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calch.c

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/*
 * $Id: calch.c,v 1.24 2005/04/01 20:32:20 spoel Exp $
 *
 *      This source code is part of
 *
 *      G R O M A C S
 *
 *      G R O N I N G E N Machine for Chemical Simulations
 *
 *      VERSION 3.2.0
 *
 *      Written by David van der Spoel, Erik Lindahl, Berk Hess, and others.
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 *      And Hey:
 *      G R O N I N G E N M i x t u r e o f A l c h e m y a n d C h i l d r e n s ' S t o r i e s
 */
#ifdef HAVE_CONFIG_H
#include <config.h>
#endif

#include "macros.h"
#include "calch.h"
#include "maths.h"
#include "vec.h"
#include "physics.h"

#define xAI xa[0]
#define xAJ xa[1]
#define xAK xa[2]
#define xAL xa[3]
#define xH1 xh[0]
#define xH2 xh[1]
#define xH3 xh[2]
#define xH4 xh[3]

static void gen_waterhydrogen(int nh, rvec xa[], rvec xh[])
{
#define AA 0.081649
#define BB 0.0
#define CC 0.0577350
    const rvec matrix1[6] = {
        { AA, BB, CC },
        { AA, BB, CC },
        { AA, BB, CC },
        { -AA, BB, CC },
        { -AA, BB, CC },
        { BB, AA, -CC }
    };
    const rvec matrix2[6] = {
        { -AA, BB, CC },

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        { BB, AA, -CC },
        { BB, -AA, -CC },
        { BB, AA, -CC },
        { BB, -AA, -CC },
        { BB, -AA, -CC }
    };
#undef AA
#undef BB
#undef CC
    static int l=0;
    int m;
    rvec kkk;

    /* This was copied from Gromos */
    for(m=0; (m<DIM); m++) {
        xH1[m]=xAI[m]+matrix1[l][m];
        xH2[m]=xAI[m]+matrix2[l][m];
    }
    if (nh > 2)
        copy_rvec(xAI,xH3);
    if (nh > 3)
        copy_rvec(xAI,xH4);

    l=(l+1) % 6;
}

void calc_h_pos(int nht, rvec xa[], rvec xh[])
{
#define alfaH (acos(-1/3.0)) /* 109.47 degrees */
#define alfaHpl (2*M_PI/3) /* 120 degrees */
#define distH 0.1

#define alfaCOM (DEG2RAD*117)
#define alfaCO (DEG2RAD*121)
#define alfaCOA (DEG2RAD*115)

#define distO 0.123
#define distOA 0.125
#define distOM 0.136

    rvec sa,sb,sij;
    real s6,rij,ra,rb,xd;
    int d;

    s6=0.5*sqrt(3.e0);

    /* common work for constructing one, two or three dihedral hydrogens */
    switch (nht) {
    case 2:
    case 3:
    case 4:
    case 8:
    case 9:
        rij = 0.e0;
        for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
            xd = xAJ[d];
            sij[d] = xAI[d]-xd;
            sb[d] = xd-xAK[d];
            rij += sqr(sij[d]);
        }
        rij = sqrt(rij);
        sa[XX] = sij[YY]*sb[ZZ]-sij[ZZ]*sb[YY];
        sa[YY] = sij[ZZ]*sb[XX]-sij[XX]*sb[ZZ];
        sa[ZZ] = sij[XX]*sb[YY]-sij[YY]*sb[XX];
        ra = 0.e0;
        for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
            sij[d] = sij[d]/rij;
            ra += sqr(sa[d]);
        }

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ra = sqrt(ra);
for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++)
  sa[d] = sa[d]/ra;

sb[XX] = sa[YY]*sij[ZZ]-sa[ZZ]*sij[YY];
sb[YY] = sa[ZZ]*sij[XX]-sa[XX]*sij[ZZ];
sb[ZZ] = sa[XX]*sij[YY]-sa[YY]*sij[XX];
break;
}/* end switch */

switch (nht) {
case 1: /* construct one planar hydrogen (peptide,rings) */
  rij = 0.e0;
  rb = 0.e0;
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    sij[d] = xAI[d]-xAJ[d];
    sb[d] = xAI[d]-xAK[d];
    rij += sqr(sij[d]);
    rb += sqr(sb[d]);
  }
  rij = sqrt(rij);
  rb = sqrt(rb);
  ra = 0.e0;
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    sa[d] = sij[d]/rij+sb[d]/rb;
    ra += sqr(sa[d]);
  }
  ra = sqrt(ra);
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++)
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]+distH*sa[d]/ra;
  break;
case 2: /* one single hydrogen, e.g. hydroxyl */
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]+distH*sin(alfaH)*sb[d]-distH*cos(alfaH)*sij[d];
  }
  break;
case 3: /* two planar hydrogens, e.g. -NH2 */
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]-distH*sin(alfaHpl)*sb[d]-distH*cos(alfaHpl)*sij[d];
    xH2[d] = xAI[d]+distH*sin(alfaHpl)*sb[d]-distH*cos(alfaHpl)*sij[d];
  }
  break;
case 4: /* two or three tetrahedral hydrogens, e.g. -CH3 */
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]+distH*sin(alfaH)*sb[d]-distH*cos(alfaH)*sij[d];
    xH2[d] = ( xAI[d]
      - distH*sin(alfaH)*0.5*sb[d]
      + distH*sin(alfaH)*s6*sa[d]
      - distH*cos(alfaH)*sij[d] );
    if ( xH3[XX]!=NOTSET && xH3[YY]!=NOTSET && xH3[ZZ]!=NOTSET )
      xH3[d] = ( xAI[d]
        - distH*sin(alfaH)*0.5*sb[d]
        - distH*sin(alfaH)*s6*sa[d]
        - distH*cos(alfaH)*sij[d] );
  }
  break;
case 5: { /* one tetrahedral hydrogen, e.g. C3CH */
  real center;
  rvec dxc;

  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    center=(xAJ[d]+xAK[d]+xAL[d])/3.0;
    dxc[d]=xAI[d]-center;
  }
  center=norm(dxc);
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++)
    xH1[d]=xAI[d]+dxc[d]*distH/center;
  break;
}
}

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case 6: { /* two tetrahedral hydrogens, e.g. C-CH2-C */
  rvec rBB,rCC1,rCC2,rNN;
  real bb,nn;

  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++)
    rBB[d]=xAI[d]-0.5*(xAJ[d]+xAK[d]);
  bb=norm(rBB);

  rvec_sub(xAI,xAJ,rCC1);
  rvec_sub(xAI,xAK,rCC2);
  oprod(rCC1,rCC2,rNN);
  nn=norm(rNN);

  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d]=xAI[d]+distH*(cos(alfaH/2.0)*rBB[d]/bb+
      sin(alfaH/2.0)*rNN[d]/nn);
    xH2[d]=xAI[d]+distH*(cos(alfaH/2.0)*rBB[d]/bb-
      sin(alfaH/2.0)*rNN[d]/nn);
  }
  break;
}
case 7: /* two water hydrogens */
  gen_waterhydrogen(2, xa, xh);
  break;
case 10: /* three water hydrogens */
  gen_waterhydrogen(3, xa, xh);
  break;
case 11: /* four water hydrogens */
  gen_waterhydrogen(4, xa, xh);
  break;
case 8: /* two carboxyl oxygens, -COO- */
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]-distOM*sin(alfaCOM)*sb[d]-distOM*cos(alfaCOM)*sij[d];
    xH2[d] = xAI[d]+distOM*sin(alfaCOM)*sb[d]-distOM*cos(alfaCOM)*sij[d];
  }
  break;
case 9: { /* carboxyl oxygens and hydrogen, -COOH */
  rvec xa2[4]; /* i,j,k,l */

  /* first add two oxygens */
  for(d=0; (d<DIM); d++) {
    xH1[d] = xAI[d]-distO*sin(alfaCO)*sb[d]-distO*cos(alfaCO)*sij[d];
    xH2[d] = xAI[d]+distOA*sin(alfaCOA)*sb[d]-distOA*cos(alfaCOA)*sij[d];
  }

  /* now use rule 2 to add hydrogen to 2nd oxygen */
  copy_rvec(xH2, xa2[0]); /* new i = n' */
  copy_rvec(xAI, xa2[1]); /* new j = i */
  copy_rvec(xAJ, xa2[2]); /* new k = j */
  copy_rvec(xAK, xa2[3]); /* new l = k, not used */
  calc_h_pos(2, xa2, (xh+2));

  break;
}
default:
  gmxfatal(FARGS,"Invalid argument (%d) for nht in routine genh\n",nht);
} /* end switch */
}

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