

USER'S GUIDE

SMEAGOL (version 1.0)

June 29, 2005

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1 INTRODUCTION

This is a comprehensive user's guide to the quantum electronic transport code SMEAGOL (Spin and Molecular Electronics Algorithm on a Generalized atomic Orbital Landscape) [1, 2]. SMEAGOL is based on the non-equilibrium Green's function (NEGF) formalism for one-particle Hamiltonian. In its present form it uses density functional theory (DFT) with the numerical implementation contained in the code SIESTA [3, 4]. However, SMEAGOL's computational scheme is very general and can be implemented together with any electronic structure methods based on localized basis sets. Alternative implementations are currently under investigation.

In the next sections we will explain how to set up a typical calculation and we will describe the various options. The reader of this user guide is supposed to have familiarity with the non-equilibrium Green's function formalism [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] and with density functional theory [13]. In addition a good knowledge of SIESTA and the SIESTA's input files is necessary since only the SMEAGOL's commands are described here, although a complete input file needs the setting of flags proper of SIESTA. For these we refer to the SIESTA user's guide [4].

2 THE SYSTEM SET UP

SMEAGOL is designed for calculating two probe I - V characteristics. The typical system investigated is described in figure 1. It comprises two semi-infinite leads (left and right) and an extended molecule, which includes the region of interest and a few atomic layers of the leads. The electronic structure of the leads is not affected by the potential drop and it is computed only once at the beginning of the calculation.

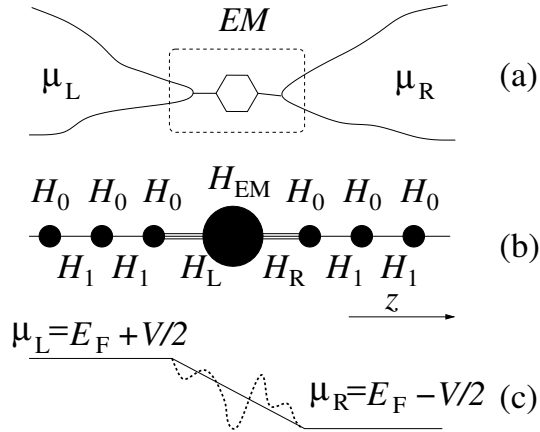


Figure 1: (a) Schematic two terminal device. Two leads are kept at the chemical potentials μ_L and μ_R and the transport is through the extended molecule EM . (b) The Hamiltonian is an infinite matrix comprising two block diagonal parts describing the leads and a part (finite) describing the extended molecule H_{EM} . (c) Typical potential profile.

There are two fundamental steps in setting up a SMEAGOL's calculation: 1) calculating the electronic structure for the leads, and 2) calculating the I - V curve for a given system. The evalu-

ation of the electronic structure of the leads is essential and must be performed before attempting the calculation of the I - V . The files: `SystemLabel.HSL`, `SystemLabel.DM`, `bulk1ft.DAT` and `bulkrgt.DAT` are generated during the evaluation of the electronic structure of the leads. These are necessary for calculating the I - V characteristic.

3 THE LEADS CALCULATION

Here SMEAGOL evaluates the Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} , the overlap \mathcal{S} and the density ρ matrices of the current/voltage probes (the leads). The self-energies for the semi-infinite electrodes can be obtained from the knowledge of the Hamiltonian and the overlap matrices of an infinite system, and therefore only a DFT calculation for a bulk system is needed. \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{S} should be written in the tridiagonal form described by Sanvito *et al.* [1, 14]. Figure (2) shows the typical setup for the electrodes.

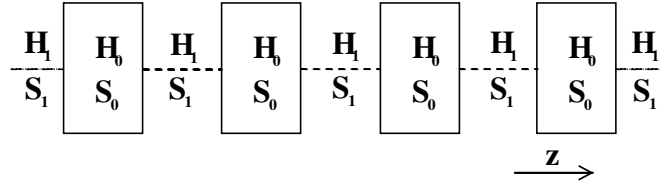


Figure 2: Periodic structure of the leads. H_0 and S_0 are the Hamiltonian and overlap matrix describing the interaction within one unit cell and H_1 and S_1 are the coupling and overlap matrix describing the interaction between adjacent unit cells. The arrow shows the direction of transport (z direction)

The same procedure is used for calculating the matrix elements of the Hamiltonian and overlap matrix in the case of k -points calculation (along the direction orthogonal to transport).

3.1 Input files

There are no additional input files than those used by SIESTA for an ordinary DFT calculation (input file, pseudopotentials ...). For these we refer to the SIESTA user's guide.

3.2 Input flags

The following input flags must be supplied to the `input.fdf` file in order to perform the bulk calculation.

BulkTransport (*Boolean*):

When this flag is set to true the leads Hamiltonian and overlap matrix will be written to the file `SystemLabel.HSL`. Moreover the files `bulk1ft.DAT` or `bulkrgt.DAT` (or both) will be created. These contain information about the system (Fermi energy, System label, unit cell, non-zero elements of the Hamiltonian and information about the super cell).

Default value: F

BulkLeads (*String*):

Define whether the calculated electronic structure should be used for the left-hand side lead, for the right-hand side lead or for both. In practise it defines the names and the extensions of the output files. There are three possible options

- LR or RL (the same output files will be used for both left- and right-hand side lead)
- R (the output files will be used for the right-hand side lead only)
- L (the output files will be used for the left-hand side lead only)

Default value: LR

3.3 Output files

bulkft.DAT :

File containing information about the left-hand side lead (number of states, Fermi energy, number of k -points, etc)

bulkrgt.DAT :

File containing information about the right-hand side lead (number of states, Fermi energy, number of k points, etc)

Systemlabel.HSL :

File containing the Hamiltonian and overlap matrices of the leads. The string **Systemlabel** is read from either **bulkft.DAT** or **bulkrgt.DAT**. If the two leads are the same one can use the same **Systemlabel.HSL** file to read the information for both the left and right leads (set the flag **BulkLeads** to LR). If the two systems are different, then two files with different names must be provided from two different leads calculations (set the flag **BulkLeads** to either L or R).

Systemlabel.DM :

File containing the density matrix of the leads. It is needed for calculating the I - V . The string **Systemlabel** is read from either **bulkft.DAT** or **bulkrgt.DAT**. If the two leads are made from the same materials and have the same geometrical arrangement one can use the same **Systemlabel.DM** file to read the information about both the left- and right-hand side lead (set the flag **BulkLeads** to LR). If the two leads are different, then two files with different names must be provided from two independent leads calculations (set the flag **BulkLeads** to either L or R). The **Systemlabel.DM** file is used to set the boundary condition at the interface between the scattering region and the electrodes.

4 I - V CALCULATION

Once the initial calculation for the leads has been performed we can proceed with computing the non-equilibrium transport properties of our system.

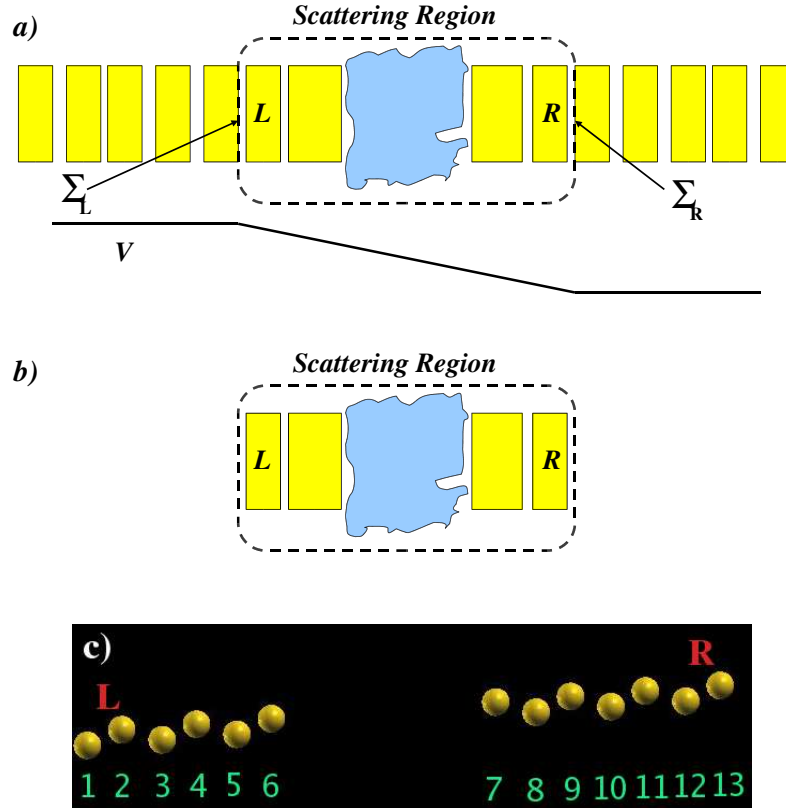


Figure 3: a) Sketch of a typical system simulated using SMEAGOL: two semi-infinite electrodes connected to a central scattering region. b) The typical unit cell for a SMEAGOL calculation. The reader must note that we include at least one layer of the leads both to the left- and to the right-hand side of the scattering region. The order of the atoms in the input file is only important in these two layers. The first atoms of the list (see `AtomicCoordinatesAndAtomicSpecies` in the SIESTA user's guide) must be those contained in the left-hand side lead unit cell, and they should be input with the same order than in the bulk leads calculation. In an analogous way, the last atoms of the list must conform with the input file for the right-hand side lead. c) An example of a system setup for two semi-infinite zig-zag wires separated by a vacuum region. The numbers for each atom have been indicated as well as the two atoms on either side corresponding to the the unit cells for the left- and right-hand side lead.

4.1 Input files

Several files generated during the construction of the leads must be used. These are: `bulkleft.DAT`, `bulkright.DAT`, `Systemlabel.HSL` and `Systemlabel.DM`.

4.2 Input flags

The following input flags must be supplied to the file `input.fdf` in order to perform the transport (I - V) calculation. If any of these values is not supplied, the default value will be assumed. Special care should be taken for the variables that control the real and contour integrals, when calculating the non-equilibrium density matrix.

EMTransport (*Boolean*):

When `EMTransport` is set to T, SMEAGOL will perform an NEGF calculation (transport). Otherwise, the code will perform a standard SIESTA equilibrium ground state calculation for either a periodic system or a molecule.

Default value: F

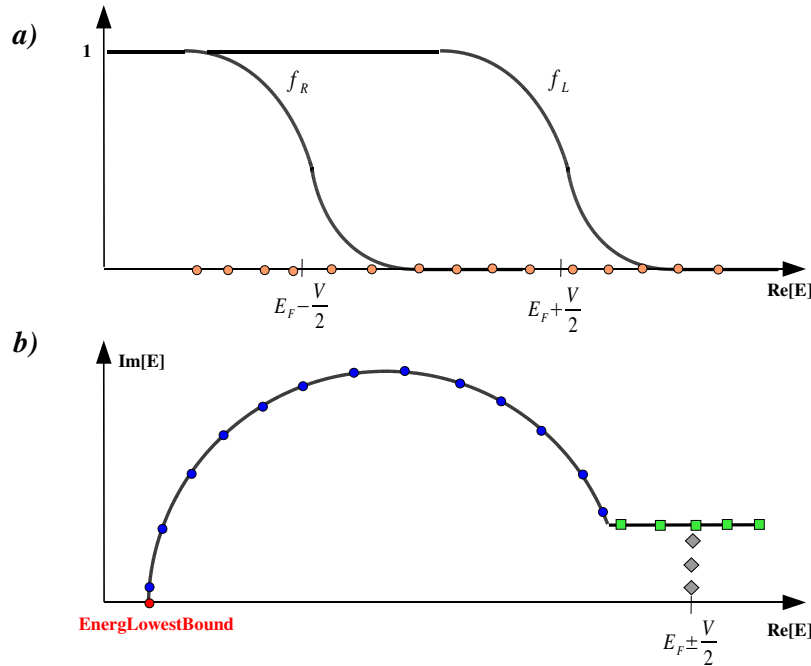


Figure 4: Sketches for the Green Function integration leading to the non-equilibrium charge density [1, 2]. a) The non-equilibrium part must be performed along the real energy axis, but is bound by the left- and right-hand side Fermi distributions functions, f_L and f_R . b) The equilibrium component is performed over a semicircular path in the complex energy plane. Here we show the starting position **EnergyLowestBound**, the energy mesh along the two segments of the curve and the poles of the Fermi distribution.

NEnergReal (*Integer*):

Number of energy points along the real axis for the integration of the non-equilibrium part of the Green's function. The number of points is extremely sensitive to the type of calculation performed. The points are distributed between $-(\frac{V}{2} + 30.0 k_B T)$ and $(\frac{V}{2} +$

$30.0 \, k_B T$). The number of points determines how fine the mesh is. Since the Green's function on the real axis can be ill-behaving (large number of singularities), a very fine mesh might be necessary. For equilibrium calculations, `NEnergReal` can be set to zero. In Fig. (4a) the real axis energy points are sketched as orange circles and `NEnergReal`= 15.

Default value: 0

NEnergImCircle (*Integer*):

Number of energy points along the semi-circle in the complex plane (equilibrium part of the Green's function integral). The circle starts at the energy `EnergLowesBound` and finishes at the complex point energy point $(E_F - 30.0 \, k_B T, 2 \, N_{\text{Poles}} \pi \, k_B T)$. The values for the energy points are calculated using a Gauss-Legendre algorithm along a semicircle. Fig. (4b) shows a sketch of the points along the contour in the complex energy plane. In this example, the points along the circle are represented by blue circles and `NEnergImCircle`= 13.

Default value: 15

NEnergImLine (*Integer*):

Number of energy points along the line in the complex plane where the integral of the equilibrium contribution to the density matrix is performed. This straight line starts at the point $(E - 30.0 \, k_B T, 2 N_{\text{Poles}} \pi k_B T)$ and finishes at point $(E_F + 30.0 \, k_B T, 2 N_{\text{Poles}} \pi k_B T)$ (green squares in Fig. (4b), `NEnergImLine`= 5). The position of the energy points is determined by a Gauss-Legendre algorithm.

Default value: 20

NPoles (*Integer*):

Number of poles in the Fermi distribution used to compute the contribution to the equilibrium charge density. The Fermi distribution is given by:

$$f(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\epsilon - \mu}{k_B T}} + 1} \quad (1)$$

The poles of $f(\epsilon)$ all lay on the complex plane with $i_n = \mu + (2 * n + 1) i \pi$ being the n -th pole. The number of poles specifies how far from the real axis the contour integral will be performed. The furthest away from the real axis the more well-behaving the Green's function is.

In Fig. (4b) the position of the poles are represented by grey diamonds (`NPoles`= 3).

Default value: 5

VInitial (*Physical*):

Value of the initial bias for the I - V calculation.

Default value: 0.0 eV

VFinal (*Physical*):

Value of the final bias for the I - V calculation.

Default value: 0.0 eV

NIVPoints (*Integer*):

Number of bias steps considered between the two limits V_{initial} and V_{final} . The current will be calculated only for these biases.

Default value: 0

Delta (*Double precision*):

Small imaginary part δ that accounts for the broadening of the localized energy levels of Green Function, $G = [\epsilon + i\delta - H_S - \Sigma_L - \Sigma_R]^{-1}$.

Default value: 10^{-4}

EnergLowestBound (*Physical*):

Energy that specifies the beginning of the contour integral in the complex plane for the equilibrium contribution to the charge density. **EnergLowestBound** must be below both the lowest band of the leads and the lowest energy level of the scattering region. Red dot in Fig. (4b).

Default value: -5.0 Ry

NSlices (*Integer*):

Number of slices of the bulk Hamiltonian substituted into the left- and right-hand side part of scattering region. The Hamiltonian of these slices is not recalculated self-consistently and these “buffer” layers help the convergence, in particular when the two leads are different.

Default value: 1

AtomLeftVCte (*Integer*):

Number of the atom used to determine the onset of the bias ramp on the left-hand side. The number of the atom is taken from the order in which the atoms are specified in the SIESTA block **AtomicCoordinatesAndAtomicSpecies** (refer to the SIESTA manual for a description of this block).

Default value: 1

AtomRightVCte (*Integer*):

Number of the atom that is used to determine the onset of the bias ramp on the right-hand side. The number of the atom is taken from the order in which the atoms are specified in the SIESTA block **AtomicCoordinatesAndAtomicSpecies** (refer to the SIESTA manual for a description of this block).

For $z < z_{\text{AtomLeftVCte}}$ and $z > z_{\text{AtomRightVCte}}$, the potential added to the Hartree potential is a constant equal to $+\frac{V}{2}$ and $-\frac{V}{2}$ respectively. For $z_{\text{AtomLeftVCte}} < z < z_{\text{AtomRightVCte}}$

a bias ramp $V(z - z_0)$ is introduced, where z_0 is the midpoint between $z_{\text{AtomLeftVCte}}$ and $z_{\text{AtomRightVCte}}$.

Default value: Last Atom

TrCoefficients (*Boolean*):

If set to true the transmission coefficients as a function of energy $T(\epsilon, V)$ will be calculated and printed to the file `SystemLabel.TRC` (see section 4.3 below) for any bias point. Although the current is defined as

$$\frac{e}{h} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T(\epsilon, V) (f_L - f_R) d\epsilon \quad (2)$$

we can calculate the Transmission coefficients for a wider range of energy values and a different number of energy points by using the variables `InitTransmRange`, `FinalTransmRange` and `NTransmPoints` which are defined below.

Default value: F

InitTransmRange (*Physical*):

Initial energy for the calculation of the transmission coefficients

Default value: -5.0 Ry

FinalTransmRange (*Physical*):

Final energy for the calculation of the transmission coefficients

Default value: 5.0 Ry

NTransmPoints (*Integer*):

Number of energy points uniformly distributed between `InitTransmRange` and `FinalTransmRange` for which the transmission coefficients are calculated. If `TrCoefficients` is set to false, this flag is ignored.

Default value: 100

PeriodicTransp (*Boolean*):

If the two electrodes are equal one may use periodic boundary conditions over the supercell. This procedure improves convergence and decreases the size of the unit cell. If the two leads are different then `PeriodicTransp` must be set to F.

Default value: T

SaveBiasSteps (*data block*):

Block containing information for printing the Hartree potential (`Systemlabel.VH`), the charge density (`Systemlabel.RHO`), the difference between the self-consistent and the atomic charge densities (`Systemlabel.DRHO`) and the total DFT potential

(`Systemlabel.VT`) at a specified bias step. The arguments in the block are integers indicating the bias steps at which to print these files. They range from 0 up to `NIVpoints`. The appropriate SIESTA flag for printing any of these files must also be set to true.

Example :

```
% block SaveBiasSteps
0 2 3
% endblock SaveBiasSteps
```

SMEAGOL will print the requested file (for instance `Systemlabel.VT` if the SIESTA flag `SaveElectrostaticPotential` is set to true) at the bias steps 0, 2 and 3.

Default value: No Default

4.2.1 Matching of the Hartree Potential

One important information needed from the leads calculation is the average value of the Hartree Potential. SMEAGOL uses a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) algorithm to solve the Poisson equation in reciprocal space (refer to the SIESTA manual for more details). The $\vec{k} = 0$ term is ignored resulting in a Hartree Potential that is defined up to a constant. This might lead to a mismatch between the Hartree potential of the leads and that at the edges of the scattering region. This mismatch is better illustrated in Fig. 5 where we have plotted the average Hartree potential on the plane orthogonal to transport for the electrodes and two semi-infinite wires separated by 12 Å (our scattering region; see Fig. (3c)) using the post-processing tool `Pot.exe` (included in the Utils directory).

In order to compensate for the arbitrary zero of the potential we shift the Hartree Potential of the scattering region by a constant (see variables `HartreeLeadsLeft`, `HartreeLeadsRight` and `HartreeLeadsBottom` described below). In this way we force the match of the potential at the scattering region/leads interface.

HartreeLeadsLeft (*Physical*):

Position in space in the left-hand side lead where the Hartree potential of the scattering region should match that of the bulk.

Default value: 0.0 Ang

HartreeLeadsRight (*Physical*):

Position in space of the right-hand side lead where the Hartree potential in the scattering region should match that of the bulk.

Default value: 0.0 Ang

HartreeLeadsBottom (*Physical*):

Average value of the Hartree potential in the leads over a plane perpendicular to the transport direction. This parameter should be evaluated from the bulk leads calculation.

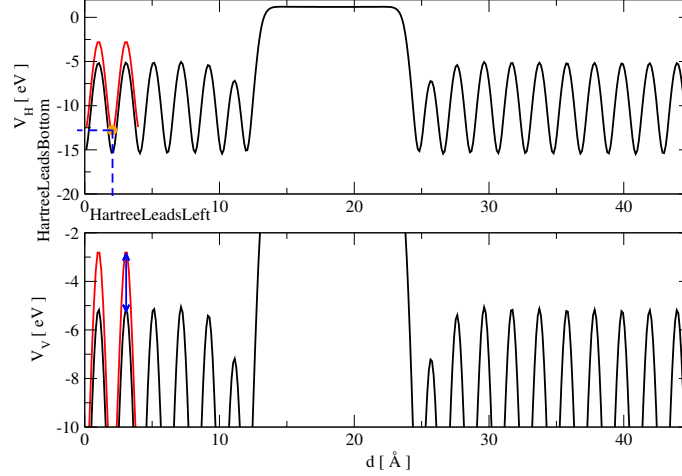


Figure 5: Shift of the Hartree potential between two SIESTA calculations: bulk gold (the leads) with two atoms in the unit cell (red line) and the parallel plate capacitor (scattering region) depicted in Fig. (3c). Note that the Hartree potential of the scattering region has converged to the bulk value after the first atomic layer except for a constant.

The fast Fourier Transform algorithm used in SMEAGOL to solve the Poisson's equation disposes the $k = 0$ term. This defines the Hartree potential up to an arbitrary constant. By defining `HartreeLeadsBottom` we shift the Hartree potential in the scattering region in order to match that of the leads.

Default value: 0.0 eV (no shift)

4.2.2 Flags specific of k -point calculations

These flags are used only when periodic boundary conditions in the direction orthogonal to the transport are considered.

SaveMemTranspK (*Boolean*):

By default, SMEAGOL calculates the self-energies during the first iteration and stores them in memory. There are two self-energies (one for the left- and one for right-hand side contact) for each energy point and each k -point. If the number of k -points and the size of the unit cell of the leads are large, large memory might be needed. In that case, **SaveMemTranspK** should be set to **T**, and the self-energies will be re-calculated after each iteration without the need for storing them in memory. Use with caution; this specification might increase considerably the time of the calculation.

Default value: F

TransmissionOverk (*Boolean*):

Allow to print the transmission coefficient as a function of both the k -vector in the transverse Brillouin zone and the energy. Note that the flag **TrCoefficients** provide only the

integral of the transmission coefficients over the k -points. `TrCoefficients` must be set to true. The file `SystemLabel.TRC.k.up` (down) contains the results (see section 4.3 below).

Default value: F

4.2.3 Flags specific of Γ point calculations

UseLeadsGF (*Boolean*):

If true the file `SystemLabel.LGF` is read from disk (see description of output files below). It is particularly useful when one wants to perform numerous calculations with the same set of leads and the same number of real energy points.

Default value: T

4.3 Output files

SystemLabel.CUR :

Four column vector containing the I - V characteristics. The first column corresponds to the bias in Rydberg, the second column corresponds to the total current and the third and fourth columns (in the case of a spin-dependent calculation) correspond to the spin-decomposed current.

SystemLabel.TRC :

Transmission coefficients as a function of energy for different biases. The first column corresponds to the energy, the second to the total transmission for both the spin direction and the following `nspin` columns are the spin-decomposed transmission coefficients.

SystemLabel.TRC.k.up (down) :

If `TransmissionOverk` is set to T, `SystemLabel.TRC.k.up` contains the transmission coefficients for each k point and energy for either up or down spins. The first two columns contain the perpendicular components of each k point, the third column contains the spin dependent transmission coefficient and the fourth column contains the energy.

SystemLabel.LGF :

For a Γ point serial calculation, this file contains the `NEnergReal` self-energies for both the right and left hand-side leads for all the energies lying on the real axis. This file might be useful when restarting a calculation. The user should note that, in this case, both `VInitial`, `VFinal` and `NEnergReal` must be the same as in a previous calculation.

SystemLabel.CHR :

File containing the total charge inside the scattering region after each iteration. The first column contains the iteration number, the second column contains the charge in units of e (the electron charge), the third column contains the bias in Rydberg and the fourth column contains the temperature also in Rydberg.

IV.SystemLabel.VH :

If `SaveElectrostaticPotential` is set to true (see SIESTA user's guide) and the block `SaveBiasSteps` is present, the file `IV.SystemLabel.VH` containing the Hartree potential for the biases specified in `SaveBiasSteps` will be generated.

IV.SystemLabel.VT :

If `WriteVT` is set to true (see SIESTA user's guide) and the block `SaveBiasSteps` is present, the file `IV.SystemLabel.VT` containing the total DFT potential for the biases specified in `SaveBiasSteps` will be generated.

IV.SystemLabel.RHO :

If `WriteRHO` is set to true (see SIESTA user's guide) and the block `SaveBiasSteps` is present, the file `IV.SystemLabel.RHO` containing the self-consistent charge density for the biases specified in `SaveBiasSteps` will be generated.

IV.SystemLabel.DRHO :

If `WriteDRHO` is set to true (see SIESTA user's guide) and the block `SaveBiasSteps` is present, the file `IV.SystemLabel.DRHO` containing the difference between the self-consistent and the atomic charge densities for the biases specified in `SaveBiasSteps` will be generated.

IV.SystemLabel.DMT :

If `SaveDMT` is set to true and the block `SaveBiasSteps` is present, the file `IV.SystemLabel.DM` containing the converged density matrix at each bias specified in `SaveBiasSteps` will be written.

5 HOW TO RUN SMEAGOL

Assuming that the user has already compiled SMEAGOL successfully and saved it as an executable (say `smeagol.1.0`), then we are ready to start a calculation. Initially the user must setup the input file for the left- and right-hand side leads. The input file must include the appropriate SIESTA and SMEAGOL flags as discussed in section (3.2) and in the SIESTA Manual. Let us assume, as a simple example, that the two leads are equivalent and the leads file is called `leads.fdf`. In the same directory where this file is, there must also be the pseudopotential files - either in `.psf` or `.vps` format. Then the user should type:

```
$ smeagol.1.0 < leads.fdf > leads.out
```

The calculation will yield the files `bulkleft.DAT`, `bulkright.DAT`, `SystemLabel.HSL` and `SystemLabel.DM`. These should be moved to the directory containing the input file for the scattering region - say `scattering.fdf`. This directory must also contain pseudopotential files for all the atomic species involved in the calculation. It is important to note that the user must be consistent with regards to pseudopotentials, they should be identical to the ones used for the leads calculation.

Before starting the I - V calculation we must obtain `HartreeLeadsBottom`. For that we use the post-processing tool `Pot.exe` contained in the `Utils` directory of the SMEAGOL distribution. The file `Potential.dat` should be edited in order to process the file `SystemLabel.VH` (for the leads). The resulting output `SystemLabel.VH.DAT` can be viewed using a plotting tool such as `gnuplot` or `xmgrace`.

We are interested in the first two columns of this data file. They contain the planar average of the Hartree potential as a function of the z direction. A value for the Hartree Potential (`HartreeLeadsBottom`) should be chosen (usually the edges of the unit cell) and the position in the unit cell should be recorded and matched with the equivalent position in the scattering region (`HartreeLeadsLeft` and `HartreeLeadsRight`). Once this is done, we are ready to calculate the I - V characteristics:

```
$ smeagol.1.0 < scattering.fdf > scattering.out
```

The resulting files can be processed using a variety of plotting programs such as `gnuplot` and `xmgrace` for 2D-plots and `OpenDX` for 3D-plots and isosurfaces.

6 PROBLEM HANDLING

The users are encouraged to report problems and bugs to the SMEAGOL's developers at `smeagol@tcd.ie`. Patches and fixes will be uploaded to the web-site <http://www.smeagol.tcd.ie/>

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is sponsored by Science Foundation of Ireland under the grant SFI02/IN1/I175. JFR and VMGS thank the spanish Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia for financial support (grants BFM2003-03156 and AP2000-4454). SB and CJL thank the UK EPSRC and the EU network MRTN-CT-2003-504574 RTNNANO. ARR thanks Enterprise Ireland (grant EI-SC/2002/10) for financial support. Traveling has been sponsored by the Royal Irish Academy under the International Exchanges Grant scheme.

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