

SC-DR-71 0715

March 1972

(Reprinted March 1974)

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CHART D
RADIATION-HYDRODYNAMIC CODE IV: USER AID PROGRAMS

S. L. Thompson

H. S. Lauson

Sandia Laboratories
Albuquerque, New Mexico

NOTICE

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the United States nor the United States Energy Research and Development Administration, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

Abstract

Several user aid programs concerning the CHART D radiation-hydrodynamic code are discussed. Input instructions and sample card decks are included. Both the CDC 6600 and the PDP 10 are employed.

RECEIVED

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT UNLIMITED *fig* 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. MASPLT -- AN ALL PURPOSE PLOT PROGRAM.	2
II.1. TIMEVA -- A User Supplied Subroutine.	3
II.2. MASPLT Input Instructions	4
III. CKEOS -- AN EQUATION OF STATE TEST PROGRAM FOR THE CDC 6600. . .	10
III.1. CKEOS Input Instructions	10
IV. ZCHART -- A REDIMENSIONING PROGRAM	14
IV.1. ZCHART Input Instructions	16
V. BUCKL/CHART D.	17
VI. PDP 10 TEST PROGRAM.	18
VI.1. EOS -- An Equation of State Test Program for the PDP 10 .	18
VI.2. ZONER -- A Zoning Test Program for the PDP 10	19
REFERENCES	20
APPENDIX A -- MASPLT Fortran Lising.	21
APPENDIX B -- ZCHART Fortran Listing	37
APPENDIX C -- Sample Card Decks.	44

I. INTRODUCTION

The CHART D radiation flow-hydrodynamic code has been described in two previous reports^(1,2) (hereafter referred to as R1 and R2). The purpose of the present paper is to present several related user aid programs and give some suggested forms for employment. The available CDC 6600 programs are MASPLT, CKEOS, and ZCHART with EOS and ZONER for the PDP 10 time-sharing system. All of the codes have been in existence for some time but have only been detailed in limited distribution letters.

MASPLT is an all purpose plot program. ZCHART is a small program employed for automatic resetting of maximum dimensions in CHART D and MASPLT. The codes CKEOS and EOS are equation of state test programs. The zoning test program ZONER is available on the time-sharing system for rapid determination of optimal zoning. The last four of these are designed to improve usage of the CDC 6600.

In the following sections, the input parameters, storage requirements, and limitations of each of the CDC 6600 programs are given. Sample card decks are found in Appendix C. The PDP 10 programs contain built-in instructions and require little explanation. The sections in this report concerning these codes are mainly to point out their existence.

Anyone interested in using any of these programs should contact the authors for tape number, user identifications, etc.

II. MASPLT - AN ALL PURPOSE PLOT PROGRAM

MASPLT is an all purpose plot program for CHART D. This code reads the tape dumps generated by CHART D on either output units 2 or 3 and, with some additional input information, produces data for the SC-4020. The CDC 6600 SCORS package⁽³⁾ is employed. As a result, MASPLT is subject to all of the quirks and limitations of SCORS.

Movies, slides and hard-copy plots can be made. In most cases the input data required is much the same as would be necessary to draw the graphs by hand. For example inputs define scale sizes and indicate whether log or linear scales are desired.

The types of plots produced can be divided into two general classes. In the first, two variables are plotted against each other at a fixed time. Stress versus position is an example. In the other type, the time is a parameter. Examples are stress versus time at a fixed position or peak stress versus position.

Insofar as the coding is concerned, the former type is much easier to produce since the tape dumps are of this form. Only one or two complete dumps are required in storage to generate a complete plot. In the latter type the desired information must be picked out of many tape dumps in order to produce a single plot. In this case the user must supply a simple subroutine to collect the desired data. The structure of this subroutine is discussed below.

A listing of the program is given in Appendix A. Tape units 1, 2, 3, and 4 are data input units for output produced by CHART D on units 2 or 3. Each unit is designed for the entire output of a CHART D run and not continuation tapes from a single run. For example unit 1 could contain the

data from the first run of a series and units 2 and 3 the information generated during restart runs. It is also possible that all units could have data from different problems.

During some problems it is necessary to read to the end of file on the input tape, then rewind and reread it. This causes a difficulty when continuation tapes are employed as only the last continuation tape is rewound. For proper operation it is necessary to copy the data from tape to disk before execution. In general it is always advisable to copy the tapes since more efficient use of the computer facilities will result by freeing the tape drives. Example 5 in Appendix C illustrates this point.

Units 39 and 40 are the program output units. Unit 40 is the standard hard-copy output unit (using the SCORS subroutine HDCOPY). The user does not have to supply a physical tape but there are limitations on the total number of plots that can be generated in a single run in this manner (see Reference 3 and related newsletters). The user must supply a physical tape for output on unit 39 and submit a peripheral request card to send the tape to the SC-4020.

All input and output modes can be used in a single run. Typical output can be found in Section V of R1.

II-1. TIMEVA - A User Supplied Subroutine

The subroutine TIMEVA selects the proper data for plotting when various points on the graph correspond to different times, i.e., different tape dumps. An example of such a routine is included in the listing in Appendix A. This example calculation can produce plots of either peak

stress versus position or stress X versus time at fixed position. The proper structure of the subroutine is obvious from the example.

II-2. MASPLT Input Instructions

MASPLT requires 100000 (octal) central memory locations on the CDC 6600 with the FUN compiler. Remember that the SCORS package is employed.

TABLE II-1. Variable Selection Code for Parameters 1 and 2 on Card 1.

N(1),N(2)	variable	standard unit
1	I = zone or boundary number	--
2	position (boundary)	cm
3	position (zone center)	cm
4	velocity (boundary)	cm/sec
5	velocity (zone center)	cm/sec
6	temperature	eV
7	density	gm/cc
8	pressure	dynes/cm ²
9	stress X	dynes/cm ²
10	pressure + artificial viscosity	dynes/cm ²
11	stress X + artificial viscosity	dynes/cm ²
12	X stress deviator	dynes/cm ²
13	stress Y	dynes/cm ²
14	stress Z	dynes/cm ²
15	Z stress deviator	dynes/cm ²
16	specific entropy	ergs/gm eV
17	specific internal energy	ergs/gm
18	distention ratio	--
19	momentum summed from front [†]	taps
20	mass depth from front [†]	gm
21	solid density (distention ratio x density)	gm/cc

[†] for plane geometry problems only

Card 1	Format (16I5)
(1-5) N(1)	= X variable code (see Table II-1). Not used if N(16) = 1.
(6-10) N(2)	= Y variable code (see Table II-1). Not used if N(16) = 1.
(11-15) N(3)	= 0 for hard-copy output. = 1 for output on tape unit 39.
(16-20) N(4)	= 0 plot frequency determined by record number. = 1 plot frequency determined by time inputs. See card set 8. Not used if N(16) = 1.
(21-25) N(5)	= 0 for linear X scale. = 1 for log X scale.
(26-30) N(6)	= 0 for linear Y scale. = 1 for log Y scale.
(31-35) N(7)	= 0 no plot grid is shown on graph. = 1 plot grid is shown on graph.
(36-40) N(8)	determines number of title and The End frames. If N(8) > 0, N(8) is the number of frames of each. If N(8) = 0, no title or The End frames. If $-1000 \leq N(8) < 0$, no The End frames but $-N(8)$ title frames. If $N(8) < -1000$, no title frames but $-(N(8) + 1000)$ The End frames.
The options with N(8) ≤ 0 are useful in making continuous movies from several data tapes.	
(41-45) N(9)	= number of frames of each plot except the first in a given interval.
(46-50) N(10)	= number of frames of the first plot in a given interval. This is useful in freezing the action in a movie to adjust to scale changes.
(51-55) N(11)	= 0. Join points with lines. = 1. Do not join points with lines. = 2. Join points with lines except across spalls.
(56-60) N(12)	= 0 for small size frame. This must be used for movies or any 16 mm plot because of frame overlap. = 1 for large size frame. Plot grid is always shown.
(61-65) N(13)	= number of data packages in card set 8. If N(16) = 0 then $0 < N(13) \leq 10$ If N(16) = 1 then N(13) = 0

- (66-70) N(14) = number of plot symbols in card set 6.
1 ≤ N(14) ≤ 50
- (71-75) N(15) = input tape number (1,2,3, or 4).
- (76-80) N(16) = 0 for plot of variables at a given time.
= 1 for a single plot of variable as a function of time
or with time as a parameter. User must supply
subroutine TIMEVA.

Card 2 Format (3A10)

(1-30) Input label 1 (for first title frame, should be centered).

Card 3 Format (3A10)

(1-30) Input label 2 (for first title frame, should be centered).

Card 4 Format (3A10)

(1-30) Input label 3 (for second title frame, should be centered).

Card 5 Format (3A10)

(1-30) Input label 4 (for second title frame, should be centered).

Card 6 Format (7(I5,A1,4X))

There are N(14) sets of the following variables.
I = 1,N(14)

Variable odd - NBDY(I) = last point to be plotted
with the symbol NSD(I).

Variable even - NSD(I) = plot symbol (can be blank)

Note: NBDY(N(14)) is set to the last point to be plotted.

Card 7 Format (5E10.3)

- (1-10) SCALX = a scale factor for the X variable when N(16) = 0.
 SCALX is used to change units.
 If SCALX = 0, code sets SCALX = 1.
 If N(16) = 1, SCALX can be used as an input parameter
 to TIMEVA.
- (11-20) SCALY = same as SCALX except for the Y variable.
- (21-30) DLABX = 0 - for MASPLT to supply X label.
 = 1 - input X label in card set 8 or 9 (must be used if
 N(16) = 1 or SCALX \neq 0 or 1).
- (31-40) DLABY = same as DLABX except for Y label.
- (41-50) EXTR = the number of data points pairs to be read in card set 10.
 0 \leq EXTR \leq 90
-

Card Set 8 Present only if N(16) = 0.
 There are N(13) sets of these cards.
 I = 1, N(13)

Card 8.1 Format (2I10,6E10.3)

- (1-10) ICY(I) = tape record number to start plotting with dump
 frequency ICYD(I).
 Not used if N(4) = 1.
- (11-20) ICYD(I) = tape record frequency for plots between record
 ICY(I) and ICY(I+1).
 Not used if N(4) = 1.
- (21-30) TM(I) = time to start plotting at time intervals of TMD(I).
 Not used if N(4) = 0.
- (31-40) TMD(I) = time interval for plots between time TM(I) and
 TM(I+1).
 Not used if N(4) = 0.
- (41-50) XMIN(I) = smallest X value to be plotted in this interval.
- (51-60) XMAX(I) = largest X value to be plotted in this interval.
- (61-70) YMIN(I) = same as XMIN(I) except for Y.

(71-80) YMAX(I) = same as XMAX(I) except for Y.

Notes: Points outside of minimum-maximum range are dropped.
If N(13) > 1, plotting will start at first record \geq ICY(1) and stop when record number > ICY(N(13)) if N(4) = 0 or start at first time \geq TM(1) and stop when time > TM(N(13)) if N(4) = 1. In the case that N(13) = 1, the program will plot until the tape end of file.

Card 8.2 Format (5A10)

Present only if DLABX = 1 (card 7)

(1-50) X label for this interval.
Should be centered.

Card 8.3 Format (5A10)

Present only if DLABY = 1 (card 7)

(1-50) Y label for this interval.
Should be centered.

Card Set 9 Present only if N(16) = 1.

Card 9.1 Format (2I10,6E10.3)

(1-10) Blank

(11-20) Blank

(21-30) TSTART = time to begin plot.

(31-40) TSTOP = time to stop plot.

(41-50) XMIN(1) = same as on card 8.1

(51-60) XMAX(1) = same as on card 8.1

(61-70) YMIN(1) = same as on card 8.1

(71-80) YMAX(1) = same as on card 8.1

Note: Only tape dumps between TSTART and TSTOP are employed.

Card 9.2 - Same as 8.2 (must be present)

Card 9.3 - Same as 8.3 (must be present)

Card Set 10 Format (2E10.3)

Present only if EXTR > 0 (card 7)

There are EXTR sets of the following variables.

I = 1, EXTR

(1-10) EXTRX(I)

(11-20) EXTRY(I)

This set of variables is plotted on each frame with lines connecting the points.

Card 11 Format (8A10)

Present only if N(16) = 1

(1-80) Top label for graph. Only 1-50 are used for small size frame.

If more plots are desired, go back to card 1.

If finished, insert a blank card to stop.

III. CKEOS - AN EQUATION OF STATE TEST PROGRAM FOR THE CDC 6600

The program CKEOS can be used to test both analytic and tabular equations of state. The main body of the code is the same as the equation of state section in CHART D. Both plotted and printed output is produced. The SCORS package⁽³⁾ and three-dimensional plot routine, supplied by D. C. Jones,⁽⁴⁾ are employed.

The program can produce both one and two-wave Hugoniot. A high explosive test section is also available. The relations for both computations have been developed in a previous paper⁽¹⁾ and will not be repeated here.

There is no limitation on the number of independent equations of state that can be considered in a single run except that of the maximum number of hard-copy plots produced.⁽³⁾ However, because of data storage arrangements, tabular forms must follow any analytic ones.

When tabular data is considered, the master EOS tape must be requested on tape unit 12. This tape is not required when only analytic forms are employed.

Samples of the output of this program can be found in Section V of R1 and Appendix D of R2. Example 6 in Appendix C of this report illustrates a typical card deck.

III-1. CKEOS Input Instructions

CKEOS requires 170000 (octal) central memory locations on the CDC 6600 with the FUN compiler. Remember that the SCORS package is employed and that the master EOS file must be requested on unit 12 for tabular data.

Card 1 Format (3I10,4E10.3,A10)

- (1-10) NEOS = EOS number; -1 to -20 for analytic and > 0 for tabular.
 This variable has the same meaning as IES, variable 7,
 card 11.1 in R1.
- (11-20) NPLS = number of constant density plots on each graph (see
 card 6).
 Normally a large number
- (21-30) IOVER = switch to control constant density calculations.
 > 0 , input data on cards 4, 5 and 6.
 $= 0$ and NEOS > 0 , tabular mesh points determine mesh.
 Skip cards 4, 5 and 6
 $= 0$ and NEOS < 0 , code sets IOVER = 1
 < 0 , no constant density calculation, skip cards 4, 5
 and 6.
- (31-40) T_{\min} = minimum temperature for 3-D plot.
- (41-50) T_{\max} = maximum temperature for 3-D plot.
- (51-60) ρ_{\min} = minimum density for 3-D plot.
- (61-70) ρ_{\max} = maximum density for 3-D plot.
- (71-80) Any BCD information used for plot identification.

Note: If any of T_{\min} , T_{\max} , ρ_{\min} , or $\rho_{\max} \leq 0$, no 3-D plots
are produced. If the plot is generated, a 60 x 60 mesh
is used with equal log spacing.

Card 2 Format (5E10.3)

Produces one and two-wave Hugoniot

- (1-10) RHG = initial density for Hugoniot calculation. If RHG < 0 ,
 calculation is skipped.
- (11-20) THG = initial temperature.
 If THG < 0 , code sets THG = .0256778.

(21-30) RORUS = initial density for two-wave Hugoniot. If RORUS \leq 0, calculation is skipped.

(31-40) PORUS = elastic yield stress.

(41-50) CORUS = elastic wave velocity.

Note: A single-wave solution is computed using only RHG and THG. If the two-wave calculation is desired, RHG should define the initial solid material density and RORUS the initial foam density for porous materials, i.e.,

$$\frac{RHG}{RORUS} = \text{distention ratio.}$$

The two-wave calculation is good only for pressures in excess of initial yield.

No plots are produced by this section.

Card Set 3

Present only for analytic equations of state (NEOS $<$ 0 on card 1). Insert the standard analytic EOS data card set described in Appendix A of R2 or Appendix I of R1.

Card 4 Format (2I5,4E10.3)

Present only if IOVER $>$ 0 on card 1.

(1-5) NTUP defines the number of test temperatures in card set 5.

(6-10) NRHUP = number of test densities in card set 6.

Note: The next 4 variables are used only for testing high explosives; otherwise leave blank. See Section X in R1.

(11-20) TOHE = initial temperature before start of burn. If TOHE \leq 0, code sets TOHE = .00567735.

(21-30) ROHE = initial density.

(31-40) DHE = detonation velocity.

(41-50) CHE = chemical energy release per unit mass or -Chapman-Jouquet detonation pressure (same as variable 6, card 13.6 in Appendix II of R1).

Card Set 5 Format (E20.10)

Present only if IOVER > 0 on card 1.

There are two possible forms depending on NTUP on card 4.

If NTUP > 0, input NTUP ordered temperatures.

If NTUP < 0, input 2 temperatures. The code will
put in |NTUP| values between them
equally spaced on log scale.

Card Set 6 Format (E20.10)

Present only if IOVER > 0 on card 1.

Input NRHUP ordered densities.

Insert a blank card to stop or return to card 1
for another EOS.

IV. ZCHART - A REDIMENSIONING PROGRAM

The standard versions of CHART D and MASPLT are limited to a maximum of 400 and 500 zones respectively. With the CDC 6600 there is sufficient storage available to vary the maximum anywhere up to about 1800 zones. The program ZCHART has been written to modify the necessary dimension statements so that other size problems can be considered without the user having to repunch any cards. Wise use of this program can increase turn around by decreasing storage requirements for small problems and, when desired, increase resolution.

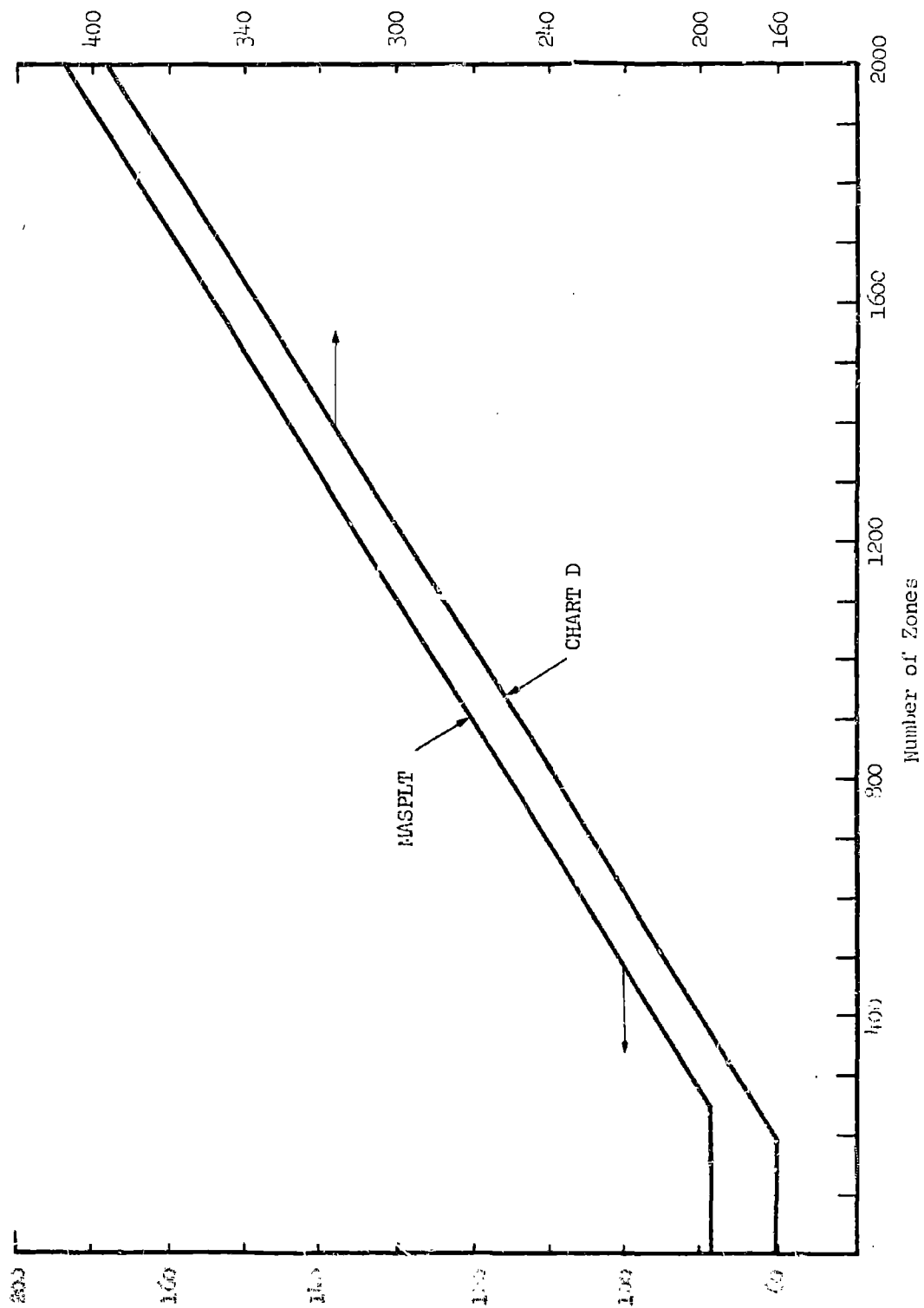
In this program the update features of the CDC 6600 are employed to generate a correction set using either card or disk output. Using the latter option, it is possible to run ZCHART under the same job card as CHART D or MASPLT. The update information is transmitted from ZCHART to the update processor by a disk file called INFILE. Examples 7 to 11 in Appendix C illustrate the four main modes of operation.

The central memory required for CHART D and MASPLT for various dimensions is shown in Figure IV-1. Note that octal numbers are shown.

CHART D also employs the CDC 6600 extended core storage (ECS). The modifications required for machines without this feature are given in Appendix C of R1. The amount of ECS necessary depends mainly on the number of tabular equations of state but also varies slightly with the maximum dimensions. As a result, ZCHART produces an ECS table during each run. An example is given in Appendix A of R1.

The ZCHART processor should not be used on an update file which was created by ZCHART or the card numbering is altered. Because of the relatively long time required for compilation of CHART D (~ 30 minutes), it

FIGURE IV-1.1. REQUIRED MEMORY (1000 CCFAL)



is suggested that a LGO tape be saved if several problems requiring the same dimensions are to be run.

IV-1. ZCHART Input Instructions

ZCHART requires 60000 (octal) central memory locations on the CDC 6600 with the FUN compiler. There is only one input card for ZCHART.

Format (3I5)

- (1-5) MAXZONE = maximum number of zones.
MAXZONE \geq 100
- (6-10) IFLAGC = switch for CHART D update.
See following table.
- (11-15) IFLAGM = switch for MASPLT update.
See following table.

The IFLAG options are

- 0. no update
- 1. INFILE output
- 2. punch card output
- 3. both punch card and INFILE output
- 1. same as 1 with listing
- 2. same as 2 with listing
- 3. same as 3 with listing.

V. BUCKL/CHART D

The deposition code BUCKL^(5,6) can be employed to generate energy source data for CHART D. The coupling formats and input details are given in R1 and Reference 6. The purpose of the present section is to demonstrate a method of running both codes under a single job card.

Example 3 in Appendix C gives the required control cards. The transfer of information from BUCKL to CHART D is through logical unit 7 (a disk file). Under normal conditions the central memory requirements are those of CHART D as BUCKL is slightly smaller. If a ZCHART modified CHART D is employed, it is required that the number of mesh points in any BUCKL material layer is not larger than the maximum number of zones available in CHART D. Note that the standard versions of BUCKL are limited to 400 mesh points.

VI. PDP 10 TEST PROGRAMS

Two test programs are available for the PDP 10 time-sharing system. These codes are designed to quickly determine optional input parameters for two possibly troublesome sections in CHART D.

Both programs contain built-in input instructions. When the code requires a number, it prints a description of the desired quantity. The notation is the same as is used in R1 and R2. However there are some problems. One difficulty common to both is the word length differences between the PDP 10 and the CDC 6600. This forced extensive modification of some sections. Iterations which presented no problems on the CDC 6600 were extremely difficult on the PDP 10 even in double precision.

Both are FORTRAN programs.

VI-1. EOS - An Equation of State Test Program for the PDP 10

EOS is a test program for the analytic equation of state package as described in R2. The tabular form is not considered. This code is very useful in making minor adjustments to fit some desired physical property. For example modification of vapor pressure curves, positions of critical points, and solid-solid phase transitions are much easier with the interactive computer system than with the CDC 6600.

Because of storage limitations it was not possible to get the entire AHEOS package into the PDP 10. As a result EOS does not contain the thermal electronic components subroutines as described in Section VI of R2. However no difficulty has ever been experienced with this section so there is little reason to test its results. All other calculations

are included. This means that EOS results are valid only at relatively low temperatures ($T \lesssim 2$ eV). On the other hand this is where most of the problems with the ANEOS package are found.

VI-2. ZONER - A Zoning Test Program for the PDP 10

The program ZONER is essentially the same as that section associated with card set 11 in Appendix H in R1 and uses the same notation. Due to storage limitations, the code is only able to treat a maximum of 500 zones.

REFERENCES

1. Thompson, S. L., and Lauson, H. S., Improvements in the CHART D Radiation-Hydrodynamic Code II: A Revised Program, SC-RR-710713, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 1972.
2. Thompson, S. L., and Lauson, H. S., Improvements in the CHART D Radiation-Hydrodynamic Code III: Revised Analytic Equations of State, SC-RR-710714, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, to be published.
3. SC-4020 Usage with IBM-7090/7094, CDC 3600, UNIVAC-1107/1108, CDC 6600, Prepared by: Advanced Techniques Division, SC-M-70-68, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 1970.
4. Jones, D. C., Three-Dimensional Plot Routines, SC-TM-68-614, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 1968.
5. Cole, R. K., Jr., BUCKL: A Program for Rapid Calculation of X-Ray Deposition, SC-RR-69-855, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 1970.
6. Cole, R. K., Jr., A Modified BBAY Impulse Routine for BUCKL (U), SC-RR-710038, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 1971 (CFRD). The inputs are described in this report for direct coupling to CHART D.
7. Smith, M. A., Scope User's Manual for the CDC 6600, SC-M-70-188, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 1970.

APPENDIX A

MASPLT Fortran Listing

FUN Compiler Version

	PROGRAM MASPLT(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE2,TAPE3,TAPE4,TAPE39,TAPE40)	MAS	1
C	A PLOT PROGRAM FOR CHARTD 9/71	MAS	2
	COMMON X(501),V(501),XL(501),VL(501),ISPALL(501),T(501),D(501),F(501),Q(501),E(501),S(501),SX(501),SZD(501),DRATIO(501)	MAS	3
	COMMON /SLC/ SCALX,SCALY,SCALL	MAS	4
	DIMENSION XXL(501),XXU(501),YYL(501),YYU(501),XX(501),YY(501)	MAS	5
	DIMENSION ICY(10),ICYD(10),TM(10),TMD(10),N(16),NBDY(50)	MAS	6
	DIMENSION NSD(50)	MAS	7
	DIMENSION XMIN(10),XMAX(10),YMIN(10),YMAX(10)	MAS	8
	DIMENSION LF1(3),LF2(3),LF3(3),LF4(3)	MAS	9
	DIMENSION LLT(8),LBX(8),LBY(8),LLX(10,5),LLY(10,5)	MAS	10
	DIMENSION EXTRX(90),EXTRY(90)	MAS	11
	DIMENSION KFRMS(2),ANAME(8)	MAS	12
	EXTERNAL TABL1V	MAS	13
	NOFTH=NOFTF=KFRMS(1)=KFRMS(2)=0	MAS	14
10	READ 1140, N	MAS	15
	IF (N(15).EQ.0) GO TO 1020	MAS	16
	PRINT 1170	MAS	17
	PRINT 1200, (I,N(I),I=1,16)	MAS	18
	READ 1160, LF1	MAS	19
	READ 1160, LF2	MAS	20
	READ 1160, LF3	MAS	21
	READ 1160, LF4	MAS	22
	DO 20 I=1,4	MAS	23
	II=3*(I-1)+1	MAS	24
	III=II+2	MAS	25
20	PRINT 1180, I,(LF1(K),K=II,III)	MAS	26
	SWTIT=SWEND=N(8)	MAS	27
	IF (N(8).GE.0) GO TO 40	MAS	28
	IF (N(8).LT.-1000) GO TO 30	MAS	29
	SWTIT=-N(8)	MAS	30
	SWEND=0.	MAS	31
	GO TO 40	MAS	32
30	SWTIT=0.	MAS	33
	SWEND=-(N(8)+1000)	MAS	34
40	ITOUT=40	MAS	35
	IF (N(3).NE.0) ITOUT=39	MAS	36
	PRINT 1190, ITOUT	MAS	37
	IF (N(14).LE.0) N(14)=1	MAS	38
	NN=N(14)	MAS	39
	READ 1210, (NBDY(I),NSD(I),I=1,NN)	MAS	40
	PRINT 1220, (I,NBDY(I),I,NSD(I),I=1,NN)	MAS	41
C	CENTER ANY PERIODS	MAS	42
	DO 50 I=1,NN	MAS	43
	IF (NSD(I).EQ.1H.) NSD(I)=42	MAS	44
50	CONTINUE	MAS	45
	READ 1150, SCALX,SCALY,DLABX,DLABY,EXTR	MAS	46
	PRINT 1070, SCALX,SCALY,DLABX,DLABY,EXTR	MAS	47
	NEXTR=EXTR	MAS	48
	IF (SCALX.EQ.0.) SCALX=1.	MAS	49
	IF (SCALY.EQ.0.) SCALY=1.	MAS	50
	IF (N(13).LE.0) N(13)=1	MAS	51
	IF (N(16).EQ.0) GO TO 60	MAS	52
	DLABX=DLABY=N(13)=1	MAS	53
60	NN=N(13)	MAS	54
		MAS	55

DO 140 I=1,NN	MAS	56
READ 1230, ICY(I),ICYD(I),TM(I),TMD(I),XMIN(I),XMAX(I),YMIN(I),YMAX(I)	MAS	57
1X(I)	MAS	58
IF (DLABX.EQ.0.) GO TO 70	MAS	59
READ 1160, (LLX(I,K),K=1,5)	MAS	60
GO TO 90	MAS	61
70 CALL LSORT (N(1),LBX)	MAS	62
DO 80 K=1,5	MAS	63
80 LLX(I,K)=LBX(K)	MAS	64
90 IF (DLABY.EQ.0.) GO TO 100	MAS	65
READ 1160, (LLY(I,K),K=1,5)	MAS	66
GO TO 120	MAS	67
100 CALL LSORT (N(2),LBY)	MAS	68
DO 110 K=1,5	MAS	69
110 LLY(I,K)=LBY(K)	MAS	70
120 IF (N(16).EQ.1) GO TO 130	MAS	71
PRINT 1250, I,ICY(I),I,ICYD(I),I,TM(I),I,TMD(I)	MAS	72
GO TO 140	MAS	73
130 PRINT 1270, TM(I),TMD(I)	MAS	74
140 PRINT 1260, I,XMIN(I),I,XMAX(I),I,YMIN(I),I,YMAX(I), (LLX(I,K),K=1,	MAS	75
5), (LLY(I,K),K=1,5)	MAS	76
IF (EXTR) 160,160,150	MAS	77
150 READ 1080, (EXTRX(I),EXTRY(I),I=1,NEXTR)	MAS	78
PRINT 1090, (I,EXTRX(I),I,EXTRY(I),I=1,NEXTR)	MAS	79
160 IF (NN.EQ.1) ICY(2)=90000	MAS	80
IF (N(16).NE.0) PRINT 1050	MAS	81
IF (NN.EQ.1) TM(2)=1.E10	MAS	82
IF (NN.LE.1) N(13)=2	MAS	83
NN10=N(10)	MAS	84
LQ=115	MAS	85
IF (N(7).EQ.1) LQ=76	MAS	86
IT=N(15)	MAS	87
REWIND IT	MAS	88
READ (IT) (X(I),I=1,13)	MAS	89
PRINT 1240, (X(I),I=1,13)	MAS	90
ENCODE (80,1100,ANAME) (X(I),I=1,13)	MAS	91
IF (NOFTH+NOFTF.GT.0) CALL EXTFLM (1)	MAS	92
IF (N(3)) 180,170,180	MAS	93
170 N(8)=N(9)=N(10)=1	MAS	94
NOFTH=NOFTH+1	MAS	95
IF (NOFTH.EQ.1) CALL WDCOPY (ITOUT)	MAS	96
IF (NOFTH-1) 200,190,200	MAS	97
180 NOFTF=NOFTF+1	MAS	98
IF (NOFTF-1) 200,190,200	MAS	99
190 CALL ENTFLM (ITOUT)	MAS	100
GO TO 210	MAS	101
200 CALL ENTFLM (-ITOUT)	MAS	102
210 IF (SWTIT.LE.0.) GO TO 270	MAS	103
NN=SWTIT	MAS	104
DO 230 NM=1,NN	MAS	105
CALL FRAMEV (3)	MAS	106
KFRMS(ITOUT-38)=KFRMS(ITOUT-38)+1	MAS	107
DO 220 KK3=1,2	MAS	108
CALL LINEV (80,833,973,833)	MAS	109
CALL LINEV (80,833,80,205)	MAS	110

CALL LINEV (80,205,973,205)	MAS	111
200 CALL LINEV (973,833,973,205)	MAS	112
LVW=15	MAS	113
LVH=9	MAS	114
CALL CHSIZV (LVW,LVH)	MAS	115
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	116
CALL RITE2V (290,650,800,90,3,7,1,7HCHART D,NLAST)	MAS	117
LVW=LVH=3	MAS	118
CALL CHSIZV (LVW,LVH)	MAS	119
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	120
DO 230 KK3=1,2	MAS	121
CALL RITE2V (255,500,1000,90,1,30,1,LF1,NLAST)	MAS	122
230 CALL RITE2V (255,400,1000,90,1,30,1,LF2,NLAST)	MAS	123
DO 260 NM=1,NN	MAS	124
CALL FRAMEV (3)	MAS	125
KFRMS(ITOUT-38)=KFRMS(ITOUT-38)+1	MAS	126
DO 240 KK3=1,2	MAS	127
CALL LINEV (80,833,973,833)	MAS	128
CALL LINEV (80,833,80,205)	MAS	129
CALL LINEV (80,205,973,205)	MAS	130
240 CALL LINEV (973,833,973,205)	MAS	131
LVW=LVH=2	MAS	132
CALL CHSIZV (LVW,LVH)	MAS	133
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	134
DO 250 I=1,2	MAS	135
250 CALL PRINTV (80,ANAME,320,230)	MAS	136
LVW=LVH=3	MAS	137
CALL CHSIZV (LVW,LVH)	MAS	138
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	139
DO 260 KK3=1,2	MAS	140
CALL RITE2V (255,600,1000,90,1,30,1,LF3,NLAST)	MAS	141
260 CALL RITE2V (255,500,1000,90,1,30,1,LF4,NLAST)	MAS	142
270 DO 290 I=1,8	MAS	143
280 LLT(I)=LBX(I)=.BY(I)=1H	MAS	144
NFRAME=0	MAS	145
NKK=0	MAS	146
IF (N(12).EQ.1) GO TO 290	MAS	147
CALL SMXYV (N(5),N(6))	MAS	148
CALL SETHIV (80,50,205,190)	MAS	149
290 IF (N(16).NE.0) GO TO 980	MAS	150
ICMF=0	MAS	151
300 READ (IT) NZ,NZF,ICYCLE,NCOUNT,TIME,X(NZF),V(NZF),(X(I),Y(I),XL(I)	MAS	152
,VL(I),ISPALL(I),T(I),D(I),F(I),Q(I),E(I),S(I),SXO(I),SZD(I),DRATI	MAS	153
20(I),I=1,NZ)	MAS	154
IF (EOF,IT) 310,320	MAS	155
310 PRINT 1110	MAS	156
IF (ICMF) 930,960,990	MAS	157
320 NCYCLE=ICYCLE	MAS	158
IF (ICMF.NE.0) GO TO 1000	MAS	159
FCYCLE=ICYCLE	MAS	160
ICYCLE=NCOUNT	MAS	161
PRINT 1120, ICYCLE,NCYCLE,TIME	MAS	162
SCALL=SCALX	MAS	163
CALL SORT (N(1),NZP,XX)	MAS	164
SCALL=SCALY	MAS	165

CALL SORT (N(2),N2P,YY)	MAS	166
N2P=N2P-1	MAS	167
IF (N(1).EQ.1) GO TO 330	MAS	168
IF (N(1).EQ.2) GO TO 330	MAS	169
IF (N(1).EQ.4) GO TO 330	MAS	170
GO TO 350	MAS	171
330 IF (N(2).EQ.1) GO TO 340	MAS	172
IF (N(2).EQ.2) GO TO 340	MAS	173
IF (N(2).EQ.4) GO TO 340	MAS	174
GO TO 350	MAS	175
340 N2P=N2P+1	MAS	176
350 IF (N(4)) 360,430,360	MAS	177
360 IF (NKK) 370,370,390	MAS	178
370 TIMEU=TIME	MAS	179
TTO=TIME	MAS	180
IF (TTO.LT.TH(1)) TTO=TH(1)	MAS	181
FCYCU=FCYCLE	MAS	182
NKK=1	MAS	183
DO 380 I=1,N2P	MAS	184
XXU(I)=XX(I)	MAS	185
380 YYU(I)=YY(I)	MAS	186
GO TO 290	MAS	187
390 TIMEU=TIMEU	MAS	188
TIMEU=TIME	MAS	189
FCYCU=FCYCLE	MAS	190
FCYCU=FCYCLE	MAS	191
DO 400 I=1,N2P	MAS	192
XXL(I)=XXU(I)	MAS	193
XXU(I)=XX(I)	MAS	194
YYL(I)=YYU(I)	MAS	195
400 YYU(I)=YY(I)	MAS	196
410 IF (TTO.GT.TIMEU) GO TO 290	MAS	197
TIME=TTO	MAS	198
DL1=(TIME-TIMEU)/(TIMEU-TIME)	MAS	199
DL2=(TIMEU-TIME)/(TIMEU-TIME)	MAS	200
DO 420 I=1,N2P	MAS	201
XX(I)=DL1*XXU(I)+DL2*XXL(I)	MAS	202
420 YY(I)=DL1*YYU(I)+DL2*YYL(I)	MAS	203
FCYCLE=DL1*FCYCU+DL2*FCYCL	MAS	204
GO TO 460	MAS	205
430 IF (NKK) 440,440,450	MAS	206
440 NKK=1	MAS	207
NIC=ICYCLE	MAS	208
IF (NIC.LT.ICY(1)) NIC=ICY(1)	MAS	209
450 IF (NIC-ICYCLE) 290,460,290	MAS	210
460 NFRAME=NFRAME+1	MAS	211
PRINT 1130, NFRAME,TIME,ICYCLE,NCYCLE,FCYCLE	MAS	212
ENCODE (50,1280,LLT) TIME,FCYCLE	MAS	213
470 CONTINUE	MAS	214
NN=N(14)	MAS	215
NBOY(NN)=N2P	MAS	216
DO 480 I=1,5	MAS	217
LBX(I)=LLX(NKK,I)	MAS	218
480 LBY(I)=LLY(NKK,I)	MAS	219
XL=XMIN(NKK)	MAS	220

XR=XMAX(NKK)	MAS	221
YB=YMIN(NKK)	MAS	222
YT=YMAX(NKK)	MAS	223
IF (N(7)) 490,510,490	MAS	224
490 IF (N(5)) 500,510,500	MAS	225
500 DX=1.	MAS	226
NX8=-1	MAS	227
N8=1	MAS	228
I8=0	MAS	229
GO TO 550	MAS	230
510 DC8=20.	MAS	231
CALL JXDYV (1,XL,XR,DX,N8,I8,NX8,DC8,NLAST)	MAS	232
IF (NLAST.EQ.1) STOP 204	MAS	233
IF (ABS(XR).GT.100.) GO TO 530	MAS	234
IF (ABS(XL).GT.100.) GO TO 530	MAS	235
IF (XL.EQ.0.) GO TO 520	MAS	236
IF (ABS(XL).LT..1) GO TO 530	MAS	237
520 IF (XR.EQ.0.) GO TO 540	MAS	238
IF (ABS(XR).GE..1) GO TO 540	MAS	239
530 NX8=-2	MAS	240
540 CONTINUE	MAS	241
I8=-IABS(I8)	MAS	242
550 IF (N(6)) 560,570,560	MAS	243
560 DY=1.	MAS	244
NY8=-1	MAS	245
M8=1	MAS	246
J8=0	MAS	247
GO TO 670	MAS	248
570 DC8=20.	MAS	249
CALL DXDYV (2,YB,YT,DY,M8,J8,NY8,DC8,NLAST)	MAS	250
IF (NLAST.EQ.1) STOP 214	MAS	251
IF (ABS(YT).GT.100.) GO TO 590	MAS	252
IF (ABS(YB).GT.100.) GO TO 590	MAS	253
IF (YJ.EQ.0.) GO TO 580	MAS	254
IF (ABS(YB).LT..1) GO TO 590	MAS	255
580 IF (YT.EQ.0.) GO TO 600	MAS	256
IF (ABS(YT).GE..1) GO TO 600	MAS	257
590 NY8=-2	MAS	258
600 CONTINUE	MAS	259
J8=-IABS(J8)	MAS	260
GO TO 670	MAS	261
610 IF (N(5)) 620,630,620	MAS	262
620 DX=2.	MAS	263
NX8=-1	MAS	264
N8=1	MAS	265
I8=0	MAS	266
GO TO 640	MAS	267
630 DX=0.	MAS	268
NX8=-1	MAS	269
N8=5	MAS	270
I8=5	MAS	271
640 IF (N(6)) 650,660,650	MAS	272
650 DY=2.	MAS	273
NY8=-1	MAS	274
M8=1	MAS	275

J8=0	MAS	275
GO TO 670	MAS	277
660 DY=0.	MAS	278
NY8=-1	MAS	279
M8=5	MAS	280
J8=5	MAS	281
670 NM=NN10	MAS	282
NN10=N(9)	MAS	283
DO 930 NN=1,NM	MAS	284
KFRMS(ITOUT-38)=KFRMS(ITOUT-38)+1	MAS	285
IF (N(12).EQ.1) GO TO 760	MAS	286
CALL GRID1V (4,XL,XR,YB,YT,DX,DY,N8,M8,I8,J8,NX8,NY8)	MAS	287
DO 680 KK3=1,2	MAS	288
LVW=LVH=2	MAS	289
CALL CHSIZV (LVH,LVH)	MAS	290
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	291
CALL RITE2V (250,830,1000,90,1,50,1,LLT,NLAST)	MAS	292
CALL RITE2V (12,192,1000,180,1,50,1,LBY,NLAST)	MAS	293
LVW=LVH=2	MAS	294
CALL CHSIZV (LVH,LVH)	MAS	295
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+6,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	296
680 CALL RITE2V (157,189,1000,90,1,50,1,LBX,NLAST)	MAS	297
IUP=0	MAS	298
NUMT=N(14)	MAS	299
DO 700 JJ=1,NUMT	MAS	300
ILOW=IUP+1	MAS	301
IUP=N8DY(JJ)	MAS	302
IF (NSD(JJ).EQ.1H) GO TO 700	MAS	303
DO 690 I=ILOW,IUP	MAS	304
II=I-ILOW+1	MAS	305
X(II)=XX(I)	MAS	306
690 V(II)=YY(I)	MAS	307
CALL OFF (II,X,V,XL,XR,YB,YT)	MAS	308
IF (II.LT.1) GO TO 700	MAS	309
CALL APLOTV (II,X,V,1,1,1,NSD(JJ),NLAST)	MAS	310
700 CONTINUE	MAS	311
IF (N(11)) 740,710,740	MAS	312
710 DO 720 I=1,NZP	MAS	313
X(I)=XX(I)	MAS	314
720 V(I)=YY(I)	MAS	315
II=NZP	MAS	316
CALL OFF (II,X,V,XL,XR,YB,YT)	MAS	317
IF (II.LE.1) GO TO 740	MAS	318
III=II-1	MAS	319
DO 730 KK3=1,2	MAS	320
DO 730 I=1,III	MAS	321
II=I+1	MAS	322
XS1=X(I)	MAS	323
XS2=X(II)	MAS	324
YS1=V(I)	MAS	325
YS2=V(II)	MAS	326
CALL LINEV (NXV(XS1),NYV(YS1),NXV(XS2),NYV(YS2))	MAS	327
730 CONTINUE	MAS	328
740 CONTINUE	MAS	329
IF (N(7).EQ.1) GO TO 820	MAS	330

DO 750 KK3=1,2	MAS	351
CALL LINEV (NXV(XL),NYV(YB),NXV(XR),NYV(YB))	MAS	352
CALL LINEV (NXV(XR),NYV(YB),NXV(XR),NYV(YT))	MAS	353
CALL LINEV (NXV(XL),NYV(YT),NXV(XR),NYV(YT))	MAS	354
750 CALL LINEV (NXV(XL),NYV(YB),NXV(XL),NYV(YT))	MAS	355
GO TO 820	MAS	356
750 CONTINUE	MAS	357
NB=1	MAS	358
IUP=0	MAS	359
NUMT=N(14)	MAS	360
DO 810 JJ=1,NUMT	MAS	361
ILOW=IUP+1	MAS	362
IUP=NB*Y(JJ)	MAS	363
DO 770 I=ILOW,IUP	MAS	364
II=I-ILOW+1	MAS	365
X(II)=XX(I)	MAS	366
770 V(II)=YY(I)	MAS	367
CALL OFF (II,X,V,XL,XR,YB,YT)	MAS	368
NB=1	MAS	369
IF (N(11).EQ.0) NB=2	MAS	370
IF (II-1) 800,780,790	MAS	371
780 NB=1	MAS	372
790 CALL AICRT3 (N(5),N(6),X,V,II,1,NB,1,N5D(JJ),LLT,LBY,LBY,N6,X,16.,	MAS	373
116.,2,XL,XR,2,YB,YT)	MAS	374
NB=2	MAS	375
800 CONTINUE	MAS	376
810 CONTINUE	MAS	377
820 CONTINUE	MAS	378
IF (N(11).NE.2) GO TO 890	MAS	379
IUP=0	MAS	380
830 ILOW=IUP+1	MAS	381
DO 840 I=ILOW,NZF	MAS	382
IUP=IUP+1	MAS	383
IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.1) GO TO 850	MAS	384
840 CONTINUE	MAS	385
850 III=0	MAS	386
DO 860 I=ILOW,IUP	MAS	387
III=III+1	MAS	388
X(III)=XX(I)	MAS	389
860 V(III)=YY(I)	MAS	390
CALL OFF (III,X,V,XL,XR,YB,YT)	MAS	391
IF (III.LE.1) GO TO 880	MAS	392
III=III-1	MAS	393
DO 870 I=1,III	MAS	394
II=I+1	MAS	395
DO 870 KK3=1,2	MAS	396
870 CALL LINEV (NXV(X(II)),NYV(V(II)),NXV(X(II)),NYV(V(II)))	MAS	397
880 IF (IUP.LT.NZF) GO TO 830	MAS	398
890 CONTINUE	MAS	399
IF (EXTR) 930,930,900	MAS	400
900 DO 910 I=1,NEXTR	MAS	401
X(I)=EXTRX(I)	MAS	402
910 V(I)=EXTRY(I)	MAS	403
II=NEXTR	MAS	404
CALL OFF (II,X,V,XL,XR,YB,YT)	MAS	405

IF (II.LE.1) GO TO 930	MAS	436
III=II-1	MAS	437
DO 920 I=1,III	MAS	438
II=II+1	MAS	439
920 CALL LINEV (NXV(X(II)),NYV(Y(II)),VXV(X(II)),VYV(Y(II)))	MAS	440
930 CONTINUE	MAS	441
IF (N(4)) 950,960,960	MAS	442
940 NIC=ICYCLE=ICYD(NKK)	MAS	443
II=N(13)	MAS	444
IF (NIC.GT.ICY(II)) GO TO 960	MAS	445
IF (NIC.LT.ICY(NKK+1)) GO TO 290	MAS	446
NKK=NKK+1	MAS	447
NIC=ICY(NKK)	MAS	448
NN10=N(13)	MAS	449
GO TO 290	MAS	450
950 TTD=TTD+TMD(NKK)	MAS	451
II=N(13)	MAS	452
IF (TTD.GT.TM(II)) GO TO 960	MAS	453
IF (TTD.LT.TM(NKK+1)) GO TO 410	MAS	454
NKK=NKK+1	MAS	455
TTD=TM(NKK)	MAS	456
NN10=NI101	MAS	457
GO TO 410	MAS	458
960 NN=N(8)	MAS	459
LVW=15	MAS	460
LVH=9	MAS	461
IF (SWEND.LE.0.) GO TO 10	MAS	462
NN=SWEND	MAS	463
CALL CHSIZV (LVW,LVH)	MAS	464
CALL RITSTV (5*LVW+3,7*LVH+5,TABL1V)	MAS	465
LF1(1)=10TH% END	MAS	466
DO 970 I=1,NI	MAS	467
KFRMS(ITOUT-39)=KFRMS(ITOUT-38)+1	MAS	468
CALL FRAMEV (3)	MAS	469
DO 970 K<3=1,2	MAS	470
CALL LINEV (80,833,973,833)	MAS	471
CALL LINEV (80,833,80,205)	MAS	472
CALL LINEV (80,205,973,205)	MAS	473
CALL LINEV (973,833,973,205)	MAS	474
970 CALL RITEZV (290,500,1600,90.1,10.1,LF1,NLAST)	MAS	475
GO TO 10	MAS	476
C PLOT SOMETHING VERSUS SOMETHING AS FUNCTION OF TIME	MAS	477
C USER MUST SUPPLY SUBROUTINE TIMEVA	MAS	478
980 READ 1160, LLT	MAS	479
PRINT 1060, LLT	MAS	480
II=0	MAS	481
ICMF=1	MAS	482
GO TO 300	MAS	483
C EOF	MAS	484
990 CONTINUE	MAS	485
GO TO 1010	MAS	486
1000 PRINT 1120, NCDUNT,ICYCLE,TIME	MAS	487
IF (TIME.LT.TM(1)) GO TO 300	MAS	488
II=II+1	MAS	489
CALL TIMEVA (II,NZ,NZP,ICYCLE,NCDUNT,TIME,XX,YY)	MAS	490

IF (TIME.LT.TMD(1)) GO TO 300	MAS	441
1010 NZP=11	MAS	442
N(13)=2	MAS	443
TM(2)=-1.	MAS	444
TTC=TMD(2)=NFRAME=N(4)=NKK=1	MAS	445
IF (N(11).EQ.2) N(11)=0	MAS	446
GO TO 470	MAS	447
1020 IF (NOFTM.EQ.0) GO TO 1030	MAS	448
CALL ENTFLM (-40)	MAS	449
CALL EXTFLM (0)	MAS	450
1030 IF (NOFTF.EQ.0) GO TO 1040	MAS	451
CALL ENTFLM (-39)	MAS	452
CALL EXTFLM (0)	MAS	453
1040 I=40	MAS	454
II=39	MAS	455
PRINT 1290, I,<FRMS(2),II,<FRMS(1)	MAS	456
C	MAS	457
1050 FORMAT (//,36H USER MUST SUPPLY SUBROUTINE TIMEVA)	MAS	458
1060 FORMAT (11H1 TIME PLOT,//,15H TOP LABEL IS ,8A10)	MAS	459
1070 FORMAT (8H0 SCALX=,E12.5,30X,6HSCALY=,E12.5,/,8H0 OLADYX=,E12.5,30X,6HOLADY=,E12.5,/,7H0 EXTRX=,E12.5)	MAS	460
1080 FORMAT (2E10.3)	MAS	461
1090 FORMAT (24H1 FIXED INPUT PLOT CURVE,//,(,8H EXTRX(,I2,2H)=,E12.4,15X,6HEXTRY(,I2,2H)=,E12.4))	MAS	462
1100 FORMAT (13A6)	MAS	463
1110 FORMAT (13H0 EOF ON TAPE)	MAS	464
1120 FORMAT (21H0 TAPE READ RECORD=,I7,5X,6HCYCLE=,I7,5X,5HTIME=,E12.4,14)	MAS	465
1130 FORMAT (7H0 FRAME, I7,3X,5HTIME=,E11.4,4X,3HIC=, I7,4X,3HNC=, I7,4X,3HFC=,E12.4)	MAS	466
1140 FORMAT (16I5)	MAS	467
1150 FORMAT (3E10.3)	MAS	468
1160 FORMAT (3A10)	MAS	469
1170 FORMAT (32H1 MASPLT A CHARTD PLOT PROGRAM,/, (2X,3A10))	MAS	470
1180 FORMAT (/,8H LABEL(,I1,6H) IS (,3A10,1H))	MAS	471
1190 FORMAT (//,16H OUTPUT UNIT IS,I3)	MAS	472
1200 FORMAT (//,(,4H N(,I2,2H)=,I6))	MAS	473
1210 FORMAT (8(I5,A1,4X))	MAS	474
1220 FORMAT (//,(,7H NBDY(,I2,2H)=,I5,5X,4HNSD(,I2,2H)=,A2))	MAS	475
1230 FORMAT (2I10,6E10.3)	MAS	476
1240 FORMAT (23H1 CHARTD TAPE LABEL IS ,13A6)	MAS	477
1250 FORMAT (//,6H ICY(,I2,2H)=,I10,30X,5HICYD(,I2,2H)=,I10,/,5H TM(,I2,2H)=,E15.6,25X,4HTMD(,I2,2H)=,E15.8)	MAS	478
1260 FORMAT (7H XMIN(,I2,2H)=,E15.8,24X,5HMAX(,I2,2H)=,E15.8,/,7H YMMAS1IN(,I2,2H)=,E15.8,24X,5HYMAX(,I2,2H)=,E15.8,/,11H X LABEL (,5A10,21H),/,11H Y LABEL (,5A10,1H),/)	MAS	479
1270 FORMAT (//,9H TSTART=,E15.6,26X,6HTSTOP=,E15.8)	MAS	480
1280 FORMAT (2X,5HTIME=,E9.2,5X,6HCYCLE=,F9.1)	MAS	481
1290 FORMAT (//,44H THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SC 4020 FRAMES IN FILE,I3,3H IMAS1S,I6)	MAS	482
END	MAS	483
	MAS	484
	MAS	485
	MAS	486
	MAS	487
	MAS	488
	MAS	489
	MAS	490
	MAS	491

MAS	432
MAS	434
MAS	436
MAS	438
MAS	440
MAS	442
MAS	444
MAS	446
MAS	448
MAS	450
MAS	452
MAS	454
MAS	456
MAS	458
MAS	460
MAS	462
MAS	464
MAS	466
MAS	468

SUBROUTINE SORT (K,NUM,A)	MAS	507
COMMON X(501),V(501),XL(501),VL(501),ISPALL(501),T(501),D(501),P(501),Q(501),E(501),S(501),SX0(501),SZ0(501),ORATIO(501)	MAS	508
COMMON /SLC/ SCALX,SCALY,SCALL	MAS	509
DIMENSION A(1)	MAS	510
NK=NUM-1	MAS	511
GO TO (10,30,50,70,90,110,130,150,170,190,210,230,250,270,290,310,1330,350,370,410,430,450), K	MAS	512
10 DO 20 I=1,NUM	MAS	513
20 A(I)=I	MAS	514
GO TO 470	MAS	515
30 DO 40 I=1,NUM	MAS	516
40 A(I)=X(I)	MAS	517
GO TO 470	MAS	518
50 DO 60 I=1,NK	MAS	519
RR=X(I+1)	MAS	520
IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.1) RR=XL(I)	MAS	521
60 A(I)=.5*(X(I)+RR)	MAS	522
GO TO 460	MAS	523
70 DO 80 I=1,NUM	MAS	524
80 A(I)=V(I)	MAS	525
GO TO 470	MAS	526
90 DO 100 I=1,NK	MAS	527
RR=V(I+1)	MAS	528
IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.1) RR=VL(I)	MAS	529
100 A(I)=.5*(V(I)+RR)	MAS	530
GO TO 460	MAS	531
110 DO 120 I=1,NK	MAS	532
120 A(I)=T(I)	MAS	533
GO TO 460	MAS	534
130 DO 140 I=1,NK	MAS	535
140 A(I)=D(I)	MAS	536
GO TO 460	MAS	537
150 DO 160 I=1,NK	MAS	538
160 A(I)=P(I)	MAS	539
GO TO 460	MAS	540
170 DO 180 I=1,NK	MAS	541
180 A(I)=P(I)-SX0(I)	MAS	542
GO TO 460	MAS	543
190 DO 200 I=1,NK	MAS	544
200 A(I)=P(I)+Q(I)	MAS	545
GO TO 460	MAS	546
210 DO 220 I=1,NK	MAS	547
220 A(I)=P(I)+Q(I)-SX0(I)	MAS	548
GO TO 460	MAS	549
230 DO 240 I=1,NK	MAS	550
240 A(I)=SX0(I)	MAS	551
GO TO 460	MAS	552
250 DO 260 I=1,NK	MAS	553
260 A(I)=P(I)-SZ0(I)	MAS	554
GO TO 460	MAS	555
270 DO 280 I=1,NK	MAS	556
280 A(I)=P(I)+SX0(I)+SZ0(I)	MAS	557
GO TO 460	MAS	558
290 DO 300 I=1,NK	MAS	559
	MAS	560
	MAS	561

300 A(I)=S20(I)	MAS 562
GO TO 460	MAS 563
310 DO 320 I=1,NK	MAS 564
320 A(I)=S(I)	MAS 565
GO TO 460	MAS 566
330 DO 340 I=1,NK	MAS 567
340 A(I)=E(I)	MAS 568
GO TO 460	MAS 569
350 DO 360 I=1,NK	MAS 570
IF (DRATIO(I).LT.1.) DRATIO(I)=1.	MAS 571
360 A(I)=DRATIO(I)	MAS 572
GO TO 460	MAS 573
370 DO 400 I=1,NK	MAS 574
IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.1) GO TO 380	MAS 575
RR=X(I+1)	MAS 576
VR=V(I+1)	MAS 577
GO TO 390	MAS 578
380 RR=XL(I)	MAS 579
VR=VL(I)	MAS 580
390 A(I)=.5*D(I)*(VR+V(I))*(X(I)-RR)	MAS 581
IF (I.GT.1) A(I)=A(I)+A(I-1)	MAS 582
400 CONTINUE	MAS 583
GO TO 460	MAS 584
410 VR=0.	MAS 585
DO 420 I=1,NK	MAS 586
RR=X(I+1)	MAS 587
IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.1) RR=XL(I)	MAS 588
RR=J(I)*(X(I)-RR)	MAS 589
A(I)=.5*(RR+VR)	MAS 590
VR=RR	MAS 591
IF (I.GT.1) A(I)=A(I)+A(I-1)	MAS 592
420 CONTINUE	MAS 593
GO TO 460	MAS 594
430 DO 440 I=1,NK	MAS 595
IF (DRATIO(I).LT.1.) DRATIO(I)=1.	MAS 596
440 A(I)=DRATIO(I)*D(I)	MAS 597
GO TO 460	MAS 598
450 STOP 1010	MAS 599
460 A(NUM)=A(NK)	MAS 600
470 CONTINUE	MAS 601
IF (SCALL.EQ.1.) RETURN	MAS 602
DO 480 I=1,NUM	MAS 603
480 A(I)=SCALL*A(I)	MAS 604
RETURN	MAS 605
END	MAS 606

SUBROUTINE LSORT (K,LAB)		MAS	607
DIMENSION LAB(5)		MAS	608
GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100,110,120,130,140,150,160,170,		MAS	609
180,190,200,210), K		MAS	610
10 ENCODE (50,220,LAB)		MAS	611
GO TO 220		MAS	612
20 ENCODE (50,240,LAB)		MAS	613
GO TO 220		MAS	614
30 ENCODE (50,250,LAB)		MAS	615
GO TO 220		MAS	616
40 ENCODE (50,260,LAB)		MAS	617
GO TO 220		MAS	618
50 ENCODE (50,270,LAB)		MAS	619
GO TO 220		MAS	620
60 ENCODE (50,280,LAB)		MAS	621
GO TO 220		MAS	622
70 ENCODE (50,290,LAB)		MAS	623
GO TO 220		MAS	624
80 ENCODE (50,300,LAB)		MAS	625
GO TO 220		MAS	626
90 ENCODE (50,310,LAB)		MAS	627
GO TO 220		MAS	628
100 ENCODE (50,320,LAB)		MAS	629
GO TO 220		MAS	630
110 ENCODE (50,330,LAB)		MAS	631
GO TO 220		MAS	632
120 ENCODE (50,340,LAB)		MAS	633
GO TO 220		MAS	634
130 ENCODE (50,350,LAB)		MAS	635
GO TO 220		MAS	636
140 ENCODE (50,360,LAB)		MAS	637
GO TO 220		MAS	638
150 ENCODE (50,370,LAB)		MAS	639
GO TO 220		MAS	640
160 ENCODE (50,380,LAB)		MAS	641
GO TO 220		MAS	642
170 ENCODE (50,390,LAB)		MAS	643
GO TO 220		MAS	644
180 ENCODE (50,400,LAB)		MAS	645
GO TO 220		MAS	646
190 ENCODE (50,410,LAB)		MAS	647
GO TO 220		MAS	648
200 ENCODE (50,420,LAB)		MAS	649
GO TO 220		MAS	650
210 ENCODE (50,430,LAB)		MAS	651
220 RETURN		MAS	652
C		MAS	653
230 FORMAT (50H	ZONE NUMBER	)	MAS 654
240 FORMAT (50H	POSITION (CM)	)	MAS 655
250 FORMAT (50H	POSITION (CM)	)	MAS 656
260 FORMAT (50H	VELOCITY (CM/SEC)	)	MAS 657
270 FORMAT (50H	VELOCITY (CM/SEC)	)	MAS 658
280 FORMAT (50H	TEMPERATURE (EV)	)	MAS 659
290 FORMAT (50H	DENSITY (GM/CC)	)	MAS 660
300 FORMAT (50H	PRESSURE (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS 661

310	FORMAT (50H	STRESS X (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	662
320	FORMAT (50H	PRESSURE + Q (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	663
330	FORMAT (50H	STRESS X + Q (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	664
340	FORMAT (50H	DEVIATOR STRESS X (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	665
350	FORMAT (50H	STRESS Z (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	666
360	FORMAT (50H	STRESS Y (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	667
370	FORMAT (50H	DEVIATOR STRESS Z (DYNES/CM2)	)	MAS	668
380	FORMAT (50H	ENTROPY (ERGS/GM-EV)	)	MAS	669
390	FORMAT (50H	ENERGY (ERGS/GM)	)	MAS	670
400	FORMAT (50H	DISTENTION RATIO	)	MAS	671
410	FORMAT (50H	MOMENTUM (TAPS)	)	MAS	672
420	FORMAT (50H	MASS DEPTH (GM)	)	MAS	673
430	FORMAT (50H	SOLID DENSITY (GM/CC)	)	MAS	674
	END			MAS	675

	SUBROUTINE TIMEVA (II,NZ,NZP,ICYCLE,NCOUNT,TIME,XX,YY)	MAS	676
C	DETERMINES VARIABLES FOR TIME PLOTS	MAS	677
C	USER MUST SUPPLY ROUTINE	MAS	678
C	SET XX(II) TO THE X VALUE AND YY(II) TO THE Y VALUE.	MAS	679
C	SCALX AND SCALY MAY BE USED FOR INPUT PARAMETERS.	MAS	680
	COMMON X(501),V(501),XL(501),VL(501),ISPALL(501),T(501),D(501),F(501),Q(501),E(501),S(501),SXD(501),SZD(501),DRATIO(501)	MAS	681
	DIMENSION XX(1), YY(1)	MAS	682
	DATA MAXZONE/520/	MAS	683
	COMMON /SLC/ SCALX,SCALY,SCALL	MAS	684
C	* * * * *	MAS	685
	IF (II.GT.MAXZONE) GO TO 40	MAS	687
	IF (SCALX.GT.0.) GO TO 60	MAS	688
C	THIS IS AN EXAMPLE WHICH DETERMINES PEAK STRESS X VERSUS X	MAS	689
C	SET SCALX TO A NEGATIVE NUMBER FOR THIS SET OF VARIABLES	MAS	690
	PEAK=0.	MAS	691
	DO 20 I=1,NZ	MAS	692
	STRESS=P(I)-SXD(I)	MAS	693
	IF (STRESS.LE.PEAK) GO TO 20	MAS	694
	PEAK=STRESS	MAS	695
	IF (ISPALL(I).EQ.0) GO TO 10	MAS	696
	XX(II)=.5*(X(I)+XL(I))	MAS	697
	GO TO 20	MAS	698
10	XX(II)=.5*(X(I)+X(I+1))	MAS	699
20	CONTINUE	MAS	700
	IF (PEAK-1.E6) 40,40,30	MAS	701
30	YY(II)=PEAK	MAS	702
	GO TO 50	MAS	703
40	II=II-1	MAS	704
50	CONTINUE	MAS	705
	RETURN	MAS	706
C		MAS	707
C	THIS IS AN EXAMPLE WHICH PLOTS THE STRESS IN A GIVEN ZONE	MAS	708
C	AGAINST TIME. SET SCALX TO THE ZONE NUMBER.	MAS	709
60	I=SCALX	MAS	710
	XX(II)=TIME	MAS	711
	YY(II)=P(I)-SXD(I)	MAS	712
C	* * * * *	MAS	713
	RETURN	MAS	714
	END	MAS	715

APPENDIX B

ZCHART Fortran Listing

FUN Compiler Version

	PROGRAM ZCHART(INPUT,OUTPUT,PUNCH,INFILE,TAPE21=INFILE,TAPE22=PUNCH	ZCH	1
	END	ZCH	2
	ADJUST DIMENSIONS IN CHARTD AND MASPLT	ZCH	3
	COMMON /Z/ KDATS(5)	ZCH	4
	DATA KDATS/140,7,10H ZONE DECK,10H CREATED ,14 /	ZCH	5
	DIMENSION IOUTC(3), IOUTM(3)	ZCH	6
	AREA IOUTC,IOUTM/6*0/	ZCH	7
	MAX=MAXZONE	ZCH	8
	IFLAG=1, NOTHING	ZCH	9
	/IFLAG/=1, WRITE UPDATE CARDS ON INFILE	ZCH	10
	/IFLAG/=2, PUNCH UPDATE CARDS	ZCH	11
	/IFLAG/=3, PUNCH AND WRITE ON INFILE	ZCH	12
	IFLAG=1,2, LIST UPDATE CARDS	ZCH	13
	READ 21, MAX,IFLAGC,IFLAGM	ZCH	14
	IF (MAX.LT.10H) MAX=10H	ZCH	15
	PRINT 15, MAX,IFLAGC,IFLAGM	ZCH	16
	CALL HD-PLUG (X,I,J)	ZCH	17
	KDATS(1)=J	ZCH	18
	KDATS(2)=MAX	ZCH	19
	IF (IFLAGC.LT.0) IOUTC(3)=3	ZCH	20
	IFLAGC=IAGS(IFLAGC)	ZCH	21
	IF (IFLAGC.EQ.1.OR.IFLAGC.EQ.3) IOUTC(1)=1	ZCH	22
	IF (IFLAGC.EQ.2.OR.IFLAGC.EQ.3) IOUTC(2)=2	ZCH	23
	IF (IFLAGM.LT.0) IOUTM(3)=3	ZCH	24
	IFLAGM=IAGS(IFLAGM)	ZCH	25
	IF (IFLAGM.EQ.1.OR.IFLAGM.EQ.3) IOUTM(1)=1	ZCH	26
	IF (IFLAGM.EQ.2.OR.IFLAGM.EQ.3) IOUTM(2)=2	ZCH	27
	REWINO 21	ZCH	28
	CALL ZCHRT (MAX,IOUTC)	ZCH	29
	CALL ZMASP (MAX,IOUTM)	ZCH	30
	IF (IOUTC(1)+IOUTM(1).LE.0) GO TO 10	ZCH	31
	END FILE 21	ZCH	32
	REWINO 21	ZCH	33
10	PRINT 15	ZCH	34
		ZCH	35
20	FORMAT (X15)	ZCH	36
30	FORMAT (15H1 ZCHART REZONE,////,10H0 MAXZONE=,15,/,10H IFLAGC=,15,	ZCH	37
	1/,10H IFLAGM=,15)	ZCH	38
40	FORMAT (////,25H0 ZCHART UPDATE COMPLETE)	ZCH	39
	END	ZCH	40

SUBROUTINE ZCHRT (MAX,IOUT) *	ZCH	41
COMMON /Z/ KDATS(5)	ZCH	42
DIMENSION KAB(14), KEE(4), IOUT(3)	ZCH	43
DATA KEE,NDATA,NFOS/4H0043,4H2267,4H2611,4H3099,4H0057,4H3112/	ZCH	44
DATA KA3/4H0024,4H0038,4H2268,4H2242,4H2480,4H2494,4H2532,4H2606,4H2604	ZCH	45
1H2366,4H2478,4H2417,4H2931,4H2992,4H3006,4H3030,4H3094,4H6736,4H67ZCH	ZCH	46
2597	ZCH	47
KK=0	ZCH	48
MAP=MAX+1	ZCH	49
KOMMONA=5*MAX+46	ZCH	50
KOMMONB=33*MAX+642	ZCH	51
NNNIZE=MAX+188	ZCH	52
DO 40 K=1,3	ZCH	53
IJ=IOUT(K)	ZCH	54
IF (IJ) 90,40,10	ZCH	55
10 IF (IJ-2) 20,20,50	ZCH	56
20 IJ=IJ+20	ZCH	57
WRITE (IJ,130)	ZCH	58
WRITE (IJ,310)	ZCH	59
WRITE (IJ,350) KDATS	ZCH	60
DO 30 K=1,17,2	ZCH	61
KK=K+1	ZCH	62
WRITE (IJ,150) KAB(K),KA3(KK)	ZCH	63
WRITE (IJ,170) MAX,MAX,MAX,MAX,MAP,MAX	ZCH	64
30 WRITE (IJ,210) (MAX,I=1,6),(MAP,I=1,5),(MAX,I=1,3),MAP,(MAX,I=1,5)	ZCH	65
1,MAP,(MAX,I=1,3),MAP,MAX,MAX	ZCH	66
DO 40 K=1,4	ZCH	67
WRITE (IJ,170) KEE(K)	ZCH	68
40 WRITE (IJ,230) MAX	ZCH	69
WRITE (IJ,170) NDATA	ZCH	70
WRITE (IJ,250) KOMMONA,KOMMONB,MAX	ZCH	71
WRITE (IJ,170) NFOS	ZCH	72
WRITE (IJ,270) NNNIZE,MAX	ZCH	73
GO TO 30	ZCH	74
50 PRINT 140	ZCH	75
PRINT 320	ZCH	76
PRINT 340, KDATS	ZCH	77
DO 60 K=1,17,2	ZCH	78
KK=K+1	ZCH	79
PRINT 150, KAB(K),KAB(KK)	ZCH	80
PRINT 200, MAX,MAX,MAX,MAX,MAP,MAX	ZCH	81
50 PRINT 220, (MAX,I=1,6),(MAP,I=1,5),(MAX,I=1,3),MAP,(MAX,I=1,5),MAP	ZCH	82
1,(MAX,I=1,3),MAP,MAX,MAX	ZCH	83
DO 70 K=1,4	ZCH	84
PRINT 180, KEE(K)	ZCH	85
70 PRINT 240, MAX	ZCH	86
PRINT 190, NDATA	ZCH	87
PRINT 250, KOMMONA,KOMMONB,MAX	ZCH	88
PRINT 180, NFOS	ZCH	89
PRINT 280, NNNIZE,MAX	ZCH	90
80 CONTINUE	ZCH	91
IF (KK.EQ.0) RETURN	ZCH	92
KK=40*MAX+49536	ZCH	93
IF (KK.LT.56704) KK=56704	ZCH	94
PRINT 230, <K, KK	ZCH	95

KK=12*MAX+6	ZCH	96
DI 120 I=1,21	ZCH	97
IJ=I-1	ZCH	98
IF (IJ-2) 110,30,100	ZCH	99
10 KK=KK+6*51	ZCH	100
110 KK=KK+6*51	ZCH	101
110 PRINT 300, IJ, KK, KK	ZCH	102
120 CONTINUE	ZCH	103
RETURN	ZCH	104
	ZCH	105
130 FORMAT (11H*IDENT,ZCH)	ZCH	106
140 FORMAT (11H*IDENT,ZCH)	ZCH	107
150 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,CHARTD.,A4,4H,CHARTD.,A4)	ZCH	108
160 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,CHARTD.,A4,4H,CHARTD.,A4)	ZCH	109
170 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,CHARTD.,A4)	ZCH	110
180 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,CHARTD.,A4)	ZCH	111
190 FORMAT (6X,27HCOMMON /A/ JBND(21),ITPRED(,I4,4H),I2PTL(,I4,8H),I2PZCH	ZCH	112
191(,I4,2H),,/,5X,4H1KPHASE(,I4,7H),KACT(,I4,9H),ISPALL(,I4,24H),NSZCH	ZCH	113
192PALL,DPS,IRS,ICYCLE,,/,5X,66H2IDTMAX,IDTMIN,JPRIN,MOOUNT,NMTPLS,NZCH	ZCH	114
193IN,IZ,NZP,NOJMP,NRPRES,NOSOUR,,/,5X,54H3NACTION,NORAD,IGM,NRADCK,MZCH	ZCH	115
194VIE,IMPRXP,IMPA,KR04,N0HYD)	ZCH	116
200 FORMAT (7X,27HCOMMON /A/ JBND(21),ITPRED(,I4,4H),I2PTL(,I4,8H),I2PZCH	ZCH	117
201(,I4,2H),,/,5X,4H1KPHASE(,I4,7H),KACT(,I4,9H),ISPALL(,I4,24H),NSZCH	ZCH	118
202PALL,DPS,IRS,ICYCLE,,/,5X,66H2IDTMAX,IDTMIN,JPRIN,MOOUNT,NMTPLS,NZCH	ZCH	119
203IN,IZ,NZP,NOJMP,NRPRES,NOSOUR,,/,5X,54H3NACTION,NORAD,IGM,NRADCK,MZCH	ZCH	120
204VIE,IMPRXP,IMPA,KR04,N0HYD)	ZCH	121
210 FORMAT (6X,9HCOMMON DI(I4,5H),DO(I4,4H),T(I4,5H),TO(I4,4H),P(I4,5ZCH	ZCH	122
21114,5H),XM(I4,2H),,/,5X,5H1XM2(I4,4H),X(I4,5H),XO(I4,4H),V(I4,5ZCH	ZCH	123
2122H),VO(I4,5H),XL(I4,5H),XLO(I4,2H),,/,5X,4H2VL(I4,6H),VLO(I4,7ZCH	ZCH	124
2133H),CSO(I4,4H),Q(I4,6H),SXO(I4,6H),SZO(I4,2H),,/,5X,7H3FPATH(I4,7ZCH	ZCH	125
2144H,7H),FLUX(I4,4H),E(I4,7H),PPPT(I4,9H),PEPTIN(I4,2H),,/,5X,8HZCH	ZCH	126
215542SPALL(I4,5H),SD(I4,7H),TEMP(I4,8H),TSAVE(I4,8H),PSAVE(I4,2HZCH	ZCH	127
2166),,/,5X,7H5ESAVE(I4,4H),TEMPR(I4,29H),TMSPALL(20),DT,DTMAX,DTMINZCH	ZCH	128
2177,,/,5X,63H67TEMP,OTRAD,TIME,TPN,TEND,OTRADT,3L,92,DTIMER(25),DLTTZCH	ZCH	129
2188MY(25),,/,5X,67H7DTMINN(25),TIMER(25),DTMINN(25),TIMES(25),WORKF,ZCH	ZCH	130
2199WOPKB,END,ESQJRS,,/,5X,63H8TBPRES(25),PINNER(25),POUTER(25),XMATUP(ZCH	ZCH	131
220321),DTCS,DTP,TITH(25),,/,5X,62H9TEINTH(25),TEJUTH(25),FLINF,FLINFOZCH	ZCH	132
2213,FLINB,FLINBO,FLOUF,FLOUFO,,/,5X,67H4FLOUR,FLJUBO,RADEB,RADEF,SCRAZCH	ZCH	133
22250F,SCRADE,SPLA(20),SPL3(20),SPLC(20),,/,5X,16H3SPLD(20),ENTSV(I4,ZCH	ZCH	134
223345H),TMOV(10),DTMOV(10),TRADOFF,SWEP,YIELD(20,4),,/,5X,8HCDRATIO(ZCH	ZCH	135
2245I4,7H),SWPOP)	ZCH	136
220 FORMAT (7X,9HCOMMON DI(I4,5H),DO(I4,4H),T(I4,5H),TO(I4,4H),P(I4,5ZCH	ZCH	137
22114,5H),XM(I4,2H),,/,5X,5H1XM2(I4,4H),X(I4,5H),XO(I4,4H),V(I4,5ZCH	ZCH	138
2222H),VO(I4,5H),XL(I4,5H),XLO(I4,2H),,/,5X,4H2VL(I4,6H),VLO(I4,7ZCH	ZCH	139
2233H),CSO(I4,4H),Q(I4,6H),SXO(I4,6H),SZO(I4,2H),,/,5X,7H3FPATH(I4,7ZCH	ZCH	140
2244H,7H),FLUX(I4,4H),E(I4,7H),PPPT(I4,9H),PEPTIN(I4,2H),,/,5X,8HZCH	ZCH	141
225542SPALL(I4,5H),SD(I4,7H),TEMP(I4,8H),TSAVE(I4,8H),PSAVE(I4,2HZCH	ZCH	142
2266),,/,5X,7H5ESAVE(I4,4H),TEMPR(I4,29H),TMSPALL(20),DT,DTMAX,DTMINZCH	ZCH	143
2277,,/,5X,63H67TEMP,OTRAD,TIME,TPN,TEND,OTRADT,3L,92,DTIMER(25),DLTTZCH	ZCH	144
2288MY(25),,/,5X,67H7DTMINN(25),TIMER(25),DTMINN(25),TIMES(25),WORKF,ZCH	ZCH	145
2299WOPKB,END,ESQJRS,,/,5X,63H8TBPRES(25),PINNER(25),POUTER(25),XMATUP(ZCH	ZCH	146
230321),DTCS,DTP,TITH(25),,/,5X,62H9TEINTH(25),TEJUTH(25),FLINF,FLINFOZCH	ZCH	147
2313,FLINB,FLINBO,FLOUF,FLOUFO,,/,5X,67H4FLOUR,FLJUBO,RADEB,RADEF,SCRAZCH	ZCH	148
23250F,SCRADE,SPLA(20),SPL3(20),SPLC(20),,/,5X,16H3SPLD(20),ENTSV(I4,ZCH	ZCH	149
233345H),TMOV(10),DTMOV(10),TRADOFF,SWEP,YIELD(20,4),,/,5X,8HCDRATIO(ZCH	ZCH	150

	814,7H),3H20R)	ZCH	151
230	FORMAT (5X,51HCOMMON ZE/IZETL(21),IZERL(21),ITL(21),IPL(21),IEOS(,ZCH	ZCH	152
	114,11H),IEOSS(20))	ZCH	153
240	FORMAT (7X,51HCOMMON ZE/IZETL(21),IZERL(21),ITL(21),IRL(21),IEOS(,ZCH	ZCH	154
	114,11H),IEOSS(20))	ZCH	155
250	FORMAT (5X,36HDATA KOMMONA,KOMMONB,MAXZONE,MAXNMT/,3(I6,1H,),3H20R/ZCH	ZCH	156
	1)	ZCH	157
260	FORMAT (7X,36HDATA KOMMONA,KOMMONB,MAXZONE,MAXNMT/,3(I6,1H,),3H20R/ZCH	ZCH	158
	1)	ZCH	159
270	FORMAT (5X,37HDATA NNNIZE,NNNTTB,NISEOS,NECSA,IEOS/,I4,13H,7751,1,ZCH	ZCH	160
	16451,,I4,3H*0/)	ZCH	161
280	FORMAT (7X,37HDATA NNNIZE,NNNTTB,NISEOS,NECSA,IEOS/,I4,13H,7751,1,ZCH	ZCH	162
	16451,,I4,3H*0/)	ZCH	163
290	FORMAT (11H,4X,27HCHARTD UPDATE DECK COMPLETE,/,5X,19HREQUIRED STZCH	ZCH	164
	10PAGE 15,14,12H (DECIMAL),.09,24H (OCTAL) CENTRAL MEMORY,/,10X,ZCH	ZCH	165
	244NEOS,3X,11HECS STORAGE,/,3X,8H(TABLES),4X,15HDECIMAL OCTAL)	ZCH	166
300	FORMAT (10X,I3,I13,2X,00)	ZCH	167
310	FORMAT (16H*INSERT,CHARTD.5)	ZCH	168
320	FORMAT (17H *INSERT,CHARTD.5)	ZCH	169
330	FORMAT (41,I9,3A10)	ZCH	170
340	FORMAT (1X,41,I9,3A10)	ZCH	171
	END)	ZCH	172

CONTINUE ZMASP (MAX, IOUT)	ZCH	173
COMMON /B/ KDATS(5)	ZCH	174
17 DIMENSION IOUT(3), KPL(4)	ZCH	175
DATA KPL/3H004,3H005,3H009,3H510,3H582,3H583,3H007,3H645/	ZCH	176
KK=0	ZCH	177
MAX=MAX+1	ZCH	178
DO 10 JK=1,5	ZCH	179
IK=IOUT(JK)	ZCH	180
IF (IK) 50,50,10	ZCH	181
10 IF (IK-2) 20,20,40	ZCH	182
20 IK=IK+20	ZCH	183
WRITE (IK,20)	ZCH	184
WRITE (IK,200)	ZCH	185
WRITE (IK,220) KDATS	ZCH	186
30 DO K=1,5,2	ZCH	187
KK=KK+1	ZCH	188
WRITE (IK,50) KPL(K),KPL(KK)	ZCH	189
50 WRITE (IK,130) (MX,I=1,14)	ZCH	190
WRITE (IK,110) KPL(7)	ZCH	191
WRITE (IK,150) (MX,I=1,6)	ZCH	192
WRITE (IK,117) KPL(8)	ZCH	193
WRITE (IK,170) MAX	ZCH	194
GO TO 50	ZCH	195
40 PRINT 80	ZCH	196
PRINT 210	ZCH	197
PRINT 230, KDATS	ZCH	198
50 DO K=1,5,2	ZCH	199
KK=KK+1	ZCH	200
PRINT 100, KPL(K),KPL(KK)	ZCH	201
50 PRINT 140, (MX,I=1,14)	ZCH	202
PRINT 120, KPL(7)	ZCH	203
PRINT 160, (MX,I=1,6)	ZCH	204
PRINT 120, KPL(8)	ZCH	205
PRINT 180, MAX	ZCH	206
50 CONTINUE	ZCH	207
IK=22748+20*MX	ZCH	208
IF (IK.LT.27136) IK=27136	ZCH	209
IF (KK.GT.0) PRINT 100, IK,IK	ZCH	210
RETURN	ZCH	211
70 FORMAT (12H*IDENT,ZMASP)	ZCH	212
80 FORMAT (14H/,1X,12H*IDENT,ZMASP)	ZCH	213
90 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,MASPLT.,A3,8H,MASPLT.,A3)	ZCH	214
100 FORMAT (1X,15H*DELETE,MASPLT.,A3,8H,MASPLT.,A3)	ZCH	215
110 FORMAT (15H*DELETE,MASPLT.,A3)	ZCH	216
120 FORMAT (1X,15H*DELETE,MASPLT.,A3)	ZCH	217
130 FORMAT (6X,3HCOMMON X(I,I4,4H),V(I,I4,5H),XL(I,I4,5H),VL(I,I4,9H),ISPAZCH	ZCH	218
1LL(I,I4,4H),T(I,I4,2H),/,5X,3H1D(I,I4,4H),P(I,I4,4H),Q(I,I4,4H),E(I,I4,4ZCH	ZCH	219
2H),S(I,I4,6H),SX0(I,I4,6H),SZ0(I,I4,2H),/,5X,8H2DGRATIO(I,I4,1H))	ZCH	220
140 FORMAT (7X,3HCOMMON X(I,I4,4H),V(I,I4,5H),XL(I,I4,5H),VL(I,I4,9H),ISPAZCH	ZCH	221
1LL(I,I4,4H),T(I,I4,2H),/,6X,3H1D(I,I4,4H),P(I,I4,4H),Q(I,I4,4H),E(I,I4,4ZCH	ZCH	222
2H),S(I,I4,6H),SX0(I,I4,6H),SZ0(I,I4,2H),/,6X,8H2DGRATIO(I,I4,1H))	ZCH	223
150 FORMAT (6X,13HDIMENSIONXXL(I,I4,6H),XXU(I,I4,6H),YYL(I,I4,6H),YYU(I,I4ZCH	ZCH	224
1,5H),XX(I,I4,5H),YY(I,I4,1H))	ZCH	225
160 FORMAT (7X,13HDIMENSIONXXL(I,I4,6H),XXU(I,I4,6H),YYL(I,I4,6H),YYU(I,I4ZCH	ZCH	226
	ZCH	227

1,54),XX(.14,54),YY(.14,14))	ZCH	229
170 FORMAT (5X,14HDATA MAXZONE /,I4,1H/)	ZCH	229
180 FORMAT (7X,14HDATA MAXZONE /,I4,1H/)	ZCH	230
190 FORMAT (//,6X,24HMASPLT UPDATE DECK GENERATED,//,5X,19HPEQUIPED SIZE	ZCH	231
1021GF 15,17,14H (DECIMAL), ,0A,8H (OCTAL))	ZCH	232
200 FORMAT (14H*INSERT,MASPLT,3)	ZCH	233
210 FORMAT (17H*INSERT,MASPLT,3)	ZCH	234
220 FORMAT (A1,1),3A10)	ZCH	235
230 FORMAT (1X,A1,1),3A10)	ZCH	236
END	ZCH	237

APPENDIX C

Sample Card Decks

In this section sample control card decks for the four programs under consideration are given. All are for the CDC 6600 SCOPE 3.3 system and employ the FUN compiler as it exists at Sandia Albuquerque.⁽⁷⁾ These examples are by no means the only methods of running the programs. However, as with most codes of this type, the user must be careful to select the most efficient manner to avoid wasting computer resources. Special care should be used with tape drives and central memory. The authors strongly suggest the use of ZCHART for the latter purpose.

For illustrative purposes it is assumed that three CDC 6600 tape files exist. The four programs CHARTD, CKEOS, MASPLT, and ZCHART are included in the update file called MASTER UPDATE FILE. Four separate LGO files are found on MASTER LGO FILE. The records are separated by end-of-file marks and are ordered as CHARTD, CKEOS, MASPLT, and ZCHART. Finally, the library of tabular EOS and opacity data exist on MASTER EOS FILE. All three are written at HI density (556 BPI). The first two are binary files while the last is a coded file.

CHARTD,C4200000,T3333,EC333,MT1. NAME AND BOX
 ACCOUNT CARD.
 REQUEST,OLDPL,HI. VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
 UPDATE.
 RETURN,OLDPL.
 FUN,S,,,COMPILE,,,377770.
 LGO.
 (7-8-9)
 *COMPILE CHARTD
 (7-8-9)
 DATA CARDS FOR CHARTD
 (6-7-8-9)

Example 1: Card deck to compile and execute a short problem with CHART D.

No restart or EOS files are employed.

CHARTD,C4200000,T5555,EC555,MT2. NAME AND BOX
 ACCOUNT CARD.
 REQUEST,CHARTD,HI. VRN=MASTER LGO FILE
 REWIND,CHARTD.
 COPYBF,CHARTD,CHART.
 UNLOAD,CHARTD.
 REWIND,CHART.
 REQUEST,EOS,HI. VRN=MASTER EOS FILE
 REWIND,EOS.
 COPYCF,EOS,TAPE12.
 UNLOAD,EOS.
 REWIND,TAPE12.
 REQUEST,TAPE3,HY. VRN=(TAPE FOR MOVIE DUMP FILE)
 REWIND,TAPE3.
 REQUEST,TAPE10,HI. VRN=(TAPE FOR RESTART FILE)
 REWIND,TAPE10.
 CHART.
 (7-3-9)
 DATA CARDS FOR CHARTD
 (6-7-8-9)

Example 2: Card deck to execute a long problem with CHART D. Movie.

EOS, and restart files are present.

```

BUKCH,CM200000,TISIS,ECIS,MT1.          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,BUCKL,HI.   VRN=(BUCKL LGO FILE)
REWIND,BUCKL.
COLLECT,BUCKL,SCORS.
ATTACH,TAPE16,CROSSX.
REWIND,TAPE16.
REDUCE,OFF.
BUCKL.
UNLOAD,BUCKL.
REWIND,TAPE7.
REQUEST,CHARTD,HI.  VRN=MASTER LGO FILE
REWIND,CHARTD.
COPYBF,CHARTD,CHART.
UNLOAD,CHARTD.
REWIND,CHART.
REQUEST,EOS,HI.     VRN=MASTER EOS FILE
REWIND,EOS.
COPYCF,EOS,TAPE12.
UNLOAD,EOS.
REWIND,TAPE12.
REQUEST,TAPE10,HI.  VRN=(TAPE FOR RESTART FILE)
REWIND,TAPE10.
CHART.
RFL,12000.
UNLOAD,TAPE10.
REQUEST,FILM,HI,S.  VRN=(OUTPUT FILE FOR SC-4020)
REWIND,OUTPUT.
REWIND,FILM.
COPYCS,OUTPUT,FILM.
RETURN,FILM.
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR BUCKL
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR CHARTD
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 3: Card deck to execute both BUCKL and CHART D as a single job.

File 7 contains the output data from BUCKL for input to CHART D.

Note that the classified spectrum file is not included in this example.

The control cards starting with RFL, 12000. are optional. As explained in Appendix J of R1, this set of cards will save the entire printed output on film.

```

MASPLT.CM100000.T$$$$.MT2.          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST.OLDPL.HI.    VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
REQUEST.TAPE1.HY.    VRN=(CHARTD OUTPUT FILE)
UPDATE.
RETURN.OLDPL.
FIN.S...COMPILE.
COLLECT.IGO.SCOBS.
IGO.
(7-8-9)
*COMPILE MASPLT
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR MASPLT
(5-7-8-9)

```

Example 4: Card deck to compile and execute a short problem with MASPLT.

Tape 1 was produced by CHART D. Only hard-copy plots may be produced with this example.

```

MASPLT,CM100000,T$$$$,MT1.           NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,MASPL,HI.   VRN=MASTER LGO FILE
REWIND,MASPL.
COPYBF,MASPL,DUMMY,2.
COPYBF,MASPL,MASPLT.
UNLOAD,MASPL.
REWIND,MASPLT.
COLLECT,MASPLT,SCORS.
REQUEST,CFILE1,HY.   VRN=(CHARTD OUTPUT FILE 1)
REWIND,CFILE1.
COPYBF,CFILE1,TAPE1.
UNLOAD,CFILE1.
REWIND,TAPE1.
REQUEST,CFILE2,HY.   VRN=(CHARTD OUTPUT FILE 2)
REWIND,CFILE2.
COPYBF,CFILE2,TAPE2.
UNLOAD,CFILE2.
REWIND,TAPE2.
REQUEST,TAPE39,HI,S.   VRN=(OUTPUT FILE FOR SC-4020)
REWIND,TAPE39.
MASPLT.
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR MASPLT
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 5: Card deck to execute a long problem with MASPLT. CFILE1 and CFILE2 were produced by CHART D. This deck could be used to produce a movie.

```

CKEOS,CM170000,TSSSS,MT1.          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,CKEOST,HI.  VRN=MASTER LGO FILE
REWIND,CKEOST.
COPY8F,CKEOST,DUMMY.
COPY8F,CKEOST,CKEOS.
UNLOAD,CKEOST.
REWIND,CKEOS.
COLLECT,CKEOS,SCORS.
REQUEST,EOS,HI.      VRN=MASTER EOS FILE
REWIND,EOS.
COPYCF,EOS,TAPE12.
RETURN,EOS.
REWIND,TAPE12.
CKEOS.
(7-8-9)
      .6      100      10.02567785      100.      0.001      5.4ALUMINUM
      2.7      0.      2.      5.E8      4.2E5
-6      6 4 ALUMINUM
-70      10      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.02567735
2000.
0.0027
0.027
0.1
0.27
0.54
1.6
2.16
2.7
5.4
13.5
(BLANK CARD)
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 6: Card deck to execute CKEOS. The input data would produce output similar to that in Section V of R1 and Appendix D of R2. The master EOS file is required only if tabular data is considered.

ZCHART,CM60000,T100,MT1. NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,Z,H1. VRN=MASTER LGO FILE
REWIND,Z.
COPYBF,Z,DUMMY,3.
COPYBF,Z,ZCHART.
RETURN,Z.
REWIND,ZCHART.
ZCHART.
(7-8-9)
DATA CARD FOR ZCHART
(6-7-8-9)

Example 7: Card deck to generate an update card set for CHART D and/or

MASPLT.

IFLAGC = 0, ± 2

IFLAGM = 0, ± 2

```

NEWUP,CM60000,T100,MT2.          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,OLDPL,HI.   VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
REQUEST,NEWPL,HI.   VRN=(TAPE FOR NEW UPDATE FILE)
UPDATE.
FUN,S,,,COMPILE.
LGO.
UPDATE,I=INFILE,N.
(7-8-9)
*COMPILE ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARD FOR ZCHART
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 8: Card deck to generate a new update file containing CHART D
and MASPLT with modified dimensions.

IFLAGC = ±1

IFLAGM = ±1

```

CHARTD,C1$555555,T15555,EC555,MTS,          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,OLDPL,HI.   VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
UPDATE.
FUN,S,,,COMPILE.
REDUCE,OFF.
LGO.
UPDATE,I=INFILE.
UNLOAD,OLDPL.
FUN,S,,,COMPILE,,CHART,377770.
REWIND,CHART.
REQUEST,SAVE,HI.   VRN=(TAPE FOR NEW LGO FILE)
REWIND,SAVE.
COPYBF,CHART,SAVE.
UNLOAD,SAVE.
REWIND,CHART.
REQUEST TAPES FOR CHARTD HERE
CHART.
(7-8-9)
*COMPILE ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARD FOR ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR CHARTD
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 9: Card deck to execute CHART D with modified dimensions. LGO

file is saved.

IFLAGC = ± 1 , ± 3

IFLAGM = 0, ± 2

```

MASPLT,CY111111,T1111,MT1.          NAME AND BOX
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,OLDPL,HI.   VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
UPDATE.
REDUCE,OFF.
FUN,G,,,COMPILE.
UPDATE,I=INFILE.
UNLOAD,OLDPL.
REWIND,LGO.
FUN,S,,,COMPILE.
COLLECT,LGO,SCORS.
REQUEST TAPES FOR MASPLT HERE
LGO.
(7-8-9)
*COMPILE ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARD FOR ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR MASPLT
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 10: Card deck to execute MASPLT with modified dimensions.

IFLAGC = 0, ±2

IFLAGM = ±1, ±3

```

MASPLT,CY$$$$$,T$$$$,MT$.
ACCOUNT CARD.
REQUEST,OLDPL,HI.   VRN=MASTER UPDATE FILE
UPDATE.
REDUCE,OFF.
FUN,G,,,COMPILE.
UPDATE.
UNLOAD,OLDPL.
REWIND,LGO.
FUN,S,,,COMPILE.
COLLECT,LGO,SCORS.
REQUEST TAPES FOR MASPLT HERE
LGO.
(7-8-9)
*COMPILE ZCHART
(7-8-9)
DATA CARD FOR ZCHART
(7-8-9)
*READ INFILE
ADD ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO MASPLT HERE
(7-8-9)
DATA CARDS FOR MASPLT
(6-7-8-9)

```

Example 11: Card deck to execute MASPLT with modified dimensions and additional changes. Note differences from Example 10.