



MedeA-UNCLE

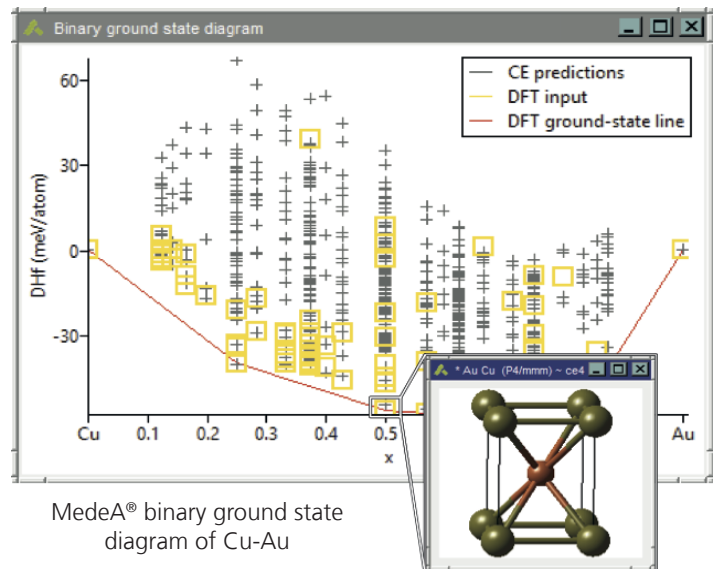
MedeA-UNiversal **C**luster **E**xpansion (UNCLE) expands access to materials and properties at the meso and micro scales. Maintaining the predictive power and accuracy of first-principles Density Functional methods, MedeA-UNCLE lets you determine stable multi-component crystal structures and rank metastable structures by enthalpy of formation. Moreover, you can employ the module to explore order-disorder phenomena and phase segregation processes as a function of temperature and composition. Performing VASP first principles calculations on automatically chosen sets of small models, MedeA-UNCLE captures the configurational complexity of real materials at different temperatures by means of Monte Carlo random sampling. Tight integration with job control in MedeA® guarantees stability and fault tolerance. Graphical tools monitor progress of fully automated simulations and allow a ready-for-use visualization of results.

Key Benefits of MedeA-UNCLE:

- Models systems containing millions of atoms with DFT accuracy
- User-friendly setup within MedeA® Environment
- Workflow-based automation of cluster expansion refinement
- Efficient handling of hundreds of input structures
- Intuitive graphical analysis and visualization
- Split and restart complex calculations
- Extend and expand existing Cluster Expansions

Computational Characteristics:

- Use Genetic Algorithm or Compressive Sensing
- Full integration with MedeA-VASP and other modules
- High throughput using the JobServer



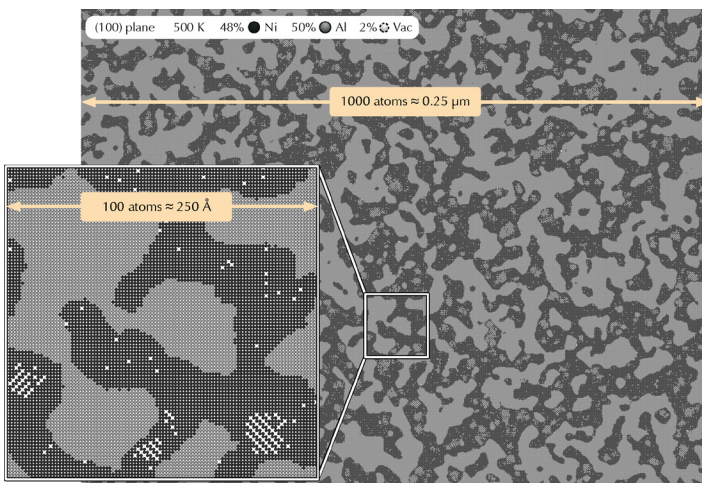
MedeA® binary ground state diagram of Cu-Au

Properties From MedeA-UNCLE:

- Structures of stable phases
- Vacancy concentrations
- Miscibility
- Random mixing energy
- Phase stability as a function of temperature and concentration
- Solubility
- Order-disorder transition temperature
- Micro structure

Required MedeA® Modules

- Core MedeA® Environment
- MedeA® JobServer and TaskServer
- MedeA-VASP



D Lerch, O Wieckhorst, G L W Hart, R W Forcade, and S Müller, *Model. Simul. Mater. Sci. Eng.* 17, (2009): 055003.

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