

Control and Prediction of Molecular Crystal Properties by Multilevel Strategies

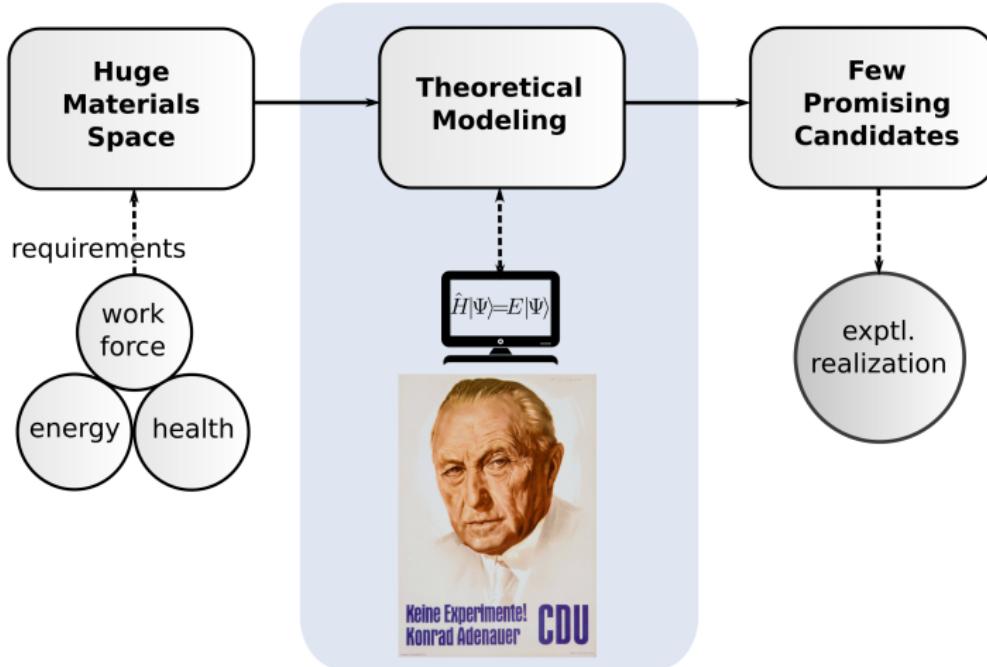
Gerit Brandenburg <g.brandenburg@ucl.ac.uk> | 13th of March 2018

FOCUS SESSION: FRONTIERS OF ELECTRONIC-STRUCTURE THEORY, TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY BERLIN, GERMANY

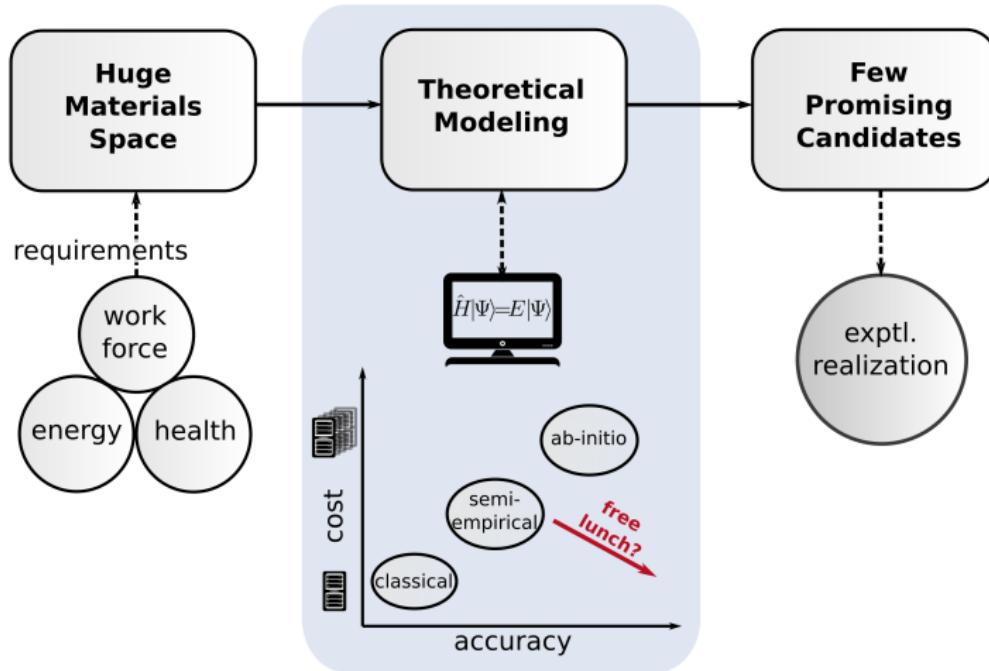
Outline of talk

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Quantum Monte-Carlo for molecular materials
- 3 SCAN-DISP: Boosting the accuracy of meta-GGAs
- 4 Simulation based crystal structure prediction
- 5 Conclusions

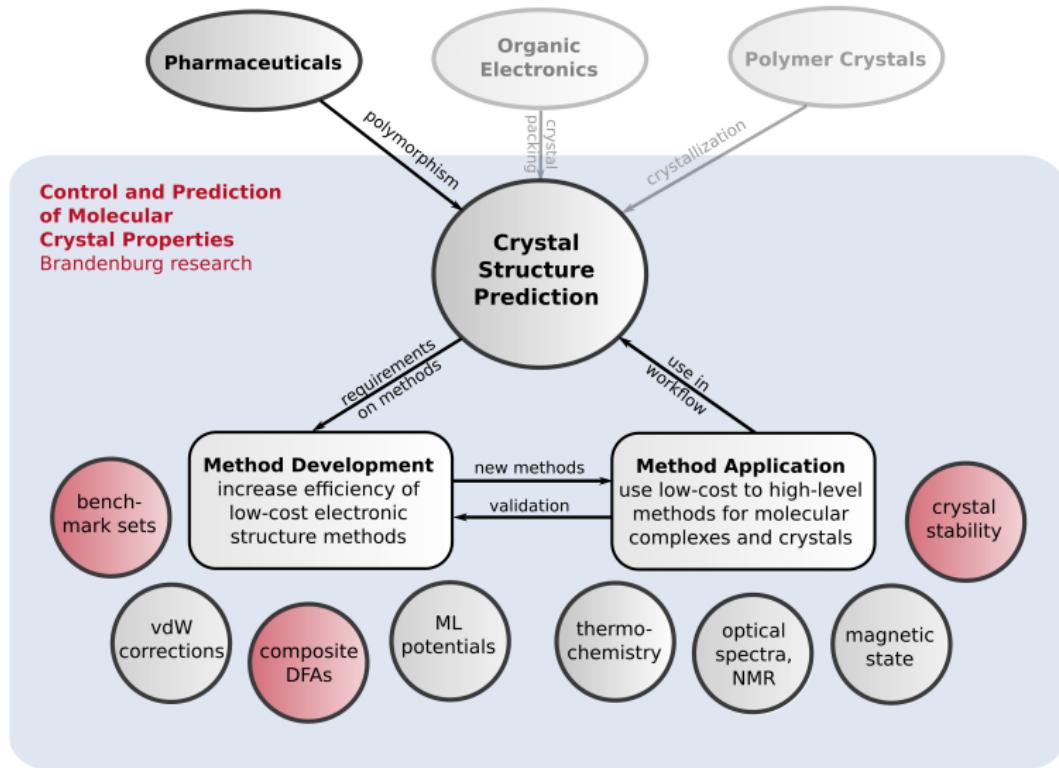
Material discovery can employ computational models



Material discovery can employ computational models



Brandenburg research concept



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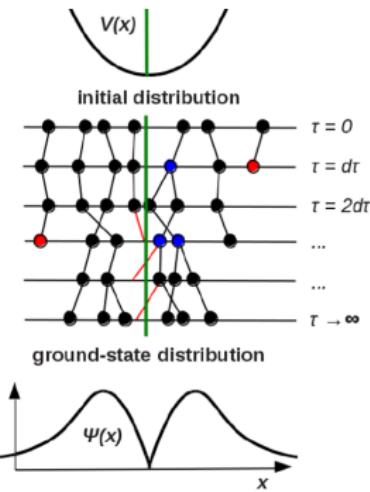
Quantum Monte-Carlo in a nutshell: A scalable high-level method

How to solve Schrödinger equation for large systems?

FN-diffusion Monte-Carlo

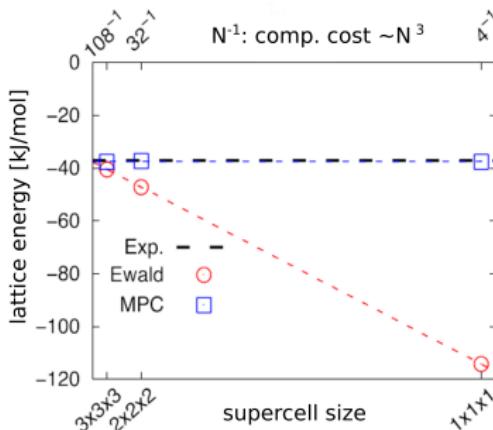
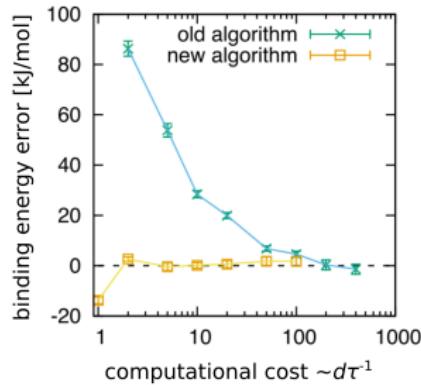
$$|\Psi_0(\mathbf{R})\rangle = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \exp[-\tau(\hat{H} - E_T)] |\Psi_T(\mathbf{R}, \tau)\rangle$$

- well behaved convergence with single-particle basis set
- low-scaling (N^3) with system size
- scaleable to HPCs



[¹] M. Ďubecký, L. Mitas, P. Jurečka, *Chem. Rev.* **116**, 5188 (2016).

New QMC algorithm leads to substantial speed up

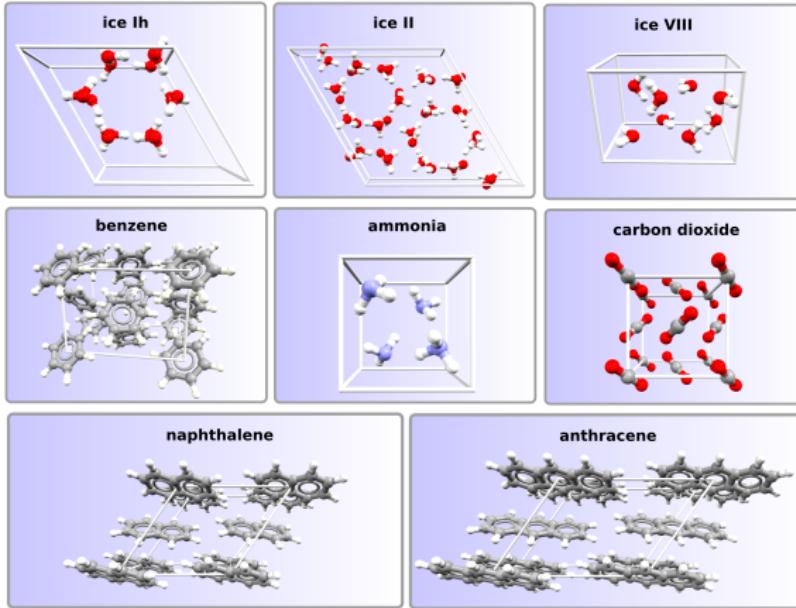


- new size-consistent implementation reduces $\Delta\tau$ error drastically^[2]
- Model periodic Coulomb for finite size correction^[3]

[2] A. Zen, S. Sorella, M. J. Gillan, A. Michaelides, D. Alf  , *Phys. Rev. B* **93**, 241118(R) (2016).

[3] L. M. Fraser, W. M. C. Foulkes, G. Rajagopal, R. J. Needs, S. D. Kenny, A. J. Williamson, *Phys. Rev. B* **53**, 1814 (1996).

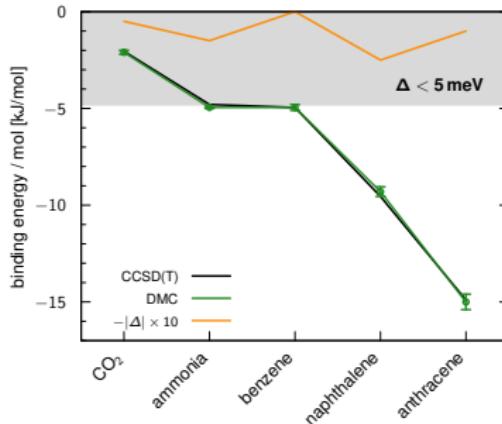
Diverse interactions in test crystals



- strong H-bonds, vdW of saturated and unsaturated molecules
- problematic for all readily applicable methods (DFA-DISP, MP2)

Close agreement between CCSD(T) and DMC on dimers

- dimers extracted from crystal structure
- CCSD(T)-F12 / cc-pV(T,Q)Z-F12 for CO₂ and NH₃
- L-DLPNO-CCSD(T) / cc-pV(T,Q)Z (tight PNO settings)^[4]
- largest deviation of 3 meV

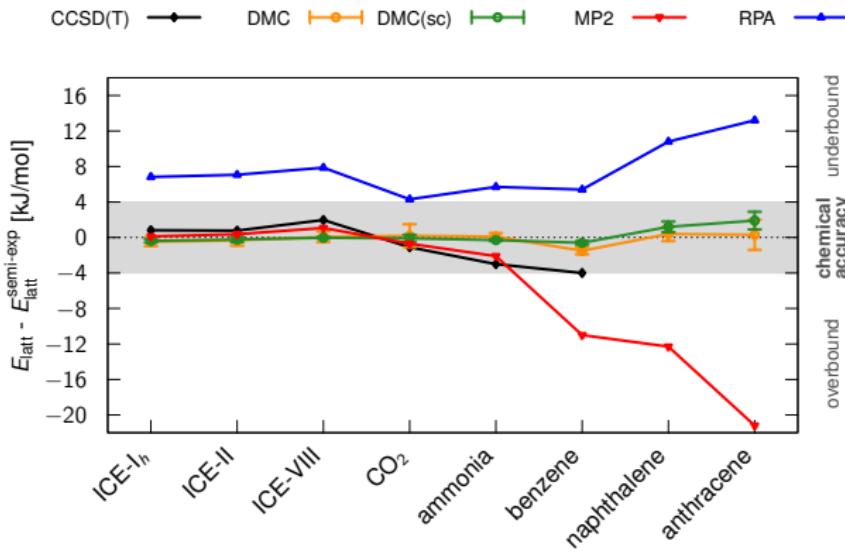


→ good agreement between different high-level methods^[5]

^[4] C. Ripplinger, B. Sandhoefer, A. Hansen, F. Neese, *J. Chem. Phys.* **139**, 134101 (2013).

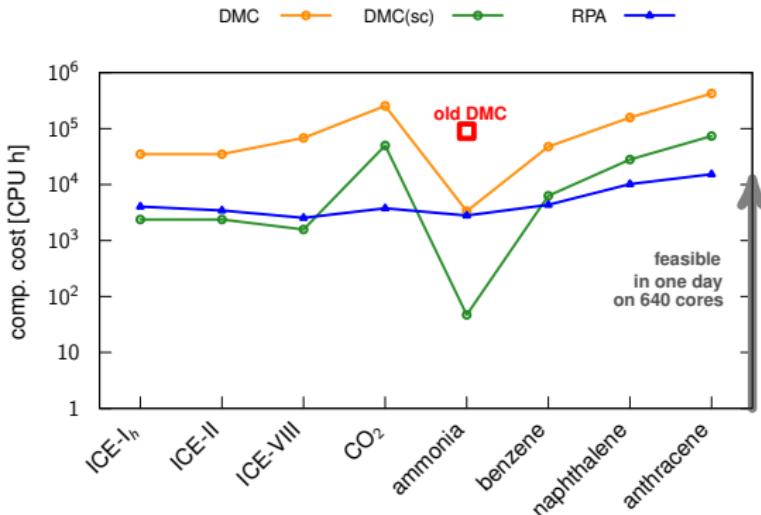
^[5] Y. S. Al-Hamdani, M. Rossi, D. Alfè, T. Tsatsoulis, B. Ramberger, JGB, A. Zen, G. Kresse, A. Grüneis, A. Tkatchenko, A. Michaelides *J. Chem. Phys.* **147**, 044710 (2017).

QMC delivers (sub-) chemical accuracy for all tested systems



- excellent agreement with experiment and CCSD(T)
- uncertainty in $H_{\text{sub}}^{\text{exp}}$ probably larger than DMC errors

QMC is feasible within one day on standard computer cluster



- up to three orders of magnitude speed-up compared to best DMC practice two years ago
- significance will extend to all classes of systems^[6]

[6] A. Zen, JGB, J. Klimeš, A. Tkatchenko, D. Alfè, A. Michaelides, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **115**, 1724 (2018).

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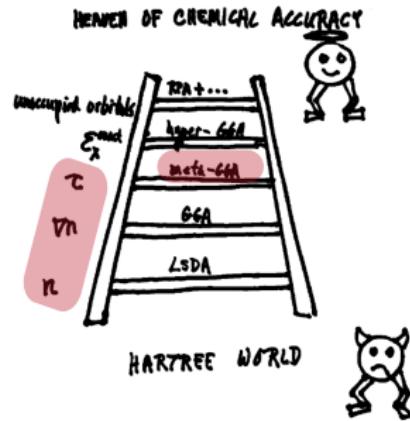
4 Simulation based crystal structure prediction

5 Conclusions

Strongly constrained and appropriately normed semilocal functional (SCAN)

SCAN functional^[7]

- metaGGA expansion
dimensionless $\nabla n, \tau$
- 7 parameters in F_x and F_c
- obeys all 17 known exact constraints
- add semi-classical correction for long-range correlation^[8]

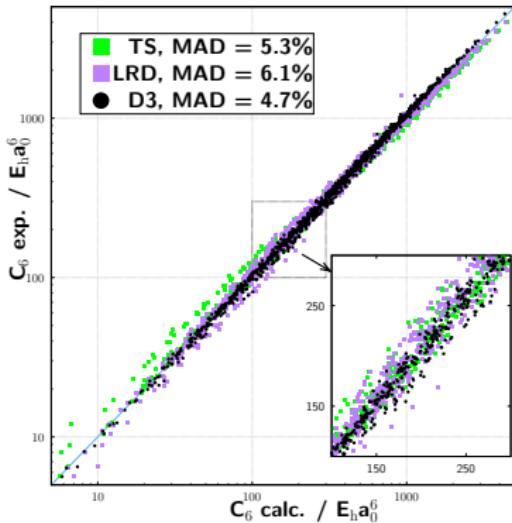


$$E_c^{(D3)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=6,8} \sum_{A,B}^{\text{pairs}} \frac{C_n^{AB}}{r_{AB}^n} f_n^d(r_{AB}) - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{A,B,C}^{\text{triples}} \frac{C_9^{ABC} (1 + 3 \cos \theta_A \cos \theta_B \cos \theta_C)}{r_{ABC}^9} f_9^d(r_{ABC})$$

[7] J. Sun, A. Ruzsinszky, J. P. Perdew, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 115, 036402 (2015).

[8] JGB, J. E. Bates, J. Sun, J. P. Perdew *Phys. Rev. B*, 94, 115144 (2016).

Semi-classical correction yields highly accurate dispersion coefficients



D3 correction^[9,10]

$$C_6^{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \alpha^\alpha(i\omega) \alpha^\beta(i\omega) d\omega$$

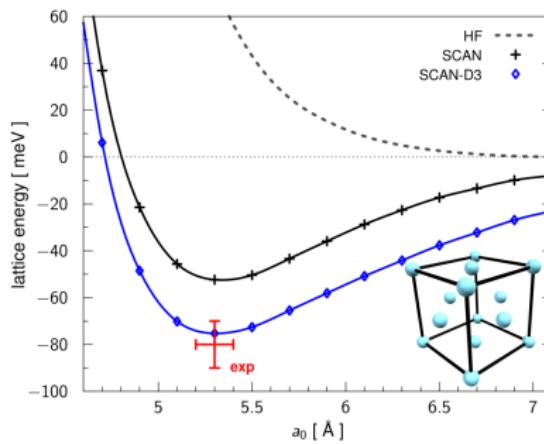
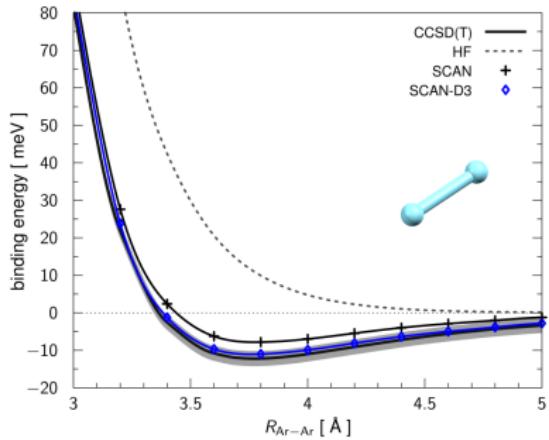
- Casimir-Polder integration of TD-DFT polarizabilities on model hydrides
- residual long-range error < 5%
- empiricism in short-range damping

[9] S. Grimme, J. Antony, S. Ehrlich, H. Krieg, *J. Chem. Phys.* **132**, 154104 (2010).

[10] S. Grimme, A. Hansen, *JGB*, C. Bannwarth, *Chem. Rev.* **116**, 5105 (2016).

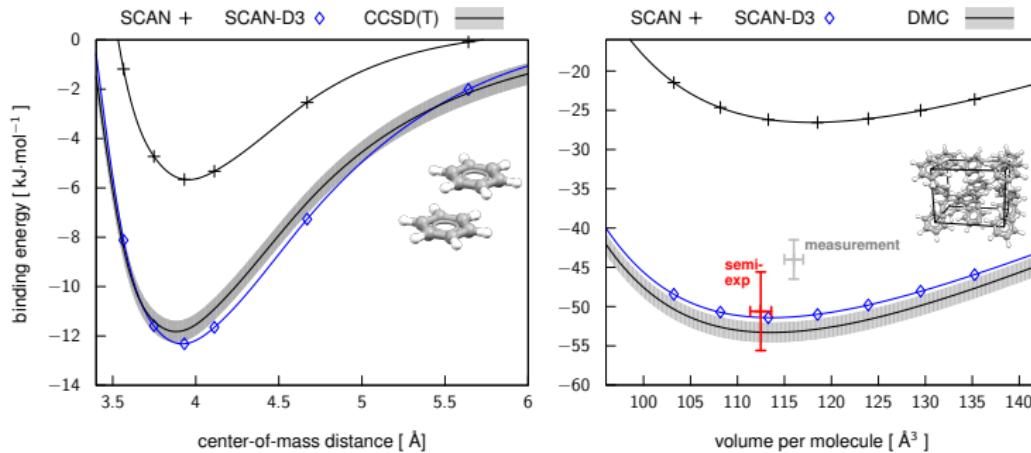
Guinea pig for testing vdW interactions

Noble gas assemblies



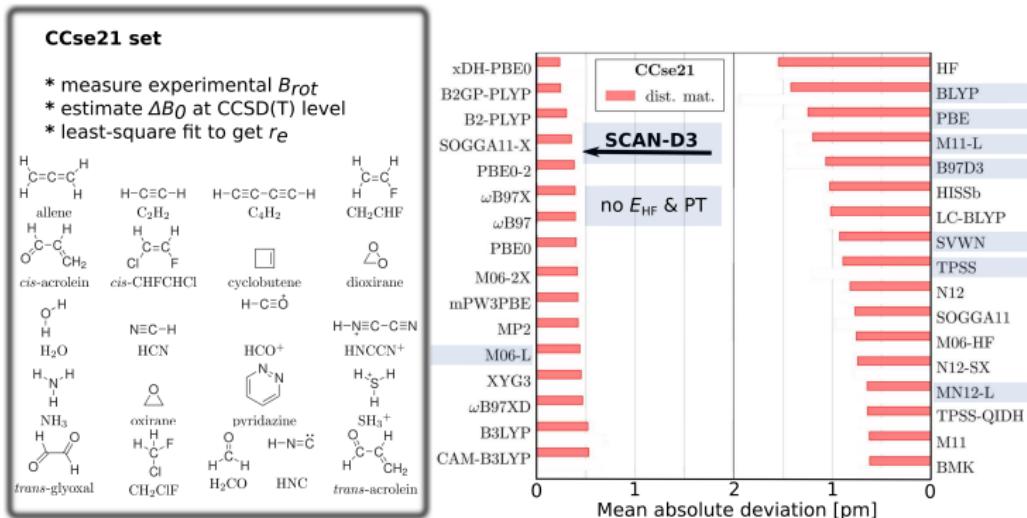
- binding solely from electron correlation effects
- SCAN-D3 mean unsigned error (MUE) on S22 set reduced to 17 meV

Close agreement with reference for noncovalently bound systems



- zero-point and thermal effects crucial for comparison to measurement
- new references valuable for testing approximate methods
- vdW correction crucial for accurate results

Excellent geometries across the periodic table



- structures better than all other tested (meta)GGAs
- extends to heavy main group bonds and transition metal complexes

[11] M. Piccardo, E. Penocchio, C. Puzzarini, M. Biczysko, V. Barone, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **19**, 2058 (2015).

[12] É. Brémond, M. Savarese, N. Q. Su, A. J. Pérez-Jiménez, X. Xu, J. C. Sancho-García, C. Adamo, *JCTC* **12**, 459 (2016).

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Predict most stable crystal polymorphs based on the molecular diagram



The inability to predict something as simple as how a molecule would crystallize is one of the continuing scandals in the physical sciences.^[13–15]

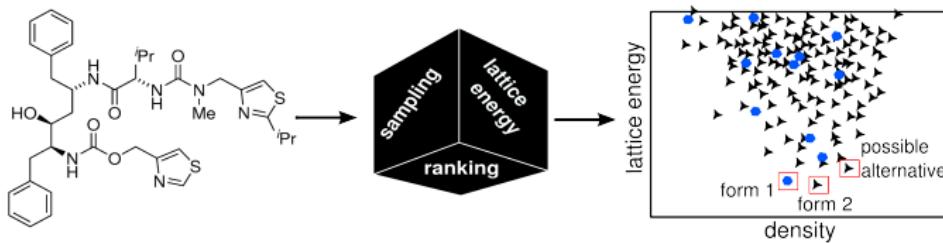
Task

- molecule is chosen due to its chemical/physical/biological properties
- based on the molecular diagram only, the most stable crystal structures should be predicted
- predict properties of interest for the most promising candidates

^[13] A. Gavezzotti, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **27**, 309-314 (1994). ^[14] J. Maddox, *Nature* **335**, 201-201 (1988).

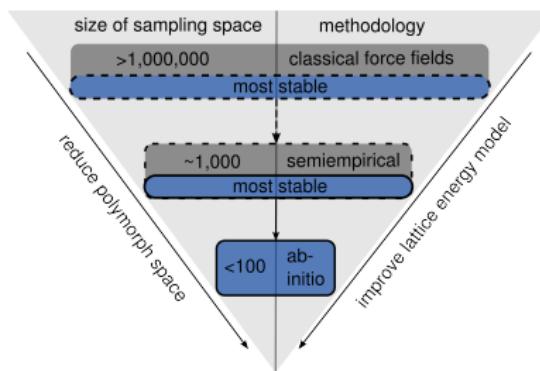
^[15] K. N. Houk, F. Liu, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, **50**, 539 (2017).

Sampling and energetic ranking for crystal structure prediction



Layers of complexity:

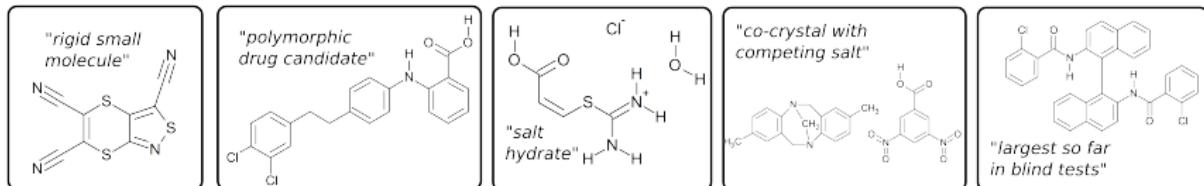
- molecular conformational space
- space groups (varying orientation, conformation, etc.)
- polymorph ranking according to free energy^[16,17]



^[16] S. Price, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **43**, 2098 (2014)

^[17] S. L. Price, *JGB, Molecular Crystal Structure Prediction*; Elsevier Australia, 336-363 (2017).

Promising results in the 6th blind test



	22	23	24	25	26
PBE	2	1-9	6	3	1
PBE-D3	1	1-9	1	1	1
PBE-MBD	1	1-7	1	2	1
M06L	1	4-13	1	1	7
SCAN-D3	1	1-13	1	3	1

ranking computed on fixed TPSS-D3 structures

- good lattice energy based ranking of modern DFA-DISP^[18,19]
- energy differences too small to get conclusive results

[18] A. Reilly, R. Cooper, C. Adjiman, S. Bhattacharya, A. Boese, JGB, et al. *Acta Cryst. B*, **72**, 439 (2016).

[19] JGB, S. Grimme, *Acta Cryst. B*, **72**, 502 (2016).

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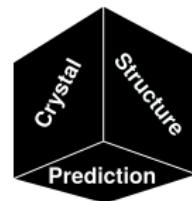
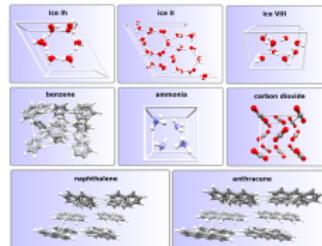
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Summary

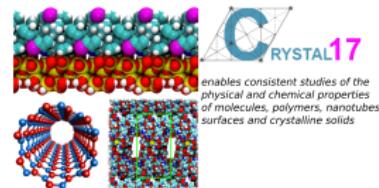
Conclusions

- DMC delivers (sub-) chemical accuracy with three orders of magnitude speed up
- approximate QM methods like SCAN-D3 useful for reliable electronic structures
- promising results of crystal energy rankings in CSP blind test



Outlook

- extending the merits of DMC (APIs, OLEDs, MOFs)
- free energy estimations for CSP



Acknowledgements



PhD / Postdocs



Andrea Zen



Michaelides (UCL)

Principal investigator



Alf  (UCL)



Tkatchenko
(Luxembourg)



Klimes (Prague)



Eike Caldeweyer



Grimme (Bonn)



Perdew (Temple)



Kresse (Vienna)



Behler (G ttingen)

Industry



Rebecca Sure (BASF)



Luca Iuzzolino



Price (UCL)



Fernandez-Alonso
(ISIS)



Civalleri (Turin)



Maschio (Turin)



Antreas Afantitis
(NovaMechanics)

Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation



Acknowledgements



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Antreas Afantitis
(NovaMechanics)

Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

Thanks

cpresso

Key references

■ QMC for molecular crystals:

A. Zen, JGB, J. Klimeš, A. Tkatchenko, D. Alfè, A. Michaelides, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **115**, 1724 (2018).

■ DFT development

JGB, J. E. Bates, J. Sun, J. P. Perdew, *Phys. Rev. B*, **94**, 115144 (2016).

JGB, C. Bannwarth, A. Hansen, S. Grimme *J. Chem. Phys.*, **148**, 64104 (2018).

■ Crystal structure prediction:

S. L. Price, JGB, *Molecular Crystal Structure Prediction*, G. DiLabio, A. Otero-de-la-Roza, Eds., Elsevier Australia, 336-363 (2017).

L. Iuzzolino, P. McCabeb, S. L. Price, JGB, *Faraday Discuss.*, in press
DOI: 10.1039/C8FD00010G (2018).

■ website: **gerit-brandenburg.de**