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AD A113895

NPS67-80-02CR

**NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL**  
**Monterey, California**



**CONTRACTOR REPORT**

**TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TECO  
FOR DATA ACQUISITION AND ON-LINE REDUCTION**

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**October 1980**

**Interim Report for Period  
October 1979 - September 1980**

**Approved for public release; distribution unlimited**

**Prepared for:  
Naval Postgraduate School  
Monterey, California 93940**

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NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
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The work reported herein was carried out for the Naval Postgraduate School by the BDM Corporation under Work Order 426, under Contract Number N00014-78-C-0204. The work contributed to the program entitled Transonic Compressor Investigations funded in part by Work Request N00014-78-WR-01199 and under the cognizance of Dr. H. J. Mueller, and to the program entitled Axial Compressor Flow Fields funded in part by Work Request N00014-79-WR-90048 and under the cognizance of Mr. J. R. Patton, Jr.

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER NPS67-80-02CR	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD A113 895	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION AND ON-LINE REDUCTION		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Contractor Report October 1979 - September 1980
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER XXXXX
7. AUTHOR(s) H. Zebner		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) N00014-78-C-0204
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS BDM Corporation P.O. Box 2019 Monterey, CA 93940		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS Work Order 426
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, CA 93940		12. REPORT DATE October 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 279
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  Approved for Public Release; distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Interim Report: Principal Investigator, Dr. R. P. Shreeve, Director Turbo- propulsion Laboratory, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California 93940		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Data Acquisition Program Transonic Compressor Compressor Test		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) > A system of data acquisition and reduction programs, TXCO is described. The programs were written for the transonic compressor test facility at the <del>NPS</del> Turbo-propulsion Laboratory which is served by an HP1000 series computer operat- ing under RTE-IVB. However, the structure of the program system (strict separation of acquisition and reduction, store raw data as acquired, routines to verify the data system, etc.) is of more general interest, and allows the system to be applied to any test rig. The introduction of a program control		

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S/N 0102-014-6601

1

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20. <sup>cont</sup> Array<sup>2</sup> accelerates execution and provides means for communication between programs, which otherwise execute individually.

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### ABSTRACT

A system of data acquisition and reduction programs, TXCO is described. The programs were written for the transonic compressor test facility at the NPS Turbopropulsion Laboratory which is served by an HP1000 series computer operating under RTE-IVB. However, the structure of the program system (strict separation of acquisition and reduction, store raw data as acquired, routines to verify the data system, etc.) is of more general interest, and allows the system to be applied to any test rig. The introduction of a "program control array" accelerates execution and provides means for communication between programs, which otherwise execute individually.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study was made possible by Professor Ray Shreeve, Director of the Turbopropulsion Laboratory (TPL) of the Department of Aeronautics, and by Professor Dr. Ing Heinz Gallus, Institute for Aero Engines and Turbomachines of the Technical University Aachen, West Germany; to both I express my thanks. Jim Hammer, the TPL Laboratory Manager, contributed to this program system by letting me share his brilliant knowledge and vast experience in the areas of instrumentation and turbomachines.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	6
2. GUIDE TO THE PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS . . . . .	10
3. PROGRAM TXCOØ . . . . .	13
3.1. Flow Chart of Program TXCOØ . . . . .	13
3.2. Program Listing, TXCOØ . . . . .	29
4. PROGRAM TXCOL . . . . .	43
4.1. Description . . . . .	43
4.2. Subroutine ABSRV . . . . .	53
4.3. Subroutine CALIB . . . . .	62
4.4. Subroutine FREER . . . . .	70
4.5. Subroutine PACER . . . . .	84
4.6. Program Listing, TXCOL . . . . .	104
5. PROGRAM TXCO2 . . . . .	133
5.1. Description . . . . .	133
5.2. Subroutine COMB . . . . .	140
5.3. Subroutine STDY . . . . .	154
5.4. Program Listing, TXCO2 . . . . .	169
6. PROGRAM TXCO3 . . . . .	186
6.1. Description . . . . .	186
6.2. Subroutine CHECK . . . . .	192
6.3. Subroutine CHNGE . . . . .	209
6.4. Program Listing, TXCO3 . . . . .	218
7. UTILITY SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TXCOU . . . . .	229
7.1. Description . . . . .	229
7.2. Program Listing, TXCOU . . . . .	241
8. DATA REDUCTION PROGRAMS . . . . .	259
9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	260
APPENDIX A. DATA ACQUISITION WORK SHEETS . . . . .	262
A1. Data Locations . . . . .	263
A2. Steady State Data Array . . . . .	265
A3. Program Control Array (CNTRL) . . . . .	267
A4. Paced Data Array . . . . .	269
APPENDIX B. LINEAR APPROXIMATION BY METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES . . . . .	270
REFERENCES . . . . .	273

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a system of data acquisition and reduction programs, designed to acquire data from the Turbo-propulsion Laboratory's transonic compressor test facility. The computer hardware consists of an HP21MX mini computer with various peripheral devices. Both steady-state and high speed data are required to be taken as scheduled during a compressor test. The entire hardware configuration is shown in Fig. 1.

At the outset, the system of computer programs was required to do the following:

- (i) Control via the "Interface Bus", measurement devices such as Scanivalves (S/V's), Scanivalve controllers, scanners, digital voltmeters (DVM), digital counters, analog to digital converters, and the acquisition timing device called PACER.
- (ii) Perform data acquisition as efficiently as possible, store data in disc files, and document the test conditions.
- (iii) Provide a means to check the data system (e.g., SUBROUTINE CHECK, Section 6.2).
- (iv) Provide a means to verify the raw data (e.g., SUBROUTINE PICTR, called from SUBROUTINE PACER, Section 4.5. PICTR uses the auxiliary terminal to display the acquired wave form).

- (v) Provide a means for the operator to communicate interactively. Since the operator at the system console is usually the investigator or research engineer and not a computer specialist, the program flow and the programmed interactive messages were required to be clear, logical and easy to understand.

The demand to speed up the data acquisition conflicted with the requirement of keeping the dialogue between program and operator clear. Interactive programs necessarily have extensive input-output operations which slow down the execution of the program. A reasonable compromise between these two choices was the introduction of a "program control array", CNTRL, whose elements - once pre-assigned - relieved the operator from entering routine decisions (e.g., telling the sub-routines FREER and PACER how many Kulite signals are to be recorded and where to locate them; see Appendix A3: CNTRL(238) through CNTRL(246)). Additionally the control array provides accounting data (e.g., the sequential number for raw data files).

In the present report complete documentation is given of the program system "TXCO". The system consists of a "father" program, TXCO8, which, in operation, calls on a series of "son" programs TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3.

The father program, TXCO8, offers the investigator a menu of program branches to be scheduled according to a single digital entry as follows:

- |     |  |       |
|-----|--|-------|
| 1.  | Survey using the type 'A' and the type 'B' Kulite semiconductor pressure probes (Ref 1 and 2).                                       | ABSRV |
| 2.  | On-line calibration type 'A' and type 'B' probe.   | CALIB |
| 3.  | Acquisition of high speed data through the fast A/D converter, which is operated in free run mode.                                   | FREER |
| 4.  | Acquisition of high speed data through the fast A/D converter, which now is controlled by a timing device, the <u>PACER</u> (Ref 3). | PACER |
| 5.  | Radial flow survey using a temperature-pneumatic four hole <u>COMBINATION PROBE</u> .  | COMB  |
| 6.  | Acquisition of all steady state data.  | STDY  |
| 7.  | Check the instrumentation.   | CHECK |
| 8.  | Change the program control array.  | CHNGE |
| 9.  | Reduce high speed data from the 'A' - 'B' probe system. REDAB uses the data gathered by ABSRV.                                       | REDAB |
| 10. | Reduce flow data from the combination probe. REDCO uses the data gathered by COMB.   | REDCO |
| 11. | Reduce steady state data and add this operating point to the compressor performance map. REDST uses the data gathered by STDY.       | REDST |

The investigator selects the desired program module by entering the appropriate number between 1 and 11. Entering 12 halts the program. Subroutines ABSRV, CALIB, FREER and PACER - they handle the high speed data - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO1 (Section 4). Subroutines COMB and STDY - they handle the steady state data - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO2 (Section 5). Subroutines CHECK and CHNGE - they are used by the operator to control the program flow and verify the data system - are contained in PROGRAM TXCO3 (Section 6). After the select code is entered, and verified either by entering an additional parameter or tapping the RETURN key, the "father" program suspends its operation while the desired "son" program (TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3) executes. The entire TXCO-system works interactively with the operator and displays as many informative messages as possible.

The program descriptions in the following sections explain, in user-manual form, how to handle each subroutine. The descriptions often resemble each other, which in the interests of utility was deliberately not avoided. A compressor failure prevented the author from using the programs for compressor test runs. The report is therefore presented with only a very short section of conclusions and recommendations. The program system is not considered to have been perfected, since little experience has been gained with its operation other than in "dry" runs.

## 2. GUIDE TO THE PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Detailed descriptions of the programs are given in the following sections. First, in Section 3, a flow chart and listing are given for the father program TXCOØ. Then, the descriptions given in Sections 4 through 6 (of TXCO1 through TXCO3) are structured as follows:

### PROGRAM XXXX (or SUBROUTINE XXXX): PURPOSE:

A brief description of the purpose of this particular program module is given, and its capabilities and restrictions are noted.

ARGUMENTS: If the program module is a subroutine, which is called with parameters, the parameter list is explained.

EXTERNALS: The externals of each program module are listed. This information is necessary when loading the relocatable binary version (indicated by the % sign as first character of the disc file name under the RTE-IV operating system).

COMMON BLOCKS: The members of the COMMON blocks and their length in 32-bit words are listed and explained.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: The mnemonic acronyms which each program module uses are listed and explained.

ERROR MESSAGES: If a salvageable error occurs during the execution of a program module, an error message with suggestions for how to resolve the problem are described.

PROCEDURE: This subsection, which should always be used together with the flow chart, describes how to go through the program module. Hints for how to utilize all program features are given.

DATA FILE: The data file name is explained for all program modules, which save data. The first two characters are typical for the type of data which the file contains; for example,

<u>Data File Name</u>	<u>Type of Data</u>	<u>Created By</u>
T1rrss	'A'-'B' probe survey	ABSRV
T2rrss	free run sample	FREER
T3rrss	paced run sample	PACER
T4rrss	all raw steady state data	STDY
T5rrss	combination probe survey	COMB
rr	— # of test run	
ss	— sequential # of data file type	

The following modules are synchronized through the data file:

<u>Data Reduction Program</u>		<u>File Name</u>		<u>Data Acquisition Program</u>
REDAB	↔	T1rrss	↔	ABSRV
REDST	↔	T4rrss	↔	STDY
REDCO	↔	T5rrss	↔	COMB

VARIABLES: All variables, their type (REAL or INTEGER) and length (only if the variable is used as an array), together with a brief description, are listed.

The flow chart and a FORTRAN-IV compiler listing of the program module complete each description.

The source codes of programs TXCO $\beta$ , TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 are available in the disc files &TXCO $\beta$ , &TXCO1, &TXCO2 and &TXCO3. Since TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 use common sub-routines and functions, the latter are grouped together in file &TXCOU, where the "U" indicates the following "utility" program modules:

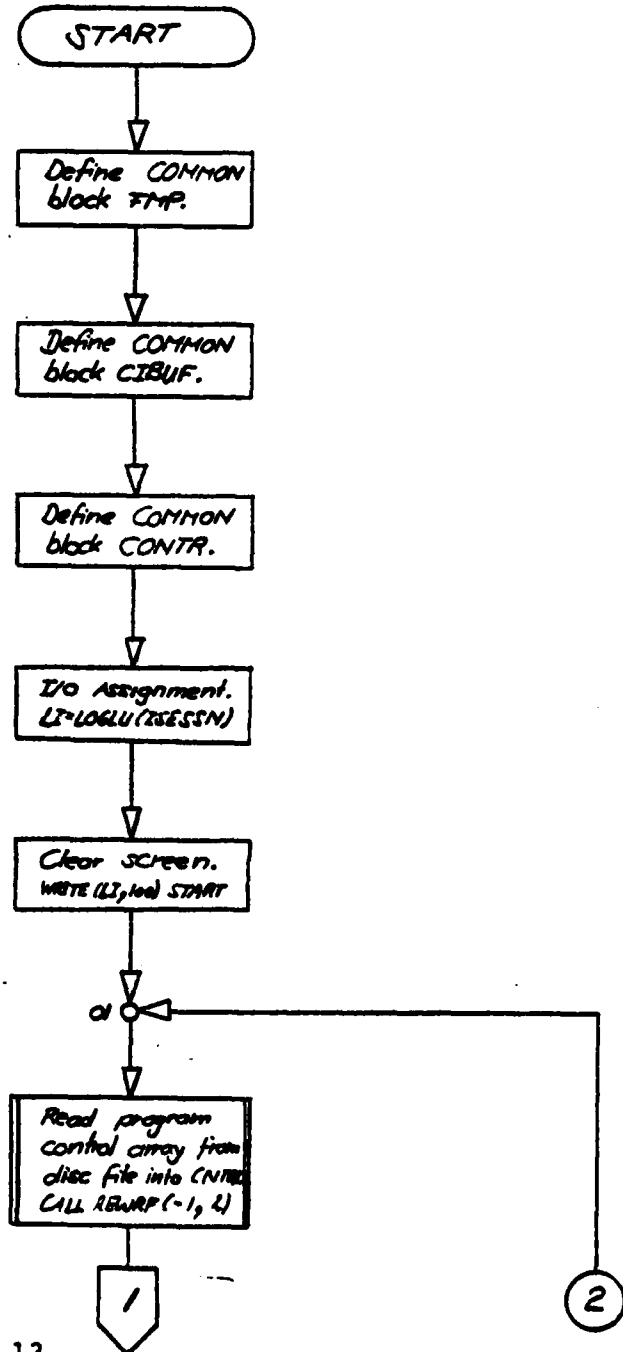
ACQN	Positions S/V and reads DVM.
CNTL	Closes scanner channel.
CURVE	Compute linear curve fit.
ICON	Converts two-digit INTEGER to ASCII-string.
IPOINT	Interrogates S/V.
PICTR	Use CRT to display the acquired data.
REWRP	Data transfer disc $\leftrightarrow$ array.
RSPACE	Triggers A/D through PACER.
SCANR	Closes scanner channel and reads SVM, counter.
TIME	Gets date and time $\rightarrow$ ASCII-string.
WAIT	Causes a defined time delay.

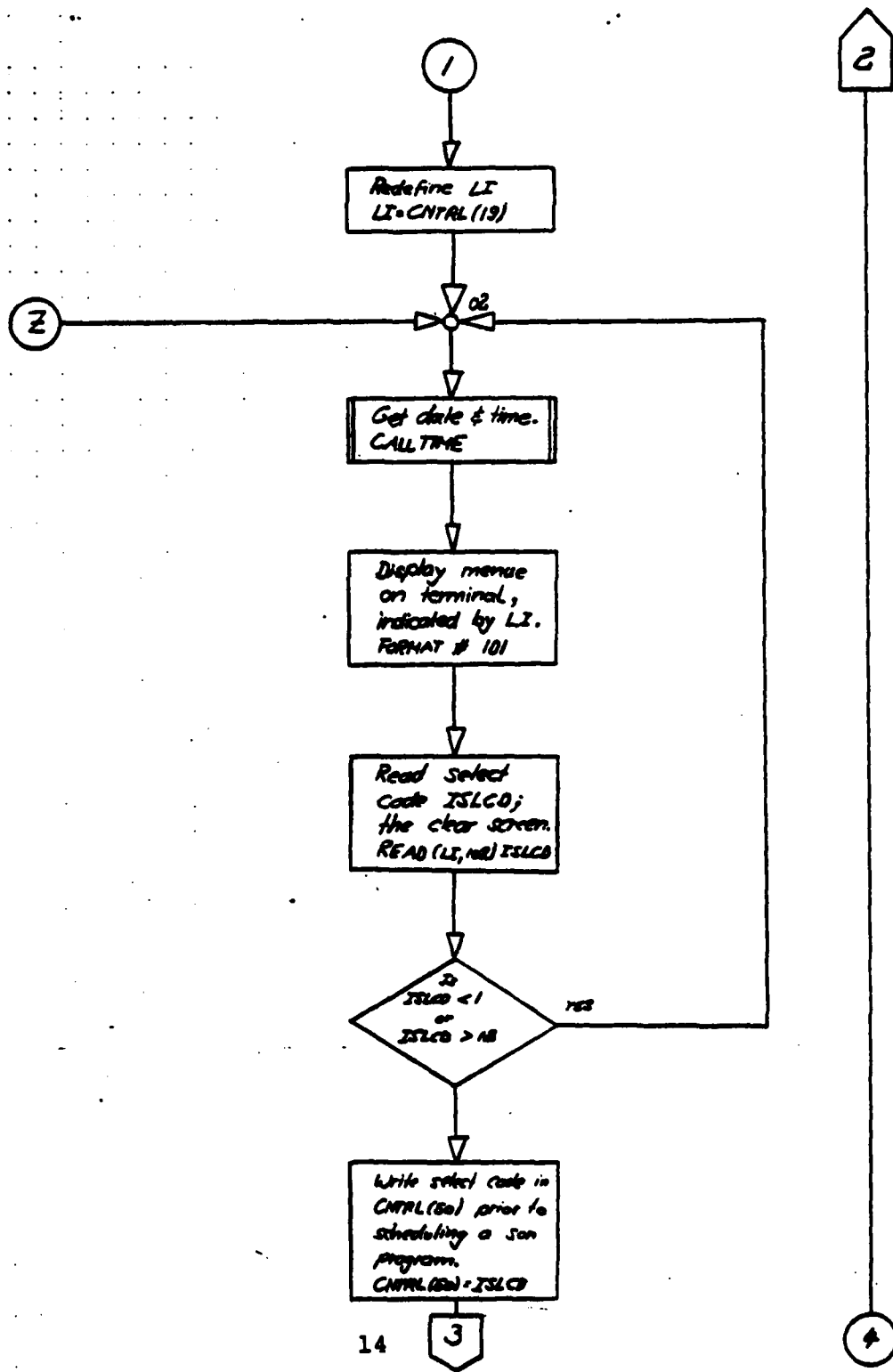
When loading &TXCO1, &TXCO2 or &TXCO3, the relocatable binary utility file &TXCOU must also be loaded in order to satisfy the externals. The modules of TXCOU are described in Section 7, but in less detail than the programs in Sections 4 through 6.

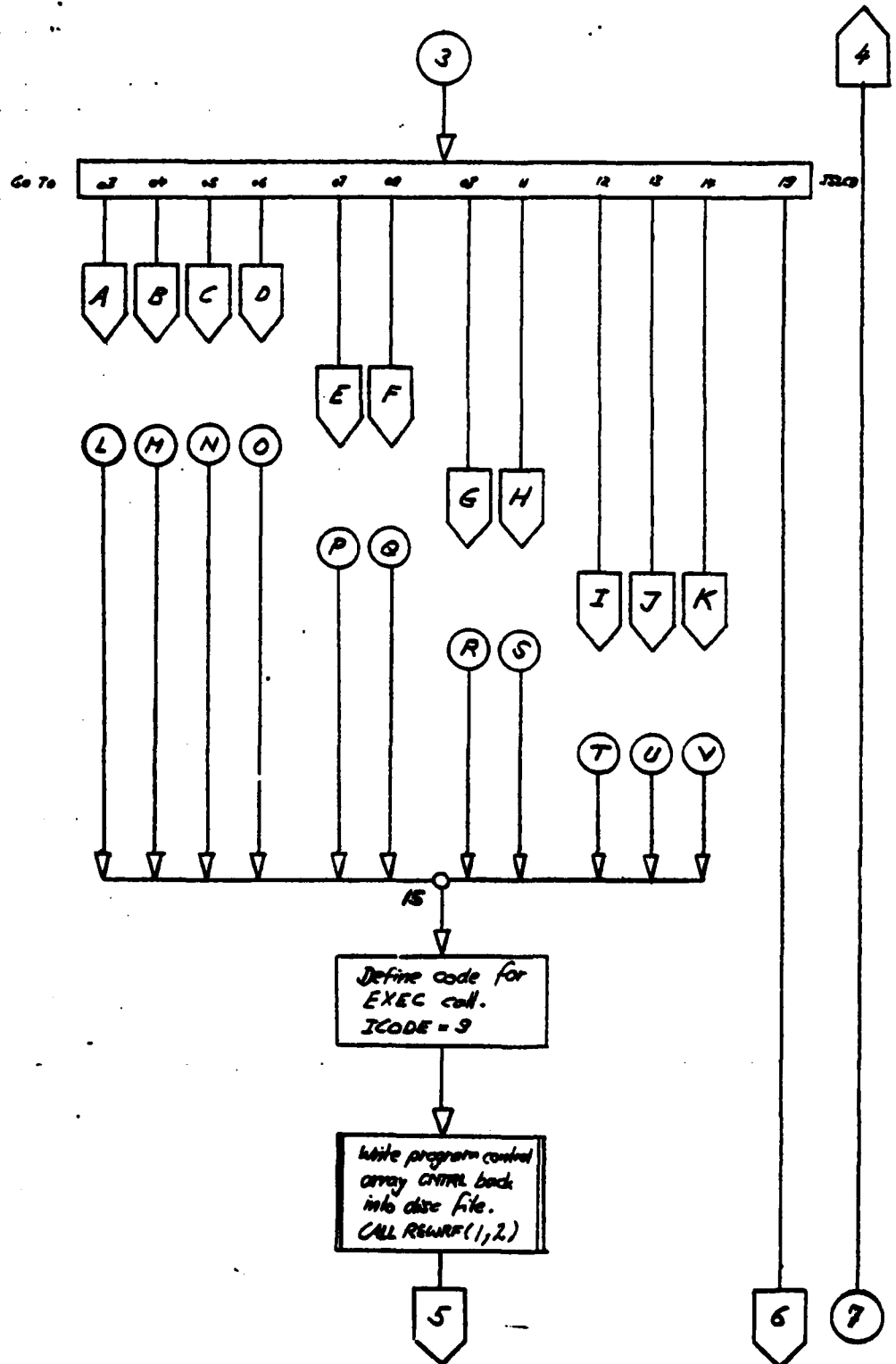


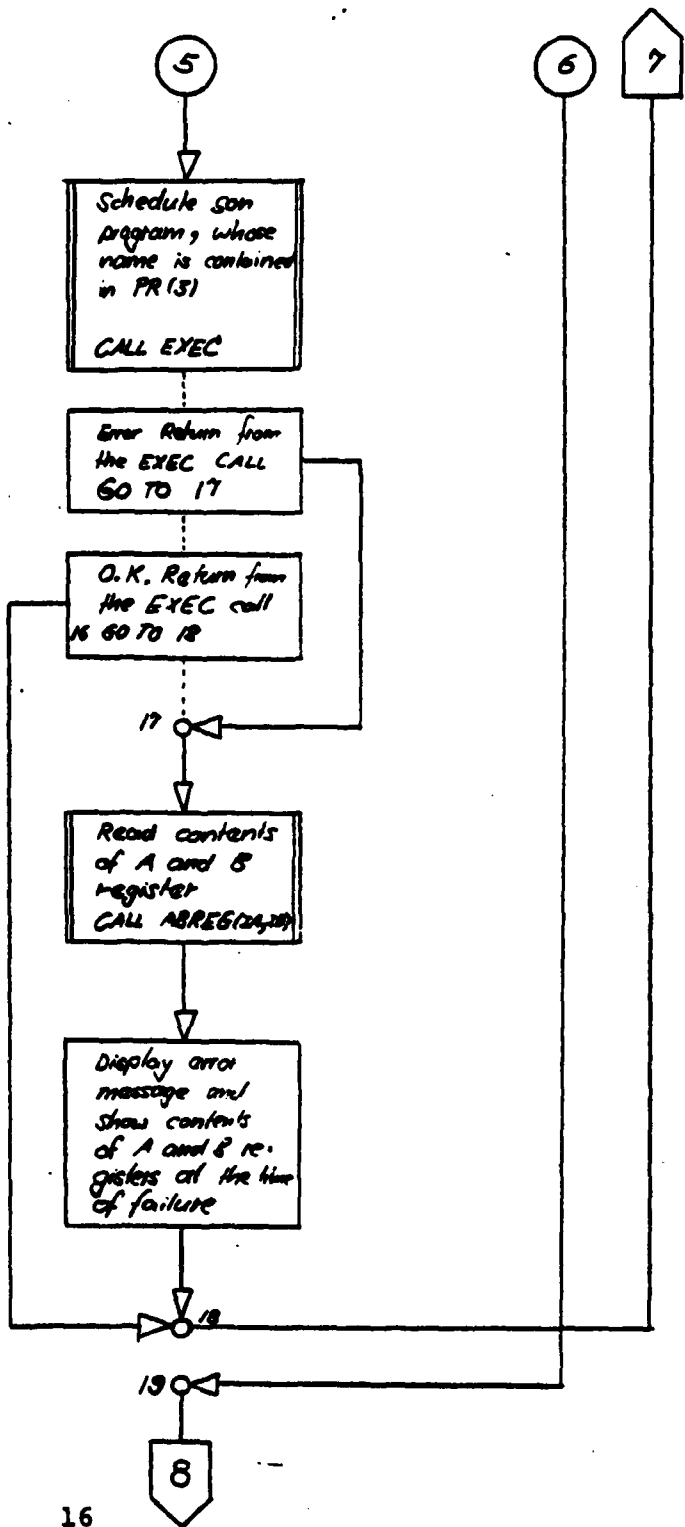
3. PROGRAM TXCOB

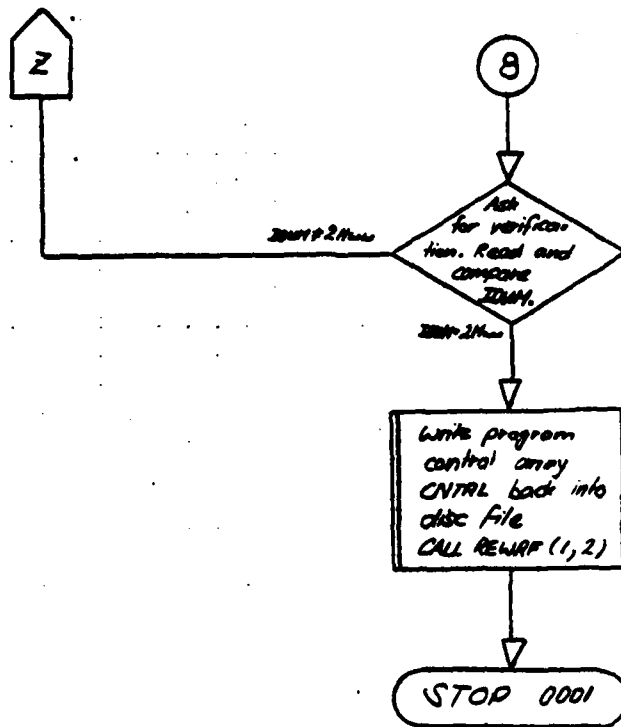
3.1. FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXCOB:

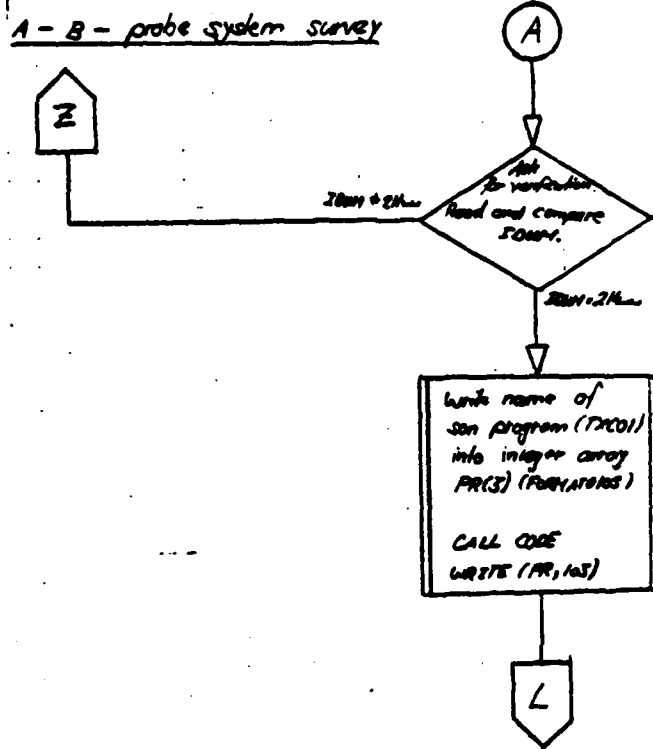




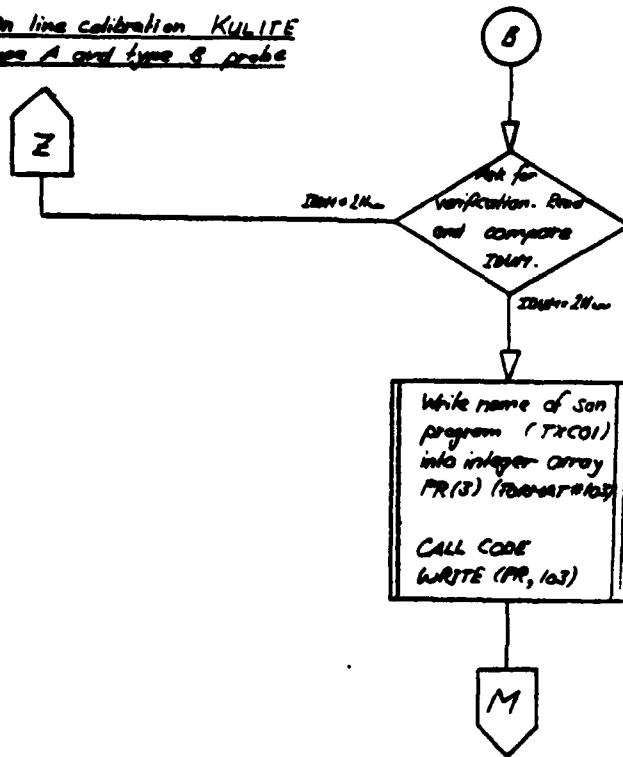




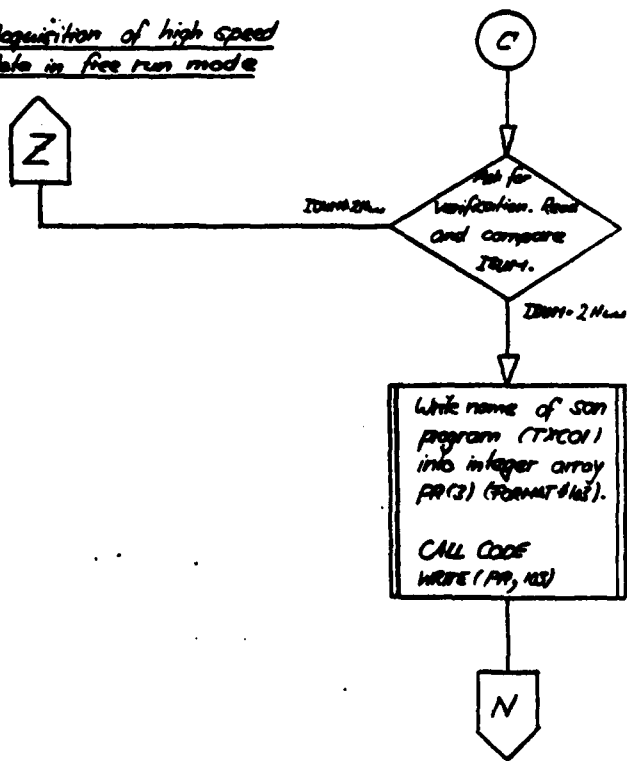




On line calibration KULITE  
type A and type G probe

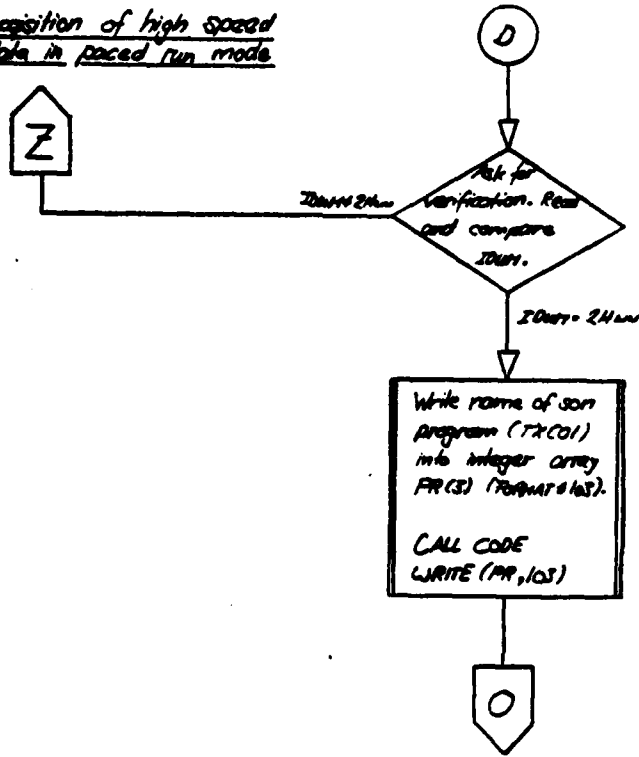


Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode

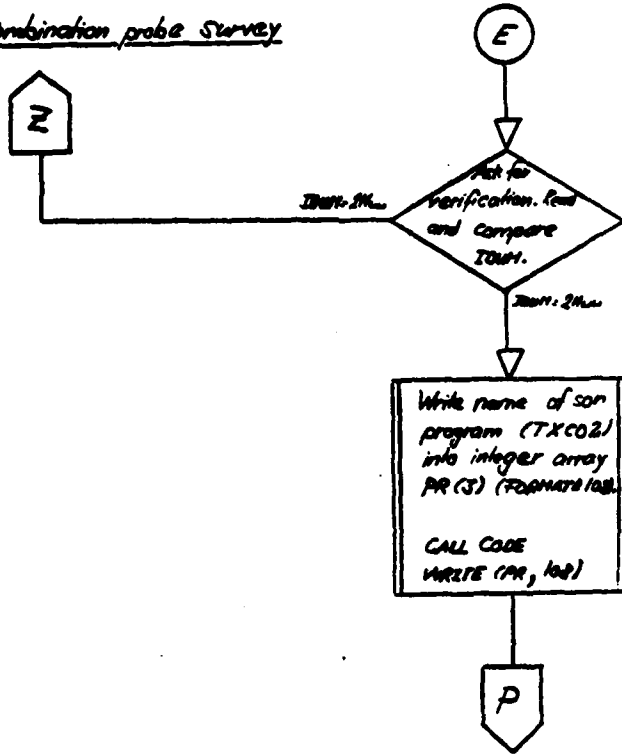




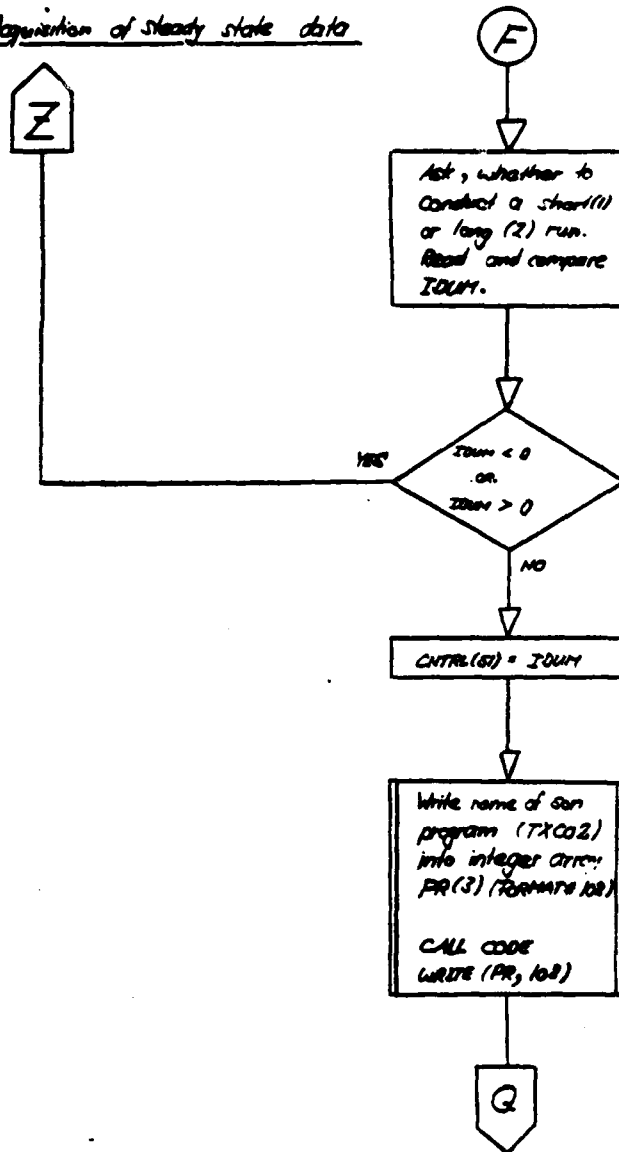
Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode



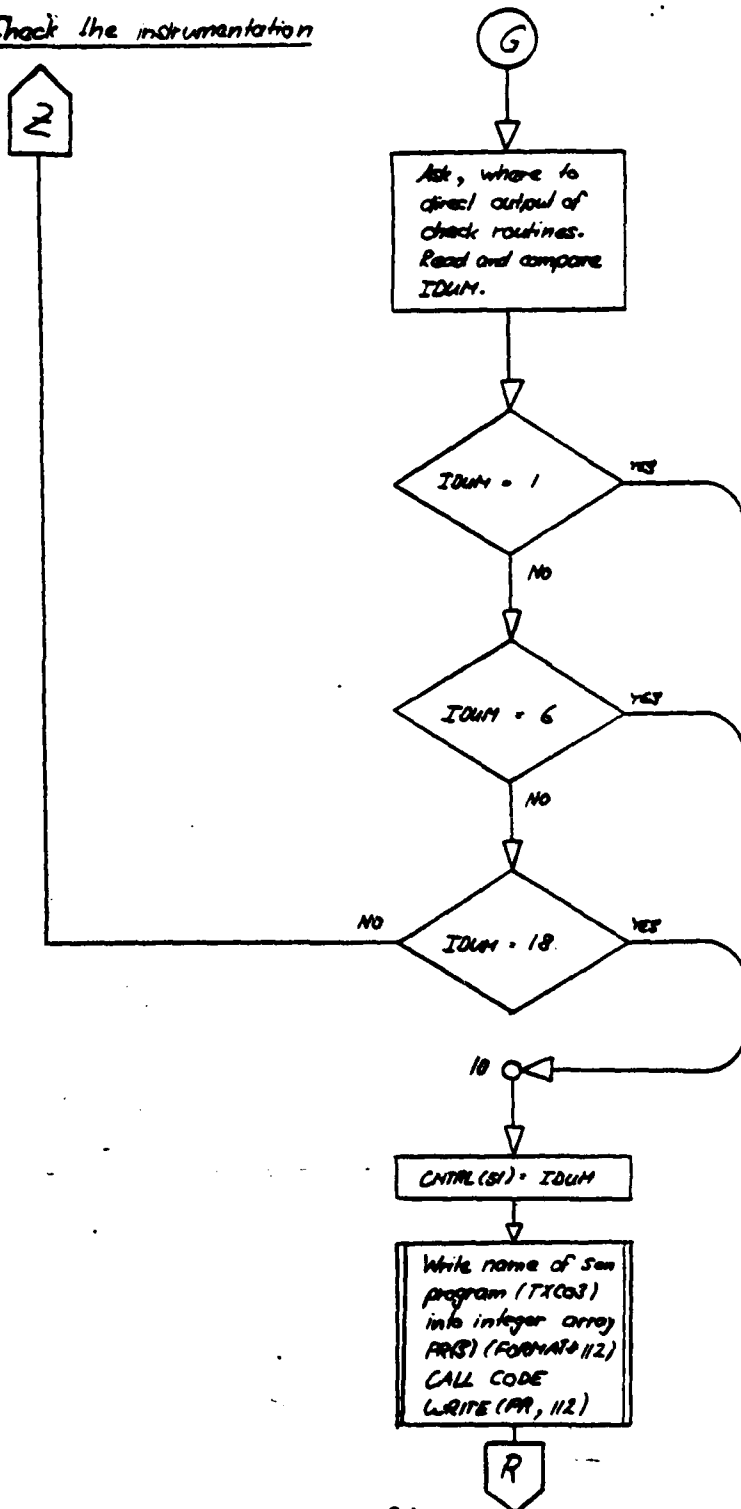
Combination probe survey



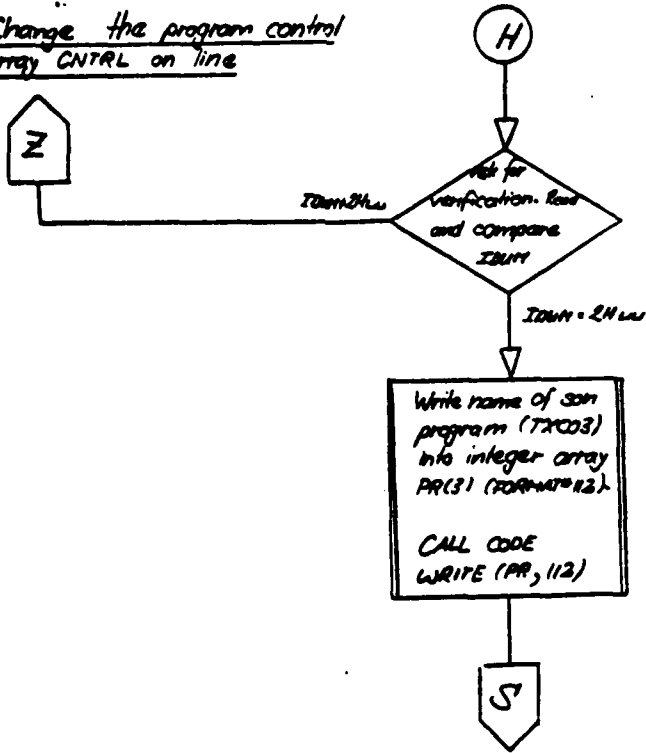
Acquisition of steady state data



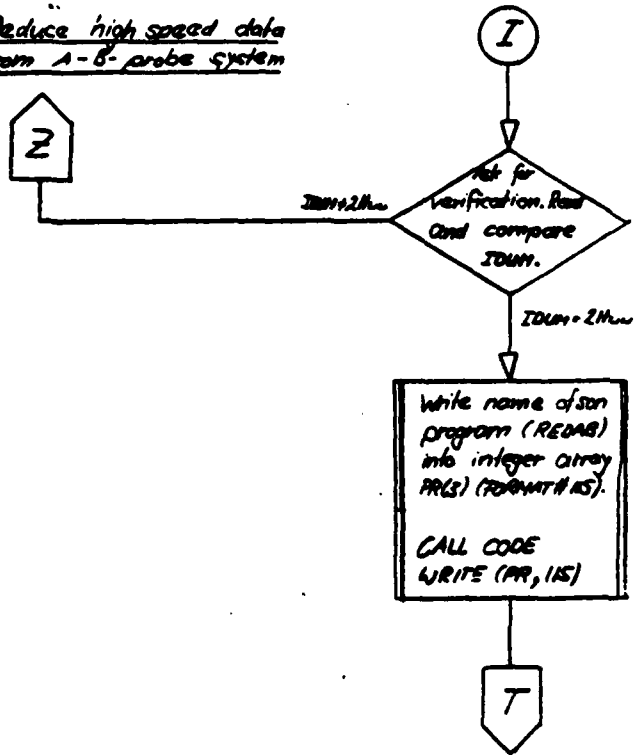
Check the instrumentation



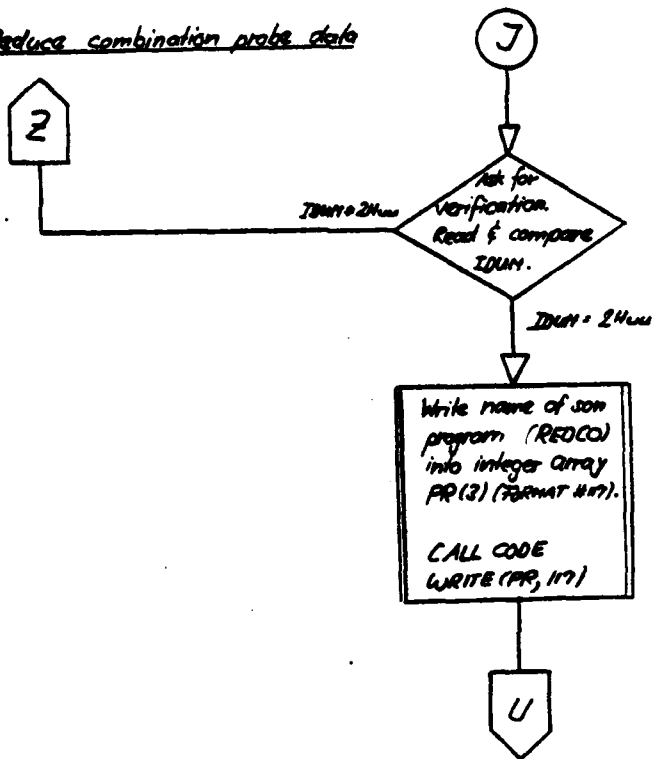
Change the program control  
array CTRL on line



Reduce high speed data  
from A-B probe system



Reduce combination probe data



Reduce steady state data

Z

K

ISUM = 2N<sub>max</sub>

Ask for verification.  
Read & Compare  
ISUM.

ISUM = 2N<sub>max</sub>

Write name of son  
program (REOST)  
into integer array  
PR(3) FORMATS  
  
CALL CODE  
WRITE (NR, 119)

V



3.2. PROGRAM LISTING, TXCOØ (updated version, 20 September 1982)

PAGE 0001 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTN. 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)
0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXCO0 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 : Data acquisition transsonic compressor.
0021 .....
0022 .....
0023 * , Data acquisition transsonic compressor.

0024 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0025 INTEGER CNTRL(256),IDCB(144),PR(3)
0026 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3),START(3)
0027
0028 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0029 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0030 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0031 DATA START /015510B,015512B,015501B/
0032
0033
0034 C FORMATS TXCO0 START .
0035 100 FORMAT (3A2," TXCO0 : START")
0036 101 FORMAT (/," Transsonic Compressor Investigation: Test run #
0037 * "I3"; Test # "I2"; Point # "I2"; "/3BX>Date "A2"/"A2"/"A2"; "1X"Tim
0038 *e "A2","A2";"/" Select next step, please ."/
0039 *" 1 ___ A - B - probe system survey "32X" ABRV"
0040 */
0041 *" 2 ___ On line calibration KULITE type A and type B pro
0042 *be "9X" CALIB"/
0043 *" 3 ___ Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode
0044 *"12X" FREER"/
0045 *" 4 ___ Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode
0046 *"11X" PACER"/
0047 *" 5 ___ Combination probe survey "35X" COMB"/
0048 *" 6 ___ Acquisition of steady state data "27X" S
0049 *TDY"/
0050 *" 7 ___ Check the instrumentation "34X" CHECK"/
0051 *" 8 ___ Change the program control array CNTRL on line
0052 *"11X" CHNGE"/
0053 *" 9 ___ Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system
0054 *"11X" REDAB"/
0055 *"10 ___ Reduce data from the combination probe "21X"
0056 * REDCO"/
0057 *"11 ___ Reduce steady state data "35X" REDST"/
0058 *"12 ___ "61X" STOP 0001"/
0059 * Select desired program module! Enter select code
0060 * "2A2)
0061 102 FORMAT (I2)
0062
0063 103 FORMAT ("TXCO1 ")
0064 104 FORMAT (" A - B - probe system survey? Verify!"2A2)
0065 105 FORMAT (" On line calibration KULITE type A and type B probe? Ve
0066 *rify!"2A2)
0067 106 FORMAT (" Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode. PACER
0068 * all right?"2A2)
0069 107 FORMAT (" Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode. PACE
0070 *R all right?"2A2)
0071
0072 108 FORMAT ("TXCO2 ")
0073 109 FORMAT (" Combination probe survey? Verify!"2A2)
0074 110 FORMAT (" Acquisition of steady state data. Long (1) or short (0
0075 *) run? "2A2)
0076 111 FORMAT (I1)
0077
0078 112 FORMAT ("TXCO3 ")
0079 113 FORMAT (" Check the instrumentation. Output to LU
0080 * "2A2)
0081 114 FORMAT (" Change control array CNTRL on line? Verify!"2A2)
0082
0083 115 FORMAT ("REDAB ")
0084 116 FORMAT (" Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system. Veri
0085 *fy!"2A2)

```

```

0086
0087 117 FORMAT ("REDCO ")
0088 118 FORMAT (" Reduce data from the combination probe? Verify!"2A2)
0089
0090 119 FORMAT ("REDST ")
0091 120 FORMAT (" Reduce steady state data? Verify!"2A2)
0092
0093 121 FORMAT (" TXCOO : SCHEDULE "2A2,A1" CNTRL(50) ="I2)
0094 122 FORMAT (" TXCOO : FAILED TO SCHEDULE "2A2,A1". A REGISTER IS"07"
0095 * H REGISTER IS"07,A2/10X"LOAD PROGRAM "2A2,A1"!")
0096 123 FORMAT (" STOP 0001 ? Verify!"2A2)
0097 124 FORMAT (9X"20X"A2)
0098 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0099 C FORMATS TXCOO STOP
0100
0101 LI = LOGLU(ISESSN)
0102 CNTRL(19) = LI
0103 WRITE (LI,100) START
0104 01 CALL REWRF (-1,2)
0105 LI = CNTRL(19)
0106 02 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
0107 IF ( CNTRL(4) .GE. 100) IRUN = CNTRL(4) - 100
0108 WRITE (LI, 101) IRUN,CNTRL(5),CNTRL(6),IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, I
0109 *MIN, NOCR
0110 READ (LI, 102) ISLCD
0111 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,24)
0112 IF ( ISLCD .LT. 1 .OR. ISLCD .GT. 12 ) GO TO 02
0113
0114 CNTRL(50) = ISLCD
0115 GO TO (03,04,05,06,07,08,09,11,12,13,14,19) ISLCD
0116
0117 C .....
0118 C A - B - probe system survey.
0119 C .....
0120 C
0121 C
0122 03 WRITE (LI, 104) NOCR
0123 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0124 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0125 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0126 CALL CODE
0127 WRITE (PR, 103)
0128 GO TO 15
0129
0130 C .....
0131 C On line calibration KULITE type A and type B probe.
0132 C .....
0133 C
0134 C
0135 04 WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
0136 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0137 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0138 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0139 CALL CODE
0140 WRITE (PR, 103)
0141 GO TO 15
0142
0143 C .....
0144 C Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode.
0145 C .....
0146 C
0147 C
0148 05 WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR
0149 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0150 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0151 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0152 CALL CODE
0153 WRITE (PR, 103)
0154 GO TO 15

```

```

0155
0156 C C C C C
0157 C
0158 C : Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode.
0159 C
0160 C
0161 C 06 WRITE (LI, 107) NOCR
0162 C READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0163 C WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0164 C IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0165 C CALL CODE
0166 C WRITE (PR, 103)
0167 C GO TO 15
0168
0169 C C C C C
0170 C
0171 C : Combination probe survey.
0172 C
0173 C
0174 C 07 WRITE (LI, 109) NOCR
0175 C READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0176 C WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0177 C IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0178 C CALL CODE
0179 C WRITE (PR, 108)
0180 C GO TO 15
0181
0182 C C C C C
0183 C
0184 C : Acquisition of steady state data.
0185 C
0186 C
0187 C 08 WRITE (LI, 110) NOCR
0188 C READ (LI, 111) IDUM
0189 C WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0190 C IF ( IDUM .LT. 0 .OR. IDUM .GT. 1 ) GO TO 02
0191 C CNTRL(51) = IDUM
0192 C CALL CODE
0193 C WRITE (PR, 108)
0194 C GO TO 15
0195
0196 C C C C C
0197 C
0198 C : Check the instrumentation.
0199 C
0200 C
0201 C 09 WRITE (LI, 113) NOCR
0202 C READ (LI, 102) IDUM
0203 C WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0204 C IF ( IDUM .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 10
0205 C IF ( IDUM .EQ. 6 ) GO TO 10
0206 C IF ( IDUM .EQ. 18 ) GO TO 10
0207 C GO TO 02
0208 C 10 CNTRL(51) = IDUM
0209 C CALL CODE
0210 C WRITE (PR, 112)
0211 C GO TO 15
0212
0213 C C C C C
0214 C
0215 C : Change the program control array CNTRL on line.
0216 C
0217 C
0218 C 11 WRITE (LI, 114) NOCR
0219 C READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0220 C WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0221 C IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
0222 C CALL CODE
0223 C WRITE (PR, 112)

```

```

0224 GO TO 15
0225
0226 C
0227 C
0228 C
0229 C
0230 C
0231 C
0232 C
0233 C
0234 C
0235 C
0236 C
0237 C
0238 C
0239 C
0240 C
0241 C
0242 C
0243 C
0244 C
0245 C
0246 C
0247 C
0248 C
0249 C
0250 C
0251 C
0252 C
0253 C
0254 C
0255 C
0256 C
0257 C
0258 C
0259 C
0260 C
0261 C
0262 C
0263 C
0264 C
0265 C
0266 C
0267 C
0268 C
0269 C
0270 C
0271 C
0272 C
0273 C
0274 C
0275 C
0276 C
0277 C
0278 C
0279 C
0280 C
0281 C
0282 C
0283 C
0284 C
0285 C
0286 C
0287 C
0288 C
0289 C
0290 C
0291 C
0292 C

.....
: Reduce high speed data from A - B - probe system.
:
12 WRITE (LI, 116) NOCR
   READ (LI, 149) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
   CALL CODE
   WRITE (PR, 115)
   GO TO 15
.....
: Reduce combination probe data.
:
13 WRITE (LI, 118) NOCR
   READ (LI, 149) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
   CALL CODE
   WRITE (PR, 117)
   GO TO 15
.....
: Reduce steady state data.
:
14 WRITE (LI, 120) NOCR
   READ (LI, 149) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
   CALL CODE
   WRITE (PR, 119)
   GO TO 15
.....
: Schedule desired son program.
:
15 WRITE (LI, 121) PR,CNTRL(50)
   ICODE = 9
   CALL REWRF (1,2)
   CALL EXEC (ICODE+100000B,PR,IDCB,IDCBS)
   GO TO 17
16 GO TO 18
17 CALL ABREG (IA,IB)
   WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,2)
   WRITE (LI, 122) PR,IA,IB,NOLF,PR
18 GO TO 01
.....
: STOP 0001.
:
19 WRITE (LI, 123) NOCR
   READ (LI, 149) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .NE. 2H ) GO TO 02
   CALL REWRF (1,2)
   WRITE ( 1, 124) NOLF
   STOP 0001
   END

```

PAGE 0008 TXC08 9:32 AM MON., 20 SEP., 1982

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 02005

COMMON = 00000



```
0293      INTEGER FUNCTION ICON (I,N)
0294      C .....
0295      C .
0296      C . Converts integer numbers into ASCII string.
0297      C . Author: Robert N. Geopfarth
0298      C . Date: January 31, 1979
0299      C . Because of the simplicity of the program the program
0300      C . description is included in this box.
0301      C . I N ... integer numbers to be added.
0302      C . IC ... integer number to be converted into ASCII.
0303      C . ICON ... 2 - character ASCII string to be returned
0304      C .....
0305      C .....
0306      C * Converts integer to ASCII-string.
0307      100 FORMAT (I2)
0308
0309      IC = I+N
0310      IF ( IC .LT. 10 ) GO TO 01
0311
0312      CALL CODE
0313      WRITE (ICON,100) IC
0314      RETURN
0315
0316      01 ICON = IC+30060B
0317      RETURN
0318      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00036

COMMON = 00000

```

0319 SUBROUTINE REWRF (IREWR,IWHATA)
0320 .....
0321 C
0322 C
0323 C
0324 C
0325 C
0326 C
0327 C
0328 C
0329 C
0330 * Data transfer disc array.
0331 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0332 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0333 C
0334 COMMON / CA / A
0335 C
0336 COMMON / FMP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0337 REAL A(256)
0338 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0339 INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0340 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
0341 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0342 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0343 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0344 C
0345 C
0346 C
0347 C
0348 C
0349 C
0350 C
0351 C
0352 C
0353 C
0354 C
0355 C
0356 C
0357 C
0358 C
0359 C
0360 C
0361 C
0362 C
0363 C
0364 C
0365 C
0366 C
0367 C
0368 C
0369 C
0370 C
0371 C
0372 C
0373 C
0374 C
0375 C
0376 C
0377 C
0378 C
0379 C
0380 C
0381 C
0382 C
0383 C
0384 C
0385 C
0386 C
0387 C

```

This subroutine reads (IREWR = +1) or writes (IREWR = -1) of  
 of a array specified by IWHATA.  
 Author: Hans M. Zebner  
 Date : February 08, 1980  
 Detailed program description is available in TXCO log; The  
 Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.

```

101 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY IBUF(1664) DISC FILE IBUFF
*:00:26")
102 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE IBUFF:00:26 ARRAY IBUF(1664)")
103 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY CNTRL(256) DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26"
*)
104 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26 ARRAY CNTRL(256)"
*)
105 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY A(256) DISC FILE AF:00:26")
106 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE AF:00:26 ARRAY A(256)")
107 FORMAT (" REWRF : ERROR RETURN (IWHATA ="I3")")
108 FORMAT ("IBUFF ")
109 FORMAT ("CNTRLF")
110 FORMAT ("AF ")
111 FORMAT (" CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,"3A2","I2","I2","I2","I4"
*) failed; STOP"21X")
112 FORMAT (" CALL LOCFL (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),I
*)DUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2)) failed; STOP")
113 FORMAT (" CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR) failed; STOP"42X")
114 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
*)led; STOP"27X")
115 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
*)led; STOP"26X")
116 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fa
*)led; STOP"27X")
117 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fc
*)led; STOP"26X")
118 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
*) ; STOP"27X")
119 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
*) ; STOP"26X")
120 FORMAT (" CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0) failed; STOP"40X"
*)
LI = LOGLU(ISESSN)
ISECU = 0
ICR = 26
IF ( IWHATA .LT. 1 .OR. IWHATA .GT. 2 ) GO-TO 40
GO TO (10,20) IWHATA

```

Integer array IBUF being written back and forth.

```

0388      10 CALL CODE
0389        WRITE (IFILE,108)
0390        CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0391        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 11
0392        WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0393        STOP 1
0394      11 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IFRR,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))
0395        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 12
0396        WRITE (LI, 122)
0397        STOP 2
0398      12 CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR)
0399        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 13
0400        WRITE (LI, 123)
0401        STOP 3
0402      13 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0403        IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0404        IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 14
0405        IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 15
0406      14 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL)
0407        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 102)
0408        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0409        WRITE (LI, 124) IL,LEN,NUM
0410        STOP 4
0411      15 CALL WRITE (IDCB,IFRR,IBUF,IL)
0412        IF ( IFRR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 101)
0413        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0414        WRITE (LI, 125) IL,LEN,NUM
0415        STOP 5
0416      16 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0417        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 17
0418        WRITE (LI, 130)
0419        STOP 6
0420      17 RETURN
0421
0422
0423
0424
0425
0426
0427
0428
0429      C .....
0430      C Integer array CNTRL being written back and forth.
0431      C .....
0432
0433      20 CALL CODE
0434        WRITE (IFILE,109)
0435        CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0436        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 21
0437        WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0438        STOP 11
0439      21 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))
0440        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 22
0441        WRITE (LI, 122)
0442        STOP 12
0443      22 CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR)
0444        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 23
0445        WRITE (LI, 123)
0446        STOP 13
0447      23 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0448        IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0449        IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 24
0450        IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 25
0451      24 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,IL)
0452        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 104)
0453        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0454        WRITE (LI, 126) IL,LEN,NUM
0455        STOP 14
0456      25 CALL WRITE (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,IL)
0457        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103)
0458        IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0459        WRITE (LI, 127) IL,LEN,NUM
0460        STOP 15

```

```

0457      26 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0458      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 27
0459      WRITE (LI, 130)
0460      STOP 16
0461      27 RETURN
0462
0463
0464
0465      C .....
0466      C : Real array A being written back and forth.
0467      C :
0468      C .....
0469
0470      30 CALL CODE
0471      WRITE (IFILE,110)
0472      CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0473      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 31
0474      WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0475      STOP 21
0476      31 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR, IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(1), IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(2))
0477      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 32
0478      WRITE (LI, 122)
0479      STOP 22
0480      32 CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR)
0481      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 33
0482      WRITE (LI, 123)
0483      STOP 23
0484      33 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0485      IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0486      IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 34
0487      IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 35
0488      34 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0489      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 106)
0490      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0491      WRITE (LI, 128) IL,LEN,NUM
0492      STOP 24
0493      35 CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0494      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 105)
0495      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0496      WRITE (LI, 129) IL,LEN,NUM
0497      STOP 25
0498      36 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0499      IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 37
0500      WRITE (LI, 130)
0501      STOP 26
0502      37 RETURN
0503
0504
0505      C .....
0506      C : Error; IWHATA is not defined.
0507      C :
0508      C .....
0509
0510      40 WRITE (LI,107) IWHATA
0511      IWHATA = -IWHATA
0512      RETURN
0513      END
0514

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01146 COMMON = 00000

```

0515 SUBROUTINE TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN, ISEC)
0516 .....
0517 .....
0518 : Get date and time and convert the variables to ASCII :
0519 : .....
0520 C
0521 * Gets date and time ASCII string.
0522 COMMON / CNTR / CNTRL
0523 INTEGER ITIME(5)
0524 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0525 901 FORMAT (" ERROR DETECTED IN PROGRAM TIME"/
0526 * " CALL EXEC (11, ITIME)"/)
0527
0528 IMON = 2H##
0529 IDAY = 2H##
0530 IYEAR = 2H##
0531 IHOURL = 2H##
0532 IMIN = 2H##
0533 ISEC = 2H##
0534 CALL EXEC (11+100000B, ITIME)
0535 GO TO 02
0536 01 GO TO 03
0537 02 CALL ABREG (IA, IB)
0538 GO TO 04
0539 03 IMON = ICON(CNTRL(1), 0)
0540 IDAY = ICON(CNTRL(2), 0)
0541 IYEAR = ICON(CNTRL(3), 0)
0542 IHOURL = ICON(ITIME(4), 0)
0543 IMIN = ICON(ITIME(3), 0)
0544 ISEC = ICON(ITIME(2), 0)
0545 RETURN
0546 04 WRITE ( 6, 901) IA, IB
0547 RETURN
0548 END

```

FIN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00146 COMMON = 00000

FMP 26042 26270 / FMP / IDC8(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR  
 CIBUF 26271 31470 / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)  
 CONTR 31471 32070 / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

TXCOO 32071 36015 Data acquisition transsonic compressor.

ICON 36016 36061 Convertes integer to ASCII-string.  
 REWRP 36062 40253 Data transfer disc array.  
 TIME 40254 40475 Gets date and time ASCII string.

LOGLU	40476	40553	92067-1X297	REV.2013	790228
READF	40554	41544	92067-16125	REV.2001	791015
OPEN	41545	42107	92067-16125	REV.2001	791018
CLOSE	42110	42323	92067-16125	REV.2001	791019
OVRD.	42324	42324	92067-16125	REV.1903	780526
\$SMVE	42325	42417	92067-1X483	REV.2013	800129
LOCF	42420	42720	92067-16125	REV.1903	781110
ABREG	42721	42742	92068-1X013	REV.2013	750701
RWDF	42743	43027	92067-16125	REV.1903	780724
LURD	43030	43442	92067-1X270	REV.2013	791024
CLRIO	43443	43451	24998-1X248	REV.2001	750701
FMTIO	43452	44750	24998-1X230	REV.2001	790417
IFTY	44751	45036	92067-1X295	REV.2013	790118
.DADS	45037	45146	24998-1X036	REV.2001	780818
.DMP	45147	45314	24998-1X045	REV.2001	780818
.DDI	45315	45615	24998-1X040	REV.2001	781021
SESSN	45616	45633	92067-16125	REV.1903	780413
R/W\$	45634	45772	92067-16125	REV.1903	781214
P.PAS	45773	46021	92067-16125	REV.1903	740801
.DNG	46022	46031	24998-1X046	REV.2001	780818
PAUSE	46032	46132	24998-1X253	REV.2001	771122
\$ALKN	46133	46250	92067-1X271	REV.2013	770715
.SBT	46251	46311	92068-1X011	REV.2013	770518
\$OPEN	46312	46466	92067-16125	REV.1903	790103
RW\$UB	46467	47034	92067-16125	REV.1903	781003
RW\$ND\$	47035	47157	92067-16125	REV.1903	780801
.DIN	47160	47165	24998-1X042	REV.2001	780818
.DDE	47166	47177	24998-1X039	REV.2001	780818
FRMTR	47200	52635	24998-1X231	REV.2001	790503
FMT.E	52636	52636	24998-1X232	REV.2001	781107
PAU.E	52637	52637	24998-1X254	REV.2001	750701
.CFER	52640	52701	24998-1X196	REV.2001	790523
\$SETP	52702	52726	24998-1X013	REV.2001	781106
REIO	52727	53053	92067-1X275	REV.2013	790316
RMPAR	53054	53116	92068-1X025	REV.2013	781106
LUTRU	53117	53225	92067-1X308	REV.2013	790223
P.NAME	53226	53273	92068-1X035	REV.2013	771121
.LBT	53274	53324	92068-1X008	REV.2013	770518

12 PAGES RELOCATED. 12 PAGES REQ'D. NO PAGES EMA NO PAGES MSEC  
 LINKS:RP PROGRAM:RG LOAD:TE COMMON:NC  
 /LOADR:TXCOO READY AT 9:55 AM MON., 20 SEPT, 1982  
 /LOADR:\$END

#### 4. PROGRAM TXCOL

##### 4.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCOL is a son program of the father program TXCOØ, by which it is scheduled, if one of the following operations is desired:

- 1 - A - B - probe system survey
- 2 - On line calibration, KULITE type 'A' and 'B' probes
- 3 - Acquisition of high speed data in free run mode
- 4 - Acquisition of high speed data in paced run mode.

When scheduled by TXCOØ, which suspends operation while the son program TXCOL executes, the program TXCOL, reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control and programs the Digital Voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL (50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note, that each stop coding ending on 77 indicates correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL (50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
1	ABSRV	TXCOL : STOP 0177
2	CALIB	TXCOL : STOP 0277
3	FREER	TXCOL : STOP 0377
4	PACER	TXCOL : STOP 0477

Any other STOP code indicates an error and utilizing a program list the operator can trace the problem. The first two digits of the STOP code are typical for the subroutines. An example: the program stops at STOP code 0304; the first two digits read 3 and this tells the operator that it was subroutine FREER which ran into trouble, because the ending two digits read 04, which is different from 77; a program list uncovers that the failure occurred while writing into a disc file using FMP (File Management Package) subroutine WRITF near line 1005. STOP codes are crucial for a complex program system in order to rapidly detect and salvage problems, even during a test run.

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABRT, RMOTE, ABSRV, CALIB, FREER, PACER, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: CONTR, CIBUF, FMP

FORTRAN conventions for the HP21MX computer request COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA subroutine</u>	<u>arrays &amp; variables</u>	<u>length in words</u>
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664
FMP	IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR	227B = 151

The COMMON block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL. A key to decode the individual elements of CNTRL can be found in the Appendix. COMMON block CNTRL is designed to take the largest raw data array - IBUF (1664) in subroutine



FREER - even if other subroutines only partially use the space, allocated by the block CIBUF. The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. Since each individual subroutine saves the data prior to terminating, more than one subroutine or function may use the same buffer area.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL (50) is less than 1 or greater than 4, no subroutine can be selected and the program terminates, outputting an error message (FORMAT 102) to the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information study the flow chart and the information given in the section PURPOSE.

DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

CNTRL (256) integer program control array.

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664) integer buffer array for the raw data.

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

IDCB (144) integer data control block.

IFILE (3) integer array to contain file name.

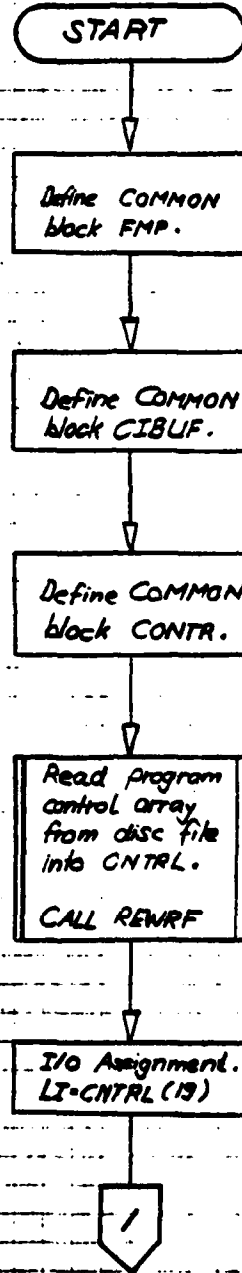
ISIZE (2) integer array to contain # of records in the first and record length in 16-bit-words in the second word.

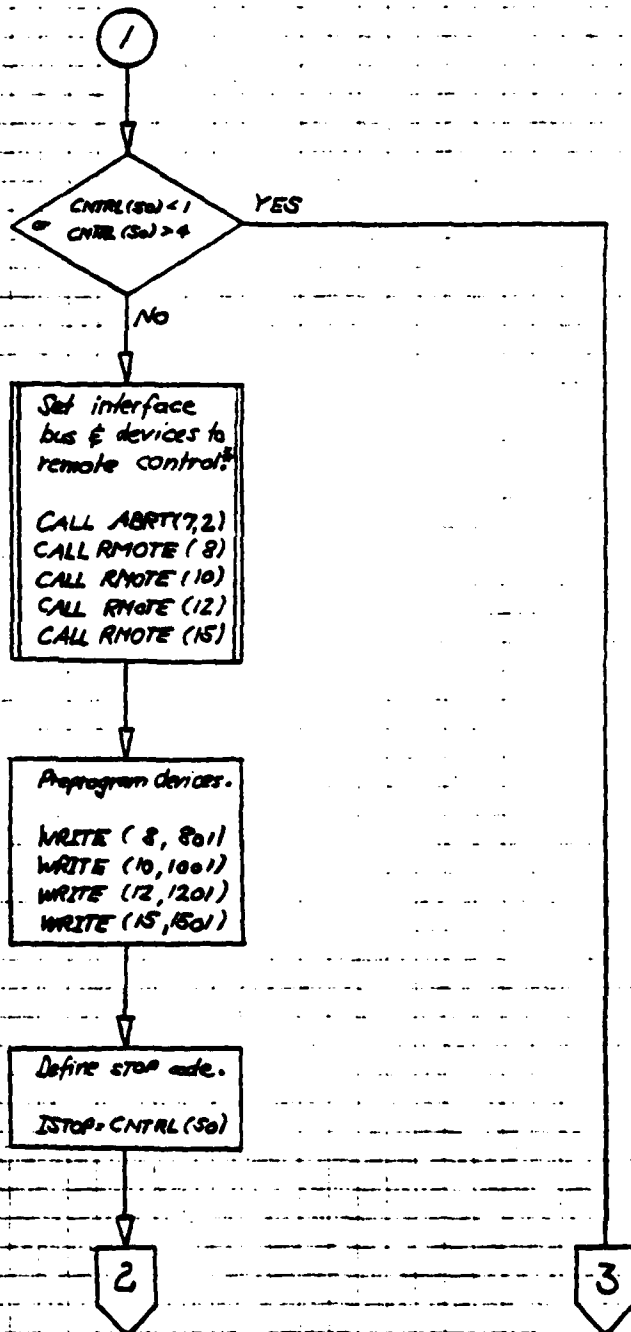
ISECU	integer	security code of data file.
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located.

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TKCO1:

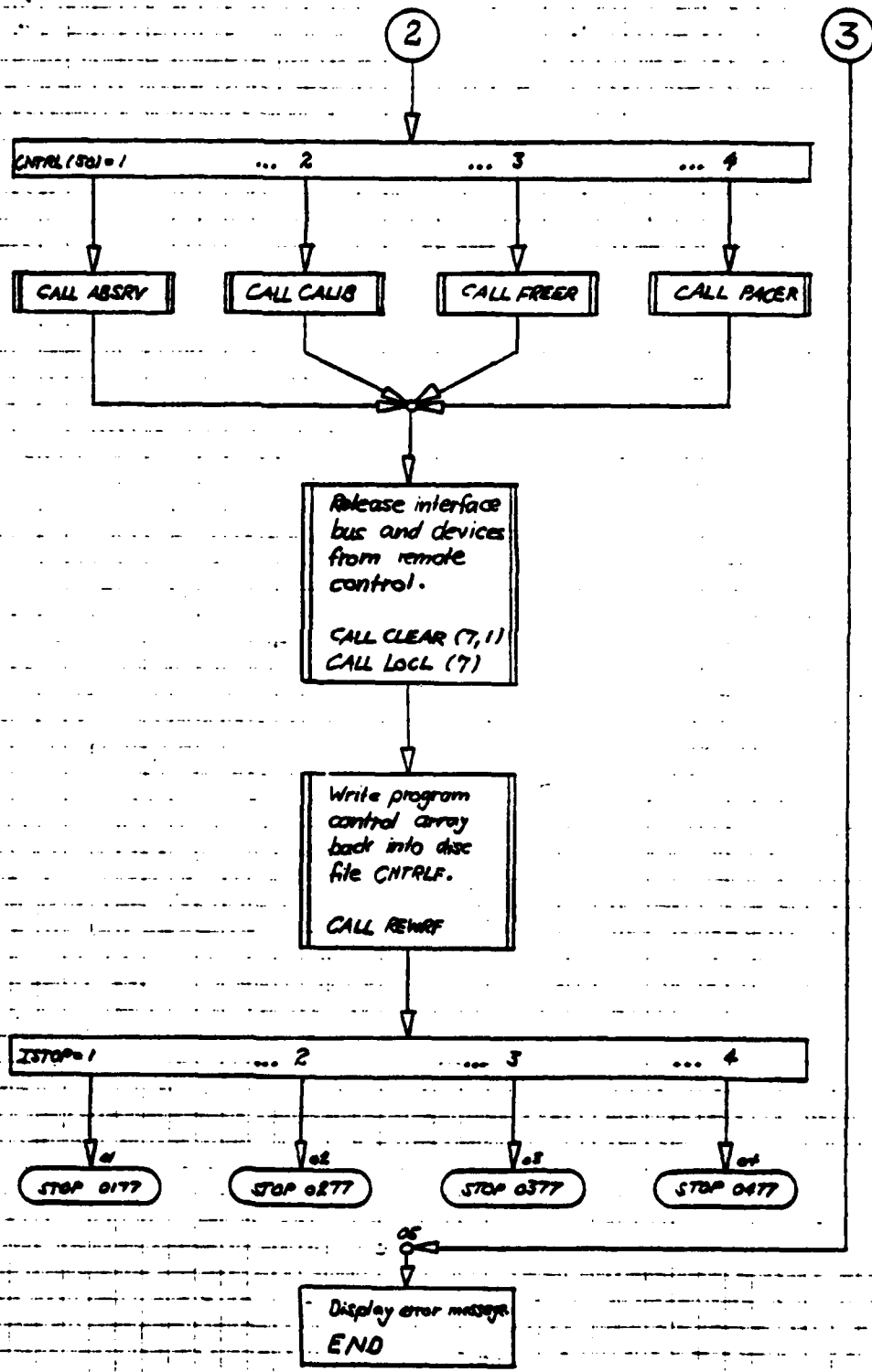
CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array.
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed.
LI	integer	LU3 of standard input device (terminal).
ISTOP	integer	control variable to select STOP code.
X1	real	} dummy variables.
X2	real	
X3	real	

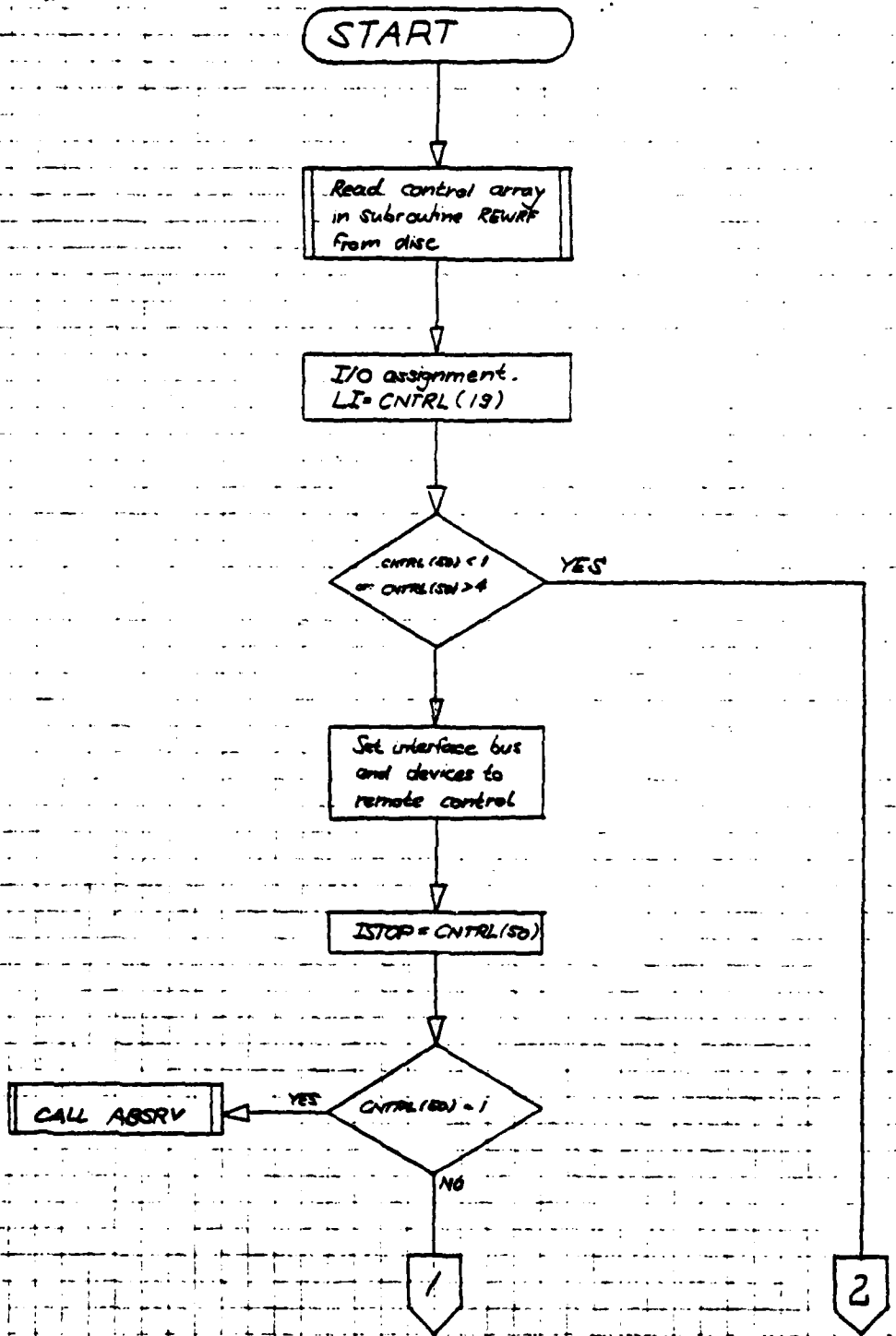
FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXCOI :

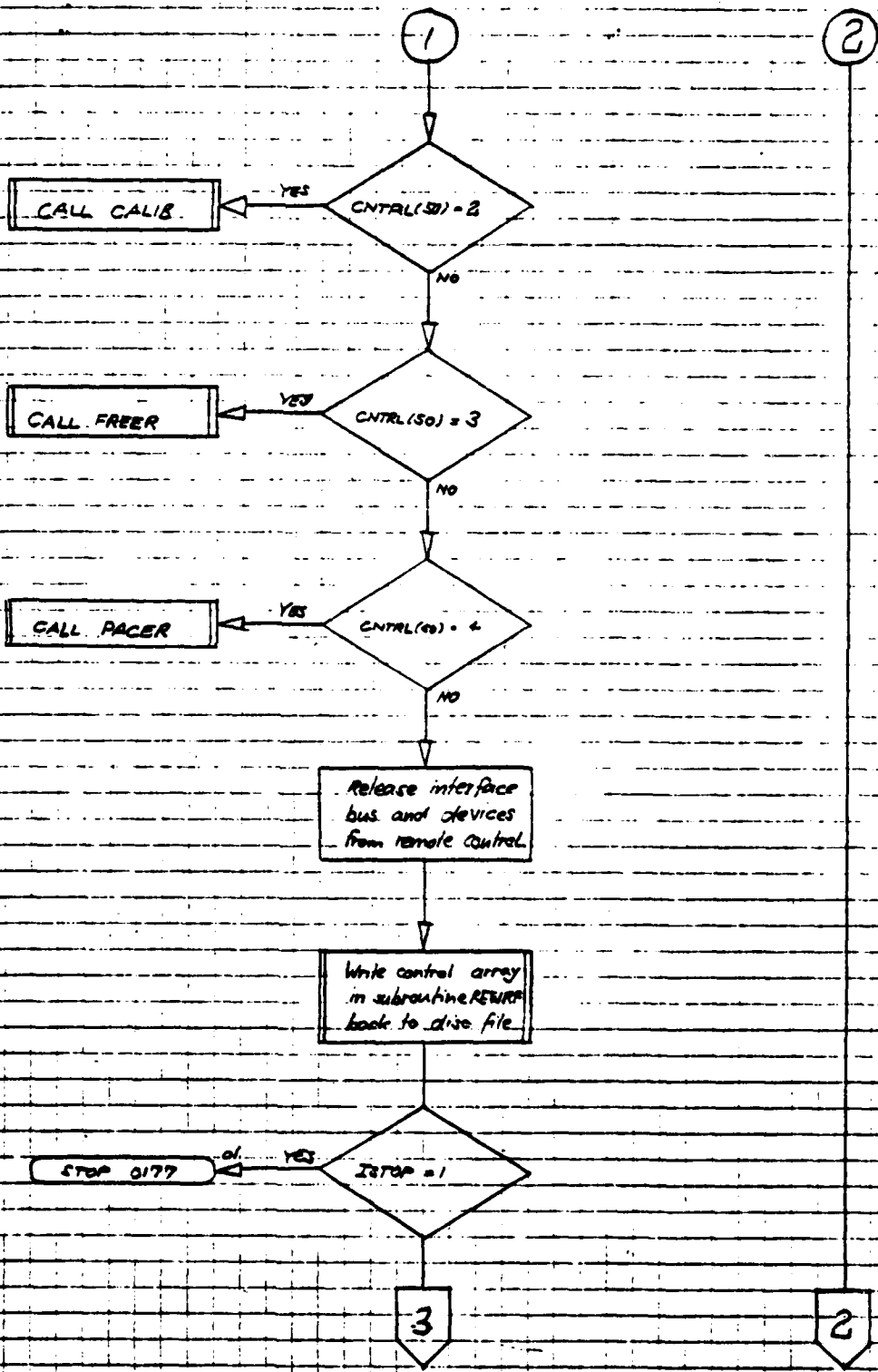


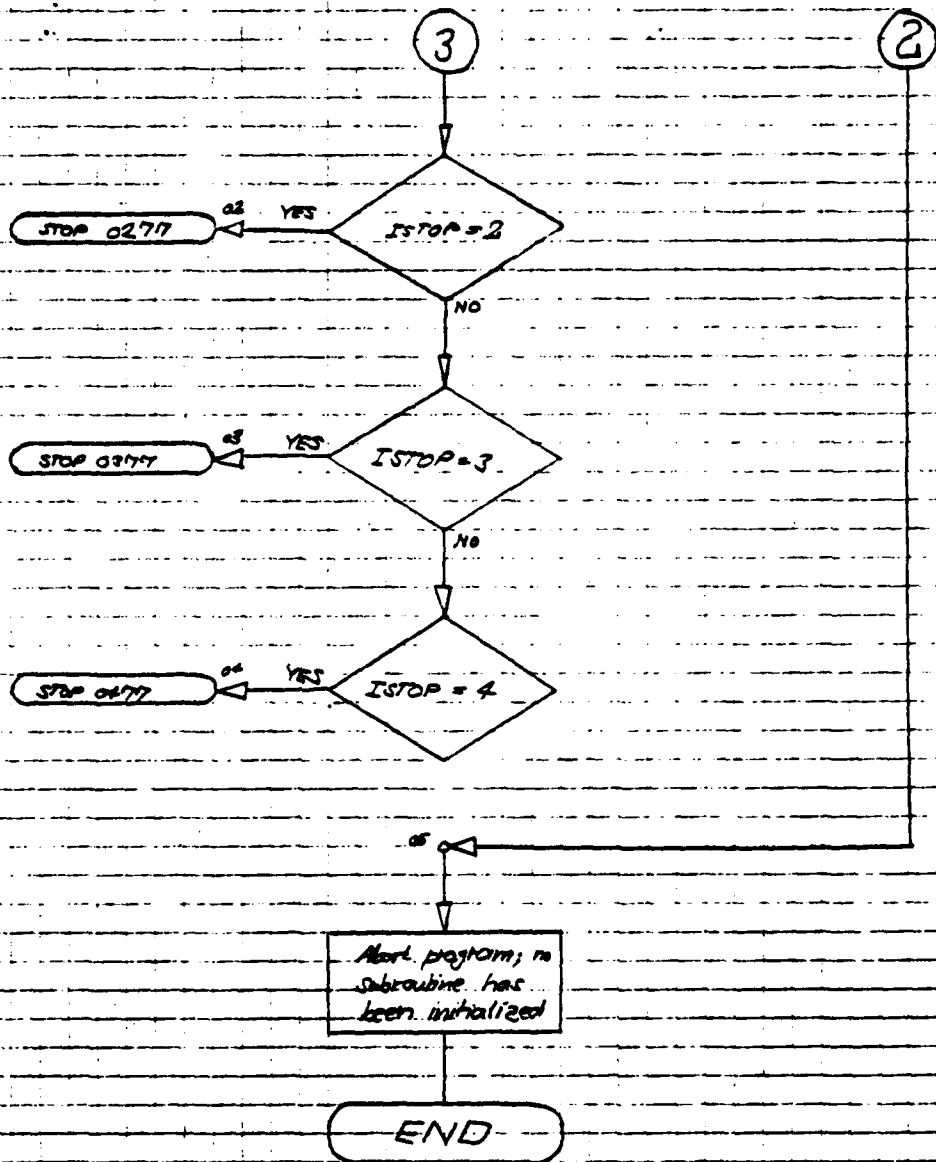


- #) LU Assignments:
- 8 Scanner #1
  - 10 Digital Voltmeter DVM
  - 12 Counter
  - 15 Scanner #2
  - 7 HP-IB











4.2. SUBROUTINE ABSRV:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of high speed data from the 1-stage axial compressor using miniaturized probes equipped with KULITE semiconductor pressure transducers.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: CALIB, TIME, REAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITE, POSNT, CLOSE, SCANR, PACER.

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCOL description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat data acquisition of this yaw position.

NE ... Proceed to next yaw position.

EN ... End data acquisition at various yaw positions.

UP ... Update position readings of probes prior to data taking.

TA ... Initialisation command to take data.

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file.

ERROR MESSAGES: If the number of yaw positions exceeds the previously defined number, the program terminates the subroutine correctly (in order to save the already acquired data) and displays an error message (FORMAT 118). The total # of possible yaw positions is input prior to creating the raw data file, so that latter can be created at the desired length.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having read the accounting data, assigned the I/O references and preset the raw data array, ABSRV asks the operator, whether the 'A'-'B'- probe system has been calibrated on line. If the answer is NO, ABSRV calls the subroutine CALIB, which controls the calibration. Then the calibration results are entered and the operator is asked to input the number of different yaw positions. Based on this information a raw data file of the appropriate length will be created and positioned. If the file with the automatically determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input : PU) or renames the current data file (Input : any alphabetic character other than T). Prior to taking data the position of the probes is scanned and displayed. This control loop can be repeated by keying UP. Inputting TA initializes the data acquisition by subroutine PACER. Upon completion of the scan the operator can repeat this scan (Input : RE), proceed to the next point (Input : NE) with a different yaw position of both 'A' and 'B' probe. If the operator accidentally has decided to proceed to a probe position beyond the previously specified number, ABSRV displays an error message and terminates the subroutine correctly, i.e. saves the data in file, closes the file and writes the accounting data back into the control array.

DATA FILE: For more detailed information, study the following flow chart. The default file name is Tlrrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

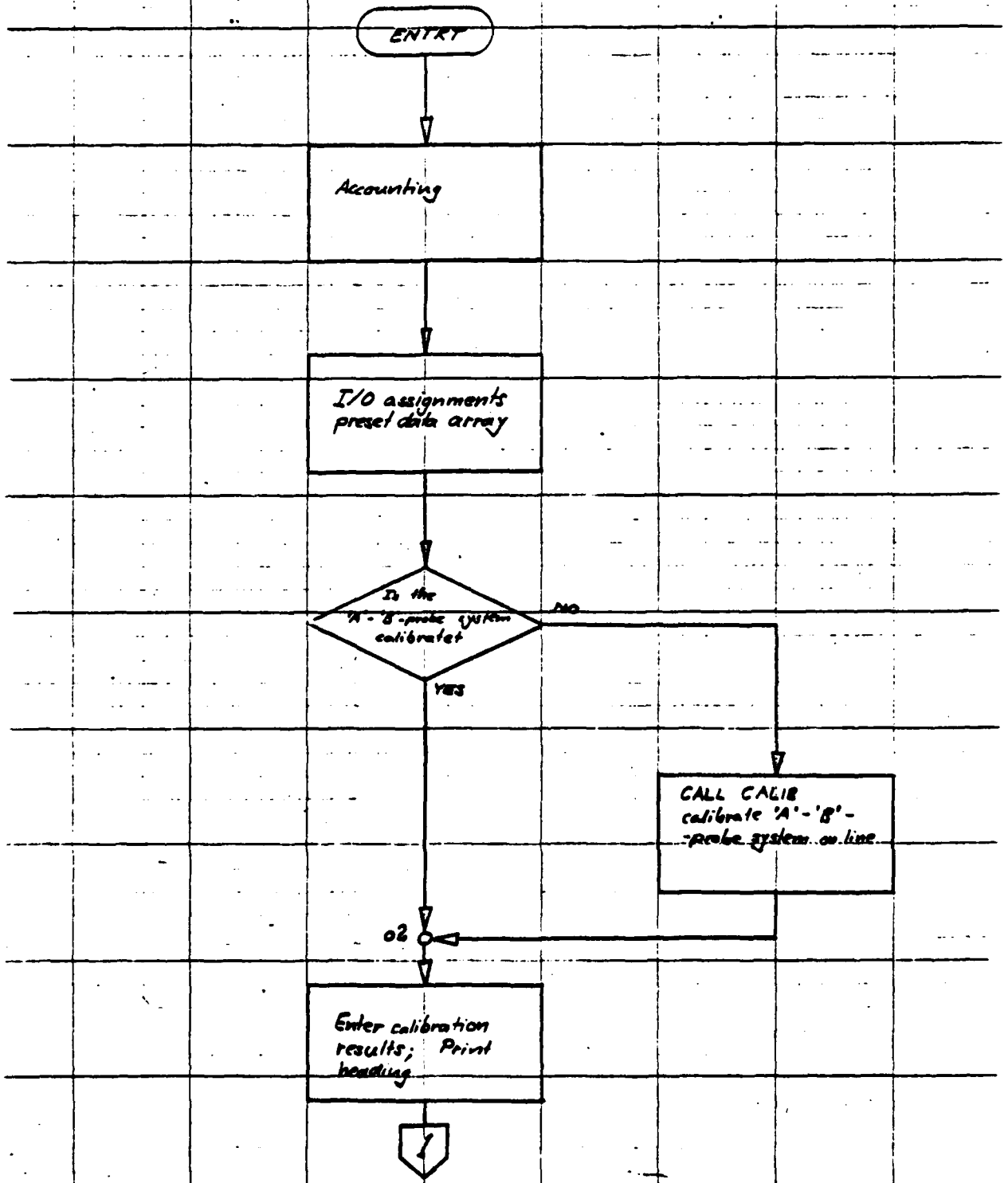
VARIABLES:

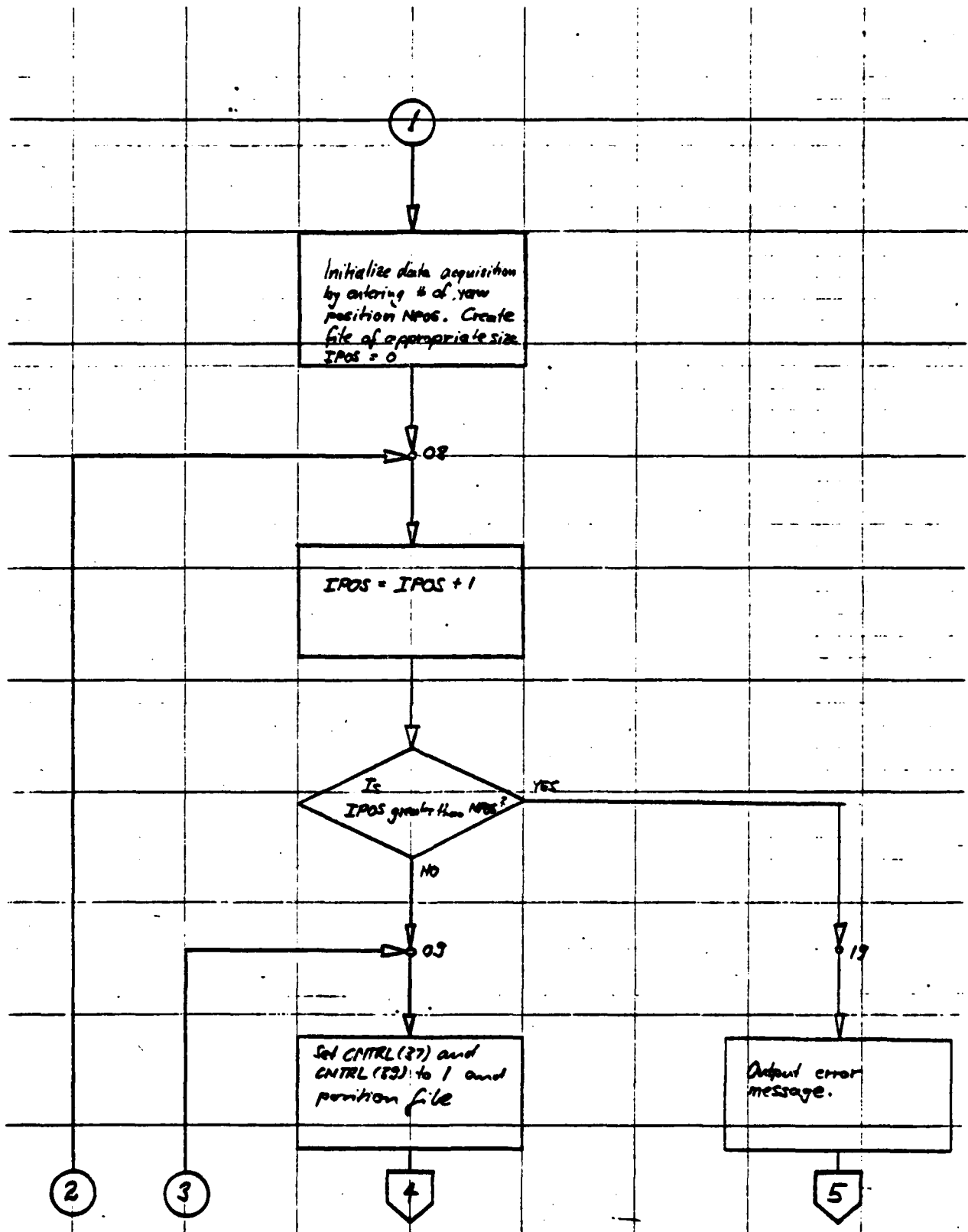
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name calls
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
JSECU	integer	ASCII-converted security code
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, when data file is located
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
POS (7)	real	array to contain probe positions
RBUF (62)	real	data array, set equivalent to IBUF
NOLE	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls

ITYPE	integer	type of data file
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of file name
LI	integer	LU3 of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line position)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner #1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner #2
ICAL	integer	decision parameter
IDUM	integer	decision variable
SLOPEA	real	slope of linear curve fit for A probe calibration
SECONA	real	intercept of linear curve fit for A probe calibration
SLOPEB	real	slope of linear curve fit for B probe calibration
SECONB	real	intercept of linear curve fit for B probe calibration
AVRGEA	real	average voltage A probe, when aligned to flow
AVRGEB	real	average voltage B probe, when aligned to flow
PBARO	real	barometric pressure
NPOS	integer	number of different yaw positions 'A'-'B' survey
IERR	integer	error flag (FMP package)

IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IHOOR	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
IFRST	integer	temporary buffer variable
NEW	integer	scratch variable for change of file name
IPOS	integer	current yaw position count
IREC	integer	record positioning variable

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE ABSRV









6

write calibration results  
and other additional data  
in the directory of the  
data file; Close file.

Terminate subroutine;  
write accounting data  
back into control  
array

RETURN

### 4.3. SUBROUTINE CALIB

PURPOSE: Control the on-line calibration for the A-B- probe system. This includes data acquisition and storage as well as approximating the calibration results.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: TIME, FREER, PACER, CURVE

COMMON BLOCKS: CONTR. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCOL description.

#### MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat this point

EN ... End the on-line probe calibrations

ERROR MESSAGES: If no calibration is performed, the subroutine outputs a warning (FORMAT 108) and terminates; this can happen, if at the first decision to be made the operator inputs EN.

If less than two points with different reference pressures are taken, the subroutine outputs an error message (FORMAT log) and terminates.

Both messages, if studied carefully, tell the operator how to avoid mistakes.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having read the accounting data and assigned the I/O references, CALIB asks the operator to input a

number (which, when the program was debugged, was the digital multimeter read-out displaying the analog voltage of either 'A' or 'B' probe). This input initializes the data acquisition at the first reference pressure. Then the program reminds the operator to switch the pacer to free run mode. The operator responds by pressing the return key and the program calls subroutine FREER. Average voltage from both 'A' and 'B' probe, together with the KULITE reference pressure are written into the arrays AVOLT, BVOLT and RPRES, respectively. The operator then decides whether to repeat the measurements at this reference pressure (Input : RE), end the calibration (Input : EN) or proceed to the next point (Input : any numerical value). If the calibration is to be terminated, the operator is reminded to switch the pacer to paced run mode and, with the reference pressure unchanged, a paced scan is taken from both 'A' and 'B' probe (using PACER). Then subroutine CURVE computes an average linear curve fit through the data points (AVOLT vs. RPRES and BVOLT vs. RPRES respectively). In both cases slope and intercept are printed. Note, that the intercept is meaningless, but required in subroutine CURVE, which uses a least squares algorithm. CALIB then terminates and writes the accounting data back into the control array.

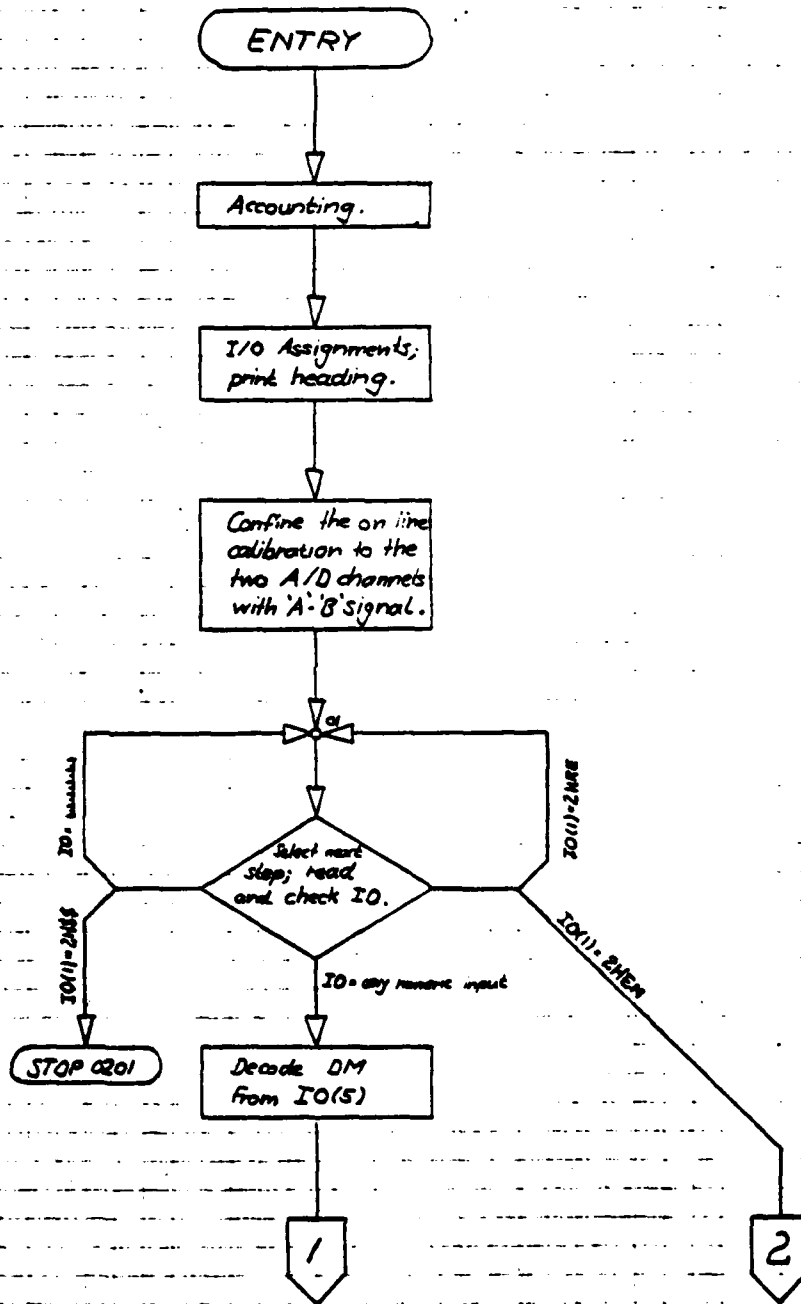
DATA FILE: Handled by subroutines FREER (Section 4.4) and PACER (Section 4.5).

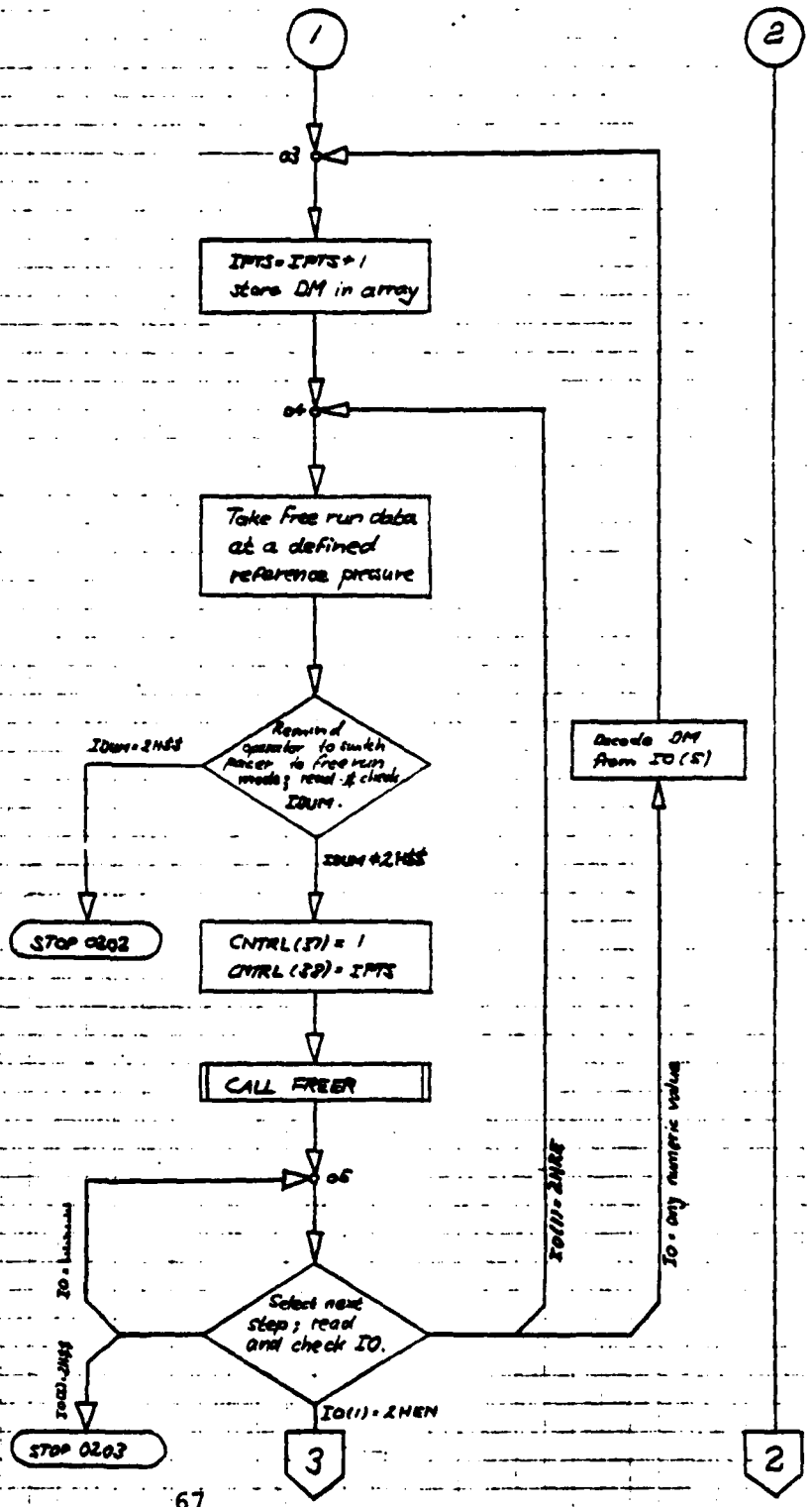
VARIABLES:

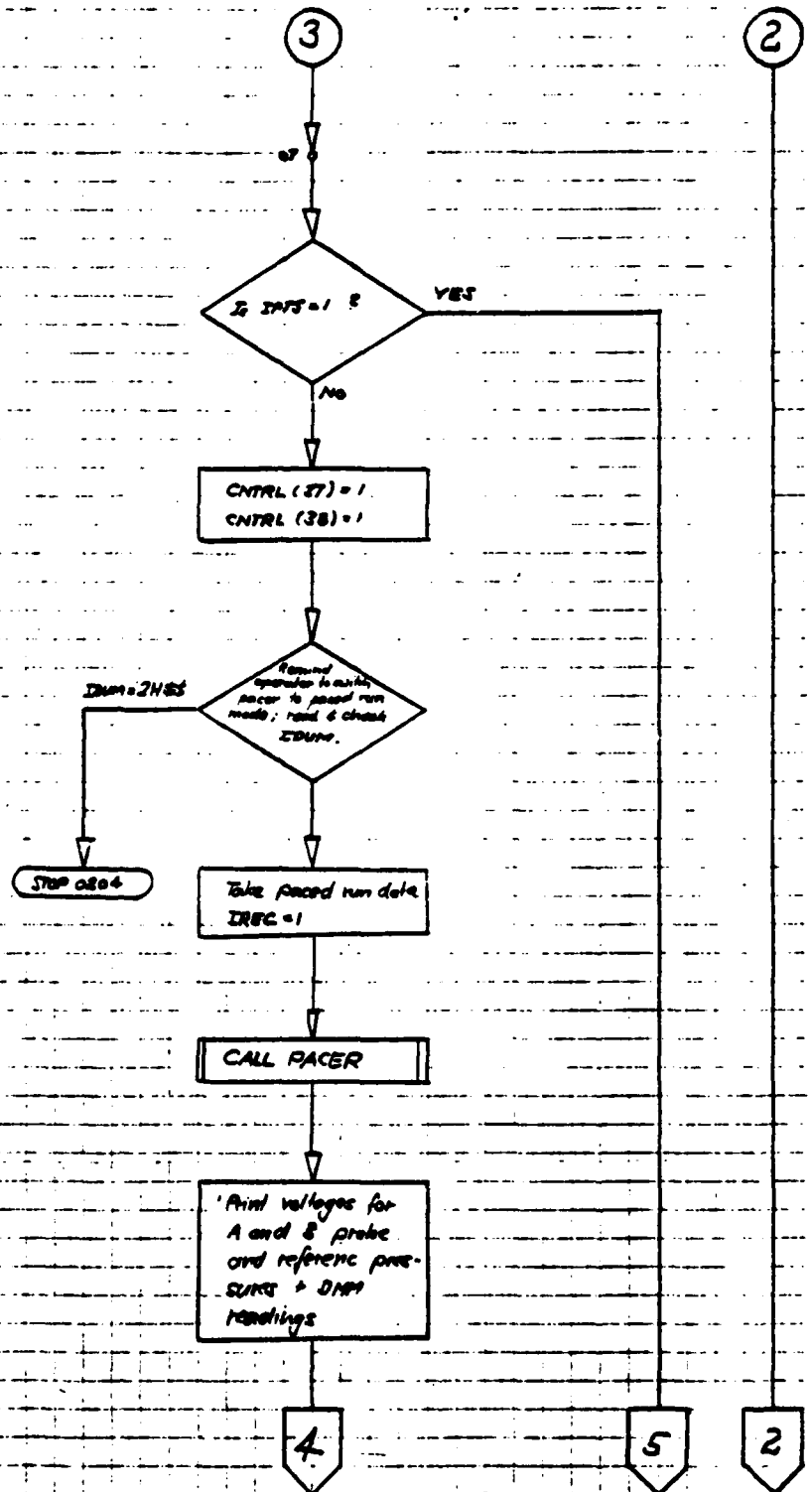
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
AVOLT (10)	real	array to contain average voltages from A probe
BVOLT (10)	real	array to contain average voltages from B probe
RPRES (10)	real	array to contain reference pressures
DMM (10)	real	array to contain additional data (e.g.: DMM read outs)
NOLF	integer	suppresses line Feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line Feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
ITIME (5)	integer	array to contain ASCII converted date and time
IO (5)	integer	scratch array
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits
IHOURL	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)

IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IPTS	integer	variable count total # of calibration positions
IPREV	integer	variable temporary stores contents of CNTRL (219)
IDUM	integer	scratch variable
DM	real	variable used to decode value from array IO
IREC	integer	starting record for paced run- data array
SLOPE	real	slope of linear curve fits
SECON	real	intercept of linear curve fit (as from CURVE)

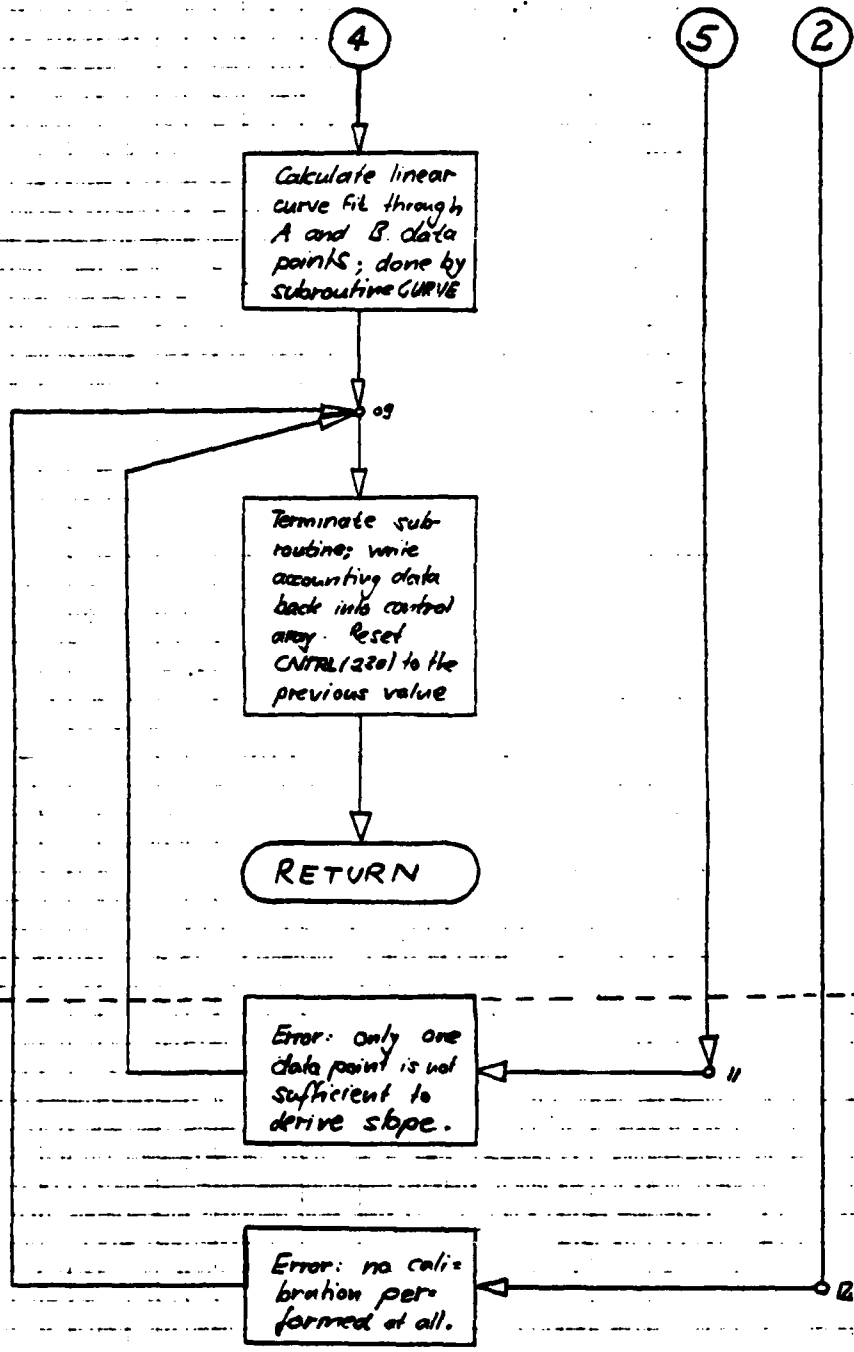
FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE CALIB











Error processing

4.4. SUBROUTINE FREER:

PURPOSE: Control data acquisition from HP 5610 A/D converter, store data in file and documentation, perform calculation of average voltage.

ARGUMENTS: AVOLT, BVOLT, PREFR

AVOLT	real	average voltage from 'A'- probe, based on NRPT3 points
BVOLT	real	average voltage from 'B'- probe, based on NRPT3 points
PREFR	real	reference pressure for KULITE transducers (raw data format)

EXTERNALS: TIME, ICON, SCANR, EXEC, ABREG, CREAT, OPEN, PURGE, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed description refer to the TXCO1 description

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

ERROR MESSAGES: If the EXEC call to read the voltages from the A/D converter is not executed correctly, an error return occurs as follows:

```

                                ↗ set the no-abort bit.
CALL EXEC (1 + 100000B, 20, IBUF(1), NRPT2, ICHNL, 4)
GO TO 11 ← error return: perform error processing!
10 GO TO 12 ← good return: proceed!
11 CALL ABREG (IA,IB) ← look, what's in the registers.
GO TO 21
.
.
.

```

C  
C  
C  
C  
C

Error returns ....

```

21 WRITE (6, 901) NRPT2, ICHNL } → output error message,
  WRITE (6, 902) IA, IB       } then terminate
  GO TO 20                    } subroutine

```

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart.

The subroutine reads the accounting data from the control array and defines FMP parameters (FMP : File Management Package, manipulates disc Files). Next the I/O references are assigned and all words of the raw data array are preset to be 177777B. If CNTRL (37) is set to 1, the heading for the Free Run documentation page is printed. If CNTRL (38) is set to one, a key to the printout is printed. Then the data acquisition loop starts and executes NRPT1 times (NRPT1 = CNTRL (230) = number of KULITE signals to be acquired; maximum is 16). Should the sequential number for the data file name become greater than 99, the first two characters of the file name are changed from T2 (default) to S2 and the count is reset to zero. Additional data is acquired and the probe positions are read and written into the variable IOX1M. Prior to the data acquisition all unused elements of the data array are set to zero. Utilizing the EXEC call NRP2 measurements are performed and the A/D digital

output is written into array IBUF, starting at address of word IBUF (1). ICHNL specifies the selected A/D analog input channel. The 4 in the parameter list causes the A/D converter to dump data into the CPU as fast as possible via DMA (Direct Memory Access). If an error occurs, its reason is enquired (see preceding segment ERROR MESSAGES). To calculate the average voltage, all words of IBUF must be anded with IMASK, because bits 0 through 5 are used to control the data transfer.

```

          bit 15  12    9    6    3    0
IBUF(J2)      1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 = 171342B
IMASK         1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 177700B = -64
IBUF(J2) = IAND (IBUF(J2), IMASK)
IBUF(J2) =    1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 171300B = -3392

```

To derive the voltage, IBUF(J2) must first be divided by the maximum value which can be transferred by a 16-bit word when the bits 0 through 5 do not contain data; this word is

```

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 077700B = 32704

```

This bit configuration corresponds to the full scale voltage (FSVLT) of +1 Volt. When no bit is set, the voltage is 0 (ensured by calibration). Thus if the integer, IBUF(J2) is divided by 32 704 and multiplied by unity the voltage is obtained. Since the bits 0 through 5 are not used for data, the maximum voltage resolution of the A/D converter is

$$R = \frac{100B}{77700B} * FSVLT = \frac{64}{32704} * FSVLT = \frac{1}{511} * FSVLT$$

$$R = .001\ 956\ 947\ \text{Volt, if FSVLT} = +1.0\ \text{V}$$

The voltage associated with the bit configuration

$$1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 = 171300B = -3392$$

is  $-.103\ 718\ \text{Volt} = \frac{-3\ 392}{32\ 704} * 1.0\ \text{Volt}$ . In the Subroutine, however, the division through 32 704 and the multiplication with FSVLT is executed after all the voltages from NRPT2 points are added in order to compute the average voltage. The average voltage then is written into the variable AVOLT or BVOLT, depending on which probe has been selected. The data then are saved in a file. If a file with the automatically determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input : PU) or renames the current data file (Input : any alphabetic character other than T). This is the only interactive manipulation in the subroutine. The data acquisition loop terminates, printing the most important data. Accounting data are written back into the control array and the subroutine returns control to the calling program.

DATA FILE: The data file consist of 13 records with a length of 128 words each, so that  $1664 = (128 * 13)$  words can be stored. The default file name is T2rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for raw data
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMB calls

IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IOXIM (9)	integer	array, where 'A' and 'B' probe positions are written into in ASCII code
FSVLT	real	full scale voltage of A/D converter
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB
IPAGE	integer	counts of current page
IDOC	integer	counts, how often this subroutine is called
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
ITYPE	integer	type of data file
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of file name
ISP	integer	decision variable, used to space the output

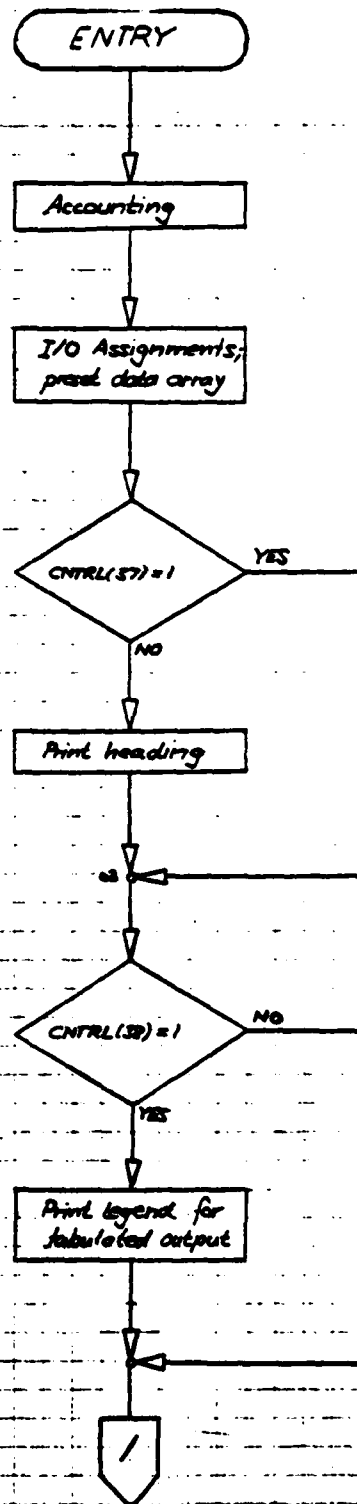
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner #1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner #2
ISV1	integer	code # of S/V controller #1
ISV4	integer	code # of S/V controller #2
NRPT1	integer	# of various KULITE signals to be acquired
NRPT2	integer	total # of point, taken from each KULITE signal
NRPT3	integer	= NRPT2+ : DO loop start address
IMASK	integer	masking variable
IW	integer	controls time delay between closing S/V port and reading voltage
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
Ihour	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 hr clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
ICHNL	integer	A/D input channel to be selected
FREQ	real	RPM of the transonic compressor

CIM	real	immersion of the combination probe
CYAW	real	yaw angle of the combination probe
PREF	real	KULITE reference pressure
PREFR	real	KULITE reference pressure as returned to the calling routine (either CALIB, ABSRV or TXCOL)
P1	real	} pressures P <sub>1</sub> , P <sub>23</sub> & P <sub>4</sub> from calibration probe
P23	real	
P4	real	
E	real	Temperature reading from sensor ahead of rotor (in mV)
DE	real	Differential temperature reading from station ahead of rotor across rotor
XIM	real	Immersion of the KULITE probe
YAW	real	Yaw angle of the KULITE probe
IA	integer	Variable to contain contents of A register
IB	integer	Variable to contain contents of B register
AVRGE	real	KULITE output average voltage after amplification and A/D conversion
AVOLT	real	'A' probe output average voltage
BVOLT	real	'B' probe output average voltage
ISP	integer	control variable to space output
IDUM	integer	decision variable



IERR	integer	error flag returned from FMP calls
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
NEW	integer	variable to contain changed first two characters of raw data file name

FLOW CHART. SUBROUTINE FREER



DO IS JI=1, NRPTI, 1

Define A/D channel  
ICHNL = CNTRL(230+JI)

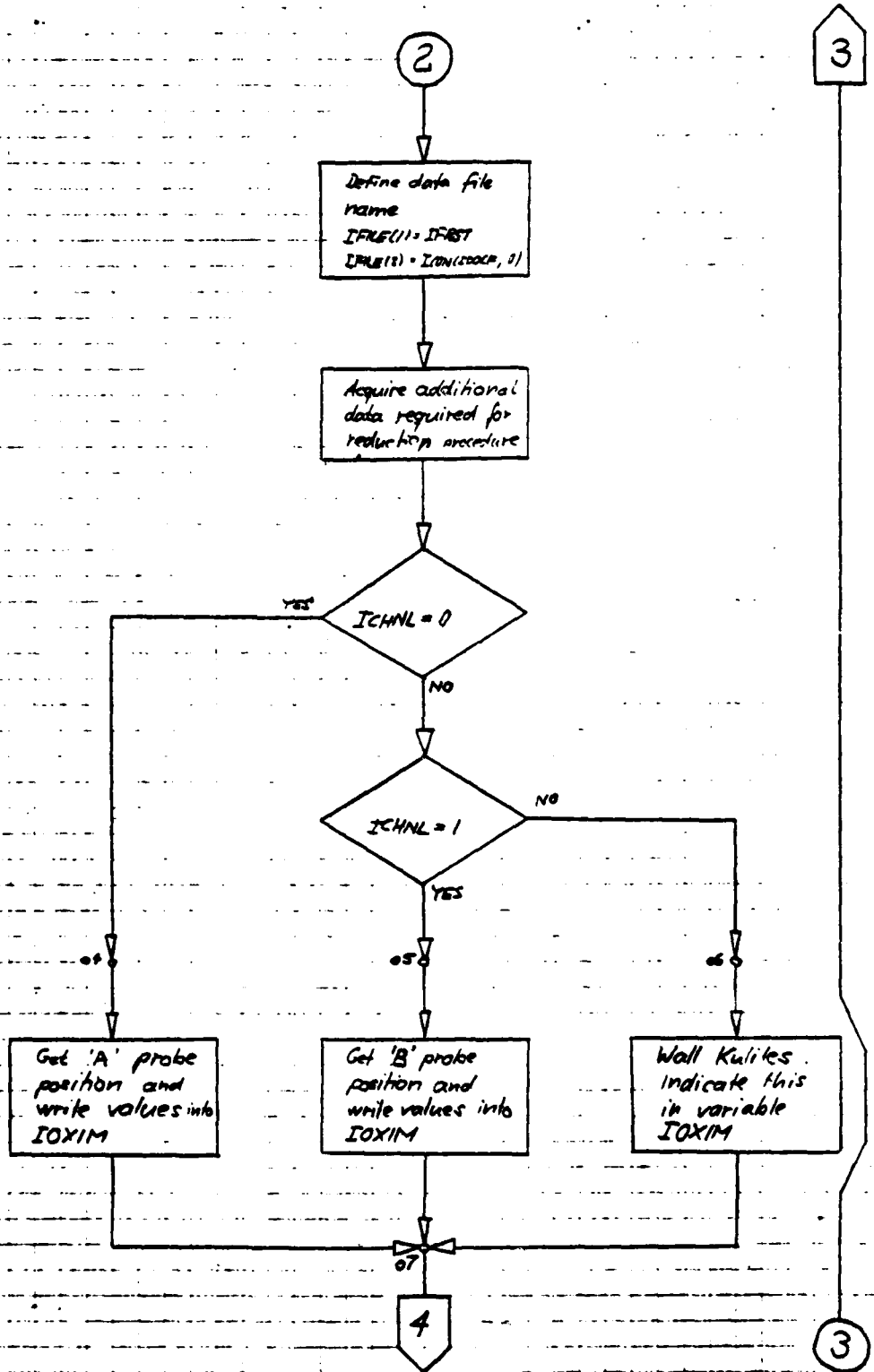
Define sequential  
number of  
print out IDOC  
and data file IDOCF  
IDOC = IDOC + 1  
IDOCF = IDOCF + 1

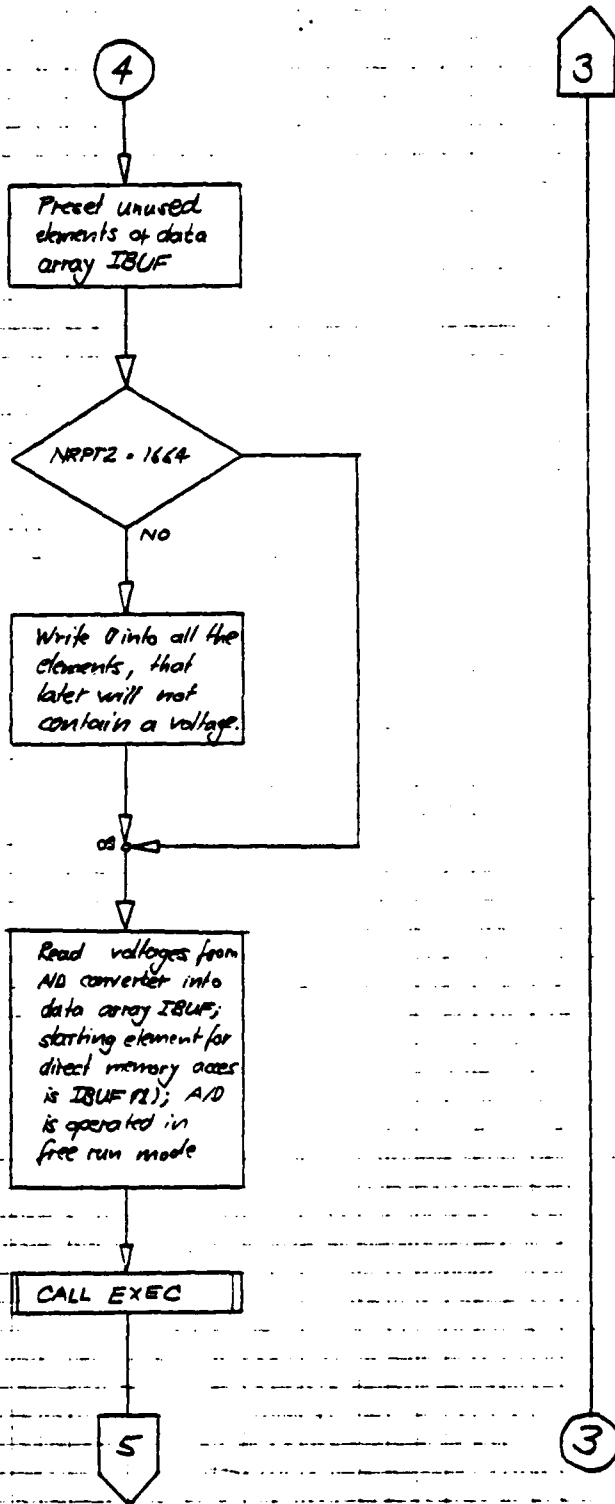
IDOCF < 100

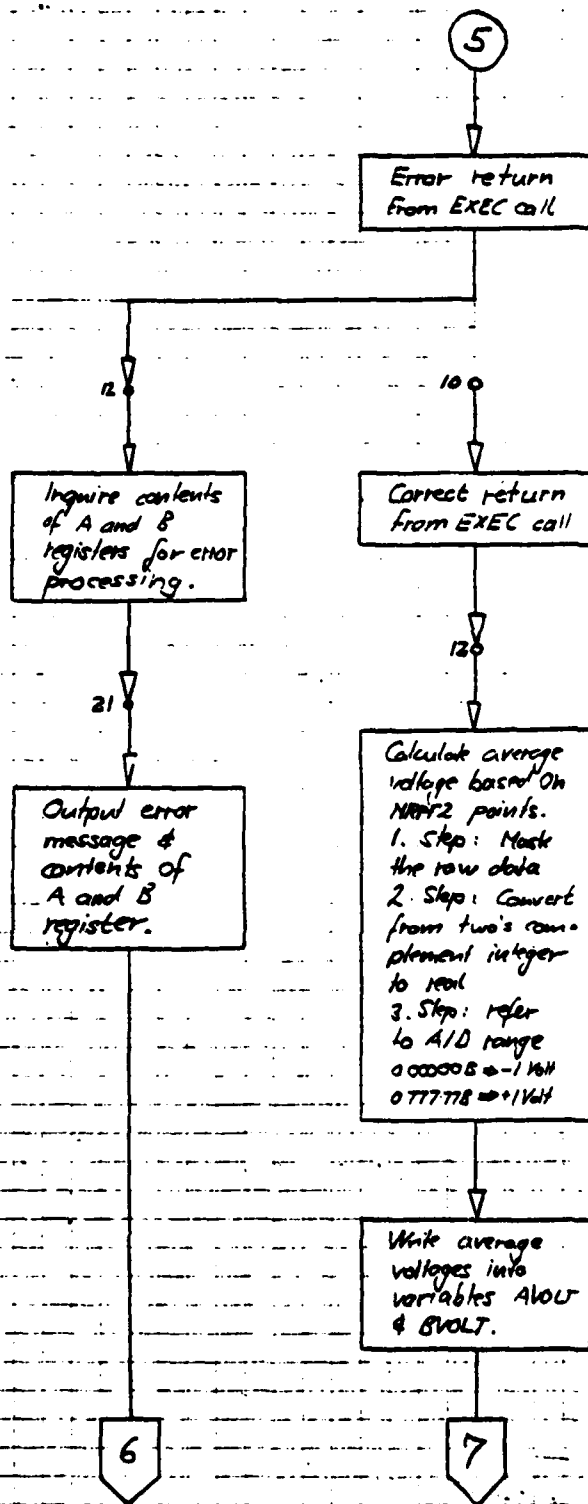
Change IFRST  
from TB (standard)  
to 52. Subtract  
100 from IDOCF  
IFRST = 2452  
IDOCF = IDOCF - 100

2

3

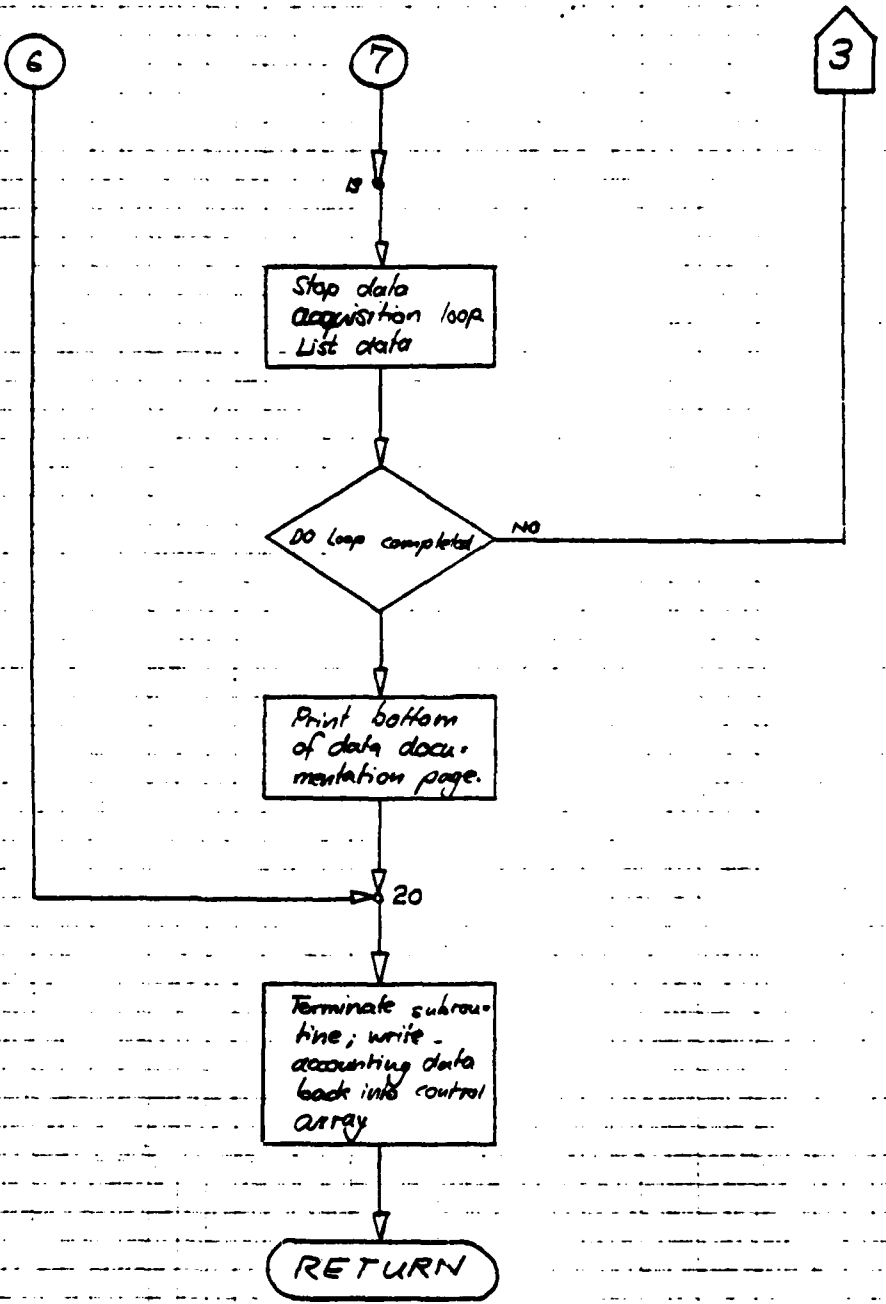






3

3



#### 4.5. SUBROUTINE PACER:

PURPOSE: Control data acquisition from HP 5640 A/D converter if this device is triggered by the pacer, store data in file and document all steps.

ARGUMENTS: IREC

IREC integer starting record #, where raw KULITE and additional data are written

EXTERNALS: TIME, ICON, SCANR, ACQN, RPACE, PICTR, CREAT, OPEN, PURGE, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed description refer to the TXCOL description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

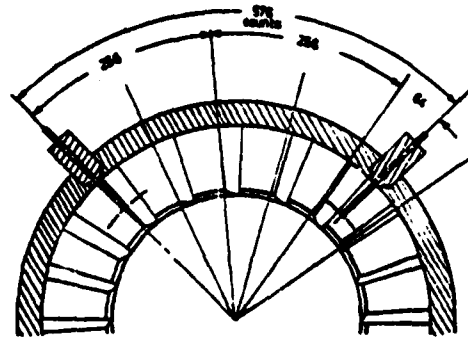
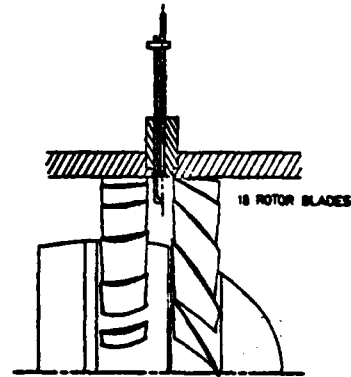
RE ... Repeat data acquisition

ERROR MESSAGES: None

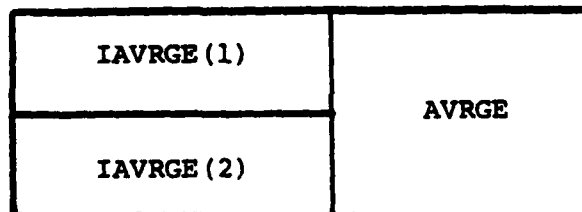
PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart! The subroutine reads the accounting data from the control array and defines FMP parameters (FMP: file management package, manipulates disc files; refer to the HP manuals for more information). Next the I/O references are assigned and the words of the data array are present. If CNTRL (37) is set to 1, the heading for the paced run documentation page is printed. If CNTRL (38) is set to 1, a key to the print



out is printed. Then the data acquisition loop starts and executes NRPT1 times (NRPT1 = CNTRL (230) = number of KULITE signals to be acquired; maximum is 16). If CNTRL (39) is set to 1 (i.e.: subroutine PACER is called from subroutine ABSRV, which takes care of creating/opening, positioning and closing files), the accounting of the data file names is skipped. If otherwise, i.e. CNTRL (39) is not equal to 1, the sequential number for the data file name exceeds 99, the first two characters of the file name are changed from T3 (default) to S3 and the count is reset to zero. Additional data is acquired and the probe positions are read and written into the variable IOXLM. Since the KULITE probes are mounted in physically different positions (the phase angle is  $90^\circ$ , i.e.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times  $40^\circ$ , where  $40^\circ$  is double the rotor inter-blade angle), and the signals must be converted from the same point in the rotor blade wake, the IBLADE for the 'B' probe has to be increased by the appropriate amount, which is 576 (see sketch).



The operator is then informed that the system is ready for the next data scan. Depressing the RETURN key starts the data acquisition. Pacer mode (1 or 2), selected blade pair, increment to step through the 256 blade passage locations and the number of measurement repetitions at each location (i.e. at each IBLADE) are read from the control array. If the pacer is operated in mode 2 (i.e. selects a specific blade pair), the bit 15 is set by adding IADD = 100000B to the start and stop address. Refer to the RPACE description for details concerning how the data acquisition is performed. Not only the voltages, through subroutine RPACE, but also additional data are written into the raw data array. Some of the data are multiplied by 1,000,000 in order to be able to store all valid digits in integer constants and the average voltage AVRBE is set equivalent to the array IAVERGE(2) by an EQUIVALENCE statement.



Date and time are written into the raw data array also. If CNTRL(40) is set to 1, the wave as acquired is displayed on the terminal, which is selected by its logical unit number LA. Refer to the detailed description of subroutine PICTR for further information on how this is achieved; i.e. to use a non-graphics

terminal for plotting. The resolution of the terminal plot is is very limited. The option to display the just-acquired periodic high speed signal is designed to give the operator an opportunity to immediately verify the correctness of the data acquisition. Connecting a lead from KULITE amplifier output to an oscilloscope gives the investigator the chance to check digitized data against original analog data. If an error is encountered, the data scan may be repeated (Input : ... RE). Depressing the RETURN key causes the subroutine to proceed to the next task, the storing of the data. File name, ASCII converted security code and ASCII converted cartridge reference number are written into the raw data array. The raw data file is either created/opened and closed by subroutine PACER (CNTRL (39) is not equal 1) or this subroutine is called from subroutine ABSRV, which already has created/opened and positioned the raw data file and will close it (CNTRL (39) is set to 1). If, in the first mode, the automatically determined file name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file name (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). The starting record number is also written in the data array. If CNTRL (39) is not equal 1, the raw data file is closed and the data acquisition loop stops printing all the additional data on the documentation page. The accounting data are written back into the control array and the subroutine terminates.

DATA FILE: For more detailed information, study the key to the raw data file following this description. The default file name is T3rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #, ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

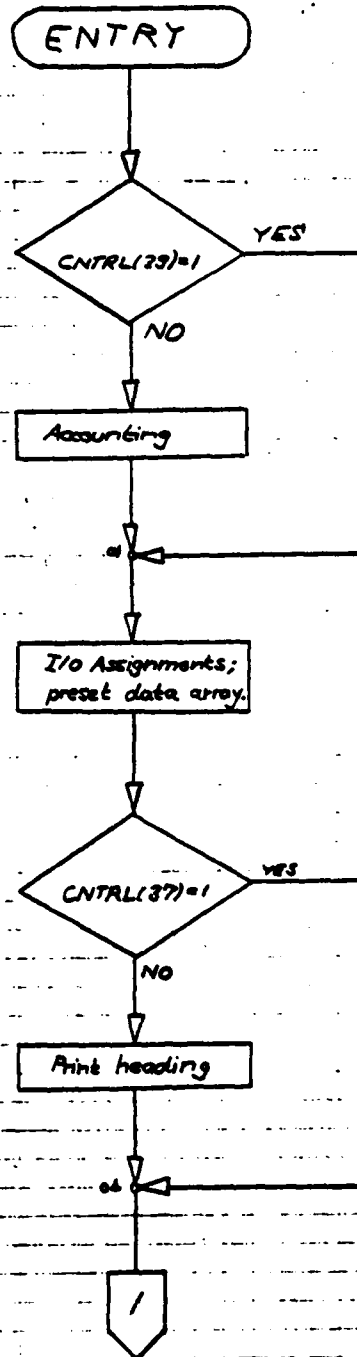
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block; used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length in words
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed on terminal
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return on terminal
ICLR (3)	integer	clear line above cursor
IBUFl (384)	integer	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF
IOXIM (9)	integer	array to contain probe positions in ASCII code

IAVRGE (2)	integer	array to contain average voltage, set equivalent to AVRGE
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block IDCB in words (here : 144)
IPAGE	integer	count of current page
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file seq- quential #
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
ITYPE	integer	type of data file (here: 1)
IFRST	integer	standard for the first two characters of data file name
ISP	integer	control variable, used to space the output
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (system console)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
LA	integer	LU# of auxiliary output device (auxiliary terminal)
LS1	integer	LU# of scanner 1
LS2	integer	LU# of scanner 2
ISV1	integer	number of S/V controller 1
ISV4	integer	number of S/V controller 2
NRPT1	integer	number of KULITE measurements ('A', 'B', case KULITES)

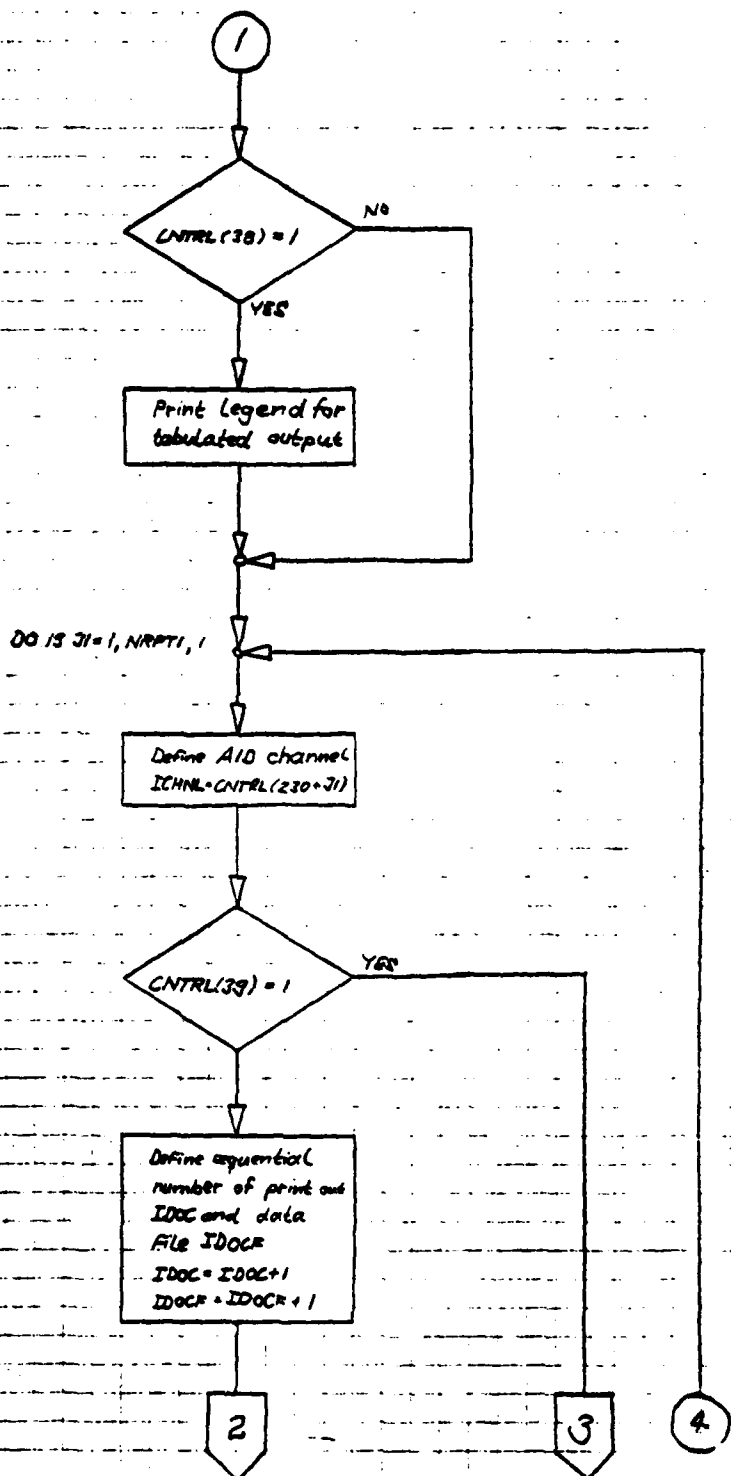
IW	integer	time delay between closing S/V part and reading transducer voltage From DVM
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of the year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
FREQ	real	RPM of the compressor
CIM	real	immersion of the combination probe
CYAW	real	yaw angle of the combination probe
PREF	real	reference pressure for the KULITE probes
P1	real	pressure $P_1$ from the combination probe
P23	real	pressure $P_{23}$ from the combination probe
P4	real	pressure $P_4$ from the combination probe
E	real	thermocouple output, Station 'O'
DE	real	thermocouple differential output from 'O' across rotor
XIM	real	immersion of either 'A'- or 'B' probe
YAW	real	yaw angle of either 'A'- or 'B' probe
IADD	integer	variable to be added to start and stop address for paced run to

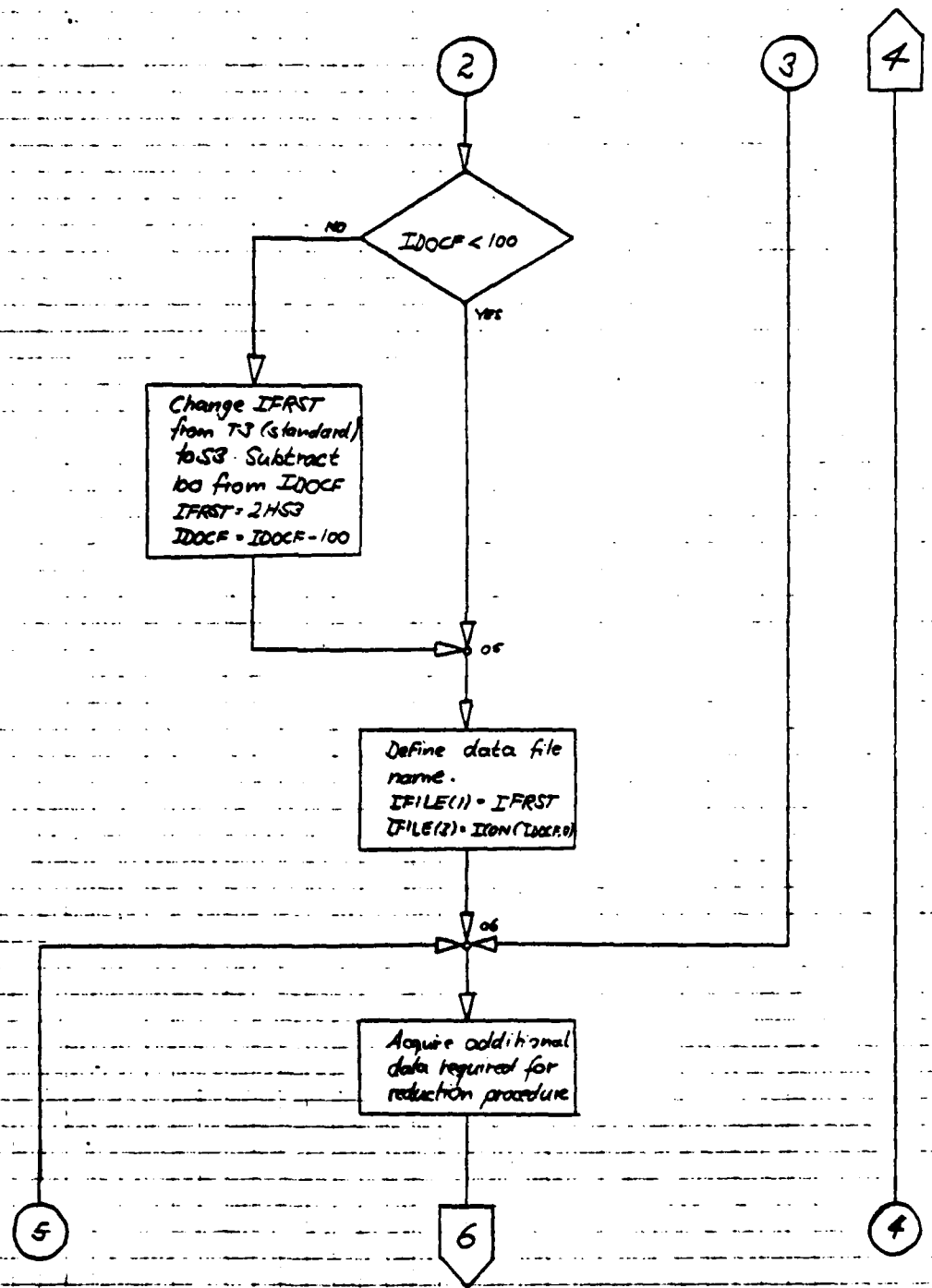
		compensate phase angle between these probes
IDUM	integer	decision variable
IPAMO	integer	pacemaker mode (1 or 2)
IPAIR	integer	selected blade pair
ISTART	integer	start address for paced run
ISTOP	integer	stop address for paced run
INCR	integer	increment for paced run
IRPT	integer	number of repetitions at each IBLADE
J111	integer	dummy variable
J222	integer	dummy variable
DUM	real	dummy variable
IERR	integer	error flag used by FMP calls
NEW	integer	scratch variable used to change file name

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE PACER









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F/6 5/8

TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION --ETC(U)

OCT 80 H ZEBNER

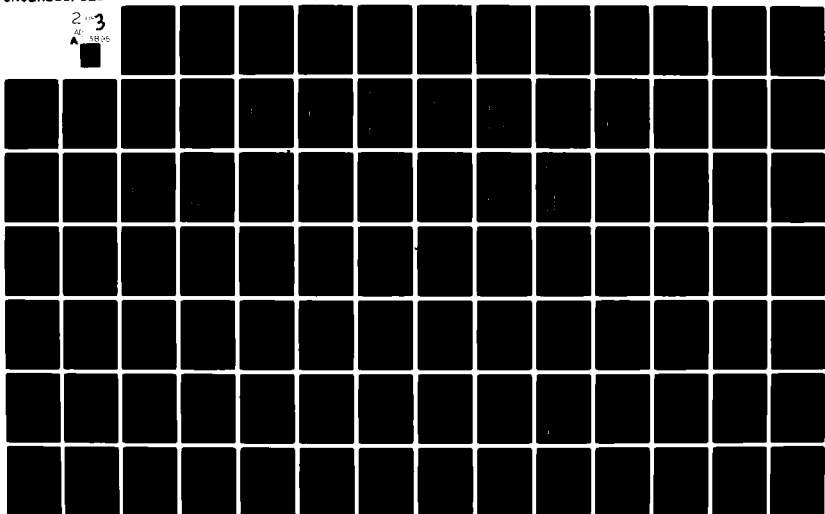
N00014-78-C-0204

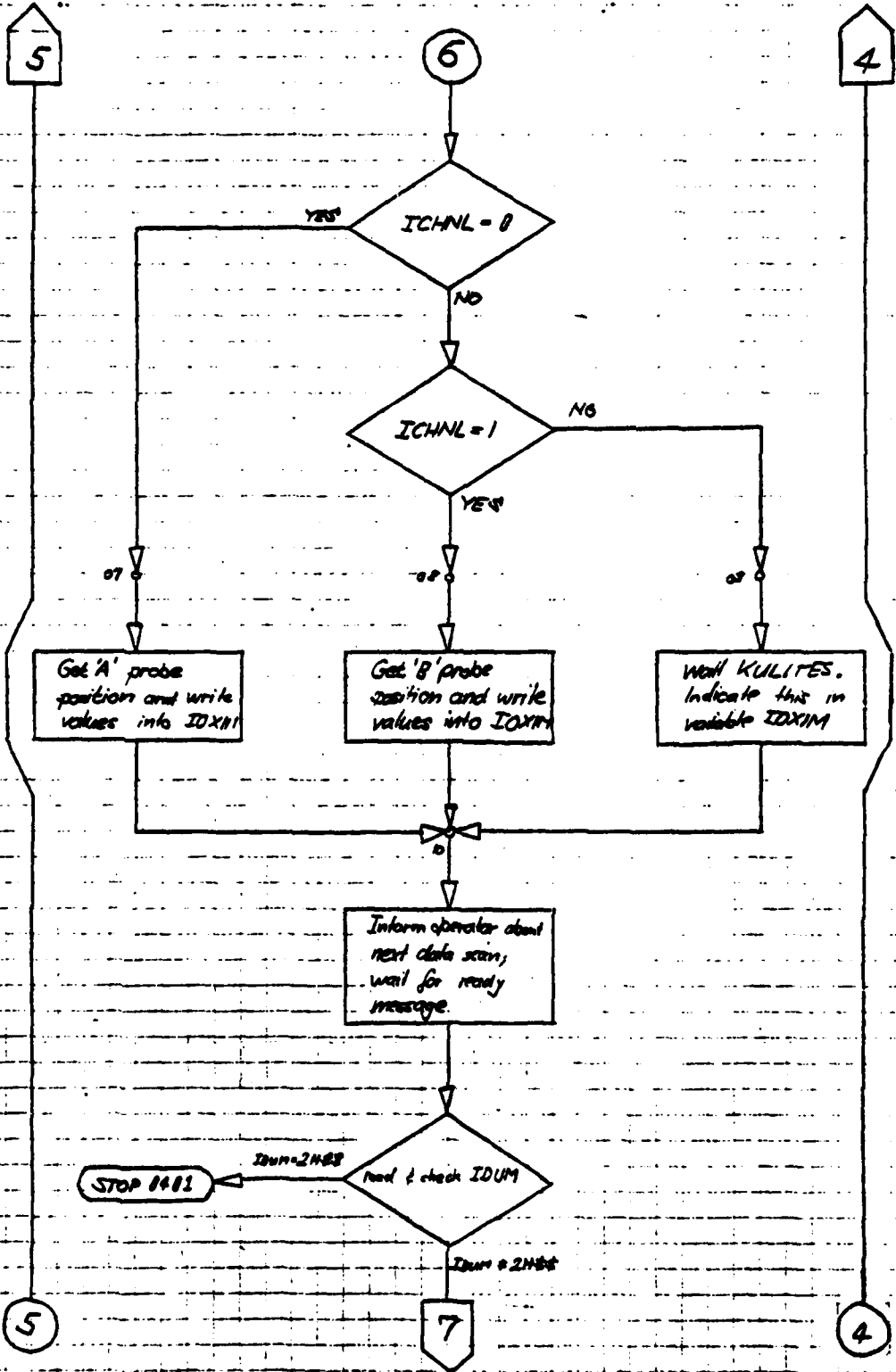
UNCLASSIFIED

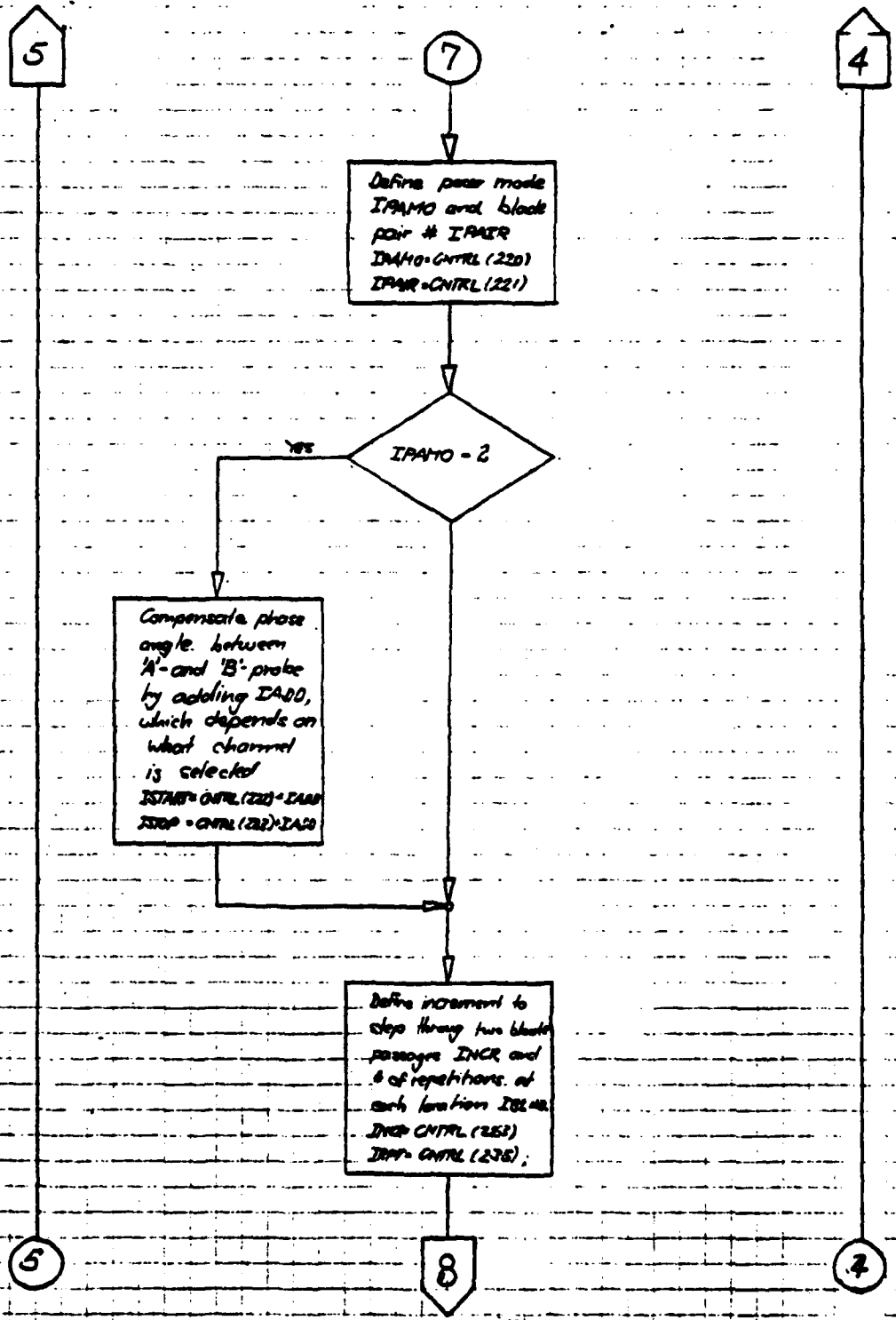
NPS-67-80-02CR

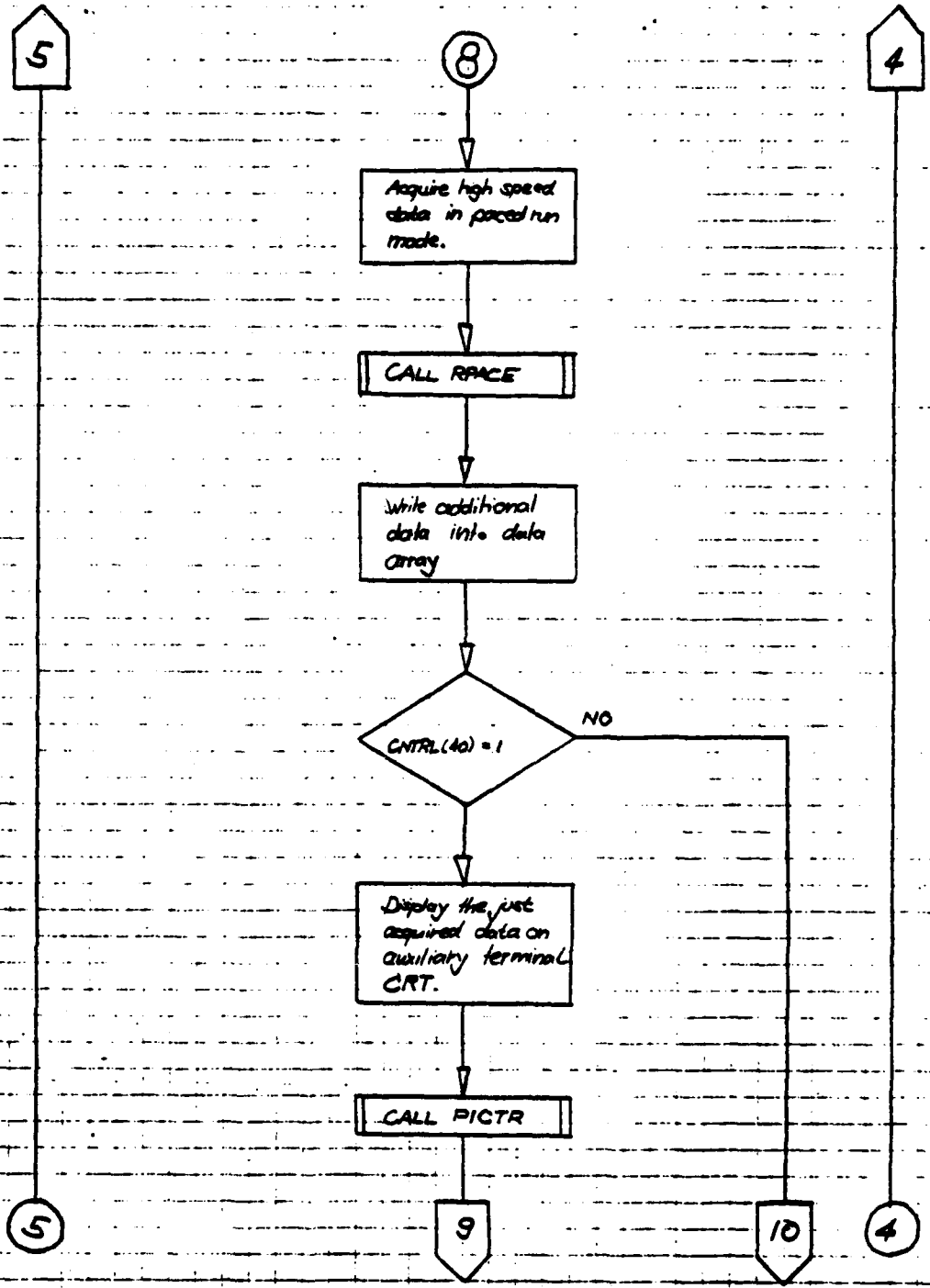
NL

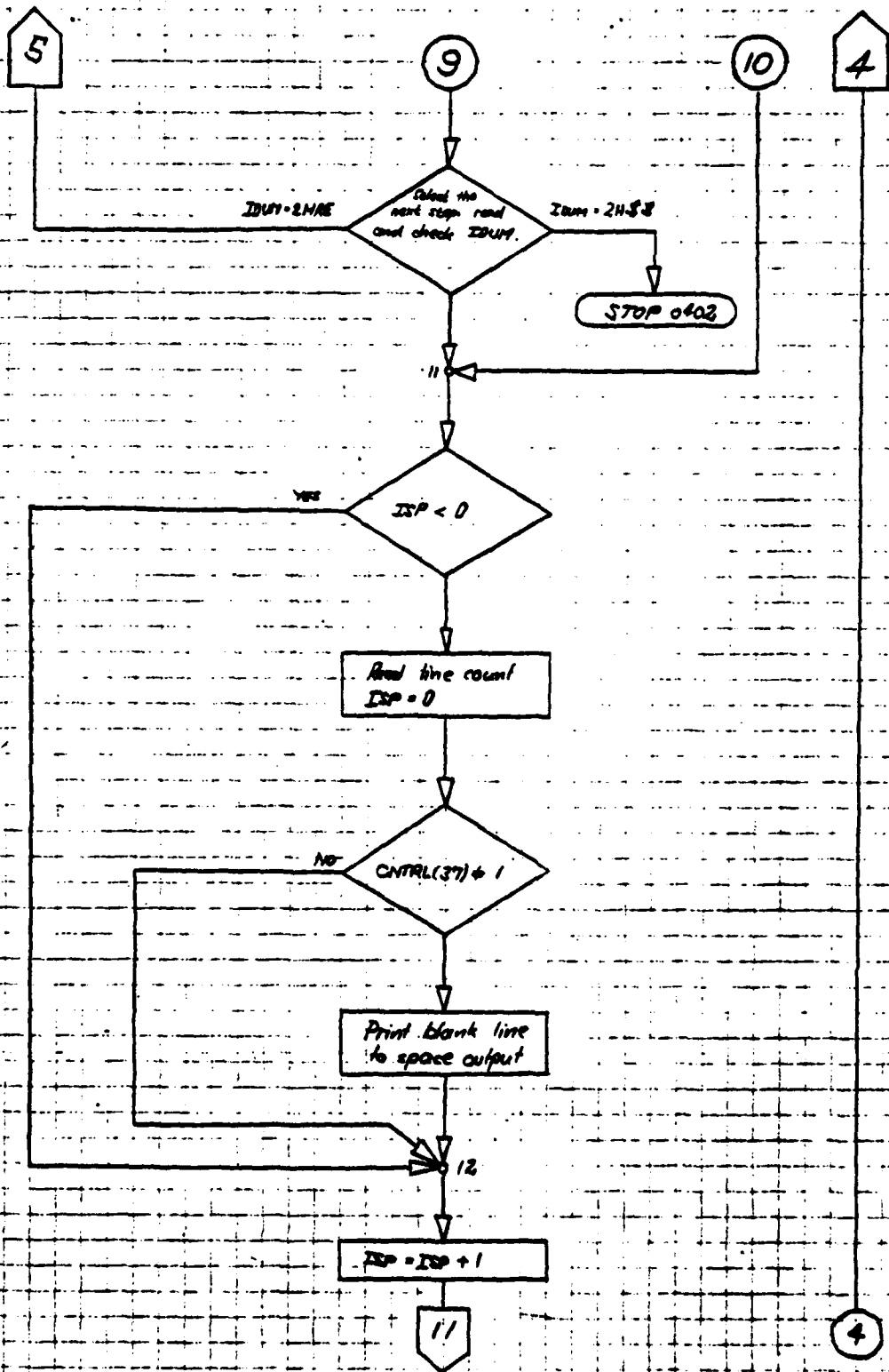
2 3  
AC  
A

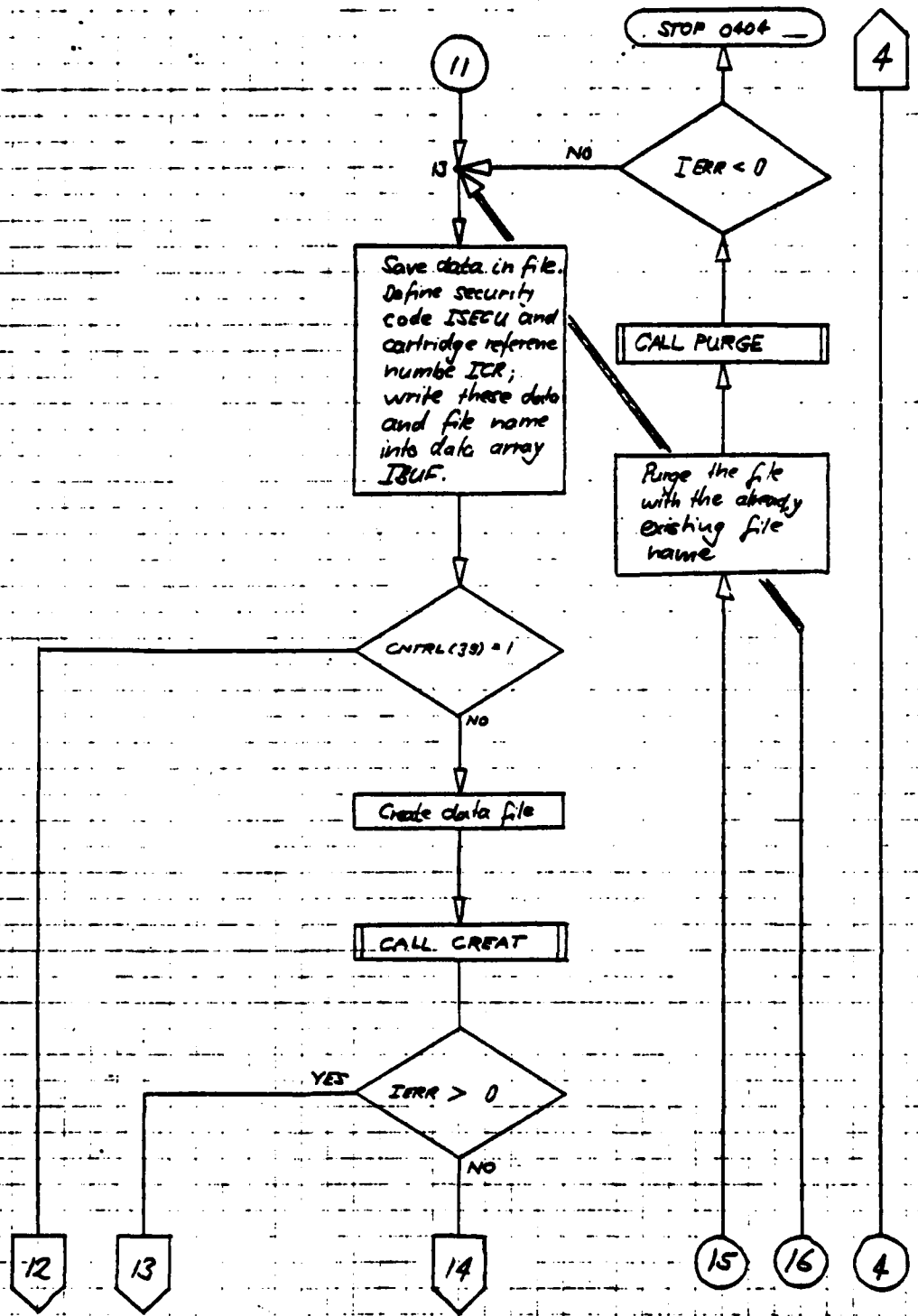




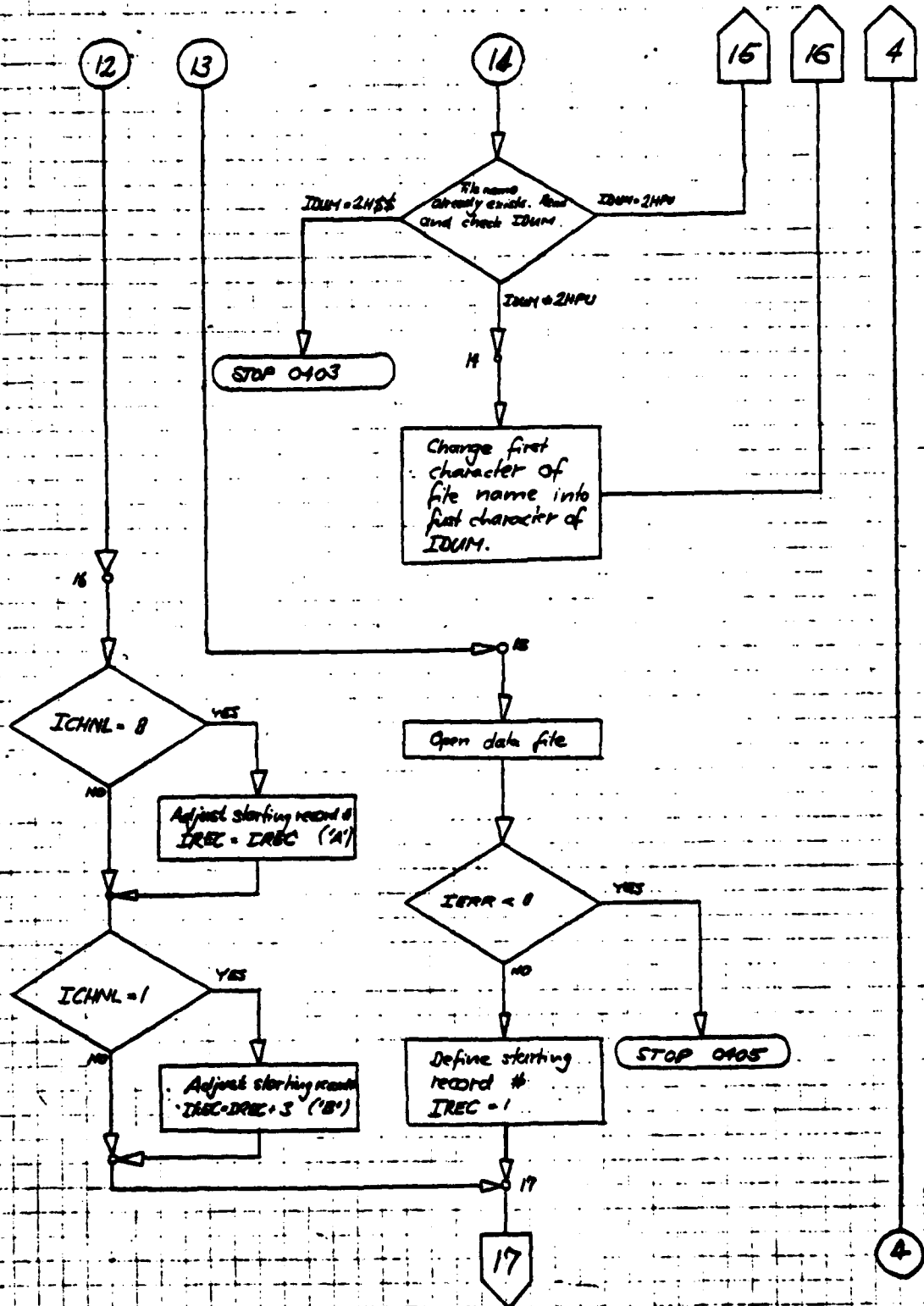


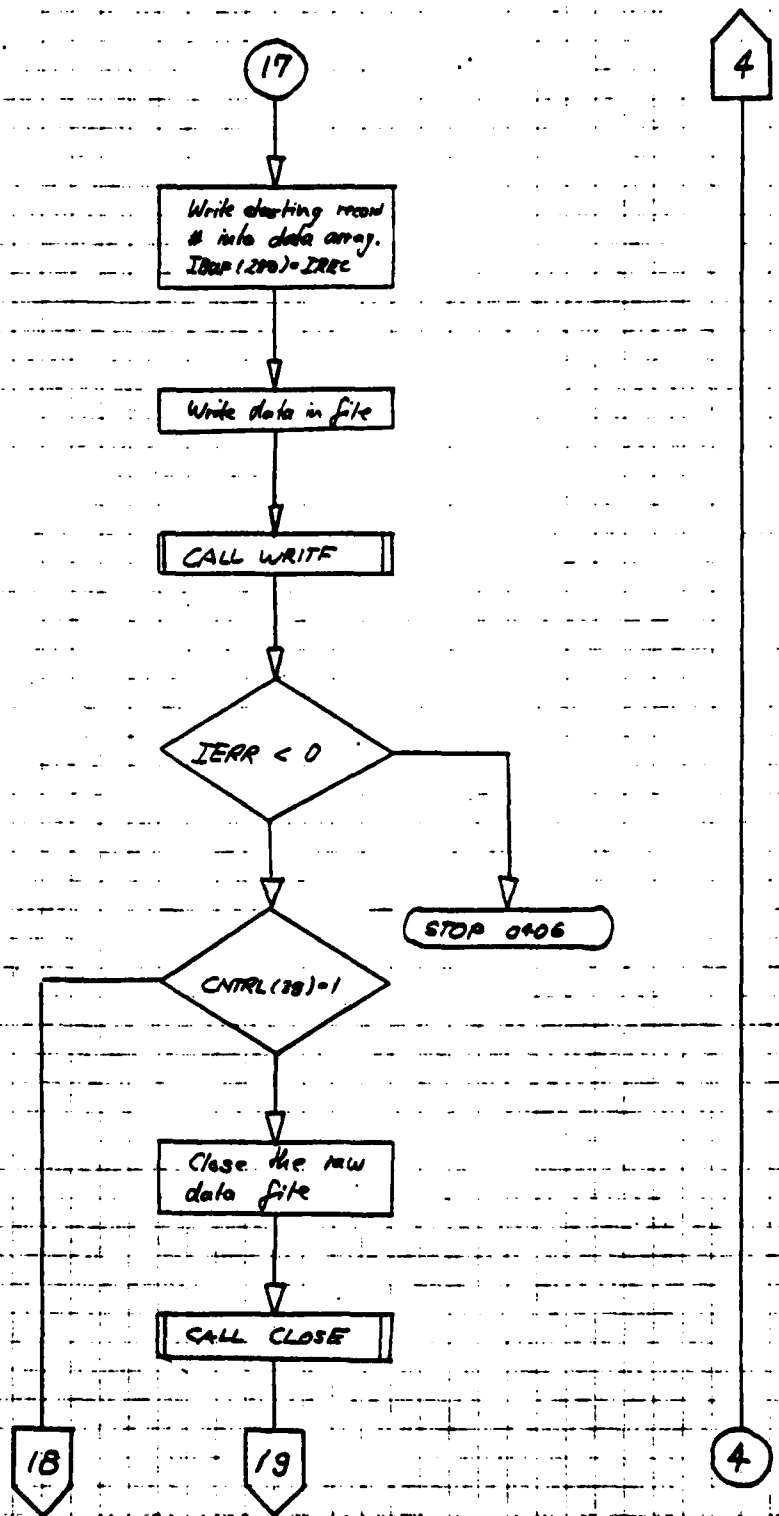


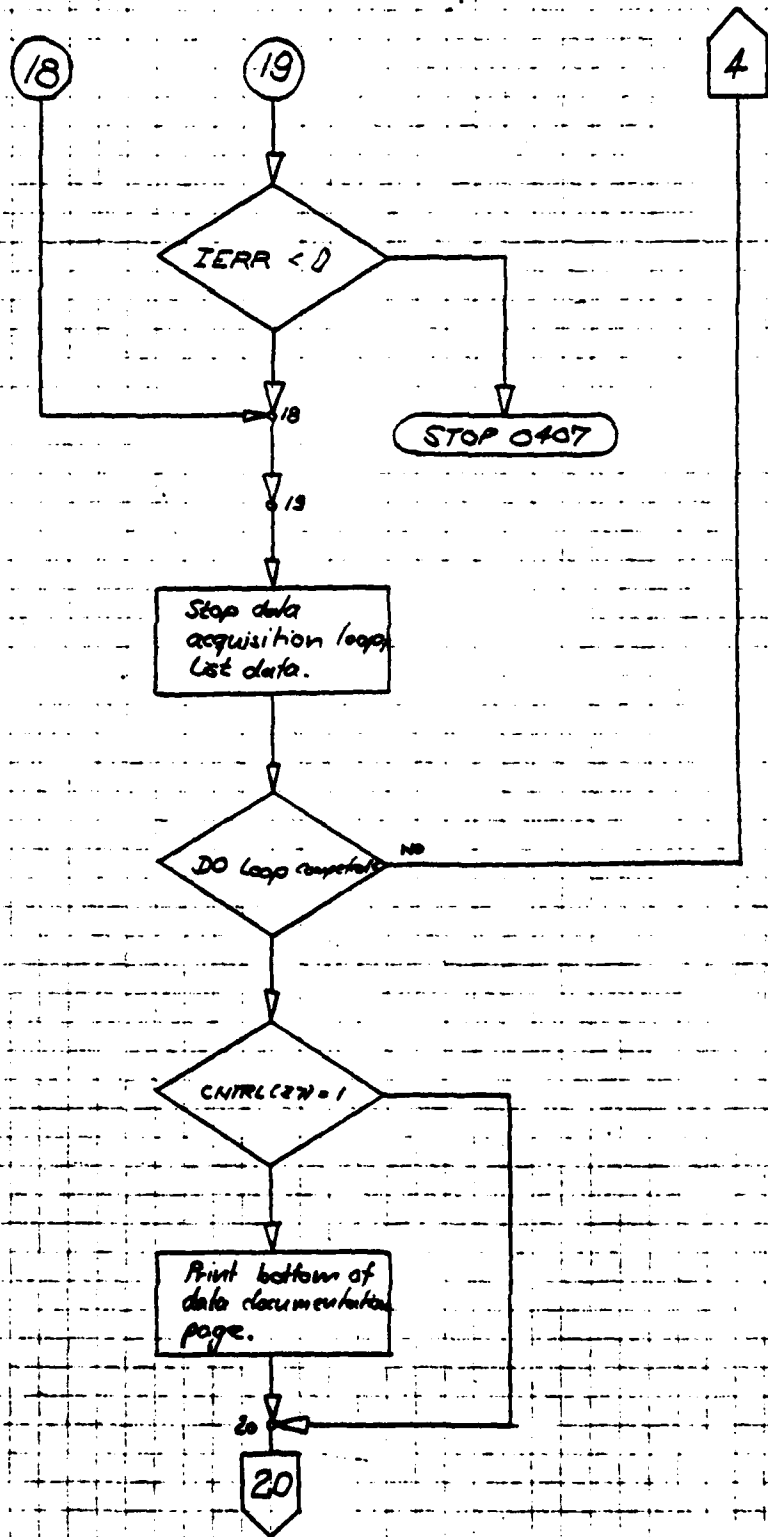


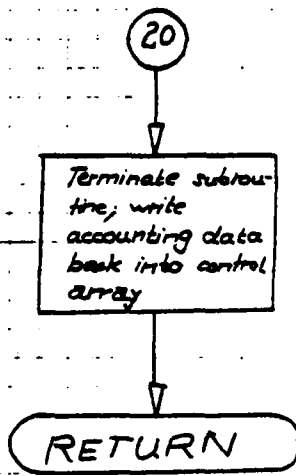












4.6. PROGRAM LISTING TXCOL

PAGE 0001 FTN. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002     BLOCK DATA
0003     * / FMP / / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004     COMMON / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0005     INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006     END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTN. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIRUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTNA COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTN. 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)
0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092-REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXCO1 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019
0020 . The operating system RTE IV B requests the data acquisition
0021 . program TXCO for the one stage transonic compressor to be
0022 . split into several programs scheduled by the father program
0023 . program TXCO0. This son program TXCO1 consists of the sub-
0024 . routines ABSRV, CALIB, FREER and PACER. These handle the
0025 . acquisition of high speed data. The data transfer between
0026 . father and son program takes place via the control array
0027 . file CONTR (disc file CNTRLF) and the data array IBUF (disc
0028 . file IBUFF).
0029 . The utility subroutines ACON, CNTL, CURVE, ICON, IPORT,
0030 . PICTR, REWRF, RPACE, SCANR, TIME and WAIT are added.
0031 . Author: Hans M. Zebner
0032 . Date: March 12, 1980
0033 . A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0034 . Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
0035 . match to the program description. This program is part of
0036 . the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
0037 .....
0038
0039 * First son program of father program TXCO.
.....
0040 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0041
0042 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0043
0044 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0045 101 FORMAT (9X,"20X","A2)
0046 102 FORMAT (" TXCO0 : PROGRAM ABORTED! NO SUBROUTINE HAS BE
0047 *EN INITIALIZED.")
0048 801 FORMAT ("CA")
0049 1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
0050 1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
0051 1501 FORMAT ("CA")
0052
0053 CALL REWRF (-1,2)
0054 LI = CNTRL(19)
0055 IF ( CNTRL(50) .LT. 1 .OR. CNTRL(50) .GT. 4 ) GO TO 05
0056 .....
0057
0058 . Set interface bus and devices to remote control.
0059 .....
0060
0061 CALL ABRT (7,2)
0062 CALL RMOTE ( 8 )
0063 CALL RMOTE (10)
0064 CALL RMOTE (12)
0065 CALL RMOTE (15)
0066 CALL RMOTE (15)
0067 WRITE ( 8, 801)
0068 WRITE (10,1001)
0069 WRITE (12,1201)
0070 WRITE (15,1501)
0071 .....
0072
0073 . Call subroutine indicated by CNTRL(50).
0074 .....
0075
0076 ISTOP = CNTRL(50)
0077 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 1 ) CALL ABSRV
0078 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 2 ) CALL CALIB
0079 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 3 ) CALL FREER (X1,X2,X3)
0080 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 4 ) CALL PACER (1)
0081 .....
0082
0083 . Release interface bus and devices from remote control.
0084 .....
0085
0086 CALL CLEAR (7,1)
0087 CALL LOCL (7)
0088 .....
0089
0090 CALL REWRF (1,2)
0091

```



PAGE 0005 TXCO1 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
0092      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF  
0093      GO TO (01,02,03,04) ISTOP  
0094      01 STOP 0177  
0095      02 STOP 0277  
0096      03 STOP 0377  
0097      04 STOP 0477  
0098      05 WRITE (LI, 102)  
0099      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00257

COMMON = 00000

```

0100 SUBROUTINE ABSRV
0101 .....
0102 .....
0103 .....
0104 ..... Subroutine to acquire high speed data from the 1-stage axial
0105 ..... transonic compressor using Miniaturized probes equipped with
0106 ..... KULITE semiconductor pressure transducers.
0107 ..... Author: Hans Zebner
0108 ..... Date: August 12, 1980
0109 ..... A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0110 ..... Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
0111 ..... match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
0112 ..... the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
0113 .....
0114 .....
0115 ..... * Takes data from the 'A' - 'B' - probe system.
0116 .....
0117 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0118 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0119 COMMON / FMP / IDCBS,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0120 .....
0121 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0122 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0123 INTEGER IDCBS(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0124 .....
0125 REAL POS(7),RBUF(64)
0126 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
0127 .....
0128 EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1),RBUF(1))
0129 .....
0130 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0131 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0132 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0133 DATA IDCBS /144/
0134 .....
0135 C FORMATS ABSRV START
0136 101 FORMAT (" Did you calibrate the type 'A' and type 'B' probes
0137 * on line? ",3(")",2A2)
0138 102 FORMAT (A2)
0139 103 FORMAT (/ "79X" A2/ " Since you forgot to calibrate
0140 *these nice probes, I will do it right now." 6X" A2/ " P
0141 *ress the RETURN key to continue the execution of the p
0142 *rogram!" 16X" A2/ "79X" A2/)
0143 104 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CALL CALIB")
0144 105 FORMAT (/ " Enter the following results from the on line cali
0145 *bration!" 5X"/
0146 * PBARO PREF AURGEA AURGEB
0147 * SLOPEA SECONA SLOPEB SECONB"/
0148 * ",7(")",A2)
0149 106 FORMAT (1X,F7.2,1X,7(F7.6,1X))
0150 107 FORMAT (" How many yaw positions for the type 'A' and type '
0151 *B' probe? ",2(")",2A2)
0152 108 FORMAT ("WARNING: file "3A2" already exists! Type PU to "
0153 *allow purge or enter any char-",
0154 *", " enter but to change file name." 38X)
0155 109 FORMAT (" ABSRV : PURGE "3A2" A2": A2)
0156 110 FORMAT (A1"1")
0157 111 FORMAT (" ABSRV : File name "3A2" successfully changed to "3A2)
0158 112 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CREATE "3A2": "A2": "A2": "I1": "I2": "I3)
0159 113 FORMAT (" "15X" Read the probe positions; Yaw Angle and Immersi
0160 *on." 14X" A2)
0161 114 FORMAT (" Enter case angle" 34X,2A2)
0162 115 FORMAT (/21X"Immersion" 11X"Yaw Angle"/
0163 * "24X" inches" 19X"/
0164 * " Combination probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""/
0165 * " Type 'A' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""/
0166 * " Type 'B' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""/
0167 * " Case angle "20X" F10.3""/
0168 * "Type UP to update these readings"/
0169 * " TA to take a data set at this constellation"/
0170 * " "2A2)
0171 116 FORMAT (" ABSRV : CALL PACER("I2")")
0172 117 FORMAT (/ "79X" A2/ " Check raw data from this "I2".
0173 * yaw position for obvious errors!" 18X" A2/ "79X"
0174 * "2A2/
0175 * " Type RE to repeat this point" 48X" A2/

```

```
0175      *      NE to proceed to the next point"40X""A2/  
0176      *      EN to terminate the ,A'-,B'-probe survey at  
0177      *this radius/operating point"A2/  
0178      *      7X"  "70X""A2/  
0179      *8X"  "2( "" ),2A2)  
0180      118 FORMAT ( " Error: You want to proceed to the"I2". positio  
0181      *n, but the data array only"8X""A2/  
0182      *      can store"I2" positions, that you defined previously!"37X"  
0183      *A2)  
0184      149 FORMAT ( ""((3A2)))  
0185  
0186      601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)  
0187      602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)  
0188      603 FORMAT (1H ,"" ,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)  
0189      604 FORMAT (1H ,"" ,////,8X  
0190      *      A      E      Probe Page"I3". ,  
0191      *////)  
0192      605 FORMAT ( " 72X""//""41X""I2". Yaw position")  
0193      606 FORMAT (/42X""I2". Yaw position"/" 72X"" )  
0194      607 FORMAT (
```

" ,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

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021  
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991

FORMATS ABRU STOP

.....  
Accounting.  
.....

IPAGE == CNTRL(212)  
IDOC == CNTRL(213)  
IDOCF == CNTRL(213)  
IPAGE == IPAGE+1  
IDOC == IDOC+1  
IDOCF == IDOC+1  
ISECU == CNTRL(31)  
ICR == CNTRL(30)  
ISIZE(2) == 128  
IFILE(2) == ICON(CNTRL(4),0)  
IL == 128  
ITYPE == 1  
IFRST == 2HT1

.....  
I/O Assignments; preset data array.  
.....

LI == CNTRL(19)  
LO == CNTRL(20)  
LS1 == CNTRL(71)  
LS2 == CNTRL(72)  
DO 01 I=1,768,1  
01 IBUF(I) = 025052B

.....  
Ask operator, whether the 'A'-'B'-probe system has been  
calibrated on line.  
.....

WRITE (LI, 101) NOCR  
READ (LI, 102) ICAL  
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR  
IF ( ICAL .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0101  
IF ( ICAL .NE. 2HNO ) GO TO 02

```

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03024

```

. Call subroutine CALIB to calibrate 'A'-'B'-probe system.

```

WRITE (LI, 103) (NOLF, I=1, 4, 1)
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 7, 1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H06 ) STOP 0102
WRITE (LI, 104)
CALL CALIB

```

.....

. Enter calibration results; print heading.

```

02 WRITE (LI, 105) NOLF
READ (LI, 106) SLOPEA, SECONA, SLOPEB, SECONB, AURGEA, AURGE, PBARO
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 4, 1)
CALL TIME (IMON, IYEAR, IDAY, IHOOR, IMIN)
WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IYEAR, IDAY
WRITE (LO, 603) IHOOR, IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE

```

.....

. Initialize data acquisition; create raw data file of the correct size. If the file name assigned to this data set already exists, the operator decides, whether to purge the already existing file (PU) or change this file name.

```

WRITE (LI, 107) NCCR
READ (LI, *) NPOS
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
ISIZE(1) = 1+NPOS*6
IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO 03
IFRST = 2H51
IDOCF = IDOCF-100
03 IFILE(1) = IFRST
IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF, 0)
04 CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 06
WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 3)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H06 ) STOP 0103
IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 05
JSECU = ICON( ISECU, 0 )
JCR = ICON( ICR, 0 )
WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE, ISECU, ICR
CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0104
GO TO 04
05 CALL CODE
WRITE (NEW, 110) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 111) IFILE, NEW, IFILE(2), IFILE(3)
IFILE(1) = NEW
GO TO 04
06 CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0105
DO 07 I=1, NPOS, 1
IREC = 1+(I-1)*6
CALL WRIT (IDCB, IERR, IBUF, 768, IREC)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0106
07 CONTINUE
JSECU = ICON( ISECU, 0 )
JCR = ICON( ICR, 0 )
WRITE (LI, 112) IFILE, JSECU, JCR, ITYPE, ISIZE

```

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0333  
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0345  
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0398  
0399

CCCCCCCC

```

.....
. Position the raw data file is done by subroutine ABSRU. The
. actual data are written in the data file by subroutine PACER.
. CNTRL(37) is set to 1 in order to suppress printing a heading
. in subroutine PACER. CNTRL(39) is set to 1 to tell subrou-
. tine PACER not to create/open and close a new data file.
.....

```

```

IPOS = 0
08 IPOS = IPOS+1
IF ( IPOS .GT. NPOS ) GO TO 19
09 CNTRL(37) = 1
CNTRL(38) = IPOS
CNTRL(39) = 1
IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605) IPOS
IF ( IPOS .GT. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 606) IPOS
IREC = 2+(IPOS-1)*6
CALL POSNT (IDCB,IERR,1,IREC)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0107

```

CCCC

```

.....
. Check position of probes before acquiring data.
.....

```

```

10 WRITE (LI, 113) NOLF
IC = 1
I2 = 1
DO 11 J=30,35,1
POS(I2)=SCANR(LS1,J,IC)
11 I2 = I2+1
DO 12 J=1,2
POS(J) = POS(J)*1000.
DO 13 J=2,6,2
POS(J) = POS(J)*10000.
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
WRITE (LI, 114) NOCR
READ (LI, *) POS(7)
WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
14 WRITE (LI, 115) (POS(J),J=1,7,1),NOCR
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,12,1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HUP ) GO TO 10
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTA ) GO TO 15
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H00 ) STOP 0110
GO TO 14

```

CCCC

```

.....
. Acquire data in subroutine PACER.
.....

```

```

15 WRITE (LI, 116) IREC
CALL PACER (IREC)

```

CCCCCCCC

```

.....
. Select the next step:
. RE repeat the data acquisition at this yaw position
. NE proceed to the next yaw position
. EN terminate the survey at this operating point
.....

```

```

16 WRITE (LI, 117) NOLF,IPOS,(NOLF,I=1,6,1),NOCR
READ (LI, 102) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,9,1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HNE ) GO TO 08

```

```

0400      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 09
0401      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 17
0402      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H66 ) STOP 0111
0403      GO TO 16
0404
0405
0406
0407
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0410
0411
0412
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0438
0439
0440
0441
0442
0443
0444
0445
0446
0447
0448
0449
0450
0451
0452
0453
0454
0455
0456
0457

```

```

      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 09
      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 17
      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H66 ) STOP 0111
      GO TO 16

```

```

      .....
      :
      : Step data acquisition. Write additional data (i.e. barome-
      : tric pressure, calibration results, number of points and yaw
      : positions into first record (Directory) of the data file.
      :
      .....
17 CONTINUE
      DO 18 I=1,128,1
18 IBUF(I) = 025052B
      IBUF(1) = 276
      IBUF(2) = NPOS
      RBUF(2) = PBARO
      RBUF(3) = PREF
      RBUF(4) = AVRGEA
      RBUF(5) = AVRGEA
      RBUF(6) = SLOPEA
      RBUF(7) = SECDNA
      RBUF(8) = SLOPEB
      RBUF(9) = SECONB
      CALL TIME (IBUF(96),IBUF(104),IBUF(112),IBUF(120),IBUF(128))
      IREC = 1
      CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL,IREC)
      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0112
      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR)
      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0113
      WRITE (LO, 607) IBUF(120),IBUF(128)

```

```

      .....
      :
      : Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back into
      : control array.
      :
      .....
      CNTRL(212) = IPAGE
      CNTRL(213) = IDOC
      CNTRL( 50) = -1
      RETURN

```

```

      .....
      :
      : Error returns.
      :
      .....
19 WRITE (LI, 110) IP0S,NOLF,NPOS,NOLF
      GO TO 17
      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 02498 COMMON = 00000

```

0458 SUBROUTINE CALIB
0459 .....
0460 .....
0461 .....
0462 .....
0463 .....
0464 .....
0465 .....
0466 .....
0467 .....
0468 .....
0469 .....
0470 .....
0471 .....
0472 .....
0473 .....
0474 .....
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0501 .....
0502 .....
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0504 .....
0505 .....
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0509 .....
0510 .....
0511 .....
0512 .....
0513 .....
0514 .....
0515 .....
0516 .....
0517 .....
0518 .....
0519 .....
0520 .....
0521 .....
0522 .....
0523 .....
0524 .....

```

SUBROUTINE CALIB  
.....  
Subroutine to control the on line calibration of the KULITE  
type 'A'-'B'-probe system.  
Author: Hans Zebner  
Date: August 13, 1980  
A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.  
Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code  
match to the program description. This subroutine is part of  
the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.  
.....  
\*, On-line calibration of KULITE probes.  
.....  
COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL  
INTEGER CNTRL(256)  
REAL AVOLT(10), BVOLT(10), RPRES(10), DMH(10)  
INTEGER NOCR(2), ICLR(3), ITIME(5), IO(5)  
DATA NOLF /006537B/  
DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/  
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/  
C FORMATS CALIB START  
101 FORMAT (/,"79X"=A2/) Apply defined reference pressure  
\* to KULITE pressure transducers! Input DMH "A2/  
\* multimeter read out to initialize calibration, RE  
\* to repeat this part of the "A2/  
\* calibration or EN to terminate the on line calibr  
\*ation! "21X"=A2/"79X"=/  
"21X"=A2)  
102 FORMAT (SA2)  
103 FORMAT (F10.6)  
104 FORMAT (" CALIB : CALL FREER")  
105 FORMAT (" Switch PACER to free run mode; then press  
\*CR to continue! "3A2)  
106 FORMAT (" Switch PACER to pacer run mode; then press  
\*CR to continue! "3A2)  
107 FORMAT (" CALIB : CALL PACER("I2")")  
108 FORMAT (" Error! You did not perform a calibration at all  
\*!"30X"=A2)  
109 FORMAT (" Error! Please, ask yourself honestly, whether j  
\*ust one point is sufficient"4X"=A2/  
\* to give an accurate calibration curve fit? I frankly doubt  
\* it!"15X"=A2)  
149 FORMAT ((3A2))  
601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,17)  
602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)  
603 FORMAT (1H ,",28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)  
604 FORMAT (1H ,",////,8X  
\* On Line Calibration Page "I2".  
\*////)  
605 FORMAT (/,"J": reference pressure applied")  
606 FORMAT (/," Calibration done! Take record on data".  
\*"/)  
607 FORMAT (//1X"Calibration Results: //)  
608 FORMAT (1X"AVOLT("I1")="F8.6" BVOLT("I1")="F8.6" RPRES("I1")=""  
\*F8.6" DMH("I1")="F8.6")  
609 FORMAT (/1X"Type 'A' Probe : //"  
\*1X"SLOPE ="F10.6" SECON ="F10.6//"  
610 FORMAT (/1X"Type 'B' Probe : //"  
\*1X"SLOPE ="F10.6" SECON ="F10.6//"  
611 FORMAT ("

\*,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)



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C

0000

FORMATS CALIE STOP

.....  
: Accounting. :  
.

```

05333 C .....
05334 IPAGE = CNTRL(214)
05335 IPAGE = IPAGE+1
05336
05337
05338
05339
05340
05341
05342
05343
05344
05345
05346
05347
05348
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05351
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05395
05396
05397
05398
05399
06000
06001
06002
06003
06004
06005
06006
06007

```

.....

I/O Assignments; print heading.

.....

```

LI = CNTRL(19)
LO = CNTRL(20)
CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOUR, IMIN)
WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
WRITE (LO, 603) IHOUR, IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
IPTS = 0

```

.....

Limit on line calibration calibration to two A/D channels, that contain the type 'A' and 'B' probe output voltage. The current value of CNTRL(230) is temporarily stored in the variable ITEMP.

.....

```

IPREV = CNTRL(230)
CNTRL(230) = 2

```

.....

Select the next step:

```

RE Repeat this point
EN Terminate the on line calibration
any number Proceed to the next point

```

.....

```

01 WRITE (LI, 101) (NOLF, I=1, 5, 1)
   READ (LI, 102) IO
   WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 8, 1)
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 01
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 10
   IF ( IO(1) .EQ. 2H** ) STOP 0201
   IDUM = 0
   DO 02 I=1, 5, 1
   IF ( IO(I) .NE. 2H ) IDUM = 1
   IF ( IDUM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 01
   CALL CODE
   READ (IO, 103) DM

```

.....

Take free run data at a defined reference pressure.

.....

```

03 IPTS = IPTS+1
   DMH(IPTS) = DM
04 WRITE (LI, 104)
   WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
   READ (LI, 102) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H** ) STOP 0202
   CNTRL(37) = 1
   CNTRL(38) = IPTS
   WRITE (LO, 605) IPTS
   CALL FREEF (AVOLT(IPTS), BVOLT(IPTS), RPRES(IPTS))

```

```

0600
0601
0602
0603
0604
0605
0606
0607
0608
0609
0610
0611
0612
0613
0614
0615
0616
0617
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0676
0677
0678
0679
0680
0681
0682

```

.....

Select the next step:

```

RE      Repeat this point
EN      Terminate the on line calibration
any number Proceed to the next point

```

.....

```

05 WRITE (LI, 101) (NOLF, I=1, 5, 1)
   READ (LI, 102) IO
   WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 8, 1)
   IF ( IO(I) .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 04
   IF ( IO(I) .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 07
   IF ( IO(I) .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0203
   IDUM = 0
   DO 06 I=1, 5, 1
06   IF ( IO(I) .NE. 2H ) IDUM = 1
     IF ( IDUM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 05
   CALL CODE
   READ (IO, 103) DM
   GO TO 03

```

.....

Take paced run data at one defined reference pressure.

```

07 IF ( IPTS .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 11
   CNTRL(37) = 1
   CNTRL(38) = 1
   WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR
   READ (LI, 102) IDUM
   WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
   IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0204
   IREC = 1
   WRITE (LI, 107) IREC
   WRITE (LO, 606)
   CALL PACER (IREC)

```

.....

Calculate linear curve fit through data points.

```

   WRITE (LO, 607)
   DO 08 I=1, IPTS, 1
08   WRITE (LO, 608) I, AVOLT(I), I, BVOLT(I), I, RPRES(I), I, DM(I)
     CALL CURVE (IPTS, AVOLT, RPRES, SLOPE, SECON)
     WRITE (LO, 609) SLOPE, SECON
     CALL CURVE (IPTS, BVOLT, RPRES, SLOPE, SECON)
     WRITE (LO, 610) SLOPE, SECON

```

.....

Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back into control array; set CNTRL(230) back to its previous value.

```

09 CNTRL( 37 ) = -1
   CNTRL( 38 ) = 1
   CNTRL( 50 ) = -2
   CNTRL(214) = IPAGE
   CNTRL(230) = IPREV
   CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
   WRITE (LO, 611) IHOURL, IMIN
   RETURN

```

0683  
0684  
0685  
0686  
0687  
0688  
0689  
0690  
0691  
0692  
0693  
0694  
0695  
0696

C  
C  
C  
C  
C

```
.....  
: Error returns.  
: .....  
10 WRITE (LI, 108) NOLF  
GO TO 09  
11 WRITE (LI, 109) (NOLF, I=1,2,1)  
GO TO 09  
  
END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01525 COMMON = 00000

```

0697 SUBROUTINE FREER (AVOLT,BVOLT,PREFR)
0698 .....
0699 .....
0700 . Subroutine to acquire data using the HP 5610A A/D converter,
0701 . if the A/D converter is operated in free run mode.
0702 . Author: Hans Zebner
0703 . Date: August 14, 1980
0704 . A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0705 . Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
0706 . match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
0707 . the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
0708 .....
0709 .....
0710 * Takes data from KULITE probes; A/D free run mode.
0711 .....
0712 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0713 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0714 COMMON / FMP / IDCBS,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0715 .....
0716 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0717 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0718 INTEGER IDCBS(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0719 .....
0720 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3),IOXIN(9)
0721 .....
0722 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0723 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0724 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0725 DATA FSULT /1.00/
0726 DATA IDCBS /1441/
0727 .....
0728 C FORMATS FREER START
0729 101 FORMAT ("*27X*acquiring additional data*27X**A2)
0730 102 FORMAT ("*B *F7.6,F9.6)
0731 103 FORMAT ("*A *F7.6,F9.6)
0732 104 FORMAT (18H Wall KULITE)
0733 105 FORMAT ("*28X*acquiring data from A/D*28X**A2)
0734 106 FORMAT ("*24X*calculating the average voltage*24X**A2)
0735 107 FORMAT ("*26X*storing data in file *3A2,26X**A2)
0736 108 FORMAT ("WARNING: file *3A2* already exists! Type PU to *
0737 *allow purge or enter any char-*,
0738 */ * after but T to change file name.*38X)
0739 109 FORMAT (" FREER : PURGE *3A2*, *A2*:*A2)
0740 110 FORMAT (A1*2*)
0741 111 FORMAT (" FREER : File name *3A2* successfully changed to *3A2)
0742 148 FORMAT (/3A2)
0743 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0744 .....
0745 601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0746 602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0747 603 FORMAT (1H ,,,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
0748 604 FORMAT (1H ,,,////,8X
0749 * )
0750 * )
0751 * )
0752 * )
0753 * )
0754 * )
0755 * )
0756 * )
0757 * )
0758 * )
0759 * )
0760 * )
0761 * )
0762 * )
0763 * )
0764 * )
0765 * )
0766 * )

```

\*,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

```
0767 901 FORMAT (" ERROR DETECTED IN PROGRAM FREER"/  
0768 " CALL EXEC (1,20,IBUF(1),"I4" "I2" 4)")  
0769 902 *FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6" B REGISTER IS "K6/")  
0770 C *FORMATS "FREER" STOP  
0771
```

```

0772
0773
0774
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0776
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0790
0791
0792
0793
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0846

```

```

.....
: Accounting.
.....
IPAGE = CNTRL(216)
IDOC = CNTRL(217)
IDOCF = CNTRL(217)
IPAGE = IPAGE+1
ISECU = CNTRL(31)
ICR = CNTRL(30)
ISIZE(1) = 13
ISIZE(2) = 138
IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
ITYPE = 1
IFRST = 2HT2
ISP = 0
IL = 1664

```

```

.....
: I/O Assignments; preset data array.
.....
DO 01 I=1,1664,1
01 IBUF(I) = 177777B
LI = CNTRL(19)
LO = CNTRL(20)
LS1 = CNTRL(71)
LS2 = CNTRL(72)
ISU1 = CNTRL(61)
ISU4 = CNTRL(64)
NRPT1 = CNTRL(230)
NRPT2 = CNTRL(251)
NRPT3 = NRPT2+1
IMASK = 177700B
IW = CNTRL(250)

```

```

.....
: Print heading, unless CNTRL(37) is set to 1.
.....
IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 02
CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOUR, IMIN)
WRITE (LG, 601) CNTRL(4)
WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
WRITE (LO, 603) IHOUR, IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
02 IF ( CNTRL(38) .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605)

```

```

.....
: Start data acquisition loop.
.....
DO 19 J1=1, NRPT1, 1
WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
ICHNL = CNTRL(230+J1)
IDOC = IDOC+1
IDOCF = IDOCF+1
IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO 03
IFRST = 2HT2
IDOCF = IDOCF-100
03 IFILE(1) = IFRST
IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)

```

```

0847
0848
0849
0850
0851
0852
0853
0854
0855
0856
0857
0858
0859
0860
0861
0862
0863
0864
0865
0866
0867
0868
0869
0870
0871
0872
0873
0874
0875
0876
0877
0878
0879
0880
0881
0882
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0921

```

```

.....
:
: Acquire additional data required for reduction procedure.
:
.....
FREQ = SCANR(LS1,17,2)
FREQ = FREQ*10.0
CIM = SCANR(LS1,30,1)
CYM = SCANR(LS1,31,1)
PREF = SCANR(LS1,37,1)
PREFR = PREF
P1 = ACON(ISV4,3,1W)
P23 = ACON(ISV4,4,1W)
P4 = ACON(ISV4,5,1W)
E = SCANR(LS2,18,1)
DE = SCANR(LS2,19,1)
.....

.....
: Get correct probe positions.
:
.....
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 04
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 05
GO TO 06
.....

.....
: Type 'A' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 0).
:
04 XIM = SCANR(LS1,32,1)
YAW = SCANR(LS1,33,1)
CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,102) XIM,YAW
GO TO 07
.....

.....
: Type 'B' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 1).
:
05 XIM = SCANR(LS1,34,1)
YAW = SCANR(LS1,35,1)
CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,103) XIM,YAW
GO TO 07
.....

.....
: Wall KULITE (on A/D input channels 2 and higher).
:
06 CALL CODE
WRITE (IOXIM,104)
.....

.....
: Preset unused elements of data array IBUF.
:
07 IF ( NRPT2 .EQ. 1664 ) GO TO 09
DO 08 J2=NRPT3,1664,1

```



```

0922 08 IBUF(J2) = 000000B
0923
0924
0925
0926
0927
0928
0929
0930
0931
0932
0933
0934
0935
0936
0937
0938
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0946
0947
0948
0949
0950
0951
0952
0953
0954
0955
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0993
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0995
0996

```

```

.....
: Read voltages from A/D converter into data array IBUF;
: Starting element is IBUF(1); A/D is operated in the
: free run mode (4).
.....
09 WRITE (LI, 105) NOLF
CALL EXEC (1+100000B, 20, IBUF(1), NRPT2, ICHNL, 4)
GO TO 11
10 GO TO 12
11 CALL ABREG (IA, IB)
GO TO 21

.....
: Calculate average voltage.
.....
12 WRITE (LI, 106) NOLF
DO 13 J2=1, NRPT2, 1
IBUF(J2)=IAND(IBUF(J2), IMASK)
AVRGE = 0.0
13 DO 14 J2=1, NRPT2, 1
AVRGE = AVRGE+FLOAT(IBUF(J2))
14 AVRGE = FBULT*((AVRGE/32768.0)/NRPT2)

.....
: Write average KULITE voltage (after amplification and
: conversion to digital notation) into AVOLT and BVOLT, de-
: pending on what signal has been digitized; The type 'A'
: probe is on A/D input channel 0 and the type 'B' on 1.
.....
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) AVOLT = AVRGE
IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) BVOLT = AVRGE

IF ( ISP .LT. 5 ) GO TO 15
ISP = 0
15 IF ( CNTRL( 37) .NE. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 606)
ISP = 1+ISP

.....
: Save data in file.
.....
16 WRITE (LI, 107) IFILE, NOLF
CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 18
WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE
READ (LI, 149) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 3, 1)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2MSB ) STOP 0301
IF ( IDUM .NE. 2MPSU ) GO TO 17
ISECU = ICON(ISECU, 0)
ICR = ICON(ICR, 0)
WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE, ISECU, ICR
CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0302
GO TO 16
17 CALL CODE

```

```

8997      WRITE (NEW,110) IDUM
8998      WRITE (LI,111) IFILE,NEW,IFILE(1),IFILE(2)
8999      IFILE(1) = NEW
1000      GO TO 16
1001      18  CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1002          IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0303
1003      CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,IL)
1004          IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0304
1005      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
1006          IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0305
1007      WRITE (LI,148) ICLR
1008      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1009      JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
1010
1011
1012
1013      .....
1014      :
1015      : Step data acquisition loop.
1016      :
1017      CCCCCC
1018      19  WRITE (LO,607) IDOC,ICHNL,NRPT2,CIN,CYAM,P1,P23,P4,E,DE,IOXIM,P
1019      * REF,FREQ,AURGE,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,IREC
1020
1021
1022
1023      .....
1024      :
1025      : Terminate subroutine; write accounting variables back
1026      : into control array.
1027      :
1028      CCCCCC
1029      IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 20
1030      CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IMHOUR,IMIN)
1031      WRITE (LO,608) IMHOUR,IMIN
1032      20  CNTRL(37) = -3
1033          CNTRL(38) = 1
1034          CNTRL(50) = -3
1035          CNTRL(216) = IPAGE
1036          CNTRL(217) = IDOC
1037      RETURN
1038
1039
1040
1041      .....
1042      :
1043      : Error returns from EXEC calls; output error message to the
1044      : line printer and look what's in the A and B register.
1045      :
1046      CCCCCC
1047      21  WRITE (6,901) NRPT2,ICHNL
1048          WRITE (6,902) IA,IB
1049      GO TO 20
1050
1051
1052
1053      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER; HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01829      COMMON = 00000

```

1054 SUBROUTINE PACER (IREC)
1055 .....
1056 Subroutine to acquire data using the HP 5610A A/D converter,
1057 if the A/D converter is triggered through the pacer (paced
1058 run mode).
1059 Author: Hans Zebner
1060 Date: August 25, 1980
1061 A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
1062 Comment statements and statement numbers in the source code
1063 match to the program description. This subroutine is part of
1064 the TXCO transonic compressor investigation program system.
1065
1066 * Takes data from KULITE probes; A/D paced run mode.
1067
1068
1069 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
1070 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
1071 COMMON / FHP / IDCBS,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
1072
1073 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
1074 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
1075 INTEGER IDCBS(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
1076
1077 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3),IBUF1(384),IOXIN(9),IAVRGE(2)
1078
1079 EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1),IBUF1(1)),(IAVRGE(1),AVRGE)
1080
1081 DATA NOLF /006537B/
1082 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
1083 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
1084 DATA IDCBS /144I
1085 C FORMATS PACER START
1086 101 FORMAT ("11X"acquiring additional data required for reductio"
1087 *n procedure"10X"A2)
1088 102 FORMAT ("A"FB.6,F9.6)
1089 103 FORMAT ("B"FB.6,F9.6)
1090 104 FORMAT (18H Wall KULITE)
1091 105 FORMAT ("79X"/) The next signal to be digitized
1092 * in paced run mode is on A/D input channel-13.
1093 * Plug in a lead from the amplifier output to the oscilloscope
1094 * if you desire
1095 * to monitor the data acquisition. Don't forget the c
1096 *omparator output signal! "79X"/
1097 * Press CR to continue the program execution!"35X"
1098 *79X"/)
1099 106 FORMAT ("21X"displaying wave form on terminal LU0"12,20X"
1100 *A2)
1101 107 FORMAT ("79X"/) CHECK digitized output on a
1102 *uxiliary console against amplifier output fed into "/
1103 * A/D input channel "12". Press CR if data a
1104 *re OK. If an error is suspected
1105 * type RE to repeat this data acquisition!"38X"/
1106 *79X"/)
1107 108 FORMAT ("26X"storing data in file "3A2,26X"A2)
1108 109 FORMAT ("WARNING: File "3A2" already exists! Type ",
1109 *PU to allow purge or enter any char-",
1110 * / acter but I to change file name."38X)
1111 110 FORMAT (" PACER : PURGE "3A2": "A2": "A2)
1112 111 FORMAT (A1"3")
1113 112 FORMAT (" PACER : File name "3A2" successfully changed to "3A2)
1114 113 FORMAT (IS,A2)
1115 148 FORMAT ((/3A2))
1116 149 FORMAT (3A2)
1117 601 FORMAT (1H ,15(1H ),33HTransonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
1118 602 FORMAT (1H ,28(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
1119 603 FORMAT (1H ,,,28(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,////)
1120 604 FORMAT (1H ,,,//,8X
1121 * Paced Run Page "13" .
1122 *////)
1123 605 FORMAT (/1X"72X"/1X"72X"/
1124 * 1X" A/D input pacer blade start in
1125 *cre- stop # repe-"/
1126 * 1X" # sample channel mode pair count
1127 *sent count titions"/1X"72X"/
1128 * 1X"Combination probe:"54X"/

```

PAGE 0021 PACER 2:47 PM MON., 25 AUG., 1980

```
1129 *      1X"immersion yaw g. pi . p23 p4
1130 *      Tt dt =/1X"72X"/
1131 *      1X"Probe reference rotor average
1132 *      starting"/
1133 *      1X"immersion yaw g. pressure RPM voltage
1134 * data in file record #"/1X"72X"/
1135 609 FORMAT (1H )
1136 610 FORMAT (1X"72X"/1X"9I9"/1X"7F9.6,9X"
1137 */" 9A2,F9.6,I9,F9.6,6X,3A2":A2":A2,I9"/- "72X"
1138 *)
1139 611 FORMAT ( "
```

\*,20(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

```

1140 C FORMATS PACER STOP
1141
1142
1143
1144
1145 CCCCC
1146 Accounting.
1147
1148
1149 IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 01
1150 IPAGE = CNTRL(218)
1151 IDOC = CNTRL(219)
1152 IDOCF = CNTRL(219)
1153 IPAGE = IPAGE+1
1154 ISECU = CNTRL(31)
1155 ICR = CNTRL(30)
1156 ISIZE(1) = 3
1157 ISIZE(2) = 128
1158 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
1159 ITYPE = 1
1160 IFRST = 2HT3
1161 01 ISP = 0
1162 IL = 384
1163
1164
1165 CCCCC
1166
1167 I/O Assignments; preset data array.
1168
1169
1170 DO 02 I=1,384,1
1171 02 IBUF(I) = 177777B
1172 DO 03 I=265,296,1
1173 03 IBUF(I) = 0
1174
1175 LI = CNTRL(19)
1176 LO = CNTRL(20)
1177 LA = CNTRL(21)
1178 LS1 = CNTRL(71)
1179 LS2 = CNTRL(72)
1180 ISU1 = CNTRL(61)
1181 ISV4 = CNTRL(64)
1182 NRPT1 = CNTRL(230)
1183 IM = CNTRL(250)
1184
1185
1186 CCCCC
1187
1188 Print heading, unless CNTRL(37) is set to 1.
1189
1190
1191 IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 04
1192 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IMOUR, IMIN)
1193 WRITE (LO, 601) CNTRL(4)
1194 WRITE (LO, 602) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
1195 WRITE (LO, 603) IMOUR, IMIN
1196 WRITE (LO, 604) IPAGE
1197 04 IF ( CNTRL(38) .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 605)
1198
1199
1200
1201 C C
1202
1203

```

```
120 04 : Start data acquisition loop.
121 05 CCCC
122 06 DO 19 J1=1, NRPT1, 1
123 07 WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
124 08 ICHNL = CNTRL(230+J1)
125 09 IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 06
126 10 IDOC = IDOC+1
127 11 IDOCF = IDOCF+1
128 12 IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO 05
129 13 IFRST = 2HS3
130 14 IDOCF = IDOCF-100
131 15 05 IFILE(1) = IFRST
132 16 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
133 17
134 18 CCCC
135 19 : Acquire additional data required for reduction procedure.
136 20 CCCC
137 21 06 FREQ = SCANR(LS1,17,2)
138 22 FREQ = FREQ*10.0
139 23 CIM = SCANR(LS1,30,1)
140 24 CYAN = SCANR(LS1,31,1)
141 25 PREF = SCANR(LS1,37,1)
142 26
143 27 P1 = ACON(ISV4, 3, IW)
144 28 P23 = ACON(ISV4, 4, IW)
145 29 P4 = ACON(ISV4, 5, IW)
146 30 F = SCANR(LS2,18,1)
147 31 DE = SCANR(LS2,19,1)
148 32
149 33 CCCC
150 34 : Get correct probe positions.
151 35 CCCC
152 36 IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 07
153 37 IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 08
154 38 GO TO 09
155 39
156 40 CCCC
157 41 : Type 'A' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 0).
158 42 CCCC
159 43 07 XIM = SCANR(LS1,32,1)
160 44 YAW = SCANR(LS1,33,1)
161 45 CALL CODE
162 46 WRITE (IOXIM,102) XIM,YAW
163 47 IADD = 0
164 48 IBUF1(280) = 1
165 49 GO TO 10
166 50
167 51 CCCC
168 52 : Type 'B' KULITE probe (on A/D input channel 1).
169 53 CCCC
170 54 08 XIM = SCANR(LS1,34,1)
171 55 YAW = SCANR(LS1,35,1)
172 56 CALL CODE
173 57 WRITE (IOXIM,103) XIM,YAW
174 58 IADD = 576
175 59 IBUF1(280) = 2
176 60 GO TO 10
177 61
178 62
```

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11300001  
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11300099  
11300100

00000

.....  
Wall KULITE (on A/D input channels 2 and higher).  
.....

```
09 CALL CODE  
WRITE (IOXIM,104)  
IBUF1(280) = 9  
XIM = -99.  
YAU = -99.
```

00000

.....  
Inform operator about next data scan; wait for ready  
message; continue.  
.....

```
10 WRITE (LI, 105) ICHNL  
READ (LI, 149) IDUM  
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, 10, 1)  
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0401
```

00000

.....  
Acquire high speed data in paced run mode.  
.....

```
IPAMO = CNTRL(220)  
IPAIR = CNTRL(221)  
IF { IPAMO .EQ. 2 } ISTART = CNTRL(222)+IADD  
IF { IPAMO .EQ. 2 } ISTOP = CNTRL(224)+IADD  
INCR = CNTRL(223)  
IRPT = CNTRL(225)  
CALL RPACE (ICHNL, IPAMO, IPAIR, ISTART, INCR, ISTOP, IRPT, AVRGE, 0, 0)
```

00000

.....  
Write additional data into data array.  
.....

```
IBUF1(265) = IDOC  
IBUF1(266) = ICHNL  
IBUF1(267) = IPAMO  
IBUF1(268) = IPAIR  
IBUF1(269) = ISTART  
IBUF1(270) = INCR  
IBUF1(271) = ISTOP  
IBUF1(272) = IRPT  
  
IBUF1(273) = CIM * 1000000.  
IBUF1(274) = CYAU * 1000000.  
IBUF1(275) = P1 * 1000000.  
IBUF1(276) = P23 * 1000000.  
IBUF1(277) = P4 * 1000000.  
IBUF1(278) = E * 1000000.  
IBUF1(279) = DE * 1000000.  
  
IBUF1(281) = XIM * 1000000.  
IBUF1(282) = YAU * 1000000.  
IBUF1(283) = PREF * 1000000.  
IBUF1(284) = RPH  
  
IBUF1(290) = CNTRL(4)  
IBUF1(291) = CNTRL(5)  
IBUF1(292) = CNTRL(6)  
IBUF1(293) = IAVRGE(1)
```

```

1354      IBUF1(294) = IAVRGE(2)
1355
1356      * CALL TIME (IBUF1(352),IBUF1(360),IBUF1(368),IBUF1(376),IBUF1(384
1357      ) )
1358
1359      CCCCCC
1360
1361      .....
1362      . Display the just acquired wave on terminal CRT, if
1363      . CNTRL(40) is set to 1. The character used for the "plot"
1364      . is defined by CNTRL(249).
1365      .....
1366
1367      WRITE (LI, 148) ICLR
1368      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
1369      IF ( CNTRL(40) .NE. 1 ) GO TO 11
1370      WRITE (LI, 106) LA,NOLF
1371      J111 = 1
1372      J222 = 1
1373      CALL PICTR (LA,IDOC,J111,J222,CNTRL(249),DUM)
1374
1375      CCCCCC
1376
1377      .....
1378      . Select the next step:
1379      . RE Repeat this point
1380      . anything else Proceed to the next point
1381      .....
1382
1383      WRITE (LI, 107) ICHNL
1384      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
1385      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,8,1)
1386      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0402
1387      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 06
1388
1389      11 IF ( ISP .LT. 5 ) GO TO 12
1390      ISP = 0
1391      IF ( CNTRL(37) .NE. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 609)
1392
1393      12 ISP = ISP+1
1394
1395      CCCCCC
1396
1397      .....
1398      . Save data in file. There are two options. The raw data file
1399      . is either created/opened and closed by subroutine PACER
1400      . (CNTRL(39) is set to anything but to 1) or this subroutine
1401      . is called from subroutine ABSRU, which already has created/
1402      . opened and positioned the raw data file and will close it
1403      . (CNTRL(39) is set to 1). In both cases the raw data are
1404      . written in file by this subroutine PACER.
1405      .....
1406
1407      13 WRITE (LI, 108) IFILE,NOLF
1408      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1409      JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
1410      IBUF1(257) = IFILE(1)
1411      IBUF1(258) = IFILE(2)
1412      IBUF1(259) = IFILE(3)
1413      IBUF1(261) = JSECU
1414      IBUF1(263) = JCR
1415      IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 16
1416      CALL CREAT (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISIZE,ITYPE,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1417      IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 15
1418      WRITE (LI, 109) IFILE
1419      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
1420      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,3,1)
1421      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HSS ) STOP 0403
1422      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 14
1423      WRITE (LI, 110) IFILE,JSECU,JCR
1424      CALL PURGE (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,ISECU,ICR)
1425      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0404
1426      GO TO 13
1427
1428

```



```

1439      14  CALL CODE
1440      WRITE (NEW,111) IDUM
1441      WRITE (LI, 112) IFILE,NEW,IFILE(2),IFILE(3)
1442      IFILE(1) = NEW
1443      GO TO 13
1444      15  CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
1445      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0405
1446      IREC = 1
1447      GO TO 17
1448      16  IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 0 ) IREC = IREC
1449      IF ( ICHNL .EQ. 1 ) IREC = IREC+3
1450      17  IBUF1(289) = IREC
1451      CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF1,IL,IREC)
1452      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0406
1453      IF ( CNTRL(39) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 18
1454      CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
1455      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0407
1456      JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
1457      JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
1458      18  WRITE (LI, 148) ICLR
1459
1460      00000
1461      .....
1462      Step data acquisition loop.
1463      .....
1464      19  WRITE (LO, 610) (IBUF1(J2), J2=265,272,1), CIN,CYAW,P1,P23,P4,E,DE
1465      * ,IOXIM,PREFR,FREQ,AVRGE,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,IREC
1466
1467      00000
1468      .....
1469      Terminate subroutine; write accounting data back
1470      into control array.
1471      .....
1472      IF ( CNTRL(37) .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 20
1473      CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOUR, IMIN)
1474      WRITE (LO, 611) IHOUR, IMIN
1475      20  CNTRL( 37) = -4
1476      CNTRL( 38) = 1
1477      CNTRL( 39) = -4
1478      CNTRL( 50) = -4
1479      CNTRL(218) = IPAGE
1480      CNTRL(219) = IDOC
1481      RETURN
1482
1483      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 02561 COMMON = 00000

## 5. PROGRAM TXCO2

### 5.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCO2 is a son program of the father program TXCOØ, by which it is scheduled if one of the following operations is desired:

- 5 - Radial survey using the combination probe
- 6 - Scan through all steady state data

When scheduled by TXCOØ, which suspends operation while the son program TXCO2 executes, the program TXCO2 reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control and programs the digital voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL(50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note that each stop code ending in 77 indicates correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL(50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
5	COMB	TXCO2 : STOP 0577
6	STDY	TXCO2 : STOP 0677

Any other STOP code indicates a mistake and with the help of a program list the operator can trace the problem. The first two digits of the STOP code identify the subroutine. An example: if the program stops at STOP code 0604, the first

two digits read 6 and tells the operator that it was sub-routine STDY which encountered problems. The last two digits read 04 (no error would give 77). A program list reveals that the failure occurred after attempting to purge an existing data file using FMP (File Management Package) sub-routine PURGE near line 752. Maybe the cartridge, where the raw data are directed, has not been mounted with the MC-command from FMGR. STOP codes are crucial to a complex program system in order to rapidly detect and salvage problems, even during a test run.

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABERT, RMOTE, COMB, STDY, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: FMP, CIBUF, CONTR

FORTTRAN conventions for the HP 21 MX computer request COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA Subroutine</u>	<u>Arrays &amp; Variables</u>	<u>Length in Words</u>
FMP	IDCB, IFILE, ISIZE, ISECIA, ICR	227B = 151 <sub>10</sub>
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256

The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. COMMON block CIBUF is designed to take the largest raw data array in the TXCO data acquisition and reduction system - IBUF(1664) in subroutine FREER. The largest data array in TXCO2 is PDAT (24, 21) with 1008 = 2\*21\*24 words. The TXCO2 subroutines only partially use the COMMON area. The COMMON

block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL. Since each individual subroutine saves the data prior to terminating, the buffer area for the raw data can be shared by more than one subroutine or function.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL(50) is less than 5 or greater than 6, no subroutine can be selected and the program terminates outputting an error message (FORMAT 102) to the standard input device; i.e. the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information study the flow chart and the information given in the subroutine descriptions.

DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

IDCB (144)	integer	data control block
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	array to contain # of records in the first and record length in the second 16-bit word
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664) integer buffer array for the raw data

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

CNTRL (256) integer program control array

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TXCO2:

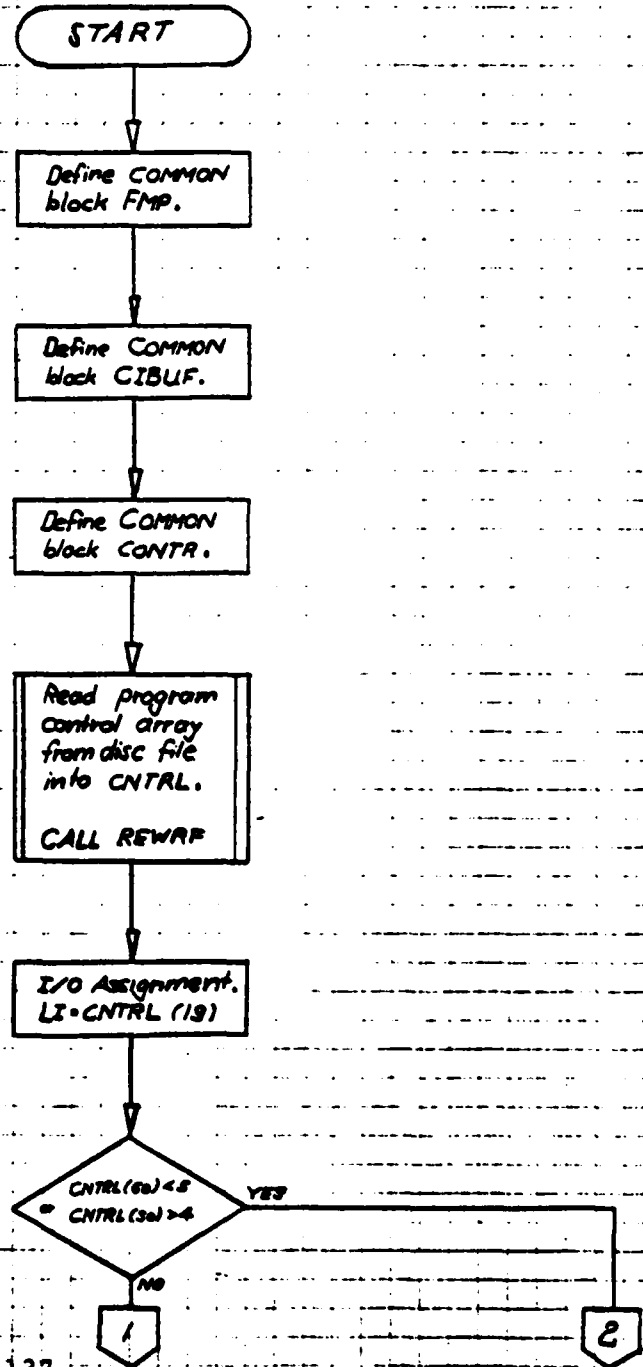
CNTRL (256) integer program control array

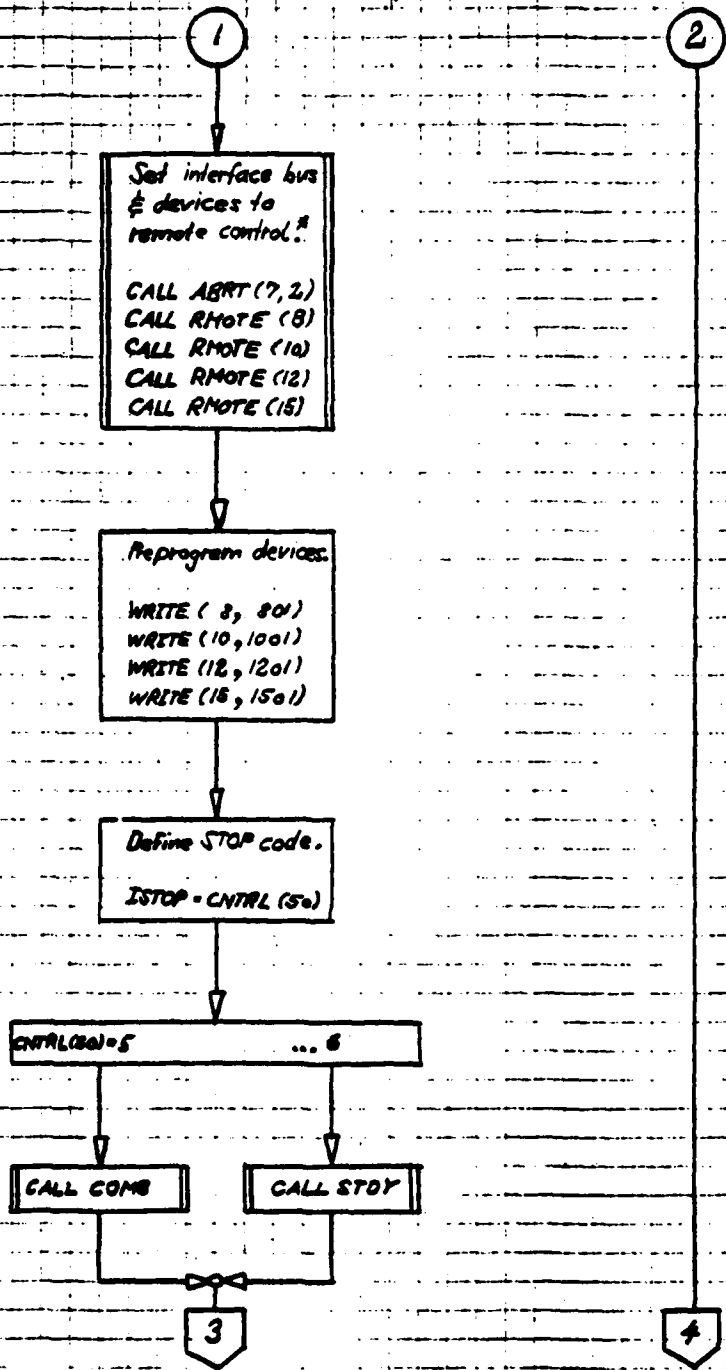
NOLF integer suppresses line feed

LI integer LU# of standard input device  
(terminal)

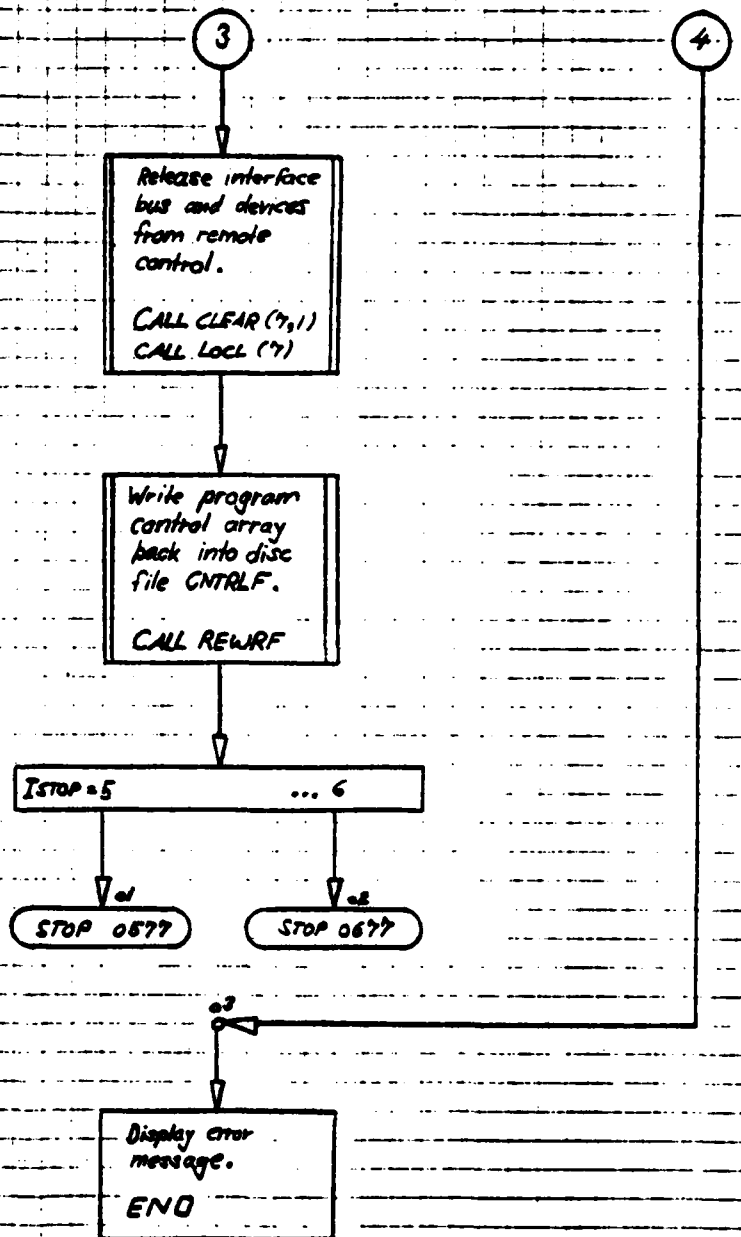
ISTOP integer control variable to select  
STOP code

FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXCO2:





\* LI ASSIGNMENTS : 8 Scanner #1                      15 Scanner #2  
 10 Digital Voltmeter (DVM)                      7 HP Interface bus  
 12 Digital Counter





## 5.2. SUBROUTINE COMB:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of flow data from the transonic 1-stage axial compressor using a pneumatic 4-hole combination probe. The data necessary for the reduction procedure (PROGRAM REDCO: Reduce Combination probe data) are recorded also. Up to 24 different radial positions can be recorded. Taking more than one scan at one and the same radial position should be avoided, because the reduction program (originally written by R. Shreeve for the Laboratory's HP 9830 calculator and rewritten by F. Neuhoff for the more advanced HP 21 MX computer) is not set up for this condition.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: TIME, SCANR, ACQN, CREAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCO2 description.

### MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RE ... Repeat data acquisition at this radial position.  
NE ... Proceed to the next radial position.  
EN ... End survey at this operating condition.  
UP ... Update position readings of probes prior to data taking.  
TA ... Initialisation command to take data.  
TR ... Transfer raw data to HP 9830.  
ST ... Store raw data in 21 MX disc file.  
PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file.

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the accounting data, assigned the I/O references, COMB asks the operator whether the radial survey takes place ahead of the (IPOS = 1) rotor or behind the (IPOS = 2) rotor. IPOS later will be used to identify the correct data port (see Appendix A.1: Data Locations). The raw data array IBUF - which is set equivalent to real array PDAT (Prob Data; used instead of IBUF, which is an integer array) is first preset with zeroes. Before the operator goes ahead and allows the subroutine to gather data (Input: TA; see key to raw data array), he can monitor the probe positions by updating its reading (Input: UP), until the probe is manually set to the desired position. Upon completion of the data scan the acquired data are printed and the next step depends on the operator's decision. If a preliminary check reveals erroneous data, the scan at this radial position should be repeated (Input: RE). If the data are correct, the operator either proceeds to the next radial position (Input: NE) or terminates the radial combination probe survey (Input: EN) at this operating condition. The subroutine then asks where to dump the data. When this routine was developed the data reduction program for the combination probe was not available in the 21 MX system, hence the option to transfer the data to the 9830 calculator (Input: TR) was used. But the data can as well be stored in a 21 MX disc file (Input: ST). If the raw data file with the automatically

determined name already exists, the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). The subroutine terminates printing the data file name at the bottom of the data documentation page.

DATA FILE: The default file name is T5rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #; ss ... ASCII converted sequential #).

VARIABLES:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CMTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where the raw data file is located
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
PDAT(21,24)	real	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF

POS (7)	real	array to contain probe positions
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage RETURN
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
IDCBS	integer	length of data control block
IENTR	integer	multiple entry flag
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file sequential #
ITYPE	integer	type of raw data file
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
LI	integer	LU# of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
IPOS	integer	Flag to indicate measurement location
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of current year
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IHOURL	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 h clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour

J1	integer	Subscript for data array PDAT
IS	integer	LU# of the selected scanner
IC	integer	Instrument code (DVM ... 1 and digital counter ... 3)
I2	integer	Subscript for position array POS
J3	integer	Contains channel of desired scanner
IDUM	integer	Decision variable
IW	integer	Determines delay in tens of milliseconds between closing S/V port and DVM reading
JO	integer	Number of selected S/V
SUM	real	Variable used to compute average
ISYNCH	integer	Synchronisation variable to coordinate data transfer 21 MX → 9830
NEW	integer	Scratch variable used to rename files

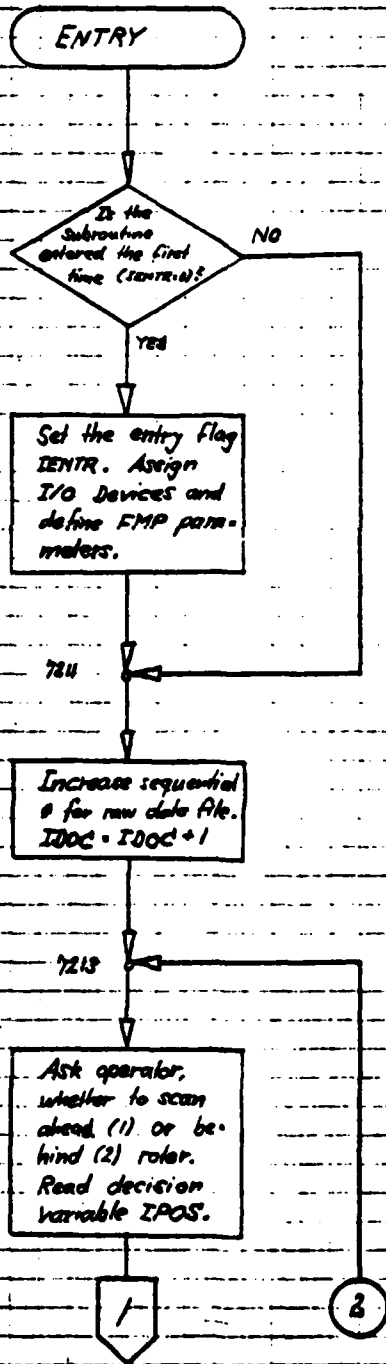
Key to data array PDAT

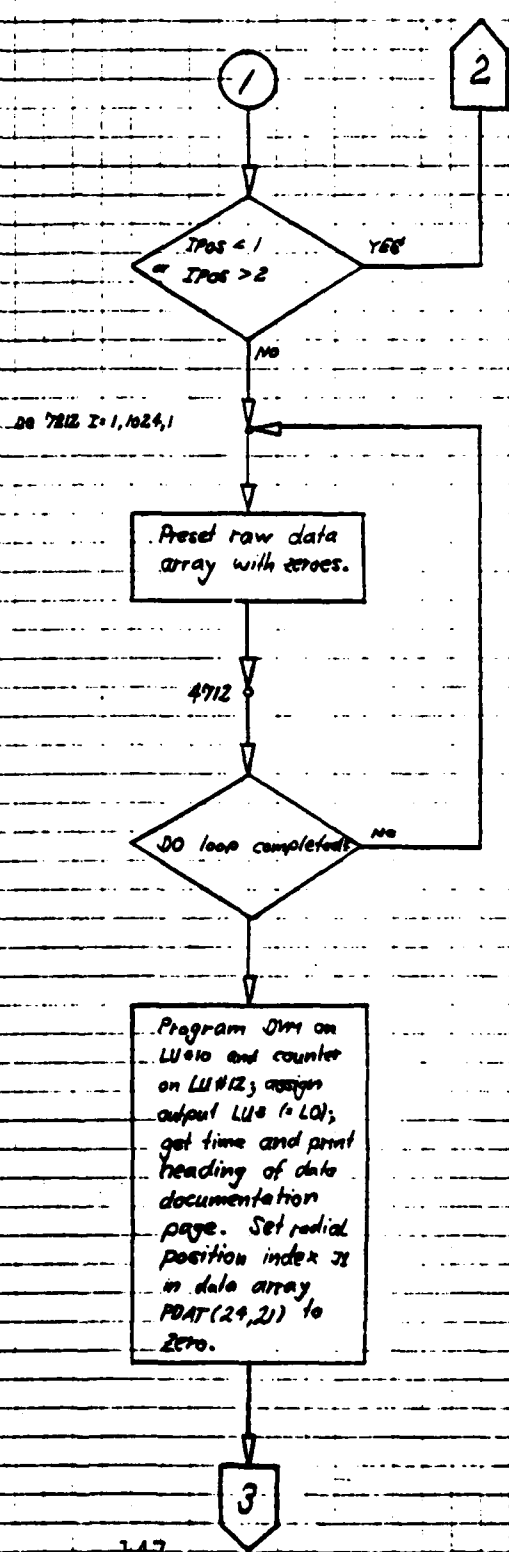
PDAT (1,J1)	Barometric pressure $p_{\text{BARO}}$
PDAT (2,J1)	KULITE reference pressure
PDAT (3,J1)	Combination probe pressure $p_1$
PDAT (4,J1)	Combination probe pressure $p_{23}$
PDAT (5,J1)	Combination probe pressure $p_4$
PDAT (6,J1)	Total pressure ahead of compressor $p_t$
PDAT (7,J1)	Static port in casing #2, $S_2$

PDAT (8,J1)    Static port in casing #13 ,  $S_{13}$   
 PDAT (9,J1)    Average reading of 4 static ports in Hub  
                   (#2 thru 5)  $(H_1 + H_2 + H_3 + H_4)/4$   
 PDAT (10,J1)    Pressure ahead of compressor flow meter  
                   orifice  $P_1$  nozzle compr  
 PDAT (11,J1)    Temperature ahead of compressor flow meter  
                   orifice  $T_1$  nozzle compr  
 PDAT (12,J1)    Pressure drop across compressor flow meter  
                   orifice  $P_{\text{nozzle compr}}$   
 PDAT (13,J1)    Temperature reading from reference probe  
                    $T_{\text{ref}}$   
 PDAT (14,J1)    Differential temperature reading from the  
                   combination probe to the reference probe  
                    $T_{\text{probe}}$   
 PDAT (15,J1)    Radial immersion of the combination probe  
 PDAT (16,J1)    Yaw angle of the combination probe  
 PDAT (17,J1)    Case angle  
 PDAT (18,J1)    Compressor RPM  
 PDAT (19,J1)    Test run #  
 PDAT (20,J1)    Test # of this run  
 PDAT (21,J1)    Point # of this test

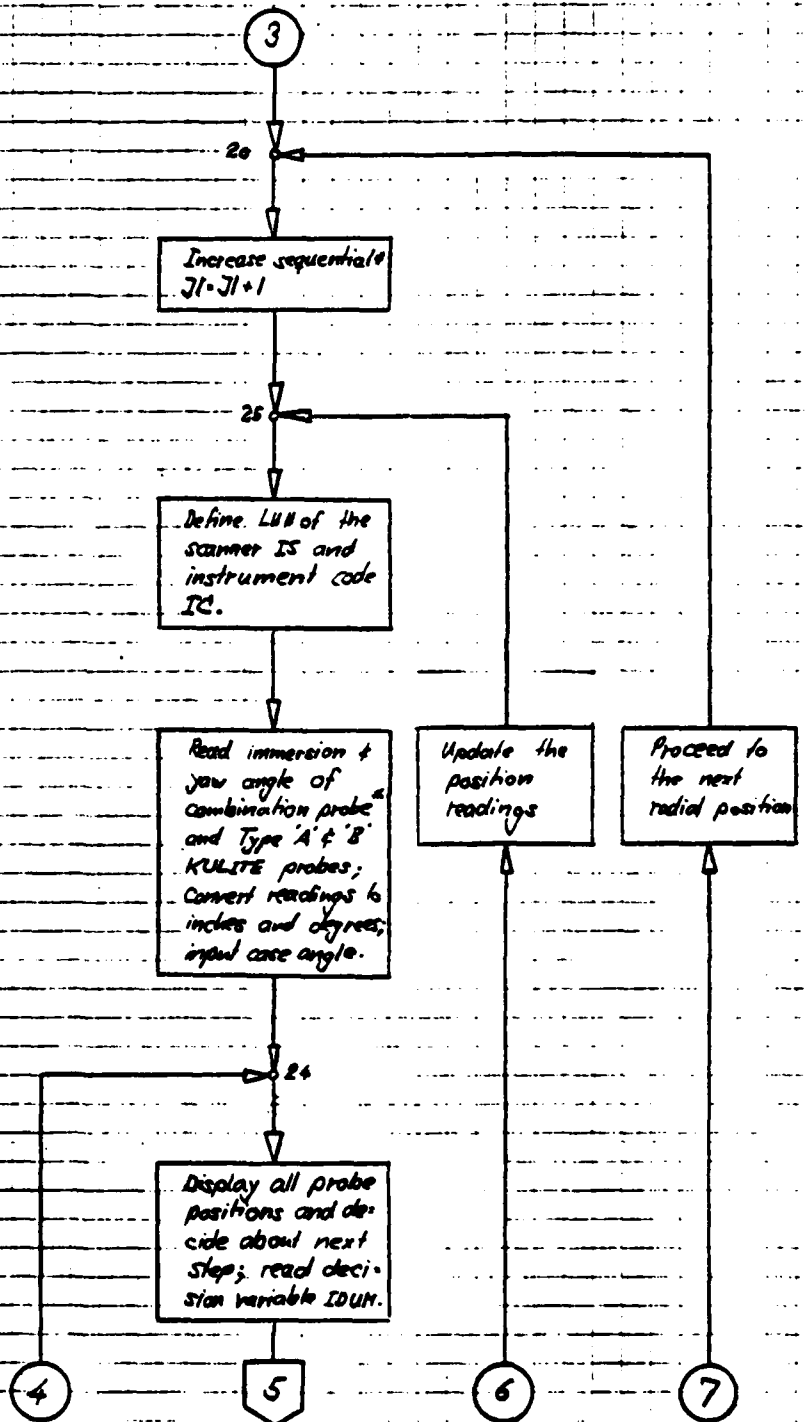
J1 = 1 ... 24 indicates # of radial position.

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE COMB

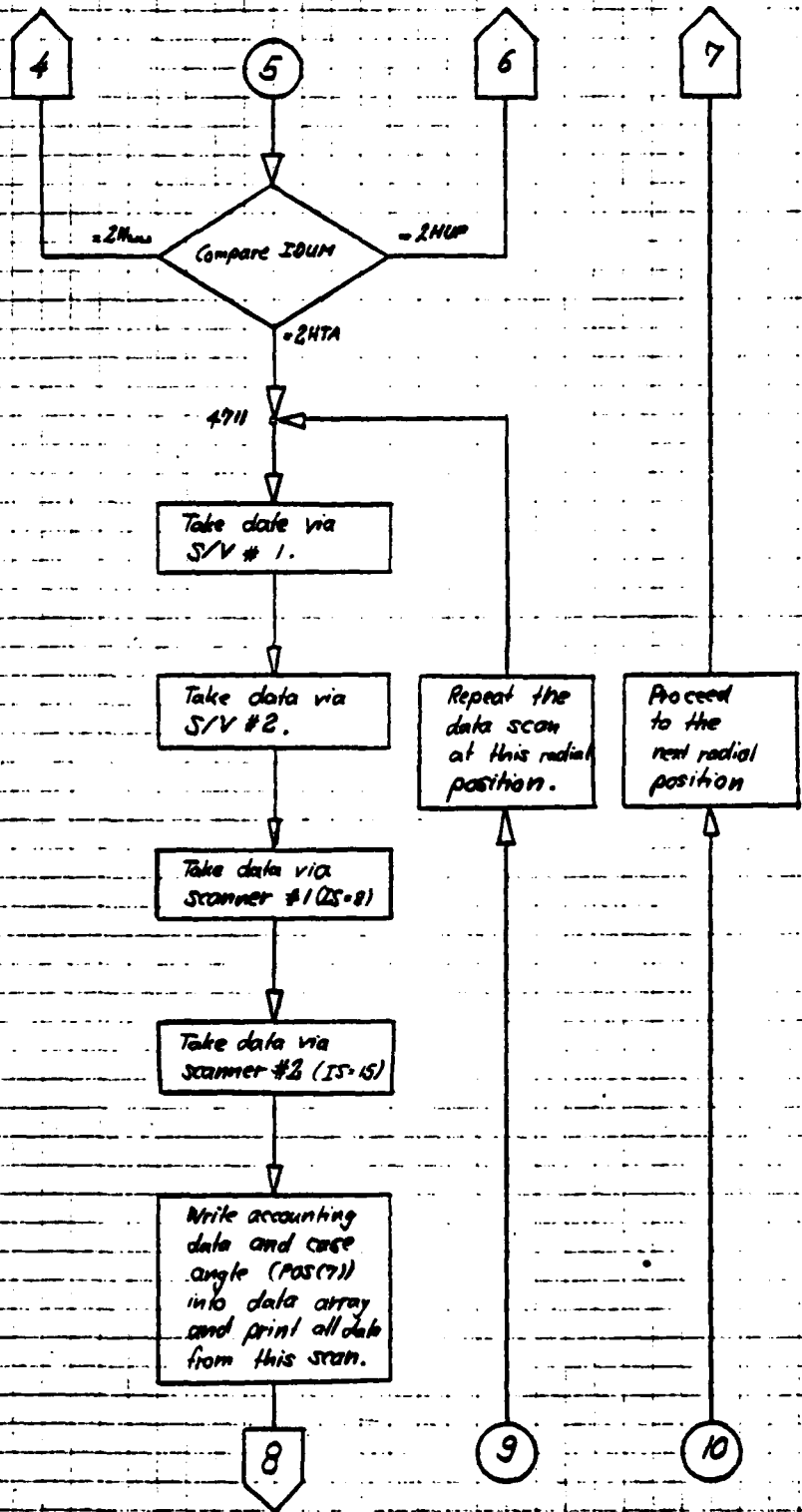


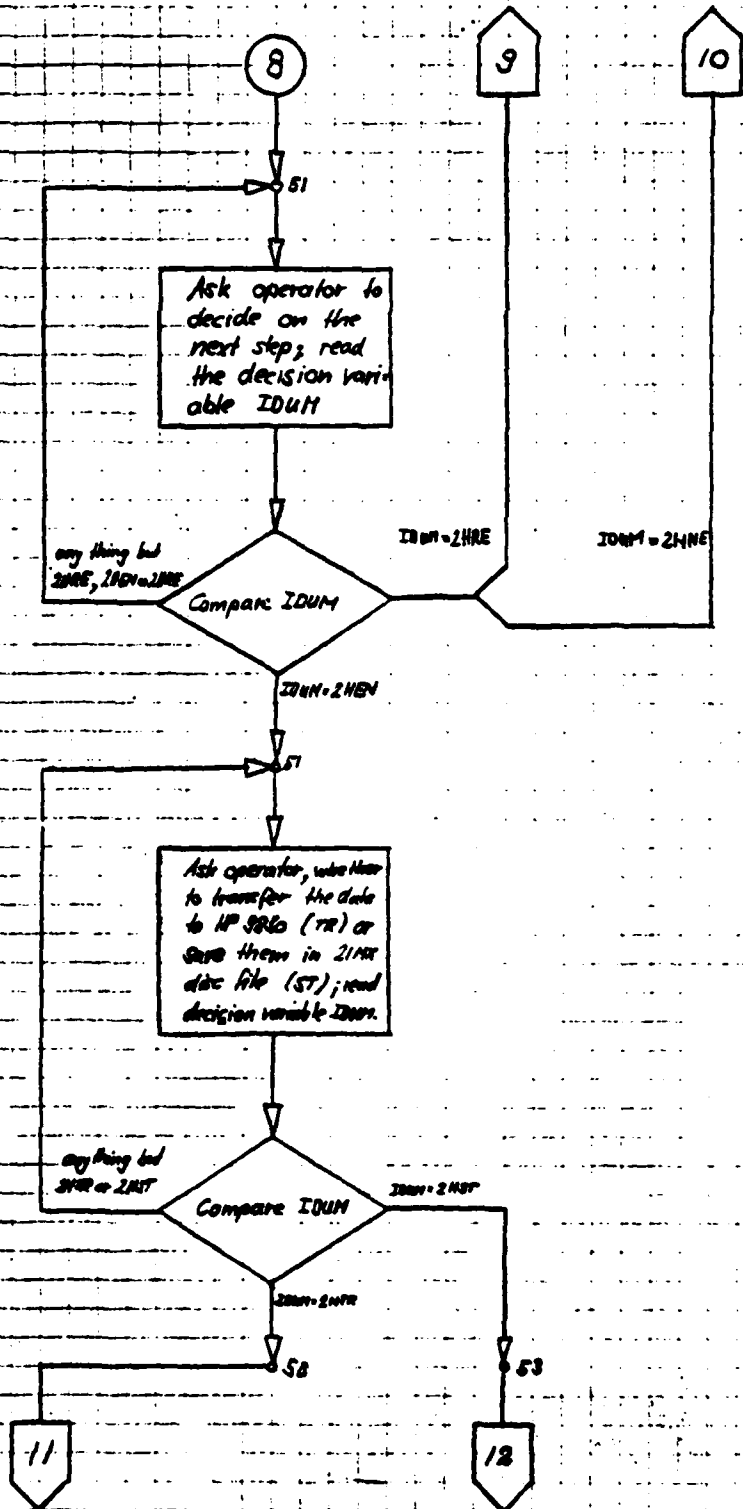


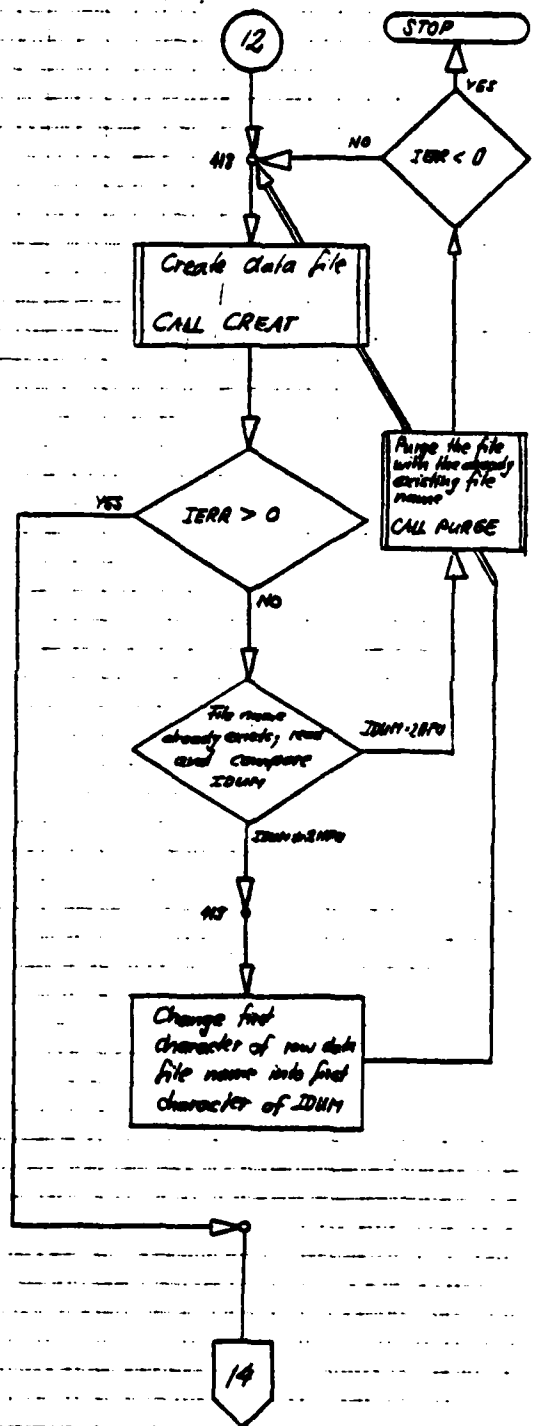
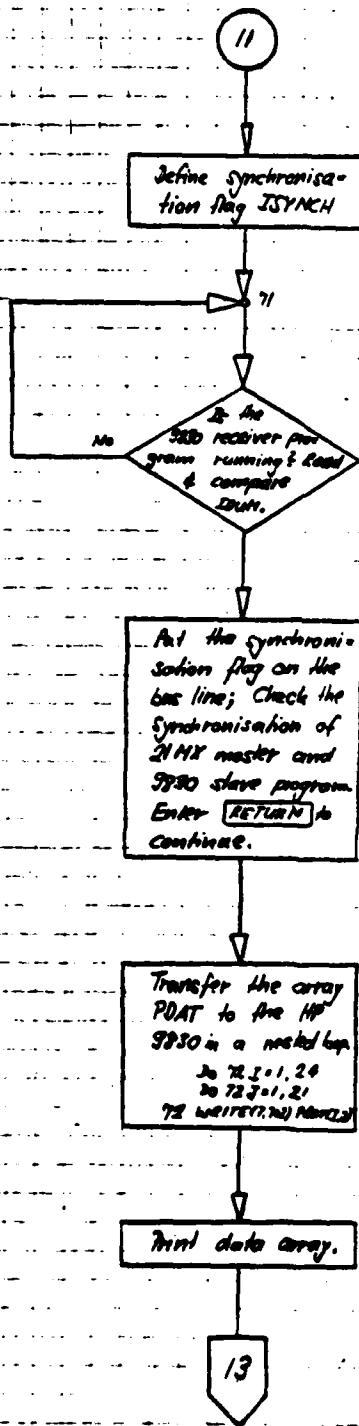


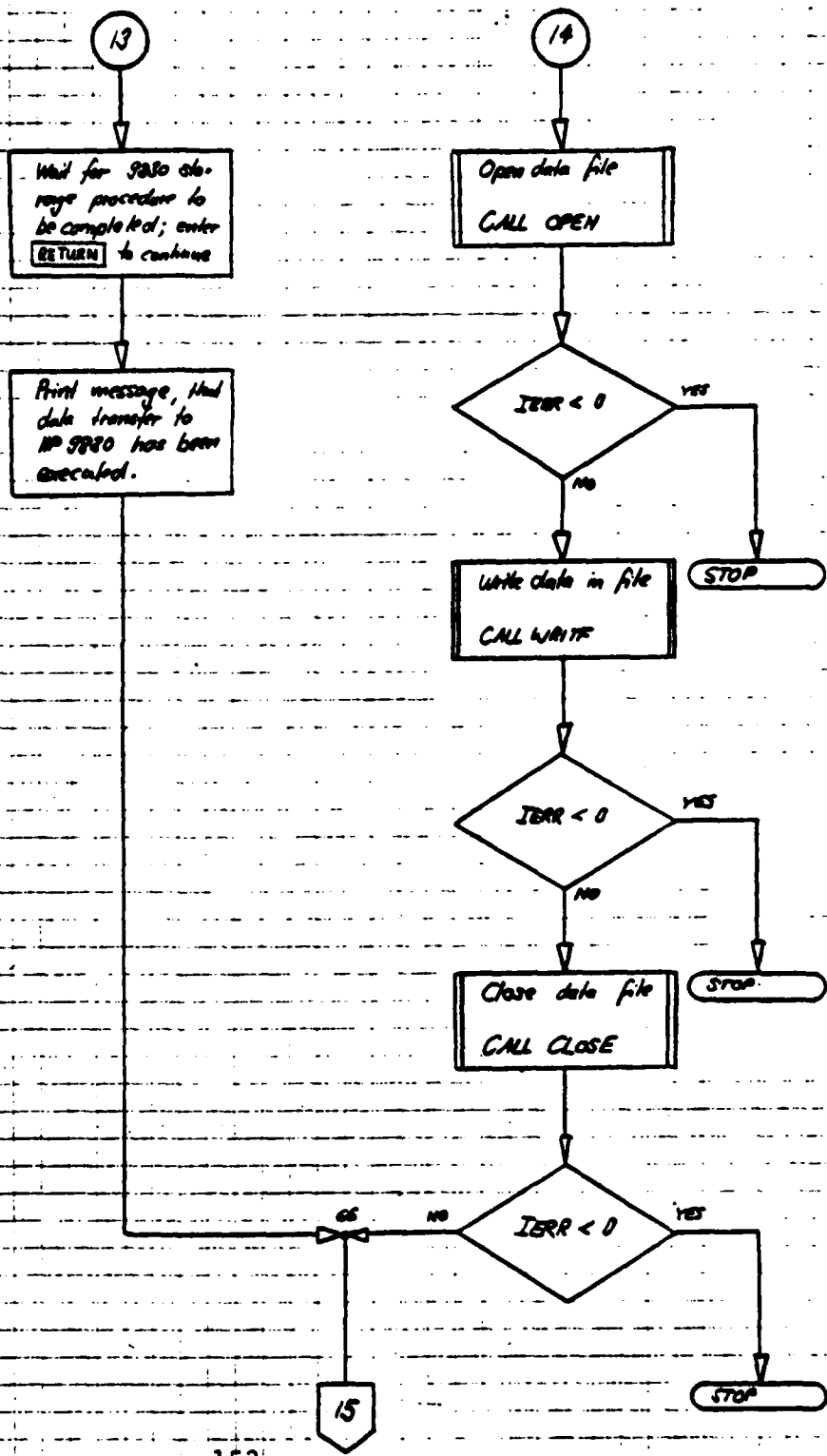


\*1) Refer to Appendix A1: work sheet data locations. The location of immersion and jaw angle for the combination probe depends on where to take em (Dred).









15

Get time & date.  
Print bottom of  
date documenta-  
tion page.

RETURN

### 5.3. SUBROUTINE STDY:

PURPOSE: Acquisition of flow data from the transonic 1-stage axial compressor using the steady state instrumentation. All data, gathered by this subroutine, will be used for the reduction (PROGRAM REDST: Reduce Steady state data; see section 8.3 of this report). The data array is designed to both resemble the data source location matrix (see Appendix A.1) and to discriminate groups of similar data by blank lines (Appendix A.2). CH3(1) through CH3(5), which contain all the pressures needed to calculate the flow rates, and CH3(6), which is left blank, separates this group of data from the next one. The reason is to allow the investigator a quick check and verification of crucial data. The "units" of the readings depend on the amplifier settings, but usually each channel is calibrated to allow the operator to read voltages as a quantity in engineering units. As far as possible, amplifier drift is traced by the program (CH1(1), CH2(1) etc.). (The author is indebted to Laboratory's manager, Mr. Jim Hammer, who, with admirable patience, instructed the author in how best to handle data and data systems.)

ARGUMENTS: IRUN; if IRUN is set to 0 (zero), taking pressure readings from the Scanivalves (S/V) is skipped. This option was needed when the subroutine was first written so that frequent debugging runs did not put additional loads on the S/V's. The standard entry is: IRUN = 1. Only then will the reduction program REDST perform correctly.

EXTERNALS: TIME, ACQN, SCANR, CREAT, PURGE, OPEN, WRITF, CLOSE

COMMON BLOCKS: CIBUF, CONTR, FMP. For detailed explanation refer to the TXCO2 description

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

RP ... Repeat data acquisition at this operating condition

RT ... End data acquisition and return to calling program

PU ... Allow purge of an existing data file

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the accounting data and defined the I/O references, STDY presets all elements of the raw data array with -0.999999, which definitely never will occur as a data reading. Next, unless IRUN equals 0 (zero), the pressures on Scanivalves 1 and 4 are read. The voltages from scanner #1 (LU# = 8) and scanner #2 (LU# 15) are read next, not depending on the value of IRUN. Note, that the allocation for the voltages in the raw data array provides blocks of similar data, separated by blank lines. A set of control parameters (CNTRL (1) thru CNTRL (6); and CNTRL (15) and the case angle - which needs to be put in manually - completes the steady state data. Then the raw data is printed to allow the operator to look at and to verify the newly acquired data. The data scan can either be repeated (Input: RP) or the subroutine terminates (Input: ST) storing the data in a type 1 disc file. If the automatically determined name for the data file already exists,



the operator either allows overwriting the existing file (Input: PU) or renames the current data file (Input: any alphabetic character other than T). Finally data file name and time are printed at the bottom of the data documentation page.

DATA FILE: The default file name is T4rrss (rr ... ASCII converted run #; ss ... ASCII converted sequential #); see Appendix A.2: Steady State Data Array. CH4 (1) through CH4 (26) are not used, because the reduction program will write its results into these slots.

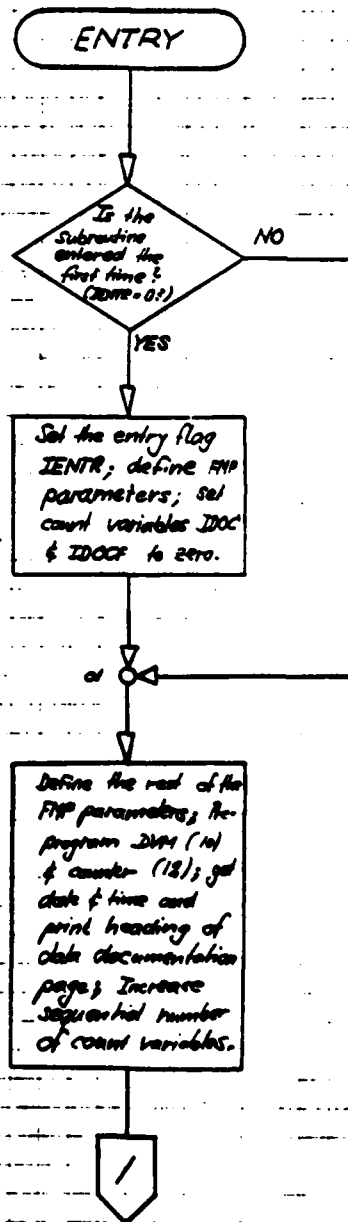
VARIABLES:

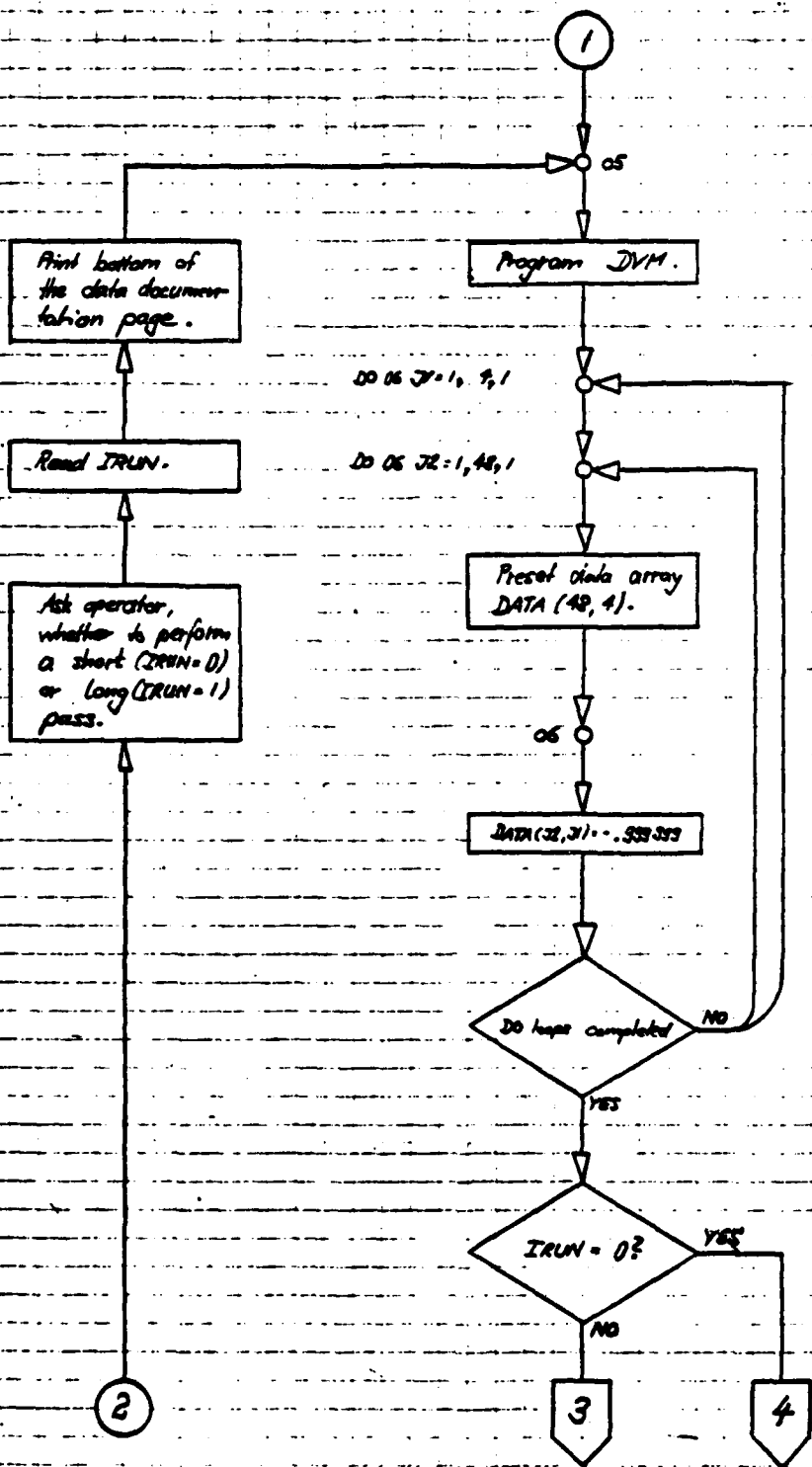
IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array
CNTRL (256)	integer	control array
IDCB (144)	integer	data control block, used for FMP calls
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain current file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	specifies # of records and record length
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where the raw data file is located
JSECU	integer	ASCII converted security code
JCR	integer	ASCII converted cartridge reference number
DATA (48,4)	real	raw data array, set equivalent to IBUF

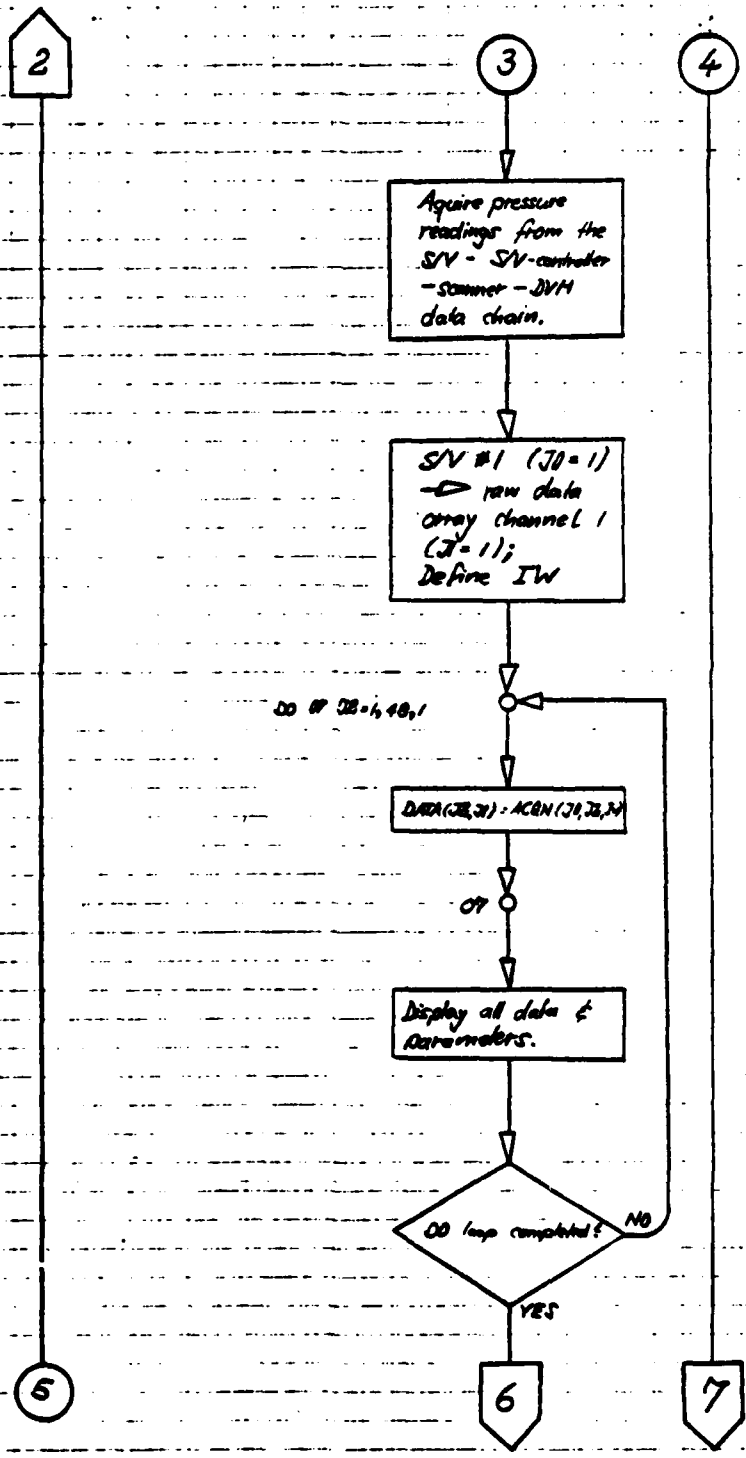
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR (2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage RETURN
ICLR (3)	integer	clears line above cursor
IENR	integer	multiple entry flag
IDOC	integer	count of current program run
IDOCF	integer	count of current data file se- quential #
ITYPE	integer	type of raw data file
IL	integer	number of words to be transferred in FMP calls
IFRST	integer	temporary buffer variable
LI	integer	LU # of standard input device (terminal)
LO	integer	LU # of standard output device (line printer)
J1	integer	subscript for data array DATA, specifies channel
J2	integer	subscript for data array DATA
IRUN	integer	control variable
JO	integer	number of selected S/V
IW	integer	determines delay in tens of milliseconds between closing S/V port and DVM reading
TARE1	real	drift of amplifier S/V#1 during test run

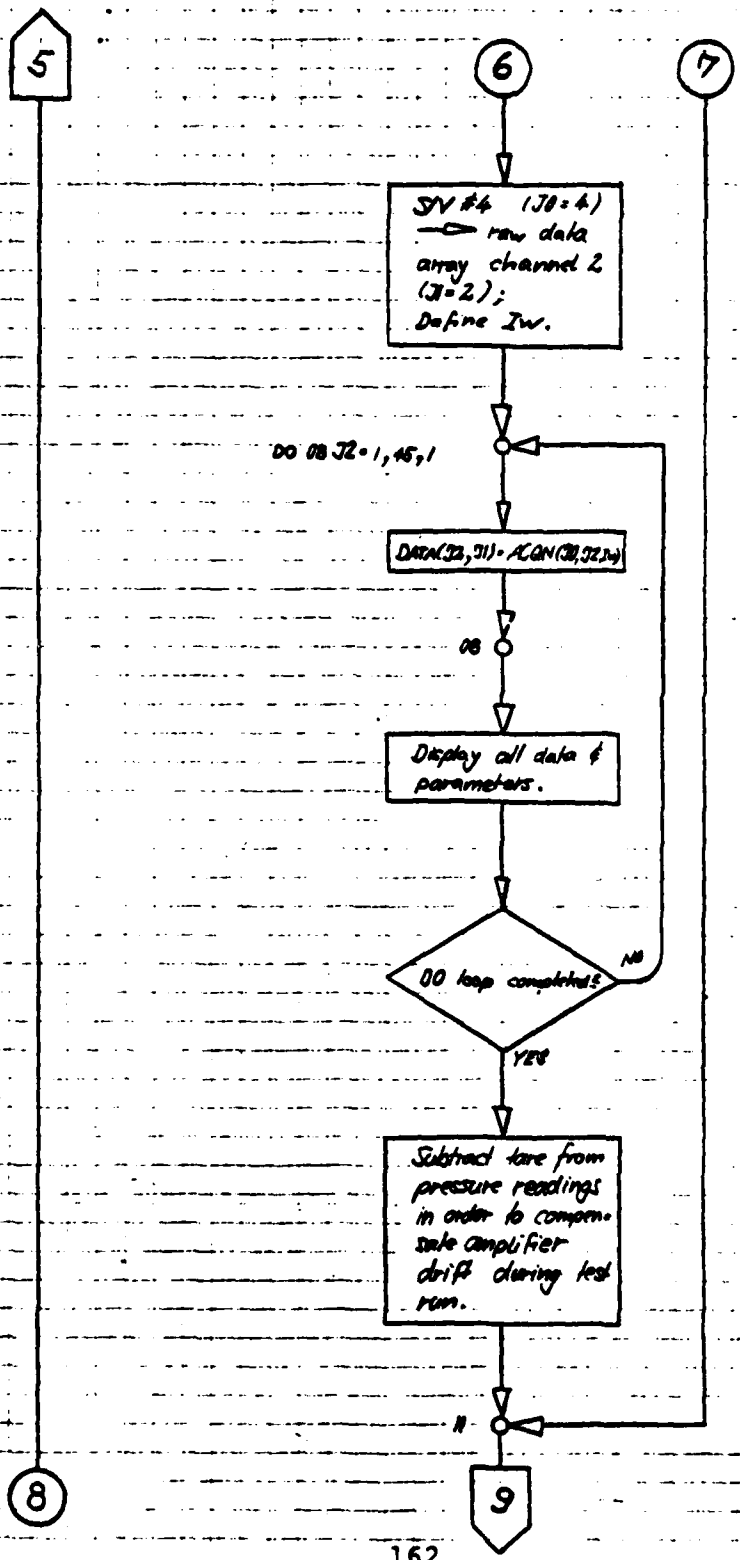
TARE2	real	drift of amplifier S/V #4 during test run
IS	integer	LU # of the selected scanner
IC	integer	instrument code (DVM ... 1 and digital counter ... 2)
J3	integer	contains channel of scanner
NO(2)	integer	ASCII text to be printed, if value of DATA (J2,J1) = -.999899
IDUM	integer	decision variable
IMON	integer	ASCII converted month of current year
IDAY	integer	ASCII converted day of the month
IYEAR	integer	ASCII converted last two digits of current year
Ihour	integer	ASCII converted hour of the day (24 h clock)
IMIN	integer	ASCII converted minute of the hour
NEW	integer	scratch variable used to rename files

FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE STDY









8

9

Acquire data (pressures, temperatures, torque, speed & probe positions) from scanner-DVM system (IC=1) and scanner-counter system (IC=2). Since groups of similar data are separated by a blank line, this flow chart refrains from mapping all 30 loops. First the row data array channel 3 (DI=3) is filled.

Fill up row data array channel 4 (DI=4) with data and control variables as read from the control array CNTRL; manually input case angle into DATA(43, 01).

DATA(43, 01) = 3333

YES → STOP 0601

10

!!



10

11

Print acquired data,  
the printout is  
spaced into blocks  
of five; if the  
particular data  
point is - 99999,  
"n/a" is printed to  
indicate that this  
point is not being  
used.

Get date & time  
and define FAP  
parameters JSECN  
& JCR.

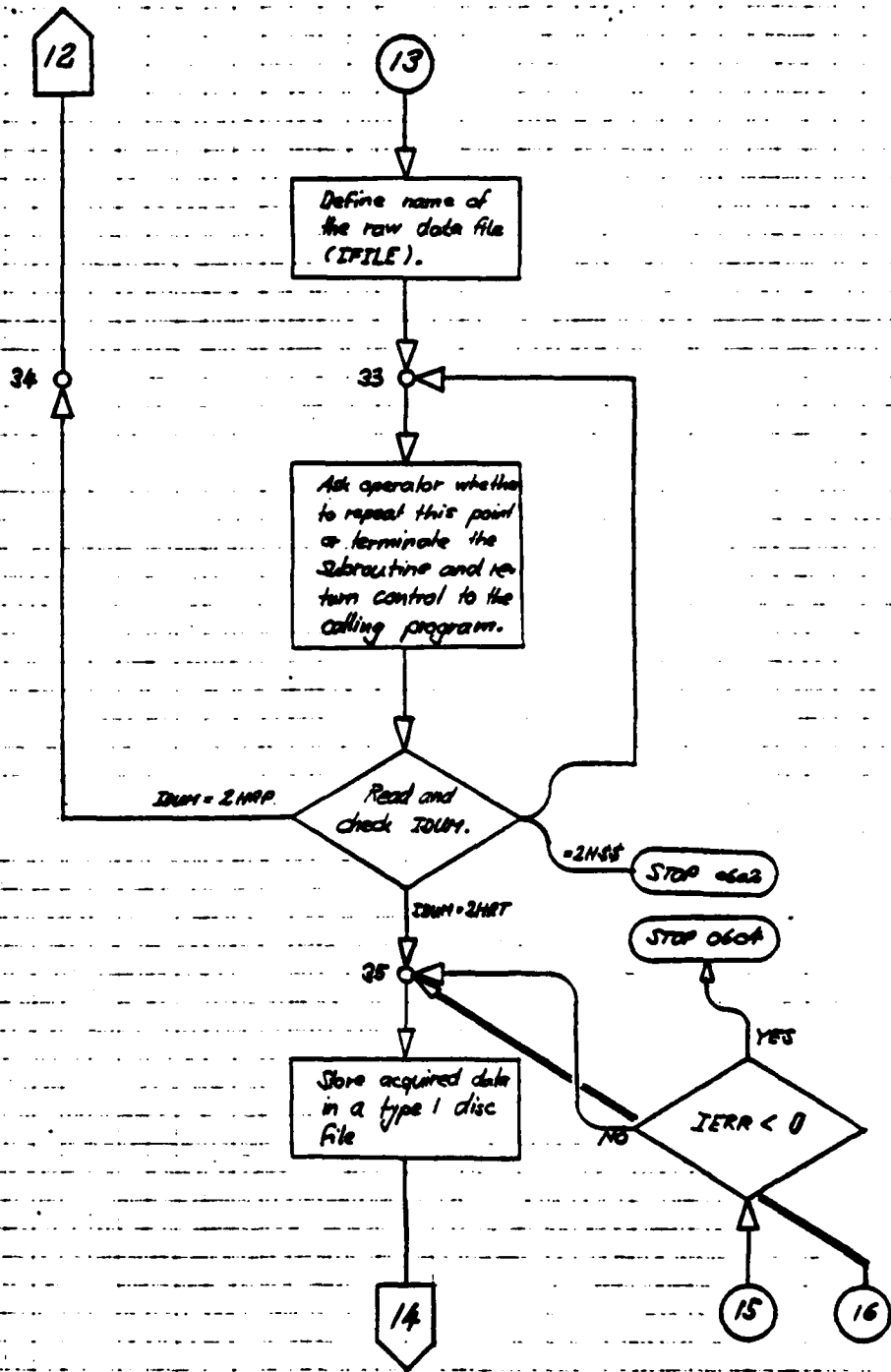
NO  
IDOCF < 100  
YES

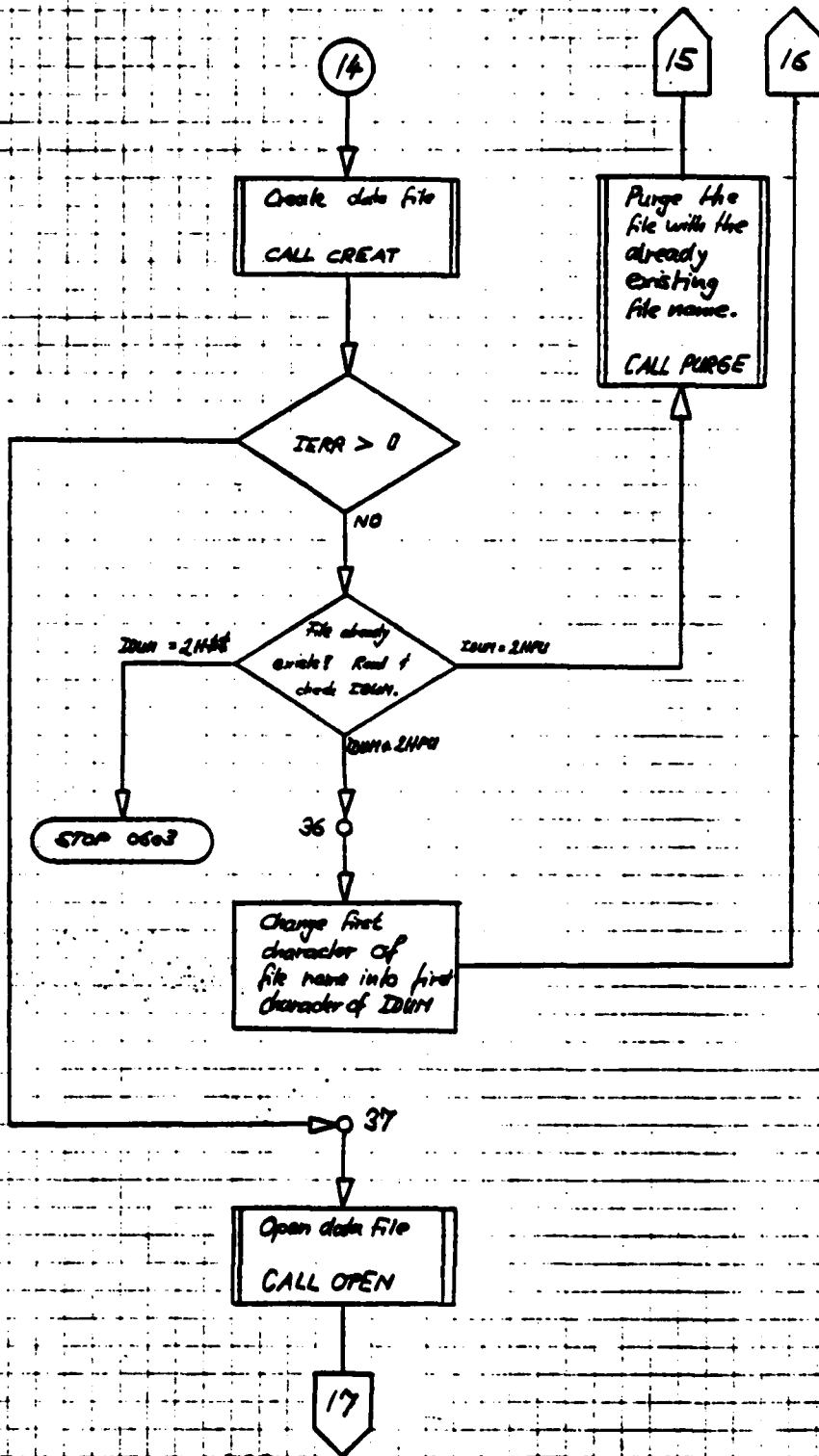
Change IFAST  
from 74 (standard)  
to 54. Subtract  
100 from IDOCF.  
IFAST = 2HS4  
IDOCF = IDOCF - 100

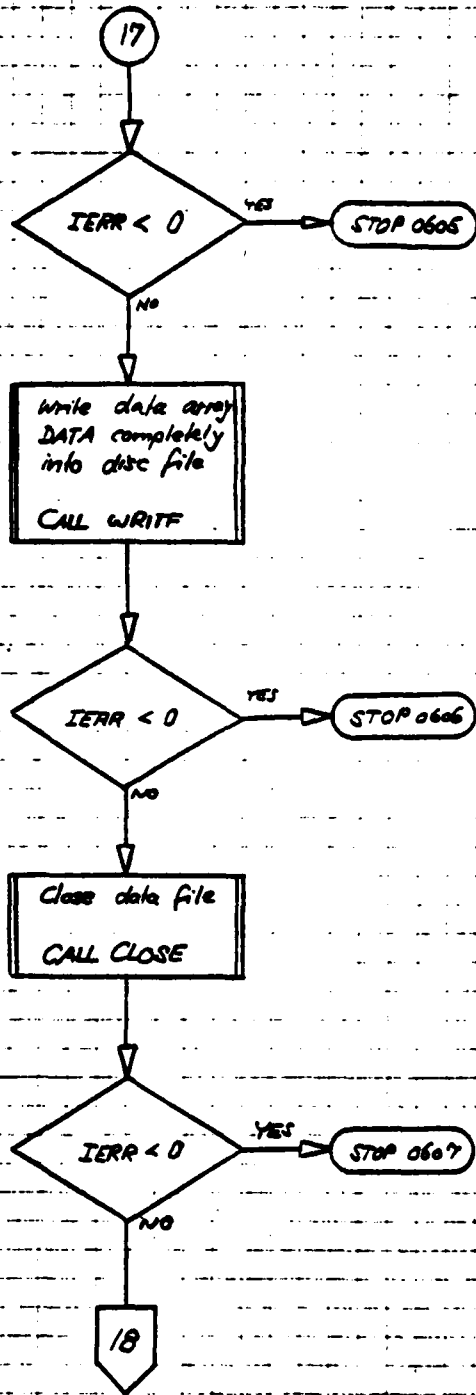
32

12

13







18

Print file name,  
cartridge reference  
number and secu-  
rity code on  
data documentation  
pages; print  
bottom of data  
documentation  
page.

RETURN

5.4. PROGRAM LISTING TXCO2

PAGE 0001 FTN. . 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002      BLOCK DATA
0003      * / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004      COMMON / FMP / IDC,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0005      INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151

PAGE 0002 FTN. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOC% COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256





PAGE 0005 TXC02 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0092      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0093      GO TO (01,02) ISTOP
0094      01 STOP 0577
0095      02 STOP 0677
0096      03 WRITE (LI, 102)
0097      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00221 COMMON = 00000

```

0098 SUBROUTINE COMB
0099 .....
0100 .....
0101 Acquires data from the transsonic i-stage axial compressor.
0102 Gathers data required for a probe survey with the
0103 combination probe. The raw data then are transferred to
0104 the HP 9830 calculator for reduction.
0105 .....
0106 .....
0107 * Takes data from the combination probe.
0108 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0109 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0110 COMMON / FMP / IDCB, IFILE, ISIZE, ISECU, ICR
0111 REAL PDAT(21, 24), POS(7)
0112 INTEGER CNTRL(256), IDCB(144), IFILE(3), ISIZE(2)
0113 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0114 INTEGER NOLF, NOCR(2), ICLR(3)
0115 EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1), PDAT(1,1))
0116 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0117 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0118 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0119 DATA IDCBS /144/
0120 C
0121 F*ORMATS COMB START
0122 100 FORMAT (A1"5")
0123 101 FORMAT ("WARNING: file "3A2" already exists! Type PU to "
0124 * "allow purge or enter any char-", file name."3BX)
0125 * "after but T to change file name."3BX)
0126 102 FORMAT ("File name change successful! "3A2" changed to "3A2)
0127 103 FORMAT ("29X" gathering probe data!"29X""A2)
0128 105 FORMAT ("26X" storing data in file "3A2,26X""A2)
0129 107 FORMAT (A2)
0130 210 FORMAT (" Make sure, that the 9830 receiver program runs! Ty
0131 * pe YES to continue!"2A2)
0132 211 FORMAT ("27X" Transferring data to 9830"27X""A2)
0133 212 FORMAT ("79X/2A2" Data transfer completed. Print transferr
0134 * ed data? Enter LU# or NO! "2A2)
0135 213 FORMAT (" Repeat data transfer? Enter YES or NO!
0136 * "2A2)
0137 215 FORMAT (" Waiting for 9830 storage procedure. Type C
0138 * R to continue!"2A2)
0139 216 FORMAT (" Check synchronisation of master and slave program!
0140 * Type CR to continue!"2A2)
0141 116 FORMAT ("16X" Probe survey at this constellation completed"17
0142 * "Type TR to transfer the data to HP 9830 calculator"/
0143 * "ST to save the Data in HP 21MX disc file "3A2":"A2
0144 * "A2/
0145 * "
0146 117 FORMAT ("25X" Check raw data of this scan!"26X""A2//
0147 * "Type RE to repeat this point"/
0148 * "NE to proceed to the next point"/
0149 * "EN to terminate the survey at this constellation"/
0150 * "A2)
0151 118 FORMAT (21X" Inversion"11X" Yaw Angle"/
0152 * "24X" inches"19X
0153 * " Combination probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""//
0154 * " Type 'A' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""//
0155 * " Type 'B' probe "F10.3,10X,F10.3""//
0156 * " Case angle "20X" F10.3""//
0157 * "Type UP to update these readings"/
0158 * "TA to take a data set at this constellation"/
0159 * "A2)
0160 119 FORMAT (" Enter case angle"34X,2A2)
0161 120 FORMAT (" Is this combination probe survey done before ("
0162 * "1) or after (2) the rotor? "2A2)
0163 121 FORMAT (" PDAT("12", "12") = ACQN("12", "12", "13") has been e
0164 * xected; result is "F10.6""A2)
0165 122 FORMAT (" PDAT("12", "12") = SCANR("12", "12", "11") has been exe
0166 * cuted; result is "F10.6""A2)
0167 147 FORMAT (I1)
0168 148 FORMAT (I2)
0169 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0170 189 FORMAT ((21F6.4))
0171 401 FORMAT (1H, "//////,36X
0172 * "Probe Survey Documentation Page 6"

```

```
0173 *//////)
0174 602 FORMAT (1H ,45(1H ),33HTranssonic Compressor Test Run # ,I7)
0175 603 FORMAT (1H ,58(1H ),6HDate: ,A2,1H/,A2,1H/,A2)
0176 604 FORMAT (1H ,",58(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h,//////)
0177 605 FORMAT (1H0,"Constellation # "I3"/1H ,9F10.6/
0178 *1H ,60X,3F10.6/1H ,70X,2F10.6/1H ,20X,2F10.6,F10.1,4I10/)
0179 606 FORMAT (1H0,"Data transferred to HP 9830 file "I0X".")
0180 607 FORMAT (1H0,"Data saved in file "3A2": "A2": "A2".")
0181 610 FORMAT (
```

,"58(1H ),6HTime: ,A2,1H.,A2,3H h)

```

0182 701 FORMAT (I3)
0183 702 FORMAT (F13.6)
0184 900 FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6"      B REGISTER IS "K6/")
0185 1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
0186 1201 FORMAT ("PF4G&T")
0187 C FORMATS COMB STOP
0188 IF ( IENTR .NE. 0 ) GO TO 7211
0189 IENTR = 1
0190 IDOC = 0
0191 IDOCF = 0
0192 ISECU = CNTRL(31)
0193 ICR = CNTRL(30)
0194 ITYPE = 1
0195 IL = 1024
0196 ISIZE(1) = 8
0197 ISIZE(2) = 128
0198 LI = CNTRL(19)
0199 7211 IDOC = IDOC+1
0200 7213 WRITE (LI, 120) NOCR
0201 READ (LI, *) IPOS
0202 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0203 IF ( IPOS .LT. 1 .OR. IPOS .GT. 2 ) GO TO 7213
0204 IDOCF = IDOCF+1
0205 DO 7212 I=1,1024,1
0206 7212 IBUF(I)=0
0207 WRITE (10,1001)
0208 WRITE (12,1201)
0209 LO = CNTRL(20)
0210 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
0211 WRITE (LO,602) CNTRL(4)
0212 WRITE (LO,603) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR
0213 WRITE (LO,604) IHOURL, IMIN
0214 WRITE (LO,601)
0215 J1 = 0
0216 20 J1 = J1+1
0217 25 IS = 8*CNTRL(7)
0218 IC = 1
0219 I2 = 1
0220 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 30
0221 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 38
0222 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS, J3, IC)
0223 I2 = I2+1
0224 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 2 ) J3 = 31
0225 IF ( IPOS .EQ. 1 ) J3 = 39
0226 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS, J3, IC)
0227 I2 = I2+1
0228 DO 21 J3=32,35,1
0229 POS(I2) = SCANR(IS, J3, IC)
0230 21 I2 = I2+1
0231 DO 22 I2=1,5,2
0232 22 POS(I2) = POS(I2)*1000.
0233 DO 23 I2=2,6,2
0234 23 POS(I2) = POS(I2)*10000.
0235 WRITE (LI, 119) NOCR
0236 READ (LI, *) POS(7)
0237 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0238 -24 WRITE (LI, 118) (POS(I2), I2=1,7), NOCR
0239 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0240 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,11)
0241 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTA ) GO TO 4711
0242 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HUP ) GO TO 25
0243 GO TO 24
0244 4711 IW = CNTRL(250)
0245 WRITE (LI, 103) NOLF
0246 .....
0247

```

```

0248 C      . Gather data recorded via S/V#1 (J0=1).
0249 C      .
0250 C      .
0251 C      J0 = 1
0252 C      J2 = 7
0253 C      J3 = 6
0254 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0255 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0256 C      J3 = 9
0257 C      J2 = 7
0258 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0259 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0260 C      J3 = 20
0261 C      J2 = 8
0262 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0263 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0264 C      SUM = 0
0265 C      DO 1 J3=30,J3
0266 C      J2 = 9
0267 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = ACQN(J0,J3,IW)
0268 C      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,J0,J3,IW,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0269 C      1 SUM = SUM+PDAT(J2,J1)
0270 C      PDAT(J2,J1) = SUM/4.
0271 C      .
0272 C      .
0273 C      .
0274 C      .
0275 C      .
0276 C      .
0277 C      .
0278 C      .
0279 C      .
0280 C      .
0281 C      .
0282 C      .
0283 C      .
0284 C      .
0285 C      .
0286 C      .
0287 C      .
0288 C      .
0289 C      .
0290 C      .
0291 C      .
0292 C      .
0293 C      .
0294 C      .
0295 C      .
0296 C      .
0297 C      .
0298 C      .
0299 C      .
0300 C      .
0301 C      .
0302 C      .
0303 C      .
0304 C      .
0305 C      .
0306 C      .
0307 C      .
0308 C      .
0309 C      .
0310 C      .
0311 C      .
0312 C      .
0313 C      .
0314 C      .
0315 C      .
0316 C      .
0317 C      .
0318 C      .
0319 C      .
0320 C      .
0321 C      .
0322 C      .

```

```

0323 J2 = 16
0324 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0325 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0326 J3 = 37
0327 J2 = 2
0328 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0329 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0330 .....
0331 : Gather data recorded via scanner#2 (IS=15).
0332 .....
0333 IS = 15
0334 J2 = 11
0335 SUM = 0.
0336 DO 2 J3=4,5
0337 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0338 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0339 2 SUM = SUM+PDAT(J2,J1)
0340 PDAT(J2,J1) = SUM/2.
0341 J3 = 18
0342 J2 = 13
0343 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0344 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0345 J3 = 19
0346 J2 = 14
0347 PDAT(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0348 WRITE (LI, 122) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,PDAT(J2,J1),NOLF
0349 .....
0350 : Gather the rest of the required data.
0351 .....
0352 PDAT(19,J1) = CNTRL(4)
0353 PDAT(20,J1) = CNTRL(5)
0354 PDAT(21,J1) = CNTRL(6)
0355 PDAT(17,J1) = POS(7)
0356 WRITE (LO, 605) J1, (PDAT(I,J1),I=1,21)
0357 50 WRITE (LI, 117) NOLF,NOCR
0358 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0359 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,6)
0360 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRE ) GO TO 4711
0361 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HNE ) GO TO 20
0362 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HEN ) GO TO 51
0363 GO TO 50
0364 51 IFILE(1) = 2HT5
0365 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
0366 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
0367 JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
0368 JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
0369 WRITE (LI, 116) NOLF,IFILE,JSECU,JCR,NOCR
0370 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0371 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,5)
0372 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HTR ) GO TO 52
0373 IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HST ) GO TO 53
0374 GO TO 51
0375 52 ISYNCH = 9830
0376 .....
0377 : Data transfer to HP 9830 for reduction. No storage on 21MX!
0378 .....
0379 71 WRITE (LI, 210) NOCR
0380 READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0381 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0382 IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HYE ) GO TO 71
0383 WRITE (7, 701) ISYNCH
0384 WRITE (LI, 216) NOCR
0385 READ (LI, *) IDUM
0386 WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0387 WRITE (LI, 211) NOLF
0388 DO 72 I=1,21
0389 DO 72 J=1,24
0390 72 WRITE (7, 702) PDAT(I,J)
0391 WRITE (LO, 189) ((PDAT(I,J),I=1,21),J=1,24)
0392
0393
0394
0395
0396
0397

```

```

0398      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0399      WRITE (LI, 215) NOCR
0400      READ (LI, *) IDUM
0401      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0402      WRITE (LO, 606)
0403      GO TO 66
0404      .....
0405      .....
0406      :   Save data on 21MX disc.  No transfer to HP 9830.   :
0407      :   .....                                           :
0408      .....
0409      53 CONTINUE
0410      418 WRITE (LI, 105) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3), NOLF
0411      CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0412      IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 420
0413      WRITE (LI, 101) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3)
0414      READ (LI, 107) IDUM
0415      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0416      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 419
0417      CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
0418      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 15
0419      GO TO 418
0420      419 CALL CODE
0421      WRITE (NEW, 100) IDUM
0422      WRITE (LI, 102) (IFILE(J2), J2=1, 3), NEW, (IFILE(J2), J2=2, 3)
0423      IFILE(1) = NEW
0424      GO TO 418
0425      420 CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0426      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 16
0427      CALL WRITF (IDCB, IERR, PDAT, IL)
0428      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 17
0429      CALL CLOSE (IDCB, IERR, 0)
0430      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 20
0431      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0432      WRITE (LO, 607) IFILE, JSECU, JCR
0433      66 CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, IHOURL, IMIN)
0434      WRITE (LO, 610) IHOURL, IMIN
0435      RETURN
0436      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 03462 COMMON = 00000





```

0499          900 FORMAT (" A REGISTER IS "K6"          B REGISTER IS "K6/")
0500          1001 FORMAT ("FIR7H3A1H0T3")
0501          1201 FORMAT ("PFAG6T")
0502 C        FORMATS STUDY STOP
0503          IF ( IENTR .NE. 0 ) GO TO 1
0504          IENTR = 1
0505          IDOC = 0
0506          IDOCF = 0
0507          ISECU = CNTRL(31)
0508          ICR = CNTRL(30)
0509          ITYPE = 1
0510          IL = 384
0511          IDCBS = 144

```



```

0587      J3 = 0
0588      IS = 15
0589      DO 14 J2=14,17,1
0590      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0591      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0592 14      J3 = J3+1
0593      J3 = 4
0594      DO 15 J2=19,25,1
0595      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0596      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0597 15      J3 = J3+1
0598      J3 = 12
0599      DO 16 J2=27,31,1
0600      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0601      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0602 16      J3 = J3+1
0603      IS = 8
0604      J3 = 37
0605      J2 = 33
0606      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0607      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0608      IS = 15
0609      J3 = 40
0610      DO 17 J2=34,45,1
0611      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0612      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0613 17      J3 = J3+1
0614      J3 = 52
0615      DO 18 J2=47,48,1
0616      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0617      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0618 18      J3 = J3+1
0619      IS = 8
0620      IC = 2
0621      I1 = 4
0622      J3 = 19
0623      J2 = 45
0624      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0625      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0626      J3 = 17
0627      J2 = 46
0628      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0629      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0630      IC = 1
0631      J3 = 36
0632      J2 = 47
0633      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0634      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0635      IS = 15
0636      J3 = 19
0637      J2 = 29
0638      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0639      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0640      J3 = 20
0641      J2 = 30
0642      DATA(J2,J1) = SCANR(IS,J3,IC)
0643      WRITE (LI, 121) J2,J1,IS,J3,IC,DATA(J2,J1),NOLF
0644      DATA(J3,J1) = CNTRL( 4)
0645      DATA(J4,J1) = CNTRL( 5)
0646      DATA(J5,J1) = CNTRL( 6)
0647      DATA(J6,J1) = CNTRL( 2)
0648      DATA(J7,J1) = CNTRL( 1)
0649      DATA(J8,J1) = CNTRL( 3)
0650      DATA(J9,J1) = CNTRL( 15)
0651      WRITE (LI, 106) NOCR(1),NOCR
0652      READ (LI, *) DATA(43,J1)
0653      WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0654      IF ( DATA(43,J1) .EQ. 9999 ) STOP 0601
0655      .....
0656      : Print acquired data.
0657      :
0658      .....
0659      NO(1) = 2H n
0660      NO(2) = 2H/a
0661

```

000000

```

0662 WRITE (LO, 605) (J2,J2=1,4)
0663 J1=1
0664 CALL CODE
0665 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0666 DO 20 J2=1,4,1
0667 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 20
0668 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0669 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0670 DO 19 J3=1,6,1
0671 19 IDATA(J3,J2) = 1H
0672 20 CONTINUE
0673 WRITE (LO, 608) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0674 DO 26 J1=2,47,1
0675 IF ( (J1/5)*5 .NE. J1 ) GO TO 23
0676 CALL CODE
0677 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0678 DO 22 J2=1,4,1
0679 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 22
0680 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0681 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0682 DO 21 J3=1,6,1
0683 21 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0684 22 CONTINUE
0685 WRITE (LO, 606) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0686 GO TO 26
0687 23 CALL CODE
0688 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0689 DO 25 J2=1,4,1
0690 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 25
0691 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0692 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0693 DO 24 J3=1,6,1
0694 24 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0695 25 CONTINUE
0696 WRITE (LO, 607) ((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4)
0697 26 CONTINUE
0698 J1=48
0699 CALL CODE
0700 WRITE (IDATA,115) (DATA(J1,J2),J2=1,4)
0701 DO 28 J2=1,4,1
0702 IF ( DATA(J1,J2) .NE. -.999999 ) GO TO 28
0703 IDATA( 7,J2) = NO(1)
0704 IDATA( 8,J2) = NO(2)
0705 DO 27 J3=1,6,1
0706 27 IDATA(J3,J2) = 2H
0707 28 CONTINUE
0708 WRITE (LO, 606) J1,((IDATA(J3,J2),J3=1,8),J2=1,4),J1
0709 WRITE (LO, 609) (J2,J2=1,4)
0710 CALL TIME (IMON,IDAY,IYEAR,IMOUR,IMIN)
0711 JSECU = ICON(ISECU,0)
0712 JCR = ICON(ICR,0)
0713 IF ( IDOCF .LT. 100 ) GO TO J2
0714 IFRST = 2H84
0715 IDOCF = IDOCF-99
0716 32 IFILE(1) = IFRST
0717 IFILE(2) = ICON(CNTRL(4),0)
0718 IFILE(3) = ICON(IDOCF,0)
0719 .....
0720 .....
0721 .....
0722 .....
0723 .....
0724 .....
0725 .....
0726 .....
0727 .....
0728 .....
0729 .....
0730 .....
0731 .....
0732 .....
0733 .....
0734 .....
0735 .....
0736 .....

```

.....  
 . Ask operator whether to repeat the data acquisition at this  
 . setting (RP) or to return to the calling program (RT).  
 .....

```

33 WRITE (LI, 110) NOLF
READ (LI, 149) IDUM
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,7)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRP ) GO TO 34
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HRT ) GO TO 35
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2Hss ) STOP 0602
GO TO 33
34 WRITE (LI, 112) NOLF
READ (LI, 147) IRUN
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,7)
WRITE (LO, 612) IMOUR,IMIN
WRITE (LO, 604) IMOUR,IMIN

```

```

0737      GO TO 05
0738      .....
0739      .....
0740      :   Store acquired data on a disc type 1 file.
0741      :   .....
0742      .....
0743      35 WRITE (LI, 105) IFILE, NOLF
0744      CALL CREAT (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISIZE, ITYPE, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0745      IF ( IERR .GT. 0 ) GO TO 37
0746      WRITE (LI, 101) IFILE
0747      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0748      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,3)
0749      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2H$$ ) STOP 0603
0750      IF ( IDUM .NE. 2HPU ) GO TO 36
0751      WRITE (LI, 103) IFILE, JSECU, JCR
0752      CALL PURGE (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, ISECU, ICR)
0753      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0604
0754      GO TO 35
0755      36 CALL CODE
0756      WRITE (NEW, 100) IDUM
0757      WRITE (LI, 102) IFILE, NEW, IFILE(2), IFILE(3)
0758      IFILE(1) = NEW
0759      GO TO 35
0760      37 CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0761      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0605
0762      CALL WRITF (IDCB, IERR, DATA, II)
0763      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0606
0764      CALL CLOSE (IDCB, IERR, 0)
0765      IF ( IERR .LT. 0 ) STOP 0607
0766      IF ( IRUN .EQ. 1 ) WRITE (LO, 610) IFILE, JSECU, ICR, NO
0767      IF ( IRUN .EQ. 0 ) WRITE (LO, 611) IFILE, JSECU, ICR, NO
0768      WRITE (LO, 612) IHOURL, IMIN
0769      RETURN
0770      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 03193 COMMON = 00000

## 6. PROGRAM TXCO3

### 6.1. DESCRIPTION

TXCO3 is a son program of the father program TXCOØ, by which it is scheduled if one of the following operations is desired:

7 - Check the instrumentation

8 - Manipulate the program control array CNTRL.

When scheduled by TXCOØ, which suspends operation while the son program TXCO3 executes, the program TXCO3 reads the program control array from the disc, sets the HP interface bus and the measurement and control devices to remote control, preprograms the digital voltmeter (DVM), the scanners and the counter. CNTRL(50) is the actual decision variable to select and call the subroutine, which performs the desired operation. When this subroutine has terminated, the interface bus and the devices are released from remote control and the control array is written into a disc file, so that the next TXCO module can read it. The correct termination of each subroutine can be verified by checking the stop codes. Note that all stop codes ending on 77 indicate correct execution of a subroutine.

<u>CNTRL(50)</u>	<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>STOP Code</u>
7	CHECK	TXCO3 : STOP 0777
8	CHNGE	TXCO3 : STOP 1077

EXTERNALS: REWRF, ABRT, RMOTE, CHECK, CHNGE, CLEAR, LOCL

COMMON BLOCKS: FMP, CIBUF, CONTR.

The FORTRAN-IV compiler for the HP 21 MX computer requests COMMON blocks to be predefined in a BLOCK DATA subroutine prior to using a COMMON block in a program, subroutine or function.

<u>BLOCK DATA Subroutine</u>	<u>Arrays &amp; Variables</u>	<u>Length in Words</u>
FMP	IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR	227B = 151 <sub>10</sub>
CIBUF	IBUF	3200B = 1664 <sub>10</sub>
CONTR	CNTRL	400B = 256 <sub>10</sub>

The arrays and variables allocated by the COMMON block FMP are frequently used for the data transfer from and to the disc. COMMON block CIBUF is designed to take the largest raw data array in the TXCO data acquisition and reduction system - IBUF(1664) in subroutine FREER. The program modules CHECK and CHNGE do not use the complete area allocated by CIBUF. COMMON block CONTR allocates the space for the control array CNTRL.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: If CNTRL(50) is less than 7 or greater than 8, no subroutine has been selected and the program terminates outputting an error message (FORMAT #102) to the standard input device, i.e. the terminal.

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart and the information given in the subroutine descriptions.

DATA FILE: None



VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA FMP:

ICDB (144)	integer	data control block
IFILE (3)	integer	array to contain file name
ISIZE (2)	integer	array to contain # of records in the first and record length in 16-bit-words in the second word
ISECU	integer	security code of data file
ICR	integer	cartridge reference number, where data file is located

VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CIBUF:

IBUF (1664)	integer	buffer array for the raw data
-------------	---------	-------------------------------

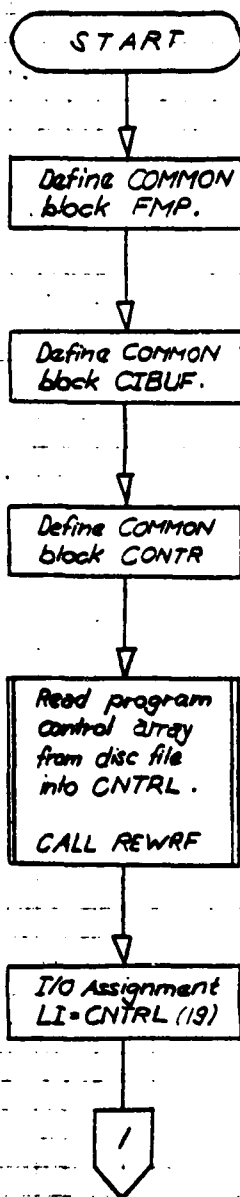
VARIABLES IN BLOCK DATA CONTR:

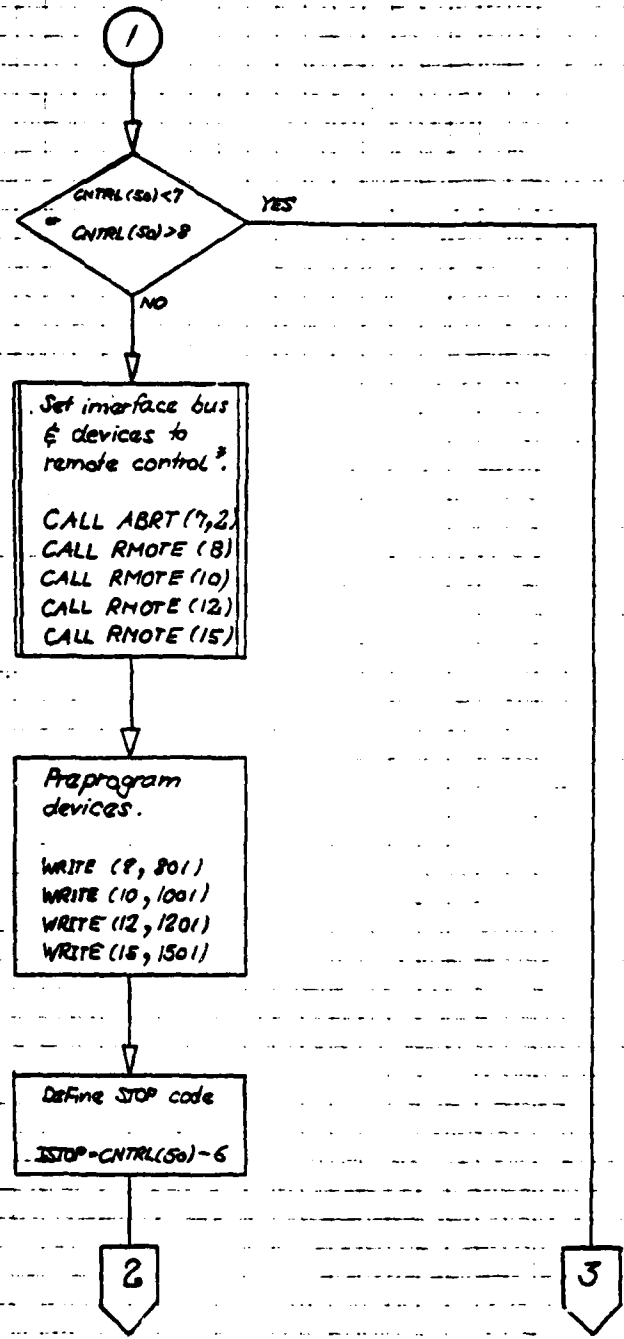
CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
-------------	---------	-----------------------

VARIABLES IN PROGRAM TXCO3:

CNTRL (256)	integer	program control array
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
LI	integer	LU # of standard input device (terminal)
ISTOP	integer	control variable to select STOP code

FLOW CHART PROGRAM TXC03





- #) Lu Assignments:
- 7 HP Interface Bus
  - 8 Scanner #1
  - 10 Digital Voltmeter
  - 12 Counter
  - 15 Scanner #2

AD-A113 895

BDM CORP MONTEREY CA  
TRANSONIC COMPRESSOR: PROGRAM SYSTEM TXCO FOR DATA ACQUISITION --ETC(U)  
OCT 80 H ZEBNER

N00014-78-C-0204

F/6 5/8

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

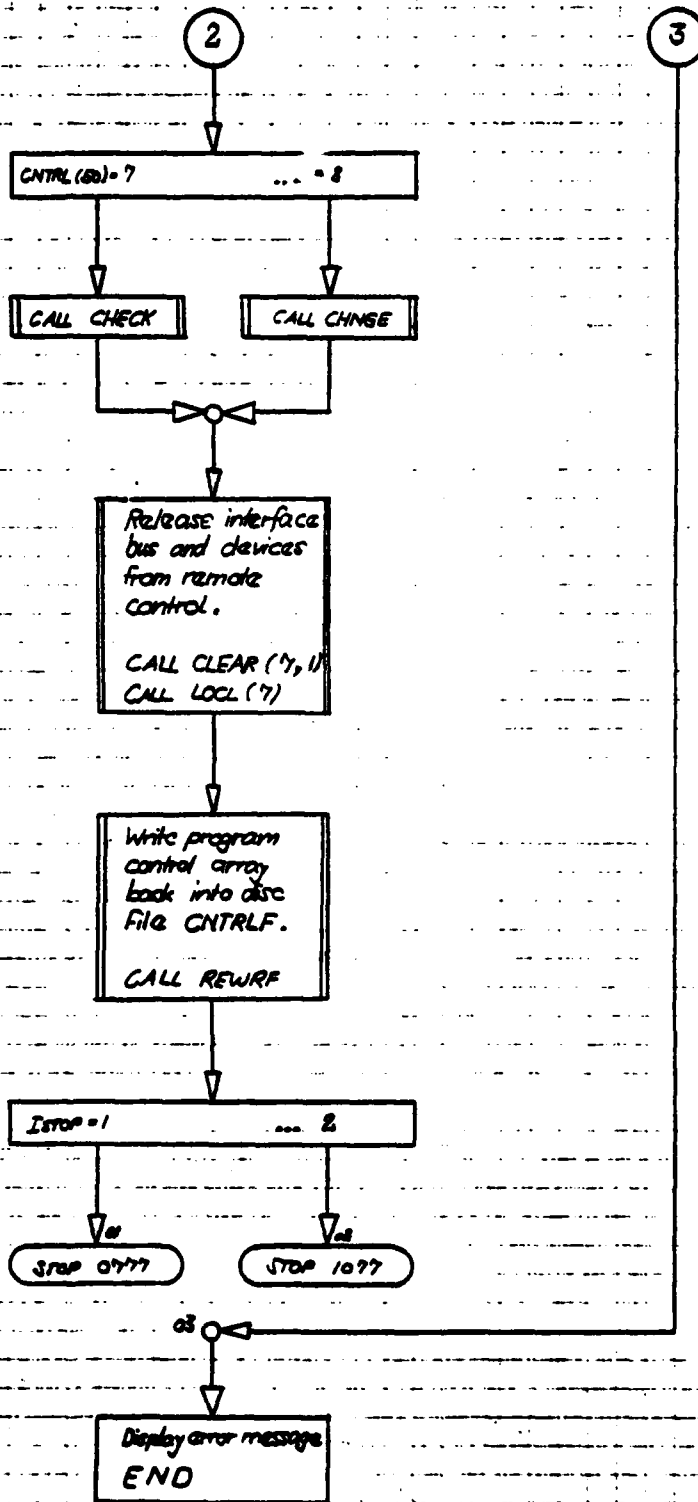
NPS-67-80-02CR

3 of 3

3 of 3

3 of 3


END  
DATE  
INDEXED  
9 82  
DTIC



6.2. SUBROUTINE CHECK:

PURPOSE: This subroutine enables the investigator to (independently from the data acquisition modules ABSRV, CALIB, FREER, PACER, COMB and STDY) check all data locations to troubleshoot or verify the transonic compressor test rig measurement system.

ARGUMENTS: LO ; this variable specifies the output unit where the protocol of the check is directed to. In any case, the data are displayed on the standard input device (terminal LI) and if LO is equal to LI, double output is suppressed. The selection of LO = 6 (line printer) is an appropriate choice for a hardcopy of the check protocol.

EXTERNALS: ACON, SCANR, RSPACE.

COMMON BLOCK: CONTR; for detailed explanation refer to the TXCO3 description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS: None

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the I/O reference, CHECK asks the operator which particular system should be checked.

<u>Instrumentation code</u>	<u>system being checked</u>
1	S/V-S/V controller - scanner - DVM - system

<u>Instrumentation Code</u>	<u>System Being Checked</u>
2	amplifier - scanner - DVM - system
3	Pacer

The operator then selects the desired code and the program branches.

i) S/V - S/V controller - scanner - DVM - system

The operator has to input the number (1 thru 5) of the S/V, the low port and the high port. Erroneous input will cause the program to re-request the data. If S/V #2 is selected and either low or high port are odd, they will be increased to the next even number. In increments of 1 (2 resp., if S/V #2 is addressed) the subroutine steps from low to high port, taking a reading of each. The result is displayed and printed immediately. Upon completion the operator is asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, SUBROUTINE CHECK is run again from the beginning.

ii) amplifier - scanner - DVM - system

The operator has to input the number (1 or 2) of the scanner, the low channel and the high channel. Erroneous input of the scanner # will cause the program to re-request the data, whereas no check is made whether the boundaries for the scan, low channel ILOW and high channel IHIGH, are correct. In increments of 1 the subroutine steps from low channel to high channel, taking a reading at each port. The result is displayed and printed immediately. Upon completion, the operator is

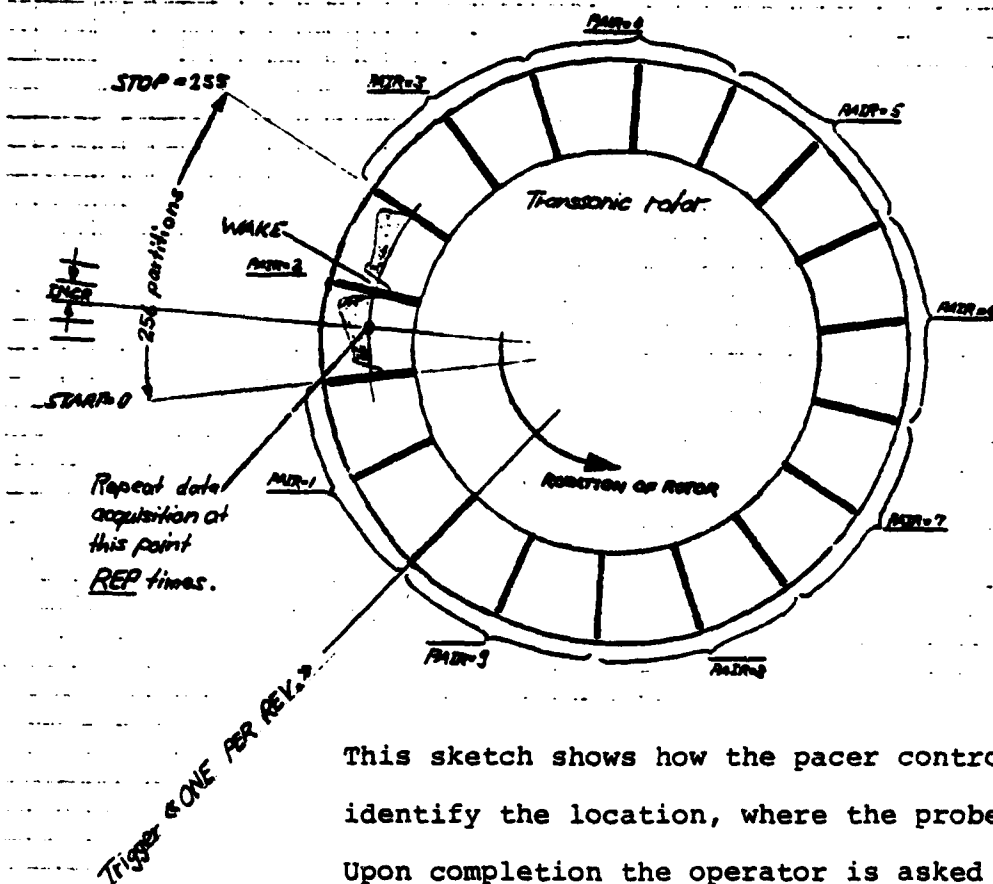
asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, SUBROUTINE CHECK is run again from the beginning.

iii) Pacer

The operator has to input the pacer control parameters:

ADCHNL	A/D analog input channel to be selected by the A/D converter multiplexer.
PAMO	Pacer mode = 1 allows pacer to trigger A/D conversion at the specified position in any blade interval. The variable PAIR is ignored. = 2 causes pacer to select blade pair # PAIR.
PAIR	# of blade pair selected (1 - 9)
START	Start count to step through blade passage
INCR	Increment to step through blade passage
STOP	Stop count to step through blade passage
REP	Number of repetitions at each individual point





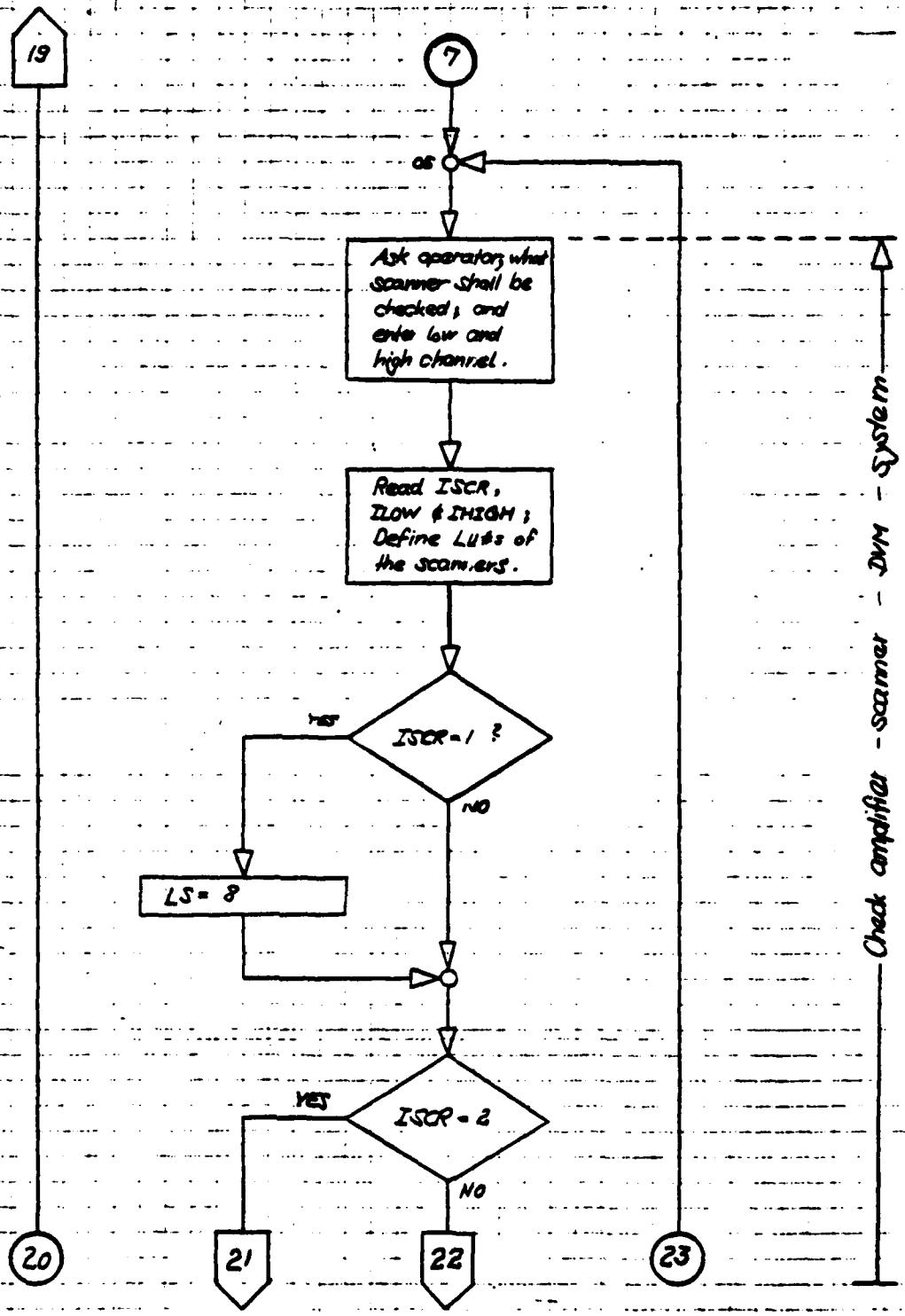
This sketch shows how the pacer control parameters identify the location, where the probe takes data. Upon completion the operator is asked whether another check shall be done. The answer is YES or NO, and if YES is entered, start to read this section SUBROUTINE CHECK again.

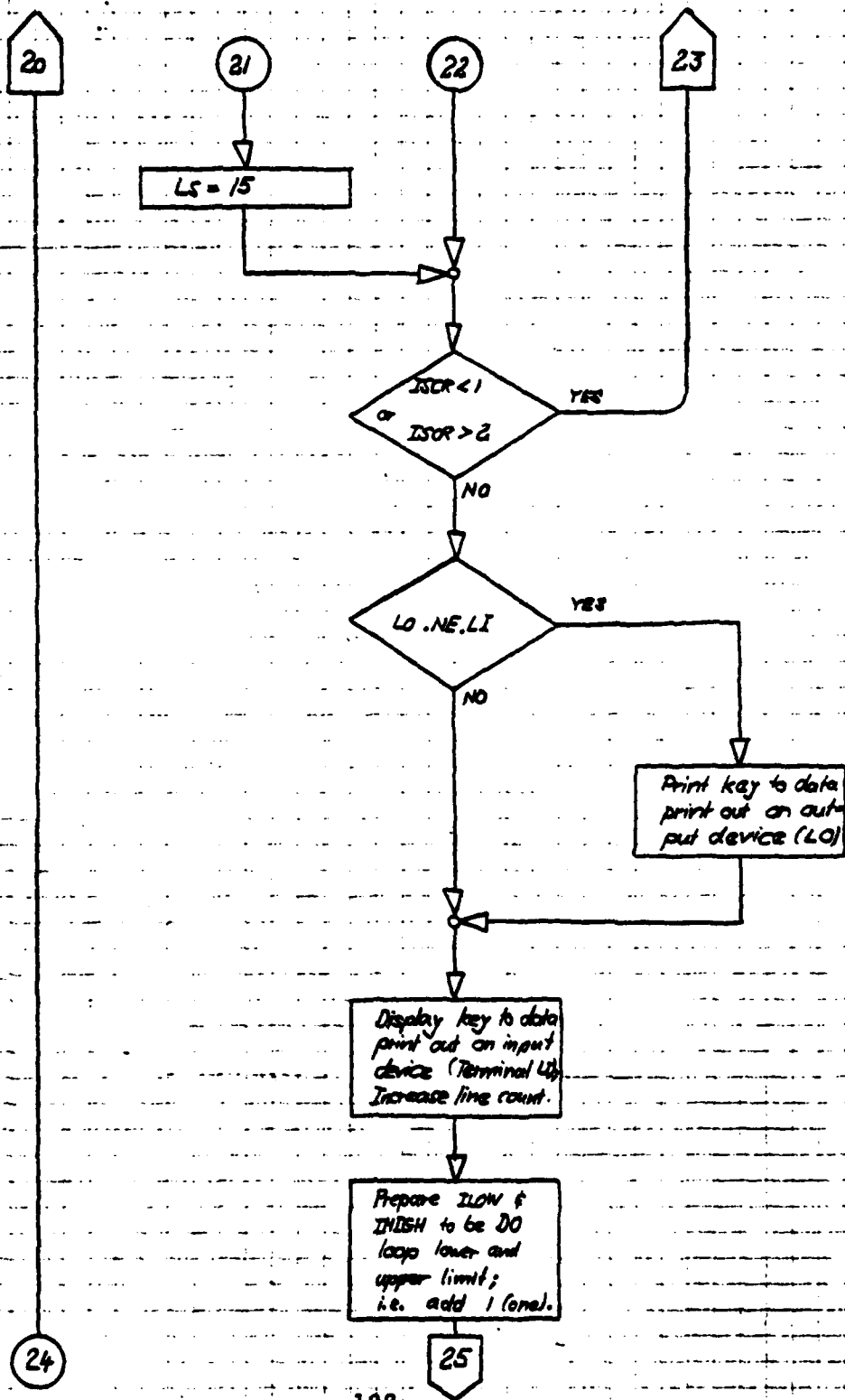
DATA FILE: None

VARIABLES:

LO	integer	LU# of standard output device (line printer)
CNTRL(256)	integer	program control array
NOLF	integer	suppresses line feed
NOCR(2)	integer	suppresses line feed and carriage return
ICLR(3)	integer	clears line above cursor

ADCHNL	integer	Pacer control parameter	} see section iii) for detailed explana- tion
PAMO	integer	Pacer control parameter	
PAIR	integer	Pacer control parameter	
START	integer	Pacer control parameter	
INCR	integer	Pacer control parameter	
STOP	integer	Pacer control parameter	
REP	integer	Pacer control parameter	
LI	integer	LU# of standard interactive input device (system terminal)	
LINES	integer	line count	
IDIU	integer	decision variable	
IPOINT	integer	# of desired S/V (1 - 5)	
ILOW	integer	low port of desired S/V	
IHIGH	integer	high port of desired S/V	
ISTEP	integer	increment to step from low to high port	
IW	integer	delay between closing S/V port and taking the DVM reading in tens of ms.	
V	real	pressure reading (raw data)	
ISCR	integer	# of desired scanner (1 or 2)	
ILOW	integer	low channel of desired scanner	
IHIGH	integer	high channel of desired scanner	
LS	integer	LU# of the desired scanner	
D	real	voltage reading (raw data)	
AVRGE	real	average voltage as returned from subroutine RPACE	





Check amplifier - Scanner - DVM - system

24

25

DO  $16 I = \text{LOW, HIGH}$

Subtract 1 (one)  
from loop control  
variable to obtain  
channel #  
 $I = I - 1$

Read voltage  
into D  
 $D = \text{SCANR}(LS, I, 0)$

LO.NE.L?

YES

Print data on  
output device (Lo)

06

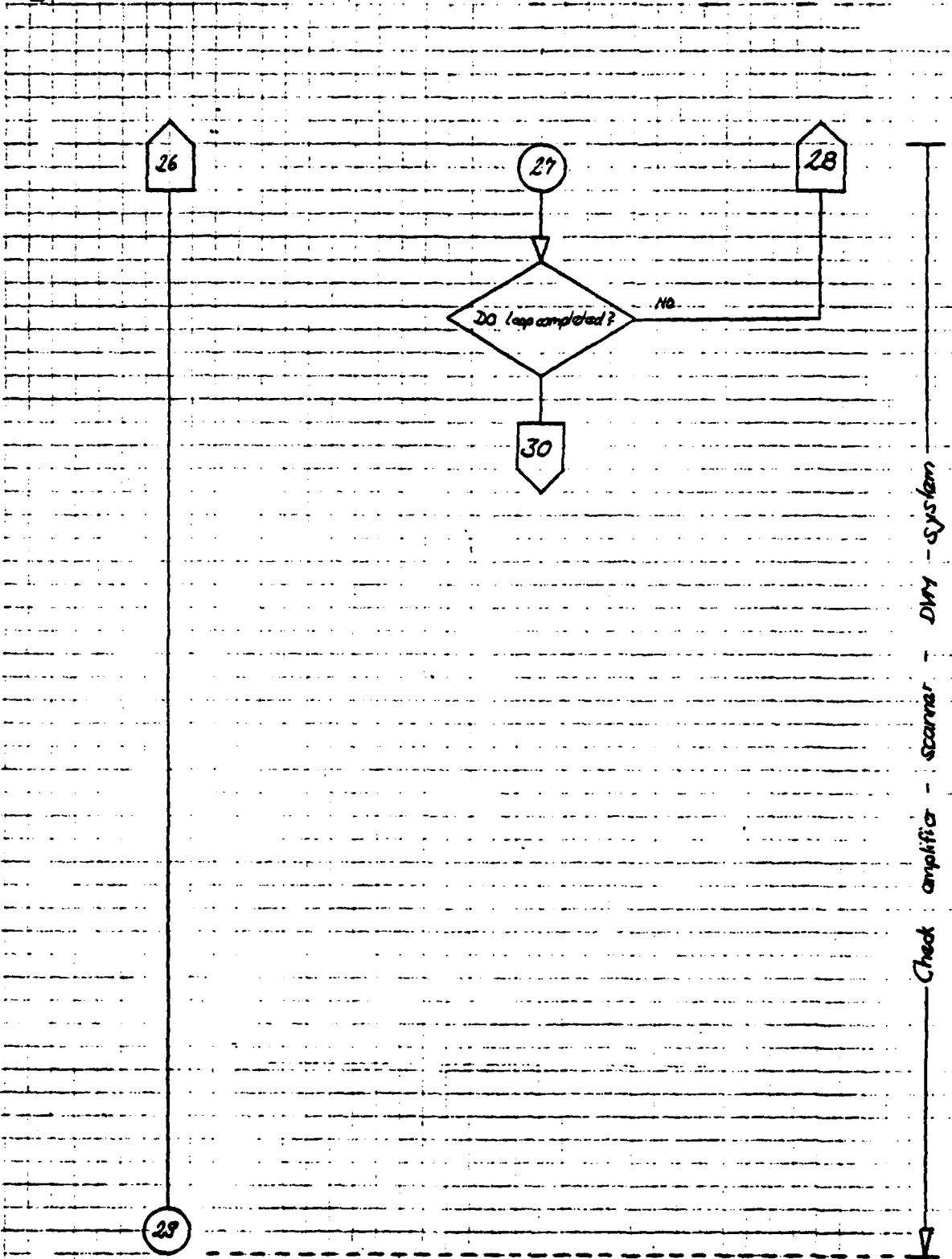
Display data on  
terminal (LI);  
Increase line count.

26

27

28

Check amplifier - scanner - DVM - system



29

8

20

Ask operator to enter PACER control parameters

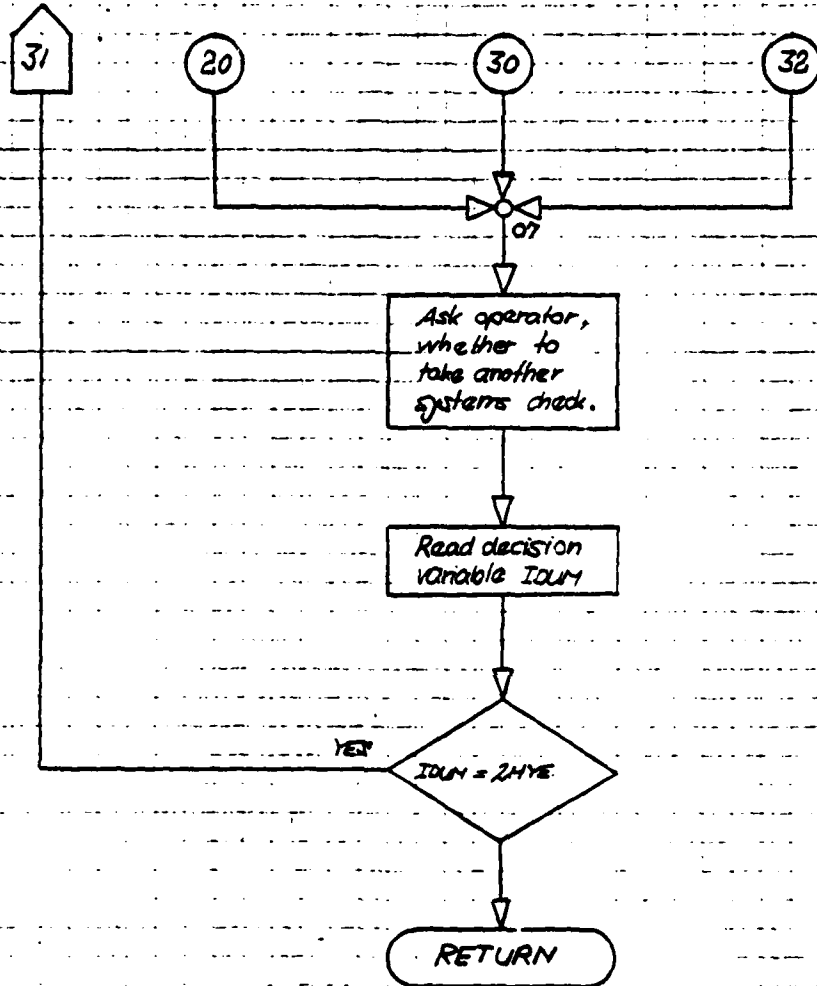
Read ADCHNL, PAHO, PAIP, SCAP, INCR, STOP & REP.

Call PACER Subroutine RPACE and direct control output to unit, indicated by LO.  
CALL RPACE

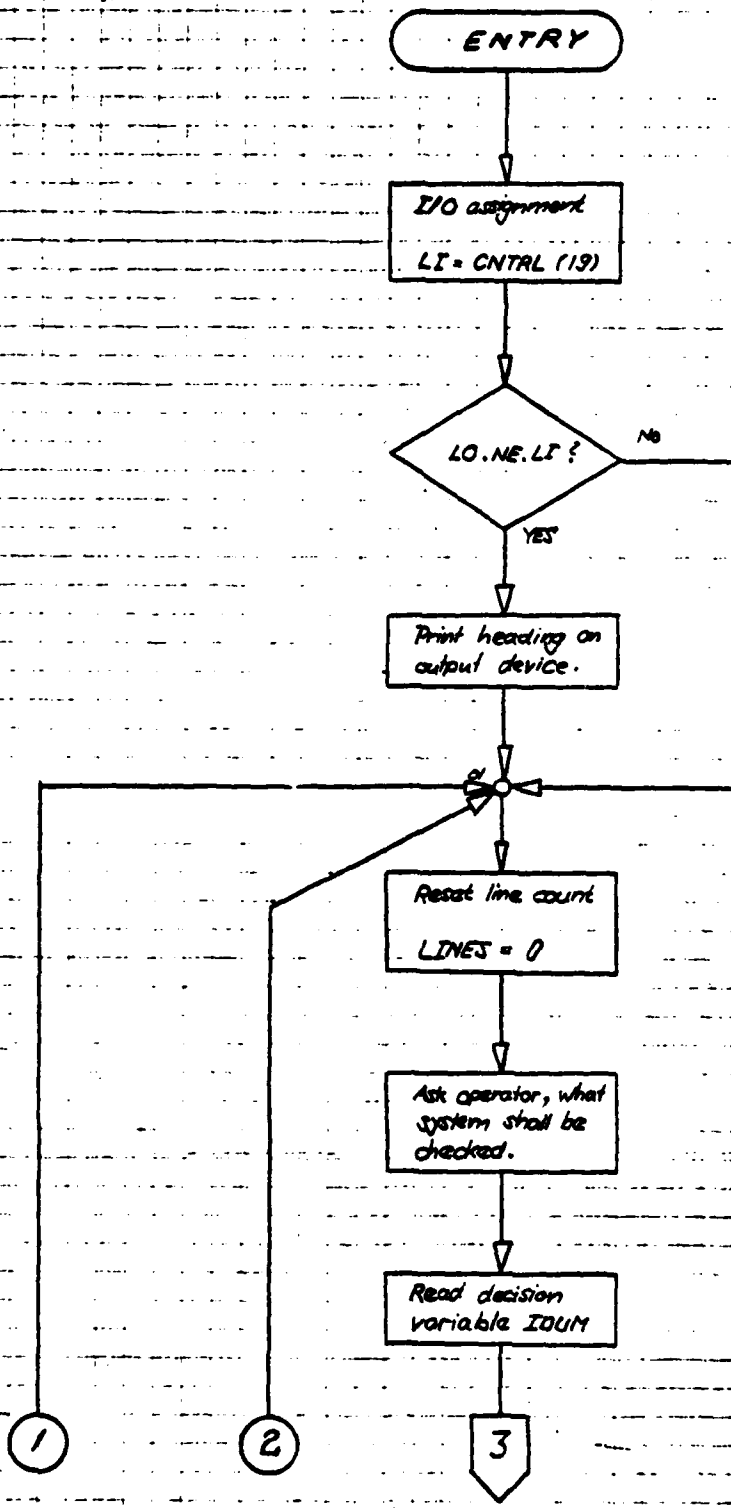
32

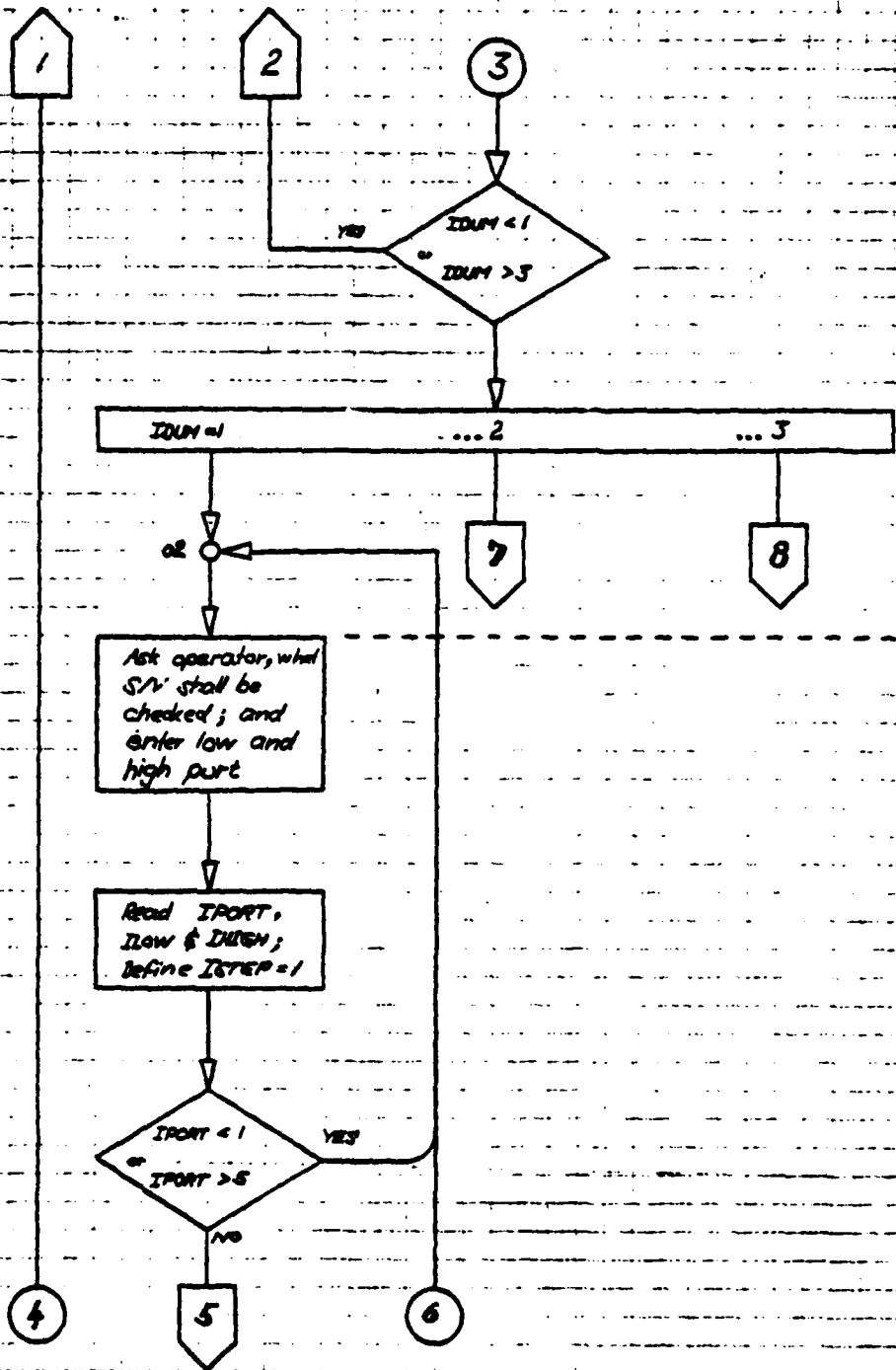
Check PACER

31

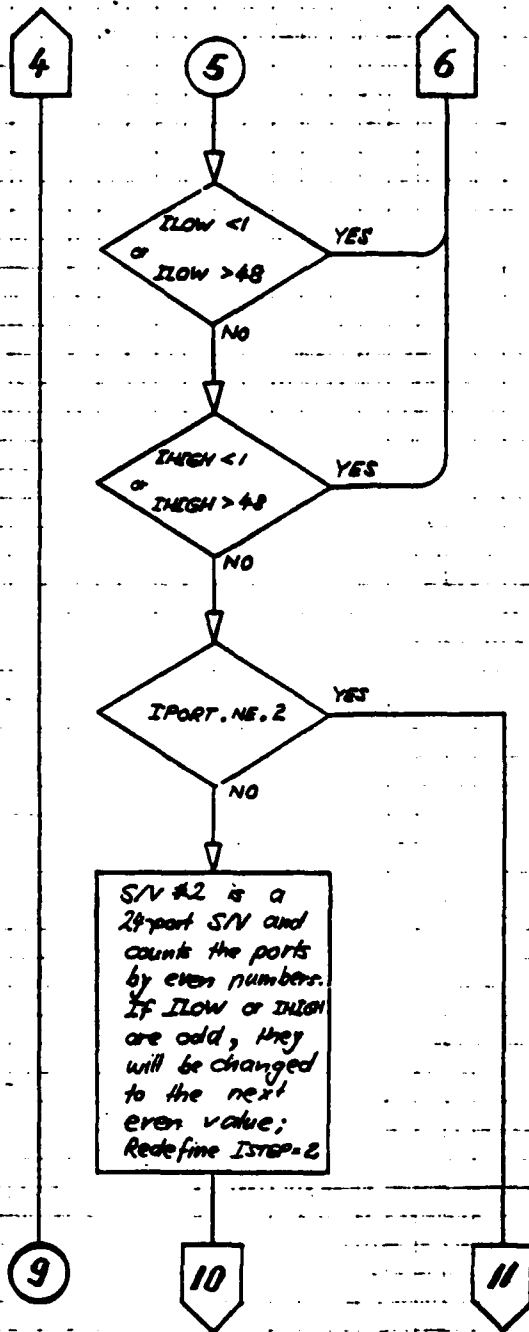




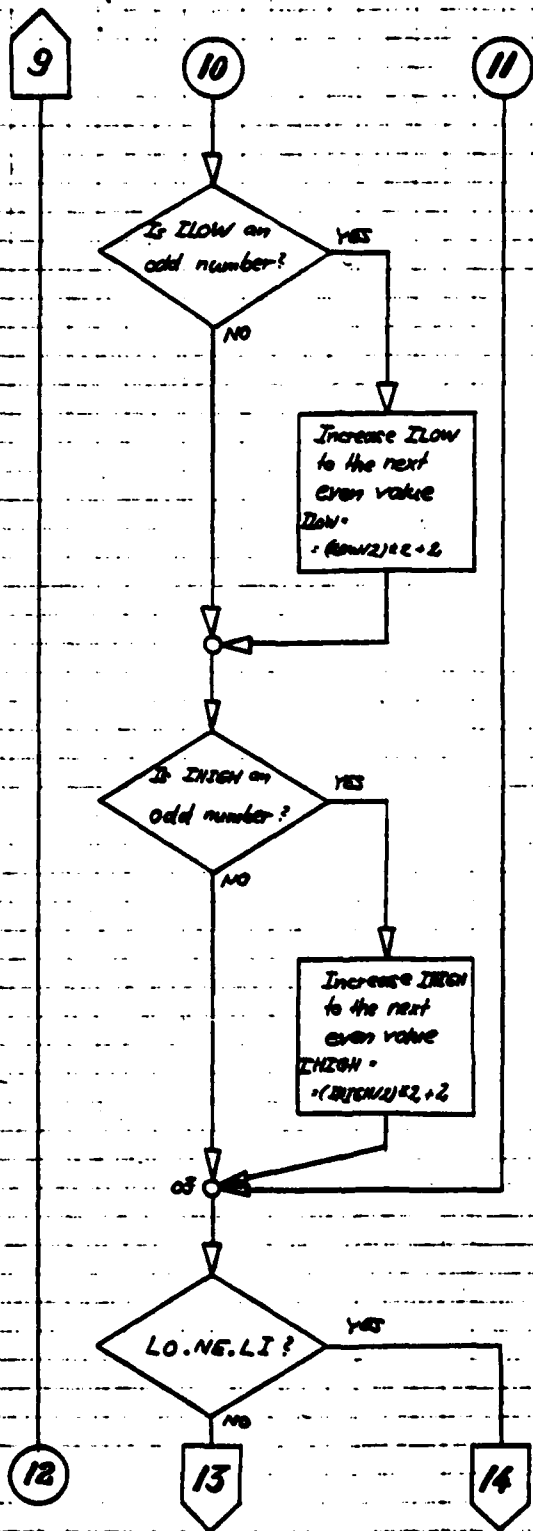




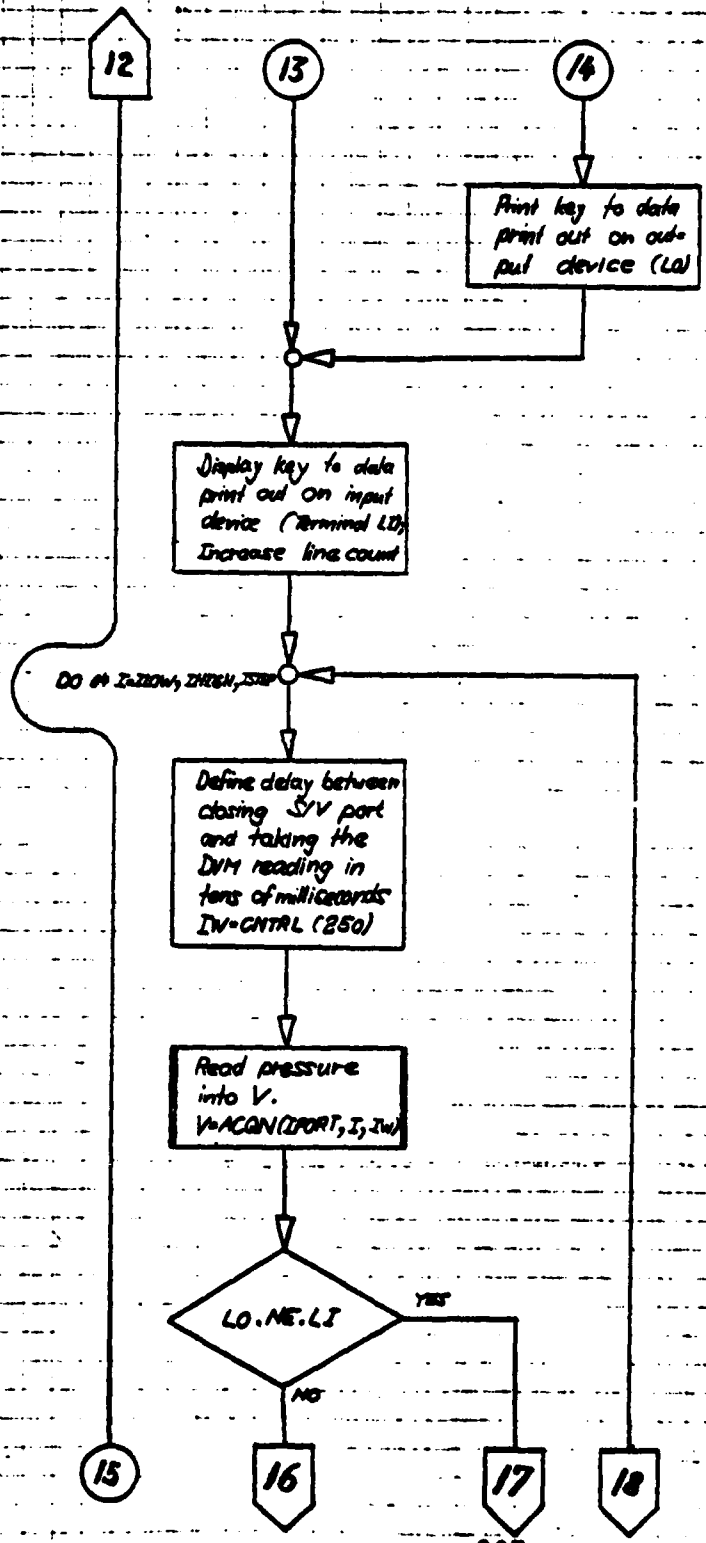
— Check S/V - S/V-controller - scanner - D/M-system —



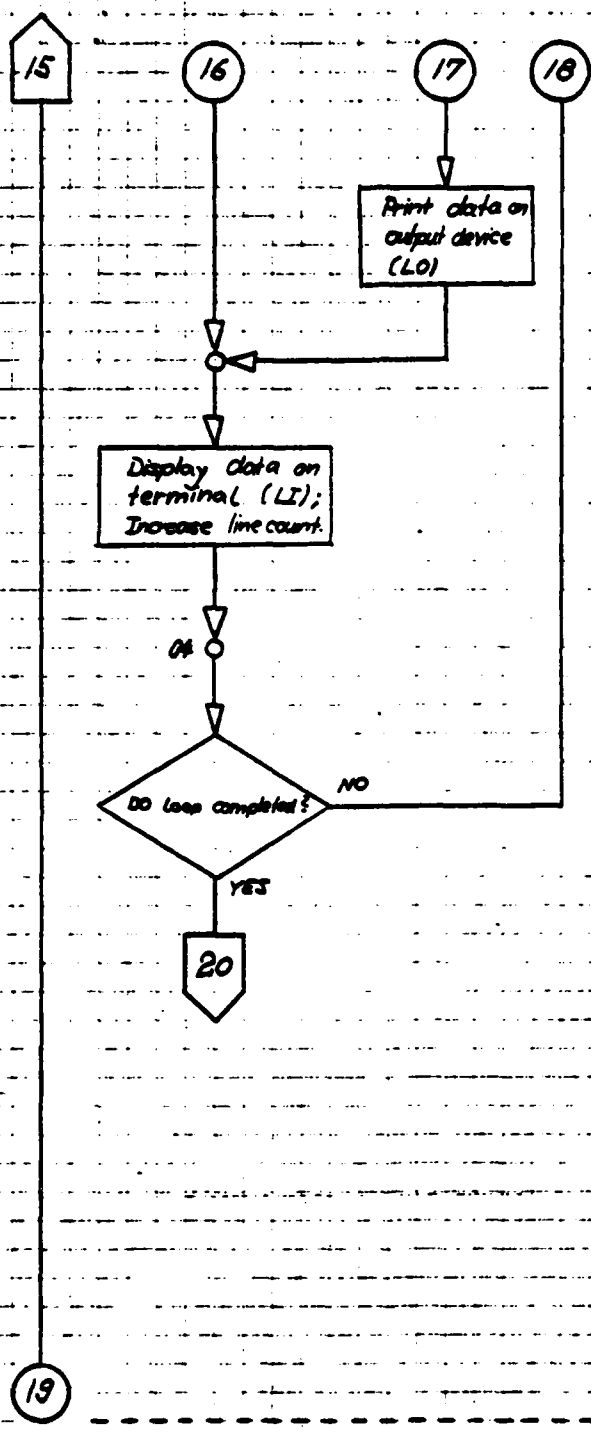
Check SV - SV-controller - scanner - DIM - system



Check SYN - SYN-controller - scanner - DVM - system



Check SVV - SVV controller - scanner - DVM - system



Check SW - SYKantolla - Scanner - DVM - System

6.3. SUBROUTINE CHNGE:

PURPOSE: Change any element of the program control array CNTRL on line and display any element of CNTRL.

ARGUMENTS: None

EXTERNALS: CODE, REWRF

COMMON BLOCK: CONTR; for detailed explanation refer to the TXCO3 description.

MNEMONIC ABBREVIATIONS:

C ... Change CNTRL (i) to new value

D ... Display current value of CNTRL (i)

R ... Return to the calling program

Note: C is followed by the value of <<i>> and the new value for <<CNTRL (i)>> and D is followed by the value of <<i>>.

ERROR MESSAGES: None

PROCEDURE: For more detailed information, study the flow chart. After having assigned the I/O reference and reset the line count, the operator is asked what to do. The input in the first inverse video box specifies where to branch to.

i) Change CNTRL (i) to new value    Input: C

The control character C is followed by the value of <<i>> and the new value for <<CNTRL (i)>>. Each of the latter data items has to be aligned to the right margin of the two

following inverse video boxes. If the input is to be compiled as ASCII code, the identifier 2H has to precede the two input characters.

EXAMPLE A) Suppose, the time delay IW between closing a S/V port and taking the DVM reading shall be changed to 1 second, which is 100\*10 milliseconds. Enter

and press the RETURN key. The subroutine responds displaying the message CNTRL (250) changed from 80 to 100. Where 80 is the previous value of CNTRL (250).

EXAMPLE B) The character, used to display the just acquired wave form in subroutine PACER shall be changed to the asterisk (= 2H\*). Enter

blank, because subroutine PICTR outputs this item in A1-Format

and press the  key. The subroutine responds displaying

CNTRL (249) changed from 2H+ to 2H\* .  
where the add sign (= 2H+) was previously used for the plot.

ii) Display actual value of CNTRL (i) [Input: D]

The control character C is followed by the value of <<i>> and, only if the element CNTRL (i) shall be displayed in ASCII-mode, the string <<2H>> . The data for <<i>> has to be aligned to right margin of the second inverse video box and <<2H>> has to be centered in the third box.



EXAMPLE A) Display the value for the cartridge reference number, where the raw data files are located. Appendix A.3 (Program Control Array) reveals that you have to look into CNTRL(30). Enter

and press the RETURN key. The subroutine responds by informing you that

The actual value of CNTRL (30) is 26.

EXAMPLE B) Display the first two characters of the name of the raw data file, which are written into CNTRL (32). Since the file name is ASCII coded, the ASCII-identifier <<2H>> must not be forgotten. Enter

and press the  key. The subroutine responds by informing you, that

The actual value of CNTRL (32) is 2HT5.

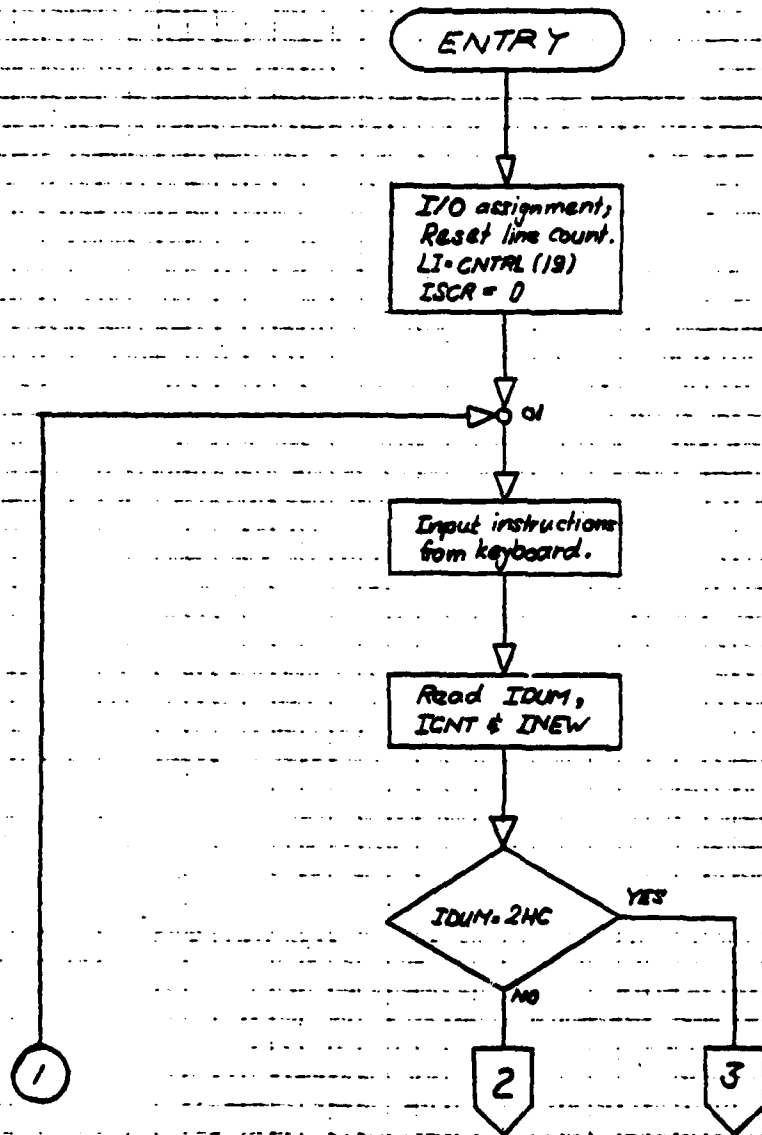
This information reveals that the last data acquisition was a combination probe survey, since there all data file names start with <<T5>> .

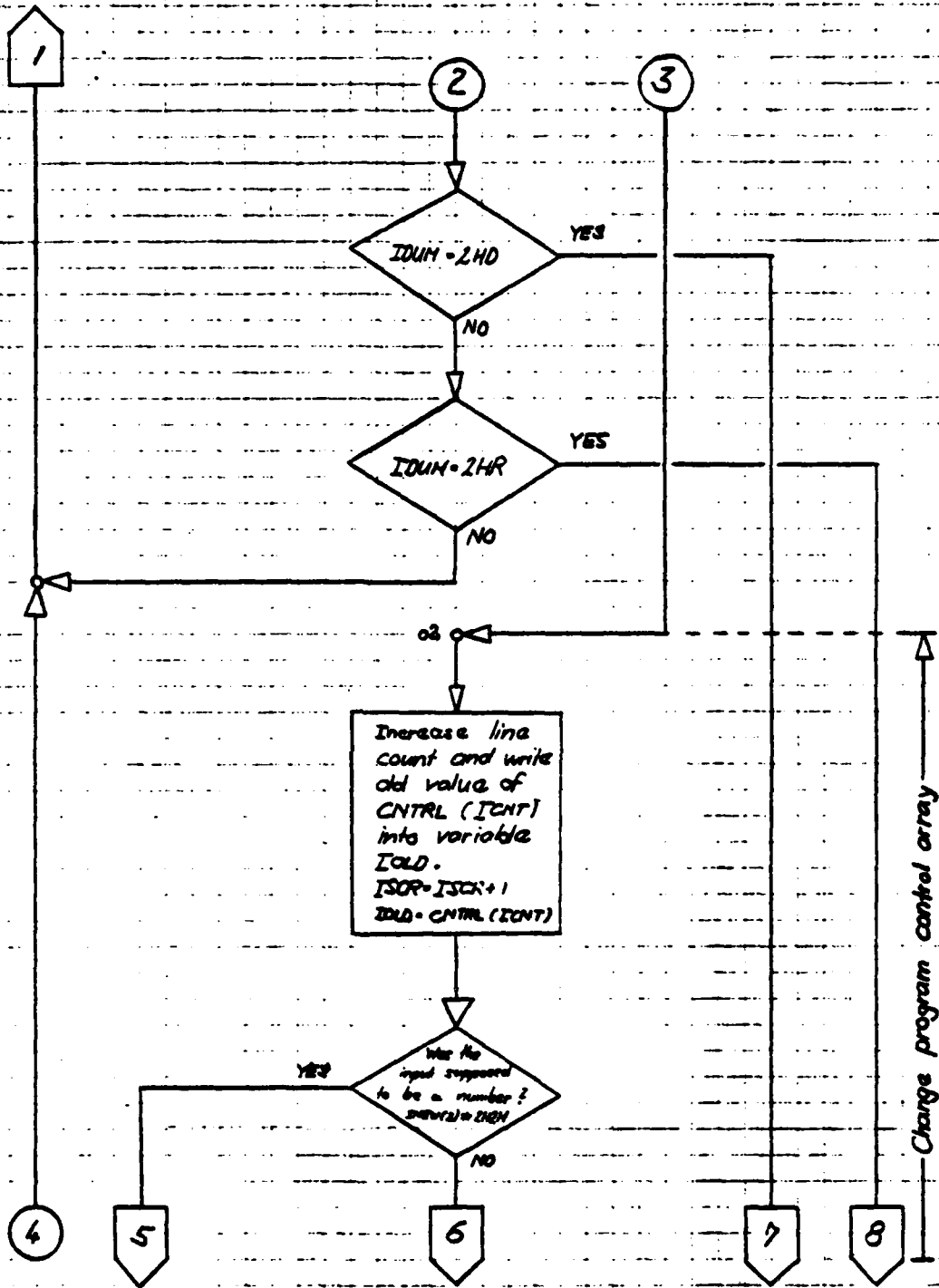
iii) Return [Input: R]

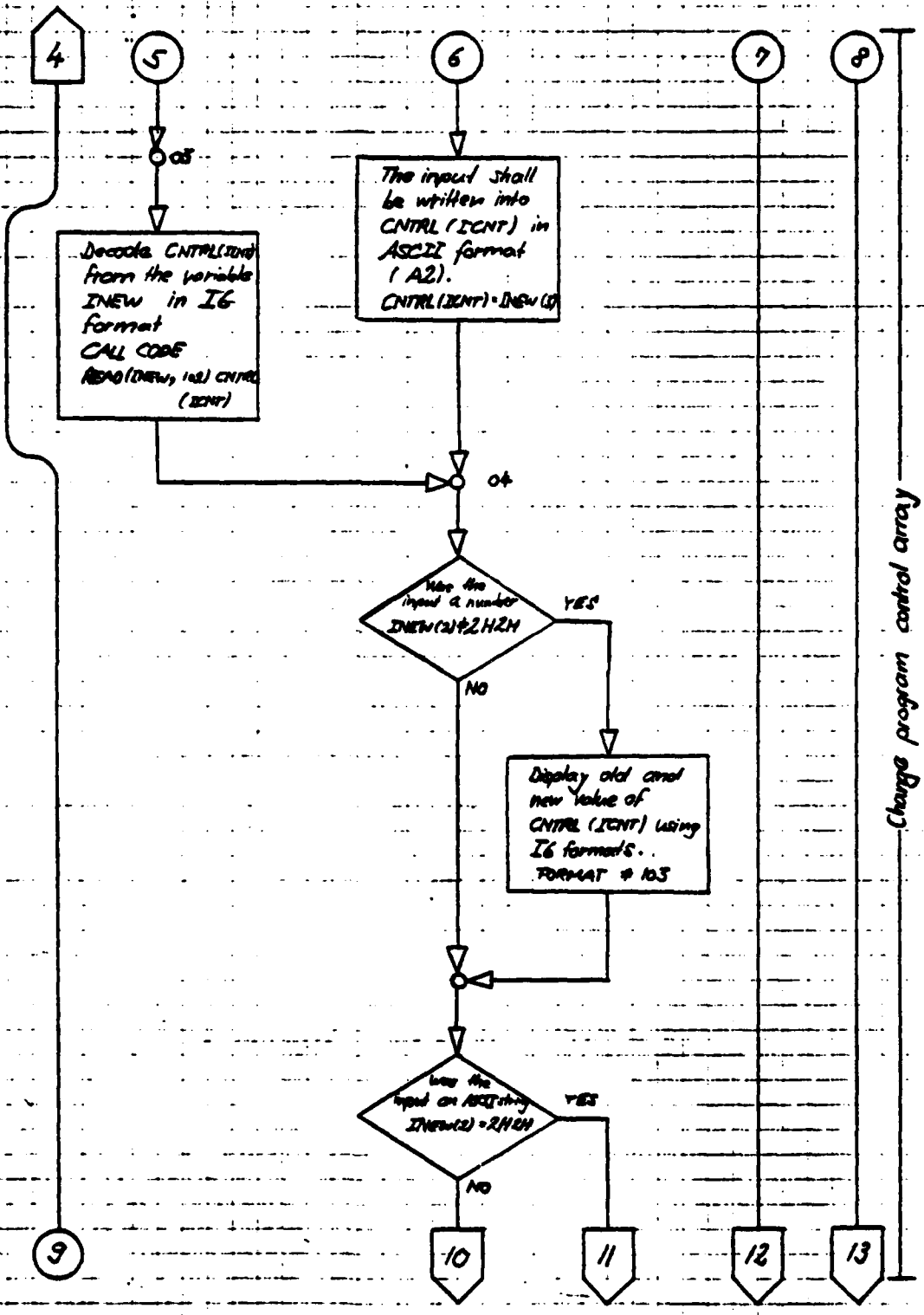
Enter R; Now the subroutine asks, whether to clear the informative responses, displayed by this subroutine previously. Inputting anything else but NO initializes the program to clear the screen.

Then the subroutine terminates writing the modified control array back into disc file.

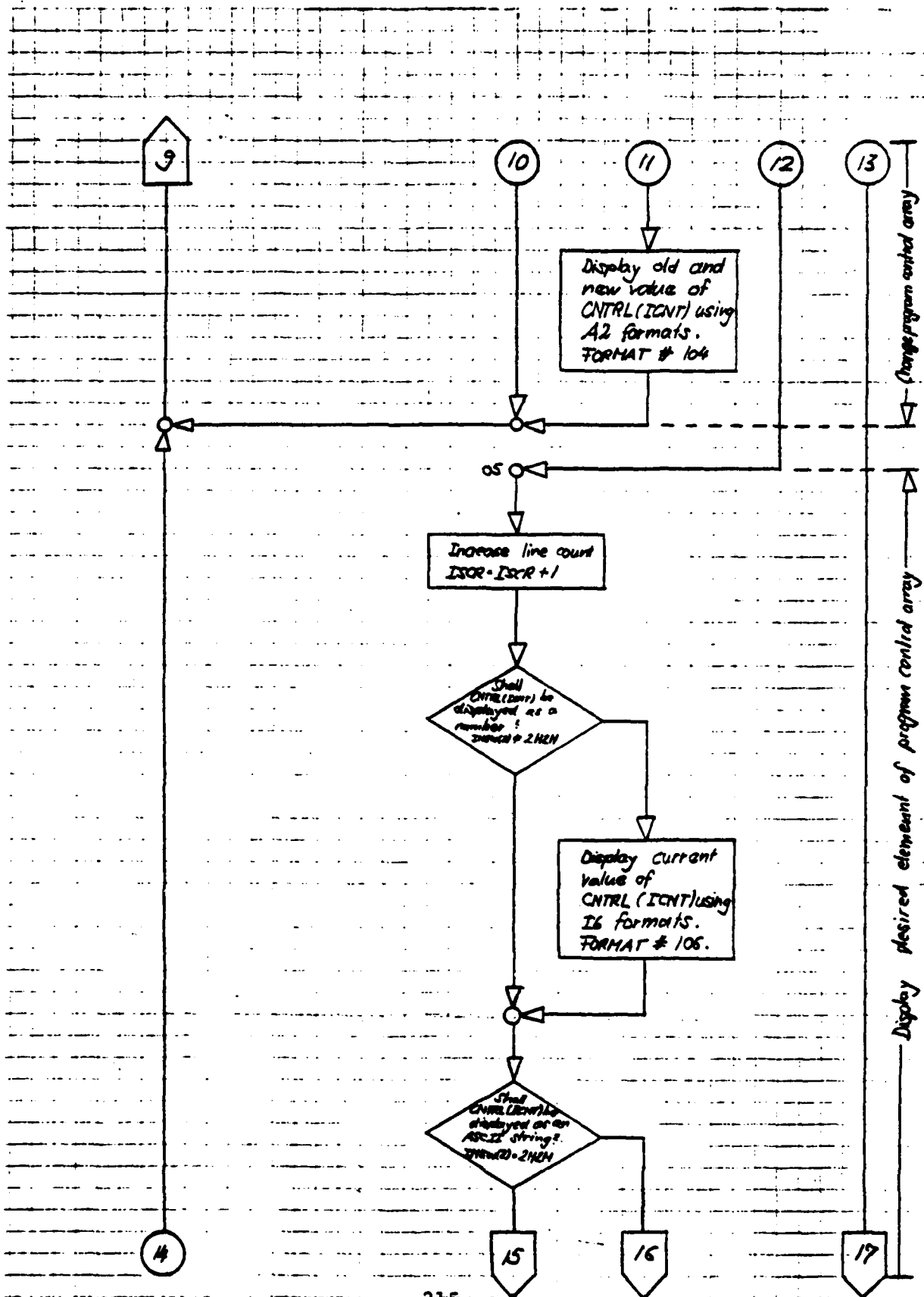
FLOW CHART SUBROUTINE CHNSE.

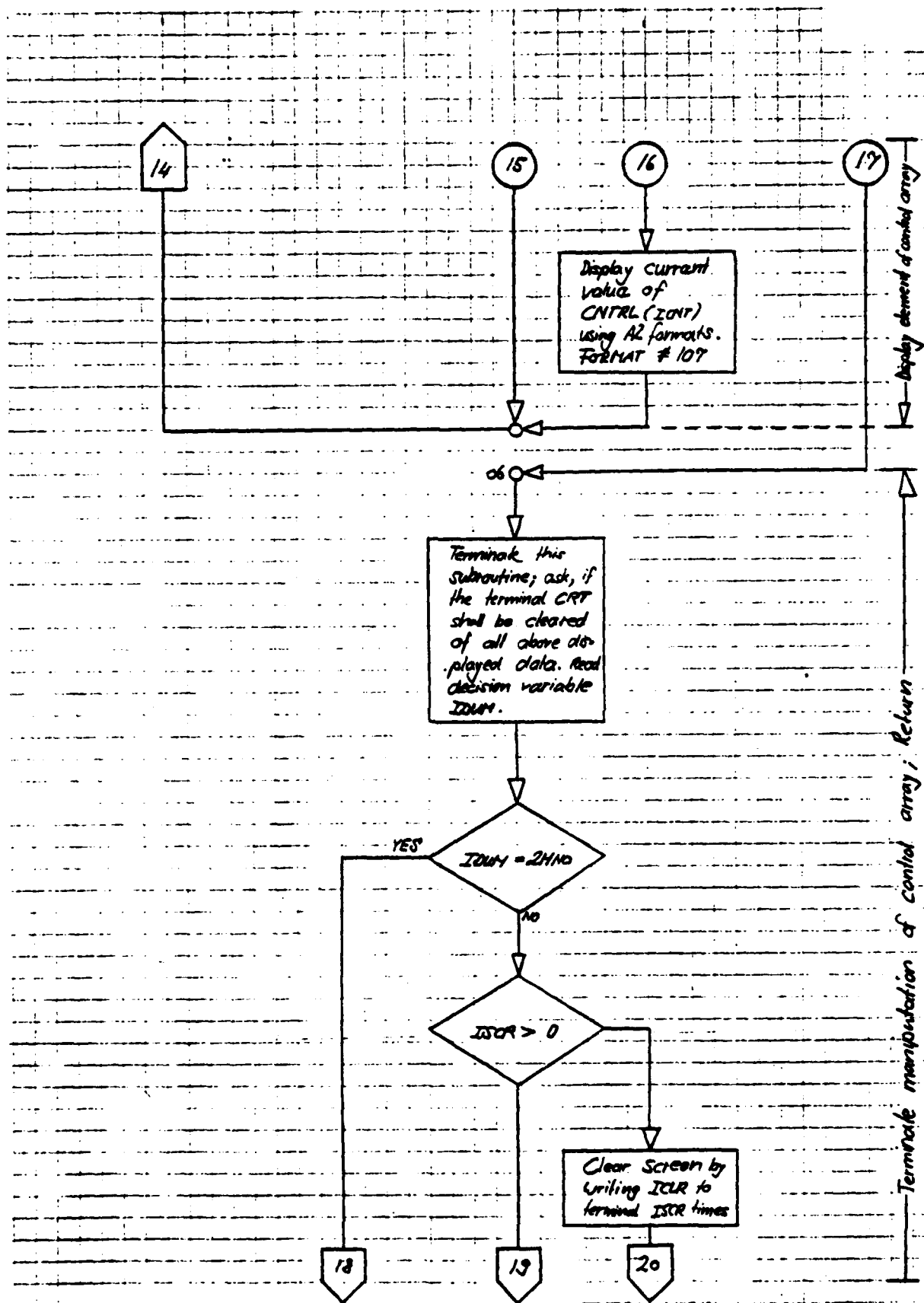


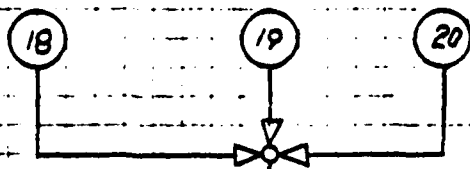




Change program control array







Clear one line  
above cursor by  
writing ICLR in  
A-Format to ter  
minal LI.

Write program  
control array  
back into disc  
file CNTRLF  
CALL REURF

RETURN

Terminate manipulation of control array; Return.

6.4. PROGRAM LISTING TXCO3

PAGE 0001 FTN. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0001 FTN4,L
0002     BLOCK DATA
0003     * / FMP / IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2),ISECU,ICR
0004     COMMON / FMP / IDC,IFILE,ISIZE,ISECU,ICR
0005     INTEGER IDC(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0006     END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON FMP SIZE = 00151



PAGE 0002 FTN. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0007      BLOCK DATA
0008      * / CIBUF / IFUF(1664)
0009      COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0010      INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0011      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CIBUF SIZE = 01664

PAGE 0003 FTM. 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1988

```
0012      BLOCK DATA
0013      *, / CONTR / CNTRL(256)

0014      COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0015      INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0016      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790438)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON CONTR SIZE = 00256

```

0017 PROGRAM TXCO3 (3,99)
0018 .....
0019 .....
0020 .....
0021 : The operating system RTE IV B requests the data acquisition
0022 : program TXCO for the one stage transonic compressor to be
0023 : split into several programs scheduled by the father program
0024 : TXCO. This son program TXCO3 consists of the subroutines
0025 : CHECK and CHNGE. These codes handle the equipment check and
0026 : the on line modification of the control array. The data
0027 : transfer between father and son programs take place via the
0028 : control array CNTRL (disc file CNTRLF) and the data array
0029 : IBUF (disc file IBUFF).
0030 .....
0031 : The utility subroutines ACOM, CNTL, CURVE, ICON, IPORT,
0032 : PICTR, REWRP, RSPACE, SCANN, TIME and WAIT are added.
0033 .....
0034 : Author: Hans M. Zebner
0035 : Date : March 12, 1980
0036 .....
0037 : A detailed program description is available in the TXCO log.
0038 .....
0039 *; third son program of father program TXCO.
.....
0040 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0041
0042 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
0043
0044 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0045
0046 131 FORMAT (9X,"20X"*A2)
0047 102 FORMAT (" TXCO3 : PROGRAM ABORTED! NO SUBROUTINE HAS BE
0048 *EN INITIALIZED.")
0049 801 FORMAT ("CA")
0050 1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H0T3")
0051 1201 FORMAT ("PF4G6T")
0052 1501 FORMAT ("CA")
0053
0054 CALL REWRP (-1,2)
0055 LI = CNTRL(19)
0056 IF ( CNTRL(50) .LT. 7 .OR. CNTRL(50) .GT. 8 ) GO TO 83
0057
0058 .....
0059 : Set interface bus and devices to remote control.
0060 .....
0061 .....
0062 .....
0063 .....
0064 .....
0065 CALL ABRT (7,2)
0066 CALL RMOTE (8)
0067 CALL RMOTE (10)
0068 CALL RMOTE (12)
0069 CALL RMOTE (15)
0070 WRITE (8,801)
0071 WRITE (10,1001)
0072 WRITE (12,1201)
0073 WRITE (15,1501)
0074 .....
0075 .....
0076 .....
0077 : Call subroutine indicated by CNTRL(50).
0078 .....
0079 .....
0080 ISTOP = CNTRL(50) - 6
0081 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 7 ) CALL CHECK(CNTRL(51))
0082 IF ( CNTRL(50) .EQ. 8 ) CALL CHNGE
0083 .....
0084 .....
0085 .....
0086 : Release interface bus and devices from remote control.
0087 .....
0088 .....
0089 CALL CLEAR (7,1)
0090 CALL LOCL (7)
0091

```

PAGE 0005 TXC03 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

```
0092      CALL REWRF (1,2)
0093      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0094      GO TO (01,02) ISTOP
0095      01 STOP 0777
0096      02 STOP 1077
0097      03 WRITE (LI, 102)
0098      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16892 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00220

COMMON = 00000

```

0099          SUBROUTINE CHECK (LO)
0100          .....
0101          .....
0102          .....
0103          .....
0104          .....
0105          .....
0106          .....
0107          .....
0108          .....
0109          .....
0110          .....
0111          .....
0112          .....
0113          .....
0114          .....
0115          .....
0116          .....
0117          .....
0118          .....
0119          .....
0120          .....
0121          .....
0122          .....
0123          .....
0124          .....
0125          .....
0126          .....
0127          .....
0128          .....
0129          .....
0130          .....
0131          .....
0132          .....
0133          .....
0134          .....
0135          .....
0136          .....
0137          .....

C          SUBROUTINE CHECK, CONTROL OUT
100 FORMAT ("SUBROUTINE CHECK, CONTROL OUT")
101 FORMAT (/"Enter instrumentation code"/
           *1 ... S/V"/
           *2 ... Scanner"/
           *3 ... Pacer"/" A2)
102 FORMAT (/"Enter S/V #, LO, HI"21X,2A2)
103 FORMAT (/" Scannivalve #13/" Port"5X"Voltage")
104 FORMAT (I4,F13.6")
105 FORMAT (/"Enter scanner #, LO, HI"47X,2A2)
106 FORMAT (/"5X"Scanner #13/" Chan"8X"Data")
107 FORMAT (" Enter"/"A/D channel Pacer mode ",
           *Blade pair Start count Increment ",
           *Stop count # repetitions"A2//
           *7(" ",A2)
110 FORMAT (7(I3,1X))
111 FORMAT ("A/D channel Pacer mode Blade pair
           * Start count Increment Stop count"
           * # rep:itions A2/I11,I11,I11,I12,I10,I11,I14,A2)
107 FORMAT ("Enter YES to repeat"21X,2A2)
108 FORMAT (

```

Check completed")

```

0138      149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0139      1001 FORMAT ("F1R7M3A1H1T3")
0140 C      F'ORMAT'S CHECK STOP
0141      DATA NOLF /006537B/
0142      DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0143      DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0144
0145      LI = CNTRL(19)
0146      IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO,100)
0147      01 LINES = 0
0148
0149      .....
0150      : Ask operator what the instrument code is.
0151      :
0152      .....
0153      WRITE (LI, 101) NOLF
0154      READ (LI, *) IDUM
0155      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,8)
0156      IF ( IDUM .LT. 1 .OR. IDUM .GT. 3 ) GO TO 01
0157      GO TO (02,05,20) IDUM
0158
0159      .....
0160      : Check S/V; Input S/V #, low port, high port.
0161      :
0162      .....
0163      02 WRITE (LI, 102) NOCR
0164      READ (LI, *) IPORT,ILOW,IHIGH
0165      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,2)
0166      ISTEP = 1
0167      IF ( IPORT .LT. 01 .OR. IPORT .GT. 05 ) GO TO 02
0168      IF ( ILOW .LT. 01 .OR. ILOW .GT. 48 ) GO TO 02
0169      IF ( IHIGH .LT. ILOW .OR. IHIGH .GT. 48 ) GO TO 02
0170      IF ( IPORT .NE. 2 ) GO TO 03
0171      ISTEP = 2
0172      IF ( (ILOW/2)*2 .NE. ILOW ) ILOW=(ILOW/2)*2+2
0173      IF ( (IHIGH/2)*2 .NE. IHIGH ) IHIGH=(IHIGH/2)*2+2

```

```

0174      03 IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO,103) IPORT
0175      WRITE (LI, 103) IPORT
0176      LINES = LINES+3
0177      .....
0178      : Read & output voltages.
0179      : .....
0180      : .....
0181      : .....
0182      WRITE (10,1001)
0183      DO #4 I=ILOW, IHIGH, ISTEP
0184      IW = CNTRL(250)
0185      V = ACQN(IPORT, I, IW)
0186      IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 104) I, V
0187      WRITE (LI, 104) I, V
0188      04 LINES = LINES+1
0189      GO TO 07
0190      .....
0191      : Check scanner; Input scanner #, low channel, high channel.
0192      : .....
0193      : .....
0194      : .....
0195      05 WRITE (LI, 105) NOCR
0196      READ (LI, #) ISCR, ILOW, IHIGH
0197      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,2)
0198      IF ( ISCR .EQ. 1 ) LS = 8
0199      IF ( ISCR .EQ. 2 ) LS = 15
0200      IF ( ISCR .LT. 1 ) OR ( ISCR .GT. 2 ) GO TO 05
0201      IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 106) ISCR
0202      WRITE (LI, 106) ISCR
0203      LINES = LINES+3
0204      ILOW = ILOW+1
0205      IHIGH = IHIGH+1
0206      .....
0207      : Read & output voltages.
0208      : .....
0209      : .....
0210      WRITE (10,1001)
0211      DO #6 I=ILOW, IHIGH
0212      I1 = I-1
0213      D = SCANR(LS, I1, 1)
0214      IF ( LO .NE. LI ) WRITE (LO, 104) I1, D
0215      WRITE (LI, 104) I1, D
0216      06 LINES = LINES+1
0217      GO TO 07
0218      .....
0219      : Check pacer; Input pacer control parameters.
0220      : .....
0221      : .....
0222      20 WRITE (LI, 109) (NOLF, I=1,2)
0223      READ (LI, 110) ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP
0224      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1,5)
0225      WRITE (LI, 111) NOLF, ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP, NOLF
0226      LINES = LINES+2
0227      CALL RPACE (ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR, STOP, REP, AVRGE, 1, LO)
0228      LINES = LINES+3
0229      .....
0230      : Ask whether to perform more test samples.
0231      : .....
0232      : .....
0233      07 WRITE (LI, 107) NOCR
0234      READ (LI, 149) IDUM
0235      LINES = LINES+1
0236      WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR, I=1, LINES)
0237      IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HVE ) GO TO 01
0238      IF ( LO .EQ. 6 ) WRITE (LO, 108)
0239      RETURN
0240      END

```

PAGE 0008 CHECK 4:12 PM TUE., 23 SEP., 1980

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01030

COMMON = 00000



```

02246 SUBROUTINE CHNGE
02247 .....
02248 :
02249 :   Modify control array CNTRL(256) interactively.
02250 :   Author:   Hans M. Zebner
02251 :   Date:    January 11, 1980
02252 :   Detailed program description is available in TXCD log; The
02253 :   Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.
02254 : .....
02255 * , Enables user to change control array on-line.
02256 .....

02257 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
02258 INTEGER CNTRL(256)
02259 INTEGER INEW(3),NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)

C FORMATS CHNGE START
100 FORMAT (' Enter'//
* C, I and new value of CNTRL(I) ... to
* change the desired element I'
* D, I"28X"... to display the desired element I"
*/ "R "28X"... to return to the calling program"//
* "A2)
101 FORMAT (A1,1X,I3,1X,3A2)
102 FORMAT (I6)
103 FORMAT ("CNTRL("I3") changed from "I6" to "I6" .")
104 FORMAT ("CNTRL("I3") changed from 2H"A2" to 2H"A2" .")
105 FORMAT (" Clear screen? YES or NO "2A2)
106 FORMAT ("The actual value of CNTRL("I3") is "I7" .")
107 FORMAT ("The actual value of CNTRL("I3") is 2H"A2" .")
149 FORMAT ((3A2))

C FORMATS CHNGE STOP

DATA NOLF /006537B/
DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
LI = CNTRL(19)
ISCR = 0

.....
:   Input instructions from keyboard.
: .....

01 WRITE (LI, 100) NOLF .....
READ (LI, 101) IDUM,ICNT,INEW
WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,3)
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HC ) GO TO 02
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HD ) GO TO 05
IF ( IDUM .EQ. 2HR ) GO TO 06
GO TO 01

.....
:   Change desired element of control array CNTRL.
: .....

02 ISCR = ISCR+1
IOLD = CNTRL(ICNT)
IF ( INEW(2) .NE. 2H2H ) GO TO 03
CNTRL(ICNT) = INEW(3)
GO TO 04
03 CALL CODE
READ (INEW, 102) CNTRL(ICNT)
04 IF ( INEW(2) .NE. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI, 103) ICNT,IOLD,CNTRL(ICNT)
IF ( INEW(2) .EQ. 2H2H ) WRITE (LI, 104) ICNT,IOLD,CNTRL(ICNT)
GO TO 01

C .....

```



## 7. UTILITY SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TXCOU

### 7.1. Description

Subroutines and functions, which are commonly used by either TXCO2, TXCO2 or TXCO3, are contained in the utility package TXCOU (source code is saved in file %TXCOU; relocatable binary code is saved in file %TXCOU). Thus the length of the TXCO1, TXCO2 or TXCO3 source files can be kept to minimum, which allows editing and recompiling TXCO1, -2, -3 separately, which saves time. When loading TXCO1, -2, -3, the load of the utility subroutines has to be included using the multiple search loader command (MS,%TXCOU). Since the utility subroutines and functions are short and straightforward, the comment statements and program explanation included in the code serve to describe them. The present section briefly outlines the utility subroutine package.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Author</u>
ACQN	Positions Scanivalve (S/V) and reads DVM	Geopfarth
CNTL	Closes scanner channels, which control the S/V controller, HG78K	Geopfarth
CURVE	Computes coefficients for a linear curve fit	McGuire
ICON	Converts a one or two digit integer into a two character ASCII string	Geopfarth

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Author</u>
IPOINT	Interrogates S/V controller and returns the present port #	Geopfarth
PICTR	Uses the (24 x 80 dot) CRT of a terminal for a graphics display of data acquired with the PACER	Zebner
REWRF	Data transfer disc file to program array and vice versa	Zebner
RSPACE	Triggers A/D through the PACER and calculates the average voltage	Zebner
SCANR	Closes scanner channel and reads the DVM or digital counter	Geopfarth
TIME	Obtains date and time in ASCII-format	Zebner
WAIT	Causes a defined time delay	Geopfarth (Original) Zebner (Modification)

REAL FUNCTION ACQN

Arguments: INTEGER: IVALVE, IADES, IW

IVALVE - - - Desired S/V #

IADES - - - Desired port # of S/V

IW - - - - Time delay in tens of ms between closing transducer relay and taking the DVM reading

Example: The pressure on S/V #4, Port #18 is to be read with the time delay to be 0.5 sec (= 500 ms = 50 x 10 ms). The correct call is

IVALVE = 4

IPOINT = 18

IW = 50

PRES = ACQN (IVALVE, IPOINT, IW)

or

PRES = ACQN (4, 18, 50)

In both cases the DVM reading is written into the real variable PRES.

It is desirable to step forwards systematically and sequentially through the required parts of a S/V in order to reduce unnecessary wear. Whenever a S/V is scanned, the operator should watch the data system closely. In some cases (e.g. if the HP 9830 is brought on line) the HP-Interface bus and the devices may be downed. If this happens when the program ACQN has closed the scanner channels (on scanner #1) which either resets or advances the S/V the S/V relay will burn out. To prevent damage, the operator must turn off the power to scanner #1 immediately, then bring the data system up again using the UP-command (see HP manuals).

SUBROUTINE CNTL (ICHAN, IDEL, ISTEP, K)

Arguments: INTEGER: ICHAN, IDEL, ISTEP, K

ICHAN - - - Channel # of scanner #1 (LU# = 8)

IDEL - - - Number of repetitions to close  
 the scanner channel  
 ISTEP - - - Increment to step from 1 through  
 IDEL  
 K - - - - - Function code  
           K = 1 Close for 10 ms, wait for  
                   150 ms; Repeat "IDEL" times;  
                   return  
           K = 2 Close for 10 ms, wait for  
                   4 sec; return  
           K = 3 Close; return

An example is unnecessary since the only subroutine to use  
 SUBROUTINE CNTL is the REAL FUNCTION ACQN, which is itself  
 a utility. The user won't have to deal with CNTL.

SUBROUTINE CURVE (N, X, Y, SLOPE, SECON)

Arguments: INTEGER: N

REAL: X(N), Y(N), SLOPE, SECON

N - - - - - Number of data points

X(N) - - - - - Abscissa of data points

Y(N) - - - - - Ordinals of data points

SLOPE - - - - - Slope of linear curve fit

SECON - - - - - Intercept of linear curve fit

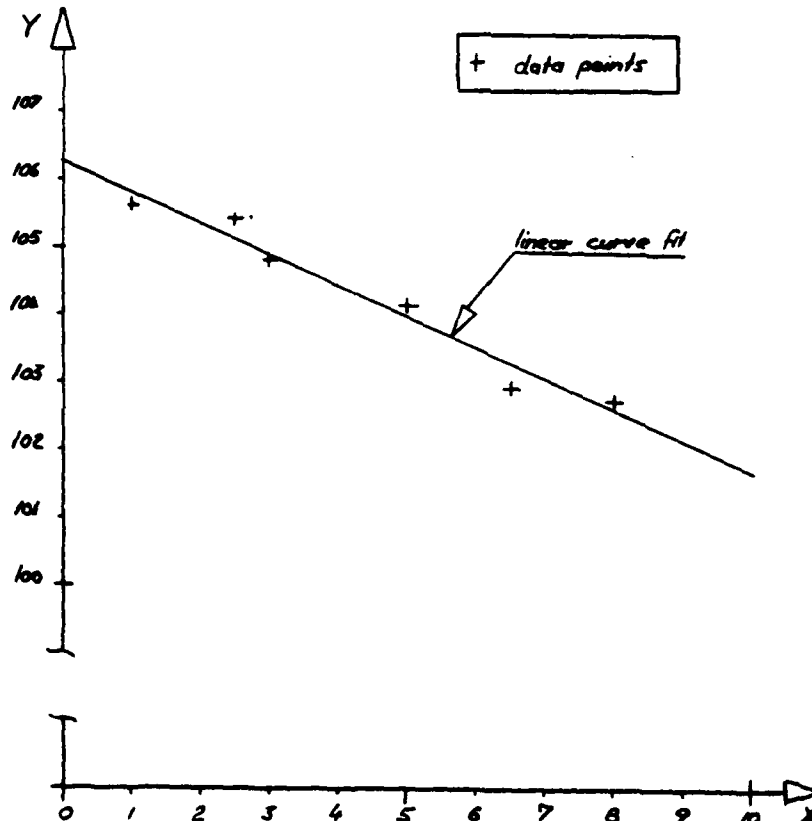
Example: Suppose the following (N = 6) pairs of data points  
 shall be approximated by a linear curve fit:

X(1) = 1.0            Y(1) = 105.6

X(2) = 2.5            Y(2) = 105.4

X(3) = 3.0	Y(3) = 104.8
X(4) = 5.0	Y(4) = 104.1
X(5) = 6.5	Y(5) = 102.9
X(6) = 8.0	Y(6) = 102.7

The situation is shown in the following sketch:



To obtain the slope and the intercept of the linear curve fit (which is derived using the least squares criterion), program  
 CALL CURVE (6, X, Y, SLOPE, SECON)

and the results will be returned from SUBROUTINE CURVE

SLOPE = -.461

SECON = 106.247

INTEGER FUNCTION ICON

Arguments: INTEGER: I, N

I, N - - - Two integer numbers to be added

ICON - - - The result of the addition (which should not exceed two digits), but ASCII converted.

Example: Suppose the data documentation page IPAGE shall be converted to an ASCII-string named JPAGE. The correct call is:

JPAGE = ICON (IPAGE, Ø)

or

JPAGE = ICON (Ø, IPAGE)

The bit structure, if IPAGE is  $71_{10}$ , is as follows:

	15		0
IPAGE:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
JPAGE:	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1		0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
	ASCII-converted		ASCII-converted
	seven (7)		one (1)
	ASCII converted 71		

INTEGER FUNCTION IPORT

Arguments: INTEGER: IVALVE

IVALVE - - - Desired S/V (1 through 5)

Example: The call

IWHERE = IPORT(5)

returns the present port # of S/V #5 and writes it into the variable IWHERE.



### SUBROUTINE PICTR

Arguments: INTEGER: LO, NUMBER, NEWPG, ICL, ISIGN

REAL: AMPL

LO - - - - Defines terminal LU# (either 1 or 18)

NUMBR - - Identifier to appear in the "drawing"

NEWPG - - No significance! Will be altered by  
PICTR

ICL - - - No significance! Will be altered by  
PICTR

ISIGN - - Character to be used for the drawing

AMPL - - - Amplitude range of the raw data  
returned to the calling program

Subroutine PICTR is designed for the TXCOL-subroutine PACER, from which it gets the data through the COMMON block CIBUF. PICTR uses the enhanced display capabilities of the video terminal to produce a "drawing" which, of course, is of limited resolution. It allows the operator to verify the acquired raw paced run data qualitatively by checking the "drawing" against the oscilloscope display. See the listing of subroutine PACER, if an example is needed.

### SUBROUTINE REWRF

Arguments: INTEGER: IREWRF, IWHATA

IREWRF - - Determines whether the array indicated by IWHATA shall be read from a disc file into an array or whether it shall be written into a disc file

IREWRF = -1 Read data from disc file into  
array

IREWRF = +1 Write data from array into  
disc file

IWHATA - - Specifies the type of data to be transferred

IWHATA = 1 Array IBUF ↔ disc file IBUFF

IWHATA = 2 Array CNTRL ↔ disc file CNTRLF

This subroutine relieves the individual TXCOL, -2, -3  
subroutines from the routine task of data transfer between disc  
and program (CP).

Example: The four applications are:

- i) Read the program control array from disc file CNTRLF::26  
into array CNTRL: CALL REWRF (-1, 2)
- ii) Write the program control array from array CNTRL into  
disc file CNTRLF::26: CALL REWRF (1, 2)
- iii) Read the raw data buffer from disc file IBUFF::26 into  
array IBUF: CALL REWRF (-1, 1)
- iv) Write the raw data buffer from array IBUF into disc file  
IBUFF::26: CALL REWRF (1, 1)

#### SUBROUTINE RSPACE

Arguments: INTEGER: ADCHNL, PAMO, PAIR, START, INCR,  
STOP, REP, IPRINT, LO

REAL: AVRGE

ADCHNL - - A/D input channel to be selected (0...15)

PAMO - - - Pacer mode (1 or 2)

PAIR - - - Blade pair (1...9)

START - - - Start location (in counts) for data scan  
across the blade passage

INCR - - - Step size (in counts) to scan across  
 the blade passage  
 STOP - - - Stop location (in counts) for data  
 scan across the blade passage.  
 REP - - - - Number of repetitions at each loca-  
 tion in the blade passage  
 IPRINT - - Flag to decide whether to output  
 intermediate information  
           IPRINT = 1   Print all intermediate  
                           data and suppress pointer  
                           at the terminal  
           IPRINT = 0   Suppress printed output  
                           and initialize pointer  
                           at the terminal  
 LO - - - - LU# of device for printed output  
 AVRGE - - - Average voltage of paced run data

This subroutine is the control program to acquire data from the A/D converter in the synchronized PACER mode. (See also the description of subroutine PACER (Section 4.5), where the synchronized sampling is explained.) Although the (decoded) voltages from the A/D converter are REAL numbers between -1.0 volt and +1.0 volt, the data storage uses an integer array. Before writing the voltages into the data array, they are multiplied by 10,000. Note that if one of the PACER control parameters is out of the defined range, it is set to a default value without outputting any warning. The subroutine contains a large number of I/O statements

which were necessary during the development of the TXCO program system. In order to increase speed, the unnecessary statements should be removed. A further improvement would be a conversion from FORTRAN to ASSEMBLER programming language. An example of a call to subroutine RPACE is contained in the description and listing of subroutine PACER (Section 4.5).

#### REAL FUNCTION SCANR

Arguments: INTEGER: LU, ICHAN, K

LU - - - - Logical Unit # of the desired scanner  
(either 8 - scanner #1, or 15 - scanner #2)

ICHAN - - - Scanner channel (integer)

K - - - - - Instrument code

K = 1 Read the DVM

K = 2 Read the digital counter

Example A: To obtain the torque reading from the transonic compressor test rig, which is fed into scanner #1 (LU = 8), channel 36, program

LU = 8

ICHAN = 36

K = 1

TORQUE = SCANR (LU, ICHAN, K)

or

TORQUE = SCANR (8, 36, 1)

In both cases the DVM reading is written into the real variable TORQUE.

Example B: To obtain the RPM of the Allis-Chalmers (central air supply) compressor, program

LU = 8

ICHAN = 15

K = 2

RPMAC = SCANR (LU, ICHAN, K)

or

RPMAC = SCANR (8, 15, 2)

In both cases the reading of the digital counter is written into the real variable RPMAC.

<u>Example</u>	<u>Instrument Code</u>	<u>Instrument Read</u>
A	1	Digital Voltmeter
B	2	Digital Counter

#### SUBROUTINE TIME

Arguments: INTEGER: IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, I HOUR, IMIN,  
ISEC

IMON - - - ASCII converted month of the year

IYEAR - - - ASCII converted last two digits of  
current year

IDAY - - - ASCII converted day of the month

I HOUR - - - ASCII converted hour (24-hour clock)  
of the day

IMIN - - - ASCII converted minute of the hour

ISEC - - - ASCII converted second of the minute

IMON, IDAY and IYEAR are obtained from the program control array; I HOUR, IMIN and ISEC are obtained from the system

clock through an EXEC call; all variables are returned to the calling program.

Example: Suppose the system clock is set correctly and the control array CNTRL is defined, i.e., CNTRL was read from the disc file and adjusted to the actual conditions; then the following code

```
.  
. .  
603 FORMAT ("Date & Time: "A2"/"A2"/"A2,2X,  
*A2": "A2)  
CALL TIME (IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, I HOUR, I MIN, I SEC)  
WRITE (6,609) IMON, IDAY, IYEAR, I HOUR, I MIN  
. . .
```

produces the following output:

```
.  
. .  
Date & Time: 09/27/80 21:57  
. . .
```

#### SUBROUTINE WAIT

Arguments: INTEGER: TWAIT

TWAIT - - - Time delay in tens of milliseconds

Example: To cause a defined time delay of 5,7 sec (= 5700 ms = 570 x 10 ms), program

```
ITWAIT = 570  
CALL WAIT (ITWAIT)  
OR  
CALL WAIT (570)
```

7.2. PROGRAM LISTING TXCOU

PAGE 0001 FTN. 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

```

0001 FTN4,L
0002 REAL FUNCTION ACQN (IVALUE,IADES,IW)
0003 .....
0004 .....
0005 .....
0006 ..... Position scannivalve IVALUE to port IADES and define ACON
0007 ..... the DVM output voltage. A time delay of (IWAIT*10) ms occurs
0008 ..... between port selection and voltage measurement. The DVM is
0009 ..... triggered by issuing HP-IB subroutine TRIGR.
0010 ..... Author: Robert N. Geopfarth
0011 ..... Date: January 31, 1979
0012 ..... A detailed program description is available in TXCO log. The
0013 ..... variables are:
0014 ..... IVALUE ... Desired S/V.
0015 ..... IADES ... Desired S/V port #.
0016 ..... IAPR ... Present S/V port #.
0017 ..... ICHAN ... ASCII converted scanner channel.
0018 ..... ACQN ... Transducer voltage as read from DVM.
0019 ..... IW ... Time delay factor.
0020 .....
0021 ..... * Positions scannivalve and reads DVM. Utilities.
0022 .....
0023 801 FORMAT ("C")
0024 901 FORMAT (/, **** ERROR DETECTED IN REAL FUNCTION ACQN: "/
0025 * " **** CHECK FOR BAD PARAMETER IN CALL!"/
0026 * " **** IVALUE ="I3" IADES ="I3" IW ="I4"/)
0027 .....
0028 ISTEP = 1
0029 IF ( IVALUE .LT. 1 .OR. IVALUE .GT. 5 ) GO TO 06
0030 IF ( IADES .LT. 1 .OR. IADES .GT. 48 ) GO TO 06
0031 IF ( IVALUE .EQ. 2 .OR. IVALUE .EQ. 3 ) ISTEP = 2
0032 .....
0033 .....
0034 ..... Compare present port # to desired port#.
0035 .....
0036 .....
0037 01 IAPR = IPORT(IVALUE)
0038 IDEL = IADES-IAPR
0039 IF ( IDEL ) 02,03,04
0040 .....
0041 .....
0042 ..... Desired port below present port; reset S/V
0043 .....
0044 .....
0045 .....
0046 02 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,4)
0047 K = 2
0048 GO TO 05
0049 .....
0050 .....
0051 ..... Present port is present port; close X-ducer relay & read
0052 .....
0053 .....
0054 .....
0055 03 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,9)
0056 K = 3
0057 GO TO 05
0058 .....
0059 .....
0060 .....
0061 ..... Desired port is above present port; advance S/V.
0062 .....
0063 .....
0064 04 ICHAN = ICON(IVALUE,-1)
0065 K = 1
0066 .....
0067 .....
0068 .....
0069 ..... Control S/V.
0070 .....
0071 .....
0072 05 CALL CNTL (ICHAN,IDEL,ISTEP,K)
0073 IF ( K .NE. 3 ) GO TO 01
0074 .....
0075 .....
0076 .....

```

```
0077 C      . . .Pause and read transducer output voltage. .
0078 C      . . .
0079 C      . . .
0080 C      CALL WAIT (IW) . . .
0081 C      CALL TRIGR (10) . . .
0082 C      READ (10, *) DUM . . .
0083 C      CALL TRIGR (10) . . .
0084 C      READ (10, *) ACQN . . .
0085 C      WRITE ('B', B01) . . .
0086 C      RETURN . . .
0087 C      . . .
0088 C      . . .
0089 C      . . .
0090 C      . Error encountered; output error message; return. .
0091 C      . . .
0092 C      . . .
0093 C      06 WRITE ('B', B01) 'VALUE,TADES,IW' . . .
0094 C      RETURN . . .
0095 C      END . . .
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00237 COMMON = 00000



```

0096      SUBROUTINE CNTL(ICHAN, IDEL, ISTEP, K)
0097      *, Closes scanner channel.
0098
0099      C
0100      C THIS PROGRAM CLOSES SCANNER CHANNEL "ICHAN"
0101      C "IDEL" TIMES IN STEPS OF "ISTEP" BASED UPON
0102      C PROGRAM OPTIONS SPECIFIED BY "K". (ICHAN MUST
0103      C BE AN ASCII-CONVERTED INTEGER.)
0104
0105      K      FUNCTION
0106      -----
0107      1      CLOSE FOR 10-MS WAIT FOR
0108      150-MS. REPEAT "IDEL" TIMES.
0109
0110      2      CLOSE FOR 10-MS WAIT FOR
0111      4-SEC RETURN.
0112
0113      3      CLOSE RETURN.
0114      -----
0115
0116      C
0117      C AUTHOR: R.N. GEOPFARTH, LT USN
0118      C DATE: JAN 79
0119
0120      C GO TO(100,200,300),K
0121      C
0122      100 DO 10 I=1, IDEL, ISTEP
0123      WRITE(8,60) ICHAN
0124      CALL WAIT(1)
0125      WRITE(8,62)
0126      CALL WAIT(15)
0127      CONTINUE
0128      RETURN
0129      C
0130      200 WRITE(8,60) ICHAN
0131      CALL WAIT(1)
0132      WRITE(8,62)
0133      CALL WAIT(400)
0134      RETURN
0135      C
0136      300 WRITE(8,60) ICHAN
0137      RETURN
0138      C
0139      60  FORMAT(A2)
0140      62  FORMAT("C")
0141      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00088 COMMON = 00000

```

0140 SUBROUTINE CURVE (N,X,Y,SLOPE,SECON)
0141 .....
0142 .....
0143 : Compute linear curve fit using least square method.
0144 : Author: Alan C. McGuire
0145 : Date: February 21, 1980
0146 : A detailed program description is available in TXCO log. The
0147 : comment statements and statement numbers match to the ones
0148 : used in the flow chart.
0149 .....
0150 .....
0151 C
0152 * Computes linear curve fit.
0153 REAL X(N),Y(N)
0154 SUMP0 = 0.
0155 SUME0 = 0.
0156 SUMVP = 0.
0157 SUME2 = 0.
0158 DO 1 I=1,N,1
0159 SUME0 = SUME0 + X(I)
0160 SUMP0 = SUMP0 + Y(I)
0161 SUMVP = SUMVP + (X(I)*Y(I))
0162 01 SUME2 = SUME2 + X(I)*X(I)
0163 RN = FLOAT(N)
0164 SNUM = (RN*SUMVP) - (SUME0*SUMP0)
0165 SDEN = (RN*SUME2) - (SUME0*SUME0)
0166 SLOPE = SNUM/SDEN
0167 SECON = (SUMP0-(SLOPE*SUME0))/RN
0168 RETURN
0169 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00176 COMMON = 00000

```
0169          INTEGER FUNCTION ICON (I,N)
0170          .....
0171          CCCCCCCCCC
0172          .   Converts integer numbers into ASCII string.
0173          .   Author:   Robert N. Geopfarth
0174          .   Date:    January 31, 1979
0175          .   Because of the simplicity of the program the program
0176          .   description is included in this box.
0177          .   I, N    ... integer numbers to be added.
0178          .   IC     ... integer number to be converted into ASCII.
0179          .   ICON    ... 2 - character ASCII string to be returned
0180          .
0181          .....
0182          * Converts integer to ASCII-string.
0183          100 FORMAT (I2)
0184
0185          IC = I+N
0186          IF ( IC .LT. 10 ) GO TO 01
0187
0188          CALL CODE
0189          WRITE (ICON,100) IC
0190          RETURN
0191
0192          01 ICON = IC+30060B
0193          RETURN
0194          END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00036 COMMON = 00000

```
0195      INTEGER FUNCTION IPORT (IVALUE)
0196      *, Interrogates scannivalve.
0197
0198      THIS PROGRAM INTERROGATES SCANIVALVE
0199      "IVALUE" AND CONVERTS PORT ADDRESS
0200      INTO A DECIMAL VALUE.
0201
0202      VARIABLES:
0203
0204      IVALUE = DESIRED S/V
0205      IP     = S/V INPUT BUFFER
0206      MSD   = MOST SIGNIF. DIGIT
0207      LSD   = LEAST SIGNIF. DIGIT
0208      IPORT = DECIMAL S/V ADDRESS
0209
0210      AUTHOR: R.N. GEOPFARTH,LT USN
0211      DATE:  DEC 78
0212
0213      LU = 14 + 2100B
0214      CALL EXEC(2,LU,IVALUE*256,-1)
0215      CALL EXEC(1,LU,IP,-1)
0216      IP=IP/256
0217      MSD = IAND(IP/16,7B)
0218      LSD = IAND(IP,17B)
0219      IPORT = 10*MSD + LSD
0220      RETURN
0221      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00064

COMMON = 00000

```

0222 SUBROUTINE PICTR (LO,NUMBR,NEWPG,ICL,ISIGN,AMPL)
0223 .....
0224 .....
0225 * Use terminal screen for graphic display.
0226 .....
0227 * Use CRT to display the acquired data.
0228 .....
0229 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0230 REAL CLR(64)
0231 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0232 INTEGER NOLF NOCR(2),ICLR(3),PLOT(8)
0233 INTEGER BLACK(2),GREY(2),WHITE(2),BG(2),LN(2),TEXT(20),HJF(3)
0234 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0235 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0236 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0237 DATA BLACK /015446B,062100B/
0238 DATA WHITE /015446B,062102B/
0239 DATA GREY /015446B,062112B/
0240 DATA HJF /015510B,015512B,015506B/
0241 DATA ICLEAR /2H /
0242 C FORMATS PICTR START
0243 FORMAT (2A2,79X,3A2)
1803 FORMAT (A2,"a","I3",r,"I3",c,"Figure",I3," ",20A2)
0244
1805 FORMAT (2A2,8X,2A2,65X,2A2,6X,3A2)
0245
1806 FORMAT (A2,"a","I3",r,"I3",c,"F6.3")
0246
1807 FORMAT (2A2,8X,2A2,1X,4(2A2,15X,2A2,1X),2A2,6X)
0247
1809 FORMAT (" ",F8.3,4F16.3)
0248
1817 FORMAT (8A2)
1819 FORMAT (A2,"a","I3",r,"I3",c,"A1,2A2)
0250 C FORMATS PICTR STOP
0251 IF ( IFRST .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 21
0252 IFRST = 1
0253 NEWPG = 1
0254
0255 21 IF ( NEWPG .EQ. 1 ) ICL = 0
0256 IF ( LO .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 01
0257 IF ( LO .EQ. 18 ) GO TO 02
0258 01 LN(1) = GREY(1)
0259 LN(2) = GREY(2)
0260 GO TO 03
0261 02 LN(1) = BLACK(1)
0262 LN(2) = BLACK(2)
0263 03 BG(1) = WHITE(1)
0264 BG(2) = WHITE(2)
0265 IF ( ICL .NE. 1 ) GO TO 25
0266 .....
0267 * Clear data in frame w/o erasing the frame.
0268 .....
0269 .....
0270 .....
0271 11 IROW = 11
0272 ICOL = 7
0273 CALL CODE
0274 WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
0275 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
0276 DO 13 I=1,64
0277 DO 12 J=1,21
0278 J = J-11
0279 X = J
0280 12 IF ( CLR(I) .GE. X-0.5 .AND. CLR(I) .LT. X+0.5 ) NUPDN = J
0281 IROW = 11-NUPDN
0282 ICOL = 7+I
0283 CALL CODE
0284 WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
0285 13 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
0286 .....
0287 * Get the curve in the format required by PICTR.
0288 .....
0289 .....
0290 .....
0291 25 J=0
0292 DO 04 I=1,256,4
0293 J=J+1
0294 04 CLR(J) = IBUF(I)/10000.
0295 XMIN = CLR(1)
0296 XMAX = CLR(1)
0297 IF ( ICL .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 43

```

```

0298 DO 41 I=1,64
0299 IF ( CLR(I) .GT. XMAX ) XMAX = CLR(I)
0300 IF ( CLR(I) .LT. XMIN ) XMIN = CLR(I)
0301 41 AMPL = XMAX
0302 IF ( ABS(XMIN) .GT. XMAX ) AMPL = -XMIN
0303 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.001 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.000 ) AMPL = 0.001
0304 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.002 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.001 ) AMPL = 0.002
0305 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.010 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.005 ) AMPL = 0.010
0306 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.020 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.010 ) AMPL = 0.020
0307 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.050 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.020 ) AMPL = 0.050
0308 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.100 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.050 ) AMPL = 0.100
0309 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.200 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.100 ) AMPL = 0.200
0310 IF ( AMPL .LE. 0.500 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.200 ) AMPL = 0.500
0311 IF ( AMPL .LE. 1.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 0.500 ) AMPL = 1.000
0312 IF ( AMPL .LE. 2.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 1.000 ) AMPL = 2.000
0313 IF ( AMPL .LE. 5.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 2.000 ) AMPL = 5.000
0314 IF ( AMPL .LE. 10.000 .AND. AMPL .GT. 5.000 ) AMPL = 10.000
0315 43 CONTINUE
0316 DO 42 I=1,64
0317 42 CLR(I) = CLR(I)*(10.0/AMPL)
0318 IF ( NEWPG .NE. 1 ) GO TO 31
0319 .....
0320 . New frame.
0321 .....
0322 CCCCC
0323 05 WRITE (LO,1817) HJF(1),HJF(2),NOLF
0324 WRITE (LO,1801) BG,BLACK
0325 WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
0326 DO 06 I=1,9
0327 06 WRITE (LO,1807) BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG
0328 WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
0329 DO 07 I=1,9
0330 07 WRITE (LO,1807) BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG,LN,BG
0331 WRITE (LO,1805) BG,LN,BG,BLACK
0332 WRITE (LO,1801) BG,BLACK,NOLF
0333 .....
0334 . Label the existing frame.
0335 .....
0336 CCCCC
0337 31 ZERO = 0
0338 AMPLM = -AMPL
0339 IROW = 0
0340 ICOL = 8
0341 WRITE (LO,1803) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,NUMBR,TEXT
0342 IROW = 1
0343 ICOL = 2
0344 WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,AMPL
0345 IROW = 11
0346 WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ZERO
0347 IROW = 21
0348 WRITE (LO,1806) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,AMPLM
0349 .....
0350 . Plot curve into frame.
0351 .....
0352 CCCCC
0353 08 CONTINUE
0354 DO 09 I=1,64
0355 DO 09 J1=1,21
0356 J = J1-11
0357 X = J
0358 09 IF ( CLR(I) .GE. X-0.5 .AND. CLR(I) .LT. X+0.5 ) NUPDN = J
0359 IROW = 11-NUPDN
0360 ICOL = 7+I
0361 CALL CODE
0362 WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ISIGN,NOCR
0363 10 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
0364 IROW = 11
0365 ICOL = 7
0366 CALL CODE
0367 WRITE (PLOT,1819) BLACK(1),IROW,ICOL,ICLEAR,NOCR
0368 WRITE (LO,1817) PLOT
0369 RETURN
0370
0371
0372
0373

```

PAGE 0009 PICTR 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

0374 END.

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01345 COMMON = 00000

```

0375 SUBROUTINE REWRF (IREWR,IWHATA)
0376 .....
0377 :
0378 :   This subroutine reads (IREWR = -1) or writes (IREWR = +1) of
0379 :   of a array specified by IWHATA.
0380 :   Author: Hans M. Zebner
0381 :   Date : February 08, 1980
0382 :   Detailed program description is available in TXCO loc: The
0383 :   Comment statements match to the flow chart explanations.
0384 : .....
0385 * Data transfer disc array.
0386 COMMON / CIBUF / IBUF
0387 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0388 COMMON / CA / A
0389 COMMON / FHP / IDCB,IFILE,ISIZE
0390 REAL A(256)
0391 C
0392 INTEGER IBUF(1664)
0393 INTEGER IDCB(144),IFILE(3),ISIZE(2)
0394 INTEGER NOLF,NOCR(2),ICLR(3)
0395 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0396 DATA NOCR /000033B,040433B/
0397 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0398 F O R M A T S R I E W R F S T A R T
0399 C 101 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY IBUF(1664) DISC FILE IBUFF
0400 * :00:26")
0401 102 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE IBUFF:00:26 ARRAY IBUF(1664)")
0402 103 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY CNTRL(256) DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26"
0403 *)
0404 104 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE CNTRLF:00:26 ARRAY CNTRL(256)"
0405 *)
0406 105 FORMAT (" REWRF : ARRAY A(256) DISC FILE AF:00:26")
0407 106 FORMAT (" REWRF : DISC FILE AF:00:26 ARRAY A(256)")
0408 107 FORMAT (" REWRF : ERROR RETURN (IWHATA = "I3")")
0409 108 FORMAT ("IBUFF ")
0410 109 FORMAT ("CNTRLF ")
0411 110 FORMAT ("AF ")
0412 121 FORMAT (" CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,"3A2","I2","I2","I2","I4"
0413 *) failed; STOP "21X")
0414 122 FORMAT (" CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),I
0415 *DUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2)) failed; STOP")
0416 123 FORMAT (" CALL RWNDF (IDCB,IERR) failed; STOP "42X")
0417 124 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
0418 *led; STOP "27X")
0419 125 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,IBUF,"I3","I2","I2") fai
0420 *led; STOP "26X")
0421 126 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fa
0422 *iled; STOP "27X")
0423 127 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,CNTRL,"I3","I2","I2") fa
0424 *iled; STOP "26X")
0425 128 FORMAT (" CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
0426 *) STOP "27X")
0427 129 FORMAT (" CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,"I3","I2","I2") failed
0428 *) STOP "26X")
0429 130 FORMAT (" CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0) failed; STOP "40X"
0430 *)
0431 LI = LOCLU(ISESSN)
0432 ISECU = 0
0433 ICR = 26
0434 IF ( IWHATA .LT. 1 .OR. IWHATA .GT. 2 ) GO TO 40
0435 GO TO (10,20) IWHATA
0436 .....
0437 :
0438 :   Integer array IBUF being written back and forth.
0439 : .....
0440 :
0441 :
0442 :
0443 :
0444 10 CALL CODE
0445 WRITE (IFILE,108)
0446 CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0447 IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 11
0448 WRITE (LI,121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0449 STOP 1
0450 11 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR,IDUM,IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(1),IDUM,IDUM,ISIZE(2))

```



```

0451     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 12
0452     WRITE (LI, 122)
0453     STOP 2
0454 12    CALL RUNDNF (IDCB, IERR)
0455     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 13
0456     WRITE (LI, 123)
0457     STOP 3
0458 13    ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0459         IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0460     IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 14
0461     IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 15
0462 14    CALL READF (IDCB, IERR, IBUF, IL)
0463     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 102)
0464     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0465     WRITE (LI, 124) IL, LEN, NUM
0466     STOP 4
0467 15    CALL WRITF (IDCB, IERR, IBUF, IL)
0468     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 101)
0469     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 16
0470     WRITE (LI, 125) IL, LEN, NUM
0471     STOP 5
0472 16    CALL CLOSE (IDCB, IERR, 0)
0473     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 17
0474     WRITE (LI, 130)
0475     STOP 6
0476 17    RETURN
0477
0478
0479
0480
0481 CCCCC .....
0482 : Integer array CNTRL being written back and forth.
0483 : .....
0484
0485 20    CALL CODE
0486     WRITE (IFILE, 109)
0487     CALL OPEN (IDCB, IERR, IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS)
0488     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 21
0489     WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE, IOPTN, ISECU, ICR, IDCBS
0490     STOP 11
0491 21    CALL LOCF (IDCB, IERR, IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(1), IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(2))
0492     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 22
0493     WRITE (LI, 122)
0494     STOP 12
0495 22    CALL RUNDNF (IDCB, IERR)
0496     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 23
0497     WRITE (LI, 123)
0498     STOP 13
0499 23    ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0500         IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0501     IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 24
0502     IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 25
0503 24    CALL READF (IDCB, IERR, CNTRL, IL)
0504     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 104)
0505     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0506     WRITE (LI, 126) IL, LEN, NUM
0507     STOP 14
0508 25    CALL WRITF (IDCB, IERR, CNTRL, IL)
0509     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103)
0510     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 26
0511     WRITE (LI, 127) IL, LEN, NUM
0512     STOP 15
0513 26    CALL CLOSE (IDCB, IERR, 0)
0514     IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 27
0515     WRITE (LI, 130)
0516     STOP 16
0517 27    RETURN
0518
0519
0520
0521 CCCCC .....
0522 : Real array A being written back and forth.
0523 : .....
0524
0525 30    CALL CODE
0526

```

```

0527 C WRITE (IFILE,110)
0528 C CALL OPEN (IDCB,IERR,IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS)
0529 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 31
0530 C WRITE (LI, 121) IFILE,IOPTN,ISECU,ICR,IDCBS
0531 C STOP 21
0532 C 31 CALL LOCF (IDCB,IERR, IDUM, IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(1), IDUM, IDUM, ISIZE(2))
0533 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 32
0534 C WRITE (LI, 122)
0535 C STOP 22
0536 C 32 CALL RUMDF (IDCB,IERR)
0537 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 33
0538 C WRITE (LI, 123)
0539 C STOP 23
0540 C 33 ISIZE(1) = ISIZE(1)/2
0541 C IL = ISIZE(1)*ISIZE(2)
0542 C IF ( IREWR .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 34
0543 C IF ( IREWR .EQ. +1 ) GO TO 35
0544 C 34 CALL READF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0545 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 106)
0546 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0547 C WRITE (LI, 128) IL,LEN,NUM
0548 C STOP 24
0549 C 35 CALL WRITF (IDCB,IERR,A,IL)
0550 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 105)
0551 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 36
0552 C WRITE (LI, 129) IL,LEN,NUM
0553 C STOP 25
0554 C 36 CALL CLOSE (IDCB,IERR,0)
0555 C IF ( IERR .GE. 0 ) GO TO 37
0556 C WRITE (LI, 130)
0557 C STOP 26
0558 C 37 RETURN
0559 C
0560 C
0561 C
0562 C
0563 C
0564 C .....
0565 C : Error; IWHATA is not defined.
0566 C .....
0567 C 40 WRITE (LI, 107) IWHATA
0568 C IWHATA = -IWHATA
0569 C RETURN
0570 C END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01148 COMMON = 00000

```

0571 SUBROUTINE RPACE (ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AURGE,IPRIN
0572 *T,LO)
0573 .....
0574 .....
0575 .....
0576 Interface program to trigger HP A/D converted through pacer.
0577 Author: Hans M. Zebner
0578 Date: March 20, 1980
0579 Detailed program description is available in TXCO log.
0580 .....
0581 *; Triggers A/D through Pacer.
0582 .....
0583 COMMON / CIBUF / BUFR
0584 COMMON / CONTR / CNTRL
0585 .....
0586 INTEGER BUFR(1664),CNTRL(256)
0587 INTEGER ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,NOLF,ICLR(3),WHERE,WH
0588 *EREP
0589 .....
0590 DATA NOLF /006537B/
0591 DATA ICLR /015524B,015515B,006537B/
0592 DATA MASK /177700B/
0593 DATA FSULTG /1E01/
0594 .....
0595 C FORMATS RPACE START
0596 101 FORMAT (/ 9X "ENTERED SUBROUTINE RPACE ("I2","I1","I2","I6","I2","
0597 *I6","I2",AURGE,"I1","I2")")
0598 102 FORMAT (10X "AURGE"3X "ICOUNT"3X "IBLAD"1X "REP"5X "IBUF"4X "IBUF"5X "RBU
0599 *F"1X "BUFR(ICOUNT)")
0600 103 FORMAT ("Pointer at "63X"A2)
0601 104 FORMAT (" "A2)
0602 105 FORMAT (20X "I4"1X "K7"2X "K2"1X "K8"1X "FB"6"1X "I12" A2)
0603 106 FORMAT (1X "I4"1X "K7"1X "K2"1X "K8"1X "FB"6"1X "I12" A2)
0604 107 FORMAT (7X "COMPLETED SUBROUTINE RPACE ("I2","I1","I2","I6","I2",
0605 *I6","I2",F5.1,"I1","I2")")
0606 108 FORMAT ("Done"10X"
0607 .....
0608 149 FORMAT ((3A2))
0609 C FORMATS RPACE STOP
0610 .....
0611 .....
0612 .....
0613 .....
0614 .....
0615 Check the input variables. If one is out of range, it is
0616 set to the default value. No warning is displayed.
0617 .....
0618 .....
0619 L1 = CNTRL(19)
0620 IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 01
0621 LINES = 0
0622 WRITE (L1, 101) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,IPRINT,LO
0623 WRITE (L1, 102)
0624 IF ( LO .EQ. L1 ) GO TO 01
0625 WRITE (LO, 101) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,IPRINT,LO
0626 WRITE (LO, 102)
0627 01 IF ( ADCHNL .GT. 15 .OR. ADCHNL .LT. 0 ) ADCHNL = 0
0628 IF ( PAMO .GT. 2 .OR. PAMO .LT. 0 ) PAMO = 1
0629 IF ( PAIR .GT. 9 .OR. PAIR .LT. 2 ) PAIR = 0
0630 IF ( START .LT. 0 ) START = 0
0631 IF ( INCR .LT. 1 ) INCR = 1
0632 IF ( REP .LT. 1 ) REP = 1
0633 .....
0634 .....
0635 Check input variables for logical errors.
0636 .....
0637 IF ( STOP .LT. START ) STOP = START+1
0638 IF ( INCR .GT. STOP-START ) INCR = STOP-START
0639 .....
0640 .....
0641 .....
0642 .....
0643 .....
0644 .....
0645 Get adjusted START and STOP, depending on selected PAMO.
0646 .....

```

```

0647 C .....
0648 GO TO (03,02) PAMD .....
0649 02 START = (START + 256*PAIR) + 100000B .....
0650 STOP = (STOP + 256*PAIR) + 100000B .....
0651 03 IF ( IPRINT .NE. 0 ) GO TO 05 .....
0652 ICOUNT = 0 .....
0653 DO 04 I=START,STOP,INCR .....
0654 04 ICOUNT = ICOUNT+1 .....
0655 IDIFF = ICOUNT .....
0656 ICORR = 1 .....
0657 IF ( IDIFF .GT. 64 ) GO TO 05 .....
0658 ICORR = (64/IDIFF) .....
0659 05 ICOUNT = 0 .....
0660 .....
0661 .....
0662 .....
0663 CUCUC .....
0664 .....
0665 : Start acquisition loop. .....
0666 .....
0667 .....
0668 AVRGE = 0 .....
0669 WHEREP = 1 .....
0670 IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) WRITE (LI, 103) NOLF .....
0671 DO 10 I=START,STOP,INCR .....
0672 ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1 .....
0673 WHERE = (ICOUNT*64)/IDIFF .....
0674 IF ( WHERE .GT. WHEREP .AND. IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 06 .....
0675 GO TO 07 .....
0676 06 WHEREP = WHERE .....
0677 WRITE (LI, 104) (NOLF,K=1,ICORR) .....
0678 07 CONTINUE .....
0679 .....
0680 .....
0681 .....
0682 .....
0683 CUCUC .....
0684 .....
0685 : Repeat A/D conversion at selected point REP times. .....
0686 .....
0687 .....
0688 RBUF = 0 .....
0689 BUFR(ICOUNT) = 0 .....
0690 DO 08 J=1,REP,1 .....
0691 CALL EXEC (3,19) .....
0692 CALL EXEC (1,19,IRPM,1,I) .....
0693 CALL EXEC (1,20,IBUF,1,ADCHNL,0) .....
0694 IBUF = IAND(IBUF,MASK) .....
0695 RBUF = FLOAT(IBUF)/32768. + RBUF .....
0696 IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 08 .....
0697 WRITE (LI, 105) ICOUNT,I,J,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT),NOLF .....
0698 IF ( LO .EQ. LI .OR. LO .EQ. 6 ) GO TO 08 .....
0699 08 CONTINUE .....
0700 BUFR(ICOUNT) = ((RBUF*FSULTG)/REP)*10000 .....
0701 .....
0702 .....
0703 .....
0704 AVRGE = AVRGE + BUFR(ICOUNT) .....
0705 IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 10 .....
0706 WRITE (LI, 106) AVRGE,ICOUNT,I,REP,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT) .....
0707 LINES = LINES+1 .....
0708 IF ( LINES .LT. 20 ) GO TO 09 .....
0709 WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,K=1,LINES) .....
0710 LINES = 0 .....
0711 09 IF ( LO .EQ. LI ) GO TO 10 .....
0712 WRITE (LO, 106) AVRGE,ICOUNT,I,REP,IBUF,IBUF,RBUF,BUFR(ICOUNT) .....
0713 10 CONTINUE .....
0714 .....
0715 CUCUC .....
0716 .....
0717 : Stop data acquisition loop. .....
0718 .....
0719 .....
0720 .....
0721 .....
0722 AVRGE = (AVRGE/ICOUNT)/10000

```

PAGE 0015 RSPACE 9:57 PM SAT., 27 SEP., 1980

```
0723     IF ( IPRINT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 11
0724     LINES = LINES+1
0725     WRITE (LI, 149) (ICLR,I=1,LINES)
0726     WRITE (LI, 107) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AURGE,IPRINT,
0727     *LO
0728     IF ( LO .EQ. LI ) GO TO 11
0729     WRITE (LO, 107) ADCHNL,PAMO,PAIR,START,INCR,STOP,REP,AURGE,IPRINT,
0730     *LO
0731
0732
0733
0734     11 CONTINUE
0735     IF ( IPRINT .NE. 0 ) GO TO 12
0736     WRITE (LI, 108)
0737     WRITE (LI, 149) ICLR
0738     12 RETURN
0739     END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00973 COMMON = 00000

```

0740 REAL FUNCTION SCANR (LU,ICHAN,K)
0741 .....
0742 .....
0743 .....
0744 ..... Close relay ICHAN on scanner LU and read the instrument
0745 ..... indicated by K.
0746 ..... Author: Robert N. Geopfarth
0747 ..... Date: February 31, 1979
0748 ..... Detailed program description is available in TXCO log; the
0749 ..... variables are:
0750 ..... LU ... LU# of desired scanner (8 or 15).
0751 ..... ICHAN ... Scanner channel (integer).
0752 ..... IC ... Scanner channel (ASCII).
0753 ..... K ... Instrument code ( DUM = 1 / Counter = 2 ).
0754 .....
0755 ..... * Closes scanner and reads DUM, counter. *
0756 .....
0757 101 FORMAT (A2)
0758 801 FORMAT ("C")
0759 1001 FORMAT ("T3T3")
0760 1201 FORMAT ("T")
0761 1501 FORMAT ("C")
0762 .....
0763 WRITE (8,801)
0764 WRITE (15,1501)
0765 IC = ICON(ICHAN,0)
0766 WRITE (LU,101) IC
0767 GO TO (01,02) K
0768 .....
0769 01 CALL TRIGR (10)
0770 READ (10,*) DUM
0771 CALL TRIGR (10)
0772 READ (10,*) SCANR
0773 GO TO 03
0774 .....
0775 02 WRITE (12,1201)
0776 READ (12,*) SCANR
0777 .....
0778 03 WRITE (LU,801)
0779 RETURN
0780 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00104 COMMON = 00000



0814  
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CCCCCCCCCCCC

SUBROUTINE WAIT (TWAIT)

.....  
.....  
..... Cause a defined time delay of TWAIT\*10 milliseconds.  
..... Author: Hans M. Zebner  
..... Date: February 13, 1980  
..... Because of the simplicity of the program the program  
..... description is included in this box.  
..... TWAIT ... Desired time delay is (TWAIT\*10) milliseconds.  
..... TNOW ... Present time.  
..... TM(S) ... Input time buffer (required for EXEC call).  
..... TSTOP ... Final time.  
.....

\* Causes a defined time delay. Geopfarth, Zebner  
IMPLICIT INTEGER (T)  
INTEGER TM(5)

```
01 CALL EXEC (11, TM)
   THOUR = TM(4)
   TSTOP = TM(1) + TM(2)*100 + TM(3)*6000 + TWAIT

02 CALL EXEC (11, TM)
   TNOW = TM(1) + TM(2)*100 + TM(3)*6000
   IF ( TM(4) .NE. THOUR ) GO TO 01
   IF ( TNOW .LT. TSTOP ) GO TO 02

RETURN
END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 1926 (790430)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00087 COMMON = 00000



## 8. DATA REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Three data reduction programs can be initiated from within the TXCO system. They are the following:

(i) Program REDAB (Enter 9)

This program was written to reduce data from the A-B Kulite probe system following the method given in Ref 2, and outputs distributions of velocity magnitude and flow angles.

(ii) Program REDCO (Enter 10)

This program reduces survey data taken with the combination temperature-pneumatic probe and outputs distributions of pressure rise, temperature rise, Mach number, flow angle and losses.

(iii) Program REDST (Enter 11)

This program reduces data taken from fixed instrumentation and outputs the steady-state performance of the compressor.

The above programs are documented separately.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The large quantity and variety of instrumentation used in the transonic compressor test facility required that data acquisition programs be provided for the different types of data. This was achieved using a particular program structure. Data reduction programs were strictly separated but geared to the acquisition modules through the use of standard data arrays. The data acquisition programs TXCO1, TXCO2 and TXCO3 have been described in detail and the operator commands are explained. The reduction programs are to be documented separately.

The need for easy-to-understand program control leads to a conflict. If interactive messages which explain the program flow and offer menus giving a selection of next logical steps are included, this introduces extended I/O operations and leads to long programs whose speed in execution is slowed considerably by the I/O's. On the other hand the I/O's may be kept to a minimum, which speeds up execution, but this may also lead to communication gaps between the program and the operator. Since the research on the transonic compressor test rig is carried out in large part by visiting researchers and postgraduate students, it was decided to program closer to the first alternative. However, a very useful compromise was achieved through the introduction of the program control array. Should experience in using the TXCO-system show that

the interactive messages, error processing, or the checking for erroneous operator input are too extensive, then the programs should certainly be trimmed.

At the time the programs were written, a graphic software package was not present in the operating system and therefore original plotter software was generated. The switch from "home made" to HP-supported graphics is recommended.

Finally, if the instrumentation system is changed, corresponding changes can be introduced into the appropriate program module, or a new one can be added. Also, the same or a similar program system can easily be adapted for use on any other test rig or calibration apparatus in the laboratory.

APPENDIX A. DATA ACQUISITION WORK SHEETS

- A.1. Data Locations
- A.2. Steady State Data Array
- A.3. Program Control Array (CNTRL)
- A.4. Paced Data Array

A.1. DATA LOCATIONS

WORK SHEET: DATA LOCATIONS

<u>Port</u>	<u>Scanivalve #1</u>	<u>Scanivalve #2</u>	<u>Scanner #1</u>	<u>Scanner #2</u>	<u>Ch</u>
			Advance S/V #1	T1 A/C nozzle	0
1	PA-PA	PA-PA	" " #2	T turb in	1
2	PCAL-PA	PCAL-PA	" " #3	T turb out L	2
3	P1 nozzle-PA	P1 comb pr-PA	" " #4	T turb out R	3
4	P1 noz th-PA	P23 comb pr-PA	" " #5	T1 comp noz D	4
5	P1 noz fl-PA	P4 comb pr-PA	Reset S/V #1	T1 comp noz W	5
6	PBM-PA	PT2-PA	" " #2	T in sta 00	6
7	PT00-PA	PT1-PA	" " #3	T A4	7
8	S1-PA	PA-PA	" " #4	T B4	8
9	S2-PA	K eq-PA	" " #5	T C4	9
10	S3-PA	P alpha-PA	Transducer S/V #1	T cell	10
11	S4-PA	C7-PA	" " #2		11
12	S5-PA	A1-PA	" " #3	ΔT turb L	12
13	S6-PA	B1-PA	" " #4	ΔT turb R	13
14	S7-PA	C1-PA	" " #5	ΔT A4	14
15	S8-PA	A2-PA	RPM A/C	ΔT B4	15
16	S9-PA	B2-PA	RPM TTR	ΔT C4	16
17	S10-PA	C2-PA	RPM TCR		17
18	S11-PA	A3-PA	RPM TTR	T in ref pr	18
19	S12-PA	B3-PA	Blade pass frequ	T comb ref	19
20	S13-PA	C3-PA	TTR AXF		20
21	S14-PA	A4-PA	TTR CLAF		21
22	S15-PA	B4-PA	TTR N-Mv		22
23	S16-PA	C4-PA	TTR DyTQ		23
24	S17-PA	A5-PA	TTR StTQ		24
25	PA-PA	B5-PA	P barometric		25
26	PCAL-PA	C5-PA	P1 nozzle comp		26
27	S18-PA	A6-PA	P nozzle comp		27
28	S19-PA	B6-PA	P1 nozzle turb		28
29	H1-PA	C6-PA	P nozzle turb		29
30	H2-PA	A7-PA	rad pos comb pr		30
31	H3-PA	P bearing-PA	yaw comb pr		31
32	H4-PA	P thrust-PA	rad pos 'A' pr		32
33	H5-PA	PT turb in-PA	yaw 'A' pr		33
34	H6-PA	P st out L-PA	rad pos 'B' pr		34
35	H7-PA	P st out R-PA	yaw 'B' pr		35
36	H8-PA	PT ro out L-PA	Torque TCR		36
37	H9-PA	PT ro out R-PA	KUL ref pres		37
38	H10-PA	P ro out L-PA			38
39	H11-PA	P ro out R-PA			39
40	Diff T1-PA	PA-PA		wall KUL K6.	40
<u>Port</u>	<u>Scanivalve #1</u>	<u>Scanivalve #2</u>	<u>Scanner #1</u>	<u>Scanner #2</u>	<u>Ch</u>

<u>Port</u>	<u>Scanivalve #1</u>	<u>Scanivalve #2</u>	<u>Scanner #1</u>	<u>Scanner #2</u>	<u>Ch</u>
46	Diff T7-PA			wall KUL K10.	46
47	Diff T8-PA			" " K10.5	47
48	Diff T9-PA			" " K11.	48
49				" " K12.	49
50					50
51					51
52				'A' KUL pr	52
53				'B' KUL pr	53
54					54
55					55
56					56
57					57
58					58
59					59
60					60
61					61
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77					77
78					78
79					79



I	CH1(I)	CH2(I)	CH3(I)	CH4(I)	I
1	PA-PA	PA-PA	P barometric	n/a	1
2	PCAL-PA	PCAL-PA	P1 nozzle compr	n/a	2
3	P1 nozzle-PA	P1 comb pr-PA	P nozzle compr	PRTT	3
4	P1 noz th-PA	P23 comb pr-PA	P1 nozzle turb	TT1T	4
5	P1 noz f1-PA	P4 comb pr-PA	P nozzle turb	TT3T	5
6	PBM-PA	PT2-PA	n/a	DTT	6
7	PT00-PA	PT1-PA	rad pos comb pr	MFLT	7
8	S1-PA	PA-PA	yaw comb pr	HPT	8
9	S2-PA	K eq-PA	rad pos 'A' pr	HPM	9
10	S3-PA	P alpha-PA	yaw 'A' pr	PRCT	10
11	S4-PA	C7-PA	rad pos 'B' pr	TT1C	11
12	S5-PA	A1-PA	yaw 'B' pr	TT3C	12
13	S6-PA	B1-PA	n/a	DTTC	13
14	S7-PA	C1-PA	T1 A/C nozzle	MFLC	14
15	S8-PA	A2-PA	T turb in	HPC	15
16	S9-PA	B2-PA	T turb out L	PRCTR	16
17	S10-PA	C2-PA	T turb out R	RPMCR	17
18	S11-PA	A3-PA	n/a	MFLCR	18
19	S12-PA	B3-PA	T1 comp noz D	TORQCR	19
20	S13-PA	C3-PA	T1 comp noz W	HPMR	20
21	S14-PA	A4-PA	T in sta 00	HPCR	21
22	S15-PA	B4-PA	T out A4	HPTR	22
23	S16-PA	C4-PA	T out B4	EFF0	23
24	S17-PA	A5-PA	T out C4	EFF1	24
25	PA-PA	B5-PA	T cell	EFF2	25
26	PCAL-PA	C5-PA	n/a	EFF3	26
27	S18-PA	A6-PA	$\Delta T$ turb L	n/a	27
28	S19-PA	B6-PA	$\Delta T$ turb R	n/a	28
29	H1-PA	C6-PA	$\Delta T$ A4	n/a	29
30	H2-PA	A7-PA	$\Delta T$ B4	T in ref pr	30
31	H3-PA	P bearing-PA	$\Delta T$ C4	T comb ref	31
32	H4-PA	P thrust-PA	n/a	n/a	32
33	H5-PA	PT turb in-PA	KUL ref pres	run #	33
34	H6-PA	P st out L-PA	wall KUL K6.	test #	34
35	H7-PA	P st out R-PA	" " K7.	point #	35
36	H8-PA	PT ro out L-PA	" " K8.	day	36
37	H9-PA	PT ro out R-PA	" " K8.5	month	37
38	H10-PA	P ro out L-PA	" " K9.	year	38
39	H11-PA	P ro out R-PA	" " K9.5	machine code	39
40	Diff T1-PA	PA-PA	" " K10.	n/a	40
41	Diff T2-PA	P diff 1-PA	wall KUL K10.5	n/a	41
42	Diff T3-PA	P diff 2-PA	" " K11.	n/a	42
43	Diff T4-PA	P diff 3-PA	" " K12.	case angle	43
44	Diff T5-PA	P diff 4-PA	" " K13.	n/a	44
45	Diff T6-PA	P diff 5-PA	" " K14.	n/a	45
46	Diff T7-PA	n/a	n/a	RPM	46
47	Diff T8-PA	n/a	'A' KUL pr	Torque	47
48	Diff T9-PA	n/a	'B' KUL pr	n/a	48
I	CH1(I)	CH2(I)	CH3(I)	CH4(I)	I



A.3. PROGRAM CONTROL ARRAY (CNTRL)

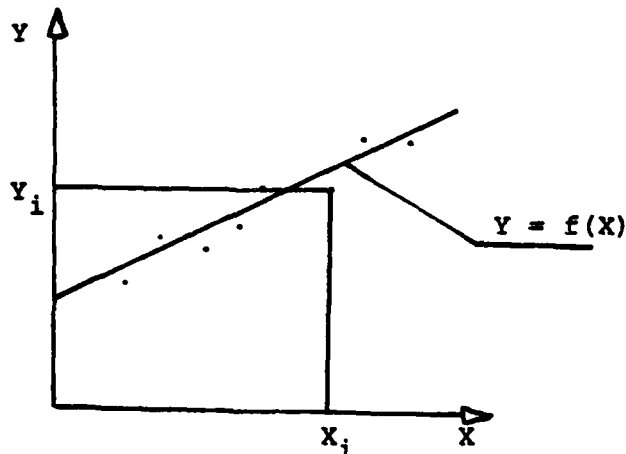
WORK SHEET TO DECODE/ENCODE THE CONTROL ARRAY CNTRL:

CNTRL(1)	:	Month of the test run.
CNTRL(2)	:	Day of the test run.
CNTRL(3)	:	Year of the test run.
CNTRL(4)	:	Test run #.
CNTRL(5)	:	Test # of this run.
CNTRL(6)	:	Point # of this test.
CNTRL(15)	:	Machine Code.
CNTRL(19)	:	LU# of the standard interactive input device.
CNTRL(20)	:	LU# of the standard output device.
CNTRL(21)	:	LU# of the optional output device.
CNTRL(22)	:	LU# of the plotter.
CNTRL(30)	:	Cartridge reference # for data files.
CNTRL(31)	:	Security code for data files.
CNTRL(32)	:	First and second character of data file name; IFILE(1)
CNTRL(33)	:	Third and fourth character of data file name; IFILE(2)
CNTRL(34)	:	Fifth and sixth character of data file name; IFILE(3)
CNTRL(36)	:	Initializes fast steady state data reduction run, if set to 1.
CNTRL(37)	:	Suppresses printing of heading in subroutines FREER and PACER, if set to 1.
CNTRL(39)	:	Suppresses creating/opening and closing of files in subroutines FREER and PACER, if set to 1.
CNTRL(40)	:	Suppresses analog output of just acquired paced run data to terminal, if set to 1.
CNTRL(41)	:	100*Factor to vary size in X-direction of a drawing.
CNTRL(42)	:	100*Factor to vary size in Y-direction of a drawing.
CNTRL(50)	:	Indicates the son program to be scheduled and the subroutine to be called therefrom.
		01 ... Schedule TXC01 and call ABSRV
		02 ... " " " " CALIB
		03 ... " " " " FREER
		04 ... " " " " PACER
		05 ... Schedule TXC02 and call COMB
		06 ... " " " " STDY
		07 ... Schedule TXC03 and call CHECK
		08 ... " " " " CHNGE
		09 ... Schedule REDAB
		10 ... Schedule REDCO
		11 ... Schedule REDST.
CNTRL(61)	:	Number of S/V controller #I.
CNTRL(62)	:	Number of S/V controller #II.
CNTRL(63)	:	Number of S/V controller #III.
CNTRL(64)	:	Number of S/V controller #IV.
CNTRL(65)	:	Number of S/V controller #V.
CNTRL(71)	:	LU# of scanner #1.
CNTRL(72)	:	LU# of scanner #2.

CNTRL(212)	:	Accounting variable subroutine ABSRV: output page #.
CNTRL(213)	:	" " " ABSRV: current file #.
CNTRL(214)	:	" " " CALIB: output page #.
CNTRL(215)	:	" " " CALIB: current file #.
CNTRL(216)	:	" " " FREER: output page #.
CNTRL(217)	:	" " " FREER: current file #.
CNTRL(218)	:	" " " PACER: output page #.
CNTRL(219)	:	" " " PACER: current file #.
CNTRL(221)	:	Blade pair (1 - 9), if Pacer is operated in Mode 2.
CNTRL(222)	:	Start count for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(223)	:	Increment for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(224)	:	Stop count for data acquisition using Pacer encode.
CNTRL(225)	:	# of repetitions at each location in blade passage.
CNTRL(230)	:	Total # of high speed data acquisitions either in free or in paced run mode to be taken.
CNTRL(231)	:	A/D input channel for KULITE type 'A' probe.
CNTRL(232)	:	" " " " " " 'B' probe.
CNTRL(235)	:	" " " " wall KULITE K6.
CNTRL(236)	:	" " " " " " K7.
CNTRL(237)	:	" " " " " " K8.
CNTRL(238)	:	" " " " " " K8.5.
CNTRL(239)	:	" " " " " " K9.
CNTRL(240)	:	" " " " " " K9.5.
CNTRL(241)	:	" " " " " " K10.
CNTRL(242)	:	" " " " " " K10.5.
CNTRL(243)	:	" " " " " " K11.
CNTRL(244)	:	" " " " " " K12.
CNTRL(245)	:	" " " " " " K13.
CNTRL(246)	:	" " " " " " K14.
CNTRL(249)	:	Character used for analog display in subroutine PICTR.
CNTRL(250)	:	# of multiples of 10ms for S/V controller time delay.
CNTRL(251)	:	Total # of free run measurements (max. 1664).



APPENDIX B. LINEAR APPROXIMATION BY  
METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES



Data:  $X_i$  and  $Y_i$  ;  $i = 1, \dots, \text{NPNTSI}$

Equation:  $Y = C_1 + C_2 \cdot X$

Difference for Each Data Point:  $R_i = Y_i - f(X_i)$  ;  $i=1, \dots, \text{NPNTSI}$

Sum of Squares of Differences:  $R = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} R_i^2 = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i) \right]^2$

The value of  $R$  depends on the values of the coefficients  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . In order to determine a minimum value for  $R$ , the expression for  $R$  is partially differentiated with respect to  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  and the two derivatives are equated to zero. Differentiating,

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial C_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NPNTSI}} 2 \cdot [Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i)] \cdot (-1)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial C_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} 2 \cdot [Y_i - (C_1 + C_2 \cdot X_i)] \cdot (-X_i)$$

Setting each expression to zero,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} (Y_i - C_1 - C_2 \cdot X_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{NPNTSI} (Y_i \cdot X_i - C_1 \cdot X_i - C_2 \cdot X_i^2) = 0$$

This gives two equations in which  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are the only unknowns. Omitting the limits of summation for simplicity,

$$\sum C_1 + \sum C_2 X_i = \sum Y_i$$

$$\sum C_1 X_i + \sum C_2 X_i^2 = \sum Y_i \cdot X_i$$

or, in matrix notation (note that  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are constants)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \text{NPNTSI} & \sum X_i \\ \sum X_i & \sum X_i^2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum Y_i \\ \sum Y_i X_i \end{vmatrix}$$

or

$$A \cdot C = B$$

The components of the matrix C are obtained using

$$a_{11} = \text{NPNTSI}$$

$$a_{12} = a_{21} = \sum X_i$$

$$a_{22} = \sum X_i^2$$

$$b_1 = \sum Y_i$$

$$b_2 = \sum Y_i \cdot X_i$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{a_{22}b_1 - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - a_{12}b_1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\sum X_i^2 \cdot \sum Y_i - \sum X_i \cdot \sum (Y_i \cdot X_i)}{NPNTSI \cdot \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{NPNTSI \cdot \sum (Y_i \cdot X_i) - \sum X_i \cdot \sum Y_i}{NPNTSI \cdot \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

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