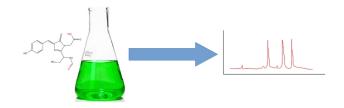
A computational protocol for calculation of IR and Raman spectra for solvated systems

Karen Oda Hjorth Dundas^{*a*}, Maarten Beerepoot^{*a*}, Magnus Ringholm^{*a,b*}, Simen Reine^{*c*}, Bin Gao^{*a*}, Radovan Bast^{*d*}, Kenneth Ruud^{*a*} and Jógvan Magnus Haugaard Olsen^{*a*}

^aHylleraas Centre for Quantum Molecular Sciences, Department of Chemistry, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, ^bDepartment of Theoretical Chemistry and Biology at KTH Royal Institute of Technology ^cHylleraas Centre for Quantum Molecular Sciences, Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo, ^dUiT - The Arctic University of Norway karen.o.dundas@uit.no

The combination of focused polarizable embedding methods[1] with purely analytical solutions of quasi-energy derivatives[2] is a powerful tool for accurately calculating spectroscopic properties of molecules embedded in large and complex molecular environments. It thus opens a path for determining a wide range of properties for both biomolecules and general solutions. We here present a protocol for how to determine IR and Raman spectra for molecules in solution, with main emphasis on the quantum chemistry program LSDalton[3, 4] and software libraries FraME[5], which handles the polarizable embedding part, and OpenRSP[6, 7], which determines the analytical quasi-energy derivatives.



References

- 1. J. Olsen and et al., J. Chem. Theory Comput. 6 (2010), 3721-3734.
- 2. A. Thorvaldsen and et al., J. Chem. Pys. 129 (2008), 214108.
- 3. K. Aidas an et al., WIREs Comput. Mol. Sci. 4 (2014), 269-284.
- 4. S. Coriani and et al., *http://daltonprogram.org* (2018).
- 5. J. Olsen and et al. (2018).
- 6. M. Ringholm and et al. J. Comput. Chem. 35 (2014), 622-633.
- 7. R. Bast and et al. (2018).