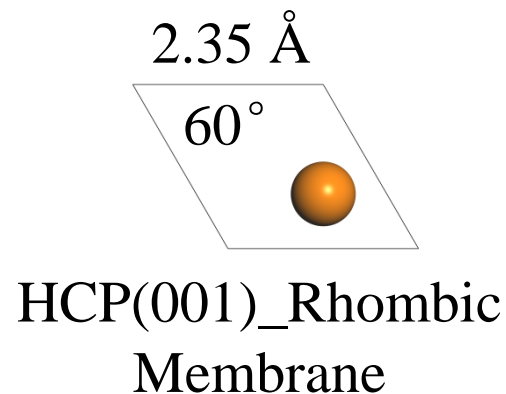
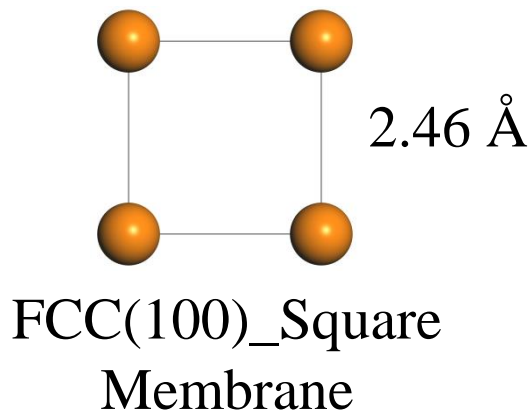


11月9日上机实习安排

使用MS软件CASTEP模块完成：

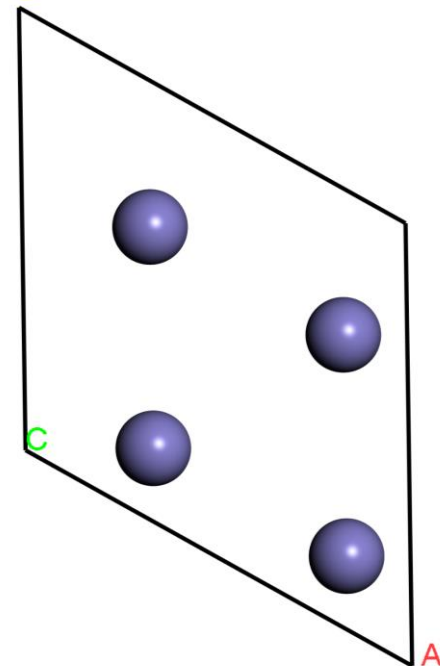
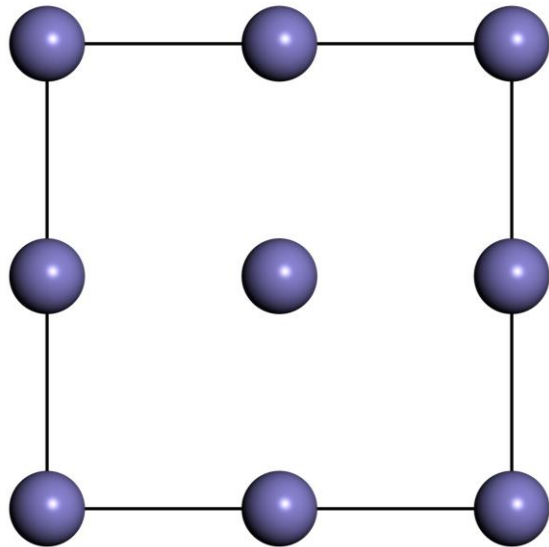
Spin-polarized calculation for magnetic Fe membranes:

1. Build slab models for square & triangular Fe membranes
2. **(No Geometry optimizations !!!)** directly perform spin-polarized calculations for different magnetic states
3. Perform spin-polarized calculations for BCC & HCP Fe bulks



1. Build the Slab Models

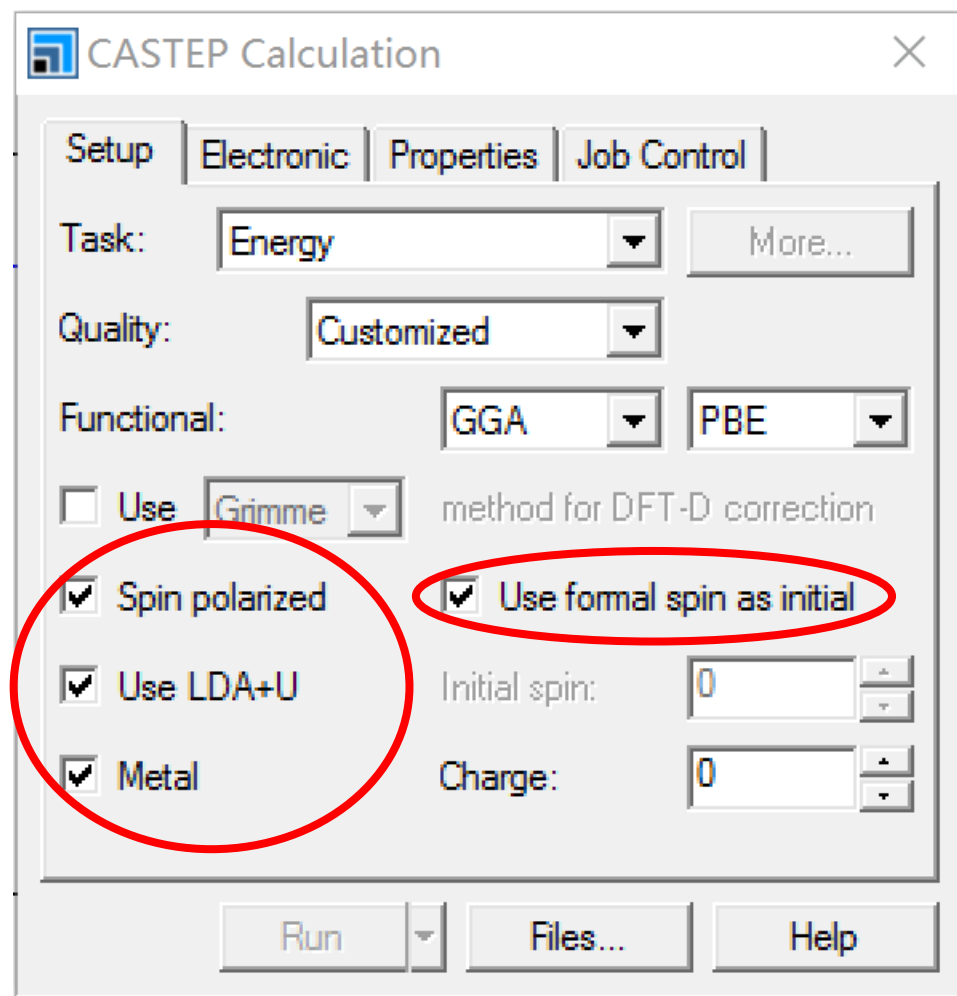
- Cleave surface along (100) plane of BCC Fe bulk (thickness: 0.5) or along (001) plane of HCP Fe bulk (thickness: 0.5)
- Add 20 Å-vacuum layer
- Build \rightarrow Symmetry \rightarrow Supercell ($2 \times 2 \times 1$)



2. Single-Point Calculations for Different Magnetic States

Computational Setting:

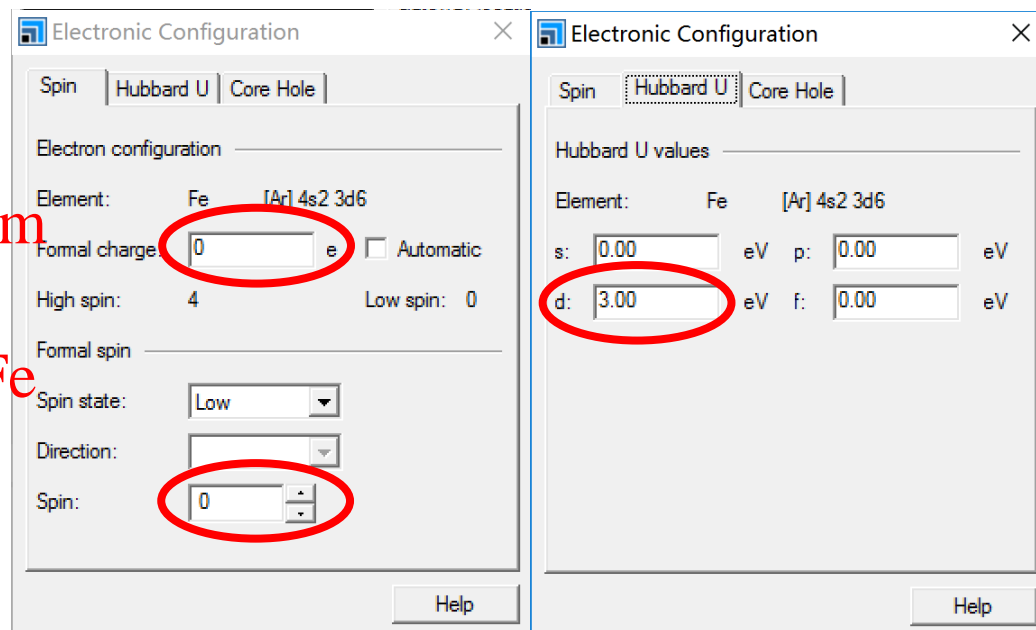
- Method PBE
- Mark “Spin polarized”
- Mark “Use formal spin as initial”
- Mark “Use LDA+U”
- Mark “Metal”
- Cutoff energy: 400 eV
- FFT grid density: standard
- SCF tolerance: 1e-6 eV/atom
- K points: $3 \times 3 \times 1$ for membranes
versus $3 \times 3 \times 3$ for bulks



2. Single-Point Calculations for Different Magnetic States

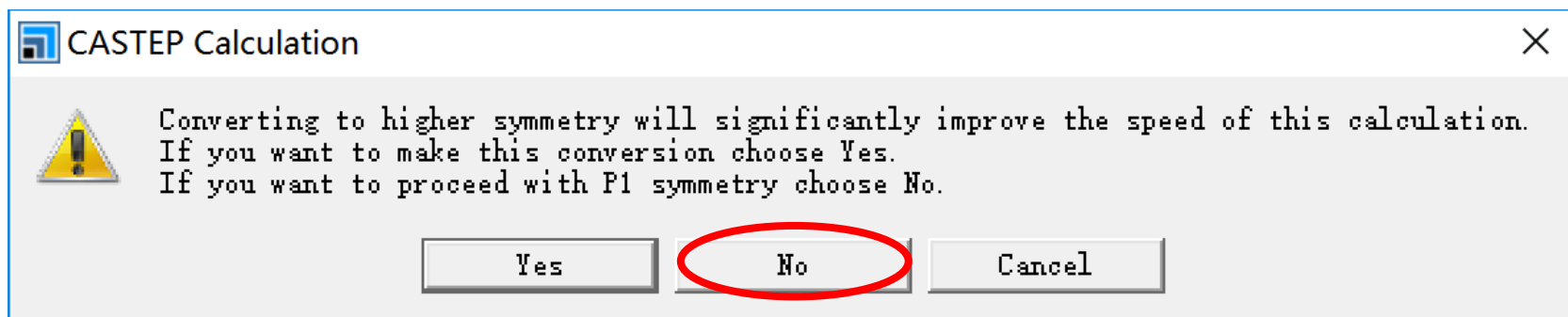
Electronic Configuration Setting:
(Modify → Electronic Configuration)

- Formal charge: 0
- Formal spin: changed for different magnetic states from 0 to 4
- Hubbard U for d orbital of Fe atoms: 3.00 eV



2. Single-Point Calculations for Different Magnetic States

Choose “No” to start the single-point calculations.



2. Single-Point Calculations for Different Magnetic States

- With the variation of formal spin (from 1 to 4), the energies of Fe membranes with different magnetic states are estimated, **learning from *.castep file**.
- The one **with the lowest energy** would be the most possible magnetic state that we search for.
- Compare to the Fe bulks and make conclusion.

No.	Formal spin	Initial spin polarization	Initial magnetic moment (μB)	Spin Density vs Spin Density	Magnetism	Total Energy (eV)
2	+1	0.125	1.0	$2.5 < 5.9$	Ferri-	-3441.581316652
3	+2	0.25	2.0	$11.7 < 13.4$	Ferri-	-3435.849412061
4	+3	0.375	3.0	$12.5 \approx 12.6$	Ferro-	-3445.891802259
5	+4	0.5	4.0	$13.8 < 16.2$	Ferri-	-3439.082098653

Done by VASP

VASP Calculations

- **INCAR** (input parameter setting)
- KPOINTS (*k*-point setting)
- POSCAR (coordination for structure, cif (from MS)→*.vasp generated by **VESTA** software)
- POTCAR (PW-PP information)

INCAR for Geometry Optimization

ALGO = Fast

PREC = Normal

ENCUT = 500

EDIFF = 1E-5

EDIFFG = -0.05

ISMEAR = 0 #smearing method for the Gaussian smearing

SIGMA = 0.02 #determines the width of the smearing in eV

LREAL = Auto #determines the projection operators evaluated in real or reciprocal space

NELM = 100 #the maximum number of electronic SC (selfconsistency) steps

#optimization setting

IBRION = 2 #optimization method for the conjugate gradient algorithm

ISIF = 3 #update lattice parameters, atomic position, force

NSW = 600 #optimization cycle

#print control

LORBIT = 11

LWAVE = .FALSE.

LCHARG = .FALSE.

#add vdW corrections

IVDW = 11 #D3

Output: CONTCAR (final structure)
OUTCAR
summary file

KPOINTS File

Automatic-mesh

0

Monkhorst-Pack

12 12 1

0. 0. 0.

POSCAR File

CIF file

1.0

2.4600000381	0.0000000000	0.0000000000
-1.2300000191	2.1304225263	0.0000000000
0.0000000000	0.0000000000	20.0000000000

C

2

Direct

0.0000000000	0.0000000000	0.0000000000
0.666670024	0.333330005	0.0000000000

POTCAR File

PAW C_GW 28Sep2005

4.0000000000000000

parameters from PSCTR are:

VRHFIN =C: s2p2

LEXCH = PE

EATOM = 147.1560 eV, 10.8157 Ry

TITEL = PAW C_GW 28Sep2005

LULTRA = F use ultrasoft PP ?

IUNSCR = 0 unscreen: 0-lin 1-nonlin 2-no

RPACOR = 0.000 partial core radius

POMASS = 12.011; ZVAL = 4.000 mass and valenz

RCORE = 1.500 outmost cutoff radius

RWIGS = 1.630; RWIGS = 0.863 wigner-seitz radius (au A)

ENMAX = 413.992; ENMIN = 310.494 eV

ICORE = 2 local potential

LCOR = T correct aug charges

LPAW = T paw PP

.....

INCAR for **High-Accuracy** Single-Point Calculation (Charge Density)

ALGO = Normal

ENCUT = 500

PREC = Accurate

LREAL = Auto

ISTART = 0 #determines whether to read the file WAVECAR or not

ICHARG = 2 #determines how to construct the 'initial' charge density

ISMEAR = 0

SIGMA = 0.02

LORBIT = 11

LWAVE = .TRUE.

LCHARG = .TRUE.

IVDW = 11

NELM = 300

EDIFF = 10E-6

Enlarge K points

Output: CHGCAR

INCAR for Band Structure

ALGO = Normal

ENCUT = 500

PREC = Accurate

LREAL = Auto

LORBIT = 11

LWAVE = .FALSE.

LCHARG = .FALSE.

IVDW = 11

ISTART = 1

ICHARG = 11 #for a given charge density read from CHGCAR

ISMEAR = 0

SIGMA = 0.02

NELM = 300

EDIFF = 10E-6

Output: EIGENVAL

KPOINTS for Band Structure

k-points along high symmetry lines

30 ! 30 intersections

Line-mode

rec

0.000 0.000 0.000 ! GM

0.500 0.000 0.000 ! M

0.500 0.000 0.000 ! M

0.500 0.000 0.500 ! L

0.500 0.000 0.500 ! L

0.667 0.333 0.500 ! H

0.667 0.333 0.500 ! H

0.667 0.333 0.000 ! K

0.667 0.333 0.000 ! K

0.000 0.000 0.000 !GM

INCAR for DOS

ALGO = Normal
ENCUT = 500
PREC = Accurate
LREAL = Auto
LORBIT = 11
LWAVE = .FALSE.
LCHARG = .FALSE.
IVDW = 11
ISTART = 1
ICHARG = 11
ISMEAR = 0
SIGMA = 0.02
NELM = 300
EDIFF = 10E-6

#control DOS

EMIN = -5.24 #minimum energy for evaluation of DOS
EMAX = 4.76 #maximum energy for evaluation of DOS
NEDOS = 301 #number of grid points in DOS

Output: DOSCAR

Determined by Fermi
Level

INCAR for PDOS

ALGO = Normal

ENCUT = 500

PREC = Accurate

LREAL = Auto

IVDW = 11

ISTART = 1

ICHARG = 11

ISMEAR = 0

SIGMA = 0.02

NELM = 300

EDIFF = 10E-6

LORBIT = 11

LWAVE = .FALSE.

LCHARG = .FALSE.

VB and CB partial charge

LPARD = .TRUE. #Evaluate partial (band and/or k-point) decomposed charge density

IBAND = 261 262

NBMOD = 2 #Number of values in the array IBAND

LSEPB = .TRUE. #Specifies the charge density calculated for every band separately

Output: PARCHG.261.ALLK
PARCHG.262.ALLK

INCAR for Magnetism

#open the spin-orbital

LSORBIT = .TRUE.

LNONCOLLINEAR = .TRUE.

structure calculations

SAXISR = 0 1 0

RWIGS = 1.630 1.100 1.400 2.200

MAGMOM = 216*0.0 0.866 -0.5 0.0 0.866 0.5 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

LMAXMIX = 4

GGA_COMPAT = .FALSE.

Output: OUTCAR

#perform fully non-collinear magnetic

#direction of the magnetic field

#Wigner Seitz radius read from POTCAR

#for d elements

#apply spherical cutoff on gradient field