# syml.foobar

Symmetry line for the band plot.

We can generate syml. foobar by getsyml.

# Get symmetry lines for band plot and Brillouwin zone plot.

```
syml.* is generated from ctrl.*.syml.* is needed for band plot.
After generated, you can easily edit syml.* for job_band.
```

At ecalj/GetSyml, we have getsyml.py, which is based on the seekpath at https://github.com/giovannipizzi/seekpath/and spglib at https://anaconda.org/conda-forge/spglib

### Usage:

We have softlink getsyml.py as getsyml during InstallAll.py. Run

```
getsyml nio
(or)
getsyml ctrls.nio
```

. This show 3D Brillouin zone together with symmetry lines for band plot.

See BZsamples here.

The symmetry lines are written into the syml. \* file for ecalj.

The number of divisions for syml is give by a crude algorism, so edit it if necessary.

#### Needed citations

PROF

In addition to usual ecalj acknowledgement, following citations are required when you make a publication.

```
1.Y. Hinuma, G. Pizzi, Y. Kumagai, F. Oba, I. Tanaka,
Band structure diagram paths based on crystallography,
Comp. Mat. Sci. 128, 140 (2017)
```

2. You should also cite spglib that is an essential library used in the implementation. https://github.com/atztogo/spglib.git

• See Lincence.txt for spglib and seekpath.

### (memo for developer)

a.Modify lmchk to write required information to supply reasonable. For example, ndiv (mesh size along lines).

b.Numerical accuracy of calculations. np.set printoptions(precision=16) is not meaningful since we read output of lmchk

symmetry-line file: input for plotting energy bands along selected symmetry lines or for generating constant-energy contours such as a Fermi surface. This file (whose name is specified as a modifier with the command-line argument --band, described in the "Command-line switches" section) can take on of several forms.

## format of syml

generate bands along specific symmetry lines. The following sample input illustrates input for lines X->Gamma and Gamma->M for the simple cubic lattice.

+2/2+

The first number designates how many points along each line. The next six label the starting and ending q-points, respectively. Note that the last line must contain zeros.