

ABCAP : advanced — qsub sh —

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Purpose:

- (1) Study the symmetry of crystal (symmetry operations).
 - (2) Study the symmetry of wavefunction (irreducible representations).
 - (3) Study the optical transition between valence and conduction bands (dipole allowed).
 - (4) Calculate the optical absorption spectrum.
 - (5) Treat magnetic materials.
 - (6) Use the +U method.

1 Environment variables

Let's use bash.

In order to set some environment variables, execute the following commands:

```
cat /home/CMD/teac02/Bash_envs >> ~/.bash_profile  
source ~/.bash_profile
```

The content of this `Bash_envs` file is

```
##### Bash_envs #####
export ABCAP='/home/CMD/teac02/abcap1707'

export FC_TYPE='gen'
export FC='ifort'
export FO=
export MPIFC='mpif90'
export MPIFO=

export PATH=.:$HOME/bin:$PATH
export HOSTNAME='hostname'
##### Bash_envs #####
```

2 Preparation

Make a directory, e.g., abc, for the ABCAP calculation.
Copy a shell-script file, **Setnew.sh**, as follows.

```
cd ~  
mkdir abc  
cp $ABCAP/samples/Setnew.sh abc/
```

The shell-script file, `Setnew.sh`, is used on starting a new calculation: Files needed for ABCAP calculation are copied from the directory,
`$ABCAP/samples/LaMnO3c f 6/`.

3 Band Structure Calculation

3.1 Ferromagnetic Fe

Prepare a directory for the calculation:

```
cd ~/abc  
mkdir Fe  
cd Fe  
../Setnew.sh
```

Enter a command, H, which shows a procedure of the calculation.

The procedure consists of

- Edit a file, ????.data.
 - Execute a shell-script file, ????.sh.

[1] Edit the file, `ab_prp.data` by using the following information:

(ab_prp.data) ab_prp.qsub

Execute `ab_prp.qsub`: This is used for executing `ab_prp.sh`.

It makes a file, `ab_input.data`, which is a real input file for the ABCAP calculation.

The file, `ab_input.data`, is made from the informations of `ab_prp.data` and `atom.data`. The `atom.data` file is a data base for atoms from H to U.

[2] Calculate the initial charge density:

(ab input.data) ab in.gsub

In `ab_in.qsub`, the following programs run.

- `ab_in.exe` checks the crystal structure, and makes totally-symmetric basis functions.
 - `ab_inch.exe` makes the initial charge density as the superposition of atomic charge densities.
 - `ab_kpgn.exe` generates the k points used in the calculation.

- **ab_size.exe** estimates the size of calculation.
- **ab_ospw.exe** calculates the overlap integral among the totally symmetric basis functions.
- **fl_dm00.exe** sets the initial value of the local density matrix. (diagonal elements are 1/2)

[3] Iteration for the selfconsistent calculation. Edit **f106.sh** and set the number of iteration at the parameter, **ITER_MAIN**.

```
-----  
(ab_input.data) f106.qsub  
-----
```

In **f106.qsub**, the following programs run:

- **fl_pot.exe** makes the potential from the charge density.
- **fl_potuj.exe** makes the +U potential from the local density matrix.
- **fl_bnd.exe** calculates eigen functions through a standard diagonalization.
- **fl_chg.exe** determines the Fermi energy and calculate the charge density from the eigen functions.
- **fl_dmmx.exe** calculates the local density matrix.
- **fl_pot.exe** calculates the total energy.
- **fl_mx5.exe** calculates the next input of charge density.

Here, **fl_ptuj.exe** works only with $\text{lda}+u > 0$.

A summary on each cycle of the iterative calculation is written in the file, **iter.log**. The summary is shown on the display by the command,

```
-----  
check.sh  
-----
```

[4] Drawing of the crystal structure

- Edit **bn_atps.data**. Give the region of drawing in the file.
- Run **bn_atps.sh** and **p3_atps.sh**.
- A postscript file, **plot.ps**, is obtained.

[5] Drawing of the band structure (e-k curve)

- Edit **bnpl.data**. Give paths in the k space to be drawn.
- Run **bnpl.sh**.
- **plot.ps** is obtained for the nonmagnetic case ($\text{jmag}=0$) or the antiferromagnetic case ($\text{jmag}=1$); **plot1.ps** and **plot2.ps** are obtained for the magnetic case ($\text{jmag}=2$).

[6] Drawing of the k-space path

- Run **brzone.sh**.

- **plot.ps** is obtained, which shows the k-space path in the e-k curve.

[7] Drawing of the density of states (DOS)

- Edit **bn_pdos.data**. Give the energy region to be drawn.
- Run **bn_pdos.sh**.
- Edit **p2_dos.data**. Select the total DOS, the s, p, d, and f partial DOS.
- Run **p2_dos.sh**
- **plot.ps** is obtained for the nonmagnetic case ($\text{jmag}=0$) or the antiferromagnetic case ($\text{jmag}=1$); **plot1.ps** and **plot2.ps** are obtained for the magnetic case ($\text{jmag}=2$).

3.2 Nonmagnetic Si

```
>>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>>  
Si (227, Oh7, Fd-3m)  
a=5.4296 Å  
face-centered (il=2) cubic lattice  
generators 5 (0/1, 0/1, 0/1)  
             19 (1/4, 1/4, 1/4)  
             25 (1/4, 1/4, 1/4)  
atomic position (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)  
nonmagnetic (jmag=0)  
>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>
```

In 'magnetic state' section in the **ab_prp.data** file, the **jmag0** parameter should be 0, namely,

```
magnetic state -2----*---3----*---4----*-  
2                 !jmag0 !noSO:(0(N),1(AF),2(M))  
-----
```

3.3 Antiferromagnetic Cr

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>  
Cr and antiferromagnetic (221, Oh1, Pm-3m)  
a=2.88Å (bcc)  
simple (il=1) cubic lattice for AFM  
generators 5 (0, 0, 0)  
             19 (0, 0, 0)  
             25 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic positions (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)  
             (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)  
antiferromagnetic (jmag=1)  
operation 1 (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

In 'magnetic state' section in the **ab_prp.data** file, the **jmag0** parameter should be 1, followed by the antiferromagnetic operation code, namely

```
magnetic state -2----*---3----*---4----*-  
1                 !jmag0 !noSO:(0(N),1(AF),2(M))  
1 1 2 1 2 !igen,jgen(2,3) for AF  
-----
```

Here, the antiferromagnetic operation means the symmetry operation which shows the relation between the up-spin state and the down-spin state.

4 The k group

[1] Irreducible representations for the k group

- Edit `ab_irrep.data`: Give k points to be calculated.

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>  
abcap-ab_irrep.data  
1           ! the number of k  
0 0 0 1   ! k point  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

- Run `ab_irrep.sh`.
- See `ab_irrep.log`.

[2] Compatibility in k space

- Edit `ab_compat.data`: Give a series of k points for which you want to know the compatibility between the successive k points.

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>  
abcap-ab_compat.data  
2           ! the number of k points  
0 0 0 1   ! k point  
1 0 0 8   ! k point  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

- Run `ab_compat.sh`.
- See `ab_compat.log`.

[3] Optical transition (dipole allowed)

- Edit `optsel.data`: Give k points to be calculated.

```
>>>>>> optsel.data >>>>>>>>  
0           ! jpr (std output control)  
0           ! idoub (0: noSOi or 1: SOi)  
0 0 0 1   ! k-point  
6           ! irrep. of vector (r or p)  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

- Run `optsel.sh`.
- See `optsel.txt`.

5 LDA+U method

The LDA+U calculation is done by the input data in the 'exchange-correlation potential' section of `ab_input.data` file, namely,

```
exchange-correlation potential -----  
vwn  
1    1.000000      lda+u, amix_u  
1    3    10.7    0.7 kind, l, U[eV], J[eV]  
-----
```

This is an example for the calculation of LaMnO₃, in which kind=1 means La, and U-J=10eV, J=0.7eV.

Typical values of U are 2eV – 5eV for the 3d ($l=2$) orbital, and 5eV – 10eV for the 4f ($l=3$) orbital.

For example, please check the value of the band gap and the feature of valence band top for NiO.

- Nonmagnetic NiO
- Ferromagnetic NiO
- Type II AFM NiO

5.1 Nonmagnetic and ferromagnetic NiO

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

NiO

```
a=4.17A,  NaCl structure  
face-centered (il=2) cubic lattice  
generators 5 (0, 0, 0)  
19 (0, 0, 0)  
25 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic positions (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) Ni  
          (0.5, 0.5, 0.5) O  
nonmagnetic (jmag=0)  
ferromagnetic (jmag=2)  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

5.2 Antiferromagnetic NiO

- Type I AFM

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

```
NiO [a(cubic)=4.17A]  
a=2.948635A, c=4.17A  
simple (il=1) tetragonal lattice  
generators 2 (0, 0, 0)  
21 (0, 0, 0)  
25 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic positions (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) Ni-up  
          (0.5, 0.5, 0.5) Ni-down  
          (0.5, 0.5, 0.0) O  
          (0.0, 0.0, 0.5) O  
antiferromagnetic (jmag=1)  
1 (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

- Type II AFM NiO

```
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

```
NiO [a(cubic)=4.17A]  
a=2.948635A, c=14.445304A  
Rhombohedral (il=-1) lattice  
generators 3 (0, 0, 0)  
10 (0, 0, 0)  
13 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic positions (0.0, 0.0, 0.0) Ni-up  
          (0.0, 0.0, 0.5) Ni-down  
          (2/3, 1/3, 1/12) O  
antiferromagnetic (jmag=1)  
1 (0, 0, 1/2)  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

6 Optical property

- Calculate the dielectric function within the dipole interband transition.

- Calculate the optical constants.
- Calculate the optical property of thin film.

[1] Preparation

Use a command, Setopt.sh, to prepare a directory for the optical-spectrum calculation. We assume that the band structure calculation has been done at the directory, NiOr_a2_u6.

```
-----  
cd ~/abc  
cp $ABCAP/samples/Setopt.sh .  
Setopt.sh NiOr_a2_u6  
-----
```

This makes a directory, NiOr_a2_u6_s, and copies some files from \$ABCAP/samples/ZnO_5_s0 and NiOr_a2_u6 to this directory.

[2] Initial check

```
-----  
cd ~/abc/NiOr_a2_u6_s  
H  
bnpl.sh ; gs plot.ps  
bngap.sh ; cat bngap.log  
; cat bngap.txt  
-----
```

[3] Adjustment of the band gap

```
-----  
(bn_scis.data) bn_scis.sh  
bngap.sh ; cat bngap.log  
-----
```

bn_scis.sh makes a scissors operation.

[4] Carrier doping

```
-----  
(bn_dope.data) bn_dope.sh  
(bnpl.data) bnpl.sh  
-----
```

[5] Calculation of the dielectric function

```
-----  
(df01.data) df01.qsub  
-----
```

[6] Contribution of plasma oscillation

```
-----  
(wpw.data) wpw.sh  
bn_efp2.sh  
(df_total.data) df_total.sh  
-----
```

[7] Drawing of optical constants

```
-----  
(p2_dielec.data) p2_dielec.sh  
(p2_optnk.data) p2_optnk.sh  
(p2_absorb.data) p2_absorb.sh  
-----
```

[8] Drawing of optical property of the thin film

```
-----  
(optra.data) optra.sh  
(p2_optra.data) p2_optra.sh  
-----
```

7 Space group information

- generators:
File: generator.data

- Wycoff positions:
File: wycoff.data

- To make ab_prp.data,
there is a tool, ab_crystal.sh.

8 Some other materials

8.1 AlP

```
>>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>>  
AlP (216, Td2, F-43m) zinc blende  
a=5.45 A  
face-centered (il=2) cubic lattice  
generators 5 (0, 0, 0)  
43 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic positions  
(0.0, 0.0, 0.0) Al  
(0.25, 0.25, 0.25) P  
nonmagnetic (jmag=0)  
>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>>
```

8.2 Al

```
>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>>  
Al (225, Oh5, Fm-3m) fcc  
a=4.05 A  
face-centered (il=2) cubic lattice  
generators 5 (0, 0, 0)  
19 (0, 0, 0)  
25 (0, 0, 0)  
atomic position (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)  
nonmagnetic (jmag=0)  
>>>>>> ab_prp.data >>>>>>>
```

9 Crystal structures

NIMS database:

[http://crystdb.nims.go.jp/crystdb/
search-materials](http://crystdb.nims.go.jp/crystdb/search-materials)

- Search 'nims' and 'atomwork' by using internet.
- Click "Enter AtomWork"
- login.
- Input elements of the compound
(example: Al P)
Click "Search materials".
- Choose a structure.
- Choose a paper from the reference list.
- See crystal structure (standardized).