

Cryana Tutorial

In this tutorial you can find the way to get Cryana from ParamagneticCyana2.1.

At the end of the tutorial we explain Cryana new commands.

Files

We refer to original ParamagneticCyana2.1 files.

New files:

crystaldata.f

getcrydip.f

Replaced files

findzerocoords.f

psegrad.f

pseviol.f

Modified files

copy.f

cyana.for

cyanadata.f

fcn.f

grad.f

readf.f

violst.f

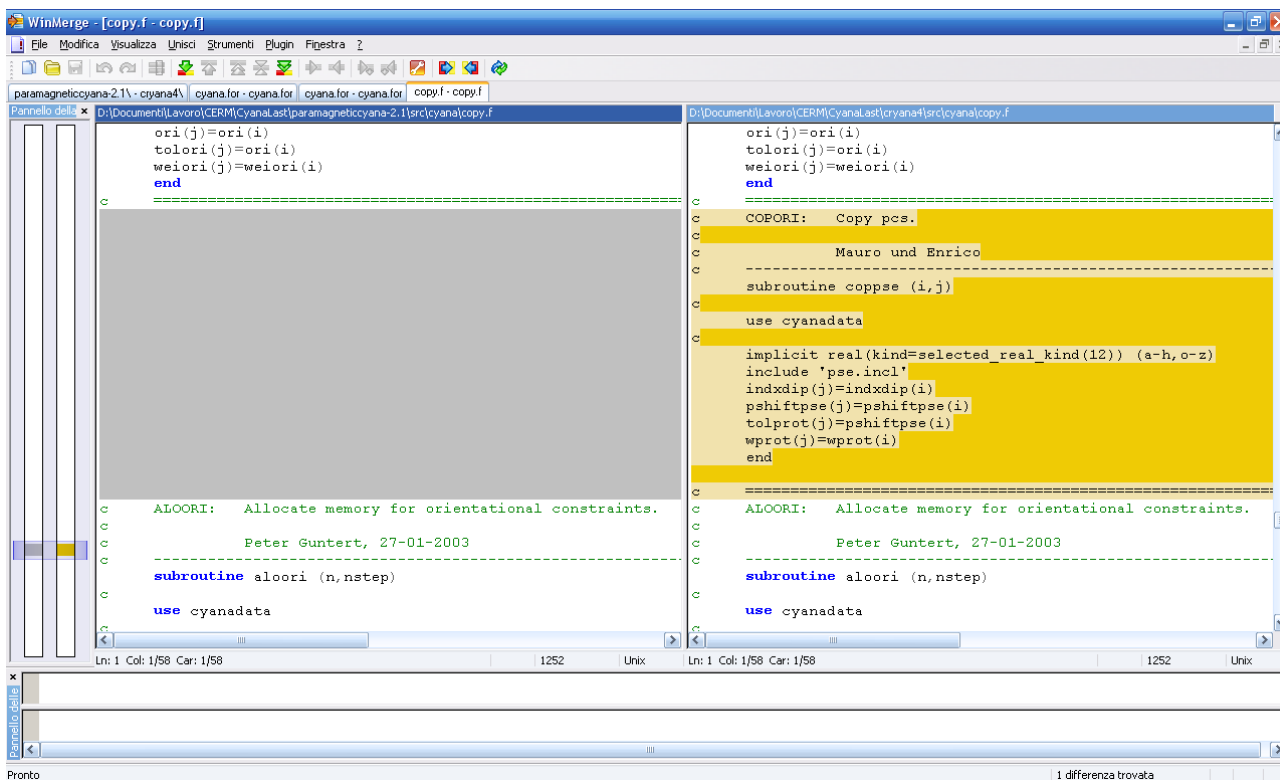
viosta.f

Details on modified files:

copy.f

add the subroutine:

```
C =====
C COPPSE:  Copy pcs.
C
C          Mauro und Enrico
C -----
C subroutine coppse (i,j)
C
C use cyanadata
C
C implicit real(kind=selected_real_kind(12)) (a-h,o-z)
C include 'pse.incl'
C indxdip(j)=indxdip(i)
C pshiftpse(j)=pshiftpse(i)
C tolprot(j)=pshiftpse(i)
C wprot(j)=wprot(i)
C end
C =====
```



cyana.for

1) add

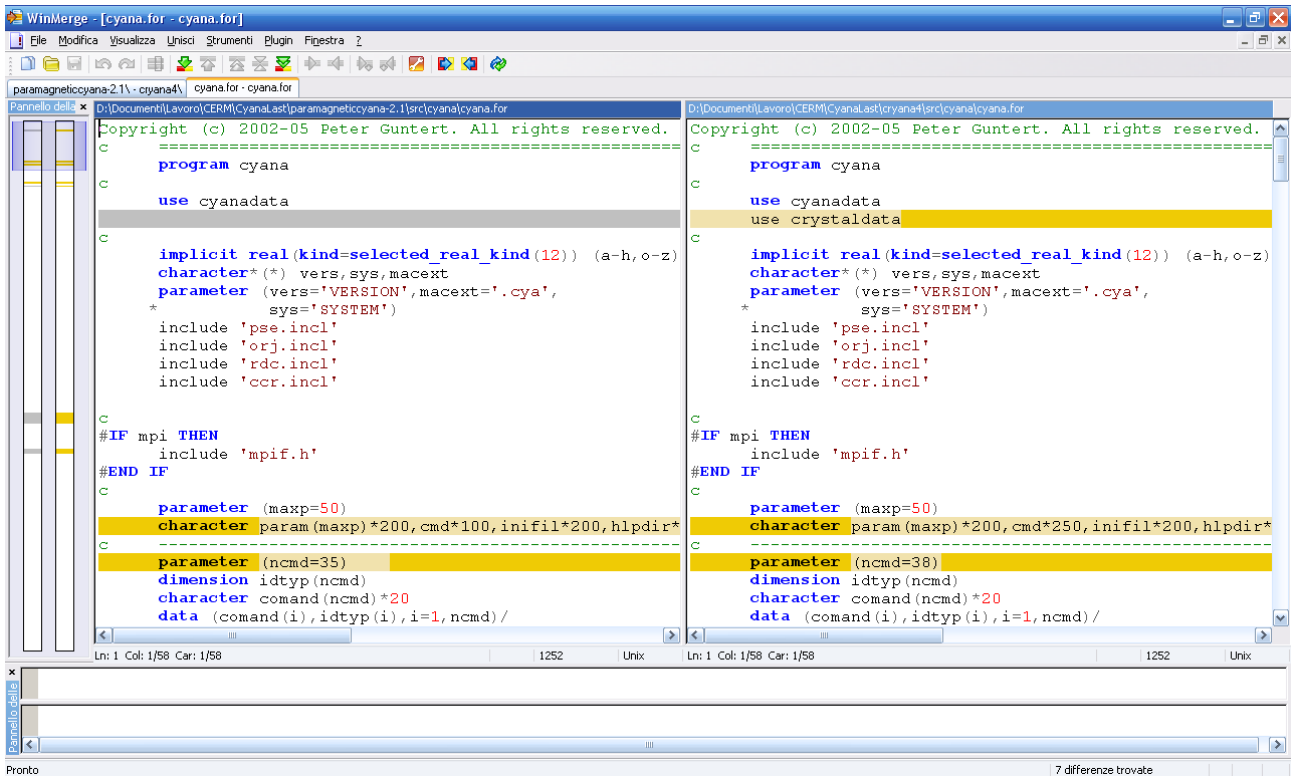
```
use crystaldata
```

2) change

```
cmd*100 → cmd*250
```

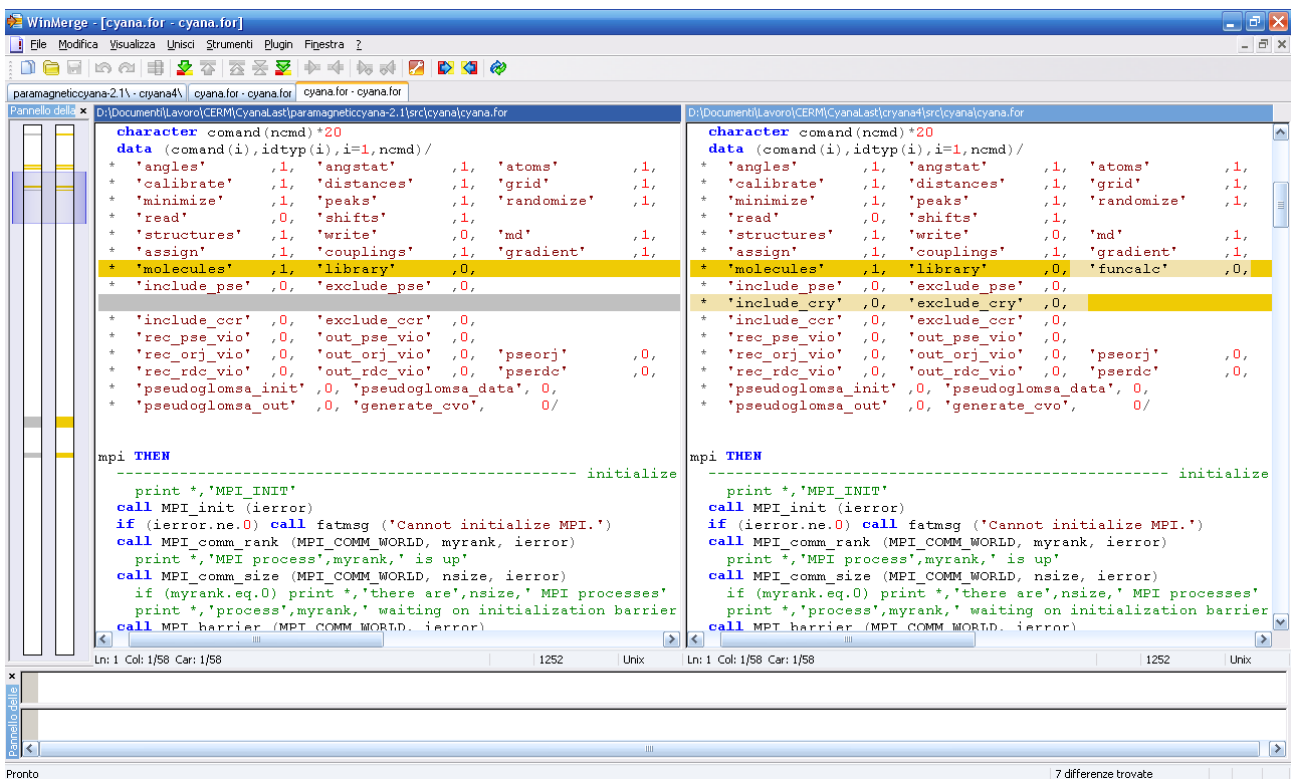
3) add 3 parameters

```
ncmd=38
```



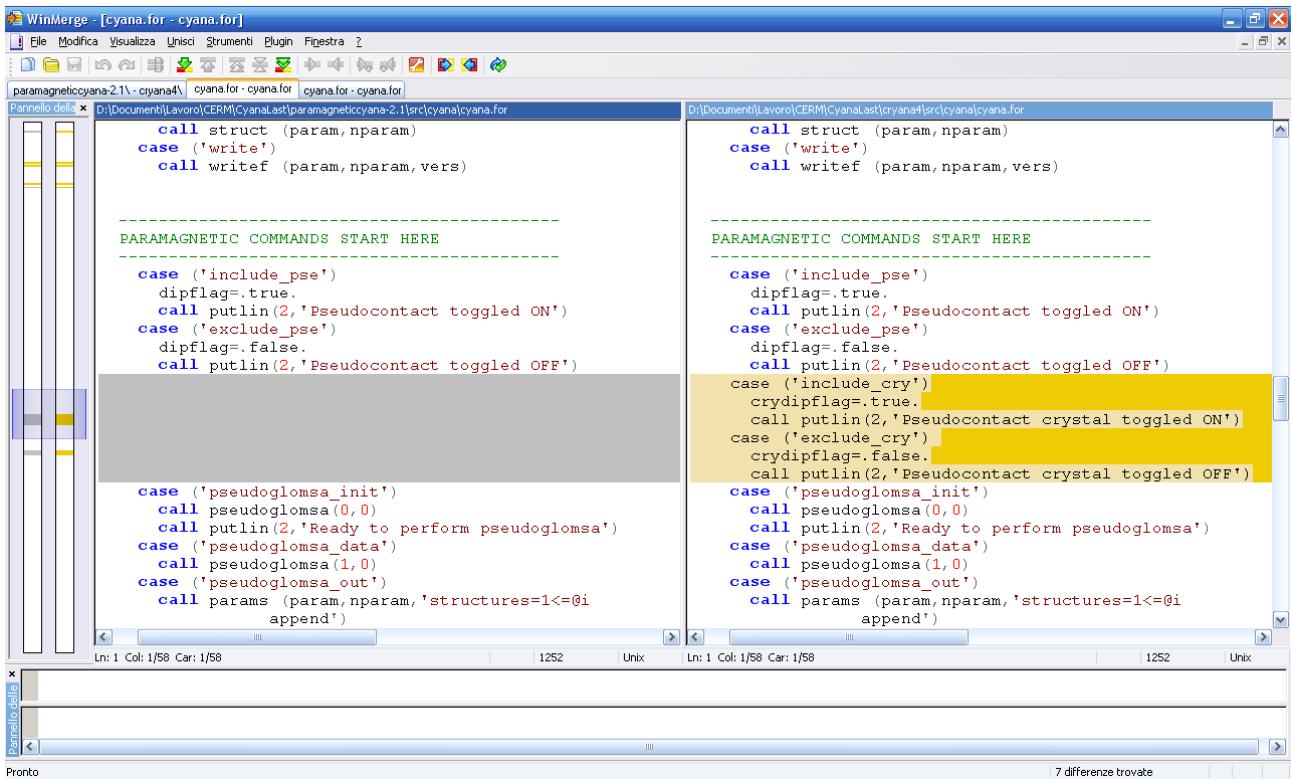
4) add

```
'funcalc'      ,0,
* 'include_cry' ,0, 'exclude_cry' ,0,
```



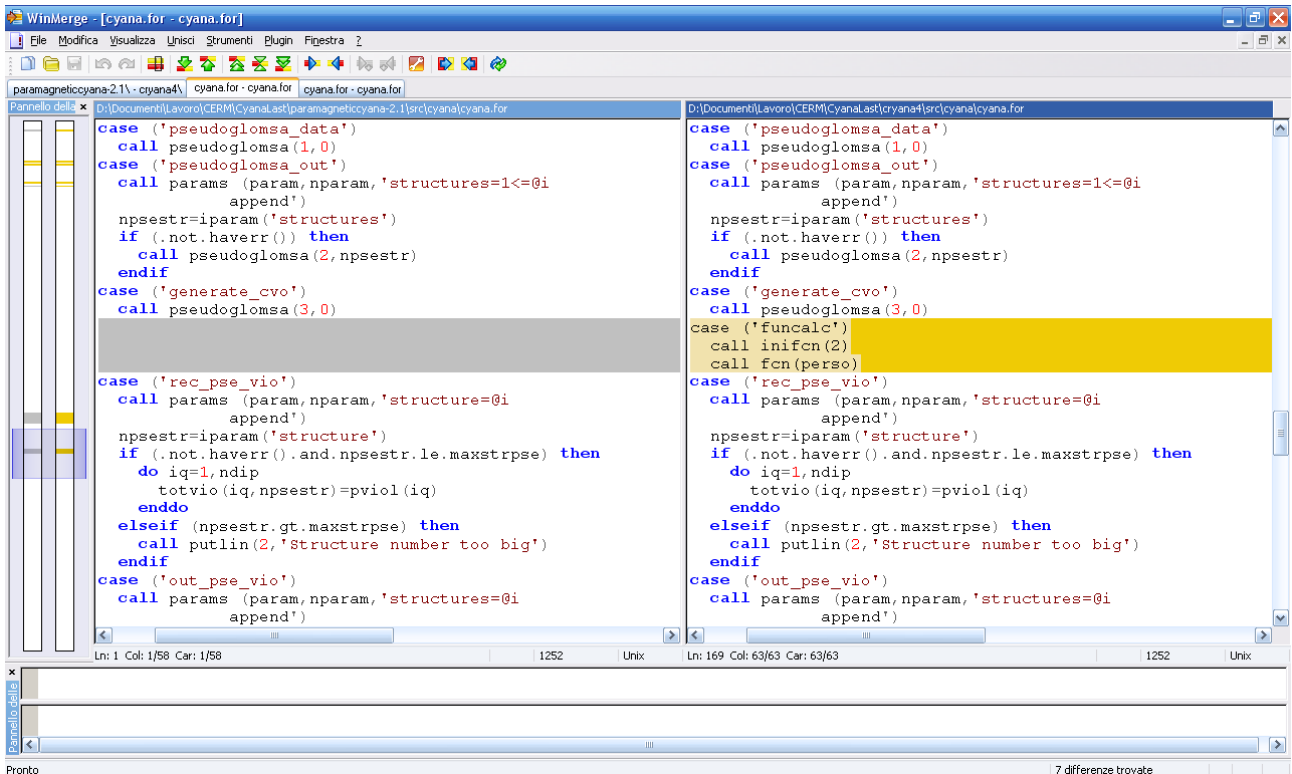
5) add

```
case ('include_cry')
  crydipflag=.true.
  call putlin(2,'Pseudocontact crystal toggled ON')
case ('exclude_cry')
  crydipflag=.false.
  call putlin(2,'Pseudocontact crystal toggled OFF')
```



6) add

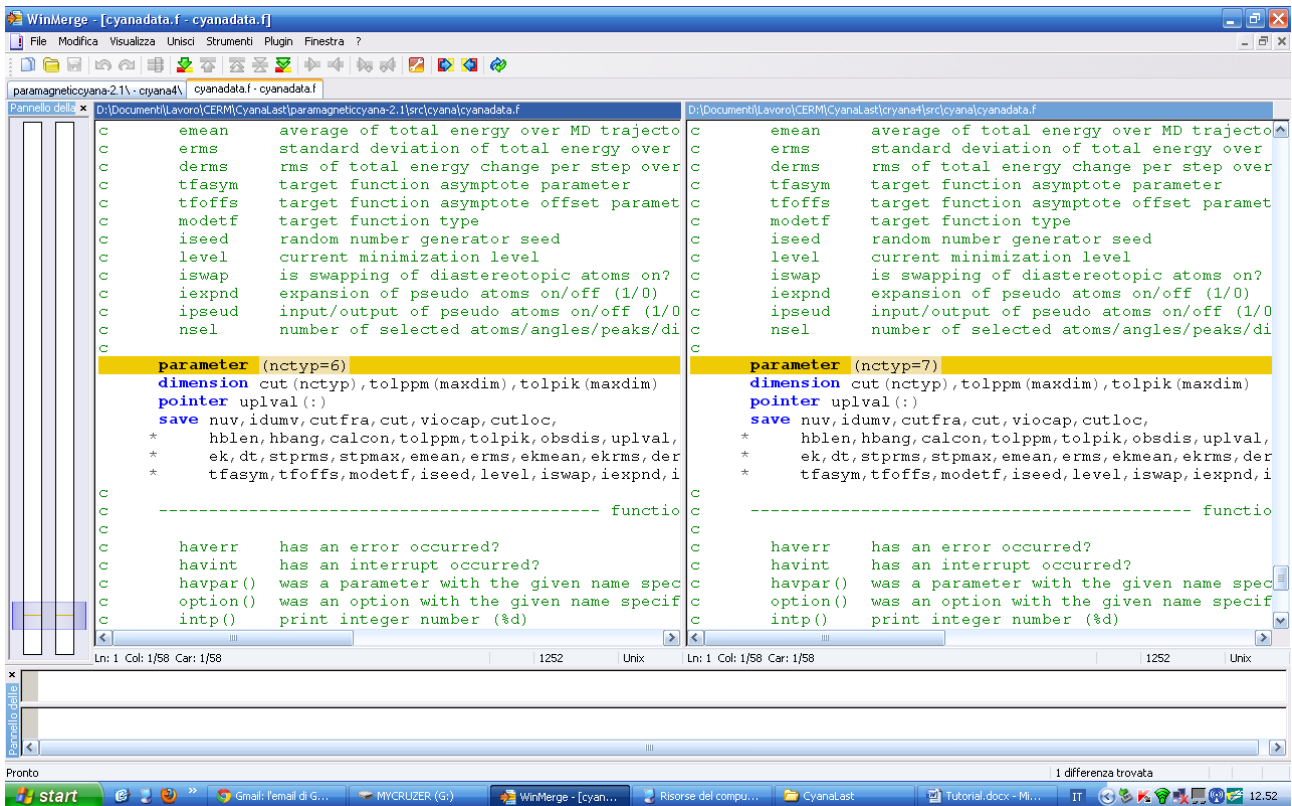
```
case ('funcalc')
  call inifcn(2)
  call fcn(perso)
```



cyanadata.f

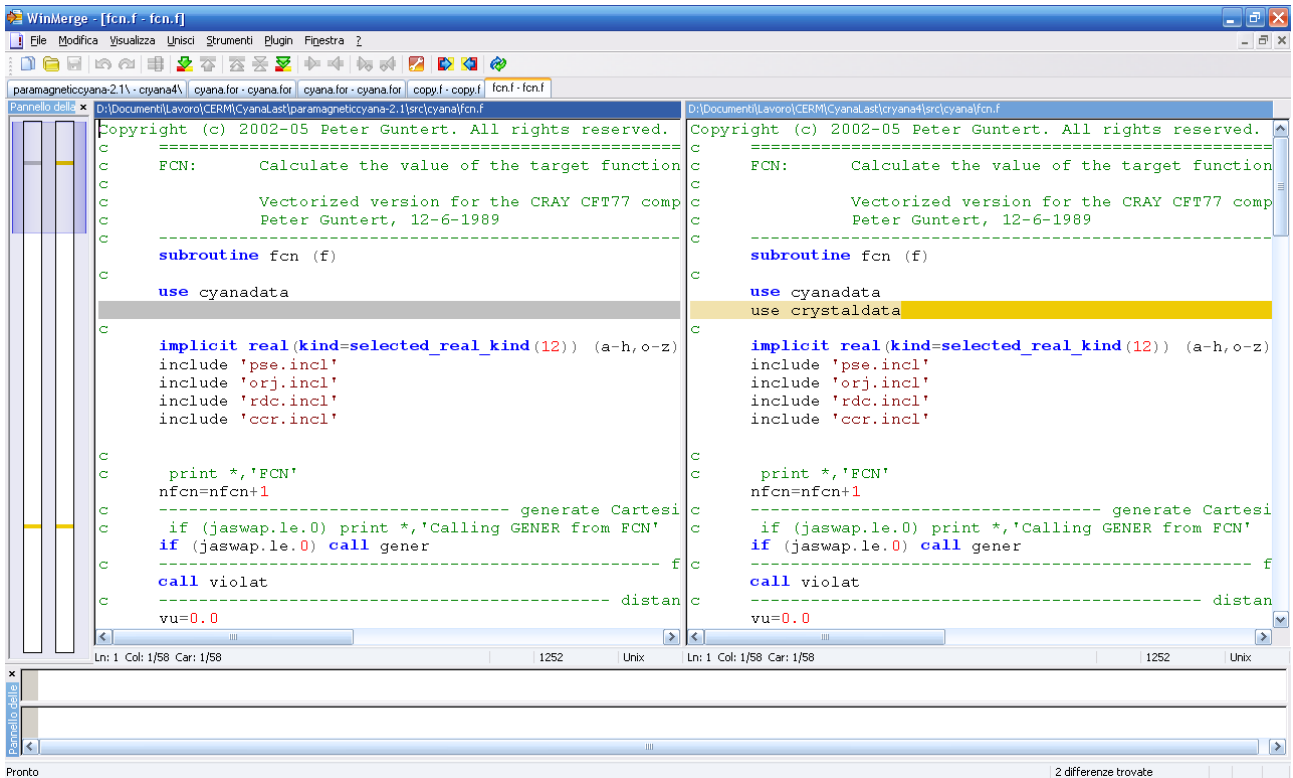
1) change

nctyp=6 → nctyp=7



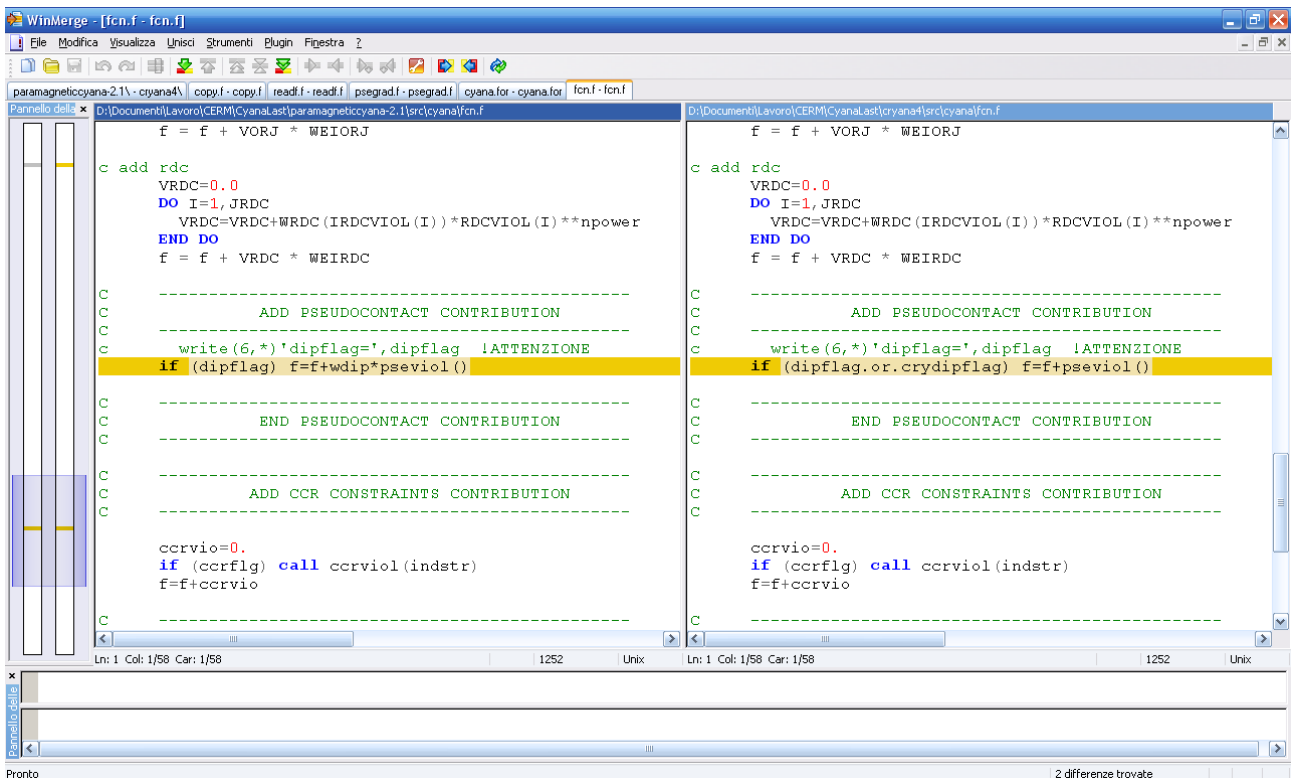
fcn.f

1) add
use crystaldata



2) change

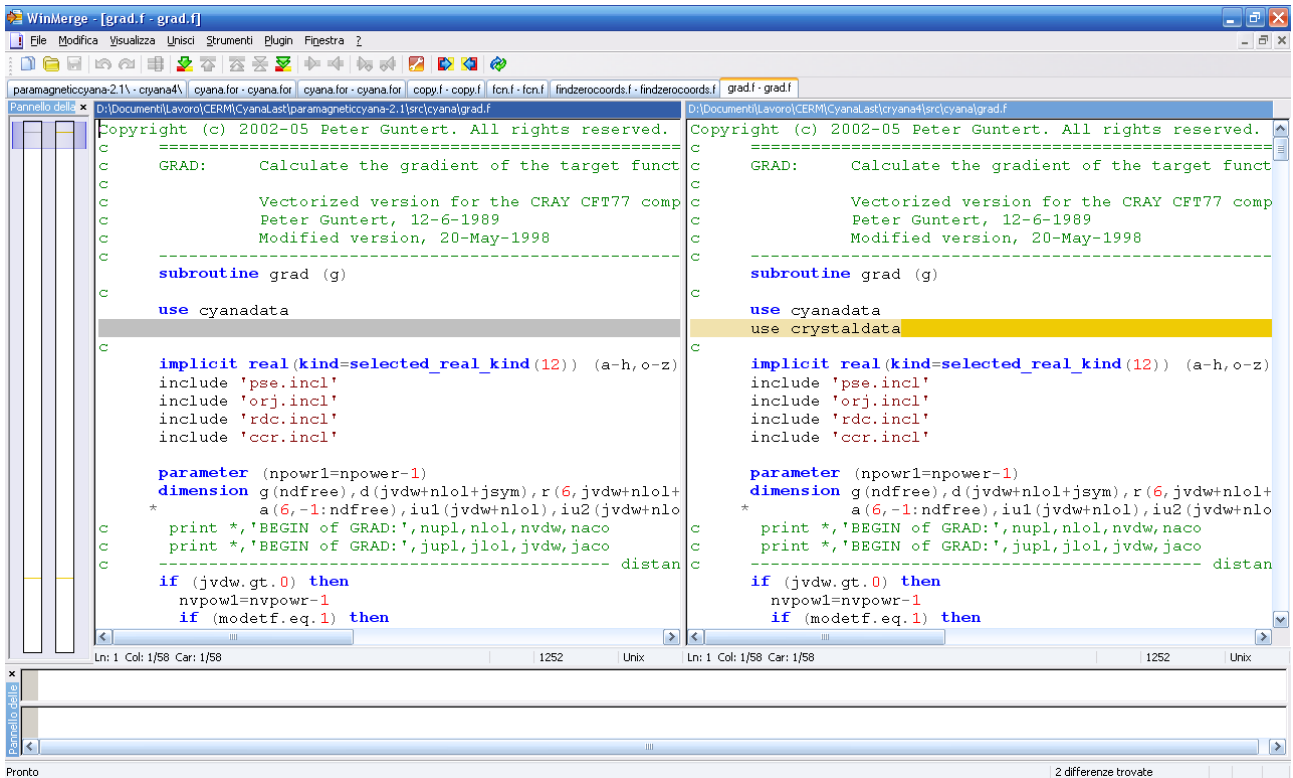
if (dipflag) f=f+wdip*pseviol() → if (dipflag.or.crydipflag) f=f+pseviol()



grad.f

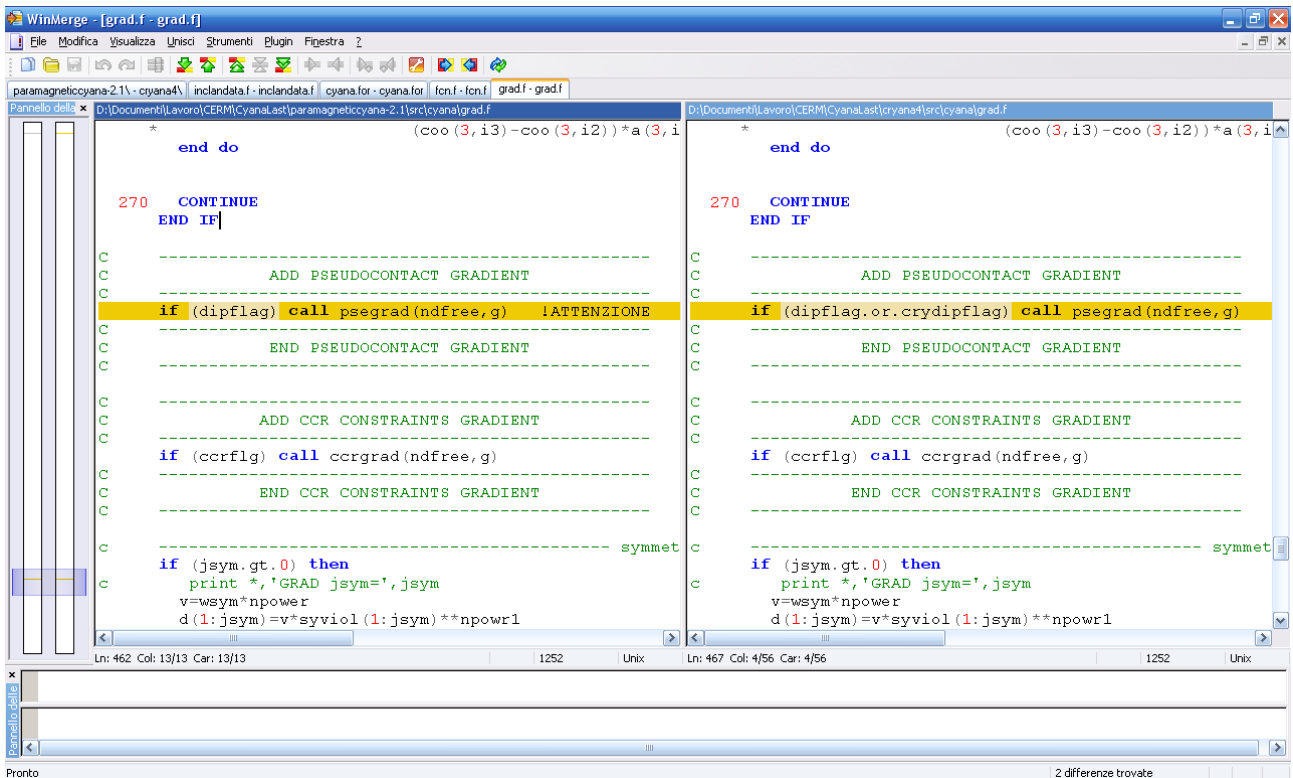
1) add

use crystaldata



2) change

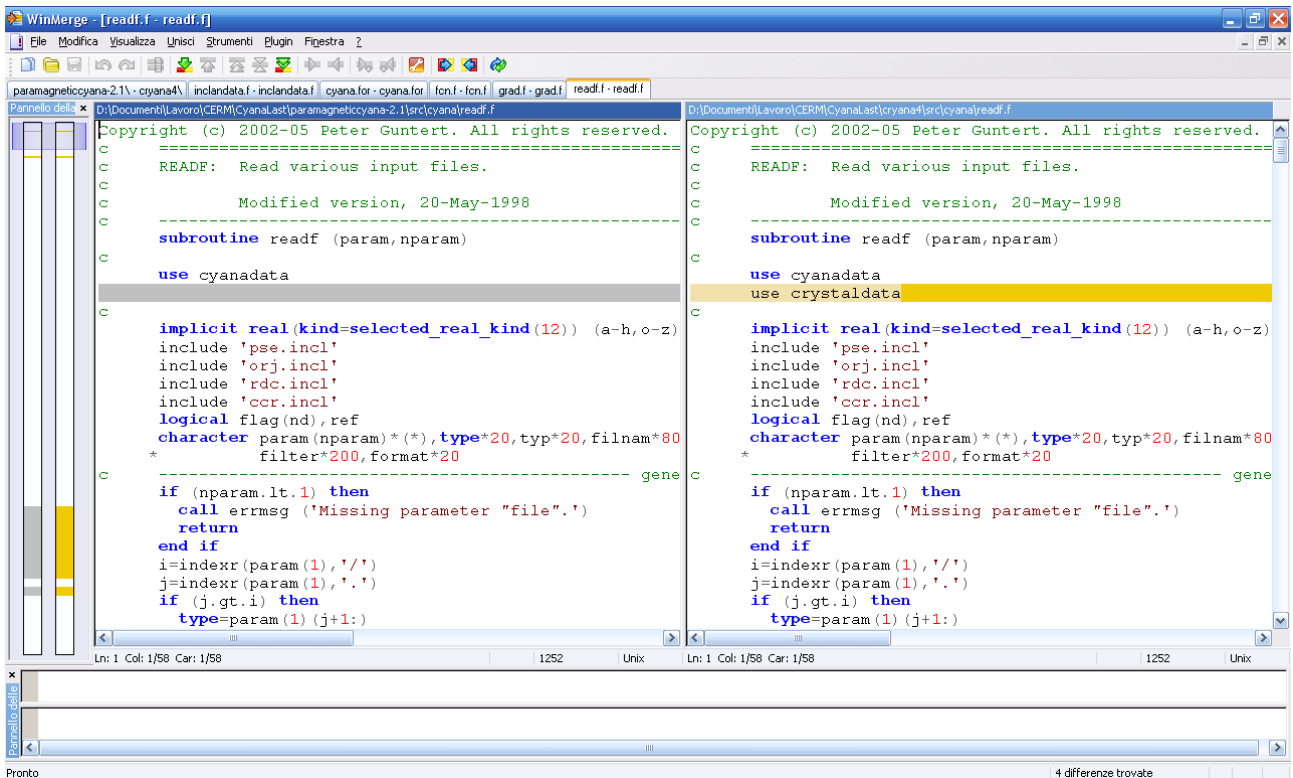
if (dipflag) call psegrad(ndfree,g) → if (dipflag.or.crydipflag) call psegrad(ndfree,g)



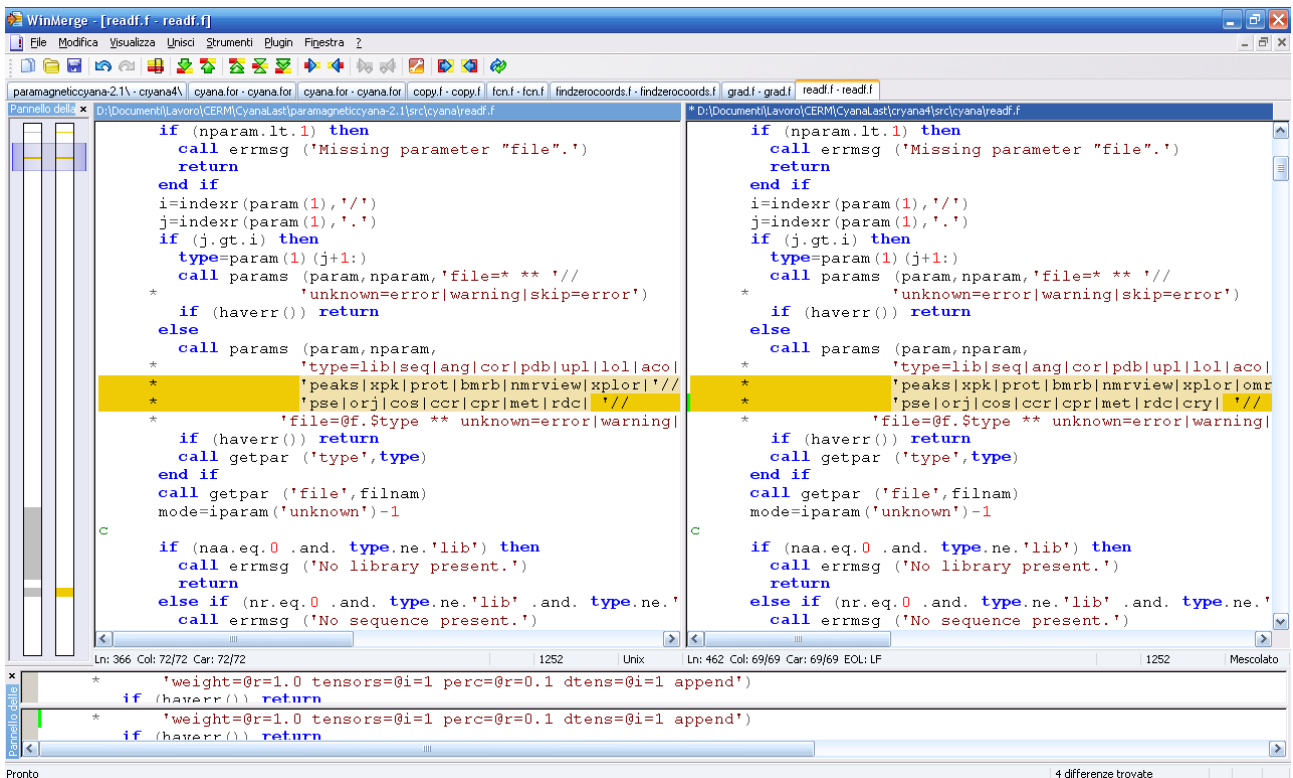
read.f

1) add

use crystaldata



2) add omr and cry



3) add cry case

```

C ----- pseudo
case ('cry')
  call params (param,nparam,'tolerance=@r=0.4 crystal=@i=1 '///
*   'weight=@r=1.0 tensors=@i=1 perc=@r=0.1 dtens=@i=1 '///
*   'OMweight=@r=10.0 OMTol=@r=0.1 '///

```

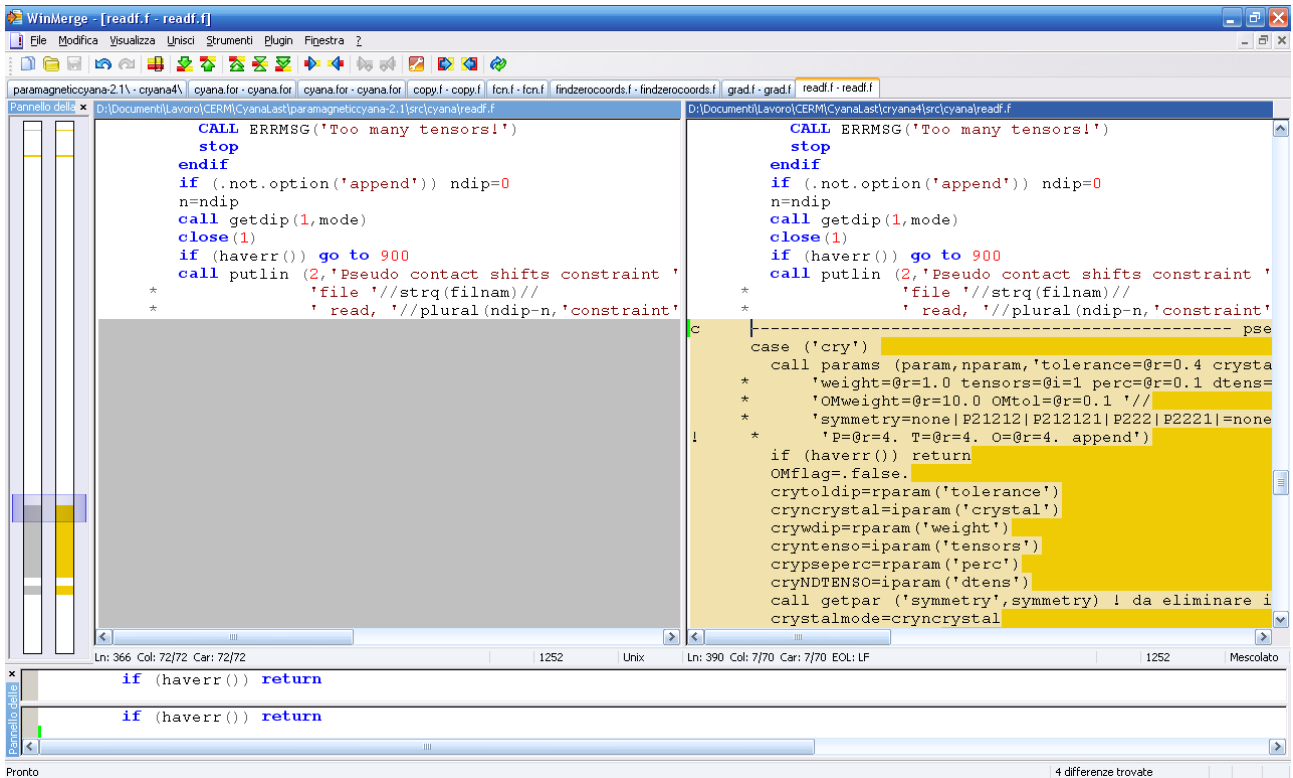


```

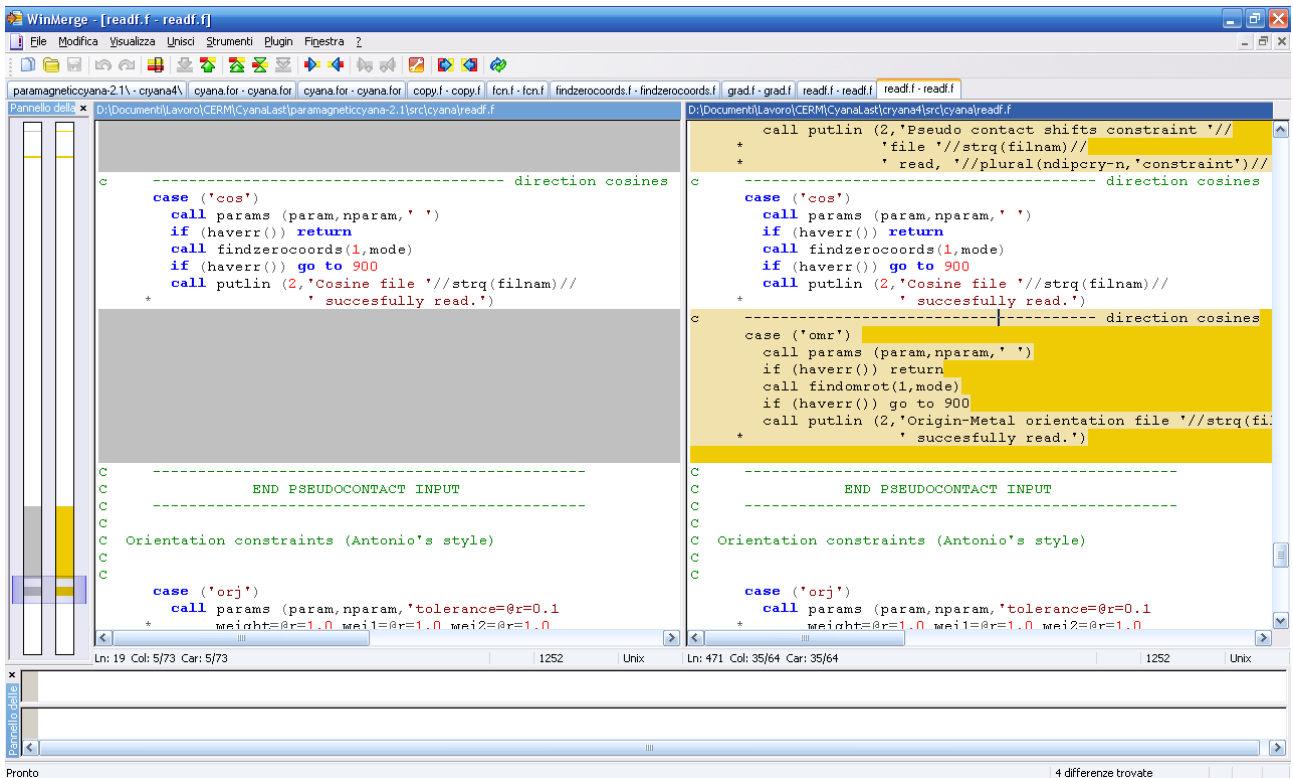
*      'celldimx=@r=0.0 celldimy=@r=0.0 celldimz=@r=0.0 '//
*      'symmetry=none|P21212|P212121|P222|P2221|=none append')
if (haverr()) return
OMflag=.false.
crytoldip=rparam('tolerance')
cryncrystal=iparam('crystal')
crywdip=rparam('weight')
cryntenso=iparam('tensors')
cryseperc=rparam('perc')
cryNDTENSO=iparam('dtens')
cellDim(1)=rparam('celldimx')
cellDim(2)=rparam('celldimy')
cellDim(3)=rparam('celldimz')
call getpar ('symmetry',symmetry)
crystalmode=cryncrystal
if (cellDim(1).eq.0.0.or.cellDim(2).eq.0.0.or.cellDim(3).eq.0.0)
*   then
*       CALL ERRMSG('Please insert crystal cell dimensions '//
*                   'celldimx, celldimy, celldimz')
*   stop
end if
select case (cryncrystal)
case (0)
    SolidState=.false.
case (1)
    SolidState=.true.
    call putlin (2,'Crystal mode')
    !inizializzazione matrici di rotazione per pcs con stato solido
    call initRotMatrix
case (2)
    SolidState=.true.
    OMflag=.true.
    OMweight = rparam('OMweight')
    OMtol = rparam('OMtol')
    call putlin (2,'Crystal mode with origin '//
*           'forced alignment with internal metal')
*   call putlin (2,'Do not forget to upload a matrix '//
*           'by a .omr file')
    call initRotMatrix

case default
    CALL ERRMSG('wrong crystal mode! select 0 or 1')
end select
if (cryNDTENSO.ne.1.and.cryntenso.ne.1) then
    write(6,*) 'OPTION NOT YET IMPLEMENTED'
    stop
end if
if (cryNDTENSO*cryntenso.gt.maxtenscry/2) then
    CALL ERRMSG('Too many tensors!')
    stop
endif
if (.not.option('append')) ndipcry=0
n=ndipcry
call getcrydip(1,mode)
close(1)
if (haverr()) go to 900
call putlin (2,'Pseudo contact shifts constraint '//
*           'file '//strq(filnam)//
*           ' read, '//plural(ndipcry-n,'constraint')//'.')

```



4) add omr case



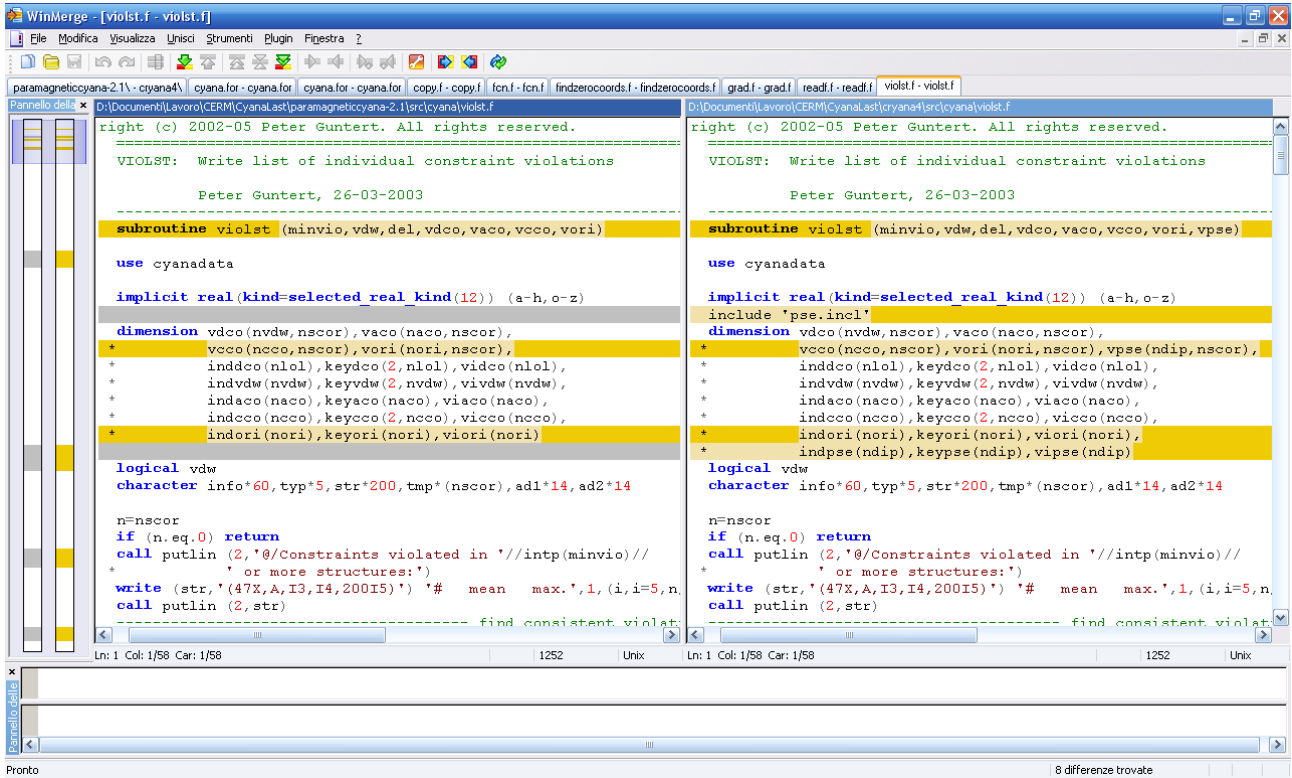
violst.f

- 1) add

```
include 'pse.incl'
```

- 2) add variables

vpse (ndip, nscor), indpse (ndip), keypse (ndip), vipse (ndip)

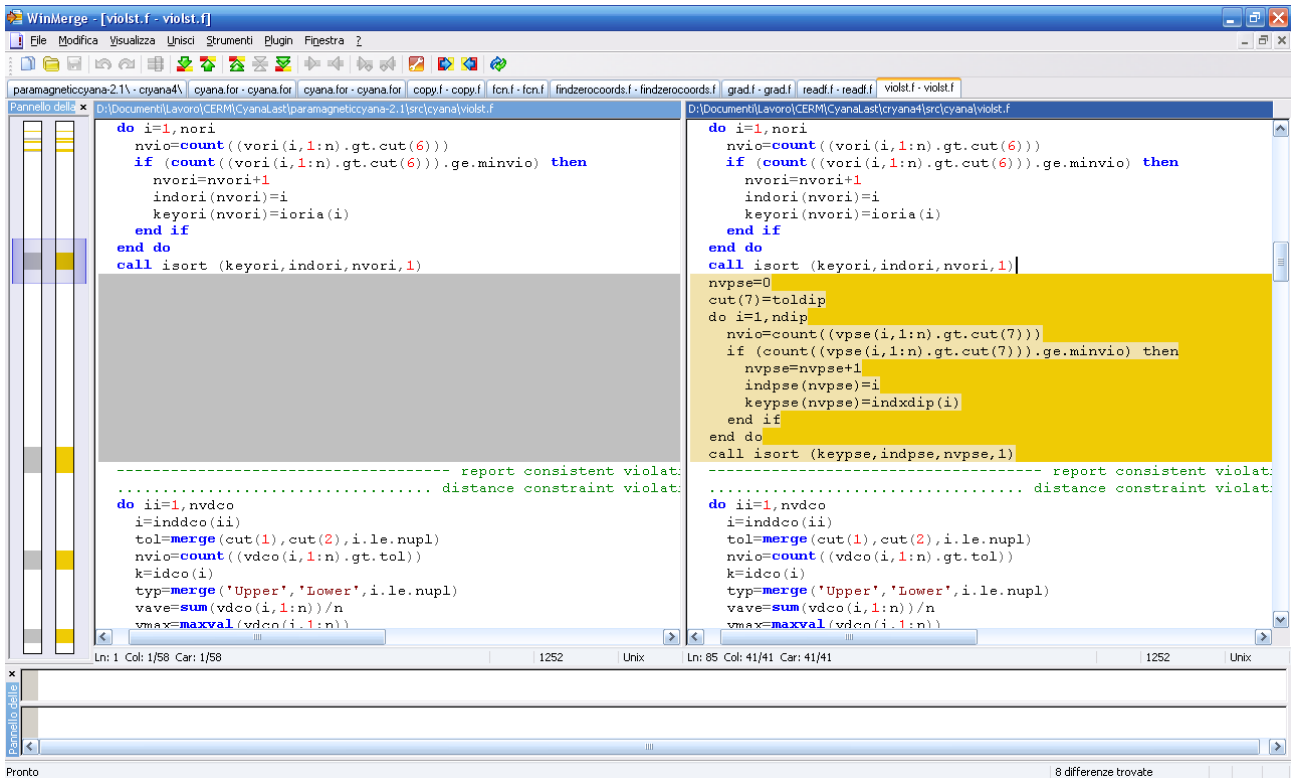


3) add

```

nvpse=0
cut(7)=toldip
do i=1,ndip
  nvio=count((vpse(i,1:n).gt.cut(7)))
  if (count((vpse(i,1:n).gt.cut(7)).ge.minvio) then
    nvpse=nvpse+1
    indpse(nvpse)=i
    keypse(nvpse)=indx dip(i)
  end if
end do
call isort (keypse,indpse,nvpse,1)

```

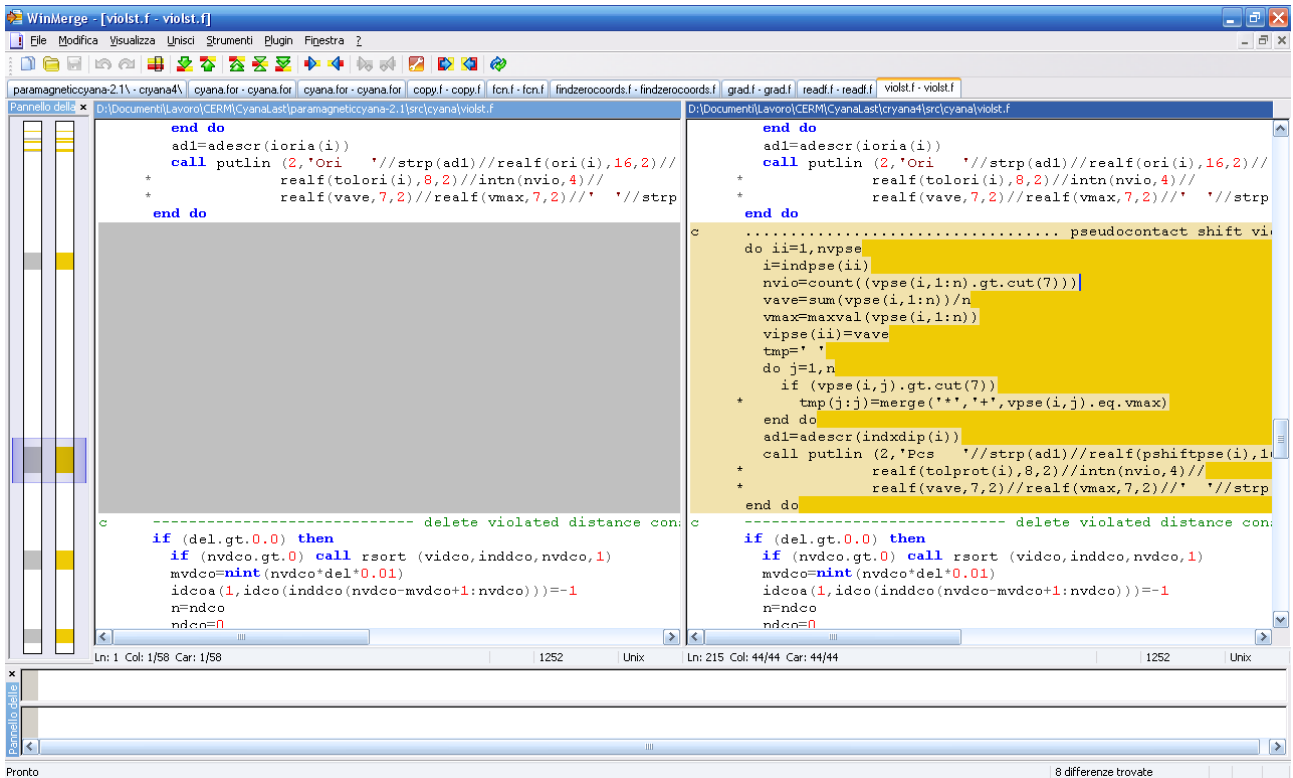


4) add

```

c ..... pseudocontact shift violations
do ii=1,nvpse
  i=indpse(ii)
  nvio=count((vpse(i,1:n).gt.cut(7)))
  vave=sum(vpse(i,1:n))/n
  vmax=maxval(vpse(i,1:n))
  vipse(ii)=vave
  tmp=' '
  do j=1,n
    if (vpse(i,j).gt.cut(7))
*      tmp(j:j)=merge('*', '+', vpse(i,j).eq.vmax)
  end do
  adl=adescr(indxdip(i))
  call putlin(2,'Pcs '//strp(adl)//realp(pshiftpse(i),16,2)//
*      realf(tolprot(i),8,2)//intn(nvio,4)//
*      realf(vave,7,2)//realf(vmax,7,2)//' '//strp(tmp))
end do

```

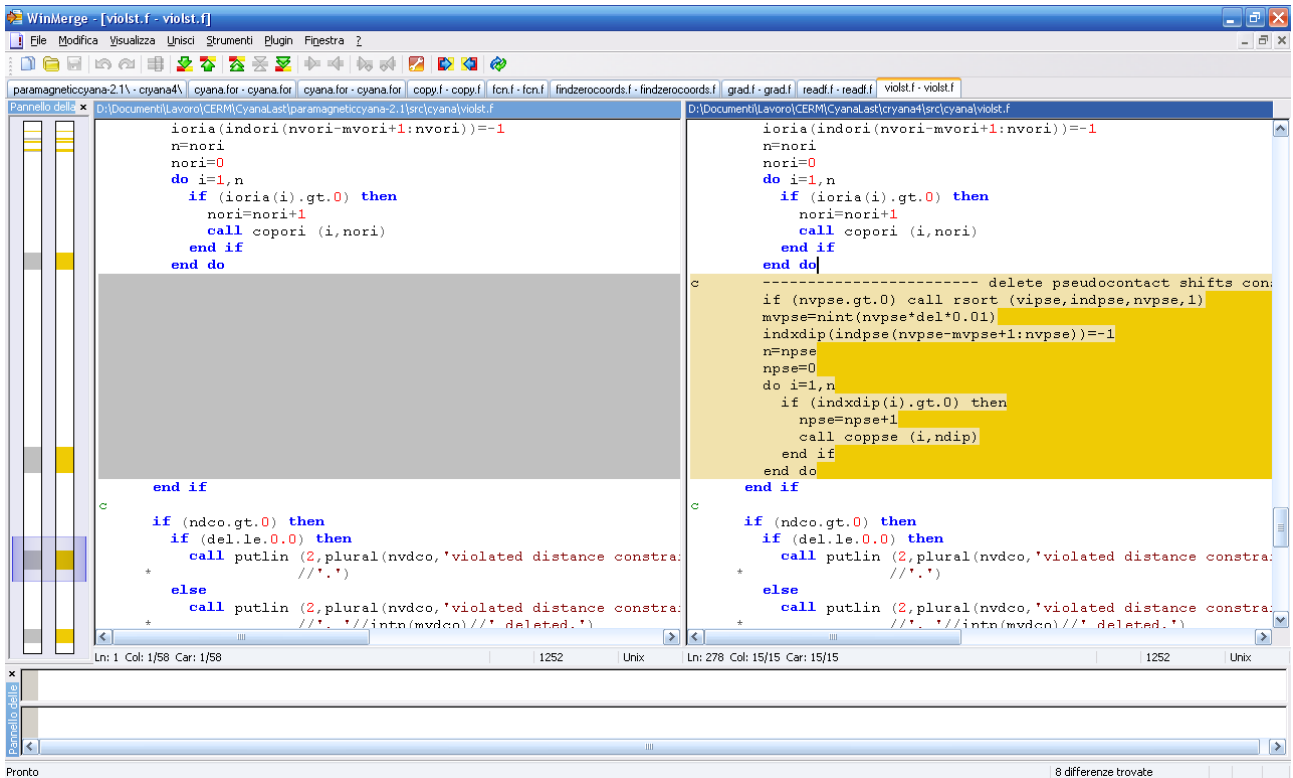


5) add

```

c ----- delete pseudocontact shifts constraints
if (nvpse.gt.0) call rsort (vipse,indpse,nvpse,1)
mvpse=nint(nvpse*del*0.01)
indx dip(indpse(nvpse-mvpse+1:nvpse))=-1
n=npse
npse=0
do i=1,n
  if (indx dip(i).gt.0) then
    npse=npse+1
    call coppse (i,ndip)
  end if
end do

```

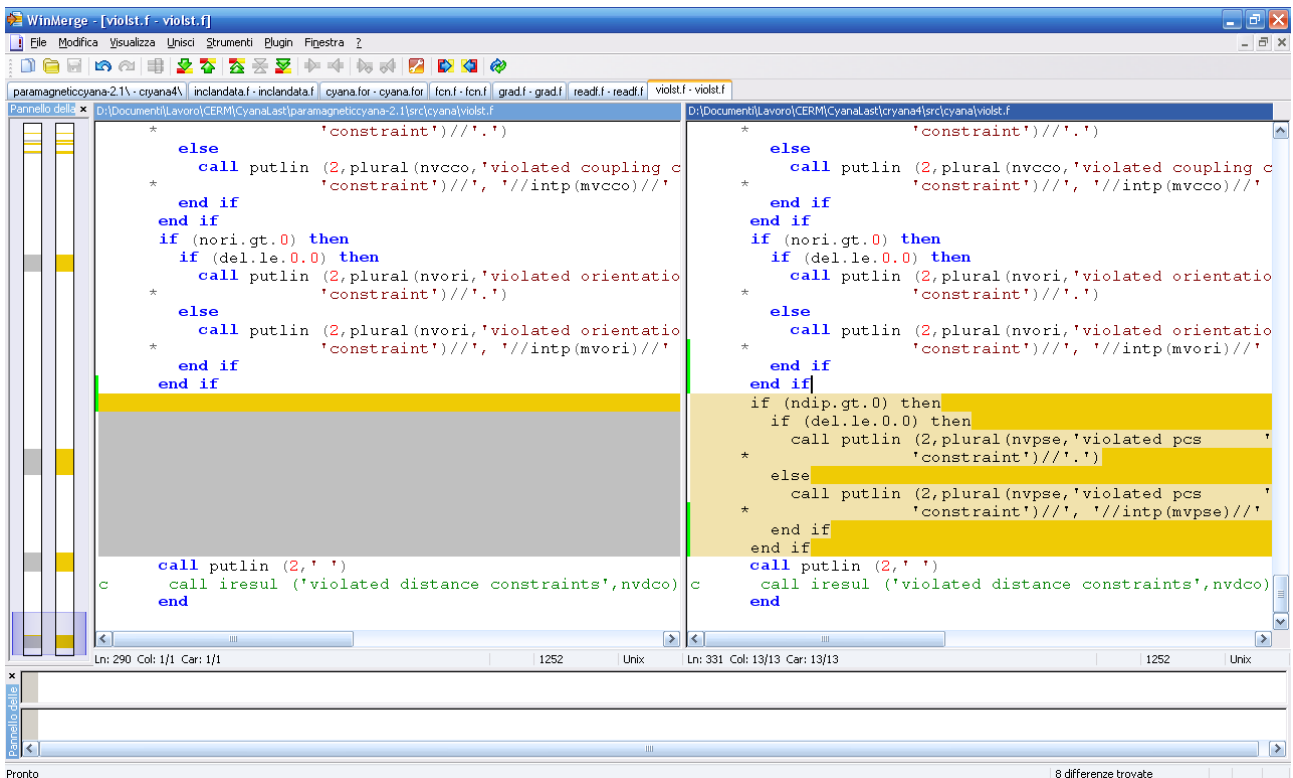


6) add

```

if (ndip.gt.0) then
  if (del.le.0.0) then
    call putlin (2,plural(nvpse,'violated pcs      '//'
*      'constraint')//'.')
  else
    call putlin (2,plural(nvpse,'violated pcs      '//'
*      'constraint')//', '//intp(mvpse)//' deleted.')
  end if
end if

```



viosta.f

1) add

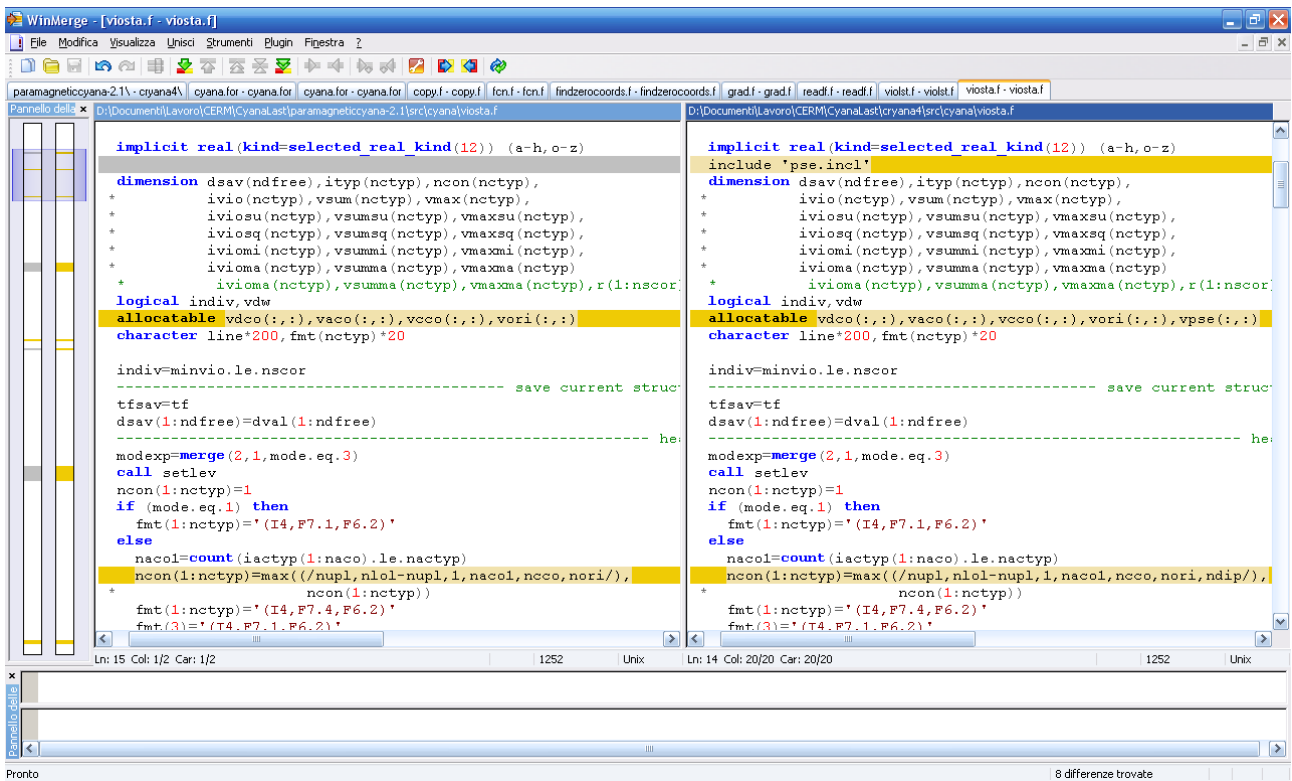
```
include 'pse.incl'
```

2) add variables

```
vpse (:, :),
```

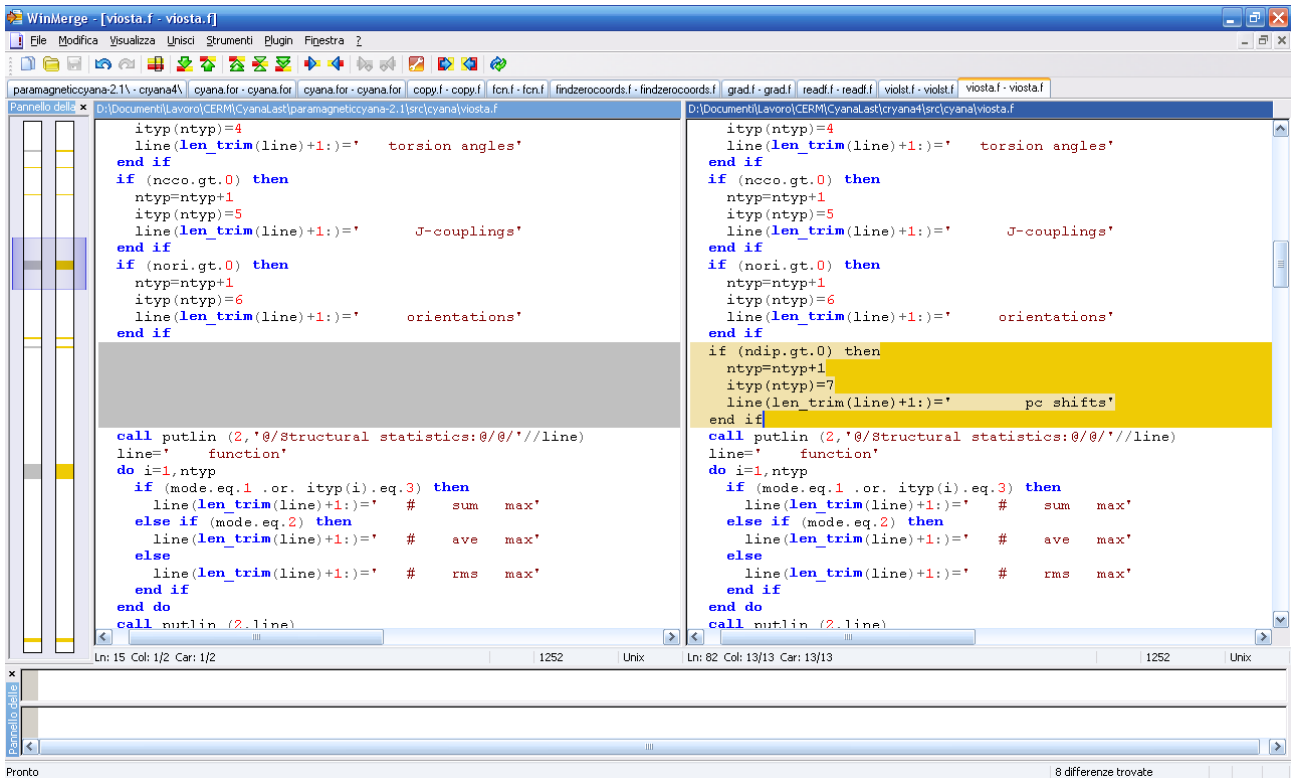
3) change

```
ncon(1:nctyp)=max((/nupl,nl0l-nupl,1,nacol,ncco,nori),  
→  
ncon(1:nctyp)=max((/nupl,nl0l-nupl,1,nacol,ncco,nori,ndip/),
```



4) add

```
if (ndip.gt.0) then  
  ntyp=ntyp+1  
  ityp(ntyp)=7  
  line(len_trim(line)+1:)= '          pc shifts'  
end if
```



5) change

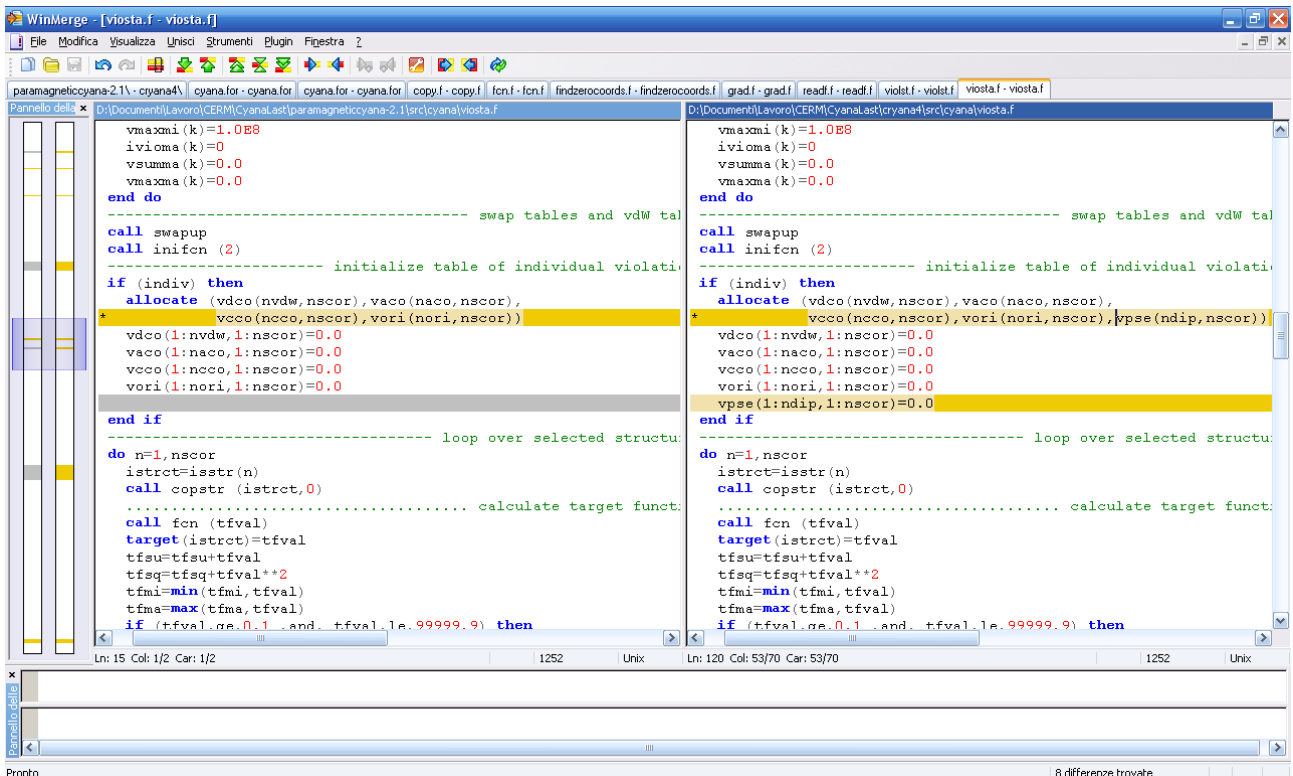
* allocate (vdco (nvdw, nscor), vaco (naco, nscor),
vcco (ncco, nscor), vori (nori, nscor))

→

* allocate (vdco (nvdw, nscor), vaco (naco, nscor),
vcco (ncco, nscor), vori (nori, nscor), vpse (ndip, nscor))

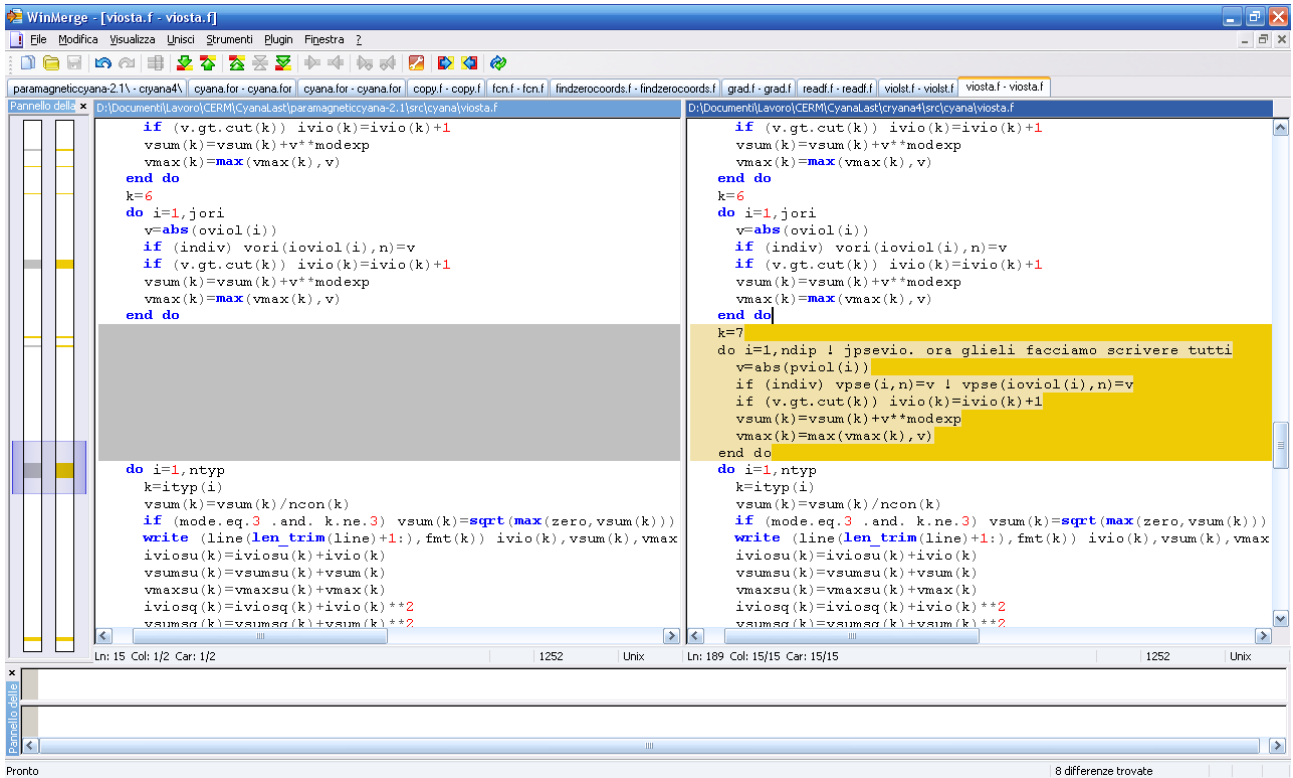
6) add

vpse (1:ndip, 1:nscor)=0.0



7) add

```
k=7
do i=1,ndip ! jipsevio. ora glieli facciamo scrivere tutti
  v=abs(pviol(i))
  if (indiv) vpse(i,n)=v ! vpse(ioviol(i),n)=v
  if (v.gt.cut(k)) ivio(k)=ivio(k)+1
  vsum(k)=vsum(k)+v**modexp
  vmax(k)=max(vmax(k),v)
end do
```

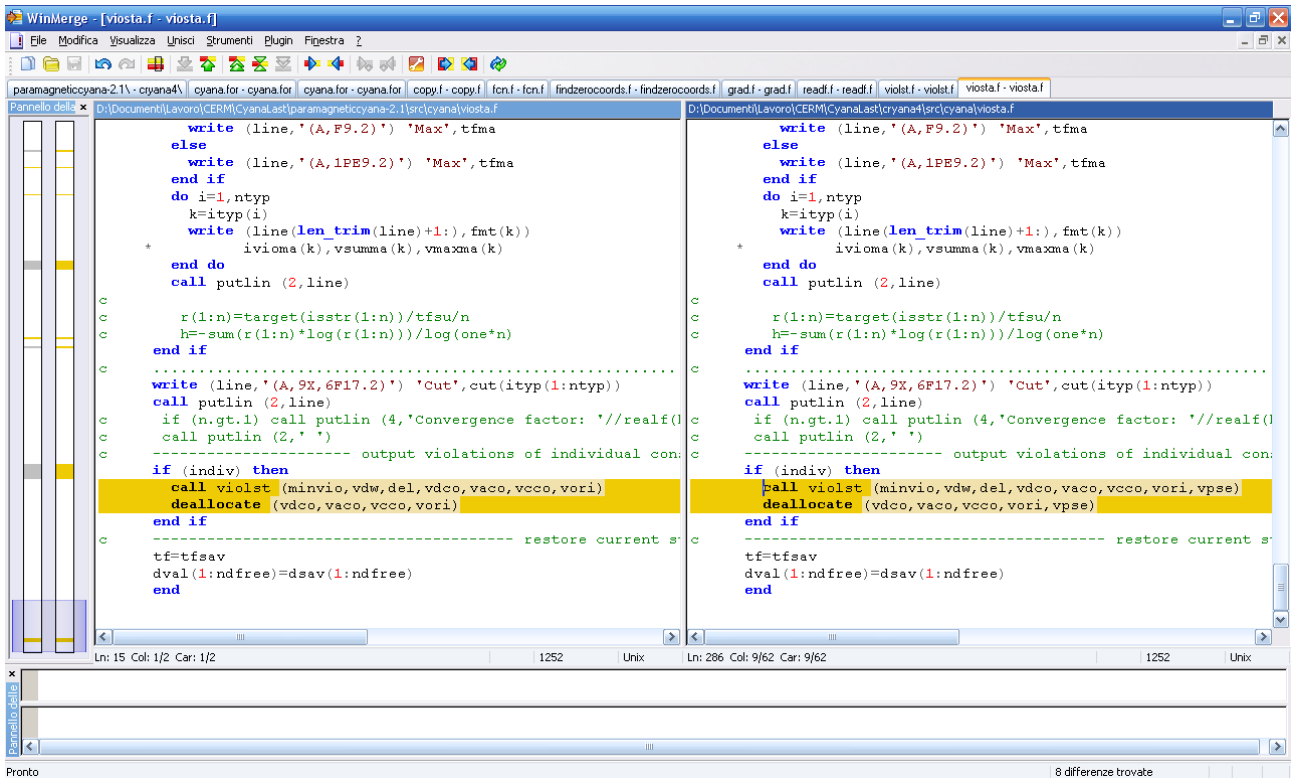


8) change

```
call violst (minvio,vdw,del,vdco,vaco,vcco,vori)
deallocate (vdco,vaco,vcco,vori)
```

→

```
call violst (minvio,vdw,del,vdco,vaco,vcco,vori,vpse)
deallocate (vdco,vaco,vcco,vori,vpse)
```

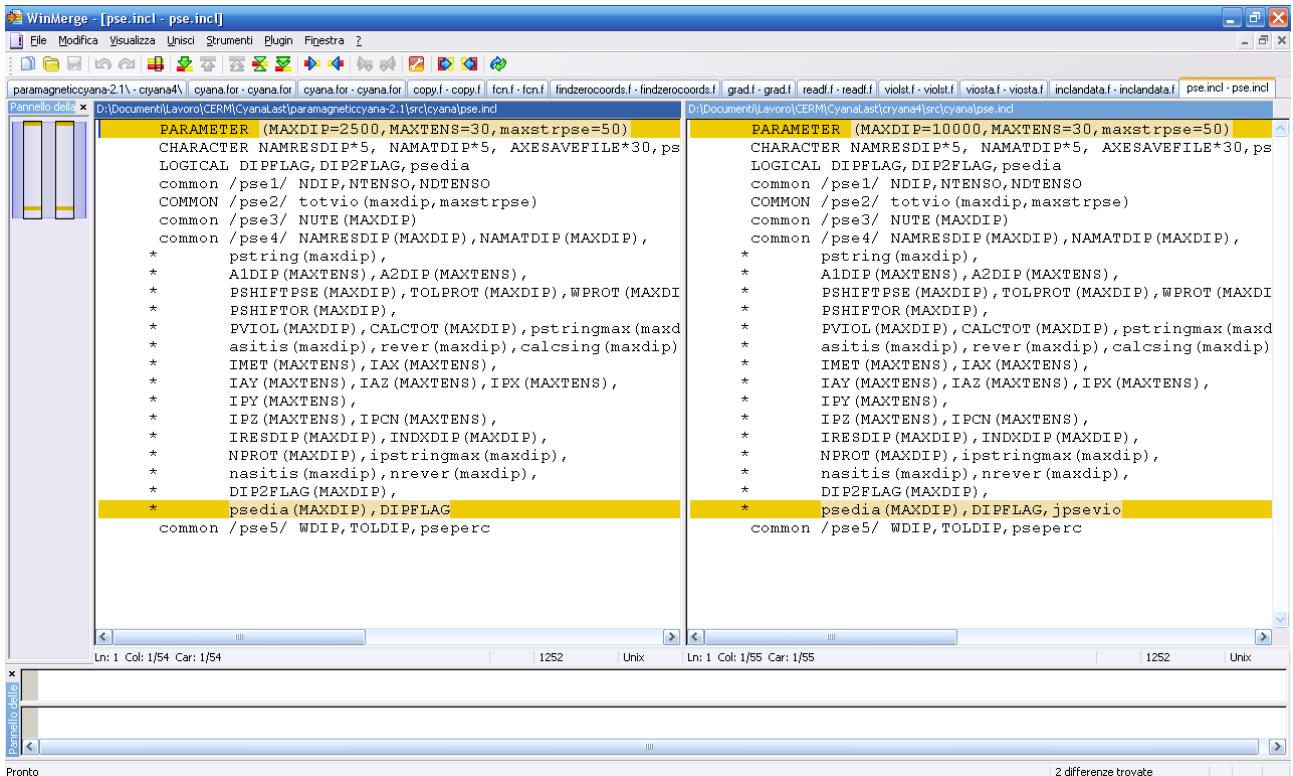


pse.incl

1) change

MAXDIP=2500 → MAXDIP=10000

2) add variable jpsevio



Commands

This section reviews syntax and parameters of the new commands introduced.

To read a `pse` file that is being used considering the contribution to pcs of external symmetric metals, a typical command is the following:

```
read cry observed_pcs.pse tensors=2 weight=0.5 tolerance=0.2 perc=0.2 symmetry=P21212 ↵
      celldimx=69.194 celldimy=62.564 celldimz=37.262
read cos anisoTensor.cos
```

Reading the `cry` file, `tensors` is the number of tensors present in the sequence, including the crystal origin tensor, and they must be specified at the end of the `pse` file (the origin have to be the last tensor in `pse` file).

The symmetry allowed at the moment are P222, P222₁, P2₁2₁2, P2₁2₁2₁.

`celldimx`, `celldimy` and `celldimz` are the dimensions of the asymmetric unit cell.

The meaning of other parameters is obvious.

The `cos` file is the file containing the information of susceptibility magnetic tensor.

If we need to fix a specific orientation for the origin with respect to the metal tensor orientation we can use the following command:

```
read cry observed_pcs.pse tensors=2 weight=0.5 tolerance=0.2 perc=0.2 symmetry=P21212 ↵
      celldimx=69.194 celldimy=62.564 celldimz=37.262 crystal=2 OMweight=100.0
read cos anisoTensor.cos
read omr XY.omr
```

The parameter `crystal=2` (default is `crystal=1`) means that an `omr` file needs to be read to restrain the reciprocal orientation of the two tensors. The `omr` file is just a file containing a matrix. If M is the matrix containing in rows the coordinates of the unit vectors AX , AY and AZ defining the metal tensor orientations and O is the matrix containing in rows the coordinates of the unit vectors defining crystallographic origin orientations, the `omr` file contains the matrix $M^T O$.

Other useful added commands are:

```
include_cry
exclude_cry
```

to include/exclude the contribution of the global pcs restraints in the calculation of the TF.

An example of pse file

```
155 GLN C      0.30 1  0.20  1.50  1
155 GLN CA     0.52 1  0.20  1.50  1
155 GLN CB     0.30 1  0.20  1.50  1
155 GLN CG     0.31 1  0.20  1.50  1
155 GLN CD     0.24 1  0.20  1.50  1
156 SER C      0.39 1  0.20  1.50  1
156 SER CA     0.52 1  0.20  1.50  1
156 SER CB     0.15 1  0.20  1.50  1
157 LEU C      0.56 1  0.20  1.50  1
157 LEU CA     0.58 1  0.20  1.50  1
157 LEU CB     0.81 1  0.20  1.50  1
157 LEU CG     0.52 1  0.20  1.50  1
200 LTNS ME
40  LTNS ME
```

An example of cos file

```
1.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00
0.000000E+00  1.000000E+00  0.000000E+00
0.000000E+00  0.000000E+00  1.000000E+00
7.00370E-32  -2.33456E-32
```

The last two numbers of `cos` file are the axial and rhombic components of the susceptibility anisotropy tensor.

An example of `omr` file

```
0.78169E+00  -0.39277E+00  0.48486E+00  
-0.55380E+00  -7.92354E-02  0.82870E+00  
-0.28648E+00  -0.91584E+00  -0.28045E+00
```