



Atomic Clusters

Parallel algorithms for Global Geometry Optimisation

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Contents

- Introduction to Clusters
- Global Optimisation
 - Basin Hopping
 - Genetic Algorithm
 - Artificial Bee Colonies
 - Performance Comparison
- Conclusions
- Raspberry Pi Cluster
 - Demo

Atomic Clusters

What are they?

- Between molecule and bulk
- Surface to volume ratio
- Unique properties



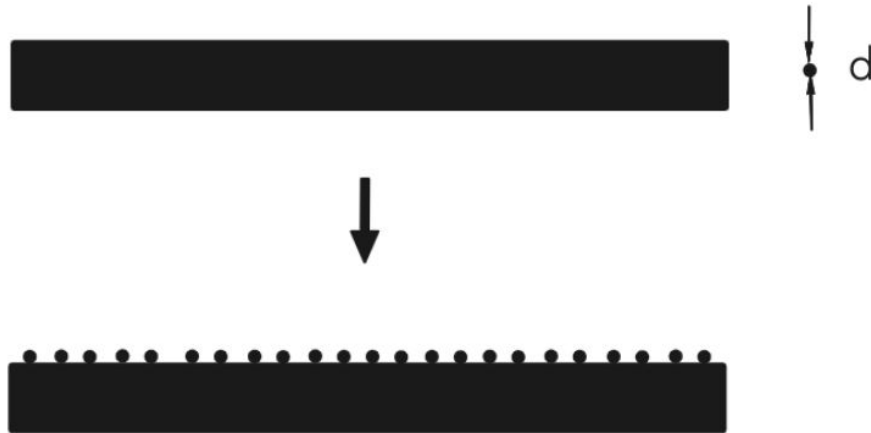
Retrieved from [Doye & Wales \(1998\)](#)

- Exact geometry very important

Atomic Clusters

Applications

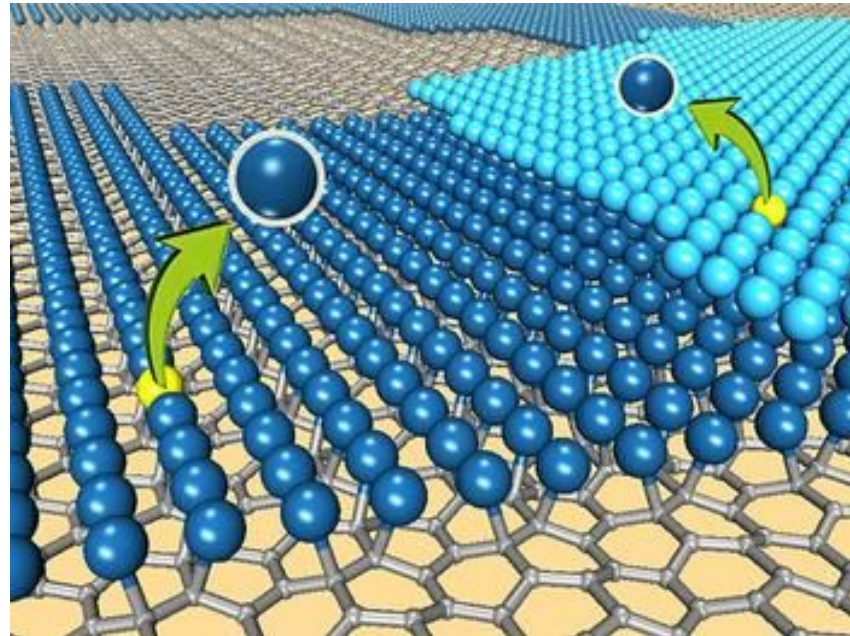
- Batteries and Supercapacitors



Atomic Clusters

Applications

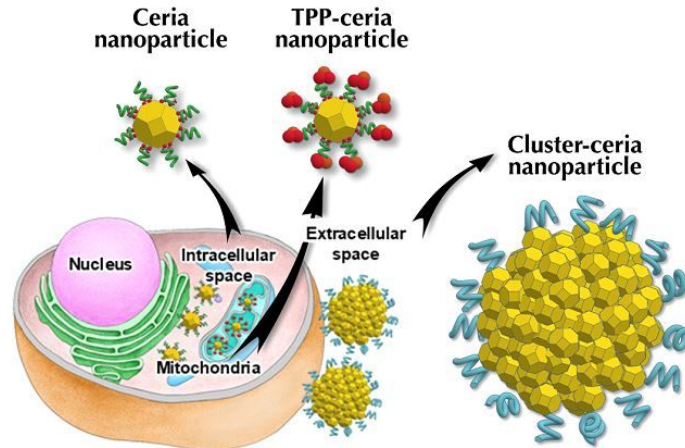
- Batteries and Supercapacitors
- Catalysis



Atomic Clusters

Applications

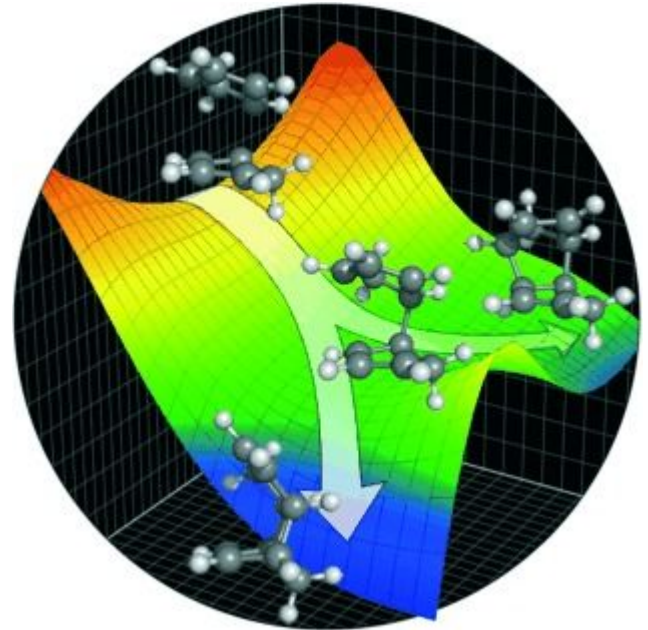
- Batteries and Supercapacitors
- Catalysis
- Medical applications (Parkinson's Disease)



Global Optimisation

- Only local energy minima can be stable
- The lower the better
- Need for efficient algorithm

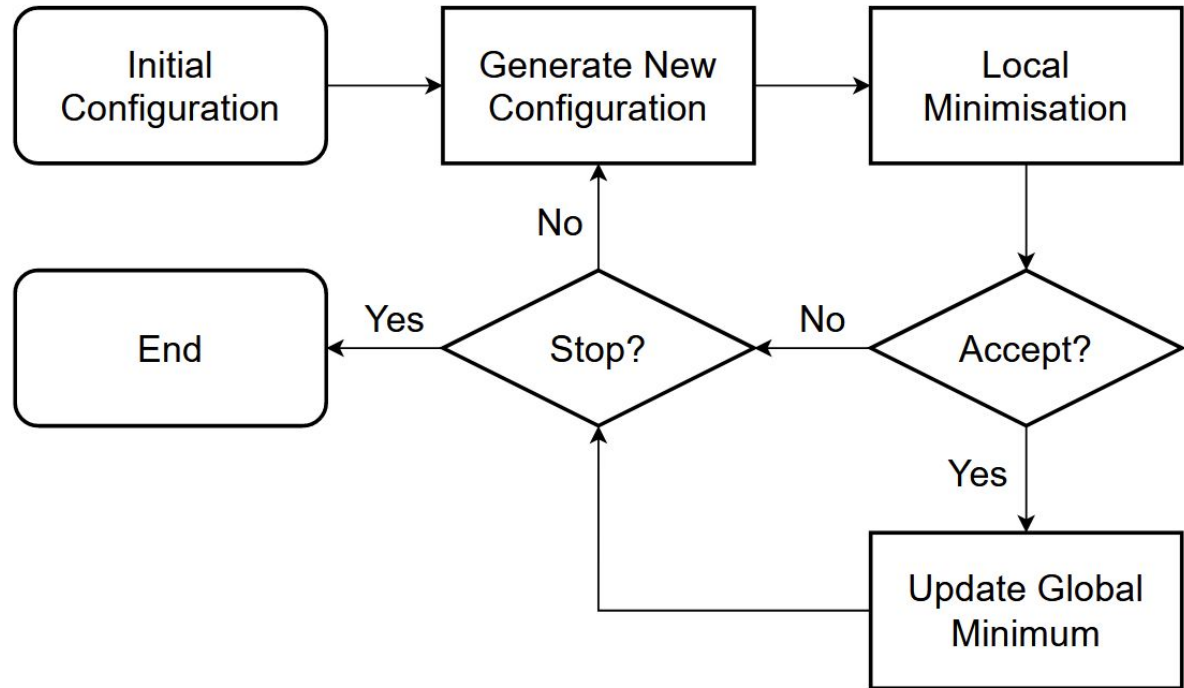
$$E = 4\epsilon \sum_{i < j} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right].$$



Global Optimisation

Basin Hopping

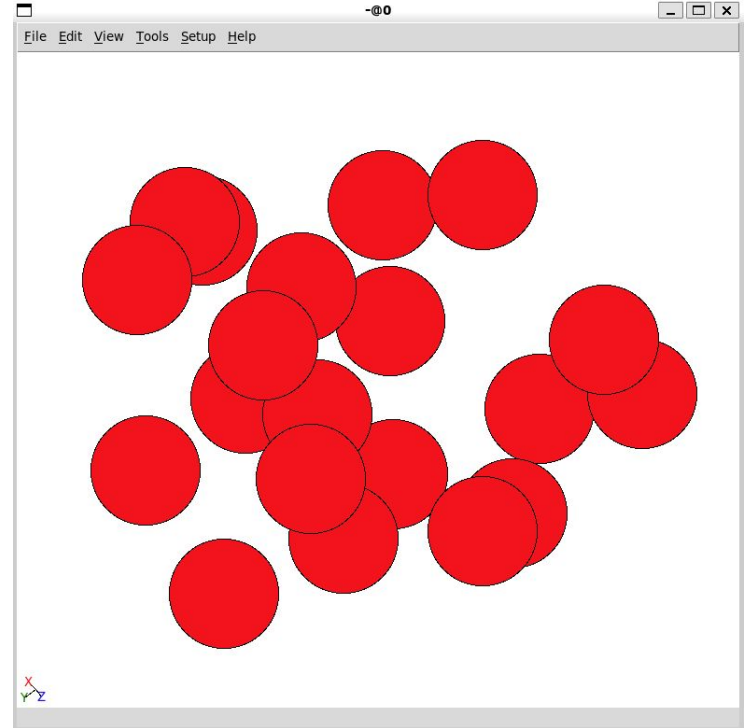
Wales and Doye, 1997



Basin Hopping

Initial Configuration

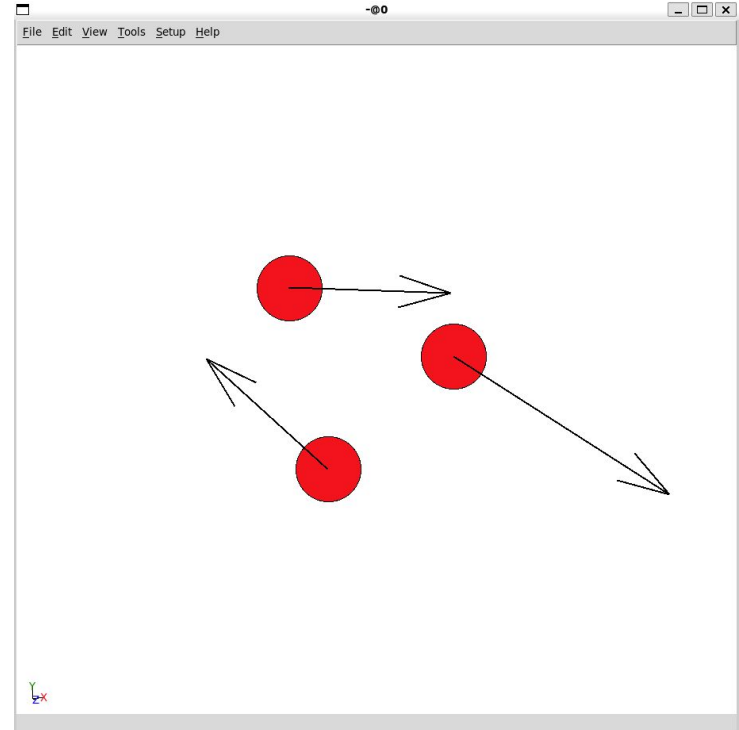
- Uniform distribution in a sphere with a radius of 1\AA , or 0.1 nanometre.



Basin Hopping

Generating new configurations

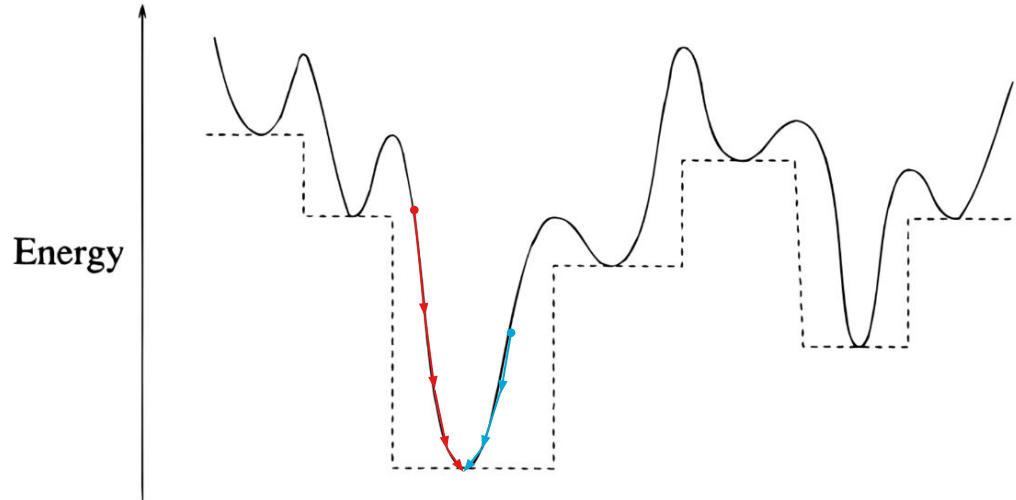
- Random displacement of all atoms by a dynamic step size.
- Step size is adjusted every few loops in order for the algorithm to find unique cluster configurations.



Local minimisation

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbf{A}) = \min \{E(\mathbf{A})\}$$

- Gradient descent on potential energy surface



Acceptance Criteria

Metropolis acceptance criteria

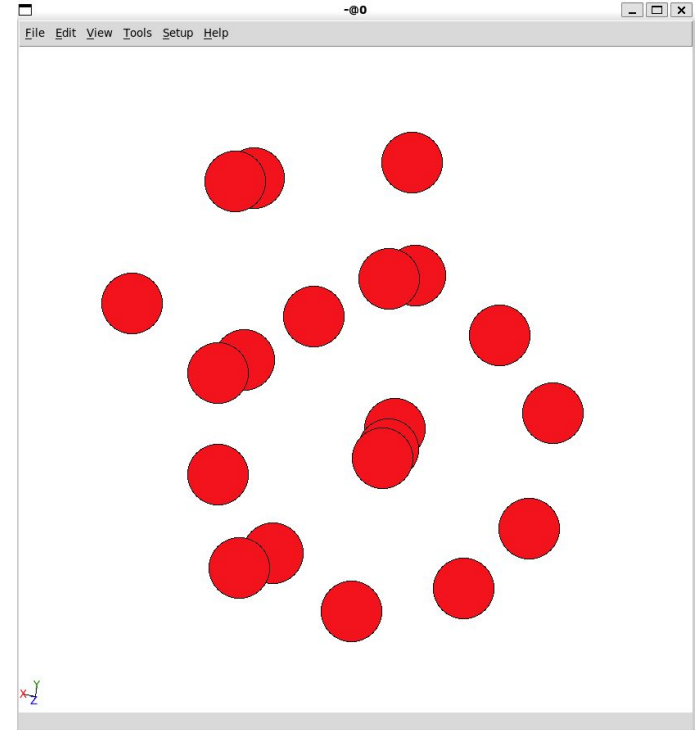
$$P(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{cases} \exp(-\Delta\tilde{E}/T) & \text{if } \Delta E > 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } \Delta E \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

- T is the boltzmann constant $\approx 8.617 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$
- All configurations with a lower potential energy will be selected.
- Some configurations with a higher potential energy will be selected.
- Adjust step size to achieve a specific acceptance ratio.

Basin Hopping

Result after 200 iterations

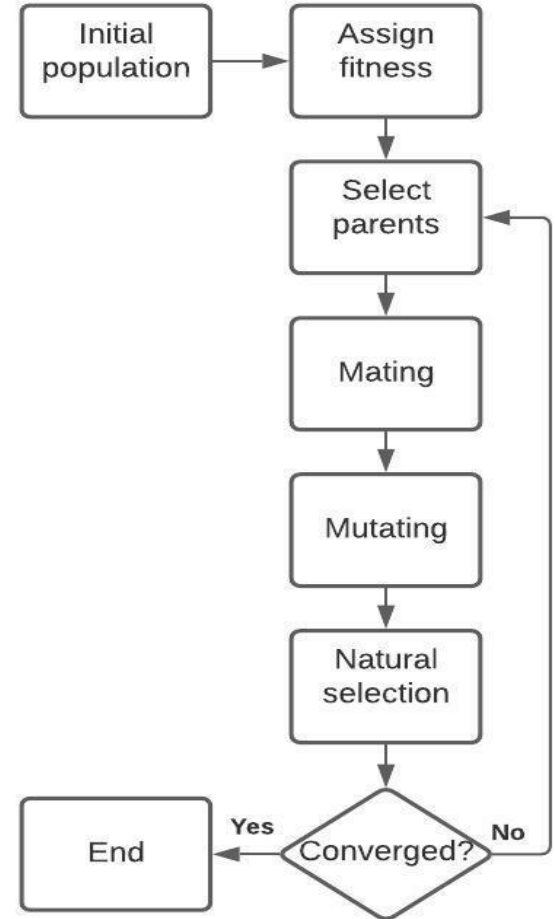
- $N = 20$
- $E = -76.137 \text{ eV}$



Global Optimisation

Genetic Algorithm

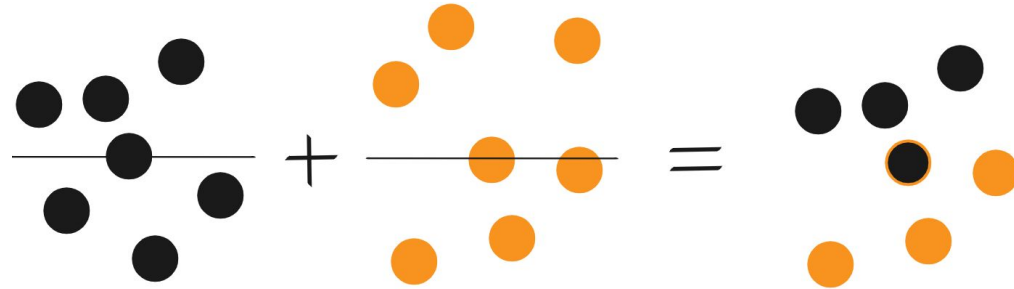
- Inspired by the process of biological evolution
- Maintains a population of clusters
- Evolves over time using natural selection



Genetic Algorithm

Mating

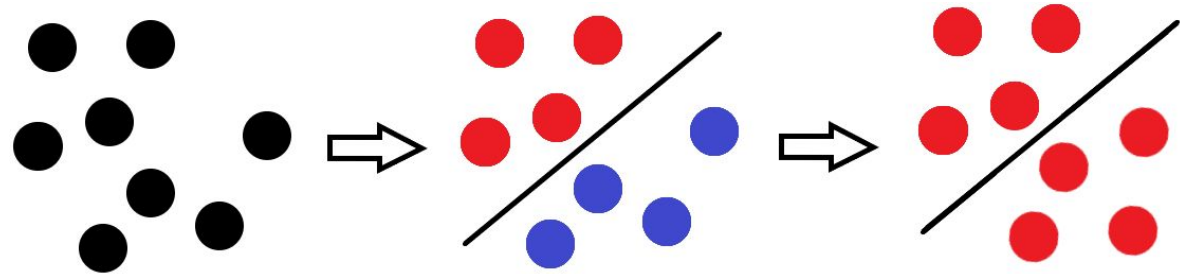
- Choose parents based on fitness
- Combine parent clusters



Genetic Algorithm

Mutating

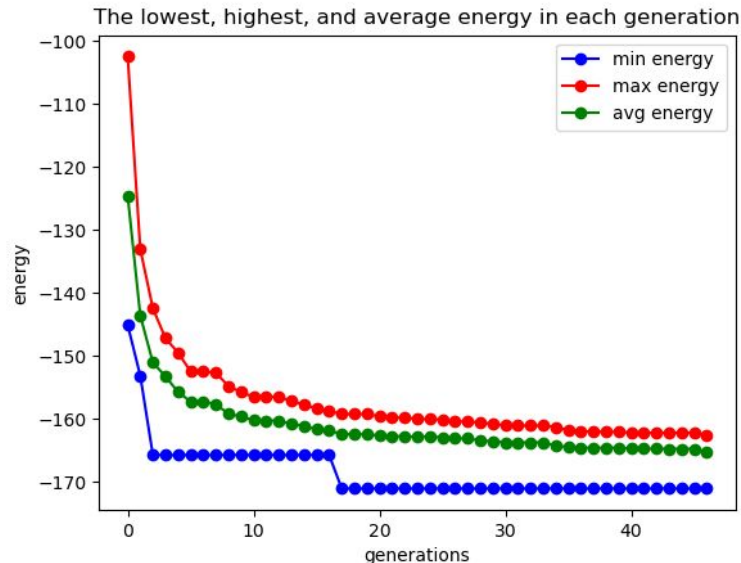
- Displacement
- Rotation
- Replacement
- Mirror-and-shift



Genetic Algorithm

Natural selection

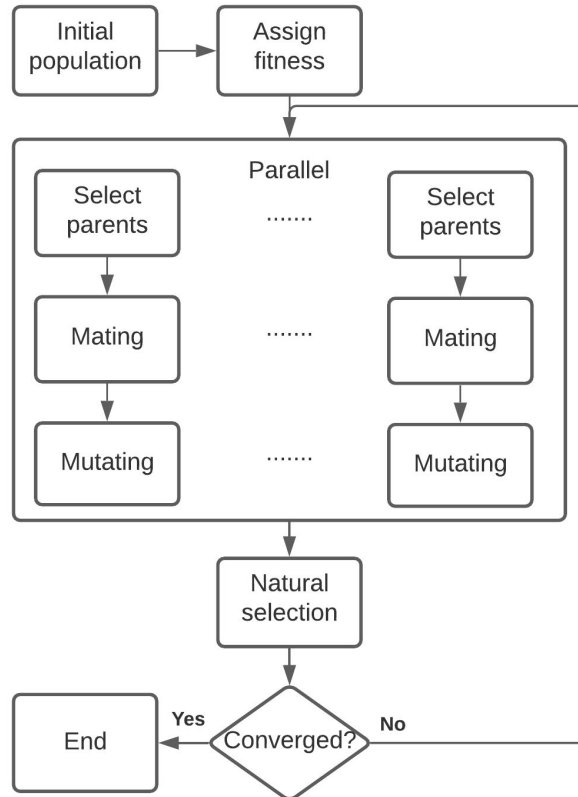
- Fittest members are chosen
- Different energy values required for variety
- Repeat the entire process



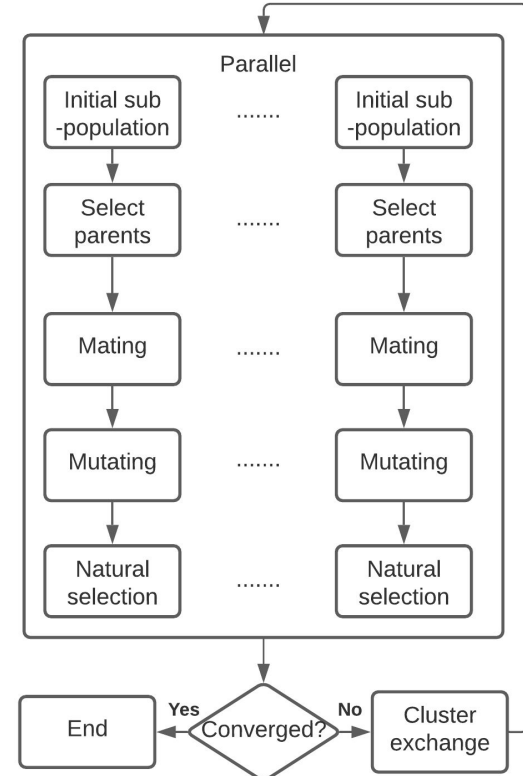
Genetic Algorithm

Parallel

Distributed Genetic Algorithm



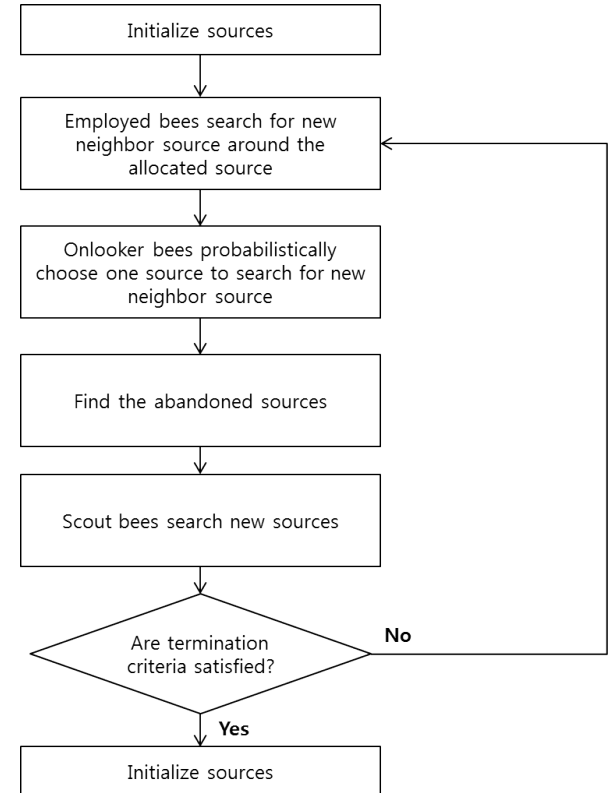
Sub-population Genetic Algorithm



Global Optimisation

Artificial Bee Colonies Algorithm

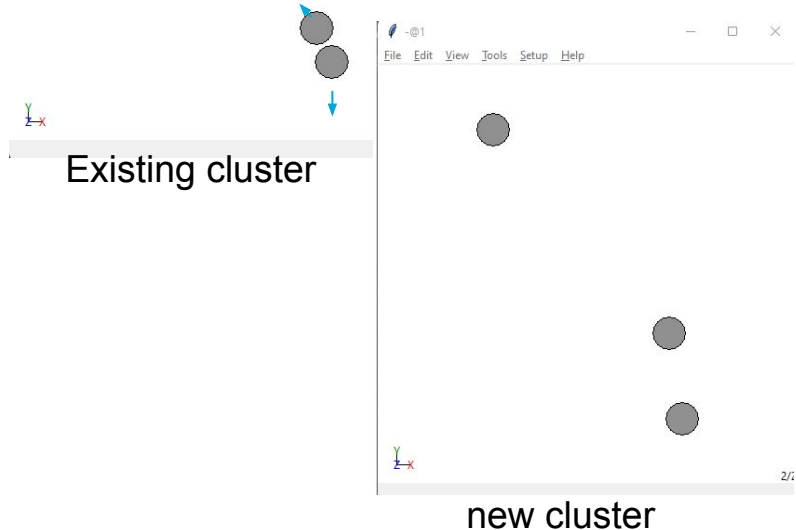
- Recently proposed by [Karaboga & Basturk \(2007\)](#)
- Imitates intelligent hunting behavior of honey bee swarm
- Bee swarm consists of three bees: employed bee, onlooker bee and scout bee



Artificial Bee Colonies Algorithm

Employed bee

- Generates the new structure for each clusters in population:
 - trigonometric mutation operator
 - modified Monte-Carlo method
- Existing cluster is replaced when new cluster has better energy
 - greedy method



Artificial Bee Colonies Algorithm

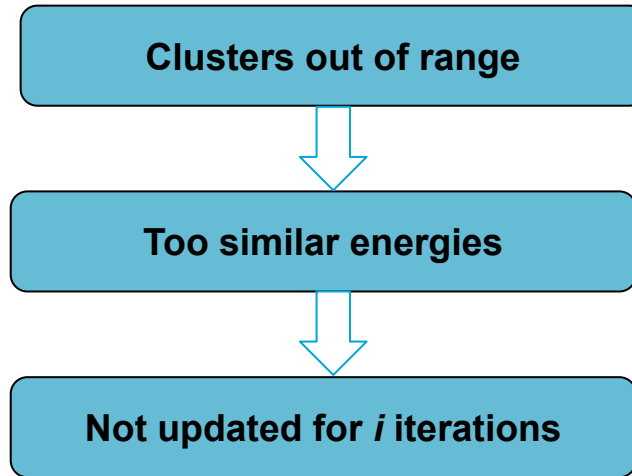
Onlooker bee

- Selects one good cluster
- Searches neighbour of chosen cluster by using Monte-Carlo method
- Decides whether to accept or not by using greedy method

Artificial Bee Colonies Algorithm

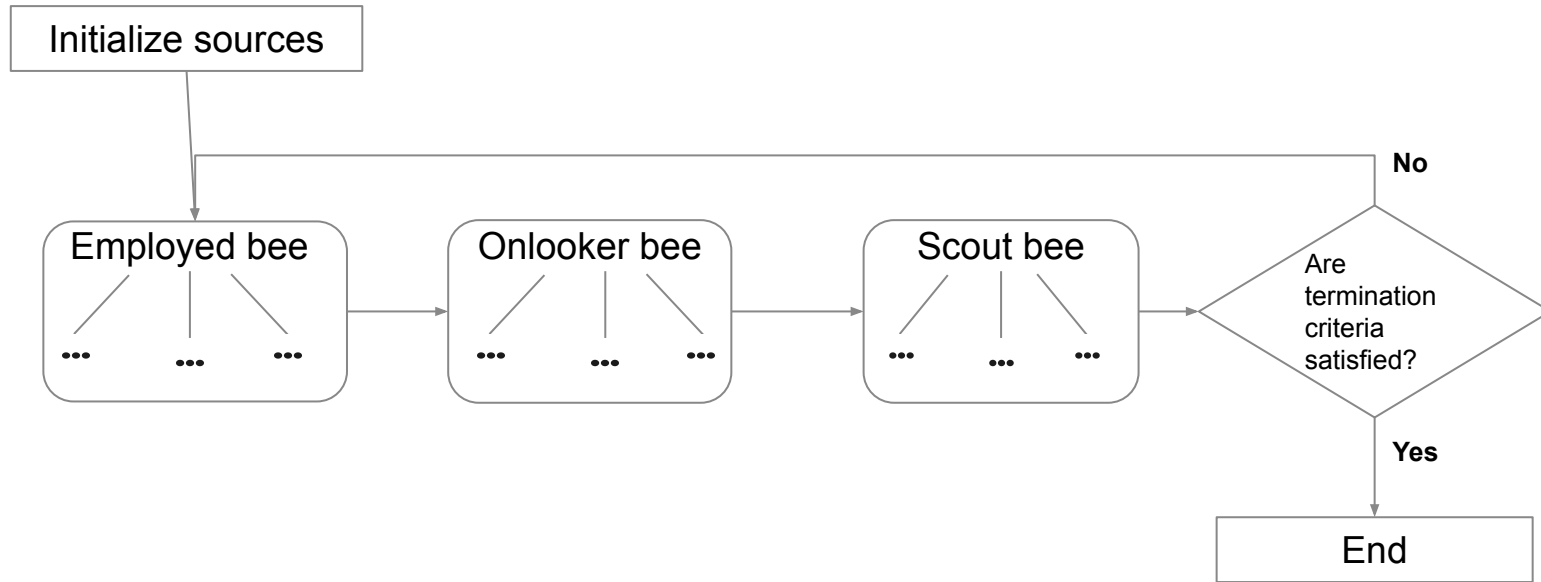
Scout bee

- Removes clusters that are not “worth it”



Artificial Bee Colonies Algorithm

Parallel



Comparison of algorithms

Different cluster sizes

Best Global Minima Found



Number Of Local Minima Found

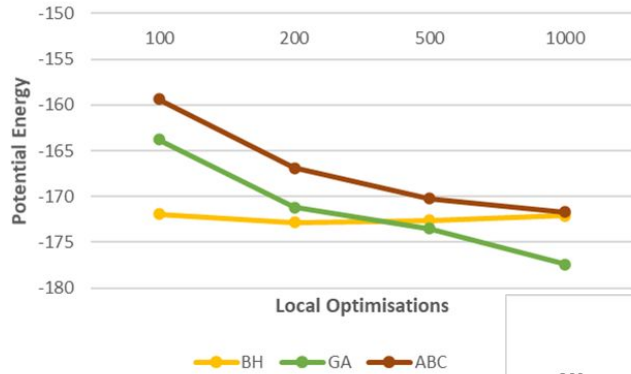


Note: All the data has been averaged over 5 separate runs. For the global minimum, the best result was chosen.

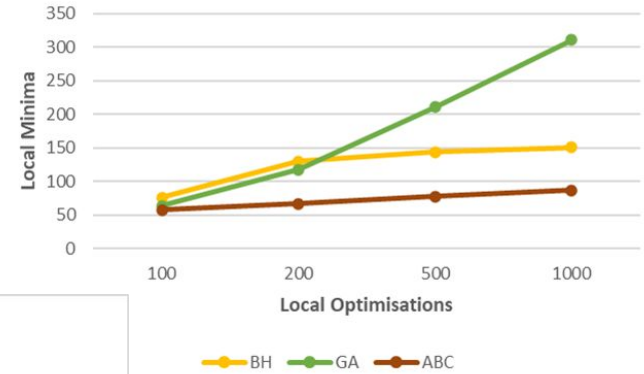
Comparison of algorithms

Evolution of algorithms

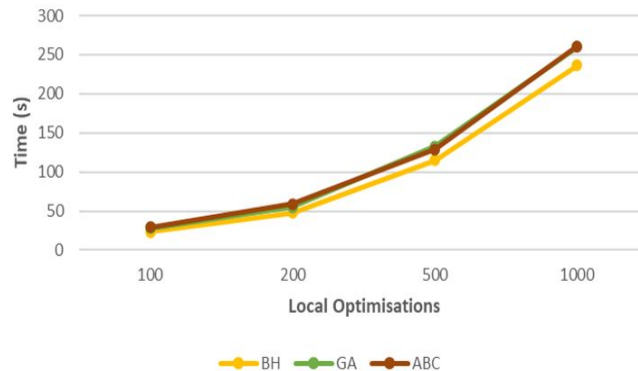
Evolution Of Global Minimum



Evolution Of Local Minima Found



Average Run Times



Note: All the data has been chosen to show the global minimum, the best result.

global minimum, the best result

Comparison of algorithms

Best use cases

- Basin Hopping
 - Good solution required within short period of time
- Genetic Algorithm
 - Best overall when plenty of resources are available
- Artificial Bee Colony
 - Alternative for Genetic Algorithm when other local minima not of interest

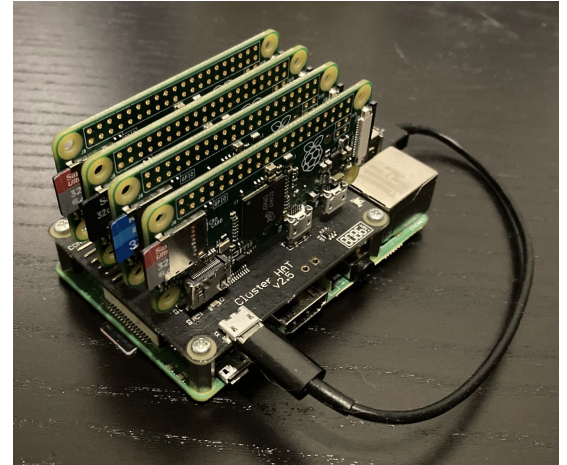
Conclusion

- Basin Hopping
- Genetic Algorithms
- Artificial Bee Colonies

- Little extra:
 - Raspberry Pi Cluster Demo

Raspberry Pi Cluster

- Raspberry Pi 3 (2 CPU)
- 4x Raspberry Pi Zero (1 CPU)
- Total 6 CPU cores
- Slurm workload manager



Questions?

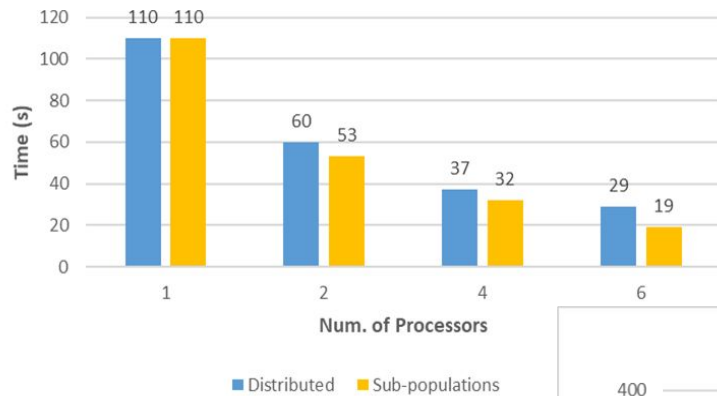
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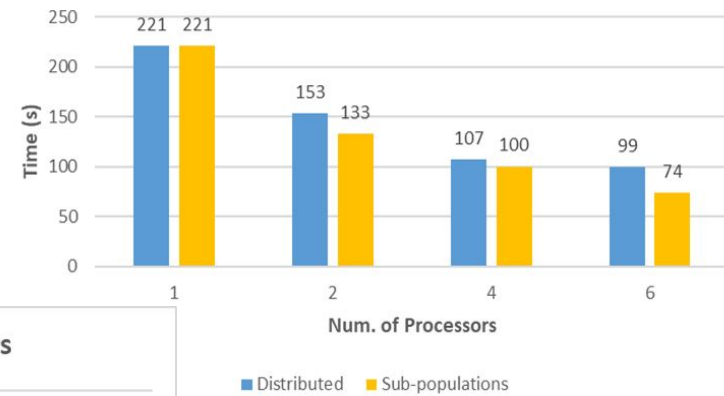
Extra Slide

GA Parallel Times

Parallel Times For 10-Atom Clusters



Parallel Times For 20-Atom Clusters



Parallel Times For 30-Atom Clusters

