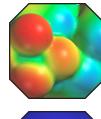
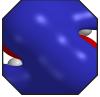
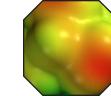


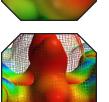
**Spartan'24** is the latest release of the **Spartan** molecular modeling application and is a culmination of visualization, computational capabilities, and data interpretation tools, developed and refined since **1991**. New and improved features in **Spartan'24** include: extension to the Spartan Spectra & Properties Database (>313,000 molecules and growing), as well as a new SSPD compatibility task, enabling a single submitted task so users can easily expand their local SSPD to include molecules of specific interest. The underlying Q-Chem computation code will be updated to the latest (v.6.1). This release is also the first (but we suspect not the last) to incorporate AI in the form of neural network models for four initial applications.

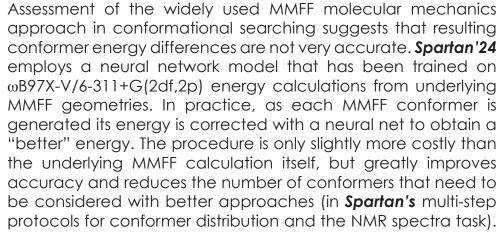
IMPROVED CONFORMER ENERGY CALCULATIONS: MOLECULAR MECHANICS





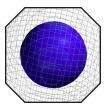


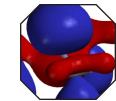


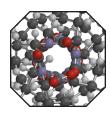






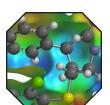


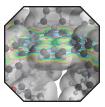






The penultimate and most costly step in the **Spartan's** multistep protocols for conformer searching and for calculating the NMR spectrum of a flexible molecule involve determining Boltzmann weights for all accessible conformers using the  $\omega$ B97X-V/6-311+G(2df,2p)// $\omega$ B97X-D/6-31G\* model. As even simple organic molecules may access hundreds or thousands of conformers, practical time concerns discourage and limit application. **Spartan'24** allows replacement of this step with a neural net trained on  $\omega$ B97X-V/6-311+G(2df,2p) energy calculations from underlying  $\omega$ B97X-D/6-31G\* structures, cutting the overall computation cost for an NMR calculation by more than half.





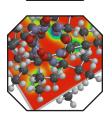
## IMPROVED ENERGY CALCULATIONS

It is generally accepted that better (more complicated) functionals and larger (more flexible) basis sets will lead to significantly improved reaction energies, but at a significant increase in computation cost. Two models  $\omega$ B97X-V/6-311+G(2df,2p) and  $\omega$ B97M-V/6-311+G(2df,2p) using  $\omega$ B97X-D/6-31G\* geometries have been shown to closely approach the results of CCSD(T) calculations, the "gold standard". **Spartan'24** incorporates two neural nets that predict total energies for  $\omega$ B97X-V/6-311+G(2df,2p) and  $\omega$ B97M-V/6-311+G(2df,2p) models starting from  $\omega$ B97X-D/6-31G\* geometries with rms errors of only a few kJ/mol. Practically speaking, this extends the size of systems that can be routinely submitted from a few hundred to well over molecular weight 1000 amu.



**Spartan'24** also includes neural network models trained to reproduce energies obtained from the CPCM solvent model (the current default solvent model) for chloroform, THF, DMSO and methanol.





Intel or AMD (64-bit only) Windows 10 and 11 256 GB disk space or higher (SSD recommended) 8 GB of RAM 2GB per core (up to 16 GB recommended)

**WINDOWS** 

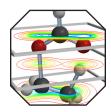
Intel or Apple Silicon chips (only) OS X 10.14.6 (Mojave) - 13.X (Ventura) 256 GB disk space or higher (SSD recommended) 8 GB RAM - Apple Silicon 2GB per core (up to 16GB - Intel)

## LINUX

WAVEFUNCTION

MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Intel or AMD Processors (64-bit only) Linux RHEL 8, CentOS 8, Ubuntu 20.04 and 22.04 LTS 256 GB disk space or higher (SSD recommended) 8 GB per core (up to 16 recommended)







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is a collaboration with O-CHEM



