

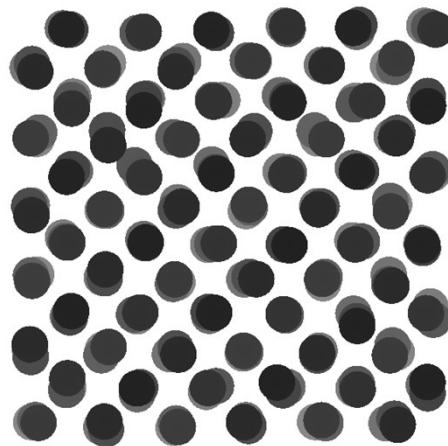
# Vibrationally Accurate Interatomic Potentials

Andrew Rohskopf

Advisor: Asegun Henry

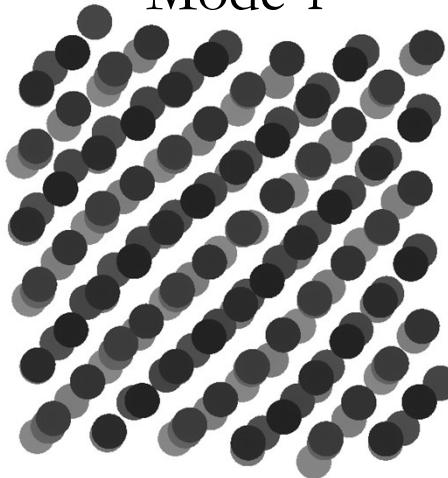
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Department of Mechanical Engineering

# Modes (Phonons) & MD Simulations

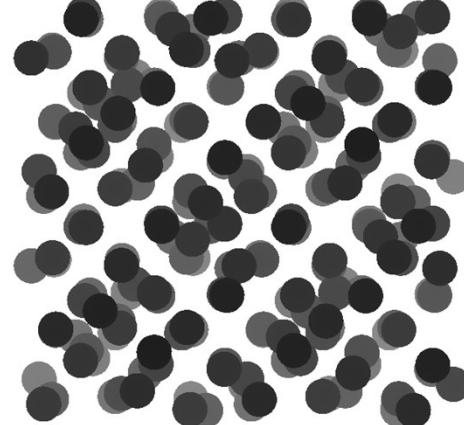


Mode 1

=

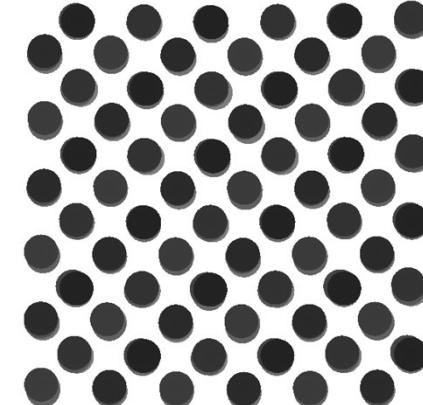


+



Mode 2

+



Mode 3

+ ...

Heat flux  $Q$

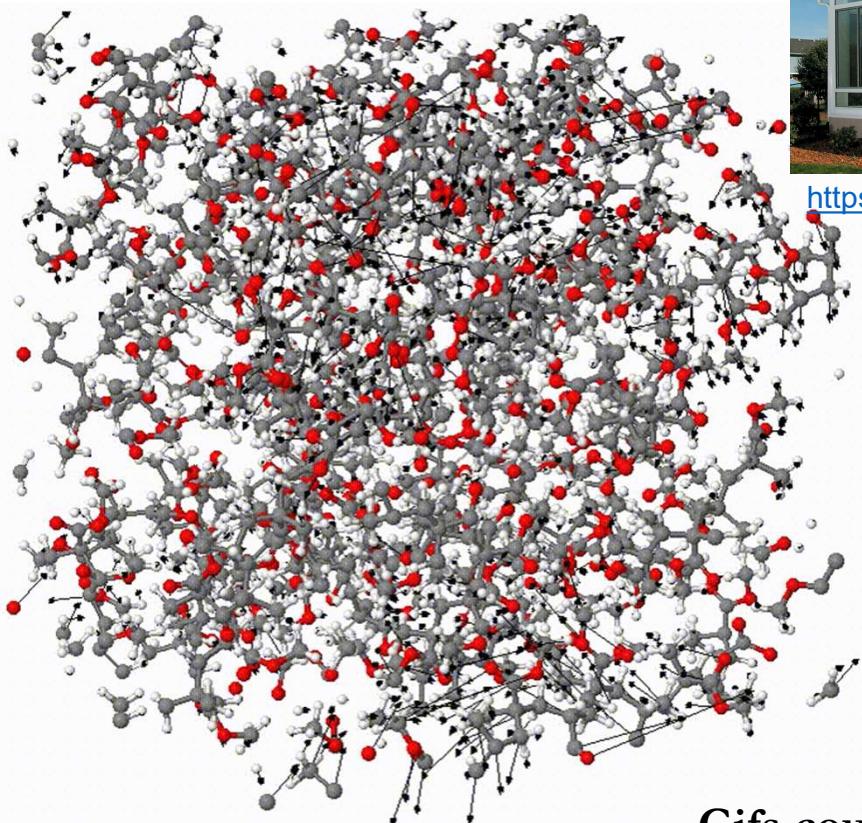
Thermal conductivity  $\kappa \propto \int_0^{\infty} \langle Q(0)Q(t) \rangle dt$

$$\kappa = \kappa_{\text{mode},1} + \kappa_{\text{mode},2} + \kappa_{\text{mode},3} + \dots$$

# Vibrational Modes & Heat Transfer

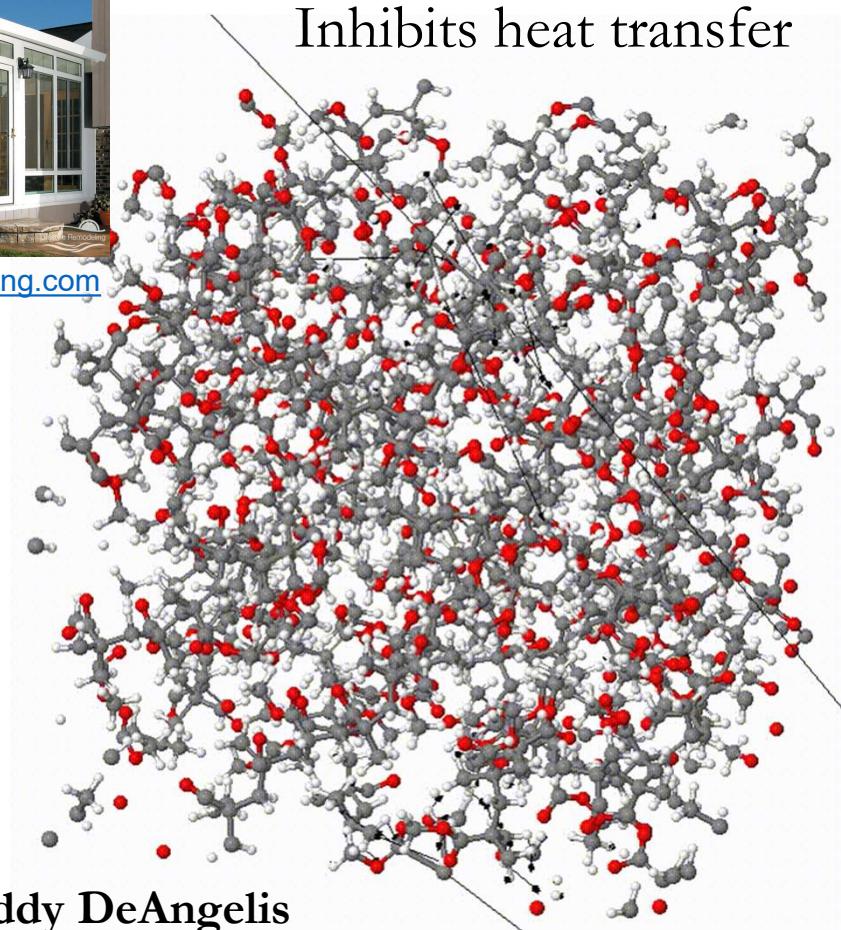


Aids heat transfer



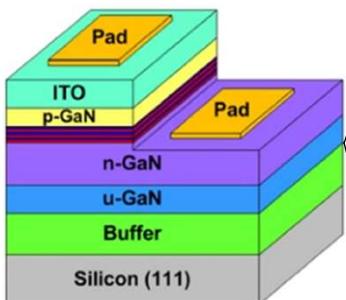
<https://lifestyleremodeling.com>

Inhibits heat transfer

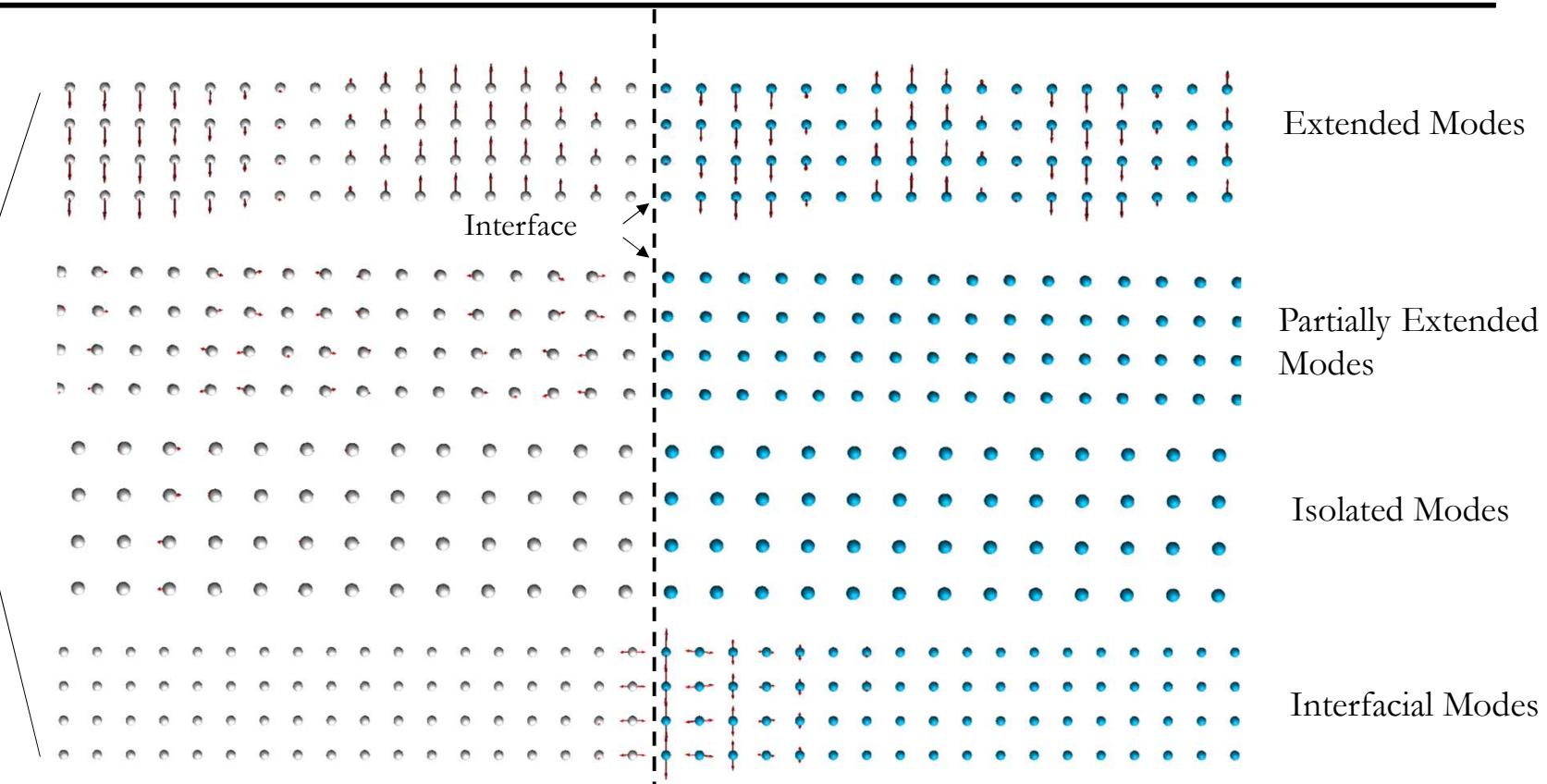


Gifs courtesy of Freddy DeAngelis

# Modes at Interfaces



Z. J. Liu, T. et al, Monolithic Integration of Algan/Gan Hemt on Led by Mocvd, IEEE Electron Device Letters, 35, 330-332 (2014).



Gifs courtesy of Kiarash Gordiz

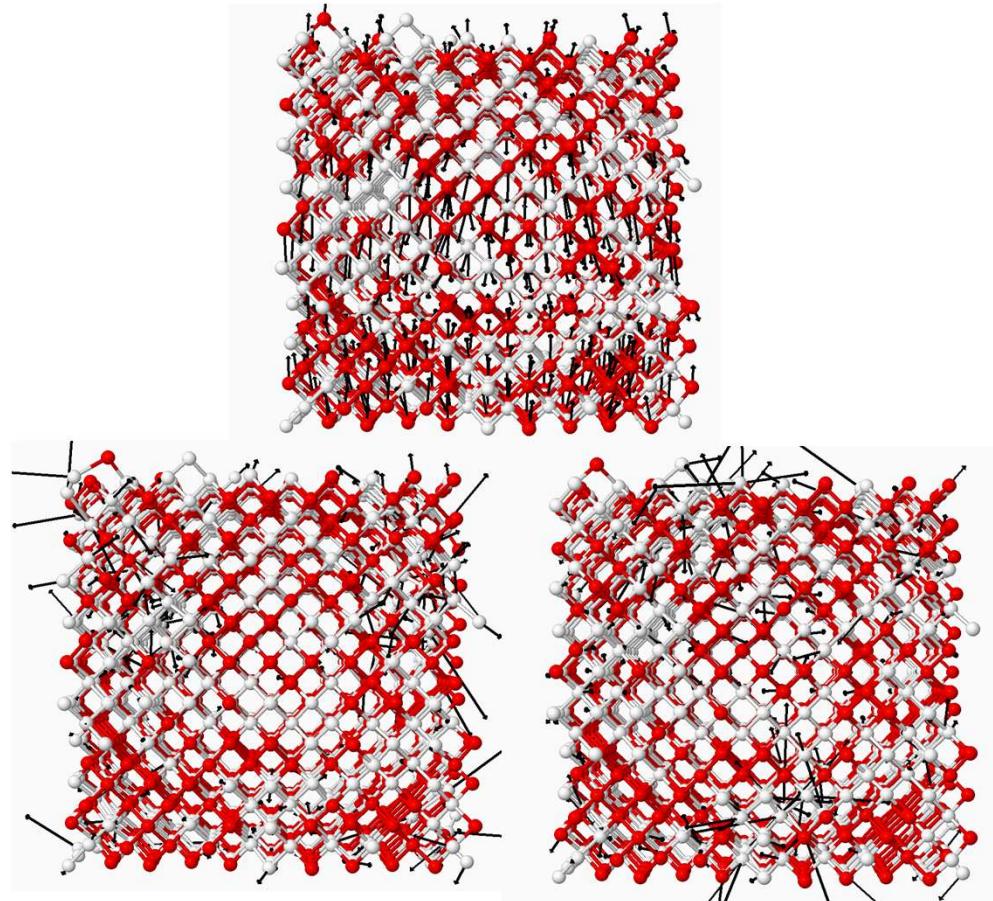
# Modes & Energy Conversion



Thermoelectric generator



B. Yu et al, Enhancement of Thermoelectric Properties by Modulation-Doping in Silicon Germanium Alloy Nanocomposites, Nano letters, 12, 2077-2082 (2012).

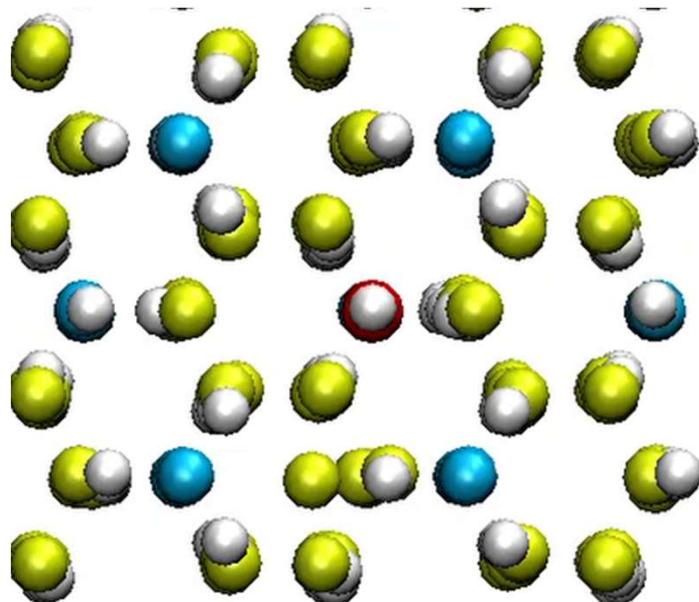


Gifs courtesy of Hamid Seyf

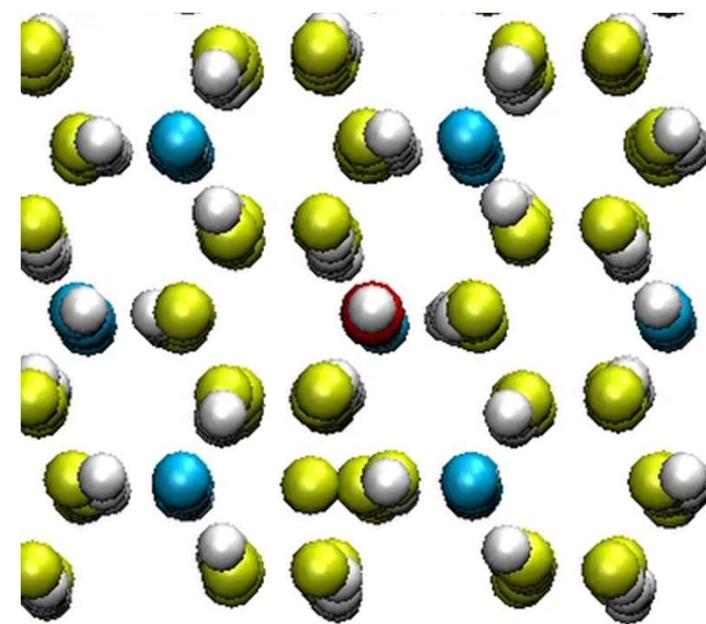
# Modes Make Things Happen



MD @ T=300K



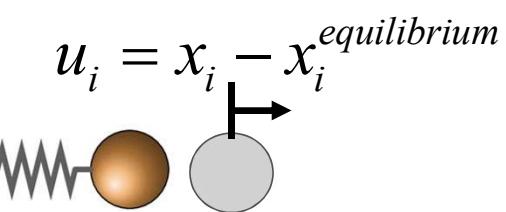
MD @ T=300K + energy input to  
a few selected modes



Li  
P  
O  
Ge

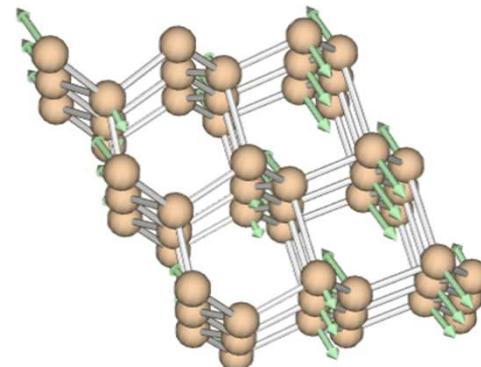
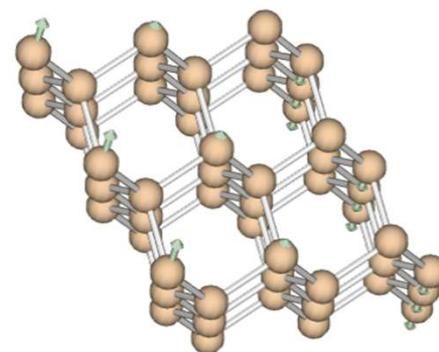
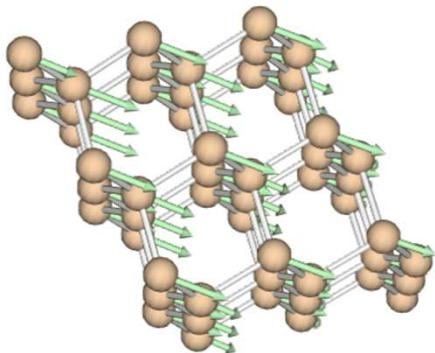
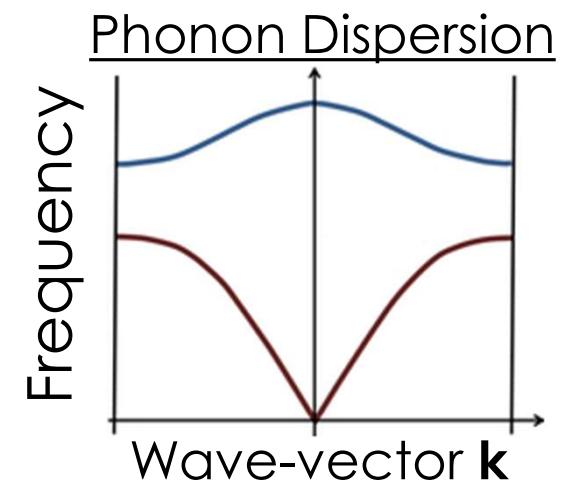
Movies courtesy of Kiarash Gordiz

# Phonon Theory



Mass X Acceleration = Harmonic Force

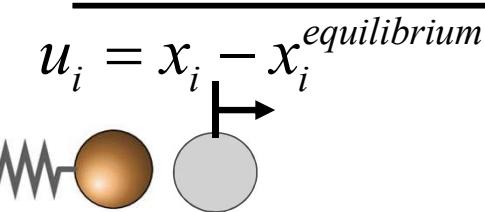
$$m_i \ddot{u}_i = - \sum_j K_{ij} u_j$$



• • •

# Taylor Expansion Potential

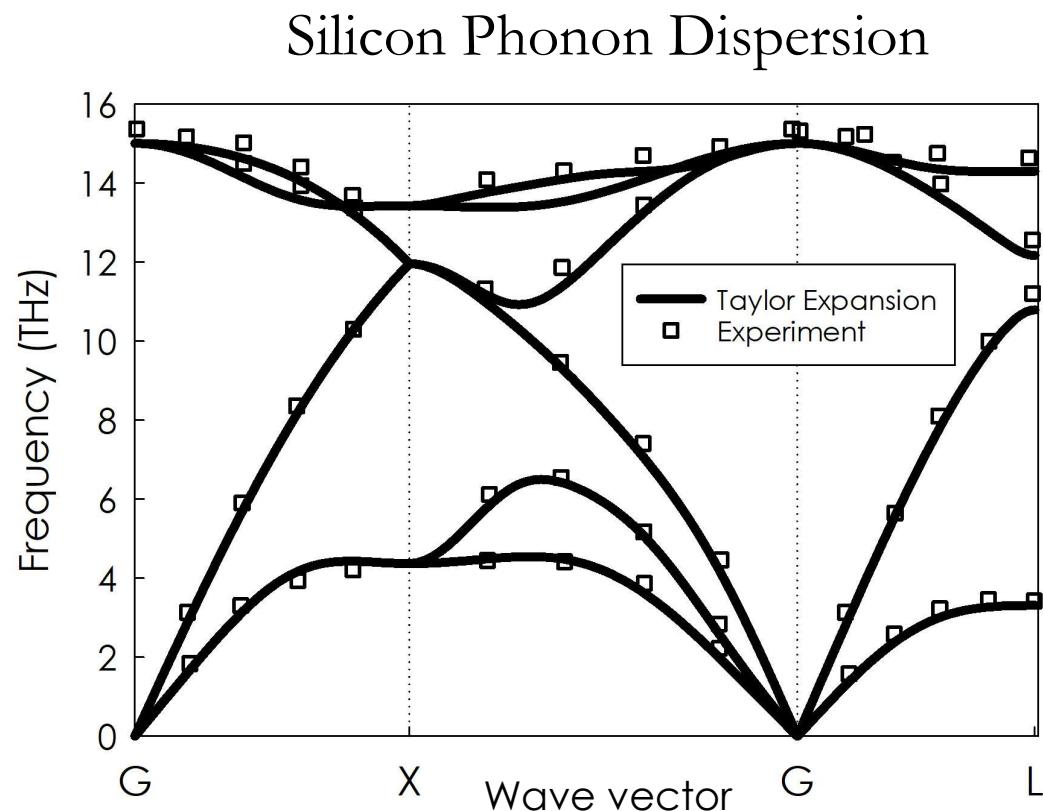
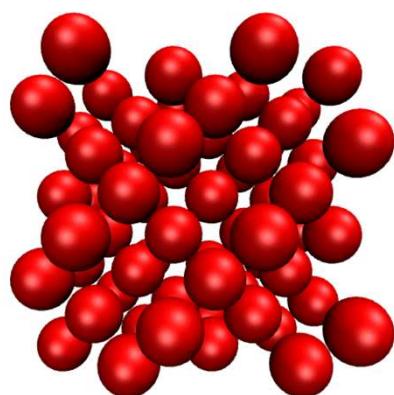


$$u_i = x_i - x_i^{equilibrium}$$


$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \frac{1}{3!} \sum_{ijk} K_{ijk} u_i u_j u_k + \dots$$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u_i \partial u_j}$$

$$K_{ijk} = \frac{\partial^3 E}{\partial u_i \partial u_j \partial u_k}$$

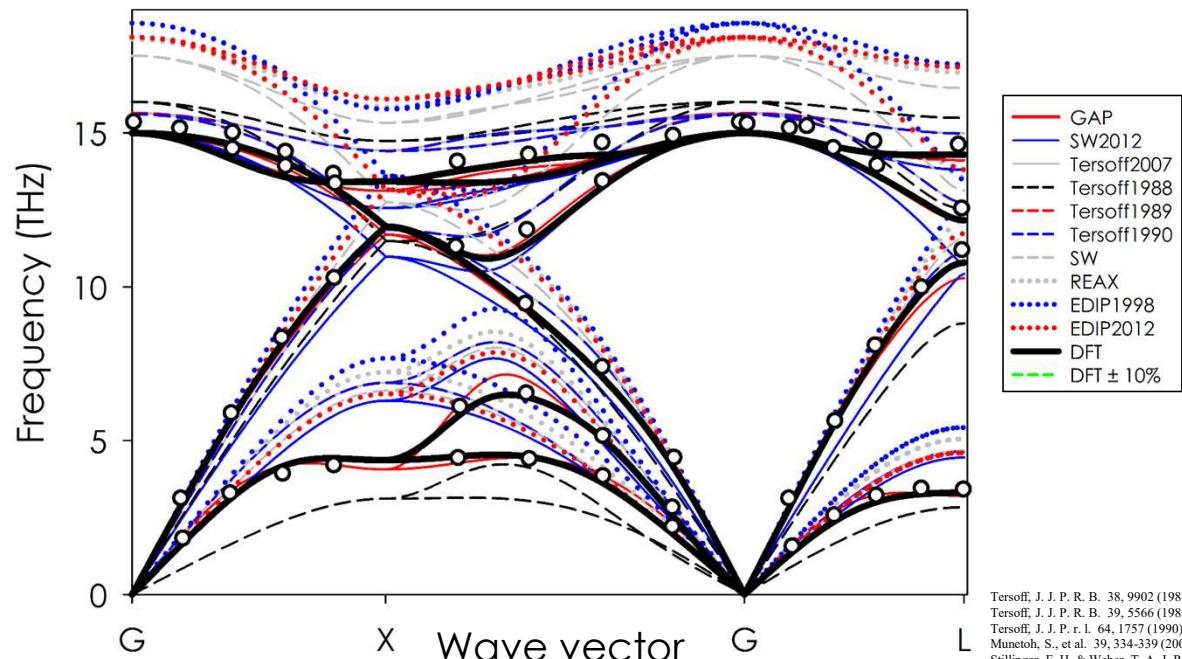


W.Weber, Phys. Rev. B 15, 4789 (1977).

# Current Potentials

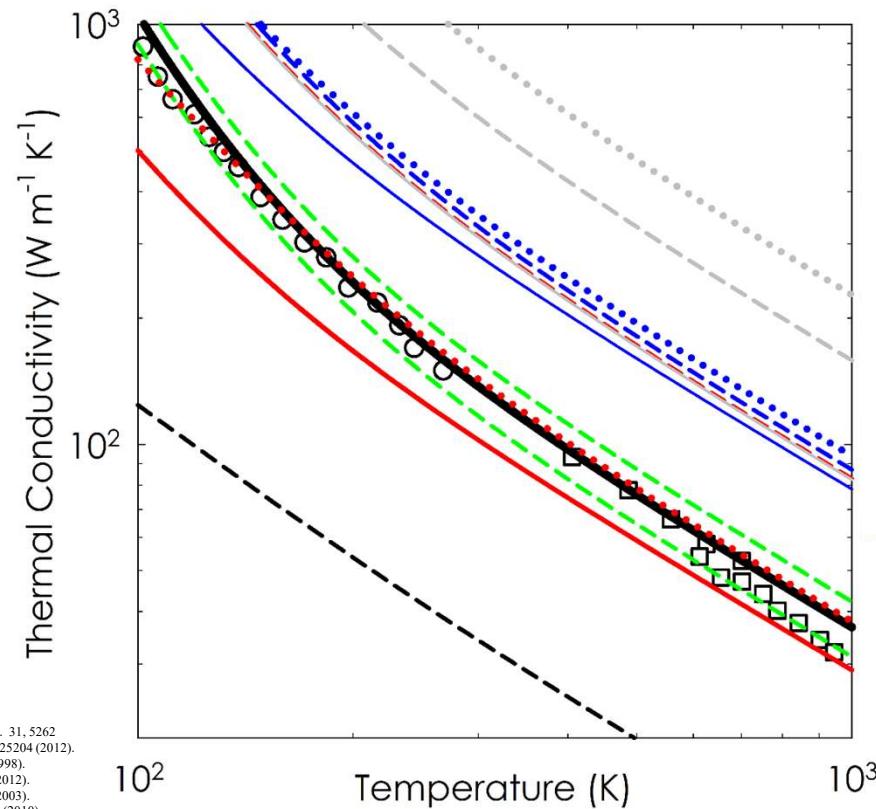


Silicon Phonon Dispersion



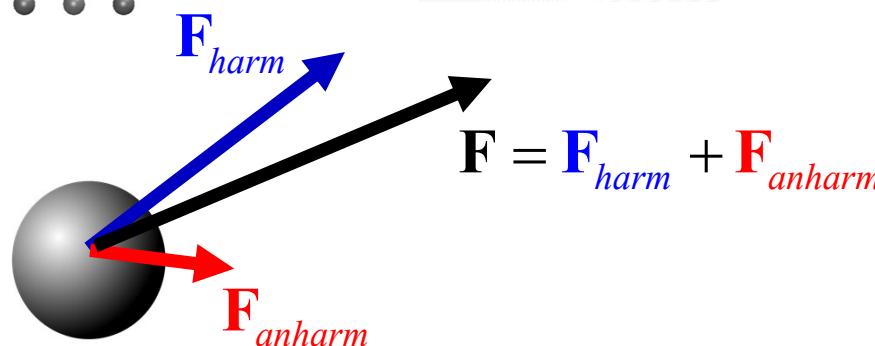
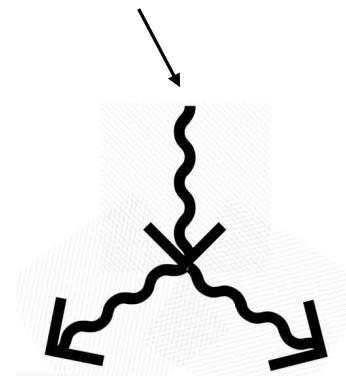
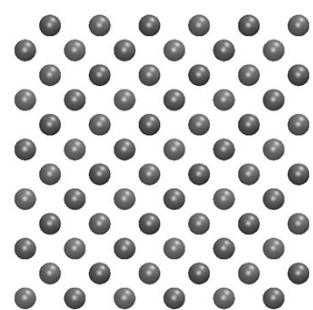
Tersoff, J. J. P. R. B. 38, 9902 (1988).  
 Tersoff, J. J. P. R. B. 39, 5566 (1989).  
 Tersoff, J. J. P. r. l. 64, 1757 (1990).  
 Munetoh, S., et al. 39, 334-339 (2007).  
 Stillinger, F. H. & Weber, T. A. J. P. r. B. 31, 5262  
 Lee, Y. & Hwang, G. S. J. P. R. B. 85, 125204 (2012).  
 Justo, J et al. F. S. J. P. r. B. 58, 2539 (1998).  
 Jiang, C et al. I. J. P. R. B. 86, 144118 (2012).  
 Van Duin, A. C. et al. 107, 3803-3811 (2003).  
 Bartók, A. P. et al. J. P. r. l. 104, 136403 (2010).  
 W. Weber, Phys. Rev. B 15, 4789 (1977).

Silicon Thermal Conductivity

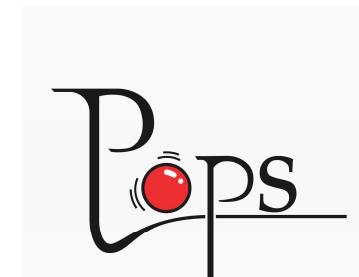


# The ‘Phonon Potential’

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + E_{\text{anharmonic}}$$

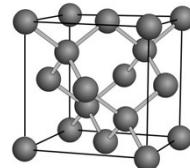


$E = \lambda_1 [1 - \exp(-\lambda_2(r - \lambda_3))]^2$ <b>Morse</b>
$E = \lambda_1 (\theta - \theta_0)^2 + \lambda_2 (\theta - \theta_0)^3 + \dots$ <b>3-body</b>
$E = \beta_0 + \sum_k \beta_k B_k$ <b>SNAP</b>



<https://github.com/rohskopf>

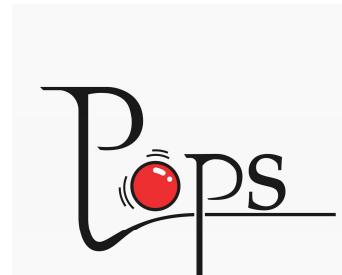
# Silicon



$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \lambda_1 [1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 (r - \lambda_3))]^2 + \lambda_4 (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$



Harmonic part fit  
with least squares



<https://github.com/rohskopf>

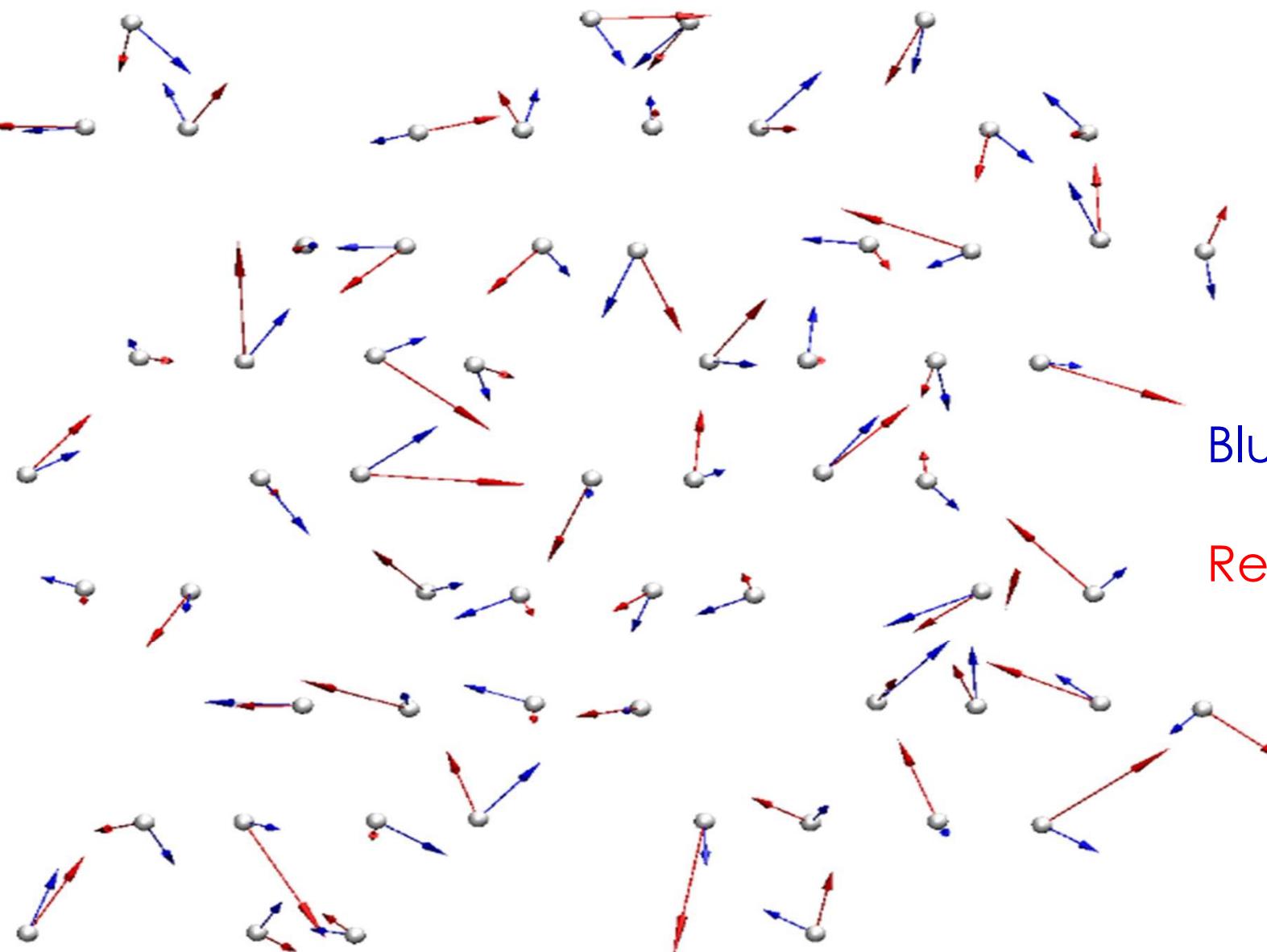
Anharmonic part fit  
with genetic algorithm

50 % force error

$$Error = \sum \frac{|\mathbf{F}_{DFT} - \mathbf{F}_{potential}|}{|\mathbf{F}_{DFT}|}$$

Blue: DFT force

Red: Potential force

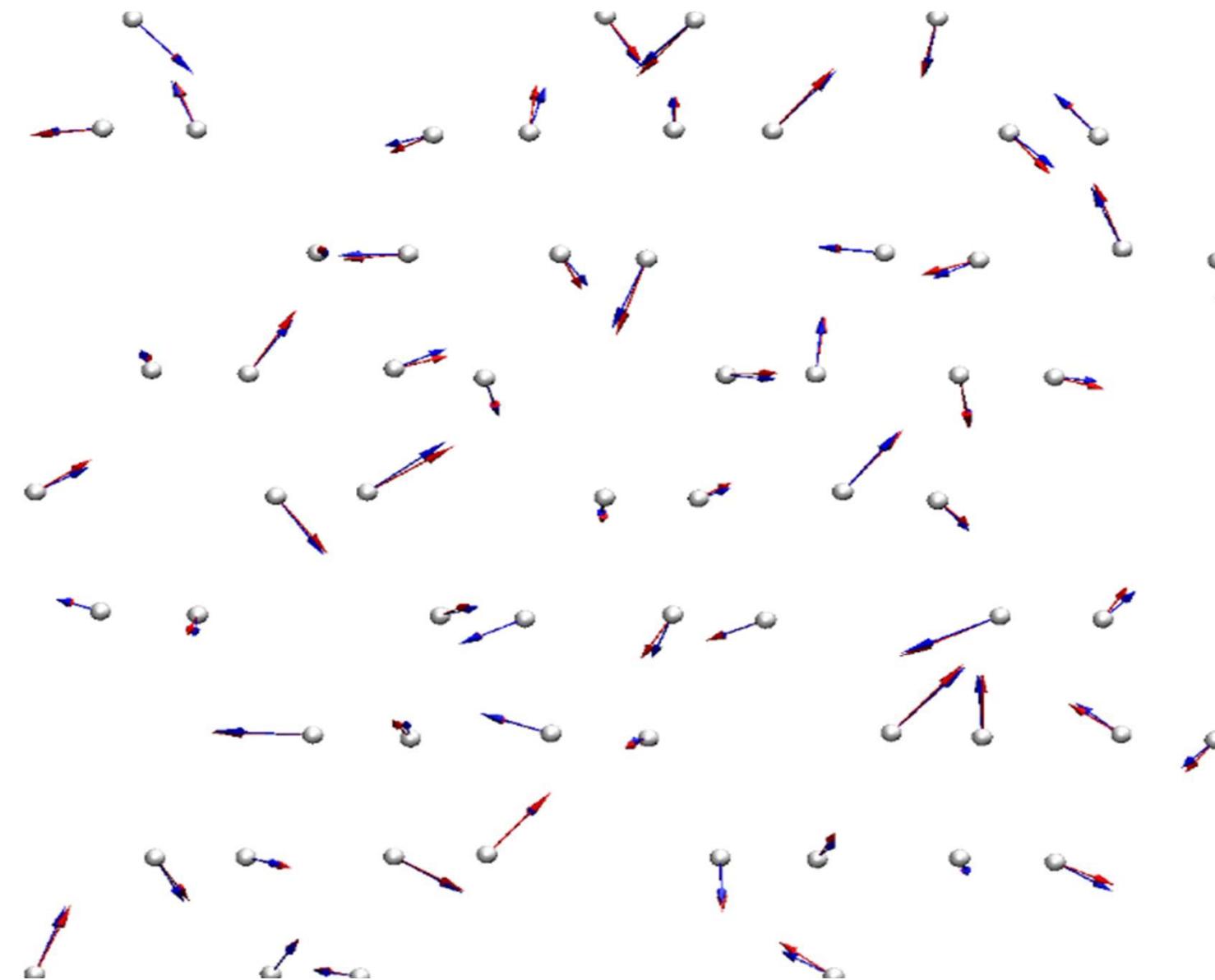


3 % force error

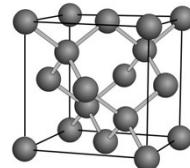
$$Error = \sum \frac{|\mathbf{F}_{DFT} - \mathbf{F}_{potential}|}{|\mathbf{F}_{DFT}|}$$

Blue: DFT force

Red: Potential force

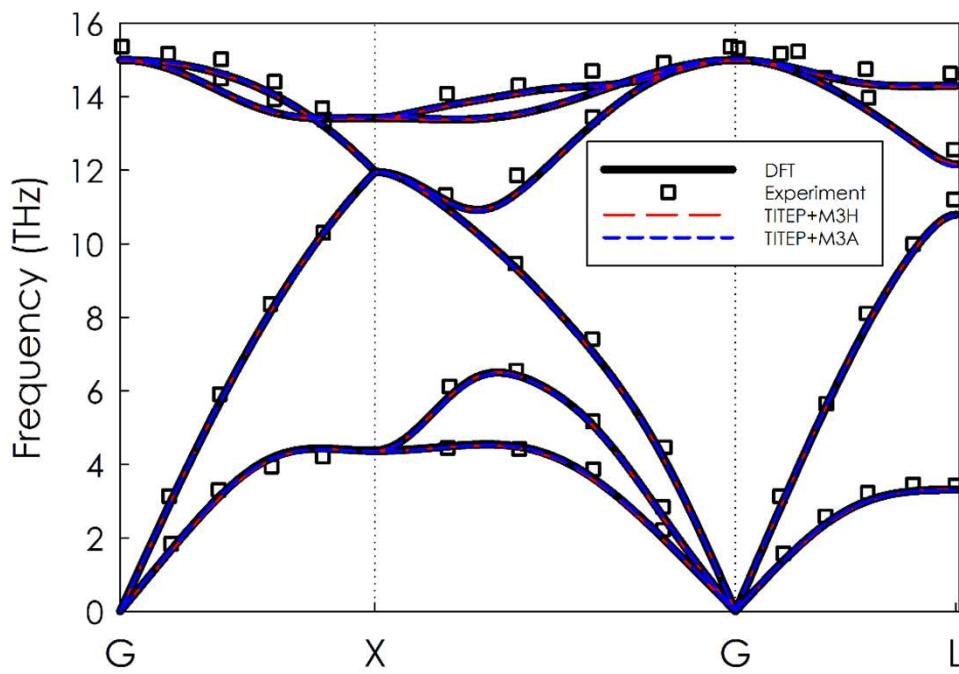


# Silicon

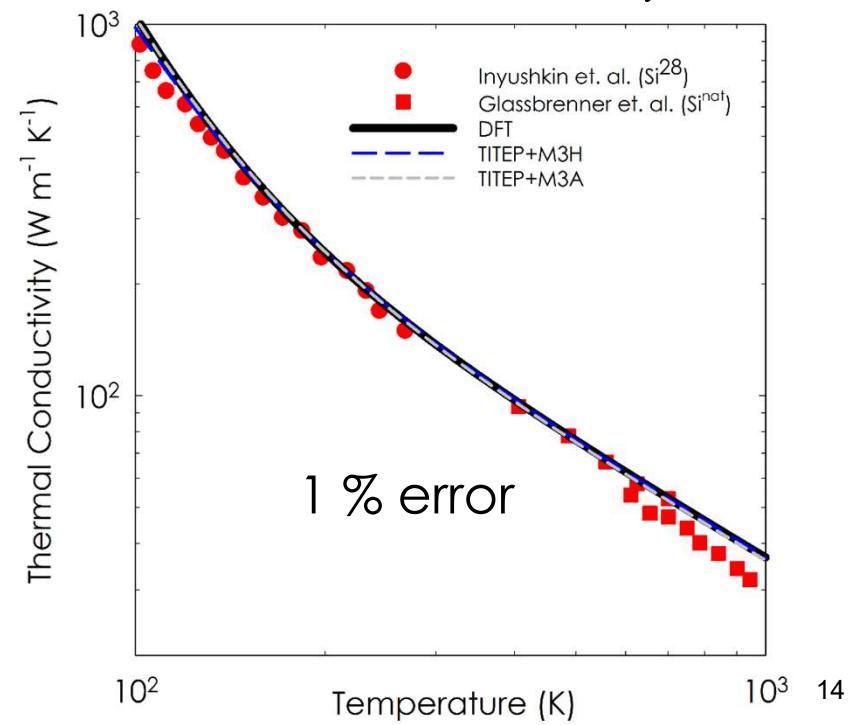


$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \lambda_1 \left[ 1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 (r - \lambda_3)) \right]^2 + \lambda_4 (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$

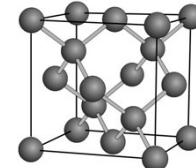
Dispersion



Thermal Conductivity

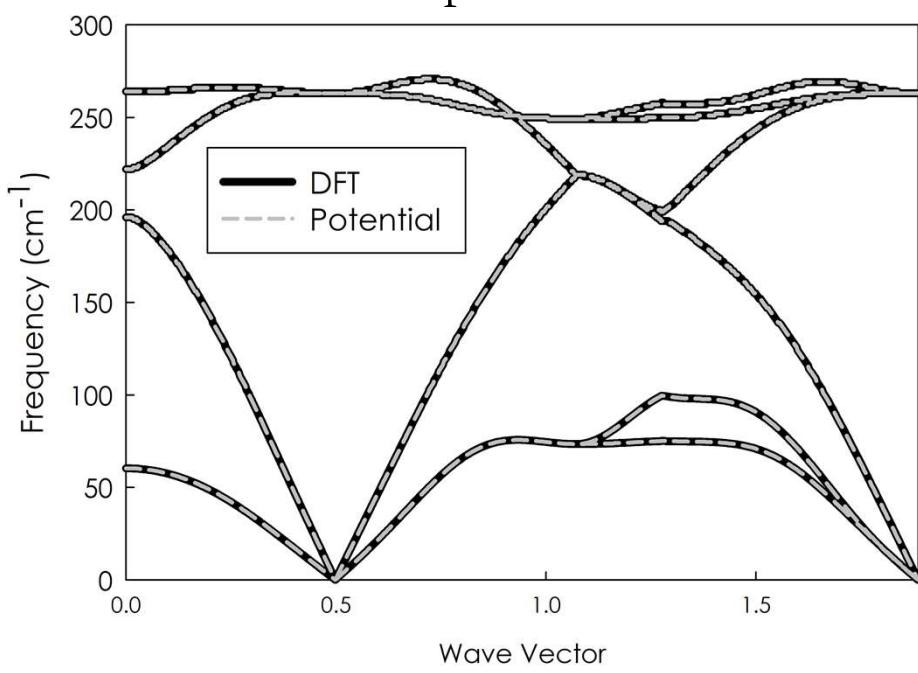


# Germanium

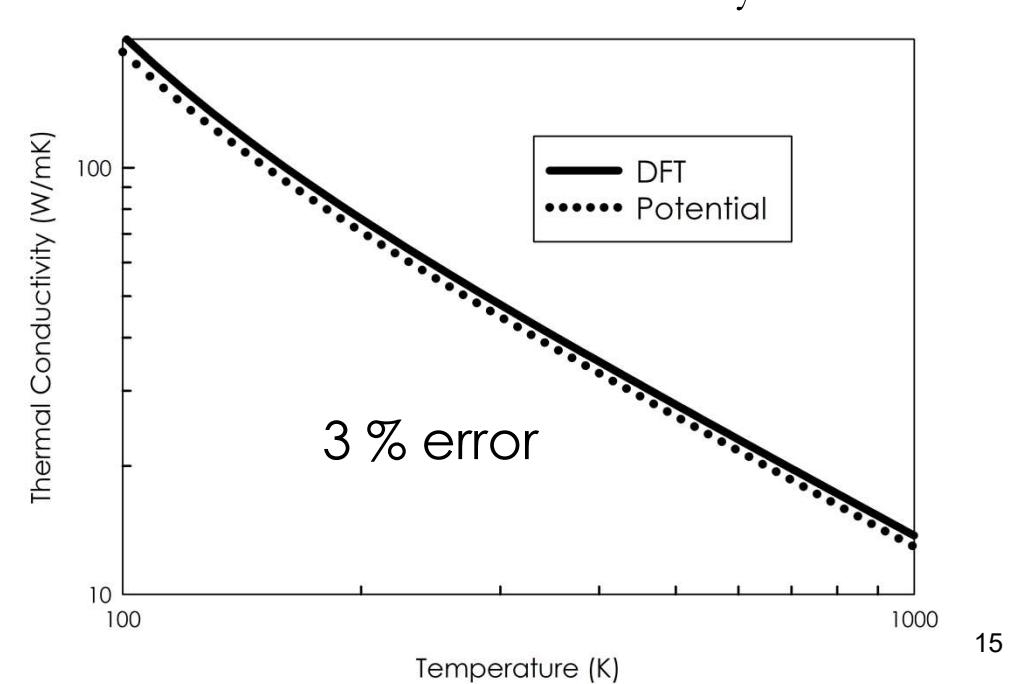


$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \lambda_1 \left[ 1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 (r - \lambda_3)) \right]^2 + \lambda_4 (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$

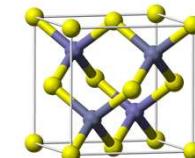
Dispersion



Thermal Conductivity

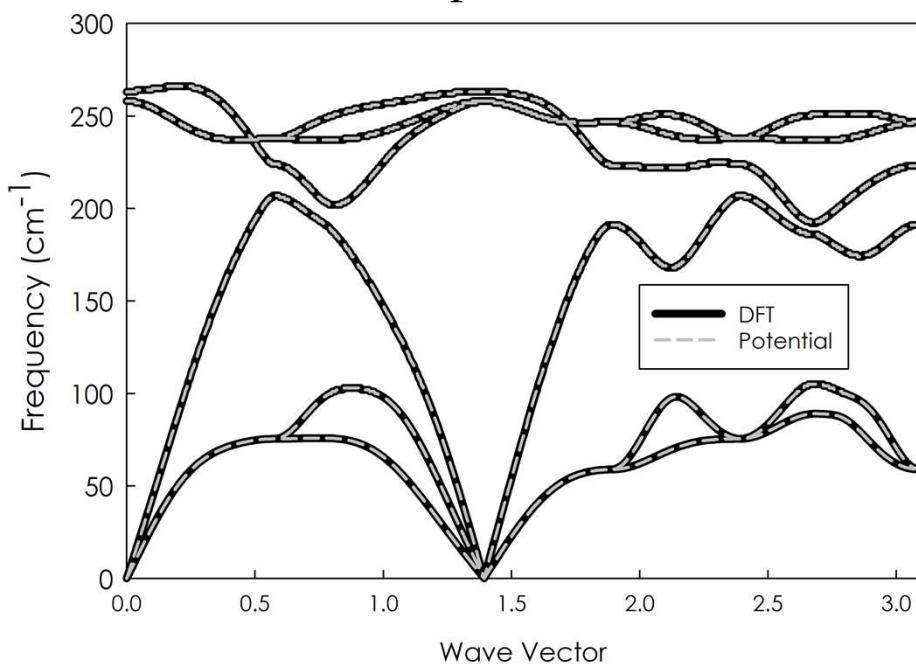


# Gallium Arsenide

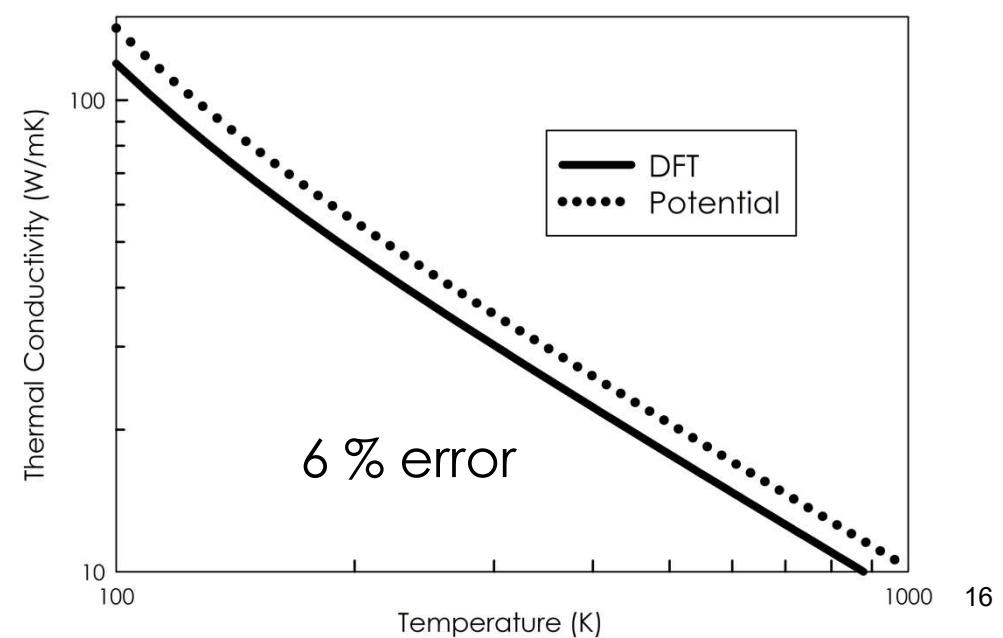


$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \lambda_1 \left[ 1 - \exp(-\lambda_2 (r - \lambda_3)) \right]^2 + \lambda_4 (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$

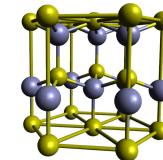
Dispersion



Thermal Conductivity

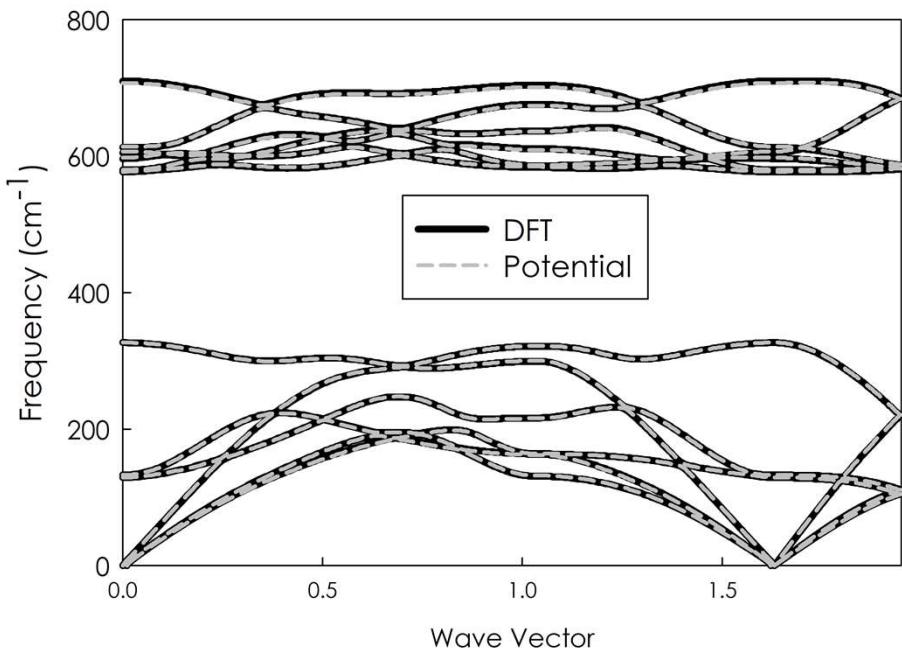


# Gallium Nitride

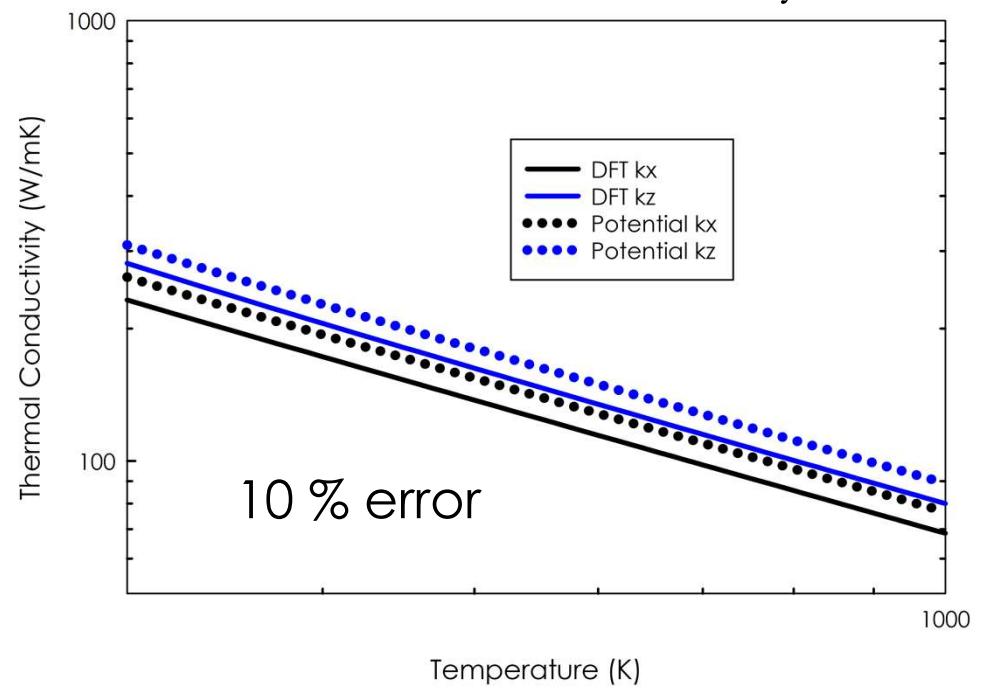


$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} K_{ij} u_i u_j + \beta_0 + \sum_k \beta_k B_k \quad (\text{SNAP})$$

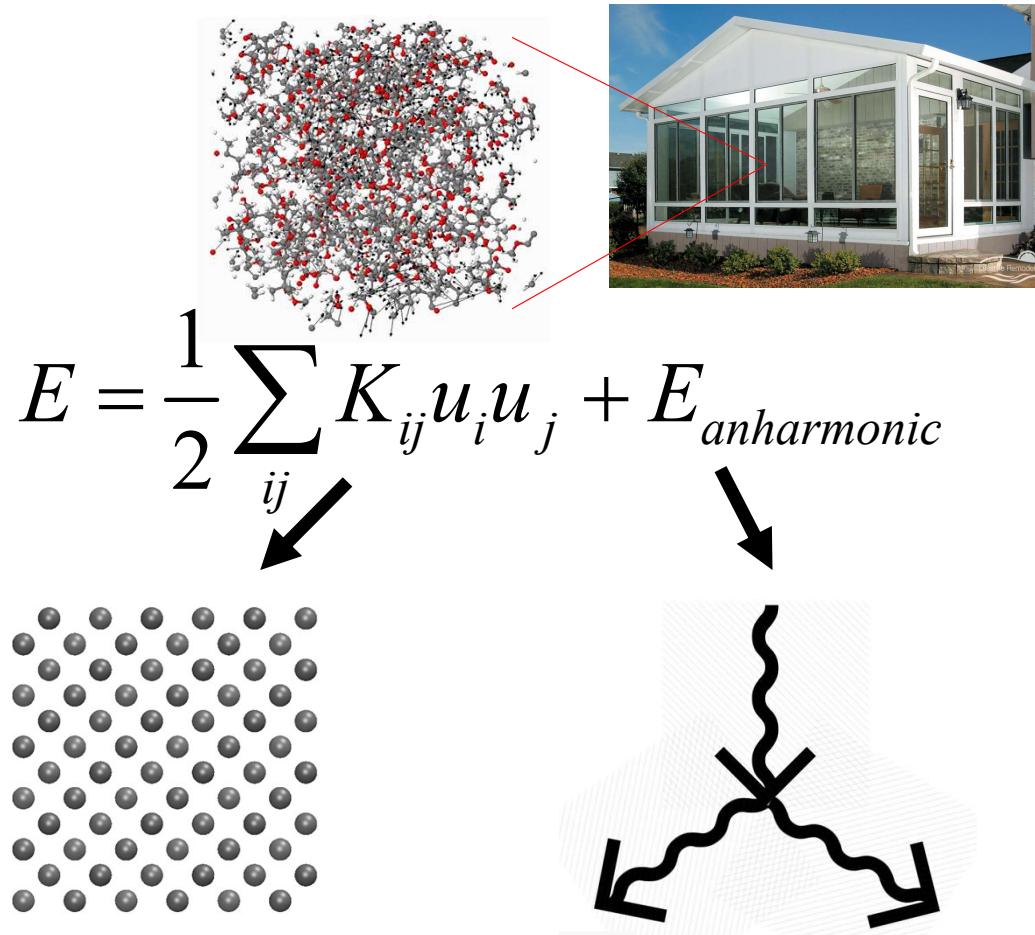
Dispersion



Thermal Conductivity



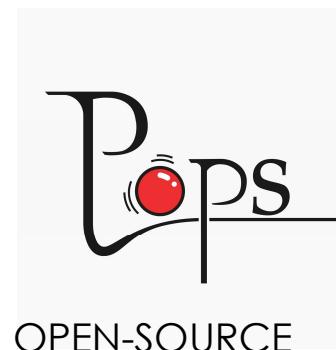
# Conclusion



A Rohskopf, H Seyf, K Gordiz, T Tadano, A Henry.  
"Empirical interatomic potentials optimized for phonon properties." *NPJ Computational Materials* 3 (2017)

M Muraleedharan, A Rohskopf, V Yang, A Henry.  
"Phonon optimized interatomic potential for aluminum." *AIP Advances* 7 (2018)

A Rohskopf, S Wyant, A Henry. "Fast and accurate empirical interatomic potentials for describing thermal vibrations". In progress



OPEN-SOURCE  
<https://github.com/rohskopf>