

Introduction to VASP



Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package

Univ. Wien: Kresse, Marsman, Furthmüller ...

<http://www.vasp.at>

*The most used software package for computational materials
modelling solid/liquid materials from first principles.*

My description of VASP in one sentence

Geometry optimization and molecular dynamics using density functional theory (LDA/GGA/Hybrid-GGA) with periodic boundary conditions and a projector-augmented wave basis set (“PAW” method).

VASP features

- **Functionals**
 - LDA, GGAs, metaGGAs
 - Hartree-Fock, Hartree-Fock/DFT hybrids
 - **Linear response to electric fields** (Dielectric properties)
 - **Linear response to ionic displacements** (Phonons)
 - **Optical properties**
- **First derivatives**
 - Forces and stress tensor for DFT, Hartree-Fock, and hybrid functionals
 - Frequency dependent dielectric tensors in the independent particle approximation
 - Frequency dependent tensors in the RPA and TD-DFT
 - Cassida's equation for TD-DFT and TD-Hartree-Fock
- **Dynamics and relaxation**
 - Born-Oppenheimer molecular dynamics
 - Relaxation using conjugate gradient, Quasi-Newton or damped molecular dynamics
 - Nudged elastic band methods (transition states search)
 - **Berry phases**
 - Macroscopic polarization
 - Finite electric fields
 - **Green's function methods**
 - GW quasiparticles
 - ACFDT total energies in the RPA
 - **Many-body perturbation theory (MP2)**
 - ...
- **Magnetism**
 - Collinear and non-collinear
 - Spin-orbit coupling
 - Constrained magnetic moments approach.

How expensive are VASP calculations?

Fe(bcc) - 1 atom

100 k-points: 10 seconds on 16 cores

Li₂FeSiO₄ - 64 atom supercell

Gamma point: 30 seconds on 64 cores

MgO supercell - 63 atoms

HSE06 - 4 kpts: 1600 seconds on 128 cores

Carbon nanotube fragment - 512 atoms

Gamma point: 500 seconds on 256 cores

VASP workflow

Input files:

INCAR

POSCAR

POTCAR

KPOINTS

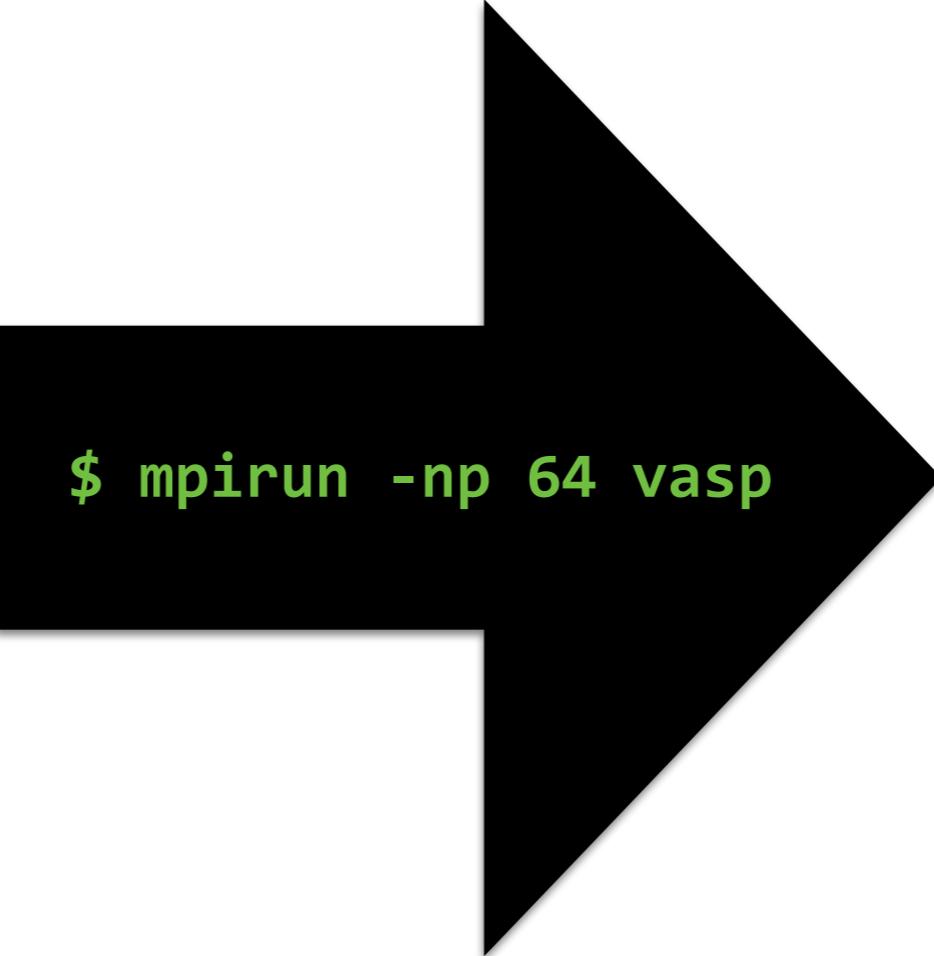
Output files:

OUTCAR

OSZICAR

DOSCAR

...



```
$ mpirun -np 64 vasp
```

POSCAR: geometry

Arbitrary description	diamond		
"Lattice constant"	1.00		
x-vector	5.428835	0.000000	0.000000
y-vector	0.000000	5.428835	0.000000
z-vector	0.000000	0.000000	5.428835
Number of atoms for each species	8		
"Direct" or "Cartesian" coordinates	Direct		
Position 1 (x,y,z)	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Position 2 (x,y,z)	0.000000	0.500000	0.500000
...	0.500000	0.500000	0.000000
	0.500000	0.000000	0.500000
	0.750000	0.250000	0.250000
	0.750000	0.750000	0.750000
	0.250000	0.750000	0.250000
	0.250000	0.250000	0.750000

POTCAR: “potentials” (basis)

```
[pla@triolith1 Li2FeSiO4]$ grep TITEL POTCAR
TITEL = PAW_PBE Li_sv 10Sep2004
TITEL = PAW_PBE Mn_sv 23Jul2007
TITEL = PAW_PBE Fe_sv 23Jul2007
TITEL = PAW_PBE Si 05Jan2001
TITEL = PAW_PBE O 08Apr2002
```

POTCAR files contain a list of "atomic" POTCAR files, one for each species.

```
$ cat /potpaw_PBE/Li_sv/POTCAR
/potpaw_PBE/Mn_sv/POTCAR
/potpaw_PBE/Fe_sv/POTCAR
/potpaw_PBE/Si/POTCAR
/potpaw_PBE/O/POTCAR
>> POTCAR
```

INCAR: simulation parameters

Start calc. from scratch
First charge density from atom superpositions

Size of main FFT grids for charge density
Size of basis set (cut-off in eV)

Scheme used to diagonalize Hamiltonian
SCF convergence criteria (eV)
Smearing/partial occupancies

Save charge density to disk
Save Kohn-Sham orbitals to disk

Spin polarized? (1=no, 2=yes)
For Band parallelization

```
[pla@triolith1 Si-cd]$ cat INCAR
ISTART = 0
ICHARG = 2

PREC = Accurate
ENCUT = 350 ← Don't forget ENCUT!

ALGO = fast
EDIFF = 1.0E-5
ISMEAR = -5

LCHARG = .FALSE. (the "CHGCAR" file)
LWAVE = .FALSE. (the "WAVECAR" file)

ISPIN = 1
NCORE = 16
```

KPOINTS: Brillouin-zone sampling

Number of k-points	Comment line	
K-point generation scheme	0	“0” has no meaning here due to automatic generation
Grid size (x y z)	Monkhorst Pack	
Mesh shift	4 4 4	4x4x4 Monkhorst Pack grid
	0 0 0	

- You can also specify each k-point manually.
- There is a special "line mode" for generating k-points for e.g. band plots. Described in the manual.

Demo: Si (cubic diamond)

OUTCAR: main output

```
----- Iteration 1( 11) -----
[ ... ]
Free energy of the ion-electron system (eV)
-----
alpha Z      PSCENC =      13.46525406
Ewald energy  TEWEN   =    -914.45032677
-1/2 Hartree  DENC    =     -59.70036230
-exchange    EXHF    =      0.00000000
-V(xc)+E(xc) XCENC   =     -71.82231490
PAW double counting = 3536.86238241      -3397.02569318
entropy T*S   EENTRO  =      0.00000000
eigenvalues   EBANDS  =      24.78760960
atomic energy  EATOM   =      824.52501657
-----
free energy   TOTEN   =     -43.35843450 eV
[ ... ]
```

- The output file is designed to be used with the Unix "grep" utility.

OUTCAR: main output

```
[pla@triolith1 Si-cd]$ grep "free energy" OUTCAR
    free energy      TOTEN =      55.91217646 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -39.11715826 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.97635596 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -44.07892152 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -44.08260409 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.58101946 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35400878 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35749971 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35831228 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35843450 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35842932 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35842796 eV
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35842838 eV
```

Two blank spaces. Clever!

```
[pla@triolith1 Si-cd]$ grep "free energy" OUTCAR
    free energy      TOTEN =     -43.35842838 eV
```

OUTCAR: main output

```
$ tail OUTCAR
              User time (sec):      9714.723
              System time (sec):    164.176
                Elapsed time (sec): 9924.793

        Maximum memory used (kb):   414440.
        Average memory used (kb):     0.

              Minor page faults: 8697122
              Major page faults:    0
    Voluntary context switches: 51906
```

- Useful for estimating what time to request in the job script.
- Don't trust the memory estimates!

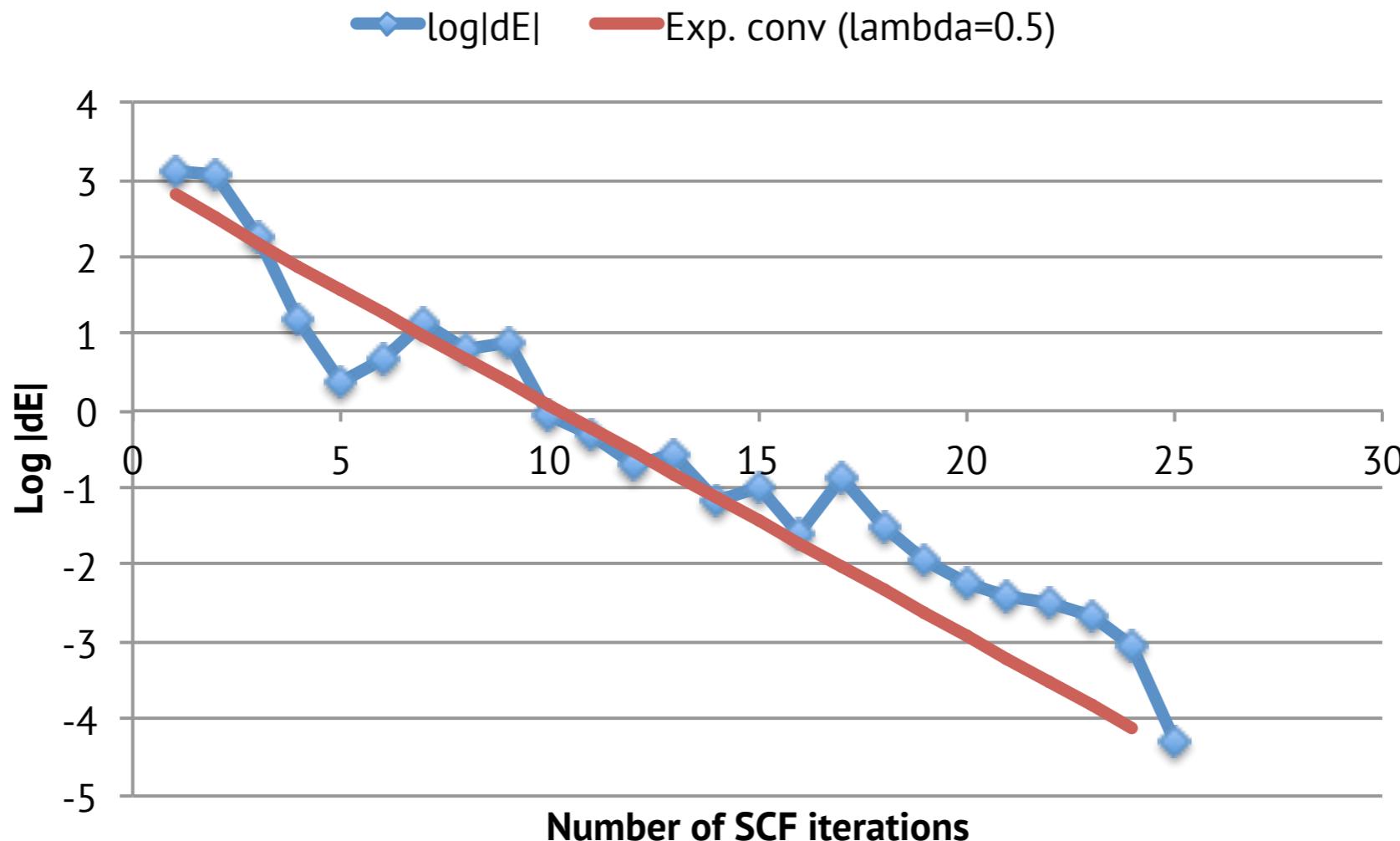
OSZICAR: condensed output

```
[pla@triolith1 Si-cd]$ cat OSZICAR
```

	SCF iteration	Energy (eV)	delta E	d eps	ncg	rms	Residual v. charge density
	N	E	dE	d eps	ncg	rms	rms (c)
DAV:	1	0.559121764629E+02	0.55912E+02	-0.96389E+03	168	0.900E+02	
DAV:	2	-0.391171582601E+02	-0.95029E+02	-0.87841E+02	217	0.142E+02	
DAV:	3	-0.439763559607E+02	-0.48592E+01	-0.47727E+01	216	0.317E+01	
DAV:	4	-0.440789215218E+02	-0.10257E+00	-0.10230E+00	198	0.571E+00	
DAV:	5	-0.440826040933E+02	-0.36826E-02	-0.36817E-02	219	0.862E-01	0.983E+00
RMM:	6	-0.435810194607E+02	0.50158E+00	-0.28100E-01	168	0.223E+00	0.604E+00
RMM:	7	-0.433540087813E+02	0.22701E+00	-0.64361E-01	170	0.346E+00	0.338E-01
RMM:	8	-0.433574997067E+02	-0.34909E-02	-0.18428E-02	188	0.609E-01	0.147E-01
RMM:	9	-0.433583122811E+02	-0.81257E-03	-0.16625E-03	192	0.217E-01	0.984E-02
RMM:	10	-0.433584345042E+02	-0.12222E-03	-0.30341E-04	192	0.919E-02	0.236E-02
RMM:	11	-0.433584293241E+02	0.51801E-05	-0.45215E-05	191	0.330E-02	0.346E-03
RMM:	12	-0.433584279602E+02	0.13640E-05	-0.30600E-06	151	0.906E-03	0.523E-03
RMM:	13	-0.433584283769E+02	-0.41674E-06	-0.44608E-07	118	0.410E-03	
	1	F= - .43358428E+02 E0= - .43358428E+02 d E =0.000000E+00 mag= -0.0001					

Magnetic moment of the cell appears here.

SCF convergence in VASP



Neat trick: plot $\log|dE|$ vs SCF

$$|e_{n+1}| \approx \lambda |e_n|^\alpha$$

Final remark

Read every page in the manual.

Really!

<http://cms.mpi.univie.ac.at/vasp/vasp/vasp.html>