

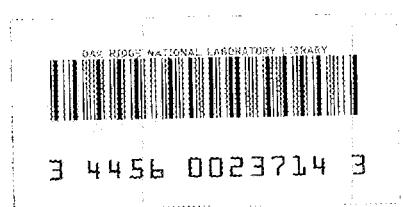
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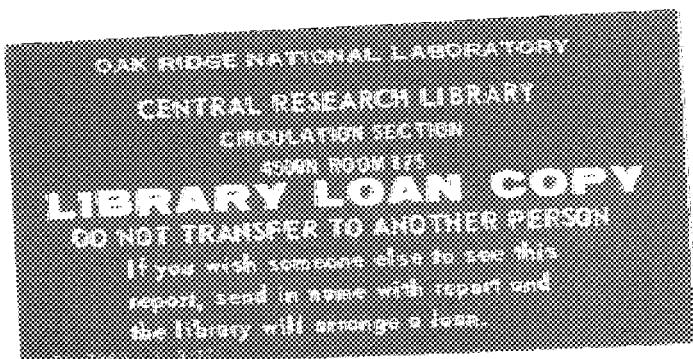
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UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION  
FOR THE UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ORNL-5747



## WMIN, A Computer Program to Model Molecules and Crystals in Terms of Potential Energy Functions

William R. Busing





ORNL-5747  
Special

Contract No. W-7405-eng-26

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

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CRYSTALS IN TERMS OF POTENTIAL ENERGY FUNCTIONS

William R. Busing

Date Published: April 1981

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## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>ABSTRACT . . . . .</b>	v
<b>1. INTRODUCTION . . . . .</b>	1
<b>2. OVERALL DESCRIPTION . . . . .</b>	3
2.1 General . . . . .	3
2.2 MAIN Program . . . . .	6
2.3 Basic Subroutine WMIN . . . . .	6
2.4 Function WCALC . . . . .	9
2.5 Subroutine WDYN . . . . .	13
<b>3. THE STRUCTURAL MODEL . . . . .</b>	20
3.1 Introduction . . . . .	20
3.2 Generating the Complete Unit Cell . . . . .	20
3.3 Relaxing Symmetry Constraints . . . . .	21
3.4 Rigid Bodies as Structural Variables . . . . .	23
<b>4. CALCULATION OF THE ENERGY . . . . .</b>	26
4.1 Introduction . . . . .	26
4.2 Lattice Sums for Coulomb and van der Waals Energy . . . . .	26
4.2.1 The Ewald-Bertaut-Williams Method . . . . .	27
4.2.2 Avoiding the Duplication of Terms . . . . .	30
4.2.3 Elimination of Certain Non-bonded Terms . . . . .	33
4.2.4 Implementation of the Lattice Sum Calculations . . . . .	34
4.3 Non-bonded Repulsion Terms . . . . .	38
4.4 Molecular Conformation Energy . . . . .	39
4.5 Additional Energy Terms . . . . .	41
4.6 Size of the Formula Unit . . . . .	42
<b>5. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES . . . . .</b>	44
5.1 Introduction . . . . .	44
5.2 Molecular Crystals . . . . .	44
5.2.1 Benzene, Rigid Molecule . . . . .	44
5.2.2 Benzene, Flexible Molecule . . . . .	46
5.2.3 o-Terphenyl, Three-Segment Molecule . . . . .	47
5.2.4 o-Terphenyl, Five-Segment Molecule . . . . .	49
5.2.5 1, 1'-Binaphthyl, Segmented Molecule . . . . .	50
5.3 Isolated Molecules . . . . .	52
5.3.1 Propane, Flexible Symmetric Molecule . . . . .	52
5.3.2 Ethane, Flexible Symmetric Molecule . . . . .	54
5.3.3 Ethane, Flexible Unconstrained Molecule . . . . .	55
5.4 Ionic Crystals . . . . .	57
5.4.1 Sodium Chloride . . . . .	57
5.4.2 Potassium Sulfate, Rigid Sulfate Ion . . . . .	57

	Page
6. MATHEMATICAL METHODS . . . . .	60
6.1 Introduction . . . . .	60
6.2 Method of Least Squares and Principal Component Analysis . . . . .	60
6.3 Calculation of the Weight Matrix . . . . .	64
6.4 Inclusion of the Experimental Energy as an Observation . . . . .	65
6.5 Calculation of the Derivatives . . . . .	65
6.6 Adjustment of Energy Parameters Using Mode 0 . . . . .	66
6.7 Energy Minimization by Newton's Method, Mode 1 . . . . .	69
6.8 Method of Steepest Descents, Mode 2 . . . . .	70
6.9 Modified Rosenbrock Search, Mode 3 . . . . .	71
6.10 Calculation of Vibrational Frequencies and Normal Modes, Mode 4 . . . . .	73
7. SPECIAL PROGRAM FEATURES . . . . .	80
7.1 Dynamic Dimensioning of Arrays . . . . .	80
7.2 Bypassing Duplicate Calculations . . . . .	81
7.3 Control of Printed Output . . . . .	83
7.4 Timing Measurements and Optimization . . . . .	85
8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROBLEM SETUP . . . . .	88
8.1 Data Input for WMIN . . . . .	88
8.2 User Subroutines for WMIN . . . . .	98
8.3 Compiling and Testing WMIN . . . . .	100
9. PROGRAM LISTING . . . . .	102
9.1 Standard Fortran Program . . . . .	102
9.2 Glossary of Symbols . . . . .	123
9.3 Dummy System Subroutines . . . . .	126
9.4 User Routines for Test Problems . . . . .	126
9.5 Input Data for Test Problems . . . . .	126
10. TEST PROBLEM OUTPUT . . . . .	128
10.1 Sodium Chloride, Mode 0 and Mode -1 . . . . .	128
10.2 Benzene, Mode 1 and Mode 3 . . . . .	136
10.3 Ethane and Propane, Mode 0 and Mode 4 . . . . .	148
11. LITERATURE . . . . .	163
11.1 References . . . . .	163
11.2 Additional Bibliography . . . . .	164

## ABSTRACT

This report describes the computer program WMIN which can be used to manipulate static and dynamic models of crystals or isolated molecules and to calculate their energies from interatomic potential functions. It is applicable to a wide variety of substances ranging from ionic crystals to large organic molecules.

The report includes a description of the program, instructions for data input, a program listing, and the output from test problems. The program is available from the author on request.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the computer program WMIN which is capable of manipulating static and dynamic models of crystals or isolated molecules and calculating their energies from interatomic potential functions. The program may be used for a wide variety of substances ranging from ionic crystals to large organic molecules.

The models under consideration may be built up of rigid molecules which may rotate or translate, molecules composed of rigid segments but with internal rotation about certain bonds, or individual atoms with positions which can change independently. These units may be used to describe either crystals or isolated molecules, and the model may be constrained to conform to any desired crystal or molecular symmetry. The parameters which describe the structure include the crystal lattice parameters and the translations and orientations of the rigid units.

The energy calculated for the model may include the following contributions: (1) Coulomb energy, (2) van der Waals attraction, (3) interatomic repulsion, (4) a quadratic potential associated with a covalent bond, (5) a quadratic potential associated with an intramolecular bond angle, (6) an energy associated with torsional strain about a covalent bond, and (7) any additional energy terms specified by user subroutines.

One application of the program is to minimize the energy by adjusting the structural parameters, and three different techniques are available for this purpose. These are Newton's method which requires second derivatives of the energy with respect to the parameters, the method of steepest descents which requires first derivatives, and a search technique which requires no derivatives.

The program can also calculate the vibrational frequencies and normal coordinates for any structure at an energy minimum. In this way it is possible to study the internal modes of an isolated molecule, the lattice modes of rigid molecules in a crystal, or the interaction of lattice modes and internal modes of flexible molecules in a crystal.

Another scheme of operation may be used to adjust parameters of the potential functions using the method of least squares. Observations for

this calculation may include known structural parameters and experimental lattice energies, and it is possible to use information from several substances to adjust potential parameters common to them. These observations may be appropriately weighted.

In all of these calculations where first and second derivatives are needed, they are obtained numerically. This greatly simplifies the application of constraints and increases the flexibility of the program.

This report includes a preliminary description of the program, detailed descriptions of various procedures, instructions for data input, a program listing, and the output from test problems. Some information on WMIN was presented earlier (Busing, 1972), and examples of published research using the program are listed in Section 11.2. The program is available from the author on request.

## 2. OVERALL DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 General

This section is intended as a brief overall description of the program. Later sections will deal with various aspects in more detail. We will begin by describing some of the program variables making use of their symbolic names where applicable. A glossary of these symbols is included in the listing of the program, Section 9.2.

Of central importance is the energy  $W$  of the molecule or crystal and this is always calculated by the function subprogram WCALC. This energy  $W$  is a function of parameters which can be divided into two categories: the energy parameters, which are coefficients in the expressions for the potential energy of the model, and the structural parameters, which define the geometrical positions of the atoms in the molecule or crystal. The principal purpose of the program WMIN is to manipulate either the energy parameters or the structural parameters for one or more substances in a way which depends on the MODE of the calculation. Any parameters to be adjusted in this way must appear in the overall parameter list  $P$ . This array is made up of the common parameters  $PC$ , which are usually the energy parameters of the model; the lattice parameters  $A$  for each substance; rotations  $SXR$ ,  $SYR$ , and  $SZR$  and translations  $TR$  for each rigid group (or individual atom) in each substance; and extra parameters  $PX$  for each substance.

For mode 0 (i.e.,  $MODE = 0$ ) the program WMIN performs a least-squares adjustment of certain parameters (usually the energy parameters) using certain other parameters (usually the structural parameters) as observations. The matrix equation solved is

$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}} \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \tilde{\mathbf{B}} \Delta \mathbf{q} = -\tilde{\mathbf{B}} \tilde{\mathbf{w}} \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \quad (1)$$

where  $d_i = \partial W / \partial p_i$ , the first derivative of the energy with respect to a structural parameter  $p_i$ , and  $B_{ij} = \partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial q_j$ , the second derivative of the energy with respect to a structural parameter  $p_i$  and an energy parameter  $q_j$ . The equation is solved for  $\Delta q_j$ , the changes in the energy parameters which will tend to minimize the values of the first derivatives  $d_i$ , using an appropriate weight matrix  $w$ .

Program WMIN computes all of the required first and second derivatives numerically by modifying one or two parameters in the overall list P and entering subprogram WCALC to calculate the modified energy. This procedure will be discussed in detail in Section 6.5.

Both the observations  $p_j$  and the variables  $q_j$  are represented in the overall parameter list P. In one to one correspondence with this array are two integer arrays KP and KQ, the observation selection integers and the variable selection integers, respectively. These arrays are set up from the input data to the program, and non-zero values of KP or KQ specify observations or variables, respectively.

For modes 1, 2, 3, or 4 the program minimizes the energy by adjusting only the structural parameters. For this purpose the program ignores the input values of KQ and substitutes those of KP so that the structural parameters specified by KP serve as both observations and variables.

For mode 1 the energy is minimized by Newton's method solving the matrix equation

$$\underset{\sim}{B} \underset{\sim}{\Delta p} = \underset{\sim}{-d} \quad (2)$$

where d and B are made up of the first and second derivatives as before. In this mode, however, B is a symmetric matrix because the structural parameters which define the observations are also the parameters to be varied.

For mode 2 the program minimizes the energy by the method of steepest descents which requires only the first derivatives to be calculated, and in mode 3 the program uses a search technique which requires no derivatives. For mode 4 the program minimizes the energy as for mode 1 and then solves the dynamical eigenvalue problem for the vibrational frequencies and normal coordinates. In mode -1 the program steps through values of any three specified parameters in the array P, enters WCALC, and prints the resulting energy for each combination of parameter values.

Although parameter list P is the only array which can be varied directly by WMIN, several other arrays are important to the energy

calculation. Array XYZ contains the fractional coordinates of the NA atoms in the basic asymmetric unit of a crystal or isolated molecule. These coordinates which are read as input are not in general used as variables of the program. Instead, the variables are the rotations SXR, SYR, and SZR or translations TR of the rigid bodies away from these basic positions. The coordinates of the NA atoms after rotation and translation are stored in XYZR. A list of the NAC atoms in a unit cell is generated from the coordinates of NA atoms and the NS symmetry transformations giving the proper weight to atoms in crystallographic special positions. The coordinates of these NAC atoms are generated from the basic asymmetric unit on each entry to WCALC and stored in arrays XC, YC, and ZC. It is these coordinate arrays, which include the effects of rigid body rotation and translation, that are used directly in the energy calculation.

Other arrays of importance are those which describe the properties of NKA chemical kinds of atoms. These include the atomic masses AMASS and the following energy parameters: Q, the Coulomb charges on the atoms; PL, the van der Waals coefficients; AR, the repulsion radii; and BR, the softness parameters for repulsion. The roles of these parameters in the potential energy expression will be discussed in detail in another section. Although the parameters Q, PL, AR, and BR cannot be varied directly by program WMIN, it is the purpose of the common parameter array PC to permit the indirect adjustment of these and various other parameters. The link between these energy parameters and the array PC is subroutine CNSTRN prepared by the user. This routine may set the values of Q, PL, AR, and BR in terms of the values of the common parameters PC, and in this way CNSTRN serves to define the meaning of the parameters PC. In general the common parameters PC have no effect on the energy calculation except as defined by subroutine CNSTRN and two other routines to be mentioned below. Parameters PC are called common because one set of values may apply to more than one substance in a single calculation. The extra parameters PX play this same role as parameters defined by the user except that a separate array PX is associated with each substance. Subroutine CNSTRN can also be used to specify any desired relationship between atomic coordinates or rigid body translations and rotations.

## 2.2 MAIN Program

Execution begins in a MAIN program (in the Fortran sense of the word MAIN). This routine, which does not appear in the flowcharts of Figs. 2.1 to 2.5, has the principal purpose of assigning space to 133 arrays at run time. Storage is allocated on the basis of 16 input integers, LIM, which set upper limits on various dimensions. MAIN passes these arrays to the rest of the program as subroutine arguments. This procedure is described in detail in Section 7.1.

## 2.3 Basic Subroutine WMIN

We will describe briefly the flow of the program for a typical calculation referring to the flow charts of Figs. 2.1 to 2.5. Numbers of the boxes in these charts correspond to statement numbers in the source program.

There are two main paths which the calculation takes depending on whether several substances are to be treated together or separately. If common parameters PC are to be varied by the program ( $NVC \neq 0$ ; this can only occur in mode 0) then information about each substance is written on auxiliary storage (disk or tape). This information is then read back and the contribution of each substance is added to the least-squares matrix of normal equations. If no common parameters are to be varied ( $NVC = 0$ ; this must be the case except in mode 0) then each substance is treated separately and no auxiliary storage is used.

The basic subroutine WMIN (Fig. 2.1) begins in Box 500 by reading control information, including the MODE and common parameters PC. NVC, the number of variable common parameters, is determined and used throughout WMIN to control whether calculations for various substances are to be combined or not. We will first trace the flow for  $NVC = 0$  so that substances are treated separately and no auxiliary storage is used.

The substance identifier ISB is read in Box 595 and a zero value signals the program (Box 597) that no further substances will be included. When  $NVC = 0$  this terminates the job. Subroutine WPRE is called from Box 620 to read input and make preliminary calculations for the one substance. This subroutine (Fig. 2.2) stores parameters in the overall list P and sets the observation and variable selection integers

KP and KQ. Subroutines SETA and CNSTRN are also called from WPRE. Upon return from WPRE the MODE is tested (Box 630) and for mode -1 the mapping procedure (Box 1710) is initiated. Otherwise the program prints the overall parameter list P (Box 635) and initializes a cycle of parameter adjustment (Box 745).

In Box 800 the program makes the first energy calculation of the cycle by entering function subprogram WCALC. Because this energy calculation is a major part of the program we will discuss it in some detail in Section 2.4. At this point we will merely note that on this first entry WCALC prints various contributions to the energy and lists the shortest interatomic distances. If intramolecular energy is to be calculated for flexible molecules then WCALC calls GCWX which computes and prints bond distances, bond angles, and conformation angles and their contributions to the energy. Finally WCALC prints WC, WV, WR, WX, and WT the Coulomb, van der Waals, repulsion, and intramolecular energy contributions, and the total energy, respectively. Upon return from WCALC the total energy is also stored as the variable W.

In Box 815 the program tests the MODE and branches to the minimum energy search (Box 2035) for mode 3. Otherwise WMIN enters a series of loops in Box 820 to generate numerically the first and second derivatives of the energy with respect to parameters specified by the observation and variable selection integers KP and KQ. For each derivative one or two parameters P are modified and WCALC is entered to calculate the modified energy. On these entries, however, WCALC follows a much faster procedure than on the first entry and produces no printed output. Again this will be described in more detail in Section 2.4.

If the experimental energy WOBS is to serve as an observation in a least-squares adjustment of parameters, then its contributions to the least-squares matrix AN and vector VN are computed in Box 1010. This can only occur in mode 0.

In Box 1030 the MODE is again tested and in mode 2 the program branches to minimize the energy by the method of steepest descents (Box 1850). For mode 0, 1, or 4 the program proceeds to Box 1085 where the derivatives are printed. The vector DYC is the negative of DW, the first derivatives of the energy with respect to structural parameters (i.e.,

the vector d of Eqs. 1 and 2), and it is these first derivatives which the program will attempt to reduce to zero. The matrix BTR ( $\tilde{B}$  of Eqs. 1 and 2) contains the second derivatives so that BTR and DYC together define the observational equations. These arrays are used to set up the matrix AN and the vector VN either for Newton's method or for the method of least squares. In the latter case the weight matrix WMAT may or may not be included depending on the control input.

In Box 1200 these linear equations are solved for the changes in the variable parameters. For this purpose the matrix AN is inverted using the method of principal component analysis. That is, the eigenvalues EVAL and eigenvectors EVEC of AN are determined and used to generate its inverse. Eigenvalues which are smaller than ARE times the largest one correspond to poorly determined linear combinations of variables, and these are omitted from this calculation. The overall result is to avoid the problem of singular or ill-conditioned matrices and to reveal to the user the sets of redundant parameters which cause them. Finally the revised parameters are calculated and printed, and the program returns to Boxes 745, 800, and 820 for another cycle of refinement.

On the final cycle (cycle number NC + 1) the program does not make any parameter adjustment. Instead it branches at Box 1007 to Box 1505 where only the first derivatives of the energy are printed. In mode 4 the program calls subroutine WDYN (Box 1540) to calculate vibrational frequencies and normal coordinates. This routine will be described in detail in Sections 2.5 and 6.10. Finally in Box 1550 the program generates revised atom coordinates and punches cards for any parameters which have been varied. These cards may be used for input to further calculations.

In Box 1605 two copies of a summary of the calculation are printed. One of these is diverted to a separate output stream so that it may be readily saved as an abstract of the calculation. The program then returns to Box 595 to read input for another substance or terminate the job.

When NVC  $\neq$  0 indicating that parameters PC which may be common to more than one substance are to be varied (and this can only occur in

mode 0) then WMIN follows a somewhat different path as indicated in Fig. 2.1. Initial input to the job is read in Box 500 as before, and auxiliary disk or tape storage is initialized or rewound in Box 590. The substance name STITLE and a non-zero identifying integer ISB are read in Box 595 and WPRE is called from Box 620 to read input and initialize the calculation for one substance. In Box 625 all the necessary information for one substance is written as a record on the auxiliary storage and the program returns to Box 595 to read input for the next substance.

When the input for all substances has been read and stored a zero value of ISB terminates this loop, and in Box 610 an end-of-file is written on the auxiliary storage. In Box 635 the program prints the overall parameter list P which includes the common parameters PC and the parameters A, SXR, SYR, SZR, TR, and PX for each substance. A cycle of refinement is initialized in Box 745, the auxiliary storage is rewound (Box 775) and information for the first substance is read from this storage in Box 780. The program now proceeds through Boxes 800, 820, 1010, and 1085 as before adding the contributions of one substance to the least-squares matrix and vector AN and VN.

Information for the next substance is read (Box 780) and the process is repeated until the end-of-file is encountered on the auxiliary storage. At this point the AN and VN include contributions from all the substances and the program proceeds in Box 1200 to obtain the revised parameters as before.

Further cycles are performed in the same way until the final cycle when any revised parameters for each substance are punched on cards (Box 1550). When the end-of-file is encountered on this final cycle the revised common parameters are punched (Box 1600), one pair of summaries are printed for the calculation, and the job is terminated.

#### 2.4 Function WCALC

The function subprogram WCALC which calculates the energy for a substance is shown schematically in Fig. 2.3. On the first entry to this routine (from Box 800 of the main program) the calculation in WCALC follows a path which is considerably different from that taken on

subsequent entries. This division of flow is controlled by a switch ISW which is set to one before the first entry and to zero thereafter. The principal purpose of this division is to increase the speed of execution of the later calculations which make use of information stored on the first entry. Because WCALC is entered repeatedly in the course of calculating numerical first and second derivatives, this procedure often saves a factor of ten or more in computing time.

Another important purpose of this division is to insure that the energy calculated on subsequent entries includes contributions from exactly the same terms as that from the first entry. This is necessary for the accurate calculation of numerical derivatives. WCALC also prints certain output on the first entry but not on subsequent passes.

Several other indicators including the argument IBY and the switch IBK may cause certain sections of the program to be bypassed in subsequent entries to WCALC, but on this first entry both of these indicators are zero so that no by-passing occurs.

In Boxes 500-555 WCALC picks up parameters from the overall list P, calls subroutine SETA to establish symmetry constraints on the lattice parameters, and calculates quantities based on these parameters. Then after calling the user routine CNSTRN (Box 560) the program uses the rigid body rotations and translations to establish the basic atom coordinates XYZR and those of all atoms in the cell, XC, YC, and ZC (Boxes 605-665).

The Ewald constant CK controls whether reciprocal lattice sums for the Coulomb or van der Waals energy terms are to be calculated in Boxes 686, 700-775, and 800-870. If CK = 0 these summations are bypassed. Otherwise these sums are made over NQ shells in reciprocal space with radii specified by QLIM so that their values accumulated to each limit can be examined for convergence. Each set of indices HX, HY, HZ of a reciprocal lattice point is tested in Box 750 against the limits of the shell and then checked by the user's subroutine REJECT which can be programmed to eliminate space group absences thus speeding up the calculation. The indices of acceptable lattice points are saved in arrays HXT, HYT, and HZT (Box 775) for use in subsequent entries to WCALC.

In Box 800 the structure factors are computed and terms are added to Coulomb and van der Waals sums with modification factors based on the

Ewald constant CK to increase the rate of convergence. Sums over the unit cell are also computed in Box 895 as a part of the reciprocal lattice calculation.

Next in Boxes 940-1305 subroutine WCALC computes various sums over the interatomic vectors of the direct lattice. This summation is made in two parts. First, if a reciprocal lattice summation has been made ( $CK \neq 0$ ) it is necessary to subtract out the effects of all vectors (with no limitation on their lengths) between bonded atoms or atoms in the same rigid body (Box 955). These contributions are not wanted in the total energy, but there is no simple way to omit them from the reciprocal lattice sums.

Next, the contributions of vectors not between bonded atoms or atoms in the same rigid body are computed including the appropriate modification factors if the Ewald constant CK is not zero. These vectors are divided into NR shells depending upon their lengths and the specified limits RLIM so that the results accumulated to each limit can be examined for convergence. The specifications for each vector used in either part of the direct lattice sum are stored (Boxes 955 and 1215) during this first entry to WCALC for use on subsequent entries. After completing these loops a specified number of the shortest interatomic distances and their contributions to the energy are printed (Box 1305).

Next, in Box 1365 subroutine CWX is entered to compute any extra energy WX such as the internal energy of polarization which has been programmed by the user. Then the general extra energy subroutine GCWX is entered to add contributions which depend on bond distances, bond angles, and conformation angles in a way specified by the NCT input cards which set up the connection tables IACT, ICT, IDZ, IAZ, and ITBR. This subroutine which is diagrammed in the flow chart of Fig. 2.4 also has two paths of flow controlled by the switch ISW. On the first entry subroutine GCWX generates all distances, angles, and conformation angles, and calculates the contribution of each to WX. This information is printed and stored for use by the subroutine on subsequent entries.

Upon return from GCWX function subroutine WCALC prints WC, WV, WR, WX, and WT, the Coulomb, van der Waals, repulsion, and internal energies, and the total energy, respectively. The value of the function WCALC is set to WT and the subprogram returns to WMIN.

Later entries to WCALC from Box 820 (Fig. 2.1) for the calculation of numerical derivatives, from Box 1710 for energy mapping, from Box 1850 for the method of steepest descents, or from Box 2035 for the minimum energy search are made with the switch ISW = 0 so that the subprogram makes use of quantities stored on the first entry. After making initial calculations and setting up the atomic coordinates (Boxes 500-665, Fig. 2.3) the subroutine makes a rapid reciprocal lattice summation (Boxes 780-885) using the indices of the reciprocal lattice points which were stored on the first entry. The unit cell sums are made (Box 895) and the direct lattice sums are accumulated (Box 1390) for the list of vectors stored earlier.

Subroutines CWX and GCWX are called (Box 1500) to calculate extra energy WX. The latter routine (Fig. 2.4) loops over distances, angles, and conformation angles which were stored on the first entry. Finally WCALC returns to WMIN with the total energy as WT and also as the value of the function WCALC.

Several indicators are used by WCALC to speed up the calculation of the energy on all entries after the first one of each cycle, that is for switch ISW = 0. These will be mentioned briefly here and described in more detail in Section 7.2.

The indicator IBY which serves as an argument of WCALC has a value of 0 to 7 established by function subroutine IBYPAS. This indicator operates to bypass the entire reciprocal lattice summation, direct lattice summation, or extra energy calculation when the results of these will be unchanged from the previous entry. IBY causes this bypassing only in mode 0 and if derivatives with respect to common parameters PC are being calculated.

WCALC also sets another indicator ICCAX to zero if there has been no change in common parameters PC, lattice parameters A, or extra parameters PX since the previous entry. The array ICC serves as a set of similar indicators for the coordinates of each atom in the cell. If ICCAX = 0 and the indicators ICC are zero for all the atoms involved in a particular direct lattice vector in WCALC or in a bond, angle, or conformation angle in GCWX, then the corresponding energy term will be the same as it was on the previous entry and it is simply picked up from

storage and added to the sum. Otherwise the program recalculates the term for the sum and also saves it for use on the next entry.

## 2.5 Subroutine WDYN

In mode 4 the program proceeds to minimize the energy by Newton's method just as it does for mode 1. On the final cycle of refinement, however, the matrix of second derivatives BTR is saved and in Box 1540 (Fig. 2.1) the main program calls subroutine WDYN to calculate and print the vibrational frequencies and normal coordinates for the potential energy model of the substance. The flow diagram for this subprogram is shown schematically in Fig. 2.5.

In Box 500 WDYN obtains DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ, the derivatives of Cartesian coordinates of the atoms with respect to the rigid-body rotations and translations which serve as the NVD dynamic variables. These derivatives are obtained numerically by incrementing one variable parameter P(I) at a time and entering WCALC to obtain the corresponding set of Cartesian atomic coordinates. For this purpose a switch IBK is set non-zero to indicate that WCALC need only compute the atom coordinates and can then return without calculating the energy (Box 662, Fig. 2.3).

In Box 535 (Fig. 2.5) WDYN uses these derivatives and the atomic masses AMASS to set up the matrix AKE with elements which are the second derivatives of the kinetic energy with respect to the velocities expressed in terms of the dynamic variables.

If lattice parameters served as variables in the energy minimization procedure, then the corresponding rows and columns are removed from matrix BTR (Box 555) since these parameters cannot serve as dynamic variables. Matrices BTR and AKE are then printed.

In Box 605 subroutines are called which solve the general matrix eigenvalue problem

$$\underset{\sim}{B} \underset{\sim}{U} = \underset{\sim}{K} \underset{\sim}{U} \Lambda \quad (3)$$

where B and K are matrices BTR and AKE, respectively, which correspond to the F and G<sup>-1</sup> matrices in the usual spectroscopic notation. The subroutines solve for  $\Lambda$ , the diagonal eigenvalue matrix which is stored as

the vector EVAL, and U, the eigenvectors which are stored in array BTR. The frequencies in wave numbers are stored in FREQ (Box 645), and the eigenvalues and eigenvectors are printed (Box 655).

Next WDYN starts a loop over the NVD normal modes of vibration. For each such mode (Box 667) it uses EVEC and DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ to generate the displacements XYZD of each atom referred to a Cartesian system. (This system is taken as that defined by the input data for the first rigid body.) The frequency and atomic displacements for one normal mode are then printed.

In Box 676 the program performs a series of loops to generate for each symmetry operation a quantity CHAR which is the group-theoretical character of a non-degenerate mode and which is related to that character for a degenerate one. These quantities are printed and the program repeats the calculation for the next normal mode. When all NVD modes have been analyzed subroutine WDYN returns to WMIN.

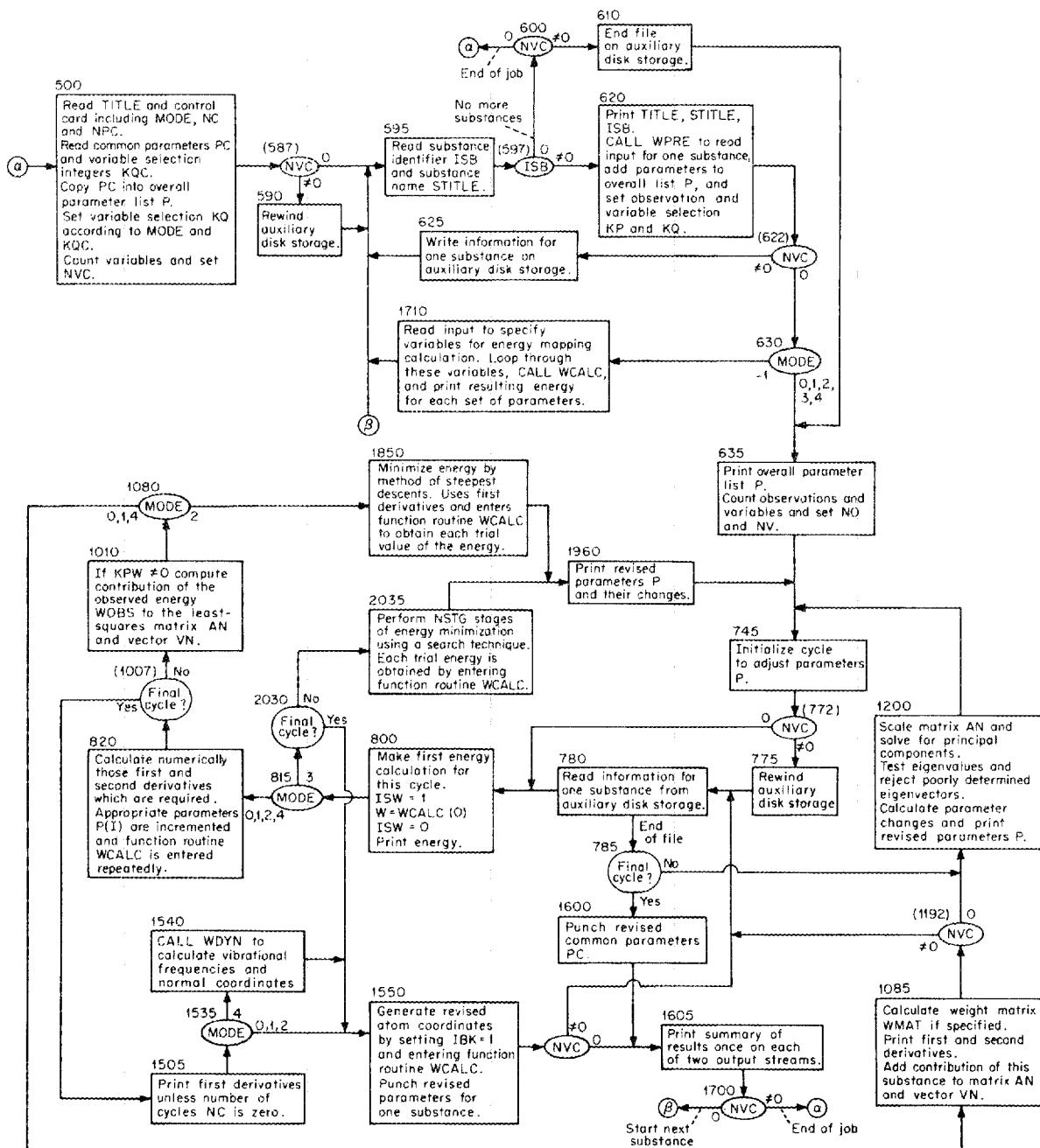


Figure 2.1. Basic subroutine WMIN, which adjusts selected parameters by various procedures depending on the mode specified.

ORNL-DWG. 73-12820

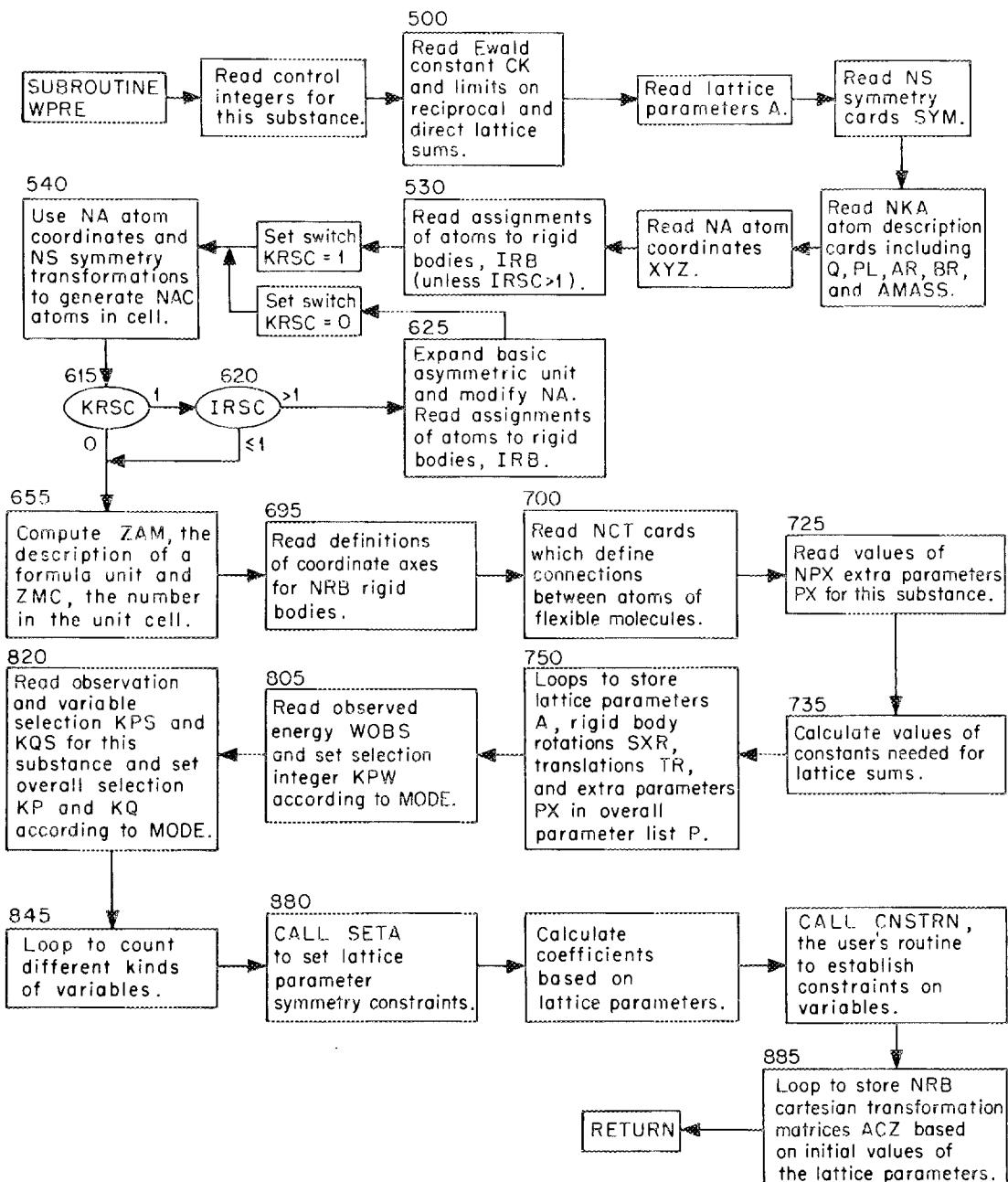


Figure 2.2. Subroutine WPRE, which reads the input and makes preliminary calculations for one substance.

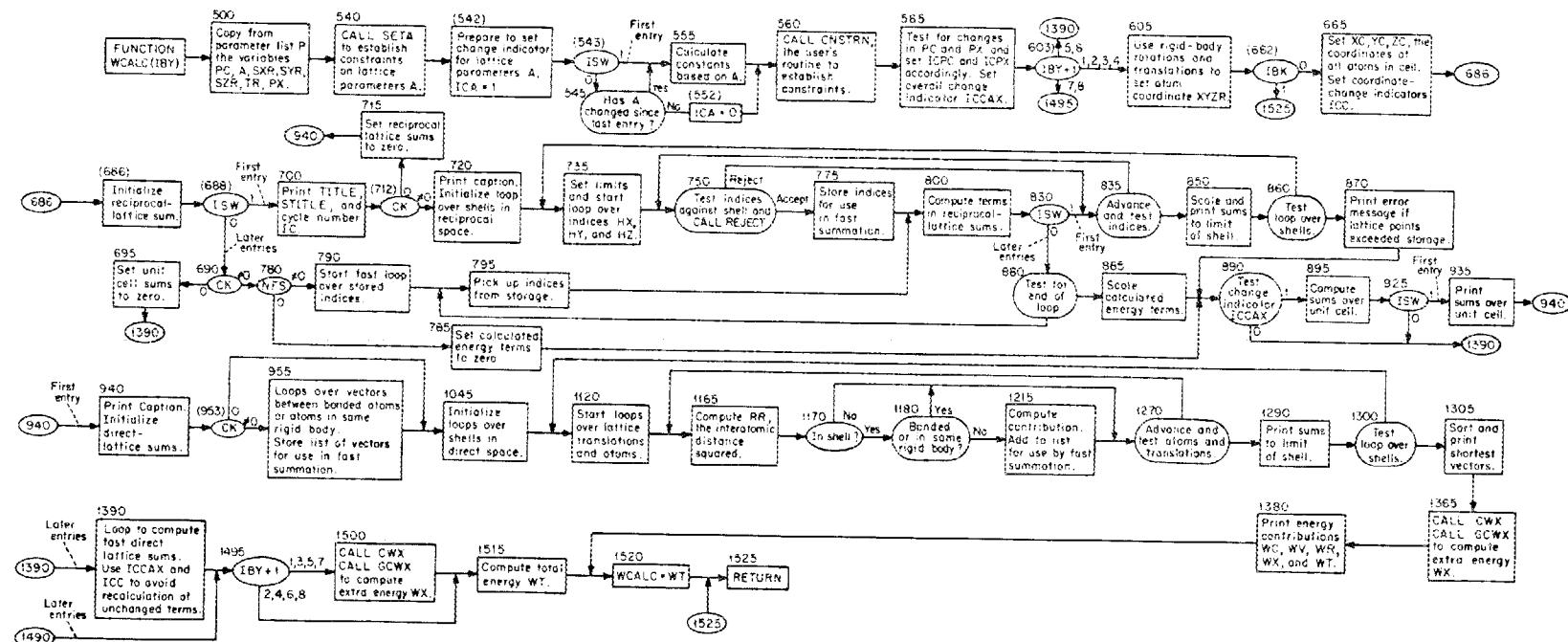


Figure 2.3. Function subroutine WCALC, which calculates the energy for one substance from a given set of structural and energy parameters.

ORNL - DWG. 73-12819A

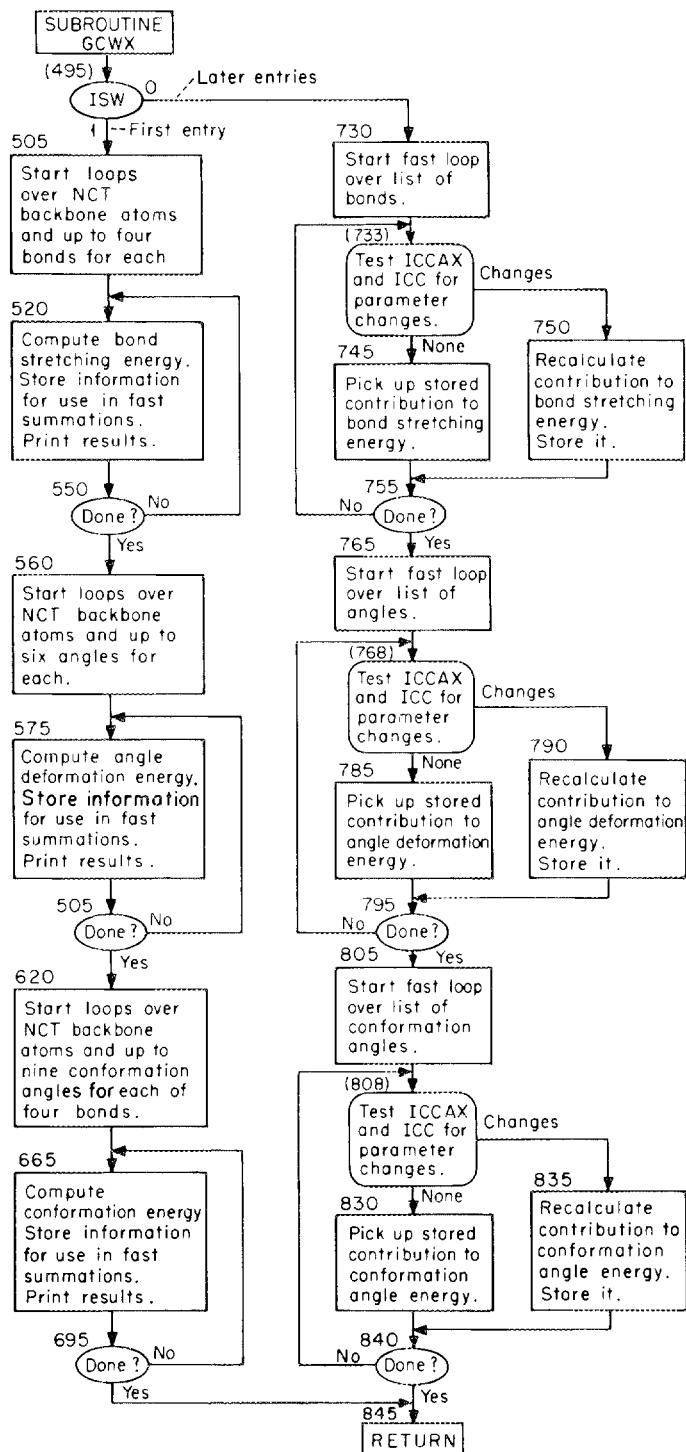


Figure 2.4. Subroutine GCWX, which makes a general calculation of the internal energy of a molecule.

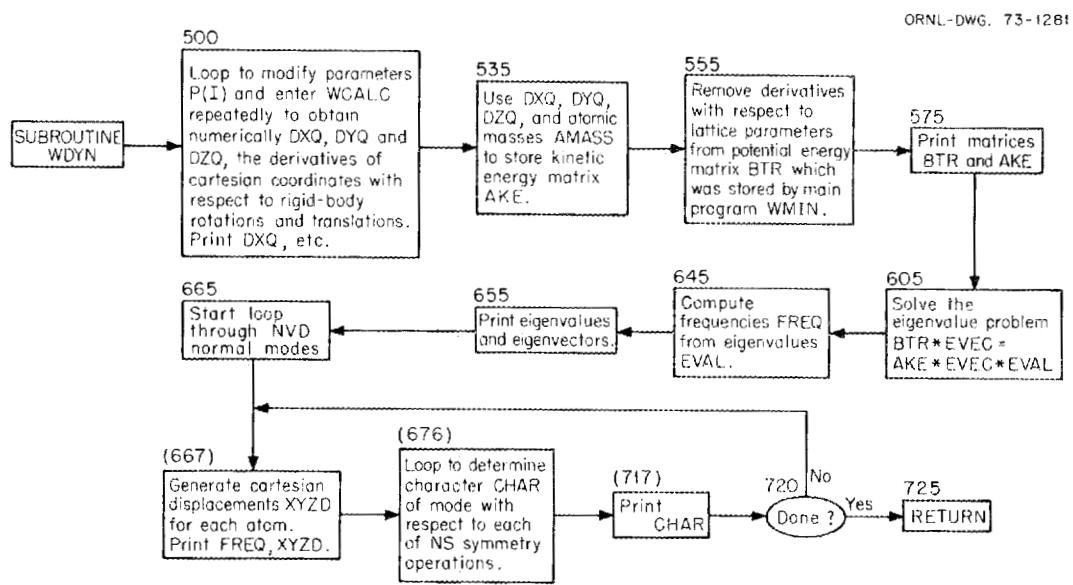


Figure 2.5. Subroutine WDYN, which calculates the vibrational frequencies and normal modes for a substance.

### 3. THE STRUCTURAL MODEL

#### 3.1 Introduction

The structural model which is manipulated by WMIN may consist of rigid molecules which rotate or translate, molecules made up of rigid segments, or individual atoms with positions which can vary independently. These units are used to describe either crystals or isolated molecules, and the model may be constrained to any desired crystal or molecular symmetry. In this section we will describe how the program sets up these models. Examples of some of the possibilities available to the user are presented in Section 5.

#### 3.2 Generating the Complete Unit Cell

All structures are set up initially by subroutine WPRE in terms of the crystallographic unit cell parameters, fractional atom coordinates, and symmetry operations. The six unit cell or lattice parameters,  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $\cos \alpha$ ,  $\cos \beta$ , and  $\cos \gamma$ , are input to the array A, and these define the axes to which the atom coordinates are referred. Fractional coordinates for each of NA atoms in the basic asymmetric unit are read to array XYZ, and NS symmetry cards defining operations which will generate all the atoms of the unit cell are input to array SYM. The symmetry cards must include the identity operation  $x,y,z$ , usually as the first entry. Some other restrictions on the sequence of the symmetry cards will be mentioned below; these are especially important if the structure is described as centrosymmetric with ICENT = 1.

Each of the NA input atoms is defined as a chemical kind by specifying an integer stored in array IKA. This input may include some extra pseudo-atoms or points which do not contribute to the energy, but which are used as described below to define rigid-body coordinate systems. For these extra atoms IKA is set to zero. Each atom in the asymmetric unit is assigned to one of NRB rigid bodies by specifying an integer stored in array IRB. This will be discussed in more detail below.

An isolated molecule may be described in a Cartesian Ångstrom coordinate system by setting the lattice parameters A at 1,1,1,0,0,0,

using only one symmetry card for x,y,z, and reading the atom coordinates expressed in Ångstrom units.

Subroutine WPRE uses the NA input atoms and the NS symmetry cards to generate NAC atoms in the unit cell. Information about each such atom is stored in several arrays which are printed for the user's inspection. In this output the arrays JAC and ISC consist respectively of the sequence number of the atom in the input list and the number of the symmetry card used to generate atom I in the cell. The arrays XC, YC, and ZC contain the fractional coordinates of the generated atoms. Later these coordinates will define the atom positions from which the energy is computed, and XC, YC, and ZC will be recomputed each time the model is adjusted by moving a rigid body or an individual atom. In WPRE, however, these generated coordinates are stored only so that newly generated coordinates can be compared with them (modulo 1.0) to avoid placing two atoms in the same position. (This comparison is only made for two atoms with the same IKA. Occasionally the user may wish to put an extra atom at the same position as another atom, and this is permitted. A core-shell model for an atom could also be generated with the two components at the same location provided that they have different values of IKA.) The comparison enables the program to recognize atoms on special crystallographic positions such as inversion centers, rotation axes, or mirror planes. The array SMC stores a count of the number of times each position is generated. This information is used later to establish the expression for the formula unit and the multiplicity of each atom's contribution to the energy.

A multiplier used in the structure factor calculation is stored in FMC. This is different from 1.0 only for certain atoms in special positions and only when the structure is treated as centrosymmetric.

In this initial calculation subroutine WPRE also stores an integer in IRBC which assigns each atom of the unit cell to one of the NRB\*NS rigid bodies in the cell.

### 3.3 Relaxing Symmetry Constraints

Subroutine WPRE includes a feature which permits the user to expand the asymmetric unit to include atoms generated by the first several

symmetry cards. This procedure is invoked by setting control integer IRSC to the number of symmetry operations to be used for this expansion. When IRSC is greater than one the program generates a new list of atoms from the beginning of the unit cell arrays described above. The value of NA is increased, and this list is used as though it was the input list to regenerate the atoms in the unit cell. This time, however, the second symmetry card (and perhaps others) generates atoms which duplicate those from the first. Thus some of the symmetry cards are ignored, and the atoms generated are in the same or equivalent positions as those previously found.

There are two reasons that the user may wish to call on this procedure. The first is related to the fact that WMIN requires that any collection of atoms which is treated as a rigid body must be contained entirely in one asymmetric unit. A problem arises for crystalline benzene ( $C_6H_6$ ), for example, where there are three unique C atoms and three unique H atoms each related to another atom of the molecule by a center of inversion. If all twelve atoms are to be included in the same rigid body then they must all be in the atom list. This can be accomplished (as illustrated in Example 5.2.1 and Test Problems 2A and 2B) by making the second symmetry card correspond to the center of inversion  $-x$ ,  $-y$ ,  $-z$  and setting IRSC at 2. Since this symmetry card is thereafter effectively bypassed, it is necessary to treat the structure as noncentro-symmetric with ICENT = 2.

The second reason for using this feature is that ordinarily WMIN constrains the structure to maintain the symmetry specified by the symmetry cards. This applies not only to the energy minimization in modes 1, 2, or 3, but also to the vibrations calculated in mode 4. If it is desired that these symmetry constraints be relaxed then the size of the asymmetric unit must be increased and the specified symmetry operations bypassed. This is illustrated for the isolated ethane molecule,  $C_2H_6$ , in Example 5.3.3 and Test Problem 3B. Six symmetry cards are needed to generate the eight atoms of the molecule from the two input atoms. By setting IRSC = 6 the asymmetric unit is expanded to eight atoms and only the first symmetry card is effective, so there are no constraints on the vibrations allowed in mode 4. (This example and the test problem also

illustrate that it is permissible to add redundant symmetry cards which facilitate the identification of the characters of the vibrations in mode 4.)

### 3.4 Rigid Bodies as Structural Variables

Each atom of the basic asymmetric unit (as read or as generated) is assigned to one of NRB rigid bodies by specifying an integer stored in array IRB. It is the rotations and translations of these rigid bodies which are used as the structural variables in WMIN, not the atomic coordinates themselves. For each rigid body the user specifies an atom (or extra atom) which is to serve as its origin. The user also establishes a Cartesian coordinate system for each rigid body which is defined either in terms of the crystal axes or in terms of three atoms (or extra atoms) of the structure.

If defined in terms of the crystal axes, the right-handed system has its x-axis parallel to the a-axis and its y-axis in the a,b plane. Thus if the crystal axes are orthogonal, the Cartesian axes parallel them. When defined in terms of three atoms u, v, and w, the x-axis parallels the direction u to v, and the y-axis lies in the three-atom plane on the side of w.

The translation of a rigid body is defined by the vector TR which specifies the displacements of the origin measured in Ångstron units along the three directions of its Cartesian axes. The rotation of a rigid body is defined by SXR, SYR, and SZR, rotations measured in radians about each of its three Cartesian axes. The way in which the program performs these variations will now be described.

When subroutine WCALC is entered values of TR, SXR, SYR, and SZR, which define the rigid body translations and rotations, have been set. The program uses this information to convert the input coordinates XYZ of the asymmetric unit to adjusted coordinates XYZR in a way which is described by the following pseudo-Fortran matrix equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XYZR}(-, \text{I}) = & \text{XYZR}(-, \text{IZJ}) + \text{CA} * \{\text{TR}(-, \text{J}) \\ & + \text{RM} * \text{ACZ}(-, \text{J}) * [\text{XYZ}(-, \text{I}) - \text{XYZ}(-, \text{IZJ})]\} . \end{aligned}$$

$\text{XYZ}(-, \text{IZJ})$  is the vector of input coordinates for the origin atom of rigid body J. This is subtracted from  $\text{XYZ}(-, \text{I})$ , the input coordinates

of atom I. Matrix ACZ(-,J) converts the coordinates to the Cartesian system of rigid body J. RM is an orthogonal rotation matrix derived from SXR(J), SYR(J), and SZR(J), the rotations for rigid body J. After these Cartesian coordinates are rotated, the specified translation TR(-,J) is added. Then the Cartesian coordinates are converted back to the crystal system by matrix CA which is specific for rigid body J. Finally the coordinates of the origin atom, XYZ(-,IZJ), are added to produce the transformed atom coordinates XYZ(-,I).

In order to keep the geometry of a rigid body unchanged even though the lattice parameters are adjusted, subroutine WPRE sets up the matrices ACZ(-,J) for each rigid body on a basis of the input unit cell parameters. The matrix CA, on the other hand, is based on the current values of these parameters.

Before beginning this transformation the program copies array XYZ to array XYZR. Then it steps through the rigid bodies 1,2,...NRB in sequence transforming all the atoms of one before starting on the atoms of the next. Note the effect which this sequence has on the origin-defining atoms. XYZ(-,IZJ) is an atom in its input position, but XYZR(-,IZJ) may either be in its input position or it may have been generated by a previous rigid body transformation. Similarly matrices ACZ are defined for Cartesian axes based on input atom positions, but matrix CA is for axes based on atoms which may belong to a previously transformed rigid body. Thus when the origin and axes of rigid body 2 are defined in terms of atoms of rigid body 1, then rigid body 2 "rides" on rigid body 1 and undergoes the translations and rotations of both. These considerations make it easy to set up models for segmented or flexible molecules. Some examples of these will be given in Section 5.

Note also that atoms assigned an IRB of zero do not belong to any rigid body. They may contribute to the energy, but they remain in positions defined by their fixed fractional coordinates.

After subroutine WCALC has finished storing the transformed coordinates XYZR for the asymmetric unit, it loops through the NAC atoms of the unit cell and recalculates XC, YC, and ZC from XYZR and SYM using the atom and symmetry operation specified by JAC and ISC. Thus even after a rigid body rotation or translation the overall structure maintains

the desired symmetry. It is the coordinates XC, YC, and ZC which are used for the energy calculation.

At the beginning of a calculation the translations and rotations, TR, SXR, SYR, and SZR, are usually read as zero. In this case the initial values of XYZR are the same as XYZ. During the course of a job which minimizes the energy the translations and rotations may become non-zero and the lattice parameters may also change. At the end of each job the program punches the revised lattice parameters. It also punches atom coordinate cards, but these transmit coordinates XYZR rather than XYZ, and, together with the new lattice parameters, describe the revised structure. If further adjustments are to be made these cards can be used as input, and TR, SXR, SYR, and SZR can again be assumed to start at zero.

#### 4. CALCULATION OF THE ENERGY

##### 4.1 Introduction

The terms in the energy calculated by subroutine WCALC can be divided into non-bonded interactions and interactions between bonded atoms. Non-bonded interactions include the Coulomb energy, van der Waals attraction, and repulsion terms. These may arise from intermolecular interactions in crystals and intramolecular terms for flexible groups either in crystals or in isolated molecules.

Bonded interactions include terms for bond stretching, bond angle deformation, and changes in conformation angles. These contributions apply to flexible molecules, either isolated or in a crystal, but they would not generally be included in a model of a crystal composed of rigid molecules.

The program permits considerable flexibility in the form of the potential by allowing the user to prepare subroutines which define the repulsion terms, the conformation energy, and any other desired contribution to the total energy. This flexibility is permitted primarily because any derivatives of the energy which are required are obtained numerically. For the same reason it should not be difficult for a programmer to make drastic changes in the way the energy is calculated if these appear desirable.

We will begin by discussing the mathematical methods used to calculate the Coulomb and van der Waals energies for crystal lattices. Then we will describe how these methods are implemented by the program. Finally the calculation of the bonded interactions will be described in detail.

##### 4.2 Lattice Sums for Coulomb and van der Waals Energy

We consider a crystal to be an infinite periodic array of atoms and define its lattice energy as the negative of the work required to separate these atoms infinitely far apart. The Coulomb energy per formula unit is then

$$W_c \equiv \frac{1}{2Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{all cells}} q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

where  $q_i$  and  $q_j$  are point charges,  $r_{ij}$  is the distance between them, and  $Z$  is the number of formula units per cell. The factor  $1/2$  is needed because, considering a sum over the entire crystal, each distance is included twice.

The van der Waals energy per formula unit is given by a similar expression

$$W_v \equiv \frac{-1}{2Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{all cells}} p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6} \quad (2)$$

where  $p_i$  and  $p_j$  are suitable coefficients for atoms  $i$  and  $j$ .

#### 4.2.1 The Ewald-Bertaut-Williams Method

It is well known that the summation of equation (1) for the Coulomb energy of a crystal converges very slowly unless special procedures are adopted. The method which is used in this program was pioneered by Ewald (1921) and amplified by Bertaut (1952). Recently Williams (1971) has shown that similar methods can be applied to the calculation of the van der Waals energy, Eq. (2), in order to improve its convergence. A paper by Nijboer and DeWette (1957) also contains much useful background information on these methods.

For calculations involving isolated molecules the method reduces to the usual straightforward summation over the interatomic distances, and the reader who is not interested in crystals may omit this section. Section 4.2.2 on avoiding duplicate terms in the direct lattice sum may be important, however.

Williams shows that expressions (1) and (2) can be rewritten as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_c &= \frac{1}{2Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{all cells}} q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1} [\text{erfc}(a)] \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2\pi V Z} \sum_{\substack{\text{reciprocal} \\ \text{lattice} \\ h \neq 0}}^{\sim} |F_c(h)|^2 Q(h)^{-2} [\exp(-b^2)] \\
 &- \frac{K}{Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} q_i^2 , \tag{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_v &= \frac{-1}{2Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} \sum_{j \neq i}^{\text{all cells}} p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6} [(1 + a^2 + a^4/2) \exp(-a^2)] \\
 &- \frac{\pi^{9/2}}{3VZ} \sum_{\substack{\text{reciprocal} \\ \text{lattice} \\ h \neq 0}}^{\sim} |F_v(h)|^2 Q(h)^3 [\sqrt{\pi} \text{erfc}(b) + \\
 &+ \left( \frac{1}{2b^3} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \exp(-b^2)] + \frac{\pi^3 K^6}{12Z} \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} p_i^2 - \frac{\pi^3 K^3}{6VZ} \left( \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} p_i \right)^2 \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a^2 = \pi K^2 r_{ij}^{-2} \tag{5}$$

and

$$b^2 = \pi Q(h)^2 / K^2 . \tag{6}$$

The first summations in expressions (3) and (4) will be called the direct lattice sums and these are simply sums over the interatomic vectors. Convergence of these direct lattice sums is accelerated by multiplying each term by a modification function in brackets [ ] which has a value decreasing from unity to zero as the distance  $r_{ij}$  (and thus the argument  $a$ ) increases. The function  $\text{erfc}(a)$  in Eq. (3) is the error function complement.

The amount that is lost from each direct lattice sum because of the modification function is compensated for exactly by the reciprocal lattice sum which makes up the remaining part of Eqs. (3) and (4). This summation is made over reciprocal lattice points analogous to reflections with indices  $h = \{h, k, l\}$  in x-ray diffraction experiments. The quantities  $|F_c(h)|$  and  $|F_v(h)|$  are analogous to the structure factor magnitudes for reflection  $h$  but with the charge  $q_i$  or the coefficient  $p_i$  replacing the atomic scattering factor in the usual x-ray expressions. Thus

$$F_c(h) = \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} q_i \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x_i) \quad (7)$$

$$F_v(h) = \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} p_i \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x_i) \quad (8)$$

where  $x_i$  is a vector of coordinates for atom  $i$ . The quantity  $Q(h) = |h|$  is the length of the reciprocal lattice vector and  $V$  is the volume of a unit cell. Convergence of these reciprocal lattice sums is accelerated by multiplying each term by the modification function (in brackets) which decreases from unity to zero as  $Q(h)$  (and therefore the argument  $b$ ) increases.

Also included in expressions (3) and (4) are summations of  $q_i^2$ ,  $p_i^2$ , and  $p_i$  over one unit cell. These sums are in effect the contributions of the  $h = 0$  terms to the reciprocal lattice sums.

The value of  $W_c$  or  $W_v$  obtained from expressions (3) or (4) is independent of the quantity  $K$  which is known as the Ewald constant. This constant  $K$  does determine what parts of the results will be obtained from the direct and reciprocal lattice sums, because it enters into  $a$  and  $b$ , the arguments for the modification functions. For  $K = 0$  only the direct lattice sum contributes, because its modification function is unity and that of the reciprocal lattice sum is identically zero. For larger values of  $K$  the reciprocal lattice sum becomes increasingly important.

#### 4.2.2 Avoiding the Duplication of Terms

In computing the Coulomb and van der Waals energies,  $W_c$  and  $W_v$ , it is desirable to avoid recalculation of terms which are identical because of symmetry. We will now show that expressions (3) and (4) can be reduced to the following equations from which duplicate terms have been largely eliminated:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_c = & \sum_i^{\text{asym}} \sum_{\substack{j \neq i \\ k(j) \geq i}}^{\text{all unit cells}} g_{ij} n_i q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1} [\text{erfc}(a)] \\
 & + \frac{1}{2\pi VZ} \sum_{\substack{\sim \\ h \neq 0}}^{\substack{1,2,\text{or } 4 \\ \text{octants}}} c(h) |F_c(h)|^2 Q(h)^{-2} [\exp(-b^2)] \\
 & - K \sum_i^{\text{asym}} n_i q_i^2 , \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_v = - \sum_i^{\text{asym}} \sum_{\substack{j \neq i \\ k(j) \geq i}}^{\text{all unit cells}} g_{ij} n_i p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6} [(1 + a^2 + a^4/2) \exp(-a^2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{\pi^{9/2}}{3VZ} \sum_{\substack{1,2,\text{or } 4 \\ \text{octants} \\ h \neq 0}} c(h) |F_v(h)|^2 Q(h)^3 [\sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erfc}(b) \\
 & + \left( \frac{1}{2b^3} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \exp(-b^2)] + \frac{\pi^3 K^6}{12} \sum_i^{\text{asym unit}} n_i p_i^2 \\
 & - \frac{\pi^3 K^3 Z}{6V} \left( \sum_i^{\text{asym unit}} n_i p_i \right)^2. \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

For the direct lattice terms the summation over  $i$  for one cell has been replaced by a summation over one of the asymmetric units in the cell. This change is compensated for by multiplying each term by  $n_i$ , the number of times atom  $i$  appears in the formula unit. The reason for this is that  $n_i = s m_i / Z$  where  $s$  is the number of asymmetric units in the cell. The atom multiplier  $m_i$  would be unity unless atom  $i$  is shared by more than one asymmetric unit in which case it would be the appropriate fraction.

These considerations have also been applied to the unit cell sums to obtain the final terms in Eqs. (9) and (10).

The number of terms in the direct lattice sum has been still further reduced by modifying the range of the sum over  $j$ . The index  $i$  numbers the atoms in the basic asymmetric unit, and each atom  $j$  is symmetrically equivalent to some atom  $i$ . Let  $k(j)$  be the value of  $i$  for that equivalent atom so that  $k(j)$  defines the crystallographic kind of atom  $j$ . For every interatomic vector  $r_{ij}$  there is another symmetry related vector  $r_{i'j}$  with  $i' = k(j)$  which would duplicate the contribution of  $r_{ij}$  to the sum provided that  $i \neq k(j)$ . We have therefore included in the sum over  $j$  only those terms for which  $k(j) \geq i$  and doubled the final value of the result. If  $i = k(j)$  then the vector  $r_{i'j}$  is identical to the vector  $r_{ij}$  so that no duplication would have occurred. This is

compensated for by the multiplicity factor  $g_{ij}$  which is one if  $k(j) > i$ , and one half for  $k(j) = i$ .

The reciprocal lattice sums need not be made over the entire lattice. Because  $Q(h) = Q(-h)$  and  $|F(h)| = |F(-h)|$  (Friedel's Law) it is never necessary to sum over more than one hemisphere of reciprocal space. The multiplicity factor  $c(h)$  then has the value of two for all lattice points except those shared by the two hemispheres; for these its value is one.

The range of the reciprocal lattice sum can often be further reduced depending on the Laue group of the crystal. For monoclinic crystals, for example, only one quadrant of reciprocal space is needed, and for orthorhombic or cubic systems one octant of space suffices. In these cases the quantity  $c(h)$  takes on values of 2, 4, or 8 depending on how the point  $h$  is situated with respect to the boundaries of the volume included.

The usual crystallographic procedures are applied to the calculation of the structure factor magnitudes  $|F_c(h)|$  and  $|F_v(h)|$ . For non-centrosymmetric crystals

$$|F_c(h)|^2 = A_c^2 + B_c^2 \quad (11)$$

where

$$A_c = \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} q_i \cos 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + \ell z_i) \quad (12)$$

$$B_c = \sum_i^{\text{one cell}} q_i \sin 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + \ell z_i) . \quad (13)$$

Here  $x_i$ ,  $y_i$ , and  $z_i$  are the fractional coordinates of the atoms referred to the crystallographic axes, and  $h$ ,  $k$ , and  $\ell$  are the Miller indices which define the vector  $h$ . For crystals with a symmetry center at the origin the calculation can be simplified to

$$|F_c(h)|^2 = (2A_c)^2 \quad (14)$$

where

$$A_c = \sum_i^{\text{half cell}} q_i m_i \cos 2\pi(hx_i + ky_i + \ell z_i) . \quad (15)$$

Here the summation is made only over one atom of each centrosymmetrically related pair. The multiplier  $m_i$  is one except for atoms in special positions (such as the origin) which participate in both centrosymmetrically related halves of the cell. For these atoms  $m_i$  is one half. In WMIN it is sometimes necessary to treat a centrosymmetric crystal as non-centrosymmetric. This increases the calculation time but produces the correct result.

$|F_v(h)|^2$  is calculated in an analogous way by substituting  $p_i$  for  $q_i$  in Eqs. (11) to (15).

#### 4.2.3 Elimination of Certain Non-bonded Terms

It is usually desirable for non-bonded Coulomb, van der Waals, and repulsion terms to be omitted for atom pairs within the same rigid body or for certain atom pairs in a flexible molecule. When only the direct lattice sum is being made, as is the case for an isolated molecule or for the calculation of the repulsion, the particular terms can simply be left out of the summation. This is not the case, however, for Coulomb or van der Waals terms when the Ewald-Bertaut-Williams method is being used because there is no simple way of omitting specific interactions from the reciprocal lattice sum. Instead it is necessary to compute these terms and subtract them from the final result. The direct lattice terms for such a pair in Eqs. (9) and (10) then become

$$t_c(r_{ij}) = g_{ij} n_i q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1} [\operatorname{erfc}(a) - 1] \quad (16)$$

and

$$t_v(r_{ij}) = -g_{ij} n_i p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6} [(1 + a^2 + a^4/2) \exp(-a^2) - 1] \quad (17)$$

Note, however, that although the direct lattice sums in Eqs. (9) and (10) often need not be made out to more than a few Ångstrom units, all terms to be eliminated must be computed regardless of the length of vector  $r_{ij}$ .

Occasionally it will be desirable to use a model in which two atoms are located in the same position. This situation may occur in a core-shell model of a polarizable atom, for example. The Coulomb or van der Waals term for such a pair of coincident atoms would be undefined, so that we are only interested in the case when the interaction term is to be eliminated. The quantities needed are the values of  $t_c(r_{ij})$  and  $t_v(r_{ij})$ , expressions (16) and (17), for  $r_{ij} = 0$ , and these are given by

$$t_c(0) = -2Kg_{ij}n_iq_iq_j \quad (18)$$

and

$$t_v(0) = g_{ij}n_ip_ip_j(\pi^3 K^6/6). \quad (19)$$

#### 4.2.4 Implementation of the Lattice Sum Calculations

Equations (9) to (19) are used to calculate the Coulomb and van der Waals contributions to the energy of non-bonded interaction for the structural model. Table 4.1 relates the mathematical symbols of the previous section to the Fortran symbols in the program and lists the statement numbers after which each quantity is evaluated. These statement numbers correspond approximately to the box numbers in the flow charts of Figs. 2.2 and 2.3. A description of the program sequence has been given in Section 2.4.

Table 4.1. Symbols used in implementing the calculation of Coulomb and van der Waals energy.

Program symbol	Algebraic symbol	Equation	Evaluated in WPRE at statement number:
CK	K	5,6	495
FMC(J)	$m_i$	15	570,580
ZMC	Z	9,10	680
ZAM(I)	$n_i$	9,10,16,17,18,19	680
FM	1 or 2	11 or 14	735
SQTPIK	$\sqrt{\pi} K$	5	735
SQTPDK	$\sqrt{\pi}/K$	6	740

Table 4.1. (Continued)

Program symbol	Algebraic symbol	Equation	Evaluated in WPRE at statement number:
PIDKSQ	$\pi/K^2$	6	740
RTPIZ	$1/2\pi Z$ (kcal/mole)**	9	745
PINHZ	$-\pi^9/2/3Z$	10	745
PICKZ	$-\pi^3 K^3 Z/6$	10	745
PICK	$\pi^3 K^6/12$	10	745
CKKCAL	-K (kcal/mole)	9	745
			Evaluated in WCALC at statement number:
VA	V	9,10	555
RTPIZV	$1/2\pi VZ$ (kcal/mole)	9	555
PINHZV	$-\pi^9/2/3VZ$	10	555
PICKZV	$-\pi^3 K^3 Z/6V$	10	555
HX	$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$	9,10,11,12,13,	735,795,845
HY	$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$	14,15	740,795,840
HZ	$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$		745,795,835
QQ	$Q(h)^2$	9,10	750,795
HM	$c(\tilde{h})$	9,10	765,795
ARG	$2\pi(\tilde{h}x_i + ky_i + \lambda z_i)$	12,13,15	802
QJA	$q_i$	12,13,15	802
PLJA	$p_i$	12*,13*,15*	802
AF	$A_c$	11,12,15	802
AFV	$A_v$	11*,12*,15*	802
BF	$B_c$	11,13	805
BFV	$B_v$	11*,13*	805
YYM	$b^2$	9,10	810
EXPYYM	$\exp(-b^2)$	9,10	810
FSQ	$ F_c(\tilde{h}) ^2$	9,11,14	815
SF	$\sum_{h \neq 0}$	9	815
FSQV	$ \tilde{F}_v(\tilde{h}) ^2$	10,11*,14*	825
QH	Q	10	825

Table 4.1. (Continued)

Program symbol	Algebraic symbol	Equation	Evaluated in WCALC at statement number:
YM	b	10	825
SFV	$\sum_{h \neq 0}$	10	825
CSF	$(1/2\pi VZ) \sum_{h \neq 0} (kcal/mole)$	9	850,885
VSF	$-(\pi^9/2/3VZ) \sum_{h \neq 0}$	10	850,885
SQ	$\sum_i n_i q_i^2$	9	897
SPP	$\sum_i n_i p_i^2$	10	897
SPL	$\sum_i n_i p_i$	10	897
SQK	$-K \sum_i n_i q_i^2 (kcal/mole)$	9	905
SPPK	$(\pi^3 K^6/12) \sum_i n_i p_i^2$	10	915
SPLK	$-(\pi^3 K^3/6V) (\sum_i n_i p_i)^2$	10	915
I	i	16,17,18,19 9,10	955 1150,1395
IA	i	16,17,18,19 9,10	955 1150,1415
GMI	$n_i$	16,17,18,19 9,10	957 1152
J	j	16,17,18,19 9,10	958 1152,1395
JA	j	16,17,18,19 9,10	958 1152,1415
GM	$g_{ij} n_i$	16,17,18,19 9,10	960,965 1155,1160,1415

Table 4.1. (Continued)

Program symbol	Algebraic symbol	Equation	Evaluated in WCALC at statement number:
R	$r_{ij}$	16, 17 9, 10	995 1175, 1415
VTM	$t_v(0)$ $t_v(r_{ij})$ $-g_{ij}n_i p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6} \cdot [(1+a^2 + a^4/2) \exp(-a^2)]$	19 17 10	997, 1462 1005, 1470 1240, 1450, 1470
SVDW	$-\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i}$	10	997, 1005, 1240, 1410, 1450, 1462, 1470
CTM	$t_c(0)$ $t_c(r_{ij})$ $g_{ij}n_i q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1} [\text{erfc}(a)]$	18 16 9	999, 1464 1015, 1480 1250, 1458, 1480
SG	$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i}$	9	999, 1015, 1250, 1410, 1458, 1464, 1480
SGK	$\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} (\text{kcal/mole})$	9	1290, 1490
XM	a	16 9	1000, 1465 1175
XXM	$a^2$	17 10	1005, 1470 1240, 1470
VDW	$-p_i p_j r_{ij}^{-6}$	17 10	1005, 1470 1240, 1470
CMB	$q_i q_j r_{ij}^{-1}$	16 9	1015, 1480 1250, 1480
WC	$w_c$	9	1365, 1490
WV	$w_v$	10	1365, 1490

\*An asterisk on the equation number means that the quantity is used for the analogous calculation of the van der Waals energy.

\*\*Quantities labeled (kcal/mole) have been multiplied by 332.17 to convert from  $e^2 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .

#### 4.3 Non-bonded Repulsion Terms

The repulsion energy WR is accumulated in the same loops as the direct-lattice sums SG and SVDW described above. Each term is given the same weighting factor GMI as the corresponding Coulomb or van der Waals term. Just as in the above sums, terms are omitted for interatomic contacts within the same rigid body or for bonded contacts defined by the molecular connection table. If IGEM = 1 then terms are also omitted for contacts between two atoms bonded to the same atom.

Because WR is accumulated only as a direct-lattice sum, it is important to set the summation limit RLIM large enough to achieve the desired convergence. Convergence can be verified by examining WR calculated for two or more shells in direct space.

Repulsion (or attraction) terms from three sources may be included or omitted, depending on the control integer IREP. Built into the program is a standard repulsion term of the form suggested by Gilbert (1968):

$$V(r_{ij}) = (b_i + b_j) \exp[(a_i + a_j - r_{ij})/(b_i + b_j)] \quad (20)$$

where the  $a_i$  is a radius and  $b_i$  is a softness parameter corresponding to AR(I) and BR(I) in the potential parameter input. The units are kcal/mole and Ångstroms.

Additional terms for each non-bonded contact may be computed by user's function subprograms REPL and GPOT. REPL permits the calculation of a term which is any desired function of the distance R. Such an expression could also include special forms of attractive terms if they are needed. The potential parameters AR and BR may be redefined for use by this routine, or common parameters PC or extra parameters PX may be used to specify the potential. The use of REPL is illustrated in Test Problems 2A and 2B, Sections 9.4 and 10.2.

GPOT serves a similar purpose, but more arguments are available to it, so that more complicated functions can be programmed. For example, GPOT permits the introduction of a potential which depends on the angles subtended by atoms adjacent to the non-bonded contact.

#### 4.4 Molecular Conformation Energy

For structural models which include flexible or segmented molecules it is usually necessary to include an extra energy  $WX$  which depends on the bond distances, bond angles, and torsion angles defining the molecular conformation. A general calculation of  $WX$  is performed by subroutine GCWX which generates all of these distances, angles, and conformation angles from a connection table provided as input. Section 5 and also Test Problems 2A, 3A, and 3B give illustrative examples.

NCT cards are included in this connection table, one for each backbone atom, that is one for each atom which is bonded to more than one other atom. (Thus for a hydrocarbon molecule the carbon atoms are the backbone atoms.) On card J is IACT(J), the atom number of a backbone atom; and ICT(1,J), ICT(2,J), ICT(3,J), ICT(4,J), the numbers of up to four atoms bonded to it. If fewer than four atoms are bonded to that backbone atom, then the last values of ICT are left blank.

The atom numbers used are the sequence numbers of the atoms in the arrays XC, YC, and ZC which describe the complete unit cell. (See Section 3.2.) Often these are just the input atom numbers, but if a molecule has crystallographic symmetry then it may be important to include more than the asymmetric unit in the connection table. Example 5.2.5 illustrates this situation.

For each backbone atom up to four bond distances can be generated, but the program examines the connection table to avoid duplicating bonds. The program also generates up to six angles with each backbone atom as the vertex. Finally, for each bond to another backbone atom the program generates up to nine conformation angles. In general these calculated distances and angles are printed as output, and it may be useful to include a connection table for a molecule even if no conformation energy is to be calculated. The connection table should not be used to obtain distances or angles between non-bonded atoms, however, as such use would cause the corresponding non-bonded energy terms to be omitted.

If the structural model constrains bond distances and angles to be fixed then it is not necessary to include terms which depend on these distances and angles in the energy calculation. But any distance, angle, or torsion angle which is allowed to vary probably requires a corresponding

term in WX. Subroutine GCWX computes such terms using coefficients stored as common parameters PC and selected by the input integer arrays IDZ, IAZ, and ITBR associated with the connection table.

The energy of a bond distance  $d$  is calculated as

$$W(d) = \frac{1}{2} k_d (d - d_0)^2 \quad (21)$$

where  $k_d$  is a force constant and  $d_0$  is an equilibrium distance. The parameters  $d_0$  and  $k_d$  are taken as common parameters PC(IDZJI) and PC(IDZJI + 1), respectively, where IDZJI is specified for each bond in array IDZ. The units of  $d_0$  are Ångstroms and those of  $k_d$  are kcal mole<sup>-1</sup> Å<sup>-2</sup>. The input in PC(IDZJI + 1) is made smaller by a factor of 0.01 to keep it in a reasonable range.

The energy of a bond angle  $\alpha$  is calculated similarly as

$$W(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} k_\alpha (\alpha - \alpha_0)^2 \quad (22)$$

where  $k_\alpha$  is a force constant and  $\alpha_0$  is an equilibrium angle. Again the parameters  $\alpha_0$  and  $k_\alpha$  are taken as PC(IAZNJ) and PC(IAZNJ + 1), respectively, where IAZNJ is specified for each angle in array IAZ. The units of  $\alpha_0$  are degrees and those of  $k_\alpha$  are kcal mole<sup>-1</sup> degree<sup>-2</sup>.

A contribution to the conformation energy WX may be made for each of up to nine torsion angles about a bond between two backbone atoms. One integer ITKJ stored in array ITBR controls the calculation of the energy terms for all nine of these angles. If ITKJ is set at a negative value the program calls the user's subroutine WCF which may be programmed to calculate the energy contribution,  $WCF \equiv W(\phi)$ , in any desired way. An example of a subroutine which calculates

$$W(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} E_\phi (1 + \cos 3\phi) \quad (23)$$

is used in Test Problems 3A and 3B for the molecules ethane and propane. In this case the programmer elected to store the barrier height  $E_\phi$  as one of the common parameters PC. In setting this barrier height the user must take into account the fact that a contribution WCF (in kcal/mole) will be made for each of the nine torsion angles about a bond.

An alternative form for the energy associated with a torsion angle is built into the program. This form is the wrap-around Gaussian

$$W(\phi) = a \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-(\phi - 2\pi n)^2/2b^2]. \quad (24)$$

Here  $a$  and  $b$  are height and width parameters of a Gaussian function of the torsion angle  $\phi$ . To avoid discontinuities,  $\phi$  is considered to cover many revolutions and the contribution from each is summed. This function has a maximum at  $\phi = 0$  and a minimum at  $\phi = \pi$ . For large values of  $b$  it approaches the form of the function  $\cos \phi$ . Subroutine GCWX implements this function by taking parameters  $a$  and  $b$  from PC(ITKJ) and PC(ITKJ + 1), respectively. A term is calculated for each of the torsion angles about a bond.

#### 4.5 Additional Energy Terms

Any other terms which may be desired can be included in the extra energy  $WX$  by means of subroutine CWX programmed by the user. One example of such a term might be the internal energy of an induced dipole

$$W_i = \mu^2/2\alpha \quad (25)$$

where  $\mu$  is the dipole moment and  $\alpha$  is the polarizability. The dipole moment can also be expressed as the product of a charge  $q$  and a separation  $\ell$  so that

$$W_i = \ell^2 q^2/2\alpha. \quad (26)$$

In a core-shell model of an atom one might assume fixed charges with a variable geometry. Subroutine DST could be used to obtain the separation  $\ell$ , and  $WX$  would be calculated according to Eq. (26).

Alternatively, in a polarizable molecule it might be reasonable to hold the geometry fixed and let the charges vary. These charges could be defined by one or more extra parameters  $PX$  which would be used by subroutine CNSTRN to set  $Q$  for the various kinds of atoms. Subroutine CWX would calculate  $WX$  either from the  $PX$  values or from the  $Q$ 's.

Another use of CWX would be to simulate the effect of applying a high hydrostatic pressure to the crystal by adding a negative term proportional to  $p\Delta V$ . In this case WX would be proportional to the (negative) change in unit cell volume:

$$WX = \text{CONST} * \text{PRES} * (VA - VAZ)/ZMC . \quad (27)$$

Here VA is the unit cell volume in  $\text{\AA}^3$  (from COMMON/AB/), VAZ is the cell volume at zero pressure, ZMC is the number of formula units per cell (from COMMON/DUBL/), PRES is the pressure in kilobars, and CONST =  $1.43929 \times 10^{-2}$  to convert WX to kcal/mole.

Other examples of extra energy terms would include any forms of conformational energy not calculated by GCWX. A term for the out-of-plane bend of a bond to a benzene ring could be computed for example.

In programming subroutine CWX the user may call on any of the available subroutines such as DST, ANG, or CONF for computing a distance, angle, or torsion angle, respectively. Also available are subroutines VEC, NORM, and AVV for manipulating vectors defined by atom positions. Other 3-by-3 matrix and vector routines include DIFV, SUMV, MM, MV, and VMV. The operation of these subroutines is described in the program listing.

#### 4.6 Size of the Formula Unit

The Coulomb, van der Waals, and repulsion energy terms, calculated as described above, are expressed in kcal/mole for one formula unit. For some purposes the size of this formula unit is unimportant since it merely establishes the scale of the calculated non-bonded interaction energy. However, when molecular conformation energy or other extra energy terms are to be included it is necessary to choose the formula unit in a consistent way.

Subroutine WPRE (Box 655) establishes the size of this formula unit in one of two ways depending on the input integer IZAM. If IZAM = 0 then the program examines the list of atoms generated for the unit cell and chooses the formula unit as the smallest fraction of this cell which contains an integral number of each crystallographic kind of atom. Alternatively the user may control the size of the formula unit by setting

IZAM at the number of times the first input atom is to be included. In either case the program prints ZMC, the number of formula units in the cell, and ZAM(I), the number of atoms of each kind I in this formula.

Example 5.2.5 describes the situation for solid binaphthyl which has a crystallographic twofold axis relating the two naphthyl groups. With IZAM = 0 the program would generate the formula  $C_{10}H_7$ , but by setting IZAM = 2 the user can cause the program to generate the correct formula  $C_{20}H_{14}$ . Conformational energy terms would be included for each of the two naphthyl groups, but a term based on the bond distance in the naphthyl-naphthyl link, for example, would be included only once.

## 5. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

### 5.1 Introduction

In this section we tabulate in schematic form some of the input required for several specific problems. The substances used as examples include both molecular and ionic crystals as well as isolated molecules. The structural models represent rigid, segmented, and flexible molecules. Some of these examples correspond directly with the Test Problems included in Sections 9 and 10.

The information listed for these examples pertains mostly to the establishment of the structural models and the selection of the internal energy terms. It is important to realize that the program allows considerable flexibility in the way the models are set up. We have tried to include notes explaining which choices are mandatory and which are optional.

For matters pertaining to crystal symmetry the user will find it useful to refer to the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1952).

### 5.2 Molecular Crystals

#### Example 5.2.1

Substance: Benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>

Treatment: Rigid molecule

Phase: Crystal

Reference to structure: Bacon, Curry, and Wilson (1964).

See also: Test Problems 2A and 2B

Unit cell: Orthorhombic, variables: a, b, c

Symmetry: Pbc<sub>a</sub> (No. 61), NS = 8

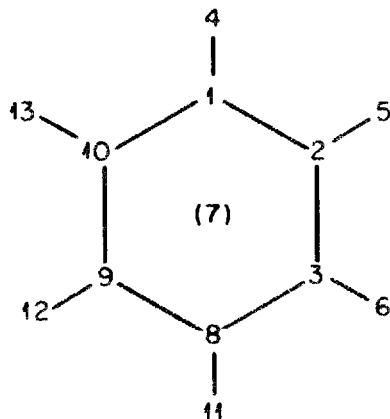
Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
-x	-y	-z	
$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	-z	
$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	z	
-x	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	
x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	
$\frac{1}{2}-x$	-y	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	
$\frac{1}{2}+x$	y	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	

The molecule with 12 atoms has a center of inversion at the origin, and it is generated from six input atoms by the first two symmetry cards.

Because of this sequence the structure must be treated as noncentrosymmetric in the reciprocal lattice sums.

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: ICENT = 2, HXNEG = 0, HYNEG = 0, HZNEG = 0. REJECT terms with HX = 0 and HY  $\neq$  2n or HY = 0 and HZ  $\neq$  2n or HZ = 0 and HX  $\neq$  2n, because they will be zero. See subroutine REJECT included in the Test Problems.

Atom numbers: NA = 7, IRSC = 2, generates NA = 13



Extra atom 7 is used as the origin about which the molecule can rotate.

Formula unit: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, IZAM = 0

Rigid bodies: NRB = 1, IRBA = 0

<u>Rigid body</u>	<u>Atoms included</u>	<u>Origin IZ</u>	<u>Axes</u>			<u>Variables</u>		
			<u>IU</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>IW</u>	<u>Rotations</u>	<u>Translations</u>	
1	1 - 13	7	0			1	1	1

The Cartesian axes parallel the crystal axes. Because the molecule is located at a center of symmetry no translation is permitted.

Connection table: NCT = 6

<u>IACT</u>		<u>ICT</u>			
1		2	4	10	0
2		1	3	5	0
3		2	6	8	0
8		3	9	11	0
9		8	10	12	0
10		1	9	13	0

This table is optional but may be included to calculate distances and angles. See Test Problem 2A.

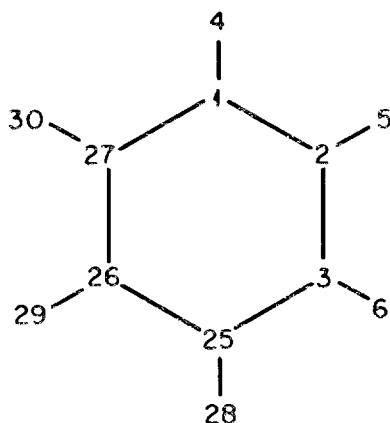
Example 5.2.2Substance: Benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Treatment: Flexible moleculePhase: CrystalReference: Bacon, Curry and Wilson (1964).Unit cell: Orthorhombic, variables: a, b, cSymmetry: Pbca (No. 61), NS = 8

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-z$
	$-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+x$
	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$
	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$z$
	$x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$

This sequence allows the structure to be treated as centrosymmetric in the reciprocal lattice sums.

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: Same as Example 5.2.1 except that ICENT = 1.

Atom numbers: NA = 6



Since the molecule is not treated as one rigid body it does not have to fall entirely in one asymmetric unit.

Formula unit: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, IZAM = 2

Rigid bodies: NRB = 6, IRBA = 1

Rigid body	Atoms included	Origin IZ	Axes			Variables		
			IU	IV	IW	Translations	x	y
1	1	1	0				1	1
2	2	1	0				1	1
3	3	2	0				1	1
4	4	1	0				1	1
5	5	2	0				1	1
6	6	3	0				1	1

The choice of origin atom may not be particularly important, but we have elected to make each successive atom ride on its previously introduced neighbor. This may affect the rate of energy minimization, but will have no effect on the final structure or vibrational frequencies. The several Cartesian axis systems parallel the crystal axes.

Connection table: NCT = 6. Must generate all bond distances, angles, and torsion angles for full molecule.

IACT	ICT				IDZ				IAZ				ITBR				
1	27	2	4	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0
2	1	3	5	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0
3	2	25	6	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0
25	3	26	28	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0
26	25	27	29	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0
27	26	1	30	0	a	a	b	0	c	d	0	d	0	0	e	e	0

Specification of conformation energy terms:

- (a) C-C bond stretch term
- (b) C-H bond stretch term
- (c) C-C-C bond angle bend
- (d) C-C-H bond angle bend
- (e) X-C-C-X torsion angles (four of them about each bond)

Some of the entries in IDZ and ITBR are irrelevant, because the program does not use both distances 1-2 and 2-1, for example.

### Example 5.2.3

Substance: o-Terphenyl,  $C_{18}H_{14}$

Treatment: Three-segment molecule with only ring-ring torsion permitted

Phase: Crystal

Reference to structure: Brown and Levy (1979).

Unit cell: Orthorhombic, variables: a, b, c

Symmetry: P<sub>2</sub>12<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub> (No. 19), NS = 4

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	-y	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	-z
	-x	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$

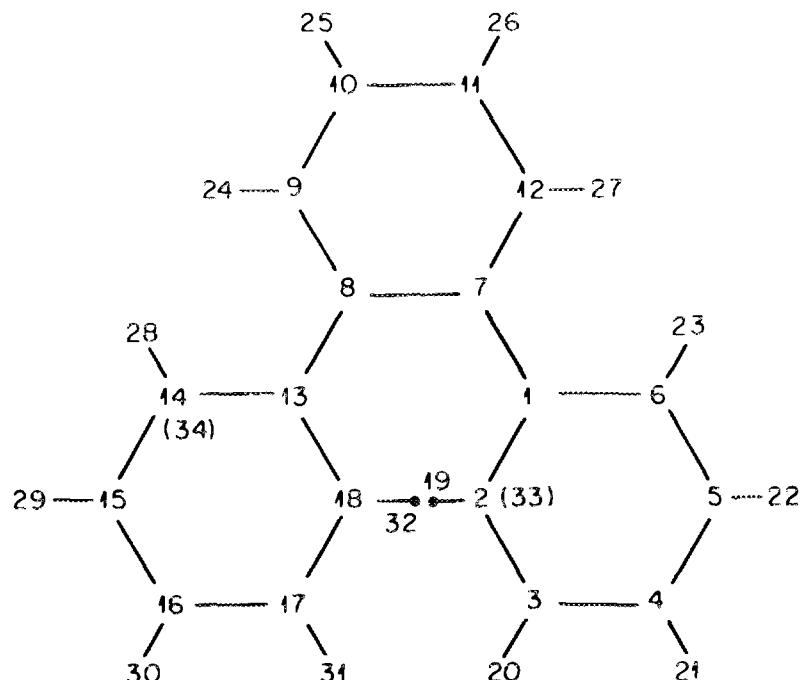
Reciprocal lattice symmetry: ICENT = 2, HXNEG = 0, HYNEG = 0, HZNEG = 0.

REJECT terms with  $HY = HZ = 0$  and  $HX \neq 2n$  or  $HX = HZ = 0$  and  $HY \neq 2n$  or

$HX = HY = 0$  and  $HZ \neq 2n$ , because they are zero. There are so few of

these terms that it may not be worthwhile to program subroutine REJECT.

Atom numbers: NA = 34



Extra atoms 33 and 34, which coincide with atoms 2 and 14, will be used to define the segmented body coordinate systems.

Formula unit: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, IZAM = 0

Rigid bodies: NRB = 3, IRBA = 0

Rigid body	Includes atoms	Origin IZ	Axes			Variables		
			IU	IV	IW	Rotations	Translations	
x	y	z	x	y	z			
1	1, 7-13, 24-27,33,34	7	0			1 1 1	1 1 1	
2	2-6, 19-23	1	7	1	33	1 0 0	0 0 0	
3	14-18, 28-32	13	8	13	34	1 0 0	0 0 0	

The choice of origin for rigid body 1 is not important. See Section 3.4 for the definition of the coordinate systems of rigid bodies 2 and 3.

They could have been defined without using extra atoms, but these are desirable for the more complicated five-segment model of Example 5.2.4.

Connection table: NCT = 18

IACT	ICT				IDZ	IAZ					ITRB			
1	2	6	7	0		0	a	0	a	0	b	b	c	0
2	1	3	19	0							b	0	0	0
3	2	4	20	0										
4	3	5	21	0										
5	4	6	22	0										
6	5	1	23	0							0	b	0	0
7	12	8	1	0		0	a	0	a	0	b	b	c	0
8	7	9	13	0		0	a	0	a	0	b	b	c	0
9	8	10	24	0							b	0	0	0
10	9	11	25	0										
11	10	12	26	0										
12	11	7	27	0										
13	18	14	8	0		0	a	0	a	0	b	b	c	0
14	13	15	28	0							b	0	0	0
15	14	16	29	0										
16	15	17	30	0										
17	16	18	31	0										
18	17	13	32	0							0	b	0	0

Specification of conformation energy terms:

- (a) Ring-link in-plane angle term. Needed only for five-segment model of Example 5.2.4.
- (b) Ring-link out-of-plane torsion angles. Needed only for five-segment model of Example 5.2.4.
- (c) Ring-ring torsion angle term.

Some of the entries in ITBR are irrelevant because the program does not generate conformation angles about both 1-7 and 7-1, for example.

#### Example 5.2.4

Substance: o-Terphenyl, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>

Treatment: Five-segment model permitting both in-plane and out-of-plane ring-link bends as well as ring-ring torsion

Phase: Crystal

Reference: Brown and Levy (1979).

Unit cell, Symmetry, Reciprocal lattice symmetry, Atom numbers, and

Formula unit: See Example 5.2.3

Rigid bodies: NRB = 5, IRBA = 0

Rigid body	Includes atoms	Origin IZ	Axes			Rotations			Translations		
			IU	IV	IW	x	y	z	x	y	z
1	7-8, 24-27	7	0			1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1, 33	7	10	7	8	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	2-6, 19-23	1	7	1	33	1	1	1	0	0	0
4	13, 34	8	11	8	9	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	14-18, 28-32	13	8	13	34	1	1	1	0	0	0

See Section 3.4 for the definition of the Cartesian axes. Note that with these definitions the ring-ring torsions are x-rotations, the out-of-plane ring-link bends are y-rotations, and the in-plane ring-link bends are z-rotations.

Connection table: See Example 5.2.3.

Example 5.2.5

Substance: 1,1'-Binaphthyl, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>

Treatment: Segmented molecule with only ring-ring torsion permitted

Phase: Crystal

Reference to structure: Kerr and Robertson (1969).

Unit cell: Monoclinic, variables: a, b, c, cosβ

Symmetry: C2/c (No. 15), NS = 8

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
-x	y	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	
$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	z	
$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	
-x	-y	-z	
x	-y	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	
$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	-z	
$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	

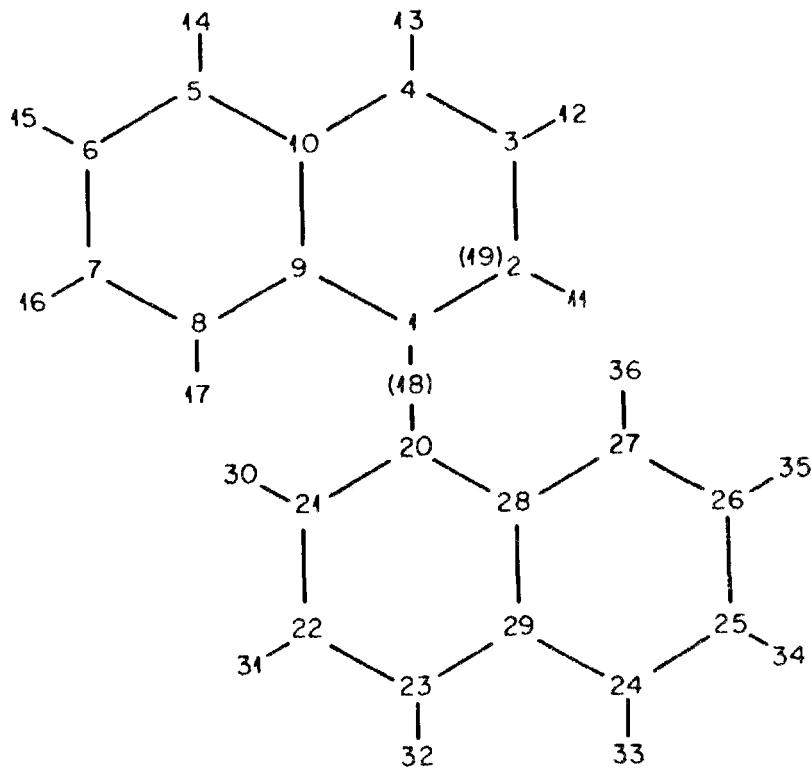
For convenience the second card has been selected as the twofold axis which generates the second half of the molecule from the input atoms.

(This would be required if the molecule was to be treated as one rigid body with IRSC = 2.)

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: ICENT = 1, HXNEG = 1, HYNEG = 0, HZNEG = 0.

REJECT terms with HX + HY ≠ 2n or with HY = 0 and HZ ≠ 2n. These terms are zero.

Atom numbers: NA = 19



The molecule is located on a twofold axis at  $x = 0, z = 1/4$ . Atom 18 is an extra atom situated on this axis and used as a segment origin.

Atom 19 is an extra atom which coincides with atom 2. It is used to define a segment coordinate system.

Formula unit: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, IZAM = 2

Rigid bodies: NRB = 2, IRBA = 0

Rigid body	Includes atoms	Origin IZ	Axes			Rotations			Translations		
			IU	IV	IW	x	y	z	x	y	z
1	1, 18, 19	18	0			0	1	0	0	1	0
2	2-17	1	18	1	19	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note that rigid body 1 is constrained to rotate about the twofold or translate along it. Rigid body 2 rides on rigid body 1 and rotates about the 1-20 direction which is also the 1-20 bond direction. The second half of the molecule is generated by symmetry from these segments.

Connection table: NCT = 20

IACT	ICT				IDZ	IAZ				ITBR			
1	2	9	20	0						0	0	a	0
2	1	3	11	0									
3	2	4	12	0									
4	3	10	13	0									
5	10	6	14	0									
6	5	7	15	0									
7	6	8	16	0									
8	7	9	17	0									
9	1	8	10	0									
10	4	5	9	0									
20	21	28	1	0						0	0	a	0
21	20	22	30	0									
22	21	23	31	0									
23	22	29	32	0									
24	29	25	33	0									
25	24	26	34	0									
26	25	27	35	0									
27	26	28	36	0									
28	20	27	29	0									
29	23	24	28	0									

Specification of conformation energy terms:

(a) Ring-ring torsion angles (four of them)

Because no distances or angles are varied in this model, the only internal energy terms needed are for the torsion angles. In fact, only those two cards for backbone atoms 1 and 20 need be included; the rest are optional.

### 5.3 Isolated Molecules

#### Example 5.3.1

Substance: Propane, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>

Treatment: Flexible molecule constrained to C<sub>2v</sub> symmetry

Phase: Isolated molecule

Reference to structure: Gayles and King (1965).

See also: Test Problem 3A

Unit cell: Cartesian Ångstrom system, a = b = c = 1, cosα = cosβ = cosγ = 0, all cell parameters fixed.

Symmetry: C<sub>2v</sub>, analogous to Pmm2 (No. 25). NS = 4

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
	x	-y	z
	-x	y	z
	-x	-y	z

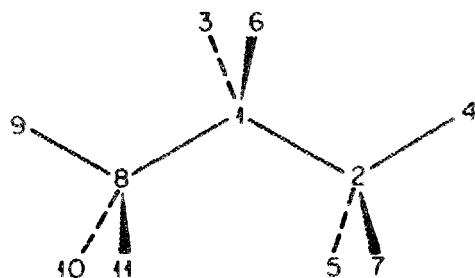
Reciprocal lattice symmetry: Irrelevant. No reciprocal lattice sums are made for an isolated molecule.

Atom input: NA = 5

No.	Name	x	y	z
1	C1	0	0	0
2	C2	1.26808	0	-0.84891
3	H1	0	0.87588	0.65883
4	H21	2.16177	0	-0.22315
5	H22	1.31300	0.88090	-1.49101

For this symmetry the origin of z is arbitrary. It has been taken at C1.

Atom numbers:



These atoms are generated by the symmetry cards.

Formula unit: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, IZAM = 0

Rigid bodies: NRB = 5, IRBA = 1

Rigid body	Atoms included	Origin IZ	Axes			Variables		
			IU	IV	IW	Translations	x	y
1	1	1	0				0	0
2	2	2	0				1	0
3	3	3	0				0	1
4	4	4	0				1	0
5	5	5	0				1	1

In minimizing the energy it would be permissible to hold the z of atom 1 fixed since it forms a redundant linear combination with the z coordinates of the other atoms. It is also satisfactory to vary it because the principal component analysis (see Section 6.2) will generate a zero eigenvalue and omit the corresponding eigenvector.

For a dynamic calculation all the z coordinates must be varied. Fixing z for atom 1 would be equivalent to assigning it infinite mass.

Connection table: NCT = 3

IACT	ICT					IDZ					IAZ					ITBR			
1	2	8	3	6		a	a	b	b		c	d	d	d	e	f	f	0	0
2	1	4	5	7		a	b	b	b		d	d	d	e	e	f	0	0	0
8	1	9	10	11		a	b	b	b		d	d	d	e	e	f	0	0	0

Specification of conformation energy terms:

- (a) C-C bond stretch term
- (b) C-H bond stretch term
- (c) C-C-C bond angle bend
- (d) C-C-H bond angle bend
- (e) H-C-H bond angle bend
- (f) X-C-C-X torsion angles

Some of the entries in IDZ and ITBR are irrelevant, because the program does not use both distances 1-2 and 2-1, for example.

### Example 5.3.2

Substance: Ethane,  $C_2H_6$

Treatment: Flexible staggered molecule constrained to  $D_{3d}$  symmetry

Phase: Isolated molecule

Reference to structure: Shaw, Lepard and Welsh (1965).

See also: Test Problem 3A

Unit cell: Hexagonal Ångstrom system,  $a = b = c = 1$ ,  $\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = 0$ ,  $\cos\gamma = -0.5$ , all cell parameters fixed.

Symmetry:  $D_{3d}$ , analogous to special positions 6k of  $P\bar{3}1m$  (No. 162).

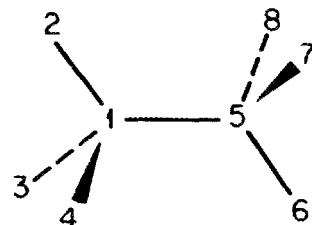
NS = 6

Sequence of cards:	x	0	z
	0	x	z
-x	-x		z
-x	0		-z
0	-x		-z
x	x		-z

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: Irrelevant. No reciprocal lattice sums are made for an isolated molecule.

Atom input: NA = 2

No.	Name	x	y	z
1	C	0	0	0.76700
2	H	1.02162	0	1.16110

Atom numbers:

These atoms are generated by the symmetry cards.

Formula unit: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, IZAM = 2Rigid bodies: NRB = 2, IRBA = 1

Rigid body	Atoms included	Origin IZ	Axes			Variables		
			IU	IV	IW	Translations	x	y
1	1	1	0			x	0	0
2	2	2	0			y	1	0

Since symmetry is constrained to D<sub>3d</sub> there are only three variables.

These variable coordinates determine the three internal parameters:

C-C distance, C-H distance, and C-C-H bond angle.

Connection table: NCT = 2

IACT	ICT				IDZ				IAZ				ITBR					
1	5	2	3	4	a	b	b	b	c	c	c	d	d	d	e	0	0	0
5	1	6	7	8	a	b	b	b	c	c	c	d	d	d	e	0	0	0

Specification of conformation energy terms:

- (a) C-C bond stretch term
- (b) C-H bond stretch term
- (c) C-C-H bond angle bend
- (d) H-C-H bond angle bend
- (e) H-C-C-H torsion angles. This term is irrelevant for this example but is required for Example 5.3.3.

Example 5.3.3Substance: Ethane, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Treatment: Flexible staggered molecule with initial symmetry D<sub>3d</sub> but with the symmetry constraints relaxed for dynamical calculations

Phase: Isolated molecule

Reference to structure: Shaw, Lepard and Welsh (1965).

See also: Test Problem 3B

Unit cell: See Example 5.3.2.

Symmetry:  $D_{3d}$ , analogous to general positions of  $P\bar{3}1m$  (No. 162).

NS = 12

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
-y		x-y	z
y-x		-x	z
y-x		y	-z
-y		-x	-z
x		x-y	-z
-x		-y	-z
y		y-x	-z
x-y		x	-z
x-y		-y	z
y		x	z
-x		y-x	z

Note that only the first six cards are needed to generate all the atoms of the molecule. The remaining six are optionally included to aid in identifying the characters of the vibrations.

Atom input: Same as Example 5.3.2 except that NA = 2, IRSC = 6 which generates NA = 8.

Atom numbers and formula unit: See Example 5.3.2

Rigid bodies: NRB = 8, IRBA = 1

<u>Rigid body</u>	<u>Includes atoms</u>	<u>Origin IZ</u>	<u>Axes</u>			<u>Variables</u>		
			<u>IU</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>IW</u>	<u>Translations</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
1	1	1	0			1	1	1
2	2	2	0			1	1	1
3	3	3	0			1	1	1
4	4	4	0			1	1	1
5	5	5	0			1	1	1
6	6	6	0			1	1	1
7	7	7	0			1	1	1
8	8	8	0			1	1	1

Note that we permit three degrees of freedom for each of the eight atoms. This means that six of the 24 vibrational modes will have zero frequency. It is not permissible to hold one atom fixed as that would be equivalent to assigning infinite mass to that atom.

Connection table: See Example 5.3.2.

### 5.4 Ionic Crystals

#### Example 5.4.1

Substance: Sodium chloride, NaCl

Treatment: Monatomic ions

Phase: Crystal

Reference to structure: See, for example, Wyckoff (1963).

See also: Test Problems 1A and 1B.

Unit cell: Cubic, variable:  $a$ , ISETA = 2

Symmetry: Fm3m (No. 225), NS = 4.

Sequence of cards:	$x$	$y$	$z$
	$x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$z$

The program only requires those symmetry operations needed to generate all atoms in one unit cell. These cards require ICENT = 2.

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: ICENT = 2, HXNEG = 0, HYNEG = 0, HZNEG = 0.

REJECT terms with  $HX + HY \neq 2n$  or  $HY + HZ \neq 2n$  since they are zero. See subroutine REJECT included in Test Problems.

Atom input: NA = 2

No.	Name	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
1	Na	0	0	0
2	Cl	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Formula unit: NaCl, IZAM = 0

Rigid bodies: NRB = 2, IRBA = 1

<u>Rigid body</u>	<u>Includes atoms</u>	<u>Origin IZ</u>	<u>Axes</u>			<u>Variables</u>		
			<u>IU</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>IW</u>	<u>Translations</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>
1	1	1	0			0	0	0
2	2	2	0			0	0	0

Because the ions are located in special symmetry positions no translations are permitted.

#### Example 5.4.2

Substance: Potassium sulfate, K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

Treatment: K<sup>+</sup> ions and rigid SO<sub>4</sub><sup>=</sup> ion

Phase: Crystal

Reference to structure: See, for example, Wyckoff (1963).

Unit cell: Orthorhombic, variables: a, b, c

Symmetry: Pnma (No. 62), NS = 8

Sequence of cards:	x	y	z
	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	y	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
	-x	-y	-z
	-x	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	-z
	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	-y	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$

Note that cards have been grouped in pairs related by the mirror plane at  $y = 0.25$ . This is so that the entire  $\text{SO}_4^=$  ion will fall in the basic asymmetric unit when symmetry constraints are relaxed.

Reciprocal lattice symmetry: ICENT = 1, HXNEG = 0, HYNEG = 0, HZNEG = 0. REJECT terms with  $HX = 0$  and  $HY + HZ \neq 2n$  or  $HZ = 0$  and  $HX \neq 2n$  since they would be zero.

Atom input: NA = 6, IRSC = 2, generates NA = 7

No.	Name	x	y	z
1	K1	0.6768	0.25	0.4182
2	K2	-0.0115	0.25	-0.2954
3	S	0.2358	0.25	0.4155
4	O1	0.0315	0.25	0.4032
5	O2	0.2970	0.25	0.5579
6	O3	0.2997	0.0410	0.3484

Note that K1 and K2 are two crystallographic kinds of potassium atoms. These and S, O1, and O2 are in the mirror plane at  $y = 0.25$ . Because O3 is off this plane it occurs twice as often as the others, thus completing the  $\text{SO}_4^=$  ion.

Formula unit:  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ , IZAM = 0

Rigid bodies: NRB = 3, IRBA = 0

Rigid body	Includes atoms	Origin IZ	Axes			Rotations			Translations		
			IU	IV	IW	x	y	z	x	y	z
1	1	1	0			0	0	0	1	0	1
2	2	2	0			0	0	0	1	0	1
3	3-7	3	0			0	1	0	1	0	1

Because each rigid body is on the mirror plane at  $y = 0.25$  only  $x$  and  $z$  translations are permitted, and the  $\text{SO}_4^=$  ion can rotate only about the  $y$  axis.

Connection table: NCT = 1

IACT	ICT			
3	4	5	6	7

This table is optional but may be included to calculate bond distances and angles in the  $\text{SO}_4^=$  ion.

## 6. MATHEMATICAL METHODS

### 6.1 Introduction

In Section 2.1 we described the operation of WMIN in the various modes which adjust either the energy parameters or the structural parameters of the model. In this chapter we will go into more detail on the mathematical methods which are used. It is hoped that an understanding of these methods will enable the user to obtain satisfactory results with fewer failures and false starts. We begin with a general presentation of the method of least squares as it is used in WMIN and then proceed to describe the particulars of modes 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

### 6.2 Method of Least Squares and Principal Component Analysis

For convenience we will first define a number of symbols to be used in the following discussion:

$\underline{y}^{(0)}$ , a vector of  $m$  observed quantities. In WMIN these quantities are  $\partial W / \partial p_i$ , the derivatives of energy with respect to the structural parameters for the known structure. They are "observed" to be zero since the structure is stable.

$\underline{x}^{(1)}$ , a vector of  $n$  trial parameters to be varied. For mode 0 these are usually the energy parameters  $q_i$ ; for mode 1 they are structural parameters.

$\underline{y}^{(1)}$ , a vector of  $m$  quantities calculated from the trial parameters  $\underline{x}^{(1)}$ . These are the values of  $\partial W / \partial p_i$  calculated from the  $p_i$ 's and  $q_i$ 's of the model.

$\underline{x}^{(2)}$ , a vector of  $n$  improved parameters to be obtained.

$B$ , an  $m \times n$  matrix of derivatives with  $B_{ij} = \partial y_i^{(1)} / \partial x_j^{(1)}$ . In WMIN we have  $B_{ij} = \partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial q_j$  for mode 0 or  $B_{ij} = \partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial p_j$  for MODE = 1.

$w$ , an  $m \times m$  weight matrix. If the observations  $\underline{y}^{(0)}$  are independent then  $w$  is diagonal and  $w_{ii} = 1/\sigma^2(y_i^{(0)})$ . For equal weighting we can set  $w_{ii} = 1$ . For careful work in mode 0 we must have  $w = V^{-1}$  where  $V$  is the  $m \times m$  variance-covariance matrix of  $\underline{y}^{(0)}$ . Its calculation will be discussed below.

$s$ , an  $n \times n$  diagonal scaling matrix chosen so that the diagonal elements of  $\underline{s} \underline{B} \underline{w} \underline{B} \underline{s}$  are unity. This is accomplished by making  $s_{ii} = 1/\sqrt{(B w B)_{ii}}$ .

$\tilde{A} = \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} \tilde{B} \tilde{s}$ , the scaled and weighted matrix of the normal equations.

$\tilde{\Lambda}$ , the  $n \times n$  diagonal matrix with elements  $\lambda_i$  which are the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{A}$ .

$\tilde{U}$ , the  $n \times n$  orthogonal matrix of eigenvectors of  $\tilde{A}$ . Each column represents one eigenvector which is normalized to unity. We have  $\tilde{A} = \tilde{U} \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{U}$  and  $\tilde{A}^{-1} = \tilde{U} \tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} \tilde{U}$ .

$\tilde{x} = \tilde{U} \tilde{s}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)})$ , the vector of principal components.

$\tilde{y} = \tilde{U} \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)})$ , the transformed vector of observations.

Now let us develop the method of least squares to obtain the improved parameters  $\tilde{x}^{(2)}$ . The observational equations are

$$\tilde{B}(\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) \quad (1)$$

and weighting we have

$$\tilde{w} \tilde{B}(\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{w}(\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) . \quad (2)$$

In WMIN  $\tilde{y}^{(0)} = 0$  and could be omitted from the equations, but we will carry it along for generality.

If  $n \neq m$  then we must use the method of least squares:

$$\tilde{B} \tilde{w} \tilde{B}(\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{B} \tilde{w}(\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) . \quad (3)$$

For some purposes it is desirable to scale the parameters using  $\tilde{s}$  as defined above:

$$\tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} \tilde{B} \tilde{s} \tilde{s}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) . \quad (4)$$

Using the symbol  $\tilde{A}$  for the least squares matrix we have:

$$\tilde{A} \tilde{s}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) . \quad (5)$$

Often these equations are solved by inverting  $\tilde{A}$  so that

$$\tilde{s}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{A}^{-1} \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) , \quad (6)$$

but if  $\tilde{A}$  is singular or ill-conditioned this procedure fails. We will use instead the method of principal component analysis. Determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $\tilde{A}$  and substitute  $\tilde{U} \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{U}^{-1}$  for  $\tilde{A}$ :

$$\tilde{U} \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{U}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}) \quad (7)$$

or, since  $\tilde{U}^{-1} = \tilde{U}$ ,

$$\tilde{U} \tilde{s}^{-1} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} \tilde{U} \tilde{s} \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (\tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)}). \quad (8)$$

Using our earlier definitions we may write

$$\tilde{c} = \tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} \tilde{g}. \quad (9)$$

Now since  $\tilde{\Lambda}$  is diagonal with elements  $\lambda_i$ , its inverse  $\tilde{\Lambda}^{-1}$  is also diagonal with elements  $\lambda_i^{-1}$ , and we have  $n$  independent equations

$$c_i = \lambda_i^{-1} g_i. \quad (10)$$

Each  $c_i$  is a linear combination of the parameter changes  $(\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)})$  and, since it depends on only one element of  $g_i$  and the corresponding  $\lambda_i^{-1}$ , it is known as a principal component of the parameter changes.

A well determined matrix  $\tilde{A}$  will have all of its eigenvalues of comparable size. A singular matrix, on the other hand, will have at least one eigenvalue equal to zero, and a poorly determined matrix will have one or more eigenvalues which are small compared to the others. If  $\lambda_i$  is small or zero this means that the linear combination of parameters represented by  $c_i$  is poorly determined. A small  $\lambda_i$  means a large  $\lambda_i^{-1}$  so  $c_i$  will be large and will cause the large parameter changes typical of a problem that is failing to converge. The availability of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors in principal component analysis permits several possible remedies for this situation.

First, the eigenvectors associated with small eigenvalues can be examined to learn which linear combinations of  $x_i$  are poorly determined. The problem can then be repeated holding some of the offending parameters constant.

Second, an automatic procedure is possible in which the principal components  $c_i$  associated with small eigenvalues are omitted. This is

done most simply by replacing  $\lambda_i^{-1}$  with zero if  $\lambda_i$  is small or zero. Let  $\tilde{\Lambda}^{-1}$  be the diagonal matrix with  $\lambda_i^{-1}$  so modified. Then the parameter changes are

$$\left( \frac{x^{(2)}}{s} - \frac{x^{(1)}}{s} \right) = \frac{s}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{U}{\Lambda} \frac{\tilde{U}}{\Lambda} \frac{s}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{\tilde{B}}{B} \frac{w(y^{(0)})}{B} - \frac{y^{(1)}}{s} . \quad (11)$$

When this method is used it is important to remember that the ill-conditioned problem has been made to appear well-behaved by applying constraints. In general these constraints will not be obvious from the parameter changes which result.

Third, following a procedure suggested by Marquardt (1963), a small constant may be added to each diagonal element of matrix A. This has the effect of adding that constant to each eigenvalue  $\lambda_i$ . Small eigenvalues are thus increased proportionally more than large ones and the large parameter changes that they would cause are effectively damped.

We will now consider two special cases which are relevant to the subsequent discussion. Consider first the well-behaved problem for which no principal components are omitted. In this case  $\tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} = \Lambda^{-1}$  and

$$\frac{U}{s} \frac{\tilde{\Lambda}^{-1}}{\Lambda} \frac{\tilde{U}}{\Lambda} = \frac{U}{s} \frac{\Lambda^{-1}}{\Lambda} \frac{\tilde{U}}{\Lambda} = \frac{A^{-1}}{\Lambda} = \frac{s^{-1}}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{(\tilde{B} w B)^{-1}}{B} \frac{s^{-1}}{\tilde{\Lambda}} . \quad (12)$$

Then Equation (11) becomes

$$\left( \frac{x^{(2)}}{s} - \frac{x^{(1)}}{s} \right) = \frac{s}{s} \frac{s^{-1}}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{(\tilde{B} w B)^{-1}}{B} \frac{s^{-1}}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{s}{\tilde{\Lambda}} \frac{\tilde{B}}{B} \frac{w(y^{(0)})}{B} - \frac{y^{(1)}}{s} \quad (13)$$

or

$$\left( \frac{x^{(2)}}{s} - \frac{x^{(1)}}{s} \right) = \frac{(\tilde{B} w B)^{-1}}{s} \frac{\tilde{B}}{B} \frac{w(y^{(0)})}{B} - \frac{y^{(1)}}{s} \quad (14)$$

so that when no principal components are omitted scaling has no effect on the parameter changes. Nevertheless, WMIN scales the matrix before determining the principal components unless the user specifies otherwise (by setting SLIM at a negative value).

Next we consider the case when  $n = m$ , that is the number of variables is equal to the number of observations. Then since  $B$  is square it may have an inverse, and

$$\frac{(\tilde{B} w B)^{-1}}{s} = \frac{B^{-1}}{s} \frac{w^{-1}}{s} \frac{\tilde{B}^{-1}}{s} . \quad (15)$$

Then from Equation (14) we have

$$\left( \tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)} \right) = \tilde{B}^{-1} \tilde{w}^{-1} \tilde{\tilde{B}}^{-1} \tilde{\tilde{B}} \tilde{w} \left( \tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)} \right), \quad (16)$$

or

$$\left( \tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)} \right) = \tilde{B}^{-1} \left( \tilde{y}^{(0)} - \tilde{y}^{(1)} \right), \quad (17)$$

so that weighting makes no difference to the result when the number of variables equals the number of observations. Furthermore, in this case, the least-squares procedure gives results identical to those obtained by solving the observational equations directly. In general for the minimization of energy with modes 1 or 4 we have  $n = m$ , because the variables are the structural parameters and the observations are the derivatives with respect to these parameters. Therefore, in these modes no weight matrix is needed and the observational equations may be solved directly, a procedure known as Newton's method. For mode 0, on the other hand, the number of variable energy parameters will usually be less than the number of observations. In this case the method of least squares must be used and the results will depend on the weighting scheme.

### 6.3 Calculation of the Weight Matrix

Inclusion of a weight matrix  $w$  will in general affect the parameter changes in mode 0. We know that  $\tilde{w} = \tilde{V}^{-1}$  where  $\tilde{V}$  is the variance-covariance matrix associated with the observations  $\tilde{y}^{(0)}$ . These observations are the derivatives of the energy with respect to the structural parameters, that is  $y_i^{(0)} = \partial W / \partial p_i$ , and they are assumed to be zero. Errors in the observed structural parameters, however, would imply errors in these derivatives.

Now in general, if  $f$  is a vector of quantities derived from parameters  $p$ , the variance-covariance matrix associated with  $f$  is given by

$$\tilde{V}_f = \tilde{D} \tilde{V}_p \tilde{D} \quad (18)$$

where  $\tilde{V}_p$  is the variance-covariance matrix of  $p$  and  $D$  is a matrix with  $D_{ij} = \partial f_j / \partial p_i$ . Now if we identify  $\tilde{y}^{(0)}$  with  $\tilde{f}$  we have  $D_{ij} = \partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial p_j$ ,

and we may take  $\tilde{V}_p$  as the diagonal matrix with elements  $V_{pii} = \sigma^2(p_i)$ . Our weight matrix is then

$$\tilde{w} = (\tilde{D} \tilde{V}_p \tilde{D})^{-1}. \quad (19)$$

In WMIN we calculate the elements  $D_{ij}$  from a model for  $W$  which may not be very good in the initial stages of parameter adjustment. Use of the weight matrix may therefore cause difficulties unless it is postponed to the final stages of refinement.

#### 6.4 Inclusion of the Experimental Energy as an Observation

The experimental energy, if it is available, may be used as an observation in the least-squares adjustment of energy parameters for mode 0. It can be especially effective in establishing an energy scale for an atom-atom potential. On the other hand, there is no appropriate way to use the experimental energy in other modes of WMIN where the energy of the model is being minimized.

In the least-squares problem we can let the experimental energy  $w^{(0)} = y_1^{(0)}$  and the calculated energy  $W^{(1)} = y_1^{(1)}$ . Then  $\tilde{B}$  is a one-row matrix with  $B_{1j} = \partial W^{(1)} / \partial q_j$ , the derivatives of the calculated energy with respect to the variable energy parameters. We may use a scalar weight  $w = 1/\sigma^2(W^{(0)})$ . Then the contribution of this one observation to the least-squares equation is

$$\tilde{B} \tilde{w} \tilde{B} (\tilde{x}^{(2)} - \tilde{x}^{(1)}) = \tilde{B} \tilde{w} (w^{(0)} - w^{(1)}). \quad (20)$$

As  $\tilde{B}$  is a one-row matrix we see that inclusion of the observation causes a single term to be added to each element of the matrix and vector of the least-squares normal equations.

#### 6.5 Calculation of the Derivatives

All derivatives of the energy  $W$  with respect to the parameters  $p_i$  (or  $q_i$ ) are made numerically using the following expressions:

$$\partial W / \partial p_i = [W(p_i + \Delta p_i) - W(p_i - \Delta p_i)] / 2\Delta p_i, \quad (21)$$

$$\partial^2 W / \partial p_i^2 = [W(p_i + \Delta p_i) + W(p_i - \Delta p_i) - 2W(p_i)] / \Delta^2 p_i, \quad (22)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial p_j &= [W(p_i + \Delta p_i, p_j + \Delta p_j) + W(p_i, p_j) \\ &\quad - W(p_i + \Delta p_i, p_j) - W(p_i, p_j + \Delta p_j)] / \Delta p_i \Delta p_j.\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

Here the parameter increments  $\Delta p_i$  are quantities small enough to give a good approximation to the derivative but large enough to produce an energy change  $\Delta W$  with a reasonable number of significant figures. The increments for the standard structural parameters are built into the program, but the increments for the common parameters PC or extra parameters PX must be provided by the user as input data. A rule of thumb is that  $\Delta p_i$  can be about  $10^{-3}$  or  $10^{-4}$  times  $p_i$  or, alternatively,  $\Delta p_i$  can be about  $10^{-1}$  times  $\sigma(p_i)$ , an estimated standard error for  $p_i$ .

The above expression for the first derivatives would be exact if the energy were a linear function of the parameters. Similarly, the expressions for the second derivatives would be exact if the energy were a quadratic function of the parameters.

One important advantage of using numerical derivatives is the ease with which constraints can be applied. After a parameter is incremented, two subroutines, SETA and CNSTRN, are entered before the energy is recalculated. SETA establishes the constraints between unit cell parameters for crystals of high symmetry. For a cubic crystal, for example, it sets  $b = a$  and  $c = a$  so that when the program increments cell parameter  $a$  it automatically increments  $b$  and  $c$  also. The quantity  $\partial W / \partial a$  thus calculated represents the derivative subject to the constraint that a cubic cell is maintained. Subroutine CNSTRN is a user's routine which allows almost any other desired constraints to be established in a similar way.

The use of numerical derivatives also permits great flexibility in the form of the potential energy functions. User routines REPL and GPOT permit the introduction of atom-atom potentials of almost any desired form. The routines need calculate only the energy of the interaction, and the numerical derivatives are obtained automatically.

## 6.6 Adjustment of Energy Parameters Using Mode 0

Mode 0 uses all of the mathematical methods described above to minimize the first derivatives of the energy by adjusting the energy

parameters of the model. We will describe how the procedures are implemented, and we will discuss the program output at the various stages. Test Problem 3A, Section 10.3, illustrates the output from mode 0 when observations from two substances are combined.

Five input parameters which will be mentioned below appear on the overall control card. These are the weight indicator IWGT, the parameter limit indicator IPLM, the acceptable ratio of eigenvalues ARE, the scaling limit SLIM, and the Marquardt compromise constant CMPR.

After reading the input and making preliminary calculations for each substance involved, the program prints a list of all NP parameters with their names NAMP, values P, and increments DP. The substance number associated with each parameter is given by ISBP where zero designates the common parameters. Non-zero values for KP and KQ indicate observations and variables, respectively, and DKT is the fractional shift to be applied if this kind of damping is specified (see Section 8.1). SP is the standard error which may be assigned to each parameter and used to generate the weight matrix if  $IWGT \neq 0$ . PMN and PMX are lower and upper limits on the allowed ranges of the variable parameters. These are set and used only if  $IPLM \neq 0$ .

The program proceeds to treat one substance at a time entering WCALC to obtain the energy W and then using the numerical procedures of Equations (21) to (23) to obtain the first derivatives DW and the second derivatives DDWIJ. DW is negated and stored in the vector DYC which represents  $(y^{(0)} - y^{(1)})$ . DDWIJ is stored in the appropriate element of BTR, the matrix  $\tilde{B}$  of Section 6.2. If a weight matrix is to be calculated DDWIJ is also stored in UMAT, a matrix which represents D of Section 6.3. In obtaining these derivatives care has been taken to avoid the duplication of any energy calculations. Other time saving features will be described in Chapter 7.

If the experimental energy is to be used as an observation the program prints WOWC and the vector DWDQ which represent  $(W^{(0)} - W^{(1)})$  and  $\partial W / \partial q_j$ , respectively, as described in Section 6.4. These quantities are then used to compute AM and VM, the contributions which are added to AN and VN, the matrix and vector of the least squares normal equations.

If  $IWGT \neq 0$  the program computes and prints the weight matrix WMAT according to Equation (19). Next the first and second derivatives of

the energy are printed. The column DYC lists the derivatives  $-\partial W/\partial p_i$ , the quantities which the program will try to reduce to zero. The second derivatives from matrix BTR are labelled appropriately.

Also printed are the discrepancy factors SDWS and RDWS which are the weighted or unweighted sum of squares of derivatives DYC for one substance and its square root, respectively. The program then uses DYC, BTR, and WMAT (if included) to compute AM and VM, the contributions of this substance which are added to AN and VN, the matrix and the vector of the least squares normal equations, Equation (3) above.

After making these calculations for each substance, the program prints the overall discrepancy factors. SDWST is the weighted or unweighted sum of squares of the derivatives DYC and the energy differences WOWC. RDWST is  $\text{SQRT}(SDWST)$ , and SIGMA is  $\text{SQRT}(SDWST/DGF)$  where DGF is NO-NV, the number of degrees of freedom.

The program then prepares to solve the normal equations by the method of principal component analysis described in Section 6.2. The scaling matrix SAN, the  $s$  of Equation (4), is computed from the diagonal elements of matrix AN and printed. A diagonal element less than the input scaling limit SLIM causes the corresponding element of SAN to be set to zero. (The scaling matrix will be omitted, i.e., set to unity, if SLIM is read as a negative number.)

The matrix AN and vector VN are then scaled and CMPR is added to each diagonal element to implement Marquardt's compromise. We then compute the eigenvalues, EVAL and eigenvectors EVEC of matrix AN. These are the matrices  $\Lambda$  and  $U$  of Equation (7). These are printed in a way which makes it easy to examine each principal component to determine the contribution of each variable. Referring to the output of Test Problem 3A, Section 10.3, we see that the eigenvalues range from 2.01 to 0.264, a relatively narrow span, so the problem is well determined. The largest EVAL corresponds to a component which includes mostly the variables DCC and AHCH, and, since their coefficients have the same sign, we can say that this component is mostly the sum of these variables. The smallest EVAL, on the other hand, includes these same variables but with coefficients of opposite sign. We conclude, therefore, that it is the difference of these variables which is less well determined.

Two other outputs may be of less interest. These are the scaled eigenvectors and the matrix  $\tilde{U}^* \tilde{s} \tilde{B} w$  of Equation (8) which shows how each principal component depends on the observations. Examining the output of Test Problem 3A we see that the column for principal component 4 has large values corresponding to observations 29 and 48. Presumably, it is these observations which have the largest effect in determining this principal component.

The parameter changes are now calculated according to Equation (11). Using the acceptable ratio of eigenvalues ARE to set the eigenvalue limit ELIM, the matrix  $\tilde{U}^* \tilde{\Lambda}^{-1} \tilde{U}$  is generated and stored in AN. If fewer than NV principal components are used the number NVU is printed out. Parameter changes are computed and scaled, and a standard error is calculated from the diagonal element of the inverse matrix. These quantities are printed together with the old and new values of the parameters.

If the parameter limit indicator IPLM is not zero, then each new parameter is tested against the lower and upper limits, PMN and PMX. If any parameter has moved outside this range, then the number of principal components used is reduced by one and the entire calculation of parameter changes is repeated.

This complete procedure is repeated for a total of NC cycles of refinement. Then one more cycle is made to calculate the energy W, its first derivatives DYC, and the discrepancy factors for the final parameters. A summary of the parameters after each cycle is printed at the end of the run.

#### 6.7 Energy Minimization by Newton's Method, Mode 1

For energy minimization by Newton's method the variables are the structural parameters and the observations are the derivatives with respect to these parameters. We have shown in Section 6.2 that, under these circumstances, the observational equations (1) may be solved directly and that weighting has no effect on the result. In mode 1, therefore, WMIN does not normally calculate a weight matrix or use the method of least squares. The user may override this decision, however, by setting the least squares indicator ILSQ non-zero, but this would only be done for test purposes.

In mode 1 the common parameters are fixed so each substance is treated separately. Test Problem 2A of Section 10.2 shows typical output in this mode. The program calculates the energy W and its first and second derivatives, DQ and DDWIJ, as before. The experimental energy WOBS may be printed, but it is not used in the calculation. The output column DYC again lists the negatives of the first derivatives, and the second derivatives are appropriately labelled.

Because the observational equations are to be solved directly, the matrix BTR (which is symmetric in this case) and vector DYC are simply copied into locations AN and VN. Then the method of principal component analysis is used just as in mode 0 for determining the parameter changes.

In this mode the printed eigenvalues EVAL give information about the stability of the model. If all eigenvalues are positive the structure is near an energy minimum. One or more negative eigenvalues would indicate that the model is near a maximum or a saddle point. One or more zero eigenvalues would indicate that redundant parameters have been included as variables. In this case the principal components might represent the rotations or translations of an isolated molecule or coordinates along a polar crystal axis. Principal components with negative or zero eigenvalues will usually be omitted automatically, depending on the value of input parameter ARE, the acceptable range of eigenvalues.

Parameter changes and errors are calculated and printed as in mode 0. For a stable model which is behaving correctly the derivatives DYC and the discrepancy factor RDWS should become very small after several cycles. Oscillating models can sometimes be brought to convergence by damping with fractional shifts. This is done by selecting the input values of KP, as described in Section 8.1. Models which are far from equilibrium may not converge at all with mode 1, and preliminary adjustment with modes 2 or 3 is recommended in those cases.

#### 6.8 Method of Steepest Descents, Mode 2

The energy minimization procedure using Newton's method, mode 1, works very well when the model is already close to a local minimum. In other situations it may not work at all. Because Newton's method

attempts to minimize the first derivatives of the energy, it may well locate a local maximum or a saddle point in the energy. If the starting parameters happen to represent a saddle point, Newton's method cannot move off of this point toward a minimum. For this reason two other methods of minimizing the energy have been included in WMIN. Section 6.9 describes mode 3, a modified Rosenbrock search technique which works very well. For traditional reasons the program also includes a method of steepest descents procedure, mode 2, which is described in this section. In practice this mode may not be needed, because the energy of any model can be minimized by the combined use of modes 1 and 3. For this reason no example of mode 2 is included in the test problems.

For the method of steepest descents WMIN calculates the energy  $W$  and its first derivatives  $DW$ . These first derivatives define a gradient vector in parameter space, the direction in which the energy decreases most rapidly. The program makes a step search along this vector, recalculating the energy for each parameter set. The results of each trial may be printed (depending on IPRT, see Section 7.3) so that the user may follow the search procedure. Stepping continues as long as the new energy  $WXN$  is less than the previous lowest value  $WXL$ . Then a limited binary search for a minimum is made in which the step size is halved four times. The old and new parameters are printed with their changes and the program goes back to recalculate  $W$  and  $DW$  on the next cycle.

The initial step size for the search is determined by input parameter XDRD from the overall control card. A trial value of 0.01 is recommended, but some experimentation with this parameter may be needed. Too small a step size will increase the search time unduly. Too large a step may move the model completely out of the starting region to a different local minimum.

#### 6.9 Modified Rosenbrock Search, Mode 3

In mode 3 the program minimizes the energy using a very simple search technique based on the ideas of Rosenbrock (1960). No derivatives are used; only the energy  $W$  is calculated for various trial values of the parameters. The procedure takes longer to reach a final minimum than does Newton's method, but it will always move toward a lower

energy, even from a saddle point. In practice it will often be desirable to start an energy minimization using mode 3, and then to switch to mode 1 for a final parameter adjustment.

In mode 3 the NC cycles of adjustment are each divided into NSTG stages where NC and NSTG are input integers on the overall control card. Another input constant EPSC, which is also read from this card, will be mentioned below.

At the start of a cycle the energy W is calculated and various outputs are printed just as in other modes. It then begins the first stage of the search. Each stage is divided into an exploratory search and a vector search. The exploratory search adjusts one parameter at a time starting with the first variable and working down the parameter list. For variable parameter P(I) a change is made of EPS(I) = EPSC \* DP(I). EPSC is an input parameter of perhaps 10.0 so that the initial parameter change is larger than the DP(I) used for derivative calculations in the other modes. Using the modified parameter the program calculates WTR, a trial value of the energy. If WTR is less than or equal to the current energy WCUR the trial is called a success, and WCUR is set to WTR. If, on the other hand, WTR is greater than WCUR the trial is called a failure, and parameter P(I) is reset to its previous value.

If the first trial for parameter P(I) is a success then the program increases the increment EPS(I) by a factor of 3.0, changes the parameter again, and calculates a new energy WTR. This is again compared with WCUR to determine the success or failure of the new trial, and the process is repeated until a failure occurs. Note that a failure must occur eventually as we pass the energy minimum.

Alternatively, if the first trial for parameter P(I) is a failure then the program halves the increment EPS(I) and changes its sign so that the next step will move P(I) in the opposite direction. A new trial is made and the process is repeated until a success is obtained. Such a success must eventually occur even if a minimum energy has already been reached, because for a small enough parameter shift the energy change will become either negative or zero.

The exploratory search for each parameter continues only until at least one success and at least one failure have been achieved. Then

the program moves on to the next variable parameter and repeats the procedure.

When all the variable parameters have been adjusted in the exploratory search the program proceeds to make a vector search in which all variables are adjusted simultaneously. The direction taken is that of the vector VBEST made up of the net parameter changes from the exploratory search. Each parameter is changed by an amount EPSL \* VBEST(I) where EPSL is initially set at 0.25. The procedure is exactly analogous to that used for the exploratory search. A success causes EPSL to be increased by a factor of 3.0; a failure causes it to be halved and negated. One failure and one success ends the vector search and terminates the stage. Exploratory searches followed by a vector search are repeated NSTG times in each cycle.

An important feature of this search procedure is that the values of EPS(I), the increments for each parameter, are automatically adjusted to optimum size and direction. This adjustment continues throughout the energy minimization with the current values of EPS(I) being carried over from stage to stage and from cycle to cycle. As the minimum is approached the values of EPS(I) get smaller and so do the parameter changes, which are the elements of VBEST. When the sum of the squares of these changes, VBSQ, becomes almost zero the search is terminated with a printed message.

Test Problem 2B, Section 10.2, illustrates the output from a mode 3 energy minimization. The initial calculation of the energy produces the same output as the other modes. The results of each trial calculation may also be printed (depending on IPRT, see Section 7.3). These include the parameter number I, the increment EPS(I), the parameter value P(I), and the trial energy WTR. This output will enable the user to follow the course of the search, if necessary. At the end of each cycle the old and new parameters are printed together with their changes.

#### 6.10 Calculation of Vibrational Frequencies and Normal Modes, Mode 4

The operation of mode 4 was described briefly in Section 2.5. Most of these calculations are made in subroutine WDYN which is shown schematically in Figure 2.5. We will now describe the computational methods in

more detail. Output from a mode 4 calculation is shown in Test Problem 3B, Section 10.3.

The matrix equation to be solved is

$$\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{B}} \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{U}} = \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{K}} \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{U}} \underset{\sim}{\Lambda} \quad (24)$$

where  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{B}}$  is the potential energy matrix with elements  $B_{ij} = \partial^2 W / \partial p_i \partial p_j$  and  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{K}}$  is the kinetic energy matrix with elements  $K_{ij} = \partial^2 T / \partial \dot{p}_i \partial \dot{p}_j$ , the derivatives of the kinetic energy  $T$  with respect to the generalized velocities  $\dot{p}_i$ .  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{B}}$  and  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{K}}$  are both symmetric and correspond to the matrices  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $\mathbf{G}^{-1}$  often used in spectroscopic calculations (Eyring, Walter and Kimball, 1944; Wilson, Decius and Cross, 1955). Solving Equation (24) produces the eigenvalue and eigenvector matrices  $\underset{\sim}{\Lambda}$  and  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{U}}$ . Matrix  $\underset{\sim}{\Lambda}$  is diagonal with elements  $\lambda_i$  related to the vibrational frequencies so that

$$\nu_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i} / 2\pi \quad (25)$$

Each column of the eigenvector matrix  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{U}}$  describes one normal mode of vibration in terms of the dynamic variables  $p_i$ .

We will choose as these dynamic variables the rigid-body rotations and translations which are the structural parameters  $p_i$  of Sections 6.6 and 6.7. The crystal lattice parameters, however, are not used as variables since they would correspond to low frequency elastic vibrations of the crystal. With this limitation, the matrix  $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{B}}$  is just the matrix BTR which is computed numerically as in mode 1.

The kinetic energy of the system is

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k m_k \sum_{\ell=1}^3 \dot{x}_{\ell k}^2 \quad (26)$$

where  $k$  numbers the atoms in the formula unit,  $m_k$  is the mass of each atom, and  $\dot{x}_{\ell k}$ ,  $\ell = 1, 2, 3$ , is a Cartesian component of velocity for atom  $k$ . Noting that  $\partial \dot{x}_{\ell k} / \partial p_i = \partial x_{\ell k} / \partial p_i$ , we can express the required kinetic energy derivatives as

$$\kappa_{ij} = \sum_k m_k \sum_{\ell=1}^3 (\partial x_{\ell k} / \partial p_i)(\partial x_{\ell k} / \partial p_j) . \quad (27)$$

The coordinate derivatives are obtained numerically according to the expression

$$\partial x_{\ell k} / \partial p_i = [x_{\ell k}(p_i + \Delta p_i) - x_{\ell k}(p_i - \Delta p_i)] / 2\Delta p_i . \quad (28)$$

When mode 4 is specified WMIN performs NC cycles of energy minimization, just as in mode 1, and then enters subroutine WDYN. Derivatives of the Cartesian coordinates with respect to each dynamical variable are calculated according to Equation (28) and stored in arrays DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ. For this purpose each dynamic variable P is incremented or decremented in turn and WCAL is entered with break indicator IBK set nonzero. This causes WCAL to obtain Cartesian coordinates XYZC for each atom and to exit at that point, omitting the energy calculation. To simplify the interpretation of the output, each atom is referred to the same Cartesian system, namely that defined for the first rigid body in the list. The values of DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ are printed as output in a way which allows users to visualize the dynamic variables which they have defined. In Test Problem 3B we have set IPRT to omit this output which would be particularly simple in this case because each atom is treated as a separate rigid body and referred to the same axes.

The derivatives DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ are then used, together with the atomic masses AMASS, to calculate the matrix AKE, which is the kinetic energy matrix  $\kappa$ , according to Equation (27). Any lattice parameters which were varied in the first cycles are removed from matrix BTR, and these two symmetric matrices are printed. The program then solves Equation (24) storing the eigenvalues  $\lambda_i$  in EVAL and the eigenvectors  $U$  in the location of BTR, and these quantities are also printed.

Each eigenvalue and eigenvector represent one normal mode of vibration. The program takes each of these modes in sequence, beginning with the largest eigenvalue, and presents the results in the following way. The frequency FREQ in Kaisers ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) is calculated from Equation (25). The relative Cartesian displacements XYZD of each atom are computed

from the eigenvector and the derivatives DXQ, DYQ, and DZQ, and these displacements are printed. Again they are all referred to the same Cartesian system, that defined for the first rigid body.

The symmetry of the vibration can be determined by examining the atomic displacements involved, but this is not always a trivial task. The program therefore proceeds to compute for each symmetry operation a quantity called CHAR which is related to the group theoretical character of that vibration. This is done by first computing UU, the sum of the squares of all atomic displacements. Then it applies the symmetry operation to both the atomic coordinates and to the displacements. For each atom, after locating the symmetry related one, the transformed displacements are compared with the original ones. This is done by accumulating for all the atoms the inner product US of the transformed displacements with the original ones. CHAR is then set to US/UU. Thus a vibration which is symmetric with respect to a symmetry operation will produce a CHAR of +1, and an antisymmetric vibration generates a CHAR of -1. Degenerate modes may produce intermediate values, the significance of which will be described below. (If a symmetry equivalent atom cannot be found because of an error in the problem set up, the program sets CHAR to a large number which serves as an error indicator.)

The interpretation of the output of CHAR is best explained by reference to the output of Test Problem 3B, Section 10.3, which refers to the isolated molecule of ethane,  $C_2H_6$ , as described in Section 5.3.3. Ethane has point symmetry  $D_{3d}$  ( $\bar{3m}$ ), and, although only six symmetry cards are needed to generate the molecule, the test problem includes cards for all twelve symmetry operations of the point group so that the corresponding values of CHAR can be computed. Table 6.1 lists the character table for  $D_{3d}$ . (See, for example, Wilson, Decius, and Cross (1955) or Eyring, Walter, and Kimball (1944).)

Examining the test output we see that for FREQ(1) the value of CHAR(7) corresponding to inversion i, is -1. This identifies the mode as a u-type vibration. Values of +1 and -1 corresponding to the  $C_3$  and  $C_2$  symmetry operations, respectively, establish the symmetry of the mode as  $A_{2u}$ , and the remaining values of CHAR corroborate this. For FREQ(2), on the other hand, we find that all values of CHAR are +1, so this represents a totally symmetric  $A_{1g}$  vibration.

Table 6.1. Characters of Group  $D_{3d}$ 

	E	$2C_3$	$3C_2$	i	$2S_6$	$3\sigma_d$	Rotations and translations
$A_{1g}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	
$A_{2g}$	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	$R_z$
$E_g$	2	-1	0	2	-1	0	$(R_x, R_y)$
$A_{1u}$	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	
$A_{2u}$	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	$T_z$
$E_u$	2	-1	0	-2	1	0	$(T_x, T_y)$

We note that the values of FREQ(3) and FREQ(4) are very nearly the same, so we identify these as a degenerate pair. Presumably their frequencies would be identical if it were not for round-off errors in our numerical procedures. In order to compare the results with Table 6.1 it is necessary to add corresponding values of CHAR under FREQ(3) and FREQ(4). Thus for the identity operation E we have a character of  $1 + 1 = 2$ , for  $C_3$  we obtain  $-0.5 - 0.5 = -1$ , for  $C_2$  we have  $0.537 - 0.537 = 0$ , and for i we get  $-1 - 1 = -2$ . We can then identify the pair of vibrations as belonging to symmetry species  $E_u$ . The remaining normal modes in the output can be identified in a similar way.

In order to generate the desired vibrational modes for a system it is usually necessary to relax the symmetry constraints as described in Section 3.3. This is because any distortion of our model is always required to conform to the symmetry imposed. Comparison of the treatment of ethane in Test Problems 3A and 3B shows that relaxing the symmetry constraints increases the number of atoms NA and also increases the number of independent variables. The number of normal modes calculated is, of course, equal to the number of these variables.

In the case of an isolated molecule, the inclusion of three variables for each atom means that six redundant parameters have been introduced corresponding to the molecular rotations and translations. These will appear as zero frequencies in the resulting normal modes. Examining the output of Test Problem 3B we find that the final six modes, FREQ(19) to

FREQ(24), have small values for the frequencies. Examining the atomic displacements and the values of CHAR we can identify FREQ(19) as the  $A_{2g}$  rotation about z and FREQ(20) and FREQ(21) as the degenerate pair of  $E_g$  rotations about x and y. FREQ(23) is the  $A_{2u}$  translation in the z direction, and FREQ(22) and FREQ(24) are the degenerate  $E_u$  translations in the x and y directions.

Failure of the program to produce exactly zero frequencies for these redundant modes is a measure of the precision of the numerical derivatives used in setting up the matrix  $B$ . Probably the situation is aggravated in this test problem because our Cartesian variables do not have the three-fold symmetry of the ethane molecule. In any case, the largest redundant frequency is of the order of one percent of the highest frequency calculated. Presumably we can expect a similar percentage accuracy in the calculation of the low frequency external modes involving large rigid bodies.

It might be assumed that one could omit the redundant translations from the problem by holding one atom fixed. Such a procedure would indeed reduce the number of dynamic variables and eliminate the three translations, but the calculated frequencies and normal modes would be incorrect since one atom would be fixed. The procedure would be equivalent to assigning infinite mass to that atom.

On the other hand, it is permissible to apply symmetry constraints to the model if only certain vibrational modes are desired. Thus if the frequencies of ethane are calculated without relaxing the symmetry constraints of Test Problem 3A, then there are only three dynamic variables and only the three totally symmetric  $A_{1g}$  vibrational modes will be calculated. Care must be taken with this procedure, however. The propane molecule,  $C_3H_8$ , as described in Section 5.3.1 has 10 structural parameters, but one z-coordinate is redundant. In minimizing the energy of propane only 9 variables need be used, but to calculate the totally symmetric vibrations in mode 4 all 10 dynamic variables must be included. Fixing one atom would again be equivalent to assigning it infinite mass and would produce incorrect results.

Similar considerations apply to the calculation of the vibrational modes in crystals. If we relax all constraints so that the only symmetry

imposed on the model is that of the unit cell translations, then we will calculate all of the optical modes of the crystal. These are the modes in which every unit cell is vibrating in phase, sometimes known as the modes with  $k = 0$ . These optical modes include three zero-frequency crystal translations but no crystal rotations. WMIN can be used for calculating modes with other  $k$  values only by doubling or multiplying the size of the unit cell. This procedure may be practical for some purposes, but it will increase the required computing time considerably.

## 7. SPECIAL PROGRAM FEATURES

### 7.1 Dynamic Dimensioning of Arrays

WMIN uses 133 arrays with dimensions which depend on the particular problem under study. The broad range of such problems makes it inconvenient or wasteful to use fixed dimension statements. A dynamic dimensioning system has therefore been provided in program MAIN which sets up the storage at run time based on 16 input integers LIM.

Storage for each of the 133 arrays is allocated in one master array S using the pointer list K so that the arrays start at S(K(1)), S(K(2)), and so on to S(K(133)). These locations are passed to eleven major subroutines of the program as subroutine arguments. Inside these subroutines the arrays are renamed with the mnemonic symbols used throughout this report. MAIN calls each of these routines only once, and for this initializing entry the subroutine names have the suffix I added to become WDYNI, WPREI, WCALCI, etc. Each of these routines also has an entry point WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, etc. used for all later calls. Some such calls require no additional arguments; others require a few.

A directory to the arrays as allocated is printed at the start of each problem, and the test problem output, Section 10, provides some examples which may be illustrative. The overall storage array S is taken as NST 8-byte words. Its size is established by subroutine MASTER, and it may be enlarged at run time by recompiling only that small routine. The pointer array K, which contains the starting location of each of the 133 arrays, is calculated from the 16 input integers, LIM. For this purpose two preset arrays, L1 and L2, specify the two quantities LIM(L1(I)) and LIM(L2(I)) which are multiplied to compute the dimension of array I. Thus the array BTR is dimensioned NVMAX\*NOSMAX. The array LIM also contains preset integers from 0 to 12 in locations LIM(20) to LIM(32), and these are needed for computing the sizes of arrays such as ACZ dimensioned 9\*NRBMAX or AMASS dimensioned 1\*NKAMAX. In computing K the program uses a third preset array, ITYPE, which specifies whether each array consists of 8-byte or 4-byte words.

The printed directory lists the array name, the names of the limits which determine its dimensions, its size in words, the word size in

bytes, and the hexadecimal address of each array in the overall storage array S. The latter is useful if it is necessary to locate an array in a program dump.

This dynamic dimensioning procedure is probably the one feature of WMIN which is most likely to cause difficulties when different computers or different operating systems are used. The author is interested in discussing with users any problems which may arise and any modifications which prove useful on particular machines.

## 7.2 Bypassing Duplicate Calculations

Most of the computer time used by WMIN involves the repeated calculation of the energy in subroutines WCALC and GCWX. Often these calculations are made following a change in only one or two parameters so that many of the energy terms would remain unchanged. Two mechanisms included in WMIN to avoid the repeated calculation of such unchanged terms will be described below. This description may be of no interest to the casual user of the program, but any programmer making modifications to WCALC or GCWX should be aware of these features. They are included in the flowcharts, Figures 2.3 and 2.4.

The first time-saving procedure involves bypassing the calculation of direct lattice energy terms which are predicted to be unchanged from their previous values. Each such term depends on certain constants and on possible variables which are the common parameters PC, the lattice parameters A, the extra parameters PX, and the coordinates, XC, YC, and ZC, of the atoms in the cell. On each entry to WCALC the values of these variables are saved in arrays PCSV, ASV, PXSV, XCSV, YCSV, and ZCSV, respectively. On each entry after the first their current values are compared with the saved values and indicators are set to zero if no change has occurred. If the lattice parameters are unchanged then ICA is set to zero and the initial unit cell calculations are bypassed. Indicator ICCAX is set to zero if PC, A, and PX are all unchanged, and the array element ICC(K) is zero if atom K has not been displaced. The calculation of the unit cell sums SQK, SPLK, and SPPK are bypassed if ICCAX is zero. In the fast direct lattice sum the computation of the terms between atoms I and J is bypassed if ICC(I), ICC(J), and ICCAX are

all zero. In this case the previously saved terms RSV, VSV, and CSV are added to WR, SVDW, and SG, respectively. This bypass does not occur if user routine GPOT is being used, because the energy terms could depend on the positions of atoms other than I and J in that case.

Similarly, in subroutine GCWX, if ICCAX is zero and if the atoms involved in a distance, bond angle, or torsion angle have not moved, then the calculation is bypassed and the saved term WSV is added to WX.

The second time-saving feature comes into play only in mode 0 when derivatives with respect to the common parameters PC are being calculated. This involves bypassing the entire reciprocal lattice sum, the direct lattice sum, or the calculation of extra energy in CWX or GCWX, depending on the nature of the common parameter which has been modified.

For each common parameter PC the user provides an indicator KPC, the kind of common parameter. A KPC of 1 indicates that the parameter affects Coulomb or van der Waals energy and thus the values of both the reciprocal and direct lattice sums. A KPC of 2 describes a parameter such as a repulsion which affects only the direct lattice sum. A parameter used only by CWX, GCWX, or WCNF for the calculation of internal energy is designated with KPC = 3. Any other type of common parameter must have KPC = 0, a value which prevents any bypassing.

During the calculation of numerical derivatives the program makes repeated entries to WCALC after having incremented either one or two parameters, P(I) and P(J). The function subroutine IBYPAS uses arguments I and J together with the array KPC to generate a bypass indicator IBY which is an argument for subroutine WCALC. IBY is assigned values from 0 to 7, and the three bits of its binary representation specify which parts of the energy calculation are to be bypassed, as is shown in Table 7.1. The program also uses the indicator IBYP which is IBY + 1. Note that no bypassing occurs if zero is used for the argument IBY.

As WMIN loops through the parameters calculating numerical derivatives, the indices I and J specify the parameters which have been incremented. I is the index of the inner loop and changes most rapidly; J is the index of the outer loop and changes more slowly. Subroutine IBYPAS uses arguments I and J together with indicators KPC to set IBY according to the following rules:

Table 7.1 Definition of bypass indicators IBY and IBYP

IBY decimal	IBY binary	IBYP decimal	Reciprocal lattice sum	Direct lattice sum	Intra-molecular energy
0	000	1	Compute	Compute	Compute
1	001	2	Compute	Compute	Bypass
2	010	3	Compute	Bypass	Compute
3	011	4	Compute	Bypass	Bypass
4	100	5	Bypass	Compute	Compute
5	101	6	Bypass	Compute	Bypass
6	110	7	Bypass	Bypass	Compute
7	111	8	Bypass	Bypass	Bypass

- 1) No bypassing occurs unless J is the same as its previous value JP. (If only one parameter P(I) has been changed the argument J is fixed at zero so this condition is satisfied.)
- 2) No bypassing occurs unless I ≤ NPC so that P(I) is a common parameter.
- 3) No section of the calculation is bypassed unless it is permitted by KPC(I) which describes parameter P(I).
- 4) No section of the calculation is bypassed if rule (3) forced its calculation on the preceding entry. This is determined from KPC(IP) where IP is the preceding value of I.

The net effect of these rules is that a section of WCALC is bypassed only if it is certain that its result will be the same as that calculated on the previous entry. The improved efficiency applies only to mode 0 as that is the only situation in which the common parameters are varied. It is also clear that the maximum improvement occurs if energy parameters of the same kind are grouped together in the common parameter list.

### 7.3 Control of Printed Output

Program WMIN can provide copious output including almost all the intermediate quantities and matrices used in the calculation. This output may be valuable in the initial stages of a problem or when unforeseen

Table 7.2. Effect of print indicator IPRT  
in controlling amount of output.

KEY: P = Printed; FL = Printed on first and last cycles;  
F = Printed on first cycle; 0 = Not printed.

Output item	Value of IPRT					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dynamic dimensions of arrays	P	P	P	P	P	P
All input mirrored as output	P	P	P	P	P	P
List of atoms in cell, formula unit, bonded contacts	P	P	P	P	P	0
Initial parameter list	P	P	P	P	0	0
Count of observations and variables	P	P	P	P	P	0
Direct and reciprocal terms in energy	P	P	FL	F	0	0
List of interatomic distances	P	P	FL	F	0	0
Intramolecular bond distances and angles	P	P	FL	F	0	0
Individual terms in the energy	P	P	P	P	P	0
Energy mapping, mode -1	P	P	P	P	P	P
Derivatives of the energy	P	P	P	P	0	0
Weight matrix	P	P	FL	F	0	0
Agreement factors	P	P	P	P	P	0
Computing time analysis and recommendations	P	P	FL	F	0	0
Scalefactors for modes 0 and 1	P	FL	F	0	0	0
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, modes 0 and 1	P	P	FL	F	0	0
Scaled eigenvectors and other matrices	P	FL	F	0	0	0
Individual steps in steepest descent, mode 2	P	FL	F	0	0	0
Individual steps in Rosenbrock search, mode 3	P	FL	F	0	0	0
Parameter changes, modes 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4	P	P	P	0	0	0
Dynamic variables, mode 4	P	P	P	0	0	0
Matrices, eigenvalues, and eigenvectors, mode 4	P	P	0	0	0	0
Normal mode frequencies, displacements, and characters	P	P	P	P	P	0
Revised atom coordinates, modes 1, 2, 3, or 4	P	P	P	P	P	P
Summary on standard output	P	P	P	P	P	0
Summary on auxiliary output	P	P	P	P	P	P

difficulties are encountered. On the other hand, it may be wasteful or inconvenient for routine work. A print indicator IPRT has therefore been provided which is set by the user to a value from 0 to 5. An IPRT of 0 causes all output to be printed, a value of 3 for IPRT may be suitable for normal problems, and an IPRT of 5 severely limits the output. Table 7.2 lists the items which will be printed for various values of this indicator.

#### 7.4 Timing Measurements and Optimization

Most of the machine time for these computations is used by the energy calculating subroutine WCALC, and it is desirable to know how this time is divided between the various parts of the calculation. We have therefore defined nine sections of program in WCALC and established arrays of nine counters NT and nine timers LT. At the end of each pass through a section its counter NT is incremented and the elapsed time for that section is added to its timer LT. These times are determined by the system subroutine ICLOCK which returns central processor time in units of 0.01 seconds. On each cycle, after all entries to WCALC have been made, the program enters subroutine TIMOUT which prints for each of the nine sections the number of passes, the elapsed time for all passes, and the average time per pass.

For the calculation of Coulomb or van der Waals energy using direct and reciprocal lattice sums, subroutine TIMOUT also computes and prints optimum values of the summation limits, the Ewald constant, and the predicted computing time for six different levels of precision. This is done in the following way:

We can assume that the computing time  $t$  is given by

$$t = C_f Q_{\text{lim}}^3 + C_g r_{\text{lim}}^3 \quad (1)$$

where  $Q_{\text{lim}}$  and  $r_{\text{lim}}$  are the summation limits in reciprocal and direct space, respectively. TIMOUT determines the constants  $C_f$  and  $C_g$  from the elapsed times measured for the sums. In general these will depend on the particular problem under study and on the computer being used.

As we have seen in Section 4.2.1, the limits required for a given precision depend on the value of the Ewald constant  $K$ . Increasing  $K$

makes it necessary to include more terms in the reciprocal lattice sum and fewer in the direct lattice sum. The total time  $t$  can be optimized by choosing  $K$  correctly and setting the limits accordingly.

It is clear that the direct and reciprocal lattice sums should be computed to the same precision, since the poorest one determines the error of their sum. We will assume that the precision of each sum is proportional to the modification functions  $\text{erfc}(a)$  and  $\exp(-b^2)$ , respectively, of Equation (2), Section 4, when  $a$  and  $b$  have their maximum values. Defining

$$\alpha = r_{\lim} K \quad (2)$$

and

$$\beta = Q_{\lim}/K \quad (3)$$

we see that we should choose  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  so that

$$\text{erfc}(\sqrt{\pi}\alpha) = \exp(-\pi\beta^2) = \Delta \quad (4)$$

where  $\Delta$  is a small number which measures the desired precision. In TIMOUT values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are stored in preset arrays AL and BT for six values of  $\Delta$ , each a factor of ten smaller than the preceding one. Although these tabulated constants are based on the modification functions for the Coulomb energy, they seem to work fairly well for optimizing calculations including van der Waals terms.

Given  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and the measured constants  $C_f$  and  $C_g$  we can rewrite Equation (1) as

$$t = C_f(\beta K)^3 + C_g(\alpha/K)^3 . \quad (5)$$

Minimizing  $t$  with respect to  $K$  yields

$$K = \sqrt[6]{C_g/C_f} \sqrt{\alpha/\beta} , \quad (6)$$

$$Q_{\lim} = \sqrt[6]{C_g/C_f} \sqrt{\alpha\beta} , \quad (7)$$

and

$$r_{\lim} = \sqrt[6]{C_f/C_g} \sqrt{\alpha\beta} . \quad (8)$$

The predicted time, which is divided equally between the two sums, is given by

$$t = 2\sqrt{C_f C_g} (\alpha \beta)^{3/2} . \quad (9)$$

TIMOUT prints these four quantities as PRK, PRQ, PRR, and PRT, respectively, for each of six values of  $\Lambda$ .

After a preliminary run for a new calculation it will usually improve the efficiency to reset the limits QLIM and RLIM, perhaps using two values for each, together with the corresponding Ewald constant CK. On subsequent runs the times for each sum should be comparable and the total time should be close to that predicted. It should be noted, however, that the optimum conditions may change if symmetry constraints are relaxed or if different modes are used.

## 8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROBLEM SETUP

**SUBROUTINE INSTRU**

\*\*\*\*\*  
8.1 DATA INPUT FOR WMIN  
ALL INPUT FORMATS ARE IW OR FW.E0 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.  
\* RECENT MODIFICATIONS ARE MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*).  
IN MAKING UP THE DATA FOR A PROBLEM IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO  
CONSIDER FIRST INPUTS (11) TO (35), THEN INPUTS (2) TO (10),  
AND FINALLY INPUT (1).  
\* 1) DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS USED TO SET UP ARRAY STORAGE. IF ISPC.EQ.1  
THESE DIMENSIONS MUST BE THE SAME AS FOR THE PREVIOUS JOB.

CARD 1	COLS	UPPER LIMIT ON -	MINIMUM VALUE	INST
1- 9	NPCMAX	- THE NUMBER OF COMMON PARAMETERS	0	90
10-18	NAMAX	- ATOMS IN THE ASYMMETRIC UNIT	1	100
19-27	NKAMAX	- KINDS OF ATOMS	1	105
28-36	NSMAX	- SYMMETRY CARDS	1	110
37-45	NRBMAX	- RIGID BODIES IN ASYMMETRIC UNIT	1	115
46-54	NPXMAX	- EXTRA PARAMETERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	0	120
55-63	NCTMAX	- CARDS IN MOLECULAR CONNECTION TABLE	1	125
64-72	NBCMAX	- BONDED CONTACTS GENERATED FROM MOLECULAR CONNECTION TABLE	1	130
CARD 2				135
COLS	1- 9	MMAX - DISTANCES, ANGLES, CONFORMATION ANGLES GENERATED FROM CONNECTION TABLE AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE ENERGY	0	140
10-18	NFSMAX	- NUMBER OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE POINTS.	0	145
19-27	NGSMAX	- NUMBER OF INTERATOMIC VECTORS.	0	150
28-36	NPSMAX	- ZERO FOR SINGLE ENERGY CALCULATION PARAMETERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE.	0	155
37-45	NPMAX	- TOTAL PARAMETERS. FOR MODE 0 FOR IRBA.EQ.0 6+6*NRB+NPX FOR IRBA.EQ.1 6+3*NRB+NPX FOR OTHER MODES NPC+SUM(NPS)	0	160
46-54	NOSMAX	- OBSERVATIONS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	1	165
55-63	NOMAX	- TOTAL OBSERVATIONS. FOR MODE 0 SUM(NOS) FOR OTHER MODES NOSMAX	0	170
64-72	NVMAX	- NUMBER OF VARIABLES. FOR MODE 0 USE TOTAL VARIABLES. FOR OTHER MODES USE MAX FOR ONE SUBSTANCE.	1	175
2) OVERALL TITLE CARD				180
COLS	1-72	TITLE. ANY 72 HOLLERITH CHARACTERS	0	185
3) OVERALL CONTROL CARD				190
COLS	1- 3	MODE OF REFINEMENT	0	195
0	- ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS SPECIFIED BY KQC AND KQS USING STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS SPECIFIED BY KPS AS OBSERVATIONS. THIS PROCEDURE CONVERGES ONLY WHEN THE PARAMETERS ARE NEARLY CORRECT. IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO DEDUCE INITIAL VALUES OF POTENTIAL PARAMETERS BY MAPPING WITH MODE -1 OR BY ADJUSTING THE STRUCTURE WITH MODE 3.	6+6*NRB+NPX	200	
1	- MINIMIZE ENERGY USING NEWTON'S METHOD TO ADJUST STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS SPECIFIED BY KPS. KQC AND KQS ARE IGNORED. THIS METHOD WILL NOT CONVERGE IF THE STRUCTURE IS VERY FAR FROM THE MINIMUM. IT MAY BE PREFERABLE TO USE MODE 3 FIRST.	NPC+SUM(NPS)	205	
2	- MINIMIZE ENERGY USING METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENTS TO ADJUST STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS SPECIFIED BY KPS. KQC AND KQS ARE IGNORED. MODE 3 IS PROBABLY PREFERABLE.	NPC+NPSMAX	210	
3	- MINIMIZE ENERGY USING ROSENROCK SEARCH TO ADJUST STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS SPECIFIED BY KPS. KQC AND KQS ARE IGNORED. THIS SEARCH ALWAYS REDUCES THE ENERGY, EVEN WHEN STARTING FROM A SADDLE POINT. IT MAY BE SLOW TO ATTAIN FINAL CONVERGENCE, AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY MODE 1.	SUM(NOS)	215	
		NOSMAX	220	
		FOR OTHER MODES NOSMAX	225	
		FOR MODE 0 USE TOTAL VARIABLES.	230	
		FOR OTHER MODES USE MAX FOR ONE SUBSTANCE.	235	
		0	240	
		1	245	
		0	250	
		1	255	
		0	260	
		1	265	
		0	270	
		1	275	
		0	280	
		1	285	
		0	290	
		1	295	
		0	300	
		1	305	
		0	310	
		1	315	
		0	320	
		1	325	
		0	330	
		1	335	
		0	340	
		1	345	
		0	350	
		1	355	
		0	360	
		1	365	
		0	370	
		1	375	
		0	380	
		1	385	
		0	390	
		1	395	

4 - MINIMIZE ENERGY AS FOR MODE.EQ.1. THEN CALCULATE VIBRATIONAL FREQUENCIES AND NORMAL MODES. VIBRATIONAL VARIABLES ARE SPECIFIED BY KPS BUT LATTICE PARAMETERS ARE FIXED. IF NC.EQ.0 ONLY THE FREQUENCIES AND NORMAL MODES ARE CALCULATED. INST 400  
 -1 - MAP ENERGY AS A FUNCTION OF 1, 2, OR 3. INST 405  
 4- 6 NC, THE NUMBER OF CYCLES OF REFINEMENT. 3 TO 5 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. IF NC.EQ.0 ENERGY W AND FIRST DERIVATIVES WILL BE CALCULATED. INST 410  
 7- 9 NPC, THE NUMBER OF COMMON PARAMETERS. THESE ARE ENERGY PARAMETERS WHICH MAY BE COMMON TO ALL SUBSTANCES. INST 415  
 10-12 ILSQ, LEAST SQUARES INDICATOR.  
 1 - FORCES PROGRAM TO USE LEAST SQUARES. INST 420  
 0 - ALLOWS PROGRAM TO SOLVE LINEARIZED EQUATIONS WHEN VARIABLES ARE THE SAME AS THE OBSERVATIONS. USE 0. INST 425  
 13-15 IWGT, THE WEIGHT INDICATOR.  
 1 - A WEIGHT MATRIX IS USED FOR LEAST SQUARES. INST 430  
 0 - NO WEIGHTING IS USED. USE 0 INITIALLY. INST 435  
 16-18 IPLM, THE PARAMETER LIMIT INDICATOR.  
 0 - LIMITS PCMN, PCMX, ETC. ARE IGNORED. INST 440  
 1 - PARAMETER CHANGES WHICH EXCEED THESE LIMITS ARE PREVENTED FOR MODE 0, 1, OR 4. INST 445  
 19-21 IPRT, THE OUTPUT PRINT INDICATOR.  
 0 - PROGRAM PRINTS ALL INTERMEDIATE RESULTS. INST 450  
 5 - PROGRAM PRINTS MINIMUM OUTPUT. INST 455  
 22-24 NSTG, THE NUMBER OF STAGES PER CYCLE FOR MODE 3. 5 MAY BE SUITABLE. IGNORED FOR OTHER MODES. INST 460  
 25-27 IBPC, COMMON PARAMETER BYPASS INDICATOR.  
 0 - COMMON PARAMETERS ARE READ FROM CARDS. INST 465  
 1 - USE COMMON PARAMETERS LEFT FROM PREVIOUS CALCULATION. DO NOT CHANGE DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS IN THIS CASE. INST 470  
 28-36 ARE (FORMAT E9.0), ACCEPTABLE RATIO OF EIGENVALUES. 0.0001 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. FOR ILL-CONDITIONED PROBLEMS THIS VALUE IS USED TO PREVENT BLOW-UP BY HOLDING POORLY DETERMINED EIGENVECTORS CONSTANT IN MODES 0, 1, OR 4. INST 475  
 37-45 SLIM (FORMAT E9.0), THE SCALING LIMIT. 0.000001 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. DIAGONAL ELEMENTS SMALLER THAN SLIM ARE TREATED AS ZERO WHEN NORMAL EQUATIONS ARE SCALED. INST 480  
 -1 - EQUATIONS NOT SCALED. INST 485  
 46-54 CMPR (FORMAT E9.0), A CONSTANT FOR MARQUARDT'S COMPROMISE. THIS IS ADDED TO THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE SCALED MATRIX OF NORMAL EQUATIONS (WHICH ARE OTHERWISE UNITY). THIS HAS THE EFFECT OF DAMPING AN ILL-CONDITIONED PROBLEM BY ADDING CMPR TO EACH EIGENVALUE BEFORE ITS RECIPROCAL IS TAKEN. THIS REDUCES THE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH EIGENVECTOR, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH SMALL EIGENVALUES. RELEVANT ONLY IN MODES 0, 1, OR 4.  
 NON-ZERO VALUES UP TO 0.1 MAY PROVIDE SUITABLE DAMPING. INST 490  
 0 - NO DAMPING IS APPLIED. IF IN DOUBT USE 0. INST 495  
 55-63 XDRD, INITIAL VALUE OF XD FOR MODE 2. 0.010 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. INST 500  
 64-72 EPSC, INITIAL CONSTANT FOR MODE 3. 10.0 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. INST 505  
 4) COMMON PARAMETER NAME CARD(S). NPC ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0 OR IBPC.EQ.1.  
 COLS  
 1- 5 NOT USED. INST 510  
 6- 9 NAMPC(1), ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF COMMON PARAMETER 1. USED TO CLARIFY THE OUTPUT. INST 515  
 10-14 NOT USED. INST 520  
 15-18 NAMPC(2)  
 .  
 .  
 ETC. NAMPC(NPC) INST 525  
 5) COMMON PARAMETER VALUE CARD(S). NPC ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0 OR IBPC.EQ.1.  
 COLS  
 1- 9 PC(1), INITIAL VALUE OF COMMON PARAMETER 1. INST 530  
 10-18 PC(2)  
 .  
 .  
 ETC. PC(NPC) INST 535

6)	COMMON PARAMETER INCREMENT CARD(S). NPC ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0 OR IBPC.EQ.1.	INST 825 INST 830 INST 835 INST 840 INST 845 INST 850 INST 855 INST 860 INST 865 INST 870 INST 875
	COLS 1- 9 DPC(1), AN INCREMENT TO BE ADDED TO OR SUBTRACTED FROM PC(1) IN CALCULATING NUMERICAL DERIVATIVES. 0.001 MAY BE SATISFACTORY.	INST 880 INST 885 INST 890 INST 895 INST 900 INST 905 INST 910 INST 915 INST 920
	10-18 DPC(2) • • ETC. DPC(NPC)	INST 925 INST 930 INST 935 INST 940 INST 945 INST 950 INST 955 INST 960 INST 965
*	7) COMMON PARAMETER MINIMUM CARD(S). NPC ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0, IBPC.EQ.1, OR IPML.EQ.0.	INST 970 INST 975 INST 980 INST 985
	COLS 1- 9 PCMN(1), ALGEEARAIC MINIMUM ALLOWED VALUE FOR PC(1). 10-18 PCMN(2) • • ETC. PCMN(NPC)	INST 990 INST 995 INST 1000 INST 1005 INST 1010 INST 1015 INST 1020 INST 1025 INST 1030 INST 1035 INST 1040 INST 1045
*	8) COMMON PARAMETER MAXIMUM CARD(S). NPC ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0, IBPC.EQ.1, OR IPML.EQ.0.	INST 1050 INST 1055 INST 1060 INST 1065 INST 1070 INST 1075 INST 1080 INST 1085 INST 1090 INST 1095 INST 1100 INST 1105 INST 1110 INST 1115
	COLS 1 KPC(1), DESCRIPTION OF PC(1). 1 - INVOLVES ONLY Q OR PL. 2 - INVOLVES ONLY AR, BR, OR PARAMETERS USED BY REPL. 3 - USED ONLY BY CWX, GCWX, OR WCNF FOR INTRAMOLECULAR ENERGY. 0 - STRUCTURE PARAMETER OR OTHER TYPE. IF IN DOUBT USE 0. 2 KPC(2) • • ETC. KPC(NPC)	INST 1120 INST 1125 INST 1130 INST 1135 INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
10)	VARIABLE SELECTION CARD(S) FOR COMMON PARAMETERS. NPC ENTRIES AT 72 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPC.EQ.0. IF NC.EQ.0 OR MODE.NE.0 (AND NPC.NE.0) THESE CARDS ARE IRRELEVANT BUT MUST BE INCLUDED.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
	COL 1 KQC(1), REFINEMENT INDICATOR FOR PC(1). 0 - PC(1) IS NOT VARIED IN MODE 0. 1 TO 9 - PC(1) IS VARIED IN MODE 0 WITH DAMPING SELECTED AS DESCRIBED IN (30) BELOW. 2 KQC(2) • • ETC. KQC(NPC)	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
	A COMPLETE SET OF DATA CARDS (11) TO (33) IS PROVIDED FOR EACH SUBSTANCE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE JOB.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
11)	SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION CARD.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
	COLS 1- 3 ISB, SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION. MUST BE NON-ZERO. MAY BE TESTED BY USER SUBROUTINES. 4-71 STITLE, THE SUBSTANCE NAME.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
12)	CONTROL CARD FOR THIS SUBSTANCE.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240
	COLS 1- 3 NA, NUMBER OF ATOMS IN ASYMMETRIC UNIT (INCLUDING EXTRA ATOMS). MODIFIED BY PROGRAM IF IRSCE.GT.1. 4- 6 NKA, NUMBER OF CHEMICAL KINDS OF ATOMS. 7- 9 NS, NUMBER OF SYMMETRY CARDS. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF EQUIPOINTS IN THE CELL INCLUDING THE IDENTITY X, Y, Z (EVEN IF THE STRUCTURE IS CENTERED OR CENTROSYMMETRIC). 10-12 ICENT, SYMMETRY INDICATOR FOR RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUMS 1 - THERE IS A CENTER OF INVERSION AT THE ORIGIN, AND THIS CENTER RELATES THE FIRST NS/2 SYMMETRY CARDS TO THE NS/2 LATER ONES. 2 - STRUCTURE IS NON-CENTROSYMMETRIC OR SYMMETRY CARDS ARE NOT IN SEQUENCE SPECIFIED ABOVE.	INST 1140 INST 1145 INST 1150 INST 1155 INST 1160 INST 1165 INST 1170 INST 1175 INST 1180 INST 1185 INST 1190 INST 1195 INST 1200 INST 1205 INST 1210 INST 1215 INST 1220 INST 1225 INST 1230 INST 1235 INST 1240

13-15	HXNEG, NEGATIVE INDEX INDICATOR FOR H. SEE BELOW.	INST1245
16-18	HYNEG, NEGATIVE INDEX INDICATOR FOR K. SEE BELOW.	INST1250
19-21	HZNEG, NEGATIVE INDEX INDICATOR FOR L. 0 - OMIT NEGATIVE INDICES FROM RECIPROCAL LATTICE. 1 - INCLUDE NEGATIVE INDICES. OVERALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR HXNEG, HYNEG, AND HZNEG - USE 0, 0, 0 FOR ORTHORHOMBIC, CUBIC, AND TETRAGONAL SPACE GROUPS WITH LAUE GROUP 4/MMM.	INST1255 INST1260 INST1265 INST1270 INST1275 INST1280 INST1285 INST1290 INST1295 INST1300
22-24	NRB, THE NUMBER OF RIGID BODIES IN THE ASYMMETRIC UNIT. EACH ATOM OR GROUP WHICH TRANSLATES OR ROTATES INDEPENDENTLY IS A RIGID BODY. (IF IRSC.GT.1 THEN NRB IS THE NUMBER OF RIGID BODIES IN THE EXPANDED ASYMMETRIC UNIT.)	INST1305 INST1310 INST1315 INST1320 INST1325
25-27	NPX, THE NUMBER OF EXTRA PARAMETERS FOR THIS SUBSTANCE. THEY ARE DEFINED BY THE USER'S SUBROUTINE CNSTRN.	INST1330 INST1335
28-30	NRP, THE DISTANCE PRINT COUNTER. THE 10*NRP SHORTEST DISTANCES ARE PRINTED. SET NRP NEGATIVE TO OMIT BONDED CONTACTS FROM THE LIST.	INST1340 INST1345 INST1350
31-33	ICMB, THE COULOMB ENERGY INDICATOR. 0 - COULOMB ENERGY WILL NOT BE CALCULATED. 1 - COULOMB ENERGY WILL BE CALCULATED.	INST1355 INST1360 INST1365
34-36	IVDW, THE VAN DER WAALS ENERGY INDICATOR. 0 - VAN DER WAALS ENERGY WILL NOT BE CALCULATED. 1 - VAN DER WAALS ENERGY WILL BE CALCULATED.	INST1370 INST1375 INST1380
*	37-39 IREP, THE REPULSION ENERGY INDICATOR. REPULSION (OR ATTRACTION) CAN BE CALCULATED IN STANDARD WAY, BY USER'S ROUTINE REPL, AND/OR BY USER'S ROUTINE GPOT. INCLUDE TERMS FROM - GPOT    REPL    STANDARD	INST1385 INST1390 INST1395 INST1400 INST1405 INST1410 INST1415 INST1420 INST1425 INST1430 INST1435 INST1440 INST1445
0 -	NO            NO            NO	INST1450
1 -	NO            NO            YES	INST1455
2 -	NO            YES          NO	INST1460
3 -	NO            YES          YES	INST1465
4 -	YES          NO          NO	INST1470
5 -	YES          NO          YES	INST1475
6 -	YES          YES        NO	INST1480
7 -	YES          YES        YES	INST1485
40-42	IMOL, THE ISOLATED MOLECULE INDICATOR. 0 - THE CALCULATION IS FOR A CRYSTAL.	INST1490 INST1495
	1 - THE CALCULATION IS FOR AN ISOLATED MOLECULE.	INST1500
43-45	NCT, THE NUMBER OF CARDS IN THE ATOM CONNECTION TABLE. IF BOND DISTANCE, BOND ANGLE, OR CONFORMATION ENERGY IS TO BE INCLUDED FOR A FLEXIBLE MOLECULE THEN NCT IS THE NUMBER OF ATOMS BONDED TO MORE THAN ONE OTHER ATOM. OTHERWISE NCT = 0.	INST1505 INST1510 INST1515 INST1520 INST1525 INST1530 INST1535
46-48	IRSC, INDICATOR FOR RELAXING SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS. 0 OR 1 - NO RELAXATION PERFORMED. THIS IS THE USUAL SITUATION. FOR IRSC.GT.1 THE ATOM LIST WILL BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ATOMS GENERATED BY THE FIRST IRSC SYMMETRY CARDS. THESE WILL CONSTITUTE THE REVISED ASYMMETRIC UNIT. BE SURE TO INCREASE NRB AND ADD NEW RIGID-BODY IDENTIFIERS AND RIGID- BODY CARDS. ALSO INCREASE NAMAX, NRBMAX, NPSMAX, AND NPMax, AND MODIFY SUBROUTINE REJECT.	INST1540 INST1545 INST1550 INST1555 INST1560 INST1565 INST1570 INST1575 INST1580
49-51	IZAM, INTEGER TO CONTROL SIZE OF FORMULA UNIT FOR WHICH THE ENERGY IS CALCULATED. 0 - THE PROGRAM SELECTS THE SMALLEST UNIT WHICH CONTAINS AN INTEGRAL NUMBER OF EACH ATOM. THIS IS ALWAYS SATISFACTORY IF NO CONFORMATION ENERGY IS INCLUDED. FOR IZAM.NE.0 IT SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF TIMES ATOM 1 OF THE ATOM LIST IS TO APPEAR IN THE FORMULA UNIT.	INST1585 INST1590 INST1595 INST1600 INST1605 INST1610 INST1615 INST1620 INST1625 INST1630 INST1635 INST1640 INST1645 INST1650 INST1655 INST1660 INST1665
*	52-54 IGEM, INDICATOR FOR GEMINAL ATOMS (I.E. 1-3 ATOMS). 0 - INCLUDE NON-BONDED INTERACTION BETWEEN 1-3 ATOMS. 1 - OMIT NON-BONDED INTERACTION BETWEEN 1-3 ATOMS. IRRELEVANT IF NCT.EQ.0.	INST1670 INST1675 INST1680 INST1685
*	55-57 IRBA, INDICATOR FOR KIND OF RIGID BODIES. 0 - RIGID BODIES MAY BE POLYATOMIC WITH ROTATION AND TRANSLATION PERMITTED. 1 - ONLY TRANSLATION IS PERMITTED. USUALLY USED FOR SINGLE ATOMS.	INST1690 INST1695 INST1700 INST1705 INST1710 INST1715 INST1720 INST1725
*	58-60 ISETA, LATTICE PARAMETER CONSTRAINT INDICATOR 0 - LATTICE IS TRICLINIC, MONOCLINIC, OR ORTHORHOMBIC. NO CONSTRAINTS ARE APPLIED. IF LATTICE PARAMETERS ARE NOT TREATED AS VARIABLES OR OBSERVATIONS THEN ISETA=0 IS ALL RIGHT FOR ANY SYMMETRY. 1 - LATTICE IS TETRAGONAL OR HEXAGONAL. B IS CONSTRAINED TO EQUAL A.	INST1730 INST1735 INST1740 INST1745 INST1750 INST1755 INST1760 INST1765

2 - LATTICE IS CUBIC. B AND C ARE CONSTRAINED  
 TO EQUAL A. INST1670  
 3 - LATTICE IS RHOMBOHEDRAL. B AND C ARE  
 CONSTRAINED TO EQUAL A, AND BETA AND GAMMA  
 ARE CONSTRAINED TO EQUAL ALPHA. INST1675  
 INST1680  
 INST1685  
 INST1690  
 INST1695  
 INST1700  
 INST1705  
**13) CONVERGENCE CONTROL CARD.**  
 COLS  
 1- 9 CK, CONVERGENCE CONSTANT FOR EWALD METHOD. THIS AFFECTS  
 THE RATE OF CONVERGENCE BUT NOT THE FINAL RESULT. INST1710  
 0.25 IS A SATISFACTORY INITIAL VALUE. THE PROGRAM  
 WILL RECOMMEND AN IMPROVED VALUE. INST1715  
 0 - CAUSES RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM TO BE BYPASSED.  
 IRRELEVANT IF ICMB.EQ.0 AND IVDW.EQ.0. INST1720  
 IF IMOL.EQ.1 THE PROGRAM SETS CK = 0. INST1725  
 10-12 NQ, NUMBER OF LIMITS FOR RECIPROCAL SUM. 1.LE.NQ.LE.5.  
 2 IS SATISFACTORY. INST1730  
 INST1735  
 13-15 NR, NUMBER OF LIMITS FOR DIRECT SUM. 1.LE.NR.LE.5.  
 2 IS SATISFACTORY. INST1740  
 INST1745  
 INST1750  
 INST1755  
 INST1760  
 INST1765  
**14) RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM LIMITS. (INCLUDE A BLANK CARD IF BOTH**  
 ICMB.EQ.0 AND IVDW.EQ.0)  
 COLS  
 1- 9 QLIM(1), THE LIMIT OF THE FIRST SHELL IN RECIPROCAL  
 ANGSTROM UNITS. INST1770  
 0.5 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. THE PROGRAM WILL RECOMMEND  
 IMPROVED VALUES. INST1775  
 INST1780  
 10-18 QLIM(2)  
 0.6 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. INST1785  
 .  
 .  
 ETC. QLIM(NQ) INST1790  
 INST1795  
 INST1800  
 INST1805  
 INST1810  
 INST1815  
 INST1820  
 INST1825  
 INST1830  
**15) DIRECT LATTICE SUM LIMITS.**  
 COLS  
 1- 9 RLIM(1), THE LIMIT OF THE FIRST SHELL IN ANGSTROM UNITS.  
 5.0 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. THE PROGRAM WILL RECOMMEND  
 IMPROVED VALUES. INST1835  
 INST1840  
 INST1845  
 INST1850  
 INST1855  
 10-18 RLIM(2)  
 6.0 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. INST1860  
 .  
 .  
 ETC. RLIM(NR) INST1865  
 INST1870  
 INST1875  
 INST1880  
 INST1885  
**16) LATTICE PARAMETERS.**  
 COLS  
 1- 9 A(1), CELL PARAMETER A, ANGSTROMS.  
 10-18 A(2), CELL PARAMETER B, ANGSTROMS.  
 19-27 A(3), CELL PARAMETER C, ANGSTROMS.  
 28-36 A(4), COSINE ALPHA.  
 37-45 A(5), COSINE BETA.  
 46-54 A(6), COSINE GAMMA.  
 INST1890  
 INST1895  
 INST1900  
 INST1905  
 INST1910  
 INST1915  
 INST1920  
 INST1925  
 INST1930  
**\* 17) STANDARD ERRORS OF LATTICE PARAMETERS USED TO WEIGHT**  
 OBSERVATIONS. OMIT IF IWGT.EQ.0.  
 COLS  
 1- 9 SA(1), STANDARD ERROR OF A, ANGSTROMS.  
 10-18 SA(2), STANDARD ERROR OF B, ANGSTROMS.  
 19-27 SA(3), STANDARD ERROR OF C, ANGSTROMS.  
 28-36 SA(4), STANDARD ERROR OF COSINE ALPHA.  
 37-45 SA(5), STANDARD ERROR OF COSINE BETA.  
 46-54 SA(6), STANDARD ERROR OF COSINE GAMMA.  
 INST1940  
 INST1945  
 INST1950  
 INST1955  
 INST1960  
 INST1965  
 INST1970  
 INST1975  
 INST1980  
**18) SYMMETRY INFORMATION. NS CARDS, ONE FOR EACH EQUIVALENT**  
 POSITION NEEDED TO GENERATE ALL THE ATOMS IN THE CELL.  
 THE BASIC POSITION X, Y, Z SHOULD BE INCLUDED, USUALLY FIRST.  
 ATOMS IN SPECIAL POSITIONS ARE AUTOMATICALLY TREATED BY NOT  
 PLACING MORE THAN ONE ATOM OF THE SAME CHEMICAL KIND ON A SITE.  
 IF ICENT.EQ.1 INDICATING A CENTER OF SYMMETRY AT THE ORIGIN  
 THEN THE FIRST NS/2 CARDS MUST REPRESENT POSITIONS NOT RELATED  
 BY THIS CENTER.  
 IF IRSC.GT.1 THE SEQUENCE OF SYMMETRY CARDS MUST BE CHOSEN  
 SO THAT THE FIRST IRSC CARDS GENERATE THE REVISED ASYMMETRIC  
 UNIT. IN THIS CASE IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO SET ICENT=1.  
 FURTHERMORE, THE TRANSLATIONAL PARTS OF THE SYMMETRY OPERATIONS  
 MUST BE CHOSEN SO THAT GROUPS TO BE COMBINED AS ONE RIGID BODY  
 ARE ADJACENT TO ONE ANOTHER.  
 IN MODE 4 THE SYMMETRY CARDS ARE USED TO ANALYZE THE SYMMETRY  
 OF THE NORMAL VIBRATIONS. FOR THESE CALCULATIONS IT MAY BE  
 DESIRABLE TO ADD REDUNDANT SYMMETRY CARDS, THAT IS CARDS  
 WHICH REPEAT SYMMETRY ALREADY PRESENT IN THE ATOM LIST.  
 ENOUGH CARDS MUST BE ADDED SO THAT THE SYMMETRY OPERATIONS  
 STILL FORM A GROUP.  
 INST1985  
 INST1990  
 INST2000  
 INST2005  
 INST2010  
 INST2015  
 INST2020  
 INST2025  
 INST2030  
 INST2035  
 INST2040  
 INST2045  
 INST2050  
 INST2055  
 INST2060  
 INST2065  
 INST2070  
 INST2075  
 INST2080  
 INST2085  
 INST2090  
 INST2095

C C COLS 1- 4 NAMS(J), ALPHANUMERIC SYMBOL FOR SYMMETRY OPERATION J. USED TO CLARIFY THE OUTPUT IN MODE 4. OPTIONAL. INST2100 INST2105  
C C 5-15 SYM( 1,J), TRANSLATIONAL PART OF X\*, THE TRANSFORMED X COORDINATE. INST2110 INST2115  
C C 16-18 SYM( 2,J), COEFFICIENT OF X IN X\*. INST2120 INST2125  
C C 19-21 SYM( 3,J), COEFFICIENT OF Y IN X\*. INST2130 INST2135  
C C 22-24 SYM( 4,J), COEFFICIENT OF Z IN X\*. INST2140 INST2145  
C C 25-39 SYM( 5,J), TRANSLATIONAL PART OF Y\*. INST2150 INST2155  
C C 40-42 SYM( 6,J), COEFFICIENT OF X IN Y\*. INST2160 INST2165  
C C 43-45 SYM( 7,J), COEFFICIENT OF Y IN Y\*. INST2170 INST2175  
C C 46-48 SYM( 8,J), COEFFICIENT OF Z IN Y\*. INST2180 INST2185  
C C 49-63 SYM( 9,J), TRANSLATIONAL PART OF Z\*. INST2190 INST2195  
C C 64-66 SYM(10,J), COEFFICIENT OF X IN Z\*. INST2200 INST2205  
C C 67-69 SYM(11,J), COEFFICIENT OF Y IN Z\*. INST2210 INST2215  
C C 70-72 SYM(12,J), COEFFICIENT OF Z IN Z\*. INST2220 INST2225  
C C FOR EXAMPLE, EQUIPOINT -X, Y-X, 2/3-Z, WHICH DESCRIBES A TWO-FOLD AXIS, COULD BE PUNCHED AS:  
C C 2 0 -1 0 0 0 -1 1 0 0 .6666667 0 0 -1 INST2230  
C C 19) PARAMETERS FOR EACH CHEMICAL KIND OF ATOM. NKA CARDS.  
C C THE NON-BONDED INTERACTION ENERGY IN KCAL/MOLE BETWEEN ATOMS OF KIND K AND KIND L SEPARATED BY R ANGSTROMS IS USUALLY CALCULATED AS  
C C 332.17\*Q(K)\*Q(L)/R (COULOMB)  
C C -PL(K)\*PL(L)/R\*\*6 (VAN DER WAALS)  
C C +(BR(K)+BR(L))\*EXP((AR(K)+AR(L)-R)/(BR(K)+BR(L))) (REPULSION)  
C C ALTERNATIVELY, THE REPULSION MAY BE CALCULATED BY USER'S SUBROUTINES REPL OR GPOT.  
C C COLS 1- 4 NAMK(K), ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF ATOM KIND K. INST2240 INST2245  
C C 5- 9 NOT USED. INST2250 INST2255  
C C 10-18 Q(K), CHARGE ON ATOM OF KIND K IN UNITS OF PROTONS. MAY BE LEFT BLANK AND SET BY SUBROUTINE CNSTRN. INST2260 INST2265  
C C IRRELEVANT IF ICMB.EQ.0. INST2270 INST2275  
C C 19-27 PL(K), COEFFICIENT OF ATOM OF KIND K IN VAN DER WAALS ENERGY. MAY BE LEFT BLANK AND SET BY SUBROUTINE CNSTRN. INST2280 INST2285  
C C IRRELEVANT IF IVDW.EQ.0. INST2290 INST2295  
C C 28-36 AR(K), RADIUS OF ATOM FOR REPULSION ENERGY TERM. MAY BE LEFT BLANK AND SET BY SUBROUTINE CNSTRN. INST2300 INST2305  
C C INST2310 INST2315  
C C 37-45 BR(K), SOFTNESS COEFFICIENT IN THE REPULSION ENERGY. MAY BE LEFT BLANK AND SET BY SUBROUTINE CNSTRN. INST2320 INST2325  
C C INST2330 INST2335  
C C 46-54 AMASS(K), MASS OF ATOM OF KIND K IN PHYSICAL ATOMIC WEIGHT UNITS. IRRELEVANT UNLESS MODE.EQ.4. INST2340 INST2345  
C C INST2350 INST2355  
C C 20) ATOM COORDINATE CARDS. NA CARDS, ONE FOR EACH ATOM IN THE ASYMMETRIC UNIT (INCLUDING ANY EXTRA ATOMS NEEDED TO DEFINE THE ORIGINS AND COORDINATE SYSTEMS FOR THE RIGID BODIES).  
C C COLS 1- 4 NAME(J), ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF ATOM J. USED TO CLARIFY THE OUTPUT. INST2360 INST2365  
C C 5- 9 IKA(J), AN INTEGER WHICH SPECIFIES THE CHEMICAL KIND OF ATOM J. 0.LE.IKA(J).LE.NKA. IF IKA(J).EQ.0 THEN THEN THIS IS AN EXTRA ATOM WHICH WILL BE OMITTED FROM ALL ENERGY CALCULATIONS. INST2370 INST2375  
C C INST2380 INST2385  
C C 10-27 NOT USED. INST2390 INST2395  
C C 28-36 XYZ(1,J), ATOMIC COORDINATE X INST2400 INST2405  
C C 37-45 XYZ(2,J), ATOMIC COORDINATE Y INST2410 INST2415  
C C 46-54 XYZ(3,J), ATOMIC COORDINATE Z INST2420 INST2425  
C C THESE ARE EXPRESSED AS FRACTIONS OF THE LATTICE INST2430 INST2435  
C C TRANSLATIONS. THEY MUST BE INCLUDED EVEN IF THEY ARE SET BY SUBROUTINE CNSTRN. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM USES INST2440 INST2445  
C C THEM TO GENERATE THE ATOMS IN ONE UNIT CELL AND TO ESTABLISH WHICH ATOMS ARE IN SPECIAL POSITIONS. INST2450 INST2455  
C C INST2460 INST2465  
C C 21) ATOM RIGID-BODY IDENTIFIERS. NA ENTRIES AT 24 PER CARD. INST2470 INST2475  
C C (IF IRSC.GT.1 THEN NA IS THE NUMBER OF ATOMS IN THE EXPANDED LIST.)  
C C COLS 1- 3 IRB(1), AN INTEGER WHICH SPECIFIES THE RIGID BODY TO WHICH ATOM 1 BELONGS. 0.LE.IRB(1).LE.NRB. IF IRB(J).EQ.0 THEN ATOM J BELONGS TO NO RIGID BODY AND MUST REMAIN FIXED IN ITS INPUT POSITION. INST2480 INST2485  
C C INST2490 INST2495  
C C 4- 6 IRB(2) INST2500 INST2505  
C C 7- 9 IRB(3) INST2510 INST2515  
C C \* \* INST2520 INST2525  
C C ETC. IRB(NA) INST2530 INST2535

## 22) RIGID-BODY CARDS. NRB CARDS ARE INCLUDED.

INST2535

INST2540

WHEN THE STRUCTURE IS ADJUSTED TO MINIMIZE THE ENERGY IT IS THE RIGID BODY ROTATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS WHICH ARE THE VARIABLES, NOT THE ATOM COORDINATES THEMSELVES. THE DISPLACED ATOM COORDINATES ARE GENERATED FROM THE INPUT COORDINATES BY APPLYING THE NRB RIGID BODY OPERATIONS IN THEIR INPUT SEQUENCE. RIGID BODY COORDINATE AXES MAY BE REFERRED EITHER TO THE CRYSTAL AXES OR TO SPECIFIED ATOMS. SUCH ATOMS MAY EITHER BE IN THEIR INPUT POSITIONS OR IN POSITIONS GENERATED BY A PREVIOUS RIGID BODY OPERATION.

INST2545

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A SEGMENTED MOLECULE MAY BE DEFINED BY REFERRING THE FIRST RIGID BODY AXES TO THE CRYSTAL AXES OR TO INPUT ATOMS. THE SECOND RIGID BODY AXES MAY THEN BE DEFINED IN TERMS OF ATOMS OF THE FIRST, THE THIRD IN TERMS OF THE SECOND, ETC. BY CHOOSING THESE AXES PROPERLY, INTERATOMIC DISTANCES CAN BE FIXED AND ROTATIONS CAN BE CONSTRAINED TO BE ABOUT SPECIFIED BONDS.

AT THE END OF EACH JOB NEW ATOMIC COORDINATES ARE PRINTED AND PUNCHED. THESE CAN BE USED AS INPUT TO THE SUBSEQUENT JOB SO THAT THE INPUT VALUES OF THE RIGID BODY ROTATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS ARE USUALLY ZERO.

COLS  
1- 3 IZ(L), THE NUMBER OF THE ATOM (OR EXTRA ATOM) WHICH SERVES AS THE CENTER OF ROTATION OF RIGID BODY L. FOR SINGLE ATOMS USE THE NUMBER OF THAT ATOM.  
4- 6 IU(L)  
7- 9 IV(L)  
10-12 IW(L)

THESE ARE THE NUMBERS OF THREE ATOMS WHICH DEFINE THE CARTESIAN AXES OF ROTATION AND TRANSLATION FOR RIGID BODY L.

IF IU(L).EQ.0 THEN IV(L) AND IW(L) ARE IRRELEVANT AND THE AXES ARE BASED ON THE CRYSTAL AXES.  
X IS PARALLEL TO A, Y LIES IN THE A,B PLANE. AND Z IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE A,B PLANE.

IF IU(L).NE.0 THEN X POINTS FROM ATOM IU(L) TOWARD ATOM IV(L), Y LIES IN THE PLANE OF THE THREE ATOMS ON THE SIDE TOWARD IW(L), AND Z IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE PLANE OF THE THREE ATOMS MAKING A RIGHT HANDED COORDINATE SYSTEM.

\* FOR A DIATOMIC OR LINEAR MOLECULE NOT PARALLEL TO THE A-AXIS SET IW(L)=0. THEN X POINTS FROM ATOM IU(L) TOWARD ATOM IV(L), Y LIES IN THE PLANE OF X AND THE CRYSTAL A-AXIS. AND Z IS PERPENDICULAR TO X AND Y MAKING A RIGHT-HANDED COORDINATE SYSTEM.

13-18 NOT USED.  
19-27 SSR(L), THE ESTIMATED STANDARD ERROR IN RADIANS FOR THE ORIENTATION ANGLES OF RIGID BODY L.  
IRRELEVANT IF IWGT.EQ.0.  
28-36 STR(L), THE ESTIMATED STANDARD ERROR OF THE TRANSLATIONAL POSITION OF RIGID RIGID BODY L IN ANGSTROM UNITS. IRRELEVANT IF IWGT.EQ.0.  
37-42 SXR(L), INITIAL VALUE OF ROTATION ABOUT X IN RADIANS.  
USUALLY ZERO. IRRELEVANT IF IRBA.EQ.1.  
43-48 SYR(L), INITIAL VALUE OF ROTATION ABOUT Y IN RADIANS.  
USUALLY ZERO. IRRELEVANT IF IRBA.EQ.1.  
49-54 SZR(L), INITIAL VALUE OF ROTATION ABOUT Z IN RADIANS.  
USUALLY ZERO. IRRELEVANT IF IRBA.EQ.1.  
55-60 TR(1,L), INITIAL VALUE OF X TRANSLATION IN ANGSTROMS.  
USUALLY ZERO.  
61-66 TR(2,L), INITIAL VALUE OF Y TRANSLATION IN ANGSTROMS.  
USUALLY ZERO.  
67-72 TR(3,L), INITIAL VALUE OF Z TRANSLATION IN ANGSTROMS.  
USUALLY ZERO.

23) CONNECTION TABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF BOND-DISTANCE, BOND-ANGLE, AND CONFORMATION-ANGLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENERGY.  
INCLUDE NCT CARDS WHERE NCT IS THE NUMBER OF "BACKBONE" ATOMS. THAT IS THE NUMBER OF ATOMS BONDED TO MORE THAN ONE OTHER ATOM. OMIT IF NCT.EQ.0.

COLS  
1- 3 IACT(J), THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF A BACKBONE ATOM.  
THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE ATOM IN ARRAYS XC, ETC.  
4- 6 NOT USED.  
7- 9 ICT(1,J), NUMBER OF AN ATOM BONDED TO IACT(J).  
10-12 ICT(2,J), NUMBER OF AN ATOM BONDED TO IACT(J).

C 13-15 ICT(3,J), NUMBER OF AN ATOM BONDED TO IACT(J). INST2965  
 C 16-18 ICT(4,J), NUMBER OF AN ATOM BONDED TO IACT(J). INST2970  
 C IF THERE ARE LESS THAN 4 ATOMS BONDED TO IACT(J)  
 C FILL OUT THE LIST WITH ZEROS AT THE END. INST2975  
 C 19-21 NOT USED. INST2980  
 C 22-24 IDZ(1,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR BOND INST2985  
 C BETWEEN ATOMS IACT(J) AND ICT(1,J). INST2995  
 C 25-27 IDZ(2,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR BOND INST3000  
 C BETWEEN ATOMS IACT(J) AND ICT(2,J). INST3005  
 C 28-30 IDZ(3,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR BOND INST3010  
 C BETWEEN ATOMS IACT(J) AND ICT(3,J). INST3015  
 C 31-33 IDZ(4,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR BOND INST3020  
 C BETWEEN ATOMS IACT(J) AND ICT(4,J). INST3025  
 C  
 C THESE SPECIFY THE NUMBERS OF COMMON PARAMETERS PC INST3030  
 C USED TO CALCULATE THE BOND ENERGY. THE COMMON INST3035  
 C PARAMETERS ARE ASSUMED TO BE IN PAIRS CONSISTING OF INST3040  
 C A DISTANCE (ANGSTROMS) FOLLOWED BY A FORCE CONSTANT. INST3045  
 C THE BOND ENERGY (KCAL/MOLE) IS GIVEN BY:  
 C  
 C WD=50.0\*PC(IDZ(I,J)+1)\*(DIJ-PC(IDZ(I,J)))\*\*2 INST3050  
 C  
 C NOTE THAT WD INCLUDES A SCALE FACTOR OF 100. INST3055  
 C  
 C IF IDZ(I,J).EQ.0 THEN WD=0. INST3060  
 C  
 C 34-36 NOT USED. INST3090  
 C 37-39 IAZ(1,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3095  
 C ICT(1,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(2,J). INST3100  
 C 40-42 IAZ(2,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3105  
 C ICT(1,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(3,J). INST3110  
 C 43-45 IAZ(3,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3115  
 C ICT(1,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(4,J). INST3120  
 C 46-48 IAZ(4,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3125  
 C ICT(2,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(3,J). INST3130  
 C 49-51 IAZ(5,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3135  
 C ICT(2,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(4,J). INST3140  
 C 52-54 IAZ(6,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ANGLE INST3145  
 C ICT(3,J) - IACT(J) - ICT(4,J). INST3150  
 C  
 C THESE SPECIFY THE NUMBERS OF COMMON PARAMETERS PC INST3155  
 C USED TO CALCULATE ANGLE BENDING ENERGY. THE COMMON INST3160  
 C PARAMETERS ARE ASSUMED TO BE IN PAIRS CONSISTING OF INST3165  
 C AN ANGLE (DEGREES) FOLLOWED BY A FORCE CONSTANT.  
 C THE BENDING ENERGY (KCAL/MOLE) IS GIVEN BY:  
 C  
 C WA=0.5\*PC(IAZ(I,J)+1)\*(AIJK-PC(IAZ(I,J)))\*\*2 INST3170  
 C  
 C IF IAZ(I,J).EQ.0 THEN WA=0. INST3175  
 C  
 C 55-57 NOT USED. INST3200  
 C 58-60 ITBR(1,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ALL TORSION INST3205  
 C ANGLES ABOUT BOND IACT(J) - ICT(1,J). INST3210  
 C 61-63 ITBR(2,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ALL TORSION INST3215  
 C ANGLES ABOUT BOND IACT(J) - ICT(2,J). INST3220  
 C 64-66 ITBR(3,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ALL TORSION INST3225  
 C ANGLES ABOUT BOND IACT(J) - ICT(3,J). INST3230  
 C 67-69 ITBR(4,J), DEFINITION OF POTENTIAL FOR ALL TORSION INST3235  
 C ANGLES ABOUT BOND IACT(J) - ICT(4,J). INST3240  
 C  
 C IF ITBR(I,J).EQ.0 THEN WCF=0. INST3245  
 C  
 C \* IF ITBR(I,J).LT.0 USER SUBROUTINE WCNF IS CALLED.  
 C THE VALUE OF ITBR IS PASSED TO WCNF AS AN INDICATOR. INST3250  
 C  
 C OTHERWISE ITBR(I,J) SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF THE  
 C FIRST OF TWO COMMON PARAMETERS PC USED TO CALCULATE  
 C THE ENERGY FOR EACH TORSION ANGLE ABOUT THIS BOND.  
 C THIS ENERGY IS  
 C  
 C WCF=PC(ITBR(I,J))\*WRAG(PI/180\*CNF,PC(ITBR(I,J)+1))  
 C WHERE WRAG IS A WRAP-AROUND GAUSSIAN FUNCTION.  
 C SEE SUBROUTINE WRAG FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION.  
 C  
 C 24) EXTRA PARAMETER NAME CARD(S). NPX ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD.  
 C OMIT IF NPX.EQ.0.  
 C COLS  
 C 1-5 NOT USED. INST3335  
 C 6-9 NAMPX(1), ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF EXTRA PARAMETER 1.  
 C USED TO CLARIFY THE OUTPUT. INST3340  
 C 10-14 NOT USED. INST3345  
 C 15-18 NAMPX(2)  
 C \*  
 C ETC. NAMPX(NPX) INST3350  
 C  
 C

25) EXTRA PARAMETER VALUE CARD(S). NPX ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPX.EQ.0.	INST3395 INST3400 INST3405 INST3410 INST3415 INST3420 INST3425 INST3430 INST3435	
COLS 1- 9 PX(1), INITIAL VALUE OF EXTRA PARAMETER 1. 10-18 PX(2) • • ETC. PX(NPX)	INST3440 INST3445 INST3450 INST3455 INST3460 INST3465 INST3470 INST3475 INST3480 INST3485 INST3490	
26) EXTRA PARAMETER INCREMENT CARD(S). NPX ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. OMIT IF NPX.EQ.0.	INST3440 INST3445 INST3450 INST3455 INST3460 INST3465 INST3470 INST3475 INST3480 INST3485 INST3490	
COLS 1- 9 DPX(1), AN INCREMENT TO BE ADDED TO OR SUBTRACTED FROM PX(1) IN CALCULATING NUMERICAL DERIVATIVES. 0.001 MAY BE SATISFACTORY. 10-18 DPX(2) • • ETC. DPX(NPX)	INST3440 INST3445 INST3450 INST3455 INST3460 INST3465 INST3470 INST3475 INST3480 INST3485 INST3490	
27) EXTRA PARAMETER MINIMUM CARD(S). NPX ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. * OMIT IF NPX.EQ.0 OR IPLM.EQ.0.	INST3495 INST3500 INST3505 INST3510 INST3515 INST3520 INST3525 INST3530 INST3535	
COLS 1- 9 PXMN(1), ALGEBRAIC MINIMUM ALLOWED VALUE FOR PX(1). 10-18 PXMN(2) • • ETC. PXMN(NPX)	INST3500 INST3505 INST3510 INST3515 INST3520 INST3525 INST3530 INST3535	
28) EXTRA PARAMETER MAXIMUM CARD(S). NPX ENTRIES AT 8 PER CARD. * OMIT IF NPX.EQ.0 OR IPLM.EQ.0.	INST3540 INST3545 INST3550 INST3555 INST3560 INST3565 INST3570 INST3575 INST3580	
COLS 1- 9 PXMX(1), MAXIMUM ALLOWED VALUE FOR PX(1). 10-18 PXMX(2) • • ETC. PXMX(NPX)	INST3540 INST3545 INST3550 INST3555 INST3560 INST3565 INST3570 INST3575 INST3580	
29) OBSERVED ENERGY FOR THIS SUBSTANCE. ALWAYS INCLUDE ONE CARD. A BLANK CARD IS SATISFACTORY IF THE LATTICE ENERGY IS UNKNOWN.	INST3585 INST3590 INST3595	
COLS 1- 3 KPWS, OBSERVATION SELECTION INTEGER FOR OBSERVED ENERGY. 0 - ENERGY NOT USED AS AN OBSERVATION. 1 - ENERGY USED AS AN OBSERVATION FOR MODE 0. -1 - ENERGY USED AS AN OBSERVATION FOR MODE 0 ONLY IF WOBS.GT.WCALC. THIS MIGHT BE USED WHEN THE CALCULATION IS FOR A STRUCTURE OTHER THAN THE OBSERVED ONE.	INST3600 INST3605 INST3610 INST3615 INST3620 INST3625 INST3630 INST3635	
4- 9 NOT USED. 10-18 WOBS, THE OBSERVED LATTICE ENERGY IN KCAL/MOLE FOR ONE FORMULA UNIT. (A NEGATIVE NUMBER).	INST3640 INST3645	
19-27 SIGWD, THE STANDARD ERROR OF WOBS. IRRELEVANT IF IWGT.EQ.0. IF IWGT.EQ.1 AND KPWS.NE.0 THEN SIGWD MUST BE NON-ZERO.	INST3650 INST3655 INST3660 INST3665	
30) STRUCTURAL PARAMETER SELECTION CARD(S). NPS ENTRIES AT 72 PER CARD MUST ALWAYS BE INCLUDED. EACH ENTRY CORRESPONDS TO ONE OF THE NPS PARAMETERS FOR THIS SUBSTANCE IN A LIST WHICH THE PROGRAM SETS UP AS FOLLOWS:	INST3670 INST3675 INST3680 INST3685 INST3690 INST3695 INST3700 INST3705 INST3710 INST3715 INST3720 INST3725 INST3730 INST3735 INST3740 INST3745 INST3750 INST3755 INST3760 INST3765 INST3770 INST3775 INST3780 INST3785 INST3790 INST3795 INST3800 INST3805 INST3810 INST3815 INST3820 INST3825	
*	PARAMETER      DESCRIPTION      NUMBER INCLUDED	
A(1)	LATTICE PARAMETERS	6
•		
A(6)		
SXR(1)	ROTATIONS FOR RIGID BODY 1. OMIT IF IRBA.EQ.1.	3 OR 0
SYR(1)		
SZR(1)		
TR(1,1)	TRANSLATIONS FOR RIGID BODY 1.	3
TR(2,1)		
TR(3,1)		
SXR(2)	SAME FOR RIGID BODY 2.	6 OR 3
•		
TR(3,2)		
•		
TR(3,NRB)		TOTAL OF 6*NRB OR 3*NRB
PX(1)	EXTRA PARAMETERS	NPX
PX(2)	DEFINED BY USER'S SUBROUTINE CNSTRN	
•		
PX(NPX)		

COL 1 KPS(1), SELECTION INTEGER FOR PARAMETER P(1).  
     0 - NOT A OBSERVATION OR VARIABLE.  
     1 TO 9 - AN OBSERVATION OR VARIABLE.  
 2 KPS(2)  
   .  
   .  
 ETC. KPS(NPS)

THESE ENTRIES SELECT THE STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS WHICH WILL BE USED AS OBSERVATIONS FOR MODE 0 OR AS VARIABLES IN MODES 1, 2, 3, OR 4. WHEN THEY DEFINE VARIABLES THE NON-ZERO VALUES ALSO SPECIFY FRACTIONAL SHIFTS USED FOR DAMPING IN MODES 1 OR 4. IF PD(L) IS THE CALCULATED SHIFT FOR PARAMETER L THEN THE SHIFT APPLIED IS DKT\*PD(L) WHERE DKT DEPENDS ON KPS(L) AS FOLLOWS:

KPS	DKT	KPS	DKT
1	1.000	6	0.100
2	0.530	7	0.063
3	0.400	8	0.040
4	0.260	9	0.025
5	0.160		

THE NUMBER OF NON-ZERO KPS(L)'S IS NOS, THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS FOR THIS SUBSTANCE. THIS AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS, NO, MUST NOT EXCEED THE DIMENSIONS SPECIFIED.

31) VARIABLE SELECTION CARD(S) FOR MODE 0. NPS ENTRIES AT 72 PER CARD ARE ALWAYS INCLUDED. IF MODE.NE.0 OR NC.EQ.0 THESE CARDS ARE IRRELEVANT BUT MUST BE INCLUDED.

COL 1 KQS(1), SELECTION INTEGER FOR PARAMETER P(1).  
     0 - NOT A VARIABLE FOR MODE 0.  
     1 TO 9 - A VARIABLE FOR MODE 0.  
 2 KQS(2)  
   .  
   .  
 ETC. KQS(NPS)

THESE ENTRIES ARE ANALOGOUS TO THOSE FOR KPS ABOVE. THEY ARE USUALLY ZERO EXCEPT IN THE SPECIAL CASE WHEN A STRUCTURAL PARAMETER IS TO BE VARIED IN MODE 0. NON-ZERO VALUES SPECIFY DAMPING AS DESCRIBED ABOVE FOR KPS.

32) MAPPING CARDS, OMIT UNLESS MODE.EQ.-1.

IN MODE -1 THE PROGRAM STEPS THROUGH A SERIES OF VALUES FOR EACH OF THREE SPECIFIED PARAMETERS AND CALCULATES THE ENERGY OF THE SYSTEM FOR EACH SET. EACH VARIABLE PARAMETER IS DEFINED BY ONE CARD. IF LESS THAN THREE VARIABLES ARE NEEDED THEN KPI, KPJ, AND/OR KPK CAN BE SET TO -1. ALL OTHER PARAMETERS ARE FIXED AT THEIR INPUT VALUES.

CAUTION - EACH CALCULATION IS MADE USING THE LIST OF INTER-ATOMIC CONTACTS SET UP INITIALLY FROM THE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE MAPPING VARIABLES MUST NOT ALTER THE STRUCTURE DRASTICALLY BECAUSE NEW CONTACTS WHICH BECOME IMPORTANT MAY NOT BE IN THE LIST.

CARD 1  
 COLS  
 1- 3 KPI, KIND OF PARAMETER FOR OUTER LOOP.  
     -1 - NO PARAMETER. REMAINDER OF CARD IS IRRELEVANT.  
     0 - A COMMON PARAMETER.  
     1 - A PARAMETER OF THIS SUBSTANCE.  
 4- 6 MPI, THE PARAMETER NUMBER. IF KPI.EQ.1 THEN MPI = 1 FOR LATTICE PARAMETER A(1), ETC.  
 7- 9 NOT USED.  
 10-18 PINI, INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER FOR OUTER LOOP.  
 19-27 PDLI, POSITIVE INCREMENT FOR PARAMETER OF OUTER LOOP.  
 28-36 PLMI, UPPER LIMIT FOR PARAMETER OF OUTER LOOP.

CARD 2  
 COLS  
 1- 3 KPJ, KIND OF PARAMETER FOR MIDDLE LOOP.  
     -1 - NO PARAMETER. REMAINDER OF CARD IS IRRELEVANT.  
     0 - A COMMON PARAMETER.  
     1 - A PARAMETER OF THIS SUBSTANCE.  
 4- 6 MPJ, THE PARAMETER NUMBER. IF KPJ.EQ.1 THEN MPJ = 1 FOR LATTICE PARAMETER A(1), ETC.  
 7- 9 NOT USED.  
 10-18 PINJ, INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER FOR MIDDLE LOOP.  
 19-27 PDLJ, POSITIVE INCREMENT FOR PARAMETER OF MIDDLE LOOP.  
 28-36 PLMJ, UPPER LIMIT FOR PARAMETER OF MIDDLE LOOP.

CARD 3 INST4260  
 COLS INST4265  
 1- 3 KPK, KIND OF PARAMETER FOR INNER LOOP. INST4270  
 "1 - NO PARAMETER. REMAINDER OF CARD IS IRRELEVANT. INST4275  
 0 - A COMMON PARAMETER. INST4280  
 1 - A PARAMETER OF THIS SUBSTANCE. INST4285  
 4- 6 MPK, THE PARAMETER NUMBER. IF KPK.EQ.1 THEN MPK = 1 INST4290  
 FOR LATTICE PARAMETER A(1), ETC. INST4295  
 7- 9 NOT USED. INST4300  
 10-18 PINK, INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER FOR INNER LOOP. INST4305  
 19-27 PDLK, POSITIVE INCREMENT FOR PARAMETER OF INNER LOOP. INST4310  
 28-36 PLMK, UPPER LIMIT FOR PARAMETER OF INNER LOOP. INST4315  
 REPEAT CARDS 1, 2, AND 3 AS MANY TIMES AS DESIRED. (ALL INST4320  
 PARAMETERS ARE RESET TO THEIR INPUT VALUES AFTER EACH INST4325  
 TRIPLE LOOP.) INST4330  
 INST4335  
 INST4340  
 33) MAPPING TERMINATION CARD. INCLUDE ONE BLANK CARD IF NODE.EQ.-1. INST4345  
 34) REPEAT INPUTS (11) TO (33) FOR EACH ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCE TO BE INST4355  
 INCLUDED IN THE JOB. INST4360  
 INST4365  
 35) JOB TERMINATION CARD. ONE BLANK CARD. ANOTHER SET OF DATA INST4370  
 STARTING WITH CARD (1) MAY FOLLOW. INST4375  
 INST4380  
 \*\*\*\*\*INST4385  
 INST4390

8.2 USER SUBROUTINES FOR WMIN INST4395  
 INST4400

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES ARE DESIGNED TO BE MODIFIED BY THE USER INST4405  
 FOR EACH PARTICULAR PROBLEM. IMPLICIT AND DIMENSION STATEMENTS INST4410  
 MUST BE INCLUDED AS THEY ARE IN THE DUMMY SUBROUTINES PROVIDED. INST4415  
 COMMON STATEMENTS MAY BE NEEDED. INST4420  
 INST4425

FOR SOME OF THESE ROUTINES THE LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS WITH DYNAMIC INST4430  
 DIMENSIONS ARE PASSED TO THE SUBROUTINE BY A SINGLE CALL FROM INST4435  
 THE MAIN PROGRAM TO AN INITIALIZING ENTRY. IF ADDITIONAL SUCH INST4440  
 ARRAYS ARE NEEDED IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO MODIFY THE CALLING INST4445  
 STATEMENT IN THE MAIN PROGRAM APPROPRIATELY. INST4450  
 INST4455

SUBROUTINE CNSTRI(AR, BR, PC, PL, Q, SXR, SYR, SZR, TR) INST4460  
 ENTRY CNSTRN INST4465

THE PURPOSE OF CNSTRN IS TO DEFINE THE COMMON PARAMETERS, PC, OR INST4470  
 EXTRA PARAMETERS, PX, BY USING THEM TO SET OTHER VARIABLES. THE INST4475  
 ROUTINE MAY ALSO BE USED TO ESTABLISH ANY DESIRED CONSTRAINTS. INST4480  
 INST4485

CNSTRI IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO PASS THE LOCATIONS OF THE INST4490  
 ARRAYS LISTED ABOVE. INST4495  
 INST4500

USER ROUTINE CNSTRN IS CALLED NEAR THE END OF WPRE, WHICH IS INST4505  
 ENTERED ONCE FOR EACH SUBSTANCE, AND NEAR THE BEGINNING OF WCALC, INST4510  
 WHICH IS ENTERED ONCE FOR EACH ENERGY CALCULATION. INST4515

ON ENTRY, PARAMETERS PC, A, SXR, SYR, SZR, TR, AND PX HAVE BEEN INST4520  
 SET FROM THE OVERALL PARAMETER LIST. SUBROUTINE SETA HAS BEEN INST4525  
 ENTERED AND THE VARIABLES OF COMMON/AB/ HAVE BEEN CALCULATED. INST4530  
 INST4535

THE SUBROUTINE MAY SET POTENTIAL PARAMETERS Q, PL, AR, OR BR IN INST4540  
 TERMS OF COMMON PARAMETERS PC. THE CHARGES OR COORDINATES OF INST4545  
 FRACTIONAL ATOMS CONSTITUTING A DIPOLE MAY BE SET FROM THE EXTRA INST4550  
 PARAMETERS PX. OTHER TYPES OF CONSTRAINTS MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY INST4555  
 SETTING CERTAIN VARIABLES IN TERMS OF OTHERS. IF THE CALCULATION INST4560  
 INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE SUBSTANCE THEN CNSTRN SHOULD TEST ISB TO INST4565  
 IDENTIFY THE CURRENT SUBSTANCE. COMMON BLOCKS MAY BE INCLUDED FOR INST4570  
 ISB AND ANY OTHER VARIABLES NOT DIMENSIONED DYNAMICALLY. SEE THE INST4575  
 TEST PROBLEMS FOR EXAMPLES. INST4580  
 INST4585  
 INST4590  
 INST4595  
 INST4600  
 INST4605  
 INST4610

SUBROUTINE CWXI(PC,PX,Q,TR,XC,YC,ZC) INST4615  
 ENTRY CWX INST4620

THE PURPOSE OF CWX IS TO CALCULATE WX, ANY EXTRA CONTRIBUTION TO INST4625  
 THE ENERGY WHICH IS DESIRED BY THE USER. EXAMPLES MIGHT BE THE INST4630  
 INTERNAL ENERGY OF POLARIZATION OR ANY CONFORMATIONAL ENERGY NOT INST4635  
 CALCULATED BY GCWX. INST4640  
 INST4645  
 INST4650  
 INST4655

CWXI IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO PASS THE LOCATIONS OF THE INST4660  
 ARRAYS LISTED ABOVE. INST4665  
 INST4670

USER ROUTINE CWX IS CALLED FROM WCALC JUST BEFORE GCWX IS ENTERED. INST4675  
 THIS OCCURS ONCE FOR EACH ENERGY CALCULATION. INST4680  
 INST4685

ON ENTRY THE EXTRA ENERGY WX HAS BEEN SET TO ZERO. SUBROUTINE CNSTRN HAS BEEN CALLED. ATOM COORDINATES XC, YC, AND ZC ARE AVAILABLE. INST4690  
INST4695  
INST4700  
INST4705

THE SUBROUTINE SHOULD SET WX AS DESIRED BY THE USER. THE UNITS OF ENERGY ARE KCAL/MOLE FOR THE FORMULA UNIT CONSISTING OF ZAM(1) ATOMS OF EACH KIND. FUNCTIONS DST, ANG, AND CONF ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF DISTANCES, ANGLES, AND CONFORMATION ANGLES. THE CURRENT SUBSTANCE CAN BE DETERMINED BY TESTING ISB. COMMON BLOCKS MUST BE INCLUDED FOR WX, ISB, AND OTHER VARIABLES NOT DIMENSIONED DYNAMICALLY. INST4710  
INST4715  
INST4720  
INST4725  
INST4730  
INST4735  
INST4740  
INST4745  
INST4750  
INST4755  
INST4760  
INST4765  
INST4770

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\* FUNCTION GPOTI(AR, BR, IACT, ICT, ISC, JAC, PC, PL, PX, Q, SYM, XC, YC, ZC)  
ENTRY GPOT(I, J, IA, JA, IK, JK, GX, GY, GZ, DX, DY, DZ, R)

GPOT SERVES THE SAME PURPOSE AS REPL BUT MORE ARGUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE TO IT. COMPLICATED ATOM PAIR POTENTIALS WHICH DEPEND ON THE ANGLES MADE WITH ADJACENT ATOMS CAN BE COMPUTED.

GPOTI IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO PASS THE LOCATIONS OF THE ARRAYS LISTED ABOVE.

USER ROUTINE GPOT IS CALLED FROM WCALC IN THE DIRECT LATTICE SUMMATIONS IF THE INPUT IREP.EQ.4, 5, 6, OR 7. THERE WILL BE ONE ENTRY FOR EACH ATOM PAIR INCLUDED. FUNCTION GPOT IS NOT CALLED FOR BONDED PAIRS OR FOR ATOM PAIRS IN THE SAME RIGID BODY. IT IS NOT CALLED FOR GEMINAL ATOM PAIRS IF IGM.EQ.1.

ON ENTRY ISB INDICATES THE CURRENT SUBSTANCE, I AND J ARE THE ATOM NUMBERS (IN THE FULL UNIT CELL) OF THE NON-BONDED PAIR, IA AND JA ARE THEIR NUMBERS IN THE ASYMMETRIC UNIT, IK AND JK ARE THEIR CHEMICAL KINDS. GX, GY, AND GZ ARE THE UNIT CELL TRANSLATIONS FOR ATOM J, AND DX, DY, AND DZ ARE THE COMPONENTS OF THE ATOM-ATOM VECTOR IN THE CRYSTAL SYSTEM. R IS THE DISTANCE.

THE USER'S PROGRAM MUST SET GPOT TO THE VALUE OF THE POTENTIAL ENERGY IN KCAL/MOLE FOR THE PAIR.

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SUBROUTINE MASTER(INST)

THE PURPOSE OF MASTER IS TO PERMIT THE USER TO INCREASE THE OVERALL STORAGE AVAILABLE FOR ARRAYS WITH DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS.

MASTER IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN.

THE USER MAY INCREASE THE DIMENSION OF ARRAY S AND SET NST ACCORDINGLY.

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SUBROUTINE REJECT(ISB, HX, HY, HZ, IREJ)

THE PURPOSE OF REJECT IS TO BYPASS THE STRUCTURE FACTOR CALCULATION FOR SPACE GROUP ABSENCES AND THUS TO SPEED UP THE RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM FOR COULOMB AND VAN DER WAALS ENERGY OF CRYSTALS. OMITTING THIS ROUTINE SHOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE NUMERICAL RESULTS.

REJECT IS CALLED ONCE FOR EACH RECIPROCAL LATTICE POINT ON THE FIRST ENERGY CALCULATION OF EACH CYCLE. IT IS NEVER CALLED IF IMOL.EQ.1.OR.CK.EQ.0.OR.(ICMB.EQ.0.AND.IVDW.EQ.0).

ON ENTRY ISB INDICATES THE SUBSTANCE. HX, HY, AND HZ ARE THE INDICES OF THE RECIPROCAL LATTICE POINT (REAL\*4). IREJ IS ZERO.

THE SUBROUTINE SHOULD TEST THE INDICES HX, HY, AND HZ AND SET IREJ=1 FOR A COMBINATION WHICH DESCRIBES A SPACE GROUP ABSENCE. SEE THE TEST PROBLEMS FOR AN EXAMPLE.

CAUTION- WHEN SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS ARE RELAXED THEN SUBROUTINE REJECT MUST BE ALTERED APPROPRIATELY OR OMITTED.

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FUNCTION REPLI(AR, BR, PC, PL, PX, Q)  
ENTRY REPL(I, K, J, R)

THE PURPOSE OF REPL IS TO ALLOW THE USER FLEXIBILITY IN CHOOSING THE FORM OF THE ATOM-ATOM REPULSION (OR ATTRACTION) POTENTIAL.

REPL IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO PASS THE LOCATIONS OF THE ARRAYS LISTED ABOVE. INSTS115  
 USER ROUTINE REPL IS CALLED FROM WCALC IN THE DIRECT LATTICE SUMMATIONS IF THE INPUT IREP.EQ.2, 3, 6, OR 7. THERE WILL BE ONE ENTRY FOR EACH ATOM PAIR INCLUDED. FUNCTION REPL IS NOT CALLED FOR BONDED PAIRS OR FOR ATOM PAIRS IN THE SAME RIGID BODY. IT IS NOT CALLED FOR GEMINAL ATOM PAIRS IF IGER.EQ.1. INSTS120  
 ON ENTRY ISB INDICATES THE CURRENT SUBSTANCE, IK AND JK DEFINE THE CHEMICAL KINDS OF ATOMS IN THE PAIR, AND R IS THE CALCULATED INTERATOMIC DISTANCE. INSTS125  
 THE USER'S PROGRAM MUST SET REPL TO THE VALUE OF THE REPULSION ENERGY IN KCAL/MOLE FOR THE PAIR. INSTS130  
 -----  
 SUBROUTINE WCNFI(IA,JAC,PC)  
 ENTRY WCNF(IA,JA,KA,LA,CNF,ITKJ,WCF)  
 THE PURPOSE OF WCNF IS TO ALLOW THE USER COMPLETE FREEDOM TO SPECIFY THE POTENTIAL ASSOCIATED WITH AN INTRAMOLECULAR TORSION ANGLE. INSTS135  
 WCNFI IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO PASS THE LOCATIONS OF THE ARRAYS LISTED ABOVE. INSTS140  
 USER ROUTINE WCNF IS CALLED FROM GCWX ONCE FOR EACH OF THE TORSION ANGLES AROUND TWO ATOMS SPECIFIED IN THE CONNECTION TABLE AS IACT(J) AND ICT(I,J). WCNF IS CALLED ONLY IF ITBR(I,J).LT.0. INSTS145  
 ON ENTRY IA, JA, KA, AND LA ARE THE NUMBERS OF THE ATOMS WHICH DEFINE THE CONFORMATION ANGLE. CNF IS THE ANGLE IN DEGREES. ITKJ IS THE INPUT INTEGER ITBR(I,J), A NEGATIVE NUMBER. ITS VALUE MAY BE SPECIFIED BY THE USER AS AN INDICATOR. THE ENERGY WCF HAS NOT BEEN CLEARED. INSTS150  
 THE USER'S PROGRAM MUST COMPUTE WCF, THE ENERGY IN KCAL/MOLE ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ONE CONFORMATION ANGLE. NOTE THAT THERE MAY BE AS MANY AS NINE SUCH TORSION ANGLES AROUND A GIVEN ATOM PAIR. INSTS155  
 \*\*\*\*\*INSTS160  
 \*\*\*\*\*INSTS165  
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 \*\*\*\*\*INSTS335

C 8.3 COMPILING AND TESTING WMIN INSTS340  
 1) THE PROGRAM AS DISTRIBUTED CONSISTS OF A SINGLE FILE CONTAINING  
   A) FORTRAN SOURCE PROGRAMS MAIN TO WRAG,  
   B) INSTRUCTIONS AND GLOSSARY,  
   C) DUMMY LIBRARY ROUTINES ICLOCK AND IDAY,  
   D) FORTRAN USER ROUTINES FOR THE TEST PROBLEMS,  
   E) DATA FOR THE TEST PROBLEMS.  
 THESE ITEMS SHOULD BE SAVED ON A BACK-UP TAPE, LISTED, AND THEN SEPARATED, EITHER BY EDITING THEM INTO INDIVIDUAL FILES OR BY PUNCHING CARDS WHICH CAN BE DIVIDED UP. INSTS345  
 2) ROUTINES MAIN TO WRAG SHOULD BE COMPILED TO YIELD AN OBJECT PROGRAM. (SUBROUTINES WMIN AND WCALC MAY REQUIRE MORE THAN THE USUAL MEMORY REGION FOR COMPILATION.) INSTS350  
 3) DURING THE LOADING PROCESS THE PROGRAM WILL CALL FOR LIBRARY ROUTINES ICLOCK AND IDAY. THE DUMMY ROUTINES PROVIDED CAN BE USED TEMPORARILY, IF NECESSARY. INSTS355  
 4) THE PROGRAM ALSO CALLS DERFC, THE DOUBLE-PRECISION ERROR FUNCTION COMPLEMENT, AND OTHER STANDARD ARITHMETIC FUNCTIONS. INSTS360  
 5) DURING EXECUTION THE PROGRAM OFTEN CALLS THE EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION DEXP WITH LARGE NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS. ON SOME SYSTEMS THIS WILL CAUSE EXPONENT UNDERFLOW. THE USER SHOULD ARRANGE TO HAVE THE RESULT REPLACED BY ZERO AFTER EXPONENT UNDERFLOW. DEPENDING ON THE INSTALLATION, THIS CAN BE DONE BY  
   A) ADDING CALL ERRESET(208,256,-1,0,1) TO MAIN,  
   B) USING THE OPTION PARM.G0='EU=-1', OR  
   C) USING A VERSION OF DEXP WHICH SETS UNDERFLOW TO ZERO. INSTS365  
 6) THE PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBERS, AND THE APPROPRIATE DATA DEFINITION CARDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED. INSTS370  
 INSTS375  
 INSTS380  
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 INSTS505  
 INSTS510

DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE NUMBERS SYMBOL      VALUE      SET BY	
STANDARD INPUT USING READ STATEMENTS	--      5      SYSTEM	INST5515 INST5520 INST5525 INST5530 INST5535 INST5540
STANDARD OUTPUT USING PRINT STATEMENTS	--      6      SYSTEM	INST5545 INST5550 INST5555 INST5560 INST5565 INST5570
CARD OUTPUT USING PUNCH STATEMENTS	--      7      SYSTEM	INST5575 INST5580 INST5585 INST5590 INST5595 INST5600
INTERMEDIATE STORAGE (A) FOR EACH SUBSTANCE	ND      20      MAIN	INST5605 INST5610 INST5615 INST5620 INST5625 INST5630
INTERMEDIATE STORAGE (B) FOR EACH SUBSTANCE	NB      21      MAIN	INST5635 INST5640 INST5645
SUMMARY OF RESULTS PRINTED ON STANDARD STREAM	NSP      6      MAIN	INST5650 INST5655 INST5660 INST5665
SUMMARY OF RESULTS PRINTED ON SEPARATE STREAM	NSD      22      MAIN	INST5670 INST5675 INST5680
7) THE USER ROUTINES MAY BE COMPILED AT RUN TIME. THEY OVERRIDE THE DUMMY ROUTINES INCLUDED IN THE OBJECT PROGRAM.		
8) THE TEST PROBLEMS ARE EXECUTED BY INCLUDING THE USER ROUTINES PROVIDED AND READING THE TEST DATA AS INPUT. THE OUTPUT CAN BE COMPARED WITH THE EXAMPLES PROVIDED.		
***** RETURN END		

## 9. PROGRAM LISTING

9.1 Standard Fortran Program

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF CARDS TRANSMITTED (FORTRAN AND TEST DATA) IS 6748 MAIN 5
PROGRAM WMIN MAIN 10
MAIN 15
MAIN 20
MAIN 25
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MAIN 1000
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MAIN 1010
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MAIN 1055
MAIN 1060
MAIN 1065

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C PRINT OVERALL PARAMETER LIST           WMIN 865
635 IF(IPIRT=3)640,640,665           WMIN 870
640 PRINT 105                           WMIN 875
105 FORMAT(10 I NAMP(I), P(I), DP(I), PMN(I), PMX(I)) WMIN 885
    1,KP(I),KQ(I) OTK(KQ) SP(I) ISBP(I)*) WMIN 890
    0,D560,I,NP WMIN 895
    KOI,KO1) WMIN 900
    IF(KOI>1645,645,650 WMIN 905
    645 DTKQI:=DTK(KQI) WMIN 910
    GO TO 655 WMIN 915
    650 DTKQI:=DTK(KQI) WMIN 920
    655 PRINT 10,1,NAMP(),P(I),DP(I),PMN(I),PMX(I),KP(I),KQ(I),DTKQI WMIN 925
    1,E11.4,ISBP(1) WMIN 930
    110 JOURNAL(X*13.5X,A4.4F11.6,2I7,F9.3,F11.6+16) WMIN 935
    660 CONTINUE WMIN 940
    COUNT OBSERVATIONS, VARIABLES, AND SET UP CERTAIN ARRAYS WMIN 945
    NO=0 WMIN 950
    NOV=0 WMIN 955
    DO 665 I=1,NP WMIN 960
    IF(NOD(I)=1)670,680,670 WMIN 965
    670 NO=NOD+1 WMIN 970
    IF(ND>NODMAX) GO TO 672 WMIN 975
    PRINT 112,NOMAX WMIN 980
    112 FORMAT(*0*** NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS EXCEEDS PRESET LIMIT OF*,I4 WMIN 985
    1,*+*) CALL EXIT WMIN 990
    672 NO=NOD+1 WMIN 995
    NOBS(NOD)=NAMP(I) WMIN 1000
    IF(KO1(I))675,690,675 WMIN 1010
    NOV=NOV+1 WMIN 1015
    GO TO 685 WMIN 1020
    680 IF(KO1(I))685,690,685 WMIN 1025
    685 NV=NVI+1 WMIN 1030
    IF(NV>NVMAX) GO TO 687 WMIN 1035
    PRINT 113,NVMAX WMIN 1040
    113 FORMAT(*0*** NUMBER OF VARIABLES EXCEEDS PRESET LIMIT OF*,I4 WMIN 1045
    1,*+*) CALL EXIT WMIN 1050
    687 IOUT(NV)=1 WMIN 1055
    NOUT(NV)=NAMP(I) WMIN 1060
    PSI:=P(I) WMIN 1065
    690 L=N+1-NV WMIN 1070
    695 CONTINUE WMIN 1075
    DGF=ND-NV WMIN 1080
    IF(DGF)>700,700,705 WMIN 1085
    700 DGF=1.0 WMIN 1090
    705 NV=NV+NV WMIN 1095
    SET LEAST-SQUARES AND WEIGHT INDICATORS WMIN 1100
    1,1,1,SQ172,710,725 WMIN 1105
    710 IF(ND-NV)/725,715,725 WMIN 1110
    715 IF(ND-NV)/725,720,725 WMIN 1115
    720 LS=0 WMIN 1120
    IWT=0 WMIN 1125
    GO TO 730 WMIN 1130
    725 LS=1,IWT WMIN 1135
    730 IF(IPIR=4)735,735,740 WMIN 1140
    735 PRINT 115,NO,NV,NVLS,IWT WMIN 1145
    115 FORMAT(10 NO NV NV NOV LS IWT*/X,5.16) WMIN 1150
    C START FIRST CYCLE
    740 IC=1
    JC=1
    IPRC=IPIRT-2
    GO TO 760
    C START SUBSEQUENT CYCLES
    745 JC=IC
    IF(IC-NCY)>55,750,755
    750 IPRC=IPIRT-1
    GO TO 760
    755 IPRC=IPIRT
    C DETERM MATRIX AND VECTOR
    760 DO 765 I=1,NV
    765 AN(I,I)=0.0
    DO 770 I=1,NV
    770 VN(I,I)=0.0
    SDWST=0.0
    C PREPARE TO READ AUXILIARY STORAGE IF COMMON PARAM ARE VARIABLES
    1,1,1,NSEH,IMOL,INK,ISB1:REP,IRSC,NWDW,IZAM,KPW,NA,NCAF
    2,NC,NCT,NKA,NSH,NPS,NPX,NSR,NRB,NSM,NSL,NX,PACK WMIN 1280
    3,PS,CSZ,DXSG,X,N,M,CM,DX,DXG,DXGND,SOTDX,SOTX WMIN 1290
    4,ST,PKCZ,DXGSG,1,DXG,DXGND,DXG,DXGND,DXGND,WMIN 1295
    5,ZAND(J,J=1..NAC),(FMC(J),I,RBC(J),ISC(J),JAC(J),SMC(J),XC(J)) WMIN 1300
    6,YC(J,J=1..NAC),(LBC(J),LBC(J),J=1..NBC),IACT(J) WMIN 1305
    7,(IAZ(J,J=1..6),ICT(J,J),IDZ(J,J),ITBR(J,J),I=1..4) WMIN 1310
    8,J=1..NCT),(AMASS(J),AR(J,J),BR(J,J),NAME(J),PL(J,J),Q(J,J),I=1..NKA) WMIN 1315
    9,(JOTS(J,J=1..NOS(J)),J=1..NCS),(ACZ(J,J),I=1..91,IU(J),IV(J)) WMIN 1320
    A,(W(J,J),I(Z,J,J=1..NRC),(NAMS(J),(SYM(J,J),I=1..12),J=1..NS) WMIN 1325
    GO TO 780
    C TEST FOR LAST CYCLE
    785 IF(IC-NCY)>790,1600,790
    PRINT DISCREPANCY FACTORS EXCEPT ON LAST CYCLE
    790 PRINT 120,TITLE,DATE,IC
    120 FORMAT(1H1:8A4,B8.A8/*OCYCLE*,I3)
    ROWST=DQSRT(SDWST)
    SDWST=DQSRT(SDWST/DGF)
    PRINT 122,ROWST,SDWST,SDWST
    125 FORMAT(10 ROWST SDWST SIGMA*X,3E15.6) WMIN 1375
    C SAVE DISCREPANCY FACTOR FOR OUTPUT IN SUMMARY
    IF(IC=9)795,795,1200
    795 RDWS5(IC)=RDWST
    GO TO 1200
    C INITIALIZE COUNTERS AND TIMERS
    800 I=1,NP
    I=1..9
    NT1=0
    LT1=0
    I=0
    805 CONTINUE

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 WMIN 1965  
 WMIN 1970  
 WMIN 1975  
 WMIN 1980

990 BYRIN=DDWIJ  
 GO TO 616  
 995 UMATIN=DDWIJ  
 1000 CONTINUE  
 1005 CONTINUE  
 C QUIT REFINEMENT ON FINAL CYCLE  
 1010 IF(IVC<NCYC1,1905,1010)  
 COMPUTE OBS MINUS CALC ENERGY. IS IT TO BE USED AS AN OBSERVATION  
 IF(NPKM<0,1010,1020)  
 1015 IF(NWC<WDS-X,1020,1029)  
 C YES, START LOOP TO COMPUTE FIRST DERIVS WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLES  
 1020 J=0  
 DO 1045 I=1,NV  
 IF(J(I))=1025,1045,1025  
 1025 J=J+1  
 IF(I<BP(I)),1030,1030  
 1030 IF(I>BP(I)-ISB11U35,1046,1035  
 1035 DWDQ(I)=0.0  
 GO TO 1045  
 1045 DWDQ(I)=WPC(I)-WM(I)/(1.0D-08)  
 1046 CONTINUE  
 C COMPUTE FIRST DERIVATIVES WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLES  
 IF(IRT=3),1050,1059,1055  
 1050 PRINT 140,IC,(I9UT(I),NOUT(I),I=1,NV)  
 140 FORMAT('CONTRIBUTION OF WDS TO CYCLE',I3/24X,'DWDQ(I)' FOR I=/  
 16X,'WPC=WCS-WCALC',9IS,2X,A4)/(2IX,9IS,2X,A4))  
 PRINT 145,WNC,(DWDQ(I),I=1,NV)  
 145 FORMAT(RX,I0F11.4/(2IX,RF11.4));  
 C COMPUTE CONTRIBUTION OF OBS ENERGY TO MATRIX AND VECTOR  
 1055 CALL GTR(MATR(WDC,WOC,VM,NV),1)  
 SF(TWT11055)+1,065  
 1060 SDWS=SDWS+WDW1\*\*2  
 GO TO 1075  
 1065 WGT=1.0/SIGW\*\*2  
 SDWS=SDWS\*WGT\*WOC\*\*2  
 DO 1070 I=1,NV  
 DWDQ(I)=DWDQ(I)  
 1070 CONTINUE  
 1075 CALL GMPRO(DWDQ,THAT,AM,NV,1,NV)  
 CALL GMPRO(DWDQ,WOC,VM,NV,1,1)  
 CALL GMADD(VM,VN,VN,NV,1)  
 C JUMP TO USE METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENTS  
 1080 IF(WDC<0.0,1085,1088)  
 CALCULATE AND INVERT WEIGHT MATRIX IF IT IS TO BE USED  
 1085 IF(IRT=1),1088,120,1099  
 CALL GTPR0(SPK,UMAT,THAT,NDS,NDS,2,0,NOS)  
 CALL GTPR0(THAT,UMAT,THAT,NDS,NDS,NCS)  
 CALL MINV(UMAT,NDS,DET,THAT,UMAT)  
 IFDET<1095,1095,1100  
 1095 PRINT 150  
 150 COMPUTE VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX SINGULAR. WMAT NOT USED!  
 I=100  
 GO TO 1120  
 1100 IF(IPRC=1),1105,1115  
 1105 PRINT 155,(JCT(J),NOSS(J),J=1,NDS)  
 FORMAT(\*'NOSS\* /10X,10(I5,2X,A4)/(10X,10(I5,2X,A4))  
 K2=0  
 DO 1110 J=1,NDS  
 K1=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 160,JOTS(J),NOSS(J),(WMAT(K),K=K1,K2)  
 160 FORMAT(X,I3,2X,A4,10F11.3)/(10X,10F11.3)  
 1110 CONTINUE  
 C COMPUTE WEIGHTED DISCREPANCY FACTOR  
 1115 CALL GMPRO(WMAT,CYC,THAT,NDS,NDS,1)  
 CALL GTPR0(CYC,THAT,SDWS,NDS,1,1)  
 GO TO 1120  
 1120 COMPUTE UNWEIGHTED DISCREPANCY FACTOR  
 CALL GTPR0(CYC,DYC,SDWS,NDS,1,1)  
 C PRINT FIRST AND SECOND DERIVATIVES  
 1125 IF(IPR=3),1130,1130,1140  
 1130 PRINT 165,IC,(I9UT(I),NOUT(I),I=1,NV)  
 165 FORMAT('DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE',I3/24X,'DWD/DP(I)DP(J)' FOR I=/  
 1,16W,10W,10(I5,2X,A4)/(2IX,9IS,2X,A4))  
 K2=0  
 DO 1135 J=1,NDS  
 K1=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 170,JOTS(J),NOSS(J),DYC(J),(BTR(K),K=K1,K2)  
 170 FORMAT(X,I3,2X,A4,10F11.4)/(2IX,9F11.4)  
 1135 CONTINUE  
 C CALCULATE AND PRINT DISCREPANCY FACTORS  
 1140 SDWS=SDWS\*SDWS  
 ROWS=DSORT(DWS)  
 SIGMA=DSORT(DWS/DSF)  
 IF(IPR=4),1144,1145,1150  
 1145 PRINT 175,RDS,NDS  
 1175 FORMAT(10W,10W,10W,  
 ANALYZE AND PRINT TIMES FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION  
 1150 IF(IPRC=1),1155,1155,1160  
 1155 CONTINUE  
 C SAVE DISCREPANCY FACTORS FOR OUTPUT IN SUMMARY  
 1160 IF(IC>911,1165,1170  
 1165 ROWSS=IC-ROWS  
 C TEST WHETHER LEAST-SQUARES IS TO BE USED  
 1170 IF(ILS<180,1175,1180  
 C NO COPY OF MATRIX AND VECTOR FOR EQUATIONS TO BE SOLVED  
 1175 CALL GCPY(BTR,VM,NV,NV,0)  
 CALL GCPY(DYC,VM,NV,1,0)  
 GO TO 1200  
 C CALCULATE CONTRIB OF SUBSTANCE TO LEAST-SQUARES MATRIX AND VECTOR  
 1180 CALL GMTR(A,BTR,UMAT,VM,NV)  
 IF(IC>911),1190,1185  
 1185 CALL GMPRO(A,BTR,UMAT,NV,NDS,NOS)  
 CALL GCPY(UMAT,BTR,VM,NV,NOS,0)  
 1190 CALL GMPRO(BTR,UMAT,VM,NV,NOS,NV)  
 CALL GTPR0(BTR,DYC,VM,NV,NDS,1)  
 CALL GMADD(AM,AN,NV,NV)  
 CALL GMADD(VM,VN,VN,NV,1)  
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 WMIN12220  
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 WMIN12230  
 WMIN12235  
 WMIN12240  
 WMIN12245  
 WMIN12250  
 WMIN12260  
 WMIN12265  
 WMIN12270  
 WMIN12275  
 WMIN12280  
 WMIN12285  
 WMIN12290  
 WMIN12295  
 WMIN12300  
 WMIN12305  
 WMIN12310  
 WMIN12315  
 WMIN12320  
 WMIN12325  
 WMIN12330  
 WMIN12335  
 WMIN12340  
 WMIN12345  
 WMIN12350  
 WMIN12360  
 WMIN12365  
 WMIN12370  
 WMIN12375  
 WMIN12380  
 WMIN12385  
 WMIN12390  
 WMIN12395  
 WMIN12400  
 WMIN12405  
 WMIN12410  
 WMIN12415  
 WMIN12420  
 WMIN12425  
 WMIN12430  
 WMIN12435  
 WMIN12440  
 WMIN12445  
 WMIN12450  
 WMIN12455  
 WMIN12460  
 WMIN12465  
 WMIN12470  
 WMIN12475  
 WMIN12480  
 WMIN12485  
 WMIN12490  
 WMIN12500  
 WMIN12505  
 WMIN12510  
 WMIN12515  
 WMIN12520  
 WMIN12525  
 WMIN12530  
 WMIN12535

C IF NO COMMON PARAMETERS VARIABLE SUBSTANCES TREATED SEPARATELY  
 C SAVE DATA FOR THIS SUBSTANCE AND PROCEED TO NEXT SUBSTANCE  
 1195 NVOS=NVSNDOS  
 XPK,NOS,NVOS,WCWC,(BTR(I),I=1,NVOS)  
 1,10KDA(I),I=1,NV),(DYC(I),I=1,NV)  
 GD TO 780  
 C PREPARE TO INVERT MATRIX BY DETERMINING PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS  
 DETERMINE SCALE FACTORS FROM DIAGONAL ELEMENTS  
 1200 IM=1  
 DO 1200 I=1,NV  
 1200,1201=1202,1203,1203  
 1202 SAN(I)=1  
 GO TO 1215  
 1203 DSAN=AN(IM)  
 IF(DGAN=SLIM)1205,1205,1210  
 1205 SAN(I)=0.0  
 GO TO 1215  
 1210 SAN(I)=1.0/DSRT(DGAN)  
 1215 IM=IM+1  
 CONTINUE  
 1220 IF(IPRC=1),1225,1225,1230  
 1225 PRINT 180,(I9UT(I),NOUT(I),I=1,NV)  
 180 FORMAT('1.17X,15AN(I)/(15X,9(15,2X,A4)))  
 PRINT 185,SAN(I),I=1,NV  
 185 FORMAT(15X,9F11.6)  
 C SCALE MATRIX AND VECTOR  
 1230 IM=1  
 DC 1240 I=1,NV  
 VN(I)=VN(I)\*SAN(I)  
 DD 1235 J=1,NV  
 IM=IM+1  
 AN(I)\*AN(IM)\*SAN(I)\*SAN(J)  
 1235 CONTINUE  
 1240 CONTINUE  
 C ADD CONSTANT TO (UNIT) DIAGONAL ELEMENTS FOR MARQUARDTS COMPROMISE  
 1240,1241=1244,1244,1245  
 1245 VN(I)=VN(I)+CMPR  
 IM=IM+NV+1  
 1245 CONTINUE  
 C DETERMINE EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF MATRIX AND PRINT THEM  
 1250 I=1250,I=1,1,NV  
 1250 EVEC(I)=AN(I)  
 1255 EVAL(I)=AN(I)  
 EVEC(I)=1.0  
 1260 PRINT 1270  
 1260 CALL HOUSEH(EVEC,NV,NV,EVAL,TQ)  
 1261 CALL EVEC(EVAL,TQ,EVEC,NE,NV,NV)  
 1262 IF(NE=1),1265,1270,1266  
 1265 PRINT 120  
 1266 FORMAT(\*'\*\*\* VALVEC FAILS \*\*\*')  
 1270 IF(IPRC=1),1275,1275,1285  
 1275 PRINT 195,(I9UT(I),NOUT(I),I=1,NV)  
 195 FORMAT(\*'0.1X,\*EVEC(I),J=1',J,EVAL(J)\*,9(15,2X,A4))  
 A(15X,9(15,2X,A4))  
 1280 J=1,NV  
 K2=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 1285,1285,1285,1285,1285,1285,1285,1285,1285  
 200 PRINT 200, J,EVAL(J),(EVEC(K),K=K1,K2)  
 200 FORMAT(X,I3,E11.3,9F11.6/(15X,9F11.6))  
 1290 CONTINUE  
 C COMPUTE SCALED EIGENVECTORS  
 1295 CALL HMRO(SAN,EVEC,TT,NV,NV,2,0,NV)  
 IF(IPRC=1),1290,1290,1330  
 1299 PRINT 205,(I9UT(I),NOUT(I),I=1,NV)  
 205 FORMAT('0.1X,\*5AN(I)\*EVEC(1,J) /',J,EVAL(J)\*,9(15,2X,A4))  
 A(15X,9(15,2X,A4))  
 K2=0  
 DO 1305 J=1,NV  
 K2=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 210,J,EVAL(J),,(BTR(K),X=K1,K2)  
 210 FORMAT(X,I3,E11.3,9F11.6/(15X,9F11.6))  
 1299 CONTINUE  
 C PREPARE TO PRINT CORRELATION OF OBSERVATIONS WITH EIGENVECTORS  
 1305 PRINT 215, J,EVAL(J),(THAT(K),K=K1,K2)  
 215 FORMAT('0.1X,\*THAT\*GTHAT\*SAN\*EVEC/\*',J,EVAL(J)\*,9(15,2X,A4))  
 A(15X,9(15,2X,A4))  
 K2=0  
 DO 1325 J=1,NV  
 K2=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 210,J,EVAL(J),,(UMAT(K),X=K1,K2)  
 210 FORMAT(X,I3,E11.3,9F11.6/(15X,9F11.6))  
 1299 CONTINUE  
 C PRINT TERMS IN OBSERVED ENERGY IF USED AS OBSERVATION  
 1315 PRINT 220,WWC,(UMAT(I),I=1,NV)  
 220 FORMAT(6X,\*WDS\*,10F11.4/(2IX,9F11.4))  
 C PRINT TERMS IN OTHER OBSERVATIONS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE  
 1320 CALL GTPR0(THAT,BTR,UMAT,NN,NV,NOS)  
 K2=0  
 DO 1325 I=1,NOS  
 J=J+1  
 K1=K2+1  
 K2=K2+N  
 PRINT 225,JCT(J),NOSS(J),DYC(I),(UMAT(K),K=K1,K2)  
 225 FORMAT(X,I3,2X,A4,10F11.4)/(2IX,9F11.4)  
 1325 CONTINUE  
 C JUMP BACK TO PRINT TERMS FOR NEXT SUBSTANCE  
 IF(NVC=1),1320,1330,1320  
 C INVERT EIGENVALUES AND COUNT EIGENVECTORS TO BE USED IN REFINEMENT  
 1330 ELIM=EVALL\*I\*ARE  
 NVU=0  
 DO 1340 K=1,NV  
 IF(EVALL)=ELIM),1345,1345,1335

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1335 EVAL(K)=1.0/EVAL(K)
1340 NVU=NVU+1
1340 GO TO 1350
1345 PRINT 230,NVU
230 FORMAT('ONLY FIRST',I3,' VARIED')
C SAVE NUMBER USED FOR FINAL SUMMARY
1350 IF((I-6)1355,1355,1360
1355 NVUS(4)=NVU
C GENERATE INVERSE MATRIX INCLUDING ONLY NVU EIGENVECTORS
1360 DO 1390 J=1,NV
1390 J=J
DO 1385 I=1,NV
IF((I-J)1365,1370,1370
1365 ANIJ=ANJI)
GO TO 1380
1370 I<=J
ANIJ=0.0
DC 1375 K=1,NV
ANIJ=ANIJ+EVAL(K)*EVEC(IK)*EVEC(JK)
IK=IK+NV
JK=JK+NV
1375 CONTINUE
1380 I=J+1
AN(IJ)=ANIJ
JI=J+NV
1385 CONTINUE
1390 CONTINUE
C PARAMETER CHANGES AND THEIR ERRORS
1400 DO 1415 J=1,NV
PQJ=0.0
DO 1410 I=1,NV
IM=IM+1
PDI=PDI+VN(I)*AN(IM)
IF((I-J)1410,1395,1410
1395 DIAG=ANIM
IF((I-J)1400,1400,1405
1400 ERR(J)=DIAG+SAN(J)*2*SIGMA
GO TO 1410
1405 ERR(J)=DSORT(DIAG)*SAN(J)*STGMA
1410 CONTINUE
PDI=PDI*SAN(J)
1415 CONTINUE
C ADJUST PARAMETERS AND PRINT
IF(IPRT-2)1420,1420,1425
1420 PRINT 235,IC
235 FORMAT('*PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE',I3/' 1      NAMP     OLD P
1CHANGE   NEW P   ERR')
1425 ID=0
IB=0
DO 1475 I=1,MP
PSV(I)=P(I)
IF(KQ(I))1430,1475,1430
1430 ID=ID+1
KQI=KQ(I)
PDK=P(ID)*DKT(KQI)
P(I)=P(I)+PDK
C SAVE PARAMETERS FOR SUMMARY OUTPUT
PS1(C,I)=D(I)
1435 IF(IPRT-2)1445,1445,1450
1445 PRINT 240,1,NAMP(),PSV(),PDK,P(I),ERR(ID)
240 FORMAT(X,13.5X,A4,F11.6)
C TEST PARAMETERS AGAINST UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS
1450 IF(P(I)-BN(I))1460,1455,1455
1455 IF(P(I)-PMX(I))1475,1475,1460
1450
1475 CONTINUE
C TEST INDICATORS AND IF NECESSARY REDUCE NUMBER OF VARIABLES
IF(IPNL)1480,1500,1480
1480 IF(IB1)1485,1500,1485
1485 NVU=NVU-1
PRINT 250,NVU
250 PRINT 250,NVU
DO 1490 I=1,NP
P(I)=PSV(I)
1490 CONTINUE
IF(NVU)1495,1495,1350
1495 NC=IC-1
GO TO 1610
C JUST BACK FOR NEXT CYCLE
1500 IC=IC+1
GO TO 745
C PRINT DERIVATIVES ON LAST CYCLE UNLESS NUMBER OF CYCLES IS ZERO
1505 IF(NODE-4)1510,1515,1510
1510 IF(NC1515,1525,1515
1515 IF(IPRT)1520,1523,1525
1520 IF(P(I)-PSV(I))1530,1530,1535
255 FORMAT('DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE',I3/' J  NAMP(J)  DYC(J)')
PRINT 260,(JOTS(J)),NOS(J),DYC(J),J=1,NOS
260 FORMAT(X,13.2X,A4,F11.4)
C ANALYZE AND PRINT TIMES FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION
1525 IF(IPRC-1)1530,1530,1535
1530 CALL TIMOUT
C CALL SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE AND PRINT VIBRATIONS IF SPECIFIED
1535 IF(MODE-4)1545,1540,1545
1540 CALL WDN
C MAKE FINAL ENTRY TO WCALC AND PRINT REVISED ATOM COORDINATES
1545 IF(NC)1550,1505,1550
1550 IRK=1
WCALC()
PRINT 265,(J,NAME(J),IA(J),IRK(J),(XYZR(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NA)
265 FORMAT(10X,J,NAME,J,IA,J,IRK,J,(XYZR,I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NA
1/(X,13.12,A4,2I6,2X,3F9.5)
C PUNCH LATTICE PARAMETERS IF ADJUSTED
IF(NVA)1555,1560,1555
1555 PUNCH 270,A
270 FORMAT(6F9.5)

WMIN3090
WMIN3095
WMIN3100
WMIN3105
WMIN3110
WMIN3115
WMIN3120
WMIN3125
WMIN3130
WMIN3135
WMIN3140
WMIN3145
WMIN3150
WMIN3155
WMIN3160
WMIN3165
WMIN3170
WMIN3175
WMIN3180
WMIN3185
WMIN3190
WMIN3195
WMIN3200
WMIN3205
WMIN3210
WMIN3215
WMIN3220
WMIN3225
WMIN3230
WMIN3235
WMIN3240
WMIN3245
WMIN3250
WMIN3255
WMIN3260
WMIN3265
WMIN3270
WMIN3275
WMIN3280
WMIN3285
WMIN3290
WMIN3295
WMIN3300
WMIN3305
WMIN3310
WMIN3315
WMIN3320
WMIN3325
WMIN3330
WMIN3335
WMIN3340
WMIN3345
WMIN3350
WMIN3355
WMIN3360
WMIN3365
WMIN3370
WMIN3375
WMIN3380
WMIN3385
WMIN3390
WMIN3395
WMIN3400
WMIN3405
WMIN3410
WMIN3415
WMIN3420
WMIN3425
WMIN3430
WMIN3435
WMIN3440
WMIN3445
WMIN3450
WMIN3455
WMIN3460
WMIN3465
WMIN3470
WMIN3475
WMIN3480
WMIN3485
WMIN3490
WMIN3495
WMIN3500
WMIN3505
WMIN3510
WMIN3515
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WMIN3525
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WMIN3545
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WMIN3555
WMIN3560
WMIN3565
WMIN3570
WMIN3575
WMIN3580
WMIN3585
WMIN3590
WMIN3595
WMIN3600
WMIN3605
WMIN3610
WMIN3615
WMIN3620
WMIN3625
WMIN3630
WMIN3635
WMIN3640

C PUNCH ATOM COORDINATES IF ALTERED
1560 IF(NVR)1565,1575,1565
1565 DO 1570 J=1,NA
1570 PUNCH 275,NAME(J),IA(J),(XYZR(I,J),I=1,3)
275 FORMAT(A4,15,1B3,3F9.5)
1570 CONTINUE
C PUNCH EXTRA PARAMETERS IF ADJUSTED
1575 IF((NVX)1580,1585,1580
1580 PUNCH 280,(PX(I),I=1,NPX)
280 FORMAT(BF9.5)
C PUNCH VIBRATIONAL FREQUENCIES IF CALCULATED
1585 IF(MODE=4)1595,1590,1595
1590 PUNCH 285,(FREQ(I),I=1,NVD)
285 FORMAT(BF9.5)
C PUNCH COMMON PARAMETERS IF ADJUSTED
1595 IF((NC)1597,1605,1597
1597 IF((NVC)780,1605,780
1600 PUNCH 290,(PC(I),I=1,NPC)
290 FORMAT(BF9.5)
C PREPARE TO PRINT SUMMARY, ONCE ON EACH OF TWO OUTPUT STREAMS
1605 NS=2
1610 IF(NCS-8)1616,1620,1615
1615 NCS=8
1620 NCYS=NCS+1
NSO=NSD
NSU=1
IF((IPRT-4)1622,1625,1630
1625 NSU=2
1630 DO 1635 NNU,NSU
1635 WRITE(NSU,295)
295 FORMAT('*'*****')
1636 WRITE(NSU,300,TITLE,DATE)
300 FORMAT(1H0,18A4,BX,A8)
1637 WRITE(NSU,305) STITLE
1638 WRITE(NSU,305) STITLE
305 FORMAT(X,17A8)
1640 FORMAT(X,17A8,10) MODE,NC,NPC,ILSQ,IWGT,IPLM,IPT,NSTG,IBPC
1 ARE,SLIM,CMPR,XORD,EPSC
310 FORMAT(10 MODE NC ISLQ IWGT IPLM IPT NSTG IBPC
1 ARE SLIM CMPR XORD EPSC*
2X,9I5,SE12,3)
IF(NPC)1643,1644,1643
1643 WRITE(NSU,310,(NAME(I),I=1,NPC)
311 WRITE(NSU,311)(X,I),I=1,NPC)
312 FORMAT(X,BF9.5)
1644 IF((NC)1650,1645,1650
1645 WRITE(NSU,315) NA,NKA,NS,ICENT,HXNEG,HYNEG,HZNEG,NRB,NPX,NRP
1,ICMB,IVDW,IREP,?MOL,NCT,IRSC,IZAM,IGFM,IRBA,ISETA
315 FORMAT(10 NA,NKA,NS,ICENT,HXNEG,HYNEG,HZNEG,NRB,NPX
?MOL,NCT,IRSC,IZAM,IGFM,IRBA,ISETA,
1,IPRT,CMB,IVDW,IREP,?MOL,NCT,IRSC,IZAM,IGFM,IRBA,ISETA,
2X,4I6,16,1,13I6)
1650 IF(NC)1652,1680,1652
1652 WRITE(NSU,320) NO,NV,NOV,LS,IWT
320 FORMAT(10 NO NV NOV LS IWT*X,5I6)
1653 WRITE(NSU,325) (I,I=1,NC)
325 FORMAT(10,20X,*PARAMETERS AFTER EACH CYCLE*/
1 NAME,OKE,INITIAL,17,7I11)
1 DO 1655 -1,NV
J-10UT(I)
KQI=KQ(I)
DKTKQI=DKT(KQI)
WRITE(NSU,330) J,NOUT(I),DKTKQI,(PS(K,I),K=1,NCYS)
330 FORMAT(X,13.2X,A4,F7.3,9I11,6)
1655 CONTINUE
1656 IF(MODE)1660,1665,1660
1660 IF(MODE-2)1665,1670,1675
1665 WRITE(NSU,335) (NVUS(I),I=2,NCYS)
335 FORMAT(1H0,12X,(NVU),12X,8I11)
1670 WRITE(NSU,340) (RDWS(I),I=1,NC)
340 FORMAT(1H0,12X,(RDWS),9I11,4)
IF(NVC)1680,1675,1680
1675 IF((NC)1685,1685,1685
345 FORMAT(1H0,12X,(NAME),12X,1I1,4)
346 FORMAT(1H0,12X,(NAME),1M,1,1I1,4)
1680 IF(MODE-4)1690,1685,1690
1685 WRITE(NSU,350) (FREQ(I),I=1,NVD)
350 FORMAT(*FREQ(I)/(*0*,8F10.2))
1690 WRITE(NSU,355)
355 FORMAT('*'*****')
1695 NS=SP
NS=SP
C BACK FOR NEXT SUBSTANCE IF TREATED SEPARATELY, OTHERWISE NEXT JOB
1700 IF(NVC)1705,595,1705
1705 RETURN
C ENERGY MAPPING MODE
C SET UP PARAM AND NAME FOR OUTPUT IF LESS THAN THREE ARE STEPPED
1710 IF(NPMLAX)=0
NCP=NPMLAX,ONE
C READ DATA FOR OUTER LOOP
1715 READ 360,KPI,MP1,PN1,PD1,PL1
360 FORMAT(213,3X,3F9.0)
C SET PARAMETER NUMBER FOR OUTER LOOP. TERMINATE MAPPING ON BLANK
IF(KPI)1730,1720,1735
1720 IF(KPI)1725,595,1725
1725 LP1=MP1
1730 LP1=NPMLAX
GO TO 1740
1735 LP1=MP1+NPC
C PRINT TITLES AND OUTER LOOP INPUT
1740 PRINT 365,TITLE,DATE,STITLE
365 FORMAT(1H1,1RA4,BX,A8/X,17A1)
366 FORMAT(10 KPI,MP1,PN1,PD1,PL1)
370 FORMAT(10 KPI MP1 LP1 PN1 PD1 PL1)
IF(KPI)1745,1750,1755
1745 LP1=316,3F9.5
C READ DATA FOR MIDDLE LOOP
READ 375,KPJ,MPJ,PNJ,PDJ,PLMJ
375 FORMAT(213,3X,3F9.0)
C SET PARAMETER NUMBER FOR MIDDLE LOOP
IF(KPJ)1745,1750,1755
1755
WMIN3645
WMIN3650
WMIN3655
WMIN3660
WMIN3665
WMIN3670
WMIN3675
WMIN3680
WMIN3685
WMIN3690
WMIN3695
WMIN3700
WMIN3705
WMIN3710
WMIN3715
WMIN3720
WMIN3725
WMIN3730
WMIN3735
WMIN3740
WMIN3745
WMIN3750
WMIN3755
WMIN3760
WMIN3765
WMIN3770
WMIN3775
WMIN3780
WMIN3785
WMIN3790
WMIN3795
WMIN3800
WMIN3805
WMIN3810
WMIN3815
WMIN3820
WMIN3825
WMIN3830
WMIN3835
WMIN3840
WMIN3845
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WMIN3855
WMIN3860
WMIN3865
WMIN3870
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WMIN3880
WMIN3885
WMIN3890
WMIN3895
WMIN3900
WMIN3905
WMIN3910
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WMIN3945
WMIN3950
WMIN3955
WMIN3960
WMIN3965
WMIN3970
WMIN3975
WMIN3980
WMIN3985
WMIN3990
WMIN3995
WMIN4000
WMIN4005
WMIN4010
WMIN4015
WMIN4020
WMIN4025
WMIN4030
WMIN4035
WMIN4040
WMIN4045
C FOR NEXT Substance IF TREATED SEPARATELY, OTHERWISE NEXT Job
WMIN4050
WMIN4055
WMIN4060
WMIN4065
WMIN4070
WMIN4075
WMIN4080
WMIN4085
WMIN4090
WMIN4095
WMIN4100
WMIN4105
WMIN4110
WMIN4115
WMIN4120
WMIN4125
WMIN4130
WMIN4135
WMIN4140
WMIN4145
WMIN4150
WMIN4155
WMIN4160
WMIN4165
WMIN4170
WMIN4175
WMIN4180
WMIN4185
WMIN4190

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1745 LPJ=NMAX
    GO TO 1760
1750 LPJ=NP
    GO TO 1760
1755 LPJ=NP+NPC
C   PRINT MIDDLE LOOP INPUT
1760 PRINT 380,KPS,LPJ,PLJ,PLMJ,PLK,PINJ
    380 FORMAT(10 K9.9,10 P11.1,10 P11.1,10 P11.1)
    PLJ      PLMJ
    PLK      PINJ
1765 I/X,316,3F9.5)
C   READ DATA FOR INNER LOOP
    READ(LPK,XN,KPK,PINK,PLDK,PLMK
    385 FORMAT(10 I313,3X,3E0.0)
C   SET PARAMETER NUMBER FOR INNER LOOP
    IP(KPK)=1765,1770,1775
1765 LPK=NP+MAX
    GO TO 1780
1770 LPK=NP
    GO TO 1780
1775 LPK=NP+NPC
C   PRINT INNER LOOP INPUT
1780 PRINT 390,KPK,MPK,LPK,PINK,PLDK,PLMK
    390 FORMAT(10 KPK,MPK,LPK,PINK,PLDK,PLMK
    1/X,316,3F9.5)
C   INITIALIZE COUNTERS AND TIMERS
    DU 1785 I=1,9
    AT=0
    LT(I)=0
1785 CONTINUE
C   CALL ENERGY SUBROUTINE TWICE SO THAT ALL ITS PRINTING IS FINISHED
    JC=0
    IPRC=IPRC-2
    TBK=0
    ISW=0
    WT=CALC(0)
    ISW=0
    WT=CALC(0)
C   PRINT CAPTION
    PRINT *,"NAMP(LPJ),LPJ,NAMP(LPJ)+LPK+NAMP(LPK)
    395 FORMAT(1H0,1S2X,A4,1S,2X,A4,1S,2X,A4,1
    WC          XN          WT)
    HV
C   SAVE VARIABLE PARAMETERS
    PSV1=P(LPJ)
    PSV2=P(LPK)
    PSV3=P(LPK)
C   START OUTER LOOP IF USED
    IF(KPK)=1795,1790,1790
1790 PRINT 400
    PRINT
    400 FORMAT(1X)
C   START MIDDLE LOOP IF USED
    1795 IF(KPJ)=1805,1800,1800
    1800 P(LPJ)=PINJ
    PRINT 405
    405 FORMAT(1X)
C   START INNER LOOP IF USED
    1805 P(LPK)=1815,1810,1810
    1810 P(LPK)=PINK
    PRINT 410
    410 FORMAT(1X)
C   CALCULATE ENERGY AND PRINT IT WITH PARAMETER VALUES
    1815 WT=CALC(0)
    PRINT 415,P(LPJ),P(LPK)+P(LPK),WC,WV,WR,WX,WT
    415 FORMAT(1X,3I11,5,5F11.3)
C   ADD ONE TO STEP COUNT
    1820 IF(KPJ)=1825,1830,1820
    1820 P(LPK)=P(LPK)+PLK
    IF(P(LPK)-PLMK)=1815,1815,1825
    1825 IF(KPJ)=1835,1830,1830
    1830 P(LPJ)=P(LPJ)+PLJ
    IF(P(LPJ)-PLMJ)=1805,1805,1835
    1835 IF(KPJ)=1845,1840,1840
    1840 P(LPK)=P(LPK)+PLD
    IF(P(LPK)-PLM)=1795,1795,1845
C   RESTORE ORIGINAL VALUES TO PARAMETERS
    1845 P(LPJ)=PSV1
    P(LPK)=PSV2
    P(LPK)=PSV3
    P(LPK)=PSVK
C   ANALYZE AND PRINT TIMES FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION
    1850 CALL TIC(0)
    JUMP BACK TO READ FURTHER MAPPING INSTRUCTIONS
    GO TO 1715
C   METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENTS
    PRINT FIRST DERIVATIVES AND ACCUMULATE DISCREPANCY FACTOR
    1850 SDWS=0.0
    PRINT 425,1C
    420 PRINT FIRST DERIVATIVES BEFORE STEEPEST DESCENT CYCLE*,13
    1/ SDWS=0.0,DW1)*
    GO 1860 I=1,NP
    IF(KG(I))=1855,1860,1855
    1855 DW1=-DW1
    SDWS=SDWS+DW1**2
    PRINT 425,1,NAMP(I),DW1
    425 FORMAT(1X,1S2X,A4,F11.4)
1860 CONTINUE
C   PRINT DISCREPANCY FACTORS
    SDWS=SDWT(SDWS)
    PRINT 430,SDWS,EDWS
    430 FORMAT(10 SDWS*X,2E15.6J
    SAVE DISCREPANCY FACTOR FOR SUMMARY
    IF(FC)=1865,1865,1870
1865 ROSNCS(1)=RDWS
C   INITIAL STEP SIZE FROM INPUT ON OVERALL CONTROL CARD
    1870 XD=XKDX
    SET MINIMUM STEP SIZE
    XOMX=0.4*CALC(XD)
C   PRINT CAPTION
    IF(IPRC)=1875,1875,1880
1875 PRINT 435
    435 FORMAT(10 WGN      WXL      XN      XL      XD
    1880 IF(STEP(1875))

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      IF(WTR-WCUR-1.00-6)2125,2125,2110
2110  EPS(1)=0.5*EPS(1)
2115  GO TO 2080
2120  EPS(1)=EPS(1)/3.0
2125  CONTINUE
C   EXPLORATORY SEARCH FINISHED. COMPUTE VECTOR OF PARAMETER CHANGES
      VBSQ=0.0
      VBEST(1)=P(1)-PBASE(1)
      VBSO=VBSQ+VBEST(1)**2
      PBASE(1)=P(1)
2130  CONTINUE
C   TEST FOR END OF CYCLE
      TSTG=1STG
      IF(TSTG.GT.1)2135,2135,1960
C   TEST FOR NULL VECTOR OF PARAMETER CHANGES
      IF(VBSO-1.00-1512140,2140,2145
2140  PRINT 470
      470 FORMAT('***SEARCH TERMINATED BECAUSE VBEST HAS BECOME NULL')
      GO TO 1960
C   VECTOR SEARCH. PARAMETERS ADJUSTED TOGETHER UNTIL AT LEAST ONE
      SUCCESS AND AT LEAST ONE FAILURE HAS OCCURRED
2145  IFSU=0
      IFL=0
      EPSL=0.25
C   INCREMENT PARAMETERS AND CALCULATE ENERGY. PRINT OUTPUT
2150  DO 2155 I=1,NP
2155  P(1)=P(1)+EPSL*VBEST(1)
      WTR=CHAR(1)
      IF(WTR.EQ.'A')2160,2160,2165
2160  PRINT 475,EPSL,WTR
      475 FORMAT(6X,'*',D16.6,16X,F16.6)
2165  IF(WTR-WCUR)2190,2190,2170
C   FAILURE. IF NO SUCCESS YET REDUCE INCREMENTS AND CHANGE SIGN
2170  DO 2175 I=1,NP
2175  IF(WTR-EVALSL*VBEST(1))
      2175  IF(WTR-WCUR-1.00-6)2070,2070,2070
2180  IF((ISU1)2070,2185,2070
2185  EPSL=-0.5*EPSL
      IFL=1
      GO TO 2150
C   SUCCESS. IF NO FAILURE YET INCREASE INCREMENTS AND REPEAT
2190  IF(WTR-EVALSL*EPSL)
      2190  IF(WTR-2070,2195,2070
2195  EPSL=3.0*EPSL
      ISU1=1
      GO TO 2150
      END

      SUBROUTINE WDYN1 (AKE,AMASS,BTR,CHAR,DP,DXQ
1,DYQ,DZQ,EVAL,FREQ,IKA,IOUT,KQ
2,NAME,NAMS,NOUT,P,SYM,TG,VN
3,XYZ1,XYZC,XYZD,XYZN,ZAM)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
      DIMENSION AKE(1),AMASS(1),BTR(1),CHAR(1),DP(1),DXQ(NVMAX,1)
      1,DYQ(NVMAX,1),DZQ(NVMAX,1),EVAL(1),FREQ(1),IKA(1),IOUT(1),KQ(1)
      2,NAME(1),NAMS(1),NOUT(1),P(1),SYM(1),TG(1),VN(1)
      3,XYZ1(3,1),XYZC(3,1),XYZD(3,1),XYZN(3,1),ZAM(1)
      KQDBL / USED BY WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, GCWX, TIMOUT
      COMMON/DUBL/A(6),AC(9),ACB(9),ASV(5),CA9(1),CAB(9),CK
      1,CKKCAL,CPA(9),DAA(1),DATE,FKCAL,WR,PI,PICK,PICKZ,PICKS
      2,PINHZ,I(1)(5),QMAX,RDWSS(9),RIMK5,RIM9,RMAX,RTPKZ
      3,SA(6),SIGWQ,SQTPK,SQTPIK,TM(9),TP1,TP1(1),TP1(3)
      4,UT(9),UV(3),UW(3),WC(WCS*W5(9)),WV,WX,XYZA(3),XYZAS(3)
      5,WX,XYZC(3),XYZD(3),XYZN(3)
      CMAX / USED BY NMIN, WMIN, WPRE, WCALC, AND GCWX
      COMMON/MMAX,NPCMAX,NAMAX,NKAMAX,NSMAX,NRBMAX,NPXMAX,NCTMAX,NBCMAX
      1,MMAX,NFSMAX,NGSMAX,NPSMAX,NPMSMAX,NOMAX,NVMAX,ND,NB,NS,NSP
      /TTRG / USED BY WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, GCWX, IBYPAS, MOVL
      COMMON/ITGR/YBK,ICCA,ICENT,ICMB,IGEM,ILSC,IMOL,IPLM,IPRC
      1,IPRT,IRBA,IREP,IRSC,ISB,ISW,IOM,IGT,IA,JC,KPN,KPN5,LIT(9)
      2,IRB,NA,AC,NABC,NC,INRA,IND,NSP,IPR,NPR,NPS,NPQ,NQ,ISETA
      3,IRB,NRBNRP,NS,NNT(9),NV,NVA,NVC,NVD,NVR,NVUS(9),NVX
      REAL*4 XHD,YYD,ZZD
      RETURN

C   THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
C   CALCULATE FREQUENCIES AND NORMAL MODES
C   ENTRY WDYN
C   SET INDICATOR TO STOP ENERGY CALCULATION AFTER COORDS ARE OBTAINED
      1BK=1
      I!=0
C   CALCULATE DERIVATIVES OF ATOM COORDS WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLES
      NPCA=PCP+7
      DO 500 I=1,(NPCA,NP
      IF(KO(I))500,520,500
500  I!=I+1
      P(1)=PSAVE-DP(1)
      WWCALC(0)
      DO 510 K=1,NA
      DO 520 J=1,3
      C   SAVE CARTESIAN COORDS GENERATED IN ENERGY SUBROUTINE
      XYZNL(1,K)=XYZC(L,K)
505  CONTINUE
510  CONTINUE
      P(1)=PSAVE+DP(1)
      WWCALC(0)
      P(1)=PSAVE
      DO 515 K=1,NA
      DXQ(1,K)=(XYZC(1,K)-XYZN(1,K))/(2.0*DP(1))
      DYQ(1,K)=(XYZC(2,K)-XYZN(2,K))/(2.0*DP(1))
      DZQ(1,K)=(XYZC(3,K)-XYZN(3,K))/(2.0*DP(1))
      515 CONTINUE
520  CONTINUE
      IBK=0

      WMIN5295
      WMIN5300
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      WMIN5375
      WMIN5380
      WMIN5385
      WMIN5390
      WMIN5395
      WMIN5400
      WMIN5405
      WMIN5410
      WMIN5415
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      WDYN 850
      IJ=IJ+1

      C   GET NUMBER OF DYNAMIC VARIABLES. EXCLUDES LATTICE PARAMETERS
      NVD=N-NVA
      PRINT DERIVATIVES
      IF(IPRT-2)525,525,535
525  DO 530 I=1,NVD
      PRINT 51,I,K,NAME(K),DXQ(I,K),DYQ(I,K),DZQ(I,K),K=1,NA
      5 FORMAT('DYNAMIC VARIABLE',I4
      1/16X,'ATOM'     DXQ      DYQ      DZQ'
      2/11X,13,2X,A4,3F11.6)
      530  CONTINUE
C   SET UP KINETIC ENERGY MATRIX (INVERSE OF USUAL G MATRIX)
      535  DO 540 I=1,NVD
      DO 545 J=1,NVD
      AKE1=0.0
      DO 540 K=1,NA
      L=IKA(K)
      {FL}540,540,538
      540  AKE1=AKE1+JZAM(K)*AMASS(L)*(DXQ(I,K)*DXQ(J,K)+DYQ(I,K)*DYQ(J,K)
      1+DZQ(I,K)*DZQ(J,K))
      545  CONTINUE
      550  CONTINUE
      555  PRINT TERMS IN LATTICE PARAMETERS FROM POTENTIAL ENERGY MATRIX
      555  IF(NVA)560,575,560
      560  IJ=0
      KL=NVA+NVA
      DO 570 J=1,NVD
      KL=KL+NVA
      DO 565 I=1,NVD
      IJ=IJ+1
      K=K+1
      KTR(IJ)=BTR(KL)
      565  CONTINUE
      570  CONTINUE
C   PRINT POTENTIAL ENERGY MATRIX
      575  NVAP=NVA-1
      IF(IPRT-1)580,580,590
      580  DO 585 I=1,NOUT(I),NOUT(I),I=NVAP,NV)
      10  FORMAT(' ',I4,X,'BTR',/(15,X,9(I5,2X,A4)))
      K2=0
      DO 585 J=1,NVD
      K1=K+1
      K2=K+2+NVD
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      PWDYN 850
      IJ=IJ+1

      C   PRINT KINETIC ENERGY MATRIX
      595  IF(IPRT-1)595,595,605
      595  PRINT 20,I(CUT(I)),NOUT(I),I=NVAP,NV)
      10  FORMAT(' ',I4,X,'AKE',/(15,X,9(I5,2X,A4)))
      K2=0
      DO 600 J=1,NVD
      K1=K+1
      K2=K+2+NVD
      JVD=J+NVA
      PRINT 25,IOUT(JVD),NOUT(JVD),(AKE(K),K=K1,K2)
      25  FORMAT(X,I5,2X,A4+3X,9F11.4/(15,X,9F11.4))
      600  CONTINUE
C   TREAT SPECIAL CASE OF ONLY ONE VARIABLE
      605  IF(NVD-1)620,610,620
      610  IFL=AKE(1)625,625,615
      615  EVAL(1)=BTR(1)/AKE(1)
      BTR(1)=0.0
      620  GO TO 645
C   SOLVE EIGENVALUE PROBLEM
      620  CALL AXELBX(NVD,BTR,AKE,NVD,TQ,NE)
      IF(NE)625,630,625
      625  PRINT 30
      30  FORMAT('*** AXELBX FAILS ***')
      GO TO 725
      630  CALL HOUSEH(BTR,NVD,NVD,EVAL,VN)
      CALL VALVEC(EVAL,VN,BTR,NE,NVD+NVD)
      14  NET(635,640,635
      635  PRINT 35
      35  FORMAT('*** VALVEC FAILS ***')
      GO TO 725
      640  CALL TRANSF(BTR,AKE,TQ,NVD,NVD)
      CALCULATE FREQUENCIES IN WAVE NUMBERS
      645  DO 650 I=1,NVD
      650  FDN=DSIGN(DOSRY(DABS(EVAL(I))),EVAL(I))*108.594100
      PRINT 65,I,NVD
      650  CONTINUE
      650  PRINT EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS
      IF(IPRT-1)655,655,665
      655  PRINT 40,IOUT(I),NOUT(I),I=NVAP,NV)
      40  FORMAT(' ',I4,X,'EVEC')
      1/   J  EVAL(J)  *(I5,2X,A4)/(15,X,9(I5,2X,A4))
      K2=0
      DO 660 J=1,NVD
      K1=K+1
      K2=K+2+NVD
      PRINT 45,I,EVAL(J),(BTR(K),K=K1,K2)
      45  FORMAT(X,I3,E11.3,9F11.6/(15,X,9F11.6))
      660  CONTINUE
C   COMPUTE MATRIX FOR TRANSFORMING NORMAL COORDS TO CRYSTAL SYSTEM
      665  IF(IPRT-GT.4) GO TO 725
      CALL INVRST(AC6,D,CAB)
      C   START LOOP THROUGH THE NORMAL MODES OF VIBRATION
      DO 720 J=1,NVD
      C   GENERATE CARTESIAN VECTORS FOR EACH ATOM FOR THIS MODE
      DO 675 K=1,NA
      XYZD(1,K)=0.0
      XYZD(2,K)=0.0
      XYZD(3,K)=0.0
      IJ=NVD*(J-1)
      DO 670 I=1,NVD
      IJ=IJ+1
      NVD=
```



```

C 00 505 I=1,NS
C 00 506 J=1,NA
C *GENERAL POSITION
  XXX=SYM(1,1)*SYM(2,I)*XYZ(1,J)+SYM(3,I)*XYZ(2,J)
  1+SYM(4,I)*XYZ(3,J)
  YYC=SYM(5,1)*SYM(6,I)*XYZ(1,J)+SYM(7,I)*XYZ(2,J)
  ZZC=SYM(9,1)*SYM(10,I)*XYZ(1,J)+SYM(11,I)*XYZ(2,J)
  1+SYM(12,I)*XYZ(3,J)
  IF((I>150)&(SYM(1,1)>550))
C  COMPARE NEW POSITION WITH ALL ATOMS ALREADY STORED
  S50 DO 575 L=1,NA
    IF((IKA(J)-IKA(JAC(L)))>575,553,575
C  IF((IMOL)>501,554,561
C  COMPARE COORDINATES MOD 1.0 FOR CRYSTAL
  554 DO 575 L=1,NA
    IF((DABSS(XZD(L))>1.0)-0.002)>555,555,575
  555 YYD=YYC-YC(L)+10.001
    IF((AMOD(YYD,1.0)-0.002)>556,556,575
  556 ZDD=ZXC-ZCL(L)+10.001
    IF((AMOD(ZDD,1.0)-0.002)>556,556,575
C  COMPARE COORDINATES FOR ISOMERIZED MOLECULE
  561 DO 575 L=1,NA
    IF((DABSS(XYD(L))>0.001)>562,562,575
  562 IF((DABSS(YYC-(L))>0.001)>563,563,575
  563 IF((DABSS(ZZC-ZCL(L))>0.001)>565,565,575
C  DUPLICATES PREVIOUS POSITION. ACCUMULATE MULTIPLICITY OF PREV POS
  565 SMC(L)=SMC(L)+1.0
C  CHANGE MULTIPLICITY OF SPECIAL POSIT FOR STR FAC CALC IF REQUIRED
  566 IF((I-NAF)>570,570,585
  570 FAC(I)=0.5
  575 CONTINUE
C  POSITION IS UNIQUE. STORE IT
  580 K=K+1
    XC(K)=XXC
    YC(K)=YYC
    ZC(K)=ZZC
    JAC(K)=JAC(I)
    ISC(K)=I
    SMC(K)=1.0
    FMC(K)=1.0
    IRBC(K)=(I-1)*NRB+IRB(J)
  585 CONTINUE
C  SET NUMBER OF ATOMS NEEDED FOR STRUCTURE FACTOR CALCULATION
  586 IF((I-NSF)>595,590,595
  590 NAF=NFK
C  SET NUMBER OF ATOMS IN CELL
  595 NAC=K
C  PRINT LIST OF ATOMS IN CELL
  600 IF((IPRTA)>500,600,515
  605 PRINT*,105 FORMAT(*,0 I NAME ISC JAC SMC FMC IRBC XC YC)
  1 105 ZC(I))
    DO 610 I=1,NA
      J=JAC(I)
      PRINT 110,I,NAME(J),ISC(I),JAC(I),SMC(I),FMC(I),IRBC(I),XC(I)
      1,YC(I),ZC(I))
  110 IF((I>13,2X,A4,216,F6.0,F6.1,I6,3F9.5)
    IF((I-NAF)>610,605,610
  605 PRINT 115
  115 FORMAT(*,10* ABEVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTURS*)
  610 CONTINUE
C  TEST WHETHER SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS ARE TO BE RELAXED
  615 IF((IRSC)>620,655,620
  620 IF((IRSC)>655,655,625
C  VARIOUS PREPARATIONS MAKE INVERSE OF FIRST SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION
  625 TM(1)=SYM( 2,1)
    TM(2)=SYM( 6,1)
    TM(3)=SYM(10,1)
    TM(4)=SYM( 3,1)
    TM(5)=SYM( 7,1)
    TM(6)=SYM(11,1)
    TM(7)=SYM( 9,1)
    TM(8)=SYM( 8,1)
    TM(9)=SYM(12,1)
    CALL INVRST(TM,D,TM)
C  TEST FOR SINGULARITY
    IF((D)>1635,630,635
  630 PRINT 120
  120 IF((D)>10**4) F(RST SYMMETRY OPERATION IS SINGULAR. PROGRAM ASSUMES
    1 X=Y,Z=***')
    TM(1)=1.0
    TM(2)=0.0
    TM(3)=0.0
    TM(4)=0.0
    TM(5)=1.0
    TM(6)=0.0
    TM(7)=0.0
    TM(8)=0.0
    TM(9)=1.0
C  STORE EXPANDED LIST OF ATOMS
  635 DO 645 K=1,NAC
    IF((ISC(K)-I-RSC)>640,640,650
  640 IF((I-1)=XG(1,-2)*SYM(1,1)
    TV(1,1)=XG(2,-1)*SYM(5,1)
    TV(2,1)=XG(3,-1)*SYM(5,1)
    TV(3,1)=ZC(K)*SYM(5,1)
    CALL MVT(TM,TV,XY2(I,K))
    J=JAC(K)
    NAME(K)=NAME(J)
    IKA(K)=IKA(J)
    IF((NAME(K)-NAME(J)>550))
      PRINT 123,NAMAX
      PRINT 123,NAMAX
  123 FORMAT(*,10*** EXPANDED NUMBER OF ATOMS PRODUCED BY RELAXING SYMMETRY
    1Y CONSTRAINTS EXCEEDS PRESET LIMIT OF*,13,* ***')
    CALL EXIT
  645 CONTINUE
C  READ ASSIGNMENT OF ATOMS TO RIGID BODIES
  650 DO 655 I=1,NA
    IRB(I)=(IRB(J),J=1,NA)
  125 FORMAT(*,0 I)
    DO 655 I=1,NA
      IRB(I)=(IRB(J),J=1,NA)
  125 FORMAT(*,0 I)

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3,IU(1),IV(1),IU(1),IZ(1),JAC(1),JAT(1),LBU(1)
4,LBCIJ(1),NAME(1),PR(1),PC(1),PCSV(1),PL(1),PX(1)
5,PSXSV(1),Q(1),REPT(1),RSV(1),RT1(1),SRBT(1),SV(1)
6,SYM(12,1),SYR(1),SZR(1),TRC(3,1),WDWT(1),VS(1)
7,XZ(1),XY(2,3,1),YC(1,1),Z(1,24M(1)
8,ZC(1))

C /DUBL USED BY WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, GCWX, TIMOUT
COMMON/DUBL/ A(6),AC(9),ACB(9),ASV(16),CA(9),CB(9),CK
,CKKCAL,CRA(9),DAA,DAYE,FKCAL,WR,PICK,PICKZ,PIDKS0
2,PTINH7,OLIM(5),OMAX,ROWSS(9),RLIM(5),RMAX,RTPIZ
3,SYM(12,1),SYR(1),SZR(1),TRC(3,1),WDWT(1),VS(1)
4,XZ(1),XY(2,3,1),YC(1,1),Z(1,24M(1)
5,ZC(1))

C /SNGLY USED BY WMIN, WPRE, WCALC
REAL*4 CHBT,FM,FMG,FNS,GXT,GYT,GZT,HMT,HXNEG,HXT,HYNEG
1,HYT,HZNEG,HZT,REPT,RT,SNL,SRBT,STITLE,TITLE,WDWT
COMMON/SNGL/ FM,HXNEG,HZNEG,STITLE(17),TITLE(18)
/MAX/ USED BY MAIN, WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, AND GCWX
COMMON/MAIN/ CMAX,NCMAX,NDSMAX,NPMAX,NOMAX,NOMA,NVMAX,ND,NP
1,NMAX,NNSMAX,NNSMAX,NPMAX,NOMA,NVMAX,ND,NP,NSP
C /ITGR/ USED BY WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, GCWX, BYPASS, TIMOUT
COMMON/ITGR/ IBK,IPIR,ICCA,ICENT,ICMB,IGEM,ILSQ,IMDL,INK,IPLM,IPRC
1,IPRT,IRBA,IREP,IRSC,ISB,ISW,IVDW,IWGT,IZAM,JG,KPW,KPWS,LTC(9)
2,MODE,NA,NAC,NAF,NBC,NKA,NGS,NP,NPC,NPR,NPS,NPX,NO?SETA
3,NR,NRB,NRP,NS,NT(9),NV,NVA,NVC,NVD,NVR,NVS(9),NVS
4,AB/AB/ USED BY WPRE, WCALC, AVV, CONF, DST, NORM, UNIT
COMMON/ABAA/ A(9),A11,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23,BB(9),B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
1,B23,B24
DIMENSION UX(3),UY(3)
DATA UX/1.0D0,0.0D0,0.0D0/,UY/0.0D0,1.0D0,0.0D0/
REAL*4 HXMAX,HXMIN,HYMAX,HYMIN,HZMAX,HZMIN,HX,HY,HZ,HXM,HYM,HM
1,GXMAX,GXMIN,GYMAX,GYMIN,GZMIN,GX,GY,GZ,SRD
RETURN

THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
CALCULATE THE ENERGY OF ONE CRYSTAL OR MOLECULE
THREE PRESET INDICATORS CONTROL THE FLOW OF THIS CALCULATION
ISW=1 ON FIRST ENTRY OF EACH CYCLE. SETS UP TABLES USED LATER
ISW=0 ON SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES, USES TABLES TO SPEED CALCULATION
IBY=0 FORCES ALL PARTS OF ENERGY TO BE CALCULATED
IBY=1 TO BYPASS RECALCULATION OF UNCHANGED TERMS
IBK=0 NORMALLY
IBK=1 CAUSES ROUTINE TO TERMINATE AFTER SETTING ATOM COORDS
FURTHER BYPASSING CONTROLLED BY INTERNAL INDICATORS ICCAX AND ICC
ENTRY WCALC(IBY)
READ INITIAL TIME
LUT=GETTIME()
PICK UP PARAMETERS FROM OVERALL PARAMETER LYST
IF(NPC)<500,510,500
500 DO 505 I=1,NPC
      PC$V(I)=PC(I)
      PC(I)=P(I)
505 CONTINUE
510 IF(K=1)
      DO 515 I=1,6
      K=K+1
      ASV(I)=A(I)
      A(I)=P(K)
515 CONTINUE
      DO 525 J=1,NRB
      IF(IRBA,NE,0) GO TO 518
      SX(1)=SX(1)+1
      SZR(J)=P(K+3)
      K=K+3
518 DO 525 I=1,3
      K=K+1
      TR(I,J)=P(K)
520 CONTINUE
525 CONTINUE
      IF(NPX)<530,540,530
530 DO 535 J=1,NP
      K=K+1
      PXSV(I)=P(XI)
      PX(I)=P(K)
535 CONTINUE
C ENTER ROUTINE TO CONSTRAIN LATTICE SYMMETRY
540 CALL SETA1(SETA1)
C TEST FOR CHANGE IN LATTICE PARAMETERS AND SET INDICATOR
ICA=1
IF((ISW)<555,545,555
545 DO 555 I=1,6
      IF(A(I)-ASV(I))<555,550,555
550 NO CHANGE. BYPASS CALCULATIONS BASED ON LATTICE PARAMETERS
      ICA=0
      GO TO 560
C SET COEFFICIENTS INVOLVING LATTICE PARAMETERS
555 AA(1)=A(1)*#2
      AA(2)=A(1)*A(2)*A(6)
      AA(3)=A(1)*A(3)*A(5)
      AA(4)=A(1)*A(4)
      AA(5)=A(2)*A(3)*A(4)
      AA(6)=A(3)
      AA(7)=A(4)
      AA(8)=A(5)
      AA(9)=A(3)*#2
      CALL INTRS(AA,DAA,BB)
      AA(1)=A(1)
      A22-AA(5)
      A33-AA(9)
      A12=2.0*AA(2)
      A13=2.0*AA(3)
      A23=2.0*AA(6)
      B11=BB(1)
      B22=BB(5)
      B33=BB(9)
      B12=2.0*BB(2)
      B13=2.0*BB(3)

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B23=2.0*BB(6)
B1=DSORT(B11)
B2=DSORT(B12)
B3=DSORT(B33)
VAP=PINHZAVA
PINHZV=PINHZAVA
PICKZV=PICKZAVA
ENTER USER ROUTINE TO SET OTHER CONSTRAINTS
C 560 CALL CNSTRN
      TES=0
      IF(NPC)=1
      IF(NPC)<565,575,565
565 DO 570 I=1,NPC
      IF(PX(I))=PCSV(I)560,570,580
570 CONTINUE
      TCS=0
      IF(PX(I))=PCSV(I)580,590,600
580 DO 590 I=1,NPC
      IF(PX(I))=PCSV(I)600,590,600
590 CONTINUE
      TCS=0
      IF(PX(I))=PCSV(I)600,610,620
600 DO 610 I=1,NA
      XYZ(I,J)=XYZ(I,J)
610 CONTINUE
615 CONTINUE
      START LOOP THROUGH RIGID BODIES
      DO 660 J=1,NRB
      IUJ=IU(J)
      IZJ=IZ(J)
      IF(IUJ)<625,620,625
      SET UP AXES BASED ON LATTICE COORDINATES
      620 CALL AXES(UV,UX,UT)
      DO 625 I=1,6
      SET UP AXES BASED ON SPECIFIED ATOMS
      625 IVJ=IV(J)
      IWJ=IW(J)
      CALL D(FVXYZR(I,IVJ),XYZR(1,IUJ),UV)
      IF(IWJ-EG,0) GO TO 628
      CALL D(FVXYZR(I,WIJ),XYZR(1,UUJ),UU)
      CALL MM(AA,UT,AC)
      CALL TRANS(AC,CA)
      CALL LTRANS(AC,CA)
      SAVE ONE CRYSTAL TO CARTESIAN MATRIX FOR CALC OF NORMAL VIBRATIONS
      TEL(J,EG,1) CALL TRANS(AC,ACB)
      IF(IPB,EG,0) GO TO 640
      OMIT ROTATION MATRIX
      CALL MM(CA,ACZ(I,J),CRA)
      GO TO 643
      SET UP ROTATION MATRIX
      640 DO 655 I=1,NA
      S=DSIN(SXR(J))
      S2=DSIN(SYR(J))
      S2Z=DSIN(SZR(J))
      CX=DCOS(SXR(J))
      CY=DCOS(SYR(J))
      CZ=DCOS(SZR(J))
      RM(I)=CZ*CY
      RM(J)=S*ZYCY
      RM(K)=S*Z*SY
      RM(4)=CZ*S*GX+S*Z*CX
      RM(5)=S*Z*SY*SX+CZ*CX
      RM(6)=C*Y*EX
      RM(7)=C*Z*SY*CX+S*Z*SX
      RM(8)=S*Z*SY*CX+C*Z*SX
      RM(9)=C*Z*SY*CX
      SET UP MATRIX CRA AND VECTOR TRT. MATRICES ACZ WERE SAVED BY WPRE
      CALL MM(RM,ACZ(I,J),TM)
      CALL MM(MM(CA,TM),CRA)
      643 CALL MM(VICA,TR(I,J),TRT)
      CALL SUMV(XYZR(1,IUJ),TRT,TRT)
      CALL MVICRA,XYZ(1,IUJ),TV)
      CALL D(FVXYZR(I,IVJ),XYZR(1,IUJ),UV)
      DO 665 I=1,NA
      GENERATE COORDINATES FOR EACH ATOM IN THIS RIGID BODY
      IF(I-IRB(I))655,645,655
      CALL MV(CRA,XYZ(1,I),XYZR(1,I))
      CALL SUMV(TRT,XYZR(1,I),XYZR(1,I))
      SAVE CARTESIAN COORDINATES IF REQUIRED FOR CALC OF NORM VIBRATIONS
      IF((IRB)<659,655,650
      DO 685 K=1,NAC
      IF(SC(1))=1
      CALL INTRS(AA,DAA,BB)
      AA(1)=A(1)
      A22-AA(5)
      A33-AA(9)
      A12=2.0*AA(2)
      A13=2.0*AA(3)
      A23=2.0*AA(6)
      B11=BB(1)
      B22=BB(5)
      B33=BB(9)
      B12=2.0*BB(2)
      B13=2.0*BB(3)
      SAVE COORDINATES USED PREVIOUSLY
      XC(1)=XC(K)
      YC(1)=YC(K)
      ZC(1)=ZC(K)
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C ZCSV=ZC(K)
C GENERATE COORDINATES FROM SYMMETRY INFORMATION
C XC(K)=SYM(1,I)*SYM(2,I)*XYZR(1,J)+SYM(3,I)*XYZR(2,J)
C 1+SYM(4,I)*XYZR(3,J)
C YC(K)=SYM(5,I)*SYM(6,I)*XYZR(1,J)+SYM(7,I)*XYZR(2,J)
C 1+SYM(8,I)*XYZR(3,J)
C ZC(K)=SYM(9,I)*SYM(10,I)*XYZR(1,J)+SYM(11,I)*XYZR(2,J)
C 1+SYM(12,I)*XYZR(3,J)
C TEST FOR CHANGE IN COORDINATES AND SET INDICATOR
C IF(ZC(K))=1
C IF(DABS(XC(K)-YCSV))<1.0D-10;676,679,685
C IF(DABS(YC(K)-ZCSV))<1.0D-10;680,680,685
C IF(CC(K)=0
C 685 CONTINUE
C COUNT AND TIME PASSES THROUGH COORDINATE CALCULATIONS
C NT(2)=NT(2)+1
C LTF=ICLOCK(0)
C LT(2)=LT(2)+LTF-LTI
C LTI=LTF
C PREPARE FOR SUM OVER RECIPROCAL LATTICE
CSF=0.0
SFS=0.0
SFV=0.0
690 IF(CK)>700,695,700
C NOT FIRST ENTRY AND EWALD CONSTANT IS ZERO. OMIT RECIPROCAL SUM
695 SOK=0.0
SPLK=0.0
SPPK=0.0
696 GO TO 590
C FIRST ENTRY OF CYCLE. PRINT CAPTION
700 IF(IPRC=2)705,705,710
705 PRINT *TITLE,DATE,STITLE
5 FORMAT(1H1,18A4.8X,A8/X,17A4)
PRINT 10,JC
10 FORMAT(1OCYCLE*,13)
710 NF=1
NF=0
IF(CK)>720,715,720
C EWALD CONSTANT IS ZERO. OMIT RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM
715 CSF=0.0
VSF=0.0
SOK=0.0
SPLK=0.0
SPPK=0.0
696 GO TO 590
C RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM FOR FIRST ENTRY OF EACH CYCLE
720 IF(IPRC=1)725,725,730
725 PRINT 15
15 FORMAT(1H CSF VSF QMAX
1 NF)
C START LOOP OVER SHELLS IN RECIPROCAL LATTICE
730 QMAX=0.0
I=1
C INITIAL CALCULATIONS FOR A GIVEN SHELL
733 QMIN=QMAX
QMAX=GLIM(1)
QMAX=QMAX**2
HMAX=A1*QMAX
HMAX=A2*QMAX
HMAX=A3*QMAX
HMAX=AINT(HMAX)
HYMAX=AINT(HYMAX)
HZMAX=AINT(HZMAX)
HMIN=-HMAX*XNEG
HYMIN=-HYMAX*HYNEG
HZMIN=-HZMAX*HZNEG
C START LOOP OVER INDICES
HX=HMIN
740 HX=1.0-AMIN1(HX+1.0)*(1.0-HXNEG)
QX=QX*X*X*B11
HXY=HXB23
HXX2=HXX*X*B13
HYY=HYB23
HZZ=HZB23
745 HY=HMX*(1.0+AMIN1(HY+1.0)*(1.0-HYNEG))
QY=QO*HY*X*(HY*B22+HZ*XY)
HZY=HYB23+HBXZ
HZ=HZMIN
750 QZ=QY+HZ*(HZ*B33+HYBZ)
IF((QO-QMIN)>1835,835,755
755 QZ=QO-QMAX(1760,760,1835
C ENTER USERS ROUTINE TO TEST FOR SPACE-GROUP ABSENCES
760 IREJ=0
CALL REJECT(IREJ,HX,HY,HZ,IREJ)
IF((IREJ)>158,765,835
C COMPUTE MULTPLICITY FACTOR
765 HY=HY*(1.0+AMIN1(HZ+1.0)*(1.0-HZNEG))
C STORE INDICES AND MULTPLICITY FOR USE ON LATER ENTRIES
11=ISNINFMAX(770,775,775
770 NFS=NFS+1
775 NF=NFS+1
HXT(NFS)=HX
HYT(NFS)=HY
HZT(NFS)=HZ
HNT(NFS)=HN
C JUMP TO STRUCTURE FACTOR CALCULATION
GO TO 800
C FAST RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM USED ON ENTRIES OTHER THAN FIRST
C BYPASS IF NO RECIPROCAL LATTICE POINTS WERE FOUND WITHIN RANGE
780 IF(NFS>1790,785,790
785 VSF=0.0
CSF=0.0
GO TO 800
C START FAST RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM
790 IM1=
C PICK UP INDICES AND MULTPLICITY STORED ON FIRST ENTRY
795 HX=HXT(1)
HY=HYT(1)
HZ=HZT(1)
HN=HNT(1)
QO=HMX*B11+HY*(HY*B22+HX*B12)+HZ*(HZ*B33+HY*B23+HX*B13)
STRUCTURE FACTOR CALCULATION USED FOR BOTH SLOW AND FAST SUMS
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WR=0.0
SVDW=0.0
REP=0.0
VDW=0.0
CMB=0.0
RTM=0.0
VTM=0.0
CTM=0.0
NG=0
NGS=0
C IF EWALD CONSTANT IS ZERO BYPASS CALCULATION OF INTRABODY TERMS
C TREAT AS LONE BODY AND BONDED CONTACTS SPECIALLY. THEY MUST BE
C SUBTRACTED OUT SINCE THEY ARE ALREADY IN RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM
955 DO 1040 I=1,NA
IA=JAC(I)
IK=IKA(IA)
IF(IK)1040,1040,957
957 GM=ZAM(1)
GM=0.5*GM1
IF(IP=NAC)958,958,1040
958 DO 1035 J=(P,NAC
JA=JAC(J)
JK=IKA(JA)
IF(JK)1035,1035,959
959 IF(JA)=1035,1035,960,965
960 GM=0.5*GM1
GO TO 970
965 GM=GM1
C TEST FOR PAIRS IN SAME RIGID BODY
970 IF(IRBC(I)-IRBC(J))975,995,975
C TEST FOR PAIRS IN LIST OF BONDS
975 IF(IRBC(I)980,1025,980
980 DO 990 I=1,NBC
IF(I=IRBC(K))990,985,996
985 IF(J=LBCJ(K))990,995,990
990 CONTINUE
GO TO 1035
C COMPUTE VAN DER WAALS AND COULOMB TERMS. REPULSION TERM IS ZERO
995 DX=XCC(I)-XC(I)
DY=YCC(I)
DZ=ZCC(I)-ZC(I)
RR=DX*DX*A11+DY*(DY*A22+DX*A12)+DZ*(DZ*A33+DY*A23+DX*A13)
R=DSORT(RR)
IF(RR-1.0D-20>1996,996,1000
C TREAT SPECIAL CASE OF ZERO R
C COMPUTE LIMITING VALUE OF WILLIAMS MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM
996 IF(VDW1997,998,997
997 VDW=0.0
VTM=2.0*PI*K*GM*PL(IK)*PL(JK)
SVDW=SVDW+VTM
C COMPUTE LIMITING VALUE OF EWALD MODIFIED COULOMB TERM
998 IF(ICMB1999,1020,999
999 CMB=0.0
CTM=0.0
SG=SG+CTM*GK*GM*Q(IK)*Q(JK)
GO TO 1020
C TREAT USUAL CASE OF NON-ZERO R
XM=SOTP(XK)*R
C CALCULATE WILLIAMS MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM LESS UNMODIFIED
1000 IF((VDW11005,1010,1005
1005 DO 1010 K=1,NBONDS
IF((VDW11005,1010,1005
XM=0.0
VTDW=CMB*GM*DERFC(XM)-1.0
SG=SG+VTDW
SVDW=SVDW+VTM
C CALCULATE EWALD MODIFIED COULOMB TERM LESS UNMODIFIED
1010 IF(ICMB1015,1020,1015
1015 CMB=Q(IK)*Q(JK)/R
CTM=CMB*GM*DERFC(XM)-1.0
SG=SG+CTM
STORE QUANTITIES NEEDED FOR FAST SUM ON LATER ENTRIES
1020 I=(NGS-NGSMAX)1025,1030,1030
1025 NG=NGS+1
1030 NG=NG+1
GXT(NGS)=0.0
GYT(NGS)=0.0
GZT(NGS)=0.0
JAT(NGS)=1
JAT(NGS)=J
SRBT(NGS)=1.0
GM=GM1
RT(NGS)=R
REPT(NGS)=0.0
VDT(NGS)=VDW
CSV(NGS)=CMB*FKCAL
RSV(NGS)=0.0
VSV(NGS)=VTM
CSV(NGS)=CTM
1035 CONTINUE
1040 CONTINUE
C SAVE NUMBER OF TERMS IN SAME RIGID BODY OR BONDED
1045 NSRB=NG
C FIND MAX FOR SUM OVER DIRECT LATTICE VECTORS ON FIRST ENTRY
C FIND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES OF COORDINATES IN UNIT CELL
CXMIN=100.
CYMIN=100.
CZMIN=100.
CXMAX=-100.
CYMAX=-100.
CZMAX=-100.
DO 1115 I=1,NAC
IF(XC(I)-CXMIN)1050,1055,1055
1055 IF(XC(I)-CXMAX)1065,1065,1060
1060 CXMAX=XC(I)
1065 CYC(I)=CYMIN)1070,1075,1075
1070 CZC(I)=CZMIN)1080,1085,1080
1075 IF(YC(I)-CYMAX)1085,1085,1080
1080 CYMAX=YC(I)
1085 IF(ZC(I)-CZMIN)1090,1095,1095
1090 CZMIN=ZC(I)
CALC2300
CALC2305
CALC2310
CALC2315
CALC2320
CALC2325
CALC2330
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CALC2340
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CALC235 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE MAX AND MIN COORDINATES IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT
1105 IF(ZC(I)-CZMAX)1105,1105,1100
1100 IF((ZC(I)-CZMIN)1110,1110,1115
C ALSO GET MAX AND MIN COORDINATES IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT
1105 IF((ZC(I)-CZMIN)1110,1110,1115
1110 ZCMIN=CZMIN
ZCMIN=CZMIN
ZCMAX=CZMAX
ZCMAX=CZMAX
ZCZMAX=CZMAX
ZCZMIN=CZMIN
1115 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE LATTICE TRANSLATIONS IN DIRECT SPACE
1120 RMIN=RMAX
RMAX=RMAX(IR)
RMAX=RMAX**2
C ELIMINATE LATTICE TRANSLATIONS FOR CASE OF ISOLATED MOLECULE
1125 GMIN=0.0
GYMIN=0.0
GZMIN=0.0
GXMAX=0.0
GYMAX=0.0
GZMAX=0.0
GO TO 1115
C COMPUTE LIMITS FOR LATTICE TRANSLATIONS IN CRYSTAL
1130 GXMIN=R*ARMAX*CXMAX-BXMIN
GYMIN=B*ARMAX*CYMAX-BYMIN
GZMIN=B*CZMAX-CZMIN
GXMIN=AINT(GXMIN)
GYMIN=AINT(GYMIN)
GZMIN=AINT(GZMIN)
GXMAX=B*ARMAX*CXMAX-CXMIN
GYMAX=B*ARMAX*BYMAX-CYMIN
GZMAX=B*ARMAX*BZMAX-CZMIN
GXMAX=AINT(GXMAX)
GYMAX=AINT(GYMAX)
GZMAX=AINT(GZMAX)
C START OUTER LOOP OVER ONE ASYMMETRIC UNIT
1135 GM=0.0
GM=0.5*GM1
GO TO 1140
1140 GM=GM1
GM=GM1
1145 GM=GZMIN
C START INNER LOOP OVER ONE UNIT CELL
1150 DO 1275 I=1,NA
IA=JAC(I)
IK=IKA(IA)
IF(IK)1275,1275,1152
1152 DX=GX-XC(I)
DY=GY-YC(I)
DZ=GZ-ZC(I)
GM=ZAM(1)
C START OUTER LOOP OVER ONE ASYMMETRIC UNIT
1155 GM=0.5*GM1
GO TO 1165
1160 GM=GM1
C COMPUTE DISTANCE SQUARED AND TEST WHETHER IT FALLS IN SHELL
1165 IF(DX*DZ+DY*DZ+DY*DX+YC(I)
DZ=DZ+ZC(I)
RR=DX*DX*A11+DY*(DY*A22+DX*A12)+DZ*(DZ*A33+DY*A23+DX*A13)
IF(RR-RRMIN)1170,1270,1153
1170 IF((RR-RRMIN)1170,1175,1270
C COMPUTE DISTANCE
1175 IF(DZ*DZ+DY*DZ+DY*DX+YC(I)
XN=SOTP(XK)*R
C OMIT PAIR IF IN SAME RIGID BODY OR BONDED. TERM ALREADY INCLUDED
1180 IF(GY)1215,1185,1215
1185 IF(GZ)1215,1190,1215
1190 IF((IRBC(I)-IRBC(J))1195,1270,1195
1195 IF((VNB)1200,1205,1200
1200 DO 1210 K=1,NBONDS
IF((J=LBCJ(K))1210,1205,1210
1205 IF((J=LBCJ(K))1210,1270,1210
1210 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE REPULSION TERM
1215 IF((IREP,EQ,0) GO TO 1235
C COMPUTE DISTANCE
GO TO 1225,1220,1220,1218,1218,1218,1218,1218,IREP
1218 REP=GPOT(1SB,I,J,IA,JA,IK,JK,GX,GZ,DY,DZ,R)
GO TO 1225,1220,1220,1230,1225,1220,1220),IREP
1220 REP=REP+REP(1SB,(IK,JK,R)
GO TO 1225,1230,(225,1230,1225,1230,1225),IREP
1225 BRIJ=BR(IK)+BR(JK)
REP=REP+BRIJ*X*DEXP((AR(IK)+AR(JK)-R)/BR(IJ)
1230 REP=REP+REP
1235 IF((ICMB)1255,1255,1250
1235 IF((IVDW)1240,1245,1240
1240 VDW=-P(IK)*PL(JK)/(RR*RR*RR)
XXM=XXM*XXM
VTDW=CMB*GM*VDW*(0.5*XXM*XXM+XXM+1.0)*DEXP(-XXM)
C CALCULATE COULOMB TERM MODIFIED FOR EWALD METHOD
1245 IF((ICMB)1255,1255,1250
1250 CMB=Q(IK)*Q(JK)/R
CTM=CMB*GM*DERFC(XM)
SG=SG+CTM
C STORE QUANTITIES NEEDED FOR FAST SUM ON LATER ENTRIES
1255 NG=NGS+1
1260 NG=NG+1
1265 GXT(NGS)=GX
GYT(NGS)=GY

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GZT(NGS)=GZ
JAT(NGS)=1
JAT(NGS)=J
SR9T(NGS)=0.0
GMT(NGS)=GM
RT(NGS)=R
REPT(NGS)=REP
VDT(NGS)=VDW
CMB(NGS)=CMB*FKCAL
RSV(NGS)=RTH
VSV(NGS)=VTM
CSV(NGS)=CTM
1270 CONTINUE
1275 CONTINUE
C ADVANCE AND TEST LATTICE TRANSLATIONS
  C GZ=GM
  IF(GZ>GM)MAX)1150,1150,1280
1280 GY=GY+1.0
  IF(GY>GYMAX)1145,1145,1285
1285 GX=GX+1.0
  IF(GX>GXMAX)1140,1140,1290
C COMPUTE AND PRINT RESULTS FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUM TO LIMIT OF SHELLS
1290 IF(IREP>FCAL)1295,1295,1300
1295 PRINT 40,SGV,SDW,WR,MAX,NG,NSR
  40 FORMAT(X,AF15.6,2I15)
C ADVANCE AND TEST LOOP THRU SHELLS
1300 IR=IR+1
  IF(IR>NRP)1120,1120,1305
C SUM AND PRINT RESULTS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHORTEST DISTANCES
1305 PRINT(NGS),1355,1355,1320
1310 IF(IREP>111315,1315,1365
1315 PRINT 45
  45 FORMAT(10 GX GY GZ I J GM R NAMES CMB
  1 VOW REP SRB)
C INITIALIZE COUNTER AND COMPUTE MAXIMUM NUMBER TO BE PRINTED
  IRP=0
  NRP=ABS(NRP)+10
C START OUTER LOOP TO PRINT UP TO NGS LINES
  DO 1350 I=1,NGS
C LOOP TO FIND SMALLEST DISTANCE
  SML=100,
  DO 1325 J=1,NGS
    IF(RT(J)-SML)>1320,1320,1325
  SML=RT(J)
  J=J+1
1325 CONTINUE
C DO NOT PRINT DISTANCES IN SAME RIGID BODY OR BONDED IF NRP IS NEG
  IF(SRB(I))1330,1335,1330
1330 IF(NRP>1345,1335,1335
C TERMINATE IF LIMIT ON NUMBER TO BE PRINTED HAS BEEN REACHED
1335 IF(RP>NSR)1340,1340,1355
C PRINT LINE
1340 I=IAT(J$)
  JA=JAC(I$)
  IA=JAC(J$)
  IX=GXT(J$)
  IGY=GVT(J$)
  IGY=GZT(J$)
  PRIN 50,IX,IGY,IGZ,[AT(J$),JAT(J$)]
  1,GMT(J$),SML,NAME(I$),NAME(J$),CMB(I$),VDT(J$),REPT(J$)
1345 S6 FORMAT(1X,5I3,2F9.5,2X,A4,X,A4,3F9.3,F8.1)
C STORE VALUE FOR DISTANCE JUST PRINTED AND CONTINUE
1350 RT=RT+100.
C TEST FOR OVERFLOW OF STORAGE ARRAYS AND PRINT MESSAGE
1355 IF(NG>NGS)1360,1360,1360
1360 PRINT 55,NGS
  SS FORMAT('*** NUMBER OF INTERATOMIC VECTORS GENERATED IS',
  '1,6.*', THIS EXCEEDS THE PRESET LIMIT OF,16/5X,'THE INITIAL ENERGY
  2 CALCULATION IS CORRECT BUT DERIVATIVES, ETC, ARE NOT, ***')
C COMPUTE TOTAL COULOMB AND VAN DER WAALS ENERGY
1365 MC=CSFA*SGV,SGW
  WV=VSF+SPK*SPKK+SDW
C COUNT AND TIME PASSES THROUGH SLOW DIRECT-LATTICE SUM
  NT(6)=NT(6)+1
  LTF=ICLOCK(0)
  LT(6)=LT(6)+LTF-LTI
  LTF=LTF
C ENTER USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE ENERGY OF POLARIZATION, ETC
  MX=0.0
  CALL CWX
C COMPUTE ENERGY OF DISTANCES, ANGLES, AND TORSION ANGLES
  IFINT(11370,1375,1370
  CALL GCWX
C COMPUTE AND PRINT TOTAL ENERGY AND RETURN FROM FIRST ENTRY
1375 IF(VDT(1)-1380,1380,1385
  IF((RT-4)<1380,1380,1385
1380 PRINT 60,WCV,WBS,MX,WT
  60 FORMAT(10 WC WV WR MX WT*
  1/X,5F9.3)
C COUNT AND TIME PASSES THROUGH SLOW INTERNAL ENERGY CALCULATIONS
1385 NT(8)=NT(8)+1
  ITF=ICLOCK(0)
  LT(8)=LT(8)+LTF-LTI
  LTI=LTF
  GO TO 1520
C MAKE FAST DIRECT LATTICE SUMS ON ENTRIES AFTER THE FIRST
1390 SG=0.0
  WR=0.0
  SDW=0.0
C START LOOP THRU STORAGE ARRAYS
  IF(NGS)>1490,1490,1395
1395 DO 1485 IGI=1,NGS
  I=IAT(I$)
  JA=JAC(I$)
  J=JAT(J$)
  TEST WHETHER PARAMETERS OR ATOM COORDINATES HAVE CHANGED
  IF((ICAXE>0.0).OR.ICC(I$).NE.0.0.RD.IREP.GE.4)
  1 GO TO 1415
  WCR=WR+WR*SG
  WCAL3420
  WCAL3425
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  WCAL3980
C UNCHANGED, ADD TO SUM SAME TERMS USED ON PREVIOUS ENTRY
1410 WR=WR+RSV(I$)
  SDW=SDW+VSV(I$)
  SG=SG+CSV(I$)
  GO TO 1425
C TEST TO SEE IF QUANTITIES HAVE CHANGED. PICK UP QUANTITIES NEEDED FOR CALCULATION
1415 GX=GXT(I$)
  GY=GYT(I$)
  GZ=GZT(I$)
  JA=JAC(I$)
  JA=JAC(J$)
  J=JAT(J$)
  SRB=SRBT(I$)
  GM=GMT(I$)
  DX=GX-XCC(J$)-XC(I$)
  DY=GY-YCC(J$)-YC(I$)
  DZ=GZ-ZCC(J$)-ZC(I$)
  RR=DXXDXA11+DYK(DY*A22+DX*A12)+DZ*DZ*A33+DY*A23+DX*A13
  C COMPUTE AND STORE IT IF NOT IN SAME RIGID BODY
  IF((SRB)>1440,1440,1440
  IREP=0.0
  1420 GO TO 1430,1425,1425,1422,1422,1422,1422,IREP
  1422 GO TO 1445,1450,1450,1450,1450,1450,1450,IREP
  1425 GO TO 1430,1430,1430,1430,1430,1430,1430,IREP
  1430 RR=REP+RR*(K$)-BRIJK
  REP=REP+HRIJK*DEXP((AR(I$)+AR(J$)-R)/BRIJK)
  1435 RTM=GM*REP
  RSV(I$)=RT
  WR=WR+RTM
C COMPUTE CONSTANT IS ZERO SAVE TIME BY CALCULATING UNMODIFIED TERM
1440 IF((CK1)>1445,1445,1445
C CALCULATE VAN DER WAALS TERM AND STORE IT
  1445 TF=GVW(1450,1455,1450
  1450 VTW=GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)/(RR*RR*RR)
  SDW=SDW+VTW
C CALCULATE COULOMB TERM AND STORE IT
  1455 IF((CK1)>1455,1455,1455
  1458 CTM=GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)/R
  CSV(I$)=CTM
  SG=SG+CTM
  GO TO 1485
C EWAL CONSTANT NOT ZERO. MODIFIED TERMS MUST BE CALCULATED
  1460 IF((CK1)>1460,1460,1460
  C TREAT SPECIAL CASE OF ZERO R. ASSUMES PAIR IN SAME RIGID BODY
  C COMPUTE LIMITING VALUE OF WILLIAMS MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM
  1461 IF((IVDW)>1462,1463,1462
  1462 VTM=2.0*PI*K$*GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)
  CSV(I$)=VTW
  SDW=SDW+VTW
C COMPUTE LIMITING VALUE OF EWAL MODIFIED COULOMB TERM AND STORE IT
  1463 IF((ICMB)>1464,1465,1464
  1464 TF=GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)/(RR*RR*RR)
  CSV(I$)=CTM
  SG=SG+CTM
  GO TO 1485
C TREAT USUAL CASE OF NON-ZERO R
  1465 K$=SG*TF*IK$*
C CALCULATE MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM AND STORE IT
  1470 VDN=PL(I$)*PL(J$)/(RR*RR*RR)
  XXM=XXM*XXM
  VTM=GM*VDW(1+(C-5*XXM*XXM+XXM+1.0)*DEXP(-XXM))-SRB
  CSV(I$)=VTW
  SDW=SDW+VTW
C CALCULATE MODIFIED COULOMB TERM AND STORE IT
  1475 CKM=GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)
  1480 CF=GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)
  CTM=GM*GM*AL(1$)*PL(J$)-SRB
  CSV(I$)=CTM
  SG=SG+CTM
  1485 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE VARIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENERGY
  1490 SG=SG+FCAM
  VV=VS+SPK+SPKK+SYW
  WV=VS+SPK+SPKK+SYW
C COUNT AND TIME PASSES THROUGH FAST DIRECT-LATTICE SUM
  NT(7)=NT(7)+1
  LTF=ICLOCK(0)
  LT(7)=LT(7)+LTF-LTI
  LTI=LTF
C ENTER INTERNAL ENERGY CALCULATIONS WHEN PREDICTED TO BE UNCHANGED
  1495 GO TO 11500,11510,11500,11510,11500,11510,11510,BYP
C ENTER USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE ENERGY OF POLARIZATION, ETC
  1500 MX=0.0
  CALL CWX
C COMPUTE ENERGY OF DISTANCES ANGLES AND TORSION ANGLES
  1505 CALL GCWX
C COUNT AND TIME PASSES THROUGH FAST INTERNAL ENERGY CALCULATIONS
  1510 NT(9)=NT(9)+1
  ITF=ICLOCK(0)
  LT(9)=LT(9)+LTF-LTI
  LTI=LTF
C COMPUTE TOTAL ENERGY AND RETURN FROM FAST SUMMATIONS
  1515 RTM=WC+VW+R*MX
  1520 CALL CWX
  1525 RETURN
  END

SUBROUTINE GCWX(IACT,JASV,YAZ,ICC,YCT,IZZ
  1,ISV,IYB,JASY,JSV,KASV,LASV,PC
  2,YC,PC)
  IMPLICIT REAL(8)
  DIMENSION IACT(1),JASV(1),YB(6),YAZ(6),ICC(1),YCT(4,1),IZZ(4,1)
  1,ISV(1),IYB(1),JASY(1),JSV(1),KASV(1),LASV(1),PC(1)
  2,MSV(1),JAC(1),NAME(1)

```

GCWX 5  
GCWX 10  
GCWX 15  
GCWX 20  
GCWX 25  
GCWX 30  
GCWX 35

```

C /DUBL/ USED BY WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, GCWX, TIMOUT
COMMON/DUBL/A(6),AC(9),ACB(9),ASV(6),CA(9),CAB(9),CK
L,CCKCAL,CKP(9),DN,EPK,EWK,EPW,IPK,SPK,CPK,PK,SKP,PKP
2,PPK,1M5,1M5,MAX,PKPS(9),IPK,SKP,PKP,1RMA,RPTPZ
3,SA(6),SIGNO,SGTPDK,SOTPI,SOPIK,TM(9),TPI,TRT(3),TV(3)
4,UT(9),UV(3),UW(3),WC,WOB5,WS(9),WV,WX,XYZA(3),XYZAS(3)
5,XYZDS(3),ZMC
C /MAX/ USED BY NAIN, WMIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, AND GCWX
COMMON/MAX/NMAX,NKMAX,NMAXX,NKMAXX,NRBMXX,NPXXMAX,XCTHAX,NBMAX
1,NMAX,NSMAX,NSMAXX,NPSMAX,NPSMAXX,NRBMXX,NMAXX,ND,ND,ND,ND,NSP
C /GR/ USED BY NAIN, WDYN, WPRE, WCALC, AND GCWX
COMMON/GR/IBK,IGCA,IIDENT,ICMB,IGEM,ILSO,IMDL,INCP,PLM,IPRC
1,PRTR,IRPA,IREP,IRSC,ISB,TSW,UVW,INGT,IZAM,JC,KPW,PLT(9)
2,MODE,NA,NAC,NAF,NBC,NCT,NKA,NOS,NP,NPC,NPS,NPX,NO,ISETA
3,NR,NRB,NRP,NS,NT(9),NV,NVA,NVC,NVD,NVR,NVUS(9),NVX
RETURN

THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
GENERAL CALCULATION OF EXTRA ENERGY OF BOND DISTANCES, ANGLES,
AND TORSION ANGLES.
THESE ARE GENERATED FROM THE CONNECTION TABLES IACT AND ICT.
IACT(J),J=1..NCT IS THE NUMBER OF A BACKBONE ATOM, I.E. AN ATOM
CONNECTED TO MORE THAN ONE OTHER ATOM. ICT(J,J),J=1..4 IS THE
NUMBER OF EACH OF FOUR ATOMS BONDED TO THE BACKBONE ATOM IACT(J).

ENTRY GCWX
IF((SW)<0,725,500
ON FIRST ENTRY OF CYCLE CALCULATE ALL QUANTITIES, PRINT THEM,
AND SET UP TABLES FOR USE ON SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES
500 M=0
C BOND DISTANCES
1,(DPRC-1)*505,505,510
505 PRINT S
5 FORMAT(I,1B0,D8.4*BOND DISTANCES*/25X,*IA JA*,14X,*DIJ
      WD*)
510 DO 555 I=1,NCT
  IA=IACT(I)
  DO 550 J=1,4
    JA=IACT(J,I)
    IF((JA,EQ,1) GO TO 550
    IF((JA,EQ,IA) GO TO 520
    DO 515 K=1,NCT
    IF((JA,EQ,I) IACT(K)) GO TO 550
  515 CONTINUE
  520 DIJ=DST(IA,JA)
  IDZJI=IDZ(I,J,I)
  IF((IDZJI>1530,525,530
  525 M=0
  GO TO 540
  530 WD=PC((IDZJI+1)*(DIJ-PC((IDZJI))**2*50+0
  WX=WX+WD
  M=M+1
  IF(M>GT,MMAX) GO TO 540
  IASV(M)=IA
  JSV(M)=JA
  SV(M)=I
  JSV(M)=J
  WSV(M)=WD
  540 IF((IPRC-1)*545,545,550
  545 PRINT 10,NAME(JAC(IA)),NAME(JAC(JA)),IA,JA,DTJ,WD
  10,DTJ,DTA(2*X,A4),13X,214,BX,F9.4)
  550 CONTINUE
  555 CONTINUE
  NDST=MIN0(M,MMAX)
  C BOND ANGLES
  IF((IPRC-1)*50+560,565
  560 PRINT 15
  15FORMAT(1B0*D8.4*BOND ANGLES*/25X,*IA JA KA*,0X,*AIJK
      WA*)
  565 DO 615 J=1,NCT
    DA=IACT(J)
    N=0
    DO 610 I=1,3
      IA=IACT(I,J)
      IF((IA)>1570,615,570
  570 IP=I-1
      N=05 K=IP,4
      N=N-1
      KA=IACT(K,J)
      IF((KA)>575,610,575
  575 AJJK=ANG(IA,JA,KA)
      IAZNJ=IAZ(N,J)
      IF((IAZNJ)>1585,580,585
  580 WA=PC((IAZNJ+1)*(AIJK-PC((IAZNJ))**2*0.5
      GO TO 595
  585 WA=PC((IAZNJ+1)*(AIJK-PC((IAZNJ))**2*0.5
      WX=WX+WA
      M=M+1
      IF(M>GT,MMAX) GO TO 595
      IASV(M)=IA
      JSV(M)=JA
      KA=IACT(K)
      JSV(M)=N
      SV(M)=J
      WSV(M)=WA
  595 IF((IPRC-1)*600,600,605
  600 PRINT 20,NAME(JAC(IA)),NAME(JAC(JA)),NAME(JAC(KA))
    1,IA,JA,KA,AIJK,WA
    2,FORMAT(1B0,D8.4*BX,314+4*X,F9.2,F9.4)
  605 CONTINUE
  610 CONTINUE
  615 CONTINUE
  NANG=MIN0(M,MMAX)-NDST
  C CONFORMATION ANGLES
  RAD=0.017453292520
  1,(DT,1)*7120,620,625
  620 PRINT 25
  25 FORMAT(1B0*CONFORMATION ANGLES*
  1/25X,*IA JA KA LA CNF
  625 DO 715 J=1,NCT
    JA=IACT(J)
    DO 710 K=1,4
      GCWX 40
      GCWX 45
      GCWX 50
      GCWX 55
      GCWX 60
      GCWX 65
      GCWX 70
      GCWX 75
      GCWX 80
      GCWX 85
      GCWX 90
      GCWX 95
      GCWX 100
      GCWX 105
      GCWX 110
      GCWX 115
      GCWX 120
      GCWX 125
      GCWX 130
      GCWX 135
      GCWX 140
      GCWX 145
      GCWX 150
      GCWX 155
      GCWX 160
      GCWX 165
      GCWX 170
      GCWX 175
      GCWX 180
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      GCWX 385
      GCWX 390
      GCWX 395
      GCWX 400
      GCWX 405
      GCWX 410
      GCWX 415
      GCWX 420
      GCWX 425
      GCWX 430
      GCWX 435
      GCWX 440
      GCWX 445
      GCWX 450
      GCWX 455
      GCWX 460
      GCWX 465
      GCWX 470
      GCWX 475
      GCWX 480
      GCWX 485
      GCWX 490
      GCWX 495
      GCWX 500
      GCWX 505
      GCWX 510
      GCWX 515
      GCWX 520
      GCWX 525
      GCWX 530
      GCWX 535
      GCWX 540
      GCWX 545
      GCWX 550
      GCWX 555
      GCWX 560
      GCWX 565
      GCWX 570
      GCWX 575
      GCWX 580
      GCWX 585
      GCWX 590
      KA=IACT(K,J)
      1,ITK,J,JA,LA,NCT
      ITK(J)=IACT(1)
      IAI=IACT(1,I,J)
      TX(IA)=KA1640,700,640
      TX(IA)=KA1645,700,645
      DA=60,0,140,4
      LA=ACT(LA,I,J)
      ITK(J)=JA655,695,655
      CNF=CONF(IA,JA,KA,LA)
      ITKJ=ITBK(J,J)
      TX(IA)=ITKJ1668,670,675
      CALL WCNP(IA,JA,KA,LA,CNF,ITKJ,WC)
      GO TO 676
      WCF=PC((ITKJ))+WRAG(RAD*CNF,PC((ITKJ+1)))
      WX=WX+WCF
      M=M+1
      IF(M>GT,MMAX) GO TO 685
      IASV(M)=IA
      JSV(M)=JA
      KASV(M)=KA
      LASV(M)=LA
      ISV(M)=K
      JSV(M)=J
      WSVP(M)=WC
      PNP(IA,JA,KA,LA,CNF,FCN,WC)
      30 FORMAT(4X,A4),3X,4I4,F9.2,F9.4)
      695 CONTINUE
      700 CONTINUE
      GO TO 710
      705 CONTINUE
      710 CONTINUE
      715 CONTINUE
      NCNF=MIN0(M,MMAX)-NANG-NDST
      IF((M,LE,MMAX) GO TO 845
      PRINT 35,M,MMAX
      35 FORMAT(*0** NUMBER OF INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES, ANGLES, AND CONF/DOC
      25* THE PRESENT LIMIT OF 114. THE INITIAL ENERGY CALCULATION IS 300
      32*RECT BUT DERIVATIVES, ETC. ARE NOT. ***")
      GO TO 845.
      C FAST CALCULATION USED AFTER FIRST ENTRY
      725 M=0
      IF((NDST)>30,760,730
      BOND DISTANCES:
      730 DO 755 L=1,NDST
        M=M+1
        IA=IASV(M)
        JA=JASV(M)
        IF((ICCA(IA))750,735,750
        735 IF((ICCA(IA))750,740,750
        740 IF((ICCA(IA))750,745,750
      C ATOMS HAVE NOT MOVED SINCE LAST ENTRY. ADD TERM USED PREVIOUSLY
        GO TO 755
        745 WX=WX+WSV(M)
        GO TO 755
      C ATOMS HAVE MOVED. RECALCULATE TERM AND SAVE IT
      750 I=SV(Y)
        J=JSV(Y)
        DO 755 I=SV(Y)
          J=JSV(Y)
          DO 755 I=SV(Y)
            J=JSV(Y)
            WD=PC((IDZJT+1)*(DIJ-PC((IDZJT))**2*50+0
            WSVP(M)=WD
            WX=WX+WD
            755 CONTINUE
            750 IF(NANG)>1765,800,765
            BOND ANGLES:
            765 DO 795 L=1,NANG
              M=M+1
              IA=IASV(M)
              JA=JASV(M)
              KA=KASV(M)
              YF((ICCA(IA))790,770,790
              770 YF((ICCA(IA))790,775,790
              775 YF((ICCA(IA))790,780,790
              780 YF((ICCA(IA))790,785,790
      C ATOMS HAVE NOT MOVED SINCE LAST ENTRY. ADD TERM USED PREVIOUSLY
      785 WX=WX+WSV(M)
      GO TO 795
      C ATOMS HAVE MOVED. RECALCULATE TERM AND SAVE IT
      790 I=SV(Y)
        J=JSV(Y)
        AIJK=ANG(IA,JA,KA)
        IAZNJ=IAZ(N,J)
        WA=PC((IAZNJ+1)*(AIJK-PC((IAZNJ))**2*0.5
        WSVP(M)=WA
        WX=WX+WA
        795 CONTINUE
        800 IF((NCNF)>805,845,805
      C DO 840 L=1,NCNF
      805 DO 840 L=1,NCNF
        M=M+1
        IA=IASV(M)
        JA=JASV(M)
        KA=KASV(M)
        LA=LASV(M)
        IAI=IACT(1,I,J)
        TX(IA)=AIJK835,810,835
        810 IF((ICC(IA))835,815,835
        815 IF((ICC(IA))835,820,835
        820 IF((ICC(KA))835,825,835
        825 IF((ICC(LA))835,830,835
      C ATOMS HAVE NOT MOVED SINCE LAST ENTRY. ADD TERM USED PREVIOUSLY
        830 WX=WX+WSV(M)
        GO TO 840
      C ATOMS HAVE MOVED. RECALCULATE TERM AND SAVE IT
      GCWX 595
      GCWX 600
      GCWX 605
      GCWX 610
      GCWX 615
      GCWX 620
      GCWX 625
      GCWX 630
      GCWX 635
      GCWX 640
      GCWX 645
      GCWX 650
      GCWX 655
      GCWX 660
      GCWX 665
      GCWX 670
      GCWX 675
      GCWX 680
      GCWX 685
      GCWX 690
      GCWX 695
      GCWX 700
      GCWX 705
      GCWX 710
      GCWX 715
      GCWX 720
      GCWX 725
      GCWX 730
      GCWX 735
      GCWX 740
      GCWX 745
      GCWX 750
      GCWX 755
      GCWX 760
      GCWX 765
      GCWX 770
      GCWX 775
      GCWX 780
      GCWX 785
      GCWX 790
      GCWX 795
      GCWX 800
      GCWX 805
      GCWX 810
      GCWX 815
      GCWX 820
      GCWX 825
      GCWX 830
      GCWX 835
      GCWX 840
      GCWX 845
      GCWX 850
      GCWX 855
      GCWX 860
      GCWX 865
      GCWX 870
      GCWX 875
      GCWX 880
      GCWX 885
      GCWX 890
      GCWX 895
      GCWX 900
      GCWX 905
      GCWX 910
      GCWX 915
      GCWX 920
      GCWX 925
      GCWX 930
      GCWX 935
      GCWX 940
      GCWX 945
      GCWX 950
      GCWX 955
      GCWX 960
      GCWX 965
      GCWX 970
      GCWX 975
      GCWX 980
      GCWX 985
      GCWX 990
      GCWX 995
      GCWX 1000
      GCWX 1005
      GCWX 1010
      GCWX 1015
      GCWX 1020
      GCWX 1025
      GCWX 1030
      GCWX 1035
      GCWX 1040
      GCWX 1045
      GCWX 1050
      GCWX 1055
      GCWX 1060
      GCWX 1065
      GCWX 1070
      GCWX 1075
      GCWX 1080
      GCWX 1085
      GCWX 1090
      GCWX 1095
      GCWX 1100
      GCWX 1105
      GCWX 1110
      GCWX 1115
      GCWX 1120
      GCWX 1125
      GCWX 1130
      GCWX 1135
      GCWX 1140
      GCWX 1145
  
```

```

835 K=ISV(M)
J=JSV(M)
CNF=CONF(I,J,K,A,LA)
ITKJ=ITBK(K,J)
IF(ITKJ>836,836,838
836 CALL WCF((I,J,K,A,LA,CNF,ITKJ,WCF)
GO TO 839
838 PC=PC(ITKJ)*WRAG(RAD4,CNF,PC(ITKJ+1))
WCF=WCF
WX=WX+WC
839 MSV(N)=WC
CONTINUE
840 RETURN
845 END

FUNCTION ANG(I,J,K),
COMPUTE THE ANGLE IN DEGREES DEFINED BY ATOMS I, J, AND K.
ATOM J IS THE VERTEX.
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION VI(3),V2(3)
CALL VECIJ,I,VI)
CALL VECIK,J,V2)
ANG=AVVI(V1,V2)
RETURN
END

FUNCTION AVV(X,Y),
COMPUTE THE ANGLE IN DEGREES BETWEEN VECTORS X AND Y.
VECTORS ARE REFERRED TO CRYSTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM.
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
ABY USED BY NPRE, WCALC, AVV, CONF, DST, NORM, UNIT
COMMON/AB/AA(9),A11,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23,BB(9),B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
1,B23,VA
DIMENSION X(3),Y(3),Z(3)
CALL NORM(X,Y,Z)
AVV=DTAN2(VA+DSQRT(VMV(Z,AA,Z)),VMV(X,AA,Y))*57.29577951
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE AXELBXINN(A,B,IDL,IFAIL)
REAL# AID,1,B(DL),DL(1),Y
PROGRAM AUTODR **. WEST LIVERPOOL
COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY CENTER, UNION CARBIDE CORP., NUCLEAR DIV.**
CAK RIDGE, TENN.
THIS PROGRAM REDUCES THE GENERAL PROBLEM A * X = LAMDA * B * X
WHERE A IS SYM. AND B IS SYM. AND POS. DEF. TO THE STANDARD FORM
P * Z = LAMDA * Z
THE MATRICES A AND B NEED ONLY BE DEFINED FOR THE UPPER TRIANGULAR
PORTION.
ON RETURN B WILL HOLD THE ORIGINAL B IN THE UPPER PORTION AND
THE OFF DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF THE CHOLESKY DECOMPOSITION MATRIX
L IN THE LOWER PORTION. THE SINGLY DIMENSIONED ARRAY DL WILL HOLD
AXEL 6
AXEL 10
AXEL 15
AXEL 20
AXEL 25
AXEL 30
AXEL 35
AXEL 40
AXEL 45
AXEL 50
AXEL 55
AXEL 60
AXEL 65
AXEL 70
AXEL 75
AXEL 80
AXEL 85
AXEL 90
AXEL 95
AXEL 100
AXEL 105
AXEL 110
AXEL 115
AXEL 120
AXEL 125
AXEL 130
AXEL 135
AXEL 140
AXEL 145
AXEL 150
AXEL 155
AXEL 160
AXEL 165
AXEL 170
AXEL 175
AXEL 180
AXEL 185
AXEL 190
AXEL 195
AXEL 200
AXEL 205
AXEL 210
AXEL 215
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AXEL 225
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AXEL 410
AXEL 415
AXEL 420
AXEL 425
AXEL 430
AXEL 435
AXEL 440
AXEL 445
AXEL 450
AXEL 455
AXEL 460
AXEL 465
AXEL 470
AXEL 475
AXEL 480
AXEL 485
AXEL 490
AXEL 495
AXEL 500
AXEL 505
AXEL 510
AXEL 515
AXEL 520
AXEL 525
AXEL 530
AXEL 535
AXEL 540
AXEL 545
AXEL 550
AXEL 555
AXEL 560
AXEL 565
AXEL 570
AXEL 575
AXEL 580
AXEL 585
AXEL 590

535 CONTINUE
540 A(J,J)=X/Y
THE TRANPOSE OF THE UPPER TRIANGLE OF L-INVERSE A HAS BEEN FORMED.
THE LOWER TRIANGLE OF THE MATRIX A.
***** THIS PORTION COMPLETES THE FORMATION OF P BY SOLVING THE SYSTEM
P * (L-TRANSPOSE) = X.
P * (L-TRANSPOSE) = X.

DO 565 J=1,N
DO 565 I=J,N
X=A(I,J)
545 IF(K>L,J) GO TO 550
X=X-A(K,J)*B(I,K)
K=K-1
GO TO 545
CONTINUE
K=J-1
555 IF(K>L,J) GO TO 560
X=X-(J,K)*B(I,K)
K=K-1
GO TO 555
560 CONTINUE
A(I,J)=X/DL(I)
565 CONTINUE
IFAIL = 0
RETURN

THE SYMMETRIC MATRIX P HAS BEEN RETURNED

570 IFAIL = 1
THE PROCEDURE FAILED BECAUSE B WAS NOT POS. DEF.
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE AXES(U,V,X)
STORE THREE ORTHOGONAL UNIT VECTORS XI(1),X(1,2), AND X(1,3)
GIVEN VECTORS U AND V.
VECTORS ARE REFERRED TO CRYSTAL AXIS SYSTEM
XI(1,1) IS PARALLEL TO U
XI(1,2) IS IN THE PLANE OF U AND V
XI(1,3) IS PARALLEL TO U CROSS V
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION U(3),V(3),W(3),X(9)
CALL NORM(W(1),V,W(7))
CALL NORM(W(7),W(1),W(5))
CALL UNIT(W(4),W(4))
CALL UNIT(W(7),W(7))
DO 500 I=1,9
X(1)=W(1)
500 XI(I)=W(I)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE CNSTRI (AR,BR,PC,PL,PX,Q)
CNST 5
CNST 10
CNST 15
CNST 20
CNST 25
CNST 30
CNST 35
CNST 40
CNST 45
CNST 50
CNST 55
CNST 60
CNST 65
CNST 70
CNST 75
CNST 80
CNST 85
CNST 90
CNST 95
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CNST 300
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CNST 450
CNST 455
CNST 460
CNST 465
CNST 470
CNST 475
CNST 480
CNST 485
CNST 490
CNST 495
CNST 500
CNST 505
CNST 510
CNST 515
CNST 520
CNST 525
CNST 530
CNST 535
CNST 540
CNST 545
CNST 550
CNST 555
CNST 560
CNST 565
CNST 570
CNST 575
CNST 580
CNST 585
CNST 590

THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
SET VARIABLES IN TERMS OF COMMON PARAMETERS AND EXTRA PARAMETERS
DUMMY ROUTINE TO BE REPLACED BY USER
ENTRY CNSTRN
RETURN
END

FUNCTION CONF(I,J,K,L),
COMPUTE THE CONFORMATION ANGLE IN DEGREES FOR THE SEQUENCE OF
ATOMS NUMBERED I, J, K, AND L.
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
ABY USED BY NPRE, WCALC, AVV, CONF, DST, NORM, UNIT
COMMON/AB/AA(9),A11,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23,BB(9),B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
1,B23,VA
DIMENSION VI(3),V2(3),V3(3),VA(31),VB(3)
CALL VECIJ,I,VI)
CALL VECIJ,J,V2)
CALL VECIK,J,V3)
CALL NORM(V1,V2,V3)
CALL NORM(V2,V3,V4)
CONF=DSIGN(VMV(V4,VA),VMV(V3,AA,V4))
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE CWXI (PC,PX,G,TR,XC)
CWXI 5
CWXI 10
CWXI 15
CWXI 20
CWXI 25
CWXI 30
CWXI 35
CWXI 40
CWXI 45
CWXI 50
CWXI 55
CWXI 60
CWXI 65
CWXI 70
CWXI 75
CWXI 80
CWXI 85
CWXI 90
CWXI 95
CWXI 100
CWXI 105
CWXI 110
CWXI 115
CWXI 120
CWXI 125
CWXI 130
CWXI 135
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CWXI 145
CWXI 150
CWXI 155
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CWXI 425
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CWXI 440
CWXI 445
CWXI 450
CWXI 455
CWXI 460
CWXI 465
CWXI 470
CWXI 475
CWXI 480
CWXI 485
CWXI 490
CWXI 495
CWXI 500
CWXI 505
CWXI 510
CWXI 515
CWXI 520
CWXI 525
CWXI 530
CWXI 535
CWXI 540
CWXI 545
CWXI 550
CWXI 555
CWXI 560
CWXI 565
CWXI 570
CWXI 575
CWXI 580
CWXI 585
CWXI 590

THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
CALCULATE EXTRA ENERGY WK, THE INTERNAL ENERGY OF POLARIZATION, ETCC

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C DUMMY ROUTINE TO BE REPLACED BY USER
C ENTRY CWX
C RETURN
C END

C SUBROUTINE DIFV(X,Y,Z)
C VECTOR = VECTOR
C Z(3)=X(3)-Y(3)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C DIMENSION X(3),Y(3),Z(3)
C DO 500 I=1,3
C 500 (I)=X(I)-Y(I)
C RETURN
C END

C FUNCTION DST(I,J)
C COMPUTE THE DISTANCE IN ANGSTROMS BETWEEN ATOMS I AND J.
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C AADDED BY #PRE, VCALL, AVE, CONF, DST, NORM, UNIT
C COMMON/AB/AA(9),A11,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23,BB(9),B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
C 1,B23,V3
C DIMENSION V3)
C CALL VECT(I,J,V)
C DST=DSQRT(V1)*2*A11+V2)*(V2)*A22+V1)*A12)
C 1*V3)*(V3)*A33+V2)*A23+V1)*A13)
C RETURN
C END

C SUBROUTINE GMADD(A,B,R,N,M)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C *****
C SUBROUTINE GMADD
C PURPOSE
C   ADD TWO GENERAL MATRICES TO FORM RESULTANT GENERAL MATRIX
C USAGE
C   CALL GMADD(A,B,R,N,M)
C DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C   A - NAME OF FIRST INPUT MATRIX
C   B - NAME OF SECOND INPUT MATRIX
C   R - NAME OF OUTPUT MATRIX
C   N - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A,B,R
C   M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A,B,R
C REMARKS
C   ALL MATRICES MUST BE STORED AS GENERAL MATRICES
C SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
C   NONE
C METHOD
C   ADDITION IS PERFORMED ELEMENT BY ELEMENT
C *****
C DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)
C   CALCULATE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS
C   NM=N*M
C   ADD MATRICES
C DO 500 I=1,NM
C 500 (I)=A(I)+B(I)
C RETURN
C END

C SUBROUTINE GMPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C *****
C SUBROUTINE GMPRD
C PURPOSE
C   MULTIPLY TWO GENERAL MATRICES TO FORM A RESULTANT GENERAL
C   MATRIX
C USAGE
C   CALL GMPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)
C DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C   A - NAME OF FIRST INPUT MATRIX
C   B - NAME OF SECOND INPUT MATRIX
C   R - NAME OF OUTPUT MATRIX
C   N - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A
C   M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A AND ROWS IN B
C   L - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B
C REMARKS
C   ALL MATRICES MUST BE STORED AS GENRAL MATRICES
C   MATRIX P CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRIX A
C   MATRIX R CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRIX B
C   NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF MATRIX A MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER OF ROWS
C   OF MATRIX B
C SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
C   NONE
C METHOD
C   THE M BY L MATRIX B IS PREMULTIPLIED BY THE N BY M MATRIX A
C   AND THE RESULT IS STORED IN THE N BY L MATRIX R.
C *****
C C DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)
C   IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C   DO 500 K=1,L
C   DO 500 J=1,N
C   IR=IR+1
C   JR=J+N
C   IB=K
C   R(IR)=0
C   DO 500 I=1,M
C   JT=JI+N
C   IB=IB+1
C   R(IR)=R(IR)+A(JI)*B(IB)
C   RETURN
C END

C SUBROUTINE GMTRA(A,R,N,M)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C *****
C SUBROUTINE GMTRA
C PURPOSE
C   TRANSPOSE A GENERAL MATRIX
C USAGE
C   CALL GMTRA(A,R,N,M)
C DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C   A - NAME OF MATRIX TO BE TRANSPOSED
C   R - NAME OF RESULTANT MATRIX
C   N - NUMBER OF ROWS OF A AND COLUMNS OF R
C   M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF A AND ROWS OF R
C REMARKS
C   MATRIX R CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRIX A
C   MATRICES A AND R MUST BE STORED AS GENERAL MATRICES
C SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
C   NONE
C METHOD
C   TRANSPOSE N BY M MATRIX A TO FORM M BY N MATRIX R
C *****
C DIMENSION A(1),R(1)
C   DO 500 I=1,N
C   DO 500 J=1,M
C   IJ=IJ+N
C   IR=IR+1
C   R(IJ)=A(IJ)
C   RETURN
C END

C FUNCTION GPOUT(AR+BR,IACT,ICT,ISC,JAC,PC,PL,PX,Q,SYM,XG,YC,ZC)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C DIMENSION AR(1),BR(1),IACT(1),ICT(4,1),ISC(1),JAC(1),PC(1),PL(1),
C 1,PX(1),GX(1),SYM(12,1),XC(1),YC(1),ZC(1)
C RETURN
C THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
C USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE A GENERAL NON-BONDED ENERGY TERM
C ENTERED ONLY IF IREP.GE.4
C ENTRY GPOUT(1SB,I,J,IA,JA,IK,JK,GX,GY,GZ,DY,DZ,R)
C REAL*4 GX,GY,GZ
C GPOUT=0.000
C RETURN
C END

C SUBROUTINE GTPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)
C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C *****
C SUBROUTINE GTPRD
C PURPOSE
C   PREMULTIPLY A GENERAL MATRIX BY THE TRANSPSOE OF ANOTHER
C   GENERAL MATRIX
C USAGE
C   CALL GTPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)
C DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C   A - NAME OF FIRST INPUT MATRIX
C   B - NAME OF SECOND INPUT MATRIX
C   R - NAME OF OUTPUT MATRIX
C   N - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A AND R
C   M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A AND ROWS IN R
C   L - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B AND R
C REMARKS
C   MATRIX R CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRIX A
C   MATRIX R CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRIX B
C   ALL MATRICES MUST BE STORED AS GENERAL MATRICES
C SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
C   NONE
C METHOD
C   MATRIX TRANSPSOE OF A IS NOT ACTUALLY CALCULATED. INSTEAD,
C   GTPR 185
C   GTPR 190
C   GTPR 195
C   GTPR 200
C   GTPR 205
C   GTPR 210
C   GTPR 215
C   GTPR 220
C   GTPR 225
C   GTPR 230
C   GTPR 235
C   GTPR 240
C   GTPR 245
C   GTPR 250
C   GTPR 255
C   GTPR 260
C   GTPR 265
C   GTPR 270
C   GMTR 5
C   GMTR 10
C   GMTR 15
C   GMTR 20
C   GMTR 25
C   GMTR 30
C   GMTR 35
C   GMTR 40
C   GMTR 45
C   GMTR 50
C   GMTR 55
C   GMTR 60
C   GMTR 65
C   GMTR 70
C   GMTR 75
C   GMTR 80
C   GMTR 85
C   GMTR 90
C   GMTR 95
C   GMTR 100
C   GMTR 105
C   GMTR 110
C   GMTR 115
C   GMTR 120
C   GMTR 125
C   GMTR 130
C   GMTR 135
C   GMTR 140
C   GMTR 145
C   GMTR 150
C   GMTR 155
C   GMTR 160
C   GMTR 165
C   GMTR 170
C   GMTR 175
C   GMTR 180
C   GMTR 185
C   GMTR 190
C   GMTR 195
C   GMTR 200
C   GMTR 205
C   GPOT 5
C   GPOT 10
C   GPOT 15
C   GPOT 20
C   GPOT 25
C   GPOT 30
C   GPOT 35
C   GPOT 40
C   GPOT 45
C   GPOT 50
C   GPOT 55
C   GPOT 60
C   GPOT 65
C   GPOT 70
C   GPOT 75
C   GPOT 80
C   GTPR 5
C   GTPR 10
C   GTPR 15
C   GTPR 20
C   GTPR 25
C   GTPR 30
C   GTPR 35
C   GTPR 40
C   GTPR 45
C   GTPR 50
C   GTPR 55
C   GTPR 60
C   GTPR 65
C   GTPR 70
C   GTPR 75
C   GTPR 80
C   GTPR 85
C   GTPR 90
C   GTPR 95
C   GTPR 100
C   GTPR 105
C   GTPR 110
C   GTPR 115
C   GTPR 120
C   GTPR 125
C   GTPR 130
C   GTPR 135
C   GTPR 140
C   GTPR 145
C   GTPR 150
C   GTPR 155

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500 IRX=N*(JX-1)+IX
GO TO 530
505 IF(IX-JX) S10,515,515
510 DO IX=1,JX(JX-JX)/2
GO TO 530
515 IRX=JX+[(IX*IX-IX)/2
GO TO 530
520 IRX=0
IF((IX-JX) 530,525,530
525 IRX=IX
530 DO 100 IRX
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE MASTER(NST)
USER ROUTINE TO SET THE OVERALL STORAGE AVAILABLE TO BE
ALLOCATED BY THE MAIN PROGRAM
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/S/12000
THE FOLLOWING CONSTANT MUST AGREE WITH THE ABOVE DIMENSION
NST=12000
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE MCPY(A,R,N,M,MS)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
*****.
SUBROUTINE MCPY
PURPOSE
COPY ENTIRE MATRIX
USAGE
CALL MCPY (A,R,N,M,MS)
DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
A - NAME OF INPUT MATRIX
R - NAME OF OUTPUT MATRIX
N - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A OR R
M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A OR R
MS - ONE DIGIT NUMBER FOR STORAGE MODE OF MATRIX A (AND R)
0 - GENERAL
1 - SYMMETRIC
2 - DIAGONAL
REMARKS
NONE
SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
LOK (FORMERLY LOC)
METHOD
EACH ELEMENT OF MATRIX A IS MOVED TO THE CORRESPONDING
ELEMENT OF MATRIX R
*****.
DIMENSION A(1),R(1)
COMPUTE VECTOR LENGTH, IT
CALL LOK(N,M,IT,N,M,MS)
COPY MATRIX
DO 500 I=1,IT
500 R(I)=A(I)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE MINV(A,N,D,L,M)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
*****.
SUBROUTINE MINV
PURPOSE
INVERT A MATRIX
USAGE
CALL MINV(A,N,D,L,M)
DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
A - INPUT MATRIX, DESTROYED IN COMPUTATION AND REPLACED BY
RESULTANT INVERSE.
D - DETERMINANT MATRIX A
0 - 0 IF SINGULAR, 1.0 IF ALL RIGHT.
L - WORK VECTOR OF LENGTH N
M - WORK VECTOR OF LENGTH N
REMARKS
MATRIX A MUST BE A GENERAL MATRIX
SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
NONE
METHOD
THE STANDARD GAUSS-JORDAN METHOD IS USED.
*****.
DIMENSION A(1),L(1),M(1)
*****.
C          SEARCH FOR LARGEST ELEMENT
      LOK 245
      LOK 250
      LOK 255
      LOK 260
      LOK 265
      LOK 270
      LOK 275
      LOK 280
      LOK 285
      LOK 290
      LOK 295
      LOK 300
      LOK 305
      MAST 5
      MAST 10
      MAST 15
      MAST 20
      MAST 25
      MAST 30
      MAST 35
      MAST 40
      MAST 45
      MAST 50
      MCPY 5
      MCPY 10
      MCPY 15
      MCPY 20
      MCPY 25
      MCPY 30
      MCPY 35
      MCPY 40
      MCPY 45
      MCPY 50
      MCPY 55
      MCPY 60
      MCPY 65
      MCPY 70
      MCPY 75
      MCPY 80
      MCPY 85
      MCPY 90
      MCPY 95
      MCPY 100
      MCPY 105
      MCPY 110
      MCPY 115
      MCPY 120
      MCPY 125
      MCPY 130
      MCPY 135
      MCPY 140
      MCPY 145
      MCPY 150
      MCPY 155
      MCPY 160
      MCPY 165
      MCPY 170
      MCPY 175
      MCPY 180
      MCPY 185
      MCPY 190
      MCPY 195
      MCPY 200
      MCPY 205
      MCPY 210
      MCPY 215
      MCPY 220
      MCPY 225
      MCPY 230
      MINV 5
      MINV 10
      MINV 15
      MINV 20
      MINV 25
      MINV 30
      MINV 35
      MINV 40
      MINV 45
      MINV 50
      MINV 55
      MINV 60
      MINV 65
      MINV 70
      MINV 75
      MINV 80
      MINV 85
      MINV 90
      MINV 95
      MINV 100
      MINV 105
      MINV 110
      MINV 115
      MINV 120
      MINV 125
      MINV 130
      MINV 135
      MINV 140
      MINV 145
      MINV 150
      MINV 155
      MINV 160
      MINV 165
      MINV 170
      MINV 175
      MINV 180
      D=1.0
      NK=N
      DO 590 K=1,N
      NK=NK+N
      L(K)=K
      M(K)=0
      KK=NK+
      S10=1.0/(KK)
      DO 510 J=K,N
      T2=N*(J-1)
      DO 510 I=K,N
      IJ=IZ+1
      IF(DABS(BIGA)-DABS(A(IJ))) 505,510,510
      BIGA=A(IJ)
      L(K)=I
      M(K)=J
      510 CONTINUE
      *****.
      J=L(K)
      I=(J-K) 525,525,515
      KI=N
      DO 520 I=1,N
      KI=KI+N
      HOLD=-A(KI)
      JI=I-K+J
      A(KI)=A(JI)
      520 A(JI)=HOLD
      *****.
      I=M(K)
      IF((I-K) 540,540,530
      530 JP=N*(I-1)
      DO 535 J=1,N
      JK=NK+J
      IJ=I+J
      HOLD=A(JK)
      A(JK)=A(JI)
      535 A(JI)=HOLD
      *****.
      DIVIDE COLUMN BY MINUS PIVOT (VALUE OF PIVOT ELEMENT IS
CONTAINED IN BIGA)
      540 IF(BIGA) 550,545,550
      545 D=0.0
      RETURN
      550 DO 560 I=1,N
      IF((I-K) 555,560,555
      555 IK=NK+
      A(IK)=A(IK)/(-BIGA)
      560 CONTINUE
      *****.
      REDUCE MATRIX
      DO 575 I=1,N
      IK=NK+
      IJ=I+K
      DO 585 J=1,N
      IJ=IJ+N
      IF((I-K) 565,575,565
      565 IF((J-K) 570,575,570
      570 KJ=(J-I)+K
      A(IJ)=A(IK)*A(KJ)+A(IJ)
      575 CONTINUE
      *****.
      DIVIDE ROW BY PIVOT
      KJ=K-N
      DO 585 J=1,N
      KJ=KJ+N
      IF((J-K) 580,585,580
      580 A(KJ)=A(KJ)/BIGA
      585 CONTINUE
      *****.
      REPLACE PIVOT BY RECIPROCAL
      A(KK)=1.0/BIGA
      590 CONTINUE
      *****.
      FINAL ROW AND COLUMN INTERCHANGE
      K=N
      595 K=(K-1)
      IF(K) 630,630,600
      600 I=L(K)
      IF((I-K) 615,615,605
      605 JO=(K-1)
      N*(I-1)
      DO 610 J=I,N
      JK=JO+J
      HOLD=A(JK)
      JI=JR+J
      A(JK)=A(JI)
      610 A(IJ)=HOLD
      615 A(MK)
      IF((M-K) 595,595,620
      620 KI=N
      DO 625 Y=1,N
      KI=KI+N
      HOLD=A(KI)
      JI=K-Y+1
      A(KI)=A(JI)
      625 A(JI)=HOLD
      GO TO 595
      630 RETURN
      END
      *****.
      MINV 185
      MINV 190
      MINV 195
      MINV 200
      MINV 205
      MINV 210
      MINV 215
      MINV 220
      MINV 225
      MINV 230
      MINV 235
      MINV 240
      MINV 245
      MINV 250
      MINV 255
      MINV 260
      MINV 265
      MINV 270
      MINV 275
      MINV 280
      MINV 285
      MINV 290
      MINV 295
      MINV 300
      MINV 305
      MINV 310
      MINV 315
      MINV 320
      MINV 325
      MINV 330
      MINV 335
      MINV 340
      MINV 345
      MINV 350
      MINV 355
      MINV 360
      MINV 365
      MINV 370
      MINV 375
      MINV 380
      MINV 385
      MINV 390
      MINV 395
      MINV 400
      MINV 405
      MINV 410
      MINV 415
      MINV 420
      MINV 425
      MINV 430
      MINV 435
      MINV 440
      MINV 445
      MINV 450
      MINV 455
      MINV 460
      MINV 465
      MINV 470
      MINV 475
      MINV 480
      MINV 485
      MINV 490
      MINV 495
      MINV 500
      MINV 505
      MINV 510
      MINV 515
      MINV 520
      MINV 525
      MINV 530
      MINV 535
      MINV 540
      MINV 545
      MINV 550
      MINV 555
      MINV 560
      MINV 565
      MINV 570
      MINV 575
      MINV 580
      MINV 585
      MINV 590
      MINV 595
      MINV 600
      MINV 605
      MINV 610
      MINV 615
      MINV 620
      MINV 625
      MINV 630
      MINV 635
      MINV 640
      MINV 645
      MINV 650
      MINV 655
      MINV 660
      MINV 665
      MINV 670
      MINV 675
      MINV 680
      MINV 685
      MINV 690
      MINV 695
      MINV 700
      MINV 705
      MINV 710
      MINV 715
      MINV 720
      MINV 725
      MINV 730
      *****.

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      SUBROUTINE MM(X,Y,Z)
      MULTPLY TWO MATRICES
      Z(3,3)=X(3,3)*Y(3,3), Z MAY BE THE SAME AS X OR Y
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION X(3,3),Y(3,3),Z(3,3),W(3,3)
      DO 510 I=1,3
      DO 510 J=1,3
      W(I,J)=0.0
      DO 510 K=1,3
      W(I,K)=0.0
      DO 510 J=1,3
      W(I,J)=W(I,J)+X(I,J)*Y(J,K)
 500 CONTINUE
 505 CONTINUE
 510 CONTINUE
      DO 510 I=1,3
      Z(I,I)=W(I,I)
 515 CONTINUE
 520 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE MPRO(A,B,R,N,M,MSA,MSB,L)
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      *****

      SUBROUTINE MPRO
      PURPOSE
      MULTIPLY TWO MATRICES TO FORM A RESULTANT MATRIX
      USAGE
      CALL MPRO(A,B,R,N,M,MSA,MSB,L)

      DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
      A - NAME OF FIRST INPUT MATRIX
      B - NAME OF SECOND INPUT MATRIX
      R - NAME OF OUTPUT MATRIX
      N - NUMBER OF ROWS IN A AND R
      M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A AND ROWS IN B
      MSA - ONE DIGIT NUMBER FOR STORAGE MODE OF MATRIX A
      0 - GENERAL
      1 - SYMMETRIC
      2 - DIAGONAL
      MSB - SAME AS MSA EXCEPT FOR MATRIX B
      L - NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B AND R

      REMARKS
      MATRIX R CANNOT BE IN THE SAME LOCATION AS MATRICES A OR B
      NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF MATRIX A MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER OF ROWS OF MATRIX B

      SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED
      LOC (FORMERLY LOC)

      METHOD
      THE N BY L MATRIX B IS PREMULTIPLIED BY THE N BY M MATRIX A
      AND THE RESULT IS STORED IN THE N BY L MATRIX R. THIS IS A
      ROW INTO COLUMN PRODUCT.
      THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE STORAGE MODE OF THE OUTPUT
      MATRIX FOR ALL COMBINATIONS OF INPUT MATRICES
      A           B           R
      GENERAL     GENERAL     GENERAL
      GENERAL     SYMMETRIC   GENERAL
      GENERAL     DIAGONAL   GENERAL
      SYMMETRIC   GENERAL     GENERAL
      SYMMETRIC   SYMMETRIC   GENERAL
      SYMMETRIC   DIAGONAL   GENERAL
      DIAGONAL    GENERAL     GENERAL
      DIAGONAL    SYMMETRIC  GENERAL
      DIAGONAL    DIAGONAL   DIAGONAL
      *****

      DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)

      SPECIAL CASE FOR DIAGONAL BY DIAGONAL

      MSA=MSB=10+4*MSB
      IF(MS=22)510,500,510
 500 DO 505 I=1,N
 505 R(I)=A(I)*B(I)
      RETURN

      ALL OTHER CASES
 510 I=1
      DO 540 K=1,L
      DO 540 J=1,N
      R(I,J)=0
      DO 535 I=1,M
      IF(MS>515)525,515
 515 CALL LOC(I,J,I,N,M,MSA)
      CALL LOC(I,J,I,N,M,L,MSB)
      IF(I,J)=530,535,520
 520 IF(I,J)=530,535,530
 525 I=M*(I-1)+J
      ID=M*(I-1)+I
 530 R(I,J)=R(I,J)+A(I,J)*B(I,B)
 535 CONTINUE
 540 IF(I,J)510,540
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE MV(X,Y,Z)
      MATRIX * VECTOR
      Z=X(3,3)*Y(3,3), Z MAY BE THE SAME AS Y
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION X(3,3),Y(3,3),Z(3)
      MV   5
      MV   10
      MV   15
      MV   20
      MV   25
      MV   30
      MV   35
      MV   40
      MV   45
      MV   50
      MV   55
      MV   60
      MV   65
      MV   70
      MV   75
      MV   80
      MV   90
      MV   95
      MV  100

      SUBROUTINE MM(X,Y,Z)
      MULTPLY TWO MATRICES
      Z(3,3)=X(3,3)*Y(3,3), Z MAY BE THE SAME AS X OR Y
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION X(3,3),Y(3,3),Z(3,3),W(3,3)
      DO 510 I=1,3
      DO 510 J=1,3
      W(I,J)=W(I,J)+X(I,J)*Y(J,K)
 500 CONTINUE
 505 CONTINUE
      DO 510 I=1,3
      Z(I,I)=W(I,I)
 515 CONTINUE
 520 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE NORM(X,Y,Z)
      STORE A VECTOR Z NORMAL TO VECTORS X AND Y
      VECTORS ARE REFERRED TO THE CRYSTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM
      TO OBTAIN THE CROSS PRODUCT X*Y MULTIPLY Z BY THE DIRECT CELL
      VOLUME.
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      /ASSIGNED BY MPRE, MCALC, AVV, CONE, DST, NORM, UNIT
      COMMON/AB/AA(9),AI1,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23+B(9)*B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
 1,B23,VA
      DIMENSION X(3),Y(3),Z(3),XX(6),YY(6),ZZ(3)
      DO 500 I=1,3
      XX(I)=X(I)
      XX(I+3)=XX(I)
      YY(I)=Y(I)
      YY(I+3)=YY(I)
 500 CONTINUE
      DO 505 I=1,3
      ZZ(I)=XX(I+1)*YY(I+2)-XX(I+2)*YY(I+1)
 505 CONTINUE
      CALL MV(BB,ZZ,Z)
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE REJECT(ISH,MX,MY,MZ,IREQ)
      AVOID CALCULATION OF SPACE-GROUP ABSENCES IN RECIPROCAL SUM
      DUMMY ROUTINE TO BE REPLACED BY USER
      IREQ=0 ON ENTRY. SET IREQ=1 TO OMIT A SPACE-GROUP ABSENCE.
      RETURN
      END

      FUNCTION REPL(AR,BR,PC,PL,PX,Q)
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION AR(1),BR(1),PC(1),PL(1),PX(1),Q(1)
      RETURN

      THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
      USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE REPULSION ENERGY
      ENTERED ONLY IF IREP=2

      ENTRY REPL(ISH,IK,JK,R)
      REPL=0.0D0
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE SETA(ISETA,A)
      CONSTRAIN LATTICE PARAMETERS AS SPECIFIED BY ISETA
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION A(16)
      ISETA=16
      LSAT(ISETA)
      GO TO 10,20,30,101,15A
      10 A(5)=A(4)
      A(5)=A(4)
      20 A(1)=A(1)
      A(1)=A(1)
      30 A(2)=A(1)
      40 NO CONSTRAINT FOR ORTHORHOMBIC, MONOCLINIC, OR TRICLINIC AXES
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE SUMV(X,Y,Z)
      VECTOR + VECTOR
      Z(3)=X(3)+Y(3)
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      DIMENSION X(3),Y(3),Z(3)
      DO 500 I=1,3
      Z(I)=X(I)+Y(I)
 500 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE TIMOUT
      ANALYZE AND PRINT TIMES FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION
      IMPLICIT REAL*(8,A-H,D-Z)
      /DYNAMICALLY USED BY MM, MV, MPRE, MCALC, GOWX, TINYAS, TIMOUT
      COMMON/DUB/IA(5),IA(9),AC(5),AV(5),AV(9),B(5),B(9),CK
      1,CKKCAL,CR(9),DA(9),DATE,FKCAL,MR,PI,PICK,PIGAS,PSQ
      2,PIINZ,OLIM(5),OMAX,ROWSS(9),RLIM(5),RM(9),RMAX,RTTZ
      3,SAT(5),SIGWD,SQTPDK,SQTPIK,TM(9),TP1,TRT(3),TY(3)
      4,U(9),UV(3),U(13),W,WORS,WS(9),WV,WZ,XVZA(3),XYZAS(3)
      5,XT(9),ZMC(5)
      BY WMIN, WMAX, MPRE, MCALC, GOWX, TINYAS, TIMOUT
      COMMON/ITCR/BK,IGGAX,CENT,ISB,ISL,ISLQTMOL,INK,IPNL,IPCC
      1,IPRT,IRBA,IREP,IRSC,ISB,ISW,INV,INGL,IPNL,IPSC,IPR,IPRNS,T(19)
      2,NGD,NA,NAC,NAP,NBC,NCA,NCS,NP,NPC,NPR,NPS,NG,(ISETA
      3,NR,LRB,MRP,NS,NT(9),NV,NVA,NVC,NVD,NVR,NVS(9),NVX
      DIMENSION SEC(9),AV(9),AL(7),BY(7)
      DATA AL/0.0D0,1.0D9/1.56601.56601.77201.96002.14D0/
      BY/0.0D0,1.2D9/1.48601.7D0,1.8D0,2.0D0,2.27D0/
      TOTALT=0.0
      DO 510 I=1,9
      SEC(I)=FLOAT(ALT(I))/100.0
      SECI=FLOAT(ALT(I))/100.0
      MV   5
      MV   10
      MV   15
      MV   20
      MV   25
      MV   30
      MV   35
      MV   40
      MV   45
      MV   50
      MV   55
      MV   60
      MV   65
      MV   70
      MV   75
      MV   80
      MV   90
      MV   95
      MV  100
      NORM  5
      NORM  10
      NORM  15
      NORM  20
      NORM  25
      NORM  30
      NORM  35
      NORM  40
      NORM  45
      NORM  50
      NORM  55
      NORM  60
      NORM  65
      NORM  70
      NORM  75
      NORM  80
      NORM  85
      NORM  90
      NORM  95
      NORM  100
      NORM  105
      NORM  110
      REJ   5
      REJ   10
      REJ   15
      REJ   20
      REJ   25
      REJ   30
      REJ   35
      REJ   40
      REJ   45
      REJ   50
      REJ   55
      REJ   60
      REJ   65
      REJ   70
      REJ   75
      REJ   80
      REJ   85
      REJ   90
      REJ   95
      REJ   100
      REJ   105
      REJ   110
      SETA  5
      SETA  10
      SETA  15
      SETA  20
      SETA  25
      SETA  30
      SETA  35
      SETA  40
      SETA  45
      SETA  50
      SETA  55
      SETA  60
      SETA  65
      SETA  70
      SETA  75
      SETA  80
      SETA  85
      SETA  90
      SETA  95
      SETA  100
      SETA  105
      SETA  110
      TINY  5
      TINY  10
      TINY  15
      TINY  20
      TINY  25
      TINY  30
      TINY  35
      TINY  40
      TINY  45
      TINY  50
      TINY  55
      TINY  60
      TINY  65
      TINY  70
      TINY  75
      TINY  80
      TINY  85
      TINY  90
      TINY  95
      TINY  100
      TINY  105
  
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TOTAL=TOTAL+SEC(1)
IF(NT(1))1500,505,500
500 AVT(1)=SEC(1)/FLOAT(NT(1))
GO TO S10
505 AVT=0.0
S10 CONTINUE
PRINT 5
5 500 PRINT 'NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGYTIME 145
1' CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE/12X,' NT SEC AVT')
PRINT 10,NT(1),SEC(1),AVT(1),I=1,9
10 FORMAT(1,INITIAL ,16,F9.2,F9.4/
2' COORDINATES',16,F9.2,F9.4/
3' SLOW RECIP ',16,F9.2,F9.4/
4' FAST RECIP ',16,F9.2,F9.4/
5' UNIT CONFIG',16,F9.2,F9.4/
6' SLOW DIRECT',16,F9.2,F9.4/
7' FAST DIRECT',16,F9.2,F9.4/
8' SLOW CONFIG',16,F9.2,F9.4/
9' FAST CONFIG',16,F9.2,F9.4)
PRINT 15,TOTAL
15 FORMAT('TOTAL TIME (SEC) ',F9.2)
IF(CK)550,550,519
515 IF(CK)>550,550,520
520 PRINT 20
20 FORMAT('SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME/')
1 4X,*DEL IS PROPORTIONAL TO RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT'/
2 4X,*PRR IS RECOMMENDED OLIM'/
3 4X,*PRR IS RECOMMENDED RLIM'/
4 4X,*PRR IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK'/
5 4X,*PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECTTIME 255
6* SUMS'/
7* DEL PRO PRR PRK PRT)
8* C=FLG/RMAX**3
9* CFCG=(CF/CG)**0.166667
SCFCG=DSQRT(CF*CG)
DO 545 I=2,7
ALBT=A(I)*BLT(I)
SQALBT=DSQRT(ALBT)
PRO=SOALBT*CFCG
PRR=SOALBT*CFCG
PRK=DSQRT(AL(I)/BLT(I))/CFCG
PRT=0.05*SCFCG*ALBT*SQALBT
PRINT 25,I,PRG,PRR,PRK,PRT
25 FORMAT(' ',I,DE-'11,3F9.5,F9.2)
545 CONTINUE
550 RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRANS(X,Z)
C STORE AT Z(3,3) THE TRANPOSE OF X(3,3). X AND Z MAY BE THE SAME.
IMPICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION X(3,3),Y(3,3)
DO 500 I=1,9
500 Y(1)=X(1)
HOLD=Y(2)
Y(2)=Y(4)
Y(3)=HOLD
HOLD=Y(3)
Y(4)=Y(1)
Y(5)=HOLD
Y(6)=Y(5)
Y(7)=HOLD
Y(8)=HOLD
Y(9)=HOLD
DO 505 I=1,9
505 Z(I)=Y(I)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE TRANS(A,B,D,ID,N,NORM)
TRANSFORM EIGENVECTORS AFTER AXELB, HOUSEH, AND VALVEC
REAL*8 A(ID,1),B(ID,1),D(1),X,C
***** ****
TRAN 5
TRAN 10
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TRAN 45
TRAN 50
TRAN 55
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TRAN 1975
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TRAN 1985
TRAN 1990
TRAN 1995
TRAN 1998
TRAN 2000

SUBROUTINE UNIT(X,Z)
C STORE AT Z A UNIT VECTOR IN THE DIRECTION OF X. Z MAY BE SAME AS X
V AND Z ARE REFERRED TO CRYSTAL AXIS SYSTEM
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C /AB/ USED BY WFRE, WCALC, AVV, CONF, DST, NORM, UNIT
COMMON/AB/AA(9),A11,A22,A33,A12,A13,A23,BB(9),B11,B22,B33,B12,B13
1.023,VA
DIMENSION X(3),Y(3),Z(3)
DO 500 I=1,3
500 D=DSORT((I)*2*A11+Y(2)*A22+Y(1)*A12)+Y(3)*(Y(3)*A33
1+Y(2)*A23+Y(1)*A13)
DO 505 I=1,3
505 Z(I)=(I)/D
505 RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE VALVEC(D,E,A,IC,N,ND)
GET EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX FROM HOUSEH
C PROGRAM AUTHOR G. W. WESTLEY
C COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY CENTER, UNION CARBIDE CORP., NUCLEAR DIV.+
C OAK RIDGE, TENN.
C
REAL*8 A(ID,1),D(1),E(1),B,C,F,G,H,R,S,P,Q,TOL
IC = 0
TOL = 1.0D0*(-14)
DO 500 I=2,N
500 E(I-1) = E(I)
E(N) = 0.000
F = 0.000
B = 0.000
DO 505 L=1,N
505 J = 0
H = TOL*(DABS(D(L))+DABS(E(L)))
IF (BLT,H) R = H
DO 505 M = L,N
505 I = (ABS(E(M)).LE.B) GO TO 510
CONTINUE
510 IF (H.EQ.0.0) GO TO 550
515 IF (J.GE.30) GO TO 575
515 J = J+1
P = (D(L+1)-D(L))/(2.000*F(L))
R = DSORT(P#+1.0D0)
Q = P+R
IF (P.EQ.0.000) Q = Q - 2.0D0*R
H = D(L)-E(L)/Q
DO 520 I=L,N
520 D(I) = D(I)-H
F = F+H
P = D(M)
C = 1.0D0
S = 0.000
I = 1
525 I = I-1
IF (I.LT.L) GO TO 545
G = C*T(I)
H = C*S
IF (DABS(Z(I)).GE.DABS(E(I))) GO TO 530
C = P/E(I)
R = DSORT(C#+1.0D0)
I = I+1
S = 1.0D0/R
C = C/R
GO TO 535
C = E(I)/P
R = DSORT(C#+1.0D0)
I = I+1
S = 1.0D0/R
P = 1.0D0/R
535 P = C*D(I) - S*G
D(I+1) = H + S*(C*G + S*D(I))
DO 540 K=1,N
540 H = A(K,I+1)
A(K,I+1) = S*A(K,I) + C*H
A(K,I) = C*A(K,I) - S*H
GO TO 525
545 CONTINUE
E(L) = S*P
D(L) = C*P
IF (DABS(E(L)).GT.B) GO TO 515
550 D(L) = D(L)+F
DO 570 I=1,N
570 K = I-1
P = D(I)
IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 560
IF (I=1) DO 555 J=II,N
555 J=(D(J),LE.P) GO TO 555
K = P/D(I)
P = D(J)
555 CONTINUE
560 IF (K.EQ.I) GO TO 570
D(K) = D(I)
D(I) = P
DO 565 J=1,N
565 P = D(J)
A(J,I) = A(J,K)
A(J,K) = P
565 CONTINUE
570 RETURN
575 IC = 1
575 RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE VEC1 (XC,YC,ZC)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION XC(1),YC(1),ZC(1)
DIMENSION V(3)
RETURN
END

```

C	THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS OBTAIN VECTOR V FROM ATOM I TO ATOM J. COMPONENTS OF V ARE REFERRED TO CRYSTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM.	VECI 30 VECI 35 VECI 40 VECI 45 VECI 50 VECI 55 VECI 60 VECI 65 VECI 70 VECI 75 VECI 80 VECI 85	BXMIN BYMAX BYMIN BZMAX BZMIN CA(9) CAS(9) CF CFCG CG CHAR(NS) CH CKCAL CMR CMST(NGS) CNF CNSTRN CONF CONFG COSKARG CRA(9) CSF CSV(NGS) CTM CWX CXA CXM CY CYMAX CYMIN CZ CZMAX CZMIN D DAA DATE DOWIJ DET DCAN DFP DIAG DIFV DIJ DKT(9) DTKTKI DTNP DP(NPC) DPXNPX DST DW(NP) DW(DP) DW(DV) DX DX1 DXQ(INV,NA) DY DYC(NA) DYI DYQ(NA,NA) DZ DZ1 DZQ(NA,NA) ELIM EPBS(NP) EPSC EPSL ESQINV ESQAL(IV) EVETC(IV,IV) EXIT EXPY(M) FKCAL FLF FLG FT FMCK(NA,NS) FNS FREQINV FREQ(IV) FSQ FSQV G GMADD GMX GMPRD GMRINGS GMTRA GPOT GPROD GX GXMAX GXMIN GY GYMAX GYMIN GYT(NGS) GZ GZMAX GZMIN GZT(NGS) HMX HMX2 HRYZ HM HM1(NFS) HOUSE HX HXMAX HXMIN	MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT GLOS 245 MAXIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT GLOS 250 MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT GLOS 255 MAXIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT GLOS 260 MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN BASIC ASYMMETRIC UNIT GLOS 265 INVERSE OF CARTESIAN TRANSFORMATION MATRIX GLOS 270 TRANSFORM BASIC CARTESIAN TO CRYSTAL. INVERSE OF ACB GLOS 275 TOTAL TIME PER UNIT VOLUME OF RECIPROCAL SPACE GLOS 280 SIXTH ROOT OF (CF/CG) GLOS 285 TOTAL TIME PER UNIT VOLUME OF DIRECT SPACE GLOS 290 CHARACTER OF NORMAL MODE WITH RESPECT TO EACH SYM OP GLOS 295 CONSTANT K IN EWALD SUMMATION METHOD GLOS 300 FKCAL+CKK CLOUDMB TERM GLOS 305 CLOUDMB TERM SAVED FOR OUTPUT, KCAL/MOLE GLOS 310 CONSTANT ADDED TO DIAG EL OF AN FOR MARQUARDTS COMP. GLOS 315 CONFORMATION ANGLE, DEGREES GLOS 320 USER SUBROUTINE TO CONSTRAIN PARAMETERS GLOS 330 SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE CONFORMATION ANGLE GLOS 335 COSKARG GLOSS 340 MATRIX CAR*W**ACZ GLOS 345 RTPIZV*SF, SCALED RECIPROCAL COULOMB SUM GLOS 350 MODIFIED COULOMB TERM SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY GLOS 355 MODIFIED COULOMB TERM INCLUDING MULTPLICITY GLOS 360 USED SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE EXTRA ENERGY GLOS 365 COS(SYR(J)) GLOS 370 MAXIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 375 MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 380 COS(SYR(J)) GLOS 385 MAXIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 390 MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 395 COS(SYR(J)) GLOS 400 MAXIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 405 MINIMUM VALUE OF ATOM COORD IN UNIT CELL GLOS 410 DETERMINANT OF MATRIX AC GLOS 415 DETERMINANT OF DIRECT LATTICE METRIC GLOS 420 ALPHANUMERIC CALENDAR DATE GLOS 425 D**2 W / D P(I) * D P(J) GLOS 430 DIAGONAL ELEMENT OF AN GLOS 435 NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM NO=NV (OR 1 IF NO=N) GLOS 445 DIAGONAL ELEMENT OF INVERSE AN GLOS 450 SUBROUTINE TO SUBTRACT TWO 3*1 VECTORS GLOS 455 BOND DISTANCE GLOS 460 TABLE OF DAMPING FACTORS SET BY DATA STATEMENT GLOS 465 DRTRK(I) GLOS 470 INTEGRALS FOR NUMERICAL DERIVS WITH RESPECT TO P GLOS 475 INTEGRALS FOR NUMERICAL DERIVS WITH RESPECT TO PC GLOS 480 INTEGRALS FOR NUMERICAL DERIVS WITH RESPECT TO PX GLOS 485 SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE INTERATOMIC DISTANCE GLOS 490 DW(DP), FIRST DERIVATIVES OF ENERGY GLOS 500 DERIVATIVE OF ENERGY WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLE GLOS 505 DW(DV) GLOS 510 COMPONENT OF INTERATOMIC DISTANCE IN CRYSTAL COORDS GLOS 515 TERM IN DX GLOS 520 DERIVS OF ATOM CART COORDS WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLES GLOS 525 COMPONENT OF INTERATOMIC DISTANCE IN CRYSTAL COORDS GLOS 530 -DW(J) FOR THOSE PI(J)'S USED AS OBSERVATIONS GLOS 535 TERM IN DY GLOS 540 DERIVS OF ATOM CART COORDS WITH RESPECT TO VARIABLES GLOS 545 COMPONENT OF INTERATOMIC DISTANCE IN CRYSTAL COORDS GLOS 550 TERM IN DZ GLOS 555 ELIM GLOS 560 LOWER LIMIT FOR ACCEPTABLE EIGENVALUES GLOS 565 CURRENT PARAMETER INCREMENTS GLOS 570 -DW(J) FOR THOSE PI(J)'S USED AS OBSERVATIONS GLOS 575 FACTOR USED TO SET INITIAL VALUES OF EPS IN MODE 3 GLOS 580 FACTORS ADJUSTED WEIGHT FOR VECTOR SEARCH IN MODE 3 GLOS 585 CALCULATED PARAMETER ERRORS GLOS 590 EIGENVALUES OF NORMAL EQUATION MATRIX GLOS 595 EIGENVECTORS OF NORMAL EQUATION MATRIX GLOS 600 LIBRARY SUBROUTINE TO TERMINATE JOB GLOS 605 EXPY(Y,M) FKCAL FLF FLG FT FMCK(NA,NS) FNS FREQINV FREQ(IV) FSQ FSQV VACUUM LATTICE STRUCTURE FACTOR, SQUARE GLOS 610 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY GLOS 615 MULTIPLICITY OF DIRECT LATTICE TERM GLOS 620 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX ADDITION GLOS 625 1.0 FOR NON-CENTROSYMMETRIC, 2.0 FOR CENTRO STRUCTURE GLOS 630 MULTIPLICITY OF ATOM IN STRUCTURE FACTOR CALCULATION GLOS 635 FLOATING NS, THE NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT POSITIONS GLOS 640 VIBRATIONAL FREQUENCIES, WAVE NUMBERS GLOS 645 COULOMB STRUCTURE FACTOR, UNADJUSTED GLOS 650 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX TRANPOSE GLOS 655 GENERAL LATTICE TRANSLATION FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUM GLOS 660 MULTIPLICITY OF DIRECT LATTICE TERM GLOS 665 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX PRODUCT GLOS 670 MULTIPLICITY SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY GLOS 675 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX TRANPOSE GLOS 680 USER SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL NONBONDED POTENTIAL GLOS 685 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX TRANPOSE PRODUCT GLOS 690 SUBROUTINE FOR GENERAL MATRIX TRANPOSE PRODUCT GLOS 695 LATTICE TRANSLATION FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUM GLOS 700 MAXIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 705 MINIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 710 LATTICE TRANSLATION SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY GLOS 715 LATTICE TRANSLATION FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUM GLOS 720 MAXIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 725 MINIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 730 LATTICE TRANSLATION SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY GLOS 735 LATTICE TRANSLATION FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUM GLOS 740 MAXIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 745 MINIMUM POSSIBLE LATTICE TRANSLATION GLOS 750 LATTICE TRANSLATION SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY GLOS 755 TERM USED TO CALCULATE QQ GLOS 760 TERM USED TO CALCULATE QQ GLOS 765 TERM USED TO CALCULATE QQ GLOS 770 1, 2, 4, OR 6, MULTIPLICITY FOR RECIP LATTICE TERM GLOS 775 SAVED MULTIPLICITY OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE TERM GLOS 780 SUBROUTINE TO OBTAIN MATRIX IN TRIDIAGONAL FORM GLOS 785 INDEX FOR RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM GLOS 790 1 OR 2, MULTIPLICITY ASSOCIATED WITH HX GLOS 795 UPPER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE GLOS 800 LOWER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE GLOS 805
C	FUNCTION VMV(X1,Q,X2) TRANPOSED VECTOR * MATRIX * VECTOR VMV=X1*(Q(3)+X2(1)) TO EVALUATE QUADRATIC OR BILINEAR FORM VMV=X1*X2 1.0=EXP(-R*SQRT(X1*X2)) R=0.05 DIMENSION X1(3),Q(3,3),X2(3) 500 TI=T1*X1(J)*(X2(1)*Q(1,J)+X2(2)*Q(2,J)+X2(3)*Q(3,J)) VMV=TI RETURN END	VMV 6 VMV 10 VMV 15 VMV 20 VMV 25 VMV 30 VMV 35 VMV 40 VMV 45 VMV 50 VMV 55 VMV 60 VMV 65 VMV 70 VMV 75 VMV 80 VMV 85		
C	SUBROUTINE Wrag(I,JA,K,A,P,C) IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,D-Z) DIMENSION IA(1),JA(1),PC(1) RETURN	WRAG 5 WRAG 10 WRAG 15 WRAG 20 WRAG 25 WRAG 30 WRAG 35 WRAG 40 WRAG 45 WRAG 50 WRAG 55 WRAG 60 WRAG 65 WRAG 70 WRAG 75		
C	THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE ENERGY, WCF, OF TORSION ANGLE IN DEGREES, CNF, DEFINED BY ATOMS IA, JA, KA, AND LA. CALLED ONCE FOR EACH CONFORMATION ANGLE ABOUT BOND JA-KA IF THE CORRESPONDING ITBR=L.0	WCFN 5 WCFN 10 WCFN 15 WCFN 20 WCFN 25 WCFN 30 WCFN 35 WCFN 40 WCFN 45 WCFN 50 WCFN 55 WCFN 60 WCFN 65 WCFN 70 WCFN 75		
C	FUNCTION WRAG(X,B) EVALUATE HEAT-AROUND GAUSSIAN IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,D-Z) DATA YP/6.-231530717953600/ F=EXP(-0.5*(X/B)**2) TPN=0. 500 TPN=TPN+TP1 TP1=EXP(-0.5*((X+TPN)/B)**2)+EXP(-0.5*((X-TPN)/B)**2) 505 TPN=TPN+TP2 TP2=EXP(-0.5*((X+TPN)/B)**2)+EXP(-0.5*((X-TPN)/B)**2) 510 GO TO 500 510 WRAG=0. RETURN END	WRAG 5 WRAG 10 WRAG 15 WRAG 20 WRAG 25 WRAG 30 WRAG 35 WRAG 40 WRAG 45 WRAG 50 WRAG 55 WRAG 60 WRAG 65 WRAG 70 WRAG 75		
9.2	Glossary of Symbols			

C	HXNEG	I IF SYMMETRY REQUIRES NEGATIVE INDEX, OTHERWISE 0	GLOS 805	C	KPWS	INDICATOR FOR WOBS. USED TO SET KPW VARIABLE SELECTION INTEGERS. 1 TO 9 IF VARIED, ELSE GLOSI365	
C	HXT(NFS)	SAVED INDEX OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE TERM	GLOS 810	C	KQ(NP)	VARIABLE SELECTION INTEGERS FOR COMMON PARAMETERS GLOSI370	
C	HY	INDEX FOR RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM	GLOS 815	C	KQC(NPC)	VARIABLE SELECTION INTEGERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI375	
C	HYM	I, 2, OR 4. MULTIPLICITY ASSOCIATED WITH HX AND HY	GLOS 820	C	KQ1	VARIABLE SELECTION INTEGERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI380	
C	HYMAX	UPPER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 825	C	KQSC(NPS)	SWITCH ALLOWS RELAXATION OF SYM CONSTRAINTS ONCE ONLY GLOSI385	
C	HYMIN	LOWER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 830	C	KRSC	TABLE SELECTING LIMIT USED TO SET DIMENSIONS GLOSI390	
C	HYNEG	I IF SYMMETRY REQUIRES NEGATIVE INDEX, OTHERWISE 0	GLOS 835	C	L1(133)	TABLE SELECTING LIMIT USED TO SET DIMENSIONS GLOSI395	
C	HZN(NFS)	SAVED INDEX OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE TERM	GLOS 840	C	L2(133)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY GLOSI400	
C	HZ	INDEX FOR RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM	GLOS 845	C	L8C1(NBC)	LBC1(K) AND LBC1(JK) DEFINE A BONDED PAIR OF ATOMS GLOSI405	
C	HZMAX	UPPER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 850	C	L8C2(NBC)	LBC1(K) AND LBC1(JK) DEFINE A BONDED PAIR OF ATOMS GLOSI410	
C	HZMIN	LOWER LIMIT ON INDEX FOR SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 855	C	L1((NP))	LIMIT IS INDEX OF PC IN LIST OF THOSE VARIED GLOSI415	
C	HZT(NFS)	I IF SYMMETRY REQUIRES NEGATIVE INDEX, OTHERWISE 0	GLOS 860	C	L1((32))	DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS USED TO SET UP ARRAY STORAGE GLOSI420	
C	IA(L,NCT)	IDENTIFYING INDEX OF BACKBONE ATOM IN CONNECTION TABLE	GLOS 865	C	LPI	PARAMETER INDEX IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI425	
C	EASV(MAX)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY	GLOS 870	C	LPJ	PARAMETER INDEX IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI430	
C	IAT(NGS)	INDEX OF ATOM IN UNIT CELL SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY	GLOS 875	C	LPK	PARAMETER INDEX IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI435	
C	IAZ(6,NCT)	IDENT NUMBERS OF COMMON PARAM USED TO CALCULATE WA	GLOS 880	C	LS	1 FOR LEAST-SQUARES, 0 FOR DIRECT SOLUTION OF EQUATNS GLOSI440	
C	IAZNJ	IAZ(N,J)	GLOS 885	C	LT(9)	ACCUMULATED TIMES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF WCALC GLOSI445	
C	IB	INDICATOR SET TO 1 IF ANY P IS OUTSIDE LIMITS	GLOS 890	C	LTF	CURRENT CLOCK TIME, HUNDREDS OF SECONDS GLOSI450	
C	IBK	BREAK INDICATOR. 1 TERMINATES WCALC AFTER XYZR IS SET GLOS 900	GLOS 895	C	LTI	CLOCK TIME SAVED FROM PREVIOUS READY GLOSI455	
C	IBPC	INDICATOR TO BYPASS READING COMMON PARAMETERS	GLOS 905	C	LCNT	COUNTER FOR COUNTING ANGLES AND CONFORMATION ANGS GLOSI460	
C	IDW	INDICATOR FOR BYPASSING RECIP SUMS, DIRECT SUMS, GCWLX, GLOS 910	GLOS 910	C	MCOPY	SUBROUTINE TO COPY MATRIX GLOSI465	
C	IBYP	IBY=1	GLOS 915	C	MINV	SUBROUTINE TO INVERT MATRIX GLOSI470	
C	IBYPAS	SUBROUTINE TO GENERATE IBY, THE BYPASS INDICATOR	GLOS 920	C	MJ1(NP)	IF P(I,J) IS OBSERVATION I THEN MJ(J)=I GLOSI475	
C	IC	NUMBER OF CURRENT CYCLE	GLOS 925	C	MN	SUBROUTINE TO MULTIPLY 3*3 MATRICES GLOSI480	
C	ICA	INDICATOR OF CHANGE IN LATTICE PARAM SINCE LAST ENTRY	GLOS 930	C	MMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON M GLOSI485	
C	ICC(NA*N)	INDICATOR OF CHANGE IN ATOM COORDS	GLOS 935	C	MODE	OVERALL CONFG INTEGERS 1, 2, 3, OR 4 GLOSI490	
C	ICCA	OVERALL INDICATOR OF CHANGE IN COMMON LATTICE, EXTRAGLOS 940	GLOS 945	C	NP1	NUMBER OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI495	
C	ICEN	I FOR NONCENTRO, 2 OR CROSSESYMMETRIC STR, 3 AC	GLOS 950	C	NP2	NUMBER OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI500	
C	ICLOCK	LIBRARY CALL TO READ CENTER PROCESSOR TIME	GLOS 955	C	NP3	NUMBER OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE GLOSI505	
C	ICMB	COULOMB ENERGY INDICATOR. 0 OMIT, 1 INCLUDE	GLOS 955	C	MPRD	SUBROUTINE FOR MATRIX PRODUCT GLOSI510	
C	ICPC	INDICATOR OF CHANGE IN COMMON PARAM SINCE LAST ENTRY	GLOS 960	C	MV	SUBROUTINE TO MULTIPLY 3*3 MATRIX TIMES 3*1 VECTOR GLOSI515	
C	ICPX	INDICATOR OF CHANGE IN EXTRA PARAM SINCE LAST ENTRY	GLOS 965	C	NA	NUMBER OF ATOMS IN ASYMMETRIC UNIT. INCLUDES EXTRAS GLOSI520	
C	ICT(4,NCT)	IDENT NUMBERS OF ATOMS CONNECTED TO ATOM IACT	GLOS 970	C	NAC	NUMBER OF ATOMS IN UNIT CELL GLOSI525	
C	IDAY	LIBRARY SUBROUTINE TO OBTAIN CALENDAR DATE	GLOS 975	C	NAT	NUMBER OF ATOMS INCLUDED IN STRUCTURE FACTOR CALC GLOSI530	
C	IDD	INDICATOR. 0 IF DOWHJ HAS NOT BEEN SET, 1 IF IT HAS	GLOS 980	C	NAMA(6)	ALPHANUMERIC CONSTANTS 'A' B' C' COSA, COSB, COSC GLOSI535	
C	IDIR	INDICATOR FOR DIRECT SUM. 0 INCLUDE, 1 BYPASS	GLOS 985	C	NAMARY(133)	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF ARRAYS WITH DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS GLOSI540	
C	IDZ(4,NCT)	IDENT NUMBERS OF COMMON PARAM USED TO CALCULATE WD	GLOS 990	C	NAMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NA GLOSI545	
C	IDZJ1	IDZ(J,1)	GLOS 995	C	NAM(E)	ALPHANUMERIC ATOM NAME GLOSI550	
C	IFL	INDICATOR FOR AT LEAST ONE FAILURE IN MODE 3	GLOS 1000	C	NAM(K,KA)	ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF EACH (CHEMICAL) KIND OF ATOM GLOSI555	
C	IFST	FIRST STEP INDICATOR FOR STEEPEST DESCENTS	GLOS 1005	C	NAM1(M)(32)	NAME1(M) USED TO SET DIMENSIONS GLOSI560	
C	IG	INDEX FOR FAST DIRECT LATTICE SUMS	GLOS 1010	C	NAMP1(NP)	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF PARAMETERS IN OVERALL LIST GLOSI565	
C	IGEM	INDICATOR FOR TERMINAL TERM. 0 INCLUDE, 1 OMIT	GLOS 1015	C	NAMP2(NPC)	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF COMMON PARAMETERS GLOSI570	
C	IGX	CELL TRANSLATION IN INTEGER FORM FOR PRINTING	GLOS 1020	C	NAMPX(NPX)	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF EXTRA PARAMETERS GLOSI575	
C	IGY	CELL TRANSLATION IN INTEGER FORM FOR PRINTING	GLOS 1025	C	NAMR(3)	ALPHANUMERIC CONSTANTS 'RX, RY, SZ' GLOSI580	
C	IGZ	CELL TRANSLATION IN INTEGER FORM FOR PRINTING	GLOS 1030	C	NAMS(NS)	ALPHANUMERIC NAME OF SYMMETRY OPERATION GLOSI585	
C	IH	INDEX OVER TERMS IN FAST RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM	GLOS 1035	C	NAMT(3)	ALPHANUMERIC CONSTANTS 'TX, TY, TZ' GLOSI590	
C	IK(A,NA)	INDICATES KIND OF EACH ATOM IN LIST. 0 FOR EXTRA ATOMS GLOS 1040	GLOS 1040	C	NANG	NUMBER OF BOND ANGLES GLOSI595	
C	ILSQ	LEAST-SQUARES INDICATOR. 1 TO REQUIRE LEAST SQUARES GLOS 1045	GLOS 1045	C	NBC	DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER FOR AUXILIARY STORAGE GLOSI600	
C	IMGL	ISOLATED MOLECULE INDICATOR. 1 FOR MOL, 0 FOR CRYSTAL GLOS 1050	GLOS 1050	C	NBCMAX	NUMBER OF BOND CONTRACTS IN LIST TO BE EXCLUDED GLOSI605	
C	INK	POLYMER INDICATOR. 0 FOR POLY, 1 FOR CRYSTAL	GLOS 1055	C	NC	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NBC GLOSI610	
C	INRS	SUBROUTINE TO INVERT 3x3 MATRIX	GLOS 1060	C	NCNF	NUMBER OF CYCLES OF ADJUSTMENT TO BE MADE GLOSI615	
C	IOUT(NV)	PARAMETER NUMBER OF VARIABLES SAVED FOR OUTPUT	GLOS 1065	C	NCS	NUMBER OF CYCLES IN SUMMARY. NC=MINO(NC,B) GLOSI620	
C	ITPL4	PARAMETER LIMIT INDICATOR. 1 USE LIMITS, 0 DO NOT	GLOS 1070	C	NCT	NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN CONNECTION TABLE GLOSI625	
C	IPRC	OUTPUT PRINT IND MODIFIED FOR FIRST OR LAST CYCLE	GLOS 1075	C	NCTMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NCT GLOSI630	
C	IPRT	OUTPUT PRINT INDICATOR	GLOS 1080	C	NC+	NC+1, NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN SUMMARY OUTPUT GLOSI635	
C	IO	INDEX WHICH COUNTS SHELLS IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 1095	C	NCYS	DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER FOR AUXILIARY STORAGE GLOSI640	
C	IPRC	INDEX OVER SHELLS IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLOS 1100	C	ND	NUMBER OF BOND DISTANCES GLOSI645	
C	IRB(NA)	NUMBER OF RIGID BODIES TO WHICH ATOM BELONGS	GLOS 1105	C	NDST	ERROR INDICATOR SET BY VALVE C GLOSI650	
C	IRBA	INDICATOR FOR RIGID BODIES. 0 GENERAL, 1 MONATOMIC	GLOS 1105	C	NE	TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMS IN RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUMS GLOSI665	
C	IRBC(NA*N)	NUMBER OF RIGID BODY TO WHICH ATOM IN CELL BELONGS	GLOS 1105	C	NF	NUMBER OF RECIP LAT TERMS STORED, LIMITED TO NFSMAX GLOSI670	
C	IREC	INDICATOR FOR RECIPROCAL SUM. 0 INCLUDE, 1 BYPASS	GLOS 1110	C	NFS	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NF GLOSI675	
C	IREJ	REJECTION INDICATOR FOR RECIP SUM. 0 ACCEPT, 1 REJECT	GLOS 1115	C	NFSMAX	TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMS IN DIRECT LATTICE SUMS GLOSI680	
C	IREP	REPULSION INDICATOR FOR STANDARD, REPL, AND/OR GPO	GLOS 1120	C	NG	NUMBER OF DIR LAT TERMS STORED, LIMITED TO NGMAX GLOSI685	
C	IRGT	DIRECTION INDICATOR FOR STEEPEST DESCENTS	GLOS 1125	C	NGS	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NGS GLOSI690	
C	IRP	CONSTANT FOR RELAXING INTERNAL COORDS	GLOS 1130	C	NGSMAX	NUMBER OF (CHEMICAL) KINDS OF ATOMS GLOSI695	
C	IRSC	INDICATOR FOR RELAXING SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS	GLOS 1135	C	NKA	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NKA GLOSI700	
C	IS	SWITCH. 0 FOR SETTING BTRIM, 1 FOR SETTING UMAT(IN) GLOS 1140	GLOS 1140	C	NKAMAX	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS USED AS OBSERVATIONS GLOSI705	
C	ISB	INTEGER WHICH IDENTIFIES EACH SUBSTANCE	GLOS 1145	C	NO	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF OBSERVATIONS SAVED FOR OUTPUT GLOSI710	
C	ISBP(NP)	SUBSTANCE IDENT FOR EACH PARAM. ZERO FOR COMMON PAR	GLOS 1150	C	NDBS(NO)	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS FOR CURRENT SUBSTANCE GLOSI715	
C	ITSC(NA*N)	NUMBER OF SYMMETRY POSIT FOR ATOM IN UNIT CELL	GLOS 1155	C	NMAX	ALPHANUMERIC CONSTANT 'NONE' GLOSI720	
C	ISETA	LATTICE PARAMETER CONSTRAINT INDICATOR	GLOS 1160	C	ND	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS FOR CURRENT SUBSTANCE GLOSI725	
C	ISTG	STAGE COUNTED FOR MODE 1	GLOS 1165	C	NO\$	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NO\$ GLOSI730	
C	ITP	STRING INDICATOR FOR STEEPEST DESCENTS	GLOS 1170	C	NO\$MAX	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF OBSERVATIONS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI735	
C	ITSU	INDICATOR FOR AT LEAST ONE SUCCESS IN MODE 3	GLOS 1175	C	NO\$(NDS)	ALPHANUMERIC NAMES OF VARIABLES FOR OUTPUT GLOSI740	
C	ISV(MMAX)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY	GLOS 1180	C	NOV	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS WHICH ARE ALSO VARIABLES GLOSI745	
C	ISW	SWITCH. 1 FOR FIRST ENTRY TO WCALC ON CYCLE. 0 LATER	GLOS 1185	C	NP	OVERALL NUMBER OF PARAMETERS GLOSI750	
C	ITBR(4,NCT)	IDENT NUMBERS OF COMMON PARAM USED TO CALCULATE WCF	GLOS 1190	C	NPC	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS COMMON TO SEVERAL SUBSTANCES GLOSI755	
C	ITKJ	ITBK(J)	GLOS 1195	C	NPC47	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NPC GLOSI760	
C	ITYPE(133)	TABLE SPECIFYING WORD SIZE FOR ARRAYS	GLOS 1200	C	NPCMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NP GLOSI765	
C	IN(RNB)	NUMBER OF ATOM USED TO DEFINE AXES OF COORD SYSTEM	GLOS 1205	C	NPMAX	6NWRB	GLOSI770
C	IU(J)	(IU(J))	GLOS 1210	C	NPS	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS FOR CURRENT SUBSTANCE GLOSI775	
C	IV(NRB)	NUMBER OF ATOM USED TO DEFINE AXES OF COORD SYSTEM	GLOS 1215	C	NPSMAX	NUMBER OF EXTRAPOLATION PARAMETERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI780	
C	IVD(W)	VAN DER WAALS INDICATOR. 0 OMIT, 1 INCLUDE	GLOS 1220	C	NPX4MAX	NUMBER OF EXTRAPOLATION PARAMETERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI785	
C	IV(J)	(IV(J))	GLOS 1225	C	NO	NUMBER OF LIMITS FOR RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUMS GLOSI790	
C	IW	NUMBER OF ATOM USED TO DEFINE AXES OF COORD SYSTEM	GLOS 1230	C	NR	NUMBER OF LIMITS FOR DIRECT LATTICE SUMS GLOSI795	
C	WT	WEIGHT INDICATOR. 1 IF WGT MATRIX IS USED, 0 IF NOT	GLOS 1235	C	NRB	NUMBER OF RIGID BODIES FOR ONE SUBSTANCE GLOSI800	
C	INX	INDICATOR FOR CONFORMATION ENERGY. 0 INCLUDE, 1 OMIT	GLOS 1240	C	NRBM	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO BE PRINTED IS NRP/10 GLOSI805	
C	IZN(RNB)	NUMBER OF ATOM WHICH DEFINES ORIGIN OF COORD SYSTEM	GLOS 1245	C	NRP	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO BE PRINTED GLOSI810	
C	I2AM	ALLOWS USER TO SET ZAM(1). IGNORED IF ZERO.	GLOS 1250	C	NRPA	NUMBER OF STAGES PER CYCLE IN MODE 3 GLOSI815	
C	I2ZJ	I2Z(J)	GLOS 1255	C	NS	NUMBER OF SYMMETRY POSITIONS IN CELL GLOSI820	
C	JAC(NA*N)	NUMBER OF INPUT ATOM FOR ATOM IN UNIT CELL	GLOS 1260	C	NSD	DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER FOR FINAL SUMMARY OUTPUT GLOSI825	
C	JASV(MMAX)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY	GLOS 1265	C	NSF	NS/2 FOR CENTROSYMMETRY, NS FOR NON-CENTRO GLOSI830	
C	JAT(NGS)	INDEX OF ATOM IN UNIT CELL SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY	GLOS 1270	C	NSMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NS GLOSI835	
C	JO	SAME AS J, BUT IN COMMON	GLOS 1275	C	NSO	DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER FOR SUMMARY OUTPUT GLOSI840	
C	JOTS(NOS)	JOYS(1) IS OVERALL PARAM NUMBER OF OBS I	GLOS 1280	C	NSP	DATA SET REFERENCE NUMBER FOR STANDARD PRINTER OUTPUT GLOSI845	
C	JOUT(NU)	PARAMETER NUMBERS OF OBSERVATIONS SAVED FOR OUTPUT	GLOS 1285	C	NSRB	NUMBER OF ITEMS SAME AS NOS FOR BONDED CONTACTS GLOSI850	
C	JS	INDEX OF SMALLEST INTERATOMIC DISTANCE FOUND	GLOS 1290	C	NST	NUMBER OF POSSIBLE WAYS AVAILABLE FOR ARRAYS GLOSI855	
C	JSV(MMAX)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY	GLOS 1295	C	NSTG	NUMBER OF STAGES PER CYCLE IN MODE 3 GLOSI860	
C	KADR(133)	HEXADECIMAL ADDRESS OF EACH ARRAY IN	GLOS 1300	C	NSU	NUMBER OF TIMES EACH SUMMARY IS TO BE PUT OUT GLOSI865	
C	KASV(MMAX)	INDEX SAVED FOR LATER CALC OF CONFORMATION ENERGY	GLOS 1305	C	NT(9)	COUNTERS FOR ENTRIES TO VARIOUS BRANCHES OF WCALC GLOSI870	
C	KNA	NUMBER OF OBSERVATION SELECTION INTEGERS. 1 IF USED, 0 IF NOT	GLOS 1310	C	NV	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED GLOSI875	
C	KPC(NPC)	KIND OF PC. 1 Q OR PL, 2 AR OR BR, 3 FOR GCWX, 0	GLOS 1315	C	NVA	NUMBER OF VARIABLE LATTICE PARAMETERS GLOSI880	
C	KPC1P	KPC(1P)	GLOS 1320	C	NVA1	NUMBER OF VARIABLE COMMON PARAMETERS GLOSI885	
C	KPI	KIND OF PARAM IN MAP MODE. -1 NONE, 0 COMMON, 1 REG	GLOS 1330	C	NVC	NUMBER OF DYNAMIC VARIABLES. NVO-NV-NVA GLOSI890	
C	KPJ	KIND OF PARAM IN MAP MODE. -1 NONE, 0 COMMON, 1 REG	GLOS 1340	C	NVD	NUMBER OF DYNAMIC VARIABLES. NVO-NV-NVA GLOSI895	
C	KPK	KIND OF PARAM IN MAP MODE. -1 NONE, 0 COMMON, 1 REG	GLOS 1345	C	NVMAX	DIMENSION WHICH PLACES UPPER LIMIT ON NV GLOSI900	
C	KPS(NPS)	OBSERVATION SELECTION INTEGERS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	GLOS 1350				
C	KPW	INDICATOR FOR WOBS. 0 NOT USED, 1 USED, -1 SOMETIMES	GLOS 1355				

NVGS	NVANDS	GLO51915	SQTPDK	SORT(P1)/CK	GLO52470
NVR	NUMBER OF VARIABLE RIGID BODY ROTATIONS, TRANSLATIONS	GLO51920	SQTP1	SORT(P1)	GLO52475
NVU	NUMBER OF EIGENVECTORS USED IN ADJUSTMENT	GLO51925	SQTPIK	SORT(P1)*CK	GLO52480
NVUS(9)	NVU SAVED FOR SUMMARY OUTPUT	GLO51930	SRB	{ FOR CONTACT IN SAME RIGID BODY OR BONDED	GLO52485
NVY	NVNY	GLO51935	SRBT(NGS)	SEGMENT SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY	GLO52490
NVY	NUMBER OF VARIABLE EXTRA PARAMETERS	GLO51940	SSRIN(RB)	ALPHANUMERIC TITLE FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	GLO52495
NWORD1(133)	NUMBER OF 6-BYTE WORDS ASSIGNED TO EACH ARRAY	GLO51945	STR1(RB)	ERROR ASSIGNED TO OBSERVED RIGID BODY ORIENTATION	GLO52500
NXA	NUMBER OF EXTRA ATOMS	GLO51950	STR2(RB)	ERROR ASSIGNED TO OBSERVED RIGID BODY TRANSLATION	GLO52505
NP2)	OVERLAP PARAMETER LIST	GLO51955	SUMV	SUBROUTINE TO ADD TWO 3*1 VECTORS	GLO52510
PBASE(NP)	PARAMETERS AT START OF CYCLE OF MODE 3 SEARCH	GLO51960	SX	SUM OF MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS DIRECT LATTICE TERMS	GLO52515
PC(NPC)	PARAMS. COMMON TO SEVERAL SUBSTANCES. DEFINE BY CNSTRNG	GLO51965	SXR(NRB)	SIN(SXR(j))	GLO52520
PCMN(NPC)	MINIMUM VALUES ALLOWED FOR COMMON PARAMETERS	GLO51970	SKR(NRB)	ROTATION OF EACH RIGID GROUP ABOUT X, RADIAN	GLO52525
PCSV(NPC)	COMMON PARAMETERS SAVED FROM PREVIOUS ENTRY TO *CALC	GLO51975	S1	SIN(S1)	GLO52530
PD(NV)	VECTOR OF COMMON PARAMETERS CHANGED BEFORE SCALING	GLO51980	S2	SIN(S2)	GLO52535
PDJ	CALCULATED NUMBER CHANGED BEFORE SCALING	GLO51985	SYR(NRB)	ROTATION OF EACH RIGID GROUP ABOUT Y, RADIAN	GLO52540
PDN	PARAMETER CHANGE SCALE AND CARRIED	GLO51990	SZ	SIN(SZ(j))	GLO52545
PGL1	PARAMETER INCREMENT IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52000	SZR(NRB)	ROTATION OF EACH RIGID GROUP ABOUT Z, RADIAN	GLO52550
POLJ	PARAMETER INCREMENT IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52005	TIMGUT	SUBROUTINE TO ANALYZE TIME IN BRANCHES OF *CALC	GLO52555
POLK	PARAMETER INCREMENT IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52010	TITLE(1B)	OVERALL ALPHANUMERIC TITLE	GLO52560
P1	3+14---	GLO52015	TM(1)	TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR 3*3 MATRIX	GLO52565
PICK	((PI*CK*CK)**3/12.0	GLO52020	TOTALT	TIME IN CYCLE OF MODE 3, SECONDS	GLO52570
PICK2	-((PI*CK**3/3)*ZNC/6.0*	GLO52025	TP1	2.0*PI	GLO52575
PICK3	-((PI*CK**3/3)*ZNC*VA/6.0*VA)	GLO52030	TO(NV)	AUXILIARY VECTOR USED BY EIGENVALUE ROUTINES	GLO52580
PINH2	-PI1*(X2/2)/(3.0*ZNC)	GLO52035	TR13(NRB)	TRANSLATIONS OF EACH RIGID BODY IN X,Y,Z, ANGSTROMS	GLO52585
PINH2V	-PI1*(X2/2)/(3.0*VA*ZNC)	GLO52045	TRANS	SUBROUTINE TO TRANSPPOSE 3*3 MATRIX	GLO52590
PINI	INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52050	TRANSF	SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE TRANSITION OF GEN EIGVAL PROBLEM	GLO52595
PINJ	INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52055	TRY(1B)	TITLE(1B)	GLO52600
PINK	INITIAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52060	TV(3)	TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR 3*3 MATRIX	GLO52605
PISAVE	PARAMETER SAVED WHEN PI(J) IS INCREMENTED	GLO52065	UX(3)	TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE IN *CALC, SECONDS	GLO52610
PL(NKA)	VAN DER WAALS COEFFICIENT. KILOCAL AND ANGSTROM UNITS	GLO52075	UX(4)	UX(4)	GLO52615
PLJA	PL(JA)	GLO52080	UX(5)	UX(5)	GLO52620
PLM1	FINAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52085	UX(6)	UX(6)	GLO52625
PLM2	FINAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52090	UX(7)	UX(7)	GLO52630
PLMK	FINAL VALUE OF PARAMETER IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52095	UX(8)	UX(8)	GLO52635
PNN(NP)	MINIMUM VALUES ALLOWED FOR PARAMETERS	GLO52100	UX(9)	UX(9)	GLO52640
PK(NP)	MAXIMUM VALUES ALLOWED FOR PARAMETERS	GLO52105	UXU	SUM OF SQUARES OF COMPONENTS OF NORMAL VIBRATION	GLO52645
PINX	OPTIMUM VALUE OF EXAM CONSTANT CKX FOR OUTPUT ONLY	GLO52110	UV	UNIT VECTORS FROM ATOM I TO ATOM IV	GLO52650
PRO	OPTIMUM VALUE OF QLM, FOR OUTPUT ONLY	GLO52115	UV(3)	UNIT VECTORS FROM ATOM IV TO ATOM III	GLO52655
PRR	OPTIMUM VALUE OF RLIM, FOR OUTPUT ONLY	GLO52120	UV(4)	UNIT VECTORS IN X DIRECTION	GLO52660
PRI	PREDICTED TIME PER CYCLE FOR OPTIMUM SUMMATION	GLO52125	UV(5)	UNIT VECTORS IN Y DIRECTION	GLO52665
PS(G,NV)	PARAMETERS SAVED FOR OUTPUT IN FINAL SUMMARY	GLO52130	VALVEC	DIRECT CELL VOLUME	GLO52670
PSAVE	PARAMETER SAVED WHEN PI(J) IS INCREMENTED	GLO52135	VBEST(NP)	SUBROUTINE TO OBTAIN EIGVAL AND EIGVEC OF TRIDIAG MATRIX	GLO52675
PSV(NP)	PREVIOUS VALUE OF PARAMETERS SAVED	GLO52140	VBSQ	MAGNITUDE SQUARED OF VBEST IN MODE 3	GLO52680
PSVJ	ORIGINAL PARAMETER SAVED IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52145	VBT1(NGS)	ORTHOGONAL UNIT VECTOR TRIPLE	GLO52685
PSVK	ORIGINAL PARAMETER SAVED IN MAPPING MODE	GLO52150	VBT2(NGS)	SUM OF SQUARES OF COMPONENTS OF NORMAL VIBRATION	GLO52690
PKINPX	EXTRA PARAMETERS, ONE SUBSTANCE, DEFINED BY CNSTRN	GLO52160	VBT3(NGS)	VECTOR OF LEAST-SQUARES NORMAL EQUATIONS FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	GLO52695
PXMM(NPX)	MINIMUM VALUES ALLOWED FOR EXTRA PARAMETERS	GLO52165	VN(NV)	VECTOR OF LEAST-SQUARES NORMAL EQUATIONS	GLO52700
PXMX(NPX)	MAXIMUM VALUES ALLOWED FOR EXTRA PARAMETERS	GLO52170	VNS(NV)	PINH2VS(FV), SCALED RECIPROCAL VAN DER WAALS SUM	GLO52705
PXSY(NPX)	EXTRA PARAMETERS SAVED FROM PREVIOUS ENTRY TO *CALC	GLO52175	VSF	MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM SAVED FOR NEXT ENTRY	GLO52710
Q1(NKA)	IONIC CHARGE IN PROTON UNITS	GLO52180	VSV(NGS)	MODIFIED VAN DER WAALS TERM INCLUDING MINIMUM	GLO52715
QH	LENGTH OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE VECTOR	GLO52185	VTM	CALCULATED ENERGY. KCAL/FORMULA WT. ZAM OF EACH ATOM	GLO52720
QJA	Q(JAH)	GLO52195	WA	ENERGY CALCULATED FROM BOND ANGLE	GLO52725
QLTH(KN)	LIMITS OF SUCCESSIVE SHELLS IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLO52200	WC	COULONS ENERGY	GLO52730
QMAX	UPPER LIMIT ON SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLO52205	WCALC	SUBROUTINE TO MAKE ONE ENERGY CALCULATION	GLO52735
QMIN	LENGTH SQUARED OF RECIPROCAL LATTICE VECTOR	GLO52210	WCFC	ENERGY CALCULATED FROM CONFORMATION ANGLE	GLO52740
Q0MAX	UPPER LIMIT ON SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE, QMAX**2	GLO52215	WCNF	USER SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE TORSION ANGLE ENERGY	GLO52745
Q0MIN	LOWER LIMIT ON SHELL IN RECIPROCAL SPACE	GLO52220	WCUR	CURRENT VALUE OF ENERGY DURING SEARCH FOR MINIMUM	GLO52750
Q0Y	K(X1,X2,X3,X4)	GLO52225	WDTN	ENERGY CALCULATED FROM BOND DISTANCE	GLO52755
R	X AND Y TERMS IN CO	GLO52230	WDTN	SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE BOND DISTANCE AND NORMAL MODES	GLO52760
RAD	INTERATOMIC DISTANCE	GLO52235	WE	WEIGHT OF OBSERVED ENERGY	GLO52765
ROWS	PI/180	GLO52240	WEAT(NOS*NOS)	WEIGHT MATRIX FOR LEAST SQUARES	GLO52770
ROWSS(9)	ROWS SAVED FOR SUMMARY OUTPUT	GLO52245	WECK(NP)	ENERGY CALCULATED WITH P DECREMENTED BY DP	GLO52775
REJECT	SORT(PSWT)	GLO52250	WEKS	WEKS, WDTN	GLO52780
REP1	USER SUBROUTINE TO AVOID SPACE GROUP ABSENCES	GLO52255	WEKC	OBSERVED ENERGY. KCAL/FORMULA WT	GLO52785
REPL	REP1	GLO52260	WEKC	ENERGY CALCULATED WITH P DECREMENTED BY DP	GLO52790
REPT(NGS)	REP1	GLO52265	WEKC	ENERGY CALCULATED WITH PINCREMENTED BY DP	GLO52795
RLIM(INR)	REP1	GLO52270	WEKPIJ	ENERGY CALCULATED WITH P(WK1, WDTN1) AND PI(J) INCREMENTED	GLO52799
RM(9)	LIMITS OF SUCCESSIVE SHELLS IN DIRECT SPACE	GLO52275	WEPIJ	SUBROUTINE TO PREPARE FOR ENERGY CALCULATION	GLO52800
RMX	UPPER LIMIT ON SHELL IN DIRECT SPACE	GLO52280	WEPIJ	SUM OF REPULSION ENERGY TERMS	GLO52805
RMX1	INTERATOMIC DISTANCE SQUARED	GLO52285	WEPIJ	SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE WRAP-AROUND GAUSSIAN FUNCTION	GLO52809
RMX2	UPPER LIMIT ON SHELL IN DIRECT SPACE. RMX**2	GLO52290	WEPIJ	ENERGY SAVED FOR OUTPUT IN FINAL SUMMARY	GLO52810
RMX3	LOWER LIMIT ON SHELL IN DIRECT SPACE	GLO52295	WEPIJ	WE, WA, OR WC SAVED FOR LATER USE	GLO52815
RSV(N)	REP1	GLO52300	WT	TOTAL ENERGY. KCAL/FORMULA WEIGHT	GLO52820
RTINGS	REP1	GLO52305	WT	TRIAL VALUE OF ENERGY DURING SEARCH FOR MINIMUM	GLO52825
RTINGS1	REP1	GLO52310	WT	VAN DER WAALS ENERGY	GLO52830
RTINGS2	REP1	GLO52315	WT	CONFORMATION ENERGY COMPUTED BY GCWX OR CWX	GLO52835
RTINGS3	REP1	GLO52320	WT	ENERGY CORRESPONDING TO XL IN STEEPEST DESCENTS	GLO52840
RTIZ	REP1	GLO52325	WT	ENERGY CORRESPONDING TO XL IN STEEPEST DESCENTS	GLO52845
RTIZEV	FCKAL(12,0,PI1*ZNC)	GLO52330	WT	COORD OF ATOM IN UNIT CELL AFTER ROT AND TRANS	GLO52850
RTIZEV	0.33*17/12,0,PI1*VA*ZNC	GLO52335	WT	TRANSFORMED ATOM COORDS SAVED FROM PREVIOUS ENTRY	GLO52855
SA(6)	NUMBER OF SHELLS TO BE APPORTIONED AMONG ARRAYS	GLO52340	WT	CURRENT STEP SIZE ALONG STEEPEST DESCENT VECTOR	GLO52860
SA(6)	STANDARD ERRORS OF LATTICE PARAMETERS A	GLO52345	WT	MINIMUM STEP SIZE ALONG STEEPEST DESCENT VECTOR	GLO52865
SAC(NV)	SCALE FACTORS WHICH MULTIPLY ROWS AND COLS OF AN	GLO52350	WT	INITIAL STEP SIZE ALONG STEEPEST DESCENT VECTOR	GLO52870
SCFCG	SORT(PFCFG)	GLO52355	WT	PIOT(P1)*CK**2 - USED TO MODIFY TERMS IN Ewald Sum	GLO52875
SOWS	DISCREPANCY FACTOR FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	GLO52360	XY1(3,NA)	NEW DISTANCE ALONG STEEPEST DESCENT VECTOR	GLO52880
SONST	DISCREPANCY FACTOR SUMMED OVER ALL SUBSTANCES	GLO52365	XY2(3,NA)	ATOM COORDINATE AFTER SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION	GLO52885
SEC(19)	TIME PER CYCLE SPENT IN EACH BRANCH OF *CALC, SECONDS	GLO52370	XY3(3,NA)	COORD DIFFERENCE USED TO TEST FOR DUPLICATION	GLO52890
SETA	SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS OF ASYMMETRY	GLO52375	XY4(3,NA)	PI*CK*CK**2 - USED TO MODIFY TERMS IN Ewald Sum	GLO52895
SE	RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM FOR COULOMB ENERGY	GLO52380	XY5(3,NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52900
SEV	RECIPROCAL LATTICE SUM FOR VAN DER WAALS ENERGY	GLO52385	XY6(3,NA)	VIBRATIONAL DISPLACEMENT IN CRYSTAL COORD SYSTEM	GLO52905
SG	SUM OF MODIFIED COULOMB DIRECT LATTICE TERMS	GLO52390	XY7(3,NA)	ATOM COORDS IN BASIC CARTESIAN SYSTEM	GLO52910
SGN	SUM OF MODIFIED COULOMB TERMS. KCAL/MOLE	GLO52395	XY8(3,NA)	VECTOR DISPLACEMENT OF ATOM IN NORMAL COORDINATE	GLO52915
SIGMA	SORT1(SDWT/DP)	GLO52400	XY9(3,NA)	XY9 AFTER SYMMETRY TRANSFORMATION	GLO52920
SIGND	STANDARD ERROR OF OBSERVED ENERGY FOR ONE SUBSTANCE	GLO52405	ZC1(NA)	ATOM COORDS AFTER ROT AND TRANSLATION	GLO52925
SINARG	SIN(ARG)	GLO52410	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52930
SINA1	LOWER LIMIT WHICH DGAN IS NOT SCALED TO UNITY	GLO52415	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52935
SINA1(NNS)	TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES SYMMETRY FUTS ATOM IN THIS POS.	GLO52420	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52940
SINMAX	MAXIMUM VALUE OF SINA1 USED TO DETERMINE ZMC	GLO52425	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52945
SINX	VALUE OF SMALLEST INTERATOMIC DISTANCE FOUND	GLO52430	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52950
SINPNS	OVERALL LIST OF PARAMETER ERRORS USED FOR WEIGHTING	GLO52435	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52955
SPL	SUM OVER UNIT CELL FOR VAN DER WAALS ENERGY	GLO52440	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52960
SPLK	NEGATIVE SCALED UNIT CELL SUM FOR VAN DER WAALS	GLO52445	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52965
SPRK	SUM OVER UNIT CELL FOR VAN DER WAALS ENERGY	GLO52450	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52970
SPR(MDS)	STANDARD ERRORS OF PARAMETERS USED AS OBSERVATIONS	GLO52455	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52975
SD	SUM OVER UNIT CELL FOR COULOMB ENERGY	GLO52460	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52980
SQALBT	SORT(ALBT)	GLO52465	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52985
SQ4	NEGATIVE SCALED UNIT CELL SUM FOR COULOMB ENERGY	GLO52470	ZC1(NA)	COORDS OF ATOMS IN BASIC ASYM UNIT	GLO52990

## 9.3 Bumpy System Subroutines

```

FUNCTION ICLOCK(DUMMY)
SUBSTITUTE ROUTINE. REMOVE IF LIBRARY ROUTINE IS AVAILABLE.
OTHERWISE PROVIDE A ROUTINE TO SET ICLOCK IN UNITS OF 0.01 SEC
OF CENTRAL PROCESSOR TIME.
ICLOCK=0
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE IDAY(NDATE)
SUBSTITUTE ROUTINE. REMOVE IF LIBRARY ROUTINE IS AVAILABLE.
OTHERWISE PROVIDED A ROUTINE TO SET NDATE AS THE ALPHANUMERIC DATE.
REAL#8 NDATE,MDATE
DATA MDATE/'SEE IDAY'/
NDATE=MDATE
RETURN
END

```

## 9.4 User Routines for test Problems

```

SUBROUTINE CNSTRI (AR,BR,PC,PL,PX,Q
1,SRX,SYR,SRZ,TR)
IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H,0-Z)
DIMENSION AR(1),BR(1),PC(1),PL(1),PX(1),Q(1)
1,SRX,SYR,SRZ,TR)
ITGR=1,SEED BY 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
COMMON/ITGR/IBK,ICCAK,ICENT,ICMB,IGEM,ILSO,IMOL,TNK,IPRL
1,IPRT,IRB,IREP,IRSC,ISB,ISW,IVDW,IWGT,IZAM,JC,KPW,KPWS,LT(9)
2,MODE,NA,NAC,NAF,NBC,NCT,NAK,NDS,NP,NPC,NPR,NPS,NPX,NQ,ISETA
3,NR,NRB,NRP,NSNT(9),NV,NVA,NVC,NVD,NVR,NVUS(9),NVX
RETURN
THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
SET VARIABLES IN TERMS OF COMMON PARAMETERS AND EXTRA PARAMETERS
CNSTRN FOR TEST PROBLEMS
C
      ENTRY CNSTRN
      GO TO 500,500,560,565),ISB
      CNSTRN= ETHANE AND PROPANE
  500 AR(1)=PC(1)
      AR(2)=PC(2)
      AR(1)=PC(3)
      BR(1)=PC(4)
      PL(1)=PC(5)
      PL(2)=PC(6)
      GO TO 580
      CNSTRN FOR NACL
  560 AR(1)=PC(1)
      AR(2)=PC(2)
      BR(1)=PC(3)
      BR(2)=PC(4)
      GO TO 580
      CNSTRN FOR BENZENE
  565 PL(1)=PC(1)
      PL(2)=PC(2)
      Q(1)=PC(9)
      Q(2)= PC(19)
  580 CONTINUE
      RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE REJECT(ISB,HX,HY,HZ,IREJ)
AVOID CALCULATION OF SPACE-GROUP ABSENCES IN RECIPROCAL SUM
IREJ=0 ON ENTRY. SET IREJ=1 TO OMIT A SPACE-GROUP ABSENCE.
C REJECT FOR TEST PROBLEMS
GO TO 1545,545,500,510),ISB
REJE 5
IF(AMOD(HX+HY+HZ,2.0))540,505,540
  505 IF(AMOD(HX+HZ,2.0))540,545,540
C REJECT FOR BENZENE. PBCA
  510 IF((HX)520,515,520
  515 IF((HY)530,525,530
  520 IF((HZ)520,525,530
  525 IF((AMOD(HZ,2.0))540,530,540
  530 IF((Z)535,535,540
  535 IF((AMOD(HX+HZ,2.0))540,545,540
  540 IREJ=1
  545 CONTINUE
      RETURN
END

FUNCTION REPL(I,AR,BR,PC,PL,PX,Q)
IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H,0-Z)
DIMENSION AR(1),BR(1),PC(1),PL(1),PX(1),Q(1)
RETURN
THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
C USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE REPULSION ENERGY
ENTERED ONLY IF IREP>2
C
      ENTRY REPL(ISB,IK,JK,R)
      REPL FOR BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS & STARR (1977)
      BS=PC(IJK+JK+1)
      C=PC(IJK+JK+4)
      RPP=R+1000.0*B*DEXP(-C*R)
      RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE WCNFI (IKA,JAC,PC)
IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H,0-Z)
DIMENSION IKA(1),JAC(1),PC(1)
RETURN

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCC THE ABOVE IS CALLED ONCE FROM MAIN TO SET LOCATIONS OF ARRAYS
          WCNF  25
          WCNF  40
          WCNF  35
          USER ROUTINE TO CALCULATE ENERGY, WCF, OF TORSION ANGLE IN
          DEGREES, CNF, DEFINED BY ATOMS IA, JA, KA, AND LA. CALLED ONCE
          FOR EACH CONFORMATION ANGLE ABOUT BOND JA-KA IF THE CORRESPONDING
          ITRG=LT=0
          WCNF  45
          WCNF  50
          WCNF  55
          WCNF  60
          WCNF  65
          WCNF  70
          WCNF  75
          WCNF  80
          WCNF  85
          ENTRY WCNF(IA,JA,KA,LA,CNF,ITKJ,WCF)
          WCNF FOR ETHANE AND PROPANE
          WCF=.5*PC(7)*(1.0+DCOS(3.0*0.0174532925*CNF))
          RETURN
          END

```

## 9.5 Input Data for Test Problems

```

      4      2      2      2      4      2      0      1      1      1      1      1      1
TEST PROBLEM IA. ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NACL       DATA  5
      0 1 4 0 0 0 4 0 0.0001 0.00001 0 0.002 10DATA 10
      ARNA  ARCL  BRNA  ERCL
      1.18  2.43  0.079 0.238 10DATA 20
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 30
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 35
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 40
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 45
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 50
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 55
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 60
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 65
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 70
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 75
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 80
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 85
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 90
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 95
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 100
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 105
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 110
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 115
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 120
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 125
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 130
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 135
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 140
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 145
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 150
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 155
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 160
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 165
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 170
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 175
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 180
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 185
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 190
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 195
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 200
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 205
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 210
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 215
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 220
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 225
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 230
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 235
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 240
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 245
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 250
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 255
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 260
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 265
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 270
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 275
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 280
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 285
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 290
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 295
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 300
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 305
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 310
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 315
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 320
      CHH DATA 325
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 330
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 335
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 340
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 345
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 350
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 355
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 360
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 365
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 370
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 375
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 380
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 385
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 390
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 395
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 400
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 405
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 410
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 415
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 420
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 425
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 430
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 435
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 440
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 445
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 450
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 455
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 460
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 465
      0.001 0.0001 0.0001 10DATA 470

```



## 10. TEST PROBLEM OUTPUT

The following output is provided so that it can be verified that the program works properly with the test data of Section 9.5 and the user routines of Section 9.4. In order to save space here we have set the print indicator IPRT (see Section 7.3) at values which cause some of the output to be omitted, and we have further truncated parts of the printout. In running the test problems, however, the user will probably wish to leave IPRT as zero to obtain the complete output.

### 10.1 Sodium Chloride, Mode 0 and Mode -1

## DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR WINNERS

ARRAY	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
DIMEN-	SZR	TMAT	T0	T1	UMAT	VBEST	VDT	VN	VN	VSV
SIONS	( 1	(NOSMAX)	( 1	( 3	(NOSMAX)	( NPMAX)	( NGSMAX)	( 1	( 1	( 1
WORDS	*NRBMAX)	*NOSMAX)	* NVMAX)	*NREMAX)	*NOSMAX)	* NPMAX)	* NGSMAX)	* NVMAX)	* NVMAX)	*NGSMAX)
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	16	16	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	0000B398	0000B3A8	0000B3B0	0000B3B8	0000B3E8	0000B3F0	0000B470	0000BF60	0000BF68	0000BF70
ARRAY	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
DIMEN-	WMAT	WN	WP	WSV	XC	XY2	XYZ2	XYZN	XYZR	XYZR
SIONS	(NOSMAX)	( 1	( 1	( 1	( NMAX	( 3	( 3	( 3	( 3	( 3
WORDS	*NOSMAX)	* NPMAX)	* NPMAX)	* MMAX)	* NSMAX)	* NAMAX)	* NAMAX)	* NANAX)	* NANAX)	* NANAX)
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	0000D550	0000D558	0000D5D8	0000D658	0000D656	0000D698	0000D6C8	0000D6F8	0000D728	0000D758

6915 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000 COMMONS/ AND NST MAY BE DECREASED BY 5085 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 39K BYTES.

## TEST PROBLEM 1A. ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NaCl

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSO	IWGT	IPMX	IPRT	NSTG	ISPC	ARE	SLIM	01-06-81
0	1	4	0	0	0	2	*	0	0.1000-03	0.1000-05	0.0
NA	PC(1)	ARNA	ARCL	BRNA	BRCL						XORD
1.18000	2.43000	0.07900	0.23800							0.2000-02	EPSC
DP(1)	0.00100	0.00100	0.00010	0.00010							0.1000-02
KPC(1)	2	2	2	2							

## TEST PROBLEM 1A. ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NaCl

01-06-81

ISB	3																		
NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRB	NPX	NRD	ICMB	IVDW	EREP	IMOL	NCT	ERSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ISETA
0.31000	2	2	4	2	0.0	0.0	2	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
GLIM(1)	0.64000	0.72000																	
RLIM(1)	6.40000	7.00000																	
A(1)	5.62800	5.62800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
NAMS	TRANSFORMED X	TRANSFORMED Y	TRANSFORMED Z																
K	NAME	0	PL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	NA	1.00000	-1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	CL	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000
J	NAME	IKA	IRB	X	Y	Z													
1	NA	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0													
2	CL	2	2	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000													
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	FMC	IRBC	XC	YC	ZC										
1	NA	1	1	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0										
2	CL	1	2	1	1.0	2	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000										
3	NA	2	1	1	1.0	3	0.0	0.50000	0.50000										
4	CL	2	2	1	1.0	4	0.50000	1.00000	1.00000										
5	NA	3	1	1	1.0	5	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000										
6	CL	3	2	1	1.0	6	1.00000	0.50000	0.50000										
7	NA	4	1	1	1.0	7	0.50000	0.50000	0.50000										
8	CL	4	2	1	1.0	8	1.00000	1.00000	0.50000										
ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS																			
ZMC	4.0																		
I	NAME(1)	ZAM(1)																	
1	NA	1.0																	
2	CL	1.0																	
J	I(Z,J)	I(U,J)	I(V,J)	I(W,J)	SSR(J)	STR(J)	SR(J)	SZ(J)	TR(1,J)	TR(2,J)	TR(3,J)								
1	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
2	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
KPWS	KPW	W0SS	SIGWD																
0	0	0.0	0.0																

## TEST PROBLEM 1A. ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NaCl

01-06-81

I	NAMP(1)	P(I)	DP(I)	PMN(I)	PMX(I)	KP(I)	KQ(I)	DKT(KO)	SP(I)	ESBP(I)
1	ANNA	1.18000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0	1	1.000	0.0	0
2	ARNA	1.23000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
3	BRNA	0.079000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
4	BRCL	0.235000	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
5	A	S.628000	0.000010	4.628000	6.628000	1	0	0.0	0.0	3
6	B	S.5628000	0.000010	4.628000	6.628000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
7	C	S.628000	0.000010	4.628000	6.628000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3

8	COSA	0.0	0.0000010	+0.200000	0.200000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
9	CUSB	0.0	0.0000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
10	CUGG	0.0	0.0000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
11	TY	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
12	TY	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
13	TZ	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
14	TX	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
15	TY	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
16	TZ	0.0	0.0000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0	0	0.0	0.0	3
NO	NV	NOV	LS	IWT						
1	1	0	1	0						

## TEST PROBLEM 1A. ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NaCl

01-06-81

CYCLE 1											
CSF	VSF	QMAX			NR						
18.126419	0.0	0.640000					3				
18.126419	0.0	0.720000					3				
SOK	SPLK	SPPK									
-205.945352	0.0	0.0									
SK	SVDW	WR	RMAX	NG	NSR3						
-18.467021	0.0	41.917623	6.400000	74	0						
-18.466922	0.0	41.997429	7.000000	122	0						
GX GY GZ I J R NAMES CMB VDW REP SRB											
-1 -1 -1 1 4 2.81400 NA CL -118.042 0.0 3.905 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 6 2.81400 NA CL -118.042 0.0 3.905 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 8 2.81400 NA CL -118.042 0.0 3.905 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 9 2.81400 NA CL -118.042 0.0 3.905 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 4 1.00000 2.81400 NA CL -118.042 0.0 3.905 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 7 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.453 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 -1 0 -1 2 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.453 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 0 -1 -1 2 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 0 -1 -1 5 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 0 -1 -1 6 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 0 -1 -1 8 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 3 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 4 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 5 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 7 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 9 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 2 1 0.50000 3.97960 NA CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
0 -1 -1 2 2 0.50000 3.97960 CL CL 83.468 0.0 3.026 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 1 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 4 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 5 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 7 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 9 0.00000 4.737399 NA CL -68.152 0.0 0.006 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 2 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 3 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 1 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 2 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 4 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 6 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 2 8 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
0 -1 -1 1 2 10 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 12 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 14 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 16 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 18 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 20 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 22 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 24 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 26 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 28 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 30 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 32 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 34 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 36 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 38 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 40 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 42 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 44 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 46 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 48 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 50 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 52 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 54 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 56 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 58 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 60 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 62 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 64 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 66 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 68 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 70 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 72 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 74 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 76 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 78 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 80 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 82 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 84 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 86 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 88 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 90 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 92 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 94 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 96 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 2 98 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 301 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 302 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 303 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 304 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 305 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 306 0.00000 5.62800 CL CL 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											
-1 -1 -1 1 307 0.00000 5.62800 NA NA 59.021 0.0 0.009 0.0											

WC WV WR WX WT  
 -206.286 0.0 41.997 0.0 -164.288  
 TEST PROBLEM 1A: ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NACL  
 NACL

01-06-81

WCBS WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1  
 0.0 -164.2884

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 1  
 J NAMP(J) DYC(J) I ARNA  
 S A 28.2083 -117.1807

RWBS SDWS  
 0.282083D 02 0.795708D 03

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE  
 INITIAL 5 0.01 0.0020  
 COORDINATES 4 0.0 0.0  
 SLOW RECIP 1 0.0 0.0  
 SLOW RECIP 3 0.01 0.0023  
 UNIT CELL 4 0.0 0.0  
 SLOW DIRECT 1 0.10 0.0000  
 FAST DIRECT 4 0.05 0.0125  
 SLOT CONFIG 1 0.0 0.0  
 FAST CONFIG 3 0.0 0.0

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 0.17

SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME  
 DEL IS PROPORTIONAL TO RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT  
 PRQ IS RECOMMENDED QLIM  
 PRR IS RECOMMENDED RLIM  
 PRK IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK  
 PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECT SUMS

DEL	PRQ	PRR	PRK	PRT
1.0E-2	0.559924	2.20738	0.466662	0.01
1.0E-3	0.70396	2.77515	0.47565	0.02
1.0E-4	0.82261	3.24286	0.48106	0.03
1.0E-5	0.92605	3.65065	0.48484	0.04
1.0E-6	1.01937	4.01895	0.48774	0.05
1.0E-7	1.11007	4.37613	0.48902	0.06

TEST PROBLEM 1A: ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NACL  
 CYCLE 1

01-06-81

RWST SDWT SIGMA  
 0.282083D 02 0.795708D 03 0.282083D 02

SAN(I)  
 I ARNA  
 0.008534  
 EVEC(I,J)  
 I ARNA  
 1.000000  
 SAN(I)\*EVEC(I,J)  
 I ARNA  
 0.008534  
 MNAT\*GMAT\*SAN\*EVEC  
 J NAMP(J) DYC(J) I ARNA  
 S A 28.2083 -1.0000

PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE 1  
 I NAMP OLD P CHANGE NEW P ERR  
 I ARNA 1.180000 -0.240725 0.939275 0.240725

TEST PROBLEM 1A: ADJUST REPULSION PARAMETERS FOR NACL  
 NACL

01-06-81

CYCLE 2

CSF	VSF	GMAX	NF
18.126419	0.0	0.640000	11
18.126419	0.0	0.720000	14
SQK	SPLK	SPPK	
-205.945352	0.0	0.0	
SGK	SDW	WR	RMAX
-18.467021	0.0	29.426764	5.400000
-18.466922	0.0	29.506570	7.000000

GX	GY	GZ	I	J	GM	R	NAMES	CNB	Vdw	REP	SRB	
-1	-1	1	4	1	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	-1	1	6	1	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	-1	1	8	1	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	-1	0	1	8	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	0	-1	1	6	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	0	-1	1	8	1.00000	2.81400	NA CL	-118.042	0.0	1.827	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	7	0.50000	3.97960	NA CL	83.468	0.0	0.009	0.0	
-1	0	0	2	8	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	5	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	2	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	7	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	0	1	5	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	0	2	8	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	-1	1	3	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0	
-1	0	-1	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	-1	0	1	3	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	-1	0	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	1	3	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	0	1	7	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	0	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	0	0	1	8	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	-1	1	5	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	-1	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0	
-1	0	-1	0	1	3	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	-1	0	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	1	3	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0	
-1	0	0	0	1	7	0.50000	3.97960	NA NA	83.468	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	0	2	4	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	0	0	0	1	8	0.50000	3.97960	CL CL	83.468	0.0	3.026	0.0
-1	-1	-1	1	2	1.00000	4.87399	NA CL	-68.152	0.0	0.003	0.0	
-1	-1	0	1	2	1.00000	4.87399	NA CL	-68.152	0.0	0.003	0.0	
-1	0	-1	1	2	1.00000	4.87399	NA CL	-68.152	0.0	0.003	0.0	



## DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR WMIN

NPCHMAX	NAMAX	NKANMAX	NSMAX	NRBMAX	NPKMAX	NCTMAX	NBCMAX			
4	2	2	4	2	0	1	1			
MMAX	NFSMAX	NGSMAX	NPSMAX	NPMAX	NDSMAX	NDMAX	NVMAX			
0	50	700	12	16	1	1	1			
ARRAY	ACZ <sup>1</sup>	AKE <sup>2</sup>	AM <sup>3</sup>	AMASS <sup>4</sup>	AN <sup>5</sup>	AR <sup>6</sup>	BR <sup>7</sup>	BTR <sup>8</sup>	CHAR <sup>9</sup>	CMB <sup>10</sup>
DIMEN-	( 9	( 0	( 1	( NVMAX	( 1	( NVMAX	( 1	( NVMAX	( NSMAX	( NGSMAX)
SIGNS	*NRBMAX)	*NPMAX)	*NPMAX)	*NKANMAX)	*NVMAX)	*NKAMAX)	*NKAMAX)	*NDSMAX)	*NSMAX)	*NGSMAX)
WORDS	18	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	8	700
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4
HEX ADDRESS	00000000	00000090	00000090	00000098	000000AB	000000C0	000000C0	000000D0	000000D8	000000FA
ARRAY	CSV <sup>11</sup>	CP <sup>12</sup>	DPC <sup>13</sup>	DPM <sup>14</sup>	DW <sup>15</sup>	DWD <sup>16</sup>	DXO <sup>17</sup>	DYC <sup>18</sup>	DZ <sup>19</sup>	
DIMEN-	( 1	( 1	( 1	( 1	( 1	( 1	( 1	( 1		
SIGNS	*NGSMAX)	*NPMAX)	*NPMAX)	*NPXMAX)	*NPXMAX)	*NPMAX)	*NVMAX)	*NOMAX)		
WORDS	700	16	4	0	16	1	2	2		
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
HEX ADDRESS	000000E8	000021C8	00002248	00002268	00002268	000022E8	000022E8	000022E8		
ARRAY	EPS <sup>21</sup>	ERR <sup>22</sup>	EVAL <sup>23</sup>	EVEC <sup>24</sup>	FNC <sup>25</sup>					
DIMEN-	( 1	( 1	( 1	( NVMAX	( NVMAX					
SIGNS	* NPMAX)	* NVMAX)	* NVMAX)	* NVMAX)	* NAMAX)					
WORDS	16	1	1	1	1					
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8					
HEX ADDRESS	00002328	000023A8	00002380	00002380	00002380					
ARRAY	HMT <sup>31</sup>	HXT <sup>32</sup>								
DIMEN-	( 1	( 1								
SIGNS	*NFSMAX)									
WORDS										
BYTES/WORD										
HEX ADDRESS										
132	ZAM <sup>133</sup>	ZC <sup>134</sup>								
*	* NMAX	( 1	( NMAX	( NMAX	(					
*	* NMAX)	* NMAX)	* NMAX)	* NMAX)	*					
HEX ADDRESS	00000768	000007C8	000007D8	000007D8						

6915 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000 COMMON/S/ AND NFS MAY BE DECREASED BY 5085 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 39K BYTES.

## TEST PROBLEM 1B. MAP ENERGY OF NaCl

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSQ	IWTG	IPLM	IPRT	NSTG	ISPC	ARE	SLIM	CMPR	01-06-81
-1	0	4	0	0	0	2	4	1	0.1000-03	0.1000-05	0.0	XORD 0.2000-02 EPSC 0.1000-02
NAMPC(I)	ARNA	ARCL	BRNA	BRCL								
PC(I)	0.93928	2.43000	0.07900	0.23800								
DPC(I)	0.00100	0.00100	0.00010	0.00010								
KPC(I)	2	2	2	2								

TEST PROBLEM 1B. MAP ENERGY OF NaCl  
NaCl

ISB	3											01-06-81							
NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	MNEG	HNEG	HZNEG	NRB	NPK	NRP	ICMB	EVWD	IREP	IMUL	NCT	IRSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ESETA
CK	NO	NR					2	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0.31000	2	2																	
QLIM(I)																			
0.64000																			
SLIM(I)	6.40000																		
A(I)	5.62800	5.62800	5.62800	0+0	0+0	0+0													
NAMS	TRANSFORMED X	TRANSFORMED Y	TRANSFORMED Z																
	0+0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	1.0*Y	0+0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	0+0*Y	1.0*Z							
	0+0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	1.0*Y	0+0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	0+0*Y	1.0*Z							
	0+5000	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	1.0*Y	0+0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	0+0*Y	1.0*Z							
	0+5000	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	1.0*Y	0+0*Z	0+0	0+0*X	0+0*Y	1.0*Z							
K	NAMK	Q	PL	AR	BR	AMASS													
1	NA	1.00000	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0													
2	CL	-1.00000	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0													
J	NAME	IKA	IRB	X	Y	Z													
1	NA	1	1	0+0	0+0	0+0													
2	CL	2	2	0+50000	0+50000	0+50000													
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	FMC	IRBC	XC	YC	ZC										
1	NA	1	1	1+0	1+0	1+0	0+0	0+0	0+0										
2	CL	2	2	1+0	1+0	1+0	0+50000	0+50000	0+50000										
3	NA	3	2	1+0	1+0	1+0	0+50000	0+50000	0+50000										
4	CL	3	2	1+0	1+0	1+0	1+00000	0+50000	1+00000										
5	NA	3	1	1+0	1+0	1+0	1+00000	0+50000	1+00000										
6	CL	3	2	1+0	1+0	1+0	1+00000	0+50000	1+00000										
7	NA	4	1	1+0	1+0	1+0	7+05000	0+50000	1+00000										
8	CL	4	2	1+0	1+0	1+0	8+10000	1+00000	0+50000										

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

ZHC  
4+0

TEST PROBLEM 18. MAP ENERGY OF NaCl  
NaCl

KPI	MP1	LPI	PINI	PDLI	PLMI
-1		16	0.0	0.0	0.0
KPJ	MPJ	LPJ	PINJ	PDLJ	PLMJ
0	1	1	0.80000	0.05000	1.20000
KPK	MPK	LPK	PINK	PDLK	PLMK
1	1	5	5.50000	0.10000	6.00000

TEST PROBLEM 18. MAP ENERGY OF NaCl  
NaCl 01-06-91

CYCLE 0					
CSF	VSF	QMAX	NF		
18.126419	0.0	0.690000	11		
18.126419	0.0	0.720000	14		
SQK	SPLK	SPPK			
-205.945352	0.0	0.0			
SGK	SVDW	WR	RMAX	NG	NSRB
-18.467021	0.0	29.426764	6.400000	74	0
-18.466922	0.0	29.506570	7.000000	122	0

-1	-1	0	2	4	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0		
-1	-1	1	1	2	6	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0	
-1	-1	1	1	2	7	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	-1	1	1	1	3	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0	
-1	-1	0	-1	2	4	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	-1	0	-1	2	5	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	-1	0	-1	2	6	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0	
-1	-1	0	-1	2	7	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0
-1	0	0	1	1	2	4	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0
-1	0	0	1	1	2	5	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	1	1	2	6	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0
-1	0	0	1	1	2	7	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0
-1	0	0	1	1	3	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	1	4	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	1	5	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	1	6	0.50000	6.89286	CL	CL	48.190	0.0	0.007	0.0	
-1	0	0	1	1	7	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
0	-1	-1	1	1	5	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
0	-1	-1	1	1	6	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	
0	-1	-1	1	1	7	0.50000	6.89286	NA	NA	48.190	0.0	0.000	0.0	

WC	WV	WR	WX	WT	WC	WV	WR	WX	WT	
-295.286	0.0	29.507	0.0	-176.779	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16	NONE	I	APNA	S	A	WC	WV	WR	WX	WT
0.0	0.80000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	31.109	9.0	-179.978	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.80000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	25.715	0.0	-180.602	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.80000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	25.944	0.0	-180.736	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.80000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	19.109	0.0	-180.451	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.80000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	16.929	0.0	-179.847	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.80000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	14.543	0.0	-178.953	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	32.589	0.0	-179.497	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	27.979	0.0	-179.338	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	26.024	0.0	-179.655	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	20.469	0.0	-179.335	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	17.716	0.0	-179.060	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.85000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	15.215	0.0	-178.281	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	34.323	0.0	-178.764	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	29.460	0.0	-177.858	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	25.288	0.0	-178.392	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	21.409	0.0	-178.460	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	18.638	0.0	-178.203	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.90000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	16.003	0.0	-177.494	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	36.353	0.0	-178.734	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	31.193	0.0	-176.124	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	26.658	0.0	-176.912	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	22.972	0.0	-177.000	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	19.717	0.0	-177.059	0.0	0.0	
0.0	0.95000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	16.924	0.0	-176.572	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	38.730	0.0	-172.357	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	33.422	0.0	-174.095	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	28.501	0.0	-175.100	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	24.492	0.0	-175.716	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	20.360	0.0	-175.795	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.00000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	18.003	0.0	-175.493	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	41.512	0.0	-169.574	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	35.598	0.0	-171.719	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	30.400	0.0	-173.151	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	24.185	0.0	-173.594	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	22.460	0.0	-174.315	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.05000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	19.266	0.0	-174.230	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	44.771	0.0	-166.316	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	38.380	0.0	-168.937	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	32.995	0.0	-170.775	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	28.213	0.0	-171.525	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	24.192	0.0	-172.584	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.10000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	20.745	0.0	-172.751	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	48.586	0.0	-162.501	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	45.638	0.0	-165.680	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	39.506	0.0	-167.994	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	35.568	0.0	-169.550	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	26.220	0.0	-170.556	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.15000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	22.477	0.0	-171.019	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	5.50000	-211.087	0.0	53.052	0.0	-158.034	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	5.50000	-207.317	0.0	49.242	0.0	-161.366	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	5.70000	-203.680	0.0	35.343	0.0	-164.417	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	5.80000	-200.168	0.0	33.369	0.0	-166.800	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	5.90000	-196.776	0.0	28.595	0.0	-169.181	0.0	0.0	
0.0	1.20000	6.00000	-193.496	0.0	24.505	0.0	-168.991	0.0	0.0	

## NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

NT	SEC	AVG	NT	SEC	AVG	
INITIAL	56	0.03	0.0005			
COORDINATES	56	0.06	0.0011			
SLOW RECIP	1	0.0	0.0			
FAST RECIP	55	0.22	0.0040			
UNIT CELLS	55	0.0	0.0			
ELONG RECIP	1	0.10	0.0000			
FAST DIRECT	55	0.06	0.0020			
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.0	0.0			
FAST CONFIG	55	0.0	0.0			
TOTAL TIME (SEC)		1.07				

SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME  
DEL IS PROPORTIONAL TO RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT  
PRO IS RECOMMENDED QLIM  
PRC IS RECOMMENDED RLIM  
PRV IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK  
PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECT SUMS

DEL	PRO	QLIM	RLIM	PRT
1.0E-2	0.43039	2.81543	0.36532	0.10
1.0E-3	0.56115	3.54462	0.37249	0.20
1.0E-4	0.64403	4.14202	0.37663	0.31
1.0E-5	0.72502	4.66289	0.37959	0.45
1.0E-6	0.79809	5.13278	0.38186	0.60
1.0E-7	0.86910	5.58948	0.38286	0.77

## 10.2 Benzene, Mode 1 and Mode 3

DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR WMIN

NPCMAX	NAMAX	NKAMAX	NSMAX	NRBMAX	NPXMAX	NCTMAX	NBCMAX			
9	13	2	8	1	0	6	80			
MMAX	NFSMAX	NGSMAX	NPSMAX	NPMAX	NOSMAX	NOMAX	NVNMAX			
0	50	700	12	21	6	6	6			
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS	{ ACZ * NRBMAX)	{ AKE 0 0)	{ AM * NVMAX)	{ AMASS 1 * NKAMAX)	{ AN * NVMAX)	{ AP * NVMAX)	{ BR * NVMAX)			
WORDS BYTES/WORD	9 8	9 8	36 8	2 8	36 8	2 8	36 8			
HEX ADDRESS	000000000	000000048	00000048	0000015B	00000178	00000298	000002A8	000002B8	000003D8	J0000A8
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS	{ CSV * NGSMAX)	{ DP 1 * NPMAX)	{ DPC 1 * NRPCMAX)	{ DPX 1 * NPXMAX)	{ DW 1 * NVMAX)	{ DWDDQ 1 * NVMAX)	{ DX 1 * NVMAX)	{ DY 1 * NVMAX)	18	19
WORDS BYTES/WORD	700 8	21 8	9 8	0 8	21 8	6 8	76 8	1	1	1
HEX ADDRESS	00000F08	000024E9	00002590	000025D8	00002680	~	~	~	J000E0	000003E0
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS	{ EPS * NPMAX)	{ ERR 1 * NVMAX)	{ EVAL 1 * NVMAX)	{ EVEC 1 * NVMAX)	{ FMC 1 * NVMAX)	~	~	~	118	119
WORDS BYTES/WORD	21 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	~	-1	8	VM 700 4	VN 6 8	VSV 6 8
HEX ADDRESS	00002E30	00002ED8	000007C	~	~	00000678	00000720	0000E210	0000E240	0000E270
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS	{ HMT * NMAX)	31	-	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
WORDS BYTES/WORD	..	..	..	XY * MMAX)	XYZ * NSMAX)	XYZC * NAMAX)	XYZD * NAMAX)	XYZN * NAMAX)	XYZR * NAMAX)	YZ * NMAMAX)
HEX ADDRESS	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000	J00000000
Y * NMAMAX)	132	133	ZAM	ZC	XYZ * NMAMAX)	XYZC * NMAMAX)	XYZD * NMAMAX)	XYZN * NMAMAX)	XYZR * NMAMAX)	YZ * NMAMAX)
WORDS BYTES/WORD	104 8	13 8	104 8	104 8	104 8	39 8	39 8	39 8	39 8	39 8
HEX ADDRESS	00010418	00010798	000107C0	0000FAC0	0000FAC0	0000FE00	0000FF38	00010070	000101AB	000102E0

8544 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000 COLUMNS/S/ AND NST MAY BE DECREASED BY 3456 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 27K BYTES.

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TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD          01-06-81
      MODE   NC    NPC   ILSQ   IYGT   IPML   IPRT   NSTG   IBPC   ARE   SLIM   CMPR   XDRD   EPSC
      1      2     9     0      0      0      2      4      0   0.1000-03  0.1000-05  0.0   0.2000-02  0.1000-02
      NAMPC{1}  PLC      PLH      BCC      BCH      BH4      CCC      CCH      CMH
      QH

      PC{1}  5.70218 87.80210 15.65620  2.79170  3.60000  3.67000  3.74000
24.02372
0.15300

      DPC{1}  0.01000  0.01000  0.01000  0.01000  0.01000  0.01000  0.01000
0.01000
0.00100

      KPC{1}  1       2       2       2       2       2       2
      1

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TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
 BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.  
 01-06-81

ISB											
4											
NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRS	NPX	NRP	ICMS	IVDW
7	2	8	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	8	1	1
CK NQ NR											
0.30000 2 2											
GLIM{1} 0.44000 0.51000											
RLIM{1} 4.45000 5.20000											
A{1} 7.44000 9.55000 6.92000 0.0 0.0 0.0											
NAME TRANSFORMED X TRANSFORMED Y TRANSFORMED Z											
0.0 -1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 0.0*Y 1.0*Z											
0.0 -1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X -1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 0.0*Y -1.0*Z											
0.5000 1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X -1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 0.0*Y -1.0*Z											
0.5000 -1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 0.0*Y 1.0*Z											
0.0 -1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 0.0*Y 1.0*Z											
0.0 1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X -1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 0.0*Y -1.0*Z											
0.5000 -1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X -1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 0.0*Y 1.0*Z											
0.5000 1.0*X 0.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.0 0.0*X 1.0*Y 0.0*Z 0.5000 0.0*X 0.0*Y -1.0*Z											
NAME, Q PL AR BR AMASS											
K	NAMM,	Q	PL	AR	BR	AMASS					
1	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
2	H	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
J	NAME	IKA	IRB								
1	C1	1	0	-0.05600	0.13970	-0.00550					
2	C2	1	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640					
3	C3	1	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950					
4	H1	2	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936					

I	NAME	ISG	JAC	SMC	FMC	IRBC	XC	YC	ZC
5	H2	2	0	-0.23115	0.07965	0.01886			
6	H3	2	0	-0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495			
7	XTRA	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
8	C1	1	1	1.0	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.00540	
9	C2	1	2	1.0	0	-0.13250	0.04600	0.12540	
10	C3	1	3	1.0	0	-0.07740	-0.04650	0.12950	
11	H1	1	4	1.0	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.06936	
12	H2	1	5	1.0	0	-0.23115	0.07965	0.21886	
13	H3	1	6	1.0	0	-0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495	
14	XTRA	1	7	2.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	
15	C1	2	1	1.0	1.0	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540	
16	C2	2	2	1.0	1.0	0.13250	-0.04600	-0.12540	
17	C3	2	3	1.0	1.0	0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950	
18	H1	3	4	1.0	1.0	0.09862	-0.24040	0.06936	
19	H2	3	5	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.07965	-0.21886	
20	H3	3	6	1.0	1.0	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495	
21	XTRA	4	7	1.0	1.0	0	0.50000	0.50000	0.0
22	C1	4	2	1.0	1.0	0.55690	0.13870	-0.00540	
23	C2	4	3	1.0	1.0	0.13250	-0.04600	0.12540	
24	H1	4	4	1.0	1.0	0.07740	-0.40750	0.12950	
25	H2	4	5	1.0	1.0	0.09862	0.74040	-0.00936	
26	H3	4	6	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.57965	0.21886	
27	C1	5	1	1.0	1.0	0.63445	0.33932	0.22495	
28	C2	5	2	1.0	1.0	0.05690	0.63870	0.50540	
29	C3	5	3	1.0	1.0	0.07740	0.40750	0.42950	
30	H1	5	4	1.0	1.0	0.09862	0.25950	0.49064	
31	H2	5	5	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.42035	0.71886	
32	H3	5	6	1.0	1.0	0.13445	0.65066	0.72495	
33	XTRA	5	7	2.0	1.0	0	0.55690	-0.03850	0.49460
34	C1	6	1	1.0	1.0	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540	
35	C2	6	2	1.0	1.0	0.13250	-0.04600	0.12540	
36	C3	6	3	1.0	1.0	0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950	
37	H1	6	4	1.0	1.0	0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936	
38	H2	6	5	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.07965	0.21886	
39	H3	6	6	1.0	1.0	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495	
40	C1	7	1	1.0	1.0	0.55690	0.13870	-0.00540	
41	C2	7	2	1.0	1.0	0.13250	-0.04600	0.12540	
42	C3	7	3	1.0	1.0	0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950	
43	H1	7	4	1.0	1.0	0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936	
44	H2	7	5	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.07965	0.21886	
45	H3	7	6	1.0	1.0	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495	
46	XTRA	7	7	2.0	1.0	0	0.55690	0.50000	0.0
47	C1	8	1	1.0	1.0	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540	
48	C2	8	2	1.0	1.0	0.13250	-0.04600	0.12540	
49	C3	8	3	1.0	1.0	0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950	
50	H1	8	4	1.0	1.0	0.09862	0.24040	0.50936	
51	H2	8	5	1.0	1.0	0.23115	0.07965	0.21886	
52	H3	8	6	1.0	1.0	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495	

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

REVISED ATOM LIST AFTER RELAXING SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS

I	NAME	ISG	IRB	X	Y	Z
1	C1	1	1	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.00540
2	C2	1	2	-0.13250	0.04600	0.12540
3	C3	1	3	-0.07740	-0.04650	0.12950
4	H1	1	4	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936
5	H2	1	5	-0.23115	0.07965	0.21886
6	H3	1	6	-0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495
7	XTRA	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	C1	1	1	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540
9	C2	1	2	0.13250	-0.04600	-0.12540
10	C3	1	3	0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950
11	H1	1	4	0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936
12	H2	1	5	0.23115	0.07965	0.21886
13	H3	1	6	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495
14	XTRA	2	1	0.05690	0.13870	-0.00540
15	C1	2	1	0.13250	0.04600	0.12540
16	C2	2	2	0.07740	-0.04650	0.12950
17	C3	2	3	0.09862	0.24040	-0.00936
18	H1	2	4	0.23115	0.07965	0.21886
19	H2	2	5	0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495
20	H3	2	6	0.05690	0.50000	0.0
21	XTRA	3	1	0.05690	0.63870	-0.00540
22	C1	3	2	0.13250	0.40750	0.12540
23	C2	3	3	0.07740	-0.40750	0.12950
24	C3	3	4	0.09862	0.74040	-0.00936
25	H1	3	5	0.23115	0.57965	0.21886
26	H2	3	6	0.13445	0.33932	0.22495
27	C1	4	1	0.05690	0.63870	0.00540
28	C2	4	2	0.13250	0.40750	0.12540
29	C3	4	3	0.07740	-0.40750	0.12950
30	H1	4	4	0.09862	0.74040	-0.00936
31	H2	4	5	0.23115	0.57965	0.21886
32	H3	4	6	0.13445	0.33932	0.22495
33	XTRA	5	1	0.05690	0.50000	0.0
34	C1	5	2	0.13250	0.36130	0.12540
35	C2	5	3	0.07740	-0.36130	0.12950
36	C3	5	4	0.09862	0.25950	-0.00936
37	H1	5	5	0.23115	0.42035	0.21886
38	H2	5	6	0.13445	0.26885	0.22495
39	H3	5	7	0.05690	0.65066	0.0
40	C1	6	1	0.05690	0.63870	0.00540
41	C2	6	2	0.13250	0.40750	0.12540
42	C3	6	3	0.07740	-0.40750	0.12950
43	H1	6	4	0.09862	0.74040	-0.00936
44	H2	6	5	0.23115	0.57965	0.21886
45	H3	6	6	0.13445	0.33932	0.22495
46	XTRA	7	1	0.05690	0.50000	0.0
47	C1	7	2	0.13250	0.36130	0.12540
48	C2	7	3	0.07740	-0.36130	0.12950
49	C3	7	4	0.09862	0.25950	-0.00936
50	H1	7	5	0.23115	0.42035	0.21886
51	H2	7	6	0.13445	0.26885	0.22495
52	H3	7	7	0.05690	0.65066	0.0

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

ZMC  
4.0

I	NAME(I)	ZAN(I)
1	C1	1.0
2	C2	1.0

TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-91

-1 0 0 0 6 47 1.00000 3.18174 H2 C1 -2.444 -0.132 0.133 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 15 48 1.00000 3.18174 C1 H2 -2.444 -0.132 0.133 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 2 51 1.00000 3.19544 C2 H2 -2.444 -0.129 0.126 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 -1 24 44 1.00000 3.22604 C2 H2 -2.410 -0.122 0.113 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 5 49 1.00000 3.23114 C2 H2 -2.410 -0.122 0.113 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 3 51 1.00000 3.23114 C3 H2 -2.407 -0.120 0.111 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 -1 1 54 1.00000 3.23663 C1 H2 -2.402 -0.119 0.109 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 8 51 1.00000 3.25293 H1 C2 -2.392 -0.116 0.102 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 2 37 1.00000 3.25293 C2 H1 -2.390 -0.116 0.102 0.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 1 13 1.00000 3.32387 C1 H3 -2.339 -0.102 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 4 13 1.00000 3.32387 C1 H3 -2.339 -0.101 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 10 11 1.00000 3.32499 C3 H1 -2.339 -0.101 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 5 13 1.00000 3.32943 C2 H3 -2.335 -0.101 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 3 9 1.00000 3.32943 H3 C2 -2.335 -0.101 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 3 12 1.00000 3.33109 C3 H2 -2.334 -0.100 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 5 10 1.00000 3.33109 H2 C3 -2.334 -0.100 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 2 11 1.00000 3.33456 C2 H1 -2.332 -0.100 0.0 1.0  
 -1 0 0 0 0 4 9 1.00000 3.33456 H1 C2 -2.332 -0.100 0.0 1.0  
 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 1.00000 3.33512 C1 H2 -2.331 -0.100 0.0 1.0

BOND DISTANCES

	IA	JA	DIJ	WD
C1	C2	1	1.3930	0.0
H1	H1	1	1.0200	0.0
C1	C3	1	1.3930	0.0
C2	C3	2	1.3871	0.0
C2	H2	2	1.0200	0.0
C3	H3	3	1.0200	0.0
C1	C1	3	1.3894	0.0
C1	H2	8	1.3930	0.0
C1	H1	9	1.3671	0.0
C2	C3	9	1.0200	0.0
C2	H2	9	1.0200	0.0
C3	H3	10	1.0200	0.0

BOND ANGLES

	IA	JA	KA	AJK	WA
C2	C1	H1	2	119.88	0.0
C2	C1	C3	2	119.81	0.0
H1	C1	C3	4	120.30	0.0
C1	C2	C3	1	119.54	0.0
C1	C2	H2	2	120.12	0.0
C2	C3	H3	3	120.33	0.0
C2	C3	C1	2	120.64	0.0
H3	C3	C1	6	119.79	0.0
C3	C1	C2	3	119.81	0.0
C3	C1	H2	8	120.30	0.0
C2	C1	H1	9	119.88	0.0
C2	C1	C3	9	119.54	0.0
C1	C2	H2	8	120.32	0.0
C3	C2	H2	10	120.33	0.0
C1	C3	C2	1	120.64	0.0
C1	C3	H3	1	119.79	0.0
C2	C3	H3	9	119.57	0.0

CONFORMATION ANGLES

	IA	JA	KA	LA	CNF	WCF	
H1	C1	C2	C3	4	1.2	179.32	0.0
H1	C1	C2	H2	4	1.2	-0.00	0.0
C3	C1	C2	C3	10	1.2	-1.37	0.0
C1	C2	H2	C3	10	1.2	179.31	0.0
C2	C1	C3	O2	2	1.2	0.36	0.0
C2	C1	C3	H3	2	1.2	179.31	0.0
H1	C1	C3	C2	4	1.2	10.13	-179.31
H1	C1	C3	H2	4	1.2	10.13	-179.30
C1	C2	C3	C2	4	1.2	10.13	-179.31
C1	C2	C3	H3	4	1.2	10.13	-179.31
C1	C2	H3	C1	1	2.2	3.6	-179.31
C1	C2	H3	H3	1	2.2	3.6	-179.31
C2	C3	C1	C3	5	2.2	3.6	-179.30
C2	C3	C1	H1	2	2.2	3.6	-179.30
C3	C3	C1	C2	6	3.2	8.9	179.30
H3	C3	C1	C2	6	3.2	8.9	179.30
H3	C3	C1	H1	6	3.2	8.9	179.30
C1	C1	C3	C3	3	3.2	8.9	1.37
C1	C1	C3	H2	3	3.2	8.9	-179.31
H1	C1	C2	C3	11	3.2	8.9	-179.32
H1	C1	C2	H2	11	3.2	8.9	-179.32
C1	C2	C3	C1	8	9.0	1.0	-1.38
C1	C2	C3	H3	8	9.0	1.0	179.31
H2	C2	C3	C1	12	9.0	1.0	179.30
H2	C2	C3	H3	12	9.0	1.0	179.30

WC WV WR WX WT

-2.336 -17.219 7.093 0.0 -12.462

TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-91

W0BS WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1  
0.0 -12.4618

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 1

J	NAMP(J)	DY(J)	DDW/DP(I)DP(J)DP(I) FOR I=	10	11	12	C	16	RX	17	RY	18	RZ
10	A	-0.3839	3.83300	1.0349	2.3091	2.3091	1.0946	-5.3282	5.1128				
11	B	-0.5963	1.0349	2.1567	1.1361	2.1567	1.1361	2.8062	2.174	-1.0053			
12	C	-0.5161	2.3691	1.1361	3.5939	3.5939	3.5939	-3.0774	2.6013	1.005			
16	RX	0.1387	1.8946	2.8062	-3.0774	83.3360	83.3360	-0.0504	13.8940				
17	RY	-0.6006	-5.3282	0.5174	2.8013	0.5174	2.8013	0.0504	39.1510	-8.4989			
18	RZ	0.2906	5.1128	-1.8993	1.6005	1.6005	1.6005	13.8940	-8.4989	23.6989			

RDWS SDWS  
0.1110510 01 0.1233230 01

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	28	0.0
COORDINATES	28	0.06
SLOW RECIP	1	0.07
FAST RECIP	27	1.71
UNIT CELL	15	0.0
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.32
FAST DIRECT	27	1.04
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.03
FAST CONFIG	27	0.0

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 3.23

SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME  
DSL IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT  
PRO IS RECOMMENDED OLIN  
PRR IS RECOMMENDED RLIM  
PRK IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK  
PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECT SUMS

DEL	PRO	PRR	PRK	PRT
1.0E-2	0.33200	3.1285	0.27742	0.99
1.0E-3	0.41852	4.66784	0.28279	1.97
1.0E-4	0.46902	5.45454	0.28600	3.14
1.0E-5	0.55056	6.14046	0.28825	4.48
1.0E-6	0.69604	6.75926	0.28997	5.97
1.0E-7	0.65997	7.36067	0.29073	7.71

```

SAN(I)
 10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
 0.510640  0.680933  0.527497  0.109543  0.159819  0.205417

EVEC(I,J)
 10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
J  EVAL(J)  10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
 1  0.2140  0.01 -0.660896 -0.295303 -0.467945 -0.157183  0.242572  0.414184
 2  0.1130  0.01 -0.1758  0.397490  0.456500 -0.222222  0.48774  0.790939
 3  0.1130  0.01 -0.127748  0.394547 -0.242186  0.955316  0.193757  0.015983
 4  0.9340  0.00  0.093833  0.440561 -0.301581 -0.128775 -0.682440  0.473120
 5  0.1680  0.00 -0.219856  0.546184 -0.38162  0.405108  0.144143  0.589271
 6  0.6170  0.01  0.699487 -0.079537 -0.569822 -0.109387  0.416771 -0.161986

SAN(I)*EVEC(I,J)
 10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
J  EVAL(J)  10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
 1  0.2140  0.01 -0.337480 -0.201762 -0.245839 -0.017218  0.038768  0.085415
 2  0.1570  0.01 -0.011109  0.345736  0.246130  0.024755  0.078850  0.098413
 3  0.1130  0.01 -0.065233  0.268660 -0.127754  0.093694  0.030996  0.003254
 4  0.9340  0.00  0.047915  0.299992  0.159083  0.014106  0.109057  0.097187
 5  0.1680  0.00 -0.112267  0.371915 -0.183654 -0.044377  0.023037  0.121065
 6  0.6170  0.01  0.357186 -0.054159 -0.285282 -0.011983  0.066608 -0.033275

SNAT*BMMAT*SAN*I*EVEC
 10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
J  NAMP(J)  DYC(J)  1    2    3    4    5    6
 10 A   -0.3839 -2.7687 -0.0670  0.2815  0.1717 -0.0723  0.0845
 11 B   -0.5063 -0.9309  1.1720 -0.6519  0.6044  0.1348 -0.0972
 12 C   -0.5161 -1.0977  1.3954 -0.5166  0.5161 -0.0101 -0.0342
 16 RX   0.0    3.0575  3.4666  8.1977 -0.3277  0.3350  1.1777
 17 RY   0.6005  3.2569  4.6523  1.3640  3.9891  0.1515  0.1608
 18 RZ   0.2906  4.3303 -3.6659 -0.0868 -2.1517  0.4820 -0.0486

PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE 1
I  NAMP   OLD P   CHANGE   NEW P   ERR
 10 A   7.40000  -0.00000  7.391309  2.446248
 11 B   9.50000  -0.00000  9.491500  1.250818
 12 C   6.92000  -0.00000  6.926751  1.808869
 16 RX   0.0    0.018533  0.018533  0.025089
 17 RY   0.0    -0.025348  0.026348  0.103647
 18 RZ   0.0    -0.023601  0.023601  0.138643

CYCLES AFTER CYCLE 2
I  NAMP   OLD P   CHANGE   NEW P   ERR
 10 A   7.40000  -0.00000  7.391309  2.446248
 11 B   9.50000  -0.00000  9.491500  1.250818
 12 C   6.92000  -0.00000  6.926751  1.808869
 16 RX   0.0    0.018533  0.018533  0.025089
 17 RY   0.0    -0.025348  0.026348  0.103647
 18 RZ   0.0    -0.023601  0.023601  0.138643

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 2
DDW/DP(I)DP(J) FOR I=
J  NAMP(J)  DYC(J)  10 A   11 B   12 C   16 RX   17 RY   18 RZ
 10 A   0.0809  4.7457  1.5652  2.5881  2.6514 -7.3597  0.2370
 11 B   0.1602  1.5652  3.2900  1.5997  2.8933  1.4854 -3.3840
 12 C   0.6530  2.5881  1.5997  4.3370 -4.3327  5.3350  1.1777
 16 RX   0.0829  0.5514  2.8943 -4.3327  9.8058 -0.8017  20.6461
 17 RY   0.2626 -7.2697  1.4934  5.5350 -0.8017  58.0556 -10.2936
 18 RZ   -0.1549  6.2370 -3.3440  1.1577  20.6461 -10.2936  31.4228

RDWS   SDWS
 0.3855040 0.0  0.1486130 0.0

PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE 2
I  NAMP   OLD P   CHANGE   NEW P   ERR
 10 A   7.385958  0.005352  7.391309  0.734726
 11 B   9.241500  0.038753  9.280253  0.505158
 12 C   6.956751  0.009379  6.966130  0.568261
 16 RX   0.018533 -0.000618  0.018533  0.010367
 17 RY   -0.028348  0.005158  0.023102  0.029064
 18 RZ   -0.023601 -0.000773 -0.024373  0.056802

CYCLES AFTER CYCLE 3
CSF      VSF      QMAX      NF
 4.316946 -4.570555  0.440000  19
 4.323045 -4.573151  0.510000  32

SOK      SPLK      SPPLK
-27.992757 -37.155395  6.890180

SGK      SVDW      WR      RMAX      NG      NSRB
21.209902  16.425523  8.308982  4.450000  228      66
21.207870  16.336318  8.414729  5.200000  356      66

GX GY GZ I J GM R NAMES CMB VDW REP SRB
 0 0 0 1 4 1.00000 1.02000 C1 H1 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 3 6 1.00000 1.02000 C3 H3 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 8 1 1.00000 1.02000 C1 H1 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 10 13 1.00000 1.02000 C3 H3 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 12 2 1.00000 1.02000 C2 H2 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 9 12 1.00000 1.02000 C3 H2 -7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 2 3 1.00000 1.38713 C2 C3 5.606 -81.016 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 9 10 1.00000 1.38713 C2 C3 5.606 -81.016 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 1 10 1.00000 1.38944 C1 C3 5.595 -80.213 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 3 8 1.00000 1.38944 C3 C1 5.595 -80.213 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 1 2 1.00000 1.39291 C1 C2 5.602 -81.016 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 8 6 1.00000 1.39291 C2 C1 5.602 -81.016 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 2 6 1.00000 2.08830 C2 H3 -3.723 -1.652 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 9 13 1.00000 2.08830 C2 H3 -3.723 -1.652 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 1 13 1.00000 2.09262 C1 H3 -3.716 -1.631 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 6 8 1.00000 2.09262 H3 C1 -3.716 -1.631 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 13 5 1.00000 2.09512 C3 H2 -3.710 -1.615 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 10 12 1.00000 2.09512 C3 H2 -3.710 -1.615 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 2 4 1.00000 2.09681 C2 H1 -3.708 -1.612 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 9 11 1.00000 2.09681 C2 H1 -3.708 -1.612 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 3 11 1.00000 2.09790 C3 H1 -3.708 -1.607 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 4 10 1.00000 2.09790 H1 C3 -3.708 -1.607 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 1 5 1.00000 2.09930 C1 H2 -3.704 -1.600 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 8 5 1.00000 2.09930 C1 H2 -3.704 -1.600 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 1 3 1.00000 2.40208 C1 C3 -3.237 -3.005 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 8 10 1.00000 2.40208 C1 C3 -3.237 -3.005 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 5 6 1.00000 2.40564 H2 H3 3.232 -0.168 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 12 13 1.00000 2.40564 H2 H3 3.232 -0.168 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 2 10 1.00000 2.40730 C2 C3 3.230 -2.966 0.0 1.0
 0 0 0 3 9 1.00000 2.40730 C2 C2 3.230 -2.966 0.0 1.0

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TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED. 01-06-81

CYCLE 2

WC WV WR WX WT  
-2.480 -18.795 8.731 0.0 -12.545

TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED. 01-06-81

WOBS WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 2  
0.0 -12.5445

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 2
DDW/DP(I)DP(J) FOR I=
J NAMP(J) DYC(J) 10 A 11 B 12 C 16 RX 17 RY 18 RZ
 10 A 0.0809 4.7457 1.5652 2.5881 2.6514 -7.3597 0.2370
 11 B 0.1602 1.5652 3.2900 1.5997 2.8933 1.4854 -3.3840
 12 C 0.6530 2.5881 1.5997 4.3370 -4.3327 5.3350 1.1777
 16 RX 0.0829 0.5514 2.8943 -4.3327 9.8058 -0.8017 20.6461
 17 RY 0.2626 -7.2697 1.4934 5.5350 -0.8017 58.0556 -10.2936
 18 RZ -0.1549 6.2370 -3.3440 1.1577 20.6461 -10.2936 31.4228

RDWS SDWS
 0.3855040 0.0 0.1486130 0.0

PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE 2
I NAMP OLD P CHANGE NEW P ERR
 10 A 7.385958 0.005352 7.391309 0.734726
 11 B 9.241500 0.038753 9.280253 0.505158
 12 C 6.956751 0.009379 6.966130 0.568261
 16 RX 0.018533 -0.000618 0.018533 0.010367
 17 RY -0.028348 0.005158 0.023102 0.029064
 18 RZ -0.023601 -0.000773 -0.024373 0.056802

TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED. 01-06-81

CYCLE 3

CSF	VSF	QMAX	NF
4.316946	-4.570555	0.440000	19
4.323045	-4.573151	0.510000	32

SOK	SPLK	SPPLK
-27.992757	-37.155395	6.890180

SGK	SVDW	WR	RMAX	NG	NSRB
21.209902	16.425523	8.308982	4.450000	228	66
21.207870	16.336318	8.414729	5.200000	356	66

GX	GY	GZ	I	J	GM	R	NAMES	CMB	VDW	REP	SRB	
0	0	1	4	1	1.00000	1.02000	C1	H1	-7.623	-121.643	0.0	1.0
0	0	3	6	1	1.00000	1.02000	C3	H3	-7.623	-121.643	0.0	1.0
0	0	8	1	10	1.00000	1.02000	C1	H1	-7.623	-121.643	0.0	1.0
0	0	10	13	1	1.00000	1.02000	C3	H3	-7.623	-121.643	0.0	1.0
0	0	12	2	1	1.00000	1.02000	C2	H2	-7.623	-121.643	0.0	1.0
0	0	9	12	3	1.00000	1.38713	C2	C3	5.606	-81.016	0.0	1.0
0	0	9	10	13	1.00000	1.38713	C2	C3	5.606	-81.016	0.0	1.0
0	0	1	10	1	1.00000	1.38944	C1	C3	5.595	-80.213	0.0	1.0
0	0	3	8	9	1.00000	1.38944	C3	C1	5.595	-80.213	0.0	1.0
0	0	1	12	1	1.00000	1.39291	C1	C2	5.602	-81.016	0.0	1.0
0	0	8	6	1	1.00000	1.39291	C2	C1	5.602	-81.016	0.0	1.0
0	0	2	6	1	1.00000	2.08830	C2	H3	-3.723	-1.652	0.0	1.0
0	0	9	13	1	1.00000	2.08830	C2	H3	-3.723	-1.652	0.0	1.0
0	0	1	13	1	1.00000	2.09262	C1	H3	-3.716	-1.631	0.0	1.0
0	0	6	8	1	1.00000	2.09262	H3	C1	-3.716	-1.631	0.0	1.0
0	0	13	5	1	1.00000	2.09512	C3	H2	-3.710	-1.615	0.0	1.0
0	0	10	12	1	1.00000	2.09512	C3	H2	-3.710	-1.615	0.0	1.0
0	0	2	4	1	1.00000	2.09681	C2	H1	-3.708	-1.612	0.0	1.0
0	0	9	11	1	1.00000	2.09681	C2	H1	-3.708	-1.612	0.0	1.0
0	0	3	11	1	1.00000	2.09790	C3	H1	-3.708	-1.607	0.0	1.0
0	0	4	10	1	1.00000	2.09790	H1	C3	-3.708	-1.607	0.0	1.0
0	0	1	5	1	1.00000	2.09930	C1	H2	-3.704	-1.600	0.0	1.0
0	0	8	5	1	1.00000	2.09930	C1	H2	-3.704	-1.600	0.0	1.0
0	0	1	3	1	1.00000	2.40208	C1	C3	3.237	3.005	0.0	1.0
0	0	8	10	1	1.00000	2.40208	C1	C3	3.237	3.005	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	6	1	1.00000	2.40564	H2	H3	3.232	-0.168	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	12	13	1.00000	2.40564	H2	C3	3.232	-0.168	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	2	10	1.00000	2.40730	C2	C3	3.230	-2.966	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	3	9	1.00000	2.40730	C2	C2	3.230	-2.966	0.0	1.0

0	0	0	4	13	1.00000	C-41086	H1	H3	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	5	14	1.00000	C-41226	C2	H1	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	1	2	1.00000	C-41226	C1	C2	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	4	5	1.00000	C-41311	H1	H2	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	0	11	1.00000	C-41311	H1	H2	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	5	25	1.00000	C-53447	H3	H2	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	5	33	1.00000	C-53447	H2	H3	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	4	37	1.00000	C-52425	H1	H2	3.225	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	6	24	1.00000	C-73554	H3	H1	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	4	26	1.00000	C-73554	H1	H3	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	1	11	1.00000	C-74063	H1	H3	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	4	32	1.00000	C-75063	H1	H3	3.222	-0.155	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	5	19	1.00000	C-76169	C3	C3	3.204	-1.284	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	4	30	1.00000	C-76169	C1	C3	3.204	-1.284	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	1	12	1.00000	C-76169	C1	H3	3.204	-1.284	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	5	32	1.00000	C-76169	H1	H3	3.204	-1.284	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	2	9	1.00000	C-78218	C1	C2	3.200	-1.244	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	1	45	1.00000	C-78218	C2	C1	3.200	-1.244	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	6	52	1.00000	C-95398	C1	H3	3.200	-0.206	0.307	0.0
0	0	0	3	24	1.00000	C-95398	C1	C3	3.200	-0.206	0.307	0.0
0	0	0	5	30	1.00000	C-97495	C3	H1	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	4	37	1.00000	C-97495	C3	C1	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	32	1.00000	C-97671	C1	H3	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	4	36	1.00000	C-15995	H1	C2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	2	37	1.00000	C-15995	C2	H1	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	5	49	1.00000	C-17208	H2	C3	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	3	31	1.00000	C-17208	C3	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	5	58	1.00000	C-17208	H2	C2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	2	51	1.00000	C-17279	C2	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	44	1.00000	C-19025	C1	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	5	51	1.00000	C-19025	C1	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	5	47	1.00000	C-20384	H2	C1	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	51	1.00000	C-20884	C1	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	34	1.00000	C-23059	C3	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	50	1.00000	C-23059	C3	C2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	24	1.00000	C-23903	C2	H2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	1	51	1.00000	C-23903	C2	C2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	6	82	1.00000	C-23903	H3	C2	3.200	-0.198	0.284	0.0
0	0	0	2	26	1.00000	C-29904	C2	H3	3.200	-0.357	-0.106	0.086
0	0	0	3	30	1.00000	C-29904	C2	C3	3.200	-0.357	-0.106	0.086
0	0	0	10	37	1.00000	C-31124	C3	H1	3.200	-0.346	-0.104	0.083
0	0	0	3	30	1.00000	C-31124	C3	H1	3.200	-0.346	-0.104	0.083
0	0	0	10	37	1.00000	C-31124	C3	H1	3.200	-0.346	-0.104	0.083
0	0	0	8	13	1.00000	C-33387	C1	H3	3.200	-0.102	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	3	4	1.00000	C-332499	C3	H1	3.200	-0.101	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	10	11	1.00000	C-332499	C3	H1	3.200	-0.101	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	2	13	1.00000	C-332943	C2	H3	3.200	-0.101	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	6	9	1.00000	C-332943	H3	C2	3.200	-0.101	0.0	1.0
0	0	0	3	12	1.00000	C-33109	C3	H2	3.200	-0.100	0.0	1.0

## BOND DISTANCES

		IA	JA	KA	DAJ	WA
C1	C2	1	2		1.3930	0.0
C1	H1	1	4		0.2000	0.0
C1	C3	1	10		1.3864	0.0
C2	C3	2	3		1.3871	0.0
C2	H2	2	5		0.2000	0.0
C2	H3	2	6		1.0290	0.0
C3	C1	3	8		1.3894	0.0
C1	C2	8	9		1.3930	0.0
C1	H1	9	11		0.2000	0.0
C2	C3	9	10		1.3871	0.0
C3	H2	9	12		1.0200	0.0
C3	H3	10	13		1.0200	0.0

## BOND ANGLES

		IA	JA	KA	AJK	WA
C2	C1	H1	2	1	4	119.83
C2	C1	C3	2	4	10	119.81
C1	C2	C3	4	1	10	120.20
C1	C2	H2	2	2	7	119.84
C1	C2	H2	1	22	5	120.12
C2	C3	H2	1	22	5	120.12
C3	C2	H2	3	3	5	120.33
C3	C2	H2	2	22	6	119.67
C2	C3	H3	2	22	6	120.64
C2	C3	C1	6	22	3	119.79
C2	C3	C1	6	3	8	119.41
C2	C3	C1	6	3	9	120.30
C1	C2	C3	9	8	11	119.98
C1	C2	C3	8	9	10	116.59
C1	C2	H2	8	9	12	120.12
C3	C2	H2	10	9	12	120.33
C1	C3	C2	1	10	9	120.64
C1	C3	H3	1	10	13	119.79
C2	C3	H3	9	10	13	119.57

## CONFORMATION ANGLES

		IA	JA	KA	LA	CMF	WCF
H1	C1	C2	C3	4	1	2	3
H1	C1	C2	C4	1	2	5	-0.00
C3	C1	C2	C5	10	1	22	-1.37
C2	C1	C2	C6	10	1	22	1.37
C1	C2	C3	C2	2	1	10	0.99
C2	C1	C3	C2	2	1	10	1.39
H1	C1	C3	C2	4	1	10	-179.31
H1	C1	C3	C3	4	1	10	-179.30
H1	C1	C3	C3	4	1	10	0.00
C1	C2	C3	C3	1	3	6	-179.31
C1	C2	C3	C3	1	3	7	0.00
C1	C2	C3	C1	1	20	3	1.38
C1	C2	C3	C1	1	20	4	-0.00
C2	C3	C1	C2	5	2	3	0.00
C2	C3	C1	C2	5	2	4	-179.30
C2	C3	C1	C2	5	2	5	-1.36
H3	C3	C1	C2	6	3	8	11
H3	C3	C1	C2	6	3	9	11
C3	C1	H1	C2	6	3	8	11
C3	C1	H1	C2	6	3	9	11
C3	C1	H1	C2	6	3	9	-0.00
C3	C1	C2	C3	5	6	9	11
C3	C1	C2	C3	5	6	10	1.37
C3	C1	C2	C3	5	6	10	-0.00
H1	C1	C2	C3	11	8	9	10
H1	C1	C2	C3	11	8	9	-1.36
C1	C2	C3	C1	8	9	10	1.36
C1	C2	C3	C1	8	9	10	-0.00
H2	C2	C3	C1	12	9	10	1
H2	C2	C3	C1	12	9	10	-1.36
C2	C3	H3	C1	12	9	10	1
C2	C3	H3	C1	12	9	10	-1.36

WC -2.452    WV -16.502    WR 0.415    WX -12.349

TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

W005    W005C BEFORE CYCLE 3

0.0    -12.5492

## DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 3

J	NANP(J)	DY(C,J)
10	A	0.0013
11	B	0.0066
12	C	0.0005
16	RX	-0.0099
17	RY	0.0131
18	RZ	-0.0123

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	13	0.0
COORDINATES	13	0.02
SLOW RECIP	1	0.06

FAST RECIP 12 0.72 0.0600  
 UNIT CELL 8 0.0 0.0  
 SUM DIRECT 1 0.43 0.3300  
 FAST DIRECT 12 0.49 0.0208  
 SLOW CONFIG 1 0.02 0.0200  
 FAST CONFIG 12 0.0 0.0

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 1.64

SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME  
 DEL IS PROPORTIONAL TO RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT  
 PRO IS RECOMMENDED QLM  
 PRR IS RECOMMENDED RLIM  
 PRK IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK  
 PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECT SUMS

DEL	PRO	PRR	PRK	PRT
1.0E-2	0.35198	3.42502	0.29257	0.51
1.0E-3	0.44139	4.42604	0.2923	1.01
1.0E-4	0.51578	5.17192	0.30162	1.61
1.0E-5	0.58064	5.82239	0.30400	2.30
1.0E-6	0.63915	6.40913	0.30581	3.07
1.0E-7	0.69602	6.97939	0.30662	3.97

J	NAME	IKA	IRB	X	Y	Z
1	C1	1	1	-0.06180	0.14148	-0.00736
2	C2	1	1	-0.13309	0.04645	0.12769
3	C3	1	1	-0.07215	-0.09487	0.13278
4	H1	2	1	-0.10711	0.24522	-0.01275
5	H2	2	1	-0.23043	-0.08043	-0.22109
6	H3	2	1	-0.12532	-0.16480	0.01064
7	XTRA	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	C1	1	1	0.06180	-0.14148	0.00736
9	C2	1	1	0.13309	-0.04645	-0.12769
10	C3	1	1	0.07215	0.09487	-0.13278
11	H1	2	1	0.10711	-0.24522	0.01275
12	H2	2	1	0.23043	-0.08043	-0.22109
13	H3	2	1	0.12532	-0.16480	-0.23064

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TEST PROBLEM 2A. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY NEWTON'S METHOD  
 BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSQ	IWGT	IPLM	IPRT	NSTG	IBPC	ARE	SLIM	CMPR	XDRD	EPSC
1	2	9	0	0	0	2	4	0	0.1000-03	0.1000-05	0.0	0.2000-02	0.1000 02
PLC	PLH	BCC	BCH	BHM	CCC	CCH	CCH	CHH					
24.02372	5.70216	87.80210	15.65620	2.79170	3.60000	3.67000	3.67000	3.74000					
0.15300													

NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRB	NPX	NRP	ICMB	IVDW	IREP	IMOL	NCT	ERSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ISETA
13	8	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	8	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	NV	NOV	LS	INT															
6	6	6	0	0															

PARAMETERS AFTER EACH CYCLE

J	NAMP	DKT	INITIAL	1	2
10	A	1.000	7.440000	7.385258	7.391399
11	B	1.000	9.850000	9.2201500	9.230255
12	C	1.000	6.850000	6.85011	6.966130
16	RX	1.000	0.0	0.016533	0.017915
17	RY	1.000	0.0	-0.026348	-0.023192
18	RZ	1.000	0.0	-0.023601	-0.024373

NUV 6 6

RDWS 0.11110 01 0.38550 00

# -12.4618 -12.5445 -12.5492

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#### DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR BMIN

NPCKMAX	NAMAX	NKAMAX	NSMAX	NRBMAX	NPXMAX	NCTMAX	NBCMAX			
9	13	2	8	1	0	1	1			
MMAX	NFSMAX	NGSMAX	NPSMAX	NPMAX	NOSMAX	NOMAX	NVMAX			
0	50	700	12	21	6	6	6			
ARRAY DIMENS	ACZ 1	AKE 2	AM 3	AMASS 4	AN 5	AR 6	BR 7	BT 8	CHAR 9	CMBT 10
WORD BYTES/WORD	( *NRDMAX)	( * 0 )	( * NVMAX )	( *NKAMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( *NKAMAX )	( *NOSMAX )	( * NSMAX )	( *NGSMAX )	( * 700 )
HEX ADDRESS	000000000	00000049	00000048	00000158	00000178	00000298	00000248	00000288	00000308	
ARRAY DIMENS	CSV 11	DP 12	DP 13	DPX 14	DW 15	DQDQ 16	DXDQ 17	DYDQ 18	VN 19	VSV 20
WORD BYTES/WORD	( *NGSMAX )	( * NPMAX )	( * NPCMAX )	( * NPXMAX )	( * NPMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NAMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * 700 )
HEX ADDRESS	700	21	9	0	21	6	8	8	6	8
ARRAY DIMENS	EPS 21	ER 22	EVAL 23	EVEC 24						JUOCFF8
WORD BYTES/WORD	( *NPMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NVMAX )						
HEX ADDRESS	00000F08	000024EB	00002590	00002508	000025D8	0000^	0000D338	00000E28	0000DE58	0000DE88
ARRAY DIMENS	EPS 25	ER 26	EVAL 27	EVEC 28						
WORD BYTES/WORD	( *NPMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NVMAX )	( * NVMAX )						
HEX ADDRESS	00002E30	00002ED8	-	-	-	-	00000D338	00000E28	0000DE58	0000DE88
ARRAY DIMENS	HMT 29									
WORD BYTES/WORD	( * 0 )									
HEX ADDRESS	00001030	00010370	0001038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
^	( * NSMAX )	( * NAMAX )	( * NSMAX )	*						
NSMAX	104	13	104	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	0001030	00010370	0001038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8419 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000

COMMONS AND NST MAY BE DECREASED BY 3581 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 27K BYTES.

TEST PROBLEM 28. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENBRUCK SEARCH 01-05-81

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSQ	IWST	IPLM	IPRT	NSTG	IBPC	ARE	SLIM	CMPR	XDRO	EPSL
3	2	9	0	0	0	2	4	0	0.1000-0.3	0.1000-0.5	0.0	0.2000-0.2	0.1000-0.2
NAMPC(I)	PLC	PLH	BCC	SCH	BHH	CCC	GCH	CHH					
PC(1)	2.02372	5.70218	87.80210	15.65620	2.79170	3.60000	3.67000	3.74000					
DPC(I)	0.01000	0.01000	0.01060	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000					
KPC(I)	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2					

TEST PROBLEM 29. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENBRUCK SEARCH 01-05-81  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

ISB  
4

NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRS	NPX	NPY	NPZ	ICMB	IVDW	IREP	IHOL	NCT	IRSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ISETA
7	2	8	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
OK	NO	NR																		
GLIM(I)	0.42000	0.49000																		
ELIM(I)	4.65000	5.43000																		
A(I)	7.444000	9.956000	6.920000	0.0	0.0	0.0														
NAMS	TRANSFORMED X	TRANSFORMED Y	TRANSFORMED Z																	
1	NAME	Q	PL	AR	BR	ANASS														
2	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
J	NAME	IKA	IRS	X	Y	Z														
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560														
2	C2	1	2	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640													
3	C3	1	3	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950													
4	H1	2	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936														
5	H2	2	0	-0.23115	0.07965	0.21086														
6	H3	2	0	-0.13445	-0.16068	0.22495														
7	XTRA	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	IFRC	XC	YC	ZC												
1	C1	1	1	1.0	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560												
2	C2	1	2	1.0	0	0.13350	-0.04600	-0.12640												
3	C3	1	3	1.0	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950												
4	H1	2	4	1.0	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1.0	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1.0	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
K	NAME	Q	PL	AR	BR	ANASS														
1	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
2	H	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
J	NAME	IKA	IRS	X	Y	Z														
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560														
2	C2	1	2	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640													
3	C3	1	3	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950													
4	H1	2	4	1	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	IFRC	XC	YC	ZC												
1	C1	1	1	1.0	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560												
2	C2	1	2	1.0	0	0.13350	-0.04600	-0.12640												
3	C3	1	3	1.0	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950												
4	H1	2	4	1.0	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1.0	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1.0	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
K	NAME	Q	PL	AR	BR	ANASS														
1	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
2	H	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
J	NAME	IKA	IRS	X	Y	Z														
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560														
2	C2	1	2	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640													
3	C3	1	3	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950													
4	H1	2	4	1	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	IFRC	XC	YC	ZC												
1	C1	1	1	1.0	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560												
2	C2	1	2	1.0	0	0.13350	-0.04600	-0.12640												
3	C3	1	3	1.0	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950												
4	H1	2	4	1.0	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1.0	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1.0	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
K	NAME	Q	PL	AR	BR	ANASS														
1	C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
2	H	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0														
J	NAME	IKA	IRS	X	Y	Z														
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560														
2	C2	1	2	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640													
3	C3	1	3	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950													
4	H1	2	4	1	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												
I	NAME	ISC	JAC	SMC	IFRC	XC	YC	ZC												
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560														
2	C2	1	2	0	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640													
3	C3	1	3	0	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950													
4	H1	2	4	1	0	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936												
5	H2	2	5	1	0	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086												
6	H3	2	6	1	0	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495												
7	XTRA	0	7	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0												

REVISED ATOM LIST AFTER RELAXING SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS

J	NAME	IKA	IRS	X	Y	Z
1	C1	1	0	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.10560
2	C2	1	2	-0.13350	0.04600	0.12640
3	C3	1	3	-0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950
4	H1	2	4	-0.09862	0.24040	-0.03936
5	H2	2	5	-0.23115	-0.07965	0.21086
6	H3	2	6	-0.13445	0.16068	0.22495
7	XTRA	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

9	C1	1	1	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540			
9	C2	1	1	0.13350	-0.04500	-0.12640			
9	C3	1	1	0.07740	-0.09250	-0.12950			
11	H1	2	1	0.09862	-0.24040	0.00936			
12	H2	2	1	0.23115	-0.07965	-0.21896			
12	H3	2	1	0.13445	0.16068	-0.22495			
1	NAME	ISG	JAC	SMC	FMC	IRBC	XC	YC	ZC
1	C1	1	1	2	1.0	1	-0.05690	0.13870	-0.00540
2	C2	1	2	2	1.0	1	-0.13350	0.04500	0.12640
3	C3	1	3	2	1.0	1	-0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950
4	H1	1	4	2	1.0	1	-0.09862	-0.24040	-0.00936
5	H2	1	5	2	1.0	1	-0.23115	0.07965	-0.21896
5	H3	1	6	2	1.0	1	-0.13445	-0.16068	-0.22495
7	XTRA	1	7	2	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	C1	1	8	2	1.0	1	0.05690	-0.13870	0.00540
9	C2	1	9	2	1.0	1	0.13350	-0.04500	-0.12640
9	C3	1	10	2	1.0	1	0.07740	-0.09250	0.12950
11	H1	1	11	2	1.0	1	0.09862	-0.24040	-0.00936
12	H2	1	12	2	1.0	1	-0.23115	0.07965	-0.21896
13	H3	1	13	2	1.0	1	-0.13445	-0.16068	-0.22495
14	C1	3	14	2	1.0	3	0.44310	0.36130	0.00540
15	C2	3	15	2	1.0	3	0.36650	0.45400	-0.12640
16	C3	3	16	2	1.0	3	0.42260	0.59250	-0.12950
17	H1	4	17	2	1.0	3	0.40865	0.25035	-0.21886
18	H2	4	18	2	1.0	3	0.36555	0.66068	-0.22495
20	XTRA	4	19	2	1.0	3	0.50000	0.0	0.0
21	C1	8	20	2	1.0	3	0.55690	0.3870	0.00540
22	C2	8	21	2	1.0	3	0.63350	0.54500	-0.12640
23	C3	8	22	2	1.0	3	0.57740	0.40500	-0.12950
24	H1	9	23	2	1.0	3	0.59115	0.00936	0.00936
25	H2	9	24	2	1.0	3	0.63445	0.33932	-0.22495
26	H3	9	25	2	1.0	3	0.56690	0.63870	0.50540
27	C1	10	26	2	1.0	5	0.13350	0.54500	0.37360
28	C2	10	27	2	1.0	5	0.07740	0.40500	0.12640
29	C3	10	28	2	1.0	5	0.09862	0.50000	0.5936
30	H1	11	29	2	1.0	5	0.11115	0.57965	0.28114
31	H2	11	30	2	1.0	5	0.13445	0.33932	0.27505
32	H3	11	31	2	1.0	5	0.0	0.50000	0.50000
34	XTRA	8	32	2	1.0	5	-0.05690	0.36130	0.49460
35	C1	9	33	2	1.0	5	-0.13350	0.45400	0.66068
36	C2	9	34	2	1.0	5	-0.07740	0.52050	0.62608
37	H1	10	35	2	1.0	5	-0.09862	0.25035	0.71886
38	H2	10	36	2	1.0	5	-0.23115	0.42035	0.71886
39	H3	10	37	2	1.0	5	-0.13445	0.66068	0.72495
40	C1	7	38	2	1.0	7	0.55690	-0.13870	0.49460
41	C2	7	39	2	1.0	7	0.63350	-0.04600	0.62640
42	C3	7	40	2	1.0	7	0.57740	0.09250	0.56709
43	H1	7	41	2	1.0	7	0.59115	-0.07965	0.71886
44	H2	7	42	2	1.0	7	0.63445	0.10058	0.72495
45	H3	7	43	2	1.0	7	0.50000	0.0	0.50000
46	XTRA	7	44	2	1.0	7	0.44310	0.13870	0.50540
47	C1	7	45	2	1.0	7	0.36650	0.04600	0.37360
48	C2	7	46	2	1.0	7	0.42260	-0.04600	0.37360
49	C3	7	47	2	1.0	7	0.44310	0.24040	0.50936
50	H1	7	48	2	1.0	7	0.25985	0.07965	0.28114
51	H2	7	49	2	1.0	7	0.35555	-0.16068	0.27505

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

ZMC  
4+0

I	NAME(I)	ZAM(I)
1	C1	1.0
2	C2	1.0
3	C3	1.0
4	H1	1.0
5	H2	1.0
6	H3	1.0
7	XTRA	1.0
8	C1	1.0
9	C2	1.0
10	C3	1.0
11	H1	1.0
12	H2	1.0
13	H3	1.0

J	I2(J)	I1(J)	I0(J)	IV(J)	IVW(J)	SSR(J)	STR(J)	SXR(J)	SYR(J)	SZR(J)	TR(1,J)	TR(2,J)	TR(3,J)
I	7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KPW0	KPW0	W0RS	SIGWC	P(I)	DPI(I)	PMN(I)	PMX(I)	KP(I)	KQ(I)	DKT(KQ)	SP(I)	ISP(I)	
1	NAM2(I)	PLC	24.023720	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
2	PLM	5.702180	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
3	BCL	87.802100	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
4	BCH	15.656200	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
5	BCH	24.701000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
6	CCC	3.600920	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
7	CCG	3.670000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
8	CCM	3.740000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
9	24	0.153000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	
10	A	7.640000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	1.000	0.0	4	
11	B	9.355000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	1.000	0.0	4	
12	C	6.620000	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
13	COSA	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
14	COSB	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
15	COSC	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
16	RX	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	1.000	0.0	4	
17	RY	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	1.000	0.0	4	
18	RZ	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
19	TX	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
20	TY	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	
21	TZ	0.0	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4	

NO NV NOV LS INT

TEST PROBLEM 2B. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENROCK SEARCH  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

CYCLE	1		
CSF	VSF	OMAX	NE
3.931619	-3.668453	0.420000	19
3.935609	-3.669436	0.450000	28
SOK	SPLK	SPPK	
-27.059665	-32.616895	5.622002	
SGK	SVW	WMAX	NG NSR8
20.785827	13.519360	7.039483	244 66
20.788421	13.439722	7.102872	408 66
GY GY GZ	I J	R NAMES	CMB VDW REP SRS
0 0 0 1 4	1.00000	C1 H1	-7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0
0 0 0 3 6	1.00000	C3 H3	-7.623 -121.643 0.0 1.0

	WC	WV	WR	WX	WT
-2.336	-17.225	7.103	0.0	-12.457	

TEST PROBLEM 25. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENROCK SEARCH  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR [1977]. C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

W0BS      WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1  
0.0      -12.4574

## SEARCH FOR MINIMUM ENERGY

I	EPS(I)	P(I)	WTR
10	-0.1000000-03	7.440100	-12.457319
10	-0.5000000-03	7.440100	-12.457376
11	-0.1000000-03	9.850100	-12.457177
11	-0.5000000-04	9.850950	-12.457405
12	-0.1000000-03	6.920100	-12.457354
12	-0.5000000-03	6.919950	-12.457431
15	-0.1000000-03	0.000100	-12.457445
15	-0.5000000-03	0.000400	-12.457482
16	-0.1000000-03	0.000100	-12.457377
16	-0.2700000-02	0.000400	-12.457438
17	-0.1000000-03	0.000100	-12.457467
17	-0.5000000-03	-0.000050	-12.457577
18	-0.1000000-03	0.000100	-12.457605
18	-0.3000000-03	0.000400	-12.457692
18	-0.9000000-03	0.001300	-12.457936
18	-0.8100000-02	0.001200	-12.458548
18	-0.2430000-01	0.0036400	-12.454221
●	-0.2500000 00		-12.459355
*	-0.1250000 00		-12.459375
*	-0.6250000-01		-12.459430
10	-0.5000000-01	7.430897	-12.455452
10	-0.1000000-03	7.430747	-12.455490
10	-0.4500000-03	7.43297	-12.456718
10	-0.1350000-02	7.437947	-12.460313
10	-0.4050000-02	7.433897	-12.462055
10	-0.1215000-01	7.421747	-12.466907
10	-0.3645000-01	7.385297	-12.477991
10	-0.1035000-01	7.27597	-12.477117
11	-0.1000000-08	9.54797	-12.444656
11	-0.1500000-03	9.54747	-12.478093
11	-0.4500000-03	9.549297	-12.478324
11	-0.1350000-02	9.547947	-12.479013
11	-0.4050000-02	9.543697	-12.481053
11	-0.1215000-01	9.531747	-12.486946
11	-0.3645000-01	9.48247	-12.500033
11	-0.1993500 00	9.38647	-12.528316
11	-0.3280500 00	9.057897	-12.366892
12	-0.5000000-00	6.919897	-12.526324
12	-0.1500000-03	6.919747	-12.526349
12	-0.4500000-03	6.919297	-12.528425
12	-0.1350000-02	6.91797	-12.528645
12	-0.4050000-02	6.91797	-12.528645
12	-0.1215000-01	6.901747	-12.530685
12	-0.3645000-01	6.865297	-12.531047
12	-0.1093500 00	6.755947	-12.494081
16	-0.9000000-03	0.002281	-12.531202

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16  0.270000D-02   0.004981   -12.531182
17  -0.500000D-04   -0.000103   -12.531229
17  -0.150000D-03   -0.000253   -12.531307
17  -0.450000D-03   -0.000703   -12.531316
17  -0.135000D-02   -0.0016193   -12.531462
17  -0.105000D-02   -0.018253   -12.532332
18  0.810000D-02   0.020956   -12.531838
18  0.405000D-02   0.008806   -12.533715
*  0.250000D 00   -0.005877   -12.534448
*  -0.125000D 00   -0.00532771   -12.533915
*  0.625000D 01   -0.00532771   -12.537490
*  0.364500D 01   7.350555   -12.534771
10  0.1822500D 01   7.405230   -12.534771
10  -0.1093500D 00   9.281722   -12.532381
11  0.546750D 01   9.445743   -12.532753
11  0.2733750D 01   9.445734   -12.538014
12  0.1822500D 01   6.830555   -12.528952
12  0.1822500D 01   6.885230   -12.535742
16  0.900000D-03   0.003151   -12.535957
16  0.270000D-02   0.005851   -12.536135
16  0.810000D-02   0.013953   -12.536171
17  -0.405000D-02   -0.004654   -12.536534
17  -0.125000D-01   -0.022114   -12.532484
18  -0.405000D-02   -0.004859   -12.537555
18  -0.121500D-01   -0.007291   -12.538054
18  -0.364500D-01   -0.043741   -12.512184
*  0.250000D 00   -0.005859   -12.538559
*  0.750000D 00   -0.005859   -12.538559
*  0.225000D 01   -0.005859   -12.537886
10  0.9112500D-02   7.443388   -12.538462
10  0.4556250D-02   7.429719   -12.538595
10  -0.2278120D-02   7.422885   -12.538635
10  0.1139060D-02   7.426302   -12.538642
10  -0.5695310D-03   7.424553   -12.538645
11  0.201250D-01   9.232172   -12.540217
11  0.201250D-01   9.232172   -12.530972
12  0.1822500D-01   6.923388   -12.540389
12  0.5467500D-01   6.978063   -12.532432
16  0.270000D-02   0.012120   -12.541213
16  0.810000D-02   0.020220   -12.541211
17  -0.405000D-02   -0.011800   -12.541164
17  -0.205000D-02   -0.011800   -12.540925
17  -0.125000D-02   -0.014837   -12.541277
18  -0.121500D-01   -0.035538   -12.537427
18  0.6075000D-02   -0.017313   -12.541453

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	NAMP	OLD P	CHANGE	NEW P
10	A	7.440000	-0.014837	7.425163
11	B	9.550000	-0.235385	9.314185
12	C	6.920000	0.003388	6.923388
16	RX	0.0	0.012120	0.012120
17	RY	0.0	-0.014837	-0.014837
18	RZ	0.0	-0.017313	-0.017313

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

	NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	97	0.03	0.0003
COORDINATES	97	0.19	0.0020
SLOW RECIP	1	0.05	0.0500
FAST RECIP	95	4.99	0.0020
UNI. DUL.	61	0.0	0.0
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.34	0.3400
FAST DIRECT	96	4.46	0.0465
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.0	0.0
FAST CONFIG	96	0.01	0.0001

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 10.07

SUMMATION LIMITS FOR MINIMUM TIME  
DEL IS PROPORTIONAL TO RELATIVE ERROR OF RESULT  
PRO IS RECOMMENDED QLIM  
PRR IS RECOMMENDED RLIM  
PRR IS RECOMMENDED VALUE OF CK  
PRT IS PREDICTED TOTAL TIME PER CYCLE FOR RECIPROCAL AND DIRECT SUMS

DEL	PRO	PRR	PRK	PRT
1.0E-2	0.33126	3.73116	0.27605	3.11
1.0E-3	0.41647	4.69086	0.28140	6.9
1.0E-4	0.48666	5.48146	0.28090	9.88
1.0E-5	0.54765	6.10775	0.28684	14.09
1.0E-6	0.2007	6.79259	0.28855	18.79
1.0E-7	0.65673	7.39698	0.28931	24.27

TEST PROBLEM 2B. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENROCK SEARCH  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

CYCLE 2

WC	WV	WR	WX	WT
-2.442	-18.404	8.304	0.0	-12.542

TEST PROBLEM 2B. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENROCK SEARCH  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

WQBS	WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 2
0.0	-12.5423

	NAMP	OLD P	CHANGE	NEW P
10	A	7.425163	-0.025620	7.395452
11	B	9.314185	-0.031930	9.282255
12	C	6.923388	0.037197	6.960585
16	RX	0.012120	0.005443	0.01753
17	RY	-0.014837	-0.009815	-0.021652
18	RZ	-0.017313	-0.007517	-0.024680

TEST PROBLEM 2B. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENROCK SEARCH  
BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.

01-06-81

CYCLE 3

CSF	VSF	OMAX	NF
3.784069	-3.455749	0.420000	17
3.789477	-3.457902	0.490000	28

SOK	SPLK	SPPK
-27.059665	-33.544459	5.622002

NC WV WR WX WT  
-2,460 -18,483 8,398 0.0 -12,545

TOLUENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STARR (1977). C									
W OBS		W CALC		BEFORE CYCLE 3					
0.0		-12.5445							
J	NAME	IKA	IR3	X	Y	Z			
1	C1	1	1	-0.06180	0.14143	-0.07353			
2	C2	1	1	-0.13315	0.04635	0.12760			
3				-0.07220	-0.09482	0.13271			
4	H1	1	1	-0.23054	0.08026	-0.22093			
5	H2	22	22	-0.12542	-0.16488	0.23053			
6	H3	22	22	-0.0	0.0	0.0			
7	XTRA	0	0	-0.06180	-0.14143	0.07353			
8	C1	1	1	-0.13315	0.04635	-0.12760			
9	C2	1	1	-0.07220	-0.09482	0.13271			
10	C3	1	1	-0.23054	0.08026	-0.22093			
11	H1	1	1	-0.12542	-0.16488	0.23053			
12	H2	22	22	-0.0	0.0	0.0			
13	H3	22	22	-0.0	0.0	0.0			

\*\*\*\*\* TEST PROBLEM 2B. MINIMIZE ENERGY BY MODIFIED ROSENBRUCK SEARCH \*\*\*\*\*  
 BENZENE. POTENTIAL OF WILLIAMS AND STAPP (1977). C-H BOND SHORTENED.  
 01-06-81  
 MODE 3 NC 2 NPC 9 ILSQ 0 IWGT 0 IPML 0 IPRT 2 NSTG 4 IBPC 0 ARE 0.1000-03 SLIM 0.0 CMPR 0.0 XDRD 0.2000-02 EPSC 0.1000 02  
 PLC PLH BCC BCH BHJ CCC CCH CHH  
 24.02372 5.70218 87.80210 15.65620 2.79170 3.60000 3.67000 3.74000  
 0.15300  
 NKA 13 2 INCENT 8 2 HXNEG 0.0 HYNEG 0.0 HZNEG 0.0 NRB 1 NPK 0 NRP 8 ICMB 1 EVDP 1 IREP 2 INOL 0 NCT 0 ERSC 2 IZAM 0 IGEM 0 IRRA 0 ISETA 0  
 NO NV 5 NOV 6 LS 1 INT 2

		PARAMETERS AFTER EACH CYCLE			
J	NAMP	DKT	INITIAL	1	2
10	A	1.000	7.440000	7.425163	7.399592
11	B	1.000	9.550000	9.314185	9.282255
12	C	1.000	6.929000	6.923388	6.965085
13	RX	1.000	0.0	0.012100	0.017563
17	RY	1.000	0.0	-0.014837	-0.021652
18	RZ	1.000	0.0	-0.017313	-0.024830

W -12.4574 -12.5423 -12.5445

### 10.3 Ethane and Propane, Mode 0 and Mode 4

DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR WHIN

NPCKMAX 17	NARMAX 8	NKAMAX 2	NSMAX 12	NRBMAX 8	NPXMAX 0	NCTMAX 3	NBCMAX 10			
MMAX 46	NESMAX 0	NGSMAX 30	NPSMAX 30	NPMAX 50	NOSMAX 24	NOMAX 24	NVMAX 24			
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS WORDS BYTES/WORD HEX ADDRESS	ACZ <sup>1</sup> ( <sup>9</sup> * NPSMAX) 72 8 00000000	AKE <sup>2</sup> ( <sup>0</sup> * NVMAX) 0 8 00000240	AM <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 576 8 00000240	AMASS <sup>4</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NKAMAX) 2 8 00001440	AN <sup>5</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 576 8 00001450	AR <sup>6</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NKAMAX) 2 8 00002650	BR <sup>7</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 576 8 00002660	BTR <sup>8</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 12 8 00002670	CHAR <sup>9</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NSMAX) 12 8 00003879	CMBT <sup>10</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NGSMAX) 30 8 ~
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS WORDS BYTES/WORD HEX ADDRESS	CSV <sup>11</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NGSMAX) 30 8 00003468	DP <sup>12</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NPMAX) 50 8 00003A38	DPC <sup>13</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NPCKMAX) 17 8 00003C50	DPX <sup>14</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NPXMAX) 0 8 00003C50	DW <sup>15</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NPMAX) 50 8 00003DFA	DWDQ <sup>16</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 24 8 00003DFA	DXQ <sup>17</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 24 8 00003DFA	DYC <sup>18</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 24 8 00009F08		
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS WORDS BYTES/WORD HEX ADDRESS	EPS <sup>21</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NPMAX) 50 8 00005160	ERR <sup>22</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 24 8 000052F0	EVAL <sup>23</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 24 8 000052F0	EVEC <sup>24</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 0 8 0000698	~ <sup>25</sup> ~ ~ ~ 0000698				LL9 <sup>119</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NVMAX) 30 8 0000C710	V20 <sup>120</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NGSMAX) 30 8 0000C890
ARRAY DIMEN- SIONS WORDS BYTES/WORD HEX ADDRESS	HMT <sup>31</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NMAX) MMAX <sup>32</sup> 46 8 0000D010	ZAM <sup>132</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NMAX) 96 8 0000E900	ZC <sup>133</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> * NSMAX) 96 8 0000EA10	X <sup>125</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 96 8 0000E010	XYZ <sup>126</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 24 8 0000E310	XYZC <sup>127</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 24 8 0000E300	XYZD <sup>128</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 24 8 0000E490	XYZN <sup>129</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 24 8 0000E550	XYZR <sup>130</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> * NMAX) 24 8 0000E610	

7585 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000

COMMONS4, AND NOT MAY BE DECREASED BY 4414 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 34K BYTES.

SOLVANT PROBLEMS 3A - ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE - PROPANE MOLECULES 01-066-01

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
ETHANE. TOTALLY SYMMETRIC 01-06-81

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1SB
1
NA 2      MKA 2      NS 6      ICENT 2      HXNEG 1.0      HYNEG 1.0      HZNEG 0.0      NRB 2      NPX 0      NRP 10      ICMB 0      IVDW 1      IREP 1      INDL 1      NCT 2      IRSC 0      IZAM 2      IGEM 0      IRBA 1      ISETA 0
0.0      CK      NQ 1      N2 1
QLIM(1)
0.0
RLIM(1)
10.00000
A(1)
1.00000  1.00000  0.0      0.0      -0.50000

```

NAMS TRANSFORMED X TRANSFORMED Y TRANSFORMED Z

0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z
0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z
0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z

K NAME Q PL AR BR ANASS

1 C 0.0 0.0 0.0 12.00390

2 H 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.00810

J NAME IKA IRG X Y Z

1 C 1 1 0.0 0.0 0.75700

2 H 2 2 1.02162 0.0 1.16110

I NAME ISC JAC SMC FMC IRBC XC YC ZC

1 C 1 1 1.0 0.0 2 1.02162 0.0 0.75700

2 H 1 2 1.0 0.0 4 0.0 -1.02162 1.16110

3 H 3 2 1.0 0.0 6 -1.02162 -1.02162 1.16110

4 H 4 1 3.0 1.0 7 0.0 0.0 -0.75700

5 C 4 2 1.0 0.0 8 -1.02162 0.0 -1.16110

6 H 5 2 1.0 0.0 12 0.0 -1.02162 -1.02162 -1.16110

7 H 6 2 1.0 0.0 12 1.02162 1.02162 -1.16110

8 H 6 2 1.0 0.0 12 1.02162 1.02162 -1.16110

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

ZMC 1.0

I NAME(I) ZAM(I)

1 C 2.0

2 H 6.0

J TZ(J) TU(J) IV(J) IW(J) SSR(J) STR(J) SXR(J) SYR(J) SZR(J) TR(1,J) TR(2,J) TR(3,J)

1 1 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

2 2 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

IACT ICT IDZ IAZ ITBR

1 5 2 3 4 8 10 10 10 14 14 14 16 16 16 -1 0 0 0

2 5 1 6 7 8 8 10 10 10 14 14 14 16 16 16 -1 0 0 0

LLOC1 LSCJ1

1 5 1 2 1 3 1 4 5 6 5 7 5 8

KPWS KPW WOBS SIGWD

TEST PROBLEM 3A: ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
PROPANE, TOTALLY SYMMETRIC 01-06-81

TSB 2

NA NKA NG ICENT HXNEG HYNEG HZNEG NRB NPX NRP ICBM IVDW IREP IMDL NCT IRSC IZAN IGEN IRBA ISFTA

5 2 4 2 1.0 1.0 0.0 5 0 10 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0

CK NQ NR

0.0 1 1

QLEM(I)

0.0

RILIM(I)

10.00000

ACT 1.00000 1.00000 1.00000 0.0 0.0 0.0

NAMS TRANSFORMED X TRANSFORMED Y TRANSFORMED Z

0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z
0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z

K NAME Q PL AR BR ANASS

1 C 0.0 0.0 0.0 12.00390

2 H 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.00810

J NAME IKA IRG X Y Z

1 C1 1 1 0.0 0.0 0.0 -0.64891

2 C2 1 2 1.26808 0.0 -0.64891

3 H1 2 3 0.0 0.87586 0.65883

4 H21 2 4 2.16177 0.0 -0.22315

5 H22 2 5 1.31390 0.88090 -1.49101

I NAME ISC JAC SMC FMC IRBC XC YC ZC

1 C1 1 1 4.0 1.0 2 1.26808 0.0 -0.64891

2 C2 1 2 2.0 1.0 3 0.0 0.87586 -0.65883

3 H1 1 3 2.0 1.0 4 2.16177 0.0 -0.22315

4 H21 1 4 1.0 1.0 5 1.31390 0.88090 -1.49101

5 H22 1 5 1.0 1.0 6 0.0 0.0 -0.65883

6 H1 2 2 1.0 1.0 10 1.31300 -0.88090 -1.49101

7 H22 2 3 2.0 1.0 12 -1.25808 0.0 -0.84891

8 C2 3 2 2.0 1.0 14 -2.16177 0.0 -0.22315

9 H21 3 4 2.0 1.0 15 -1.31300 0.88090 -1.49101

10 H22 3 5 1.0 1.0 20 -1.31300 -0.88090 -1.49101

11 H22 4 5 1.0 1.0 20 -1.31300 -0.88090 -1.49101

ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS

ZMC 1.0

I NAME(I) ZAM(I)

1 C1 1.0

2 C2 2.0

3 H1 2.0

4 H21 2.0

5 H22 4.0

J TZ(J) TU(J) IV(J) IW(J) SSR(J) STR(J) SXR(J) SYR(J) SZR(J) TR(1,J) TR(2,J) TR(3,J)

1 1 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

2 2 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

3 3 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

4 4 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

5 5 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

IACT ICT IDZ IAZ ITBR

1 2 8 3 6 8 10 10 12 14 14 14 14 16 -1 -1 0 0

2 2 1 4 5 7 8 10 10 10 14 14 14 16 16 -1 0 0 0

3 6 1 9 10 11 8 10 10 10 14 14 14 16 16 -1 0 0 0

LLOC1 LSCJ1

1 2 1 8 1 3 1 6 2 4 2 5 2 7 8 9 8 10 3 11

KPWS KPW WOBS SIGWD

## TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE+ PROPANE MOLECULES

01-06-81

I	NAMP(I)	P(I)	DP(I)	PWN(I)	PMX(I)	KP(I)	KQ(I)	DKT(KQ)	SP(I)	ISBP(I)
1	ARC	1.711000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	ARH	1.234000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	BRH	0.140700	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	BRH	0.145900	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	DLC	22.440000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	PLH	0.940000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	TBR	0.281667	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	DCC	1.400000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	KCC	4.268000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	DCH	1.000000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0
11	KCH	0.600000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	ACCC	1.024000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0
13	KCCC	0.011690	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	ACCH	1.055000	0.100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	KCHH	0.016730	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	AHCH	11.000000	0.100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0
17	KHCH	0.007790	0.000100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0
18	A	1.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	B	1.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	C	1.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	COSA	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	COSB	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	COSG	-0.500000	0.000010	-0.700000	-0.300000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	A	1.000000	0.000010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	B	1.000000	0.000010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	C	1.000000	0.000010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	COSA	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	COSB	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	COSG	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NO NV NOV LS IWT  
13 4 0 1 0

## TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE+ PROPANE MOLECULES

01-06-81

CYCLE 1

SGK	SVDW	WR	RMAX	NG	NSRB
0.0	-11.619650	45.300624	10.000000	8	0
GX	GY	GZ	I J	GN R	NAMES
0.0	0.2	3	3.00000	1.76950	H H
0.0	0.2	4	3.00000	1.76950	H H
0.0	0.1	6	2.00000	2.18203	C C
0.0	0.1	8	2.00000	2.18203	C C
0.0	0.2	7	2.00000	2.53699	H H
0.0	0.2	8	3.00000	2.53699	H H
0.0	0.2	6	3.00000	3.09313	H H

BOND DISTANCES

IA	JA	DIJ	WD
1	5	1.5340	3.8238
1	2	1.0950	2.8658
1	3	1.0950	2.8658
1	4	1.0950	2.8658
5	6	1.0950	2.8658
5	7	1.0950	2.8658
5	8	1.0950	2.8658

BOND ANGLES

IA	JA	KA	AIJK	WA
5	1	2	111.09	0.0213
5	1	3	111.09	0.0213
5	1	4	111.09	0.0213
2	1	3	111.09	0.0213
2	1	4	107.80	0.0435
3	1	4	107.80	0.0435
1	5	6	111.09	0.0213
1	5	7	111.09	0.0213
1	5	8	111.09	0.0213
6	5	7	107.80	0.0435
6	5	8	107.80	0.0435
7	5	8	107.80	0.0435

CONFORMATION ANGLES

IA	JA	KA	LA	CNF	WCF
2	1	5	6	180.00	0.0000
2	1	5	7	60.00	0.0000
2	1	5	8	-60.00	0.0000
3	1	5	6	60.00	0.0000
3	1	5	7	180.00	0.0000
3	1	5	8	60.00	0.0000
4	1	5	6	60.00	0.0000
4	1	5	7	-60.00	0.0000
4	1	5	8	180.00	0.0000

WC -11.620 WV 45.301 WR 21.415 WT 55.096

## TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE+ PROPANE MOLECULES

01-06-81

ETHANE. TOTALLY SYMMETRIC  
W0SS WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1  
0.0 55.0965

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 1

J	NAMP(J)	DYC(J)	8 DCC	10 OCH	12 ACCC	16 AHCH
26	TZ	96.8350	-853.6000	1371.4544	0.0	-55.5752
27	TX	-210.2888	0.0	-3555.2440	0.0	-2.1507
29	TZ	-82.9369	0.0	-1371.4647	0.0	5.5752

RDWS SDWS  
0.245921D 03 0.604769D 05

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

	NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	23	0.0	0.0
COORDINATES	10	0.01	0.010
SLOW RECIP	0	0.0	0.0
FAST RECIP	0	0.0	0.0
UNIT CELL	0	0.0	0.0
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.01	0.0100
FAST DIRECT	9	0.0	0.0
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.01	0.0100
FAST CONFIG	22	0.10	0.0045
TOTAL TIME (SEC)		0.13	

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
PROPANE. TOTALLY SYMMETRIC 01-06-81

## CYCLE 1

SGK	SVWD	WR	RMAX	NG	NSRB			
0.0	-20.677452	77.608281	10.000000	27	0			
GX GY GZ	I J	GM R	NAMES	CMS	VDW			
0 0 0	3 6	1.00000	1.75176	H1 H1	0.0	-0.845	3.397	0.0
0 0 0	4 5	2.00000	1.76178	H21 H22	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0
0 0 0	5 7	2.00000	1.76180	H22 H22	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0
0 0 0	2 3	2.00000	2.15603	C2 H1	0.0	-1.113	4.496	0.0
0 0 0	6 2	2.00000	2.15603	C2 H1	0.0	-1.113	4.496	0.0
0 0 0	4 8	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H21	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	1 9	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H21	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	1 5	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	1 7	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	1 10	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	1 11	1.00000	2.17326	C1 H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0
0 0 0	3 4	3.00000	2.49356	H1 H21	0.0	-0.101	0.267	0.0
0 0 0	3 9	3.00000	2.49356	H1 H21	0.0	-0.101	0.267	0.0
0 0 0	3 3	2.00000	2.51909	H1 H21	0.0	-0.095	0.245	0.0
0 0 0	10 8	2.00000	2.51909	H1 H22	0.0	-0.095	0.245	0.0
0 0 0	6 8	1.00000	2.53616	C2 C2	0.0	-1.026	4.553	0.0
0 0 0	5 10	2.00000	2.62600	H22 H22	0.0	-0.074	0.170	0.0
0 0 0	10 10	2.00000	2.80183	C2 H22	0.0	-0.231	0.472	0.0
0 0 0	11 11	2.00000	2.80183	C2 H22	0.0	-0.231	0.472	0.0
0 0 0	5 7	2.00000	3.07117	H1 H22	0.0	-0.029	0.037	0.0
0 0 0	11 11	2.00000	3.07117	H1 H22	0.0	-0.029	0.037	0.0
0 0 0	5 11	2.00000	3.16225	H22 H22	0.0	-0.04	0.047	0.0
0 0 0	2 9	2.00000	3.48647	C2 H21	0.0	-0.062	0.043	0.0
0 0 0	4 10	2.00000	3.80230	H21 H22	0.0	-0.008	0.003	0.0
0 0 0	4 11	2.00000	3.80230	H21 H22	0.0	-0.008	0.003	0.0
0 0 0	4 9	1.00000	4.32354	H21 H21	0.0	-0.004	0.001	0.0

## BOND DISTANCES

	IA	JA	DIJ	WD
C1 C2	1	2	1.5260	3.3879
C1 C2	1	8	1.5260	3.3879
C1 H1	1	3	1.0960	2.9267
C1 H21	1	6	1.0960	2.9267
C2 H22	2	4	1.0910	2.6290
C2 H22	2	7	1.0910	2.6300
C2 H21	8	9	1.0910	2.6290
C2 H22	8	10	1.0910	2.6300
C2 H22	8	11	1.0910	2.6300

## BOND ANGLES

	IA	JA	KA	AI JK	WA
C2 C1 C2	2	1	8	112.49	0.5322
C2 C1 H1	2	1	3	109.54	0.0000
C2 C1 H1	2	1	6	103.54	0.0000
C2 C1 H1	8	1	3	109.54	0.0000
H1 C1 H1	8	1	6	109.54	0.0000
C1 C2 H21	1	2	4	116.20	0.1362
C1 C2 H22	1	2	5	111.20	0.0242
C1 C2 H22	1	2	7	111.20	0.0242
H21 C2 H22	4	2	5	107.69	0.0481
H21 C2 H22	4	2	7	107.69	0.0481
H22 C2 H22	5	2	7	107.69	0.0480
C1 C2 H21	1	8	9	111.20	0.0242
C1 C2 H22	1	8	10	111.20	0.0242
C1 C2 H22	1	8	11	111.20	0.0242
H21 C2 H22	9	8	10	107.69	0.0481
H21 C2 H22	9	8	11	107.69	0.0481
H22 C2 H22	10	8	11	107.69	0.0480

## CONFORMATION ANGLES

	IA	JA	KA	LA	CNF	WCF
C2 C1 C2 H21	8	1	2	4	180.00	0.0000
C2 C1 C2 H22	8	1	2	5	60.00	0.0000
C2 C1 C2 H22	8	1	2	7	-60.00	0.0000
H1 C1 C2 H21	3	1	2	4	57.99	0.0008
H1 C1 C2 H22	3	1	2	5	-62.01	0.0008
H1 C1 C2 H21	5	1	2	4	177.99	0.0003
H1 C1 C2 H22	6	1	2	5	-177.99	0.0003
C2 C1 C2 H21	2	1	8	7	62.01	0.0008
C2 C1 C2 H22	2	1	8	10	-60.00	0.0000
C2 C1 C2 H22	2	1	8	11	60.00	0.0000
H1 C1 C2 H21	3	1	8	9	-57.99	0.0008
H1 C1 C2 H22	3	1	8	10	62.01	0.0008
H1 C1 C2 H22	3	1	8	11	-177.99	0.0006
H1 C1 C2 H21	6	1	8	9	57.99	0.0006
H1 C1 C2 H22	6	1	8	10	177.99	0.0008
H1 C1 C2 H22	6	1	8	11	-62.01	0.0008

WC  
0.0 -20.677 77.608 29.619 86.550

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
PROPANE. TOTALLY SYMMETRIC

01-06-81

W005 WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1  
0.0 86.5496

## DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 1

J	NAME(J)	DY(J)	DCC	10 DCH	12 ACCC	16 AHCH
38 TZ	62.3145	-474.8576	763.5397	0.7295	-1.5032	
59 TX	98.8410	-70.0000	1.0000	-0.4883	-4.5624	
41 TZ	-63.8117	474.8537	763.5262	-0.295	3.1307	
43 TY	-53.6605	0.0	-101.05930	0.0	-1.1307	
44 TZ	-41.1278	0.0	-763.53471	0.0	1.5032	
45 TX	-56.7685	0.0	-104.04935	0.0	1.1506	
46 TZ	-39.0350	0.0	-728.5541	0.0	-1.6432	
48 TX	-3.1328	0.0	-104.6075	0.0	3.5119	
49 TY	-110.1700	0.0	-2951.1729	0.0	-1.2564	
50 TZ	81.4042	-0.0000	1495.1173	0.0	-1.4781	

ROWS SDWS  
0.214014D 03 0.458017D 05  
NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE  
INITIAL 65 0.01 0.0002  
COORDINATES 31 0.08 0.0029  
SLOW RECIP 0 0.0 0.0  
FAST RECIP 0 0.0 0.0  
UNIT CELL 0 0.0 0.0  
SLCW DIRECT 1 0.02 0.0000  
FAST DIRECT 30 0.05 0.0017  
SLOW CONFIG 61 0.03 0.0300  
FAST CONFIG 64 0.43 0.0067  
TOTAL TIME (SEC) 0.62

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE+ PROPANE MOLECULES 01-06-81

CYCLE 1

	RDWST	SDWST	SIGMA	
0.326004D 03	0.106279D 06	0.103668D 03		
SAN(I)	B_DCC	10_DCH	12_ACCC	16_AHCH
0.000771	0.000187	0.876145	0.089734	
EVEC(I,J)	B_DCC	10_DCH	12_ACCC	16_AHCH
J EVAL(J)	-0.639035	0.432201	0.238136	-0.590003
1 0.2010 01	-0.042950	-0.150624	0.960308	0.230813
2 0.9540 00	-0.211690	-0.879349	-0.028196	-0.425525
3 0.7740 00	-0.137078	-0.142789	0.046182	
4 0.2640 00	-0.738225			
SAN(I)*EVEC(I,J)	B_DCC	10_DCH	12_ACCC	16_AHCH
J EVAL(J)	-0.000053	0.000081	0.208685	-0.052943
1 0.2010 01	-0.000033	-0.000028	0.841369	0.020712
2 0.9540 00	-0.000163	-0.000165	-0.022951	-0.038144
3 0.7740 00	-0.0000569	-0.000024	-0.125104	0.057984
4 0.2640 00				
WMAT*BMAT*SAN*EVEC				
J NAMP(J) DYC(J)	1 2 3 4			
26 TZ 96.8350 -0.8266 -0.1824 0.1265 -0.1250				
27 TX -210.2888 -0.1736 0.0557 0.0611 -0.0378				
29 TZ -82.9369 -0.4051 0.0411 0.0228 0.3568				
38 TZ 62.3053 -0.5455 0.5454 -0.0075 0.0731				
39 TX 98.1000 -0.5970 -0.5632 0.1166 0.1664				
41 TZ -63.6117 -0.1314 -0.5118 -0.0538 0.0208				
43 TY -63.6806 -0.0222 0.0052 0.2102 -0.0407				
44 TZ -41.1278 -0.1413 0.0527 0.0682 0.0558				
45 TX -56.7685 -0.1451 0.0532 0.0433 0.0922				
47 TZ -39.0350 0.0281 -0.1250 0.1826 -0.0775				
48 TX -34.1328 -0.0594 0.0537 -0.1169 0.2062				
49 TY -110.1700 -0.0594 -0.0318 0.3855 -0.0227				
50 TZ 81.4682 0.1992 -0.0727 -0.1696 -0.1223				
PARAMETERS AFTER CYCLE 1				
J NAMP OLD P CHANGE NEW P ERR				
1 DCC 1.400000 -0.034140 1.365860 0.127765				
8 DCH 1.000000 -0.057144 1.057144 0.022089				
10 ACCC 1.02.00000 -0.078156 1.01.921534 98.599658				
12 AHCH 110.00000 -0.030182 1.09.969818 13.939390				
16				

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE+ PROPANE MOLECULES 01-06-81  
ETHANE+ TOTALLY SYMMETRIC

CYCLE 2

	SGK	SDW	WR	RMAX	NG	NSRB
0.0	-11.619650	45.300624	10.000000		8	0
GX GY GZ I J GM R NAMES CMG VDW REP SRB						
0 0 0 2 3 3.00000 1.76950 H H 0.0 -0.795 3.197 0.0						
0 0 0 2 4 3.00000 1.76950 H H 0.0 -1.036 4.106 0.0						
0 0 0 1 2 2.00000 2.19203 C C 0.0 -1.036 4.106 0.0						
0 0 0 1 2 2.00000 2.19203 C C 0.0 -1.036 4.106 0.0						
0 0 0 1 3 2.00000 2.18203 C H 0.0 -0.092 0.230 0.0						
0 0 0 1 3 2.00000 2.18203 C H 0.0 -0.092 0.230 0.0						
0 0 0 2 3 3.00000 2.453699 H H 0.0 -0.092 0.230 0.0						
0 0 0 2 3 3.00000 2.453699 H H 0.0 -0.092 0.230 0.0						
0 0 0 2 6 3.00000 3.09313 H H 0.0 -0.028 0.038 0.0						
BOND DISTANCES IA JA D1J WD						
C C 1 5 1.5340 0.0330						
C H 1 2 1.0950 0.4550						
C H 1 3 1.0950 0.4550						
C H 1 4 1.0950 0.4550						
C H 5 6 1.0950 0.4550						
C H 5 7 1.0950 0.4550						
C H 5 8 1.0950 0.4550						
BOND ANGLES IA JA KA A1JK WA						
C C H 5 1 2 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 2 1 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 3 1 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 4 1 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 5 6 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 6 7 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 5 7 8 111.09 0.0213						
C C H 6 5 7 107.80 0.0423						
C C H 6 6 7 107.80 0.0423						
C C H 6 7 8 107.80 0.0423						
H C H 6 8 7 107.80 0.0423						
H C H 7 5 8 107.80 0.0423						
CONFORMATION ANGLES IA JA KA LA CNF WCF						
H C C H 2 1 5 6 180.00 0.0000						
H C C H 2 1 5 7 60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 2 1 5 8 -60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 3 1 5 6 -60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 3 1 5 7 180.00 0.0000						
H C C H 3 1 5 8 60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 4 1 5 6 -60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 4 1 5 7 -60.00 0.0000						
H C C H 4 1 5 8 180.00 0.0000						
WC WV WR WX WI						
0.0 -11.620 45.301 9.145 42.826						

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
ETHANE, TOTALLY SYMMETRIC

01-06-81

W085 WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 2  
0.0 42.8260

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 2

J NAMP(J) DYC(J)  
20 TZ -10.8457  
27 TX -7.1937  
29 TZ -4.3976

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

	NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	7	0.0	0.0
CORDINATES	7	0.0	0.0
SLOW RECIP	0	0.0	0.0
FAST RECIP	0	0.0	0.0
UNIT CELL	0	0.0	0.0
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.0	0.0
FAST DIRECT	6	0.0	0.0
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.02	0.0200
FAST CONFIG	6	0.03	0.0050

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 0.05

J	NAME	IXA	IRB	X	Y	Z
1	C	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.76700
2	H			1.02162	0.0	1.16110

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
PROPANE, TOTALLY SYMMETRIC

01-06-81

CYCLE 2

0=0	SGK	SVWD	WR	RMAX	NG	NSR8								
	-20.677452	77.606281	10,000000	27		0								
GX	GY	GZ	I	J	GN	R	NAMES	CMB	VDW	REC	SRB			
0	0	0	3	6	1.	0.0000	1.75176	H1	H1	0.0	-0.465	3.397	0.0	
0	0	0	9	4	5	2.00000	1.76179	H21	H22	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0	
0	0	0	0	4	7	2.00000	1.76178	H21	H22	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0	
0	0	0	0	5	7	2.00000	1.76160	H22	H22	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0	
0	0	0	0	2	3	2.00000	2.15203	C2	H1	0.0	-0.816	3.282	0.0	
0	0	0	0	2	6	2.00000	2.15203	C2	H1	0.0	-1.113	4.496	0.0	
0	0	0	0	1	4	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H21	0.0	-1.113	4.496	0.0	
0	0	0	0	1	9	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H21	0.0	-1.113	4.496	0.0	
0	0	0	0	1	5	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0	
0	0	0	0	1	10	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0	
0	0	0	0	0	11	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0	
0	0	0	0	0	12	1.00000	2.17326	C1	H22	0.0	-1.062	4.234	0.0	
0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2.00000	2.49305	H1	H1	0.0	-0.101	0.267	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2.00000	2.49305	H1	H21	0.0	-0.101	0.267	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2.00000	2.51909	H1	H22	0.0	-0.095	0.267	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2.00000	2.51909	H1	H22	0.0	-0.095	0.267	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1.00000	2.53616	C2	C2	0.0	-1.926	6.553	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1.00000	2.62500	H22	H22	0.0	-0.074	0.170	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2.00000	2.62500	H22	H22	0.0	-0.231	0.472	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	11	2.00000	2.80183	C2	H2	0.0	-0.231	0.472	0.0	
0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2.00000	3.07117	H1	H22	0.0	-0.231	0.472	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	3	11	2.00000	3.16225	H22	H22	0.0	-0.029	0.037	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	5	11	2.00000	3.48647	C2	H21	0.0	-0.024	0.027	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2.00000	3.80100	H21	H22	0.0	-0.062	0.043	0.0
0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2.00000	3.80230	H21	H22	0.0	-0.008	0.003	0.0
0	0	0	0	4	9	1.00000	4.32354	H21	H21	0.0	-0.008	0.003	0.0	
0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0.00000			0.001	+0.004	0.001	0.0	

## BOND DISTANCES

IA	JA	DIJ	WD
C1	C2	1	2
C1	C2	1	8
C1	H1	1	3
C1	H1	1	6
C2	H21	2	4
C2	H22	2	5
C2	H22	2	7
C2	H22	2	9
C2	H22	2	10
C2	H22	2	11

## BOND ANGLES

IA	JA	KA	AIJK	WA
C2	C1	C2	1	8
C1	C1	H1	1	3
C2	C1	H1	1	6
C2	C1	H1	8	1
C1	C1	H1	8	1
C1	C1	H1	3	1
C2	C2	H21	1	2
C2	C2	H22	1	2
C1	C2	H22	1	2
C1	C2	H22	4	2
C1	C2	H22	4	5
C1	C2	H22	5	2
C1	C2	H22	5	7
C1	C2	H22	5	9
C1	C2	H22	10	8
C1	C2	H22	10	9
C1	C2	H22	10	10
C1	C2	H22	10	11
C1	C2	H22	10	12
C1	C2	H22	10	13
C1	C2	H22	10	14
C1	C2	H22	10	15
C1	C2	H22	10	16
C1	C2	H22	10	17
C1	C2	H22	10	18
C1	C2	H22	10	19
C1	C2	H22	10	20
C1	C2	H22	10	21
C1	C2	H22	10	22
C1	C2	H22	10	23
C1	C2	H22	10	24
C1	C2	H22	10	25
C1	C2	H22	10	26
C1	C2	H22	10	27
C1	C2	H22	10	28
C1	C2	H22	10	29
C1	C2	H22	10	30
C1	C2	H22	10	31
C1	C2	H22	10	32
C1	C2	H22	10	33
C1	C2	H22	10	34
C1	C2	H22	10	35
C1	C2	H22	10	36
C1	C2	H22	10	37
C1	C2	H22	10	38
C1	C2	H22	10	39
C1	C2	H22	10	40
C1	C2	H22	10	41
C1	C2	H22	10	42
C1	C2	H22	10	43
C1	C2	H22	10	44
C1	C2	H22	10	45
C1	C2	H22	10	46
C1	C2	H22	10	47
C1	C2	H22	10	48
C1	C2	H22	10	49
C1	C2	H22	10	50
C1	C2	H22	10	51
C1	C2	H22	10	52
C1	C2	H22	10	53
C1	C2	H22	10	54
C1	C2	H22	10	55
C1	C2	H22	10	56
C1	C2	H22	10	57
C1	C2	H22	10	58
C1	C2	H22	10	59
C1	C2	H22	10	60
C1	C2	H22	10	61
C1	C2	H22	10	62
C1	C2	H22	10	63
C1	C2	H22	10	64
C1	C2	H22	10	65
C1	C2	H22	10	66
C1	C2	H22	10	67
C1	C2	H22	10	68
C1	C2	H22	10	69
C1	C2	H22	10	70
C1	C2	H22	10	71
C1	C2	H22	10	72
C1	C2	H22	10	73
C1	C2	H22	10	74
C1	C2	H22	10	75
C1	C2	H22	10	76
C1	C2	H22	10	77
C1	C2	H22	10	78
C1	C2	H22	10	79
C1	C2	H22	10	80
C1	C2	H22	10	81
C1	C2	H22	10	82
C1	C2	H22	10	83
C1	C2	H22	10	84
C1	C2	H22	10	85
C1	C2	H22	10	86
C1	C2	H22	10	87
C1	C2	H22	10	88
C1	C2	H22	10	89
C1	C2	H22	10	90
C1	C2	H22	10	91
C1	C2	H22	10	92
C1	C2	H22	10	93
C1	C2	H22	10	94
C1	C2	H22	10	95
C1	C2	H22	10	96
C1	C2	H22	10	97
C1	C2	H22	10	98
C1	C2	H22	10	99
C1	C2	H22	10	100

WC	WV	WR	WX	WT
0.0	-20.677	77.608	15.300	72.231

TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES  
PROPANE, TOTALLY SYMMETRIC

01-06-81

W085	WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 2
0.0	72.2307

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 2  
J NAMP(J) DYC  
38 TZ -0.0751  
39 TX 0.0112  
40 TZ -3.5583  
43 TZ 4.2914  
44 TZ 2.5493  
45 TX 2.7239  
47 TZ 2.5675  
48 TX 2.5592  
49 TZ 4.1016  
50 TZ -4.0136

NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE

	NT	SEC	AVT
INITIAL	21	0.002	0.0010
COORDINATES	21	0.005	0.0024
SLOW RECIP	0	0.00	0.0
FAST RECIP	0	0.00	0.0
UNIT CELL	0	0.00	0.0
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.002	0.0200
FAST DIRECT	20	0.01	0.0005
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.002	0.0200
FAST CONFIG	20	0.10	0.0030

TOTAL TIME (SEC) 0.022

J	NAME	IKA	IRB	X	Y	Z
1	C1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	C2	1	2	0.6808	0.0	-0.6891
3	H1	2	3	0.0	0.87588	0.65883
4	H21	2	4	2.16177	0.0	-0.22315
5	H22	2	5	1.31300	0.88090	-1.49101

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TEST PROBLEM 3A. ADJUST ENERGY PARAMETERS FOR ETHANE, PROPANE MOLECULES

01-06-81

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSO	IWGT	IPLM	IPRT	NSTG	IBPC	ARE	SLIN	CMPR	XORD	EPSC
0	I	17	0	0	0	2	4	0	0.100D-01	0.100D-05	0.0	0.200D-02	0.100D-02
ARC	ARH	BRC	BRH	PLC	PLH	TBR	DCC						
KCC	KCH	KCH	ACCC	KCCC	ACCH	KCH	AHCH						
1.71100	1.23400	0.14070	0.14590	22.64000	4.94000	0.28167	1.36586						
4.26800	1.05714	6.35100101.92153	0.01169109.50000	0.01673109.96982									
0.01799													

NO	NV	NOV	LS	IWT
13	4	0	1	0
PARAMETERS AFTER EACH CYCLE				
J	NAMP	DKT	INITIAL	1
8	DCC	1.000	1.400000	1.365860
10	DCH	1.000000	1.057144	
12	ACCC	1.000	102.000000	101.921534
16	AHCH	1.000	110.000000	109.969818

NVU 4

ROWS 0.32600 03

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#### DYNAMIC DIMENSIONS FOR WHIN

NPCKMAX	NAMAX	NKAMAX	NSMAX	NRBMAX	NPXMAX	NCTMAX	NBCMAX				
17	8	2	12	8	0	3	10				
MMAX	NFSMAX	NGSMAX	NPSMAX	NPMAX	NOSMAX	NOMAX	NVMAX				
46	0	30	30	50	24	24	24				
ARRAY	ACZ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIMEN-	(	9	(	0	(	AMASS	AN	BR	BTR	CHAR	CMBI
SIONS	*NPBMAX)	*	0	)	*NVMAX)	(*NKAMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NKAMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NSMAX)	(*NGSMAX)
WORD	72	0	576	2	576	2	2	576	12	8	30
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	00000000	00000240	00000240	00001440	00001450	00002650	00002660	00002670	00003870	00003870	00003870
ARRAY	CSV	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	DYC	
DIMEN-	(	1	(	0	(	DPC	DW	DWD	DWD		
SIONS	*NGSMAX)	*	NPMAX)	(*NPCKMAX)	(*NPXMAX)	(*NPMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NKAMAX)	(*NVMAX)		
WORD	30	50	17	0	50	24	24	24	24	30	30
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	00003948	00003A38	00003BC8	00003C50	00003C50	00003D00	00003D00	00003D00	00003D00	00003D00	00003D00
ARRAY	EPS	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	119	120
DIMEN-	(	1	{	1	{	EVAL	EVEC	EVEC	EVEC	VN	VSV
SIONS	*NPMAX)	*	NVMAX)	*NVMAX)	*NVMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NVMAX)	(*NGSMAX)
WORD	50	24	24	24	24	30	24	24	24	24	30
BYTES/WORD	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	8	8
HEX ADDRESS	00005160	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0	000052F0
ARRAY	HMT	31								129	130
DIMEN-	{									XXYZ	XXYZ
SIONS										XXYZ	XXYZ
WORD											
BYTES/WORD											
HEX ADDRESS	0000E6D0	0000E9D0	0000EA10	0000EAD0	0000E010	0000E310	0000E300	0000E490	0000E550	0000E510	0000E510

7556 8-BYTE STORAGE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. THE PROGRAM IS DIMENSIONED FOR 12000

COMMON/S/ AND NST MAY BE DECREASED BY 4414 WORDS. THIS WILL REDUCE THE REGION USED BY 34K BYTES.

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES 01-06-81

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSQ	IWGT	IPLM	IPRT	NSTG	ISPC	ARE	SLIM	CMPR	XDRD	EPSC
4	1	17	0	0	0	3	4	1	0.1000-01	0.1000-05	0.0	0.2000-02	0.1000-02
<b>NAMPC(I)</b>													
ARC	ARH	BRC	BRM	PLC	PLH	TBR	DCC						
KCC	DCH	KCH	ACCC	KCCC	ACCH	KCH	AHCH						
<b>OPC(I)</b>													
1.71100	1.23400	0.14070	0.14590	22.64000	4.94000	0.28167	1.36586						
4.26899	1.05714	6.35100	1.01.92153	0.01169109.	50000	0.01673109.	96982						
0.01799													
<b>DPC(I)</b>													
0.00100	0.00100	0.00010	0.00010	0.01000	0.01000	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00100
0.00100	0.00100	0.00100	0.00000	0.00010	0.10000	0.00010	0.00000	0.00010	0.00000	0.00010	0.00000	0.00010	0.00000
0.00010													
<b>KPC(I)</b>													
2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3					
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES 01-06-81  
ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

ISB	1	NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRB	NPX	NRP	ICMB	IVDW	IREP	INOL	NCT	IRSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ISETA			
2	2	12	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	8	0	0	10	0	1	1	1	2	6	0	0	1	0			
CK	NG	NR																						
0.0	1	1																						
QLIM(I)	0.0																							
RLIM(I)	10.00000																							
A(I)	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	-0.50000																		
NAMS	TRANSFORMED X												TRANSFORMED Y											
E	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
C3	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
C3	0.0	-1.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z												
C2	0.0	-1.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z												
C2	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z												
C2	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z												
T	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	-1.0*Z												
S6	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
S6	0.0	1.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
M	0.0	1.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	-1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
M	0.0	0.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
M	0.0	-1.0*X	0.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	-1.0*X	1.0*Y	0.0*Z	0.0	0.0*X	0.0*Y	1.0*Z												
ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS																								
REVISED ATOM LIST AFTER RELAXING SYMMETRY CONSTRAINTS																								
J NAME IKA IRS X Y Z																								
1 C 1 1 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
2 H 2 0 0.0 1.02162 1.16110																								
I NAME ISC JAC SMC FMC IRBC XC YC ZC																								
1 C 1 1 6. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.76700																								
2 H 2 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
3 H 3 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
4 H 4 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.76700																								
5 C 5 1 5. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
6 H 6 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
7 H 7 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
8 H 8 2 2. 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.16110																								
ABOVE ATOMS USED TO COMPUTE STRUCTURE FACTORS																								
ZMC	1.0																							
I NAME(I) ZAM(I)																								
1 C 1.0																								
2 H 1.0																								
3 H 1.0																								
4 H 1.0																								
5 C 1.0																								
6 H 1.0																								
7 H 1.0																								
8 H 1.0																								
J IZ(J) TU(J) IV(J) IW(J) SSR(J) STR(J) SXR(J) SYR(J) SZR(J) TR(1,J) TR(2,J) TR(3,J)																								
1 1 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
2 2 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
3 3 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
4 4 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
5 5 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
6 6 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
7 7 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
8 8 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0																								
IAZ																								
ITBR																								
IACT	5	2	3	4	8	10	10	10	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	-1	0	0	0	0	0			
5	1	6	7	8	8	10	10	10	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	-1	0	0	0	0	0			

LBCI	LBCJ	1	2	1	3	1	4	5	6	5	7	5	8
KPWS	KPW	0	0	WBS	SIGW	0.0	0.0						
I	NANP(I)	P(I)	DP(I)	PWN(I)	PMX(I)	KP(I)	KQ(I)	DKT(KQ)	SP(I)	ISBP(I)			
1	ARC	1.711000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
2	ARH	1.234000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
3	BRG	0.140700	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
4	BRI	0.140700	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
5	PLC	22.640000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
6	PLH	4.940000	0.010000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
7	TBR	1.281567	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
8	DCC	1.365860	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
9	KCC	4.258000	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
10	DCH	1.057144	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
11	KCH	1.057144	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
12	ACC	10.492153	0.100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
13	KCCC	0.011590	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
14	ACCH	109.500000	0.100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
15	KCHM	0.016730	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
16	AKCH	109.969810	0.100000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
17	KHCH	0.017990	0.001000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
18	A	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0		
19	B	1.000000	0.000010	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		
20	C	1.000000	0.000010	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		
21	COSA	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		
22	COSG	0.0	0.000010	-0.200000	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		
23	COSG	-0.500000	0.000010	-0.700000	-0.300000	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1		
24	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
25	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
26	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
27	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
28	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
29	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
30	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
31	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
32	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
33	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
34	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
35	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
36	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
37	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
38	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
39	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
40	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
41	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
42	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
43	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
44	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
45	TX	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
46	TY	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		
47	TZ	0.0	0.000010	-0.500000	0.500000	1	1	1	1.000	0.0	1		

NO

NV

NOV

LS

IWT

0

0

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES  
ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

01-06-81

CYCLE 1

SGK	-11.619650	SVWD	45.300624	WR	RMAX	NG	NSR5
GX	GY	GZ	I	J	GM	NAMES	CMP
0.0	0.0	0.0	2	3	1.000000	1.769500	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	2	4	1.000000	1.769500	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	3	4	1.000000	1.769500	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	6	7	1.000000	1.769500	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	6	8	1.000000	1.769500	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	1	6	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	1	7	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	2	5	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	3	5	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	4	5	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	2	3	1.000000	2.182030	C
0.0	0.0	0.0	3	6	1.000000	2.536999	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	4	6	1.000000	2.536999	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	5	7	1.000000	3.093130	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	3	7	1.000000	3.093130	H
0.0	0.0	0.0	4	8	1.000000	3.093130	H

BGND DISTANCES

IA	JA	DIJ	WD
1	5	1.5340	6.0330
1	2	1.0950	6.4550
1	3	1.0950	6.4550
1	4	1.0950	6.4550
5	6	1.0950	6.4550
5	7	1.0950	6.4550
5	8	1.0950	6.4550

BGND ANGLES

IA	JA	KA	AIJK	WA
5	1	2	111.09	0.0213
5	1	3	111.09	0.0213
5	1	4	107.80	0.0423
2	1	3	107.80	0.0423
2	1	4	107.80	0.0423
3	1	4	107.80	0.0423
3	1	5	111.09	0.0213
1	5	6	111.09	0.0213
1	5	7	111.09	0.0213
1	5	8	111.09	0.0213
6	5	7	107.80	0.0423
6	5	8	107.80	0.0423
7	5	8	107.80	0.0423

CONFORMATION ANGLES

IA	JA	KA	LA	CNF	XCF
2	1	5	6	180.00	0.0000
2	1	5	7	60.00	0.0000
2	1	5	8	-60.00	0.0000
2	1	5	6	-60.00	0.0000
2	1	5	7	-60.00	0.0000
2	1	5	8	180.00	0.0000

WC

WV

WR

WX

WT

0.0

0

01-06-81

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES  
ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

ROWS NCALC BEFORE CYCLE 1 0.0 42.8260																		
DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 1																		
DDW/DPP(I)DPI(J) FOR I=																		
J	NAMP(J)	DYC(J)	25 TX	25 TZ	26 TX	26 TZ	27 TX	27 TZ	28 TX	28 TZ	29 TX	29 TZ	30 TX	31 TX	32 TZ	32 TZ	31 TZ	32 TZ
24	TX	-0.0000	1150.7196	-0.0708	0.0027	-564.0379	-0.0023	-187.4541	-230.5699	192.5852	93.7308							
			-230.4699	-192.6532	93.7309	-151.9540	-0.0007	-0.0007	6.9205	-0.0000	-49.5812							
25	TY	-0.0000	-0.0708	1156.7558	0.0027	5.5314	0.7367	24.7936	-0.0002	192.5861	-452.8763	-162.3485						
			-192.6532	-145.8705	105.5635	-0.0007	-151.9540	-0.0007	-0.0007	-0.0000	5.0586	-0.0000						
26	TZ	-5.4229	0.0027	-0.0027	1085.8347	-168.3474	-0.0003	-190.2702	84.1743	-145.7333	-190.2702							
			84.1743	145.7333	-190.2702	198.6381	0.0007	-425.8000	-19.0752	0.0001	-30.7409							
27	TX	-1.1990	-564.0379	-168.3474	610.1532	0.0020	196.6381	-26.5938	11.5432	-5.1022								
			-26.5938	-11.5432	61.9205	0.0001	-19.0752	-0.1106	0.0	-0.1490								
28	TY	0.0000	-0.0003	-119.2599	-0.0003	0.0020	97.7898	0.0007	48.6746	8.1727	19.8093							
			-119.2599	-19.8093	0.0	5.0886	0.0001	1.2349	0.0001	0.0	0.0000							
29	TZ	-0.7329	-187.4541	-0.0002	-190.2702	198.6381	0.0007	168.6316	19.7066	5.6860	17.8943							
			19.7066	5.6860	0.0	-49.5806	0.0	-30.7409	0.0	-0.1490	0.0							
30	TX	0.5995	-230.4699	192.6532	93.7309	-0.4501	10.7267	-0.0002	425.8000	0.0	-30.7409							
			230.4699	192.6532	93.7309	-230.4699	0.0	10.7267	0.0	0.0	225.8957	-221.9154	-29.3195					
31	TY	-1.0383	192.5852	-452.8763	-145.7332	11.5432	-0.0534	0.5259	0.0004	5.4286	-221.9154	482.0952	172.0261					
			192.5852	-452.8763	-145.7332	-0.0534	0.5259	0.0004	5.4286	-0.1639	-0.6652	-0.7450						
32	TZ	-0.7329	93.7309	-162.3485	-190.2702	-5.4229	19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-99.2195	172.0261	188.8316					
			162.3485	-190.2702	-5.4229	19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-99.2195	172.0261	188.8316						
33	TX	0.5995	-230.4699	-192.6497	84.1743	-26.5938	-48.6742	19.7066	25.5858	18.5653	-14.6045							
			230.4699	-192.6497	84.1743	-26.5938	-48.6742	19.7066	25.5858	18.5653	-14.6045							
34	TY	1.0383	-192.6532	-452.8763	145.7332	-11.5433	6.1726	-5.4286	-18.5656	-83.9772	14.3235							
			221.8518	482.0952	-172.0260	6.1726	-5.4286	-18.5656	-83.9772	14.3235	0.0	0.0002	0.0	0.0002	0.0	0.0002		
35	TZ	-0.7329	93.7309	162.3485	-190.2702	-5.4229	-19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-14.6044	-18.3232						
			162.3485	-190.2702	-5.4229	-19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-14.6044	-18.3232	17.8943						
36	TX	0.0000	-151.9540	-0.0650	0.0007	6.2025	0	-49.5806	5.5312	-0.8020	24.7902							
			5.5311	0.7361	24.7902	1158.7195	-0.0002	5.5312	0.0022	-564.0379	0.0022	-187.4543						
37	TY	0.0000	-151.9540	-0.0650	0.0007	-230.4699	0.0001	-19.0752	0.0001	5.5312	0.0002	-119.2599	0.0002					
			0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-230.4699	0.0001	-19.0752	0.0001	5.5312	0.0002	-119.2599	0.0002					
38	TZ	5.4229	122.5853	-452.8763	-162.3485	-192.5535	-0.0008	1158.7195	-0.0028	5.5312	0.0002	1089.8347	-168.3510	0.0002	190.2712			
			122.5853	-452.8763	-162.3485	-192.5535	-0.0008	1158.7195	-0.0028	5.5312	0.0002	1089.8347	-168.3510	0.0002	190.2712			
39	TX	1.1990	84.1743	-165.7660	-190.2712	6.1726	-19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-19.0752	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
			84.1743	-165.7660	-190.2712	6.1726	-19.8093	0.0001	168.6316	17.8943	-19.0752	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
40	TY	-0.0000	-26.5940	11.5437	-0.1024	-26.5940	0.0001	-19.0752	0.0001	-11.5437	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
			0.0000	-0.5258	0.0001	-26.5940	0.0001	-19.0752	0.0001	-11.5437	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
41	TZ	0.7329	-0.45812	-0.0000	-30.7409	-0.1490	-187.4549	0.0001	-19.0752	-0.1490	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
			-0.45812	-0.0000	-30.7409	-0.1490	-187.4549	0.0001	-19.0752	-0.1490	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
42	TX	-0.5995	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	
			-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	0.0001	-0.5258	
43	TY	1.0383	-221.9187	-43.9772	14.3235	-122.5535	-0.0008	1158.7195	-0.0028	8.1726	-19.0752	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
			221.9187	43.9772	14.3235	-122.5535	-0.0008	1158.7195	-0.0028	8.1726	-19.0752	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
44	TZ	0.7329	-0.45812	-0.0000	-30.7409	-0.1490	-187.4549	0.0001	-19.0752	-0.1490	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
			-0.45812	-0.0000	-30.7409	-0.1490	-187.4549	0.0001	-19.0752	-0.1490	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
45	TX	-0.5995	0.5314	-0.7368	9.5375	0.0001	-230.4699	0.0001	0.1313	-1.2156	-0.4301	0.8985	0.5627	0.9745				
			0.8985	-0.4868	9.5375	0.0001	-230.4699	0.0001	0.1313	-1.2156	-0.4301	0.8985	0.5627	0.9745				
46	TY	-1.0383	25.5859	18.5655	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-230.4699	0.0001	25.5859	18.5655	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	
			0.0001	-0.0008	0.0001	-0.0008	-0.0008	-230.4699	0.0001	25.5859	18.5655	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	-0.0008	
47	TZ	0.7329	24.7906	42.9387	-30.7409	0.4301	0.7451	-1.2349	-0.1729	0.0	0.6064	0.0001	-1.7297					
			0.4301	-0.1729	0.0	0.7451	-1.2349	-0.1729	0.0	0.6064	0.0001	-1.7297						
ROWS SWWS																		
NUMBER OF PASSES AND TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS PARTS OF ENERGY CALCULATION FOR THIS CYCLE																		
NT	SEC	AVG																
INITIAL	325	0.08																
COORDINATES	325	1.39																
SLOW RECIP	0	0.0																
FAST RECIP	0	0.0																
UNIT CELL	0	0.0																
SLOW DIRECT	1	0.02																
FAST DIRECT	324	0.14																
SLOW CONFIG	1	0.01																
FAST CONFIG	324	0.67																
TOTAL TIME (SECS) 2.31																		
J	EVAL(J)	24 TX	25 TY	26 TZ	27 TX	28 TY	29 TZ	30 TX	31 TY	32 TZ	31 TZ	32 TZ	31 TZ	32 TZ				
1	0.2800 01	0.290197	-0.000063	0.162211	-0.000002	0.000002	-0.000002	-0.266564	0.000261	0.251847								
		-0.2800 01	-0.290197	-0.000063	0.162211	-0.000002	0.000002	-0.000002	0.000002	-0.251847	-0.000002							
2	0.2800 01	0.290197	-0.242051	-0.251832	-0.252002	-0.232255</												

13	0.5850	00	-0.017495	0.009614	-0.414542	0.017492	0.009423	0.414552	0.423555	0.210744	0.033001	0.201334
	0.100770		-0.000001	0.264298	-0.238549	-0.000000	0.423555	0.210744	0.238535	-0.000000	-0.423586	
	0.210743		-0.000001	0.203336	-0.200681	0.000001	-0.264298	0.210744	-0.264298	0.000000	-0.264298	
14	0.5340	00	-0.084039	-0.082919	0.011365	-0.240777	0.157710	-0.000122	-0.077349	-0.233727	-0.406376	0.092018
	-0.233914		0.406587	0.091883	0.084955	0.000091	-0.049218	0.167727	-0.000124	-0.077365		
15	0.5170	00	0.044515	0.000001	0.123763	0.053752	-0.000000	0.363035	-0.168740	-0.383223	0.243867	
	-0.168741		0.388213	0.243854	-0.044514	0.000001	-0.123763	-0.123765	-0.063769	-0.000001	-0.036292	
16	0.3740	00	0.000332	0.220097	0.000006	-0.000061	-0.140066	0.000093	0.080409	-0.138937	0.436046	
	-0.080385		-0.139076	-0.436169	0.000032	0.220083	0.000008	-0.000060	-0.140069	0.000098		
17	0.3570	00	-0.266144	0.000044	0.016137	-0.216927	0.000007	-0.494047	0.123119	0.043700	0.227717	
	0.123120		-0.043771	0.227566	-0.266138	0.000042	0.016136	0.216918	-0.000009	-0.494029		
18	0.4530	-01	-0.300456	-0.178557	0.000211	-0.000309	0.043781	0.216951	-0.000022	0.372692	0.210504	-0.008809
	-0.372928		0.210257	0.088776	-0.000422	0.175557	0.000022	-0.000313	-0.320185	-0.000003		
19	0.7610	-02	-0.000018	-0.265161	-0.000013	-0.00001	0.383258	-0.000002	0.353061	0.038643	0.123548	
	-0.353078		0.038643	-0.123563	-0.00003	0.265127	-0.000013	0.030005	0.333232	-0.000010		
20	0.3730	-02	-0.353049	-0.038651	0.123559	0.353052	0.038650	0.123552	-0.251359	0.000179	0.100845	
	-0.353048		0.038645	0.038651	0.038650	0.038650	0.038650	0.038650	-0.413863	0.000098	0.202260	
21	0.3200	-02	-0.000001	0.000190	0.00025	-0.375521	0.000001	-0.000023	-0.000023	-0.413863	0.000098	
	-0.251262		-0.000181	-0.100844	-0.251253	0.000195	-0.100834	-0.100834	-0.100834	-0.100834		
22	0.1570	-04	-0.000001	-0.301166	0.000025	-0.000000	-0.030832	0.000012	-0.134266	-0.437988	0.140310	
	0.134269		-0.040795	-0.140296	0.000012	0.301182	0.000025	0.000014	0.030841	0.000005		
23	-0.3450	-06	0.003643	-0.003117	0.573550	0.002642	-0.000920	0.238743	0.001627	-0.001993	0.238738	
	0.0001588		-0.001991	0.238743	0.003647	0.003129	0.573550	0.002648	-0.000905	0.238743		
24	-0.4600	-03	-0.348715	-0.373413	0.000265	-0.252899	-0.108962	0.000037	-0.153520	-0.240431	0.000094	
	-0.154650		-0.240316	0.000068	-0.348620	-0.373416	0.000262	-0.253024	-0.108963	0.000102		
	-0.153569		-0.240417	0.000069	-0.154753	-0.240291	0.000060					

ONLY FIRST 18 VARIED

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES  
ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

01-06-81

CYCLE 2

WC	WV	WR	WX	WT
0.0	-11.675	46.519	8.130	42.775

TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES  
ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

01-06-81

WORS	WCALC BEFORE CYCLE 2
0.0	42.7753

DERIVATIVES BEFORE CYCLE 2

J	NAM(J)	DY(J)
24	TX	0.0001
25	TY	-0.0000
26	TZ	0.0221
27	TX	0.0053
28	TY	-0.0000
29	TZ	0.0083
30	TX	-0.0029
31	TY	0.0050
32	TZ	0.0087
33	TX	-0.0029
34	TY	-0.0000
35	TZ	0.0087
36	TX	-0.0001
37	TY	-0.0000
38	TZ	-0.0221
39	TX	-0.0054
40	TY	-0.0000
41	TZ	-0.0053
42	TX	-0.0029
43	TY	-0.0050
44	TZ	-0.0087
45	TX	0.0029
46	TY	0.0050
47	TZ	-0.0087

FREQ( 1)	CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE
2963.76	ATOM DX DY DZ
1 C	0.000087 -0.000209 -0.037266
2 H	0.370661 -0.000009 0.147516
3 H	-0.186584 -0.323219 0.148718
4 H	-0.186581 -0.323219 0.147511
5 C	-0.000085 -0.000000 -0.000071
6 H	0.370726 -0.000012 0.147541
7 H	-0.186643 -0.323318 0.148761
8 H	-0.185043 -0.320630 0.147496

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M	
CHAR(I)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	1.0000	
	1.0000	1.0000								

FREQ( 2)	CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE
2954.33	ATOM DX DY DZ
1 C	-0.000215 -0.00018 -0.032112
2 H	-0.186707 -0.000002 -0.146958
3 H	0.186706 -0.323217 0.147894
4 H	0.187223 -0.324322 -0.147997
5 C	0.000207 -0.000014 -0.032107
6 H	0.371723 -0.000002 0.146765
7 H	-0.187170 -0.324231 0.147953
8 H	-0.187071 -0.324060 0.147871

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M	
CHAR(I)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
	1.0000	1.0000								

FREQ( 3)	CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE
2946.24	ATOM DX DY DZ
1 C	0.030498 -0.055550 0.000128
2 H	-0.244335 -0.001561 -0.100861
3 H	-0.251833 -0.436183 0.208166
4 H	0.132940 0.227286 -0.108813
5 C	0.030508 -0.055592 0.000140

6 H -0.244564 -0.001559 -0.100951  
 7 H -0.251790 0.436106 0.208130  
 8 H 0.132999 0.227388 -0.106859

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.5370 0.4620 -0.9991 -1.0000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5370  
 -----

**FREQ( 4)** 2946.17 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 C -0.0535590 -0.030520 0.000023  
 2 H 0.481662 -0.000010 0.088440  
 3 H 0.003992 -0.000412 -0.010368  
 4 H 0.315156 0.374643 -0.178566  
 5 C -0.055585 -0.030503 0.000035  
 6 H 0.442620 -0.000854 0.182746  
 7 H 0.008059 -0.010581 -0.008621  
 8 H 0.215139 0.374611 -0.178549

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.5371 -0.4620 0.9991 -1.0000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5371  
 -----

**FREQ( 5)** 2938.74 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 C -0.000381 -0.063650 -0.000005  
 2 H 0.000366 -0.000001 0.012065  
 3 H -0.219659 0.360293 0.171217  
 4 H 0.221328 0.382845 -0.172564  
 5 C 0.000366 0.063656 -0.000002  
 6 H -0.000316 0.000561 -0.001232  
 7 H 0.219819 -0.380221 -0.171383  
 8 H -0.221412 -0.382991 0.172631

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9999 0.5105 0.4894 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9999  
 -----

**FREQ( 6)** 2930.66 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 C -0.063653 0.000307 -0.000098  
 2 H 0.156722 0.000009 0.214329  
 3 H 0.127524 -0.221666 -0.099664  
 4 H 0.134776 0.217112 -0.057709  
 5 C 0.063660 -0.000381 0.000096  
 6 H -0.510330 -0.000001 -0.196951  
 7 H 0.127490 0.221806 0.099926  
 8 H -0.128550 -0.217239 0.097769

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9999 -0.5105 -0.4894 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9999  
 -----

**FREQ( 7)** 1477.03 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 H -0.079258 0.000000 -0.147329  
 2 H -0.158086 -0.000009 0.307615  
 3 H 0.079257 -0.136856 0.307903  
 4 H 0.079259 0.136851 0.307907  
 5 C 0.000034 -0.000000 0.107339  
 6 H 0.156995 -0.000001 -0.307637  
 7 H -0.079256 0.136883 -0.307948  
 8 H -0.079255 -0.136885 -0.307550

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
 -----

**FREQ( 8)** 1466.01 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 C 0.000012 0.00065 0.033632  
 2 H 0.165401 -0.000502 -0.331904  
 3 H -0.043065 0.143401 -0.332196  
 4 H -0.082374 -0.143480 -0.331726  
 5 C 0.000009 0.000067 0.003620  
 6 H 0.165376 -0.000604 -0.331658  
 7 H -0.083051 0.143495 -0.332175  
 8 H -0.082336 -0.143483 -0.331695

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 -1.0000 -1.0000 -1.0000 -1.0000 -1.0000 1.0000
 -----

**FREQ( 9)** 1433.51 CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM DX DY DZ  
 1 C -0.041659 0.000629 -0.000050  
 2 H -0.116536 -0.222516 0.190348  
 3 H 0.185216 0.233861 -0.176354  
 4 H 0.429029 -0.257203 -0.013273  
 5 C -0.041650 0.020636 -0.000066  
 6 H -0.116527 -0.222609 0.190336  
 7 H 0.185108 0.233724 -0.176347  
 8 H 0.429019 -0.257157 -0.013215

**CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I**  
 I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 NAMS(1) E C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 I S6 S6 M  
 CHAR(I) 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.6051 0.9920 -0.3869 -1.0000 0.5000 0.5000 0.6051  
 -0.9920 0.3869

FREQ( 10)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 1433.36      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	0.020665	0.041576	-0.000084
2	H	0.058583	-0.449059	-0.093987
3	H	-0.398053	-0.145423	-0.117105
4	H	0.093509	0.098673	0.212097
5	C	0.020665	0.041576	-0.000084
6	H	0.058582	-0.448611	-0.093896
7	H	-0.397642	-0.145243	-0.117032
8	H	0.093465	0.098569	0.211915

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.6052 -0.9920 0.3809 -1.0000 0.5000 0.5000 -0.6052  
 0.9920 -0.3869

---

FREQ( 11)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 1426.65      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	-0.001143	0.044904	0.000004
2	H	-0.002361	-0.515882	0.004727
3	H	-0.264741	-0.034600	-0.163274
4	H	0.282944	-0.048555	-0.158509
5	C	0.001120	-0.044933	-0.000004
6	H	0.002361	0.449040	-0.004631
7	H	0.265084	0.034760	-0.163328
8	H	-0.282946	-0.048423	-0.158699

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9987 0.4557 0.5430 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9987  
 0.4557 0.5430

---

FREQ( 12)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 1426.54      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	-0.344902	-0.001122	0.000045
2	H	-0.116437	0.012906	0.185817
3	H	0.364693	0.274954	-0.089107
4	H	0.356903	-0.272659	-0.089109
5	C	-0.001120	0.011842	-0.000049
6	H	0.116500	-0.013104	-0.185922
7	H	-0.363250	-0.275062	0.089055
8	H	-0.350942	0.272964	0.097246

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9987 -0.4558 -0.5430 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9987  
 -0.4558 -0.5430

---

FREQ( 13)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 1070.45      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	0.003800	-0.111838	-0.000002
2	H	-0.002373	0.105577	0.015754
3	H	0.012016	0.078302	0.409378
4	H	-0.018592	0.078302	0.409377
5	C	-0.001120	0.111841	0.000001
6	H	-0.002373	-0.105595	-0.015753
7	H	-0.012026	-0.078315	0.409398
8	H	0.018594	-0.079359	-0.393646

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9977 0.4401 0.5576 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 -0.9977  
 0.4401 0.5576

---

FREQ( 14)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 1070.45      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	-0.111838	-0.003800	0.000038
2	H	0.059823	0.003590	-0.463630
3	H	0.097234	-0.018114	0.218141
4	H	0.096194	-0.018114	0.218145
5	C	-0.001120	0.011842	0.000038
6	H	-0.059827	-0.035590	0.463645
7	H	-0.097241	-0.018116	-0.218147
8	H	-0.096202	0.012762	-0.245431

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9977 -0.4401 -0.5576 1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.9977  
 -0.4401 -0.5576

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FREQ( 15)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 981.37      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	-0.000052	-0.000000	-0.170592
2	H	0.029149	0.000000	-0.221397
3	H	-0.014655	0.025294	-0.221264
4	H	-0.014655	-0.025294	-0.221269
5	C	0.000051	-0.000000	0.170591
6	H	-0.029146	0.000002	0.221298
7	H	0.014659	-0.025292	0.221271
8	H	0.014658	0.025294	0.221278

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		12								

NAMS(I)

E	C3	C3	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
M	M							

CHAR(I)    1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000  
 1.0000 1.0000

---

FREQ( 16)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 903.15      ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1	C	-0.027141	0.038287	0.000008
2	H	0.029149	0.038287	-0.284700
3	H	0.095690	-0.125638	0.489891
4	H	0.136502	-0.156635	-0.205290
5	C	-0.027140	0.038282	0.000008
6	H	0.090936	-0.175501	-0.284889
7	H	0.095681	-0.125639	0.489872
8	H	0.135598	-0.154631	-0.205278

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	-0.5000	-0.5000	0.3306	0.6520	-0.9826	-1.0000	0.5000	0.5000	-0.3306

FREQ( 17)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
909.08    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	-0.038321	-0.027200	0.000011
2 H	0.128149	0.124499	-0.401378
3 H	0.178217	0.119794	-0.045684
4 H	0.149332	0.079839	0.447155
5 C	-0.038321	-0.027197	0.000009
6 H	0.128146	0.124500	-0.401369
7 H	0.178215	0.119794	-0.045683
8 H	0.149329	0.079829	0.447124

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	-0.5000	-0.5000	0.3307	-0.6519	0.9826	-1.0000	0.5000	0.5000	0.3307

FREQ( 18)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
309.92    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	0.000397	-0.000239	-0.000002
2 H	0.000360	0.496417	0.000041
3 H	-0.351818	-0.202581	0.000046
4 H	0.352393	-0.103419	-0.000055
5 C	0.000392	-0.000240	-0.000002
6 H	0.000389	0.496436	0.000044
7 H	-0.351837	-0.202607	0.000039
8 H	0.352410	-0.103429	-0.000053

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000

FREQ( 19)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
34.89    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	0.001197	0.027738	-0.000050
2 H	0.001824	0.481793	-0.001710
3 H	-0.344383	-0.157774	-0.031443
4 H	0.344028	-0.157774	0.032908
5 C	-0.001193	0.027711	-0.000049
6 H	-0.001862	0.481903	-0.001548
7 H	0.344331	0.157634	0.031282
8 H	-0.344045	0.157629	-0.033069

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	0.9748	0.9748	-0.9999	-0.9736	-0.9761	1.0000	0.9748	0.9748	-0.9999

FREQ( 20)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
19.07    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	-0.09426	0.149115	0.000036
2 H	-0.014245	0.162047	0.012526
3 H	0.158180	0.261052	-0.166836
4 H	-0.076227	0.143201	-0.166839
5 C	0.003200	-0.148924	0.000031
6 H	0.014015	-0.151861	-0.012455
7 H	-0.050062	-0.263062	0.179315
8 H	0.073091	-0.263054	-0.166769

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	-0.4024	-0.4024	-0.9927	0.2979	0.4995	1.0000	-0.4024	-0.4024	-0.9927

FREQ( 21)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
18.44    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	-0.152172	-0.008546	0.000095
2 H	-0.235562	-0.000009	0.202222
3 H	0.377112	-0.177114	-0.091095
4 H	-0.223819	-0.017184	-0.111846
5 C	0.150954	0.009222	0.000018
6 H	0.229355	0.006091	-0.203220
7 H	0.236028	0.017586	0.091209
8 H	0.222611	0.017752	-0.111958

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	-0.4989	-0.4989	0.9916	-0.3952	-0.5986	1.0000	-0.4989	-0.4989	0.9916

FREQ( 22)    CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
5.20    ATOM    DX    DY    DZ

1 C	0.131611	-0.125050	-0.000089
2 H	-0.131881	-0.126137	-0.000261
3 H	0.132780	-0.124473	-0.001457
4 H	0.130975	-0.124471	-0.001252
5 C	0.133242	-0.125219	-0.000090
6 H	0.133520	-0.126184	-0.001713
7 H	0.132234	-0.126837	-0.000535
8 H	0.132793	-0.126833	-0.000724

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAMS(I)	E	C3	C3	C2	C2	C2	I	S6	S6	M
CHAR(I)	1.0000	-0.4999	-0.4999	-0.0565	0.8937	-0.8352	-1.0000	0.4999	0.4999	0.0585

FREQ( 23)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM      DX      DY      DZ  
 1 C      0.000838 -0.000615 0.182340  
 2 H      0.000862 -0.000442 0.182337  
 3 H      0.000707 -0.000711 0.182444  
 4 H      0.001018 -0.000711 0.182415  
 5 C      0.000747 -0.000590 0.182401  
 6 H      0.000723 -0.000778 0.182463  
 7 H      0.000891 -0.000487 0.182356  
 8 H      0.000555 -0.000488 0.182384

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I  
 1      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10  
 NAMS(I)      E      C3      C3      C2      C2      C2      1      S6      S6      M  
 CHAR(I)      1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 -1.0000 -0.9999 -1.0000 -1.0000 -1.0000 1.0000  
 0.9999 1.0000

FREQ( 24)      CARTESIAN NORMAL COORDINATE  
 ATOM      DX      DY      DZ  
 1 C      0.124945 0.132694 -0.000109  
 2 H      0.124876 0.132732 0.000059  
 3 H      0.125090 0.132846 -0.000252  
 4 H      0.124933 0.132762 -0.000077  
 5 C      0.125291 0.132682 -0.000108  
 6 H      0.125404 0.132437 -0.000142  
 7 H      0.125200 0.132430 -0.00007  
 8 H      0.125221 0.132880 0.000140

CHARACTER OF VIBRATION WITH RESPECT TO SYMMETRY OPERATION I  
 1      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10  
 NAMS(I)      E      C3      C3      C2      C2      C2      1      S6      S6      M  
 CHAR(I)      1.0000 -0.5000 -0.5000 0.0585 -0.8938 0.8353 -1.0000 0.5000 0.5000 -0.0585  
 0.8938 -0.8353

J	NAME	IKA	IRB	X	Y	Z
1	C	1	1	0.00023	0.00000	0.76105
2	H	2	2	1.02054	0.00000	1.15462
3	H	2	3	0.00030	1.02024	1.15501
4	H	2	4	-1.01999	-1.02024	1.15501
5	C	1	5	-0.00020	0.00000	-0.76105
6	H	2	6	-1.02054	0.00000	-1.15462
7	H	2	7	-0.00050	-1.02024	-1.15501
8	H	2	8	1.01994	1.02024	-1.15501

\*\*\*\*\*  
 TEST PROBLEM 3B. MINIMIZE ENERGY AND CALCULATE FREQUENCIES OF MOLECULES      01-06-81  
 ETHANE. NO SYMMETRY RESTRICTIONS. PARALLEL CARTESIAN SYSTEMS.

MODE	NC	NPC	ILSQ	IGWT	IPLW	IPRT	NSTG	IBPC	ARE	SLIM	0.0	CMPR	XORD	EPSC					
ARC	ARH	BRC	BRH	PLC	PLH	TBR	DCC												
KCC	DCH	ACLC	KCLC	ACCH	KCH	AHCH													
1.71100	1.23A00	0.14070	0.14590	22.64000	4.94000	0.28167	1.36586												
4.28800	1.05714	6.35100101.	92153	0.01169109.	50000	0.01673109.	96982												
0.01799																			
NA	NKA	NS	ICENT	HXNEG	HYNEG	HZNEG	NRB	NPX	NRP	ICMB	IVDW	IREP	IMOL	NCT	IRSC	IZAM	IGEM	IRBA	ISETA
8	12	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	8	0	10	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	
ND	NV	NOV	LS	INT															
24	24		0	0															

PARAMETERS AFTER EACH CYCLE

J	NAMP	DKT	INITIAL
24	TX	1.000	0.0
25	TY	1.000	0.0
26	TZ	1.000	-0.005947
27	TX	1.000	0.0
28	TY	1.000	0.0
29	TZ	1.000	-0.006483
30	TX	1.000	0.0
31	TY	1.000	0.0
32	TZ	1.000	-0.006991
33	TX	1.000	0.0
34	TY	1.000	0.0
35	TZ	1.000	-0.006091
36	TX	1.000	0.0
37	TY	1.000	0.0
38	TZ	1.000	0.0
39	TX	1.000	0.0
40	TY	1.000	0.0
41	TZ	1.000	0.0006483
42	TX	1.000	-0.000987
43	TY	1.000	0.0
44	TZ	1.000	0.0
45	TX	1.000	-0.000987
46	TY	1.000	-0.001196
47	TZ	1.000	0.0005921

NVU      18

RDWS 0.84060 01

W      42.8260      42.7753

FREQ(I)

2963.76	2954.33	2946.24	2946.17	2938.74	2938.66	1477.03	1466.01
1433.51	1433.36	1426.65	1426.54	1070.45	1070.45	981.37	908.15
908.08	309.92	34.39	19.07	18.44	5.20	0.44	-27.54

\*\*\*\*\*

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