COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Introduction

Materials computations, especially of the *ab initio* kind, are intrinsically complex. These difficulties have inspired us to develop a workflow framework, express, to automate long and extensive sequences of the *ab initio* calculations. Various materials properties can be computed in express, e.g., static equation of state, phonon density of states, thermal equation of state, and other thermodynamic properties. It helps users in the preparation of inputs, execution of simulations, and analysis of data. It also tracks the operations and steps that users performed and thus can restore interrupted or failed jobs.

Here, we present the *ab initio* results facilitated by express of some minerals: akimotoite, albite, bridgmanite, coesite, corundum, diopside, lime, and stishovite. They cover a wide range of crystal systems. For each material, we calculate thermodynamic properties using the quasi-harmonic approximation with three groups of exchange-correlation functionals: local-density approximation (LDA), Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof generalized gradient approximation (PBE-GGA), and the PBE functional revised for solids (PBEsol). These results are compared to other calculations and experiments, verifying the performance of these functionals and the utility of express.

Besides the above advantages, express is also performant and extensible and runs on numerous high-performance platforms. It is open source, and everyone is welcome to use it.

Systems

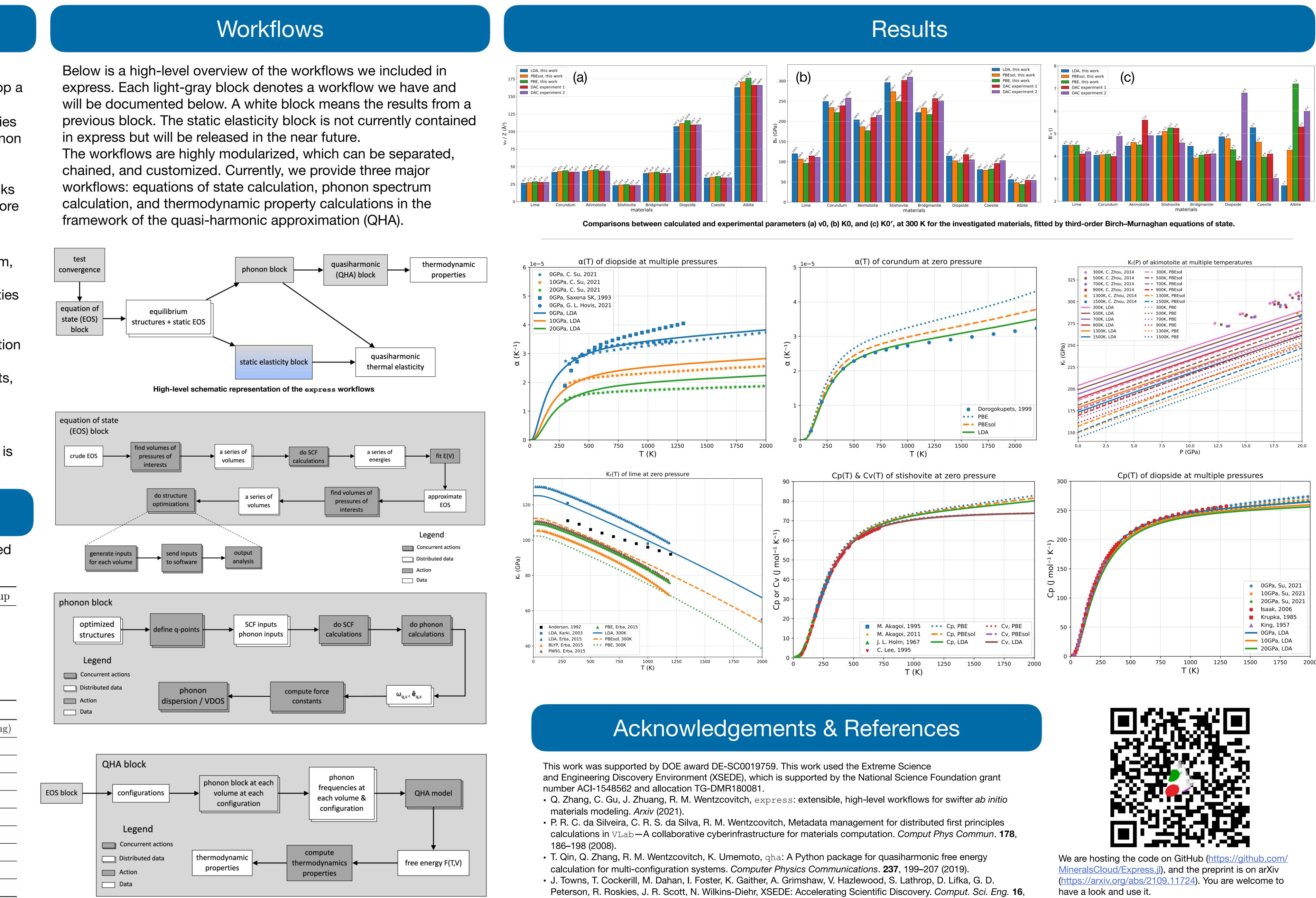
The systems and calculation parameters we investigated are listed below:

	Material	Fe	ormula	Spa	Space Group		aterial	Formula		Space Group
	Albite	$NaAlSi_3O_8$		$P\overline{1}$		Stishovite		$ m SiO_2$		$P\frac{4_2}{m}nm$
Coesite		SiO_2		$C\frac{2}{c}$		Akiı	notoite	$MgSiO_3$		$R\bar{3}$
	Diopside	1 0 2 0		$\begin{array}{c} c\\ c\frac{2}{c}\\ Pbnm \end{array}$		Corundum		Al_2O_3		$R\bar{3}c$
	Bridgmanite					Lime		CaO		${ m Fm}{ar{3}}{ m m}$
882										
	Material	Cutoff energy		(Ry)	(Ry) k-point n		q-mesh (l	OFPT) q-r		nesh (sampling
		LDA	PBEsol	PBE						
	Albite	120	90	130	$2 \times 2 \times$	2	2×2	$\times 2$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Coesite	110	90	130	$4 \times 4 \times$	4	2×2	$\times 2$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Diopside	180	90	130	$4 \times 4 \times$	4	2×2	$\times 2$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Bridgmanite	150	150	130	$6 \times 6 \times$	4	2×2	$\times 2$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Stishovite	170	80	80	$4 \times 4 \times$	6	2×2	$\times 4$	e e	$30 \times 30 \times 30$
	Akimotoite	170	90	120	$4 \times 4 \times$	4	4×4	$\times 4$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Corundum	130	130	130	$4 \times 4 \times$	4	4×4	$\times 4$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$
	Lime	80	80	120	$4 \times 4 \times$	4	4×4	$\times 4$	6	$20 \times 20 \times 20$

A systematic DFT study of thermal properties of some minerals using ab initio workflows

Qi Zhang¹, Chaoxuan Gu¹, and Renata M. Wentzcovitch^{1,2,3}

- 1. Department of Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics, Columbia University, New York, NY
- 2. Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY
- 3. Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, Palisades, NY



- 62-74 (2014).

Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY | EARTH INSTITUTE

