

# wannier90: User Guide

Version 2.1.0

13th January 2017



# Contents

<b>I</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>wannier90.x</b>	<b>9</b>
1	Methodology	11
2	Parameters	13
3	Projections	41
4	Code Overview	49
5	wannier90 as a post-processing tool	51
6	wannier90 as a library	61
7	Transport Calculations with wannier90	67
8	Files	71
9	Some notes on the interpolation	89
10	Sample Input Files	91
<b>III</b>	<b>postw90.x</b>	<b>95</b>
11	Parameters	97
12	Overview of the berry module	125
13	Electronic transport calculations with the BoltzWann module	129

14 Generic Band interpolation	133
<b>IV Appendices</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>A Utilities</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>B Frequently Asked Questions</b>	<b>141</b>

## Part I

# Introduction



# Introduction

## Getting Help

The latest version of `wannier90` and documentation can always be found at <http://www.wannier.org>.

There is a `wannier90` mailing list for discussing issues in the development, theory, coding and algorithms pertinent to MLWF. You can register for this mailing list by following the links at <http://www.wannier.org/forum.html>

Finally, many frequently asked questions are answered in Appendix B.

## Citation

We ask that you acknowledge the use of `wannier90` in any publications arising from the use of this code through the following reference

[ref] A. A. Mostofi, J. R. Yates, G. Pizzi, Y.-S. Lee, I. Souza, D. Vanderbilt and N. Marzari, An updated version of `wannier90`: A Tool for Obtaining Maximally-Localised Wannier Functions, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **185**, 2309 (2014)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2014.05.003>

It would also be appropriate to cite the original articles:

Maximally localized generalized Wannier functions for composite energy bands,  
N. Marzari and D. Vanderbilt, *Phys. Rev. B* **56**, 12847 (1997)

Maximally localized Wannier functions for entangled energy bands,  
I. Souza, N. Marzari and D. Vanderbilt, *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 035109 (2001)

## Credits

The present release of `wannier90` was written by Arash A. Mostofi (Imperial College London, UK), Giovanni Pizzi (EPFL, Switzerland), Ivo Souza (Universidad del Pais Vasco, Spain) and Jonathan R. Yates (University of Oxford, UK). Contributors to the code include: Young-Su Lee (KIST, S. Korea): specialised Gamma point routines and transport; Matthew Shelley (Imperial College London, UK): transport; Nicolas Poilvert (Penn State University, USA): transport; Raffaello Bianco (Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie Paris 6 and CNRS): k-slice plotting; Gabriele Sciauzero (ETH, Zurich, Switzerland):

disentanglement in spheres in k-space; David Strubbe (MIT, USA): various bugfixes/improvements; Rei Sakuma (Lund University, Sweden): Symmetry-adapted Wannier functions; Yusuke Nomura (U. Tokyo, JP): Symmetry-adapted Wannier functions, non-collinear spin with ultrasoft in pw2wannier90; Takashi Koretsune (Riken, JP): Symmetry-adapted Wannier functions, non-collinear spin with ultrasoft in pw2wannier90; Yoshiro Nohara (Atomic-scale material simulations, Co., Ltd.): Symmetry-adapted Wannier functions; Ryotaro Arita (Riken, JP): Symmetry-adapted Wannier functions; Lorenzo Paulatto (UPMC Paris, FR): Improvements to the interpolation routines, non-collinear spin with ultrasoft in pw2wannier90; Florian Thole (ETHZ, CH): non-collinear spin with ultrasoft in pw2wannier90; Pablo Garcia Fernandez (Unican, ES): Matrix elements of the position operator; Dominik Gresch (ETHZ, CH): FORD infrastructure for code documentation; Samuel Ponce (Oxford University, UK): Test suite for Wannier90; Marco Gibertini (EPFL, CH): Improvements to the interpolation routines; Christian Stieger (ETHZ, CH): Routine to print the U matrices; Stepan Tsirkin (Universidad del Pais Vasco, Spain): bug fixes in the berry module. `wannier90` is based on the Fortran 77 codes written for isolated bands by Nicola Marzari and David Vanderbilt, for entangled bands by Ivo Souza, Nicola Marzari, and David Vanderbilt, and for quantum transport by Marco Nardelli.

Acknowledgements: Stefano de Gironcoli (SISSA, Trieste, Italy) for the PWSCF interface, Timo Thonhauser and Graham Lopez (Wake Forest, USA) extended this to add terms needed for orbital magnetisation ; Michel Posternak (EPFL, Switzerland) for the original plotting routines. Daniel Aberg (LLNL, USA) for povray plotting routines, `w90vdw` is written by Lampros Andrinopoulos, Nicholas D. M. Hine and Arash A. Mostofi at Imperial College London.

`wannier90` © 2007-2017 Arash A. Mostofi, Jonathan R. Yates, Young-Su Lee, Giovanni Pizzi, Ivo Souza, David Vanderbilt and Nicola Marzari

## Licence

All the material in this distribution is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.



## Part II

wannier90.x



# Chapter 1

## Methodology

`wannier90` computes maximally-localised Wannier functions (MLWF) following the method of Marzari and Vanderbilt (MV) [1]. For entangled energy bands, the method of Souza, Marzari and Vanderbilt (SMV) [2] is used. We introduce briefly the methods and key definitions here, but full details can be found in the original papers and in Ref. [3].

First-principles codes typically solve the electronic structure of periodic materials in terms of Bloch states,  $\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}$ . These extended states are characterised by a band index  $n$  and crystal momentum  $\mathbf{k}$ . An alternative representation can be given in terms of spatially localised functions known as Wannier functions (WF). The WF centred on a lattice site  $\mathbf{R}$ ,  $w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r})$ , is written in terms of the set of Bloch states as

$$w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\text{BZ}} \left[ \sum_m U_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} \psi_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{R}} d\mathbf{k}, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $V$  is the unit cell volume, the integral is over the Brillouin zone (BZ), and  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  is a unitary matrix that mixes the Bloch states at each  $\mathbf{k}$ .  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  is not uniquely defined and different choices will lead to WF with varying spatial localisations. We define the spread  $\Omega$  of the WF as

$$\Omega = \sum_n [\langle w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) | r^2 | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle - |\langle w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) | \mathbf{r} | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle|^2]. \quad (1.2)$$

The total spread can be decomposed into a gauge invariant term  $\Omega_{\text{I}}$  plus a term  $\tilde{\Omega}$  that is dependant on the gauge choice  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ .  $\tilde{\Omega}$  can be further divided into terms diagonal and off-diagonal in the WF basis,  $\Omega_{\text{D}}$  and  $\Omega_{\text{OD}}$ ,

$$\Omega = \Omega_{\text{I}} + \tilde{\Omega} = \Omega_{\text{I}} + \Omega_{\text{D}} + \Omega_{\text{OD}} \quad (1.3)$$

where

$$\Omega_{\text{I}} = \sum_n \left[ \langle w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) | r^2 | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle - \sum_{\mathbf{R}m} |\langle w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) | \mathbf{r} | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle|^2 \right] \quad (1.4)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{D}} = \sum_n \sum_{\mathbf{R} \neq \mathbf{0}} |\langle w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) | \mathbf{r} | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle|^2 \quad (1.5)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{OD}} = \sum_{m \neq n} \sum_{\mathbf{R}} |\langle w_{m\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) | \mathbf{r} | w_{n\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle|^2 \quad (1.6)$$

The MV method minimises the gauge dependent spread  $\tilde{\Omega}$  with respect the set of  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  to obtain MLWF.

`wannier90` requires two ingredients from an initial electronic structure calculation.

1. The overlaps between the cell periodic part of the Bloch states  $|u_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle$

$$M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})} = \langle u_{m\mathbf{k}} | u_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}} \rangle, \quad (1.7)$$

where the vectors  $\mathbf{b}$ , which connect a given  $\mathbf{k}$ -point with its neighbours, are determined by `wannier90` according to the prescription outlined in Ref. [1].

2. As a starting guess the projection of the Bloch states  $|\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle$  onto trial localised orbitals  $|g_n\rangle$

$$A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | g_n \rangle, \quad (1.8)$$

Note that  $\mathbf{M}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  and  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  are all small,  $N \times N$  matrices<sup>1</sup> that are independent of the basis set used to obtain the original Bloch states.

To date, `wannier90` has been used in combination with electronic codes based on plane-waves and pseudopotentials (norm-conserving and ultrasoft [4]) as well as mixed basis set techniques such as FLAPW [5].

## 1.1 Entangled Energy Bands

The above description is sufficient to obtain MLWF for an isolated set of bands, such as the valence states in an insulator. In order to obtain MLWF for entangled energy bands we use the “disentanglement” procedure introduced in Ref. [2].

We define an energy window (the “outer window”). At a given  $\mathbf{k}$ -point  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $N_{\text{win}}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  states lie within this energy window. We obtain a set of  $N$  Bloch states by performing a unitary transformation amongst the Bloch states which fall within the energy window at each  $\mathbf{k}$ -point:

$$|u_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{opt}}\rangle = \sum_{m \in N_{\text{win}}^{(\mathbf{k})}} U_{mn}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})} |u_{m\mathbf{k}}\rangle \quad (1.9)$$

where  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$  is a rectangular  $N \times N_{\text{win}}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  matrix<sup>2</sup>. The set of  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$  are obtained by minimising the gauge invariant spread  $\Omega_{\text{I}}$  within the outer energy window. The MV procedure can then be used to minimise  $\hat{\Omega}$  and hence obtain MLWF for this optimal subspace.

It should be noted that the energy bands of this optimal subspace may not correspond to any of the original energy bands (due to mixing between states). In order to preserve exactly the properties of a system in a given energy range (e.g., around the Fermi level) we introduce a second energy window. States lying within this inner, or “frozen”, energy window are included unchanged in the optimal subspace.

---

<sup>1</sup>Technically, this is true for the case of an isolated group of  $N$  bands from which we obtain  $N$  MLWF. When using the disentanglement procedure of Ref. [2],  $\mathbf{A}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ , for example, is a rectangular matrix. See Section 1.1.

<sup>2</sup>As  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$  is a rectangular matrix this is a unitary operation in the sense that  $(\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})})^\dagger \mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})} = \mathbf{1}$ .

# Chapter 2

## Parameters

### 2.1 Usage

`wannier90.x` can be run in parallel using MPI libraries to reduce the computation time.

For serial execution use: `wannier90.x [-pp] [seedname]`

- **seedname**: If a seedname string is given the code will read its input from a file `seedname.win`. The default value is `wannier`. One can also equivalently provide the string `seedname.win` instead of `seedname`.
- **-pp**: This optional flag tells the code to generate a list of the required overlaps and then exit. This information is written to the file `seedname.nnkp`.

For parallel execution use: `mpirun -np NUMPROCS wannier90.x [-pp] [seedname]`

- **NUMPROCS**: substitute with the number of processors that you want to use.

Note that the `mpirun` command and command-line flags may be different in your MPI implementation: read your MPI manual or ask your computer administrator.

Note also that this requires that the `wannier90.x` executable has been compiled in its parallel version (follow the instructions in the file `README.install` in the main directory of the `wannier90` distribution) and that the MPI libraries and binaries are installed and correctly configured on your machine.

### 2.2 `seedname.win` File

The `wannier90` input file `seedname.win` has a flexible free-form structure.

The ordering of the keywords is not significant. Case is ignored (so `num_bands` is the same as `Num_Bands`). Characters after `!`, or `#` are treated as comments. Most keywords have a default value that is used unless the keyword is given in `seedname.win`. Keywords can be set in any of the following ways

Keyword	Type	Description
System Parameters		
NUM_WANN	I	Number of WF
NUM_BANDS	I	Number of bands passed to the code
UNIT_CELL_CART	P	Unit cell vectors in Cartesian coordinates
ATOMS_CART *	P	Positions of atoms in Cartesian coordinates
ATOMS_FRAC *	R	Positions of atoms in fractional coordinates with respect to the lattice vectors
MP_GRID	I	Dimensions of the Monkhorst-Pack grid of k-points
KPOINTS	R	List of k-points in the Monkhorst-Pack grid
GAMMA_ONLY	L	Wavefunctions from underlying ab initio calculation are manifestly real
SPINORS	L	WF are spinors
SHELL_LIST	I	Which shells to use in finite difference formula
SEARCH_SHELLS	I	The number of shells to search when determining finite difference formula
SKIP_B1_TESTS	L	Check the condition B1 of Ref. [1]
NNKPTS	I	Explicit list of nearest-neighbour k-points.
KMESH_TOL	R	The tolerance to control if two kpoint belong to the same shell

Table 2.1: `seedname.win` file keywords defining the system. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

\* `ATOMS_CART` and `ATOMS_FRAC` may not both be defined in the same input file.

```
num_wann 4
num_wann = 4
num_wann : 4
```

A logical keyword can be set to `true` using any of the following strings: `T`, `true`, `.true..`

For further examples see Section 10.1 and the the `wannier90` Tutorial.

## 2.3 Keyword List

Keyword	Type	Description
Job Control		
POSTPROC_SETUP	L	To output the <code>seedname.nkpw</code> file
EXCLUDE_BANDS	I	List of bands to exclude from the calculation
RESTART	S	Restart from checkpoint file
IPRINT	I	Output verbosity level
LENGTH_UNIT	S	System of units to output lengths
WVFN_FORMATTED	L	Read the wavefunctions from a (un)formatted file
SPIN	S	Which spin channel to read
DEVEL_FLAG	S	Flag for development use
TIMING_LEVEL	I	Determines amount of timing information written to output
OPTIMISATION	I	Optimisation level
TRANSLATE_HOME_CELL	L	To translate final Wannier centres to home unit cell when writing xyz file
WRITE_XYZ	L	To write atomic positions and final centres in xyz file format
WRITE_VDW_DATA	L	To write data for further processing by <code>w90vdw</code> utility
WRITE_HR_DIAG	L	To write the diagonal elements of the Hamiltonian in the Wannier basis to <code>seedname.wout</code> (in eV)

Table 2.2: `seedname.win` file keywords defining job control. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string. `TRANSLATE_HOME_CELL` only relevant if `WRITE_XYZ` is `.true`.

Keyword	Type	Description
Disentanglement Parameters		
DIS_WIN_MIN	P	Bottom of the outer energy window
DIS_WIN_MAX	P	Top of the outer energy window
DIS_FROZ_MIN	P	Bottom of the inner (frozen) energy window
DIS_FROZ_MAX	P	Top of the inner (frozen) energy window
DIS_NUM_ITER	I	Number of iterations for the minimisation of $\Omega_I$
DIS_MIX_RATIO	R	Mixing ratio during the minimisation of $\Omega_I$
DIS_CONV_TOL	R	The convergence tolerance for finding $\Omega_I$
DIS_CONV_WINDOW	I	The number of iterations over which convergence of $\Omega_I$ is assessed.
DIS_SPHERES_NUM	I	Number of spheres in k-space where disentanglement is performed
DIS_SPHERES_FIRST_WANN	I	Index of the first band to be considered a Wannier function
DIS_SPHERES	R	List of centers and radii, for disentanglement only in spheres

Table 2.3: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the disentanglement. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.



Keyword	Type	Description
Wannierise Parameters		
NUM_ITER	I	Number of iterations for the minimisation of $\Omega$
NUM_CG_STEPS	I	During the minimisation of $\Omega$ the number of Conjugate Gradient steps before resetting to Steepest Descents
CONV_WINDOW	I	The number of iterations over which convergence of $\Omega$ is assessed
CONV_TOL	P	The convergence tolerance for finding $\Omega$
PRECOND	L	Use preconditioning
CONV_NOISE_AMP	R	The amplitude of random noise applied towards end of minimisation procedure
CONV_NOISE_NUM	I	The number of times random noise is applied
NUM_DUMP_CYCLES	I	Control frequency of check-pointing
NUM_PRINT_CYCLES	I	Control frequency of printing
WRITE_R2MN	L	Write matrix elements of $r^2$ between WF to file
GUIDING_CENTRES	L	Use guiding centres
NUM_GUIDE_CYCLES	I	Frequency of guiding centres
NUM_NO_GUIDE_ITER	I	The number of iterations after which guiding centres are used
TRIAL_STEP *	R	The trial step length for the parabolic line search during the minimisation of $\Omega$
FIXED_STEP *	R	The fixed step length to take during the minimisation of $\Omega$ , instead of doing a parabolic line search
USE_BLOCH_PHASES **	L	To use phases for initial projections
SITE_SYMMETRY***	L	To construct symmetry-adapted Wannier functions
SYMMETRIZE_EPS***	R	The convergence tolerance used in the symmetry-adapted mode

Table 2.4: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the wannierisation. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string. \* `FIXED_STEP` and `TRIAL_STEP` may not both be defined in the same input file. \*\*Cannot be used in conjunction with disentanglement. \*\*\*Cannot be used in conjunction with the inner (frozen) energy window.

Keyword	Type	Description
Plot Parameters		
WANNIER_PLOT	L	Plot the WF
WANNIER_PLOT_LIST	I	List of WF to plot
WANNIER_PLOT_SUPERCELL	I	Size of the supercell for plotting the WF
WANNIER_PLOT_FORMAT	S	File format in which to plot the WF
WANNIER_PLOT_MODE	S	Mode in which to plot the WF, molecule or crystal
WANNIER_PLOT_RADIUS	R	Cut-off radius of WF*
WANNIER_PLOT_SCALE	R	Scaling parameter for cube files
BANDS_PLOT	L	Plot interpolated band structure
KPOINT_PATH	P	K-point path for the interpolated band structure
BANDS_NUM_POINTS	I	Number of points along the first section of the k-point path
BANDS_PLOT_FORMAT	S	File format in which to plot the interpolated bands
BANDS_PLOT_PROJECT	I	WF to project the band structure onto
BANDS_PLOT_MODE	S	Slater-Koster type interpolation or Hamiltonian cut-off
BANDS_PLOT_DIM	I	Dimension of the system
FERMI_SURFACE_PLOT	L	Plot the Fermi surface
FERMI_SURFACE_NUM_POINTS	I	Number of points in the Fermi surface plot
FERMI_ENERGY	P	The Fermi energy
FERMI_ENERGY_MIN	P	Lower limit of the Fermi energy range
FERMI_ENERGY_MAX	P	Upper limit of the Fermi energy range
FERMI_ENERGY_STEP	R	Step for increasing the Fermi energy in the specified range
FERMI_SURFACE_PLOT_FORMAT	S	File format for the Fermi surface plot
HR_PLOT	L	This parameter is not used anymore. Use WRITE_HR instead.
WRITE_HR	L	Write the Hamiltonian in the WF basis
WRITE_RMN	L	Write the position operator in the WF basis
WRITE_TB	L	Write lattice vectors, Hamiltonian, and position operator in WF basis
HR_CUTOFF	P	Cut-off for the absolute value of the Hamiltonian
DIST_CUTOFF	P	Cut-off for the distance between WF
DIST_CUTOFF_MODE	S	Dimension in which the distance between WF is calculated
TRANSLATION_CENTRE_FRAC	R	Centre of the unit cell to which final WF are translated
USE_WS_DISTANCE	L	Improve interpolation using minimum distance between WFs, see Chap. 9
WS_DISTANCE_TOL	R	Absolute tolerance for the distance to equivalent positions

Keyword	Type	Description
Transport Parameters		
TRANSPORT	L	Calculate quantum conductance and density of states
TRANSPORT_MODE	S	Bulk or left-lead_conductor_right-lead calculation
TRAN_WIN_MIN	P	Bottom of the energy window for transport calculation
TRAN_WIN_MAX	P	Top of the energy window for transport calculation
TRAN_ENERGY_STEP	R	Sampling interval of the energy values
FERMI_ENERGY	R	The Fermi energy
TRAN_NUM_BB	I	Size of a bulk Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_LL	I	Size of a left-lead Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_RR	I	Size of a right-lead Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_CC	I	Size of a conductor Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_LC	I	Number of columns in a left-lead_conductor Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_CR	I	Number of rows in a conductor_right-lead Hamiltonian
TRAN_NUM_CELL_LL	I	Number of unit cells in PL of left lead
TRAN_NUM_CELL_RR	I	Number of unit cells in PL of right lead
TRAN_NUM_BANDC	I	Half-bandwidth+1 of a band-diagonal conductor Hamiltonian
TRAN_WRITE_HT	L	Write the Hamiltonian for transport calculation
TRAN_READ_HT	L	Read the Hamiltonian for transport calculation
TRAN_USE_SAME_LEAD	L	Left and right leads are the same
TRAN_GROUP_THRESHOLD	R	Distance that determines the grouping of WFs
HR_CUTOFF	P	Cut-off for the absolute value of the Hamiltonian
DIST_CUTOFF	P	Cut-off for the distance between WF
DIST_CUTOFF_MODE	S	Dimension in which the distance between WF is calculated
ONE_DIM_AXIS	S	Extended direction for a one-dimensional system
TRANSLATION_CENTRE_FRAC	R	Centre of the unit cell to which final WF are translated

Table 2.6: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling transport. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

## 2.4 System

### 2.4.1 integer :: num\_wann

Number of WF to be found.

No default.

### 2.4.2 integer :: num\_bands

Total number of bands passed to the code in the `seedname.mmn` file.

Default `num_bands=num_wann`

### 2.4.3 Cell Lattice Vectors

The cell lattice vectors should be specified in Cartesian coordinates.

```
begin unit_cell_cart
[units]
                A1x A1y A1z
                A2x A2y A2z
                A3x A3y A3z
end unit_cell_cart
```

Here  $A_{1x}$  is the  $x$ -component of the first lattice vector  $\mathbf{A}_1$ ,  $A_{2y}$  is the  $y$ -component of the second lattice vector  $\mathbf{A}_2$ , etc.

[units] specifies the units in which the lattice vectors are defined: either Bohr or Ang.

The default value is Ang.

### 2.4.4 Ionic Positions

The ionic positions may be specified in fractional coordinates relative to the lattice vectors of the unit cell, or in absolute Cartesian coordinates. Only one of `atoms_cart` and `atoms_frac` may be given in the input file.

#### Cartesian coordinates

```
begin atoms_cart
[units]
                P  RxP RyP RzP
                Q  RxQ RyQ RzQ
                ⋮
end atoms_cart
```

The first entry on a line is the atomic symbol. The next three entries are the atom's position  $\mathbf{R} = (R_x, R_y, R_z)$  in Cartesian coordinates. The first line of the block, `[units]`, specifies the units in which the coordinates are given and can be either `bohr` or `ang`. If not present, the default is `ang`.

### Fractional coordinates

```
begin atoms_frac
      P  F1P  F2P  F3P
      Q  F1Q  F2Q  F3Q
      ⋮
end atoms_frac
```

The first entry on a line is the atomic symbol. The next three entries are the atom's position in fractional coordinates  $\mathbf{F} = F_1\mathbf{A}_1 + F_2\mathbf{A}_2 + F_3\mathbf{A}_3$  relative to the cell lattice vectors  $\mathbf{A}_i$ ,  $i \in [1, 3]$ .

#### 2.4.5 integer, dimension :: mp\_grid(3)

Dimensions of the regular (Monkhorst-Pack) k-point mesh. For example, for a  $2 \times 2 \times 2$  grid:

```
mp_grid : 2 2 2
```

No default.

#### 2.4.6 K-points

Each line gives the coordinate  $\mathbf{K} = K_1\mathbf{B}_1 + K_2\mathbf{B}_2 + K_3\mathbf{B}_3$  of a k-point in relative (crystallographic) units, i.e., in fractional units with respect to the primitive reciprocal lattice vectors  $\mathbf{B}_i$ ,  $i \in [1, 3]$ . The position of each k-point in this list assigns its numbering; the first k-point is k-point 1, the second is k-point 2, and so on.

```
begin kpoints
      K11  K21  K31
      K12  K22  K32
      ⋮
end kpoints
```

There is no default.

**Note:** There is an utility provided with `wannier90`, called `kmesh.pl`, which helps to generate the explicit list of  $k$  points required by `wannier90`. See Sec. A.1.

#### 2.4.7 logical :: gamma\_only

If `gamma_only=true`, then `wannier90` uses a branch of algorithms for disentanglement and localisation that exploit the fact that the Bloch eigenstates obtained from the underlying ab initio calculation are manifestly real. This can be the case when only the  $\Gamma$ -point is used to sample the Brillouin zone. The localisation procedure that is used in the  $\Gamma$ -only branch is based on the method of Ref. [6].

The default value is `false`.

#### 2.4.8 `logical :: spinors`

If `spinors=true`, then `wannier90` assumes that the WF correspond to singularly occupied spinor states and `num_elec_per_state=1`.

The default value is `false`.

#### 2.4.9 Shells

The MV scheme requires a finite difference expression for  $\nabla_{\mathbf{k}}$  defined on a uniform Monkhorst-Pack mesh of  $\mathbf{k}$ -points. The vectors  $\{\mathbf{b}\}$  connect each mesh-point  $\mathbf{k}$  to its nearest neighbours.  $N_{\text{sh}}$  shells of neighbours are included in the finite-difference formula, with  $M_s$  vectors in the  $s^{\text{th}}$  shell. For  $\nabla_{\mathbf{k}}$  to be correct to linear order, we require that the following equation is satisfied (Eq. B1 of Ref. [1]):

$$\sum_s^{N_{\text{sh}}} w_s \sum_i^{M_s} b_{\alpha}^{i,s} b_{\beta}^{i,s} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\mathbf{b}^{i,s}$ ,  $i \in [1, M_s]$ , is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  vector belonging to the  $s^{\text{th}}$  shell with associated weight  $w_s$ , and  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  run over the three Cartesian indices.

#### 2.4.10 `integer :: shell_list(:)`

`shell_list` is vector listing the shells to include in the finite difference expression. If this keyword is absent, the shells are chosen automatically.

#### 2.4.11 `integer :: search_shells`

Specifies the number of shells of neighbours over which to search in attempting to determine an automatic solution to the B1 condition Eq. 2.1. Larger values than the default may be required in special cases e.g. for very long thin unit cells.

The default value is 12.

#### 2.4.12 `logical :: skip_B1_tests`

If set to `.true.`, does not check the B1 condition Eq. 2.1. This should *only* be used if one knows why the B1 condition should not be verified. A typical use of this flag is in conjunction with the Z2PACK code: <http://www.physics.rutgers.edu/z2pack/>.

The default value is `.false..`

#### 2.4.13 `integer, dimension(:, 5) :: nnkpts`

Specifies the nearest-neighbour  $\mathbf{k}$ -points which are written to the `.nnkp` file. This can be used to explicitly specify which overlap matrices should be calculated.

```
begin nnkpts
1  2  0  0  0
.
.
end nnkpts
```

Each nearest neighbour  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$  is given by a line of 5 integers. The first specifies the k-point number `nnkp` of  $\mathbf{k}$ . The second is the k-point number of the neighbour. The final three integers specify the reciprocal lattice vector which brings the k-point specified by the second integer to  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$ .

This format is the same as in the `.nnkp` file, except that the number of neighbours per k-point is not specified. However, the number of neighbours still needs to be a multiple of the number of k-points.

This input parameter can be used only if `postproc_setup = .true.`, and is not intended to be used with a full Wannier90 run. It can be used also if the k-points do not describe a regular mesh.

#### 2.4.14 `real(kind=dp) :: kmesh_tol`

Two kpoints belong to the same shell if the distance between them is less than `kmesh_tol`. Units are Ang.

The default value is 0.000001 Ang.

## 2.5 Projection

The projections block defines a set of localised functions used to generate an initial guess for the unitary transformations. This data will be written in the `seedname.nnkp` file to be used by a first-principles code.

```
begin projections
.
.
end projections
```

If `guiding_centres=true`, then the projection centres are used as the guiding centres in the Wannierisation routine.

For details see Section 3.1.

## 2.6 Job Control

#### 2.6.1 `logical :: postproc_setup`

If `postproc_setup=true`, then the wannier code will write `seedname.nnkp` file and exit. If `wannier90` is called with the option `-pp`, then `postproc_setup` is set to `true`, over-riding its value in the `seedname.win` file.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.6.2 integer :: iprint

This indicates the level of verbosity of the output from 0, the bare minimum, to 3, which corresponds to full debugging output.

The default value is 1.

### 2.6.3 integer :: optimisation

This indicates the level of optimisation used in the code. This is a trade between speed and memory. A positive number indicates fastest execution time at the cost of more memory. Zero or negative numbers indicates a smaller memory footprint - at increased execution time.

At the moment the only values that have an effect are `optimisation<=0` (low memory) and `optimisation>0` (fast)

The default value is 3.

### 2.6.4 character(len=20) :: length\_unit

The length unit to be used for writing quantities in the output file `seedname.wout`.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- Ang (default)
- Bohr

### 2.6.5 character(len=50) :: devel\_flag

Not a regular keyword. Its purpose is to allow a developer to pass a string into the code to be used inside a new routine as it is developed.

No default.

### 2.6.6 integer :: exclude\_bands(:)

A k-point independent list of states to be excluded from the calculation of the overlap matrices; for example to select only valence states, or ignore semi-core states. This keyword is passed to the first-principles code via the `seedname.nkp` file. For example, to exclude bands 2, 6, 7, 8 and 12:

```
exclude_bands : 2, 6-8, 12
```

### 2.6.7 character(len=20) :: restart

If `restart` is present the code will attempt to restart the calculation from the `seedname.chk` file. The value of the parameter determines the position of the restart

The valid options for this parameter are:



- `default`. Restart from the point at which the check file `seedname.chk` was written
- `wannierise`. Restart from the beginning of the wannierise routine
- `plot`. Go directly to the plotting phase
- `transport`. Go directly to the transport routines

### 2.6.8 `character(len=20) :: wvfn_formatted`

If `wvfn_formatted=true`, then the wavefunctions will be read from disk as formatted (ie ASCII) files; otherwise they will be read as unformatted files. Unformatted is generally preferable as the files will take less disk space and I/O is significantly faster. However such files will not be transferable between all machine architectures and formatted files should be used if transferability is required (i.e., for test cases).

The default value of this parameter is `false`.

### 2.6.9 `character(len=20) :: spin`

For bands from a spin polarised calculation `spin` determines which set of bands to read in, either `up` or `down`.

The default value of this parameter is `up`.

### 2.6.10 `integer :: timing_level`

Determines the amount of timing information regarding the calculation that will be written to the output file. A value of 1 produces the least information.

The default value is 1.

### 2.6.11 `logical :: translate_home_cell`

Determines whether to translate the final Wannier centres to the home unit cell at the end of the calculation. Mainly useful for molecular systems in which the molecule resides entirely within the home unit cell and user wants to write an xyz file (`write_xyz=true`.) for the WF centres to compare with the structure.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.6.12 `logical :: write_xyz`

Determines whether to write the atomic positions and final Wannier centres to an xyz file, `seedname_centres.xyz`, for subsequent visualisation.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.6.13 `logical :: write_vdw_data`

Determines whether to write `seedname.vdw` for subsequent post-processing by the `w90vdw` utility (in the `utility/w90vdw/` directory of the distribution) for calculating van der Waals energies. Brillouin zone sampling must be at the Gamma-point only.

The default value is `false`.

## 2.7 Disentanglement

These keywords control the disentanglement routine of Ref. [2], i.e., the iterative minimisation of  $\Omega_I$ . This routine will be activated if `num_wann < num_bands`.

### 2.7.1 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_win_min`

The lower bound of the outer energy window for the disentanglement procedure. Units are eV.

The default is the lowest eigenvalue in the system.

### 2.7.2 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_win_max`

The upper bound of the outer energy window for the disentanglement procedure. Units are eV.

The default is the highest eigenvalue in the given states (i.e., all states are included in the disentanglement procedure).

### 2.7.3 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_froz_min`

The lower bound of the inner energy window for the disentanglement procedure. Units are eV.

If `dis_froz_max` is given, then the default for `dis_froz_min` is `dis_win_min`.

### 2.7.4 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_froz_max`

The upper bound of the inner (frozen) energy window for the disentanglement procedure. If `dis_froz_max` is not specified, then there are no frozen states. Units are eV.

No default.

### 2.7.5 `integer :: dis_num_iter`

In the disentanglement procedure, the number of iterations used to extract the most connected subspace.

The default value is 200.

### 2.7.6 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_mix_ratio`

In the disentanglement procedure, the mixing parameter to use for convergence (see pages 4-5 of Ref. [2]). A value of 0.5 is a ‘safe’ choice. Using 1.0 (i.e., no mixing) often gives faster convergence, but may cause the minimisation of  $\Omega_I$  to be unstable in some cases.

Restriction:  $0.0 < \text{dis\_mix\_ratio} \leq 1.0$

The default value is 0.5

### 2.7.7 `real(kind=dp) :: dis_conv_tol`

In the disentanglement procedure, the minimisation of  $\Omega_I$  is said to be converged if the fractional change in the gauge-invariant spread between successive iterations is less than `dis_conv_tol` for `dis_conv_window` iterations. Units are  $\text{\AA}^2$ .

The default value is 1.0E-10

### 2.7.8 `integer :: dis_conv_window`

In the disentanglement procedure, the minimisation is said to be converged if the fractional change in the spread between successive iterations is less than `dis_conv_tol` for `dis_conv_window` iterations.

The default value of this parameter is 3.

### 2.7.9 `integer :: dis_spheres_num`

Number of spheres in reciprocal space where the k-dependent disentanglement is performed. No disentanglement is performed for those k-points that are not included in any of the spheres.

The default is 0, which means disentangle at every k-point in the full BZ (the standard mode in Wannier90).

### 2.7.10 `integer :: dis_spheres_first_wann`

Index of the first band that has to be considered as a Wannier function. Used only if `dis_spheres_num` is greater than zero. At k-points where disentanglement is not performed the bands from `dis_spheres_first_wann` to `dis_spheres_first_wann+num_wann` are used to wannierise. The bands excluded using `exclude_bands` should not be counted.

The default is 1, the band at the lowest energy.

### 2.7.11 `dis_spheres`

Each line gives the coordinate  $\mathbf{K} = K_1\mathbf{B}_1 + K_2\mathbf{B}_2 + K_3\mathbf{B}_3$  of a k-point representing the center of one of the spheres used for k-dependent disentanglement. The same crystallographic units as for `kpoints` are used here. Each k-point coordinate  $\mathbf{K}^i$  must be followed by the respective sphere radius  $r_i$  in inverse angstrom (on the same line).

The number of lines must be equal to `dis_spheres_num`.

```
begin dis_spheres
                K11 K21 K31 r1
                K12 K22 K32 r2
                ⋮
end dis_spheres
```

There is no default.

## 2.8 Wannierise

Iterative minimisation of  $\tilde{\Omega}$ , the non-gauge-invariant part of the spread functional.

### 2.8.1 integer :: num\_iter

Total number of iterations in the minimisation procedure. Set `num_iter=0` if you wish to generate projected WFs rather than maximally-localized WFs (see Example 8 in the Tutorial).

The default value is 100

### 2.8.2 integer :: num\_cg\_steps

Number of conjugate gradient steps to take before resetting to steepest descents.

The default value is 5

### 2.8.3 integer :: conv\_window

If `conv_window > 1`, then the minimisation is said to be converged if the change in  $\Omega$  over `conv_window` successive iterations is less than `conv_tol`. Otherwise, the minimisation proceeds for `num_iter` iterations (default).

The default value is -1

### 2.8.4 real(kind=dp) :: conv\_tol

If `conv_window > 1`, then this is the convergence tolerance on  $\Omega$ , otherwise not used. Units are  $\text{\AA}^2$ .

The default value is 1.0E-10

### 2.8.5 logical :: precondition

Whether or not to use preconditioning to speed up the minimization of the spreads. This is based on the same idea as the classical Tetter-Payne-Allan preconditioning for DFT and dampens the high-frequency oscillations of the gradient due to contributions from large real lattice vectors. It is useful

when the optimization is slow, especially on fine grids. When `optimisation<3`, this uses a slower algorithm to save memory.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.8.6 `real(kind=dp) :: conv_noise_amp`

If `conv_noise_amp > 0`, once convergence (as defined above) is achieved, some random noise  $f$  is added to the search direction, and the minimisation is continued until convergence is achieved once more. If the same value of  $\Omega$  as before is arrived at, then the calculation is considered to be converged. If not, then random noise is added again and the procedure repeated up to a maximum of `conv_noise_num` times. `conv_noise_amp` is the amplitude of the random noise  $f$  that is added to the search direction:  $0 < |f| < \text{conv\_noise\_amp}$ . This functionality requires `conv_window > 1`. If `conv_window` is not specified, it is set to the value 5 by default.

If `conv_noise_amp ≤ 0`, then no noise is added (default).

The default value is -1.0

### 2.8.7 `integer :: conv_noise_num`

If `conv_noise_amp > 0`, then this is the number of times in the minimisation that random noise is added.

The default value is 3

### 2.8.8 `integer :: num_dump_cycles`

Write sufficient information to do a restart every `num_dump_cycles` iterations.

The default is 100

### 2.8.9 `integer :: num_print_cycles`

Write data to the master output file `seedname.wout` every `num_print_cycles` iterations.

The default is 1

### 2.8.10 `logical :: write_r2mn`

If `write_r2mn = true`, then the matrix elements  $\langle m|r^2|n \rangle$  (where  $m$  and  $n$  refer to WF) are written to file `seedname.r2mn` at the end of the Wannierisation procedure.

The default value of this parameter is `false`.

### 2.8.11 `logical :: guiding_centres`

Use guiding centres during the minimisation, in order to avoid local minima.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.8.12 `integer :: num_guide_cycles`

If `guiding_centres` is set to `true`, then the guiding centres are used only every `num_guide_cycles`.

The default value is 1.

### 2.8.13 `integer :: num_no_guide_iter`

If `guiding_centres` is set to `true`, then the guiding centres are used only after `num_no_guide_iter` minimisation iterations have been completed.

The default value is 0.

### 2.8.14 `real(kind=dp) :: trial_step`

The value of the trial step for the parabolic fit in the line search minimisation used in the minimisation of the spread function. Cannot be used in conjunction with `fixed_step` (see below). If the minimisation procedure doesn't converge, try decreasing the value of `trial_step` to give a more accurate line search.

The default value is 2.0

### 2.8.15 `real(kind=dp) :: fixed_step`

If this is given a value in the input file, then a fixed step of length `fixed_step` (instead of a parabolic line search) is used at each iteration of the spread function minimisation. Cannot be used in conjunction with `trial_step`. This can be useful in cases in which minimisation with a line search fails to converge.

There is no default value.

### 2.8.16 `logical :: use_bloch_phases`

Determines whether to use the Bloch functions as the initial guess for the projections. Can only be used if `disentanglement = false`.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.8.17 `logical :: site_symmetry`

Construct symmetry-adapted Wannier functions. For the detail of the theoretical background, see Ref. [7]. Cannot be used in conjunction with the inner (frozen) energy window.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.8.18 `real(kind=dp) :: symmetrize_eps`

Convergence threshold to check whether the symmetry condition (Eq. (19) in Ref. [7]) on the unitary matrix  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  is satisfied or not. See also Eq. (29) in Ref. [7]. Used when `site_symmetry = .true.`

The default value is 1.0E-3.

## 2.9 Post-Processing

Capabilities:

- Plot the WF
- Plot the interpolated band structure
- Plot the Fermi surface
- Output the Hamiltonian in the WF basis
- Transport calculation (quantum conductance and density of states)

### 2.9.1 `logical :: wannier_plot`

If `wannier_plot = true`, then the code will write out the Wannier functions in a super-cell whose size is defined by the variable `wannier_plot_supercell`, and in a format specified by `wannier_plot_format`

The default value of this parameter is `false`.

### 2.9.2 `integer :: wannier_plot_supercell`

Dimension of the ‘super-unit-cell’ in which the WF are plotted. The super-unit-cell is `wannier_plot_supercell` times the unit cell along all three linear dimensions (the ‘home’ unit cell is kept approximately in the middle) if `wannier_plot_supercell` is provided as a single integer.

Otherwise, if three integers are provided, the super-unit-cell is `wannier_plot_supercell(i)` times the unit cell along the  $i$ -th linear dimension.

The default value is  $2 \times 2 \times 2$ .

### 2.9.3 `character(len=20) :: wannier_plot_format`

WF can be plotted in either XCrySDen (`xsf`) format or Gaussian cube format. The valid options for this parameter are:

- `xcrysdn` (default)
- `cube`

If `wannier_plot_format=cube`: Most visualisation programs (including XCrySDen) are only able to handle cube files for systems with orthogonal lattice vectors. However, there exist visualisation program capable of dealing with non-orthogonal lattice vectors, such as VESTA. See <http://jp-minerals.org/vesta/en/>.<sup>1</sup> Hence, it is now possible in `wannier90` to output Gaussian cube files for systems with non-orthogonal lattice vectors.

#### 2.9.4 `integer :: wannier_plot_list(:)`

A list of WF to plot. The WF numbered as per the `seedname.wout` file after the minimisation of the spread.

The default behaviour is to plot all WF. For example, to plot WF 4, 5, 6 and 10:

```
wannier_plot_list : 4-6, 10
```

#### 2.9.5 `character(len=20) :: wannier_plot_mode`

Choose the mode in which to plot the WF, either as a molecule or as a crystal. Only relevant if `wannier_plot_format=xcrysdn`.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `crystal` (default)
- `molecule`

#### 2.9.6 `real(kind=dp) :: wannier_plot_radius`

If `wannier_plot_format` is `cube`, then `wannier_plot_radius` determines the cut-off radius of the WF for the purpose of plotting. `wannier_plot_radius` must be greater than 0. Units are Å.

The default value is 3.5.

#### 2.9.7 `real(kind=dp) :: wannier_plot_scale`

If `wannier_plot_format` is `cube`, then `wannier_plot_scale` scales a cube by a constant factor, producing a larger or smaller cube. `wannier_plot_scale` must be greater than 0. Units are Å

The default value is 1.0.

#### 2.9.8 `logical :: bands_plot`

If `bands_plot = true`, then the code will calculate the band structure, through Wannier interpolation, along the path in k-space defined by `bands_kpath` using `bands_num_points` along the first section of the path and write out an output file in a format specified by `bands_plot_format`.

---

<sup>1</sup>It's worth noting that another visualisation program is VMD (<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd>), for example, which is able to deal with certain special cases of non-orthogonal lattice vectors. See <http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/plugins/molfile/cubepugin.html>.



The default value is `false`.

### 2.9.9 `kpoint_path`

Defines the path in k-space along which to calculate the bandstructure. Each line gives the start and end point (with labels) for a section of the path. Values are in fractional coordinates with respect to the primitive reciprocal lattice vectors.

```
begin kpoint_path
                G  0.0  0.0  0.0  L  0.0  0.0  1.0
                L  0.0  0.0  1.0  N  0.0  1.0  1.0
                :
end kpoint_path
```

There is no default

### 2.9.10 `integer :: bands_num_points`

If `bands_plot = true`, then the number of points along the first section of the bandstructure plot given by `kpoint_path`. Other sections will have the same density of k-points.

The default value for `bands_num_points` is 100.

### 2.9.11 `character(len=20) :: bands_plot_format`

Format in which to plot the interpolated band structure. The valid options for this parameter are:

- `gnuplot` (default)
- `xmgrace`

Note: it is possible to request output in both formats eg `bands_format = gnuplot xmgrace`

### 2.9.12 `integer :: bands_plot_project(:)`

If present `wannier90` will compute the contribution of this set of WF to the states at each point of the interpolated band structure. The WF are numbered according to the `seedname.wout` file. The result is written in the `seedname_band.dat` file, and a corresponding gnuplot script to `seedname_band_proj.dat`.

For example, to project on to WFs 2, 6, 7, 8 and 12:

```
bands_plot_project : 2, 6-8, 12
```

### 2.9.13 `character(len=20) :: bands_plot_mode`

To interpolate the band structure along the k-point path, either use the Slater-Koster interpolation scheme or truncate the Hamiltonian matrix in the WF basis. Truncation criteria are provided by `hr_cutoff` and `dist_cutoff`.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- s-k (default)
- cut

#### 2.9.14 integer :: bands\_plot\_dim

Dimension of the system. If `bands_plot_dim < 3` and `bands_plot_mode = cut`, lattice vector  $\mathbf{R} = N_1\mathbf{A}_1 + N_2\mathbf{A}_2 + N_3\mathbf{A}_3$ , where  $N_i = 0$  if  $\mathbf{A}_i$  is parallel to any of the confined directions specified by `one_dim_axis`, are exclusively used in the band structure interpolation.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- 3 (default)
- 2
- 1

#### 2.9.15 logical :: fermi\_surface\_plot

If `fermi_surface_plot = true`, then the code will calculate, through Wannier interpolation, the eigenvalues on a regular grid with `fermi_surface_num_points` in each direction. The code will write a file in bxsf format which can be read by XCrySDen in order to plot the Fermi surface.

The default value is `false`.

#### 2.9.16 integer :: fermi\_surface\_num\_points

If `fermi_surface_plot = true`, then the number of divisions in the regular k-point grid used to calculate the Fermi surface.

The default value for `fermi_surface_num_points` is 50.

#### 2.9.17 real(kind=dp) :: fermi\_energy

The Fermi energy in eV. This parameter is written into the bxsf file. If `fermi_energy` is specified, `fermi_energy_min`, `fermi_energy_max`, and `fermi_energy_step` should not be specified, and vice-versa.

The default value is 0.0

#### 2.9.18 real(kind=dp) :: fermi\_energy\_min

Instead of specifying a single Fermi energy, it is possible to scan the Fermi level over a range of values, and recompute certain quantities for each  $\varepsilon_F$ .<sup>2</sup> This is the minimum value in the range (in eV).

<sup>2</sup>Scanning the Fermi level is currently supported only by the `postw90` module `berry`, for `berry_task=ahc,morb`. For all other functionalities that require a knowledge of  $\varepsilon_F$ , use `fermi_energy` instead.

There is no default value.

### 2.9.19 `real(kind=dp) :: fermi_energy_max`

The maximum value in the range of Fermi energies. Units are eV.

The default value is `fermi_energy_min+1.0`.

### 2.9.20 `real(kind=dp) :: fermi_energy_step`

Difference between consecutive values of the Fermi energy when scanning from `fermi_energy_min` to `fermi_energy_max`. Units are eV.

The default value is 0.01.

### 2.9.21 `character(len=20) :: fermi_surface_plot_format`

Format in which to plot the Fermi surface. The valid options for this parameter are:

- `xcrysden` (default)

### 2.9.22 `logical :: write_hr`

If `write_hr = true`, then the Hamiltonian matrix in the WF basis will be written to a file `seedname_hr.dat`.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.9.23 `logical :: write_rmn`

If `write_rmn = true`, then the position operator in the WF basis will be written to a file `seedname_r.dat`.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.9.24 `logical :: write_tb`

If `write_tb = true`, then the lattice vectors, together with the Hamiltonian and position-operator matrices in the WF basis, will be written to a file `seedname_tb.dat`, in units of Angstrom and eV.

The default value is `false`.

### 2.9.25 `logical :: transport`

If `transport = true`, then the code will calculate quantum conductance and density of states of a one-dimensional system. The results will be written to files `seedname_qc.dat` and `seedname_dos.dat`, respectively. Since both quantities are a function of energy, they will be evaluated from `tran_win_min` to `tran_win_max` with an interval of `tran_energy_step`.

The default value of this parameter is `false`.

### 2.9.26 `character(len=20) :: transport_mode`

If `transport_mode = bulk`, quantum conductance and density of states are calculated for a perfectly-periodic one-dimensional system. In this case, the transport part can either use the Hamiltonian matrix in the WF basis generated by `wannier90` or a Hamiltonian matrix provided by the external file `seedname_htB.dat`.

If `transport_mode = lcr`, quantum conductance and density of states are calculated for a system where semi-infinite, left and right leads are connected through a central conductor region. In this case, the transport part will work independently from the disentanglement and wannierise procedure. Details of the method is described in Ref. [8].

If `tran_read_ht = true` then the Hamiltonian matrices must be provided by the five external files: `seedname_htL.dat`, `seedname_htLC.dat`, `seedname_htC.dat`, `seedname_htCR.dat`, `seedname_htR.dat`. If `tran_read_ht = false` then the Hamiltonian matrices are found automatically provided the supercell adheres to conditions outlined in Section 7.3.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `bulk` (default)
- `lcr`

### 2.9.27 `real(kind=dp) :: tran_win_min`

The lower bound of the energy window for the transport calculation. Units are eV.

The default value is -3.0.

### 2.9.28 `real(kind=dp) :: tran_win_max`

The upper bound of the energy window for the transport calculation. Units are eV.

The default value is 3.0.

### 2.9.29 `real(kind=dp) :: tran_energy_step`

Sampling interval of the energy values from `tran_win_min` to `tran_win_max`. Units are eV.

The default value is 0.01.

### 2.9.30 `real(kind=dp) :: fermi_energy`

The Fermi energy in eV. The energy axis of the quantum conductance and density of states data will be shifted rigidly by this amount.

The default value is 0.0

**2.9.31** integer :: tran\_num\_bb

Size of a bulk Hamiltonian matrix. This number is equal to the number of WFs in one principal layer.

A one-dimensional system can be viewed as an array of principal layers which are defined in a way that localized basis functions inside a certain principal layer only interact with those in the nearest neighbor principal layer. In `wannier90` a principal layer will be an integer multiple of a unit cell, and the size is determined by `hr_cutoff` and/or `dist_cutoff`. The criterion is rather arbitrary when WFs are adopted as a localized basis set, and it is up to a user's choice.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.32** integer :: tran\_num\_ll

Size of a left-lead Hamiltonian matrix. If `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = false` then `tran_num_ll` is the number of Wannier functions in a principal layer.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.33** integer :: tran\_num\_rr

Size of a right-lead Hamiltonian matrix.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.34** integer :: tran\_num\_cc

Size of a conductor Hamiltonian matrix.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.35** integer :: tran\_num\_lc

Number of columns in a left-lead\_conductor Hamiltonian matrix. Number of rows must be equal to `tran_num_ll`.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.36** integer :: tran\_num\_cr

Number of rows in a conductor\_right-lead Hamiltonian matrix. Number of columns must be equal to `tran_num_rr`.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.37** integer :: tran\_num\_cell\_ll

Number of unit cells in one principal layer of left lead. Used if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = false`.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.38** integer :: tran\_num\_cell\_rr

Number of unit cells in one principal layer of right lead. Not used at present.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.39** integer :: tran\_num\_bandc

Half-bandwidth+1 of a band-diagonal conductor Hamiltonian matrix.

The Hamiltonian matrix of a central conductor part, which is read from `seedname_htC.dat`, will be diagonally dominant when `tran_num_cc` is very large. `tran_num_bandc` is used to construct a compact matrix which contains the non-zero band-diagonal part of a full conductor Hamiltonian matrix. Setting this parameter is only meaningful when `tran_num_bandc` is greater than `tran_num_lc` and `tran_num_cr`.

The default value is 0.

**2.9.40** logical :: tran\_write\_ht

If `tran_write_ht = true`, then the Hamiltonian matrix formatted for the transport calculation will be written to a file `seedname_htB.dat`.

The default value is `false`.

**2.9.41** logical :: tran\_read\_ht

If `tran_write_ht = true`, then the Hamiltonian matrix formatted for the transport calculation will be read from a set of files described in the parameter `transport_mode`. Set `tran_write_ht = false` to perform automated lcr calculations (see Section 7.3).

The default value is `false`.

**2.9.42** logical :: tran\_use\_same\_lead

If `tran_use_same_lead = true`, then the left and the right leads are the same. In this case, `seedname_htR.dat` is not required.

The default value is `true`.

**2.9.43** `real(kind=dp) :: tran_group_threshold`

Used to group and sort Wannier functions according to the positions of their centres. Wannier functions in a group are within `tran_group_threshold` from one another in  $x, y$  and  $z$  directions. Units are Å  
The default is 0.15

**2.9.44** `real(kind=dp) :: translation_centre_frac(3)`

Centre of the unit cell to which the final Wannier centres are translated. Numbers are in fractional coordinates with respect to the lattice vectors.

The default value is (0.0,0.0,0.0).

**2.9.45** `logical :: use_ws_distance`

Improves the interpolation of the  $k$ -space Hamiltonian, by applying a translation to each WF by a basis vector of the super-lattice that minimises the distance between their centres. The translation is dependent on both WF and on the unit cell vector to which they belong, i.e., translate function  $W_j(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R})$  inside the Wigner-Seitz cell centred on WF  $W_i(\mathbf{r})$ .

For a longer explanation, see Chapter 9.

If `false` the code puts all the WF in the home cell, only possible choice until wannier90 v2.0.1.

The default value is `false`. Introduced in v2.1.

**2.9.46** `real(kind=dp) :: ws_distance_tol`

Tolerance when determining whether two values  $\|\mathbf{d}_{ij\mathbf{R}} + \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{nml}\|$  and  $\|\mathbf{d}_{ij\mathbf{R}} + \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{n'm'l'}\|$  (as defined in chapter 9) for the shortest distance between two Wannier functions are equivalent. If the difference in distance (in Angstrom) is less than `ws_distance_tol`, they are taken to be equivalent.

The default value is  $10^{-5}$ .

**2.9.47** `logical :: write_u_matrices`

Write the  $\mathbf{U}^{(k)}$  and  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(k)}$  matrices obtained at the end of wannierization to files `seedname_u.mat` and `seedname_u_dis.mat`, respectively.

The default value is `false`.

**2.9.48** `real(kind=dp) :: hr_cutoff`

The absolute value of the smallest matrix element of the Hamiltonian in the WF basis. If  $h_{mn}(\mathbf{R}) > \text{hr\_cutoff}$ , then the matrix element  $h_{mn}(\mathbf{R})$  is retained and used in the band structure interpolation (when `bands_plot_mode = cut`) or in the transport calculation. Otherwise it is deemed to be insignificant and is discarded. Units are eV.

The default value is 0.0.

**2.9.49** `real(kind=dp) :: dist_cutoff`

The largest distance between two WFs for which the Hamiltonian matrix element is retained and used in the band interpolation (when `bands_plot_mode = cut`) or in the transport calculation. Units are Å.

The default value is 1000.0.

**2.9.50** `character(len=20) :: dist_cutoff_mode`

Dimension in which the distance between two WFs is calculated. The vector connecting two WFs may be projected to a line (`one_dim`) or a plane (`two_dim`). The size of the projected vector is calculated, and `dist_cutoff` is applied. When `one_dim` or `two_dim` is used, `one_dim_axis` must be given to specify extended or confined direction.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `three_dim` (default)
- `two_dim`
- `one_dim`

**2.9.51** `character(len=20) :: one_dim_axis`

Extended direction for a one-dimensional system or confined direction for a two-dimensional system. This direction must be parallel to one of the Cartesian axes.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `x`
- `y`
- `z`

No default.



# Chapter 3

## Projections

### 3.1 Specification of projections in `seedname.win`

Here we describe the projection functions used to construct the initial guess  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  for the unitary transformations.

Each projection is associated with a site and an angular momentum state defining the projection function. Optionally, one may define, for each projection, the spatial orientation, the radial part, the diffusivity, and the volume over which real-space overlaps  $A_{mn}$  are calculated.

The code is able to

1. project onto s,p,d and f angular momentum states, plus the hybrids sp, sp<sup>2</sup>, sp<sup>3</sup>, sp<sup>3</sup>d, sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>.
2. control the radial part of the projection functions to allow higher angular momentum states, e.g., both 3s and 4s in silicon.

The atomic orbitals of the hydrogen atom provide a good basis to use for constructing the projection functions: analytical mathematical forms exist in terms of the good quantum numbers  $n$ ,  $l$  and  $m$ ; hybrid orbitals (sp, sp<sup>2</sup>, sp<sup>3</sup>, sp<sup>3</sup>d etc.) can be constructed by simple linear combination  $|\phi\rangle = \sum_{nlm} C_{nlm} |nlm\rangle$  for some coefficients  $C_{nlm}$ .

The angular functions that use as a basis for the projections are not the canonical spherical harmonics  $Y_{lm}$  of the hydrogenic Schrödinger equation but rather the *real* (in the sense of non-imaginary) states  $\Theta_{lm_r}$ , obtained by a unitary transformation. For example, the canonical eigenstates associated with  $l = 1$ ,  $m = \{-1, 0, 1\}$  are not the real  $p_x$ ,  $p_y$  and  $p_z$  that we want. See Section 3.4 for our mathematical conventions regarding projection orbitals for different  $n$ ,  $l$  and  $m_r$ .

We use the following format to specify projections in `<seedname>.win`:

```
Begin Projections
[units]
site:ang_mtm:zaxis:xaxis:radial:zona
  :
End Projections
```

Notes:

**units:**

Optional. Either **Ang** or **Bohr** to specify whether the projection centres specified in this block (if given in Cartesian co-ordinates) are in units of Angstrom or Bohr, respectively. The default value is **Ang**.

**site:**

**C, Al**, etc. applies to all atoms of that type

**f=0,0.50,0** – centre on (0.0,0.5,0.0) in fractional coordinates (crystallographic units) relative to the direct lattice vectors

**c=0.0,0.805,0.0** – centre on (0.0,0.805,0.0) in Cartesian coordinates in units specified by the optional string **units** in the first line of the projections block (see above).

**ang\_mtm:**

Angular momentum states may be specified by **l** and **mr**, or by the appropriate character string. See Tables 3.1 and 3.2. Examples:

**l=2,mr=1** or **dz2** – a single projection with  $l = 2$ ,  $m_r = 1$  (i.e.,  $d_{z^2}$ )

**l=2,mr=1,4** or **dz2,dx2-y2** – two functions:  $d_{z^2}$  and  $d_{xz}$

**l=-3** or **sp3** – four  $sp^3$  hybrids

Specific hybrid orbitals may be specified as follows:

**l=-3,mr=1,3** or **sp3-1,sp3-3** – two specific  $sp^3$  hybrids

Multiple states may be specified by separating with ‘;’, e.g.,

**sp3;l=0** or **l=-3;l=0** – four  $sp^3$  hybrids and one s orbital

**zaxis (optional):**

**z=1,1,1** – set the z-axis to be in the (1,1,1) direction. Default is **z=0,0,1**

**xaxis (optional):**

**x=1,1,1** – set the x-axis to be in the (1,1,1) direction. Default is **x=1,0,0**

**radial (optional):**

**r=2** – use a radial function with one node (ie second highest pseudostate with that angular momentum). Default is **r=1**. Radial functions associated with different values of **r** should be orthogonal to each other.

**zona (optional):**

**zona=2.0** – the value of  $\frac{Z}{a}$  for the radial part of the atomic orbital (controls the diffusivity of the radial function). Units always in reciprocal Angstrom. Default is **zona=1.0**.

**Examples**

1. CuO, s,p and d on all Cu;  $sp^3$  hybrids on O:

**Cu:l=0;l=1;l=2**

**O:l=-3** or **O:sp3**

2. A single projection onto a  $p_z$  orbital orientated in the (1,1,1) direction:

**c=0,0,0:l=1,mr=1;z=1,1,1** or **c=0,0,0:pz:z=1,1,1**

3. Project onto s, p and d (with no radial nodes), and s and p (with one radial node) in silicon:

**Si:l=0;l=1;l=2**

**Si:l=0;l=1:r=2**

## 3.2 Spinor Projections

When `spinors=.true.` it is possible to select a set of localised functions to project onto ‘up’ states and a set to project onto ‘down’ states where, for complete flexibility, it is also possible to set the local spin quantisation axis.

Note, however, that this feature requires a recent version of the interface between the ab-initio code and Wannier90 (i.e., written after the release of the 2.0 version, in October 2013) supporting spinor projections.

```
Begin Projections
[units]
site:ang_mtm:zaxis:xaxis:radial:zona(spin) [quant_dir]
      :
End Projections
```

`spin` (optional):

Choose projection onto ‘up’ or ‘down’ states

`u` – project onto ‘up’ states.

`d` – project onto ‘down’ states.

Default is `u,d`

`quant_dir` (optional):

`1,0,0` – set the spin quantisation axis to be in the (1,0,0) direction. Default is `0,0,1`

### Examples

- 18 projections on an iron site  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxx;dyz
- same as above  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxx;dyz(u,d)
- same as above  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxz;dyz(u,d) [0,0,1]
- same as above but quantisation axis is now x  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxz;dyz(u,d) [1,0,0]
- now only 9 projections onto up states  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxz;dyz(u)
- 9 projections onto up-states and 3 on down  
Fe:sp3d2;dxy;dxz;dyz(u)  
Fe:dxy;dxz;dyz(d)
- projections onto alternate spin states for two lattice sites (Cr1, Cr2)  
Cr1:d(u)  
Cr2:d(d)

### 3.3 Short-Cuts

#### 3.3.1 Random projections

It is possible to specify the projections, for example, as follows:

```
Begin Projections
random
C:sp3
End Projections
```

in which case `wannier90` uses four  $sp^3$  orbitals centred on each C atom and then chooses the appropriate number of randomly-centred s-type Gaussian functions for the remaining projection functions. If the block only consists of the string `random` and no specific projection centres are given, then all of the projection centres are chosen randomly.

#### 3.3.2 Bloch phases

Setting `use_bloch_phases = true` in the input file absolves the user of the need to specify explicit projections. In this case, the Bloch wave-functions are used as the projection orbitals, namely  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle = \delta_{mn}$ .

### 3.4 Orbital Definitions

The angular functions  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$  associated with particular values of  $l$  and  $m_r$  are given in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

The radial functions  $R_r(r)$  associated with different values of  $r$  should be orthogonal. One choice would be to take the set of solutions to the radial part of the hydrogenic Schrödinger equation for  $l = 0$ , i.e., the radial parts of the 1s, 2s, 3s... orbitals, which are given in Table 3.3.

$l$	$m_r$	Name	$\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$
0	1	s	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$
1	1	pz	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$
1	2	px	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \varphi$
1	3	py	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \sin \varphi$
2	1	dz2	$\sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$
2	2	dxz	$\sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \varphi$
2	3	dyz	$\sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi$
2	4	dx2-y2	$\sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi$
2	5	dxy	$\sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\varphi$
3	1	fz3	$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4\sqrt{\pi}} (5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$
3	2	fxz2	$\frac{\sqrt{21}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \cos \varphi$
3	3	fyz2	$\frac{\sqrt{21}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \sin \varphi$
3	4	fz(x2-y2)	$\frac{\sqrt{105}}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\varphi$
3	5	fxyz	$\frac{\sqrt{105}}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \sin 2\varphi$
3	6	fx(x2-3y2)	$\frac{\sqrt{35}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \sin^3 \theta (\cos^2 \varphi - 3 \sin^2 \varphi) \cos \varphi$
3	7	fy(3x2-y2)	$\frac{\sqrt{35}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \sin^3 \theta (3 \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi$

Table 3.1: Angular functions  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$  associated with particular values of  $l$  and  $m_r$  for  $l \geq 0$ .

$l$	$m_r$	Name	$\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$
-1	1	sp-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}px$
-1	2	sp-2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}px$
-2	1	sp2-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}px + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py$
-2	2	sp2-2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}px - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py$
-2	3	sp2-3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}px$
-3	1	sp3-1	$\frac{1}{2}(s + px + py + pz)$
-3	2	sp3-2	$\frac{1}{2}(s + px - py - pz)$
-3	3	sp3-3	$\frac{1}{2}(s - px + py - pz)$
-3	4	sp3-4	$\frac{1}{2}(s - px - py + pz)$
-4	1	sp3d-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}px + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py$
-4	2	sp3d-2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}px - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py$
-4	3	sp3d-3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}px$
-4	4	sp3d-4	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}pz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}dz2$
-4	5	sp3d-5	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}pz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}dz2$
-5	1	sp3d2-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}px - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}dz2 + \frac{1}{2}dx2-y2$
-5	2	sp3d2-2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}px - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}dz2 + \frac{1}{2}dx2-y2$
-5	3	sp3d2-3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}dz2 - \frac{1}{2}dx2-y2$
-5	4	sp3d2-4	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}py - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}dz2 - \frac{1}{2}dx2-y2$
-5	5	sp3d2-5	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}pz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}dz2$
-5	6	sp3d2-6	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}s + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}pz + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}dz2$

Table 3.2: Angular functions  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$  associated with particular values of  $l$  and  $m_r$  for  $l < 0$ , in terms of the orbitals defined in Table 3.1.

$r$	$R_r(r)$
1	$2\alpha^{3/2} \exp(-\alpha r)$
2	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\alpha^{3/2}(2 - \alpha r) \exp(-\alpha r/2)$
3	$\sqrt{\frac{4}{27}}\alpha^{3/2}(1 - 2\alpha r/3 + 2\alpha^2 r^2/27) \exp(-\alpha r/3)$

Table 3.3: One possible choice for the radial functions  $R_r(r)$  associated with different values of  $r$ : the set of solutions to the radial part of the hydrogenic Schrödinger equation for  $l = 0$ , i.e., the radial parts of the 1s, 2s, 3s... orbitals, where  $\alpha = Z/a = \mathbf{zona}$ .





## Chapter 4

# Code Overview

`wannier90` can operate in two modes:

1. *Post-processing mode*: read in the overlaps and projections from file as computed inside a first-principles code. We expect this to be the most common route to using `wannier90`, and is described in Ch. 5;
2. *Library mode*: as a set of library routines to be called from within a first-principles code that passes the overlaps and projections to the `wannier90` library routines and in return gets the unitary transformation corresponding to MLWF. This route should be used if the MLWF are needed within the first-principles code, for example in post-LDA methods such as LDA+U or SIC, and is described in Ch. 6.

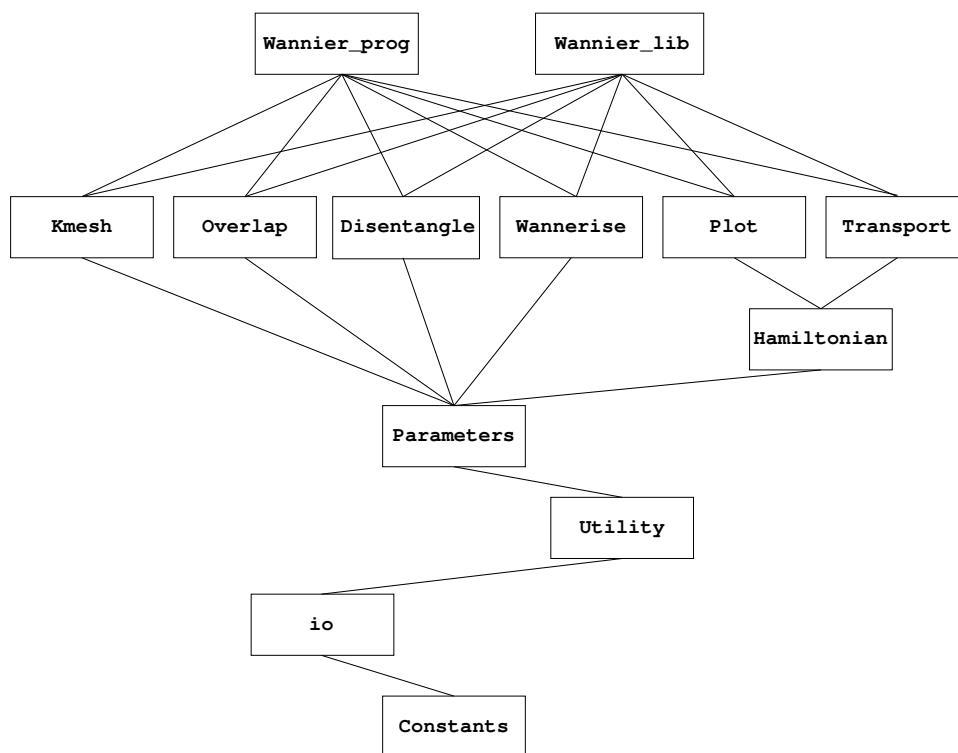


Figure 4.1: Schematic overview of the module structure of `wannier90`. Modules may only use data and subroutines from lower modules.

# Chapter 5

## wannier90 as a post-processing tool

This is a description of how to use `wannier90` as a post-processing tool.

The code must be run twice. On the first pass either the logical keyword `postproc_setup` must be set to `.true.` in the input file `seedname.win` or the code must be run with the command line option `-pp`. Running the code then generates the file `seedname.nnkp` which provides the information required to construct the  $M_{mn}^{(k,b)}$  overlaps (Ref. [1], Eq. (25)) and  $A_{mn}^{(k)}$  (Ref. [1], Eq. (62); Ref. [2], Eq. (22)).

Once the overlaps and projection have been computed and written to files `seedname.mmn` and `seedname.amn`, respectively, set `postproc_setup` to `.false.` and run the code. Output is written to the file `seedname.wout`.

### 5.1 `seedname.nnkp` file

OUTPUT, if `postproc_setup = .true.`

The file `seedname.nnkp` provides the information needed to determine the required overlap elements  $M_{mn}^{(k,b)}$  and projections  $A_{mn}^{(k)}$ . It is written automatically when the code is invoked with the `-pp` command-line option (or when `postproc_setup=.true.` in `seedname.win`. There should be no need for the user to edit this file.

Much of the information in `seedname.nnkp` is arranged in blocks delimited by the strings `begin block_name` ... `end block_name`, as described below.

#### 5.1.1 Keywords

The first line of the file is a user comment, e.g., the date and time:

```
File written on 12Feb2006 at 15:13:12
```

The only logical keyword is `calc_only_A`, eg,

```
calc_only_A : F
```

#### 5.1.2 `Real_lattice` block

```
begin real_lattice
```

```

2.250000  0.000000  0.000000
0.000000  2.250000  0.000000
0.000000  0.000000  2.250000
end real_lattice

```

The real lattice vectors in units of Angstrom.

### 5.1.3 Recip\_lattice block

```

begin recip_lattice
2.792527  0.000000  0.000000
0.000000  2.792527  0.000000
0.000000  0.000000  2.792527
end recip_lattice

```

The reciprocal lattice vectors in units of inverse Angstrom.

### 5.1.4 Kpoints block

```

begin kpoints
8
0.00000  0.00000  0.00000
0.00000  0.50000  0.00000
.
.
.
0.50000  0.50000  0.50000
end kpoints

```

The first line in the block is the total number of k-points `num_kpts`. The subsequent `num_kpts` lines specify the k-points in crystallographic co-ordinates relative to the reciprocal lattice vectors.

### 5.1.5 Projections block

```

begin projections
n_proj
centre  l  mr  r
z-axis  x-axis  zona
centre  l  mr  r
z-axis  x-axis  zona
.
.
end projections

```

Notes:

`n_proj`: integer; the number of projection centres, equal to the number of MLWF `num_wann`.

**centre:** three real numbers; projection function centre in crystallographic co-ordinates relative to the direct lattice vectors.

**l mr r:** three integers;  $l$  and  $m_r$  specify the angular part  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$ , and  $r$  specifies the radial part  $R_r(r)$  of the projection function (see Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

**z-axis:** three real numbers; default is 0.0 0.0 1.0; defines the axis from which the polar angle  $\theta$  in spherical polar coordinates is measured.

**x-axis:** three real numbers; must be orthogonal to **z-axis**; default is 1.0 0.0 0.0 or a vector perpendicular to **z-axis** if **z-axis** is given; defines the axis from with the azimuthal angle  $\varphi$  in spherical polar coordinates is measured.

**zona:** real number; the value of  $\frac{Z}{a}$  associated with the radial part of the atomic orbital. Units are in reciprocal Angstrom.

### 5.1.6 spinor\_projections block

```
begin spinor_projections
  n_proj
  centre l mr r
  z-axis x-axis zona
  spin spn_quant
  centre l mr r
  z-axis x-axis zona
  spin spn_quant
  .
  .
end spinor_projections
```

Notes: Only one of `projections` and `spinor_projections` should be defined. Variables are the same as the `projections` block with the addition of `spin` and `spn_quant`.

**spin:** integer. '1' or '-1' to denote projection onto up or down states.

**spn\_quant:** three real numbers. Defines the spin quantisation axis in Cartesian coordinates.

### 5.1.7 nnkpts block

```
begin nnkpts
  10
  1 2 0 0 0
  .
  .
end nnkpts
```

First line: `nnkpts`, the number of nearest neighbours belonging to each k-point of the Monkhorst-Pack mesh

Subsequent lines: `nnkpts` lines, ie, `nnkpts` lines of data for each k-point of the mesh.

Each line consists of 5 integers. The first is the k-point number `nkp`. The second to the fifth specify its nearest neighbours  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$ : the second integer points to the k-point that is the periodic image of the  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$  that we want; the last three integers give the G-vector, in reciprocal lattice units, that brings the k-point specified by the second integer (which is in the first BZ) to the actual  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$  that we need.

### 5.1.8 `exclude_bands` block

```
begin exclude_bands
  8
  1
  2
  .
  .
end exclude_bands
```

To exclude bands (independent of k-point) from the calculation of the overlap and projection matrices, for example to ignore shallow-core states. The first line is the number of states to exclude, the following lines give the states for be excluded.

### 5.1.9 An example of projections

As a concrete example: one wishes to have a set of four  $sp^3$  projection orbitals on, say, a carbon atom at (0.5,0.5,0.5) in fractional co-ordinates relative to the direct lattice vectors. In this case `seedname.win` will contain the following lines:

```
begin projections
  C:l=-1
end projections
```

and `seedname.nnkp`, generated on the first pass of `wannier90` (with `postproc_setup=T`), will contain:

```
begin projections
  4
  0.50000    0.50000    0.50000    -1  1  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000    1.000  0.000  0.000    2.00
  0.50000    0.50000    0.50000    -1  2  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000    1.000  0.000  0.000    2.00
  0.50000    0.50000    0.50000    -1  3  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000    1.000  0.000  0.000    2.00
  0.50000    0.50000    0.50000    -1  4  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000    1.000  0.000  0.000    2.00
end projections
```

where the first line tells us that in total four projections are specified, and the subsequent lines provide the projection centre, the angular and radial parts of the orbital (see Section 3.4 for definitions), the  $z$  and  $x$  axes, and the diffusivity and cut-off radius for the projection orbital.

PWSCF, or any other *ab initio* electronic structure code, then reads `seedname.nnkp` file, calculates the projections and writes them to `seedname.amn`.

## 5.2 seedname.mmn file

INPUT.

The file `seedname.mmn` contains the overlaps  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ .

First line: a user comment, e.g., the date and time

Second line: 3 integers: `num_bands`, `num_kpts`, `nntot`

Then: `num_kpts`  $\times$  `nntot` blocks of data:

First line of each block: 5 integers. The first specifies the  $\mathbf{k}$  (i.e., gives the ordinal corresponding to its position in the list of k-points in `seedname.win`). The 2nd to 5th integers specify  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$ . The 2nd integer, in particular, points to the k-point on the list that is a periodic image of  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$ , and in particular is the image that is actually mentioned in the list. The last three integers specify the  $\mathbf{G}$  vector, in reciprocal lattice units, that brings the k-point specified by the second integer, and that thus lives inside the first BZ zone, to the actual  $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b}$  that we need.

Subsequent `num_bands`  $\times$  `num_bands` lines of each block: two real numbers per line. These are the real and imaginary parts, respectively, of the actual scalar product  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  for  $m, n \in [1, \text{num\_bands}]$ . The order of these elements is such that the first index  $m$  is fastest.

## 5.3 seedname.amn file

INPUT.

The file `seedname.amn` contains the projection  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ .

First line: a user comment, e.g., the date and time

Second line: 3 integers: `num_bands`, `num_kpts`, `num_wann`

Subsequently `num_bands`  $\times$  `num_wann`  $\times$  `num_kpts` lines: 3 integers and 2 real numbers on each line. The first two integers are the band indices  $m$  and  $n$ . The third integer specifies the  $\mathbf{k}$  by giving the ordinal corresponding to its position in the list of k-points in `seedname.win`. The real numbers are the real and imaginary parts, respectively, of the actual  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ .

## 5.4 seedname.dmn file

INPUT.

The file `seedname.dmn` contains the data needed to construct symmetry-adapted Wannier functions [7]. Required if `site_symmetry = .true`.

First line: a user comment, e.g., the date and time

Second line: 4 integers: `num_bands`, `nsymmetry`, `nkptirr`, `num_kpts`.

`nsymmetry`: the number of symmetry operations

`nkptirr`: the number of irreducible k-points

Blank line

**num\_kpts** integers: Mapping between full k- and irreducible k-points. Each k-point is related to some k-point in the irreducible BZ. The information of this mapping is written. Each entry corresponds to a k-point in the full BZ, in the order in which they appear in the k-point list in `seedname.win` file. The (integer) value of each entry is the k-point index in the IBZ to which the k-point maps. The number of unique values is equal to the number of k-points in the IBZ. The data is written 10 values per line.

Blank line

**nkptirr** integers: List of irreducible k-points. Each entry corresponds to a k-point of the IBZ. The (integer) value of each entry is the k-point index corresponding to the k-point list in `seedname.win` file. The values should be between 1 and **num\_kpts**. The data is written 10 values per line.

Blank line

**nkptirr** blocks of **nsymmetry** integer data (each block separated by a blank line): List of k-points obtained by acting the symmetry operations on the irreducible k-points. The data is written 10 values per line.

Blank line

**nsymmetry** × **nkptirr** blocks of data:

The information of  $D$  matrix in Eq. (15) of Ref. [7]. Each block contains **num\_wann** × **num\_wann** lines and is separated by a blank line. The data are stored in `d_matrix_wann(m,n,isym,ikirr)` with  $m, n \in [1, \text{num\_wann}]$ ,  $isym \in [1, \text{nsymmetry}]$ , and  $ikirr \in [1, \text{nkptirr}]$ . The order of the elements is such that left indices run faster than right indices (**m**: fastest, **ikirr**: slowest).

Blank line

**nsymmetry** × **nkptirr** blocks of data:

The information of  $\tilde{d}$  matrix in Eq. (17) of Ref. [7]. Each block contains **num\_bands** × **num\_bands** lines and is separated by a blank line. The data are stored in `d_matrix_band(m,n,isym,ikirr)` with  $m, n \in [1, \text{num\_bands}]$ ,  $isym \in [1, \text{nsymmetry}]$ , and  $ikirr \in [1, \text{nkptirr}]$ . The order of the elements is such that left indices run faster than right indices (**m**: fastest, **ikirr**: slowest).

## 5.5 seedname.eig file

INPUT.

Required if any of `disentanglement`, `plot_bands`, `plot_fermi_surface` or `write_hr` are `.true`.

The file `seedname.eig` contains the Kohn-Sham eigenvalues  $\varepsilon_{nk}$  (in eV) at each point in the Monkhorst-Pack mesh.

Each line consist of two integers and a real number. The first integer is the band index, the second integer gives the ordinal corresponding to the  $k$ -point in the list of  $k$ -points in `seedname.win`, and the real number is the eigenvalue.

E.g.,

```

1          1  -6.43858831271328
2          1  19.3977795287297
3          1  19.3977795287297
4          1  19.3977795287298
```



## 5.6 Interface with PWSCF

Interfaces between `wannier90` and many ab-initio codes such as PWSCF, ABINIT (<http://www.abinit.org>), SIESTA (<http://www.icmab.es/siesta/>), FLEUR, VASP and WIEN2K (<http://www.wien2k.at>) are available. Here we describe the seamless interface between `wannier90` and PWSCF, a plane-wave DFT code that comes as part of the QUANTUM ESPRESSO package (see <http://www.quantum-espresso.org>). You will need to download and compile PWSCF (i.e., the `pw.x` code) and the post-processing interface `pw2wannier90.x`. Please refer to the documentation that comes with the QUANTUM ESPRESSO distribution for instructions.

1. Run ‘scf’/‘nscf’ calculation(s) with `pw`
2. Run `wannier90` with `postproc_setup = .true.` to generate `seedname.nnkp`
3. Run `pw2wannier90`. First it reads an input file, e.g., `seedname.pw2wan`, which defines `prefix` and `outdir` for the underlying ‘scf’ calculation, as well as the name of the file `seedname.nnkp`, and does a consistency check between the direct and reciprocal lattice vectors read from `seedname.nnkp` and those defined in the files specified by `prefix`. `pw2wannier90` generates `seedname.mmn`, `seedname.amn` and `seedname.eig`. `seedname.dmn` and `seedname.sym` files are additionally created when `write_dmn = .true.` (see below).
4. Run `wannier90` with `postproc_setup = .false.` to disentangle bands (if required), localise MLWF, and use MLWF for plotting, bandstructures, Fermi surfaces etc.

Examples of how the interface with PWSCF works are given in the `wannier90` Tutorial.

### 5.6.1 `seedname.pw2wan`

A number of keywords may be specified in the `pw2wannier90` input file:

- `outdir` – Location to write output files. Default is ‘./’
- `prefix` – Prefix for the PWSCF calculation. Default is ‘ ’
- `seedname` – Seedname for the `wannier90` calculation. Default is ‘wannier’
- `spin_component` – Spin component. Takes values ‘up’, ‘down’ or ‘none’ (default).
- `wan_mode` – Either ‘standalone’ (default) or ‘library’
- `write_unk` – Set to `.true.` to write the periodic part of the Bloch functions for plotting in `wannier90`. Default is `.false.`
- `reduce_unk` – Set to `.true.` to reduce file-size (and resolution) of Bloch functions by a factor of 8. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_unk=.true.`)<sup>1</sup>
- `wvfn_formatted` – Set to `.true.` to write formatted wavefunctions. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_unk=.true.`)

---

<sup>1</sup>Note that there is a small bug with this feature in v3.2 (and subsequent patches) of `quantum-espresso`. Please use a later version (if available) or the CVS version of `pw2wannier90.f90`, which has been fixed.

- `write_amm` – Set to `.false.` if  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  not required. Default is `.true.`
- `write_mmn` – Set to `.false.` if  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  not required. Default is `.true.`
- `write_spn` – Set to `.true.` to write out the matrix elements of  $S$  between Bloch states (non-collinear spin calculation only). Default is `.false.`
- `spn_formatted` – Set to `.true.` to write spn data as a formatted file. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_spn=.true.`)
- `write_uHu` – Set to `.true.` to write out the matrix elements

$$\langle u_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_1} | H_{\mathbf{k}} | u_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_2} \rangle.$$

Default is `.false.`

- `uHu_formatted` – Set to `.true.` to write uHu data as a formatted file. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_uHu=.true.`)
- `write_uIu` – Set to `.true.` to write out the matrix elements of

$$\langle u_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_1} | u_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_2} \rangle.$$

Default is `.false.`

- `uIu_formatted` – Set to `.true.` to write uIu data as a formatted file. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_uIu=.true.`)
- `write_unkg` – Set to `.true.` to write the first few Fourier components of the periodic parts of the Bloch functions.
- `write_dmn` – Set to `.true.` to construct symmetry-adapted Wannier functions. Default is `.false.`
- `read_sym` – Set to `.true.` to customize symmetry operations to be used in symmetry-adapted mode. When `read_sym = .true.`, an additional input `seedname.sym` is required. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_dmn=.true.`)

For examples of use, refer to the `wannier90` Tutorial.

### 5.6.2 `seedname.sym`

If `read_sym = .true.`, then this additional input file is required for `pw2wannier90.x`  
 if `read_sym = .false.`, then this file is written by `pw2wannier90.x` (only for reference – it is not used in subsequent calculations)

The file `seedname.sym` contains the information of symmetry operations used to create symmetry-adapted Wannier functions. If `read_sym = .false.` (default), `pw2wannier90.x` uses the full symmetry recognized by `pw.x`. If `read_sym = .true.`, you can specify symmetry operations to be used in symmetry-adapted mode.

First line: an integer: `nsymmetry` (number of symmetry operations)

Second line: blank

Then: `nsymmetry` blocks of data. Each block (separated by a blank line) consists of four lines. The order of the data in each block is as follows:

---

R(1,1)	R(2,1)	R(3,1)
R(1,2)	R(2,2)	R(3,2)
R(1,3)	R(2,3)	R(3,3)
t(1)	t(2)	t(3)

Here,  $R$  is the rotational part of symmetry operations ( $3 \times 3$  matrix), and  $\mathbf{t}$  is the fractional translation in the unit of “alat” (refer the definition of “alat” to the manual of PWSCF). Both data are given in Cartesian coordinates. The symmetry operations act on a point  $\mathbf{r}$  as  $\mathbf{r}R - \mathbf{t}$ .



# Chapter 6

## wannier90 as a library

This is a description of the interface between any external program and the wannier code. There are two subroutines: `wannier_setup` and `wannier_run`. Calling `wannier_setup` will return information required to construct the  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  overlaps (Ref. [1], Eq. (25)) and  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | g_n \rangle$  projections (Ref. [1], Eq. (62); Ref. [2], Eq. (22)). Once the overlaps and projection have been computed, calling `wannier_run` activates the minimisation and plotting routines in `wannier90`.

### 6.1 Subroutines

#### 6.1.1 `wannier_setup`

```
wannier_setup(seed_name,mp_grid,num_kpts,real_lattice,recip_lattice,  
             kpt_latt,num_bands_tot,num_atoms,atom_symbols,atoms_cart,  
             gamma_only,spinors,nnatot,nnlist,ncell,num_bands,num_wann,proj_site,  
             proj_l,proj_m,proj_radial,proj_z,proj_x,proj_zona,  
             exclude_bands,proj_s,proj_s_qaxis)
```

- `character(len=*)`, `intent(in) :: seed_name`  
The seedname of the current calculation.
- `integer`, `dimension(3)`, `intent(in) :: mp_grid`  
The dimensions of the Monkhorst-Pack k-point grid.
- `integer`, `intent(in) :: num_kpts`  
The number of k-points on the Monkhorst-Pack grid.
- `real(kind=dp)`, `dimension(3,3)`, `intent(in) :: real_lattice`  
The lattice vectors in Cartesian co-ordinates in units of Angstrom.
- `real(kind=dp)`, `dimension(3,3)`, `intent(in) :: recip_lattice`  
The reciprocal lattice vectors in Cartesian co-ordinates in units of reciprocal Angstrom.
- `real(kind=dp)`, `dimension(3,num_kpts)`, `intent(in) :: kpt_latt`  
The positions of the k-points in fractional co-ordinates relative to the reciprocal lattice vectors.
- `integer`, `intent(in) :: num_bands_tot`  
The total number of bands in the first-principles calculation (note: including semi-core states).

- `integer, intent(in) :: num_atoms`  
The total number of atoms in the system.
- `character(len=20), dimension(num_atoms), intent(in) :: atom_symbols`  
The elemental symbols of the atoms.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_atoms), intent(in) :: atoms_cart`  
The positions of the atoms in Cartesian co-ordinates in Angstrom.
- `logical, intent(in) :: gamma_only`  
Set to `.true.` if the underlying electronic structure calculation has been performed with only  $\Gamma$ -point sampling and, hence, if the Bloch eigenstates that are used to construct  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  and  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  are real.
- `logical, intent(in) :: spinors`  
Set to `.true.` if underlying electronic structure calculation has been performed with spinor wavefunctions.
- `integer, intent(out) :: nntot`  
The total number of nearest neighbours for each k-point.
- `integer, dimension(num_kpts,num_nnmax), intent(out) :: nnlist`  
The list of nearest neighbours for each k-point.
- `integer,dimension(3,num_kpts,num_nnmax), intent(out) :: nncell`  
The vector, in fractional reciprocal lattice co-ordinates, that brings the  $n$ <sup>th</sup> nearest neighbour of k-point `nkp` to its periodic image that is needed for computing the overlap  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ .
- `integer, intent(out) :: num_bands`  
The number of bands in the first-principles calculation used to form the overlap matrices (note: excluding eg. semi-core states).
- `integer, intent(out) :: num_wann`  
The number of MLWF to be extracted.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_site`  
Projection function centre in crystallographic co-ordinates relative to the direct lattice vectors.
- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_l`  
 $l$  specifies the angular part  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$  of the projection function (see Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_m`  
 $m_r$  specifies the angular part  $\Theta_{lm_r}(\theta, \varphi)$ , of the projection function (see Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_radial`  
 $r$  specifies the radial part  $R_r(r)$  of the projection function (see Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_z`  
Defines the axis from which the polar angle  $\theta$  in spherical polar coordinates is measured. Default is 0.0 0.0 1.0.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_x`  
Must be orthogonal to z-axis; default is 1.0 0.0 0.0 or a vector perpendicular to `proj_z` if `proj_z` is given; defines the axis from with the azimuthal angle  $\varphi$  in spherical polar coordinates is measured.

- `real(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_zona`  
The value of  $\frac{Z}{a}$  associated with the radial part of the atomic orbital. Units are in reciprocal Angstrom.
- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: exclude_bands`  
Kpoints independant list of bands to exclude from the calculation of the MLWF (e.g., semi-core states).
- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), optional,intent(out) :: proj_s`  
'1' or '-1' to denote projection onto up or down spin states
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_s_qaxisx`  
Defines the spin quantisation axis in Cartesian coordinates.

Conditions:

- ★ `num_kpts = mp_grid(1) × mp_grid(2) × mp_grid(3).`
- ★ `num_nnmax = 12`

This subroutine returns the information required to determine the required overlap elements  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  and projections  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ , i.e., `M_matrix` and `A_matrix`, described in Section 6.1.2.

For the avoidance of doubt, `real_lattice(1,2)` is the  $y$ -component of the first lattice vector  $\mathbf{A}_1$ , etc.

The list of nearest neighbours of a particular k-point `nkp` is given by `nnlist(nkp,1:nntot)`.

Additionally, the parameter `shell_list` may be specified in the `wannier90` input file.

### 6.1.2 wannier\_run

```
wannier_run(seed_name,mp_grid,num_kpts,real_lattice,recip_lattice,
            kpt_latt,num_bands,num_wann,nntot,num_atoms,atom_symbols,
            atoms_cart,gamma_only,M_matrix_orig,A_matrix,eigenvalues,
            U_matrix,U_matrix_opt,lwindow,wann_centres,wann_spreads,
            spread)
```

- `character(len=*) , intent(in) :: seed_name`  
The seedname of the current calculation.
- `integer, dimension(3), intent(in) :: mp_grid`  
The dimensions of the Monkhorst-Pack k-point grid.
- `integer, intent(in) :: num_kpts`  
The number of k-points on the Monkhorst-Pack grid.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,3), intent(in) :: real_lattice`  
The lattice vectors in Cartesian co-ordinates in units of Angstrom.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,3), intent(in) :: recip_lattice`  
The reciprocal lattice vectors in Cartesian co-ordinates in units of inverse Angstrom.

- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_kpts), intent(in) :: kpt_latt`  
The positions of the k-points in fractional co-ordinates relative to the reciprocal lattice vectors.
- `integer, intent(in) :: num_bands`  
The total number of bands to be processed.
- `integer, intent(in) :: num_wann`  
The number of MLWF to be extracted.
- `integer, intent(in) :: nntot`  
The number of nearest neighbours for each k-point.
- `integer, intent(in) :: num_atoms`  
The total number of atoms in the system.
- `character(len=20), dimension(num_atoms), intent(in) :: atom_symbols`  
The elemental symbols of the atoms.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_atoms), intent(in) :: atoms_cart`  
The positions of the atoms in Cartesian co-ordinates in Angstrom.
- `logical, intent(in) :: gamma_only`  
Set to `.true.` if the underlying electronic structure calculation has been performed with only  $\Gamma$ -point sampling and, hence, if the Bloch eigenstates that are used to construct  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  and  $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$  are real.
- `complex(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands,num_bands,nntot,num_kpts),  
intent(in) :: M_matrix`  
The matrices of overlaps between neighbouring periodic parts of the Bloch eigenstates at each k-point,  $M_{mn}^{((\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b}))}$  (Ref. [1], Eq. (25)).
- `complex(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands,num_wann,num_kpts),  
intent(in) :: A_matrix`  
The matrices describing the projection of `num_wann` trial orbitals on `num_bands` Bloch states at each k-point,  $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$  (Ref. [1], Eq. (62); Ref. [2], Eq. (22)).
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands,num_kpts), intent(in) :: eigenvalues`  
The eigenvalues  $\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}$  corresponding to the eigenstates, in eV.
- `complex(kind=dp), dimension(num_wann,num_wann,num_kpts),  
intent(out) :: U_matrix`  
The unitary matrices at each k-point (Ref. [1], Eq. (59))
- `complex(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands,num_wann,num_kpts),  
optional, intent(out) :: U_matrix_opt`  
The unitary matrices that describe the optimal sub-space at each k-point (see Ref. [2], Section IIIA). The array is packed (see below)
- `logical, dimension(num_bands,num_kpts), optional, intent(out) :: lwindow`  
The element `lwindow(nband,nkpt)` is `.true.` if the band `nband` lies within the outer energy window at kpoint `nkpt`.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3,num_wann), optional, intent(out) :: wann_centres`  
The centres of the MLWF in Cartesian co-ordinates in Angstrom.



- `real(kind=dp), dimension(num_wann), optional, intent(out) :: wann_spreads`  
The spread of each MLWF in  $\text{\AA}^2$ .
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3), optional, intent(out) :: spread`  
The values of  $\Omega$ ,  $\Omega_I$  and  $\tilde{\Omega}$  (Ref. [1], Eq. (13)).

Conditions:

- ★ `num_wann ≤ num_bands`
- ★ `num_kpts = mp_grid(1) × mp_grid(2) × mp_grid(3)`.

If `num_bands = num_wann` then `U_matrix_opt` is the identity matrix and `lwindow=.true.`

For the avoidance of doubt, `real_lattice(1,2)` is the  $y$ -component of the first lattice vector  $\mathbf{A}_1$ , etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M\_matrix}(m,n,nn,nkp) &= \langle u_{m\mathbf{k}} | u_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}} \rangle \\ \text{A\_matrix}(m,n,nkp) &= \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | g_n \rangle \\ \text{eigenvalues}(n,nkp) &= \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k} &= \text{kpt\_latt}(1:3,nkp) \\ \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{b} &= \text{kpt\_latt}(1:3,\text{nnlist}(nkp,nn)) + \text{nncell}(1:3,nkp,nn) \end{aligned}$$

and  $\{|g_n\rangle\}$  are a set of initial trial orbitals. These are typically atom or bond-centred Gaussians that are modulated by appropriate spherical harmonics.

Additional parameters should be specified in the `wannier90` input file.



## Chapter 7

# Transport Calculations with wannier90

By setting `transport = TRUE`, `wannier90` will calculate the quantum conductance and density of states of a one-dimensional system. The results will be written to files `seedname_qc.dat` and `seedname_dos.dat`, respectively.

The system for which transport properties are calculated is determined by the keyword `transport_mode`.

### 7.1 `transport_mode = bulk`

Quantum conductance and density of states are calculated for a perfectly periodic one-dimensional conductor. If `tran_read_ht = FALSE` the transport properties are calculated using the Hamiltonian in the Wannier function basis of the system found by `wannier90`. Setting `tran_read_ht = TRUE` allows the user to provide an external Hamiltonian matrix file `seedname_htB.dat`, from which the properties are found. See Section 2.9 for more details of the keywords required for such calculations.

### 7.2 `transport_mode = lcr`

Quantum conductance and density of states are calculated for a system where semi-infinite, left and right leads are connected through a central conductor region. This is known as the *lcr* system. Details of the method is described in Ref. [8].

In `wannier90` two options exist for performing such calculations:

- If `tran_read_ht = TRUE` the external Hamiltonian files `seedname_htL.dat`, `seedname_htLC.dat`, `seedname_htC.dat`, `seedname_htCR.dat`, `seedname_htR.dat` are read and used to compute the transport properties.
- If `tran_read_ht = FALSE`, then the transport calculation is performed automatically using the Wannier functions as a basis and the 2c2 geometry described in Section 7.3.

### 7.3 Automated lcr Transport Calculations: The 2c2 Geometry

Calculations using the 2c2 geometry provide a method to calculate the transport properties of an lcr system from a single `wannier90` calculation. The Hamiltonian matrices which the five external files provide in the `tran_read_ht = TRUE` case are instead built from the Wannier function basis directly. As such, strict rules apply to the system geometry, which is shown in Figure 7.1. These rules are as follows:

- Left and right leads must be identical and periodic.
- Supercell must contain two principal layers (PLs) of lead on the left, a central conductor region and two principal layers of lead on the right.
- The conductor region must contain enough lead such that the disorder does not affect the principal layers of lead either side.
- A single  $\mathbf{k}$ -point (Gamma) must be used.

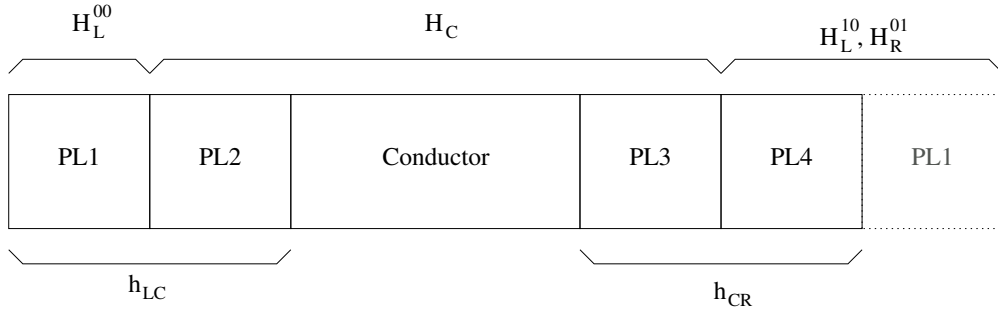


Figure 7.1: Schematic illustration of the supercell required for 2c2 lcr calculations, showing where each of the Hamiltonian matrices are derived from. Four principal layers (PLs) are required plus the conductor region.

In order to build the Hamiltonians, Wannier functions are first sorted according to position and then type if a number of Wannier functions exist with a similar centre (eg.  $d$ -orbital type Wannier functions centred on a Cu atom). Next, consistent parities of Wannier function are enforced. To distinguish between different types of Wannier function and ascertain relative parities, a signature of each Wannier function is computed. The signature is formed of 20 integrals which have different spatial dependence. They are given by:

$$I = \frac{1}{V} \int_V g(\mathbf{r})w(\mathbf{r})d\mathbf{r} \quad (7.1)$$

where  $V$  is the volume of the cell,  $w(\mathbf{r})$  is the Wannier function and  $g(\mathbf{r})$  are the set of functions:

$$g(\mathbf{r}) = \left\{ 1, \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(x-x_c)}{L_x}\right), \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(y-y_c)}{L_y}\right), \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(z-z_c)}{L_z}\right), \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(x-x_c)}{L_x}\right)\sin\left(\frac{2\pi(y-y_c)}{L_y}\right), \right. \\ \left. \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(x-x_c)}{L_x}\right)\sin\left(\frac{2\pi(z-z_c)}{L_z}\right), \dots \right\} \quad (7.2)$$

upto third order in powers of sines. Here, the supercell has dimension  $(L_x, L_y, L_z)$  and the Wannier function has centre  $\mathbf{r}_c = (x_c, y_c, z_c)$ . Each of these integrals may be written as linear combinations of the following sums:

$$S_n(\mathbf{G}) = e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot\mathbf{r}_c} \sum_m U_{mn} \tilde{u}_{m\Gamma}^*(\mathbf{G}) \quad (7.3)$$

where  $n$  and  $m$  are the Wannier function and band indexes,  $\mathbf{G}$  is a G-vector,  $U_{mn}$  is the unitary matrix that transforms from the Bloch representation of the system to the maximally-localised Wannier function basis and  $\tilde{u}_{m\Gamma}^*(\mathbf{G})$  are the conjugates of the Fourier transforms of the periodic parts of the Bloch states at the  $\Gamma$ -point. The complete set of  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  are often outputted by plane-wave DFT codes. However, to calculate the 20 signature integrals, only 32 specific  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  are required. These are found in an additional file (`seedname.unkg`) that should be provided by the interface between the DFT code and `wannier90`. A detailed description of this file may be found in Section 8.30.

Additionally, the following keywords are also required in the input file:

- `tran_num_11` : The number of Wannier functions in a principal layer.
- `tran_num_cell_11` : The number of unit cells in one principal layer of lead

A further parameter related to these calculations is `tran_group_threshold`.

Examples of how 2c2 calculations are performed can be found in the `wannier90` Tutorial.



# Chapter 8

## Files

### 8.1 seedname.win

INPUT. The master input file; contains the specification of the system and any parameters for the run. For a description of input parameters, see Chapter 2; for examples, see Section 10.1 and the `wannier90` Tutorial.

#### 8.1.1 Units

The following are the dimensional quantities that are specified in the master input file:

- Direct lattice vectors
- Positions (of atomic or projection) centres in real space
- Energy windows
- Positions of k-points in reciprocal space
- Convergence thresholds for the minimisation of  $\Omega$
- `zona` (see Section 3.1)
- `wannier_plot_cube`: cut-off radius for plotting WF in Gaussian cube format

Notes:

- The units (either `ang` (default) or `bohr`) in which the lattice vectors, atomic positions or projection centres are given can be set in the first line of the blocks `unit_cell_cart`, `atoms_cart` and `projections`, respectively, in `seedname.win`.
- Energy is always in eV.
- Convergence thresholds are always in  $\text{\AA}^2$
- Positions of k-points are always in crystallographic coordinates relative to the reciprocal lattice vectors.

- `zona` is always in reciprocal Angstrom ( $\text{\AA}^{-1}$ )
- The keyword `length_unit` may be set to `ang` (default) or `bohr`, in order to set the units in which the quantities in the output file `seedname.wout` are written.
- `wannier_plot_radius` is in Angstrom

The reciprocal lattice vectors  $\{\mathbf{B}_1, \mathbf{B}_2, \mathbf{B}_3\}$  are defined in terms of the direct lattice vectors  $\{\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2, \mathbf{A}_3\}$  by the equation

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} \mathbf{A}_2 \times \mathbf{A}_3 \quad \text{etc.}, \quad (8.1)$$

where the cell volume is  $V = \mathbf{A}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{A}_2 \times \mathbf{A}_3)$ .

## 8.2 `seedname.mmn`

INPUT. Written by the underlying electronic structure code. See Chapter 5 for details.

## 8.3 `seedname.amn`

INPUT. Written by the underlying electronic structure code. See Chapter 5 for details.

## 8.4 `seedname.dmn`

INPUT. Read if `site_symmetry = .true.` (symmetry-adapted mode). Written by the underlying electronic structure code. See Chapter 5 for details.

## 8.5 `seedname.eig`

INPUT. Written by the underlying electronic structure code. See Chapter 5 for details.

## 8.6 `seedname.nnkp`

OUTPUT. Written by `wannier90` when `postproc_setup=.TRUE.` (or, alternatively, when `wannier90` is run with the `-pp` command-line option). See Chapter 5 for details.

## 8.7 `seedname.wout`

OUTPUT. The master output file. Here we give a description of the main features of the output. The verbosity of the output is controlled by the input parameter `iprint`. The higher the value, the more detail is given in the output file. The default value is 1, which prints minimal information.





## 8.7.2 System information

This part of the output file presents information that `wannier90` has read or inferred from the master input file `seedname.win`. This includes real and reciprocal lattice vectors, atomic positions, k-points, parameters for job control, disentanglement, localisation and plotting.

```

-----
SYSTEM
-----

                Lattice Vectors (Ang)
a_1    3.938486    0.000000    0.000000
a_2    0.000000    3.938486    0.000000
a_3    0.000000    0.000000    3.938486

Unit Cell Volume:      61.09251  (Ang^3)

                Reciprocal-Space Vectors (Ang^-1)
b_1    1.595330    0.000000    0.000000
b_2    0.000000    1.595330    0.000000
b_3    0.000000    0.000000    1.595330

*-----*
|  Site      Fractional Coordinate      Cartesian Coordinate (Ang)  |
+-----+
| Ba   1   0.00000  0.00000  0.00000  |  0.00000  0.00000  0.00000  |
| Ti   1   0.50000  0.50000  0.50000  |  1.96924  1.96924  1.96924  |
|                                           |
|                                           |
|                                           |
*-----*

                -----
                K-POINT GRID
                -----

Grid size =  4 x  4 x  4      Total points =  64

*----- MAIN -----*
| Number of Wannier Functions      :           9      |
| Number of input Bloch states     :           9      |
| Output verbosity (1=low, 5=high) :           1      |
| Length Unit                      :           Ang     |
| Post-processing setup (write *.nnkp) :           F      |
|                                           |
|                                           |
*-----*

```

### 8.7.3 Nearest-neighbour k-points

This part of the output files provides information on the b-vectors and weights chosen to satisfy the condition of Eq. 2.1.

```

*----- K-MESH -----*
+-----+
|                               |
|           Distance to Nearest-Neighbour Shells           |
|           -----           |
|           Shell           Distance (Ang^-1)           Multiplicity           |
|           -----           -----           -----           |
|           1           0.398833           6           |
|           2           0.564034           12          |
|           .           |
|           .           |
+-----+
| The b-vectors are chosen automatically |
| The following shells are used:  1      |
+-----+
|           Shell  # Nearest-Neighbours |
|           -----  -----           |
|           1           6               |
+-----+
| Completeness relation is fully satisfied [Eq. (B1), PRB 56, 12847 (1997)] |
+-----+

```

### 8.7.4 Disentanglement

Then (if required) comes the part where  $\Omega_I$  is minimised to disentangle the optimally-connected subspace of states for the localisation procedure in the next step.

First, a summary of the energy windows that are being used is given:

```

*----- DISENTANGLE -----*
+-----+
|                               |
|           Energy Windows           |
|           -----           |
|           Outer:  2.81739 to 38.00000 (eV)           |
|           Inner:  2.81739 to 13.00000 (eV)           |
+-----+

```

Then, each step of the iterative minimisation of  $\Omega_I$  is reported.

Extraction of optimally-connected subspace  
-----

```

+-----+<-- DIS
| Iter   Omega_I(i-1)   Omega_I(i)   Delta (frac.)   Time |<-- DIS
+-----+<-- DIS

```



```

Delta: O_D= -0.4530841E-18 O_OD= -0.3133809E-02 O_TOT= -0.3133809E-02 <-- DLTA
-----
Cycle:      2
WF centre and spread   1 ( 0.000000, 1.969243, 1.969243 )    1.52414866
WF centre and spread   2 ( 0.000000, 1.969243, 1.969243 )    1.16052405
      .
      .
Sum of centres and spreads ( 11.815458, 11.815458, 11.815458 )    12.62646411

      2   -0.171E-03   0.0188848262   12.6264641055   0.38 <-- CONV
      O_D=   0.0000000 O_OD=   0.1458674 O_TOT=   12.6264641 <-- SPRD
Delta: O_D= -0.2847260E-18 O_OD= -0.1706115E-03 O_TOT= -0.1706115E-03 <-- DLTA
-----
      .
      .
-----
Final State
WF centre and spread   1 ( 0.000000, 1.969243, 1.969243 )    1.52416618
WF centre and spread   2 ( 0.000000, 1.969243, 1.969243 )    1.16048545
      .
      .
Sum of centres and spreads ( 11.815458, 11.815458, 11.815458 )    12.62645344

      Spreads (Ang^2)      Omega I      =      12.480596753
      =====
      Omega D      =      0.000000000
      Omega OD     =      0.145856689
      Final Spread (Ang^2)  Omega Total =      12.626453441
-----

```

It looks quite complicated, but things look more simple if one uses `grep`:

```
my_shell> grep CONV wannier.wout
```

gives

```

+-----+<-- CONV
| Iter  Delta Spread      RMS Gradient      Spread (Ang^2)      Time |<-- CONV
+-----+<-- CONV
      0    0.126E+02   0.0000000000      12.6297685260      0.29 <-- CONV
      1   -0.313E-02   0.0697660962      12.6266347170      0.34 <-- CONV
      .
      .
      50    0.000E+00   0.0000000694      12.6264534413      2.14 <-- CONV

```

The first column is the iteration number, the second is the change in  $\Omega$  from the previous iteration, the third is the root-mean-squared gradient of  $\Omega$  with respect to variations in the unitary matrices  $\mathbf{U}^{(k)}$ , and the last is the time taken (in seconds). Depending on the input parameters used, the procedure either runs for `num_iter` iterations, or a convergence criterion is applied on  $\Omega$ . See Section 2.8 for details.

Similarly, the command

```
my_shell> grep SPRD wannier.wout
```

gives

```

O_D=      0.0000000 O_OD=      0.1491718 O_TOT=      12.6297685 <-- SPRD
O_D=      0.0000000 O_OD=      0.1460380 O_TOT=      12.6266347 <-- SPRD
.
.
O_D=      0.0000000 O_OD=      0.1458567 O_TOT=      12.6264534 <-- SPRD

```

which, for each iteration, reports the value of the diagonal and off-diagonal parts of the non-gauge-invariant spread, as well as the total spread, respectively. Recall from Section 1 that  $\Omega = \Omega_I + \Omega_D + \Omega_{OD}$ .

### 8.7.6 Plotting

After WF have been localised, **wannier90** enters its plotting routines (if required). For example, if you have specified an interpolated bandstructure:

```

*-----*
|                PLOTTING                |
*-----*

```

Calculating interpolated band-structure

### 8.7.7 Summary timings

At the very end of the run, a summary of the time taken for various parts of the calculation is given. The level of detail is controlled by the `timing_level` input parameter (set to 1 by default).

```

*=====*
|                TIMING INFORMATION                |
*=====*
|  Tag                Ncalls      Time (s) |
|-----|
|kmesh: get           :           1      0.212|
|overlap: read        :           1      0.060|
|wann: main           :           1      1.860|
|plot: main           :           1      0.168|
*-----*

```

All done: wannier90 exiting

## 8.8 seedname.chk

INPUT/OUTPUT. Information required to restart the calculation or enter the plotting phase. If we have used disentanglement this file also contains the rectangular matrices  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$ .

## 8.9 seedname.r2mn

OUTPUT. Written if `write_r2mn = true`. The matrix elements  $\langle m|r^2|n\rangle$  (where  $m$  and  $n$  refer to MLWF)

## 8.10 seedname\_band.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `bands_plot=.TRUE.`; The raw data for the interpolated band structure.

## 8.11 seedname\_band.gnu

OUTPUT. Written if `bands_plot=.TRUE.` and `bands_plot_format=gnuplot`; A gnuplot script to plot the interpolated band structure.

## 8.12 seedname\_band.gr

OUTPUT. Written if `bands_plot=.TRUE.` and `bands_plot_format=xmgrace`; A grace file to plot the interpolated band structure.

## 8.13 seedname\_band.kpt

OUTPUT. Written if `bands_plot=.TRUE.`; The k-points used for the interpolated band structure, in units of the reciprocal lattice vectors. This file can be used to generate a comparison band structure from a first-principles code.

## 8.14 seedname.bxsf

OUTPUT. Written if `fermi_surface_plot=.TRUE.`; A Fermi surface plot file suitable for plotting with XCrySDen.

## 8.15 seedname\_w.xsf

OUTPUT. Written if `wannier_plot=.TRUE.` and `wannier_plot_format=xcrysdn`. Contains the  $w^{\text{th}}$  WF in real space in a format suitable for plotting with XCrySDen or VMD, for example.

## 8.16 seedname\_w.cube

OUTPUT. Written if `wannier_plot=.TRUE.` and `wannier_plot_format=cube`. Contains the  $w^{\text{th}}$  WF in real space in Gaussian cube format, suitable for plotting in XCrySDen, VMD, gopenmol etc.

## 8.17 UNKp.s

INPUT. Read if `wannier_plot=.TRUE.` and used to plot the MLWF. Read if `transport_mode=lcr` and `tran_read_ht=.FALSE.` for use in automated lcr transport calculations.

The periodic part of the Bloch states represented on a regular real space grid, indexed by k-point `p` (from 1 to `num_kpts`) and spin `s` ('1' for 'up', '2' for 'down').

The name of the wavefunction file is assumed to have the form:

```
write(wfnname,200) p,spin
200 format ('UNK',i5.5,','.,i1)
```

The first line of each file should contain 5 integers: the number of grid points in each direction (`ngx`, `ngy` and `ngz`), the k-point number `ik` and the total number of bands `num_band` in the file. The full file will be read by `wannier90` as:

```
read(file_unit) ngx,ngy,ngz,ik,nbnd
do loop_b=1,num_bands
  read(file_unit) (r_wvfn(nx,loop_b),nx=1,ngx*ngy*ngz)
end do
```

The file can be in formatted or unformatted style, this is controlled by the logical keyword `wvfn_formatted`.

## 8.18 seedname\_centres.xyz

OUTPUT. Written if `write_xyz=.TRUE.`; xyz format atomic structure file suitable for viewing with your favourite visualiser (`jmol`, `gopenmol`, `vmd`, etc.).

## 8.19 seedname\_hr.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `write_hr=.TRUE.`. The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. The second line states the number of Wannier functions `num_wann`. The third line gives the number of Wigner-Seitz grid-points `nrpts`. The next block of `nrpts` integers gives the degeneracy of each Wigner-Seitz grid point, with 15 entries per line. Finally, the remaining `num_wann`<sup>2</sup> × `nrpts` lines each contain, respectively, the components of the vector  $\mathbf{R}$  in terms of the lattice vectors  $\{\mathbf{A}_i\}$ , the indices  $m$  and  $n$ , and the real and imaginary parts of the Hamiltonian matrix element  $H_{mn}^{(\mathbf{R})}$  in the WF basis, e.g.,

```
Created on 24May2007 at 23:32:09
  20
  17
  4  1  2  1  4  1  1  2  1  4  6  1  1  1  2
  1  2
  0  0 -2  1  1 -0.001013  0.000000
```



```

0 0 -2 2 1 0.000270 0.000000
0 0 -2 3 1 -0.000055 0.000000
0 0 -2 4 1 0.000093 0.000000
0 0 -2 5 1 -0.000055 0.000000
.
.
.
```

## 8.20 seedname\_r.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `write_rmn = true`. The matrix elements  $\langle m\mathbf{0}|\mathbf{r}|n\mathbf{R}\rangle$  (where  $n\mathbf{R}$  refers to MLWF  $n$  in unit cell  $\mathbf{R}$ ). The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. The second line states the number of Wannier functions `num_wann`. Similar to the case of the Hamiltonian matrix above, the remaining `num_wann`<sup>2</sup> × `nrpts` lines each contain, respectively, the components of the vector  $\mathbf{R}$  in terms of the lattice vectors  $\{\mathbf{A}_i\}$ , the indices  $m$  and  $n$ , and the real and imaginary parts of the position matrix element in the WF basis.

## 8.21 seedname\_wsvec.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `write_hr = true` or `write_rmn = true` or `write_tb = true`. The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created and the value of `use_ws_distance`. For each pair of Wannier functions (identified by the components of the vector  $\mathbf{R}$  separating their unit cells and their indices) it gives: (i) the number of lattice vectors of the periodic supercell  $\mathbf{T}$  that bring the Wannier function in  $\mathbf{R}$  back in the Wigner-Seitz cell centred on the other Wannier function and (ii) the set of superlattice vectors  $\mathbf{T}$  to make this transformation. These superlattice vectors  $\mathbf{T}$  should be added to the  $\mathbf{R}$  vector to obtain the correct centre of the Wannier function that underlies a given matrix element (e.g. the Hamiltonian matrix elements in `seedname_hr.dat`) in order to correctly interpolate in reciprocal space.

```

## written on 20Sep2016 at 18:12:37 with use_ws_distance=.true.
0 0 0 1 1
1
0 0 0
0 0 0 1 2
1
0 0 0
0 0 0 1 3
1
0 0 0
0 0 0 1 4
1
0 0 0
0 0 0 1 5
1
0 0 0
0 0 0 1 6
```

```

2
0  -1  -1
1  -1  -1
.
.
.

```

## 8.22 seedname\_qc.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `transport = .TRUE..` The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. In the subsequent lines, the energy value in units of eV is written in the left column, and the quantum conductance in units of  $\frac{2e^2}{h}$  ( $\frac{e^2}{h}$  for a spin-polarized system) is written in the right column.

```

## written on 14Dec2007 at 11:30:17
-3.000000      8.999999
-2.990000      8.999999
-2.980000      8.999999
-2.970000      8.999999
.
.
.

```

## 8.23 seedname\_dos.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `transport = .TRUE..` The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. In the subsequent lines, the energy value in units of eV is written in the left column, and the density of states in an arbitrary unit is written in the right column.

```

## written on 14Dec2007 at 11:30:17
-3.000000      6.801199
-2.990000      6.717692
-2.980000      6.640828
-2.970000      6.569910
.
.
.

```

## 8.24 seedname\_htB.dat

INPUT/OUTPUT. Read if `transport_mode = bulk` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE..` Written if `tran_write_ht = .TRUE..` The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. The second line gives `tran_num_bb`. The subsequent lines contain `tran_num_bb`×`tran_num_bb`  $H_{mn}$  matrix, where the indices  $m$  and  $n$  span all `tran_num_bb` WFs located at 0<sup>th</sup> principal layer. Then `tran_num_bb` is recorded again in the new line followed by  $H_{mn}$ , where  $m$ <sup>th</sup> WF is at 0<sup>th</sup> principal layer and  $n$ <sup>th</sup> at 1<sup>st</sup> principal layer. The  $H_{mn}$  matrix is written in such a way that  $m$  is the fastest varying index.

written on 14Dec2007 at 11:30:17

```

150
-1.737841  -2.941054   0.052673  -0.032926   0.010738  -0.009515
 0.011737  -0.016325   0.051863  -0.170897  -2.170467   0.202254
.
.
.
-0.057064  -0.571967  -0.691431   0.015155  -0.007859   0.000474
-0.000107  -0.001141  -0.002126   0.019188  -0.686423  -10.379876
150
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000
.
.
.
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000  -0.001576
0.000255  -0.000143  -0.001264   0.002278   0.000000   0.000000

```

## 8.25 seedname\_htL.dat

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE.`. The file must be written in the same way as in `seedname_htB.dat`. The first line can be any comment you want. The second line gives `tran_num_ll`. `tran_num_ll` in `seedname_htL.dat` must be equal to that in `seedname.win`. The code will stop otherwise.

Created by a WANNIER user

```

105
 0.316879   0.000000  -2.762434   0.048956   0.000000  -0.016639
 0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000  -2.809405
.
.
.
0.000000   0.078188   0.000000   0.000000  -2.086453  -0.001535
0.007878  -0.545485  -10.525435
105
0.000000   0.000000   0.000315  -0.000294   0.000000   0.000085
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000021
.
.
.
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000
0.000000   0.000000   0.000000

```

## 8.26 seedname\_htR.dat

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE.` and `tran_use_same_lead = .FALSE.`. The file must be written in the same way as in `seedname_htL.dat`. `tran_num_rr` in

seedname\_htR.dat must be equal to that in seedname.win.

## 8.27 seedname\_htC.dat

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE..` The first line can be any comment you want. The second line gives `tran_num_cc`. The subsequent lines contain `tran_num_cc`×`tran_num_cc`  $H_{mn}$  matrix, where the indices  $m$  and  $n$  span all `tran_num_cc` WFs inside the central conductor region. `tran_num_cc` in `seedname_htC.dat` must be equal to that in `seedname.win`.

Created by a WANNIER user

```

99
-10.499455  -0.541232   0.007684  -0.001624  -2.067078  -0.412188
  0.003217   0.076965   0.000522  -0.000414   0.000419  -2.122184
.
.
.
-0.003438   0.078545   0.024426   0.757343  -2.004899  -0.001632
  0.007807  -0.542983  -10.516896

```

## 8.28 seedname\_htLC.dat

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE..` The first line can be any comment you want. The second line gives `tran_num_ll` and `tran_num_lc` in the given order. The subsequent lines contain `tran_num_ll`×`tran_num_lc`  $H_{mn}$  matrix. The index  $m$  spans `tran_num_ll` WFs in the surface principal layer of semi-infinite left lead which is in contact with the conductor region. The index  $n$  spans `tran_num_lc` WFs in the conductor region which have a non-negligible interaction with the WFs in the semi-infinite left lead. Note that `tran_num_lc` can be different from `tran_num_cc`.

Created by a WANNIER user

```

105  99
  0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000
  0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000   0.000000
.
.
.
-0.000003   0.000009   0.000290   0.000001  -0.000007  -0.000008
  0.000053  -0.000077  -0.000069

```

## 8.29 seedname\_htCR.dat

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .TRUE..` The first line can be any comment you want. The second line gives `tran_num_cr` and `tran_num_rr` in the given order. The subsequent lines contain `tran_num_cr`×`tran_num_rr`  $H_{mn}$  matrix. The index  $m$  spans `tran_num_cr` WFs in the conductor region which have a non-negligible interaction with the WFs in the semi-infinite

right lead. The index  $n$  spans `tran_num_rr` WFs in the surface principal layer of semi-infinite right lead which is in contact with the conductor region. Note that `tran_num_cr` can be different from `tran_num_cc`.

Created by a WANNIER user

```

99  105
-0.000180  0.000023  0.000133  -0.000001  0.000194  0.000008
-0.000879  -0.000028  0.000672  -0.000257  -0.000102  -0.000029
.
.
.
0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
```

### 8.30 seedname.unkg

INPUT. Read if `transport_mode = lcr` and `tran_read_ht = .FALSE.`. The first line is the number of G-vectors at which the  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  are subsequently printed. This number should always be 32 since 32 specific  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}$  are required. The following lines contain the following in this order: The band index  $m$ , a counter on the number of G-vectors, the integer co-efficient of the G-vector components  $a, b, c$  (where  $\mathbf{G} = a\mathbf{b}_1 + b\mathbf{b}_2 + c\mathbf{b}_3$ ), then the real and imaginary parts of the corresponding  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  at the  $\Gamma$ -point. We note that the ordering in which the G-vectors and  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  are printed is not important, but the specific G-vectors are critical. The following example displays for a single band, the complete set of  $\tilde{u}_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{G})$  that are required. Note the G-vectors ( $a, b, c$ ) needed.

```

32
1  1  0  0  0  0.4023306  0.0000000
1  2  0  0  1 -0.0000325  0.0000000
1  3  0  1  0 -0.3043665  0.0000000
1  4  1  0  0 -0.3043665  0.0000000
1  5  2  0  0  0.1447143  0.0000000
1  6  1 -1  0  0.2345179  0.0000000
1  7  1  1  0  0.2345179  0.0000000
1  8  1  0 -1  0.0000246  0.0000000
1  9  1  0  1  0.0000246  0.0000000
1 10  0  2  0  0.1447143  0.0000000
1 11  0  1 -1  0.0000246  0.0000000
1 12  0  1  1  0.0000246  0.0000000
1 13  0  0  2  0.0000338  0.0000000
1 14  3  0  0 -0.0482918  0.0000000
1 15  2 -1  0 -0.1152414  0.0000000
1 16  2  1  0 -0.1152414  0.0000000
1 17  2  0 -1 -0.0000117  0.0000000
1 18  2  0  1 -0.0000117  0.0000000
1 19  1 -2  0 -0.1152414  0.0000000
1 20  1  2  0 -0.1152414  0.0000000
1 21  1 -1 -1 -0.0000190  0.0000000
1 22  1 -1  1 -0.0000190  0.0000000
```

```

1  23  1  1  -1 -0.0000190  0.0000000
1  24  1  1  1 -0.0000190  0.0000000
1  25  1  0  -2 -0.0000257  0.0000000
1  26  1  0  2 -0.0000257  0.0000000
1  27  0  3  0 -0.0482918  0.0000000
1  28  0  2  -1 -0.0000117  0.0000000
1  29  0  2  1 -0.0000117  0.0000000
1  30  0  1  -2 -0.0000257  0.0000000
1  31  0  1  2 -0.0000257  0.0000000
1  32  0  0  3  0.0000187  0.0000000
2   1  0  0  0 -0.0000461  0.0000000
.
.
.

```

### 8.31 seedname\_u.mat

OUTPUT. Written if `write_u_matrices = .TRUE..` The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. The second line states the number of kpoints `num_kpts` and the number of wannier functions `num_wann` twice. The third line is empty. Then there are `num_kpts` blocks of data, each of which starts with a line containing the kpoint (in fractional coordinates of the reciprocal lattice vectors) followed by `num_wann * num_wann` lines containing the matrix elements (real and imaginary parts) of  $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ . The matrix elements are in column-major order (ie, cycling over rows first and then columns). There is an empty line between each block of data.

```

written on 15Sep2016 at 16:33:46
          64          8          8

0.0000000000 +0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
0.4468355787 +0.1394579978
-0.0966033667 +0.4003934902
-0.0007748974 +0.0011788678
-0.0041177339 +0.0093821027
.
.
.

0.1250000000  0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
0.4694005589 +0.0364941808
+0.2287801742 -0.1135511138
-0.4776782452 -0.0511719121
+0.0142081014 +0.0006203139
.
.
.

```

### 8.32 seedname\_u\_dis.mat

OUTPUT. Written if `write_u_matrices = .TRUE.` and disentanglement is enabled. The first line gives the date and time at which the file was created. The second line states the number of kpoints `num_kpts`, the number of wannier functions `num_bands` and the number of `num_bands`. The third line is empty. Then there are `num_kpts` blocks of data, each of which starts with a line containing the kpoint (in fractional coordinates of the reciprocal lattice vectors) followed by `num_wann * num_bands` lines containing the matrix elements (real and imaginary parts) of  $\mathbf{U}^{\text{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$ . The matrix elements are in column-major order (ie, cycling over rows first and then columns). There is an empty line between each block of data.

```
written on 15Sep2016 at 16:33:46
           64           8           16

0.0000000000 +0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
1.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
.
.
.

0.1250000000 0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
1.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
+0.0000000000 +0.0000000000
.
.
.
```





## Chapter 9

# Some notes on the interpolation

In `wannier90` v.2.1, a new flag `use_ws_distance` has been introduced. Setting it to `.false.` reproduces the “standard” behavior of `wannier90` in v.2.0.1 and earlier, while setting it to `.true.` changes the interpolation method as described below. In general, this allows a smoother interpolation, helps reducing (a bit) the number of  $k$ -points required for interpolation, and reproduces the band structure of large supercells sampled at  $\Gamma$  only (setting it to `.false.` produces instead flat bands, which might instead be the intended behaviour for small molecules carefully placed at the centre of the cell).

The core idea rests on the fact that the Wannier functions  $w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r})$  that we build from  $N \times M \times L$   $k$ -points are actually periodic over a supercell of size  $N \times M \times L$ , but when you use them to interpolate you want them to be *zero* outside this supercell. In 1D it is pretty obvious what we mean here, but in 3D what you really want that they are zero outside the Wigner–Seitz cell of the  $N \times M \times L$  superlattice.

The best way to impose this condition is to check that every real-space distance that enters in the  $R \rightarrow k$  Fourier transform is the shortest possible among all the  $N \times M \times L$ -periodic equivalent copies.

If the distances were between unit cells, this would be trivial, but the distances are between Wannier functions which are not centred on  $\mathbf{R} = 0$ . Hence, when you want to consider the matrix element of a generic operator  $\mathbf{O}$  (i.e., the Hamiltonian)  $\langle w_{i\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r}) | \mathbf{O} | w_{j\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle$  you must take in account that the centre  $\boldsymbol{\tau}_i$  of  $w_{i\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r})$  may be very far away from  $\mathbf{0}$  and the centre  $\boldsymbol{\tau}_j$  of  $w_{j\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r})$  may be very far away from  $\mathbf{R}$ .

There are many way to find the shortest possible distance between  $w_{i\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{r})$  and  $w_{j\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R})$ , the one used here is to consider the distance  $\mathbf{d}_{ij\mathbf{R}} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_i - (\boldsymbol{\tau}_j + \mathbf{R})$  and all its superlattice periodic equivalents  $\mathbf{d}_{ij\mathbf{R}} + \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{nml}$ , with  $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{nml} = (Nn\mathbf{a}_1 + Mm\mathbf{a}_2 + Ll\mathbf{a}_3)$  and  $n, l, m = -3, -2, \dots, 0, \dots, 3$ .

Then,

1. if  $\mathbf{d}_{ij\mathbf{R}} + \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{nml}$  is inside the  $N \times M \times L$  super-WS cell, then it is the shortest, take it and quit
2. if it is outside the WS, then it is not the shortest, throw it away
3. if it is on the border/corner of the WS then it is the shortest, but there are other choices of  $(n, m, l)$  which are equivalent, find all of them

Because of how the Fourier transform is defined in the `wannier90` code (not the only possible choice) it is only  $\mathbf{R} + \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{nml}$  that enters the exponential, but you still have to consider the distance among the actual centres of the Wannier functions. Using the centres of the unit-cell to which the Wannier functions belong is not enough (but is easier, and saves you one index).

Point 3 is not strictly necessary, but using it helps enforcing the symmetry of the system in the resulting band structure. You will get some small but evident symmetry breaking in the band plots if you just pick one of the equivalent  $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$  vectors.

Note that in some cases, all this procedure does absolutely nothing, for instance if all the Wannier function centres are very close to 0 (e.g., a molecule carefully placed in the periodic cell).

In some other cases, the effect may exist but be imperceptible. E.g., if you use a very fine grid of  $k$ -points, even if you don't centre each functions perfectly, the periodic copies will still be so far away that the change in centre applied with `use_ws_distance` does not matter.

When instead you use few  $k$ -points, activating the `use_ws_distance` may help a lot in avoiding spurious oscillations of the band structure even when the Wannier functions are well converged.

# Chapter 10

## Sample Input Files

### 10.1 Master input file: seedname.win

```
num_wann          : 4
mp_grid           : 4 4 4
num_iter          : 100
postproc_setup    : true

begin unit_cell_cart
ang
-1.61 0.00 1.61
 0.00 1.61 1.61
-1.61 1.61 0.00
end unit_cell_cart

begin atoms_frac
C  -0.125 -0.125 -0.125
C   0.125  0.125  0.125
end atoms_frac

bands_plot        : true
bands_num_points  : 100
bands_plot_format : gnuplot

begin kpoint_path
L 0.50000 0.50000 0.50000 G 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
G 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 X 0.50000 0.00000 0.50000
X 0.50000 0.00000 0.50000 K 0.62500 0.25000 0.62500
end kpoint_path

begin projections
C:l=0,l=1
end projections

begin kpoints
```

```
0.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.25
0.00 0.50 0.50
.
.
.
0.75 0.75 0.50
0.75 0.75 0.75
end kpoints
```

## 10.2 seedname.nnkp

Running wannier90 on the above input file would generate the following **nnkp** file:

```
File written on 9Feb2006 at 15:13: 9
```

```
calc_only_A : F

begin real_lattice
  -1.612340  0.000000  1.612340
   0.000000  1.612340  1.612340
  -1.612340  1.612340  0.000000
end real_lattice

begin recip_lattice
  -1.951300 -1.951300  1.951300
   1.951300  1.951300  1.951300
  -1.951300  1.951300 -1.951300
end recip_lattice

begin kpoints
  64
  0.00000  0.00000  0.00000
  0.00000  0.25000  0.00000
  0.00000  0.50000  0.00000
  0.00000  0.75000  0.00000
  0.25000  0.00000  0.00000
.
.
.
  0.50000  0.75000  0.75000
  0.75000  0.00000  0.75000
  0.75000  0.25000  0.75000
  0.75000  0.50000  0.75000
  0.75000  0.75000  0.75000
end kpoints
```

```

begin projections
  8
  -0.12500  -0.12500  -0.12500    0  1  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  -0.12500  -0.12500  -0.12500    1  1  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  -0.12500  -0.12500  -0.12500    1  2  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  -0.12500  -0.12500  -0.12500    1  3  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  0.12500   0.12500   0.12500    0  1  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  0.12500   0.12500   0.12500    1  1  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  0.12500   0.12500   0.12500    1  2  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
  0.12500   0.12500   0.12500    1  3  1
    0.000  0.000  1.000   1.000  0.000  0.000  2.00
end projections

```

```

begin nkpts
  8
  1   2   0  0  0
  1   4   0 -1  0
  1   5   0  0  0
  1  13  -1  0  0
  1  17   0  0  0
  1  22   0  0  0
  1  49   0  0 -1
  1  64  -1 -1 -1
  2   1   0  0  0
  2   3   0  0  0
  2   6   0  0  0
  2  14  -1  0  0
  2  18   0  0  0
  2  23   0  0  0
  2  50   0  0 -1
  2  61  -1  0 -1
  .
  .
  .
  64   1   1  1  1
  64  16   0  0  1
  64  43   0  0  0
  64  48   0  0  0
  64  52   1  0  0
  64  60   0  0  0
  64  61   0  1  0
  64  63   0  0  0

```

```
end nkpts

begin exclude_bands
  4
  1
  2
  3
  4
end exclude_bands
```

## Part III

postw90.x





# Chapter 11

## Parameters

### 11.1 Introduction

The `wannier90.x` code described in Part II calculates the maximally-localized Wannier functions.

The `postw90.x` executable contains instead a series of modules that take the Wannier functions calculated by `wannier90.x` and use them to calculate different properties. This executable is parallel (by means of MPI libraries), so it can be run on multiple CPUs. The information on the calculated Wannier functions is read from the checkpoint `seedname.chk` file. Note that this is written in an unformatted machine-dependent format. If you need to use this file on a different machine, or you want to use a version of `postw90.x` compiled with a different compiler, refer to Sec. A.2 in the Appendices for a description of how to export/import this file.

### 11.2 Usage

`postw90.x` can be run in parallel using MPI libraries to reduce the computation time.

For serial execution use: `postw90.x [seedname]`

- **seedname**: If a seedname string is given the code will read its input from a file `seedname.win`. The default value is `wannier`. One can also equivalently provide the string `seedname.win` instead of `seedname`.

For parallel execution use: `mpirun -np NUMPROCS postw90.x [seedname]`

- **NUMPROCS**: substitute with the number of processors that you want to use.

Note that the `mpirun` command and command-line flags may be different in your MPI implementation: read your MPI manual or ask your computer administrator.

Note also that this requires that the `postw90.x` executable has been compiled in its parallel version (follow the instructions in the file `README.install` in the main directory of the `wannier90` distribution) and that the MPI libraries and binaries are installed and correctly configured on your machine.

### 11.3 seedname.win File

The `postw90.x` uses the same `seedname.win` input file of `wannier90.x`. The input keywords of `postw90.x` must thus be added to this file, using the same syntax described in Sec. 2.2.

Note that `wannier90.x` checks if the syntax of the input file is correct, but then ignores the value of the flags that refer only to modules of `postw90.x`, so one can safely run `wannier90.x` on a file that contains also `postw90.x` flags.

Similarly, `postw90.x` ignores flags that refer only to `wannier90.x` (as number of iterations, restart flags, ...). However, some parts of the input file must be there, as for instance the number of Wannier functions, etc.

The easiest thing to do is therefore to simply *add* the `postw90` input keywords to the `seedname.win` file that was used to obtain the Wannier functions.

### 11.4 List of available modules

The currently available modules in `postw90.x` are:

- **dos**: Calculation of the density of states (DOS), projected density of states (PDOS), net spin etc.
- **kpath**: Calculation of  $k$ -space quantities such as energy bands and Berry curvature along a piecewise linear path in the BZ (see examples 17 and 18 of the tutorial).
- **kslice**: Calculation of  $k$ -space quantities on a planar slice of the BZ (see examples 17 and 18 of the tutorial).
- **berry**: Calculation of properties related to the BZ integral of the Berry curvature and Berry connection, including anomalous Hall conductivity, orbital magnetisation, and optical conductivity (see Chap. 12 and examples 18 and 19 of the tutorial).
- **BoltzWann**: Calculation of electronic transport properties for bulk materials using the semiclassical Boltzmann transport equation (see Chap. 13 and example 16 of the tutorial).
- **geninterp** (Generic Band Interpolation): Calculation band energies (and band derivatives) on a generic list of  $k$  points (see Chap. 14).

### 11.5 Keyword List

On the next pages the list of available `postw90` input keywords is reported. In particular, Table 11.1 reports keywords that affect the generic behavior of all modules of `postw90`. Often, these are “global” variables that can be overridden by module-specific keywords (as for instance the `kmesh` flag). The subsequent tables describe the input parameters for each specific module.

A description of the behaviour of the global flags is described Sec. 11.6; the description of the flags specific to the modules can be found in the following sections.

Keyword	Type	Description
Global Parameters of <code>postw90</code>		
KMESH	I	Dimensions of the uniform interpolation $k$ -mesh (one or three integers)
KMESH_SPACING	R	Minimum spacing between $k$ points in $\text{\AA}^{-1}$
ADPT_SMR	L	Use adaptive smearing
ADPT_SMR_FAC	R	Adaptive smearing prefactor
ADPT_SMR_MAX	P	Maximum allowed value for the adaptive energy smearing (eV)
SMR_TYPE	S	Analytical form used for the broadened delta function
SMR_FIXED_EN_WIDTH	P	Energy smearing (if non-adaptive)
NUM_ELEC_PER_STATE	I	Number of electrons per state
SCISSORS_SHIFT	P	Scissors shift applied to the conduction bands (eV) ( <b>deprecated</b> )
NUM_VALENCE_BANDS	I	Number of valence bands
SPIN_DECOMP	L	Decompose various properties into up-spin, down-spin, and possibly spin-flip parts
SPIN_AXIS_POLAR	P	Polar angle of the spin quantization axis (deg)
SPIN_AXIS_AZIMUTH	P	Azimuthal angle of the spin quantization axis (deg)
SPIN_MOMENT*	L	Determines whether to evaluate the spin magnetic moment per cell
UHu_FORMATTED	L	Read a formatted <code>seedname.uHu</code> file
SPN_FORMATTED	L	Read a formatted <code>seedname.spn</code> file
BERRY_CURV_UNIT	S	Unit of Berry curvature

Table 11.1: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the general behaviour of the modules in `postw90`. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

The keyword `spin_moment` does not affect the behavior of the modules in `postw90`, and does not really belong to any of them. It is listed here for lack of a better place.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>dos Parameters</b>		
DOS	L	Calculate the density of states and related properties
DOS_TASK	S	List of properties to compute
DOS_ENERGY_MIN	P	Lower limit of the energy range for computing the DOS (eV)
DOS_ENERGY_MAX	P	Upper limit of the energy range for computing the DOS (eV)
DOS_ENERGY_STEP	R	Step for increasing the energy in the specified range (eV)
DOS_PROJECT	I	List of WFs onto which the DOS is projected
[DOS_]KMESH	I	Dimensions of the uniform interpolation $k$ -mesh (one or three integers)
[DOS_]KMESH_SPACING	R	Minimum spacing between $k$ points in $\text{\AA}^{-1}$
[DOS_]ADPT_SMR	L	Use adaptive smearing for the DOS
[DOS_]ADPT_SMR_FAC	R	Adaptive smearing prefactor
[DOS_]ADPT_SMR_MAX	P	Maximum allowed value for the adaptive energy smearing (eV)
[DOS_]SMR_FIXED_EN_WIDTH	P	Energy smearing (if non-adaptive) for the DOS (eV)
[DOS_]SMR_TYPE	S	Analytical form used for the broadened delta function when computing the DOS.

Table 11.2: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the `dos` module. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>kpath Parameters</b>		
KPATH	L	Calculate properties along a piecewise linear path in the BZ
KPATH_TASK	L	List of properties to evaluate
KPATH_NUM_POINTS	I	Number of points in the first kpath segment
KPATH_BANDS_COLOUR	S	Property used to colour the energy bands along the path

Table 11.3: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the `kpath` module. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>kslice Parameters</b>		
KSLICE	L	Calculate properties on a slice in the BZ
KSLICE_TASK	S	List of properties to evaluate
KSLICE_CORNER	R	Position of the corner of the slice
KSLICE_B1	R	First vector defining the slice
KSLICE_B2	R	Second vector defining the slice
KSLICE_2DKMESH	I	Dimensions of the uniform interpolation $k$ -mesh on the slice (one or two integers)
<b>KSLICE_FERMI_LEVEL</b>	P	<b>This parameter is not used anymore. Use FERMI_ENERGY instead.</b>
KSLICE_FERMI_LINES_COLOUR	S	Property used to colour the Fermi lines

Table 11.4: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the `kslice` module. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>berry Parameters</b>		
BERRY	L	Calculate Berry-type quantities
BERRY_TASK	L	List of properties to compute
[BERRY_]KMESH	I	Dimensions of the uniform interpolation $k$ -mesh (one or three integers)
[BERRY_]KMESH_SPACING	R	Minimum spacing between $k$ points in $\text{\AA}^{-1}$
BERRY_CURV_ADPT_KMESH	I	Linear dimension of the adaptively refined $k$ -mesh used to compute the anomalous Hall conductivity
BERRY_CURV_ADPT_KMESH_THRESH	P	Threshold magnitude of the Berry curvature for adaptive refinement
KUBO_FREQ_MIN	P	Lower limit of the frequency range for optical spectra and JDOS (eV)
KUBO_FREQ_MAX	P	Upper limit of the frequency range for optical spectra and JDOS (eV)
KUBO_FREQ_STEP	R	Step for increasing the optical frequency in the specified range
KUBO_EIGVAL_MAX	P	Maximum energy eigenvalue included when evaluating the Kubo-Greenwood conductivity and JDOS
[KUBO_]ADPT_SMR	L	Use adaptive energy smearing for the optical conductivity and JDOS
[KUBO_]ADPT_SMR_FAC	R	Adaptive smearing prefactor
[KUBO_]ADPT_SMR_MAX	P	Maximum allowed value for the adaptive energy smearing (eV)
[KUBO_]SMR_TYPE	S	Analytical form used for the broadened delta function when computing the optical conductivity and JDOS
[KUBO_]SMR_FIXED_EN_WIDTH	P	Energy smearing (if non-adaptive) for the optical conductivity and JDOS (eV)

Table 11.5: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the **berry** module. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>BoltzWann Parameters</b>		
BOLTZWANN	L	Calculate Boltzmann transport coefficients
[BOLTZ_]KMESH	I	Dimensions of the uniform interpolation $k$ -mesh (one or three integers)
[BOLTZ_]KMESH_SPACING	R	Minimum spacing between $k$ points in $\text{\AA}^{-1}$
BOLTZ_2D_DIR	S	Non-periodic direction (for 2D systems only)
BOLTZ_RELAX_TIME	P	Relaxation time in fs
BOLTZ_MU_MIN	P	Minimum value of the chemical potential $\mu$ in eV
BOLTZ_MU_MAX	P	Maximum value of the chemical potential $\mu$ in eV
BOLTZ_MU_STEP	R	Step for $\mu$ in eV
BOLTZ_TEMP_MIN	P	Minimum value of the temperature $T$ in Kelvin
BOLTZ_TEMP_MAX	P	Maximum value of the temperature $T$ in Kelvin
BOLTZ_TEMP_STEP	R	Step for $T$ in Kelvin
BOLTZ_TDF_ENERGY_STEP	R	Energy step for the TDF (eV)
BOLTZ_TDF_SMR_FIXED_EN_WIDTH	P	Energy smearing for the TDF (eV)
BOLTZ_TDF_SMR_TYPE	S	Smearing type for the TDF
BOLTZ_CALC_ALSO_DOS	L	Calculate also DOS while calculating the TDF
BOLTZ_DOS_ENERGY_MIN	P	Minimum value of the energy for the DOS in eV
BOLTZ_DOS_ENERGY_MAX	P	Maximum value of the energy for the DOS in eV
BOLTZ_DOS_ENERGY_STEP	R	Step for the DOS in eV
[BOLTZ_DOS_]SMR_TYPE	S	Smearing type for the DOS
[BOLTZ_DOS_]ADPT_SMR	L	Use adaptive smearing for the DOS
[BOLTZ_DOS_]ADPT_SMR_FAC	R	Adaptive smearing prefactor
[BOLTZ_DOS_]ADPT_SMR_MAX	P	Maximum allowed value for the adaptive energy smearing (eV)
[BOLTZ_DOS_SMR_]FIXED_EN_WIDTH	P	Energy smearing (if non-adaptive) for the DOS (eV)
BOLTZ_BANDSHIFT	L	Rigid bandshift of the conduction bands
BOLTZ_BANDSHIFT_FIRSTBAND	I	Index of the first band to shift
BOLTZ_BANDSHIFT_ENERGYSHIFT	P	Energy shift of the conduction bands (eV)

Table 11.6: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the `BoltzWann` module (calculation of the Boltzmann transport coefficients in the Wannier basis). Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.

Keyword	Type	Description
<b>geninterp</b> Parameters		
GENINTERP	L	Calculate bands for given set of $k$ points
GENINTERP_ALSOFIRSTDER	L	Calculate also first derivatives
GENINTERP_SINGLE_FILE	L	Write a single file or one for each process

Table 11.7: `seedname.win` file keywords controlling the Generic Band Interpolation (`geninterp`) module. Argument types are represented by, I for a integer, R for a real number, P for a physical value, L for a logical value and S for a text string.



## 11.6 Global variables

### 11.6.1 integer :: kmesh(:)

Dimensions of the interpolation grid used in `postw90.x`.

*Not to be confused with the `mp_grid` input flag, which instead specifies the Monkhorst–Pack grid used in the ab-initio calculation!*

If three integers  $l$   $m$   $n$  are given, the reciprocal-space cell subtended by the three primitive translations is sampled on a uniform  $l \times m \times n$  grid (including  $\Gamma$ ). If only one integer  $m$  is given, an  $m \times m \times m$  grid is used.

If you use a module which needs a k-mesh, either `kmesh_spacing` or `kmesh` must be defined.

### 11.6.2 real(kind=dp) :: kmesh\_spacing

An alternative way of specifying the interpolation grid. This flag defines the minimum distance for neighboring  $k$  points along each of the three directions in  $k$  space.

The units are  $\text{\AA}^{-1}$ .

If you use a module which needs a k-mesh, either `kmesh_spacing` or `kmesh` must be defined.

### 11.6.3 logical :: adpt\_smr

Determines whether to use an adaptive scheme for broadening the DOS and similar quantities defined on the energy axis. If `true`, the values for the smearing widths are controlled by the flag `adpt_smr_fac`.

The default value is `true`.

### 11.6.4 real(kind=dp) :: adpt\_smr\_fac

The width  $\eta_{n\mathbf{k}}$  of the broadened delta function used to determine the contribution to the spectral property (DOS, ...) from band  $n$  at point  $\mathbf{k}$  is calculated as

$$\eta_{n\mathbf{k}} = \alpha |\nabla_{\mathbf{k}} \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}| \Delta k,$$

where  $\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}$  is the energy eigenvalue and the dimensionless factor  $\alpha$  is given by `adpt_smr_fac`.  $\Delta k$  is taken to be the largest of the mesh spacings along the three reciprocal lattice vectors  $\mathbf{b}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{b}_2$ , and  $\mathbf{b}_3$ . If the calculated value of  $\eta_{n\mathbf{k}}$  exceeds `adpt_smr_max`, the latter value is used.

The default value is  $\sqrt{2}$ .

### 11.6.5 real(kind=dp) :: adpt\_smr\_max

See description given immediately above.

The units are eV. The default value is 1.0.

### 11.6.6 `character(len=120) :: smr_type`

Defines the analytical form used for the broadened delta function in the computation of the DOS and similar quantities defined on the energy axis.

- `gauss`: Gaussian smearing
- `m-pN`: derivative of the  $N$ -th order Methfessel-Paxton function ( $N \geq 0$ ). Example: `m-p2` for the second-order Methfessel-Paxton function. If only `m-p` is provided, the first-order function is used, i.e., it is equivalent to `m-p1`.
- `m-v` or `cold`: derivative of the Marzari–Vanderbilt cold-smearing function
- `f-d`: derivative of the Fermi-Dirac distribution function

The default value is `gauss`.

### 11.6.7 `logical :: smr_fixed_en_width`

Energy width for the smearing function for the DOS. Used only if `adpt_smr` is `false`.

The units are eV. The default value is 0 eV. Note that if the width is smaller than twice the energy step (e.g. `dos_energy_step` for the `dos` module), the DOS will be unsmearred (thus the default is to have an unsmearred properties when `adpt_smr` is set to `false`).

### 11.6.8 `integer :: num_elec_per_state`

Number of electrons per state. It can only take the values one or two.

The default value is 1 if `spinors=true`, 2 otherwise.

### 11.6.9 `real(kind=dp) :: scissors_shift`

Scissors shift applied to the conduction bands.

**Note!** This variable is deprecated and will be removed in future versions of the code. This applies the scissors shift only to the Hamiltonian, but also other matrices might need to be updated if a scissors shift is applied. If you are using BoltzWann, consider using `boltz_bandshift` instead.

The units are eV. The default value is 0 eV (i.e., no scissors shift applied).

### 11.6.10 `integer :: num_valence_bands`

Number of valence bands of the system. Used in different modules and for the scissors shift.

No default value.

### 11.6.11 `logical :: spin_decomp`

If `true`, extra columns are added to some output files (such as `seedname-dos.dat` for the `dos` module, and analogously for the `berry` and `BoltzWann` modules).

For the `dos` and `BoltzWann` modules, two further columns are generated, which contain the decomposition of the required property (e.g., total or orbital-projected DOS) of a spinor calculation into up-spin and down-spin parts (relative to the quantization axis defined by the input variables `spin_axis_polar` and `spin_axis_azimuth`). For the `berry` module with `berry_task = kubo`, three extra columns are added to `seedname-jdos.dat`, containing the decomposition of the JDOS into up  $\rightarrow$  up, down  $\rightarrow$  down, and spin-flip transitions. In the same way, six extra columns are added to the data files `seedname-kubo*.dat` where the complex optical conductivity is stored.

The file `seedname.spn` must be present at input. Furthermore, if this variable is set to `true` it requires `num_elec_per_state = 1`.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.6.12 `real(kind=dp) :: spin_axis_polar`

Polar angle of the spin quantization axis.

The units are degrees. The default value is 0.

### 11.6.13 `real(kind=dp) :: spin_axis_azimuth`

Azimuthal angle of the spin quantization axis.

The units are degrees. The default value is 0.

### 11.6.14 `logical :: spin_moment`

Determines whether to evaluate the spin moment.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.6.15 `logical :: uHu_formatted`

If `uHu_formatted=true`, then the `uHu` matrix elements will be read from disk as formatted (ie ASCII) files; otherwise they will be read as unformatted files.

The default value of this parameter is `false`.

### 11.6.16 `logical :: spn_formatted`

If `spn_formatted=true`, then the spin matrix elements will be read from disk as formatted (ie ASCII) files; otherwise they will be read as unformatted files. Unformatted is generally preferable as the files will take less disk space and I/O is significantly faster. However such files will not be transferable

between all machine architectures and formatted files should be used if transferability is required (i.e., for test cases).

The default value is `false`.

#### 11.6.17 `character(len=20) :: berry_curv_unit`

Unit in which the Berry curvature is specified at input (in `berry_curv_adpt_kmesh_thresh`) or written to file (when `kpath_task=curv` or `kslice_task=curv`).

- `ang2`: Angstrom<sup>2</sup>
- `bohr2`: Bohr<sup>2</sup> (atomic units)

The default value is `ang2`.

## 11.7 DOS

Note that the behavior of the `dos` module is also influenced by the value of some global flags (listed in Table 11.1), as `spin_decomp`, `spin_axis_polar`, `spin_axis_azimuth`, `scissors_shift`, etc. Some of the global flags can be possibly overridden by local flags of the DOS module, listed below, which have the same name of the global flag but are prefixed by `dos_`.

### 11.7.1 `logical :: dos`

Determines whether to enter the DOS routines.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.7.2 `character(len=20) :: dos_task`

The quantity to compute when `dos=true`

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `dos_plot` Density of states. An output data file `seedname-dos.dat` is created, containing the energy values in eV in the first column, and the total DOS per unit cell and unit energy range (in  $\text{eV}^{-1}$ ) in the second. Two additional columns are present if `spin_decomp=true`

The default value is `dos_plot`.

### 11.7.3 `real(kind=dp) :: dos_energy_min`

Lower limit of the energy range for computing the DOS. Units are eV.

The default value is the minimum value of the energy eigenvalues stored in `seedname.eig`, minus 0.6667.

### 11.7.4 `real(kind=dp) :: dos_energy_max`

Upper limit of the energy range for computing the DOS. Units are eV.

If an inner energy window was specified, the default value is the upper bound of the inner energy window, plus 0.6667. Otherwise it is the maximum value of the energy eigenvalues stored in `seedname.eig`, plus 0.6667.

### 11.7.5 `real(kind=dp) :: dos_energy_step`

Energy step for the grid of energies used to plot the dos. Units are eV.

The default value is 0.01 eV.

**11.7.6 integer :: dos\_project(:)**

If present `postw90` computes, instead of the total DOS, the partial DOS projected onto the WFs listed. The WFs are numbered according to the file `seedname.wout`.

For example, to project onto WFs 2, 6, 7, 8, and 12:

```
dos_project : 2, 6-8, 12
```

The DOS projected onto a set  $\mathcal{S}$  of orbitals is calculated as

$$\rho_{\mathcal{S}}(E) = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_n \langle \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{H})} | \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{S}) | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{H})} \rangle \delta(\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - E) \quad (11.1)$$

$$\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathcal{S}) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{S}} |\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{W})}\rangle \langle \psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{W})}|, \quad (11.2)$$

where  $N_k$  is the number of mesh points used to sample the BZ, and the superscript (H) and (W) refer to *Hamiltonian gauge* and *Wannier gauge* [9].

**11.7.7 integer :: dos\_kmesh(:)**

Overrides the `kmesh` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.7.8 real(kind=dp) :: dos\_kmesh\_spacing**

Overrides the `kmesh_spacing` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.7.9 logical :: dos\_adpt\_smr**

Overrides the `adpt_smr` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.7.10 real(kind=dp) :: dos\_adpt\_smr\_fac**

Overrides the `adpt_smr_fac` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.7.11 real(kind=dp) :: dos\_adpt\_smr\_max**

Overrides the `adpt_smr_max` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.7.12 logical :: dos\_smr\_fixed\_en\_width**

Overrides the `smr_fixed_en_width` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

Note that if the width is smaller than twice the energy step `dos_energy_step`, the DOS will be unsmearred (thus the default is to have an unsmearred DOS).

**11.7.13** `character(len=20) :: dos_smr_type`

Overrides the `smr_type` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

## 11.8 kpath

### 11.8.1 logical :: kpath

Determines whether to enter the kpath routines.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.8.2 character(len=20) :: kpath\_task

The quantities to plot when `kpath=true`

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `bands` Energy bands, in eV. The following files are created:
  - `seedname-bands.dat` (data file)
  - `seedname-bands.gnu` (gnuplot script)
  - `seedname-bands.py` (python script)
  - `seedname-path.kpt` (list of  $k$ -points along the path, written in the `pwscf` format)
- `curv` Minus the Berry curvature given by Eq. (12.18) of Ch. 12, in units of `berry_curv_unit`. The following files are created:
  - `seedname-curv.dat` (data file)
  - `seedname-curv_{x,y,z}.gnu` (gnuplot scripts)
  - `seedname-curv_{x,y,z}.py` (python scripts)
- `morb` The integrand of the  $k$ -space orbital magnetization formula [Eq. (12.20) of Ch. 12] in  $\text{eV}\cdot\text{\AA}^2$ . Four output files are created:
  - `seedname-morb.dat` (data file)
  - `seedname-morb_{x,y,z}.gnu` (gnuplot scripts)
  - `seedname-morb_{x,y,z}.py` (python scripts)
- Any combination of the above. The following combinations are of special interest
  - `kpath_task = bands+curv`
  - `kpath_task = bands+morb`
 They generate the following files:
  - `seedname-bands.dat` (data file)
  - `seedname-{curv,morb}.dat` (data file)
  - `seedname-bands+{curv,morb}_{x,y,z}.py` (python scripts)

Two-panel figures are produced, with the energy bands within  $\pm 0.65$  eV of the Fermi level in the top panel, and the Berry curvature (or  $k$ -space orbital magnetization) in the bottom panel.

The default value is `bands`.



### 11.8.3 integer :: kpath\_num\_points

If `kpath = true`, then the number of points along the first section of the bandstructure plot given by `kpoint_path`. Other sections will have the same density of  $k$ -points.

The default value is 100.

### 11.8.4 character(len=20) :: kpath\_bands\_colour

When `kpath_task=bands`, colour code the energy bands according to the specified quantity.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `spin` Spin projection (in units of  $\hbar/2$ ) along the quantization axis defined by the variables `spin_axis_polar` and `spin_axis_azimuth`, for a spinor calculation
- `none` no colour coding

The default value is `none`.

## 11.9 kslice

### 11.9.1 logical :: kslice

Determines whether to enter the kslice routines.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.9.2 character(len=20) :: kslice\_task

The quantity to plot when `kslice=true`

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `fermi_lines` Lines of intersection between constant-energy surfaces and the slice. The energy level is specified by the keyword `fermi_energy`. Output files:
  - `seedname-kslice-fermi-spn.dat` (data file when `kslice_fermi_lines_colour = spin`)
  - `seedname-bnd_n.dat` (gnuplot data files when `kslice_fermi_lines_colour = none`)
  - `seedname-kslice-coord.dat` (python data files when `kslice_fermi_lines_colour = none`)
  - `seedname-kslice-bands.dat` (python data file when `kslice_fermi_lines_colour = none`)
  - `seedname-kslice-fermi_lines.gnu` (gnuplot script)
  - `seedname-kslice-fermi_lines.py` (python script)
- `curv[+fermi_lines]` Heatmap of the Berry curvature of the occupied states [together with the constant-energy contours]. The unit of Berry curvature is `berry_curv_unit`.  
Output files:
  - `seedname-kslice-coord.dat` (data files)
  - `seedname-kslice-curv.dat` (data file)
  - [`seedname-kslice-bands.dat`] (data file)
  - `seedname-kslice-curv_{x,y,z}[+fermi_lines].py` (python scripts)
- `morb[+fermi_lines]` Heatmap of the  $k$ -space orbital magnetization in  $\text{eV}\cdot\text{\AA}^2$  [together with the constant-energy contours]. Output files:
  - `seedname-kslice-coord.dat` (data files)
  - `seedname-kslice-morb.dat` (data file)
  - [`seedname-kslice-bands.dat`] (data file)
  - `seedname-kslice-morb_{x,y,z}[+fermi_lines].py` (python scripts)

The default value is `fermi_lines`.

Note: When `kslice_fermi_lines_colour = none` the gnuplot scripts draw the  $k$ -slices with a square shape, even when `kslice_b1` and `kslice_b2` below are not at right angles, or do not have equal lengths. (The python scripts draw the slices with the correct parallelogram shape.)

**11.9.3** `real(kind=dp) :: kslice_corner(3)`

Reduced coordinates of the lower-left corner of the slice in k-space.

The default value is (0.0,0.0,0.0)

**11.9.4** `real(kind=dp) :: kslice_b1(3)`

Reduced coordinates of the first reciprocal-space vector defining the slice.

The default value is (1.0,0.0,0.0).

**11.9.5** `real(kind=dp) :: kslice_b2(3)`

Reduced coordinates of the second reciprocal-space vector defining the slice.

The default value is (0.0,1.0,0.0).

**11.9.6** `integer :: kslice_2dkmesh(2)`

Dimensions of the  $k$ -point grid covering the slice. If two integers  $m$   $n$  are given, the slice is sampled on a uniform  $m \times n$  grid. If only one integer  $m$  is given, an  $m \times m$  grid is used.

The default value for `kslice_kmesh` is 50.

**11.9.7** `character(len=20) :: kslice_fermi_lines_colour`

When `kslice_task=fermi_lines` (but not when combined with `curv` or `morb`), colour code the Fermi lines according to the specified quantity.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `spin` Spin projection (in units of  $\hbar/2$ ) along the quantization axis defined by the variables `spin_axis_polar` and `spin_axis_azimuth`, for a spinor calculation
- `none` no colour coding

The default value is `none`.

## 11.10 berry

### 11.10.1 logical :: berry

Determines whether to enter the berry routines.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.10.2 character(len=120) :: berry\_task

The quantity to compute when `berry=true`

The valid options for this parameter are:

- `kubo` Complex optical conductivity and joint density of states. Output files:
  - `seedname-kubo-S_{xx,yy,zz,xy,xz,yz}.dat` (data files). First column: optical frequency  $\hbar\omega$  in eV. Second and third columns: real and imaginary parts of the symmetric conductivity  $\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^S(\hbar\omega) = \sigma_{\beta\alpha}^S(\hbar\omega)$  in S/cm. Six additional columns are present if `spin_decomp = true`.
  - `seedname-kubo-A_{yz,zx,xy}.dat` (data files). First column: optical frequency  $\hbar\omega$  in eV. Second and third columns: real and imaginary parts of the antisymmetric conductivity  $\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^A(\hbar\omega) = -\sigma_{\beta\alpha}^A(\hbar\omega)$  in S/cm. Six additional columns are present if `spin_decomp = true`.
  - `seedname-jdos.dat` (data file). First column: energy difference  $\hbar\omega$  in eV between conduction ( $c$ ) and valence ( $v$ ) states with the same crystal momentum  $\mathbf{k}$ . Second column: joint density of states  $\rho_{cv}(\hbar\omega)$  (number of states per unit cell per unit energy range, in  $\text{eV}^{-1}$ ). Three additional columns are present if `spin_decomp = true`.
- `ahc` Anomalous Hall conductivity, in S/cm. The three independent components  $\sigma_x = \sigma_{yz}$ ,  $\sigma_y = \sigma_{zx}$ , and  $\sigma_z = \sigma_{xy}$  are computed. Output files:
  - `seedname-ahc-fermiscan.dat` (data file). The first column contains the Fermi level  $\varepsilon_F$  in eV, and the following three column the values of  $\sigma_{x,y,z}(\varepsilon_F)$ . This file is written if a range of Fermi energies is specified via `fermi_energy_min` and `fermi_energy_max`. If a single Fermi energy is given, the AHC is printed in `seedname.wpout` only.
- `morb` Orbital magnetisation, in bohr magnetons per cell.
 

Output files:

  - `seedname-morb-fermiscan.dat` (data file). The first column contains the Fermi level  $\varepsilon_F$  in eV, and the following three column the values of  $M_{x,y,z}^{\text{orb}}(\varepsilon_F)$ . This file is written if a range of Fermi energies is specified via `fermi_energy_min` and `fermi_energy_max`. If a single Fermi energy is given,  $M^{\text{orb}}$  is printed in `seedname.wpout` only.

There is no default value.

### 11.10.3 integer :: berry\_kmesh(:)

Overrides the `kmesh` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

#### 11.10.4 `real(kind=dp) :: berry_kmesh_spacing`

Overrides the `kmesh_spacing` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

#### 11.10.5 `integer :: berry_curv_adpt_kmesh`

If a positive integer  $n$  is given and `berry_task=ahc`, an  $n \times n \times n$  mesh is placed around points on the uniform mesh (defined by either `berry_kmesh` or `berry_kmesh_spacing`) where the magnitude of the  $k$ -space Berry curvature exceeds the threshold value specified in `berry_curv_adpt_kmesh_thresh`. This can be used to densify the BZ integration mesh around spikes in the Berry curvature.

The default value is 1.

#### 11.10.6 `real(kind=dp) :: berry_curv_adpt_kmesh_thresh`

Magnitude of the Berry curvature (in units of `berry_curv_unit`) that triggers adaptive mesh refinement when `berry_task=ahc`.

The default value is 100.0.

#### 11.10.7 `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_freq_min`

Lower limit of the frequency range for computing the optical conductivity and JDOS. Units are eV.

The default value 0.0.

#### 11.10.8 `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_freq_max`

Upper limit of the frequency range for computing the optical conductivity and JDOS. Units are eV.

If an inner energy window was specified, the default value is `dis_froz_max-fermi_energy+0.6667`. Otherwise it is the difference between the maximum and the minimum energy eigenvalue stored in `seedname.eig`, plus 0.6667.

#### 11.10.9 `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_freq_step`

Difference between consecutive values of the optical frequency between `kubo_freq_min` and `kubo_freq_max`. Units are eV.

The default value is 0.01.

#### 11.10.10 `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_eigval_max`

Maximum energy eigenvalue of the eigenstates to be included in the evaluation of the optical conductivity and JDOS. Units are eV.

If an inner energy window was specified, the default value is the upper bound of the inner energy window plus 0.6667. Otherwise it is the maximum energy eigenvalue stored in `seedname.eig` plus 0.6667.

**11.10.11** `logical :: kubo_adpt_smr`

Overrides the `adpt_smr` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.10.12** `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_adpt_smr_fac`

Overrides the `adpt_smr_fac` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.10.13** `real(kind=dp) :: kubo_adpt_smr_max`

Overrides the `adpt_smr_max` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.10.14** `logical :: kubo_smr_fixed_en_width`

Overrides the `smr_fixed_en_width` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.10.15** `character(len=120) :: kubo_smr_type`

Overrides the `smr_type` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

## 11.11 BoltzWann

### 11.11.1 logical :: boltzwann

Determines whether to enter the BoltzWann routines.

The default value is false.

### 11.11.2 integer :: boltz\_kmesh(:)

It determines the interpolation  $k$  mesh used to calculate the TDF (from which the transport coefficient are calculated). If `boltz_calc_also_dos` is true, the same  $k$  mesh is used also for the DOS. Overrides the `kmesh` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

### 11.11.3 real(kind=dp) :: boltz\_kmesh\_spacing

Overrides the `kmesh_spacing` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

### 11.11.4 character(len=4) :: boltz\_2d\_dir

For two-dimensional systems, the direction along which the system is non-periodic. It can assume the following values: `x` for a 2D system on the  $yz$  plane, `y` for a 2D system on the  $xz$  plane, `z` for a 2D system on the  $xy$  plane, or `no` for a 3D system with periodicity along all three directions.

This value is used when calculating the Seebeck coefficient, where the electrical conductivity tensor needs to be inverted. If the value is different from zero, only the relevant  $2 \times 2$  sub-block of the electrical conductivity is inverted.

The default value is `no`.

### 11.11.5 real(kind=dp) :: boltz\_relax\_time

The relaxation time to be used for the calculation of the TDF and the transport coefficients.

The units are fs. The default value is 10 fs.

### 11.11.6 real(kind=dp) :: boltz\_mu\_min

Minimum value for the chemical potential  $\mu$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are eV. No default value.

### 11.11.7 real(kind=dp) :: boltz\_mu\_max

Maximum value for the chemical potential  $\mu$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are eV. No default value.

**11.11.8** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_mu_step`

Energy step for the grid of chemical potentials  $\mu$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are eV. No default value.

**11.11.9** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_temp_min`

Minimum value for the temperature  $T$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are K. No default value.

**11.11.10** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_temp_max`

Maximum value for the temperature  $T$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are K. No default value.

**11.11.11** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_temp_step`

Energy step for the grid of temperatures  $T$  for which we want to calculate the transport coefficients.

The units are K. No default value.

**11.11.12** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_tdf_energy_step`

Energy step for the grid of energies for the TDF.

The units are eV. The default value is 0.001 eV.

**11.11.13** `character(len=120) :: boltz_tdf_smr_type`

The type of smearing function to be used for the TDF. The available strings are the same of the global `smr_type` input flag.

The default value is the one given via the `smr_type` input flag (if defined).

**11.11.14** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_tdf_smr_fixed_en_width`

Energy width for the smearing function. Note that for the TDF, a standard (non-adaptive) smearing scheme is used.

The units are eV. The default value is 0 eV. Note that if the width is smaller than twice the energy step `boltz_tdf_energy_step`, the TDF will be unsmeared (thus the default is to have an unsmeared TDF).



**11.11.15** `logical :: boltz_calc_also_dos`

Whether to calculate also the DOS while calculating the TDF.

If one needs also the DOS, it is faster to calculate the DOS using this flag instead of using independently the routines of the `dos` module, since in this way the interpolation on the  $k$  points will be performed only once.

The default value is `false`.

**11.11.16** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_dos_energy_min`

The minimum value for the energy grid for the calculation of the DOS.

The units are eV. The default value is `minval(eigval)-0.6667`, where `minval(eigval)` is the minimum eigenvalue returned by the ab-initio code on the ab-initio `q` mesh.

**11.11.17** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_dos_energy_max`

The maximum value for the energy grid for the calculation of the DOS.

The units are eV. The default value is `maxval(eigval)+0.6667`, where `maxval(eigval)` is the maximum eigenvalue returned by the ab-initio code on the ab-initio `q` mesh.

**11.11.18** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_dos_energy_step`

Energy step for the grid of energies for the DOS.

The units are eV. The default value is 0.001 eV.

**11.11.19** `character(len=120) :: boltz_dos_smr_type`

Overrides the `smr_type` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.11.20** `logical :: boltz_dos_adpt_smr`

Overrides the `adpt_smr` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.11.21** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_dos_adpt_smr_fac`

Overrides the `adpt_smr_fac` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.11.22** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_dos_adpt_smr_max`

Overrides the `adpt_smr_max` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.11.23** `logical :: boltz_dos_smr_fixed_en_width`

Overrides the `smr_fixed_en_width` global variable (see Sec. 11.6).

**11.11.24** `logical :: boltz_bandshift`

Shift all conduction bands by a given amount (defined by `boltz_bandshift_energyshift`).

Note: this flag slightly differs from the global `scissors_shift` flag: with `boltz_bandshift`, an exact rigid shift is applied *after* interpolation; `scissors_shift` applies instead the shift *before* interpolation. As a consequence, results may slightly differ (and this is why we provide both possibilities). Note also that with `scissors_shift` you have to provide the number of valence bands `num_valence_bands`, while with `boltz_bandshift` you should provide the first band to shift `boltz_bandshift_firstband = num_valence_bands+1`.

The default value is `false`.

**11.11.25** `integer :: boltz_bandshift_firstband`

Index of the first conduction band to shift.

That means that all bands with index  $i \geq \text{boltz\_bandshift\_firstband}$  will be shifted by `boltz_bandshift_energyshift` if `boltz_bandshift` is `true`.

The units are eV. No default value; if `boltz_bandshift` is `true`, this flag must be provided.

**11.11.26** `real(kind=dp) :: boltz_bandshift_energyshift`

Energy shift of the conduction bands.

The units are eV. No default value; if `boltz_bandshift` is `true`, this flag must be provided.

**11.12 Generic Band Interpolation****11.12.1** `logical :: geninterp`

Determines whether to enter the Generic Band Interpolation routines.

The default value is `false`.

**11.12.2** `logical :: geninterp_alsofirstder`

Whether to calculate also the first derivatives of the bands at the given  $k$  points.

The default value is `false`.

### 11.12.3 `logical :: geninterp_single_file`

Whether to write a single `seedname_geninterp.dat` file (all I/O is done by the root node); or instead multiple files (one for each node) with names `seedname_geninterp_NNNNN.dat`, where `NNNNN` is the node number. See also the discussion in Sec. 14.1.2 on how to use this flag.

The default value is `true`.



## Chapter 12

# Overview of the berry module

The `berry` module of `postw90` is called by setting `berry = true` and choosing one or more of the available options for `berry_task`. The routines in the `berry` module which compute the  $k$ -space Berry curvature and orbital magnetization are also called when `kpath = true` and `kpath_task = {curv,morb}`, or when `kslice = true` and `kslice_task = {curv,morb}`.

### 12.1 Background: Berry connection and curvature

The Berry connection is defined in terms of the cell-periodic Bloch states  $|u_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle = e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}|\psi_{n\mathbf{k}}\rangle$  as

$$\mathbf{A}_n(\mathbf{k}) = \langle u_{n\mathbf{k}} | i \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} | u_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle, \quad (12.1)$$

and the Berry curvature is the curl of the connection,

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}_n(\mathbf{k}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} \times \mathbf{A}_n(\mathbf{k}) = -\text{Im} \langle \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} u_{n\mathbf{k}} | \times | \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} u_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle. \quad (12.2)$$

These two quantities play a central role in the description of several electronic properties of crystals [10]. In the following we will work with a matrix generalization of the Berry connection,

$$\mathbf{A}_{nm}(\mathbf{k}) = \langle u_{n\mathbf{k}} | i \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} | u_{m\mathbf{k}} \rangle = \mathbf{A}_{mn}^*(\mathbf{k}), \quad (12.3)$$

and write the curvature as an antisymmetric tensor,

$$\Omega_{n,\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}) = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \Omega_{n,\gamma}(\mathbf{k}) = -2\text{Im} \langle \nabla_{k_\alpha} u_{n\mathbf{k}} | \nabla_{k_\beta} u_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle. \quad (12.4)$$

### 12.2 `berry_task=kubo`: optical conductivity and joint density of states

The Kubo-Greenwood formula for the optical conductivity of a crystal in the independent-particle approximation reads

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(\hbar\omega) = \frac{ie^2\hbar}{N_k\Omega_c} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{n,m} \frac{f_{m\mathbf{k}} - f_{n\mathbf{k}}}{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}} \frac{\langle \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} | v_\alpha | \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} \rangle \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | v_\beta | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle}{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - (\hbar\omega + i\eta)}. \quad (12.5)$$

Indices  $\alpha, \beta$  denote Cartesian directions,  $\Omega_c$  is the cell volume,  $N_k$  is the number of  $k$ -points used for sampling the Brillouin zone, and  $f_{n\mathbf{k}} = f(\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}})$  is the Fermi-Dirac distribution function.  $\hbar\omega$  is the optical frequency, and  $\eta > 0$  is an adjustable smearing parameter with units of energy.

The off-diagonal velocity matrix elements can be expressed in terms of the connection matrix [11],

$$\langle \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} | \mathbf{v} | \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar} (\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}) \mathbf{A}_{nm}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (m \neq n). \quad (12.6)$$

The conductivity becomes

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(\hbar\omega) = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sigma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha\beta}(\hbar\omega) \quad (12.7)$$

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha\beta}(\hbar\omega) = \frac{ie^2}{\hbar\Omega_c} \sum_{n,m} (f_{m\mathbf{k}} - f_{n\mathbf{k}}) \frac{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}}{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - (\hbar\omega + i\eta)} A_{nm,\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) A_{mn,\beta}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (12.8)$$

Let us decompose it into Hermitian (dissipative) and anti-Hermitian (reactive) parts. Note that

$$\bar{\delta}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon - i\eta} \right], \quad (12.9)$$

where  $\bar{\delta}$  denotes a ‘‘broadened’’ delta-function. Using this identity we find for the Hermitian part

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha\beta}^{\text{H}}(\hbar\omega) = -\frac{\pi e^2}{\hbar\Omega_c} \sum_{n,m} (f_{m\mathbf{k}} - f_{n\mathbf{k}}) (\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}) A_{nm,\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) A_{mn,\beta}(\mathbf{k}) \bar{\delta}(\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega). \quad (12.10)$$

Improved numerical accuracy can be achieved by replacing the Lorentzian (12.9) with a Gaussian, or other shapes. The analytical form of  $\bar{\delta}(\varepsilon)$  is controlled by the keyword `[kubo_]smr_type`.

The anti-Hermitian part of Eq. (12.8) is given by

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}}(\hbar\omega) = \frac{ie^2}{\hbar\Omega_c} \sum_{n,m} (f_{m\mathbf{k}} - f_{n\mathbf{k}}) \text{Re} \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}}{\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - (\hbar\omega + i\eta)} \right] A_{nm,\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) A_{mn,\beta}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (12.11)$$

Finally the joint density of states is

$$\rho_{cv}(\hbar\omega) = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{n,m} f_{n\mathbf{k}} (1 - f_{m\mathbf{k}}) \bar{\delta}(\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega). \quad (12.12)$$

Equations (12.9–12.12) contain the parameter  $\eta$ , whose value can be chosen using the keyword `[kubo_]smr_fixed_en_width`. Better results can often be achieved by adjusting the value of  $\eta$  for each pair of states, i.e.,  $\eta \rightarrow \eta_{nm\mathbf{k}}$ . This is done as follows (see description of the keyword `adpt_smr_fac`)

$$\eta_{nm\mathbf{k}} = \alpha |\nabla_{\mathbf{k}}(\varepsilon_{m\mathbf{k}} - \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}})| \Delta k. \quad (12.13)$$

The energy eigenvalues  $\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}$ , band velocities  $\nabla_{\mathbf{k}}\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}$ , and off-diagonal Berry connection  $\mathbf{A}_{nm}(\mathbf{k})$  entering the previous four equations are evaluated over a  $k$ -point grid by Wannier interpolation, as described in Refs. [9, 12]. After averaging over the Brillouin zone, the Hermitian and anti-Hermitian parts of the conductivity are assembled into the symmetric and antisymmetric tensors

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{S}} = \text{Re}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{H}} + i\text{Im}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}} \quad (12.14)$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{A}} = \text{Re}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}} + i\text{Im}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{H}}, \quad (12.15)$$

whose independent components are written as a function of frequency onto nine separate files.

### 12.3 berry\_task=ahc: anomalous Hall conductivity

The antisymmetric tensor  $\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^A$  is odd under time reversal, and therefore vanishes in non-magnetic systems, while in ferromagnets with spin-orbit coupling it is generally nonzero. The imaginary part  $\text{Im}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^H$  describes magnetic circular dichroism, and vanishes as  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ . The real part  $\text{Re}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}}$  describes the anomalous Hall conductivity (AHC), and remains finite in the static limit.

The intrinsic dc AHC is obtained by setting  $\eta = 0$  and  $\omega = 0$  in Eq. (12.11). The contribution from point  $\mathbf{k}$  in the Brillouin zone is

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}}(0) = \frac{2e^2}{\hbar\Omega_c} \sum_{n,m} f_{n\mathbf{k}}(1 - f_{m\mathbf{k}}) \text{Im} \langle \nabla_{k_\alpha} u_{n\mathbf{k}} | u_{m\mathbf{k}} \rangle \langle u_{m\mathbf{k}} | \nabla_{k_\beta} u_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle, \quad (12.16)$$

where we replaced  $f_{n\mathbf{k}} - f_{m\mathbf{k}}$  with  $f_{n\mathbf{k}}(1 - f_{m\mathbf{k}}) - f_{m\mathbf{k}}(1 - f_{n\mathbf{k}})$ .

This expression is not the most convenient for *ab initio* calculations, as the sums run over the complete set of occupied and empty states. In practice the sum over empty states can be truncated, but a relatively large number should be retained to obtain accurate results. Using the resolution of the identity  $1 = \sum_m |u_{m\mathbf{k}}\rangle \langle u_{m\mathbf{k}}|$  and noting that the term  $\sum_{n,m} f_{n\mathbf{k}} f_{m\mathbf{k}}(\dots)$  vanishes identically, we arrive at the celebrated formula for the intrinsic AHC in terms of the Berry curvature,

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\text{AH}}(0) = \frac{e^2}{\hbar} \frac{1}{N_k \Omega_c} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (-1) \Omega_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}), \quad (12.17)$$

$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_n f_{n\mathbf{k}} \Omega_{n,\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (12.18)$$

Note that only *occupied* states enter this expression. Once we have a set of Wannier functions spanning the valence bands (together with a few low-lying conduction bands, typically) Eq. (12.17) can be evaluated by Wannier interpolation as described in Refs. [9, 13], with no truncation involved.

### 12.4 berry\_task=morb: orbital magnetization

The ground-state orbital magnetization of a crystal is given by [10, 14]

$$\mathbf{M}^{\text{orb}} = \frac{e}{\hbar} \frac{1}{N_k \Omega_c} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{M}^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{k}), \quad (12.19)$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_n \frac{1}{2} f_{n\mathbf{k}} \text{Im} \langle \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} u_{n\mathbf{k}} | \times (H_{\mathbf{k}} + \varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}} - 2\varepsilon_F) | \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} u_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle, \quad (12.20)$$

where  $\varepsilon_F$  is the Fermi energy. The Wannier-interpolation calculation is described in Ref. [13]. Note that the definition of  $\mathbf{M}^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{k})$  used here differs by a factor of  $-1/2$  from the one in Eq. (97) and Fig. 2 of that work.

### 12.5 Needed matrix elements

All the quantities entering the formulas for the optical conductivity and AHC can be calculated by Wannier interpolation once the Hamiltonian and position matrix elements  $\langle \mathbf{0}n | H | \mathbf{R}m \rangle$  and  $\langle \mathbf{0}n | \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{R}m \rangle$  are known [9, 12]. Those matrix elements are readily available at the end of a standard MLWF

calculation with `wannier90`. In particular,  $\langle \mathbf{0}n|\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{R}m\rangle$  can be calculated by Fourier transforming the overlap matrices in Eq. (1.7),

$$\langle u_{n\mathbf{k}}|u_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}}\rangle.$$

Further Wannier matrix elements are needed for the orbital magnetization [13]. In order to calculate them using Fourier transforms, one more piece of information must be taken from the *k*-space *ab-initio* calculation, namely, the matrices

$$\langle u_{n\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_1}|H_{\mathbf{k}}|u_{m\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{b}_2}\rangle$$

over the *ab-initio* *k*-point mesh [13]. These are evaluated by `pw2wannier90`, the interface routine between `pwscf` and `wannier90`, by adding to the input file `seedname.pw2wan` the line

```
write_uHu = .true.
```



## Chapter 13

# Electronic transport calculations with the BoltzWann module

By setting `boltzwann = TRUE`, `postw90` will call the `BoltzWann` routines to calculate some transport coefficients using the Boltzmann transport equation in the relaxation time approximation.

In particular, the transport coefficients that are calculated are: the electrical conductivity  $\sigma$ , the Seebeck coefficient  $\mathbf{S}$  and the coefficient  $\mathbf{K}$  (defined below; it is the main ingredient of the thermal conductivity).

The list of parameters of the `BoltzWann` module are summarized in Table 11.6. An example of a Boltzmann transport calculation can be found in the `wannier90` Tutorial.

**Note:** By default, the code assumes to be working with a 3D bulk material, with periodicity along all three spatial directions. If you are interested in studying 2D systems, set the correct value for the `boltz_2d_dir` variable (see Sec. 11.11.4 for the documentation). This is important for the evaluation of the Seebeck coefficient.

Please cite the following paper [15] when publishing results obtained using the `BoltzWann` module:

G. Pizzi, D. Volja, B. Kozinsky, M. Fornari, and N. Marzari,  
*BoltzWann: A code for the evaluation of thermoelectric and electronic transport properties with a maximally-localized Wannier functions basis*,  
Comp. Phys. Comm. 185, 422 (2014), DOI:10.1016/j.cpc.2013.09.015.

### 13.1 Theory

The theory of the electronic transport using the Boltzmann transport equations can be found for instance in Refs. [16–18]. Here we briefly summarize only the main results.

The current density  $\mathbf{J}$  and the heat current (or energy flux density)  $\mathbf{J}_Q$  can be written, respectively, as

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{S}\nabla T) \quad (13.1)$$

$$\mathbf{J}_Q = T\sigma\mathbf{SE} - \mathbf{K}\nabla T, \quad (13.2)$$

where the electrical conductivity  $\sigma$ , the Seebeck coefficient  $\mathbf{S}$  and  $\mathbf{K}$  are  $3 \times 3$  tensors, in general.

Note: the thermal conductivity  $\kappa$  (actually, the electronic part of the thermal conductivity), which is defined as the heat current per unit of temperature gradient in open-circuit experiments (i.e., with  $\mathbf{J} = 0$ ) is not precisely  $\mathbf{K}$ , but  $\kappa = \mathbf{K} - \mathbf{S}\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{S}T$  (see for instance Eq. (7.89) of Ref. [16] or Eq. (XI-57b) of Ref. [17]). The thermal conductivity  $\kappa$  can be then calculated from the  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ,  $\mathbf{S}$  and  $\mathbf{K}$  tensors output by the code.

These quantities depend on the value of the chemical potential  $\mu$  and on the temperature  $T$ , and can be calculated as follows:

$$[\boldsymbol{\sigma}]_{ij}(\mu, T) = e^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\varepsilon \left( -\frac{\partial f(\varepsilon, \mu, T)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) \Sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon), \quad (13.3)$$

$$[\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{S}]_{ij}(\mu, T) = \frac{e}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\varepsilon \left( -\frac{\partial f(\varepsilon, \mu, T)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) (\varepsilon - \mu) \Sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon), \quad (13.4)$$

$$[\mathbf{K}]_{ij}(\mu, T) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\varepsilon \left( -\frac{\partial f(\varepsilon, \mu, T)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right) (\varepsilon - \mu)^2 \Sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon), \quad (13.5)$$

where  $[\boldsymbol{\sigma}\mathbf{S}]$  denotes the product of the two tensors  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$  and  $\mathbf{S}$ ,  $f(\varepsilon, \mu, T)$  is the usual Fermi–Dirac distribution function

$$f(\varepsilon, \mu, T) = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon - \mu)/k_B T} + 1}$$

and  $\Sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon)$  is the Transport Distribution Function (TDF) tensor, defined as

$$\Sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{n, \mathbf{k}} v_i(n, \mathbf{k}) v_j(n, \mathbf{k}) \tau(n, \mathbf{k}) \delta(\varepsilon - E_{n, \mathbf{k}}).$$

In the above formula, the sum is over all bands  $n$  and all states  $\mathbf{k}$  (including spin, even if the spin index is not explicitly written here).  $E_{n, \mathbf{k}}$  is the energy of the  $n$ -th band at  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $v_i(n, \mathbf{k})$  is the  $i$ -th component of the band velocity at  $(n, \mathbf{k})$ ,  $\delta$  is the Dirac’s delta function,  $V$  is the cell volume, and finally  $\tau$  is the relaxation time. In the *relaxation-time approximation* adopted here,  $\tau$  is assumed as a constant, i.e., it is independent of  $n$  and  $\mathbf{k}$  and its value (in fs) is read from the input variable `boltz_relax_time`.

## 13.2 Files

### 13.2.1 seedname\_boltzdos.dat

OUTPUT. Written by `postw90` if `boltz_calc_also_dos` is `true`. Note that even if there are other general routines in `postw90` which specifically calculate the DOS, it may be convenient to use the routines in `BoltzWann` setting `boltz_calc_also_dos = true` if one must also calculate the transport coefficients. In this way, the (time-demanding) band interpolation on the  $k$  mesh is performed only once, resulting in a much shorter execution time.

The first lines are comments (starting with `#` characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each energy  $\varepsilon$  on the grid, containing a number of columns. The first column is the energy  $\varepsilon$ . The following is the DOS at the given energy  $\varepsilon$ . The DOS can either be calculated using the adaptive smearing scheme<sup>1</sup> if `boltz_dos_adpt_smr` is `true`, or using a “standard” fixed smearing, whose type and value are defined by `boltz_dos_smr_type` and `boltz_dos_smr_fixed_en_width`, respectively.

<sup>1</sup>Note that in `BoltzWann` the adaptive (energy) smearing scheme also implements a simple adaptive  $k$ -mesh scheme: if at any given  $k$  point one of the band gradients is zero, then that  $k$  point is replaced by 8 neighboring  $k$  points. Thus, the final results for the DOS may be slightly different with respect to that given by the `dos` module.

If spin decomposition is required (input flag `spin_decomp`), further columns are printed, with the spin-up projection of the DOS, followed by spin-down projection.

### 13.2.2 seedname\_tdf.dat

OUTPUT. This file contains the Transport Distribution Function (TDF) tensor  $\Sigma$  on a grid of energies.

The first lines are comments (starting with `#` characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each energy  $\varepsilon$  on the grid, containing a number of columns. The first is the energy  $\varepsilon$ , the followings are the components of  $\Sigma(\varepsilon)$  in the following order:  $\Sigma_{xx}$ ,  $\Sigma_{xy}$ ,  $\Sigma_{yy}$ ,  $\Sigma_{xz}$ ,  $\Sigma_{yz}$ ,  $\Sigma_{zz}$ . If spin decomposition is required (input flag `spin_decomp`), 12 further columns are provided, with the 6 components of  $\Sigma$  for the spin up, followed by those for the spin down.

The energy  $\varepsilon$  is in eV, while  $\Sigma$  is in  $\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{\text{eV} \cdot \text{fs}}{\text{\AA}}$ .

### 13.2.3 seedname\_elcond.dat

OUTPUT. This file contains the electrical conductivity tensor  $\sigma$  on the grid of  $T$  and  $\mu$  points.

The first lines are comments (starting with `#` characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each  $(\mu, T)$  pair, containing 8 columns, which are respectively:  $\mu$ ,  $T$ ,  $\sigma_{xx}$ ,  $\sigma_{xy}$ ,  $\sigma_{yy}$ ,  $\sigma_{xz}$ ,  $\sigma_{yz}$ ,  $\sigma_{zz}$ . (The tensor is symmetric).

The chemical potential is in eV, the temperature is in K, and the components of the electrical conductivity tensor are in SI units, i.e. in  $1/\Omega/\text{m}$ .

### 13.2.4 seedname\_sigmas.dat

OUTPUT. This file contains the tensor  $\sigma\mathbf{S}$ , i.e. the product of the electrical conductivity tensor and of the Seebeck coefficient as defined by Eq. (13.4), on the grid of  $T$  and  $\mu$  points.

The first lines are comments (starting with `#` characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each  $(\mu, T)$  pair, containing 8 columns, which are respectively:  $\mu$ ,  $T$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{xx}$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{xy}$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{yy}$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{xz}$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{yz}$ ,  $(\sigma S)_{zz}$ . (The tensor is symmetric).

The chemical potential is in eV, the temperature is in K, and the components of the tensor are in SI units, i.e. in  $\text{A}/\text{m}/\text{K}$ .

### 13.2.5 seedname\_seebeck.dat

OUTPUT. This file contains the Seebeck tensor  $\mathbf{S}$  on the grid of  $T$  and  $\mu$  points.

Note that in the code the Seebeck coefficient is defined as zero when the determinant of the electrical conductivity  $\sigma$  is zero. If there is at least one  $(\mu, T)$  pair for which  $\det \sigma = 0$ , a warning is issued on the output file.

The first lines are comments (starting with `#` characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each  $(\mu, T)$  pair, containing 11 columns, which are respectively:  $\mu$ ,  $T$ ,  $S_{xx}$ ,  $S_{xy}$ ,  $S_{xz}$ ,  $S_{yx}$ ,  $S_{yy}$ ,  $S_{yz}$ ,  $S_{zx}$ ,  $S_{zy}$ ,  $S_{zz}$ .

NOTE: therefore, the format of the columns of this file is different from the other three files (elcond, sigmas and kappa)!

The chemical potential is in eV, the temperature is in K, and the components of the Seebeck tensor are in SI units, i.e. in V/K.

### 13.2.6 seedname\_kappa.dat

OUTPUT. This file contains the tensor  $\mathbf{K}$  defined in Sec. 13.1 on the grid of  $T$  and  $\mu$  points.

The first lines are comments (starting with # characters) which describe the content of the file. Then, there is a line for each  $(\mu, T)$  pair, containing 8 columns, which are respectively:  $\mu$ ,  $T$ ,  $K_{xx}$ ,  $K_{xy}$ ,  $K_{yy}$ ,  $K_{xz}$ ,  $K_{yz}$ ,  $K_{zz}$ . (The tensor is symmetric).

The chemical potential is in eV, the temperature is in K, and the components of the  $\mathbf{K}$  tensor are the SI units for the thermal conductivity, i.e. in W/m/K.

# Chapter 14

## Generic Band interpolation

By setting `geninterp = TRUE`, `postw90` will calculate the band energies (and possibly the band derivatives, if also `geninterp_alsofirstder` is set to `TRUE`) on a generic list of  $k$  points provided by the user.

The list of parameters of the Generic Band Interpolation module are summarized in Table 11.7. The list of input  $k$  points for which the band have to be calculated is read from the file named `seedname_geninterp.kpt`. The format of this file is described below.

Note also that you might want to activate the flag `use_ws_distance=.true.` to improve the interpolation results. For an explanation, see Chapter 9.

### 14.1 Files

#### 14.1.1 `seedname_geninterp.kpt`

INPUT. Read by `postw90` if `geninterp` is `true`.

The first line is a comment (its maximum allowed length is 500 characters).

The second line must contain `crystal` (or `frac`) if the  $k$ -point coordinates are given in crystallographic units, i.e., in fractional units with respect to the primitive reciprocal lattice vectors. Otherwise, it must contain `cart` (or `abs`) if instead the  $k$ -point coordinates are given in absolute coordinates (in units of  $1/\text{\AA}$ ) along the  $k_x$ ,  $k_y$  and  $k_z$  axes.

*Note on units:* In the case of absolute coordinates, if  $a_{lat}$  is the lattice constant expressed in angstrom, and you want to represent for instance the point  $X = \frac{2\pi}{a_{lat}}[0.5, 0, 0]$ , then you have to input for its  $x$  coordinate  $k_x = 0.5 * 2 * \pi / a_{lat}$ . As a practical example, if  $a_{lat} = 4\text{\AA}$ , then  $k_x = 0.78539816339745$  in absolute coordinates in units of  $1/\text{\AA}$ .

The third line must contain the number  $n$  of following  $k$  points.

The following  $n$  lines must contain the list of  $k$  points in the format

```
kpointidx k1 k2 k3
```

where `kpointidx` is an integer identifying the given  $k$  point, and `k1`, `k2` and `k3` are the three coordinates of the  $k$  points in the chosen units.

### 14.1.2 seedname\_geninterp.dat or seedname\_geninterp\_NNNNN.dat

OUTPUT. This file/these files contain the interpolated band energies (and also the band velocities if the input flag `geninterp_alsofirstder` is `true`).

If the flag `geninterp_single_file` is `true`, then a single file `seedname_geninterp.dat` is written by the code at the end of the calculation. If instead one sets `geninterp_single_file` to `false`, each process writes its own output file, named `seedname_geninterp_00000.dat`, `seedname_geninterp_00001.dat`, ...

This flag is useful when one wants to parallelize the calculation on many nodes, and it should be used especially for systems with a small number of Wannier functions, when one wants to compute the bands on a large number of  $k$  points (if the flag `geninterp_single_file` is `true`, instead, all the I/O is made by the root node, which is a significant bottleneck).

**Important!** The files are not deleted before the start of a calculation, but only the relevant files are overwritten. Therefore, if one first performs a calculation and then a second one with a smaller number of processors, care is needed to avoid to mix the results of the older calculations with those of the new one. In case of doubt, either check the date stamp in the first line of the `seedname_geninterp_*.dat` files, or simply delete the `seedname_geninterp_*.dat` files before starting the new calculation.

To join the files, one can simply use the following command:

```
cat seedname_geninterp_*.dat > seedname_geninterp.dat
```

or, if one wants to remove the comment lines:

```
rm seedname_geninterp.dat
for i in seedname_geninterp_*.dat ; do grep -v \# "$i" >> \
seedname_geninterp.dat ; done
```

The first few lines of each files are comments (starting with `#`), containing a datestamp, the comment line as it is read from the input file, and a header. The following lines contain the band energies (and derivatives) for each band and  $k$  point (the energy index runs faster than the  $k$ -point index). For each of these lines, the first four columns contain the  $k$ -point index as provided in the input, and the  $k$  coordinates (always in absolute coordinates, in units of  $1/\text{\AA}$ ). The fifth column contains the band energy.

If `geninterp_alsofirstder` is `true`, three further columns are printed, containing the three first derivatives of the bands along the  $k_x$ ,  $k_y$  and  $k_z$  directions.

The  $k$  point coordinates are in units of  $1/\text{\AA}$ , the band energy is in eV.

## Part IV

# Appendices





# Appendix A

## Utilities

The `wannier90` code is shipped with a few utility programs that may be useful in some occasions. In this chapter, we describe their use.

### A.1 `kmesh.pl`

The `wannier90` code requires the definition of a full Monkhorst–Pack grid of  $k$  points. In the input file the size of this mesh is given by means of the `mp_grid` variable. E.g., setting

```
mp_grid = 4 4 4
```

tells `wannier90` that we want to use a  $4 \times 4 \times 4$   $k$  grid.

One has then to specify (inside the `kpoints` block in the `seedname.win` file) the list of  $k$  points of the grid. Here, the `kmesh.pl` Perl script becomes useful, being able to generate the required list.

The script can be found in the `utility` directory of the `wannier90` distribution. To use it, simply type:

```
./kmesh.pl nx ny nz
```

where `nx`, `ny` and `nz` define the size of the Monkhorst–Pack grid that we want to use (for instance, in the above example of the  $4 \times 4 \times 4$   $k$  grid, `nx=ny=nz=4`).

This produces on output the list of  $k$  points in Quantum Espresso format, where (apart from a header) the first three columns of each line are the  $k$  coordinates, and the fourth column is the weight of each  $k$  point. This list can be used to create the input file for the ab-initio `nscf` calculation.

If one wants instead to generate the list of the  $k$  coordinates without the weight (in order to copy and paste the output inside the `seedname.win` file), one simply has to provide a fourth argument on the command line. For instance, for a  $4 \times 4 \times 4$   $k$  grid, use

```
./kmesh.pl 4 4 4 wannier
```

and then copy the output inside the `kpoints` block in the `seedname.win` file.

We suggest to always use this utility to generate the  $k$  grids. This allows to provide the  $k$  point coordinates with the accuracy required by `wannier90`, and moreover it makes sure that the  $k$  grid used in the ab-initio code and in `wannier90` are the same.

## A.2 `w90chk2chk.x`

During the calculation of the Wannier functions, `wannier90` produces a `.chk` file that contains some information to restart the calculation.

This file is also required by the `postw90` code. In particular, the `postw90` code requires at least the `.chk` file, the `.win` input file, and (almost always) the `.eig` file. Specific modules may require further files: see the documentation of each module.

However, the `.chk` file is written in a machine-dependent format. If one wants to run `wannier90` on a machine, and then continue the calculation with `postw90` on a different machine (or with `postw90` compiled with a different compiler), the file has to be converted first in a machine-independent “formatted” format on the first machine, and then converted back on the second machine.

To this aim, use the `w90chk2chk.x` executable. Note that this executable is not compiled by default: you can obtain it by executing

```
make w90chk2chk
```

in the main `wannier90` directory.

A typical use is the following:

1. Calculate the Wannier functions with `wannier90`
2. At the end of the calculation you will find a `seedname.chk` file. Run (in the folder with this file) the command

```
w90chk2chk.x -export seedname
```

or equivalently

```
w90chk2chk.x -u2f seedname
```

(replacing `seedname` with the seedname of your calculation).

This command reads the `seedname.chk` file and creates a formatted file `seedname.chk.fmt` that is safe to be transferred between different machines.

3. Copy the `seedname.chk.fmt` file (together with the `seedname.win` and `seedname.eig` files) on the machine on which you want to run `postw90`.
4. On this second machine (after having compiled `w90chk2chk.x`) run

```
w90chk2chk.x -import seedname
```

or equivalently

```
w90chk2chk.x -f2u seedname
```

This command reads the `seedname.chk.fmt` file and creates an unformatted file `seedname.chk` ready to be used by `postw90`.

5. Run the `postw90` code.

### A.3 PL\_assessment

The function of this utility is to assess the length of a principal layer (in the context of a Landauer-Buttiker quantum conductance calculation) of a periodic system using a calculation on a single unit cell with a dense k-point mesh.

The utility requires the real-space Hamiltonian in the MLWF basis, `seedname_hr.dat`.

The `seedname_hr.dat` file should be copied to a directory containing executable for the utility. Within that directory, run:

```
\$> ./PL_assess.x nk1 nk2 nk3 num_wann
```

where:

`nk1` is the number of k-points in x-direction `nk2` is the number of k-points in y-direction `nk3` is the number of k-points in z-direction `num_wann` is the number of wannier functions of your system

e.g.,

```
\$> ./PL_assess.x 1 1 20 16
```

Note that the current implementation only allows for a single k-point in the direction transverse to the transport direction.

When prompted, enter the seedname.

The programme will return an output file `seedname_pl.dat`, containing four columns

1. Unit cell number,  $R$
2. Average 'on-site' matrix element between MLWFs in the home unit cell, and the unit cell  $R$  lattice vectors away
3. Standard deviation of the quantity in (2)
4. Maximum absolute value in (2)

### A.4 w90vdw

This utility provides an implementation of a method for calculating van der Waals energies based on the idea of density decomposition via MLWFs.

For theoretical details, please see the following publication and references therein:

Lampros Andrinopoulos, Nicholas D. M. Hine and Arash A. Mostofi, “Calculating dispersion interactions using maximally localized Wannier functions”, *J. Chem. Phys.* **135**, 154105 (2011).

For further details of this program, please see the documentation in `utility/w90vdw/doc/` and the related examples in `utility/w90vdw/examples/`.

## A.5 w90pov

An utility to create Pov files (to render the Wannier functions using the PovRay utility) is provided inside `utility/w90pov`.

Please refer to the documentation inside `utility/w90pov/doc` for more information.

## A.6 k\_mapper.py

The `wannier90` code requires the definition of a full Monkhorst–Pack grid of  $\mathbf{k}$ -vectors, which can be obtained by means of the `kmesh.pl` utility. In order to perform a GW calculation with the Yambo code, you need to perform a `nscf` calculation on a grid in the irreducible BZ. Moreover, you may need a finer grid to converge the GW calculation than what you need to interpolate the band structure. The `k_mapper.py` tools helps in finding the  $\mathbf{k}$ -vectors indexes of a full grid needed for interpolation into the reduced grid needed for the GW calculation with Yambo.

Within the `/utility` folder type:

```
./k_mapper.py nx ny nz "path_of_the_QE_nscf_output_file_given_to_Yambo"
```

## A.7 gw2wannier90.py

This utility allows to sort in energy the input data of `wannier90` (e.g. overlap matrices and energy eigenvalues). `gw2wannier90.py` allows to use `wannier90` at the  $G_0W_0$  level, where quasi-particle corrections can change the energy ordering of eigenvalues (Some `wannier90` modules require states to be ordered in energy).

Within the work directory type: `./gw2wannier90.py seedname options`

NB: Binary files are supported, though not recommended.

# Appendix B

## Frequently Asked Questions

### B.1 General Questions

#### B.1.1 What is wannier90?

wannier90 is a computer package, written in Fortran90, for obtaining maximally-localised Wannier functions, using them to calculate bandstructures, Fermi surfaces, dielectric properties, sparse Hamiltonians and many things besides.

#### B.1.2 Where can I get wannier90?

The most recent release of wannier90 is always available on our website <http://www.wannier.org>.

#### B.1.3 Where can I get the most recent information about wannier90?

The latest news about wannier90 can be followed on our website <http://www.wannier.org>.

#### B.1.4 Is wannier90 free?

Yes! wannier90 is available for use free-of-charge under the GNU General Public Licence. See the file LICENSE that comes with the wannier90 distribution or the GNU homepage at <http://www.gnu.org>.

### B.2 Getting Help

#### B.2.1 Is there a Tutorial available for wannier90?

Yes! The examples directory of the wannier90 distribution contains input files for a number of tutorial calculations. The doc directory contains the accompanying tutorial handout.

## B.2.2 Where do I get support for wannier90?

There are a number of options:

1. The `wannier90` User Guide, available in the `doc` directory of the distribution, and from the webpage ([http://www.wannier.org/user\\_guide.html](http://www.wannier.org/user_guide.html))
2. The `wannier90` webpage for the most recent announcements (<http://www.wannier.org>)
3. The `wannier90` mailing list (see <http://www.wannier.org/forum.html>)

## B.2.3 Is there a mailing list for wannier90?

Yes! You need to register: go to <http://www.wannier.org/forum.html> and follow the instructions.

## B.3 Providing Help: Finding and Reporting Bugs

### B.3.1 I think I found a bug. How do I report it?

- Check and double-check. Make sure it's a bug.
- Check that it is a bug in `wannier90` and not a bug in the software interfaced to `wannier90`.
- Check that you're using the latest version of `wannier90`.
- Send us an email. Make sure to describe the problem and to attach all input and output files relating to the problem that you have found.

### B.3.2 I have got an idea! How do I report a wish?

We're always happy to listen to suggestions. Email your idea to the `wannier90` developers.

### B.3.3 I want to help! How can I contribute to wannier90?

Great! There's always plenty of functionality to add. Email us to let us know about the functionality you'd like to contribute.

### B.3.4 I like wannier90! Should I donate anything to its authors?

Our Swiss bank account number is... just kidding! There is no need to donate anything, please just cite our paper in any publications that arise from your use of `wannier90`:

[ref] A. A. Mostofi, J. R. Yates, G. Pizzi, Y.-S. Lee, I. Souza, D. Vanderbilt and N. Marzari, An updated version of `wannier90`: A Tool for Obtaining Maximally-Localised Wannier Functions, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **185**, 2309 (2014)  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2014.05.003>

## B.4 Installation

### B.4.1 How do I install wannier90?

Follow the instructions in the file `README.install` in the main directory of the `wannier90` distribution.

### B.4.2 Are there wannier90 binaries available?

Not at present.

### B.4.3 Is there anything else I need?

Yes. `wannier90` works on top of an electronic structure calculation.

At the time of writing there are public, fully functioning, interfaces between `wannier90` and PWSCF, ABINIT (<http://www.abinit.org>), SIESTA (<http://www.icmab.es/siesta/>), VASP (<https://www.vasp.at>), WIEN2K (<http://www.wien2k.at>), FLEUR (<http://www.fleur.de>), OPENMX (<http://www.openmx-square.org/>), GPAW (<https://wiki.fysik.dtu.dk/gpaw/>).

To use `wannier90` in combination with PWSCF code (a plane-wave, pseudopotential, density-functional theory code, which is part of the `quantum-espresso` package) you will need to download PWSCF from the webpage <http://www.quantum-espresso.org>. Then compile PWSCF and the `wannier90` interface program `pw2wannier90`. For instructions, please refer to the documentation that comes with the `quantum-espresso` distribution.

For examples of how to use PWSCF and `wannier90` in conjunction with each other, see the `wannier90` Tutorial.





# Bibliography

- [1] N. Marzari and D. Vanderbilt, Phys. Rev. B **56**, 12847 (1997).
- [2] I. Souza, N. Marzari, and D. Vanderbilt, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 035109 (2001).
- [3] A. A. Mostofi, J. R. Yates, Y.-S. Lee, I. Souza, D. Vanderbilt, and N. Marzari, Comput. Phys. Commun. **178**, 685 (2008).
- [4] D. Vanderbilt, Phys. Rev. B **41**, 7892 (1990).
- [5] M. Posternak, A. Baldereschi, S. Massidda, and N. Marzari, Phys. Rev. B **65**, 184422 (2002).
- [6] F. Gygi, J. L. Fattebert, and E. Schwegler, Comput. Phys. Commun. **155**, 1 (2003).
- [7] R. Sakuma, Phys. Rev. B **87**, 235109 (2013).
- [8] M. B. Nardelli, Phys. Rev. B **60**, 7828 (1999).
- [9] X. Wang, J. R. Yates, I. Souza, and D. Vanderbilt, Phys. Rev. B **74**, 195118 (2006).
- [10] D. Xiao, M.-C. Chang, and Q. Niu, Rev. Mod. Phys. **82**, 1959 (2010).
- [11] E. I. Blount, Solid State Physics **13**, 305 (1962).
- [12] J. R. Yates, X. Wang, D. Vanderbilt, and I. Souza, Phys. Rev. B **75**, 195121 (2007).
- [13] M. G. Lopez, D. Vanderbilt, T. Thonhauser, and I. Souza, Phys. Rev. B **85**, 014435 (2012).
- [14] D. Ceresoli, T. Thonhauser, D. Vanderbilt, and R. Resta, Phys. Rev. B **74**, 024408 (2006).
- [15] G. Pizzi, D. Volja, B. Kozinsky, M. Fornari, and N. Marzari, Comput. Phys. Commun. **185**, 422 (2014).
- [16] J. Ziman, *Principles of the Theory of Solids*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge University Press, 1972).
- [17] G. Grosso and G. P. Parravicini, *Solid State Physics* (Academic Press, 2000).
- [18] G. D. Mahan, in *Intern. Tables for Crystallography*, Vol. D (2006) Chap. 1.8, p. 7828.