

DMDW: A set of tools to calculate Debye-Waller factors and other related quantities using dynamical matrices.

DMDW is a set of tools developed to calculate Debye-Waller (DW) factors and other related quantities from a dynamical matrix (matrix of force constants Hessian matrix) using the Lanczos recursive algorithm.[Refs.] This set includes a module integrated into FEFF, a standalone version that can be used independently of FEFF and a Fortran module that can be integrated into third-party programs. DMDW also includes conversion tools to generate the required input files from different ab initio programs.

This document is divided into the following sections:

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- ** Creating and installing the standalone version
- ** Using as a DW factor engine

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- ** Calculating DW factors using the standalone version
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- ** Expected changes in dynamical matrix file format

* Installing DMDW

- ** Installing as a FEFF module

The installation of DMDW within FEFF is straightforward. Please refer to the

```
46 FEFF installation instructions. After the FEFF installation is completed a
47 module called "dmdw" should be located under the FEFF "bin" directory struct
48
49 ** Creating and installing the standalone version
50
51 Within the "src/DMDW" directory in the FEFF distribution, execute the follow
52 command:
53
54 make standalone
55
56 This will create a directory "dmdw_standalone" under "src/DMDW". Edit "Makef
57 inside the directory "dmdw_standalone/src". Change the "F90" variable to you
58 fortran 90 compiler of choice. Then execute the following commands:
59
60 make
61 make install
62 make examples
63
64 If everything worked correctly the reference results located in
65 "dmdw_standalone/examples/Reference_Results" should agree with those generat
66 in "dmdw_standalone/examples".
67
68 ** Using as a DW factor engine
69
70 [NOT WRITTEN YET]
71
72 -----
73
74 * Using DMDW
75
76
77 ** Using dym2feffinp
78
79 Before explaining how to include dynamical matrix DW factors in EXAFS and XA
80 calculations, it is important that the user becomes familiar with some
81 constraints/limitations that are present in the current implementation. Thes
82 limitations stem from the fact that both the dynamical matrix and FEFF input
83 files contain structural information. These structures must match for the DW
84 values to be correct. Since FEFF internally sorts the atoms according to
85 distance to the absorber, special care must be taken to avoid mismatching th
86 structural information coming from the FEFF input with that from the dym fil
87 dym2feffinp is a utility that helps in the generation of FEFF input files wi
88 structures that match those in the dynamical matrix files. The usage of
89 dym2feffinp is as follows:
90
```

```
91 dym2feffinp [Options] dymfile
```

```
92
```

```
93 where dymfile is the name of the file containing the dynamical matrix. This
94 command creates two files, feff.dym and feff.inp, which contain correctly
95 matched structures. (NOTE OF WARNING: If dymfile is named "feff.dym", then
96 dym2feffinp will APPEND the updated dym information to it. We recommended th
97 different name is used for dymfile. Future version will check that dymfile
98 doesn't use the "feff.dym" name.)
```

```
99
```

```
100 The default behavior of dym2feffinp can be modified with the following optio
```

```
101
```

```
102 --c iAbs    Use atom iAbs as absorber
103 --f fname   Write feff input to file fname
104 --d dname   Write adjusted dym file to file dname
105 --j         Skip header and only write POTENTIALS + ATOMS cards
106 --s spec    Write feff input for spec=XANES or spec=EXAFS
```

```
107
```

```
108 The --c options allows the user to choose different absorbers. The usual
109 approach of editing a FEFF input file and changing the potential type of a
110 certain atom to 0 will result in mismatched FEFF and dym structures. This sh
111 be avoided. It is recommended that different input files be generated using
112 --c option.
```

```
113
```

```
114 The --f and --d change the default output filenames from "feff.inp" and
115 "feff.dym" to fname and dname, respectively.
```

```
116
```

```
117 ** Using within a XANES or EXAFS calculation in FEFF
```

```
118
```

```
119 The inclusion of dynamical matrix DW factors in XANES and EXAFS calculations
120 analogous to the use of correlated-Debye DW factors in FEFF84. In the XANES
121 case, single-scattering DW factors are calculated for each pair of atoms in
122 cluster. For EXAFS calculations, the DW factors are calculated only for the
123 selected paths (for instance, selected with the RPATH card). For both cases
124 DEBYE card input is only slightly different than in previous versions:
```

```
125
```

```
126 DEBYE Temp Debye_Temp [DW_Opt [dym_File DMDW_Order DMDW_Type DMDW_Route]]
```

```
127
```

```
128 where:
```

```
129 Temp          Temperature at which the DW factors are calculated
```

```
130 Debye_Temp    Debye Temperature of the material
```

```
131 DW_Opt        Option that controls the type of DW factors used.
```

```
132 The possible values are:
```

```
133 0    Correlated-Debye method
```

```
134 1    Eqs. of Motion method
```

```
135 2    Recursion method
```

```
136      3   CL [?? Need to check]
137      4   Read from "sig2.dat" file
138      5   Dynamical-Matrix method
139     <0   Do not calculate DW factors
```

```
140
141 Options 0-4 are explained in the FEFF manual. When DW_Opt=5, the following
142 parameters can be included:
```

```
143     dym_File      Name of the dynamical matrix information file. The
144                   default value is "feff.dym"
145     DMDW_Order    Lanczos recursion order to be used in the calculation.
146                   The default value is 2. Well converged results are
147                   usually obtained for DMDW_Order=6-10. For small size
148                   systems, these values might be too large. As a rule
149                   of thumb, DMDW_Order should be less than
150                   3*(Number of atoms)-6. Some paths, within systems with
151                   high symmetry, might require a lower DMDW_Order. The
152                   user should always check for convergence with this
153                   parameter.
```

```
154     DMDW_Type     Type of DW calculation.
155                   The possible values are:
156                   0   Parallel s^2
157                   [NOTE: the meaning of this parameter might change in a
158                   future release]
159                   The default value is 0.
```

```
160     DMDW_Route    Which paths to use in the dmdw module. These paths do
161                   not affect the path selection in the XAS calculations,
162                   they are used for the generation of an input file for
163                   the independent dmdw module.
```

```
164                   The possible values are:
165                   0   Skip dmdw module
166                   1   All SS paths from absorber
167                   2   Same as 1 + all DS paths from absorber
168                   3   Same as 2 + all TS paths from absorber
169                   11  All SS paths
170                   12  Same as 1 + all DS paths
171                   13  Same as 2 + all TS paths
```

```
172                   The default value is 0.
```

```
173
```

```
174     ** Calculating DW factors using the standalone version
```

```
175
```

```
176 Other capabilities of DMDW can be accessed by means of the "dmdw" module or
177 compiling the standalone version (which generates a "dmdw" module without
178 generating the rest of the FEFF code). All the details described below apply
179 the input used by both the "dmdw" module and the standalone version. During
180 execution of a normal FEFF run using ab initio DW factors, an input for the
```

181 "dmdw" module is automatically generated based on the options used in the DE
 182 card. This autogenerated input can be used "as is" with the standalone versi
 183 or further edited to access other capabilities.

184
 185 The "dmdw" input is very simple, with the first three lines determining the
 186 parameters of the calculation. The rest of the input depends on the content
 187 these first lines.

188
 189 Lanczos_Order
 190 nT T_Min T_Max
 191 DW_Type

192
 193 where:

194
 195 Line 1 - Lanczos_Order: Number of Lanczos iterations (integer).

196
 197 This parameter is equivalent to the DMDW_Order parameter described above f
 198 the DEBYE card. It corresponds to the number of Lanczos iterations to be u
 199 in the calculation. Well converged results are usually obtained for
 200 DMDW_Order=6-10. For small size systems, these values might be too large.
 201 rule of thumb, this value should be less than $3 \times (\text{Number of atoms}) - 6$. Some
 202 paths, within systems with high symmetry, might require a lower recursion
 203 order. The user should always check for convergence with this parameter.

204
 205 Line 2 - nT: Number of temperature values in grid (integer)
 206 T_Min, T_Max: Minimum and maximum temperature values (real, in K)

207
 208 Define a grid of temperatures in which to calculate the DW factors. This
 209 option is very efficient in the generation of whole temperature curves sin
 210 it performs the Lanczos procedure only once and then calculates the DW for
 211 each temperature.

212
 213 Line 3 - DMDW_Type: Type of DW calculation (integer).

214
 215 This parameter is equivalent to the one described above for the DEBYE card
 216 but more values are available.

217 The possible values are:

218 0 Parallel s^2
 219 1 Vibrational free energy
 220 2 Self Energy/Spectral function
 221 3 Crystallographic u^2
 222 4 Perpendicular s^2 (Not available yet)

223
 224 The parallel s^2 is the usual mean-square relative displacement (MSRD) alo
 225 path. The perpendicular s^2 is the MSRD orthogonal to a path. The

crystallographic u^2 is the mean-square displacement of a given atom with respect to its stationary position. Finally, the vibrational free energy associated with that crystallographic u^2 can also be calculated.

[NOTE: Options 1 and 4 are not fully activated in this release. Also notice that the meaning of this parameter might change in a future release]

The rest of the input depends on DMDW_Type. Here we list each possible case:

If DMDW_Type = 0 or 3, the rest of the "dmdw" input file should have the form

Filename
nPathDesc
PathDesc1
PathDesc2

.

where

Line 4 - Filename: Name of file containing the dynamical matrix (string)

The file must be present in the same directory as the DMDW input and be in "dym" format (see below).

Line 5 - nPathDesc: Number of path descriptors (integer)

Define the number of path descriptors to use for the generation of paths.

Lines 6... - PathDescN: Nth path descriptor used to generate a list of paths (integer and real, see below)

A path descriptor has the following form:

nAt At(1)...At(nAt) Path_Length

where:

nAt: Number of atoms in the path (integer)

At(i): Index of atom that must be included in the path (integer)

These indices correspond to the ones used in the "dym" file. The number 0 is a wildcard representing any atom in the structure. For instance, the atom indices "1 0 2" represent a double scattering paths starting at atom 1, ending at atom 2 and

271 passing through every other allowed atom in the system. The
272 paths are generated in such a way that no consecutive repeated
273 indices are allowed.

274
275 Path_Length: Effective path length cutoff (real, in Bohr)

276
277 This parameter helps fine-tune the generated path list, removing
278 paths that are longer than necessary.

279
280 If the number of atoms in the path is 1 ($n_{\text{At}}=1$), then only crystallographic
281 u^2 values are computed for the single atom in the path (for all cartesian
282 displacements of that atom). DMDW will skip any multi-atom path for u^2
283 calculations (DMDW_Type = 3) and any single atom path for s^2 calculations
284 (DMDW_Type = 0).

285
286 If DMDW_Type = 1 or 2, the rest of the "dmdw" input file should have the for
287
288 [Shauna, please include here the file format you use for the self-energy
289 calculations and VFE].

290
291 ** The "dym" dynamical matrix file format

292
293 A "dym" file contains the information required by the Lanczos algorithm. T
294 includes the atomic masses, structure and force constants. Two conversion
295 scripts are included in the "bin" directory to convert Gaussian 03 format
296 checkpoint ("fchk") files (fchk2dym) and Quantum Espresso dynamical matrix
297 files (dynG2dym) into our "dym" dynamical matrix format. The "fchk2dym"
298 command has been thoroughly tested, but the "dynG2dym" has not. The current
299 format of the "dym" files is as follows:

300
301 Line 1 - dym_Type: Dynamical matrix file type (integer)

302
303 This value is for future use. Set to 1 for now.

304
305 [Shauna, please include here your modifications to the dym format.]

306
307 Line 2 - nAt: Number of atoms (integer)

308
309 Number of atoms in the system.

310
311 Lines 2..2+nAt - Atomic numbers (integer)

312
313 Atomic numbers of atoms in the system.

314
315 Lines 2+nAt+1..2+2*nAt - Atomic masses (real, in AMU)

316

317 Atomic masses of the atoms in the system.

318

319 Lines 2+2*nAt+1..2+3*nAt - Atomic coordinates (real, in Bohr)

320

321 Cartesian coordinates ("x y z") of the atoms in the system.

322

323 Lines 2+3*nAt+1..End - Dynamical matrix in atom pair block format (integer
324 real, see below, in atomic units):

325

326 The force constants in the system are stored for each pair of atoms in the
327 system using the following block format:

328

329 i j
330 d2E/dxidxj d2E/dxidyj d2E/dxidzj
331 d2E/dyidxj d2E/dyidyj d2E/dyidzj
332 d2E/dzidxj d2E/dzidyj d2E/dzidzj

333

334 where:

335

336 i, j: Indices defining the atomic pair
337 d2E/daidbj: Second derivative of the energy (i.e. force constant) with
338 respect to the a coordinate of atom i and the b coordinate
339 atom j, where a,b={x,y,z}.

340

341 -----

342 * Examples

343 ** Creating a FEFF input file from a dym file using dym2feffinp

344

345 Here we demonstrate how to convert a dym file, in this case created from a
346 Gaussian fchk file, into matched pairs of feff.inp and feff.dym files, for
347 different absorbing centers.

348

349 The dym file for a CO2 molecule (CO2.dym), converted from the formatted
350 checkpoint file looks like:

351

352 #####

353 1

354 3

355 8

356 6

357 8

358 15.99491460

359 12.00000000

360 15.99491460


```
361 0.00000000 0.00000000 2.20979482
362 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000
363 0.00000000 0.00000000 -2.20979482
364 1 1
365 3.501599e-02 -7.311989e-13 -8.941376e-12
366 -7.311989e-13 3.501599e-02 3.206256e-11
367 -8.941376e-12 3.206256e-11 1.042343e+00
368 1 2
369 -7.001817e-02 -5.485621e-12 2.501278e-11
370 -3.211930e-12 -7.001817e-02 -2.341738e-11
371 -3.124223e-11 -3.615378e-11 -9.594793e-01
372 1 3
373 3.500217e-02 -8.681691e-13 -1.846564e-11
374 8.681691e-13 3.500217e-02 -1.245331e-11
375 -1.846599e-11 1.245327e-11 -8.286417e-02
376 2 1
377 -7.001817e-02 -3.211930e-12 -3.124223e-11
378 -5.485621e-12 -7.001817e-02 -3.615378e-11
379 2.501278e-11 -2.341738e-11 -9.594793e-01
380 2 2
381 1.400363e-01 1.883207e-12 2.058909e-11
382 1.883207e-12 1.400363e-01 4.005329e-11
383 2.058909e-11 4.005329e-11 1.918959e+00
384 2 3
385 -7.001817e-02 2.586772e-12 5.500370e-12
386 4.227571e-12 -7.001817e-02 3.602353e-12
387 3.495310e-11 1.591451e-11 -9.594793e-01
388 3 1
389 3.500217e-02 8.681691e-13 -1.846599e-11
390 -8.681691e-13 3.500217e-02 1.245327e-11
391 -1.846564e-11 -1.245331e-11 -8.286417e-02
392 3 2
393 -7.001817e-02 4.227571e-12 3.495310e-11
394 2.586772e-12 -7.001817e-02 1.591451e-11
395 5.500370e-12 3.602353e-12 -9.594793e-01
396 3 3
397 3.501599e-02 7.311989e-13 -8.940090e-12
398 7.311989e-13 3.501599e-02 -3.206153e-11
399 -8.940090e-12 -3.206153e-11 1.042343e+00
```

```
400 #####
```

```
401
402 The dym files are not required to be sorted in any particular order, they r
403 the atom order of the program that generated the dynamical matrix. In this
404 the order is 0, C and 0, with the C atom at the origin. Since FEFF internal
405 sorts the atoms according to their distance to the absorber, if this dym fi
```

406 used as is to compute the EXAFS/XANES for the C atom, the results would be
407 incorrect. We can generate the appropriate FEFF input file and associated d
408 file with the following command:

409
410 dym2feffinp --c 2 --f C02_C_feff.inp --d C02_C_feff.dym C02.dym

411
412 This creates the following C02_C_feff.dym file:

413
414 #####
415 1
416 3
417 6
418 8
419 8
420 12.000000
421 15.994915
422 15.994915
423 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000
424 0.00000000 0.00000000 2.20979482
425 0.00000000 0.00000000 -2.20979482
426 1 1
427 1.400363E-01 1.883207E-12 2.058909E-11
428 1.883207E-12 1.400363E-01 4.005329E-11
429 2.058909E-11 4.005329E-11 1.918959E+00
430 1 2
431 -7.001817E-02 -3.211930E-12 -3.124223E-11
432 -5.485621E-12 -7.001817E-02 -3.615378E-11
433 2.501278E-11 -2.341738E-11 -9.594793E-01
434 1 3
435 -7.001817E-02 2.586772E-12 5.500370E-12
436 4.227571E-12 -7.001817E-02 3.602353E-12
437 3.495310E-11 1.591451E-11 -9.594793E-01
438 2 1
439 -7.001817E-02 -5.485621E-12 2.501278E-11
440 -3.211930E-12 -7.001817E-02 -2.341738E-11
441 -3.124223E-11 -3.615378E-11 -9.594793E-01
442 2 2
443 3.501599E-02 -7.311989E-13 -8.941376E-12
444 -7.311989E-13 3.501599E-02 3.206256E-11
445 -8.941376E-12 3.206256E-11 1.042343E+00
446 2 3
447 3.500217E-02 -8.681691E-13 -1.846564E-11
448 8.681691E-13 3.500217E-02 -1.245331E-11
449 -1.846599E-11 1.245327E-11 -8.286417E-02
450 3 1

```
451 -7.001817E-02  4.227571E-12  3.495310E-11
452  2.586772E-12 -7.001817E-02  1.591451E-11
453  5.500370E-12  3.602353E-12 -9.594793E-01
454    3    2
455  3.500217E-02  8.681691E-13 -1.846599E-11
456 -8.681691E-13  3.500217E-02  1.245327E-11
457 -1.846564E-11 -1.245331E-11 -8.286417E-02
458    3    3
459  3.501599E-02  7.311989E-13 -8.940090E-12
460  7.311989E-13  3.501599E-02 -3.206153E-11
461 -8.940090E-12 -3.206153E-11  1.042343E+00
```

```
462 #####
```

```
463
```

```
464
```

```
465 This dym file is now centered on the C atom and the atoms are sorted correc
```

```
466 The associated CO2_C_feff.inp FEFF input file has the following structure
```

```
467 section:
```

```
468
```

```
469 #####
```

```
470 POTENTIALS
```

```
471    0    6    C
```

```
472    1    8    0
```

```
473
```

```
474 ATOMS
```

```
475    0.00000    0.00000    0.00000    0    C    0.00000    0
```

```
476    0.00000    0.00000    1.16937    1    0    1.16937    1
```

```
477    0.00000    0.00000   -1.16937    1    0    1.16937    2
```

```
478 END
```

```
479 #####
```

```
480
```

```
481 which is correctly centered and has the same structure as the dym file.
```

```
482
```

```
483 ** XANES and EXAFS calculations
```

```
484
```

```
485 A typical FEFF input file that uses ab initio DW factors in a XANES
```

```
486 calculation looks as follows:
```

```
487
```

```
488 #####
```

```
489 * This feff9 input file was generated by dym2feffinp
```

```
490
```

```
491 TITLE absorbing atom:    0
```

```
492
```

```
493 EDGE          K
```

```
494 S02          1.0000
```

```
495
```

```

496 *          pot      xsph      fms      paths      genfmt      ff2chi
497 CONTROL          1          1          1          1          1          1
498 PRINT            1          0          0          0          0          0

```

```

499
500 *          ixc   [ Vr   Vi ]
501 EXCHANGE      0

```

```

502
503 *          r_scf   [ l_scf   n_scf   ca ]
504 SCF          4.000

```

```

505
506 *          kmax    [ delta_k   delta_e ]
507 XANES        4.000

```

```

508
509 *          r_fms      l_fms
510 FMS          6.000

```

```

511
512 DEBYE        500.0  1073.0  5 feff.dym  6  0  1

```

```

513
514 POTENTIALS

```

```

515      0      8      0
516      1      1      H

```

```

517
518 ATOMS

```

```

519      0.00000      0.00000      0.00000      0      0  0.00000      0
520      0.96141     -0.12674      0.00000      1      H  0.96972      1
521     -0.12674      0.96141      0.00000      1      H  0.96972      2

```

```

522 END

```

```

523 #####

```

```

524

```

```

525 This input file results in the XANES 0 K edge spectrum of a single water
526 molecule. (If an EXAFS calculation is required, the same DEBYE card param
527 apply, but the XANES card should be substituted by the EXAFS one.) It use
528 initio DW factors at 500K and a dynamical matrix stored in the file
529 "feff.dym". The number of Lanczos recursion iterations is set to 6, the t
530 of DW calculation is to calculate parallel s^2, and it asks that all sing
531 scattering paths from the absorber be calculated independently in the "dm
532 module. The input generated for this module is:

```

```

533

```

```

534 #####

```

```

535      6
536      1      500.000      500.000
537      0
538 feff.dym
539      1
540      2      1      0          3.20

```

```
541 #####
542
543 The first line corresponds to the number of Lanczos iterations. The second
544 defines the temperature, in this case a grid with a single point. The third
545 defines the type of DW calculation and the fourth the name of the dynamic
546 matrix file. The fifth line declares that the input contains a single path
547 descriptor, which is included in the next line. This descriptor defines a
548 single scattering paths from the absorber that are less than 3.2 Bohr long.
549
550 A dynamical matrix file for this calculation looks like this:
551
552 #####
553 1
554 3
555 8
556 1
557 1
558 15.994915
559 1.007825
560 1.007825
561 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000
562 1.81679640 -0.23950080 0.00000240
563 -0.23950080 1.81679640 0.00000240
564 1 1
565 5.398996E-01 -1.171079E-01 5.031484E-07
566 -1.171079E-01 5.399060E-01 9.690730E-07
567 5.031484E-07 9.690730E-07 -1.841479E-03
568 1 2
569 -4.941835E-01 3.022460E-02 -6.064138E-07
570 8.687800E-02 -4.571081E-02 -1.155657E-07
571 -6.583932E-07 7.894155E-08 9.207451E-04
572 1 3
573 -4.571614E-02 8.688332E-02 1.032683E-07
574 3.022992E-02 -4.941952E-01 -8.535212E-07
575 1.552287E-07 -1.048028E-06 9.207340E-04
576 2 1
577 -4.941835E-01 8.687800E-02 -6.583932E-07
578 3.022460E-02 -4.571081E-02 7.894155E-08
579 -6.064138E-07 -1.155657E-07 9.207451E-04
580 2 2
581 5.034834E-01 -7.711698E-02 6.431492E-07
582 -7.711698E-02 5.501543E-02 -7.759238E-08
583 6.431492E-07 -7.759238E-08 -8.716053E-04
584 2 3
585 -9.299924E-03 -9.761022E-03 1.524317E-08
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586 4.689238E-02 -9.304625E-03 -1.349708E-09
587 -3.672524E-08 1.931636E-07 -4.913982E-05
588 3 1
589 -4.571614E-02 3.022992E-02 1.552287E-07
590 8.688332E-02 -4.941952E-01 -1.048028E-06
591 1.032683E-07 -8.535212E-07 9.207340E-04
592 3 2
593 -9.299924E-03 4.689238E-02 -3.672524E-08
594 -9.761022E-03 -9.304625E-03 1.931636E-07
595 1.524317E-08 -1.349708E-09 -4.913982E-05
596 3 3
597 5.501607E-02 -7.712230E-02 -1.185055E-07
598 -7.712230E-02 5.034998E-01 8.548785E-07
599 -1.185055E-07 8.548785E-07 -8.715942E-04
600 #####
601
602 ** Calculating DW factors with the standalone version
603
604 [NOT WRITTEN YET]
605
606 ** Creating dynamical matrix files from third-party programs
607
608 [NOT WRITTEN YET]
609
610 -----
611 * Troubleshooting common problems
612 ** Structure problems
613
614 [NOT WRITTEN YET]
615
616 ** Lanczos problems
617
618 * If the code warns that there are less poles than Lanczos iterations, it
619 usually means that the iteration order is too high. Try with a smaller
620 number.
621
622 * When the structure associated with a dynamical matrix is not sufficiently
623 optimized, the program is likely to report that certain paths result in
624 poles associated with imaginary frequencies. The code currently ignores
625 these poles by setting their weight to zero. Usually this doesn't affect
626 results significantly, but they should be considered very carefully anyway.
627
628 * The code checks the symmetry of the dynamical matrix. If isn't sufficient
629 symmetric, the results should be examined carefully.
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* Future developments
 ** Performance improvements
[NOT WRITTEN YET]
Parallelization of calculation of DW factors in XANES, if running under MPI
 ** Expected changes in FEFF input format
[NOT WRITTEN YET]
 ** Expected changes in DMDW input format
[NOT WRITTEN YET]
 ** Expected changes in dynamical matrix file format
Inclusion of forces (to use with less than optimal structures)
Inclusion of a title (for bookkeeping purposes)
[NOT WRITTEN YET]