

## PROFESS 3.0 program structure

The subroutines and functions in PROFESS 3.0 have been organized into a set of source files according to their different functionalities. Some functions are obtained from public numerical software libraries. All modules can be separated into four categories: system initializer, energy functionals, optimization algorithms, and tools. Alternatively, the modules can also be arranged in a hierarchy: PROFESS → system initializer → optimizers → energy functionals → tools. A detailed list of the source files is given in this section.

### 1. System initializer modules

There are three executables that can be compiled in PROFESS 3.0: *PROFESS* (or *pPROFESS* for the parallel version), *CINEB*, and *RhoConvert*. *PROFESS* is the major one to perform regular OFDFT calculations (see details of *CINEB* and *RhoConvert* in the following table). *PROFESS.f90* is the main driver which calls the initializer and then the optimizer. Within the initializer, *Initializer.f90* reads in input files and calls initialization subroutines throughout the program, while *System.f90*, *CellInfo.f90*, and *PlaneWave.f90* are modules that contain global variables which can be used directly in other modules.

SUBJECT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Independent code	<i>PROFESS.f90</i>	The main program starts from here.
	<i>CINEB.f90</i>	The saddle point search solver using the climbing-image nudged elastic band method, which calls the PROFESS executable to optimize the structure of images.
	<i>RhoConvert.f90</i>	Converts between different formats of charge densities.
Initializer	<i>Initializer.f90</i>	Initializes fundamental data structures, including allocation of global arrays, FFT size, plane waves, initial charge densities, etc.
	<i>ReadInputFile.f90</i>	Input reader for the .inpt file.
	<i>ReadIonFile.f90</i>	Input reader for the .ion file.
	<i>ReadAtomDen.f90</i>	Input reader for the atomic density file, if any.
	<i>System.f90</i>	Initializes global variables such as real space electron densities.
	<i>CellInfo.f90</i>	Keeps track of the cell size in both real space and reciprocal space.
	<i>PlaneWave.f90</i>	Initializes plane wave related arrays according to the energy cutoff and cell size.
	<i>SetupFFT.f90</i>	Used to set up FFT according to user inputs and requirements of FFTW 3.0 package.

	<i>SetupKEDF.f90</i>	Used to set up initial parameters for different KEDFs.
	<i>LocalPseudoPot.f90</i>	Includes subroutines that obtain the interpolated value of local pseudopotentials and their derivatives.

## 2. Optimization modules

Cell optimization and molecular dynamics are two mutually exclusive parts. There are three modules for optimization algorithms, which are CellOptimizers (for cell lattice vectors), IonOptimizers (for ion coordinates), and RhoOptimizers (for electron densities), respectively. The RhoOptimizers are also used in molecular dynamics simulations.

SUBJECT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Cell optimization	<i>Optimizer.f90</i>	Wrapper for cell/ion/density optimizations.
	<i>CellOptimizer.f90</i>	Steepest-descent method for cell optimizations.
	<i>CalStress.f90</i>	Wrapper for stress calculation.
	<i>RefreshCell.f90</i>	Refresh cell-related variables when cell is changed.
Ion optimization	<i>IonOptimizer.f90</i>	Wrapper for ion optimizations.
	<i>IonOptQui.f90</i>	QUICKMIN method for ion optimizations.
	<i>IonOptCON.f90</i>	Conjugate Gradient (CG) method for ion optimizations by using Dcsrch subroutine.
	<i>IonOptCG2.f90</i>	CG method for ion optimizations based on home-made line search code, more robust than calling Dcsrch subroutine.
	<i>IonOptBFGS.f90</i>	BFGS method for ion optimizations.
	<i>CalForce.f90</i>	Wrapper for force calculations.
	<i>RefreshIons.f90</i>	Refresh necessary variables when ion positions are changed.
Density Optimization	<i>RhoOptimizer.f90</i>	Wrappers for density optimizations.
	<i>CalPotential.f90</i>	Wrappers for potential calculations.
	<i>RhoOptN.f90</i>	Rho optimization method with conserved electron numbers during line search for sqrt(rho). Three methods, TN, CG, and BFGS, are included in this module; the line search directions are

		calculated by calling one of the RhoDir subroutines depending on the method chosen.
	<i>RhoLineSearch.f90</i>	Line search method (for RhoOptN.f90).
	<i>RhoDirNEW.f90</i>	Obtain directions using truncated Newton method (for RhoOptTN.f90).
	<i>RhoDirCG.f90</i>	Obtain directions using CG method (for RhoOptTN.f90).
	<i>RhoDirBFGS.f90</i>	Obtain directions using BFGS method (for RhoOptTN.f90).
	<i>RhoOptNEW.f90</i>	Sqrt truncated newton optimization method.
	<i>RhoOptSQR.f90</i>	Sqrt conjugate gradient optimization method.
	<i>RhoOptLOG.f90</i>	Truncated-Newton method for log(rho).
Molecular Dynamics	<i>MolecularDynamics.f90</i>	Subroutines and functions that are used in the following modules.
	<i>MolecularDynamicsNVT.f90</i>	Parrinello-Rahman isothermal-isobaric ensemble (NPT).
	<i>MolecularDynamicsNPT.f90</i>	Nos é Hoover canonical ensemble (NVT).
	<i>MolecularDynamicsNVE.f90</i>	NVE ensemble.

### 3. Energy functional modules

Kinetic energy density functionals (KEDFs) are a major part of PROFESS 3.0. We have a unique module for each type of KEDF, and also other energy terms in the total energy.

SUBJECT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Kinetic Energy Density Functional (KEDF)	<i>KEDF_TF.f90</i>	Thomas-Fermi KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_VW.f90</i>	von Weizsäcker KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_WT.f90</i>	Wang-Teter KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_WTkernel.f90</i>	Fill WT KEDF kernel.
	<i>KEDF_WGC.f90</i>	Wang-Govind-Carter 99 KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_WGCKernel.f90</i>	Fill WGC99 KEDF kernel.
	<i>KEDF_CAT.f90</i>	CAT KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_Q.f90</i>	LQ and HQ KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_HC10.f90</i>	Huang-Carter KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_WGCD.f90</i>	WGC-decomposed (WGCD) KEDF.

	<i>KEDF_DenDec.f90</i>	Density decomposed KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_GGA.f90</i>	Generalized gradient approximation (GGA) type KEDF and also vWGTf KEDFs.
	<i>KEDF_EvW.f90</i>	EvW KEDF.
	<i>KEDF_KernelODE.f90</i>	Creates non-local KEDF kernels.
Ion-electron, electron-electron, ion-ion and exchange correlation terms.	<i>IonElectron.f90</i>	Used to calculate ion-electron energy, potential, force, and stress.
	<i>IonElectronSpline.f90</i>	Used to calculate ion-electron energy, potential, force, and stress using b-spline methods.
	<i>CBSpline.f90</i>	Used to set up needed arrays and support needed functions for the b-spline method.
	<i>XC_LDA.f90</i>	Perdew-Zunger or Perdew-Wang local density approximations (LDA) for exchange-correlation energy, potential, and stress.
	<i>XC_PBE.f90</i>	Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) form of generalized gradient approximation (GGA) for exchange-correlation energy, potential, and stress.
	<i>Hartree.f90</i>	Used to calculate Hartree electron-electron energy, potential, and stress.
	<i>Ewald.f90</i>	Used to calculate ion-ion energy, potential, force, and stress.

#### 4. Tools modules

The files with the prefix “Math” implement a diverse set of mathematical functions used throughout the computation. The Fast Fourier Transform interface has its own module. Depending on whether the serial version or the parallel version of PROFESS is compiled, the module Fourier-serial or Fourier-parallel is used. Another set of modules provide useful tool functions. For example, fundamental constants (e.g., Hartree, Bohr radius) are stored in Constants, and the Timer module is used extensively for benchmarking calculations.

SUBJECT	NAME	DESCRIPTION
Math functions	<i>MathFunctions.f90</i>	Various useful math functions.
	<i>MathSpline.f90</i>	Spline subroutines are included.
	<i>MathNMS.f90</i>	Hermite interpolation method.
	<i>MathLNsrch.f90</i>	Line search algorithm written by Chen Huang.
	<i>MathLBFGS.f</i>	Used in BFGS ion optimization method.

	<i>MathRKsuite.f</i>	Runge-Kutta code from <a href="http://www.netlib.org">www.netlib.org</a> , written by R.W. Brankin, I. Gladwell, and L.F. Shampine.
	<i>MathDCsrch.f</i>	Line search code from the MINPACK project at Argonne National Laboratory and University of Minnesota.
	<i>MathDCstep.f</i>	Line search code from the MINPACK project at Argonne National Laboratory and University of Minnesota.
Tool functions	<i>MPI_Functions.f90</i>	MPI helper functions are wrapped in this module.
	<i>Neighbor.f90</i>	Helps to prevent distances between atoms from getting too small.
	<i>OutputFiles.f90</i>	Control output log file name, etc.
	<i>Output.f90</i>	Prints out various information in a pretty form.
	<i>Report.f90</i>	Reports various information in a pretty form during optimization.
	<i>Timer.f90</i>	Useful for recording time consumption of subroutines and functions.
	<i>Constants.f90</i>	Physical constants.
Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)	<i>Fourier.f90</i>	FFT interfaces translating PROFESS3 style to PROFESS2 interfaces.
	<i>Fourier_v1.f90</i>	New FFTW3 interface for serial version of PROFESS.
	<i>Fourier_v1_para.f90</i>	New FFTW3 interface for parallel version of PROFESS.