# GRID BASED A PRIORI REALISTIC ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR SIMULATORS

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#### ● COST Chemistry and METACHEM

- Ongoing Metalaboratories in Chemistry
- Regional situations
- **•** Proposed projects

## WHAT IS A PRIORI MOLECULAR SIMULATION FOR

- Life and biological processes and structures
- Innovative Materials and nanodevices
- Environmental processes
- Food
- Astro and space processes
- •……………………………



Metachem: Metalaboratories for Complex Computational Applications in Chemistry

MURQM: Multireference Quantum Chemical Methods

DIRAC: Four Component Relativistic Quantum Chemical Calculations

SIMBEX: Simulation of Molecular Beam Experiments



Metachem: Metalaboratories for Complex Computational Applications in Chemistry

> DYSTS: Dynamics and Spectroscopy of Systems : Relevant to Environment and Applied Chemistry

ELCHEM: E-learning Technologies for Chemistry

ICAB: Integration of Codes for Ab Initio Methods

COMOVIT: Collaborative Molecular and Electronic Structure Visualization tools

### Il progetto GRID europeo: D23 COST action



- Simbex
- Murqm
- Dirac
- Elchem
- Icab
- **Dysts**
- Comovit



# LABS per NATIONALITY (51)

- 1 Isr,Pl,Sk,Nl
- 2 Cz,Ch, Fr, Dk, A, Sw, No
- 3 Hu
- 4 Gr
- 5 E
- 6 D, Uk,
- 9 I

# MURQM (P. CARSKY, CZ)

- Ab initio codes are designed in a cooperative way. They deal with large matrices and linear algebra operations. Diagonalizations and minimizations. Construction of hypersurfaces of potential energy values bypoints
- 9 Laboratories

# DIRAC (K. FAEGRI, NO)

- Cooperative development of MC-SCF, gradient minimization, DFT capabilities, integral algorithms for relativistic accurate concurrent calculations
- 6 Laboratories

# SIMBEX (O. GERVASI, I)

- Coordinated implementation of a problem solving environment to simulate molecular beam experiments and molecular processes. Ab initio, dynamics, kinetics and statistics codes will be assembled
- 10 Laboratories

# DYSTS (A. AGUILAR, E)

- Environment and application driven dynamics and spectroscopy calculations distributed among the participating laboratories
- 4 Laboratories

# ELCHEM (A. LAGANA, I)

- Coordinated development of ubiquitous learning technologies and virtual laboratories. Design of distributed virtual reality tools at human and molecular level
- 10 Laboratories

# ICAB (E. ROSSI, I)

- Coordinated development of linear scaling methods for ab initio calculations withparticular emphasis on chemical data transfer and handling
- 6 Laboratories

# COMOVIT (H. LUETHI, CH)

- Design and development of multimedia distributed software to handle 3D molecular information of ab initio origin
- 6 Laboratories

QUANTUM DYNAMICS PROBLEM





Born-Oppenheimer separation

Electronic Schrödinger equation:

Nuclear Schrödinger equation:

$$
\hat{H}_{elec}\Psi_n(\{w\};\{W\}) = E_n(\{W\})\Psi_n(\{w\};\{W\}) \; \hat{H}_n\chi_n(\{W\},t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\chi_n(\{W\},t)
$$

$$
d/dt [A]=k[A][B][C] \dots
$$

#### The molecular simulator SIMBEX





# MODULE 1



# MODULE 2



# MODULE 3



## ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE CALCU-LATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

- Isolated (gas phase) small molecules
- Isolated (gas phase) large molecules
- Condensed phase and solid state calculations
- Topological studies
- Modeling and functional representations of the potential energy surfaces

## MOLECULAR DYNAMICS CALCULATIONS

- Exact quantum dynamics for small systems
- Semiclassical and mixed classical-quantum for intermediate systems
- QM/MM and Car Parrinello
- Classical dynamics

### OBSERVABLE PROPERTIES

- Structure and stability calculations for aggregates of various sizes
- Kinetics and fluid dynamics calculations
- Thermodynamics properties
- Direct Monte Carlo calculations
- Condensed phase and liquid crystals
- Cross sections and rate coefficients

## ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE PROGRAMS

- Small molecules (GAMESS-UK, GAMESS US, MOLPRO)
- Large molecules (GAUSSIAN03)
- Topological analysis of the interactions (AIMPAC, TOPOND)
- Modelling and fitting of the potential energy surfaces (FITTING)

## MOLECULAR DYNAMICS PROGRAMS

- Car-Parrinello (CP)
- Classical dynamics (ABCtraj, VENUS96; DL\_POLY)
- Quantum dynamics (TD)
- Semiclassical dynamics (ABCsem)

## OBSERVABLE PROPERTIES PROGRAMS

- Direct Monte Carlo (DSMC)
- Energy and angular distributions

## CRITICAL FEATURES OF THE INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

- AB INITIO METHODS (molpro, gamess, adc, gaussian, ) resource requests are proportional to  $N^3$  (the number of electrons) and to  $M^D$  (M is the number of grid points per dimension D) for cpu and disc.
- EMPIRICAL FORCE FIELDS (Venus, dl\_poly, …) resource requests are proportional to P! (P is the number of atoms)
- DYNAMICS (APH3D, TIMEDEP, ...) these programs use as input the output of the previous module most critical dependence is on the total angular momentum J value that can increase up to several hundred units and the size of te matricesdepend on 2J+1
- KINETICS PROGRAMS use dynamics results for integrating relevant time dependent applications

### LOCAL PLATFORMS

- Several workstations (IBM, Sun, SG, HP, ..)
- Clusters of PC
- Parallel machines (IBM SP, Origin, Sun multiprocessor, …)
- Supercomputer centers (CINECA, EPCC, CESCA, ..)

# LOCAL CLUSTERING (geographical

- Nordic grid
- Hungary
- Italy

#### ChemGrid.it: the Italian Grid for Chemistry





#### ChemGrid: the Perugia node













### **INDEPENDENT CALCULATIONS**

#### **LOOSELY COUPLED CALCULATIONS**

### **STRONGLY COUPLED CALCULATIONS**

Grid based molecular simulators: the nitrogen atom reactions **Leonardo Pacifici** 

# TWO POSSIBLE PROJECTS

- Materials by molecular simulation design on grid
- Chemical knowledge on the grid

## MATERIALS BY MOLECULAR SIMULATION DESIGN

- Develop a general purpose molecular simulator on grid
- Develop user friendly interfaces for external (experimentalists, engineers, designers, environmentalists …)

# CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE

- Mark up languages for handling chemical knowledge
- Virtual laboratories for handling chemical procedures