

Vienna Ab Initio Package – Crash course

2nd Lecture – 08/09/21

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Structure of the course

Day / September	Hours / Madrid time	Location	Topic
Monday 6 th	10:00-12:00	E4 / Zoom	Introduction + Handson 1 (molecules; frequencies; molecular dynamics)
Tuesday 7 th	12:00-13:00	E4 / Zoom	Tutorial Handson 1
Wednesday 8 th	10:00-12:00	E4 / Zoom	Correction exercises 1 + Handson 2 (bulk optimization and electronic properties) + Instructions for python / bash project
Thursday 9 th	10:00-11:00	E3 / Zoom	Tutorial Handson 2
Friday 10 th / Wednesday 15 th	Python / bash project		
Thursday 16 th	10:00-12:00	E4 / Zoom	Correction exercises 2 and python / bash project + Handson 3 (surface optimization and electronic properties)
Friday 17 th	10:00-11:00	E4 / Zoom	Tutorial Handson 3
Monday 20 th	10:00-12:00	E4 / Zoom	Correction exercises 3 + Handson 4 (magnetic properties and Hubbard correction)
Tuesday 21 th	10:00-11:00	E4 / Zoom	Tutorial Handson 4
Wednesday 22 th	10:00-11:00	E4 / Zoom	Correction exercises 4

Materials

- Materials available on [OneDrive](#);
- All lectures and tutorials will be registered and later available on OneDrive;
- Detailed explanation online. The current course gives only an introduction!
- Save the link to the VASP manual online:
https://www.vasp.at/wiki/index.php/The_VASP_Manual

Today's class

1. Correction of exercises of Handson 1;
2. Lecture 2 and instructions for Handson 2;
3. Instructions for python / bash project

Based on:

- [2 k-points](#)

Further materials:

- [1_pseudopp2](#)

Related handson session:

[\(2\)](#) Bulk optimization and electronic properties

Additional material

- [personal notes](#) taken during course given by Núria.

Handson 1

1_1_O_atom;
1_2_O_atomspin;
1_3_O_atomspinlowsym;
1_4_ODimer;
1_5_CO;
1_6_COvib;
1_7_H2O
1_8_H2Ovib;
1_9_COstates;
1_10_H2Omd.

SECOND DERIVATIVES (NOT SYMMETRIZED)

```
-----  
              1Z          2Z  
1Z  -114.847733   114.847733  
2Z   114.305971  -114.305971
```

Eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the dynamical matrix

```
-----  
 1 f = 63.876494 THz   401.347846 2PiTHz 2130.690412 cm-1   264.172038 meV  
      X      Y      Z      dx      dy      dz  
 0.000000  0.000000  0.000000      0      0  -0.655709  
 0.000000  0.000000  1.143000      0      0   0.755014  
 2 f/i= 0.074763 THz    0.469753 2PiTHz   2.493841 cm-1    0.309197 meV  
      X      Y      Z      dx      dy      dz  
 0.000000  0.000000  0.000000      0      0  -0.755014  
 0.000000  0.000000  1.143000      0      0  -0.655709
```

k-point	1 :	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
band No.	band energies	occupation		
1	-25.0761	1.00000		
2	-10.0715	1.00000		
3	-10.0715	1.00000		
4	-10.0715	1.00000		
5	-0.3997	0.00000		
6	1.6965	0.00000		
7	1.9499	0.00000		
8	1.9499	0.00000		

PROCAR file:

band	3	#	energy	-11.46549527	#	occ.	2.00000000
ion	s	py	pz	px	dxy	dyz	d
1	0.000	0.546	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
2	0.000	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0
tot	0.000	0.703	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0

Handson 2

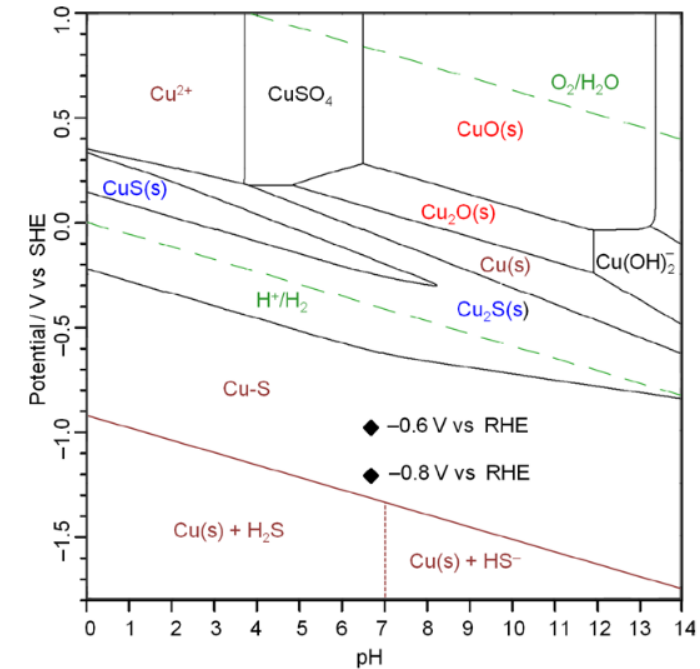
Exercises

- 2_1_fccSi
- 2_1_fccSi_opt
- 2_2_fccSi_dos
- 2_3_fccSi_band
- 2_4_diamondSi
- 2_4_diamondSi_vol_rex
- 2_5_beta-tinSi
- 2_6_diamond_relax_Si
- 2_7_fccNi
- 2_8_fccNi_dos



Investigations

- Most stable crystal structure;
- Comparison with experimental enthalpy of formation;
- Pourbaix diagram;
- Bandgap;
- Density of states.



Handson 2

Manual optimization of bulk (pg.35-48 of [DFT book](#))

- 2_1_fccSi
- 2_4_diamondSi
- 2_7_fccNi

Internal energy is calculated for different lattice vector; energies saved in SUMMARY.fcc

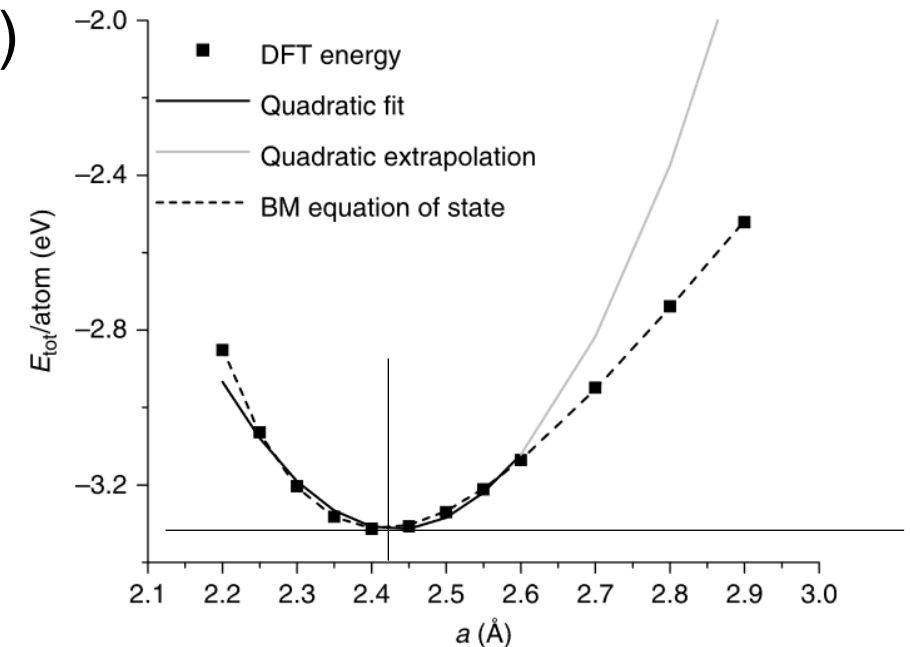


Figure 2.1 Total energy, E_{tot} , of Cu in the simple cubic crystal structure as a function of the lattice parameter, a . The filled symbols show the results of DFT calculations, while the three curves show the fits of the DFT data described in the text.

Quadratic fit

$$E(a) = p_1 + p_2 a + p_3 a^2; a_0: \text{minimum}$$

Birch–Murnaghan equation of state

$$E(a) = E_0 + \frac{9V_0 B_0}{16} \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{a_0}{a} \right)^2 - 1 \right]^3 B'_0 + \left[\left(\frac{a_0}{a} \right)^2 - 1 \right]^2 \left[6 - 4 \left(\frac{a_0}{a} \right)^2 \right] \right\}.$$

Handson 2

Internal energy is calculated for different lattice vector; energies saved in SUMMARY.fcc

```
#!/bin/bash
### SGE Parameters #####
#$ -S /bin/bash
#$ -N test-2_2_fccSi_dos
#$ -cwd
#$ -masterq c4m8.q
#$ -pe c4m8_mpi 4
#$ -m ae
#$ -M fdattila@iciq.es
#$ -o o_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
#$ -e e_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
### Load Environment Variables #####
. /etc/profile.d/modules.sh
module load vasp/5.3.5
### Run Job #####
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=1
echo $PWD >> o_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
echo $TMP >> o_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
~/bin/savecalc ; mpirun -np $NSLOTS vasp ; # rm -f CHG
```

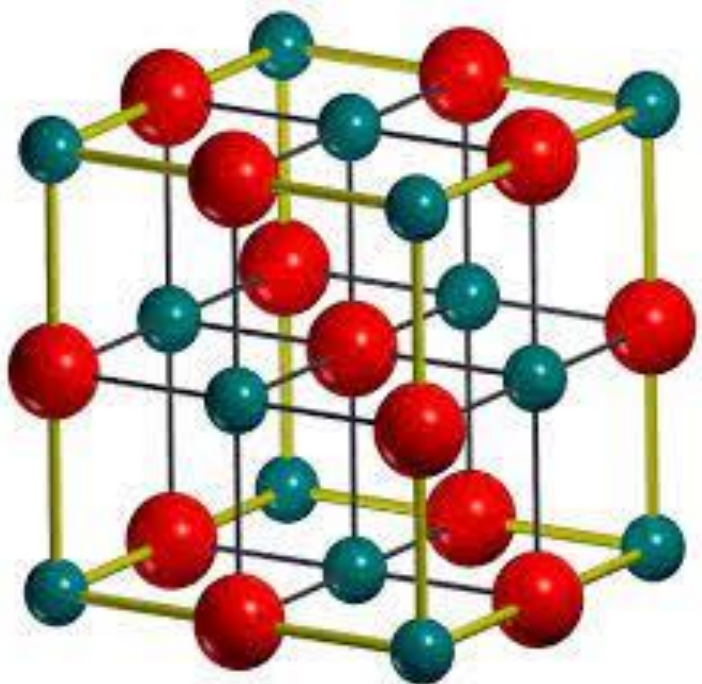
← Job start here!

```
for i in 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 ; do
cat >POSCAR <<!
fcc:
    $i
    0.5 0.5 0.0
    0.0 0.5 0.5
    0.5 0.0 0.5
    1
cartesian
0 0 0
!
echo "a= $i" ;
export OMP_NUM_THREADS=1
echo $PWD >> o_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
echo $TMP >> o_$JOB_NAME.$JOB_ID
mpirun -np $NSLOTS vasp # rm CHG
E=`tail -1 OSZICAR` ; echo $i $E >>SUMMARY.fcc
done
cat SUMMARY.fcc
```


Handson 2

Automation optimization of bulk (ISIF = 2,3)

- 2_4_diamondSi_vol_rex (ISIF = 3);
- 2_5_beta-tinSi (ISIF = 3);
- 2_6_diamond_relax_Si (ISIF = 2).



ISIF	calculate		degrees-of-freedom		
	forces	Stress tensor	positions	cell shape	cell volume
0	yes	no	yes	no	no
1	yes	trace only	yes	no	no
2	yes	yes	yes	no	no
3	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
4	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
5	yes	yes	no	yes	no
6	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
7	yes	yes	no	no	yes

Question:

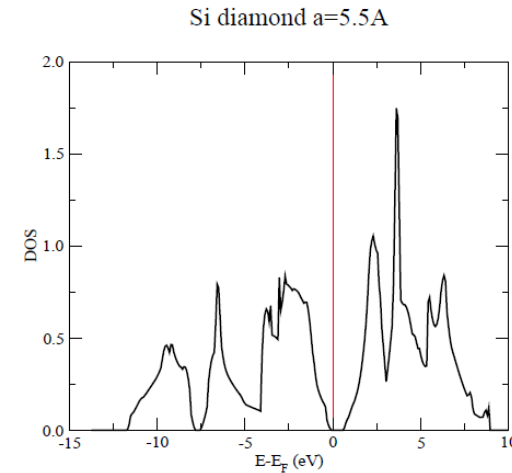
(1) What is the most stable crystal structure of Si?
Does your prediction agree with experiments?

Handson 2

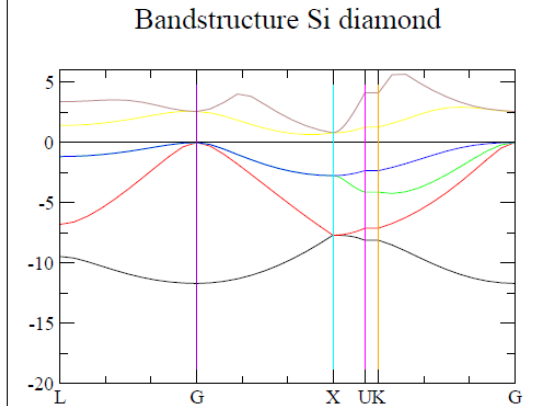
Electronic properties

- 2_1_fccSi_opt (lattice vector a from 2_1_fccSi)
- 2_2_fccSi_dos (copy CHGCAR from 2_1_fccSi_opt; use CONTCAR from 2_1_fccSi_opt as POSCAR).
- 2_3_fccSi_band (copy CHGCAR from 2_1_fccSi_opt; use CONTCAR from 2_1_fccSi_opt as POSCAR)
- 2_8_fccNi_dos (lattice vector a from 2_7_fccNi)

Density of States



Bandstructure



Question:

(2) From the density of states, do you consider Si and Ni metals or semiconductors? Motivate the answer.

Handson 2

Questions:

- (1) What is the most stable crystal structure of Si? Does your prediction agree with experiments?
- (2) From the density of states, do you consider Si and Ni metals or semiconductors? Motivate the answer.

Handson 2 – copy the exercises (supercomputer)

- Enter the virtual machine (password: guest1\$) or AnyDesk;
- Open a terminal: *Ctrl + Alt + t*
- Enter tekla home (from ICIQ workstation): *ssh tekla2.iciq.es*
- From outside ICIQ: enable Betelgeuse tunnel and then enter tekla home
ssh -p2004 -X yourusername@betelgeuse.iciq.es
ssh tekla2.iciq.es
- Make a directory *handson* and a subdirectory 2
mkdir handson ; mkdir handson/2
- Copy the exercises from my tekla home to yours
cp -r /home/fdattila/00-vasp-course/handson2/ ~/handson/2*
- Enter the folder and check to have successfully copied the files
cd handson/2 ; ls -lt ; cd ../..

Handson 2 – check the exercises

Check the VASP input (supercomputer / locally)

- Enter each simulation and check INCAR / KPOINTS
*cd handson/2 ; cd **simulation-folder** ; vi **INCAR** ; cd .. ; cd ../..*
- Use the [VASP manual](#) to understand properly all the tag of the INCAR.

Handson 2 – submit simulation (supercomputer)

- Enter the handson/1 folder and create a run.sh file in each simulation to be run (e.g. 1_1_O_atom)
`cd handson/2/simulation-folder; ~/bin/rungen name-of-sim 4 4 5.3.5 ; sed -i "s/vasp_std/vasp/g" run.sh ; cd ../../..`
- Enter the handson folder, check that you have INCAR, KPOINTS, POTCAR, POSCAR and run.sh, submit the simulation.
`cd handson/2/simulation-folder; qsub run.sh; cd ../../..`

Tip: consider iterating the creation of run.sh file and the submission of each simulation with the for command. E.g. `cd handson/2 ; for i in 2_* ; do cd $i ; action-to-be-performed ; cd .. ; done ; cd ../../`

Handson 2 – check the VASP output (locally)

- Only if you access through virtual machine. Run the commands tunnel1 and tunnel2 in 2 terminals
tunnel1 *yourusername* (*terminal 1*)
tunnel2 *yourusername* (*terminal 2*)
- Open a new terminal and enter the tekla home folder
cd ~/tekla/home
- Enter a simulation and check the structure through the p4v utility
cd handson/2 ; cd simulation-folder; p4v vasprun.xml ; cd .. ; cd ../..

Python / Bash projects

Maryam / Santiago – Python

- Cut surface facets from bulk (input: POSCAR; output: POSCAR_xyz)

In case you finish the first (or it is too complex):

- Calculate the surface energy γ for a facet in J m^{-2} or eV \AA^{-2} (input: POSCAR surface/bulk, OUTCAR surface/bulk; output: the value of γ)

Enric / Sichen – bash

- Order a surface and fix bulk layer (input: POSCAR; output: POSCAR);
- Generate k -points mesh (input: POSCAR; output: KPOINTS);

In case you finish the first two:

- Add a molecule on top of an ordered POSCAR (input: CONTCAR; output: POSCAR)

```
fdattila@tekla2:~/00-vasp-course/scripting> for i in bash python ; do echo $i ; cd $i ; ls ; cd .. ; done
bash
add-mol    k-gen    ordtor
python
get-surface-energy  slab-gen
```


Python / Bash projects

Maryam / Santiago – Python

- Work on jupyter notebook;
- Add # comments to explain each step;
- Check the pymatgen library:
<https://pymatgen.org/pymatgen.core.surface.html>;
- Use numpy to solve equations (*import numpy as np*);

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{A} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [E_{\text{unrel}} - n \cdot (E_{\text{bulk}})] + \Delta E_{\text{rel}} \right\}$$

$$A = \text{Area} = a_x \times b_y$$

Enric / Sichen – bash

- Work on bash;
- Add # comments to explain each step;
- Check suggestions and tips on the script.