

# Program Reference

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## Overview of libcint usage

### Preparing args

...

## Interface

### C routine

```
dim = CINTgto_cart(bas_id, bas);
dim = CINTgto_spheric(bas_id, bas);
dim = CINTgto_spinor(bas_id, bas);
f1e(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env);
f2e(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env, opt);
f2e_optimizer(&opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env);
CINTdel_optimizer(&opt);
```

- buf: column-major double precision array.
  - for 1e integrals of shells (i,j), data are stored as [i1j1 i2j1 ... ]
  - for 2e integrals of shells (i,j|k,l), data are stored as  
[i1j1k1l1 i2j1k1l1 ... i1j2k1l1 ... i1j1k2l1 ... ]

- complex data are stored as two double elements, first is real, followed by imaginary, e.g. [Re Im Re Im ...]
- shls: 0-based basis/shell indices.
  - int[2] for 1e integrals
  - int[4] for 2e integrals
- atm: int[natm\*6], list of atoms. For ith atom, the 6 slots of atm[i] are
  - atm[i\*6+0] nuclear charge of atom i
  - atm[i\*6+1] env offset to save coordinates (env[atm[i\*6+1]], env[atm[i\*6+1]+1], env[atm[i\*6+1]+2]) are (x,y,z)
  - atm[i\*6+2] nuclear model of atom i, = 2 indicates gaussian nuclear model  $\rho(r) = Z(\frac{\zeta}{\pi})^{3/2} \exp(-\zeta r^2)$
  - atm[i\*6+3] env offset to save the nuclear charge distribution parameter  $\zeta$
  - atm[i\*6+4] unused
  - atm[i\*6+5] unused
- natm: int, number of atoms, natm has no effect **except nuclear attraction** integrals
- bas: int[nbas\*8], list of basis. For ith basis, the 8 slots of bas[i] are
  - bas[i\*8+0] 0-based index of corresponding atom
  - bas[i\*8+1] angular momentum
  - bas[i\*8+2] number of primitive GTO in basis i
  - bas[i\*8+3] number of contracted GTO in basis i
  - bas[i\*8+4] kappa for spinor GTO.
    - < 0 the basis  $\sim j = l + 1/2$ .
    - > 0 the basis  $\sim j = l - 1/2$ .
    - = 0 the basis includes both  $j = l + 1/2$  and  $j = l - 1/2$
  - bas[i\*8+5] env offset to save exponents of primitive GTOs. e.g. 10 exponents env[bas[i\*8+5]] ... env[bas[i\*8+5]+9]
  - bas[i\*8+6] env offset to save column-major contraction coefficients. e.g. 10 primitive -> 5 contraction needs a  $10 \times 5$  array
 

env[bas[i*8+6]	]		env[bas[i*8+6]+10]				env[bas[i*8+6]+40]
env[bas[i*8+6]+1]			env[bas[i*8+6]+11]				env[bas[i*8+6]+41]
.			.			...	.
.			.				.
env[bas[i*8+6]+9]			env[bas[i*8+6]+19]				env[bas[i*8+6]+49]
- ‘bas[i\*8+7]’ unused
- nbas: int, number of bases, nbas has no effect, can be set to 0
- env: double[], save the value of coordinates, exponents, contraction coefficients
- struct CINTOpt \*opt: so called “optimizer”, it needs to be initialized  
 CINTOpt \*opt = NULL; intname\_\_optimizer(&opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env);

every integral type has its own optimizer with the suffix `_optimizer` in its name, e.g. the optimizer for `cint2e_sph` is `cint2e_sph_optimizer`. “optimizer” is an optional argument for the integrals. It can roughly speed the integration by 10% without affecting the value of integrals. If no optimizer is wanted, set it to `NULL`.

optimizer needs to be released after using.

`CINTdel_optimizer(&opt);`

- if the return value equals 0, every element of the integral is 0
- short example

```
#include "cint.h"
...
CINTOpt *opt = NULL;
cint2e_sph_optimizer(&opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env);
for (i = 0; i < nbas; i++) {
    shls[0] = i;
    di = CINTcgto_spheric(i, bas);
    ...
    for (l = 0; l < nbas; l++) {
        shls[3] = l;
        dl = CINTcgto_spheric(l, bas);
        buf = malloc(sizeof(double) * di * dj * dk * dl);
        cint2e_cart(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env, opt);
        free(buf);
    }
}
CINTdel_optimizer(&opt);
```

## Fortran routine

```
dim = CINTgto_cart(bas_id, bas)
dim = CINTgto_spheric(bas_id, bas)
dim = CINTgto_spinor(bas_id, bas)
call f1e(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env)
call f2e(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env, opt)
call f2e_optimizer(opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env)
call CINTdel_optimizer(opt)
```

- atm and bas are 2D integer array
  - atm(1:6,i) is the (charge, offset\_coord, nuclear\_model, unused, unused, unused) of the ith atom
  - bas(1:8,i) is the (atom\_index, angular, num\_primitive\_GTO, num\_contract\_GTO, kappa, offset\_exponent, offset\_coeff, unused) of the ith basis

- parameters are the same to the C function. Note that those offsets atm(2,i) bas(6,i) bas(7,i) are 0-based.
- buf is 2D/4D double precision/double complex array
- opt: an integer(8) to hold the address of so called “optimizer”, it needs to be initialized by

integer(8) opt call f2e\_optimizer(opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env)

The optimizer can be banned by setting the “optimizer” to 0\_8

call f2e(buf, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env, 0\_8)

To release optimizer, execute

call CINTdel\_optimizer(opt);

- short example

```
...
integer,external CINTcgto_spheric
integer(8) opt
call cint2e_sph_optimizer(opt, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env)
do i = 1, nbas
  shls(1) = i - 1
  di = CINTcgto_spheric(i-1, bas)
  ...
  do l = 1, nbas
    shls(4) = l - 1
    dl = CINTcgto_spheric(l-1, bas)
    allocate(buf(di,dj,dk,dl))
    call cint2e_sph(buf, shls, atm, natm, bas, nbas, env, opt)
    deallocate(buf)
  end do
end do
call CINTdel_optimizer(opt)
```

## Supported angular momentum

$$l_{max} = 6$$

## Data ordering

- for Cartesian GTO, the output data in buf are sorted as

s shell	p shell	d shell	...
...	...	...	
s	p $x$	d $xx$	
s	p $y$	d $xy$	
...	p $z$	d $xz$	
	p $x$	d $yy$	
	p $y$	d $yz$	
	p $z$	d $zz$	
	...	...	

- for real spheric GTO, the output data in buf are sorted as

s shell	p shell	d shell	f shell	...
...	...	...	...	
s	p $x$	d $xy$	f $y(3x^2 - y^2)$	
s	p $y$	d $yz$	f $xyz$	
...	p $z$	d $z^2$	f $yz^2$	
	p $x$	d $xz$	f $z^3$	
	p $y$	d $x^2 - y^2$	f $xz^2$	
	p $z$	...	f $z(x^2 - y^2)$	
	...		f $x(x^2 - 3y^2)$	
			...	

- for spinor GTO, the output data in buf correspond to

...	kappa=0,p shell	kappa=1,p shell	kappa=0,d shell	...
	...	...	...	
	$p_{1/2}(-1/2)$	$p_{1/2}(-1/2)$	$d_{3/2}(-3/2)$	
	$p_{1/2}(1/2)$	$p_{1/2}(1/2)$	$d_{3/2}(-1/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(-3/2)$	$p_{1/2}(-1/2)$	$d_{3/2}(1/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(-1/2)$	$p_{1/2}(1/2)$	$d_{3/2}(3/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(1/2)$	$p_{1/2}(-1/2)$	$d_{5/2}(-5/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(3/2)$	$p_{1/2}(1/2)$	$d_{5/2}(-3/2)$	
	$p_{1/2}(-1/2)$	...	$d_{5/2}(-1/2)$	
	$p_{1/2}(1/2)$		$d_{3/2}(-3/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(-3/2)$		$d_{3/2}(-1/2)$	
	$p_{3/2}(-1/2)$		...	
	...			

## Tensor

Integrals like Gradients have more than one components. The output array is ordered in Fortran-contiguous. The tensors are ordered as

- 3-component tensor
  - X buf(:,0)
  - Y buf(:,1)
  - Z buf(:,2)
- 9-component tensor

- XX buf(:,0)
- XY buf(:,1)
- XZ buf(:,2)
- YX buf(:,3)
- YY buf(:,4)
- YZ buf(:,5)
- ZX buf(:,6)
- ZY buf(:,7)
- ZZ buf(:,8)

## Built-in function list

- Cartesian GTO integrals
  - CINTcgto\_cart(int shell\_id, int bas[]): Number of cartesian functions of the given shell
  - cint1e\_ovlp\_cart  $\langle i|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_nuc\_cart  $\langle i|V_{nuc}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_kin\_cart  $.5\langle i|\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_ia01p\_cart  $\langle i|\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \times \vec{\nabla}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_irixp\_cart  $\langle i|(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{\nabla}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_ircxp\_cart  $\langle i|(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_o) \times \vec{\nabla}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_iking\_cart  $0.5i\langle \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}|U_g|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_iovlp\_cart  $i\langle i|U_g|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_inucg\_cart  $i\langle i|V_{nuc}|U_g|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_ipovlp\_cart  $\langle \vec{\nabla}_i|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_ipkin\_cart  $0.5\langle \vec{\nabla}_i|\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}|j \rangle$
  - cint1e\_ipnuc\_cart  $\langle \vec{\nabla}_i|V_{nuc}|j \rangle$

- cint1e_iprinv_cart	$\langle \vec{\nabla} i   r^{-1}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_rinv_cart	$\langle i   r^{-1}   j \rangle$	
- cint2e_cart	$(ij kl)$	
- cint2e_ig1_cart	$i(iU_gj kl)$	
- cint2e_ip1_cart	$(\vec{\nabla} ij kl)$	
• Spheric GTO integrals		
- CINTcgto_spheric(int shell_id, int bas[]):	Number of	spheric functions of the given shell
- cint1e_ovlp_sph	$\langle i   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_nuc_sph	$\langle i   V_{nuc}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_kin_sph	$0.5 \langle i   \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_ia01p_sph	$\langle i   \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \times \vec{\nabla}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_irixp_sph	$\langle i   (\vec{r}_c - \vec{R}_i) \times \vec{\nabla}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_ircxp_sph	$\langle i   (\vec{r}_c - \vec{R}_o) \times \vec{\nabla}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_iking_sph	$0.5i \langle \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}   U_gj \rangle$	
- cint1e_iovlp_sph	$i \langle i   U_gj \rangle$	
- cint1e_inucg_sph	$i \langle i   V_{nuc}   U_gj \rangle$	
- cint1e_ipovlp_sph	$\langle \vec{\nabla} i   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_ipkin_sph	$0.5 \langle \vec{\nabla} i   \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}   j \rangle$	
- cint1e_ipnuc_sph	$\langle \vec{\nabla} i   V_{nuc}   j \rangle$	

- `cint1e_iprinv_sph`  $\langle \vec{\nabla} i | r^{-1} | j \rangle$
- `cint1e_rinv_sph`  $\langle i | r^{-1} | j \rangle$
- `cint2e_sph`  $(ij|kl)$
- `cint2e_ig1_sph`  $i(iU_g j|kl)$
- `cint2e_ip1_sph`  $(\vec{\nabla} ij|kl)$
- Spinor GTO integrals
  - `CINTcgto_spinor(int shell_id, int bas[])`: Number of spinor functions of the given shell
  - `cint1e_ovlp`  $\langle i | j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_nuc`  $\langle i | V_{nuc} | j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_nucg`  $\langle i | V_{nuc} | U_g j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_srsr`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} i | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_sr`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} i | j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_srsp`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} i | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_spsp`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} i | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_sp`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} i | j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_spspsp`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} i | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_spnuc`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} i | V_{nuc} | j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_spnucsp`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} i | V_{nuc} | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} j \rangle$
  - `cint1e_srnucsr`  $\langle \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} i | V_{nuc} | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r} j \rangle$



– cint1e_sa10sa01	$0.5\langle\vec{\sigma}\times\vec{r}_ci \vec{\sigma}\times\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} j\rangle$
– cint1e_ovlpg	$\langle i U_gj\rangle$
– cint1e_sa10sp	$0.5\langle\vec{r}_c\times\vec{\sigma}i \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_sa10nucsp	$0.5\langle\vec{r}_c\times\vec{\sigma}i V_{nuc} \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_sa01sp	$\langle i \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\times\vec{\sigma} \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_spgsp	$\langle U_g\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_spgnucsp	$\langle U_g\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i V_{nuc} \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_spgsa01	$\langle U_g\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\times\vec{\sigma} j\rangle$
– cint1e_ipovlp	$\langle\vec{\nabla}i j\rangle$
– cint1e_ipkin	$0.5\langle\vec{\nabla}i p\cdot pj\rangle$
– cint1e_ipnuc	$\langle\vec{\nabla}i V_{nuc} j\rangle$
– cint1e_iprinv	$\langle\vec{\nabla}i r^{-1} j\rangle$
– cint1e_ipspnucsp	$\langle\vec{\nabla}\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i V_{nuc} \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint1e_ipsprinvsp	$\langle\vec{\nabla}\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i r^{-1} \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j\rangle$
– cint2e	$(ij kl)$
– cint2e_spsp1	$(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j kl)$
– cint2e_spsp1spsp2	$(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}i\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}j \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}k\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{p}l)$

- cint2e\_srsr1  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_j | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_srsr1srsr2  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_j | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_sa10sp1  $0.5(\vec{r}_c \times \vec{\sigma}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_sa10sp1spsp2  $0.5(\vec{r}_c \times \vec{\sigma}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_g1  $(iU_g j | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_spgsp1  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_i U_g \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_g1spsp2  $(iU_g j | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_spgsp1spsp2  $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_i U_g \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_ip1  $(\vec{\nabla}_{ij} | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_ipspsp1  $(\vec{\nabla} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | kl)$   
 - cint2e\_ip1spsp2  $(\vec{\nabla}_{ij} | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_ipspsp1spsp2  $(\vec{\nabla} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_i \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_k \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$   
 - cint2e\_ssp1ssp2  $(i \vec{\sigma} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_j | k \vec{\sigma} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}_l)$