

Challenges in the simulation of nucleation processes: from transition pathways to reaction coordinates

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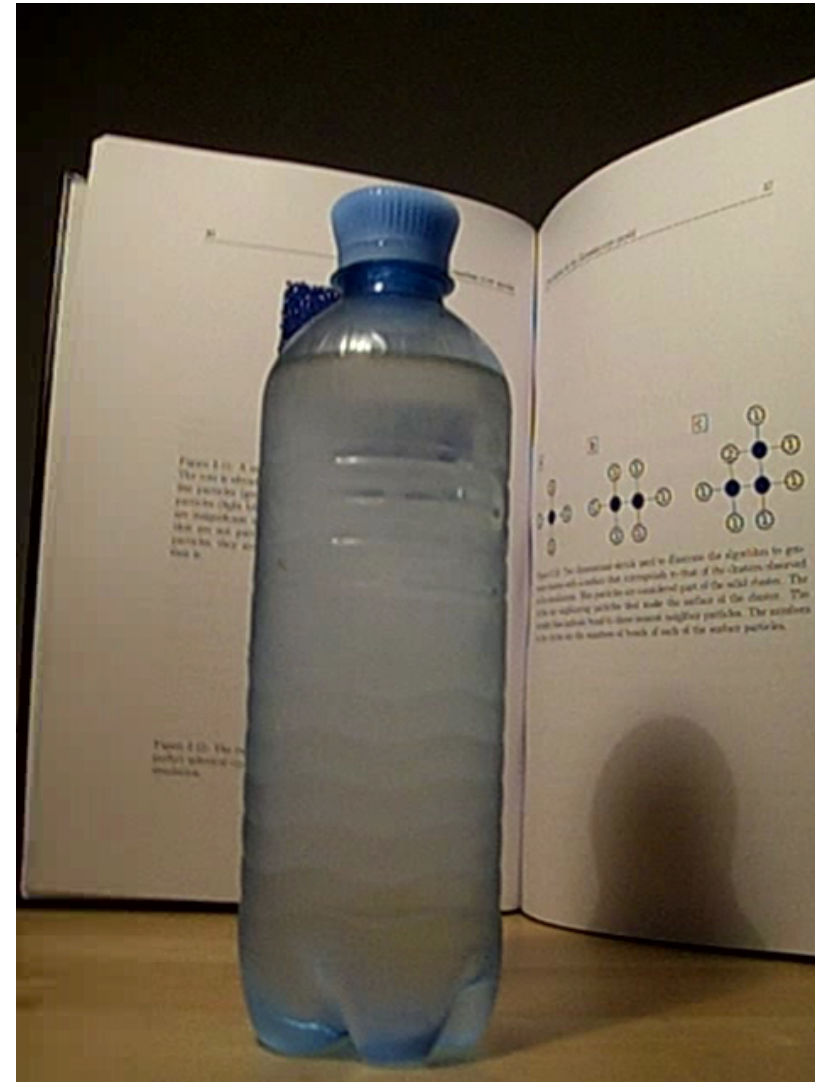
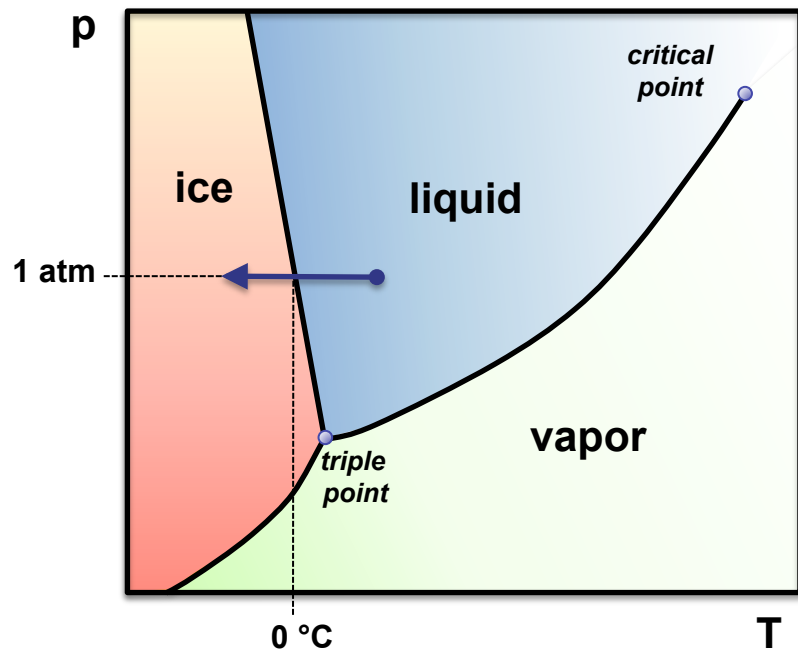
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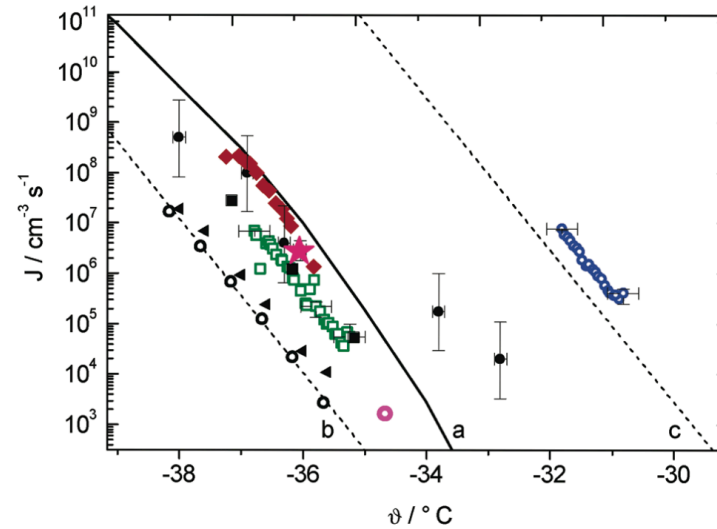
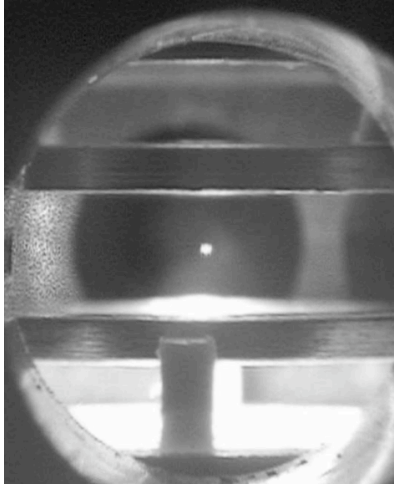
universität
wien

A kitchen experiment

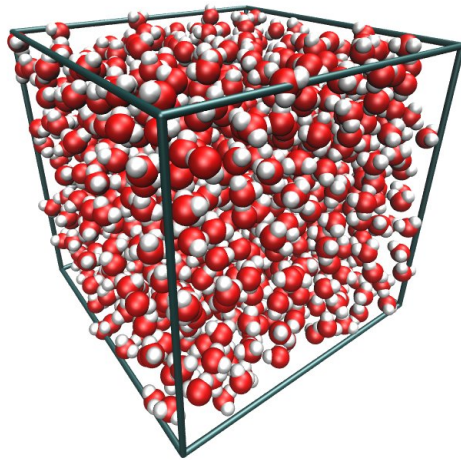


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Freezing of supercooled water



J = nucleation rate = events / time and volume



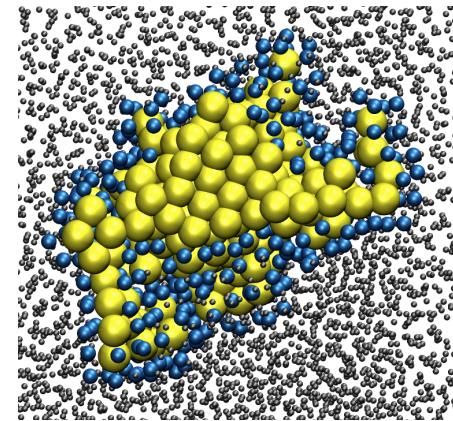
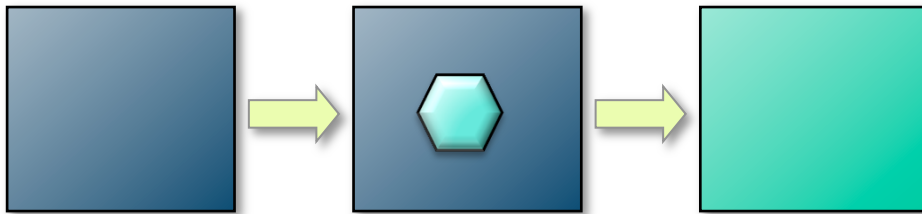
$$N = 1000$$

$$V = 3 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^3$$

1 event per 10^{10} - 10^{15} sec

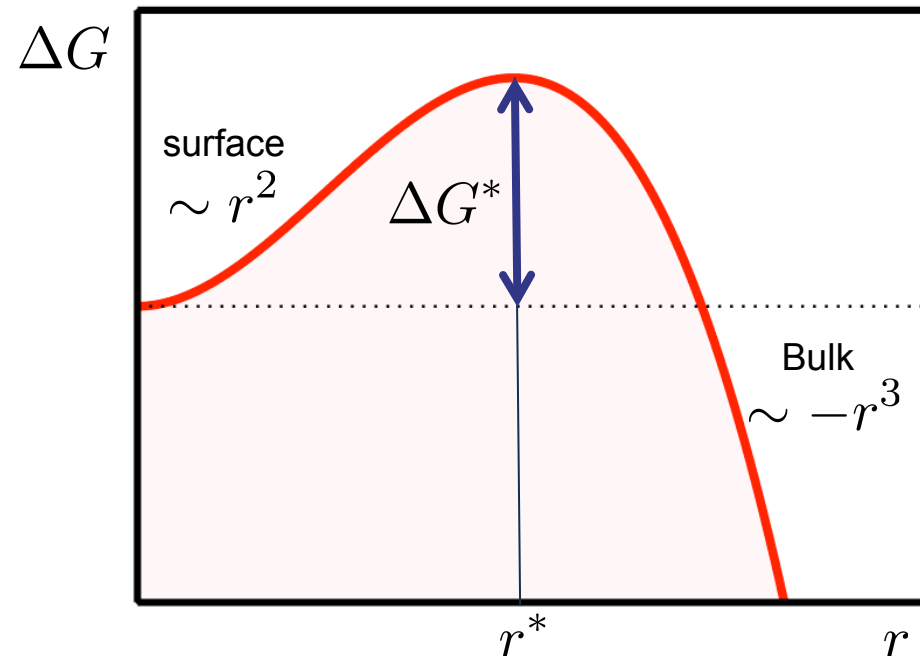
10^{25} - 10^{30} MD steps

Classical nucleation theory



$$\Delta G = 4\pi r^2 \gamma + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_s \Delta \mu$$

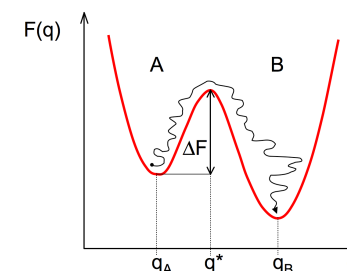
$$\Delta G^* = \frac{16\pi \gamma^3}{3\rho_s \Delta \mu^2}$$



Computational Challenges of Nucleation

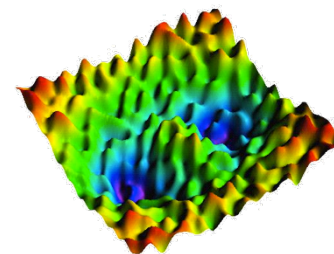
Rare events: large time scale gap

- Biased Monte Carlo
- Blue Moon Sampling
- Metadynamics
- Adiabatic Free Dynamics, TAMD
- **Transition Path Sampling**



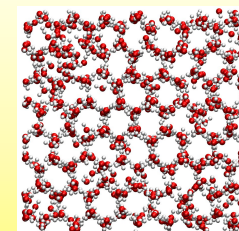
Ergodic sampling of trajectories

- Parallel Replica
- Wang Landau
- TPS + Metadynamics



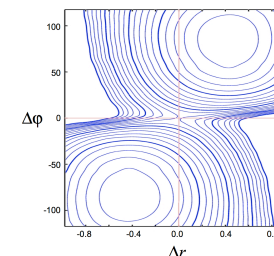
Local structure recognition

- Bond order parameters
- **Neural Networks**



Reaction coordinate analysis

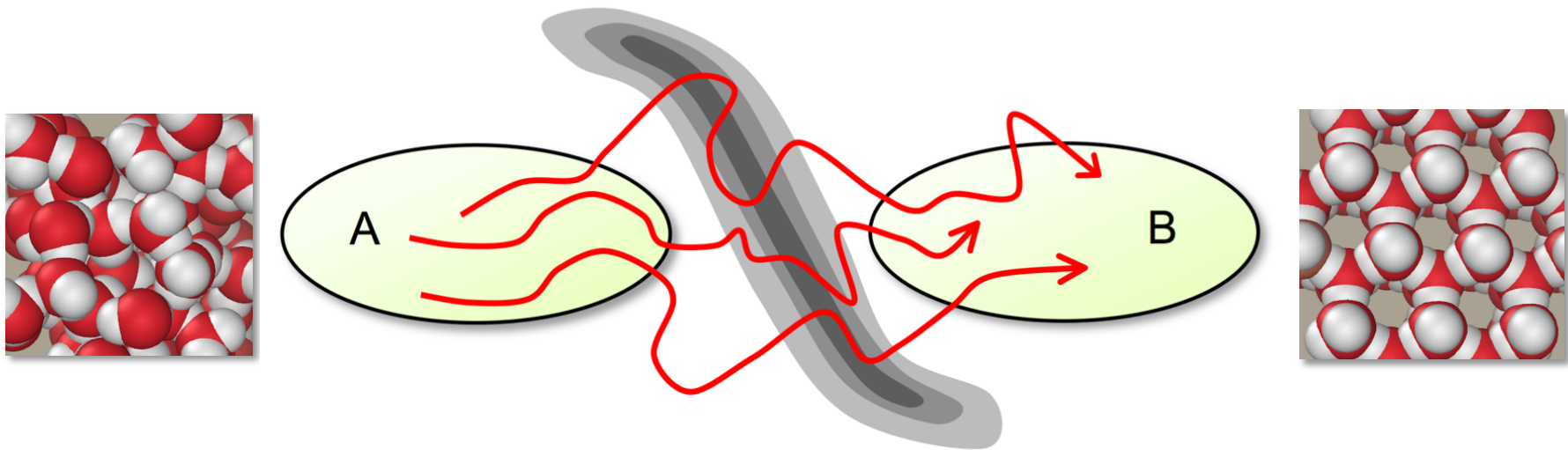
- String method
- Neural network analysis
- Likelihood Maximization



Transition path sampling

Transition path ensemble

$$\mathcal{P}[x(t)] \propto h_A(x_0)\rho(x_0) \prod_{i=0}^{L-1} p(x_i \rightarrow x_{i+1})h_B(x_L)$$

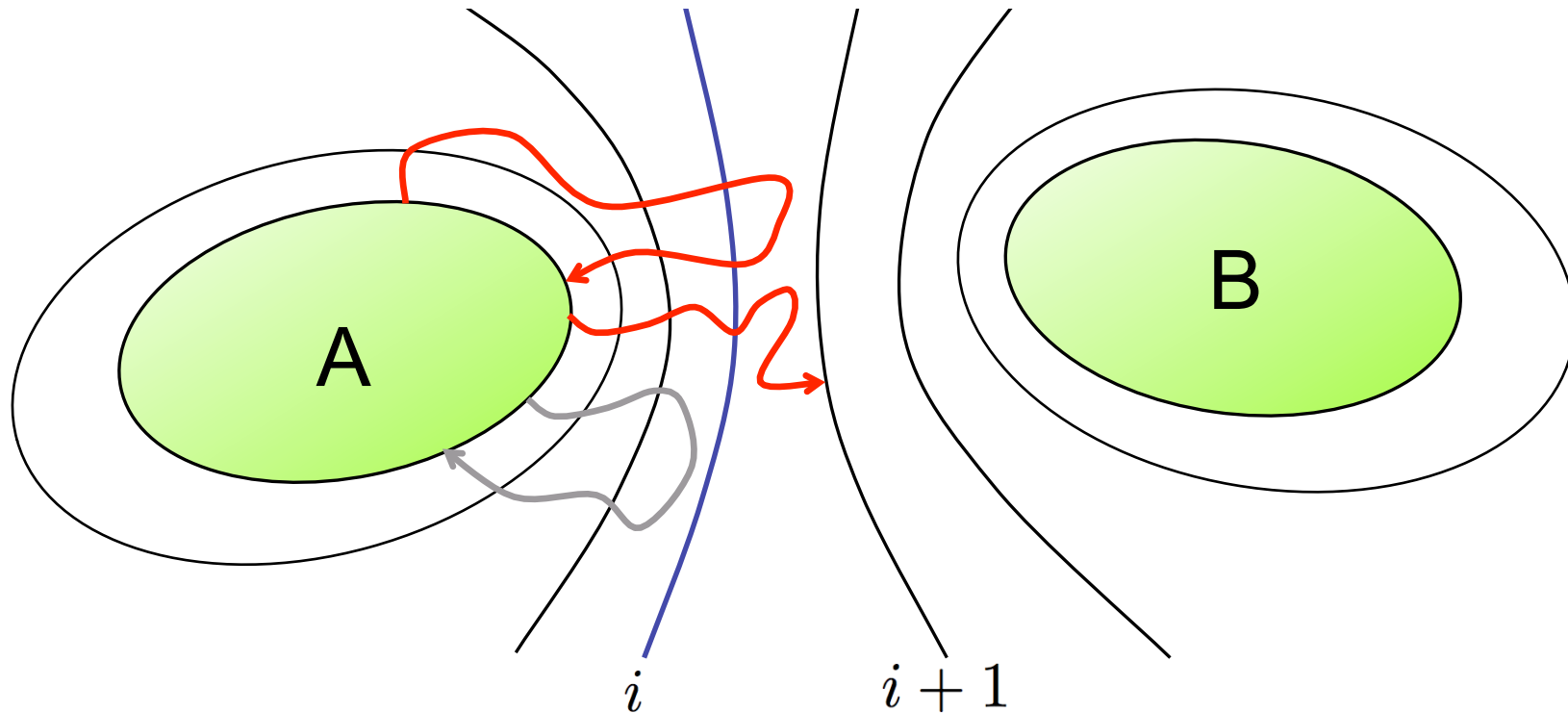


Sample TPE with Monte Carlo

C. Dellago, P. G. Bolhuis, F. S. Csajka, D. Chandler, JCP 108, 1964 (1998)

C. Dellago, P. L. Geissler, P. G. Bolhuis, Adv. Chem. Phys. 123, 1 (2002)

Transition interface sampling



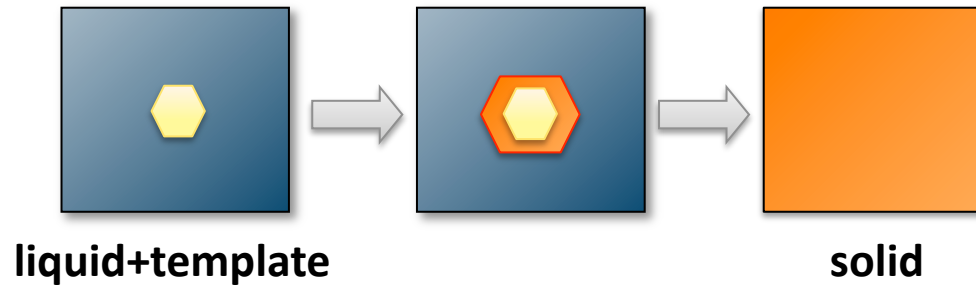
$\mathcal{P}_A(i+1|i)$ = probability that path crossing i for first time after leaving A reaches $i+1$ before A

$$k_{AB} = \frac{\langle \phi_{AB} \rangle}{\langle h_{\mathcal{A}} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \phi_{A1} \rangle}{\langle h_{\mathcal{A}} \rangle} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathcal{P}_A(i+1|i)$$

T. S. van Erp, D. Moroni and P. G. Bolhuis, J. Chem. Phys. 118 , 7762 (2003)

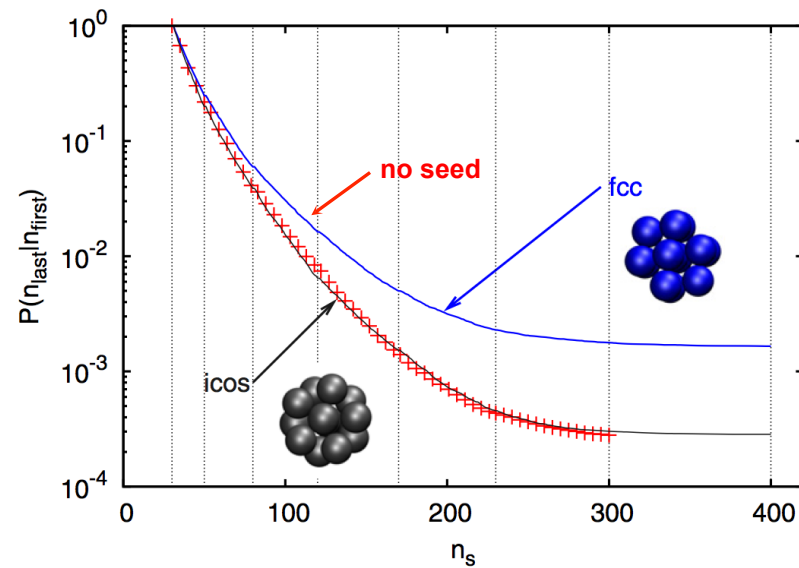
T. S. van Erp and P. G. Bolhuis, J. Comp. Phys. 205, 157 (2005)

Crystallization on tiny templates



crossing probability $P_A(\lambda_j | \lambda_1) = \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} P_A(\lambda_{i+1} | \lambda_i)$

- 28% undercooling
- Lennard-Jones particles
- N=6600 particles
- Seed size n=13
- NpH-ensemble



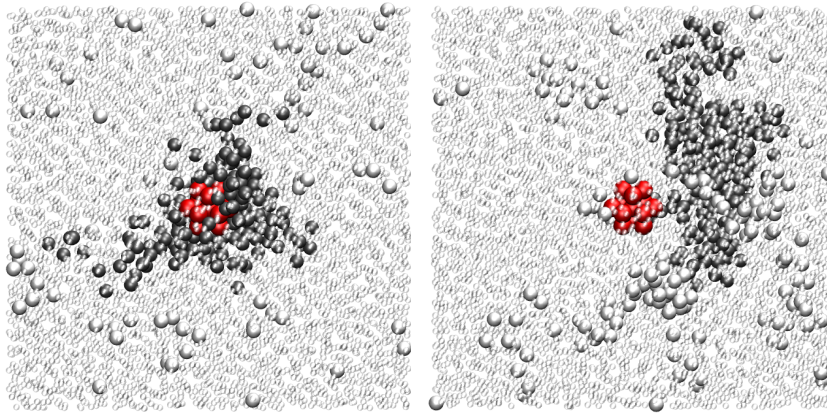
$$J_{fcc} = 1.7 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$J_{ico} = 3.1 \times 10^{-8}$$

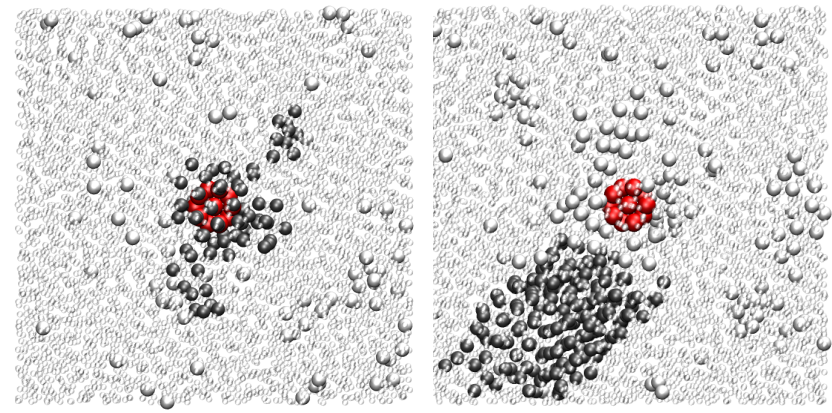
$$J_{hom} = 3.0 \times 10^{-8}$$

Crystallization Pathways

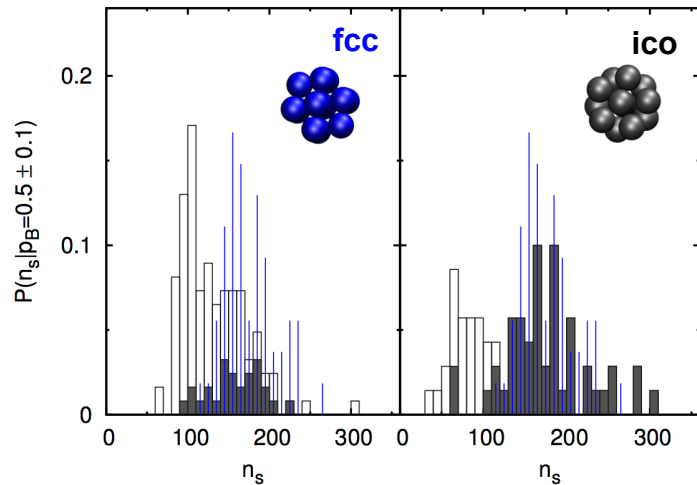
fcc template



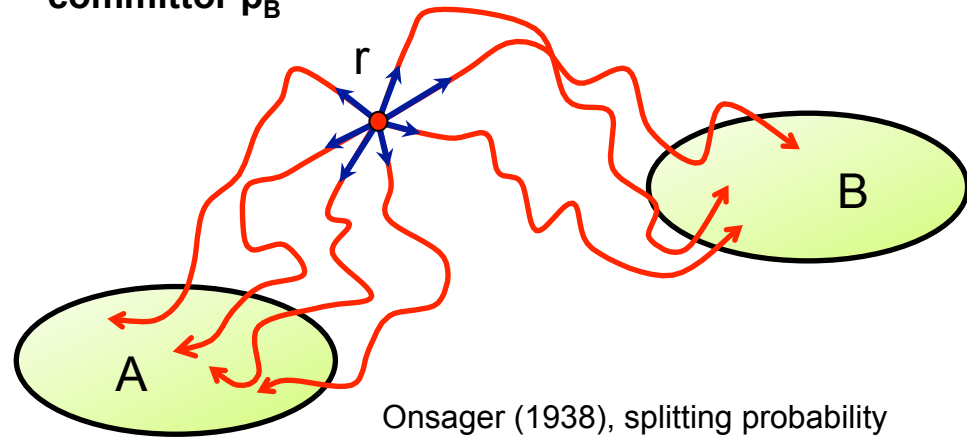
icosahedral template



Cluster size distributions
in transition state ensemble



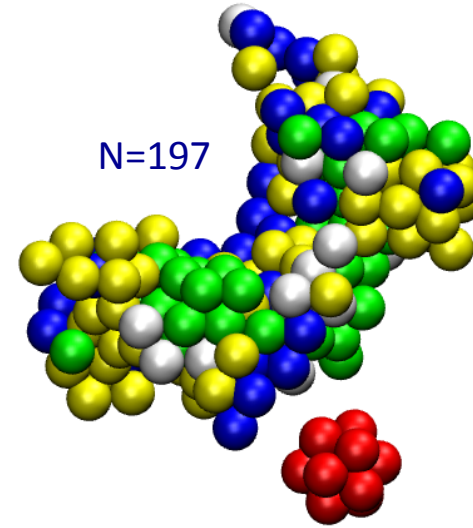
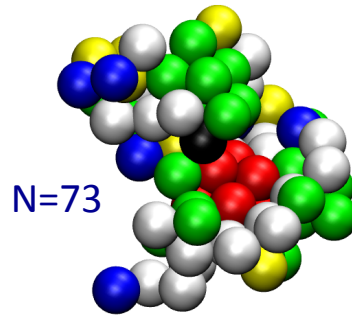
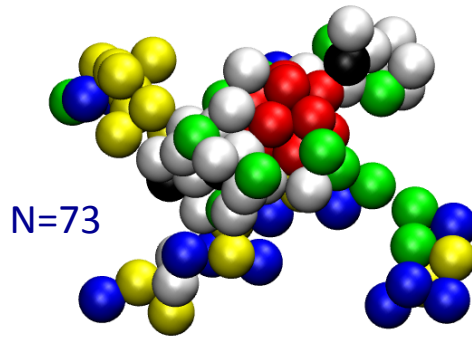
committor p_B



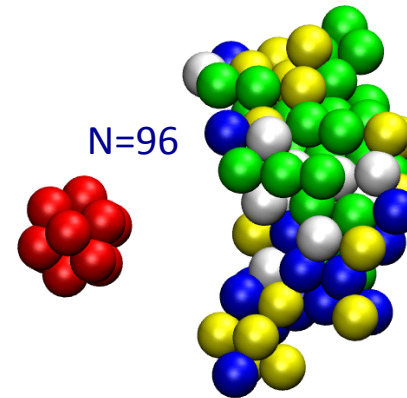
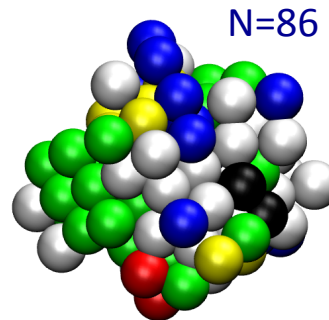
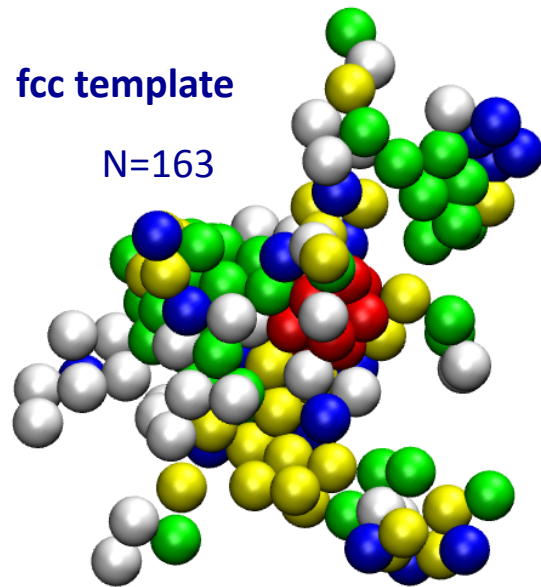
Onsager (1938), splitting probability
Klosek, Matkowsky, Schuss (1991)
Pande, Grosberg, Tanaka, Shakhovich (1998)

Structure of Critical Clusters

icosahedral template

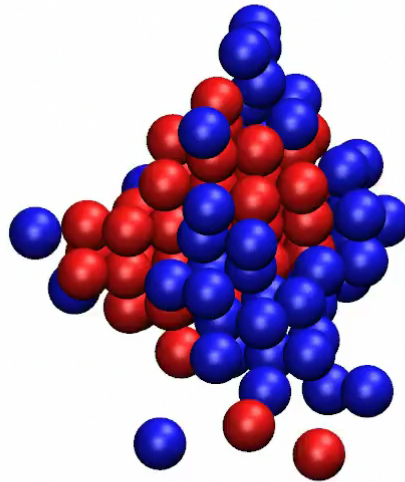


fcc template



template
icosahedral
fcc
bcc
x-bcc
hcp

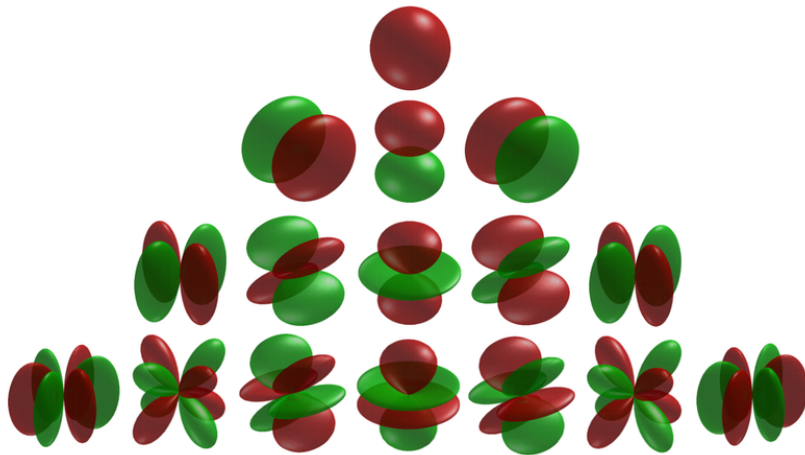
Generalized exponential model GEM4



● fcc
● bcc

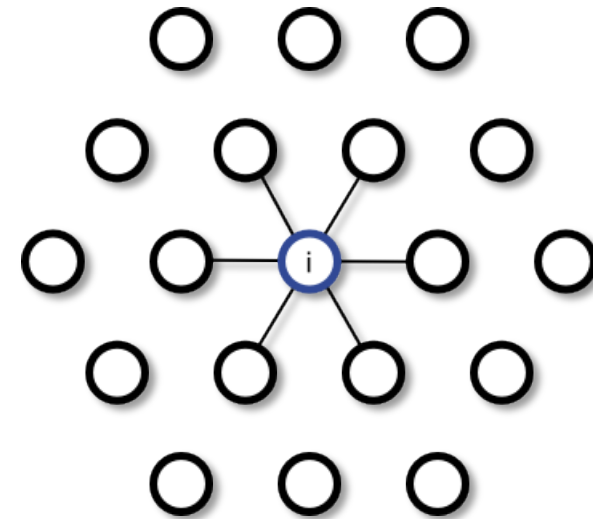
Detecting local order

Steinhardt bond order parameters



spherical harmonics

$$Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

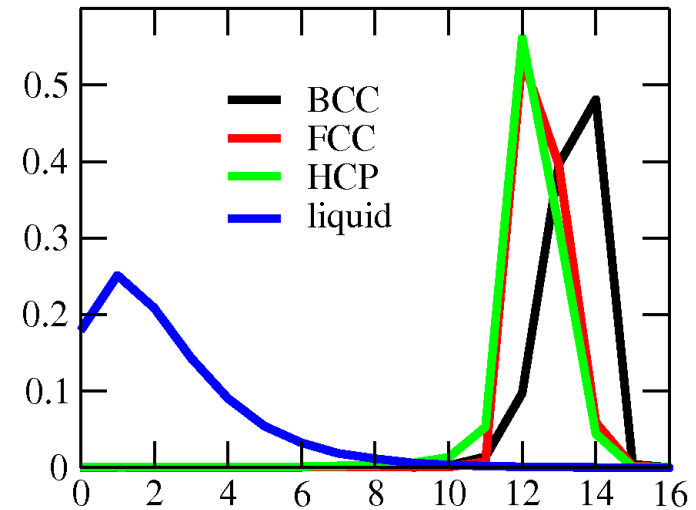
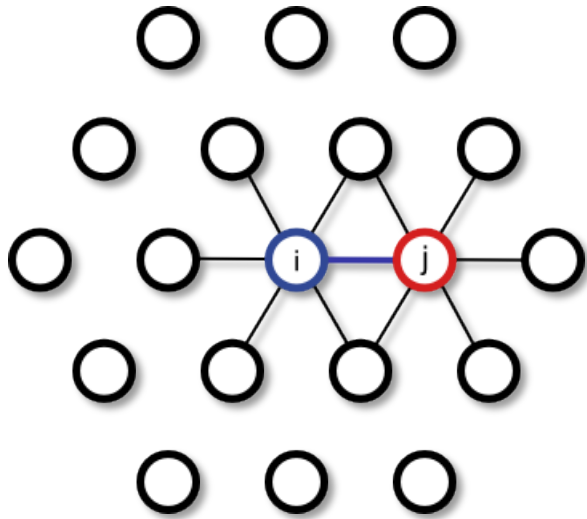


$$q_{lm}(i) = \frac{1}{N_b(i)} \sum_{j=1}^{N_b(i)} Y_{lm}(r_{ij})$$

rotationally invariant

$$q_l(i) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l |q_{lm}(i)|^2}$$

Distinguishing liquid from solid

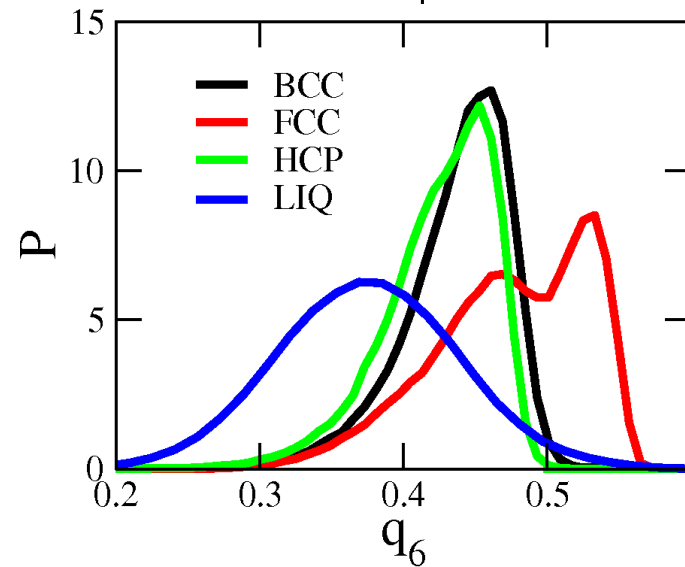
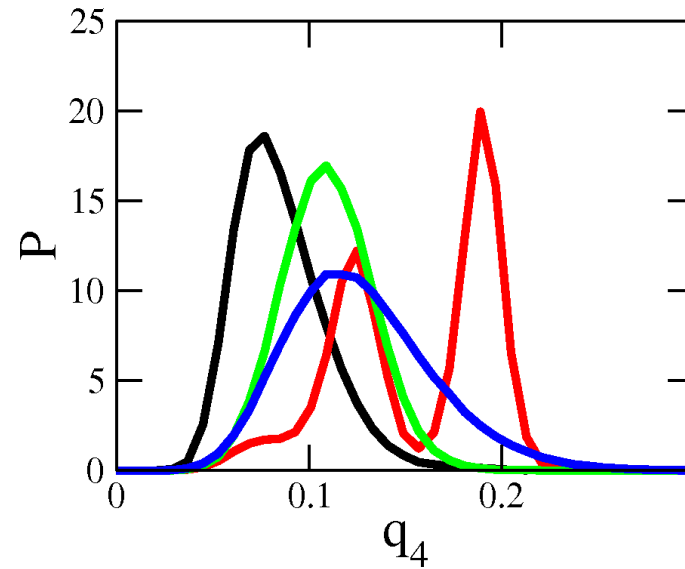
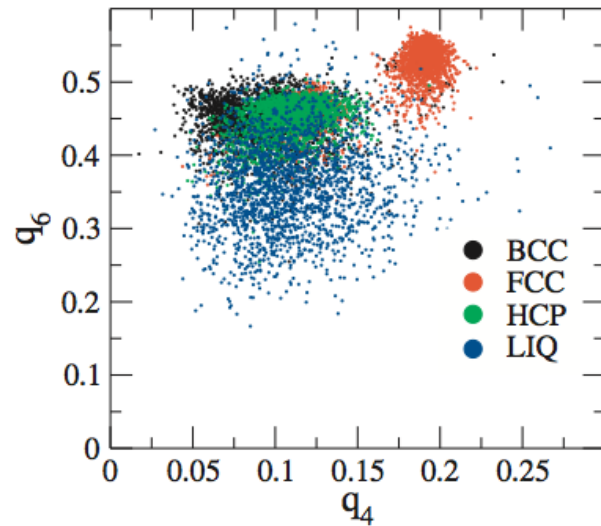
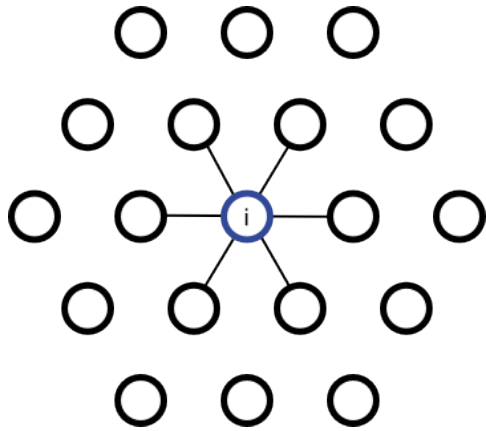


structural correlations

$$s_{ij} = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \frac{\sum_{m=-l}^l q_{lm}(i)q_{lm}^*(j)}{q_l(i)q_l(j)}$$

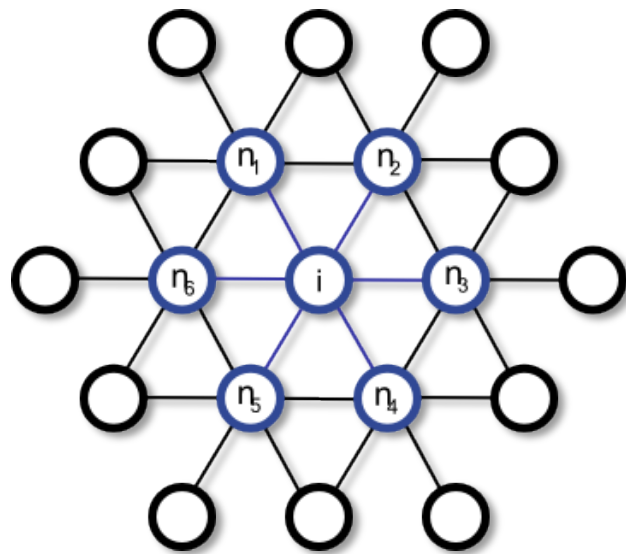
$$N_{bonds} = \sum_{N_b} \Theta(s_{ij} - 0.5)$$

Distinguishing solid structures

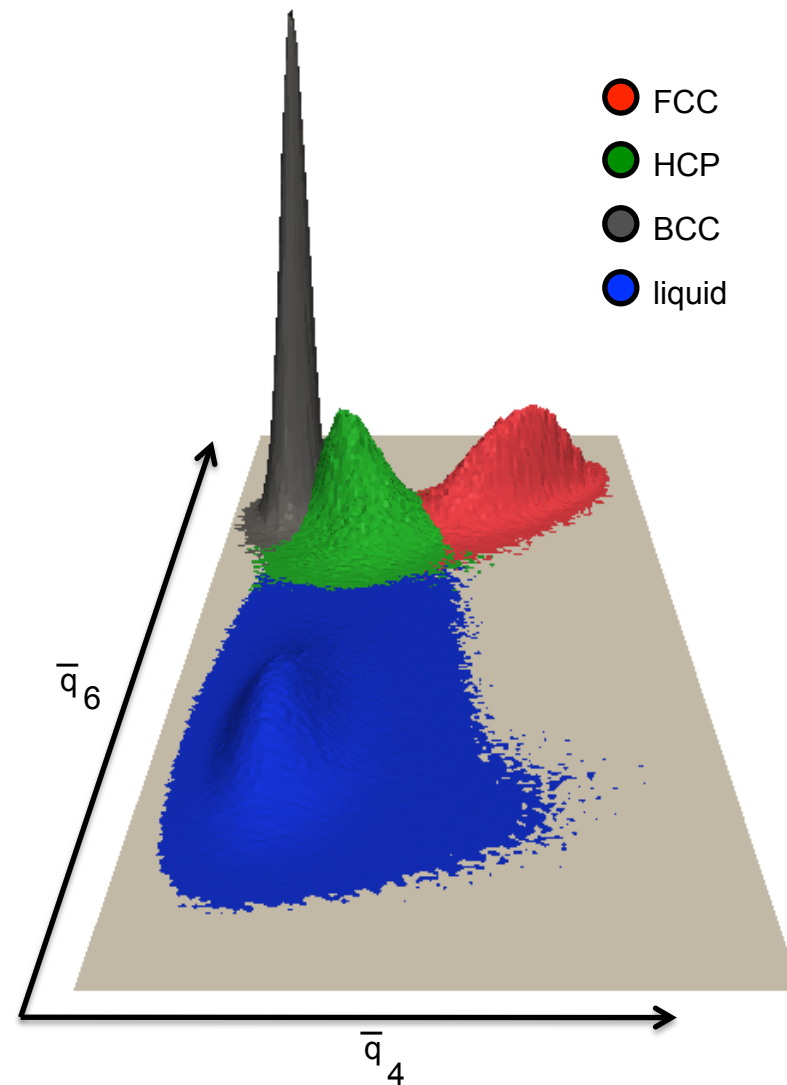


Averaged local order parameters

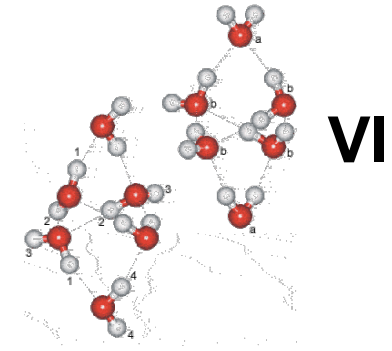
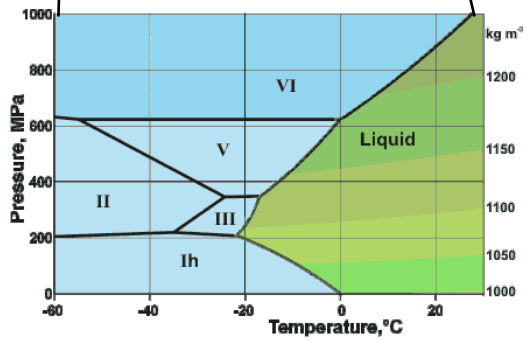
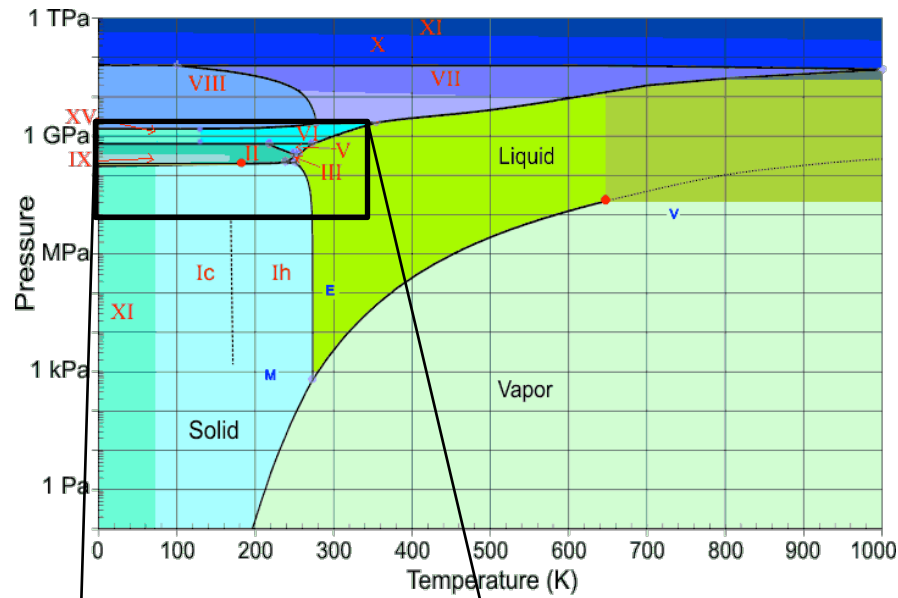
$$\bar{q}_{lm}(i) = \frac{q_{lm}(i) + \sum_{k=0}^{N_b} q_{lm}(k)}{N_b + 1}$$



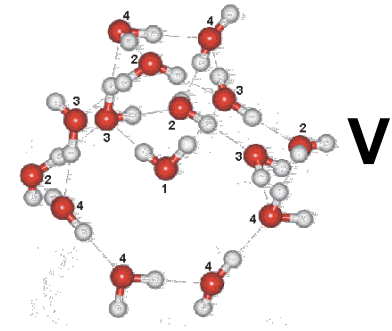
$$\bar{q}_l(i) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l |\bar{q}_{lm}(i)|^2}$$



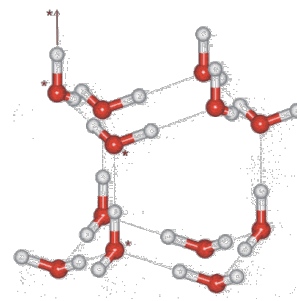
Liquid water and ice



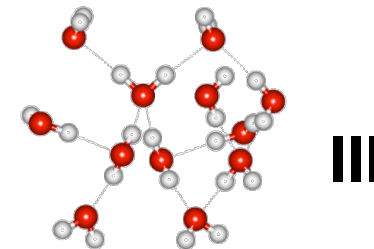
VI



V



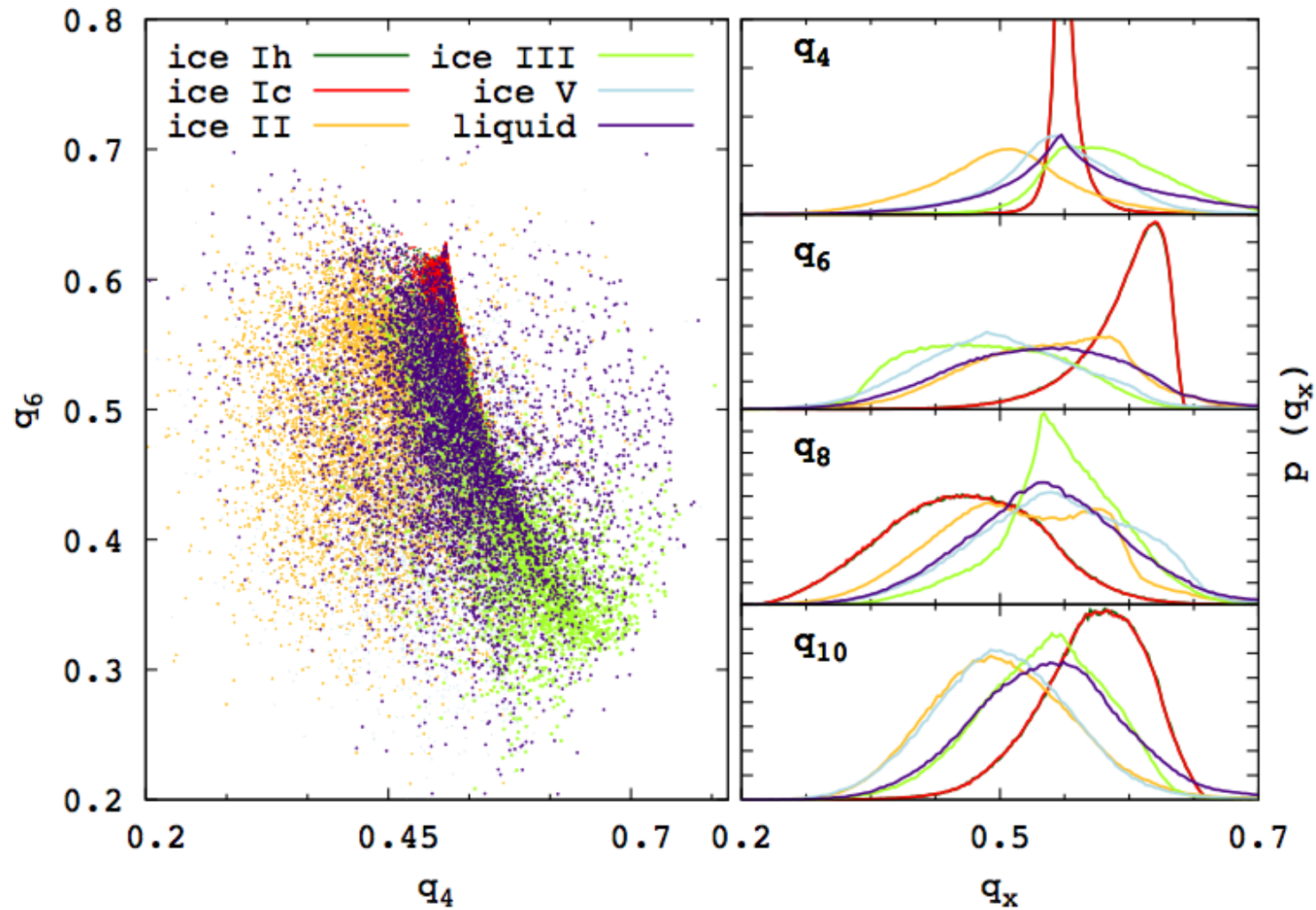
Ih



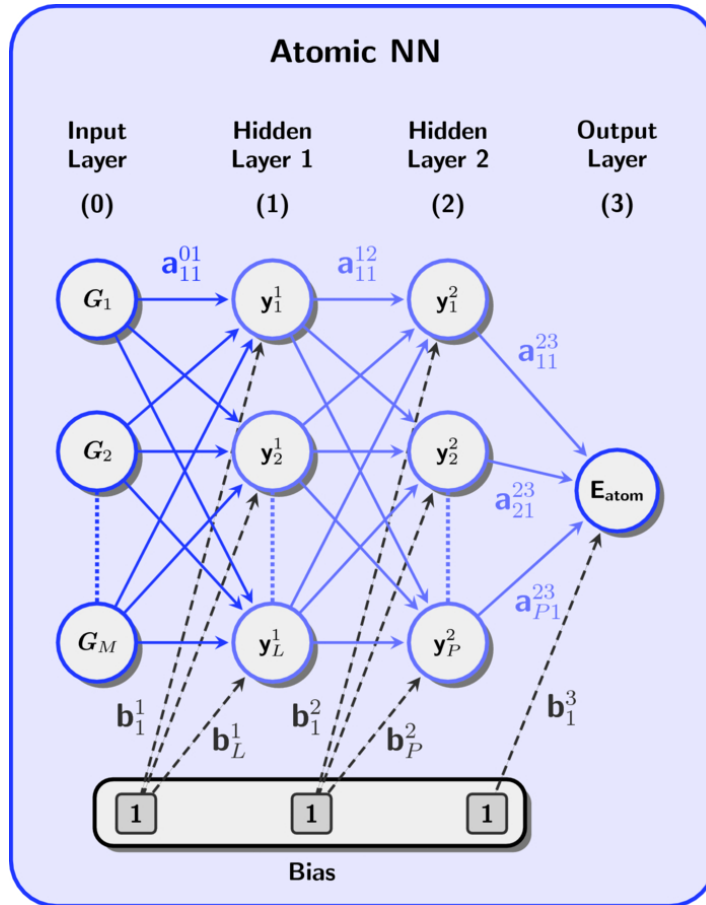
III

T. Lörting (Univ. Innsbruck)

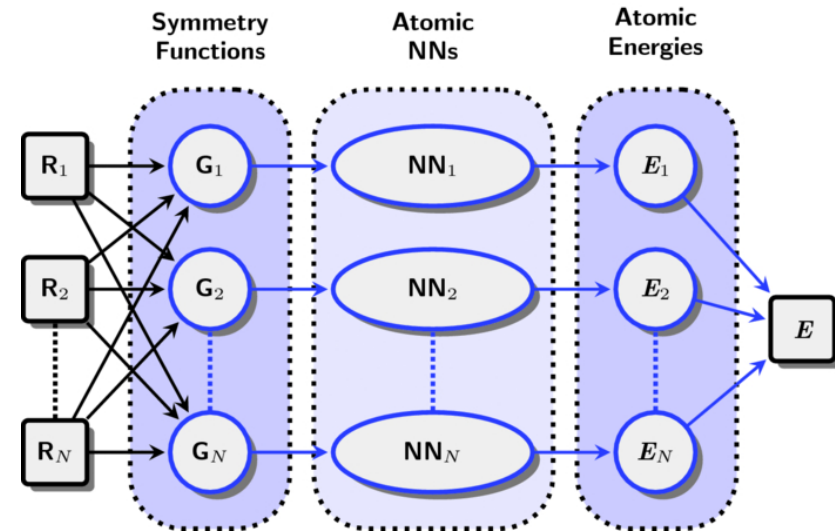
Do bond order parameters work for ice?



Representing energy surfaces with neural networks



$$E_i = f_a^2 \left[w_{01}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^3 w_{j1}^2 f_a^1 \left(w_{0j}^1 + \sum_{\mu=1}^2 w_{\mu j}^1 G_i^\mu \right) \right]$$



Al, Si, Na, Cu, ZnO, H₂O

Symmetry functions

$$f_c(R_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi R_{ij}}{R_c}\right) + 1 \right] & \text{for } R_{ij} \leq R_c \\ 0 & \text{for } R_{ij} > R_c. \end{cases}$$

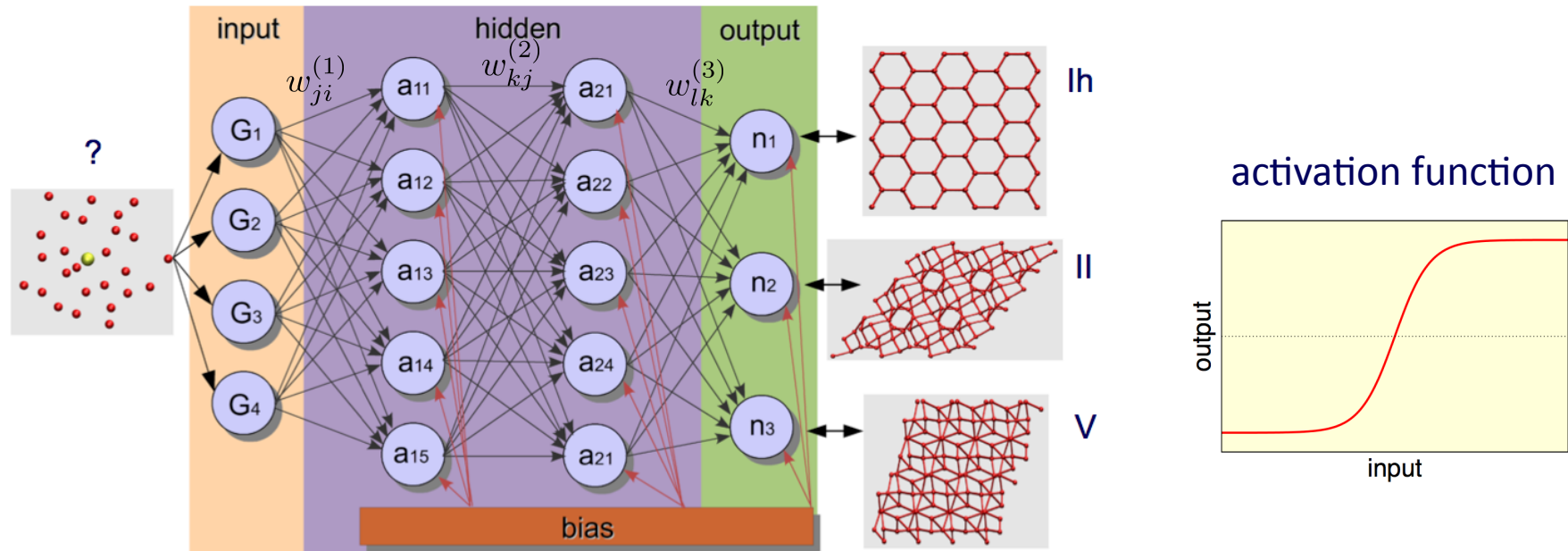
$$G_i^1 = \sum_{i \neq j}^{\text{all}} e^{-\eta(R_{ij} - R_s)^2} f_c(R_{ij}).$$

$$G_i^2 = 2^{1-\xi} \sum_{j,k \neq i}^{\text{all}} (1 + \lambda \cos \theta_{ijk})^\xi$$

$$\times e^{-\eta(R_{ij}^2 + R_{ik}^2 + R_{jk}^2)} f_c(R_{ij}) f_c(R_{ik}) f_c(R_{jk})$$

- Behler, Parrinello, PRL 98, 146401 (2007)
 Behler, Lorenz, Reuter, JCP 127, 014705 (2007)
 Behler, PPCP 13, 17930 (2011)

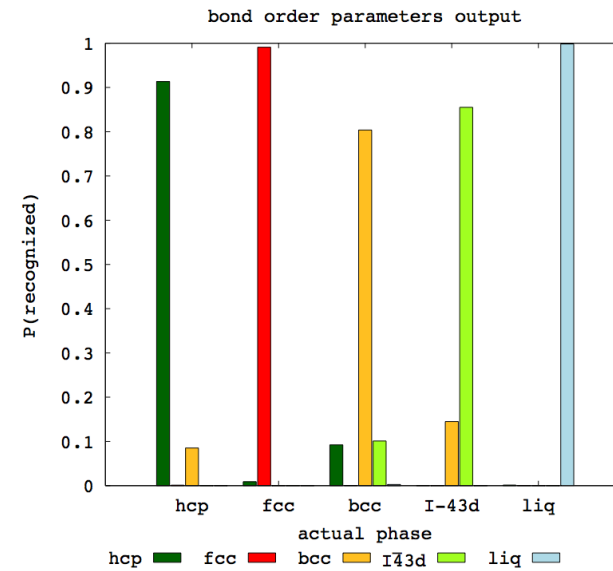
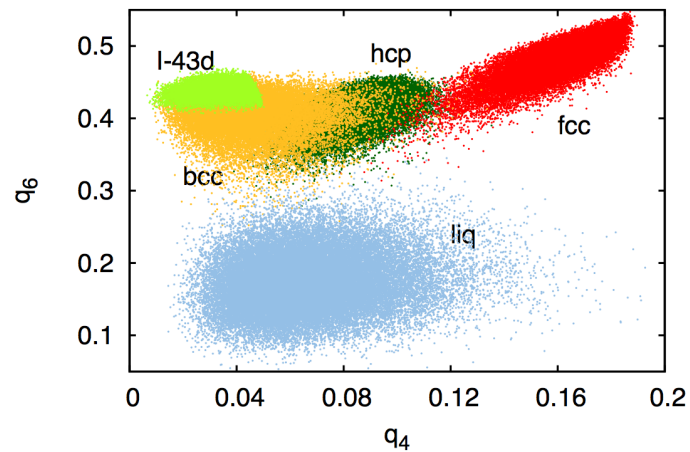
Neural network for structure recognition



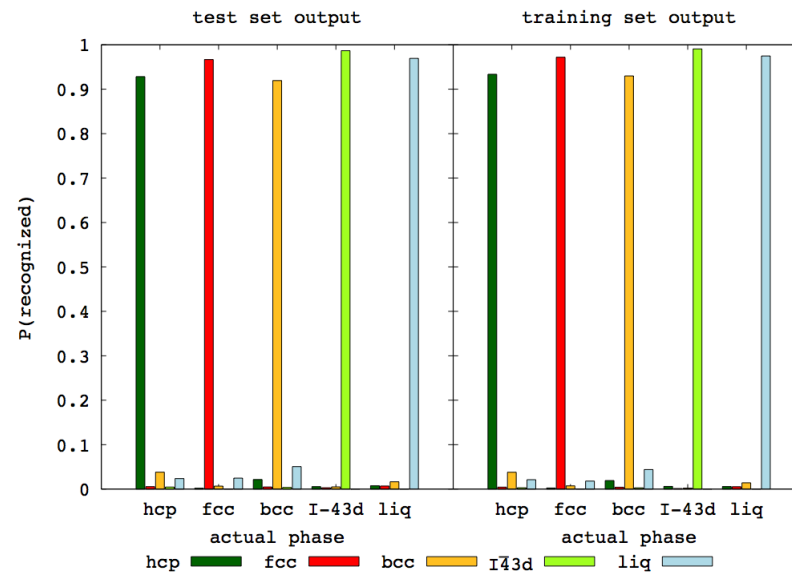
- Training with global extended Kalman filter to find optimum weights
- Training set: 30.000 uncorrelated configurations from MD (different densities)
- NN training on GPU (takes a few days)

Structure prediction for Lennard-Jonesium

bond order parameters

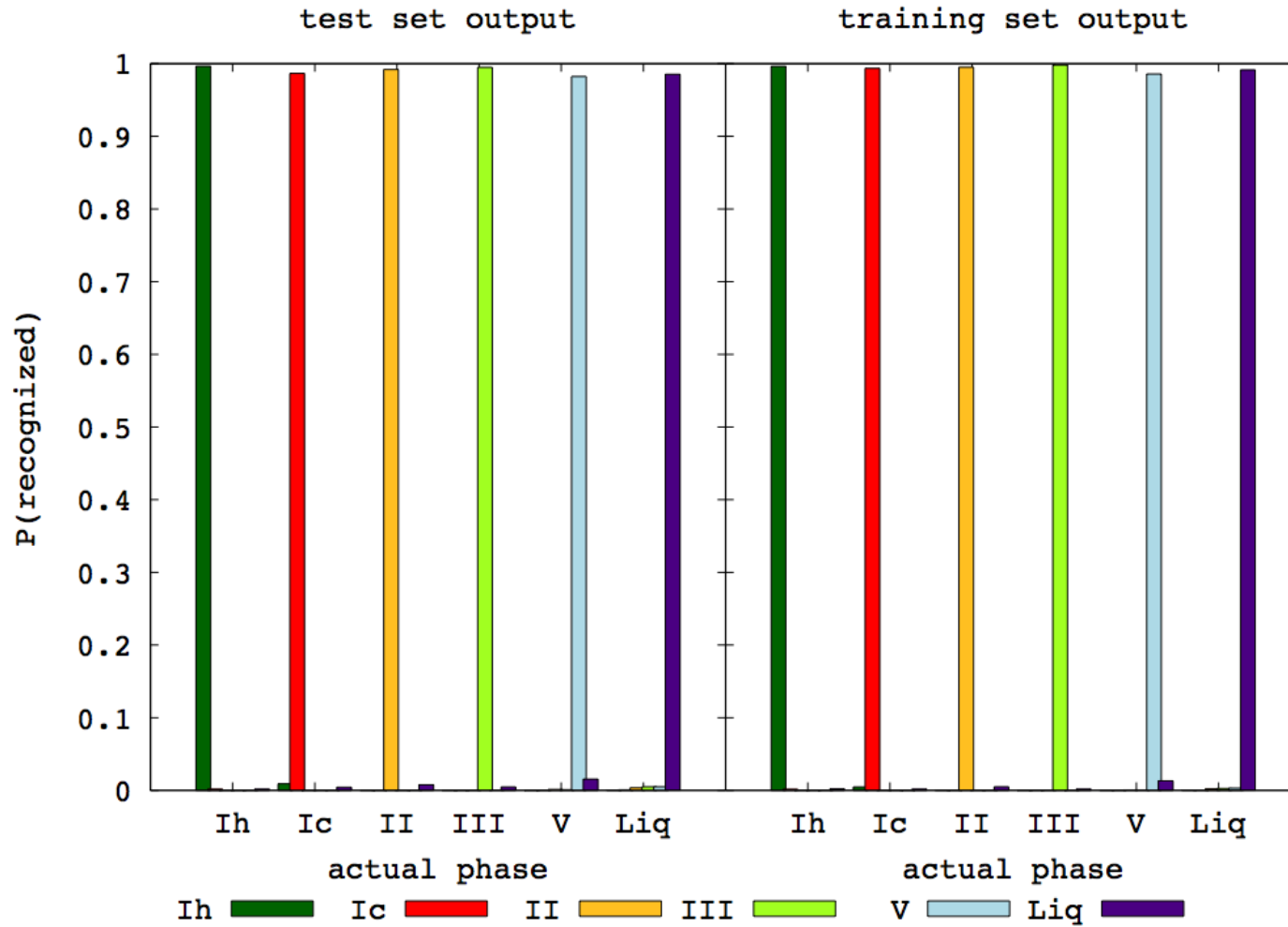


neural network



Structure Prediction for Water and Ice

T=270K, various pressures, 30.000 training structures



Nucleation of Ice Ih and Ice III

