to give a non-negligible contribution to the computed bond distance in the PH<sub>3</sub>BH<sub>3</sub> molecule [19]. The bond distance was shortened with more than 0.01 Å, when the MRCI wave function was amended with core-valence double excitations. A similar, and probably larger effect can be expected for the P<sub>2</sub> molecule. In order to study this effect it is necessary to add to the basis set functions in the core-valence region. A preliminary investigation of the core-valence correlation effects on the spectroscopic constants in P<sub>2</sub> has been performed. The necessary amendment of the basis set was achieved by performing two sets of SDCI calculations on the phosphorous atom using the *primitive* basis set. In one calculation only the valence electrons were correlated. The CI space was increased in the second calculation by adding all configurations with one hole in the (2s2p) shell. A comparison of the natural orbitals from the two calculations showed that it was possible to identify one *s*-type, one *p*-type, and one *d*-type orbital which carried most of the core-valence correlation. These ANOs were added to the *4s3p2d1f* basis set for P<sub>2</sub>. The same MRCI calculations as above were then performed, but now adding also all configurations with one hole in the (2s2p) core regions. The resulting spectroscopic constants are reported in Table 8. At the CASSCF level only a minor change in the bond distance is obtained. This is gratifying, since it means that the static core polarization is adequately described by the original basis set [20]. At the MRCI level the bond distance is shortened with 0.014 Å. When the effect of increasing the basis set to *5s4p3d2f* is added, a bond distance of 1.904 Å is predicted. Adding the effect of static polarization of the core [20] reduces the

distance further to 1.900 Å, which is now only 0.007 Å longer than the experimental value. It should be noted, that we have probably not been able to recover all of the core valence effect on the bond distance with the limited increase of the basis set. The present approach has also a rather limited applicability, since it easily leads to prohibitively large MRCI expansions. The dynamic core polarization is probably better modelled using an effective core polarization operator [21]. The present study does, however, show that it is necessary to include such effects in accurate studies of the structure of molecules containing atoms of the second (or higher) row. The other spectroscopic constants do not change to any appreciable extent with the inclusion of core-valence correlation terms in the wave function. A more detailed account of the calculations on the  $P_2$  molecule will be presented elsewhere.

### B. The MgS molecule

As a second illustration of the behaviour of the present ANO basis set we have studied the potential curve for the ground state of the MgS molecule. The theoretical determination of the dissociation energies for the alkaline-earth monosulphides is known to be a challenging task due to the large ionic character of these molecules [22]. It has been recommended to compute the dissociation energy of these ionic systems by a combination of theoretical and experimental data. The dissociation to the ionic limits is first computed. In this way the molecular extra correlation energy is expected to be small and recoverable by the calculation. Empirical data for the ionization energy and electron affinity of the separated atoms are then used to obtain the final dissociation energy [22]. This approach has been tested here using MRCI wave functions for the molecule by performing calculations both to neutral and to ionic dissociation limits.

The calculations for the neutral dissociation path were set up similarly to those for  $P_2$ . CASSCF calculations were performed first, using an active space comprising the 3s and 3p shell of the Mg and S atoms. SOCI calculations were then performed based on these reference configurations. The  $^1\Sigma^+$  ground state of MgS dissociates to  $S(^1D) + Mg(^1S)$ . The energy separation between the excited and ground state of the sulphur atom was computed using the same type of wave function as was used for the molecules (3s, 3p CASSCF and SOCI). The error in the computed energy difference varied from 0.23 eV (CASSCF) to 0.04 eV (MRCI + Q). No attempt was made in this study to include the effect of dynamic core polarization. Thus we expect to obtain a too large bond distance, but if the results on  $P_2$  can be extrapolated, only small effects on the other spectroscopic parameters.

The ionic dissociation limit was obtained by computing also the energies of  $Mg^+$  and  $S^-$  using the same methods and basis sets. This essentially means an SCF calculation for  $Mg^+$  and a single reference SDCI calculation for  $S^-$ .

The results of the study of the dissociation energy and spectroscopic constants for MgS are compiled in Table 9. Again we see that the small  $4s3p2d1f$  basis already gives results rather close to the bigger basis set. The computed bond distance is about 0.03 Å too long at the MRCI level with the larger basis set. The smaller basis set yields a value 0.007 Å longer. Most of this error is due to the lack of core-valence correlation in the wave function. The computed dissociation energy for direct dissociation is 2.21 eV (MRCI + Q) with the large basis set and 2.25 eV with the smaller. These values are actually rather close to



**Table 9.** Calculated and experimental spectroscopic constants for the MgS molecule

	$R_e$ (Å)	$D_e$ (eV) <sup>a</sup>	$D'_e$ (eV) <sup>b</sup>	$\omega_e$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$B_e$ (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\mu$ (D) <sup>d</sup>
<i>4s3p2d1f</i>						
CASSCF	2.181	1.61 (1.82)	2.59	471	0.254	2.83
MRCI	2.177	2.15 (2.21)	2.40	504	0.259	2.84
MRCI + Q	2.179	2.25 (2.29)	2.39	504	0.259	—
<i>5s4p3d2f</i>						
CASSCF	2.179	1.60 (1.83)	2.57	498	0.259	2.83
MRCI	2.170	2.10 (2.16)	2.34	504	0.260	2.85
MRCI + Q	2.172	2.21 (2.24)	2.32	503	0.260	—
exp. <sup>d</sup>	2.142	≤2.4	≤2.4	529	0.268	—

<sup>a</sup> Dissociation to ground state atoms. The  $S^{-1}D-^3P$  separation has been computed at the same level of accuracy. Values within parentheses have been obtained by using instead the experimental value (1.145 eV) for this separation

<sup>b</sup> Computed dissociation to the ionic limit. Ground state dissociation limit obtained using experimental values for the  $IP$  of Mg (7.644 eV [7]) and the electron affinity of S (2.077 eV [6])

<sup>c</sup> Dipole moment computed at the experimental internuclear distance, 2.142 Å

<sup>d</sup> Ref. [18]

the result obtained using the ionic dissociation path, 2.39 and 2.32 eV, respectively, which shows that the molecular extra correlation energy is recovered to a large extent also along the neutral dissociation path. The value 2.32 eV obtained from the empirically corrected ionic dissociation is on the other hand in excellent agreement with the value,  $2.32 \pm 0.15$  recommended by Partridge et al. [22].

The dipole moment was also computed. The value obtained is almost the same with both basis sets and is only to a minor degree affected by the dynamic correlation effects. To our knowledge there is no experimental value for the dipole moment of MgS. Recently, Fowler and Sadlej have computed it using fourth order many-body perturbation theory and a segmented CGTO basis set (13s10p4d contracted to 7s5p2d). The value 2.82 D is obtained in close agreement with the present results [23].

## 5. Conclusions

The basis sets given in the appendix of the present contribution have been obtained by an averaging procedure, which includes electronic states of the atom, which are important in chemical bond formation. Thus, the orbitals have been constructed such that they simultaneously give accurate values for the ionization potential, the electron affinity, and the polarizability of the atom. Results for these properties that are stable with respect to basis set truncation have also been obtained. It is clear from the test calculations on small molecules that the truncation errors are also small for the molecular properties. Like other ANO basis sets, the present set has the additional virtue of yielding only small basis set superposition energies, which is important, especially when they are used to calculate intermolecular forces. It is also clear from the test calculations performed on  $P_2$  and MgS that very accurate results for molecules containing second row atoms can only be obtained with the inclusion of core-valence

correlation effects. This is obviously not a new conclusion since it is confirmed by a number of data from the literature.

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## Appendix

The contracted ANO basis functions for the atoms Na to Ar are given in this appendix. For every atom the largest contracted basis set is given:  $7s6p4d3f$ . These basis sets can be further contracted by just deleting functions from the right. The weakly occupied ANOs contain a mixture of correlation and polarization effects. Thus, when only one orbital is used, a compromise between polarization and correlation is obtained. The major contribution to both these features is obtained with two orbitals. The smallest recommended basis set to be used with these ANOs is  $4s3p2d$ , which is of double zeta quality in the valence region. Larger basis sets will include more of the finer details in polarization and correlation. Basis sets of the quality  $5s4p3d2f$  will give results close to the uncontracted limit.

The basis sets can be made available from the authors, either on a diskette, or through electronic mail (IBMPOW at SEHELIOS).





Phosphorus atom

Table with 8 columns: Exponent, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s. Contains 38 rows of numerical data for Phosphorus atom.

Table with 7 columns: Exponent, 2p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 6p, 7p. Contains 19 rows of numerical data for Phosphorus atom.

Table with 5 columns: Exponent, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d. Contains 6 rows of numerical data for Phosphorus atom.

Table with 4 columns: Exponent, 4f, 5f, 6f. Contains 5 rows of numerical data for Phosphorus atom.

Sulfur atom

Table with 8 columns: Exponent, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s. Contains 33 rows of numerical data for Sulfur atom.

Table with 7 columns: Exponent, 2p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 6p, 7p. Contains 19 rows of numerical data for Sulfur atom.

Table with 5 columns: Exponent, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d. Contains 6 rows of numerical data for Sulfur atom.

Table with 4 columns: Exponent, 4f, 5f, 6f. Contains 5 rows of numerical data for Sulfur atom.

