

Molecular Dynamics Primer: LAMMPS Examples

Stefan Bringuier

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Arizona

stefanb@email.arizona.edu

<http://u.arizona.edu/~stefanb>

April 2, 2014



LAMMPS is a classical molecular dynamics code, and an acronym for Large-scale Atomic/Molecular Massively Parallel Simulator.

LAMMPS Molecular Dynamics Simulator

lamp: a device that generates light, heat, or therapeutic radiation; something that stimulates the mind or soul - www.dictionary.com

learn to program - [about code](#)



<https://www.lammps.org/docs> - [register](#)

Big Picture	Code	Documentation	Example	Related Tools	Contact	User Support
Features	Download	Tutorial	Reference	ZincFinger Processing	Twitter	Mailing
New Features	License/Usage	Developer Guide	FAQs	Analysis Tools	History	Workshop
FAQ	LAMMPS on GitHub	Tutorial	Bugs	LAMMPS on Amazon	Training	Self-Organize and Help Us!
Wiki	LAMMPS	Molecular Dynamics	Bibliography	Bibliography	Open Source	LAMMPS
		LAMMPS	LAMMPS	LAMMPS		



Adapted from lammps.sandia.gov

Design of LAMMPS

License

- LAMMPS is provided through GNU Public License
- Free to use, modify, and distribute

Code Layout

- Object-Oriented approach
- Parallelization via Message Passage Interface (MPI)
- Is invoked by commands through input scripts

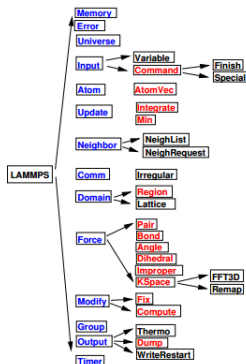


Figure 1: Class hierarchy within LAMMPS source code.

Adapted from lammps.sandia.gov

Obtaining LAMMPS

Download Source

Point your browser to `lammps.sandia.gov/download` and download the tarball. This allows you to compile LAMMPS to your liking!

Preferred Method For Beginners

Many hard working people have set up repositories for linux/unix binaries as well as windows executables. Go to `lammps.sandia.gov/download` and find the appropriate link for *Pre-built* executables.

LAMMPS performance

Resource Usage

- Typically script prototyping and trouble shooting is done on user desktops and laptops.
- Actual MD simulations usually require significant resources
- High Performance Computing services
- Group computing server (12-36 cores)

Background

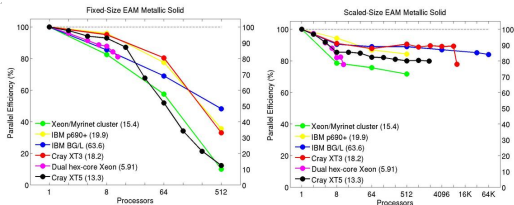
Useful Resources

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Scaling



Adapted from lammps.sandia.gov

Getting an Account

Request for a user account requires a sponsor, namely, your advisor. Each sponsor is given 10,000 CPU hours of *standard* allocation.

Visit <http://rc.arizona.edu> for more details.

Real Quick: Running LAMMPS on HPC

```
#Load lammeps binary
module load lammeps/3feb13

#serial
mp -l log.file -in in.file

#parallel
mpirun -np num_procs mp -l log.file -in in.file
```

Background

Useful Resources

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Resources

Use the Manual!

- The LAMMPS manual has almost all your questions answered.
- Manual:
<http://lammps.sandia.gov/doc/Manual.html>
- Search the mailing list:
<http://lammps.sandia.gov/mail.html>
- Subscribe and Email the mailing list (<https://lists.sourceforge.net/lists/listinfo/lammps-users>)

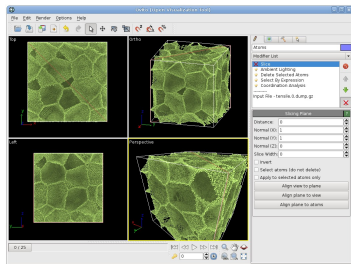


Adapted from www.martybucella.com

Continued...

Visualization Tools and Builders

- Checkout
<http://lammps.sandia.gov/prepost.html>
- OVITO <http://www.ovito.org>
- VMD, <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd>



Adapted from <http://www.ovito.org>

Outline of LAMMPS Input script

Command Line Driven

LAMMPS has no standard GUI. Every simulation is executed by supplying an input text script to the LAMMPS executable.

Parts of An Input Script

- Initialize: units, dimensions, etc.
- Atomic positions and velocities
- Settings:
 - Interatomic potential
 - Run time simulation parameters (e.g. timestep)
 - Fixes - operations during dynamics (e.g. thermostat)
 - Computes - calculation of properties during dynamics
- Run!

[Background](#)[Useful Resources](#)[Example 1](#)[Example 2](#)[Example 3](#)

Example 1: Energy vs. Volume

Example 1: BCC Iron

This is more of a static calculation however we can get some useful material properties.

Listing 1: Simulation Settings

```
# Energy:eV Distance:Angstrom Mass:Kg Time:picosec
units metal

#Classical particles
atom_style atomic

#p=Periodic, in x y z
boundary p p p
```

Listing 2: Specify The Structure

```
#lattice constant i.e. Fe-BCC 2.8665
variable a equal 2.8665

# BCC structure
lattice bcc $a

# Specify simulation box
region box block 0 5 0 5 0 5

# Initiate box with 1 atom type
create_box 1 box

# Create 1 atom type on lattice in simulation box
create_atoms 1 box

mass 1 55.85
```

Listing 3: Interatomic Potential

```
# Interatomic potential – Embedded Atom Method
pair_style eam/fs

# interaction pairs, filename, Element parameters
pair_coeff * * Fe_mm.eam.fs Fe

#Specify build neighborlist, use cutoff+0.3 A
neighbor 0.3 bin

#Frequency to rebuild neighborlist
neigh_modify every 20 delay 0 check no
```

Continued...

Listing 4: Output Configuration

```
#Compute the energy per atom
compute eperat all pe/atom

#Output x,y,z of atoms LAMMPS standard format
dump config all atom 10 dump.FeBCC_{$a}

#Custom output of atom properties
dump config all custom 10 dump.FeBCC_{$a} &
id type x y z c_eperat
```

Background

Useful Resources

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Listing 5: Dynamics

```
timestep 0.001

#Ensemble
fix 1 all nve

#Frequency of Ensemble data output to screen
thermo 500

#Data that is output to screen
thermo_style custom step pe ke temp vol press
run 10000
```

Results of Example 1

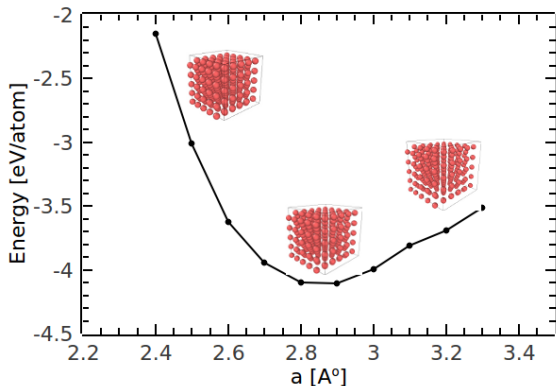


Figure: Fe-BCC Energy vs. lattice parameter. Experimental lattice parameter, $a=2.865$

Continued...

Elastic Constants

Not show in the input script of example 1 but we can obtain the static elastic constants with fair ease.

C_{11}	244 GPa
C_{12}	145 GPa
C_{44}	116 GPa

Table: Elastic constants for BCC Fe

Example 2: Melting Nanoparticle

Example 2: Attempt to observe melting of gold nanoparticle

Many of the commands for this example are similar to the example 1. The nanoparticle was created by using the "region" command.

Potential - EAM for gold

Listing 6: RDF & minimize

```
# Get the radial distribution function
compute rdf all rdf 50
fix rdf1 all ave/time 100 10 1000 c_rdf &
ave running file nanogold.rdf mode vector

#Energy & Force tolerance ,max iterations.
minimize 1.0e-8 1.0e-8 1000 100000

#Minimize using conjugate gradient method
min_style cg
```


Listing 7: NVT-Melt

```
timestep 0.001
#Frequency of Ensemble data output to screen
thermo 5000
thermo_style custom step pe ke etotal temp vol press
#Thermalize to 298 K
#Create velocity distribution
velocity all create 298 39849 &
mom yes rot yes dist gaussian
# NVT ensemble ramp temperature to melt
fix 2 all nvt temp 298.00 2400.00 1.0
run 100000
```

Results for Example 2

Watch it Melt!

Further Confirmation

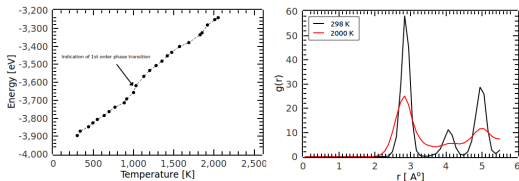


Figure: (a) Au nanoparticle melting (b) Radial distribution function

Things to Try!

- Change the diameter of the nanoparticle, what happens?
- Does the melting temperature change?
- What about a nanoparticle with different facets?
- Could we crystallize nanoparticles from a melt?

Example 3: Sputtering

Example 3: This is a more advanced simulation (NEMD) which looks at the sputtering of carbon onto (100) Si.

Like examples 1 and 2 many of the basic commands are the same only a few other commands are added

Potential - Tersoff 1989 version

Listing 8: Regions & Sputter

```
# p = periodic , f= fixed
boundary          p p f
...
...
# Set the force on atoms in bottom to Zero
fix s1 fbot setforce 0.0 0.0 0.0
...
...
#Basic setup sputtering of carbon on Silicon.
fix 4 all deposit 500 2 500 95485 region sput near 1.2 &
vz -0.5 -1.5 target 12.0 12.0 28.0 units box
```

Results

Let it Rain!

Background

Useful Resources

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Things To Try!

- What happens when you do this at higher temperatures?
- What is the effect of sputtering rate?
- How can we quantitatively measure thickness?
- Is exposed surface important?

Questions?

Please feel free to contact me to setup a 1-on-1 session if you have specific questions or need help running LAMMPS on your system(s).

If you would like to obtain a copy of this presentation you can email me at stefanb@email.arizona.edu