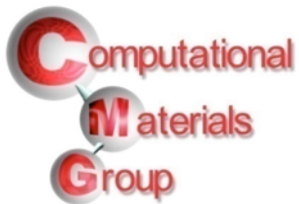


# The MAterials Simulation Toolkit for Defect and Diffusion Calculations

Tam Mayeshiba, Henry Wu, Zhewen Song, Ben Afflerbach, Professor Dane Morgan

University of Wisconsin-Madison

NIST/CHiMaD Data Workshop, Evanston, IL  
May 2, 2016

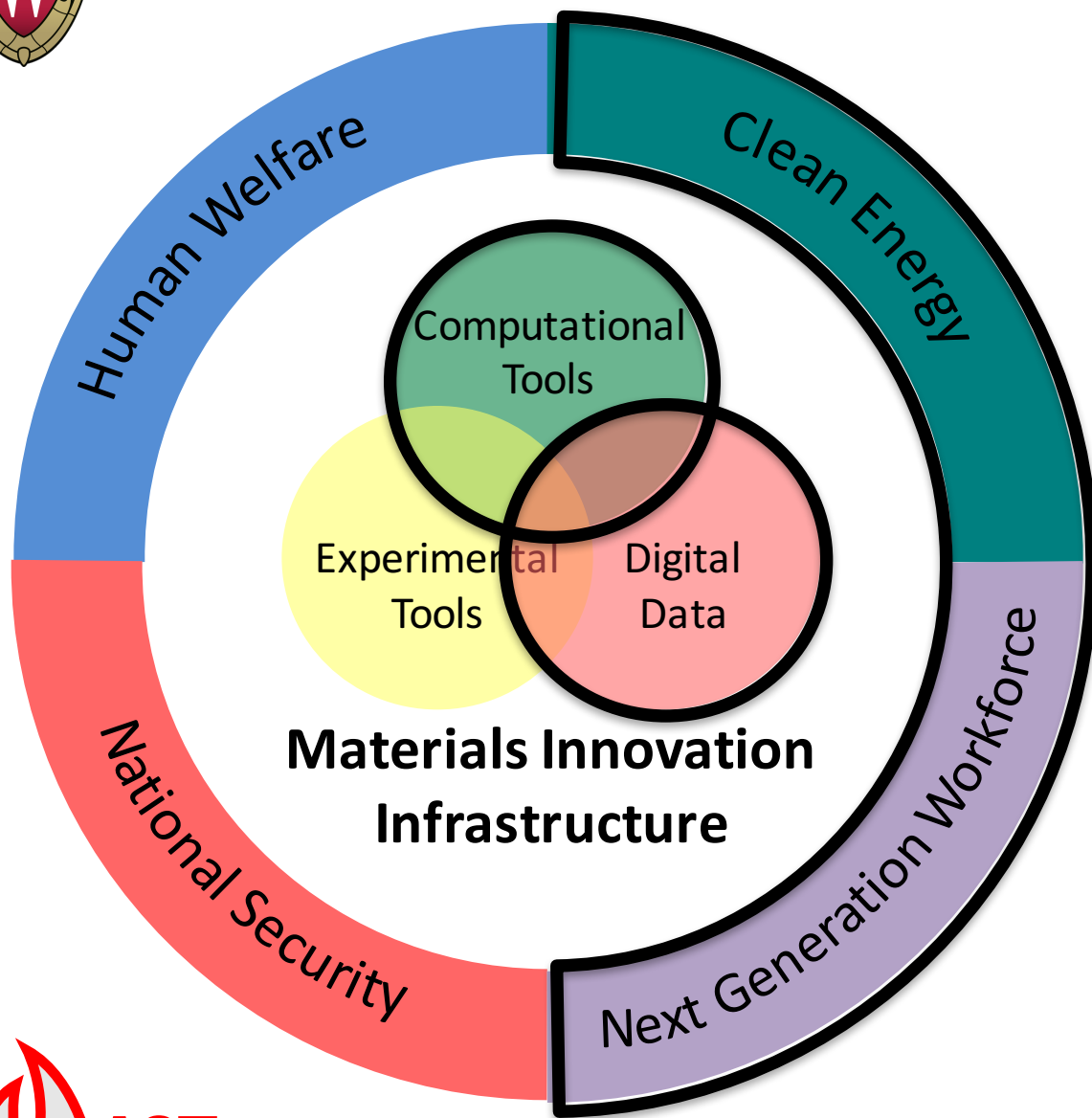


<http://pythonhosted.org/MAST>

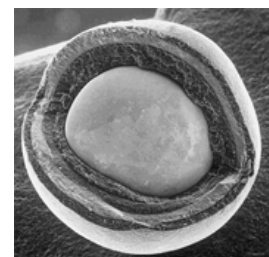




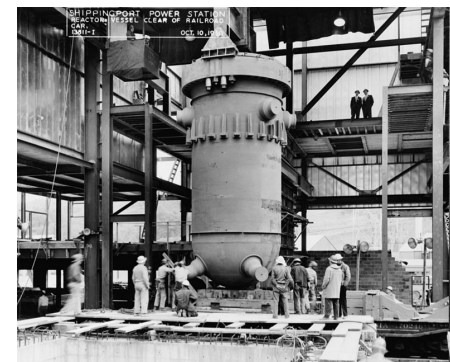
# MAST's role in the Materials Genome Initiative



Solid oxide fuel cell server, bloomenergy.com



TRISO fuel particle, US DOE



Reactor pressure vessel, US DOE





# What is MAST?

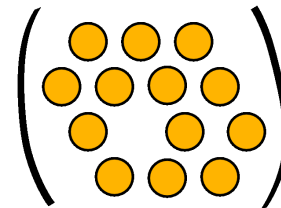
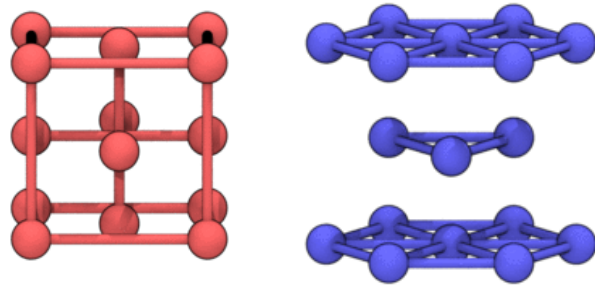
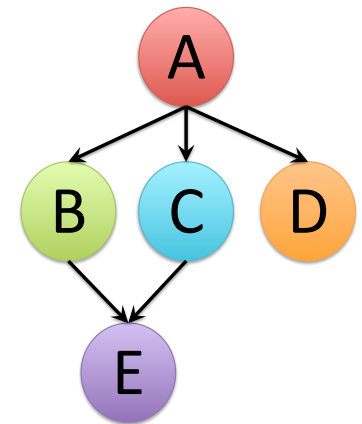
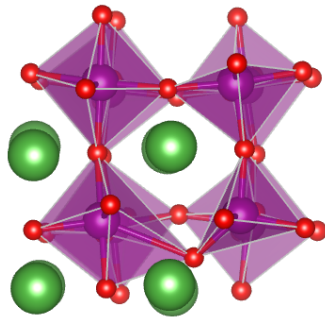


**pymatgen**

**M**Aterials

**S**imulation

**T**oolkit



Motivated by materials science: defects and diffusion

Created for simulations (materials calculations)

Workflow manager and post-processor

$$D = A \exp\left(\frac{-Q}{kT}\right)$$



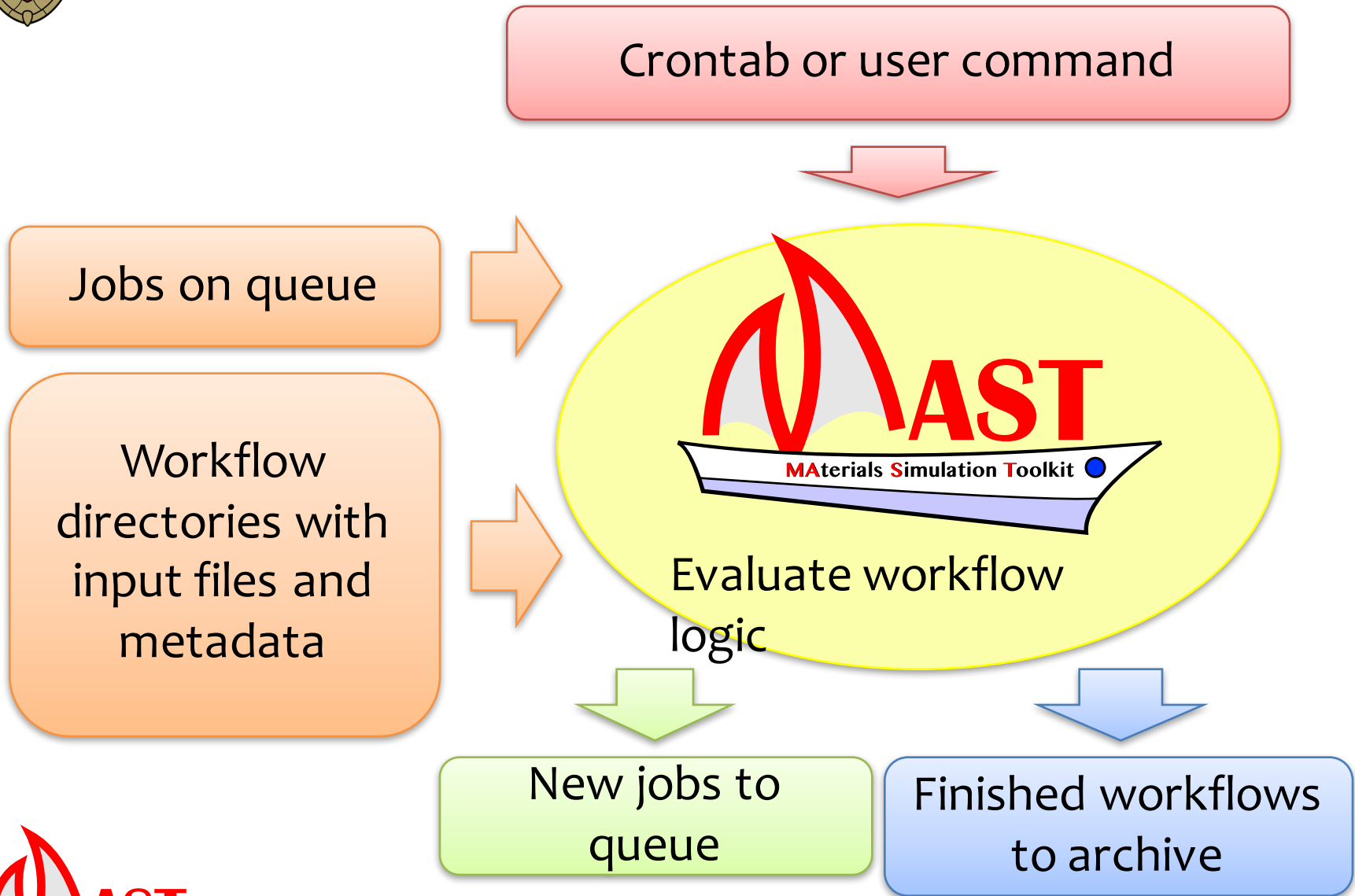

# Outline: Advantages of MAST

- Automatically manage workflows
  - MAST workflow management overview
  - Setting up a simple defect and diffusion workflow
  - Actual diffusion workflow schematic
  - Modify a workflow at any time
  - Manage workflows on various clusters
- Iterate easily over calculation system features
- Store and share workflow knowledge (VASP, diffusion, defects)
- Produce highly organized, consistently calculated data
  - Dilute solute diffusion
  - Scale examples of MAST-generated data
  - Storing MAST-generated data





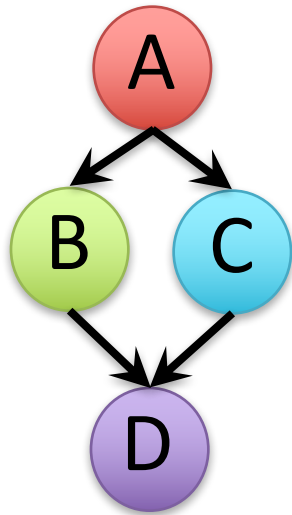
# MAST workflow management overview





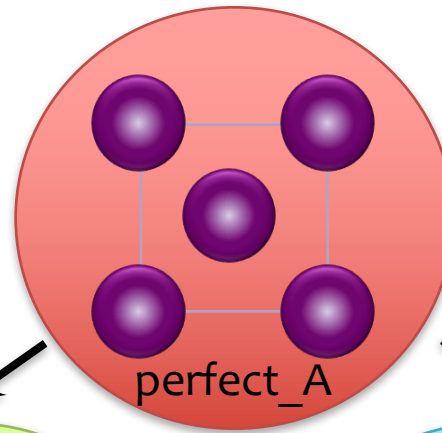
# Setting up a simple defect and diffusion workflow

Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) structure

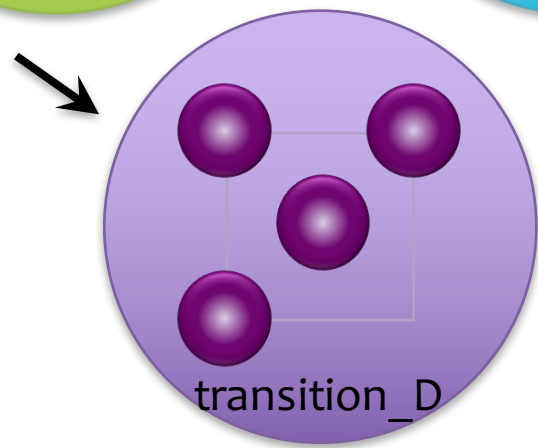
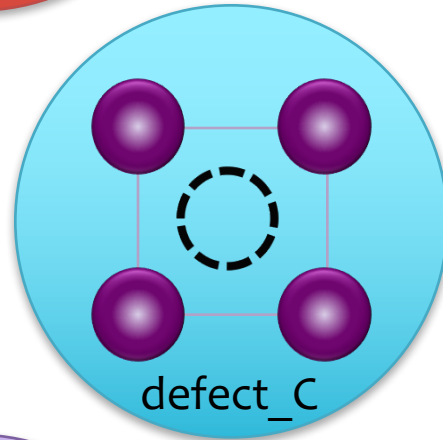
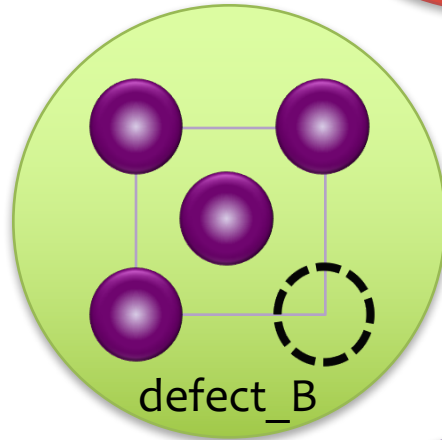


How the DAG appears in the MAST input file:

```
perfect_A
defect_B
defect_C
defect_B, defect_C
transition_D
```



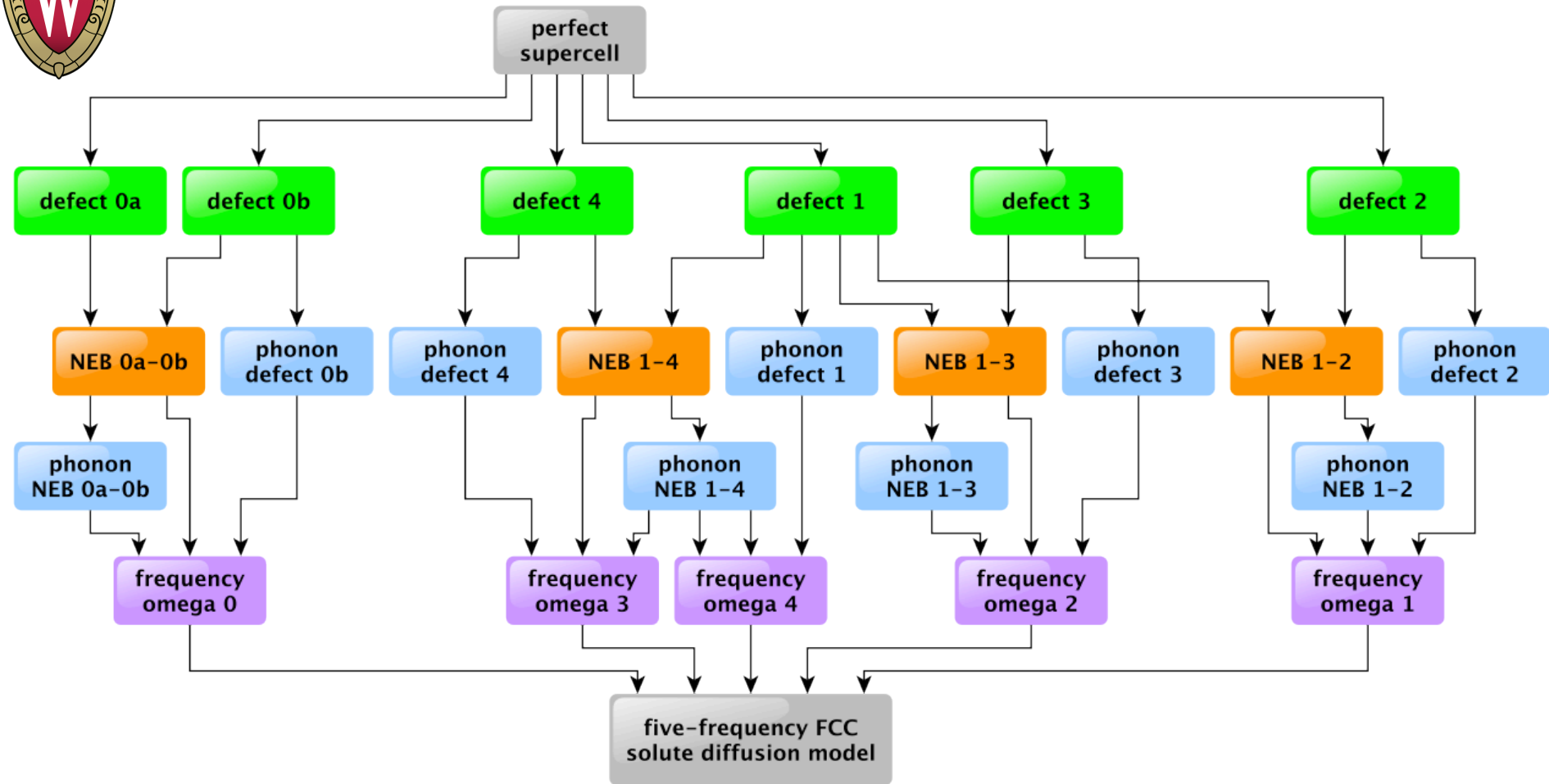
MAST locates and creates defects



MAST pairs up defects and sets up the path



# Actual diffusion workflow schematic



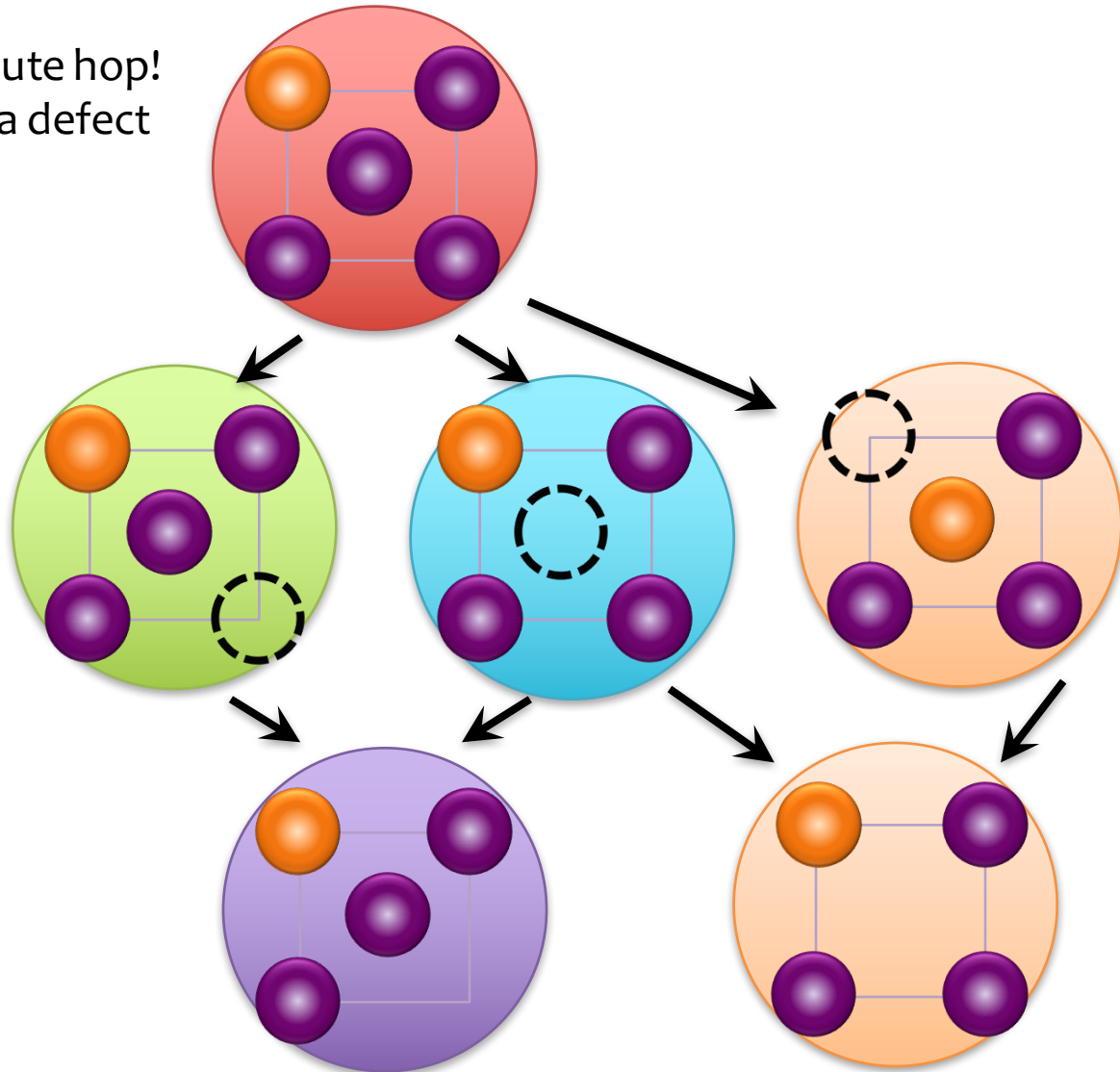
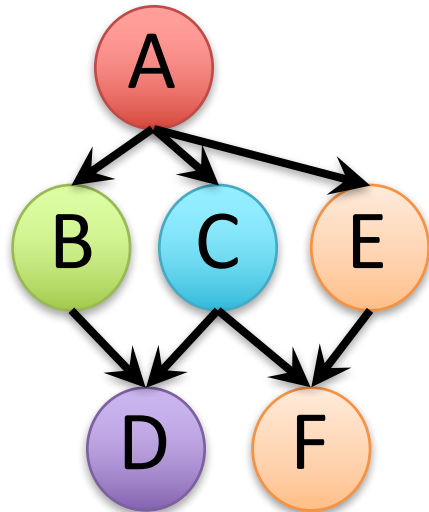
- 32 steps (not all steps are shown)
- Managing one case by hand is time-consuming and error prone
- Managing many workflows for many host-solute combinations by hand would be even worse => use MAST instead



# Modify a workflow at any time

Missed a step? Add branches to workflows mid-completion and rerun

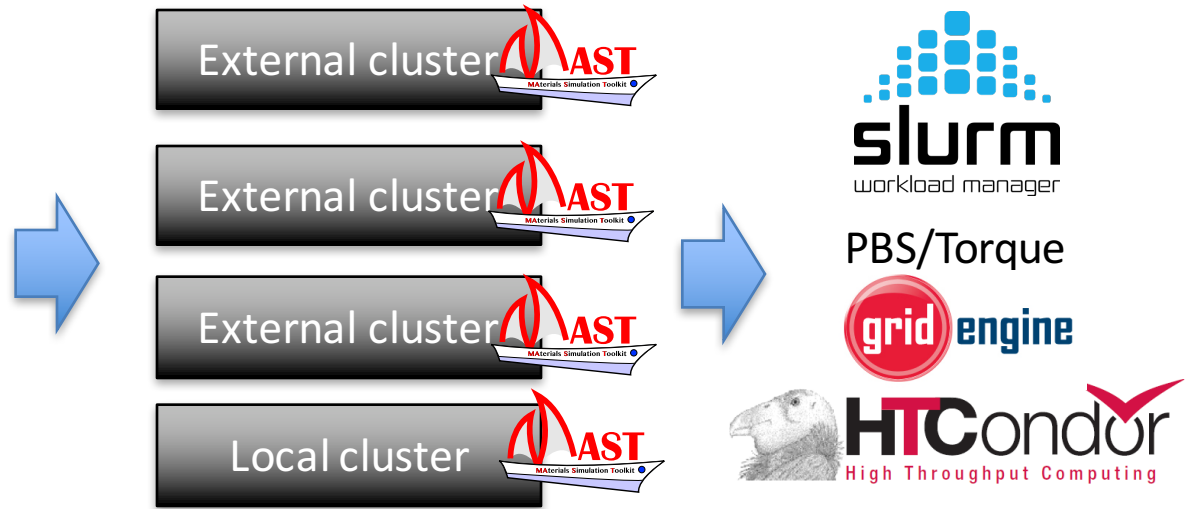
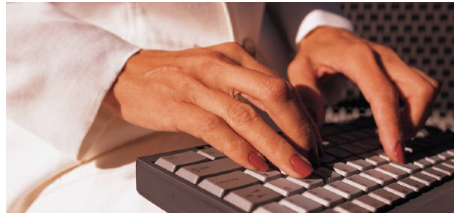
Example: Forgot the solute hop!  
Add a new branch with a defect  
calculation and a path  
calculation.







# Manage workflows on various clusters

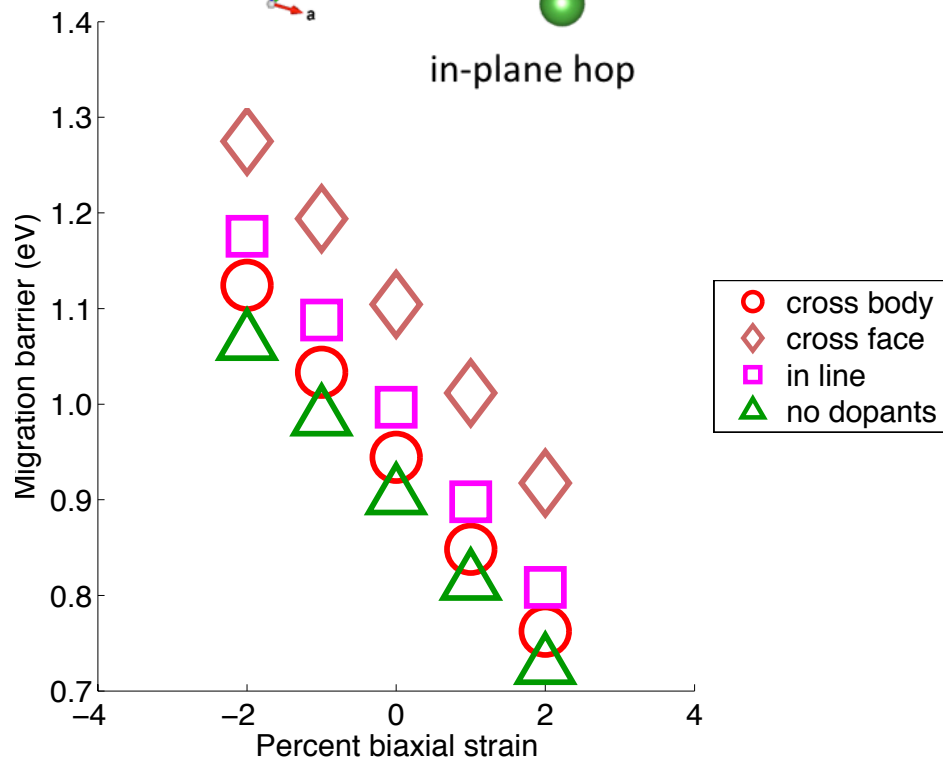
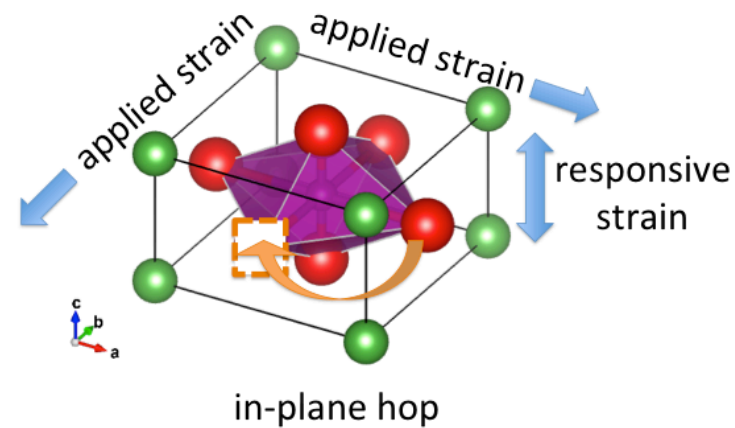
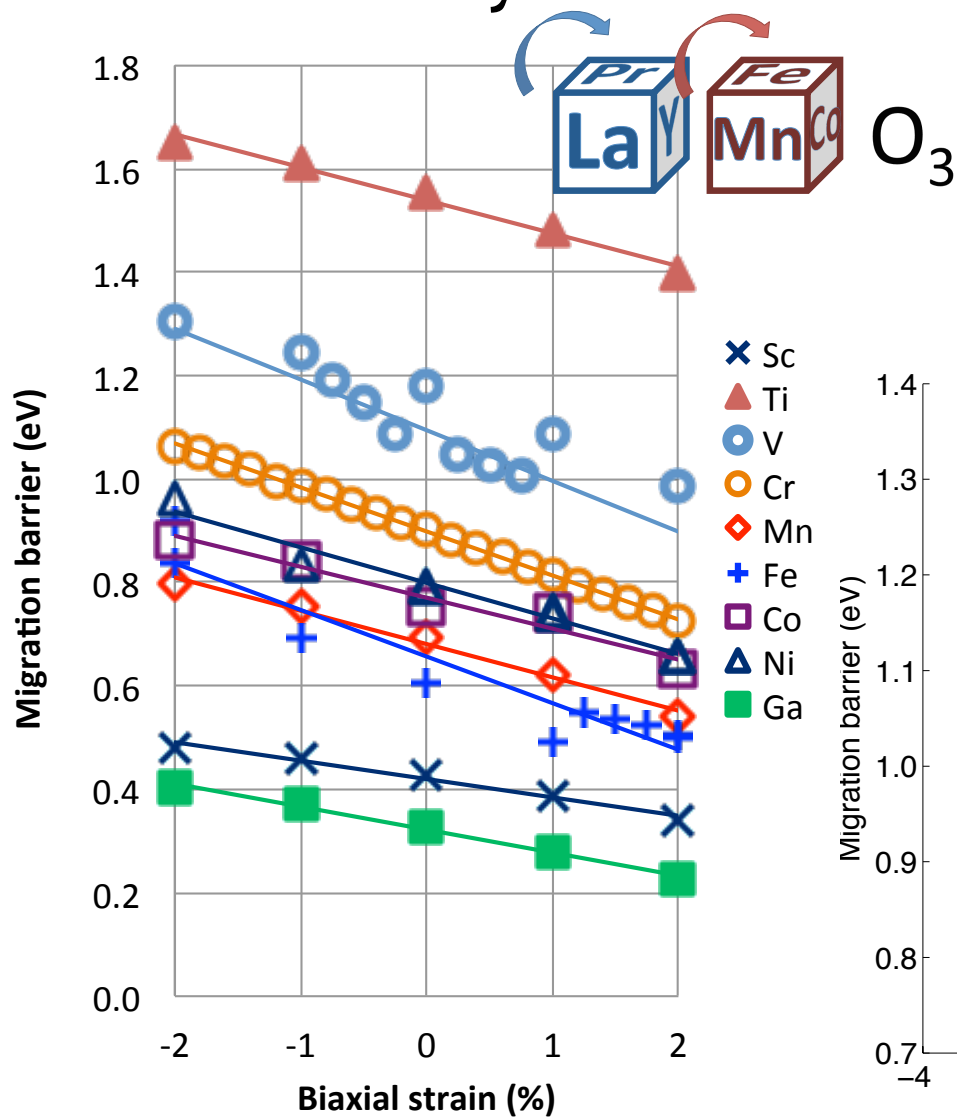


- Low headnode load
- Process-independent job monitor
  - Does not require a continuous process
  - Monitor gets information from text files: stable
  - Rebuilt each time: can be interrupted or fail without severe consequences
- Install and run without root access





# Iterate easily over calculation system features



Same perovskite oxygen migration barrier workflow applied to different chemical systems, strain states, and dopant positions



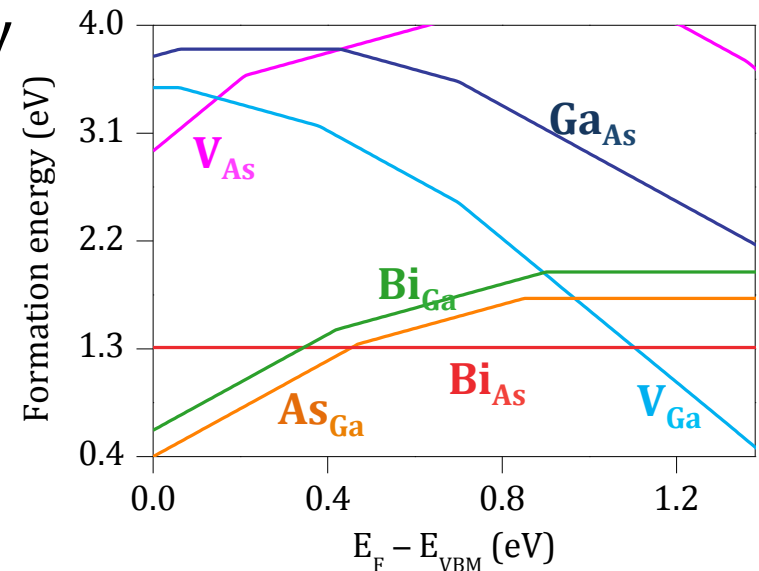
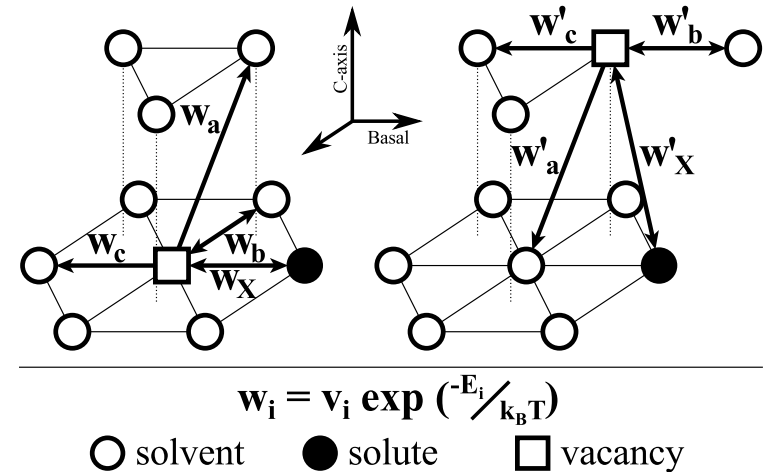
# Store and share workflow knowledge

Extensive out-of-the-box functionality

- Full diffusion coefficient workflow
  - Phonons
  - Multiple hops
  - Frequency models for diffusion
- Full defect formation energy workflow
  - Charged defects
  - Finite size scaling
  - Potential alignment

Save custom workflows for future use

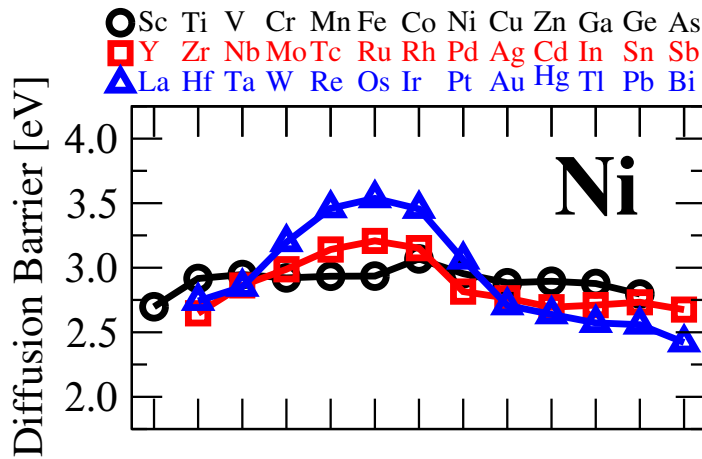
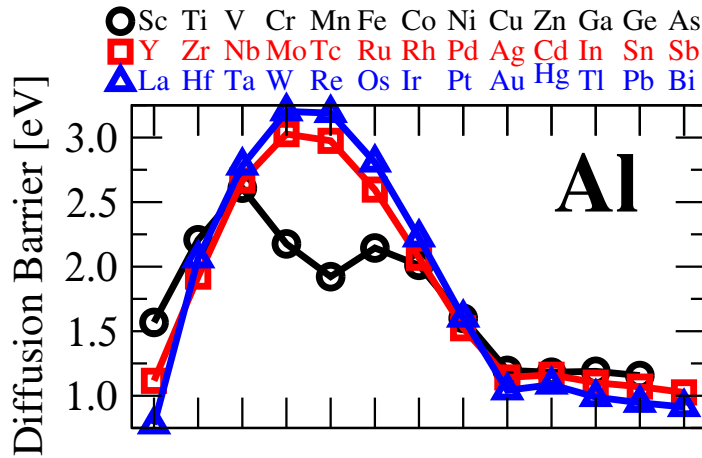
- Input file saved with data
- Reproduce results





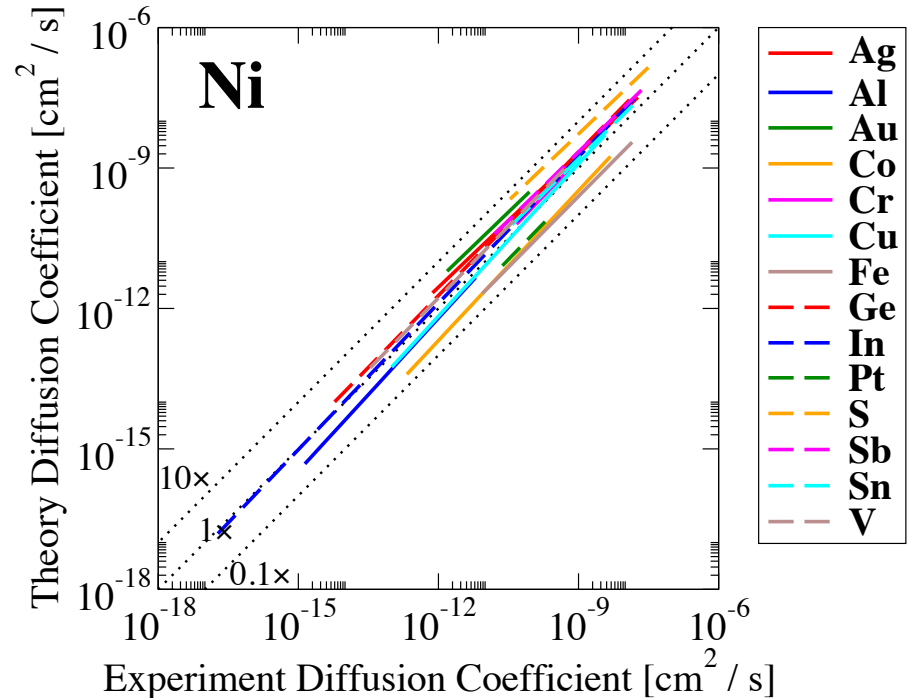
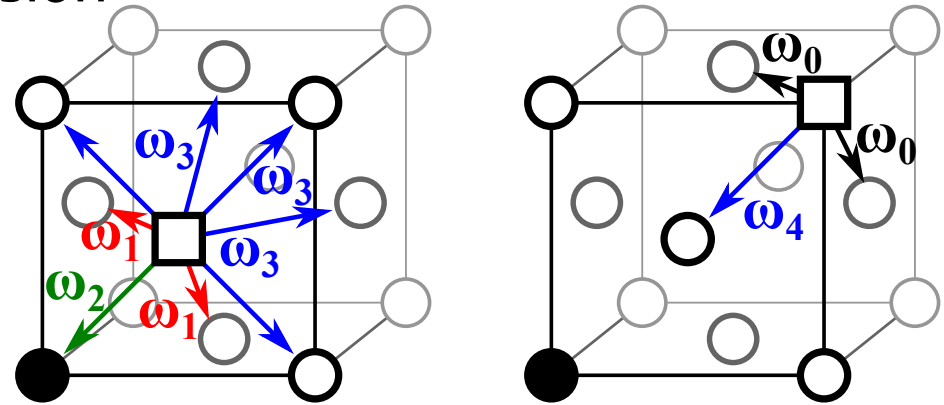
# Produce highly-organized, consistently-calculated data

## Example: Dilute solute diffusion



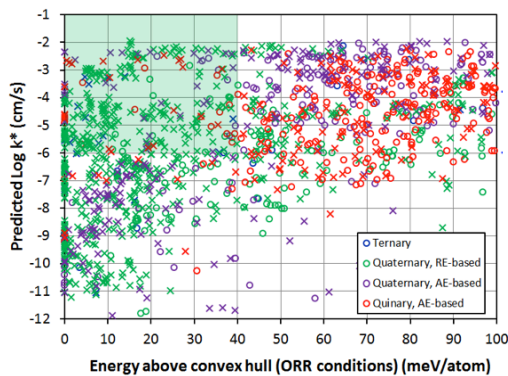
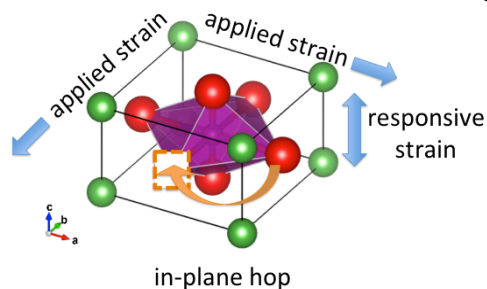
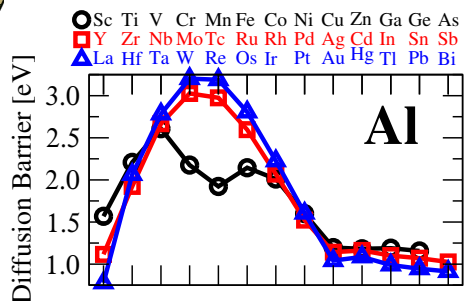
7 hosts (5 FCC, 1 HCP, 1 BCC)

> 230 host-solute combinations





# Scale examples of MAST-generated data

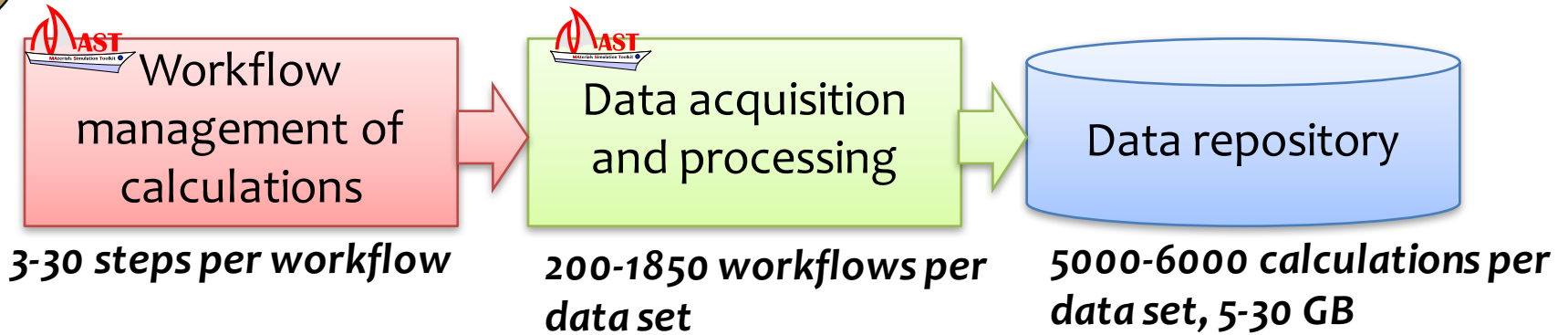


- Solute diffusion<sup>1</sup>: 20-30 steps per workflow x 230+ host-solute systems => over 6000 calculations
- Perovskite oxygen migration, with and without strain<sup>2,3</sup>: 15-25 steps per workflow x 200+ workflows and 392 steps per workflow x 4 systems => over 5000 calculations
- Surface exchange coefficient descriptor in perovskites<sup>4</sup>: 3 steps per workflow x 1850+ compositions => over 5500 calculations

MAST is good for handling complex workflows and for copying workflows over many systems.



# Storing MAST-generated data



## Archived data

- NIST Data repository
  - <http://hdl.handle.net/11256/102>
  - <http://hdl.handle.net/11256/76>
- Figshare
  - <https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1546772.v2>
- Zenodo
  - <https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.48656>
- Materials Data Facility/Globus?

## Interactive data

- Own dilute solute diffusion database website <http://diffusiondata.materialshub.org>
- Materials Project dataset: MPContribs (in progress)
- Citrine/Citration?

*Consolidation strategies?*

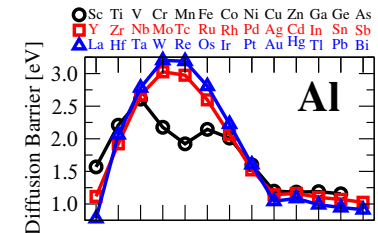
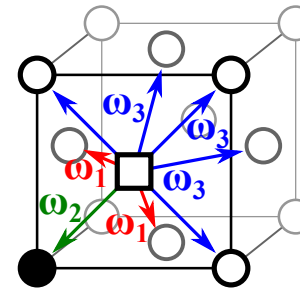
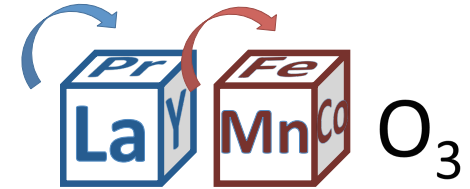
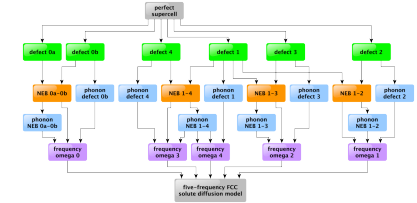
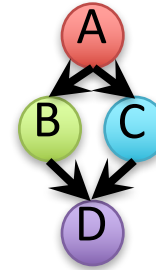




# Summary

MAST was built to:

- Automatically manage workflows
- Iterate easily over calculation system features
  - Composition, strain, defects
- Store and share workflow knowledge
  - Included workflows emphasize diffusion and defect calculations
  - Almost all VASP calculations can be automated using MAST
- Produce highly organized, consistently calculated data



Github repository: <http://github.com/uw-cmg/MAST>

Documentation: <http://www.pythonhosted.org/MAST>

Python Package Index: <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/MAST>

# Acknowledgements

## COMPUTATIONAL MATERIALS GROUP

### *Faculty*

\* Izabela Szlufarska                      \* Dane Morgan

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\* Franklin Hobbs                      \* Hao Jiang  
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