

Towards an Automated Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of J^B

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Electron Density Analogy

- physically relevant electronic properties (energy, electrostatic moments, ...) are uniquely determined and computable from ρ .
- functions of the magnetic response like \mathcal{W} , σ or χ are uniquely determined and computable from \mathbf{J}^B .

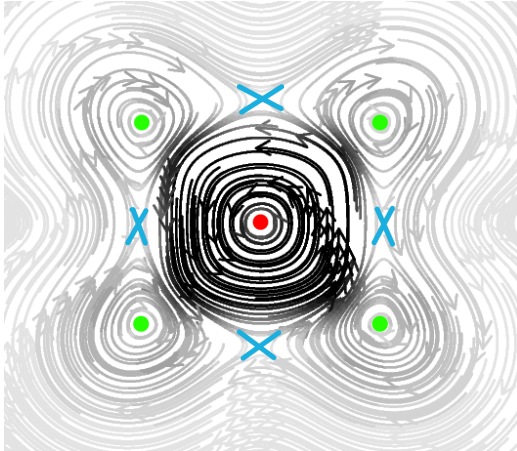
ρ can be characterized by Baders QT-AIM[†] methods in both a **qualitative** (=topological) and **quantitative** manner.

To date there is no such “theory” or method bundle to analyze \mathbf{J}^B in a similar manner.

[†]) Bader, R. (1991). "A quantum theory of molecular structure and its applications". Chemical Reviews. 91 (5): 893–928.

State of Knowledge

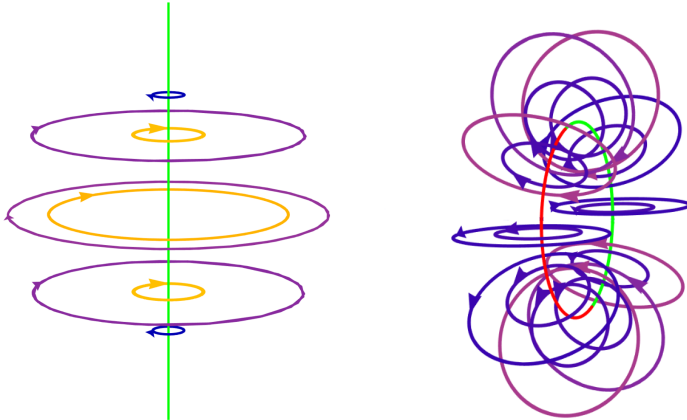
Stagnation Points (2D example)



$$SP = \{\mathbf{r}_0 | \mathbf{J}^B(\mathbf{r}_0) = 0\}$$

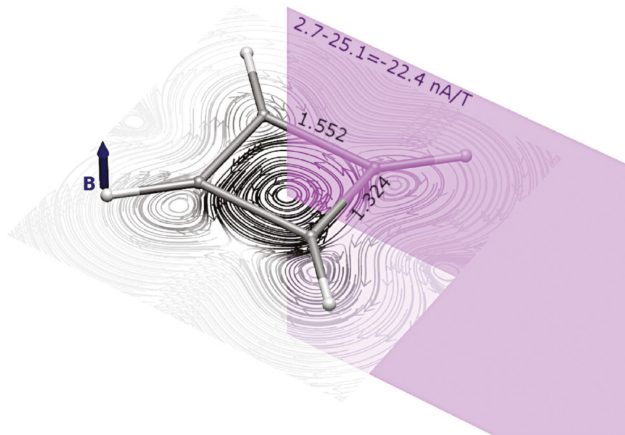
- diatropic
ringcritical SP
- paratropic
ringcritical SP
- × saddle point

Stagnation Graph (SG)

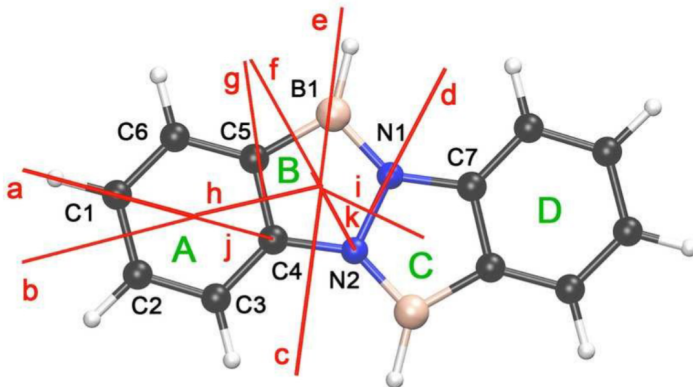


J. A. N. F. Gomes, Phys. Rev. A 28 (1984) 559; S. Pelloni, P. Lazzeretti, R. Zanasi, Theor. Chem. Acc. 123 (2011) 353.

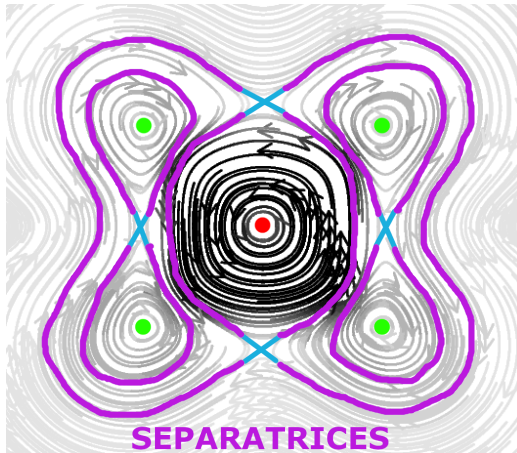
Common Integration Methods



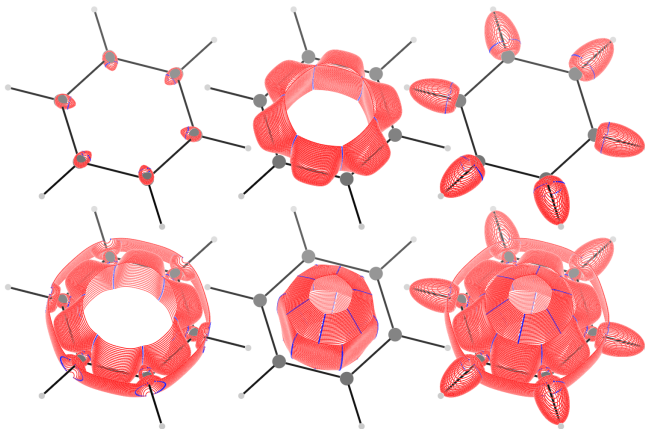
Example from the literature



Separatrix Surfaces / Current Density Domains / Vortices

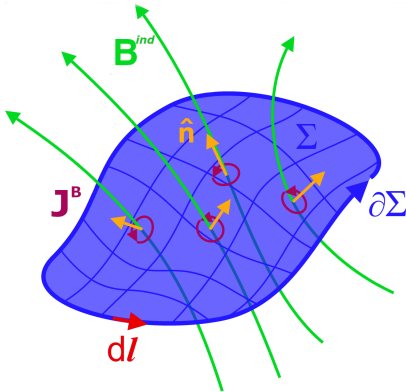


Separatrix Surfaces



New Results

'Ampère-Maxwell-Integration' – Theorie



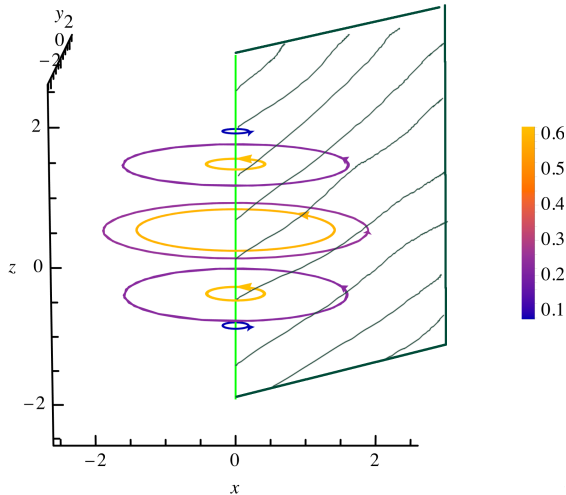
$$\mathbf{B}^{ind} = - \begin{pmatrix} NICS_{xz} \\ NICS_{yz} \\ NICS_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J}^B = \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}^{ind} \quad (\text{D-AM})$$

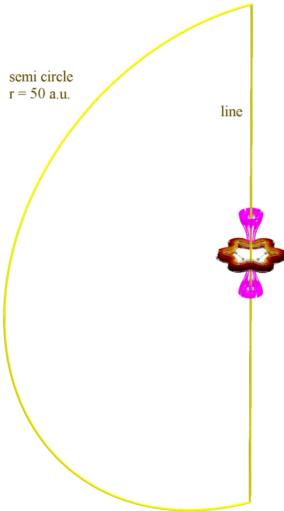
Kelvin-Stokes theorem \Rightarrow "integral Form" of the AM

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{J}^B \cdot d\hat{n} = \mu_0^{-1} \oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{B}^{ind} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \quad (\text{I-AM})$$

'Ampère-Maxwell-Integration' – Example



'Ampère-Maxwell-Integration' – Application Benzene



height	path integral for path		
	semi circle	line	semicircle \cup line
50	0.01821	11.20840	11.22661
100	0.00457	11.23570	11.24027
200	0.00107	11.24250	11.24357
400	-0.00000	11.24420	11.24420

Table 2 Numerical convergence of total current integral in benzene depending on the integration path height (given in atomic units) on the z axis. Current flux (susceptibility) values are given in nA/T. The support points of the numerical path integrals for height of 50 a.u. is shown in

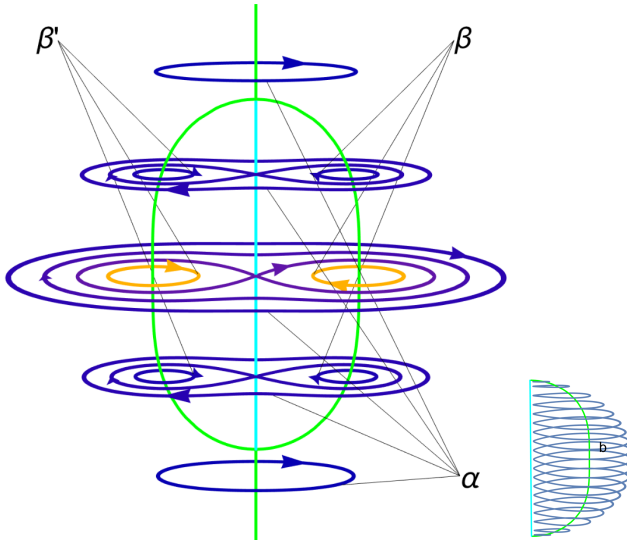
$$\Phi \approx \mu_0^{-1} \sum_{k=-n}^n \text{NICS}_{zz}(k)$$

$$\mu_0^{-1} = 0.042110$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6, n = 100 \Rightarrow 11.21 \text{ vs } 11.24 \text{ nA/T}^a$$

^aBerger, Dimitrova PCCP (2022) 24 23089.

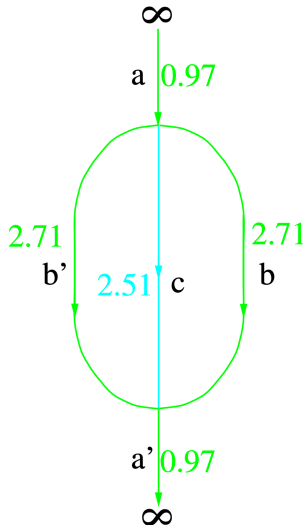
Current Density Domains in the SG - 1



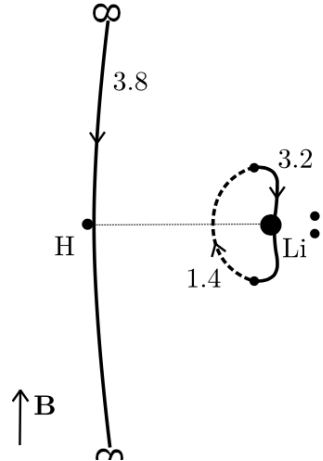
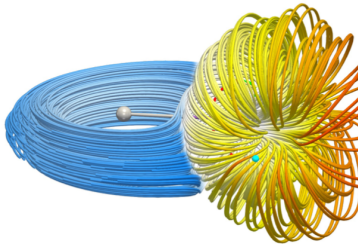
Current Density Domains in the SG - 2

- Boundaries of surfaces through which the total current of a current vortex domain flows can be constructed from segments of the stagnation graph.
- Each current vortex is represented in the stagnation graph in this way. (conjecture)
- Note: The motif of nested vortices is quite common.

The Oriented Flux-Weighted Stagnation Graph



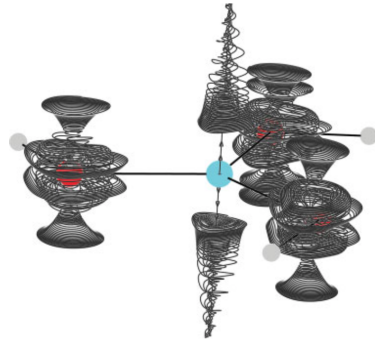
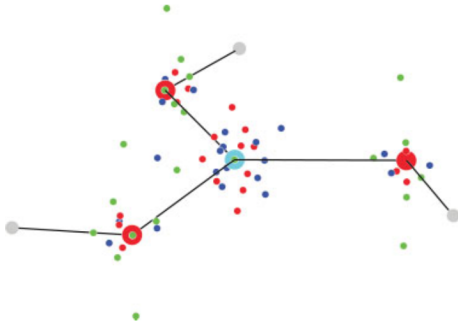
The Oriented Flux-Weighted Stagnation Graph: LiH



Mission completed — isn't it?



Problem (and Approach to Solutions)



Pelloni, Lazzeretti IJQC 111 (2011) 356.

The Ugly = The Good + The Bad



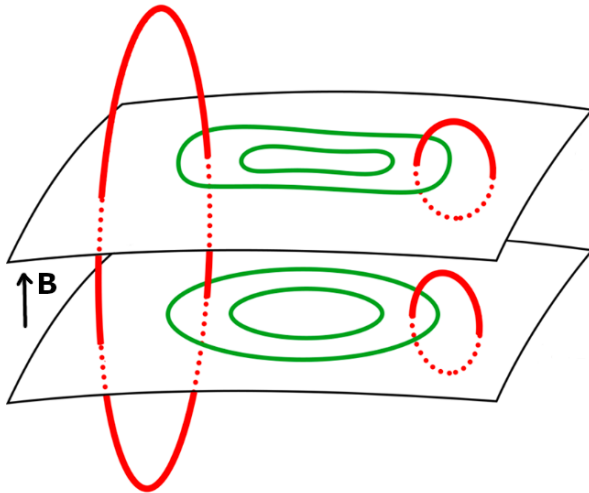
“Magnetic Decomposition” of $\mathbf{J}^{\mathbf{B}}$ with $\mathbf{B} = (0, 0, 1)^T$

$$\mathbf{J}^{\mathbf{B}} = \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}^{ind} \quad (\text{AM})$$

$$= \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ B_z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\mu_0^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_y B_z \\ -\partial_x B_z \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{:= \mathbf{J}_{\perp}} + \underbrace{\mu_0^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -\partial_z B_y \\ \partial_z B_x \\ \partial_x B_y - \partial_y B_x \end{pmatrix}}_{:= \mathbf{J}_{\parallel}} \quad (\text{MZ})$$

MD Graphically



J_{\perp}

J_{\parallel}

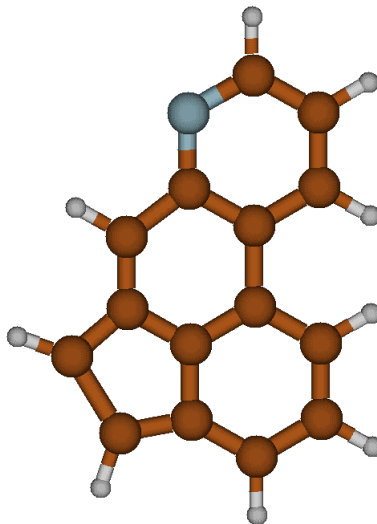
MD — Properties

$$\mathbf{J}^{\mathbf{B}} = \underset{ugly}{\mathbf{J}_{\perp}} + \underset{good}{\mathbf{J}_{\parallel}} \underset{bad}{} \quad (MDJ)$$

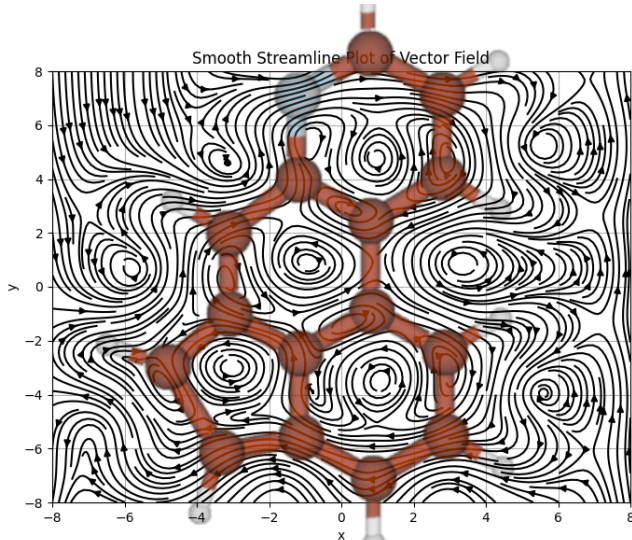
- \mathbf{J}_{\perp} and \mathbf{J}_{\parallel} are solenoidal.
- \mathbf{J}_{\parallel} does not contribute to the magnetization energy.
- \mathbf{J}_{\parallel} does not contribute to the magnetic susceptibility.
- \mathbf{J}_{\perp} has nicely (branched) stagnation *lines*.
- alternatives exist (see James' poster).

unpublished results.

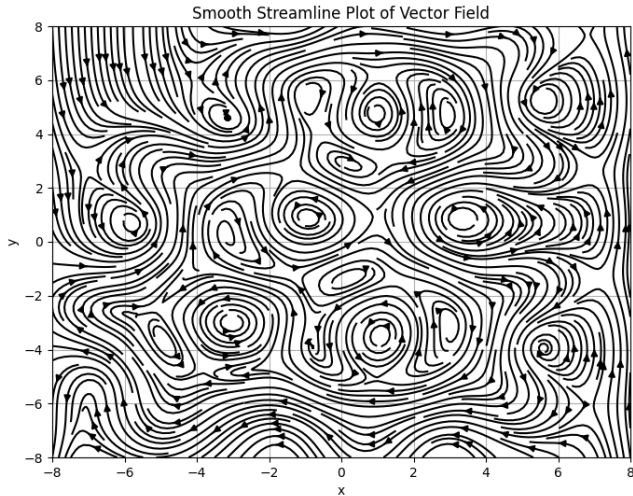
Example J vs J_{\perp} (via D-AM)



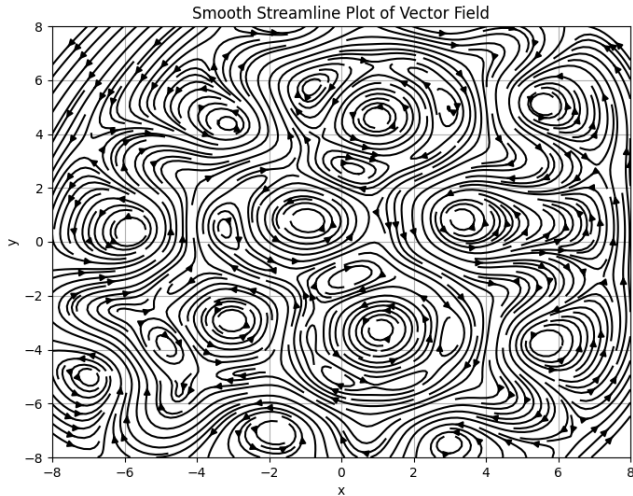
Example \mathbf{J} vs \mathbf{J}_\perp



J (The Ugly)



J_{\perp} (The Good)



Summary

1

New method to compute \mathbf{J}^B
e.g. TM, via chem. Shieldings,
Relativity, divergence-free;

3

Oriented flux weighted stagnation graphs
represent the QT-AIM analog of molecular
graphs for the density

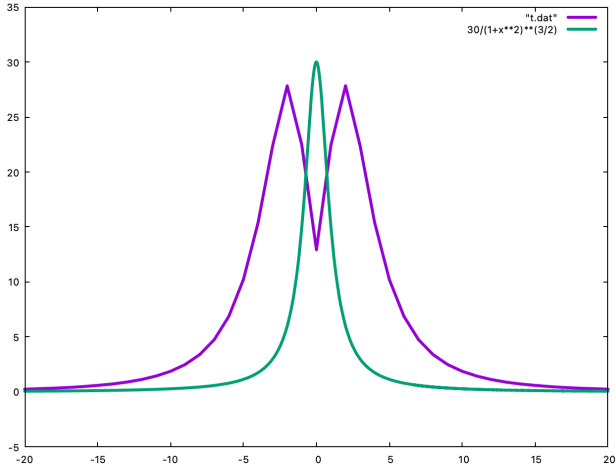
$$\mathbf{J}^B = \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}^{ind}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{J}^B \cdot d\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \mu_0^{-1} \oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{B}^{ind} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

2

new more efficient method to compute flux
integrals of \mathbf{J}^B ; very simple and fast for planar
symmetric rings, but also rectangular boundaries
for complex problems, no \mathbf{J}^B required. X2C, ...

A word on NICS



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- Prof. em. Dr. Riccardo Zanasi (UNISA)
- Dr. James Asher (SAS)
- ...



Wann Stagnationslinien?

- one e^- case, lines are expected^a
- rough dimensional analysis (3 equations for 3 unknowns) suggests isolated points
- *Preimage theorem* (using the rank of the differential of the map) says isolated points
- J_z is purely “paratropic” \Rightarrow lines for diamagnetic cases
- symmetry enforces sometimes local “diamagnetism” or at least $J_z = 0$

a) P.A.M. Dirac, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A. 133 (1931) 60. 