

All computations will be using the GPAW code. It has been implemented to Wihuri (wihuri.pub.chemistrylab.aalto.fi). You need to load the GPAW environment (save these)

```
module load ase
module load gpaw
module load gpaw-setups
```

to run the code (do not use more than 12 cores, 4 and 6 are also OK): `jsub -np 12 -mem 3G gpaw cu.py`

The cu.py can be any file that ends with .py (a python script file.) There are a lot of examples in the `/home/kari/CC2-examples` directory. The GPAW manual is at [page wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw](http://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw)

- 1) N doped CNT are rather good catalyst for hydrogen evolution. The whole reaction is rather complex but one can learn something by looking the hydrogen adsorption energy. Make a (10,0) CNT with one N dopant. The z-length should be 2 unit cells. Add a hydrogen atom on top of the N and a C next to the N. Use a neutral system and 2 or 4 k-points. You need to optimize the geometry. Which has lower energy. You can also do a calculation of H on a C far from N. Note the calculations take quite long. Look also the dos of these systems.
- 2) Make a bulk MgO and a 2x2x2-(100) MgO surface with the ag tool. It has a rock salt structure. What is the lattice parameter ($A=4.21 \text{ \AA}$). You need to do first the bulk system and then edit the box in the xyz file. You can use PBC in 2 or 3 directions. Compute the bulk electronic properties and do the surface relaxation. For the surface system 1 k-point is enough.
- 3) Add a Pt atom on the MgO surface. Where it likes to be (top of O, Mg or bridge, or hollow site).

One can follow the geometry of a GPAW calculation by making a .xyz file from the out file:

```
ag -n 0:99 cnt-10x0-nh-2k.out -o cnt-10x0-nh-2k.xyz
```

and then `ag cnt-xxx.xyz` (or if you want `vmd cnt-xxx.xyz`)