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(*Poisson solver that implements the first part of
 the algorithm described below, solving over full space,
including periodic edge - it represents the Laplacian as a matrix operator then
  inverts it. Any solution to Poisson's equation is now found by multiplying
  the inverse matrix by the (forcing function \rho? idk if you can call it that)*)
(*This is a symmetric finite difference method to solve the Poisson Equation*)
(*en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete Poisson equation*)
PoissonSolver[MM_, NN_, chargeList_List, \epsilon1_, \epsilon2_, H_, a_, \lambda_] := Module
  \{m, m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, m6, m7, m8, m9, newm, Ry, \alpha, \gamma, plotList, m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, m6, m7, m8, m9, newm, Ry, \alpha, \gamma, plotList,
   totalCharge, tempTotal, list, potential, exteriorPoints, chargeVector},
  (*construct D, the matrix operator that corresponds to the
   Laplacian. This is a 9 point stencil. It's periodic with respect to two
   edges: Born-von Karman boundaries. One edge is fixed to 0 everywhere:
    Dirichlet boundaries. The last edge has the normal component
      of the flux at the boundary: Neumann boundaries.*)
  periodicblock[c , b ] := c IdentityMatrix[MM - 1] + DiagonalMatrix[
      Table[b, {i, 0, MM - 3}], 1] + DiagonalMatrix[Table[b, {i, 0, MM - 3}], -1] +
    DiagonalMatrix[{b}, -MM + 2] + DiagonalMatrix[{b}, MM - 2];
  m1 = periodicblock \left[ \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-1}{6} \right];
  m2 = periodicblock \left[ \frac{10}{2}, \frac{-2}{2} \right];
  m3 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Join[Table[1, {i, 1, NN}], {0}], 0], m2];
  m4 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Join[Table[1, {i, 1, NN - 1}], {0}], 1], m1];
   KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Join[Table[1, {i, 1, NN - 1}], {0}], -1], m1];
  m6 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[{1}, NN], m1];
  m7 = \frac{1}{-1} IdentityMatrix[MM - 1];
  (*The matrix has been augmented so that the bottom blocks
   correspond to a row of "ghost" points above the top row. They
   are used to establish a centered second order approximation
   for the first derivative on V normal to the boundary. This *)
  m8 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[{0, 1}, -NN + 1], m7];
  m9 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Join[Table[0, {i, 1, NN}], {1}], 0], -m7];
  m = m3 + m4 + m5 + m6 + m8 + m9;
  newm = m3 + m4 + m5;
 \alpha = \frac{.529}{}; (*\frac{a_0}{a}, where a_0 is the Bohr radius*)
 Ry = 13.60569253; (*Rydberg unit of energy, in eV. 8\pi Ry = \frac{e^2}{8\pi f_0} in eV*)
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\texttt{totalCharge = } - \left(\frac{\varepsilon 2}{\varepsilon 1}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{N\lceil \pi \rceil}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \, \texttt{ArcTan} \Big[\, \frac{\texttt{MM a}}{2 \, \texttt{H}} \, \Big] - \frac{1}{2} \, \texttt{ArcTan} \Big[ - \frac{(\texttt{MM - 2}) \, \texttt{a}}{2 \, \texttt{H}} \, \Big] \right);
(*analytic expression for the total charge*)
tempTotal = Flatten[chargeList] // Total;
(*coefficient in front of n on the right hand side of the poisson equation*)
\texttt{e1[j\_]} := \frac{8\,\texttt{N}[\pi]\,\texttt{Ry}\,\alpha\,\lambda\,\texttt{H}\,\texttt{a}}{2\,\texttt{N}[\pi]\,\,\varepsilon\texttt{1}\,\left(\texttt{H}^2 + \left(\texttt{j} - \texttt{Floor}\!\left[\frac{\texttt{MM}+1}{2}\right]\right)^2\,\texttt{a}^2\right)}\,;
(*Normal component of electric field at top edge of the grid*)
(*Defines the list with the charge distribution 
ho_{ij} generated from the user,
augmented with the boundary conditions *)
chargeVector = \gamma chargeList;
exteriorPoints =
 Table[
      N[e1[j]],
     {j, 1, MM - 1}
   ] // Flatten;
chargeVector = Join[chargeVector, exteriorPoints];
chargeVector = chargeVector - 1 - newm.chargeVector;
(*Calculates the potential*)
potential = LinearSolve[m, chargeVector];
(*Reindexes the potential and
 outputs a list of voltage formatted as \{x,y,V(x,y)\}*
list = {};
Do[
 AppendTo[list,
   Table[
     potential[[j + (MM-1)(i-1)]],
     {j, 1, MM - 1}
   1
  ];
 AppendTo[list, potential[[1 + (MM - 1)(i - 1)]]];
 list = list // Flatten;
  , {i, 1, NN}
];
Flatten[Table[
   \{i, j, list[[j + (MM) (i-1)]]\},
   {i, 1, NN},
   {j, 1, MM}
  ],1]
```

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{\tt PoissonPlot[MM , NN , chargeList\_List, \epsilon1\_, \epsilon2\_, H\_, a\_, \lambda\_] := \\
 Module[{plotList = PoissonSolver[MM, NN, chargeList, \epsilon 1, \epsilon 2, H, a, \lambda]},
  ListPlot3D[plotList, PlotRange → All,
   PlotLabel → "Calculated Electric Potential", PlotRange → All]
 ]
(*gets rid of periodic edge, formats list for hamiltonian*)
TripleVoltage[MM , NN , chargeList_List, \epsilon1_, \epsilon2_, H_, a_, \lambda_] :=
 Module[\{list = PoissonSolver[MM, NN, chargeList, \epsilon1, \epsilon2, H, a, \lambda][[All, 3]]\},
  list = Drop[list, {MM, -1, MM}];
  Table[
     list[[j]],
     {j, 1, list // Length},
     \{i, 1, 3\}
   ] // Flatten
 1
{\tt BaseMatrixTakesChargeList[MM\_, NN\_, chargeList\_List, \varepsilon1\_, \varepsilon2\_, H\_, a\_, \lambda\_, t1\_, }
  t2 ] := Module[{list = TripleVoltage[MM, NN, chargeList, \epsilon1, \epsilon2, H, a, \lambda],
   voltageMatrix, tx, ty, m1, m2, m3, m4},
  voltageMatrix = DiagonalMatrix[list];
  tx = DiagonalMatrix[{t2, t1, t1}, 0];
  ty = DiagonalMatrix[{t1, t2, t1}, 0];
  (*These 4 matrices are interatomic
    bonding in each of the 4 directions in the x-y plane*)
  m1 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Table[1, {NN (MM-1)-1}], 1], ty];
  m2 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Table[1, {NN (MM - 1) - 1}], -1], ty];
  m3 =
   KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[Table[1, {NN (MM - 1) - (MM - 1)}], (MM - 1)], tx];
  m4 = KroneckerProduct[DiagonalMatrix[
      Table[1, \{NN (MM - 1) - (MM - 1)\}], - (MM - 1)], tx];
  m1 + m2 + m3 + m4 + voltageMatrix
 1
(*Returns eigensystem for matrix for a single k state*)
eigensystem[kz ] := Module[
    {Eyz, Ezx, Exy, hamiltonian, m1, vals, vecs, degeneracyList},
    (*Eyz = 2t1 -2 t1 Cos[kz]+2t2+2t1;
   Ezx = 2t1 - 2 t1 Cos[kz] + 2t1 + 2t2;
   Exy = 2t2 - 2 t2 Cos[kz] + 2t1 + 2t1;*)
   Eyz = 2 t1 - 2 t1 Cos[kz];
   Ezx = 2t1 - 2t1 Cos[kz];
   Exy = 2 t2 - 2 t2 Cos[kz];
   hamiltonian = DiagonalMatrix[{Eyz, Ezx, Exy}, 0];
   m1 = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[NN * (MM - 1)], hamiltonian];
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matrix = baseMatrix + m1;
   {vals, vecs} = Eigensystem[matrix];
   degeneracyList = spinKDegeneracyFactor[kz] Table[1, {i, 1, vals // Length}];
   {vals, vecs, degeneracyList}
  ];
(*returns sorted list of energies for ALL k states*)
(*can parallelize later*)
TotalEnergySortedList[] :=
 Module[{vecs, vals, degeneracies, sys, orderList, temp},
  sys = eigensystem[0];
  vals = {sys[[1]]};
  vecs = {sys[[2]]};
  degeneracies = {sys[[3]]};
  SetSharedVariable[vals];
  SetSharedVariable[vecs];
  SetSharedVariable[degeneracies];
  ParallelDo[
   sys = eigensystem[i dk];
   AppendTo[vals, sys[[1]]];
   AppendTo[vecs, sys[[2]]];
   AppendTo[degeneracies, sys[[3]]];
   , {i, 1, numPartitions}
  ];
  vals = vals // Flatten;
  vecs = Flatten[vecs, 1];
  degeneracies = degeneracies // Flatten;
  orderList = Ordering[vals];
  vals = vals[[orderList]];
  vecs = vecs[[orderList]];
  degeneracies = degeneracies[[orderList]];
  {vals, vecs, degeneracies}
 1
(*returns portion of the energy list
 to use and computers the fractional filling*)
NecessaryStates[numStatesTotal_] := Module[
   {list = TotalEnergySortedList[], sum = 0, count = 0, vals, vecs, degeneracies},
   degeneracies = list[[3]];
   Do[
    sum += degeneracies[[i]];
    If[sum > numStatesTotal,
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count = i;
      Break[];
     , {i, 1, degeneracies // Length}
   ];
   vals = list[[1]][[1;; count]];
   vecs = list[[2]][[1;; count]];
   degeneracies = degeneracies[[1;; count - 1]];
   degeneracies = Join[degeneracies, {numStatesTotal - (sum - list[[3, count]])}];
   If[sum - numStatesTotal == list[[3, count]], vals = Drop[vals, -1];
    vecs = Drop[vecs, -1]; degeneracies = Drop[degeneracies, -1]];
   EFermi = vals[[-1]];
    {vals, vecs, degeneracies}
  ];
(*\alpha=1 \text{ for } yz, 2 \text{ for } zx, 3 \text{ for } xy*)
orbitalDensity[n_{\alpha}, \alpha_{\alpha}] := Module[\{list = vecs[[n]][[\alpha;; ;; 3]]\},
   Flatten Table
      \{i, j, Norm[list[[j + (MM - 1) (i - 1)]]]^2\},
      {i, 1, NN},
      {j, 1, MM - 1}
     ], 1]
  ];
totalDensity[n ] :=
  (orbitalDensity[n, 1] + orbitalDensity[n, 2] + orbitalDensity[n, 3])[[All, 3]];
(*\alpha=1 \text{ for } yz, 2 \text{ for } zx, 3 \text{ for } xy*)
totalOrbitallyProjectedDensity[n_{,\alpha}] := orbitalDensity[n, \alpha][[All, 3]];
totalDensityPlot[n_] :=
  Module[{list = totalDensity[n], interp, table},
   table = Flatten[Table[
       \{\{i,j\}, list[[j+(MM-1)(i-1)]]\},\
       {i, 1, NN},
       {j, 1, MM-1}
      ], 1];
   interp = Interpolation[table, InterpolationOrder → 1];
   {\tt Plot3D[interp[x,y],\{x,1,NN\},\{y,1,MM-1\},PlotRange \rightarrow All]}
  ];
spinKDegeneracyFactor[kz ] := 2 If[kz == 0 | | kz == N[Pi] , 1, 2];
(*returns CHARGE distribution, not density of states*)
normalizedSumList[numStatesTotal ] := Module[{totalList},
    {vals, vecs, degeneracies} = NecessaryStates[numStatesTotal];
```

```
densityToNumStatesScaling
    ParallelSum[degeneracies[[n]] totalDensity[n], {n, 1, Length[vals]}]
  1;
(*returns orbitally projected charge distribution*)
normalizedProjectedSumList[numStatesTotal , \alpha ] := Module[{totalList},
   {vals, vecs, degeneracies} = NecessaryStates[numStatesTotal];
   densityToNumStatesScaling ParallelSum[
      degeneracies[[n]] \ totalOrbitallyProjectedDensity[n, \alpha], \{n, 1, Length[vals]\}]
  ];
normalizedSum[numStatesTotal] := normalizedSumList[numStatesTotal] // Total;
normalizedSumPlot[numStatesTotal ] :=
  Module[{list = normalizedSumList[numStatesTotal], interp, table},
   table = Flatten[Table[
       \{\{i,j\}, list[[j+(MM-1)(i-1)]]\},
       {i, 1, NN},
       {j, 1, MM - 1}
      ], 1];
   interp = Interpolation[table, InterpolationOrder → 1];
   Plot3D[interp[x, y], \{x, 1, NN\}, \{y, 1, MM-1\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All]
  ];
BandStructure[minE , maxE ] :=
 Module[{sys, plotList = {}, list2, length, FermiLine, f1, f2, shift},
  SetSharedVariable[plotList];
  Do[
   sys = eigensystem[i dk][[1]];
   If[i == 0, shift = sys[[1]]];
   length = sys // Length;
   AppendTo[plotList, Table[
      {idk, sys[[j]]},
     {j, 1, length}
    11;
   , {i, 0, numPartitions}
  ];
  list2 = Table[
     plotList[[i+1]][[j]] - shift,
    {j, 1, length},
    {i, 0, numPartitions}
   ];
  FermiLine = Table[{idk, EFermi}, {i, 0, numPartitions}];
  f1 = ListPlot[list2, Joined → True, Mesh → All, PlotRange → {minE, maxE}];
  f2 = ListPlot[FermiLine, Joined → True, PlotStyle → {Thick, Black}];
  Show[f1, f2]
 ]
```

## In[863]:= BandStructure[0, 2] (\*without parallel do\*)

