

comatsci-barrier

computational materials science utility package

reaction barrier search utilities

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1 Introduction

1.1 Requirements

comatsci-barrier is an extension to the comatsci package. Therefore, comatsci must be installed on a system as a basic prerequisite. comatsci itself requires the following software/libraries to be present on a system:

- Python version ≥ 2.4 (not compatible to python 3)
 - POSIX compatible build environment and header files to compile python c-extensions
- numpy
- pyqt version ≥ 3
- ElementTree (included in Python version ≥ 2.5)

Note that windows is not an officially supported platform for comatsci.

Additionally, comatsci-barrier requires external computational chemistry packages to perform the energies and gradients calculations underlying its operations. One or more of the following packages must be installed for comatsci-barrier to function:

- DFTB⁺
- Gaussian (tested with ver. 03, other versions may or may not work)
- SIESTA

comatsci-barrier can easily be extended to support other calculation backend programs, by anyone with basic skills in object oriented programming and python. If you are interested in adapting comatsci-barrier, feel free to contact the author for support.

comatsci-barrier provides experimental functionality to distribute individual calculation jobs across several computers using MPI. To use this, a working MPI installation must be present, as well as the pymp package. (Note that at this time only limited support can be given for this facility, due to lack of development and testing resources.)

1.2 Installation

comatsci-barrier should be installed via the supplied setup script. Execute `python setup.py install` as root, to install comatsci system-wide. Any other installation tree can be chosen with the `--prefix` option to install, e.g. `--prefix=~` to install into `$HOME/bin` and `$HOME/lib`. The setup script also offers options to generate installers for different operating systems, depending on the platform and installed python version, please refer to the integrated documentation available by calling `python setup.py --help`.

1.3 License

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Users are asked to acknowledge the use of comatsci-barrier or the individual utility in publications of results obtained using this software.

1.4 Further reading

Please refer to the comatsci documentation for a description of single-geometry related utilities and supported file formats.

2 Utilities

As of version 1.0 only NEB reaction path search is supported. Other barrier search methods are being implemented but have not reached a publishable state.

2.1 Pastafarian

The *Path Search Tool bAsed on Flexible Atomistic Reaction Image ANalysis* searches for a chemical transition path using the *Nudged Elastic Band* method with various extensions.

Command Line Options

The general command line for pypath is as follows:

```
pastafarian [options] <start geometry> [<intermediate geometries>] <end geometry>  
or
```

```
pastafarian [options] <path file>
```

where <path file> is a reaction path or NEB checkpoint in .fmg format.

The possible command line options are:

- h, --help show this help message and exit
- m N, --maxit=N Maximum number of NEB iterations for this run, default=100
- r RMS, --rmstol=RMS stop iterating if path RMS force in a.u. falls below RMS, default=1e-05
- f FMAX, --forcetol=FMAX stop iterating if path maximum of atomic forces in a.u. falls below FMAX, default=0.0001
- c CALC, --calculator=CALC use CALC to calculate energies and forces, default=dftb
- x LIST, --fixedatoms=LIST Keep atoms in comma delimited LIST fixed, default=None
- s D_T, --stepwidth=D_T Use D_T as stepwidth for velocity Verlet relaxation, default=0.1
- charge=Q Set the system total charge to Q. Given in units of electrons, negative charge means electron excess, default=0
- v Increase verbosity level, default=1
- q, --quiet Limit output to fatal errors and critical warnings, no status output at all
- silence Limit output to fatal errors only. Not even warnings.
- d SCHEDULER, --scheduler=SCHEDULER Choose scheduler to manage execution of single calculations. Choices are 's': serial, 'p': MPI parallel. default=s
- t MAXTHREADS, --maxworkthreads=MAXTHREADS Set maximum number of concurrent parallel threads in thread scheduling mode. 0:= no limit. default=0 (currently unused)
- pathdebug Write individual .xyz and .fmg path files for each NEB step and write some energy and forces data to pathDebug.nrg for data debugging purposes

Default values for all command line options are overridden by the config file, `pastafarian --help` shows the default values actually used.

MPI scheduling requires an installed pypar 1.9.2 or higher package and execution of the pastafarian script in an mpi environment, i.e. via `mpirun` or similar. *Caveat: currently the detection of MPI master or slave status is performed by evaluation of the LAMRANK or MPIRANK environment variables. This may break, depending on your installation!*

Experimental

Config File

The PaSTaFARIAn config file has the name **pypath.ini** and is in the form of a windows .ini type file. (Extensions in Windowx XP .reg files are not supported.) The config file contains one section labeled **[PYPATH]**, which contains all configuration variables for the path search itself and possibly several sections with configuration variables for the different calculators. The calculator configuration sections are described in the Calculators section of this document.

All settings from the **[PYPATH]** section of the config file are overridden by the respective command line options, if such are given.

The Configuration variables are:

`maxit=100` maximum number of NEB iterations
`rmstol=2e-4` rms force convergence criterion
`forcetol=2e-3` max force convergence criterion
`calculator=dftb` calculator to use, currently dftb, noodle (=dftb+), gaussian and siesta are supported
`stepwidth=0.25` velocity verlet stepwidth
`fixedatoms=[]` put a comma separated list of fixed atoms here
`charge=0` set the system total charge to Q. Given in units of electrons, negative charge means electron excess.

Additionally, the section **[NEB]** stores NEB algorithm-specific settings

`fmode=s` force calculation mode:

- s** standard NEB forces
- c** climbing image NEB forces

`relmode=v` relaxation mode:

- v** projected velocity verlet
- s** (constant displacement) steepest descent

`tangmode=s`

- s** use standard NEB tangents
- w** use weighted tangents after J. Chem. Phys. **113**, 9978 (2000). Can lead to NEB force discontinuities between iterations if used on paths far from the PES valley. *Attention:* Overshoot detection is disabled when using weighted tangents.
- p** use spline tangents from a parametric cubic spline representation of the path. **Caution** highly experimental.

Output files

PaSTaFARIAn writes most of its output to stdout. Additionally, the following files are written:

energies.dat: This file contains the reaction path energy profile for each NEB cycle that was performed in a format suitable for gnuplot. Column one contains the image sequence number, col. 2 contains the total energy in H. NEB cycles are separated by blank lines.

path.xyz: This file contains the last reaction path geometries calculated as a multi-frame .xyz file. This is mainly intended to be able to conveniently visualize the path using standard molecular visualization software.

checkpoint: This directory contains the last reaction path calculated in the form of .gen files named path-X.gen, where X is in the range of 0...1, reflecting the image sequence. This can be used to restart an interrupted calculation by calling `pypath.py [options] checkpoint/*`. Old files are not deleted, so be sure to check the contents of this directory before using wildcards!

checkpoint.fmg: The last reaction path geometries in a single, multi-geometry fmg file. Suitable for use as a restart file. This is intended to replace the **checkpoint** directory in the future.

checkpoint.xyz: The last reaction path in a single, multi-frame .xyz file. Intended for convenient visualization.

Additionally, calculators may create further files in additional directories, e.g. for data reuse purposes.

3 Calculators

comatsci-barrier is designed to support any atomic simulation package as a calculator, as long as the package provides total energies and atomic forces in Cartesian coordinates. Adding another calculator is done by subclassing an abstract calculator class, implementing a few methods which write geometry and control input files, run the calculation binary and read the results. Currently, the following calculators are implemented and reasonably stable:

3.1 DFTB⁺/Noodle

The noodle calculator uses DFTB⁺ to calculate energies and forces. It has been tested with Version 0.2p0 and uses the new hsd input parser. Most of the dftb parameters are set via a parameter file included into the main hsd input via an <<+ or <<! directive. Parameters, which are to be set via the **[NOODLE]** section of the pypath.ini file are:

binary=/usr/local/bin/noodle full path to the noodle binary. Must be accessible on all nodes in parallel calculations

workdir=TEMP Name prefix for the directories in which to run the dftb+ calculations. The special Value "TEMP" uses mktmpdir to create a temporary directory in the path specified by the \$TMPDIR environment variable.

skdir=/home/knaup/SIKo/ifam/alsicnoh-mavo full path to the SK files. The SK file naming convention follows the dftb calculator. This may change with future versions of noodle!

chrdir=charges name of the directory in which noodle restart files are stored

rchr=t read charges from last NEB iteration pypath checks whether the charge file is present, so it's safe to say t here

paraminclude=params.ndl A .hsd or .xml noodle input file which is included at the beginning of the input.hsd. System Charge, SK Files, LMAX and some options are overridden by automatically generated entries, so setting them here is useless.

oldSKnames=true use old Slater-Koster file naming convention, rather than the new one. *Defaults to true for Version 1.0, this may change in the future!*

All the usual caveats for dftb calculations apply here.

The directory specified in chargesdir must exist, even if charges are not reused! When in doubt remove the charges directory, damaged or incomplete charges files will lead to wrong results and may or may not cause error messages.

Slater-Koster file names

In the old convention, the dftb calculator expects to find SK files named by concatenating the lowercase element symbols for each interaction in the SK directory. E.g. for s C,O,H system, the file names would be cc,co, ch, oc, oo, oh, hc, ho, hh. Both files for must always be present, even for fully symmetric interactions. In such cases, use symlinks.

The new naming convention for SK files is to join the capitalized Element names by a dash - and add the extension .skf. The files from the example above would thus be called C-C.skf, C-O.skf C-H.skf..., a file for the Si - Na interaction would be called Si-Na.skf.

Point charges

The Noodle calculator supports the point charges external electric field option of noodle. There are two possible ways to employ it:

1. The point charges specification can be added to the noodle parameter include file. This requires no further intervention or even awareness of the calculator. The approach can be cumbersome for the user, as it requires the manual generation of the point charges to the parameter file. It also counteracts the possibility to use a single parameter file for a whole series of calculations to ensure consistency.

2. The internal Geometry representation supports grouping atoms into layers and the selection of subgeometries based on atomic layer assignment. Layers are identified by a unique integer layer index. Currently the Layer object only contains a Name for the layer. Layer names need not be unique. If the geometry object passed to the noodle calculator contains a layer named "PCHR", the calculator automatically adds an external field/pointcharges specification, adding the atoms from the "PCHR" layer as point charges. *If several "PCHR" layers exist, only one of them is used, the choice is not strictly determined!*

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In this case, only the atoms from the default layer "0" are added to the noodle geometry input. This means that all atoms not contained in the default layer or the "PCHR" layer will be ignored.

Currently, geometry layers and atomic charge specification are only supported via the .fmg file format, cf. comatsci documentation. The geostats.py tool of comatsci provides a more user friendly interface to edit these properties than a plain text editor does.

This way to specify external charges is deprecated, because in most situations tens of thousands of point-charges are necessary, which have to be kept in memory for each image along the path. Additionally, the computational effort to separate the layers in geometry of such size is considerable and may lead to significant overhead.

Both methods can be mixed, as the automatic point charges specification is added to any possible point charges spec from the parameter file.

Be aware that this is by no means an automatic QM/MM scheme. The user is responsible for providing link atoms and specifying the necessary geometry constraints.

3.2 SIESTA

The siesta calculator uses SIESTA to do the energy and forces calculations. It has only been tested with v1.3 and v1.3-f1p, but older versions might work as well. Most of the SIESTA parameters are set in an .fdf file, which must be supplied by the user and is included into the siesta input using an "%include" directive. The Parameters to be set in the **[SIESTA]** section of the pypath.ini file are:

binary=/usr/local/bin/siesta Full path to the SIESTA binary.

ppdir=/home/user/siesta-pseudo Directory containing the pseudo potential files to use for the SIESTA calculations.

workdir=TEMP Name prefix for the directories in which to run the SIESTA calculations. The special Value "TEMP" uses mktmpdir to create a temporary directory in the path specified by the \$TMPDIR environment variable.

dmdir=DMS Directory in which to store the .DM files from the calculation for the different images.
Warning: If the basis set has changed, the old .DM files cannot be reused. SIESTA will inevitably fail.

rdms=t Reuse the .DM file from the previous calculation on the same image. This should usually be set to "t" as it speeds up the calculations enormously. It is safe to say "t" here, if no old .DM files are present.

paraminclude=params.fdf An .fdf file which should contain all calculation parameters not automatically set by pypath. Pypath automatically sets the following parameters, which *must not* be set in this file:

- Atomic Coordinates
- Cell Vectors
- Chemical Species
- NumCGSteps
- any MD parameters
- systemlabel
- %include directives

Besides the usual caveats for SIESTA calculations, the following tip might be useful: SIESTA has difficulties finding a proper density matrix if the atomic configuration is not close to an equilibrium state. This might lead to convergence failure in the vicinity of an interpolated intermediate state. In such cases it is useful, to copy a .DM file from a neighboring image to the image with convergence problems. A converged density map for a similar isoelectronic configuration is usually a much better starting point than SIESTA's initial guess.

3.3 Gaussian (03)

The Gaussian calculator is only tested for Gaussian03. Please consider your Gaussian Manual for extensive documentation on Gaussian use and features.

Parameters for the Gaussian calculator are entered in the [Gaussian] section of pypath.ini. Parameters are:

binary=g03 path to the gaussian binary

workdir=TEMP Name prefix for the directories in which to run the SIESTA calculations. The special Value "TEMP" uses mktmpdir to create a temporary directory in the path specified by the \$TMPDIR environment variable.

chkdir=g03chk directory in which gaussian checkpoint files will be stored

rchk=false read checkpoint file (**warning:** this is untested and may go horribly wrong)

hamiltonian=BPL/6-31G*/AUTO Hamiltonian part of the route section

routeopts= further options to incorporate into the route section. Do not specify SP, OPT or FREQ statements here!

spinmul=1 spin multiplicity

3.4 Müller-Brown potential

Called as `muellerbrown`. The two-dimensional test potential for reaction path analysis algorithms suggested by [?]. The potential is dependent on the absolute atomic coordinate in Bohr. Intended for testing and demonstration purposes. Be aware that the potential operates on shorter distances than interatomic potentials, i.e. the gradients are very steep and smaller step sizes are necessary.

Takes no options and has therefore no config file section.

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