

Qbox tutorial

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<http://qboxcode.org>

MICCoM Tutorial

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Qbox code: main features

- C++/MPI implementation of First-Principles Molecular Dynamics
- DFT/GGA, meta-GGA and hybrid DFT exchange-correlation
- Plane-wave, norm-conserving pseudopotentials
- NVT, NpT molecular dynamics
- Wannier functions, constrained MD, electric field, IR, Raman ...
- Client-server interface (coupling to SSAGES, WEST, i-PI)
- Installed on bebop.lcrc.anl.gov
- <http://qboxcode.org>
- Documentation: <http://qboxcode.org/doc/html>
- Qbox forum: <http://qboxcode.org/qbox-list>

Using Qbox on bebop.lcrc.anl.gov

- Login on bebop using the ssh **-Y** option to enable X11 graphics:
`ssh -Y <username>@bebop.lcrc.anl.gov`
- Qbox tutorial files are located at
`/lcrc/project/MICCoM-train/qbox_tutorial`
- Make a copy of `qbox_tutorial` to your home directory:
`$ cd`
`$ cp -ra /lcrc/project/MICCoM-train/qbox_tutorial .`
- Setup Qbox environment variables and paths:
`$ cd qbox_tutorial`
`$ source qbsetup.sh`

Using Qbox on bebop.lcrc.anl.gov

- Qbox interactive session example:
\$ cd qbox_tutorial/examples/ch4
\$ runqbox.sh
[qbox] ... (interactive session)
- Qbox batch job example:
 - uses input file `gs.i`
 - writes output on `gs.r`\$ cd qbox_tutorial/examples/ch4
\$ sbatch -J gs ../../qbox.job

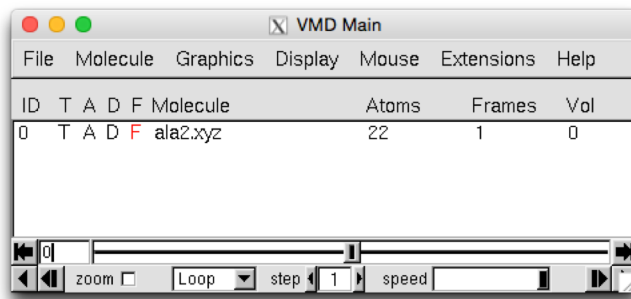
Test visualization with VMD

Use the VMD program to visualize a molecule

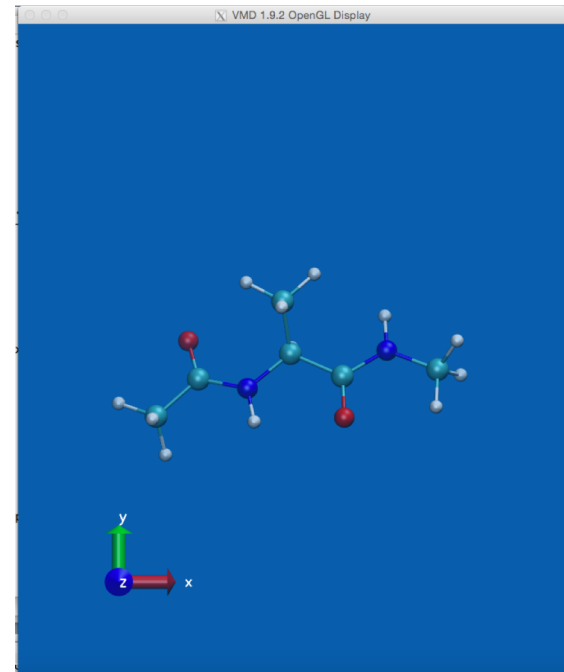
```
$ cd qbox_tutorial/vmdtest
```

```
$ vmd -e cpk.vmd ala2.xyz
```

These windows should appear:



Use the File->Quit option to exit.



Qbox basic operation

- interactive mode
 - \$ qb
 - Qbox prompt: [qbox]
- reading from an input script
 - \$ qb input.i
- using an input script, writing on an output file
 - \$ qb input.i > output.r
- output.r is an XML document

Qbox commands

- Qbox reads commands from input and executes them sequentially
- Examples
 - define the plane wave energy cutoff (Ry)
`[qbox] set ecut 35`
 - define an atom at a given position
`[qbox] atom C carbon 0.123 0.456 0.789`
 - position in atomic units (Bohr)

Qbox commands

- Get more details using “help *<command>*”

```
[qbox] help move
```

```
move
```

```
syntax: move atom_name {to|by} x y z
```

The move command displaces an atom to a new position.

The new position is defined by absolute coordinates (to) or by a relative displacement (by).

When using 'to', if one or more of the arguments is '*', the corresponding component of the velocity is unchanged.

- A detailed description of all commands is given in the documentation page

- <http://qboxcode.org/doc/html>

Qbox variables

- Qbox variables can be set using the “set” command.
- Variable values are printed using the “print” command
- Examples
 - set the ecut variable
`[qbox] set ecut 35`
 - print the value of the ecut variable
`[qbox] print ecut`

qbox_tutorial/examples

- `/lcrc/project/MICCoM-train/qbox_tutorial/examples`
 - `ch4` CH₄ molecule
 - `h2o` H₂O molecule
 - `h2ofield` H₂O molecule with electric field
 - `c60` C₆₀ molecule
 - `h2o32` Liquid water
 - `heliq` Liquid helium
 - `o2gs` Oxygen molecule
 - `silicon` Silicon crystal
 - `si64liq` Liquid silicon at 2000 K
 - `dce` Dichloroethane free energy profile
 - `qbdriver` Client-server mode
 - `ssages` Example Qbox-SSAGES simulation

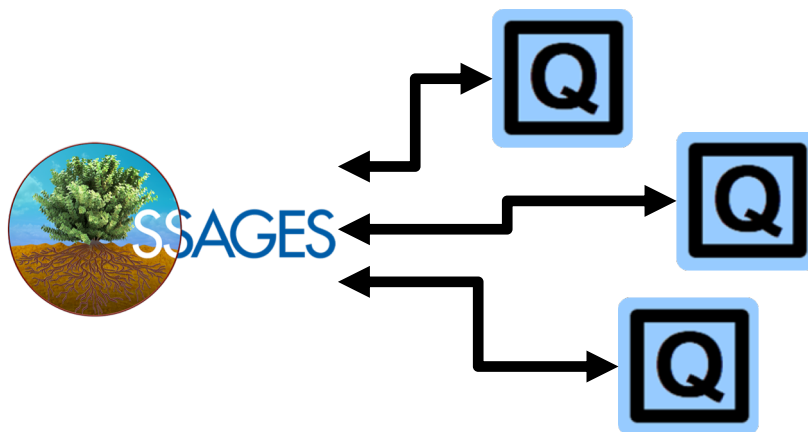
Each example directory includes a README file with detailed instructions

Coupling Qbox with other codes: client-server mode

- Qbox can be used as a "DFT engine" driven by another simulation code
- Example: Free energy surface calculations
 - SSAGES "driver" code generates biasing forces for advanced sampling
 - Qbox provides DFT energy and forces
- Example: Path Integral simulations (<http://ipi-code.org>)
 - i-PI "driver" generates configuration for Path Integral sampling
 - Qbox provides DFT energy and forces
- Details: <http://qboxcode.org/doc/html/usage/client-server.html#client-server-operation>

Qbox+SSAGES client-server mode

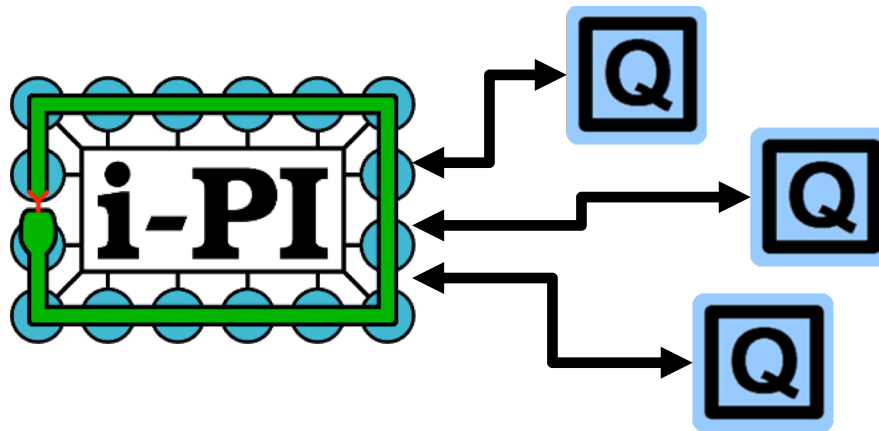
- Advanced sampling algorithms implemented in SSAGES <https://ssagesproject.github.io/>



H. Sidky *et al*, SSAGES: software suite for advanced general ensemble simulations, *J. Chem. Phys.* **148** 044104 (2018).

Qbox+i-PI client-server mode

- Path-integral sampling and quantum thermostats implemented in i-PI <http://ipi-code.org>



Ceriotti M *et al*, i-PI: A Python interface for ab initio path integral molecular dynamics simulations, *Comput. Phys. Comm.* **185** 1019-26, (2014).

Kapil *et al.*, *Comp. Phys. Comm.* 236, 214–223 (2018)

Analyzing Qbox output: Qbox tools

- in `/lcrc/project/MICCoM-train/qbox_tutorial/qbox/util`
- Simple x-y plots (uses Gnuplot)
 - `etotal.plt` Kohn-Sham energy
 - `econste.plt` Check energy conservation
 - `temp_ion.plt` Temperature
 - `force.plt` Ionic forces
 - `volume.plt` Unit cell volume
- Analysis scripts
 - `qbox_xyz.py` Make xyz file for visualization
 - `qbox_distance.py` Distance between two atoms
 - `qbox_angle.py` Angle defined by three atoms
 - `qbox_torsion.py` Dihedral angle defined by four atoms
 - `qbox_maxforce.py` largest ionic forces

Extracting elements from Qbox output: XML parsers

- The “xml_grep” command can be used to extract elements from Qbox output

```
$ xml_grep sysname output.r
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>  
<xml_grep version="0.7" date="Tue Jul 28 10:59:52 2009">  
<file filename="output.r">  
  <sysname> Linux </sysname>  
</file>  
</xml_grep>
```

```
$ xml_grep --nowrap sysname output.r  
<sysname> Linux </sysname>
```

- Using XML and XML parsers is safer than using plain text and grep

Tutorial

Qbox commands

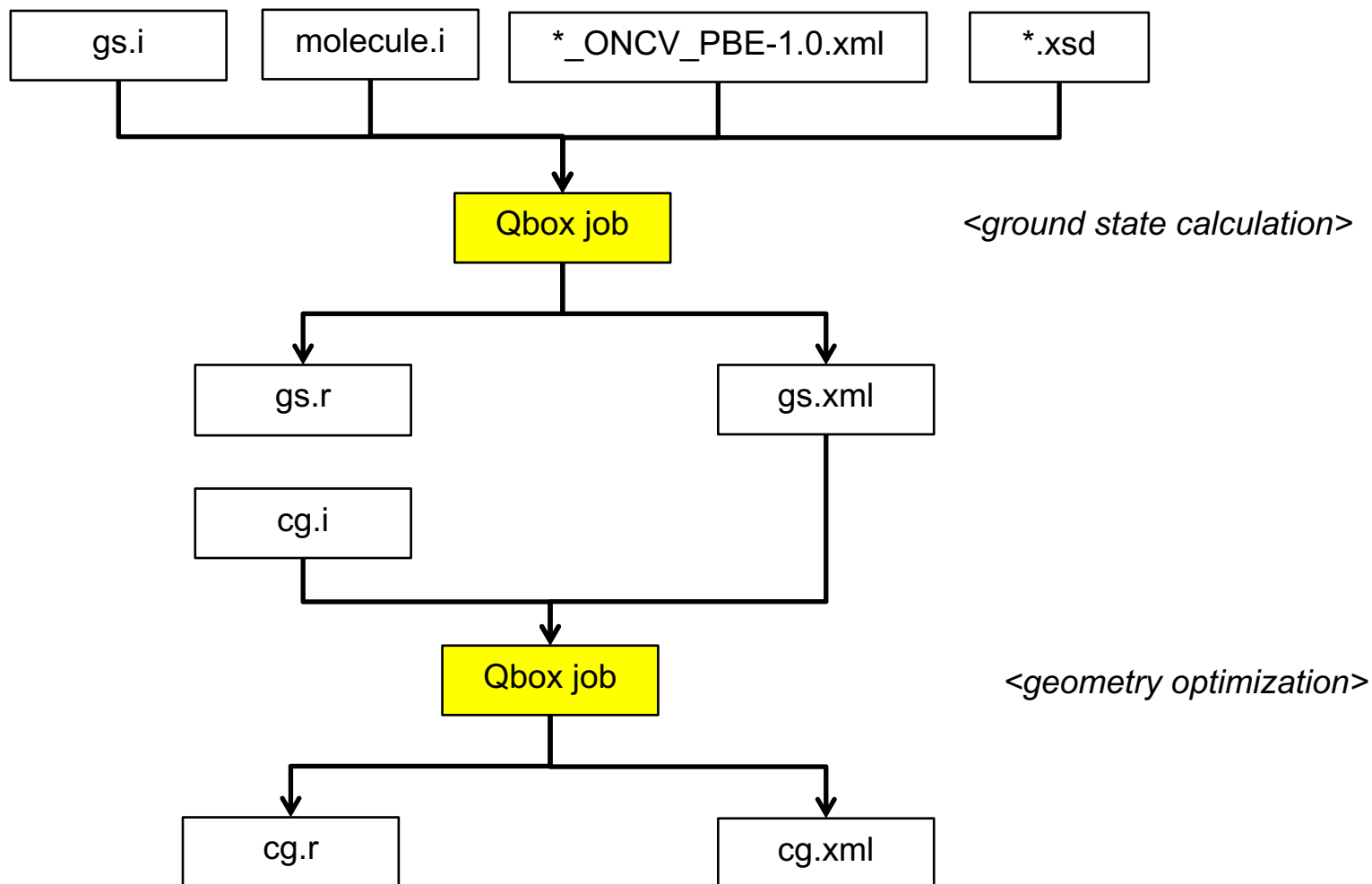
- List all commands using the “help” command

```
[qbox] help
```

```
valid commands are:
```

angle	atom	bisection	compute_mlwf
constraint	distance	extforce	fold_in_ws
help	kpoint	list_atoms	list_species
load	move	partial_charge	plot
print	quit	randomize_r	randomize_v
randomize_wf	rescale_v	reset_rotation	reset_vcm
response	rseed	run	save
set	set_velocity	species	spectrum
status	strain	torsion	

Workflow



Extracting elements from Qbox output: XPath syntax

- XPath is a WWW standard for referring to fragments of XML documents

```
$ xml_grep 'atom[@name="Si2"]/position' cg1.r
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xml_grep version="0.7" date="Tue Jul 28 11:09:34 2009">
<file filename="cg1.r">
  <position> 0.00000000 2.00000000 0.00000000 </position>
  <position> 0.00000000 2.10021981 0.00000002 </position>
  <position> 0.00000000 2.12916202 0.00000002 </position>
  <position> 0.00000000 2.16991837 0.00000003 </position>
  <position> 0.00000000 2.19074911 0.00000004 </position>
  . . .
```

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) <http://www.w3.org>
- XPath: <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>

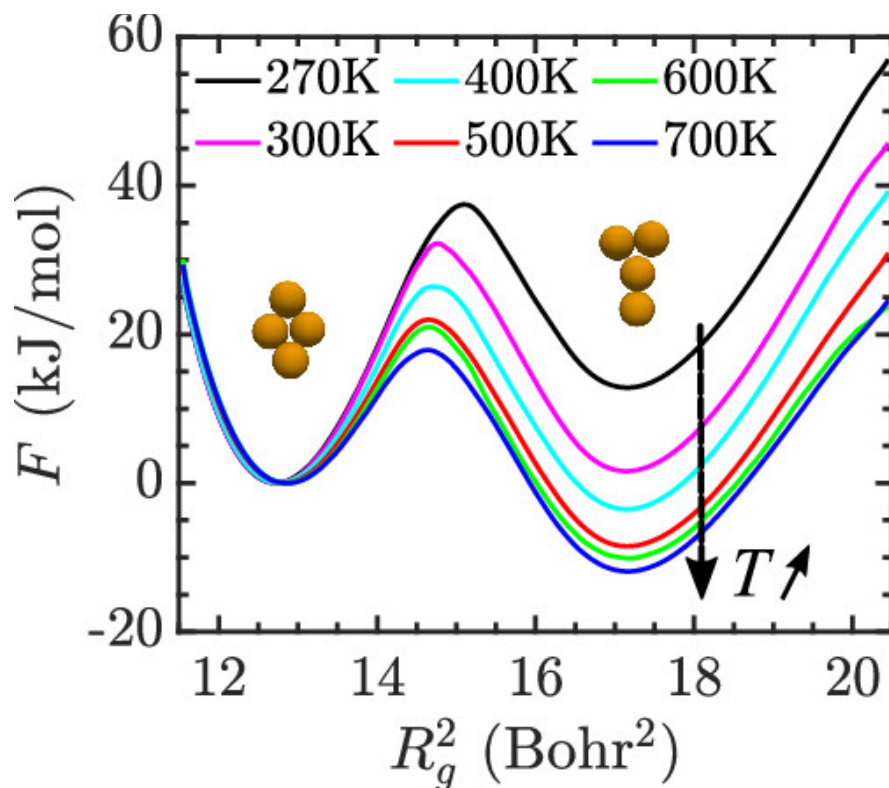
The Qbox sample file

- Qbox saves its current state in a sample file (restart file) using the **save** command.
- Sample files can be reloaded later using the **load** command
- Qbox sample files conform to the XML schema specified at <http://www.quantum-simulation.org>
- Sample files are portable across platforms

Encoding binary data

- Part of the information in restart files consists of large arrays of floating point data
- Could be saved in binary form in a separate file (but would not be portable)
- Keeping track of multiple files lead to confusion and errors
- Qbox uses base64 little-endian encoding
 - inflates data by 30%
 - portable
- Keep a single-file model: One sample, one file.

Free energy simulation of Au₄



J. Shi, S. Huang, F. Gygi, J.K. Whitmer, "Free-Energy Landscape and Isomerization Rates of Au₄ Clusters at Finite Temperatures", J. Chem. Phys. A 126, 3392-3400 (2022).

qbox_tutorial/examples/dce

Free energy barriers

- The example in `qbox_tutorial/examples/dce` includes the calculation of the free energy profile of 1,2 dichloroethane as a function of the Cl-C-C-Cl dihedral angle

