

To perform a conductivity calculation within the PAW formalism you need to first use a PAW potential and run a ground state calculation with the `prtnabla` variable set to 1 and `prtwfk=1`.

This calculates the necessary matrix elements and creates a file named `filename.OPT`.

The postprocessor `conducti` read the file `filename.OPT` and calculate the electrical and thermal conductivity.

`conducti ;filename.files`

where `filename.files` contains the input and output filenames.

`filename.in` contains the following variables in the PAW case: 2 ! 2 for PAW calculations `filename !`

generic name of the ground state data files obtained with `prtwfk=1 0.0036749 !temperature 1.000 ! K points weight 0.073119 0.0000001 5.00 1000 !gaussian width, omega_min, omega_max, nbr pts`

Warning the `conducti` input file is for the moment different when used in the PAW and NC modes. In the NC the input file is (see `/doc/users/conducti_manuel.tex`) 1 ! 1 for norm-conserving calculations `t78o_DS3_1WF4 ! 1st DDK file t78o_DS4_1WF5 ! 2nd DDK file t78o_DS5_1WF6 ! 3rd DDK file t78o_DS2_WFK ! ground state data file obtained with prtwfk=1 9.50049E-04 ! temperature 1.000 ! k point weighh 0.00735 2.0 ! Gaussian and frequency width; omega-max`