Introduction Physics of the Datasets Implementation Applications

SiScLab Project 8

Katta, Partmann, Wasmer

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Problem Statement

- Solid state physics: electronic structure computation
 - → Fleur: electronic structure of crystals using DFT
 - huge amount of data
 - physics not accessible unless structured / analysed / visualized

The goal of the project was to implement a complete data analysis pipeline for this application:

• preprocessing \rightarrow data exploration \rightarrow visualization

Introduction
Physics of the Datasets
Implementation
Applications

Motivation

- Physicists problem with the simulation data
- fast computation time
- code modularization
- intuitive usage
- high-quality export features

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Requirements

- process Fleur output files
- fast computation
- code: modularization, easy maintainability
- frontend: no installation required, intuitive usage
- plots: publication-quality export

Steps

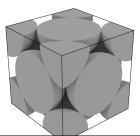
- Understanding physics and problem
- preprocessing the data
- exploring the data(implementation)
- visualization(GUI)
- Results

How is the data generated?

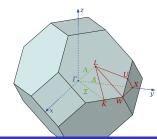
- Fluer computes electron density in crystals
- Density functional theory (DFT) approach:
 - Hohenberg Kohn theorem: use electron density
 - Kohn Sham system: Solve one particle Schrdinger equations in effective potential (self consistent)
 - State of the art method for electronic structure computations in solids

What data is generated?

- Bandstructure $E_{\nu}(k)$:
 - Eigenenergies of (Bloch-) Eigenfunctions of the Hamiltonian for each (crystal-) momentum k
 - Disperion relation: Relation between crystal momentum and Energies of the Bloch electrons
 - Sampled along a 1d Path between high symmetry points in 3d reciprocal space



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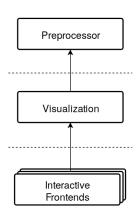


SiScLab Project

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- Bandstructure D(E):
 - Density of electron states per energy interval
- Interesting for Physicist: Where do the contributions to E(k) and D(E) come from?
 - Contributions from Basis functions of the DFT calculation corresponding to different Atomgroups and atomic orbitals (s, p, d, f)
 - User might be interested in any superposition of them (e.g. to locate states in real space)
 - Information stored in form of weights for all Atom Groups and the atomic orbitals s, p, d, f

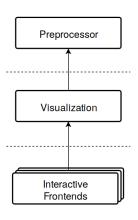
Module Design Goals



Multifunctionality:

- automated workflows like in &AiiDA
- manual data analysis with Python

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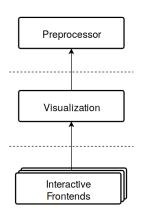


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Module Design Goals



Multifunctionality:

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no boilerplate code!

- Desktop
- Web

 → Web like in AAiiDAlab

Input: Fleur calculation results stored in Hierarchical Data Format (HDF).

- modular output types for application domain (e.g. viz)
- dependency resolution

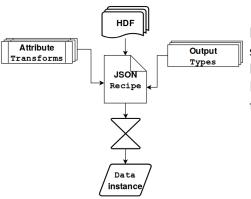
Input: Fleur calculation results stored in Hierarchical Data Format (HDF). Module uses *type introspection* to enable features:

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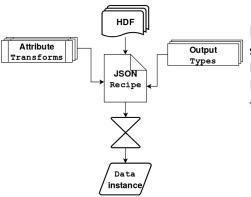
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- $W_{s,\mathbf{k},\nu}^{\text{eff}}$: effective weight
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Typically, $\sim 10^7$ data points are accessed.

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- weight filter t: $W_{s,\mathbf{k},\nu}^{\text{eff}} > t$
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Visualization Module

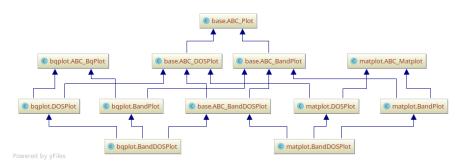
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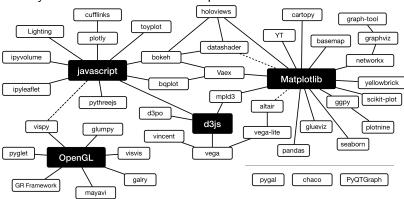
Desktop Frontend

Choice of GUI Toolkit: **TKinter**, Kivy, PySide/PyQt, ...

Choice of Plotting tool: matplotlib

The Python Visualization Landscape as of 2017...

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Python Visualization Landscape by rougier / BSD-2

- Needed: an OSS Tool Selection Process for building a Web Dashboard using only
- Decision Priority Order: support...
 - I. ... interactive graphical control elements ('widgets')
 - II. ... easy deployment
 - III. ... some actual plotting libraries

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Preprocessor Interactive Visualization Desktop Frontend Web Frontend

l. Widgets	<section-header> jupyter</section-header>	pyviz 🔤 panel	🤽 bokeh	💴 dash
Languages	•	*	🥏 / <mark>Js</mark>	🤚 / <mark>Js</mark>

¹Excluded: writing from scratch using Flask

²workaround. See also: appmode, voila, thebelab

³interactive only

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II. Deployment				
- Jupyter	✓	✓	×	×
- Standalone ¹	(⊗binder, 🗢)²	© Baken	Boken	plotly

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- 3D	ipyvolume	×	G Bokeh	plotly

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Effective mass and Fermi velocity:

- Derived Quantities:
- mass, that an electon in a crystal appears to have compared to a free electron (due to interactions in the solid)
- $\bullet m^* = \hbar^2 \frac{d^2 E(k)}{dk^2}$
- Group velocity at the Fermi energy
- $v_{Fermi} = \frac{dE(k)}{dk}$ at $E = E_F$
- Bandstructure periodic: Using FFT to compute accurate Derivates:
- \Leftrightarrow Differentiate finite Fourier Series $f^{(n)}(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}((ik)^n \mathcal{F}(f(x)))$