

# QM/MM approaches in *ab initio* molecular dynamics

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# Outline

- Overview of the QM/MM methodology
- Available QM/MM Electrostatic Schemes
- GEEP: CP2K QM/MM driver
- Charged Oxygen Vacancies in SiO<sub>2</sub>

# Nobel Prize in Chemistry

## 2013

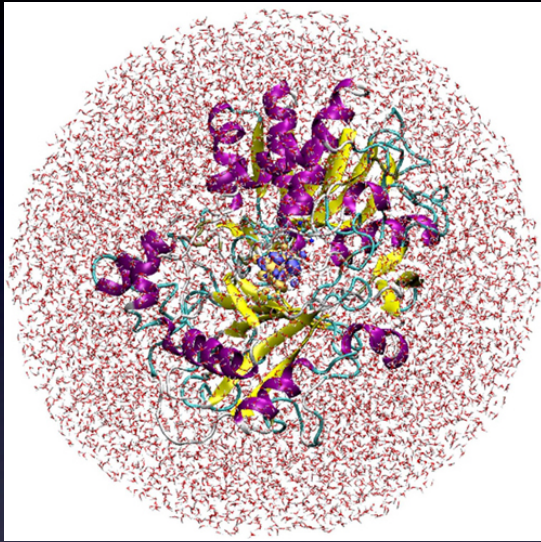
Martin Karplus, Harvard U., Cambridge, MA, USA

Micheal Levitt, Stanford U., Stanford, CA, USA

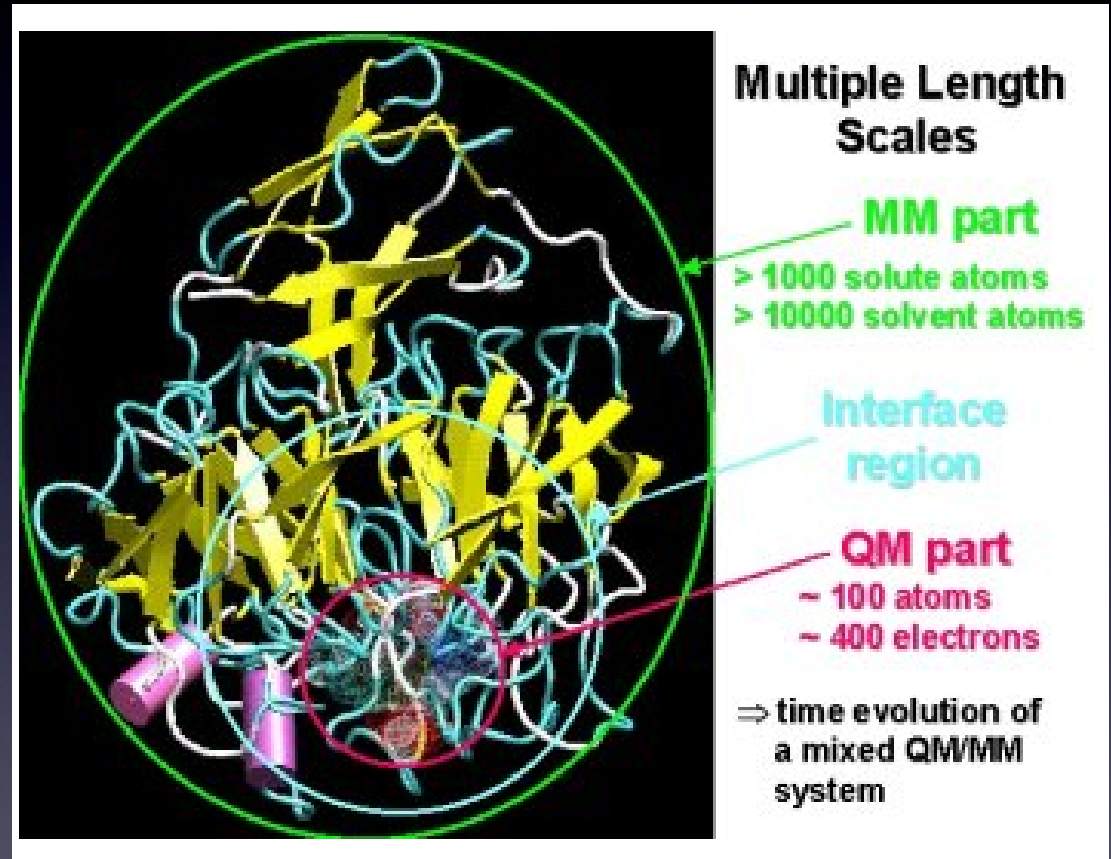
Arieh Warshel, U. Southern Ca., Los Angeles, CA, USA

**Development of Multiscale Models of Complex  
Chemical Systems**

# Combine QM and MM



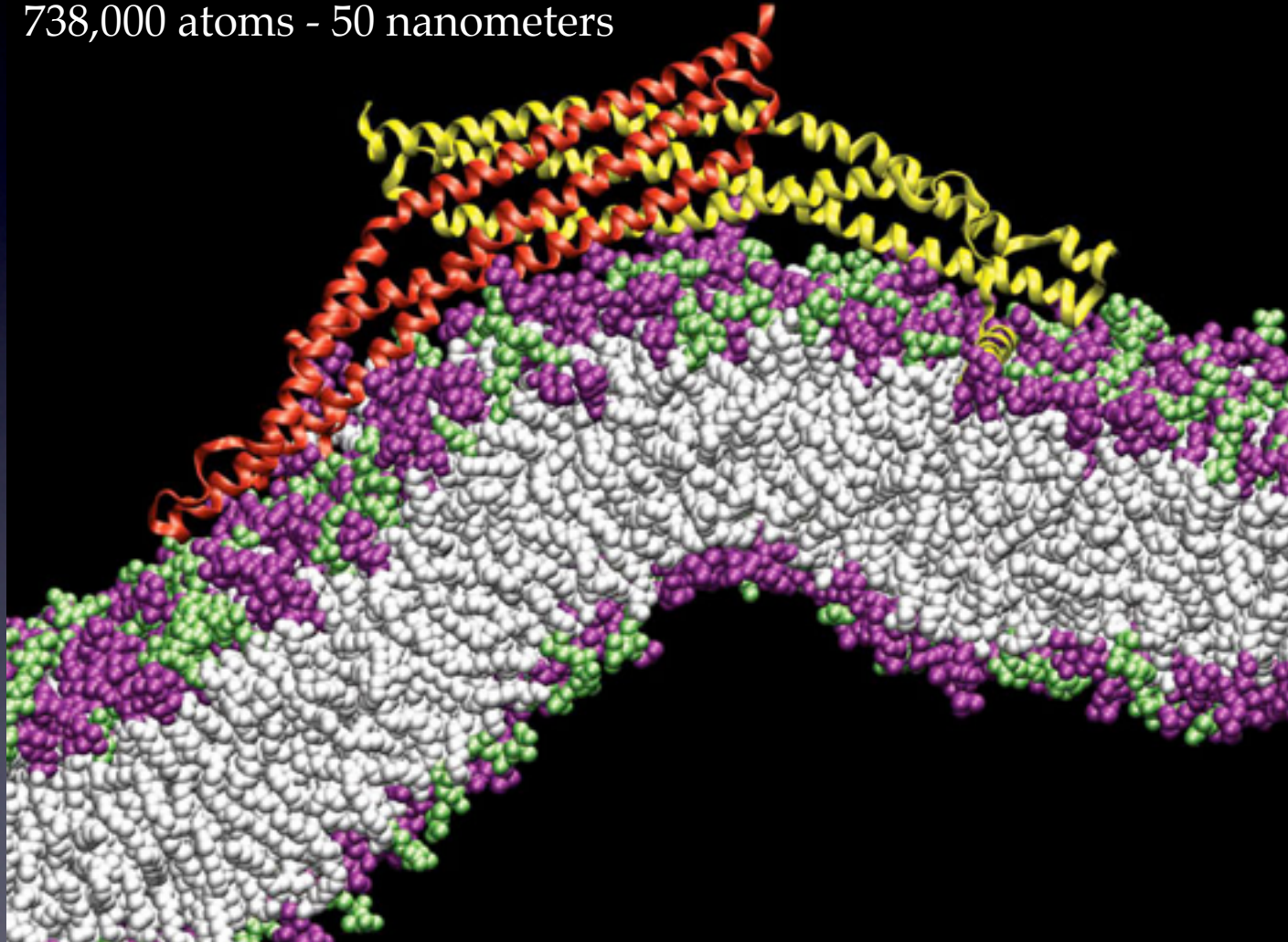
full atomistic by  
classical FF



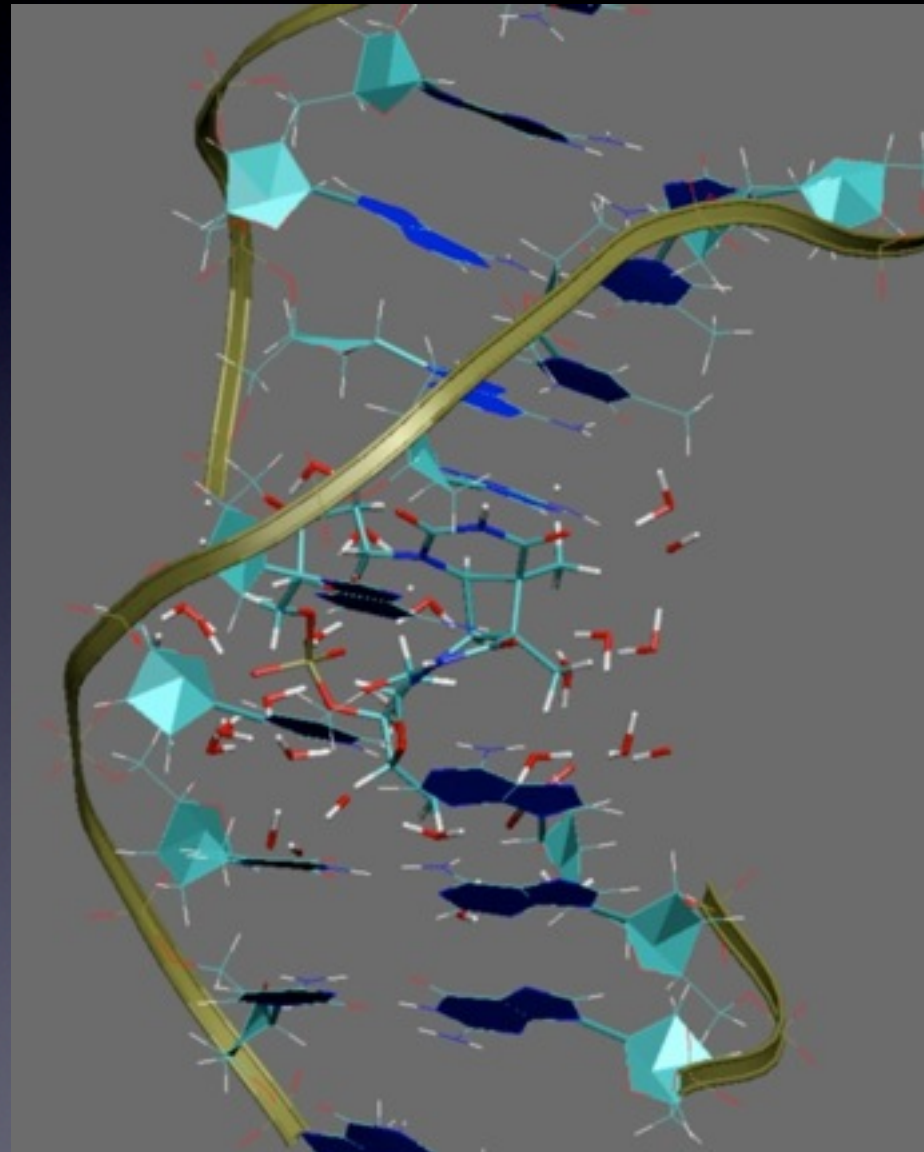
$$V(\mathbf{R}) = V_{\text{QM}}(\mathbf{R}) + V_{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{R}) + V_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{R})$$

# QMMM: overview

738,000 atoms - 50 nanometers



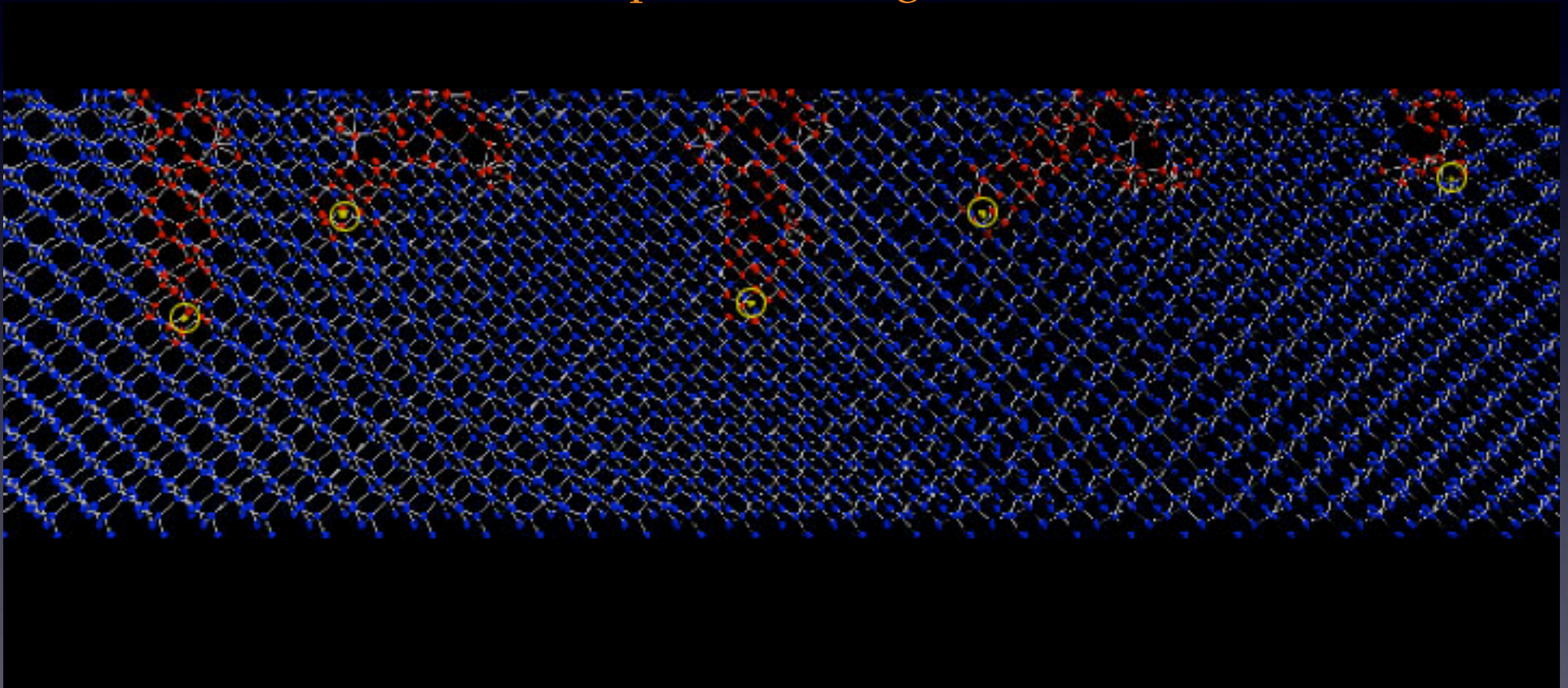
# QMMM: overview



# QMMM: overview

0.11 million atoms

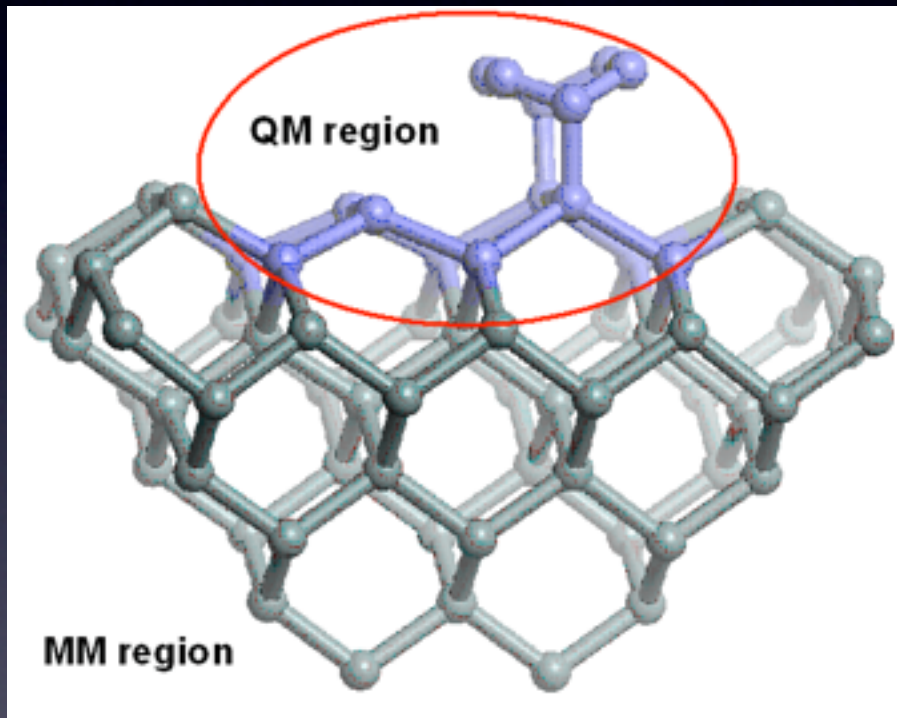
5 QM regions: effects of O implantation into Si  
adaptive QM regions



simoX technology

Yoshio Tanaka (AIST) and Aiichiro Nakano (USC)

# QMMM: overview



$$E_{QM/MM} = \int d\vec{r} \rho_{tot}^{QM}(\vec{r}) \cdot V^{MM}(\vec{r})$$

Computing  $V^{MM}(\vec{r})$  on the same cell on which is defined  $\rho_{tot}^{QM}(\vec{r})$

T. Laino et al, J. Chem. Theory Comput., 1, 2005, pp. 1176-1184

T. Laino et al, J. Chem. Theory Comput., 2, 2006, pp. 1370-1378

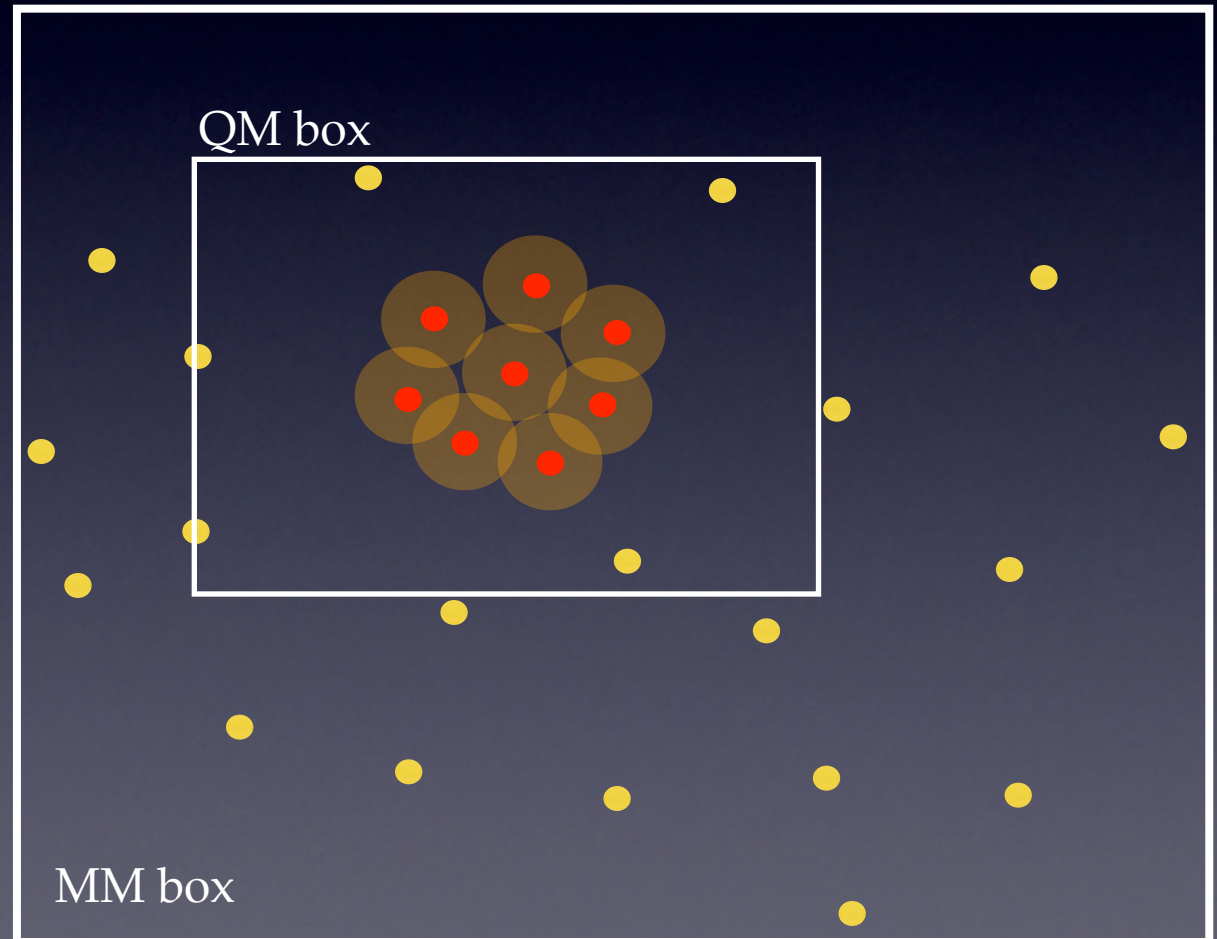


# Outline

- Overview of the QM/MM methodology
- Available QM/MM Electrostatic Schemes
- GEEP: CP2K QM/MM driver
- Charged Oxygen Vacancies in SiO<sub>2</sub>

# Available QM/MM Electrostatic Schemes

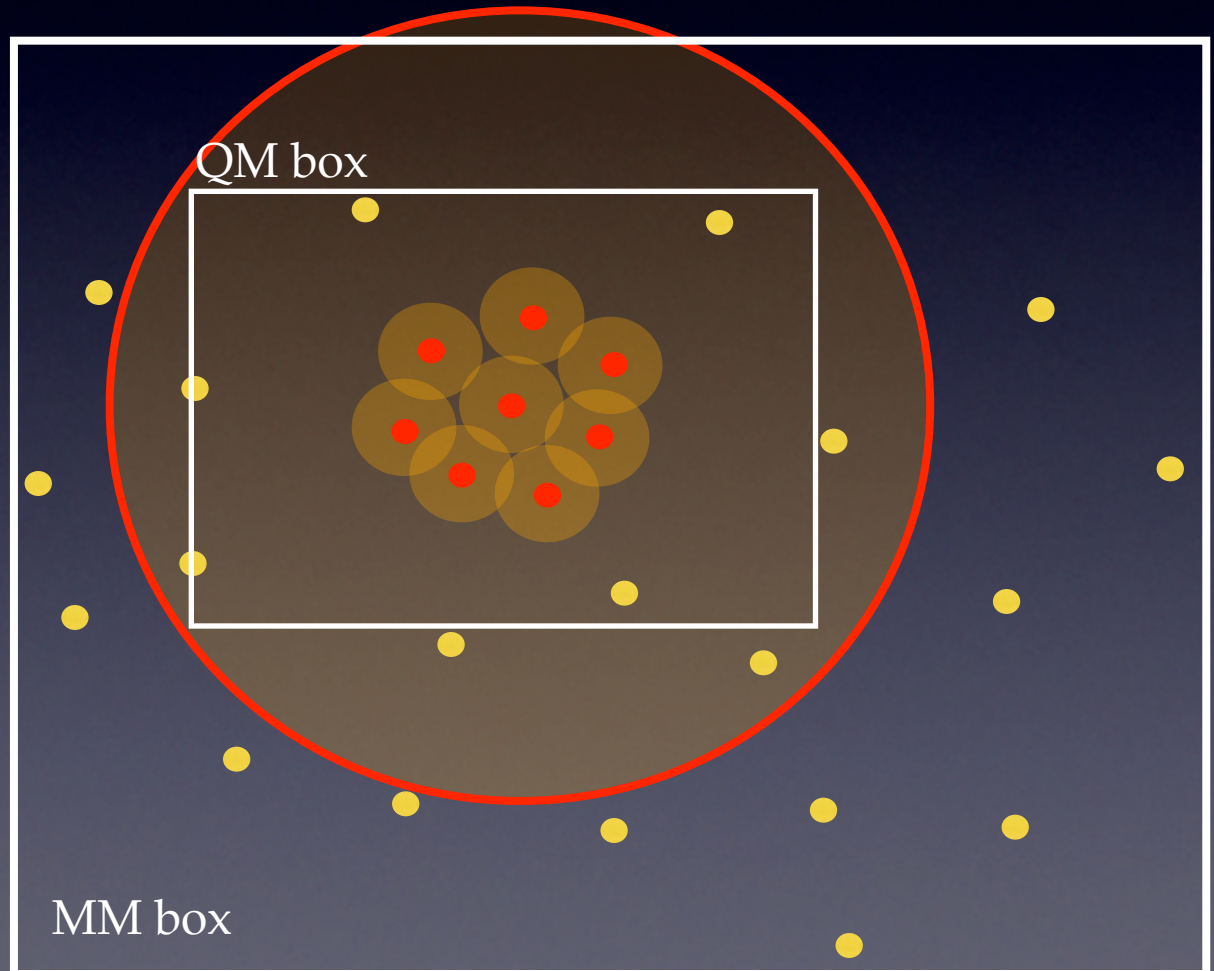
$$\text{Cost} \approx N_{\text{MM}} * P1$$



# Available QM/MM Electrostatic Schemes

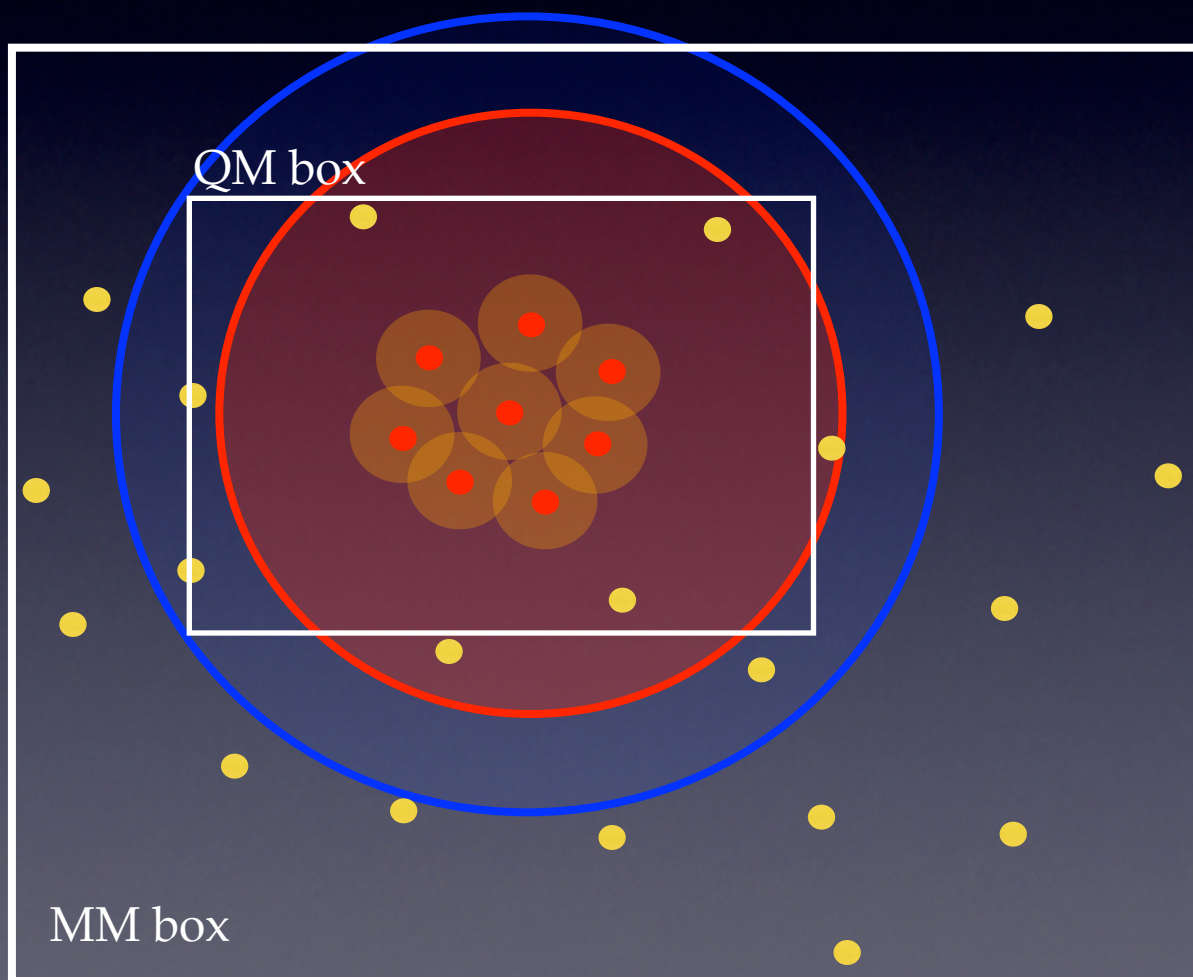
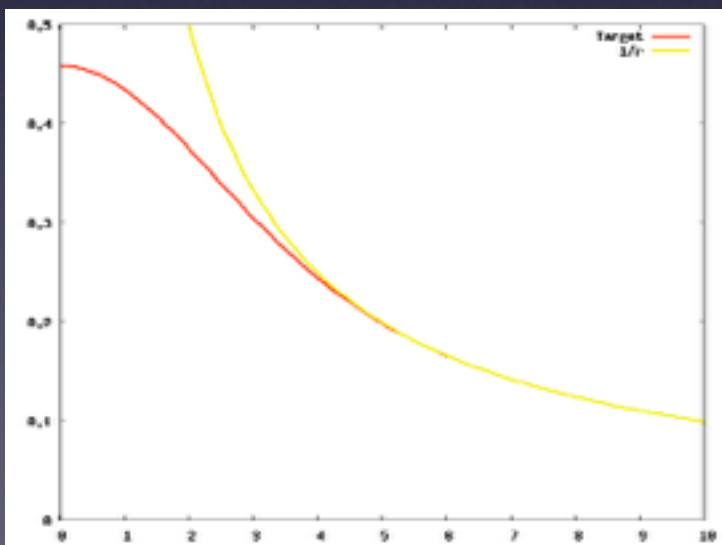
Spherical Cutoff

$$\text{Cost} \approx N_{\text{MM}}^c * P1$$



# Available QM/MM Electrostatic Schemes

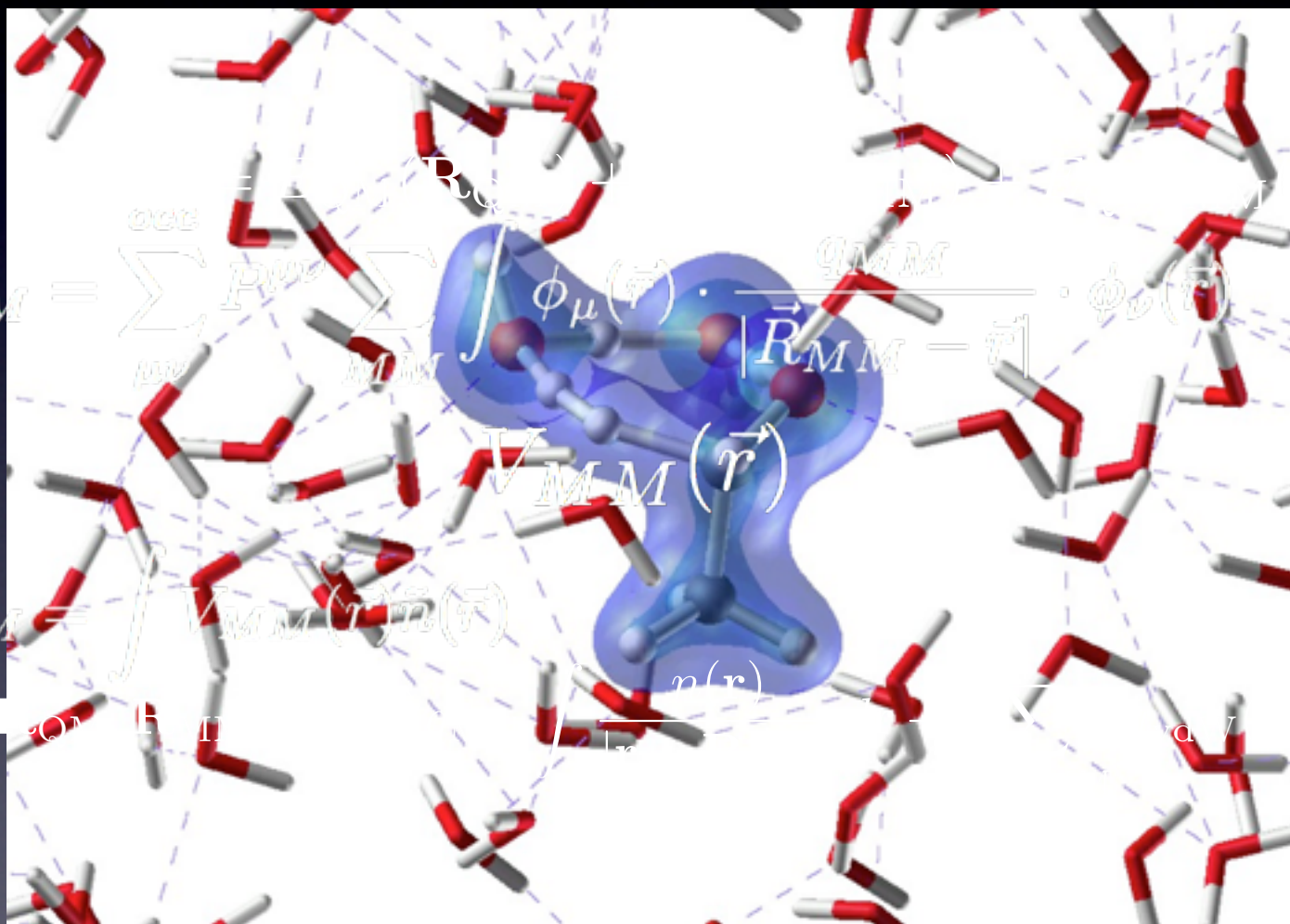
Multi-pole  
Expansion



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# QM/MM



$$E_{\text{TOT}}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}$$

$$H_{\text{QM/MM}} = \sum_{\mu\nu} P_{\mu\nu} \sum_{\alpha\beta} Q_{\alpha\beta} \int \phi_{\mu}(\vec{r}) \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{R}_{\text{MM}} - \vec{r}|} \cdot \phi_{\nu}(\vec{r})$$

Gaussians

$$H_{\text{QM/MM}} = \int V_{\text{MM}}(\vec{r}) \bar{n}(\vec{r})$$

Plane Waves

$$E_{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}$$

# Gaussian charge distribution

$$n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \left( \frac{r_{c,\text{MM}}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 e^{-\left( |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}| / r_{c,\text{MM}} \right)^2}$$

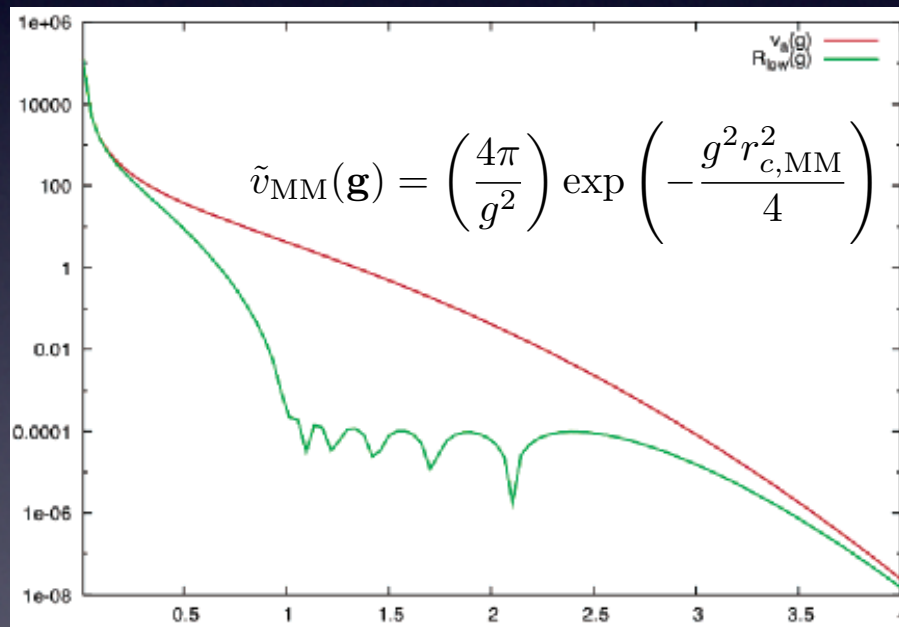
$$v_{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \frac{\text{Erf} \left( \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}|}{r_{c,\text{MM}}} \right)}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}|}$$

**prevent spill out problem**  
**accelerate calculations of electrostatics**

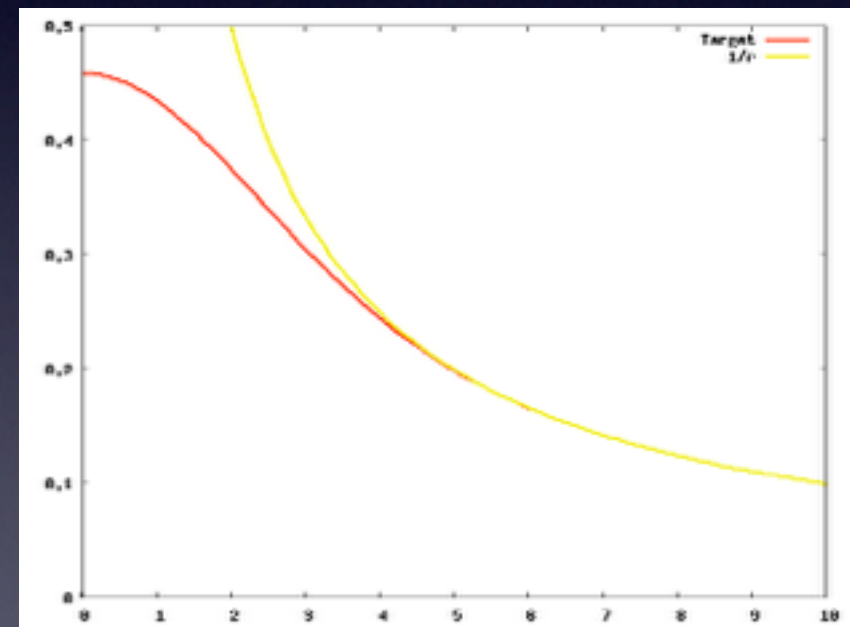
# GEEP

$$\frac{\text{Erf}\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)}{r} = \sum_{N_g} A_g \exp^{-\left(\frac{r}{G_g}\right)^2} + R_{low}(r)$$

$$\frac{\text{Erf}\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)}{r}$$



G vectors

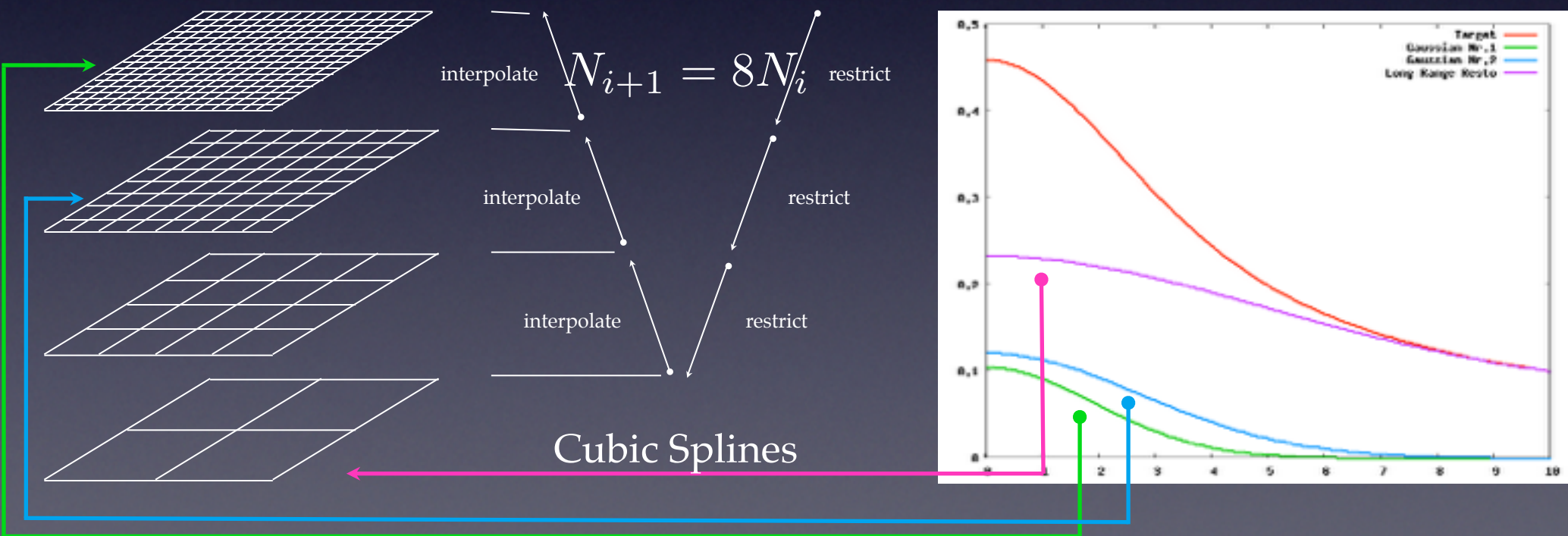


Distance



# Multigrid Framework

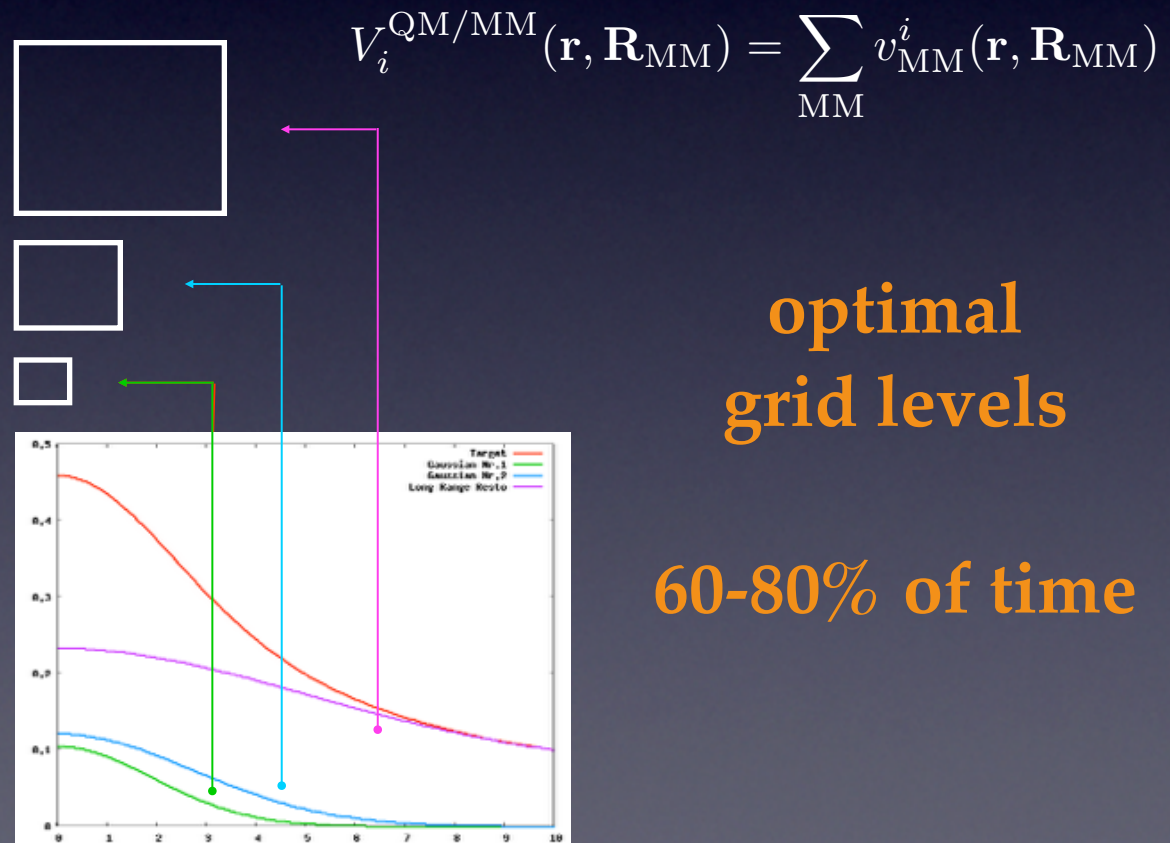
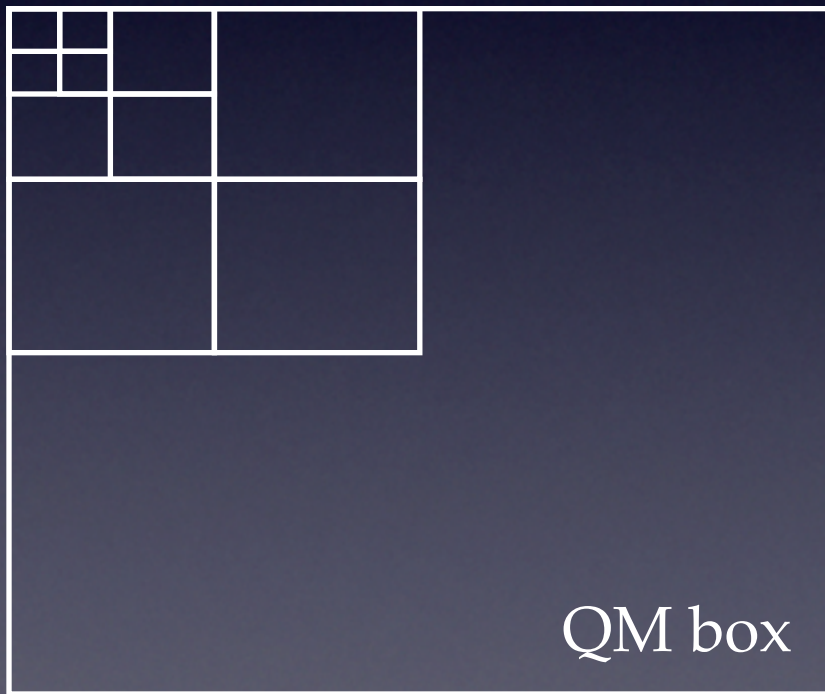
$$\frac{\text{Erf}\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)}{r} = \sum_{N_g} A_g \exp^{-\left(\frac{r}{G_g}\right)^2} + R_{low}(r)$$

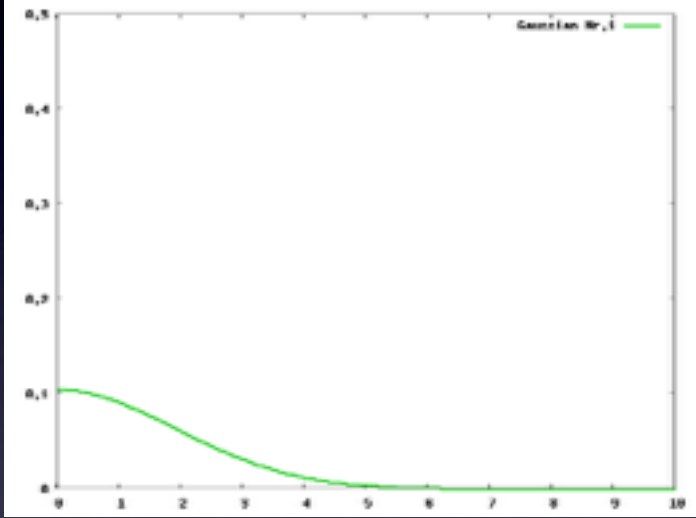


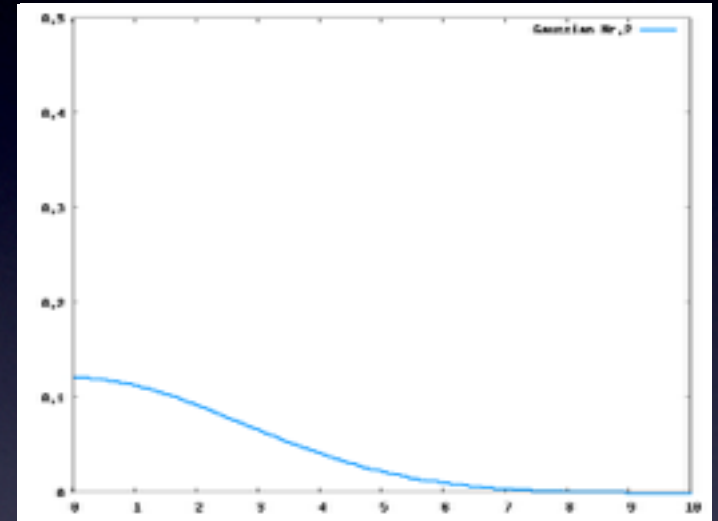
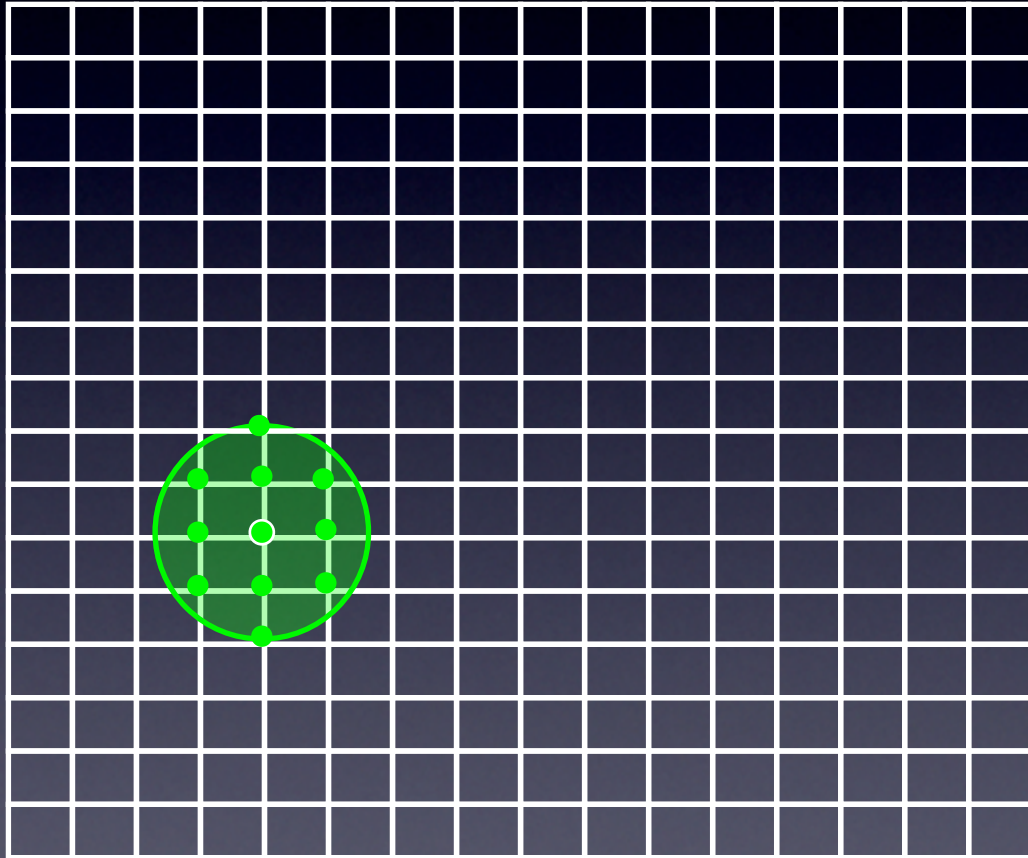
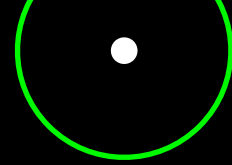
# Collocation in the QM Box

$$E_{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \int n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{QM}}) V^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) d\mathbf{r}$$

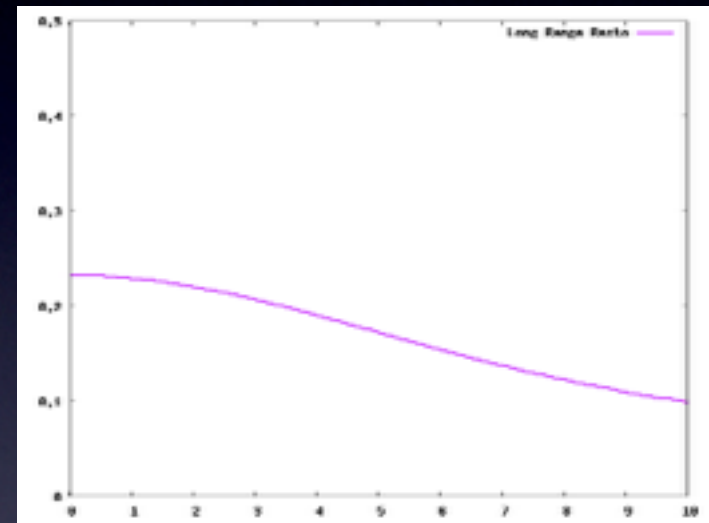
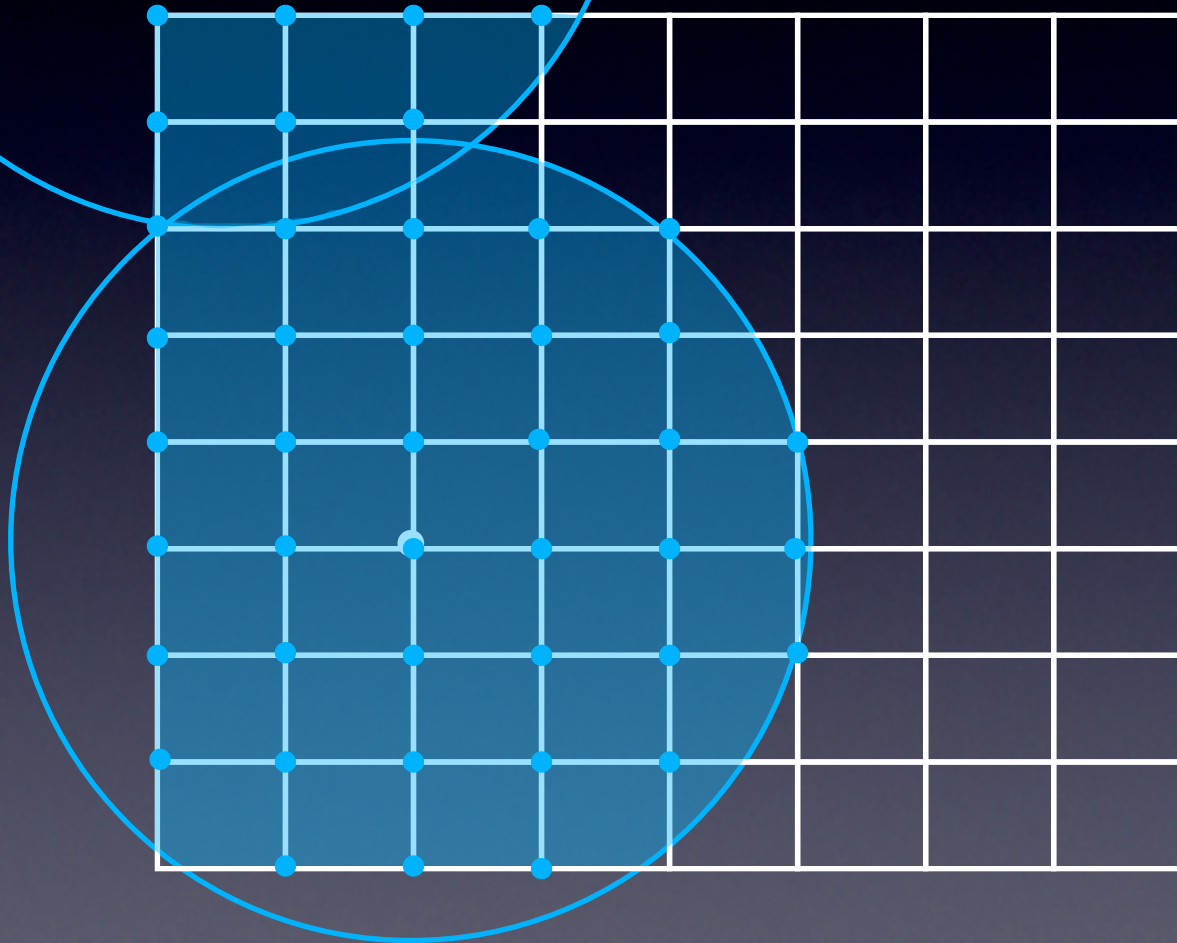
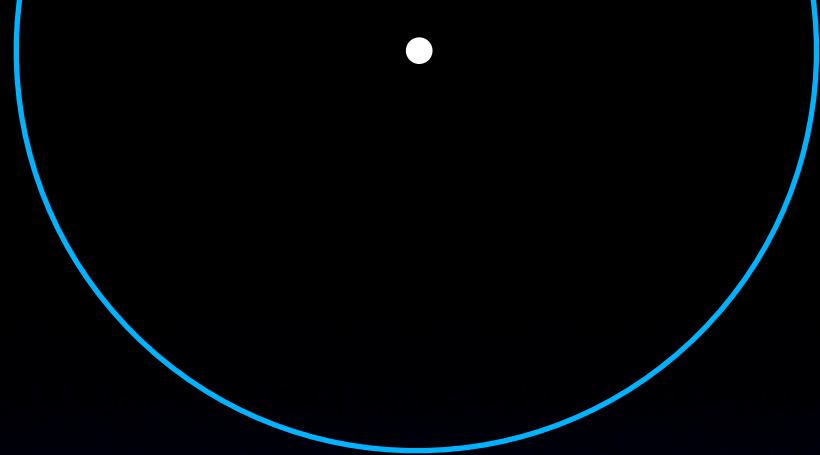
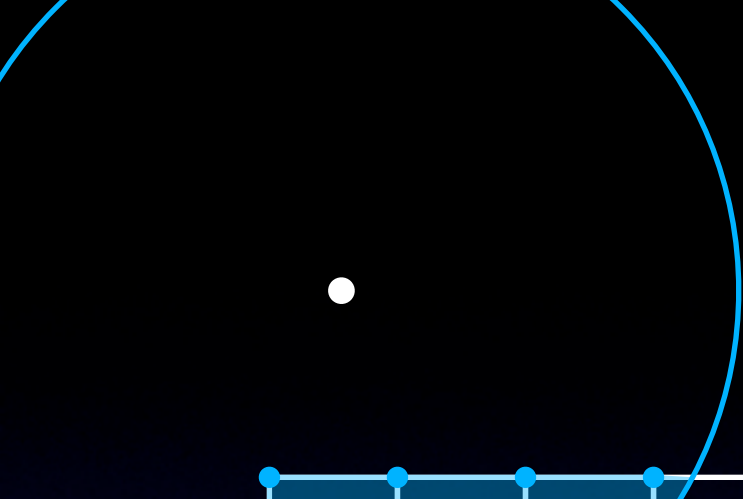
**potential on the finest QM grid**

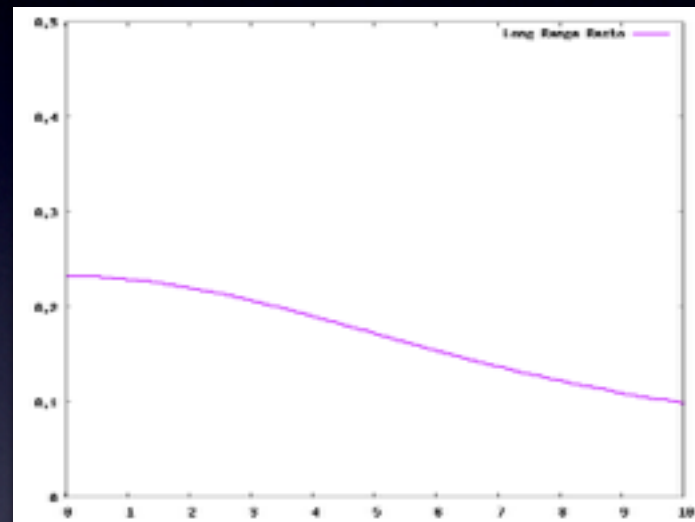
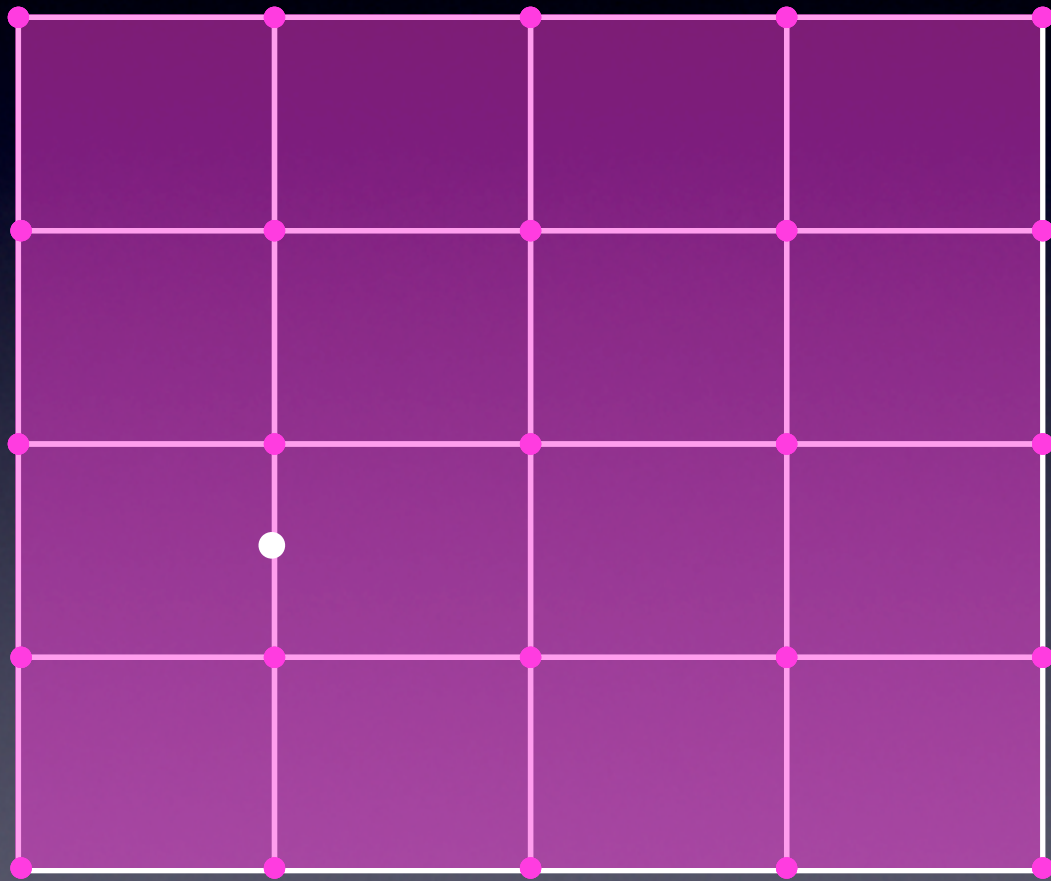


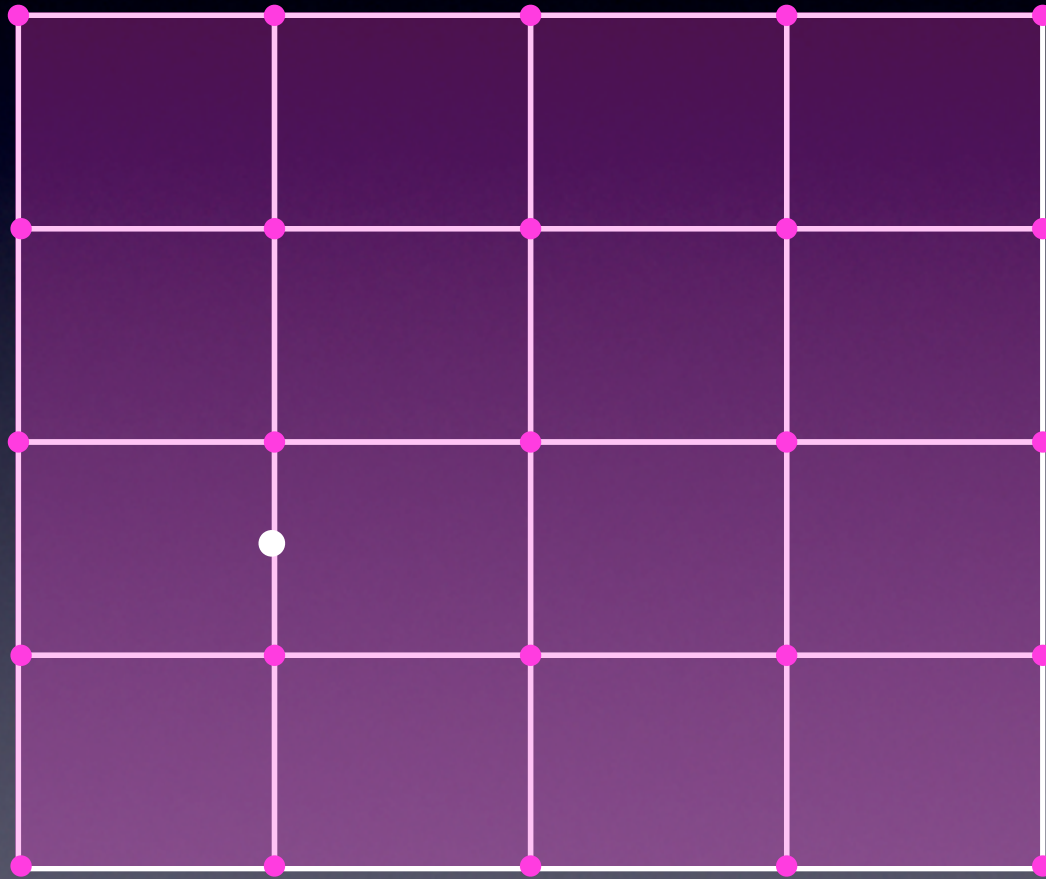




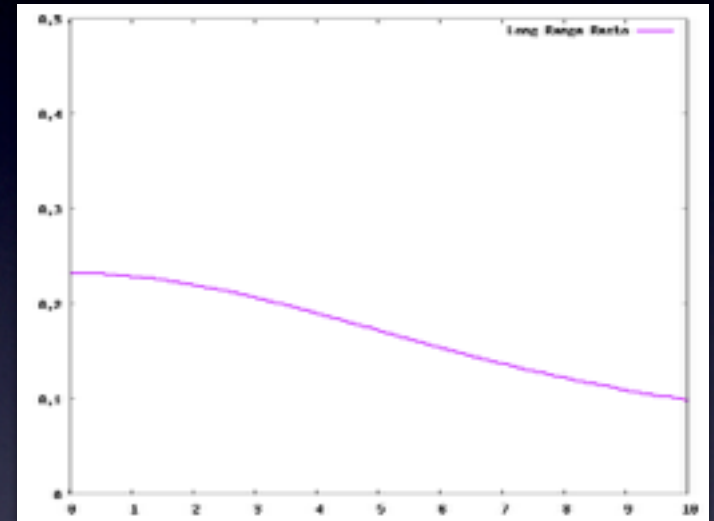
compact Gaussian functions

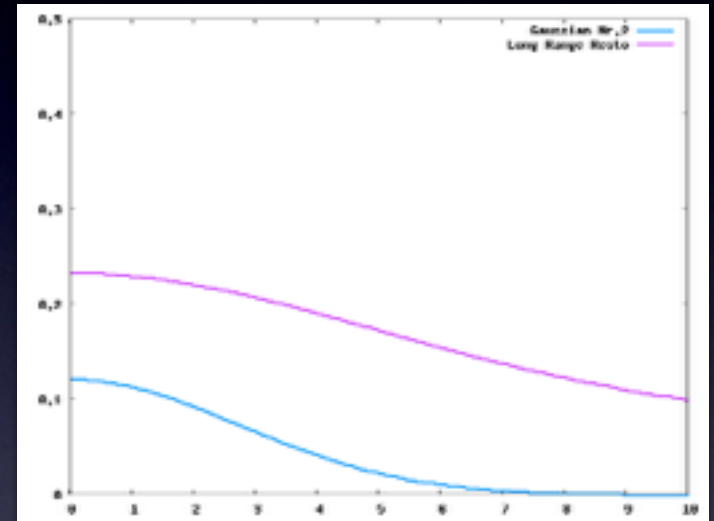
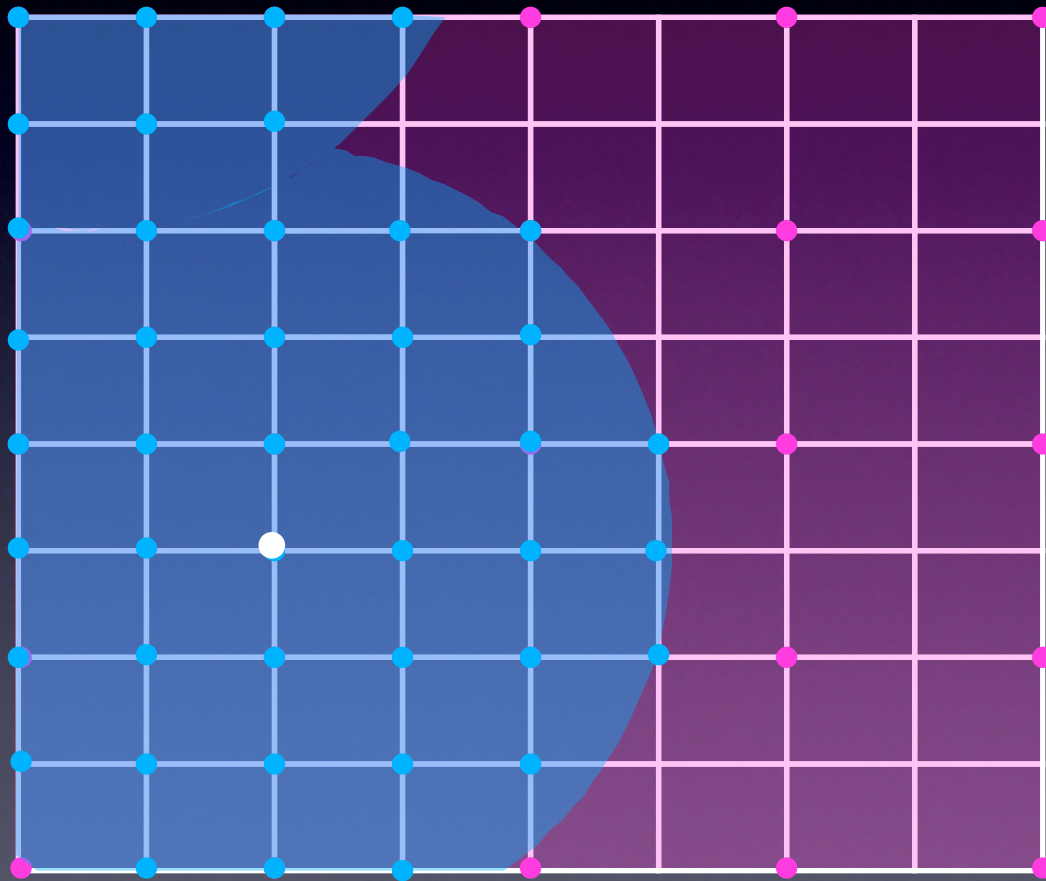






Scaling  $\sim N_c^3$

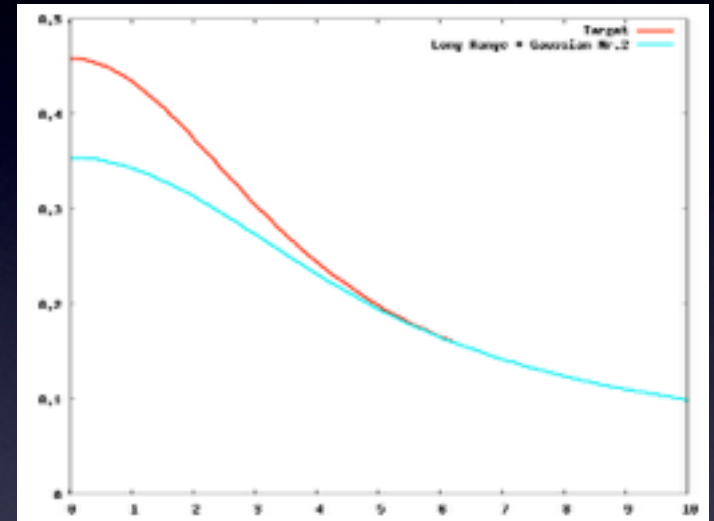
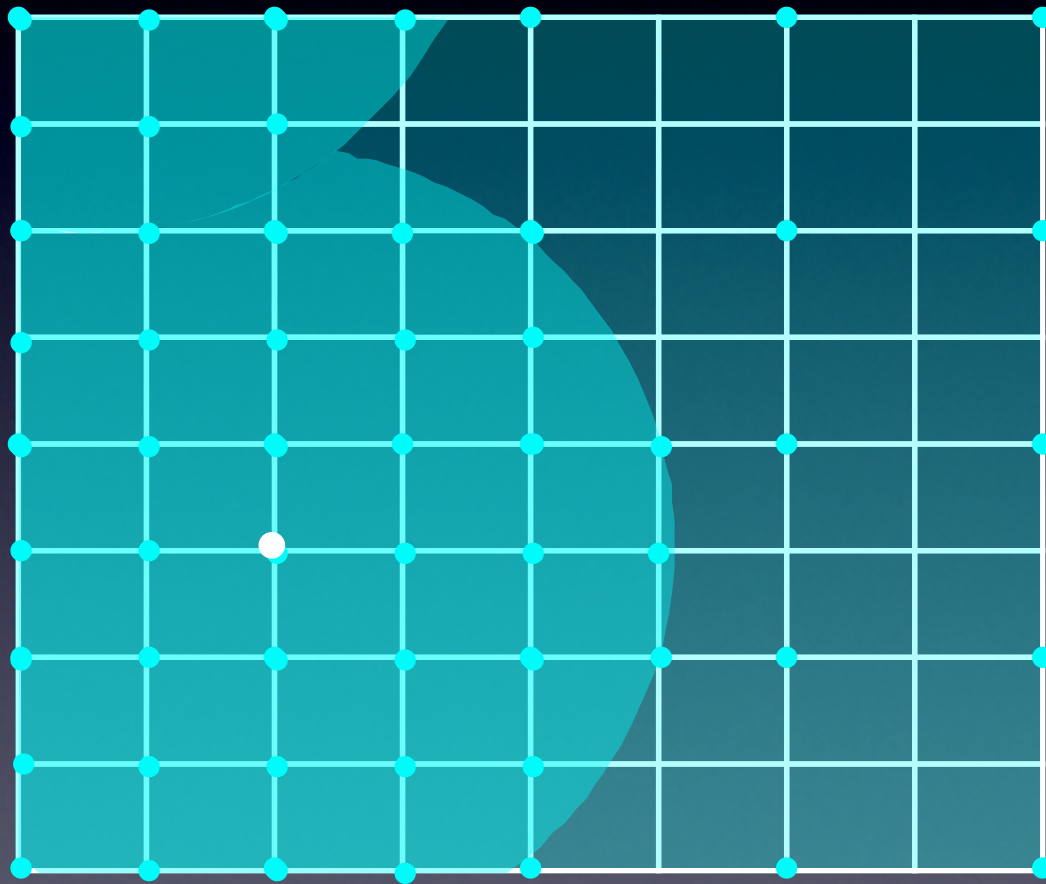




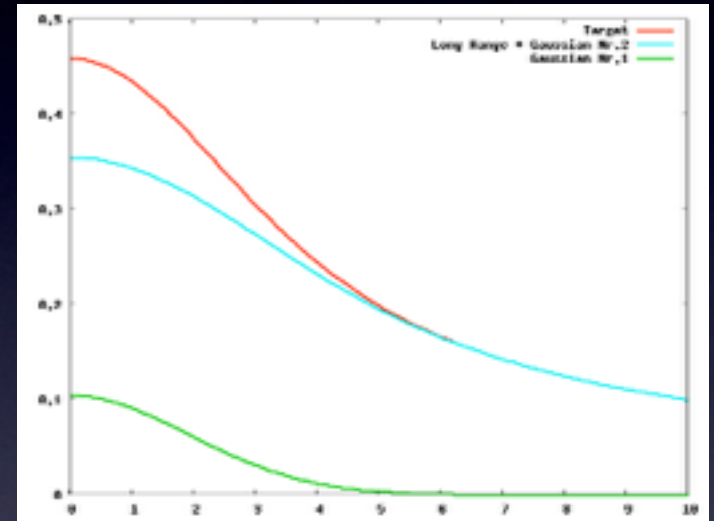
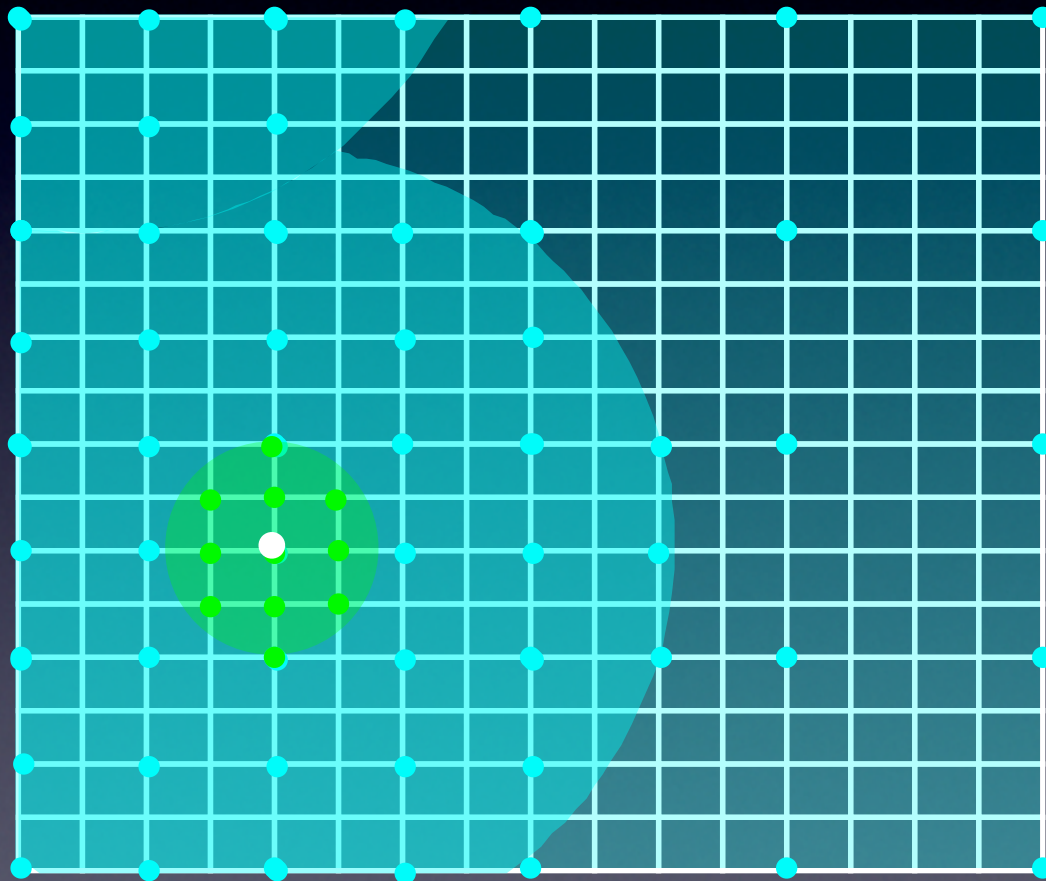
**real space  
interpolation from  
coarsest to finest**

$$V^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \sum_{i=\text{coarse}}^{\text{fine}} \prod_{k=i}^{\text{fine}-1} I_{k-1}^k V_i^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}})$$



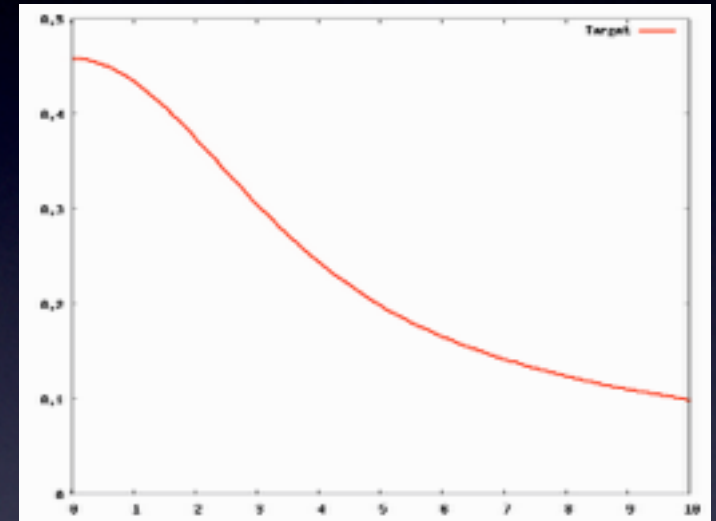
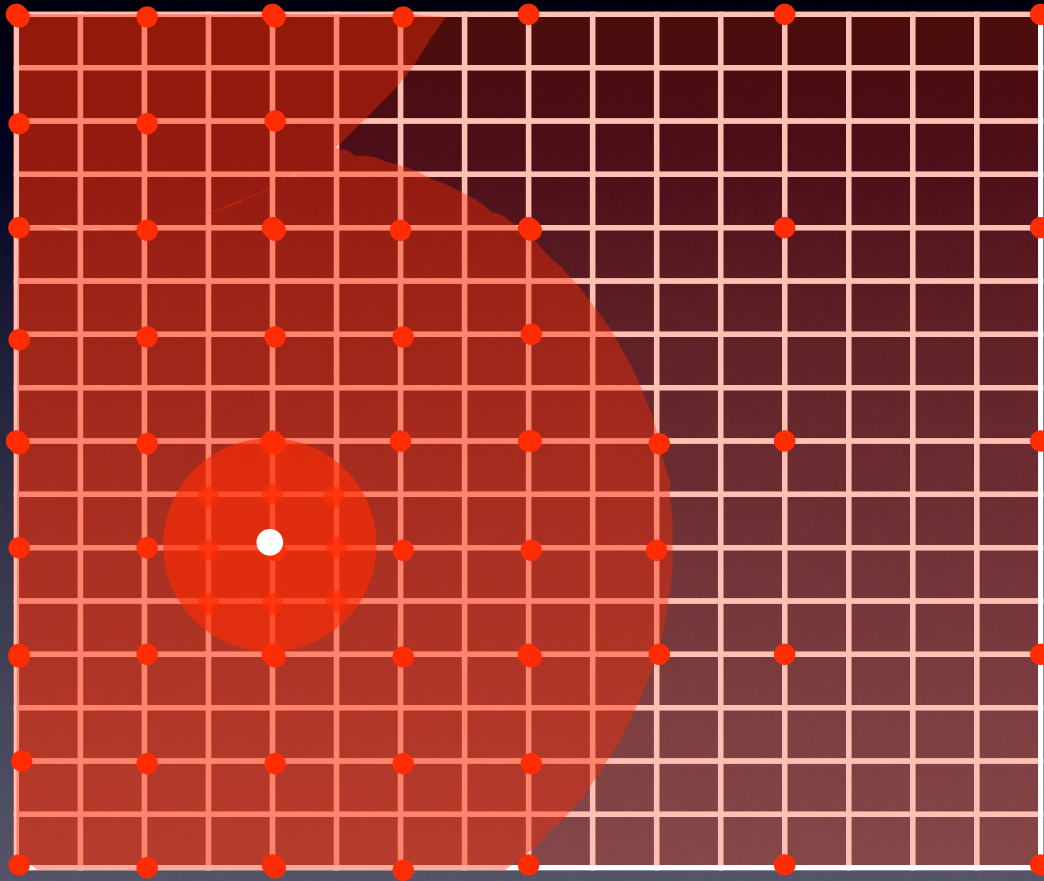


$$V^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \sum_{i=\text{coarse}}^{\text{fine}} \prod_{k=i}^{\text{fine}-1} I_{k-1}^k V_i^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}})$$



$$V^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \sum_{i=\text{coarse}}^{\text{fine}} \prod_{k=i}^{\text{fine}-1} I_{k-1}^k V_i^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}})$$

# Electrostatic Potential



interpolation  
20-40% of time

&QMMM

&CELL

ABC 6.0 6.0 6.0

&END CELL

USE\_GEEP\_LIB 9

ECOUPL GAUSS

&MM\_KIND H

RADIUS 0.44

&END MM\_KIND

&MM\_KIND O

RADIUS 0.78

&END MM\_KIND

&QM\_KIND H

MM\_INDEX 8 9

&END QM\_KIND

&QM\_KIND O

MM\_INDEX 7

&END QM\_KIND

&END QMMM

# Extension to PBC

How to handle the electrostatic potential in presence of periodic boundary conditions (PBC)?

Ewald Summation scheme:

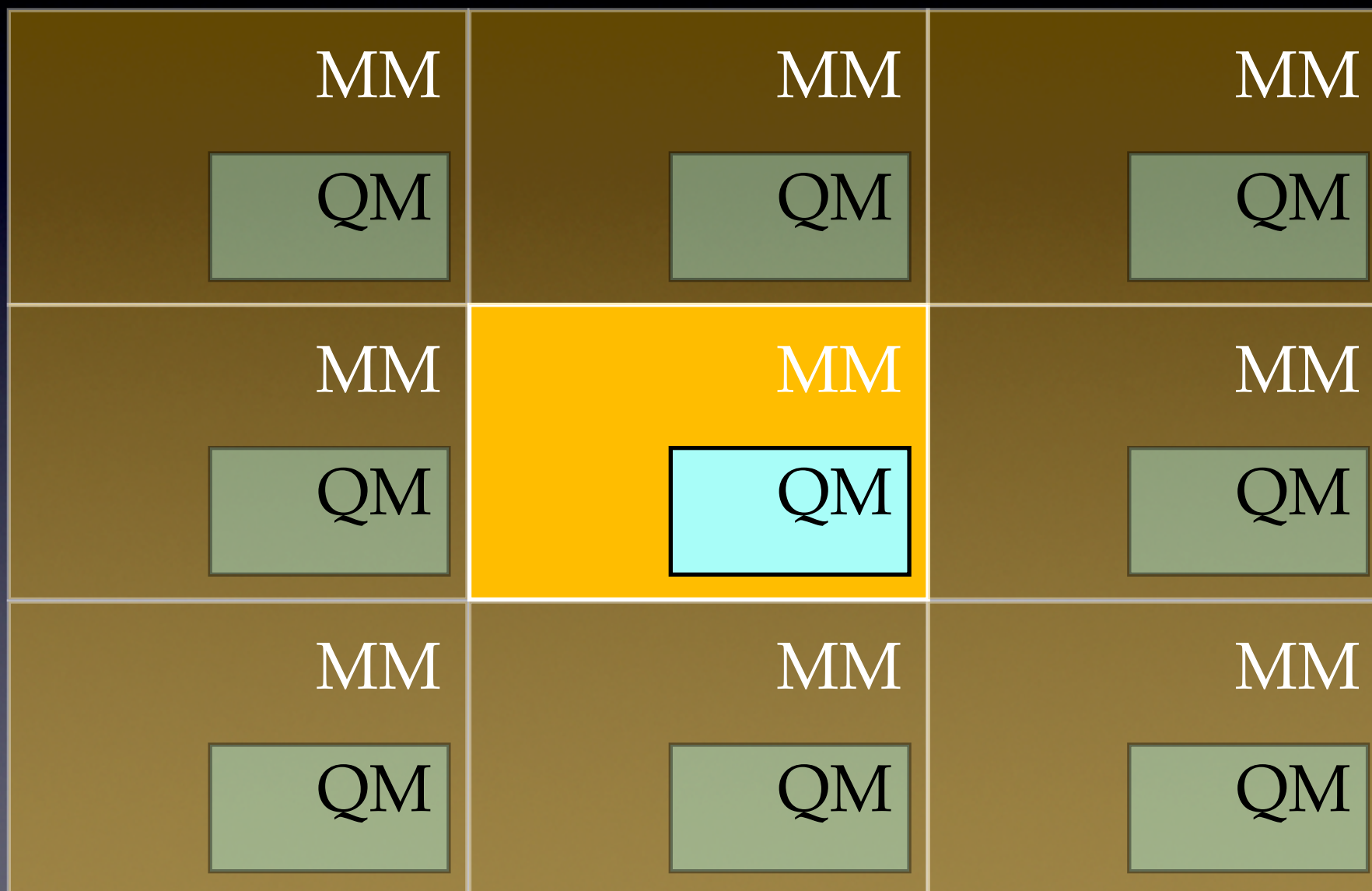
$$V_{rec}(\vec{r}) = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega} \sum_{\vec{k} \neq 0} \frac{q_{MM} e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}}{|\vec{k}|^2} \cdot \sum_{MM} \frac{q_{MM}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{MM}|} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{MM}|} \text{Erf}f(\vec{r}\kappa) + \text{Erf}fc(\vec{r}\kappa)$$

Reciprocal space

$$V_{real}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{MM} \sum_{\vec{n}} \frac{q_{MM}}{|\vec{r} + \vec{n}|} \frac{\text{Erf}f(\kappa * (|\vec{r} + \vec{n}|))}{|\vec{r} + \vec{n}|}$$

Real space

# QM/MM fully periodic



# Total ES Energy

$$n(\mathbf{r}) = n^{\text{QM}}(\mathbf{r}) + n^{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{r}) \pm n^B$$

**background charge**

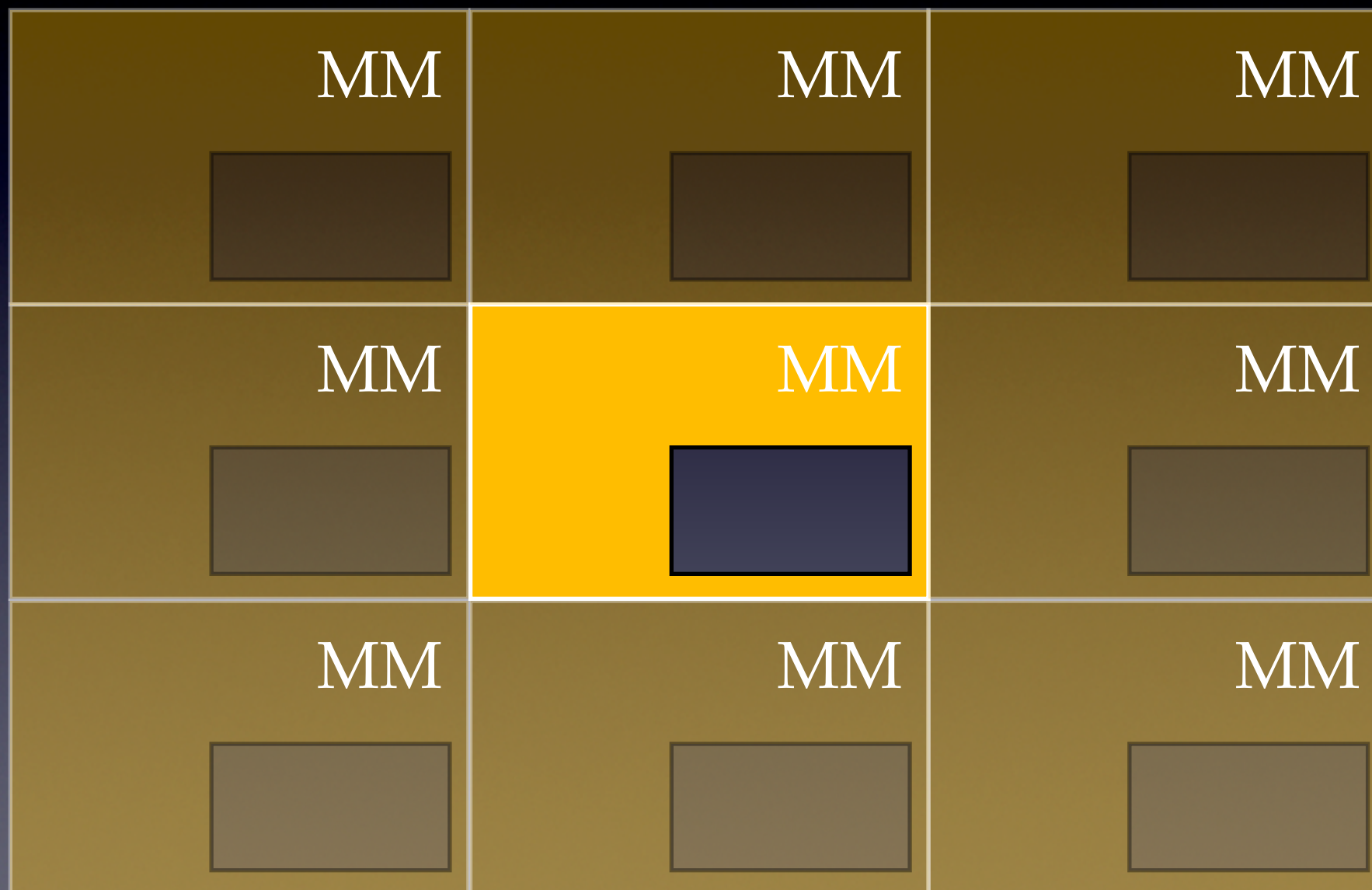
$$E^{\text{TOT}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{n(\mathbf{r})n(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$E^{\text{MM}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{(n^{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{r}) + n^{B,\text{MM}})(n^{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{r}') + n^{B,\text{MM}})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$E^{\text{QM}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{(n^{\text{QM}}(\mathbf{r}) + n^{B,\text{QM}})(n^{\text{QM}}(\mathbf{r}') + n^{B,\text{QM}})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

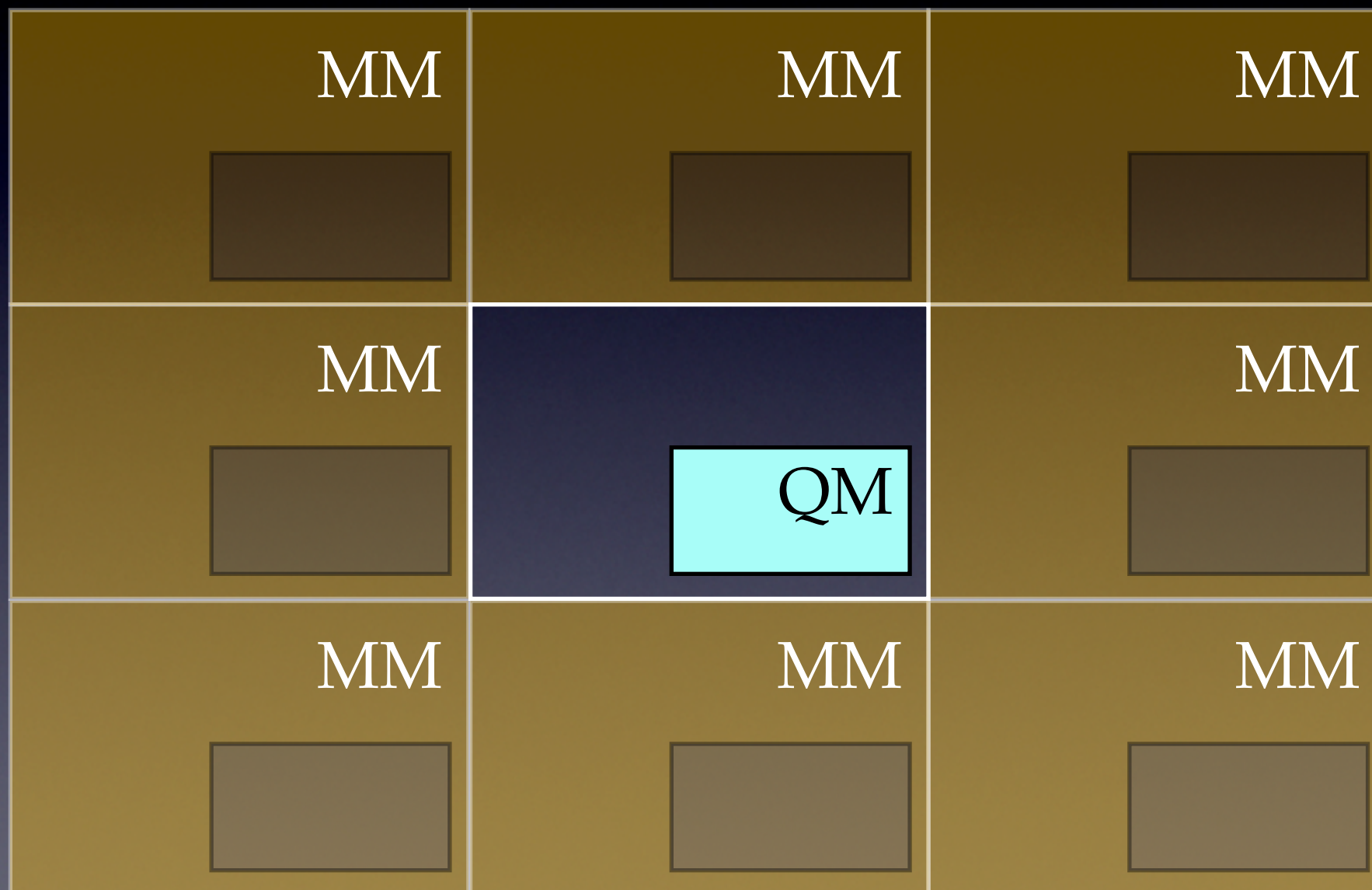
$$E^{\text{QM/MM}} = \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \frac{(n^{\text{QM}}(\mathbf{r}) + n^{B,\text{QM}})(n^{\text{MM}}(\mathbf{r}') + n^{B,\text{MM}})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

# MM / MM fully periodic





# QM / MM fully periodic



# GEEP with PBC

$$\frac{\text{Erf}\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)}{r} = \sum_{N_g} A_g \exp^{-\left(\frac{r}{G_g}\right)^2} + R_{low}(r)$$

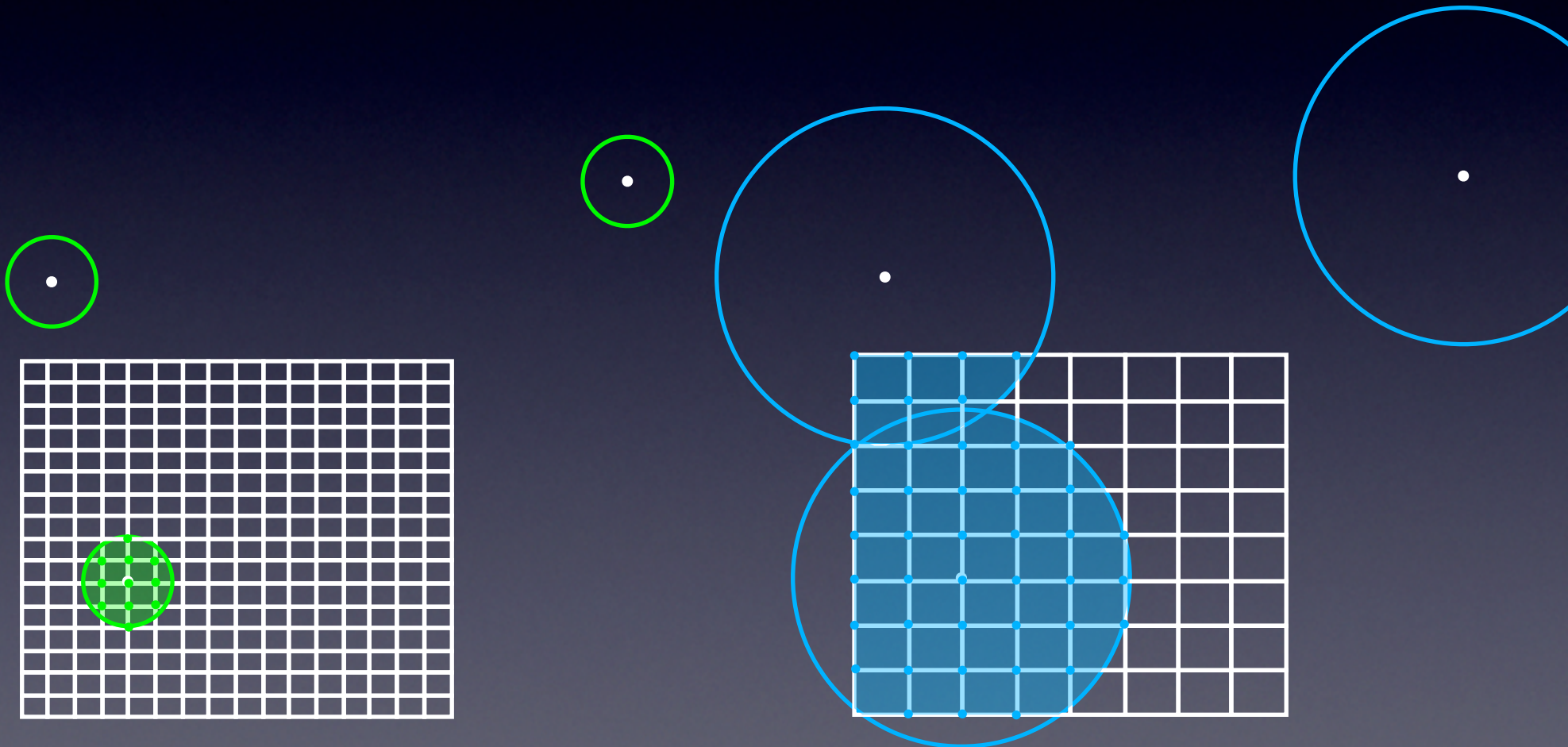
$$V(r)_{real} = \sum_{N_g} A_g \exp^{-\left(\frac{r}{G_g}\right)^2}$$

$$V(r)_{rec} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_k^{k_{cut}} \tilde{R}_{low}(k) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

**smooth  
coarsest grid**

# QM/MM real space term

$$V_{rs}^{\text{QM/MM}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}}) = \sum_{|\mathbf{L}| \leq L_{\text{cut}}} \sum_{\text{MM}} \left[ \sum_{N_g} A_g \exp\left(-\frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{\text{MM}} + \mathbf{L}|^2}{G_g^2}\right) \right]$$



# QM/MM reciprocal space term

$$V(r)_{rec} = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_k^{k_{cut}} \tilde{R}_{low}(k) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

$$\tilde{R}_{low}(k) = \left[ \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{k}|^2} \right] e^{-\frac{|\vec{k}|^2 r_c^2}{4}} - \sum_{N_g} A_g(\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} G_g^3 e^{-\frac{|\vec{k}|^2 G_g^2}{4}}$$



**low cutoff function  
only few k vectors  
needed**

&QMMM

&CELL

ABC 17.320500 17.320500 17.320500

&END CELL

ECOUPLE GAUSS

USE\_GEEP\_LIB 6

&MM\_KIND NA

RADIUS 1.5875316249000

&END MM\_KIND

&MM\_KIND CL

RADIUS 1.5875316249000

&END MM\_KIND

&PERIODIC

GMAX 0.5

&MULTIPOLE

EWALD\_PRECISION 0.00000001

RCUT 8.0

ANALYTICAL\_GTERM

&END MULTIPOLE

&END PERIODIC

&END QMMM

# GEEP Summary

- GEEP is a technique to speed up the evaluation of a function on a grid
- The speed up factor is  $\sim (N_f / N_c)^3 = 2^{3(N_{\text{grid}}-1)}$
- Usually 3-4 grid levels are used corresponding to a speed up of 64-512  $\sim 10^2$  times faster than the simple collocation algorithm (Interpolations and Restrictions account for a negligible amount of time)

# GEEP Summary

- Since the residual function is different from zero only for few  $k$  vectors, the sum in reciprocal space is restrained to few points.
- Small computational overhead between the fully periodic and non-periodic

# Sources of Errors

- Cutoff of grid level appropriate to the cutoff of the mapped Gaussian (~ 20-25 points per linear direction)
- Error in Cubic Spline interpolation
- Cutoff of the coarse grid level comparable to the cutoff of the long range function.



# QM fully periodic



# QM fully periodic

QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM
QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM
QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM
QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM
QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM	QM

# De-coupling and re-coupling



# Bloechl Scheme

- Density fitting in g-space of the total density

$$\hat{n}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM}) = \sum_{QM} q_{QM} g_{QM}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM})$$

- Reproduce the correct Long-Range electrostatics

$$\Delta Q_l = \left| \int d\mathbf{r} \mathbf{r}^l \mathcal{Y}_l (n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM}) - \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM})) \right|$$

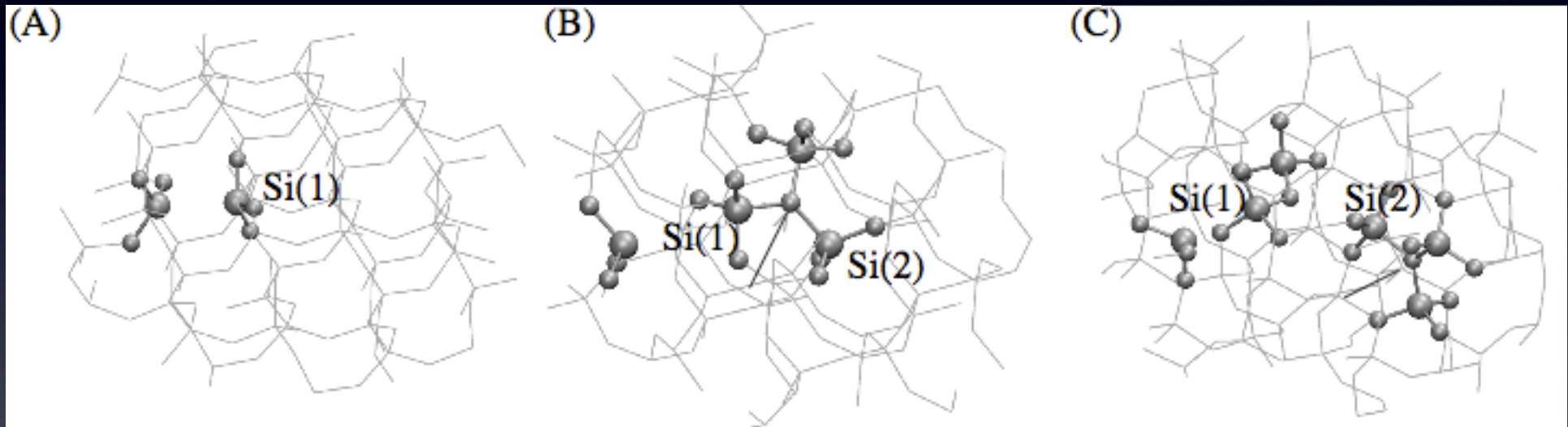
$$\Delta W = \left| \int d\mathbf{r} \mathbf{r}^2 (n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM}) - \hat{n}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R}_{QM})) \right|$$

**minimise**

- Decoupling and Recoupling using these charges

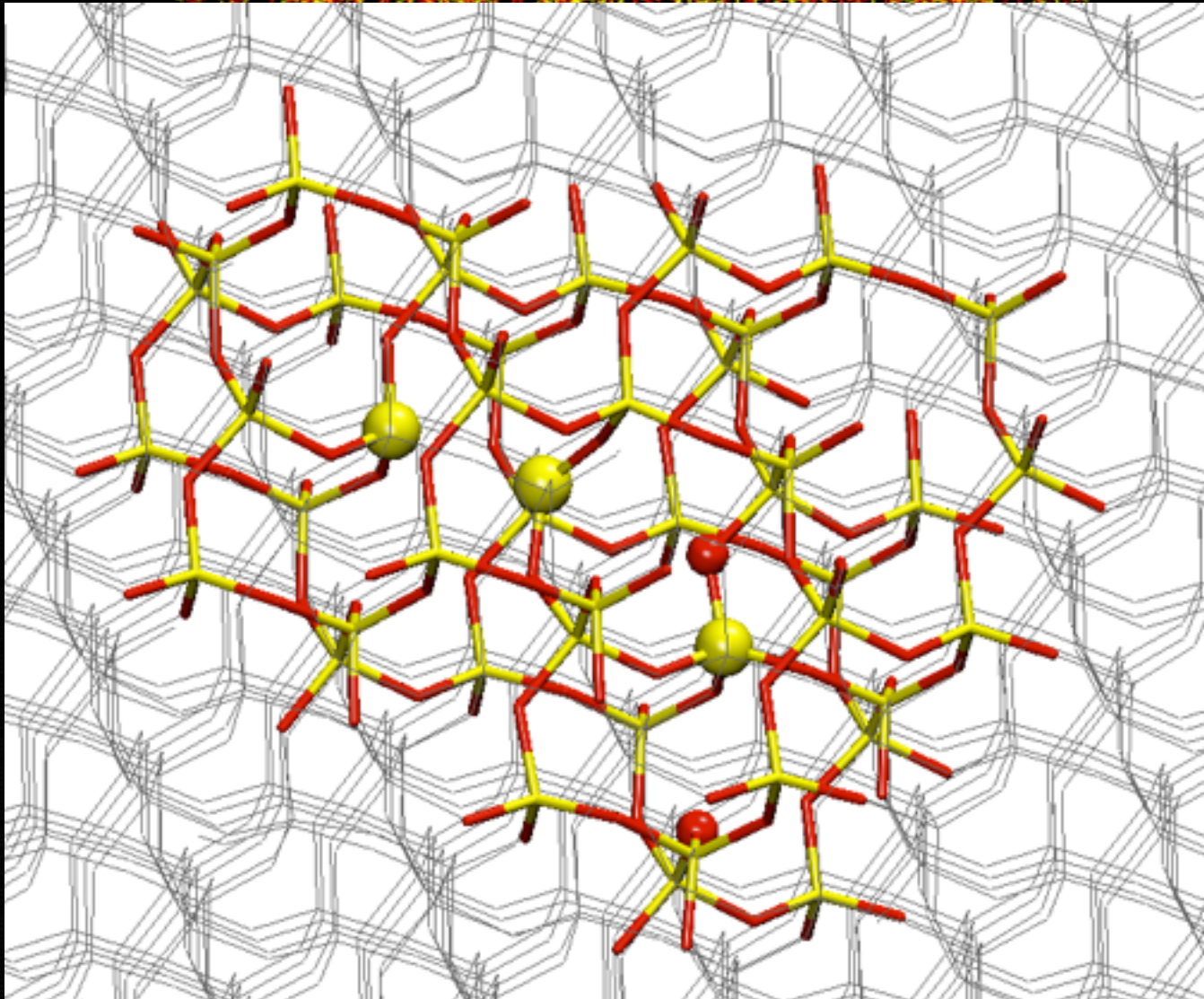
# Charged OV

## Migration of charged oxygen vacancy defects in silica

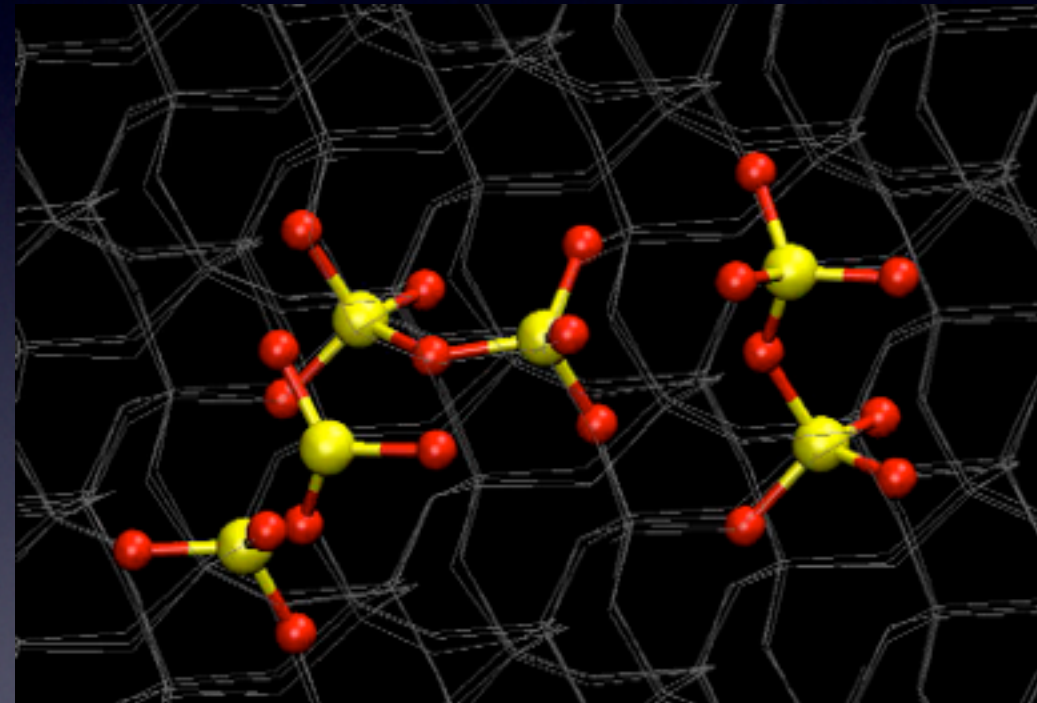
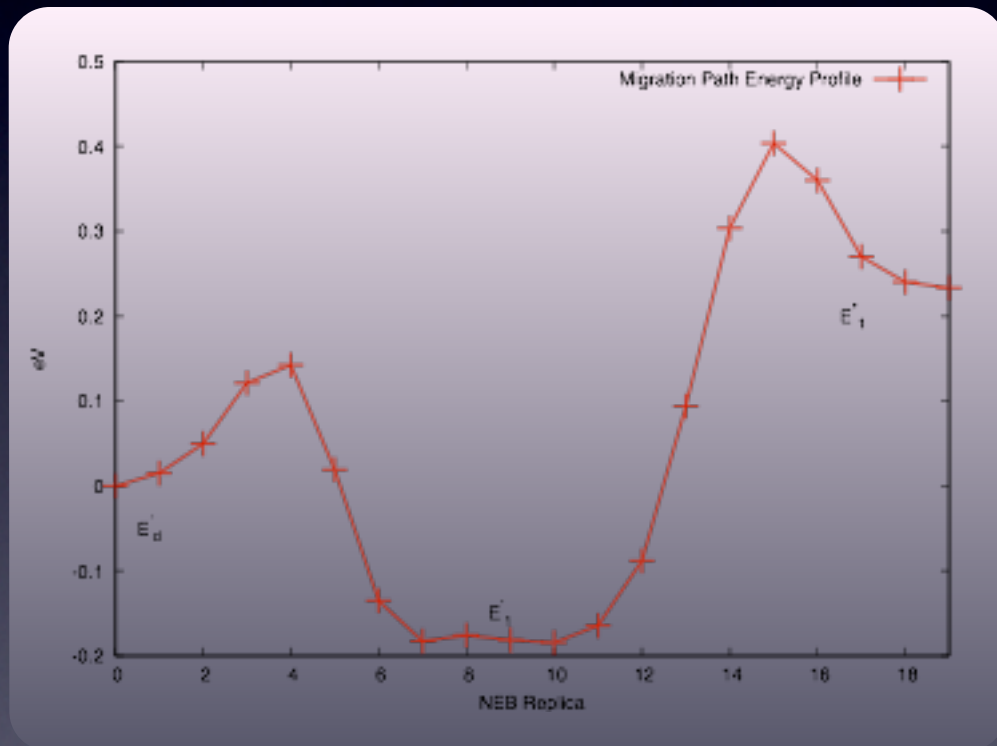


dimer  
deloc. el.

 $E'_\delta$ 
 $E'_1$ 
 $E_1^*$



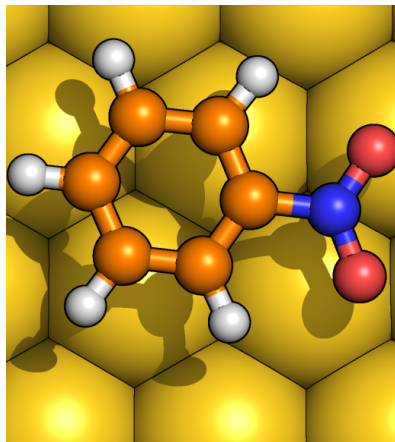
# NEB: Minimum Energy Path



# Image Charge & QMMM

QM molecule + EAM metal

nitrobenzene/Au(111)



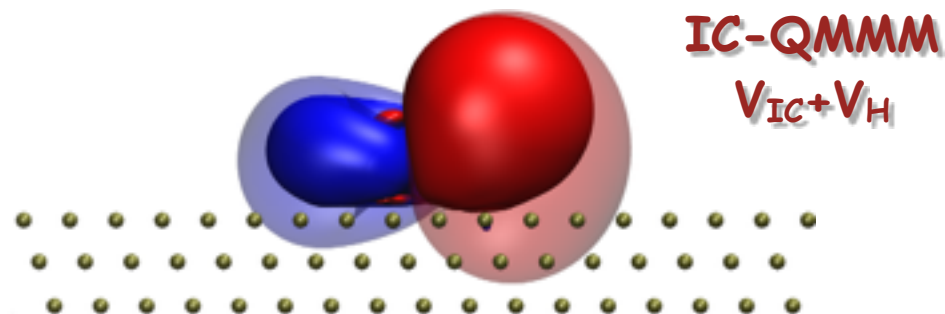
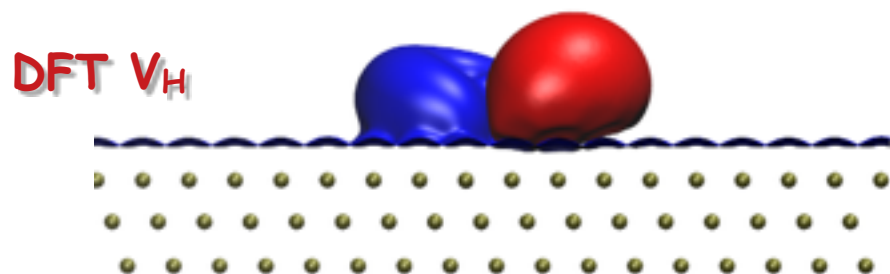
$$\rho_{\text{IC}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{I_{\text{met}}} C_{I_{\text{met}}} \exp \left[ -\alpha |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}_{I_{\text{met}}}|^2 \right]$$

$$V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{\text{IC}}(\mathbf{r}) = \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}') + \rho_{\text{IC}}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' = V_0$$

IC induce polarization, solved selfconsistently

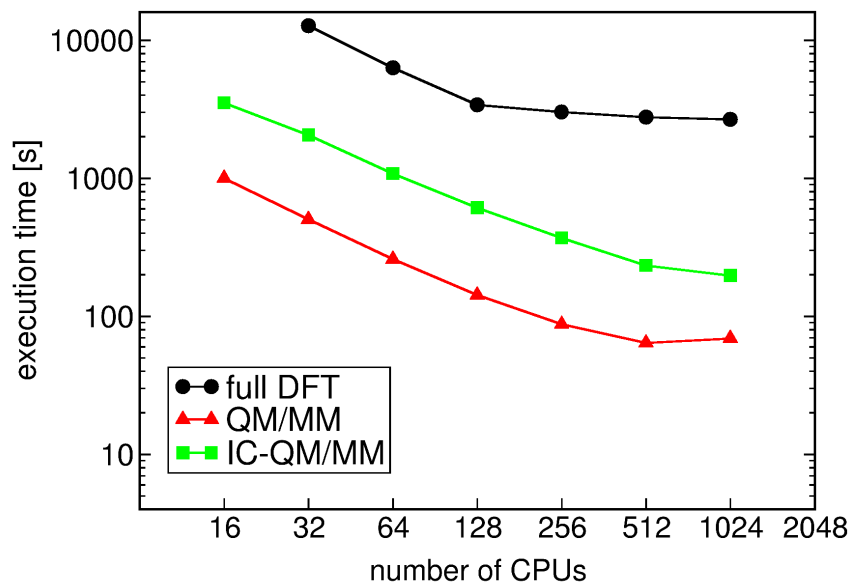
Siepmann Sprik., JCP (1995) 102

Golze Iannuzzi Passerone Hutter, JCTC (2013)





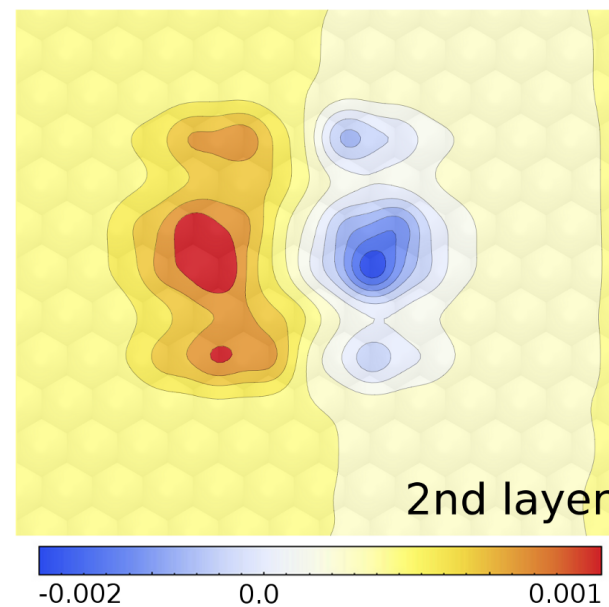
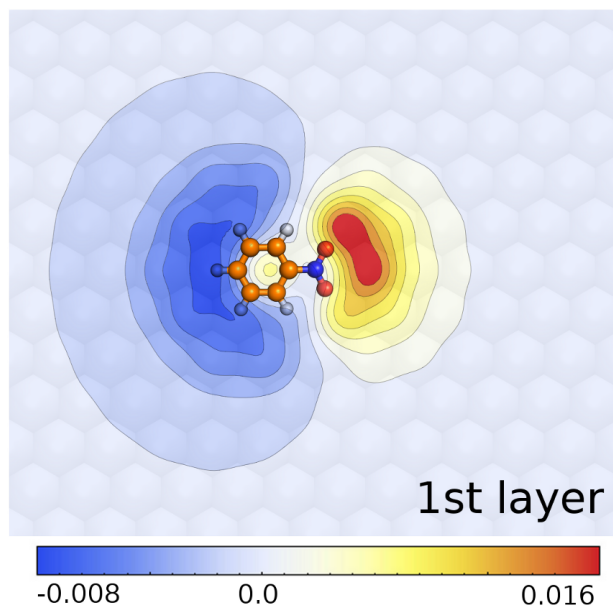
# IC distribution



$$\int (V_H(\mathbf{r}) + V_{IC}(\mathbf{r}) - V_0) g_I(\mathbf{r}) =$$

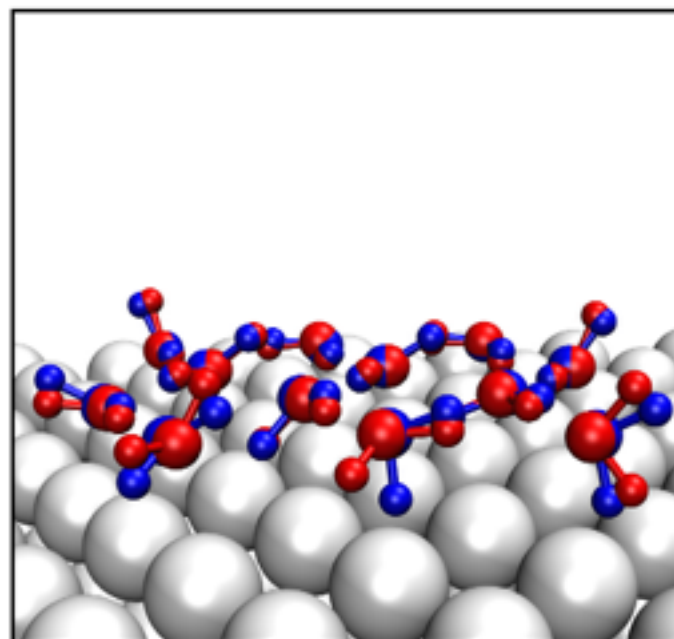
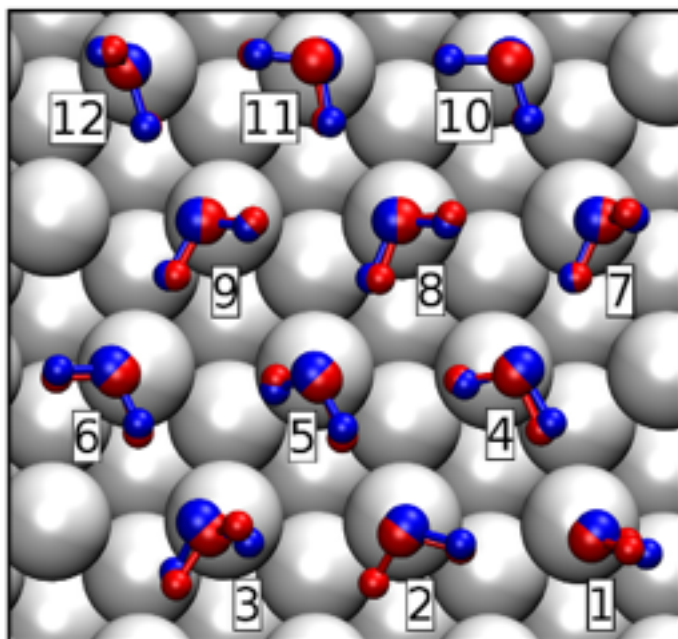
$$\int (V_H(\mathbf{r}) - V_0) g_I(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_J C_J \int \int \frac{g_J(\mathbf{r}') g_I(\mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}'$$

linear set of eq. (CG iterative scheme)



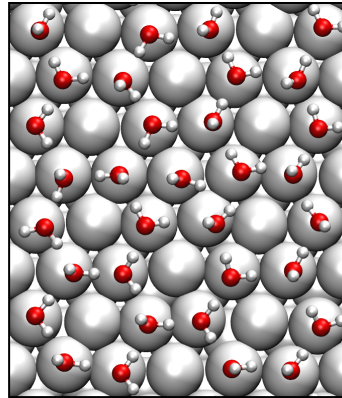
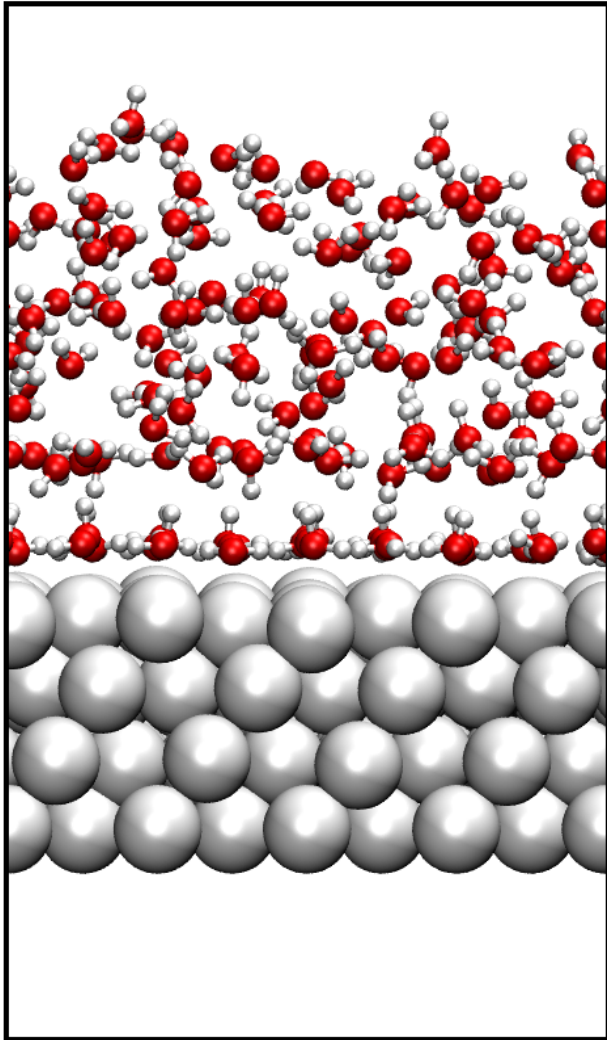
# H<sub>2</sub>O cluster on Pt(1 1 1)

H<sub>2</sub>O QM, Pt EAM, H<sub>2</sub>O-Pt Siepmann-Sprick + IC

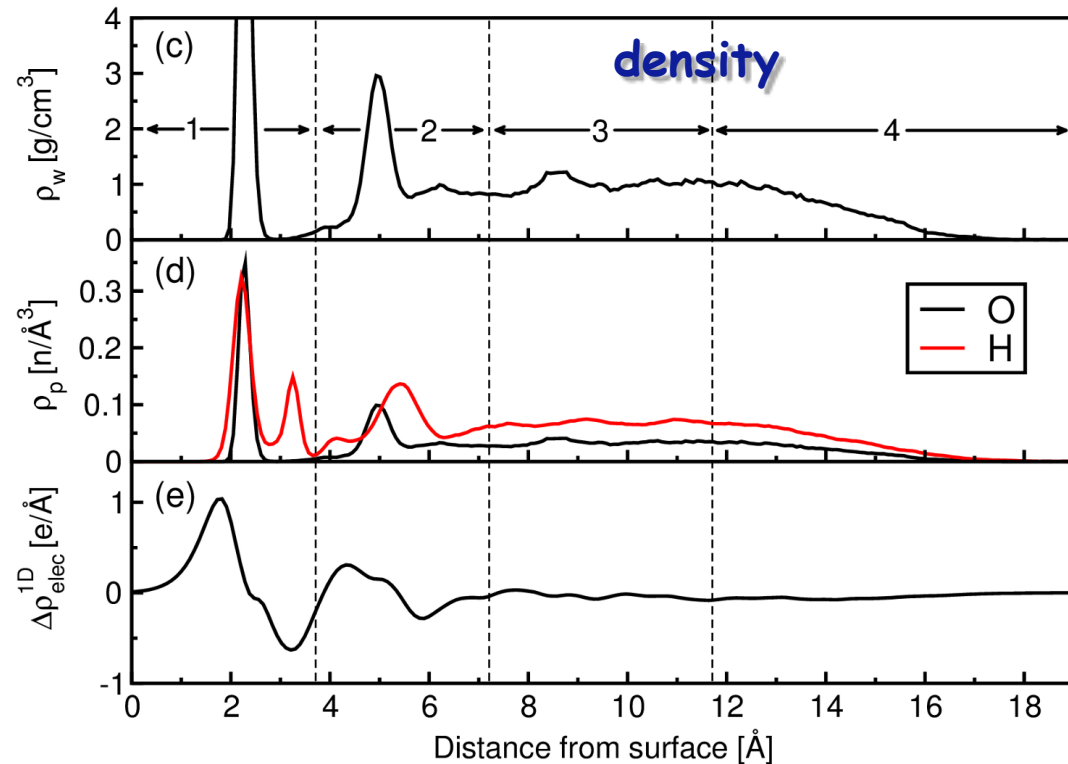


kJ/mol	1 H <sub>2</sub> O		2H <sub>2</sub> O			12H <sub>2</sub> O		
	E <sub>int</sub>	E <sub>ads</sub>	E <sub>int</sub>	E <sub>ads</sub>	E <sub>H-bond</sub>	E <sub>int</sub>	E <sub>ads</sub>	E <sub>H-bond</sub>
QM/MM	-41.6	-37.3	-40.9	-49.2	-10.6	-36.4	-61.9	-26.0
IC-QM/MM	-44.2	-43.6	-43.7	-52.9	-10.5	-42.8	-66.6	-24.4
full DFT	-44.9	-43.5	-50.6	-56.8	-7.0	-44.2	-63.0	-19.7

# Liquid Water at Pt(111)



honeycomb arrangement  
70% on-top site occupied



# H-bond distribution

