

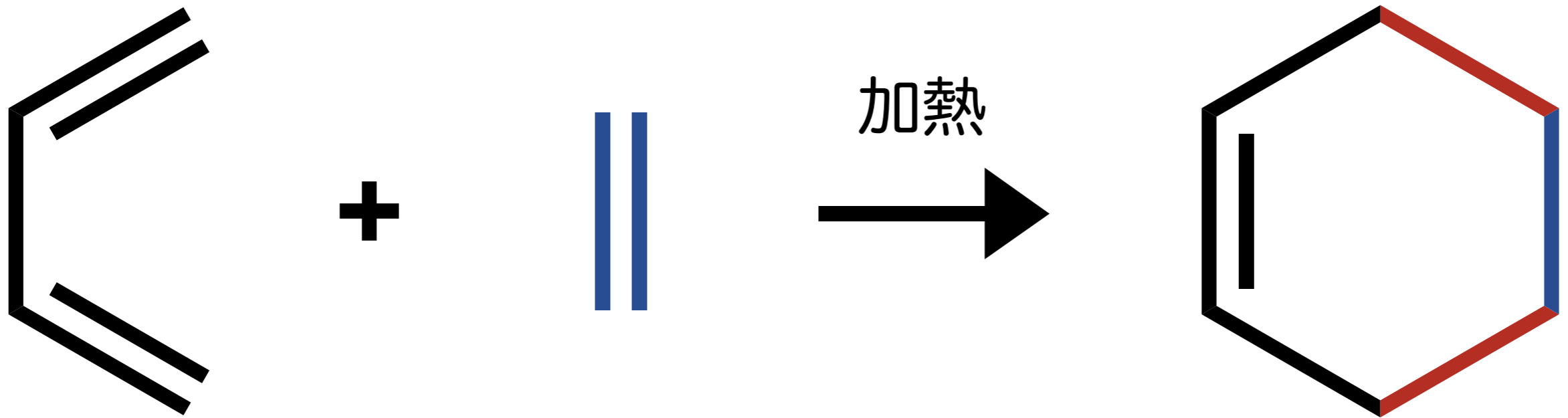
応用化学実験 3 : 量子化学実験

Diels-Alder反応の解析

この実習で学ぶことは？

Diels-Alder反応とは？

共役ジエンにアルケンが付加して6員環構造を生成する [4+2] 環化付加反応の代表例



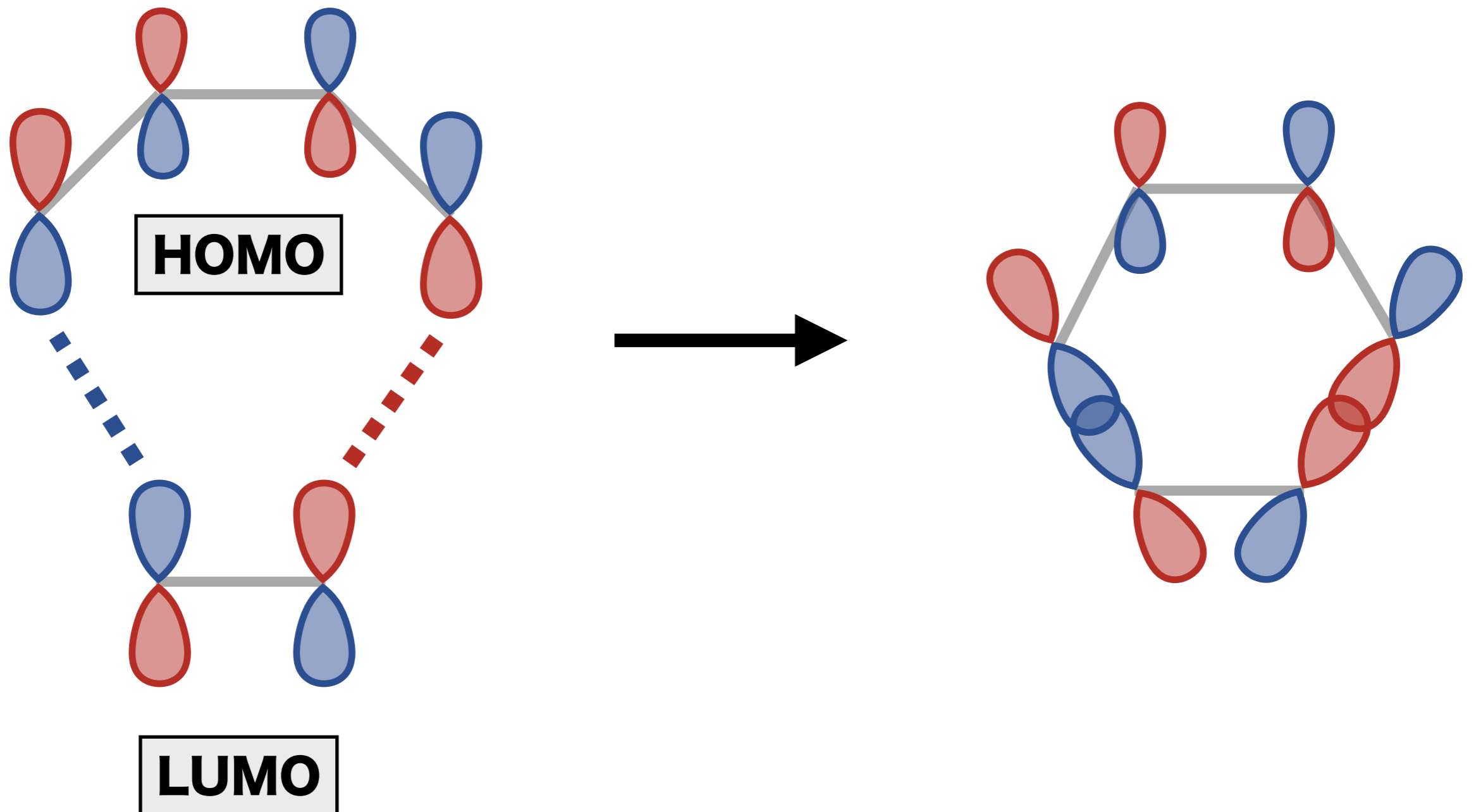
1,3-ブタジエン

エチレン

シクロヘキセン

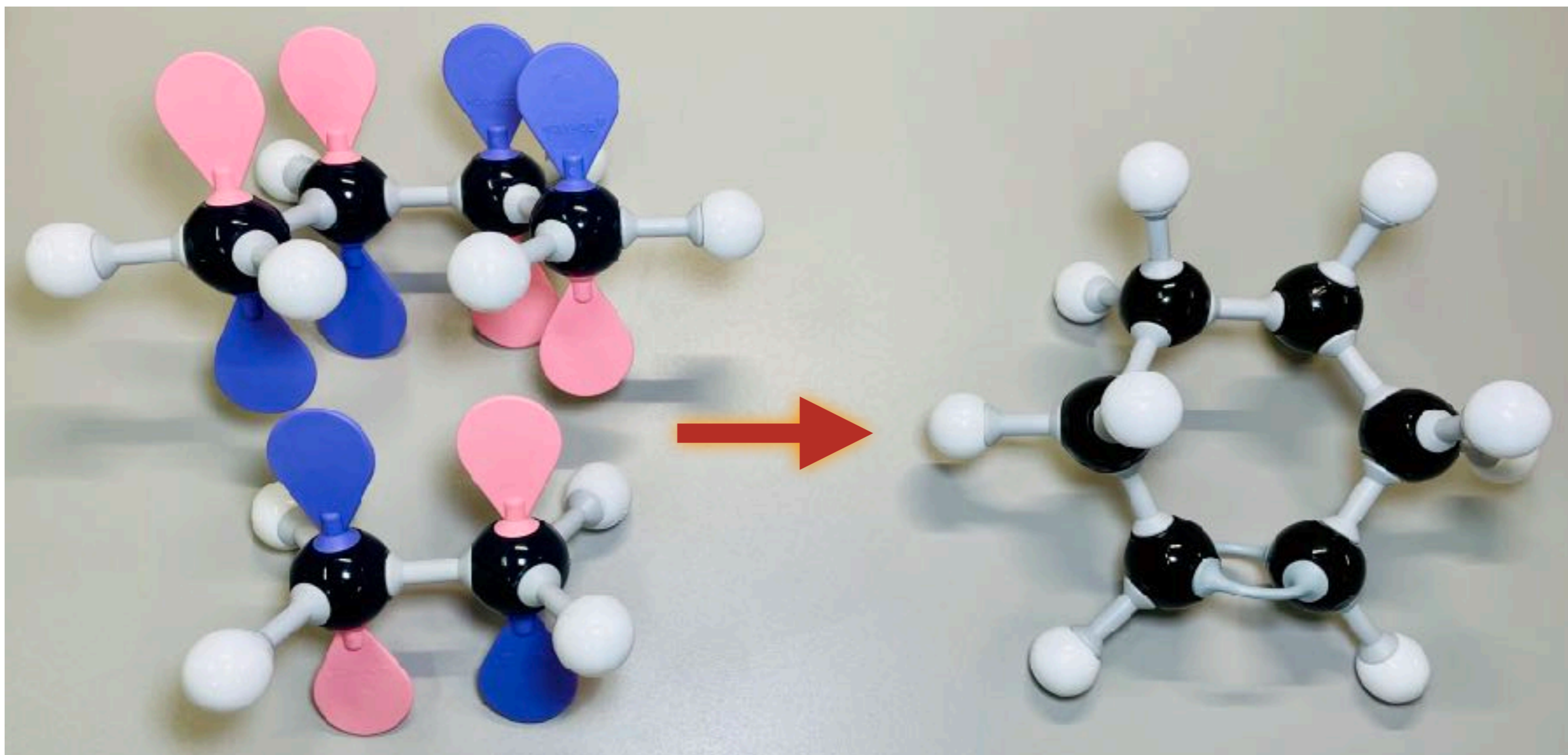
Diels-Alder反応を分子軌道で考える

ブタジエンの HOMO と エチレンの LUMO が相互作用することで、環化（結合形成）が起こる



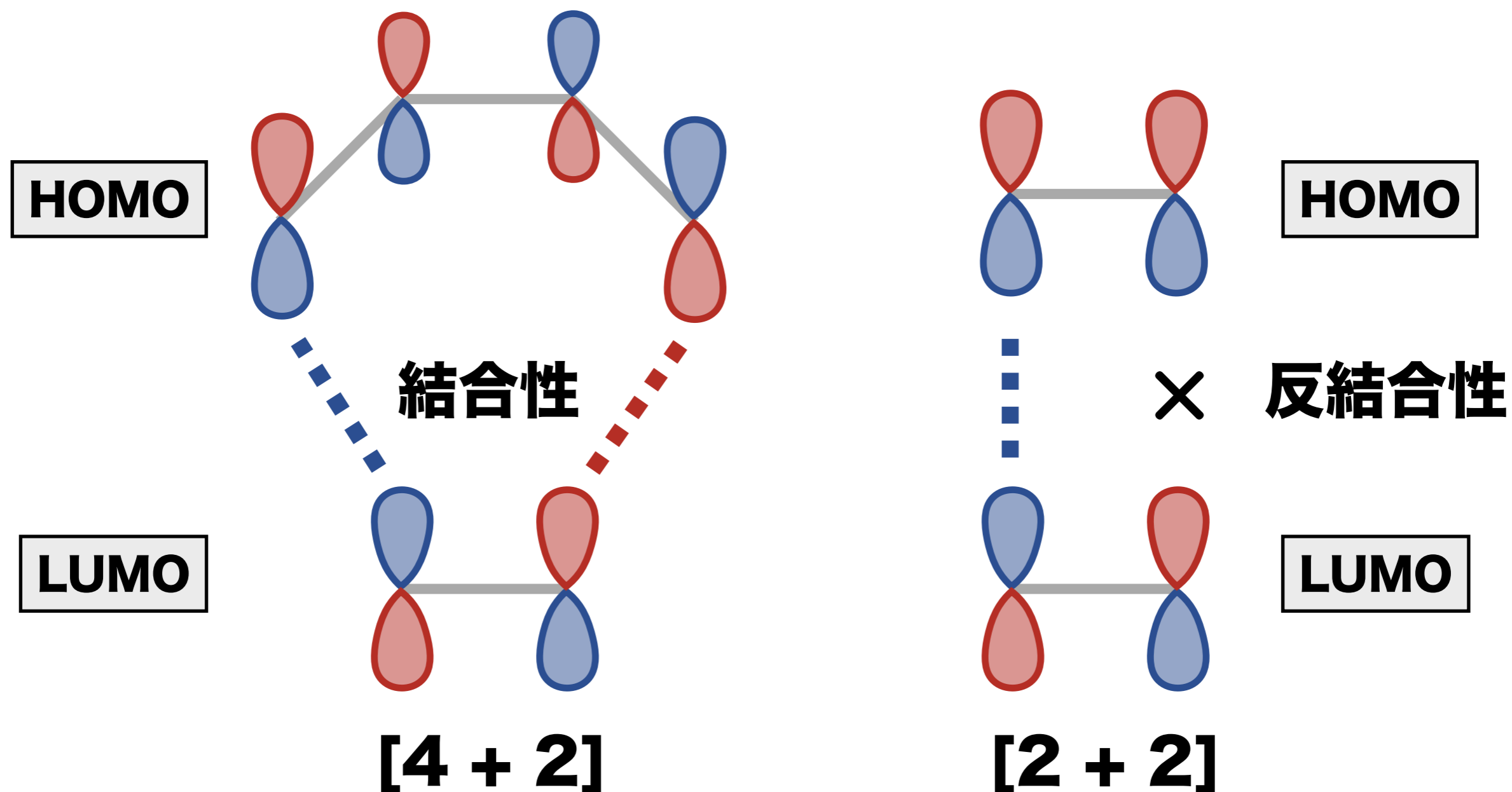
Diels-Alder反応を分子**模型**で考える

ブタジエンのHOMOとエチレンのLUMOが相互作用することで、環化（結合形成）が起こる



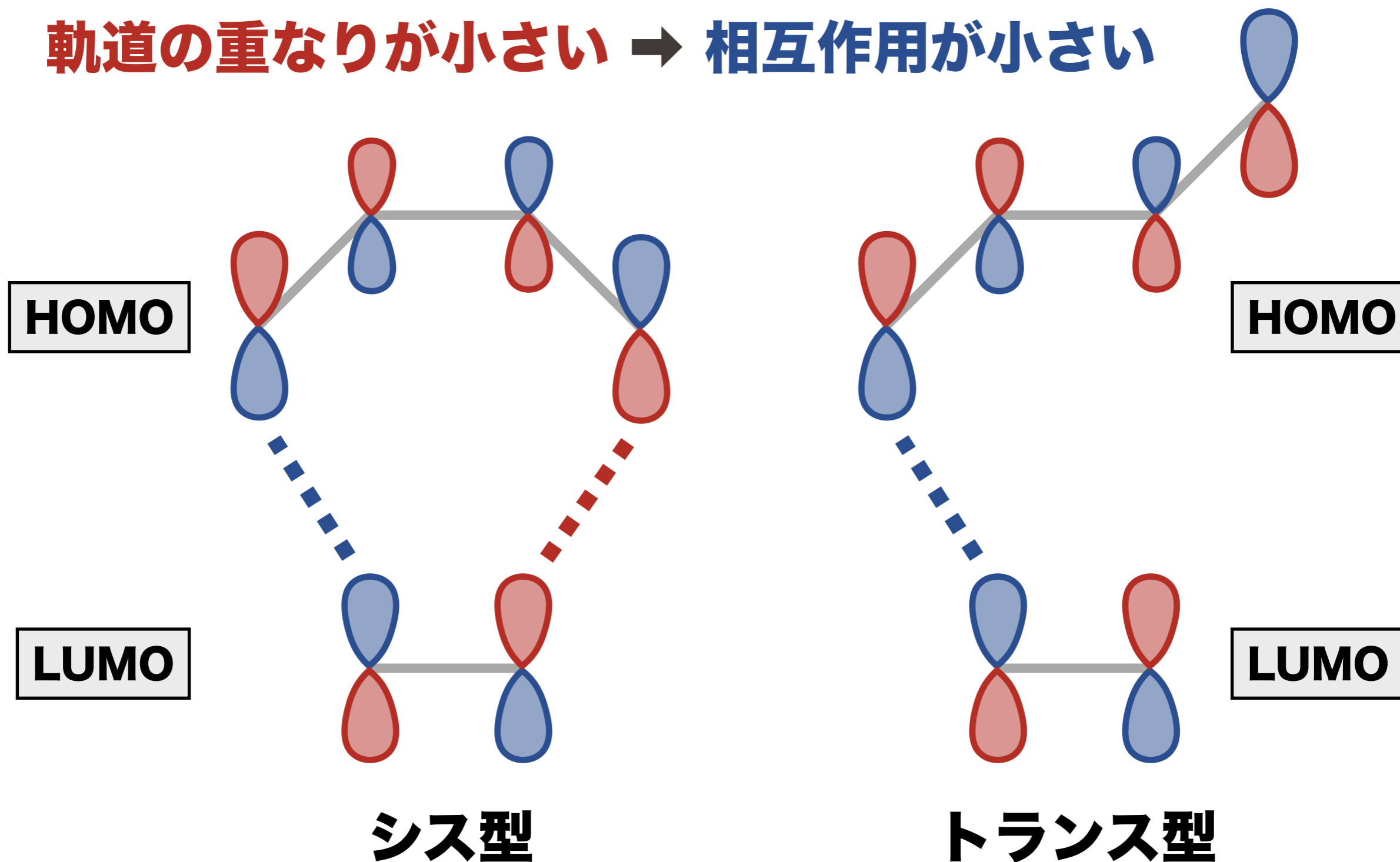
Diels-Alder反応を分子軌道で考える

エチレン同士の場合、HOMO と LUMO の
位相がそろわない → 結合を形成しない

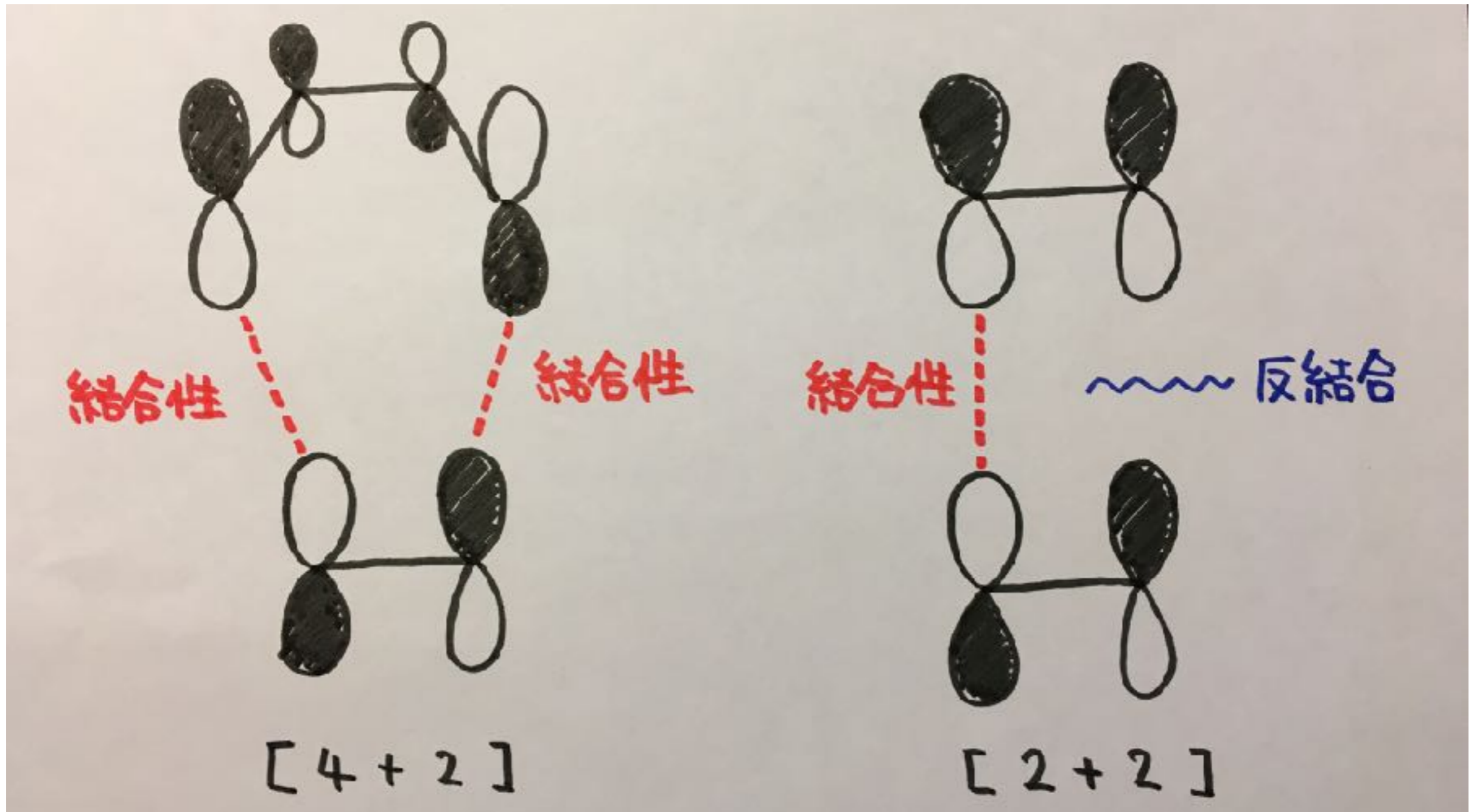


Diels-Alder反応を分子軌道で考える

トランス型の場合、HOMO と LUMO の
軌道の重なりが小さい → 相互作用が小さい

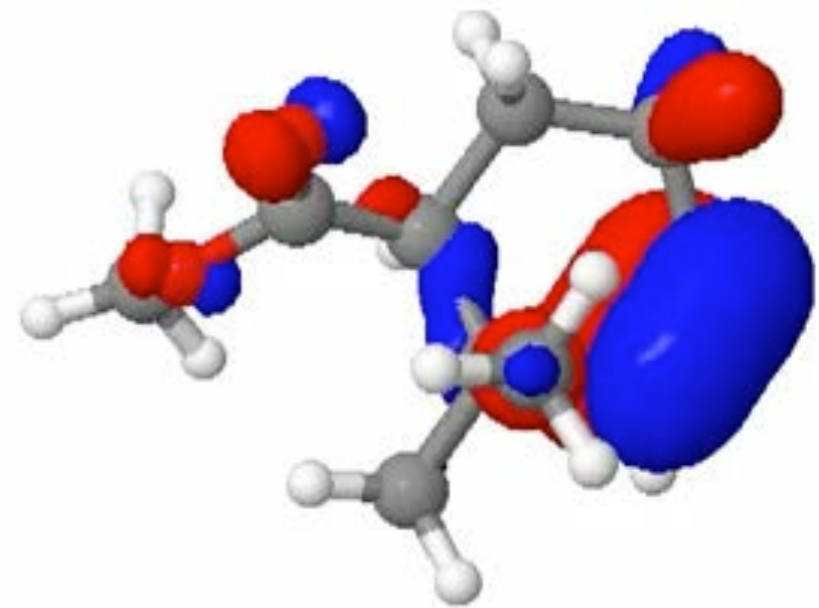


できる化学者は **図** や **模型** で考えて、
量子化学計算 で **理論的に解析** する！



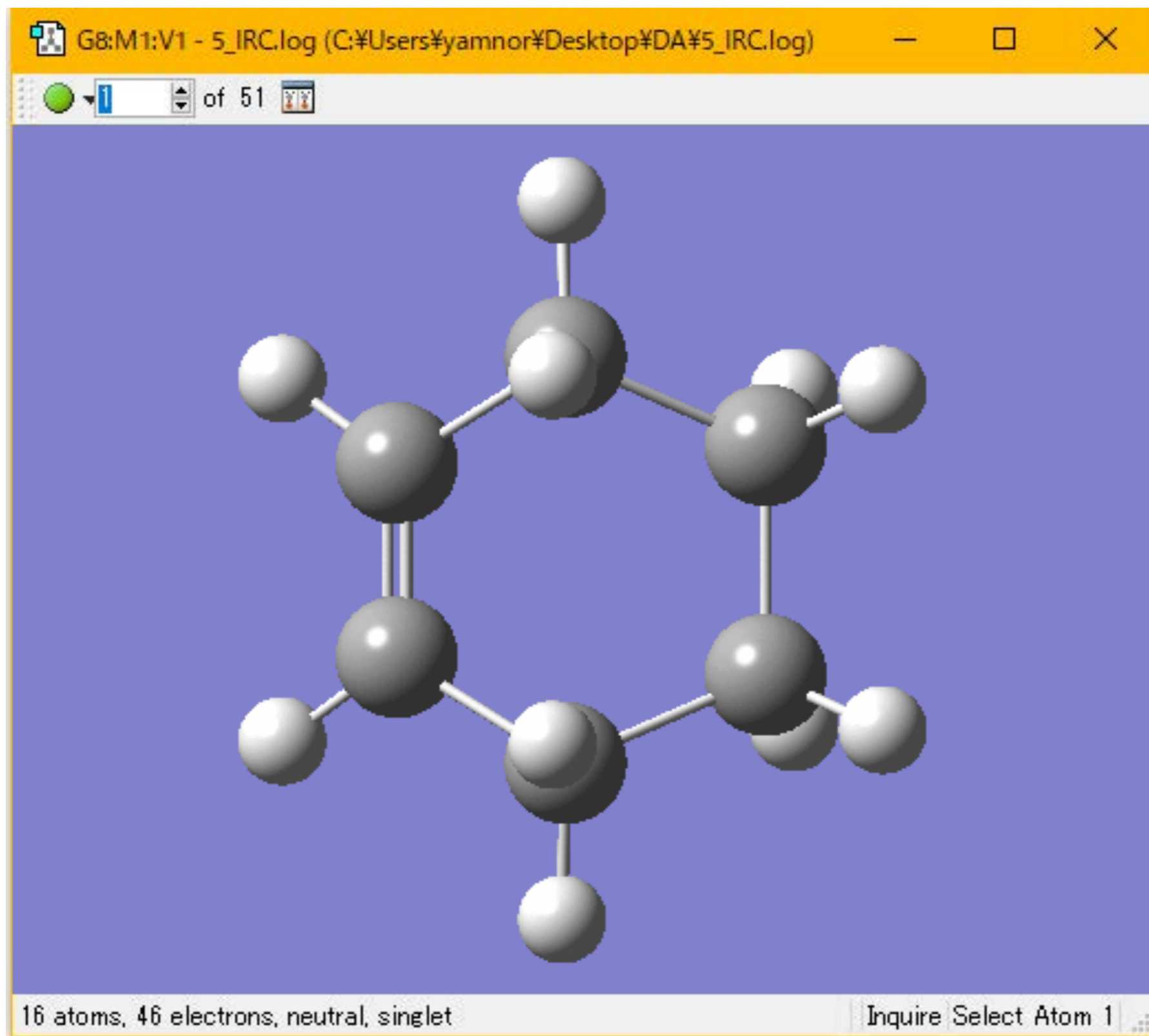
量子化学計算とは？

シュレディンガー方程式をコンピュータを用いて
まあまあ厳密に解くことで、定量的な精度で、
研究開発の実際的な問題解決ができる強力な方法

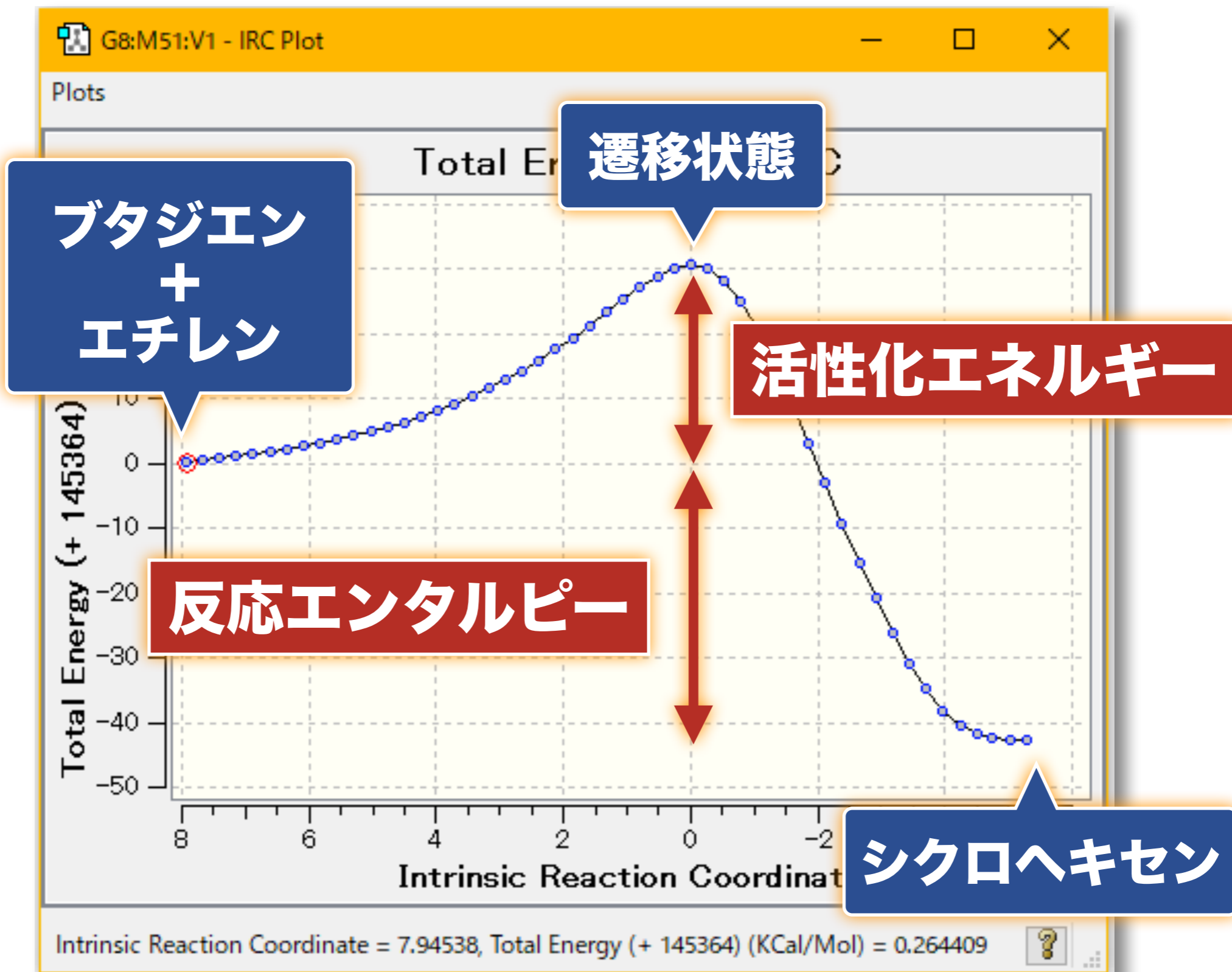


watch an electron ...

Diels-Alder反応をシミュレーション



Diels-Alder反応のエネルギー曲線



今日の課題

- ・ **ブタジエンを計算する**
- ・ **エチレンを計算する**

分子構造を自分で作る

- ・ **遷移状態を計算する**
- ・ **シクロヘキセンを計算する**

入力ファイルを利用する

- ・ **反応経路を解析する**

出力ファイルを利用する

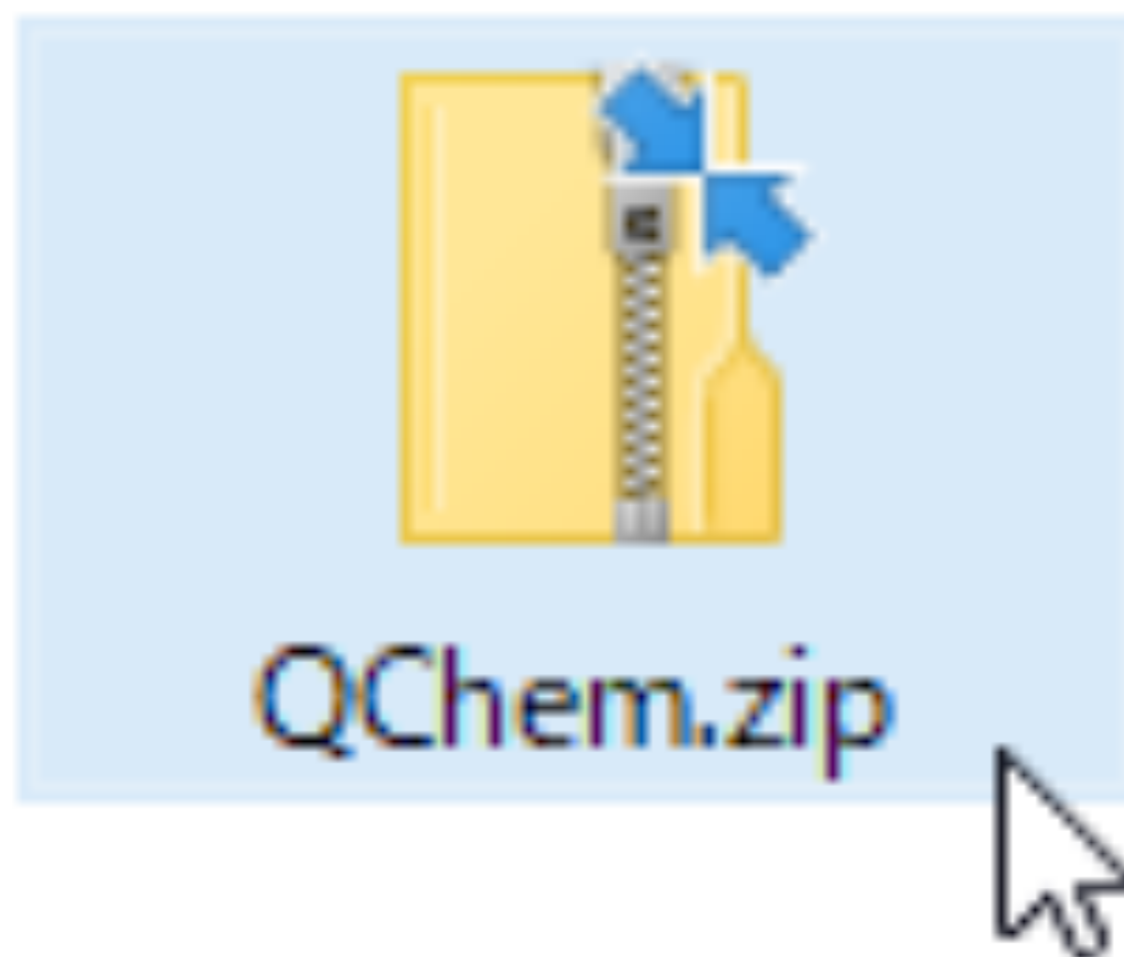
実習の準備

デスクトップにファイルを展開する

QChem.zip をダウンロード

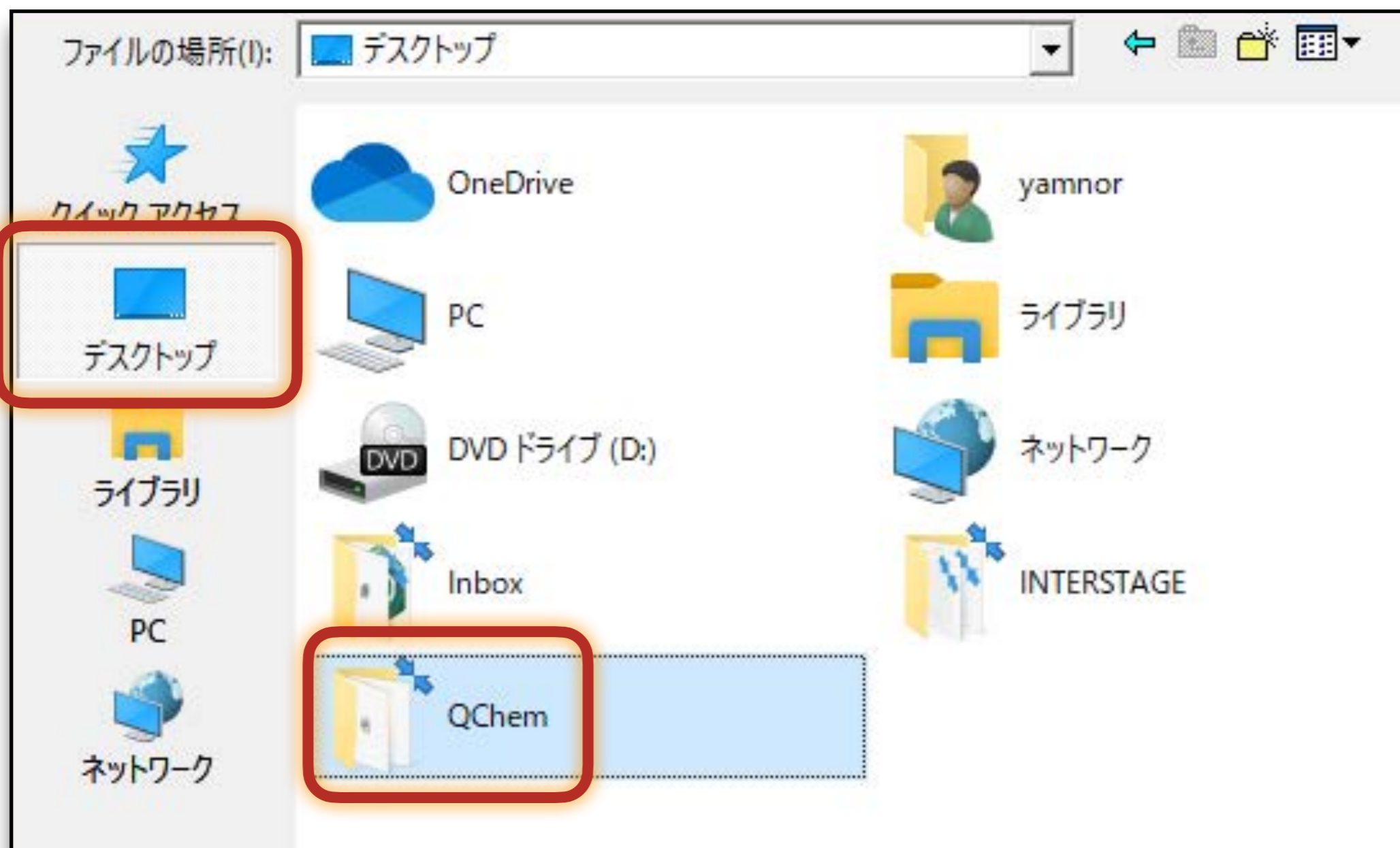
→ 右クリック

→ すべて展開 (保存先を**デスクトップ**に指定する)



全てのファイルの保存先

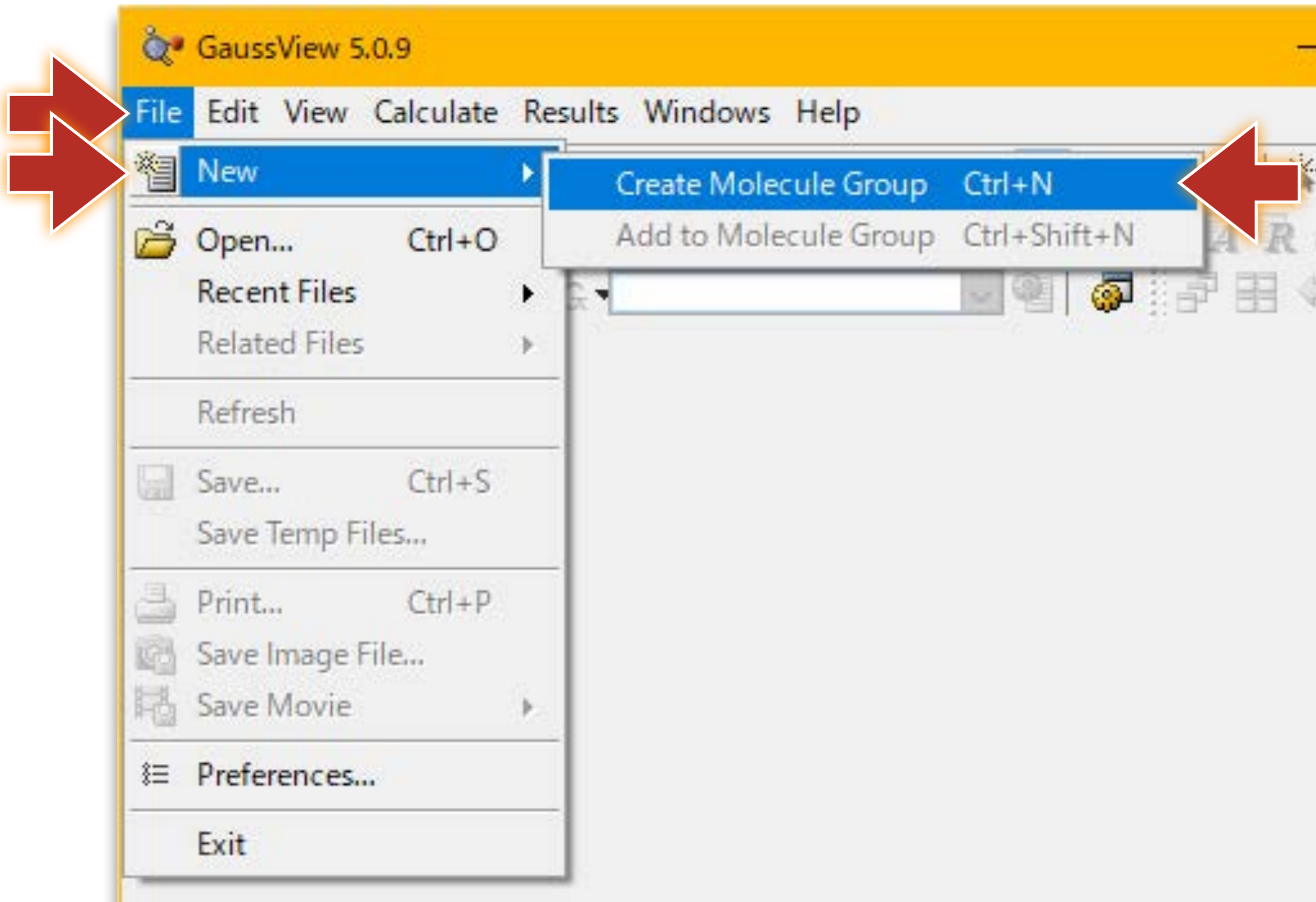
今日作成する全てのファイルは、
デスクトップ の **QChem フォルダ** に保存する



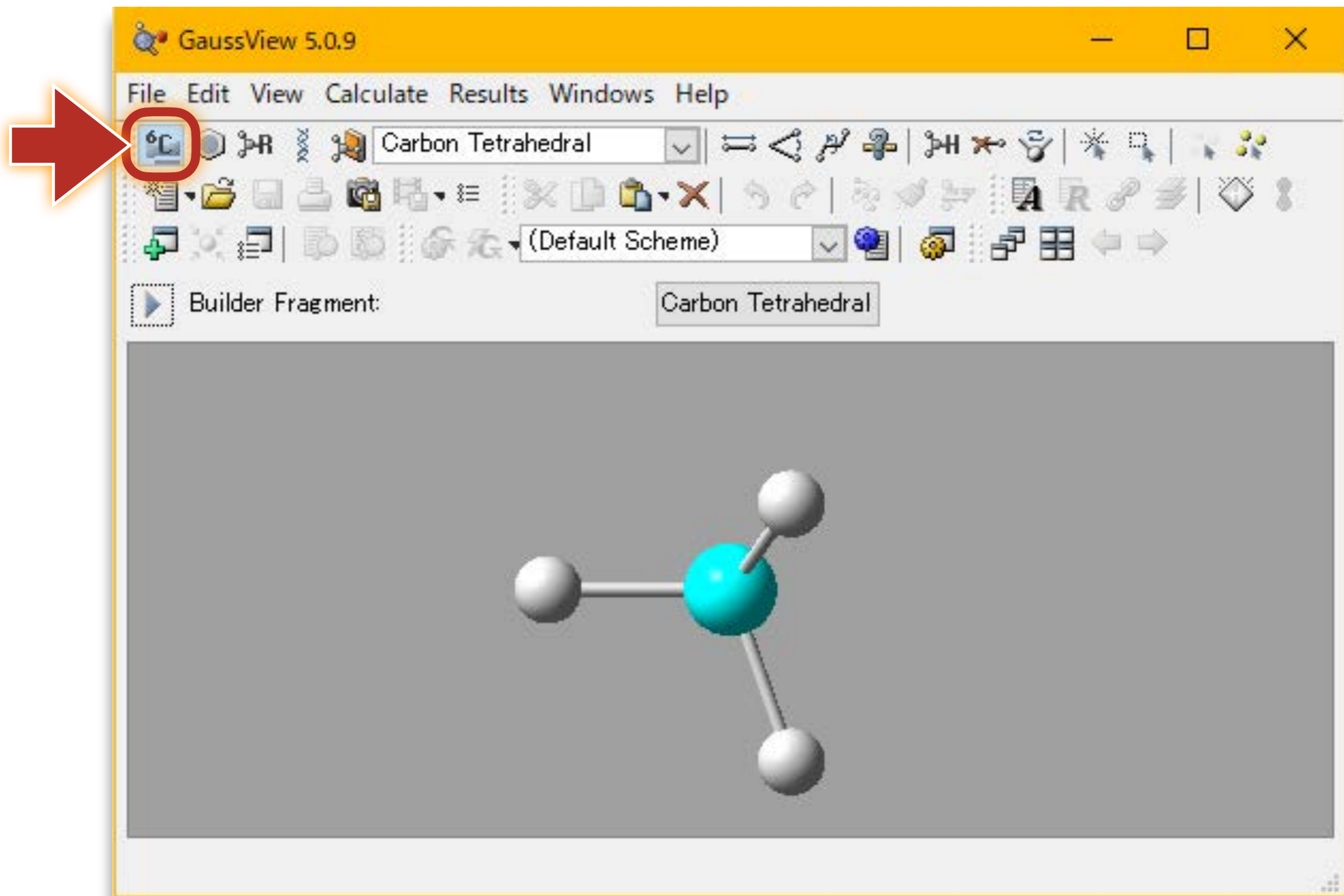
休憩時間：5分

ブタジエンの量子化学計算

分子構造を作成する

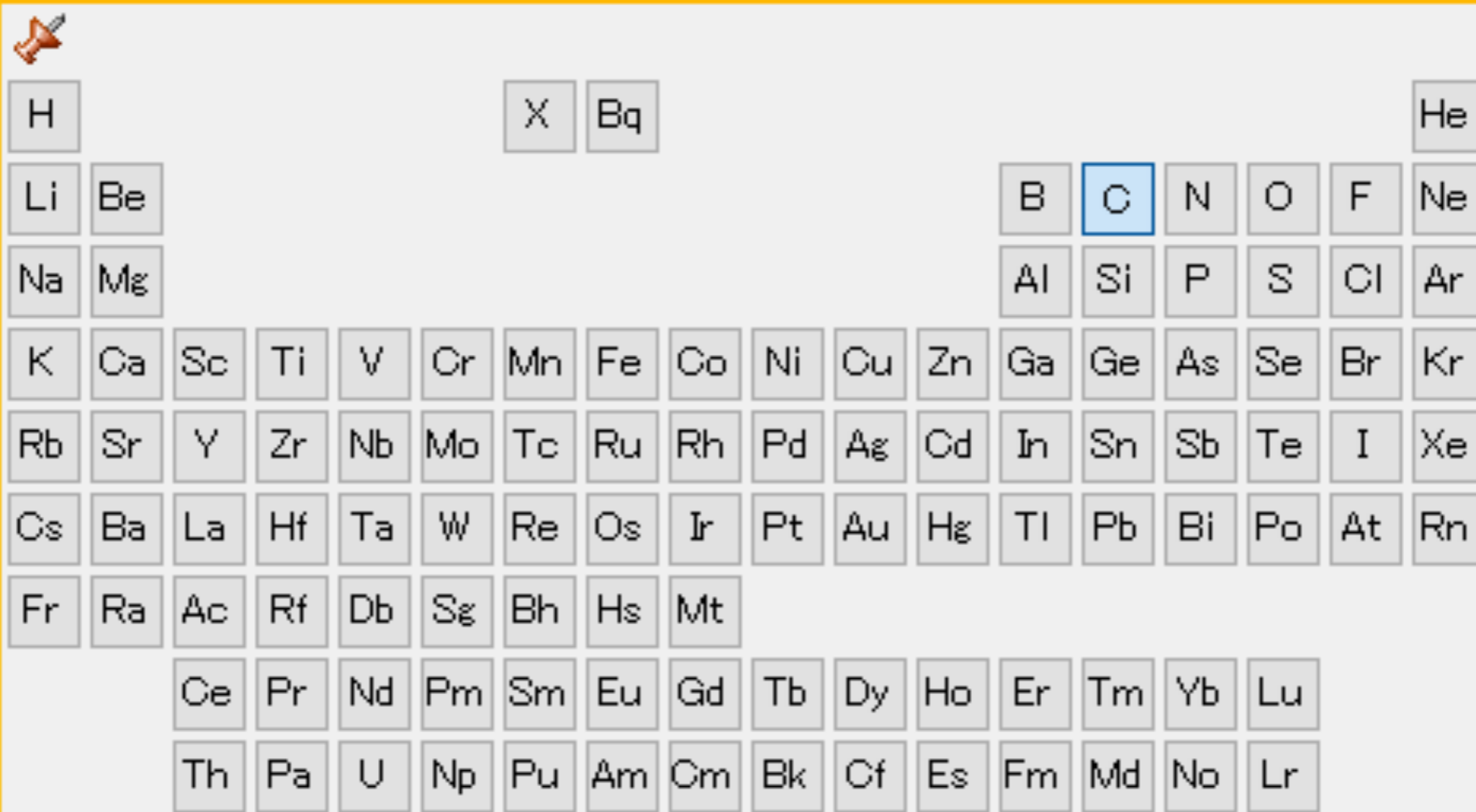


分子構造を作成する



分子構造を作成する

Element Fragments

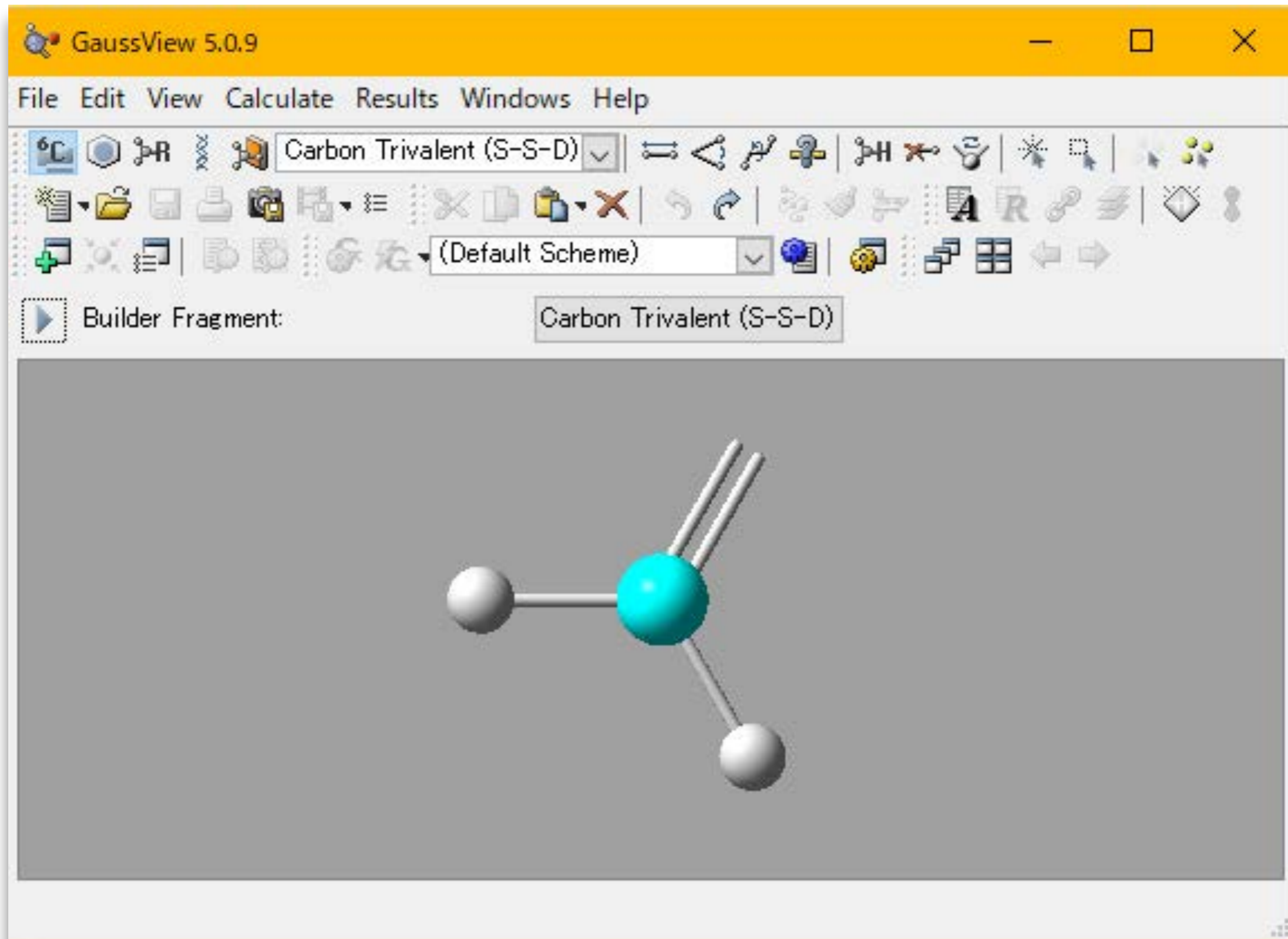


Select Carbon Fragment:

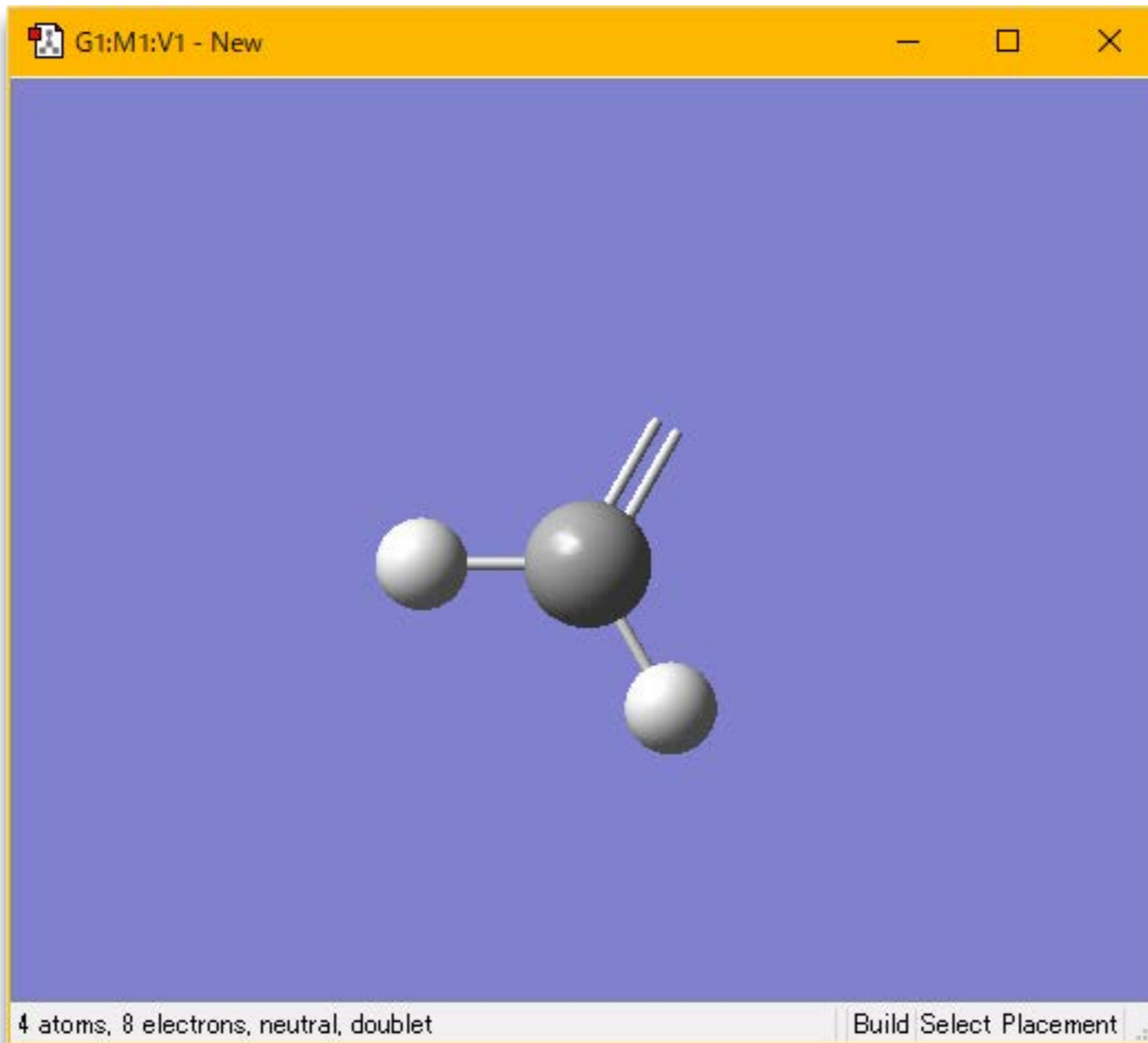
C Atom	$\text{—C}\equiv$	=C=	=C	—C	C
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The image shows a software interface for creating molecular structures. At the top, there is a yellow header with the text "Element Fragments" and a close button (X). Below the header is a periodic table of elements. The element Carbon (C) is highlighted with a blue border. Below the periodic table, there is a section titled "Select Carbon Fragment:". This section contains six buttons representing different carbon fragments: 1. A carbon atom labeled "C" and "Atom". 2. A carbon atom with a triple bond to the left ($\text{—C}\equiv$). 3. A carbon atom with double bonds to the left and right (=C=). 4. A carbon atom with a double bond to the left and two single bonds extending outwards (=C), which is currently selected with a blue border. 5. A carbon atom with a single bond to the left and two single bonds extending outwards (—C). 6. A carbon atom with three single bonds extending outwards in a tetrahedral-like arrangement, with one bond being a wedge and one being a dash.

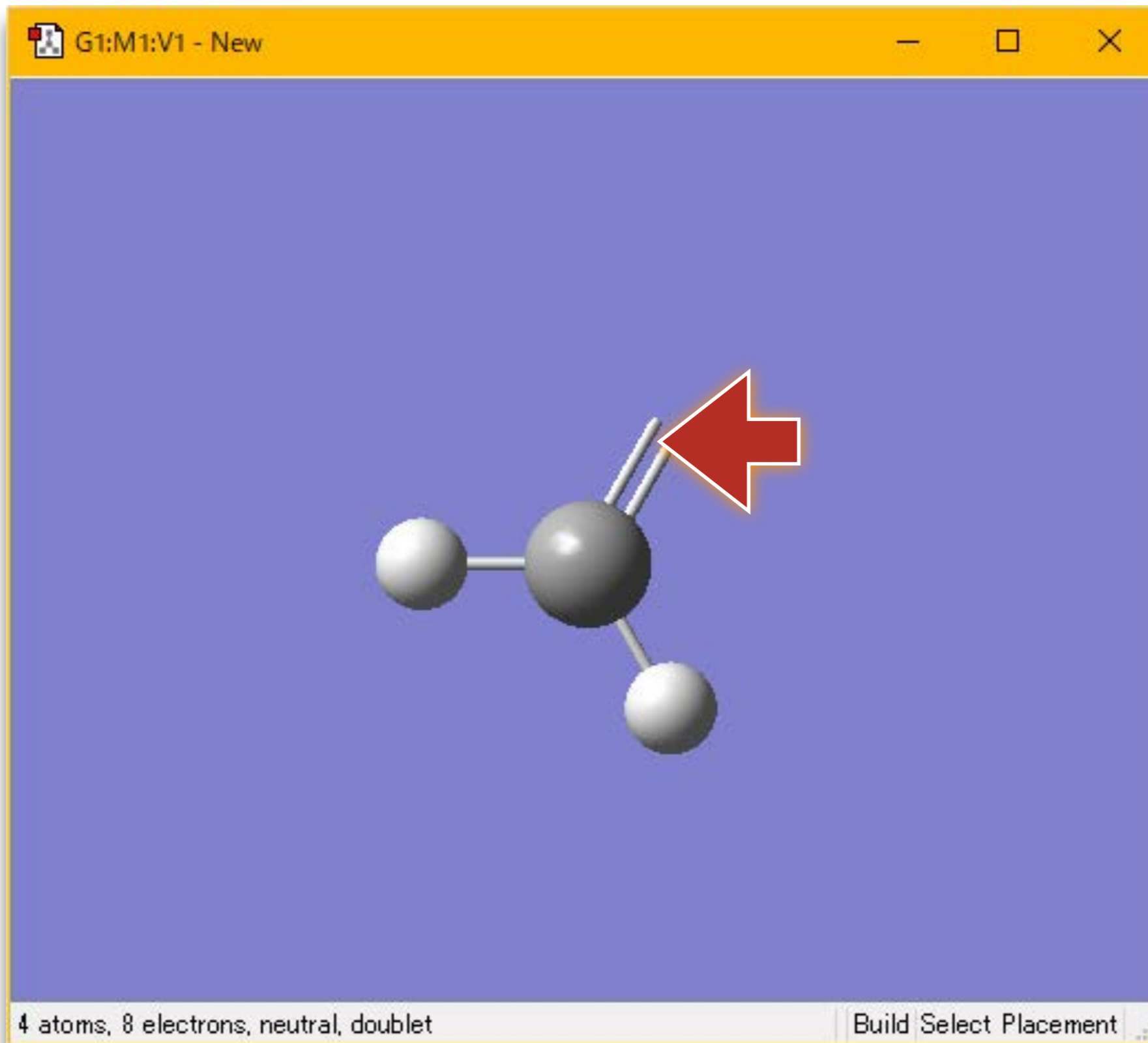
分子構造を作成する



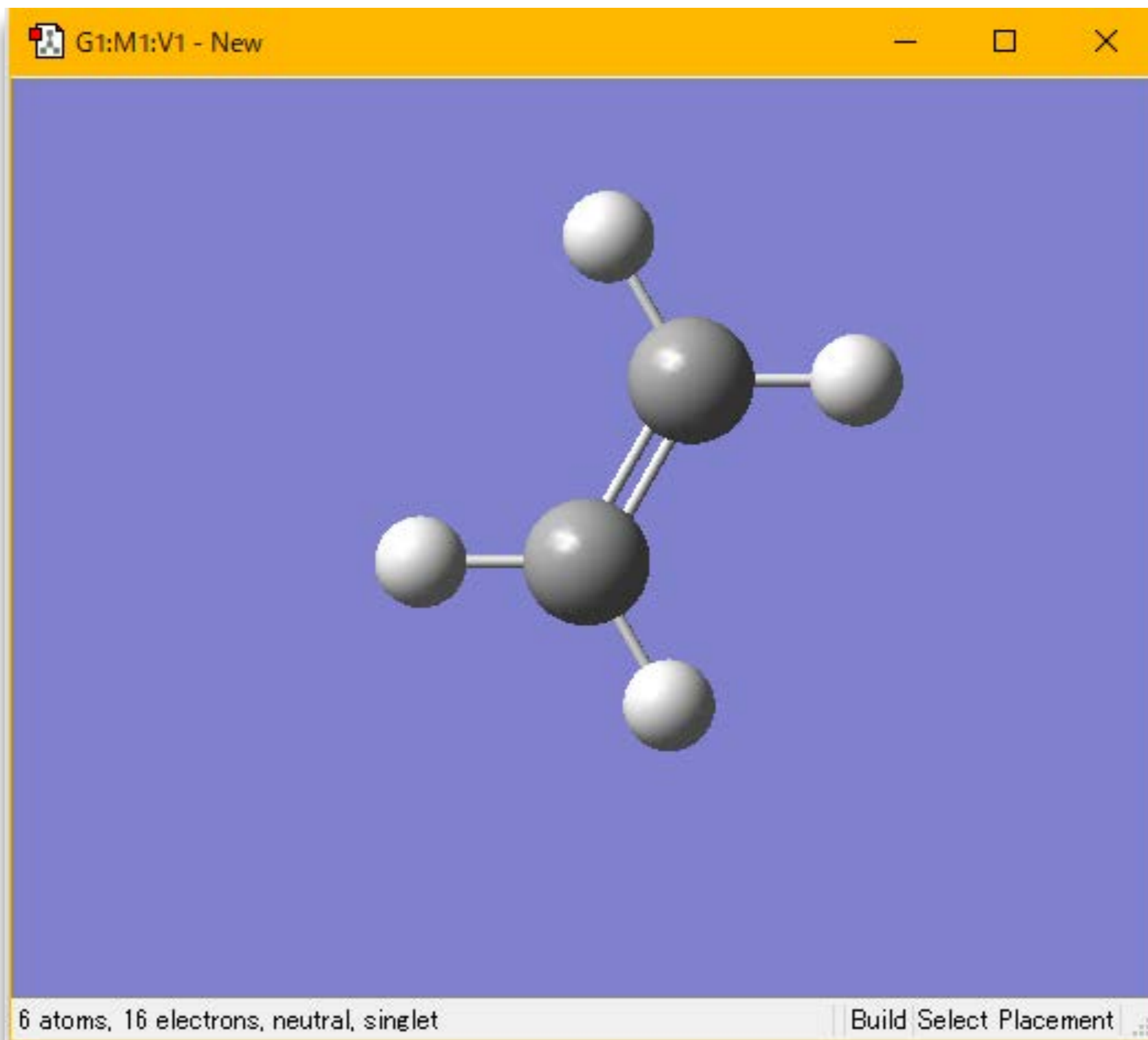
分子構造を作成する



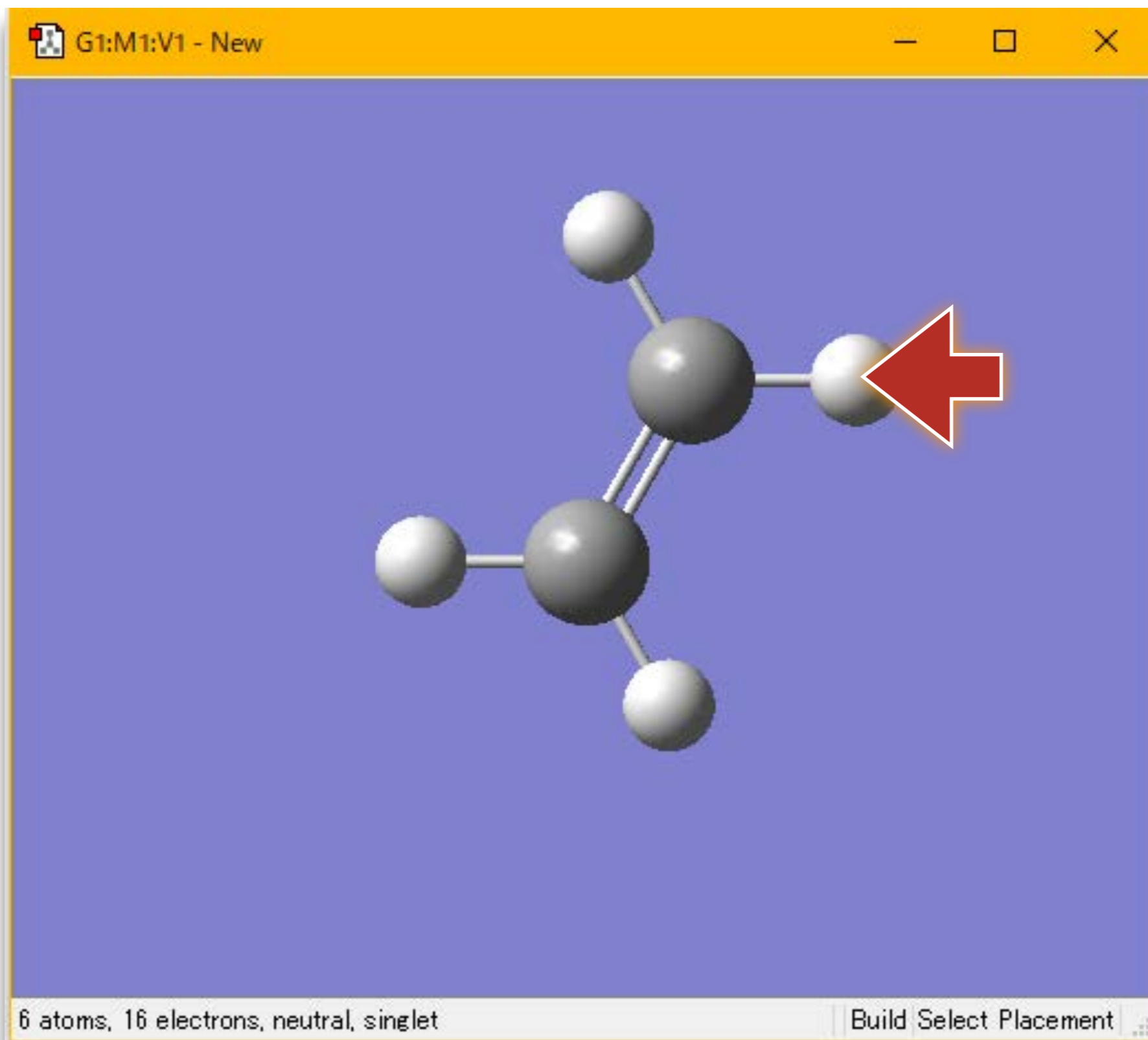
分子構造を作成する



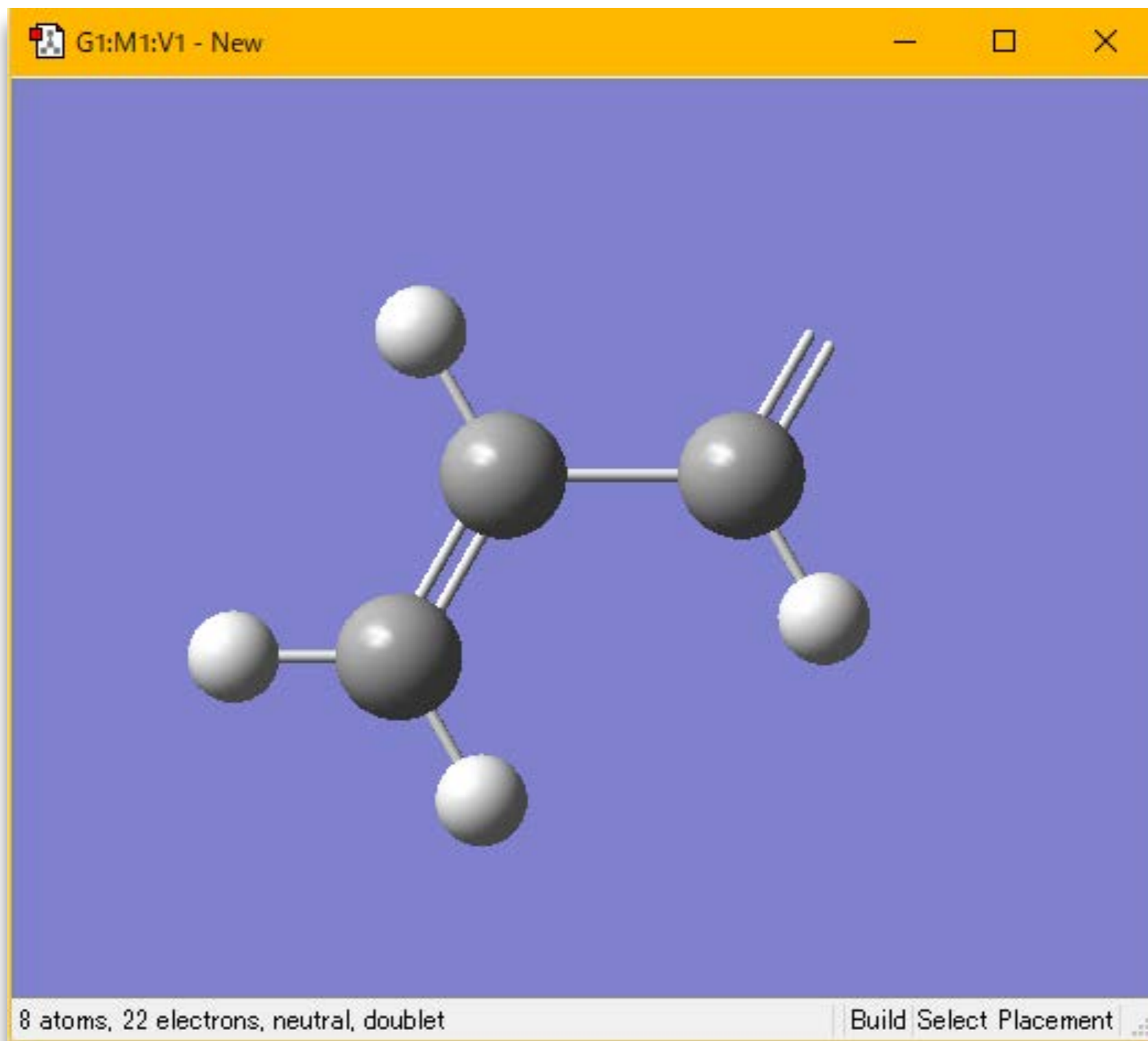
分子構造を作成する



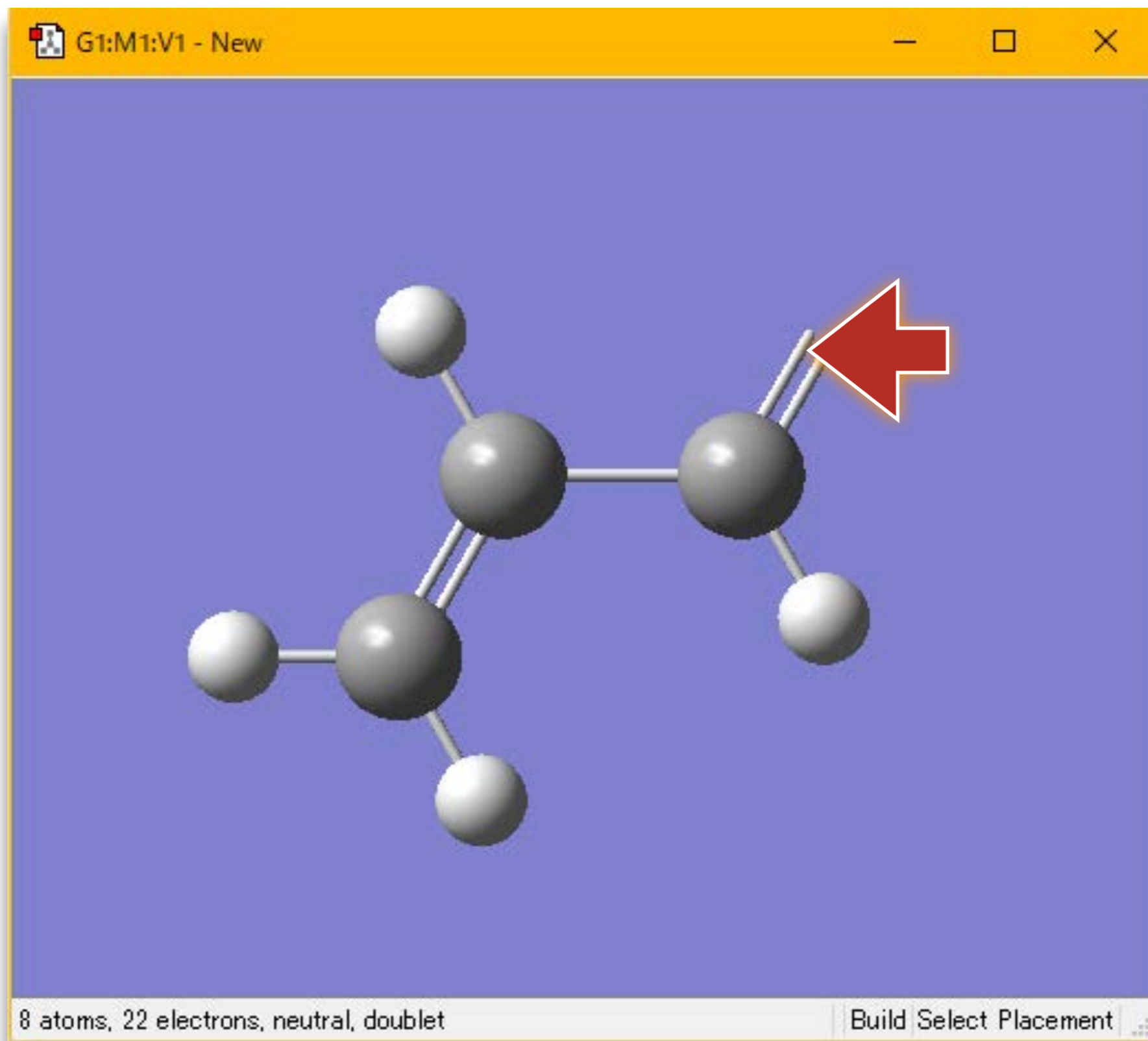
分子構造を作成する



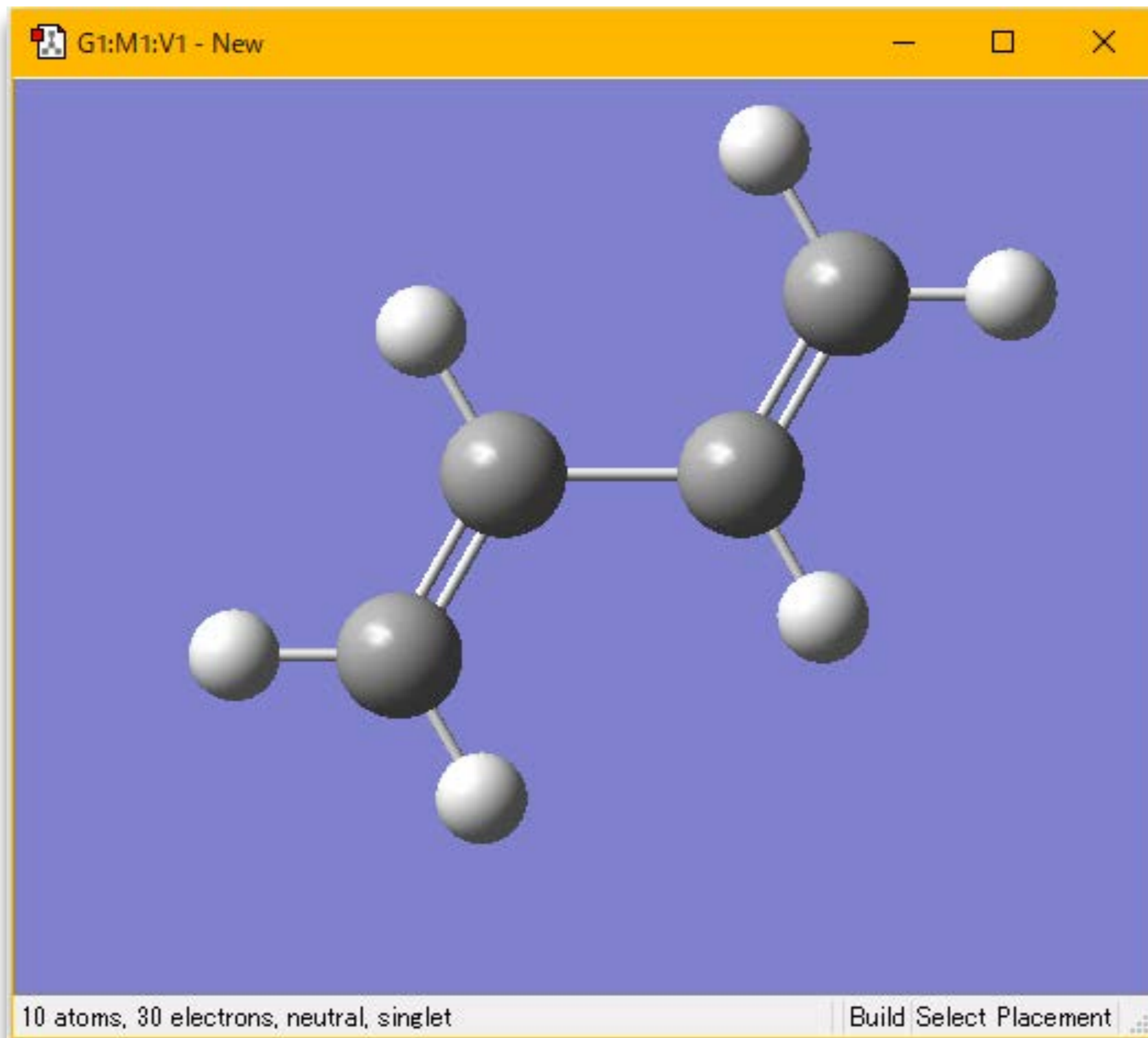
分子構造を作成する



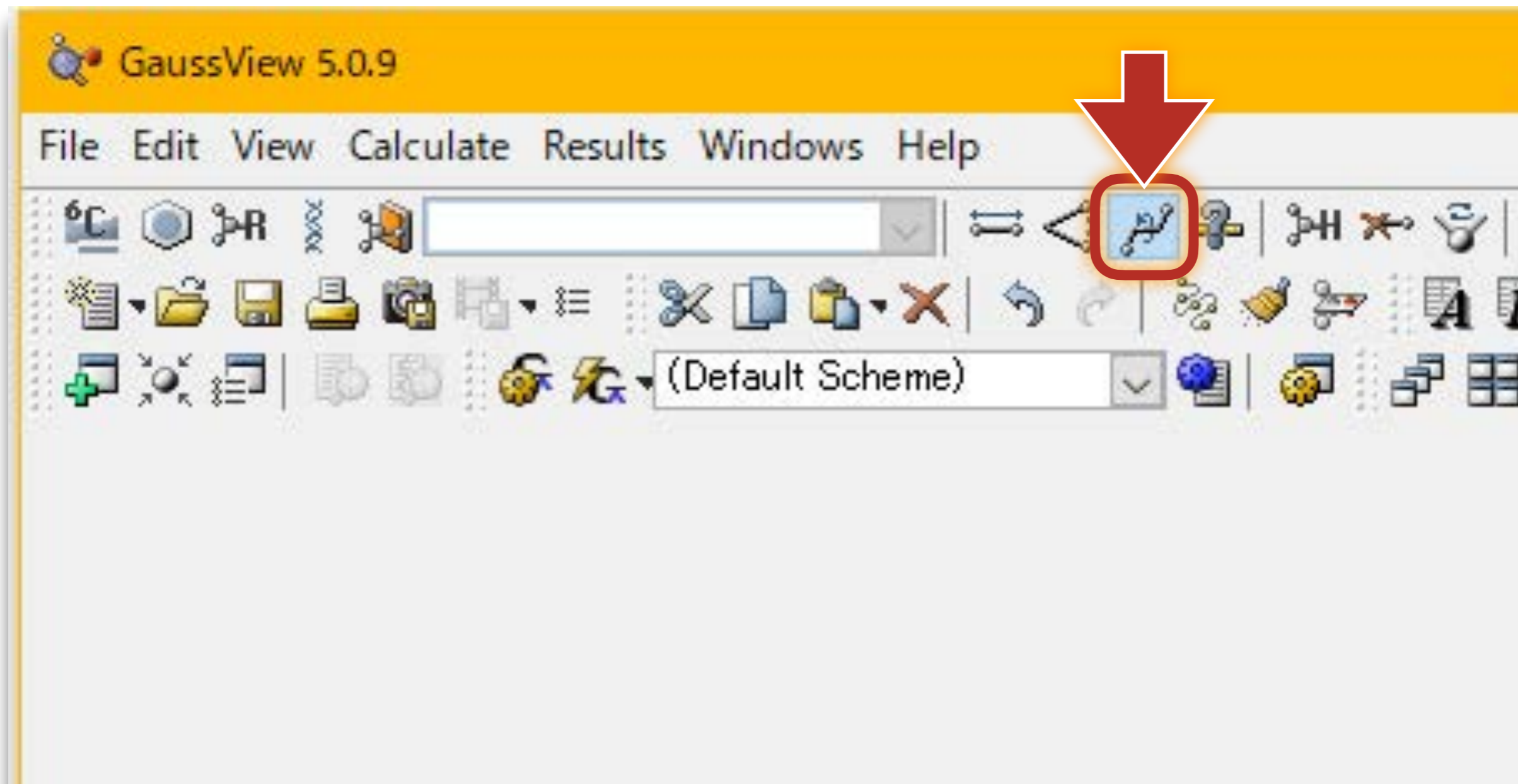
分子構造を作成する



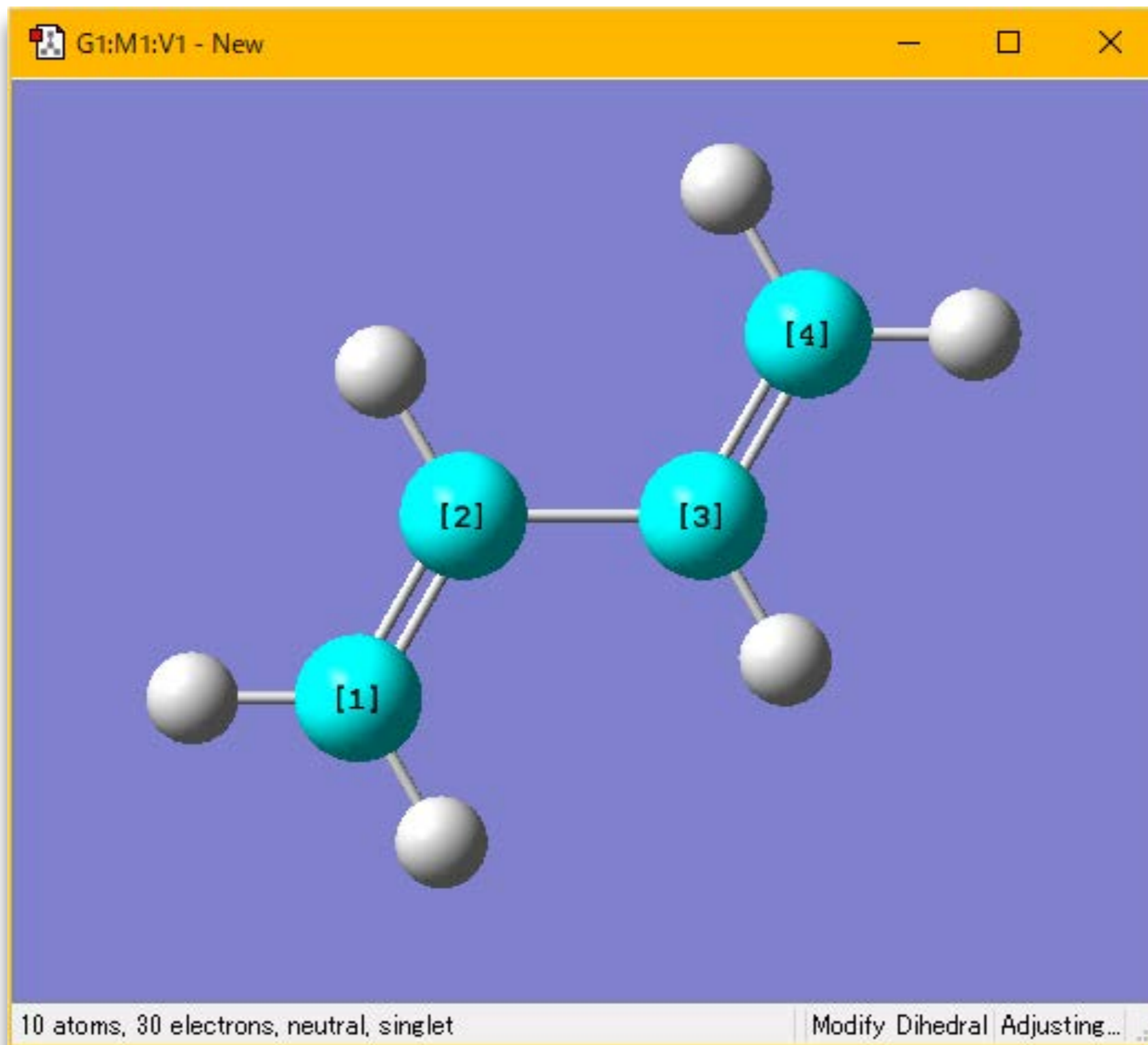
分子構造を作成する



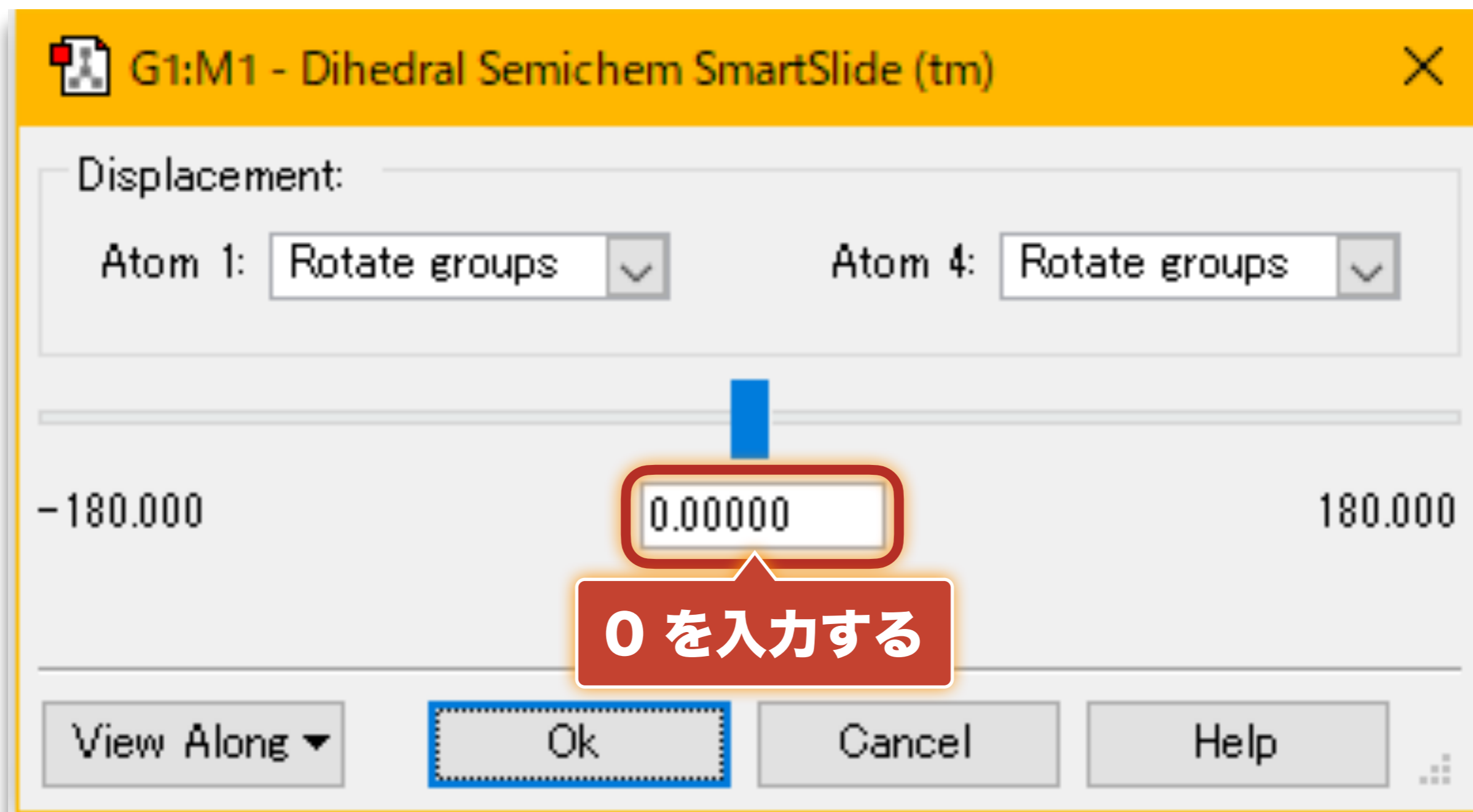
分子構造を作成する



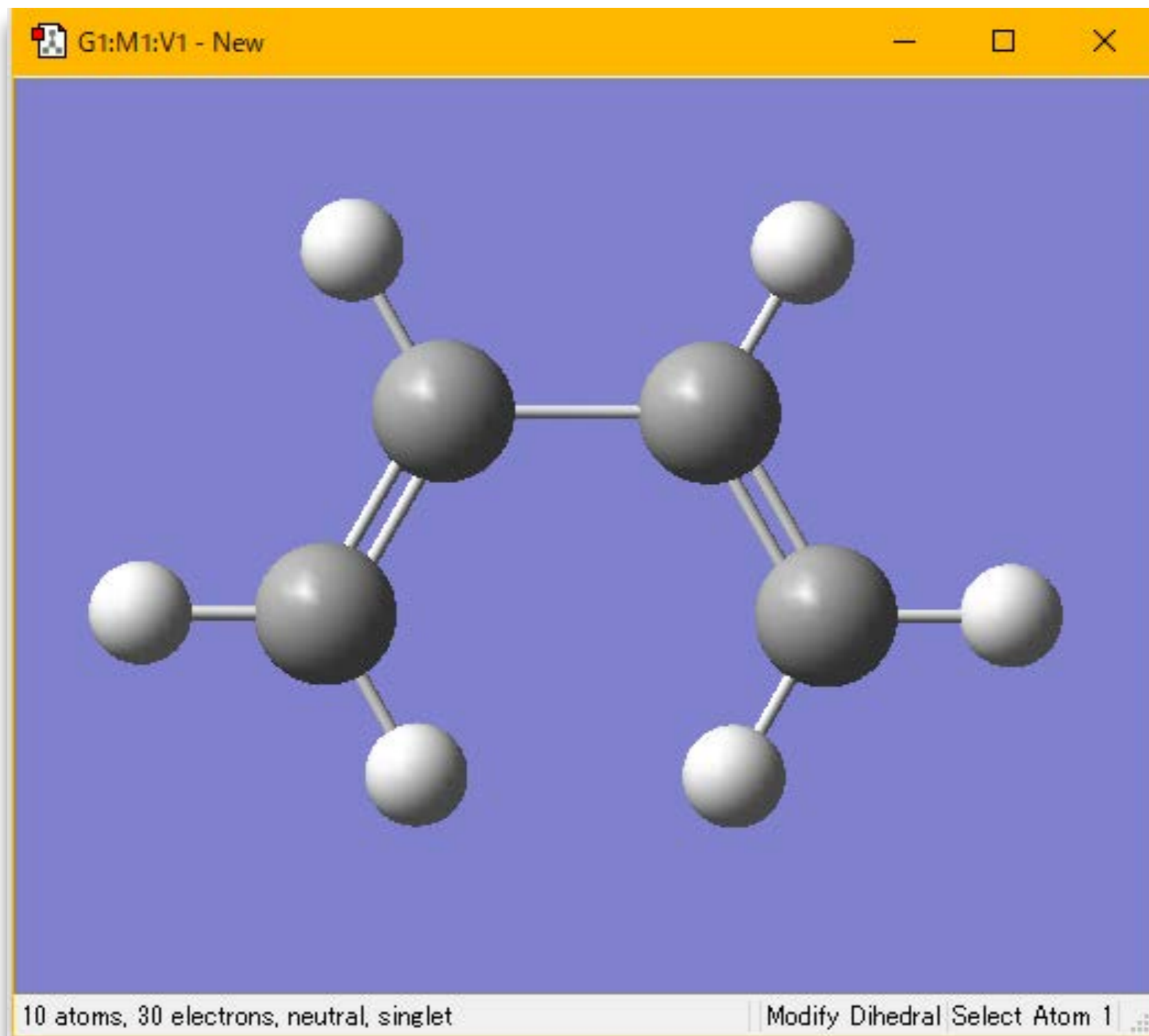
分子構造を作成する



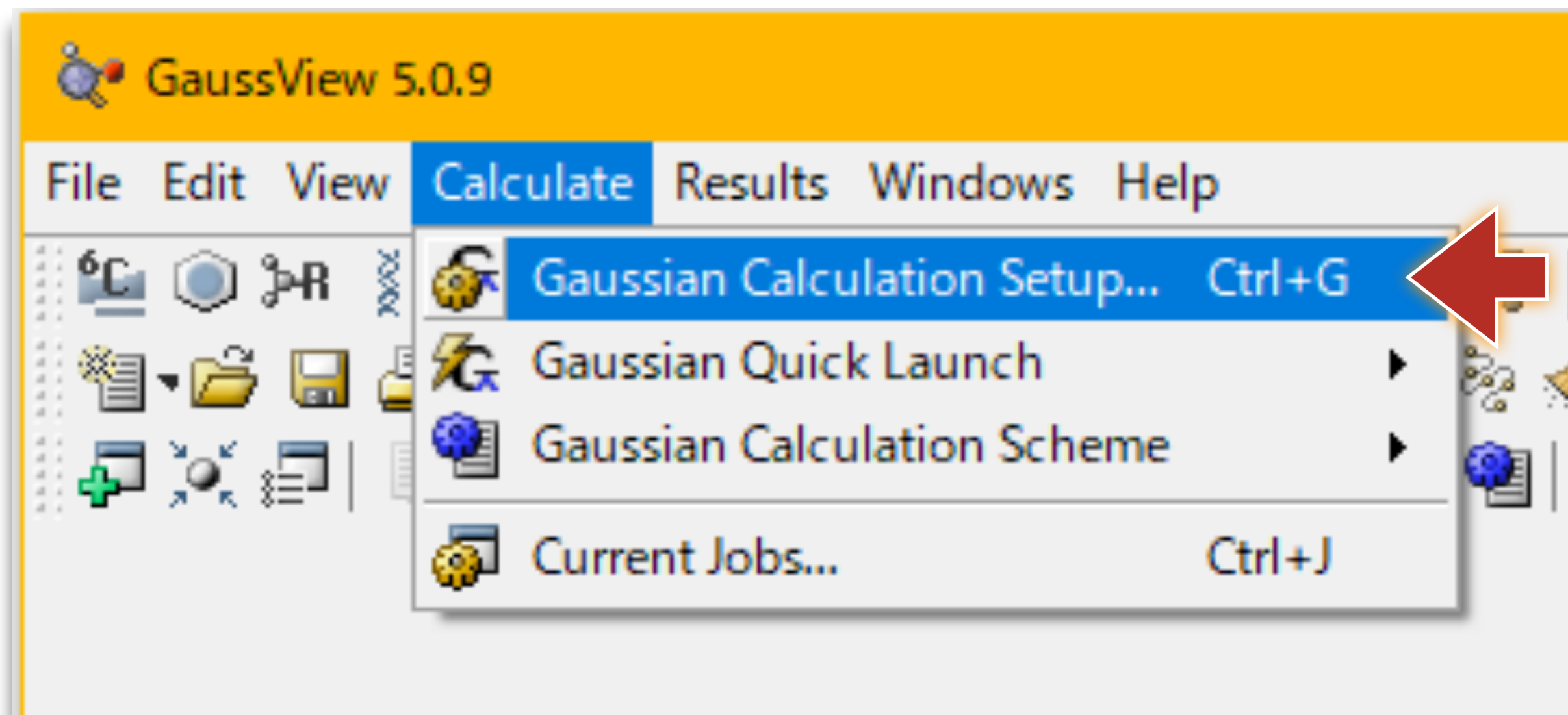
分子構造を作成する



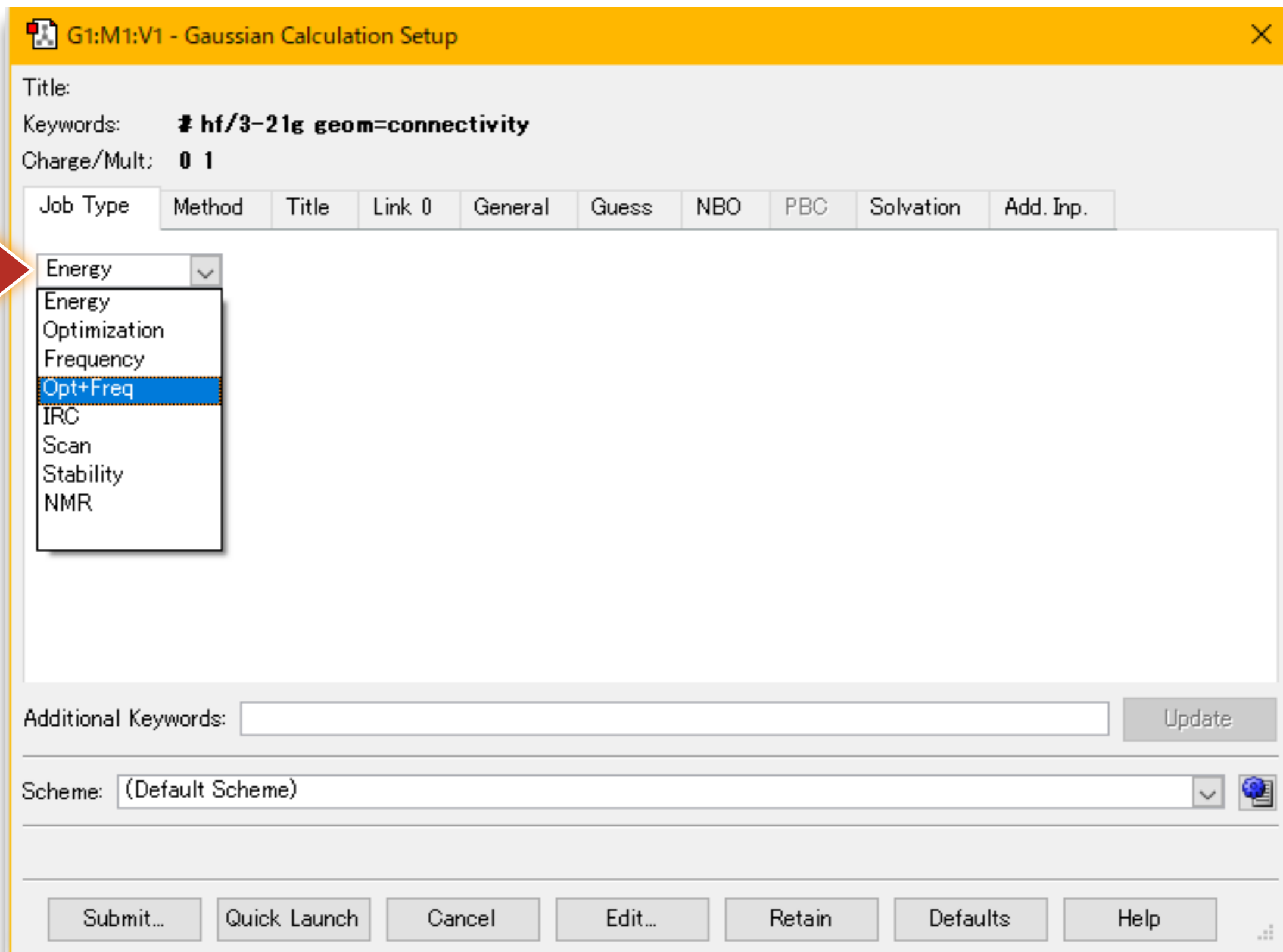
分子構造を作成する




構造最適化



構造最適化



構造最適化

 G1:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Setup

Title:

Keywords: **# opt freq hf/3-21g geom=connectivity**

Charge/Mult: **0 1**

Job Type	Method	Title	Link 0	General	Guess	NBO	PBC	S
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Opt+Freq ← **Opt+Freqを選ぶ**

Optimize to a Use RFO step

Calculate Force Constants Use tight convergence criteria

Compute Raman Compute VCD

Compute ROA Read Incident Light Freqs

構造最適化

G1:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Setup

Title:

Keywords: **# opt freq hf/3-21g geom=connectivity**

Charge/Mult: **0 1**

Job Type	Method	Title	Link 0	General	Guess	NBO	PBC	Solvation	Add. Inp.
----------	--------	-------	--------	---------	-------	-----	-----	-----------	-----------

Method: Ground State **Hartree-Fock** **Hartree-Fock**

Basis Set: **3-21G** **3-21G**

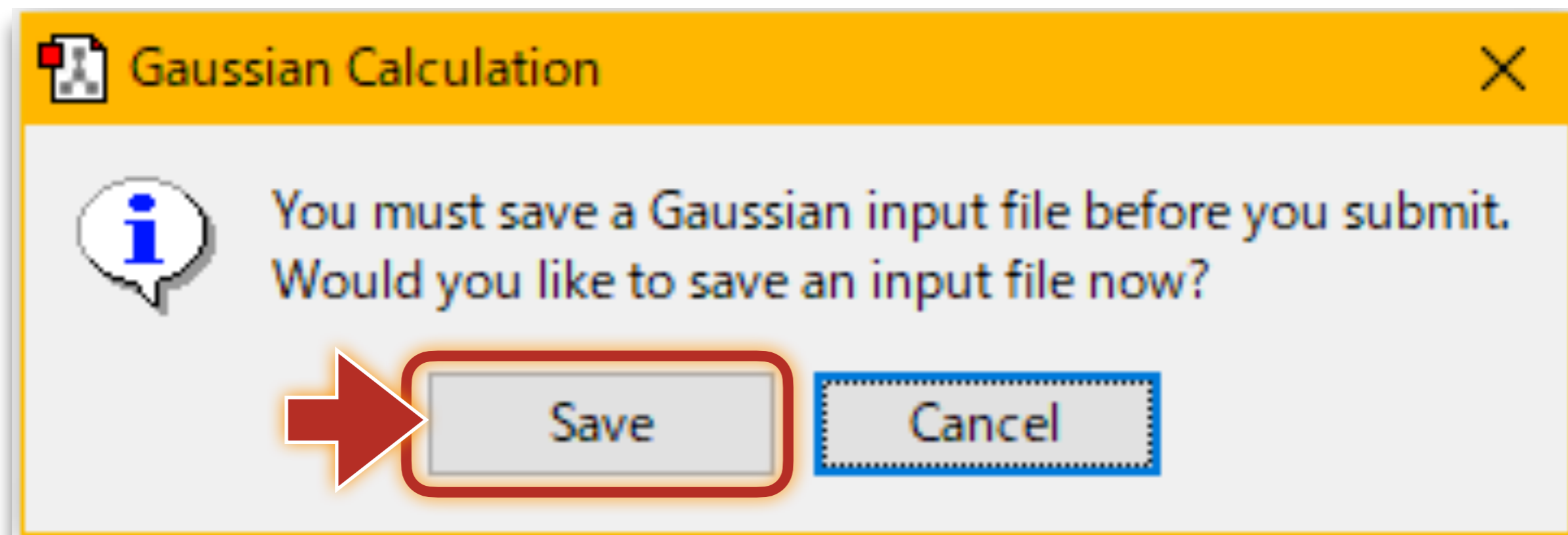
Charge: 0 Spin: Singlet

Additional Keywords: Update

Scheme: (Unnamed Scheme)

Submit... Inp Cancel Edit... Retain Defaults Help

構造最適化



構造最適化

ファイル名(N): butadiene

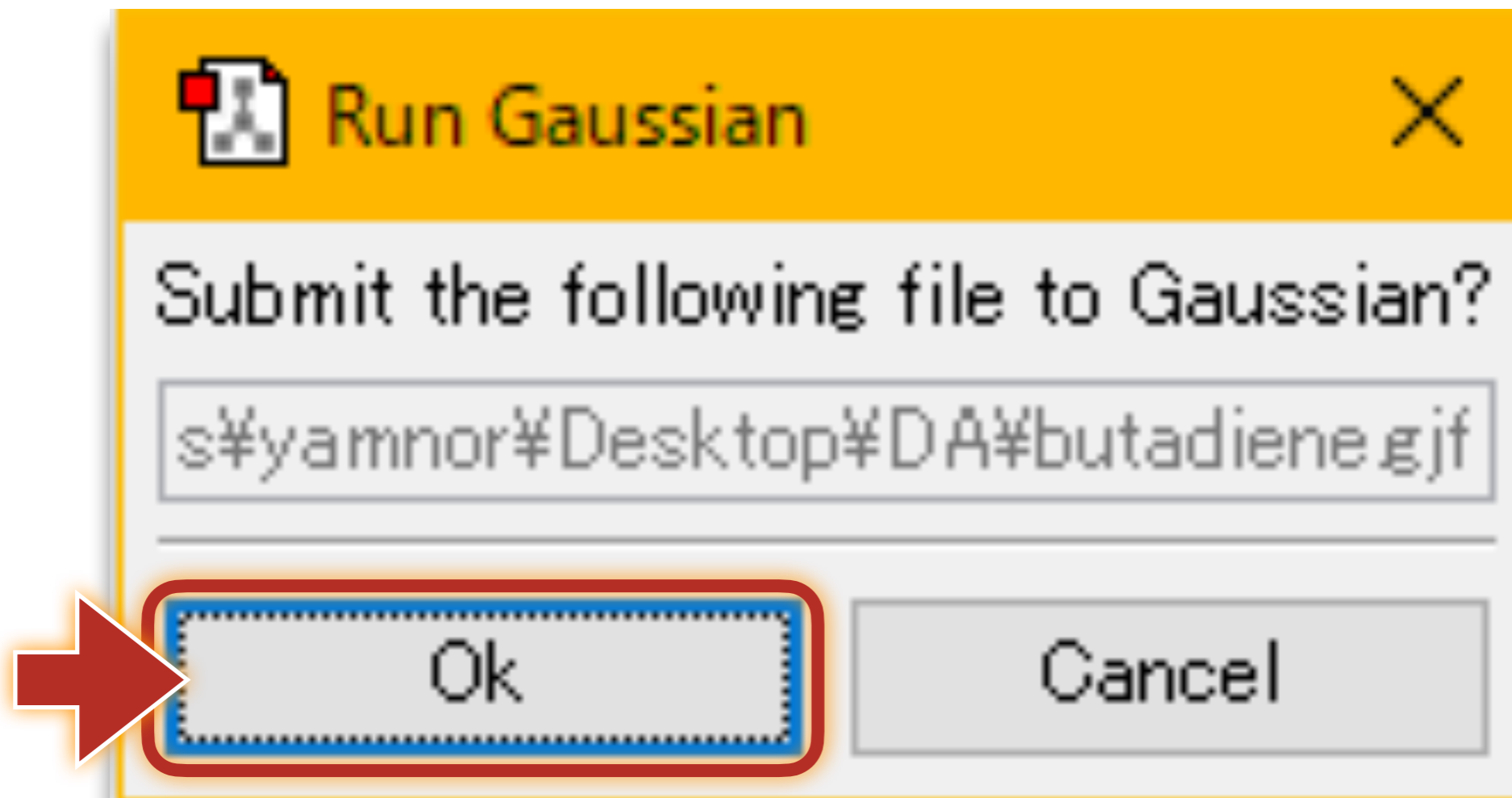
ファイルの種類(T): Gaussian Input Files (*.gjf *.com)

Save as: Auto

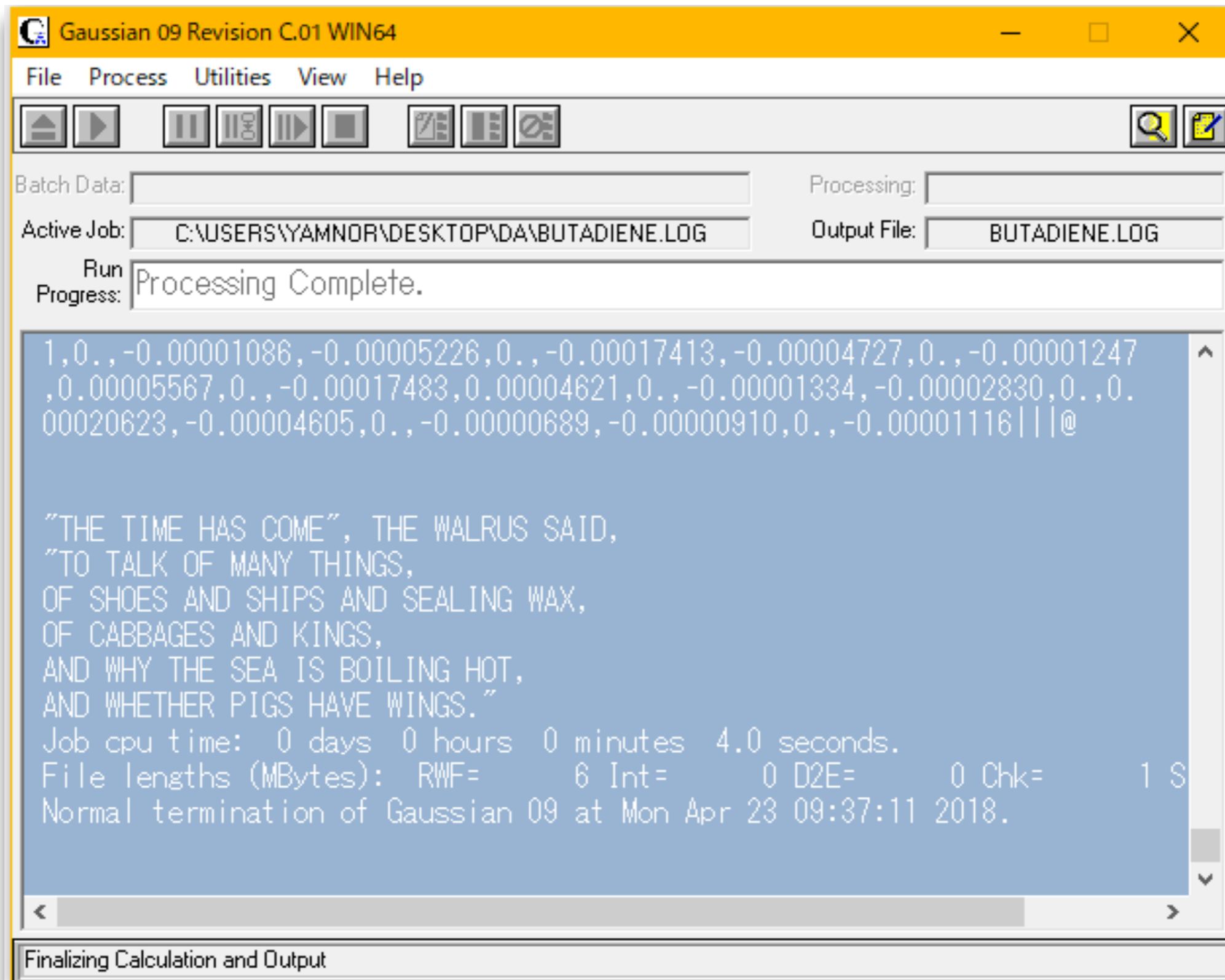
Write Cartesians Append Extra Input New Molecule Group

Help

構造最適化



構造最適化



Gaussian 09 Revision C.01 WIN64

File Process Utilities View Help

Batch Data: Processing:

Active Job: C:\USERS\YAMNOR\DESKTOP\DA\BUTADIENE.LOG Output File: BUTADIENE.LOG

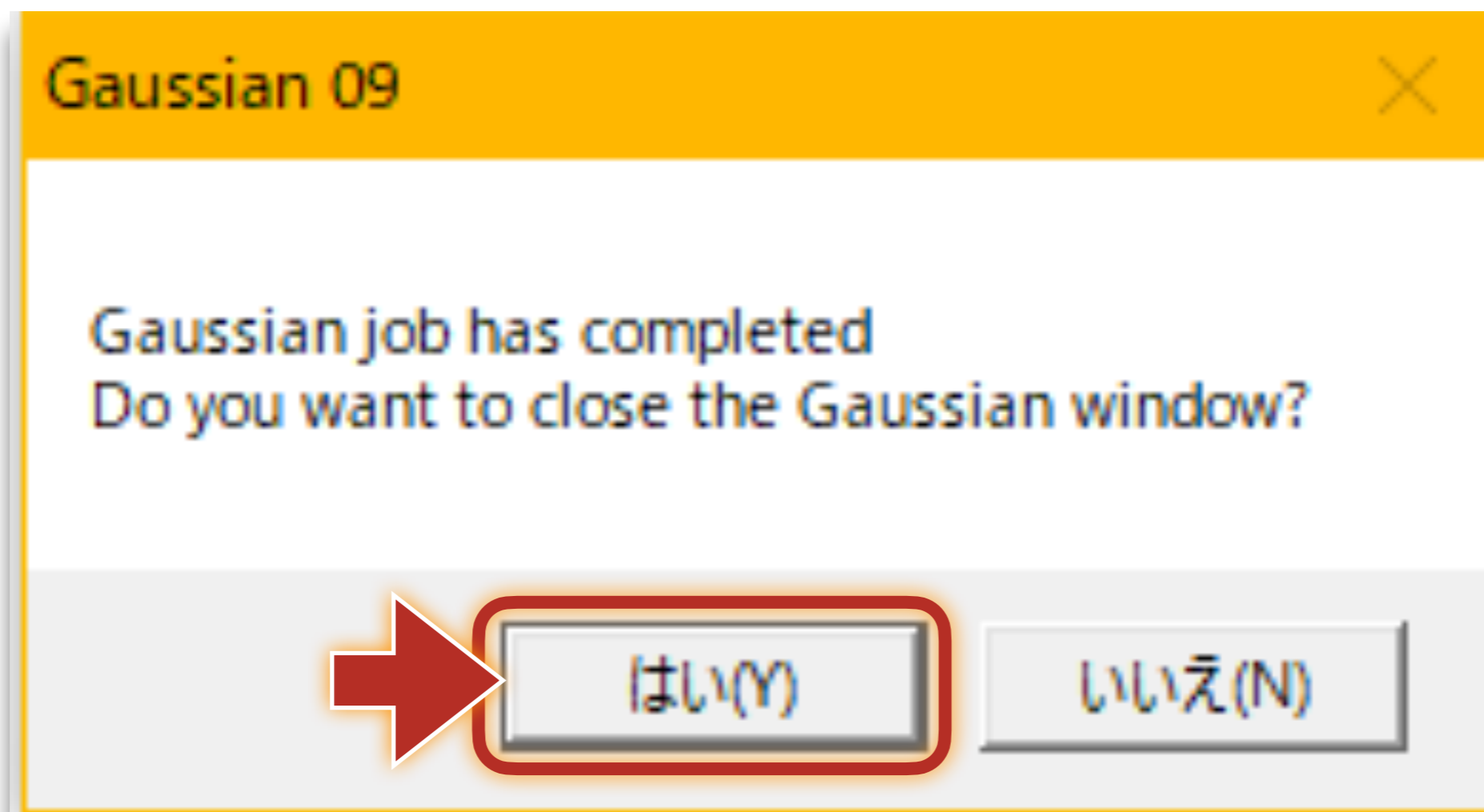
Run Progress: Processing Complete.

```
1,0.,-0.00001086,-0.00005226,0.,-0.00017413,-0.00004727,0.,-0.00001247
,0.00005567,0.,-0.00017483,0.00004621,0.,-0.00001334,-0.00002830,0.,0.
00020623,-0.00004605,0.,-0.00000689,-0.00000910,0.,-0.00001116|||@
```

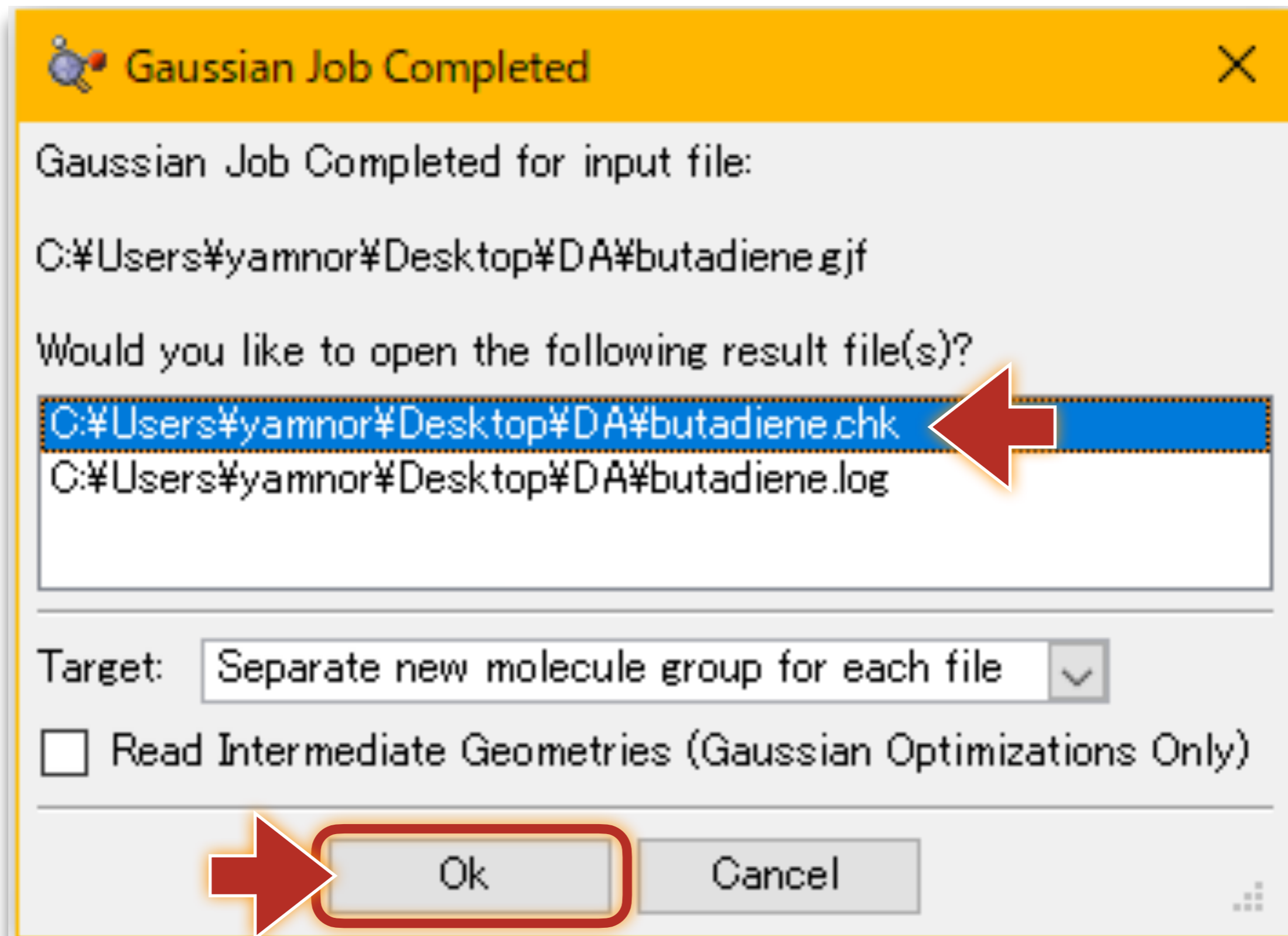
"THE TIME HAS COME", THE WALRUS SAID,
"TO TALK OF MANY THINGS,
OF SHOES AND SHIPS AND SEALING WAX,
OF CABBAGES AND KINGS,
AND WHY THE SEA IS BOILING HOT,
AND WHETHER PIGS HAVE WINGS."
Job cpu time: 0 days 0 hours 0 minutes 4.0 seconds.
File lengths (MBytes): RWF= 6 Int= 0 D2E= 0 Chk= 1 S
Normal termination of Gaussian 09 at Mon Apr 23 09:37:11 2018.

Finalizing Calculation and Output

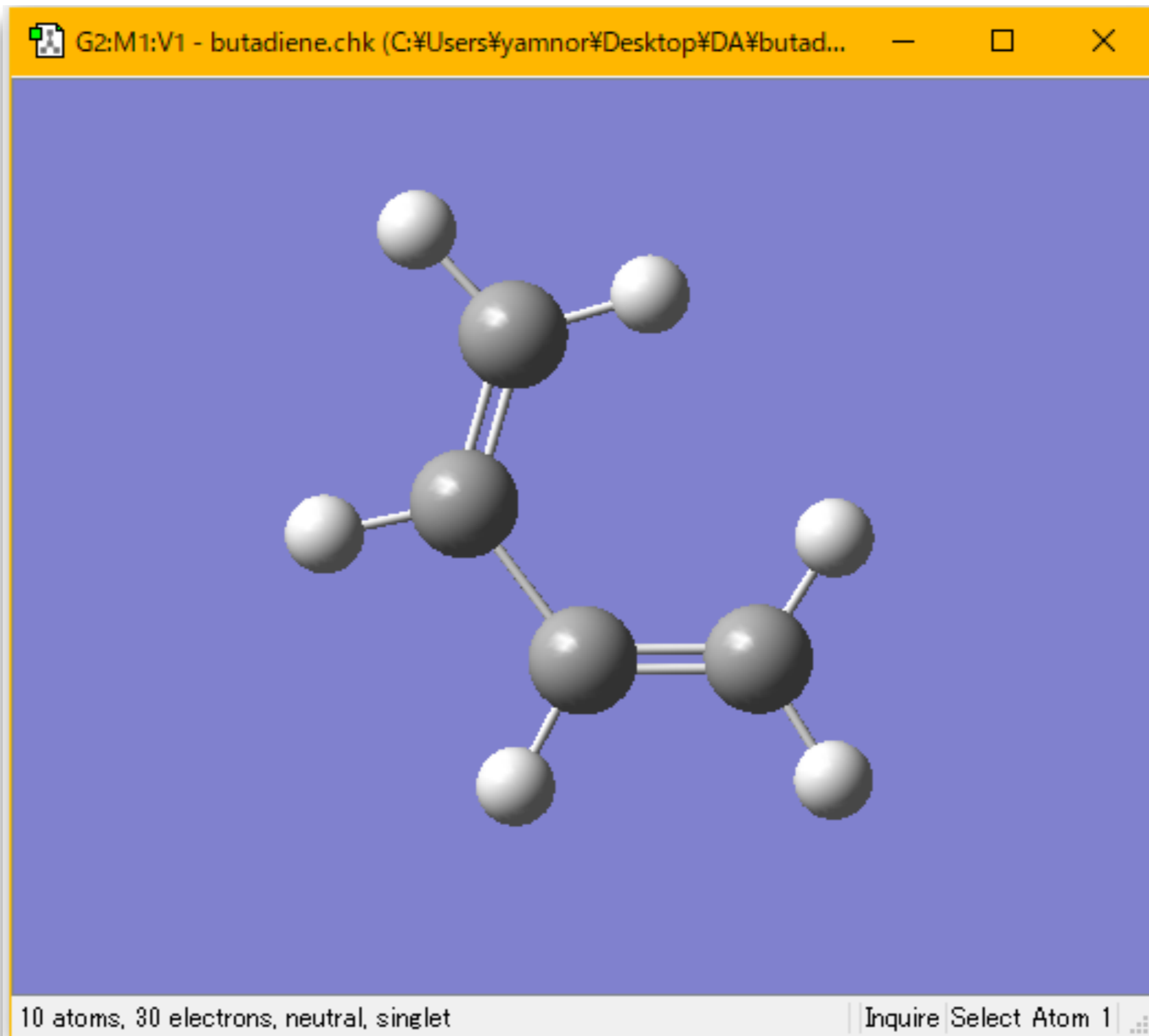
構造最適化



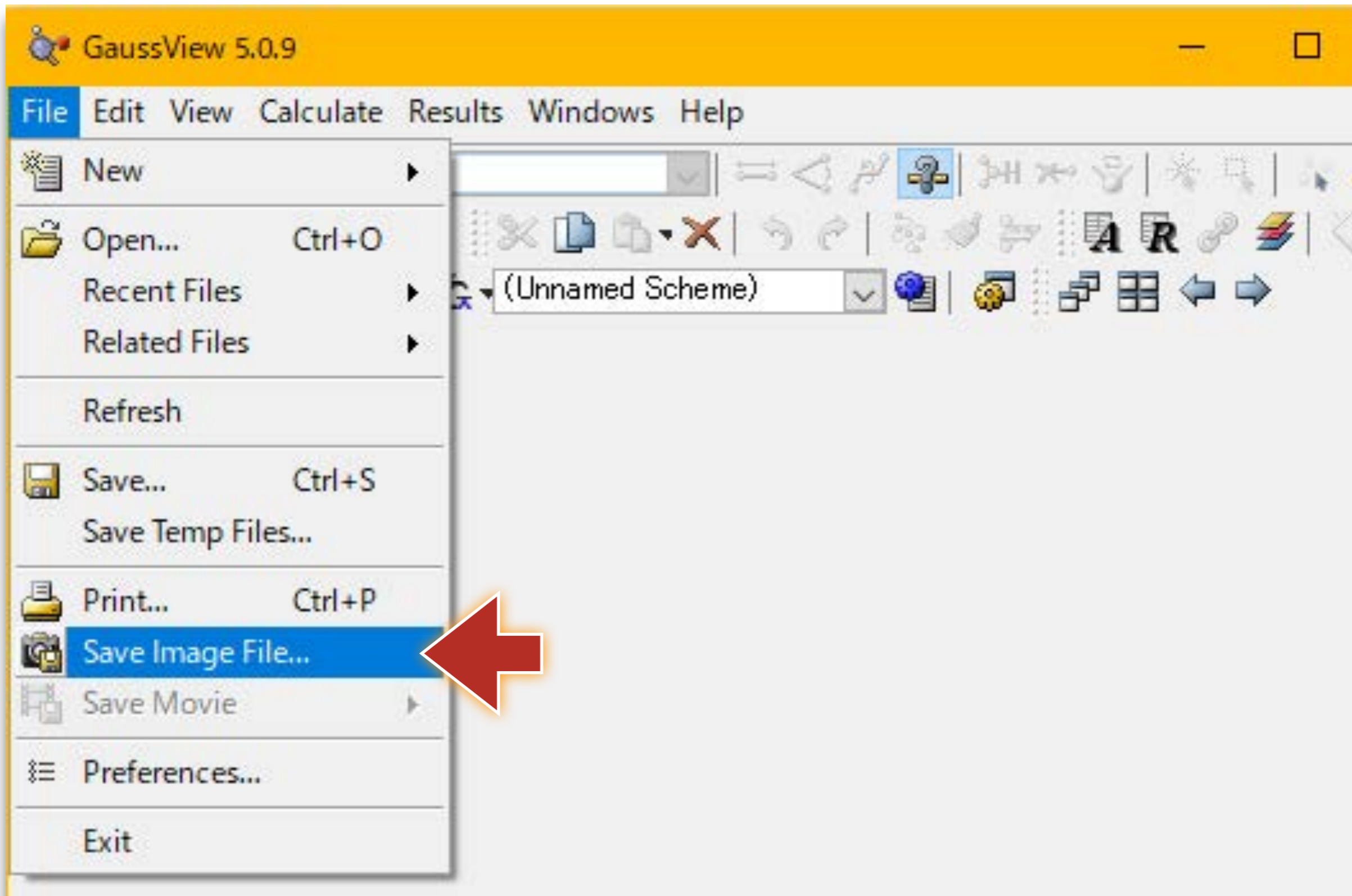
構造最適化



構造最適化



画像を保存する (分子構造)

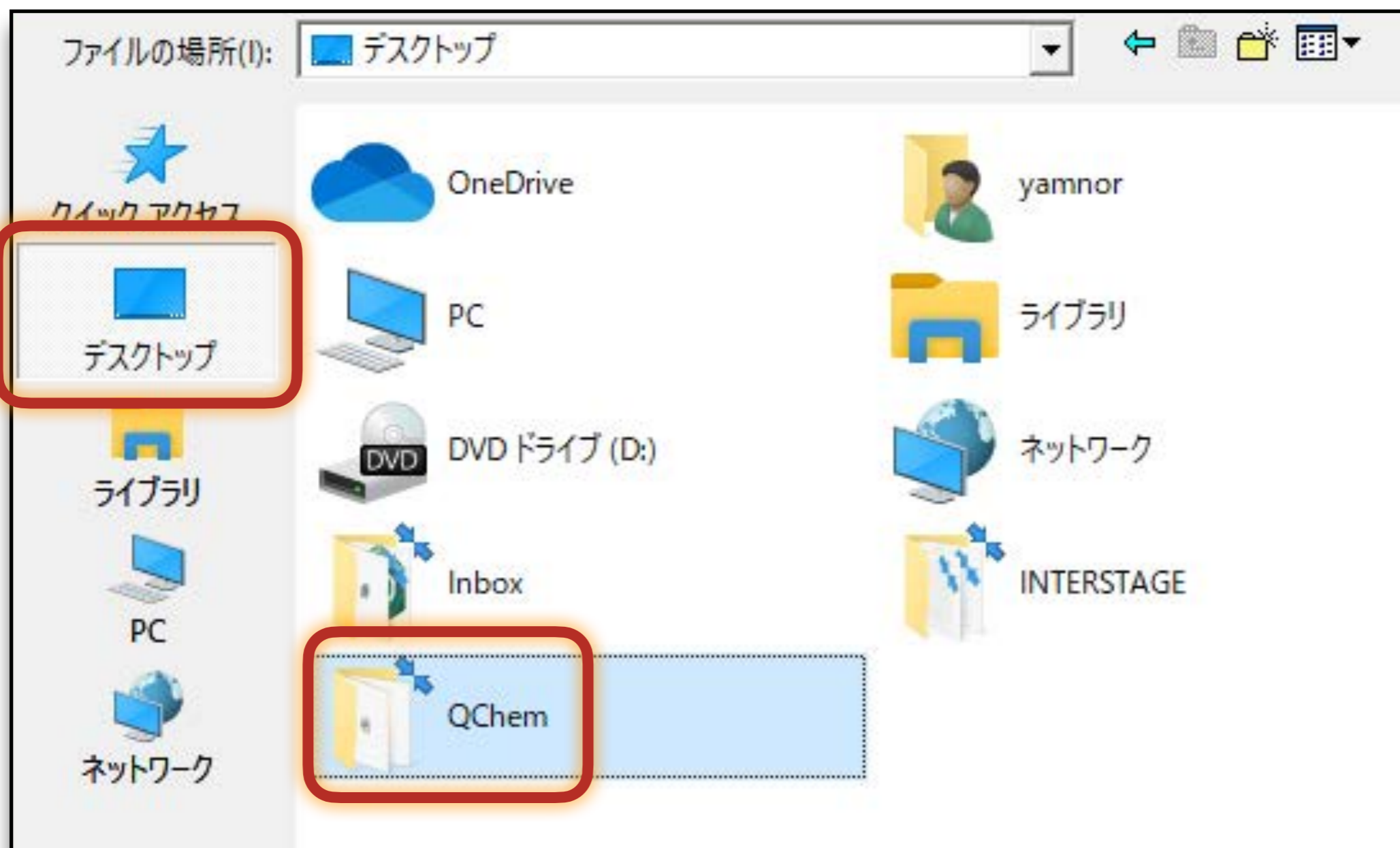


画像を保存する (分子構造)

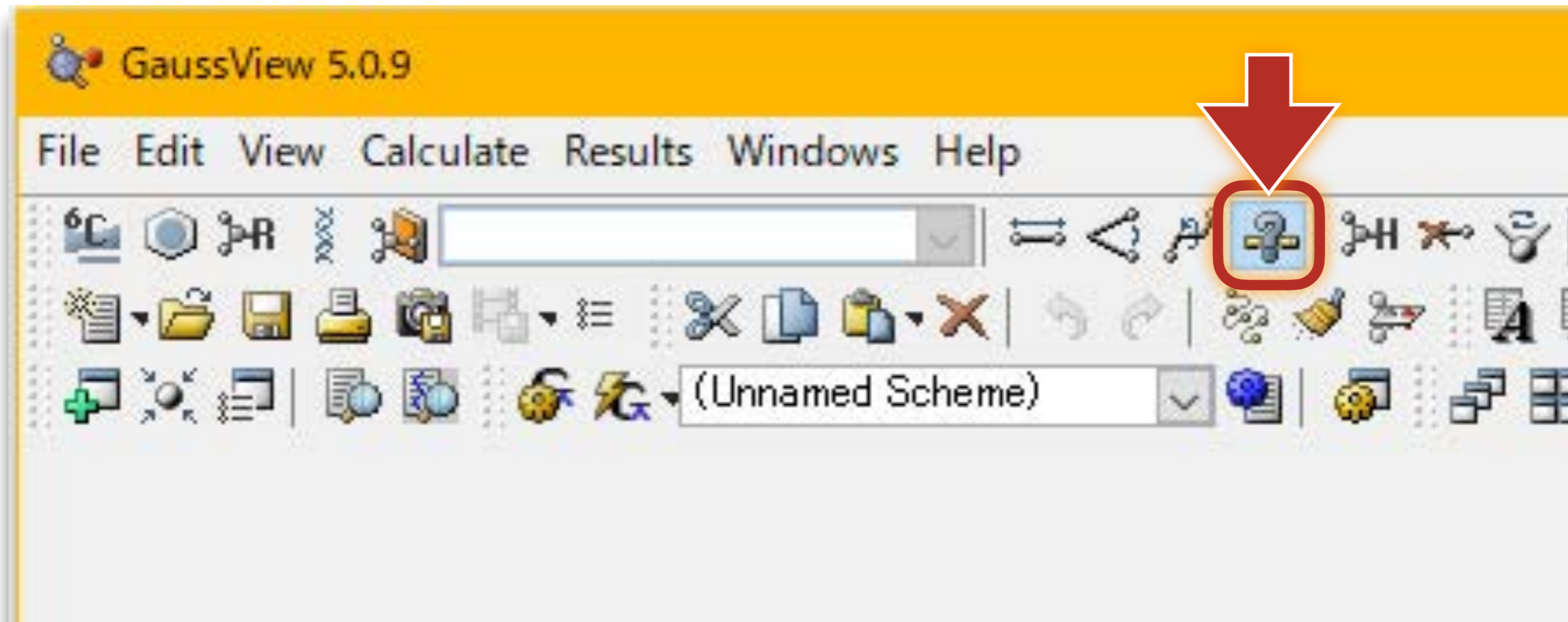


全てのファイルの保存先

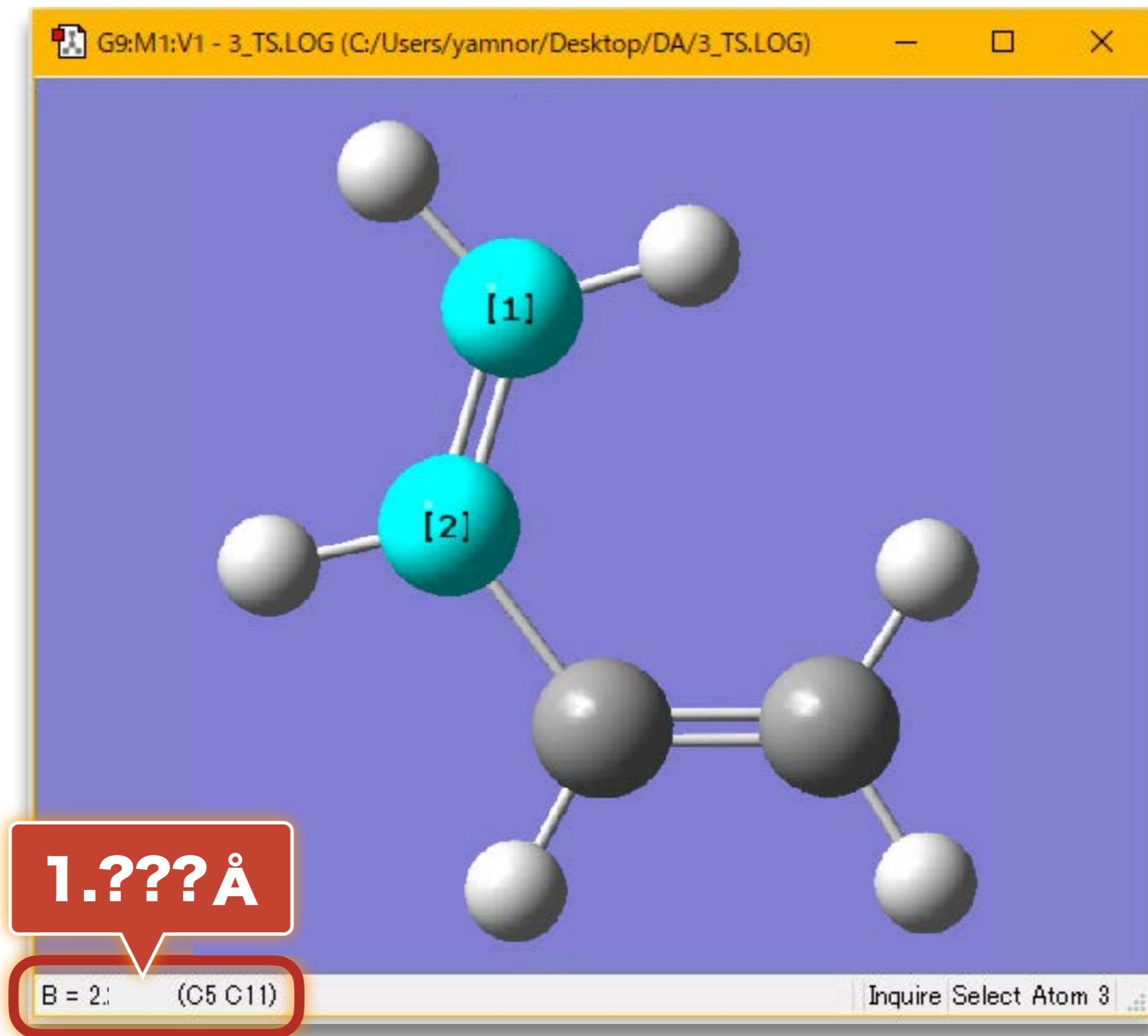
今日作成する全てのファイルは、
デスクトップ の **QChem フォルダ** に保存する



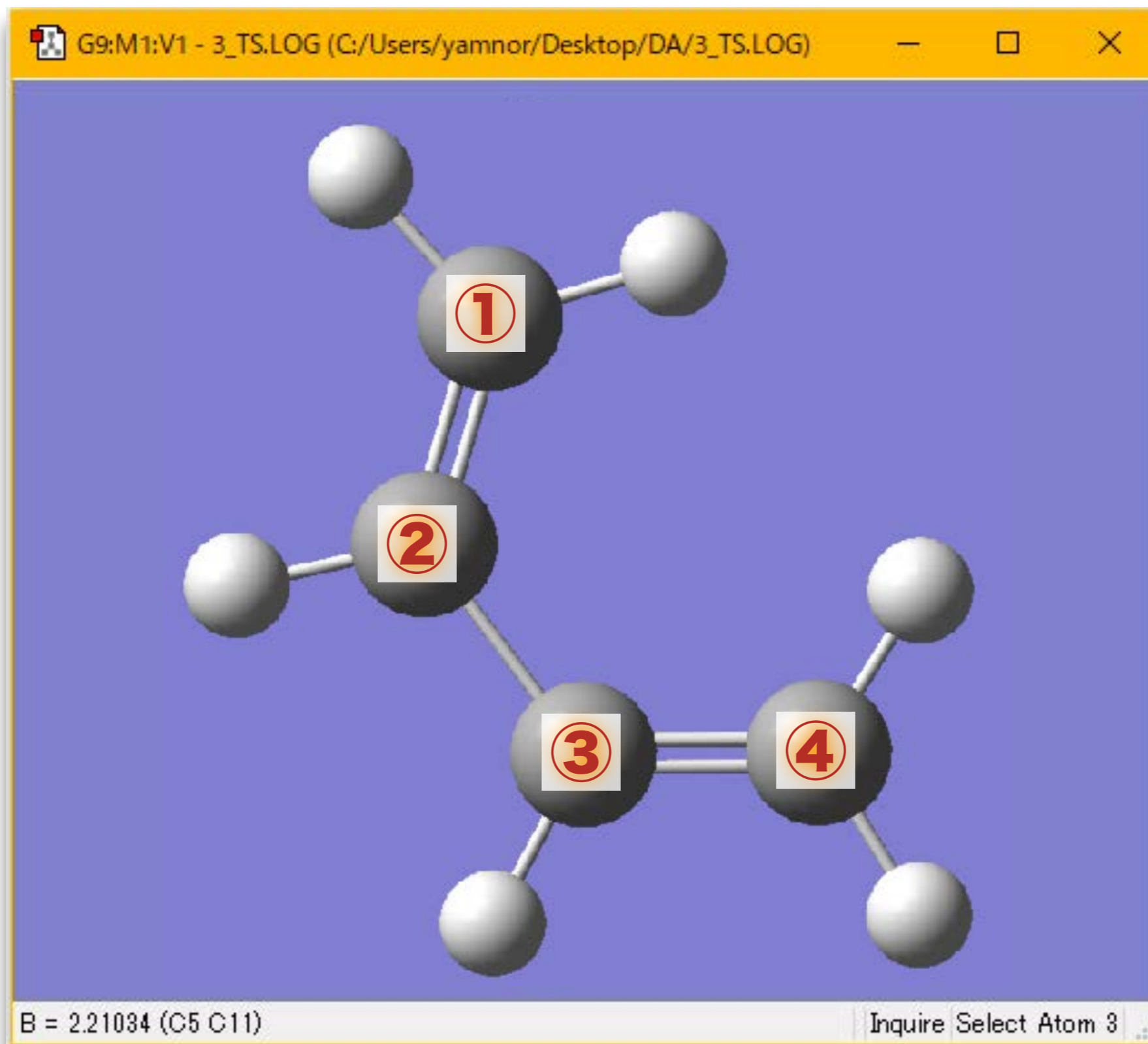
原子間距離を調べる



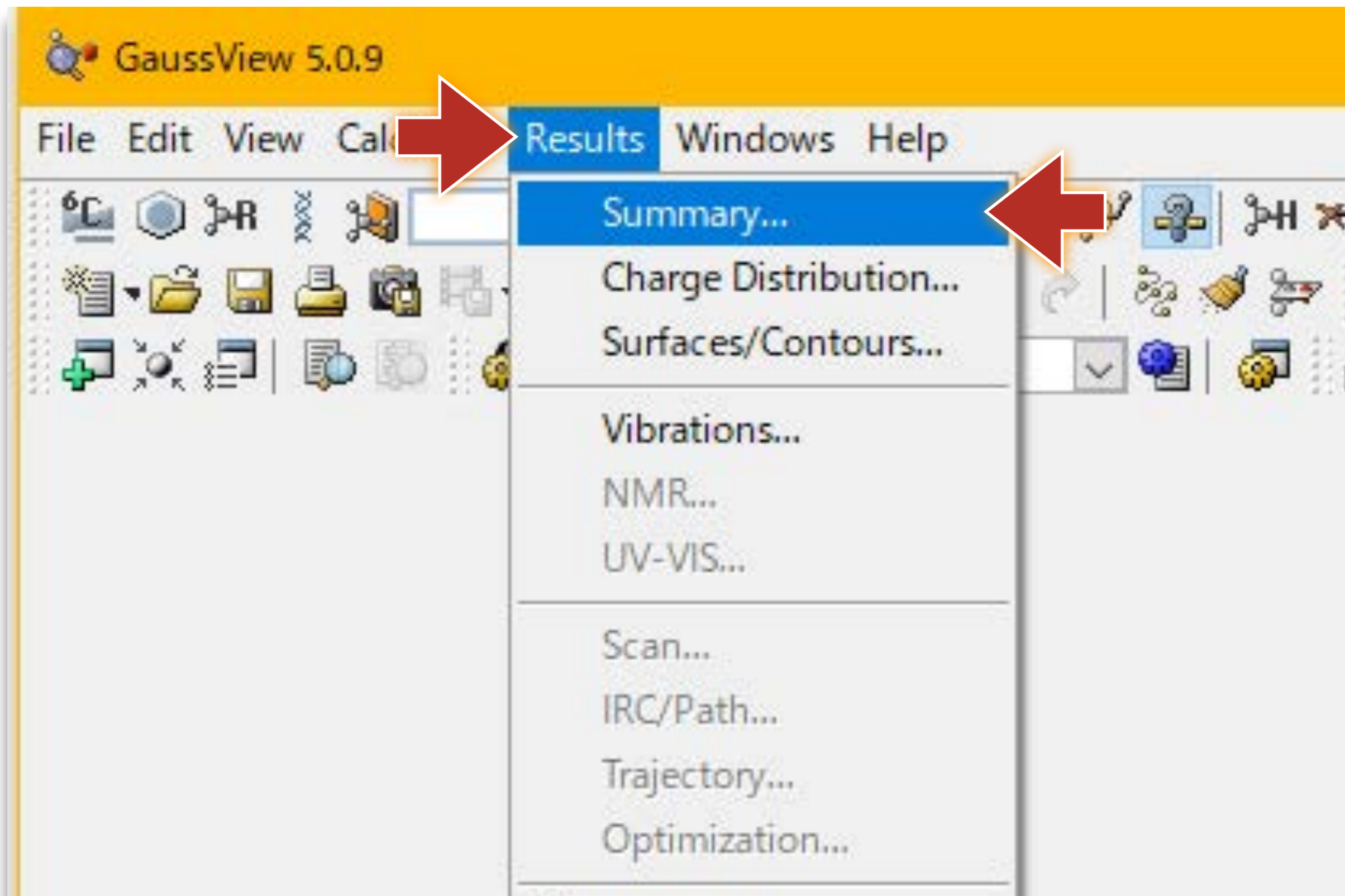
原子間距離を調べる



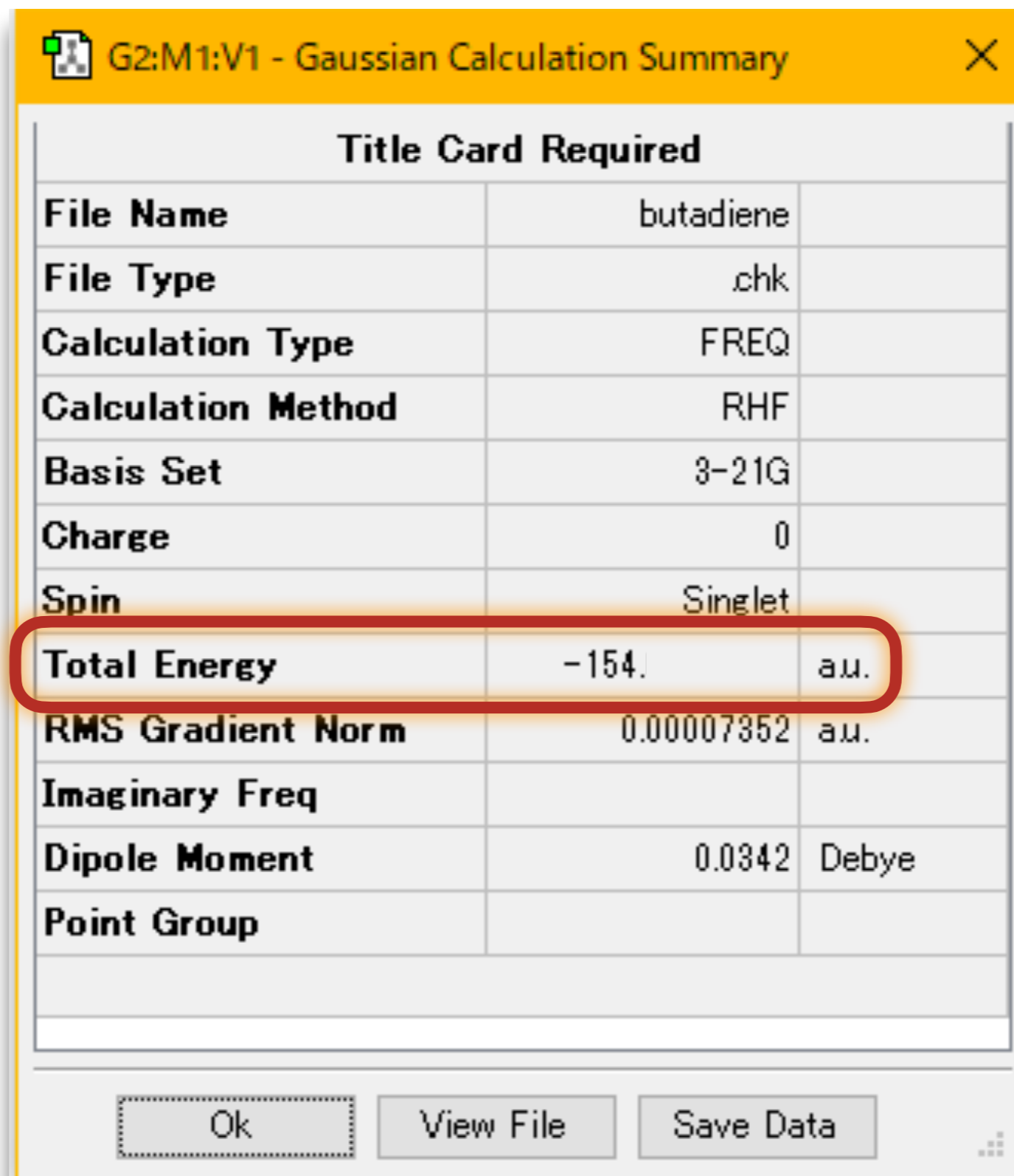
各原子の番号 (ラベル)



全エネルギーを調べる



全エネルギーを調べる

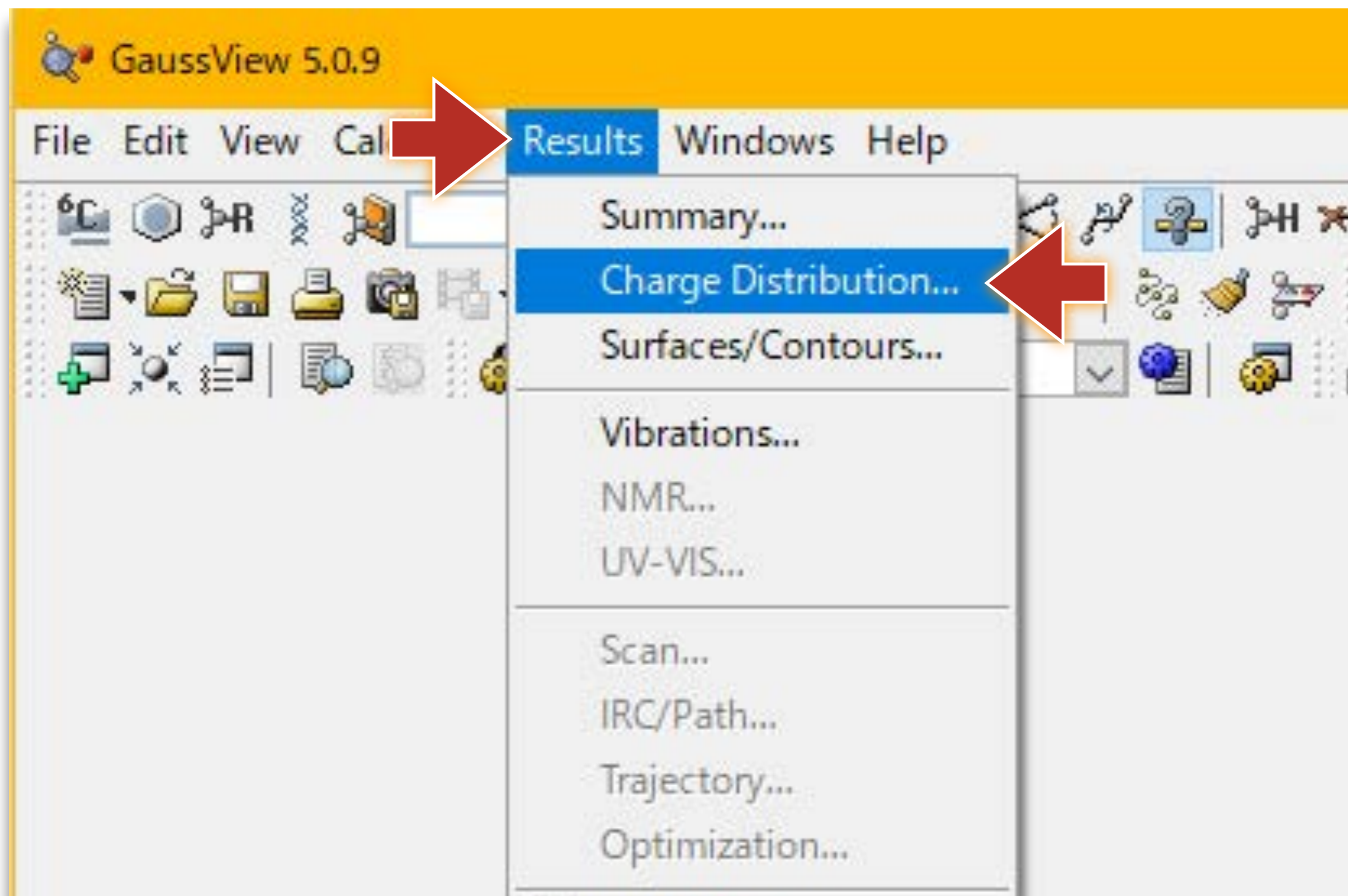


The screenshot shows a window titled "G2:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Summary". The window contains a table with the following data:

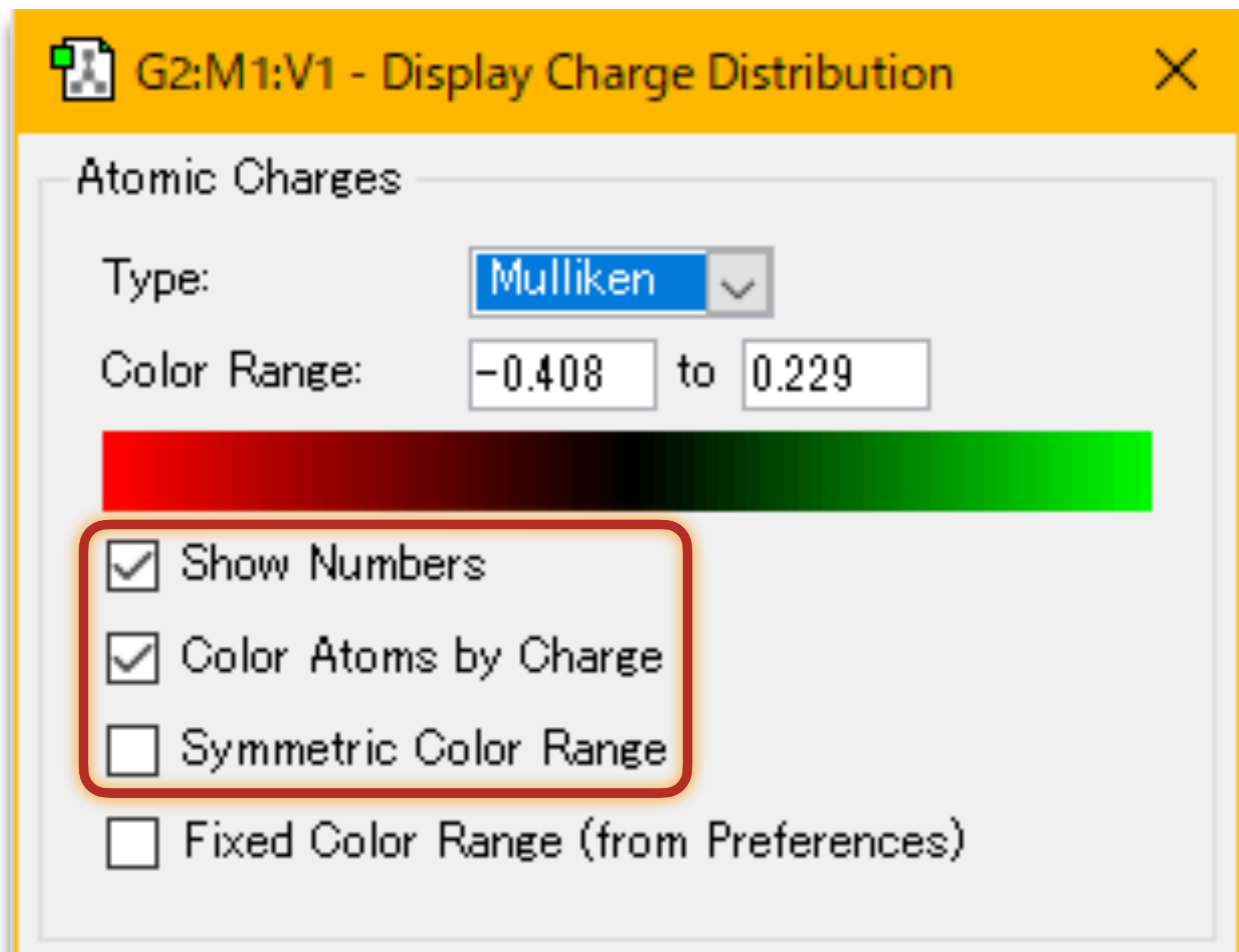
Title Card Required		
File Name	butadiene	
File Type	.chk	
Calculation Type	FREQ	
Calculation Method	RHF	
Basis Set	3-21G	
Charge	0	
Spin	Singlet	
Total Energy	-154.	au.
RMS Gradient Norm	0.00007352	au.
Imaginary Freq		
Dipole Moment	0.0342	Debye
Point Group		

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "Ok", "View File", and "Save Data". The "Ok" button is highlighted with a red dashed border.

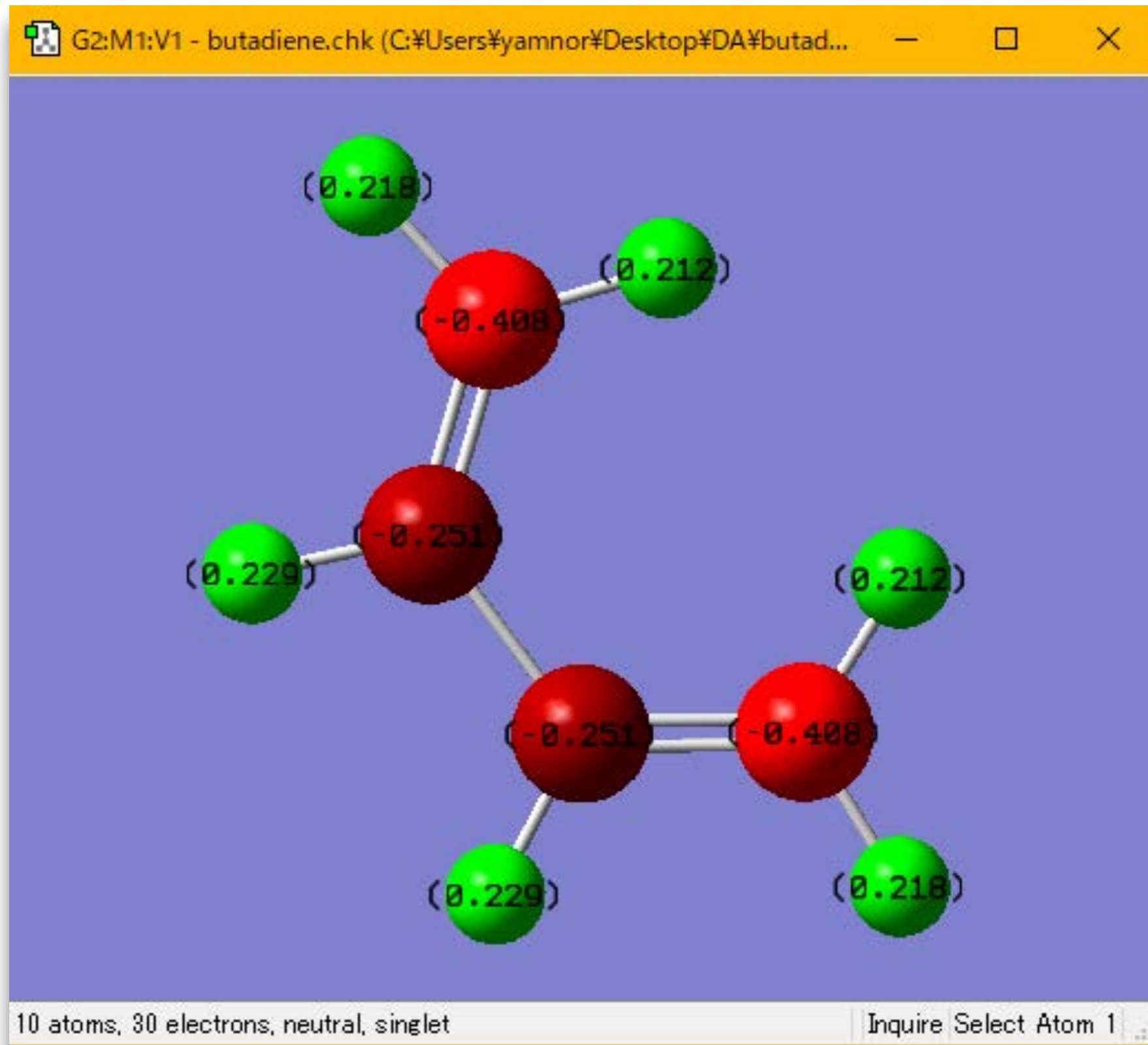
電荷分布を調べる



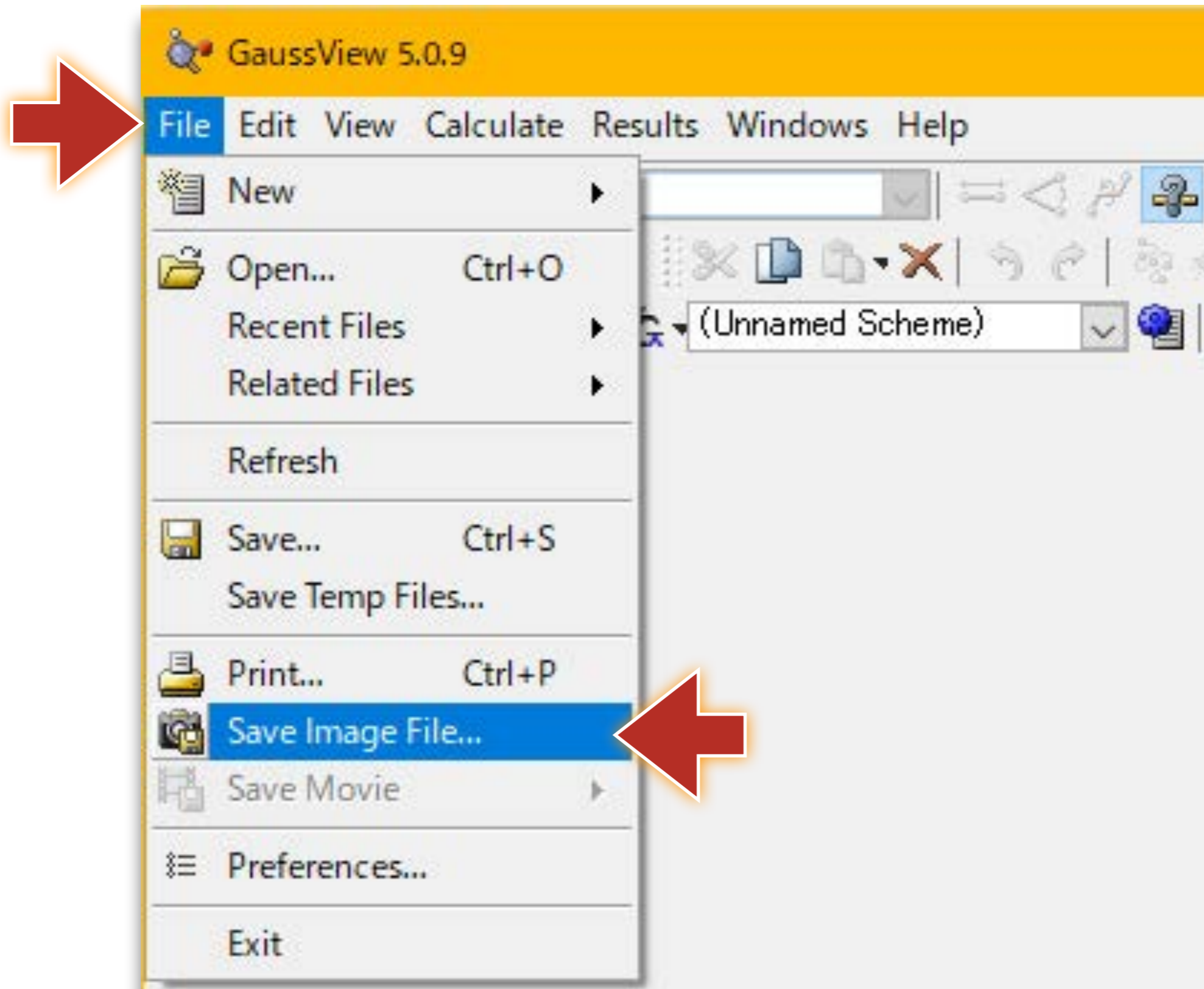
電荷分布を調べる



電荷分布を調べる



画像を保存する (電荷分布)



画像を保存する (電荷分布)

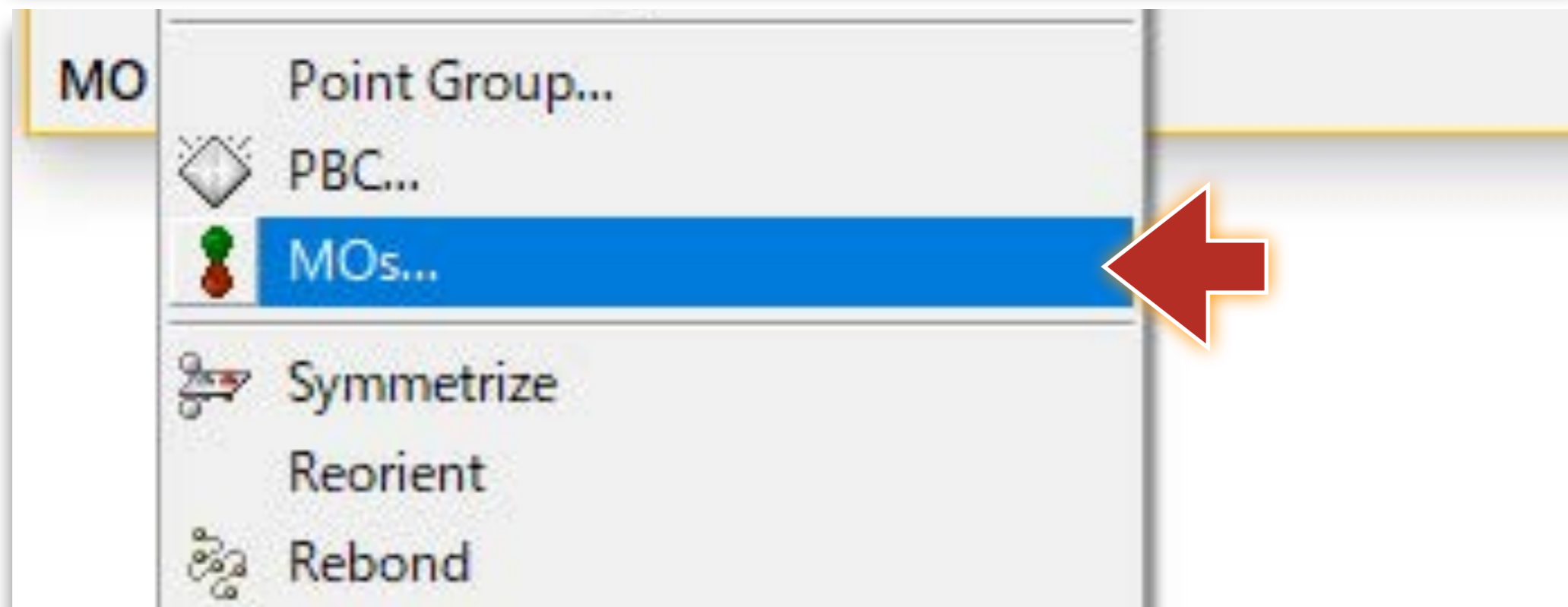
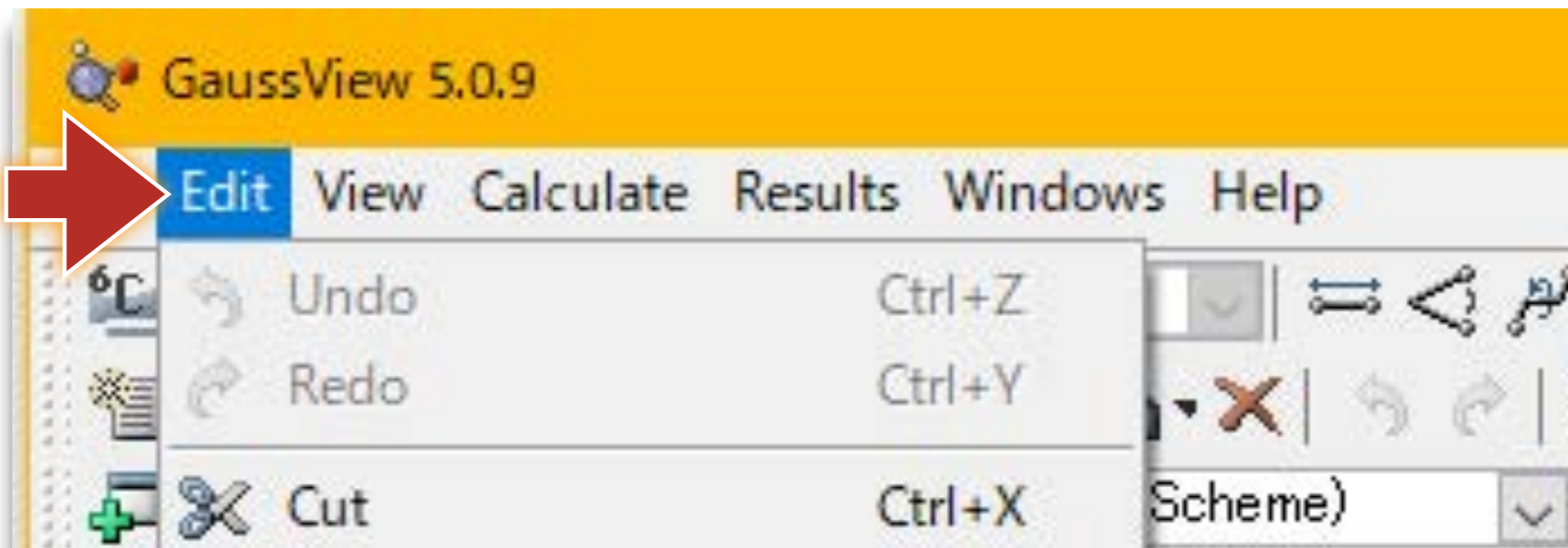
ファイル名(N): **butadiene_charge**

ファイルの種類(T):

Save as:

Enlarge Width and Height by: × White Background Gray Scale

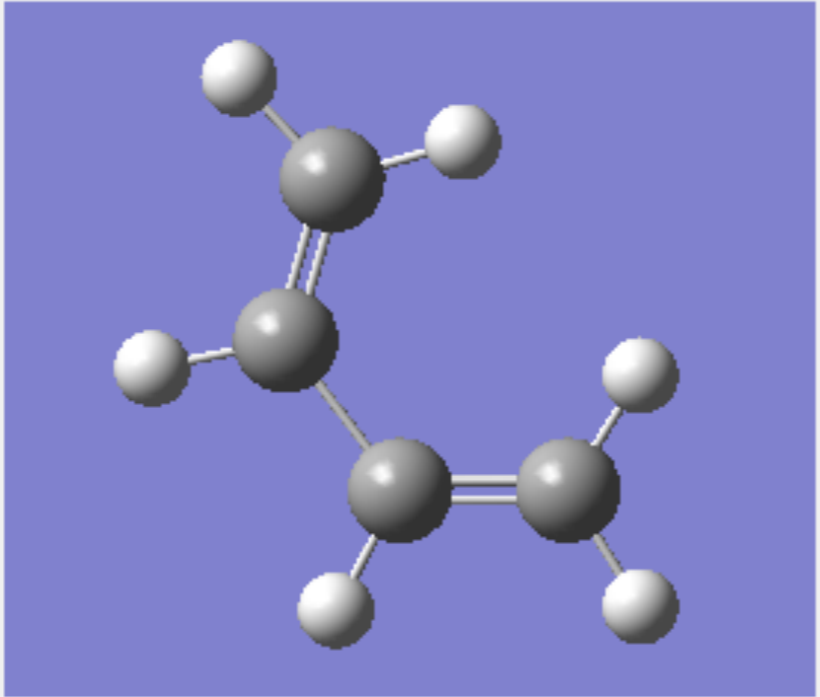
分子軌道を調べる



分子軌道を調べる

G2:M1 - MOs

Current Surface:



None

20	—	□	—	0.33427
19	—	□	—	0.28713
18	—	□	—	0.28343
17	—	□	—	0.27050
16	—	□	—	0.12365
15	—	↑↓	—	-0.32539
14	—	↑↓	—	-0.44453
13	—	↑↓	—	-0.48955
12	—	↑↓	—	-0.51511
11	—	↑↓	—	-0.58722

Charge: Spin: Gaussian MOs from: C:\Users\yamnor\Desktop\DA\butadie

New MOs | Visualize | Calculation | Diagram

Wavefunction: Adjust Occupancy

Permutation List:

Occupancy (Alpha)

Ok Cancel Help

分子軌道を調べる

None

14	↑↓	-0.44453
13	↑↓	-0.48955
12	↑↓	-0.51511
11	↑↓	-0.58722

Charge: Spin: Gaussian MOs from: C:\Users\yamnor\Desktop\DA\butadie

New **Visualize** Calculation Diagram

Isovalue: Cube Grid:

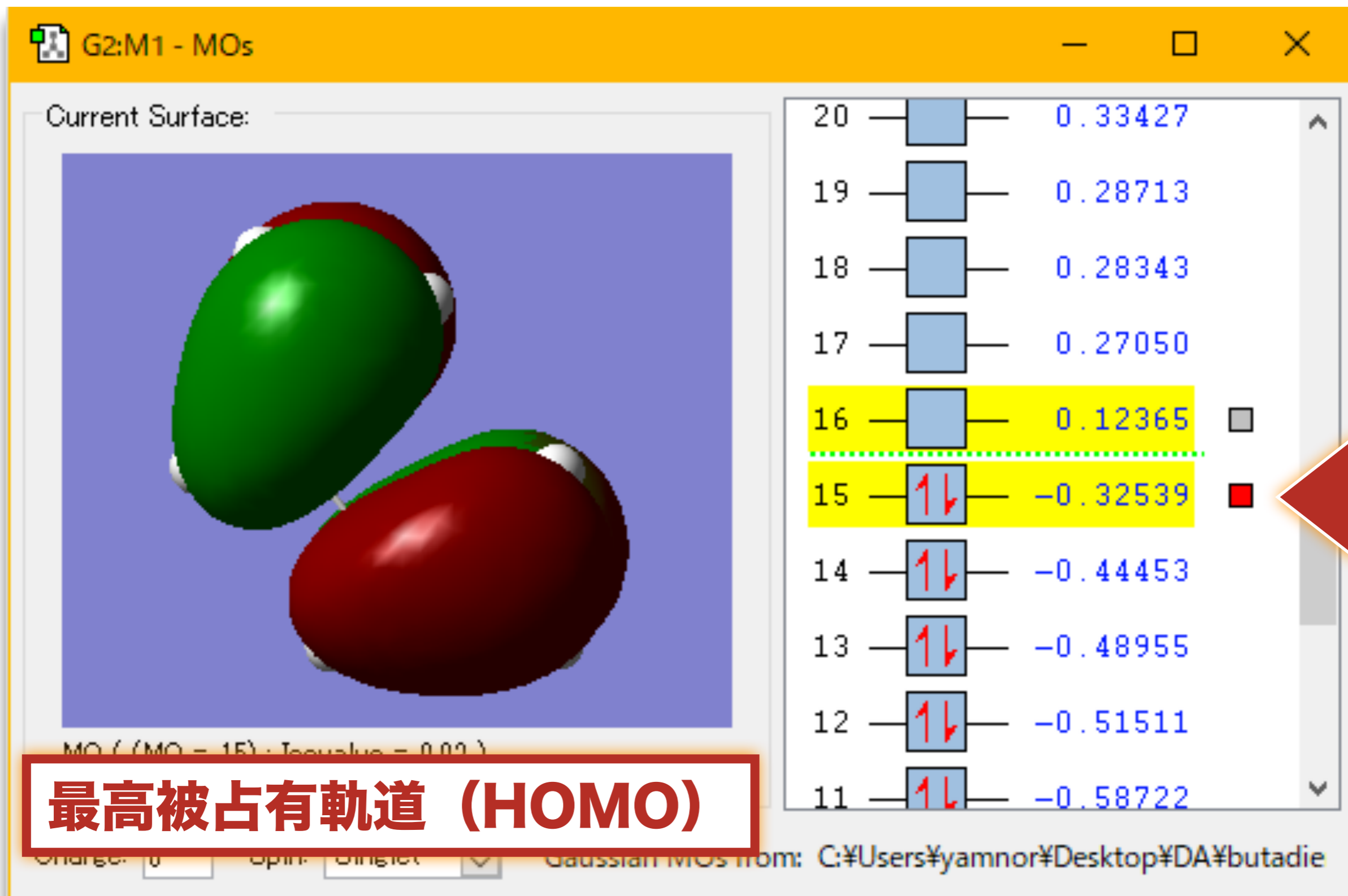
Add Type: Add List:

Current List:

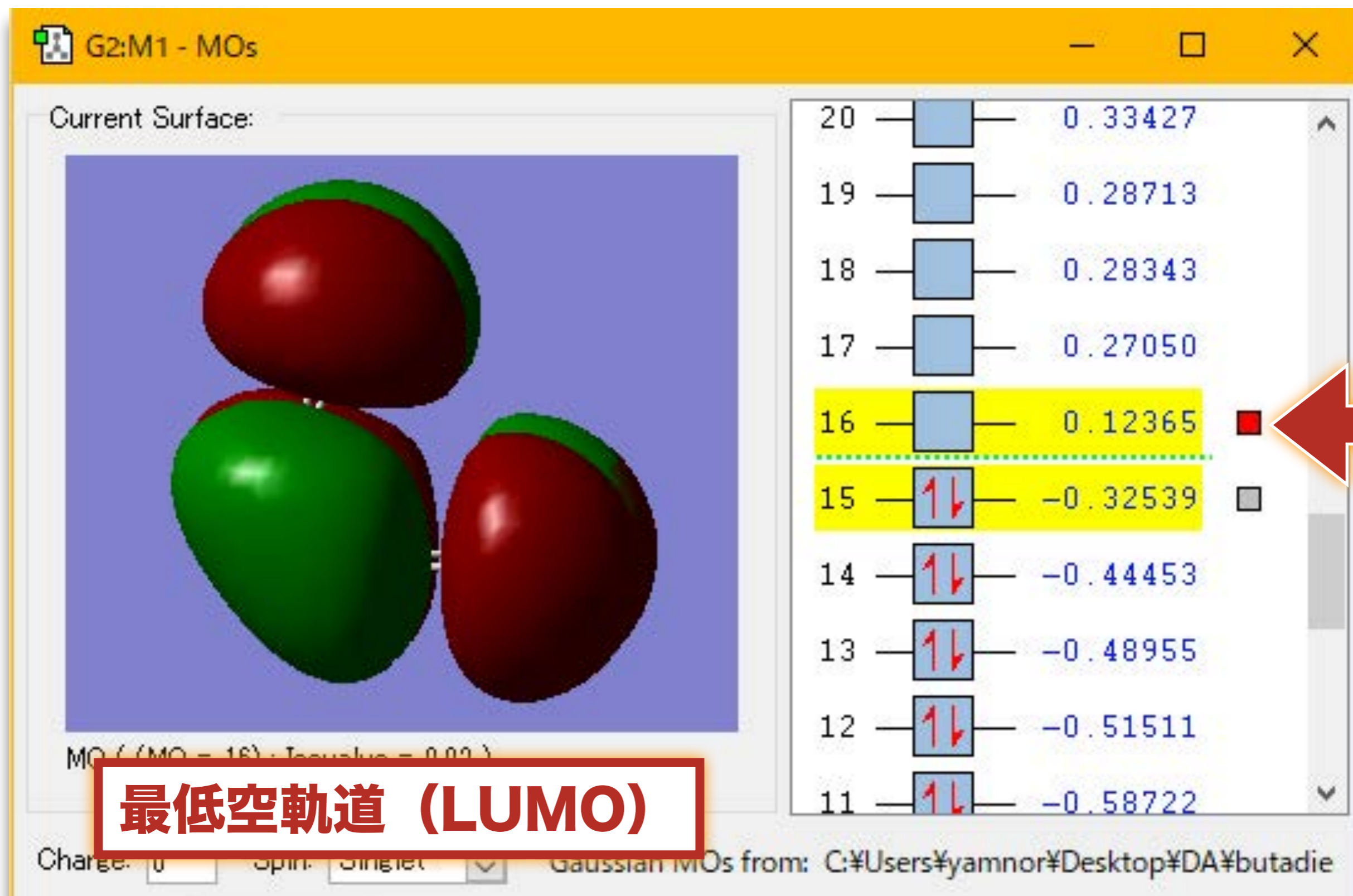
Update ...

Ok Cancel Help

分子軌道を調べる



分子軌道を調べる



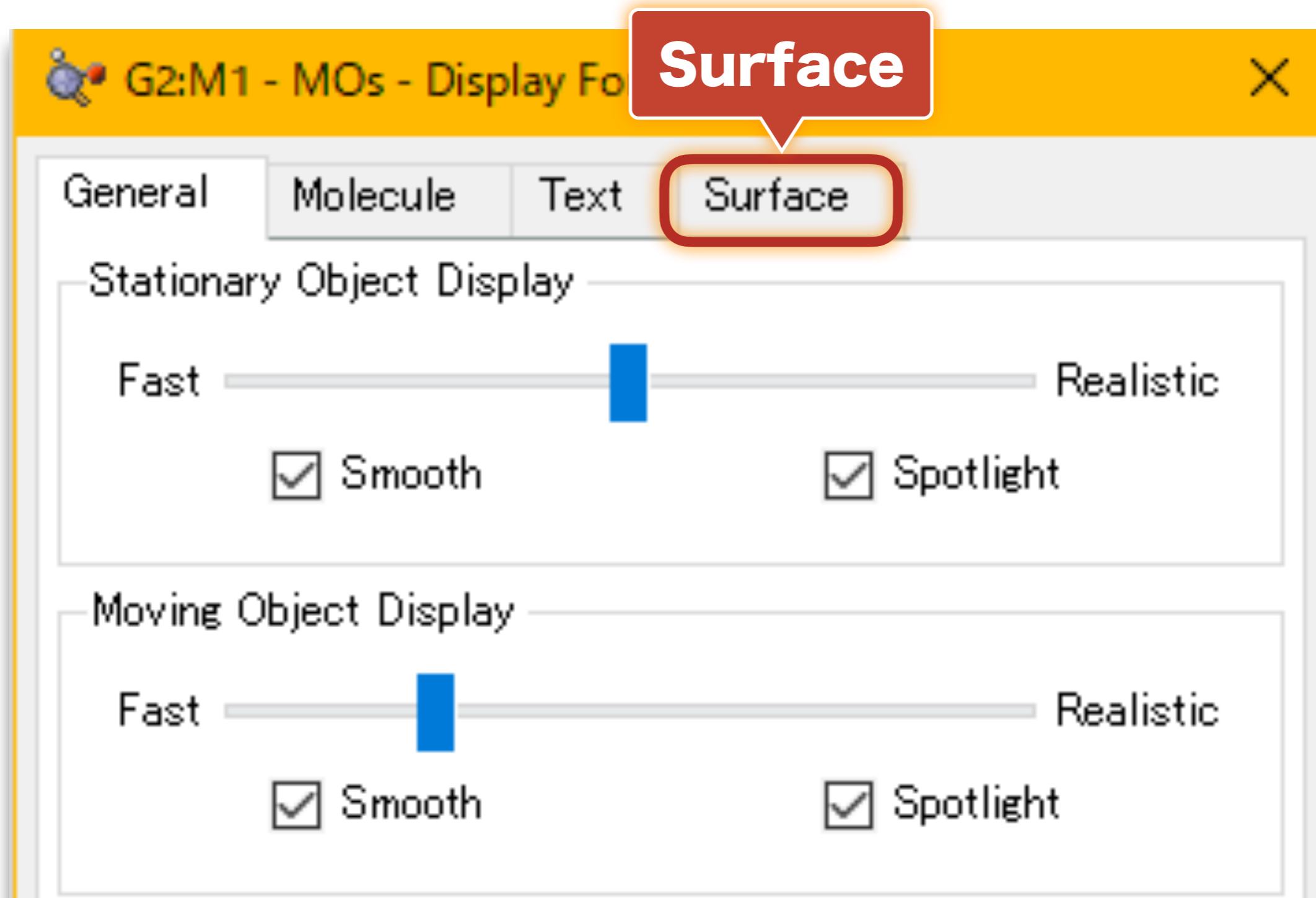
分子軌道の表示方法を変更する

The screenshot shows a software window titled "G2:M1 - MOs". The main area displays a 3D visualization of molecular orbitals (MOs) with two lobes, one green and one red. Below the visualization, it says "MO ((MO = 15) ; Isovalue = 0.02)". To the right, there is a table of orbital energies:

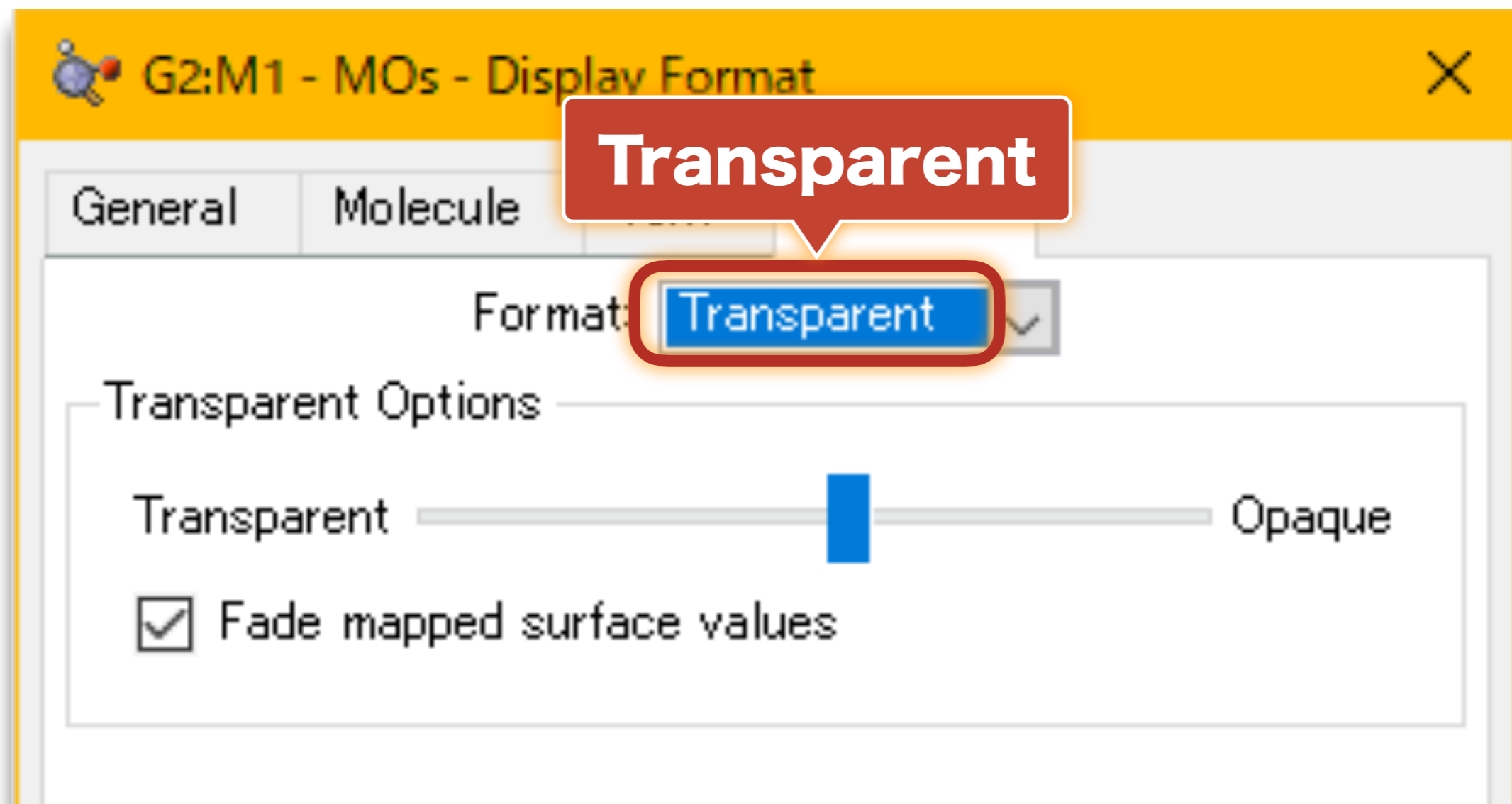
20	0.33427
19	0.28713
18	0.28343
17	0.27050
	0.12365
	-0.32539
	-0.44453
	-0.48955
	-0.51511

A "View" menu is open, showing options like "Center", "Hydrogens", "Dummies", "Labels", "Symbols", and "Bonds". A red callout box with the text "Display Format" points to a "Display Format ..." button in the bottom right corner of the interface. The interface also includes a "Charge" field set to 0, a "Spin" dropdown set to "Singlet", and an "Isovalue" field set to 0.02.

分子軌道の表示方法を変更する




分子軌道の表示方法を変更する



分子軌道の表示方法を変更する

G2:M1 - MOs

Current Surface:



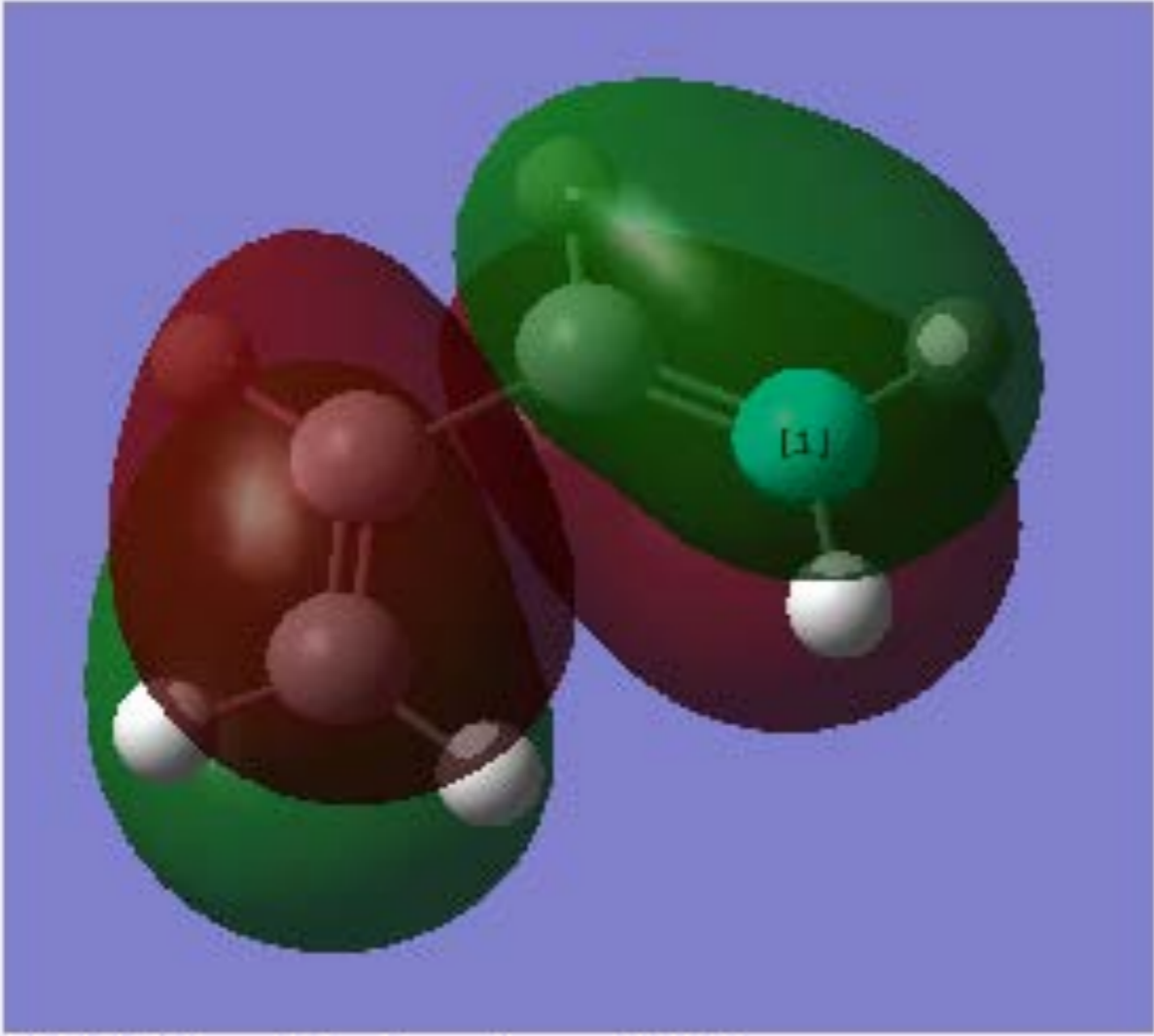
MO ((MO = 15) ; Isovalue = 0.02)

20	— <input type="checkbox"/> —	0.33427	
19	— <input type="checkbox"/> —	0.28713	
18	— <input type="checkbox"/> —	0.28343	
17	— <input type="checkbox"/> —	0.27050	
16	— <input type="checkbox"/> —	0.12365	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> —	-0.32539	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> —	-0.44453	
13	— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> —	-0.48955	
12	— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> —	-0.51511	
11	— <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> —	-0.58722	

分子軌道の表示方法を変更する

G2:M1 - MOs

Current Surface:



MO ((MO = 15) ; Isovalue = 0.02)

20	— [] —	0.33427	
19	— [] —	0.28713	
18	— [] —	0.28343	
17	— [] —	0.27050	
16	— [] —	0.12365	[]
15	— [↑↓] —	-0.32539	[]
14	— [↑↓] —	-0.44453	[]
13	— [↑↓] —	-0.48955	[]
12	— [↑↓] —	-0.51511	[]
11	— [↑↓] —	-0.58722	[]

画像を保存する (分子軌道)

Current Surface:

MO ((MO = 15) ; Isovalue = 0.02)

20	—	□	—	0.33427	
19	—	□	—	0.28713	
18	—	□	—	0.28343	
17	—	□	—	0.27050	
16	—	□	—	0.12365	□
15	—	↑↓	—	-0.32539	■
14	—	↑↓	—	-0.44453	
13	—	↑↓	—	-0.48955	
12	—	↑↓	—	-0.51511	
11	—	↑↓	—	-0.58722	

Charge: 0 Spin: Singlet Gaussian MOs from: C:\Users\yamnor\Desktop\DA\butadie

画像を保存する (分子軌道)

ファイル名(N): **butadiene_homo**

ファイルの種類(T):

Save as: Help

Enlarge Width and Height by: × White Background Gray Scale

ファイル名(N): **butadiene_lumo**

ファイルの種類(T):

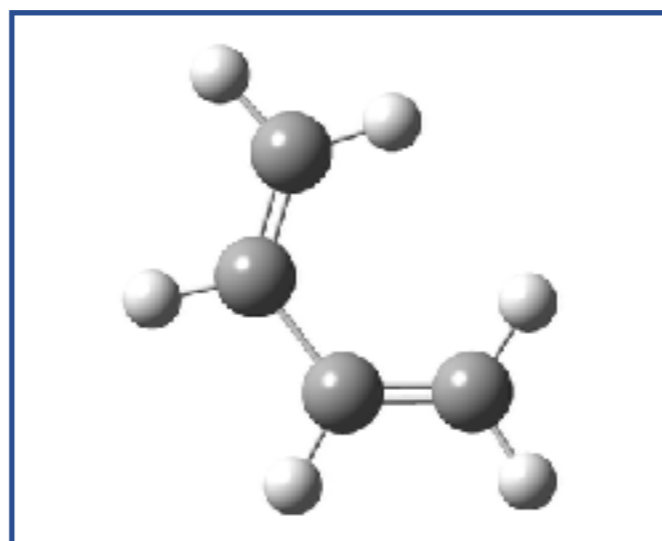
Save as: Help

Enlarge Width and Height by: × White Background Gray Scale

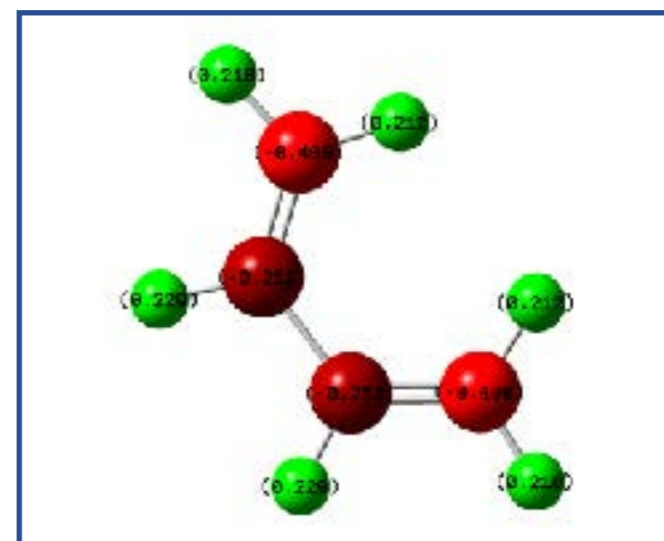
計算結果をまとめる (ブタジエン)

- 全エネルギーの値 : _____ a.u.
- 炭素・炭素間距離 : _____ Å

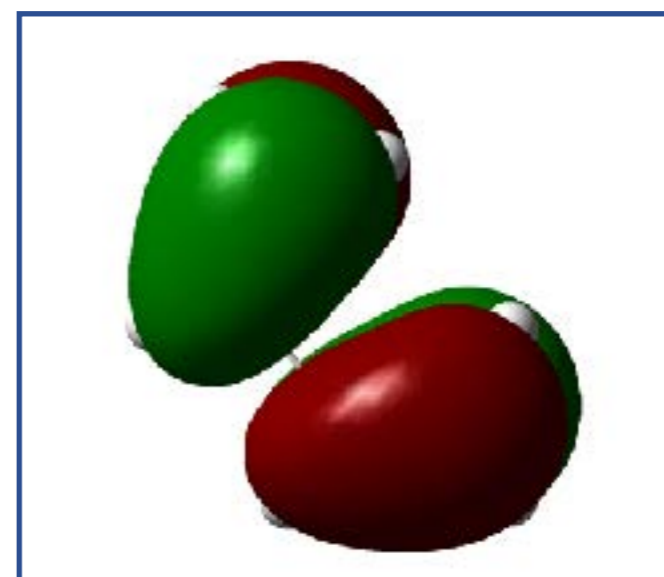
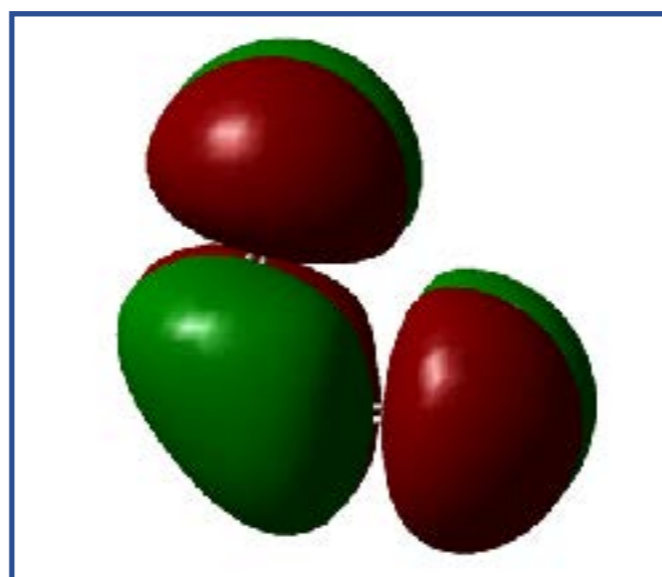
• 分子構造の図



• 電荷分布の図



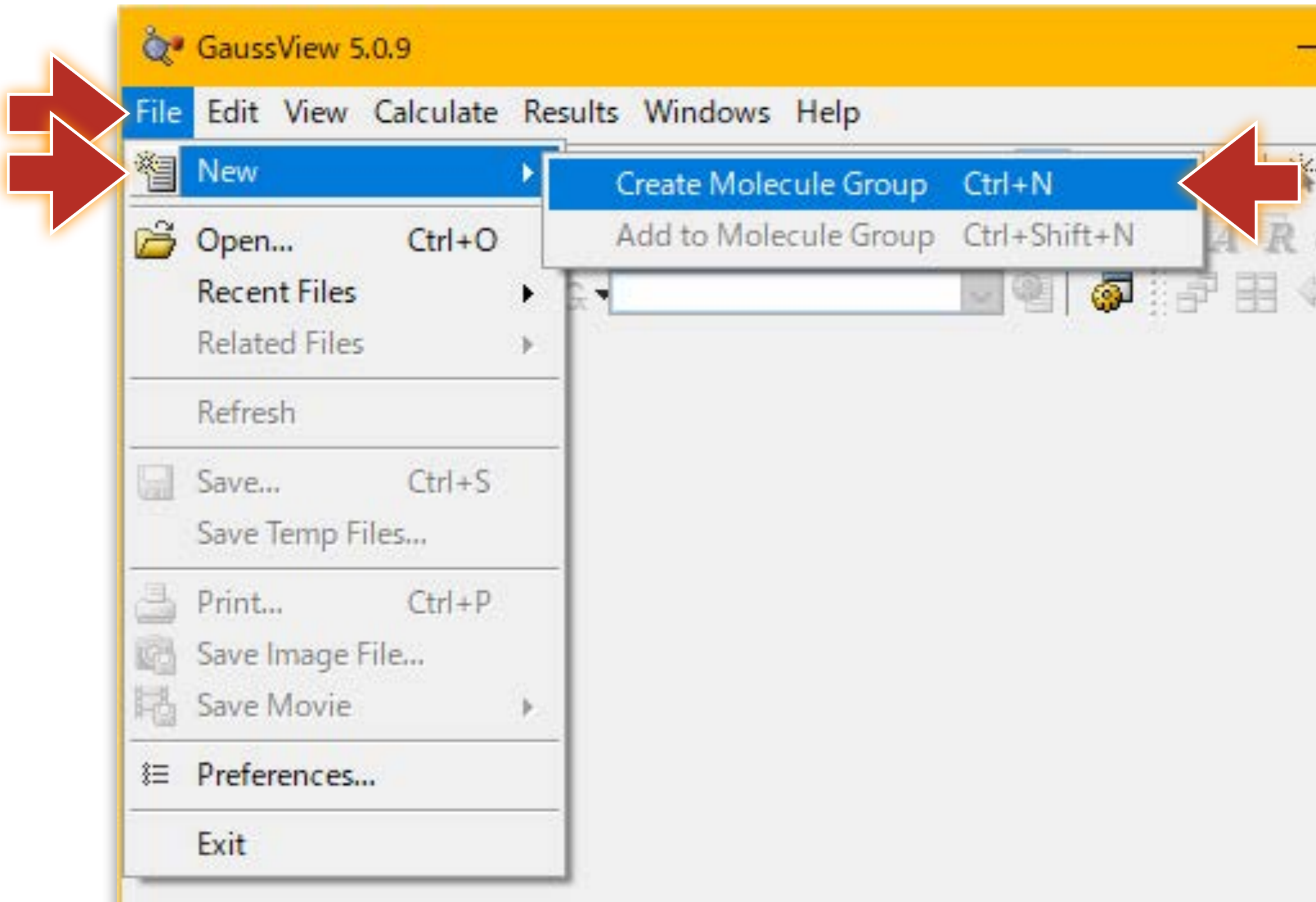
• 分子軌道の図



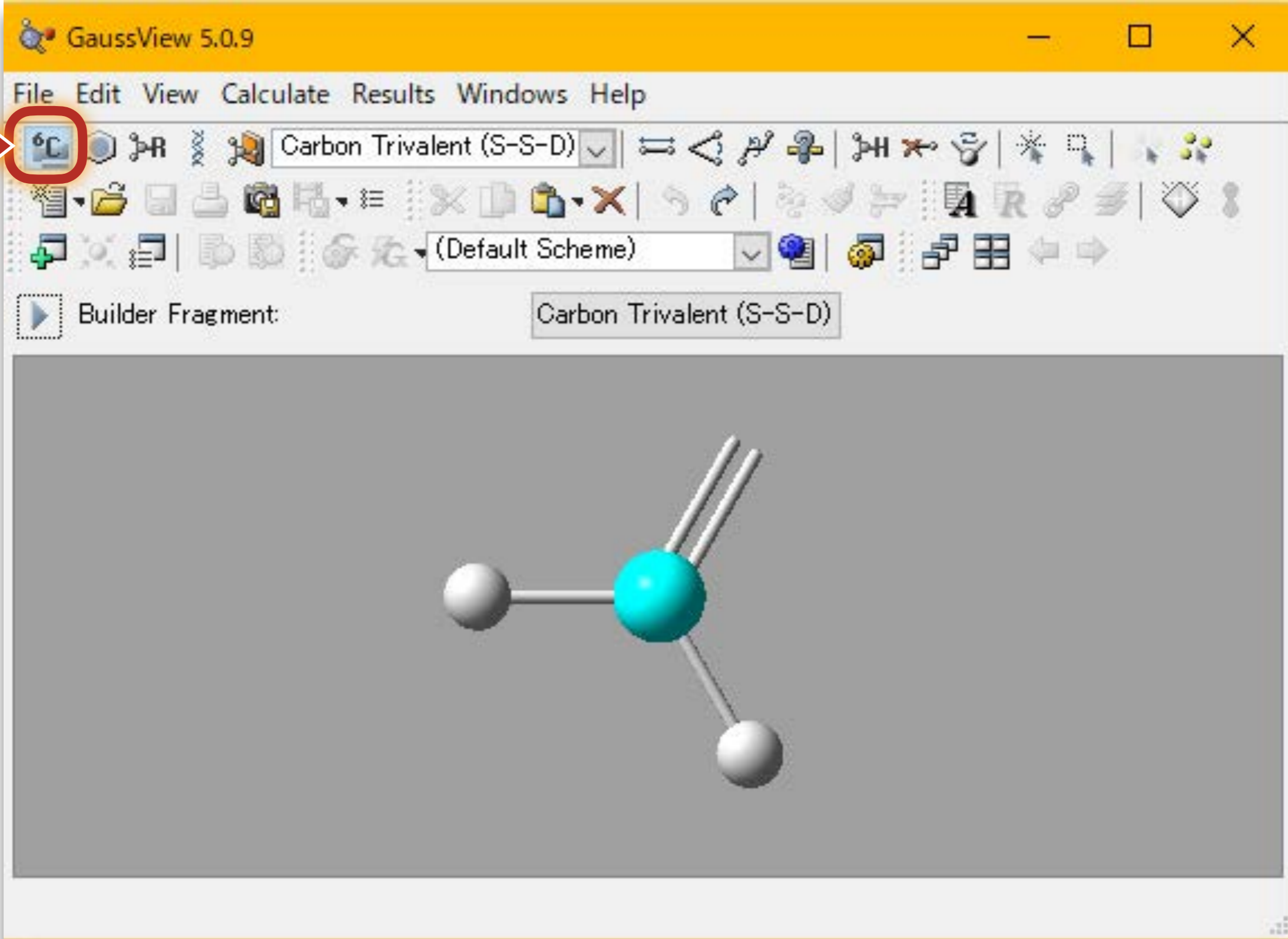
休憩時間：5分

エチレンの量子化学計算

分子構造を作成する

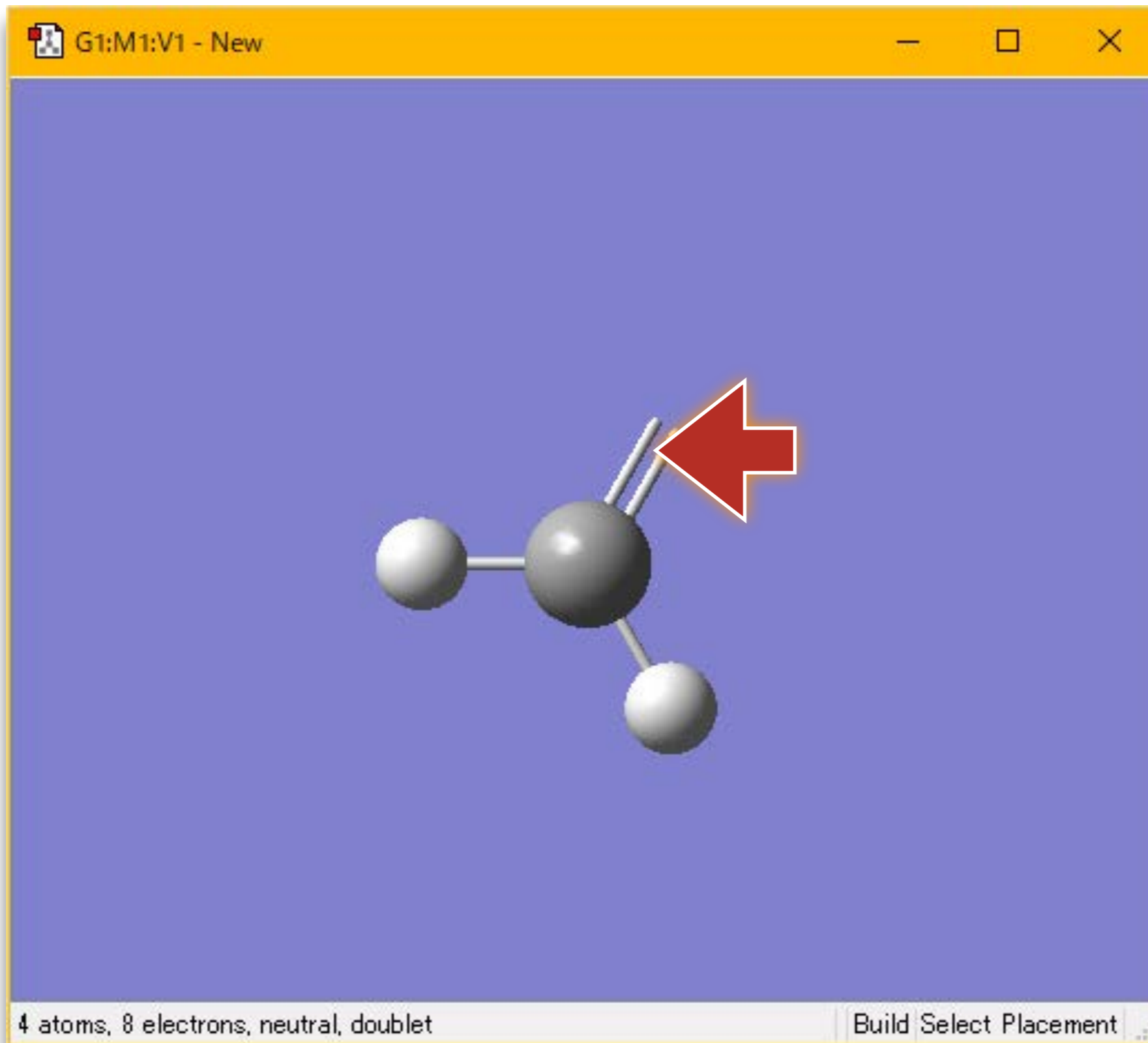


分子構造を作成する

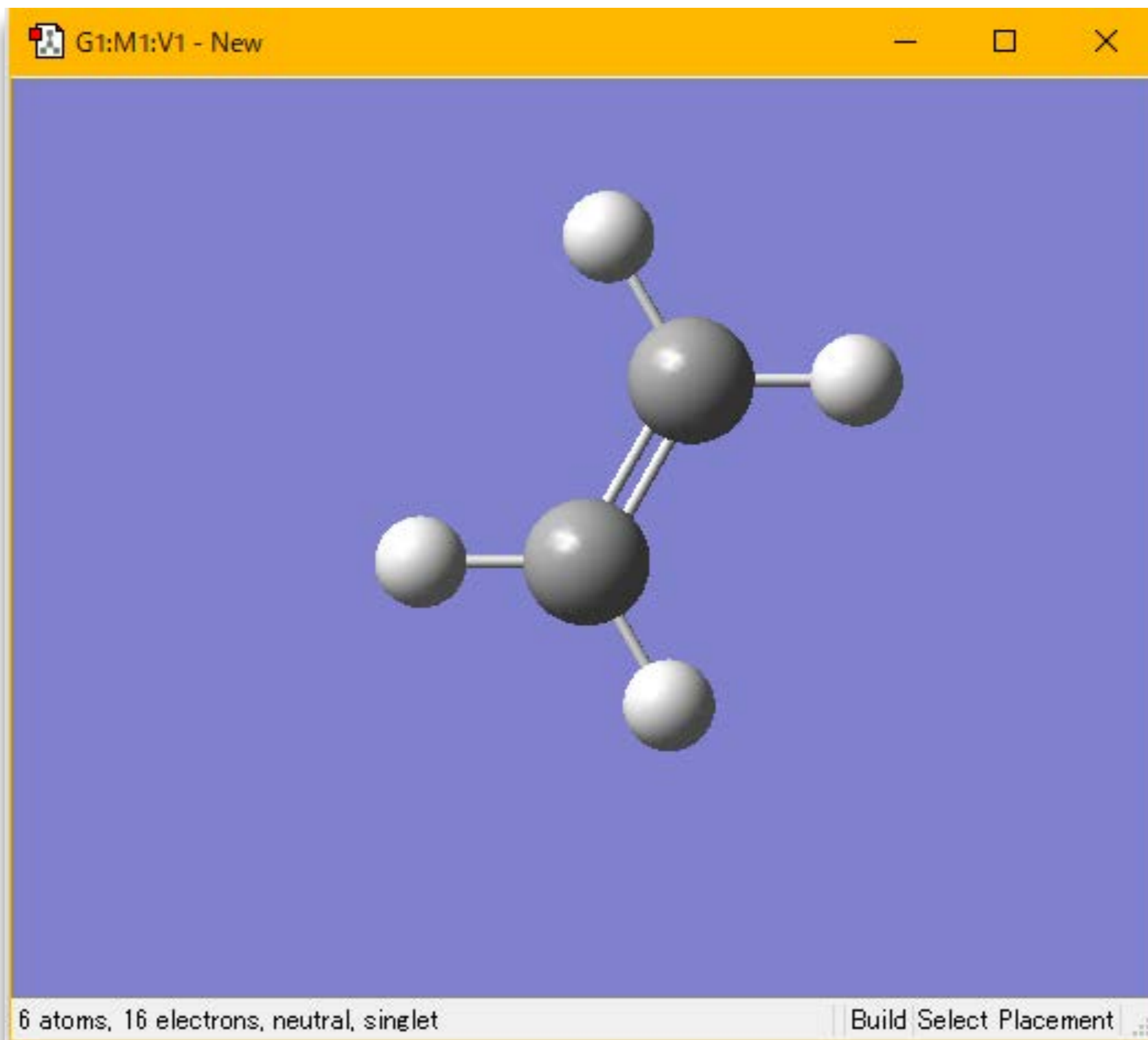


The screenshot displays the GaussView 5.0.9 software interface. The title bar reads "GaussView 5.0.9". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Calculate", "Results", "Windows", and "Help". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and visualization. A red arrow points to the "Carbon Trivalent (S-S-D)" icon in the toolbar. Below the toolbar, the "Builder Fragment:" panel shows "Carbon Trivalent (S-S-D)" selected. The main 3D view area displays a ball-and-stick model of a carbon atom (cyan) bonded to three hydrogen atoms (white) in a trigonal planar geometry.


分子構造を作成する



分子構造を作成する



構造最適化

 G1:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Setup

Title:

Keywords: **# opt freq hf/3-21g geom=connectivity**

Charge/Mult: **0 1**

Job Type	Method	Title	Link 0	General	Guess	NBO	PBC	S
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Opt+Freq ← **Opt+Freqを選ぶ**

Optimize to a Use RFO step

Calculate Force Constants Use tight convergence criteria

Compute Raman Compute VCD

Compute ROA Read Incident Light Freqs

構造最適化

ファイル名(N): ethylene

ファイルの種類(T): Gaussian Input Files (*.gjf *.com)

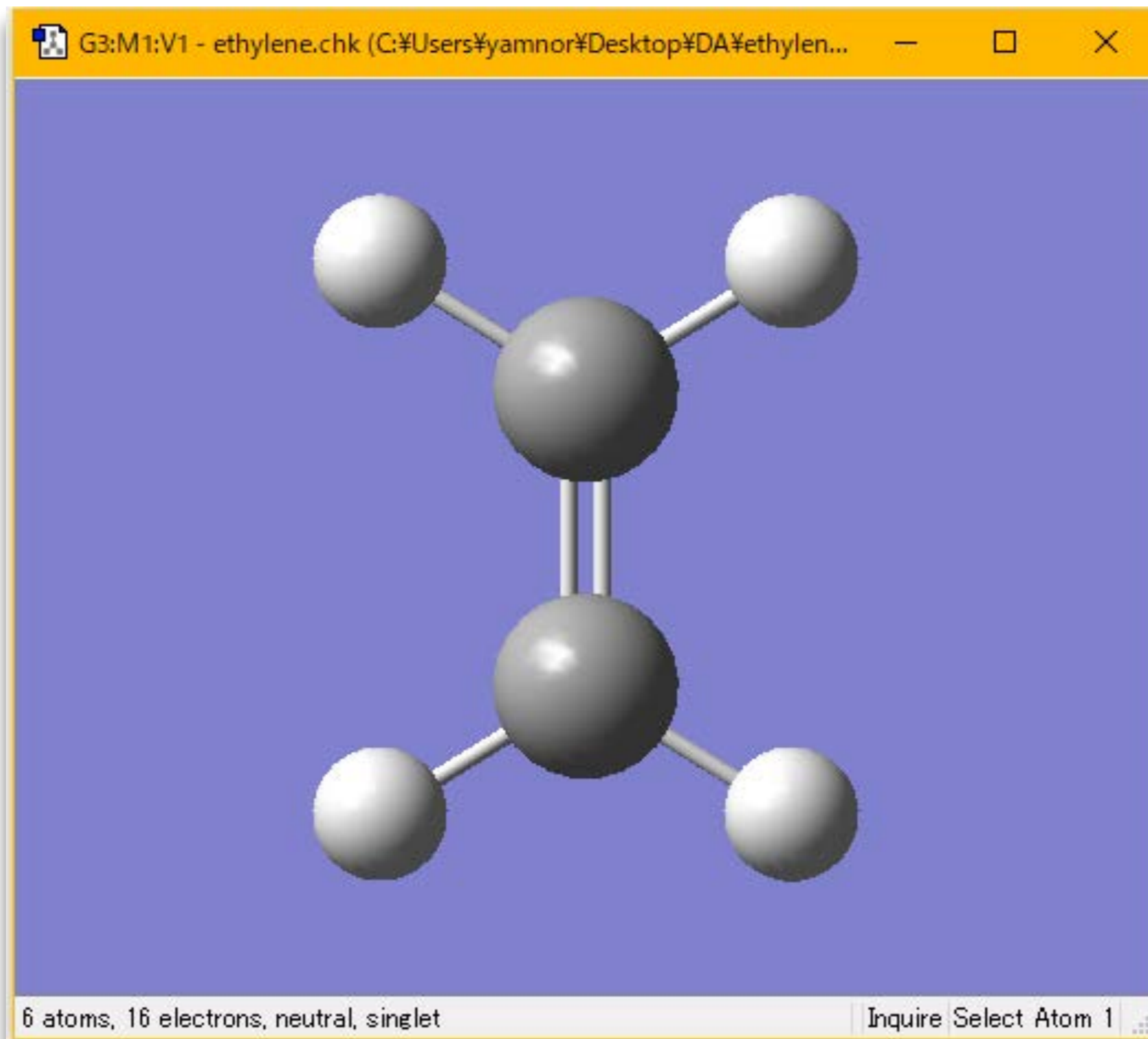
Save as: Auto

Write Cartesians Append Extra Input New Molecule Group

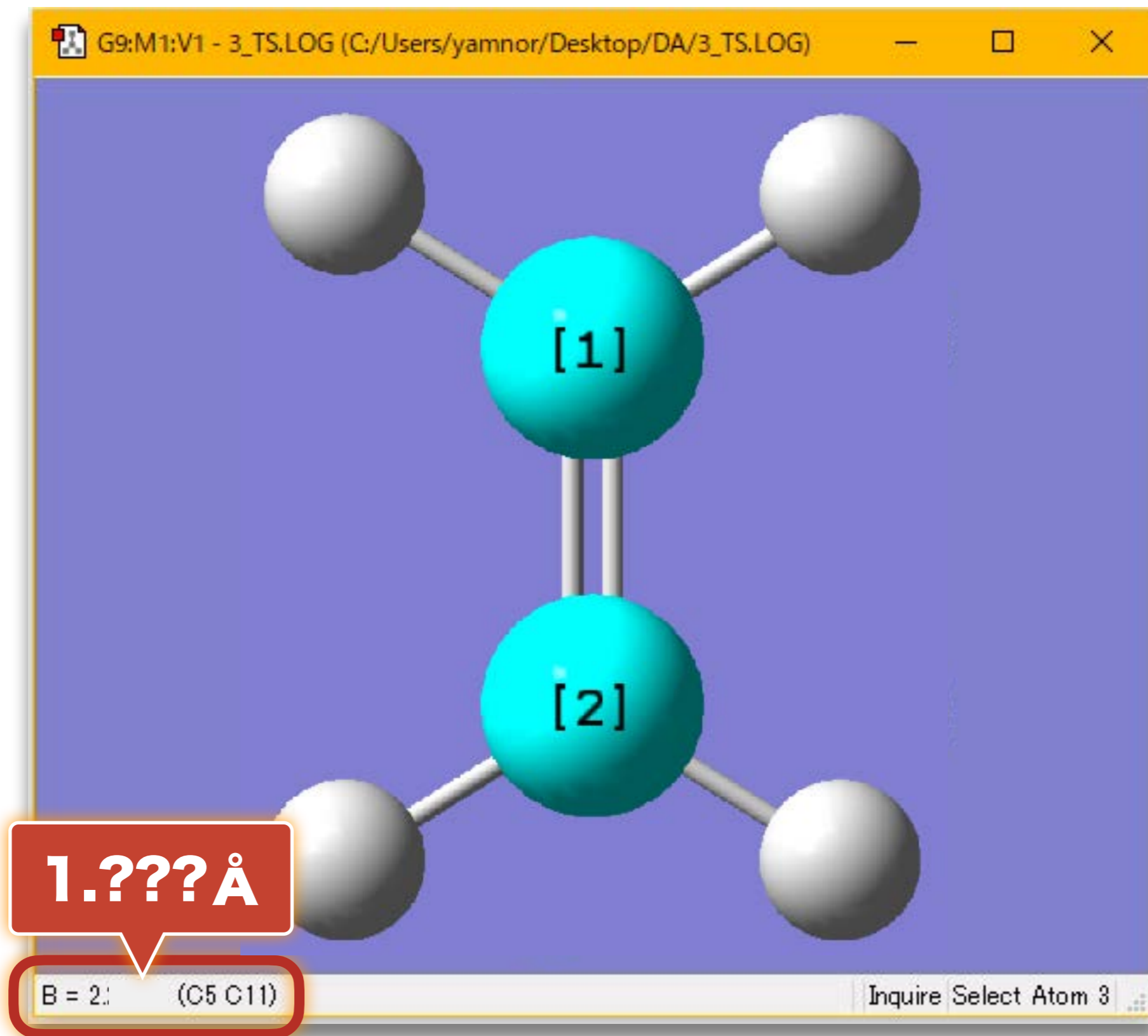
Help

ethylene

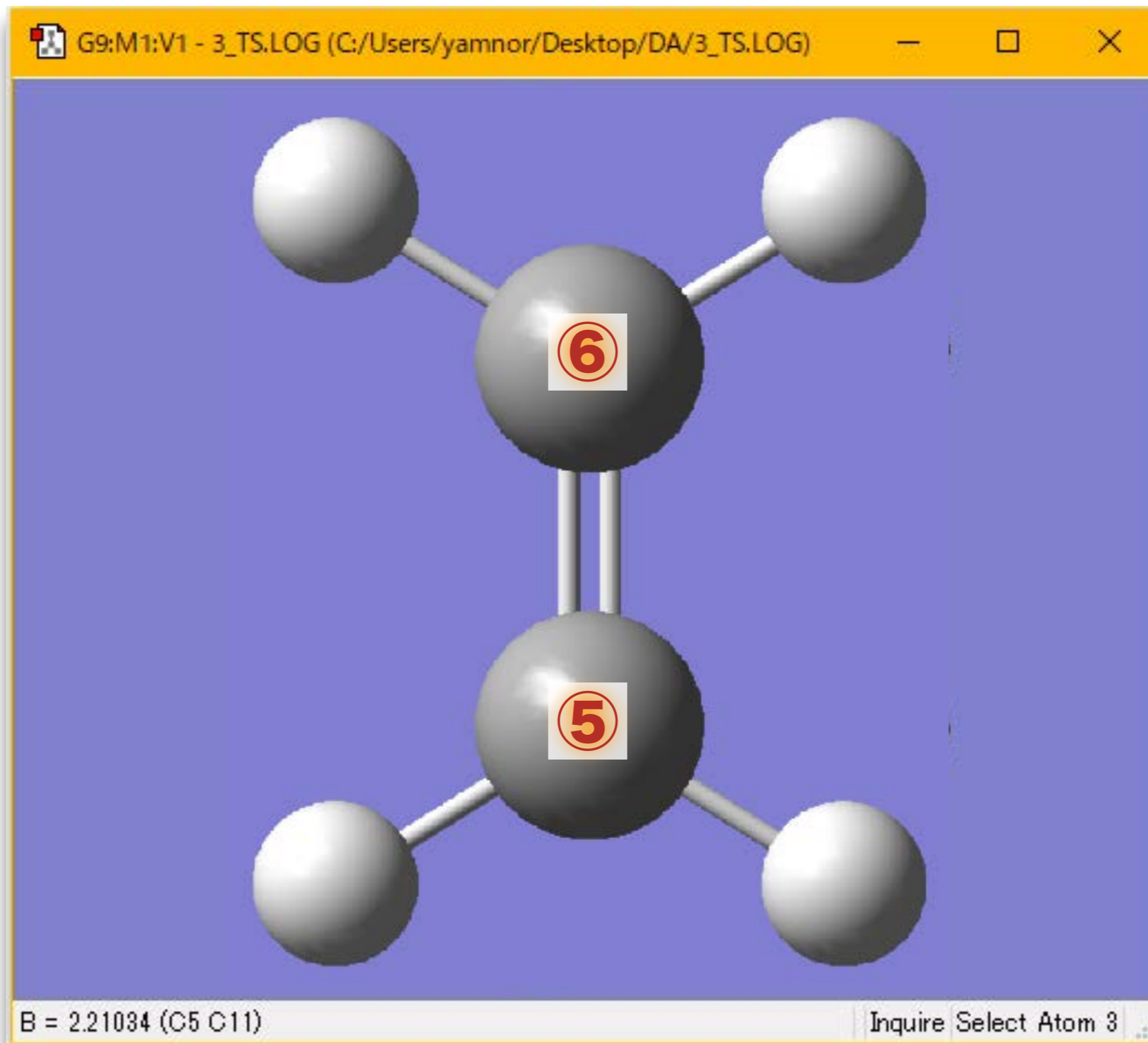
構造最適化



原子間距離を調べる



原子の番号 (ラベル)



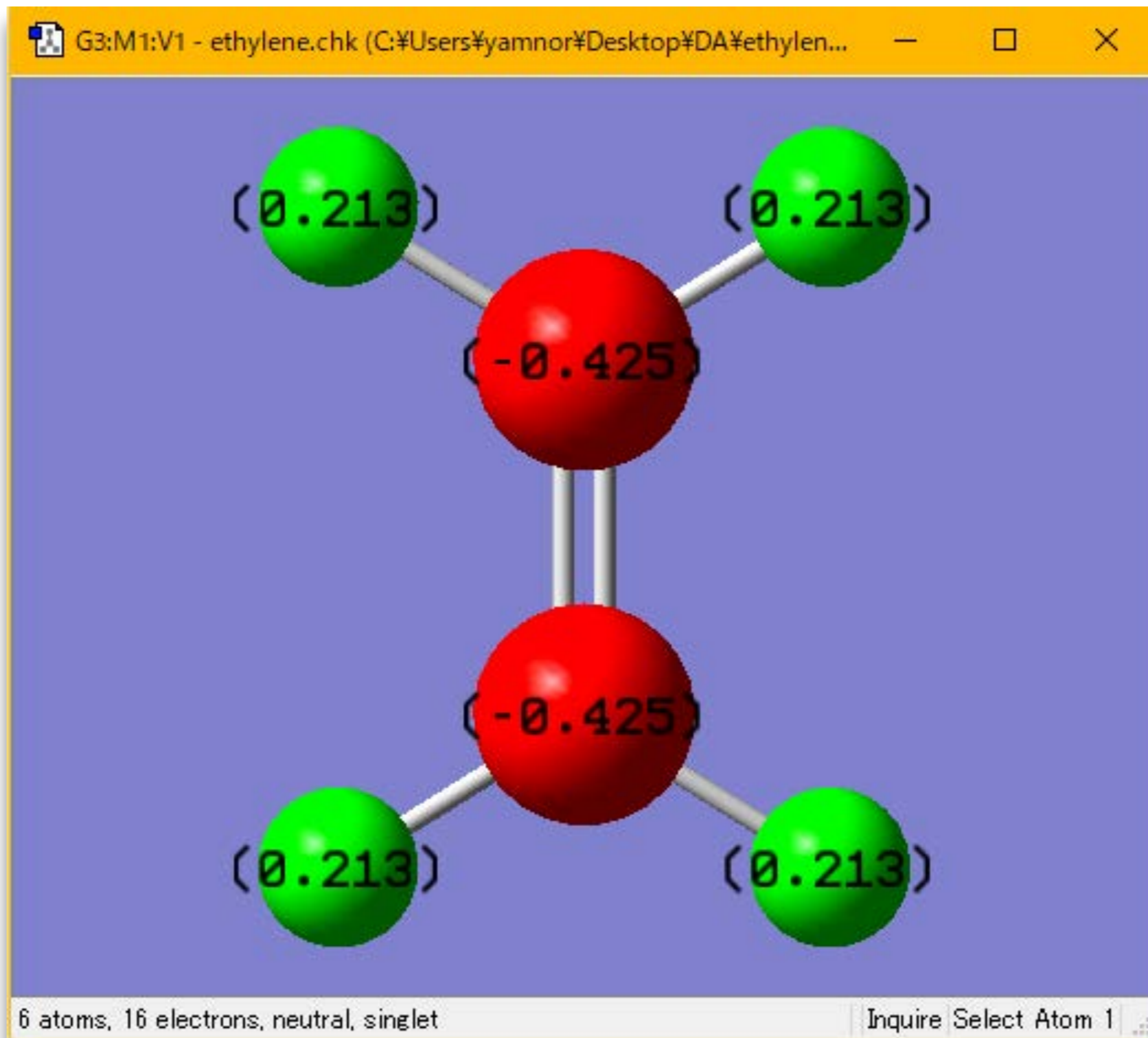
全エネルギーを調べる

G3:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Summary

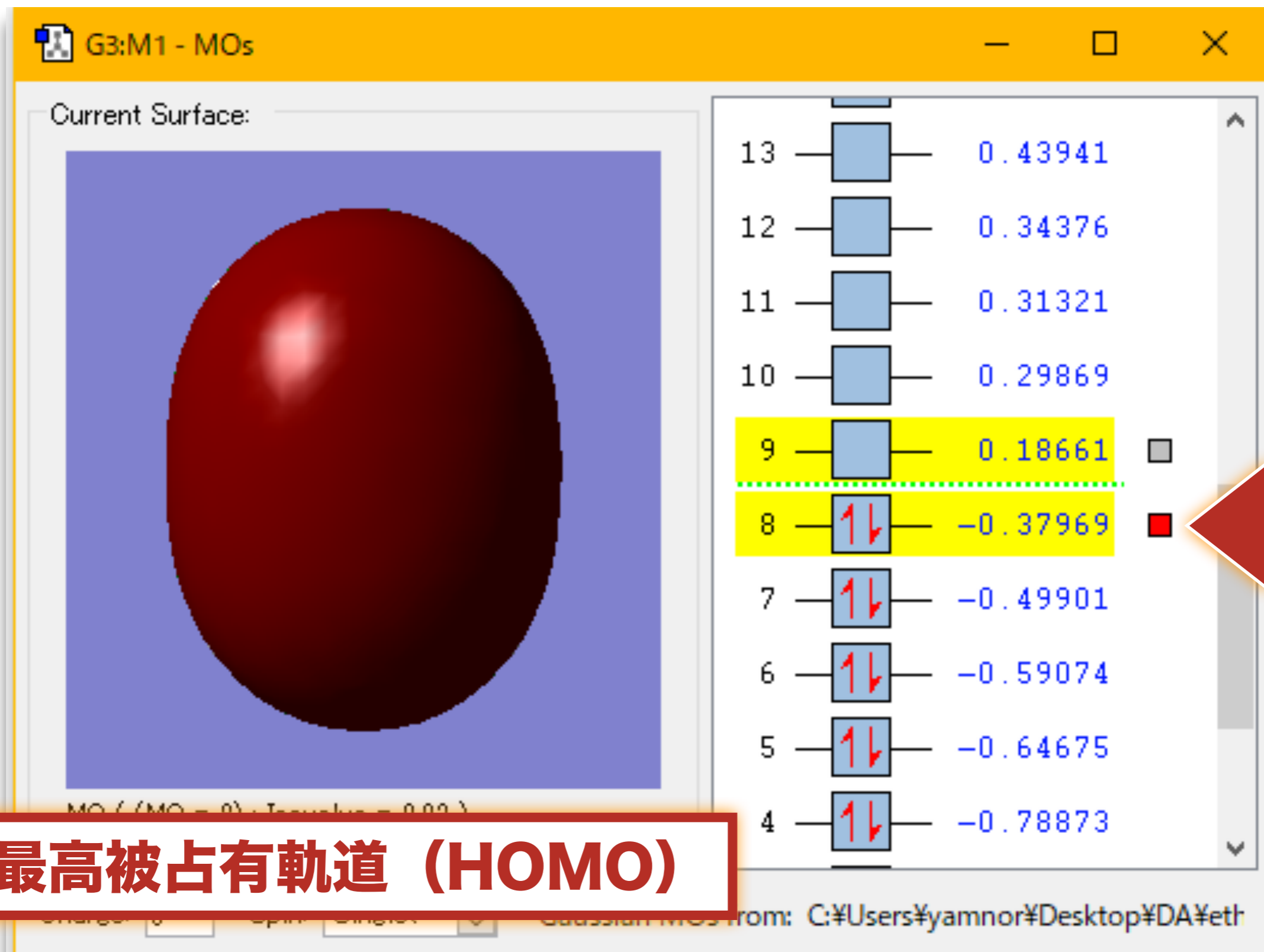
Title Card Required		
File Name	ethylene	
File Type	chk	
Calculation Type	FREQ	
Calculation Method	RHF	
Basis Set	3-21G	
Charge	0	
Spin	Singlet	
Total Energy	-77.	au.
RMS Gradient Norm	0.00009216	au.
Imaginary Freq		
Dipole Moment	0.0000	Debye
Point Group		

Ok View File Save Data

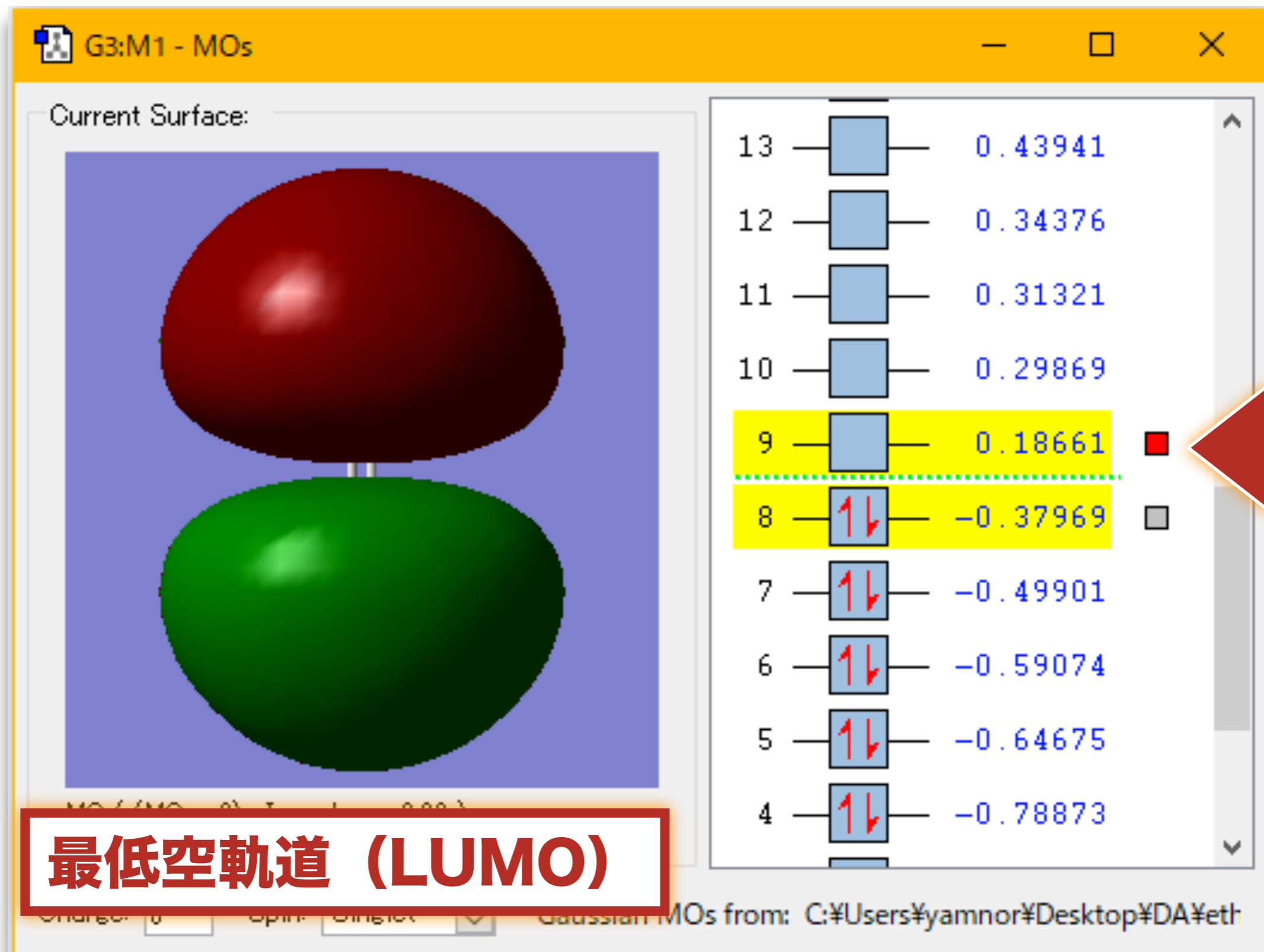
電荷分布を調べる



分子軌道を調べる



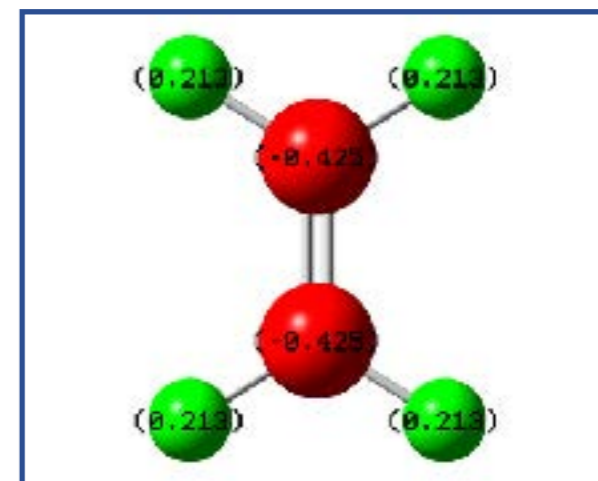
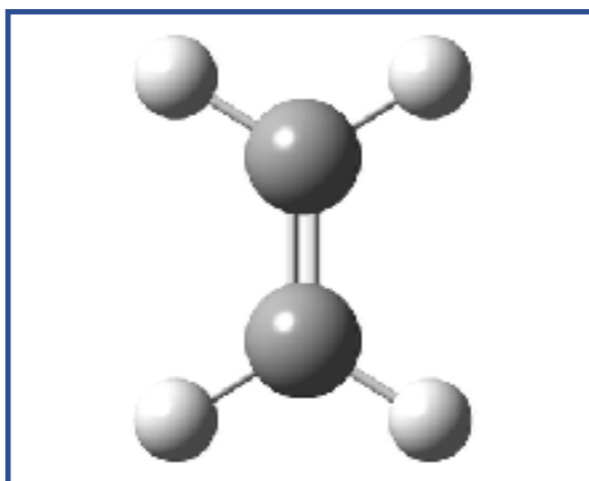
分子軌道を調べる



計算結果をまとめる (エチレン)

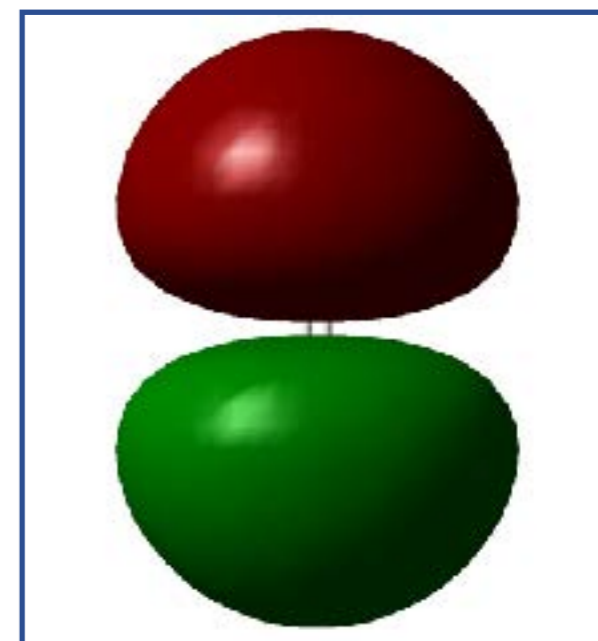
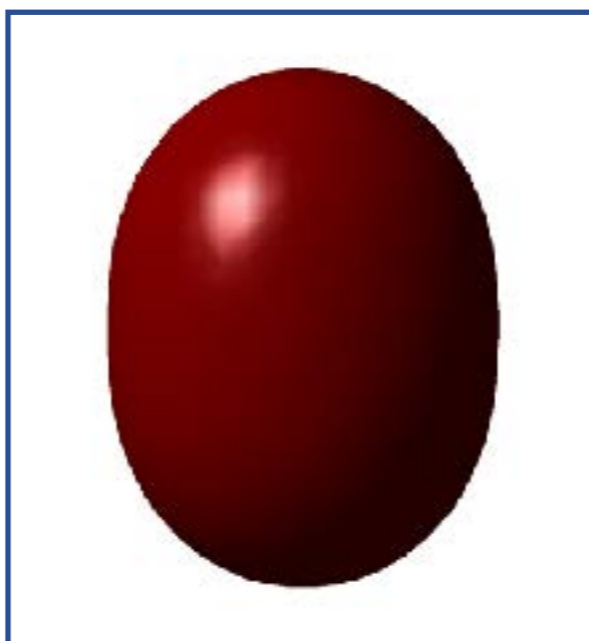
- 全エネルギーの値 : _____ a.u.
- 炭素・炭素間距離 : _____ Å

• 分子構造の図



• 電荷分布の図

• 分子軌道の図




遷移状態を探索する

入力ファイルを開く



構造最適化

 G6:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Setup

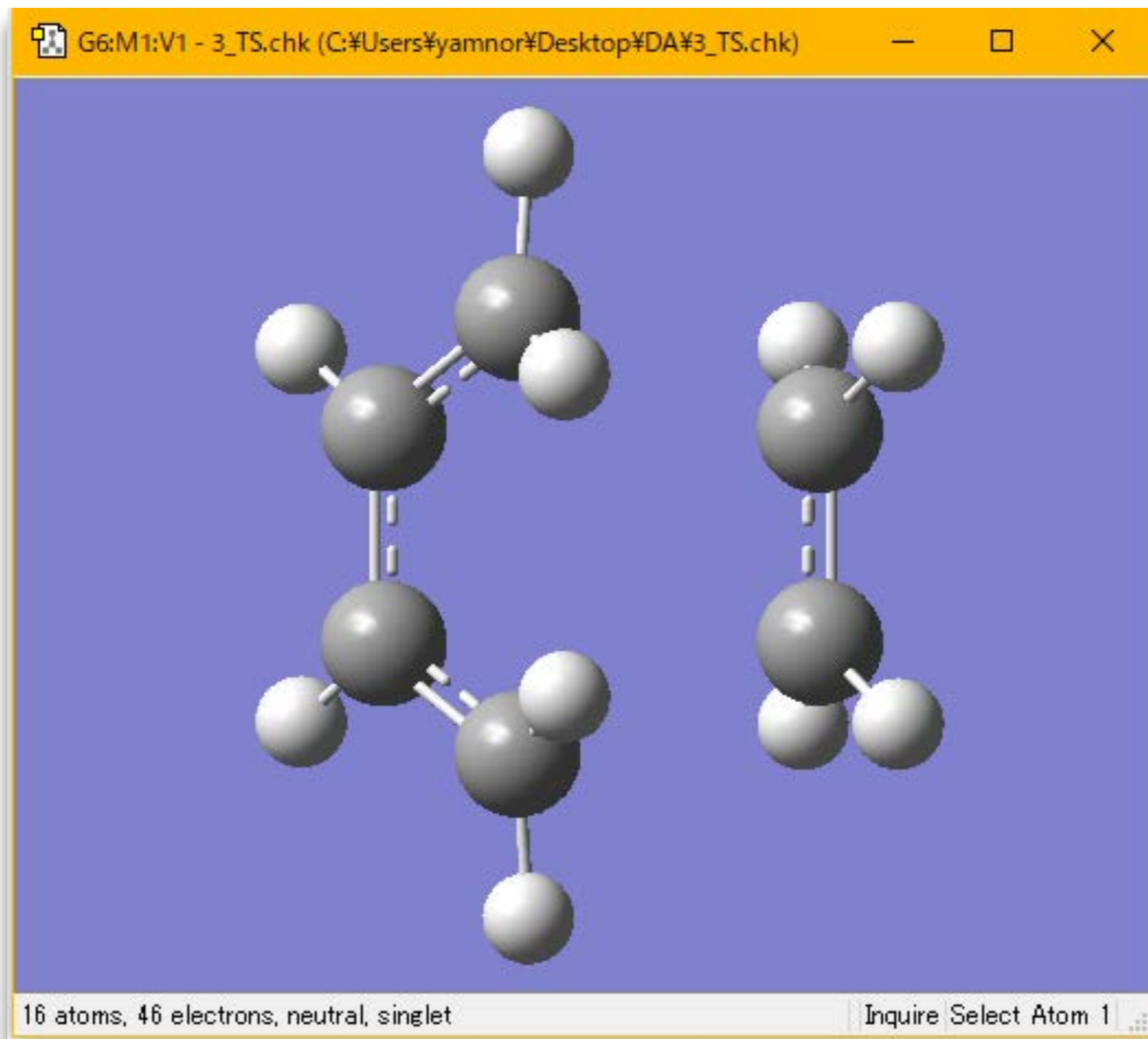
Title: **Title Card Required**

Keywords: **# opt=(calcfc.ts) freq rhf/3-21g scrf=che**

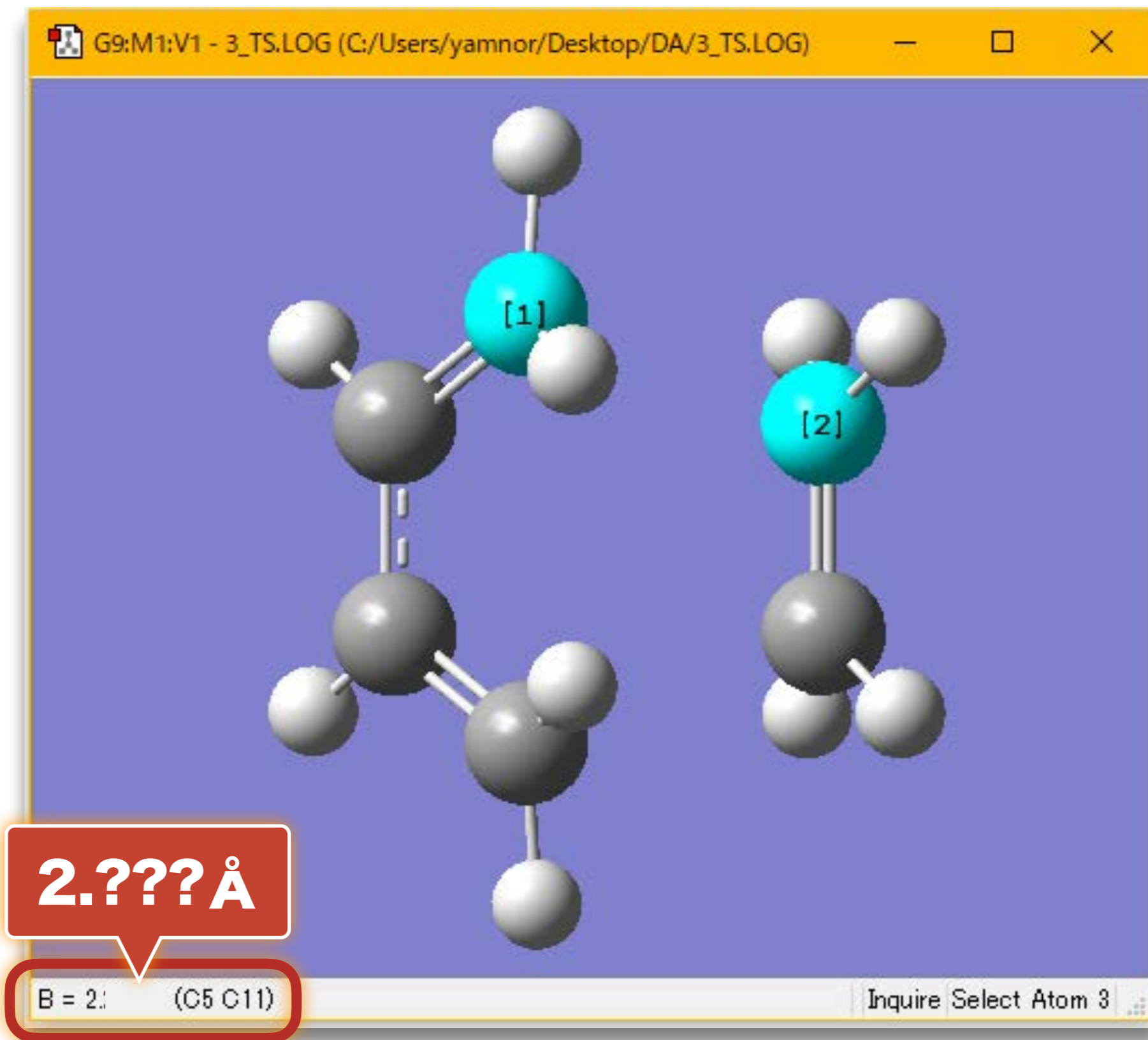
Charge/Mult: **0 1**

Job Type	Method	Title	Link 0	General	Guess
Opt+Freq					
Optimize to a	TS (Berny)			<input type="checkbox"/> Use RFO	
Calculate Force Constants	Once			<input type="checkbox"/> Use tight	
Compute Raman	Default			<input type="checkbox"/> Compute	
Compute RQA	No			Read Incident	

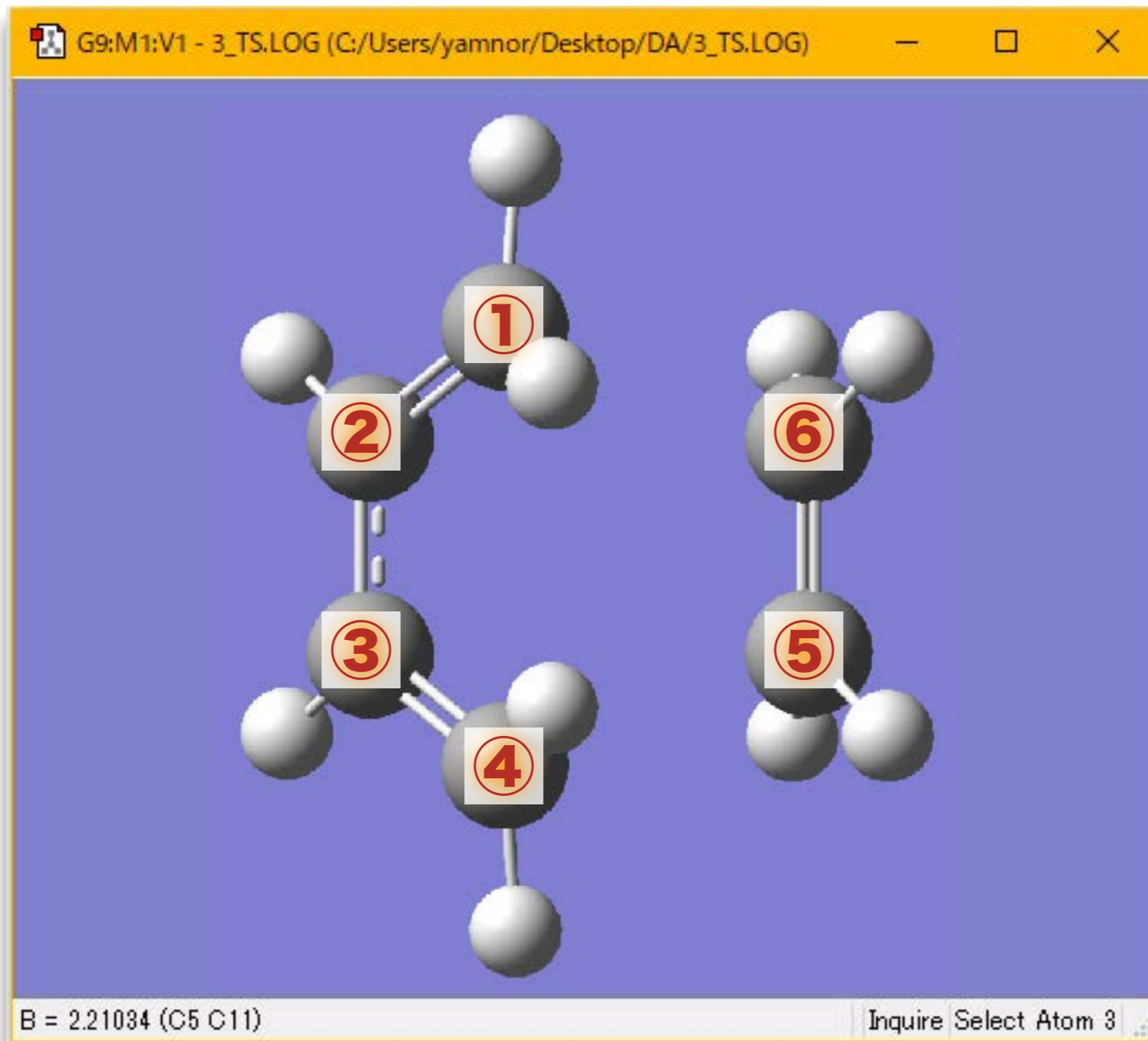
構造最適化



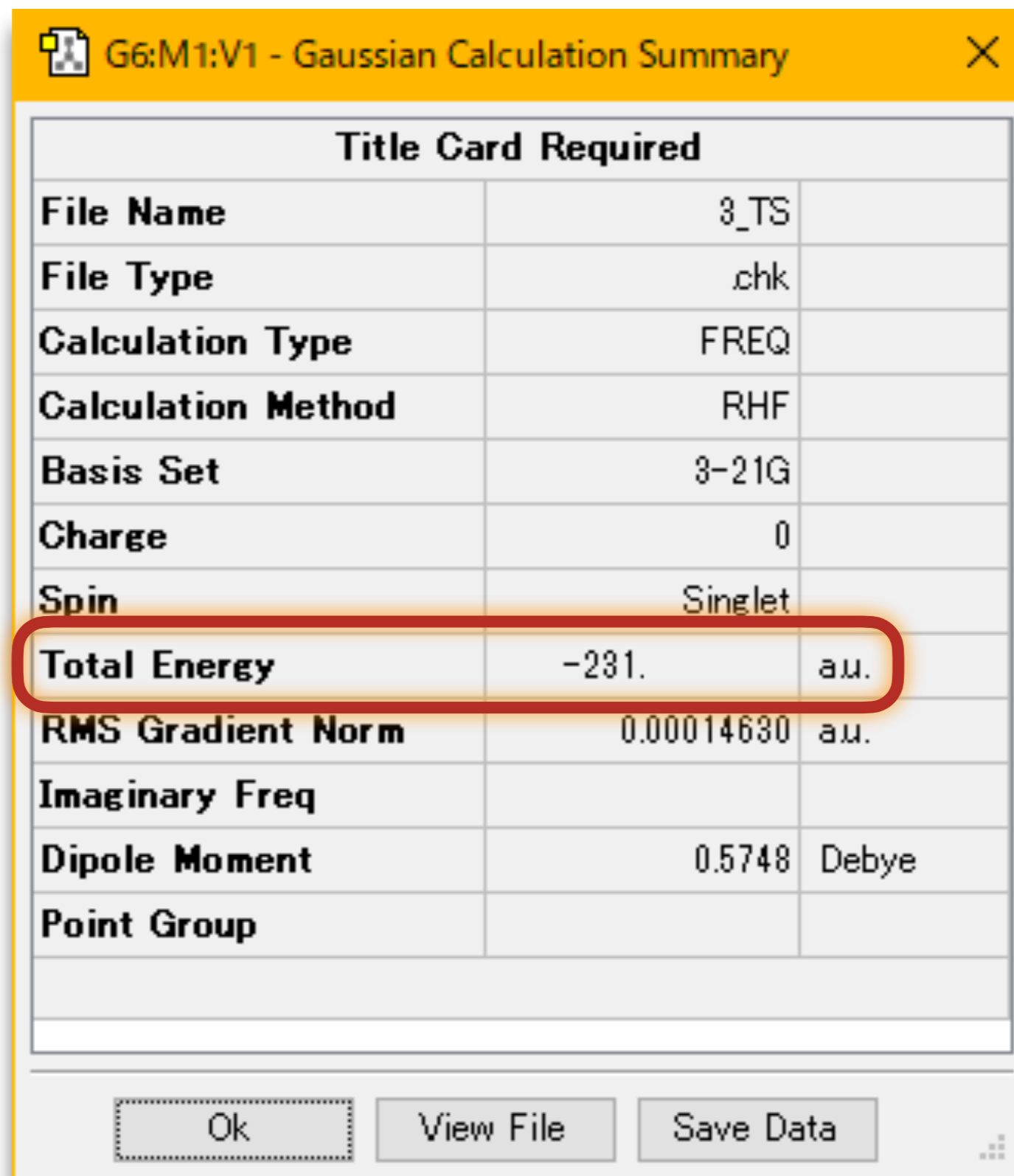
原子間距離を調べる



原子の番号 (ラベル)



全エネルギーを調べる

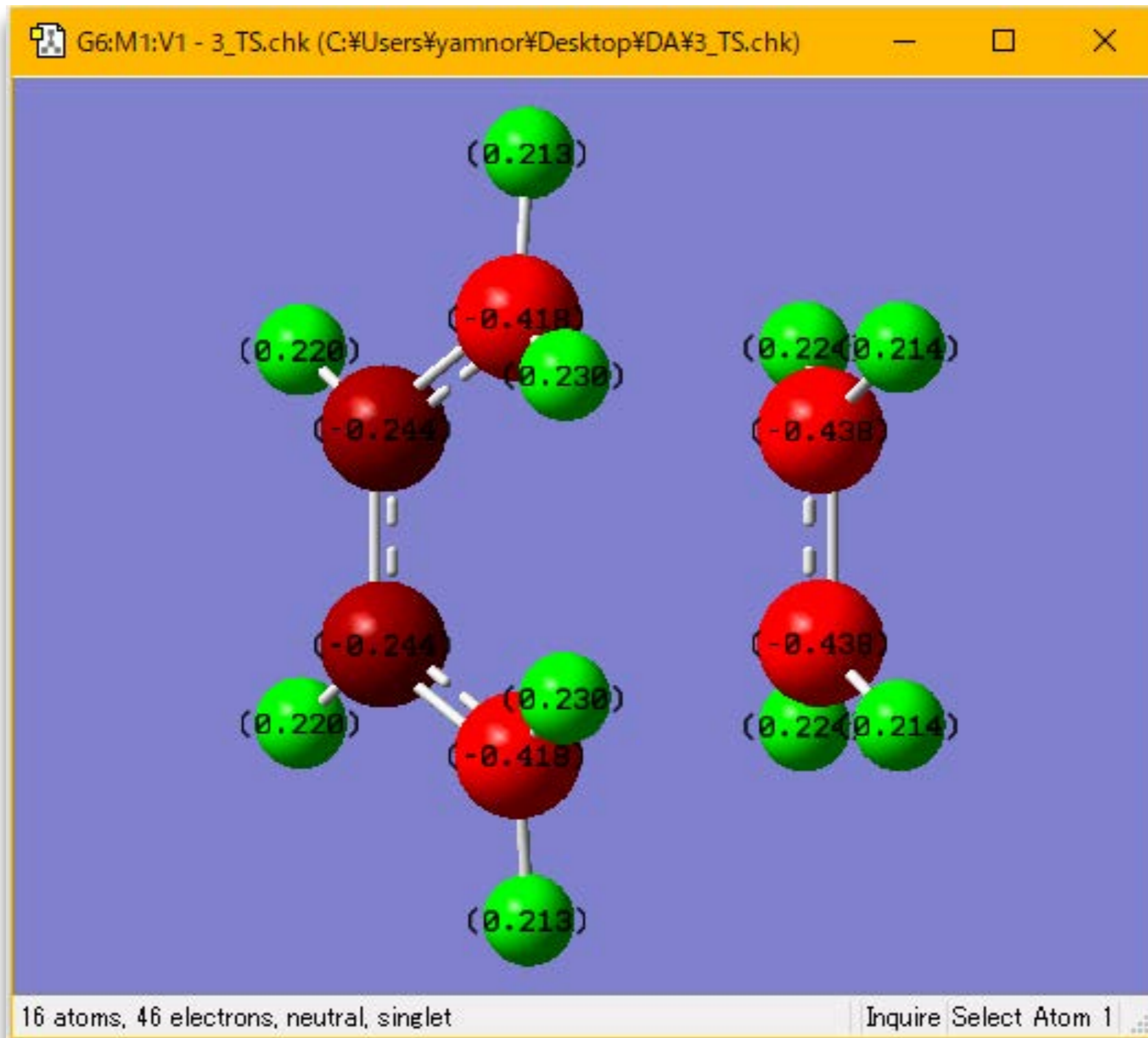


G6:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Summary

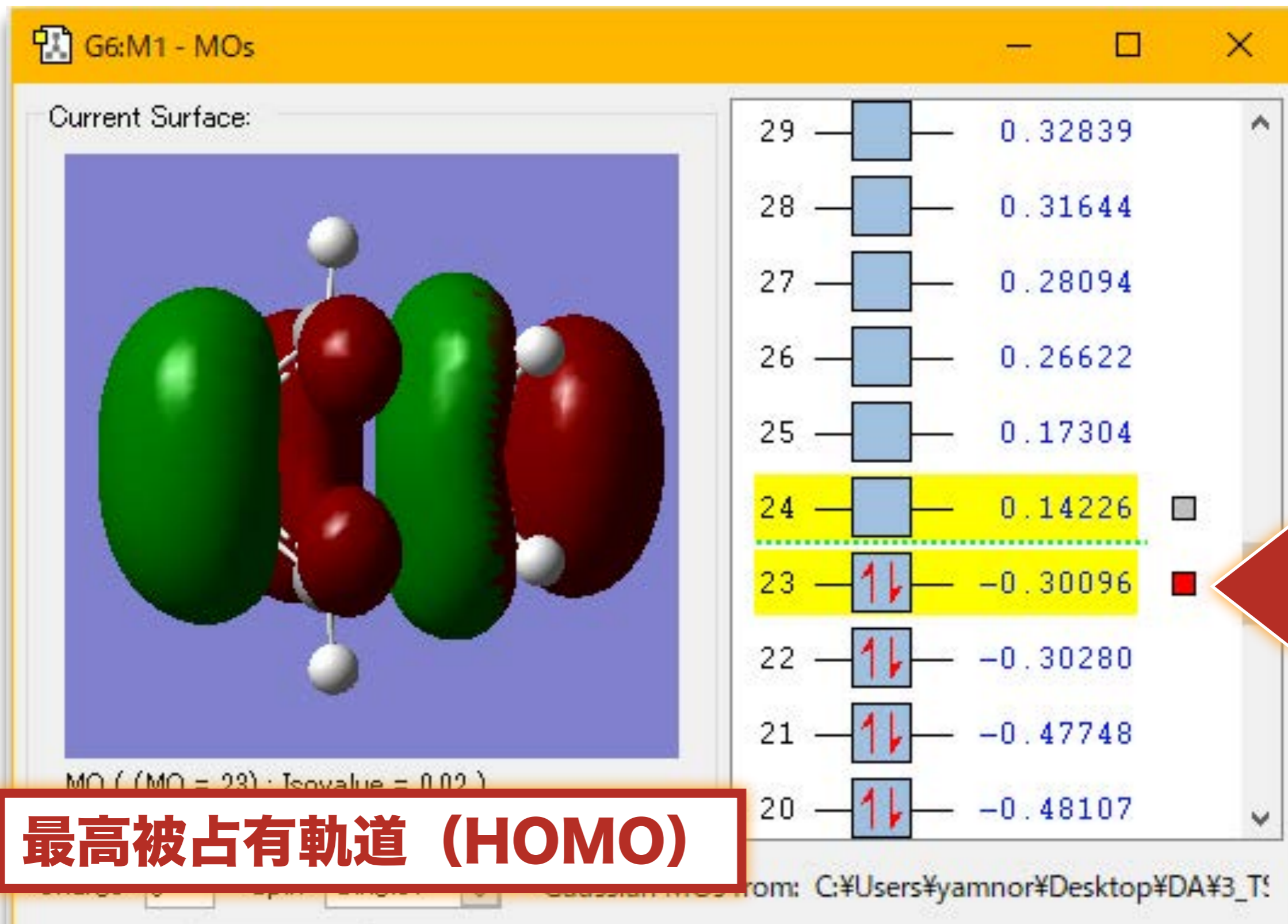
Title Card Required		
File Name	3_TS	
File Type	.chk	
Calculation Type	FREQ	
Calculation Method	RHF	
Basis Set	3-21G	
Charge	0	
Spin	Singlet	
Total Energy	-231.	au.
RMS Gradient Norm	0.00014630	au.
Imaginary Freq		
Dipole Moment	0.5748	Debye
Point Group		

Ok View File Save Data

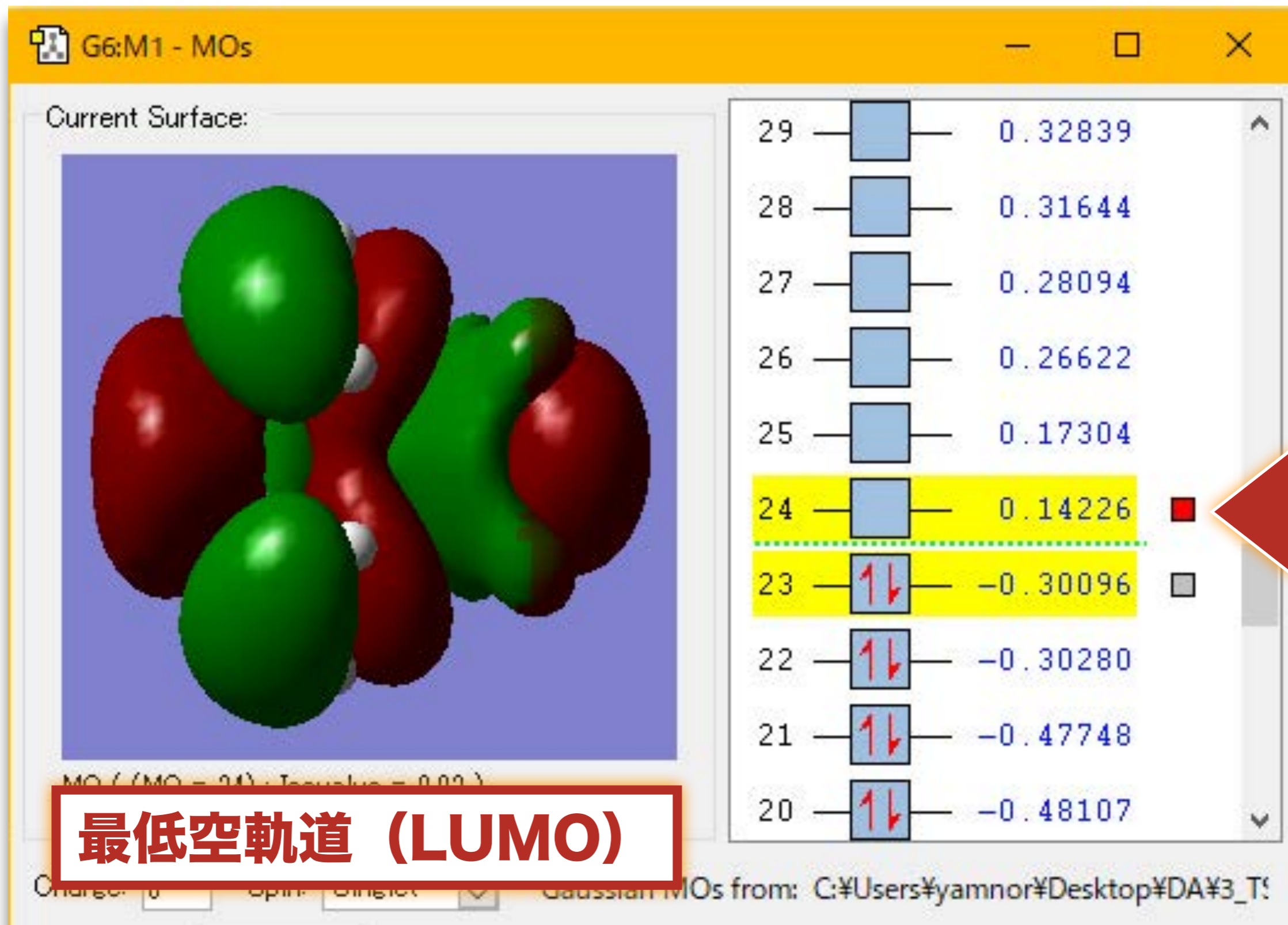
電荷分布を調べる



分子軌道を調べる



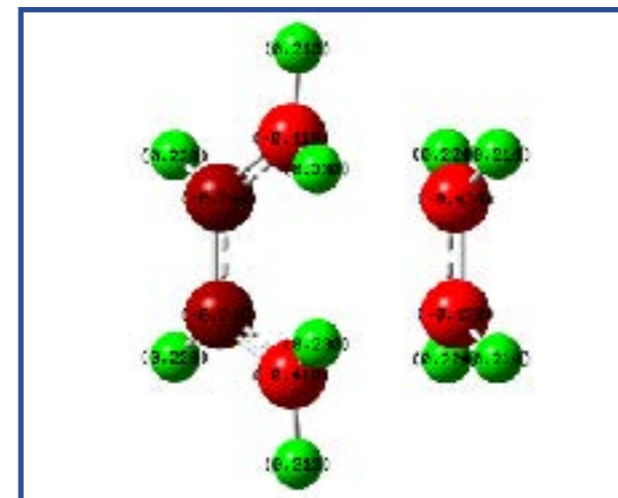
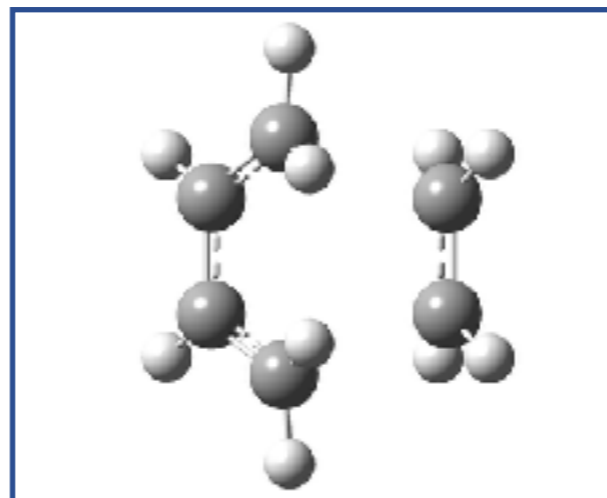
分子軌道を調べる



計算結果をまとめる (遷移状態)

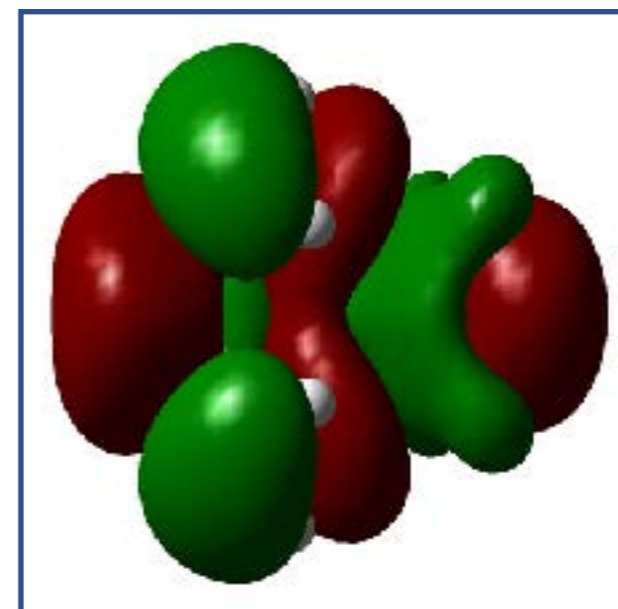
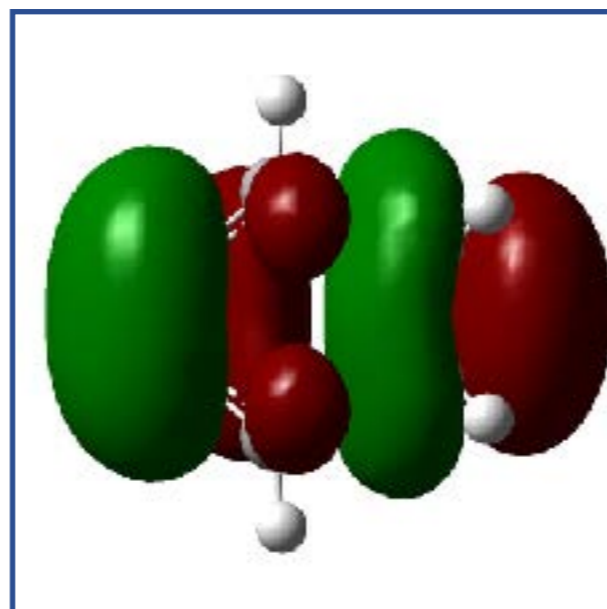
- 全エネルギーの値 : _____ a.u.
- 炭素・炭素間距離 : _____ Å

• 分子構造の図



• 電荷分布の図

• 分子軌道の図




シクロヘキサンの量子化学計算

入力ファイルを開く



構造最適化


 G1:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Setup


Title:

Keywords: **# opt freq hf/3-21g geom=connectivity**

Charge/Mult: **0 1**

Job Type	Method	Title	Link 0	General	Guess	NBO	PBC	S
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Opt+Freq 

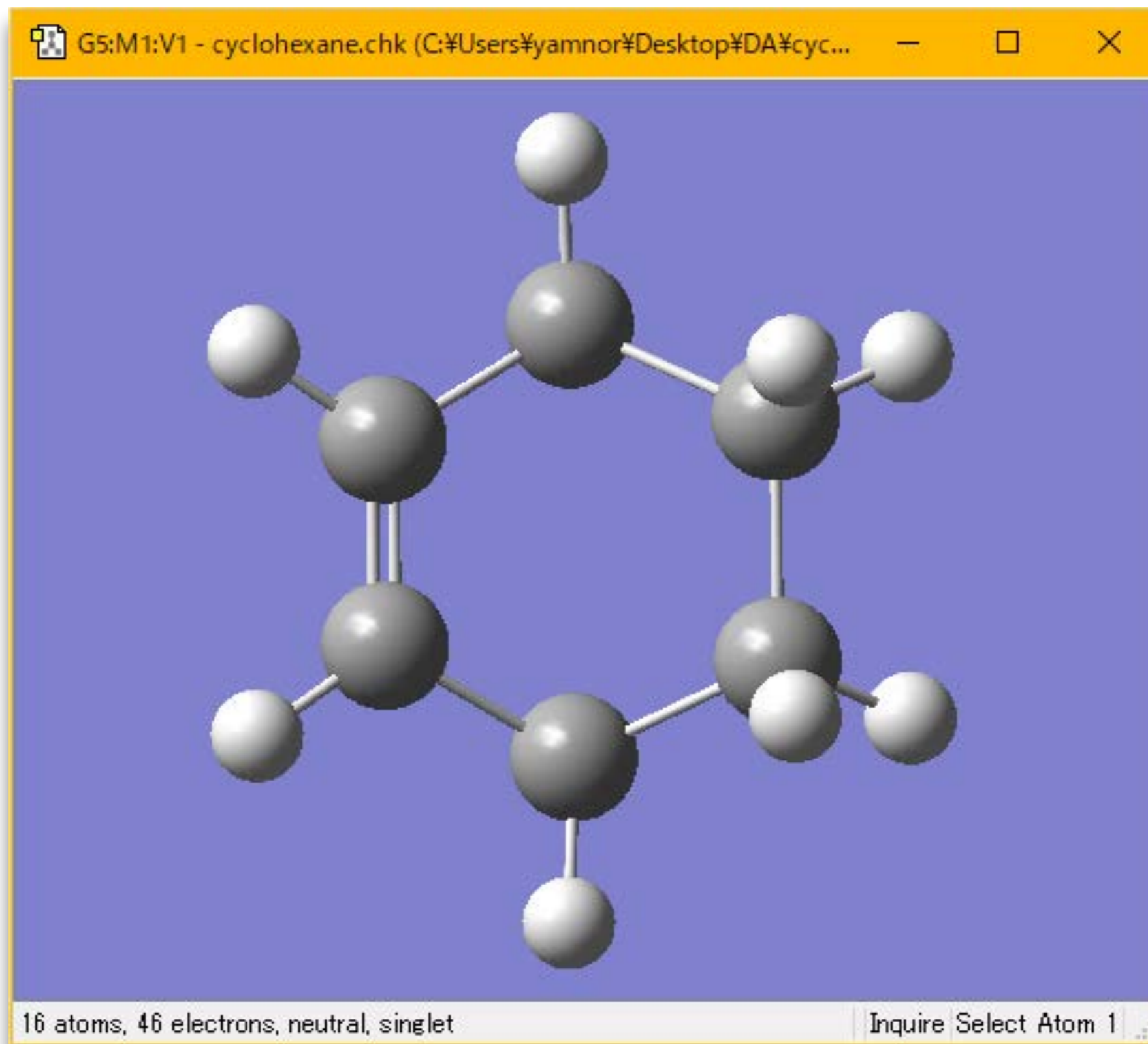
Optimize to a **Minimum**  Use RFO step

Calculate Force Constants **Never** Use tight convergence criteria

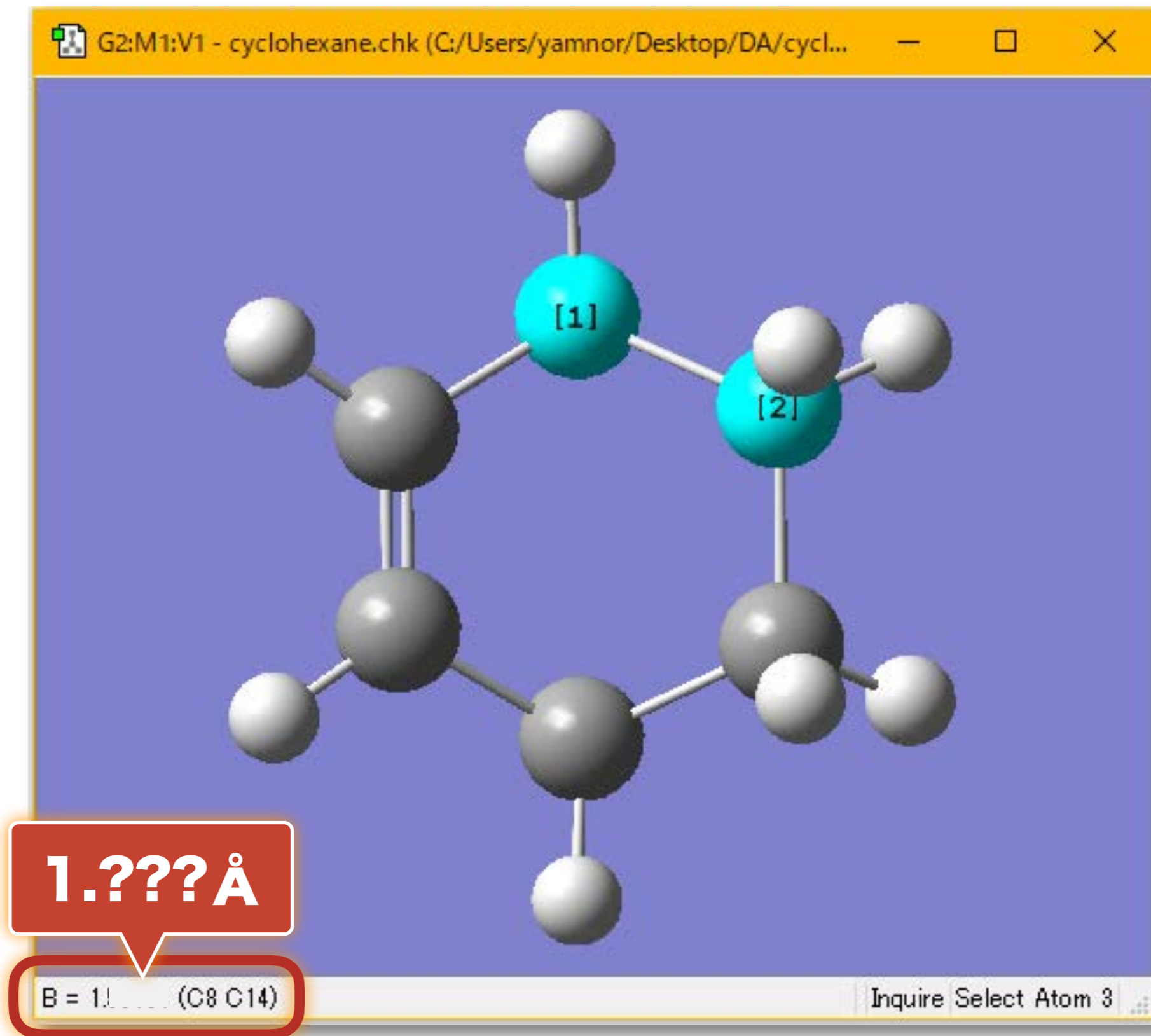
Compute Raman **Default** Compute VCD

Compute ROA **No** Read Incident Light Freqs **Default**

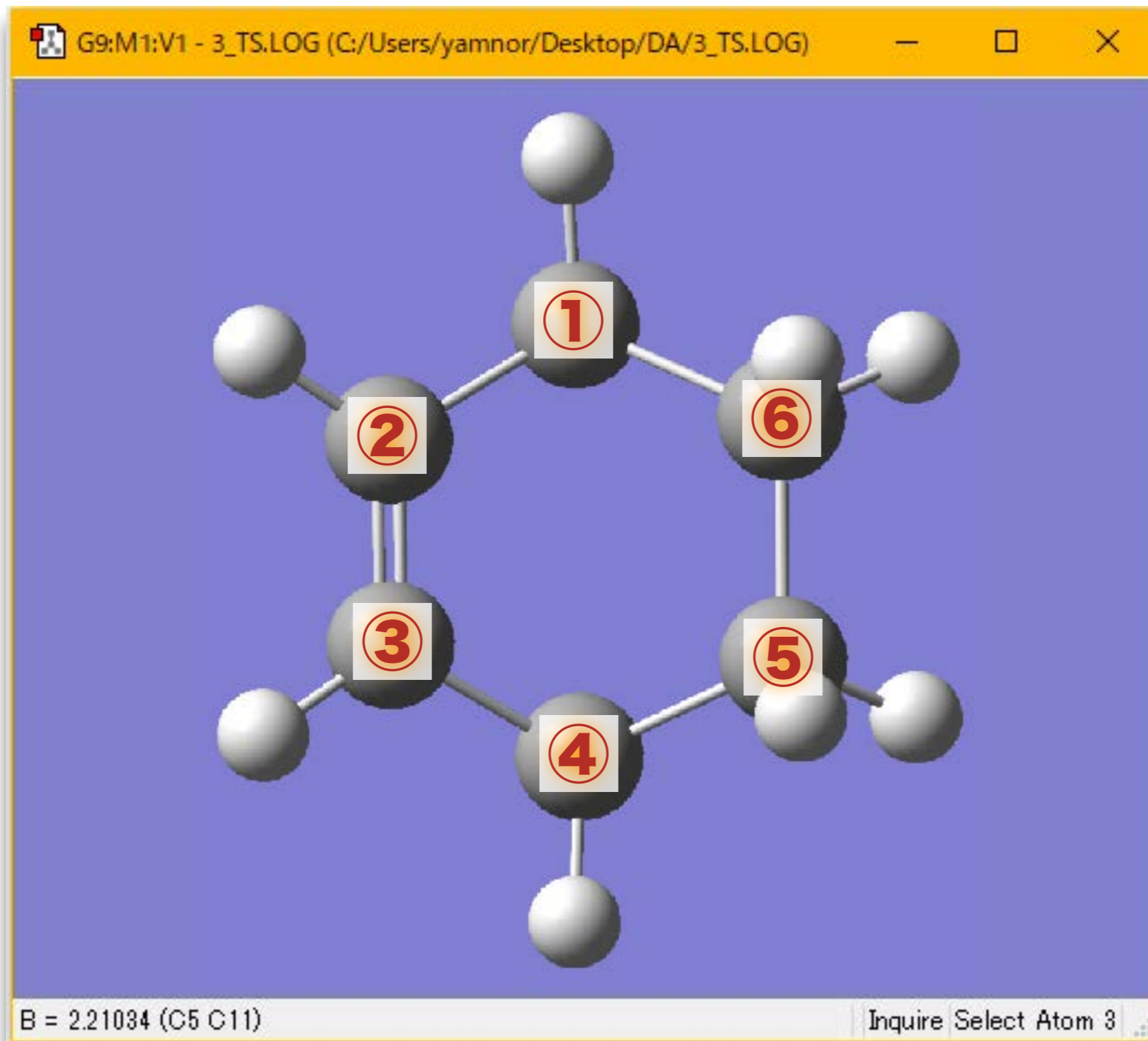
構造最適化



原子間距離を調べる



原子の番号 (ラベル)



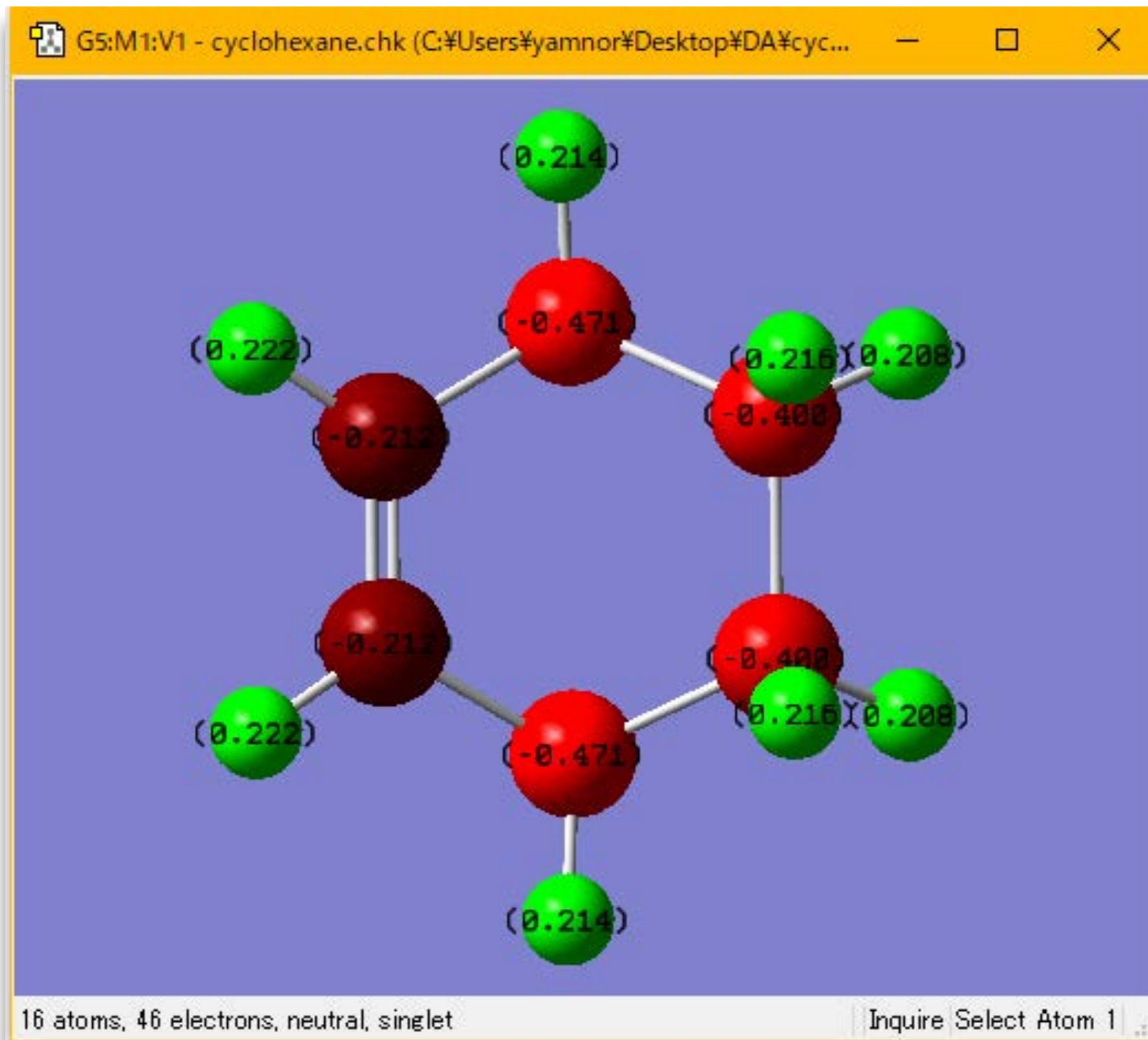
全エネルギーを調べる

G5:M1:V1 - Gaussian Calculation Summary

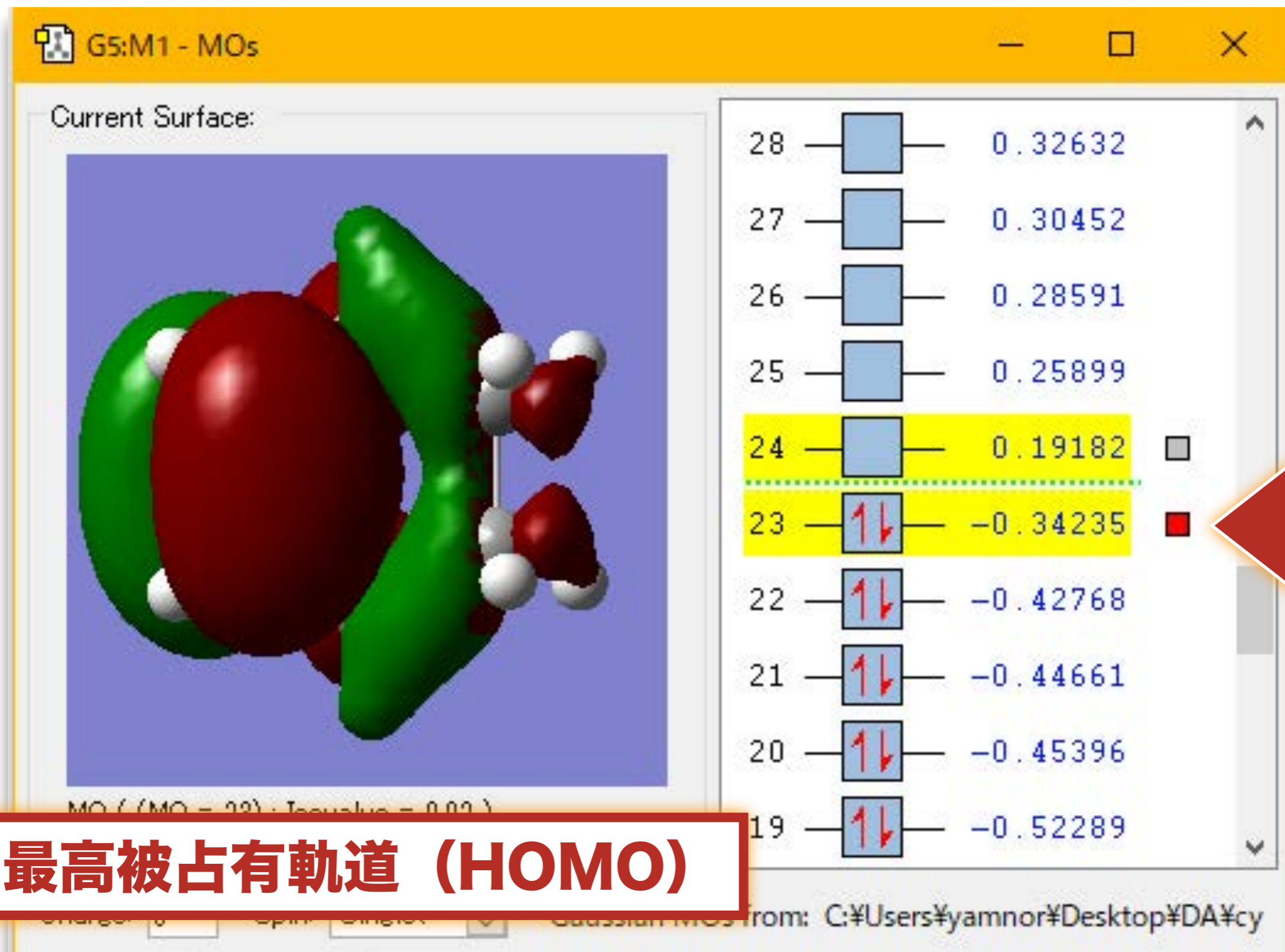
Title Card Required		
File Name	cyclohexane	
File Type	.chk	
Calculation Type	FREQ	
Calculation Method	RHF	
Basis Set	3-21G	
Charge	0	
Spin	Singlet	
Total Energy	-231.	au.
RMS Gradient Norm	0.00000071	au.
Imaginary Freq		
Dipole Moment	0.2259	Debye
Point Group		

Ok View File Save Data

電荷分布を調べる

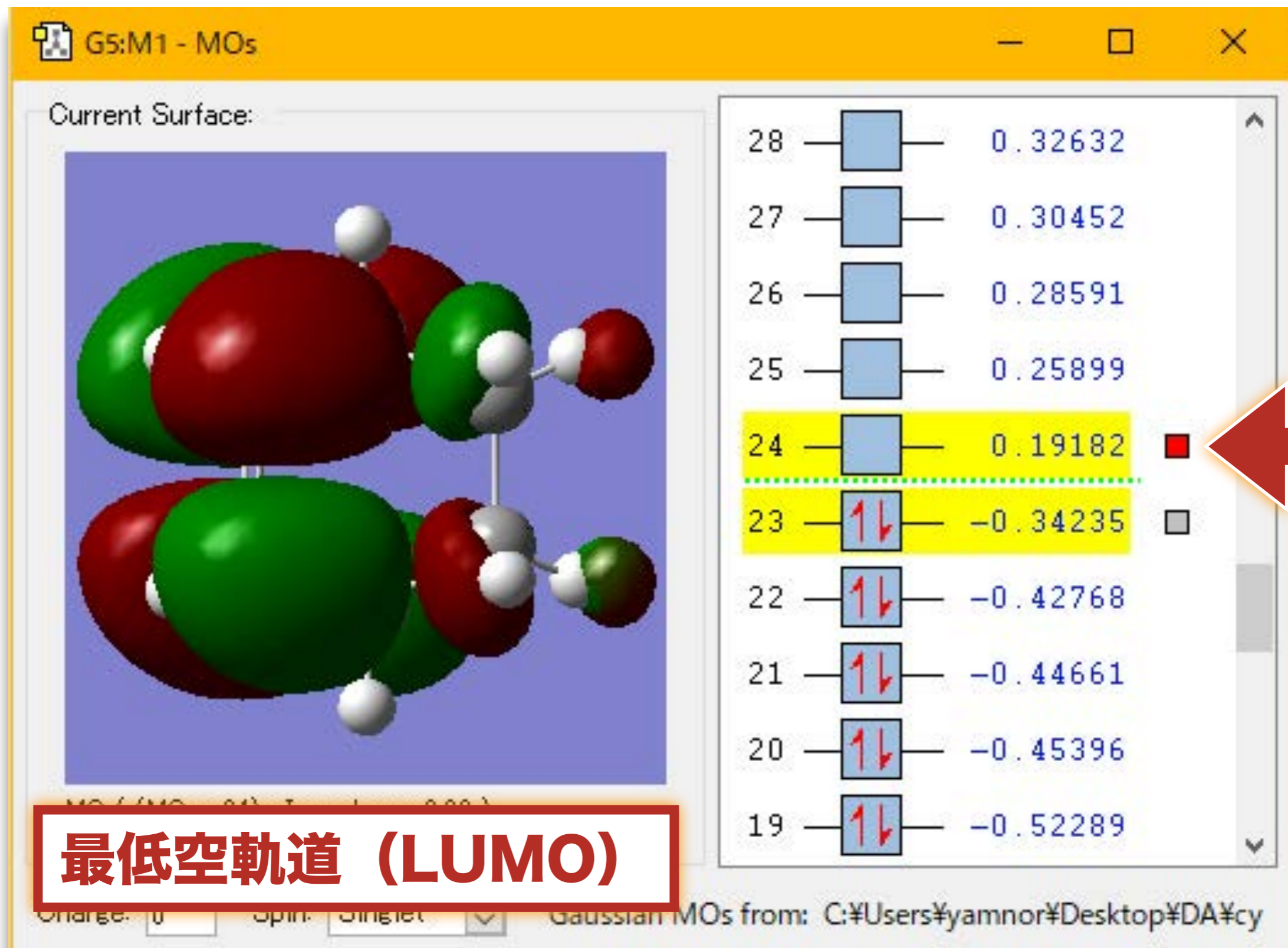


分子軌道を調べる



最高被占有軌道 (HOMO)

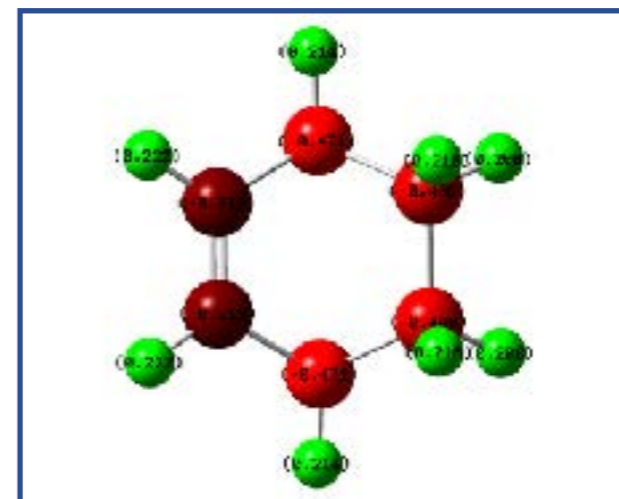
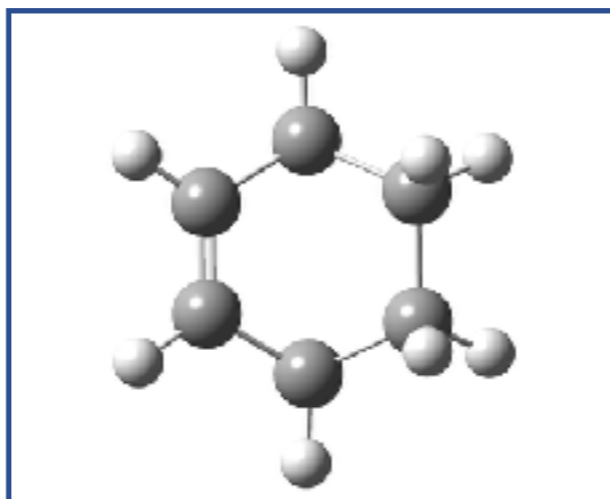
分子軌道を調べる



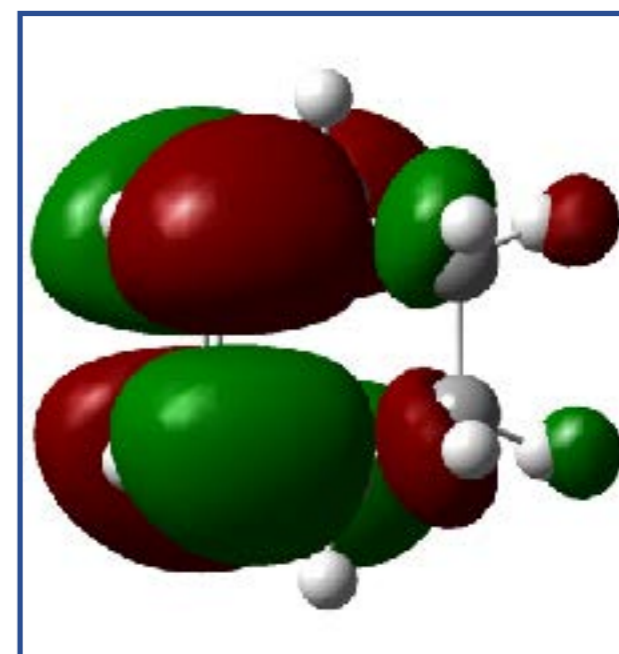
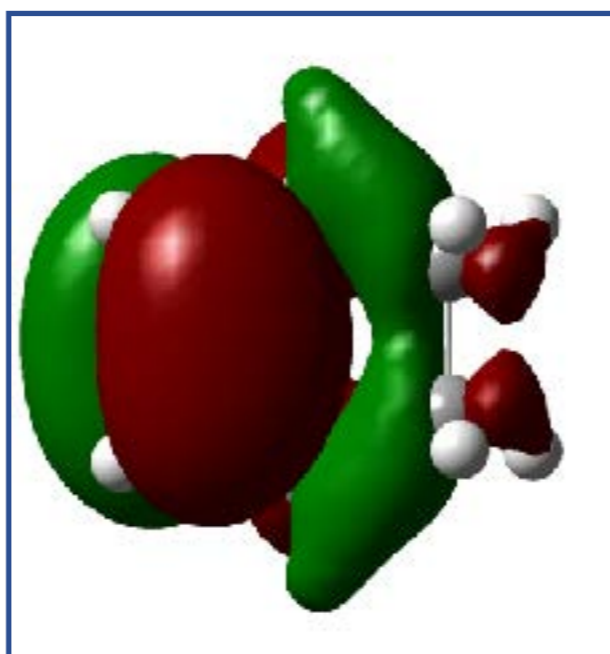
計算結果をまとめる (シクロヘキセン)

- 全エネルギーの値 : _____ a.u.
- 炭素・炭素間距離 : _____ Å

• 分子構造の図



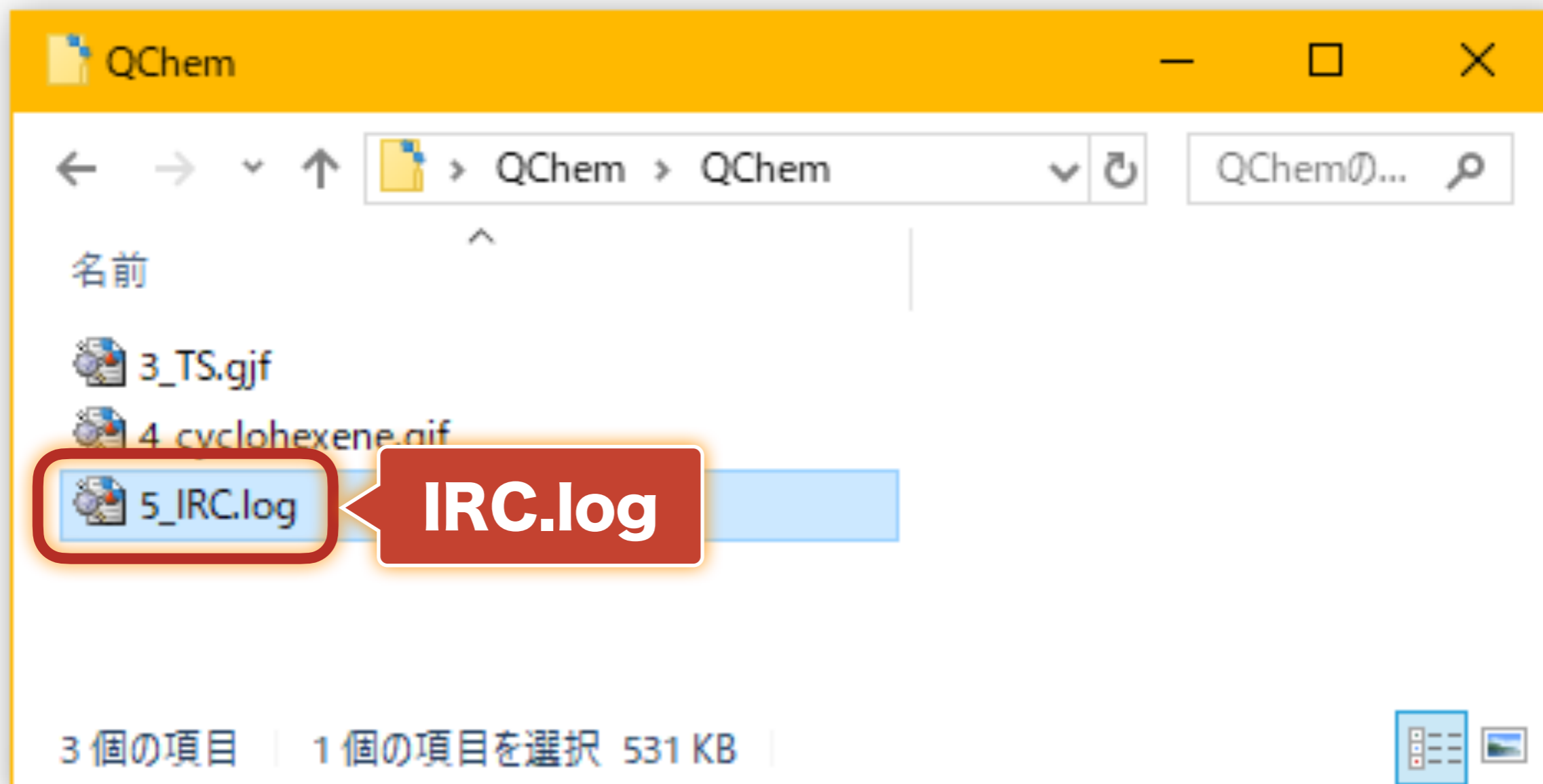
• 電荷分布の図



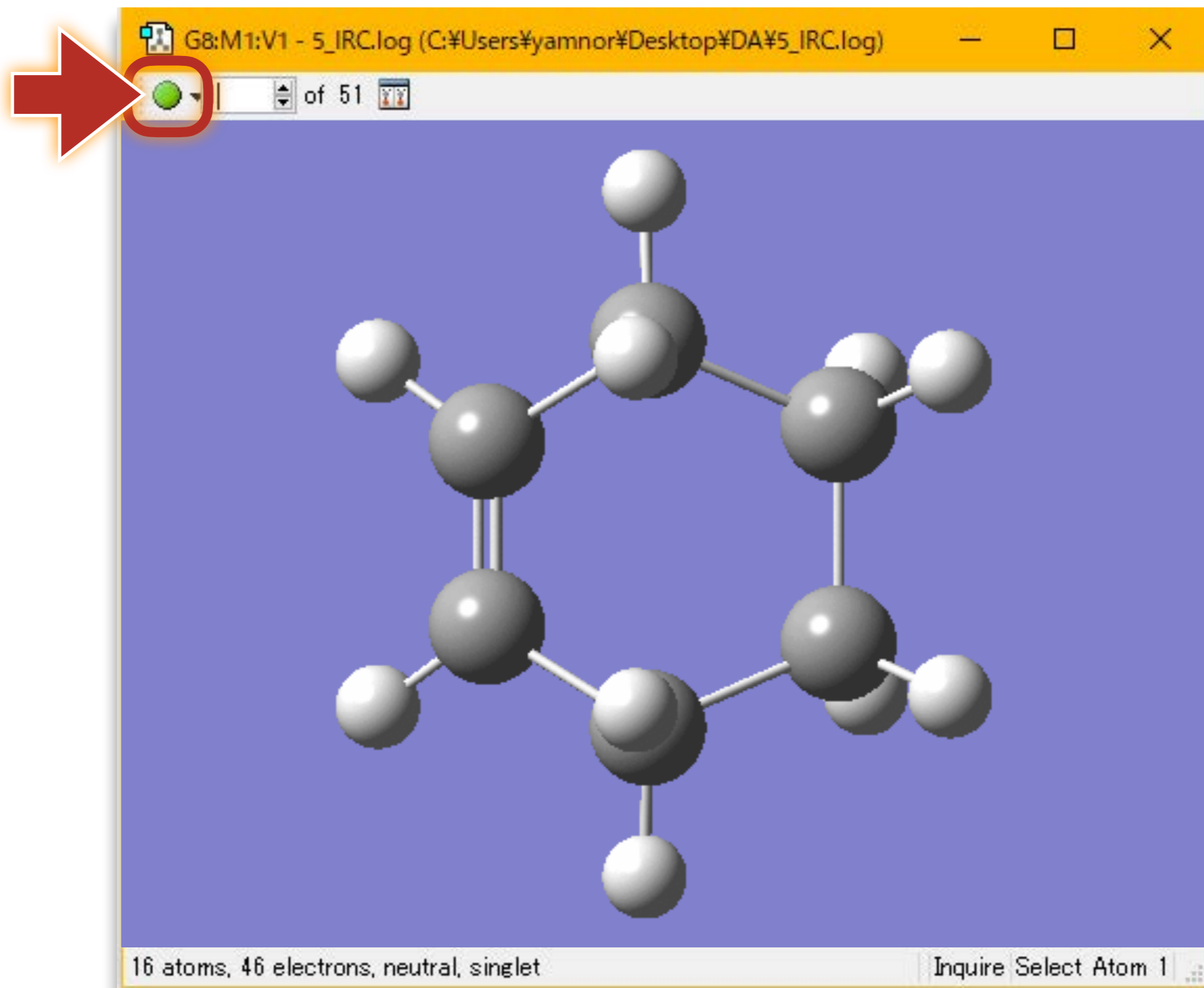
• 分子軌道の図

反応経路の解析

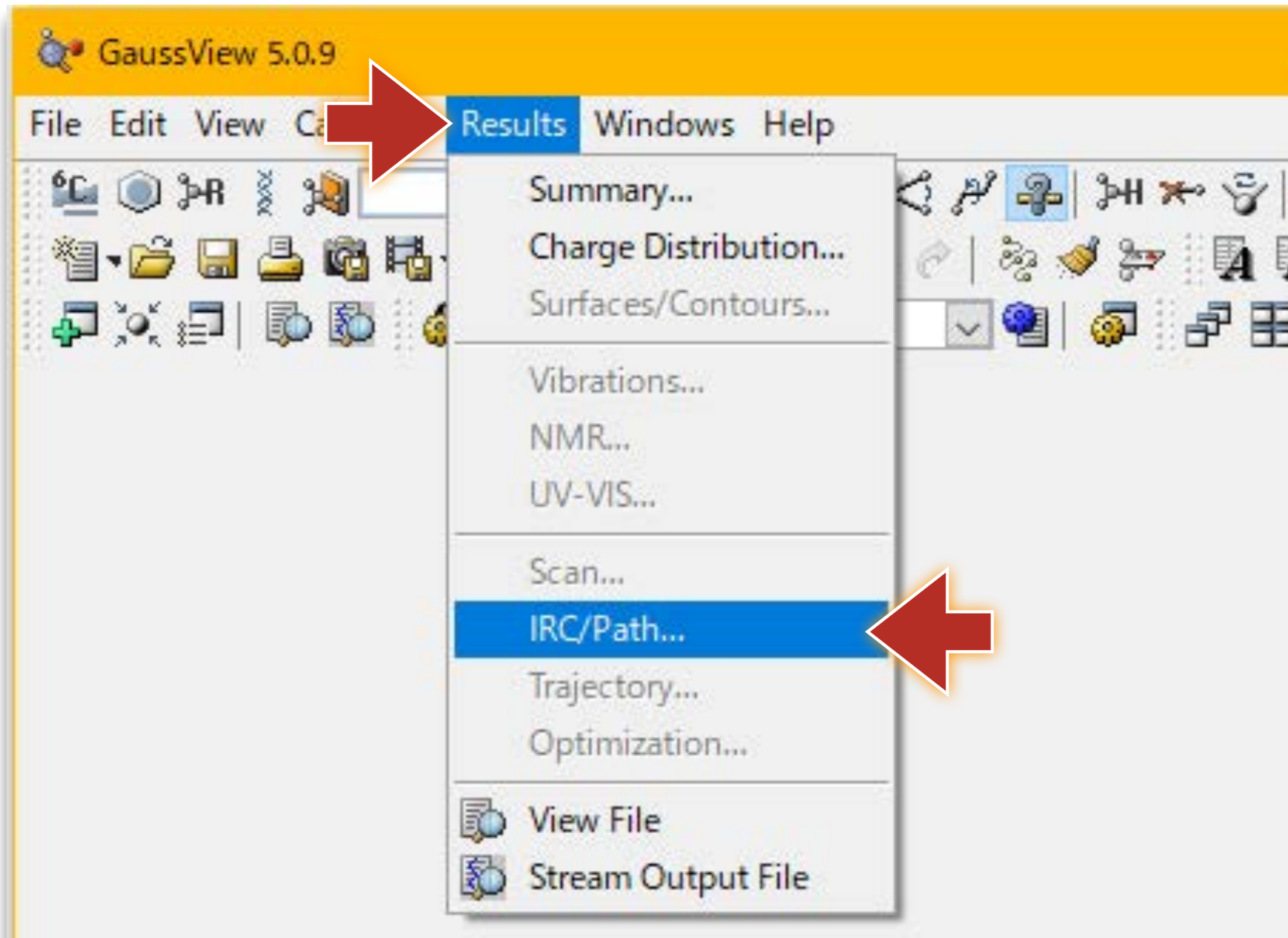
出力ファイルを開く



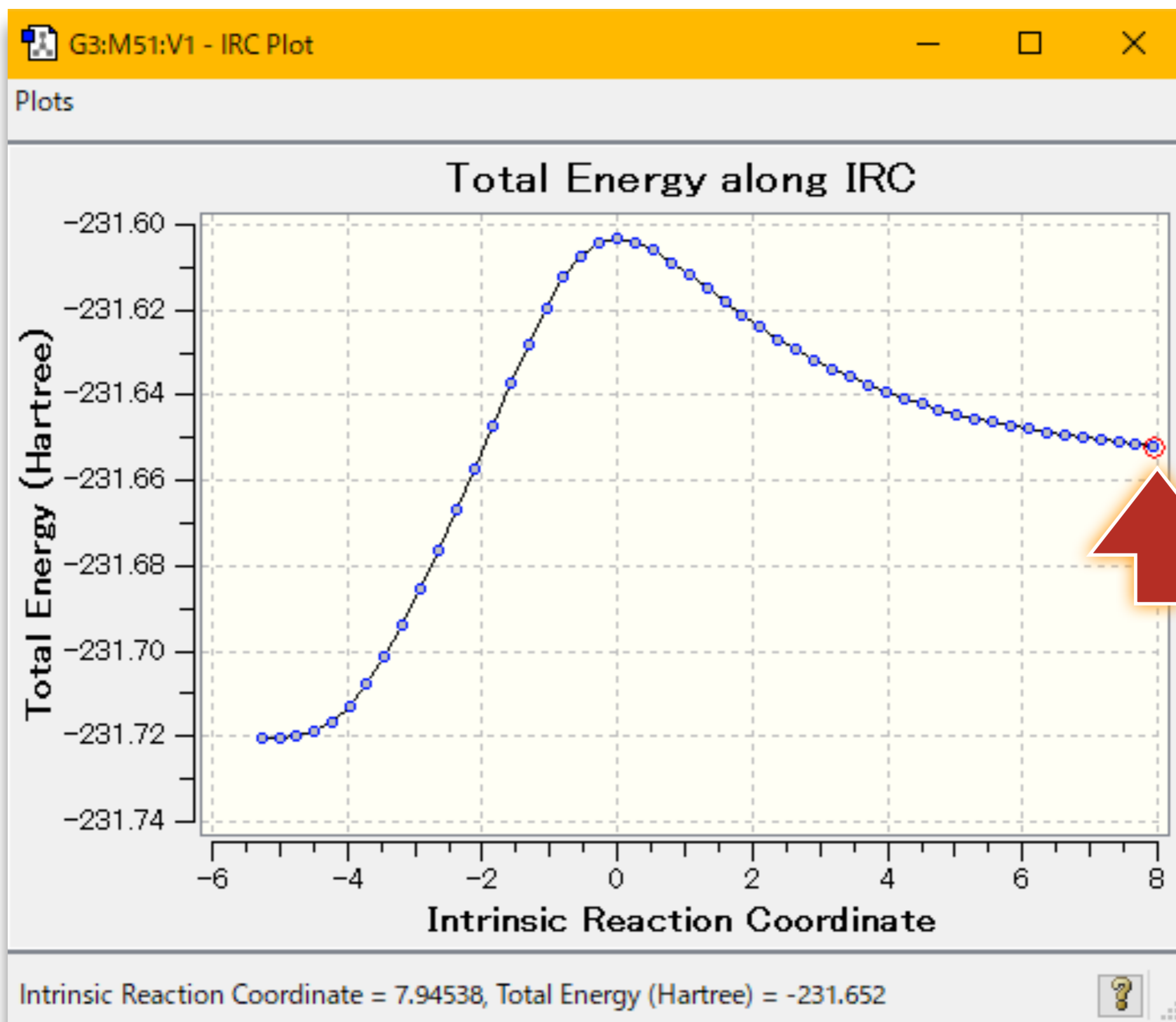
反応経路を調べる



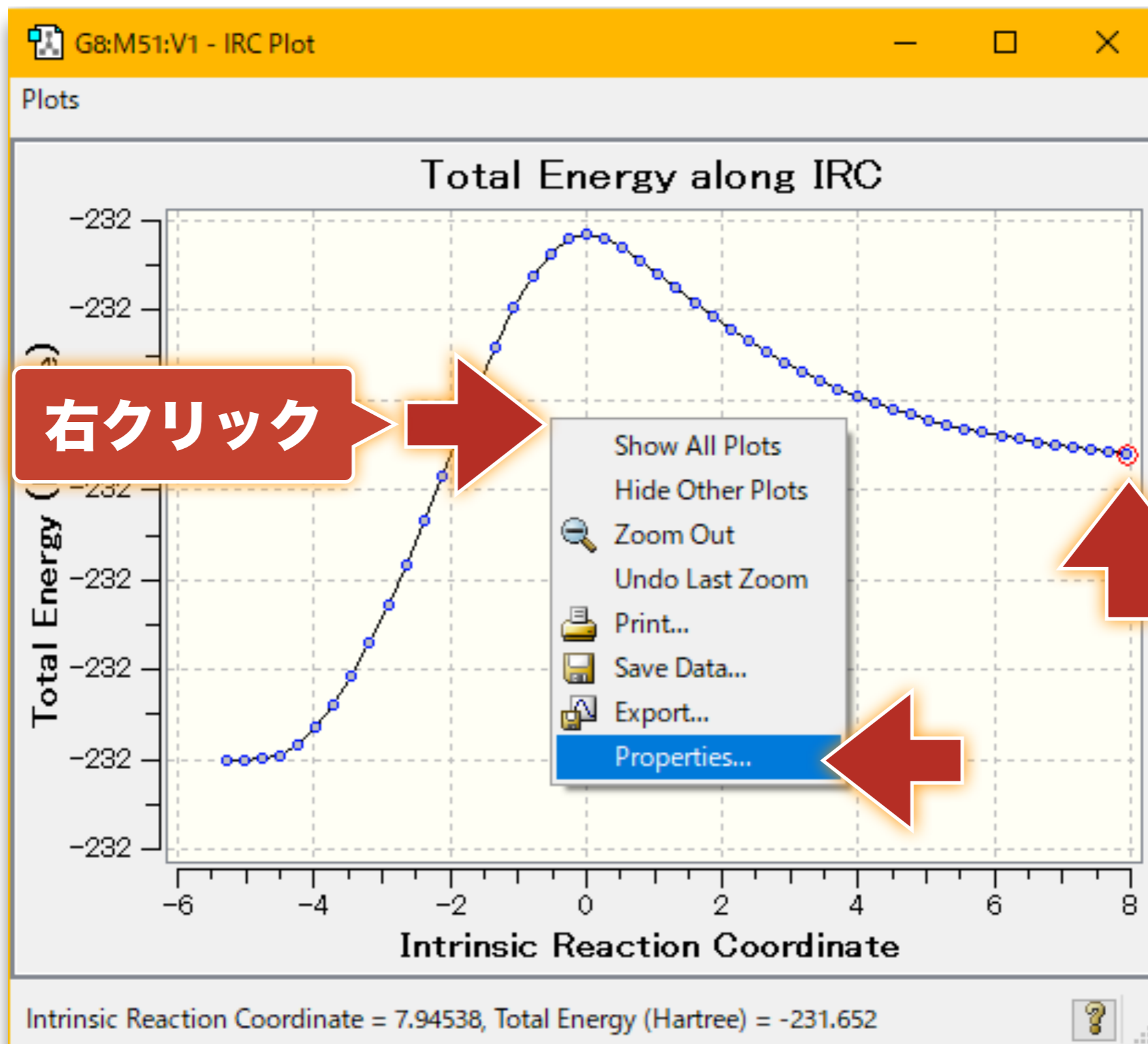
反応経路を調べる



反応経路を調べる



反応経路を調べる



反応経路を調べる

G8:M51:V1 - Plot Properties

Total Energy along IRC

Y-Axis:

Units = **KCal/Mol**

Origin = KCal/Mol **Current**

Invert Axis

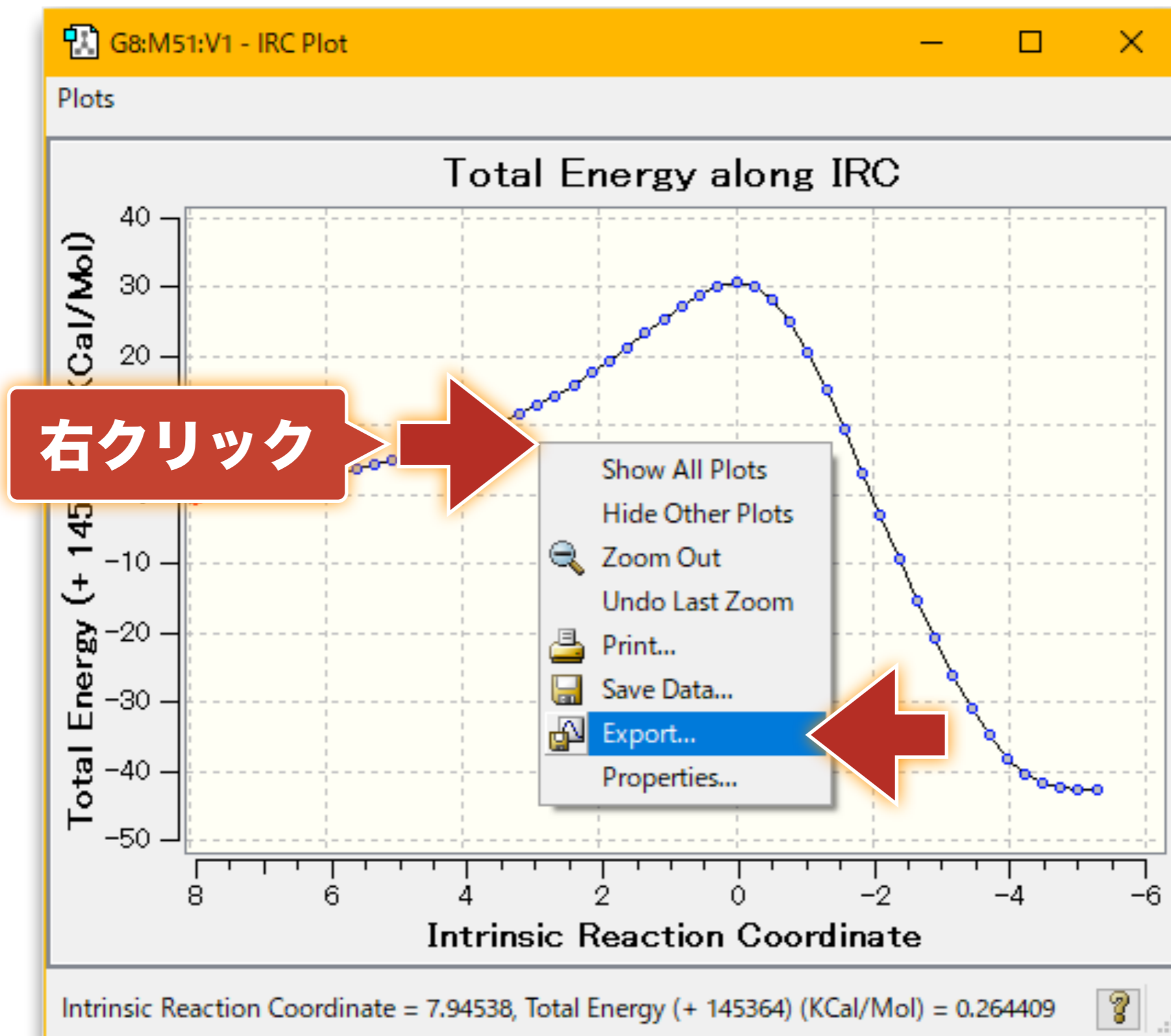
X-Axis:

Units =

Origin = **Current**

Invert Axis

画像を保存する (反応経路)



画像を保存する (反応経路)

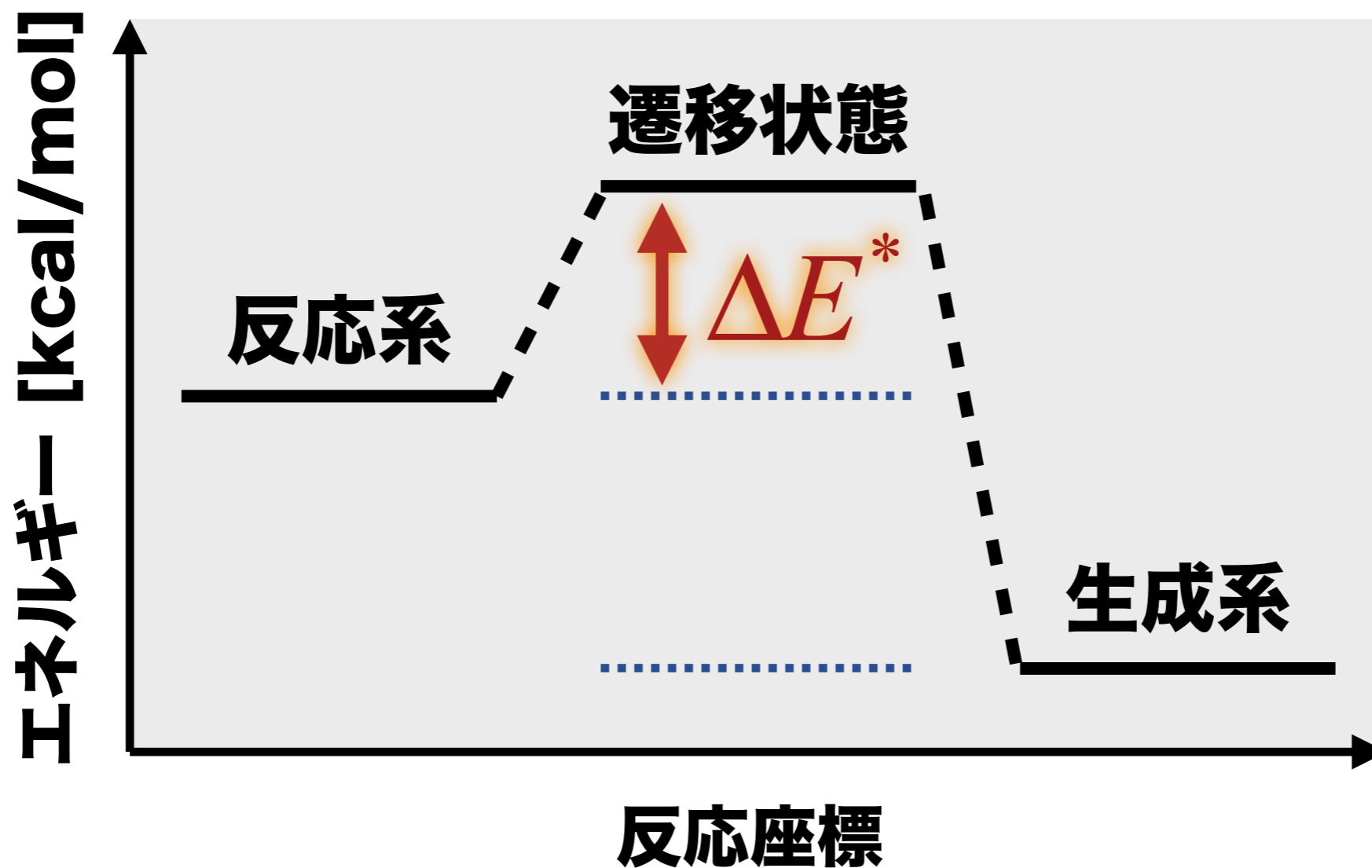


計算結果のまとめ

活性化エネルギーの計算

a.u. → kcal/mol

$$\Delta E^* = \left[E_{\text{TS}} - \left(E_{\text{butadiene}} + E_{\text{ethylene}} \right) \right] \times 627.5095$$



反応エンタルピーの計算

a.u. → kcal/mol

$$\Delta H = \left[E_{\text{cyclohexene}} - \left(E_{\text{butadiene}} + E_{\text{ethylene}} \right) \right] \times 627.5095$$

