Installation Manual for the PSI3 Program Package

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1 Compilation Prerequisites

The following external software packages are needed to complile PSI3:

- A well-optimized basic linear algebra subroutine (BLAS) library for vital matrix-matrix and matrix-vector multiplication routines. We recommend the excellent ATLAS package developed at the University of Tennessee. `math-atlas.sourceforge.net`
- The linear algebra package (LAPACK), also available from netlib.org. PSI3 makes use of LAPACK's eigenvalue/eigenvector and matrix inversion routines. `www.netlib.org/netlib`
- POSIX threads (Pthreads) library
- Perl interpreter (version 5.005 or higher)
- Various GNU utilies: `www.gnu.org`
  - `autoconf (version 2.52 or higher)`
  - `make`
  - `flex`
  - `bison`
  - `fileutils` (esp. `install`)
- For documentation:
  - `LaTeX`
  - `LaTeX2html` (v0.99.1 or 1.62, including the patch supplied in psi3/misc)

2 Basic Configuration and Installation

A good directory for the PSI3 source code is /usr/local/src/psi3. The directory should *not* be named `/usr/local/psi`, as that is the default installation directory unless changed by the `--prefix` directive (see below). It should also not have any periods in the path, e.g., `/usr/local/psi3.2`, because of a bug in `dvips` which will cause the compilation of documentation to fail.

The following series of steps will configure and build the PSI3 package and install the executables in /usr/local/psi/bin:

1. `cd $PSI3` (your top-level PSI3 source directory)
2. `autoconf`
3. `mkdir objdir`
4. `cd objdir`

5. `../configure`
6. `make`
7. `make tests` (optional, but recommended)
8. `make install`
9. `make doc` (optional)

There is also a perl script, `INSTALL.pl`, in the top-level `$PSI3` source directory which provides an interactive interface for installation.

You may need to make use of one or more of the following options to the `configure` script:

- `--prefix=directory` — Use this option if you wish to install the `PSI3` package somewhere other than the default directory, `/usr/local/psi`.
- `--with-cc=compiler` — Use this option to specify a C compiler. One should use compilers that generate reentrant code, if possible. The default search order for compilers is: `gcc`, `cc`. (NB: On AIX systems, the search order is `cc_r`, `gcc`.)
- `--with-cxx=compiler` — Use this option to specify a C++ compiler. One should use compilers that generate reentrant code, if possible. The default search order for compilers is: `g++`, `c++`, `cxx`. (NB: On AIX systems, the search order is `xlC_r`, `c++`, `g++`.)
- `--with-fc=compiler` — Use this option to specify a Fortran-77 compiler. One should use compilers that generate reentrant code, if possible. The default search order for compilers is: `g77`, `f77`, `fc`, `f2c`. (NB: On AIX systems, the search order is `xlf_r`, `g77`, `f77`, `fc`, `f2c`.)
- `--with-ld=linker` — Use this option to specify a linker program. The default is `ld`.
- `--with-ranlib=ranlib` — Use this option to specify a ranlib program. The default behavior is to detect an appropriate choice automatically.
- `--with-ar=archiver` — Use this option to specify an archiver. The default is to look for `ar` automatically.
- `--with-ar-flags=options` — Use this option to specify archiver command-line flags. The default is `r`.
- `--with-perl=perl` — Use this option to specify a Perl interpreter. The default is to look for `perl` automatically.
- `--with-incdirs=directories` — Use this option to specify extra directories where to look for header files. Directories should be specified prepended by `-I`, i.e. `-Idir1 -Idir2`, etc. If several directories are specified, enclose the list with single right-quotes, e.g., `--with-incdirs='-I/usr/local/include -I/home/psi3/include'`.

- `--with-libs=libraries` — Use this option to specify extra libraries which should be used during linking. Libraries should be specified by their full names or in the usual `-l` notation, i.e. `-lm /usr/lib/libm.a`, etc. If several libraries are specified, enclose the list with single right-quotes, e.g., `--with-libs='-lcompat /usr/local/lib/libm.a'`.

- `--with-libdirs=directories` — Use this option to specify extra directories where to look for libraries. Directories should be specified prepended by `-L`, i.e. `-Ldir1 -Ldir2`, etc. If several directories are specified, enclose the list with single right-quotes, e.g., `--with-libdirs='-L/usr/local/lib -I/home/psi3/lib'`.

- `--with-blas=library` — Use this option to specify a BLAS library. If your BLAS library has multiple components, enclose the file list with single right-quotes, e.g., `--with-blas='-lf77blas -latlas'`.

- `--with-lapack=library` — Use this option to specify a LAPACK library. If your LAPACK library has multiple components, enclose the file list with single right-quotes, e.g., `--with-lapack='-llapack -lcblas -latlas'`.

- `--with-max-am-eri=integer` — Specifies the maximum angular momentum level for the primitive Gaussian basis functions when computing electron repulsion integrals. This is set to g-type functions (AM=4) by default.

- `--with-max-am-deriv1=integer` — Specifies the maximum angular momentum level for first derivatives of the primitive Gaussian basis functions. This is set to f-type functions (AM=3) by default.

- `--with-max-am-deriv2=integer` — Specifies the maximum angular momentum level for second derivatives of the primitive Gaussian basis functions. This is set to d-type functions (AM=2) by default.

- `--with-max-am-r12=integer` — Specifies the maximum angular momentum level for primitive Gaussian basis functions used in r_{12} explicitly correlated methods. This is set to f-type functions (AM=3) by default.

- `--with-debug=option` — This option turns on debugging options. If the argument is omitted, "`-g`" will be used by default.

- `--with-opt=options` — This option may be used to select special optimization flags, overriding defaults.

3 Detailed Installation Instructions

This section provides detailed instructions for compiling and installing the `PSI3` package.

3.1 Step 1: Configuration

First, we recommend that you choose for the top-level `$PSI3` source directory something other than `/usr/local/psi`; your `$HOME` directory or `/usr/local/src/psi3` are convenient choices. Next, in the top-level `$PSI3` source directory you've chosen, first run `autoconf` to generate the configure script from `configure.in`. It is best to keep the source code separate from the compilation area, so you must choose a subdirectory for compilation of the codes. A simple option is `$PSI3/objdir`, which should work for most environments. However, if you need executables for several architectures, choose more meaningful subdirectory names.

• The compilation directory will be referred to as `$objdir` for the remainder of these instructions.

In `$objdir`, run the configure script found in the `$PSI3` top-level source directory. This script will scan your system to locate certain libraries, header files, etc. needed for complete compilation. The script accepts a number of options, all of which are listed above. The most important of these is the `--prefix` option, which selects the installation directory for the executables, the libraries, header files, basis set data, and other administrative files. The default `--prefix` is `/usr/local/psi`.

• The configure script's `--prefix` directory will be referred to as `$prefix` for the remainder of these instructions.

3.2 Step 2: Compilation

Running `make` (which must be GNU's `'make'` utility) in `$objdir` will compile the `PSI3` libraries and executable modules.

3.3 Step 3: Testing

To automatically execute the ever-growing number of test cases after compilation, simply execute "make tests" in the `$objdir` directory. This will run each (relatively small) test case and report the results. Failure of any of the test cases should be reported to the developers at psi3@psicode.org. By default, any such failure will stop the testing process. If you desire to run the entire testing suit without interruption, execute "make tests TESTFLAGS='-u -q'". Note that you must do a "make testsclean" in `$objdir` to run the test suite again.

Testing `PSI3` from the source directory, which was possible in prerelease version of `PSI3` (`rc1` and `rc2`), is no longer recommended.

3.4 Step 4: Installation

Once testing is complete, installation into $prefix is accomplished by running `make install` in `$objdir`. Executable modules are installed in `$prefix/bin`, libraries in `$prefix/lib` and basis set data and other control strctures `$prefix/share`.

3.5 Step 5: Documentation

If your system has the appropriate utilities, you may build the package documentation from the top-level `$objdir` by running `make doc`. The resulting files will appear in the `$prefix/doc` area.

3.6 Step 6: Cleaning

All compilation-area object files and libraries can be removed to save disk space by running `make clean` in `$objdir`.

3.7 Step 7: User Configuration

After the `PSI3` package has been successfullly installed, the user will need to add the installation directory into their path. If the package has been installed in the default location `/usr/local/psi3`, then in C shell, the user should add something like the following to their `.cshrc` file:

```
setenv PSI /usr/local/psi3
set path = ($path $PSI/bin)
setenv MANPATH $PSI/doc/man:$MANPATH
```

The final line will enable the use of the `PSI3` man pages.

4 Miscellaneous architecture-specific notes

- AIX 4.3/5.x in 64-bit environment: if IBM VisualAge C++ and IBM XL Fortran are used, one has to manually specify the `-q64` compiler flag that enables production of 64-bit executables. The following configure options should be used: `--with-cc='cc_r -q64 -DFCLINK=2' --with-cxx='xlC_r -q64 -DFCLINK=2' --with-fc='xlf_r -q64'`. Note that the reentrant versions of the compilers are used. Also, we haven't had much luck using `xlc_r` because of its handling of functions with variable argument lists, use `cc_r` instead.
- Compaq Alpha/OSF 5.1: default shell (`/bin/sh`) is not POSIX-compliant which causes some `PSI3` makefiles to fail. Set environmental variable `BIN_SH` to `xpg4`.
- Mac OS 10.x:
  - The compilation requires a developer's toolkit from `apple.com`.

- You need the `libcompat` library. It can be obtained from Apple's website at `http://www.opensource.apple.com/`. Then add `-lcompat` to the `configure` flag `--with-libs`.
- If you are using compilers from the developer's kit then for BLAS and LAPACK, use the configure options:

  ```
  --with-blas='-altivec -framework vecLib'
  ```

  If you compiled compilers yourself from GNU source code then Apple-specific extensions will not work and you will have to specify the location of `vecLib` manually:

  ```
  --with-blas='/System/Library/Frameworks/vecLib.framework/vecLib'
  ```

- The Fortran compiler in GCC version 3.3 and higher requires the latest assembler, as. It can be obtained as a part of `cctools` from `http://www.opensource.apple.com/`. Mac OS X 10.3 (Panther) should come with cctools recent enough to compile `PSI3`.
- Certain `PSI3` codes require significant stackspace for compilation. Increase your shell's stacksize limit before running '`make`'. For csh, for example, this is done using '`unlimit stacksize`'.

- SGI IRIX 6.x:
  - MIPSpro C++ compilers prior to version 7.4 require a command-line flag '`-LANG:std`' in order to compile `PSI3` properly.
  - Use command-line flag '`-64`' in order to produce 64-bit `PSI3` executables with MIPSpro compilers. The following is an example of appropriate configure options:

    ```
    --with-cc='cc -64' --with-cxx='CC -64 -LANG:std' --with-fc='f77 -64'
    ```

  - Under IRIX configure will attempt to detect automatically and use the optimized SGI Scientific Computing Software Library (SCSL).