




GB_code: A grain boundary generation code

R. Hadian¹, B. Grabowski¹, and J. Neugebauer¹

¹ Max-Planck-institut fuer Eisenforschung

DOI: [10.21105/joss.00900](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.00900)

Software

- [Review](#) 
- [Repository](#) 
- [Archive](#) 

Submitted: 26 July 2018

Published: 20 September 2018

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC-BY](#)).

Summary

Grain boundaries (GBs) are crystalline borders between single crystals in materials microstructure. They play an important role in mechanical, chemical or electronic response of materials and are therefore essential to materials science and physics.

GBs are geometrical entities with a large parameter space that has been well formulated within a coincident site lattice (CSL) mathematical framework (Sutton & Balluffi, 1996). One important computational advantage of the CSL formalism is that it enables the construction of GBs in a periodic setup for atomistic simulations. **GB_code** (S. Hadian, 2018) uses the CSL construction to generate GB atomic structures (currently for cubic materials) systematically. It provides input atomic structures for large-scale atomistic simulations with interatomic potentials (as implemented e.g. in LAMMPS (Plimpton, 1995)) or *ab initio*, density-functional-theory (DFT) simulations (as implemented e.g. in VASP (Kresse & Furthmüller, 1996)). These atomistic codes can further calculate different properties of the GBs. In addition to providing the input structures, the `csl_generator.py` script and the attached Jupyter notebooks have extra functionality to show how the CSL properties can be used to locate, classify and categorize different GBs and to extract detailed information about them.

GB_code is mainly designed to be a command line tool as it is documented in detail in the README file of the repository but the modules can also be accessed separately for example via the attached Jupyter notebooks. The code consists of two main scripts, `csl_generator.py` and `gb_generator.py`, that should be used in this order to produce the final GB structures. The attached Jupyter notebooks in the Test directory, `Usage_of_GB_code.ipynb` and `Dichromatic_pattern_CSL.ipynb`, input the two scripts as modules, the former addresses the general usage of the code with some extra tips and functions to locate GBs of interest, the latter depicts how CSL properties such as the overlapping patterns and displacement shift complete (DSC) vectors can be extracted and visualized. In the notebooks, two examples of the usage of the **GB_code** in our previous publications (R. Hadian, Grabowski, Race, & Neugebauer, 2016, R. Hadian, Grabowski, Finnis, & Neugebauer (2018)) have been shown as well.

GB_code uses the analytical and mathematical formulations of the following works (Sutton & Balluffi, 1996, Bollmann (1982), Grimmer, Bollmann, & Warrington (1974)). Some functionality from this code (Wojdyr, 2013) on CSL has been used in a modified form in the **GB_code**.

statement of need:

GB_code is an interactive toolbox to learn about grain boundaries and versatile for running high-throughput calculations. The target audience are students/scientists of materials science and physics at any level of familiarity with the topic. To our knowledge, in

comparison to other GB generation codes in different scientific groups `GB_code` is faster due its extensive usage of python Numpy library and is more comprehensive. The user will be guided through in a step by step manner how to find and create the GB of interest. The code has been designed to be simple to use and instructive with a special attention to GB plane orientation which is often lacking in other grain boundary creation codes.

Acknowledgements

R. Hadian would like to thank professor Mike Finnis for fruitful discussions. Funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (Grant agreement No. 639211) is also gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Bollmann, W. (1982). *Crystal lattices, interfaces, matrices: An extension of crystallography*. W. Bollmann. Retrieved from <https://books.google.de/books?id=oBt0QgAACAAJ>
- Grimmer, H., Bollmann, W., & Warrington, D. H. (1974). Coincidence-site lattices and complete pattern-shift in cubic crystals. *Acta Crystallographica Section A*, 30(2), 197–207.
- Hadian, R., Grabowski, B., Finnis, M. W., & Neugebauer, J. (2018). Migration mechanisms of a faceted grain boundary. *Physical Review Materials*, 2(4).
- Hadian, R., Grabowski, B., Race, C. P., & Neugebauer, J. (2016). Atomistic migration mechanisms of atomically flat, stepped, and kinked grain boundaries. *Physical Review B*, 94(16).
- Hadian, S. (2018). *GitHub repository*. https://github.com/oekosheri/GB_code; GitHub.
- Kresse, G., & Furthmüller, J. (1996). Efficient iterative schemes for *ab initio* total-energy calculations using a plane-wave basis set. *Phys. Rev. B*, 54, 11169–11186. doi:10.1103/PhysRevB.54.11169
- Plimpton, S. (1995). Fast parallel algorithms for short-range molecular dynamics. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 117(1), 1–19.
- Sutton, A., & Balluffi, R. (1996). *Interfaces in crystalline materials*. Clarendon Press. Retrieved from <https://books.google.de/books?id=DMafQgAACAAJ>
- Wojdyr, M. (2013). *Gosam. GitHub repository*. <https://github.com/wojdyr/gosam/blob/master/csl.py>; GitHub.