

Introduction to the Phase-Field Method and Its Applications

Hands on tutorials and exercises

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1. MUPRO

2. Part One: Tutorials

- Project 1: Ferroelectric

- Project 2: Ferromagnetic

- Project 3: Effective Property

- Visualization

3. Part Two: Exercises

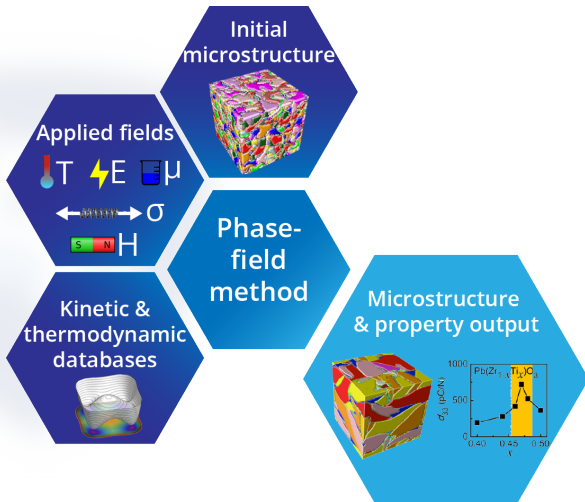
- Exercise 1: Ferroelectric

- Exercise 2: Ferromagnetic

- Exercise 3: Effective Property

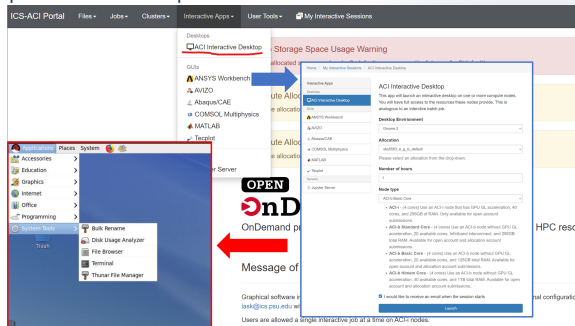
MUPRO

μ for M **esoscale** Microstructure **PRO** **perty** fessional



Part One: Tutorials

Connect to the online portal:
portal.aci.ics.psu.edu



Most used commands

`ls` list directory

`cd` change directory

`cp` copy

`mkdir` make directory

`module list` loaded modules

`module avail` available modules

`module load` load module

`qsub` submit job

`qstat` status of job



```
1 cd ~/scratch # Go to your scratch folder
2 mkdir pfm    # Create a folder for the tutorial
3 cd pfm       # Go into the created folder
4 module load python/3.6.3-anaconda5.0.1
5 cp -r /gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/doc .
```



```
1 cp -r /gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/project1 .  
2 cd project1  
3 ls
```

input.in Boundary conditions and applied external field

pot.in Thermodynamic and physical properties of the material

ferro.pbs The PBS submission script

Ferroelectric.exe The executable that we are using

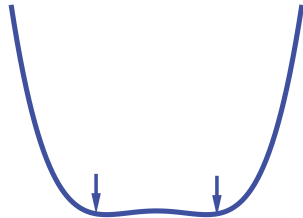


$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -L \frac{\delta F}{\delta \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -L \frac{\delta F}{\delta \eta}, \quad F = \int_{\Omega} (f_{land} + f_{grad}) d\Omega$$

$$f_{land}(\mathbf{p}) = \alpha_i p_i^2 + \alpha_{ij} p_i^2 p_j^2 + \alpha_{ijk} p_i^2 p_j^2 p_k^2$$

$$f_{grad}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2} G_{ijkl}^p p_{i,j} p_{k,l}$$

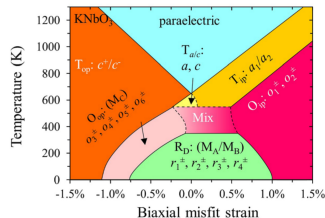


$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -L \frac{\delta F}{\delta \eta}, \quad F = \int_{\Omega} (f_{land} + f_{grad} + f_{elas}) d\Omega$$

$$f_{land}(\mathbf{p}) = \alpha_i p_i^2 + \alpha_{ij} p_i^2 p_j^2 + \alpha_{ijk} p_i^2 p_j^2 p_k^2$$

$$f_{grad}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2} G_{ijkl}^p p_{i,j} p_{k,l}$$

$$f_{elas}(\mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = \frac{1}{2} C_{ijkl} (\epsilon_{ij} - \epsilon_{ij}^0) (\epsilon_{kl} - \epsilon_{kl}^0)$$



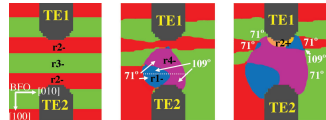
$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -L \frac{\delta F}{\delta \eta}, \quad F = \int_{\Omega} (f_{land} + f_{grad} + f_{elas} + f_{elec}) d\Omega$$

$$f_{land}(\mathbf{p}) = \alpha_i p_i^2 + \alpha_{ij} p_i^2 p_j^2 + \alpha_{ijk} p_i^2 p_j^2 p_k^2$$

$$f_{grad}(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{2} G_{ijkl}^p p_{i,j} p_{k,l}$$

$$f_{elas}(\mathbf{p}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = \frac{1}{2} C_{ijkl} (\epsilon_{ij} - \epsilon_{ij}^0) (\epsilon_{kl} - \epsilon_{kl}^0)$$

$$f_{elec}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{E}) = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_i E_j - E_i p_i$$

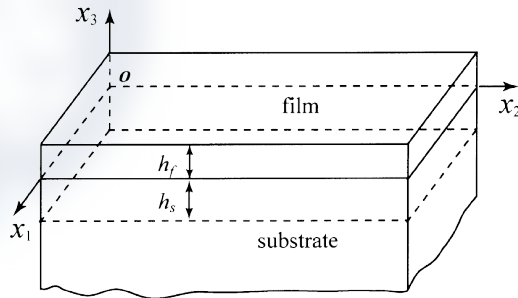


```
1 {
2   "name": "PbTiO3",
3   "Comment": "",
4   "Reference": "Li Y.L. et al., Acta Materialia 2002 50(2)",
5   "Prerequisite": {
6     "CurieT": "752.15"
7   },
8   "Normalizer": {
9     "P0": "0.757"
10  },
11  "Landau": {
12    "a1": "3.8*10^5*(TEM-CurieT)",
13    "a11": "-73000000",
14    "a12": "7.5*10^8",
15    "a111": "2.6*10^8",
16    "a112": "6.1*10^8",
17    "a123": "-3700000000"
18  },
19  "Electrostrictive": {
20    "Q11": "0.089",
21    "Q12": "-0.026",
22    "Q44": "0.03375"
23  },
24  "ElasticStiffness": {
25    "C11": "174600000000",
26    "C12": "79370000000",
27    "C44": "111100000000"
28  }
29 }
```

pot.in is a json format input file for the MUPRO ferroelectric module, which feeds those necessary physical parameters into the program, such as the landau coefficient, the electrostrictive coefficient, the elastic stiffness, etc.

```
1  SYSDIM = 128 128 36
2  REALDIM = 128 128 36
3  LBULK = False
4  FILMTHICK = 20
5  SUBTHICK = 12
6
7  TEM = 298
8
9  LPNOISE = T
10 PNOISMAG = 0.1
11 GRADPCON = 0.6 -0.6 0.6
12
13 TTOTAL = 50000
14 TSTART = 0
15 TOUTPUT = 10000
16
17 LELAS = t
18 CELASBC = 0
19 MISFIT = -0.005 -0.005 0.0
20
21 LELEC = t
22 CELECBC = 2
23 DIELECON = 45 45 45
24
25 LOUTELAS = T
26 LOUTELEC = T
```

input.in is a free format input file for the MUPRO ferroelectric module. It controls how the simulation will be executed.



Project 1: Ferroelectric – Execution



```
1 ./Ferroelectric.exe # Run directly
2 # Or you may submit a job
```

```
1 qsub ferro.pbs
2 qstat -u [your username]
```

```
-----
Valid to use, thanks for using MUPRO
-----
*****Ferroelectric main program*****
*****using*****
*****mu-pro package*****
-----
-----Simulation system general setup-----
-----Input parameters-----
Simulation dimension nx (unitless) = 128
Simulation dimension ny (unitless) = 128
Simulation dimension nz (unitless) = 36
Real dimension lx (nm) = 128.0000
Real dimension ly (nm) = 128.0000
Real dimension lz (nm) = 36.0000
Bulk system condition = F
Film thickness (unitless) = 20
Substrate thickness (unitless) = 12
Temperature (K) = 298.0000
Add noise to polarization = T
Polarization noise magnitude = 0.100000
Gradient coefficient g11 (unitless) = 0.600000
Gradient coefficient g12 (unitless) = -0.600000
Gradient coefficient g44 (unitless) = 0.600000
Total simulation timesteps = 50000
Initial simulation timesteps = 0
Output for every # timesteps = 10000
Consider elastic effect = T
Elastic BC is 0
Use thin film misfit strain as elastic BC-----
Misfit exx = -0.0050
Misfit eyy = -0.0050
Misfit exy = 0.0000
Consider electric effect : T
Electric BC is 2
Dielectric constant epsilon11 = 45.000000
Dielectric constant epsilon22 = 45.000000
Dielectric constant epsilon33 = 45.000000
Export stress/strain = T
Export electric related = T
-----Input done-----
```

```
1 #PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=4
2 #PBS -l walltime=48:00:00
3 #PBS -l pmem=5g
4 #PBS -A sbs5563_e_g_lc_default
5 #PBS -N lchen-p1
6 #PBS -j oe
7
8
9 module load intel
10 module load mkl
11 module load impi
12
13 cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
14 echo `date`
15 mpirun ./Ferroelectric.exe
16 echo `date`
```



```
1 cd .. # Go back to the pfm folder
2 cp -r /gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/project2 .
3 cd project2
4 ls
```

parameter.in Boundary conditions and applied external field

magn.pbs The PBS submission script

Magnetic.exe The executable that we are using



```
1  # Standard Problem #3 Flower Structure
2  # size
3  REALDIM = 105.75 1 105.75
4  SYSDIM = 50 1 50
5  ISLANDTHICK = 40
6  ISLANDLENGTH = 40 1
7
8  # spin
9  SATURATION = 5.E5
10
11 # anisotropy
12 FLAGANI = true
13 CHOICEANI = 2
14 ANISOTROPY = 15.708E3 0. 0.
15
16 # stray field
17 FLAGSTRAY = true
18 FLAGPERIODIC = false
19
20 # exchange
21 EXCHANGE = 15.708E-12
22
23 # time
24 TIMESTEP = 1.E-14
25 NTMAX = 500000
26 NTOUTTABLE = 10000
27 NTOUTDIST = 50000
28 CHOICEINITMAG = 2
29 INITMAG = 0. 0. 1.
```

parameter.in is a free format input file for the MUPRO magnetic module. It controls the simulation program.

Project 2: Ferromagnetic – Execution



1 `./Magnetic.exe`

```
----- Valid to use, thanks for using MUPRO -----
Reading parameter.in
----- Input parameters -----
Real size of simulation (nm)
  lx (nm) = 105.7500
  ly (nm) = 105.7500
  lz (nm) = 105.7500
Simulation system dimension
  nx (unitless) = 50
  ny (unitless) = 50
  nz (unitless) = 50
Island thickness (unitless) = 40
Island dimension
  grids in x : 40
  grids in y : 40
Consider magnetocrystalline anisotropy = T
Type of magnetocrystalline anisotropy = 2
Magnetocrystalline anisotropy coefficient (J/m^3)
  kc1 or ku1 = 15708.0000
  kc2 or ku2 = 0.0000
  kc3 = 0.0000
Consider stray field = T
Consider periodic boundary = F
Magnetic exchange constant (J/m) = 0.0000
Time per evolution step (s) = 0.0000
Total simulation timesteps = 500000
Output data table every # timesteps = 10000
```

1 `qsub magn.pbs`

```
1 #PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=1
2 #PBS -l walltime=48:00:00
3 #PBS -l pmem=5g
4 #PBS -A sbs5563_e_g_lc_default
5 #PBS -N lchen-p2
6 #PBS -j oe
7
8
9 module load intel
10 module load mk1
11 module load impi
12
13 cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
14 echo `date`
15 mpirun ./Magnetic.exe
16 echo `date`
```



```
1 cd .. # Go back to the pfm folder
2 cp -r /gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/project3 .
3 cd project2
4 ls
```

parameter.in Boundary conditions and applied external field

struct.in Composite structure setup

eff.pbs The PBS submission script

EffProperty.exe The executable that we are using

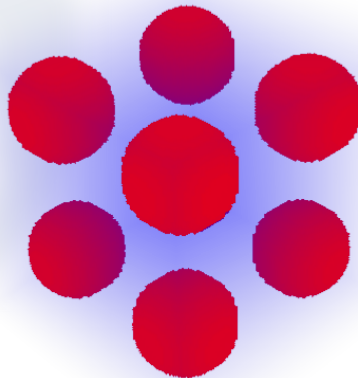


```
1  # Example with Dielectricity
2  # size
3  SYSDIM =    80  80  80
4  REALDIM =   300 300 300
5
6  # system
7  CHOICESYS = 2
8  NPHASES =   2
9  CHOICESTRUCT = 2
10
11 # distribution
12 OUTDIST =    t
13 ELECFIELD = 1.E5    0.  0.
14
15 # coefficients of phase 1
16 PHASEID =    1
17 PERMITTIVITY = 1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.
18
19
20 # coefficients of phase 2
21 PHASEID =    2
22 PERMITTIVITY = 1000. 1000. 1000.  0.  0.  0.
```

parameter.in is a free format input file for the MUPRO effective property module. It controls the simulation program.

1	80	80	80	! System size
2	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	2	1
4	1	1	3	1
5	1	1	4	1
6	1	1	5	1
7	1	1	6	1
8	1	1	7	1
9	1	1	8	1
10	1	1	9	1
11	1	1	10	1
12	1	1	11	1
13	1	1	12	1
14	1	1	13	1
15	1	1	14	1
16	1	1	15	1
17	1	1	16	1
18	1	1	17	1
19	1	1	18	1
20	1	1	19	1
21	1	1	20	1
22	1	1	21	1
23	1	1	22	1
24	1	1	23	1

struct.in specify the composite structure.



1 `./EffProperty.exe`

```
Valid to use, thanks for using MUPRO
Hello, I am processor 0 of 0
Reading parameter.in
-----Input parameters-----
Simulation dimension nx (unitless) = 80
Simulation dimension ny (unitless) = 80
Simulation dimension nz (unitless) = 80
Real dimension lx (nm) = 300.0000
Real dimension ly (nm) = 300.0000
Real dimension lz (nm) = 300.0000
Choice of system type is 2
Number of phases = 2
Choice of the format of the input file "struct.in" = 2
Flag to control whether simulate the distribution of variables= T
Applied electric field -----
Applied electric field x = 100000.0000
Applied electric field y = 0.0000
Applied electric field z = 0.0000
Reading Phase ID-----
Phase ID = 1
Reading permittivity(epsilon) of phase ID = 1
Reading Phase ID-----
Phase ID = 2
Reading permittivity(epsilon) of phase ID = 2
-----Input done-----
```

1 `qsub eff.pbs`

```
1 #PBS -l nodes=1:ppn=1
2 #PBS -l walltime=48:00:00
3 #PBS -l pmem=5g
4 #PBS -A sbs5563_e_g_lc_default
5 #PBS -N lchen-p3
6 #PBS -j oe
7
8
9 module load intel
10 module load mkl
11 module load impi
12
13 cd $PBS_O_WORKDIR
14 echo `date`
15 mpirun ./EffProperty.exe
16 echo `date`
```



```
1 cd .. # Go back to the pfm folder
2 export PATH=/gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/visualize:$PATH
3 export PYTHONPATH=/gpfs/group/dml129/default/matse_sc_data/lchen/visualize:$PYTHONPATH
```

The second command will give you direct access to the shell scripts we put in that folder.

The third command will enable import python file from the path as a module.

```
1 cd project1  
2 plot_domain.sh 1 128 1 1 1 36 0.1 0.1 0.1 Polar.00050000.dat
```

1,2 Minimum and maximum in X direction of the plotting region

3,4 Minimum and maximum in Y direction of the plotting region

5,6 Minimum and maximum in Z direction of the plotting region

7,8,9 Threshold for vector to be considered as valid polarization

10 Data file name

```
1 display Apersp_P_Polar.00050000.png
```




```
1 cd ../project3  
2 plot_2ds.sh 1 80 20 20 1 80 3 eleField.000000000.dat
```

1,2 Minimum and maximum in X direction of the plotting region

3,4 Minimum and maximum in Y direction of the plotting region

5,6 Minimum and maximum in Z direction of the plotting region

7 The column of the data file to be plotted

8 Data file name

```
1 display fig2ds_eleField.000000000_4_80.png
```

```
1 cd ../project2
2 python
```

Now in the python console, type the following commands

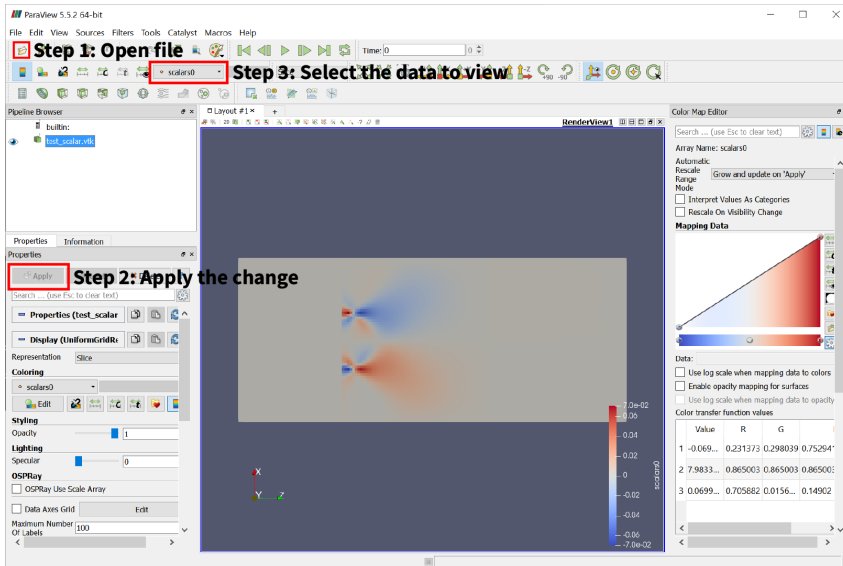
```
1 import nt_vtk # a module for data conversion
2 data = nt_vtk.Data("magnt.00500000.dat",nt_vtk.SCALAR)
3 data.get_vtk_file('magnt.00500000.vtk')
4 # You can also convert to numpy array using data.get_np_array()
```

Or you may put the above commands into a file, such as data.py run it as below

```
1 python data.py
```

Next, we will use Paraview to visualize the vtk file.

```
1 module load paraview
2 paraview
```



Step 1: Open file

Step 2: Apply the change

Step 3: Select the data to view

ParaView 5.5.2 64-bit

File Edit View Sources Filters Tools Catalyst Macros Help

Time: 0

Layout #1 x

RenderView1

Color Map Editor

Search ... (use Esc to clear text)

Array Name: scalars0

Automatic
Rescale: Grow and update on 'Apply'

Range
Mode

☐ Interpret Values As Categories

☐ Rescale On Visibility Change

Mapping Data

Data:

☐ Use log scale when mapping data to colors

☐ Enable opacity mapping for surfaces

☐ Use log scale when mapping data to opacity

Color transfer function values

Value	R	G	B
1 -0.069...	0.231373	0.298039	0.75294
2 7.9833...	0.865003	0.865003	0.865003
3 0.0699...	0.705882	0.0156...	0.14902

Properties

Information

Properties

Apply

Search() ... (use Esc to clear text)

Properties (test_scalars)

Display (UniformGridRe)

Representation Slice

Coloring

scalars0

Edit

Styling

Opacity 1

Lighting

Specular 0

OSPRay

☐ OSPRay Use Scale Array

☐ Data Axes Grid Edit

Maximum Number 100

Of Labels

RenderView1

scalars0

Part Two: Exercises



```
1 cd .. # Go back to the pfm folder
2 cd doc
3 xpdf [the pdf name you want to open]
```

Read the documentation for information of the **keywords** you may use for each program.



In project 1, we have a thin film setup with 0 misfit strain. Please modify the input.in file and run simulations with compressive (-0.5%) and tensile (0.5%) biaxial misfit strain.

Change **MISFIT**.



In project 2, we have got a flower structure. For exercise 2, please modify the parameter.in file to obtain a vortex structure.

Set **CHOICEINITMAG** to be 3, **INITMAG** to be 0 -1 0



In project 3, we have computed the effective dielectric permittivity. For exercise 3, please modify the parameter.in file to calculate the effective thermal conductivity, for the following setup.

- **CHOICESYS** set to **8**
- **TEMGRAD** set to **1.E4 0 0**
- **THERMCOND** of phase 1 to **0.2 0.2 0.2 0 0 0**
- **THERMCOND** of phase 2 to **200 200 200 0 0 0**