

Example I: Total energy of S₂ dimer within LDA approximation

In this example we will calculate the total energy of the S₂ dimer using LDA approximation for the exchange-correlation functional.

Let us look at the input file

echo

The first directive “echo” is optional but highly recommended. Its purpose is to write out the contents of your input file into the output file.

The “title” is also optional. You might want to put a short sentence identifying the nature of your calculation .

title "total energy of s2-dimer LDA/30Ry with PSPW method"

The “start” directive is required. It indicates that this is a new calculation and sets up the name of the database to store your results.

start s2-pspw-energy

The name of the database file that you would like to associate with this calculation

scratch_dir ./scratch
permanent_dir ./perm

The location of permanent and scratch directories. The scratch directory contains temporary files. The permanent directory contains essential files which will be required should you wish to restart your calculation

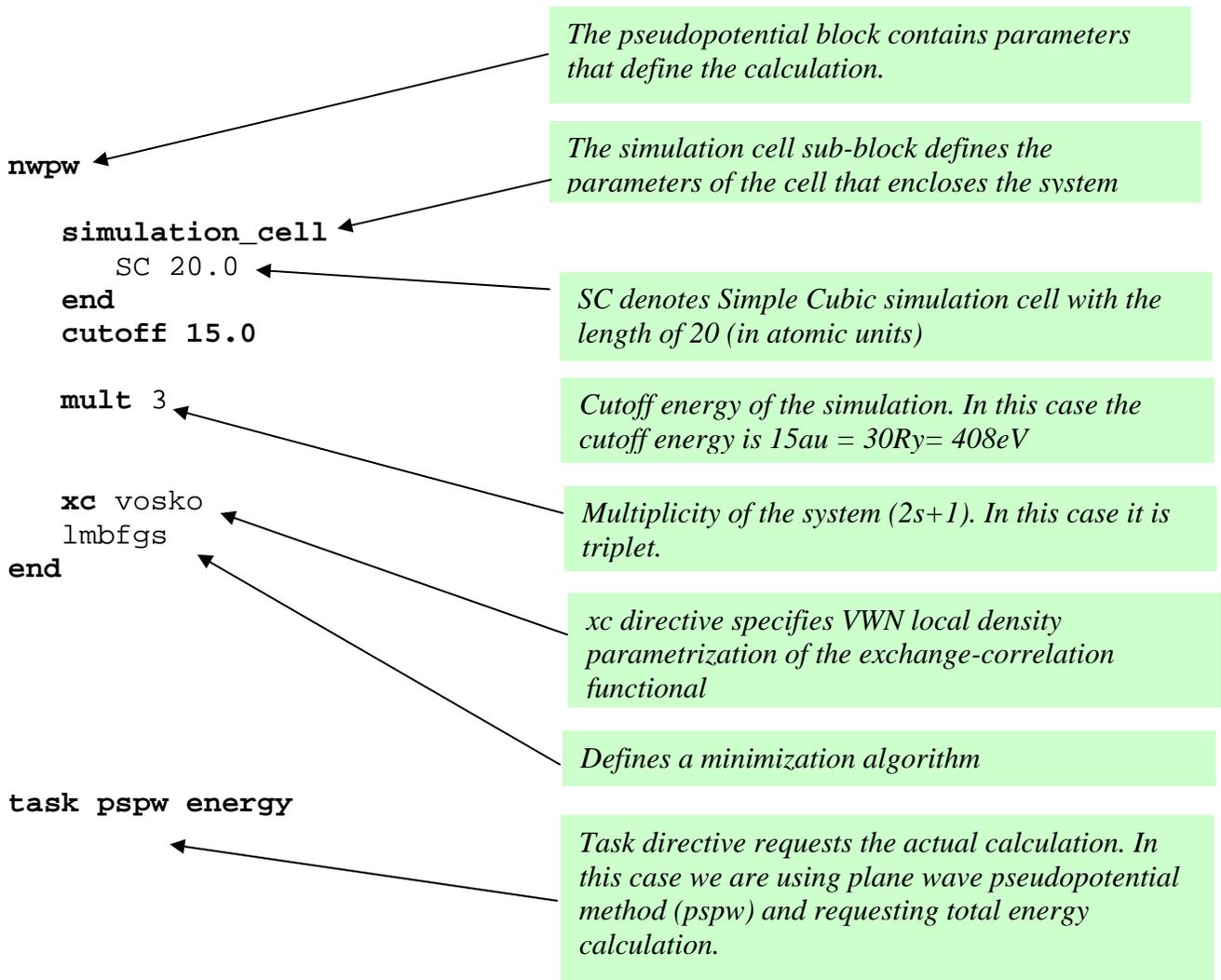
geometry
S 0.0 0.0 0.0
S 0.0 0.0 1.88
end

The geometry block specifies the name of the elements that comprise your system as well as their coordinates in the following format:

Name1 x1 y1 z1
Name2 x2 y2 z2

.....

Unless indicated otherwise the default units are angstroms, and the system will be centered around the origin.



Much of the content of the output file is self-explanatory. There is a section in the output file that summarizes the setup of the calculation

```

....
s2-ppsw-energy.movescs
- spin, nalpha, nbeta:                2                7                5

input psi filename:./perm/s2-ppsw-energy.movescs
Warning - Gram-Schmidt being performed on psi: 12.00000000000000
7.95390810283378      12.00000000000000      4.04609189716622

number of processors used:           6
processor grid           :   6 x   1
parallel mapping         :   hilbert
parallel mapping         :   balanced

options:
  boundary conditions = periodic      (version3)
  electron spin       = unrestricted
  exchange-correlation = LDA (Vosko et al) parameterization

elements involved in the cluster:
  1: S      core charge: 6.0000 lmax= 2
      comment   : Hamann pseudopotential
      pseudopotential type : 0
      highest angular component : 2
      local potential used : 2
  
```

```
number of non-local projections: 4
cutoff = 0.843 0.955 0.955
```

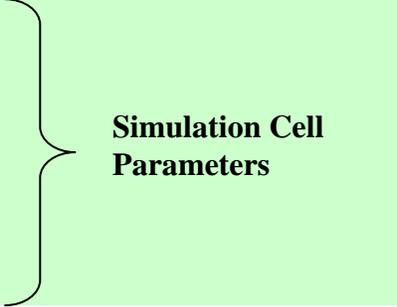
```
total charge: 0.000
```

```
atomic composition:
S : 2
```

```
number of electrons: spin up= 7 ( 7 per task) down= 5 ( 5 per task) (fourier space)
number of orbitals : spin up= 7 ( 7 per task) down= 5 ( 5 per task) (fourier space)
```

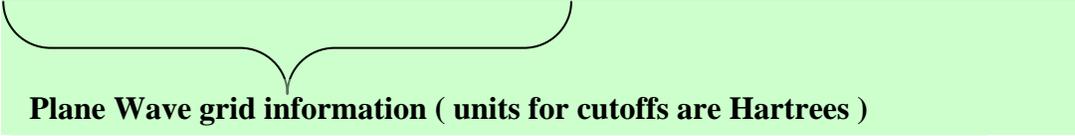
```
supercell:
```

```
cell_name: cell_default
lattice: a1=< 20.000 0.000 0.000 >
         a2=< 0.000 20.000 0.000 >
         a3=< 0.000 0.000 20.000 >
reciprocal: b1=< 0.314 0.000 0.000 >
            b2=< 0.000 0.314 0.000 >
            b3=< 0.000 0.000 0.314 >
lattice: a= 20.000 b= 20.000 c= 20.000
         alpha= 90.000 beta= 90.000 gamma= 90.000
         omega= 8000.0
```



**Simulation Cell
Parameters**

```
density cutoff= 30.000 fft= 50x 50x 50( 31335 waves 5222 per task)
wavefnc cutoff= 15.000 fft= 50x 50x 50( 11060 waves 1843 per task)
```



Plane Wave grid information (units for cutoffs are Hartrees)

```
ewald summation: cut radius= 6.37 and 1
                 madelung= 1.76011888
```

```
technical parameters:
```

```
time step= 5.80 fictitious mass= 400000.0
tolerance=.100E-06 (energy) 0.100E-06 (density)
maximum iterations = 1000 ( 10 inner 100 outer )
```

The calculation results are contained in the Summary Of Results section of the output file.

== Summary Of Results ==

number of electrons: spin up= 7.00000 down= 5.00000 (real space)

total energy	:	-0.2041357199E+02	(	-0.10207E+02/ion)
total orbital energy	:	-0.4948367461E+01	(	-0.41236E+00/electron)
hartree energy	:	0.1683720331E+02	(	0.14031E+01/electron)
exc-corr energy	:	-0.4323583819E+01	(	-0.36030E+00/electron)
ion-ion energy	:	0.4347470065E-01	(	0.21737E-01/ion)
kinetic (planewave)	:	0.7538857655E+01	(	0.62824E+00/electron)
V_local (planewave)	:	-0.4513502571E+02	(	-0.37613E+01/electron)
V_nl (planewave)	:	0.4625501881E+01	(	0.38546E+00/electron)
V_Coul (planewave)	:	0.3367440662E+02	(	0.28062E+01/electron)
V_xc. (planewave)	:	-0.5652107901E+01	(	-0.47101E+00/electron)
Virial Coefficient	:	-0.1656381601E+01		

**Total
Energy
Analysis**

orbital energies:

-0.1994696E+00	(	-5.428eV)			
-0.1994700E+00	(	-5.428eV)			
-0.3302312E+00	(	-8.986eV)	-0.2999470E+00	(	-8.162eV)
-0.3302317E+00	(	-8.986eV)	-0.2999484E+00	(	-8.162eV)
-0.3584029E+00	(	-9.753eV)	-0.3353298E+00	(	-9.125eV)
-0.5624929E+00	(	-15.306eV)	-0.5238526E+00	(	-14.255eV)
-0.7658804E+00	(	-20.841eV)	-0.7431111E+00	(	-20.221eV)

**Energy
Levels**

Total PSPW energy : -0.2041357199E+02

Example II: Structural optimization of S2 dimer within LDA approximation

In this example we will optimize the structure of S2 dimer using results generated from prior energy calculation. Since most of the parameters are already stored in the database the input is very simple.

Input file:

```
echo
```

```
title "optimization of s2-dimer LDA/30Ry with PSPW method"
```

```
restart s2-pspw-energy
```

The "restart" directive indicates that we will reusing the results from our previous calculation. Notice the name of the database file

```
scratch_dir ./scratch
```

```
permanent_dir ./perm
```

Previously generated files in permanent directory will be reused

```
driver
```

The driver block defines optimization parameters.

```
maxiter 20
```

Maximum number of iterations is 20

```
xyz s2
```

The structural snapshots of the system will be generated at each step in xyz.format with file prefix s2 (e.g. s2-001.xyz, ...)

```
end
```

```
task pspw optimize
```

Task directive to commence structural optimization using pspw method

As the optimization process consists of series of total energy evaluations the contents of the output file are very much similar to that in Example I. At each step the total energy and force information will be outputted as follows

Step	Energy	Delta E	Gmax	Grms	Xrms	Xmax	Walltime
@ 1	-20.41364254	-7.1D-05	0.00004	0.00004	0.00605	0.01048	7.8

↑
Step number

↑
Total Energy and its Change with respect to last step

↑
Maximum value of the force and its RMS average

The best way to keep track of the optimization calculation is to run the following command on the output file:

```
grep @ outputfile
```

Example III: Frequency calculation of S2 dimer within LDA approximation

In this example we will calculate the vibrational frequency of S2 dimer for the optimized geometry calculated in Example II.

Input file:

```
echo
```

```
title "optimization of s2-dimer LDA/25Ry with PSPW method"
```

```
restart s2-ppsw-energy
```

The "restart" directive indicates that we will reusing the results from our previous geometry optimization calculation.

```
scratch_dir ./scratch
```

```
permanent_dir ./perm
```

Previously generated files in permanent directory will be reused

```
freq
```

```
animate
```

```
end
```

The frequency block is optional. The animation keyword directs the program to generate XYZ files to animate vibrational modes.

```
task pspw freq
```

Task directive to commence frequency calculation using pspw method

Output file:

....

Raw Frequencies including rotational and translation degrees of freedom

NORMAL MODE EIGENVECTORS IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES

(Frequencies expressed in cm-1)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	-70.30	-44.08	-44.08	93.59	93.59	723.42
1	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000	0.00000
2	0.00000	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000
3	0.12505	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.12505
4	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000	-0.12505	0.00000	0.00000
5	0.00000	0.00000	0.12505	0.00000	-0.12505	0.00000
6	0.12505	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.12505

Thermodynamics
stuff

Zero-Point correction to Energy = 1.034 kcal/mol (0.001647 au)
Thermal correction to Energy = 2.579 kcal/mol (0.004110 au)
Thermal correction to Enthalpy = 3.171 kcal/mol (0.005054 au)

Total Entropy = 52.277 cal/mol-K
- Translational = 38.368 cal/mol-K (mol. weight = 63.9441)
- Rotational = 13.630 cal/mol-K (symmetry # = 2)
- Vibrational = 0.279 cal/mol-K

Cv (constant volume heat capacity) = 5.750 cal/mol-K
- Translational = 2.979 cal/mol-K
- Rotational = 1.986 cal/mol-K
- Vibrational = 0.785 cal/mol-K

...

Projected Frequencies

NORMAL MODE EIGENVECTORS IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES

(Projected Frequencies expressed in cm-1)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
P.Frequency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	723.42
1	0.00000	0.17685	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	0.00000	0.00000	0.17685	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
3	0.12505	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.12505
4	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.17685	0.00000	0.00000
5	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.17685	0.00000
6	0.12505	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.12505

The animation frames will be saved into your permanent directory. To view the animation corresponding to mode 6 (the true vibrational mode in this particular case) you can concatenate all animation frames into a single file,

```
cat freq.m-006.s-0*xyz > freq.m6.xyz
```

and load it into your favorite visualization program.

Example IV: Molecular dynamics simulation of of S2 dimer within LDA approximation

Input file:

```
echo
title "AIMD simulation of s2-dimer "
start s2-md
scratch_dir ./scratch
permanent_dir ./perm

geometry
S 0.0 0.0 0.0
S 0.0 0.0 1.95
end

nwpw
  simulation_cell
    SC 20.0
  End
  Cutoff 15.0

  mult 3
  xc lda
  lmbfgs
end
```

For the explanation
of this portion of the
input file see
Example I

```
nwpw
  car-parrinello
    time_step 5.0
    fake_mass 600.0
    loop 1 1000
    xyz_filename s2-md.xyz
  end
```

Molecular dynamics step in atomic units

Fictitious mass for the electron degrees of freedom

Number of iterations for inner and outer loops

Name of the XYZ file for trajectory animation

Perform total energy calculation to relax electronic degrees of freedom

end

Commence molecular dynamics simulation with pspw method

task pspw energy

task pspw car-parrinello

Output file:

.....

Constant Energy Simulation

```
===== Car-Parrinello iteration =====
>>> ITERATION STARTED AT Mon Aug  9 16:49:05 2010 <<<
iter.      KE+Energy      Energy      KE_psi      KE_ion      Temperature
-----
1  -0.2041189672E+02  -0.2041189711E+02  0.99213E-08  0.38229E-06  0.12
2  -0.2041189672E+02  -0.2041189828E+02  0.29482E-07  0.15244E-05  0.40
3  -0.2041189672E+02  -0.2041190018E+02  0.46156E-07  0.34130E-05  0.84
4  -0.2041189672E+02  -0.2041190282E+02  0.67257E-07  0.60281E-05  1.43
```

.....

Total MD energy = Total Energy + Electron Kinetic Energy + Ion Kinetic Energy

```
total energy      : -0.2041198722E+02 ( -0.10206E+02/ion)
total orbital energy: -0.4973635001E+01 ( -0.41447E+00/electron)
hartree energy    :  0.1703713644E+02 (  0.14198E+01/electron)
exc-corr energy   : -0.4342335445E+01 ( -0.36186E+00/electron)
ion-ion energy    :  0.2643181903E+00 (  0.13216E+00/ion)
```

```
Kinetic energy (elc) :  0.4163313222E-05 (  0.34694E-06/elc)
Kinetic energy (ion) :  0.8634363416E-04 (  0.43172E-04/ion)
```

```
final kinetic energy:  0.41633E-05 (psi)  0.86344E-04 (ion)
                      0.10216E-39 (c.o.m.)
```

```
Temperature : 0.0 K (elc)
Temperature : 519.3 K (ion)
           : 0.0 K (c.o.m.)
```