

# Performing IV calculations within CMDf

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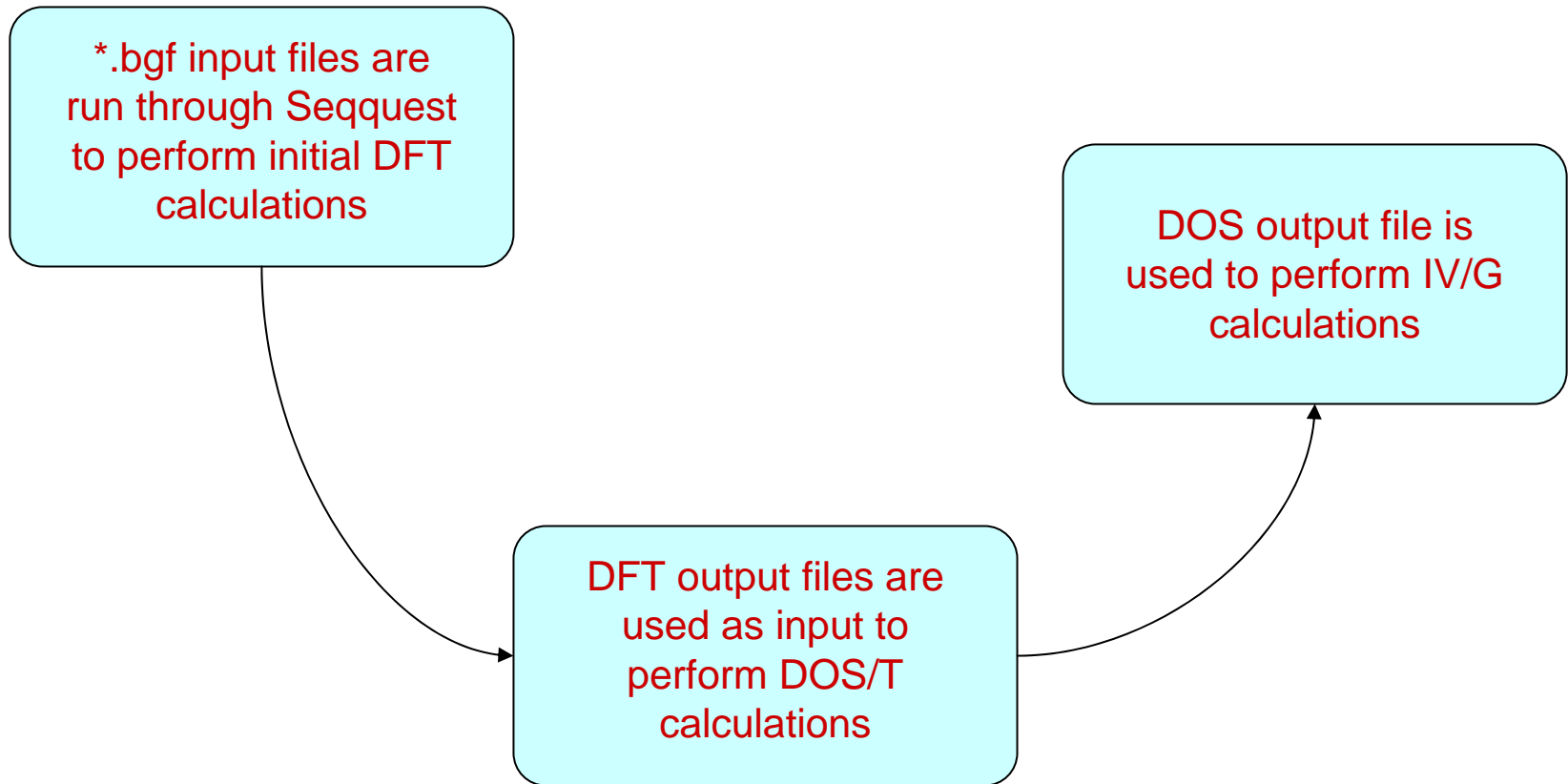
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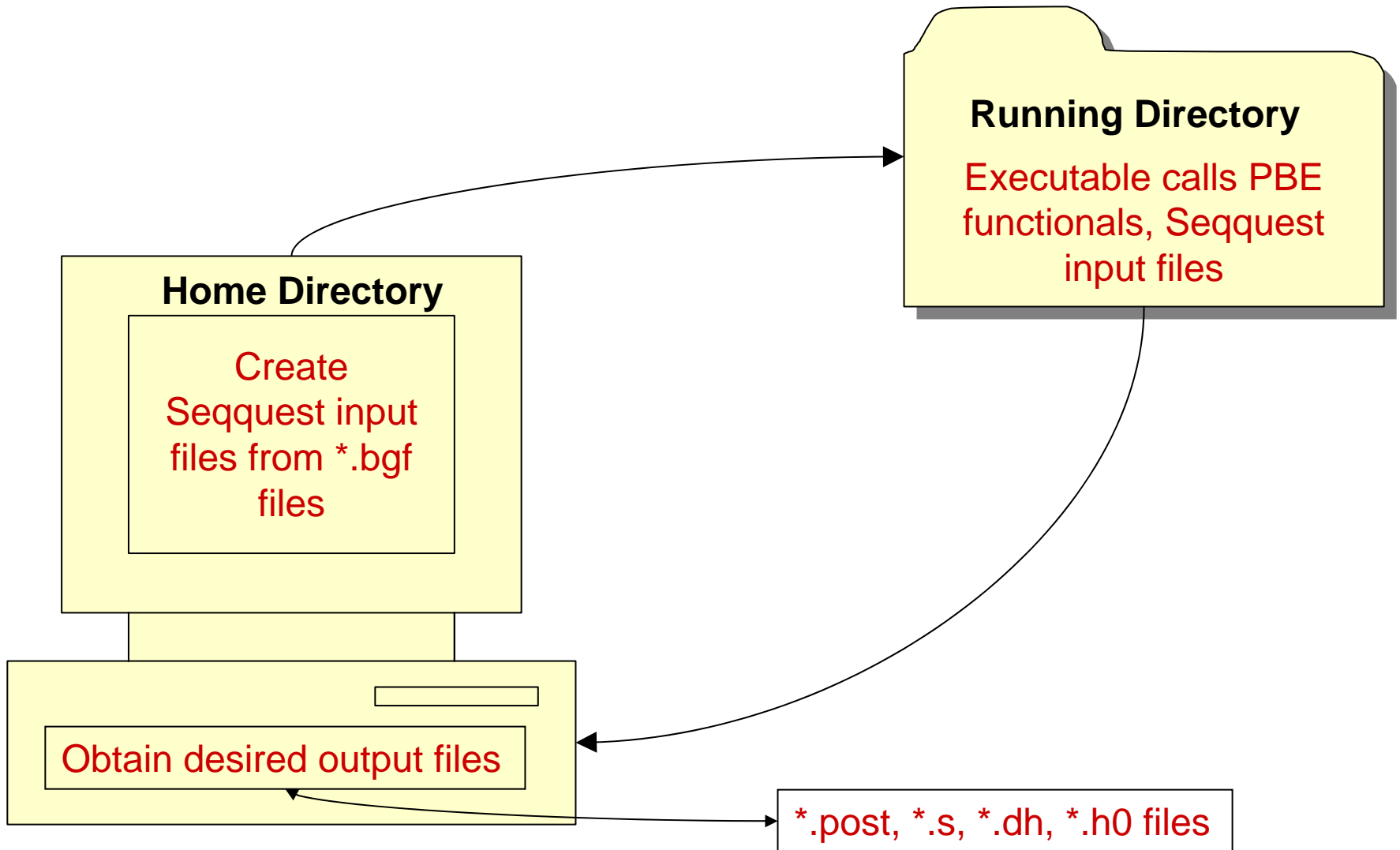
# Contents

- Yong-Hoon Kim's IV code
  - DFT
    - Input/Output
  - DOS calculation
  - IV calculation
- IV code in CMDF
  - Input/Output files
- Results

# Original IV Code

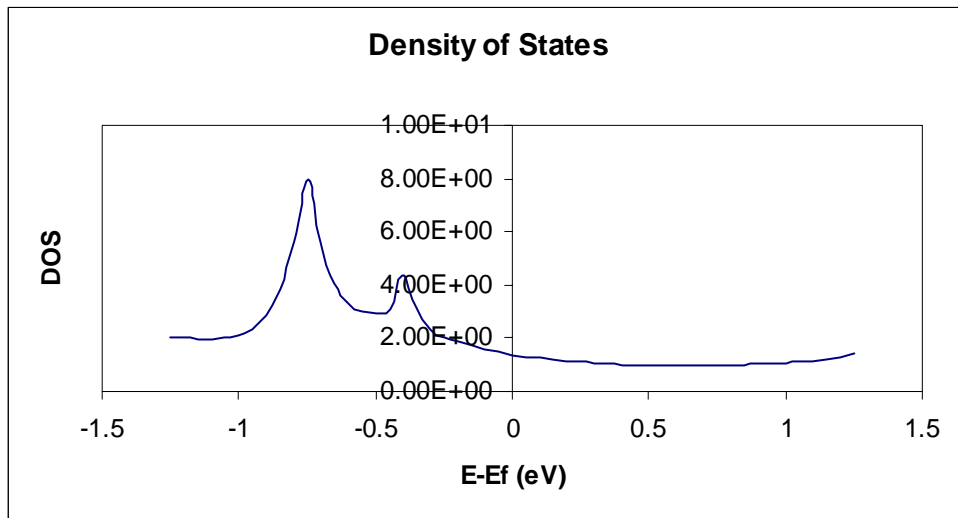


# DFT Calculations



# DOS/T Calculations

```
# S [Ang^2]  Ef [eV]  Eg [eV]  Ef1 [eV]  Eg1 [eV]  Ef2 [eV]  Eg2 [eV]
# 43.215 -4.72243  0.01686 -4.41267  0.02750 -4.41224  0.02700
# E-Ef [eV]  E [eV]    T      DOS [1/eV]   c_1
-1.50000 -6.22243 1.4614E+00 7.4180E+00 3.7551E-02
-1.49000 -6.21243 1.4660E+00 7.3887E+00 3.7352E-02
-1.48000 -6.20243 1.4693E+00 7.3658E+00 3.7189E-02
-1.47000 -6.19243 1.4712E+00 7.3463E+00 3.7050E-02
```

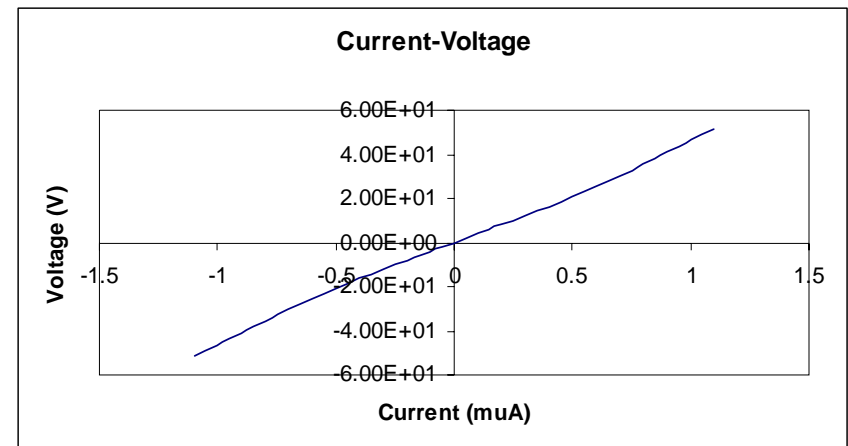


- DOS input file is created
  - DOS projection on atoms/orbitals
  - Minimum and maximum energy
  - Additional parameters
- Second executable sums \*.dh and \*.h0 files to create \*.h files
- \*.post, \*.s, \*.h files are copied to running directory to perform DOS/T calculations

# IV/GV Calculations

- IV input file is created
  - Minimum and maximum voltage
  - Voltage step size
  - Voltage distribution over electrodes
- Executable is run that takes in DOS output and IV input file
- Final output has information on **current's** and **conductivity's** dependence on **voltage**

```
# 2e^2/h (G0) = 77.48092 [muA/V] ; 2e/h = 2108.36294 [muA]
# vrat1= 0.50000
# V [V] I [muA] G [muA/V] I [G0] G [G0]
-1.250 -7.724E+01 6.477E+01 -9.968E-01 8.360E-01
-1.245 -7.691E+01 6.472E+01 -9.927E-01 8.353E-01
-1.240 -7.659E+01 6.468E+01 -9.885E-01 8.347E-01
-1.235 -7.627E+01 6.461E+01 -9.843E-01 8.339E-01
```



# Implementation in CMDF

- Want to **simplify** process
  - Eliminate manually creating input files and running numerous executables
- Keep **flexibility** of code
  - Try not to lose any functionality
- Take advantage of **CMDF**
  - Framework creates a unique environment in which disorder from temperature effects are easily studied—make use of this

# Input for Python Code

- Three executables to run

- Seqquestin.py

- Creates Seqquest input

```
title = "testrun"  
kgridwhole = "2 4 0"  
kgridelect = "2 4 3"  
convergence = "0.0001"  
history = "10"  
gsteps = "100"  
gconv = "0.0005"
```

- Projectionrunner.py

- Gives atomic coordinates in Bohrs
    - Used to create projectioninput file

- ManuallV.py

- Main program that actually performs calculations

```
title = 'testrun'                ## same as title used for seqquestin.py file  
outputfile = 'ivout.txt'        ## file where output will be given  
tempfold = "/temp1/ch121chg"    ## running folder for calculations  
totalnumber = 56                ## total number of atoms in the system  
elect1number = 18               ## number of atoms in the bottom electrode  
elect2number = 18               ## number of atoms in the top electrode  
energymin = "-1.50"            ## minimum energy for the Density of States  
energymax = "1.50"             ## maximum energy for the Density of States  
energystep = "0.50"            ## step size for the Density of States Calculation  
numberenergylevels = "1"       ## number of energy levels per SGF block  
broadening = "0.10"            ## energy broadening (eV) for electrode  
minvolt = "-1.50"              ## minimum voltage to be calculated  
maxvolt = "1.50"               ## maximum voltage to be calculated  
voltstep = "0.50"              ## voltage step size  
contactdist = "0.5"            ## voltage distribution over contacts
```



# Python Code Output Files

## Seqquestin.py

```
do setup
do iters
do post
no force
no relax
no cell
no neb
setup data
title
...
functional
PBE
dimension
3
(primitive lattice vectors ...)
(grid dimensions...)
(atom types ...)
(atom files ...)
number of atoms in unit cell
56
(atom, type, position vector ...)
kgridh
2 4 0
end setup phase data
run phase data
convergence
0.0001
history
10
geometry parameters
gsteps
100
gconv
0.0005
end geometry parameters
end run phase data
```

## Projectionrunner.py allows for the creation of:

```
number of projection
2
projection name...1:
c_1
no orbital
number of selected atoms
8
selected atoms number
10 2 0.088439218 0.403721250 2.844643664
11 2 2.754258027 0.450208531 2.844643664
12 2 0.007842367 5.021042109 2.844643664
13 2 2.673661176 5.067548288 2.844643664
14 2 4.127465858 -1.835094874 2.844643664
15 2 6.793284667 -1.788588695 2.844643664
16 2 4.046869007 2.782131499 2.844643664
17 2 6.712687816 2.828637677 2.844643664
projection name...2:
pt_bottom_p
do orbital
number of selected atoms
9
selected atoms number
1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
7 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
```

## ManuallV.py

IV output for testrun

Density of States data

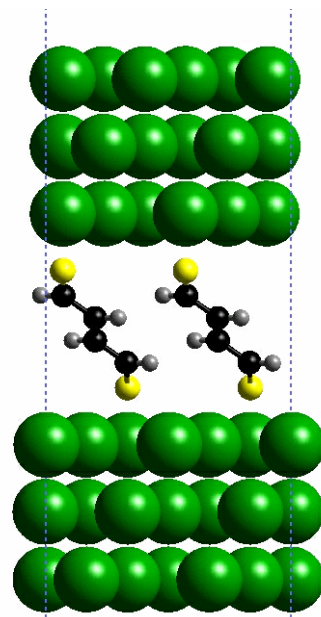
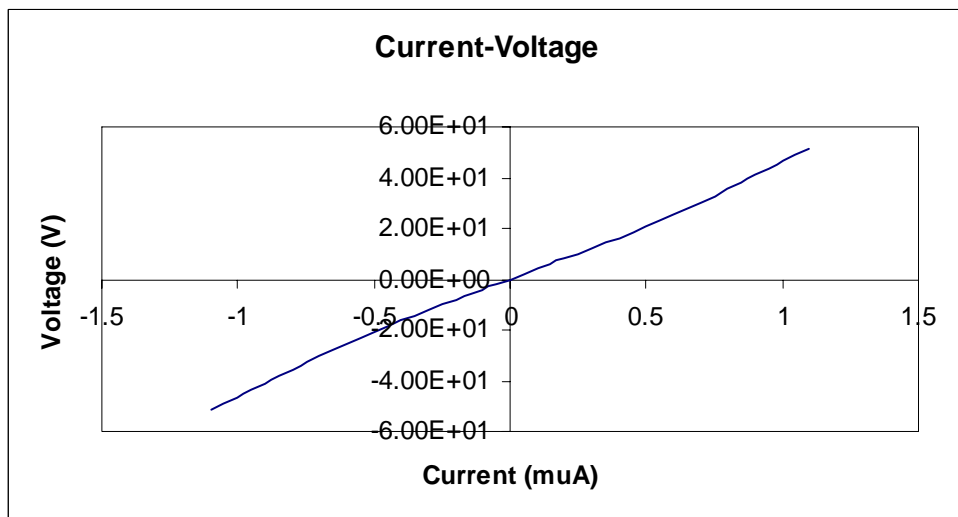
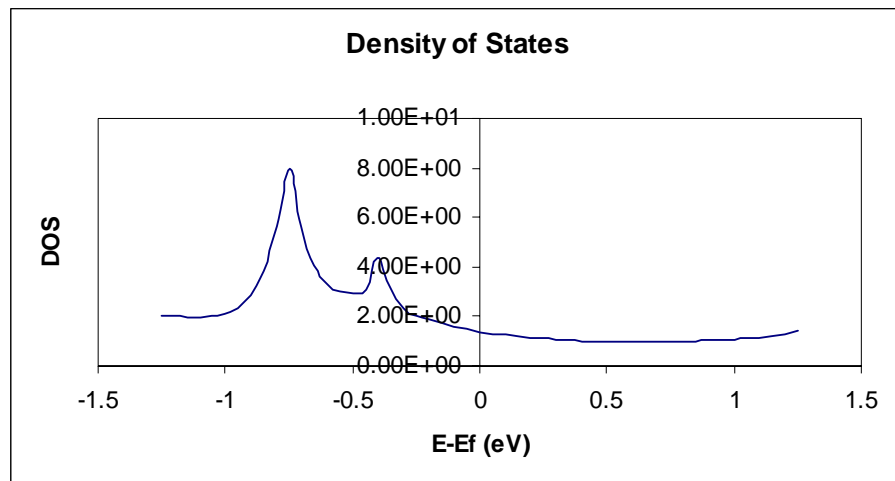
```
# dosrunner
# S [Ang^2] Ef [eV] Eg [eV] Ef1 [eV] Eg1 [eV] Ef2 [eV]
Eg2 [eV]
# 43.215 -4.83539 0.01565 -4.41227 0.02704 -
4.41230 0.02714
# E-Ef [eV] E [eV] T DOS [1/eV] c_1
-1.25000 -6.08539 6.0383E-01 2.0322E+00 1.1249E-01
-1.20000 -6.03539 6.0901E-01 1.9929E+00 1.1819E-01
-1.15000 -5.98539 6.2323E-01 1.9754E+00 1.2563E-01
-1.10000 -5.93539 6.4680E-01 1.9850E+00 1.3530E-01
...
1.05000 -3.78539 3.2641E-01 1.1163E+00 8.3698E-02
1.10000 -3.73539 3.3791E-01 1.1566E+00 8.8980E-02
1.15000 -3.68539 3.5250E-01 1.2202E+00 9.6814E-02
1.20000 -3.63539 3.7272E-01 1.3136E+00 1.0815E-01
1.25000 -3.58539 4.0116E-01 1.4467E+00 1.2427E-01
```

Current-Voltage data

```
# 2e^2/h (G0) = 77.48092 [muA/V] ; 2e/h = 2108.36294 [muA]
# vrat1= 0.50000
# V [V] I [muA] G [muA/V] I [G0] G [G0]
-1.100 -5.165E+01 4.892E+01 -6.666E-01 6.313E-01
-1.050 -4.897E+01 5.419E+01 -6.320E-01 6.994E-01
-1.000 -4.629E+01 5.338E+01 -5.974E-01 6.890E-01
...
1.000 4.629E+01 5.338E+01 5.974E-01 6.890E-01
1.050 4.897E+01 5.419E+01 6.320E-01 6.994E-01
1.100 5.165E+01 4.892E+01 6.666E-01 6.313E-01
```

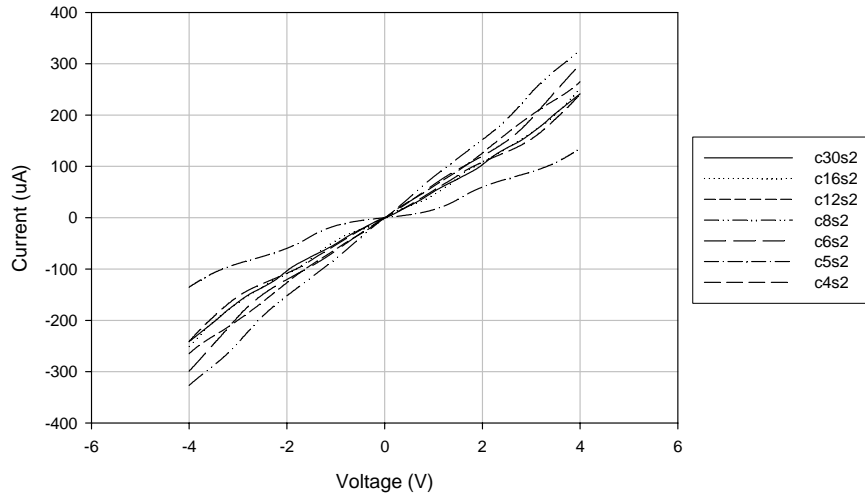
# Results

Results for  $C_4H_4S_2$   
between Au electrodes



# Results (cont.)

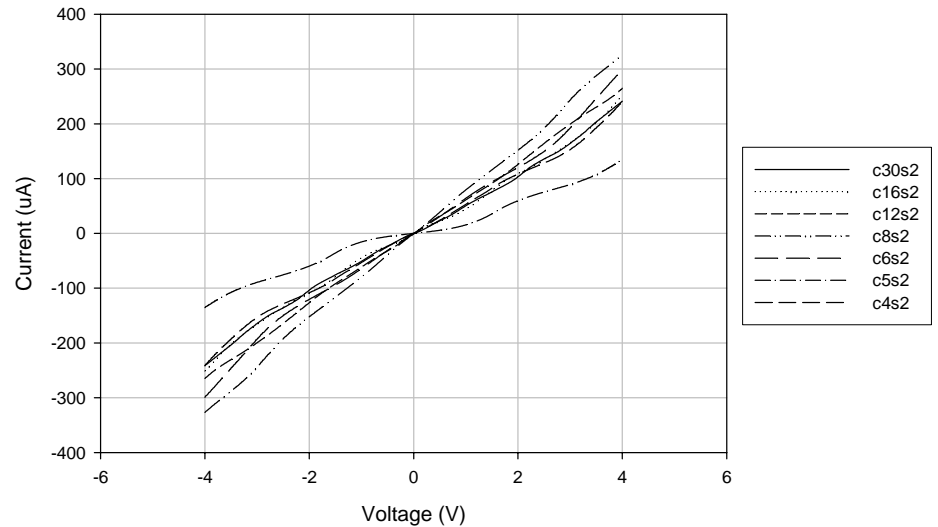
Current vs. Voltage



## Alkene Dithiol Chains

## Alkane Dithiol Chains

Current vs. Voltage



# Upcoming Research

- Take advantage of the ease of creating systems that have undergone MD simulations
  - IV code requires periodic boundary conditions
  - REAXFF PBC's exist for CMDF, but no parameters for alkane/alkene systems
  - DREIDING PBC's are being developed
- Look at temperature effects of doped and undoped monolayers using CMDF MD simulations

# Summary

- Created Python wrapper for IV code
  - DFT calculations
  - DOS calculations
  - IV calculations
- Integrated into CMDf to allow for easy transition between MD simulations and IV calculations
- Looking to make use of this relationship in further research

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MURI-ONR,

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Seiko-Epson,

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