Example: convergence of self-consistent solutions with the kgrid sampling

This file is intended to detail the calculation presented in the Appendix G of our *BinPo* manuscript. Importantly, we remind you that any *BinPo* component looks for the input parameters at the command-line at first, whereas the omitted and more advanced parameters are set by default from the configuration file. Keeping this in mind, we will show how the configuration files are set for each case and what to type from command-line. For a description of all the parameters in the configuration files, see ~/config_files/help_config.md. Those parameters updatable by command-line in any *BinPo* components (*BP-component.py*) can be checked by means of help command as:

\$ python BP-component.py -h

Firstly, we show how the *scp.yaml* configuration file looks like:

```
3
   □SCP_CALCULATION:
 5
                identifier: "sto01"
                material: "STO"
 6
 7
                crystal face: "100"
 8
                number_of_planes: 40
                shift_from_LUL: 0.008
 9
10
                BC1_topmost_layer: -0.36
11
                BC2_in_bulk : 0.0
                Neumann_at_bulk : no
12
                sqrt_kgrid_numbers: 20
13
14
                k_shift: [0.001, 0.001]
15
                temperature: 10
16
                mixing factor: 0.07
                permittivity_model: "Cop"
17
18
                potential_live_visualization: yes
19
                error_live_visualization: no
20
21
                ADVANCED PARAMETERS:
22
                            conv_threshold: 1.0e-6
23
                            max_iterations: 500
24
                            Total_Hk_method: "vectorized"
25
                            V_initial: "linear"
                            cons_charge_background: no
26
27
                            charge_per_site: 0.06
28
                            charge_extension: 40
29
```

Because we want to compare the different SC solutions according to how dense is the k-grid, we need to run the *BP-scp.py* component just changing the identifier (*id*) and the square root of the total k-points (*nk*). In consequence, the following lines should be typed (it does not matter to preserve the order).

```
$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk16 -nk 16
```

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk26 -nk 26

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk36 -nk 36

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk46 -nk 46

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk56 -nk 56

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk76 -nk 76

\$ python BP-scp.py -id stoNk106 -nk 106

After running these seven times the *BP-scp.py* component, we will have the same number of folders, named with the respective identifiers, where the SC solutions are hold. Then, we can compare and analyze the SC solutions according to some criteria by processing and plotting different quantities altogether (as exemplified in Fig. G.1 of Appendix G).

NOTE: It is important to comment that the greater the nk parameter the more expensive the calculation, in terms of computational cost. This is because the size of the total Hamiltonian scales as nk^2 . As a consequence, at some point we will need to change the parameter "Total_Hk_method" in the ADVANCED_PARAMETERS block of scp.yaml file, from "vectorized" to "iterable". This way, the memory consumption is drastically reduced at the cost of lowering the calculation speed. The value of nk at which we will need to make this modification depends completely on the available random memory in the system.