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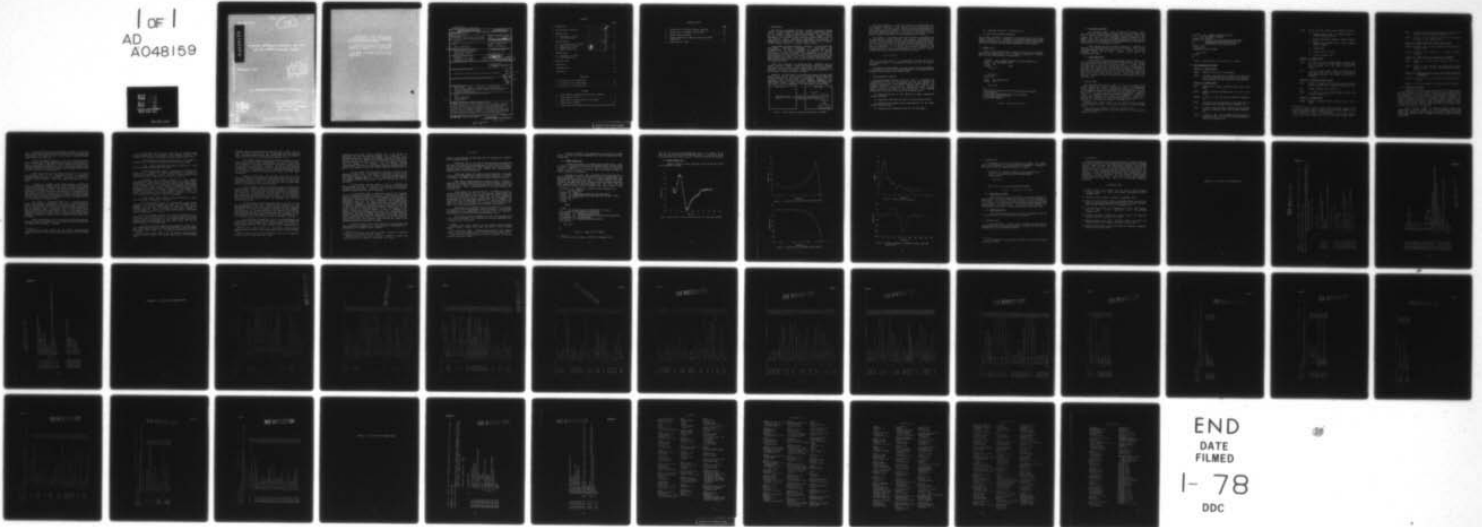
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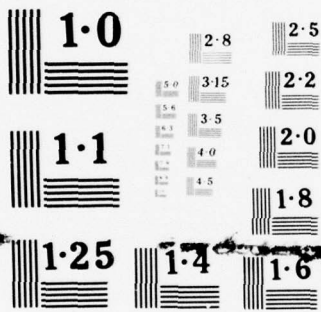
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Processing EMP-Related Flash-X-Ray Test Data with the TRANS2 Computer Program

November 1977

TRANS2 Computer Program Processing EMP-Related Flash-X-Ray Test Data
with the TRANS2 Computer Program, by John F. W. Diaz

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Subtask R99OAXE088, Work Unit 72, EMP Interaction and Coupling Phenomenology

U.S. Army Materiel Development

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP) is jointly funded by the Army and the Defense Nuclear Agency and is directed toward vulnerability assessments and hardening of tactical military equipment for tactical nuclear threats. TEMSEP complements the Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (MSEP), which is also directed toward vulnerability assessments and hardening of equipment for nuclear threats. Unlike TEMSEP, however, MSEP is directed towards strategic, rather than tactical, nuclear threats.

In the absence of threat-relatable simulation of source-region EMP environments, meaningful assessments of source-region EMP vulnerabilities of tactical equipment are feasible only through theoretical and controlled experimental evaluations of dominant source-region coupling mechanisms. The experimental evaluations are being performed at flash x-ray facilities, such as AURORA and HIFX (the High-Intensity Flash X-Ray), both at Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL). These facilities are being used as partial simulation tools and as tools for validating theory.

During the experiments at AURORA and HIFX, parameters such as coupled currents, magnetic fields, and Compton currents are measured with sensors such as current probes, Moebius loops, and Rogowski coils. Typically, the sensors are part of a sensor-cable-balun system such as the one shown in the block diagram of figure 1.

Because it is less noisy in a radiation environment than most other cables, twinax cable is normally used to transmit the sensor output from the test cell into the data room. Unfortunately, twinax cable is relatively lossy, and the signal loss is frequency dependent. When twinax cable is used, a balun is needed to match the $78\text{-}\Omega$ impedance of this cable to the $50\text{-}\Omega$ impedance of the cable used in the data room.

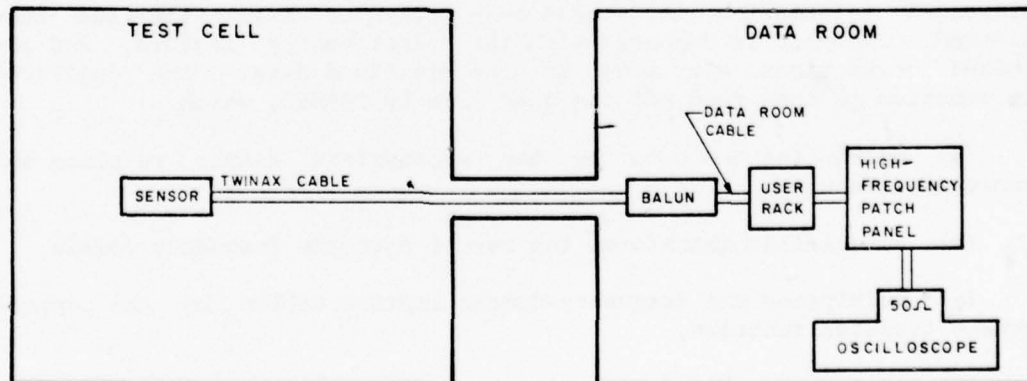


Figure 1. Block diagram of measuring system used at AURORA.

Each sensor exhibits a particular response to a given signal, and this response is degraded by the cables and balun through which the signal passes. Thus, the voltages measured by the oscilloscopes in the data room represent the response of the sensor-cable-balun system to a particular phenomenon occurring in the test cell, and these voltages must be somehow "transformed" into the parameter being measured.

The response of the sensor-cable-balun system to input signals can be measured with a network analyzer. This response, represented by the transfer function measured by the network analyzer, provides the amplitude of the output voltage and the phase difference between this voltage and the input signal for an input signal of unit amplitude over a wide range of frequencies. If a current probe is used to measure it, the transfer function is actually the admittance of the measuring system, and the input signal can be found from the relationship

$$I(\omega) = Y(\omega)V(\omega)$$

where I is the input current, Y is the admittance (transfer function) of the measuring system, V is the measured voltage, and ω is the angular frequency.

The computer program TRANS2 uses this transfer function information to transform oscilloscope voltage measurements into the parameters being measured, even if they are not simply currents.

2. DATA-PROCESSING PROCEDURE

The data-processing procedure which is used to accomplish this transformation is this: The oscilloscope pictures are digitized to provide information which can be manipulated by a digital computer. The digitized information is stored on a computer disk file and then plotted. The plot is compared with the oscilloscope picture, and any needed corrections are made to the digitized data. The digitized information is then read off the disk file by TRANS2, which

(a) multiplies the data by the appropriate sensor response and conversion factors,

(b) numerically transforms the result into the frequency domain,

(c) multiplies the frequency-domain representation by the appropriate transfer function,

(d) transforms this information back into the time domain,

(e) integrates the result, if necessary, and

(f) plots the resultant information.

The plotted information represents the time histories of the actual fields, currents, etc., occurring at the sensor locations during the AURORA or HIFX tests, and not merely the measured voltages. These plots can then be compared with theoretical predictions of test results.

3. PROGRAM DFILE

A listing of the program DFILE, which is used to put the digitized data onto a computer disk file, is presented in appendix A. Figure 2 shows a sample deck needed to run the program.

```
//JFD1ADF1 JOB (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(2,1)
//STEP1 EXEC TRANS,NAME='&&DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
&OUTPUT &END
    data set #1
        ◦
        ◦
        ◦
    data set #n
(7/8/9) CARD
/*
//STEP1 EXEC ANAFORT,OUT=X
//SYSIN DD *

    source deck

/*
//GO.FT12F001 DD DSN=*.STEP1.STP.FT12F001,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),
// DCB=(RECFM=VS)
//GO.FT14F001 DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG),VOL=SER=USER02,
// UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(2,2)),
// DSN=HK3020.CR362022
//
```

Figure 2. Sample deck for DFILE.

3.1 Description of DFILE

The procedure TRANS,* which transforms the digitizer output into usable data, is executed and the data are written to logical unit No. 12. DFILE calls the subroutine READIT, which reads the data from logical unit No. 12. The subroutine CSTOUT, contained in the ANAPAC¹ library and attached by the ANAFORT* procedure, is then called. CSTOUT checks the time ordering of the independent array and casts out those points not in an ascending time order.

DFILE converts the data to double precision to increase the accuracy of the data-processing effort and calls WRITED, which writes the double-precision data to logical unit No. 14 so that it can be cataloged during the GO step. Finally, DFILE prints the double-precision data.

3.2 DFILE Sample Deck

A few comments concerning the sample deck shown in figure 2 are now appropriate. The namelist entitled "OUTPUT" contains two logical variables, LIST and PLOT, which are input to TRANS.* A value of TRUE for either LIST or PLOT turns on either the printing or the plotting of the data sets, respectively. This printing or plotting is performed by TRANS and occurs before CSTOUT corrects the time ordering. Second, the last card in each data set must be a (7/8/9) card, and there must be an extra (7/8/9) card after the last data set. Finally, the name of the data file cataloged by DFILE is given by the DSN parameter on the last executable card.

4. PROGRAM TRANS2

After the digitized data are placed on file and verified to be correct, TRANS2 must be run to transform the data into the measured fields, currents, etc. TRANS2 is currently maintained as an UPDTE² file so that temporary changes in the program can be readily made. A sample deck needed to create an UPDTE² file containing TRANS2 is shown in figure 3. A listing of TRANS2 is presented in appendix B. Definitions of the input parameters for TRANS2 are presented in section 4.1, followed by a description of how the program works and, finally, by a discussion of the sample deck needed to run TRANS2 (sect. 4.3).

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

²IBM OS/VS Utilities Manual, GC35-0005-4 (September 1976).

*From recommendations by Egon Marx and Thomas V. Noon, Harry Diamond Laboratories (1976).

```

//JFDICTR2 JOB (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=C
// EXEC PGM=IEBUPDTE,PARM=NEW
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT2 DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),VOL=SER=USER02,
// DSNAME=HK3020.TRANS2,SPACE=(TRK,(25,2)),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=4080)
//SYSIN DD *
./ ADD LIST=ALL
./ NUMBER NEW1=1000,INCR=1000

source deck
./ ENDUP
/*
//

```

Figure 3. Sample deck to create UPDTE file for TRANS2.

4.1 Input Parameters for TRANS2

Card No. 1: FORMAT (2I10)

NDSETS Number of data sets to be processed.

ISAME If equal to one, the input parameters for the first data set are used for all the data sets; otherwise, input parameters must be provided for each data set.

Card No. 2: FORMAT (7I10)

NOFF Number of data points removed from the front of the pulse.

NOFFR Number of data points removed from the rear of the pulse.

INVERT If equal to one, the pulse is inverted; otherwise, not.

IZERO If equal to one, the amplitudes of the first and last data points are set equal to zero; otherwise, not.

IPLOT If equal to one, the input digitized data are plotted after any necessary time shift is made; otherwise, not.

IFILE If equal to one, the processed data are written to logical unit No. 9 so that they can be cataloged as a disk file; otherwise, not.

ISENSR Denotes the type of sensor used to produce the data:

- 1 = Current probe used to measure current on truncated cylinder banjo.³
- 2 = Current probe used to measure current on single wire.
- 3 = Current probe (Rogowski coil) used to measure Compton current.
- 4 = Moebius loop.
- 5 = Current probe on pie pan.³
- 6 = One-turn Rogowski coil.

Card No. 3: FORMAT (2I10)

IPLTC If equal to one, coupled-current output from SAPSC⁴ is plotted on the same graph as the processed data; otherwise, not. Set equal to one only if ISENSR=1.

NCUR If equal to one, SAPSC output is plotted for the first measurement position; otherwise, for the second measurement position. Set equal to one only if ISENSR=1.

Card No. 4: FORMAT (I10, E10.3, I10)

NSTAR Number of frequency and time points used by the fast Fourier transform (FFT) (must be a multiple of two).

FMAX Maximum frequency used by the FFT.

KPLOT If equal to one, frequency-domain results are plotted; otherwise, not.

Card No. 5: FORMAT (3I10)

NTRANS Number of transfer function amplitude points (25 or less).

³John F. W. Dietz, Daniel J. Spohn, and George Merkel, *Status of the Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP)*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TM-77-23 (September 1977).

⁴E. R. Parkinson, *SAPSC: A Two-Dimensional Close-in EMP Coupling Analysis Code*, Science Applications Inc. SAI-75-506-AQ (October 1975).

JPLOT If equal to one, the transfer function amplitude and phase (if used) are plotted; otherwise, not.

IPHASE If equal to one, phase is included in the transfer function; if not, amplitude only.

Card No. 6: FORMAT (4(2E10.3)); (one to seven cards)

FTRANS(I) Frequency (Hz) at which transfer function amplitude value is given.

ATRANS(I) Amplitude value (amps/volt) of measured transfer function.

Card No. 7: FORMAT (I10, E10.3) (used only if IPHASE=1)

NPHASE Number of transfer function frequency points (25 or fewer).

TRETRD Amount of time (seconds) by which the input pulse must be retarded if the transfer function includes phase.

Card No. 8: FORMAT (4(2E10.3)) (one to seven cards) (used only if IPHASE=1)

FPHASE(I) Frequency (Hz) at which transfer function phase value is given.

PHASE(I) Phase value (degrees) of measured transfer function.

4.2 Description of TRANS2

TRANS2 was originally written to operate on a CDC 6600 computer and then converted to run on an IBM 370-series computer. Because of the short word length of the IBM computer, it was felt that the precision of the variables and functions within the program should be increased. To avoid the necessity of making a substantial number of changes to the program, the AUTODBL(DBL) option, which automatically doubles the precision of all real and complex variables and library functions, is used. So that the precision of the plot label variables is not doubled, these variables are declared to be integers.

After the plot labels are defined, a number of arrays are equivalenced to reduce storage. If the dimensions of any of these arrays are changed, or the positions of the arrays within the program are changed, the EQUIVALENCE statements must be altered to reflect these changes.

The first data card, containing NDSETS and ISAME, is then read. NDSETS is the number of data sets on file which are to be processed, and the remainder of TRANS2 consists of a DO loop that is executed NDSETS times, once for each data set.

The first statement inside the loop calls subroutine READTP, which reads the time (T) and amplitude (FT) data pairs from logical unit No. 8. If the number of data pairs (NPTS) exceeds 300, the program is terminated because the dimensions of T and FT would be exceeded. Next, the input parameters are read and printed, unless ISAME=1 and other than the first data set is being processed.

NOFFR data points are then removed from the rear of the pulse. This feature is useful if the oscilloscope picture is accidentally digitized beyond the region of interest. The pulse is inverted, if desired, and NOFF extraneous points are removed from the front of the pulse.

If phase is included in the transfer function, the digitized pulse is now retarded by TRETRD seconds. Since it takes a finite amount of time for the sensor to respond to the input signal and for the sensor output to pass through the cables and the balun before it reaches the oscilloscope, the time frame at the oscilloscope is retarded from the time frame at the sensor. Because use of the phase relationship between the sensor input and the cable output would advance the output forward into the sensor time frame, the digitized pulse must be retarded so that it is not advanced into negative time.

The amount of retardation needed for a sensor-cable-balun system can be measured approximately by sending a pulse through the system. Unfortunately, the amount of retardation depends to some extent upon the frequency content of the pulse. Because of this dependence, it may be necessary to make a preliminary run of TRANS2, with TRETRD slightly larger than the expected value. After the processed pulse is examined to determine at what time it actually starts, TRETRD can be adjusted accordingly, and TRANS2 can be run again with the correct value of TRETRD.

Next, the amplitudes of the first and last digitized points are set equal to zero, if desired, and the retarded data are plotted with the DRAW4 plotting routine,¹ if desired.

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

The digitized data are then multiplied by sensor response functions which are not included in the transfer function. The following list describes the response functions presently being used.

(1) The current probe output is multiplied by the number of resistors (20) in the banjo to provide the total coupled current.

(2) The current probe output is simply multiplied by 1, since the total current is measured by the probe.

(3) The current probe output is divided by the effective area of the coil to provide the Compton current density. At present, an effective coil diameter of 1.875 in. (4.76 cm) has been assumed for the current probe with a center opening of 1.625 in. (4.13 cm).

(4) Because the transfer function of the Moebius loop-cable-balun system cannot be measured directly, the Moebius loop is replaced by a current probe to make the transfer function measurement. If this transfer function is multiplied by the impedance of the current probe, the result is the transfer function of the cable-balun system. Multiplying this result by the sensor response of the Moebius loop ($1 \text{ weber/m}^2\text{s} / (1.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V})$) then provides the value of B-dot. At present, the impedance of the current probe is assumed to be simply 2.4Ω , although it is actually a function of frequency.

(5) The current probe output is simply multiplied by 1, since the total current is measured by the probe.

(6) If the transfer function is measured with a current probe, the output of the one-turn Rogowski coil must be multiplied by the impedance (2.4Ω) of the current probe. The output of the one-turn Rogowski coil must then be multiplied by the sensor response of $1. \times 10^{-7} / \text{volume}$ to provide the Compton current density. The volume presently being used is $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$.

Next, the frequency spacing, DF, and the time spacing, DT, are calculated. The frequency spacing is the interval between data points after the data are transformed into the frequency domain, and the time spacing is the interval between the data points after the data are transformed back into the time domain.

The data are then linearly interpolated with CLINTD,¹ which also extends the data array to fulfill the requirement that the maximum time value, TMAX, equals $1/DF$. The number of equispaced time points

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

extending across the range of the original data, NTP, is then found so that the proper time interval of the processed data can be plotted later. The equispaced data are then transformed into the frequency domain by FFTD, which is a double-precision version of FFT.¹

The transfer function amplitude and phase information is available at only a limited number of frequencies. To provide transfer function information at all the frequency values used by FFT, a cubic spline fit to the data is performed. Initially, the spline coefficients are calculated by the subroutine SPLICO, which uses the technique discussed by Pennington.⁵ The coefficients for the amplitude and the phase values of the transfer function are stored in the arrays COEF and COEFP, respectively.

Various initializations are performed, and DO loop 30 is then executed to multiply the frequency-domain representation of the data by the transfer function. Since half aliasing¹ is used by the Fourier transform, only the first half of the data array plus one point (NS21 points) is multiplied by the transfer function.

If the frequency value is outside the range of the spline fit to the transfer function amplitude or phase information, the subroutine ENDFIT is called. During the first execution of ENDFIT for any particular fit (KFIT=1), fit coefficients are calculated, and a calculation of the appropriate transfer function value is made. During subsequent executions, these coefficients are not calculated again, but a calculation of the transfer function is made. The following four fits are presently being used:

(1) The transfer function amplitude value is set equal to 1000 if the frequency is below that of the spline fit information. It has been assumed that the user will supply transfer function amplitude information for at least one frequency point below the second frequency value (equal to the frequency spacing $1 \times DF$) used by FFT, so that the only low-frequency value for which an amplitude value is needed is 0 Hz. It was felt that some large value, such as 1000, was appropriate for the 0-Hz frequency point, since the balun should not transmit dc signals.

(2) A decreasing exponential is fit to the high-frequency end of the transfer function amplitude information. Since the Tektronix 556 oscilloscopes used at AURORA have a high-frequency 3-dB cutoff at 50 MHz, it was felt that any energy present in the digitized data at

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

⁵Ralph H. Pennington, *Introductory Computer Methods and Numerical Analysis* (2nd ed.), MacMillan, Inc. (1970).

frequencies much beyond 50 MHz is probably due to the process of digitizing the data and should be filtered out. Therefore, it is suggested that the last value of the measured transfer function which the user provides to TRANS2 be at a frequency of 50 MHz. ENDFIT will then exponentially decrease the value of the transfer function amplitude until it reaches 0 at 100 MHz. Due to sampling theorem considerations,⁶ the value of FMAX should always be at least twice the value of the frequency at which the transfer function amplitude drops to 0.

(3) The transfer function phase is set equal to 180 deg if the frequency is below that of the spline fit information. Again, it has been assumed that the user will supply at least one transfer function value below a frequency equal to $1 \times DF$. Examination of the output of the network analyzer indicates that a value of 180 deg at 0 Hz is reasonable.

(4) The transfer function phase is fit to a straight line passing through the last two points if the frequency is above that of the spline fit information. Examination of the output of the network analyzer indicates that this fit is reasonable.

If the frequency value is within the range of the transfer function information provided by the user, the subroutine SPLINE is called to calculate the proper value of the transfer function using the coefficients calculated by SPLICO. The equations used are presented in Pennington's book,⁵ but the search technique is not the same as that presented by Pennington. The frequency at which the transfer function is needed is compared with increasing values of the frequency intervals of the cubic splines until the proper frequency interval is found. The transfer function is calculated using the spline coefficients for the proper interval, and a pointer (KSTART) is used to "remember" this interval. During the following call of SPLINE, the search begins with the interval designated by KSTART, rather than with the first interval. KSTART is updated and, during each subsequent call of SPLINE, the first interval used during the search is the interval used for the SPLINE fit during the last call. This process works because the values of the frequency increase with each call of SPLINE.

After the correct values of the transfer function amplitude and phase values are calculated, the frequency-domain representation is multiplied by the transfer function, given by

⁵Ralph H. Pennington, *Introductory Computer Methods and Numerical Analysis* (2nd ed.), MacMillan, Inc. (1970).

⁶George R. Cooper, and Clare D. McGillem, *Methods of Signal and System Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc. (1967).

$$TF = Ae^{-j\theta}$$

where A is the amplitude (in amps/volt) and θ is the phase (in radians) of the transfer function.

Before the end of DO loop 30, various arrays are filled for plotting. FPLT contains the frequency points, AMPPLT contains values of the transfer function amplitude, PHIPLT contains values of the transfer function phase (in degrees), and FAMP contains the frequency-domain representation of the processed data.

If the user wishes, the transfer function amplitude and phase values and the frequency-domain results are then plotted as a function of frequency. If ISAME=1, the transfer function is plotted only once.

Next, FFTAD, a double-precision version of FFTA,¹ is called to transform the frequency-domain results into the time domain. Because an inverse FFT can cause an overall amplitude shift, the amplitude at the first time point (FTT1) is subtracted from all the other values of the processed data.

The processed data are then plotted. If ISENSR=1 and IPLTC=1, coupled current predictions made by the computer program SAPSC⁴ are plotted on the same graph as the processed data. This SAPSC information is read from logical unit No. 10. Since the plot array (CURRNT) is equivalenced to the first SAPSC coupled-current array (CURNT1), the current predicted for measurement position 1 is used unless NCUR is not equal to 1. If NCUR is not equal to 1, the plot array (CURRNT) is set equal to the SAPSC coupled-current array (CURNT2) for position 2.

When Moebius loop (ISENSR=4) data are processed, not only B-dot is plotted, but also the tangential H-field is plotted. H is calculated by dividing B by the permeability of free space (1.26×10^{-6} henry/m), and integrating the result by using the trapezoidal rule.⁷

When one-turn Rogowski (ISENSR=6) coil data are processed, both J and J-dot are plotted. J is calculated by using the trapezoidal rule to integrate the J-dot results.

¹Thomas V. Noon, *User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL*, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).

⁴E. R. Parkinson, *SAPSC: A Two-Dimensional Close-in EMP Coupling Analysis Code*, Science Applications, Inc. SAI-75-506-AQ (October 1975).

⁷Francis Scheid, *Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Numerical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill (1968).

Finally, if desired, the processed data are written to logical unit No. 9 so that they can be cataloged as a disk file and used at some future time.

4.3 TRANS2 Sample Deck

A sample deck needed to run TRANS2 from an UPDTE file is shown in figure 4. Information concerning the IEBUPDTE utility has been given by IBM.² If TRANS2 is to be run as shown in figure 4, at least one CHANGE card must be present in the deck, even if the change is merely to insert a comment card somewhere.

The data set name (DSN) associated with logical unit No. 8 should correspond to the file containing the data to be processed. The DSN associated with logical unit No. 10 should correspond to the file created by the computer program SAPSC. If SAPSC output is not to be plotted on the same graph as the processed data, the DD cards associated with logical unit No. 10 should be removed from the deck. The DSN associated with logical unit No. 9 should be the user's choice of the

```
//JFD5CTR2 JOB (HK3020,,5),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=C,MSGLEVEL=(2,1)
//          EXEC PGM=IEBUPDTE
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=HK3020.TRANS2,DISP=(OLD,PASS,CATLG)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=%%NEWPL,DISP=(NEW,PASS),UNIT=VIO,DCB=*.SYSUT1,
// SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
//SYSIN DD *
./ CHANGE
```

changes

```
./ ENDUP
//          EXEC ANAFORT,PARM.FORT='AUTODBL(DBL)',F1=,OUT=X
//FORT.SYSIN DD DSN=%%NEWPL,DISP=(OLD,PASS)
//GO.FT08F001 DD DSN=HK3020.CR35,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT09F001 DD DSN=HK3020.TRANSOUT,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),VOL=SER=USER02
//GO.FT10F001 DD DSN=HK3020.SAPSCOUT,DISP=SHR
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```

data cards

```
/*
//
```

Figure 4. Sample deck for TRANS2.

²IBM OS/VS Utilities Manual, GC35-0005-4 (September 1976).

name of a file on which the processed data are to be stored. If the user does not wish to retain the processed data on a disk file, the DD card associated with logical unit No. 9 should be removed from the deck.

4.4 TRANS2 Sample Plots

Figures 5 through 9 contain examples of some of the plots which can be produced by TRANS2.

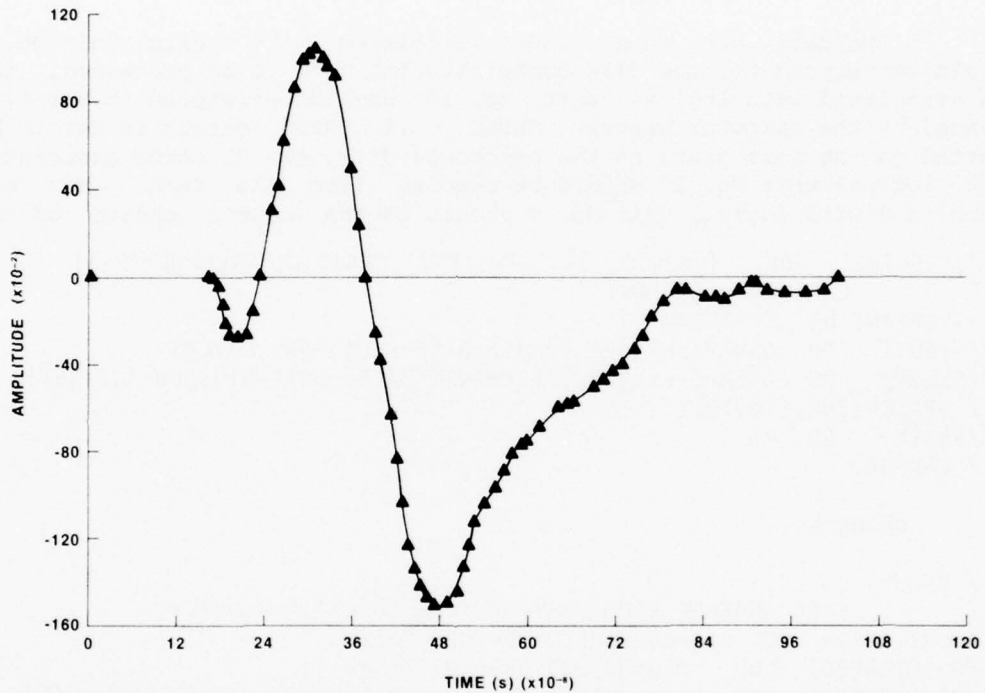


Figure 5. Typical plot of digitized data after they have been shifted.

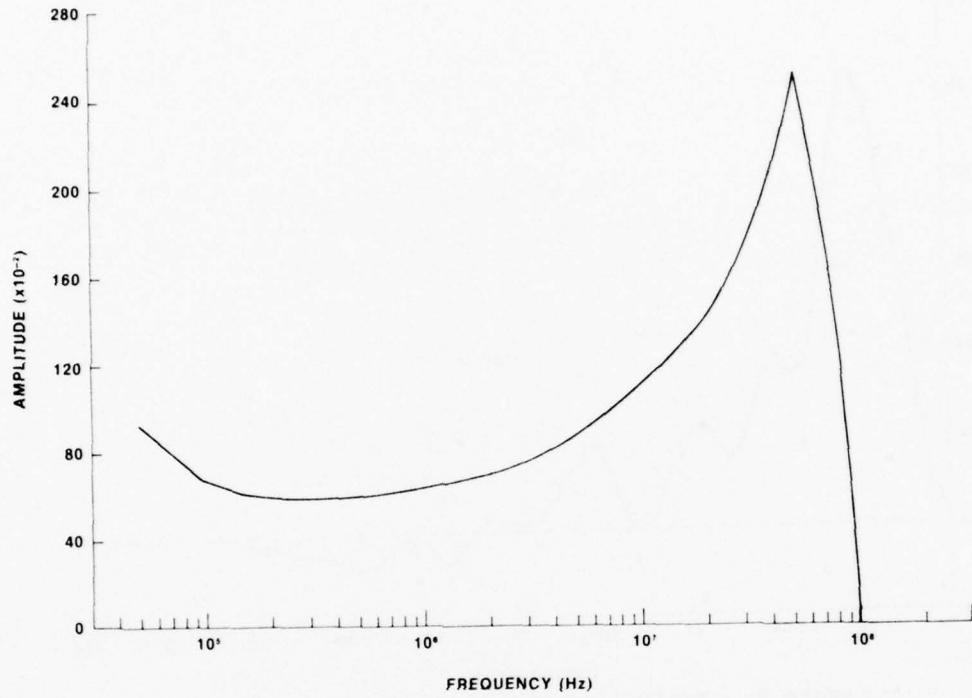


Figure 6. Typical plot of transfer function amplitude.

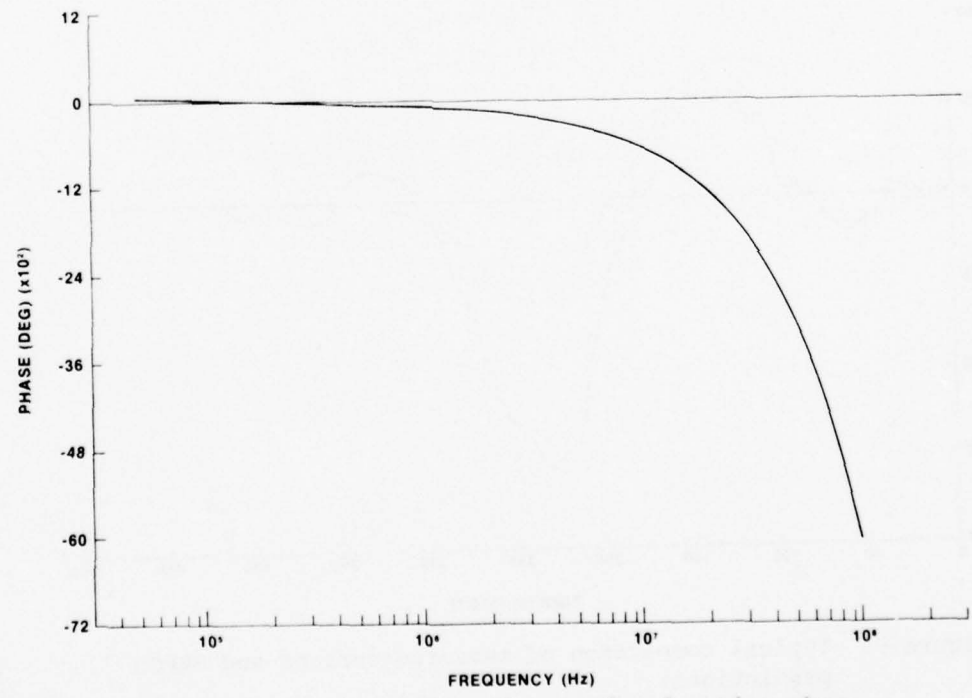


Figure 7. Typical plot of transfer function phase.

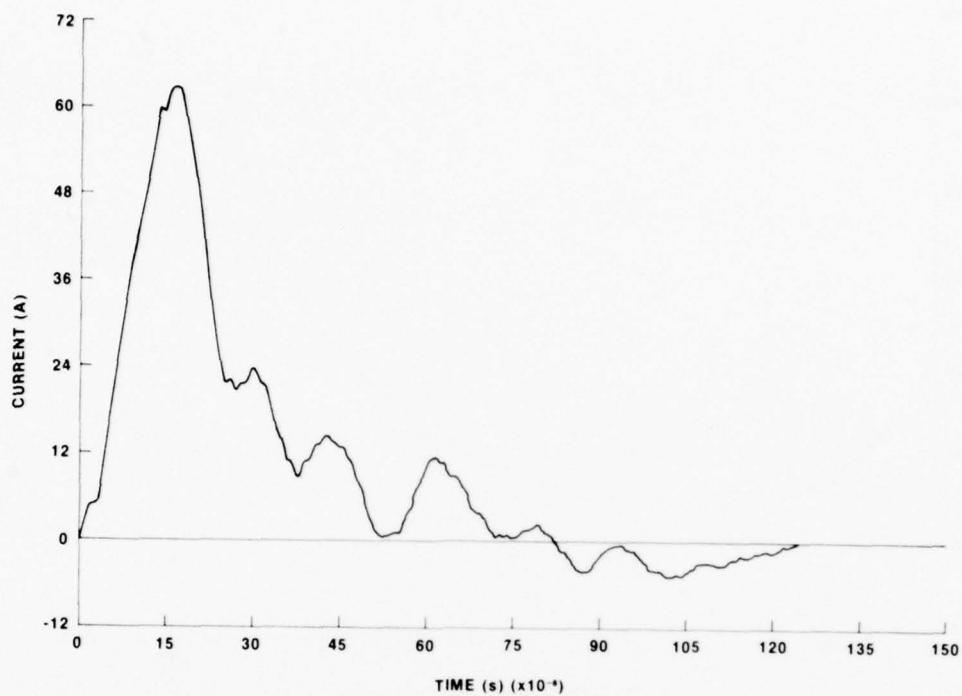


Figure 8. Typical pie-pan response.

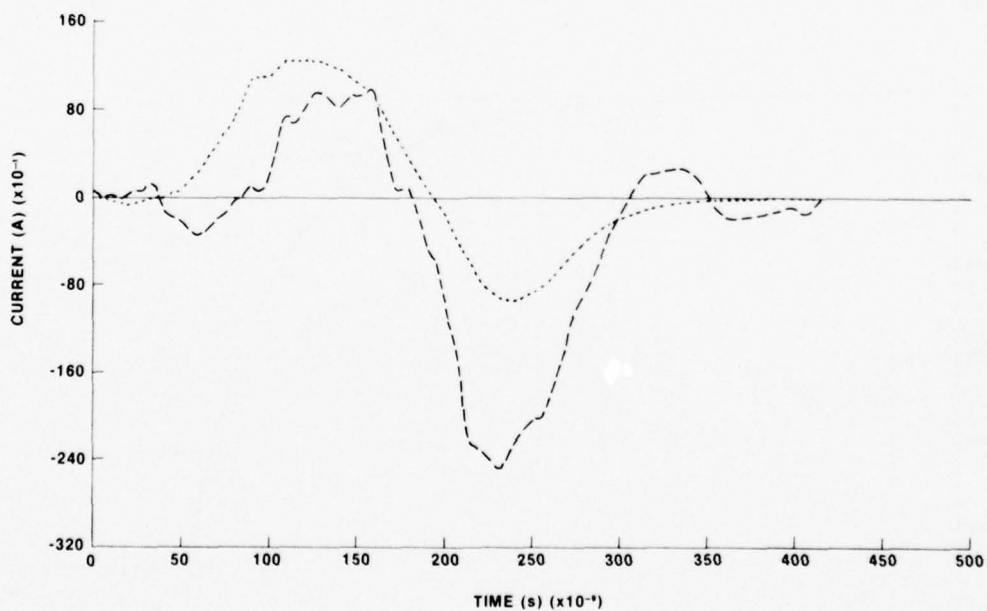


Figure 9. Typical comparison of measured current and SAPSC predictions.

5. PROGRAM PUNCH

If a permanent record of the processed data is needed, the program PUNCH can be executed. A listing of PUNCH is presented in appendix C, and figure 10 shows a sample deck needed to run PUNCH.

```
//JFDIAPUN JOB (HK3020),'JFWDIETZ',CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(2,0)
//STEP1 EXEC FORTPCLG,PARM.FORT='NOSOURCE,NOMAP'
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
```

source deck

```
/*
//GO.FT10F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=HK3020.TRANSOUT
//
```

Figure 10. Sample deck for PUNCH.

5.1 Description of PUNCH

PUNCH transforms the processed data file created by TRANS2 into punched cards. The first punched card contains the title punched in 20A4 format. The second card contains the number of data pairs punched in I10 format. All subsequent cards contain the time and amplitude data pairs punched in 3(2E12.4) format. At present, PUNCH converts the processed data from double to single precision before punching them.

5.2 PUNCH Sample Deck

The DSN associated with logical unit No. 10 should be the name of the file containing the information to be punched.

6. PROCEDURE PURGE

It is suggested that, to save storage charges, all data files be deleted after the data have been processed. This deletion can be accomplished easily with the PURGE* procedure.

*From recommendations by Egon Marx and Thomas V. Noon, Harry Diamond Laboratories (1976).

7. CONCLUSIONS

The program TRANS2 has been used successfully to transform digitized data taken at AURORA into the parameters being measured, such as coupled currents, Compton currents, etc. When phase is included in the transfer function, the user may initially have some difficulty choosing the proper time shift to use, but as the user becomes more familiar with the program and the data being processed, this choice should become less difficult. I would suggest that any potential user of TRANS2 have some knowledge of Fourier transforms and the sampling theorem before attempting to use this program. A poor choice of some input parameters, such as NSTAR and FMAX, could result in the data being improperly processed.

LITERATURE CITED

- (1) Thomas V. Noon, User's Manual for the Modular Analysis-Package Libraries ANAPAC and TRANL, Harry Diamond Laboratories TR-1782 (November 1976).
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- (3) John F. W. Dietz, Daniel J. Spohn, and George Merkel, Status of the Tactical Environment Multiple Systems Evaluation Program (TEMSEP), Harry Diamond Laboratories TM-77-23 (September 1977).
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APPENDIX A.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM DFILE

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APPENDIX A

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) (S/360) FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.061/15.02.51 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: XL,GOSTMT,XREF,MAP,NODECK

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTODBL(NONE)
SOURCE EPICDIC INCLIST NODECK OBJECT MAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT XREF NOALC
NEARSE NCTERMIAL FLAG(I) XL

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
C      PROGRAM DFILF
C
ISN 0002 REAL*4 TP(400),FTP(400),TITLE(20)
ISN 0003 REAL*6 TPD(400),FTPD(400)
ISN 0004 REWIND 12
ISN 0005 REWIND 14
ISN 0006 5 CALL READIT(12,TP,FTP,NPTS,TITLE,&10,&20)

C      CAST OUT BAD POINTS
C
ISN 0007 CALL CSTOUT(TP,FTP,NPTS)
ISN 0008 DO 59 I=1,NPTS
ISN 0009 TPD(I) = TP(I)
ISN 0010 FTP(I) = FTP(I)
ISN 0011 69 CONTINUE
ISN 0012 CALL WRITEI(14,TPD,FTPD,NPTS,TITLE)
ISN 0013 WRITE(6,300) (TITLE(I),I=1,20)
ISN 0014 300 FORMAT(1H1,20A4)
ISN 0015 WRITE(6,400) NPTS
ISN 0016 400 FORMAT(//9X,' NO. OF DATA PAIRS',16//)
ISN 0017 NRCW = NPTS/4
ISN 0018 NLEFT = N/D(NPTS,4)
ISN 0019 NL = 1
```

```

ISN 0020      N2 = 0
ISN 0021      N3 = 0
ISN 0022      IF(NLEFT.EG.0) GO TO 4
ISN 0024      IF(NLEFT-2) 1,2,3
ISN 0025      1 N1 = 1
ISN 0026      GO TO 4
ISN 0027      2 N1 = 1
ISN 0029      N2 = 1
ISN 0029      GO TO 4
ISN 0030      3 N1 = 1
ISN 0031      N2 = 1
ISN 0032      N3 = 1
ISN 0033      4 N1 = N1 + NROW
ISN 0034      N2 = N1 + N2 + NROW
ISN 0035      N3 = N2 + N3 + NROW
ISN 0036      WRITE(6,600)
ISN 0037      600 FORMAT(4(13X,4HTIME,7Y,9HAMPLITUDE))
ISN 0038      WRITE(6,500) (TPC(I),FTPD(I),TPD(I+N1),FTPD(I+N1),TPD(I+N2),
1   FTPD(I+N2),TPD(I+N3),FTPD(I+N3),I=1,NROW)
ISN 0039      500 FORMAT(4(E20.4,E13.4))
ISN 0040      IF(NLEFT.EG.0) GO TO 5
ISN 0042      NROW = NROW + 1
ISN 0043      WRITE(6,500) (TPC(I*NROW),FTPD(I*NROW),I=1,NLEFT)
ISN 0044      GO TO 5
ISN 0045      10 END FILE 14
ISN 0046      20 STOP
ISN 0047      END

```

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APPENDIX A

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```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE READIT(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE,*,*)
ISN 0003 REAL#4 X(N),Y(N),TITLE(20)
ISN 0004 READ(NT,END=69) TITLE
ISN 0005 READ(NT,END=70) N
ISN 0006 READ(NT,END=70) X,Y
ISN 0007 RETURN
ISN 0008 69 RETURN 1
ISN 0009 70 WRITE(6,700)
ISN 0010 700 FORMAT('/// AN EOF HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED IMPROPERLY, AND THIS PROC
        IAM IS TERMINATING')
ISN 0011 RETURN 2
ISN 0012 END
    
```

```

ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE WRITED(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE)
ISN 0003 REAL#6 X(N),Y(N)
ISN 0004 REAL#4 TITLE(20)
ISN 0005 WRITE(NT) TITLE
ISN 0006 WRITE(NT) N
ISN 0007 WRITE(NT) X,Y
ISN 0008 RETURN
ISN 0009 END
    
```

APPENDIX B.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM TRANS2

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) DATE 77-08-19-04.00 PAGE 2

```

ISN 0019      CALL READPR, I, F, NPTS, TITLE, C9)
ISN 0020      WRITE(6,555) NPTS, I, TIME
ISN 0021      555 FORMAT(7FH, NPTS =, I5, A, THIS SAME =, I2)
              D, 3, I3SET5, I, NPTS)
C
C      READ THE DATA FROM LOGICAL UNIT 8
C
C      CALL READPR, I, F, NPTS, TITLE, C9)
C
C      14 IF (NPTS.GT.400) GO TO 5
ISN 0023      WRITE(6,100) TITLE(I), I, B
ISN 0025      100 FORMAT(1H, 2046)
ISN 0027      IF (ISAME.EQ.1) .AND. I.DS.EQ.1) GO TO 43
C
C      NPTS IS THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS REMOVED FROM THE FRONT OF THE
C      PULSE
C      NPTS IS THE NUMBER OF DATA POINTS REMOVED FROM THE REAR OF THE
C      PULSE
C      IF INVERT = 1, THE PULSE IS INVERTED, OTHERWISE IT IS NOT
C      IF IZER = 1, THE AMPLITUDES OF THE FIRST AND LAST DATA POINTS ARE
C      EQUAL TO ZERO
C      IF IPLOT = 1, THE INPUT DIGITIZED DATA IS PLOTTED
C      IF IFILE = 1, THE PROCESSED DATA IS WRITTEN IN LOGICAL UNIT 9 SO
C      THAT IT CAN BE CATALOGED AS A DATA FILE
C
C      IZER, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT
C      DATA
C      1 = CURRENT PROBE USED TO MEASURE CURRENT IN INNER CYLINDER
C      2 = CURRENT PROBE USED TO MEASURE CURRENT ON A SINGLE WIRE
C      3 = CURRENT PROBE USED TO MEASURE CURRENT
C      4 = AUXILIARY LEAD
C      5 = CURRENT PROBE IN FIP PAN
C      6 = LINE-FORMY ALUMINUM CELL
C
C      READ(5,500) NPTS, IZER, INVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT, IINVERT
ISN 0029      500
ISN 0030      FORMAT(110)
C
C      IF IPLOT = 1, THE COUPLED CURRENT OUTPUT FROM SAMPIC IS PLOTTED AS
C      A PAPER GRAPH AS THE PROCESSED DATA
C      IF IZER = 1, SAMPIC OUTPUT FOR THE FIRST MEASUREMENT POSITION IS
C      PLOTTED. OTHERWISE, THE OUTPUT FOR THE SECOND POSITION IS PLOTTED
C
C      READ (5,500) IPLOT, NCUR
ISN 0031
C
C      NSTAR IS THE NUMBER OF FREQUENCY AND TIME PLOTS USED BY THE FFT
C      PLOT IS THE MAXIMUM FREQUENCY USED BY THE FFT
C      IF IPLOT = 1, FREQUENCY DOMAIN RESULTS ARE PLOTTED
ISN 0032      501 FORMAT(110, 10, 110)
ISN 0033
C
C      NSTAR IS THE NUMBER OF TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE PLOTS TO BE
C      USED (29 OR LESS)
C      IF IFILE = 1, THE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE AND PHASE ARE
C      PLOTTED
C      IF IAPHA = 1, PHASE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
ISN 0034      READ(5,500) NSTAR, IFILE, IAPHA
C
C      ISTAR IS THE FREQUENCY (HZ), AND IAPHA IS THE AMPLITUDE

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```

C
C
C      READ(5,510) (FTRANS(I),ATRANS(I),I=1,NTRANS)
C      SIG  FORMAT(4(2E10.3))
C      TRETRO = 0.
C      IF((I*PHASE.NE.1) GO TO 4+
C
C      NPHASE IS THE NUMBER OF PHASE POINTS TO BE USED (25 OR LESS)
C      TRETRO IS THE RETRO TIME (IN SEC) WHICH THE PULSE MUST BE
C      RETARDED IF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION INCLUDES PHASE
C
C      READ(5,501) NPHASE,TRTRD
C
C      FPHASE IS THE FREQUENCY (HZ), AND APMHASE IS THE PHASE ANGLE
C      (DEGREES) OF THE MEASURED PHASE
C
C      READ(5,511) (FPHASE(I),PHASE(I),I=1,NPHASE)
C
C      WRITE THE INPUT PARAMETERS
C
C 24 WRITE(6,550) NMEFF,NDOFF,INVERT,IZERO,IPLOT,IFILE,ISENSK
C 550 FORMAT(777) NMEFF = 1,5X,7HDOFF = 1,3,5X,PHINVERT = 1,2,5X,
1 7HIZERO = 1,6,5X,7HIPLOT = 1,2,5X,7HIFILE = 1,2,5X,9HISENSK = 1,2,7H0,1,1,0,0
C
C 554 FORMAT(8H 8PLOT = 1,2,5X,8HNCUR = 1,2,2)
C 555 WRITE(6,554) 8PLOT,NCUR
C 556 WRITE(6,551) NSTATS,PMAX,8PLOT
C 551 FORMAT(8H NSTATS = 1,6,5X,8HPMAX = 1,10.3,5X,7H8PLOT = 1,12,2)
C 557 WRITE(6,570) NTRANS,JPLDIT,IPHASE
C 570 FORMAT(9H NTRANS = 1,3,5X,7HJPLDIT = 1,2,5X,9HIPHASE = 1,12,2)
C 571 WRITE(6,571)
C 571 FORMAT(7X,6HTRANS,6X,6HATRANS,6(8X,6HTRANS,6X,6HATRANS))
C      WRITE(6,662) (FTRANS(I),ATRANS(I),I=1,NTRANS)
C      IF((I*PHASE.NE.1) GO TO 25
C      WRITE(6,574) APMHASE,TRSETRO
C 572 FORMAT(9H APMHASE = 1,3,5X,9HTRSETRO = 1,10.3,2)
C 573 WRITE(6,573)
C      WRITE(6,662) (FPHASE(I),PHASE(I),I=1,NPHASE)
C
C      REMOVE DATA POINTS FROM REAR LF PULSE
C
C 25 NPTS = NPTS - NDOFF
C
C      IF(INVERT.NE.1) GO TO 26
C
C      INVERT INPUT DATA
C
C      DO 25 I=1,NPTS
C 25 FT(I) = -FT(I)
C
C 26 IF(NALFF.EQ.0) GO TO 27
C
C      REMOVE DATA POINTS FROM FRONT OF PULSE
C
C      NPTS = NPTS - NDOFF
C      IPI = I(NDOFF+1)
C      DO 25 I=I,NPTS
C      FT(I) = FT(I)*NDOFF
    
```

```

0010000
0011000
0011100
0011200
0011300
0011400
0011500
0011600
0011700
0011800
0011900
0012000
0012100
0012200
0012300
0012400
0012500
0012600
0012700
0012800
0012900
0013000
0013100
0013200
0013300
0013400
0013500
0013600
0013700
0013800
0013900
0014000
0014100
0014200
0014300
0014400
0014500
0014600
0014700
0014800
0014900
0015000
0015100
0015200
0015300
0015400
0015500
0015600
0015700
0015800
0015900
0016000
0016100
0016200
0016300
0016400
0016500
0016600
    
```

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```

15W 0071          T(I) = T(I*PULSE) - T(I)
15W 0072          75 CONTINUE
15W 0073          NPTS = NPTS
C
15W 0074          27 IF (IPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 33
15W 0075          AN = NPTS + 1
15W 0076          IF (AN.GT.400) GO TO 5
15W 0077          C
C
C          SINCE THE SIGNAL IS DELAYED BY THE MEASURING SYSTEM, THE PULSE
C          MUST BE RETARDED IN REAL TIME BEFORE IT CAN BE MULTIPLIED BY
C          THE PHASE FACTOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION.
C
15W 0079          95 F(TAN) = F(TAN-1)
15W 0080          T(M) = T(M-1) + TRTMO
15W 0081          N = AN - 1
15W 0082          IF (AN.GT.1) GO TO 85
15W 0083          NPTS = NPTS + 1
15W 0084          T(I) = 0.
15W 0085          F(I) = 0.
15W 0086          C
15W 0087          35 WRITE(6,200) NPTS
15W 0088          200 FORMAT(1P,5X,NPTS =,10//)
C
15W 0089          IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 23
C
C          SET THE AMPLITUDES OF THE FIRST AND LAST POINTS EQUAL TO ZERO
C
15W 0091          F(I) = 0.
15W 0092          F(NPTS) = 0.
C
15W 0093          26 IF (I.PLOT.NE.1) GO TO 93
C
C          PLOT THE INPUT DATA
C
15W 0095          CALL DRAW4(1,15,3,20,0,XLABEL,YLABEL,TITLE,0.)
15W 0096          CALL DRAW4(1,11,NPTS,2,10,1,FT,0.,0.)
15W 0097          CALL DRAW4(1,11,0,0,NPTS,1,FT,0.,0.)
C
C          ASSIGN SENSOR RESPONSE FUNCTIONS
C
15W 0098          83 GO TO (49,46,47,46,45,44),ISENSR
C
C          CURRENT MUST BE MULTIPLIED BY THE NUMBER OF RESISTORS IN THE BA...
C
15W 0099          49 SENSOR = 20.
15W 0100          GO TO 41
C
15W 0101          46 SENSOR = 1.
15W 0102          GO TO 41
C
15W 0103          47 DIAM = 1.075*.0254
15W 0104          AREA = 3.14159*(DIAM/2.)**2
C
C          CURRENT MUST BE DIVIDED BY AREA OF SENSOR
C
15W 0105          SENSOR = 1./AREA
15W 0106          GO TO 21
C

```

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LEVEL 2.1 (OCTY 79) NAME UZ360 FUNCTION EXTENDED PLUS DATE 79.08.14.00

```

ISN 0107 46 SENS14 = (1./1.164E-1) * 2.4
ISN 0108 GO TO 21
C
ISN 0109 45 SENS08 = 3.
ISN 0110 G, T1, Z1
C
ISN 0111 44 VOLUME = 5.4E-2
ISN 0112 SENS08 = (1.4E-7/VELOCITY)*2.4
ISN 0113 Z1 DO 20 I=1,NPTS
ISN 0114 Z0 FT(I) = FT(I)*SENS08
C
C CALCULATE FREQUENCY AND TIME SPACING
C
C DF = FMAX/(NSTAR-1)
C DT = 1./NSTAR*DF
C
C LIBERALLY INTERPOLATE THE INPUT DATA
C
C CALL CLINTD(T,FT,RATE,NSTAR,J,FF)
C
C NPTS = I(NPTS)
C NTF = (NPTS - I(NPTS)/DT) + 1
C IFRINT,CT,POI) GO TO 4
C
C CALCULATE WHAT POWER OF 2 NSTAR IS
C
C NPOW = 0
C NPM = NSTAR
C NPM = NPM/2
C NPK = NPM + 1
C IFRNEMANE,1) GO TO 22
C
C TRANSFORM DATA INTO FREQUENCY DOMAIN
C
C CALL FFTD(F,AMP,NU,NSTAR,CTY-1)
C
C NPK1 = NSTAR/2 + 1
C
C CALCULATE SPLINE FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR TRANSFER FUNCTION
C AMPLITUDE DATA
C
C CALL SPLICUNTRANS,FTTRANS,ATHANS,CTEFF)
C
C CALCULATE SPLINE FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR PHASE DATA
C
C IF(CPHASE,0,1) CALL SPLICU(CPHASE,PHASE,CTEFF)
C
C INITIALIZE STARTING POINT OF SEARCH THROUGH TRANSFER FUNCTION DATA
C
C JSTART = 1
C KSTART = 1
C
C INITIALIZE FLAG FOR CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS FOR FITS
C IF FRONT AND REAR OF TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
C KFIT(1) = 1
C KFIT(2) = 1
    
```

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```

ISN 0137      REIT(3) = 1
ISN 0138      REIT(4) = 1
C
ISN 0139      PIRAD = 3.14159/180.
ISN 0140      EPI = (1.,0.)
ISN 0141      JJ = (0.,1.)
C
ISN 0142      D = 30 I=1,N21
ISN 0143      F = DF*(I - 1)
ISN 0144      IF(FALE.FTRANS(ATRANS)) GO TO 31
C
C PERFORM FIT TO REAR OF TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C
ISN 0146      CALL ENDFIT(2,REIT(2),NTRANS,ATRANS,F,AMP)
ISN 0147      GO TO 34
C
ISN 0148      31 IF(FALE.FTRANS(1)) GO TO 32
C
C PERFORM FIT TO FRONT OF TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C
ISN 0150      CALL ENDFIT(1,REIT(1),NTRANS,ATRANS,F,AMP)
ISN 0151      GO TO 34
C
ISN 0152      32 CALL SPLINE(START,ATRANS,ATRANS,CFEET,F,PHI)
C
ISN 0153      34 IF(FALE.FPHASE(1)) GO TO 29
ISN 0155      IF(FALE.FPHASE(NPHASE)) GO TO 35
C
C PERFORM FIT TO REAR OF PHASE DATA
C
ISN 0157      CALL ENDFIT(4,REIT(4),NPHASE,PHASE,F,PHI)
C
ISN 0158      GO TO 36
ISN 0159      35 IF(FALE.FPHASE(1)) GO TO 37
C
C PERFORM FIT TO FRONT OF PHASE DATA
C
ISN 0161      CALL ENDFIT(3,REIT(3),NPHASE,PHASE,F,PHI)
ISN 0162      GO TO 36
C
C USE SPLINE FUNCTION TO CALCULATE VALUE OF PHASE AT DESIRED
C FREQUENCY
C
ISN 0163      37 CALL SPLINE(START,PHASE,PHASE,CIEEP,F,PHI)
C
C CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION PHASE EFFECTS
C
ISN 0164      36 EPI = CEXP(-J*PHI*PI/RAD)
C
C MULTIPLY BY TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
ISN 0165      29 FPHI = F*EPI*AMPH*EPI
ISN 0166      FPHI = F
    
```

00233000
00234000
00235000
00236000
00237000
00238000
00239000
00240000
00241000
00242000
00243000
00244000
00245000
00246000
00247000
00248000
00249000
00250000
00251000
00252000
00253000
00254000
00255000
00256000
00257000
00258000
00259000
00260000
00261000
00262000
00263000
00264000
00265000
00266000
00267000
00268000
00269000
00270000
00271000
00272000
00273000
00274000
00275000
00276000
00277000
00278000
00279000
00280000

```

ISN 0167      AMPLT(I) = AMP
ISN 0168      PHIP(I) = PHI
ISN 0169      FAMP(I) = (ABS(FR(I)))
ISN 0170      20 CONTINUE
C
ISN 0171      IF (PLUT.NE.1) GO TO 38
ISN 0173      IF (SAME.EQ.1) ANL. 1DSETS.NE.1) GO TO 38
C
C      PLUT TRANSFER FUNCTION
C
ISN 0175      CALL DRAWID(3,4,5,7,0,MS21,2,0,0,XLB,YLXL,PLE,0,,FPLT,AMPLT)
C
ISN 0176      IF (IPHASE.NE.1) GO TO 39
ISN 0178      CALL DRAWID(3,4,5,6,0,MS21,2,0,0,XLB,YLB,PLB2,0,,FPLT,PHIPLT)
C
ISN 0179      38 IF (KPLUT.NE.1) GO TO 39
C
C      PLUT FREQUENCY DOMAIN RESULTS
C
ISN 0181      CALL DRAWID(2,4,5,7,20,MS21,2,0,0,XLF,YLXL,PLP3,TITLE,FPLT,FAMP)
C
C      TRANSFORM DATA BACK INTO THE TIME DOMAIN
C
ISN 0182      39 CALL FFTAD(2,FW,NSSTAR,DF,1,,FALSE,,FTI)
ISN 0183      FFI = FTI(I)
ISN 0184      WRITE(6,560) FFI
ISN 0185      560 FORMAT(7H FFI =+E10.3//)
C
C      REMOVE DC SHIFT FROM PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0186      DO 70 I=1,NTP
ISN 0187      FFI = DFR(I-1)
ISN 0188      FFI(I) = FFI(I) - FFI
ISN 0189      70 CONTINUE
ISN 0190      WRITE(6,601)
ISN 0191      601 FORMAT(10X,1HT,10X,2FT,15X,1HT,10X,2HFT,13X,1HT,10X,2HFT,
I 13X,1HT,10X,2HFT,15X,1HT,10X,2HFT)
ISN 0192      WRITE(6,602) FFI(I),FTI(I),I=1,NTP)
ISN 0193      602 FORMAT(5E14,3HE12.3)
C
C      PLOT PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0194      GO TO (69,68,67,66,65,64),JSENP
ISN 0195      69 IF (LIFLC.NE.1) GO TO 77
C
C      READ SAPSC COUPLED CURRENT OUTPUT FROM LOGICAL UNIT 19
C
ISN 0197      READ(10) NL
ISN 0198      READ(10) (TIME(I),CURNT(I),CURNT2(I),I=1,NL)
ISN 0199      DO 72 I=9,20
ISN 0200      SLABEL(I) = TITLE(I-R)
ISN 0201      NTL = NTP
ISN 0202      IF (NL.GT.NTP) NTL=NL
C
C      CURRNT AND CURRNT1 HAVE BEEN EQUIVALENCED
C
ISN 0204      IF (NCUR.EW.1) GO TO 73

```

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) MAIN E3/380 FORTRAN P. EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.06.7/09.04.00 PAGE 8

```

ISN 0206      DD 74 I=1,AL
ISN 0207      74 CURRAT(1) = CURRATZ(1)
C
C          FLCT SAPSC OUTPUT IN SAME GRAPH AS PROCESSED DATA
C
ISN 0208      75 CALL DRAWG(1,3,4,3,20,XLABEL,YLAB1,FLAB1,SLABEL)
ISN 0209      CALL DRAWG(2,1,1,1,0,0,1,FTT,FTT,0,0,0)
ISN 0210      CALL DRAWG(2,1,1,1,0,0,2,TIME,CURRAT,0,0,0)
ISN 0211      CALL DRAWG(3,1,0,0,NIL,TT,FTT,0,0,0)
ISN 0212      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0213      77 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,3,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB1,FLAB1,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0214      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0215      68 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,3,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB5,PLAB5,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0216      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0217      67 CALL DRAWID(1,3,7,7,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB2,PLAB2,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0218      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0219      66 CALL DRAWID(1,3,7,7,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB3,PLAB3,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0220      XMINV = 1./1.26E-6
C
C          INTEGRATE MOEBIUS LOOP DATA TO OBTAIN H FIELD
C
ISN 0221      AREA = 0.
ISN 0222      FTTI = FTT(1)
ISN 0223      FTT(1) = 0.
ISN 0224      DO 79 I=2,NTP
ISN 0225      FTTI = FTTI
ISN 0226      FTTI = FTT(I)
ISN 0227      AREA = AREA + .5*DT*(FTTI + FTTI)
ISN 0228      FTT(I) = AREA*AMINV
ISN 0229      79 CONTINUE
ISN 0230      WRITE(6,603)
ISN 0231      603 FORMAT(1H1,8X,1HT,10X,4HP(T),4(11X,1HT,10X,4HP(T))/)
ISN 0232      WRITE(6,602) (FTT(I), FTT(I), I=1,NTP)
ISN 0233      CALL DRAWID(1,3,3,3,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB4,PLAB4,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0234      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0235      65 CALL DRAWID(1,3,4,4,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB5,PLAB5,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0236      GO TO 80
C
ISN 0237      64 CALL DRAWID(1,3,6,6,20,NTP,2,0,0,XLABEL,YLAB6,PLAB6,TITLE,TT,FTT)
C
C          INTEGRATE ONE-TURN POGONSKI COIL DATA TO OBTAIN J COMPUTR.
C
ISN 0238      AREA = 0.
ISN 0239      FTTI = FTT(1)
ISN 0240      FTT(1) = 0.
ISN 0241      DO 69 I=2,NTP
ISN 0242      FTTI = FTTI
ISN 0243      FTTI = FTT(I)
ISN 0244      AREA = AREA + .5*DT*(FTTI + FTTI)
ISN 0245      FTT(I) = AREA
ISN 0246      69 CONTINUE
ISN 0247      WRITE(6,604)
ISN 0248      604 FORMAT(1H1,8X,1HT,10X,4HP(T),4(11X,1HT,10X,4HP(T))/)

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```

ISN 0249 WRITE (6,302) (TT(1),FT(1)), I=1,NTF)
ISN 0250 CALL DRAW(1,5,4,1,26,NTF,2,0,0,ALABEL,YLABEL,PLAB7,TITLE,TT,FTT)
ISN 0251 C RC IF(FILE.NE.1) GO TO 3
C
C WRITE PROCESSED DATA IN LOGICAL UNIT 9 SO THAT IT CAN BE CATALOGUED
C CALL WRITTP(9,TT,FTT,NTF,TITLE)
ISN 0253 C
ISN 0254 3 CONTINUE
ISN 0255 STOP
ISN 0256 6 WRITE (6,302)
ISN 0257 302 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF TT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
ISN 0258 STOP
ISN 0259 5 WRITE (6,300)
ISN 0260 300 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF FT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
ISN 0261 STOP
ISN 0262 7 WRITE (6,301)
ISN 0263 301 FORMAT(//////3BH THE DIMENSION OF M HAS BEEN EXCEEDED)
ISN 0264 9 STOP
ISN 0265 END
    
```

(0457000
0458000
0459000
0460000
0461000
0462000
0463000
0464000
0465000
0466000
0467000
0468000
0469000
0470000
0471000
0472000
0473000
0474000
0475000
0476000

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PAGE 1

DATE 77.063/09.04.10

C/S/360 FORTRAN 74 EXTENDED PLUS

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75)

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODDL(DBL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(PAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(6560K) AUTODDL(DBL)
SOURCE EBCDIC NCLIST NLDECK OBJECT NDMAP NDFORMAT NDEGESTMT NDXREF NREAL NREANSF NETERMIRAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE APE: NONE

ISN 0002
ISN 0003
ISN 0004
ISN 0005
ISN 0006
ISN 0007
ISN 0008
ISN 0009

SUBROUTINE WRITTP (M,T,X,Y,N,TITLE)
REAL*4 X(N),Y(N)
INTEGER TITLE(20)
WRITE(N) TITLE
WRITE(N) N
WRITE(N) Y,Y
RETURN
END

00020000
00021000
00022000
00023000
00024000
00025000
00026000
00027000

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODDL(DEL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINESCOUNT(60) SIZE(6500K) AUTODDL(DEL)
SOURCE ERCDIC NCLIST NCDLST NCDLST OBJECT NOHAP NOFORMAT NUGSTMT NDKREF NCALC NLAASF NCTERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```

1SN 0002 SUBROUTINE READPT(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE,*)
1SN 0003 REAL*4 X(N),Y(N)
1SN 0004 INTEGER TITLE(20)
1SN 0005 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) TITLE
1SN 0006 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) N
1SN 0007 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) X,Y
1SN 0008 RETURN
1SN 0009 !! WRITE(6,420)
1SN 0010 420 FORMAT(//65H **AN ERROR OCCURRED WHEN THE DATA WERE READ FROM THE
DISK FILE**
RETURN 1
1SN 0011 14 WRITE(6,421)
1SN 0012 421 FORMAT(// 68H **AN END OF FILE WAS ENCOUNTERED IMPROPERLY WHEN THE
1SN 0013 DATA WERE READ FROM THE DISK FILE**
RETURN 1
1SN 0014 END
1SN 0015

```

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) ENDFIT (S/360) FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77-06-27 09:04:06 PAGE 2

```

C
ISN 0032
ISN 0033
ISN 0034
      BETA = (Y(M) - Y(M-1))/(X(M) - X(M-1))
      B = Y(M)
      KF = 2
C
C
C
C
      41 YA = BETA*(XA - X(M)) + B
      RETURN
      END
ISN 0035
ISN 0036
ISN 0037
00540000
00595000
00596000
00597000
00598000
00599000
00600000
00601000
00602000
00603000
    
```

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTOBELIEB)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN), NOOPTIMIZE, LINESQUANT(60), SIZE(8500), AUTOBELIEB)
 SOURCE: EPCOIC, SELECT, ADDRESS, DEFECT, NOCRAP, NUMBERAT, NOCRREF, NCALC, NCRUSE, NOTRINTERVAL, FLAC(1)

FUNCTIONS IN USE ARE: NONE

```

1SN 0002 C SUBROUTINE ENDFIT(KF,M,X,Y,AP,YZ)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE OR
C PHASE VALUES OUTSIDE THE BOUNDS OF THE MEASURED VALUES
C DIMENSION X(1),Y(1)
C GO TO (10,20,30,40),LFIT
10 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 11
C CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO FRONT OF TRANSFER
C FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C KF = 2
C CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE BELOW MEASURED DATA
C 11 YA = 1000.
C RETURN
20 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 21
C CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO REAR OF TRANSFER
C FUNCTION AMPLITUDE DATA
C A = Y(M)
C ALPHA = ALLG(Z)/(100.06 - X(M))
C KF = 2
C CALCULATE TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE ABOVE MEASURED DATA
C 21 IF(XA.LT.100.06) GO TO 25
C YA = 0.
C RETURN
25 IF(1/ALPHA*(XA - X(M))) .GT. 1.E-6) GO TO 22
C GO TO 23
22 YA = F0(2. - EXP(ALPHA*(XA - X(M))))
23 RETURN
30 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 31
C CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO FRONT OF PHASE DATA
C KF = 2
C CALCULATE PHASE AT FREQUENCY BELOW MEASURED PHASE
C 31 YA = 180.
C RETURN
40 IF(KF.NE.1) GO TO 41
C CALCULATE PARAMETERS FOR FIT TO REAR OF PHASE DATA

```

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APPENDIX B

LEVEL 2-1 (JULY 75) DS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77-06-29/09-04-05 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODEL(OBL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(050K) AUTODEL(OBL)
SOURCE EPCUC NOLIST MODDECK OBJECT NMAP NOFORMAT NOGUSTMT NOXREF NEALC NDANSF NOTERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```

ISN 0002      C      SUBROUTINE SPLINE(K,X,Y,C,XA,YA)
              C
              C      THIS SUBROUTINE USES A SPLINE FIT TO CALCULATE THE VALUE OF THE
              C      TRANSFER FUNCTION AMPLITUDE OR PHASE VALUES AT A GIVEN FREQUENCY
              C
              C      DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),C(4,1)
              C
              C      SEARCH FOR PROPER FREQUENCY INTERVAL
              C
              C      29 IF(X(K+1).GE.XA) GO TO 30
              C      K = K + 1
              C      GO TO 49
              C      30 XKI = X(K+1) - XA
              C
              C      CALCULATE AMPLITUDE OR PHASE VALUE USING COEFFICIENTS FROM SPLICE
              C
              C      YA = XKI*(C(1,K))+(Y(K))**2 + C(3,K)
              C      XKI = XA - X(K)
              C      YA = YA + XKI*(C(2,K))+(XKI)**2 + C(4,K)
              C      RETURN
              C      END

```

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LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) DATE 77.06.53/09.04.03 PAGE 1

IS/260 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS: AUTODEL(DEL)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTODEL(DEL) SOURCE EPDCIC NOLLIST NOCHECK OBJECT NOMAP NUFORMAT NOGUSTMT NOXREF NEALC NEANSE NOTERMINAL FLAG(1)

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```

ISN 0002      C
              C SUBROUTINE SPLICD(M,X,Y,C)
              C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES COEFFICIENTS FOR A SPLINE FIT TO
              C TRANSFER FUNCTION DATA
              C
ISN 0003      D(25)=P(25)+E(25)+A(25)+B(25)+C(25)+Z(25)
ISN 0004      DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),C(1,1)
ISN 0005      EQUIVALENCE(E(1),Z(1))
ISN 0006      MM=M-1
ISN 0007      DO 2 N=1,MM
ISN 0008      D(N)=X(K+1)-X(K)
ISN 0009      P(N)=D(N)/D
ISN 0010      2 E(N)=(Y(K+1)-Y(K))/D(N)
ISN 0011      DO 3 N=2,MM
ISN 0012      B(N)=E(N)-E(N-1)
ISN 0013      A(1,3)=D(1)/D(2)
ISN 0014      A(1,2)=1.-A(1,3)
ISN 0015      A(2,2)=2.*P(1)+E(2)-P(1)*A(1,2)
ISN 0016      A(2,3)=P(2)-P(1)*A(1,3)/A(2,2)
ISN 0017      R(2)=P(2)/A(2,2)
ISN 0018      DO 4 K=3,MM
ISN 0019      A(K,2)=2.*P(K-1)+E(K)-P(K-1)*A(K-1,2)
ISN 0020      B(K)=E(K)-P(K-1)*E(K-1)
ISN 0021      A(K,3)=P(K)/A(K,2)
ISN 0022      4 R(K)=B(K)/A(K,2)
ISN 0023      Q=D(N-2)/D(N-1)
ISN 0024      A(K,1)=1.+Q+A(K-2,2)
ISN 0025      A(K,2)=-Q-A(K-1,2)+Q*(M-1,3)
ISN 0026      B(K)=A(K-2)-A(K-1)*Q*(M-1)
ISN 0027      Z(M)=E(M)/A(M,2)
ISN 0028      MM=M-2
ISN 0029      DO 6 I=1,MM
ISN 0030      K=M-I
ISN 0031      Z(K)=E(K)-A(K,3)*Z(K+1)
ISN 0032      Z(1)=A(1,2)*Z(2)-A(1,3)*Z(3)
ISN 0033      DO 7 K=1,MM
ISN 0034      Q=1./D(N-1)
ISN 0035      C(1,K)=Z(K)*Q
ISN 0036      C(2,K)=Z(K+1)*Q
ISN 0037      C(3,K)=Y(K)/D(K)-Z(K)-P(K)
ISN 0038      C(3,K)=Y(K)/D(K)-Z(K)-P(K)
ISN 0039      C(4,K)=Y(K+1)/D(K)-Z(K+1)*P(K)
ISN 0040      RETURN
ISN 0041      END

```

APPENDIX C.--A LISTING OF THE PROGRAM PUNCH

APPENDIX C

LEVEL 2.1 (JULY 75) CS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS DATE 77.061/15.07.24 PAGE 1

REQUESTED OPTIONS: MAP

OPTIONS IN EFFECT: NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(0500K) AUTO06L(NONE)
 SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NOCHECK SUBJECT MAP NOFORMAT NOGOSTMT NOXREF
 NOALC NOANSF NOTERMINAL FLAG(I)

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```

C      PROGRAM PUNCH
C
ISN 0002      INTEGER TITLE(20)
ISN 0003      REAL*8 TT(801),FTT(801)
ISN 0004      REAL*4 T(801),FT(801)
ISN 0005      1 CALL READUP(10,TT,FTT,NTP,TITLE,&10)
ISN 0006      DO 69 I=1,NTP
ISN 0007      T(I) = TT(I)
ISN 0008      69 FTT(I) = FTT(I)
ISN 0009      PUNCH 100,(TITLE(I),I=1,20)
ISN 0010      100 FORMAT(20A4)
ISN 0011      PUNCH 200,NTP
ISN 0012      200 FORMAT(I10)
ISN 0013      PUNCH 300,(T(I),FT(I),I=1,NTP)
ISN 0014      300 FORMAT(3(2E12.4))
ISN 0015      10 STOP
ISN 0016      10 END
ISN 0017
    
```

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APPENDIX C

```
ISN 0002 SUBROUTINE READDP(NT,X,Y,N,TITLE,*)
ISN 0003 REAL*8 X(N),Y(N)
ISN 0004 INTEGER TITLE(20)
ISN 0005 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=10) TITLE
ISN 0006 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) N
ISN 0007 READ(NT,ERR=11,END=12) X,Y
ISN 0008 RETURN
ISN 0009 11 WRITE(6,420)
ISN 0010 420 FORMAT(/ /64H **AN ERROR OCCURRED WHEN THE DATA WAS READ FROM THE D
ISN 0011 IISK FILE**)
ISN 0012 RETURN 1
ISN 0013 12 WRITE(6,421)
ISN 0014 421 FORMAT(/ /87H **AN END OF FILE WAS ENCOUNTERED IMPROPERLY WHEN THE
ISN 0015 I0DATA WAS READ FROM THE DISK FILE**)
ISN 0016 10 RETURN 1
ISN 0017 END
```


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