Wannier90 User Guide

Version 1.0.2

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Methodology

Wannier90 computes Maximally Localised Wannier Functions (MLWFs) 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 briefly introduce the methods and key definitions, but full details can be found in the original papers.

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 (WFs). 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

$$w_{n\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{BZ} \left[\sum_m U^{(\mathbf{k})}_{mn} \psi_{m\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] e^{-\mathrm{i}\mathbf{k}.\mathbf{R}} d\mathbf{k}, \tag{1.1}$$

where $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ 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 WFs with varying spatial localisations. We define the spread Ω of the WFs as

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

The total spread can be decomposed into a gauge invariant term Ω_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, Ω_D and Ω_OD.

$$\Omega = \Omega_\mathrm{I} + \tilde{\Omega} = \Omega_\mathrm{I} + \Omega_\mathrm{D} + \Omega_\mathrm{OD} \tag{1.3}$$

where

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

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

[2] *Maximally localized Wannier functions for entangled energy bands* I. Souza, N. Marzari and D. Vanderbilt, Phys. Rev. B 65, 035109 (2002)

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

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

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

The Wannier90 code requires two ingredients from an initial electronic structure calculation.

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

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

   where the vectors $\mathbf{b}$, which connect a given k-point with its neighbours, are determined by the Wannier90 code according to the prescription outlined in MV.

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

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

Note that $\mathbf{M}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$, $\mathbf{A}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ and $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ are all small, $N_{\rm wann} \times N_{\rm wann}$ matrices, independent of the basis set used to obtain the original Bloch states.

To date the Wannier90 code has been used in combination with electronic codes based on plane-waves and pseudopotentials (norm-conserving and "ultrasoft") as well as mixed basis set techniques such as FLAPW.

1.1.1 Entangled Energy Bands

The above description is sufficient to obtain Wannier functions for an isolated set of bands, such as the valence states in an insulator. In order to obtain MLWFs for entangled energy bands we use the "disentanglement" procedure introduced in SMV.

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

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

where $\mathbf{U}^{{\rm dis}(\mathbf{k})}$ is a rectangular $N_{\rm wann} \times N_{\rm win}^{\mathbf{k}}$ matrix[3]. The set of $\mathbf{U}^{{\rm dis}(\mathbf{k})}$ are obtained by minimising the gauge invariant spread $\Omega_{\rm I}$ within the outer energy window. The MV procedure can then be used to minimise $\tilde{\Omega}$ 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 (eg, 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.

[3] As $\mathbf{U}^{{\rm dis}(\mathbf{k})}$ is a rectangular matrix this is a unitary operation in the sense that $(\mathbf{U}^{{\rm dis}(\mathbf{k})})^\dagger \mathbf{U}^{{\rm dis}(\mathbf{k})} = \mathbf{1}$.

1.1.2 Getting Help

The latest version of the Wannier90 code and documentation can always be found at

`http://www.wannier.org`

There is a Wannier90 mailing list to discuss issues in the development, the theory, and coding/algorithms pertinent to maximally-localized Wannier functions. You can register for this mailing list at

`http://www.democritos.it/mailman/listinfo/wannier`

1.1.3 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, N. Marzari, I. Souza and D. Vanderbilt,
> http://www.wannier.org/

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 (2002)

1.1.4 Credits

The present release of Wannier90 was written by Arash Mostofi (Marzari group @ MIT) and Jonathan Yates (Souza Group @ UCB/LBNL). Wannier90 is based on routines written in 1996-7 for occupied bands by Nicola Marzari and David Vanderbilt and for entangled bands by Ivo Souza, Nicola Marzari, and David Vanderbilt in 2000-1.

Acknowledgements: Malgorzata Wierzbowska and Stefano de Gironcoli (pwscf interface); Michel Posternak (LAPW interface and original plotting routines).

1.1.5 Licence

Chapter 2

Parameters

2.1 Usage

```
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`.
- `-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`.

2.2 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 which is used unless the keyword is given in the win file. Keywords can be set in any of the following ways

```
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 futher examples see Chapter 8.1 and the the Wannier90 Tutorial.

2.3 Keyword List

Keyword	Type	Description
System Parameters		
NUM_WANN	I	Number of Wannier Functions
NUM_BANDS	I	Number of bands passed to the code
UNIT_CELL_CART	P	Unit cell vectors
ATOMS_CART *	P	Positions of atoms in Cartesian coordinates
ATOMS_FRAC *	R	Positions of atoms in lattice vectors
MP_GRID	I	Dimensions of the Monkhorst-Pack grid
KPOINTS	R	List of k-points in the Monkhorst-Pack grid
NUM_SHELLS	I	Number of shells in finite difference formula
SHELL_LIST	I	Which shells to use in finite difference formula

Table 2.1: 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.

Keyword	Type	Description
Job Control		
POSTPROC_SETUP	L	To output the nnkp file
EXCLUDE_BANDS	I	List of bands to exclude from the calculation
RESTART	C	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
TRANSLATE_HOME_CELL	L	To translate final Wannier centres to home unit cell
WRITE_XYZ *	L	To write final centres in xyz file format

Table 2.2: 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. * WRITE_XYZ is only effective if TRANSLATE_HOME_CELL 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 Ω_I
DIS_MIX_RATIO	R	Mixing ratio during the minimisation of Ω_I
DIS_CONV_TOL	R	The convergence tolerance for finding Ω_I
DIS_CONV_WINDOW	I	The number of iterations over which convergence of Ω_I is assessed.

Table 2.3: 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 Ω
NUM_CG_STEPS	I	During the minimisation of Ω the number of Conjugate Gradient steps before resetting to Steepest Descents
CONV_TOL	P	The convergence tolerance for finding Ω
CONV_WINDOW	I	The number of iterations over which convergence of Ω is assessed
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 Wannier functions 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 Ω
FIXED_STEP *	R	The fixed step length to take during the minimisation of Ω, instead of doing a parabolic line search
USE_BLOCH_PHASES **	L	To use phases for initial projections

Table 2.4: 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.

Keyword	Type	Description
Plot Parameters		
WANNIER_PLOT	L	Plot the Wannier Functions
WANNIER_PLOT_LIST	I	List of Wannier Functions to plot
WANNIER_PLOT_SUPERCELL	I	Size of the supercell for plotting the Wannier Functions
WANNIER_PLOT_FORMAT	S	File format in which to plot the Wannier Functions
WANNIER_PLOT_MODE	S	Mode in which to plot the Wannier Functions, molecule or crystal
BANDS_PLOT	L	Plot and 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
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_SURFACE_PLOT_FORMAT	S	File format for the Fermi surface plot

Table 2.5: win file keywords controlling the plotting. 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 Wannier functions 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]
```

$$\begin{matrix} R_{1x} & R_{1y} & R_{1z} \\ R_{2x} & R_{2y} & R_{2z} \\ R_{3x} & R_{3y} & R_{3z} \end{matrix}$$

```
end unit_cell_cart
```

Here R_{1x} is the x-component of the first lattice vector, R_{2y} is the y-component of the second lattice vector 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.

atoms_cart

```
begin atoms_cart
[units]
```

$$\begin{matrix} X & R_{1i} & R_{1j} & R_{1k} \\ Y & R_{2i} & R_{2j} & R_{2k} \\ \vdots & & & \end{matrix}$$

```
end atoms_cart
```

The first entry on a line is the atomic symbol. The next three entries are the atom's position in Cartesian coordinates in units specified by `length_unit`.

`[units]` specifies the units in which the lattice vectors are defined either `bohr` or `ang`. If not present, the default is Å.

atoms_frac

`begin atoms_frac`

$$\begin{array}{cccc} X & R_{1i} & R_{1j} & R_{1k} \\ Y & R_{2i} & R_{2j} & R_{2k} \\ \vdots & & & \end{array}$$

`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.

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 Kpoints

Each line gives the coordinate of a k-point in relative units, i.e. in units of the reciprocal lattice vectors. 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`

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_{1i} & R_{1j} & R_{1k} \\ R_{2i} & R_{2j} & R_{2k} \\ \vdots & & \end{array}$$

`end kpoints`

There is no default.

2.4.7 Shells

The Marzari-Vanderbilt scheme requires a finite difference expression for ∇_k defined on a uniform Monkhorst-Pack mesh of k-points. One choice (the 'B1' condition of MV) is to choose shells of k-point neighbours to satisfy the equation

$$\sum_s w_s \sum_i b^s_{i\alpha} b^s_{i\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \tag{2.1}$$

's' indexes the shell, 'i' indexes k-points in that shell, w_s is a weight factor for the shell s, $\mathbf{b}_i^s$ is a vector connecting a k-point to one of it nearest neighbours, α and β are Cartesian coordinates.

2.4.8 integer :: num_shells

If num_shells> 0 the number of shells to include in the finite difference expression. If num_shells= 0 the code will choose the shells automatically.

The default value is 0.

2.4.9 integer :: shell_list(num_shells)

If num_shells> 0 shell_list is vector listing the shells to include in the finite difference expression.

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 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 character(len=20) :: length_unit

The length unit to be used for output.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- Ang (default)
- Bohr

2.6.4 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.

2.6.5 integer :: exclude_bands(:)

A k-point independent list of states to 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>.nnkp file. For example, to exclude bands 2, 6, 7, 8 and 12:

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

2.6.6 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 was written
- wannierise. Restart from the beginning of the wannierise routine
- plot. Go directly to the plotting phase

2.6.7 character(len=20) :: wvfn_formatted

If wvfn_formatted=TRUE 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 (ie for test cases).

The default value of this parameter is FALSE.

2.6.8 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.

2.6.9 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.

2.6.10 logical :: translate_home_cell

Determines whether to translate the final Wannier centres to the home unit cell at the end of the calculation. Useful for molecular systems in which the molecule resides entirely within the home unit cell.

The default value is false.

2.6.11 logical :: write_xyz

Determines whether to write the final Wannier centres to an xyz formatted file, seedname_centres.xyz, for subsequent visualisation. Only effective when TRANSLATE_HOME_CELL is true.

The default value is false.

2.7 Disentanglement

These keywords control the disentanglement routine of SMV. 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.

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.

The default is the highest eigenvalue in the given states (ie 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.

If dis_froz_max is given 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 energy window for the disentanglement procedure. If dis_froz_max is not specified then there are no frozen states.

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 SMV). A value of 0.5 is a 'safe' choice. Using 1.0 (ie no mixing) often gives faster convergence, but may cause the minimisation to be unstable in some cases.

Restriction: 0.0 <dis_mix_ratio$\geq$ 1.0 . The default value is 0.5

2.7.7 real(kind=dp) :: dis_conv_tol

In the disentanglement procedure the minimisation is said to to 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 is 1.0E-10

2.7.8 integer :: dis_conv_window

In the disentanglement procedure the minimisation is said to to 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.

2.8 Wannierise

Minimise the non-invariant part of the spread functional.

2.8.1 integer :: num_iter

Total number of iterations in the minimisation procedure.

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 :: num_dump_cycles

Write sufficient information to do a restart every num_dump_cycles iterations.

The default is 100

2.8.4 integer :: num_print_cycles

Write data to the <seedname>.wout file every num_print_cycles iterations.

The default is 1.

2.8.5 logical :: write_r2mn

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

The default value of this parameter is FALSE.

2.8.6 logical :: guiding_centres

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

The default value is FALSE.

2.8.7 integer :: num_guide_cycles

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

The default value is 1.

2.8.8 integer :: num_no_guide_iter

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

The default value is 0.

2.8.9 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

2.8.10 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.

2.8.11 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.

Th default value is false.

2.9 Post-Processing

Capabilities:

- Plot the Wannier functions
- Plot the interpolated band structure
- Plot the Fermi surface

2.9.1 logical :: wannier_plot

If wannier_plot = TRUE the code will write out the wannier functions in a super-cell wannier_plot_supercell times the original unit cell 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 Wannier Functions 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)

The default value is 2.

2.9.3 character(len=20) :: wannier_plot_format

The valid options for this parameter are:

- xcrysden (default)

2.9.4 integer :: wannier_plot_list(:)

A list of Wannier Functions to plot. The Wannier Functions numbered as per the <seedname>.wout file after the minimisation of the spread.

The default behaviour is to plot all Wannier Functions. For example, to plot Wannier functions 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 Wannier functions, either as a molecule or as a crystal.

The valid options for this parameter are:

- crystal (default)
- molecule

2.9.6 logical :: bands_plot

If bands_plot = TRUE 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.

The default value is FALSE.

2.9.7 kpoint_path

Defines the path in kspace along which to calculate the bandstructure. Each lines gives the start and end points (with labels) for a section of the path.

`begin kpoint_path`

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} G & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & L & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ L & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & N & 0.0 & 1.0 & 1.0 \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

`end kpoint_path`

There is no default

2.9.8 `integer :: bands_num_points`

If `bands_plot` = `TRUE` 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.

2.9.9 `character(len=20) :: bands_plot_format`

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

- `gnuplot` (default)

2.9.10 `logical :: fermi_surface_plot`

If `fermi_surface_plot` = `TRUE` 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 with XCrysden and used to plot the Fermi surface.

The default value is `FALSE`.

2.9.11 `integer :: fermi_surface_num_points`

If `fermi_surface_plot` = `TRUE` 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.

2.9.12 `real(kind=dp) :: fermi_energy`

The Fermi energy in eV. Whilst this is not directly used by the Wannier code it is a useful parameter to set as it will be written driectly into the bxsf file.

The default value is 0.0eV.

2.9.13 `character(len=20) :: fermi_surface_plot_format`

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

- `xcrysden` (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^2, sp^3, sp^3d, sp^3d^2.
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^2, sp^3, sp^3d 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 Θ_{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 3.3 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:box-size
    ⋮
```

`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 **f**ractional 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 **C**artesian 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 $l = 2$, $m_{\rm r} = 1$ (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`.

`box-size` (optional):
`b=2.0` – the linear dimension of the real-space box (or sphere) for calculating the overlap $\langle\psi_{m\mathbf{k}}|\phi_n\rangle$ of a wavefunction with the localised projection function. Units are always in Angstrom. Default is `b=1.0`. This feature is not currently used.

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 Short-Cuts

3.2.1 Random projections

It is possible to specify the projections as follows:

```
Begin Projections
random
End Projections
```

in which case the code chooses the appropriate number of randomly-centred s-type gaussian functions for the initial projection.

3.2.2 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 $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | \psi_{n\mathbf{k}} \rangle = \delta_{mn}$.

3.3 Orbital Definitions

The angular functions $\Theta_{lm_{\rm r}}(\theta, \varphi)$ associated with particular values of `l` and `mr` are given in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

The radial functions $R_{\rm r}(r)$ 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	mr	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 mr for l$\geq$ 0.

l	mr	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 mr for l< 0, in terms of the orbitals defined in Table 3.1.

r	$R_{\rm r}(r)$
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 $R_{\rm r}(r)$ 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 $\alpha = Z/a =$ zona.

Chapter 4

Code Overview

Wannier90 can operate in two modes

1. 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.

2. As a set of library routines to be called from within a first-principles code. The first-principles code passes the overlaps and projections to the Wannier90 library routines and in return gets the unitary transformation corresponding to Maximally Localised Wannier Functions. This route should be used if the Wannier functions are needed within the first-principles code, for example in post-LDA methods such as LDA+U or SIC. (this mode is under development)

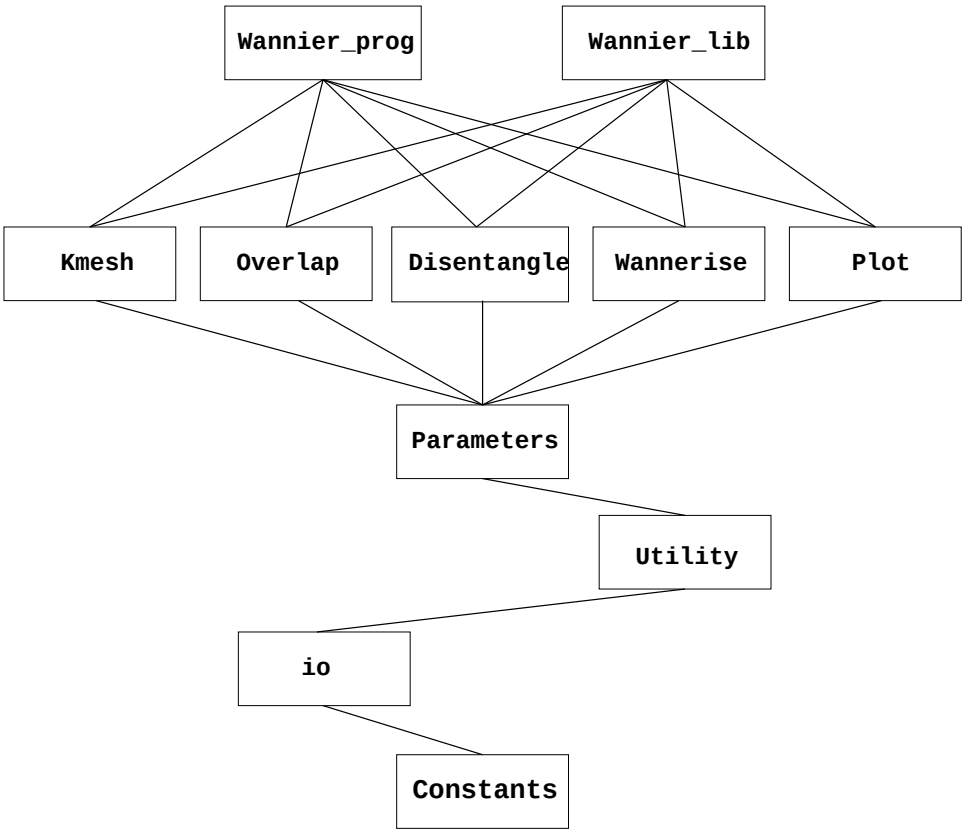

Figure 4.1: Schematic overview of the module structure of the Wannier90 code. Modules may only use data and subroutines from lower modules.

Chapter 5

Wannier as a post-processing tool

This is a description of how to use Wannier90 code 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 $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ overlaps (MV Eq. (25)) and $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ (MV Eq. (62), SMV 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 nnkp file

OUTPUT, if `postproc_setup` = `.true.`

The file `seedname.nnkp` provides the information needed to determine the required overlap elements $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ and projections $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$. 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   box-size
   centre   l  mr  r
     z-axis   x-axis   zona   box-size
   .
```

```
   .
end projections
```

Notes:

`n_proj`: integer; the number of projection centres, equal to the number of Wannier functions `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 $m_{\rm r}$ specify the angular part $\Theta_{lm_{\rm r}}(\theta,\varphi)$, and r specifies the radial part $R_{\rm r}(r)$ 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 θ 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 φ 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.

`box-size`: real number; the linear dimension of the real-space box (or sphere) for calculating the overlap $\langle\psi_{m\mathbf{k}}|\phi_n\rangle$ of a wavefunction with the localised projection function. Units are in Angstrom. This feature is not currently used.

5.1.6 nnkpts block

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

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

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

Each line of consists of 5 integers. The first is the k-point number `nkp`. The second to the fifth specify it's 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.

5.1.7 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 matricies, 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.

5.1.8 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  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  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  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  2.00
end projections
```

where the first line tells us that in total four projections are specified, and the subsquent lines provide the projection centre, the angular and radial parts of the orbital (see Section 3.3 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 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 fourth 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 $m, n \in [1, \texttt{num\_bands}]$. The order of these elements is such that the first index m is fastest.

5.3 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 eig file

INPUT.

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

The file `seedname.eig` contains the Kohn-Sham eigenvalues $\varepsilon_{n\mathbf{k}}$ (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
```

5.5 Interface with PWSCF

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 `pw2wannier90.in`, 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`
4. Run `wannier90` with `postproc_setup = .false.` to disentangle bands (if required) and localise Wannier functions.

5.5.1 pw2wannier90.in

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).

`write_unk` – Set to `true` to write the periodic part of the Bloch functions for plotting in Wannier90. Default is `.false.`

`wvfn_formatted` – Set to `.true.` to write formatted wavefunctions. Default is `.false.` (only relevant if `write_unk=.true.`)

`write_amn` – 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.`

Chapter 6

Wannier 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 (MV[1] Eq. (25)) and $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})} = \langle \psi_{m\mathbf{k}} | g_n \rangle$ projections (MV Eq. (62), SMV[2] Eq. (22)). Once the overlaps and projection have been computed, calling `wannier_run` activates the main wannier code.

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,nntot,nnlist,
              nncell,num_bands,num_wann,proj_site,proj_l,proj_m,proj_radial,proj_z,
              proj_x,proj_zona,exclude_bands)
```

- `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.

[1] Marzari and Vanderbilt, *Phys. Rev. B* **56**, 12847 (1997)
[2] Souza, Marzari and Vanderbilt, *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 035109 (2001)

- `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.

- `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 `nn`$^{\text{th}}$ 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 matricies (note: excluding eg. semi-core states).

- `integer, intent(out) :: num_wann`
  The number of Wannier functions 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 $\Theta_{lm_{\rm r}}(\theta,\varphi)$ of the projection function (see Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

- `integer, dimension(num_bands_tot), intent(out) :: proj_m`
  $m_{\rm r}$ specifies the angular part $\Theta_{lm_{\rm r}}(\theta,\varphi)$, 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 $R_{\rm r}(r)$ 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 θ 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 φ 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 wannier functions (eg semi-core states).

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 $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ (MV Eq. (25)) and projections $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ (MV Eq. (62), SMV Eq. (22)), ie, `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 parameters `num_shells` and `shell_list` may be specified in the wannier 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,
            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 reciprical 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 Wannier functions 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.

- `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, $M_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ (MV 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, $A_{mn}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ (MV Eq. (62), SMV 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 (MV Eq. (59))

- `complex(kind=dp), dimension(num_bands,num_wann,num_kpts), intent(out) :: U_matrix_opt`
  The unitary matrices that describe the optimal sub-space at each k-point (see SMV Section IIIA). The array is packed (see below)

- `logical, dimension(num_bands,num_kpts), 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), intent(out) :: wann_centres`
  The centres of the wannier functions in Cartesian co-ordinates in Angstrom.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(num_wann), intent(out) :: wann_spreads`
  The spread of each wannier function in Å^2.
- `real(kind=dp), dimension(3), intent(out) :: spread`
  The values of Ω, $\Omega_{\rm I}$ and $\tilde{\Omega}$ (MV Eq. (13)).

Conditions:

- ⋆ `num_wann` $\leq$ `num_bands`
- ⋆ `num_kpts` = `mp_grid(1)` $\times$ `mp_grid(2)` $\times$ `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.

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

where

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

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 wannier input file.

Chapter 7

Files

7.1 seedname.win

INPUT. The master input file; contains the specification of the system and any parameters for the run.

7.1.1 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
- `zona` and `box-size` (see Section 3.1)

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.
- Positions of **k**-points are always in crystallographic coordinates relative to the reciprocal lattice vectors.
- `box-size` and `zona` always in Angstrom and reciprocal Angstrom, respectively
- 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 are written.

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

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega}\mathbf{A}_2 \times \mathbf{A}_3 \quad \text{etc.}, \tag{7.1}$$

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

7.2 seedname.mmn

INPUT. See Chapter 5.

7.3 seedname.amn

INPUT. See Chapter 5.

7.4 seedname.eig

INPUT. See Chapter 5.

7.5 seedname.nnkp

OUTPUT. See Chapter 5.

7.6 seedname.wout

OUTPUT. The master output file.

7.7 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 $\mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{dis}(\mathbf{k})}$.

7.8 seedname_um.dat

INPUT/OUTPUT. Contains $\mathbf{U}^{(\mathbf{k})}$ and $\mathbf{M}^{(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{b})}$ (in the basis of the rotated Bloch states). Required to restart the calculation or enter the plotting phase.

7.9 seedname.r2mn

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

7.10 seedname_band.dat

OUTPUT. Written if `bands_plot=TRUE`. The interpolated band structure.

7.11 seedname_band.gnu

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

7.12 seedname_band.dat

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

7.13 seedname.bxsf

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

7.14 seedname_w.xsf

OUTPUT. Written if `wannier_plot=TRUE`. The Wannier function, w, in real space in a format suitable for plotting with XCrysden.

7.15 UNKp.s

INPUT. Read if `wannier_plot=TRUE` and used to plot the Wannier functions.

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`.

Chapter 8

Sample files

8.1 Input file

8.1.1 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
```

8.1.2 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  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  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  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  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  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  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  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  2.00
end projections

begin nnkpts
    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 nnkpts

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