

Volume 33 | Issues 27–28 | 2012

Included in this print edition:

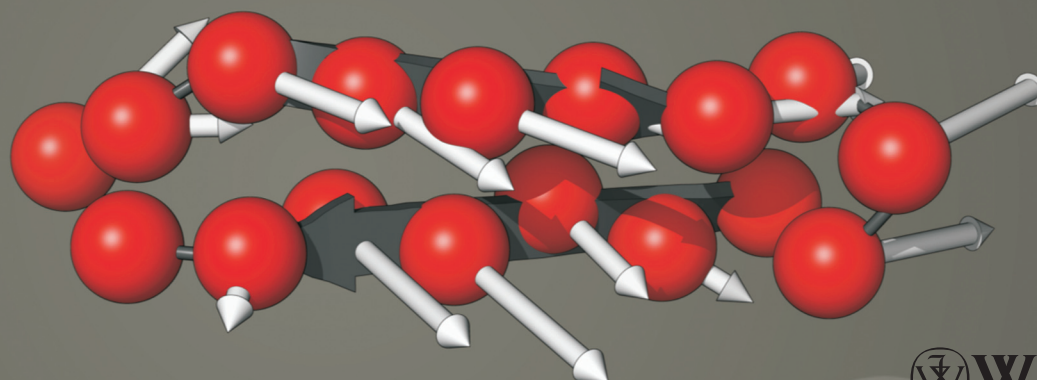
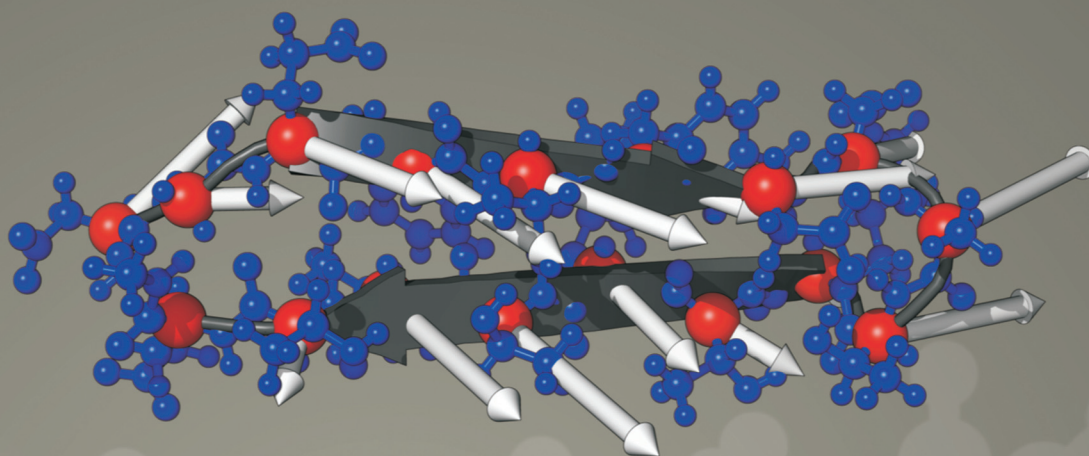
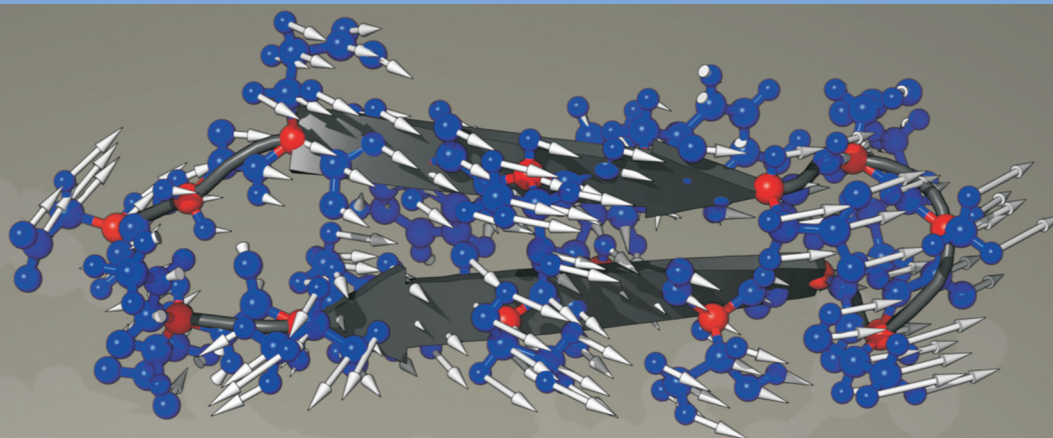
Issue 27 (October 15, 2012)

Issue 28 (October 30, 2012)

Journal of COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY

Organic • Inorganic • Physical
Biological • Materials

www.c-chem.org



Editors:

Charles L. Brooks III • Masahiro Ehara • Gernot Frenking • Peter R. Schreiner

 WILEY

Coming Soon

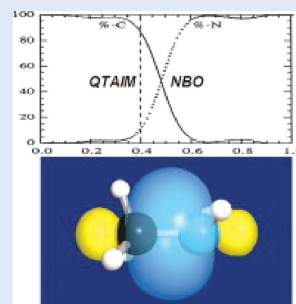
Look for these important papers
 in upcoming issues

**Natural Bond Critical Point Analysis:
 Quantitative Relationships Between
 Natural Bond Orbital-based and
 QTAIM-based Topological
 Descriptors of Chemical Bonding**

F. Weinhold

A new NBO-based program displays the intimate connections between quantum theory of atoms in molecules (QTAIM) bond critical points and corresponding localized natural bond orbitals (NBOs), delocalized MOs, or other orbital-type contributions to total electron density.

DOI: 10.1002/jcc.23057

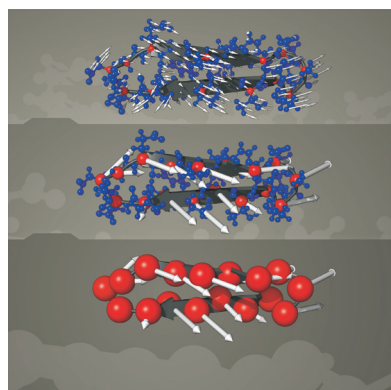
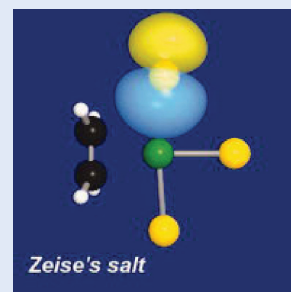


**Natural Bond Orbital Analysis: A
 Critical Overview of Relationships to
 Alternative Bonding Perspectives**

F. Weinhold

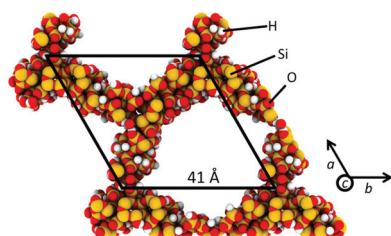
A conceptual overview of natural bond orbital theory is provided, including critical discussion of its many points of comparison and contrast with alternative valence bond, molecular orbital, and quantum theory of atoms in molecules conceptions of chemical bonding interactions.

DOI: 10.1002/jcc.23060



**Hessian Reduction Versus
 Coarse-Graining**

The cover shows the discrepancy in the number of displacements between all-atom models (top) and coarse-grained models (bottom). The work by An Ghysels, Benjamin T. Miller, Frank C. Pickard IV, and Bernard R. Brooks on page 2250 develops a methodology to derive "imploded" models from the all-atom representation, with the same amount of displacements as the coarse-grained model (middle figure).



Massive Parallel CRYSTAL

The performance of the massive parallel version of CRYSTAL09 has been studied on different HPC architectures for mesoporous silica MCM-41, a system consisting of a large primitive cell ($41 \times 41 \times 12 \text{ \AA}$) with 579 atoms ($\text{H}_{102}\text{O}_{335}\text{Si}_{142}$) and no point symmetry, as presented by Roberto Dovesi and colleagues on page 2276. MCM-41 is characterized by a long range ordered network of hexagonal pores and amorphous walls at short range. B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) full converged SCF plus gradient calculations on up to $1 \times 1 \times 10$ MCM-41 supercells (5790 atoms) have been performed with up to 2048 cores on three different HPC architectures, showing that runs with up to 100000 AOs are now feasible.