

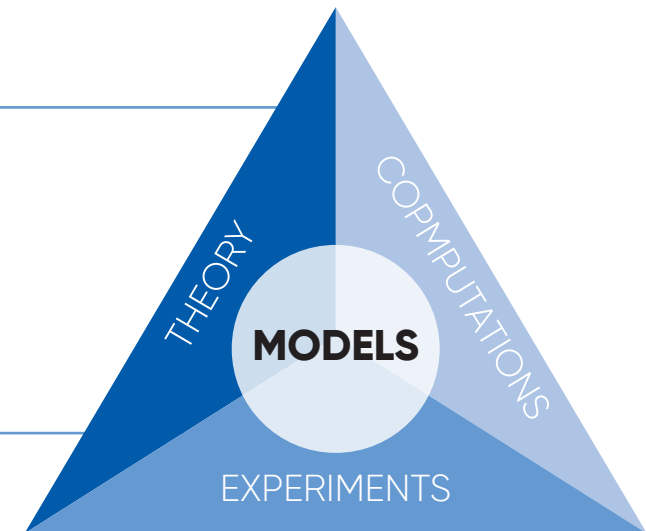
# CalSimu Tech

**Contact us**

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One can probe materials behavior in three ways:

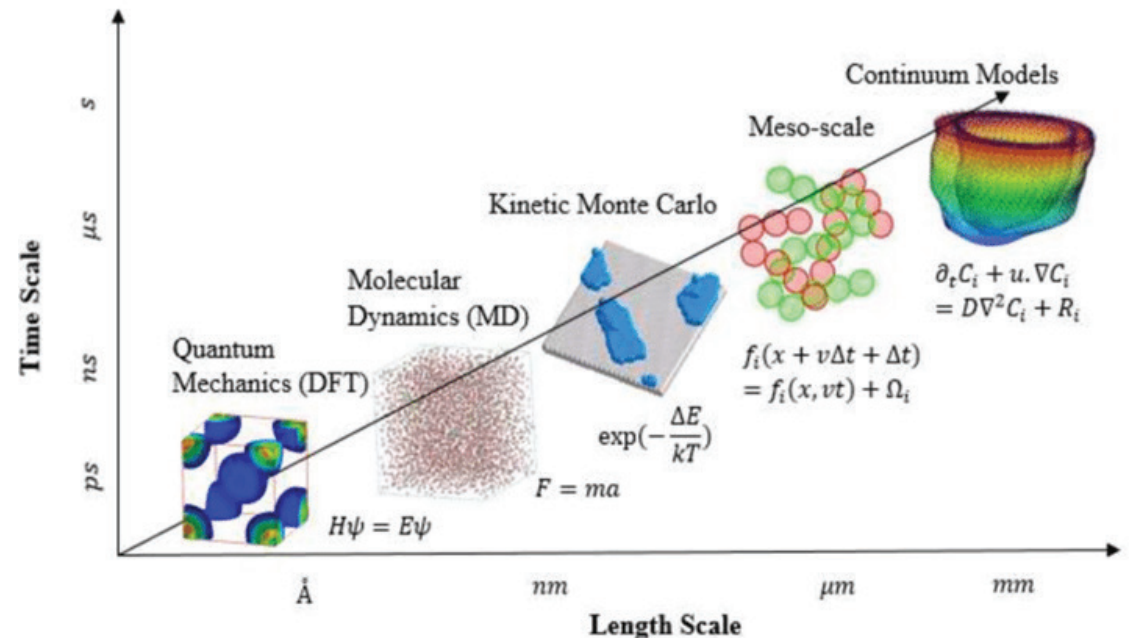
1. Theory
2. Computations » Expertise of this startup.
3. Experiment



## Computational Materials Science

"The application of computational tools to materials discovery, characterization, design and optimization." (solving quantum mechanical equations for atoms.)

## Length & time scales in scientific modeling



# History of quantum mechanical computations

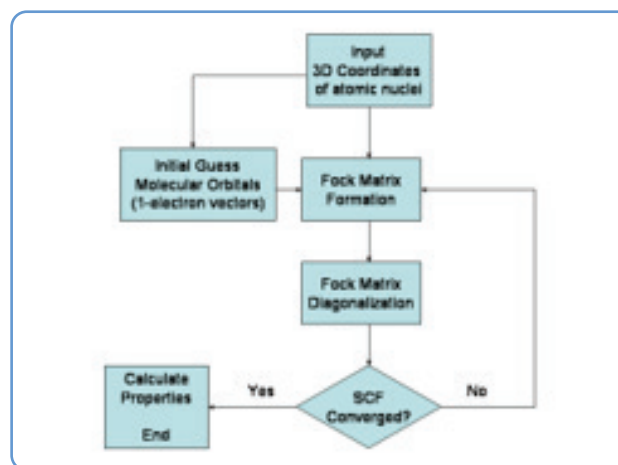
$$\hat{H} = \cancel{\hat{T}_n} + \hat{T}_e + \hat{U}_{e-n} + \hat{U}_{e-e} + \hat{U}_{n-n}$$

nuc KE    el KE    el-nuc attraction    el-el repulsion    nuc-nuc repulsion  

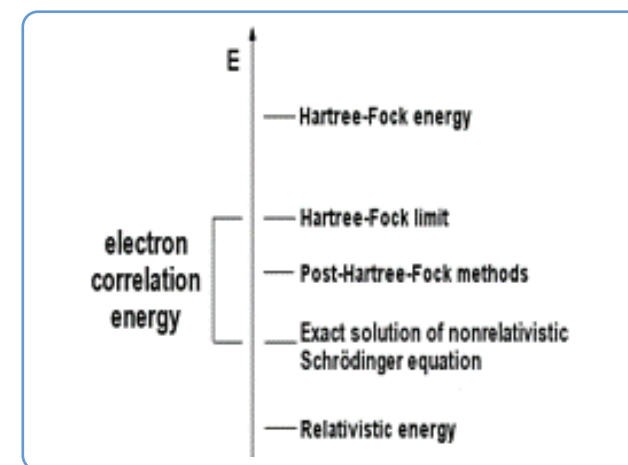
$$-\sum_i \frac{\nabla_i^2}{2} - \sum_{i,I} \frac{Z_I}{|\mathbf{R}_I - \mathbf{r}_i|} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} \sum_{I \neq J} \frac{Z_I Z_J}{|\mathbf{R}_I - \mathbf{R}_J|}$$
 a parameter  

$$\hat{H}\Psi(r_i; \mathbf{R}_I) = E(\mathbf{R}_I)\Psi(r_i; \mathbf{R}_I)$$
 electronic wavefunction    electronic energy

Schroedinger equation to describe electrons-protons

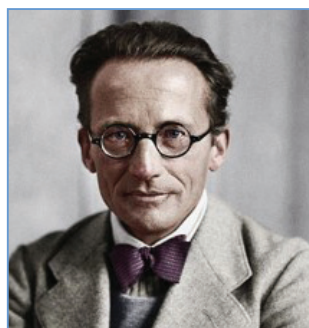


Hartree-Fock flowchart to compute Schroedinger equation



Ab-initio electronic structure methods in terms of energy

Time-lapse



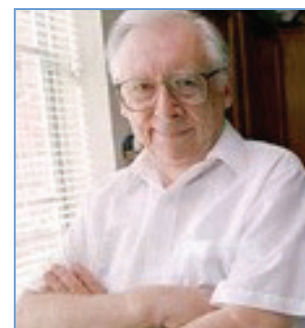
Erwin Schroedinger (1926)



Hartree (1935)



Fock (1935)

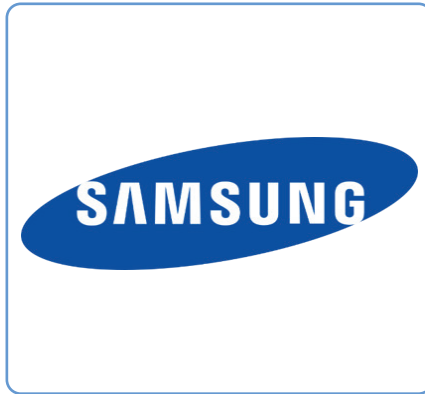


John Pople Gaussian (1998)



Walter Kohn DFT Equations (1998)

## Who are using Computational Materials Science?



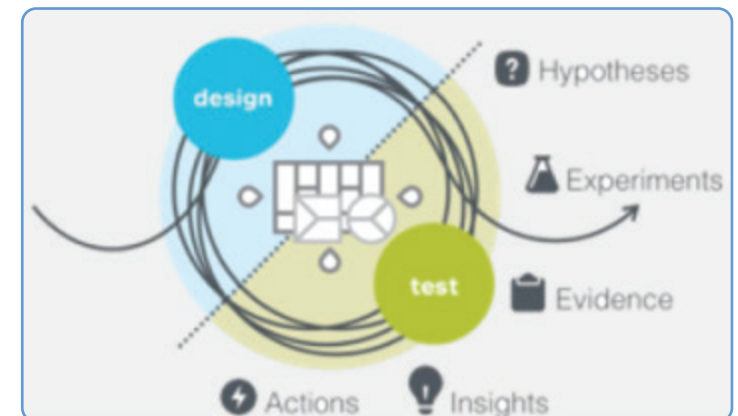
— Almost all advanced research centers in the world —

## Why using Computational Materials Science?

Experimental steps must be designed and executed to save time and money.

In **CMS**, lengthy experimental steps are replaced by computer modeling to save both **Money** and **Time**.

Modern computations are **cheap** yet **powerful**.

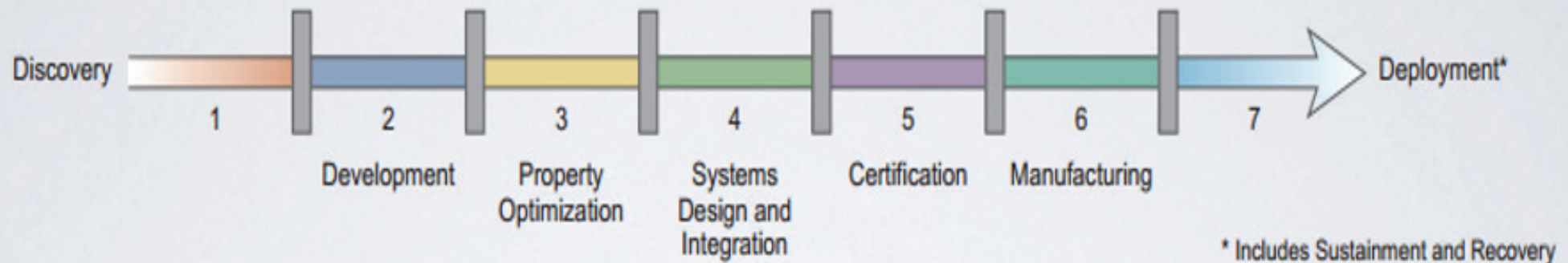
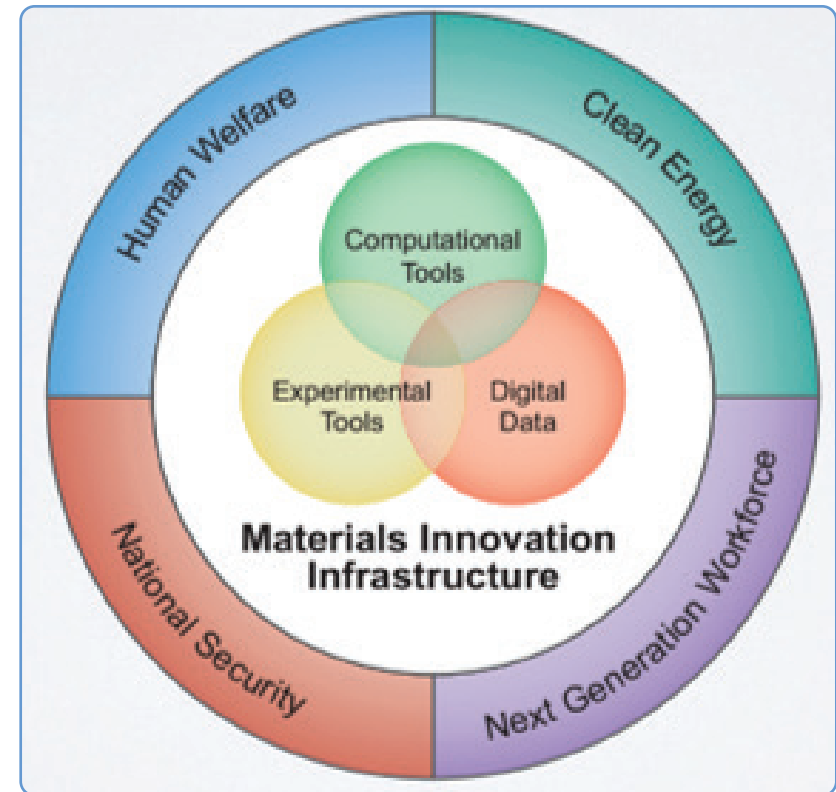


## CMS

- » Drives innovation and discovery
- » Addresses international goals
- » Brings new and optimized products to market
- » Trains next-generation workforce

## CMS in Industry

Global competitiveness of manufacturing firms requires accelerated materials development and deployment.



CMS can compress development pipeline by eliminating laborious, costly, and lengthy experimental “trial and error”.

Validated computational models to perform	
1	Prototyping
2	Screening
3	Materials Selection
4	Materials Design
5	Failure Analysis
6	Virtual Analysis
7	Optimization
8	Reliability Testing

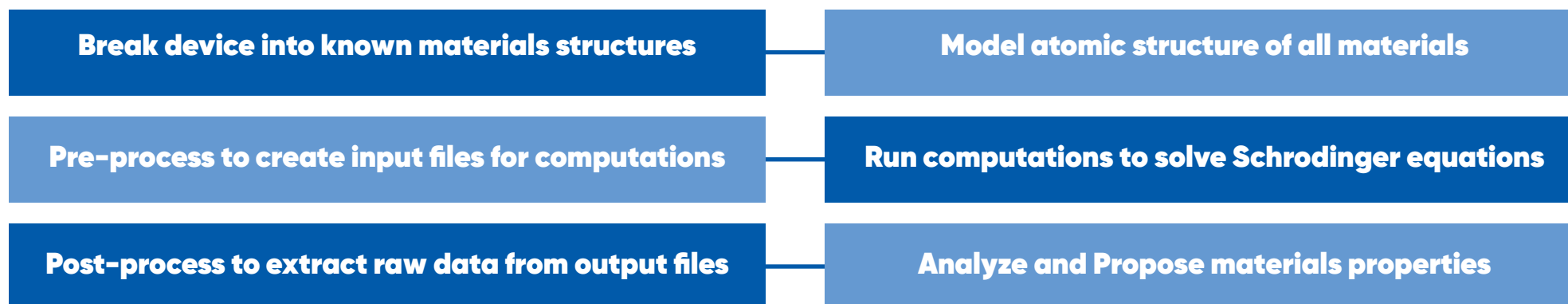
## Our main expertise:

Predict materials properties without using experimental results.

## Research Methodology Capabilities and Skills:

- » Development of screening criteria.
- » In-depth analysis of bottlenecks in material performance.
- » Molecular dynamics and force field development.
- » Ab-initio thermodynamics.
- » Ab-initio spectral benchmarking and analysis.
- » High-throughput screening of materials.

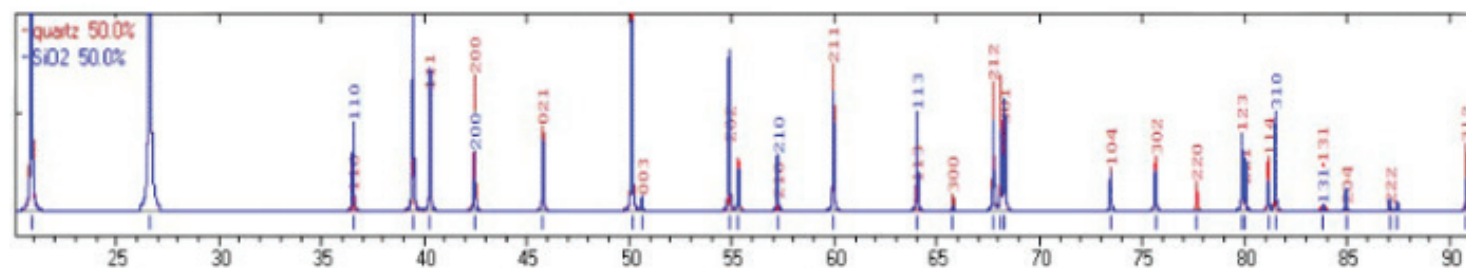
## Research Procedure



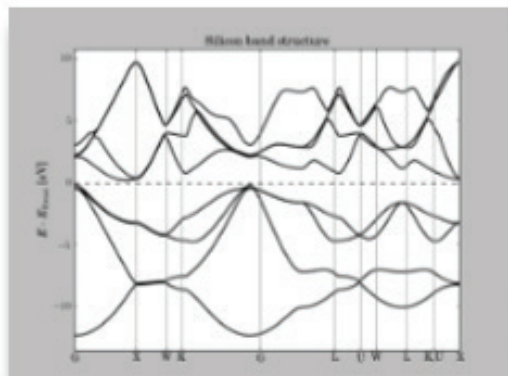


# Sample of Previous Results

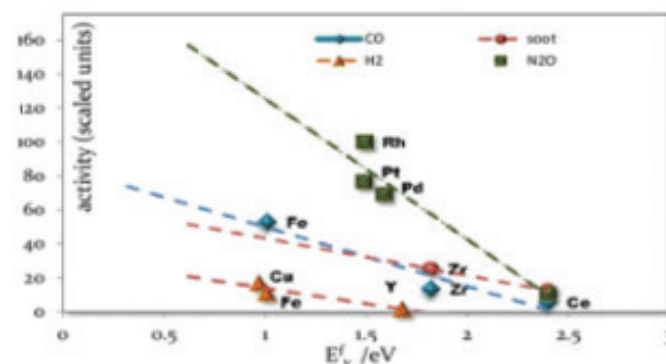
simulation of X-ray diffraction patterns to verify synthesized materials



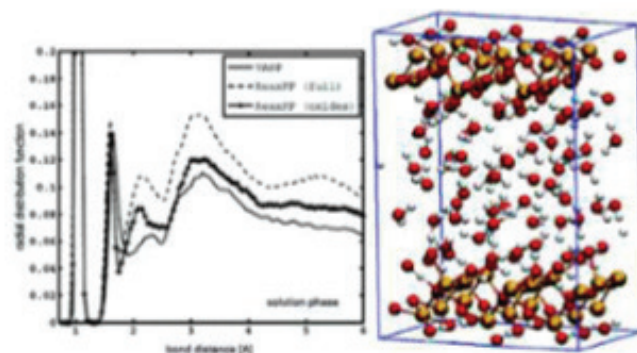
prediction of band structures & band gaps



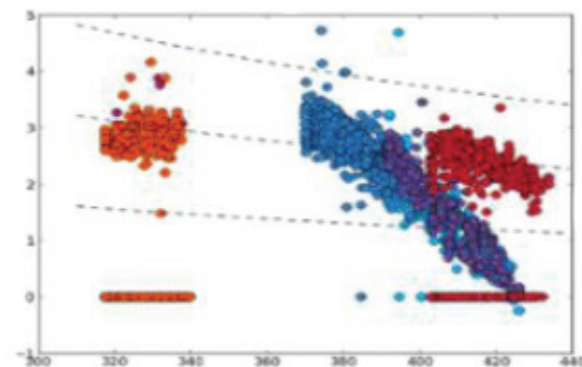
detect chemical & catalytic activities



analyze surfaces and adsorbates



screening of battery capacities



**Thank You!**