
Frazier-PipeLine Documentation

Release 0.0.1

Henry Herbol

Oct 04, 2016

CONTENTS

1	Frazier PipeLine	3
1.1	Installing	3
1.2	Documentation	3
1.3	Using FPL	4
2	Indices and tables	7

Contents:

FRAZIER PIPELINE

Pipeline for submitting solubility simulations. Bonus output may include Unsaturated Mayer Bond Order amongst other things.

1.1 Installing

Currently installation involves first installing clancelot:

```
cd ~; git clone git@github.com:clancylab/clancelot2.0.git
```

And then cloning this project:

```
cd ~; git clone git@github.com:hherbol/frazier-pipeline.git
```

Note, you'll also have to append the frazier-pipeline/pys folder to your PYTHONPATH variable.

```
echo 'export PYTHONPATH="/PATH/TO/FRAZIER/PIPELINE/pys:$PYTHONPATH"' >> ~/.zshrc
```

1.2 Documentation

Documentation is necessary, and the following steps MUST be followed during contribution of new code:

Setup

1. Download [Sphinx](#). This can be done simply if you have [pip](#) installed via `pip install -U Sphinx`
2. Wherever you have *frazier-pipeline* installed, you want another folder called *frazier-pipeline-docs* (NOT as a subfolder of frazier-pipeline).

```
cd ~; mkdir frazier-pipeline-docs; cd frazier-pipeline-docs; git clone -b gh-pages  
git@github.com:hherbol/frazier-pipeline.git html
```

3. Forever more just ignore that directory (don't delete it though)

Adding Documentation

Documentation is done using [ReStructuredText](#) format docstrings, the [Sphinx](#) python package, and indices with autodoc extensions. To add more documentation, first add the file to be included in *docs/source/conf.py* under `os.path.abspath('example/dir/to/script.py')`. Secondly, ensure that you have proper docstrings in the python file, and finally run *make full* to re-generate the documentation and commit it to your local branch, as well as the git *gh-pages* branch.

For anymore information on documentation, the tutorial follwed can be found [here](#).

1.3 Using FPL

Once installed, FPL can be used to automate some work. The following is an example use of how to (1) generate a system of a solute with solvent, (2) equilibrate in lammps, (3) equilibrate with less solvents in lammps, (4) equilibrate in DFT using Orca, and (5) calculate the enthalpy of solvation.

```
#####
solute = "pb2+"
solvent = "THTO"
run_name = "%s_%s" % (solvent, solute)

# Generate initial object
fpl_obj = fpl.fpl_job(run_name, solvent, solute)
fpl_obj.cml_dir="/fs/home/hch54/frazier-pipeline/cml/"

# Set parameters
fpl_obj.num_solvents=1

# Generate system
fpl_obj.generate_system()

#####
# Add the tasks here

## Task 1 - Large Lammps Simulation
### PARAMETERS
task1 = run_name + "_large_lammps"
fpl_obj.queue=None
fpl_obj.procs=1
fpl_obj.lmp_run_len=10000
fpl_obj.trj_file=None
### ADD TASK
task = lmp_large_job(fpl_obj, task1)
fpl_obj.add_task(task)

## Task 2 - Small Lammps Simulation
### PARAMETERS
task2 = run_name + "_small_lammps"
fpl_obj.queue=None
fpl_obj.procs=1
fpl_obj.lmp_run_len=10000
### ADD TASK
    # Note, you can always overwrite the callback function
    # tsk = lmp_small_job(fpl_obj, task2)
    # tsk.callback = None
    # fpl_obj.add_task( task2, tsk )
task = lmp_small_job(fpl_obj, task2)
fpl_obj.add_task(task)

## Task 3 - Orca Simulation
### PARAMETERS
task3 = run_name + "_orca"
fpl_obj.queue="batch"
fpl_obj.procs=4
fpl_obj.route = "! OPT B97-D3 SV GCP(DFT/TZ) ECP{def2-TZVP} Grid7 SlowConv LooseOpt"
### ADD TASK
task = orca_job(fpl_obj, task3)
fpl_obj.add_task(task)
```



```
#####

# Run the simulation here
fpl_obj.start(save=False)

#####

## Task 4 - Calculate Enthalpy of Solvation
### PARAMETERS
task4 = run_name + "_Hsolv"
fpl_obj.queue = "batch"
fpl_obj.procs = 4

fpl_obj.route = "! B97-D3 SV GCP(DFT/TZ) ECP{def2-TZVP} Grid7 SlowConv"
fpl_obj.extra_section = "%basis aux auto NewECP Pb \"def2-SD\" \"def2-TZVP\" end_
↪NewECP Cs \"def2-SD\" \"def2-TZVP\" end NewGTO S \"def2-TZVP\" end end"
fpl_obj.charge_and_multiplicity = "0 1"

fpl_obj.route_solute = "! B97-D3 SV GCP(DFT/TZ) ECP{def2-TZVP} Grid7 SlowConv"
fpl_obj.extra_section_solute = "%basis aux auto NewECP Pb \"def2-SD\" \"def2-TZVP\"_
↪end NewECP Cs \"def2-SD\" \"def2-TZVP\" end end"
fpl_obj.charge_and_multiplicity_solute = "0 1"

fpl_obj.route_solvent = "! B97-D3 SV GCP(DFT/TZ) ECP{def2-TZVP} Grid7 SlowConv"
fpl_obj.extra_section_solvent = "%basis aux auto NewGTO S \"def2-TZVP\" end end"
fpl_obj.charge_and_multiplicity_solvent = "0 1"

### ADD TASK
tasks = fpl_calc.enthalpy_solvation(fpl_obj, task4)
fpl_obj.add_task(tasks, parallel=True)

fpl_obj.start(save=False)

H_solv = fpl_calc.post_enthalpy_solvation(fpl_obj)
```

To make things easier, this whole process can be automated for varying solute, solvent combinations by simply using the `fpl_auto` class:

```
import fpl_auto

e_solv = fpl_auto.get_enthalpy_solvation("pb2+", "THTO")
print e_solv
```

Or, if you want to submit it to the queue:

```
import fpl_auto

e_solv = fpl_auto.get_enthalpy_solvation("pb2+", "THTO", on_queue=True)
e_solv.wait()
H = e_solv.enthalpy()
print H
```


INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`