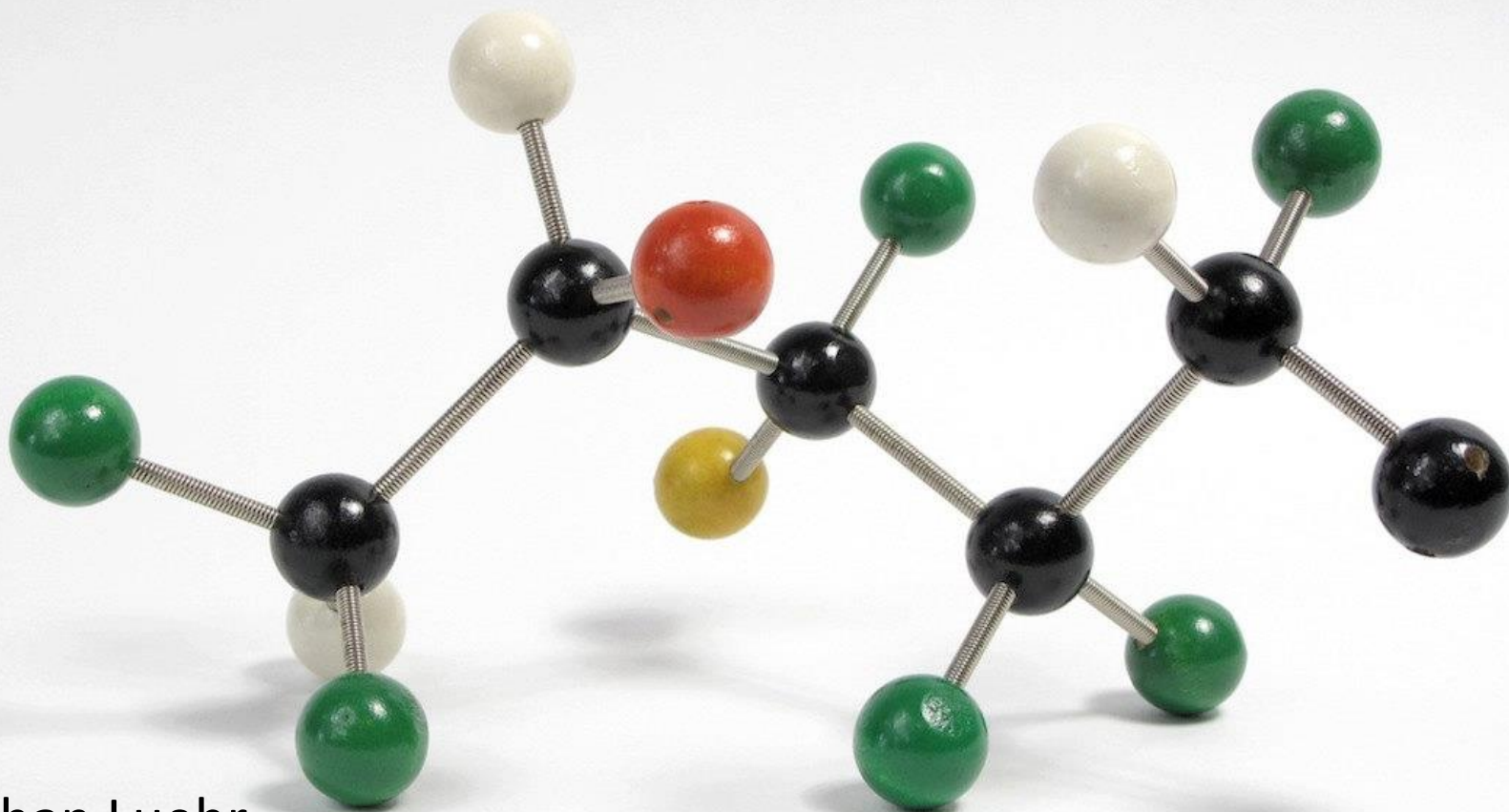


Interactive *ab initio* molecular dynamics



Nathan Luehr
Alex Jin
Todd J. Martinez

Stanford University

Sept 10, 2013

A computational study of novel nitrotoxycarbon, nitritocarbonyl, and nitrate compounds and their potential as high energy materials

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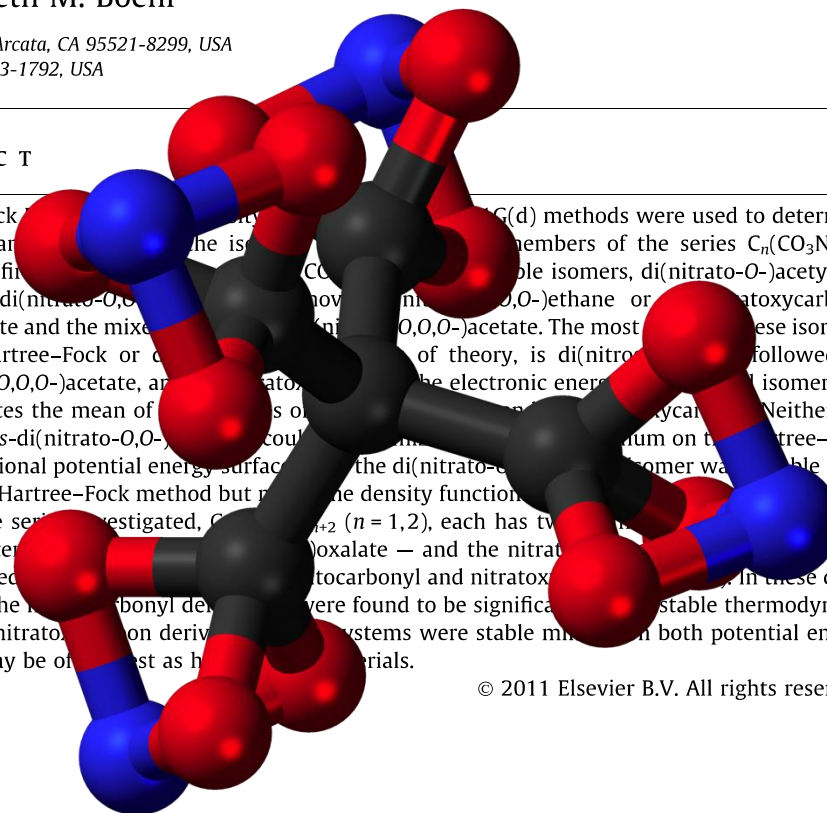
High-energy materials

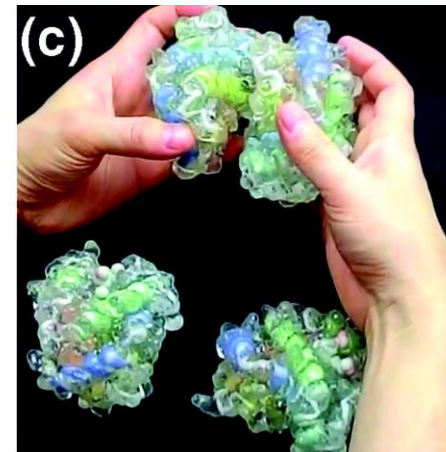
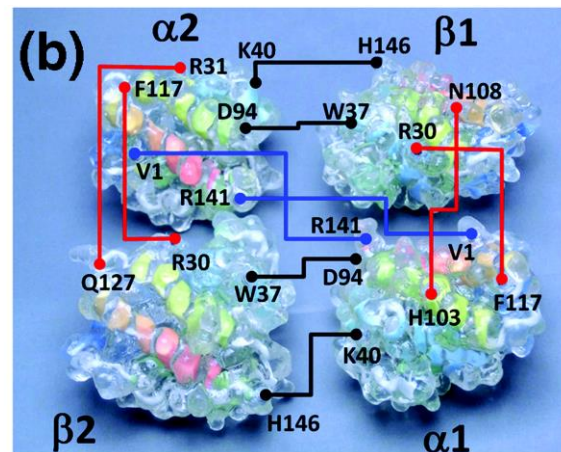
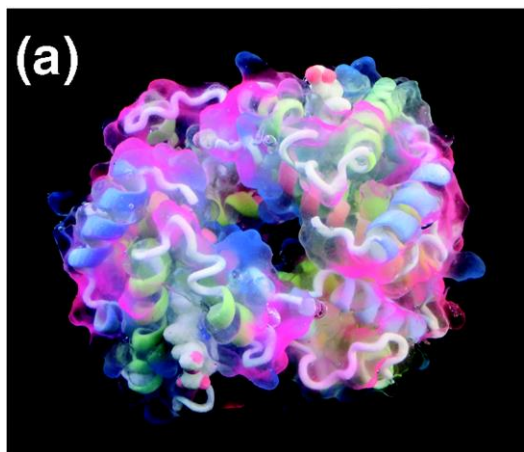
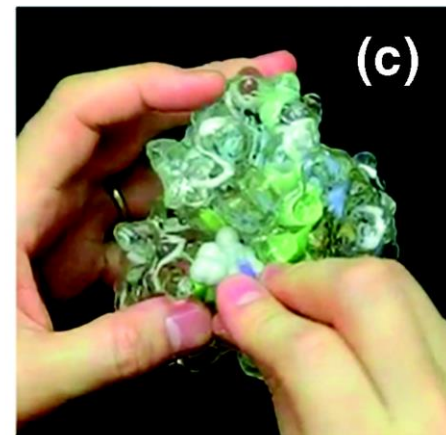
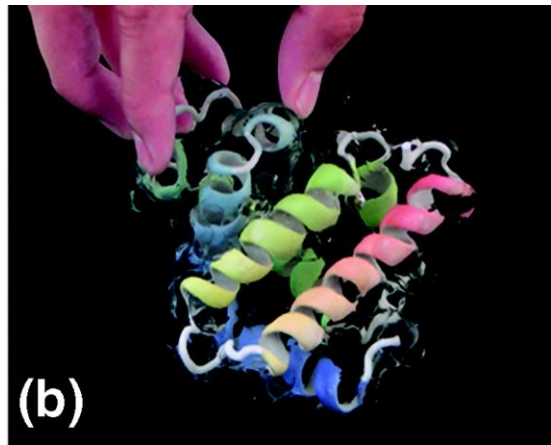
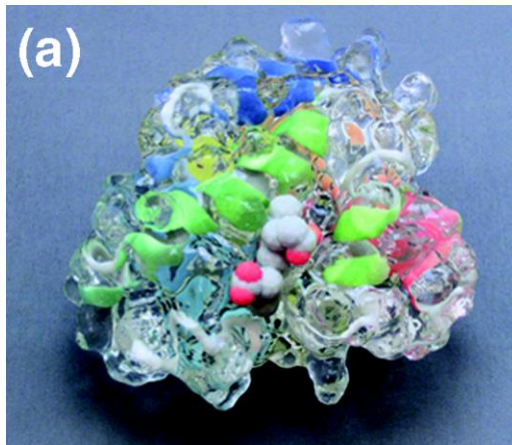
Hartree–Fock

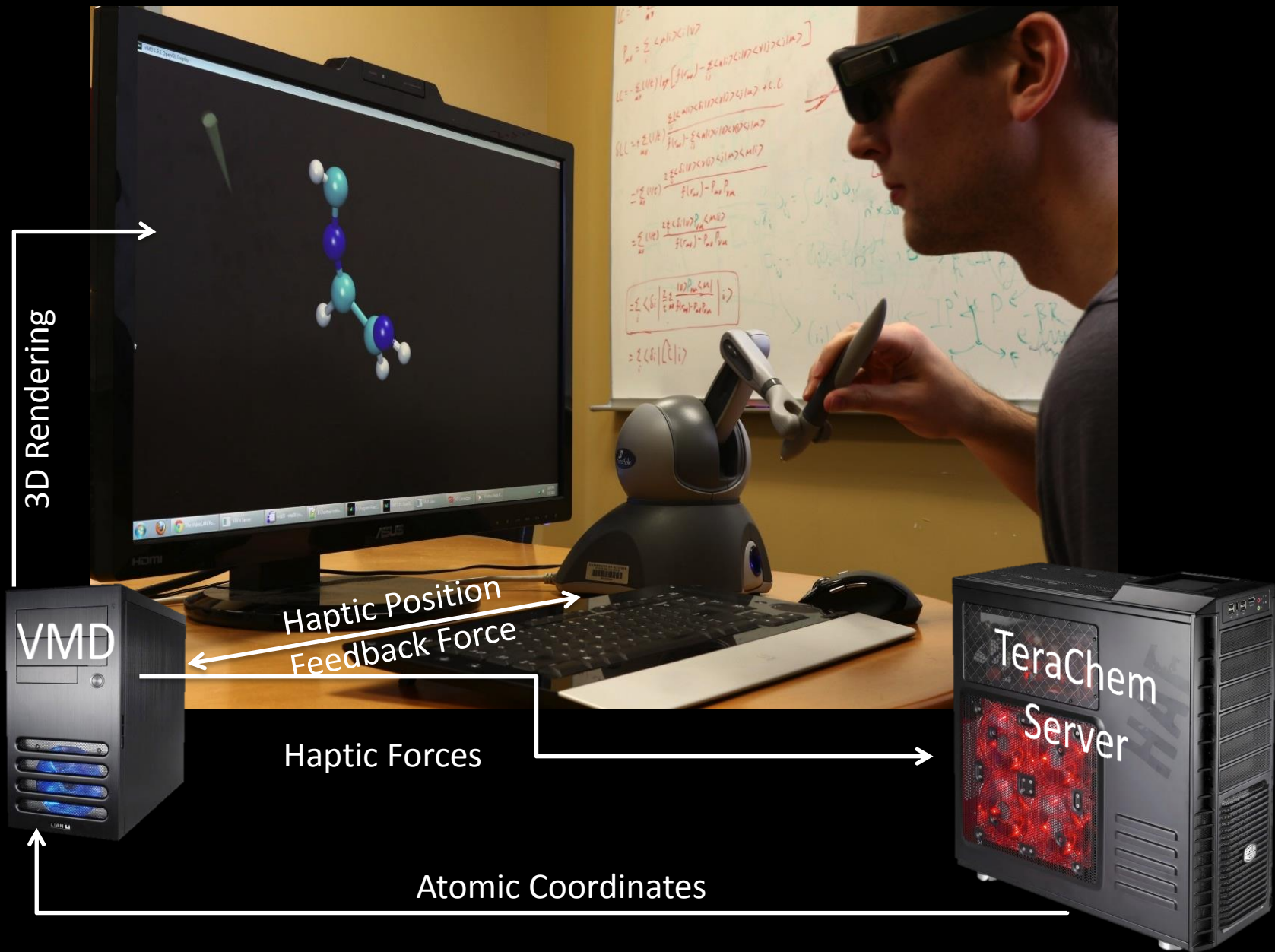
Density functional

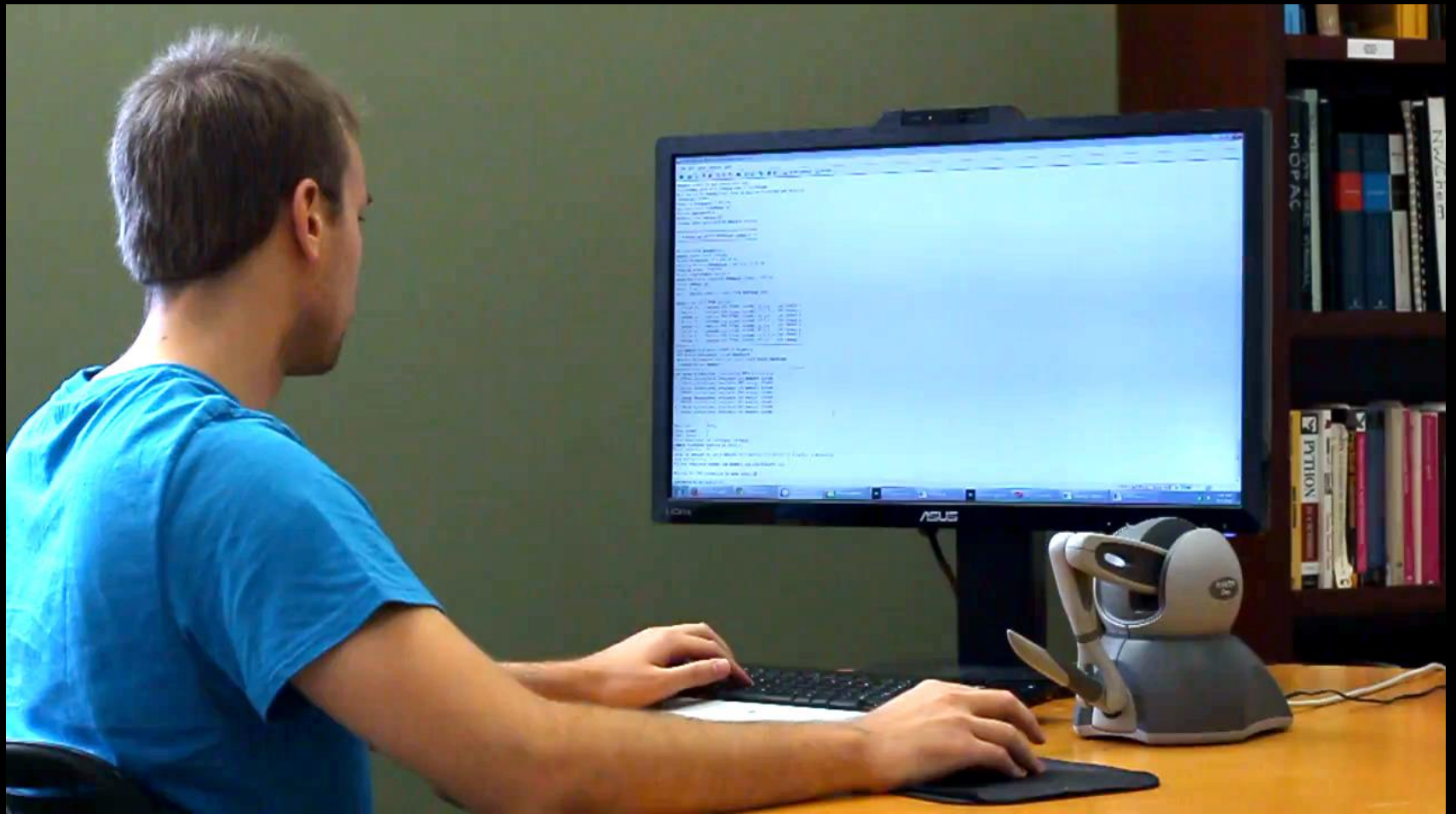
ABSTRACT

The Hartree–Fock (HF) and density functional theory (DFT) methods were used to determine the structures and relative energies of the isomers of the members of the series $C_n(CO_3N)_{2n+2}$ ($n = 0, 1, 2$). The first members of the series are di(nitrate-*O*-)acetylene, *cis*- and *trans*-di(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)ethane, di(nitrotoxycarbon), di(nitroso)oxalate and the mixed isomers di(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)acetate. The most stable of these isomers, both at the Hartree–Fock or density functional theory level, is di(nitrotoxycarbon) followed by nitroso(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)acetate, and di(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)ethane. The electronic energy of the most stable isomer closely approximates the mean of the electronic energies of the other isomers. Neither the *cis*- nor the *trans*-di(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)ethane could be located as a minimum on the Hartree–Fock or density functional potential energy surface. The di(nitrate-*O*,*O*-)acetate isomer was a stable minimum with the Hartree–Fock method but not with the density functional theory method. For the higher members of the series investigated, $C_n(CO_3N)_{2n+2}$ ($n = 1, 2$), each has two nitrotoxycarbon substituted systems, di(nitrotoxycarbon)oxalate — and the nitrotoxycarbon substituted systems (neglecting mixed isomers) nitrotoxycarbon and nitrotoxycarbon. In these compounds, while the nitrotoxycarbon derivatives were found to be significantly more stable thermodynamically than the nitrotoxycarbon derivatives, the nitrotoxycarbon substituted systems were stable minima on both potential energy surfaces and may be of interest as high energy materials.

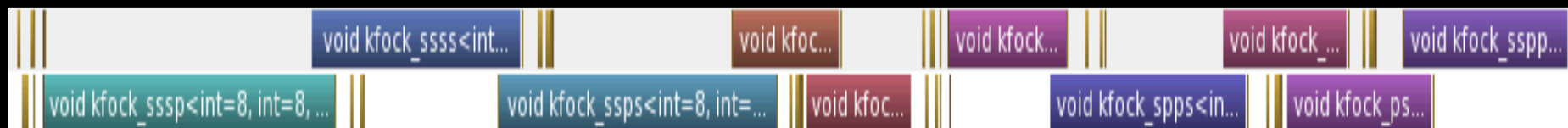




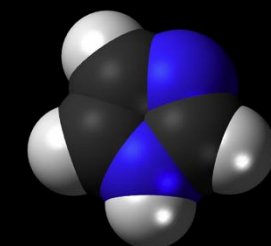
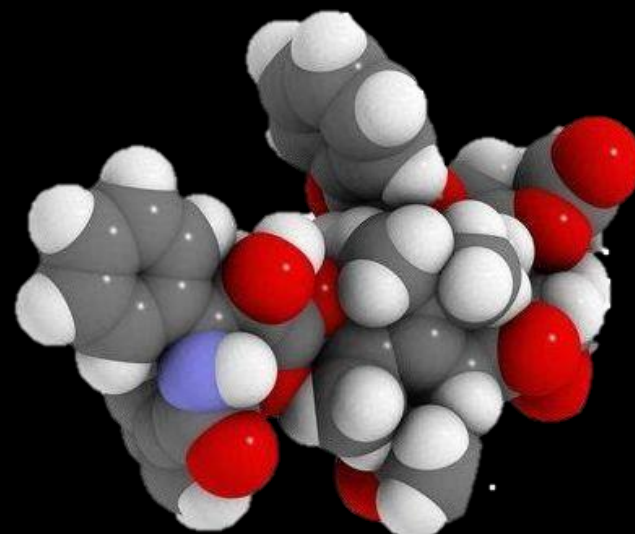




TeraChem Performance & Optimization

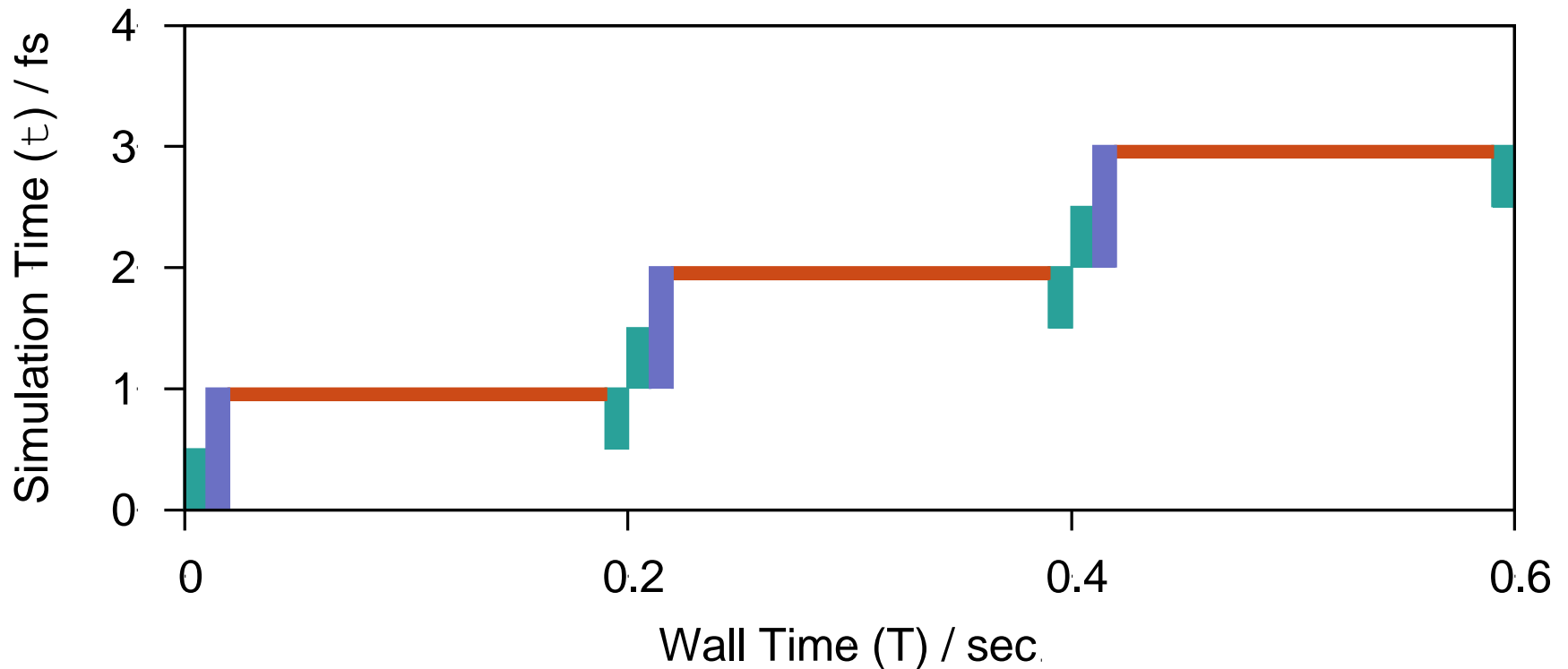


Molecule	Atoms	STO-3G	6-31G*
Imidazole	9	48 ms	287 ms
Caffeine	24	225 ms	1285 ms
Taxol	110	4297 ms	26.0 sec



Verlet Integrator

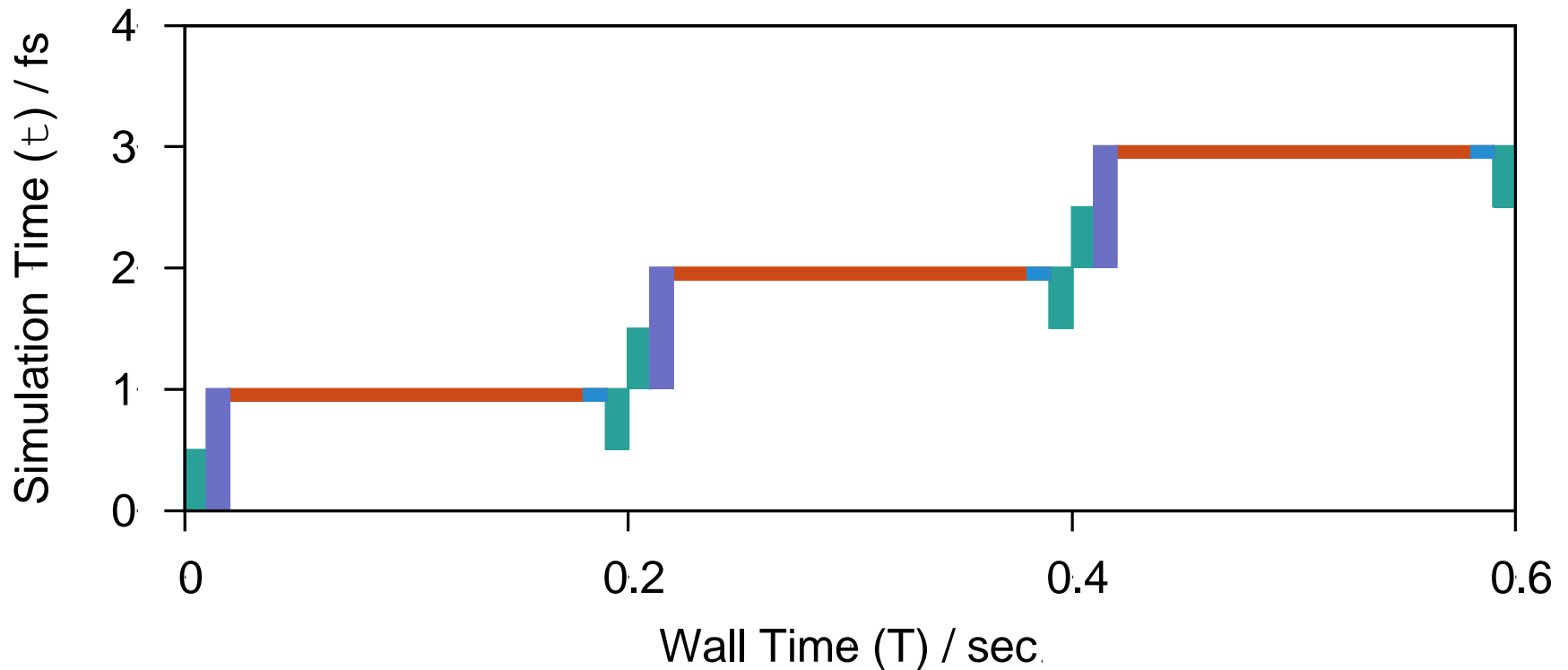
$$v \leftarrow v + a^{AI} \frac{\Delta\tau}{2}$$
$$x \leftarrow x + v\Delta\tau$$
$$a_i^{AI} \leftarrow - \frac{\nabla_i E^{AI}(x)}{m_i}$$



Naïve Haptic Integrator

$$a^{AI} \leftarrow -\frac{\nabla_i E^{AI}(x)}{m}$$
$$a^H \leftarrow \frac{\text{haptic}(T)}{m}$$

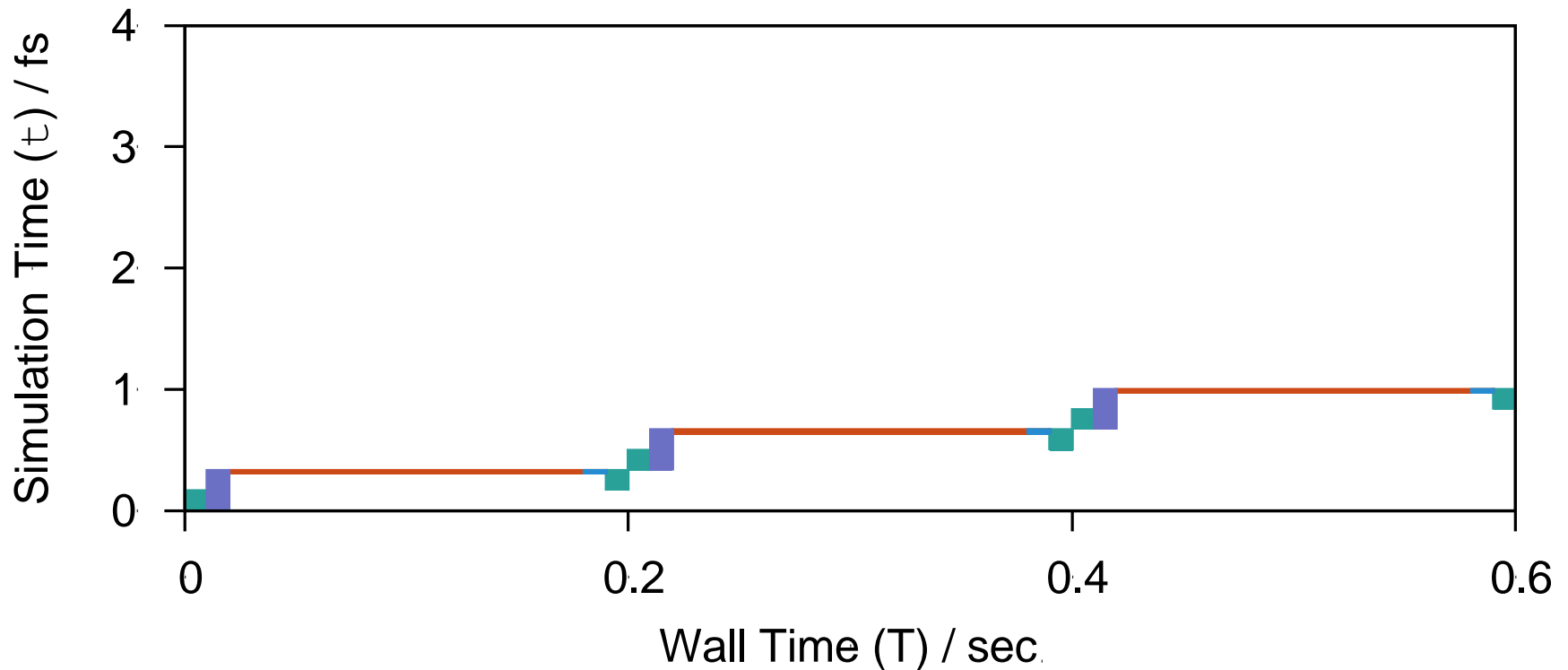
$$v \leftarrow v + (a^{AI} + a^H) \frac{\Delta\tau}{2}$$
$$x \leftarrow x + v\Delta\tau$$



Naïve Haptic Integrator

$$a^{AI} \leftarrow -\frac{\nabla_i E^{AI}(x)}{m}$$
$$a^H \leftarrow \frac{\text{haptic}(T)}{m}$$

$$v \leftarrow v + (a^{AI} + a^H) \frac{\Delta\tau}{2}$$
$$x \leftarrow x + v\Delta\tau$$



Haptic MTS Integrator

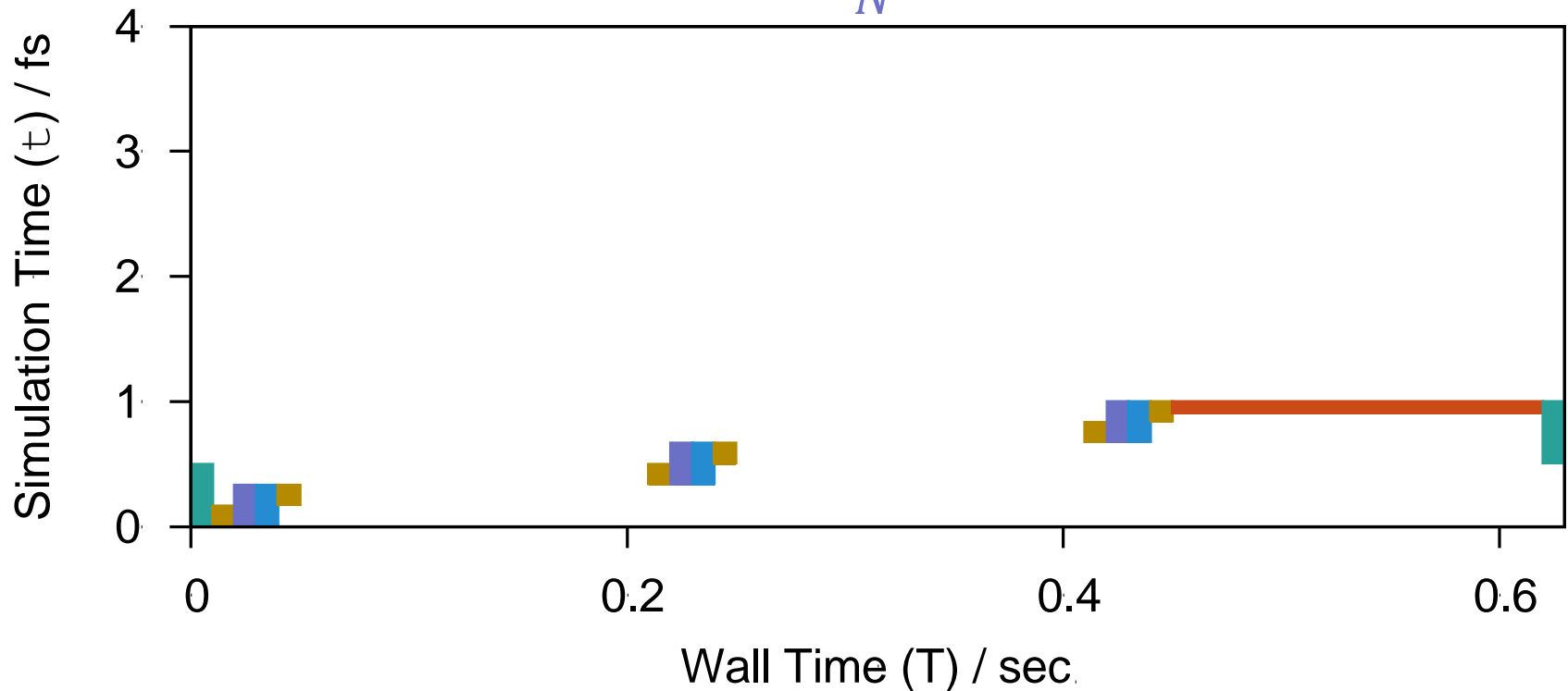
$$a^{AI} \leftarrow - \frac{\nabla_i E^{AI}(x)}{m}$$

$$a^H \leftarrow \frac{\text{haptic}(T)}{m}$$

$$v \leftarrow v + a^{AI} \frac{\Delta\tau}{2}$$

$$v \leftarrow v + a^H \frac{\Delta\tau}{2N}$$

$$x \leftarrow x + v \frac{\Delta\tau}{N}$$



Haptic MTS Integrator

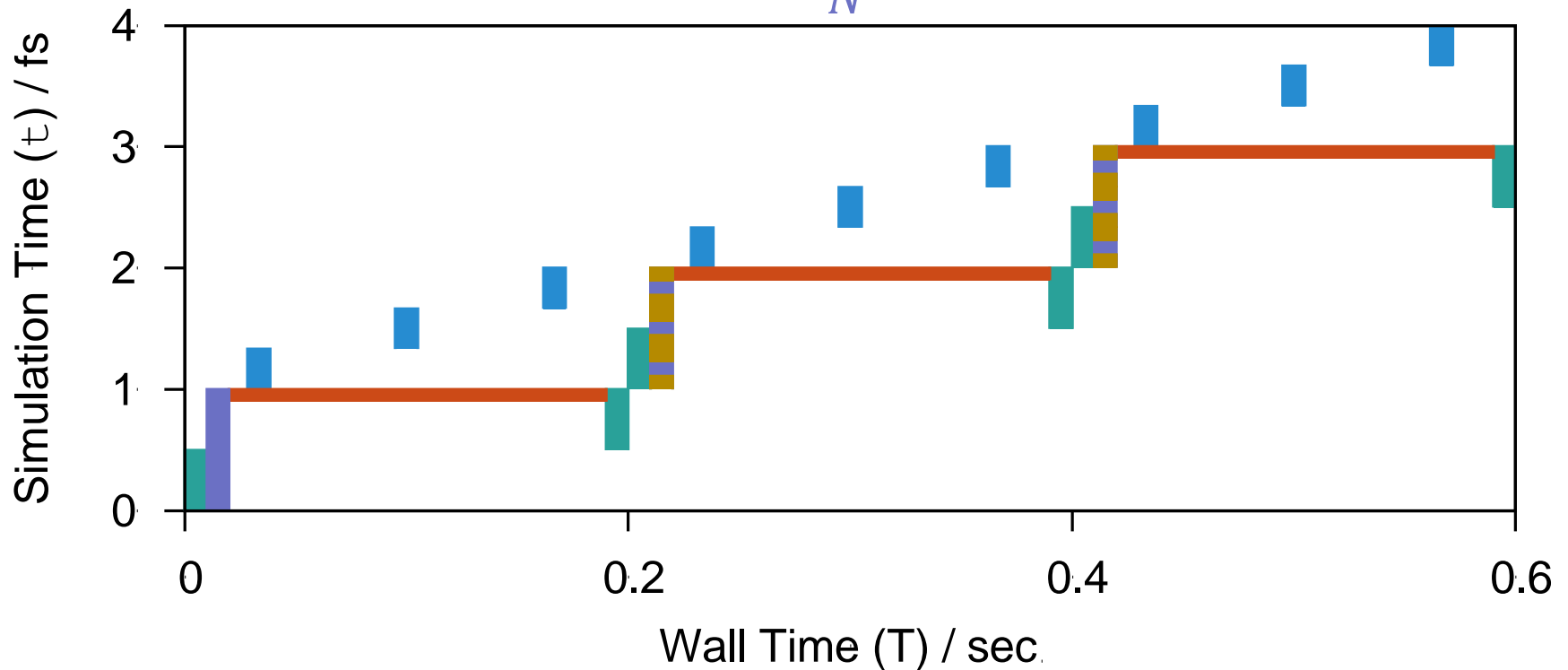
$$a^{AI} \leftarrow -\frac{\nabla_i E^{AI}(x)}{m}$$

$$a^H \leftarrow \frac{\text{haptic}(T)}{m}$$

$$v \leftarrow v + a^{AI} \frac{\Delta\tau}{2}$$

$$v \leftarrow v + a^H \frac{\Delta\tau}{2N}$$

$$x \leftarrow x + v \frac{\Delta\tau}{N}$$

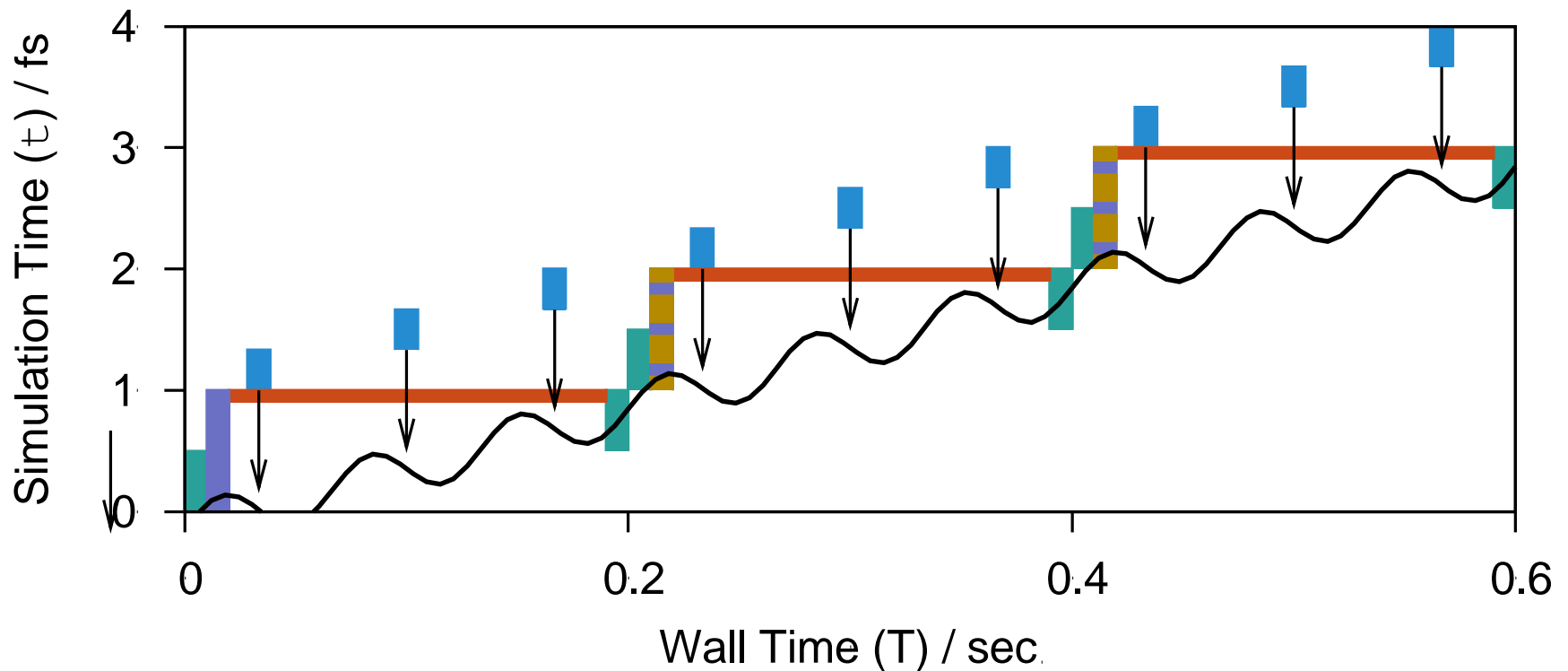


Piecewise Interpolation

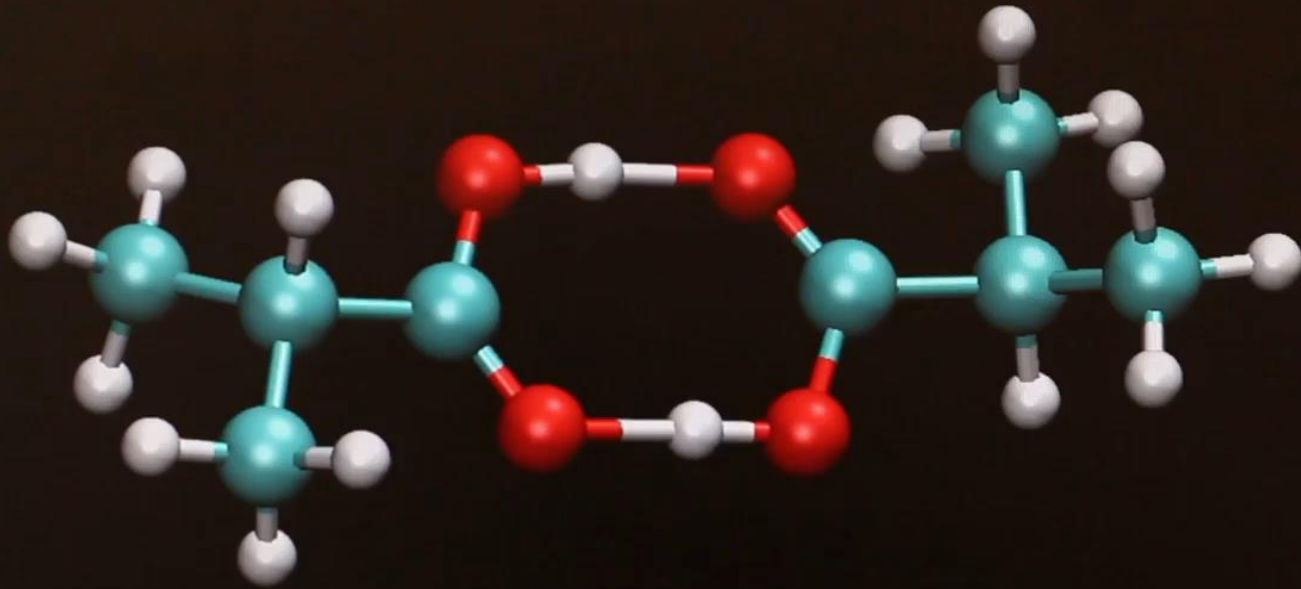
Pseudo-system

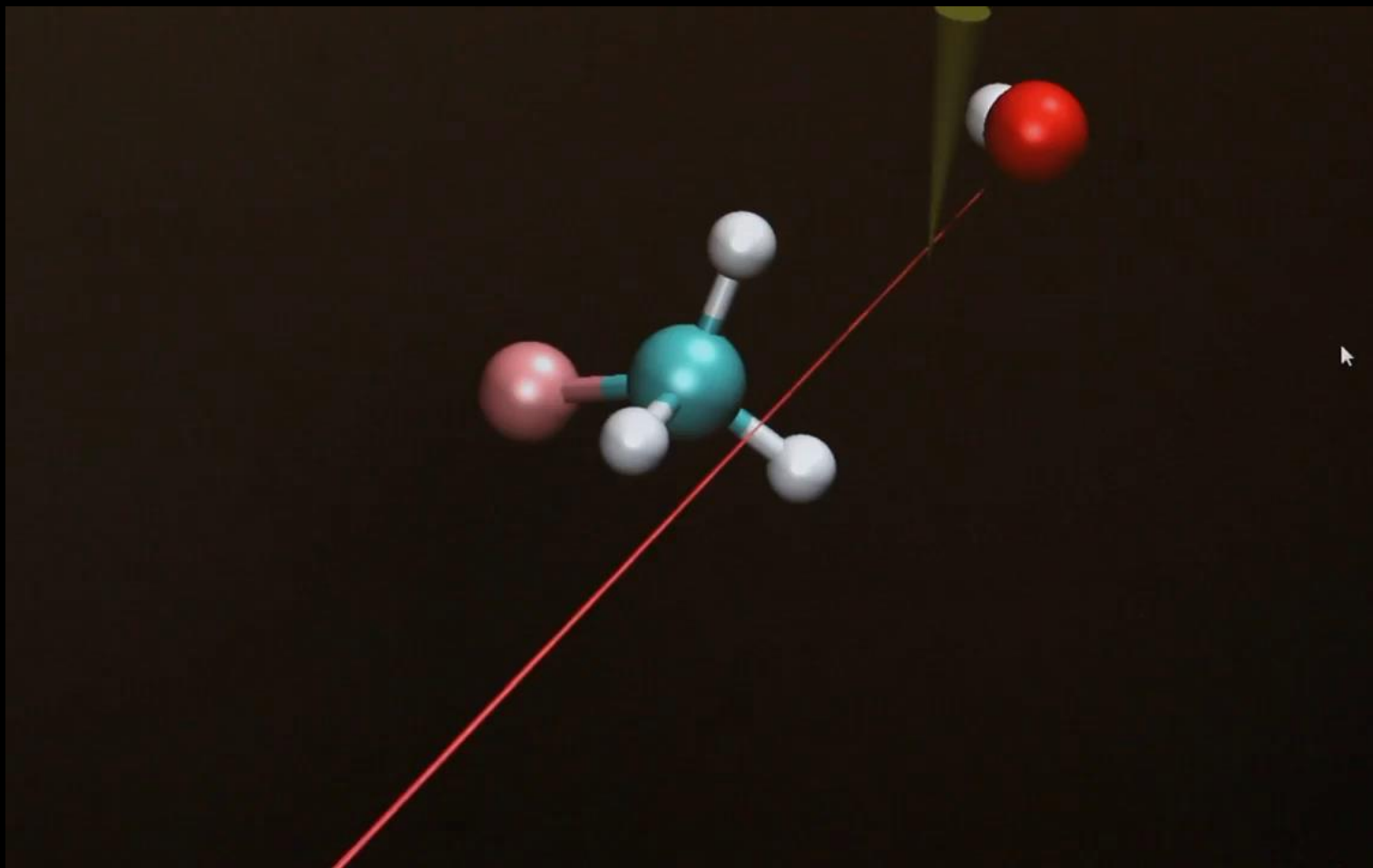
$$\tilde{v}(T) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(n\Delta\tau) - \tilde{x}(n\delta T)}{\delta T} & \text{if } T == n\delta T \\ \tilde{v}(T - \delta T) + haptic(T)\delta T & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}(T) = \tilde{x}(T - \delta T) + \tilde{v}(T)\delta T + \frac{1}{2}h(T)\delta T^2$$

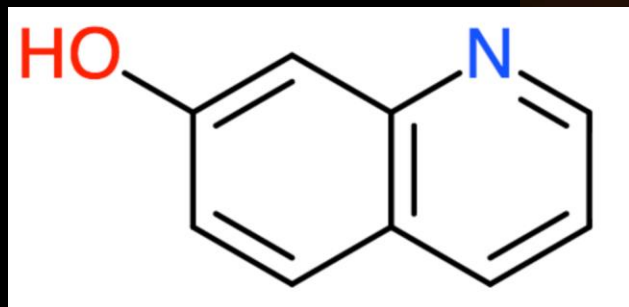


Ex1: Acid Dimer

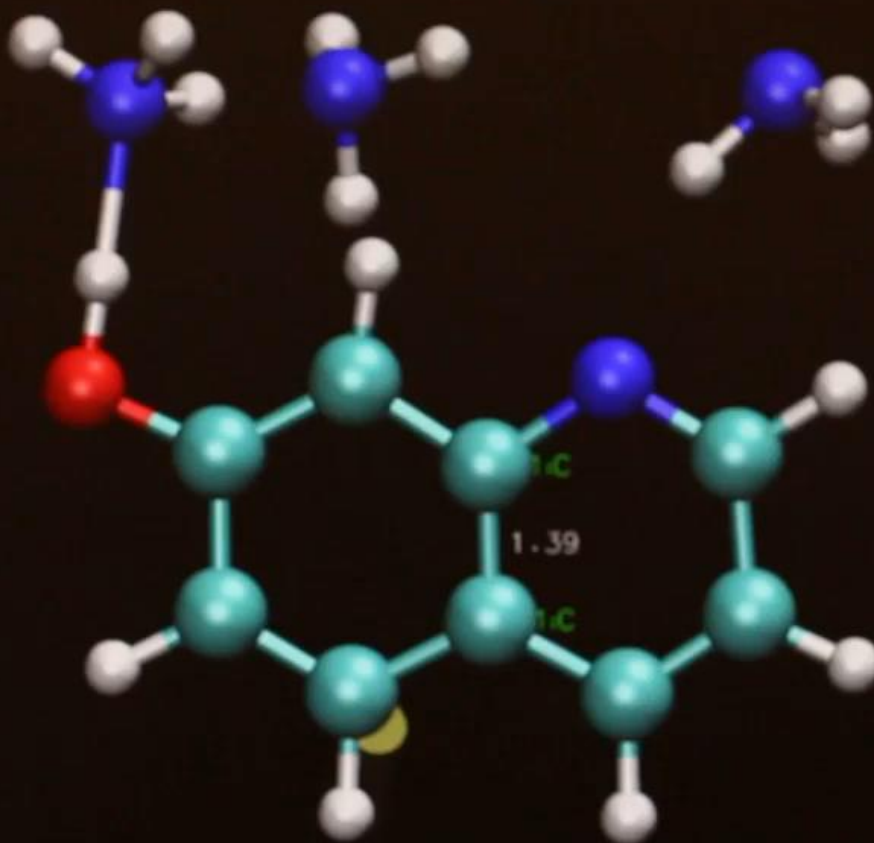
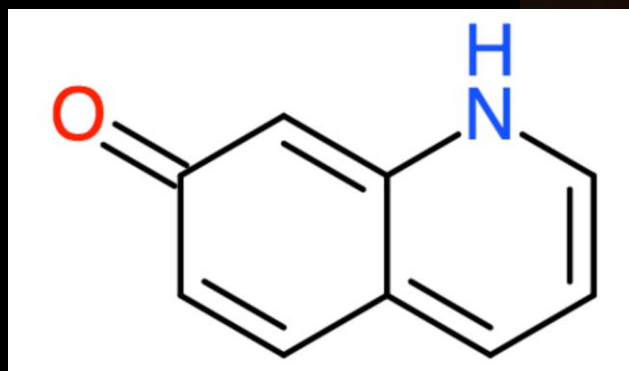




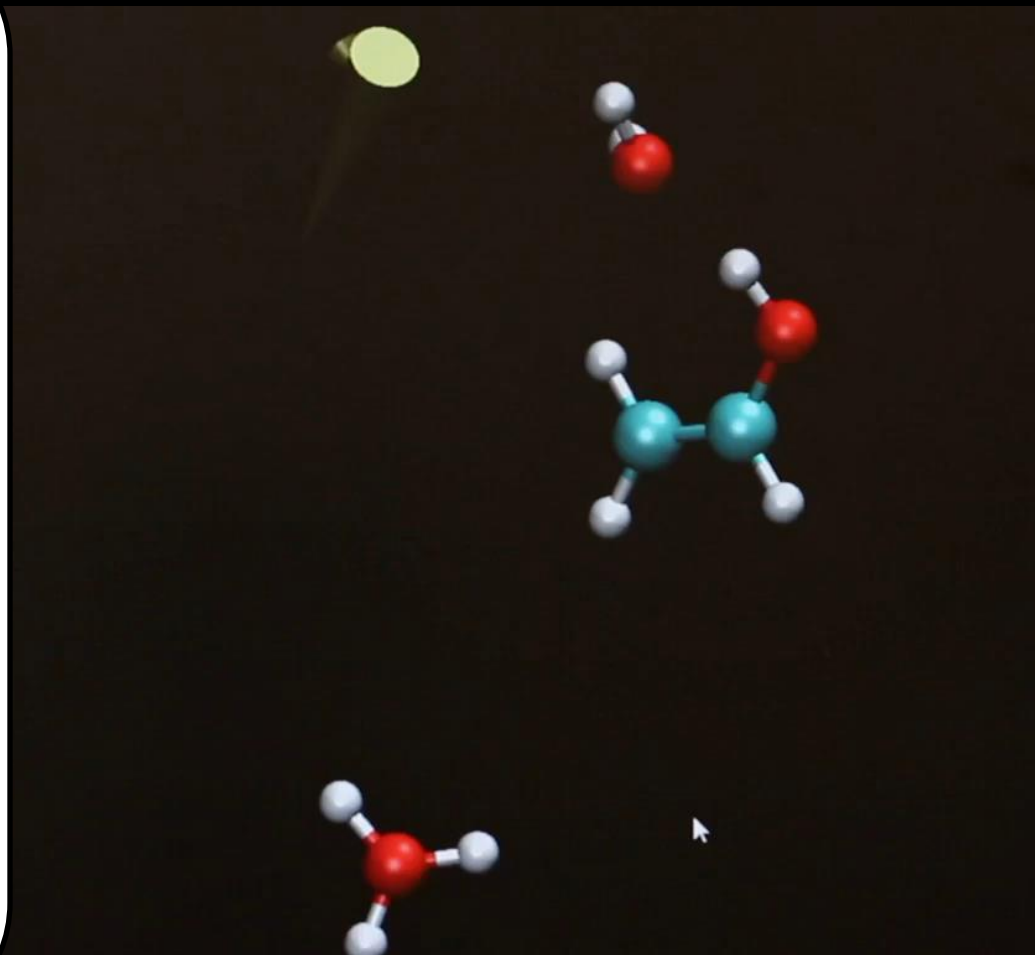
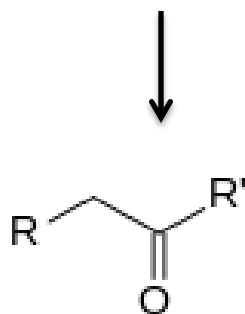
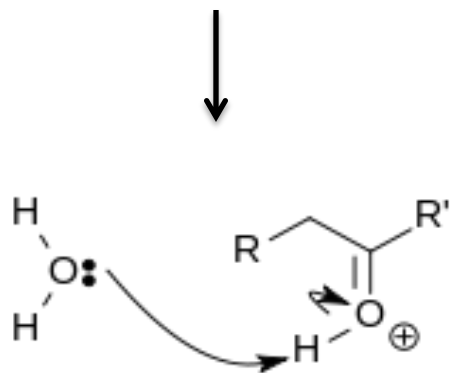
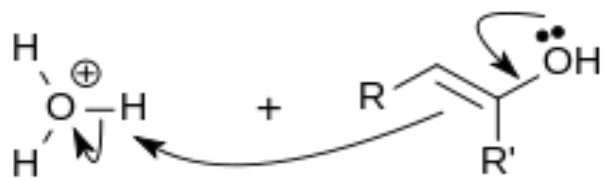
Ex3: Ammonia Wire



VS



Ex4: Keto-Enol Isomerization



Conclusions

- TeraChem running on GPUs enables interactive quantum chemistry for systems up to a few dozen atoms.
- Natural, tactile computer interfaces allow us to rapidly develop intuitive insight from simulations.

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Martinez Group



Co-contributors:

- Alex Jin
- Alan Yee



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