

# SPARC-cyclix

User guide

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[Contributors](#)

[Citation](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

# Contributors

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# Citation

If you publish work using/regarding SPARC-cyclix, please cite the following article, in addition to SPARC citations:

- <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.103.035101>,  
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.100.125143> (initial  
developments, extended systems),  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmps.2016.08.007> (initial  
developments, isolated systems)

# Acknowledgements

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# Input file options

Input file options for SPARC-cyclix, in addition to SPARC:

## Cyclix

TWIST\_ANGLE | BC | CELL | COORD | COORD\_FRAC |  
EXCHANGE\_CORRELATION | KPOINT\_GRID |

# TWIST\_ANGLE

Type

Double

Unit

rad/Bohr

Default

0

Example

TWIST\_ANGLE: 0.0045

Description

External twist per unit length applied on the nanotube.

Remark

If using helical symmetry (D C H), we also have to add the intrinsic twist.

**Type**

Character

**Unit**

No Unit

**Default**

None

**Example**

BC: D C P

**Description**

A set of three whitespace delimited characters specifying the boundary conditions in the lattice vector directions, respectively. P represents periodic boundary conditions, D represents Dirichlet boundary conditions, C represents cyclic boundary conditions and H represents helical boundary conditions.

## Remark

BC: D C P and BC: D C H are the cyclix cases where the former uses only cyclic boundary condition and latter uses both cyclic and helical boundary conditions.



# CELL

Type

Double

Unit

Bohr

Default

None

Example

CELL: 30.3498 0.2991 3.1359

## Description

A set of three whitespace delimited values specifying the cell lengths in the radial, angular and periodic/helical directions, respectively.

## Remark

Angular direction length is equal to  $2\pi/\Gamma$ , where  $\Gamma$  is the group order in the cyclic direction.

# COORD

Type

Double

Unit

Bohr

Default

None

Example

COORD:

0 0 0

2.5 2.5 2.5

## Description

The Cartesian coordinates of atoms of a `ATOM_TYPE` specified before this variable. If the coordinates are outside the fundamental domain (see [CELL](#)) in the periodic and cyclic/helical directions (see [BC](#)), it will be automatically mapped back to the domain.

## Remark

For a system with different types of atoms, one has to specify the coordinates for every `ATOM_TYPE`. One can also specify the coordinates of the atoms using `COORD_FRAC`.

## COORD\_FRAC

Type

Double

Unit

None

Default

None

Example

COORD\_FRAC:

0 0 0

2.1 0.5 0.5

### Description

The fractional coordinates of atoms of a `ATOM_TYPE` specified before this variable.  $\text{COORD\_FRAC}(i, j) \times \text{CELL}(j)$ , ( $j = 1, 2, 3$ ) gives the coordinate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  atom along the  $j^{\text{th}}$  direction.  $j = 1$  is along radial,  $j = 2$  is along angular and  $j = 3$  is along periodic/helical direction.

### Remark

For a system with different types of atoms, one has to specify the coordinates for every `ATOM_TYPE`. One can also specify the coordinates of the atoms using `COORD`.

# EXCHANGE\_CORRELATION

Type

String

Unit

No unit

Default

No Default

Example

```
EXCHANGE_CORRELATION:  
LDA_PW
```

Description

Choice of exchange-correlation functional. Options are LDA\_PW (Perdew-Wang LDA), LDA\_PZ (Purdew-Zunger LDA) and GGA\_PBE (PBE GGA)

### Remark

For spin-polarized calculation ( $\text{SPIN\_TYP} = 1$ ), LDA\_PW (Perdew-Wang LDA) and GGA\_PBE (PBE GGA) are available.

# KPOINT\_GRID

## Type

Integer array

## Unit

No unit

## Default

1 1 1

## Example

KPOINT\_GRID: 1 5 10

## Description

Number of k-points in each direction of the Monkhorst-Pack grid for Brillouin zone integration. In SPARC-cyclix, we don't have any k-points along the radial direction as it is vacuum. The angular k-point is referred as  $\nu$  point and the periodic/helical k-point is called  $\eta$  point.

## Remark

$\nu$  point should be an integer factor of the group order  $\Gamma$ .



# FAQs

**Q:** How can SCF convergence be made better in SPARC-cyclix calculations?

**A:** In cases of smaller radius and finer mesh, we need to use higher Chebyshev Degree. Increasing the option CHEB\_DEGREE should help with the SCF convergence.

**Q:** Are pseudopotentials with non-linear core corrections and relativistic effect supported by SPARC-cyclix?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** Is non-collinear spin calculation supported by SPARC-cyclix?

**A:** No, currently we only have the collinear spin calculations available in SPARC-cyclix.