

SurfinPy 2.0: A Phase Diagram Generator for Surfaces and Bulk Phases

Joshua S. Tse 1 , Marco Molinari 1 , Stephen C. Parker 2 , and Adam R. Symington 2

1 Department of Chemistry, University of Huddersfield 2 Department of Chemistry, University of Bath

DOI: 10.21105/joss.04014

Software

- Review 🗗
- Repository ¹
- Archive I²

Editor: Lucy Whalley C^{*} Reviewers:

- @awvwgk
- @dandavies99

Submitted: 09 December 2021 Published: 03 March 2022

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

Summary SurfinPy is a Python module for generating phase diagrams from data derived from *ab initio*

SurfinPy is a Python module for generating phase diagrams from data derived from *ab initio* and/or classical methodologies.

The previous code release, reported by Symington et al. (2019), calculated the surface free energy values under different external conditions, and used these values to generate phase diagrams. Surface phase diagrams have been used to provide an understanding of surface composition under various environmental conditions, thus giving crucial information for a range of surface science problems (Moxon et al., 2020; Symington, Molinari, et al., 2020; Symington, Harker, et al., 2020).

In this second SurfinPy release, the capability of the code has been expanded to generate phase diagrams for bulk phases, as well as surface phases. The code now has the ability to calculate free energy values of bulk phases under specific values of pressure and temperature, and use these to plot phase diagrams for bulk phases as a function of the chemical potential (and/or pressure) (Figure 1) of two species, and as a function of the chemical potential and temperature. Instead of an absolute value, temperature ranges can now be provided, enabling the ability to plot pressure as a function of temperature (or vice-versa), giving results that are comparable to experimental data where available. Another notable addition to this release is the ability to calculate the zero point energy and thus the vibrational entropy. The code allows for the inclusion of these values into the generation of phase diagrams, which removes the approximation that entropy of bulk phases has little contribution to the free energy, and may improve the accuracy of the methodology.

A significant update to the original code has also been made to improve performance in terms of speedup, streamline workflow and enhanced plotting options. Finally, eleven tutorials have been developed to highlight the full functionality of this new SurfinPy release. These are all available in Jupyter notebooks in the repository.



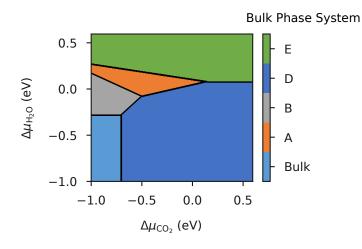


Figure 1: An example of a phase diagram as a function of chemical potential.

Statement of Need

SurfinPy is a Python module for generating phase diagrams from *ab initio* and/or classical data.

With this release SurfinPy is no longer limited to the surface chemistry and particle morphology, but expands on the chemistry of bulk phases, which makes it ideal for applications to the broad spectrum of research questions in materials science, and solid-state chemistry and physics. This allows for the exploration of the phase stability of solid-state systems (bulk and surface phases) of different compositions as a function of external conditions.

Other codes capable to produce phase diagrams, e.g., pymatgen (Ong et al., 2013) and ASE (Larsen et al., 2017) are available. However, our code is self-contained allowing for the generation of both bulk and surface phase diagrams, while offering easier and enhanced plotting capability to compare phases as a function of chemical potential of different species and temperatures. Additionally, unlike other codes detailed tutorials are available, offering a more tailored and focused experience compared to other codes.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge support from the EPSRC (EP/K025597/1 and EP/R010366/1), and the Royal Society (Newton Advanced Fellowship NA150190).

References

- Larsen, A. H., Mortensen, J. J., Blomqvist, J., Castelli, I. E., Christensen, R., Dułak, M., Friis, J., Groves, M. N., Hammer, B., Hargus, C., Hermes, E. D., Jennings, P. C., Jensen, P. B., Kermode, J., Kitchin, J. R., Kolsbjerg, E. L., Kubal, J., Kaasbjerg, K., Lysgaard, S., ... Jacobsen, K. W. (2017). The atomic simulation environmenta python library for working with atoms. *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, 29(27), 273002. https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-648x/aa680e
- Moxon, S., Symington, A. R., Tse, J. S., Dawson, J., Flitcroft, J. M., Parker, S. C., Cooke, D. J., Harker, R. M., & Molinari, M. (2020). The energetics of carbonated PuO2 surfaces affects nanoparticle morphology: A DFT+u study. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 22, 7728–7737. https://doi.org/10.1039/D0CP00021C



- Ong, S. P., Richards, W. D., Jain, A., Hautier, G., Kocher, M., Cholia, S., Gunter, D., Chevrier, V. L., Persson, K. A., & Ceder, G. (2013). Python materials genomics (pymatgen): A robust, open-source python library for materials analysis. *Computational Materials Science*, 68, 314–319. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.commatsci.2012.10.028
- Symington, A. R., Harker, R. M., Storr, M. T., Molinari, M., & Parker, S. C. (2020). Thermodynamic evolution of cerium oxide nanoparticle morphology using carbon dioxide. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 124(42), 23210–23220. https://doi.org/10.1021/ acs.jpcc.0c07437
- Symington, A. R., Molinari, M., Moxon, S., Flitcroft, J. M., Sayle, D. C., & Parker, S. C. (2020). Strongly bound surface water affects the shape evolution of cerium oxide nanoparticles. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 124(6), 3577–3588. https://doi.org/10.1021/acs. jpcc.9b09046
- Symington, A. R., Tse, J., Molinari, M., Marmier, A., & Parker, S. C. (2019). Surfinpy: A surface phase diagram generator. *Journal of Open Source Software*, *4*(34), 1210. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01210