

QXMD Hands-on Session

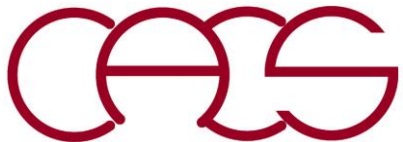
**Session instructors: Anikeya Aditya, Hinata Hokyo,
Taufeq Razakh, Logan Yamamoto, Suryakanti Debata**

Collaboratory for Advanced Computing & Simulations

University of Southern California

CyberMAGICS Workshop

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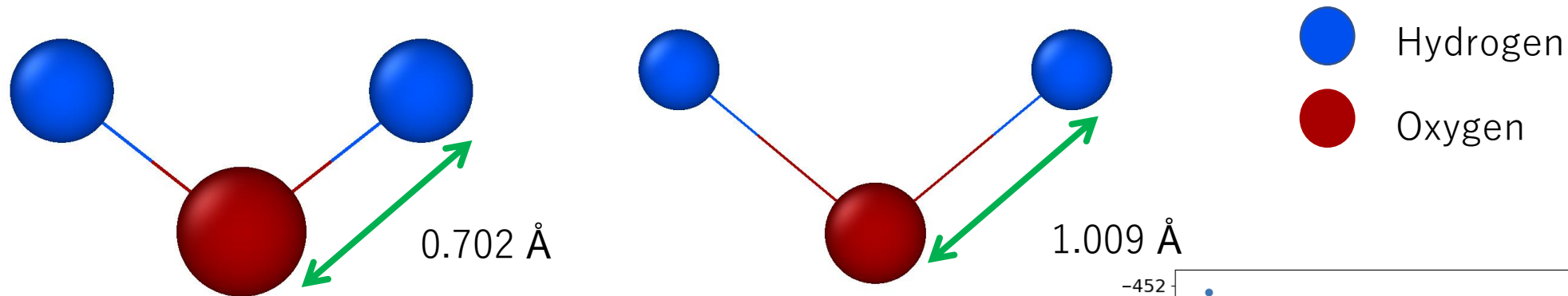
Outline for QXMD Hands-on

1. Optimize Water Structure
2. Adiabatic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (QMD)
3. Non-adiabatic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (NAQMD)



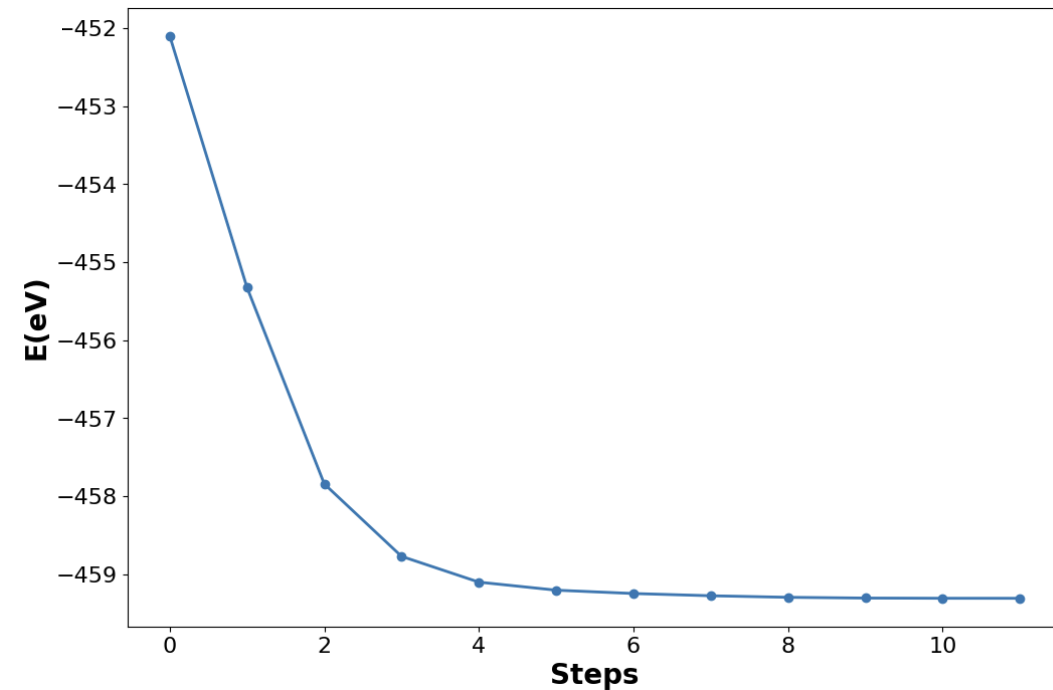
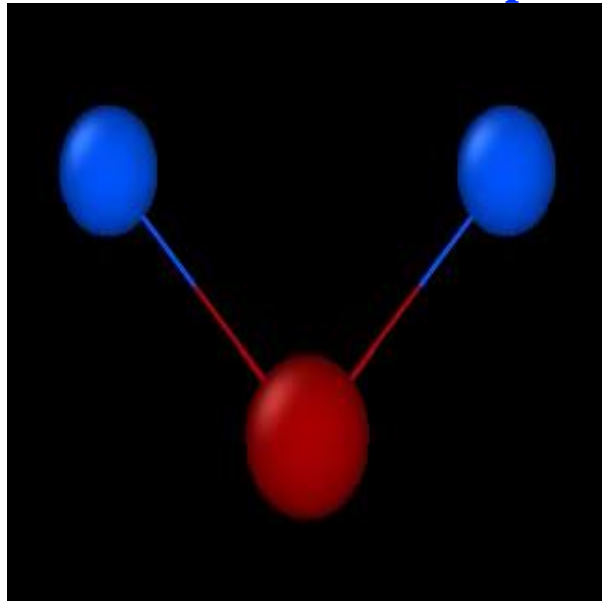
1. Optimize Water Structure

- We will use QXMD to optimize water molecule



Initial Structure

Optimized Structure



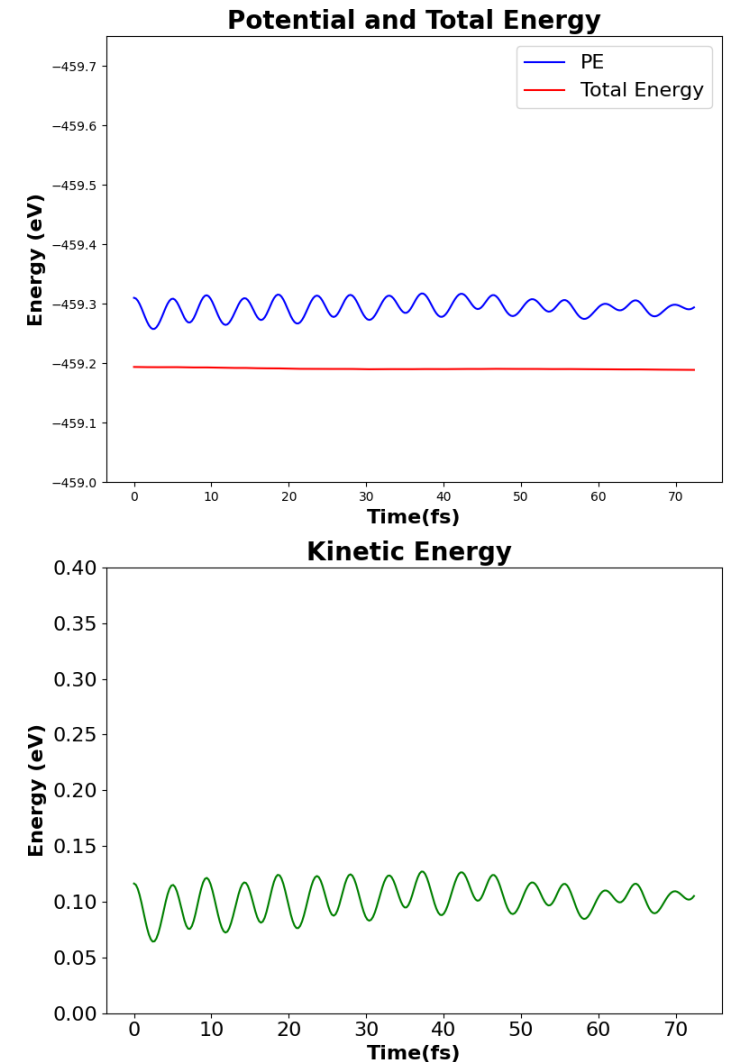
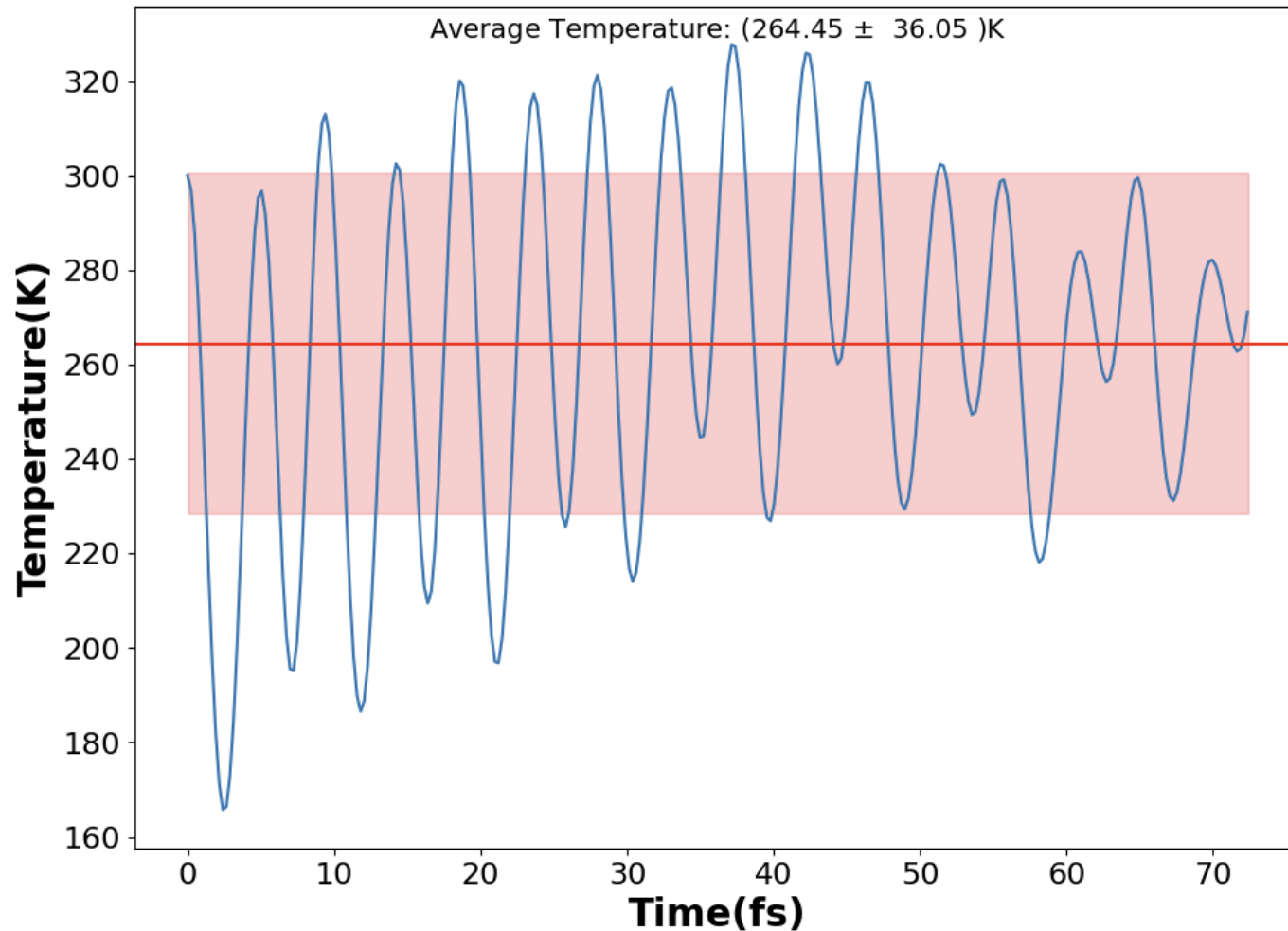
Energy Convergence

1.Optimization Input File

```
*molecular dynamics      :                               IN.PARAM
(method)                 :
  1                       : (ifmd)
                        :   0:non, 1:optimization, 2:NVE, 3:NVT, 4:NPT
(time step)              :
  0.1d0  100             : (dtmd, nstop) time step, total step
                        :
(optimization)           : only for structural optimization (ifmd == 1 )
  2                       : (ioptmze)
                        :   -1: do not optimize atomic coordinates
                        :   0: Conjugate gradient
                        :   1: Projected velocity Verlet
                        :   2: Quasi-Newton method with BFGS formula
(output data)            : only for MD nodes
  1                       : (ioskip) skip step
  .true.                 : (locoor) .true. = output scaled coordinates
  .true.                 : (lovelo) .true. = output scaled velocities
  .true.                 : (loforc) .true. = output scaled forces
                        :
(tolerance)              : tolerance for CG optimization (ifmd == 1 )
  1.d-07                 : (tol_energy) energy/atom in [a.u.]
  5.d-04                 : (tol_force ) max. force  in [a.u.]
                        :
*end                     :
```

2. Adiabatic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (QMD)

- We will run a QMD simulation in NVE ensemble for the water molecule



2.QMD Input File

```

*molecular dynamics
(method)
  2
(time step)
  10.0d0  300
(temperature)
  300.d0
(check temperature)
  .false.
  25
  20
(output data)
  1
  .true.
  .true.
  .true.
*end

```

IN.PARAM

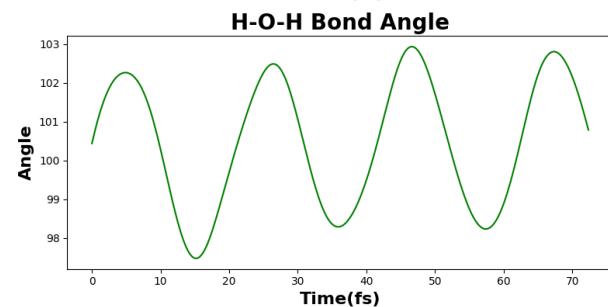
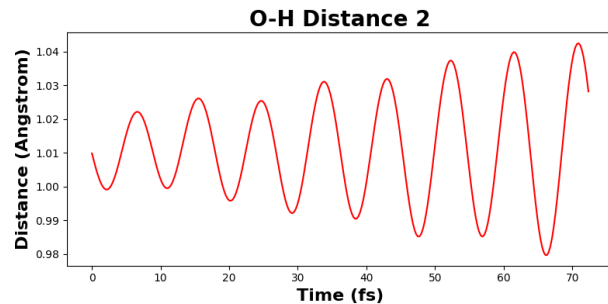
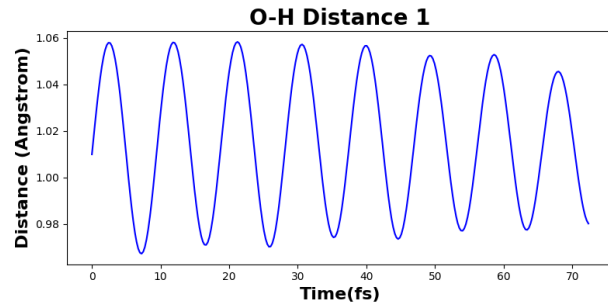
```

:
:
: (ifmd)
:   0:non, 1:optimization, 2:NVE, 3:NVT, 4:NPT
:
: (dtmd, nstop) time step, total step
: only for real dynamics (NVE-, NVT-, NPT-MD )
: (treq) temperature in [K]
:
: (liscale) .true. = Do it !
: (iscnum)  number of temperature check
: (iscstp)  skip step
:
: only for MD nodes
: (ioskip)  skip step
: (locoor) .true. = output scaled coordinates
: (lovelo) .true. = output scaled velocities
: (loforc) .true. = output scaled forces
:
:

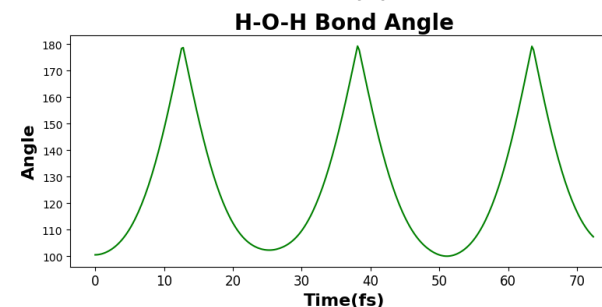
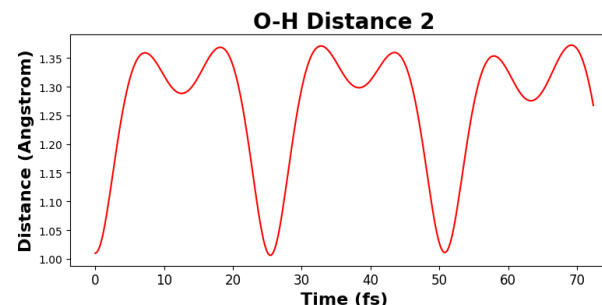
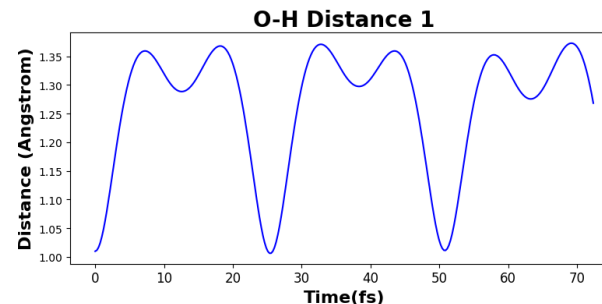
```

3. Non-adiabatic Quantum Molecular Dynamics (NAQMD)

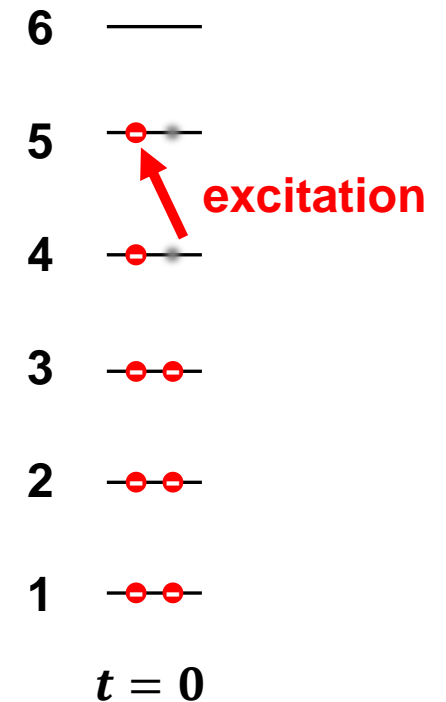
- We will perform excited state dynamics with an electron and hole pair excited in the water molecule and evaluate bond length and bond angle.



QMD Simulation



NAQMD Simulation



3.NAQMD Input File

```
*TDDFT-MD
(how of it)
.true.
(FSSH)
.true.
(FSSH-ground-state-SCF)
.true.
(FSSH-mixing charge)
0.8d0 0.13d0
(time step)
0.04d0
(restart)
.false.
(FSSH-random-initialize)
.true.
1119041003.0000000
(occupations)
2
4 1.0 0.0 → Hole
5 1.0 0.0 → Electron
*end
```

IN.PARAM

`(ltdfft) .true. = execute MD based on TDDFT`

`(ltdfft_fssh) .true. = FSSH, .false. = Ehrenfest`

`(lfssh_gsscf) .true. = SCF with the ground state
.false. = SCF with the excited state`
only for lfssh_gsscf = .true.

`(aslh_fssh, bslh_fssh)`

`(dttddft) time step in [Hartree a.u.] in TDDFT-FSSH`

`(ltdfft_start) .true. = restart`

`(lfssh_random) .true. = manual, .false. = automatic`
`(rseed_fssh) only for lfssh_random = .true.`

`(nocc_change) # of occupations to be changed`
`(numband, occ_new) band index, occupations(up&down)`
`(numband, occ_new) band index, occupations(up&down)`

