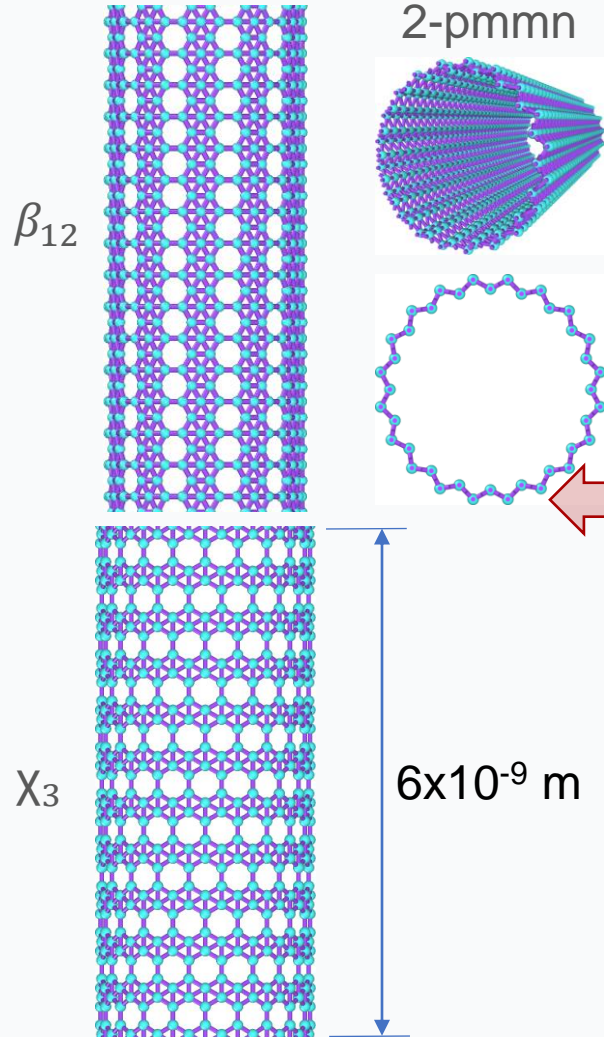
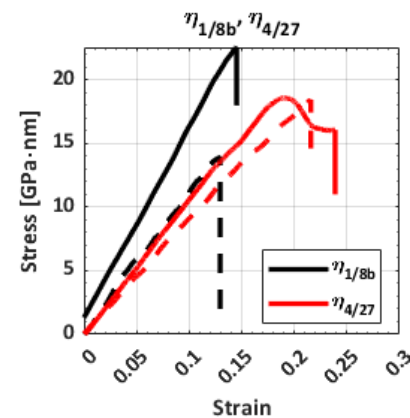
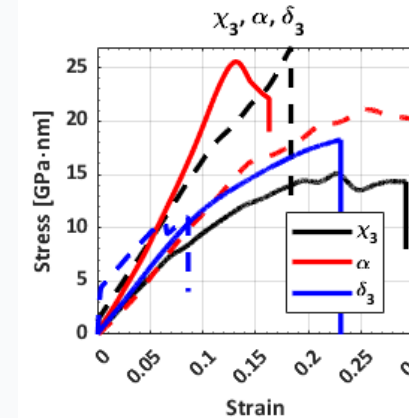
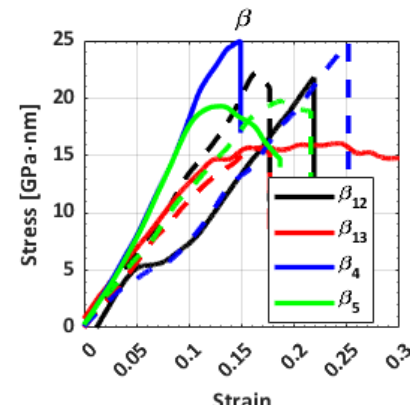
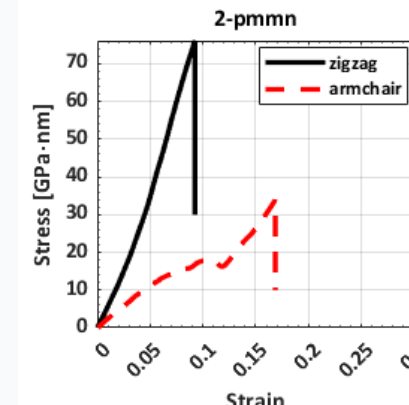
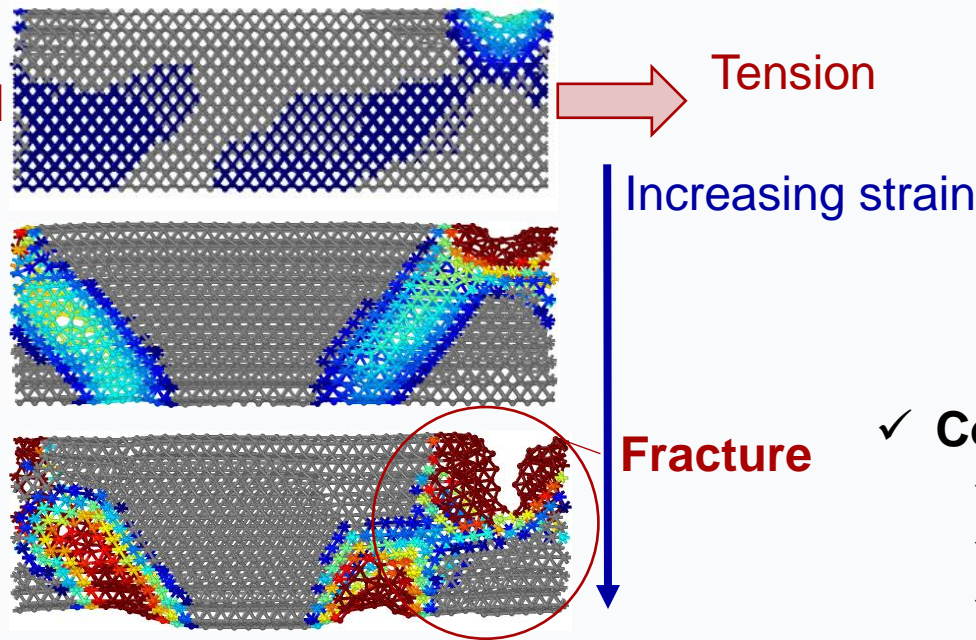


BNT: Different atomic configurations



- ✓ Excellent electronic and mechanic properties
- ✓ Usage in high-performing nano-devices
- Uncertainty in the mechanical properties
- Modeling methods:
 - Quantum mechanics
 - ~1000 atoms
 - ✓ **Molecular Dynamics**
 - **High accuracy**
 - **> 1x10⁶ atoms**



- ✓ **Core mechanical properties**
 - ✓ **Young's modulus**
 - ✓ **Fracture strength**
 - ✓ **Fracture strain**

❖ Complex numerical model

- Same potential in many different configurations: Long computation time
- Bond generation/breakage: Reactive Molecular Dynamics
 - ReaxFF (Aktulga vd., 2012)

❖ Computational load

- Number of atoms ~700-20.000
- Development of a stable and highly accurate simulation workflow
- 20 different types of structures
- Diameter, length, aspect ratio, strain rate, temperature

✓ High-Performance Computing

- ✓ TRUBA
- ✓ UHeM

✓ Optimization of the calculation time

- ✓ Different compilers
- ✓ MPI / OpenMP
- ✓ Different architectures
- Single node, (Lammps: USER-REAXC, USER-OMP)

# MPI tasks x # OpenMP threads	Workflow 1: Thermalization	Workflow 2: Tension
56x1	3.091	1.966
28x2	2.733	1.719
TRUBA - Cascade Lake - Xeon 6258R 2.70GHz Intel oneAPI - icx		
ns/day		
# MPI tasks x # OpenMP threads	Workflow 1: Thermalization	Workflow 2: Tension
40x1	2.056	1.397
20x2	2.257	1.808
UHeM - Skylake - Xeon 6148 2.40GHz Intel Parallel Studio - icc		
ns/day		

Acknowledgements: The numerical calculations reported in this paper were performed at **TRUBA** and **UHeM** resources