



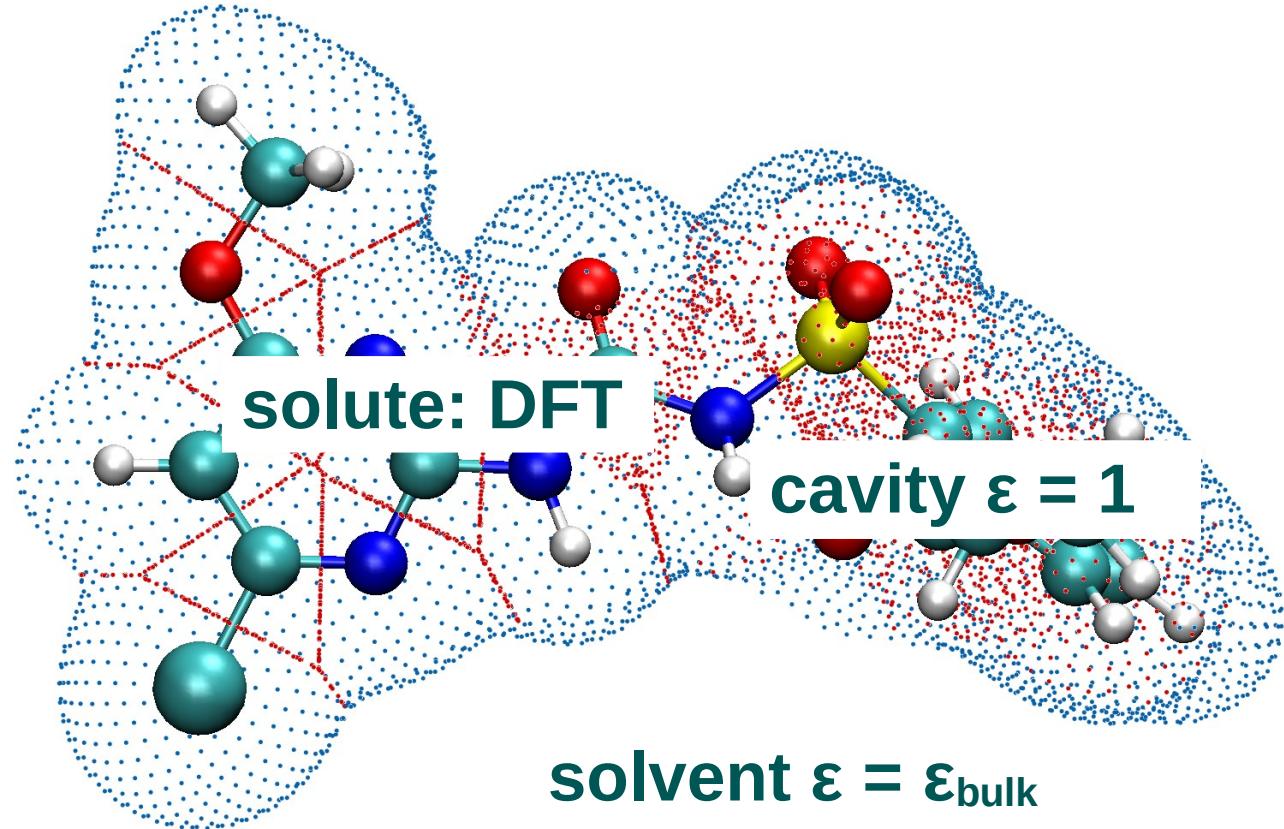
FRITZ-HABER-INSTITUT
MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

IMPLICIT SOLVATION IN FHI-AIMS

Jakob Filser



Implicit solvation



Implicit solvation

Free energy of solvation

$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}} = \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{elstat}} + \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}}$$

Electrostatic interaction
with dielectric continuum
Self-consistent with DFT

“Everything else”
Post-SCF correction
or self-consistent



Implicit solvation in FHI-aims

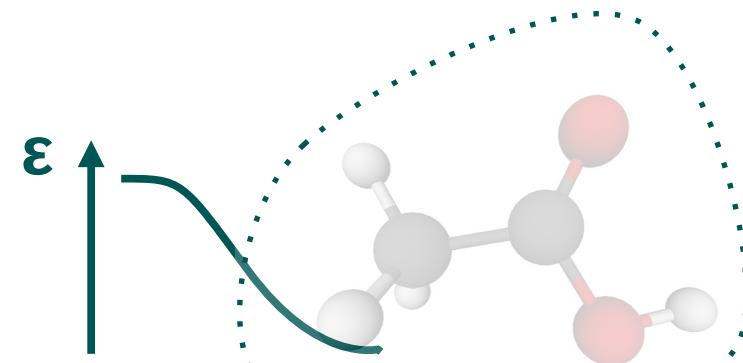
Smooth cavity

SMPB

Stern layer modified Poisson-Boltzmann

Equivalent model to self-consistent continuum solvation (SCCS)

Electrolytes, (PBC)



Environ (WIP)

Originally implicit solvation module of QuantumEspresso now independent library

Different methods, including SCCS

Electrolytes, PBC

Sharp cavity

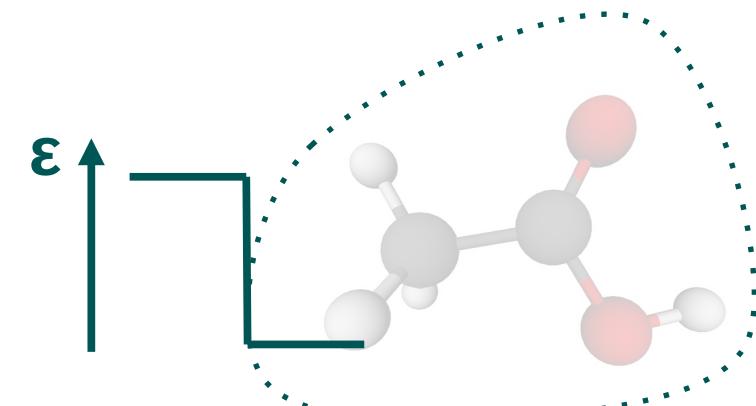
COSMO

Conductor-like screening model

MPE

Multipole expansion model

PBC (WIP)



MPE implicit solvation

Ansatz

$$\Phi(\mathbf{r}) = \boxed{\epsilon^{-1}(\mathbf{r})} + \boxed{\Phi_H(\mathbf{r})} + \boxed{\Phi_{MPE}(\mathbf{r})} \rightarrow ?$$

Inverse dielectric
permittivity
Classical electrostatic
potential in vacuum

Harmonicity in regions of constant permittivity

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{r} \in X) = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi_{MPE}(\mathbf{r} \in X) = 0$$

Series expansion in solid harmonic functions (multipoles)

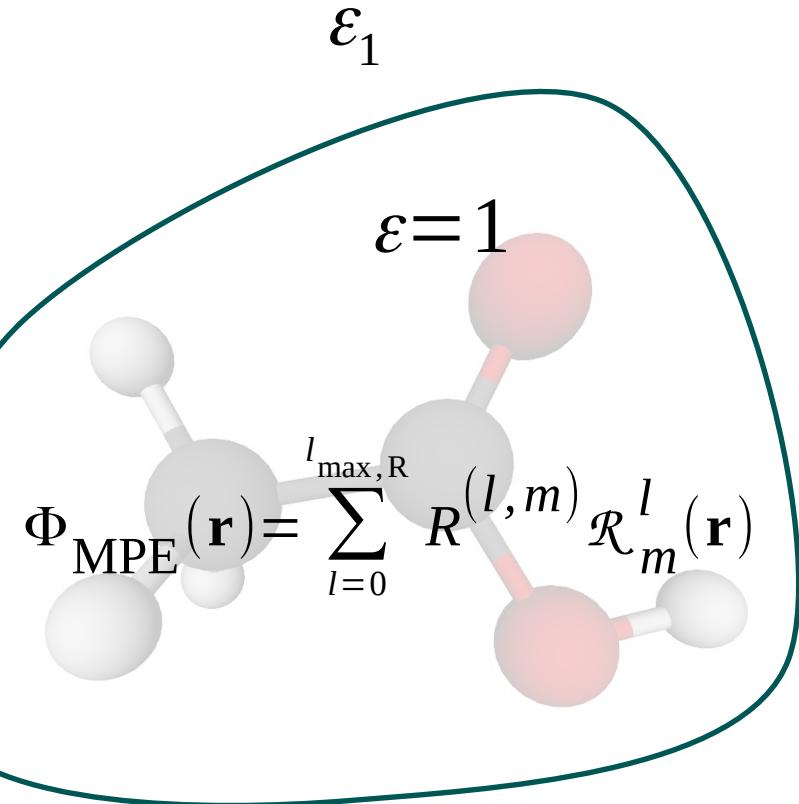
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}_m^l(r, \theta, \varphi) &= r^l Y_m^l(\theta, \varphi) \\ I_m^l(r, \theta, \varphi) &= r^{-(l+1)} Y_m^l(\theta, \varphi)\end{aligned}$$



MPE implicit solvation

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r} \in X) = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r} \in X) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_J \sum_{l=0}^{l_{\max,Q}} Q_J^{(l,m)} I_m^l(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_J)$$



Enforce continuity
of potential and flux
density on boundary



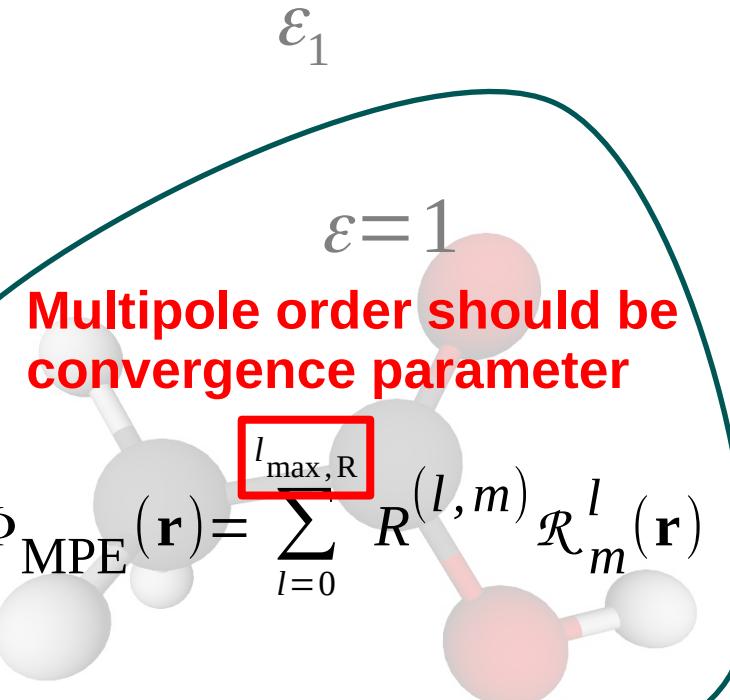
MPE-*nc*



MPE implicit solvation

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r} \in X) = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r} \in X) = 0$$

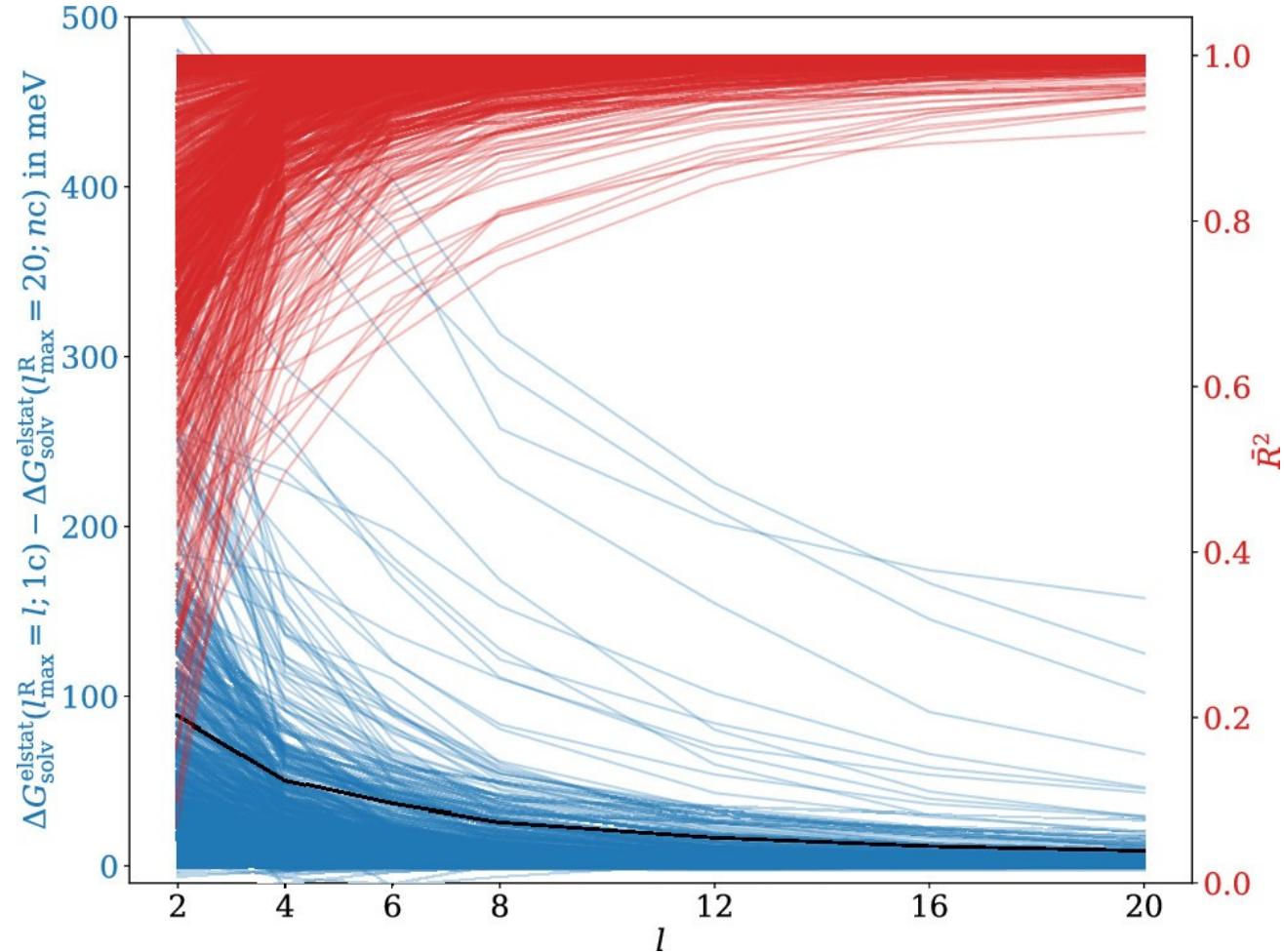
$$\Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_J \sum_{l=0}^{l_{\max,Q}} Q_J^{(l,m)} I_m^l(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_J)$$



Enforce continuity
of potential and flux
density on boundary

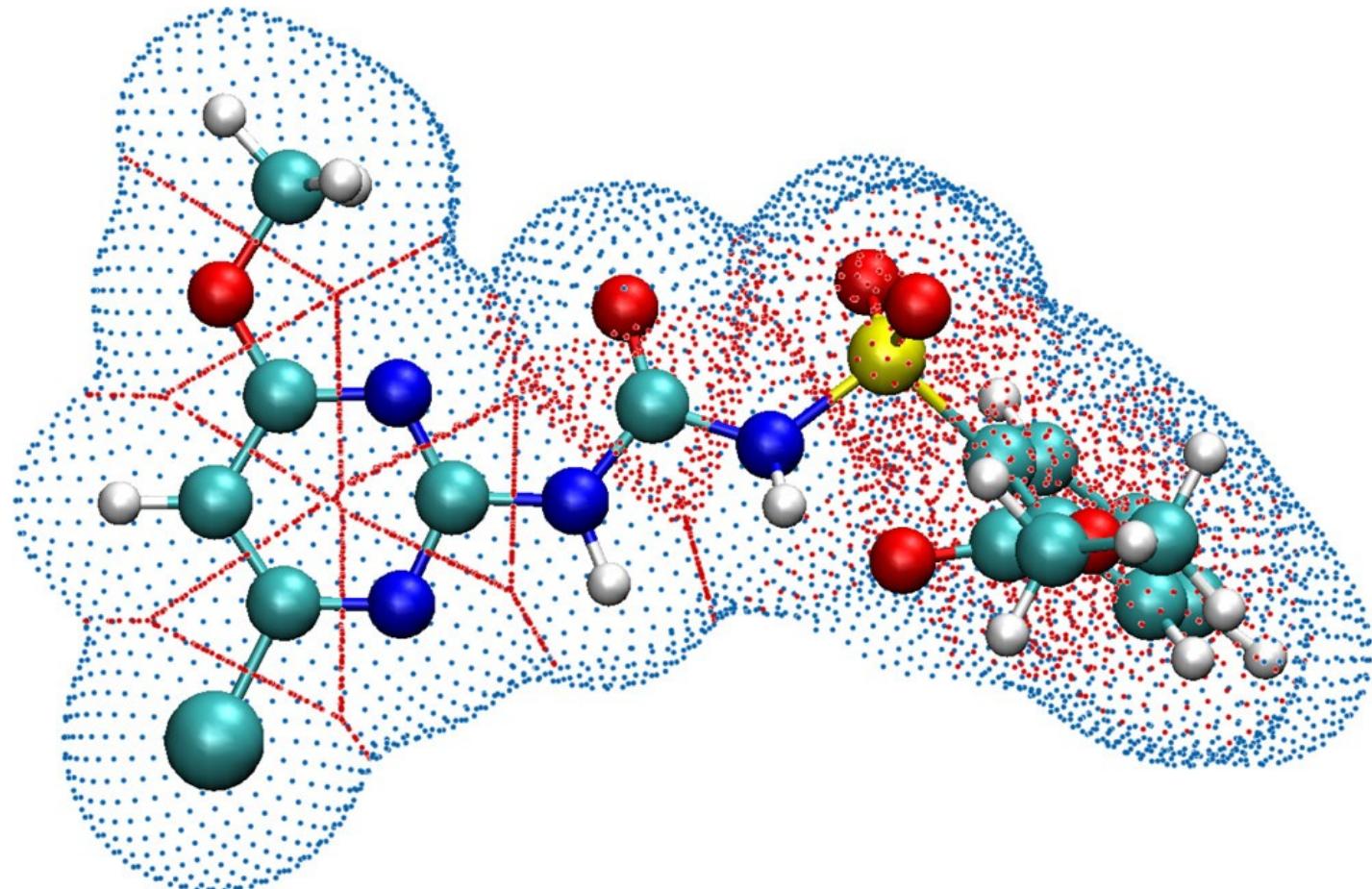


MPE convergence



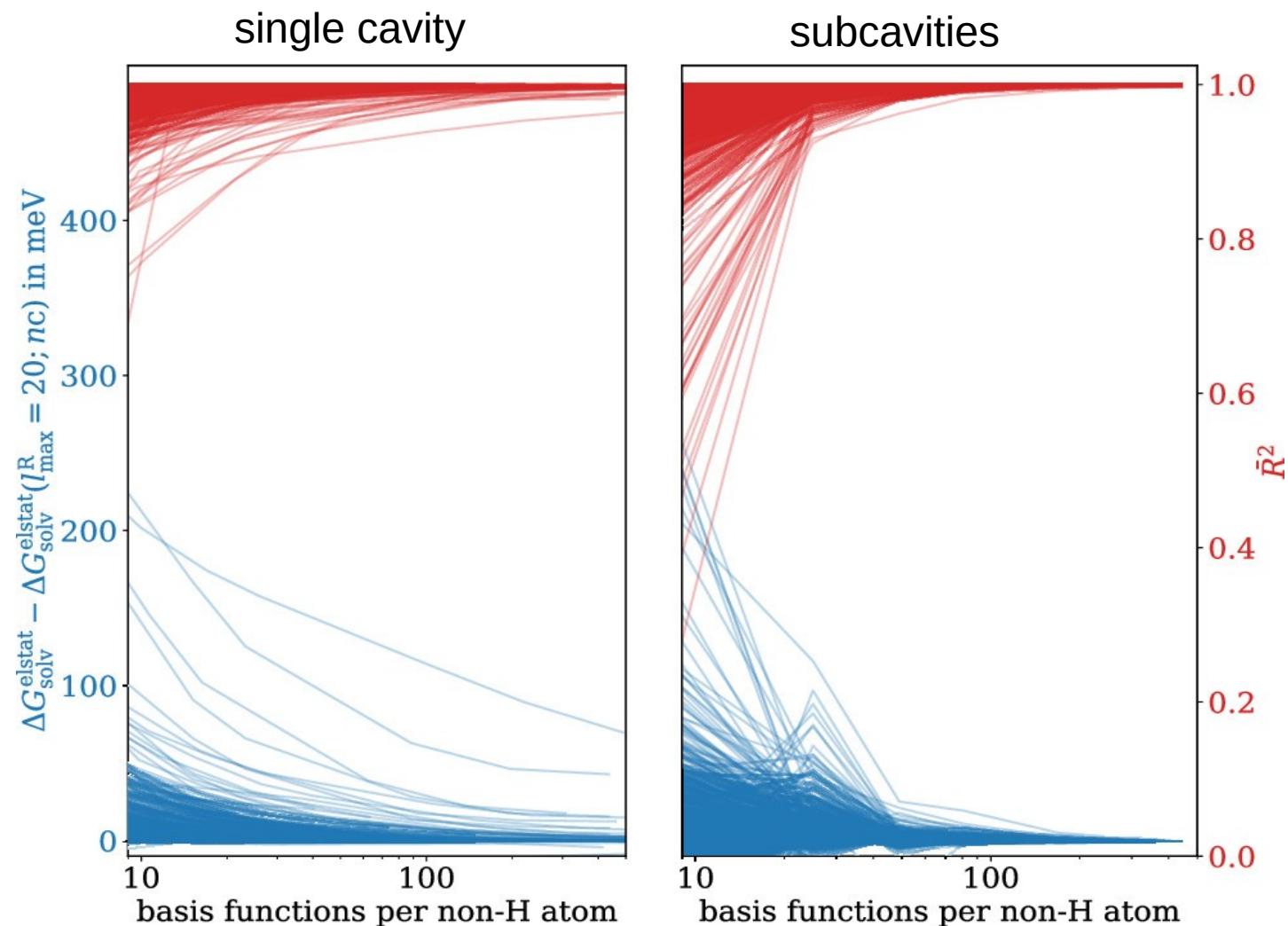


Subcavities





Subcavities



MPE implicit solvation

Free energy of solvation

$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}} = \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{elstat}} + \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}}$$

Electrostatic interaction
with dielectric continuum
Self-consistent with DFT

“Everything else”
Post-SCF
correction

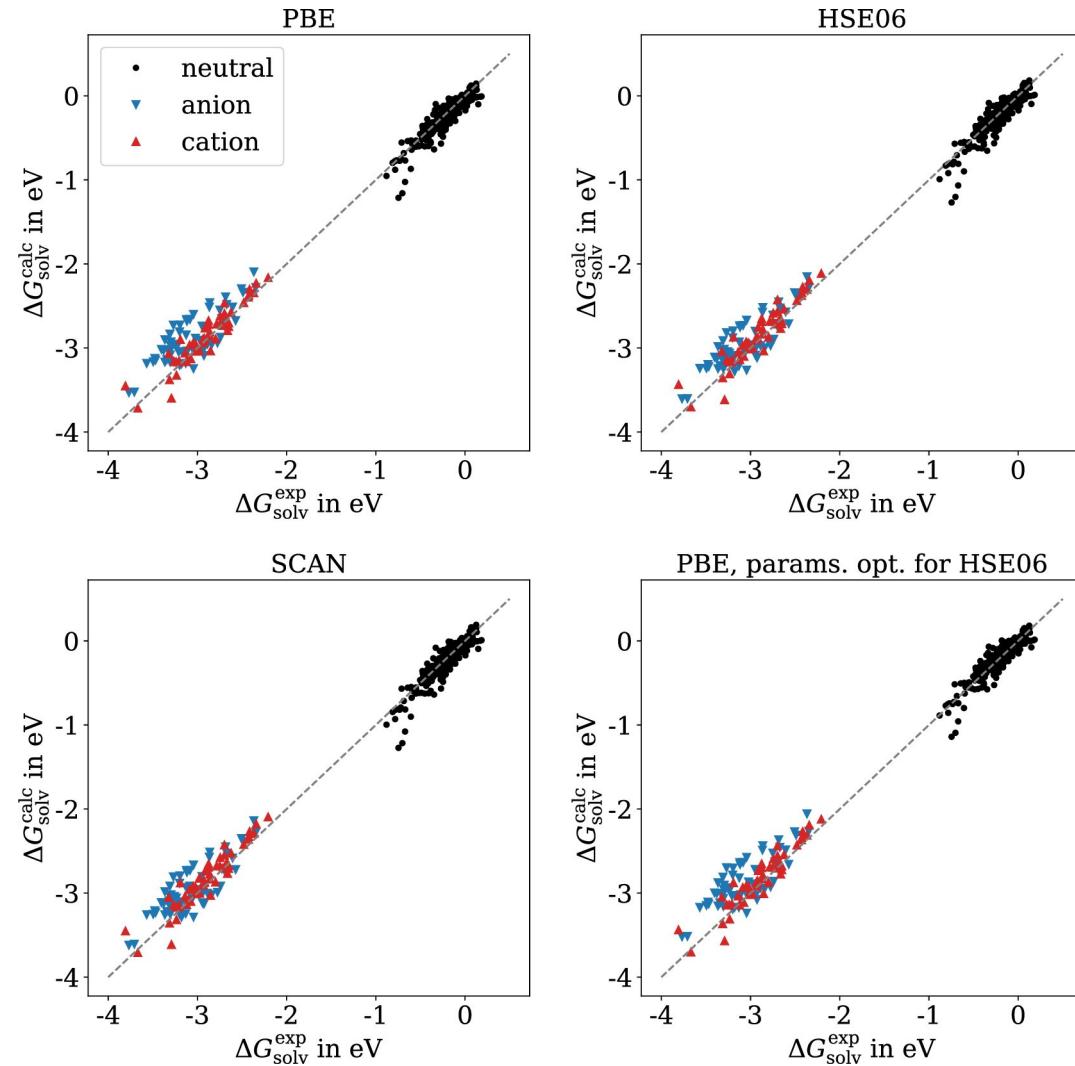
$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}} = \alpha A$$

Effective surface tension
Fitting parameter
Depends only on solvent

Cavity surface area



MPE implicit solvation

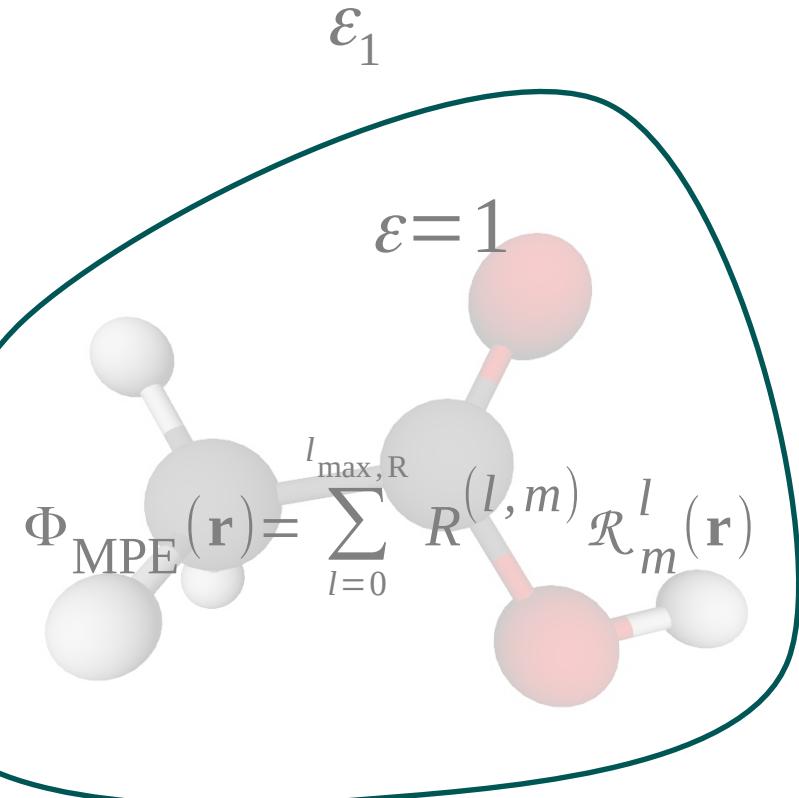




A few words on scaling

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r} \in X) = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r} \in X) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{\text{MPE}}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_J \sum_{l=0}^{l_{\max,Q}} Q_J^{(l,m)} I_m^l(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_J)$$



Enforce continuity
of potential and flux
density on boundary

**Sampled on discrete
boundary points**



A few words on scaling

Boundary conditions cast into linear system

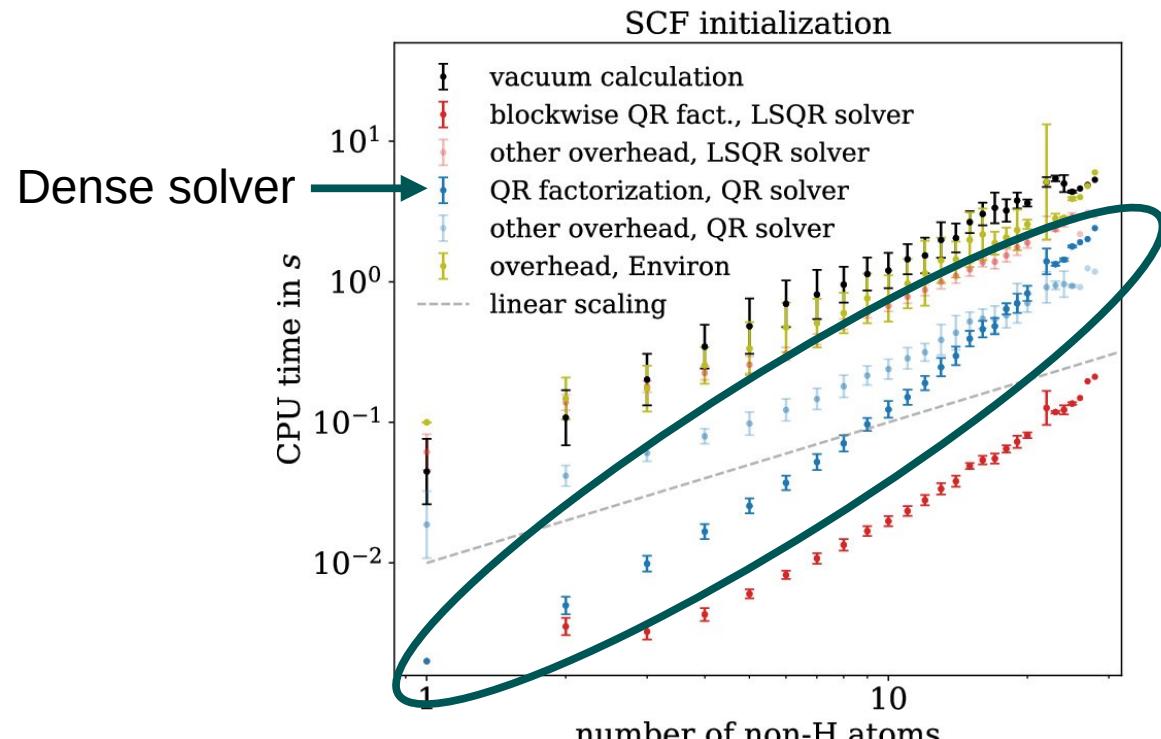
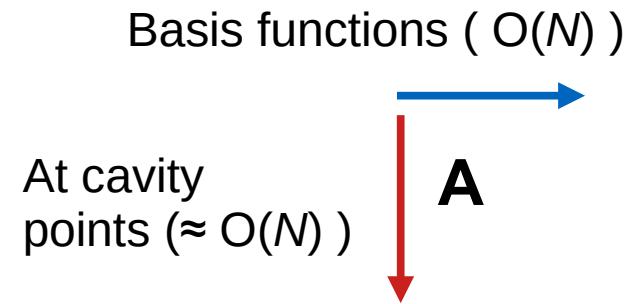
$$\text{Basis functions...} \\ \dots \text{at cavity points} \quad A \quad x = b \\ \text{expansion coefficients} \quad \text{potential and field of explicit charge}$$

The diagram illustrates the linear system resulting from casting boundary conditions into a linear system. It features a matrix A with a red arrow pointing to its left labeled "... at cavity points" and a blue arrow pointing to its right labeled "expansion coefficients". To the right of the equals sign is a vector b , with a red arrow pointing downwards labeled "potential and field of explicit charge". The text "Basis functions..." is positioned above the matrix A .



A few words on scaling

Boundary conditions cast into linear system



$$\approx O(N^2)$$



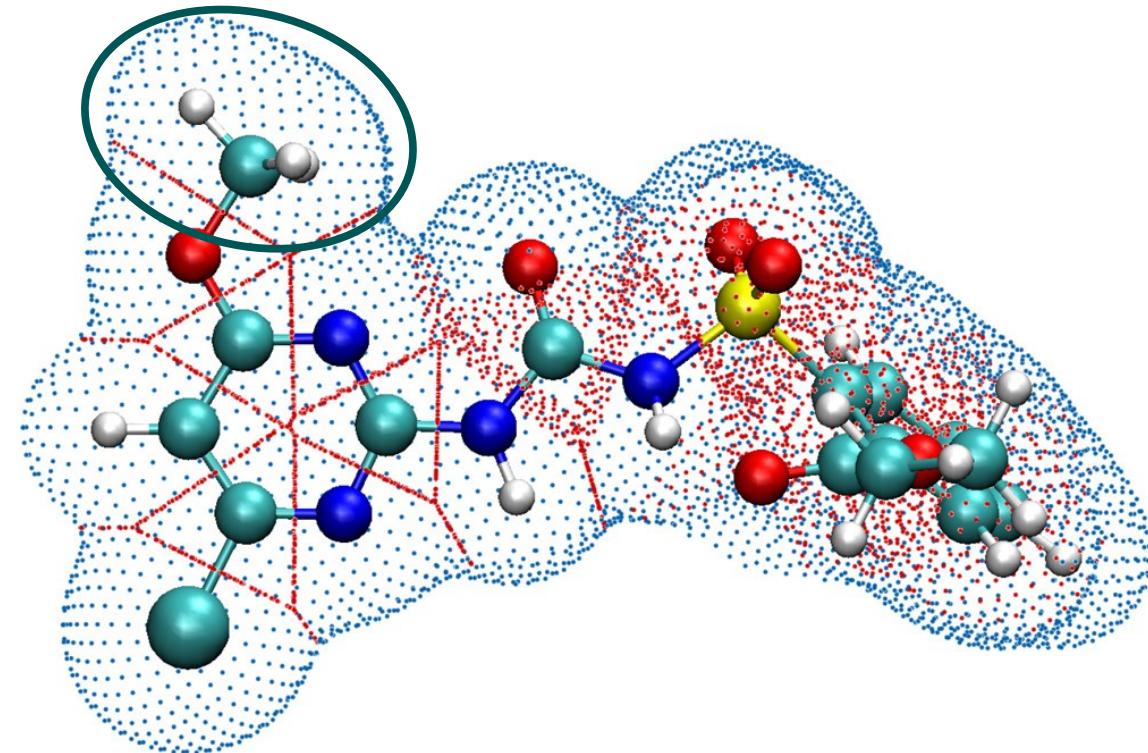
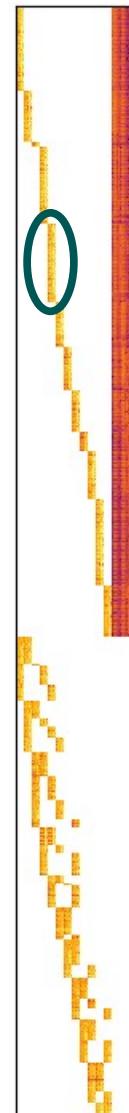
A few words on scaling

Matrix subblock:

Basis functions inside
one subcavity (const.)

X

Surface points of one
subcavity (\approx const.)





A few words on scaling

Matrix subblocks:

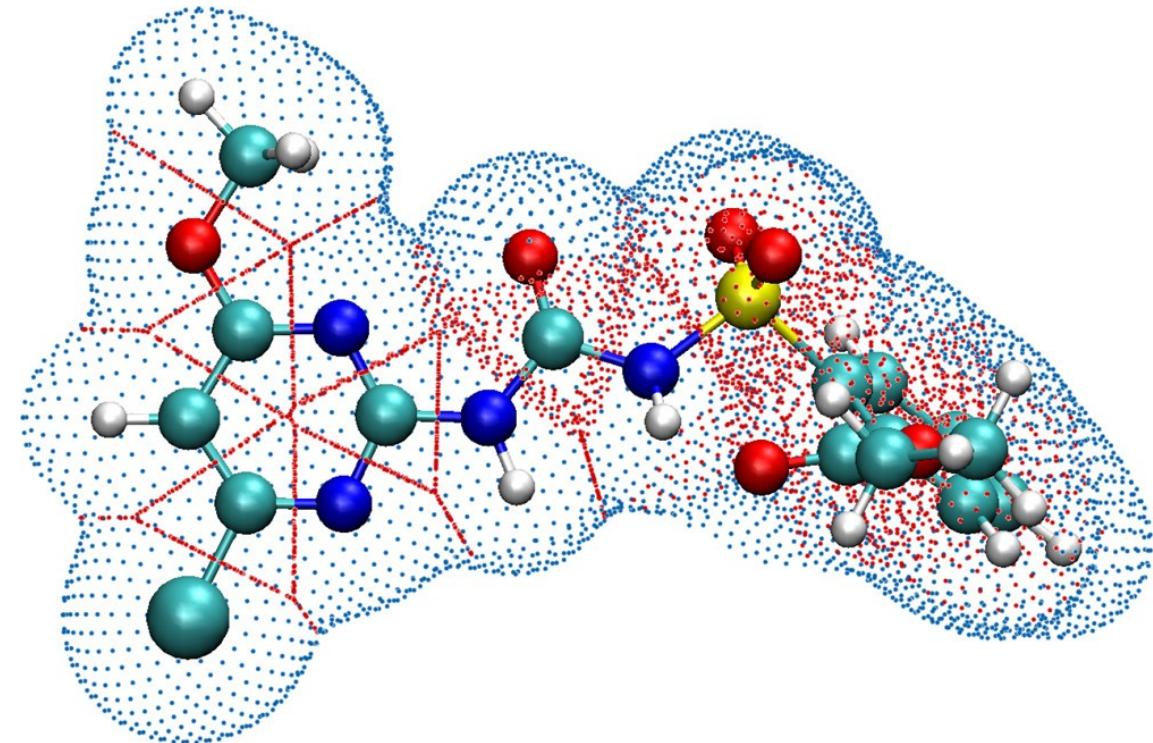
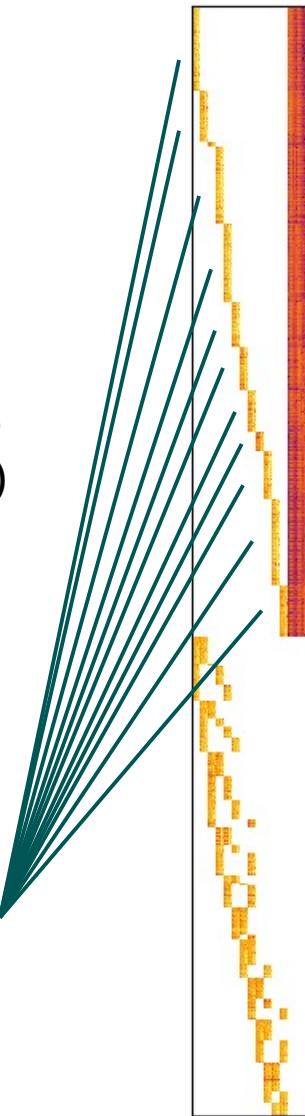
Basis functions inside
one subcavity (const.)

X

Surface points of one
subcavity (\approx const.)

X

Heavy atoms ($O(N)$)





A few words on scaling

Matrix subblocks:

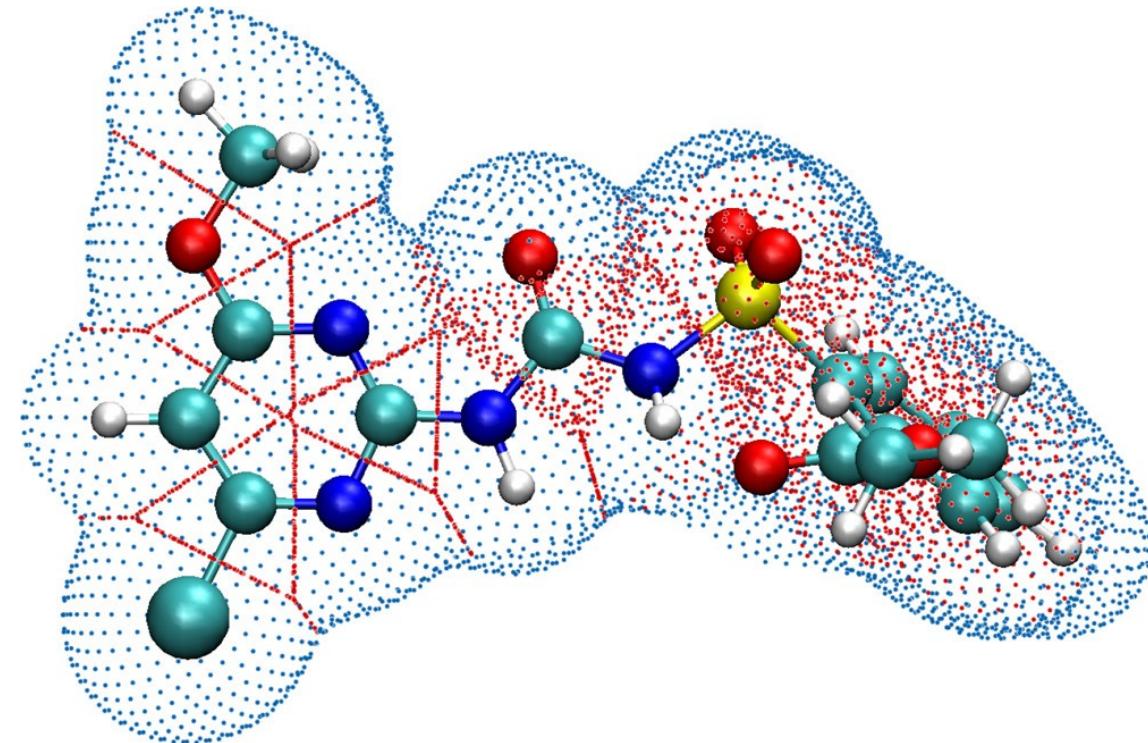
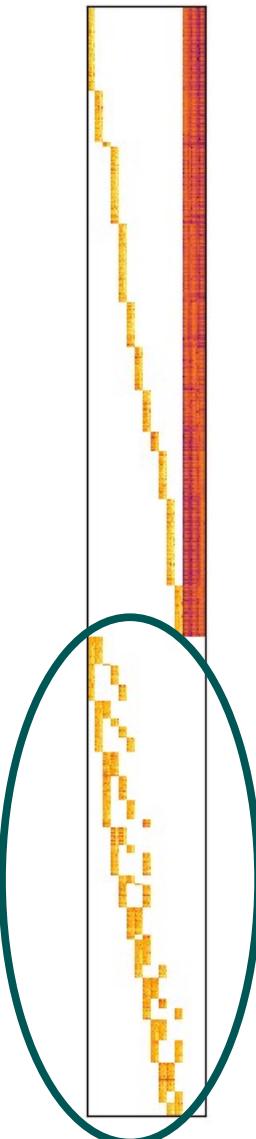
Basis functions inside
one subcavity (const.)

X

Interface points
between two
subcavities (\approx const.)

X

Touching pairs of
heavy atoms ($\approx O(N)$)





A few words on scaling

Matrix subblocks:

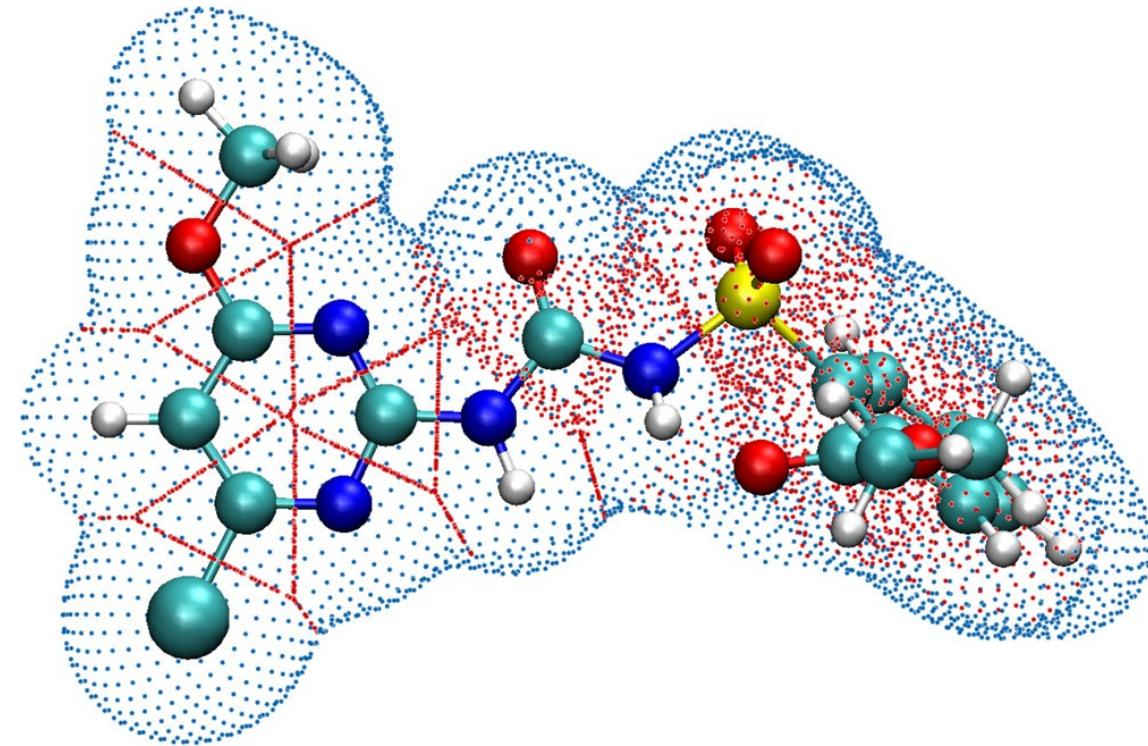
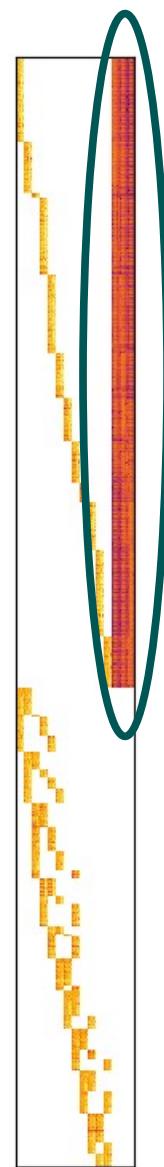
Basis functions outside cavity
per heavy atom (const.)...

X

... for each heavy
atom ($O(N)$)

X

Total cavity surface
points ($\approx O(N)$)





A few words on scaling

Matrix subblocks:

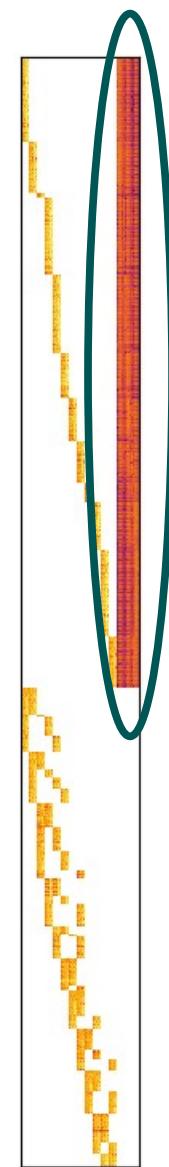
Basis functions outside cavity
per heavy atom (const.)...

X

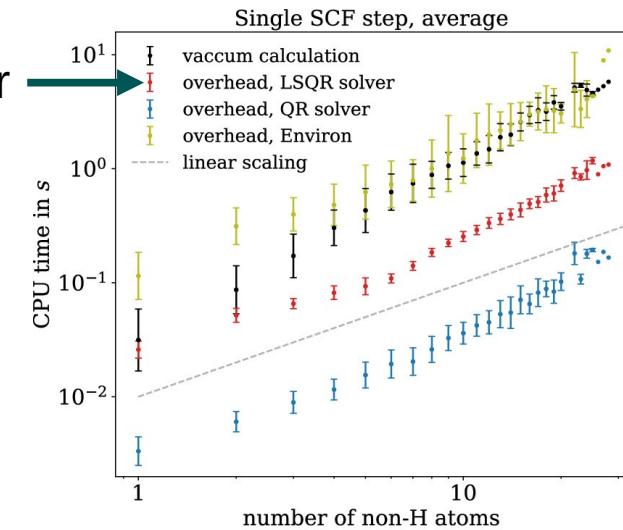
... for each heavy
atom ($O(N)$)

X

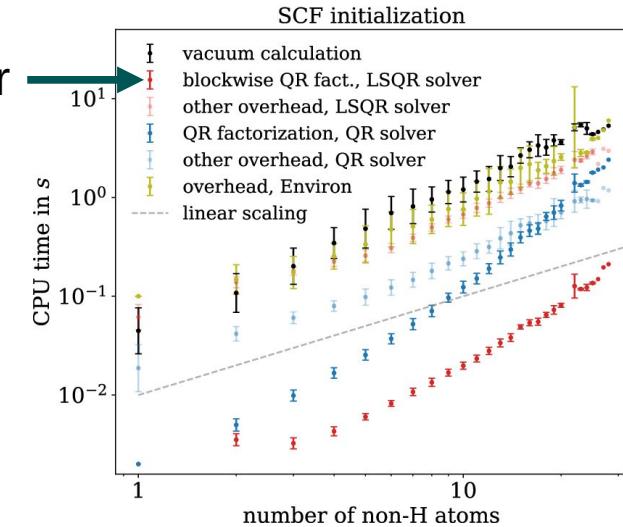
Total cavity surface
points ($\approx O(N)$)



Sparse solver



Sparse solver





A few words on scaling

Matrix subblocks:

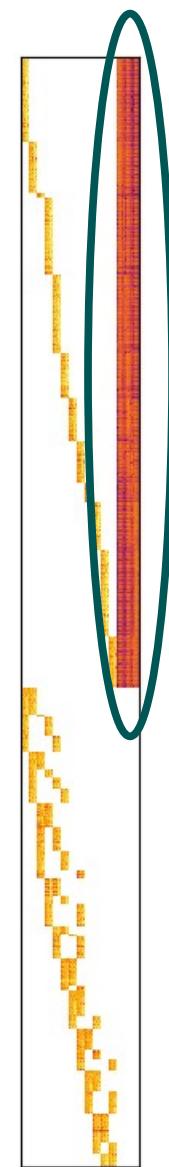
Basis functions outside cavity
per heavy atom (const.)...

X

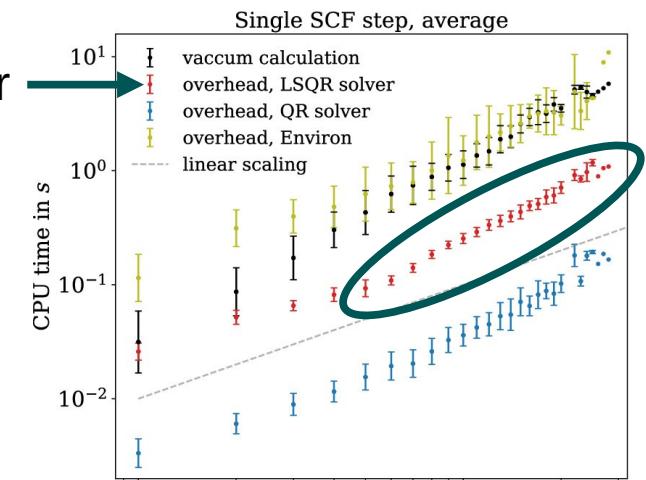
... for each heavy
atom ($O(N)$)

X

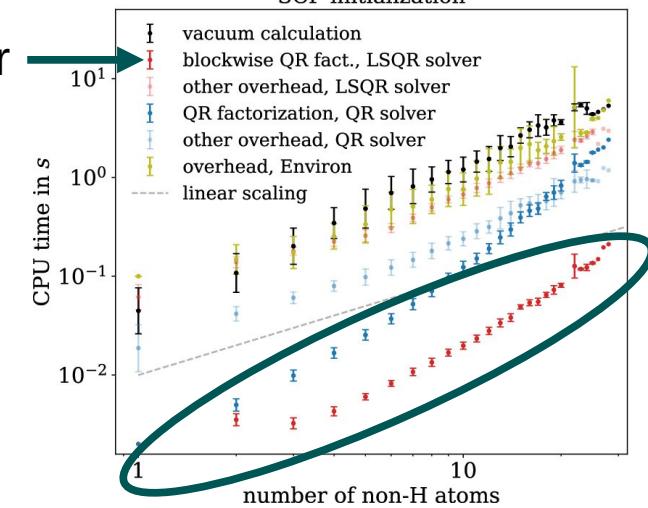
Total cavity surface
points ($\approx O(N)$)



Sparse solver



Sparse solver



Nonlinear
scaling



Forces



MPE implicit solvation

Derivatives of ...

$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}} = \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{elstat}} + \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}}$$

M.Sc. thesis of Daniel
Waldschmidt

$$\mathbf{F}_{x_N}^{\text{solv,elstat}} = Z_N \nabla_x \Phi_R(\mathbf{r}_N) + \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{bulk}} - 1}{8\pi} \oint_{c=0} d^2\mathbf{r} \mathbf{n} \circ \mathbf{v} \cdot (\mathbf{E}_{\text{in}} \circ \mathbf{E}_{\text{out}})$$

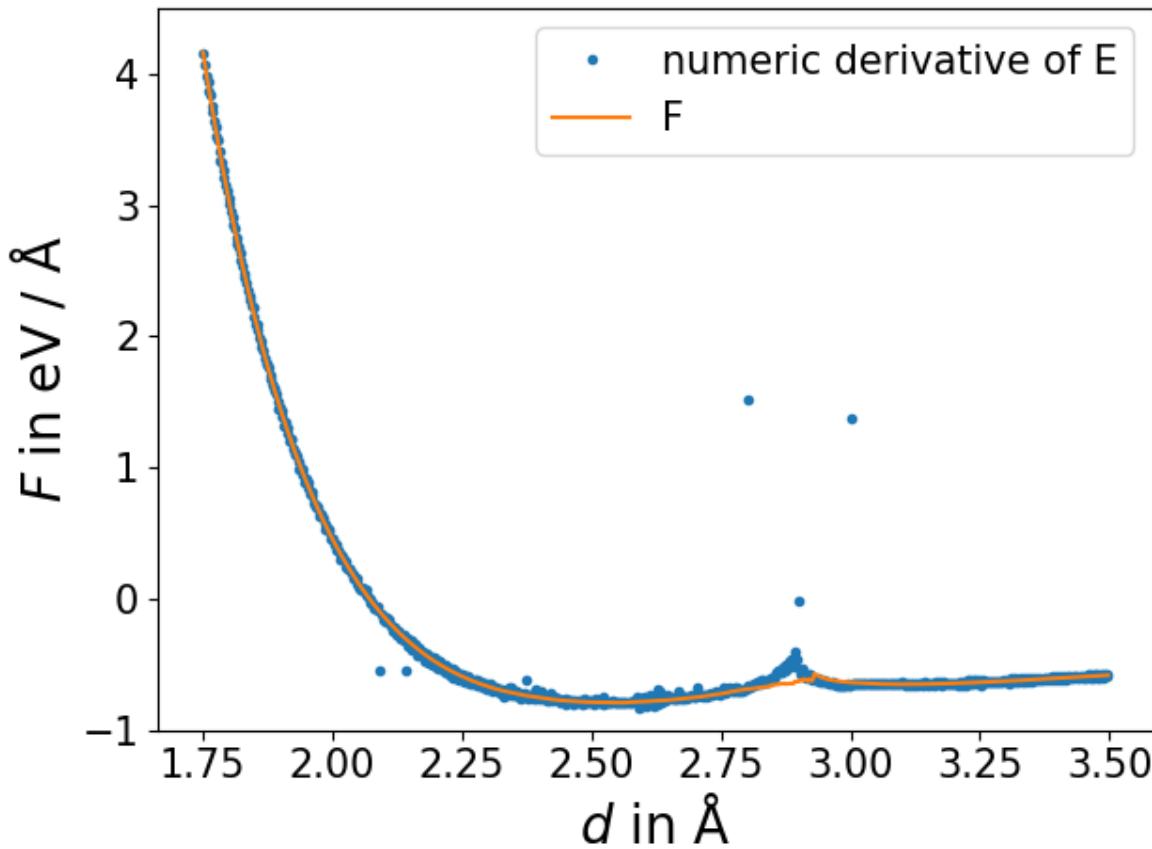
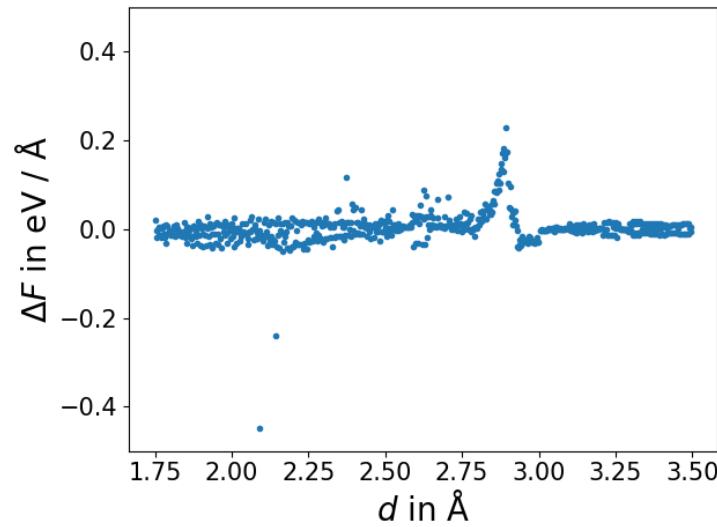
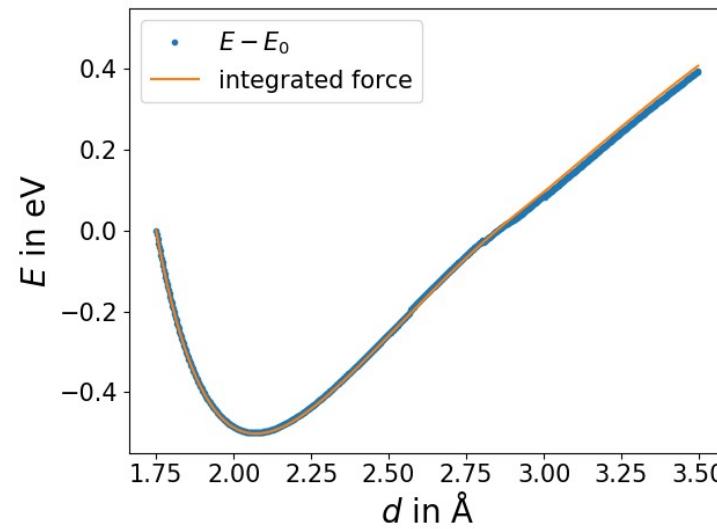
Gradient of solvent
potential at nucleus

Normal component of
nuclear derivative of
surface point position

E field at cavity
surface in limit from
inside and outside



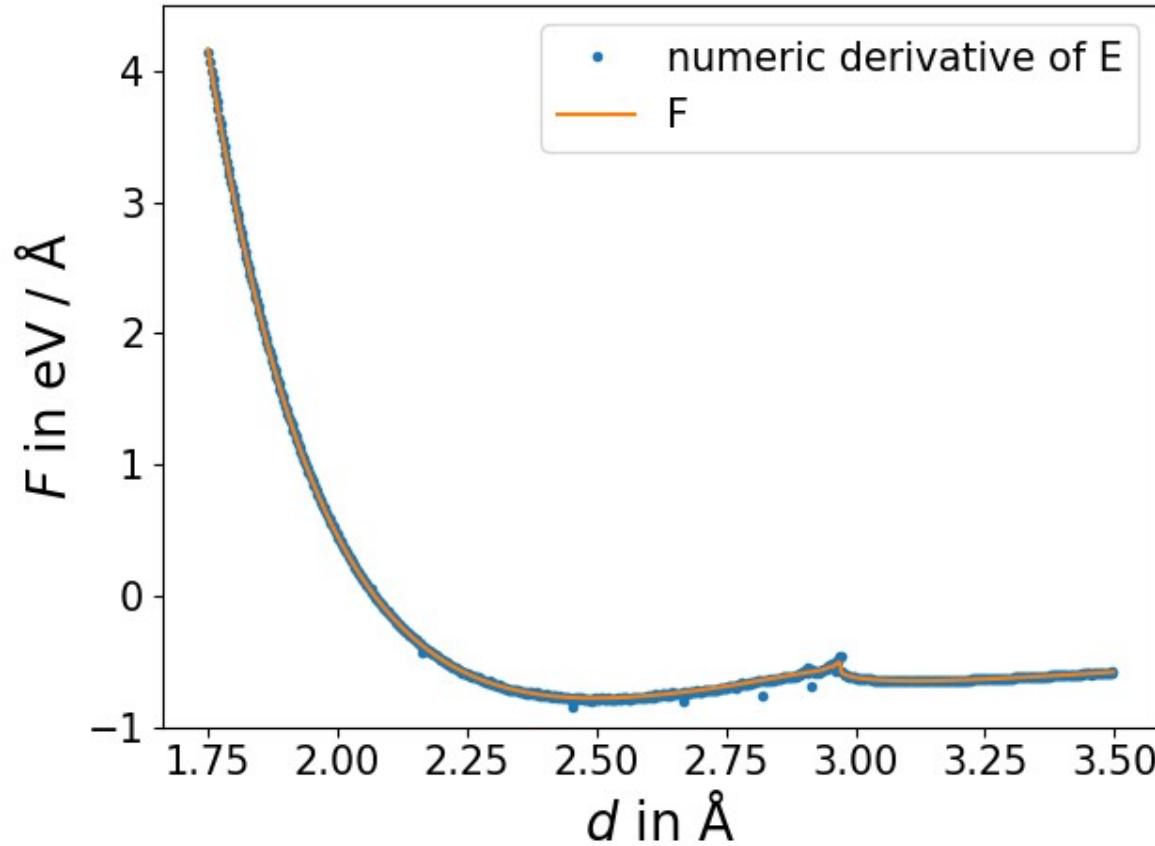
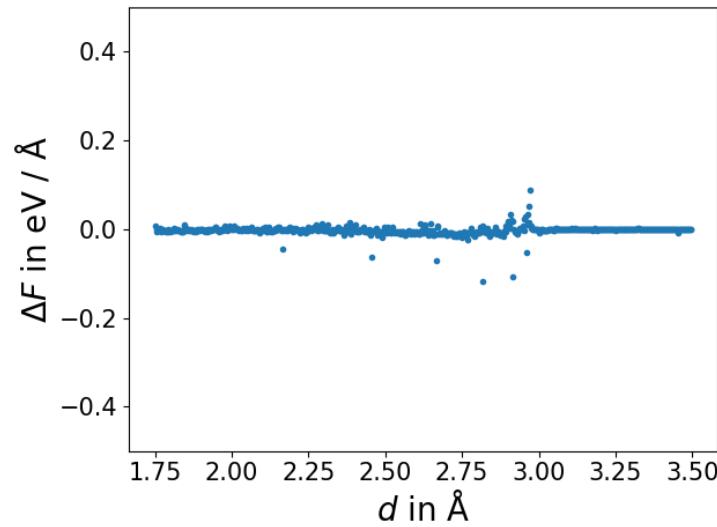
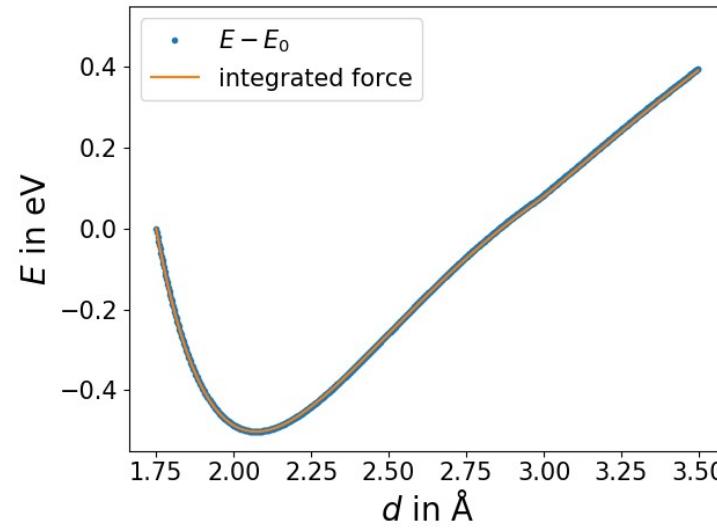
Test system: NaF dimer in $\epsilon = 2$



*extreme outliers not shown



Fixing the PES



MPE implicit solvation

Derivatives of ...

$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}} = \Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{elstat}} + \boxed{\Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}}}$$

“Everything else”
Post-SCF
correction

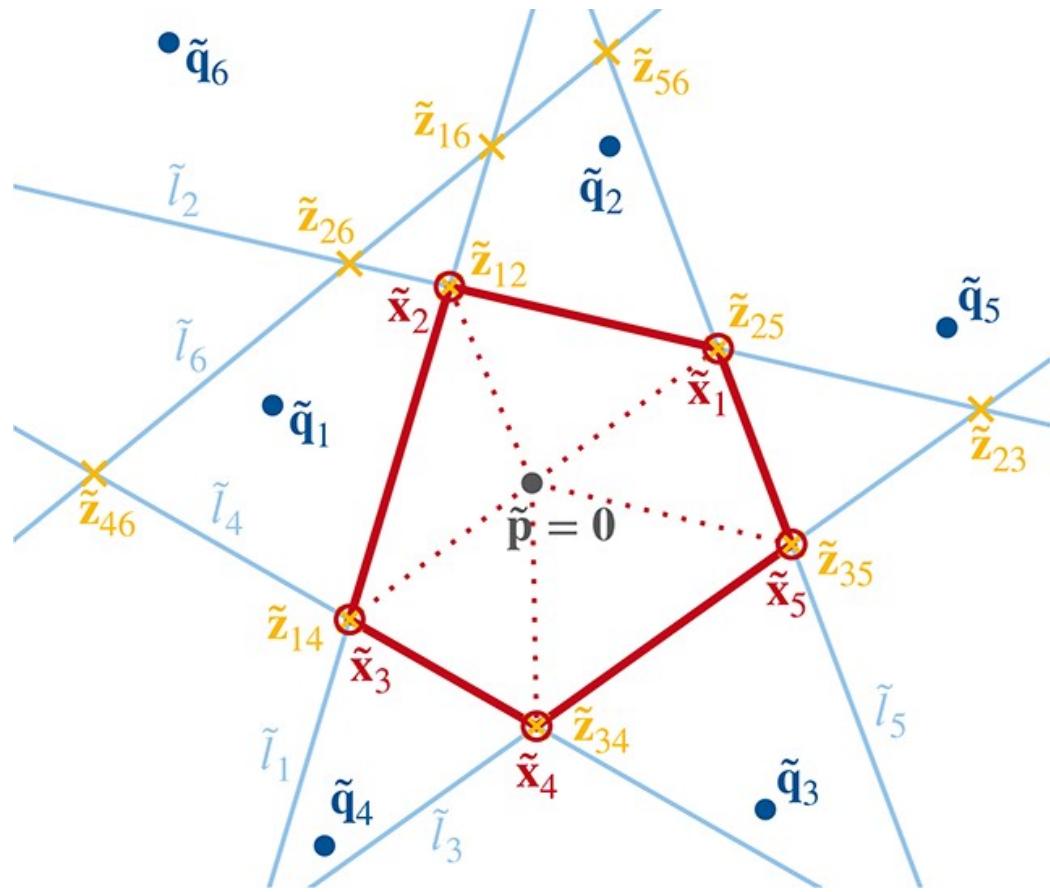
$$\Delta G_{\text{solv}}^{\text{non-elstat}} = \boxed{\alpha} \boxed{A}$$

Effective surface tension
Fitting parameter
Depends only on solvent

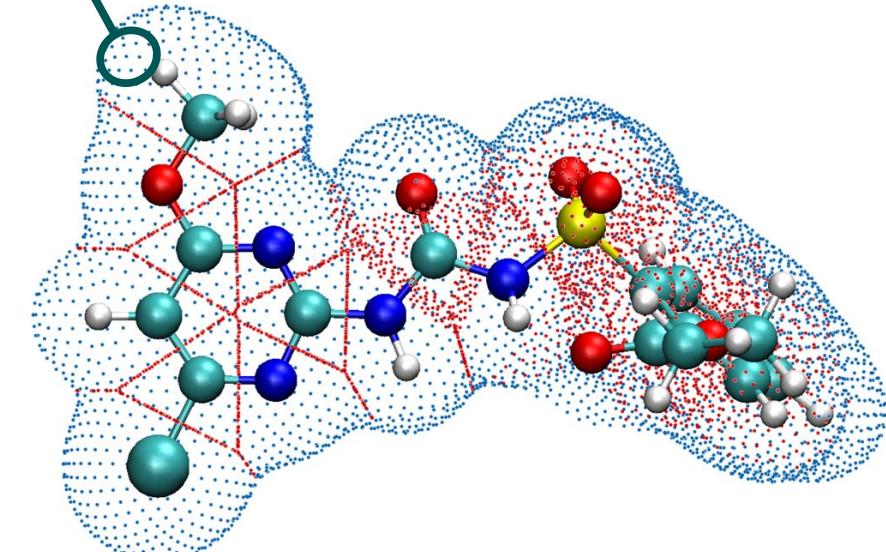
Cavity surface area



MPE implicit solvation

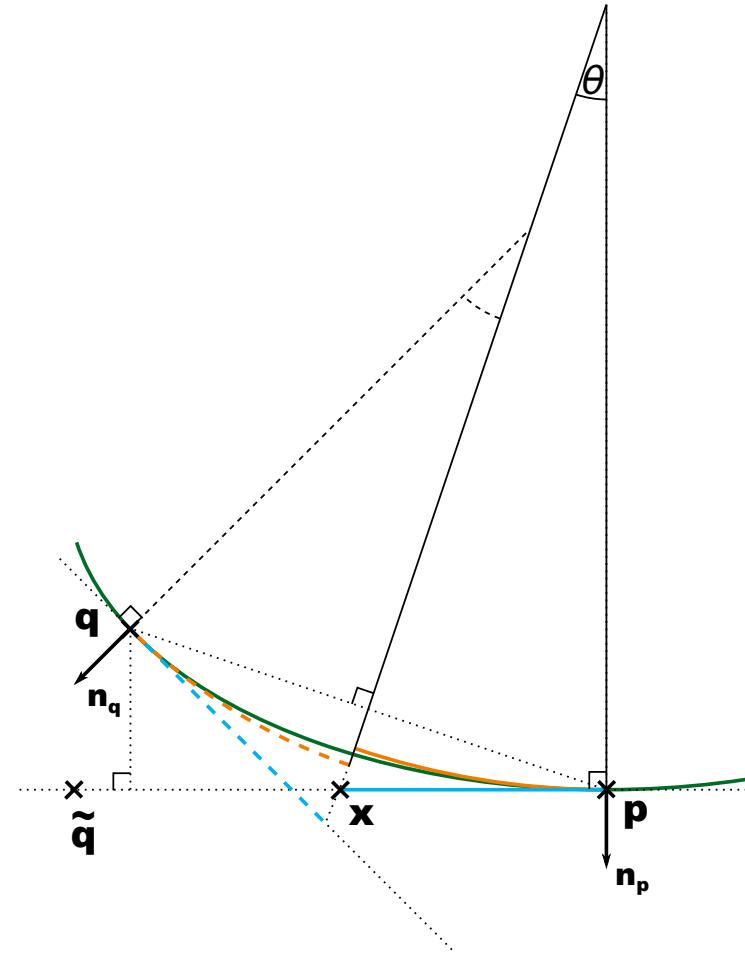
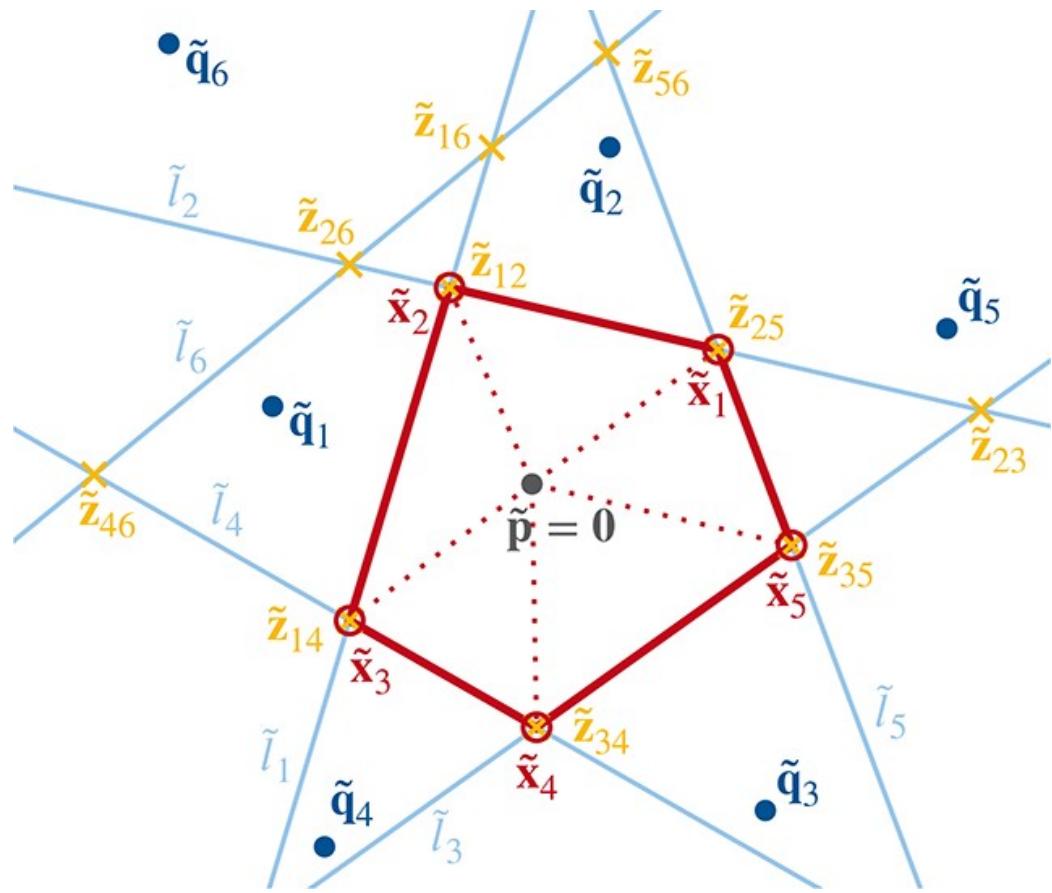


Point and its
neighbors



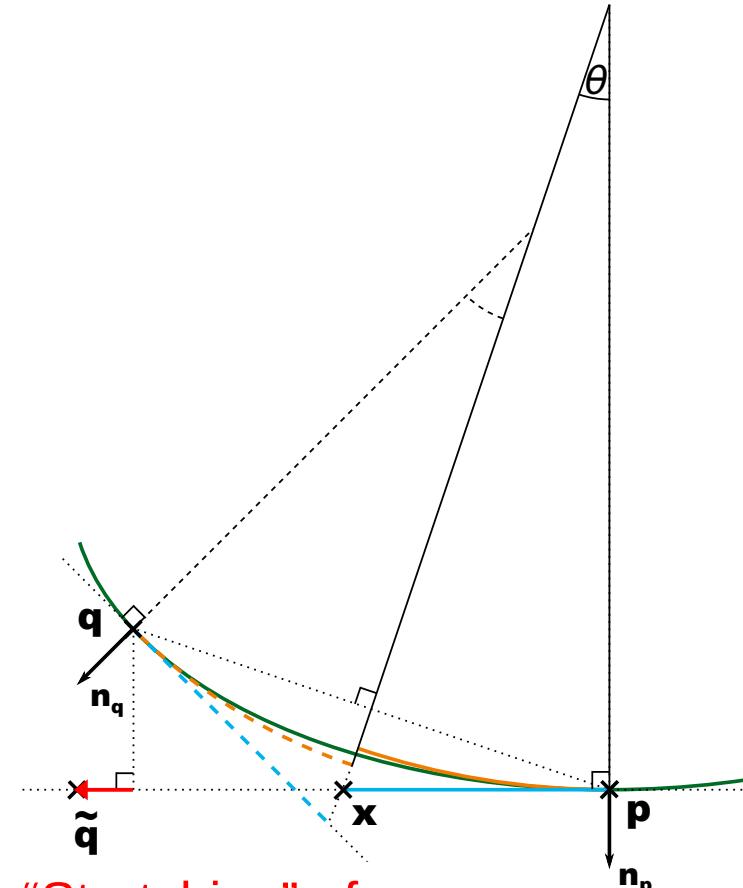
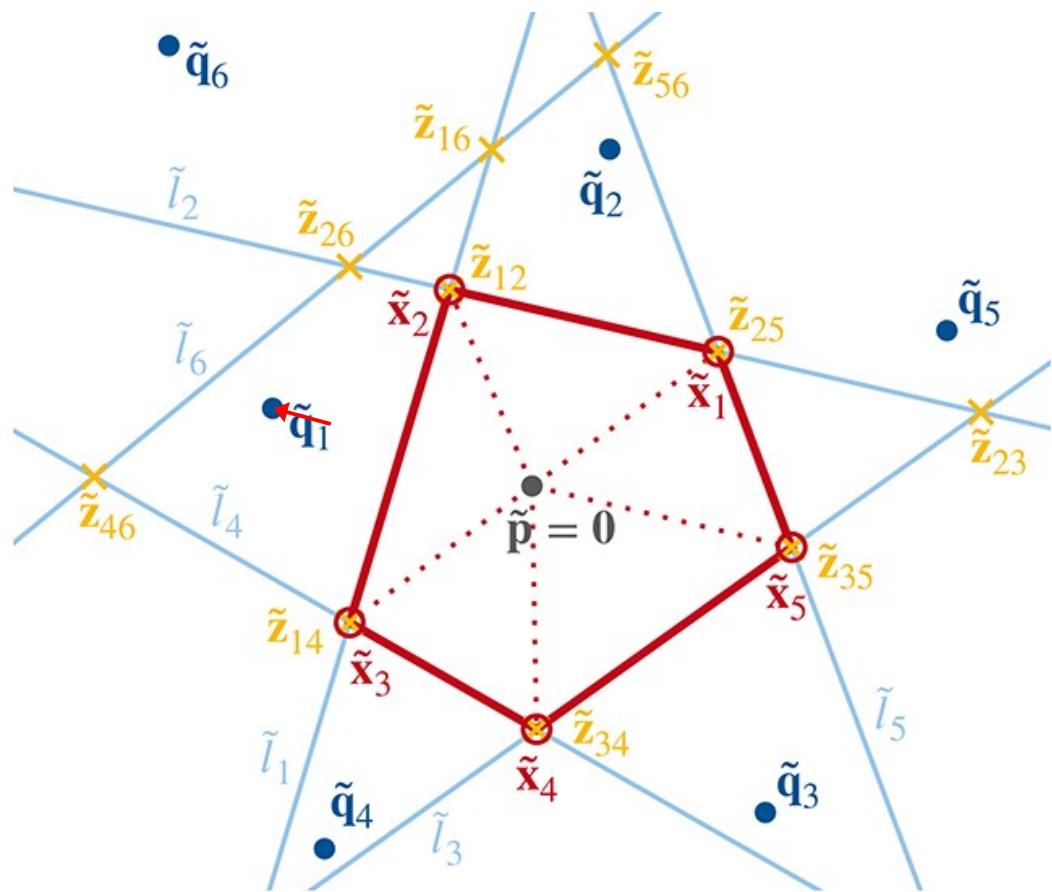


MPE implicit solvation





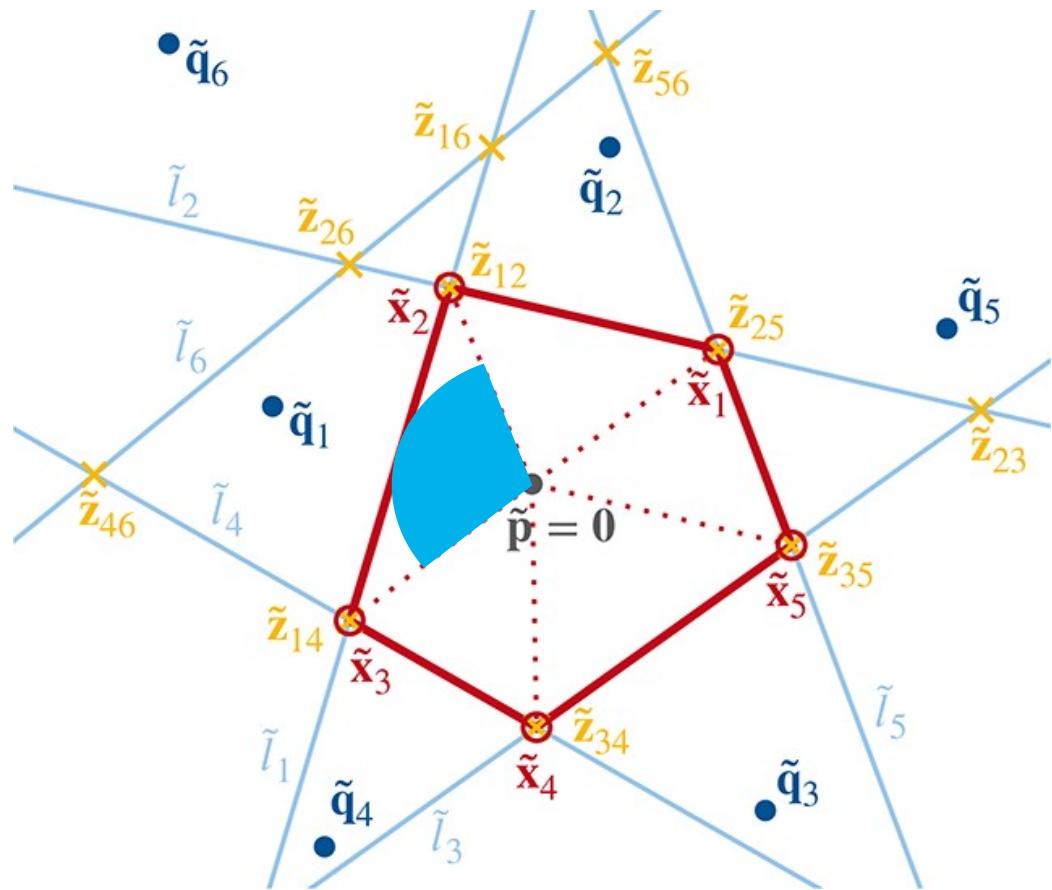
MPE implicit solvation



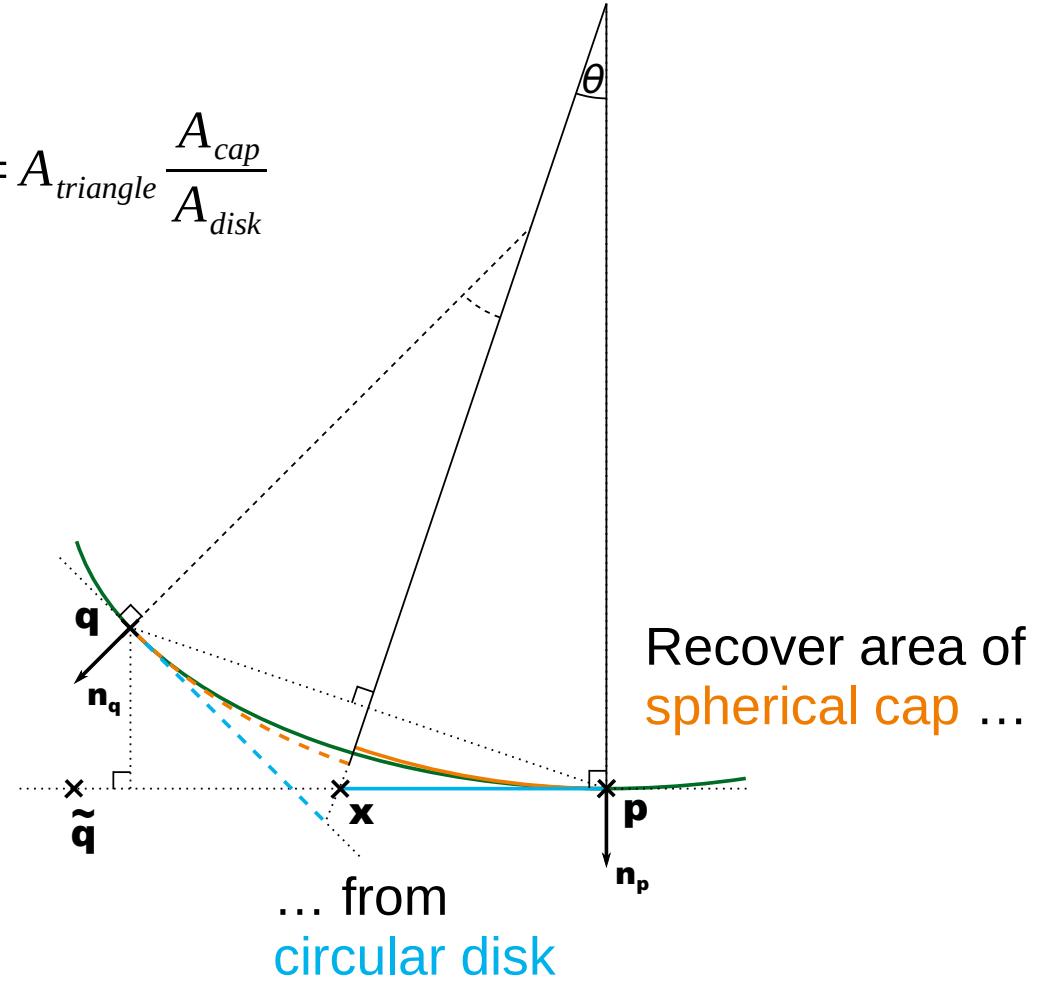
“Stretching” of
projected coordinates



MPE implicit solvation

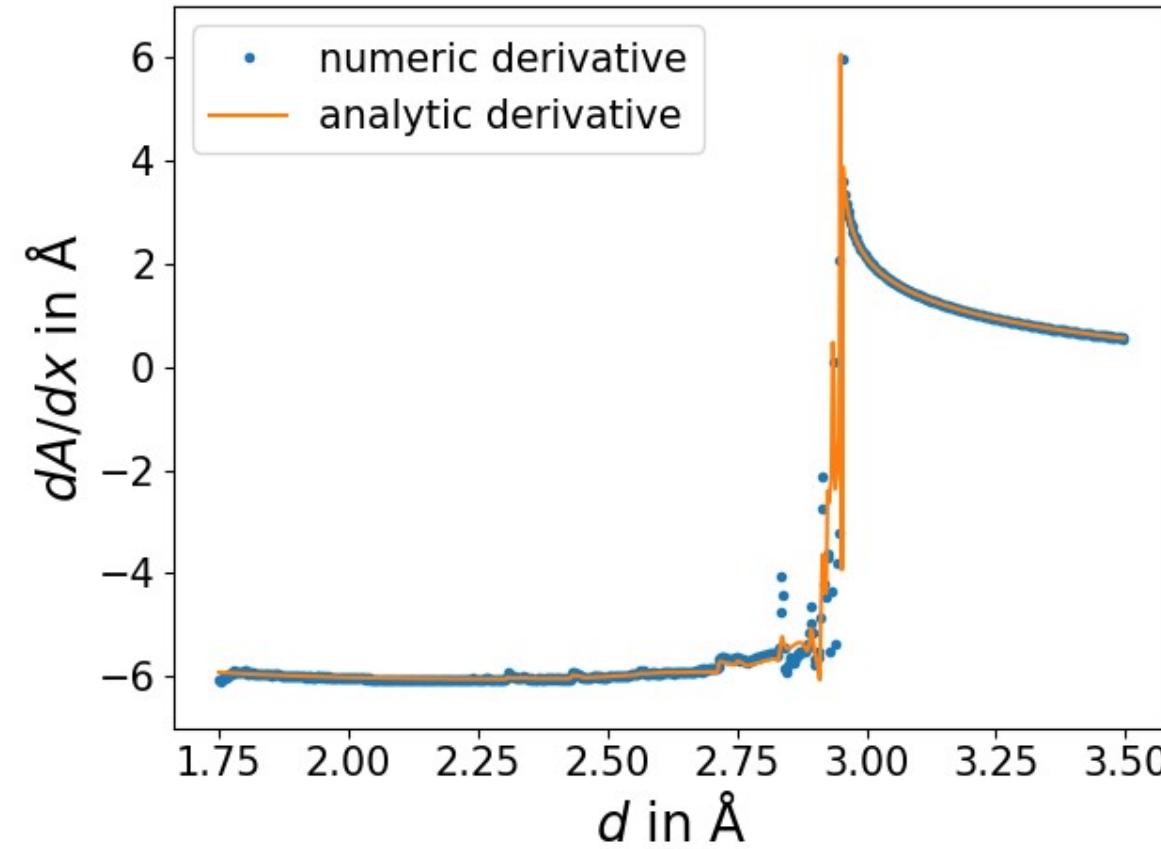
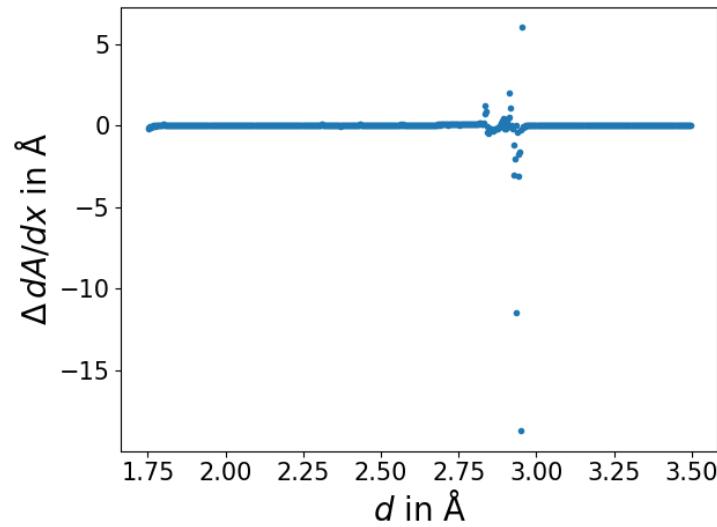
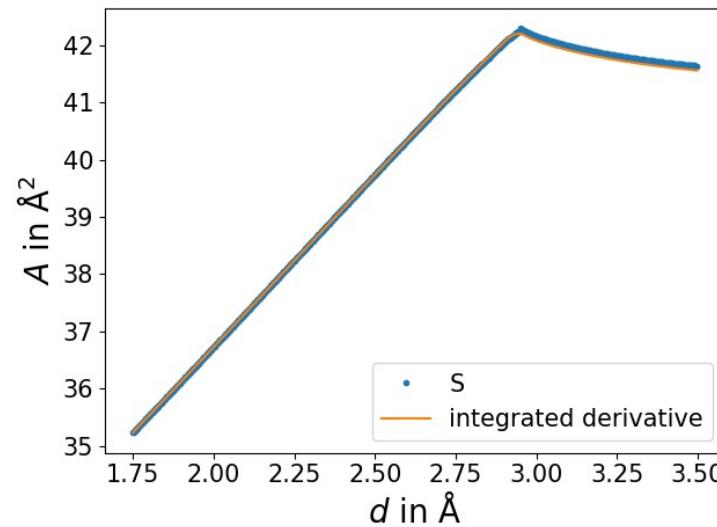


$$A = A_{triangle} \frac{A_{cap}}{A_{disk}}$$



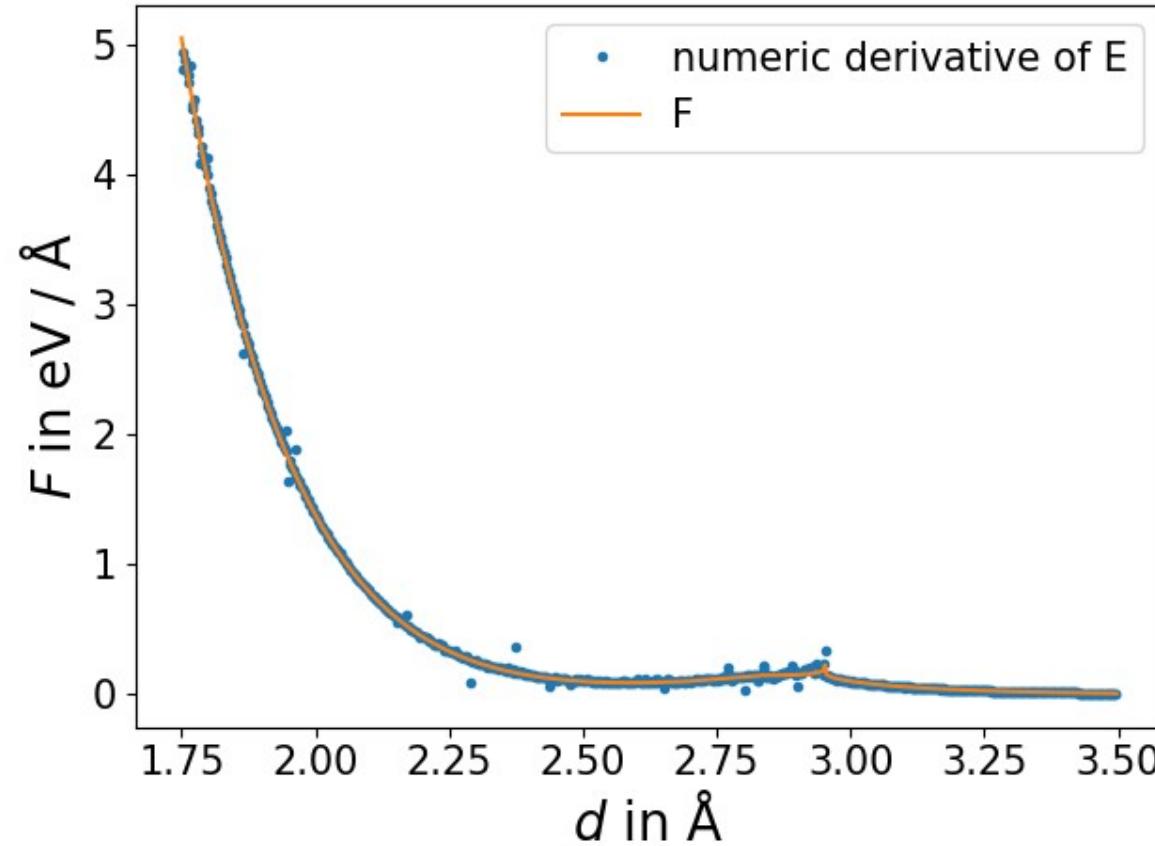
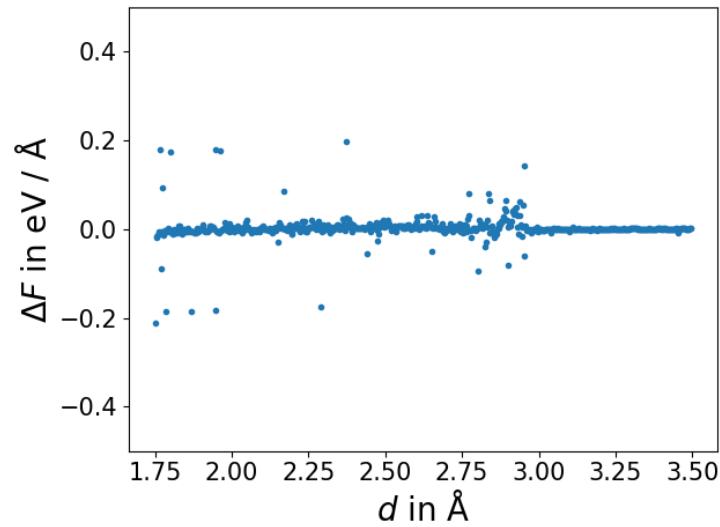
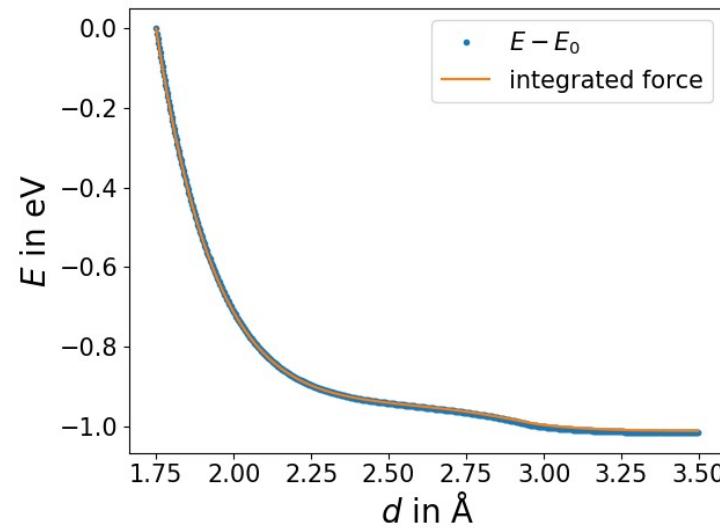


NaF in water, with non-electrostatic contributions





NaF in water, with non-electrostatic contributions



Conclusions

MPE implicit solvation

- One of multiple implicit solvation models in FHI-aims
- Treat neutral, cationic and anionic solutes with same parameter set
- Fast – not bottleneck compared to DFT
- Forces will soon be available

Acknowledgements

Karsten Reuter

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Christoph Scheurer

Sebastian Matera