



ZStar

Reproducible polarization, Born effective charge, phonon, infrared, Raman, and dielectric-response workflows.

PyPI v0.1.0

Python 3.9+

License GPL-3.0

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Overview

ZStar is a Python workflow toolkit that connects ABACUS, PyATB, and Phonopy calculations to physically auditable polarization and dielectric-response results. Its main task is to turn finite atomic displacements and Berry-phase polarization into symmetry-consistent Born effective charge (BEC) tensors, then use those tensors for phonon, infrared (IR), dielectric, Raman, and molecular-dynamics (MD) analysis.

The toolkit keeps every stage visible: structures, solver inputs, band-gap gates, polarization values, charge-density data, tensor reconstruction reports, spectra, and progress records remain available for inspection and restart.

The numerical checks used for the current release are summarized in [docs/validation.md](#).

Main capabilities

- Forward and central finite-difference BEC calculations.
- Symmetry reduction, full-cell tensor reconstruction, and acoustic-sum-rule correction.
- A serial, resumable `0.no-move -> displaced structures` execution model.
- Reuse of the converged `0.no-move` charge density for every displacement.
- One-time insulating-state validation after the reference SCF.
- Shell, Slurm, and Torque driver generation.
- Automatic compatibility with legacy and direct-static-response PyATB versions.
- Three-dimensional and hybrid two-dimensional polarization/BEC analysis.
- Phonon generation, post-processing, mode classification, IR spectra, Raman spectra, and dielectric response.
- MD dipole-fluctuation dielectric analysis using fixed or frame-dependent BEC tensors.

- Auxiliary electrostatic-potential analysis for slabs and polar materials.

Physical Scope

Three-dimensional crystals

For a periodic 3D crystal, ZStar evaluates

$$Z^*(\kappa, \alpha, \beta) = \Omega/e * dP_{\alpha} / du_{\kappa, \beta}$$

from Berry-phase polarization differences. Polarization branches are matched modulo the polarization quantum before the finite difference is taken.

Two-dimensional slabs

A slab requires separate treatment of in-plane and out-of-plane response:

- **In-plane rows:** Berry-phase polarization is used while the full supercell remains insulating.
- **Out-of-plane row:** the total slab dipole is integrated from the ABACUS charge-density cube, including ionic and electronic contributions.
- **Normalization:** in-plane BECs are made independent of vacuum height through the usual volume factor; 2D dielectric spectra are reported as sheet polarizability unless an effective thickness is supplied.

Accordingly, a complete 2D BEC calculation needs `x`, `y`, and `z` displacements. The default `zstar gen --dim 2` workflow generates all three. The current hybrid implementation requires the slab normal to align with Cartesian `z`; a tilted slab is rejected explicitly.

Installation

ZStar requires Python 3.9 or newer.

Install the released package:

```
pip install -U zstar
```

Or install a local checkout:

```
git clone https://github.com/xdzhu/zstar.git
cd zstar
pip install .
```

External programs are required only for the corresponding workflows:

- ABACUS for SCF, charge density, force, and sparse-matrix calculations.

- PyATB for Berry-phase polarization, band checks, and electronic dielectric response.
- Phonopy for displacement generation and phonon post-processing.

Verify the command:

```
zstar --version
zstar --help
```

Born Charge Workflow

1. Generate the reference and displacement folders

Run this in a directory containing **STRU**:

```
zstar gen --stru STRU --pyatb --method forward --force
```

For a 2D slab:

```
zstar gen --stru STRU --dim 2 --pyatb --method forward --force
```

The generated tree starts with **0.no-move**, followed by atom/direction folders such as **1.Ti/x+**. No per-displacement scheduler script is required.

Useful generation options:

Option	Meaning
<code>--method forward</code>	central
<code>--reduce / --all</code>	Symmetry-reduced atoms (default) or every atom.
<code>--move "x y z"</code>	Explicit displacement directions.
<code>--dim 2</code>	3
<code>--input-mode abacus</code>	pyatb
<code>--input_sets FILES</code>	Extra files or directories copied into generated tasks.

2. Run the serial, resumable calculation

Local shell execution:

```
zstar workflow run --root . --dim 3 \
  --abacus-command "mpirun -np 1 abacus" \
  --pyatb-command "mpirun -np 1 pyatb" \
  --omp-threads 28
```

For a slab, use `--dim 2`.

The default execution order is:

1. Run `0.no-move` SCF and save charge density and sparse matrices.
2. Generate a normal PyATB high-symmetry band path with `pyatb_input --band`.
3. Stop before any displacement if the reference is metallic.
4. Calculate reference polarization and electronic dielectric response.
5. Copy the reference charge cube/restart into each target `OUT.<suffix>.`
6. Run every displacement serially and calculate its polarization.
7. Record stage state under `.zstar/` so an interrupted run can resume.

The regular band path is the default lightweight gate. It can detect a gap closure on the sampled path but cannot exclude an off-path metallic pocket. A denser MP-grid check is explicit:

```
zstar workflow run --gap-mode mp --mp-density 0.08
```

Inspect progress at any time:

```
zstar workflow status
```

3. Generate scheduler-specific drivers

Shell:

```
zstar workflow script --backend shell --dim 3
```

Slurm:

```
zstar workflow script --backend slurm --dim 3 \  
--queue compute --cpus-per-task 28 --walltime 24:00:00
```

Torque/PBS:

```
zstar workflow script --backend torque --dim 3 \  
--queue batch --cpus-per-task 28 --walltime 24:00:00
```

Add `--submit` only when the generated script has been reviewed and the active environment provides the required executables.

4. Collect polarization and construct BEC tensors

Three-dimensional:

```
zstar deal --dim 3 --method forward --pyatb
```

Two-dimensional hybrid treatment:

```
zstar deal --dim 2 --method forward --pyatb
```

For central differences, use `--method central` consistently in both `gen` and `deal`.

Key outputs:

File	Meaning
<code>Z-BORN-reduced.out</code>	Raw tensors for explicitly calculated symmetry representatives.
<code>Z-BORN-symm.out</code>	Full-cell tensors reconstructed by symmetry and corrected by the acoustic sum rule.
<code>Z-BORN-reduced-neutral.out</code>	Reduced tensors after reconstruction and neutrality correction.
<code>BORN</code>	Electronic dielectric tensor plus Phonopy-order BEC tensors.
<code>BORN-for-phonopy.out</code>	Explicitly named copy of the Phonopy-compatible data.
<code>born_symmetry_report.json</code>	Machine-readable reconstruction and residual report.
<code>zstar_2d_bec.json</code>	Per-atom diagnostics for hybrid 2D BEC calculations.

Phonons and Dielectric Response

1. Generate phonon calculations

In a phonon working directory containing `STRU`, `KPT`, and an `INPUT` with `cal_force 1`:

```
zstar ph --stru STRU --dim "2 2 2" --symprec 1e-3
```

Run every generated `disp-*` force calculation with the local execution system. `zstar ph` does not require or duplicate an `abacus_x.sh`; if one is present it is copied only as an optional convenience.

2. Post-process forces and classify Gamma modes

```
zstar postph  
zstar irrep --file irreps.yaml --mode db
```

For non-analytical corrections, copy the BEC workflow's `BORN` into the phonon directory before post-processing:

```
cp ../polar/BORN .
zstar postph --nac
```

3. Static and frequency-dependent dielectric response

Copy the full tensors as well:

```
cp ../polar/BORN .
cp ../polar/Z-BORN-symm.out .
```

Static response:

```
zstar calc --qpoints qpoints.yaml --born Z-BORN-symm.out \
--dielectric BORN --dim 3
```

Frequency-dependent response:

```
zstar freq --qpoints qpoints.yaml --born Z-BORN-symm.out \
--dielectric BORN --dim 3 --plot
```

Modes below 5 cm⁻¹ are excluded by default; change this with `--acoustic-cutoff`.

For 2D, omit `--thickness` to obtain a vacuum-independent sheet polarizability in angstroms:

```
zstar calc --qpoints qpoints.yaml --born Z-BORN-symm.out \
--dielectric BORN --dim 2
```

Provide `--thickness ANGSTROM` only when an effective 3D dielectric tensor is desired.

Infrared Spectrum

Calculate mode effective charges, oscillator strengths, broadened IR intensity, and dielectric/sheet response:

```
zstar ir --qpoints qpoints.yaml \
--born Z-BORN-symm.out --dielectric BORN \
--dim 3 --broadening 10 --outdir ir_spectrum
```

Select modes explicitly when needed:

```
zstar ir --modes "4,5,8-10" --outdir ir_selected
```

Typical outputs are `ir_modes.csv`, `ir_spectrum.dat`, `ir_response_real.dat`, `ir_response_imag.dat`, `ir_spectrum.png`, and `ir_summary.json`.

Raman Spectrum

ZStar obtains non-resonant Raman tensors by central finite differences of the electronic dielectric response along Gamma-point normal coordinates.

1. Prepare mode displacements

```
zstar raman prepare --stru STRU --qpoints qpoints.yaml \  
  --modes "4-12" --amplitude 0.02 --outdir raman \  
  --copy INPUT-scf --copy KPT
```

The amplitude is a normal-coordinate displacement in `angstrom * sqrt(amu)`.

2. Run, collect, and plot

```
zstar raman run --raman-dir raman \  
  --reference 0.no-move --qpoints qpoints.yaml \  
  --dim 3 \  
  --abacus-command "mpirun -np 1 abacus" \  
  --pyatb-command "mpirun -np 1 pyatb" \  
  --omp-threads 28
```

The reference insulating gate is reused once; it is not repeated for every mode displacement. Each `plus/minus` stage reuses the reference charge density and records resumable state.

Separate operations are also available:

```
zstar raman status --raman-dir raman  
zstar raman collect --raman-dir raman --qpoints qpoints.yaml --dim 3  
zstar raman spectrum --raman-dir raman --qpoints qpoints.yaml --dim 3
```

For 2D, `--dim 2` converts the vacuum-dependent dielectric derivative to a sheet-susceptibility derivative using the cell height stored in the phonon data.

MD + BEC Dielectric Response

`zstar md` does not prescribe how frame-dependent BECs are generated. They may come from:

- ZStar finite differences on selected snapshots.
- One fixed tensor set applied to every frame.
- An external charge/BEC model such as QNEP or another user workflow.

ZStar matches those tensors to the trajectory, reconstructs periodic displacements, builds the ionic dipole series, and evaluates its fluctuation susceptibility.

Fixed BEC tensors:

```
zstar md --dump dump.lampstrj \  
  --fixed-bec Z-BORN-symm.out \  
  --electronic-dielectric BORN \  
  --temperature 300 --type-map "1:Hf,2:Zr,3:O" \  
  --outdir md_fixed
```

Frame-dependent tensors:

```
zstar md --dump dump.lampstrj \  
  --bec-dir bec_frames --bec-pattern "frame_{step}.npz" \  
  --electronic-dielectric BORN \  
  --temperature 300 --type-map "1:Hf,2:Zr,3:O" \  
  --start-step 200000 --stride-step 100 \  
  --outdir md_dynamic
```

The total static tensor is

```
epsilon_total = epsilon_infinity + chi_ionic
```

Outputs separate `chi_ionic.dat`, `epsilon_ionic.dat`, `epsilon_electronic.dat`, and `epsilon_total.dat`. If `--electronic-dielectric` is omitted, the identity tensor is used and the output is explicitly identified as `I + chi_ionic`.

PyATB Compatibility

ZStar probes the PyATB executable selected for the workflow:

- New builds with direct static response use `static_dielectric_only`.
- Older builds use a compact 0-30 eV optical grid at 0.1 eV spacing. This range was checked against the new direct-static intercept; the coarse spacing avoids an unnecessarily dense full optical spectrum.
- Both `static_dielectric_function.dat` and legacy `dielectric_function_real_part.dat` are accepted.

The selected mode and detected version are saved in `zstar_pyatb_compat.json`.

Electrostatic Potential

`zstar potential` (alias `zstar pot`) analyzes ABACUS `ElecStaticPot.cube` files:

```
zstar pot --cube OUT.ABACUS/ElecStaticPot.cube \
  --axes z --plane xy --plane-average --tile 5 5 \
  --vacuum-level --vacuum-sides --polar-arrow auto \
  --outdir potential
```

It can generate axis profiles, tiled planar maps, directional averages, and one- or two-sided vacuum-level diagnostics. Rendered examples for MoS₂, In₂Se₃, SnS, SnSe, and SnTe are collected in [docs/potential_examples.md](#).

Command Map

Command	Purpose
<code>zstar gen</code>	Generate reference and BEC displacement folders.
<code>zstar workflow run/status/script</code>	Run, inspect, or script the serial resumable workflow.
<code>zstar deal / born / polar</code>	Collect polarization and construct BEC tensors.
<code>zstar bornsym / symcheck</code>	Reconstruct or verify tensors by symmetry.
<code>zstar ph / postph</code>	Generate and post-process phonon tasks.
<code>zstar irrep</code>	Classify Gamma-point optical activity.
<code>zstar calc / freq</code>	Calculate static or frequency-dependent dielectric response.
<code>zstar ir</code>	Calculate mode charges and IR spectra.
<code>zstar raman</code>	Prepare, run, collect, and plot Raman finite differences.
<code>zstar md</code>	Combine an MD trajectory with fixed or frame-dependent BECs.
<code>zstar potential / pot</code>	Analyze electrostatic-potential cube files.
<code>zstar wyckoff / vasp</code>	Inspect Wyckoff positions or convert <code>STRU</code> .

Repository and Release Policy

- `examples/` contains local validation data and is intentionally ignored.
- `dist/` and `build/` are local build products and are not committed.
- `job_scripts/` contains reusable scheduler templates and is version controlled.
- [docs/how_to_update_pypi.md](#) records the release procedure.

The relative logo works for authenticated viewers of a private GitHub repository. PyPI requires a public HTTPS image URL, so `README_PYPI.md` deliberately omits private images.

Citation and License

If ZStar supports published work, please cite the ZStar software article or repository release together with the underlying electronic-structure and lattice-dynamics programs used in the calculation.

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