



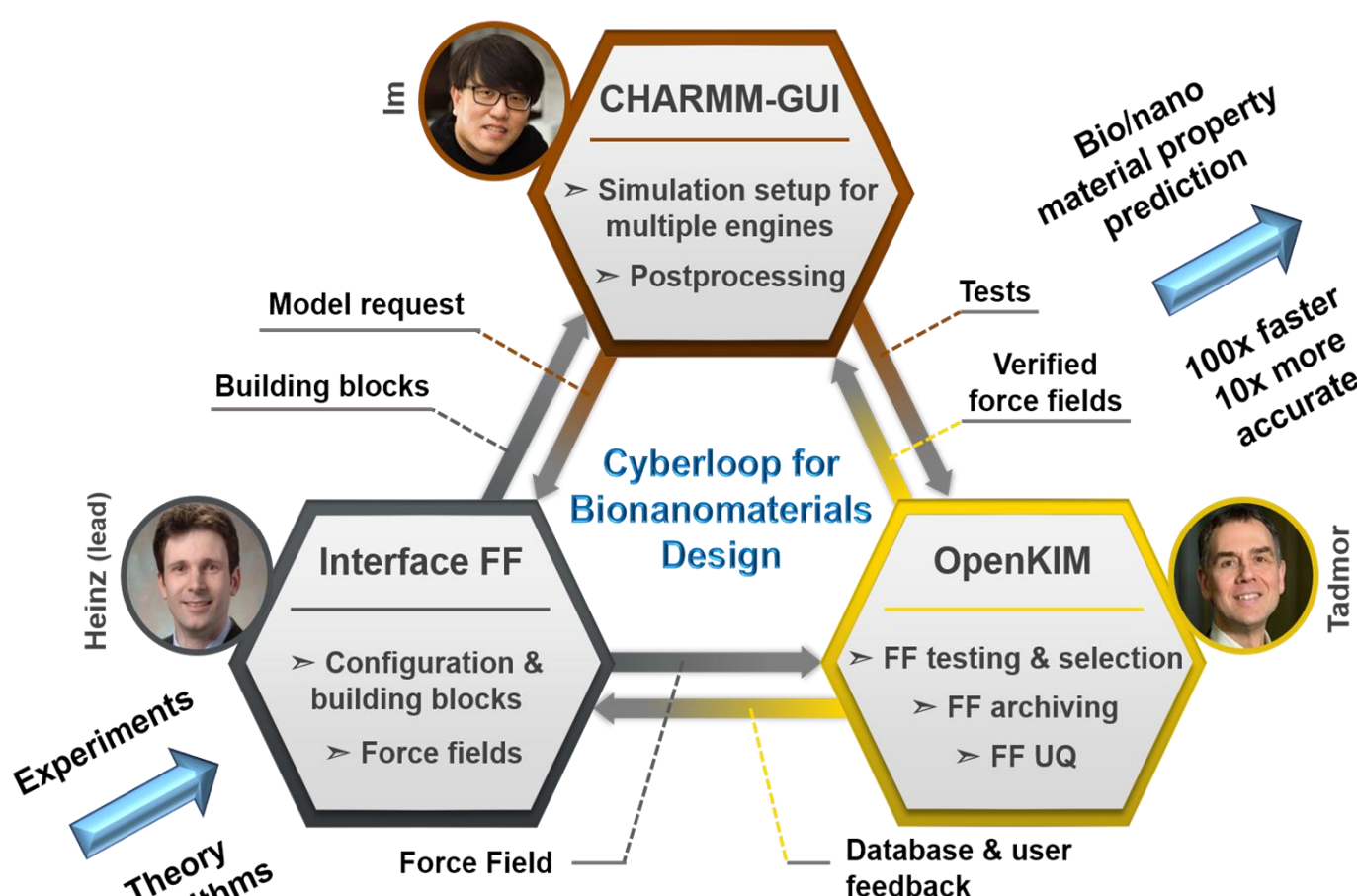
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# CSSI Framework: Cyberloop for Accelerated Bionanomaterials Design

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## Objective

Merge 3 major existing community programs with 10+ year usage record for open source, accurate simulations of nanomaterials and biomaterials.



Project start date: 09/01/2019

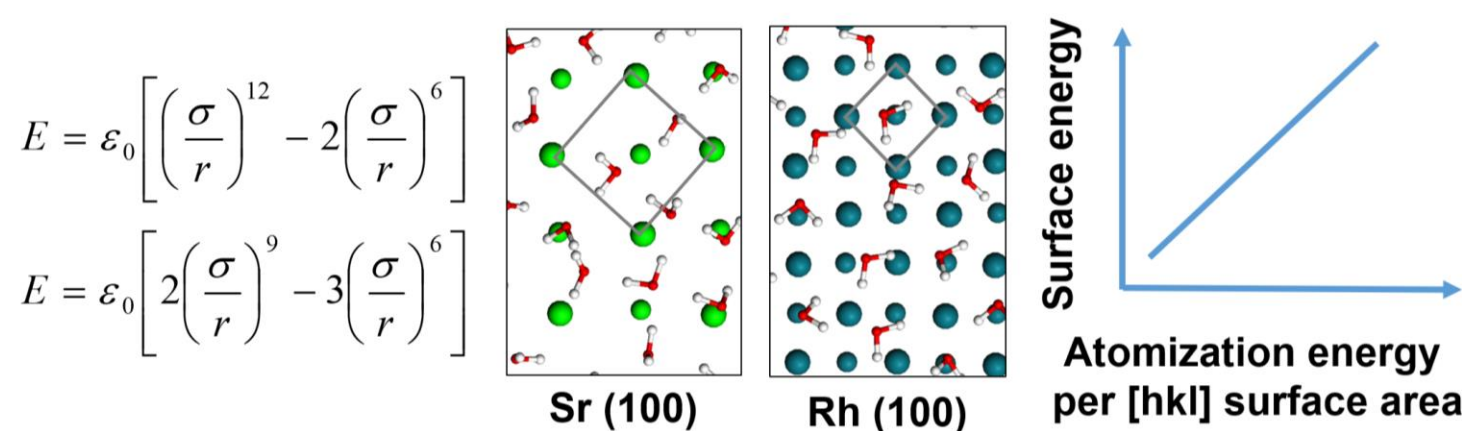
## Supported Nanomaterials from IFF

<https://bionanostructures.com/interface-md/>

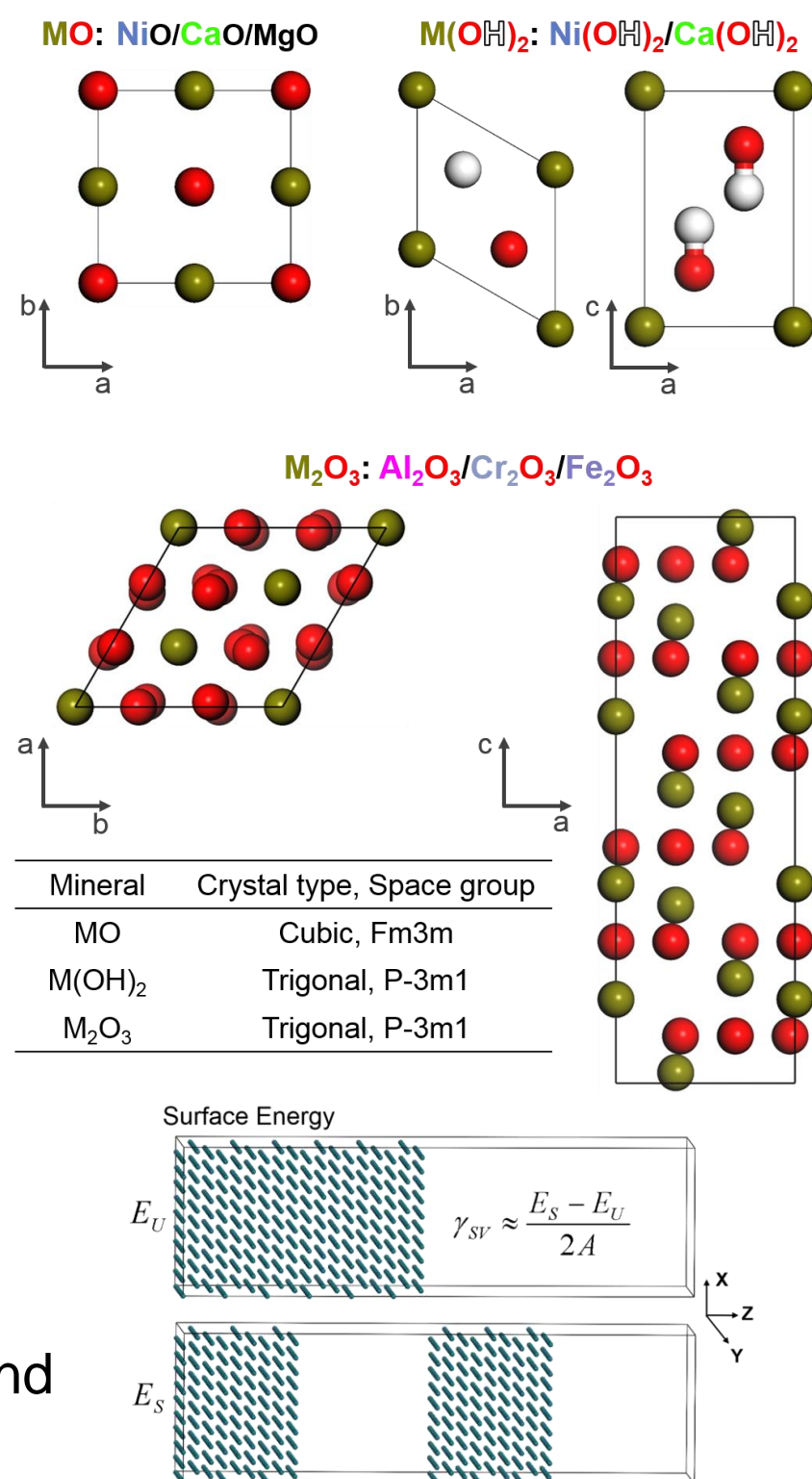
- Fcc metals:** Ag, Al, Au, Cu, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pt bulk minerals, including different cleavage planes (up to 3), a variety of shapes (i.e., sphere, cylinder, rod, polygon, and box), and Wulff construction. In particular, ligand-protected Au nanocluster/nanoparticle/surface are also provided.
- Clay Minerals:** Kaolinite ( $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ ) and Montmorillonite ( $(\text{K}, \text{Na})_n[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_8][\text{Al}_{2-n}\text{Mg}_n\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2]$ ). In the case of Montmorillonite, users can control the contents of Mg defect and ion types.
- Mica:** Muscovite ( $\text{KAl}_2(\text{AlSi}_3)\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ ).
- Calcium Sulfates:** Gypsum ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), Hemihydrate ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and Anhydrite ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ) with different cleavage planes and Wulff construction.
- Cement Minerals:** Tricalcium Silicate ( $\text{Ca}_3\text{SiO}_5$ ) and Tricalcium Aluminate ( $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$ ) with different cleavage planes and Wulff construction.
- Calcium Silicate Hydrate:** Tobermorite ( $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{15}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).
- Silica:** bulk minerals ( $\alpha$ -quartz,  $\alpha$ -cristobalite) as well as surfaces of different degree of ionization for specific pH values and particle sizes
- Phosphate Minerals:** bulk mineral of Hydroxyapatite ( $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$ ), different cleavage planes and Wulff construction for various pH.
- Carbonaceous Materials:** Carbon Nanotube, Graphene, and Graphite.

## Newly Added Metals and Oxides

●●●●● Ac Ca( $\alpha$ ) Ce( $\gamma$ ) Es( $\beta$ ) Ir Rh Sr( $\alpha$ ) Th( $\alpha$ ) Yb( $\beta$ ) Fe( $\gamma$ ) ●●●●●



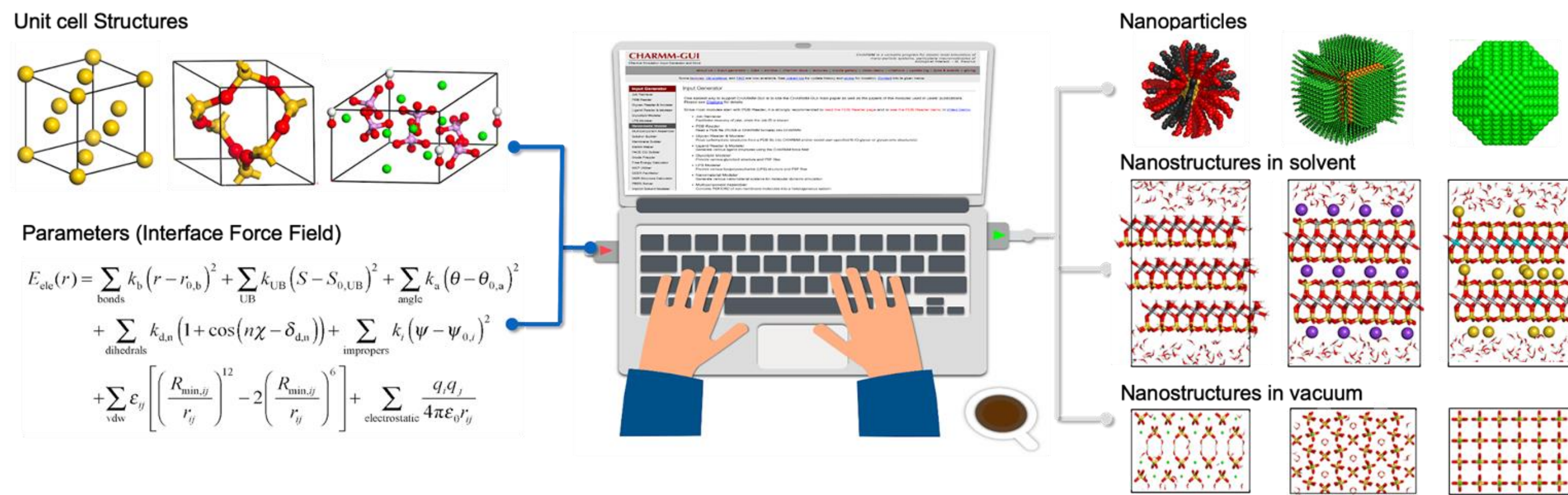
- Provide force field, structures, and IFF surface model database to CHARM-GUI and Nanomaterial Modeler
- Assist OpenKIM with standardizing protocols for property calculations in LAMMPS: cell parameters, surface energy, hydration energy, mechanical properties at 298 K and 101 kPa



- Assisting in testing and quality improvement

## Working Scheme of CHARM-GUI Nanomaterial Modeler

<http://www.charmm-gui.org/?doc=input/nanomaterial>

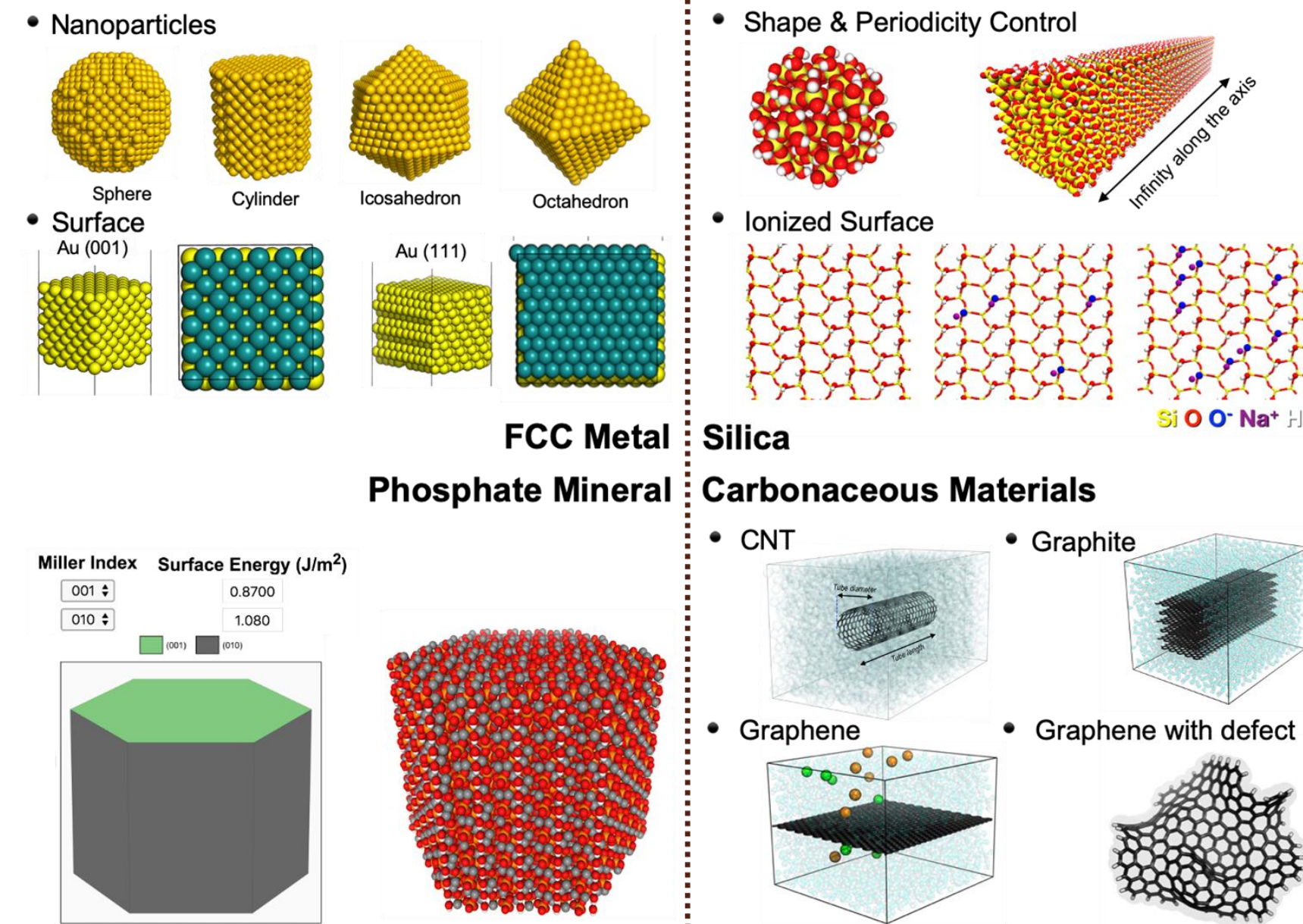


## User Inputs

The form shows the user input process for CHARM-GUI. It includes sections for:
 

- Nanomaterial Type:** Select Material
- Nanomaterial Shape:** Box, Sphere, Cylinder, Icosahedron, Octahedron
- Box Options:** Miller Index (001), X length (20), Y length (20), Z length (20)
- Ion Options:** Select Modifications (0.33), Ion Type (Sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>))
- Periodic Options:** x, y, z
- System Type:** Solvated, Vacuum
- Select Periodicity:** 5
- Select Solvation Type:** 6

## Examples of Nanomaterials



- Automatic generation of simulation-ready files in different formats: LAMMPS, NAMD, GROMACS, OpenMM
- Next step: automated integration of biomacromolecules into model building

## Curating and testing of force fields on OpenKIM

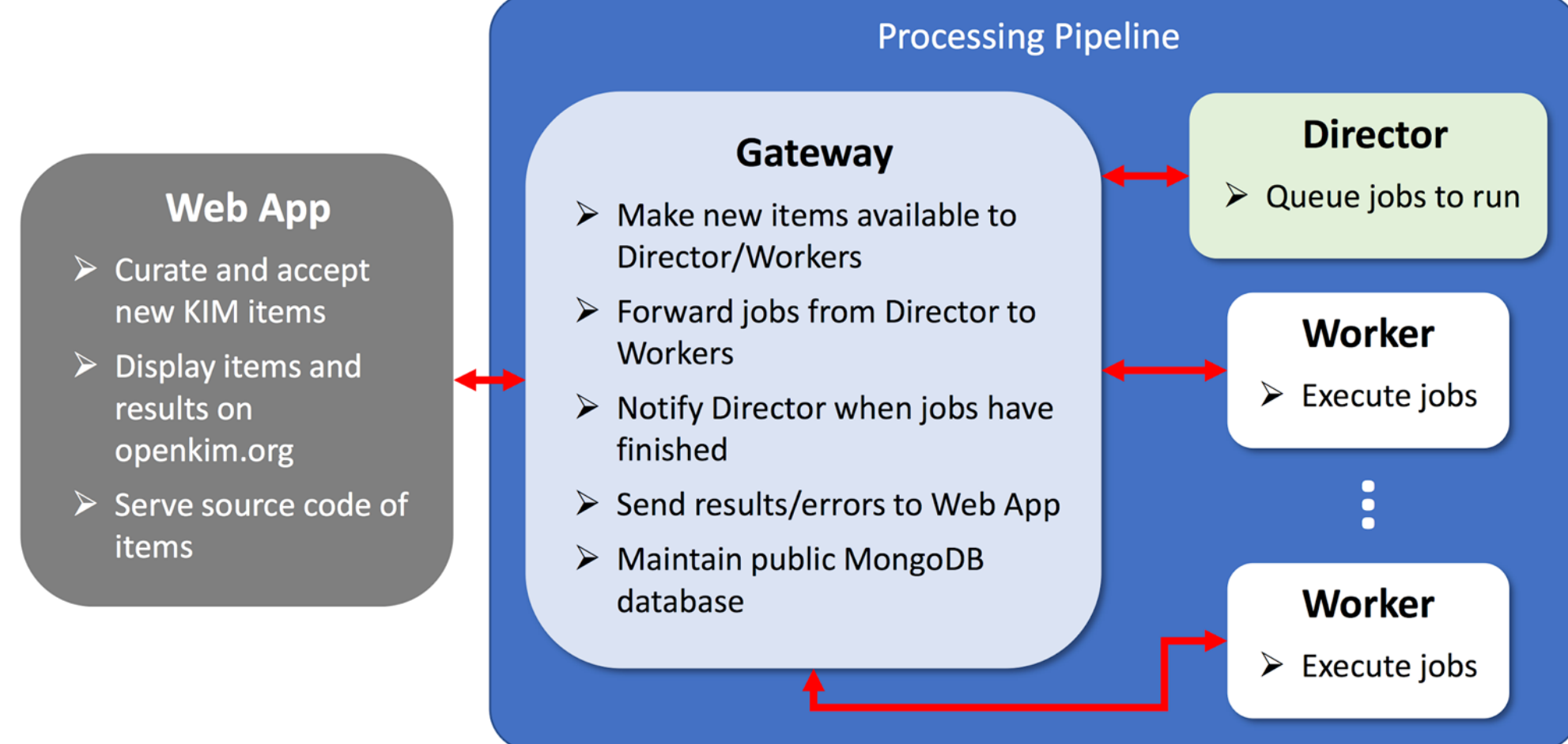
<https://openkim.org/>

The **Open Knowledgebase of Interatomic Models** project curates force fields (FFs) with full provenance control, issues them DOIs so that they can be cited in publications, and tests them exhaustively using "KIM Tests" that compute a host of material properties and "Verification Checks" (VCs) on coding correctness. FFs archived in OpenKIM conform to the KIM Application Programming Interface (API) that allows them be used in plug-and-play fashion with a variety of major simulation codes. The overall aim of the project is to improve the reliability and reproducibility of molecular simulations of materials including bionanomaterial systems.

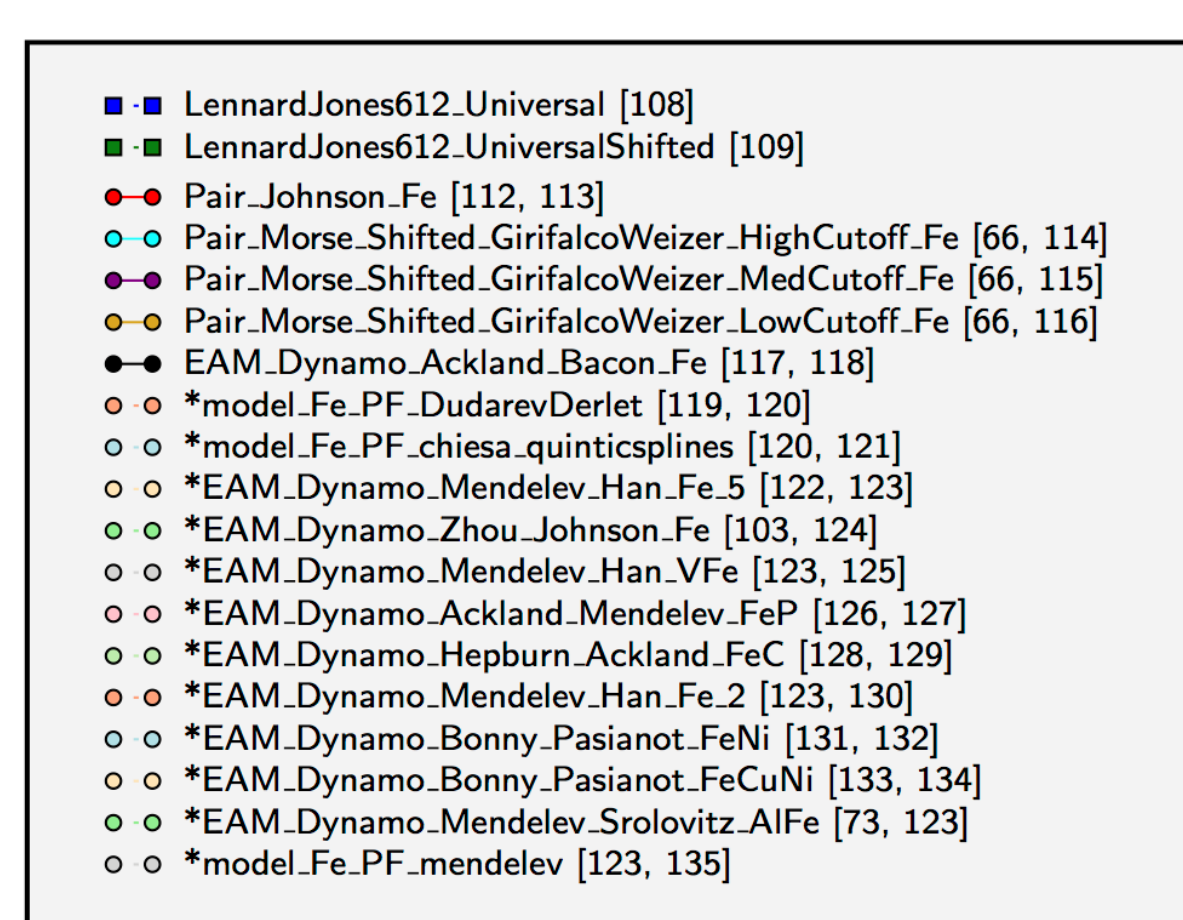
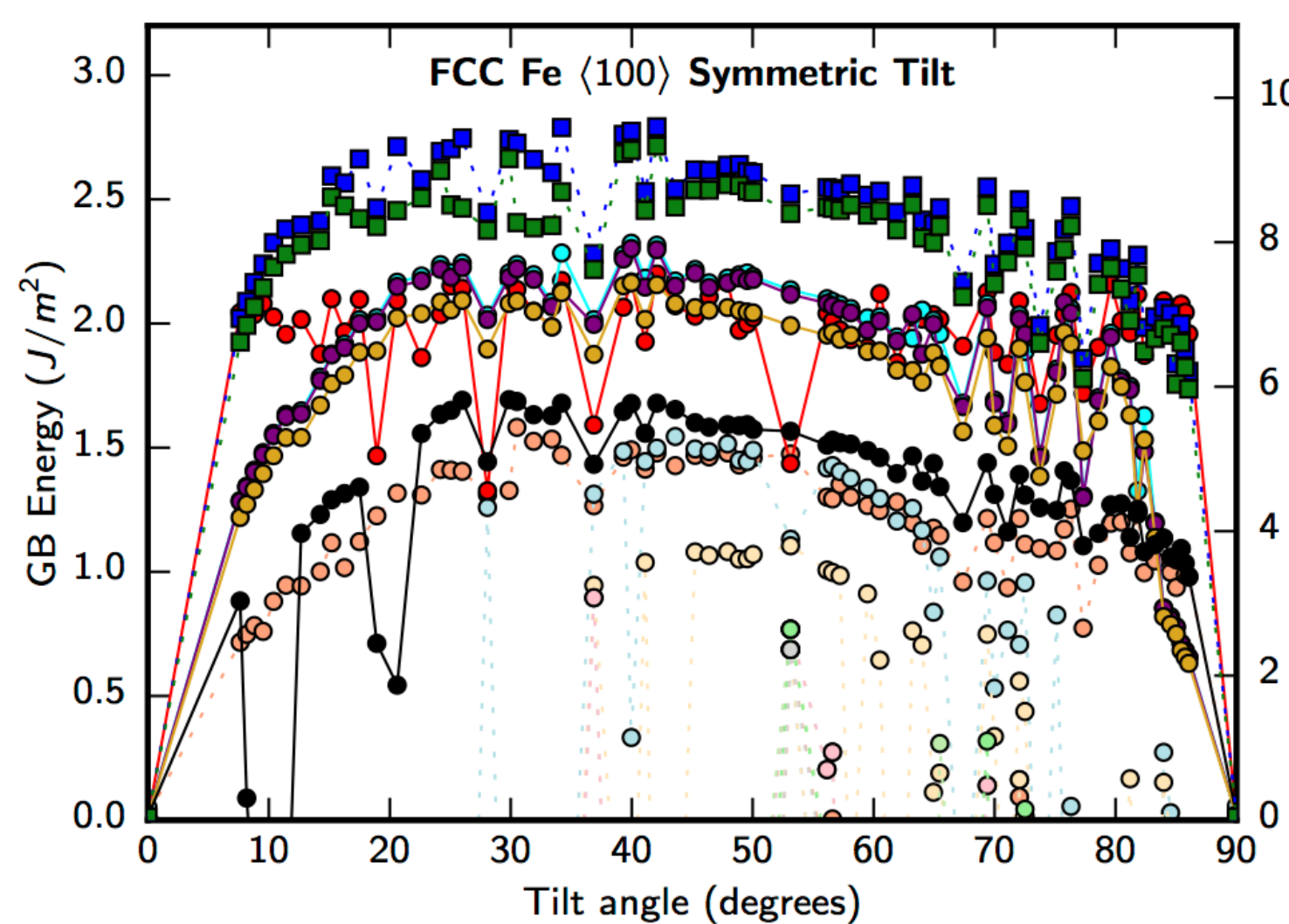
## Overview of OpenKIM

**Structure:** Users interact with OpenKIM through a website where they can upload/download FFs and visualize Test and VC results.

An FF uploaded to OpenKIM is run against all compatible Tests and VCs in the system using an automated **Processing Pipeline** framework, which consists of a cloud-based system of a Gateway, Director, and workers that perform the computations.



- First simulator models for bonded potentials (IFF) were built and tested, adding a new category of widely used force fields into OpenKIM
- Standardized property validation protocols (surface energies, hydration energies, mechanical) in progress



Runnels et al, in preparation (2020).

**Example:** Comparison of FF prediction for grain boundary (GB) excess energy in FCC Fe as a function of symmetric tilt angle about the <110> axis for FFs in OpenKIM.