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Hands-On DFT, Barcelona August 30, 2019

# HIGH-THROUGHPUT COMPUTATIONS WITH THE ATOMIC SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT

# Outline

- A high-throughput case study:  
The Computational 2D Materials Database (C2DB)
  - Model testing
  - Searching for novel materials
- The Atomic Simulation Recipes (ASR)
- Conclusions

# Acknowledgements



## CNG

Center for nanostructured graphene  
Center of Excellence:  
Nanostructured Graphene, 2012-  
2022.



European  
Research  
Council

## ERC

Designing Light-matter Interactions  
with Quantum Designed 2D  
Materials (LIMA)  
ERC project 2018-2023

# CAMD@DTU

- Sten Haastrup, PhD
- Anders Riis-Jensen, PhD
- Daniele Torelli, PhD
- Simone Manti, PhD
- Morten Gjerding, postdoc
- Thorsten Deilmann, postdoc  
Münster
- Mikkel Strange, Industry
- Fabian Felix Bertoldo, PhD
- Luca Vanucci, postdoc
- Kirsten Winther, postdoc  
Stanford
- Mohnish Pandey, postdoc  
Ulm
- Thomas Olsen, Assoc. Prof. DTU
- Kristian Thygesen, Prof. DTU
- Jens J. Mortensen, software  
developer
- Ole H. Nielsen, HPC Officer

# The GPAW code

**GPAW – projector augmented wave method for DFT and beyond**

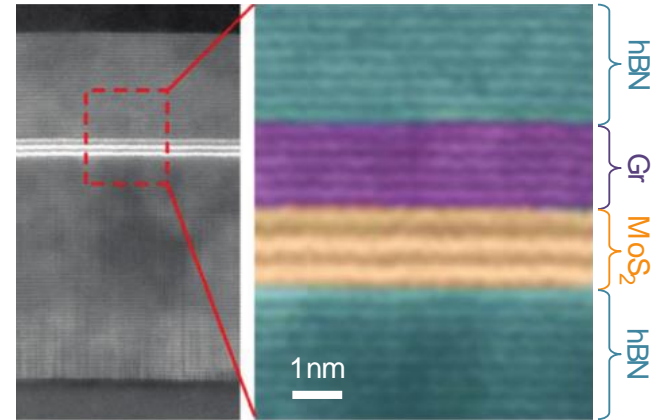


J. Enkovaara *et al.* J. Phys.:Cond. Mat. **22** (2010) ← **Review article**  
<https://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw/> ← **Free download, GPL**

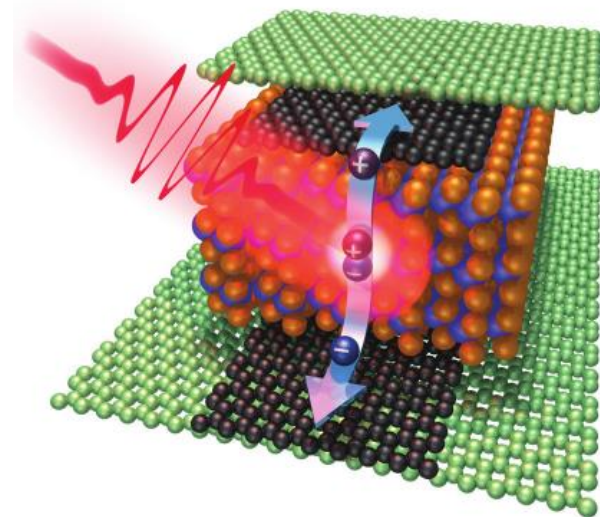
- ❑ High accuracy: Wave functions expanded on real space grids or plane waves
- ❑ High efficiency: Wave functions expanded in atomic-like orbitals (LCAO)
- ❑ Efficient parallelization (good scalability up to > 32.000 CPUs)
- ❑ Time-dependent DFT (linear response+time propagation)
- ❑ Many-body perturbation theory (GW and Bethe-Salpeter equation)
- ❑ Electron-phonon coupling
- ❑ QM/MM
- ❑ Very well integrated with the ASE

# Why study 2D materials?

- **Novel properties** driven by reduced screening and quantum confinement
- Extreme thinness makes it possible to **control** electrons, spins, photons at the atomic scale
- Stacked 2D materials provide **defect free, atomically sharp** interfaces
- Ideal for **benchmarking and advancing** *ab-initio* computational methods
- Potential for **new technologies**, e.g. nanophotonics, spintronics, catalysis, batteries,...



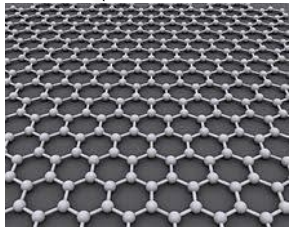
Cui *et al.* Nature Nano 10, 534 (2015)



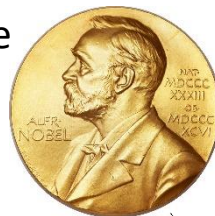
Massicotte *et al.* Nature Nano (2015)

2004

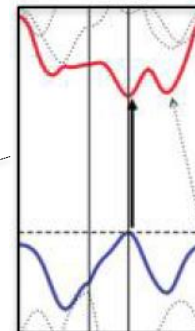
Isolation of graphene



Graphene Nobel Prize



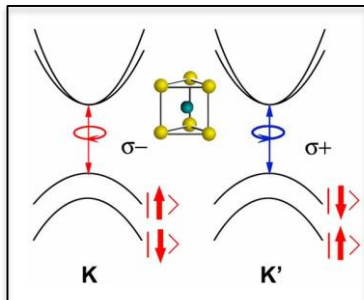
Direct-indirect transition in MoS<sub>2</sub>



2010

2010

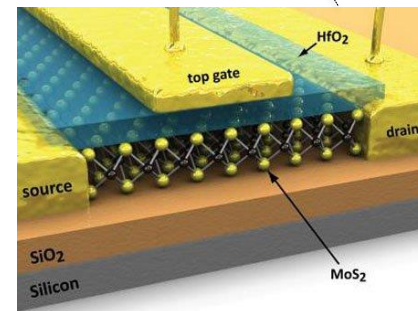
Valley polarization in MoS<sub>2</sub>



2012

2011

MoS<sub>2</sub> transistor



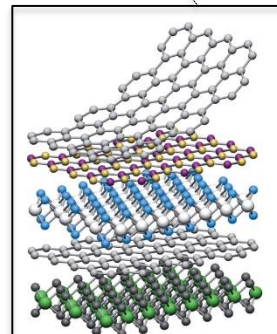
2013

2014

Isolation of phosphorene

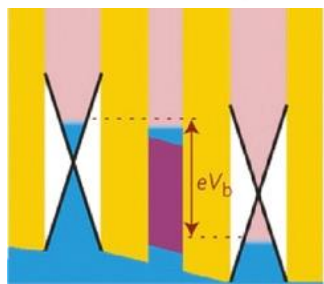


Van der Waals heterostructures



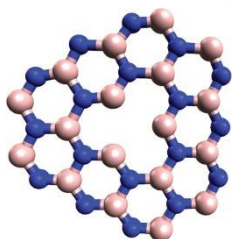
2015

Light-emitting diode

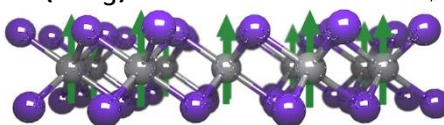


2016

2D quantum emitters



First 2D ferromagnet (CrI<sub>3</sub>)



2017

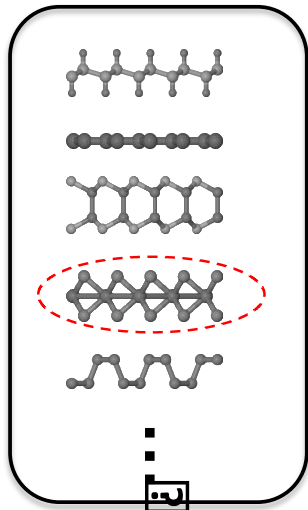
How many 2D materials?

>1000

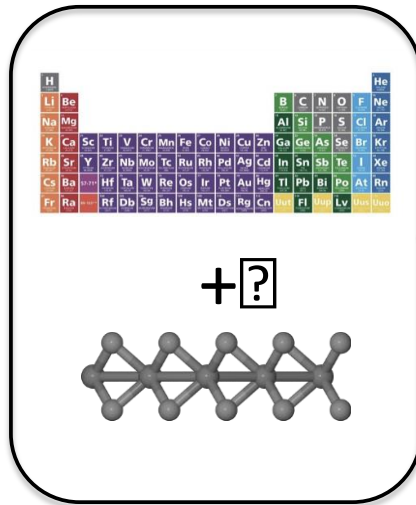
2018

Organizes structural, thermodynamic, elastic, electronic, magnetic, and optical properties of 4000 monolayers distributed over 40 different crystal structures

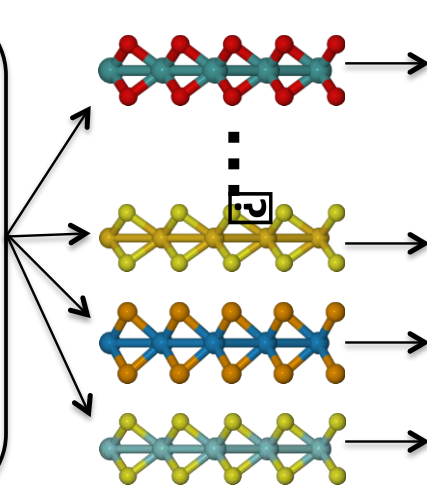
2D crystal structure prototypes



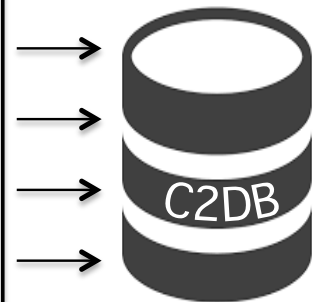
Combinatorial lattice decoration



Hypothetical 2D materials

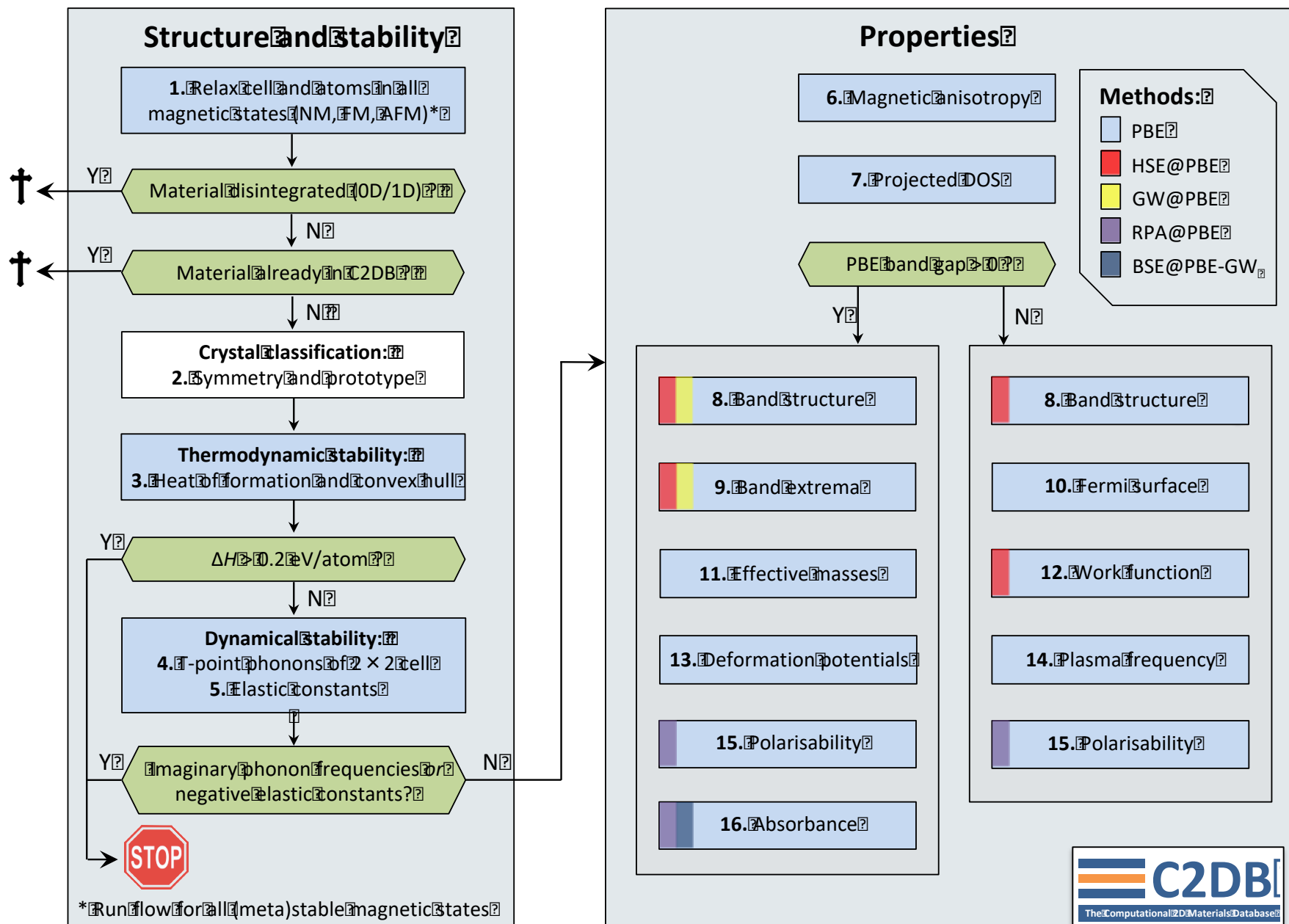


Workflow

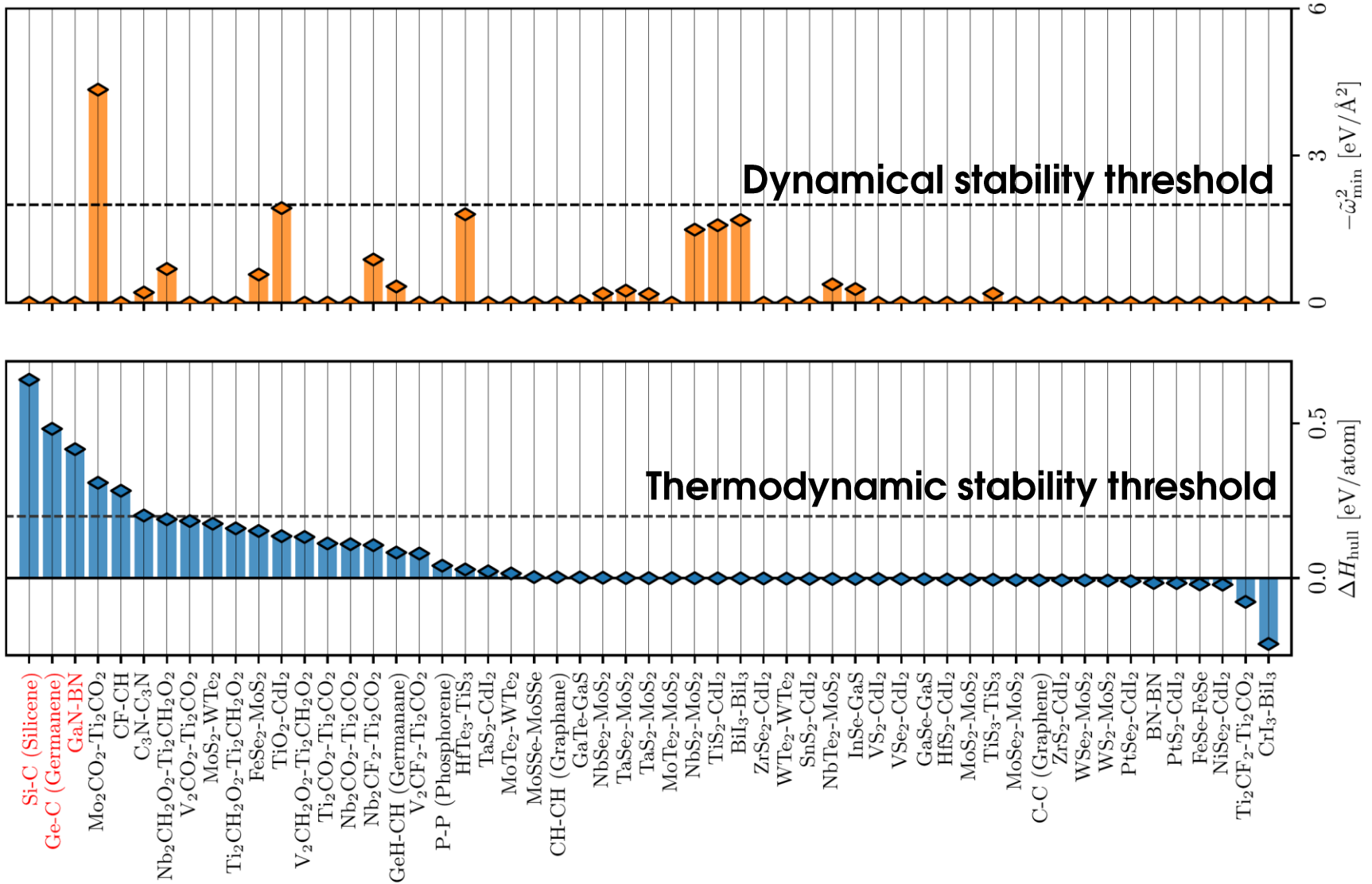




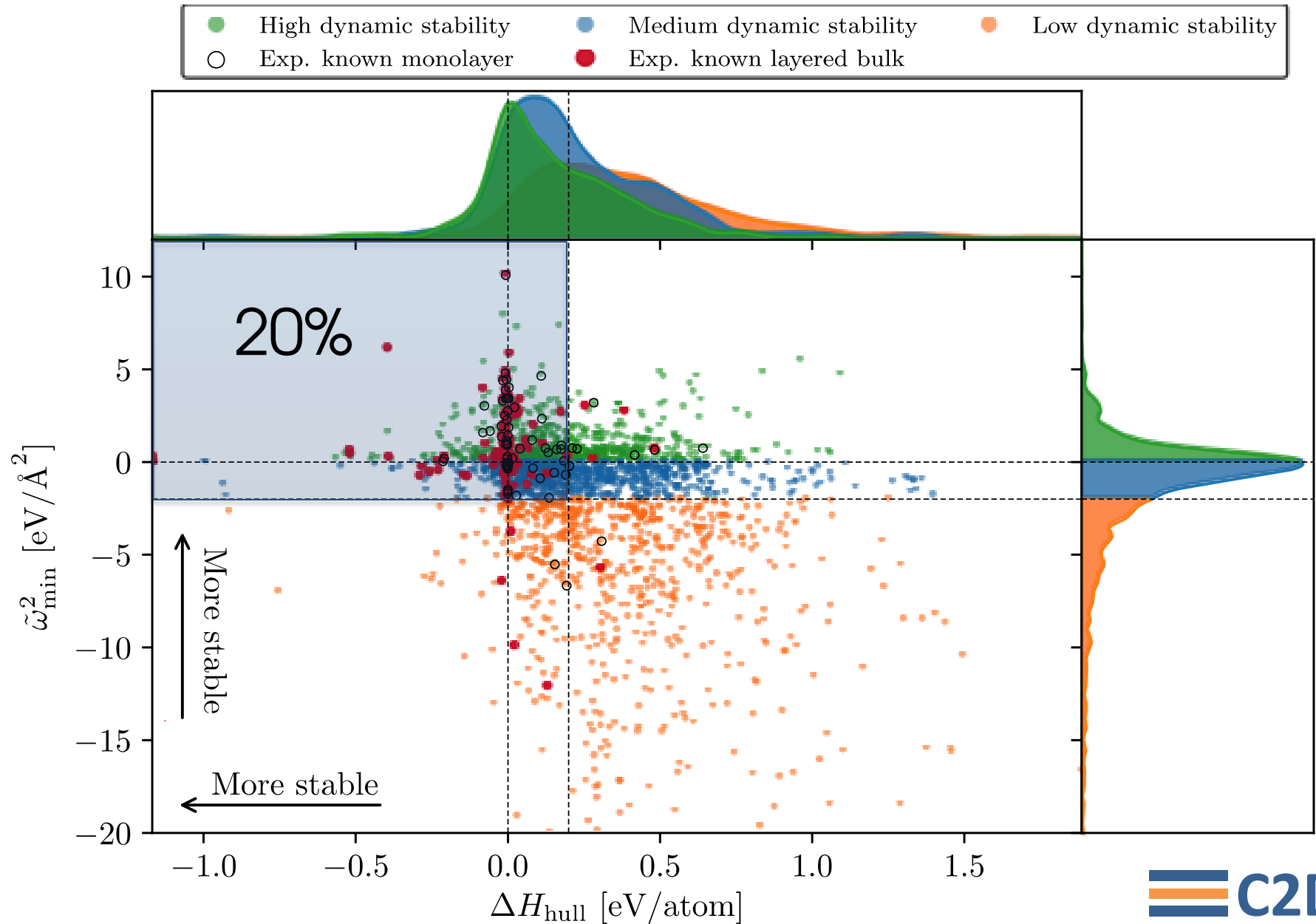
# The workflow



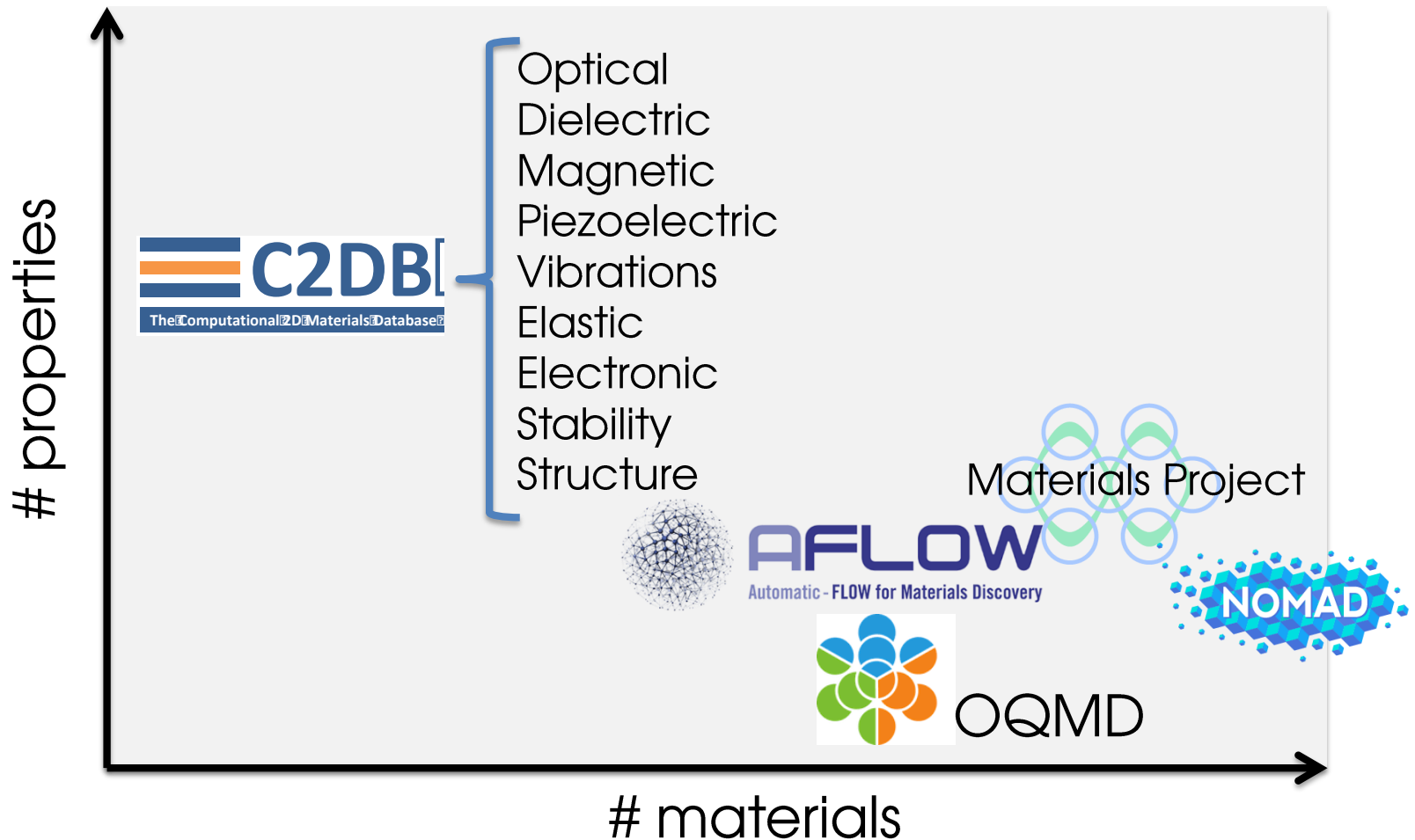
# When is a material stable?



# Stability of all materials in the C2DB



# Exploring the *property dimension* of materials space





c2db.fysik.dtu.dk -&gt; click browse



# Computational 2D materials database



Structure prototype: -



Class of material: -



Dynamic stability: -



Thermodynamic stability: -



Magnetic state: -



Band gap range [eV]:


[Help with constructing advanced search queries ...](#)
[Toggle list of keys ...](#)

Displaying rows 1-25 out of 3712

Rows: 25

Add Column

Formula X	Prototype X	Magnetic state X	Space group X	Heat of formation X	Band gap (PBE) X	Work function X
Ag <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	-0.046	0.164	-
Ag <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	0.064	0.962	-
Ag <sub>2</sub> Se <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	0.022	0.751	-
Ag <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	0.059	0.478	-
Au <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	P2/m	-0.010	0.175	-
Au <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	-0.091	1.218	-
Au <sub>2</sub> Se <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	-0.116	0.957	-
Au <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	NM	Pm	-0.105	0.622	-
Co <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	AuSe	FM	Pm	-0.557	0.000	6.263
Co <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	NiSe	FM	Pm	-0.266	0.000	5.350

MoS<sub>2</sub>

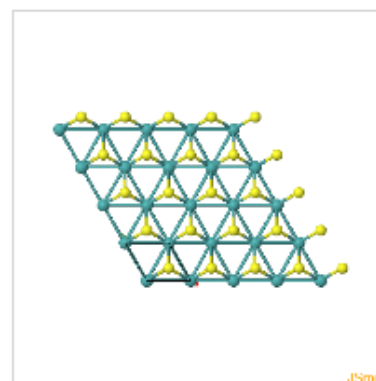
## Basic properties

Property	Value
Structure prototype	MoS2
Class of material	TMDCH
Space group	P-6m2
Band gap (PBE)	1.55 eV
Magnetic state	NM
ICSD id of parent bulk structure	25401
Dynamic stability	HIGH
Thermodynamic stability	HIGH
Monolayer DOI	10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.138505

Axis	x	y	z	Periodic
1	2.154	0.000	0.000	True
2	-1.582	2.157	0.000	True
3	0.000	0.000	15.127	False

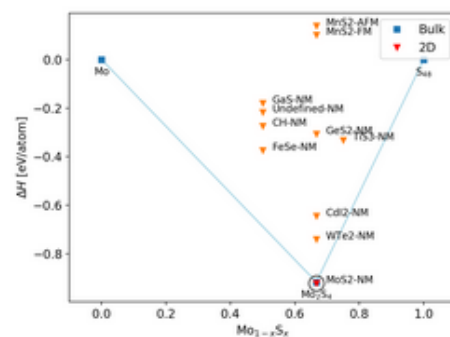
  

Lengths	2.154	2.154	15.127
Angles	90.000	90.000	120.000


[Download](#) - [Unlocal](#)

.JSmol

## Stability

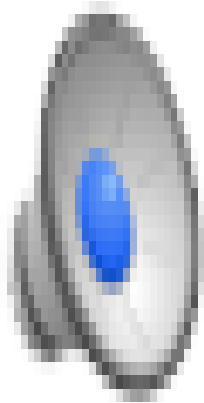


Property	Value
Heat of formation	-0.92 eV/atom
Energy above convex hull	-0.01 eV/atom
Minimum eigenvalue of Hessian	-0.00 eV/Ång <sup>2</sup>
<b>Monolayer formation energies</b>	
Mo2S4 (MoS2-APV)	0.126 eV/atom
Mo2S4 (MoS2-FM)	0.102 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (GaS-NM)	-0.180 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (Undefined-NM)	-0.218 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (CH-NM)	-0.274 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (GaS2-NM)	-0.307 eV/atom
Mo2S6 (TIS3-NM)	-0.332 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (FeSe-NM)	-0.374 eV/atom
Mo2S2 (Cd2-NM)	-0.645 eV/atom
Mo2S4 (WTe2-NM)	-0.740 eV/atom

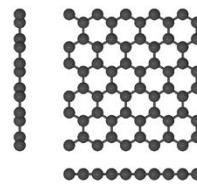
# ASE Modules used

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Virtual Envs Elpy Flymake YASnippet Help
from ase.optimize import BFGS # Relax structure
from ase import phonons # Calculate phonons and diagonalize dynamic matrix
from ase.dft.band_structure import BandStructure # Make band structure
from ase.formula import Formula # Data type for chemical formulas
from ase.lattice import HEX2D # Bravais lattice knows band path
from ase.db import connect # Connect or create a new ASE database
```

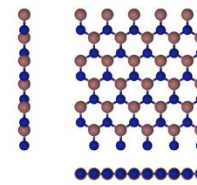
```
-UUU:----F1 ase-modules.py All L7 (Python WS || Flymake[0 6] Elpy) -----
End of buffer
```



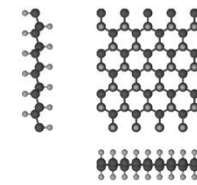
# CORRELATIONS & MODEL VALIDATION



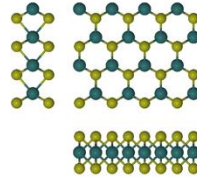
C<sub>2</sub>



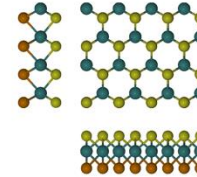
BN



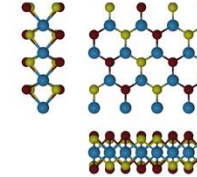
CH



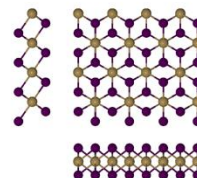
MoS<sub>2</sub>



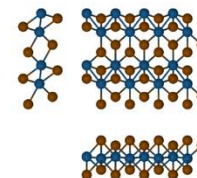
MoSSe



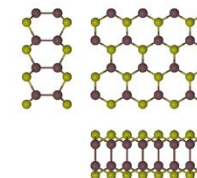
HfBrS



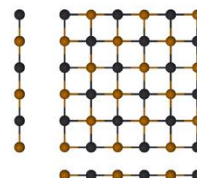
CdI<sub>2</sub>



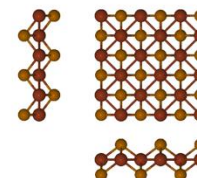
WTe<sub>2</sub>



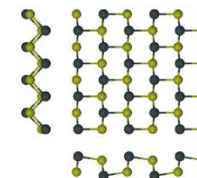
GaS



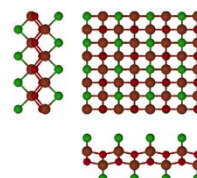
PbSe



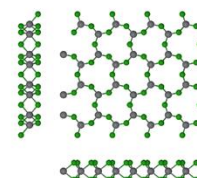
FeSe



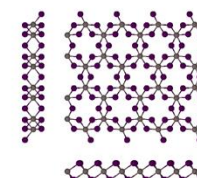
SnS



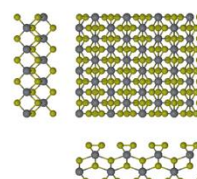
FeOCl



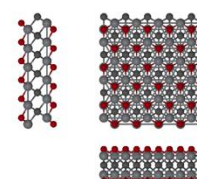
TiCl<sub>3</sub>



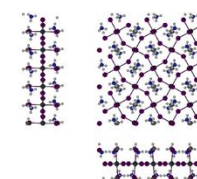
BiI<sub>3</sub>



TiS<sub>3</sub>



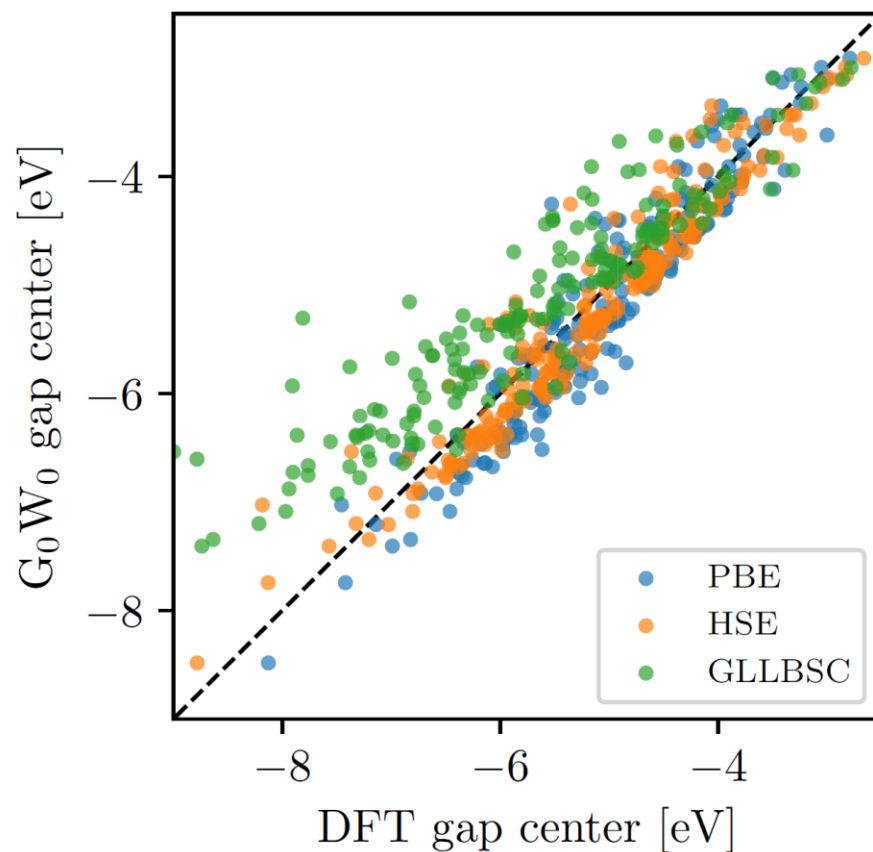
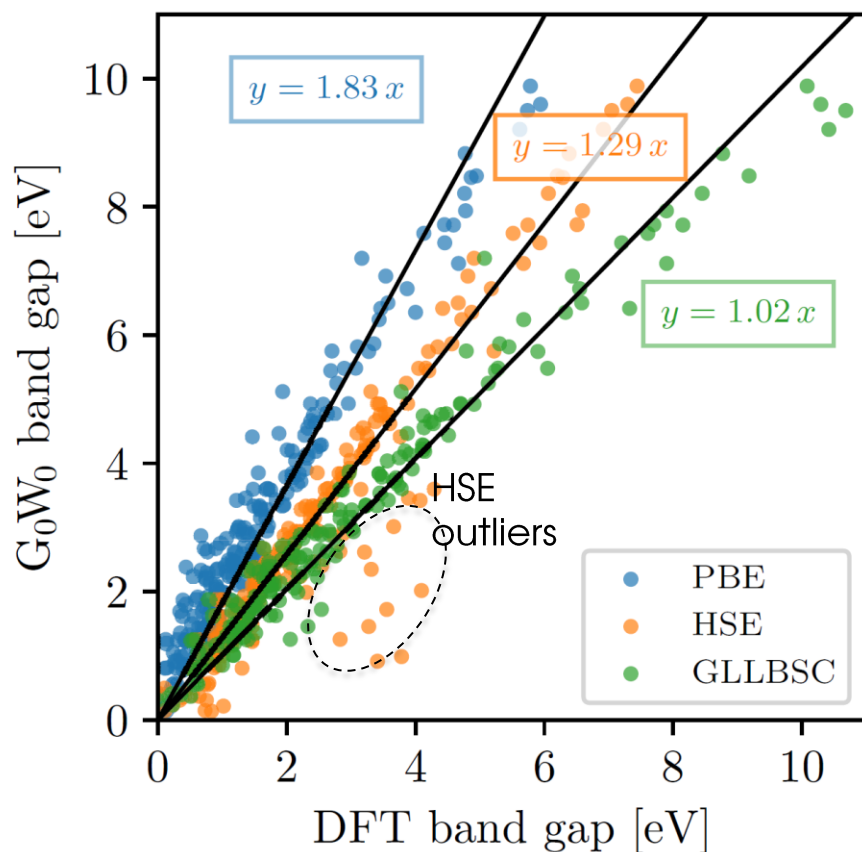
Ti<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>



PbA<sub>2</sub>I<sub>4</sub>



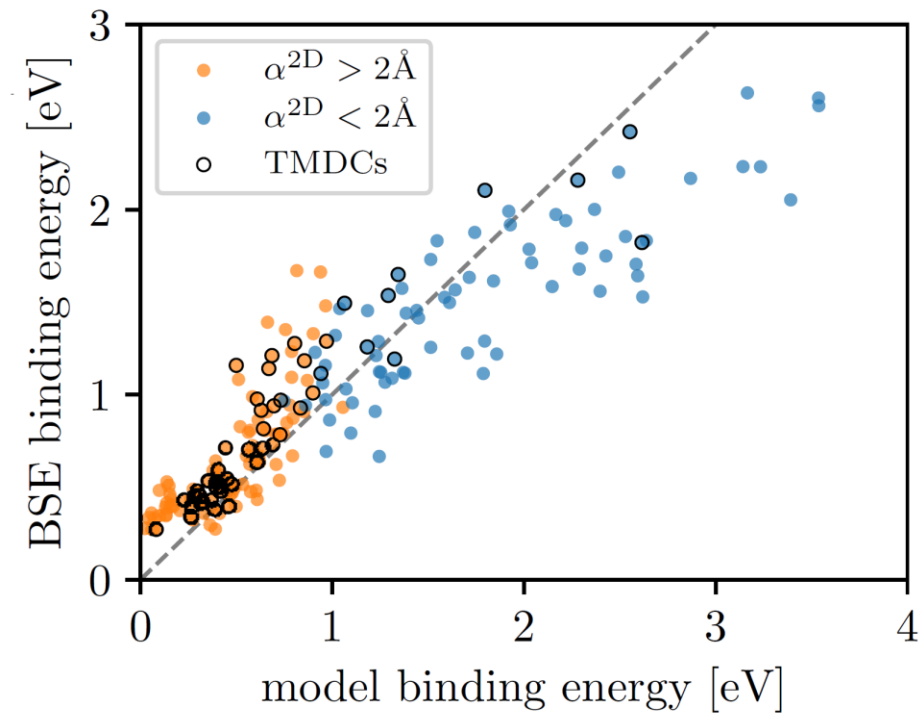
# Evaluating band gaps



	PBE	HSE06	GLLBSC
MAD w.r.t. $G_0W_0$ (band gap)	1.49	0.82	0.38
MAD w.r.t. $G_0W_0$ (gap center)	0.37	0.32	0.76

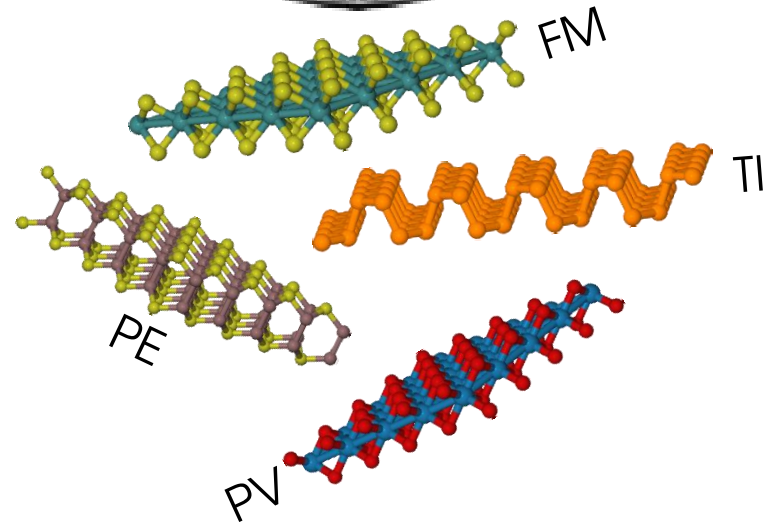
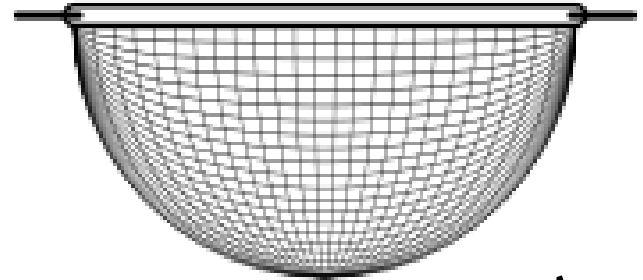
# Modelling exciton binding energies

$$E_B = \frac{8\mu_{\text{ex}}}{(1 + \sqrt{1 + 32\pi\alpha^{2\text{D}}\mu_{\text{ex}}/3})^2}$$





The Computational 2D Materials Database



# SCREENING FOR NOVEL 2D MATERIALS

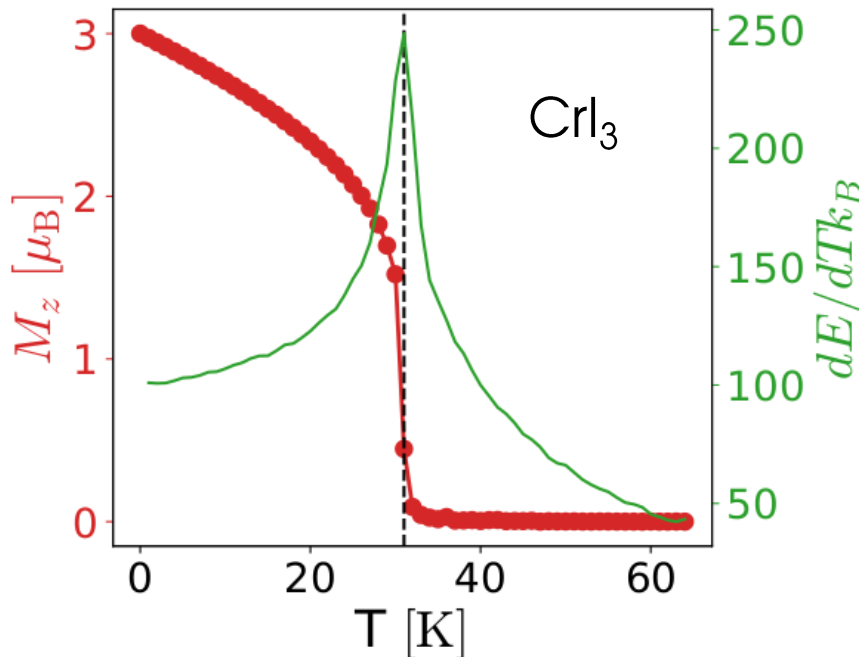
# Ferromagnetic 2D semiconductors

Anisotropy terms

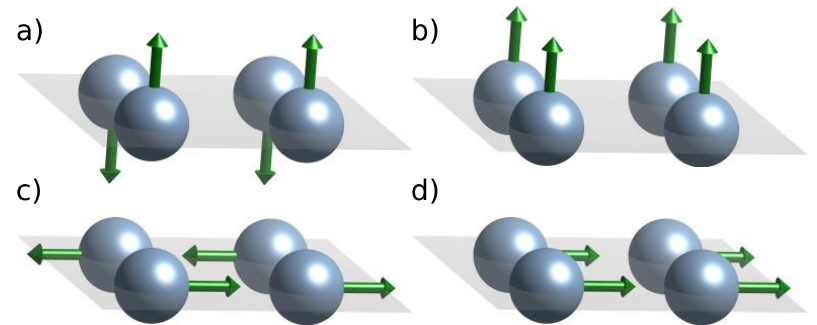
Heisenberg Hamiltonian:

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j - \sum_i A_i (S_i^z)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} B_{ij} S_i^z S_j^z$$

Classical Monte Carlo simulations:



Parameters from total energy of different spin configurations:

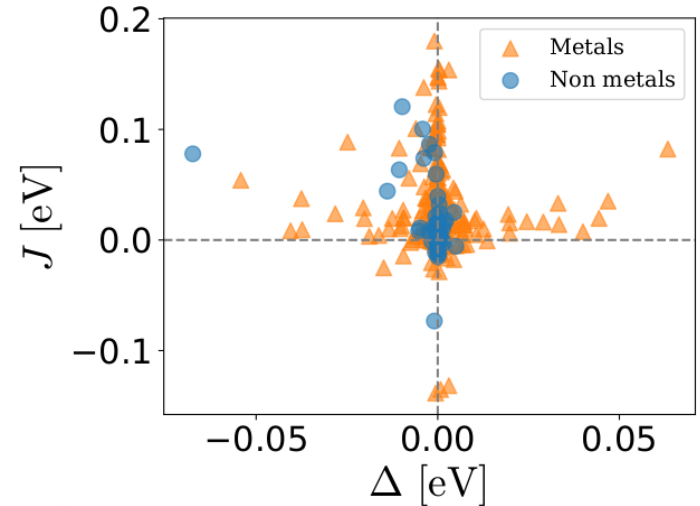


# Ferromagnetic 2D semiconductors

Screening 550 ferromagnetic materials.  
 spin-wave gap ( $\Delta$ )  $> 0 \rightarrow$  out-of-plane  
 easy axis

## Most interesting compounds:

Formula	Structure	$J$ [meV]	$\Delta$ [meV]	$S$ [ $\hbar$ ]	$T_C$ [K]
<b>MnO<sub>2</sub></b>	CdI <sub>2</sub>	6.37	0.125	1.5	81
<b>CrI<sub>3</sub></b>	BiI <sub>3</sub>	3.95	1.280	1.5	50
<b>CrBr<sub>3</sub></b>	BiI <sub>3</sub>	2.82	0.185	1.5	24
<b>CrCl<sub>3</sub></b>	BiI <sub>3</sub>	2.19	0.016	1.5	10
<b>CoCl<sub>2</sub></b>	CdI <sub>2</sub>	0.26	0.249	1.5	8
MnI <sub>2</sub>	CdI <sub>2</sub>	0.05	0.081	2.5	4
MnBr <sub>2</sub>	CdI <sub>2</sub>	0.05	0.024	2.5	3
<b>NiCl<sub>2</sub></b>	CdI <sub>2</sub>	1.18	$\sim 10^{-4}$	1.0	2
FeBr <sub>3</sub>	BiI <sub>3</sub>	0.04	0.124	2.5	2
CoO	FeSe	106.54	0.199	1.5	520
FeS	FeSe	28.99	0.591	2.0	413



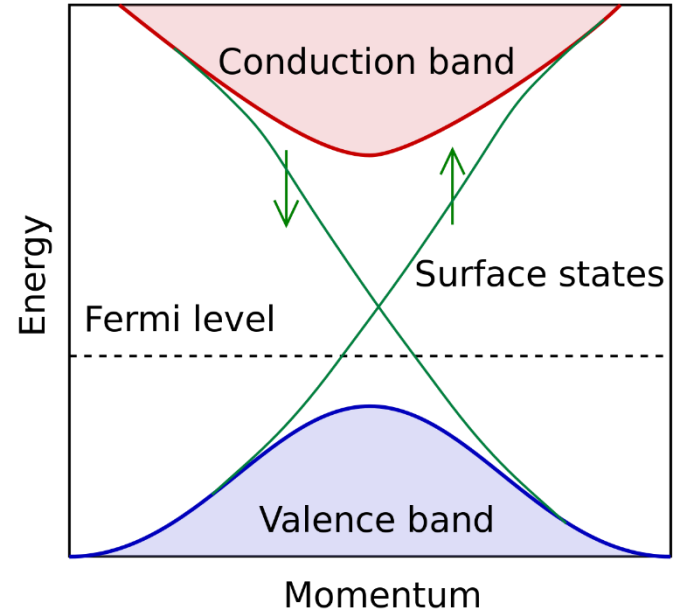
Predicted stable

Predicted unstable

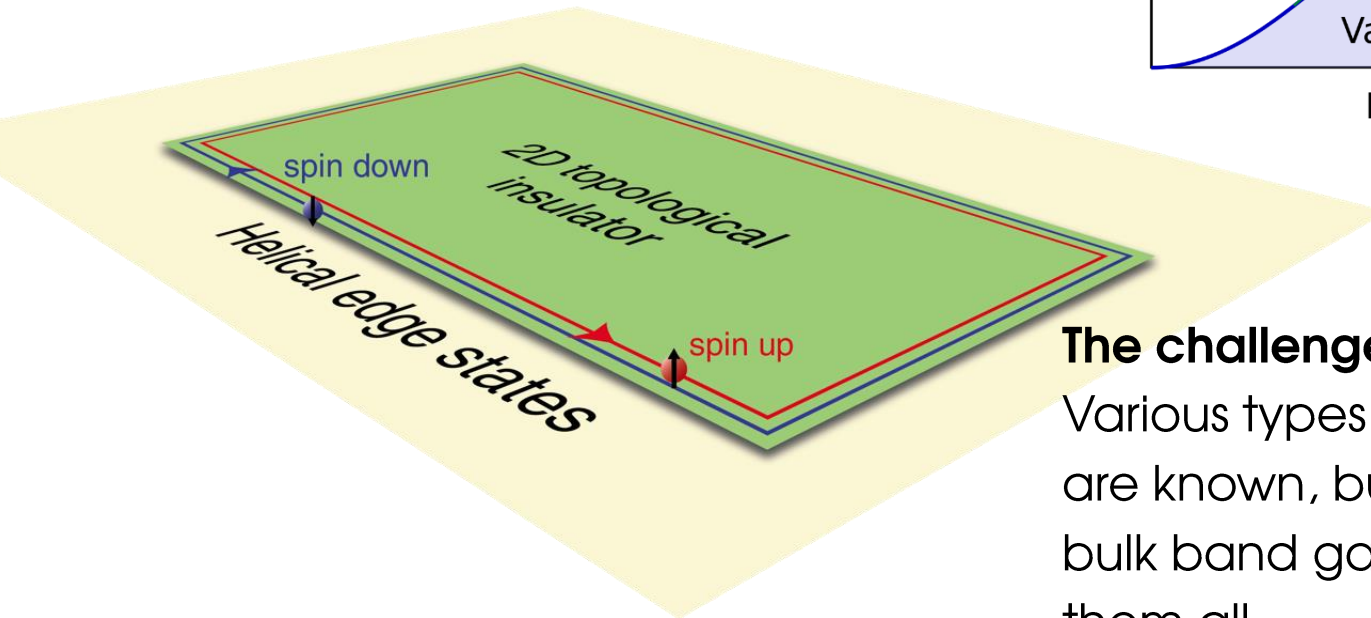
# Topological insulators

## Topological insulator:

Material with non-trivial symmetry-protected topological order. The bulk is an insulator, but symmetry-protected conducting states exist at the edges.



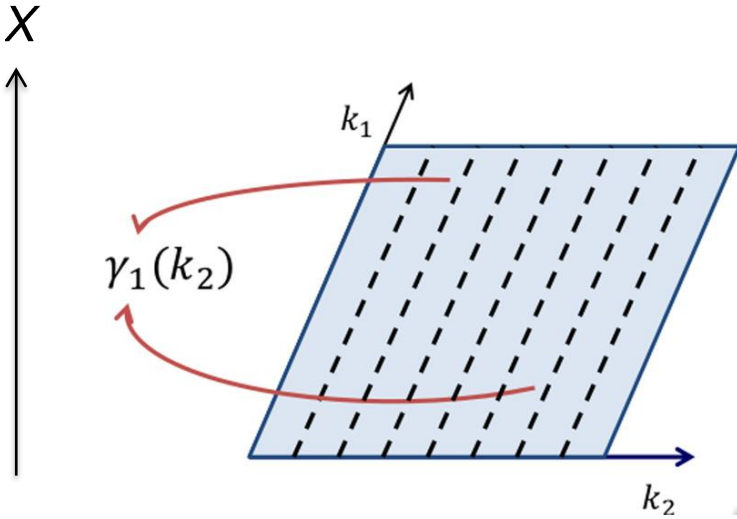
(Wikipedia)



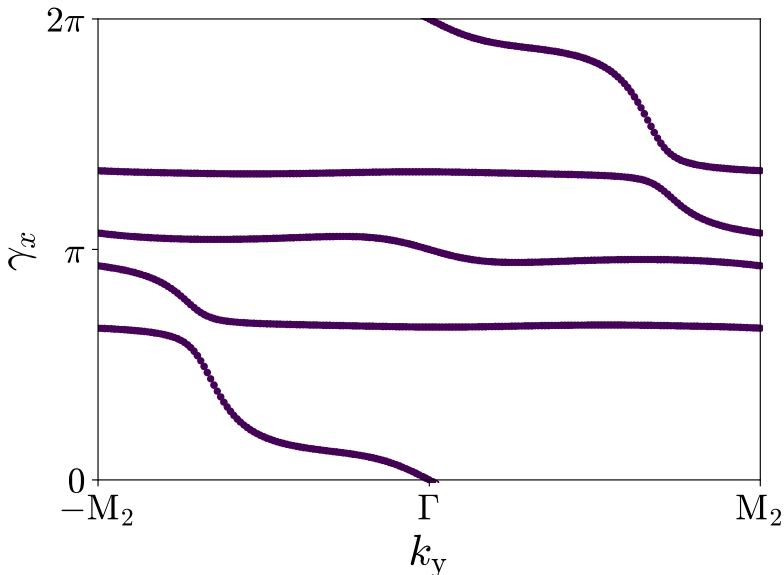
## The challenge:

Various types of topological classes are known, but the small size of the bulk band gap remains an issue for them all.

# Topological invariants



Berry phase diagram



Hybrid Wannier function of band  $n$  localized along  $x$

$$|W_{nj k_2}\rangle = \int_0^1 dk_1 e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot(\hat{\mathbf{r}}+\hat{\mathbf{R}}_j)} |\tilde{u}_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle$$

Center of Wannier function

$$x_{1,n}(k_2) \equiv \langle W_{n0k_2} | \hat{x}_1 | W_{n0k_2} \rangle = \gamma_{1,n}(k_2)/2\pi$$

Berry's phase

$$\gamma_{1,n}(k_2) = i \int_0^1 dk_1 \langle \tilde{u}_{n\mathbf{k}} | \partial_{k_1} \tilde{u}_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle$$

**Topological invariants** determined by the number of Berry phases crossing any horizontal line.

Equivalently: The amount of charges shifted by one unit cell when  $k_2$  is cycled.

# Topological insulators: New materials

New quantum spin Hall insulators (from screening of 3331 materials)

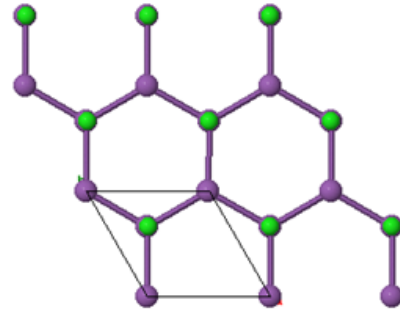
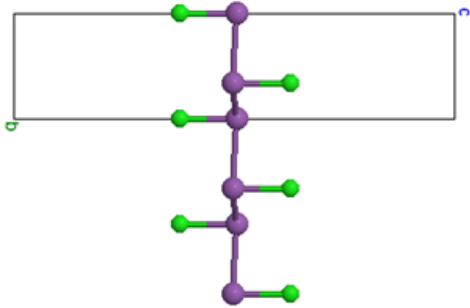
Material	Prototype	Topology	KS gap (meV)	HOF (eV)	EACH (eV)
AuCl	FeSe	$\nu = 1$	20	0.10	0.30
<b>CrAsBi</b>	BiTeI	$\nu = 1$	35	0.31	0.46
IrSe	GaSe	$\nu = 1$	134	0.18	0.45
<b>TiTe</b>	GaSe	$\nu = 1$	109	-0.08	0.63
<b>ZrTe</b>	GaSe	$\nu = 1$	207	-0.28	0.65
AuI <sub>3</sub>	BiI <sub>3</sub>	$\nu = 1$	109	0.10	0.10
<b>TiIN</b>	FeOCl	$\nu = 1$	62	-1.18	-0.26
TiClSe	FeOCl	$\nu = 1$	27	-0.36	0.32
<b>TiS</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	54	-1.13	0.31
<b>TiCl</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	13	-0.64	0.45
<b>ZrS</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	132	-1.16	0.26
<b>ZrSe</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	20	-0.91	0.25
<b>ZrCl</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	37	-0.59	0.73
<b>ZrBr</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	45	-0.34	0.68
<b>SbCl</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	434	-0.46	0.13
<b>SbBr</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	442	-0.31	0.10
<b>SbI</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	584	-0.12	0.13
<b>HfS</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	158	-0.89	0.43
<b>HfSe</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	42	-0.64	0.54
<b>ReS</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	309	0.10	0.54
<b>HgCl</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	129	-0.37	0.23
<b>HgBr</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	188	-0.25	0.22
<b>PbF</b>	CH	$\nu = 1$	116	-1.43	0.45

Dynamically stable materials in bold

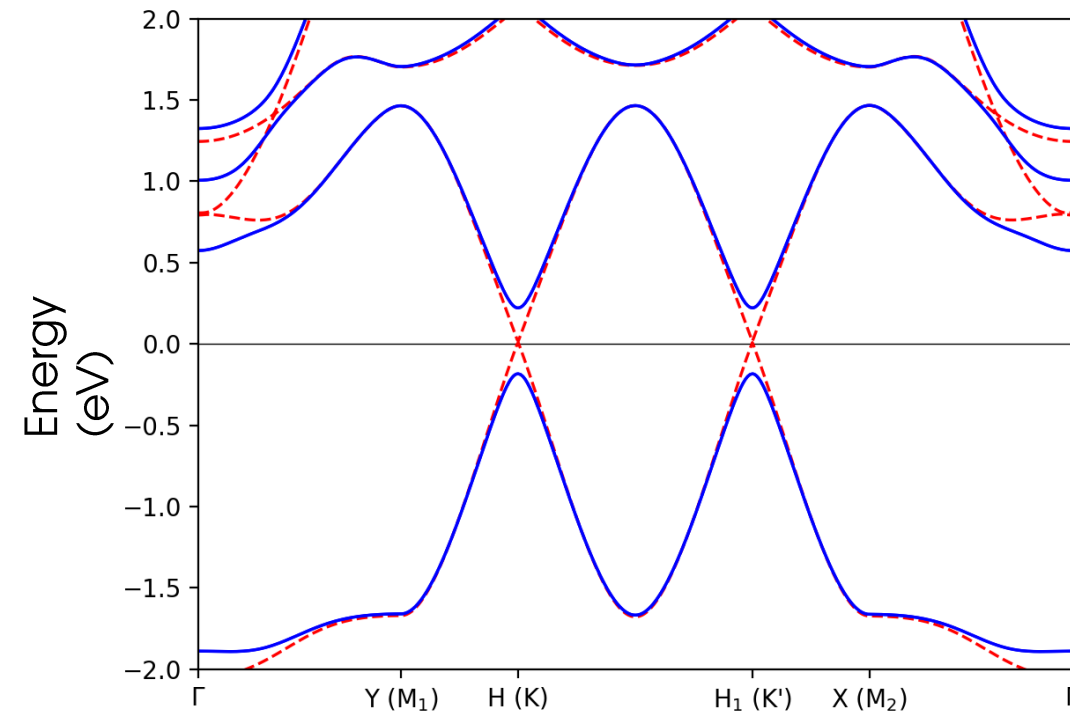
Olsen *et al.* Phys. Rev. M **3**, 024005 (2019)



# Topological edge states on SbCl



Atomic structure of SbCl monolayer.  
(graphane crystal structure)



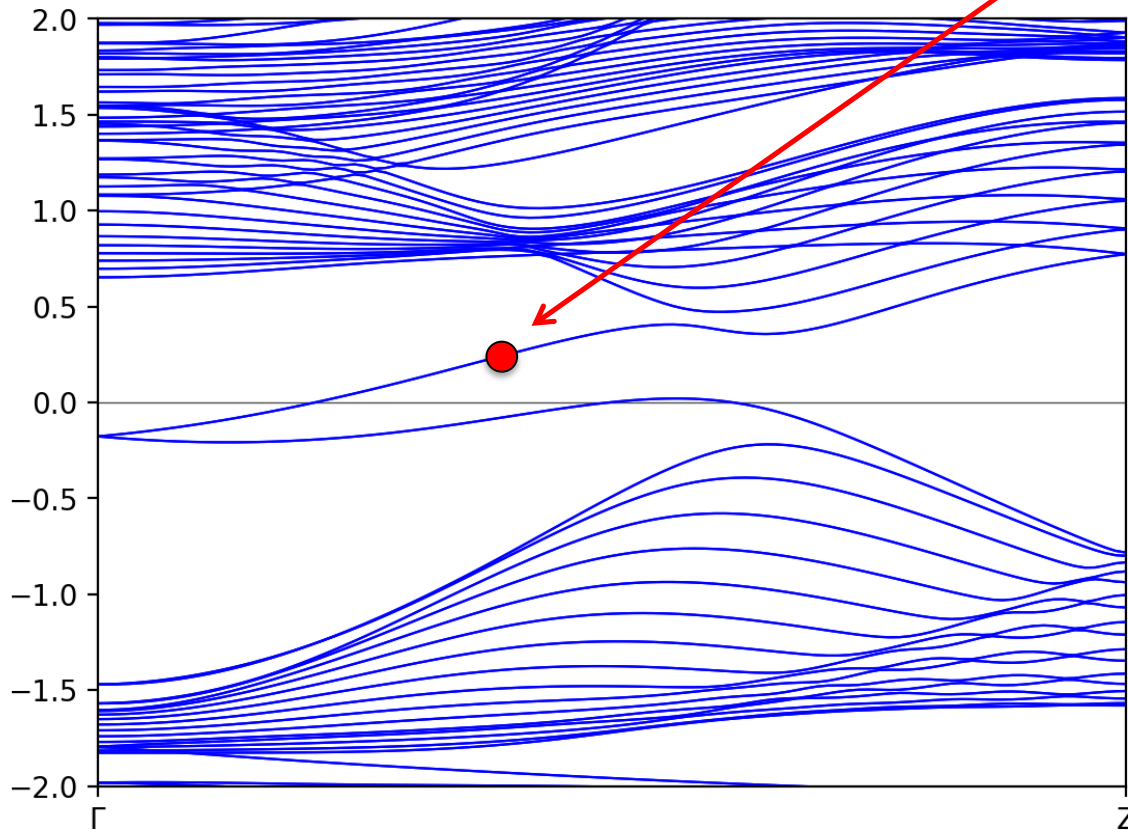
Band structure of infinite SbCl sheet.

Gap is due to spin-orbit coupling.

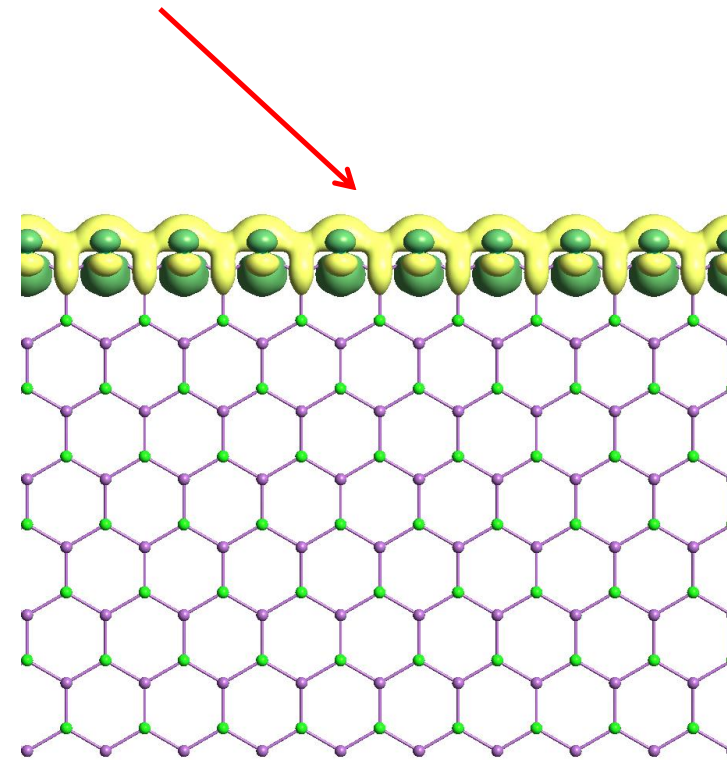
*Work by Luca Vanucci, CAMD*

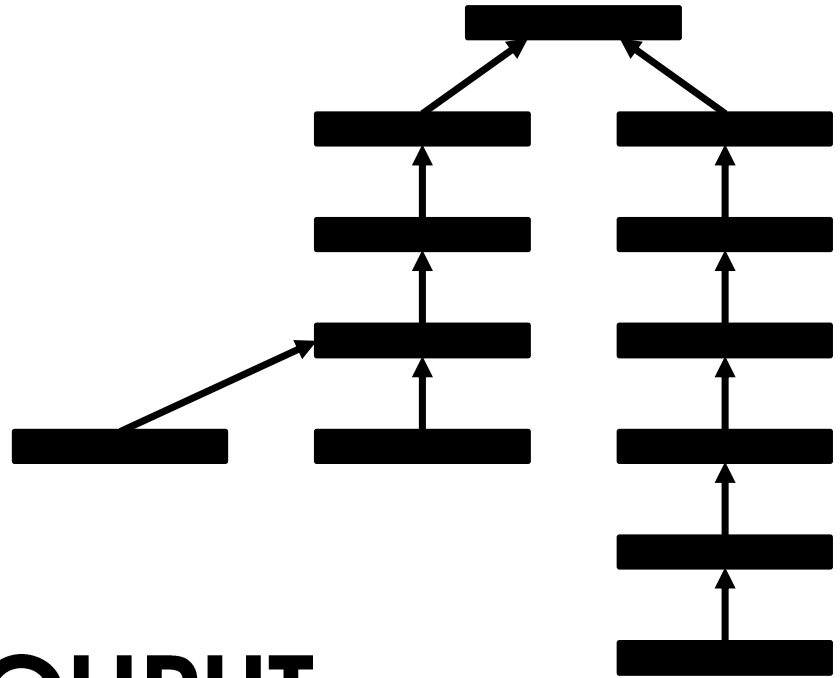
# Topological edge states on SbCl

Band structure of SbCl nanoribbon:

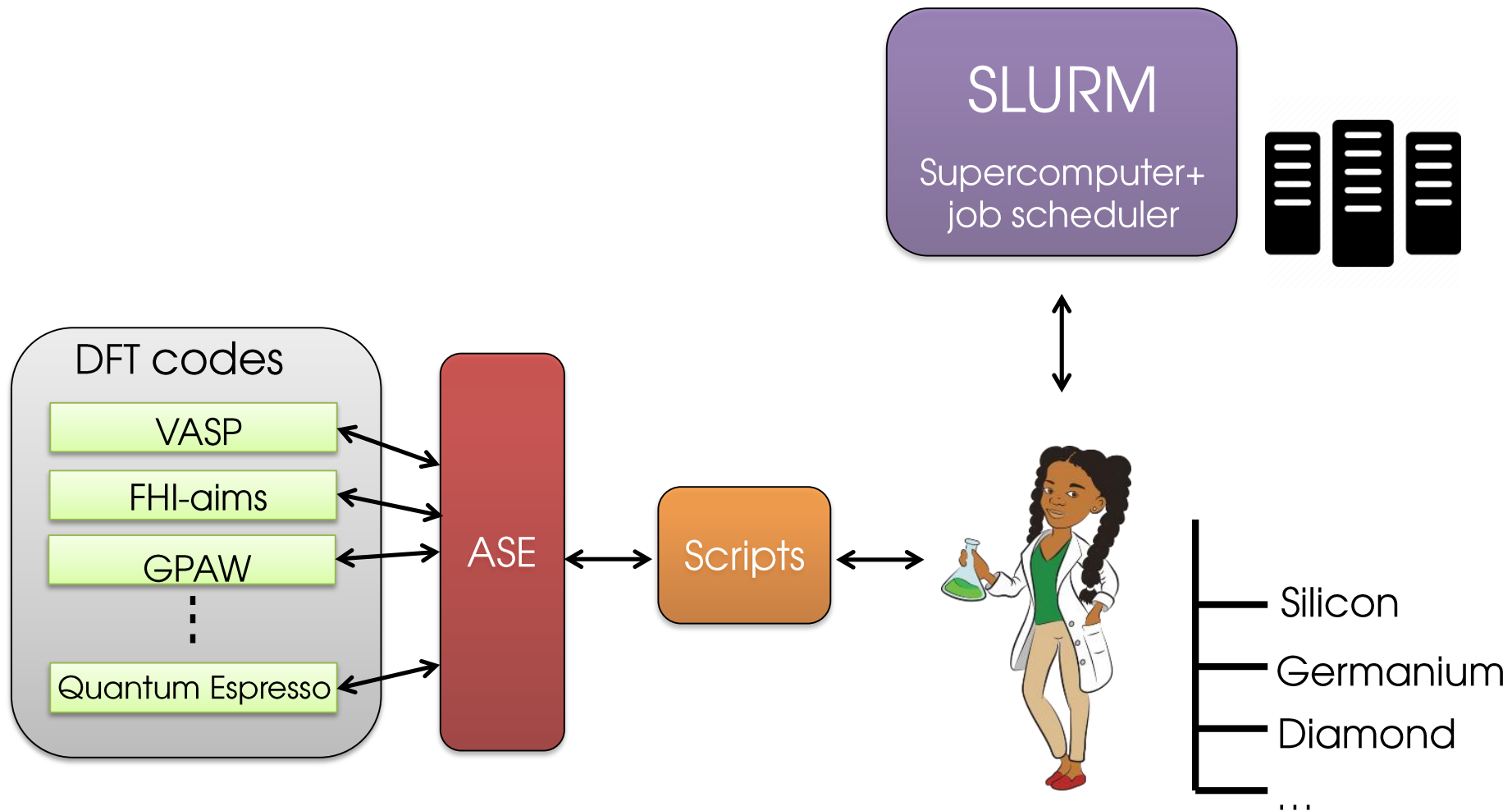


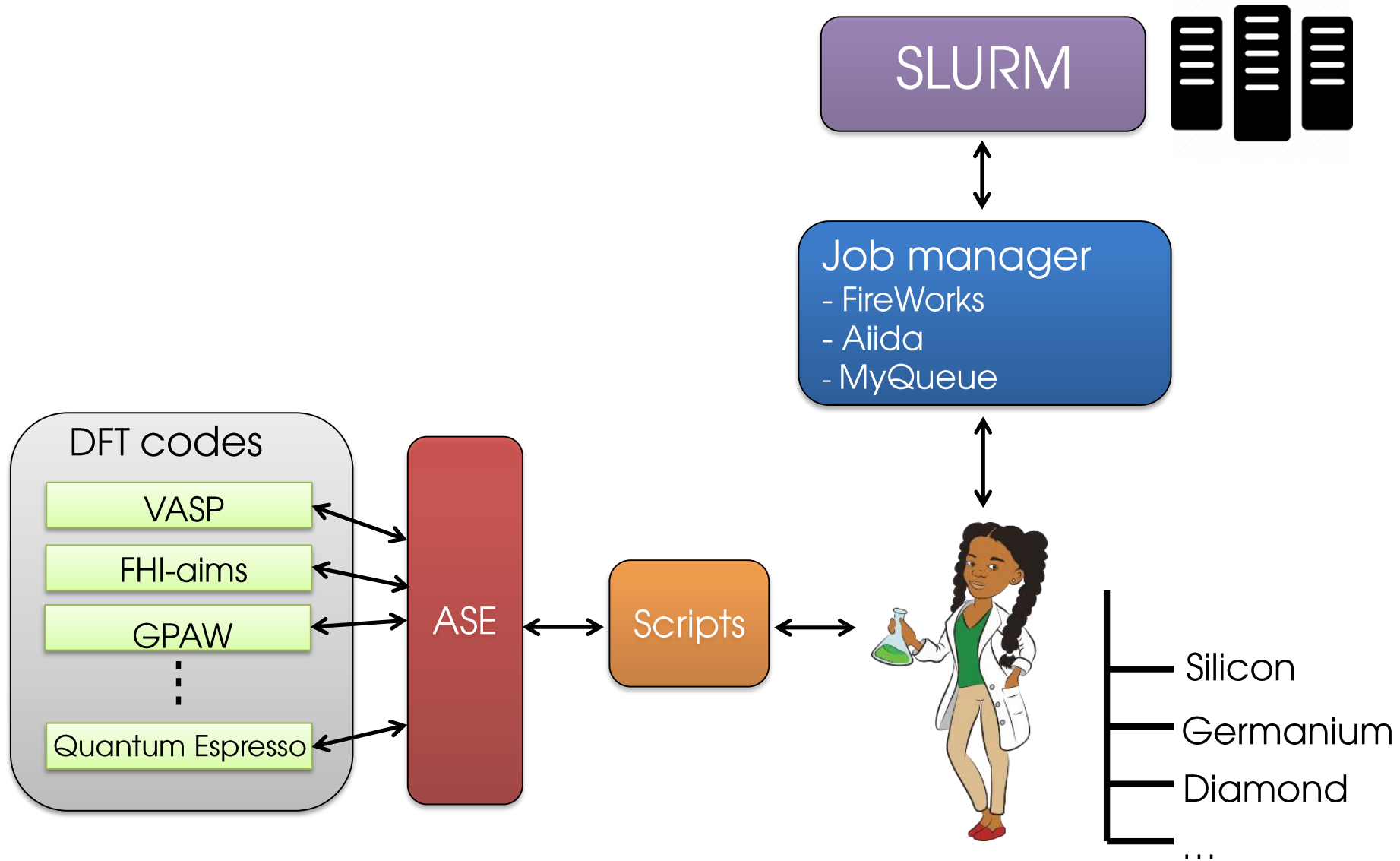
Topologically protected metallic edge state





# HIGH-THROUGHPUT IN PRACTICE (@CAMD)

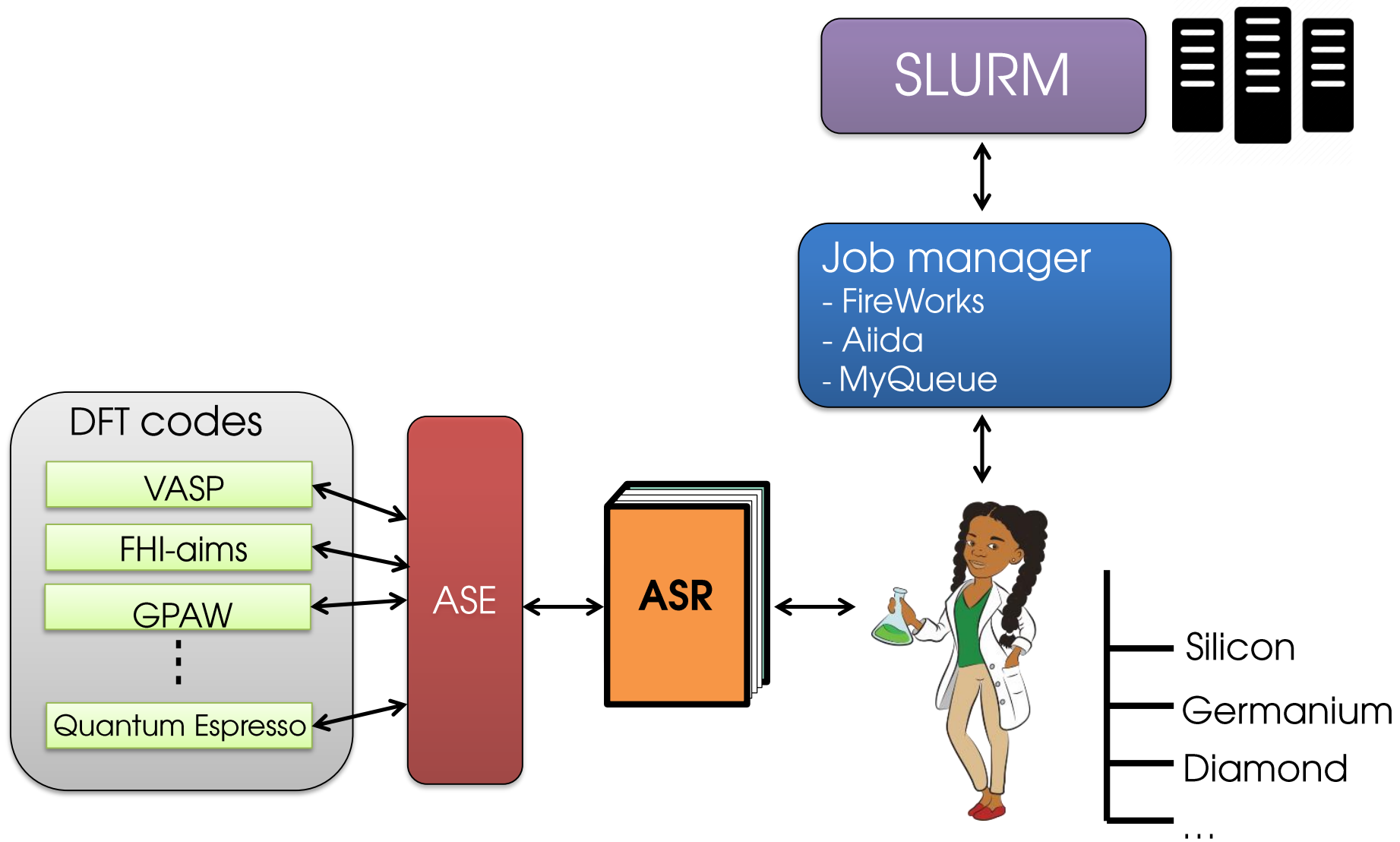




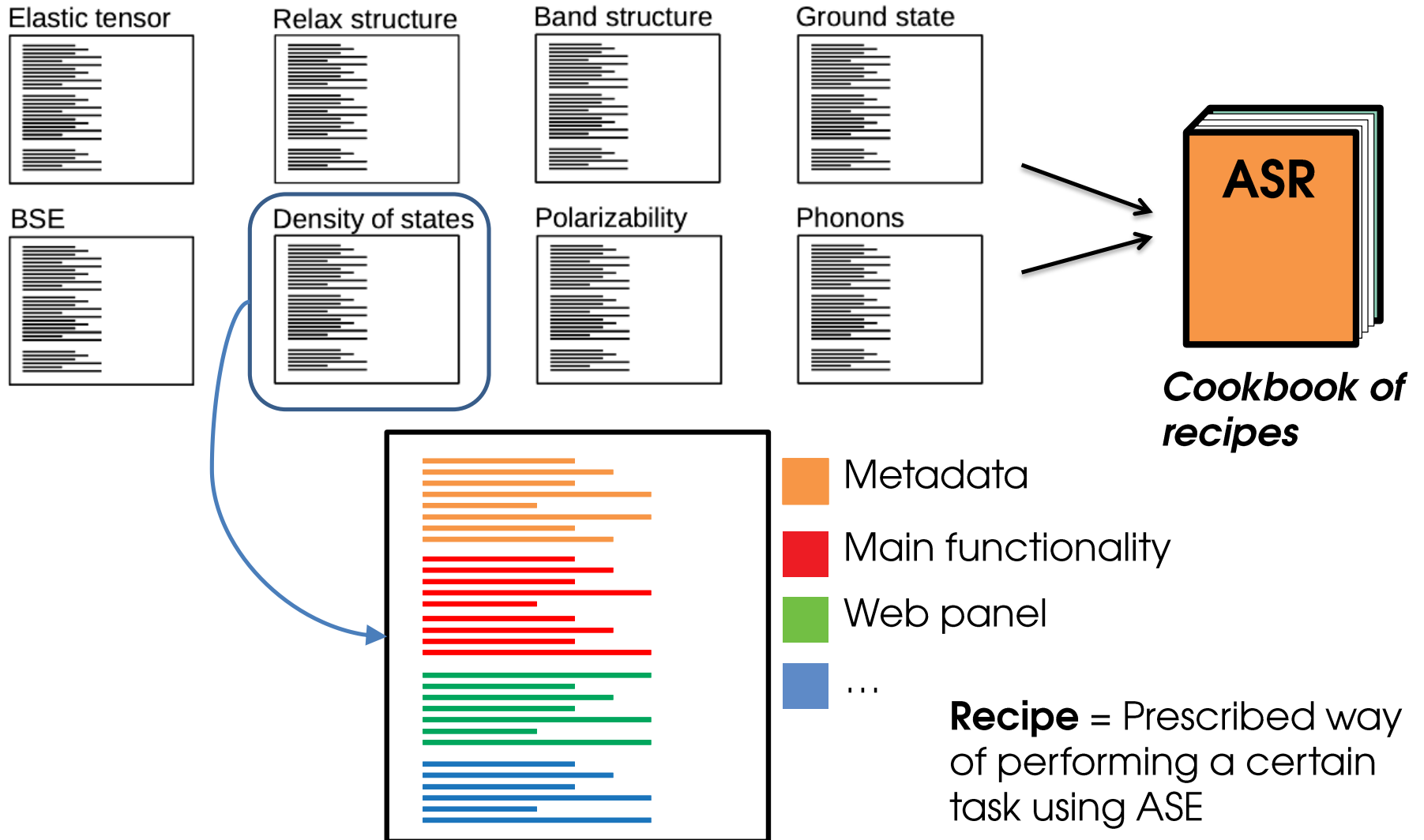


# MyQueue

```
$ mq submit relax.py -R 8:1h Si/ Ge/ C/
```



# Atomic Simulation Recipes (ASR)

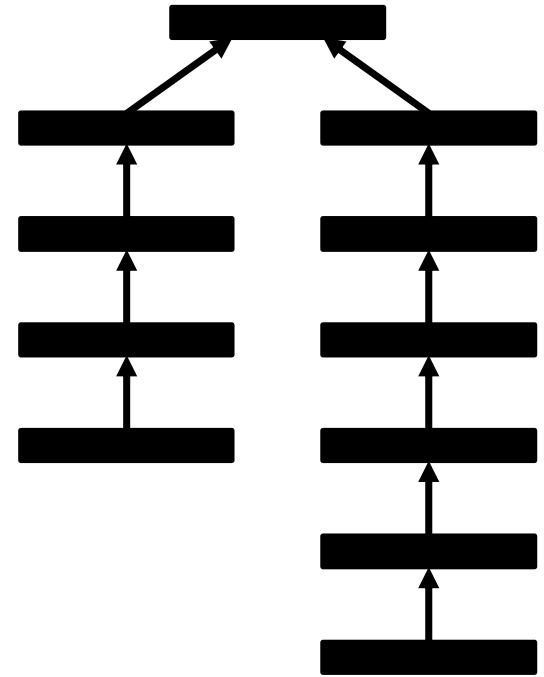




# Dependencies

```
def main():  
    ...  
  
def collect_data():  
    ...  
  
def webpanel():  
    ...  
  
creates = ['something.json'] # what files are created  
dependencies = ['asr.other_recipe'] # any dependencies?  
resources = '1:10m' # 1 core for 10 minutes  
diskspace = 0 # how much disk space is used  
restart = 0 # how many times to restart
```

Sample recipe



# Command line mode



Band structure

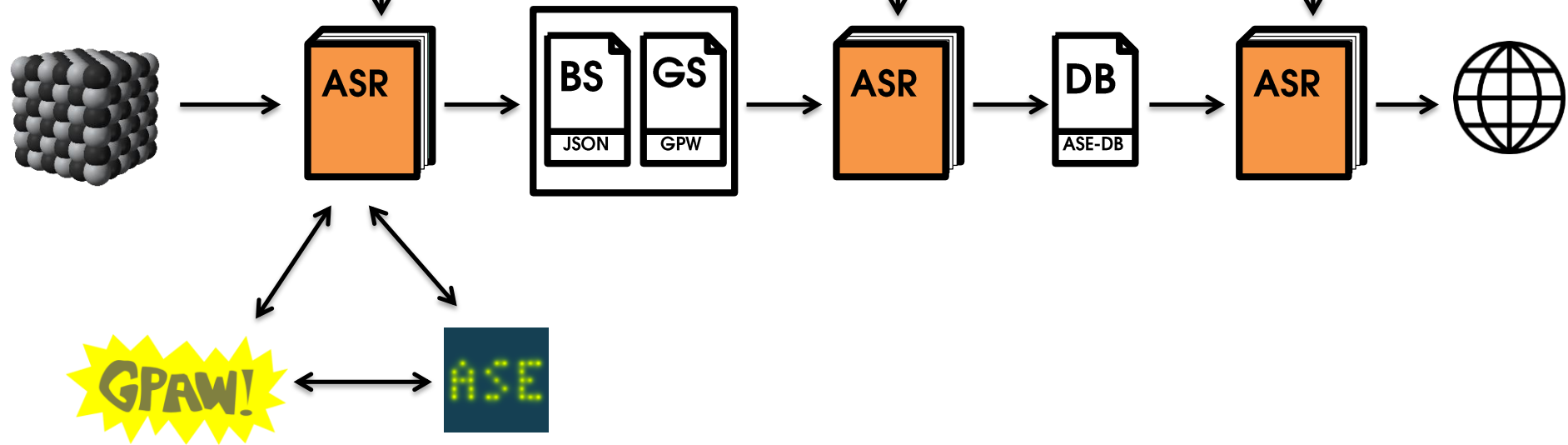
Read output

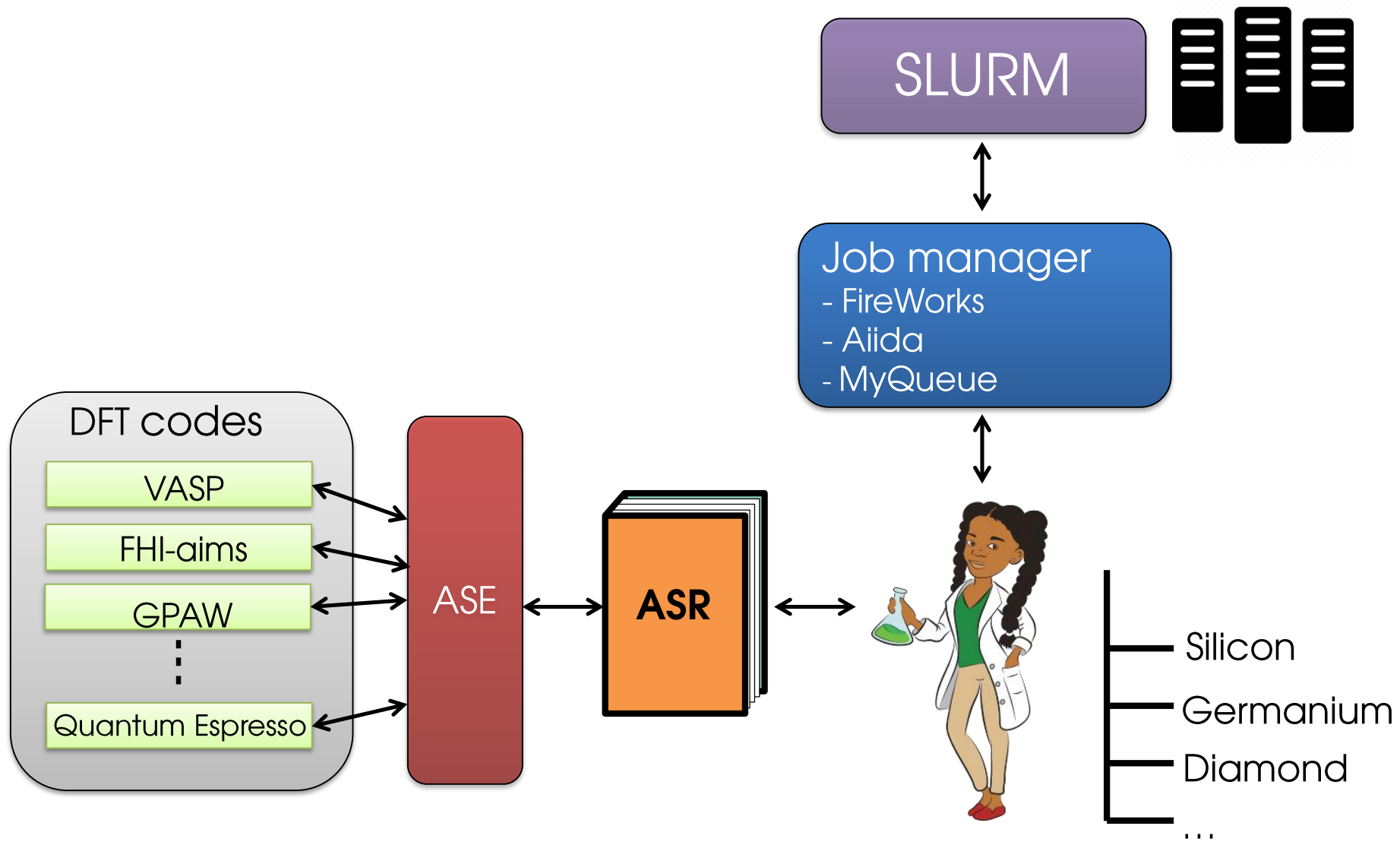
Browse results

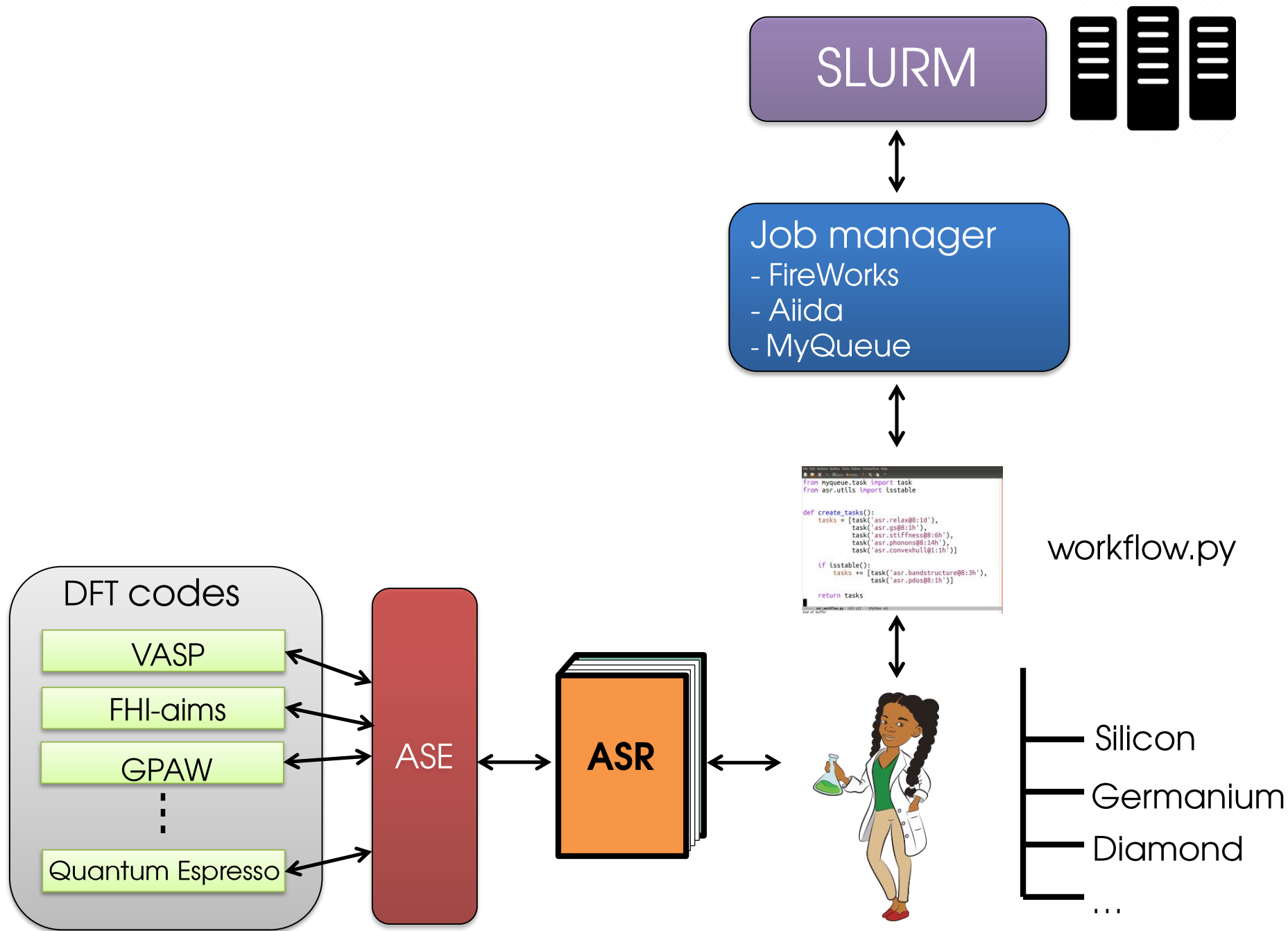
\$ asr run bandstructure

\$ asr run collect

\$ asr run browser







# MyQueue workflow example

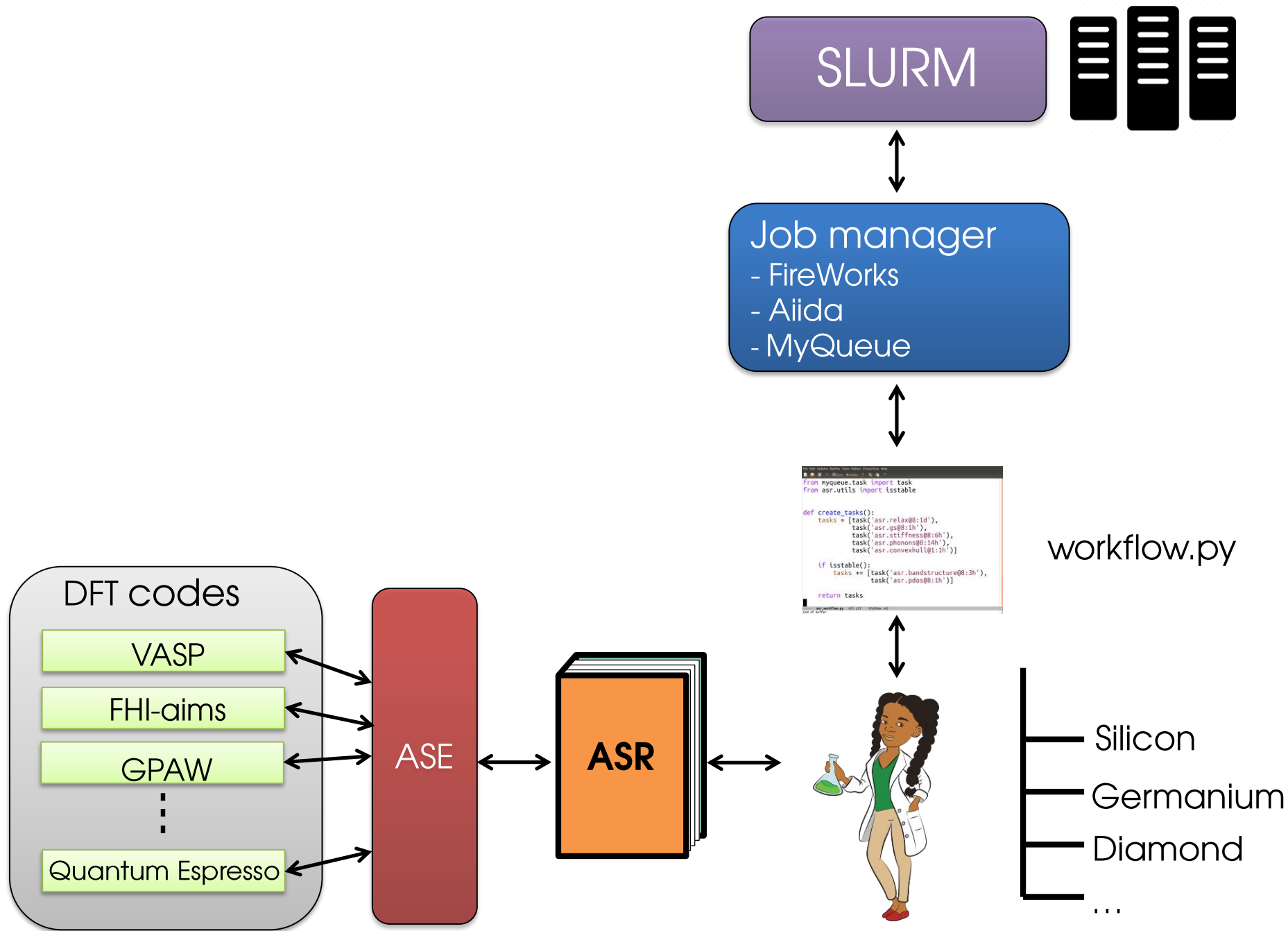
```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python VirtualEnvs Help
Save Undo
from myqueue.task import task
from asr.utils import isstable

def create_tasks():
    tasks = [task('asr.relax@8:1d'),
             task('asr.gs@8:1h'),
             task('asr.stiffness@8:6h'),
             task('asr.phonons@8:14h'),
             task('asr.convexhull@1:1h')]

    if isstable():
        tasks += [task('asr.bandstructure@8:3h'),
                  task('asr.pdos@8:1h')]

    return tasks

-:-- asr_workflow.py All L17 (Python +4)
End of buffer
```

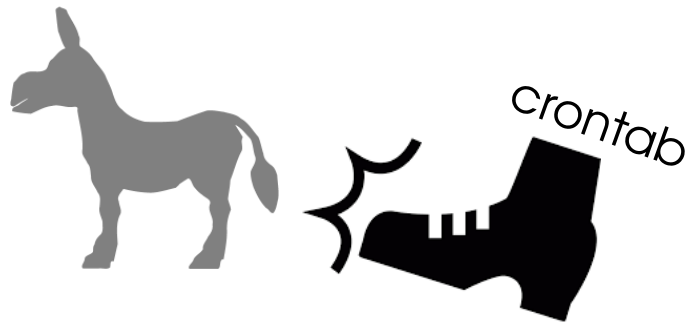


# MyQueue workflows

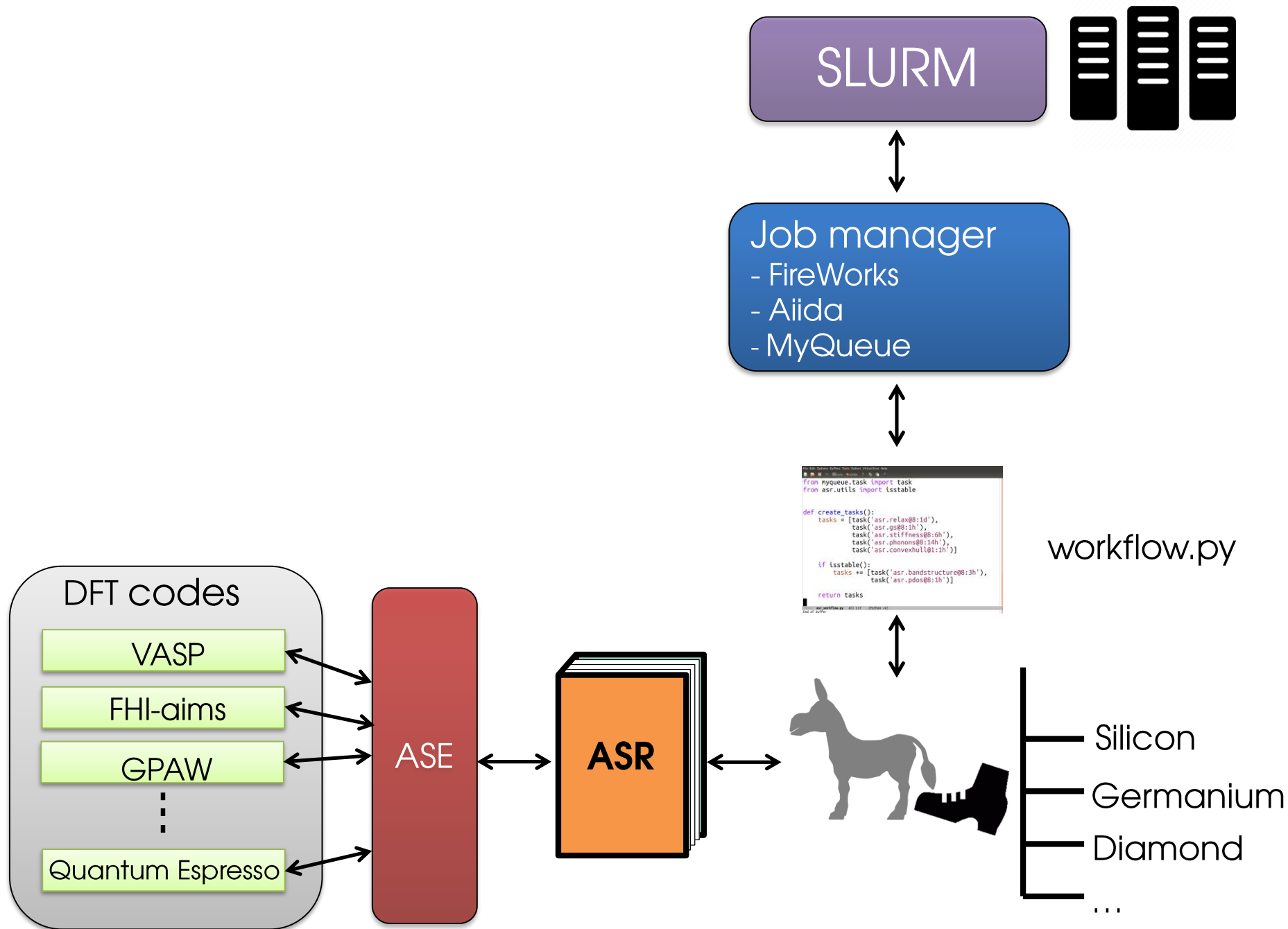


```
$ mq kick; mq workflow workflow.py Si/ Ge/ C/
```

## Kick-The-Donkey



5 min interval  
(auto)





# Conclusions

- **Atomic Simulation Environment**
- **Computational 2D Materials Database (C2DB):** A free platform for modeling and discovery of 2D materials
- Data can be used to validate models
- Novel 2D materials discovered.
- **MyQueue:** Simple frontend for SLURM.
- **Atomic Simulation Recipes (ASR):** A new open source Python library for setting up, managing, and analyzing high throughput computations.

# Software & Links

- ASE: <https://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/ase/>
- GPAW: <https://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw/>
- C2DB: <https://c2db.fysik.dtu.dk>
- Myqueue: <https://myqueue.readthedocs.io>
- ASR: <https://gitlab.com/mortengjerding/asr/>