

Petaspin Microelectric Solver



Installation and Usage Guide

Authors: Ali Hasan¹, Abdul Basit¹, Davi Rodrigues², Giovanni Finocchio¹

¹Department of Mathematical and Computer Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Earth Sciences, University of Messina, I-98166, Messina, Italy

²Department of Electrical and Information Engineering, Politecnico di Bari, I-70125 Bari, Italy

Acknowledgement:

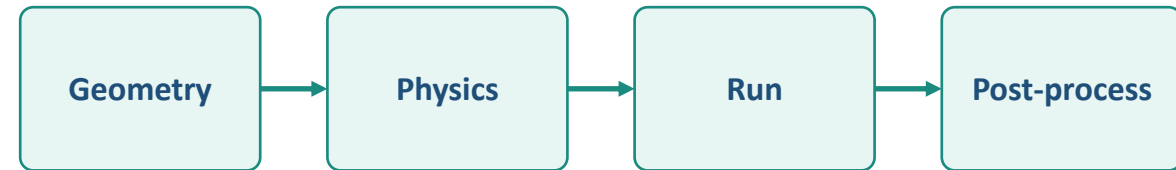
This research is part of the TOPOCOM project, which is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe Programme Horizon.1.2 under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA), Grant Agreement No. 101119608.



What Is the Petaspin Microelectric Solver?

TOPOCOM

- A PyQt5 desktop GUI for a high-performance CUDA™ (Compute Unified Device Architecture) C/C++ phase-field solver for ferroelectric materials.
- Configure geometry, physics, and excitations, then run and visualize output, without editing files by hand.
- Two physical models in one solver: Relaxation (TDGL) and Dynamics (LKT).
- GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) or a CPU (Central Processing Unit) backends, selectable from the interface.
- Developed under TOPOCOM (NTNU) with the PETASPIN group (University of Messina).



A typical session moves left to right through these four stages.

Two interchangeable backends:



Installation

1

Run the Windows installer (topocom_simulator_setup.exe).

2

Choose a setup language and installation folder.

3

The installer creates C:\MicroElectricTemplate with both solver executables (GPU + CPU) and default configuration files.

4

Launch from the Start Menu or desktop shortcut.

Minimum System Requirements

- Windows 10/11, 64-bit
- 8 GB RAM (16 GB recommended)
- 1 GB disk space
- NVIDIA GPU + CUDA 6.0+ (GPU backend only)
- CPU backend: no GPU needed



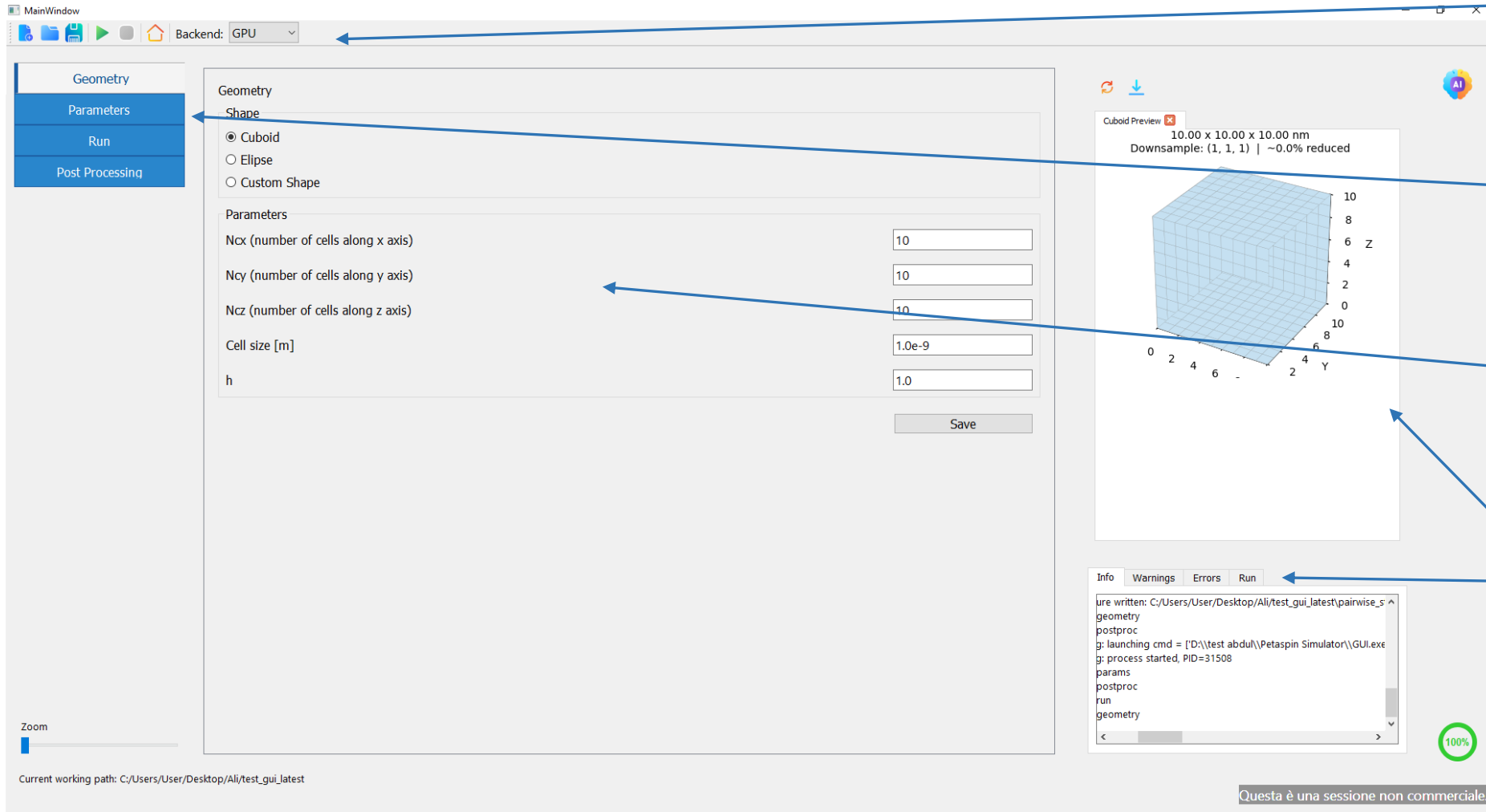
Getting Started

- Launch Petaspin Simulator from the Start Menu or desktop shortcut.
- Choose New Project to start fresh, or Open Project to resume existing work.
- A new project copies default configuration files as an example and both solver executables into your chosen folder.
- The current project directory is always shown in the toolbar.



The Main Window

TOPOCOM



Toolbar

New / Open / Save / Play / Stop / Home + backend selector

Left navigation

Geometry, Parameters, Run, Post-Processing

Center panel

Settings for the selected page

Preview / log panel

Geometry preview, equations, run log



Constitutive Parameters

Seven sub-pages, each with rendered equations for reference



- Landau: Landau-Devonshire free-energy coefficients.
- Gradient: Domain-wall (gradient energy) coefficients.
- Electrostatic: Permittivity, padding.
- External Field: DC, AC, pulse, and sinc excitation.
- Strain: Under development (placeholder).
- Run Parameters: Integrator, run mode, initial polarization, damping and inertia.
- Output: Which output files to write, and how often.



Landau Field

Landau-Devonshire free energy coefficients

Contributions and Parameters

Landau Field Gradient Field Electrostatic Field External Field Strain Field Run Parameters Output Settings

Include Landau Free-Energy Term:

☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Parametric Study

Energy equation

$$F_{Landau} = \alpha_0(T - T_0)(P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2) + \alpha_{11}(P_x^4 + P_y^4 + P_z^4) + \alpha_{12}(P_x^2 P_y^2 + P_y^2 P_z^2 + P_z^2 P_x^2) + \alpha_{111}(P_x^6 + P_y^6 + P_z^6) + \alpha_{112}(P_x^4(P_y^2 + P_z^2) + P_y^4(P_x^2 + P_z^2) + P_z^4(P_x^2 + P_y^2))$$

Field equations

$$E_{Landau,x} = 2\alpha_0 P_x(T - T_0) + 4\alpha_{11} P_x^3 + 2\alpha_{12}(P_x P_y^2 + P_x P_z^2) + 6\alpha_{111} P_x^5 + \alpha_{112}(4P_x^3(P_y^2 + P_z^2) + 2P_y^4 P_x + 2P_z^4 P_x) + 2\alpha_{123}(P_x P_y^2 P_z^2)$$
$$E_{Landau,y} = 2\alpha_0 P_y(T - T_0) + 4\alpha_{11} P_y^3 + 2\alpha_{12}(P_y P_x^2 + P_y P_z^2) + 6\alpha_{111} P_y^5 + \alpha_{112}(4P_y^3(P_x^2 + P_z^2) + 2P_x^4 P_y + 2P_z^4 P_y) + 2\alpha_{123}(P_y P_x^2 P_z^2)$$
$$E_{Landau,z} = 2\alpha_0 P_z(T - T_0) + 4\alpha_{11} P_z^3 + 2\alpha_{12}(P_z P_x^2 + P_z P_y^2) + 6\alpha_{111} P_z^5 + \alpha_{112}(4P_z^3(P_x^2 + P_y^2) + 2P_x^4 P_z + 2P_y^4 P_z) + 2\alpha_{123}(P_z P_x^2 P_y^2)$$

α_0 [C⁻¹ m² N] Uniform 3.85e5

α_{11} [C⁻¹ m² N] Uniform -7.3e7

α_{12} [C⁻¹ m² N] Uniform 7.5e8

Enable toggle

Yes / No / Parametric Study

Reference equations

Rendered energy and field equations

Coefficients

$\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_{123}$, each Uniform / Thickness / Spatially dependent



Gradient Field

TOPOCOM

Domain-wall energy coefficients

Geometry

Parameters

Run

Post Processing

Contributions and Parameters

Landau Field
Gradient Field
Electrostatic Field
External Field
Strain Field
Run Parameters
Output Settings

Include Gradient Term:

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Parametric Study

Energy equation

$$E_{\text{Gradient}} = \frac{1}{2} G_{11} (P_{x,x}^2 + P_{y,y}^2 + P_{z,z}^2) + G_{12} (P_{x,x} P_{y,y} + P_{y,y} P_{z,z} + P_{z,z} P_{x,x}) + \frac{1}{2} G_{44} ((P_{x,y} + P_{y,x})^2 + (P_{y,z} + P_{z,y})^2 + (P_{x,z} + P_{z,x})^2) + \frac{1}{2} G'_{44} ((P_{x,y} - P_{y,x})^2 + (P_{y,z} - P_{z,y})^2 + (P_{x,z} - P_{z,x})^2)$$

Field equations

$$E_{\text{Gradient},x} = -G_{11} P_{x,xx} - G_{12} (P_{y,xy} + P_{z,xz}) - G_{44} (P_{x,yy} + P_{y,xx} + P_{x,zz} + P_{z,zz}) - G'_{44} (P_{x,yy} - P_{y,xx} + P_{x,zz} - P_{z,zz})$$

$$E_{\text{Gradient},y} = -G_{11} P_{y,yy} - G_{12} (P_{x,yx} + P_{z,yz}) - G_{44} (P_{y,xx} + P_{x,xy} + P_{y,zz} + P_{z,zy}) - G'_{44} (P_{y,xx} - P_{x,xy} + P_{y,zz} - P_{z,zy})$$

$$E_{\text{Gradient},z} = -G_{11} P_{z,zz} - G_{12} (P_{x,zx} + P_{y,zy}) - G_{44} (P_{z,xx} + P_{x,xz} + P_{z,yy} + P_{y,yz}) - G'_{44} (P_{z,xx} - P_{x,xz} + P_{z,yy} - P_{y,yz})$$

Enable toggle

Yes / No

Reference equations

Gradient energy and field equations

Reference equations

Gradient energy and field equations

Uniformity dropdown

Uniform / Thickness-Dependent / Spatially Dependent

Uniformity dropdown

Uniform / Thickness-Dependent / Spatially Dependent

Electrostatic Field

Permittivity and padding settings

Contributions and Parameters

Landau Field Gradient Field **Electrostatic Field** External Field Strain Field Run Parameters Output Settings

Include Electrostatic Field:
☒ Yes
☐ No

Energy equation
$$F_{\text{Elec}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_V \mathbf{E}_{\text{Elec}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}) d^3r$$

Field equation
$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{Elec}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_B} \left[\int_V \frac{(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')(-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P})(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3r' + \int_S \frac{(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')(\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{n})(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|^3} d^2r' \right]$$

Enable Padding:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Padding along x axis 10

Padding along y axis 10

Padding along z axis 10

ϵ_B (Dielectric parameter) Uniform 6.0

Enable toggle

Include Electrostatic Field: Yes / No

Reference equations

Energy and field equations

Padding

Recommended default padding

Permittivity

Background dielectric parameter



Funded by
the European Union

External Field

DC, AC, phase, pulse, and sinc excitation

Contributions and Parameters

Landau Field Gradient Field Electrostatic Field External Field Strain Field Run Parameters Output Settings

☐ No

Energy equation
$$F_{AC} = - \int_V \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{E} \sin(2\pi f t + \phi) d^3r$$

Field equation
$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = - \int_V \mathbf{E} \sin(2\pi f t + \phi) d^3r$$

Field Magnitude

☒ Single Study

☐ Parametric Study

Field Magnitude Uniformity Uniform

E_x [V/m] (Cartesian DC field x component)

E_y [V/m] (Cartesian DC field y component)

E_z [V/m] (Cartesian DC field z component)

Field Frequency

☒ Single Run

☐ Parametric Study

Field type

DC / AC / Pulse / Sinc, each independently toggled

Reference equations

Energy and field equations per excitation type

DC field components

E_x, E_y, E_z in V/m

Study mode

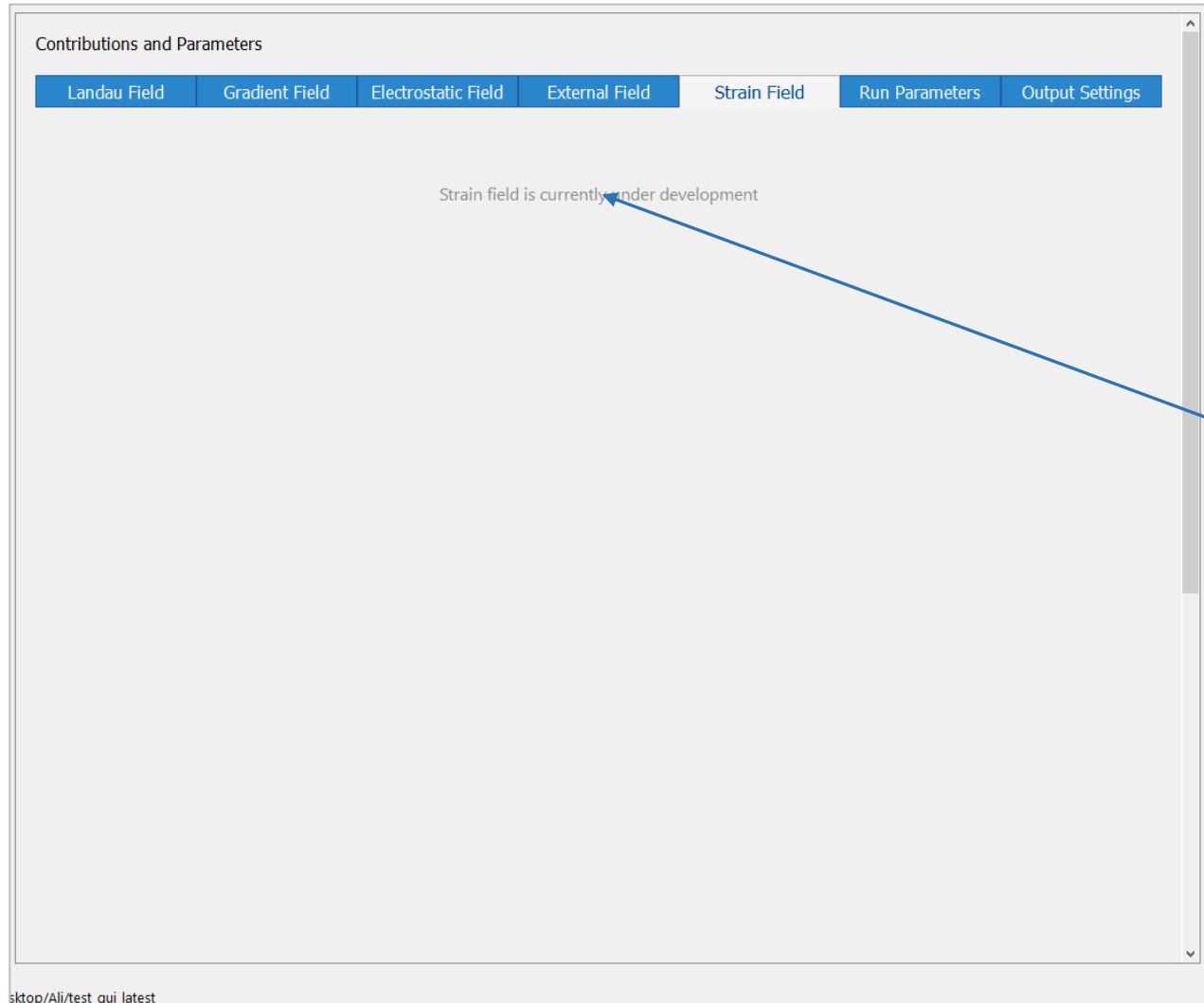
Single value or parametric sweep



Funded by
the European Union

Strain Field

Currently under development



Placeholder

This tab is reserved for a future elastic/strain module

sktop/Alti/test qui latest



Run Parameters

Integrator, run mode, initial polarization, damping and inertia

Contributions and Parameters

Landau Field Gradient Field Electrostatic Field External Field Strain Field Run Parameters Output Settings

Time Integration Method Heun

Compute Energies Yes

Time Step [s] 1.0e-11

Total Simulation Time [s] 1.0e-7

Stopping Criteria 1.0e-15

Run Mode Relaxation (TDGL)

RK45 Adaptive Method Settings

Initial Adaptive Steps 500

Error Tolerance 1.0e-13

Maximum Time-Step Increase Factor 1.0e1

Maximum Time-Step Decrease Factor 1.0e1

Initial Polarization Uniformity Random

$P_{x,min}$ [C/m²] -1.0e-3

$P_{x,max}$ [C/m²] 1.0e-3

$P_{y,min}$ [C/m²] -1.0e-3

$P_{y,max}$ [C/m²] 1.0e-3

$P_{z,min}$ [C/m²] -1.0e-3

$P_{z,max}$ [C/m²] 1.0e-3

Equilibrium Polarization [C/m²] 1.0

Time integrator

Heun / RK45 fixed / RK45 adaptive / AB3M2

Run mode

Relaxation (TDGL) or Dynamics (LKT)

Initial polarization

Uniform / Thickness / Spatially dependent / Random

Random bounds

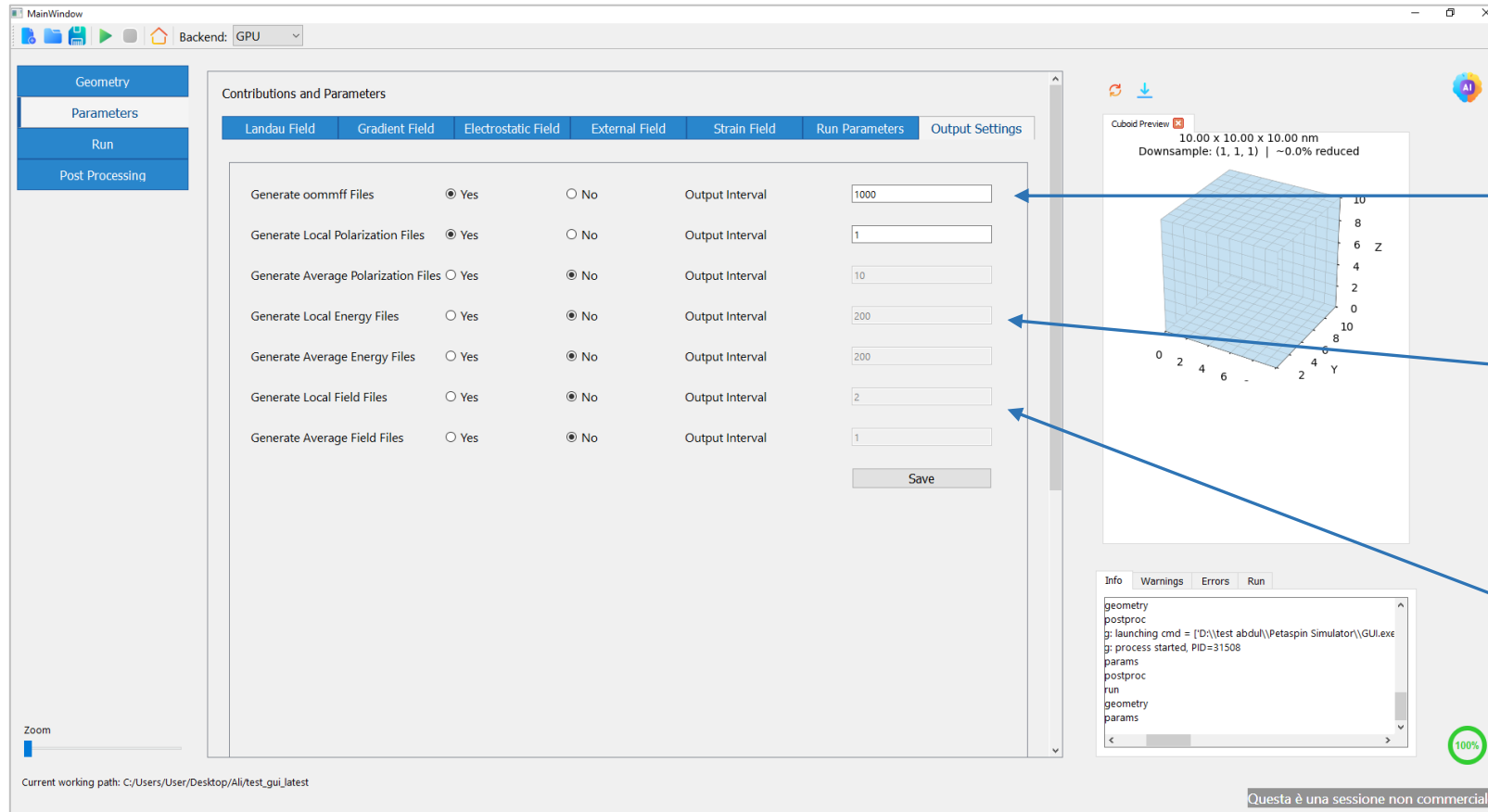
Per-axis min/max, only active in Random mode



Funded by
the European Union

Output Settings

Choose which output files to generate, and how often



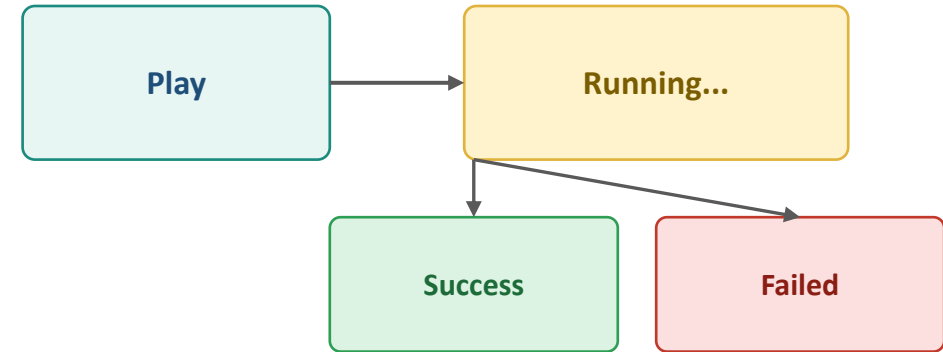
OOMMF / polarization
Local and average polarization output

Energy output
Local and average energy, each with an interval

Field output
Local and average effective field

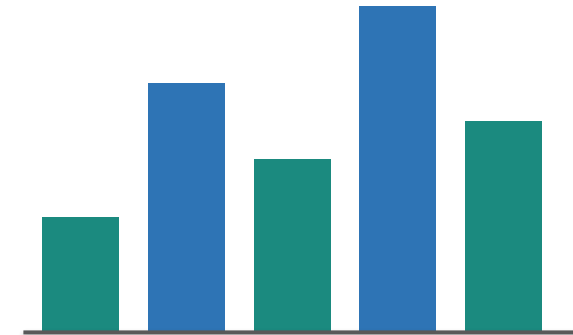
Running a Simulation

- Choose GPU (default) or CPU from the toolbar backend dropdown.
- Click Play. Unsaved changes are saved automatically first.
- Solver output streams live into the Run log tab.
- Click Stop at any time to terminate a running simulation.



Progress indicator: yellow while running, green on success, red on failure.

- Draw Final Polarization 3D Graph opens a 3D vector-field plot of polarization output, sliced along all three axes once the simulation completes.
- A live file list monitors the output folder, refreshing every 5 seconds as the simulation writes new snapshots.
- Select any snapshot and click Plot selected file to inspect an intermediate state without waiting for the run to finish.



Live snapshot list + 3D plot viewer

Example: Spontaneous Domain Formation in PbTiO₃ TOPOCOM

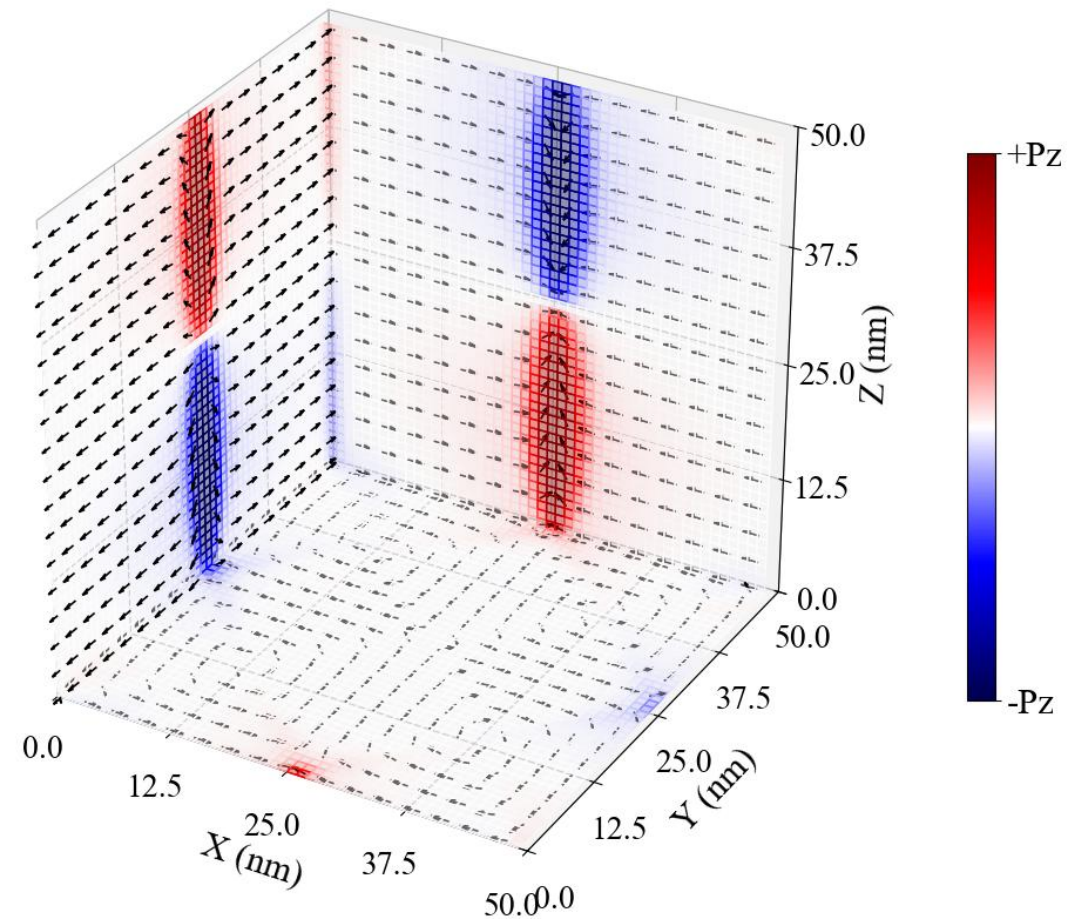
Random initial polarization, relaxation (TDGL) only, no field or elastic coupling

One ready-to-run example included with the solver for new users

- Material: PbTiO₃ (Parameters are summarized in Table 1 in README)
- Grid: 50 × 50 × 50 cells, 1.0 nm cell size
- Initial polarization: random, $\pm 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ C/m² per component
- No external field, no elastic coupling, no thermal noise
- Run mode: Relaxation (TDGL), 1.0×10^{-6} s total

Result

Four alternating 180° polarization domains form spontaneously, with vortex-like in-plane patterns at each x-y cross-section. For comparing the results, the exact output folder can be found together with the README file.



Author

Ali Hasan, PETASPIN group, Department of Mathematical and Computer Sciences, Physical Sciences and Earth Sciences, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

Supervision

Prof. Giovanni Finocchio and Prof. Davi Rodrigues

Acknowledgement

This research is part of the TOPOCOM project, which is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe Programme Horizon.1.2 under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA), Grant Agreement No. 101119608.

For questions or further information, please contact ali.hassan@studenti.unime.it , davi.rodrigues@poliba.it , giovanni.finocchio@unime.it

How to Cite This Code

If you use this solver or publish results obtained with it, please cite the following work.

[1] A. Hasan et al., A GPU-based Solver for Polarization Dynamics in Ferroelectric Materials, arXiv:2605.28800 (2026).

Where to Learn More

TOPOCOM

- The full README (Word document) covers every page and setting in detail: project file structure, the .dat configuration format, backend comparison, tips, and troubleshooting.
- Both solver executables (GPU and CPU) and default configuration templates install automatically.

