EXPANSION OF THE ECLIPSE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING SYSTEM

THESIS

AFTT/GE/EE/82D-16  Gordon R. Allen
1st Lt  USAF

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
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**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**

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<th>3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER</th>
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<th>4. TITLE (and Subtitle)</th>
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<td>EXPANSION OF THE ECLIPSE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING SYSTEM</td>
<td>MS Thesis</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. AUTHOR(s)</th>
<th>8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)</th>
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<td>Gordon R. Allen</td>
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<td>Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433</td>
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<tr>
<th>11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>12. REPORT DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Institute of Technology(AFIT-EN)</td>
<td>December 1982</td>
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<th>14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME &amp; ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)</th>
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<td>247</td>
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<th>15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<th>16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)</th>
<th>17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</td>
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<td>Approved for public release; IAW AFR 190-17</td>
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EXPANSION OF THE
ECLIPSE
DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
SYSTEM

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Engineering
of the Air Force Institute of Technology
Air University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science

by
Gordon R. Allen, B.S.
1st Lt USAF
Graduate Electrical Engineering
December 1982

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.
Preface

The data base at the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) signal processing laboratory has not been able to keep pace with recent hardware expansion. An array processor has been installed that has only seen limited application. Its computational speed could greatly increase the speed of many algorithms used in the laboratory. The digitizer that has been added can be controlled by software to a larger degree and can operate on larger data files than the current model. However, it has never been interfaced with other laboratory equipment. The time required to become familiar with these devices is prohibitive to thesis students and other personnel who would benefit most from their use.

This effort resulted from a suggestion by Major Larry Kizer, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at AFIT. Major Kizer teaches the school's digital signal processing course and is primarily responsible for the laboratory's growth. He felt it would be useful to have a software package that integrated these hardware additions into the system. Also, this should be done in such a way as to allow easy operation. With this initial objective, the final result was a software package capable of performing sophisticated signal processing functions, yet very simple to operate.

Gordon R. Allen
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Abstract

A signal processing software package was generated for a Data General Eclipse S/250 minicomputer. The model 4331 A/D/A converter was utilized to perform general purpose A/D/A operations and to collect, edit, and play back speech data files. The model 130 array processor was used to perform high-speed convolution and Fourier Transform related operations. The Parks-McClellan algorithm was implemented to allow design of linear phase, finite impulse response filters. Self-explanatory interactive programs for data collection and filter design, together with single line commands for signal processing functions, make this a simple to operate, versatile package for digital signal processing.
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I Introduction

Background

With the introduction of the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) in 1964, digital signal processing took on new significance. The Fast Fourier Transform provided an efficient method of calculating the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and made it a much more feasible tool for use in signal analysis. Recent advancements in digital hardware and computer architecture have made digital signal processing techniques even more practical.

Today, digital signal processing techniques have seen application in many fields of study. Here at the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) signal processing laboratory, they are used to investigate pattern recognition problems in the speech and video areas. The laboratory is used to support research by AFIT personnel and other Air Force organizations.

Recent hardware improvements have been made to the laboratory. An array processor and an additional digitizer have been installed. A group of filter design programs has also been procured. However, software has not been generated to
allow these devices and programs to be operated easily. Research efforts could be done in a more timely manner if this software was available.

Summary of the Current System

The AFIT signal processing laboratory contains two Data General minicomputers, the Eclipse S/250 and the Nova 2/10. The Nova computer is interfaced with a digitizer for collecting data samples from an analog signal (A/D operations) and to output data samples (D/A operations). The Eclipse computer, however, is more computationally powerful and has been equipped with its own digitizer and an array processor. The operating options on the new digitizer are software controllable and proper software would allow this device to perform a variety of digitizing operations. Also, due to the extended memory feature of the Eclipse, the Eclipse A/D/A device has the potential of operating on larger data files than the Nova A/D/A device. The array processor could be used to greatly speed up many algorithms that currently require hours to run on the system. However, the Eclipse A/D/A device has not been operated or even interfaced with other laboratory equipment and the array processor has only seen limited application due to the time required to become familiar with these devices.

There is not any software currently available in the laboratory to allow personnel to perform convolution or DFT operations without generating software. To perform signal
processing functions, the Interactive Laboratory System (ILS) and Data General (DG) software packages are available. These packages provide subroutines that the user can apply in programs to perform signal processing operations. However, learning to use these packages is a time-consuming obstacle and it should not be necessary for individuals who only want to perform basic signal processing operations.

A group of machine-portable programs for digital signal processing has been procured for the laboratory. The source code for these programs cannot be compiled and loaded in their present form. The mainline and subroutines of each program need to have machine-dependent variables defined and be compiled separately before the program will operate on the Eclipse.

Objectives

The overall objective of this effort is to create a user-oriented signal processing software package for the AFIT signal processing laboratory. The package will make use of system features that reduce user inputs and will implement the recent hardware improvements. With only basic knowledge of system operation, personnel will be able to do meaningful signal processing operations.

To enhance the laboratory's A/D/A capability, software will be generated that operates the Eclipse A/D/A device and makes use of the Eclipse's extended memory feature. The various ways to use this device will be studied. Those most useful to signal processing applications will be organized into a user's manual that will explain how to write software to
operate the device. Two interactive programs will be generated. One program will be designed specifically to handle speech data operations, while one will be designed to flexibly operate all of the device software controllable features to handle peculiar digitizing operations.

To allow personnel to directly perform basic signal processing operations with the array processor, general purpose signal processing programs will be generated. These programs will allow the user to operate on entire data files by typing a single line command. They will also serve as examples of how to use the array processor to perform the basic operations that are done in related ILS and DG subroutines.

To set up a computer-aided filter design capability in the laboratory, the Parks-McClellan algorithm for designing linear phase finite impulse response (FIR) filters will be implemented. This is one of the programs contained in the group of machine-portable programs. This program can be used to design a wide range of lowpass, highpass, and multiband filters. It also can be used to design differentiators and Hilbert transformers. In addition to covering a wide range of filter applications, this effort will uncover any problems that might exist in implementing other programs in this group on the Eclipse. Additional software will be generated to allow this program to be more self-explanatory and easily operated.
II A/D/A Operations

This chapter describes the Eclipse A/D/A device. The capabilities of the device and the operating methods of most interest for signal processing applications will be discussed. The two programs will be presented that use this device to operate on speech data and to perform general purpose digitizing operations.

The Eclipse A/D/A Device

The Eclipse computer in the AFIT signal processing laboratory is equipped with a model 4331 analog data subsystem (Ref 1; Ref 2) and the Sensory Access Manager (SAM) software package (Ref 3). The SAM software package is a Data General package that aids in building I/O programs for Data General computers equipped with A/D/A devices. The software package contains libraries that can be used to manipulate the device.

The model 4331 subsystem is a general purpose A/D/A device with a resolution of 12 bits. The A/D section has an A/D converter with two multiplexors that allow 16 channels of differential input. Data samples can be collected from a single channel or a sequential list of channels. The D/A section contains two independent D/A converters. The A/D and D/A sections have both been set to operate at the ±5V range and to handle conversion values in a two's complement format. Each 12-bit conversion value is stored in one 16-bit machine word. The remaining least significant four bits of
a word are not used. A more detailed description of this device and how to write software to operate it, is presented in the Eclipse A/D/A Device User's Manual which is attached as Appendix A.

One problem with the device was not resolved. A single conversion operation, according to the specification, should be able to handle up to 16,384 samples (Ref 3:5-6). However, the device gave an error for any conversion operation above 16,073 samples. After an extensive search through the manuals, a user error could not be found to explain this. The error code returned, 2194, indicated an attempt to move conversion data outside the area set up to hold data. According to the SAM User's Manual, this was an error for assembly language operation only and should not occur for Fortran operation. This error occurred, however, for both operations. It was concluded that this was a problem with the device. An option was included in the general purpose program to be discussed later, that allows the maximum error-free conversion count for any specified conversion operation to be quickly found. Using this option, it was noted that this problem existed regardless of the channel or clock source used. The only clock source not used with this option was the pulse generated clock, which is more difficult to set up and would not typically be used for signal processing applications. This option could be used to verify correct operation when the device is repaired.
Memory Management Techniques

This section describes programming techniques that can be used to operate the Eclipse A/D/A device. An executable program on the Eclipse or Nova in the AFIT signal processing laboratory must be 32KW or less. This includes the source code, overhead code, and variable space (Ref 4:1-4). Since operating on most data files usually requires a large amount of variable space, the method used to implement the device in a program is an important consideration due to memory constraints.

The variable space to hold the conversion values of a single conversion operation must be declared in the main program. This would require 16KW of integer array space to hold the maximum specification number of 16,384 samples for a single conversion operation. The memory problem is compounded if it is desirable to do both, A/D and D/A operations, in the same program. The same data arrays cannot be used to both input and output data, since they must appear in different labeled common blocks for an A/D or D/A operation. The additional SAM library overhead further reduces the space left in the main program. Although 32KW certainly provides enough space to allow a program to handle either an A/D or D/A conversion operation with 16,384 samples, there may not be enough space left for the rest of the user's source code. To remedy such situations, Data General Fortran V provides two methods, overlays (Ref 4:4-1) and swaps (Ref 4:4-4), to increase the source code of the main program. Basically,
program swaps operate by overwriting main memory with a new program, while overlays overwrite only a section of main memory with new code. Using one of these methods, a secondary program can be used by the main program to perform A/D/A operations. Since the secondary program is usually quite large due to large data arrays, a program swap will generally be the best method to use. If this is the case, parameters specifying the A/D/A operation can only be passed to the secondary program by writing them to a disk file. The secondary program must then read these parameters from the disk file. This is the method used by the programs in the next two sections which use separate, secondary programs to handle A/D and D/A operations.

Sampling at 8KHz, the single conversion operation maximum of 16,384 samples would provide only 2.05 sec of speech data. It is desirable to work with longer speech files. Fortunately, the Eclipse computer has a feature called extended memory mapping (Ref 4:4-11), which allows large amounts of data to be moved quickly.

Extended memory mapping can be visualized as follows. A window is set up in the main program that can be made to slide along additional memory called extended memory. Data can be routed to and from extended memory through this window. Actually, data is not physically moved, address registers are simply changed. The Eclipse computer has up to 42KW of additional memory that can be accessed through remapping.

The extended memory setup that is used in the speech
program of the next section is shown in Fig 2-1. In this setup, conversion operations are performed in 10,240-sample sections. The results of the first four conversion operations are routed through the window into extended memory. Using the data buffer to hold the fifth conversion operation results, up to 51,200 samples can be collected. Sampling at 8kHz, this provides 6.40 sec of speech data.

![Fig 2-1 An extended memory setup for repeated conversion operations](image)

As a result, each of the remap operations causes a delay where sampling points may be lost. A test was devised to give an approximate indication of the number of points that may be lost in the above setup. For the test, a triangle wave was sampled using the setup shown in Fig 2-1. The break in the linearity of the wave during the remap operation was noted to determine the number of points lost. The Eclipse
computer has two user terminals, referred to as foreground and background, that share the computer's single CPU. To note the affect of CPU activity on the time required to perform a remap operation, the test was conducted on the background for three conditions. First, the foreground was made inactive*, allowing all of the CPU's attention to be given to the A/D/A program. For the other two test runs, the foreground was allowed to be active. On the second test run the foreground set idle and on the third test run it was used to compile a program. The test setup and description is given as Appendix B. The affect of the remap operation on the sampled triangle wave is shown in Figs 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4. For these Figs, a

![Diagram](image)

**Fig 2-2** Extended memory data collection results while foreground was inactive

*Inactive implies that the foreground was shut down with the CTRL-F command.
Fig 2-3 Extended memory data collection results while foreground was idle

Fig 2-4 Extended memory data collection results while foreground was compiling
set of sample points were chosen that conveniently illustrated the break in linearity.

The number of points lost during the remap operation in each of the plots was calculated as follows. The change in voltage between all data points, except where the slope changes and the remap transition occurs, was computed and averaged. The following formula was used to compute the points lost,

\[ \text{Pts} = \frac{\text{Mag}}{\text{Incr}} - 1 \]

where \( \text{Pts} = \) points lost
\( \text{Mag} = \) voltage magnitude of remap transition
\( \text{Incr} = \) average voltage change between sample points

A program was used to do the above calculations and the results for the three plots are shown in Table 2.1.

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<th>Filename</th>
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<th>DATA3</th>
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<td>80-81</td>
<td>40-41</td>
<td>40-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pts</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mag</td>
<td>1.6895</td>
<td>4.0601</td>
<td>4.1162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incr</td>
<td>0.0174</td>
<td>0.0183</td>
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Table 2.1 Remap operation test results

The results indicate that not the level of activity on the opposite terminal, but whether it is active or inactive, is the prime determinant of the points that will be
lost. The test data was collected at a 21KHz sampling rate, however, speech is usually sampled at only 8KHz. Since the sampling rate and the number of points lost is known for each condition in the test runs, the time required for the remap operation and the number of points lost for sampling at 8KHz can be easily computed. These results are shown in Table 2.2.

<table>
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<th>Remap Interval</th>
<th>Condition 1</th>
<th>Condition 2</th>
<th>Condition 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Points Lost @ 8KHz</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
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Table 2.2 Remap interval and points lost at 8KHz Sampling

Losing the number of points on the order shown in Table 2.2 could add another dimension of uncertainty in pattern recognition programs. If the remap occurred during the crucial utterance of a short word, its signature could be seriously eroded. Care must be taken using this setup to collect data, not to have utterances during the remap interval. The primary use of such a setup should be to play back edited speech files that have been pieced together such that no utterance occurs during the remap interval. However, even if this does occur during playback, the only affect is the annoying silent gap of the remap interval.

The following two sections describe two programs that were generated using this device. The source code for these
A Program for Speech Application

An interactive program for working with speech data was generated. This program allows the user to collect, edit, piece together, and play back speech files. The program can be operated in either short mode, to work with 15,872 samples, or in long mode, to work with 51,200 samples. During execution, the program maintains two buffers on disk file, the data buffer and edit buffer. The data buffer is where conversion values must originally be placed, either by an A/D operation or reading from a disk file. The data buffer can then be placed in the edit buffer where sections of data can be played back and deleted. Editing operations performed on the edit buffer do not affect the data buffer.

The program is actually a collection of six programs where the secondary programs are called upon by swapping. The central program, SPEECH, performs operations on the data buffer and calls up the editing mode. A copy of its main menu options is shown in Fig 2-5. The second program, EDITOR, performs editing operations on the edit buffer and can return to the central program. It provides two types of histograms, by voltage and by block, on specified blocks of data. A copy of the display shown for the same blocks of a speech file is given for each histogram in Figs 2-6 and 2-7. Two of the programs, SMALLIN and SMALLOUT, are used by the central pro-
Please select which operation will be performed,
1: A/D conversion into data buffer
2: D/A conversion out of data buffer
3: editing
4: read from file to data buffer
5: write data buffer to file
6: copy data buffer to edit buffer
7: exit
selection:

Fig 2-5 Program SPEECH main menu options
Voltage Histogram
blocks: 1-16  samples: 4096  total clips  0
max voltage: 1.5796 (10352)
min voltage: -2.2705 (-14880)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Magnitude</th>
<th>Positive Samples</th>
<th>Negative Samples</th>
<th>Total Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.0-4.5</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5-4.0</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0-3.5</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-3.0</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0-2.5</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5-2.0</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0-1.5</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5-1.0</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0-.5</td>
<td>79.</td>
<td>57.</td>
<td>136.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.5-.0</td>
<td>1211.</td>
<td>2806.</td>
<td>4017.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please select which operation will be performed,
1: D/A conversion of histogram blocks
2: delete histogram blocks from edit buffer
3: return to the editing menu

selection:

Fig 2-6  Program EDITOR voltage histogram display
Block Histogram
blocks: 1-16  samples: 4096.  total clips  0.
max voltage: 1.5796(10352)
min voltage: -2.2705(-14880)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Number</th>
<th>Total Clips</th>
<th>Max Magnitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>1.1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.5884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>1.5796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>1.4429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>1.8896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>2.2705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.8398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.1733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>0.0732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please select which operation will be performed,
1: D/A conversion of histogram blocks
2: delete histogram blocks from edit buffer
3: return to the editing menu
selection:

Fig 2-7 Program EDITOR block histogram display
gram to handle short mode A/D operations. The last two programs, BEGIN and BIGOUT, are used by the central and editing programs to handle long mode D/A operations. Each of the four A/D/A programs contains an option to repeat the conversion operation while within the program. This allows the conversion operation to be repeated without the annoying wait that is required to swap in an A/D/A program.

The program that operates the Nova A/D/A device for work with speech data, AUDIOHIST, scans the chosen data file blocks for histogram parameters each time a histogram is requested. This causes an annoying delay between histograms. During editing, histograms may be requested several times to isolate a single block of data that will be deleted. To allow the histograms to be presented quickly, parameter arrays were used in program EDITOR. The first time a histogram is requested, the histogram parameters for the entire edit buffer are collected and stored in parameter arrays. As blocks of data are deleted, the parameter arrays are updated. Subsequent histograms are displayed without any noticeable delay.

A Program for General Purpose Application

An interactive program for performing general purpose digitizing operations was generated. Due to the general nature of its design, the program is rather cumbersome to operate. It is intended to be used to test A/D/A system set-ups and to handle digitizing operations not routinely performed. It could also be useful when time does not permit
generating additional software for a digitizing operation.

As with the speech program, this program is actually a collection of programs where the secondary programs are called upon by swapping. The central program, DIGITIZE, is very short and simply directs the user to choose either A/D or D/A mode. The A/D program, INDIGI, and the D/A program, OUTDIGI, maintain separate 16KW data buffers. In addition to performing conversion operations, each program allows the user to view, print, or write to disk file specified sections of the data buffer. The D/A data buffer can also be filled by reading from a disk file. Since the data buffers are independent, the only way the contents of one can be placed in the other is through an intermediate disk file.

The D/A program allows the data buffer to be demultiplexed. This option can be used to recover data that was collected on a single channel when the channel scan feature was used in the A/D operation. The starting data sample and the number of samples to be skipped between subsequent saved samples are specified by the user. The channel scan feature is useful for collecting data where the time relationship between signals is important. Shown in Fig 2-8 is an example of such an application. Here the user had recorded analog data simultaneously on various channels of a multi-channel tape recorder at a location outside the laboratory. One of the channels contained a timing signal that was modified and used as an external clock source. Using program DIGITIZE, the analog data on two of the channels was first digitized
using the channel scan feature set to alternate between two channels. Then demultiplexing operations were done on the sampled data to create the data file for each signal. Program CNVRT, which is included in Appendix C, was used to convert the data files into real number format. Program PLOT, which is included in Appendix F, was used to obtain the plot shown. The figure shows the plot of an EEG signal of a dog's brain and a signal used to control the frequency of a strobe light flashed into the dog's eyes. The separate data files were necessary to view the signals and permit data processing.

![Figure 2-8](image)

Fig 2-8 An example of recovering multiplexed data with program DIGITIZE
III Signal Processing Functions

This chapter describes the Eclipse array processor. The two methods of utilizing array processor memory will be discussed. Several general purpose signal processing programs that make use of this device will be presented. The source code for these programs and related user subroutines is included in Appendices D and F, respectively. Each program is activated by typing a single line command that identifies the processing function and the data files to be operated on.

The Eclipse Array Processor

The Eclipse computer in the AFIT signal processing laboratory is equipped with a model 130 array processor (Ref 5). The array processor is designed to provide high-speed matrix computations. It contains independent multiply and add/subtract units that can operate simultaneously. Each unit features pipeline design, which allows several operations to overlap one another during the same time period.

There are a variety of matrix operations that can be performed. Each matrix operation is called as a subroutine with a single argument that references a control block. The control block is set up prior to calling the matrix operation by using one or more additional library subroutines. It specifies the operation's parameters, such as the location of input and output data in array processor memory.
Array Processor Memory Management

The array processor contains 4KW of memory which is basically used as a scratchpad for matrix operations. Input data is loaded into this area and output data is retrieved from it. Data can be transferred to and from array processor memory in two ways, directly (Ref 5:2-33) and/or by mapping (Ref 5:2-10).

Moving data directly requires a separate subroutine call to transfer data. It allows data of any length or location in main memory to be moved to any location in array processor memory and vice-versa. The major drawback with this method is the manual loading or unloading of data required for each matrix operation.

With memory mapping, data is transferred automatically. Any contiguous 1KW-multiple of array processor memory can be mapped into main memory. The mapping operation that does this sets up a window in main memory. The data arrays identified in this window can be treated as if they were located in array processor memory. Loading data into these arrays places the data directly into array processor memory. If the array processor window is remapped, then the data in the previous window is destroyed. For this reason, as is the case with extended memory mapping, the mapping operation is usually only called once in the program. Data can be moved to or from the window by setting up a loop that exchanges values with another array outside the window or by performing disk read/write operations on the window data arrays. Of the programs
to be presented, the first performs data transfers directly and the others perform data transfers by mapping.

A Program for Time-Domain Processing

To allow signal processing in the time-domain, a convolution program, CONV, was generated that makes use of the array processor. The program convolves an input file containing up to 32,767 disk blocks with a filter file containing up to 512 points. Since the filter file must remain in array processor memory throughout the operation, a filter file of 512 points would consume one-quarter of array processor memory (4MW = 2048 real points). For this reason, a 512-point maximum was chosen as a balance between memory used to hold the filter and a reasonably large impulse response. The coefficients of many infinite impulse response filters are usually small beyond this length.

The algorithm operates by breaking the input data into sections and using subroutine VCONVZ to convolve each section with the filter response. The overlap-save method is used to piece together the individual matrix operation outputs to form a linear convolution (Ref 6:113-115). The overlap-save method is illustrated in Fig 3-1. The input data is broken up into N-point sections and convolved with an N-point impulse response. The first N-1 points of the first section are zero filled and the first N-1 points of each subsequent section are identical to the last N-1 points of the preceding section. The first N-1 points of each output section are incorrect, while the remaining points are identical to that of a linear
Fig 3-1 The overlap-save method of convolution
convolution. Each output section has its first N-1 points discarded. The remaining sections are then abutted together to construct the final filtered output.

The program makes use of the in-place convolution feature (Ref 5:4-18). Using this feature, the size of each output section is maximized. The data setup for a single operation with an N-point filter file is shown in Fig 3-2a. The filter file must be loaded at the top of array processor memory. The input data must then be loaded N points below the filter data. Using the in-place convolution feature, it can be specified to begin writing output data beneath the filter data and to continue overwriting the input data if necessary. The value of M is determined from the relationship, \( M = 2048 - 2N \). As shown in Fig 3-2b, for an M-point section of input data, the matrix operation only gives the first M points of the M+N-1 point convolution. Since the program always discards the first N-1 points, each output save section is only M-N+1 points long. If the in-place feature is not used, a convolution operation cannot be specified where output data will overwrite input data.

For a 512-point filter and input file, the program requires two matrix operations to give the linear convolution. First, the front of the input data file is augmented with all zeros. The back of the input data file is also augmented with zeros to allow the matrix operation to overrun. The input data is then loaded in two 1024-point sections overlapping each other by 511 points as described in the
Fig 3-2  Data setup in array processor memory
(a) prior to convolution operation and
(b) after convolution operation
overlap-save discussion. Each convolution operation yields 513 points of the linear convolution. The last three points of the second convolution are zero and ignored. The two output save sections are abutted together and the 1023-point linear convolution is written to the user-specified file.

The command line options that are given in the program's source code are reproduced for convenience in Fig 3-3. The following command line,

```
CONV INFILE/I OUTFILE/O FILFILE/F/D
```

was used to convolve the unit-step data files shown in Fig 3-4a and b. Note that the filter file was deleted after the operation. The resulting data file is shown in Fig 3-4c.

**Command line:**

```
CONV input/I [/D] output/O filter/F [/D]
```

where "input", "output" and "filter" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The input, output and filter filenames can be typed in any order, however, the I switch should always be attached to the input file, the O switch should always be attached to the output file, and the F switch should always be attached to the filter file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input and filter files, and deletes these files after the output file has been created.

**Fig 3-3** Program CONV command line options
Fig 3-4 An example of using program CONV with two unit-step functions, (a) and (b), to obtain the linear convolution (c)
Programs for Frequency-Domain Processing

To allow signal processing in the frequency-domain, four DFT related programs, FFT, IFFT, MAG, and MULT, were generated that make use of the array processor. Program FFT computes the corresponding DFT of an input file on a 1024 or 2048-point basis. The input file must contain real number data and the output file will contain complex number data. If the input file contains less than the number of points required for the DFT, it is augmented with zeros as necessary. To complement this program, program IFFT computes the inverse DFT of a 1024 or 2048-point input file. The input and output file data types for this program are the reverse of that for the forward DFT program. Two other programs were created to operate on 1024 or 2048-point DFT data files. Program MAG computes the corresponding magnitude file of an input file and program MULT performs a point-by-point multiplication of two real or two complex input files. The multiplication program can thus be used to operate on both, complex number DFT data files and real number magnitude data files.

To compute the M-point DFT of real data on the array processor in a single DFT operation sequence, M/2 must be a power of 2 and within the limits of 8 and 1024. Three separate subroutine calls are required for the DFT operation sequence. Since the DFT result is complex, it requires twice the space of the time-domain real data. However, making use of symmetry properties, the array processor returns the DFT in a format that requires only half of this space (Ref 5:4-35).
The DFT result simply overwrites the original data.

The result of an M-point DFT is stored in array processor memory as follows. Since the first point and the M/2 point of the DFT are always real, these two points are stored in the first two points of the result. The following points form a complex array that contains the second through M/2-1 points of the DFT. To obtain the DFT for the M/2+1 through M points, this complex array is conjugated in reverse order.

To compute the inverse DFT, the DFT data file must be loaded into array processor memory in the same format as the forward DFT returns. The inverse DFT operation sequence can then be called to return the original time-domain real data.

The MULT and MAC programs use matrix operations to directly perform the specified operations on data. Subroutines VMCA and VMRA are used to perform a point-by-point multiplication of complex and real data, respectively. Subroutine VSMA is used to compute the square of the magnitude of complex data. The square root is taken prior to writing the results to file.

The process of multiplying two DFT data files of length \( n \) and \( m \) and then taking the inverse DFT is equivalent to performing a circular convolution. However, if the DFT data files were not created on the basis of at least an \( N+M-1 \) point DFT, the result will not be a linear convolution (Ref 8:111). Thus, when using this DFT package to implement a linear convolution of two data files, it must be remembered...
that the sum of the two time-domain data file lengths cannot be larger than 1025 points when using the 1024-point DFT option or larger than 2049 points when using the 2048-point DFT option.

The command line format for each program is given in the program's source code. Each format is similar to that of the convolution program. Shown in Fig 3-5 is a 65-point discrete sine wave (a) and the corresponding magnitude of its DFT data file (b). The following command lines were used to obtain the magnitude data file,

```
FFT/S SINE/I DFTFILE/O
MAG/S DFTFILE/I DFTSINE/O
```

The S switch indicates that the 1024-point DFT option was used. The absence of this switch would implement the 2048-point DFT option. The following command line,

```
IFFT/S INVSINE/O DFTFILE/I
```

was used to retrieve the time-domain signal shown in Fig 3-5c. Only the first 65 points of the inverse DFT are shown since the coefficients are small beyond this length.
Fig 3-5 An example of DFT operations
(a) 65-point discrete sine wave
(b) the DFT magnitude obtained with programs FFT and MAG
(c) the inverse DFT with program IFFT
IV Computer-Aided Design of
Linear Phase FIR Filters

This chapter will present a brief description of the Parks-McClellan algorithm for designing linear phase FIR filters. The steps necessary to execute the IEEE machine-portable version (Ref 11:5.2-1) of this algorithm on the Eclipse will be given. The program, LPFIR, that was generated by modifying this algorithm will also be presented.

The Parks-McClellan Algorithm

Since the Parks-McClellan algorithm was presented in 1973 (Ref 7), it has appeared in textbooks (Ref 8:354-364; Ref 9:187-204) and been used in commercial software packages (Ref 10:18,27). The algorithm can be used to design a large class of linear phase FIR filters. It makes use of the Remez exchange, which is an efficient algorithm for designing digital filters with minimum weighted Chebyshev error.

The frequency response, $H(f)$, of a FIR digital filter with a N-point impulse response, $h(n)$, is the z-transform of the sequence evaluated on the unit circle. The frequency response of a linear phase filter can be written as,

$$H(f) = G(f) \exp\left\{j2\pi f \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{N-1}{2}\right)\right\}$$

where $G(f)$ is a real function and $L=0$ (for positive symmetry) or 1 (for negative symmetry). It can be shown that there are exactly four cases of linear phase FIR filters. These cases differ in length of the impulse response (even or odd) and the symmetry of the impulse response (positive or negative).
Positive symmetry is defined as $h(n) = h(N-1-n)$ and negative symmetry as $h(n) = -h(N-1-n)$.

In all four cases, a function $G(f)$ can be used to approximate the desired magnitude specification. Using symmetry relations, $G(f)$ can be expressed as follows for the four different cases. In all cases, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots k$.

**Case 1:** positive symmetry, odd length

$$G(f) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{k} h(k-n) \cos(2\pi f)$$

where $k = (N-1)/2$ and $h(k) = 1/2$

**Case 2:** positive symmetry, even length

$$G(f) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{k} h(k-n) \cos(2\pi f(n-1/2))$$

where $k = n/2$

**Case 3:** negative symmetry, odd length

$$G(f) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{k} h(k-n) \sin(2\pi f)$$

where $k = (N-1)/2$ and $h(k) = 0$

**Case 4:** negative symmetry, even length

$$G(f) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{k} h(k-n) \sin(2\pi f(n-1/2))$$

where $k = N/2$

Earlier efforts at designing FIR filters concentrated on Case 1. But Parks and McClellan presented a method of combining all four cases into one algorithm. This was done by using symmetry relations to express the other three cases.
as a form of the first case, \( Q(f) \), multiplied by a function, \( P(f) \). This allows all four cases to be expressed as
\[
G(f) = Q(f)P(f),
\]
where \( P(f) \) is a linear combination of cosine functions. Since all four cases can be expressed in a common form, a single computation routine (the Remez exchange) can be used to calculate the filter approximation.

The filter approximation is obtained as follows. Given a desired magnitude response, \( D(f) \), and a positive weight function, \( W(f) \), both continuous over a compact subset \( F \subset [0, \frac{1}{2}] \), the absolute weighted error is defined as,
\[
||E(f)|| = \max_{f \in F} W(f) |D(f) - G(f)|
\]
defining the frequency domain, \( F \), in this manner implies a sampling rate of 1. The above expression can be rewritten as,
\[
||E(f)|| = \max_{f \in F} W(f) Q(f) |D(f)/Q(f) - P(f)|
\]
This expression can be used to calculate the best approximation based only on cosine functions. The minimum weighted error can be obtained by careful choice of the coefficients of \( P(f) \). The alternation theorem is used to determine the number of cosine functions necessary. By making use of the error function and the conditions of the alternation theorem, the Parks-McClellan algorithm provides the best filter approximation.
Implementation on the Eclipse

The referenced IEEE publication contained the source code for the Parks-McClellan algorithm used in program LPFIR. This publication was the result of an effort to collect and make some of the popular DSP programs more available and machine independent. In the IEEE version, the Parks-McClellan algorithm had several variations from the original paper. The major difference was with the REMEZ subroutine. This subroutine was changed significantly to allow it to use variables already present in a common block to compute the cosine functions, instead of passing additional variables as arguments. Also, throughout the entire software package, minor changes were made that affected mixed-mode arithmetic and library subroutines.

The only system dependent parameters that had to be defined for the IEEE version were the I/O unit numbers. The READ statements were changed to ACCEPT statements to allow data to be easily input from the console. After these changes were made, the source code for the mainline and subroutines were separately compiled and the program was loaded. The program was executed without any problems.

Each filter example given in the IEEE publication and the original paper was reproduced with the program on the Eclipse. The impulse response for all examples was identical within 5-6 decimal positions. The program output given on page 5.1-7 of the IEEE publication for a 55-point multiband filter is given as Fig 4-1. The filter design with the pro-
gram executed on the Eclipse for the same parameters is given as Fig 4-2.

Program Description

The Parks-McClellan algorithm as listed in the IEEE publication and other referenced sources was intended for use with a card reader. To allow data input to be more descriptive, this section of code was modified to request the parameters from the user and give appropriate ranges of values. The program was also modified to be executed in a command line format similar to that of the signal processing programs. The command line options that are given in the program's source code are reproduced for convenience in Fig 4-3.

There are several options available for executing the program. A parameter file is created for each set of filter parameters given to the program. This file can be optionally deleted after designing the filter impulse response. It can also be retained and the next filter design made by simply referencing the existing parameter file. Each filter design is also written to a file. The filter output listing, such as that given in Figs 4-1 and 2, can be optionally printed. A new parameter file can be created and an existing parameter file can be viewed and/or altered without designing the corresponding filter. An example of the parameter file display that is given each time the program is executed is shown in Fig 4-4. This figure is the display
FINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE (FIR)
LINEAR PHASE DIGITAL FILTER DESIGN
KEMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM
BANDPASS FILTER
FILTER LENGTH = 55

***** IMPULSE RESPONSE *****
H(1) = 0.10662652E-02 = H(55)
H(2) = 0.63777615E-02 = H(54)
H(3) = 0.35756069E-02 = H(53)
H(4) = -0.90676548E-02 = H(52)
H(5) = -0.90906788E-02 = H(51)
H(6) = 0.29156305E-02 = H(50)
H(7) = 0.39637965E-02 = H(49)
H(8) = 0.11712515E-01 = H(48)
H(9) = 0.11660759E-01 = H(47)
H(10) = -0.96930783E-02 = H(46)
H(11) = -0.92384256E-02 = H(45)
H(12) = -0.20467329E-01 = H(44)
H(13) = -0.19460483E-01 = H(43)
H(14) = 0.31243018E-01 = H(42)
H(15) = 0.63045568E-02 = H(41)
H(16) = -0.20482803E-01 = H(40)
H(17) = 0.65740513E-02 = H(39)
H(18) = -0.11202127E-02 = H(38)
H(19) = 0.41956986E-01 = H(37)
H(20) = 0.35784268E-01 = H(36)
H(21) = 0.34744803E-01 = H(35)
H(22) = 0.71496359E-01 = H(34)
H(23) = -0.17138831E 00 = H(33)
H(24) = -0.18255044E 00 = H(32)
H(25) = 0.74059024E-01 = H(31)
H(26) = -0.10317421E 00 = H(30)
H(27) = 0.25716721E-01 = H(29)
H(28) = 0.37813546E 00 = H(28)

BAND 1          BAND 2          BAND 3          BAND 4
LOWER BAND EDGE 0.0000000 0.1000000 0.1800000 0.3000000
UPPER BAND EDGE 0.0500000 0.1500000 0.2500000 0.3600000
DESIRED VALUE   0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000
WEIGHTING       0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000
DEVIATION       0.0034449 0.0344486 0.0114829 0.0344486
DEVIATION IN DB -49.256703 0.2941783 -38.798995 0.2941783

BAND 5
LOWER BAND EDGE 0.4100000
UPPER BAND EDGE 0.5000000
DESIRED VALUE   0.0000000
WEIGHTING       0.0000000
DEVIATION       0.0017224
DEVIATION IN DB -55.277170

EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES--MAXIMA OF THE ERROR CURVE
0.0000000 0.0167411 0.0323661 0.0489922 0.0656182 0.0822442 0.0988702
0.1054962 0.1221222 0.1387482 0.1553742 0.1720002 0.1886262 0.2052522
0.2118782 0.2285042 0.2451302 0.2617562 0.2783822 0.2949082 0.3115342
0.3281602 0.3447862 0.3614122 0.3780382 0.3946642 0.4112902 0.4279162
0.4445422 0.4611682 0.4777942 0.4944202 0.5109462 0.5275722 0.5441982
0.5608242 0.5774502 0.5940762 0.6107022 0.6273282 0.6439542 0.6605802
0.6772062 0.6938322 0.7104582 0.7270842 0.7437102 0.7603362 0.7769622
0.7935882 0.8102142 0.8268402 0.8434662 0.8600922 0.8767182 0.8933442
0.9099702 0.9265962 0.9432222 0.9598482 0.9764742 0.9931002 1.0097262

Fig 4-1 Sample program output from IEEE publication

DEVIATION = 0.000734754
DEVIATION = 0.00315947
DEVIATION = -0.021567374
DEVIATION = 0.026203127
DEVIATION = -0.032680369
DEVIATION = -0.034435446
DEVIATION = -0.034448378
DEVIATION = -0.034448593
**FINITE IMPULS RESPONSE (FIR) LINEAR PHASE DIGITAL FILTER DESIGN REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM**

**BANDPASS FILTER**

FILTER LENGTH = 55

***** IMPULSE RESPONSE *****

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1.0662480E-02</th>
<th>H(55)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>H(2)</td>
<td>6.3777040E-02</td>
<td>H(54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(3)</td>
<td>5.2476290E-02</td>
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</tr>
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<td>9.0677200E-02</td>
<td>H(52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(5)</td>
<td>9.0907510E-02</td>
<td>H(51)</td>
</tr>
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<td>H(6)</td>
<td>2.9153100E-02</td>
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<td>H(30)</td>
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<td>H(27)</td>
<td>2.3716600E-01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(28)</td>
<td>3.7813500E-01</td>
<td>H(28)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>BAND 3</th>
<th>BAND 4</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWER BAND EDGE</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.100000</td>
<td>0.200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPER BAND EDGE</td>
<td>0.150000</td>
<td>0.250000</td>
<td>0.350000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIRED VALUE</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEIGHTING</td>
<td>1.000000</td>
<td>3.000000</td>
<td>1.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVIATION</td>
<td>0.034448</td>
<td>0.034448</td>
<td>0.034448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVIATION IN DB</td>
<td>-49.2952900</td>
<td>-38.799500</td>
<td>-38.799500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAND 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWER BAND EDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPER BAND EDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIRED VALUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEIGHTING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVIATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVIATION IN DB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES--MAXIMA OF THE ERROR CURVE**

| 0.000000 | 0.167411 | 0.323641 | 0.484648 | 0.649500 |
| 1.000000 | 1.097200 | 1.267649 | 1.408977 | 1.550000 |
| 1.000000 | 1.058320 | 1.208566 | 2.134811 | 2.302217 |
| 2.43641 | 2.200000 | 3.300000 | 3.612764 | 3.323251 |
| 2.302217 | 3.600000 | 4.100000 | 4.135802 | 4.289727 |
| 4.457132 | 4.693698 | 4.81464 | 4.900000 | 3.000000 |

---

**Fig 4-2 Sample program output from Eclipse**

39
Command line:

```
LPFIR parameter/P [/E] [/D] [filter/F [/L]]
```

where "parameter" and "filter" are any legal RDOS filename.

The P switch must always be attached to the parameter filename. A parameter file will be created with the filter parameters interactively specified by the user. The filter parameters will be displayed and can be changed if requested by the user.

The E switch denotes that the parameter file already exists. The filter parameters will be displayed and can be changed if requested by the user.

The filter filename and F switch denotes that the filter specified by the parameter file will be designed and the impulse response stored under the filter filename. The F switch must be attached.

The L switch denotes that a listing for the filter design will be sent to the printer.

If the parameter and filter files are both given, they can be typed in any order.

The D switch can only be attached to the parameter file if a filter file is also specified. This switch deletes the parameter file after the filter file has been created.

---

Fig 4-3 Program LPFIR command line options
Multiple Passband/Stopband Filter

Parameter File: PFILE
Filter File: not specified
Filter Length: 55  Number of Bands: 5  Grid Density: 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band Number</th>
<th>Lower Cutoff</th>
<th>Upper Cutoff</th>
<th>Frequency Response</th>
<th>Weight Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0500</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1000</td>
<td>0.1500</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1800</td>
<td>0.2500</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3000</td>
<td>0.3600</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.4100</td>
<td>0.5000</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you want to,
1: accept the above parameters
2: change the above parameters
selection:

Fig 4-4 Program LPFIR parameter file display
for the parameter file used to generate the output listing in Fig 4-2.

The program fails to design many filters with reasonable design parameters. Also, design parameters that yield a well-designed filter can be changed only slightly and will yield a very poorly designed filter. The Parks-McClellan algorithm returns an error message if the REMEZ routine fails to find a proper set of cosine functions to approximate the filter. However, the algorithm does not give any error messages for poorly designed filters, that is, filters with a large amount of ripple and with a frequency response that differs greatly from the desired amount. All filter designs from the program should be verified with a DFT prior to use.

A systematic approach was found to allow the filter design parameters that most closely approach the desired filter to be found within several filter design iterations. This method is presented in the form of a user's manual for program LPFIR. Basically, the user begins with a design far less stringent than what is desired. Parameters are separately adjusted until further adjustment does not yield a better filter design. The user's manual and the source code for the mainline and subroutines of program LPFIR are given in Appendix E. The user's manual also explains how to set up a macro file that contains programs LPFIR, FFT, MAV, and FILTER. This macro allows the user to design and display filters quickly in an interactive environment.
V Conclusion

This chapter will summarize the results of this effort and give three recommendations of how the signal processing system could be improved.

Summary

The purpose of this effort was to increase the capability of the AFIT signal processing laboratory and to make it more user-oriented. Three areas--digitizing operations, signal processing operations, and digital filter design were considered for expansion. Software was generated that made use of the Eclipse A/D/A device's two main features, the capability to work with large data files and have conversion operation options interactively set by the user. A user's manual for this device, that is intended to replace the Data General documentation, was written to aid in writing future software. The array processor was utilized in several signal processing programs that are executed by typing a single line command. A convolution program was generated that allows large data files to be convolved with filters containing up to 511 points. Programs were also generated to allow Fourier Transform related operations to be performed on data files containing up to 2048 points. An existing filter design program, capable of building a wide variety of linear phase FIR digital filters, was modified to allow easy operation and execution on the Eclipse. A user's manual for this program was written to give guidance in adjusting the filter design.
parameters to obtain the desired digital filter. This software package will allow personnel using the laboratory to perform additional signal processing operations.

**Recommendations**

Applying the Eclipse A/D/A device to perform video digitizing operations should be investigated. This would allow the laboratory to have a back-up digitizing capability in both, the speech and video areas.

The array processor will not be utilized by the majority of users in the laboratory until the degree of difficulty in operating this device is reduced. A way this could be done is by creating corresponding stand-alone subroutines for each of the array processor matrix operations. This would free the user from dealing with array processor memory, setting up matrix operation control blocks, and arranging data in peculiar formats required by some operations. All of the matrix operations deal with small amounts of data, since array processor memory is only 8KW. Data could be interchanged between the mainline and subroutine as arguments and array processor memory transfers could be handled with the VSTR and VDOR subroutines. It would require more overhead to perform each matrix operation, however, the speed of the array processor and the increase in its usage would make this effort worthwhile.

The filter design program should be revised to allow filters containing up to 512 points to be built, since the convolution program can handle filters of this length. The
current filter design program has a filter length limit of 256 points. The following variables within this program can be adjusted, however, as shown below to allow filters of any size to be built.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHA</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>MAX/2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT</td>
<td>16(MAX/2+2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MES</td>
<td>16(MAX/2+2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRID</td>
<td>16(MAX/2+2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where MAX = the maximum filter length

Revising the current program to build 512-point filters would require doubling the space of the variables given above from 14.5KB to 29.0KB. This would cause the program's executable save file to exceed the 32KB maximum.

An approach to solving this problem would be to use extended memory to hold two of the large data arrays, MES and GRID. By placing these arrays in extended memory, the mainline can be reduced to an acceptable size. The array elements can be accessed by the mainline and subroutines by using the VSTASH and VFETCH calls. Since these are real arrays, the following lines of code could be placed in the mainline to set up the extended memory window:

```fortran
!FLAL WIND(1024)
CALL MAPDF(17,WIND,1,2,IER)
```

The data array subscripts could be changed as shown on the next page to place MES at the top of extended memory,
followed by GRID.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Array</th>
<th>Original Subscript</th>
<th>Revised Subscript</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRID</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>K+4128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example of how to revise the source code to allow data to be transferred between the mainline and extended memory is shown below,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Code</th>
<th>Revised Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRID(K) = DELF+NFCNS</td>
<td>HOLD = DELF+NFCNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE = K+4128</td>
<td>CALL VSTASH(HOLD,PLACE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(I) = GRID(K)+DELF</td>
<td>PLACE = K+4128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALL VFETCH(HOLD,PLACE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H(I) = HOLD+DELF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where HOLD is a real variable
PLACE is an integer variable

The AFIT signal processing laboratory has grown tremendously in the past few years and plans have been made for additional expansion. This is an indication of the notable research that the laboratory is used to support. Although the research is directed toward military application, many civilian areas would also benefit. It is hoped that this effort will aid future research by allowing personnel to make better use of the laboratory's capability.
Bibliography


Appendix A

The Eclipse A/D/A Device
User's Manual
Eclipse A/D/A Device

User's Manual

Original Release

Dec 82
Preface

The Eclipse computer in the AFIT signal processing laboratory is equipped with a model 4331 analog data subsystem and the Sensory Access Manager, SAM, software package. The SAM software package aids in building I/O programs for Data General computers equipped with appropriate analog-to-digital-to-analog devices, such as the model 4331 subsystem.

This manual explains how to write application programs that operate the Eclipse A/D/A device and concentrates on methods of most interest for signal processing applications. To focus in this area, the scope of this manual will be limited to working with SAM in Fortran V and DC assembly language and operating the model 4331 subsystem in data channel mode. The model 4331 subsystem and SAM, however, are versatile and have other features that will only be mentioned. The SAM User's Manual and the Models 4330-4333 Programmer's and Technical References, all written by Data General, should be consulted for detailed descriptions of these additional features.

All sample programs included in this manual have been verified to operate on the Eclipse computer in the exact format shown.
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Chapter 1
Introduction to SAM

Call Categories

The Sensory Access Manager, SAM, is a software package that simplifies the building of I/O programs which utilize A/D/A devices. SAM allows these devices to be operated flexibly through the use of Fortran IV, Fortran V, or assembly language calls. This manual will only discuss usage of Fortran V and assembly language calls, since Fortran IV programming is usually not used on the Eclipse computer. An application program can perform A/D conversions or D/A conversions or both. A single conversion operation, however, can only perform A/D or D/A conversions.

The conversion calls can post either a single-operation or multiple-operation request. A single-operation request specifies a cyclist list of channels from which data will be collected or sent, a total conversion count for all channels, and a single clock source which is used to trigger conversions. Multiple-operation requests set up a series of single-operation requests. With both types of requests, program control can either be suspended until the request defined has been completed or returned immediately, in which case the program must check for completion later. Since the main advantage of multiple-operation requests is the ability to operate more than one device, their usage will not be discussed in this manual.
The Eclipse A/D/A device can be operated in one of two modes according to how it will move conversion data--programmed I/O or data channel I/O. With programmed I/O, data is moved through an accumulator where it is readily available to the program for manipulation. However, because one or more instructions must be executed for each word transferred, programmed I/O is slow and generally used only when small quantities of information are transferred. Data channel I/O reduces the amount of program overhead by transferring blocks of data automatically via the data channel. Once the data channel transfer for a block of data has been set up and initiated by the program, no further action by the program is required to complete the transfer. This is the only method of data transfer that will be discussed in this manual.

Programming Trade-offs

The manner in which the Fortran and assembly language calls interface with an application program to control a device is shown in Fig 1-1. Fortran interfaces work through the assembly level interface. The assembly level interface works through the operating system which drives the devices. Since the assembly language calls require less overhead, they are faster and allow more space in the main program for data storage. If the user is familiar with assembly language programming, operating the device at this level is not much more difficult than operating the device with Fortran programming. This is because the assembly language macros provided in the
SAM libraries allow the device to be operated in a manner similar to that of Fortran programming. With Data General Fortran V programming, it is possible to write the main program for data manipulation in Fortran V and then call upon a subroutine, overlay, or swap written in assembly language to operate the device. This method would be useful, for instance, when repeated A/D conversion calls would be necessary to collect the desired number of data samples. Writing this section of code in assembly language would allow data to be moved from the data buffer more quickly, thus losing fewer data samples between repeated A/D conversion calls. If the
user is not familiar with assembly language programming, however, operating the device at the Fortran level will be much easier. The Fortran calls can perform any single conversion operation request that can be done with assembly language calls. If repeated conversion calls are not necessary to handle the desired amount of data, then nothing significant is gained by using assembly language calls. This is because once conversion operations begin triggering, Fortran calls and assembly language calls are handled by the operating system in the same manner. If the main program cannot provide enough space for the Fortran overhead and data arrays, then a swap or overlay can be used to handle the conversion operation. The largest number of data samples any single conversion operation can handle is 16,384. The Fortran overhead and data arrays to handle such a single conversion operation will fit within the maximum length of 32KW that can be allotted for an executable overlay or swap file. Basically, program swaps operate by overwriting main memory with a new program, while overlays overwrite a section of main memory with new code. Program swaps are easier to learn to use and set up than overlays. Therefore, if a secondary file will be used to handle the conversion operation and the file is near 32KW long or if the additional processing delay caused by program swaps can be tolerated, then a program swap would be the better method. An example of a program swap setup is given in Fig 1-2.
The main program could write parameters, such as output or input filename, number of conversions, etc, to a file. A swap is called if the conversion operation is required.

```
CALL SWAP("CONV.SV",IER) C This program could read the parameters from file
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR C and performed the specified conversion operation.
: : 
```

The main program continues operation with all variables returned to their values before the swap.

```
CALL EXIT END
```

Fig 1-2 Program SWAP setup
Operating Overview

The basic additions that must be included in an application program to perform A/D/A operations are quite simple. First, the device op-codes and conversion data buffers, specified by the configuration file to be used, are declared at the beginning of the program. Second, the operating system is initialized with a SAM library subroutine call. Finally, after setting the arguments to appropriate values, another SAM library subroutine is called to perform the operation.

The SAMGEN program located in the SAM directory of DP4F is used to create the configuration file. The configuration file defines parameters used by the operating system to operate the I/O device. It is loaded with the main program in the ELDK command line. All conversion operations in the application program must adhere to the framework set up by the configuration file loaded with the program.

This manual is divided into chapters which discuss each of the steps necessary to run an A/D/A application program. Chapter 2 describes the basic capabilities of the Eclipse A/D/A device and how to set the argument values for the Fortran and assembly language conversion operation calls. Chapter 3 describes how to build configuration files. The general program setup and the different SAM subroutine calls are described in Chapter 4 for Fortran V programming and Chapter 5 for assembly language programming. Finally, Chapter 6 describes how to compile and load application programs.
Chapter 2
The Model 4331 Subsystem

General Information

The model 4331 analog data subsystem is a stand-alone device which contains both the A/D and D/A converters. It consists of a 15-inch printed circuit board that fits in a slot on the Eclipse computer chassis. The Eclipse computer contains many such slots for expansion. User interface to the circuit board is provided through two connector paddle-boards--one called analog and one called digital. The pin connections for these two paddleboards and other specifications are given in the Models 4330-4333 Technical Reference.

The subsystem contains independent software interfaces for A/D and D/A operations. Each interface has its own device code and must be accessed separately in the application program. The A/D section is organized around a single 12-bit A/D converter and two multiplexors. The multiplexors allow input of up to 16 differential signals. The D/A section is organized around two 12-bit D/A converters. The A/D and D/A converters can be set with jumpers to operate at a voltage range of 0 to 5v, 0 to 10v, ±5v, or ±10v with conversion values returned in either straight binary or two's complement format. Both converters have been set to operate at the ±5v range in two's complement format.

A conversion value is stored in one machine word with bit 0 used as a sign bit and bits 1-11 used to store the
value. The remaining bits, 12-15, are always returned zero from an A/D operation and are ignored on a D/A operation.

The bit settings are shown in Fig 2-1 for the most positive conversion value, 077760K, and the most negative conversion value, 100000K.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

=077760K

=100000K

Fig 2-1 Conversion value stored for (a) most positive and (b) most negative value

The 12 bits provide 4,096 different conversion values, with 2,048 allocated for negative values, 2,047 allocated for positive values, and one allocated for the value zero. Since the device is set for a full range of 10 volts, each increment represents approximately .0024 volts. Shown in Table 2.1 is a list of stored values and corresponding voltages for several conversion numbers. Since integer numbers on the Eclipse computer also occupy one machine word using the same two's complement format, a one-to-one correspondence can be made between a sampled value and its integer value. Due to the

* The symbol K indicates octal format. This notation is adapted from that used in Data General Fortran V to indicate that a number is in base eight representation.
least four significant bits of each word not being used, conversion values occur in corresponding integer-value multiples of sixteen. Making use of the integer-value correspondence, a conversion value can be changed to its actual voltage value with a single line of Fortran code such as the following,

\[
\text{REALNUM} = \text{FLOAT(INTNUM)} / 32768. * 5.
\]

where INTNUM is the one-word conversion value and REALNUM is the corresponding two-word, real number representation of the actual sampled value.

To request a conversion operation, variables are passed via Fortran or assembly language calls. The following section explains how to set the variable values for each type of call. The IDATAx words indicate Fortran variables and the CDATx words indicate assembly language variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversion Number</th>
<th>Octal Value Stored</th>
<th>Integer Value Stored</th>
<th>Actual Sampled Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2048</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>-32768</td>
<td>-5.0000v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2047</td>
<td>100020</td>
<td>-32752</td>
<td>-4.9976v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2046</td>
<td>100040</td>
<td>-32736</td>
<td>-4.9951v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1536</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>-24576</td>
<td>-3.7500v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-512</td>
<td>160000</td>
<td>-8192</td>
<td>-1.2500v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>177740</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-0.0049v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>177760</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-0.0024v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0000v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>000020</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.0024v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>000040</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.0049v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>020000</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>1.2500v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536</td>
<td>060000</td>
<td>24576</td>
<td>3.7500v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2046</td>
<td>077740</td>
<td>32736</td>
<td>4.9951v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2047</td>
<td>077760</td>
<td>32752</td>
<td>4.9976v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1 Conversion values stored and corresponding voltages
Variable Definitions

The variables passed for both A/D and D/A requests indicate the channel use numbers, conversion count, clock source, and the storage location for conversion values.

The channel use numbers are specified differently for A/D or D/A operations. For A/D operations, the initial and final channel numbers are specified. The A/D channels are numbered 0-15. For example, if 4 was given as the start channel and 7 as the final channel, conversions would be taken from channels 4, 5, 6, 7, 4, 5, 6, etc. The converter will wrap around from channel 15 to channel 0. For example, if 13 and 2 were given as the start and final channels, conversions would be taken from channels 13, 14, 15, 0, 1, 2, etc. To specify a fixed channel, the same value is entered for both the initial and final channel. For D/A operations, the initial channel and fixed/alternate mode are specified. The D/A channels are numbered 0 and 1.

The device offers four clock sources—pulse, DCH, internal, and external. The A/D converter can use all four clocks, however, the D/A converter can use only the pulse, internal, and external clocks. The pulse clock triggers conversions from software generated pulses and the DCH clock triggers conversions at the maximum rate the device allows. These two clocks are not as useful for signal processing applications as are the internal and external clocks. It is more difficult to control the pulse clock rate with precision than it is for the external clock. The DCH clock rate is too
fast for most signal processing applications. Using a TTL pulse generator as an external clock, with a frequency counter to measure the clock period, the external clock provides an accurate, versatile clock source. The A/D and D/A converters have separate connections for external clocks. The internal clock can be set for a clock period range of 45-300 microsec. However, the adjusting mechanism for this clock is a screwdriver, variable resistor on the main printed circuit board. Since this board must be removed from the Eclipse computer for clock adjustment, the external clock must be used if the current internal clock setting is not what is desired. Currently, the internal clock is set for a clock period of 46 microsec.

The variable IDATA1/CDAT1 occupies one machine word and specifies the clock source and the channel use numbers. In Fortran, IDATA1 can be an integer or an integer variable. In assembly language, CDATA1 is the variable value. The bit definitions of IDATA1/CDAT1 are shown in Table 2.2 for an A/D operation and in Table 2.3 for a D/A operation. The bit settings for the clock source with either type of operation are shown in Table 2.4. Two points should be remembered when setting these bits. First, it is illegal to set the bits for DCH clock on a D/A operation. Second, use of the pulse clock requires additional software and should only be attempted after consulting the SAM User's Manual (p. 4-28) for setup. Use of the pulse clock does not affect the type
### Table 2.2 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 bit definitions for A/D operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Numbers</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>(ignored)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>clock source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fixed/alternate mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(set to one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>(ignored)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>start channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.3 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 bit definitions for D/A operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit Numbers</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>(ignored)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>clock source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>(set to zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>final channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>(set to zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>start channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.4 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 clock source bit settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit 1</th>
<th>Bit 2</th>
<th>Clock Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>external</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of SAMGEN configuration file used. The user, however, must generate an assembly language module to trigger conversions. This module is called in the application program for each conversion triggered. The bit settings for channel use numbers are shown in Table 2.5 for an A/D operation and in Table 2.6 for a D/A operation.

A convenient method for setting the bit values with Fortran operation is to use the .OR. operator. The octal values that correspond to setting the required bits for different options are shown in Table 2.7 for an A/D operation and in Table 2.8 for a D/A operation. In addition to setting the bits for clock operation, the clock values shown also set the miscellaneous bits. The following line of code could be used to set IDATA1 to collect sampled data on channel 10 using external clock,

```
IDATA1=(60000K.OR.1000K).OR.10K
```

The following line of code could be used to set IDATA1 to output conversion data on channel 1 using internal clock,

```
IDATA1=44000K.OR.1K
```

For D/A operation, if alternate mode is not specified, fixed mode is assumed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Bit</th>
<th>Bit 12</th>
<th>Bit 13</th>
<th>Bit 14</th>
<th>Bit 15</th>
<th>Channel Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final Bit</td>
<td>Bit 6</td>
<td>Bit 7</td>
<td>Bit 8</td>
<td>Bit 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.5 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 A/D channel use bit settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit 15</th>
<th>Start Channel</th>
<th>Bit 3</th>
<th>Channel Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>alternate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.6 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 D/A channel use bit settings
### Table 2.7 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 octal value bit settings for an A/D operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Octal Value</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00000K</td>
<td>pulse clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000K</td>
<td>DCH clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40000K</td>
<td>internal clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60000K</td>
<td>external clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1700K</td>
<td>start channel 0-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17K</td>
<td>final channel 0-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.8 Variable IDATA1/CDAT1 octal value bit settings for a D/A operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Octal Value</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04000K</td>
<td>pulse clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44000K</td>
<td>internal clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64000K</td>
<td>external clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000K</td>
<td>alternate channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-1K</td>
<td>start channel 0-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The variable IDATA2/CDAT2 also occupies one machine word and specifies the total conversion count. In Fortran, IDATA2 can be an integer or an integer variable. In assembly language, CDAT2 is the label to the word that contains the variable value.

The variable IDATA3/CDAT3 specifies the data array where conversion values are held. In Fortran, IDATA3 is an integer array and it must be placed in a labeled common block when data channel I/O is used. In assembly language, CDAT3 is a label to the storage area that will hold conversion values. The label name must be the same as that given in the SAMGEN created configuration file.
Chapter 3
Configuration Files

Program SAMGEN

The SAMGEN program is used to build a relocatable binary configuration file which is loaded with the A/D/A application program. The configuration file defines to the operating system which hardware and operating modes will be used.

SAMGEN is a Fortran IV program in the form of a save file. This program will run on an Eclipse or Nova computer in either mapped or unmapped environments. It is located in the SAM directory on DP4F. SAMGEN is an interactive program that is executed by name. It takes only a few minutes to complete and is self-explanatory. In addition to producing a configuration .AS file for the assembler, SAMGEN also produces a configuration .SR file which summarizes answers to SAMGEN questions. For most data channel applications, the only parameters needed to run SAMGEN are the device-ids and the name and size of the conversion data buffers.

It is recommended that the configuration files be left in the SAM directory and linked to the user's directory for use. Also, the name given to the configuration file should be of the form, SAMCONFIGxx, where xx is a number unique from other configuration files in the directory.

Sample SAMGEN Dialog

The sample dialog section that follows was executed on
the Eclipse computer. The SAMGEN questions asked would be similar for other configuration files using data channel mode.

The user inputs are noted with the heading "User:" and the system responses are noted with the heading "System:.

The user inputs for this dialog are given exactly as stated and the symbol "(CR)" notes that the user should depress the carriage return. At any time during the dialog, SAMGEN can be aborted by typing a CTRL-A followed by a carriage return.

The following commands get into the SAM directory and start up SAMGEN,

System: R
User: DIR DP4F:SAM(CR)
System: R
User: SAMGEN(CR)

SAMGEN will then display an introductory message and ask the following question concerning the configuration file name,

System: Enter a (1-10) character primary file name for this configuration file?
User: SAMCONFIC5(CR)

The configuration file name can be any valid RDOS file name, 10 alphanumeric characters or less, without an extension. SAMGEN will append .AS to the file name for the file to be assembled and .SR to the file name for the file that summarizes SAMGEN dialog. The name should be unique to the current directory or else SAMGEN will abort. The dialog continues as follows,
System: What type OS is your Target system?

Choices are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of OS</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mapped RDOS</td>
<td>MRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmapped RDOS</td>
<td>URD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVA DOS</td>
<td>URD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro NOVA DOS</td>
<td>URD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmapped RTOS</td>
<td>URT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapped RTOS</td>
<td>MRT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of OS?

User: MND(CR)

System: How many DG/DAC chassis (0-4)?

User: 0(CR)

System: Enter the entry name of your SAM fatal error routine (up to 5 characters) or type (CR) for default routine?

User: (CR)

System: What type of computer is your target system?

MN - MicroNOVA
NE - Nova or Eclipse

Enter (MN,NE)?

User: NE(CR)

System: How many Nova/Eclipse Analog Subsystems (#4330-4333) do you have?

User: 1(CR)

System: What is the device code of A/D converter #1?

User: 21(CR)

The A/D converter is wired for device code 21 octal, which is a Data General standard for the first stand-alone device. The device code for the corresponding D/A converter
is always the A/D code plus two, or 23 in this case. The
dialog continues as follows,

System: What mode will you operate the A/D converter in?

AP - specifies Programmed I/O
AD - specifies Data Channel Transfers
Enter (AP,AD):

User: AD(CR)

System: Do you have a special interrupt service routine for this A/D converter?(Y,N):

User: N(CR)

Since the Eclipse is a mapped RDOS system, SAMGEN will now ask questions concerning the name and size of the conversion data buffers. The name given will be the name used in a common block of each application program to align the conversion data array with the data channel map. The size given will be the maximum size that the conversion data array can be dimensioned to in the common block and, hence, specifies the maximum number of conversions a single conversion operation can handle. The data array will be an integer array that receives or sends the conversion values. SAMGEN asks for the A/D data buffer parameters first.

System: Determine the maximum amount of data you expect to transfer in a single request. Then specify the number of 1024 word blocks required to include all of that data.

Enter number of blocks:(1-16)

User: 6(CR)

System: What is the global symbol for your data area? (Enter a 5 character symbol)

User: TRUFF(CR)
Now SAMGEN asks for the D/A data buffer parameters,

**System:** What mode will you operate the D/A converter in?

- **BP** - specifies Programmed I/O
- **BD** - specifies Data Channel Transfers

Enter (BP,BD)?

**User:** BD(CR)

**System:** Do you have a special interrupt service routine for this D/A converter? (Y,N):?

**User:** N(CR)

**System:** Enter the number of blocks: (1-16):

**User:** 6(CR)

**System:** What is the global symbol for your data area (Enter a 5 character symbol):

**User:** IBUFO(CR)

**System:** Your configuration file is called SAMCONFIG5.SR. Good luck with your application! End of SAMGEN.

STOP

A printout of the configuration source file for the previous dialog can be obtained by typing the following command line,

**System:** R

**User:** PRINT SAMCONFIG5.SR(CR)

The .SR file for the sample dialog is shown in Fig 3-1.
The configuration .AS file can be assembled in the SAM directory. The directions given in Chapter 6 for assembling application programs can be applied to assembling the configuration file. Assembling the configuration file produces a relocatable binary file which must be loaded with the application program in the RLDR command line. A link, such as the following for the sample file, should be set up in the directory that the user will be working in. Application programs can then be loaded from that directory,

SAMCONFIG5.RB

SAM:SAMCONFIG5.RB
Files: SANCONFIG5.SR

; Answers you gave in the SANGEN dialog are shown in comment lines. Your inputs are immediately preceded by a colon (:) and appear in the same order as you gave them to SANGEN.

; Target operating system type: MRD
; Number of DC/DAC 4300 chassis configured: 0
; Fatal error handler name : -1
; Fatal error handler mailbox: -1

DCB.X  SANCO 100 -1 -1

; Number of Analog Subsystem: 11

; A/D Con. #1 Device Code: 21 Mode: AD  Fortran ID = IDS21

; External interrupt handler specified: (NONE)
; Number of pages in Data Channel area: 6
; Specifying a starting address for Data Channel area: Y
; Data Channel starting address: IBUFF

DCB.M  DBS21  D.IDF+D. INF+D. DCH 21
DCB.I  DTS21  SAINI  6.  IBUFF
DCB?C  -1 -1  DSS21
DCT.M  DTS21  000377  INTSA  DSS21

DCB.W  S21  D.FIF  21  00  AD
DCB.S  DBS21  0  AD.IS  AD.IN  SAIRT
DCB.A

; D/A Con. #1 Device Code: 23 Mode: BD  Fortran ID = IDS23

; External interrupt handler specified: (NONE)
; Number of pages in Data Channel area: 6
; Specifying a starting address for Data Channel area: Y
; Data Channel starting address: IBUFF

DCB.M  DBS23  D.IDF+D. INF+D. DCH 23
DCB.I  DTS23  SAINI  6.  IBUFF
DCB?C  -1 -1  DSS23
DCT.M  DTS23  000377  INTSA  DSS23

DCB.W  S23  D.FIF  23  00  BD
DCB.S  DBS23  0  BD.IS  BD.IN  SAIRT
DCB.A
DCB.E

; End of SANGEN configuration file.

Fig 3-1 Sample dialog .SR file
Chapter 4
Fortran V Operation

This chapter describes the source code necessary to operate the Eclipse A/D/A device in Fortran V application programs. It is divided into three sections according to the purpose of the source code—setup, initialization, and conversion. The SAM error codes for the Fortran error return variables are given in Table 4.1. A sample program that could be used with the configuration file built in Chapter 3 is given in Fig 4-1.

Setup

The source code for a typical setup in data channel mode is shown below,

```fortran
EXTERNAL IDS21
EXTERNAL IDS23
COMMON / IBUFF / IDATA3(16384)
COMMON / IBUFO / IDATO(1024)
DIMENSION IORBA(16)
```

The application program must declare both device-ids, even if the application program will only use one device. Accordingly, the common block for both the A/D and D/A data buffers must be declared, even if only one type of conversion will be performed. The data arrays in the common blocks can be dimensioned less than the number given to SAMGEN when creating the configuration file. They must not, however, be dimensioned larger than the number given to SAMGEN. The space for the data buffers can be divided among more than one data array as long as the cumulative space does not exceed the number
given to SAMGEN. A single conversion operation, however, can only operate on one data array. The IORBA data array can be any integer data array dimensioned to at least 16. It is used by SAM as a scratchpad for processing the conversion operation that references it. SAM also uses certain elements of this array to convey information concerning the status of the conversion operation. This will be discussed in the conversion operation section.

Initialization

Prior to issuing any conversion call, the application program must issue the DSTRT call shown below,

```
CALL DSTRT(IER)
```

The variable IER is the standard Fortran error return variable. This call initializes the operating system for conversion operations. It can be located anywhere in the application program before the first conversion call, but must be given only once in the same application program.

Conversion

The DOIT[/W] call is used to request a conversion operation. It has the basic form shown below,

```
CALL DOIT[/W] (IORBA, device-id, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)
```

The call has two forms--DOIT or DOITW. The DOITW call is used to halt program control until the operation requested is completed. The DOIT call is used to instigate the operation and returns program control immediately. With this call, the DEFT[/W] call must be used later in the program to determine
if the conversion operation has completed. The device-id is IDS21 for an A/D operation and IDS23 for a D/A operation. The variables IDATA1, IDATA2, and IDATA3 must be specified as given in Chapter 2. The variable IER is the standard Fortran error return variable. The value of IORBA(14) should always be checked after completion of a DOIT[/W] call in data channel mode to determine if an external interrupt or if a clock overrun/underrun occurred. The IER variable will not return an error for either of these two conditions. On a normal return, all the bits of IORBA(14) should be zero except bit 1. This will give a value of 40000K to IORBA(14). If an external clock interrupt occurred which caused processing to be aborted before the conversion operation was completed, then bit 0 of IORBA(14) will be set to one. If a clock overrun occurred on an A/D operation or a clock underrun occurred on a D/A operation, then bit 8 of IORBA(14) will be set to one. If IORBA(14) returns a value that does not indicate a normal return or either of these two error conditions, the conversion data should be checked if possible to determine if it is plausible. The SAM User's Manual (p. 4-29,34) does not cover "non-normal" returns other than the two given.

The DREC[/W] call is used to check for completion of a DOIT conversion operation. It has the basic form shown below,

```
CALL DREC[/W] (IORBA,IER)
```

The call has two forms--DREC or DRECW. The DRECW call is used to halt program control until the DOIT conversion operation, with the IORBA array referenced, is completed. The
DREC call is used only to check the current status of the conversion operation. If the operation is completed, then the DREC call places a non-zero value in IORBA(6). If the operation has not completed, then the DREC places a value of zero in IORBA(6). A guide illustrating the different DOIT[/W] and DREC[/W] combinations is given in Fig 4-2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2179</td>
<td>No LNK routine in DCB, invalid DCB. Often results from an invalid device-id, so check the device-ids. The first two characters are ID, the third either S, A, or O, and the last two are numbers (e.g., IDS21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2180</td>
<td>No DCB identifier in IORB, invalid DCB. Same cause as 2179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2181</td>
<td>Not used. This error should not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2184</td>
<td>No initializing routine for a device that needs initialization. Same cause as 2179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2185</td>
<td>Output requested to a channel for an illegal device (e.g., output to an A/D converter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2186</td>
<td>Attempt to set up a locked IORB array. This can happen if a second DSAN/DSOR call uses the same IORB array argument before the original DSAN/DSOR completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2187</td>
<td>Unable to find free IORB block in IORB array. Can happen if the IORB array was DImENSIONed too small. A multiple-operation call needs 8 elements + 8 elements per operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2188</td>
<td>No DCB exists with specified device-id. Same cause as 2179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2189</td>
<td>Attempt to use unsupported feature (e.g., mapped call in unmapped system).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2190</td>
<td>Attempt to return bad buffer. Will never occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2191</td>
<td>An IDATAx argument gave an illegal clock setting for an A/D or D/A converter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 SAM Fortran error codes
(SAM User's Manual, p. 6-9)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2192</td>
<td>Illegal conversion count -- more than 255 or less than 1 -- for an A/D converter mode in A2; DG/DAC only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2193</td>
<td>Assembly language only. Attempt to move data channel map while IORB is locked. A task tried to change the map while a request was using the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2194</td>
<td>Attempt to move data channel map to an address outside the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2195</td>
<td>Illegal conversion count; less than 1 or more than the device allows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2196</td>
<td>Interrupt occurred from 4222 without a strobe or latch change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2197</td>
<td>Assembly language only. Attempt to use data channel map while it is being initialized or moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2198</td>
<td>Assembly language only. Data channel not initialized; use an RMAP call before issuing this mode A2 request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2199</td>
<td>SAM panic code. SAM could not transmit (IXMT) to the calling task on IORB array completion. SAM aborts the program unless you set up a fatal error handling RCeive task and gave its name to SAMGEN, as described in Chapter 5, &quot;Initial Dialog&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>External interrupt occurred on a stand-alone analog converter, aborting the request. This error returns from ISA calls only, not from DSAN/DSOR calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 continue
This program will collect and then output 5120 data samples using the Eclipse A/D/A device.

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;setup code
EXTERNAL IDS23
COMMON / IBUFF / IDATA3(5120)
COMMON / IBUFO / IDATO(5120)
DIMENSION IORBA(16)

CALL DSTRT(IER) ;always initialize device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT")

IDATA1=60000X ;external clock and channel 0 (A/D)
IDATA2=5120

TYPE "Press carriage return to begin A/D"
ACCEPT

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,IDATA1,DATA2,IDATA3) ;A/D

IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOIT error ",IER
IF (IORBA(14).NE.40000K) WRITE(10,1) IORBA(14)
1 FORMAT("IORBA(14)="",06)
DO 25 I=1,5120 ;load sampled data into D/A array
 IDATO(I)=IDATA3(I)
25 CONTINUE

IDATA1=64000X ;external clock and channel 0 (D/A)

TYPE "Press carriage return to begin D/A"
ACCEPT

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,IDATA1,DATA2,IDATO,IER) ;D/A

IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOIT error ",IER
IF (IORBA(14).NE.40000K) WRITE(10,1) IORBA(14)

CALL EXIT
END

Fig 4-1 Sample Fortran A/D/A program
Fig 4-2  DOIT[\text{W}] and DREC[\text{W}] options
This chapter describes the source code necessary to operate the Eclipse A/D/A device in Data General assembly language. It is divided into three sections according to the purpose of the source code—setup, initialization, and conversion. The SAM libraries provide various macros that make operating the device at the assembly language level much easier. A macro is a predefined section of code and in this chapter it is used in a manner similar to a Fortran subroutine. The Models 4330-4333 Programmer's Reference should be consulted for operating the device in assembly language without the macros described in this chapter. The SAM error codes for assembly language error return messages are given in Table 5.1. A sample program that could be used with the configuration file built in Chapter 3 is given as Appendix A. Throughout this chapter, references will be made to SAM Fortran subroutines. This is done for further clarification, since it is assumed that most users will operate the device at the Fortran level first. This, of course, is not required.

Setup

Shown on the next page is the source code for a typical setup in data channel mode.
The application program must declare both the A/D and D/A data buffer names given to the SAMGEN program with the .ENT statement. This allows the operating system to access the conversion storage area in the application program. Accordingly, both data buffer names must appear in the program and label the areas that will be used for conversion data storage. The .BLK statement can be used to set aside the storage area up to the limit specified in the SAMGEN created configuration file. The IORB variable is an eight-word block that holds the parameters for a conversion operation. The STACK variable is a 32-word block that is used by SAM as a scratchpad to process a conversion operation. The RECW variable is used to indicate when a conversion operation is completed. Each separate single-operation conversion request must have its own IORB, STACK, and RECW setup.

Initialization

Prior to issuing any conversion call, the application program must issue the S.STR macro shown below,

```
S.STR STACK
JMP ERR1 ;to handle error return
JMP CONT1 ;to continue processing
```

This call initializes the operating system to the device and is similar in function to the Fortran DSI'T call. Program
control is returned to the location immediately following the macro on an error return. The error code is contained in accumulator 2. For a normal return, program control is returned to the location immediately following the macro plus one.

Conversion

Performing a conversion operation in assembly language that is similar to the Fortran DOIT call, is a two-step process. First, the parameters of the conversion call are placed in the IORB block with the S.SET macro. Then, either the S.DOR or S.DAN macro can be used to initiate the single-operation request. The S.DAN macro has been chosen to be used for the purpose of illustration. The basic form of the S.SET macro is shown below,

\[
\text{S.SET} \quad \text{IORB},0,\text{device-id},\text{CDAT1},\text{CDAT2},\text{CDAT3}
\]

The device-id is IDS21 for an A/D operation and IDS23 for a D/A operation. The variables CDAT1, CDAT2, and CDAT3 must be specified as given in Chapter 2. The basic form of the S.DAN macro to initiate the conversion operation is shown below,

\[
\text{S.DAN} \quad \text{IORB},\text{RECW},\text{STACK} \\
\text{JMP} \quad \text{ERR2} \quad \text{;to handle error return} \\
\text{JMP} \quad \text{CONT2} \quad \text{;to continue processing}
\]

As with the S.STR macro, program control is returned to the location immediately following the S.DAN macro on an error return. The error code is contained in accumulator 2. For a normal return, program control returns to the location immediately following the macro plus one. Completion of the conversion operation is determined by checking the status...
of the variable RECW. When the operation is completed, SAM places a non-zero value in RECW.

As is the case with Fortran operation, the error return will not indicate if an external interrupt or a clock overrun/underrun occurred. Either of these conditions may make the conversion data invalid. The CDAT1 word can be checked to determine if either of these conditions occurred. On a normal return, all of the bits of CDAT1 are zero except bit 1. If an external interrupt occurred which caused processing to be aborted before the conversion operation completed, then bit 0 of CDAT1 will be set to one. If a clock overrun occurred on an A/D operation or a clock underrun occurred on a D/A operation, then bit 8 of CDAT1 will be set to one.

Program control can be held up until the conversion operation is completed, as is done with the Fortran DOITW call, by using the .REC macro. The basic setup for the .REC macro is shown below,

```
.EXTN .REC
.ZREL
PREC RECW
.NREL
LDA 0,PREC
.REC
```

The address of the RECW word is placed in accumulator 0 and the macro .REC is called. Program control is then held at the location of .REC until the conversion operation referenced with the PREC word is completed. The value of the word at label RECW should be 0 prior to the .REC call.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value = mnemonic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4200 = DER00</td>
<td>No -LNK routine in DCB, invalid DCB. Could be an invalid (mistyped) SAMGEN device-id. All device-ids begin with the letters ID, followed by S, A, or O, followed by two numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4201 = DER01</td>
<td>No DCB identifier in IORB, invalid DCB. Same cause as 4200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4202 = DER02</td>
<td>Not used. This should not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4205 = DER05</td>
<td>No initialization routine for a device that needs initialization. Same cause as 4200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4206 = DER06</td>
<td>Output requested to a channel for an illegal device (e.g., output to an A/D converter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4207 = DER07</td>
<td>FORTRAN only. Attempt to set up a locked IORB array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4210 = DER10</td>
<td>FORTRAN only. Unable to find free IORB in IORB array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4211 = DER11</td>
<td>No DCB exists with specified device-id. Same cause as 2179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4212 = DER12</td>
<td>Attempt to use unsupported feature (e.g., mapped call in unmapped system).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4213 = DER13</td>
<td>Attempt to return bad buffer. Will never occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4214 = DER14</td>
<td>Illegal clock setting for an A/D or D/A converter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1 SAM assembly language error codes
(SAM User's Manual, p. 9-4)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value = mnemonic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4215 = DER15</td>
<td>Illegal conversion count -- more than 377, or less than 1 for an A/D converter mode A2; DG/DAC only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4216 = DER16</td>
<td>Attempt to move data channel map while IORB is locked. A task tried to change the map while a request was using the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4217 = DER17</td>
<td>Attempt to move data channel map to an address outside the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4220 = DER20</td>
<td>Illegal conversion count: less than 1 or more than the device allows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4221 = DER21</td>
<td>Interrupt occurred from 4222 without a strobe or latch change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4222 = DER22</td>
<td>Attempt to use data channel map while it is being initialized or moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4223 = DER23</td>
<td>Data channel not initialized; use an RMAP call before issuing this mode A2/AD request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4224 = DER24</td>
<td>SAM panic code. SAM could not transmit (.IXMT) to the calling task on IORB array completion. SAM aborts the program unless you set up a fatal error handling RECEIVE task and gave its name to SAMGEN, as described in Chapter 5, &quot;Initial Dialog&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4225 = DER25</td>
<td>ISA calls only. External interrupt occurred on a stand-alone analog converter, aborting request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1 continue
Chapter 6
Running Application Programs

This chapter describes how to compile and load SAM application programs on the Eclipse computer. The RDOS commands given in this chapter should only be typed when the system R prompt is given on the screen. The "(CR)" denotes that the user should depress the carriage return and "program" denotes the user's program name.

Compiling

Compiling a SAM Fortran V application program is identical to compiling the usual Fortran V program. The directory must contain the necessary files or links to them for Fortran V compiling. The following command line will compile the application program,

```
FORTRAN program
```

The following files are required to assemble a SAM assembly language application program,

```
MAC.SV,NBID.SR,OSID.SR,NEID.SR,ARDOS.SR,PARU.SR
and SAMPARS.SR
```

All of the above files are or should be in the SAM directory. Links can be made to any of these files that are not contained in the directory that the user will be working in. The command line given below will assemble the application program.

```
MAC NBID/S OSID/S NEID/S ARDOS/S PARU/S SAMPARS/S program(CR)
```

The symbol "↑" is used in the previous command line, since it is the correct syntax for continuing an RDOS command on
the next line. The command, however, can be typed on a single line if it fits.

To lessen the effort in assembling an application program, an indirect file named SAMASSM has been created and placed in the SAM directory. It contains the parameter files as typed in the previous command line. Using this indirect file, the previous command line can be given as shown below,

    MAC @SAMASSM@ program

As is the case with all indirect files, SAMASSM can be linked to the directory that the user will be working in. However, links to the files contained in an indirect file must still be made.

**Loading**

The files given below are required to load the application program.

    samconfig,SAMF5E.LB,SAME.LB,TFLIB

The file "samconfig" denotes the user's relocatable binary configuration filename. The other files are or should be in the SAM directory. Links can be made to any of these files that are not contained in the directory that the user will be working in. The command line given below will load the application program.

    RLDR/P 2/K program config samconfig subroutines1(CR) SAMP5E.LB SAME.LB @TFLIB@

In the previous command line, "subroutines" denotes where any user subroutines should be loaded. The P switch is
optional. If it is attached, the load addresses for the various modules in the program are given in octal format. The 2/K switch is required and creates a second task. The SAM package is designed for a multitask environment and requires at least one more task than the program uses.

To lessen the effort in loading an application program, an indirect file named SAMLIB has been created and placed in the SAM directory. It contains the library and TFLIB files as typed in the above command line. Using this indirect file, the previous command line can be given as shown below,

RLDR/P 2/K program samconfig subroutines @SAMLIB@

Every application program will generate an "XN I43RT" error on the load command. This is because the samconfig file is requesting software to handle an A/D/A device other than the model 4331. Since the device that the samconfig file is requesting information for is not in the system and will not be called upon, this error message can be ignored. This is the only error message from the load command that can be ignored.
Appendix A

This program will collect and then output 5120 data samples using the Eclipse A/D/A device. It is similar in operation to the sample Fortran A/D/A program, except that the user cannot initiate both conversion operations. The user can only initiate the A/D operation by turning the external clock on when it is desired to begin collecting data. The CDAT1 variable for both, the A/D and D/A operation, has been set for external clock and channel 0.

`.ENT IBUFF
.ENT IBUFO
.EXTH .REC
.ZREL
PBEG: BEG ;addresses
PBYE: BYE
PADD: ADO
PDAO: DAO
PER1: ER1
PER2: ER2
PER3: ER3
PIBUF: IBUFF
PIBUO: IBUFO
REC: REC
RECW: 0
CDAT2: 12000 ;conversion count
ZERO: 0
.ER: ERROR ;jump locations
.BNOC: BNOC
.CHAR
.NWLN: NWLN
.MSSG: MSSG
.WREL

Main program

START: LDA 0,PBEG ;send startup message to screen
JSR @MSSG
JSR @NWLN
S.SET IORB,0,IDS21,60000,CDAT2,IBUFF ;setup the A/D
LDA 0, PADD ;send A/D message to screen
JSR @MSSG
JSR @NWLN
S.DAN IORB,RECW,STACK ;initiate the A/D
JMP ERR2 ;error return will have error code in AC2.

95
LDA 0,PREC  ;wait for the A/D to
.REC  ;complete.

JMP .+4  ;load the sampled data into
  ;the D/A data array

ADDR1: 0
ADDR2: 0
COUN: 0

LDA 0,PIBUF
STA 0,ADDR1
LDA 0,PIBUO
STA 0,ADDR2
LDA 3,CDAT2
STA 3,COUN
LDA 3,ADDR1
STA 3,ADDR2
ISZ ADDR1
ISZ ADDR2
DSZ COUN
JMP .-5

LDA 0,ZERO  ;zero the status word
STA 0,RECW

S.SET 1ORB,0,IDS23,64000,CDAT2,IBUFO  ;setup the D/A

LDA 0,PDAD  ;send D/A message to screen
JSR @.MSSG
JSR @.NWLN

S.DAN 1ORB,RECW,STACK  ;initiate the D/A
JMP ERR3

LDA 0,PREC  ;wait for the D/A to
.REC  ;complete

LDA 0,PBYE  ;send exit message to screen
JSR @.MSSG
JMP DONE

ERR1: LDA 0,PER1  ;send error message to screen.
JMP NUMB

ERR2: LDA 0,PER2
JMP NUMB

ERR3: LDA 0,PER3
NUMB: JSR @.MSSG
MOV 2,0  ;get error code from AC2
JSR @.BNOC

DONE: JSR NWLN
.SYSTM
.RTN
JMP @.ER

96
; The HNLH routine places the cursor at the beginning of
; the next line.
HNLH:  JMP  +4
STOR1:  0
CR:  15
NL:  12
STA  3,STOR1
LDA  0,CR
JSR  0,CHAR
LDA  0,ML
JSR  0,CHAR
JMP  &STOR1

; The CHAR routine sends an ASCII character that
; has been placed in ACO to the screen. The
; contents of AC3 are destroyed.
CHAR:  JMP  +4
STOR2:  0
STA  3,STOR2
.Sysm
.PCHAR
JMP  0,ER
JMP  &STOR2

; The MMSG routine sends a message that has been
; created with the .TXT pseudo-op to the screen.
; The label for the message must be placed in
; ACO.
MMSG:  JMP  +4
STOR3:  0
STOR4:  0
WORD1:  177
STA  3,STOR3
STA  0,STOR4
LDA  0,STOR4
LDA  3,WORD1
AND  0,3,SNR
JMP  +12
JSR  0,CHAR
LDA  0,STOR4
MOVs  0,0
LDA  3,WORD1
AND  0,3,SNR
JMP  +4
JSR  0,CHAR
ISZ  STOR4
JMP  MMSG+6
JMP  &STOR3

; The BNOC routine will convert a 16-bit binary integer
plIaced in ACO to ASCII character string for output. The ASCII string is output in reversed order.

BNOC: JMP +7
STOR5: 0
STOR6: 0
SIX: 6
COUNT: 0
WORD2: 7
WORD3: 60
STA 3,STOR5
STA 0,STOR6
LDA 0,SIX
STA 0,COUNT
LDA 0,WORD2
LDA 3,STOR6
AND 3,0
LDA 3,WORD3
ADD 3,0
JSR #CHAR
LDA 0,STOR6
MOVZR 0,0
MOVZR 0,0
MOVZR 0,0
STA 0,STOR6
DSZ COUNT
JMP BNOC+13
JMP @STOR5

Storage space

ER1: .TXT *S,STR ERROR : *
ER2: .TXT *S,DOR ERROR (A/D): *
ER3: .TXT *S,DOR error (D/A):*
BEG: .TXT *Hello*
BYE: .TXT *Good Bye*
ADO: .TXT * -- A/D --*
DAO: .TXT * -- D/A --*
IORB: .BLK 10
STACK: .BLK 40
IBUFF: .BLK 12000
IBUFD: .BLK 12000

Error return

ERROR: .SYSTM
 .ERTN
JMP @ER

.END START
Appendix B

Extended Memory
Data Collection Measurements
Background

There is a limit on the number of data samples that the Eclipse A/D/A device can collect on a single A/D call. This limit is due to the size of the A/D data buffer. Samples are lost during the time it takes to remove data from this buffer and issue another conversion call. The fastest method of moving data on the Eclipse is with the extended memory feature. With this feature data is not physically moved, address registers are simply changed. Program SPEECH will be used to collect data in long mode operation and the remap intervals will be noted.

Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the number of sample points lost between remap operations. The affect of activity on the opposite ground will also be noted.

Pretest

Since a linear test signal will allow the delta voltage between samples to be easily seen, a triangle wave will be used as the test signal.

To best illustrate the time lost during a remap operation, the sampling rate will be set near maximum. From the Technical Reference of Analog Data Subsystems, Models 4330-4333, p. 7, the maximum A/D conversion rate is given as 22KHz (45.4 microsec). The test signal will be sampled at 22KHz (47.6
A plot routine will be used that can plot a maximum of 512 points. The signal frequency will be set at a rate which will collect 512 samples on a single peak-to-peak swing, that is, one-half of a period. The test signal period to allow this can be calculated as follows,

\[
\frac{47.6 \text{ microsec/pts} \times 1024 \text{ pts}}{1024 \text{ pts}} = 48.76 \text{ msec} (20.51 \text{ Hz})
\]

The test signal frequency will be set to 20Hz, which will closely satisfy the above condition and certainly satisfy the Nyquist sampling condition.

The test signal and clock signal to be used are shown below,

![Test Signal](image)

![Clock Signal](image)
An oscilloscope will be used to view both signals with the settings as below,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>distance</th>
<th>scale</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock:</td>
<td>4.76 cm</td>
<td>10 microsec/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signal:</td>
<td>5.0 cm</td>
<td>10 msec/cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A frequency counter will be used to verify the above frequencies.

Test Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>PME I.D. Number</th>
<th>Date of Cal.</th>
<th>Date of Recal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope, Ballantine</td>
<td>49100/4H5627</td>
<td>27 Jul 82</td>
<td>14 Nov 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Counter, HP 5326A</td>
<td>49100/4H6122</td>
<td>28 Jul 82</td>
<td>25 Nov 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Clock, Wavetek Generator</td>
<td>49100/4H6222</td>
<td>22 Mar 82</td>
<td>22 Mar 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Signal, Wavetek Generator</td>
<td>49100/4H6008</td>
<td>19 Nov 81</td>
<td>19 Nov 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Comments and Results

1. Test equipment settings were set as described in Pre-test and frequency settings were verified with a frequency counter.

2. Program SPEECH was executed on the background in long mode operation and three data files were collected under the following conditions,
DATA1: foreground inactive (CTRL-F)
DATA2: foreground active and idle
DATA3: foreground active and compiling a program

3. The three data files were changed from two's complement data to real number data with program CNVRT. The new data files were named as follows,

TESTDATA1: DATA1 converted
TESTDATA2: DATA2 converted
TESTDATA3: DATA3 converted

4. Program PLOT was used to view the remap regions in the TESTDATAx files.

5. The frequency of the external clock generator was slightly readjusted between test runs one and two.

Conducted by: Lt Allen
Date: 11 Oct 82
Appendix C

Source Code for A/D/A Operations Software
Title: Speech
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This is the central program of a six-program package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with speech data files. This is an interactive software package that allows the user to collect, edit, and play back speech data files.

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-kDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer-equipped with a model 4331 single board converter.

Compile command:
FORTRAN SPEECH

Load command:
RLDR/P SPEECH NEWSCR #FLINE

Comments:
Refer to lines 30 and 47 of the program text for information explaining the operation of this package.

The term "block" is used throughout the program text to refer to a disk block (a disk block contains 256 bytes).

Erase files that may have been left from a previous abort.

Erase files that may have been left from a previous abort.
If this program fails to operate properly, consult the laboratory software documentation manual for a complete description of hardware setup and verify all connections.

This program maintains two independent buffers, called data and edit, to hold conversion data.

Conversion data can be placed in the data buffer through an A/D operation or by a series of read operations from disk files. The data buffer can then be copied into the edit buffer for editing. Editing operations do not affect the data buffer.

To select menu options in this program, type only the number corresponding to the option and carriage return.

Press carriage return to begin.

The variable MODE is used to determine which program will be called to input or output the data buffer.

According to the length of the data file, this program operates in one of two modes—short mode or long mode.

Short mode operation allows 15,872 samples (1.98 sec at 8 kHz sampling) to be collected and played back without interruption. The directory should have 175 disk blocks available for execution in this mode.

Long mode operation allows 51,200 samples (6.40 sec at 8 kHz sampling) to be collected and played back, but with short interrupts every 10,240 samples. For minimum interrupt time, it should be operated on the background terminal with the foreground terminal brought down. Long mode operation requires 40 kW of extended memory and has longer processing delays than short mode. The directory should have 450 disk blocks.
available for execution in this mode.(CR)

Press carriage return to continue."

ACCEPT
CALL NEWSCR
GO TO 45

The variable MODE is communicated to the editor program through file DIGI.OU. This allows the editor program to determine which program to call to output the edit buffer.

CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.OU")
CALL WRSEQ(1,MODE,2,IER)
CALL FCLOSE(1)

This is the central program's main menu.

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please select which operation will be performed,(CR)
  1: A/D conversion into data buffer(CR)
  2: D/A conversion out of data buffer(CR)
  3: editing(CR)
  4: read from file to data buffer(CR)
  5: write data buffer to file(CR)
  6: copy data buffer to edit buffer(CR)
  7: exit(CR)
*selection:";OPTION

CALL NEWSCR
IF (OPTION.EQ.1) GO TO 100
IF (OPTION.EQ.2) GO TO 200
IF (OPTION.EQ.3) GO TO 205
IF (OPTION.EQ.4) GO TO 400
IF (OPTION.EQ.5) GO TO 700
IF (OPTION.EQ.6) GO TO 600
IF (OPTION.EQ.7) GO TO 1000
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)(7)(CR)(7)(CR)(7)
*Please select options from the list only.")
GO TO 50

This section of code fills the data buffer with an A/D conversion operation.

DTBUF=FULL ;this operation will put data in the data buffer
 TYPE "(CR)
  --) entering A/D mode (--"
IF (MODE.EQ.SHORT) CALL SWAP("SMALLIN,SV",IER)
IF (MODE.EQ.LONG) CALL SWAP("BIGIN.SV",IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "SWAP error ",IER," with A/D file"
GO TO 50

C*****************************************************************************************************************

C This section of code outputs the data buffer with a D/A conversion operation.
C
200 IF (DTBUF.EQ.EMPTY) GO TO 251
   TYPE "(CR)
   *    --) entering D/A mode (---"
   CALL DFILM("DIGIFG",IER)
   IF (MODE.EQ.SHORT) CALL SWAP("SMALLOUT.SV",IER)
   IF (MODE.EQ.LONG) CALL SWAP("BIGOUT.SV",IER)
   IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "SWAP error ",IER," with D/A file"
   GO TO 50

C*****************************************************************************************************************

C This section of code calls the editor program.
C
205 IF (EDBUF.EQ.EMPTY) GO TO 250
   TYPE "(CR)
   *    --) entering edit mode (---"
   CALL SWAP("EDITOR.SV",IER)
   IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "SWAP error ",IER," with editor file"
   GO TO 50

C*****************************************************************************************************************

C One of the following messages is sent to the screen if the user attempts a buffer operation when the buffer is empty.
C
250 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
   #The edit buffer is currently empty."
   GO TO 50

251 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
   #The data buffer is currently empty."
   GO TO 50

C*****************************************************************************************************************

C This section of code allows the user to fill the data buffer through a series of read operations from disk files.
C
400 ACCEPT "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
   #The current data buffer is erased(CR)"
prior to reading from disk.(CR)

Do you want to,(CR)
  1: continue(CR)
  2: return to the main menu(CR)

IF (MENU5.EQ.1) GO TO 401
IF (MENU5.EQ.2) GO TO 50
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 400

401 IF (MODE.EQ.SHORT) TYPE "(CR)
The data buffer can hold up to 62 disk blocks,"
IF (MODE.EQ.LONG) TYPE "(CR)
The data buffer can hold up to 200 disk blocks,(CR)
and are output in 40 block multiples."  

The variable STBLK maintains the starting block position for each
write operation into the data buffer. The variable BLKLEFT maintains
the number of available blocks left in the data buffer that can
receive data.

STBLK=0 ;initialize data buffer
IF (MODE.EQ.SHORT) BLKLEFT=62 ;write parameters
IF (MODE.EQ.LONG) BLKLEFT=200
CALL DFILW("DIGI.DT",IER) ;erase the current data buffer to
CALL CFILW("DIGI.DT",2,IER) ;ready for new data
DTBUF=EMPTY

403 ACCEPT "(CR)
Enter the filename for reading:"
READ(11,2) FILENAM(1)
2 FORMAT (S13)

CALL STAT(FILENAM,STATUS,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 420
IF (IERR.NE.1) TYPE "STAT error ",IER," with your file"
FBLKS=STATUS(9) ;FBLKS is the number of full
  + disk blocks in the user file
IF (STATUS(10).EQ.512) FBLKS=FBLKS+1
IF (FBLKS.LT.1) GO TO 425

405 WRITE(10,5) FILENAM(1),FBLKS,FBLKS
5 FORMAT ("(CR)

ACCEPT "(CR)
Please specify the blocks to be read in,(CR)
first block: ",FIRBLK
IF (FIRBLK.LT.1 .OR. FIRBLK.GT.FBLKS) GO TO 435
ACCEPT 

last block: ",NUMBLK
IF (NUMBLK.GT.FBLKS .OR. NUMBLK.LT.FIRBLK) GO TO 435
BLKLEFT = BLKLEFT - ((NUMBLK - FIRBLK) + 1)
IF (BLKLEFT.LT.0) GO TO 430
FIRBLK = FIRBLK - 1

CALL OPEN(1, FILENAM, 1, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER, " with your file"
CALL OPEN(2, "DIGI.DT", 0, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER, " with the data buffer"

STBLK = STBLK + FIRBLK
READBLK = NUMBLK
IF (READBLK.GT.62) READBLK = 62
NUMBLK = NUMBLK - READBLK

CALL RDBLK(1, FIRBLK, WORK, READBLK, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER, " with your file"
CALL WRBLK(2, STBLK, WORK, READBLK, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error ",IER, " with data buffer"
FIRBLK = FIRBLK + READBLK
STBLK = STBLK + READBLK
IF (NUMBLK.NE.0) GO TO 415

CALL RESET
DTBUF = FULL ; the data buffer contains data
IF (BLKLEFT.EQ.0) GO TO 50 ; return to the main menu

WRITE(10, 3) BLKLEFT
3 FORMAT("(CR)
* The data buffer can hold ",I3," additional disk blocks."
ACCEPT "(CR)
* Do you want to read from file into these blocks,(CR)
  1: yes(CR)
  2: no(CR)
* selection",MENU4
IF (MENU4.EQ.1) GO TO 403
IF (MENU4.EQ.2) GO TO 50
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 416

420 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
* This file does not exist in the current directory."
GO TO 450

425 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
* This file is less than one disk block."
GO TO 450

430 BLKLEFT = BLKLEFT + ((NUMBLK - FIRBLK) + 1)
WRITE(10,7) BLKLEFT
7 FORMAT("(CR)(7)(7)(7)
* You specified too many blocks. The data buffer can only hold ",I3," disk blocks. Please try again."
GO TO 405
435 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
   *You cannot make that block(CR)
   *selection. Please try again."
GO TO 405

450 ACCEPT  
   *Do you want to,(CR)
   1: try another file(CR)
   2: return to the main menu(CR)
   *selection:*,MENU2

   IF (MENU2.EQ.1) GO TO 403
   IF (MENU2.EQ.2) GO TO 50
   WRITE (10,1)
   GO TO 450

******************************************************************************

C
C This section of code allows the user to write the data buffer
to a disk file at a specified beginning block number.

C
700 IF '(DTBUF.EQ.EMPTY) GO TO 251

   CALL STAT("DIGI.DT",STATUS,IER)
   DBLKS=STATUS(9)+1 ;DBLKS is the number of data buffer disk blocks
   WRITE(10,13) DBLKS,DBLKS

13 FORMAT((CR)
   *The data buffer contains ",I3,", diskblks numbered 1 - ",I3,".
   TYPE "
   *It can be written to specified blocks of an existing file,(CR)
   *or to a new file."

705 ACCEPT "(CR)
   *Enter the filename for writing:" 
   READ(11,11) FILENAM(1)
   11 FORMAT(S13)

   MENU3=0
   CALL STAT(FILENAM,STATUS,IER)
   IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 710 ;if the file does not exist, create it
   IF (IER.EQ.1) TYPE "STAT error ",IER,", with your file"

   FBLKS=STATUS(9) ;FBLKS is the number of full
   IF (STATUS(10).EQ.512) FBLKS=FBLKS+1 ;disk blocks in the user file
   GO TO 720

710 CALL CFILW(FILENAM,2,IER) ;create the user file as a random file
   IF (IER.EQ.1) TYPE "CFILW error ",IER,", with your file"

715 CALL OPEN(1,"DIGI.DT",1,IER)

111
IF (IER .NE. 1) TYPE "OPEN error ", IER," with the data buffer"
CALL OPEN(2,FILENAM,3,IER)
IF (IER .NE. 1) TYPE "OPEN error ", IER," with your file"

STBLX=0
FIRBLX=0
WBLKS=DBLKS
IF (MENU3.EQ.0 .OR. MENU3.EQ.1) GO TO 717

716 IF (FBLKS .NE. 0) WRITE(10,15) FILENAM(1), FBLKS
15 FORMAT("(CR)
IF (FBLKS.EQ.0) WRITE(10,16)
16 FORMAT("(CR)
"*File ",S13," is empty, it contains zero disk blocks.")
TYPE "
*Disk blocks are numbered beginning with one.
ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please specify the starting block for the data buffer(CR)
*to be written:" ,FIRBLX
FIRBLX=FIRBLX-1
IF (FIRBLX.GE.0 .AND. FIRBLX.LE.FBLKS) GO TO 717

TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
*You cannot make that block (CR)
*selection. Please try again.
GO TO 716

717 NUMBLX=WBLKS
IF (NUMBLX.GT.62) NUMBLX=62
WBLKS=WBLKS-NUMBLX
CALL RDBLK(1,STBLX,WORK,NUMBLX,IER)
IF (IER .NE. 1) TYPE "RDBLK error ", IER," with the data buffer"
CALL WRBLK(2,FIRBLK,WORK,NUMBLX,IER)
IF (IER .NE. 1) TYPE "WRBLK error ", IER," with your file"
STBLX=STBLX+NUMBLX
FIRBLX=FIRBLX+NUMBLX
IF (WBLKS .NE. 0) GO TO 717

CALL RESET
WRITE(10,12) FILENAM(1)
12 FORMAT("(CR)
"*The data buffer has been written to file ",S13)
GO TO 50

720 WRITE(10,14) FBLKS
14 FORMAT("(CR)
"*This file already exists in the current directory.(CR)
*It contains ",I3," disk blocks.")
ACCEPT "(CR)
*Do you want to,(CR)
* 1: delete the current file(CR)
* 2: overwrite specified blocks of the current file(CR)
* 3: select a different file(CR)

112
* 4: return to the main menu (CR)
* selection:","MENU3
CALL NEWSCK

IF (MENU3.EQ.1) GO TO 730
IF (MENU3.EQ.2) GO TO 715
IF (MENU3.EQ.3) GO TO 705
IF (MENU3.EQ.4) GO TO 50
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 720

730 CALL DFILW(FILENAM,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DFILW error ",IER," with your file"
GO TO 710

C******************************************************************************

C This section of code copies the data buffer to the edit buffer.
C
600 IF (DORBUC.EQ.EMPT) GO TO 251

CALL STAT("DIGI.DT",STATUS,IER)
BLKS=STATUS(9)+1

CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.DT")
CALL FOPEN(2,"DIGI.ED")

FIRBLK=0

605 NUMBLK=BLKS
IF (NUMBLX.GT.62) NUMBLK=62
BLKS=BLKS-NUMB LK

CALL RDBLK(1,FIRBLK,WORK,NUMBLK,IER)
CALL WRBLK(2,FIRBLK,WORK,NUMBLK,IER)
FIRBLK=FIRBLK+NUMBLK
IF (BLKS.NE.0) GO TO 605

CALL FCLOSE(1)
CALL FCLOSE(2)

EDBUF=FULL ;the edit buffer contains data

TYPE "(CR)
*The data buffer has been copied to the edit buffer."
GO TO 50

C******************************************************************************

1000 CALL DFILW("DIGI.DT",IER)
CALL DFILW("DIGI.ED",IER)
CALL DFILW("DIGI.OU",IER)
CALL EXIT
END
Title: Editor  
Author: Lt Allen  
Date: Dec 82  

Function:  
This program handles the editing operations in the SPEECH package. The SPEECH package is a six-program package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with speech data files. This program is not a stand-alone program. Its operation depends upon parameter files created by other programs. To understand the operation of this program, program SPEECH, which is the central program of the package, should be consulted first.

Compile command:  
FORTRAN EDITOR

Load command:  
RLDR/P EDITOR NEWSCR @FLIB0

Comments:  
The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate this package, SPEECH,EDITOR,SMALLIN,SMALLOUT,BIGIN,BIGOUT

C**************************************************************

INTEGER STATUS(18),EBLKS,FIRST,LAST,IMFG(2)  
INTEGER HBLKS,BBLKS(10),CLIPS(200),SAMPS(200,20),START,FIM  
INTEGER IMIN,IMAX,LEN,MORE,BFLAG  
INTEGER I0T,I1P,IP,LIMIT,NUMB,LX,BK,EBK,EBLKS  
INTEGER FILEH2M(7),IDATA3(10240),EBLKS  
INTEGER STBLK,REDBLK,MODE,SHORT,LONG,MENU1,MENU2  
REAL RMAX(200),RMIN(200),FN,TIM,IP,TIM,BOT,RMAX,RMIN,MAG(10)  
REAL INCR(20),TIM,PT,SHORT,CLIP

DATA SHORT,LONG / 1,2 /

IDATA1=64000K  
CALL NEWSCR

Retrieve variable MODE to determine which program to call to output the edit buffer.

CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.OUT")  
CALL RDSEQ(1,MODE,2,1K)  
CALL FCLOSE(1)

C**************************************************************

100 TYPE "(CR)"  

115
*--*) the program is in edit mode (--
CALL STAT("DIGI.ED",STATUS,IER) ;get the edit buffer's size
EBLKS=STATUS(9)+1 ;this is the number of blocks
;in the edit buffer

The variables NUMBLX and FIRBLX are used to represent the number of blocks and the first block, respectively, that will be involved in an edit buffer D/A operation.

NUMBLX=EBLKS ;set the D/A parameters to output
FIRBLX=0 ;the entire edit buffer
BFLAG=0 ;this flag is set to one when the histogram parameters have been collected

This is the editing program's main menu.

105 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please select which operation will be performed,(CR)
* 1: D/A conversion of edit buffer(CR)
* 2: voltage histogram(CR)
* 3: block histogram(CR)
* 4: write edit buffer to file(CR)
* 5: return to main menu(CR)
*selection":,MENU1
CALL NEWSCK

IF (MENU1.EQ.1) GO TO 500
IF (MENU1.EQ.2 .OR. MENU1.EQ.3) GO TO 200
IF (MENU1.EQ.4) GO TO 700
IF (MENU1.EQ.5) GO TO 1000
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)(7)(CR)(7)(CR)(7)
*Please select only from options given.")
GO TO 105

This section of code collects the histogram parameters. It is executed only once each time the editing program is called.

200 IF (EBLKS.EQ.0) GO TO 250
IF (BFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 220

TYPE "(CR)
*--*) histogram parameters being collected (--

DO 203 I=1,EBLKS
CLIPS(I)=0
RMAXS(I)=-5.
RMINS(I)=5.
DO 203 J=1,20
SAMPS(I,J)=0
203 CONTINUE
   NUMBLK=EBLKS
   J=1
   FIRBLK=0
   LIMIT=0
   CALL FOPEN(1, "DIGI.ED")

204 READBLK=NUMBLK
    IF (READBLK.CT.40) READBLK=40
    NUMBLK=NUMBLK-READBLK
    CALL RDBL(1, FIRBLK, IDATA3, READBLK, IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBL errort,IER," with edit buffer"

    LIMIT=LIMIT+READBLK
    FIRBLK=FIRBLK+READBLK
    START=1
    FIN=256

205 DO 210 I=START,FIN
    RNUM=FLOAT(IDAA3(I))/32768.*5.
    IF (RNUM.EQ.5. OR. RNUM.EQ.-5.) CLIPS(J)=CLIPS(J)+1
    IF (RNUM.GT.RMAXS(J)) RMAXS(J)=RNUM
    IF (RNUM.LT.RMINS(J)) RMINS(J)=RNUM
    TOP=5.0
    BOT=4.5
    DO 210 K=1,20
    IF (RNUM.LE.TOP .AND. RNUM.GE.BOT) SAMPS(J,K)=SAMPS(J,K)+1
    TOP=TOP-.5
    BOT=BOT-.5

210 CONTINUE
   J=J+1
   START=START+256
   FIN=FIN+256
   IF (J.LE.LIMIT) GO TO 205
   IF (NUMBLK.NE.0) GO TO 204
   VFLAG=1
   CALL FCLOSE(1)
   GO TO 220

C*********************************************************************************************

C
C   This message is sent to the screen if the user attempts a buffer
C   operation when the buffer is empty.
C
250 TYPE "(CR)(7)(7)(7)
   *The edit buffer is currently empty."
   GO TO 105

C*********************************************************************************************

C
C   This section of code requests from the user which blocks of the
C   edit buffer will be in the histogram.
WRITE(10,1)
WRITE(10,3) EBLKS,EBLKS
FORMAT('"(CR)"
  *The edit buffer contains ",I3," disk blocks, numbered 1 - ",I3)"
  TYPE ""
  *Please specify which blocks will be in the histogram"
ACCEPT "(CR)"
  *first block: " ,FIRST
IF (FIRST.LT.1) GO TO 219
ACCEPT ""
  *last block: ",LAST
IF (LAST.GT.EBLKS .OR. FIRST.GT.LAST) GO TO 219'

HBLKS=(LAST-FIRST)+1 ;this is the number of blocks in the histogram
NUMBLX=HBLKS ;set the D/A parameters to only output
FIRBLK=FIRST+1 ;the histogram blocks

POINTS=HBLKS*256. ;this is the number of samples in the
                  ;histogram blocks

IF (MENU1.EQ.3) GO TO 350 ;to give the block histogram
                         ;else give the voltage histogram

This section of code prepares and displays the voltage histogram. It
scans the parameter variables for the histogram blocks.

TYPE "(CR)
  * -- ) voltage histogram being prepared ( -- "

    DO 301 I=1,20
    INCR(I)=0.
301 CONTINUE
    CLIP=0.
    RMAX=-5.
    RMIN=5.

    DO 302 I=FIRST,LAST
    CLIP=CLIP+CLIPS(I)
    IF (RMAXS(I).GT.RMAX) RMAX=RMAXS(I)
    IF (RMINS(I).LT.RMIN) RMIN=RMINS(I)
    DO 302 J=1,20
    INCR(J)=INCR(J)+SAMPS(I,J)
302 CONTINUE
    IMAX=INT(RMAX/5.*32768.)
    IMIN=INT(RMIN/5.*32768.)

    325 TYPE "
# Voltage Histogram

WRITE(10,4) FIRST, LAST, POINTS, CLIP

4 FORMAT ("
    # blocks: "n,13,"-",n,13,""  total samples: ",F6.0,"  total clips: ",F6.0"
    WRITE(10,5) RMAX, IMAX, RMIN, IMIN

5 FORMAT ("
    # max voltage: ",F7.4,"(",I6,")
    # min voltage: ",F7.4,"(",I6,")
    TYPE "(CR)

    # Voltage    Positive    Negative    Total(\ CR)
    # Magnitude   Samples    Samples    Samples(\ CR)

    TOP=5.0
    BOT=4.5
    J=20

    DO 303 I=1,10
    TINCR=INCR(J)+INCR(I)
    WRITE(10,6) TOP, BOT, INCR(I), INCR(J), TINCR

6 FORMAT ("
    TOP=TOP-.5
    BOT=BOT-.5
    J=J-1

303 CONTINUE

GO TO 400

C  This section of code prepares and displays the block histogram. It
C  scans the parameter variables for the edit buffer data blocks to
C  be included in the histogram.

350 TYPE "(CR)

    # --) block histogram being prepared (--

    DO 351 I=1,10
    MAG(I)=-5.
    INCR(I)=0.

351 CONTINUE

    CLIP=0.
    RMAX=-.5
    RMIN=5.

    LEN=INT(HBLKS/10.)
    MORE=10-(HBLKS-(LEN*10))

    DO 352 I=1,10
    IF (LEN.NE.0) BBLKS(I)=LEN
    IF (LEN.EQ.0) BBLKS(I)=1
    IF (I.GT.MORE) AND. LEN.NE.0) BBLKS(I)=BBLKS(I)+1
    IF (LEN.EQ.0) AND. I.GT.HBLKS) BBLKS(I)=0

352 CONTINUE
J = 1
START = FIRST
FIN = START + BBLKS(J) - 1
DO 353 I = START, FIN
CLIP = CLIP + CLIPS(I)
INCR(J) = INCR(J) + CLIPS(I)
IF (RMAXS(I), GT, RMAX) RMAX = RMAXS(I)
IF (RMINS(I), LT, RMIN) RMIN = RMINS(I)
IF (RMAXS(I), GE, MAG(J)) MAG(J) = RMAXS(I)
IF (ABS(RMINS(I)), GE, MAG(J)) MAG(J) = ABS(RMINS(I))
CONTINUE
J = J + 1
START = FIN + 1
IF (BBLKS(J), NE, 0, .AND., J, LE, 10) GO TO 354
IMAX = INT(RMAX / 5. * 32768.)
IMIN = INT(RMIN / 5. * 32768.)

365 TYPE "
* Block Histogram *
WRITE(10, 4) FIRST, LAST, POINTS, CLIP
WRITE(10, 8) RMAX, IMAX, RMIN, IMIN
FORMAT"
* max voltage: , F7.4, "("", 16, ")" (CR)
* min voltage: , F7.4, "("", 16, ")"
* TYPE " (CR)
* Block Total Max (CR)
* Number Clips Magnitude (CR)
I = 0
ITOP = FIRST
360 I = I + 1
IBOT = ITOP + BBLKS(I) - 1
IF (BBLKS(I), EQ, 0) TYPE
IF (BBLKS(I), EQ, 1) WRITE(10, 9) ITOP, INCR(I), MAG(I)
FORMAT"
"", I3, ",", F6.0, "", F7.4)
IF (BBLKS(I), GT, 1) WRITE(10, 10) ITOP, IBOT, INCR(I), MAG(I)
FORMAT"
"", I3, ",", I3, ",", F6.0, "", F7.4)
ITOP = IBOT + 1
IF (I, LT, 10) GO TO 360
GO TO 400

This is the editing program's histogram menu.

400 ACCEPT " (CR)
* Please select which operation will be performed, (CR)
* 1: D/A conversion of histogram blocks (CR)
* 2: delete histogram blocks from edit buffer (CR)

120
* 3: return to the editing menu(CR)  
*selection:",MENU2  
CALL NEWSCR  
IF (MENU2.EQ.1) GO TO 500  
IF (MENU2.EQ.2) GO TO 600  
IF (MENU2.EQ.3) GO TO 650  
WRITE(10,1)  
GO TO 400

500 IF (EBLKS.EQ.0) GO TO 250  
TYPE "(CR)  
* ----) entering D/A mode (---

Create a flag file which will indicate to the D/A program to output  
the edit buffer instead of the data buffer. The parameters are  
written to the flag file specifying the section of edit buffer to  
output.

INFO(1)=FIRBLK  
INFO(2)=NUMBLK  
CALL DFILW("DIGI.FG",IER) ;delete possible flag file left from  
; a previous abort

CALL CFILW("DIGI.FG",2,IER)  
CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.FG")  
CALL WRSEQ(1,INFO,4,IER)  
CALL FCLOSE(1)

IF (MODE.EQ.SHORT) CALL SWAP("SMALLOUT.SV",IER)  
IF (MODE.EQ.LONG) CALL SWAP("BIGOUT.SV",IER)  
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "SWAP error ",IER

CALL DFILW("DIGI.FG",IER)  
IF (MENU1.EQ.1) GO TO 105 ;to the editing menu  
IF (MENU1.EQ.2) GO TO 325 ;to the volt hist menu  
IF (MENU1.EQ.3) GO TO 365 ;to the block hist menu

This section of code deletes the histogram blocks by overwriting these  
blocks in the edit buffer with the data immediately following the  
histogram blocks. The histogram parameter arrays are similarly  
updated.

600 CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.ED")  
NUMBLX=EBLKS-LAST  
STBLX-LAST-1  
605 READBLX=NUMBLX  
IF (READBLX.GT.40) READBLX=40
NUMBLK=NUMBLK-REDBLK

CALL RDBLK(1,STBLK,IDATA3,READBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with edit buffer"
CALL WRBLK(1,FIRBLK,IDATA3,READBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error ",IER," with edit buffer"
STBLK=STBLK+READBLK
FIRBLK=FIRBLK+READBLK
IF (NUMBLK.NE.0) GO TO 605
CALL FCLOSE(1)

DO 615 I=FIRST,LAST
J=I+HBLKS
CLIPS(I)=CLIPS(J)
RMAXS(I)=RMAXS(J)
RMINS(I)=RMINS(J)
DO 615 I=1,20
SAMPS(I,K)=SAMPS(J,K)
615 CONTINUE

EBLKS=EBLKS-HBLKS

TYPE "(CR)
*The edit buffer has been updated.*

FIRBLK=0
NUMBLK=EBLKS
GO TO 105

IF (EBLKS.EQ.0) GO TO 250
WRITE(10,13) EBLKS,EBLKS
13 FORMAT("(CR)
*The edit buffer contains ",13," diskblocks numbered 1 - ",13",")
TYPE 
*It can be written to specified blocks of an existing file,(CR)
*or to a new file.*

700 IF (EBLKS.EQ.0) GO TO 250
WRITE(10,13) EBLKS,EBLKS
13 FORMAT("(CR)
*The edit buffer contains ",13," diskblocks numbered 1 - ",13",")
TYPE 
*It can be written to specified blocks of an existing file,(CR)
*or to a new file.*

705 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the filename for writing:*
READ(11,11) FILENAME
11 FORMAT(S13)

IOP=0
CALL STAT(FILNAME,STATUS,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 710
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "STAT error ",IER," with your file"
FBLKS=STATUS(9)
IF (STATUS(10).EQ.512) FBLKS=FBLKS+1
GO TO 720

710 CALL CFILW(FILENAME,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CFILW error ",IER," with your file"

715 CALL OPEN(1,"DICL.ED",1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with the edit buffer"
CALL OPEN(2,FILENAM,3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with your file"

STBLK=0
FIRBLK=0
BLKS=EBLKS
IF (IOP.EQ.0 OR IOP.EQ.1) GO TO 717

716 IF (FBLKS.NE.0) WRITE(10,15) FILENAM(1),FBLKS
   15 FORMAT("(CR)
   #File ",S13,
      contains ",I3," disk blocks.
   )
   IF (FBLKS.EQ.0) WRITE(10,16) FILENAM(1)
   16 FORMAT("(CR)
   #File ",S13," is empty, it contains zero disk blocks.
   TYPE "
   #Disk blocks are numbered beginning with one.
   ACCEPT "(CR)
   #Please specify the starting block for the data buffer
   #to be written:
   FIRBLK=FIRBLK-1
   IF (FIRBLK.GE.0) GO TO 717
   GO TO 716

717 NUMBLK=BLKS
IF (NUMBLK.GT.40) NUMBLK=40
BLKS=BLKS-NUMBLK
CALL RDBLK(1,STBLK,IDATA3,NUMBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with the data buffer"
CALL WRBLK(2,FIRBLK,IDATA3,NUMBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error ",IER," with your file"
STBLK=STBLK+NUMBLK
FIRBLK=FIRBLK+NUMBLK
IF (BLKS.NE.0) GO TO 717

CALL RESET
WRITE(10,12) FILENAM(1)
   12 FORMAT("(CR)
   #The data buffer has been written to file ",S13)
   GO TO 105

720 WRITE(10,14) FBLKS
   14 FORMAT("(CR)
   #This file already exists in the current directory.
   #It contains ",I3," disk blocks.
   ACCEPT "(CR)
   #Do you want to,
   # 1: delete the current file
   # 2: overwrite specified blocks of the current file
   # 3: create a new file
   # 4: return to the editing menu
   123
*selection*, IOP
CALL NEWSCR

IF (IOP.EQ.1) GO TO 730
IF (IOP.EQ.2) GO TO 715
IF (IOP.EQ.3) GO TO 705
IF (IOP.EQ.4) GO TO 105
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 720

730 CALL DFILW(FILENAME,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DFILW error ",IER," with your file"
GO TO 710

C*****************************************************************************

1000 CALL NEWSCR
CALL EXIT
END

C*****************************************************************************
Title: SmallIn
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program handles the short mode A/D conversion operations in the SPEECH package. The SPEECH package is a six-program package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with speech data files. This program is not a stand-alone program. Its operation depends upon parameter files created by other programs. To understand the operation of this program, program SPEECH, which is the central program of the package, should be consulted first.

Compile command:
FORTRAN SMALLIN

Load command:
RLDR/P 2/K SMALLIN NEWSR SAMCONFIG3 @SAMLIB8

Comments:
The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate this package,

SPEECH,EDITOR,SMLIN,SMALLOUT,BICIN,BIGOUT

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;declare A/D device
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;must also declare D/A device
COMMON / IBUFF / IDATA3(15872) ;setup the A/D conversion data buffer
COMMON / IBUFO / IWASTE ;must also set up a D/A buffer
INTEGER IDRBA(16)

IDATA1=60000K ;use channel one and external clock
CALL NEWSR ;erase the screen

TYPE "(CR)"
* -- the program is in A/D mode (--)

CALL DSTRT(IER) ;initialize A/D/A device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT error")

CALL OP2N(1,"DIGI.DT",3,IER) ;ready program SPEECH's data buffer for writing
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with the data buffer"

100 ACCEPT "(CR)
#Press the carriage return to begin"
ACCEPT

CALL DOITW(IDRBA,IDS21,8,IDATA1,15872,IDATA3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOITW error",IER

TYPE "(7)  (7)  (7)  (CR)
*That's all folks!"

150 IOP=0
ACCEPT "(CR)
*press the carriage return to return to the main menu,(CR)
*or press the space bar and carriage return to do a retake:
READ(11,2) IOP
2 FORMAT(S1)
CALL NEWSCR

IF (IOP.EQ.0) GO TO 200
IF (IOP.EQ.8192) GO TO 100
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)  (7)  (7)  (CR)  (7)
*Please select only from options given.")
GO TO 150

200 CALL WRBLK(1,0,IDATA3,62,IER) ;write the conversion data to
;program SPEECH's data buffer
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLX error ",IER," with data buffer"
CALL CLOSE(1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CLOSE error",IER," with data buffer"

TYPE "(CR)
*-- ) exiting A/D mode (--
CALL EXIT
END
This program handles the short mode D/A conversion operations in the SPEECH package. The SPEECH package is a six-program package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with speech data files. This program is not a stand-alone program. It's operation depends upon parameter files created by other programs. To understand the operation of this program, program SPEECH, which is the central program of the package, should be consulted first.

Compile command:

FORTRAN SMALLOUT

Load command:

RLDR/P 2/X SMALLOUT NEWSCR SAMCONF4 @SAMLIBB

Comments:
The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate this package:

SPEECH,EDITOR,SMALLIN,SMALLOUT,BIGIN,BIGOUT

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;must also declare A/D device
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;declare D/A device
COMMON / IBUFF / IWASTE ;must also set up A/D buffer
COMMON / IUFO / IDATA(15872) ;set up the D/A conversion data buffer

INTEGER IORBA(16),STATUS(18),NUMBLK,NUMB,FIRBLK,IER
INTEGER PLACE,ZERO,INIT,READBLK,INFO(2)

IDATA1=64000K ;use channel one and external clock
CALL NEWSCR ;erase the screen

TYPE "(CR)"
* --- the program is in D/A mode --- *

CALL DSTART(IER) ;initialize A/D/A device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTART error")

CALL OPEN(1,"DIGI.FC",1,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 100 ;if flag file does not exist, then output data buffer
GO TO 200 ;else output the edit buffer
This section of code sets the output parameters to output the entire data buffer.

```
CALL CLOSE(1,IER)
CALL STAT("DIGI.DT",STATUS,IER)
NUMBLK=STATUS(9)+1
FIRBLK=0
CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.DT") ;open the data buffer for reading
GO TO 500
```

This section of code retrieves the parameters from the flag file that specifies the section of edit buffer to output.

```
CALL RDSEQ(1,INFO,4,IER)
CALL FCLOSE(1)
FIRBLK=INFO(1) ;the first block
NUMBLK=INFO(2) ;the number of data blocks
CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.ED") ;open the edit buffer for reading
```

```
CALL RDBLK(1,FIRBLK,IDATA3,NUMBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with output buffer"
IDATA2=NUMBLK*256 ;the number of data samples to output
GO TO 500
```

```
ACCEPT "(CR)"
*Press the carriage return to begin"
ACCEPT
```

```
CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,IDATA2,IDATA3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOITW error ",IER
```

```
IOP=0
ACCEPT "(CR)
*press carriage return to continue,(CR)
or press space bar and carriage return to repeat;"
READ(11,2) IOP
2 FORMAT(S1)
CALL NEWSCR
IF (IOP.EQ.0) GO TO 1000
IF (IOP.EQ. 8192) GO TO 506
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)(7)(CR)(7)(CR)(7)
*Please select options from the list only.")
GO TO 510
```

```
1000 TYPE "(CR)"
```

128
* --) exiting D/A mode (--"
CALL EXIT
END
Title: BigIn
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program handles the long mode A/D conversion operations in the SPEECH package. The SPEECH package is a six-program package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with speech data files. This program is not a stand-alone program. It's operation depends upon parameter files created by other programs. To understand the operation of this program, program SPEECH, which is the central program of the package, should be consulted first.

Compile command:
FORTRAN BIGIN

Load command:
RLDR/P 2/K 2000/N BIGIN NEWSCR SAMCONFIG3 @SAMLIBE

Comments:
The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate this package,
SPEECH,EDITOR,SMALLIN,SMALLOUT,BIGIN,BIGOUT

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;declare A/D device
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;must also declare D/A device
COMMON IWIND(10240) ;extended memory window
COMMON / IBUFF / IDATA3(10240) ;set up the A/D conversion data buffer
COMMON / IBUFO / IWASTE ;must also set up a D/A buffer

INTEGER IORBA(16),IFILE(7)

CALL NEWSCR ;erase the screen

TYPE "(CR)
# --) the program is in A/D mode (--"

Set up extended memory to hold the results of the first four conversion operation calls.

CALL VMEM(IEXT,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "VMEM error ",IER
IF (IEXT.LT.40) CALL ERROR("insufficient extended memory")
CALL MAPDF(40,IWIND,10,IER) ;each conversion operation will collect 10xW of data
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "MAPDF error ",IER
CALL DSTRT(IER) ;initialize A/D/A device

130
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT error")
CALL OPEN(1,"DIGI.DT",3,IER) ;ready program SPEECH's data buffer for writing
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with data buffer"

100 TYPE "(CR)
"Press the carriage return to begin:
ACCEPT

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,24576,10240,IDATA3,IER)
CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,1,10240)

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,24576,10240,IDATA3,IER)
CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,10241,10240)

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,24576,10240,IDATA3,IER)
CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,20481,10240)

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,24576,10240,IDATA3,IER)
CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,30721,10240)

CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,24576,10240,IDATA3,IER)

TYPE "(7)(7)(7)(CR)
"That's all folks!

150 IOP=0
ACCEPT "(CR)
"Press carriage return to return to the main menu,(CR)
"or press space bar and carriage return to do a retake:
READ(11,2) IOP

2 FORMAT(S1)
CALL NEWSCR
IF (IOP.EQ.0) GO TO 200
IF (IOP.EQ.8192) GO TO 100
WRITE(10,1)

"Please select only from options given.")
GO TO 150

C Write the conversion data to program SPEECH's data buffer.

200 CALL WRBLK(1,160,IDATA3,40,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error ",IER," with the data buffer"
CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,1,10240)
CALL WRBLK(1,0,IDATA3,40,IER)

CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,10241,10240)
CALL WRBLK(1,40,IDATA3,40,IER)

CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,20481,10240)
CALL WRBLK(1,80,IDATA3,40,IER)

131
CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,30721,10240)
CALL WRBLX(1,120,DATA3,40,IER)

IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLX error ",IER," with the data buffer"
CALL CLOSE(I,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CLOSE error ",IER," with the data buffer"

TYPE "(CR)
* --> exiting A/D mode (-")

CALL EXIT
END
Title: BigOut
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program handles the long mode D/A conversion operations
in the SPEECH package. The SPEECH package is a six-program
package that utilizes the Eclipse A/D/A device to work with
speech data files. This program is not a stand-alone program.
It's operation depends upon parameter files created by other
programs. To understand the operation of this program, program
SPEECH, which is the central program of the package, should
be consulted first.

Compile command:
FORTRAN BIGOUT

Load command:
RLDR/P 2/K 2000/N BIGOUT NEWSCR SAMCONFIG ESAMLIB

Comments:
The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in
the user's directory to operate this package,
SPEECH,EDITOR,SMALLIN,SMALLOUT,BIGIN,BIGOUT

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;must also declare A/D device
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;declare D/A device
COMMON IWIND(10240) ;extended memory window
COMMON / IBUFF / IWASTE ;must also set up A/D buffer
COMMON / IBUFO / IDATA3(10240) ;set up the D/A conversion data buffer
INTEGER IORBA(16),STATUS(18),NUMBLX,LABLKX,FIRBLX,IXEXT
INTEGER PLACE,ZERO,INIT,READBLX,INFO(2),MANY,SET
IDATA1=64000K ;use channel one and external clock
CALL NEWSCR ;erase the screen

TYPE "(CR)
* --) the program is in D/A mode (--"

Set up extended memory to hold conversion data to be output.

CALL VMEM(IXEXT,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "VMEM error ",IER
IF (IXEXT.LT.40) CALL ERROR("insufficient extended memory")
CALL MAPDF(40,IWIND,10,IER) ;each conversion operation will
;output 10KW of data
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "MAPDF error ",IER
CALL DSTRT(IER) ;initialize A/D/A device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT error")

CALL OPEN(1,"DIGI.PG",1,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 100 ;if flag file does not exist, then
;output data buffer
GO TO 200 ;else output the edit buffer

This section of code sets the parameters to output the entire data buffer.

100 CALL CLOSE(1,IER)
CALL STAT("DIGI.DT",STATUS,IER)
NUMBLK=STATUS(9)+1
FIRBLK=0
CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.DT") ;open the data buffer for reading
TYPE "(CR)
* -- ) the program is in D/A mode (--"
GO TO 500

This section of code retrieves the parameters from the flag file that specifies the section of edit buffer to output.

200 CALL RDSEQ(1,INFO,4,IER)
CALL FCLOSE(1)
FIRBLK=INFO(1) ;the first block
NUMBLK=INFO(2) ;the number of blocks
CALL FOPEN(1,"DIGI.ED")

This section of code places the data to be ouput in the first NUMBLK blocks of the conversion data buffer. Any remaining conversion data buffer blocks are zero filled. Each D/A operation will output 200 disk blocks of data in 40-disk block sections.

500 CONTINUE

PLACE=1
ZERO=0
INIT=FIRBLK
LASBLK=NUMBLK
SET=0

IF (LASBLK.LE.40) GO TO 502
LASBLK=40

134
FIRBLK=FIRBLK+40
NUMBLK=NUMBLK-40

501 READBLK=NUMBLK
IF (READBLK.GT.40) READBLK=40
NUMBLK=NUMBLK-READBLK
 CALL RDBLK(1,FIRBLK,IDATA3,READBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with the output buffer"
MANY=READBLK*256
IF (MANY.EQ.10240) GO TO 520
MANY=MANY+1
DO 530 I=MANY,10240
IDATA3(I)=ZERO
530 CONTINUE
 CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,PLACE,MANY)
PLACE=PLACE+MANY
FIRBLK=FIRBLK+READBLK
SET=SET+1
IF (NUMDLK.NE.0) GO TO 501

502 IF (SET.EQ.4) GO TO 503
DO 540 I=1,10240
IDATA3(I)=ZERO
540 CONTINUE
PLACE=(SET*10240)+1
 CALL VSTASH(IDATA3,PLACE,10240)
SET=SET+1
GO TO 502

503 CALL RDBLK(1,INIT,IDATA3,LASBLK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with output buffer"
PLACE=(LASBLK*256)+1

504 IF (PLACE.GT.10240) GO TO 505
IDATA3(PLACE)=ZERO
PLACE=PLACE+1
GO TO 504

C***********************************************************************

505 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Press the carriage return to begin"
 ACCEPT

506 CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,10240,IDATA3,IER)
 CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,1,10240)
 CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,10240,IDATA3,IER)
 CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,10241,10240)
 CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,10240,IDATA3,IER)
 CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,20481,10240)

135
CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,10240,IDATA3,IER)

CALL VFETCH(IDATA3,30721,10240)
CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS23,8,26624,10240,IDATA3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOITW error ",IER

510 IOP=0
ACCEPT "(CR)
*press carriage return to continue,(CK)
*or press space bar and carriage return to repeat;"
READ(11,2) IOP
2 FORMAT(S1)
CALL NEWSCR

IF (IOP.EQ.0) GO TO 1000
IF (IOP.EQ. 8192) GO TO 503
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)(7)(CR)(7)(CR)(7)
*Please select options from the list only,"
)GO TO 510

1000 TYPE "(CR)
*-- exiting D/A mode --"
CALL EXIT
END
Title: Digitize

Author: Lt Allen

Date: Dec 82

Function:
This is the central program of a three-program package that interactively allows the user to set different operating features of the Eclipse A/D/A device.

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 4331 single board converter.

Compile command:
FORTRAN DIGITIZE

Load command:
RLDR/P DIGITIZE @FLIB0

Comments:
Refer to line 5 of the program text for information regarding the data buffers in this package.
The save file (,SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate this package.

DIGITIZE, INDIGI, OUTDIGI

---------------

INTEGER OPTION

5

TYPE "(CR)
The A/D and D/A data buffers are separate with each dimensioned(CR)
to their maximum spec size of 16KW. Due to the data buffers being(CR)
this large, this program swaps to program INDIGI.SV for A/D(CR)
conversions and swaps to OUTDIGI.SV for D/A operations.(CR)(CR)
To output data collected in A/D mode, the A/D data buffer must(CR)
be written to a disk file while in A/D mode and then read into(CR)
the D/A data buffer after switching to D/A mode."

10

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please enter which operation will be performed,(CR)
# 1: A/D conversions(CR)
# 2: D/A conversions(CR)
# 3: exit(CR)
*selection:*,OPTION
IF (OPTION.GT.1 .OR. OPTION.LT.3) GO TO 20
TYPE "(CR)(CR)(CR)
*Please select options from the list only,"
GO TO 10

137
20 IF (OPTION.EQ.1) CALL SWAP("INDIGI.SV",IER)
    IF (OPTION.EQ.2) CALL SWAP("OUTDIGI.SV",IER)
    IF (OPTION.EQ.3) GO TO 900
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "SWAP error",IER
    GO TO 10

900 CALL EXIT
END
Title: OutDigi
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program handles the D/A mode options in the DIGITIZE package. The DIGITIZE package is a three-program package that interactively allows the user to select different operating features of the Eclipse A/D/A device. This program, however, can be operated as a stand alone program.

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 4331 single board converter.

Compile command:
FORTRAN OUTDIGI

Load command:
RLDR/P 2/K OUTDIGI CLKSET CHNSET CNVSET SEEIT PAPER^ REDBUF SETUP HEADER WRTBUF WARNNG SAMCONFIG4@SAMLIB@

Comments:
Refer to line 10 of the program text for the menu options of this program.

The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate the DIGITIZE package,

DIGITIZE,INDIGI,OUTDIGI

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;A/D device required by SAM
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;D/A device
COMMON / IBUFF / IWAST ;A/D data buffer required by SAM
COMMON / IBUFO / IDATA3(16384) ;D/A data buffer
INTEGER FILENAM(7),IORMA(16),CLOCK,FIRST,MODE,DEVICE

CALL DSTRT(IER) ;always initialize device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT error(CR)program aborted")

DEVICE=23
TYPE "(CR)
#Program OUTDIGI.SV executing --> the device is in D/A mode"

10 ACCEPT "(CR)
#Please select which operation will be performed,(CR)
# 1: conversions(CR)
# 2: data buffer display(CR)
# 3: data buffer print(CR)
4: data buffer write to file(CR)
5: read from file to data buffer(CR)
6: data buffer demultiplexing(CR)
7: exit(CR)

*selection:",IOP

IF (IOP.EQ.1) GO TO 20
IF (IOP.EQ.2) GO TO 40
IF (IOP.EQ.3) GO TO 40
IF (IOP.EQ.4) GO TO 80
IF (IOP.EQ.5) GO TO 50
IF (IOP.EQ.6) GO TO 60
IF (IOP.EQ.7) GO TO 90
WRITE (10,1)
GO TO 10
1 FORMAT ("(CR)(CR)(CR)

*Please make selections only from the given options")

20 CALL CLKSET(DEVICE,CLOCK) ;set the clock
CALL CHNSET(DEVICE,FIRST,MODE) ;set the channel
IDATA1=((CLOCK.OR,FIRST).OR,MODE).OR.4000X
25 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Do you wish to set the conversion count (1),(CR)
*or perform an error check (2)?",IERR
IF (IERR.EQ.1) GO TO 30
IF (IERR.EQ.2) GO TO 35
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 25

30 CALL CMVSET(IDATA2) ;set the conversion count
CALL WARNMG(CLOCK) ;give warning message for clock set
ACCEPT
CALL DOITW(IORB8A, IDS23, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)

TYPE "(CR)
*Conversion operation completed"
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DOIT error ",IER
IF (IORB8A(14).NE.40000X) TYPE "IORBA(14) return ",IORBA(14)
IF (IER.EQ.1 AND. IORB8A(14).EQ.40000X) TYPE "No errors reported"
GO TO 10

40 CALL SETUP(IFOR,IOP,ISTART,ISTOP) ;get the parameters specifying
Display the user requested section of data buffer.

IF (IOP.EQ.2) CALL SEEIT(IFOR,ISTART,ISTOP,IDATA3,16384)

Print the header and the user requested section of data buffer.

IF (IOP.EQ.3) CALL HEADER(DEVICE-FIRST,MODE,IDATA2,IER,IORBA,CLOCK)
IF (IOP.EQ.3) CALL PAPER(IFOR,ISTART,ISTOP,IDATA3,16384)
GO TO 10

INCREM=1000
IDATA2=INCREM

CALL DOITW (IORBA, IDS23, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) GO TO 38
IDATA2=IDATA2+INCREM
IF (IDATA2.GT.16384) GO TO 38
GO TO 37

IDATA2=IDATA2-1000
CALL DOITW (IORBA, IDS23, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)
INCREM=INT(INCREM/10.0)
IF (INCREM.NE.0) GO TO 37
TYPE "(CR)
*DOIT error ",IER,"(CR)
*on conversion count ",IDATA2
TYPE "(7)(7)(7)
GO TO 10

CALL REDBUF(IDATA3,16384) ;let the user read specified sections
;of a file into the data buffer.
GO TO 10

TYPE "(CR)
The data buffer will be demultiplexed by retrieving(CR)
every Mth point from a specified starting point,(CR)
*(CR)
*There will be M-1 data buffer points skipped,(CR)
between each two demultiplexed points,(CR)
*(CR)
The first data buffer point is numbered one.
"

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please specify,(CR)
* M",IMTH
ACCEPT "
# starting point, lone

IF (INTH.LT.2 .OR. IOME.GT.16384) GO TO 60

ISTOP=16384/INTH
INTH=INTH
J=IOME
DO 65 I=1,ISTOP
IDATA3(I)=IDATA3(J)
J=J+INTH
65 CONTINUE
DO 66 I=ISTOP+1,16384
IDATA3(I)=0
66 CONTINUE
GO TO 10

C*****************************************************************************

80 CALL WRTBUF(IDATA3,16384) ;let the user write specified sections of data buffer to file.
GO TO 10

C*****************************************************************************

90 CALL EXIT
END
This program handles the A/U mode options in the DIGITIZE package. The DIGITIZE package is a three-program package that interactively allows the user to select different operating features of the Eclipse A/D/A device. This program, however, can be operated as a stand alone program.

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 4331 single board converter.

Compile command:
FORTRAN INDIGI

Load command:
RLDR/P 2/X INDIGI CLKSET CHMSET CHVSET SEEIT PAPERA
SETUP HEADER WRITBUF WARNNG SACONFIG3 SAMLIB

Comments:
Refer to line 10 of the program text for the menu options of this program.

The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to operate the DIGITIZE package,

DIGITIZE,INDIGI,OUTDIGI

EXTERNAL IDS21 ;A/D device
EXTERNAL IDS23 ;D/A device required by SAM
COMMON / IBUFF / IDATA3(16384) ;A/D data buffer
COMMON / IBUFO / IWAST ;D/A data buffer required by SAM

INTEGER IURBA(16),DEVICE,CLOCK,FIRST,LAST
DEVICE=21

TYPE "(CK)
#Program INDIGI.SV executing ----> the device is in A/D mode"

CALL DSTRT(IER) ;always initialize device
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("DSTRT error")

10 ACCEPT "(CR)
#Please select which operation will be performed,(CR)
* 1: conversions(CR)
* 2: data buffer display(CR)
I.

3: Data buffer print(CR)
4: Data buffer write to file(CR)
5: Exit(CR)

*Selection:*, IOP

IF (IOP.EQ.1) GO TO 20
IF (IOP.EQ.2) GO TO 50
IF (IOP.EQ.3) GO TO 50
IF (IOP.EQ.4) GO TO 60
IF (IOP.EQ.5) GO TO 80
WRITE (10,1)
GO TO 10
1 FORMAT ('"CR(CR(CR)
*Please make selections only from the given options")

20 CALL CLKSET(DEVICE,CLOCK) ;set the clock
CALL CHNSET(DEVICE,FIRST,LAST) ;set the channel
IDATA1=(CLOCK.OR,FIRST),OR,LAST

*The device may give an error for conversion counts(CR)
*above 16073.(CR)
*(CR)
*The error check option will return the maximum error(CR)
*free conversion count for the setup given. The conversion(CR)
*clock must allow for repeated conversion calls when using(CR)
*this option."

30 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Do you wish to,(CR)
* 1: set the conversion count(CR)
* 2: perform an error check(CR)
*Selection:*, IERR

IF (IERR.EQ.1) GO TO 40
IF (IERR.EQ.2) GO TO 35
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 30

35 INCREM=1000
IDATA2=INCREM
37 CALL DOITW(IORBA,IDS21,8,IDATA1,IDATA2,IDATA3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) GO TO 38
IDATA2=IDATA2+INCREM
IF (IDATA2.GT.16384) GO TO 38
GO TO 37
38 IDATA2=IDATA2-INCREM
CALL DOITW(IORBA, IDS21, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)
INCREM=INT(INCREM/10.0)
IF (INCREM .NE. 0) GO TO 37
TYPE "(CR)
#DOIT error " ,IER,"(CR)
#on conversion count ",IDATA2
TYPE "(7)(7)(7)"
GO TO 10

CALL CNVSET(IDATA2) ;set the conversion count
CALL WARNNG(CLOCK) ;give warning message for clock set
ACCEPT
CALL DOITW(IORBA, IDS21, 8, IDATA1, IDATA2, IDATA3, IER)
TYPE "(7)(7)(7)(CR)
#Conversion operation completed"
IF (IER .NE. 1) TYPE "DOIT error ",IER
IF (IORBA(14),NE.40000K) TYPE "IORBA(14) return ",IORBA(14)
IF (IER.EQ.1 .AND. IORBA(14),EQ.40000K) TYPE "No errors reported"
GO TO 10

CALL SETUP(IFOR, IOP, ISTART, ISTOP) ;get the parameters specifying
;the section of data buffer to be
;worked with.
C
C Display the user requested section of data buffer.
C
IF (IOP.EQ.2) CALL SEEIT(IFOR, ISTART, ISTOP, IDATA3, 16384)
C
C Print the header and the user requested section of data buffer.
C
IF (IOP.EQ.3) CALL HEADER(DEVICE, FIRST, LAST, IDATA2, IER, IORBA, CLOCK)
IF (IOP.EQ.3) CALL PAPER(IFOR, ISTART, ISTOP, IDATA3, 16384)
GO TO 10

CALL WRTBUF(IDATA3, 16384) ;let the user write specified sections
;of data buffer to file.
GO TO 10

CALL EXIT
END
Function:
   This program converts conversion data from the format used
   by the Eclipse A/D/A device into real number data and vice-versa.

Compile Command:
   FORTRAN CNVRT

Load Command:
   RLDR/P 2000/H CNVRT COMLN SORT2 STATUS DELCHC FILCHC @FLIB

Environment:
   This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on
   a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer.

Command line:
   CNVRT (/R or /I) input/I [/D] output/O
   where "input" and "output" are any legal RDOS filenames.
   Either the R or I switch must be attached to CNVRT. The R
   switch denotes conversion from device format to real and
   the I switch denotes conversion from real to device format.
   The input and output filenames can be typed in any order,
   however, the I switch should always be attached to the
   input file and the D switch should always be attached to the
   output file.
   The D switch can only be attached to the input file, and
   deletes the input file after the output file has been created.

Comments:
   This program is designed for use with conversion data that was
   collected with or will be output by the device set at an operating
   range of +/- 5v.
   The output file will be created as a random file. If
   it already exists, the original file will be deleted first.
   The input file cannot be larger than 32768 disk blocks. There
   is not an error check for this condition.
   This program requires 8K of extended memory.

COMMON I wast(1024) ;Min size window required for
                      ;extended memory setup

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Appendix D

Source Code for Signal Processing Software
RD\text{DISC} = \text{RD\text{DISC}UDLK} \\
\text{IF } (\text{RSWIT}) \quad \text{ILN} = \text{ILN} - (\text{WBLK}\#128,) \\
\text{IF } (\text{ISWIT}) \quad \text{ILN} = \text{ILN} - (\text{WBLK}\#256,) \\
\text{IF } (\text{AGAIN}.\text{EQ}.1) \quad \text{GO TO 10} \quad \text{; if true, have not finished all input data} \\

30 \quad \text{CALL CLOSE(2,IER)} \\
\text{IF } (\text{IER}.\text{NE}.1) \quad \text{TYPE "CLOSE error",IER,"with output file"} \\
\text{CALL APPEND(2,FILEO,2,IER)} \\
\text{IF } (\text{IER}.\text{NE}.1) \quad \text{TYPE "APPEND error",IER,"with output file"} \\
\text{BYTS} = \text{ILN}\#4 \\
\text{IF } (\text{ISWIT}) \quad \text{BYTS} = \text{BYTS}/2 \\
\text{IF } (\text{RSWIT}) \quad \text{START} = (\text{WBLK}\#128)+1 \\
\text{IF } (\text{ISWIT}) \quad \text{START} = (\text{WBLK}\#256)+1 \\
\text{IF } (\text{RSWIT}) \quad \text{CALL WRSEQ(2,REALNUM(START),BYTS,IERR)} \\
\text{IF } (\text{ISWIT}) \quad \text{CALL WRSEQ(2,INTNUM(START),BYTS,IERR)} \\
\text{IF } (\text{IER}.\text{NE}.1) \quad \text{TYPE "WRSEQ error",IER,"with output file"} \\
\text{CALL RESET} \\

C********************************************************************** 
C             Handle the D switch option. 
C********************************************************************** 
80 \quad \text{CALL EXIT(FILEI,FI)} 
 END
CIF
(IER.14E61)
TYPE "OPEN error",IER,"with output file"

C
SET up extended memory to hold input data. The 8XW of extended
memory can hold 8192 integer elements (to be converted to 8192 real)
or 4096 real elements (to be converted to 4096 integer).

CALL VMEM(EXTM,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "VMEM error",IER
IF (EXTM.LT.8) CALL ERROR("not enough extended memory")
IF (RSWIT) CALL MAPDF(8,IWAST,1,IER) ;retrieve one-word elements
IF (ISWIT) CALL MAPDF(8,IWAST,1,2,IER); retrieve two-word elements
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "MAPDF error",IER

C
Compute the number of data elements.

ILN=(IBLKS*=256,)+(LASTBYT/2.)
IF (ISWIT) ILN=(IBLKS*=128,)+(LASTBYT/4.)
IBLXS=IBLKS+1 ;may try to read past EOF
AGAIN=1

C
Work with 32-block sections of input data. This fills the 8KW
partition of extended memory.

10 READBLK=IBLKS
IF (IBLKS.GT.32) READBLK=32 ; 32 * 256 = 8192 = 8KW of storage
CALL ERDB(1,IDISC,0,READBLK,CHEC,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.9) GO TO 12 ;ignore EOF error
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "ERDB error",IER

12 INDEX=0

20 INDEX=INDEX+1
IF (RSWIT) CALL IVF(IHOLD,INDEX)
IF (ISWIT) CALL VF(RHOLD,INDEX)
IF (RSWIT) REALNUM(INDEX)=FLOAT(IHOLD)/32768.*TOPVOLT
IF (ISWIT) INTNUM(INDEX)=INT(RHOLD/TOPVOLT*32768,)

IF (RSWIT.AND.(INDEX.EQ.8192)) GO TO 25
IF (ISWIT.AND.(INDEX.EQ.4096)) GO TO 25
IF (FLOAT(INDEX).LT.ILN) GO TO 20
AGAIN=0

25 WBLK=INT(INDEX/256)*#2
IF (ISWIT) WBLK=INT(INDEX/256)
IF (RSWIT) CALL WRBLK(2,RDISC,REALNUM,WBLK,CHEC,IER)
IF (ISWIT) CALL WRBLK(2,RDISC,INTNUM,WBLK,CHEC,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLX error",IER,"with output file"
DBLKS=INT(INDEX/256)
IF (ISWIT) DBLKS=DBLKS*2
IBLKS=IBLKS-DBLKS
IDISC=IDISC+DBLKS

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REAL REALNUM(8192),TOPVOLT,ILN,RHOLD

INTEGER FILEI(7),FILEO(7),RET,FI(2),FO(2),MS(2)
INTEGER LASTBYT,INDEX,CHEC,IHOLD,DBLKS,IBLKS
INTEGER INTNUM(4096)
INTEGER READBLX,EXTM,BYTS,DISC,AGAIN,WBLX,START

LOGICAL ITEST,RSWIT,ISWIT

DATA TOPVOLT,FI,FO,RDISC,IDISC / 5.,6#0 /

C**********************************************************************************************
C Retrieve command line files and verify two exist.
C CALL COMLN(RETIHOLD,FILEI,FILEO,HOLD,MS,FI,FO,HOLD)
IF (RETEO,2) GO TO 3
CALL ERROR ("The command line must contain two files.")

C Determine which type of file the output file will be. Verify
C that only the I or R switch was attached to CVRT.
C
C RSWIT=ITEST(MS(2),14) ;if true, real output file
ISWIT=ITEST(MS(1),7) ;if true, integer output file
IF (ISWIT.AND.,NOT.RSWIT) GO TO 4
IF (RSWIT.AND.,NOT.ISWIT) GO TO 4
CALL ERROR("must include /R or /I switch")

C Sort the files and verify the I and O switches.
C CALL SORT2(9,15,FILEI,FILEO,FI,FO)

C Verify that the filenames are not identical.
C CALL FILCHC(FILEI,FILEO)

C Verify that the input file exists and retrieve it's size.
C CALL STATUS(FILEI,IBLKS,LASTBYT)

C Prepare the input file for reading.
C CALL OPEN(1,FILEI,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error",IER,"with input file"

C Prepare the output file for writing.
C CALL DFILW(FILEO,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 5 ;IER=13 implies the file does not exist
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DFILW error",IER,"with output file"
CALL CFILU(FILE9O,?(M
IF (IER.NE.I) TYPE "CFILU error",IER,"with output file"
CALL OPEN(2,FILEO,2,IER)
Title: Conv
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program convolves an input file with an impulse response
file. The filtered output is written to a separate file.
All file data types are treated as real.

Compile command:
FORTRAN/T CONV

Load command:
RLDR/P 2000/N CONV COMLN SORT3 STATUS LENCHC RDBYTS FILCHC
APS.LB @FLIB@

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a
mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model
130 array processor.

Command line:
CONV input/I [D] output/O filter/F [L/D]

where "input","output" and "filter" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The input, output and filter filenames can be typed in any order,
however, the I switch should always be attached to the input
file, the O switch should always be attached to the output file,
and the F switch should always be attached to the filter file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input and filter files,
and deletes these files after the output file has been created.

Comments:
The output file will be created as a random file. If it already
exists, the original file will be deleted.

The filter file can be up to 512 points long.

The input file cannot be over 32767 disk blocks long. There is not
an error check for this condition.

The program will abort if the output filename given is the
same as the input or filter filenames.

REAL WORK(2048),DATA(10240),ILN,DLN
INTEGER RET,SP,FILEI(7),FI(2),FILEO(7),FO(2),FILER(7),FR(2)
INTEGER RLN,TLN,TLOC,START,FIND,TOTHY
INTEGER FILL,READBK,IDISC&K,0DISC&K,1BLK,S,0BK,S,CHEC,INIT

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INTEGER TEST,ELN,HUMBYTS,MAXREAD,ZERO,RBLKS,RBYTES
INTEGER CB1(0:CBMAX),CB2(0:CBMAX),CB3(0:CBMAX)

INCLUDE "ARRAYP:F5APS.FR" ;must include in any AP program

Initialize the AP.

CALL APIHIT(NIL,NIL,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APIHIT error")

Retrieve command line files and verify three.

CALL COMLN(RET,SP,FILEI,FILEO,FILER,SP,FI,FO,FR)
IF (RET.NE.3) CALL ERROR("command line must specify three files")

Sort the files and verify the I, O, and F switches.

CALL SORT3(9,15,6,FILEI,FILEO,FILER,FI,FO,FR)

Verify that the filter file exists and is of proper length.

CALL STATUS(FILER,RBLKS,RBYTES)
CALL LENCHC(FILER,RBLKS,RBYTES,1,512)

RLN=(RBLKS*128)+(RBYTES/4) ;filter response length
TOTBYTES=RLN*4 ;number of byts in filter

Get the filter response data and load it into to the top of AP memory.

CALL RDBYTS(FILER,TOTBYTES,WORK,512)
CALL CBSET(CBI,CBL,RLN,CBAX,0,CBAANN,WORK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error",IER,"loading filter"
CALL VLDR(CBI)

Verify that the input file exists.

CALL STATUS(FILEI,IBLKS,IBYTS)

Verify that the output filename is not the same as the input or filter filenames.

CALL FILCHC(FILEO,FILER)
CALL FILCHC(FILEO,FILEI)

Ready the output file.

CALL DFILM(FILEO,IER)
CALL CFILM(FILEO,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CFILM error",IER,"with output file"
CALL OPEN(2,FILEO,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error",IER,"with output file"

Gather parameters.
ILN=(IBLKS*128.)+(IBYTS/4.) \; \text{length of input data}
IBLKS=IBLKS+1 \; \text{number of input data disk blocks, last block may not be full}
GLN=FLOAT(RLN)+ILN-1 \; \text{length of output data}
TLOC=2*RLN \; \text{AP memory location where input data can be loaded}
TLN=2048-TLOC \; \text{length of convolution input section}
FILL-TLN-RLN \; \text{length of zero fill for the first set of input data}

Ready the input file.

CALL OPEN(I,FILEI,1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error",IER,"with input file"

Set the CBSET arrays for the current filter size.

CALL CBSET(CB1,CBL,TLN,CAAX,TLOC,CAANN,WORK,IER)
CALL CBSET(CB2,CBL,TLN,CAAX,RLN,0,CAAZ,RLN,CAIN,RLN,IER)
CALL CBSET(CB3,CBL,TLN,CAAZ,RLN,CAANN,WORK,IER)

Set counters.

IDISCBK=0
ODISCBK=0
STEST=0
ZERO=FILL
MAXREAD=64

DO 10 I=1,ZERO
DATA(I)=0.
10 CONTINUE

IF (STEST.EQ.0) GO TO 25 \; On subsequent reloading of the DATA array, overlapping data and data to close to the bottom of the array to allow convolving is reloaded at the top.

DO 24 L=START,FIN
DATA(I)=DATA(L)
I=I+1
24 CONTINUE
25 CONTINUE

Load up the DATA array. The DATA array is used to hold both input and output data by performing an in-place convolution as the VCONRZ routine does. Each output data save section is written to the DATA array overwriting the first RLH-1 points of its input data.

READBK=IBLKS
IF (IBLKS.GT.MAXREAD) READBK=MAXREAD

CALL RDBLK(I,DISC8K,DZA(I),READBK,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error",IER,"with input file"

EN=I+(READBK-1)*128)+(IBYTS/4)
IF (READBK.EQ.MAXREAD) EN=I+(MAXREAD*128)

DO 40 I=EN,10240 \; zero fill the rest of the DATA array so the convolution can overrun.
DATA(I)=0.0
CONTINUE

J=FILL-RLN  ;starting index value for input data to be convolved
K=0

DO 60  I=1,TLM
   J=J+1
   WORK(I)=DATA(J)
60  CONTINUE

CALL VLDR(CB1)
CALL VCOMRZ(CB2)
CALL VSTR(CB3)

INIT=RLN+1
DO 70  I=INIT,TLM
   X=X+1
   DATA(I)=WORK(I)
70  CONTINUE

IF (STEST.LT.TLM) GO TO 75

71  J=J-RLN
    GO TO 80

74  X=INT(OLN)
    STEST=TLM+1

75  OBLKS=INT(X/128)
    START=J-RLN-(X-(OBLKS*128))
    FIN=ELN-1
    CALL WRBLK(2,ODISCBK,DATA,OBLKS,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error",IER,"with output file"
    CALL CLOSE(2,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CLOSE error",IER,"with output file"
    CALL APPEND(2,FILEO,2,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "APPEND error",IER,"with output file"
    ODISCBK=ODISCBK+OBLKS
    IDISCBX=IDISCBK+READBK
    IBLKS=IBLKS-READBK
    ZERO=FILL-RLN
    MAXREAD=48
    OLN=OLN-(OBLKS*128)
    IF (STEST.LT.TLM) GO TO 10

START=(OBLKS*128)+1
NUMBYTS=OLN+4
    CALL WRSEQ(2,DATA(START),NUMBYTS,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRSEQ error",IER,"with output file"
    CALL RESET

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1000 CALL EXIT
END

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Function:
This program computes either the 1024-point or 2048-point DFT of an input file of real elements. The input file is augmented with zeros as necessary to make the input file the correct size. The results is a file of complex elements.

Compile command:
FORTRAN/T FFT

Load command:
RLDR/P 2000/N FFT COMLN SORT2 STATUS LENCNC TOFILE DELCNN
APS.LB EFLIBE

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse 5/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 130 array processor.

Command line:
FFT [/S] input/I [/D] output/O

where "input" and "output" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The input and output filenames can be typed in any order, however, the I switch should always be attached to the input file and the O switch should always be attached to the output file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input file, and deletes the input file after the output file has been created.

The S switch denotes that the 1024-point DFT of the input file will be computed, otherwise the 2048-point DFT is computed.
CALL APINIT(NIL,WORK,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APINIT error")
CALL APMAP(WORK,0,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APMAP error")

Retrieve command line files and verify only two.

CALL COMLM(RET,SP,FILEI,FILEO,SP,MS,FI,FO,SP)
IF (RET.NE.2) CALL ERROR("command line must specify two files")

Determine which length DFT will be computed.

SWIT=ITEST(MS,2,13) ;if true, the 1024 point
NOSWIT=.NOT.SWIT ;if true, the 2048 point

Sort the files and verify the I and O switches.

CALL SORT2(9,15,FILEI,FILEO,FI,FO)

Verify that the input file exists and retrieve its size.

CALL STATUS(FILEI,NUMBLK,LASTBYT)
XBLKS=NUMBLK+1 ;number of input file disk blocks
XLN=(NUMBLK*128)+(LASTBYT/4) ;number of real input file elements

Verify that the input file is the proper length.

IF (NOSWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILEI,NUMBLK,LASTBYT,16,2048)
IF (SWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILEI,NUMBLK,LASTBYT,16,1024)

Get the input file data.

CALL OPEN(1,FILEI,1,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with input file"
CALL RDBLK(1,0,WORK,XBLKS,COUNT,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.9 ,AND. COUNT.EQ.NUMBLK) GO TO 50
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error ",IER," with input file"
50 CALL FCLOSE(1)

Augment the input file with zeros.

DO 60 I=XLN+1,2048
  WORK(I)=0.
60 CONTINUE

Take the DFT.

IF (NOSWIT) CALL CBSET(CB1,CBL,1024,CBAXC,WORK,CBCW,CWDF,IER)
IF (SWIT) CALL CBSET(CB1,CBL,512,CBAXC,WORK,CBCW,CWDF,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error ",IER," on transform"
CALL VFFTC(CB1)
CALL VERC(CB1)
CALL VFFTR(CB1)
Arrange the AP DFT results into proper format.

XFORM(1) = WORK(1)  ; get the first element
XFORM(2) = 0.

IF (NOSWIT) GO TO 59

XFORM(1025) = WORK(2)  ; get the middle element of matrix operation
XFORM(1026) = 0.
DO 63 I = 3, 1024
   XFORM(I) = WORK(I)  ; operation
63 CONTINUE

K = 2049
DO 64 I = 3, 1024
   J = I + 1
   XFORM(K) = WORK(I)
   K = K + 1
   XFORM(K) = -1 * WORK(J)
   K = K - 1
64 CONTINUE
GO TO 70

XFORM(2049) = WORK(2)
XFORM(2050) = 0.
DO 61 I = 3, 2048
   XFORM(I) = WORK(I)
61 CONTINUE

K = 4097
DO 62 I = 3, 2048
   J = I + 1
   K = K - 2
   XFORM(K) = WORK(I)
   K = K + 1
   XFORM(K) = WORK(J)
   K = K - 1
62 CONTINUE

Write results to file.

IF (NOSWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILE0, XFORM, 4096)
IF (SWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILE0, XFORM, 2048)

Handle the D switch option.

CALL DELCHC(FILE1, FI)

CALL EXIT
END
Title: IFFT
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program computes either the 1024-point or the 2048-point inverse DFT of an input file. The input file must contain complex elements in rectangular format, that is \( X + jY \). The result is a file of real elements.

Compile command:
FORTRAN/7 IFFT

Load command:
RLDR/P 2000/N IFFT COMLN SORTZ STATUS LENCHC INFIL* TOFILE DELCHC APS.LB @FLIB@

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 130 array processor.

Command line:
IFFT [/S] input/I [/D] output/O

where "input" and "output" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The input and output filenames can be typed in any order, however, the I switch should always be attached to the input file and the O switch should always be attached to the output file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input file, and deletes the input file after the output file has been created.

The S switch denotes that the 1024-point inverse DFT of the input file will be computed. If it is not present, the 2048-point inverse DFT is computed.

COMMON /APMEN /WORK

INCLUDE "ARRAYP:FSAPS.FR" ;must include in any AP program
Initialize the AP and set up mapping window.

CALL APINIT(NIL,WORK,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APINIT error")
CALL APMAP(WORK,0,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APMAP error")

Retrieve command line files and verify only two.

CALL COMLN(RET,SP,FILE1,FILE2,MS,FI,FO,SP)
IF (RET.NE.2) CALL ERROR("command line must specify two files")

Determine which length inverse DFT will be computed.

SWIT=TEST(MS(2),13) ;if true, the 1024-point
NOSWIT=.NOT.SWIT ;if true, the 2048-point

Sort the files and verify the I and O switches.

CALL SORT2(9,15,FILE1,FILE2,FI,FO)

Verify the input file exists and retrieve its size.

CALL STATUS(FILE1,IBLKS,IBYTS)

Verify that the input file is the proper length.

IF (SWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILE1,IBLKS,IBYTS,2048,2048)
IF (NOSWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILE1,IBLKS,IBYTS,4096,4096)

Get the input file data.

IF (SWIT) CALL INFILE(FILE1,0,9,XFORM,1152) ;must read 9 disk
blocks to get 1025 points
IF (NOSWIT) CALL INFILE(FILE1,0,17,XFORM,2176);must read 17 disk
blocks to get 2049 points

Set up the cosine table that is required for inverse DFT
operations of equal to or more than 1024 points. This table
could be set up identically for other inverse DFT operations.

*PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
DO 55 I=0,511
   TABLE(I)=COS((2.*PI*FLOAT(I))/2048.)
CONTINUE

Arrange the input data into AP inverse DFT format and provide
scaling.

IF (NOSWIT) GO TO 60

WORK(1)=XFORM(1)/512.
WORK(2)=XFORM(1025)/512.
DO 59 I=3,1024
C  Set the length for inverse DFT operation.
C
70  IF (NOSWIT) LENGTH=1024
    IF (SWIT) LENGTH=512
C  Take the inverse DFT.
C
CALL CBSET(CB1,CBL,LENGTH,CBAXC,WORK,CBCW,CWIFTR,CBAANN, TABLE,
#CBERMAKN,APMALLER,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error ",IER," on transform"
CALL VFFTR(CB1)
CALL CBSET(CB2,CBL,LENGTH,CBAXC,WORK,CBCW,CWIFTC,CBERMAKN,APMALLER,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error ",IER," on complex"
CALL VFFTC(CB2)
CALL VBRC(CB1)
C  Write the results to file.
C
IF (SWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILEO,WORK,1024)
IF (NOSWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILEO,WORK,2048)
C  Handle the D switch option.
C
CALL DELCHC(FILEI,FI)

80  CALL EXIT
END
Title: Mag
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program takes an input file of either 1024 or 2048 complex
elements and computes the corresponding magnitude file. The
result is a file of real elements.

Compile command:
FORTRAN/T MAG

Load command:
RLDR/F 2000/M MAG COMLN SORT2 STATUS LENCHC TOFILE DELCHC
INFILE APS.LB @FLIB@

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a
mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model
130 array processor.

Command line:
MAG [S] input/I [D] output/O

where "input" and "output" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The input and output filenames can be typed in any order,
however, the I switch should always be attached to the input
file and the O switch should always be attached to the output
file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input file, and deletes
the input file after the output file has been created.

The S switch denotes that the input file contains 1024 complex
elements, otherwise 2048 complex elements are assumed.

Map all of AP memory.

COMMON / APMEM / WORK

INCLUDE "ARRAYP:APS.FR" ;must include in any AP program

Initialize the AP and set up mapping window.
CALL APINIT(NIL, WORK, 4, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APINIT error")
CALL APMAP(WORK, 0, 4, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APMAP error")

Retrieve command line files and verify only two.
CALL CUMLN(RET, SP, FILEI, FILEO, SP, MS, FI, FO, SP)
IF (RET.NE.2) CALL ERROR("command line must specify two files")

Determine which length magnitude will be computed.
SWIT=ITEST(MS(2), 13); if true, the 1024 element
NOSWIT=.NOT.SWIT; if true, the 2048 element

Sort the files and verify the I and O switches.
CALL SORT2(9, 15, FILEI, FILEO, FI, FO)

Verify that the input file exists and is the proper length.
CALL STATUS(FILEI, IBLKS, IBYTS)
IF (NOSWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILEI, IBLKS, IBYTS, 4096, 4096)
IF (SWIT) CALL LENCHC(FILEI, IBLKS, IBYTS, 2048, 2048)

CALL CBSET(CB1, CBL, 1024, CBAZC, WORK, CBAXC, WORK, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error ", IER, " with square"

IF (SWIT) GO TO 55
K=0
DO 52, I=0, 16, 16
CALL INFILE(FILEI, I, 16, WORK, 2048)
CALL VSMA(CB1)
DO 52, J=1, 1024
K=K+1
ANSW(K)=SORT(WORK(J))
CONTINUE
GO TO 70

55 CALL INFILE(FILEI, 0, 16, WORK, 2048)
CALL VSMA(CB1)

Write results to file.

70 IF (NOSWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILEO, ANSW, 2048)
IF (SWIT) CALL TOFILE(FILEO, WORK, 1024)

Handle the D switch option.

CALL DELCHC(FILEI, FI)

80 CALL EXIT
This program multiplies the individual elements of two 1024-point or two 2048-point element files together to form a third file. The two files must have matching data types (either real or complex), which will be the data type of the third file.

Compile command:

FORTRAN/T MULT

Load command:

RLDR/P MULT COMIH SORT3 STATUS LENCHC INFILE TOFILE

DELCHC APS.LB @FLIBB

Environment:

This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer equipped with a model 130 array processor.

Command line:

MULT [/C or /R]/S] input/I [/D] output/O filter/F [/D]

where "input", "output" and "filter" are any legal RDOS filenames.

The /C or /R switch must be included and signifies either complex or real data files, respectively.

The S switch denotes that the input file contains 1024 elements. If it is not present, it is assumed that there are 2048 elements in the input file.

The input, output and filter filenames can be typed in any order, however, the I switch should always be attached to the input file, the O switch should always be attached to the output file, and the F switch should always be attached to the filter file.

The D switch can only be attached to the input and filter files, and deletes these files after the output file has been created.

INTEGER RET,SP,FILEI(7),FILEO(7),FILER(7),FI(2),FO(2),FR(2),MS(2)
INTEGER CI(0:CBMAX),IABLX,ELBYSRBLXSRBYTS
INTEGER STOP,SIZE
REAL WORK(1024),PLAY(1024),ANSW(4096)
LOGICAL ITEST,SWIT,NOSWIT

Map all of AP memory.
C

COMMON /APMEN/WORK,PLAY

INCLUDE "ARRAYP:PSAPS.FR" ;must include in any AP program

Initialize the AP and set up mapping window.

CALL APINIT(NIL,WORX,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APINIT error")
CALL APMAP(WORK,0,4,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("APMAP error")

Retrieve command line files and verify three.

CALL COMIN(RET,SP,FILEI,FILEO,FILER,MS,FI,FO,FR)
IF (RET.NE.3) CALL ERROR("command line must specify three files")

Determine the element length of the input file.

SWIT=IEST(MS(2),13) ;if true, 1024 elements
NOSWIT=.NOT.SWIT ;if true, 2048 elements
IF (SWIT) SIZE=2048
IF (NOSWIT) SIZE=4096

Sort the files and verify the I, O, and F switches.

CALL SORT3(9,15,18,FILEI,FILEO,FILER,FI,FO,FR)

Verify that the input and filter files exist and retrieve their size.

CALL STATUS(FILEI,IBLKS,IBYTS)
CALL STATUS(FILER,RBLKS,RYBTS)

Determine the type of data file elements.

IF (IEST(MS(1),11)) GO TO 50 ;complex data
IF (IEST(MS(1),3)) GO TO 60 ;real data
CALL ERROR("program name must have either /C or /R attached")

This section of code performs a complex multiplication.

50 CALL CBSET(CBI,CBL,512,CBAXC,WORK,CBAXC,WORK,CBAYC,PLAY,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error",IER,WITH COMPLEX";

Verify the input and filter file lengths for complex data.

CALL LENC(FILEI,IBLKS,IBYTS,SIZE,SIZE)
CALL LENC(FILER,RBLKS,RYBTS,SIZE,SIZE)

IF (SWIT) STOP=8

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IF (NOSWIT) STOP=24

 X=0
 DO 52 I=0,STOP,8
 CALL INFILE(FILEI,I,8,WORK,1024) ;Get input
 CALL INFILE(FILER,I,8,PLAY,1024) ;and filter data
 CALL VMCA(CBI); and perform a complex multiplication.
 DO 52 J=1,1024
 K=K+1
 ANSW(K)=WORK(J)
 52 CONTINUE

 C Write results to file.
 C
 CALL TOFILE(FILEO,ANSW,SIZE)
 GO TO 80

 C******************************************************************************

 C This section of code performs a real multiplication.
 C
 60 CALL CBSET(CBI,CBL,1024,CBACW,WORK,CBAXC,WORK,CBAYC,PLAY,IER)
 IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CBSET error ",IER, " with real"
 C Verify the input and filter file lengths for real data.
 C
 CALL LENCHC(FILEI,IBLK,IBYT,SIZE,SIZE)
 CALL LENCHC(FILER,RBLK,RBYT,SIZE,SIZE)
 IF (SWIT) STOP=0
 IF (NOSWIT) STOP=8

 X=0
 DO 62 I=0,STOP,8
 CALL INFILE(FILEI,I,8,WORK,1024) ;Get input
 CALL INFILE(FILER,I,8,PLAY,1024) ;and filter data
 CALL VMRA(CBI); and perform a real multiplication.
 DO 62 J=1,1024
 K=K+1
 ANSW(K)=WORK(J)
 62 CONTINUE

 C Write results to file.
 C
 CALL TOFILE(FILEO,ANSW,SIZE)
 GO TO 80

 C******************************************************************************

 C Handle the D switch option.
 C
 80 CALL DELCHC(FILEI,FI)
CALL DELCHC(FILER,FR)

CALL EXIT

END
Appendix E

User's Manual  
and  
Source Code  
for  
Filter Design Software
This user's manual explains how to adjust the filter design parameters in program LPFIR to obtain the filter that most closely approaches the user's specifications. It also explains how to set up a macro file to allow program LPFIR to be used with other programs to design filters in an interactive environment. This macro should be executed on a Tetronix graphics terminal interfaced with the Eclipse computer. The user should also verify that the array processor has been initialized.

Macro File Setup

The save file (.SV) of the following programs are required in the user's directory to execute the macro file, LPFIR, FFT, MAG, FILT PLOT

The macro file can be built using the SPEED editor. The macro filename chosen by the user should be appended with the .MC extension when entering the editor. The following command would be used to enter the editor and build a macro file named FILTER.

SPEED FILTER.MC

Once in the editor, the user should insert the following character string with the I command.

LPFIR PFILE/P FFILE/F;FFT/S FFILE/I/D CF ILE/O;
MAG/S CF ILE/I/D LOGMAG/O;FILT PLOT/L LOGMAG

The user should refer to the source code heading of
each program for a description of the switch definitions and data files. After the above macro file has been executed, the user's directory will contain the following files,

- **PFILE**: a parameter file describing the filter
- **LOGMAG**: a file containing the magnitude of the 1024-point DFT of the filter impulse response

**Macro Execution**

The macro file can be executed by typing the macro filename with or without the .MC extension. Program LPFIR was not designed for use on a Tetronix graphics terminal. This section of the macro file can be executed on the Tetronix terminal, however, the screen must be manually erased when necessary by the user depressing the PAGE key. The user can also allow this section of the macro to be executed on the non-graphics terminal and then switch to the Tetronix terminal prior to execution of the plotting section of the macro.

**Parameter Adjustment**

The user must begin the parameter adjustment sequence with a filter design that does not generate a program error. To obtain an initial design, specify the desired filter with a set of fairly relaxed parameters. The following guide may be helpful.
1. small filter length, 20-50 points
2. large band lengths, .05-.10
3. large transition regions, .05-.10
4. low weight factors, 5-20

The grid density is a factor affecting the resolution of the filter, much like the filter length. It should be chosen to be 16 for the most resolution.

The deviation numbers that are displayed, while the filter is being designed, are an indication of how close the filter is approaching the design parameters. If the magnitude of the numbers remains less than 1, the design will generally be reasonable.

A design example will be given to clarify the design sequence. The example will design a notch filter to remove a tone located at .1 on the frequency scale. The initial design for such a filter is shown in Fig 1.

The filter length, with respect to being an odd or even number, appears to affect the program's ability to design a filter. The user can determine which type of filter length is best for the given design, by holding all other parameters constant and changing only the filter length. The result of doing this for the design example is shown in Fig 2. Since the odd filter length yielded the better design, all subsequent filter lengths will be odd.

Filters of larger lengths can have sharper transition regions and narrower bands. Therefore, the next steps involve increasing the filter's length until a filter with an accept-
**Fig 1**

Parameter File: PFILE
Filter Length: 54
Number of Bands: 3
Grid Density: 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band Number</th>
<th>Lower Cutoff</th>
<th>Upper Cutoff</th>
<th>Frequency Response</th>
<th>Weight Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you want to:
1. Accept the above parameters
2. Change the above parameters

**Fig 2**

Parameter File: PFILE
Filter Length: 55
Number of Bands: 3
Grid Density: 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band Number</th>
<th>Lower Cutoff</th>
<th>Upper Cutoff</th>
<th>Frequency Response</th>
<th>Weight Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3500</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you want to:
1. Accept the above parameters
2. Change the above parameters

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able transition and bandwidth are obtained. For the design example, the filter length was increased to 165 points with the result shown in Fig 3. Since the ripple appears uneven, this filter was on the verge of not converging. The ripple should be improved before other parameters are varied. The filter length was reduced to 95 points with the results shown in Fig 4.
Fig 4
The number of ripples in the bandstop band indicates that the transition and bandstop width can be reduced. The final result of several attempts, that varied only the cutoff frequencies, is shown in Fig 5.
The stopband contains only one ripple. This indicates that the width of the stopband and transition regions cannot be decreased significantly without increasing the filter length. An attempt to do this without increasing the filter length caused the ripple to increase as shown in Fig 6. The result of increasing the filter length only gave much better results as shown in Fig 7.

![Diagram of multiple passband/stopband filter parameters and graph of response](image-url)
DO YOU WANT TO:
1. ACCEPT THE ABOVE PARAMETERS
2. CHANGE THE ABOVE PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAND NUMBER</th>
<th>LOW CUTOFF</th>
<th>HIGH CUTOFF</th>
<th>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</th>
<th>WEIGHT FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0200</td>
<td>0.1000</td>
<td>0.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1200</td>
<td>0.5000</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 7
The cutoff frequencies were again varied to reduce the length of the bandstop to only one ripple centered on the desired notch frequency. The final filter design is shown in Fig 8.
To illustrate the effect of even/odd filter length on the filter design, the length of the filter shown in Fig 8 was changed from 125 to 124 points. The result is shown in Fig 9.

After the filter cutoff frequencies are adjusted as desired, the weight factor in each band can be adjusted to give the desired relative error.
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A
file and is 88 bytes long. Both files are always deleted prior to being created.

The filterscan have a maximum of 10 bands.

```
INTEGER PFILE(7),PF(2),SP,RET,FFILE(7),FF(2)
LOGICAL SET,TEST

Retrieve the command line files.

CALL COMLN(RET,SP,PFILE,FFILE,SP,SP,PF,FF,SP)
IF (RET.EQ.1) GO TO 45 ;if only one file
IF (RET.EQ.2) GO TO 50 ;if two files
GO TO 800

45 SET=TEST(PF(1),0) ;check for P switch
IF (SET) GO TO 55 ;if present, continue
GO TO 800 ;if not, abort

50 CALL SORT2(16,6,PFILE,FFILE,PF,FF) ;sort the command line files

55 CALL CHOICE(PFILE,FFILE,PF,FF,RET) ;obtain the parameter file
IF (RET.EQ.1) GO TO 900 ;if no second file, then done

60 CALL DESIGN(PFILE,FFILE,FF) ;if second file present, then design filter

The D switch option is considered only if a filter was designed.

CALL DELCHC(PFILE,PF)
GO TO 900

800 TYPE "(CR)
Incorrect command line. Consult program documentation for the correct syntax.(CR)"

900 CALL RESET
CALL EXIT
END
```
Title: LPFir
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program utilizes the Parks-McClellan algorithm to design linear phase FIR filters. It can be used to design lowpass, highpass, multiband, differentiators and Hilbert transform filters with an impulse response between 3 and 256 points.

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250 minicomputer.

Compile command:
FORTRAN LPFIR

Load command:
KLD/P LPFIR COMLN SORT2 FILCHC CHOICE STATUS RDBYTS SHOPA^ NEWSCR DESIGN RENEX WATE EFF D GEE OUCH WFLIB

Command line:
LPFIR parameter/P [/E] [/D] [filter/F [/L] ]

where "parameter" and "filter" are any legal RDOS filename

The P switch must always be attached to the parameter filename. A parameter file will be created with the filter parameters interactively specified by the user. The filter parameters will be displayed and can be changed if requested by the user.

The E switch denotes that the parameter file already exists. The filter parameters will be displayed and can be changed if requested by the user.

The filter filename and F switch denotes that the filter specified by the parameter file will be designed and the impulse response stored under the filter filename. The F switch must be attached.

The L switch denotes that a listing for the filter design will be sent to the printer.

If the parameter and filter files are both given, they can be typed in any order.

The D switch can only be attached to the parameter file if a filter file is also specified. This switch deletes the parameter file after the filter file has been created.

Comments:
The impulse response file will be created as a random file and will contain real data. The parameter file is also created as a random
**Title:** Choice  
**Author:** Lt Allen  
**Date:** Dec 82

**Function:**  
This routine is used by program LPFIR to collect filter design parameters from the user.

**Compile command:**  
FORTRAN CHOICE

**Load command:**  
RLDR/P main program CHOICE STATUS RDBYTS SHOPAR NEWSCR etc

**Comments:**  
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

- **PFILE/PF**  
The filename that the filter design parameters will be written to and switch array

- **FFILE/FF**  
The filename that will contain the filter impulse (if one was requested by the user) and switch array

- **RET**  
This integer variable is sent to the routine set to 1 (if FFILE does not exist) or 2 (if the FFILE does exist)

The filenames and switch arrays are of the type returned by the COIARG routine.

---

**SUBROUTINE CHOICE(PFILE,FFILE,PF,FF,RET)**

*INTEGER PFILE(7),FFILE(7),PF(2),FF(2),YES,NO,KEEP,EXIST,BYTES*

*INTEGER BLKS,LASTBYT,RET*

*REAL PARA(44)*

**LOGICAL ITEST,SET**

NO=0  
YES=1

SET=TEST(PF(1),11)  
;check for E switch

IF (.NOT.SET) GO TO 10  
;if not present, collect parameters

This section of code collects the filter parameters from a disk file.

**CALL STATUS(PFILE,BLKS,LASTBYT)**

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This section of code collects the filter parameters interactively from the user.

```
10 EXIST=NO
CALL NEWSCR

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the filter length,(CR)
* (3-256): ,PARA(1)
IF (PARA(1).GE.3. .AND. PARA(1).LE.256.) GO TO 20
WRITE (10,1)
1 FORMAT "(CR)(CR)(CR)
*Please make selections only from the given options.")
GO TO 10

20 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the type of filter,(CR)
* 1: multiple passband/stopband filter(CR)
* 2: differentiator(CR)
* 3: Hilbert Transform filter(CR)
*selection":" ,PARA(2)
IF (PARA(2).GE.1. .AND. PARA(2).LE.3.) GO TO 30
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 20

30 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the number of bands,(CR)
* (1-10): ,PARA(3)
IF (PARA(3).GE.1. .AND. PARA(3).LE.10.) GO TO 40
WRITE (10,1)
GO TO 30

40 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the grid density,(CR)
* (1-16): ,PARA(4)
IF (PARA(4).GE.1. .AND. PARA(4).LE.16.) GO TO 50
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 40

The following must be specified for each band,(CR)(CR)
*lower cutoff freq(CR)
* upper cutoff freq"

IF (PARA(2).EQ.1 .OR. PARA(2).EQ.3) TYPE "
freq response"
IF (PARA(2).EQ.2) TYPE "
```
slope"
TYPE "
# weight function"
TYPE "(CR)
# where (CR)
# (CR)
# the lower and upper cutoff frequency specified (CR)
# must be in the interval 1-.5 (CR)
# (this implies a sampling frequency of 1) (CR)"

IF (PARA(2),EQ.1 .OR. PARA(2),EQ.3) TYPE "
# the frequency response must be zero or (CR)
# a positive value"

IF (PARA(2),EQ.1 .OR. PARA(2),EQ.3) TYPE "(CR)
# the weight function must be a (CR)
# positive value"

IF (PARA(2),EQ.2) TYPE "
# the slope and weight function must (CR)
# be a positive value"

TYPE "(CR)
# Press carriage return to begin"
ACCEPT

I=0
J=4

60  J=J+1
I=I+1
WRITE(10,6) I
FORMAT ("(CR)Band number ",I2)
ACCEPT "
# lower cutoff freq : ",PARA(J)
J=J+1
ACCEPT "
# upper cutoff freq : ",PARA(J)
J=J+1
IF (PARA(2),EQ.1 .OR. PARA(2),EQ.3) ACCEPT "
# freq response: ",PARA(J)
IF (PARA(2),EQ.2) ACCEPT "
# slope: ",PARA(J)
J=J+1
ACCEPT "
# weight function: ",PARA(J)
IF (FLOAT(I),LT.PARA(3)) GO TO 60

C
C Display the parameters and have the user decide if they will be kept.
C
70 CALL SHOPAR(PARA,PFILE,FFILE,RET,KEEP)
IF (KEEP.EQ.HO) GO TO 10
IF (KEEP.EQ.YES .AND. EXIST.EQ.NU) GO TO 75
IF (KEEP.EQ.YE$ AND, EXIST.EQ.YE$) GO TO 90
CALL ERROR("invalid value returned for KEEP")

This section of code writes the filter parameters to file, if the parameter file does not already exist.

CALL DFILW(PFILE,IER)
CALL CFILW(PFILE,2,IER)
IF (IER NE.1) TYPE "CFILW error ",IER

CALL OPEN(1,PFILE,3,IER)
IF (IER NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER

BYTS=16+(PARA(3)*16)
CALL WRSEQ(1,PARA,BYTS,IER)
IF (IER NE.1) TYPE "WRSEQ error ",IER

CLOSE 1

90 RETURN
END
TITLE: ShoPar

AUTHOR: Lt Allen

DATE: Dec 82

FUNCTION:
This routine is used by program LPFIR to display filter design parameters. It also requests from the user whether the parameters will be kept or changed and returns the decision to the calling program.

COMPILE COMMAND:
FORTRAN SHO PAR

COMMENTS:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

PARA: a 44-element array that contains the design parameters

PFILE: the name of the parameter file (in S format) that contains array PARA

FFILE: the name of the filter impulse response file (in S format) if this file was requested by the user

RET: this integer variable is sent to the routine set to 1 (if FFILE was not requested) or 2 (if FFILE was requested)

KEEP: this integer variable is returned by the routine set to 1 (if the user decided to keep the design parameters) or 2 (if the user wants to change the design parameters)

SUBROUTINE SHOPAR(PARA,PFILE,FFILE,RET,KEEP)
INTEGER PFILE(7),FFILE(7),RET,KEEP,YES,NO
REAL PARA(44)

NO=0
YES=1

NFILT=INT(PARA(1))
NBANDS=INT(PARA(3))
LGRID=INT(PARA(4))

10 TYPE
IF (PARA(2),EQ.1.) TYPE "
\* Multiple Passband/Stopband Filter (---"
IF (PARA(2),EQ.2.) TYPE ""
\[\text{\'---\') Differentiator \)'---\']

\text{IF (PARA(2),EQ.3.) TYPE "}\]
\text{\') \) Hilbert Transform Filter \') ---\']}

\text{IF (RET.EQ.2) WRITE(10,3) PFILE(1),FFILE(1) \)
\text{FORMAT("\')

\text{IF (RET.EQ.1) WRITE(10,4) PFILE(1) \)
\text{FORMAT("\')
\text{#Parameter File: ",S13," Filter File: not specified")

\text{WRITE(10,2) NFILT,NBANDS,LGRID \)
\text{FORMAT("\')

\text{IF (PARA(2),EQ.1 .OR. PARA(2),EQ.3) TYPE "\')
\text{# Lower Upper Frequency Weight(CR) \)
\text{# Cutoff Cutoff Response Function \)

\text{IF (PARA(2),EQ.2) TYPE "}\]
\text{# Lower Upper Slope Weight(CR) \)
\text{# Cutoff Cutoff Function \)

\text{TYPE}
\text{50 I=1 \)
\text{J=5 \)

\text{WRITE(10,6) 1,PARA(J),PARA(J+1),PARA(J+2),PARA(J+3) \)
\text{FORMAT("\')
\text{#Band Number ",I2," ",F5.4," ",F5.4," ",F3.0, \)
\text{# ",F3.0) \)

\text{I=I+1 \)
\text{J=J+4 \)

\text{IF (FLOAT(I).LE.PARA(3)) GO TO 60 \)

\text{DO 65 K=1,11 \)
\text{TYPE \)

\text{65 CONTINUE \)

\text{80 ACCEPT " \)
\text{\#Do you want to,(CR) \)
\text{\# 1: accept the above parameters(CR) \)
\text{\# 2: change the above parameters(CR) \)
\text{\#selection: ",IKE \)

\text{KEEP=2 \)
\text{IF (IKE.EQ.1) KEEP=YES \)
\text{IF (IKE.EQ.2) KEEP=NO \)
\text{IF (KEEP.NE.2) GO TO 90 \)
\text{WRITE(10,1) \)
\text{1 FORMAT("\') \)
\text{\#Please select only from the options given.(CR)(CR)\") \)
\text{TYPE " \)
\text{\#Press carriage return to continue" \)

188
ACCEPT
GO TO 10

90   RETURN
END
FUNCTION
This routine implements the Parks-McClellan algorithm to design a variety of linear phase FIR filters. For a discussion of this algorithm, refer to section 5.1 of the following publication.

Programs for Digital Signal Processing
New York, IEEE Press, 1979

IEEE Book Numbers: Clothbound: 0-87942-127-4
Paperbound: 0-87942-128-2

The above publication contains the source code for the algorithm that was revised and used in this subroutine. It also contains the source code for the subroutines listed in the load line. The revisions allow the program to be used as a subroutine with the filter design parameters read from disk file and the filter impulse response written to disk file.

This routine was designed for use with program LPFIR. Program LPFIR should be consulted for a description of the type of filters that this routine can be used to design. Subroutine CHOICE creates the parameter file that is intended for use with this routine.

Compile command:
FORTRAN DESIGN

Load command:
RLDR/P main program DESIGN ERROR EFF REMEZ D GEE QUCH WATE etc

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

PFILE the parameter filename
FFILE/FF the filter filename and corresponding switch array

both filenames should be in S format and the switch array is of the type returned by the CDARG subroutine

SUBROUTINE DESIGN (PFILE,FFILE,FF)
This section of code is identical to the referenced program.

```
COMMON PI2,AD,DEV,X,Y,GRID,DES,WT,ALPHA,IEXT,NFCNS,NGRID
COMMON /OOPS/NITER, IOUT
DIMENSION IEXT(130),AD(130),ALPHA(130),X(130),Y(130)
DIMENSION H(130)
DIMENSION DES(2080),GRID(2080),WT(2080)
DIMENSION EDGE(20),FX(10),WTX(10),DEVIA(10)
DOUBLE PRECISION PI2,PI
DOUBLE PRECISION AD,DEV,X,Y
DOUBLE PRECISION GEED,D
INTEGER BD1,BD2,BD3,BD4
DATA BD1,BD2,BD3,BD4/IHBIHAIHN,1HD/
IOUT=10 ;this is the I/O unit number for the console
PI=4.0*DATTAN(1.0DO)
PI2=2.0D00*PI
```

This section of code is a revision to the referenced program.

```
Revision code parameters

REAL PARA(44),IMPULSE(128)
INTEGER PFILE(7),PP1LE(7),FF(2),BYTS,BSLKS,LASTBYT
LOGICAL ITESTSET

Get filter parameters from file.

CALL STATUS(PFILE,BSLKS,LASTBYT)
BYTS=(BLKS*512)+LASTBYT
CALL RDBYTS(PFILE,BYTS,PARA,44)

Align parameters with variables in the Parks-McClellan algorithm.

NFILT=PARA(1)
JTYPE=PARA(2)
NBANDS=PARA(3)
LGRID=PARA(4)
```

```
L=0
J=0
J=J+1
J=J+1
L=L+1
EDGE(L)=PARA(J)
J=J+1
L=L+1
EDGE(L)=PARA(J)
J=J+1
```
FX(I)=PARA(J)
J=J+1
WTX(I)=PARA(J)
IF (I.LT.INT(PARA(3))) GO TO 60

This section of code is identical to the referenced program.

NEG=1
IF (JTYPE.EQ.1) NEG=0
NODD=NFILT/2
NODD=NFILT-2*NODD
NFCONS=NFILT/2
IF(NODD.EQ.1.AND.NEG.EQ.0) NFCONS=NFCONS+1

SET UP THE DENSE GRID. THE NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE GRID IS (FILTER LENGTH + 1)*GRID DENSITY/2
GRID(1)=EDGE(1)
DELF=LGRID*NFCONS
DELF=0.5/DELF
IF (NEG.EQ.0) GO TO 135
IF(EDGE(1).LT.DELF) GRID(1):DELF
135 CONTINUE
J=1
L=1
LBAND=1
140 FUP=EDGE(L+1)
145 TEMP=GRID(J)
CALCULATE THE DESIRED MAGNITUDE RESPONSE AND THE WEIGHT FUNCTION ON THE GRID
DES(J)=EFF(TEMP,FX,WTX,LBAND,JTYPE)
WT(J)=WATE(TEMP,FX,WTX,LBAND,JTYPE)
J=J+1
GRID(J)=TEMP+DELF
IF(GRID(J).GT.FUP) GO TO 150
GO TO 145
150 GRID(J-1)=FUP
DES(J-1)=EFF(FUP,FX,WTX,LBAND,JTYPE)
WT(J-1)=WATE(FUP,FX,WTX,LBAND,JTYPE)
LBAND=LBAND+1
L=L+2
IF(LBAND.GT.NBANDS) GO TO 160
GRID(J)=EDGE(L)
GO TO 140
160 NGRID=J-1
IF(NEG.NE.NODD) GO TO 165
IF(GRID(NGRID).GT.(0.5-DELF)) NGRID=NGRID-1
165 CONTINUE

SET UP A NEW APPROXIMATION PROBLEM WHICH IS EQUIVALENT
C TO THE ORIGINAL PROBLEM
C
IF(NEG) 170,170,180
170 IF(NODD.EQ.1) GO TO 200
   DO 175 J=1,NGRID
   CHANGE=DCOS(PI*GRID(J))
   DES(J)=DES(J)/CHANGE
   175 WT(J)=WT(J)*CHANGE
   GO TO 200
180 IF(NODD.EQ.1) GO TO 190
   DO 185 J=1,NGRID
   CHANGE=DSIN(PI*GRID(J))
   DES(J)=DES(J)/CHANGE
   185 WT(J)=WT(J)*CHANGE
   GO TO 200
190 DO 195 J=1,NGRID
   CHANGE=DSIN(PI2*GRID(J))
   DES(J)=DES(J)/CHANGE
   195 WT(J)=WT(J)*CHANGE
C
C INITIAL GUESS FOR THE EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES--EQUALLY
C SPACED ALONG THE GRID
C
200 TEMP=FLOAT(NGRID-1)/FLOAT(NFCNS)
   DO 210 J=1,NFCNS
   XT=J-1
210 IEXT(J)=XT*TEMP+1.0
   IEXT(NFCNS)=NGRID
   MM1=NFCNS-1
   NZ=NFCNS+1
C
C CALL THE REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM TO DO THE APPROXIMATION
C PROBLEM
C
C CALL REMEZ
C
C CALCULATE THE IMPULSE RESPONSE.
C
IF(NEG) 300,300,320
300 IF(NODD.EQ.0) GO TO 310
   DO 305 J=1,MM1
   NZMJ=NZ-J
305 H(J)=0.5*ALPHA(NZMJ)
   H(NFCNS)=ALPHA(1)
   GO TO 350
310 H(1)=0.25*ALPHA(NFCNS)
   DO 315 J=2,MM1
   NZMJ=NZ-J
   NF2J=NFCNS+2-J
315 H(J)=0.25*(ALPHA(NZMJ)+ALPHA(NF2J))
   H(NFCNS)=0.5*ALPHA(1)+0.25*ALPHA(2)
   GO TO 350
320 IF(NODD.EQ.0) GO TO 330
   H(1)=0.25*ALPHA(NFCNS)
H(2)=0.25*ALPHA(NM1)
DO 325 J=3,NM1
NZMJ=NZ-J
NF3J=NFCNS+3-J
325 H(J)=0.25*(ALPHA(NZMJ)-ALPHA(NF3J))
H(NFCNS)=0.5*ALPHA(1)-0.25*ALPHA(3)
H(NZ)=0.0
GO TO 350
330 H(1)=0.25*ALPHA(NFCNS)
DO 335 J=2,NM1
NZMJ=NZ-J
NF2J=NFCNS+2-J
335 H(J)=0.25*(ALPHA(NZJ)-ALPHA(NF2J))
H(NFCNS)=0.5*ALPHA(1)-0.25*ALPHA(2)

This section of code is a revision to the referenced program.

C Calculate the complete impulse response.
C
350 CONTINUE
DO 351 J=1,NFCNS
X=Nfilt+1-J
IF (NEG.EQ.0) IMPULSE(J)=H(J)
IF (NEG.EQ.0) IMPULSE(K)=H(J)
IF (NEG.EQ.1) IMPULSE(J)=H(J)
IF (NEG.EQ.1) IMPULSE(K)=-H(J)
351 CONTINUE
IF (NEG.EQ.1 .AND. NODD.EQ.1) IMPULSE(NZ)=0.0

C Write filter impulse response to file.
C
352 CALL DFILW(FFILE,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 353
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DFILW error ",IER," with filter file"
353 CALL CFILW(FFILE,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CFILW error ",IER," with filter file"
CALL OPEN(2,FFILE,3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ",IER," with filter file"

BYTES=Nfilt*4
CALL WRSEQ(2,IMPULSE,BYTS,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRSEQ error ",IER," with filter file"

CALL CLOSE(2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CLOSE error ",IER," with filter file"

SET=ISTEST(FF(1),4) ;true if L switch is present
IF (.NOT.SET) GO TO 500 ;if L switch is not present
;then do not send a filter design listing to the printer

******************************************************************************
This section of code is identical to the referenced program.

PROGRAM OUTPUT SECTION.

WRITE(IOUT,360)
360 FORMAT(1H,70(1H*)//15X,29H FINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE (FIR)/
113X,34H LINEAR PHASE DIGITAL FILTER DESIGN/
217X,24H HEMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM/)
IF(JTYPE.EQ.1) WRITE(IOUT,365)
365 FORMAT(22X,15HBANDPASS FILTER/)
IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) WRITE(IOUT,370)
370 FORMAT(22X,14HDIFFERENTIATOR/)
IF(JTYPE.EQ.3) WRITE(IOUT,375)
375 FORMAT(20X,19H HILBERT TRANSFORMER/) WRITE(IOUT,378) NFILT
378 FORMAT(20X,16HFILTER LENGTH z13/) WRITE(IOUT,380)
380 FORMAT(15X,28H**** IMPULSE RESPONSE ****) DO 381 J=1,NFCNS
K=NFILT+1-J IF(NEG.EQ.0) WRITE(IOUT,382) J,H(J),K IF(NEG.EQ.1) WRITE(IOUT,383) J,H(J),K
381 CONTINUE
382 FORMAT(13X,2HH(,12,4H) =,E15.8t5H(,13pIH))
383 FORMAT(13X,2HH(,12,8H) =H(,13,1H)) IF(NEG.EQ.1.AND.NODD.EQ.1) WRITE(IOUT,384) NZ
384 FORMAT(13X,2HH(,12,8H) = 0.0) DO 450 K=1,NBANDS,4
KUP=K+3 IF(KUP.GT.NBANDS) KUP=NBANDS WRITE(IOUT,385) (BD1,8D2,8D3,8D4,J,J=K,KUP)
385 FORMAT(/24X,4(4A13,7X)) WRITE(IOUT,390) (EDGE(2*J-1),J=K,KUP)
390 FORMAT(2X,15H LOWER BAND EDGE,5F14.7) WRITE(IOUT,395) (EDGE(2*J),J=K,KUP)
395 FORMAT(2X,15H UPPER BAND EDGE,5F14.7) IF(JTYPE.NE.2) WRITE(IOUT,400) (FX(J),J=K,KUP)
400 FORMAT(2X,13H DESIRED VALUE,2X,5F14.7) IF(JTYPE.NE.2) WRITE(IOUT,405) (FX(J),J=K,KUP)
405 FORMAT(2X,13H DESIRED SLOPE,2X,5F14.7) WRITE(IOUT,410) (WFX(J),J=K,KUP)
410 FORMAT(2X,9H WEIGHTING,6X,5F14.7) DO 420 J=K,KUP
420 DEVIAT(J)=DEV/WTX(J) WRITE(IOUT,425) (DEVIAT(J),J=K,KUP)
425 FORMAT(2X,9H DEVIATION,6X,5F14.7) IF(JTYPE.NE.1) GO TO 450 DO 430 J=K,KUP
430 DEVIAT(J)=20.0*ALOG10(DEVIAT(J)+FX(J)) WRITE(IOUT,435) (DEVIAT(J),J=K,KUP)
435 FORMAT(2X,15H DEVIATION IN DB,5F14.7) CONTINUE
450 DO 452 J=1,NZ
IX=IEXT(J)
452 GRID(J)=GRID(IX)
    WRITE(IOUT,455) (GRID(J),J=1,NZ)
455 FORMAT(/2X,47HEXTREMAL FREQUENCIES--MAXIMA OF THE ERROR CURVE/
    1 (2X,5F12.7))
    WRITE(IOUT,460)
460 FORMAT(/1X,70(1H#)/1H1)
SUBROUTINE: REMEZ
THIS SUBROUTINE IMPLEMENTS THE REMEZ EXCHANGE ALGORITHM
FOR THE WEIGHTED CHEBYSHEV APPROXIMATION OF A CONTINUOUS
FUNCTION WITH A SUM OF COSINES. INPUTS TO THE SUBROUTINE
ARE A DENSE GRID WHICH REPLACES THE FREQUENCY AXIS, THE
DESIRED FUNCTION ON THIS GRID, THE WEIGHT FUNCTION ON THE
GRID, THE NUMBER OF COSINES, AND AN INITIAL GUESS OF THE
EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES. THE PROGRAM MINIMIZES THE CHEBYSHEV
ERROR BY DETERMINING THE BEST LOCATION OF THE EXTREMAL
FREQUENCIES (POINTS OF MAXIMUM ERROR) AND THEN CALCULATES
THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE BEST APPROXIMATION.

SUBROUTINE REMEZ
COMMON P12,AD,DEV,X,Y,GRID,DES,WT,ALPHA,IEXT,NFCNS,NGRID
COMMON /OOPS/HITER,IOUT
DIMENSION IEXT(130),AD(130),ALPHA(130),X(130),Y(130)
DIMENSION DES(2080),GRID(2080),WT(2080)
DIMENSION A(66),P(65),O(65)
DOUBLE PRECISION PI2,DNUM,DDEN,DTEMP,A,P,Q
DOUBLE PRECISION DK,DAK
DOUBLE PRECISION AD,DEV,X,Y
DOUBLE PRECISION GEE,D

THE PROGRAM ALLOWS A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS OF 25

ITRMAX=25
DEVL=-1.C
NZ=NFCNS+1
NZZ=NFCNS+2
NITER=0
100 CONTINUE
IEXT(NZZ)=NGRID+1
NITER=NITER+1
IF(NITER.GT.ITRMAX) GO TO 400
DO 110 J=1,NZ
JXT=IEXT(J)
DTEMP=GRID(JXT)
DTEMP=DCOS(DTEMP*PI2)
110 X(J)=DTEMP
JET=(NFCNS-1)/15+1
DO 120 J=1,NZ
120 AD(J)=D(J,NZ,JET)
DNUM=0.0
DDEN=0.0
X=1
DO 130 J=1,NZ
L=IEXT(J)
DTEMP=AD(J)*DES(L)
DNUM=DNUM+DTEMP
DTEMP=FLOAT(X)*AD(J)/WT(L)
DDEN=DDEN+DTEMP
130 K=-K
   DEV=DNUM/DDEN
   WRITE(IOUT,131) DEV
131 FORMAT(1X,12HDEVIATION = ,F12.9)
   NU=1
   IF(DEV.GT.0.0) NU=-1
   DEV=-FLOAT(NU)*DEV
   K=NU
   DO 140 J=1,NZ
      L=IEXT(J)
      DTEMP=FLOAT(K)*DEV/WT(L)
      Y(J)=DES(L)+DTEMP
140 K=-K
   IF(DEV.GT.DEVL) GO TO 150
   CALL OUCH
   GO TO 400
150 DEVL=DEV
   JCHNGE=0
   K1=IEXT(1)
   KNZ=IEXT(NZ)
   KLOW=0
   NUT=-NU
   J=1
   C
   C SEARCH FOR THE EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES OF THE BEST
   C APPROXIMATION
   C
   200 IF(J.EQ.NZZ) YNZ=COMP
      IF(J.GE.NZZ) GO TO 300
      KUP=IEXT(J+1)
      L=IEXT(J)+1
      NUT=-NUT
      IF(J.EQ.2) Y1=COMP
      COMP=DEV
      IF(L.GE.KUP) GO TO 220
      ERR=GEE(L,NZ)
      ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
      DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
      IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 220
      COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
   210 L=L+1
      IF(L.GE.KUP) GO TO 215
      ERR=GEE(L,NZ)
      ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
      DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
      IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 215
      COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
      GO TO 210
   215 IEXT(J)=L-1
      J=J+1
      KLOW=L-1
      JCHNGE=JCHNGE+1
      GO TO 200
   220 L=L-1

225 L=L-1
IF(L.LE.LLOW) GO TO 250
ERR=GE(L,NZ)
ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
IF(DTEMP.GT.0.0) GO TO 230
IF(JCHNGE.LE.0) GO TO 225
GO TO 260
230 COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
235 L=L-1
IF(L.LE.LLOW) GO TO 240
ERR=GE(L,NZ)
ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 240
COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
GO TO 235
240 KLOW=IEXT(J)
IEXT(J)=L+1
J=J+1
JCHNGE=JCHNGE+1
GO TO 200
250 L=IEXT(J)+1
IF(JCHNGE.GT.0) GO TO 215
255 L=L+1
IF(L.GE.KUP) GO TO 260
ERR=GE(L,NZ)
ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 255
COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
GO TO 210
260 KLOW=IEXT(J)
J=J+1
GO TO 200
300 IF(J.GT.NZZ) GO TO 310
IF(K1.GT.IEXT(1)) K1=IEXT(1)
IF(KNZ.LT.IEXT(NZ)) KNZ=IEXT(NZ)
NUT1=NUT
NUT=-NUT
L=0
KUP=K1
COMP=YNZ*(1.00001)
LUCK=1
310 L=L+1
IF(L.GE.KUP) GO TO 315
ERR=GE(L,NZ)
ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 310
COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
J=NZZ
GO TO 210
315 LUCK=*
GO TO 325
320 IF(LUCK.GT.9) GO TO 350
   IF(COMP.GT.Y1) Y1=COMP
   K1=IEXT(NZZ)
325 L=NGRID+1
   KLOW=KNZ
   NUT=-NUT1
   COMP=Y1*(1.00001)
330 L=L-1
   IF(L.LE.KLOW) GO TO 340
   ERR=CEE(L,NZ)
   ERR=(ERR-DES(L))*WT(L)
   DTEMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR-COMP
   IF(DTEMP.LE.0.0) GO TO 330
   J=NZZ
   COMP=FLOAT(NUT)*ERR
   LUCK=LUCK+10
   GO TO 235
340 IF(LUCK.EQ.6) GO TO 370
   DO 345 J=1,NFCNS
      NZZMJ=NZZ-J
      NZMJ=NZ-J
345 IEXT(NZZMJ)=IEXT(NMZJ)
   IEXT(1)=K1
   GO TO 100
350 KN=IEXT(NZZ)
   DO 360 J=1,NFCNS
   IEXT(J)=IEXT(J+1)
   IEXT(NZ)=KN
   GO TO 100
370 IF(JCHNGE.GT.0) GO TO 100
C
C CALCULATION OF THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE BEST APPROXIMATION
C USING THE INVERSE DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM
C
400 CONTINUE
   NNHFCNS-1
   FS=1.0E-06
   GTEMP=GRID(1)
   X(NZZ)=-2.0
   CN=2*NFCNS-1
   DELF=1.0/CN
   L=1
   KXX=0
   IF(GRID(1).LT.0.01.ANDGRID(NGRID).GT.0.49) KXX=1
   IF(NFCNS.LE.3) KXX=1
   IF(KXX.EQ.1) GO TO 405
   DTEMP=DCOS(P12*GRID(1))
   DNUM=DCOS(P12*GRID(NGRID))
   AA=2.0/(DTEMP+DNUM)
   BB=-(DTEMP+DNUM)/(DTEMP-DNUM)
405 CONTINUE
   DO 430 J=1,NFCNS
   FT=J-1
200
FT = FT * DELF
XT = DCOS(PI2 * FT)
IF (FT.EQ.0.0) GO TO 410
XT = (XT - BB) / AA
XT1 = SQRT (1.0 - XT * XT)
FT = ATAN2 (XT1, XT) / PI2

410 XE = X(L)
IF (XT.GT.XE) GO TO 420
IF ((XE - XT) .LT. FSH) GO TO 415
L = L + 1
GO TO 410

415 A(J) = Y(L)
GO TO 425

420 IF (XT - XE) .LT. FSH) GO TO 415
GRID(1) = FT
A(J) = GEE(1, 91)
425 CONTINUE
IF (L.CT.1) L = L - 1

430 CONTINUE
GRID(1) = GTEMP
DDEN = PI2 / CN
DO 510 J = 1, NFCNS
DTEMP = 0.0
DNUM = J - 1
DNUM = DNUM * DDEN
IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 505
DO 500 K = 1, NM1
DAK = A(K + 1)
DX = K

500 DTEMP = DTEMP + DAK * DCOS (DNUM * DX)
505 DTEMP = 2.0 * DTEMP + A(1)
510 ALPHA(J) = DTEMP
DO 550 J = 2, NFCNS
ALPHA(J) = 2.0 * ALPHA(J) / CN
ALPHA(1) = ALPHA(1) / CN
IF (XK .EQ. 1) GO TO 545
P(1) = 2.0 * ALPHA(NFCNS) * BB + ALPHA(NM1)
P(2) = 2.0 * AA * ALPHA(NFCNS)
Q(1) = ALPHA(NFCNS - 2) - ALPHA(NFCNS)
DO 540 J = 2, NM1
IF (J .LT. NM1) GO TO 515
AA = 0.5 * AA
BB = 0.5 * BB

515 CONTINUE
P(J + 1) = 0.0
DO 520 K = 1, J
A(K) = P(K)
520 P(K) = 2.0 * BB * A(K)
P(2) = P(2) + A(1) * 2.0 * AA
JM1 = J - 1
DO 525 K = 1, JM1
525 P(K) = P(K) + Q(K) * AA * A(K + 1)
JP1 = J + 1
DU 530 K = 3, JP1
530 \( P(X) = P(X) + A & A(X-1) \)
   IF(J.EQ.NM1) GO TO 540
   DO 535 K=1,J
535 \( Q(X) = -A(X) \)
   NF1J=NFCNS-1-J
   Q(1)=Q(1)+ALPHA(NF1J)
   CONTINUE
   DO 543 J=1,NFCNS
540 CONTINUE
543 ALPHA(J)=P(J)
545 CONTINUE
   IF(NFCNS.GT.3) RETURN
   ALPHA(NFCNS+1)=0.0
   ALPHA(NFCNS+2)=0.0
   RETURN
END
FUNCTION WATE

DIMENSION PX(5), WTX(5)

IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GO TO 1
WATE = WTX(LBAND)
RETURN

1 IF(FX(LBAND), LT.0.0001) GO TO 2
WATE = WTX(LBAND)/FREQ
RETURN

2 WATE = WTX(LBAND)
RETURN
END
C FUNCTION: EFF
C FUNCTION TO CALCULATE THE DESIRED MAGNITUDE RESPONSE
C AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY.
C AN ARBITRARY FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY CAN BE
C APPROXIMATED IF THE USER REPLACES THIS FUNCTION
C WITH THE APPROPRIATE CODE TO EVALUATE THE IDEAL
C MAGNITUDE. NOTE THAT THE PARAMETER FREQ IS THE
C VALUE OF NORMALIZED FREQUENCY NEEDED FOR EVALUATION.
C
FUNCTION EFF(FREQ,FX,WTX,LBAND,JTYPE)
DIMENSION FX(5),WTX(5)
IF(JTYPE.EQ.2) GO TO 1
EFF=FX(LBAND)
RETURN
1 EFF=FX(LBAND)*FREQ
RETURN
END
C FUNCTION: D
C FUNCTION TO CALCULATE THE LAGRANGE INTERPOLATION
C COEFFICIENTS FOR USE IN THE FUNCTION GEE.
C
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION D(K, N, M)
COMMON P12, AD, DEV, X, Y, GRID, DES, WT, ALPHA, IEXT, NFRCS, NGRID
DIMENSION IEXT(130), AD(130), ALPHA(130), X(130), Y(130)
DIMENSION DES(2080), GRID(2080), WT(2080)
DOUBLE PRECISION AD, DEV, X, Y
DOUBLE PRECISION D
DOUBLE PRECISION PI2

D = 1.0
W = X(K)
DO 3 L = 1, M
DO 2 J = L, N, M
1 D = 2.0 * W * (Q - X(J))
2 CONTINUE
3 CONTINUE
D = 1.0 / D
RETURN
END
FUNCTION: GEE

Function to evaluate the frequency response using the Lagrange interpolation formula in the barycentric form.

DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION GEE(XtN)
COMMON PI2,AD,DEV,X,Y,GRID,DES,WX,ALPHA,IEXT,NFCNS,NGRID
DIMENSION IEXT(130),AD(130),ALPHA(130),X(130),Y(130)
DIMENSION DES(2080),GRID(2080),WT(2080)
DOUBLE PRECISION P,C,D,XP
DOUBLE PRECISION PI2
DOUBLE PRECISION AD,DEV,XP
P=0.0
XP=GRID(K)
XP=DCOS(PI2*XP)
D=0.0
DO 1 J=1,N
C=XP-X(J)
C=AD(J)/C
D=D+C
1 P=P+C*Y(J)
GEE=P/D
RETURN
END
C SUBROUTINE: OUCH
C WRITES AN ERROR MESSAGE WHEN THE ALGORITHM FAILS TO
C CONVERGE. THERE SEEM TO BE TWO CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH
C THE ALGORITHM FAILS TO CONVERGE: (1) THE INITIAL
C GUESS FOR THE EXTREMAL FREQUENCIES IS SO POOR THAT
C THE EXCHANGE ITERATION CANNOT GET STARTED, OR
C (2) NEAR THE TERMINATION OF A CORRECT DESIGN,
C THE DEVIATION DECREASES DUE TO ROUNDING ERRORS
C AND THE PROGRAM STOPS. IN THIS LATTER CASE THE
C FILTER DESIGN IS PROBABLY ACCEPTABLE, BUT SHOULD
C BE CHECKED BY COMPUTING A FREQUENCY RESPONSE.

SUBROUTINE OUCH
COMMON /OOPS/NITER,IOUT
WRITE(IOUT,1)NITER
1 FORMAT(44H ************ FAILURE TO CONVERGE ************/
141H PROBABLE CAUSE IS MACHINE ROUNDING ERROR/
223H NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =,I4/
339H IF THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS EXCEEDS 3,
462H THE DESIGN MAY BE CORRECT, BUT SHOULD BE VERIFIED WITH AN FFT)
RETURN
END
Appendix F

Source Code for Support Software
Function:
This routine fetches the number of files, filenames and switch values of up to 3 files that may have been entered in the command line with the executing program.

Compile command:
FORTRAN COMLN

Command line:
CALL COMLN(TOTAL,MAIN,FILE1,FILE2,FILE3,MS,Fl,F2,F3)

where,
TOTAL returns the number of files, in addition to the executing program, that were entered in the command line of the executing program.
MAIN/MS are the name and switch values entered for the executing program.
FILE1/F1, FILE2/F2 and FILE3/F3 are the additional filenames and corresponding switches if entered in the command line.

All filenames are returned in the S format. The following table gives the bit that is set in the switch array for each switch that is attached to a filename. If the switch is not attached, then the corresponding bit will be zero. Also, the unused bits in the second switch element will be returned zero. The bits are numbered from 0, the rightmost, to 15, the leftmost. This is the convention used by the ITEST subroutine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>switch</th>
<th>bit of SW(1)</th>
<th>switch</th>
<th>bit of SW(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>J</td>
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<td>Z</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUBROUTINE CONLN(TOTAL, MAIN, FILE1, FILE2, FILE3, MS, F1, F2, F3)

INTEGER MAIN(7), FILE1(7), FILE2(7), FILE3(7)
INTEGER MS(2), F1(2), F2(2), F3(2), TOTAL

TOTAL = 0
CALL GROUND(I)
IF (I.EQ.0) OPEN 1, "COM.CN" ; operating on background terminal
IF (I.EQ.1) OPEN 1, "FCOM.CN" ; operating on foreground terminal

CALL COMARG(1, MAIN, MS, IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "COMARG error", IER, " with main file"
CALL COMARG(1, FILE1, F1, IER)
IF (IER.EQ.9) GO TO 10
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "COMARG error", IER, " with first file"
TOTAL = TOTAL + 1

CALL COMARG(1, FILE2, F2, IER)
IF (IER.EQ.9) GO TO 10
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "COMARG error", IER, " with second file"
TOTAL = TOTAL + 1

CALL COMARG(1, FILE3, F3, IER)
IF (IER.EQ.9) GO TO 10
IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "COMARG error", IER, " with third file"
TOTAL = TOTAL + 1

10 CLOSE 1
RETURN
END
Title: ClkSet
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine allows the user to interactively set the clock to be used for an Eclipse A/D/A conversion operation.

Compile command:
FORTRAN CLKSET

Comments:
The device number (21 for A/D or 23 for D/A) is sent to the routine in variable DEVICE.
The clock chosen is returned to the calling program in variable CLOCK.

SUBROUTINE CLKSET(DEVICE,CLOCK)
INTEGER DEVICE,CLOCK

IF (DEVICE.EQ.21 .OR. DEVICE.EQ.23) GO TO 10
CALL ERROR("improper device number")
10 TYPE "(CR)
#What type of clock?(CR)
# 1: pulse(CR)
# 2: external(CR)
# 3: internal"
IF (DEVICE.EQ.21) TYPE " 4: DCH" ; not allowed for A/D operations
ACCEPT "
#selection: ",1CLOCK

CLOCK=777K
IF (ICLOCK.EQ.1) CLOCK=OK
IF (ICLOCK.EQ.2) CLOCK=60000K
IF (ICLOCK.EQ.3) CLOCK=40000K
IF ((DEVICE.EQ.21) .AND. (ICLOCK.EQ.4)) CLOCK=20000K
IF (CLOCK.NE.777K) GO TO 15
WRITE (10,1)
1 FORMAT "(CR)(CR)
#Please make selections only from the given options.")
GO TO 10
15 IF (CLOCK.EQ.OK) TYPE "(7)(7)(7)(CR)
#Use of the pulse clock requires special software setup(CR)
#and should not be attempted without consulting the SAM.(CR)

IMIS=1

16 IF (CLOCK.EQ.0) ACCEPT "(CR)
*Do you want to,(CR)
* 1: use pulse clock(CR)
* 2: select another clock(CR)
* selection:",IMIS

    IF (IMIS.EQ.1) GO TO 20
    IF (IMIS.EQ.2) GO TO 10
    WRITE(10,1)
    GO TO 16

20 RETURN

END
This routine deletes a disk file if it's switch array has the D D switch set. The switch array should be of the form returned by the CONARG call.

 Compile command:
 FORTRAN DELCHC

 The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning:

 FILENAM the disk filename (in S format)
 FS the corresponding switch array for the disk file

 SUBROUTINE DELCHC(FILENAM,FS)

 INTEGER FILENAM(7),FS(2)
 LOGICAL ITEST

 IF (.NOT.ITEST(FS(1),12)) GO TO 10
 CALL DFILN(FILENAM,IER)
 IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,1) IER,FILENAM(1)
 1 FORMAT(
 #DFILN error "",I2," with file ",S13)

 10 RETURN
 END
This routine verifies that two filenames are not identical. If they are, an error message is printed to the screen and the program is aborted.

Compile command:
FORTRAN FILCHC

Comments:
The filenames sent to this routine should be in the S format.
(This is the format returned by the COMARG call)

SUBROUTINE FILCHC(FILE1,FILE2)
INTEGER FILE1(7),FILE2(7),TEST

TEST=0
I=1
10 IF (FILE1(I).NE.FILE2(I)) GO TO 20
   1=1+1
   IF (I.LT.8) GO TO 10
   GO TO 30
20 TEST=1
30 IF (TEST.EQ.0)
   #CALL ERROR("the given command line filenames cannot be identical")
   RETURN
END
Title: Filtplot
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program plots filter responses on the tetronix terminal. It will plot an impulse of up to 512 points or the magnitude or log magnitude of the 1024-point DFT magnitude of the impulse response. The program assumes that the filter file is of the type (time or frequency magnitude) specified to be plotted. Only the first half (512 points) of the DFT files are plotted. All file data types should be real.

Compile command:
FORTRAN FILTPLOT

Load command:
RLDR/P FILTPLOT COMLM STATUS GRPH.LB @FILE @

Command Line:
FILTPLOT (/I or /M or /L) filename
where "filename" can be any legal RDUS filename
Either the I, M or L switch must be attached and indicates an impulse, magnitude or log magnitude plot, respectively.

REAL RFILT(1024),RP1,RP2,RP3
INTEGER FILE(7),SP,MS(2),RET,NUMBLK,LASTBYT,POINTS,BYTS
LOGICAL ITEST,SET

Retrieve command line file and verify only one.
CALL COMLM(RET,SP,FILE,SP,SP,MS,SP,SP,SP,SP)
IF (RET.EQ.1) GO TO 20
CALL ERROR("incorrect command line syntax")

Verify input file exists and retrieve it's contents.
20 CALL STATUS(FILE,NUMBLK,LASTBYT)
    POINTS=(NUMBLK/128)+(LASTBYT/4)
    BYTS=POINTS*4
    CALL FOPEN(1,FILE)
    CALL RDSEQ(1,RFILT,BYTS,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) CALL ERROR("RDSEQ error")
    CALL FCLOSE(1)

Determine the type of plot.
SET=TEST(MS(1),7) ;check for I switch
IF (SET) GO TO 50

SET=TEST(MS(1),3) ;check for N switch
IF (SET) GO TO 30

SET=TEST(MS(1),4) ;check for L switch
IF (SET) GO TO 40
CALL ERROR("invalid command line switch")

C
Plot the first half of the magnitude response.

C
30 POINTS=POINTS/2
GO TO 60
C
Compute log magnitude response.

C
40 POINTS=POINTS/2
DO 16 I=1,POINTS
   RFILT(I)=10.**ALOG10(RFILT(I))
16 CONTINUE
GO TO 60
C
Plot impulse response with vertical lines.

C
50 IF (POINTS.GT.512) CALL ERROR("impulse response too long")
CALL GRPH2(FILE1,RFILT,RP1,POINTS,RP2,RP3,0)
ACCEPT ;allow user to position cursor for typing
ACCEPT ;on graph
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
GO TO 90
C
Plot magnitude and log magnitude response with smooth line.

C
60 IF (POINTS.NE.512) CALL ERROR("frequency response not 1024 points")
CALL GRPH2(FILE1,RFILT,RP1,POINTS,RP2,RP3,0)
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
90 CALL EXIT
END

C****************************************************************************************************************************************
Title: Header
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine prints on the printer a header specifying an Eclipse A/D/A conversion operation. The conversion results specified can then be printed beneath the header.

Compile command:
FORTRAN HEADER

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

DEVICE 21 for A/D or 23 for D/A
SPEC1 starting channel for A/D or D/A
SPEC2 ending channel for A/D or mode set for D/A
IDATA2 conversion count
IER DOIITW error return
IORBA the operation's IORBA array
CLOCK conversion count

SUBROUTINE HEADER(DEVICE,SPEC1,SPEC2,IDATA2,IER,IORBA,CLOCK)
INTEGER DEVICE,SPEC1,SPEC2,IDATA2,IER,IORBA(16),CLOCK

IF (DEVICE.EQ.21 .OR. DEVICE.EQ.23) GO TO 605
CALL ERROR("improper device number")

605 CALL FCDAY (IMON, IDAY, IYR)
CALL FCTIME (IHOUR, IMIN, ISEC)

WRITE (12,10)
10 FORMAT (1X,"Eclipse A/D/A operation")
WRITE (12,115)
WRITE (12,11) IMON,IDAY,IYR
11 FORMAT (1X,"date: ",I2,"/",I2,"/",I2)
WRITE (12,12) IHOUR,IMIN
12 FORMAT (1X,"time: ",I2," : ",I2)
WRITE (12,115)
WRITE (12,1)
IF (CLOCK.EQ.1) WRITE (12,21)
IF (CLOCK.EQ.2) WRITE (12,24)
IF (CLOCK.EQ.3) WRITE (12,23)
IF (CLOCK.EQ.4) WRITE (12,22)
WRITE (12,3) SPEC1
IF (DEVICE.EQ.2) WRITE (12,4) SPEC2
IF (DEVICE.EQ.23) WRITE (12,8) SPEC2
WRITE (12,5) IDATA2
WRITE (12,6) IER
WRITE (12,7)
WRITE (12,9) (IORBA(I),I=1,16)
1 FORMAT (1X,"analog-to-digital conversion")
20 FORMAT (1X,"digital-to-analog conversion")
2 FORMAT (1X,"Clock: ",I2)
3 FORMAT (1X,"First channel: ",I2)
4 FORMAT (1X,"Last channel: ",I2)
5 FORMAT (1X,"Conversion count: ",I5)
8 FORMAT (1X,"Mode: ",I2)
6 FORMAT (1X,"DIIT error: ",I4)
7 FORMAT (1X,"IORBA(1-16) (Octal format):")
9 FORMAT (1X,16(I,'0'))
21 FORMAT (1X,"pulse clock")
22 FORMAT (1X,"DCH clock")
23 FORMAT (1X,"internal clock")
24 FORMAT (1X,"external clock")
WRITE (12,115)
115 FORMAT (1X)
RETURN
END
Title: InFile
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine reads a specified section of a disk file into a real
data array.

Compile command:
FORTRAN INFILE

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following
meaning,

FILENAME  the disk filename (in S format) to be read
STBLK     the number of the disk block to begin
           reading (the first block of a file is 0)
NUMBLK    the number of disk blocks to read
ARRAY     the array to receive data
LEN       the length of the data array

SUBROUTINE INFILE(FILENAME,STBLK,NUMBLK,ARRAY,LEN)

INTEGER FILENAME(7),STBLK,NUMBLK,LEN
REAL ARRAY(LEN)

CALL OPEN(1,FILENAME,1,IER)
  IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,1) IER,FILENAME(1)
1   FORMAT("OPEN error ",I6," with file ",S13)

CALL RDBLK(1,STBLK,ARRAY,NUMBLK,IER)
  IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,2) IER,FILENAME(1)
2   FORMAT("RDBLK error ",I6," with file ",S13)

CALL FCLOSE(1)
RETURN
END
Title: LenChc
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine verifies that a disk file fits a specified minimum or maximum size. If the disk file is too large or small, the program is halted and an error message is printed on the console's screen. The unit used to measure the file's length is a real number element, which requires 4 bytes of memory.

Compile command:
FORTRAN LENCHC

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

FILENAM   the disk filename (in S format) that is being checked
NUMBLX    the number of the last disk block of the disk file
LASTBYTE  the number of the last byte in the last disk block of the file
MIN       the minimum acceptable number of real elements
MAX       the maximum acceptable number of real elements

SUBROUTINE LENCHC(FILenAM,NUMBLX,LASTBYTE,MIN,MAX)

INTEGER FILENAM(7),NUMBLX,LASTBYTE,LEN,MAX,MIN

LEN=(NUMBLX*128)+(LASTBYTE/4)
IF (LEN.LT.MIN) WRITE(10,1) FILENAM(1),MIN
IF (LEN.GT.MAX) WRITE(10,2) FILENAM(1),MAX
IF (LEN.LT.MIN .OR. LEN.GT.MAX) GO TO 20
1 FORMAT("
#File ",S13," must contain at least ",I6," real elements.")
2 FORMAT("
#File ",S13," cannot contain over ",I6," real elements.")
RETURN
20 TYPE "
#program aborted"
CALL EXIT
END
Title: NewScr
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine erases the screen by typing 24 blank lines.

Compile command:
FORTRAN NEWSCR

SUBROUTINE NEWSCR
DO 10 I=1,24
TYPE
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
Title: Paper
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine prints sections of an integer data array on the printer in 512-word pages. The calling program specifies all of the parameters required.

This routine was designed for printing data collected with the Eclipse A/D/A device. When executing the real number print option, the integer word is converted to the real number equivalent that this device uses to store data samples.

Compile command:
FORTRAN PAPER

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

IFOR display format: 1 for integer, 2 for real number and 3 for octal
ISTART the starting page
ISTOP the ending page
ARRAY the data array to be shown
LEN the length of the data array

SUBROUTINE PAPER(IFOR, ISTART, ISTOP, ARRAY, LEN)

INTEGER IFOR, ISTART, ISTOP, LEN, ARRAY(LEN), IPRT, IPAGE
REAL TOPVOLT, REALNUM

TOPVOLT=5.0 ;magnitude of Eclipse device bi-polar setting
IPRT=32

IPAGE=ISTART-1
11:=(ISTART-1)*512
610 12=0
IPAGE=IPAGE+1
WRITE (12,8) IPAGE, IPRT
WRITE (12,115)
115 FORMAT (1X)
6 FORMAT (1X,"page",13," of",13)
615 13=0
620 14=0
625 I1=I1+1
   I4=I4+1
   REALNUM=FLOAT(ARRAY(I1))/32768.0*TOPVOLT  ;convert to real number
   IF (IFOR.EQ.1) WRITE (12,9) ARRAY(I1)
   IF (IFOR.EQ.2) WRITE (12,14) REALNUM
   IF (IFOR.EQ.3) WRITE (12,13) ARRAY(I1)
14 FORMAT ("+",1X,F7.4,Z)
13 FORMAT ("+",1X,16,Z)
9  FORMAT ("+",1X,06,Z)
   IF (I4.NE.16) GO TO 625
   WRITE (12,115)
   13=I3+1
   IF (I3.NE.16) GO TO 620
   WRITE (12,115)
   WRITE (12,115)
   12=I2+1
   IF (I2.NE.2) GO TO 615
   IF (IPAGE.NE.1STOP) GO TO 610
RETURN
END

*****************************************************************************
Title: Plot
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This program allows the user to set the plotting options in the
GRPH2 subroutine to plot real and complex data files.

Compile command:
FORTRAN PLOT

Load command:
RLDR/P PLOT INFILE STATUS GRPH.LB @LIB

Environment:
This is a Fortran V program that has been designed to run from a
Tektronix graphics terminal on a mapped-RDOS Eclipse S/250
minicomputer system.

REAL RDATA(512),IDATA(512),TEMP(1024),SP1,SP2
INTEGER FILENAM(7),FIRST,NUMB,NLKS,BYTES,ITYPE,LEN,TOTALKS,POINTS
INTEGER IPL0,IPLO,IDEC,ISC,IOPI,IAM,IMO

CALL ERS(1)
CALL FDELAY(10)

TYPE ")(CR)
*This program plots up to 512 specified points(CR)
*from file on the tetronix graphics terminal.*
ISEC=2
ISC=0

30 ACCEPT ")(CR)
*Enter filename for reading:*
READ(11,5) FILENAM(1)
5 FORMAT(S13)
IF (ISEC.EQ.1) GO TO 50

40 ACCEPT ")(CR)
*What type of data does this file contain,(CR)
  1: real(CR)
  2: complex(CR)
*selection:" ,ITYP

IF (ITYP.EQ.1 .OR. ITYP.EQ.2) GO TO 50
WRITE(10,1)
1 FORMAT ("<CR><CR><CR>
*Please chose only from the options given.*")
GO TO 40
CALL STATUS(FILENAME, BLKS, BYTS)
LEN=128 / ITYP
TOTBLKS=4 * ITYP
IF (BYTES.EQ.512) BLKS=BLKS+1

WRITE(10,2) FILENAME, BLKS, BLKS
2 FORMAT('"CR)'
WRITE(10,3) LEN
3 FORMAT('"CR)'
*Each disk block contains ",I3," elements.")
WRITE(10,4) TOTBLKS
4 FORMAT('"CR)'
*Up to ",I1," disk blocks can be plotted in.")

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Please specify, (CR)
* starting block: ", FIRST
IF (ISEC.EQ.2) ACCEPT "
* number of blocks: ", NUMB
CALL ERS(1)
CALL FDELAY(10)

IF ((FIRST-1).GT.BLKS) GO TO 60
IF (NUMB.GT.TOTBLKS) GO TO 60
IF (((NUMB+FIRST-2).GT.BLKS) GO TO 60
FIRST=FIRST-1

IF (ITYP.EQ.1) GO TO 70

CALL INFILE(FILENAME, FIRST, NUMB, TEMP, 1024)

K=0
DO 72 I=1, 512
K=K+1
RDATA(I)=TEMP(K)
K=K+1
IDATA(I)=TEMP(K)
72 CONTINUE

ACCEPT "(CR)
*Which data plot(s) will be viewed, (CR)
* 1: real data (CR)
* 2: imaginary data (CR)
* 3: both (CR)
* selection: ", IPLO
IF (IPLO.GE.1 .AND. IPLO.LE.3) GO TO 80
WRITE(10,1)
GO TO 74
70 IF (ISEC.EQ.2) CALL INFILE(FILENAME, FIRST, NUMB, RDATA, 512)
    IF (ISEC.EQ.1) CALL INFILE(FILENAME, FIRST, NUMB, IDATA, 512)
    IPLO=1
    IF (ISEC.EQ.1) IPLO=3
    IF (ISEC.EQ.1) GO TO 80

75 ACCEPT "(CR)
* Do you want to place a second plot(CR)
* of real data on the graph?(CR)
* 1: yes(CR)
* 2: no(CR)
* selection:", ISEC
    IF (ISEC.EQ.1) GO TO 30
    IF (ISEC.EQ.2) GO TO 80
    WRITE(10,1)
    GO TO 75

80 ACCEPT "(CR)
* Do you want to set the scaling limits?(CR)
* 1: yes(CR)
* 2: no(CR)
* selection: ", IOP
    IF (IOP.EQ.1) GO TO 81
    IF (IOP.EQ.2) GO TO 83
    WRITE(10,1)
    GO TO 80

81 ACCEPT "(CR)
* Enter the maximum: ", SP2
    ACCEPT "
* Enter the minimum: ", SP1
    ISC=1

83 ACCEPT "(CR)
* Do you want to,(CR)
* 1: connect with vertical lines(CR)
* 2: connect with smooth line(CR)
* selection: "', IAN
    IF (IAN.EQ.1) IMO=1
    IF (IAN.EQ.2) IMO=0
    IF (IAN.EQ.1) OR. IAN.EQ.2) GO TO 85
    WRITE(10,1)
    GO TO 83

227
85 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Enter the number of points to plot: ", POINTS
TYPE "ISC", ISC, "SP1", SP1, "SP2", SP2
ACCEPT
IF (IPLO.EQ.1) CALL GRPH2(FILENAM, 1, RDATA, IDATA, POINTS, IMO, SP1, SP2, ISC)
IF (IPLO.EQ.3) CALL GRPH2(FILENAM, 1, RDATA, IDATA, POINTS, IMO, SP1, SP2, ISC)
ISC = 0
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
ACCEPT
CALL EKS(1)
CALL FDELAY(10)

90 ACCEPT "(CR)
*Do you want to,(CR)
  1: plot from another file,(CR)
  2: plot from current file,(CR)
  3: exit,(CR)
*selection:", IDEC
ISEC = 2
IF (IDEC.EQ.1) GO TO 30
IF (IDEC.EQ.2) GO TO 60
IF (IDEC.EQ.3) GO TO 100
WRITE(10, 1)
GO TO 90

100 CALL EXIT
END
Title: RdByts
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine reads a section of data from disk file into an integer data array.

Compile command:
FORTRAN RDBYTS

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

FILE  the disk filename (in S format) to be read
BYTS  the number of byts to be read
ARRAY the array to receive data
LEN   the length of the data array

SUBROUTINE RDBYTS(FILE, BYTS, ARRAY, LEN)

INTEGER FILE(7), BYTS, LEN
INTEGER ARRAY(LEN)

CALL OPEN(1, FILE, 1, IER)
IF (IER > 1) WRITE(10, 1) IER, FILE(1)
1 FORMAT("OPEN error ", I6, " with file ", S13)

CALL RDSEQ(1, ARRAY, BYTS, IER)
IF (IER > 1) WRITE(10, 2) IER, FILE(1)
2 FORMAT("RDSEQ error ", I6, " with file ", S13)

CALL FCLOSE(1)
RETURN
END
**Title:** RedBuf  
**Author:** Lt Allen  
**Date:** Dec 82

**Function:**  
This routine reads a section of disk file into an integer data array. The file and data section are specified interactively by the user.

** Compile command:**  
FORTRAN REDBUF

**Comments:**  
The variables ARRAY and LEN that are passed to this routine are the data array and it's length, respectively. On return, the array contains the user data.

```fortran
SUBROUTINE REDBUF(ARRAY,LEN)
    INTEGER LEN,ARRAY(LEN),FILENAME(7),IFIRST,INU3,IDE
    TYPE
      ACCEPT "Enter the filename for reading:"
      READ (11,2) FILENAME
    2 FORMAT (S13)
    CALL OPEN (1,FILENAME,2,IER)
    IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 510
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error",IER
      ACCEPT "(CR)
      *Enter the starting block for reading,(CR)
      * (the first block of a file is 1):",IFIRST
      IFIRST=IFIRST-1
    ACCEPT "(CR)
    *Enter the number of blocks for reading:",INU3
    CALL RDBLK(1,IFIRST,ARRAY,INU3,IER)
    IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "RDBLK error",IER
    IF (IER.NE.1) GO TO 520
    CALL RESET
    GO TO 100

   510 TYPE "(CR)
  *This file does not exist."
   GO TO 520

   520 CALL RESET
```
ACCEPT "(CR)
#Do you want to,(CR)
# 1: try another file(CR)
# 2: return to the main menu(CR)
#selection:”, IDEC

IF (IDEC.EQ.1) GO TO 500
IF (IDEC.EQ.2) GO TO 100
WRITE (10,1)
1 FORMAT("(CR)(CR)(CR)
#Please make selections only from the given options.")
GO TO 520

100 RETURN
END
Title: SeeIt
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine displays sections of an integer data array on the screen in 128-word pages. The calling program specifies all the parameters required.

This routine was designed for displaying data collected with the Eclipse A/D/A device. When executing the real number display option, the integer word is converted to the real number equivalent that this device uses to store data samples.

Compile command:
FORTRAN SEEIT

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

IFOR display format: 1 for integer, 2 for real number and 3 for octal
ISTART the starting page
ISTOP the ending page
ARRAY the data array to be shown
LEN the length of the data array

SUBROUTINE SEEIT(IFOR,ISTART,ISTOP,ARRAY,LEN)
INTEGER IFOR,ISTART,ISTOP,LEN,ARRAY(LEN),ITOT,IPAGE
REAL REALNUM,TOPVOLT
ITOT=128
TOPVOLT=5. magnitude of Eclipse device bi-polar setting

505 TYPE "(CR)(CR)
*Press carriage return to begin and(CR)
*to continue with the next page,(CR)"
ACCEPT
IPAGE=ISTART-1
11=(ISTART-1)*128
510 I2=0
IPAGE=IPAGE+1
TYPE "(CR) page",IPAGE," of",ITOT,"(CR)"
515  I3=0
520  I4=0
525  I1=I1+1
     I4=I4+1
     REALNUM=FLOAT(ARRAY(I1))/32768.0*TOPVOLT ;convert to real number
     IF (IFOR.EQ.1) WRITE (10,110) ARRAY(I1)
     IF (IFOR.EQ.2) WRITE (10,111) REALNUM
     IF (IFOR.EQ.3) WRITE (10,112) ARRAY(I1)
110  FORMAT (1X,5F12.2)
111  FORMAT (1X,F7.4,Z)
112  FORMAT (1X,I4,Z)
     IF (I4.LE.8) GO TO 525
     WRITE (10,115)
115  FORMAT (1X)
     I3=I3+1
     IF (I3.LE.8) GO TO 520
     WRITE (10,115)
     WRITE (10,115)
     I2=I2+1
     IF (I2.LE.2) GO TO 515
     ACCEPT
     IF (IPAGE.LE.ISTOP) GO TO 510

RETURN
END
Title: Setup

Author: Lt Allen

Date: Dec 82

Function:
This is a special purpose routine used by program INDIGI and OUTDIGI. It allows the user to select the type of format and section of data buffer for printing/displaying.

Compile command:
FORTRAN SETUP

Comments:
The variable IOP that is passed to this routine has the value 2, for data buffer display, or 3, for data buffer print.
The other variable values are returned to the calling program as set by the user.

SUBROUTINE SETUP(IFOR,IOP,ISTART,ISTOP)

230 ACCEPT " (CR)
#What type of format? (CR)
* 1: two's complement (CR)
* 2: real number (CR)
* 3: integer number (CR)
* selection:",IFOR

IF (IFOR.LT.1) GO TO 230
IF (IFOR.GT.3) GO TO 230
231 IF (IOP.EQ.2) GO TO 225
IF (IOP.EQ.3) GO TO 235

225 TYPE " (CR)
#There are 128 pages of data, numbered 1 through 128, (CR)
#with each page containing 128 samples."
GO TO 250

235 TYPE " (CR)
#There are 32 pages of data, numbered 1 through 32, (CR)
#with each page containing 512 samples."

250 ACCEPT " (CR)
#What page will be first? ",ISTART
ACCEPT "
#What page will be last? ",ISTOP

IF (ISTART.LT.1) GO TO 231
ISTEST:=(96*IOP)+320
IF (ISTOP.GT.ITEST) GO TO 231
IF (ISTART.GT.ISTOP) GO TO 231
Title: Sort2
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine receives two filenames and their corresponding switch arrays. It arranges the filenames and switch arrays in order of position according to specified switch values also passed to it.

Compile command:
FORTRAN SORT2

Command line:
CALL SORT2(X,Y,FILE1,FILE2,F1,F2)

where,
X and Y are numbers corresponding to switch options set in F1 and F2. The number is the position of the letter in the alphabet, that is A=1,...Z=26.

FILE1/F1 and FILE2/F2 are filenames and their corresponding switch arrays in the format returned by the COMARG call (this is S format for the filenames).

On return, the file with switch X set will occupy the position of FILE1/F1 and the file with switch Y set will occupy the position of FILE2/F2.

Comments:
F1 and F2 may also contain other switch values besides X and Y, and these values will not be altered.

If one or both of the files do not contain either of the switch values specified, the program is halted with an error message.

If either file contains both switch values X and Y, the program is halted with an error message.

SUBROUTINE SORT2(X,Y,FILE1,FILE2,F1,F2)
INTEGER X,Y,FILE1(7),FILE2(7),F1(2),F2(2),TEMP(7),BIT
LOGICAL ITEST,CASE1,CASE2

The first element of the switch array contains switches A-P.
The second element of the switch array contains switches Q-Z.

I=0
IF (X.GT.1 .AND. X.LE.16) I=1 ;determine which switch array
IF (X.GT.16 .AND. X.LE.26) I=2 ;element would contain switch X
IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 90

The following transformation gives the bit position of a switch in the switch array element.

BIT=(-1*X)+(16*I)
CASE1:ITEST(F1(I),BIT) ;test both switch arrays
CASE2:ITEST(F2(I),BIT) ;for switch X

IF (CASE1.AND..NOT.CASE2) GO TO 60 ;switch X is in the first file and not second file
IF (CASE2.AND..NOT.CASE1) GO TO 50 ;switch X is in the second file and not first file, so the file positions are switched

GO TO 90

50 DO 15 I=1,7
TEMP(I)=FILE2(I)
FILE2(I)=FILE1(I)
FILE1(I)=TEMP(I)
15 CONTINUE

DO 16 I=1,2
TEMP(I)=F2(I)
F2(I)=F1(I)
F1(I)=TEMP(I)
16 CONTINUE

GO TO 90

60 I=0
IF (Y.GT.1 .AND. Y.LE.16) I=1 ;determine which switch array
IF (Y.GT.16 .AND. Y.LE.26) I=2 ;element would contain switch Y
IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 90

BIT=(-1*Y)+(16*I)
CASE1:ITEST(F1(I),BIT) ;test both switch arrays
CASE2:ITEST(F2(I),BIT) ;for switch Y

IF (CASE2.AND..NOT.CASE1) GO TO 100 ;switch Y is in second file and not first file

90 TYPE "(CR)
*The files included in the command line do not have(CR)*valid switches. Consult program documentation for(CR)*the correct syntax.*
STOP

100 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SORT3(X,Y,Z,FILE1,FILE2,FILE3,FILE1,F2,F3)
INTEGER X,Y,Z,FILE1(7),FILE2(7),FILE3(7),FILE1(2),FILE2(2),FILE3(2)
INTEGER TEMP(7),BIT
LOGICAL ITEST, CASE1, CASE2, CASE3
C
C The first element of the switch array contains switches A-P.
C The second element of the switch array contains switches Q-Z.
C
I=0
IF (X.GE.1 .AND. X.LE.16) I=1 ; determine which switch array
IF (X.GT.16 .AND. X.LE.26) I=2 ; element would contain switch X
IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 95
The following transformation gives the bit position of a switch array element.

\[
\text{BIT} = (-1 \times X) \times (16 \times I)
\]

CASE1 = ITEST(F1(I), BIT)
CASE2 = ITEST(F2(I), BIT)
CASE3 = ITEST(F3(I), BIT)

First, check if switch X is in the first file and not the other two.
IF ((CASE1 .AND. .NOT.CASE2) .AND. .NOT.CASE3) GO TO 70

Second, check if switch X is in the second file and not the other two.
IF ((CASE2 .AND. .NOT.CASE1) .AND. .NOT.CASE3) GO TO 50

Third, check if switch X is in the third file and not the other two.
IF ((CASE3 .AND. .NOT.CASE1) .AND. .NOT.CASE2) GO TO 60
GO TO 95

Place the file with switch X in the first position.
50 DO 15 I=1,7
TEMP(I) = FILE2(I)
FILE2(I) = FILE1(I)
FILE1(I) = TEMP(I)
15 CONTINUE
DO 16 I=1,2
TEMP(I) = F2(I)
F2(I) = F1(I)
F1(I) = TEMP(I)
16 CONTINUE
GO TO 70

60 DO 17 I=1,7
TEMP(I) = FILE3(I)
FILE3(I) = FILE1(I)
FILE1(I) = TEMP(I)
17 CONTINUE
DO 18 I=1,2
TEMP(I) = F3(I)
F3(I) = F1(I)
F1(I) = TEMP(I)
18 CONTINUE

70 I=0
 IF (Y.GE.1 .AND. Y.LE.16) I=1 ; determine which switch array element would contain switch Y
 IF (Y.GT.16 .AND. Y.LE.26) I=2
 IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 95

Find switch Y's bit position.

BIT = (-1 \times Y) \times (16 \times I)
CASE1=IEST(F1(I),BIT)
CASE2=IEST(F2(I),BIT)
CASE3=IEST(F3(I),BIT)

C First, check if switch Y is in the second file and not the other two.
C IF (((CASE2.AND..NOT.CASE1) .AND. .NOT.CASE3) GO TO 90
C
C Second, check if switch Y is in the third file and not the other two.
C IF (((CASE3.AND..NOT.CASE2) .AND. .NOT.CASE1) GO TO 80
G0 TO 95
C
C Place the file with switch Y in the second position.
C DO 19 I=1,7
TEMP(I)=FILE3(I)
FILE3(I)=FILE2(I)
FILE2(I)=TEMP(I)
19 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=1,2
TEMP(I)=F3(I)
F3(I)=F2(I)
F2(I)=TEMP(I)
20 CONTINUE

90 I=0
IF (Z.GE.1 .AND. Z.LE.16) I=1 ; determine which switch array
IF (Z.GT.16 .AND. Z.LE.26) I=2 ; element would contain switch Z
IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 95
C
C Find switch Z's bit position.
C BIT=(-1#Z)+(16*I)
CASE1=IEST(F1(I),BIT)
CASE2=IEST(F2(I),BIT)
CASE3=IEST(F3(I),BIT)
C
C Finally, check if switch Z is in the third file and not the other two.
C IF (((CASE3.AND..NOT.CASE1) .AND. .NOT.CASE2) GO TO 100

95 TYPE "(CR)
*The files included in the command line do not have(CR)
*valid switches. Consult program documentation for(CR)
*the correct syntax."
STOP

100 RETURN
END
Title: Status
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine returns the number of the last disk block and the
number of bytes in the last disk block of a specified disk file.

Compile command:
FORTRAN STATUS

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following
meaning,

FILENAM       the disk filename (in $ format) to be
               checked
NUMBLK        returns the number of the last disk block
               in the file, which is the number of disk
               blocks minus one
LASTBYT       returns the number of bytes that are in
               the last block of the file

SUBROUTINE STATUS(FILENAM,NUMBLK,LASTBYT)
INTEGER FILENAM(7),ISTAT(18),NUMBLK,LASTBYT
CALL STAT(FILENAM,ISTAT,IER)
IF (IER.EQ.13) GO TO 20
IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,1) IER,FILENAM(1)
  1 FORMAT("*STAT error ",I2," with file ",S13)
     NUMBLK=ISTAT(9)
     LASTBYT=ISTAT(10)
RETURN
20 WRITE(10,2) FILENAM(1)
  2 FORMAT("*File ",S13," does not exist.(CR)
          *program aborted")
     CALL EXIT
END
Function:
This routine writes a real data array to disk file. It first deletes/creates the file, so that the file will only contain the data passed. The calling program should verify that it is agreeable to delete any existing file before calling this routine.

Compile command:
FORTRAN TOFILE

Comments:
The variables that are passed to this routine have the following meaning,

FILENAM the disk filename (in S format) to be written to; it will be created as a random file
ARRAY the data array to be written to file
LEN the length of the data array

SUBROUTINE TOFILE(FILENAM,ARRAY,LEN)

INTEGER FILENAM(7),LEN,BLKS
REAL ARRAY(LEN)

BLKS=INT(LEN/128)

CALL DFILW(FILENAM,IER)
CALL CFILW(FILENAM,2,IER)
IF (IER.NE.I) WRITE(10,1) IER,FILENAM(1)

1 FORMAT(*CFILW error ",12," with file ",S13)

CALL OPEN(1,FILENAM,3,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,2) IER,FILENAM(1)

2 FORMAT(*OPEN error ",12," with file ",S13)

CALL WRBLK(1,0,ARRAY,BLKS,IER)
IF (IER.NE.1) WRITE(10,3) IER,FILENAM(1)

3 FORMAT(*WRBLK error ",12," with file ",S13)

CALL FCLOSE(1)
Title: Warning
Author: Lt Allen
Date: Dec 82

Function:
This routine prints Eclipse A/D/A device warning messages to the screen explaining what to do for various error conditions. It should be placed in an A/D/A program just before the conversion operation is performed.

Compile command:
FORTRAN WARNING

Comments:
The clock that has been chosen for the conversion operation is sent to the routine in variable CLOCK.

SUBROUTINE WARNING(CLOCK)
INTEGER CLOCK

TYPE "(CR)
*The conversion operation can be safely aborted at this time by typing CTRL-A."

TYPE "(CR)
*After the conversion operation has been initiated, wait an appropriate amount of time before considering to abort an operation which will not return. The only way to abort a conversion operation that will not return is by typing CTRL-A. However, this may result in crashing the system."

IF (CLOCK.EQ.60000) TYPE "(CR)
*If the conversion operation does not return in an appropriate amount of time, verify that the external clock is properly connected. The clock can be reconnected once the conversion operation begins."

TYPE "(CR)
*Press carriage return to begin the conversion operation."

RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE WRITBUF(ARRAY, LEN)

INTEGER LEN, ARRAY(LEN), FILENAM(7)

245 TYPE "(CR)
  *There are 64 disc blocks in the data buffer, numbered 1(CR)
  *through 64, with each block containing 256 samples."

ACCEPT "(CR)
  *What block will be first? ", ISTART
  ACCEPT "
  *What block will be last? ", ISTOP

IF (ISTART.LT.1) GO TO 245
IF (ISTOP.GT.64) GO TO 245
IF (ISTART.GT.ISTOP) GO TO 245
ISTART = ISTART - 1

255 ACCEPT "
  *Enter the filename for writing:"
  READ (11,15) FILENAM(1)
15 FORMAT (S13)

260 CALL CFILW (FILENAM,2,IER)
  IF (IER.EQ.12) GO TO 265
  IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CFILW error ", IER, " with your file"

  CALL OPEN (1, FILENAM, 2, IER)
  IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "OPEN error ", IER, " with your file"
  CALL WRBLK (1, ISTART, ARRAY, ISTOP, IER)
  IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "WRBLK error ", IER, " with your file"
  CALL CLOSE (1, IER)
  IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "CLOSE error ", IER, " with your file"
  GO TO 280
265 ACCEPT "(CR)
   *This file already exists.(CR)(CR)
   *Do you want to,(CR)
     1: delete the current file(CR)
     2: try another file(CR)
   *selections",IDEL

   IF (IDEL.EQ.1) GO TO 270
   IF (IDEL.EQ.2) GO TO 255
   WRITE (10,1)
   1 FORMAT ("'(CR)(CR)(CR)
   *Please make selections only from the given options.")
   GO TO 265

270 CALL DFILW (FILENAME,IER)
   IF (IER.NE.1) TYPE "DFILW error ",IER," with your file"
   GO TO 260

280 RETURN
END
VITA

Gordon R. Allen was born on 16 January 1957 in Hardinsburg, Kentucky. He received the Bachelor of Science Electrical Engineering degree from the University of Kentucky in 1975. Upon graduation, he received a commission in the United States Air Force and was assigned to the Space and Missiles Systems Organization, Los Angeles AFS, Los Angeles, California. In June 1981 he attended the Air Force Institute of Technology as a graduate student in the Digital Communications and Signal Processing Sequence. Gordon Allen is a member of Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi.

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