

# MD: Initial conditions

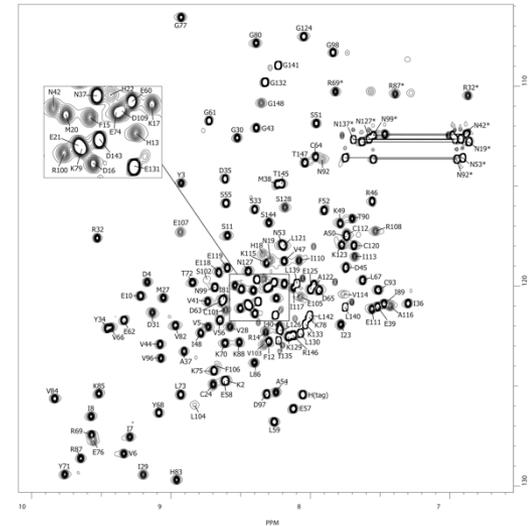
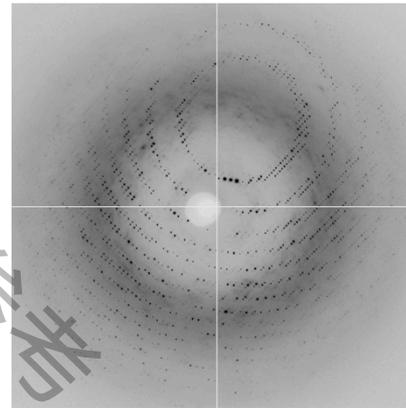
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1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta (speed)
3. Time step
4. Environment parameters

# MD: Initial positions

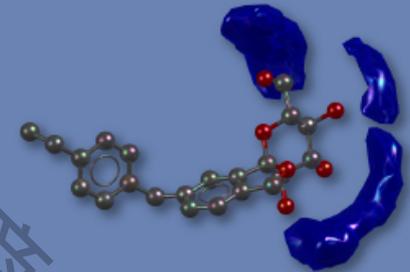
Solids: mainly from expt.

1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.



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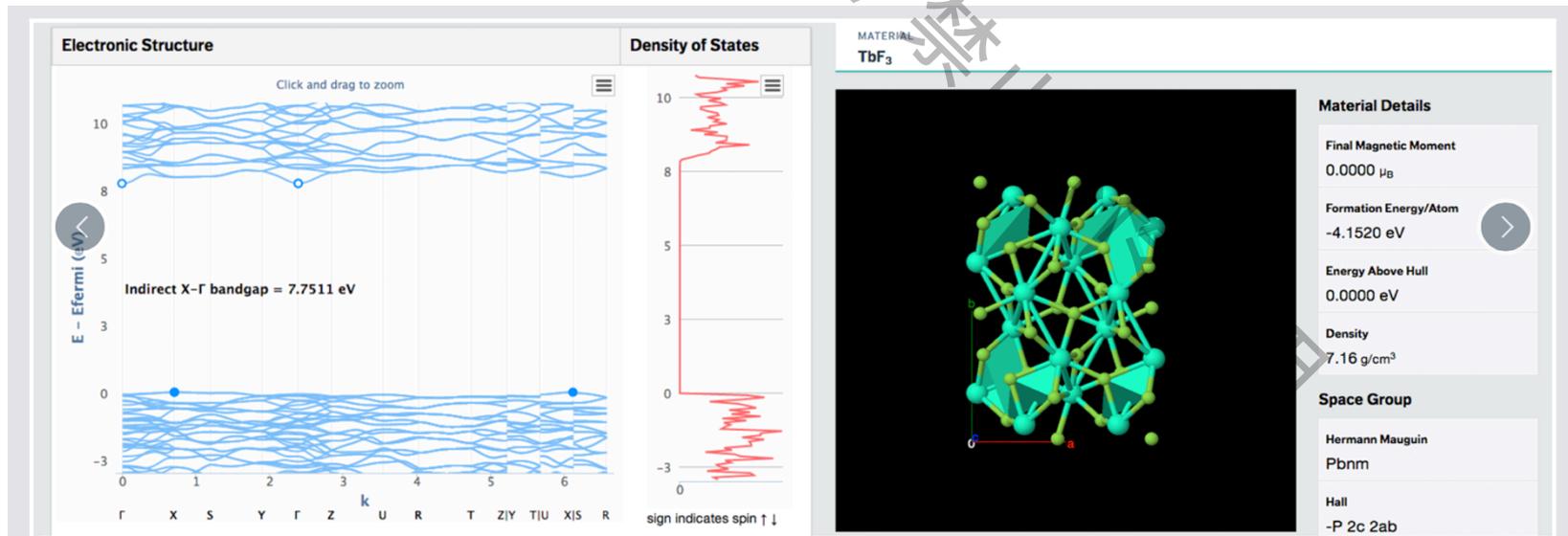
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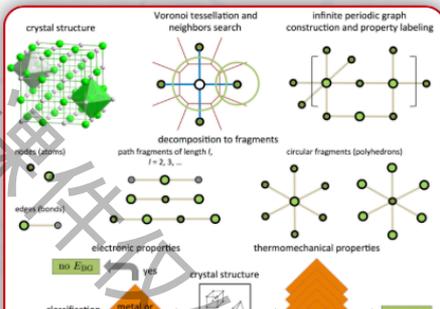
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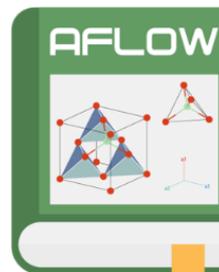
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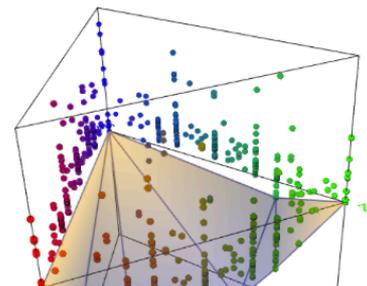
MendeLIB search



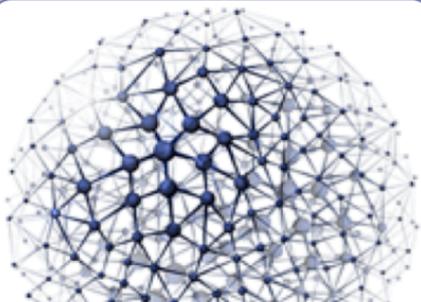
AFLOW-ML



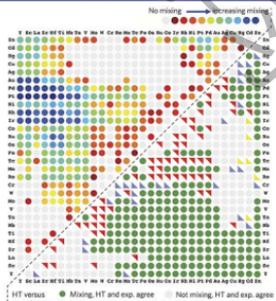
Crystal prototypes



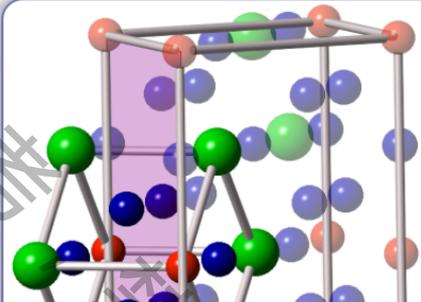
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**AFLOW**  
REST-API WIKI

Documentation

AFLOW

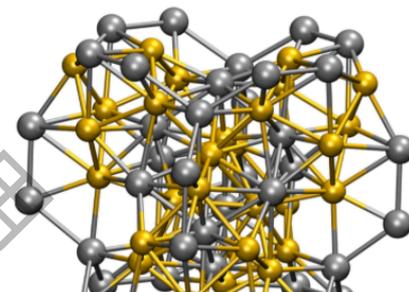
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Geolocation data



Showcase material

# Report on the sixth blind test of organic crystal structure prediction methods

Anthony M. Reilly,<sup>a\*</sup> Richard I. Cooper,<sup>b</sup> Claire S. Adjiman,<sup>c</sup> Saswata Bhattacharya,<sup>d</sup> A. Daniel Boese,<sup>e</sup> Jan Gerit Brandenburg,<sup>f,‡</sup> Peter J. Bygrave,<sup>§</sup> Rita Bylsma,<sup>h</sup> Josh E. Campbell,<sup>§</sup> Roberto Car,<sup>i</sup> David H. Case,<sup>§</sup> Renu Chadha,<sup>j</sup> Jason C. Cole,<sup>a</sup> Katherine Cosburn,<sup>k,l</sup> Herma M. Cuppen,<sup>h</sup> Farren Curtis,<sup>k,m</sup> Graeme M. Day,<sup>§</sup> Robert A. DiStasio Jr,<sup>i,n</sup> Alexander Dzyabchenko,<sup>o</sup> Bouke P. van Eijck,<sup>p,§</sup> Dennis M. Elking,<sup>q</sup> Joost A. van den Ende,<sup>h</sup> Julio C. Facelli,<sup>r,s</sup> Marta B. Ferraro,<sup>t</sup> Laszlo Fusti-Molnar,<sup>q</sup> Christina-Anna Gatsiou,<sup>c</sup> Thomas S. Gee,<sup>§</sup> René de Gelder,<sup>h</sup> Luca M. Ghiringhelli,<sup>d</sup> Hitoshi Goto,<sup>u,v</sup> Stefan Grimme,<sup>f</sup> Rui Guo,<sup>w</sup> Detlef W. M. Hofmann,<sup>x,y</sup> Johannes Hoja,<sup>d</sup> Rebecca K. Hylton,<sup>w</sup> Luca Iuzzolino,<sup>w</sup> Wojciech Jankiewicz,<sup>z</sup> Daniël T. de Jong,<sup>h</sup> John Kendrick,<sup>aa</sup> Niek J. J. de Klerk,<sup>h</sup> Hsin-Yu Ko,<sup>i</sup> Liudmila N. Kuleshova,<sup>y</sup> Xiayue Li,<sup>k,bb</sup> Sanjaya Lohani,<sup>k</sup> Frank J. J. Leusen,<sup>aa</sup> Albert M. Lund,<sup>q,cc</sup> Jian Lv,<sup>dd</sup> Yanming Ma,<sup>dd</sup> Noa Marom,<sup>k,ee</sup> Artëm E. Masunov,<sup>ff,gg,hh,ii</sup> Patrick McCabe,<sup>a</sup> David P. McMahon,<sup>§</sup> Hugo Meekes,<sup>h</sup> Michael P. Metz,<sup>jj</sup> Alston J. Misquitta,<sup>kk</sup> Sharmarke Mohamed,<sup>ll</sup> Bartomeu Monserrat,<sup>mm,nn</sup> Richard J. Needs,<sup>mm</sup> Marcus A. Neumann,<sup>oo</sup> Jonas Nyman,<sup>§</sup> Shigeaki Obata,<sup>u</sup> Harald Oberhofer,<sup>pp</sup> Artem R. Oganov,<sup>qq,rr,ss,tt</sup> Anita M. Orendt,<sup>r</sup> Gabriel I. Pagola,<sup>t</sup> Constantinos C. Pantelides,<sup>c</sup> Chris J. Pickard,<sup>uu,vv</sup> Rafal Podeszwa,<sup>z</sup> Louise S. Price,<sup>w</sup> Sarah L. Price,<sup>w</sup> Angeles Pulido,<sup>§</sup> Murray G. Read,<sup>a</sup> Karsten Reuter,<sup>pp</sup> Elia Schneider,<sup>ww</sup> Christoph Schober,<sup>pp</sup> Gregory P. Shields,<sup>a</sup> Pawanpreet Singh,<sup>j</sup> Isaac J. Sugden,<sup>c</sup> Krzysztof Szalewicz,<sup>jj</sup> Christopher R. Taylor,<sup>§</sup> Alexandre Tkatchenko,<sup>d,xx</sup> Mark E. Tuckerman,<sup>ww,yy,zz</sup> Francesca Vacarro,<sup>k,aaa</sup> Manolis Vasileiadis,<sup>c</sup> Alvaro Vazquez-Mayagoitia,<sup>bb</sup> Leslie Vogt,<sup>ww</sup> Yanchao Wang,<sup>dd</sup> Rona E. Watson,<sup>w</sup> Gilles A. de Wijs,<sup>h</sup> Jack Yang,<sup>§</sup> Qiang Zhu<sup>qq</sup> and Colin R. Groom<sup>a</sup>

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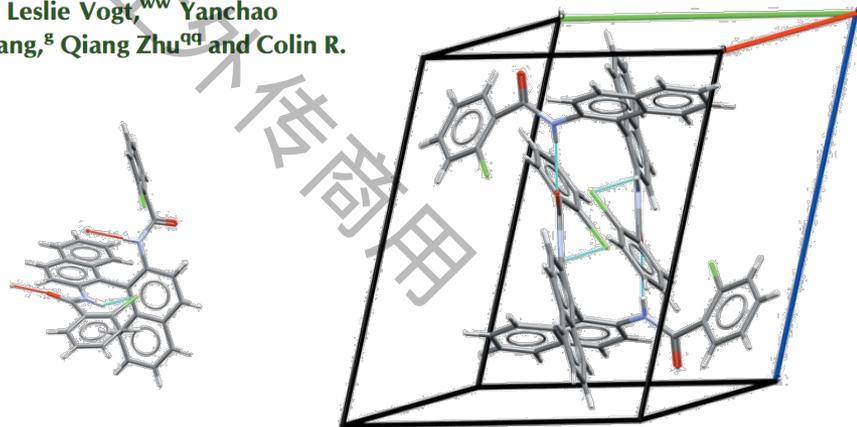
‡ Present Address: Department of Chemistry, London Centre for Nanotechnology, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, England.

§ Retired.

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27, 439 (2016)





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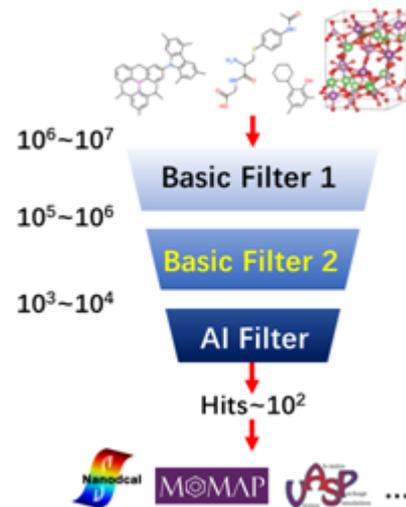
$$\min_{\omega} \|X\omega - y\|_2^2 + \alpha \|\omega\|_2^2$$

**FIRST**  
Fast viRtual Screening Tool

$$E(\omega, \sigma) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, f(x_i; \omega)) + \alpha R(\omega)$$
$$p_{mk} = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{x_i \in R_m} I(y_i = k)$$

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# MD: Initial positions

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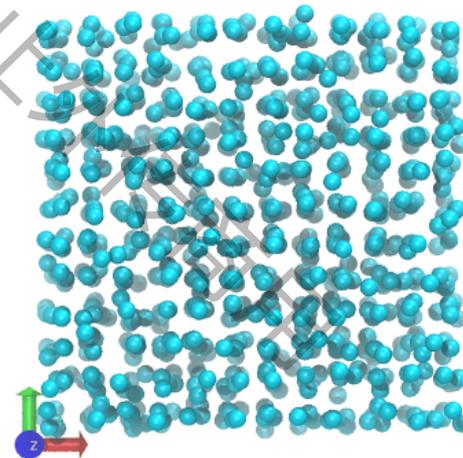
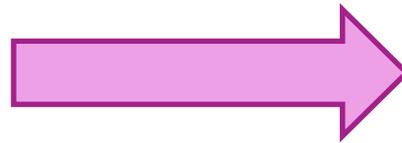
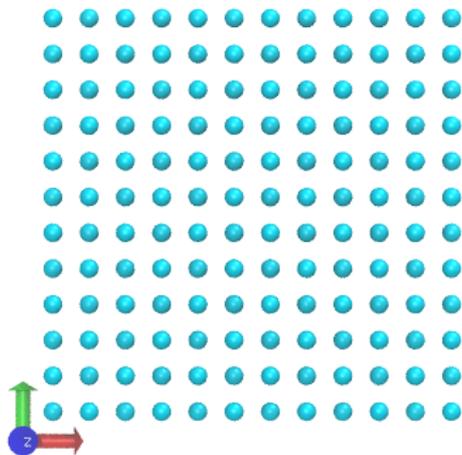
1. Initial positions

Gas, liquids: uniform arranged

2. Initial momenta

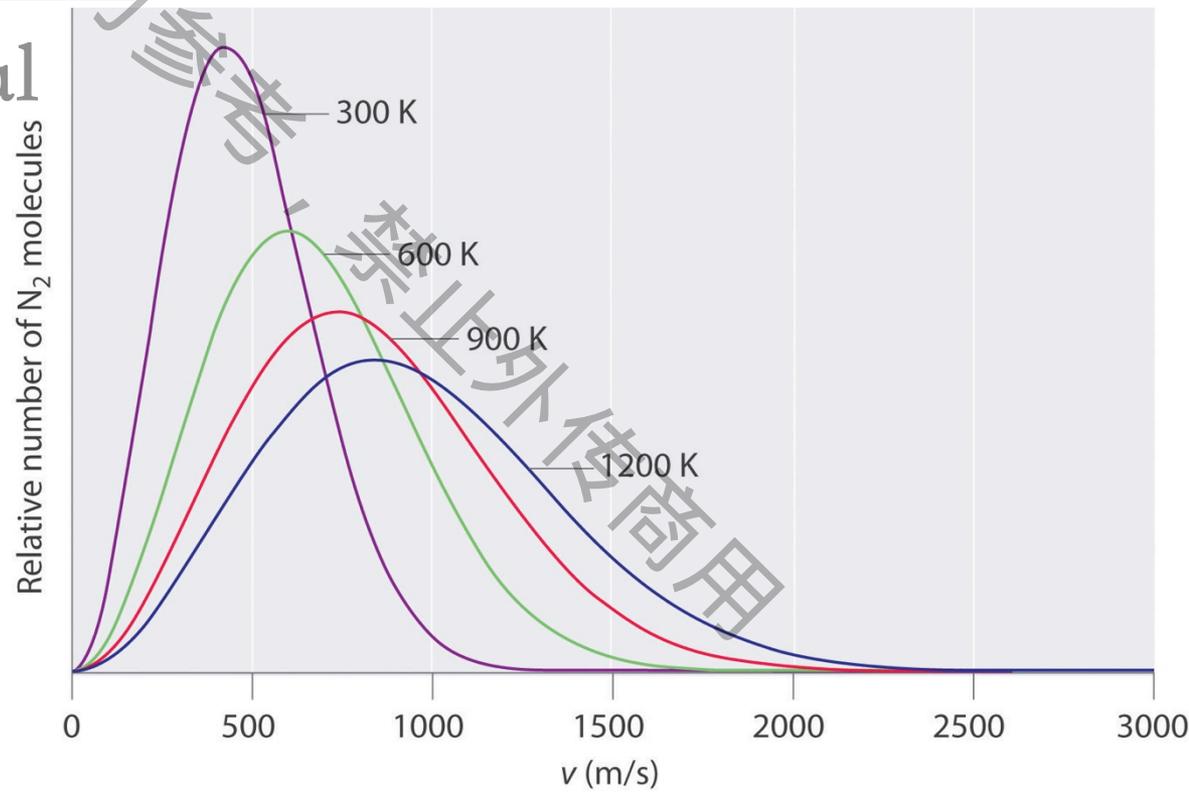
3. Time interval

4. Env. param.



# MD: Initial momenta

1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.

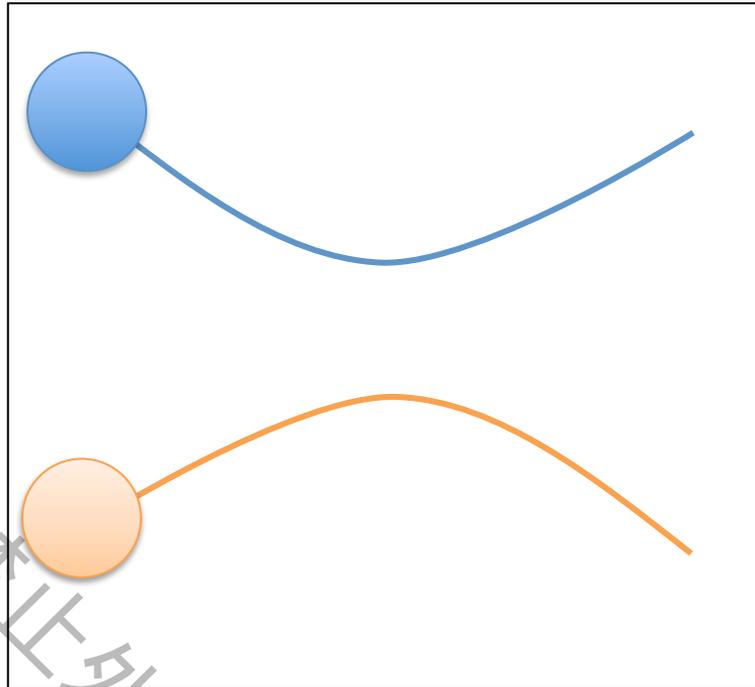
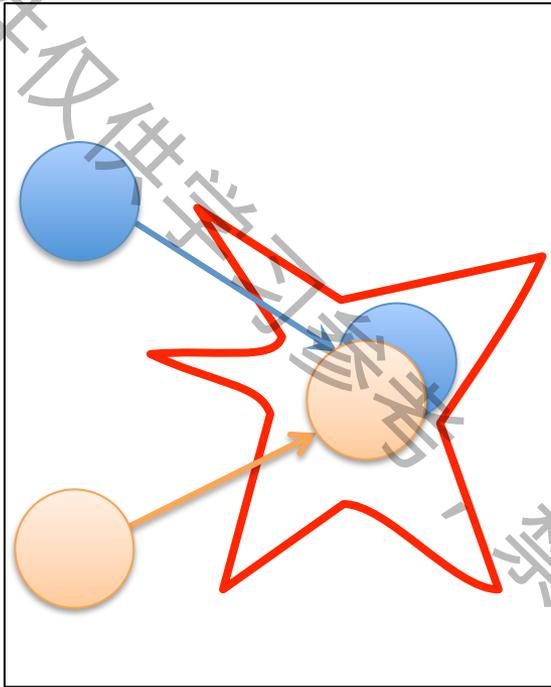
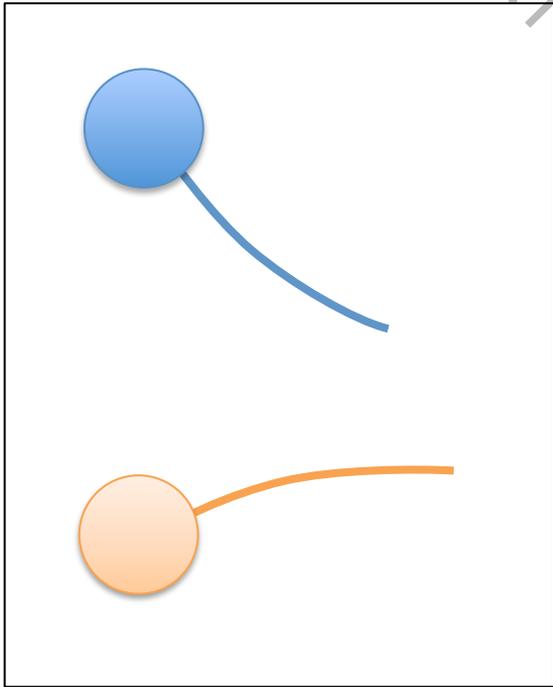


# MD: Time interval

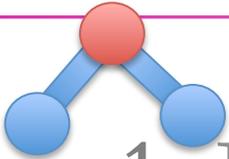
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1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.

# MD: Time interval



# MD: Time interval



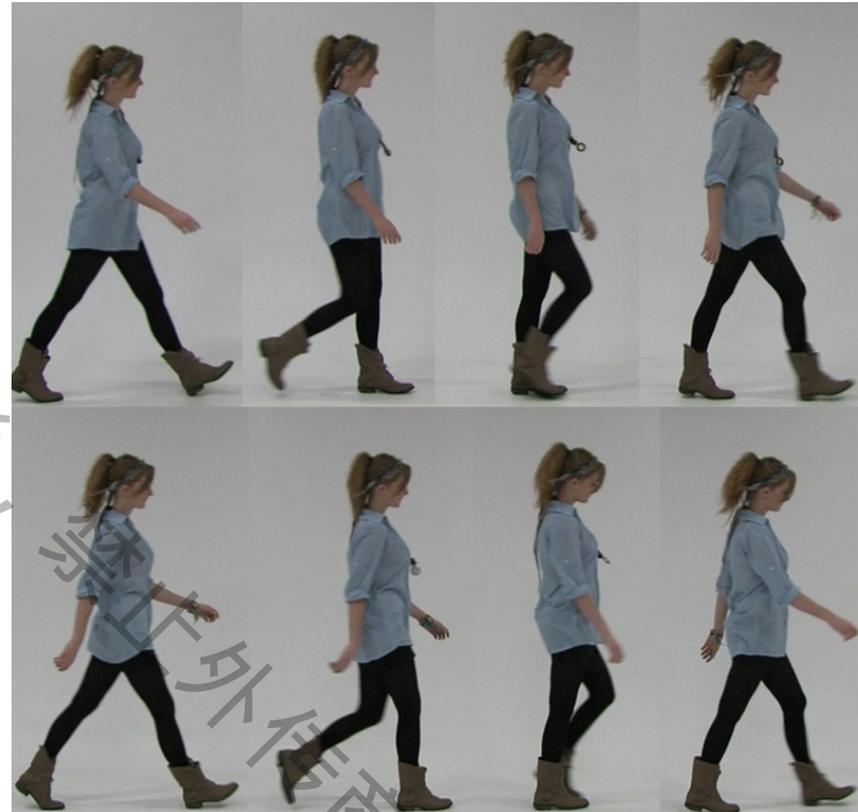
1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.

**1. O-H:**  $1.08 \times 10^{14}$  Hz,  
 $T \sim 9$  fs  $\rightarrow dt = 0.9$  fs

To simulate the absorption of  $\text{CO}_2$  on metal surface is easier than  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**2. Ar:**  $3.44 \times 10^{11}$  Hz,

$T = 2.906$  ps  $\rightarrow dt = 0.29$  ps = 290 fs



1/10 minimum period

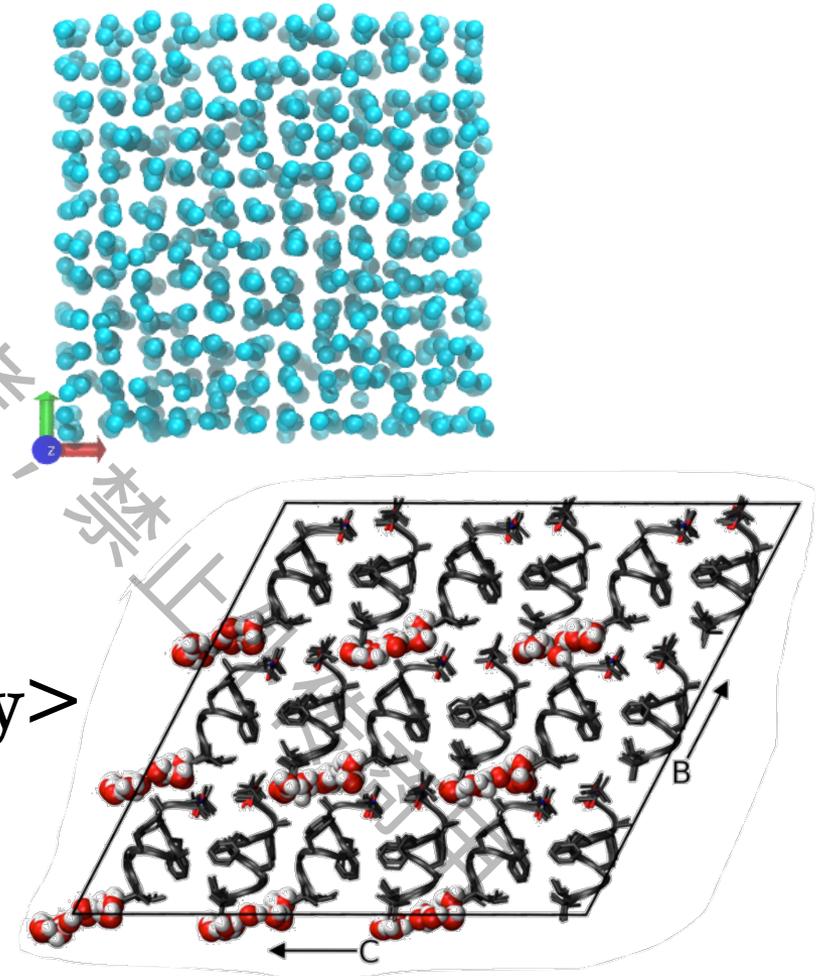
# MD: Environment parameters

1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.

Temperature:  $\langle \text{velocity} \rangle$

Pressure: Volume

Boundary condition



# MD: Other things

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1. Initial positions
2. Initial momenta
3. Time interval
4. Env. param.
5. Interatomic interactions: *ab initio* vs. Force field

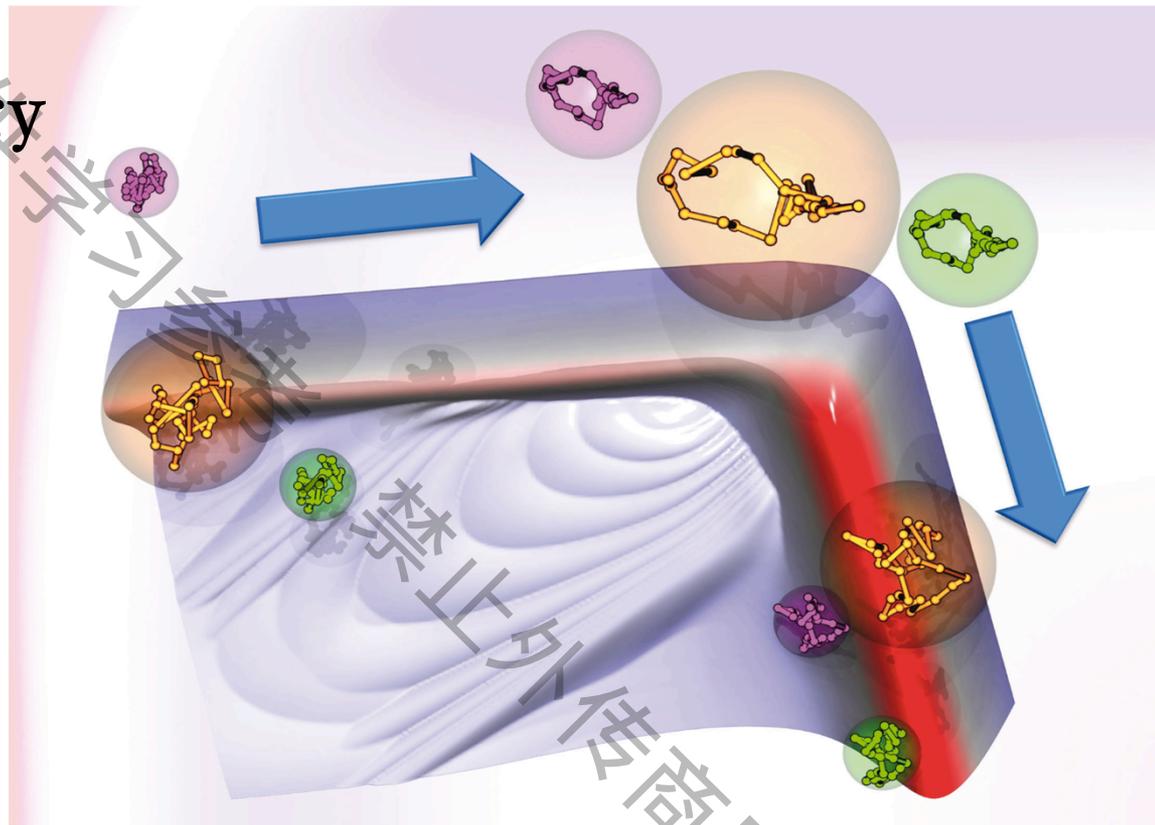
# MD: Boundary condition

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1. No boundary condition: gas phase chemical reactions
2. Finite boundary conditions:  
Solvation models: MM-PB(GB)/SA
3. Spherical boundary: (early) QM/MM MD
4. Periodical boundary condition  
General purpose

# MD: Boundary condition

## 1. No boundary

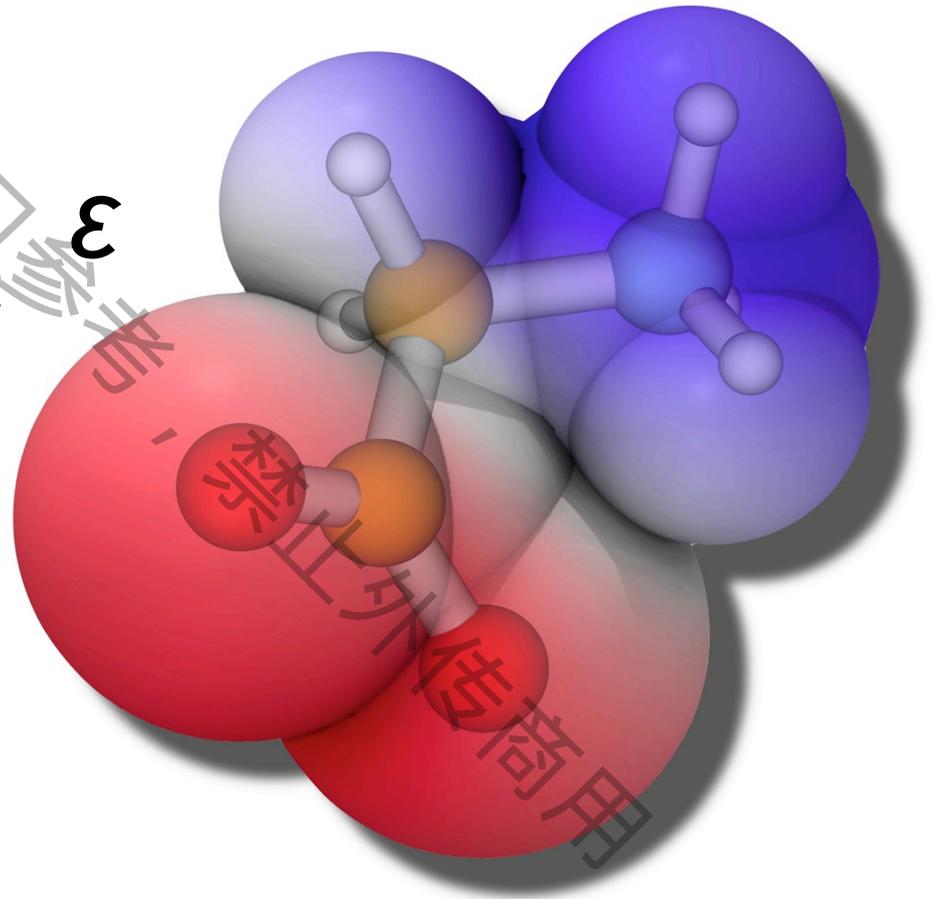


Bai, M.; Lu, D.; Li, Y.; Li, J., *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* **2016**, *18*, 32031-32041.

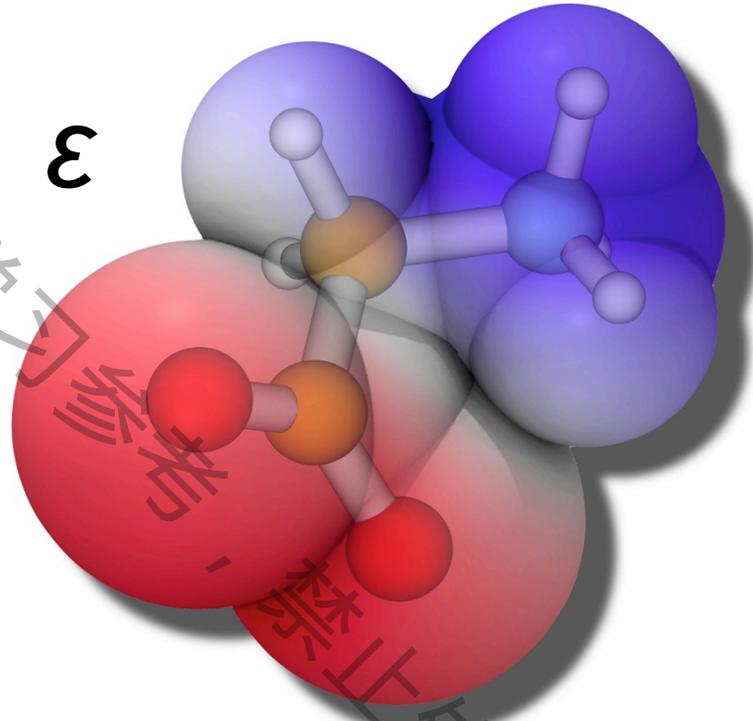
# MD: Boundary condition

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2. Finite boundary  
(Self-Consistent  
Reaction  
Field, SCRF)



# MD: Solvation



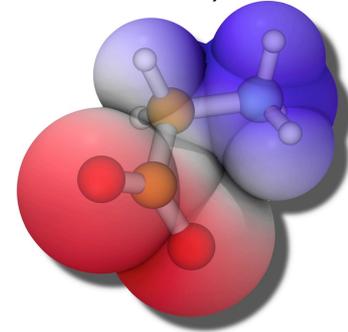
$A_{SAS}$  is the **solvent-accessible surface area**.

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{nonelec}}(\mathbf{r}^N) &= F_{\text{vdW}} + F_{\text{cav}} \\ &\approx \gamma A_{SAS}(\mathbf{r}^N) \end{aligned}$$

# MD: Solvation models

Poisson-Boltzmann model: (D. Bashford & M. Karplus, *Biochemistry* **1990**, 29, 10219–10225)

$$\nabla \cdot (\epsilon(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \phi) - \kappa \epsilon(\mathbf{r}) \sinh(\phi) = 4\pi\rho_0(\mathbf{r})$$

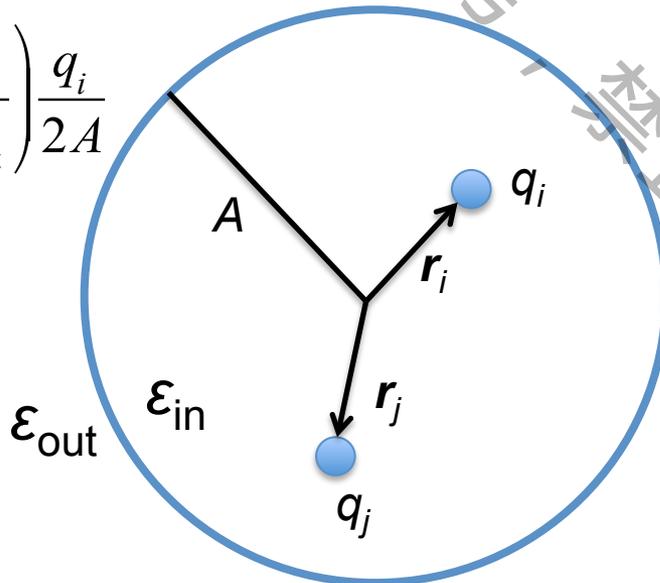


Generalized Born model: A. V. Onufriev & D. Case, *Ann. Rev. Biophys.* **2019**, 48:275-296

$$\Delta G^{\text{GB}}(R_i) = -\left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{out}}}\right) \frac{q_i}{2A}$$

$$R_i = A - \frac{r_i^2}{A}$$

$\epsilon_{\text{out}}$  is small



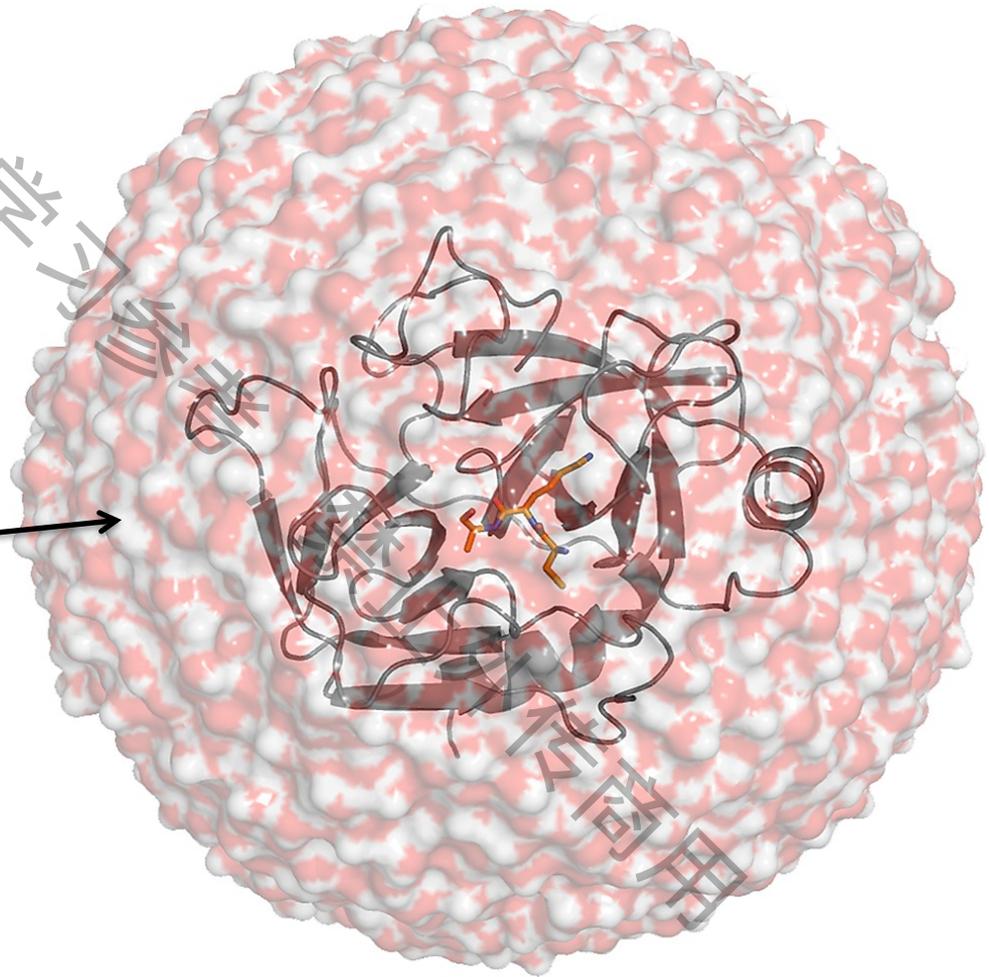
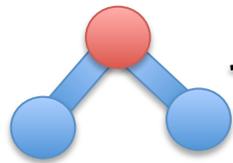
$$\Delta G^{\text{GB}}(R_i) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{in}}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{out}}} \right) \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\sqrt{r_{ij}^2 + R_i R_j}}$$

$\epsilon_{\text{out}}$  is large

# MD: boundary condition

## 3. 球形边条件

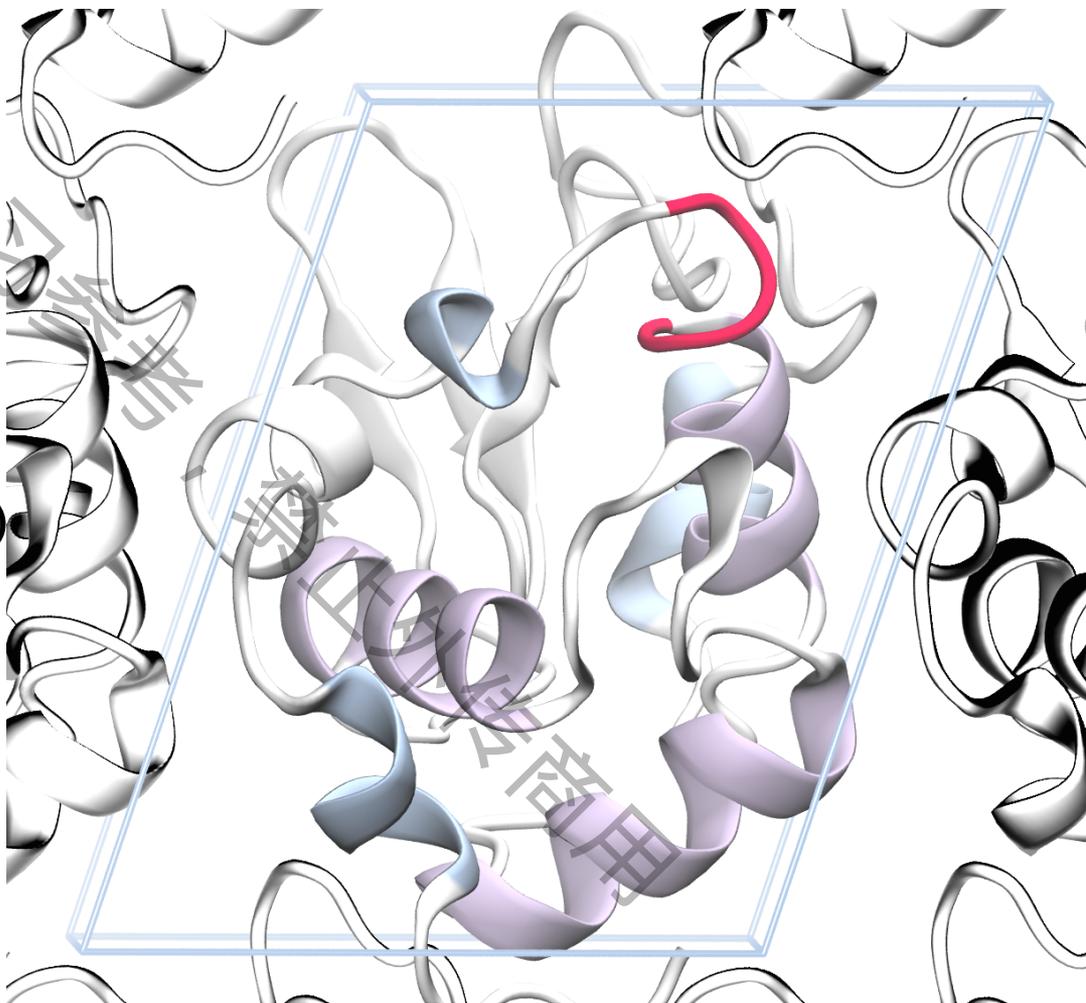


# MD: PBC

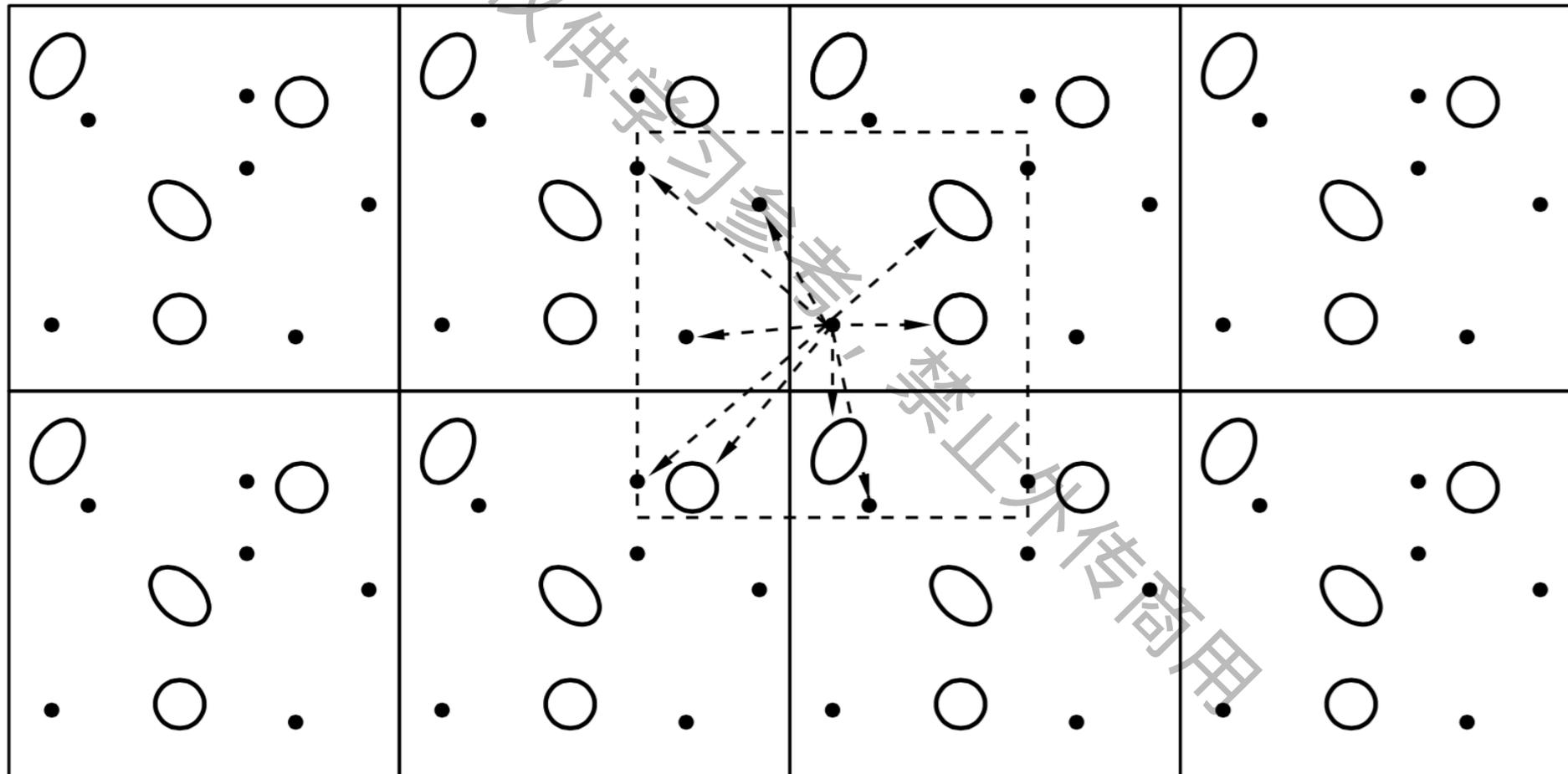
## 4. Periodical boundary condition (PBC)

$$\vec{F}_{PBC}(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) = \sum_n \vec{F}(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j + \vec{R}_n)$$

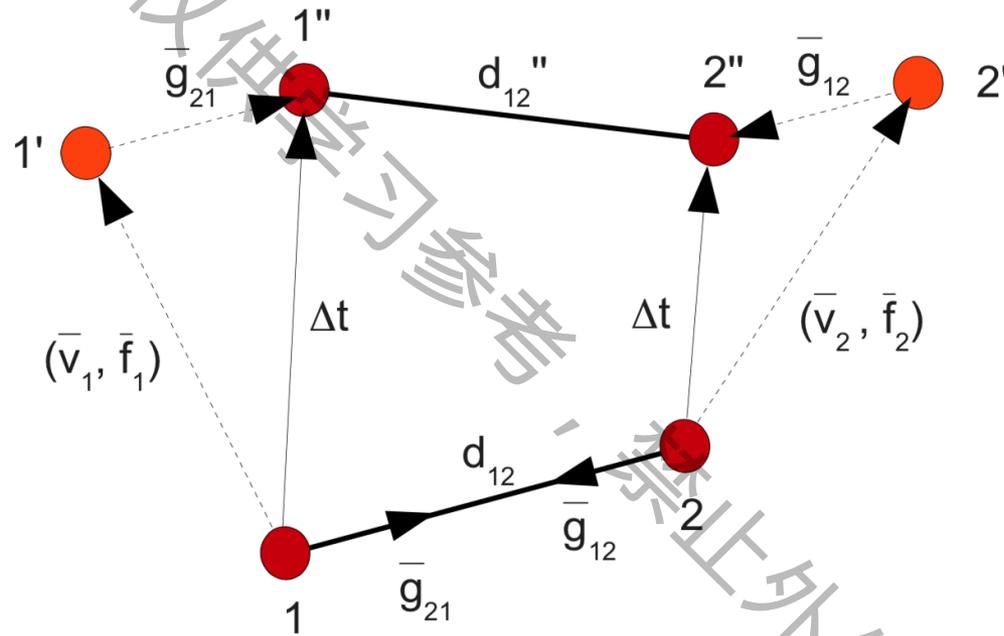
实际操作中，需**截断**！



# PBC: least image



# Constraint: SHAKE/RATTLE



# Constraint: SHAKE/RATTLE

For a pair of given atoms:

$$\mathbf{d}_{12} = d_{12} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{12}^0 \quad \mathbf{r}_{12} = \mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{12} = -\mu_{12} \frac{(r_{12}^2 - d_{12}^2)}{\mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{12} (\delta t)^2}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{12} = -\frac{\mathbf{p}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{d}_{12}}{d_{12}^2 \delta t}$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{21} = -\mathbf{g}_{12}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{21} = -\mathbf{h}_{12}$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{12} = g_{12} \mathbf{d}_{12}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{12} = h_{12} \mathbf{d}_{12}$$

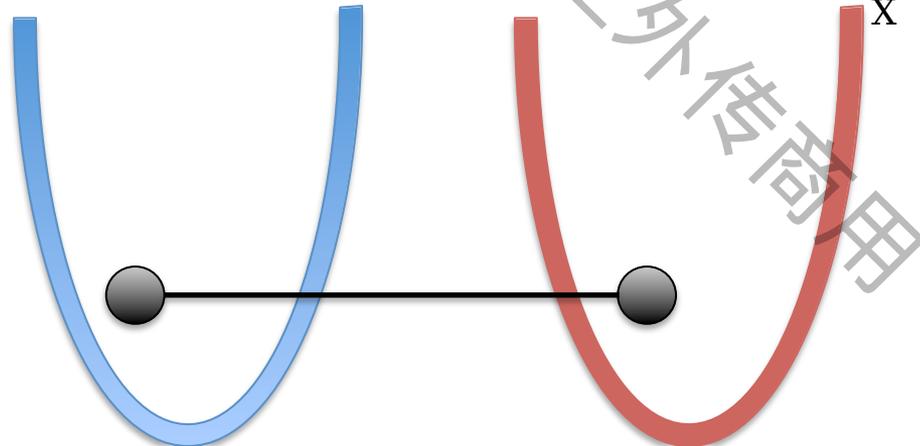
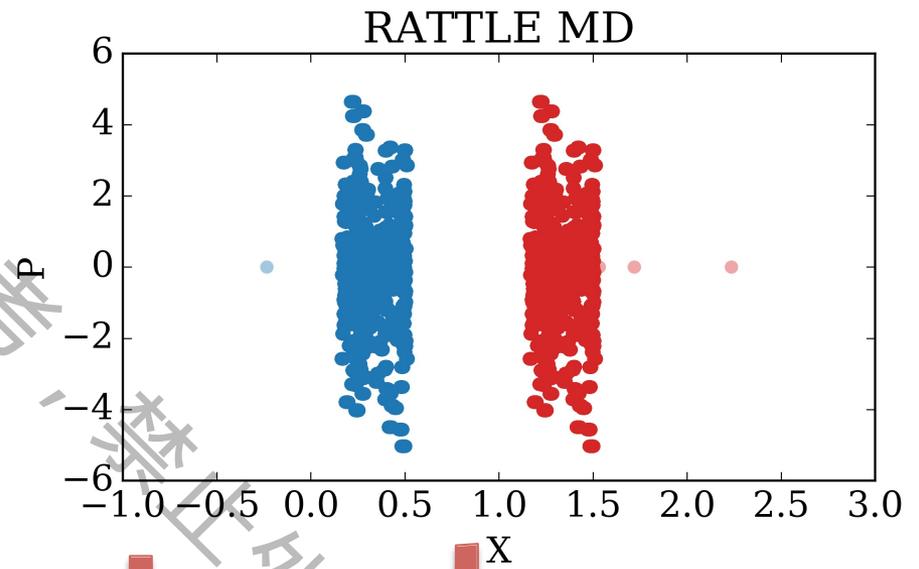
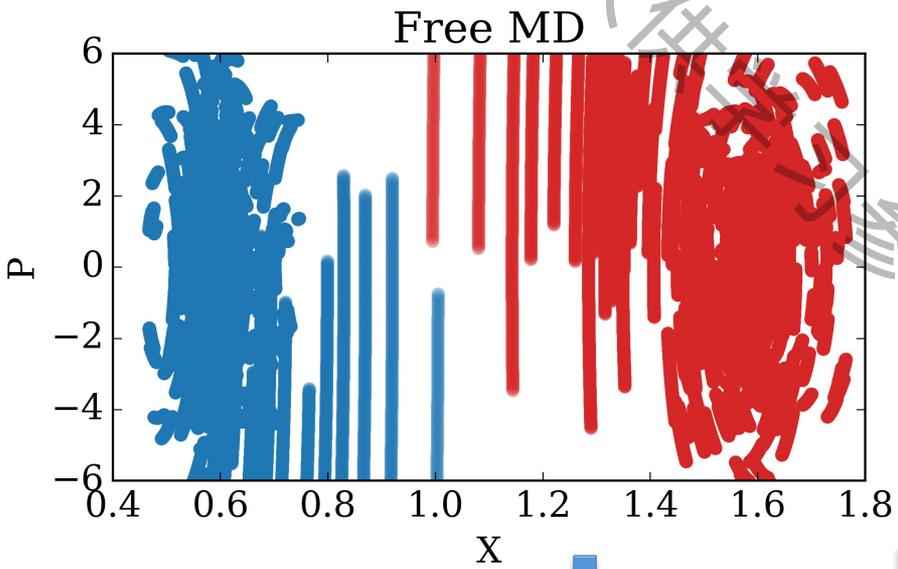
$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1^0 + \mathbf{g}_{21} \frac{(\delta t)^2}{2\mu_{12}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2^0 + \mathbf{g}_{12} \frac{(\delta t)^2}{2\mu_{12}}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{p}_1^0 + \mathbf{h}_{21} \frac{\delta t}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{p}_2^0 + \mathbf{h}_{12} \frac{\delta t}{2}$$

本课件仅供学习



```

for istep in range(Nstep):

    x1, x2, p1, p2 = Verlet_step2(x1_init, x2_init, p1_init,p2_init, dt, mass)

    ##### Andersen thermostat.
    if istep % N_andersen == 0:
        p1 = init_p(Temperature) ##### Regenerate new momenta after the Andersen time interval.
        p2 = init_p(Temperature) ##### Regenerate new momenta after the Andersen time interval.

    ##### Constraint.
    dt12 = np.subtract(x2,x1)

    g12 = - mu12 *(np.multiply(dt12,dt12) - np.multiply(d12,d12))/(np.multiply(d12, dt12)*dt**2)
    gf12 = g12*d12
    gf21 = -gf12

    x1 = x1 + gf21*dt**2/(2.0E0*mass) ##### New x1 after constraint.
    x2 = x2 + gf12*dt**2/(2.0E0*mass) ##### New x2 after constraint.

    p12 = np.subtract(p2,p1)
    h12 = -np.multiply(p12,d12)/(d12**2*dt)
    h21 = -h12

    p1 = p1 + h21*dt/2.0E0 ##### New p1 after constraint.
    p2 = p2 + h12*dt/2.0E0 ##### New p2 after constraint.

    #####

|x1_init=x1
|x2_init=x2
|p1_init=p1
|p2_init=p2

```

---

Exercise:

1. How many seconds of the 1 a.u. time? If in femtosecond, how large is it?
2. In our example code, how large the  $\Delta t$  should be?