1. Calculate the Delaunay triangulation/Voronoi diagram of the atomic centers.
2. Approximate the molecular surface by removing tetrahedrons that are too big. A tetrahedron is too big if a sphere with the **Probe Radius** can fit through it. Therefore, the smaller the **Probe Radius** is, the more tetrahedrons get removed.
3. Find cavities - remove tetrahedrons that are too small and identify connected components from the remaining tetrahedrons. A tetrahedron is too small if a sphere with the **Interior Threshold** radius *cannot* fit through it.
4. Identify the start point as the closest tetrahedron in a cavity that is within the **Origin Radius** distance from the selected residues. If there is no such tetrahedron, no tunnel can be found in the given cavity. This is done separately for each cavity.
5. Identify end points by covering boundary components of the cavities by a set of spheres with the **Surface Cover Radius**. The distance between all pairs of end points is in the interval <r, 2 \* r>.
6. Compute the tunnels as shortest paths between all pairs of start and end points (that are in the same cavity). If two tunnels are too similar, the longer one is not reported.