Crash LAMMPS in 20 Minutes

Outline:

1. Basics, facts and my experiences.

2. Run through a simple example.

Basics of LAMMPS

LAMMPS is a classical molecular dynamics software written in C++ codes. It stands for **L**arge-scale **A**tomic/**M**olecular **M**assively **P**arallel **S**imulator. It uses common integration scheme (velocity-Verlet), but also can minimize energy to desired energy tolerance (gradient descent), etc. Users write a simple text file with LAMMPS's own syntax to run a simulation.

LAMMPS has potentials for a range of materials: metals, semiconductors, small molecules, colloids, polymers, biomolecules, granular matter, etc., by simulating discrete particles with a variety of interactions, both in 2D and 3D. Information of particles and their interactions can be saved as files for further analysis.

Basics of LAMMPS

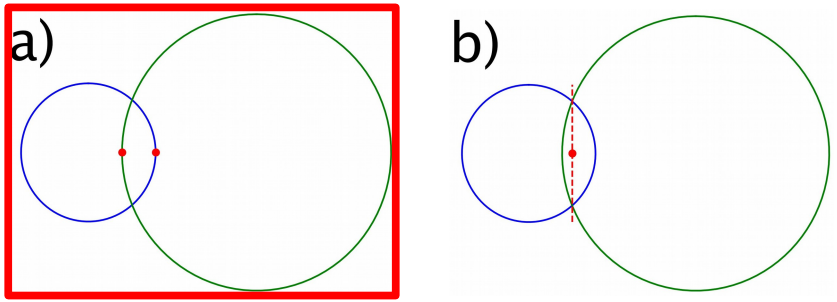
Besides running on single processors, it can be run in parallel, using a spatial-decomposition of the simulation domain and message-passing techniques to communicate between the domains. Many of its models have versions that provide accelerated performance on CPUs, GPUs, and Intel Xeon Phis.

LAMMPS is open source, and distributed by Sandia National Laboratories (DOE). All LAMMPS development is done via GitHub, which releases bug fixes and new features periodically. Its version is described by the release date, i.e. “30 April 2019”. The code is designed to be easy to modify or extend with new functionality. Users can also participate in development process.

Something You Need to Know about LAMMPS

It CANNOT simulate a continuous field such as fluid flow or deformation of an elastic body, nor electronic structures of an atom.

For granular features: contact location is on the surface of contacting spheres. a) is right, b) is wrong.



Recent release relevant for granular materials (Patch release 30 April 2019)

1. Fixes bug in calculation of relative tangential velocity for granular wall particle interactions.
2. Radius of curvature for curved regions was incorrectly used to compute wall-particle overlaps.

Performance of LAMMPS

Simulation time depends on number of particles and number of boundaries used.

My experience:
With realistic soft material (1 Gpa), one time step = 1 um, one 4GHz CPU (Intel).

~1,000 particles, 3 boundaries: ~250 simulation secs / real day
~10,000 particles (250 rigid hexapods), 2 boundaries: ~40 simulation secs / real day
~50,000 particles, 2 boundaries: ~10 simulation secs / real day

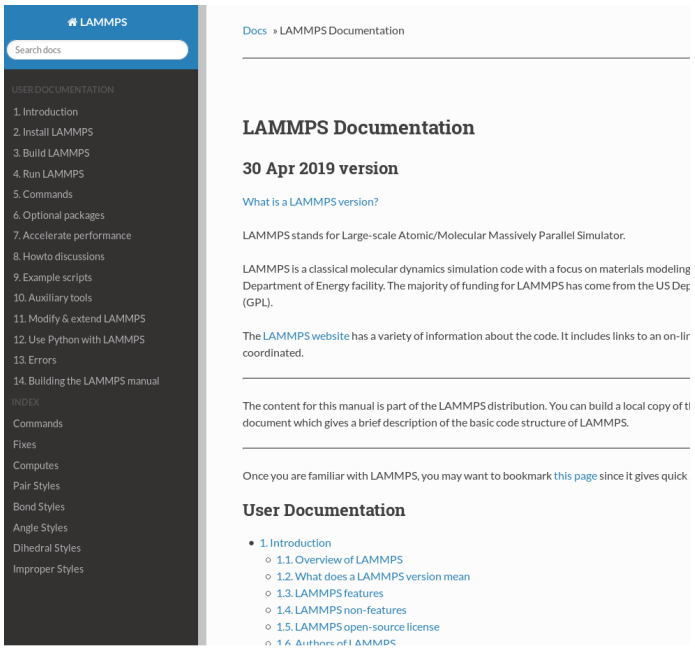
Output data files could also get huge (~1GB).

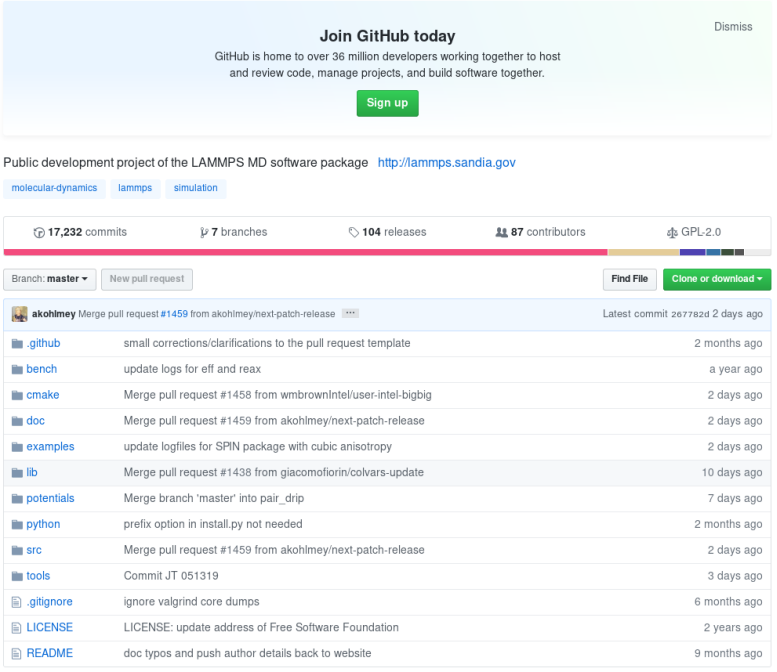
My learning experience: start playing with very simple, quick-run and relevant example codes they provided, understand them, modify and combine them into my simulation.

INSTALLATION: type *lmp* (or *lmp_serial, lmp_daily*) in your terminal and look for installation instructions, otherwise please visit the webpage https://lammps.sandia.gov/doc/Install.html

In the same folder:

1. Run *$lmp -in in.pour* it will generate a *log.lammps* file and images. Read through comments in the code and do test runs.
2. basic syntax: **command_type: command_name, parameter1, parameter2 ...**
3. documentations: https://lammps.sandia.gov/doc/Manual.html
   https://github.com/lammps/lammps





Homework !!

Some challenges to take:

1. Modify in.pour to start a chute flow after particles are poured.
    Hint: unfix the pour command ‘fix ins’ and add new ‘fix gravity’
        or look up the original pour example in LAMMPS example archive:
        https://github.com/lammps/lammps/blob/master/examples/pour/in.pour

2. Modify in.pour to add a cylindrical boundary (axis in the z direction) in the middle before pouring, so particles pack around it.
    Hint: look up command ‘fix wall/gran’ or ‘fix wall/gran/region’

3*.Following the hw2, let the cylindrical boundary to move in +x direction as a function of time.
    Hint: look up ‘region’ command and also ‘fix wall/gran/region’ command

The person who can show Yuchen the first two simulations in action will receive special treats.