Rubidium Bromide (RbBr)

Space group: Fm-3m, 225, rocksalt
Lattice vectors: $R_1 = (-a/2, 0, a/2)$; $R_2 = (0, a/2, a/2)$; $R_3 = (-a/2, a/2, 0)$
Atom positions Cartesian: Rb = (0, 0, 0); Br = (a/2, a/2, a/2)
Atom positions crystallographic: Rb = (0, 0, 0); Br = (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)
Isotopes: 72.17% ^{85}Rb (84.912 amu); 27.83% ^{87}Rb (86.909 amu);
50.69% ^{79}Br (78.918 amu); 49.31% ^{81}Br (80.916 amu)

DFT: Use VASP or QE. PBE PAW (**USE PLAIN PBE!!)** The QE website does not have pbesol for Rb)
(QE: Rb.pbe-spn-kjpaw_psl.1.0.0.UPF and Br.pbe-n-kjpaw_psl.1.0.0.UPF;
VASP: standard version; Rb_sv) –
Checklist (*all data should be reported for the 2-atom primitive cell*)

- Please provide all computational costs in cores*hours

Structure/electrons

- Converged relaxed 'temperature (T)=0' lattice constant a (target accuracy < 0.005 Å)
  - Single value with 4 significant figures: X.XXX
- Methods / convergence criteria
  - Energy/force thresholds
  - Integration mesh / grid shifting
  - Fermi band shift
  - Smearing used?
- Other notes / cpu hours (*e.g., multiple relaxations, compilers, hardware*)
- All input files to run fully converged calculations (*e.g., qe.scf.in, POSCAR*)
- Converged electron band dispersion (target accuracy < 0.1 eV for Γ/X/L frequencies)
  - Numerical data: normalized wavevectors (q) and band energies (E): top 3 valence bands and 5 conduction bands (excel file, text file, or google sheet)
  - q in units of 2π/a and f in eV
  - 3 segments: Γ→X, Γ→K→X, and Γ→L evenly divided with ~100 q points per segment
  - 3 files, one for each segment. For each scaled q from 0 to 1 list (~100 rows): q, E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5, E_6, E_7, E_8
- Methods / convergence criteria

- Evidence of converged band structure
  - Band structure with varying integration meshes
- Other notes / cpu hours
- All input files to run fully converged calculations

Harmonic

- Converged dispersion (target accuracy < 0.1 THz for Γ/X/L frequencies)
  - Numerical data: normalized wavevectors (q) and frequencies (f) for 6

polarizations (j) (excel or text file)
    - q in units of $2\pi/a$ and f in THz ($f=\omega/2\pi$)
    - 3 segments: Γ→X, Γ→K→X, and Γ→L evenly divided with ~100 q points per segment
    - 3 files, one for each segment. For each scaled q from 0 to 1 list (~100 rows): q, f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6
- Converged harmonic interatomic force constants (IFCs)
    - Supercell perturbations or DFPT (provide relevant details)
    - Standard format for code used (*e.g.*, QE, Phonopy)
    - Will be supplied as supplemental material upon publication
- Long range Coulomb corrections
    - Dielectric matrix (1-3x3 matrix)
    - Born effective charge matrices (2-3x3 matrices)
    - Method of long-range Coulomb corrections
- Methods / convergence criteria
    - Thresholds
    - Supercell size / integration mesh
    - Symmetries / irreducibility / number of calculations (*linked to cpu hours below*)
    - Post-processing (*e.g., enforce invariance constraints*)
- Evidence of converged dispersion
    - Dispersions with varying supercell sizes and integration meshes
- Other notes / cpu hours (*e.g., accuracy vs cpu cost, shifted meshes*)
- All input files to run fully converged calculations

Anharmonic thermal transport

- Four converged T-dependent thermal conductivities (k) (target accuracy <2% difference between successive grids - please contact us if a problem): natural isotopes with full BTE solution ($k_{nat,full}$), natural isotopes with the relaxation time approximation (RTA) ($k_{nat,RTA}$), isotopically pure (*e.g.*, 100% ^{85}Rb and 100% ^{79}Br) with full BTE solution ($k_{pure,full}$), and isotopically pure with RTA ($k_{pure,RTA}$). If only RTA available, then only $k_{nat,RTA}$ and $k_{pure,RTA}$
    - Do not include boundary scattering, even at low T. We want to see how the codes behave at low T without this extrinsic scattering.
    - Numerical data: T (K) and k (W/m/K) in range 10K < T < 1000K (excel or text file)
    - For 10K ≤ T ≤ 50K increments of 10K (5 data points); for 50K < T ≤ 300K increments of 25K (10 data points); for 300K < T ≤ 1000K increments of 100K (7 data points).
    - 1 file with T from 10K to 1000K list (22 rows): T, $k_{nat,full}$, $k_{nat,RTA}$, $k_{pure,full}$, $k_{pure,RTA}$
    - Masses used for pure and natural calculations
- Accumulated T=300K k_{acc} vs frequency and k_{acc} vs mean free path (mfp) for converged $k_{nat,RTA}$ value
    - Numerical data for each mode (q, j) sampled in the Brillouin zone integration: f (THz), mfp=|sqrt($v_x^2+v_y^2+v_z^2$)×lifetime| (nm), mode contribution to k (W/m/K) for $k_{nat,RTA}$

    - 1 file (excel or text) with row for each mode (q, *j*): f, mfp, mode contribution to *k*
- RTA T=300K three-phonon scattering rates ($1/\tau_{3ph}$) and phonon-isotope scattering rates for natural abundance ($1/\tau_{iso}$)
    - Numerical data: f (THz), $1/\tau_{3ph}$ (THz=1/ps), and $1/\tau_{iso}$ (THz)
    - 1 file (excel or text) with row for each mode (q, j): f, $1/\tau_{3ph}$, $1/\tau_{iso}$
- Converged third-order anharmonic IFCs
    - Standard format for code used
    - Will be supplied as supplemental material upon publication
- Methods / convergence criteria: thermal conductivity
    - Delta function representation (*with details; e.g., adaptive smearing, cutoff*)
    - Integration grid
    - Symmetries used
- Methods / convergence criteria: anharmonic IFCs
    - Cutoff radius, supercell size, integration mesh, thresholds, displacement parameter for supercell derivatives
    - Post-processing
- Evidence of converged *k* at T=300K
    - Varying integration meshes
    - Target accuracy <2% difference between successive grids
- Other notes / cpu hours
- All input files to run fully converged calculations