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Hyperdynamics Method

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What is hyperdynamics (HD)

- **Accelerated time method** for MD
 - Voter, *J Chem Phys*, 106, 4665 (1997)
 - bias the PE surface to enable more rapid transitions
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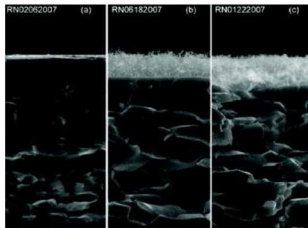
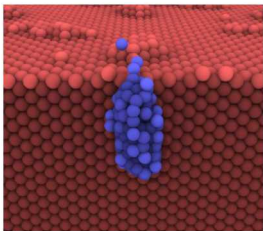
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 - variant: apply bias to only one pair of atoms (bond)
- **Local** hyperdynamics
 - Kim, Perez, Voter, *J Chem Phys* 139, 144110 (2013)
 - **global**: bias one bond in entire system each timestep
 - **local**: bias multiple bonds separated by $R_{cut} = 10 \text{ \AA}$
 - tested correctness for simple, small systems
 - accelerated event rates match theory and experiment
 - biasing pairs of atoms \Rightarrow **multi-atom events**

What kind of systems can benefit from HD

- Key **requirements**:
 - system with distinct energy basins (solids, not soft matter)
 - equilibrium MD with rare transitions from one basin to another
- Effective speed-up can be **orders of magnitude**
 - especially for high barriers and low temperatures
 - time boost $\propto \exp(\Delta V/kT)$

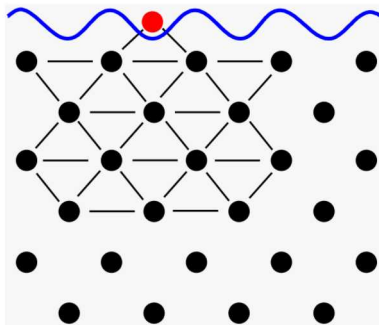
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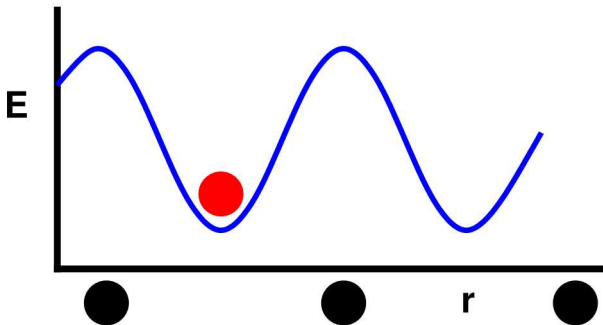
- DOE project to model materials in fission/fusion reactors
- **ITER**: degradation of W surfaces exposed to He plasma
- Due to sub-surface He bubbles producing nanoscale **fuzz**

Pictorial view of hyperdynamics

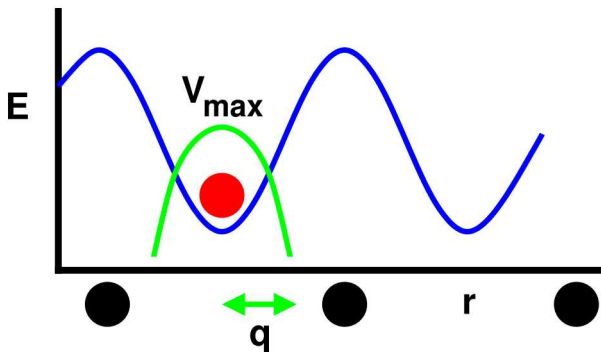


- Corrugated energy landscape for **adatom surface diffusion**
- Define (conceptual) **bonds** between all pairs of nearby atoms
 - e.g. ~ 12 nearest neighbors per atom in fcc lattice

Zoom in to one adatom on surface

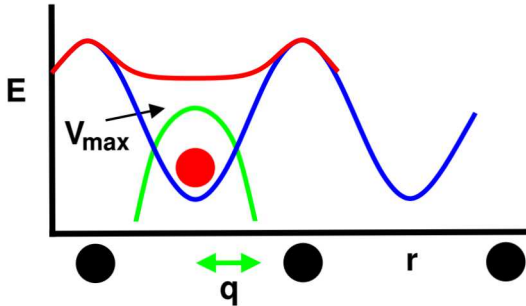


Added bias potential



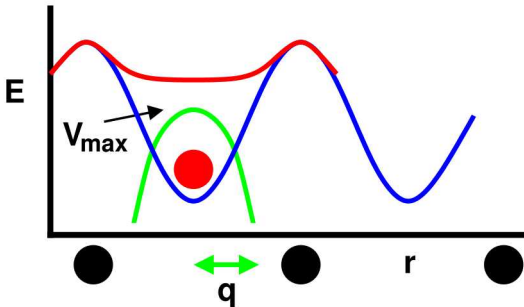
- Bond strain: $\epsilon_{ij} = (R_{ij} - R_{oij})/R_{oij}$
- Add **bias potential** to only the max-strain bond
- Bias: $V_{ij} = V_{\max}[1 - (\epsilon_{ij}/q)^2]$, $|\epsilon_{ij}| < q$, else **zero**
- **Different bond** may be biased at each timestep

Resulting potential energy surface



- Shallow well \Rightarrow **faster transition** by I,J (and nearby) atoms

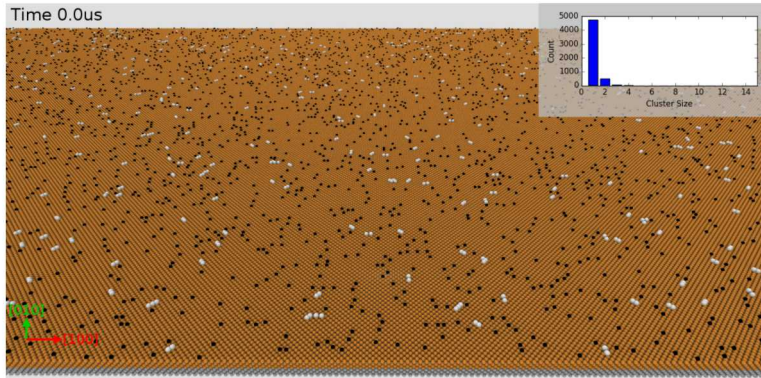
Resulting potential energy surface



- Shallow well \Rightarrow **faster transition** by I,J (and nearby) atoms
- Must choose V_{max} and q carefully:
 - if: zero bias at dividing surfaces (Q), no local minima (V_{max})
 - if: do not induce correlated events that violate TST
 - then: relative transition rates not altered for competing events
 - then: trajectory is **time-accurate** (unlike enhanced sampling)
 - then: quantifiable **time boost factor** each timestep

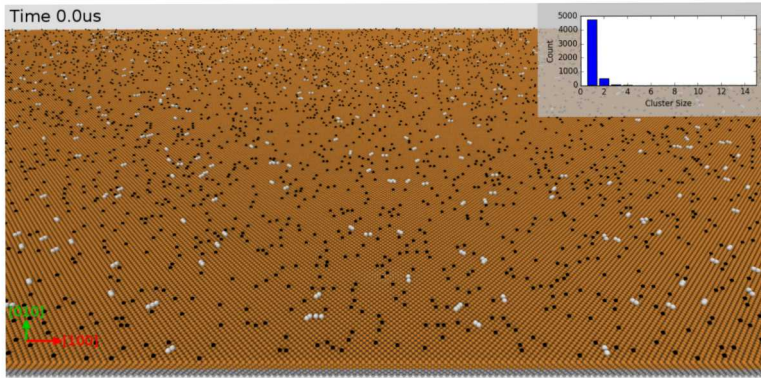
Surface diffusion modeling

- Pt (100) surface with 4% adatom coverage (random)
- EAM: hop barrier = 1.25 eV, exchange barrier = 0.64 eV
- HD: $V_{max} = 0.4$ eV, $T = 400\text{K} \Rightarrow$ **4000x boost**
- **1.2M** atoms, 50M timesteps \Rightarrow **1 ms** of real time
- **48 hr run** on 128 Broadwell nodes (4K cores)



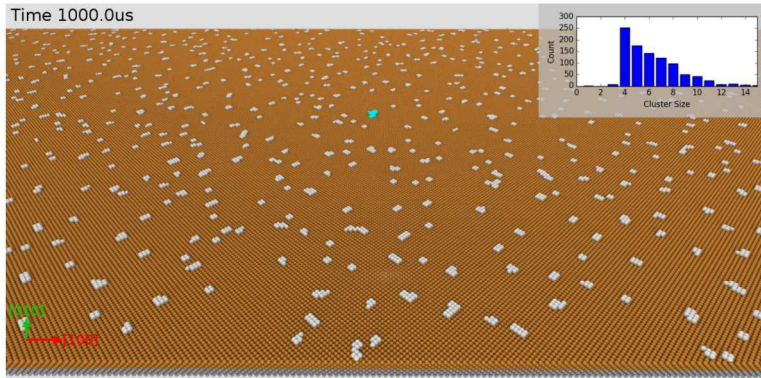
What movie will show

- Biasing ~ 3000 bonds each timestep, $\sim 400K$ diffusion events
- Versus 100 events with MD (one event per 60 adatoms)
- Rich variety of events occur naturally, no *a priori* insight
- **Cluster formation**, monitored by size histogram



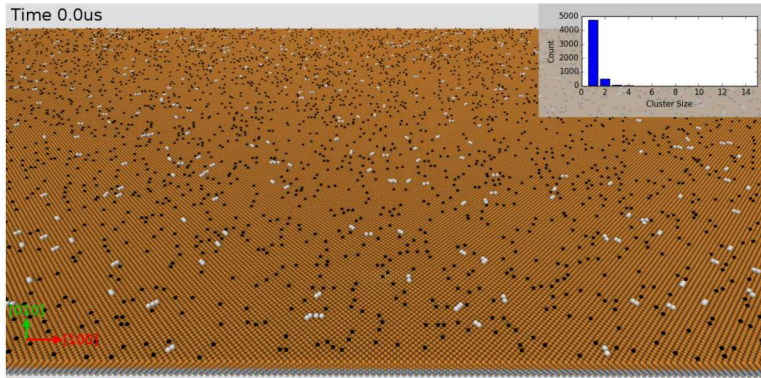
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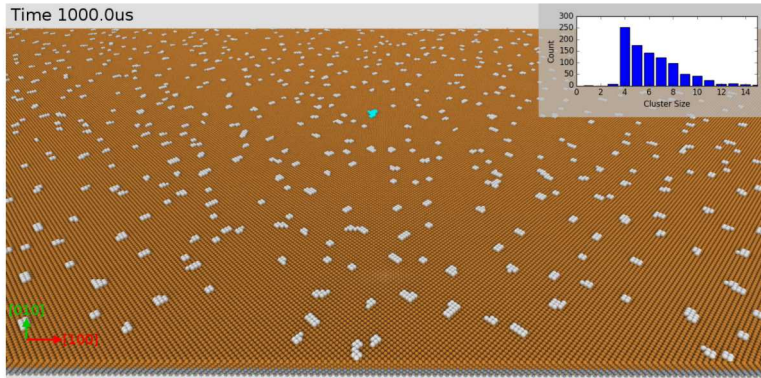
Movie

- Not just adatom motion, **substrate atoms** part of every event
- Mobile monomers, dimers, trimers
- Two stages of movie, two speeds
- Larger clusters are immobile, except around perimeter



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- **OVITO** help: thanks to Mitch Wood (Sandia)

Running a HD simulation in an MD code

Via new **hyper** command in LAMMPS

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Via new **hyper** command in LAMMPS

- Choose V_{max} , q , T , and B_{target}
- Save initial quench state of system
- Loop:
 - run 100 steps of **MD** with Langevin thermostat
add **HD bias** at every step to select atom pair(s)
 - save dynamic state
 - perform **quench**
 - check if any **events** occurred (relative to previous quench)
 - if yes:
 - archive event info
 - save new quenched state
 - recreate bond list** = I,J pairs, equilibrium R_0
 - restore dynamic state

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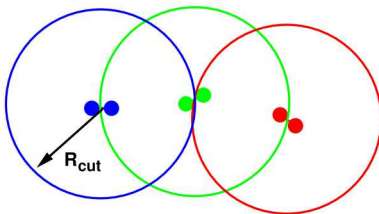
Usual **parallel** MD and quench (spatial partitioning of atoms)

Extra operations and data for computing HD bias

- Bias **every bond** that is local max-strain bond within R_{cut}
- R_{cut} = distance at which one event influences another
- $\sim 2\times$ cutoff for EAM = $10 \text{ \AA} \Rightarrow$ **700** neighbor bonds/bond

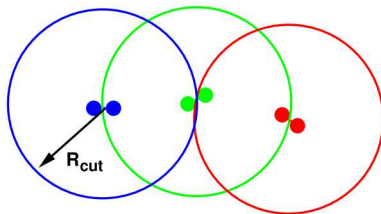
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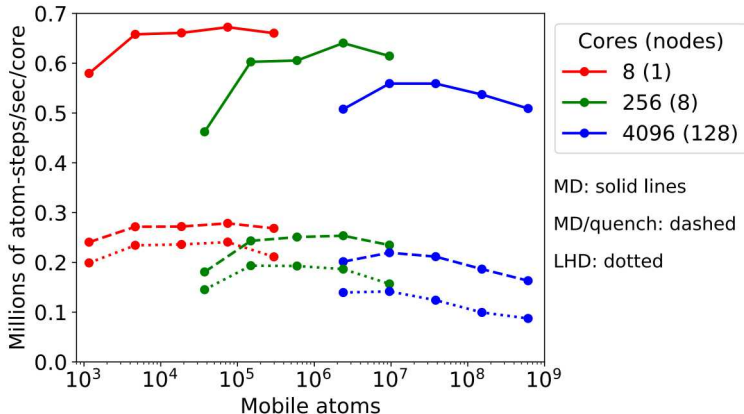
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- Create and loop over **2nd neighbor list** out to R_{cut}
- **Communication** to acquire strain info for ghost atoms

Parallel scaling for local HD is similar to MD

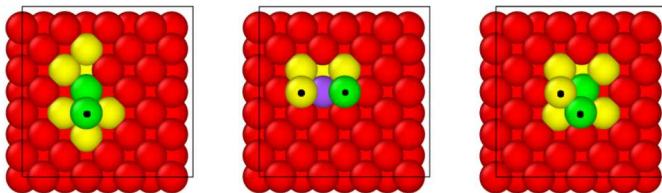


- For cheap EAM, HD is $\sim 3-5\times$ more expensive than MD
- Majority is careful **quench**, rest is comp/comm out to **Rcut**

Exchange event and dimer diffusion

Green: atom moves $> 1.0 \text{ \AA}$ during event

Purple: $> 0.2 \text{ \AA}$, **Yellow:** $> 0.1 \text{ \AA}$, **Red:** $< 0.1 \text{ \AA}$

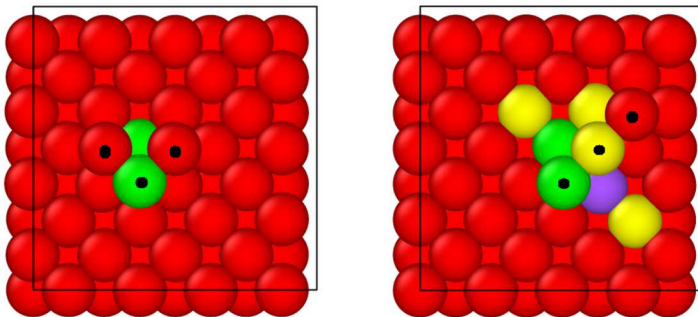


Exchange barrier = **0.656 eV**, hop barrier = 1.25 eV (too high)

Hop barrier when next to another adatom = **0.635 eV**

Successive exchanges enable **dimer diffusion**

Trimer duck-under and bend



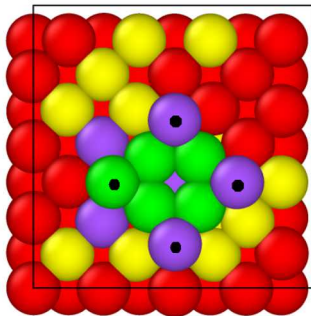
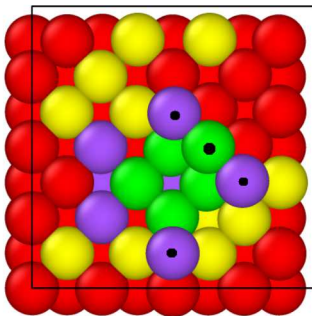
Duck-under barrier = 0.41 eV, bend = 0.67 eV

Lowest barrier event, recall we chose $V_{max} = 0.4$ eV

Successive bends & un-bends enable **trimer diffusion**

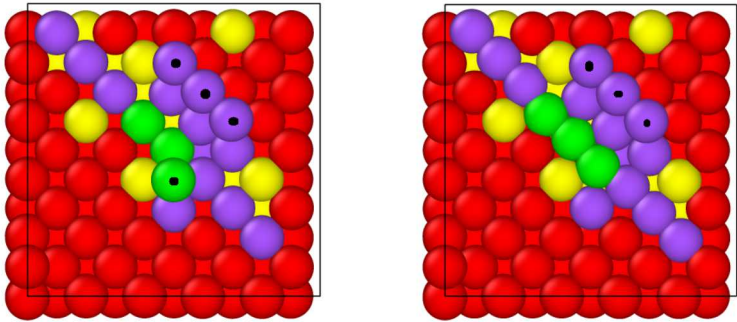
Flower formation event

Highly technical name!



Barrier = 0.772 eV, when adatom is near a linear trimer
Reverse event can result in **long-distance trimer move**

Crowdion event



Barrier = 0.771 eV (induced by nearby trimer)

Reverse event can displace adatom by 2 lattice sites in (110)

Hyperdynamics summary

Key points:

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Lower temperatures for $V_{max} = 0.4$ eV:

- 400K \Rightarrow 4000x boost \Rightarrow 50M steps \Rightarrow 1 ms
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Challenges:

- Can we perform cheaper quenches
- Often do not know all barrier heights *a priori*
 - allowed time boost is function of current lowest barrier height
 - **ideal**: on-the-fly adaptation of T_{boost} , V_{max} , q

Thanks and links



- Funding from DOE **exascale computing program** (ECP)
- EXA**ALT** = exascale atomistics for accuracy, length, time
- LAMMPS MD package: **<http://lammps.sandia.gov>**
 - hyper command in REPLICA package, examples/hyper