



材料初级辐照损伤模拟软件IM3D 的自主开发及并行化

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计算物理与量子材料研究部

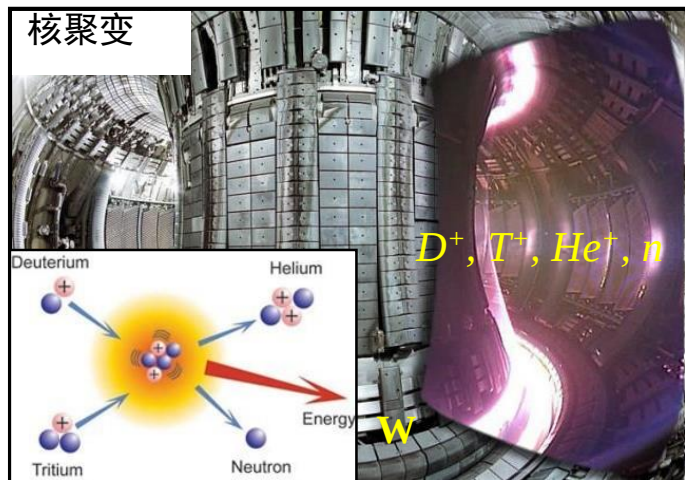
2023年11月30日

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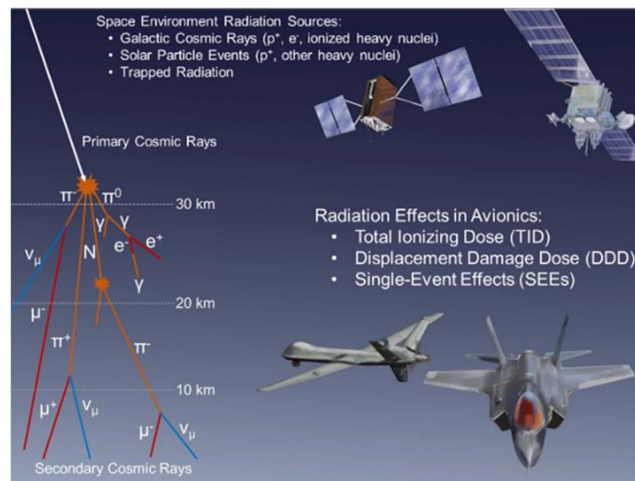
- IM3D软件发展背景
- IM3D软件开发、优势及并行化
- 结论与展望

IM3D软件发展背景

- 材料辐照效应



核能金属结构材料辐照损伤



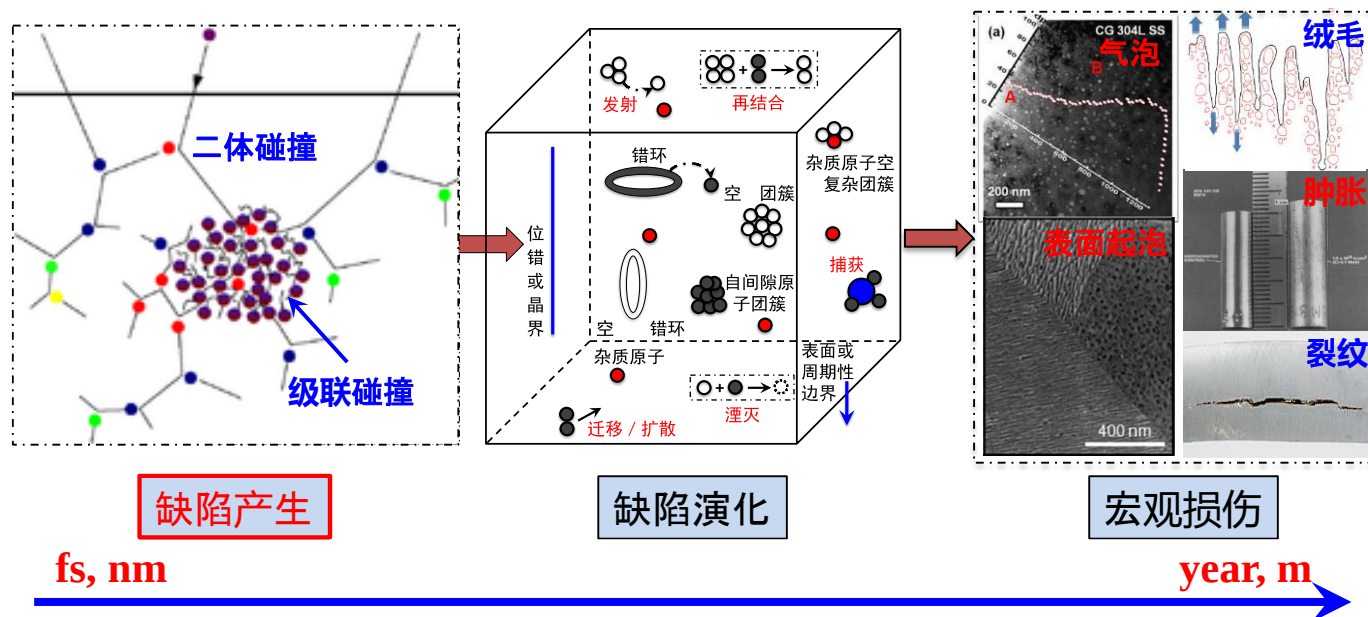
宇航半导体器件辐照失效

高能粒子作用下金属/半导体辐射效应的微观机理分析需求

• 初级辐照损伤

- 材料辐照效应：长时间（飞秒~年）、跨空间尺度（纳米~米）、多种微观机制耦合
- 初级辐照损伤：高能粒子级联的局域缺陷产生（弹道+热峰）和退火过程；空间~纳米 & 时间~皮秒

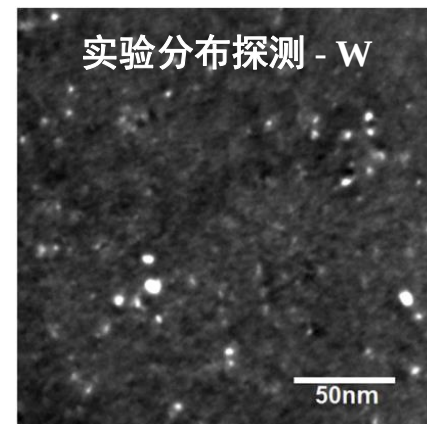
Nordlund et al., *J. Comput. Electron.* 13 (2014) 122.



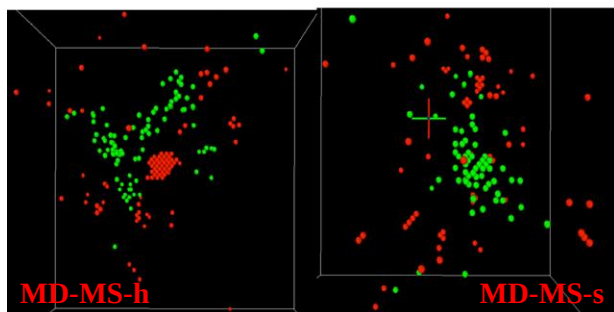
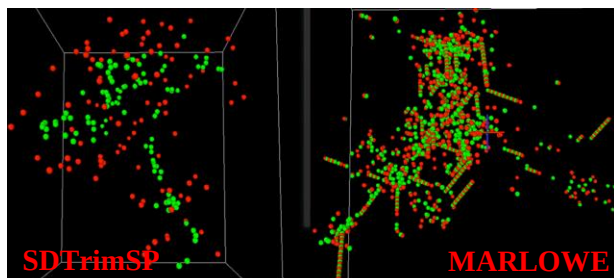
对任何辐射效应的科学理解都是从初级损伤开始的

• 初级辐照损伤的理论研究与实验研究挑战

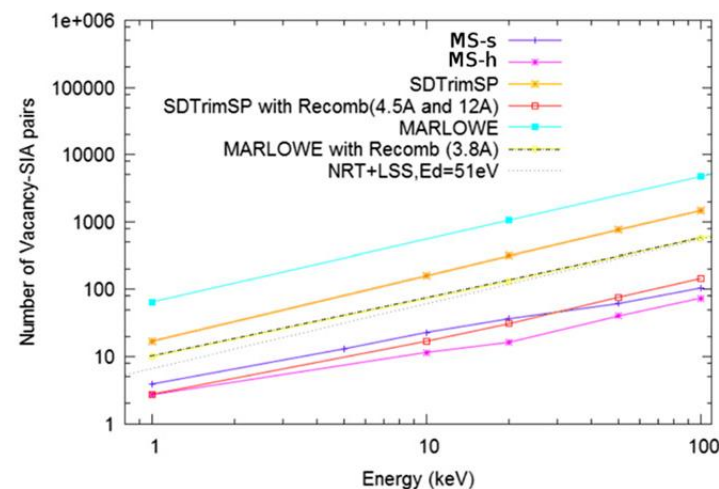
- 实际物理尺度 (fs - ps, 单缺陷 - nm)
v.s. 实验探测局限 ($\sim$ s, > 2 nm)
- 理论模拟的必要性: NRT, MD/MC



Mason et al., *Acta Mater.* 144 (2018) 905.



Backer et al, *Phys. Scr.* T167 (2016) 014018.



不同理论模型和经验势计算偏差高达 2 个数量级

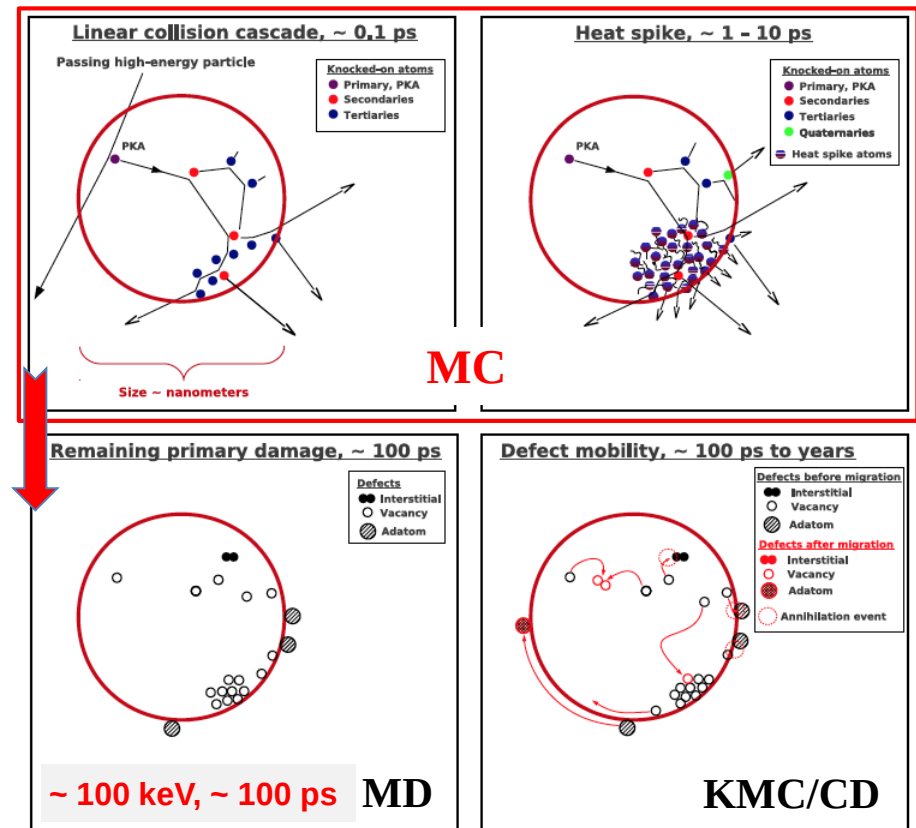
• 初级辐照损伤的Monte Carlo (MC) 方法优势及局限

基于二体碰撞近似的MC方法

优势：MC v.s. MD

- 简单、**高效**
- **任意** 1D/3D 结构体系
- 自然计及**电子能量损失**和多次、多重散射
- 不受**结构尺寸**、**粒子能量**和**经验原子间势**的限制

Nordlund et al., *J. Comput. Electron.* 13 (2014) 122.



目前用于初级辐射损伤模拟的MC软件在描述3D几何形状、退火过程和计算效率上始终存在局限

IM3D软件开发及优势

材料初级辐照损伤模拟软件IM3D (**Irradiation of Materials in 3D**)

- 极大地突破了原有初级辐照损伤计算方法对**复杂三维结构体系**和**同步级联退火**物理过程的模拟能力和**效率**
- 可快速模拟高能**离子/中子**（能谱）辐照下**任意复杂结构材料**中与能量损失相关的**各种动力学现象**（离位损伤、表面溅射、无定型化和电子/声子能量沉积等）
- 给出**初级缺陷**（离子、间隙/替位/溅射原子和空位等）的**三维**空间分布

主要开发者：

- IM3D内核：李永钢、李巨、曾雉
- 数据库：程凡、李永钢、周浩
- CPU/DCU并行：李永钢、张传国
- GUI：周浩、李永钢
- SaaS云平台：迈高、李永钢、程凡



李永钢

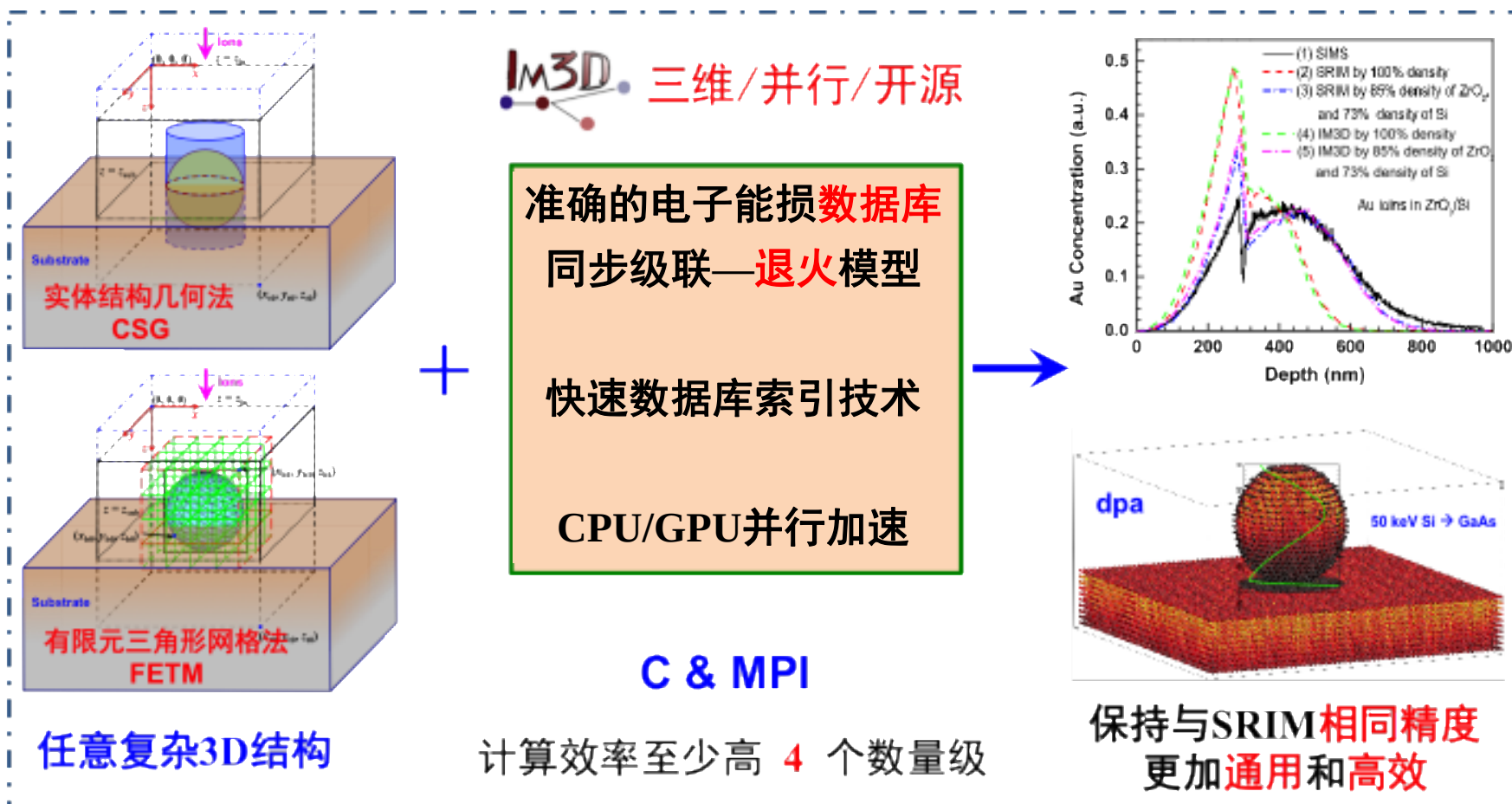


<http://theory.issp.ac.cn/IM3D>

ygli@theory.issp.ac.cn

版权：ISSP, 2013 - 2023

IM3D整体模型架构

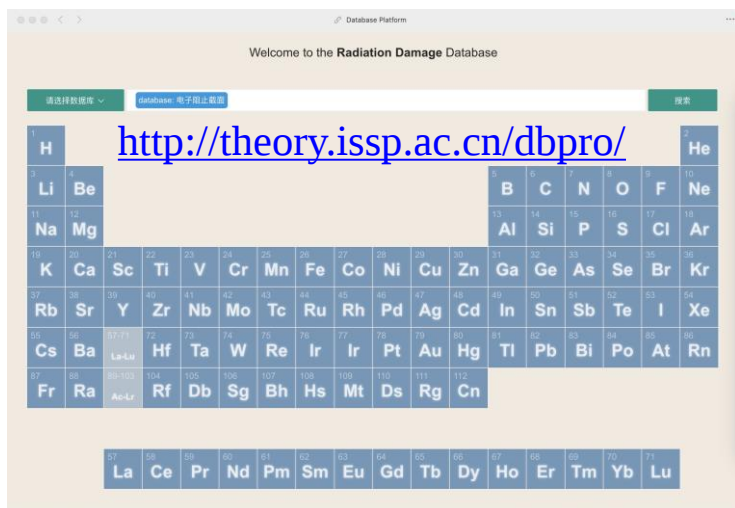


Y.G. Li & Z. Zeng et al., *Sci. Rep.* 5 (2015) 18130; Y.G. Li & Z. Zeng et al., *Nucl. Fusion* 57 (2017) 016038; Y. Yang & Y.G. Li et al., *Nanoscale* 10 (2018) 1598.

<http://theory.issp.ac.cn/IM3D>

创新I. 更准确、普适的物理模型： 机器学习的电子阻止截面数据库

IM3D-ESDB: 电子能量损失截面数据库



- 标准的SRIM数据库
- 用户数据库: BT/UCA/TDDFT/Expt ...
- 自主机器学习数据库

SRIM website, <http://www.srim.org>.

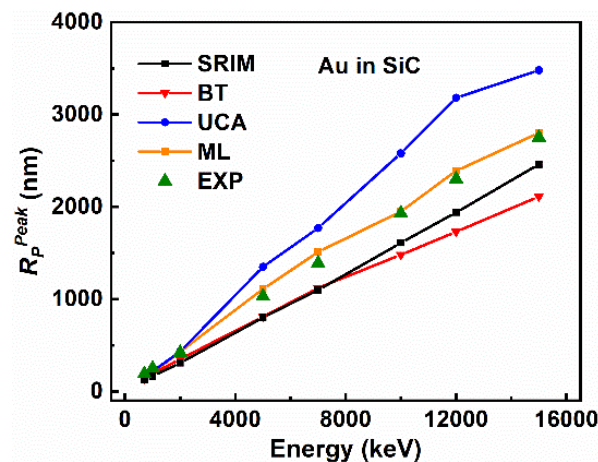
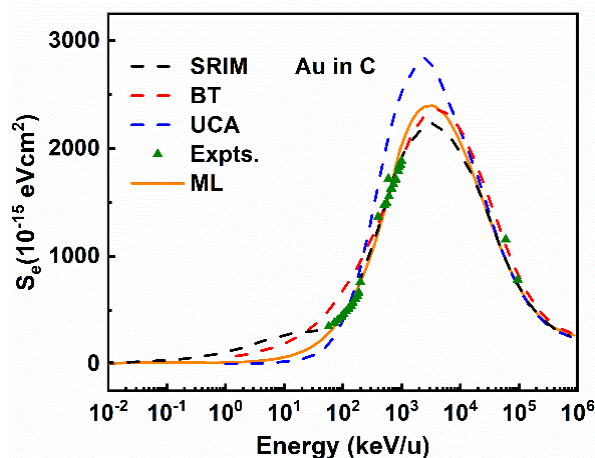
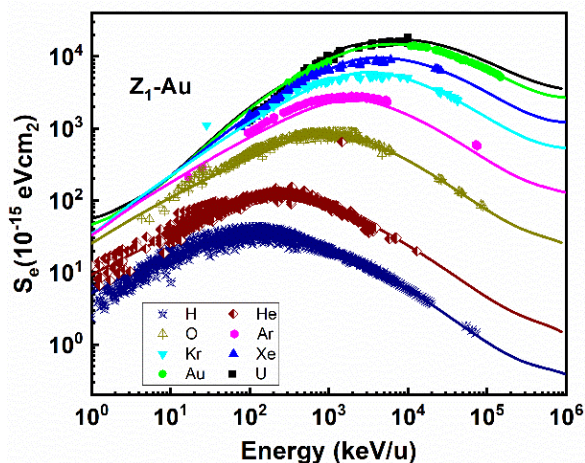
Grande et al., Phys. Rev. A 58 (1998) 5.

Sigmund et al., Eur. Phys. J. D 12 (2000) 425.

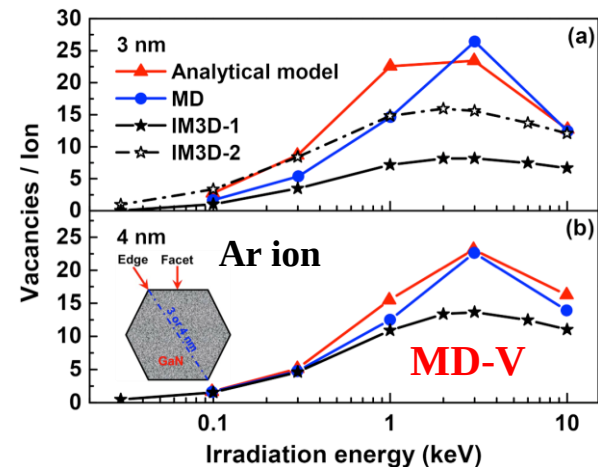
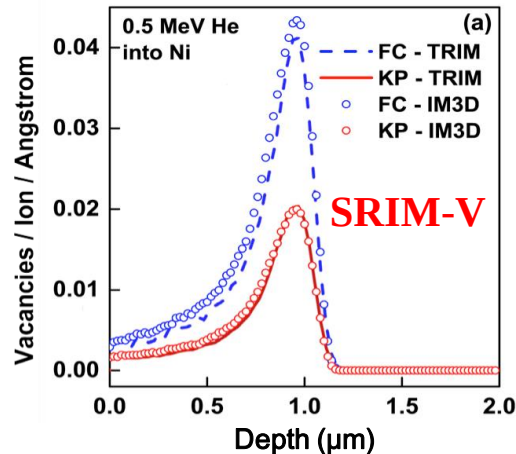
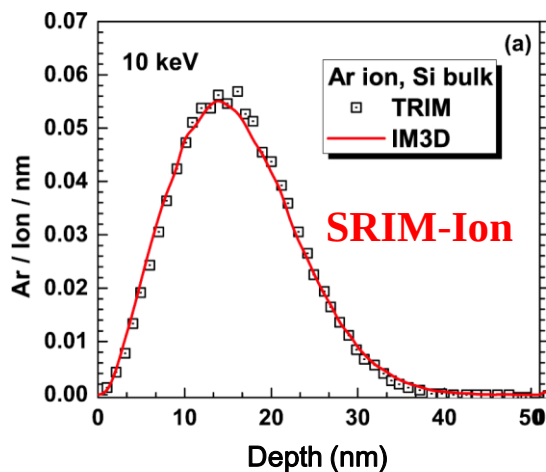
Sand et al., npj Comput. Mater 5 (2019) 43.

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>.

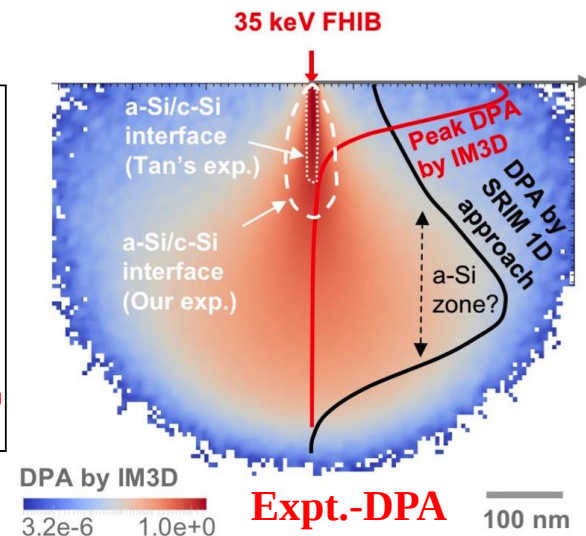
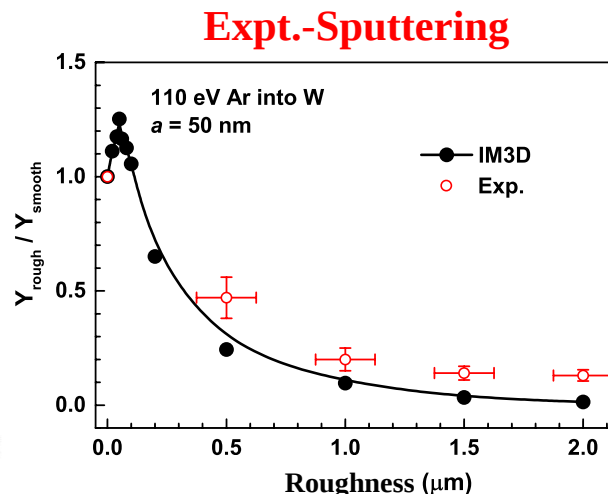
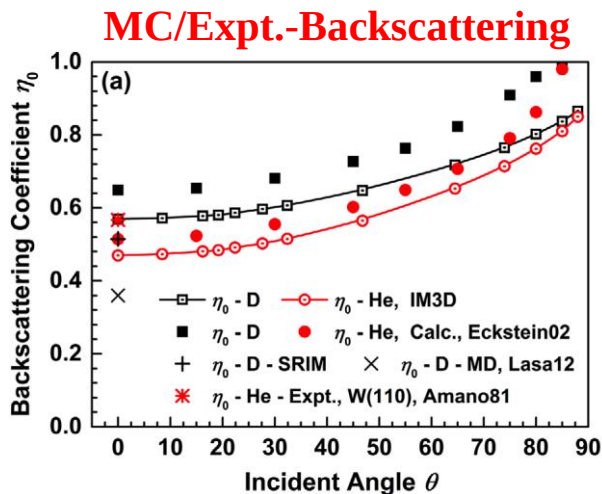
F. Cheng & Y.G. Li et al., *Radiat. Phys. Chem.* 204 (2023) 110681.



IM3D模型验证



Y.G. Li & Z. Zeng et al., *Sci. Rep.* 5 (2015) 18130.



Y.G. Li & Z. Zeng et al., *Nucl. Fusion* 57 (2017) 016038.

Y. Yang & Y.G. Li et al., *Nanoscale* 10 (2018) 1598.

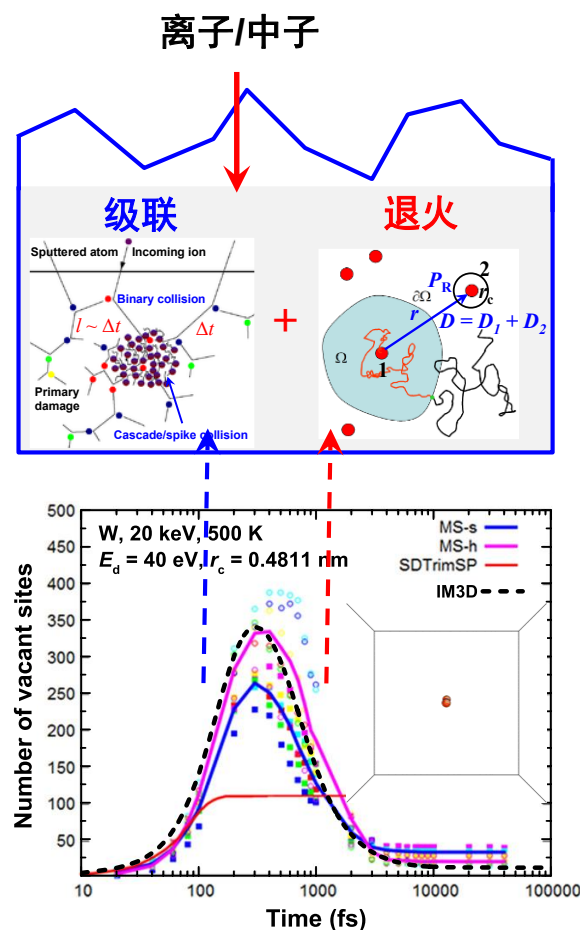
创新I. 更准确、普适的物理模型：同步级联—退火模型（CCA）发展

级联 → 级联 + 退火

- **级联**：高能下多体相互作用 → 二体碰撞近似 + 全级联局域规则
- **退火**：缺陷的多体随机行走 → 二体准自由扩散近似 + 异步事件驱动动力学蒙特卡罗算法（EKMC）

利用可轻松获得的缺陷性能参数描述缺陷间相互作用，可获得与MD一致的结果

$$r_c, E_m^I, E_m^V, E_b^{I_2}, E_b^{V_2}, E_f^I, E_f^V$$



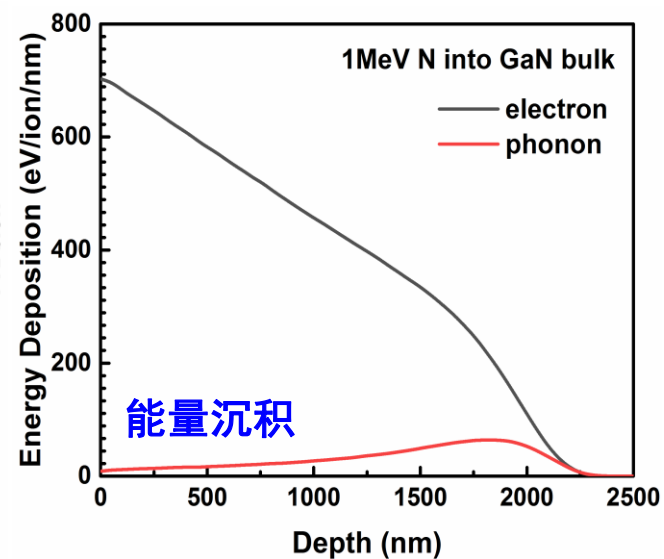
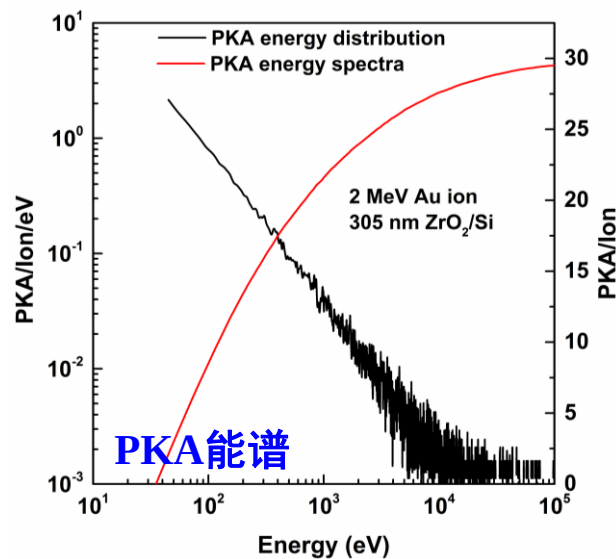
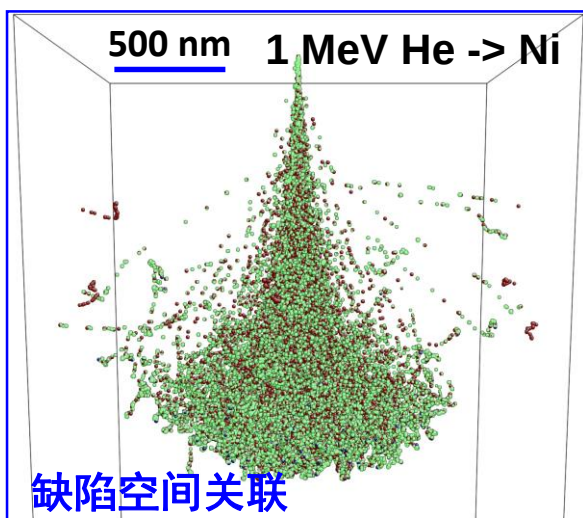
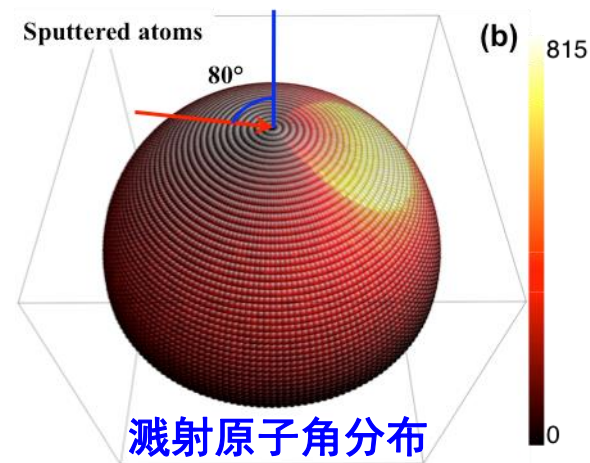
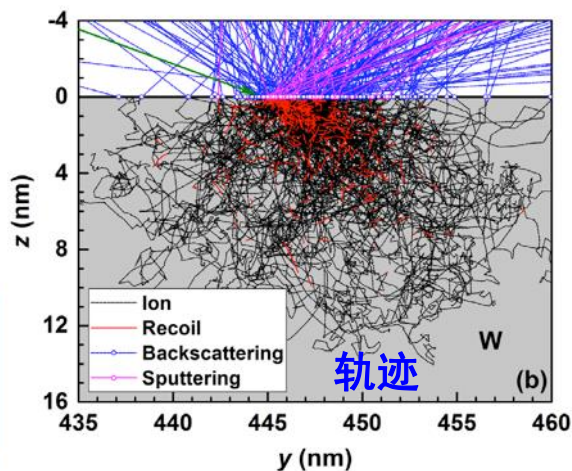
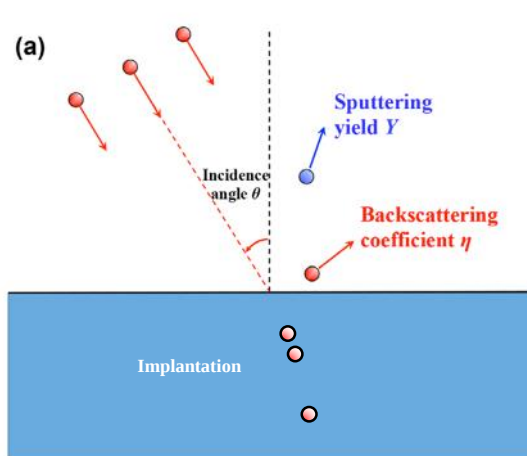
Backer et al, *Phys. Scr.* T167 (2016) 014018.

Simpson et al., *Rad. Eff.* 3 (1970) 1; Torre et al., *Philos. Mag.* 85 (2005) 549.

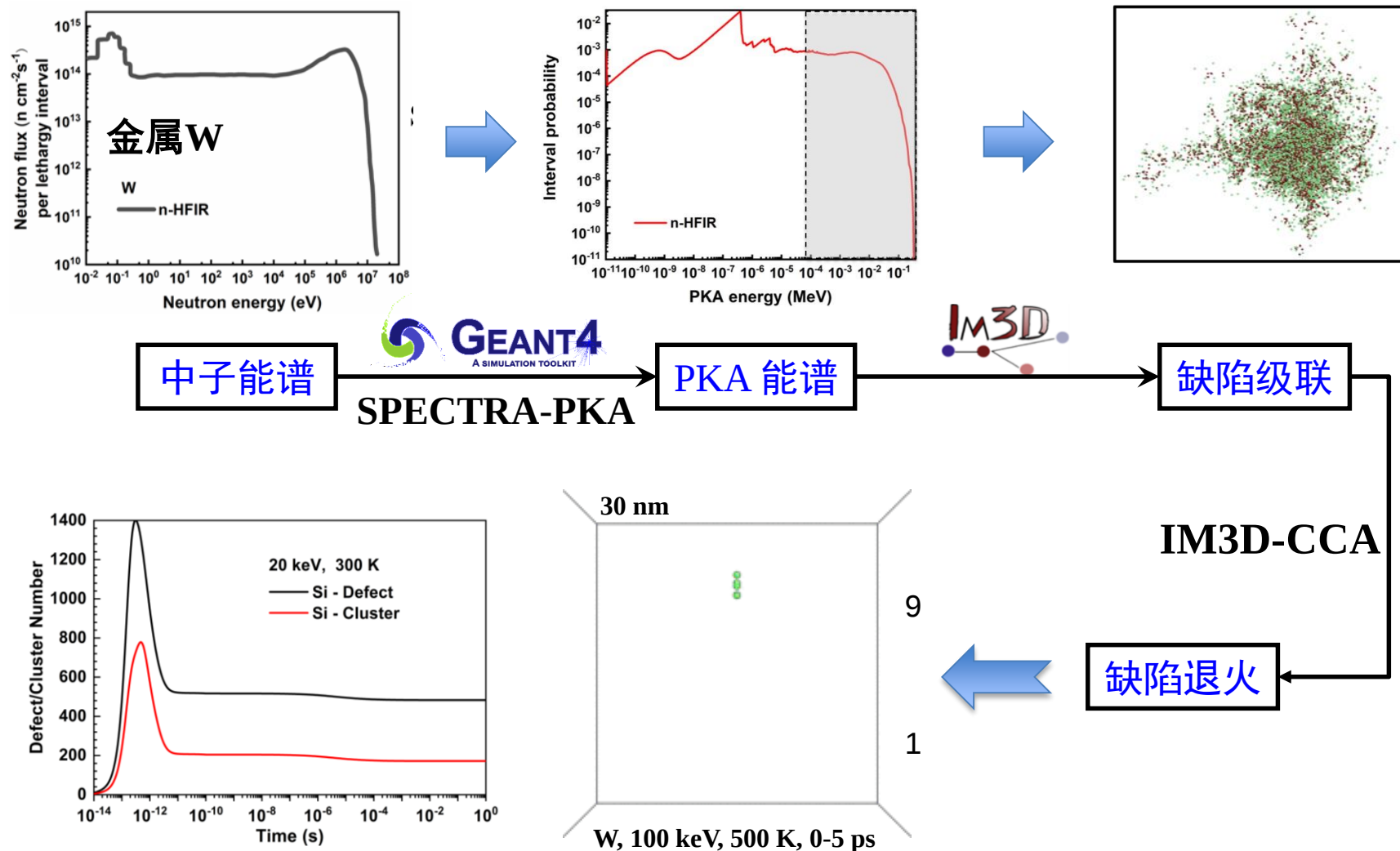


-
- Figure 1 is a log-log plot showing CPU Time (s) versus PKA energy (keV). The y-axis ranges from 10^{-3} to 10^9 s, and the x-axis ranges from 10^{-1} to 10^3 keV. The plot compares the computational cost of Molecular Dynamics (MD) and the IM3D model for different materials (Fe, W, Si).
- The legend indicates the following data series:
- MD - Fe (Solid black line)
 - IM3D - Fe (Open squares)
 - IM3D - W (Open circles)
 - IM3D - Si (Open triangles)
- The MD - Fe line shows a steep increase in CPU time, following a slope of $\sim E_{\text{PKA}}^2$. The IM3D lines show a much shallower increase, following a slope of $\sim E_{\text{PKA}}$. A red text annotation indicates a $\sim 10^7$ speed-up for the IM3D models compared to MD at high energies.

创新I. 更准确、普适的物理模型：离子注入/中子辐照



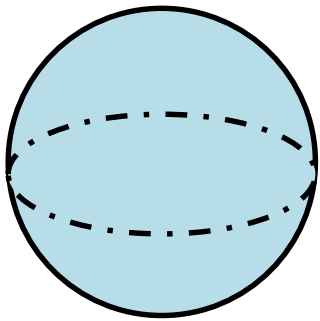
中子PKA嵌入模块 (IM3D-PKA)



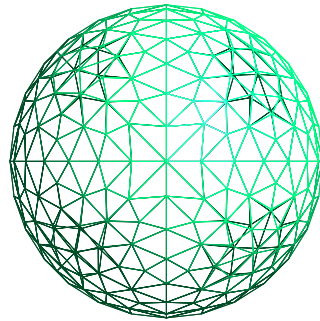
创新II. 任意复杂三维结构体系

@ Z.J. Ding, H.M. Li and H.Y. Wang

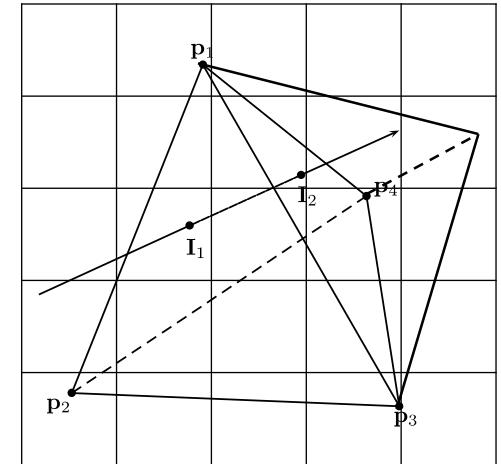
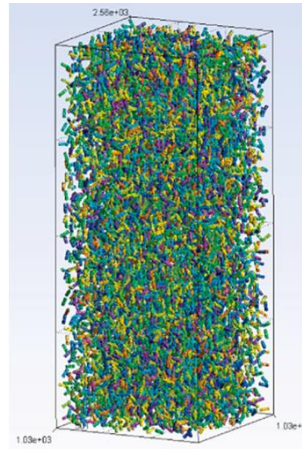
- 3D 结构算法：实体结构几何法（CSG），有限元三角形网格法（FETM）



(CSG)



(FETM)



Y.G. Li & Z.J. Ding et al., J. Appl. Phys. 104 (2008) 064001;
Z.C. Yang & Y.G. Li et al., NIMB 455 (2019) 119.

空间网格化 & 光线追踪 & 求交

$$O(n) \rightarrow O(n^{1/3})$$

- 几何结构：GMSH, ...
.txt, .ply2 and .ir3 formats
- 后处理显示：GMSH, AtomEye, paraview, ...
.dat, .cfg, .msh and .vtk formats



Gmsh

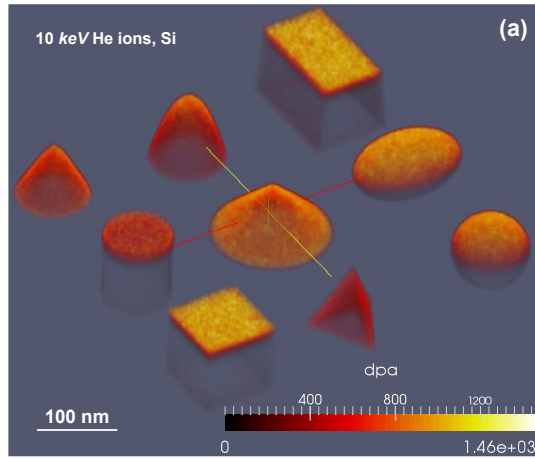
<http://www.geuz.org/gmsh/>

AtomEye: atomistic configuration viewer

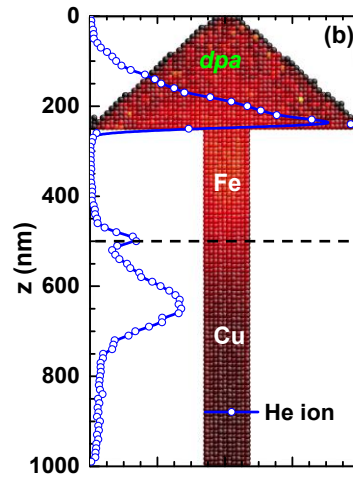
<http://li.mit.edu/Archive/Graphics/A/>

 **ParaView** <http://www.paraview.org/>

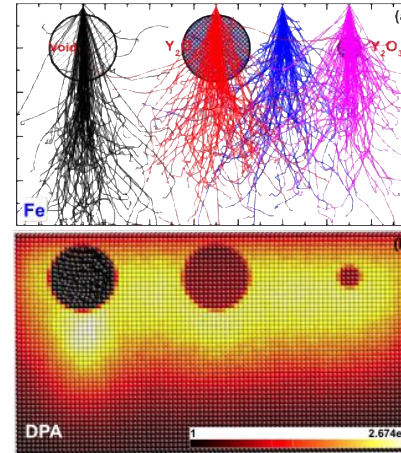
基于CSG/FETM的任意复杂结构中的初级缺陷3D分布



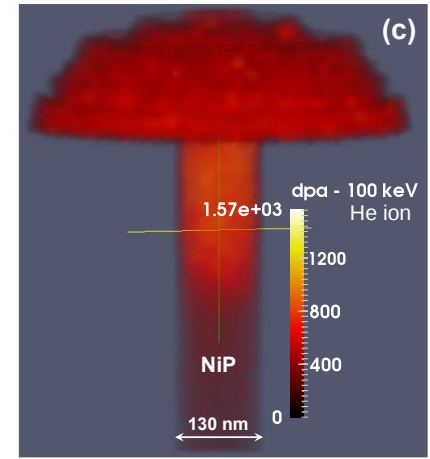
CSG - dpa



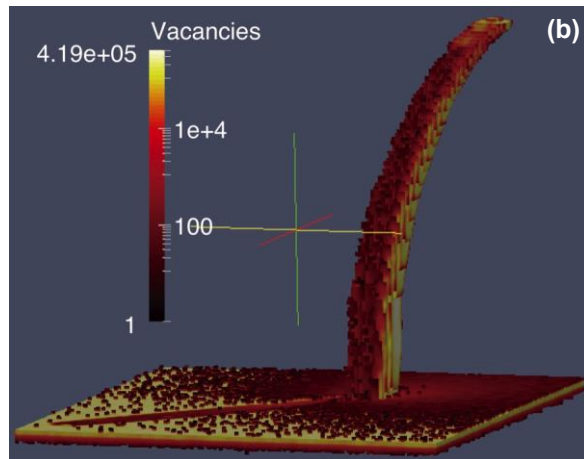
CSG - He/DPA



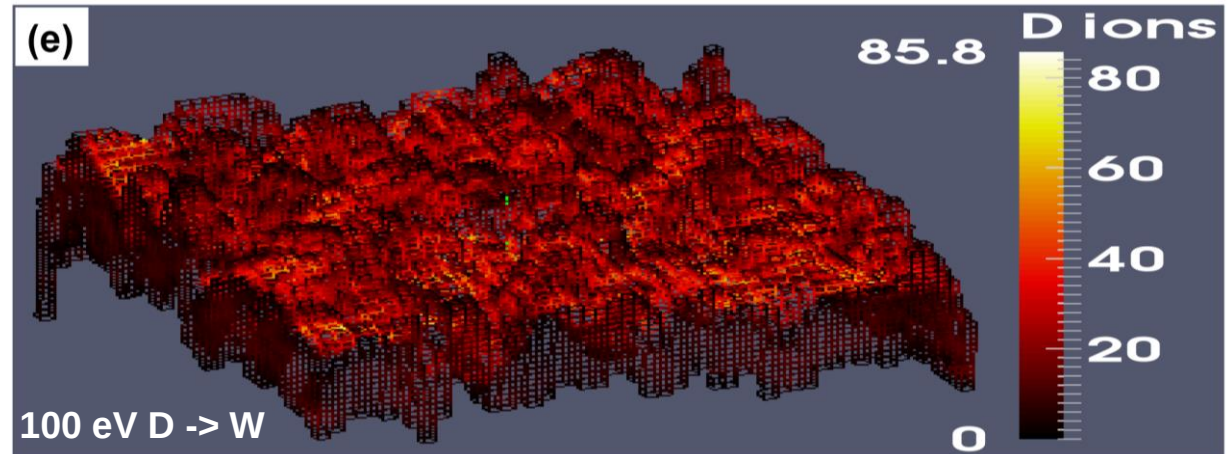
CSG - dpa



FETM - dpa



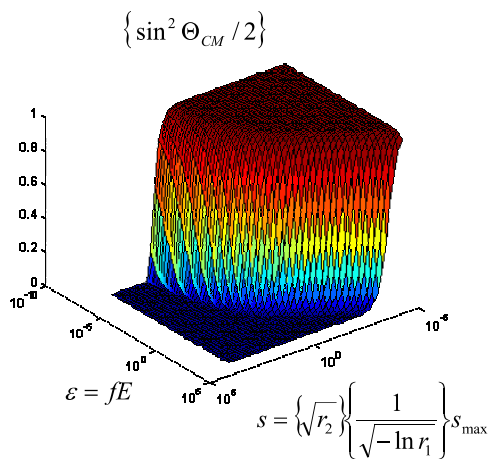
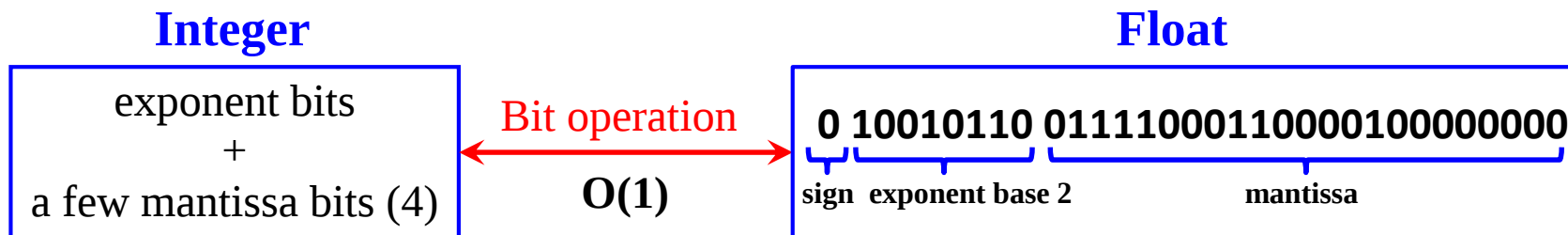
FETM - V



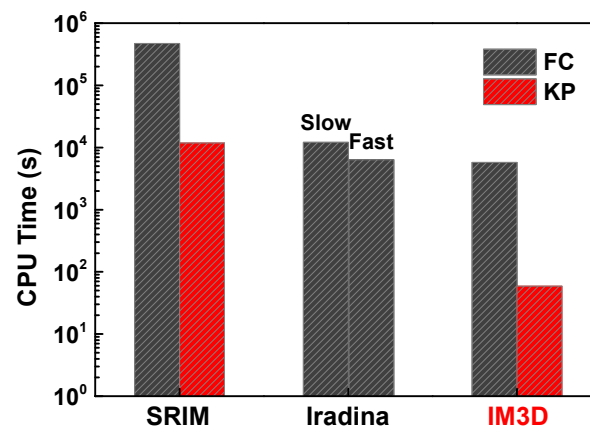
Roughness - FETM - H/Sputtering

创新III. 更优的计算效率和可移植性：快速数据库索引技术

- 基于快速数据库索引技术实现抽样加速：利用位运算建立整型索引与32位单精度浮点值的唯一对应



Schiettekatte, *NIMPRB* 266 (2008) 1880.
Yuan et al., *NIMPRB* 83 (1993) 413.



单机单核加速 2-3 个量级
单机多线程 40% 加速效率

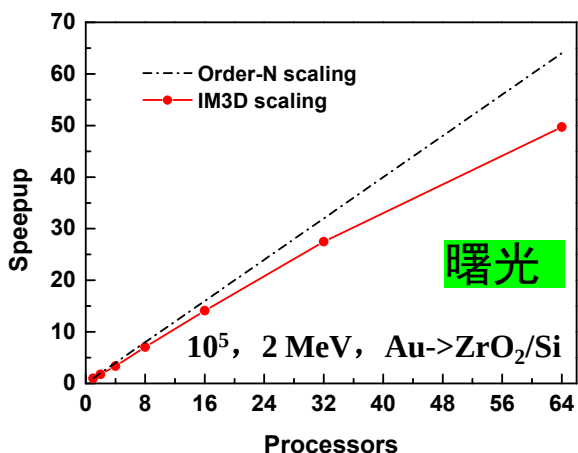
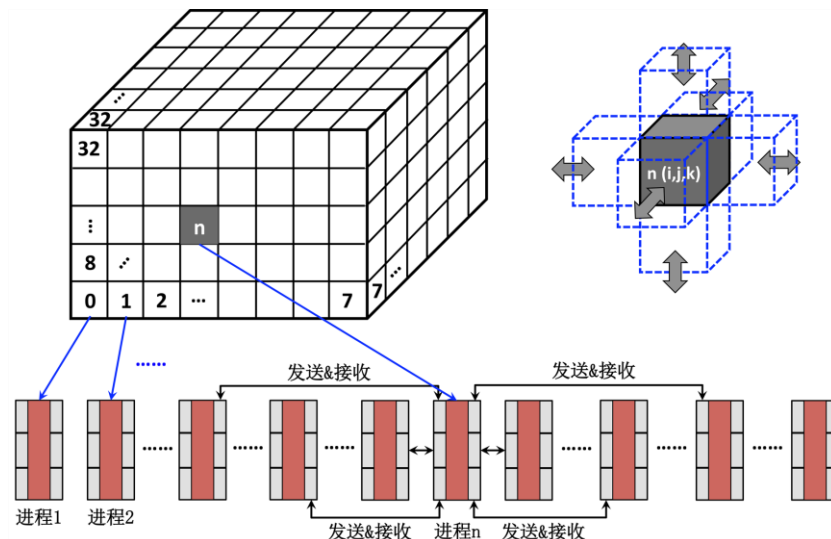
创新III. 更优的计算效率和可移植性: CPU/DCU并行化

并行算法架构

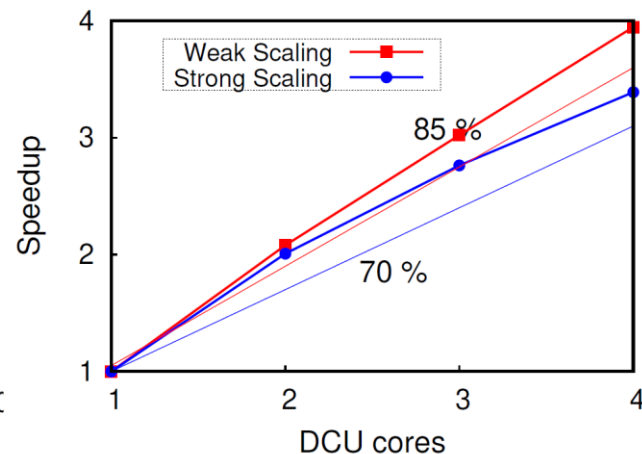
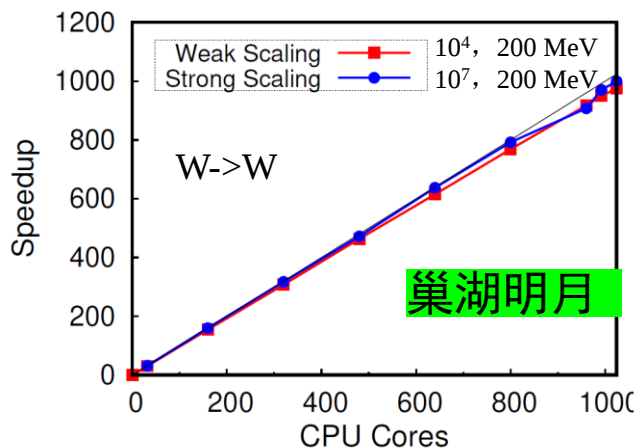
基于独立粒子数分解的主从模式

+

基于空间区域分解的对等模式



CPU近线性加速比达95%

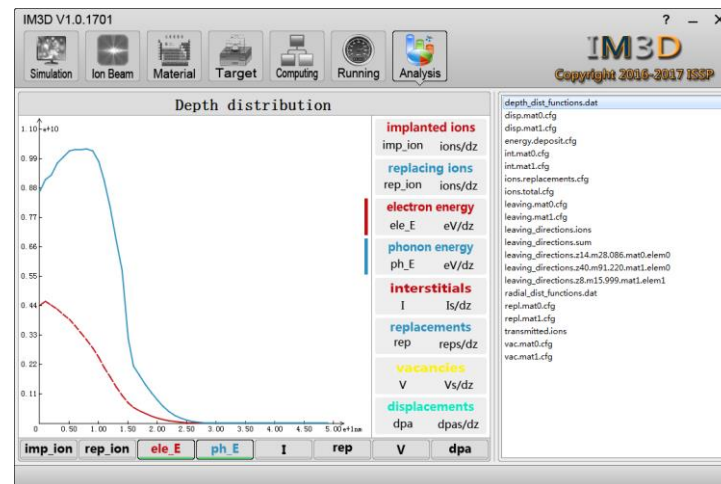
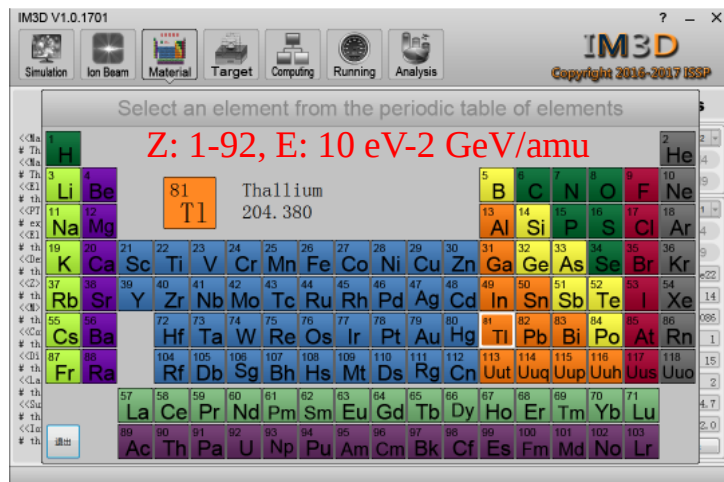


DCU强/弱扩展性达80%以上

创新IV. 更好的易用性: IM3D开源网站 & 图形化用户界面

IM3D_Website (开源)

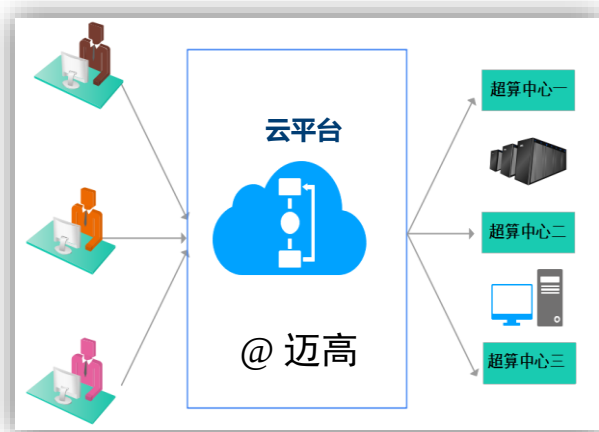
<http://theory.issp.ac.cn/IM3D>, ISSP



IM3D_GUI

创新IV. 更好的易用性: IM3D_SaaS云平台 (浏览器—服务器架构)

不需安装, 只需三步, 完成图形化、高通量、全自动的辐射损伤模拟

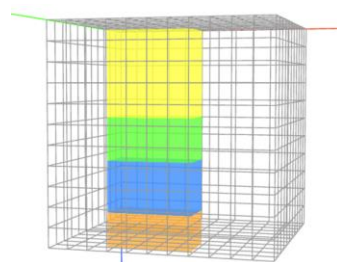


第 1 步

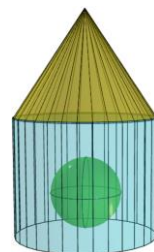
三维可视化设计结构

- 导入多个不同类型结构
- 支持高通量的结构成分设计

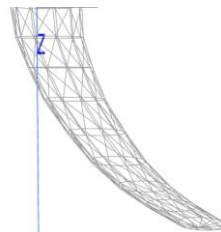
多类型结构模型



块体/多层膜



CSG



FETM

第 2 步

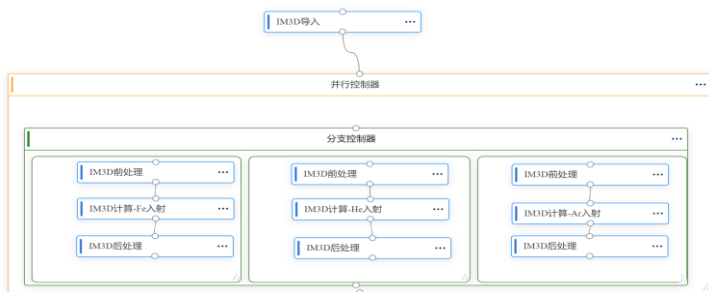
搭建辐照模拟 workflow

- 拖拽组件+并行控制器+分支控制实现高通量+全自动计算

多结构

多任务

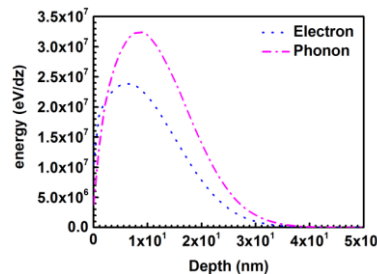
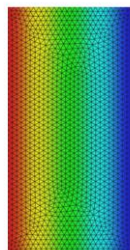
自动化



第 3 步

提交计算、结果报告

- 自动化后处理, 智能汇总报表
- 模拟结果自动入库



总结及展望

IM3D: 材料离子/中子初级辐照损伤的三维蒙特卡洛开源软件 (2009 -)

模型创新:

- MC+EKMC耦合物理模型
- CSG/FETM三维结构算法
- 快速数据库索引技术 + CPU/GPU并行

Y.G. Li et al., *Sci. Rep.* 5, 18130 (2015); *Nucl. Fusion* 57, 016038 (2017); *Nanoscale* 10, 1598 (2018); *NIMB* 455 (2019) 118; *npj Comput. Mater.* 6 (2020) 189; *Rad. Phys. Chem.* 204 (2023) 110681.

软件优势:

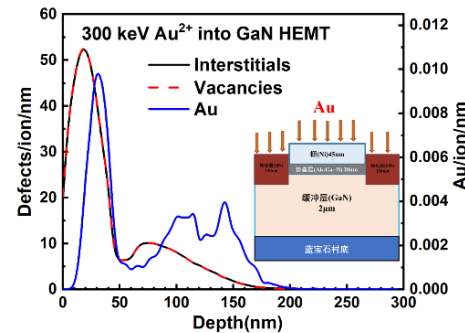
- ✓ 缺陷级联—退火完整过程的同步模拟
- ✓ 任意复杂材料中初级缺陷空间/尺寸分布的快速计算
- ✓ 精度与经典MC和MD一致, 效率 $>10^4$ 加速, 且不受原子间作用势的限制

应用领域:

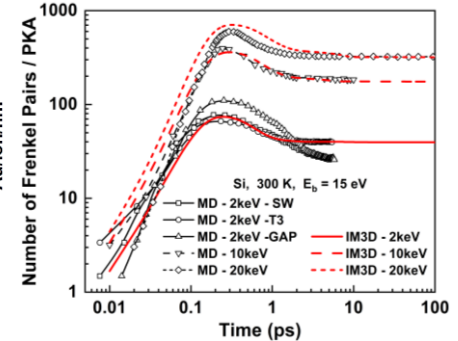
核能材料辐照损伤、宇航器件辐射失效、离子注入、半导体掺杂、表面改性、聚焦离子束溅射、微纳加工、辐射防护和重离子医疗等

140 家研究机构下载使用, 1 ISO 国际标准

离子注入



中子辐照



致 谢

- 美国麻省理工学院 (MIT)

Ju Li, Yang Yang, Michal P. Short



- 中国科学技术大学 (USTC)

丁泽军、李会民、毛世峰、王昊彦



- 日本国立材料科学研究所 (NIMS)

Da Bo, Xun Liu



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谢谢大家!

敬请关注!



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<http://theory.issp.ac.cn/IM3D>