# **Introduction to Non-Adiabatic Quantum Molecular Dynamics**

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## Non-Adiabatic QMD (NAQMD)

Non-Adiabatic QMD (NAQMD):

- QXMD implements NAQMD based on TDDFT
- Allows electrons to non-radiatively transition between excited states
- Allows for simulation of photo-excitation of materials

Time-Dependent Density Functional Theory (TDDFT):

- DFT with a time-dependent external potential
- Framework to describe electron dynamics outside of electronic ground state







## Adiabatic Vs. Non-Adiabatic QMD

Kohn-Sham energy eigenvalues versus time in adiabatic (left) and non-adiabatic (right) QMD simulations of monolayer MoSe<sub>2.</sub>

Kohn-Sham Energy Eigenvalues Vs. Time

Kohn-Sham Energy Eigenvalues Vs. Time







### Hands-on: Non-Adiabatic Molecular Dynamics

## Overview

- 1. Execute NAQMD simulation
- 2. Examine input file
- 3. Examine output files
- 4. Post-process and visualize data





### Hands-on: Execute NAQMD Simulation

#### **Goal: Perform NAQMD simulation of monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>**

1. Log-in to HPC: \$ssh magicsXX@hpc-scec.usc.edu

2. Navigate to QXMD Example directory: s cd staging/QXMD\_Session/QXMD/Example/

3. Change to 05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2 directory \$ cd 05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2 \$ls

analysis control data job.slurm

#### 4. Submit NAQMD job

\$ sbatch job.slurm





*TDDFT-MD	
(on/off)	:
.true.	: (ltddft)
(FSSH-switch)	•
.true.	: (lfssh_switch)
(time step)	•
0.04d0	: (dttddft)
(restart)	
.false.	: (ltddft_start)
(occupations)	:
4	: (nocc_change)
35 0.0 0.0	: (numband, occ_new)
36 0.0 0.0	:
37 2.0 0.0	:
38 2.0 0.0	:
*end	







on/off: True: Run QMD based on TDDFT<sup>1</sup> False: Run QMD based on DFT

**FSSH-switch: True**: Allow electrons to hop between bands<sup>2</sup> **False**: Electron occupations held fixed





<sup>1</sup>Gross, E. K. U., and W. Kohn. <u>Adv. Quantum Chem.</u> **21**, 255-291, (1990) <sup>2</sup>Tully, John C. <u>J. Chem. Phys.</u> **93.2**, 1061-1071 (1990)



**time step:** Time step in [a.u.] for numerically integrating TDDFT equations

**restart: True**: Read excited electron occupations from previous run **False**: Read electron occupations from input file







occupations: nocc\_change - # of electronic occupations to be changed numband - band index of changed occupation occ\_new - new occupations numbers for the given bands (optionally spin up & spin down)



*dump wavefunctions	:	
(on/off) :		
.true.	: (ldpwav)	
(bands)	:	
36, 37	: (ibstt1,ibstt2)	
(skip step)	:	
101	: (nskip_dpwav)	
*end		

(on/off) – whether or not to dump wavefunction data

(bands) – range of band indices for which to dump wavefunction data

(skip step) – number of steps to skip between dumping data





## Hands-on: Examine Output Files

**1.** Check your current directory:

\$ pwd
...staging/QXMD\_Session/QXMD/Example/05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2

2. Change to data/ directory \$ cd data \$ls

#### 3. New output files of interest:

**qm\_eigv.d.36.000000** – 3D wavefunction data for band index 36 on the 0<sup>th</sup> time step **qm\_eigv.d.37.000000** – 3D wavefunction data for band index 37 on the 0<sup>th</sup> time step

**qm\_td\_eig.d** – Kohn-Sham eigenenergies of all bands plus band occupancies

**QM\_tddftfssh** – *Necessary binary file for restarting an NAQMD simulation* 





## Hands-on: Examine Output Files



## Hands-on: Post-Process Data + Visualization

We will use **utility files** to post-process data and use **gnuplot and VMD** to visualize data:

- 1. Visualize charge densities
  - Run utility file: gcube.f90
  - Visualize cube files in **VMD**

- 2. A plot of the Kohn-Sham eigenenergies vs. time
  - Run utility file: eig\_exocc.f90
  - Run **gnuplot script** to create png image









### Hands-on: Post-Process Data – Charge Density

**1. Check your current directory:** 

\$ pwd

...staging/QXMD\_Session/QXMD/Example/05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2/data

2. Change to analysis/GCube directory

\$ cd ../analysis/GCube
\$ ls
gcube.f90

3. Compile and run utility file for wavefunctions \$ ifort gcube.f90 -0 gcube \$ ./gcube -d ../../data -n 101 -ib 36 -eb 37

#### 4. Check if post-processing was successful

**\$ ls** 

gcube

gcube.f90

state.36.00000.cube state.37.000000.cube





#### Filezilla



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Load HOMO charge density (<u>H</u>ighest <u>O</u>ccupied <u>M</u>olecular <u>O</u>rbital)

Open VMD File -> New Molecule



**Browse** -> select/path/to/state.36.000000.cube

**Click Load** 





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✓ ✓ zoom □ Loop ▼ step ✓ 1 ▶ speed ■ ▶ ▶	Selected Atoms
	Draw style   Selections   Trajectory   Periodic   Coloring Method Material
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Drawing Method: VDW	VDW   Default
Sphere Scale: 0.3	Sphere Scale 4 1 1.0
	Sphere Resolution 4 1 12
e <sup>200</sup> 7	
MAGICS	
rials Genome Innovation Computational Software	♦ Apply Changes Automatically Apply









Load LUMO charge density (Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital)

Open VMD File -> New Molecule



**Browse** -> select/path/to/state.37.000000.cube

**Click Load** 





#### **Graphics -> Representations**







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200Z				
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for computational software []			10	

choice!







### Hands-on: Post-Process Data - Eigenenergies

**1. Check your current directory:** 

**\$ pwd** ...staging/QXMD\_Session/QXMD/Example/05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2/analysis/GCube

2. Change to eig/ directory \$ cd ../eig

#### 3. Compile and run utility file for eigenenergies

EIG.dat eig\_exocc eig\_exocc.f EIG\_occ-one.dat EIG\_occ-two.dat

\$ ifort eig\_exocc.f -o eig\_exocc
\$ ./eig\_exocc -d ../../data

#### 4. Check if post-processing was successful



SIS



plot\_eig.gnu

### Hands-on: Visualize Data - Eigenenergies

#### **1. Check your current directory:**

\$ pwd
....staging/QXMD\_Session/QXMD/Example/05\_NAQMD/01\_MoSe2/analysis/eig

#### 2. Run gnuplot script **\$ gnuplot plot\_eig.gnu**

#### 3. Check if plotting was successful \$ ls EIG.dat eig.png eig\_exocc eig\_exocc.f EIG\_occ-one.dat EIG\_occ-two.dat plot\_eig.gnu

#### 4. Copy 'eig.png' to your local computer to view!





#### Filezilla



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### Hands-on: Visualize Data - Eigenenergies

# Energies and occupations of the electronic bands, as a function of time, after simulating photoexcitation a 2x2x1 supercell of monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>.



