

Hands on Session 5: Converging Absorption Spectra and Plotting Exciton Wavefunctions

BerkeleyGW Workshop
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Converging Absorption

General Parameters:

- K-grid sampling (WFN_{fi}, WFN_{qfi})
 - Generally need to be finer when excitons are localized in k-space
- Number of valence bands and conduction bands (eqp.dat)
 - Needs to capture all the transitions in the energy range of interest

Parameters Particular to BGW:

- Coarse k-grid (WFN_{co}, same as for epsilon)
 - Need to be fine enough to capture correct screening
- Number of coarse grid bands used in interpolation (eqp_{co}.dat)
 - Interpolation quality reported in dcc_{mat}.dat and dvv_{mat}.dat files

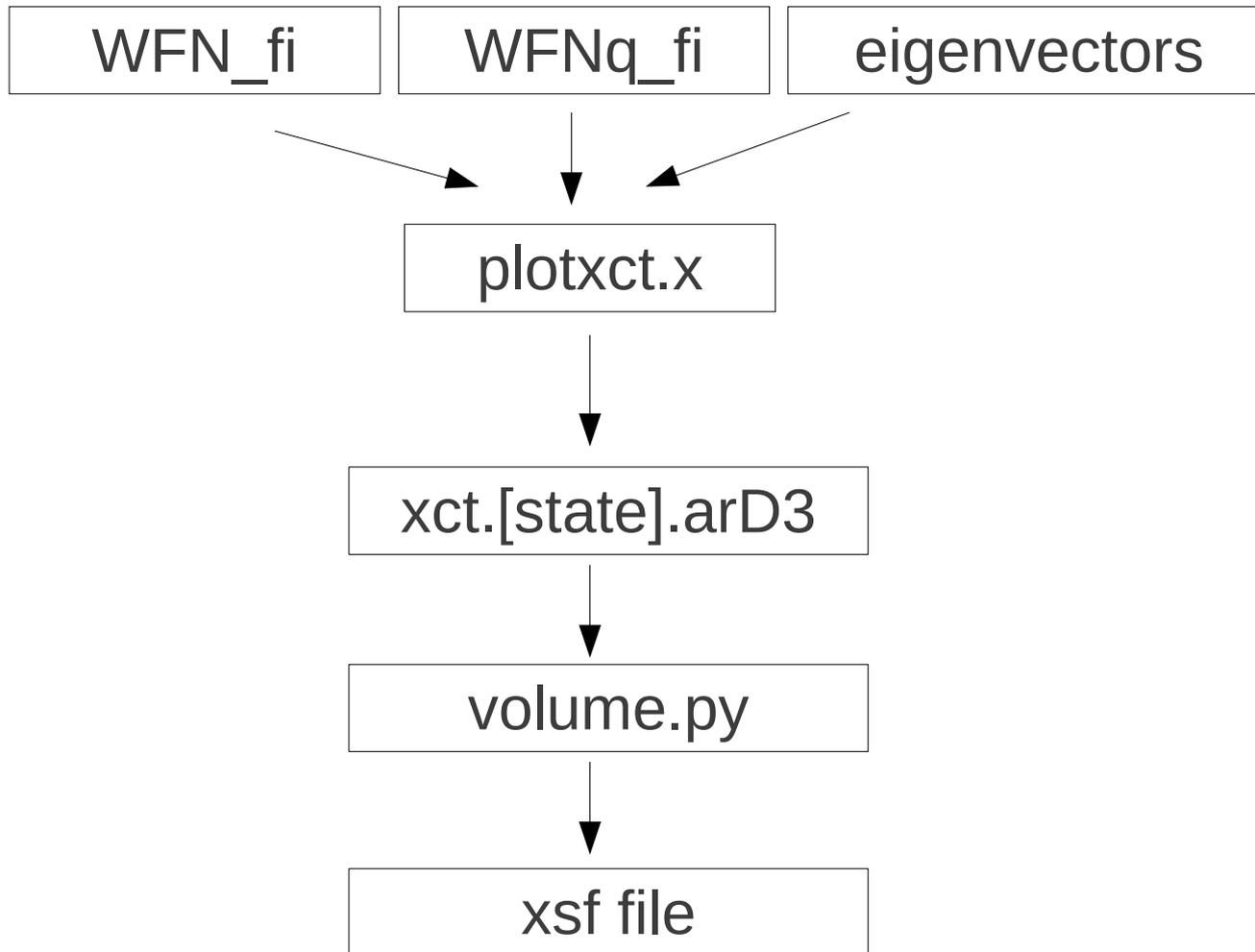
Plotting Exciton Wavefunctions

- Plotxct.x calculates the exciton wavefunction in real-space with the position of the hole (\mathbf{x}_h) fixed at one point:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}_e, \mathbf{r}_h) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, c, v} A_{vc\mathbf{k}}^S \psi_{\mathbf{k}, c}(\mathbf{r}_e) \psi_{\mathbf{k}, v}^*(\mathbf{r}_h)$$

- You need the following information in plotxct.inp:
 - **plot_state**: the number of the exciton state you wish to plot
 - **q_shift**: the q_shift in your WFNq_fi file
 - **supercell_size**: the size of the real-space supercell
 - This is limited by the smallest k-vector in WFN_fi
 - **hole_position**: position of the hole in real-space
 - **lattice_vectors**: real-space lattice vectors for your supercell

PlotXct Workflow



Exciton eigenvectors are only printed when you include **write_eigenvectors** in `absorption.inp`

`Volume.py` takes the real part, imaginary part, modulus, or modulus squared of the wavefunction printed by `plotxct.x` and writes it in a format readable by `XCrysden`

Example Outline

Session 5.1: Converging Absorption for Si calculations

- Goals:
 - Look at convergence of absorption with respect to **k-point sampling** and the **number of bands**
 - We will look at absorption on two k-grids in addition to the k-grid used in the last example.

Session 5.2: Plot exciton wavefunctions for LiCl

- Goals:
 - Learn how to use BGW visualization tools to plot the exciton wavefunction

Session 5.1: Converging Absorption

- Please do the following

```
``cp -rP /project/projectdirs/m1649/BGW-2013/5.1-Si_convergence/ $SCRATCH``
```

and follow the directions in the README file.

- For the sake of time, we will not generate the mean field wavefunctions during this example. Instead, the WFN and output files are provided in each subdirectory. Take a look at the PARATEC input files, and make sure you understand what's going on.
- When you feel comfortable with the mean field input files go to the directory ``5.1-Si_convergence/2-bgw/`` and follow the directions in the README file.

This section should take ~30 minutes.

Session 5.2: Plotting Exciton Wavefunctions

Please do the following

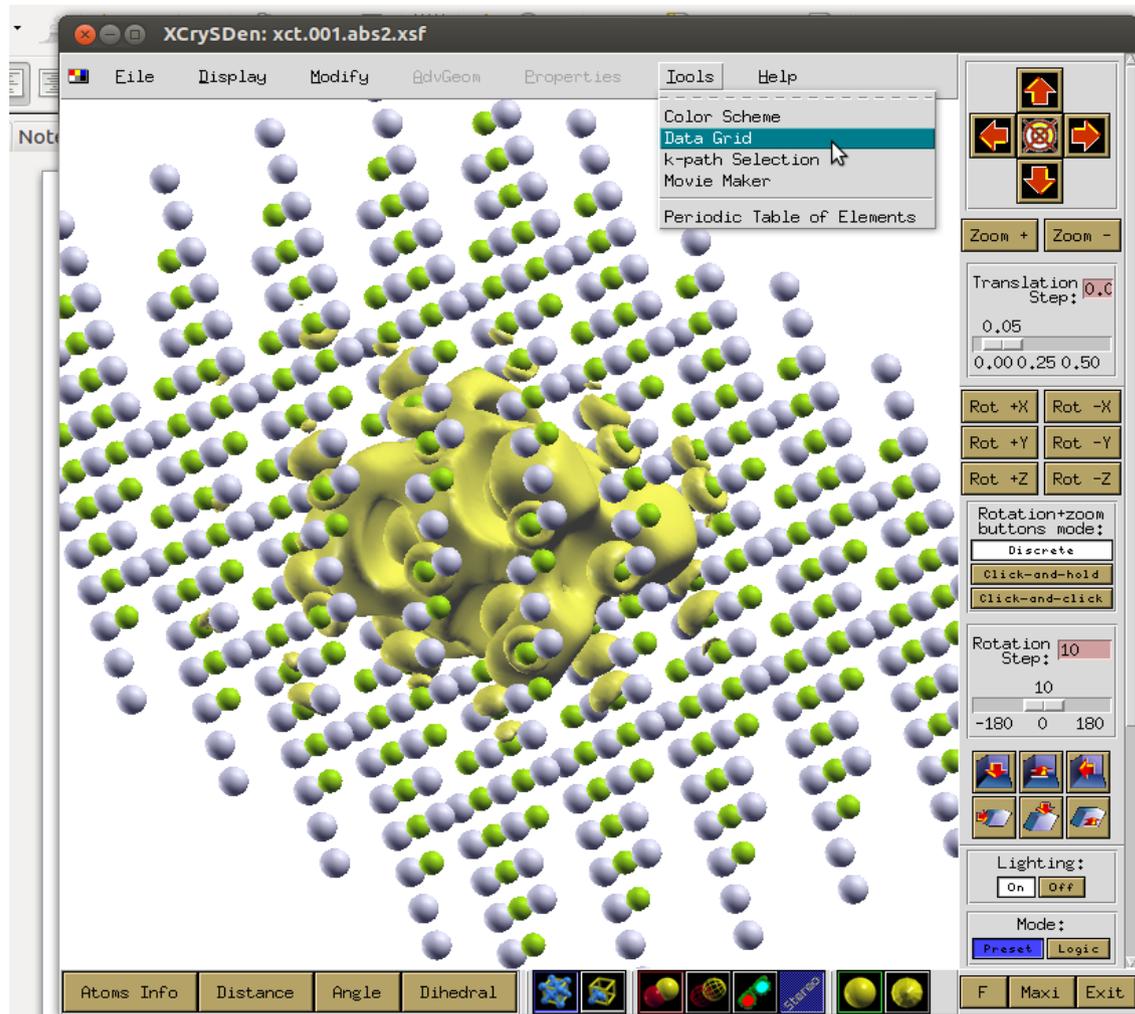
```
`cp -rP /project/projectdirs/m1694/BGW-2013/5.2-LiCl/PlotXct/  
$SCRATCH`
```

and follow the instructions in the README files.

- You will need to copy the PlotXct directory to the absorption directory for the previous LiCl example:

```
BGW-2013/5.2-LiCl_plotxct> cp -rP PlotXct ../4.2-LiCl/2-bgw/4-absorption/  
BGW-2013/5.2-LiCl_plotxct>  
BGW-2013/5.2-LiCl_plotxct>
```

This section should take ~30 minutes.



Isosurface/Property-plane Controls

Isosurface	Plane #1	Plane #2	Plane #3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Display Isosurface			
Degree of triCubic Spline: 1			
Isosurface tessellation type: <input checked="" type="radio"/> cubes <input type="radio"/> tetrahedrons			
Isosurface normals type: <input checked="" type="radio"/> gradient <input type="radio"/> triangles			
Minimum grid value 0.000000 Maximum grid value 68.985397			
Isovalue: <input type="text" value="5"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Render +/- isovalue			
Expand Isosurface: <input checked="" type="radio"/> do not expand <input type="radio"/> to whole structure <input type="radio"/> separately in each direction			
repeat in X-dir: 1			
repeat in Y-dir: 1			
repeat in Z-dir: 1			
		Render isosurface as: <input checked="" type="radio"/> solid <input type="radio"/> wire <input type="radio"/> dot	
		Isosurface's ShadeModel: <input checked="" type="radio"/> smooth <input type="radio"/> flat	
		Two-sided lighting: <input checked="" type="radio"/> off <input type="radio"/> on	
		Transparency of isosurface: <input checked="" type="radio"/> off <input type="radio"/> on	
		Revert (+) Sides	
		Revert (-) Sides	
		Revert (+) normals	
		Revert (-) normals	
		Surface Smoothing	
		Set COLOR parameters	
		Set TRANSPARENCY parameters	
Hide	Close	Save Grid	Submit