

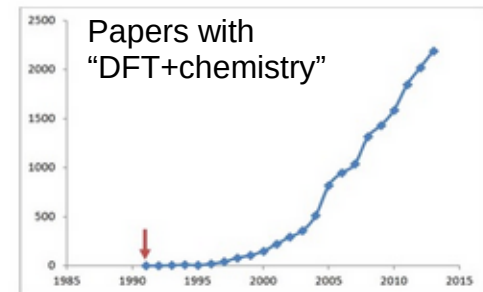
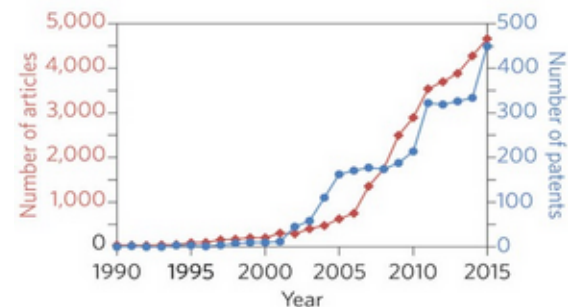


Revolutionizing Catalysis Industry through Automated Multiscale Modeling and Active Exploration of Chemical Space

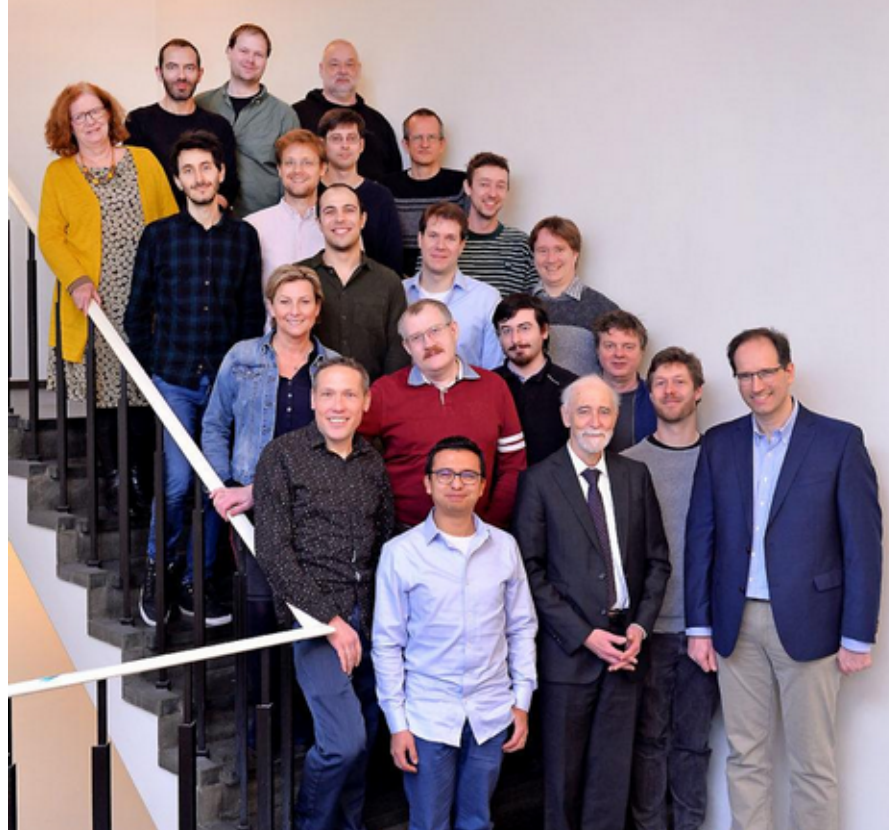
Nestor F. Aguirre
Scientific Software Developer
aguirre@scm.com

Background: SCM, ADF & AMS

- AMOL/ADF: first DFT code for chemistry (1970s)
Baerends@VU (>'73), Ziegler@Calgary(+) (>'75)
- 1980s: Mitsui, Shell, Akzo, Unilever: training@Amsterdam
 - Tom Ziegler => Ziegler-Natta catalysts, hydroformulation
 - BAND for periodic systems
- SCM: Spin-off company 1995
 - To keep supporting users
- 2010s: DFTB, ReaxFF, COSMO-RS (Albemarle, DSM)
- 2019: Multi-scale: ReaxPro (BASF, Dow, Shell, JM)
- 2022: 24 people (19 senior PhD's) + 3 EU fellows
Many academic collaborators & EU networks
SCM: development, debug, port, optimize, & support

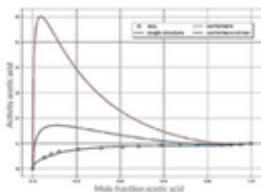


The SCM team celebrating 25 years (2020)



Amsterdam Modeling Suite

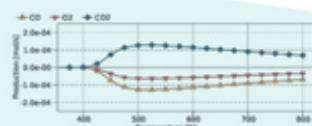
Continuum



Fluid Thermodynamics

COSMO-RS
COSMO-SAC
UNIFAC

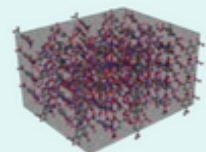
Mesoscale



Kinetics

Kinetic Monte Carlo
Microkinetics

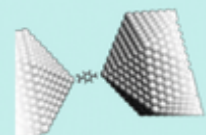
Materials



Force Fields

ReaxFF, GFN-FF
Machine Learning Potentials
Apple & P

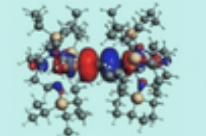
Nano



QM/MM

FDE, Hybrid Engine

Atomistic



Tight binding

GFN-xTB, DFTB

Periodic DFT

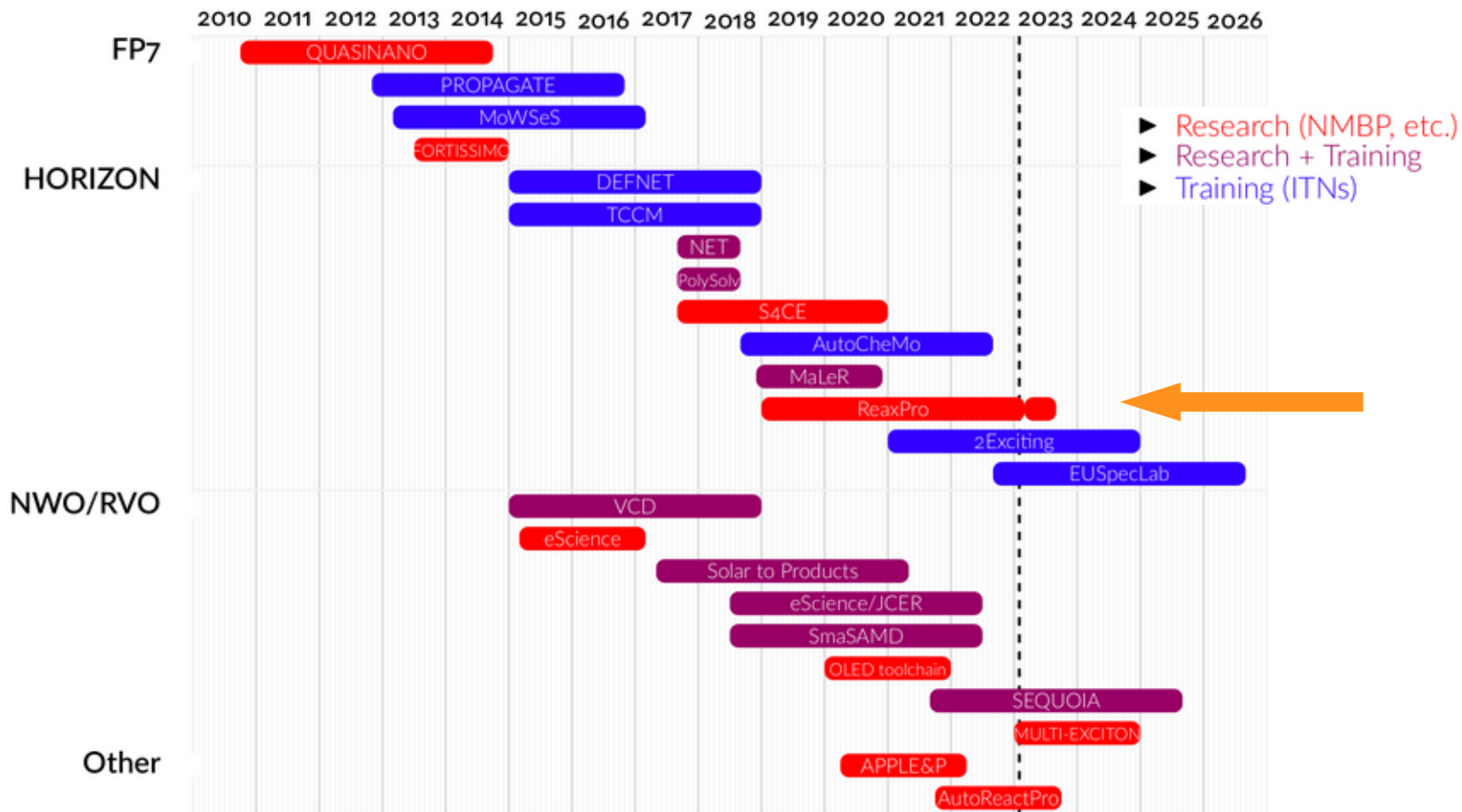
BAND, Quantum Espresso

Molecular DFT

ADF

- Integrated GUI
- Python scripting (workflows)
- Tools: parametrization, reaction mapping & analysis
- AMSdriver: MD, MC, PES exploration
 - Hybrid: multi-layer,
 - QM/MM, QM/QM'
 - Automated reaction
 - Network mapping
 - Analysis, properties








(EU) collaborations



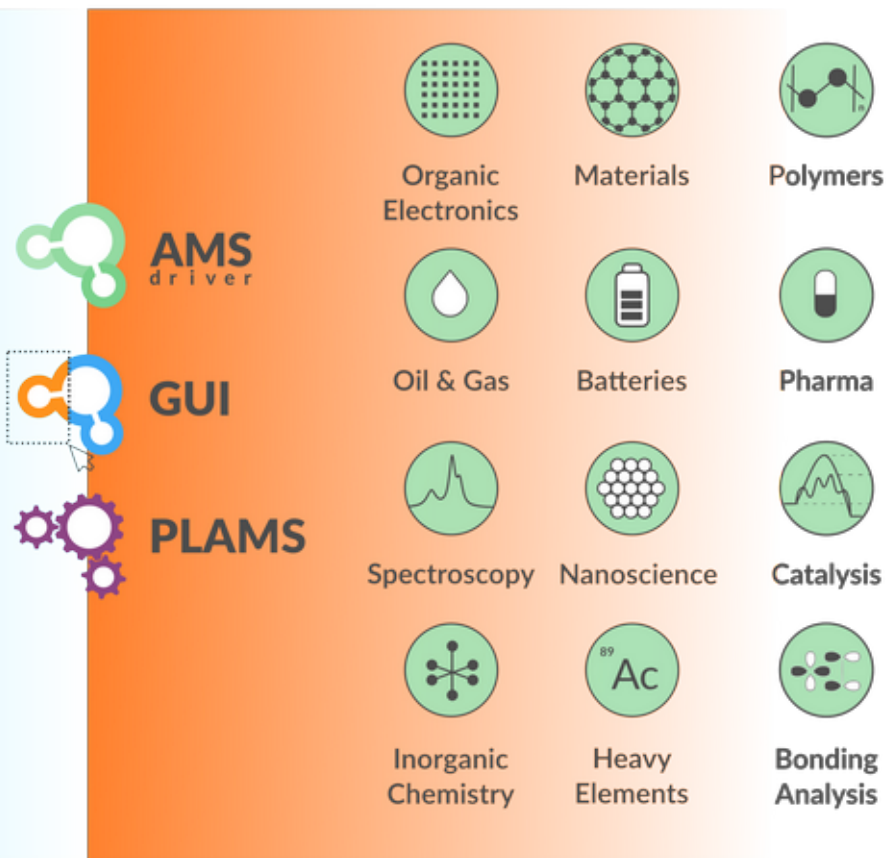
Joint Code Development

- We **collaborate** with academic groups developing code.
- They provide **code and/or know-how** (algorithms, test sets, etc).
- We focus on **usability** (e.g. GUI), **performance** (optimization, parallelization, etc.), long-term **maintenance** and **support**.
- We **integrate and distribute** code.
- Academic developers get **increased visibility and outreach**, citations, software licenses, etc.
- And they **keep their intellectual property**.

Engines

-  **ADF**
-  **BAND**
-  **DFTB**
-  **MOPAC**
-  **ReaxFF**
-  **COSMO-RS**
-  **External
Quantum Chemistry Codes**

Popular research topics for the Amsterdam Modeling Suite



AMS driver is a powerful central tool in the [Amsterdam Modeling Suite](#) for complex potential energy tasks, such as molecular dynamics, Monte Carlo, PES scans, and finding transition states.

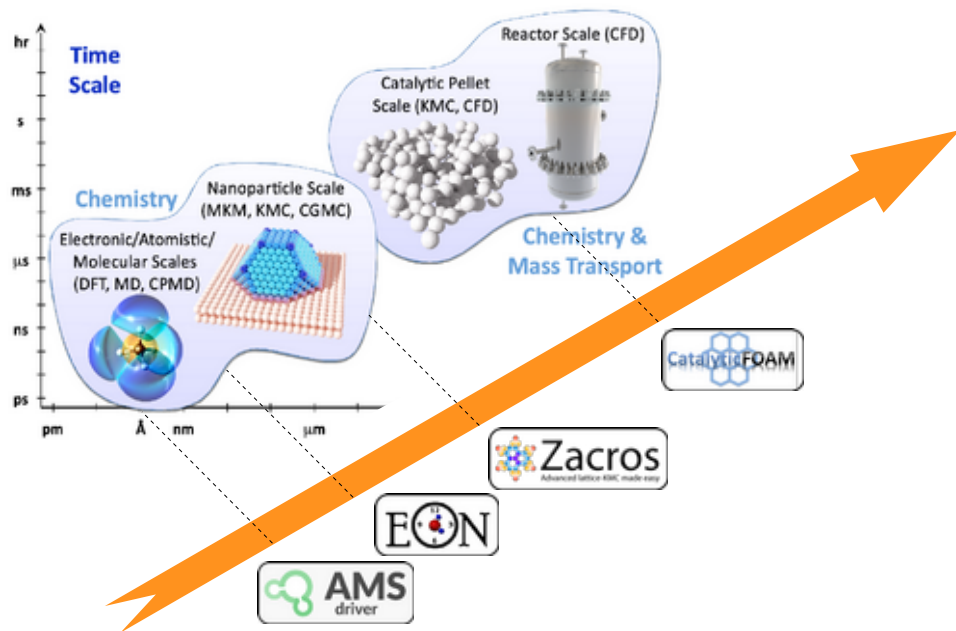
The AMS driver provides efficient and reliable implementations for common tasks like geometry optimization or transition state searches as well as more advanced modeling and simulation options like Grand Canonical Monte Carlo, force bias Monte Carlo, and the molecule gun.



Revolutionizing Catalysis Industry through Automated Multiscale Modeling and Active Exploration of Chemical Space

Nestor F. Aguirre
Scientific Software Developer
aguirre@scm.com

The ReaxPro Project



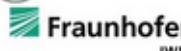
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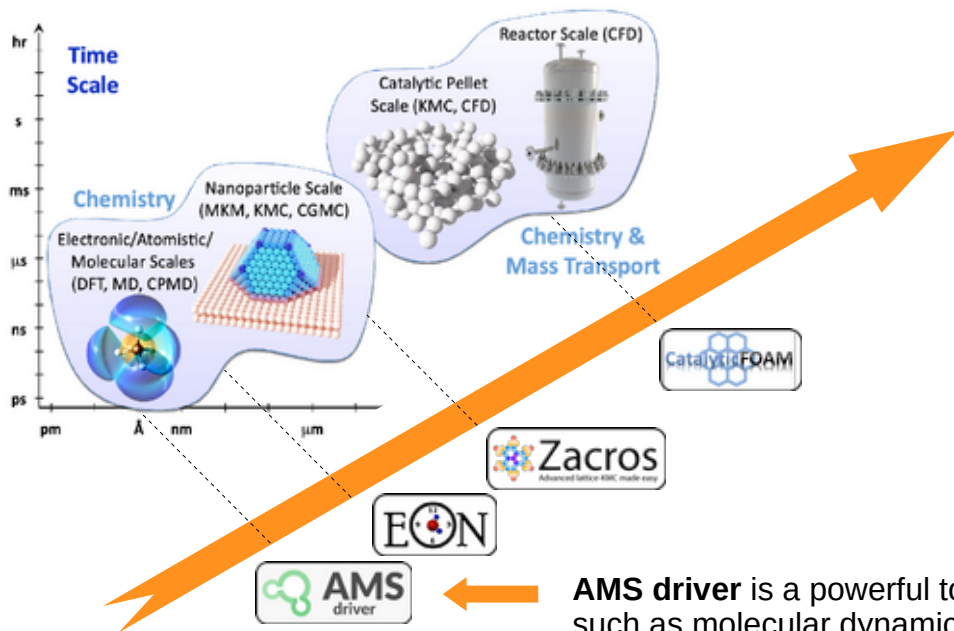
CONSORTIUM



We create chemistry



The ReaxPro Project



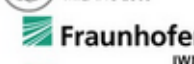
AMS driver is a powerful tool for potential energy tasks, such as molecular dynamics, Monte Carlo, and finding transition states with our atomistic modules (engines) such as ADF, BAND, DFTB, MOPAC, ReaxFF, Machine Learning Potentials, and Force Field.

<https://www.scm.com/product/ams/>

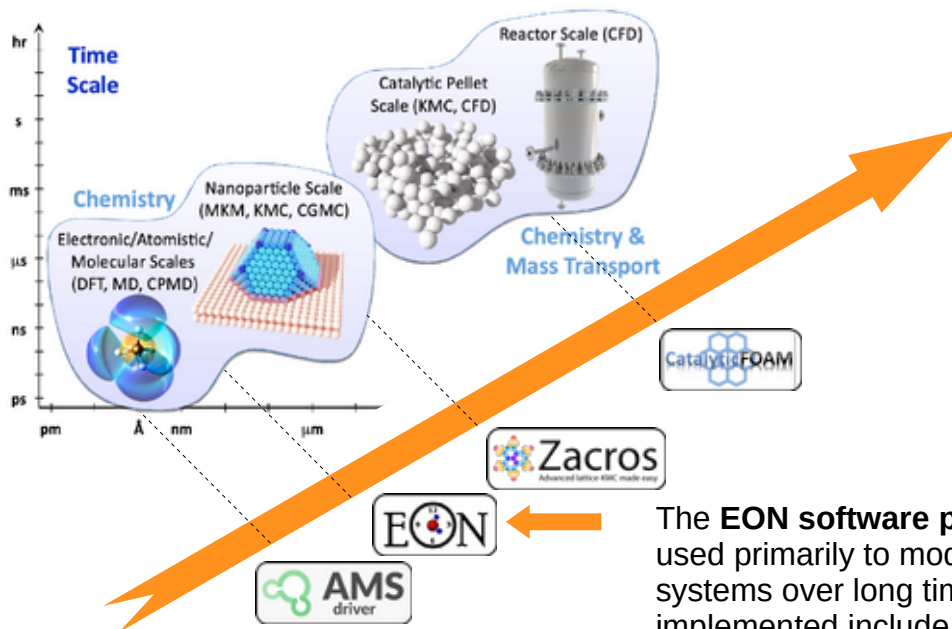
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The ReaxPro Project



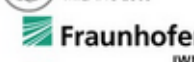
The **EON software package** contains a set of algorithms used primarily to model the evolution of atomic scale systems over long time scales. The algorithms currently implemented include parallel replica dynamics, hyperdynamics, adaptive kinetic Monte Carlo, and basin hopping. The EON software is a collaboration between the Henkelman and Jónsson research groups.

<https://theory.cm.utexas.edu/eon/>

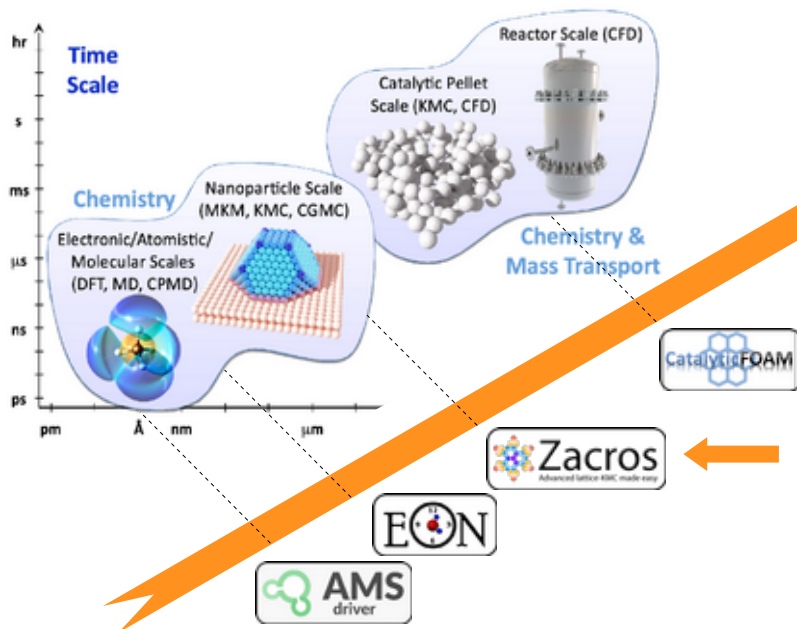
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The ReaxPro Project



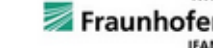
Zacros is a Kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC) software package, for simulating molecular phenomena on catalytic surfaces. Zacros enables to perform dynamic modeling of adsorption, desorption, surface diffusion, and reaction processes on heterogeneous catalysts. Zacros is developed by a team of scientists at UCL, led by Dr Michail Stamatakis,

<https://zacros.org/>

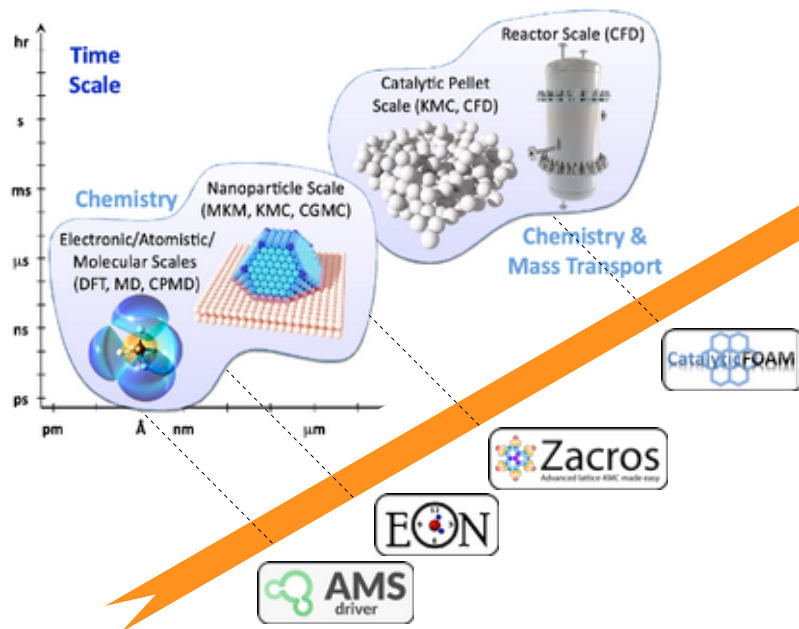
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The ReaxPro Project



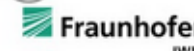
CatalyticFOAM allows for the solution of Navier-Stokes equations for complex and general geometries for reacting flows at surfaces, based on microkinetic descriptions of the surface reactivity. catalyticFoam has been developed in the Multiscale Catalysis Group of the Laboratory of Catalysis and Catalytic Processes of Politecnico di Milano.

<https://www.catalyticfoam.polimi.it/>
<https://github.com/multiscale-catalysis-polimi/catalyticFoam>

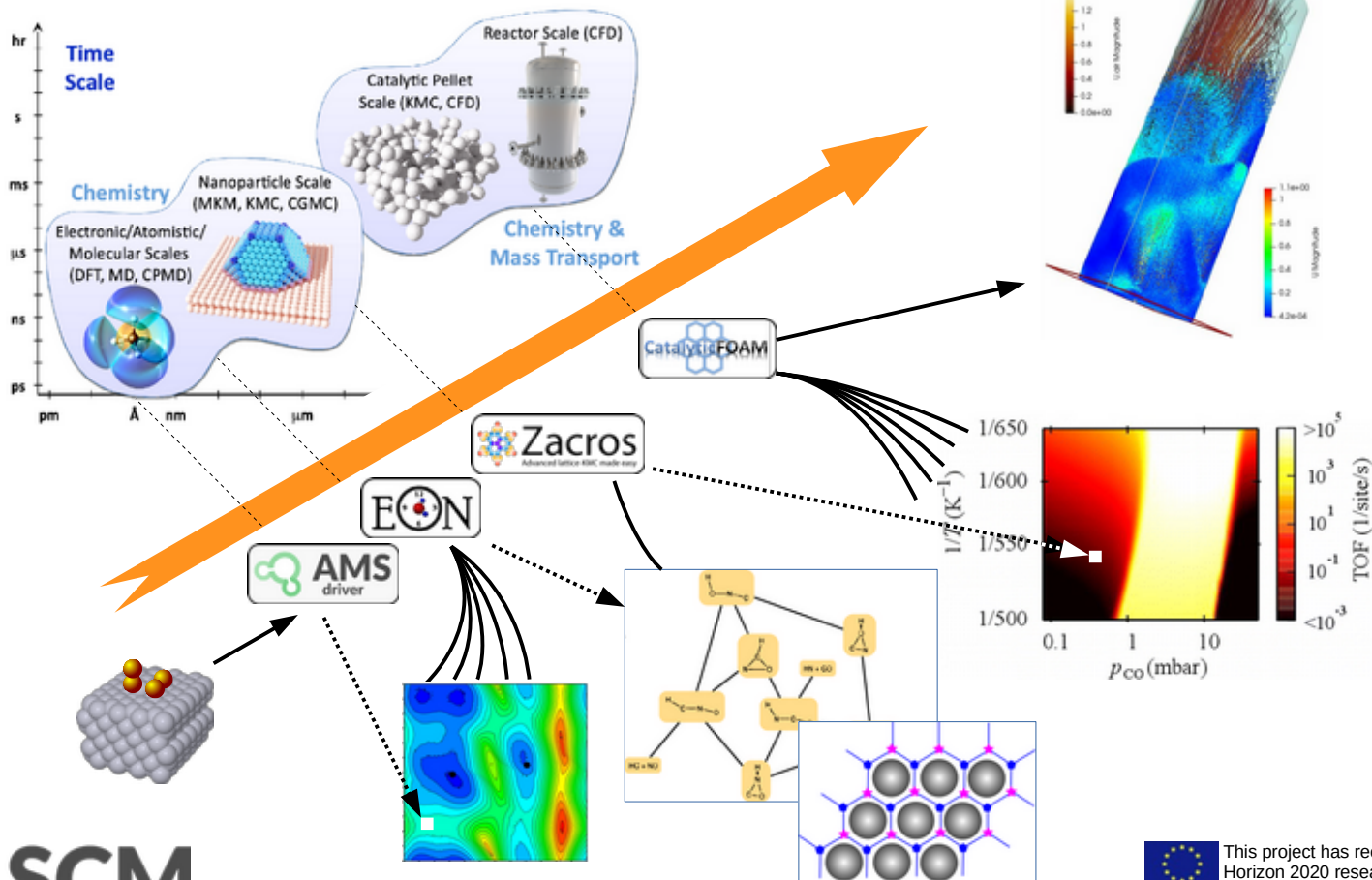
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The ReaxPro Project



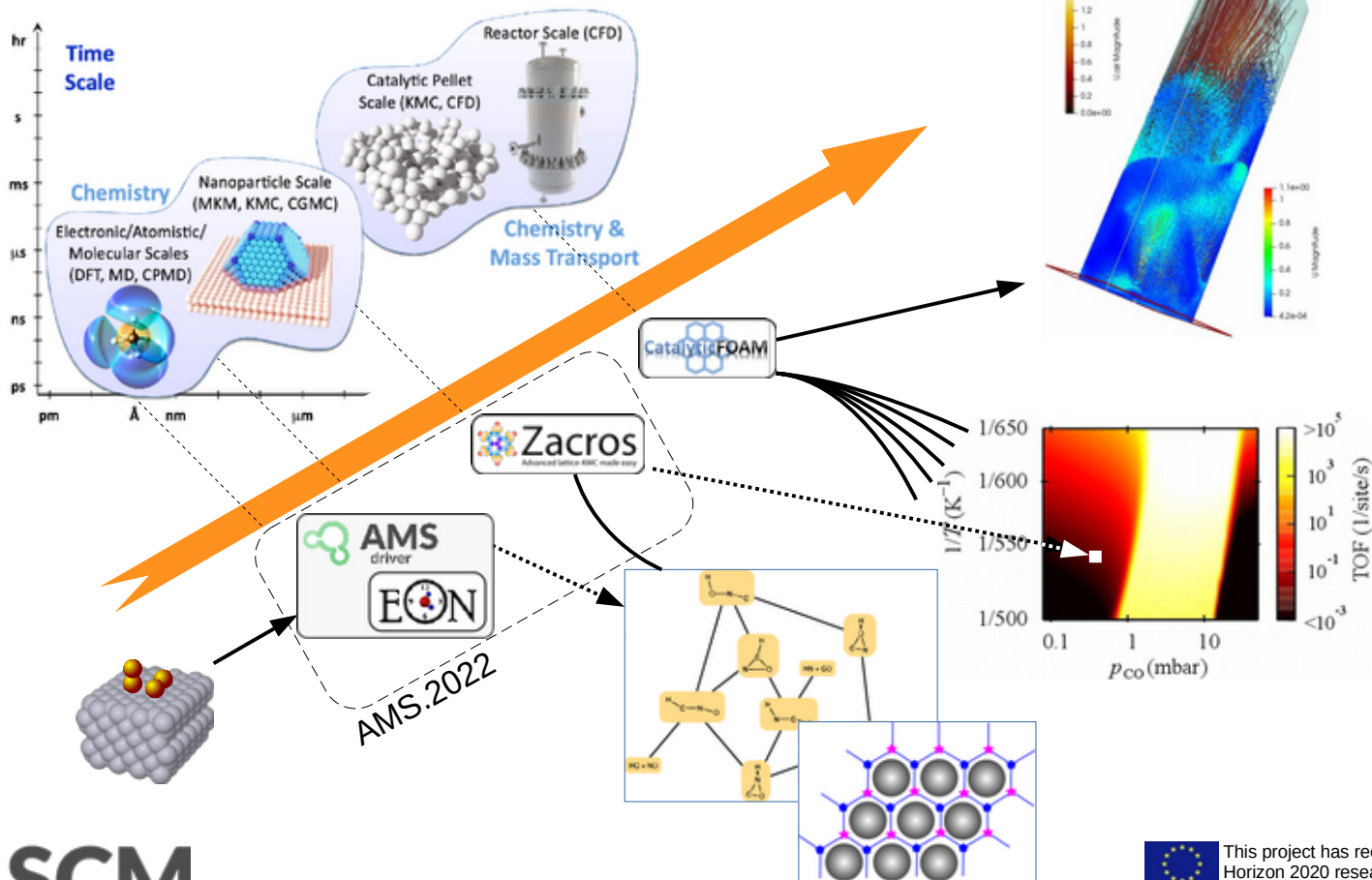
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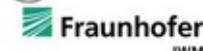
The ReaxPro Project



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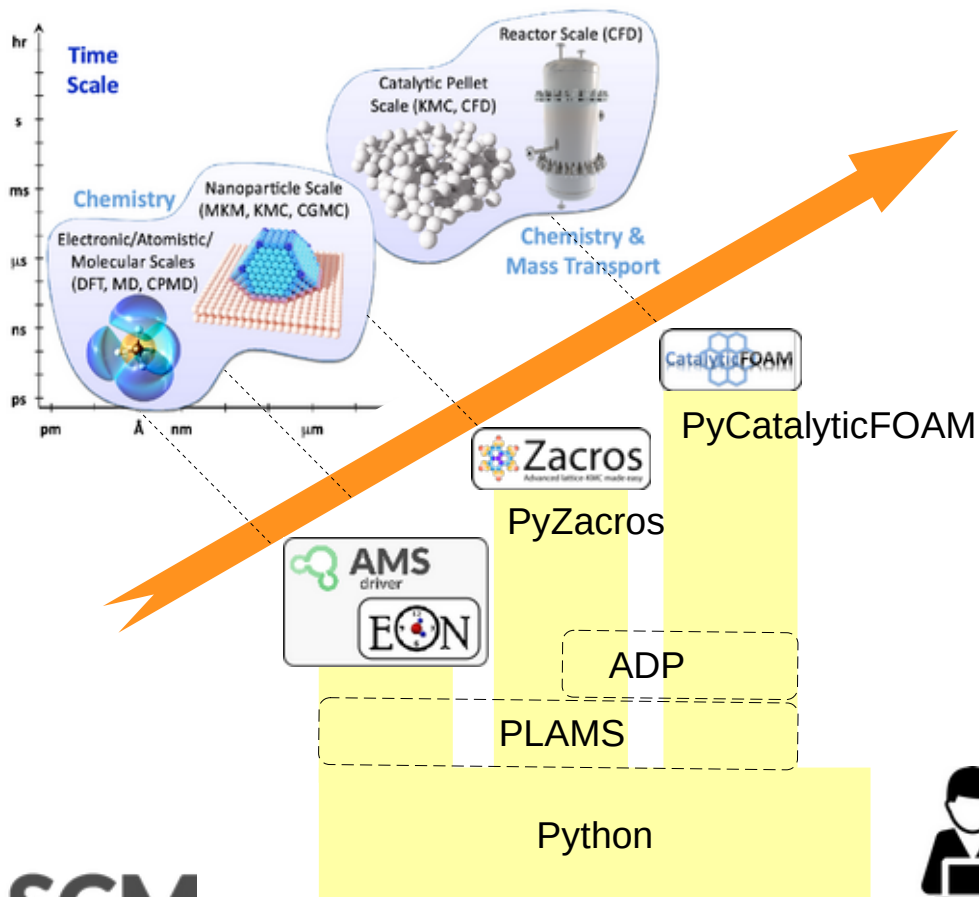
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Accelerating reactive process innovation
<http://www.reaxpro.eu>

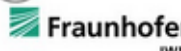
The ReaxPro Project



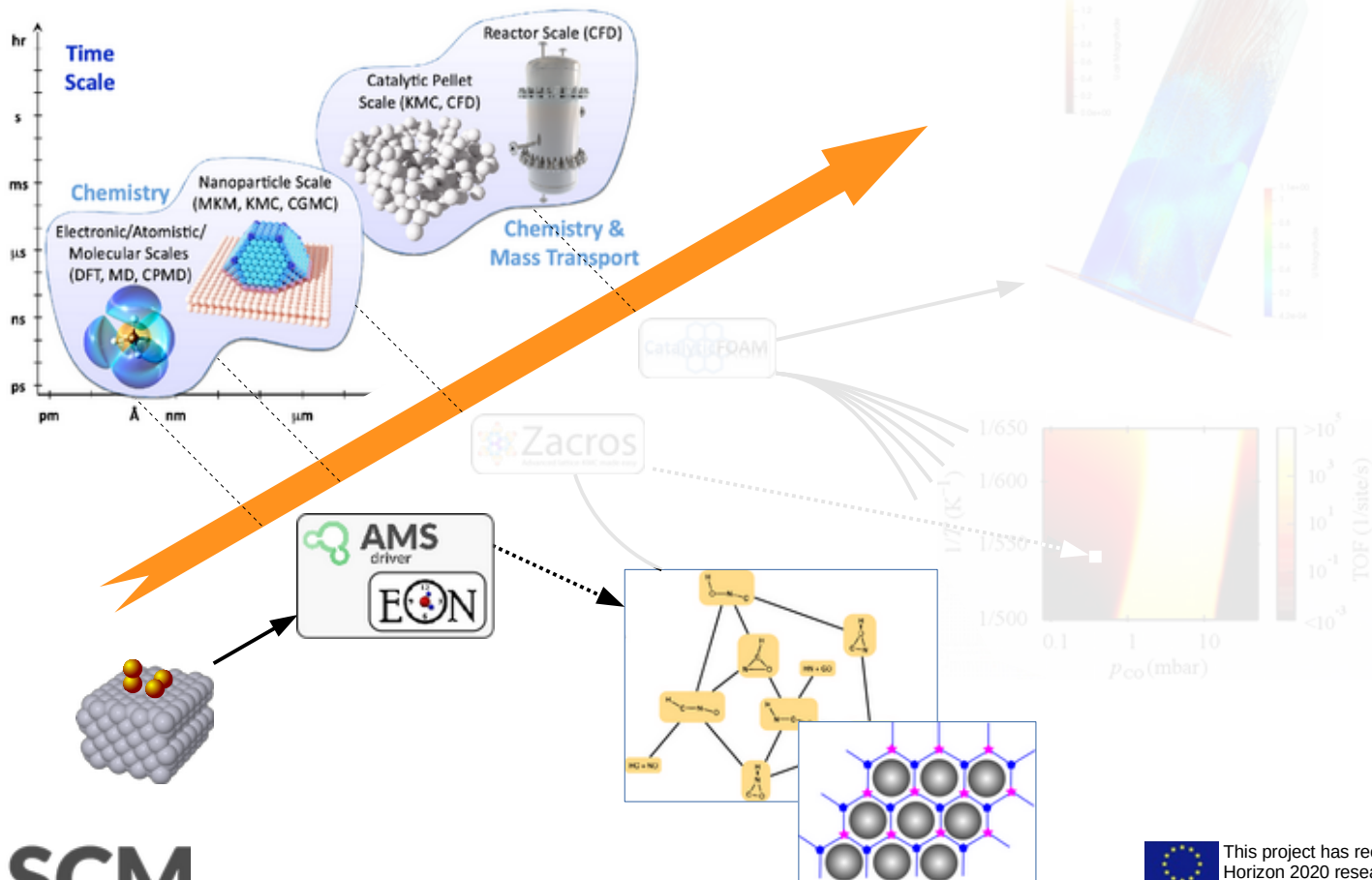
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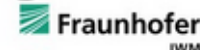
The ReaxPro Project



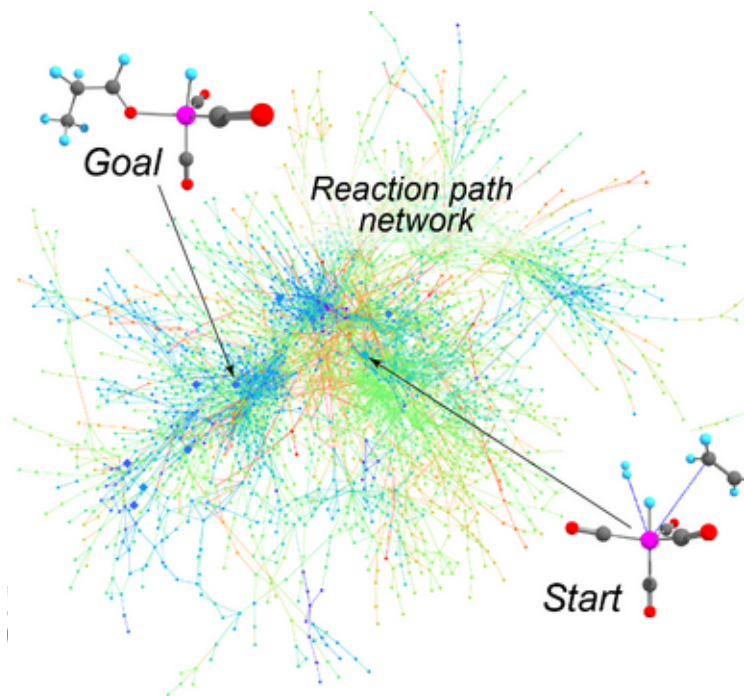
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Automated Exploration of Energy Landscapes



The reaction path network for the $\text{HCo(CO)}_3 + \text{CO} + \text{H}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ system obtained by the SC-AFIR search. 2601 local minima.

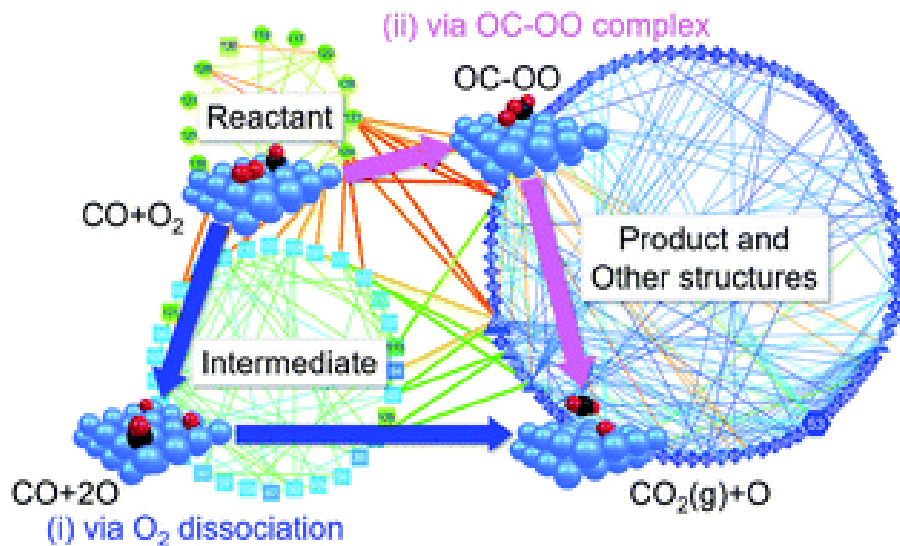
Determination of accurate rate coefficients remains a key challenge for a wide variety of chemical research areas.

Main problems:

- The complexity of mapping the possible reaction channels.
- The traditionally used strategies often incorporate several manual actions and need chemical expert knowledge.
- It is expensive to calculate accurate ab initio parameters (typically energies, frequencies, and geometries)

It is necessary to create tools that automatically search for reaction pathways and calculate the rate coefficients.

Automated Exploration of Energy Landscapes for Catalytic Processes



The reaction path network for CO oxidation on Pt(111).
 $\text{CO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$
139 MIN + 572 TS

Additional problems:

- The structural variety and size of the systems
- The vast amount of small transformation steps that need to be considered.
- Structural changes of the catalyst occur during the reaction.
- Structural rearrangements during reactions on surfaces significantly differ from their gas-phase counterparts.

PESExploration in AMS

```
PESExploration
  1
  Job ProcessSearch
  NumExpeditions 25
  NumExplorers 3
End 2
```

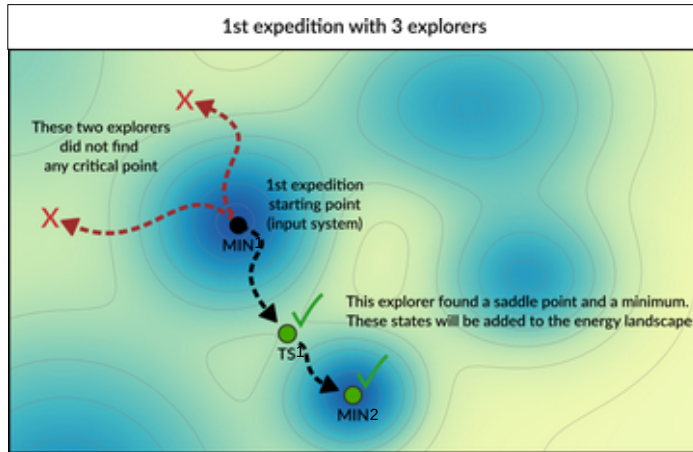
EON Jobs available from AMS:

- ProcessSearch
- BasinHopping
- SaddleSearch
- NudgedElasticBand
- MolecularDynamics
- ParallelReplica

Jobs AMS original:

- LandscapeRefinement
- BindingSites

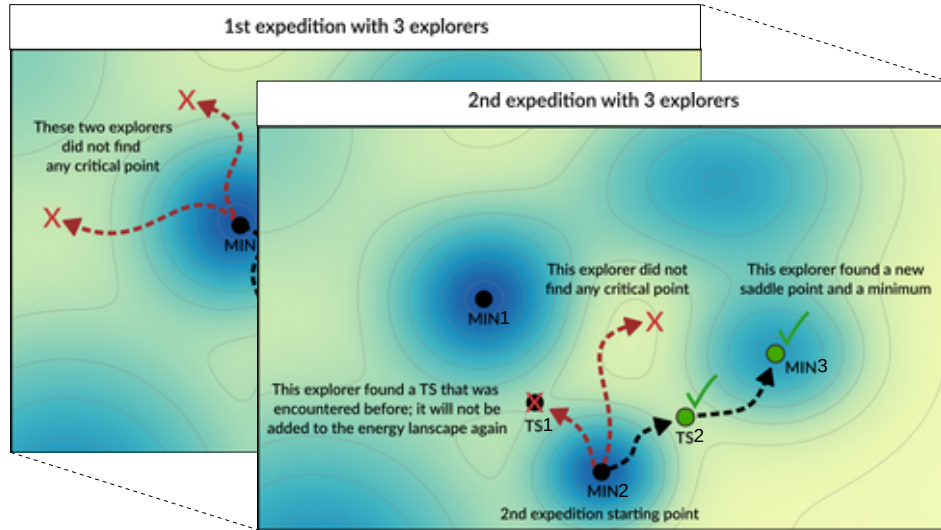
PESExploration in AMS



ProcessSearch uses the dimer method (min-mode following) for finding nearby saddle points without knowledge of the final or transition state. The method only makes use of first derivatives of the potential energy.

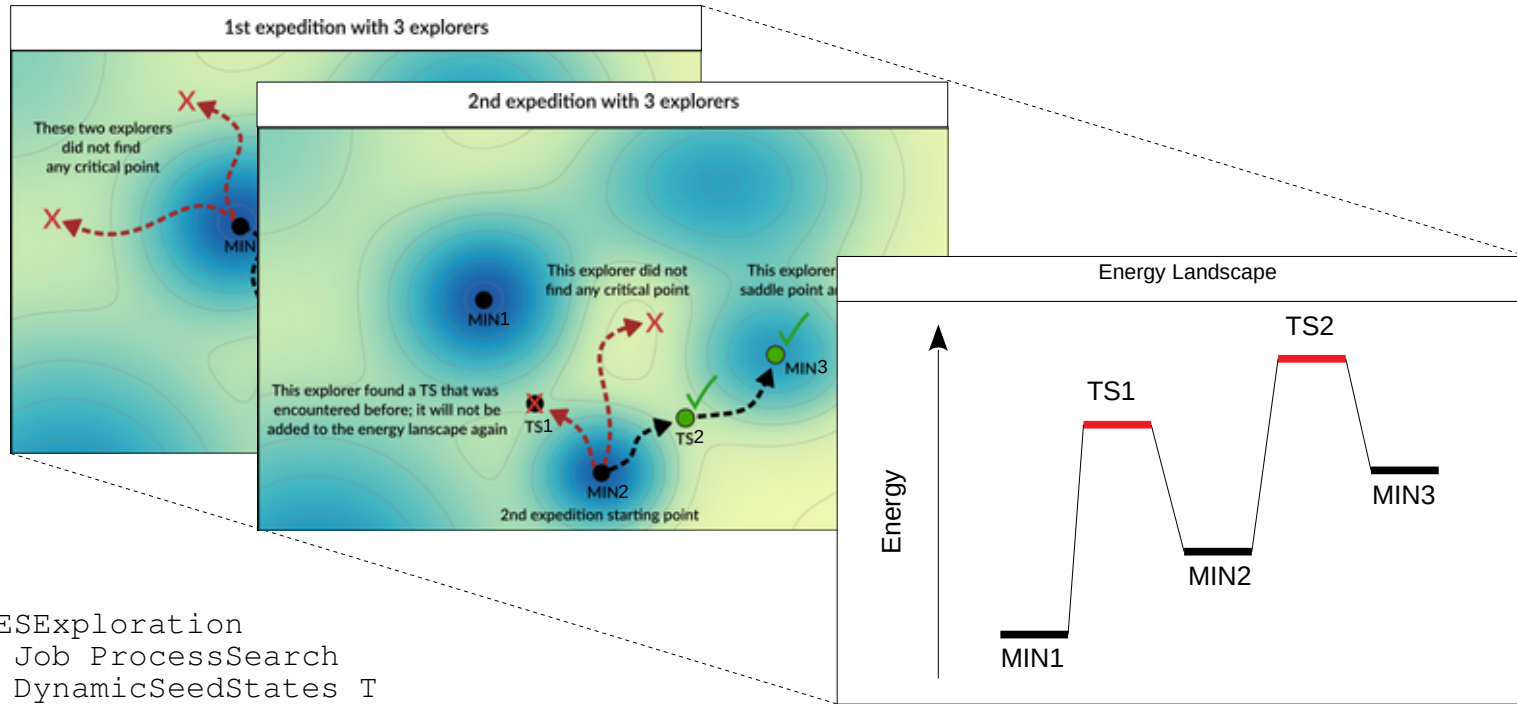
```
PESExploration
  Job ProcessSearch
  DynamicSeedStates T
  NumExpeditions 25
  NumExplorers 3
  CalculateFragments T
End
```

PESExploration in AMS



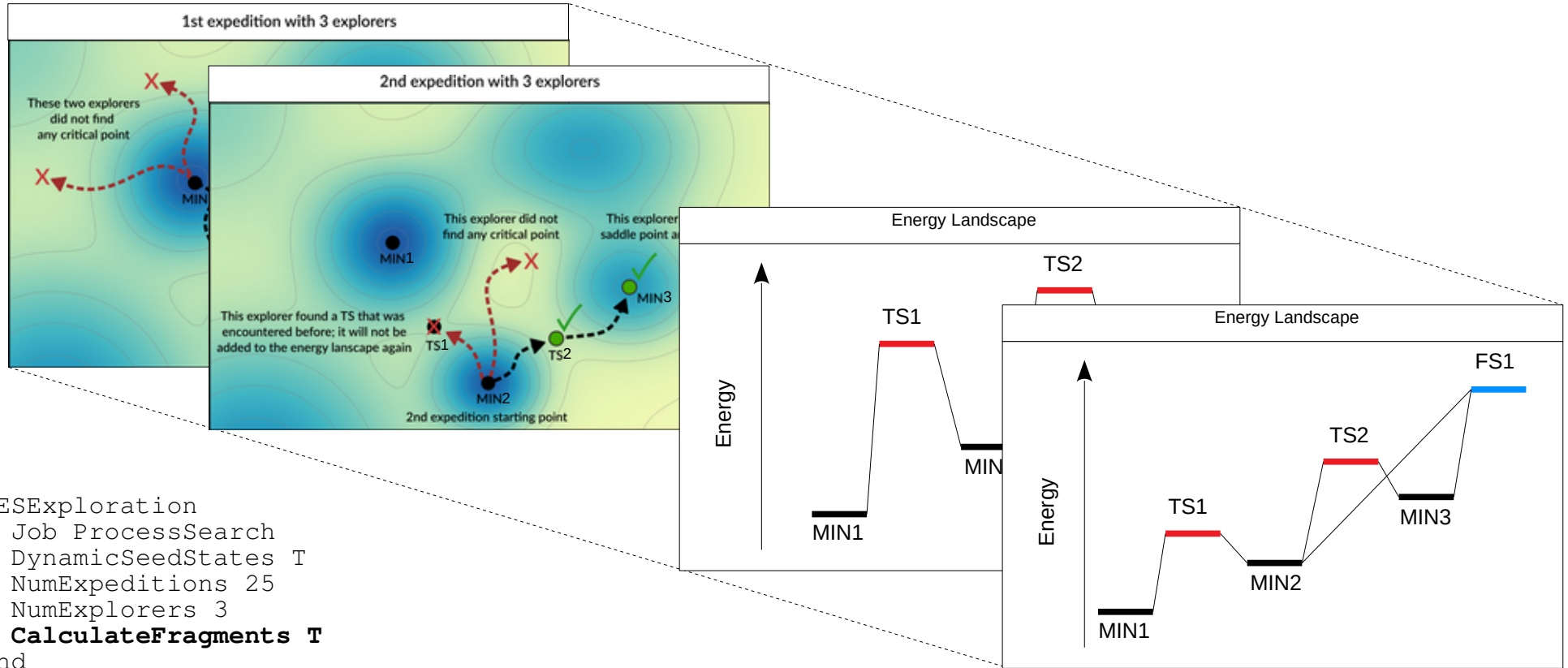
```
PESExploration
Job ProcessSearch
DynamicSeedStates T
NumExpeditions 25
NumExplorers 3
CalculateFragments T
End
```

PESExploration in AMS



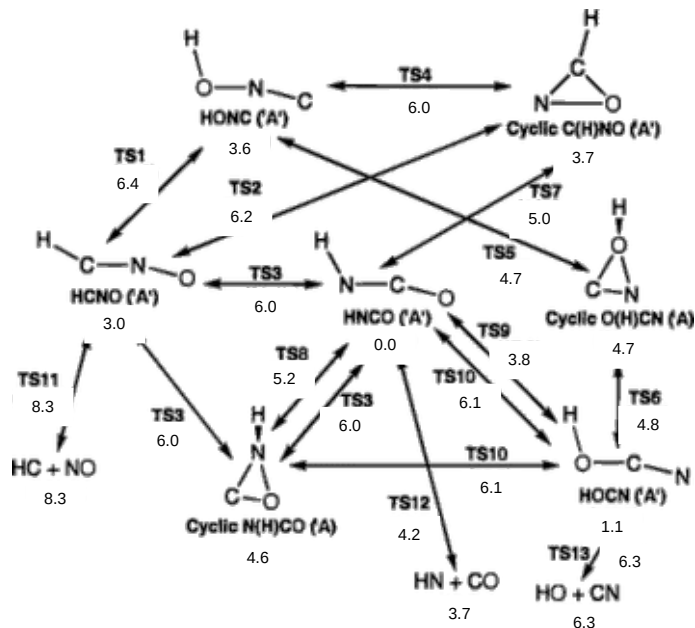
```
PESExploration
Job ProcessSearch
DynamicSeedStates T
NumExpeditions 25
NumExplorers 3
CalculateFragments T
End
```

PESExploration in AMS



```
PESExploration
Job ProcessSearch
DynamicSeedStates T
NumExpeditions 25
NumExplorers 3
CalculateFragments T
End
```


Isomerization of CHNO



Task PESExploration

System

Atoms

H	-0.58691625	1.79642617	0.79110081
O	-0.53563869	1.37408080	-0.08531432
N	-0.54146683	-0.09761965	0.18986664
C	0.58077340	0.40111238	-0.05052313

End

End

PESExploration

RandomSeed 100

Job ProcessSearch

NumExpeditions 500

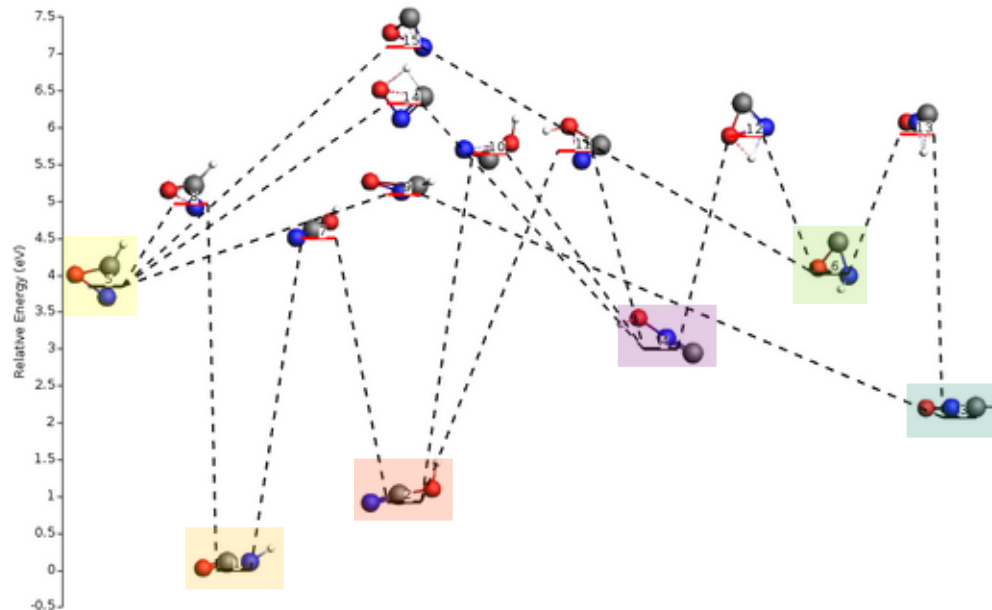
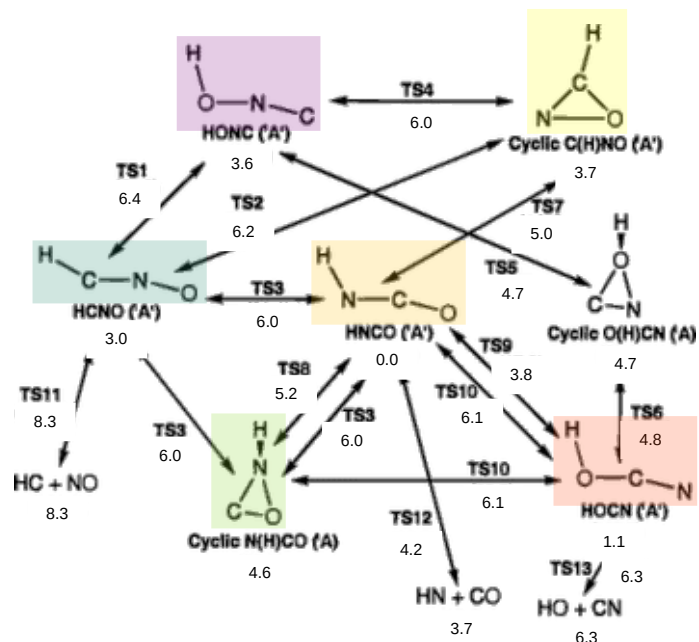
NumExplorers 4

End

Engine MOPAC

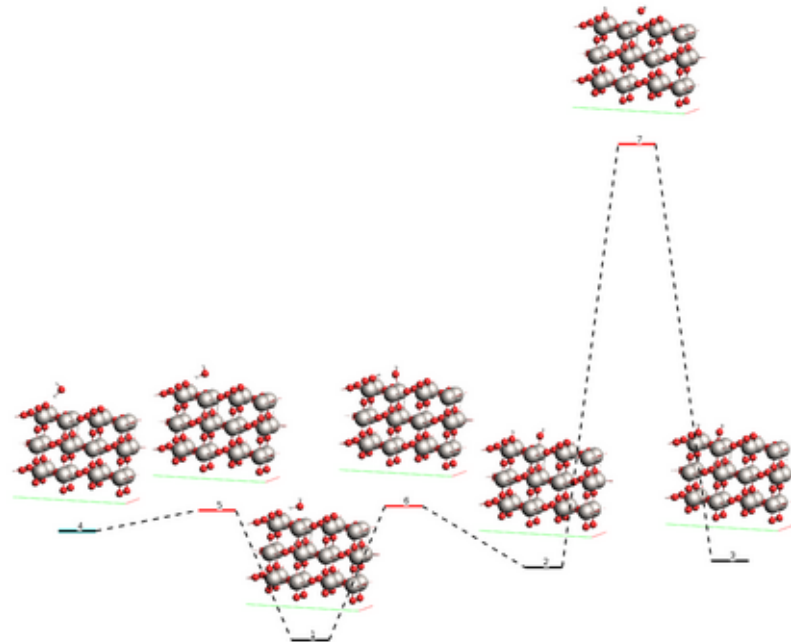
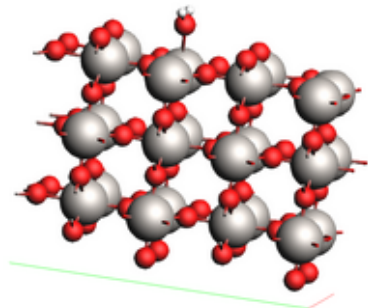
EndEngine

Isomerization of CHNO

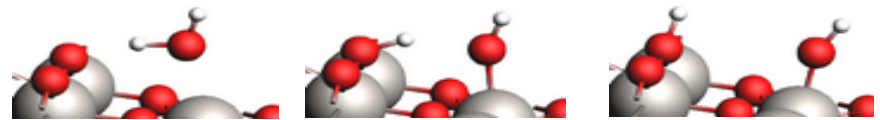


Splitting Water on rutile $\text{TiO}_2(110)$

Input System

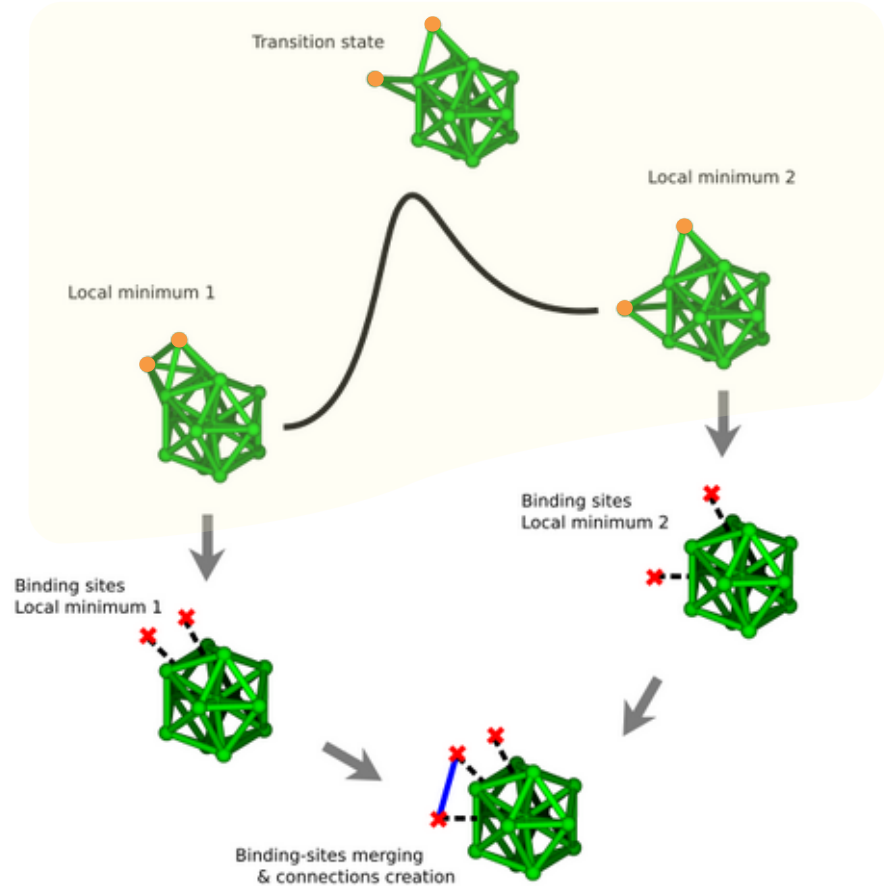
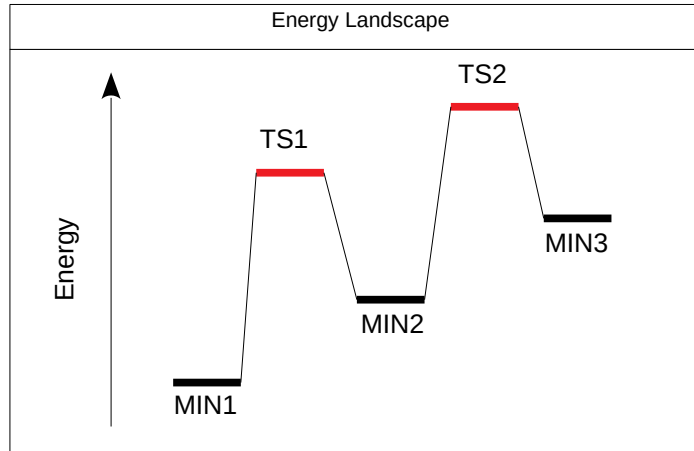


Engine: ReaxFF (TiO2bio.ff)



Binding Sites

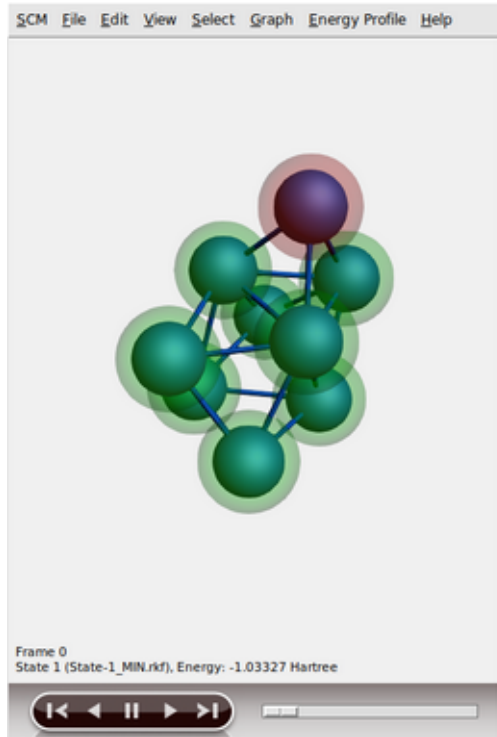
A binding site is a small fraction of the catalyst surface which is catalytically active and might be composed of an atom or an ensemble of atoms. They are generally situated at surface defects such as corners, edges, and other crystalline discontinuities.



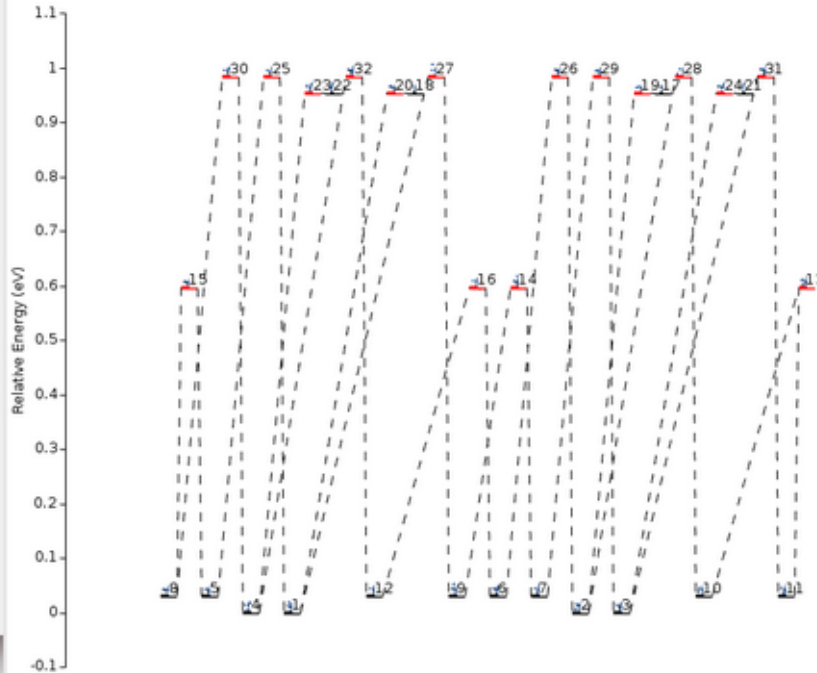
Binding Sites: Case Co_8+Co

<https://www.scm.com/doc/Tutorials/StructureAndReactivity/PEExpClusterGrowthCo8.html>

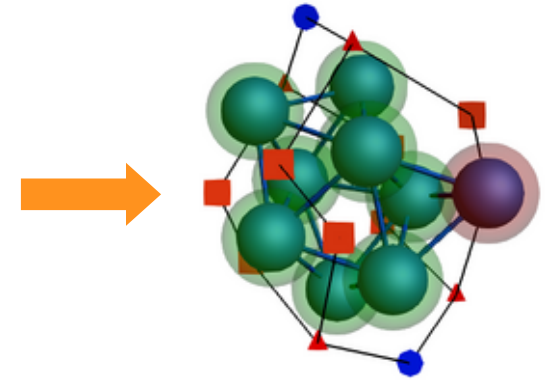
Input System



Energy Landscape



Binding Sites



PLAMS: python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/PLAMS>

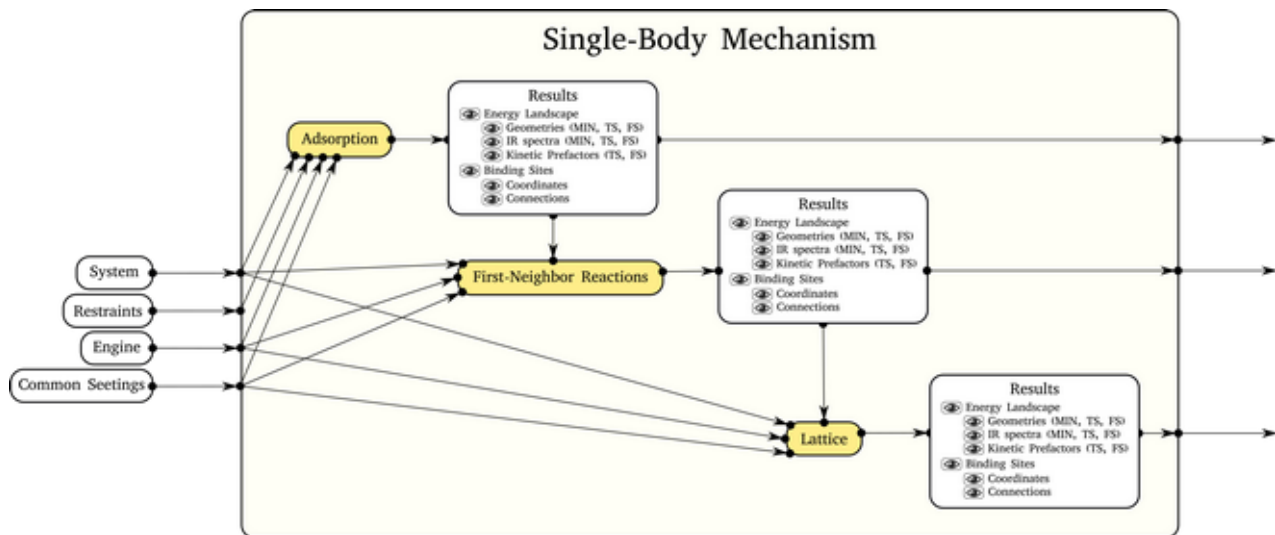
```
mol = scm.plams.Molecule( 'CO-Pt111.xyz' )

sett = scm.plams.Settings()
sett.input.ams.Task = 'PESExploration'
sett.input.ams.PESExploration.Job = 'ProcessSearch'
sett.input.ams.PESExploration.NumExpeditions = 10
sett.input.ams.PESExploration.NumExplorers = 4
...
job = scm.plams.AMSJob(molecule=molO, settings=sett)
results = job.run()

for state in results.get_energy_landscape():
    print("Energy = ", state.energy)
    print("Geometry = ", state.molecule)
    if state.isTS:
        print("Forward barrier = ", state.energy - state.reactants.energy)
        print("Backward barrier = ", state.energy - state.products.energy)
...
```

PLAMS: python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/PLAMS>



Adsorption:

PESExploration
ProcessSearch
+DynamicSeedStates = F
+CheckSymmetry = T
+Restraints

First-Neighbor Reactions:

PESExploration
ProcessSearch
+DynamicSeedStates = F
+CheckSymmetry = T

Lattice:

PESExploration
LandscapeRefinement
+GenerateSymmetryImages = T
+RelaxFromSaddlePoint = T
+CheckSymmetry = F

PLAMS: python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/PLAMS>

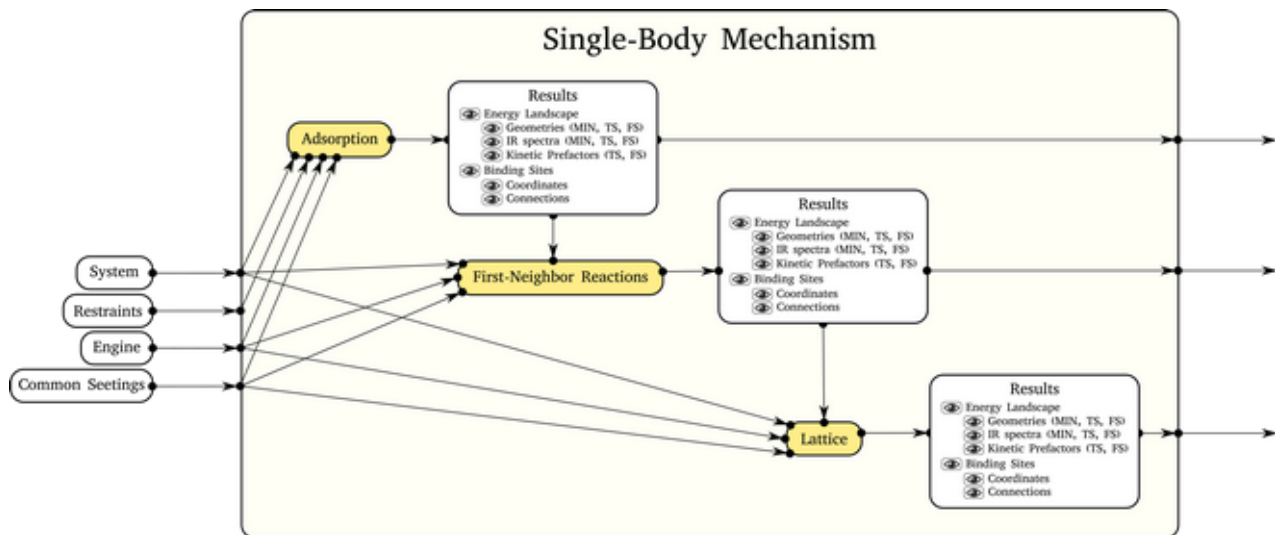
AMS workflows
2024?

The screenshot displays the SCM software interface with a 3D ball-and-stick model of a molecular structure. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Help) and a toolbar. The main window shows the molecular model and a table of atomic coordinates. On the right side, there are several configuration panels: 'ADF engine settings', 'Geometry Optimization driver settings', 'properties', and 'Requested results'. The 'Requested results' panel is currently expanded, showing options for Nuclear Gradients, Frequencies, and Normal Modes, each with checkboxes for File and Port.

Atoms	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
1 [B]	0.123Å	0.0Å	0.0Å	0.123Å	0.0Å	0.0Å
2 [N]	2.126Å	0.0Å	0.0Å	2.126Å	1.0Å	0.0Å
3 [B]	1.300Å	0.0Å	0.0Å	1.300Å	3.0Å	2.12Å

PLAMS: python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/PLAMS>



Adsorption:

PESExploration
ProcessSearch
+DynamicSeedStates = F
+CheckSymmetry = T
+Restraints

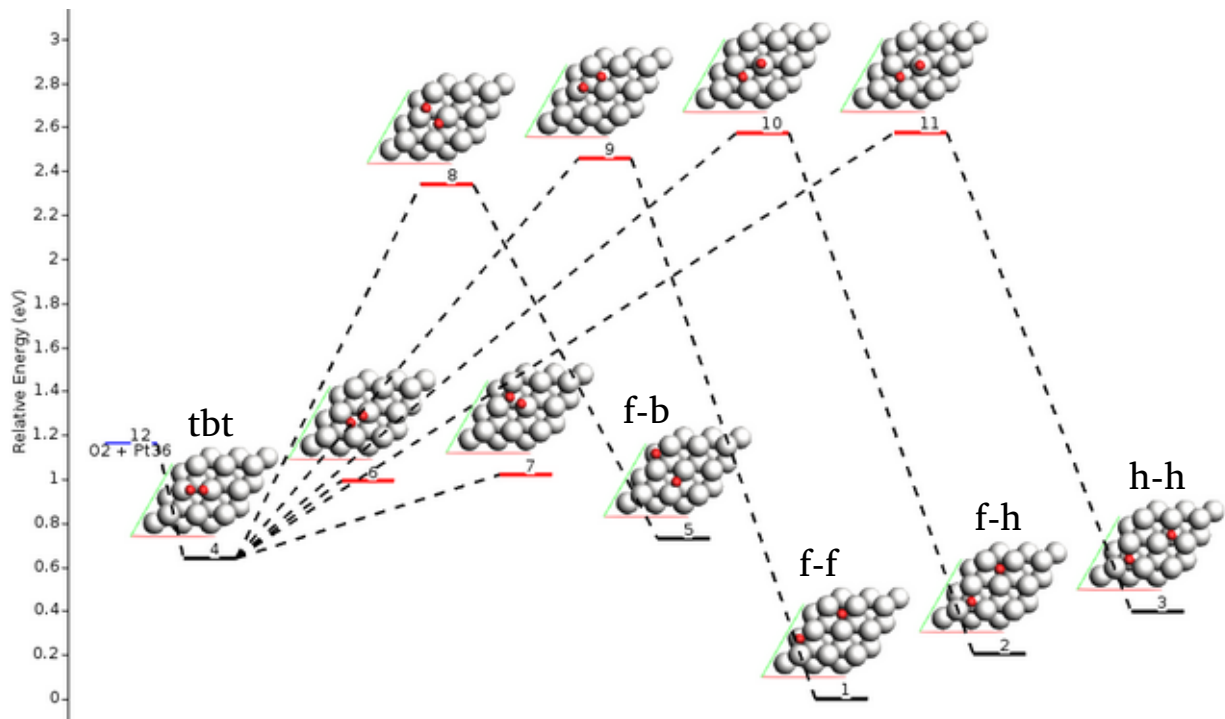
First-Neighbor Reactions:

PESExploration
ProcessSearch
+DynamicSeedStates = F
+CheckSymmetry = T

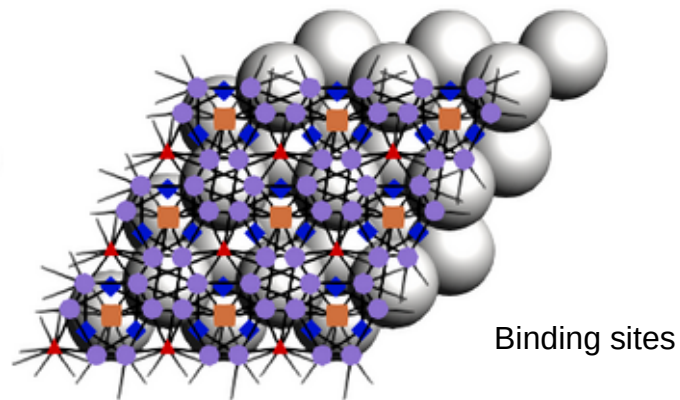
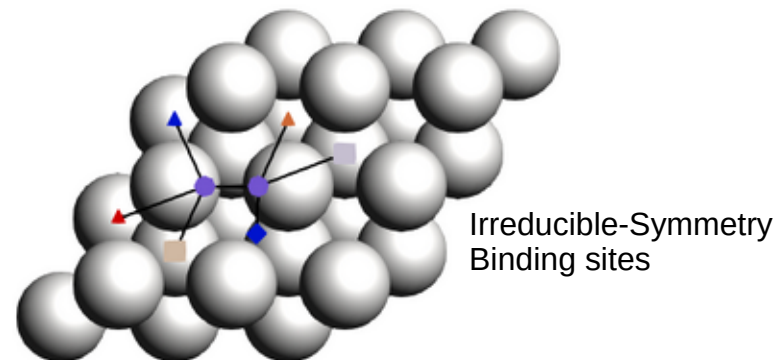
Lattice:

PESExploration
LandscapeRefinement
+GenerateSymmetryImages = T
+RelaxFromSaddlePoint = T
+CheckSymmetry = F

Single-Body Mechanism for O₂-Pt(111)

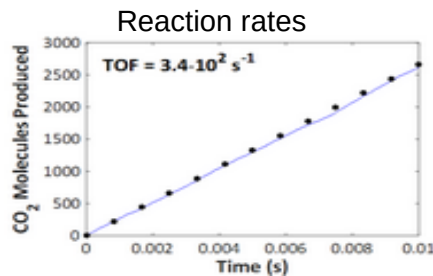
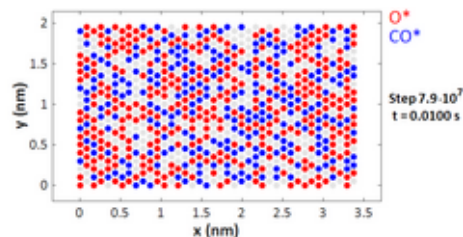
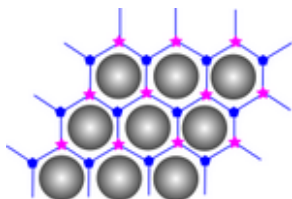
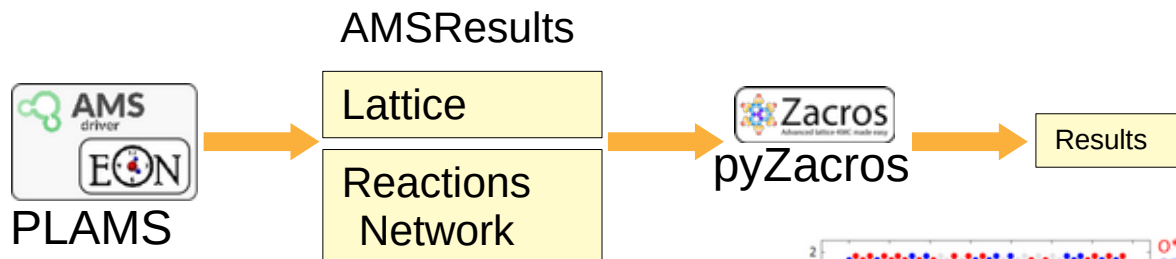


Irreducible-Symmetry Energy Landscape



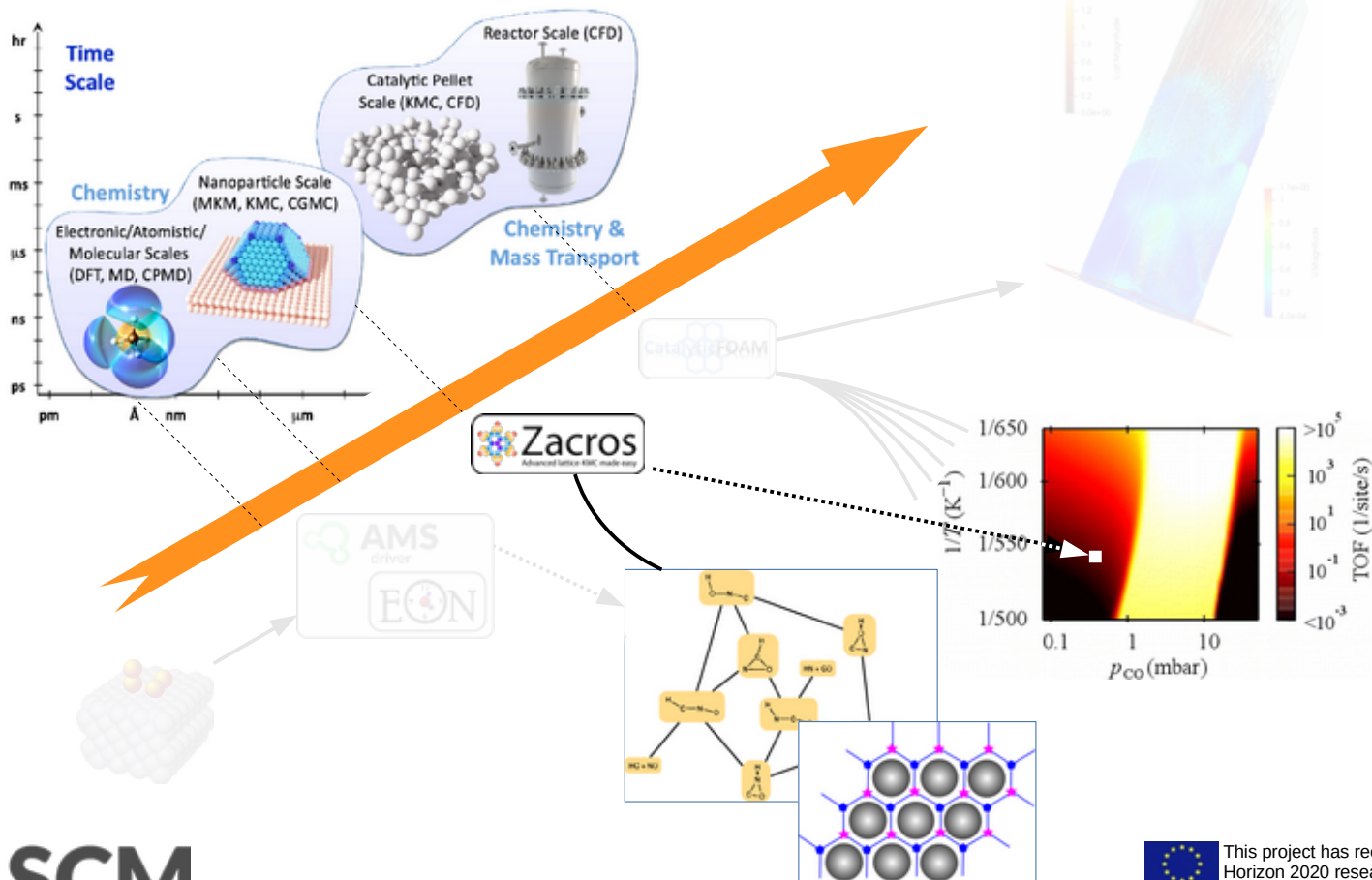
PLAMS: python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/PLAMS>



Zacros enables to perform dynamical modeling of adsorption, desorption, surface diffusion, and reaction processes on heterogeneous catalysts.

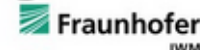
The ReaxPro Project



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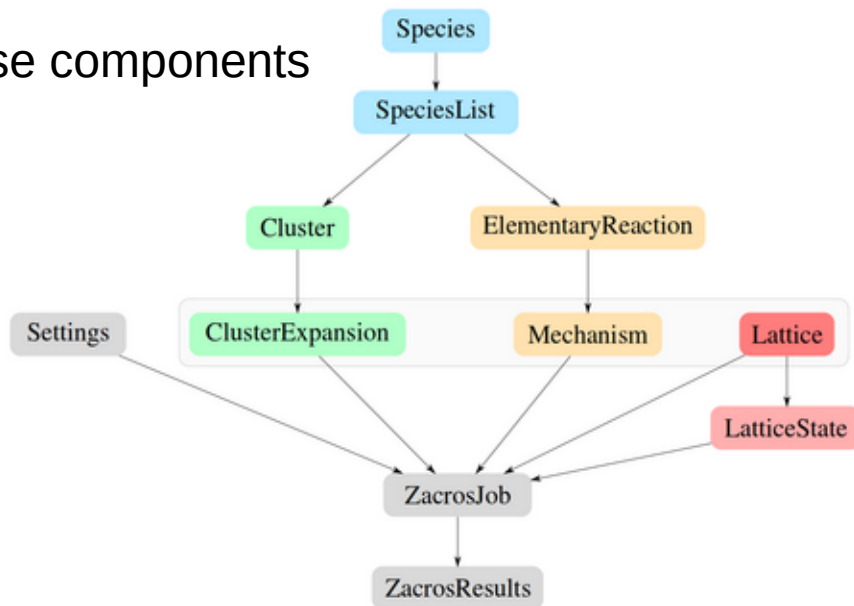
PyZacros

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/pyZacros>

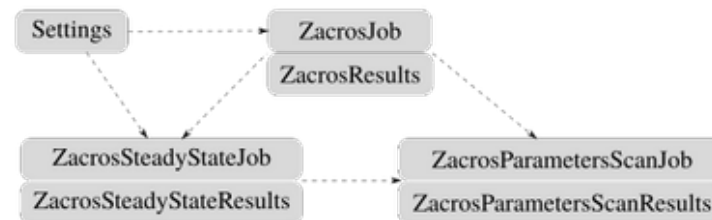
pyZacros is a collection of tools that aims to provide a powerful, flexible, and easily extendable Python interface to Zacros. It is designed as an extension of the python library PLAMS.

pyZacros inherits from PLAMS the robust way of managing the inputs file preparation, job execution, file management, and output file processing. Above and above that, it also offers the possibility of postprocessing the results and building very advanced data workflows.

Base components



Extended components



pyZacros: Zacros python interface

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/pyZacros>

```
loader = scm.pyzacros.RKFLoader( results_ads )
loader.lattice.set_repeat_cell( (10,10) )

settings = scm.pyzacros.Settings()
settings.temperature = 273.15
settings.pressure = 1.01325
settings.molar_fraction.CO = 0.1

dt = 1e-8
settings.max_time = 1000*dt
settings.snapshots = ('logtime', dt, 3.5)
settings.species_numbers = ('time', dt)

job = scm.pyzacros.ZacrosJob( lattice=loader.lattice, mechanism=loader.mechanism,
                             cluster_expansion=loader.clusterExpansion, settings=settings )
results_pz = job.run()
results_pz.plot_lattice_states( results_pz.lattice_states() )
```

PyZacros: Graphical User Interface

The screenshot displays the PyZacros GUI with the following components:

- Setup Panel:**
 - Buttons: Gas species, Surface species, Clusters, Reactions, Initial state.
 - Reaction 1 configuration:
 - Name: Reaction 1
 - Reversible: Yes
 - Pre exponential: 15488039
 - PE ratio: 7.061455
 - Activation energy: 0.789791
 - Initial state table:

Site type	Entity	Species
1: N3333	1	CO*
2: N2222	2	*
 - Final state table:

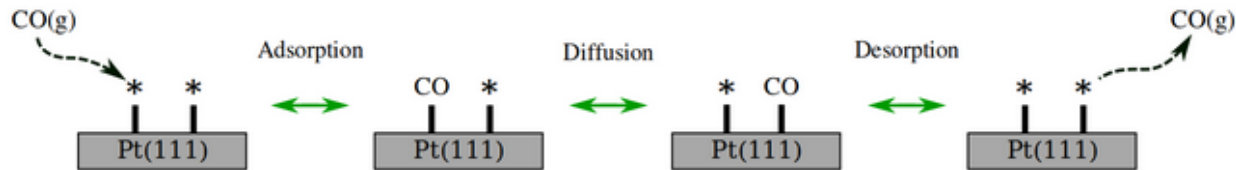
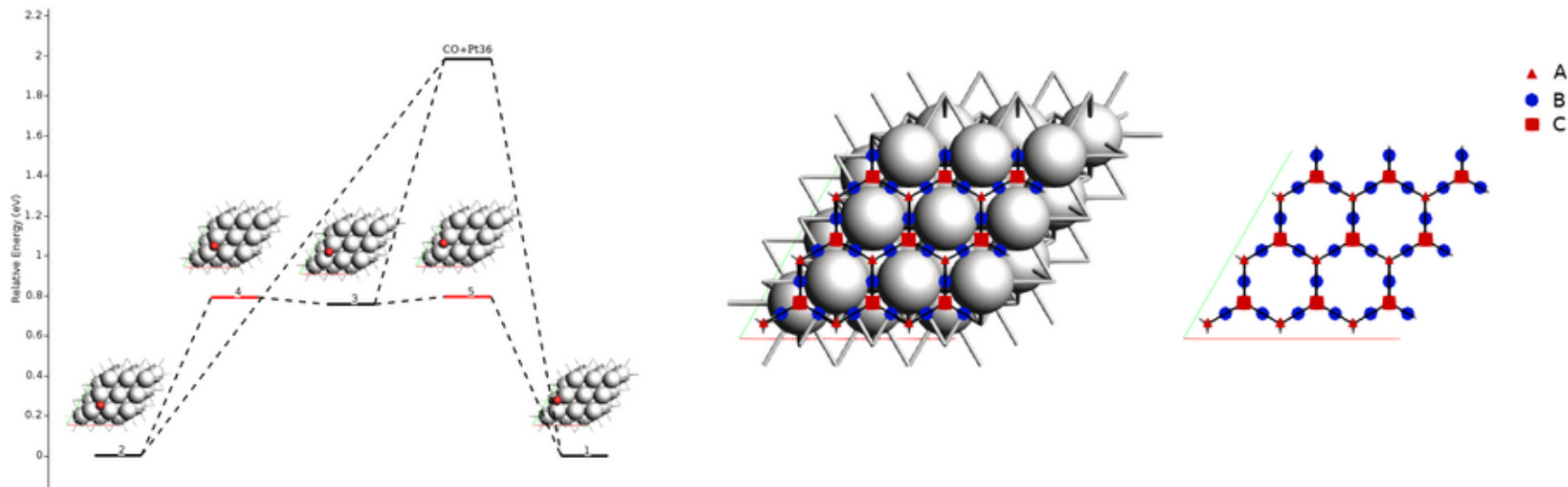
Site type	Entity	Species
1: N3333	1	*
2: N2222	2	CO*
- Lattice Panel:**
 - Preset: Triangular
 - Lattice constant: 10.0
 - Vectors: a = 8.315575; 0.0, b = 4.157787; 7.201499
 - Repeats: a = 1, b = 1
 - Site types table:

Name	Shape	Color
N2222	Circle	#0000FF
N3333	Square	#FF0000
 - Sites table:

Site type	X	Y
N3333	0.072787	0.077058
N3333	0.183883	0.188069
N3333	0.072787	0.410391
N3333	0.406120	0.077058
N3333	0.183883	0.521402
N3333	0.072787	0.743724
- Main Panel:** Visualizes a triangular lattice with blue circles (N2222) and red squares (N3333) on a grid. A green diagonal line and a red horizontal line are overlaid.
- Details Panel:**
 - Pressure: 1.0 bar
 - Temperature: 300.0 K
 - Seed: (empty)
 - Runtime: Max steps (empty), Max time: 2, Wall time (empty)
 - Reporting: Snapshots (On Event, 1000), Process statistics (On Event, 1000), Species numbers (On Event, 20), Event report (No)

Poisoning of Pt(111) by CO

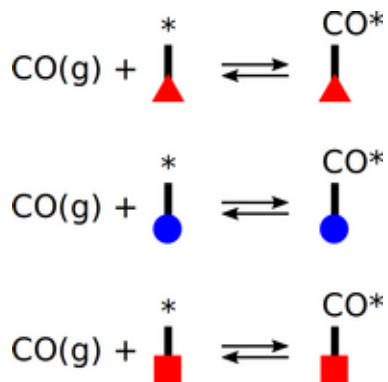
<https://www.scm.com/doc/pyzacros/examples/COPt111.html>



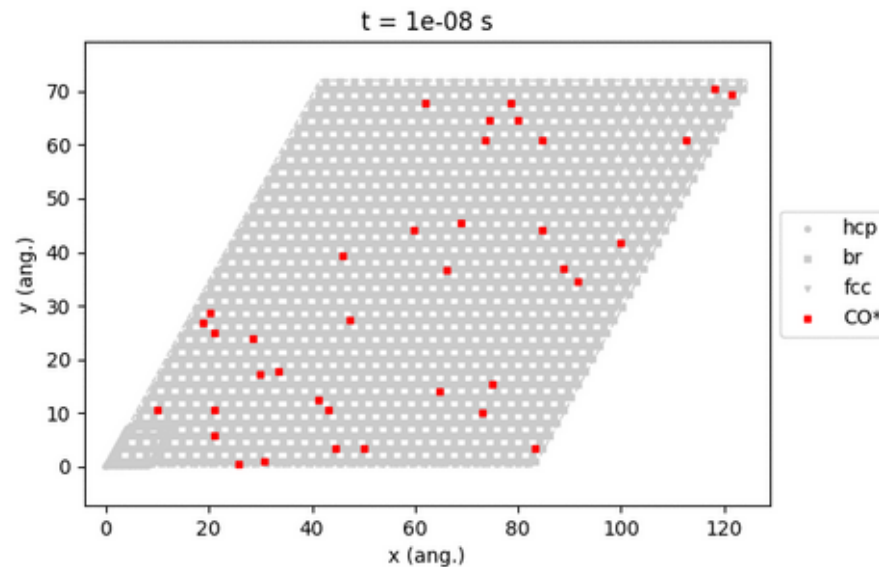
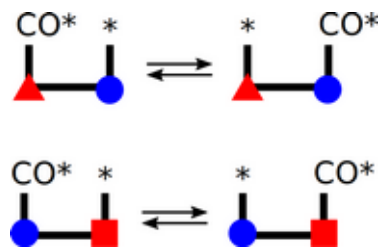
Poisoning of Pt(111) by CO

<https://www.scm.com/doc/pyzacros/examples/COPt111.html>

CO Adsorption



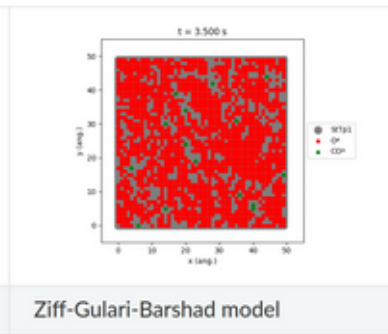
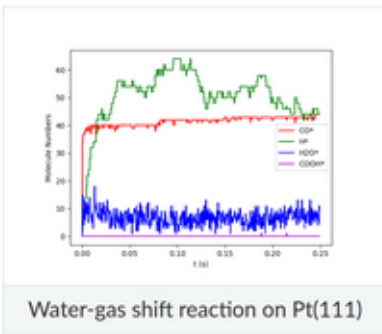
CO Diffusion



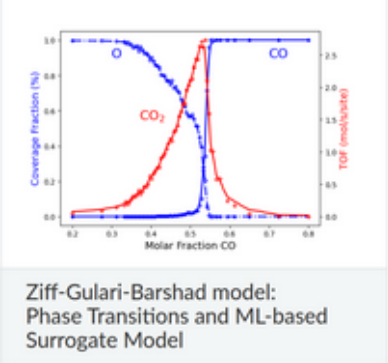
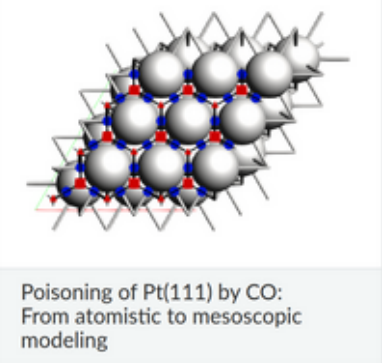
PyZacros Examples

<https://github.com/SCM-NV/pyZacros>

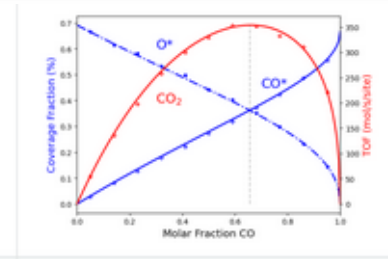
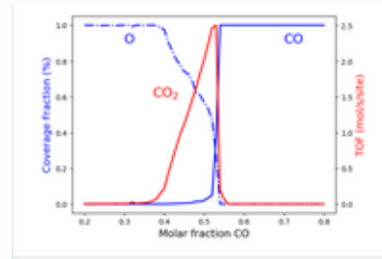
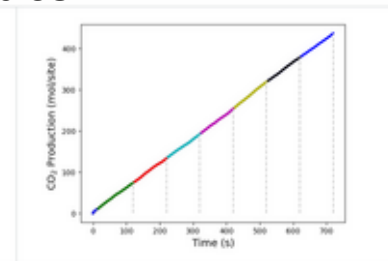
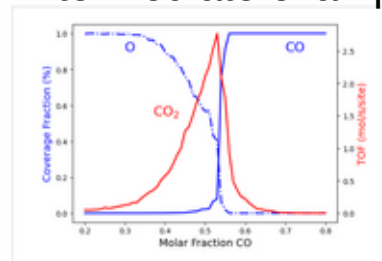
Simple examples



Advanced examples



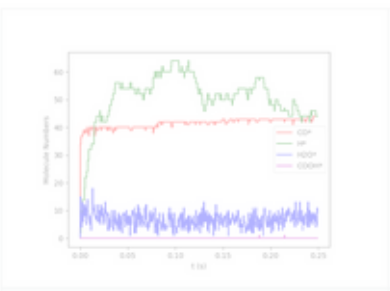
Intermediate examples



PyZacros Examples

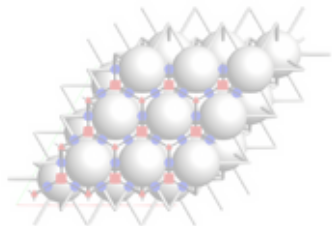
<https://github.com/SCM-NV/pyZacros>

Simple examples

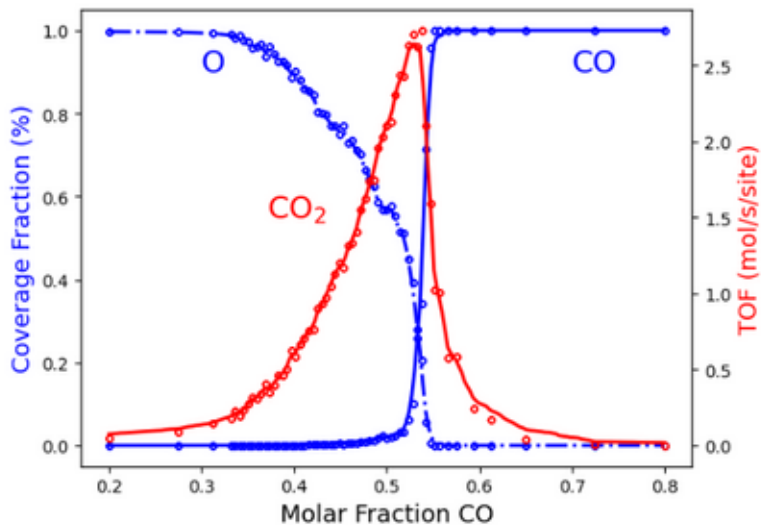


Water-gas shift reaction on Pt(111)

Advanced examples

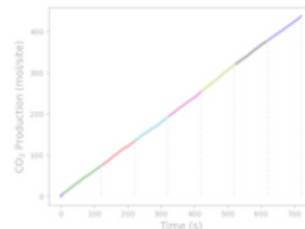


Poisoning of Pt(111) by CO:
From atomistic to mesoscopic modeling

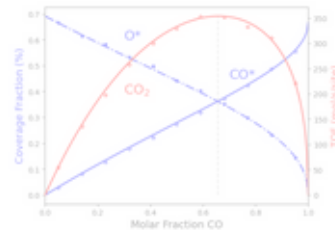


Ziff-Gulari-Barshad model:
Phase Transitions and ML-based
Surrogate Model

es

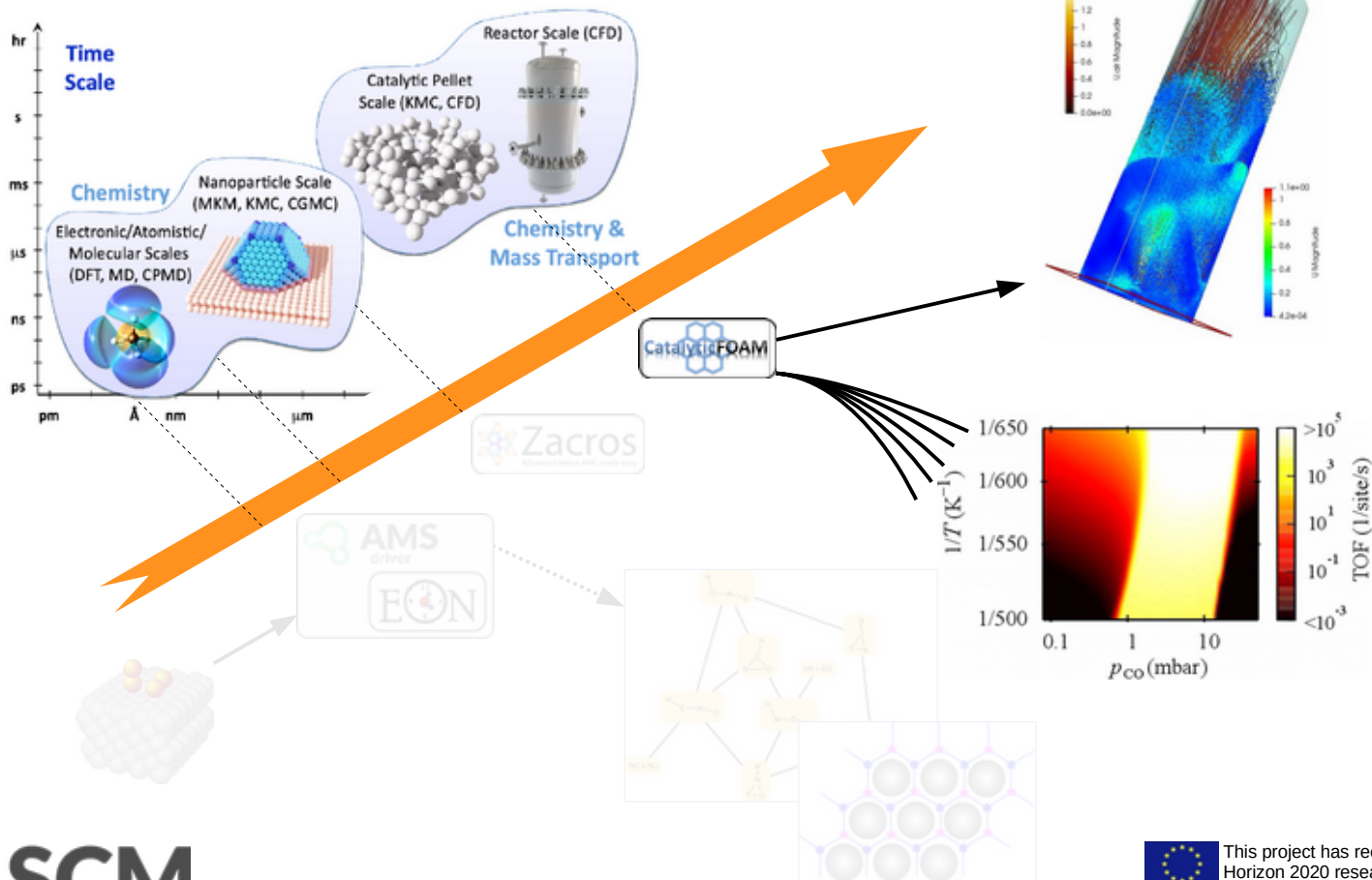


Ziff-Gulari-Barshad model:
Steady State Conditions



Langmuir-Hinshelwood model:
Acceleration by Automated
Rescaling of the Rate Constants

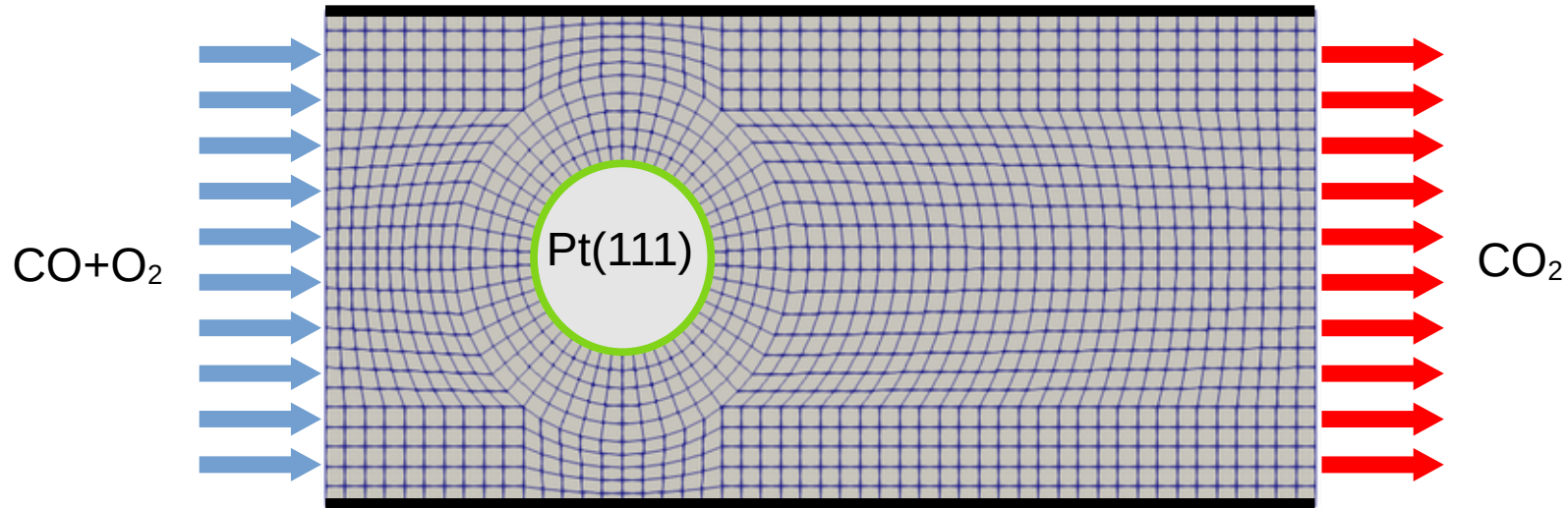
The ReaxPro Project



CO oxidation on Pt(111)

CatalyticFOAM allows for the solution of Navier-Stokes equations for complex and general geometries for reacting flows at surfaces, based on microkinetic descriptions of the surface reactivity.

$T = 673.15 \text{ K}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, gas-velocity 0.1 m/s



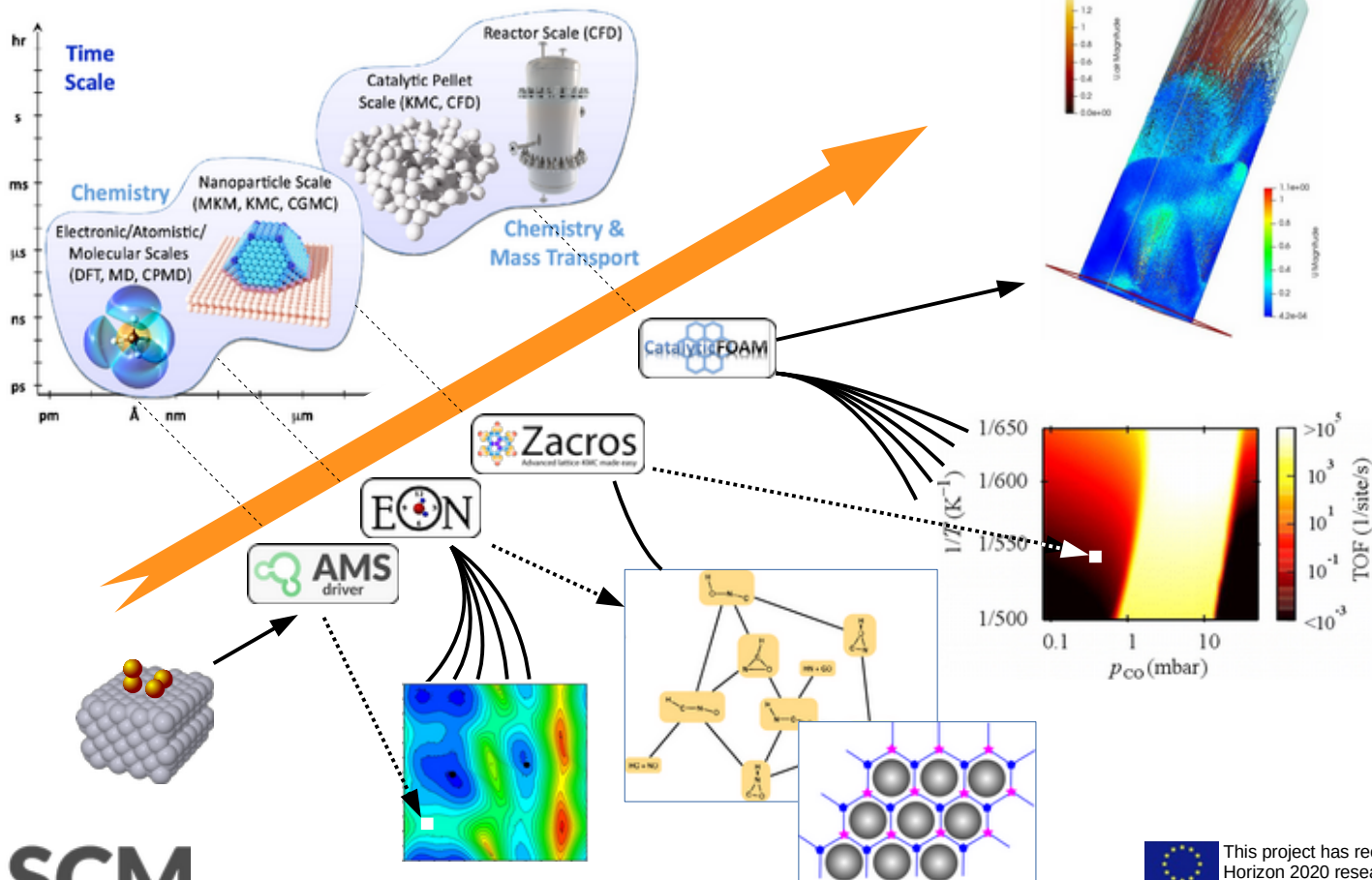
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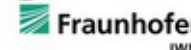
The ReaxPro Project



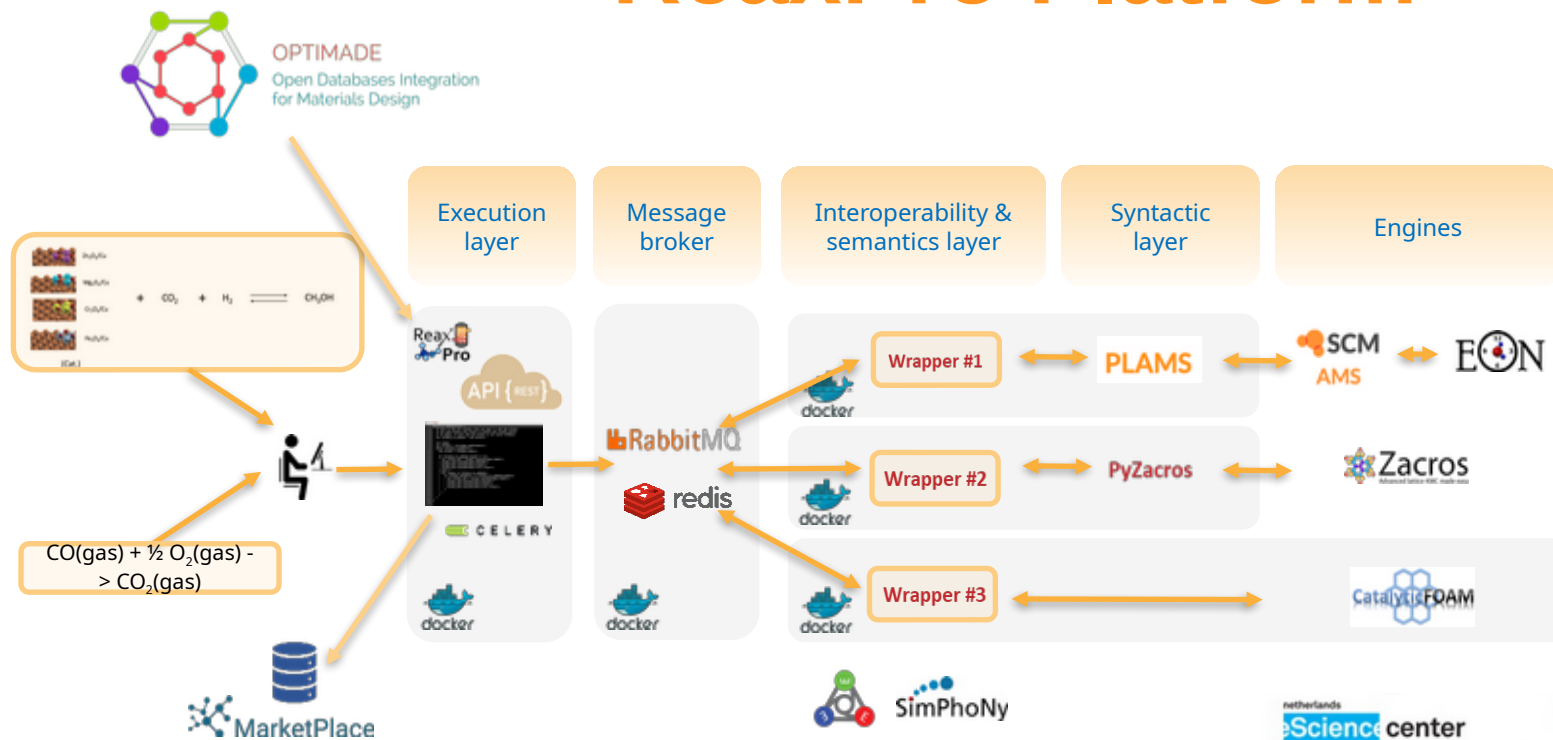
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CONSORTIUM



ReaxPro Platform



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Thanks!