

# Wien2k tutorials

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## Today, I will talk about :

- Structure and how to run the wien2k code
- Research strategies using first principle code
- Results of wien2k for two examples MnO and FeSe

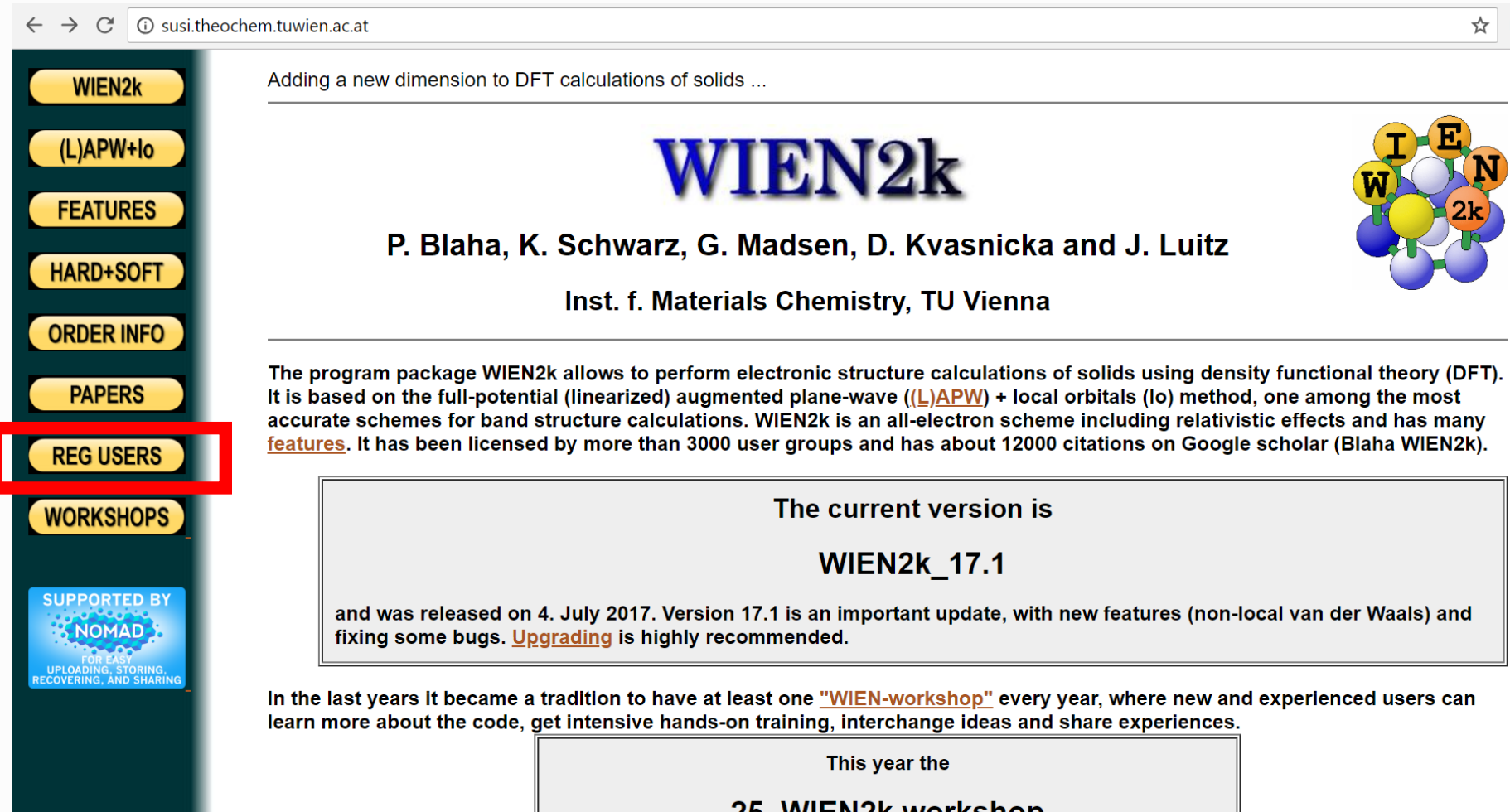


## Today, I will talk about :

- **Structure and how to run the wien2k code**
- Research strategies
- Results of wien2k for two examples MnO and FeSe



# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :



The screenshot shows the WIEN2k website interface. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with buttons for WIEN2k, (L)APW+lo, FEATURES, HARD+SOFT, ORDER INFO, PAPERS, REG USERS (highlighted with a red box), and WORKSHOPS. Below the menu is a 'SUPPORTED BY NOMAD' logo. The main content area has a header 'Adding a new dimension to DFT calculations of solids ...' followed by the 'WIEN2k' logo and authors 'P. Blaha, K. Schwarz, G. Madsen, D. Kvasnicka and J. Luitz' from 'Inst. f. Materials Chemistry, TU Vienna'. A paragraph describes the program's capabilities. A box highlights 'The current version is WIEN2k\_17.1' and its release details. At the bottom, it mentions '25 WIEN2k workshop'.

# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

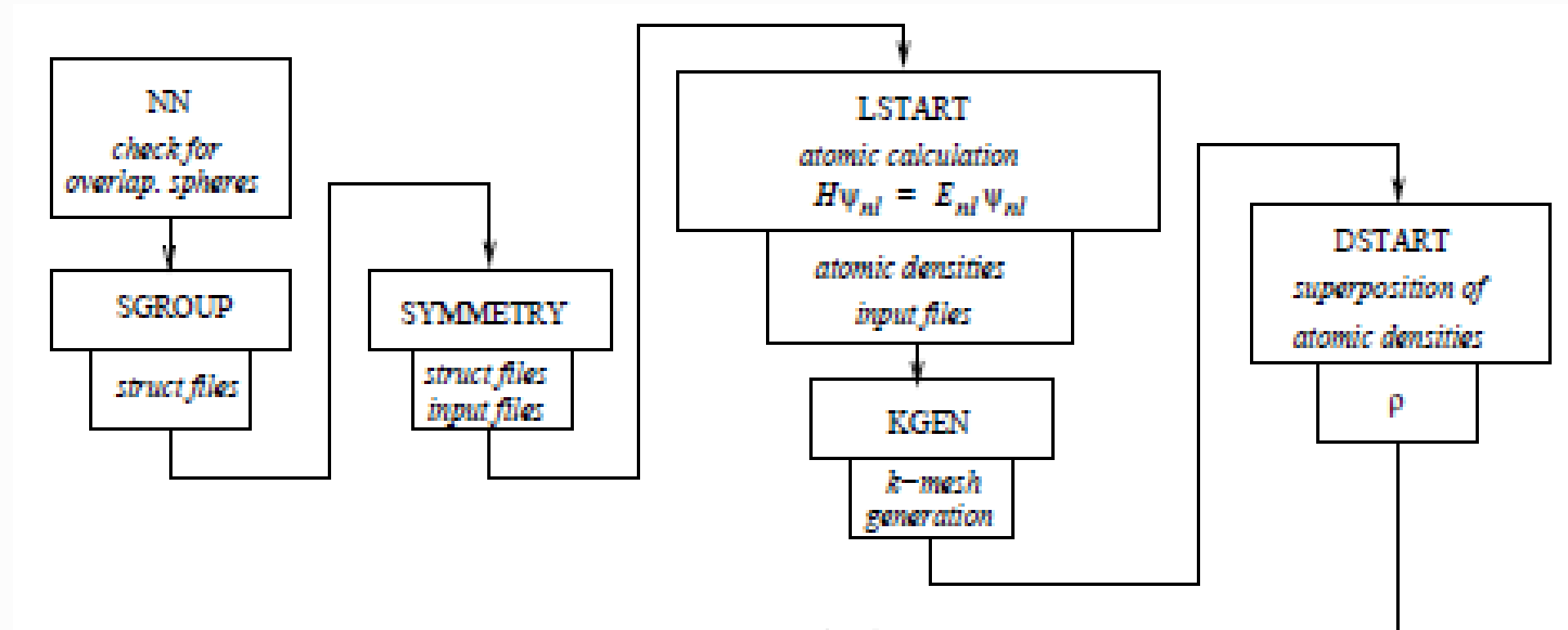
# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- The code is very well structured in independent programs linked through scripts
- All we need to start a calculations is the **crystal structure of a material**



# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- Initialization of a calculation ... start from **case.struct** and run the script **init\_lapw**



# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- Information on any program

## `init_lapw -h`

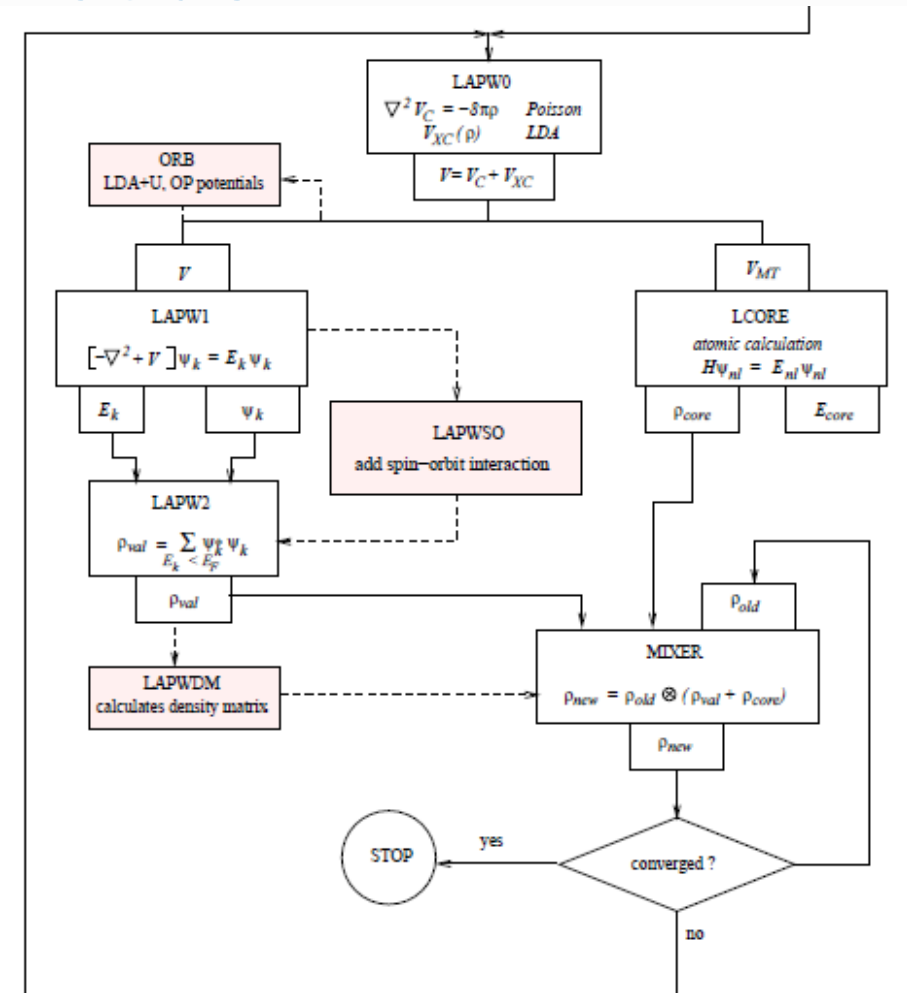
```
PROGRAM: /zeus/WIEN2k/init_lapw
PURPOSE: initialisation of the l/apw-package WIEN2k
to be called within the case-directory
has to be located in WIEN-executable directory
needs case.struct file
USAGE: init_lapw [OPTIONS] [FLAGS]
FLAGS:
-h/-H  ->help
-b ->batch (non-interactive) mode (see possible options below, SGROUP is always ignored)
-sp ->in batch mode: select spin-polarized calculation
OPTIONS:
-red X   ->in batch mode: RMT reduction by X % (default: RMT not changed)
-vxc X   ->in batch mode: VXC option (default: 13 = PBE )
-ecut X  ->in batch mode: energy separation between core/valence (default: -6.0 Ry)
-rkmax X ->in batch mode: RKMAX (default: 7.0, not changed)
```



# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- Program flow in wien2k
- To run a NON-MAGNETIC calculation run
- the script `run_lapw`

LAPW0 (POTENTIAL) generates potential from density  
 LAPW1 (BANDS) calculates valence bands (eigenvalues and eigenvectors)  
 LAPW2 (RHO) computes valence densities from eigenvectors  
 LCORE computes core states and densities  
 MIXER mixes input and output densities



# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- when if the calculation converged

## `run_lapw -h`

```
PROGRAM:      /zeus/lapw/WIEN2k/bin/run_lapw

PURPOSE:      running the nonmagnetic scf-cycle in WIEN
              to be called within the case-subdirectory
              has to be located in WIEN-executable directory

USAGE:        run_lapw [OPTIONS] [FLAGS]

OPTIONS:
-cc LIMIT ->  charge convergence LIMIT (0.0001 e)
-ec LIMIT ->  energy convergence LIMIT (0.0001 Ry)
-fc LIMIT ->  force convergence LIMIT (1.0 mRy/a.u.)
              default is -ec 0.0001; multiple convergence tests possible
```

# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- Programs in wien2k

```
PURPOSE:runs WIEN executables:  afminput,aim,arrows,broadening,cif2struct,  
  clmaddsub,clmcopy,clminter,convham,conv2prim,dftd3,dipan,dmftproj,  
  dstart,eosfit,eosfit6,filtervec,findbands,fleur2wien,hex2rhomb,hf,  
  initxspe,irrep,joint,joinvec,kgen,kram,lapw0,lapw1,lapw2,  
  lapw3,lapw5,lapw7,lapwdm,lapwso,lcore,lorentz,lstart,mini,mixer,nn,  
  optimize,orb,pairhess,plane,rhomb_in5,sgroup,shifteig,spaghetti,  
  struct2cif,struct2poscar,struct_afm_check,sumpara,supercell,symmetry,  
  symmetso,telnes3,tetra,txspec,wannier90,w2w,w2waddsp,wplot,xspec
```

# Structure and how to run the wien2k code :

- Programs in wien2k

## The “history” file `case.scf` `case.dayfile`

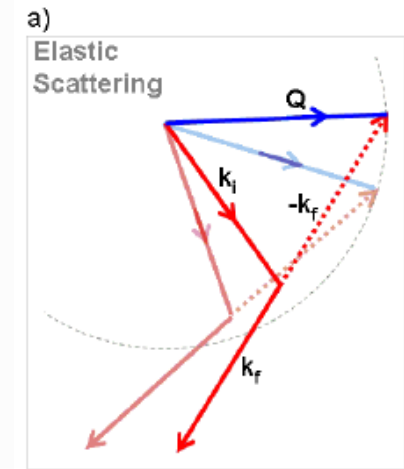
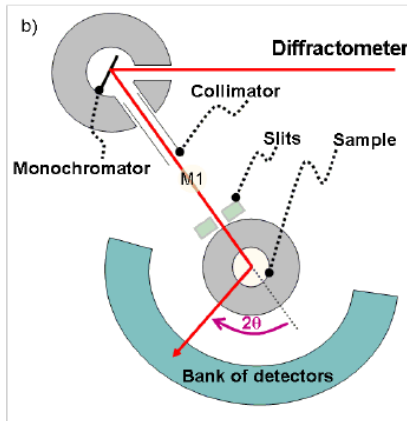
:ENE	total energy (Ry). If there is a “WARNING” mentioned, check :WAR
:WAR	contains some warnings indicating that there might be a problem with your calculations. Usually these problems are not fatal, but may influence the accuracy.
:DIS	charge distance between last 2 iterations ( $\int  \rho_n - \rho_{n-1}  dr$ ). Good convergence criterium.
:FER	Fermi energy (and Fermi-method)
:GAP	energy gap (for insulators). Please note, this value will only be correct, if the VBM/CBM are in your k-mesh. (“Shifted” k-meshes do not contain the Gamma-point and often gaps are at Gamma !!)
:FORxx	force on atom xx in mRy/bohr (in the local (for each atom) cartesian coordinate system)
:FGLxx	force on atom xx in mRy/bohr (in the global coordinate system of the unit cell (in the same way as the atomic positions are specified))

# Research strategies using first principle code :

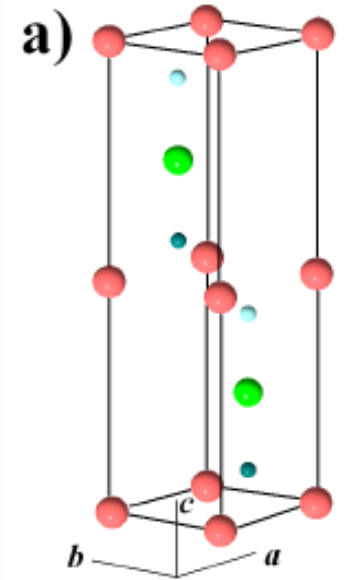
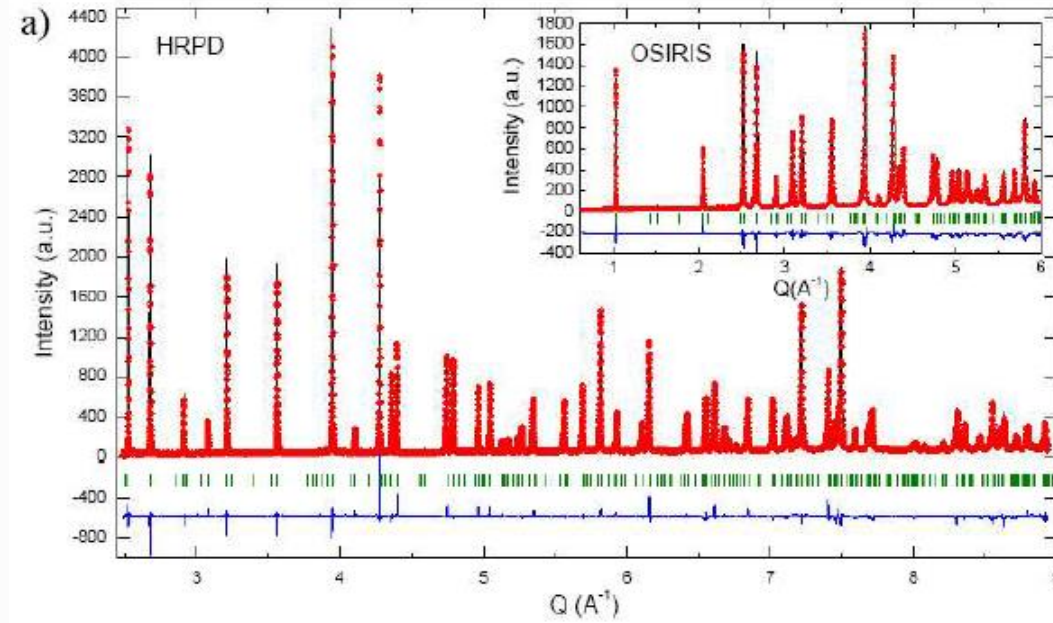
- Experimental crystal structure
- Crystallographic Information File (cif)



# Experimental crystal structure



P6 <sub>3</sub> /mmc (no. 194)		
$a_0 = 2.93919(5) \text{ \AA}$		
$c = 12.2498(1) \text{ \AA}$		
Atom	Site	(x, y, z)
Ni	2a	(0, 0, 0)
Ag	2c	( $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ )
O	4f	( $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, z_O$ )



## Crystallographic Information File (cif)



- Crystallographic Information File (cif)

- cif2struct MnO.cif
- MnO.struct

```

MnO.cif
3 # CRYSTAL DATA
4
5 #-----
6
7 _chemical_name_common           'MnO'
8 _cell_length_a                  4.44570
9 _cell_length_b                  4.44570
10 _cell_length_c                 4.44570
11 _cell_angle_alpha              90
12 _cell_angle_beta               90
13 _cell_angle_gamma              90
14 _symmetry_space_group_name_H-M 'F m -3 m'
15 _symmetry_Int_Tables_number    225
16
17 loop_
18   _space_group_symop_operation_xyz
19     'x, y, z'
20     '-x, -y, -z'
21     ...
22     'z+1/2, y+1/2, x'
23
24 loop_
25   _atom_site_label
26   _atom_site_occupancy
27   _atom_site_fract_x
28   _atom_site_fract_y
29   _atom_site_fract_z
30   _atom_site_adp_type
31   _atom_site_B_iso_or_equiv
32   _atom_site_type_symbol
33   Mn          1.0      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      Biso  1.000000 Mn
34   O           1.0      0.500000      0.500000      0.500000      Biso  1.000000 O
    
```



Let's start with the case

MnO (insulator)





# First, let's start a calculation on MnO – structural file :

- `srun --mem 8GB -c 1 -t 1:00:00 --pty bash`
- `module load edmftf`
- `mkdir MnO` - create a work directory for this project
- `cd MnO` - go inside that directory
- `cp $RESULTS/DFT/MnO.cif .` - copy the file containing the structure

```
@cp1434-mp2 ~]$ mkdir MnO
@cp1434-mp2 ~]$ cd MnO
@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ █
```

## First, let's start a calculation on MnO – structural file :

- `cif2struct MnO.cif` - convert the structural information to the wien2k format
- `ls -l` - check that a new file MnO.struct was created

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ ls
MnO.cif
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ cif2struct MnO.cif
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ ls -l
total 5
-rw-r--r-- 1 lect10 lect 4920 Jun  3 20:39 MnO.cif
-rw-r--r-- 1 lect10 lect  865 Jun  3 20:40 MnO.struct
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ █
```

# First, let's start a calculation on MnO – structural file :

- **less MnO.struct** - see the contained of the file and press **q** to close the view

```

blebleble
F  LATTICE,NONEQUIV.ATOMS  2  225 Fm-3m
MODE OF CALC=RELA unit=bohr
  8.401155  8.401155  8.401155  90.000000  90.000000  90.000000
ATOM  -1: X=0.00000000 Y=0.00000000 Z=0.00000000
        MULT= 1          ISPLIT=15
Mn      NPT= 781  R0=.000050000 RMT=  2.00000  Z: 25.00000
LOCAL ROT MATRIX:  1.0000000  0.0000000  0.0000000
                   0.0000000  1.0000000  0.0000000
                   0.0000000  0.0000000  1.0000000
ATOM  -2: X=0.50000000 Y=0.50000000 Z=0.50000000
        MULT= 1          ISPLIT=15
O       NPT= 781  R0=.000100000 RMT=  2.00000  Z:  8.00000
LOCAL ROT MATRIX:  1.0000000  0.0000000  0.0000000
                   0.0000000  1.0000000  0.0000000
                   0.0000000  0.0000000  1.0000000

  0      NUMBER OF SYMMETRY OPERATIONS
(END)

```

# First, let's start a calculation on MnO – prepare the job:

- `init_lapw -b -vxc 5 -ecut -6.0 -rkmax 7 -numk 3000` - initialize the calculation

## `init_lapw -h`

```
PROGRAM: /zeus/WIEN2k/init_lapw
PURPOSE: initialisation of the l/apw-package WIEN2k
to be called within the case-directory
has to be located in WIEN-executable directory
needs case.struct file
USAGE: init_lapw [OPTIONS] [FLAGS]
FLAGS:
-h/-H ->help
-b ->batch (non-interactive) mode (see possible options below, SGROUP is always ignored)
-sp ->in batch mode: select spin-polarized calculation
OPTIONS:
-red X ->in batch mode: RMT reduction by X % (default: RMT not changed)
-vxc X ->in batch mode: VXC option (default: 13 = PBE )
-ecut X ->in batch mode: energy separation between core/valence (default: -6.0 Ry)
-rkmax X ->in batch mode: RKMAX (default: 7.0, not changed)
-numk X ->in batch mode: use X k-points in full BZ (default: 1000)
```

# First, let's start a calculation on MnO – structural file :

- **ls** - see the new files

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 Mn0]$ ls
dstart.def      Mn0.in0      Mn0.inc      Mn0.klist      Mn0.rsigma      Mn0.struct_st
dstart.error    Mn0.in0_st   Mn0.inc_st   Mn0.nshells    Mn0.rsp         Mn0.test
kgen.def        Mn0.in0_std  Mn0.inm      Mn0.outputd    Mn0.rspdn       Mn0.tmp
:log            Mn0.in1      Mn0.inm_restart_st Mn0.outputkgen Mn0.rspup       Mn0.tmpden
lstart.def      Mn0.in1_st   Mn0.inm_st   Mn0.outputnn   Mn0.sigma       Mn0.vspdn_st
Mn0.bva         Mn0.in2      Mn0.inq      Mn0.outputs    Mn0.struct      Mn0.vsp_st
Mn0.cif         Mn0.in2_ls   Mn0.inq_st   Mn0.outputsgroup Mn0.struct_nn   new_super.clmsum
Mn0.clmsum      Mn0.in2_st   Mn0.inst     Mn0.outputsgroup1 Mn0.struct_orig nn.def
Mn0.dayfile     Mn0.in2_sy   Mn0.kgen     Mn0.outputst   Mn0.struct_sgroup symmetry.def
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 Mn0]$
```

# First, let's start a calculation on MnO – prepare the job:

- `run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001` - run the calculation

## `run_lapw -h`

```
PROGRAM:      /zeus/lapw/WIEN2k/bin/run_lapw

PURPOSE:      running the nonmagnetic scf-cycle in WIEN
              to be called within the case-subdirectory
              has to be located in WIEN-executable directory

USAGE:        run_lapw [OPTIONS] [FLAGS]

OPTIONS:
-cc LIMIT -> charge convergence LIMIT (0.0001 e)
-ec LIMIT -> energy convergence LIMIT (0.0001 Ry)
-fc LIMIT -> force convergence LIMIT (1.0 mRy/a.u.)
              default is -ec 0.0001; multiple convergence tests possible
```

## Today, I will talk about :

- Structure and how to run the wien2k code
- **Research strategies using first principle code**
- Results of wien2k





## Self-consistent experiment + theory?

### 1<sup>st</sup> Experiment

Lattice parameters, X-ray  
Crystal Structure

### 1<sup>st</sup> Theory prediction

Atomic positions, Correlations, metal/insulator,  
local moment, Phonon instabilities

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Experiments

optics, magnetic susceptibility,  
ordering temperature

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Theory prediction

Possible magnetic ground state, type of phase  
transition, new symmetry

...

- novel states of matter
- new functionalities
- improve existing materials/functionalities



Before I will give example for the research strategy

Let's continue with another calculation

FeSe (metal)



## Now, let's start a calculation on FeSe – structural file :

- We are inside the MnO directory - 

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 MnO]$ cd ../
```
- `cp ../` - let's go outside 

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 ~]$ mkdir FeSe
```
- `mkdir FeSe` - create a work directory for this project 

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 ~]$ cd FeSe
```
- `cd FeSe` - go inside the new directory 

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```
- `cp $RESULTS/DFT/FeSe.struct .` - copy the file containing the structure

# Now, let's start a calculation on FeSe – structural file :

- **less FeSe.struct** - see the contained of the file and press **q** to close the view

```

FeSe structure
P                2  129 P4/nmm
                RELA
  7.121433  7.121433 10.430154 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000
ATOM  -1: X=0.25000000 Y=0.75000000 Z=0.00000000
        MULT= 2          ISPLIT=-2
        -1: X=0.75000000 Y=0.25000000 Z=0.00000000
Fe  2+      NPT= 781  R0=0.00005000 RMT= 2.31          Z: 26.00000
LOCAL ROT MATRIX:  0.7071068 -0.7071068  0.0000000
                  0.7071068  0.7071068  0.0000000
                  0.0000000  0.0000000  1.0000000
ATOM  -2: X=0.75000000 Y=0.75000000 Z=0.73000000
        MULT= 2          ISPLIT=-2
        -2: X=0.25000000 Y=0.25000000 Z=0.27000000
Se  2-      NPT= 781  R0=0.00005000 RMT= 2.20          Z: 34.00000
LOCAL ROT MATRIX:  1.0000000  0.0000000  0.0000000
                  0.0000000  1.0000000  0.0000000
                  0.0000000  0.0000000  1.0000000
16          NUMBER OF SYMMETRY OPERATIONS

```

## Now, let's start a calculation on FeSe – prepare the job:

- `init_lapw -b -vxc 5 -ecut -6.0 -rkmax 7 -numk 1000` - initialize the calculation
- `ls` - to check how many files were created
- `run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001 -fc 1` - run the calculation

## Self-consistent experiment + theory?

### 1<sup>st</sup> Experiment

Lattice parameters, X-ray  
Crystal Structure

### 1<sup>st</sup> Theory prediction

Atomic positions, Correlations, metal/insulator,  
local moment, Phonon instabilities

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Experiments

optics, magnetic susceptibility,  
ordering temperature

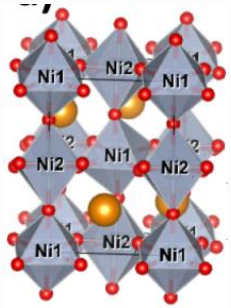
### 2<sup>nd</sup> Theory prediction

Possible magnetic ground state, type of phase  
transition, new symmetry

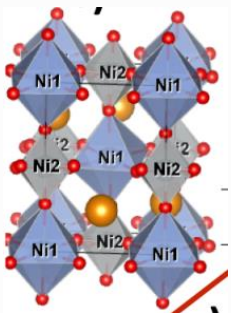
...

- novel states of matter
- new functionalities
- improve existing materials/functionalities

high  
temperature



low  
temperature



# ReNiO<sub>3</sub>

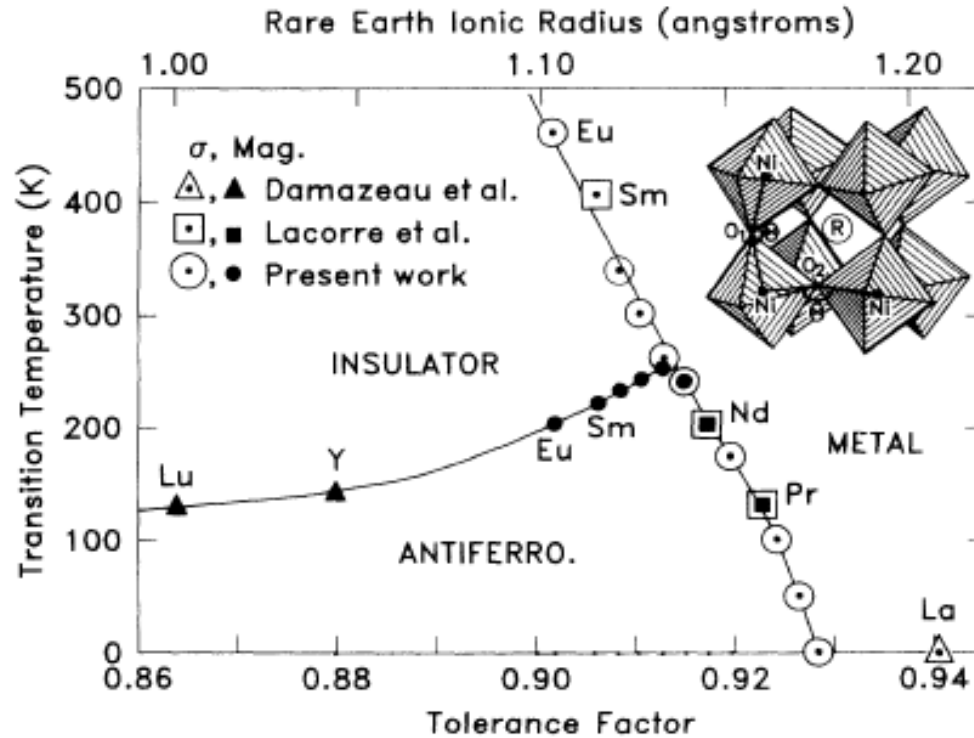


FIG. 2. Insulator-metal-antiferromagnetic phase diagram for  $RNiO_3$  as a function of the tolerance factor and (equivalently) the ionic radius of the rare earth ( $R$ ).

Phys. Rev. B **45**, 8209(R)

At low-T  
“charge disproportionation” ???



# Forces in DFT+DMFT: Crystal/Magnetic Structure predictions

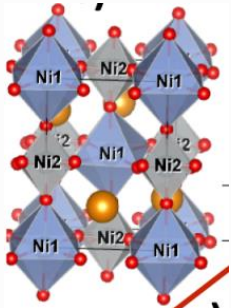
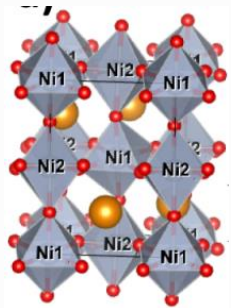
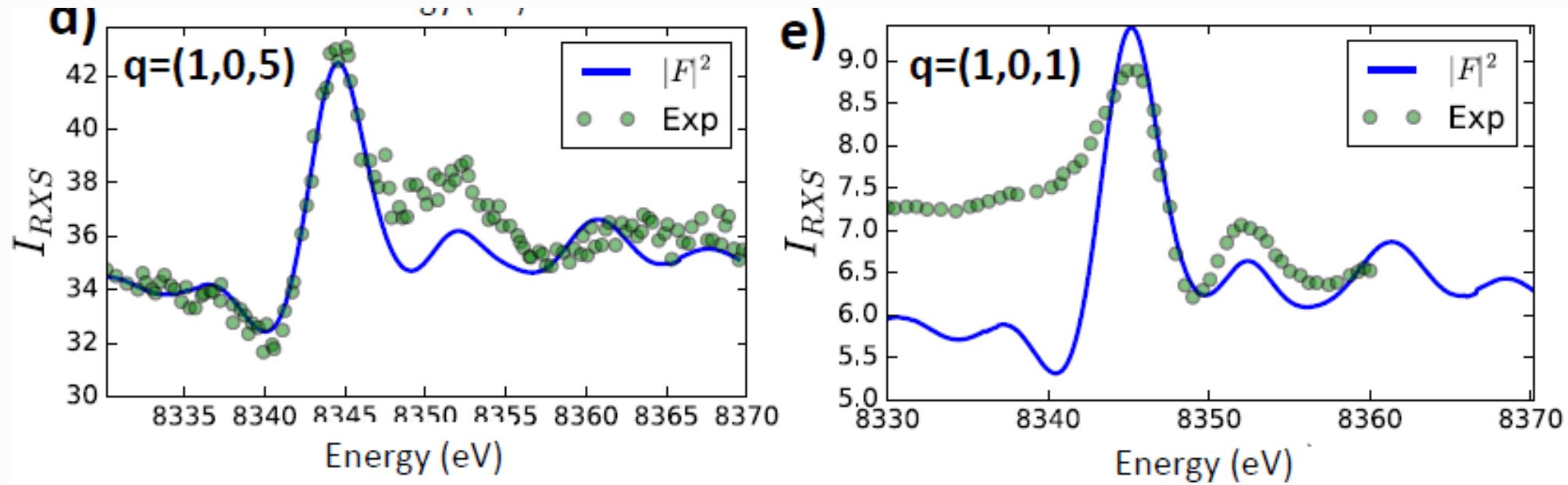


TABLE I: Optimized atomic positions in the metallic and insulating state of NdNiO<sub>3</sub>. Experimental structure is from Ref. 8. The GGA and GGA+U structure is from Ref. 6.

Pbnm	Exp.	DMFT-PARA	GGA
Ni	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)
O <sub>1</sub>	(0.216, 0.287, 0.539)	(0.214, 0.287, 0.539)	(0.207, 0.294, 0.547)
O <sub>2</sub>	(0.569, 0.490, 0.750)	(0.573, 0.490, 0.750)	(0.591, 0.477, 0.750)
Nd	(0.496, 0.035, 0.750)	(0.491, 0.044, 0.750)	(0.488, 0.058, 0.750)
	$\sqrt{\langle(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{exp})^2\rangle}$	0.0056	0.0190
P2 <sub>1</sub> /n	Exp	DMFT-AFM	GGA+U
Ni <sub>1</sub>	(0.000, 0.000, 0.000)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.000)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.000)
Ni <sub>2</sub>	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)	(0.000, 0.000, 0.500)
O <sub>1</sub>	(0.575, 0.487, 0.752)	(0.574, 0.489, 0.750)	(0.595, 0.475, 0.755)
O <sub>2</sub>	(0.214, 0.276, 0.527)	(0.209, 0.285, 0.540)	(0.198, 0.291, 0.549)
O <sub>3</sub>	(0.719, 0.204, 0.447)	(0.717, 0.210, 0.460)	(0.711, 0.198, 0.452)
Nd	(0.493, 0.039, 0.750)	(0.493, 0.044, 0.750)	(0.489, 0.056, 0.750)
	$\sqrt{\langle(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{exp})^2\rangle}$	0.0091	0.0180

Kristjan Haule and Gheorghe L. Pascut, Phys. Rev. B **94**, 195146 (2016)

# Resonant X-ray Scattering from DFT+DMFT



“charge disproportionation” ???

Kristjan Haule and Gheorghe L. Pascut, *Scientific Reports*

Gheorghe Lucian Pascut, Department of Physics & Astronomy, Rutgers

The State University of New Jersey, USA ([glucian.pascut@gmail.com](mailto:glucian.pascut@gmail.com))

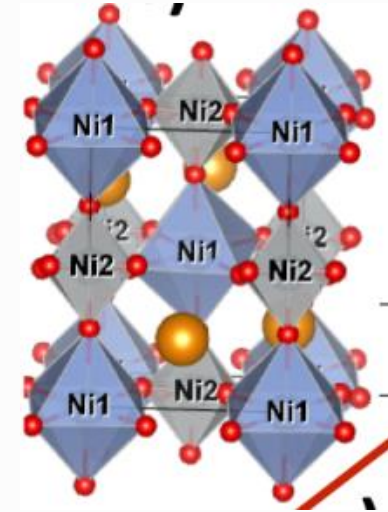
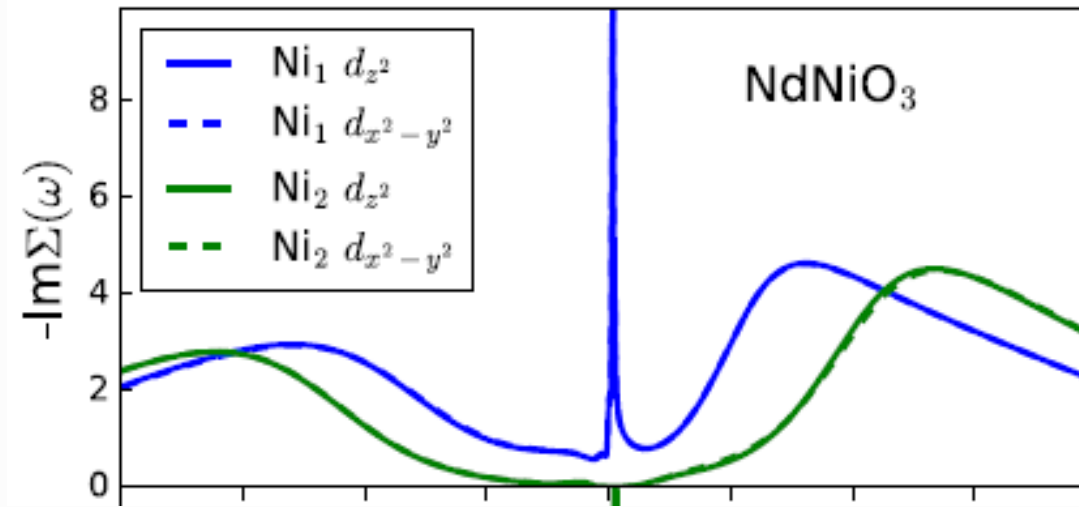
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# DFT+DMFT – magnetic predictions



DFT + DMFT – paramagnetic state

**Half of the Ni ions have exactly  
zero magnetic moment!!!**

Kristjan Haule and Gheorghe L. Pascut, *Scientific Reports*

Gheorghe *Lucian* Pascut, Department of Physics & Astronomy, Rutgers

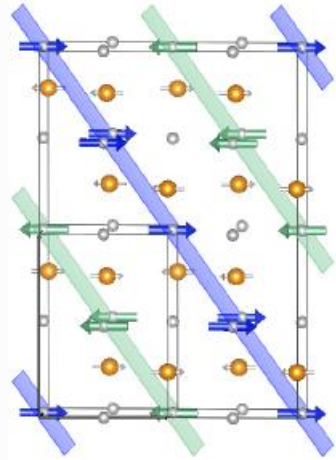
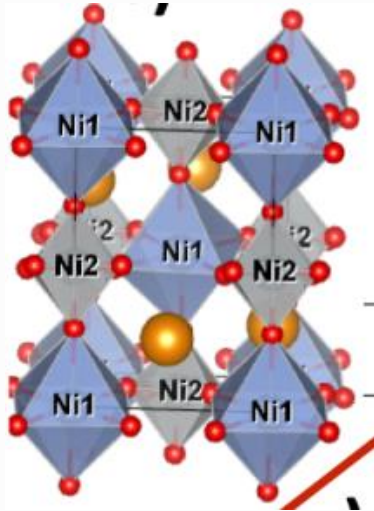
The State University of New Jersey, USA ( [glucian.pascut@gmail.com](mailto:glucian.pascut@gmail.com) )

**Wien2k  
tutorial**

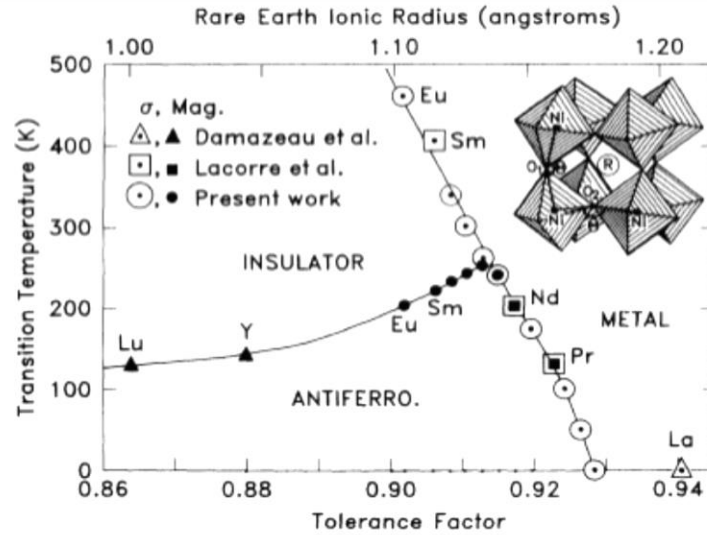
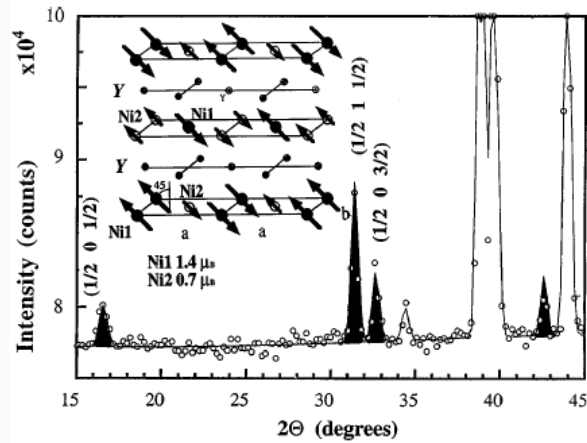


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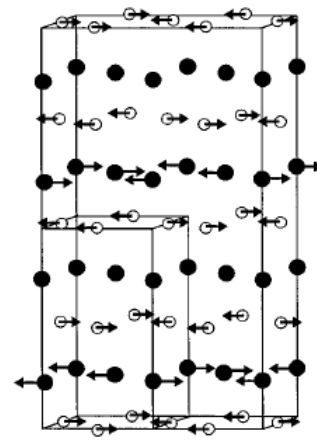
## Proposed - NdNiO<sub>3</sub>



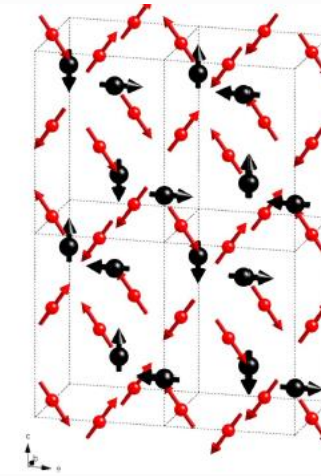
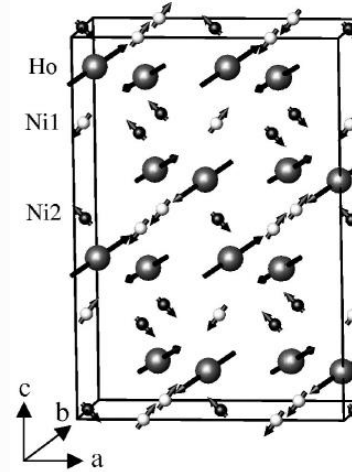
YNiO<sub>3</sub>



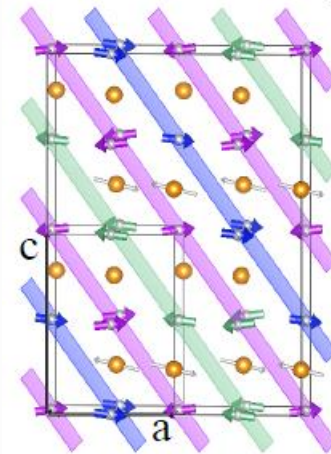
(Sm,Eu)NiO<sub>3</sub>

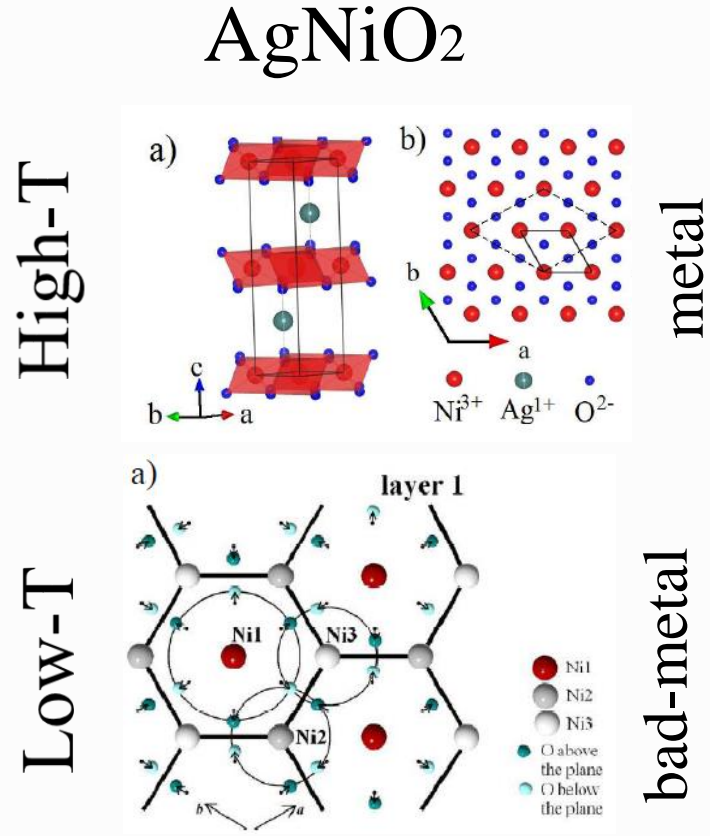


HoNiO<sub>3</sub>



(Pr,Nd)NiO<sub>3</sub>





Gheorghe L. Pascut et. al  
PRL 106, 157206 (2011)

At low-T both compounds show  
“charge disproportionation”

**ReNiO<sub>3</sub>**

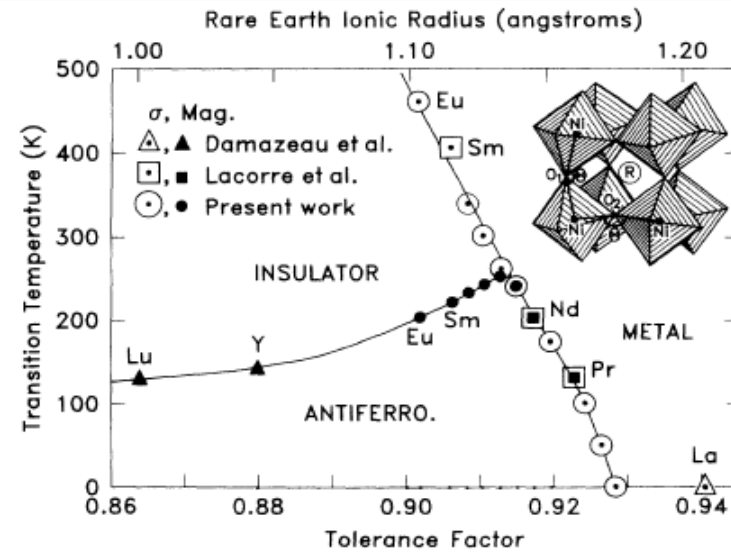
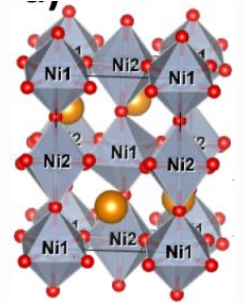


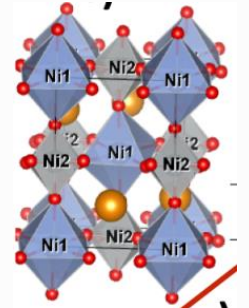
FIG. 2. Insulator-metal-antiferromagnetic phase diagram for  $\text{RNiO}_3$  as a function of the tolerance factor and (equivalently) the ionic radius of the rare earth ( $R$ ).

Phys. Rev. B **45**, 8209(R)

high  
temperature



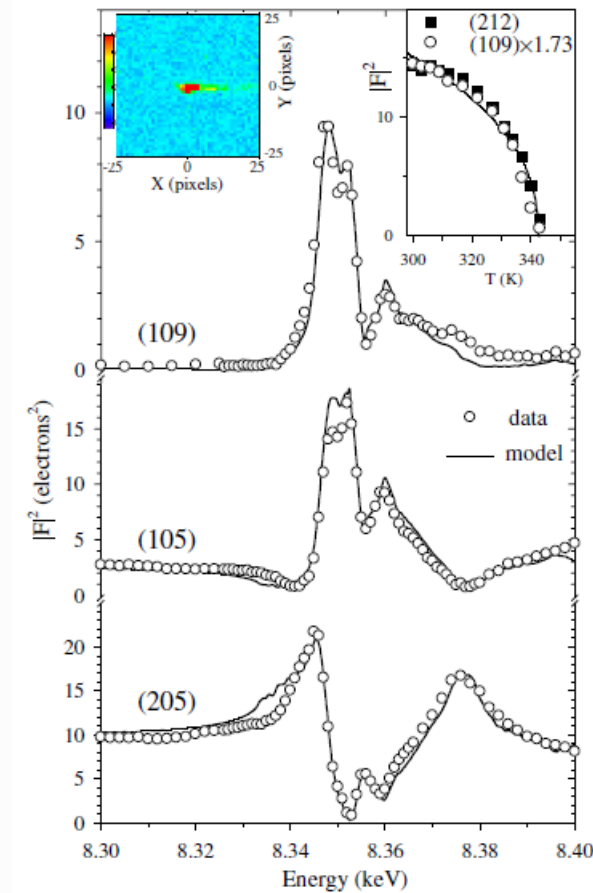
low  
temperature



# Resonant X-ray Scattering – AgNiO<sub>2</sub>

Results accepted as evidence  
for  
**charge disproportionation**

DFT give a negligible **charge disproportionation** which  
is also depended on the details of the calculations



Gheorghe L. Pascut et. al PRL 106, 157206 (2011)



What else can we do?

Structural relaxations in the paramagnetic state

Tricks in DFT don't work ...

## Today, I will talk about :

- Structure and how to run the wien2k code
- Research strategies using first principle code
- Results of wien2k for two examples MnO and FeSe



# Results of wien2k for FeSe and MnO

- Density of states
- Band structure
- Band structure with band character plotting



# Results of wien2k for FeSe





# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

- `grep :CHA FeSe.dayfile` - charge convergence

```
run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001 -fc 1
```

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ grep :CHA FeSe.dayfile
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .2732603
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .3751676
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .1349825
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0974887
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0132406
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0074044
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0016225
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0004805
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0001906
:CHARGE convergence: 1 0.0001 -.0000576
:CHARGE convergence: 1 0.0001 -.0000685
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

- `grep :ENE FeSe.dayfile` - energy convergence

`run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001 -fc 1`

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ grep :ENE FeSe.dayfile
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0220166350000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0300415950000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0213419950000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0094099950000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0031383150000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0006063200000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000149650000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000087750000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000054050000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000033000000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000017500000000
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

- `grep :FOR FeSe.dayfile` - energy convergence

```
run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001 -fc 1
```

```
[lect10@cp1434-mp2 FeSe]$ grep :FOR FeSe.dayfile  
:FORCE convergence: 1 1 0 XCO 0 XCO
```



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

- `mkdir FeSe`
- `cp * FeSe`

**SAVE the calculation for DMFT**

## Density of states

- `x lapw1`
- `x lapw2 -qtl`

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ x lapw1
LAPW1 END
76.630u 2.570s 0:40.12 197.4% 0+0k 0+154784io 0pf+0w
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ x lapw2 -qtl
LAPW2 END
15.966u 1.333s 0:10.60 163.1% 0+0k 0+127080io 0pf+0w
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

- Density of states
- `configure_int_lapw`
- 1
- `tot,s,p,d,f`
- 2
- `tot,s,p,d,f`
- `total`
- `end`

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ configure_int_lapw
(C)2008 by Morteza Jamal
#####
#
# Configures and creates FeSe.int
#
#####

atom 1 is Fe
atom 2 is Se

*** For Total DOS type 'total' ***

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:1) 1
Select PDOS for Fe from: tot,s,p,pz,px+py,d,dz2,dxy,dx2y2,dxz+dyz,f (give a comma-separated list).
tot,s,p,d,f

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:2) 2
Select PDOS for Se from: tot,s,p,pz,px+py,d,dz2,dxy,dx2y2,dxz+dyz,f (give a comma-separated list).
tot,s,p,d,f

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:3) total

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:4) end

FeSe.int is ready for using.

[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ █
```



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

## Density of states

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ x tetra
openfilename:
FeSe.dos2

LEGAL END TETRA
0.344u 0.015s 0:00.39 89.7%    0+0k 2440+1184io 1pf+0w
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$
```

- x tetra

- Open a new terminal

- module load edmftf

- dosplot2

```
(C)2007 by Morteza Jamal
#####
#                                     #
#          DOS PLOT 2                 #
#                                     #
#####

NOTE: This plotting interface uses FeSe.int and FeSe.qtl
      thus, these files must correspond to your FeSe.dos[1-7][ev] files.
      At present we support up to 49 DOS cases.

Which units?
Ryd .. 0
eV  .. 1 (default)
1
```



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

## Density of states

- dosplot2

```
*ATTENTION*
You can select 11 + 0 DOS for plotting in FeSe.int .

Please see and select lines to plot.

line:1 (tot) of atom Fe
line:2 (s) of atom Fe
line:3 (p) of atom Fe
line:4 (d) of atom Fe
line:5 (f) of atom Fe
line:6 (tot) of atom Se
line:7 (s) of atom Se
line:8 (p) of atom Se
line:9 (d) of atom Se
line:10 (f) of atom Se
line:11 (total DOS) of FeSe

Howmany DOS do you want to plot TOGETHER(Max is 4)? 4

Enter line 1 (= lines in FeSe.int) 1
Please enter label 1 : tot Fe

Enter line 2 (= lines in FeSe.int) 4
Please enter label 2 : d Fe

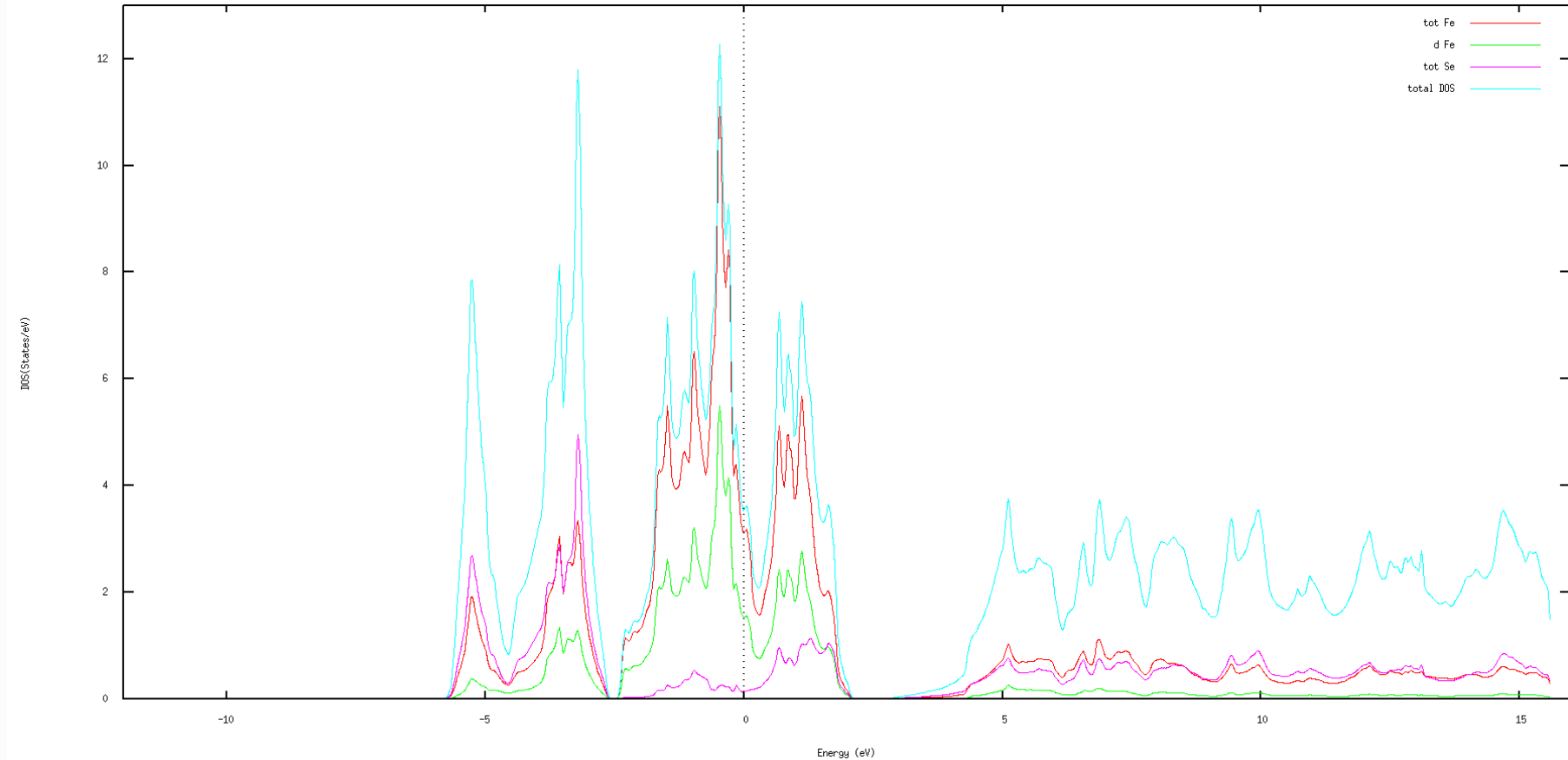
Enter line 3 (= lines in FeSe.int) 6
Please enter label 3 : tot Se

Enter line 4 (= lines in FeSe.int) 11
Please enter label 4 : total DOS
```



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

## Density of states



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - You should be in the FeSe dir

## Density of states

```
Enter line 4 (= lines in FeSe.int)  11
Please enter label 4 : total DOS

Showing partial DOS

Press RETURN to continue

Do you want to set ranges? (y/N)n
Do you want a hardcopy? (y/N)n
[lect10@inter FeSe]$ █
```

- `mkdir FeSe_DOS`
- `cp * FeSe_DOS`

**SAVE the DOS calculation**



# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure**

- **cp \$RESULTS/DFT/FeSe.klist\_band**

**FeSe.insp**

- **cp \$RESULTS/DFT/FeSe.insp**

```
### Figure configuration
 5.0  3.0
15.0 22.5
 1.0  9
 1.0  1
 1.1  2   4
### Data configuration
-1 1 2
 2   0.3526254600
 1  999
 0   1   0.2
# paper offset of plot
# xsize,y size [cm]
# major ticks, minor ticks
# character height, font switch
# line width, line switch, color switch
# energy range, energy switch (1:Ry, 2:eV)
# Fermi switch, Fermi-level (in Ry units)
# number of bands for heavier plotting 1,1
# jatom, jtype, size of heavier plotting
```

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure**

- `grep :FER FeSe.scf`

```
[lect10@inter FeSe]$ grep :FER FeSe.scf
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3859724178
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3860265434
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3838682004
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3777553652
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3562184296
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3473916138
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3515395363
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3515312239
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3521528063
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3526207866
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3526226365
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3526254600
[lect10@inter FeSe]$
```

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure**

- `emacs -nw FeSe.insp`
- `Ctrl X, Ctrl S`
- `Ctrl X, Ctrl C`

```
### Figure configuration
 5.0  3.0
15.0 22.5
 1.0  9
 1.0  1
 1.1  2  4
### Data configuration
-1 1 2
 2      0.3892523284
 1  999
 0      1  0.2
# paper offset of plot
# xsize,y size [cm]
# major ticks, minor ticks
# character height, font switch
# line width, line switch, color switch
# energy range, energy switch (1:Ry, 2:eV)
# Fermi switch, Fermi-level (in Ry units)
# number of bands for heavier plotting 1,1
# jatom, jtype, size of heavier plotting
```

```
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3526226365
:FER : F E R M I - ENERGY(TETRAH.M.)= 0.3526254600
[lect10@inter FeSe]$
```

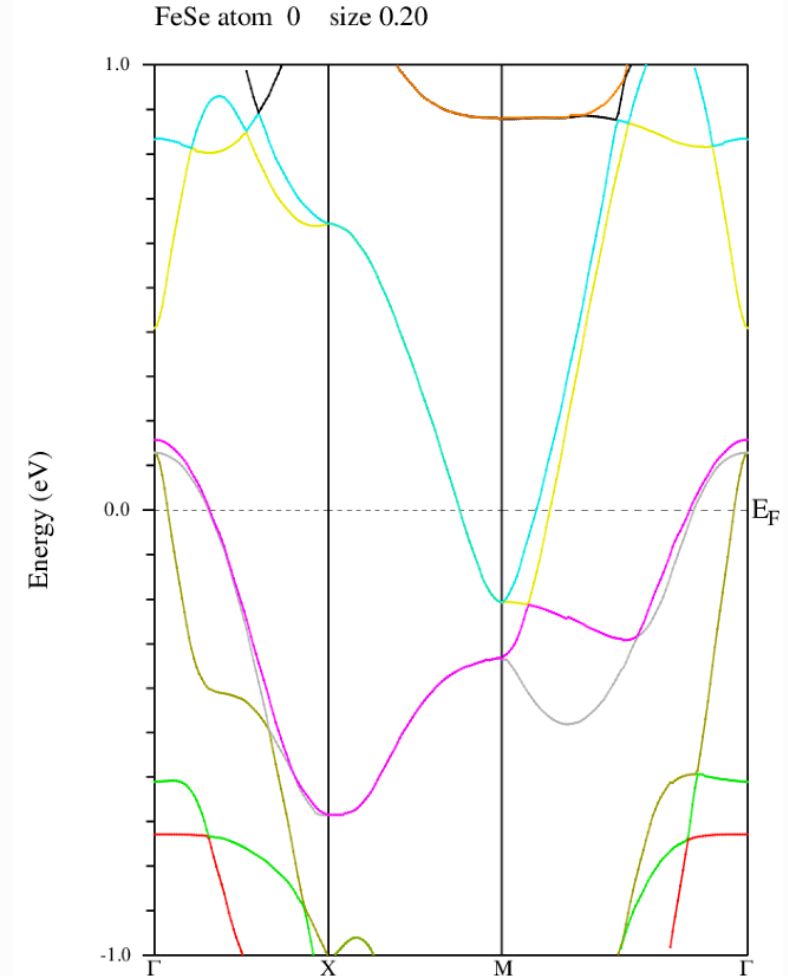
# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure**

- **Band Structure**
- x lapw1 –band
- x lapw2 –qtl -band
- x spaghetti
  
- Is and you should see **FeSe.spaghetti\_ps**

# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure**

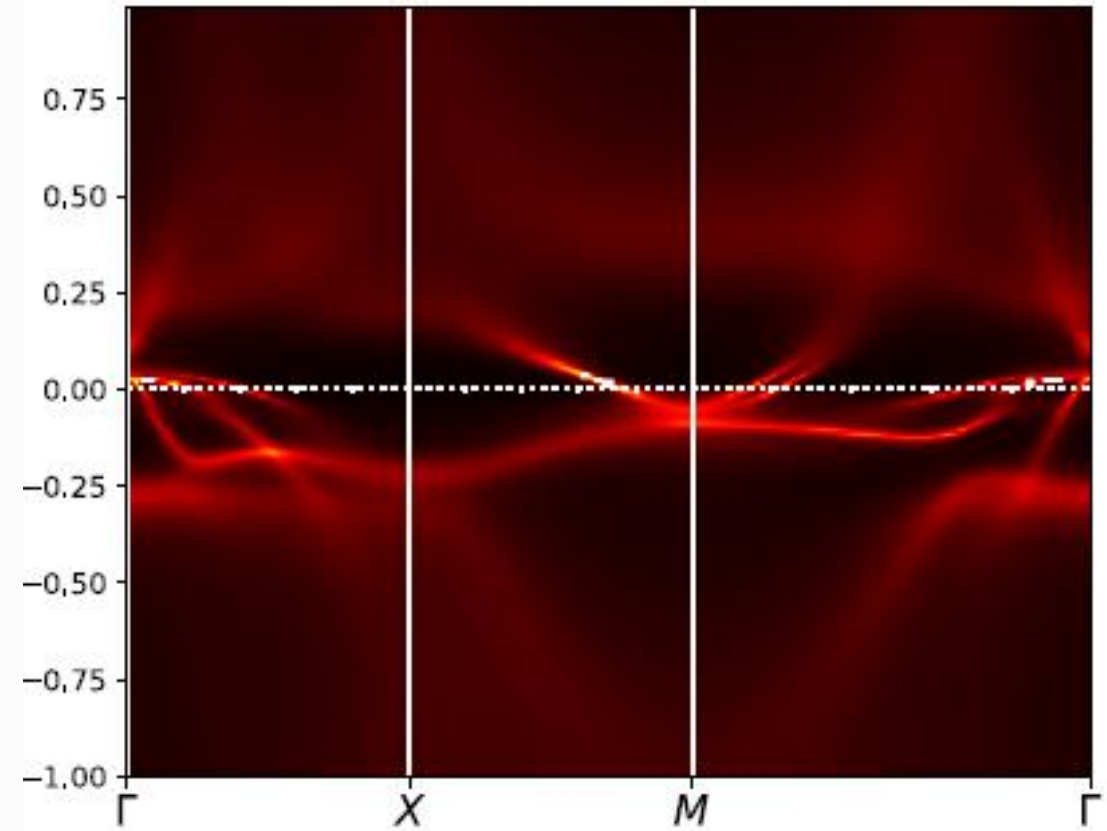
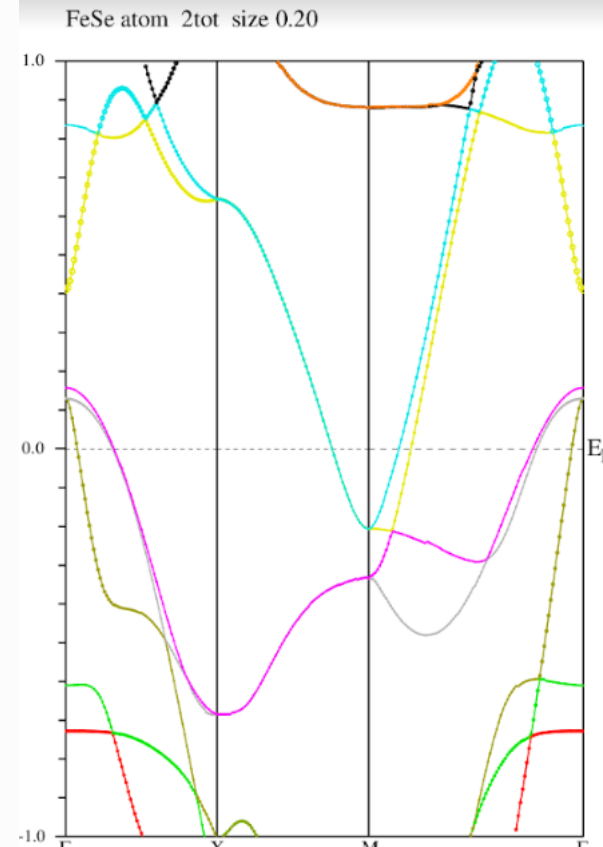
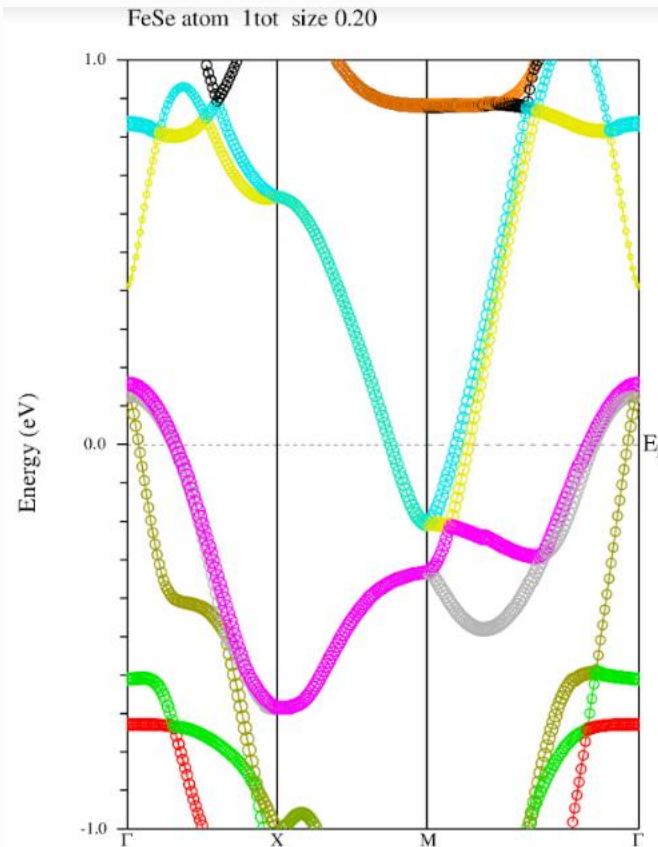
- **Open a new terminal**
- `gs FeSe.spaghetti_ps`
- `xmgrace FeSe.bands.agr`
  
- `mkdir FeSe_BANDS`
- `cp * FeSe_BANDS`

**SAVE the BAND  
calculation**





# Results of wien2k for FeSe - **Band Structure character**



## Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- `cd ../MnO`
- `pwd`

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 FeSe]$ cd ../MnO
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ pwd
/home/lect10/MnO
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for MnO



# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- `grep :CHA MnO.dayfile` - energy convergence

```
run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001
```

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ grep :CHA MnO.dayfile
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .2970428
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .7079523
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 1.0790402
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .2222547
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .2048320
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .1394405
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .1064129
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0300193
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0308621
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0219261
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0101504
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0042793
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0006518
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0004557
:CHARGE convergence: 0 0.0001 .0002238
:CHARGE convergence: 1 0.0001 -.0000399
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- `grep :ENE MnO.dayfile` - energy convergence

```
run_lapw -ec 0.0001 -cc 0.0001
```

**SAVE the calculation  
for DMFT**

- `mkdir MnO`
- `cp * MnO`

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ grep :ENE MnO.dayfile
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 0
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0264068500000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0170616550000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .1368756100000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0984619900000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0801456300000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0013164050000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0015890200000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0022623150000000
:ENERGY convergence: 0 0.0001 .0008895050000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000734900000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000778950000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000406400000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000132400000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000054150000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000046950000000
:ENERGY convergence: 1 0.0001 .0000006300000000
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ █
```

# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- **Density of states**
- x kgen put 5000
- x lapw1
- x lapw2 -qtl





# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- **Density of states**
- **configure\_int\_lapw**
- **x tetra**

```
[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ configure_int_lapw
(C)2008 by Morteza Jamal
#####
#
# Configures and creates MnO.int
#
#####

atom 1 is Mn
atom 2 is O

*** For Total DOS type 'total' ***

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:1) 1
Select PDOS for Mn from: tot,s,p,d,d-eg,d-t2g,f (give a comma-separated list).
tot,s,p,d,f

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:2) 2
Select PDOS for O from: tot,s,p,d,d-eg,d-t2g,f (give a comma-separated list).
tot,s,p,d,f

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:3) total

*** For finishing type 'end' ***

Please enter the number of atom that you like to plot DOS? (default:4) end

MnO.int is ready for using.

[lect10@cp1433-mp2 MnO]$ █
```



# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- **Density of states**
- **Open a new terminal**
- **dosplot2**

```
*ATTENTION*
You can select 11 + 0  DOS for plotting in Mn0.int .

Please see and select lines to plot.

line:1 (tot) of atom Mn
line:2 (s) of atom Mn
line:3 (p) of atom Mn
line:4 (d) of atom Mn
line:5 (f) of atom Mn
line:6 (tot) of atom O
line:7 (s) of atom O
line:8 (p) of atom O
line:9 (d) of atom O
line:10 (f) of atom O
line:11 (total DOS) of MnO

Howmany DOS do you want to plot TOGETHER(Max is 4)? 4

Enter line 1 (= lines in Mn0.int)  1
Please enter label 1 : tot Mn

Enter line 2 (= lines in Mn0.int)  4
Please enter label 2 : d Mn

Enter line 3 (= lines in Mn0.int)  6
Please enter label 3 : tot O

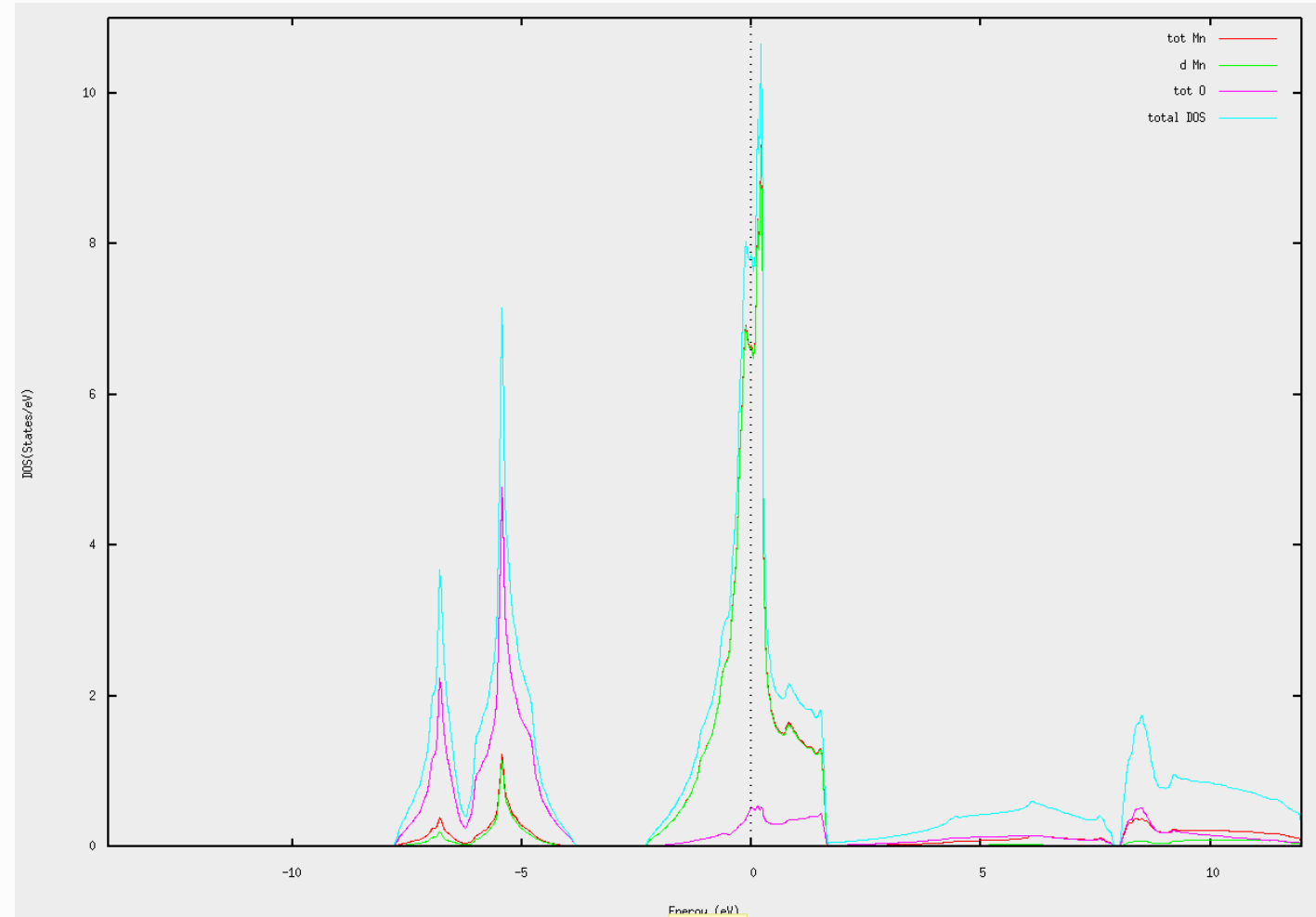
Enter line 4 (= lines in Mn0.int)  11
Please enter label 4 : total DOS

Showing partial DOS

Press RETURN to continue
█
```

# Results of wien2k for MnO - You should be in the MnO dir

- **Density of states**



For any questions related to this talk PLEASE email

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Thank you very much for your attention!

