

MCL

How to use the GreenALM code

Introduction to hands-on workshop

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2021 Oct 11

The logo for GreenALM is centered on the right side of the slide. It consists of the word "Green" in a green, italicized sans-serif font, followed by "ALM" in a blue, bold, sans-serif font. The text is contained within a white, horizontally-oriented oval that has a subtle gradient and a reflection effect below it. The background of the slide is a dark blue with abstract, curved shapes and a faint grid pattern on the right side.

GreenALM

General interface design

The interface is provided via **Python 3.x**

Parameters are read from an input file

Two modes of operation:

- Use input file as a template, vary parameters **in a script**

Example:

```
from gfalm import main
from gfalm.utils import read_input_file
input_data = read_input_file('fcc-A1.in')
input_data['struct_params']['ws_radius'] = (2.9, 'au')
status = main.run(**input_data)
```

- Run the code **from command line** with an input file

```
> python -m gfalm.main fcc-A1.in
```

```
> gfalm fcc-A1.in
```

Input file parameters

Parameters are grouped into sections:

- **[Control]**: job control, DFT iterations, etc.
- **[Structure]**: crystal structure
- **[Alloy]**: alloy sublattices (pseudo-species) for a CPA calculation
- **[Kpoints]**: Brillouin zone sampling
- **[Contour]**: parameters of the complex contour
- **[Atomic]**: parameters of the radial mesh
- **[DOS]**: parameters of the density of states calculations
- **[BSF]**: parameters of the Bloch spectral function calculations

Section [Control]

Important parameters:

- **Mandatory:**
 - ``job_type``: type of the job ('sc', 'dos')
 - ``job_name``: will be used for directory names
- `spin_polarized`: 'yes' or 'no'
- `max_iter`: maximum number of DFT iterations
- `etot_tol`, `chd_tol`, `spd_tol`, `ef_tol`: tolerances for errors
- **Mixing parameters:**
 - `chd_mixing`: `chd_type` ('anderson', 'linear'), `chd_params`
 - `pot_mix`: potential mixing
- `restart`: restart mode ('force', 'soft', 'forbid')

Section [Structure]

Important parameters:

- **Mandatory:**
 - **lattice:** lattice vectors
 - **sites_frac** or **sites_cart:** atom positions
 - **lattice_scale** or **ws_radius:** linear scale (`3.6 A` or `2.6 au`)
- **name:** name of the structure (used for the structure constants file)
- **path:** directory to which the structure constants file is stored
- **poscar:** use POSCAR file to input a structure
- **lmax:** orbital number cut-off

Each site is specified by:

- **Mandatory:**
 - **x y z:** coordinates (fractional or Cartesian)
 - **E1** or **name:** element or alloy sublattice (given in [Alloy])
- **mom:** initial spin splitting
- **lsm_mode :** “local spin moment mode” (`dlm` and / or `lsf` / `fxm`)

Section [Alloy]

Each species is defined similar to a site in [Structure]:

```
name =  
    Cu    0.3  <optional parameters>  
    Ni    0.7  <optional parameters>
```

- **Mandatory:**
 - **E1:** element symbol
 - **conc:** atomic fraction of the element
- **mom:** initial spin splitting
- **lsm_mode :** “local spin moment mode” (`dlm` and / or `lsf`)
- **al_scr, bet_scr:** CPA screening parameters

Section [Kpoints]

Only a couple of parameters are available:

- **Mandatory:**
 - **mesh_size:** number of k-points in each direction
- **bz_type:** irreducible or full BZ (`ibz` or `fbz`)
- **time_reversal:** time reversal is present (`yes`, `no`)

Section [Contour]

There is a rare need to touch anything in this section except two parameters

For the default contour type (circular) the only parameters worth changing are

- **nz_sections:** number of points on contour sections (circular has one)
- **depth:** depth of the contour (e.g., `1.2 Ry` or `15 eV`)

Section [DOS]

DOS calculation is defined by a linear energy mesh along the real axis shifted by a small imaginary value

The parameters of the DOS mesh are

- **e_range**: boundary of the mesh (e.g., -0.8 0.2)
- **n_points**: number of points of the mesh
- **im_delta** : small imaginary shift (typically of order 0.003-0.03)

Section [BSF]

Bloch spectral function is defined at each (k, e) -point and there are two basic uses

- Fermi surface section: $A(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2)$, energy is fixed, k-points belong to a 2D manifold (**section**)
- Band structure: $A(E, \mathbf{k})$, energy mesh, k-points belong to a 1D manifold (**line**)

General parameters (**kset_params**)

- **type: segments** (“spaghetti”) or **sections** (“Fermi surface”)
- **segment_len** or **section_size**: parameters of k-point meshes

Specific parameters

- Fermi surface section: energy is fixed, k-points belong to a 2D manifold (**section**)
 - **e_range** : set to one point (relative to the Fermi level, e.g., [0.0, 0.0])
 - **n_points**: number of points in the energy mesh (typically 1)
 - **sections**: define 2D cross sections in reciprocal space
- Band structure: k-points belong to a 2D manifold (**section**)
 - **e_range** : defines the energy mesh bounds (as for DOS)
 - **n_points**: number of points in the energy mesh
 - **kpoints**: end points of line segments

Common parameters

- **im_delta** : small imaginary shift (typically of order 0.003-0.03)