

# NANO266 General Lab Instructions

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April 22, 2015

## 1 Introduction

Welcome to the lab sessions for NANO266. Before you begin, you should read this carefully and follow all instructions to make sure that your computer /computing resource is set up properly. Your instructors are on hand to help you if you run into any problems.

## 2 First Principles Modeling Codes

In the labs, we will be using two open-source first principles modeling codes:

1. NWchem (<http://www.nwchem-sw.org>) is a computational chemistry code that aims to be scalable both in their ability to treat large scientific computational chemistry problems efficiently.
2. QuantumEspresso (<http://www.quantum-espresso.org/>) is an integrated suite of computer codes for electronic-structure calculations and materials modeling at the nanoscale. It is based on density-functional theory, plane waves, and pseudopotentials.

Before you start any of the labs, make sure that you have the software installed and in your path. You have four options:

### 2.1 Option 1: Use XSEDE

We have secured an XSEDE allocation for this course. Please go to the XSEDE portal (<https://portal.xsede.org>) and create an account as shown above. After you have done so, email your username to one of the TAs to be added to the allocation for this course. You can then login to the allocations with

```
ssh <your_username>@trestles.sdsc.edu
```

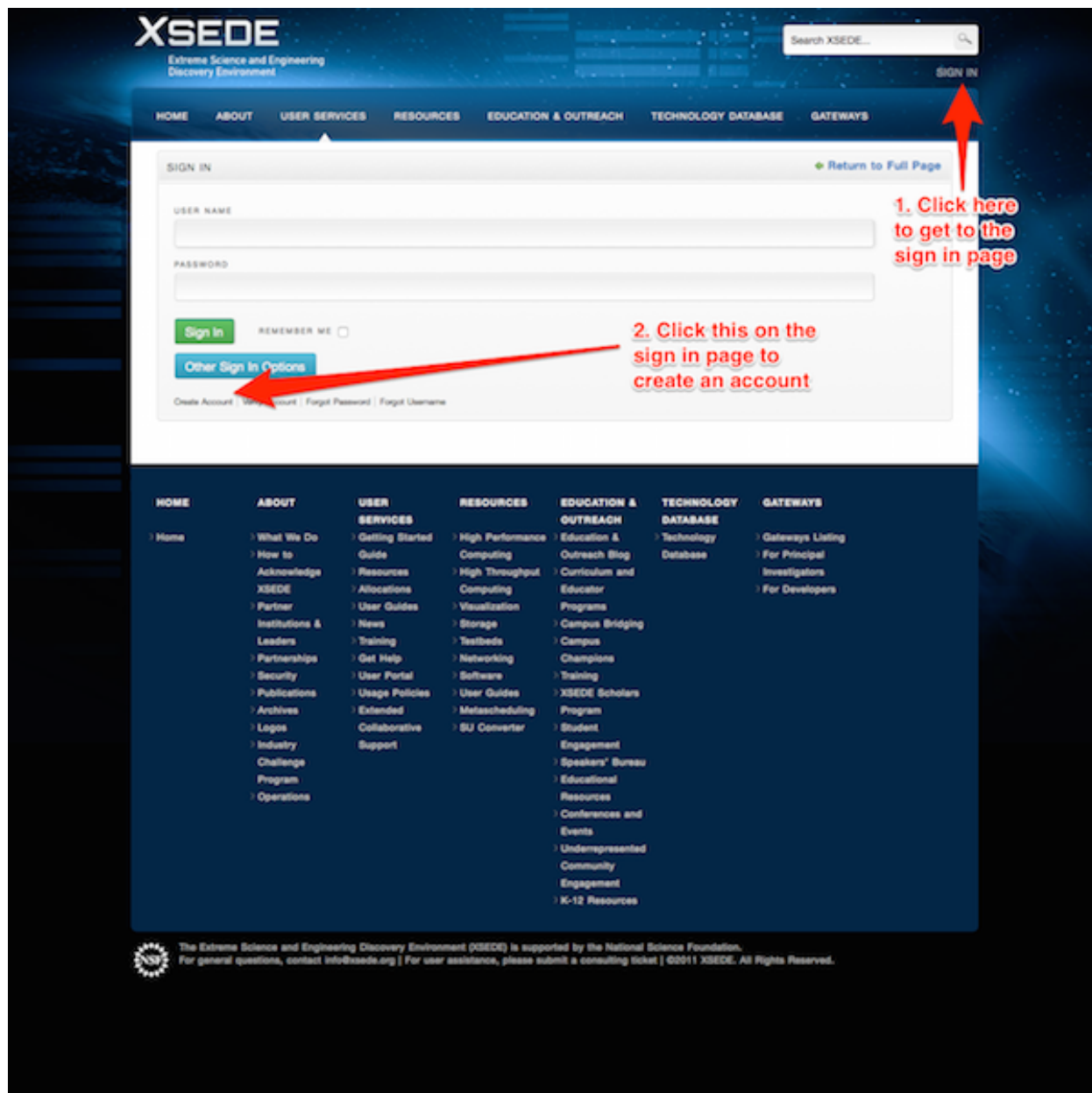


Figure 1: XSEDE user portal

If you are on a Windows machine, you need to download a SSH client like PuTTY<sup>1</sup>. Once you are logged in, immediately run

```
module load qe nwchem python
export NWCHEM_BASIS_LIBRARY=/opt/nwchem/data/libraries/
```

to make sure that QuantumEspresso, NWChem and Python are loaded for you and that the libraries are set properly. You can also add these two lines to your `.bash_profile` so that it will always be loaded for you when you login.

## 2.2 Option 2: Set up your own Mac

If you have your own Mac, you can use the executables already included in this repo (see cloning the repo section). Run the following command to add the bin directory to your path as follows (assuming you are on bash):

```
export PATH=$PATH:<path/to/repo>/bin/Mac
# The following is to set the NWChem basis sets used in lab1.
# Be careful that the ending slash is needed!
export NWCHEM_BASIS_LIBRARY = <path/to/repo>/resources/nwchem_basis/
```

## 2.3 Option 3: Use a Virtual Machine

You can download VirtualBox (<https://www.virtualbox.org/>), and a pre-configured Ubuntu virtual machine at this link<sup>2</sup>.

Note that it is a hefty 3 Gb download, so you will want to download this on a fast connection. After launching VirtualBox, do File->Import Appliance and then select the downloaded `nano266.ova` file. You can then start the virtual machine. You should be able to login to the virtual machine without a password. If one is ever needed, it is simply “nano266fun”. Start a terminal by clicking on the icon on the left. By typing `ls`, you should see that a nano266 directory is already cloned for you. Simply `cd nano266` and you are ready to begin to do the labs.

## 2.4 Option 4: Compile your own

You can download the source code for QuantumEspresso or NWChem and install it yourself. *Attempt this only if you have a fairly good familiarity with compiling things on Unix-based OSes, or are willing to spend the time to figure it out!* If you foresee you will be working on such calculations extensively in future, it is generally useful for you to learn how to do this. Start with the QuantumEspresso code as it is more straightforward to compile.

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>

<sup>2</sup><https://s3.amazonaws.com/mavrl-web/nano266.ova>

In general, it is not recommended that you run on a native Windows OS for these labs. Most first principles codes are designed to run primarily on supercomputing clusters that have Unix-based OSes. If you have a Windows machine, you should try options 1 or 3 above.

### 3 Cloning the repo

On wherever you are performing the calculations for the lab, you should clone this repo by doing:

```
git clone https://github.com/materialsvirtuallab/nano266.git
```

Check that you have the repo cloned successfully by doing a `ls`. If you are using XSEDE, make sure that you do the git clone in your home folder, i.e., the folder that you are in when you first log into XSEDE. This makes following the rest of the instructions much easier.

This assumes you already have git installed, which comes by default in XSEDE and Mac and can easily be installed in Unix-based OSes. To update your repo to the latest version at any time, you can do:

```
git pull
```

from within the repo.

### 4 Using a Unix-based terminal

If you have never used a Unix-based terminal, there is a bit of a slight learning curve. But in general, you will be working with only four or five commands:

```
cd <dirname>          # change directory to <dirname>
cp <file1> <file2>    # copies <file1> to <file2>
mv <file1> <file2>    # moves <file1> to <file2>
rm <file>              # remove <file>
```

You will also be doing some basic text editing in the terminal. For beginners, the `nano` command line editor has the smallest learning curve. Other options are `vi` and `emacs`.

Finally, you will need to get your results over to your local computer to do analysis. The easiest way to do this is with:

```
scp <username>@trestles.sdsc.edu:~/nano266/location/of/file .
```

in your local Mac or Linux terminal. If you are on Windows, the equivalent is `pscp`<sup>3</sup>.

### 5 Programming in Python

A lot of the labs use Python as a scripting language for automating calculations and analysis. You should ensure that you have Python 2.7.x installed with numpy. If you have a Mac, this should be already the case. If you use the virtual machine, it is also already set up.

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<sup>3</sup><http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>

If you don't know Python, get a quick primer from the official Python documentation<sup>4</sup>. You do not really need to know much more than the basics for the purposes of the labs. Learning how to use a scripting language like Python can save you loads of time in automating calculations.

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<sup>4</sup><https://docs.python.org/2.7/>