

'A Microcomputer Based Time Domain Spectrometer'

by

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Ottawa, Ontario, 1979



Brian Rudy Parisien, Ottawa, Canada, 1979.

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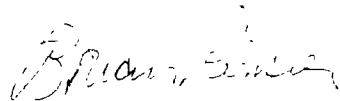


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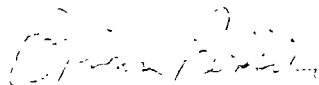
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ABSTRACT

Time domain spectroscopy, like other complex measurements, can be enhanced by the use of microprocessors in two main areas. One is to provide the required data processing, and the other is to simplify the man-machine interface.

This thesis describes a spectrometer in which a single microprocessor performs both of the above mentioned tasks. A high speed floating point mathematical unit operates as a slave to the microprocessor, thus enabling it to perform various processing functions necessary for spectroscopic measurements. The relative complexity of the measurement is also softened through utilization of the microprocessor as a controller.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of this work has been to design, implement, and evaluate a microcomputer based, time domain spectrometer. Without getting into the details of the measurement itself at this point, a few words about the nature of the measurement should suffice to introduce the subject.

The main objective of the measurement is to determine the dielectric properties of a given substance from the spectrum of the scattering parameters of a sample holder containing the test substance. There are two basic techniques used to acquire these parameters, namely the frequency domain methods and the time domain methods, which have been discussed and compared in [1,2]. The work discussed herein is concerned with the time domain techniques for making spectroscopic measurements.

1.1 APPLICATIONS OF SPECTROSCOPIC MEASUREMENTS

The many and diverse applications of spectroscopic measurements range from cancer treatment to evaluation of

microwave radiation hazards. Dielectric methods have been used to investigate the quantity and nature of bound water present in biological tissues [3,4]. Other areas of application include anesthesia effects, relationship of heart disease to bound water in lipoprotein solutions, relationship of senile dementia to dielectric properties of spinal fluid, freshness of fish, as well as water content of many other substances [4].

Of more direct medical significance is the use of radiowaves and microwaves in the treatment of cancer. Previous techniques involved the raising of the temperature of the entire body using wax baths, the additional heat causing the tumor to regress. Dielectric techniques could be used to determine if there is a frequency range over which the cancerous tissue absorbs more energy than the surrounding normal tissue. This would facilitate the localization of the heating effect caused by microwave hypothermia treatments. A thorough discussion of biomedical applications of dielectric spectroscopy appears in [4].

1.2 TIME VERSUS FREQUENCY DOMAIN TECHNIQUES

Although both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages, there are two major incentives for using time domain techniques rather than frequency domain methods.

One of the points in favour of time domain measurements is the lower source and receiver cost. A fast rising step function contains frequency components from D.C. to an upper limit imposed by the risetime of the step, thereby requiring a single step generator as a broad-band source. A sampling oscilloscope would satisfy the receiver requirements.

Frequency domain measurements for the same frequency range require a number of programmable swept frequency generators as well as a complex amplitude and phase measuring microwave network analyser as sources and receiver. The frequency domain components are relatively more expensive than their time domain counterparts.

A second advantage for a time domain measurement is that the response can be windowed in time so that only the desired part of the signal is analysed. This feature facilitates the removal of unwanted reflections which are due to impedance mismatches, etc. by simply delaying the perturbation out of the time window of interest.

Another relevant point is that the time domain spectrometer (TDS) described herein uses a time domain reflectometer (TDR) on its front end, and therefore can also be used for TDR type measurements.

Time domain techniques for spectroscopic measurements inherently require some form of data processing, which implies the use of a computer. Existing systems which will be discussed in the next chapter, use large central or time shared computers or dedicated minicomputers to do the processing. Ordinarily a microprocessor might be employed to look after the data acquisition, formatting and transfer processes, and possibly even to soften the human interface. However, with the advent of sophisticated microprocessor system compatible single board slave processors, such as the SBC-310 high speed mathematical unit, the use of the microprocessor can now be extended to complex data processing.

The independent stand alone TDS is now a reality although possibly at the expense of over-utilizing a single microprocessor. Alternatives to this are presented in the final chapter of this thesis. This potential over-utilization was not of concern during the course of this work since part of the objective was to evaluate such a system. The recommendations which come from this exercise will certainly be of use in the development of the second generation of stand alone microprocessor based TDS's.

Although applications of microprocessors in instrumentation are widely known, (Ref's. 12-24), direct use of microprocessors in time domain spectroscopy has not been widely reported.

1.4 Organization of the Thesis

Chapter two reviews time domain systems presented in the literature. The references discussed in that chapter deal directly with the time domain measurements dealt with in this thesis.

The third chapter gives the theoretical basis and mathematical relationships used in the measurements. Chapter four discusses the hardware aspects of the system, dwelling more on the non-standard or custom components, and shortcomings of the hardware. Also, presented there is an improved procedure which eliminates calibration required in other systems, minimizes the effects of unwanted reflections, simplifies domain conversions, and reduces the measurement time.

Chapter five begins with a flowchart of the overall software implementation of the procedure discussed in chapter four. This implementation is semi-automatic with a friendly human interface which requires a minimum operator intervention. A sample output listing is also given to illustrate the function of the various blocks of the flowchart. The remainder of the chapter discusses the details of the software under three main headings. These headings are data acquisition, human interface, and data processing respectively. The software can be partitioned

and distributed among several processors in an integrated system as suggested in chapter six.

The sixth and final chapter is a critical evaluation of the system, followed by recommendations for improvements and future work.

The main contributions of this work, therefore, lie in the procedural improvements resulting in the advantages as stated previously, automation of the procedure through implementation in the software, the human interface, and the evaluation and suggestions for future work. The tangible result is the software, much of which can be carried over into the implementation of the recommendations given in chapter six.

Chapter II

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

In the first part of this chapter, a brief account of the history of time domain methods is reviewed. The second section contains a discussion of some aspects of existing TDS systems which are suitable for implementation using microprocessors.

2.1 A BRIEF HISTORY OF TDS

The study of molecular behaviour in polar systems has been done by experimental means using dielectric spectroscopy since the turn of the century, according to [5]. Due to the wide range of frequencies being studied, for frequency domain measurements a number of different techniques are required, all of which operate in a point by point fashion. In other words, a new measurement is required for each frequency point of interest. The transient or time domain method seemed to represent a more attractive approach since basically only one measurement is required to acquire the response to a time domain signal. Some additional data processing is needed to transform both stimulus and response signals to the frequency domain, and

from that point on, the processing is similar to that required for the frequency domain method.

In 1969, time domain reflectometry (TDR) techniques were beginning to be used for spectroscopic measurements at microwave frequencies. At first a time domain measurement involved photographing the oscilloscope CRT display, and reading the points by eye based on the calibration of the vertical axis of the oscilloscope. The data then had to be transferred manually to paper tape or punched cards for processing by a central time shared computer. This kind of procedure was obviously time consuming and inaccurate.

Since that time various work has been done to enhance this method and extend its capabilities. Newer systems use digital voltmeters (DVM's) to facilitate automatic acquisition of the digitized data, and a computer for signal averaging as well as for transforming time domain data. Subsequent systems employed computerized monitoring and correcting techniques to compensate for additive voltage drift and timing jitter. Efforts are still being made to improve measurement accuracy, investigate different sample holder configurations, introduce more automation, and to extend both upper and lower frequency bounds of the technique.

2.2 SOME REPORTED TDS SYSTEMS

Each of the following subsections concerns an aspect of the TDS measurement which lends itself to automation using microprocessor techniques. Some of the systems discussed have already adopted automation of some or all of these particular characteristics, while others are relatively primitive. This is due in part to a relatively large time span between some of these contributions, and also the fact that most of the work done has been concerned with the electromagnetic part of the measurement.

2.2.1 Data acquisition

As has been mentioned in the last section, methods of data acquisition were quite laborious at first. Van Gemert [5] used a Hewlett Packard time domain reflectometer (TDR) system similar to the one described in chapter 4, together with an X-Y plotter from which data was sampled manually and punched on cards. Faber [2] describes in detail a device which he refers to as a "control unit" which was custom designed and built to interface the sampling oscilloscope to a scanning digital multi-meter (DMM) for analog to digital (A/D) conversion. The same author cites the addition of a paper tape punch as a possible improvement to the system, since it would reduce the number of manual operations necessary to process the data using a digital computer. A

similar technique using a DMM and a paper tape punch is described in [6], and [7] mentioned using magnetic tape for data storage. Only Gans and Andrews [1] reported the use of a dedicated 14 bit A/D converter which interfaced directly with a minicomputer.

2.2.2 Control

Aside from some automated data acquisition, none of the systems described had automatic measurement procedure control with the exception of [1,7]. Nicolson et al [7] used a programmable hardware sequencer which had lighted push buttons designating various breakpoints in the sequence. Such breakpoints signify when to install a new sample, or take a reference point, etc.. The system has a facility to automatically initialize itself at power on. The sequence is programmable and is stored in one half of the available core memory, the remaining 2048 bytes being reserved for data. Thus the system maintains the stored program even after the power has been turned off. The only circumstances under which the control sequence has to be restored are when sequence modifications are made, or in the event that the control area of the memory should become damaged or overwritten.

The system described in [1] uses a minicomputer for acquisition and storage of data, and also for measurement

procedural control (human interface). This system provides another interesting feature which the others did not, and that is computer control of the time base. The advantages of this modification will be discussed in a later chapter under potential improvements for our system.

2.2.3 Data processing

All of the TDS systems thus far discussed use a time shared central computer or a minicomputer. The common factor is that all of the systems use a high level programming language to do the data processing. Various transformation algorithms were used including the fast Fourier transform (FFT), discrete Fourier transform (DFT) with continuous Fourier transform (FT) interpolation and smoothing [6], and Samulon's DFT.

A summary of the various systems discussed is depicted in Table 1.

TABLE 1

A comparison of TDS systems

Reference	[1]	[2]	[5]	[6]	[7]
Data Acquisition	-A/D converter to mini-computer -automatic	-"controller" to interface oscilloscope to DMM.	-XY recorder. -data sampled manually and punched on cards.	-raw data digitized via DVM and punched on paper tape.	-raw data digitized via DVM and stored on magnetic tape.
Control	-entirely computer controlled (including time base)	-manual with exception of data acquisition. -reference points manually recorded.	-manual		-automatic via push button programmable sequencer. -auto-initialization at power on.
Data Processing	-BASIC/FORTRAN for processing, I/O control, & man-machine interface -assembler for control, data acquisition, and some math operations (eg. FFT, binary averaging, etc.)	-FORTRAN on remote computer.	-FORTRAN on remote computer.	-IBM 360 or G.E. desk-side time shared service.	-FORTRAN on remote computer. -preliminary scaling and normalization done on controller. -4 reference waveforms necessary.
Frequency Range	d.c.-18GHz	-up to 2GHz	up to 2GHz	3.35GHz +500MHz -500MHz	0.1 - 10GHz
Measurement Time/Sample	~2 min.			3-10 min.	~ 10 min.
Number of Data Points	usually 1024	500	300	1,000	256 or 1024
Time Window		~ 2ns			2.5 or 10ns
Other distinguishing characteristics		-lumped capacitive sample holder	-time domain synchronization using maximum slope method (manually).	-uses FFT with continuous F.T. interpolation	-sample holder temperature controlled up to 1,000°F

Chapter III

THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE MEASUREMENT

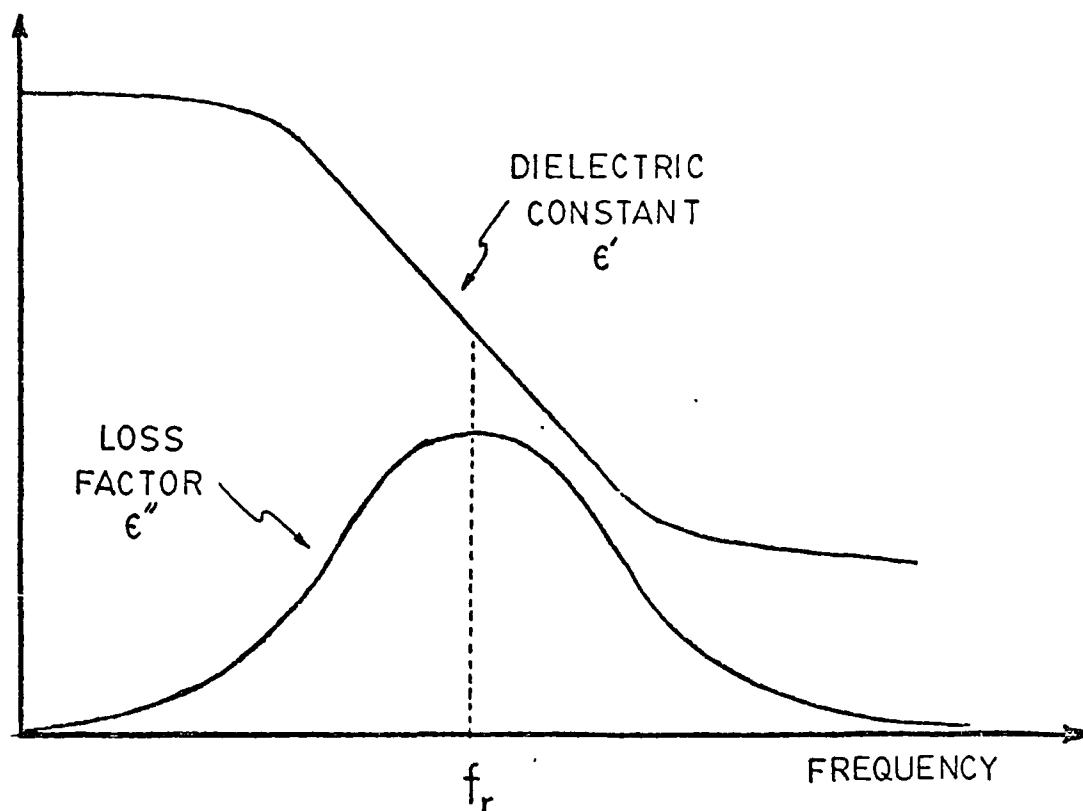
This chapter discusses the physical nature of the measured and calculated quantities as well as their mathematical relationships.

3.1 PHYSICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EPSILON

Before getting involved in the mathematical relationships between the input data and the output parameters, first let us take a look at the physical significance of the measurement results. There are basically four distinct forms of dielectric polarization, each of which are apparent in a different frequency range [2]. The polarization which is of concern in this work is dipole polarization, which for the majority of substances of interest occurs at high frequency (radio and microwave region).

It is well known that in the presence of an external electric field, electric dipoles align themselves in the direction of the field. If the field oscillates, the dipoles follow the field up to the point at which the frequency of the changing electric field becomes too high

for the dipoles to remain in phase with it. As the frequency increases further, more and more dipoles tend to lag behind in phase, or relax, and energy is absorbed by the dielectric material as a consequence of this relaxation.



The curves shown represent characteristics typical of a pure substance. A mixture depending on its composition, could demonstrate two or more peaks for the loss factor, and the corresponding drops in the dielectric constant. The declining dielectric constant illustrates the increasing phase lag of the dipole oscillation with respect to the electric field, with increasing frequency.

Figure 1: Typical complex permittivity characteristics

The phase lag of the dipoles with respect to the electric field is illustrated by the declining dielectric constant as shown in Fig. 1. The energy absorbed by the dielectric in

the vicinity of the frequency of relaxation is shown by the loss factor curve.

This relaxation frequency may vary within a given sample as well as with time and temperature. It is this characteristic of the complex permittivity versus frequency which is the end product of the data processing in the system described herein.

3.2 REFLECTION COEFFICIENT AND COMPLEX PERMITTIVITY

The dielectric properties of a test substance are measured in this system by using a sample of the substance as a dielectric in a capacitive sample holder. From the reflection coefficient (γ) of the sample holder, the dielectric constant and loss factor can be obtained using the relationships derived below.

From the fundamental properties of transmission lines, it is known that:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \quad (3.1)$$

where Γ is the reflection coefficient, Z_L is the termination impedance (in this case, it is the capacitive impedance of the sample holder), and Z_0 is the characteristic impedance of the transmission line (50Ω in this case).

Since the sample holder is a lumped capacitance, the load impedance can be expressed as follows:

$$Z_L = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_0 \epsilon^*} \quad (3.2)$$

where C_0 is the capacitance of the sample holder for a free space dielectric (close to air) and ϵ^* is the complex permittivity.

Substitution of (3.2) in (3.1) yields:

$$\Gamma = \frac{1 - j\omega \epsilon^* C_0 Z_0}{1 + j\omega \epsilon^* C_0 Z_0} \quad (3.3)$$

Recall that by definition:

$$\epsilon^* = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''$$

Therefore:

$$\Gamma = \frac{1 - j\omega(\epsilon' - j\epsilon'')C_0 Z_0}{1 + j\omega(\epsilon' - j\epsilon'')C_0 Z_0}$$

Transposing yields:

$$j\omega C_0 Z_0 (\epsilon' - j\epsilon'') = \frac{1-\Gamma}{1+\Gamma} \quad (3.4)$$

Recalling that Γ is a complex quantity having both magnitude and phase:

$$\omega C_0 Z_0 \epsilon'' + j \omega C_0 Z_0 \epsilon' = \frac{1 - |\Gamma| (\cos \theta - j \sin \theta)}{1 + |\Gamma| (\cos \theta - j \sin \theta)}$$

Separating the right hand side into real and imaginary parts:

$$\omega C_0 Z_0 \epsilon'' + j \omega C_0 Z_0 \epsilon' = \frac{1 - |\Gamma|^2 + j 2 |\Gamma| \sin \theta}{|\Gamma|^2 + 2 |\Gamma| \cos \theta + 1}$$

Therefore:

$$\epsilon' = \frac{2 |\Gamma| \sin \theta}{\omega C_0 Z_0 (|\Gamma|^2 + 2 |\Gamma| \cos \theta + 1)} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\epsilon'' = \frac{1 - |\Gamma|^2}{\omega C_0 Z_0 (|\Gamma|^2 + 2 |\Gamma| \cos \theta + 1)} \quad (3.6)$$

Hence if C_0 and Z_0 are known and both magnitude and phase of Γ can be measured, ϵ' and ϵ'' can be found using equations (3.5) and (3.6) above.

The uncertainty of the complex permittivity is dependent on the uncertainties of the quantities from which the permittivity is calculated. (ie. $|\Gamma|$, θ , C_0 , Z_0). These uncertainties have been extensively analysed, for the same HP TDR used in the system herein described, in [2], [5], [13] and [16].

From [16], it is known that:

$$\Delta |\Gamma| / |\Gamma| \approx \Delta \theta \approx 0.014, \quad \Delta C_0 / C_0 \approx 0.01, \quad \Delta Z_0 / Z_0 \approx 0.005$$

3.3 MEASUREMENT OF GAMMA

As has been mentioned above Γ is a complex quantity and can therefore be expressed as:

$$\Gamma = |\Gamma| e^{-j\theta}$$

As the term implies, Γ or reflection coefficient is a relationship between an incident stimulus and the reflected response to that stimulus. The relationship can be expressed as follows:

$$|\Gamma|(f) = \frac{|V_{\text{response}}(f)|}{|V_{\text{stimulus}}(f)|}, \quad \theta_{\Gamma}(f) = \theta_{\text{response}}(f) - \theta_{\text{stimulus}}(f)$$

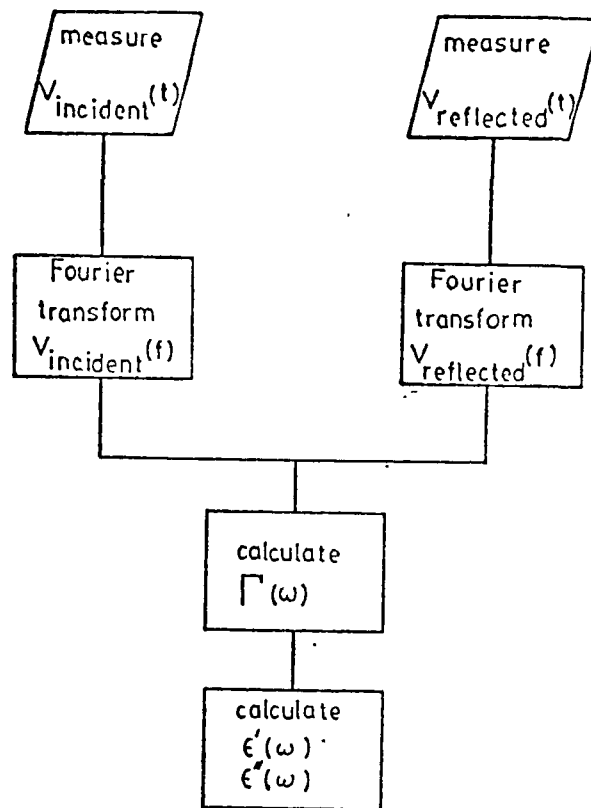
The measurement of Γ therefore involves the measurement of two characteristics. This is where the similarity between frequency domain and time domain techniques ends. For frequency domain measurements, swept frequency generators provide the stimulus and a network analyser measures the response directly at a given frequency, thereby requiring many measurement points over a range of frequencies.

The time domain measurement uses a fast-rising step voltage generator to stimulate the sample with a range of frequency components simultaneously. The sampling oscilloscope is used to first record the stimulus, and then

the response of the sample holder. Both characteristics are transformed to the frequency domain using a modified FFT and then the above relations are used to compute gamma. Only one measurement of each characteristic is required to calculate frequency components of Γ , which are limited primarily by the risetime of the step, noise, and the sampling rate at which the input characteristics are acquired.

At this point, Γ having been computed, Z_0 known, and C_0 having been calculated and measured (see sections 4.2.1, 4.2.2), the dielectric constant and loss factor can be computed using the relationships expressed in equations (3.5), and (3.6). A summary for the experimental procedure is given in Fig. 2.

The causes of uncertainty stem mainly from the hardware but are also dependent on the data processing algorithms. The uncertainty in $|\Gamma|$ are due to amplitude jitter in the TDR and the timebase instability is the source of the phase uncertainty.



The measurement and Fourier transformation of the stimulus and response characteristics are not performed concurrently as the diagram might seem to suggest. These two branches are rather executed independently, and the results from both are used in subsequent processing.

Figure 2: A summary of the experimental procedure

Chapter IV

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE

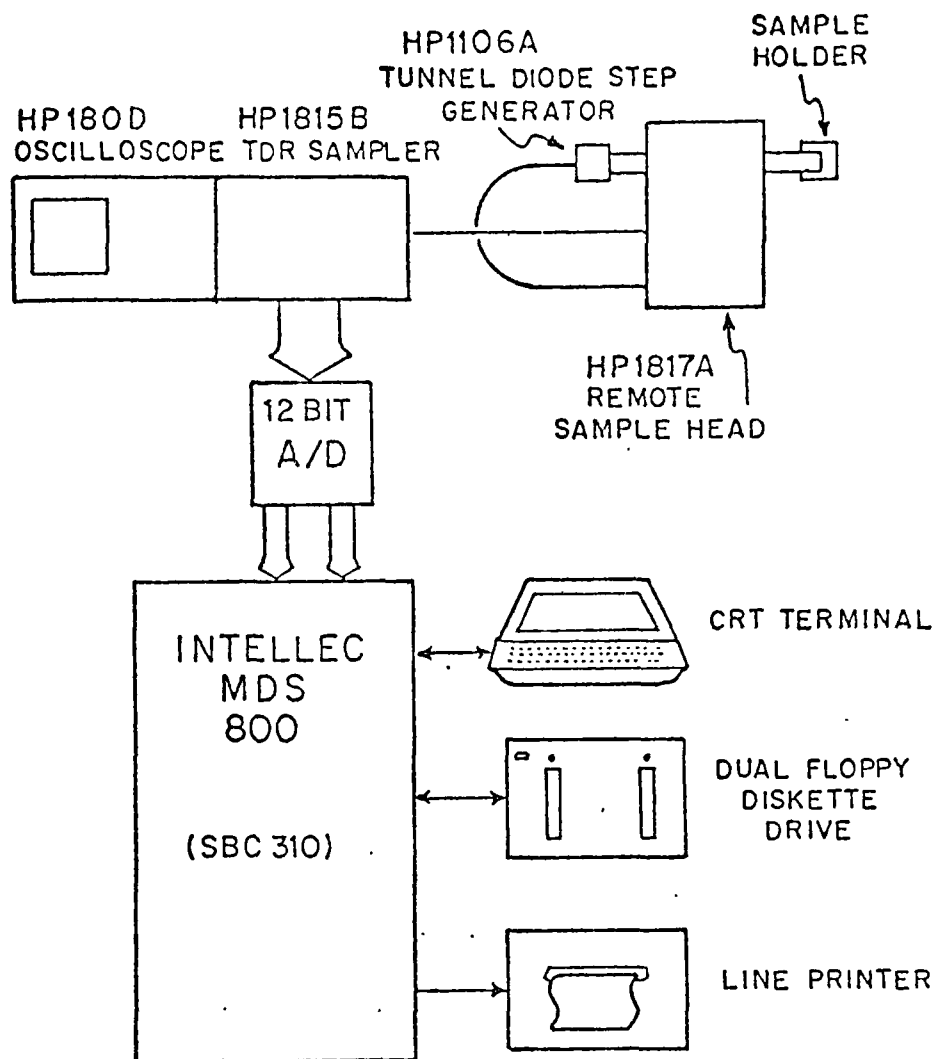
In this chapter the system hardware is described and the measurement procedure is explained.

4.1 SYSTEM HARDWARE

This section is concerned mainly with the hardware portions of the system. Before going into the details of each block, an overall block diagram puts each into perspective with respect to the entire system.

Looking at Fig. 3, it can be seen that the front end of the system is basically a commercially available Hewlett Packard time domain reflectometer consisting of a HP 180D oscilloscope, a HP 1815B plug in sampler unit, a HP 1817A remote sampling head, and a HP 1106A tunnel diode step generator.

The 1815B sampler and 180D oscilloscope effectively stretch an event in time by repeating the event and sampling successive time points each iteration. Once the entire characteristic has been swept in this manner, the whole



This diagram shows a HP time domain reflectometer system interfaced to an Intel MDS 800 microcomputer via an A/D converter. Data is acquired by the MDS 800 from the TDR through the A/D converter. All processing, output, and operator interface is performed by the microcomputer.

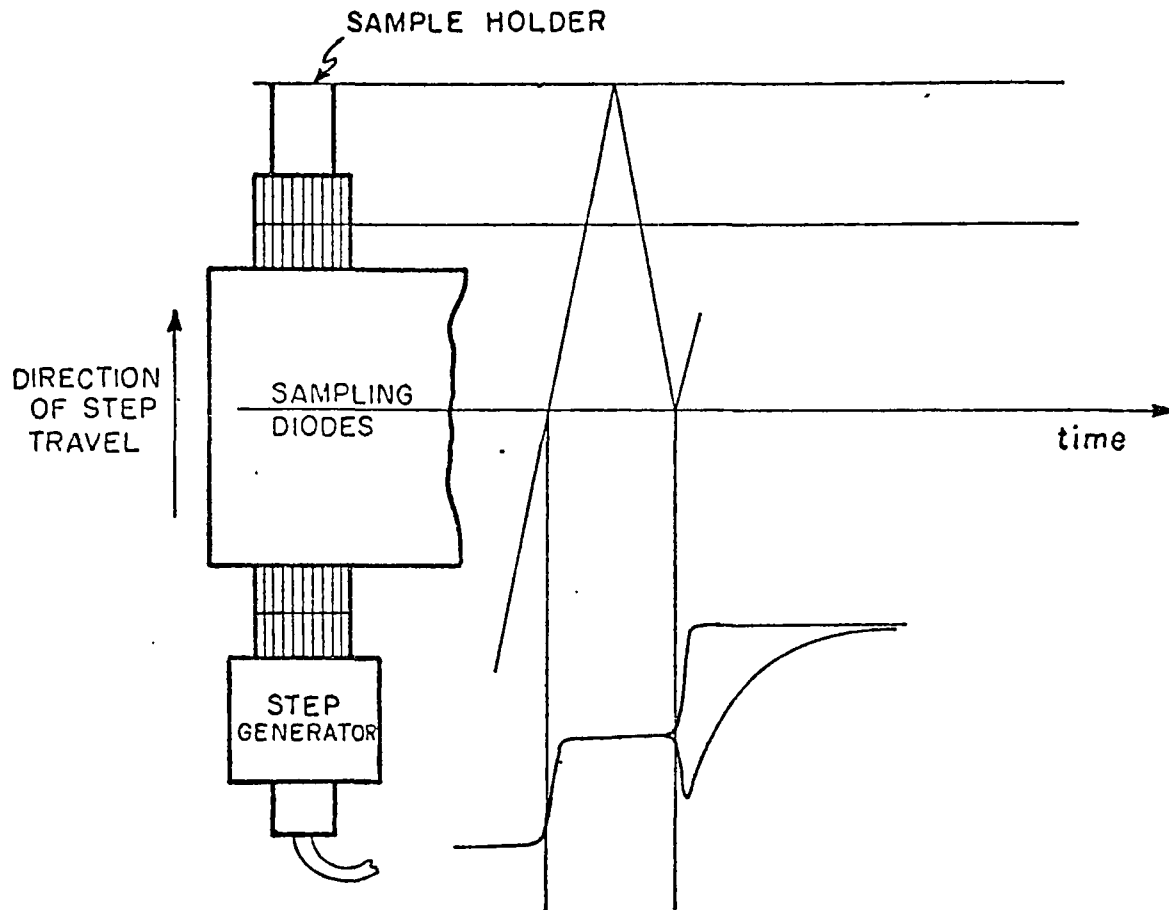
Figure 3: TDS Hardware block diagram

procedure starts over again to maintain a visible display on the screen. Each time the sampler repeats the event, it does so by sending a signal to the 1817A remote sampling

head, which in turn triggers the HP 1106A tunnel diode step generator. The step propagates along the transmission line as shown in Fig. 4 and passes through the sample head. The step continues on along the transmission line toward the sample holder, where a small portion of the signal is absorbed. The rest of the signal is reflected back along the same line to where this reflected response again crosses the sampling diodes. In this manner, the sampler has access to both the stimulus and response portions of the characteristic. The secondary reflections caused by the sampling diodes and the output connector of the remote sampling head assembly are discussed in a later section.

The sampled signals which appear on the screen are digitized by an A/D converter and are fed to the microcomputer as two 8-bit inputs (IN1, and IN2). Consideration of the data format and timing signal scheme is given in the next chapter.

The microcomputer must use these signals to acquire the appropriate data, and then perform the rest of the functions necessary to complete the experimental procedure. The partitioning of these functions and their descriptions also appear in chapter 5. A line printer is the output facility for the processed data and a console (keyboard/CPT display) is used for the operator-system interface. A dual floppy



This space-time representation of the signal propagation in the transmission line illustrates both the stimulus and the reflected response portions of the signal from the point of view of the sampler.

Figure 4: Signal propagation in sampling assembly

disk drive is used only to load the operating system program into the microcomputer memory.

4.2 HARDWARE MODIFICATIONS

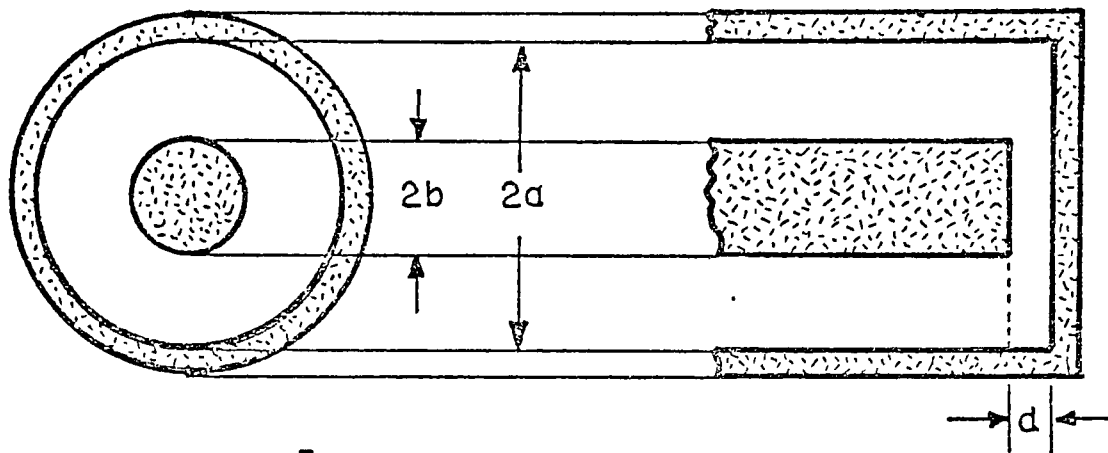
A second cursor is of course used together with the existing one to define the time window during which the measurement is to be taken. Since the original cursor shifts the display one way as it shifts the reference point

in the other direction, it should be used to define the leftmost point in the window only. The second (added) cursor can therefore be used to set the reference points and the right most point in the window without disturbing the characteristic. This modification was made using high input impedance components to minimize loading of the already delicately tuned system.

The A/D converter used (Analog Devices ADC-12QM) has a 12 bit BCD output (digits from 000 to 999) and is the successive approximation type. The maximum conversion time is 25 μ s.

The sample holder is more of an addition than a modification to the system, but it is a hardware component and therefore its description is best suited to the context of this section. The mechanical characteristics of the sample holder are as shown in Fig. 5.

Recall from chapter 3 that two constants were required in (3.5), and (3.6). These are the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and sample holder, which is known to be 50 ohms, and the free space capacitance of the sample holder. From the dimensions given in Fig. 5, it is possible to calculate the capacitance C_0 directly using a formula [9] which accounts for both the parallel plate capacitance and



$$2a = 6.998 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$2b = 3.043 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$d = 0.269 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

The sample holder is a coaxial transmission line with the center conductor recessed slightly from a closed end thus creating a capacitance.

Figure 5: Sample holder mechanical dimensions

the fringing capacitance. This method, along with two other methods herein described, has been carried out and all were found to be in good agreement.

4.2.1 Calculation of C_T from mechanical dimensions

The calculation of the capacitance of the sample holder from its dimensions is a straight forward application of some formulae found in [9]. The dimensions shown in Fig. 5 were measured using a micrometer.

From Marcuvitz [9]:

$$\frac{B}{Y_0} = \frac{4b}{\lambda} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \left[\frac{\pi b}{4d} + \ln \frac{a-b}{d} \right]$$

Since:

$$jB = j\omega C_T \text{ and } Y_O = \frac{1}{Z_O} = \frac{1}{60 \ln(\frac{a}{b})}$$

and:

$$\omega\lambda = 2\pi f\lambda = 2\pi v$$

where $v = 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Substitution and simplification yields:

$$C_T = \frac{b}{30\pi v} \left[\frac{\pi b}{4d} + \ln \frac{a-b}{d} \right] = 0.347 \text{ pF}$$

This then is a theoretical value of the capacitance of the sample holder accounting for both parallel plate and fringing capacitance.

4.2.2 Measurement of C_T using resonant cavity

The resonant circuit technique [10] consists basically of measuring a resonant frequency (f_0) of a given resonator, then adding the capacitance of the sample holder at the end of the resonator and measuring a new resonant frequency (f_c). With a few modifications to (4.2), the phase change (ϕ) due to the additional capacitance of the sample holder can be computed. The phase change (ϕ), and the resonant frequency of the resonator with the sample holder (f_c) is

substituted into (4.4) to calculate the capacitance of the sample holder.

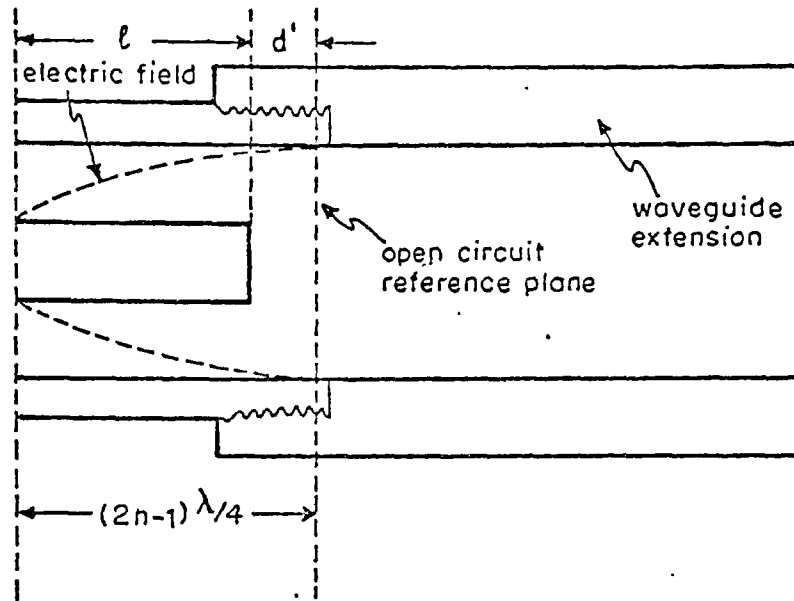
Before this technique can be applied however, it is necessary to account for different reference planes. If the sample holder could be accurately short circuited then the equations could be applied directly. This not being the case, it was decided to open circuit the sample holder by extending the outer conductor with a cut-off waveguide. The waveguide extension, however, shifts the open circuit reference plane away from the inner conductor and towards the open end of the wave guide by a distance d' , as shown in Fig. 6.

From reference [8], the displacement d' can be found using:

$$d' = R(R_b - R_a) \quad (4.1)$$

where R_b is the inner radius of the outer conductor, and R_a is the outer radius of the inner conductor, and R is as defined in [8]. From a table given in the same reference, R was obtained for a few values of Pb/λ , where λ is the wavelength corresponding to the resonant frequency of the system. It was found that over the frequency range of interest in this work, R is practically constant at a dimensionless value of 0.6034 for a 50 ohm line. Substituting in (4.1) yields a displacement of :

$$d' = 1.193 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$



$$l + d' = (2n-1)\lambda/4 = \frac{(2n-1)v}{4f_0} \quad , \quad l = \frac{(2n-1)v}{4f_0} - d'$$

The waveguide extension is used to minimize the fringing effect between the inner conductor and the face of the outer conductor, thus creating an effective open circuit.

Figure 6: Open circuited wave guide extension

Since the sample holder is open circuited, it should resonate at odd integer multiples of $\lambda/4$. That is to say that the electric field should be a maximum at the open circuit reference plane as shown in Fig. 6.

Substituting l in:

$$\phi = 2 \frac{2\pi f}{v} l - (2n-1)\pi \quad (4.2)$$

yields:

$$\phi = -(2n-1) \pi \left(1 - \frac{f_c}{f_o}\right) - \frac{4\pi f_c d'}{v} \quad (4.3)$$

where f_o = open circuit resonant frequency

and f_c = empty sample holder resonant frequency

C_T can be obtained from:

$$C_T \text{ (pF)} = \frac{10}{\pi f_c \text{ (GHz)}} \tan \left| \frac{\phi}{2} \right| \quad (4.4)$$

The results of measurements of f_c and f_o for $n=2,3,4$ and calculation of ϕ and C_T appear in Table 2.

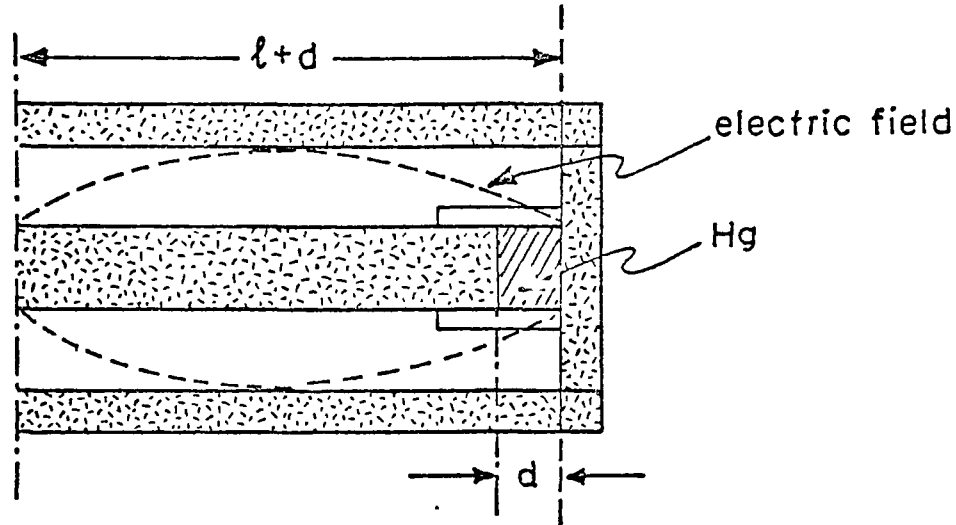
TABLE 2

Results of open circuit resonance measurement

n	f_c (GHz)	f_o (GHz)	ϕ (Rad)	C_T (pF)
2	1.52145	1.56081	-.3138	0.331
3	2.54177	2.60638	-.5165	0.331
4	3.55470	3.64336	-.7129	0.333

As a check, it was decided to measure C_T for the sample holder short circuited (mercury sample) at the end of the sample cavity (Fig. 7). Note that this does not give

coincident reference planes, nor is the short circuit completely trustworthy. This was merely intended as a check of the above measurements.



A mercury sample was used to short circuit the sample holder.

Figure 7: Short circuit reference plane displacement

d is known to be 0.269×10^{-3} m

$$l+d = \frac{n\lambda}{2} \text{ (short circuit)}$$

$$l = \frac{nv}{2f_o} - d$$

substitution of l in (4.2) yeilds:

$$\phi = -2n\pi\left(1 - \frac{f_c}{f_o}\right) + \pi - \frac{4\pi f_c d}{v} \quad (4.5)$$

Equation (4.4) can still be used to calculate C_T from ϕ . Note that only f_0 had to be remeasured since all of the values of f_c should remain the same.

The results for this are summarized in Table 3, and can be seen to agree quite well with the open circuit values for C_T .

The capacitance due to fringing is known to be greater for an ideally sharp edge on the central conductor of the sample holder. One would therefore expect the measured values of capacitance to be less than the value calculated in section 4.2.1, simply because in practice the edges are slightly rounded off. Out of the two measured values for the capacitance, the open circuit results are more reliable. Therefore, for the frequency range of 25 MHz to 2 GHz, a value for the free space capacitance of the sample holder of 0.331 pF has been used.

TABLE 3

Results of short circuit resonance measurement

n	f_c (GHz)	f_0 (GHz)	ϕ (Rad)	C_T (pF)
2	1.52145	2.09331	-.3085	0.325
3	2.54177	3.14564	-.5056	0.324

4.2.3 Linear phase increment compensation

When the stimulus measurement is being taken, what is actually being recorded is the stimulus reflected from an open circuit, for reasons discussed in section 4.3. Recall that due to fringing capacitance effects, it is advisable to extend the outer conductor as a cut-off waveguide, thereby achieving a better open circuit, and thus a more accurate representation of the stimulus characteristic. Recall also that this waveguide extension shifts the open circuit reference plane, thereby adding a time delay to the stimulus which results in an incremental phase error in the frequency domain stimulus characteristic.

The relationship between a delayed time domain signal and its frequency domain characteristic can be expressed as :

$$f(t-t_o) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_o} F(\omega)$$

The corresponding incremental phase error is :

$$\Delta\phi_i = \omega t_o = 2\pi\Delta f_i t_o$$

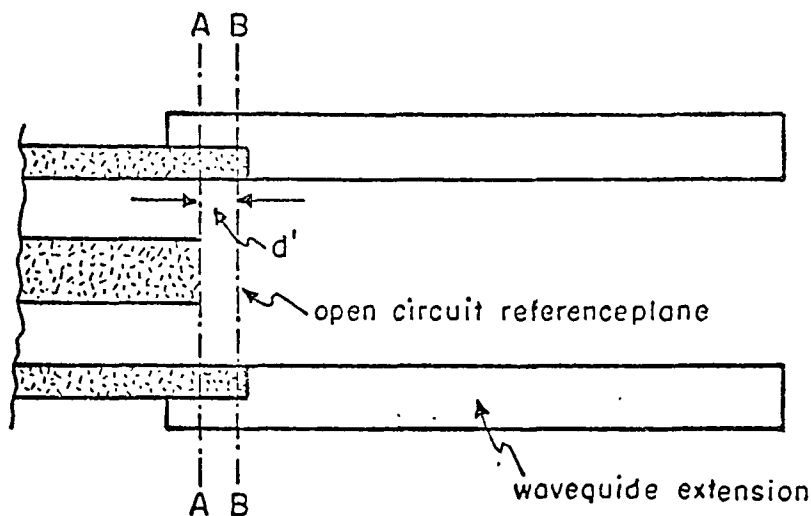
Therefore when evaluating the Fourier transform of the stimulus characteristic (sample holder with the open circuited waveguide) the time delay due to the shifted open circuit reference plane will have to be accounted for as follows :

$$\phi_{A-A}(f_i) = \phi_{B-B}(f_i) - \Delta\phi_i$$

where:

$$t_o = \frac{2d'}{v}$$

and: $\Delta f_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$ (discrete frequency increment)



The open circuit reference plane is shifted by the waveguide extension of the outer conductor towards the open end of the line. This causes an additional time delay for the response of an open circuit (reflected stimulus) which should be accounted for in the phase calculations.

Figure 8: Open circuit reference plane

The $2d$ in the numerator accounts for the time delay for the incident signal and the time delay for the reflected signal. Figure 8 illustrates the relationship between ϕ_{A-A} and ϕ_{B-B} . From Fig. 8 it can easily be seen that the first $\Delta\phi_i$ will be proportional to the first f_i since $f_{i-1} = 0$. Each subsequent $\Delta\phi_i$ will be proportional to the frequency increment Δf_i .

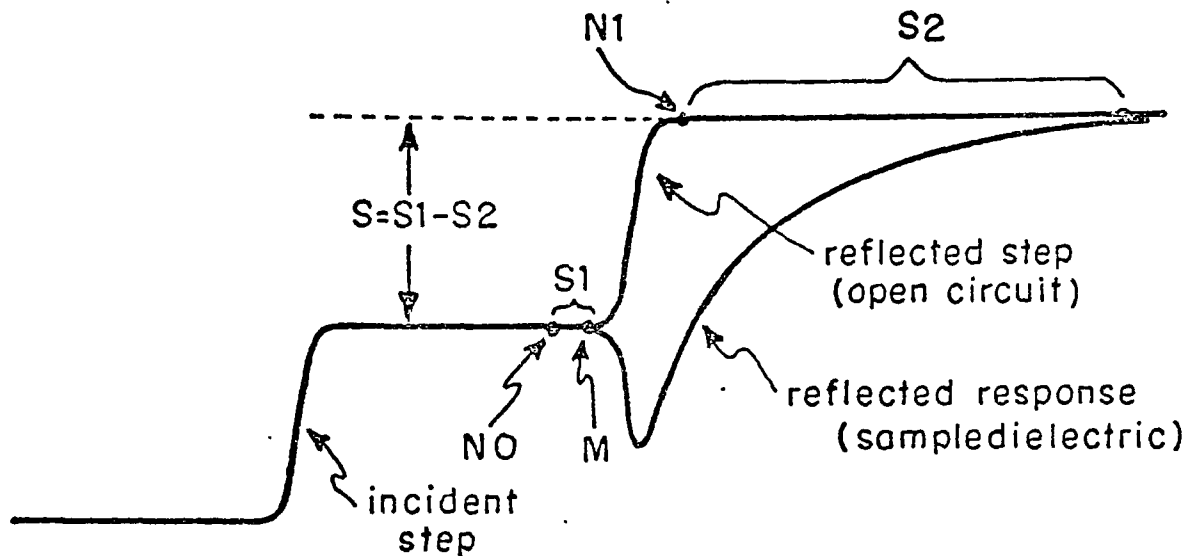
So that the open circuit phase compensation algorithm will be compatible for any phase increment, it must remember the previous frequency point, and, knowing the present frequency point, compute Δf . For the first frequency point in the characteristic, the previous frequency point must be zero so that $\Delta f_1 = f_1$ for the first point.

4.3 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Recall from the first chapter, that the objective of the measurement is to obtain the dielectric permittivity from time domain measurements. In chapter 3, it was noted that at least two time domain characteristics are required, as well as Z_0 which is known, and C_0 which has been considered in this chapter.

The first set of data is the stimulus characteristic or incident step. Along with this data set, two reference points must be taken for normalization purposes as shown in Fig 9. The reference points are established by setting the second cursor described in chapter 4, and signalling to the system via the keyboard to record the location of that point. The number of low level points taken should be kept small so as to minimize the incremental phase offset due to the time delayed step. This has nothing to do with the waveguide, it is a property of the Fourier transform. The number of low level points will vary depending on the time-

base setting. Best results are achieved for a time-base setting of 0.2 ns/div. and $M=3$ or 4.



The response to an open circuited sample holder is taken to be the stimulus. The response to a dielectric sample illustrates the capacitive nature of the sample holder. i.e. The response shows a temporarily low impedance followed by an exponential charging of the capacitance. The reference points are designated as: NO for the first point in the time window, M for the last low level point, N1 for the first high level point, and NP for the last point.

Figure 9: Typical stimulus and response curves

Note that since the stimulus portion of the waveform need not be taken so frequently, it is possible to use the response to an empty, open circuited sample holder as the stimulus. This is illustrated as the reflected step portion of the curve shown in Fig. 9. The only extra consideration involves compensation for the phase shift due to the waveguide as discussed in the previous section. Since precision APC-7 air coaxial lines are being used,

attenuation of the stimulus is negligible. The advantages of using the reflected stimulus are :

1. No additional reference points required for each response if the same time base is used and the cursors are not moved.
2. No complicated start pointer finding algorithm is required for the Fourier transform [5].
3. Minimal phase error in reflection coefficient since stimulus and responses are from the exact same time window.
4. No redundant data is acquired.
5. Simplification of the operators task.
6. Any perturbations in the stimulus also show up in the response.

The second data set is the response characteristic. The sample is placed in the holder and a keyboard signal initiates response data acquisition. No reference points are entered, the cursors are not moved. The response characteristic is normalized using information from the first data set (S,S1) and the Fourier transtorm for the same frequency points as for the stimulus is tabulated, plotted, and stored.

The frequency domain representations of the normalized response and stimulus are then used to determine the reflection coefficient as a function of frequency. The dielectric constant and loss factor, also as functions of frequency, are tabulated and plotted and a plot of loss factor versus dielectric constant is also included.

At this point, one sample or network has been as completely processed as this TDS has been programmed to do. Now a second measurement can be made, but this time, the overhead of taking reference points and the measurement of the stimulus are not necessary, if one can assume negligible change of these quantities within the time period in question. (ie. within the time required to process one stimulus and one response). The operator can now make this decision and, if it is decided not to repeat the entire procedure, only the response characteristics of subsequent measurements need be acquired. The same output as before will be given for each new response acquired.

After some time, the operator may decide that a fresh set of reference points and stimulus are required, and may then go back and obtain that information and continue as described before.

4.4 LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING HARDWARE

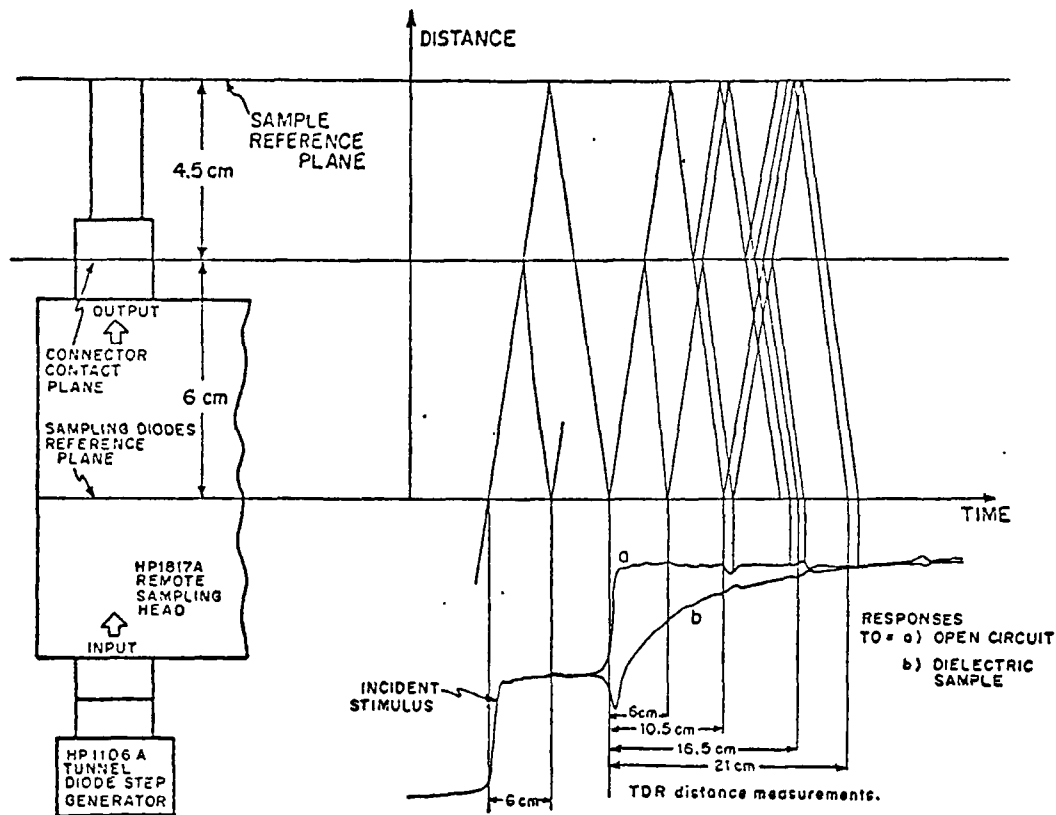
The most salient limitations of the TDS hardware are the time and amplitude jitter. When used in the TDR mode (as opposed to the CW mode), the time jitter at the leading edge of the step should be less than 15 ps. (1815B operating and service manual, sect. 5-17). For a 1.8 ns time window with 105 points, which is the minimum number of points possible for 9 divisions at 0.2 ns/div., the 15 ps time jitter is less than the sampling period. ($0.875 \times$ sampling period). This jitter, combined with cursor instability, may cause the loss of one point at the beginning of the time window. These are compensated for during data acquisition with signal averaging and alignment, as is described in the next chapter.

Another fairly evident hardware problem is related to unwanted reflections caused by impedance mismatches in the remote sampling head, tunnel diode and sample holder subsystem. This effect stems partially from the connectors and also from the sampling diodes themselves. It is extremely difficult to eliminate or even minimize this undesirable characteristic, therefore the simplest solution seems to be to try and compensate for it. The effects of these perturbations are most noticeable when a time window is used for the response which is different from that used by the stimulus. In this case the perturbation may be

shifted in time and cause a phase error, or it might not be present at all in one of the data sets, thereby causing it to seem as though it were a characteristic of the sample. Even when maintaining exactly the same time window for the stimulus as for the response, the capacitive nature of the sample holder may still cause a slight time shift of the perturbations in the response data set.

An analysis of the reflections present in this system is shown in Fig. 10. In this diagram, the space-time relationship of the reflections illustrates the sampling diodes and output connector of the remote sampling head as the principle causes of the aberrations. Even in some Hewlett Packard literature, photographs of the display showed the inevitable sampling diode reflection. In an attempt to reduce the reflection at the connector, the element of the connector was replaced, but the reflection persists.

Other weaknesses include trigger pulse feed through. A video coaxial cable from the sampling head to the back of the tunnel diode step generator (HP 1106A) supplies a d.c. bias for the tunnel diode as well as a trigger pulse to initiate step generation. The problem occurs when the trigger pulse propagates through the tunnel diode network, thus distorting the generated step. A solution was



This diagram illustrates the perturbations in the time domain characteristics as being caused by multiple reflections between the sampling diodes and the output connector of the remote sampling head. These secondary reflections rapidly become complicated as they are damped out, thus only the first few reflections are useful for determining the locations of the discontinuities.

Figure 10: Space-time reflection analysis

suggested by Andrews [11], which involved triggering of the tunnel diode assembly from its output port through a directional coupler. The output impedance of the HP 1106A

should be well enough matched so that any reflection would be considerably smaller than the feed through trigger pulse. The HP 1106A still had to be biased from the other port as before unless an external bias supply such as is described in [12] is used.

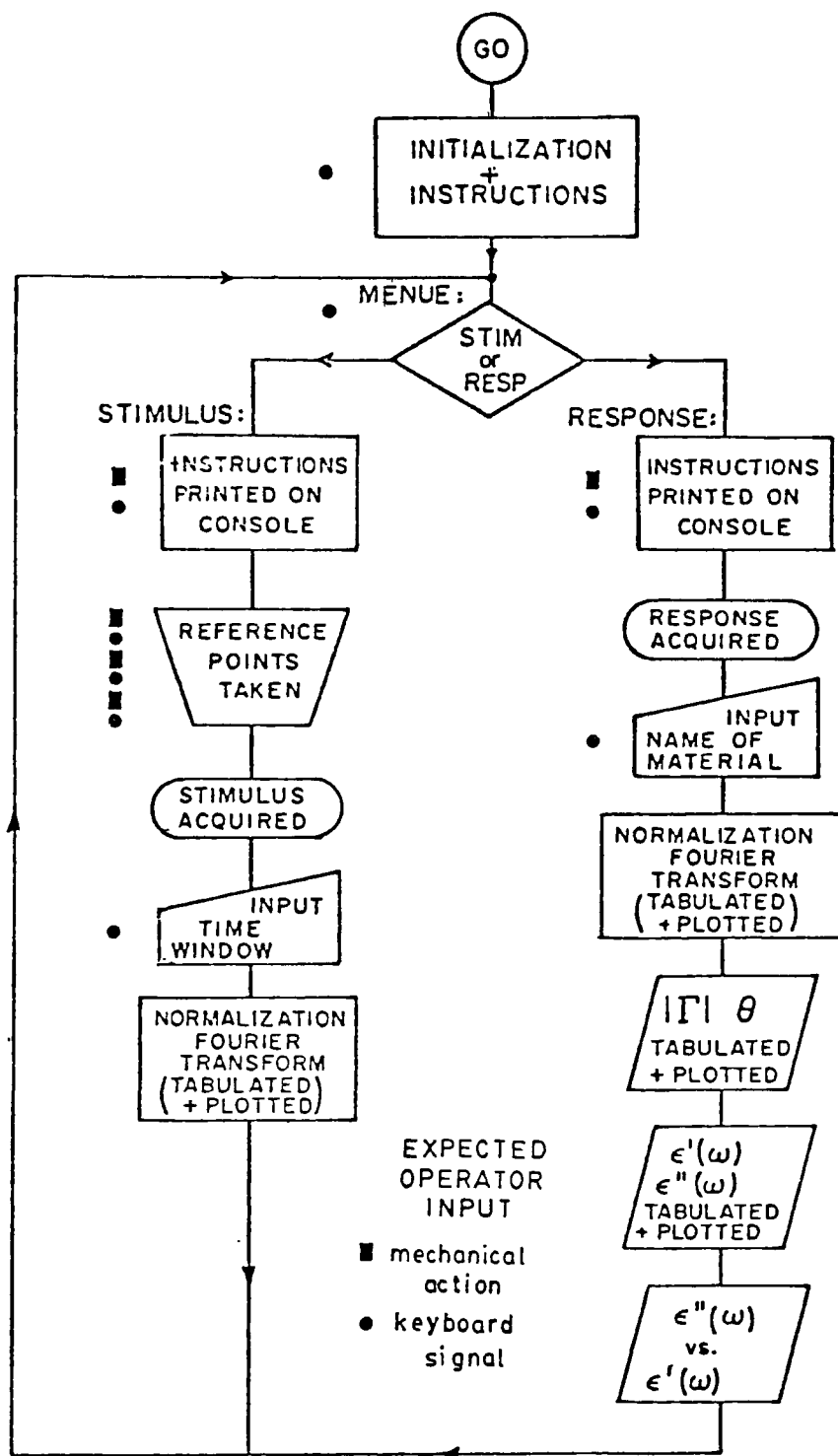
Chapter V

TDS SOFTWARE

As in chapter 2, the software is discussed in this chapter under three basic headings. These are human interface, data acquisition, and data processing respectively. A fourth category, data output, is recognized here, although the software used to carry out this function is also imbedded in the human interface and data processing blocks.

The main purpose of this chapter is to provide an aid for the continuation of this work. For this reason, the flowcharts and program listings in the appendices will no doubt have to be referred to extensively in order to derive a complete understanding of some of the details.

As an aid to the understanding of the contents of this chapter, a flowchart illustrating the overall software structure is given in Fig. 11. This figure closely parallels the description of the experimental procedure given in section 4.3. Also shown in the flowchart are the points in the procedure at which the system expects operator interaction. This operator input to the system falls under two categories. The first category consists of inputs by the operator which are expected by the system at specific points throughout the procedure. Such inputs include selection of branch (STIMULUS or RESPONSE), reference point



The points at which the system expects operator interaction are illustrated as shown. Mechanical action includes such functions as setting the timebase, installing the sample, etc.. Keyboard signals select from options presented by the system and confirm completion of mechanical actions.

Figure 11: Software implementation of the measurement procedure

entry, time window input, name of material input, etc.. The second category of operator interaction is unexpected input. As of this writing, the only input under this classification is the interrupt driven abort command which is described in this chapter.

Upon commencement of execution, the program described in Fig. 11 initializes interrupt handling routines and storage buffer pointers. The system then prompts the operator to opt for or skip the introductory instructions. The operator is then asked to select either the STIMULUS or RESPONSE branch of the procedure. Since some of the computations in the RESPONSE branch require results from the STIMULUS branch, the system will not allow the RESPONSE part of the procedure to be taken until the STIMULUS branch has been successfully completed at least once.

Once the STIMULUS branch has been selected, instructions appear on the console requesting the operator to install the open circuit waveguide, set up the time window and cursors to select the first reference point M. This is followed by instructions for the acquisition of a second reference point M1, and then automatic acquisition of the entire time window containing the stimulus characteristic. The system then prompts the operator to enter the time window in floating point decimal. The normalization and Fourier transform of the stimulus is then carried out and the results are output for each frequency point of interest as it becomes available (see Fig. 12 : Fourier transform of the stimulus, as an example).

Control is then returned to MENU where the operator is again asked which branch should be executed next. If for some reason the stimulus is unsatisfactory (eg. cursor was moved during acquisition, etc.), it may be retaken. If all is well, then the RESPONSE branch may be executed. As before, instructions appear on the screen requesting the operator to insert the sample in the sample holder. The response characteristic is then automatically acquired and the operator is asked to input the name of the test material for later identification of the output. From this point on, the system automatically computes and outputs the Fourier transform of the response characteristic, the magnitude and phase of the reflection coefficient, ϵ' and ϵ'' as well as ϵ'' versus ϵ' , all as functions of frequency. Refer to Figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16 respectively for samples of these outputs.

Control is again returned to MENU and another response may now be processed using the same stimulus data, as discussed in section 4.3.

5.1 OPERATOR INTERFACE

This block must instruct the human operator in a step by step fashion through the entire measurement procedure. It must also receive signals from the operator telling the system that a certain external action has been performed, as well as which phase of the measurement procedure is to be

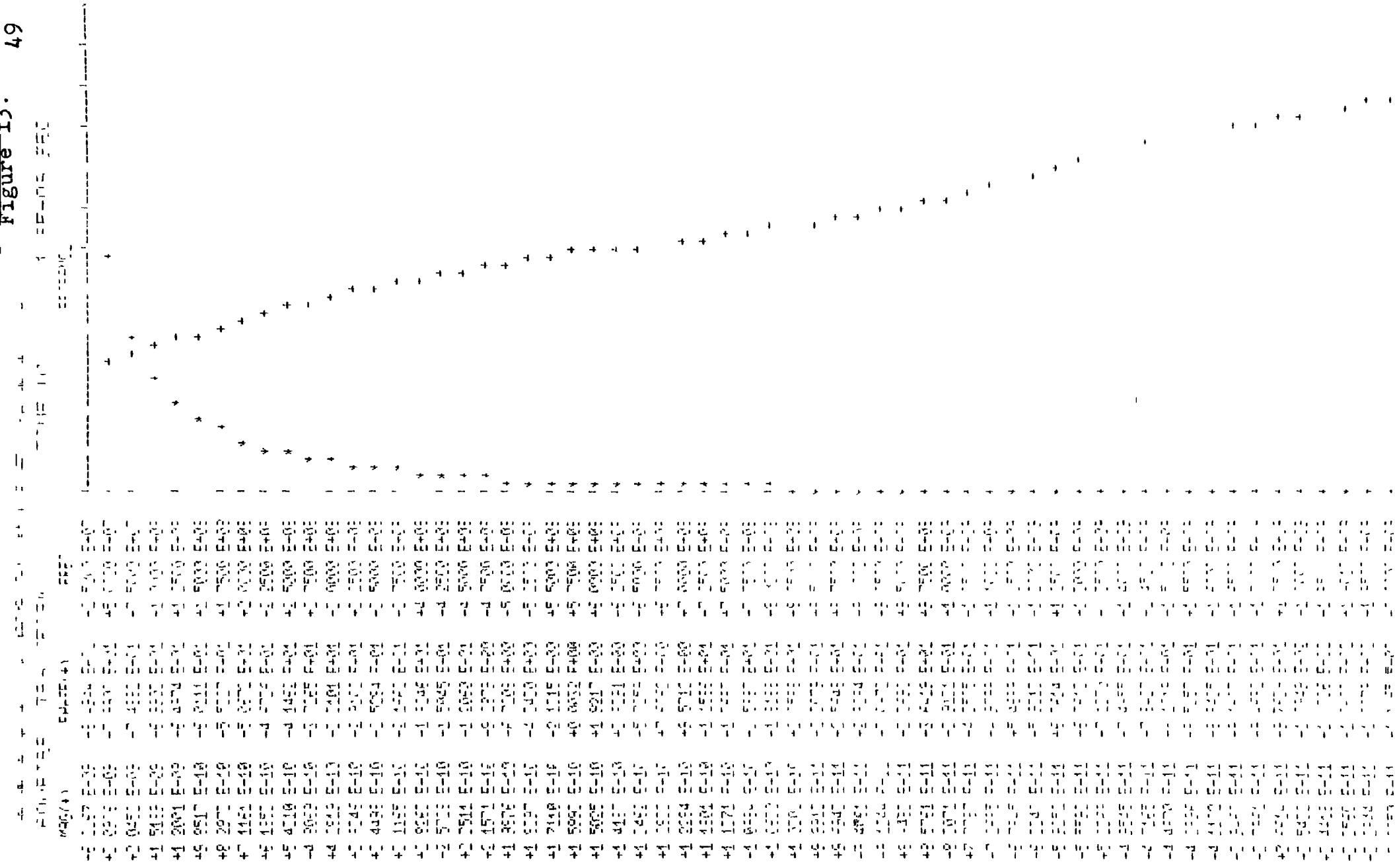
The following five figures (Figs. 12 to 16 inclusive) represent a typical set of output listings for one complete measurement. They represent the Fourier transform of the stimulus characteristic, the Fourier transform of the response characteristic, the reflection coefficient (γ), the complex permittivity (ϵ), and ϵ'' versus ϵ' , respectively.

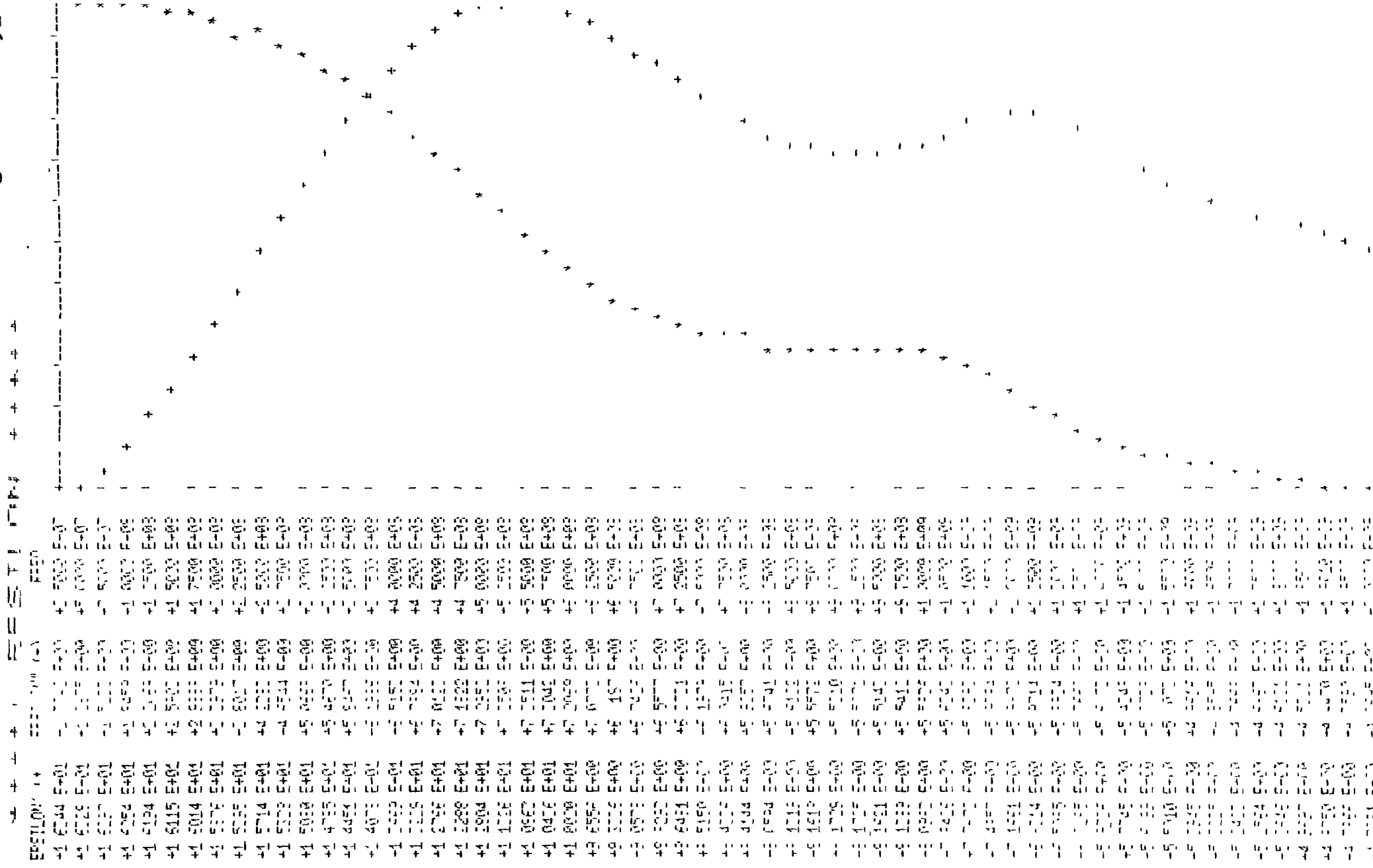
In each of Figs. 12, 13, and 14, the three columns of data represent magnitude, phase, and frequency, respectively. The corresponding graphs are plots of the magnitude and phase (denoted as * and +, respectively) with respect to frequency in Hz. The frequency axis begins at the top left hand side of the graph at 25 MHz and increases from top to bottom in 25 MHz increments until it reaches 1 GHz, after which the increments are 50 MHz until the interval of interest terminates at 2 GHz. The magnitude (*) is scaled between 0 at the extreme left hand side of the graph (frequency axis), and the maximum value attained in that frequency interval at the extreme right hand side of the graph. Thus the actual magnitude at each frequency increment can be read from the magnitude column and the shape of the magnitude as a function of frequency, normalized to full scale over the frequency interval of interest, can be observed from the graph. The phase plot (+) is scaled between -180 degrees at the extreme left hand side of the graph, and +180 degrees at the extreme right hand side of the graph. As before, the actual phase (in degrees) at each frequency increment can be read from the phase column.

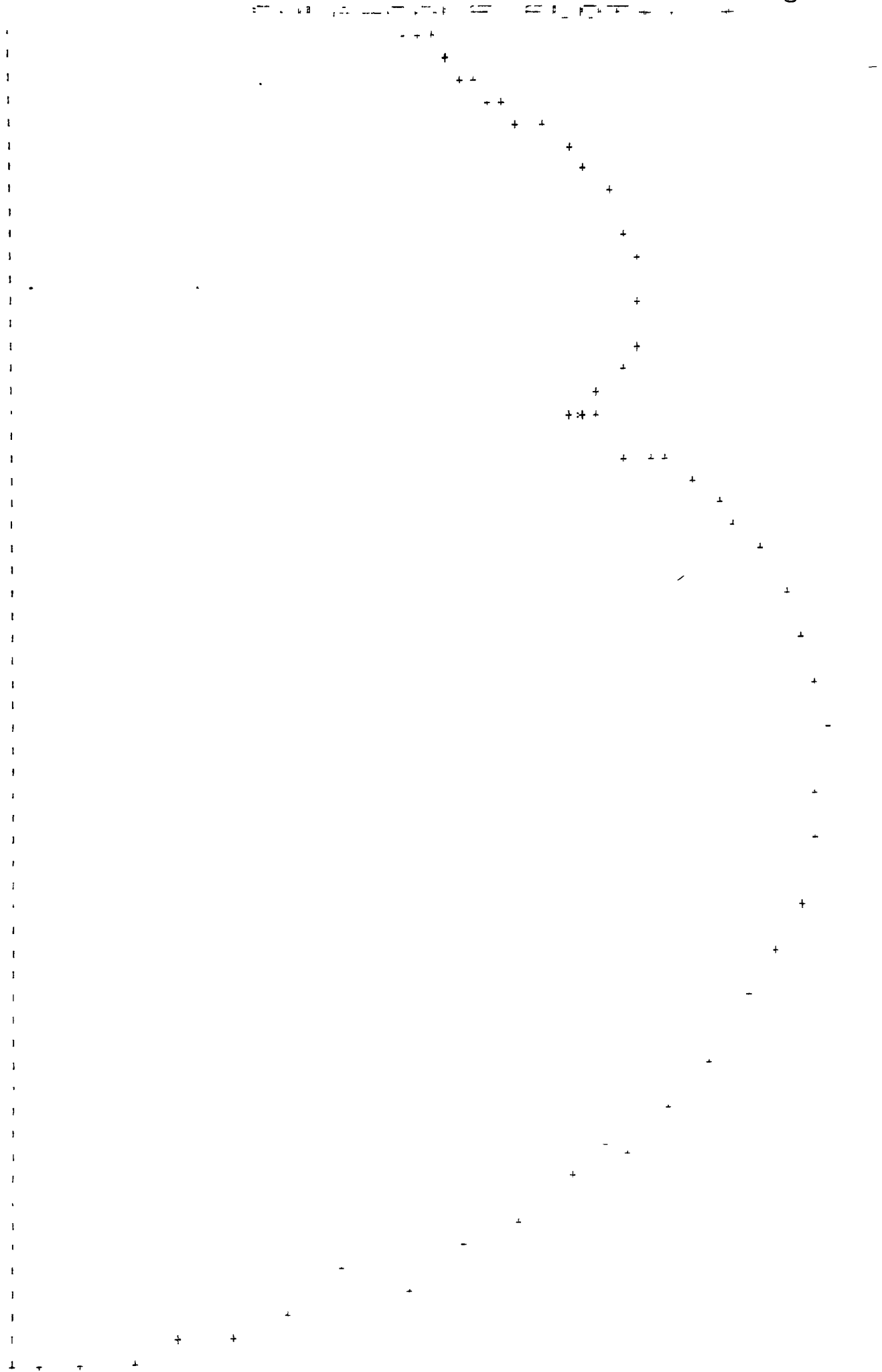
In Fig. 15, the first two columns represent ϵ' and ϵ'' denoted * and + respectively on the graph. Both of these functions of frequency have been expanded to full scale on the graph. (ie. graph pt. = $(\epsilon - \epsilon_{\min})/(\epsilon_{\max} - \epsilon_{\min})$). The frequency increments in the third column and the frequency axis are as in Figs. 12, 13, and 14.

Figure 16 shows a graph of ϵ'' (scaled minimum to maximum from left to right) versus ϵ' (scaled maximum to minimum from top to bottom).

FOURTES TRANSFORM			TIME TOTAL			1 SECTOR PER		
MA(3+)	MA(35+)	FEED						
+5 0527 E-09	-2 4455 E+01	+2 5000 E+00						
+2 1279 E-09	-6 7735 E+01	+5 0000 E+00						
+1 0647 E-09	-3 4947 E+01	+7 5000 E+00						
+1 5656 E-09	-1 5075 E+01	+1 0000 E+00						
+1 3751 E-09	-1 4195 E+01	-1 2500 E+00						
+1 0499 E-09	-9 1570 E+01	+1 5000 E+00						
+9 0145 E-10	-1 1745 E+01	+1 7500 E+00						
+7 9437 E-10	-9 0499 E+01	+2 0000 E+00						
+7 0593 E-10	-7 9199 E+01	+2 2500 E+00						
+6 2752 E-10	-7 7315 E+01	+1 5000 E+00						
+5 9155 E-10	-7 6495 E+01	+2 7500 E+00						
+5 7535 E-10	-7 5091 E+01	+2 0000 E+00						
+4 9557 E-10	-7 1619 E+01	-2 2500 E+00						
+4 6155 E-10	-7 1145 E+01	-2 5000 E+00						
+4 71 0 E-10	-7 0919 E+01	+3 7500 E+00						
+4 0590 E-10	-6 9107 E+01	+4 0000 E+00						
+1 9154 E-10	-6 7547 E+01	+4 7500 E+00						
+1 6159 E-10	-6 5999 E+01	+4 5000 E+00						
+2 4293 E-10	-6 4779 E+01	+4 7500 E+00						
+2 2527 E-10	-6 2797 E+01	+5 0000 E+00						
+2 0935 E-10	-6 1191 E+01	+5 2500 E+00						
+2 9467 E-10	-6 0514 E+01	+5 5000 E+00						
+2 9099 E-10	-6 0055 E+01	+5 7500 E+00						
+2 6921 E-10	-6 0535 E+01	+6 0000 E+00						
+1 5950 E-10	-6 0035 E+01	+6 2500 E+00						
+2 4547 E-10	-6 1519 E+01	+6 5000 E+00						
+1 2517 E-10	-6 2191 E+01	+6 7500 E+00						
+2 2559 E-10	-6 0299 E+01	+7 0000 E+00						
+2 1696 E-10	-4 9502 E+01	+7 2500 E+00						
+1 0939 E-10	-4 9149 E+01	+7 5000 E+00						
+1 9074 E-10	-4 7449 E+01	+7 7500 E+00						
+1 6799 E-10	-4 6709 E+01	+8 0000 E+00						
+1 6700 E-10	-4 6599 E+01	+8 2500 E+00						
+1 6100 E-10	-4 6109 E+01	+8 5000 E+00						
+1 7594 E-10	-4 6499 E+01	+8 7500 E+00						
+1 7407 E-10	-4 6411 E+01	+9 0000 E+00						
+1 6997 E-10	-4 6459 E+01	+9 2500 E+00						
+1 6166 E-10	-2 9400 E+01	+9 5000 E+00						
+1 5907 E-10	-2 9509 E+01	+9 7500 E+00						
+1 5551 E-10	-2 7395 E+01	+1 0000 E+00						
+1 4997 E-10	-2 4919 E+01	+1 0500 E+00						
+1 4471 E-10	-2 1145 E+01	+1 1000 E+00						
+1 1991 E-10	-2 1191 E+01	+1 1500 E+00						
+1 1599 E-10	-2 0791 E+01	+1 2000 E+00						
+1 1097 E-10	-2 0010 E+01	+1 2500 E+00						
+1 0516 E-10	-1 9709 E+01	+1 3000 E+00						
+1 1997 E-10	-1 9179 E+01	+1 3500 E+00						
+1 1474 E-10	-1 8791 E+01	+1 4000 E+00						
+1 9992 E-11	-6 4779 E+01	+1 4500 E+00						
+1 9541 E-11	-6 4719 E+01	+1 5000 E+00						
+9 9441 E-11	-2 4495 E+00	+1 5500 E+00						
+9 7991 E-11	-2 4700 E+00	+1 6000 E+00						
+9 6497 E-11	-2 4497 E+00	+1 6500 E+00						
+9 5914 E-11	-2 4491 E+00	+1 7000 E+00						
+9 1709 E-11	-2 4410 E+00	+1 7500 E+00						
+9 0191 E-11	-2 4495 E+00	+1 8000 E+00						
+7 7997 E-11	-4 0094 E+01	+1 8500 E+00						
+7 5999 E-11	-4 0097 E+01	+1 9000 E+00						







performed next. The capability of manually entering numerical and alphabetical parameters would also be useful. In the event of some malfunction or procedural error, an abort facility should be provided which can place the system in a known state with a minimal loss of data. Due to the modularity of the procedure, only the data acquired or calculated during the aborted block need be lost. This data is useless anyway because it would only be a partial data set.

Since the system upon which the software was developed has a CRT terminal as well as a line printer, the user instructions appear on the CRT only and the required output is sent to the line printer only. This is accomplished using certain built in monitor subroutines imbedded in a buffer loading routine. Therefore to output a given message, (eg. an instruction), the address of the buffer which contains that message is first loaded into the designated register pair, (HL), and the appropriate buffer loading and output routine is called. These routines are known as PRINT and XPRINT, depending upon whether the message is to go to the CRT or line printer, respectively.

To enable the system to receive signals from the operator, an interrupt routine, KEYIN, which is sensitive to keyboard inputs, was devised. This routine stores the

received ASCII character (minus the parity bit) in a single byte buffer called KEYSIG. The point in the main system program which is expecting such a signal simply scans repetitively the contents of KEYSIG until the required signal has been received before proceeding with the appropriate activity.

The same keyboard activated interrupt routine checks the input signal to see if it corresponds to the abort (CTRL A) command. If so, the stack pointer is reset to its initial value and control is returned to MENUE.

From MENUE the operator has the option of selecting either one of the two main branches of the procedure. These are S for stimulus characteristic input and processing, and R for response characteristic input and processing. The latter branch requires data from the former branch, and therefore the main program will not allow this path to be taken until the stimulus branch has been executed at least once.

Alphabetical and numerical parameters can be input from the keyboard only when the program is expecting such an input. The operator is signalled with an appropriate instruction and a prompt character. The program therefore knows whether the information is floating point decimal

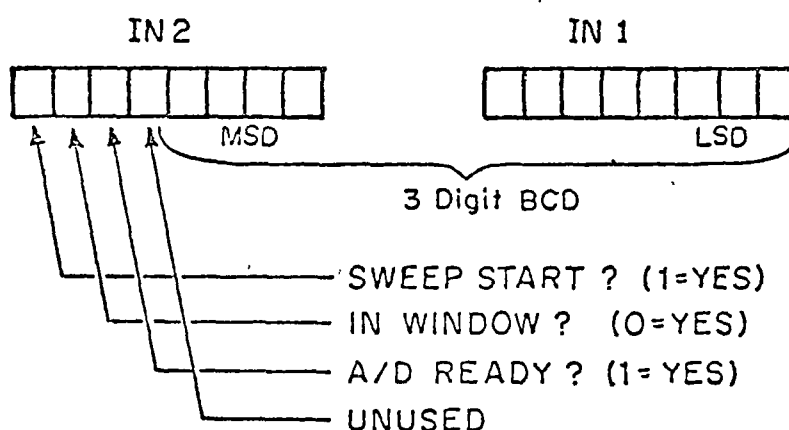
(time window) or alphabetic (name of material) and transfers the data to the appropriate buffer. The end of the keyboard entered character string is signalled by the operator with a carriage return, and the program appends the appropriate termination to the buffer (ETX or 03H for alphabetic and 00H for numerical parameters). The alphabetic parameter is saved until the headings for the response characteristic are printed, at which time the buffer contents are dumped out to the line printer along with the heading. The numerical parameter is converted immediately upon having been input to the 32 bit floating point format using the FDECBI routine. The time interval per sample point is then calculated and stored. The buffer containing the time window, being in ASCII form, is also printed on the output heading for both the stimulus and the response.

5.2 DATA ACQUISITION

Although data acquisition, in the strict sense of the term, involves no more than reading and storage of raw data, the nature of the measurement makes it convenient to include a little preprocessing during acquisition. The extent of this preprocessing is limited to the point by point averaging of the characteristic in the time window (designated by two cursors) over 100 sweeps. This is designed to reduce the effect of amplitude jitter on the outcome of the later processing. Also to be acquired are

the reference points M and $N1$, the subscripts of the last low level point and first high level point respectively. These points are used during the normalization procedure described in the next section.

Actually, the acquisition portion of this block is the software part of the sampling scope-microcomputer interface, and must therefore be designed around the hardware provided. From the microcomputers (and programmers) point of view, the A/D converter looks like the two input ports to which it is connected. Each of the ports (IN1 and IN2) are 8 bits wide, and each are partitioned into two 4 bit fields. If these two bytes are concatenated as shown Fig. 11, they form, from left to right, a 4 bit timing field and three 4 bit BCD numbers. The timing field is the key to the acquisition process, and of the 4 bits in the field, only 3 are used. The first bit is a SWEEP START indicator which strobes the start of a new sweep of the characteristic on the screen of the oscilloscope. The second bit indicates whether the point currently being sampled is or is not in the time window of interest. The time window is the set of points between and including the two cursors. The third bit simply signifies validity of the BCD data from the A/D converter. A flow chart illustrating the usage of these signal lines appears in appendix B under the name TD9.



The format of the unidirectional interface shows 3 timing bits and a 3 BCD digit data field.

Figure 17: A/D converter interface format

Acquisition of the reference points is achieved simply by setting the right hand cursor to the desired point and tapping the space bar. The reference point acquisition routine (REFACQ) calls the TDR data acquisition routine, in which there is a counter which counts the number of points in the window. After one sweep, the contents of this counter is stored as the subscript of the reference point. The output of the same counter is displayed on the screen of the terminal during data and reference point acquisition.

The preprocessing mentioned at the beginning of this section involves alignment of the contents of NEWVEC (the newly acquired sweep) with the contents of ACCVEC (the

accumulated point by point sum of sweeps), then a format conversion and summation of each point. Alignment is necessary because of the cursor jitter at high sampling densities, and is done with respect to the sweep start location. That is, the number of points before the window is counted for each sweep, but this number for the first sweep is stored as a reference (DPEF). Each subsequent sweep is then aligned with ACCVEC depending on the difference between the number of points before the window (DNEW) and DREF. As each new sweep is taken, the maximum DNEW (DMAX) and the minimum number of points in the window (HMIN) are checked and updated. After 100 sweeps have been acquired, aligned, converted to 32 bit floating point format, and summed, a certain number of points on each end of ACCVEC are truncated. This is due to the fact that they have not been summed 100 times because of the shifting during alignment. This is where DMAX and HNEW, the maximum first point subscript and minimum last point subscript respectively are used. The points between DMAX and HNEW inclusive are all valid averaged points, and the others are truncated. The number of truncated points usually varies from 0 to 2 points.

The format conversion is a two step process. The incoming data is in BCD and the required format for data processing is the 32 bit floating point binary format. The

first step is to convert the BCD data to binary, and the second step converts the binary data to the 32 bit format using the SBC-310 FLTDS opcode.

The question which arises is when is the best time to do the conversion? Recall that the A/D has a 3 digit BCD output. This gives a maximum magnitude for any given point of 999 units. If 100 sweeps of a given characteristic are taken, the sum total of any given point could possibly reach 99900. The fixed point to floating point conversion in the SBC-310 requires an unsigned 16 bit binary input. The maximum magnitude of such a number would have a decimal equivalent of 65,536, which is considerably short of the potential 99900. This leaves two alternatives. One is to cut the averaging down to 50 sweeps, and convert after summing, and the other is to convert the numbers before they get too large. Again, two possibilities emerge from the second alternative. The first one is to compound two iterative procedures by acquiring 50 sweeps, converting, then acquiring 50 more sweeps, converting again, and then summing the results. The second is to simply convert each sweep as it is acquired and sum it with ACCVEC. The latter option was selected for reasons of simpler programming, at the expense of execution time.

Since each characteristic to be transformed is normalized between -1 and +1, it is unnecessary to divide each point magnitude by the number of sweeps taken. A simplified flow chart for the data acquisition and preprocessing is shown in appendix B under the name DATACQ.

5.3 DATA PROCESSING

This block can be partitioned into several functional sub-blocks, some of which have been discussed earlier as preprocessing in the data acquisition section. Some of these functional sub-blocks are composed of sub-sub-blocks which may be subroutines, others may be spread out over several levels of programming. The partitioning of the components of this section will conform as much as is possible to the actual software implementation, to facilitate future modification and improvements.

These components include normalization, preprocessing for the F.T. algorithm, and the Fourier transform itself. There are a few utility routines which service the SBC-310 related operations and also some which sweep the frequency range of interest for the frequency domain conversion. Also used in the transformation routine are two trigonometric subroutines for computing sine, cosine, and arctangent, as well as two format conversion routines.

5.3.1 Normalization

The data normalization is a two stage process. The first part of the process (HILOAV) is a calibration procedure. This involves scanning the entire stimulus data set, averaging all of the low level points (S1), averaging all of the high level points (S2), and taking the difference ($S=S1-S2$) as shown in Fig. 9. Only S and S1 are used in the second part of the process (NOPM) which is the normalization itself. This routine is used for both stimulus and response normalization. Again the entire data set is scanned taking each point, subtracting it from S1, and dividing by S.

$$|\text{point}| = \frac{S1 - |\text{point}|}{S}$$

Note that $S1 > S2$ due to the manner in which the A/D was installed, but the above normalization process puts the characteristic in the correct perspective. Note also that it is possible to have some magnitudes greater than 1, due to the fact that S is the difference between averages. There is a built in limiting facility which replaces magnitudes which are greater than 1 by the 32 bit floating point equivalent of 1. This introduces a slight clipping error which should be negligible considering the number of sweeps over which the signal has been averaged.

HILOAV makes use of the reference points M (last low level point) and N1 (first high level point), but NORM sweeps over the entire characteristic. Flowcharts for these routines can be found in appendix B .

5.3.2 F.T. processing

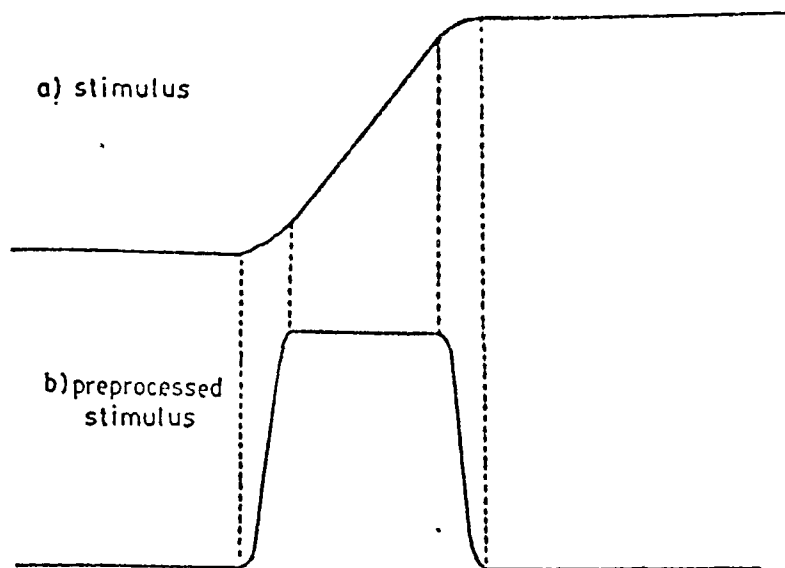
The algorithm used to do the Fourier transform requires, as input, the difference between consecutive normalized points, and the time span between samples. The latter quantity is calculated immediately upon input of the total time window from the keyboard. The former is an array of points $P(m)$, in which the normalized magnitudes have been replaced by the difference between itself and the point before. (ie. $P(m) = P(m) - P(m-1)$). This is another relatively simple routine which has been imbedded in the same loop as, and immediately following, the normalization mentioned above.

The Fourier transform is done using Samulon's formula which is particularly useful for this application. It is well known that sampling in the time domain causes a periodicity of the spectrum in the frequency domain, and vice versa. Conventional DFT algorithms require a periodic repetition of the time window thereby causing a sampling effect in the frequency domain. In other words, the Fourier transform is valid only at those discrete intervals of $1/T$

Hz, where T is the time window in seconds. This means that the resolution in the frequency domain is determined by the width of the time window. For example, a 25 MHz resolution in the frequency domain would require a 40 ns time window. If the event being measured has a 2 ns duration, it would have to be compressed into a prohibitively small sample space in order to accommodate the entire 40 ns time window on the screen. In addition, the bulk of the data set would contain relatively little information since the event of interest is practically over in 2 ns. Samulon's formula enables the event to be stretched into a more convenient sample space, and since the functions being measured are well behaved, the remainder of these characteristics can be predicted.

Take for example the stimulus function shown in Fig. 12(a). Sampling this signal and taking the difference between consecutive samples is, roughly speaking, analogous to differentiation. This would yield a signal similar to that in Fig. 12 (b).

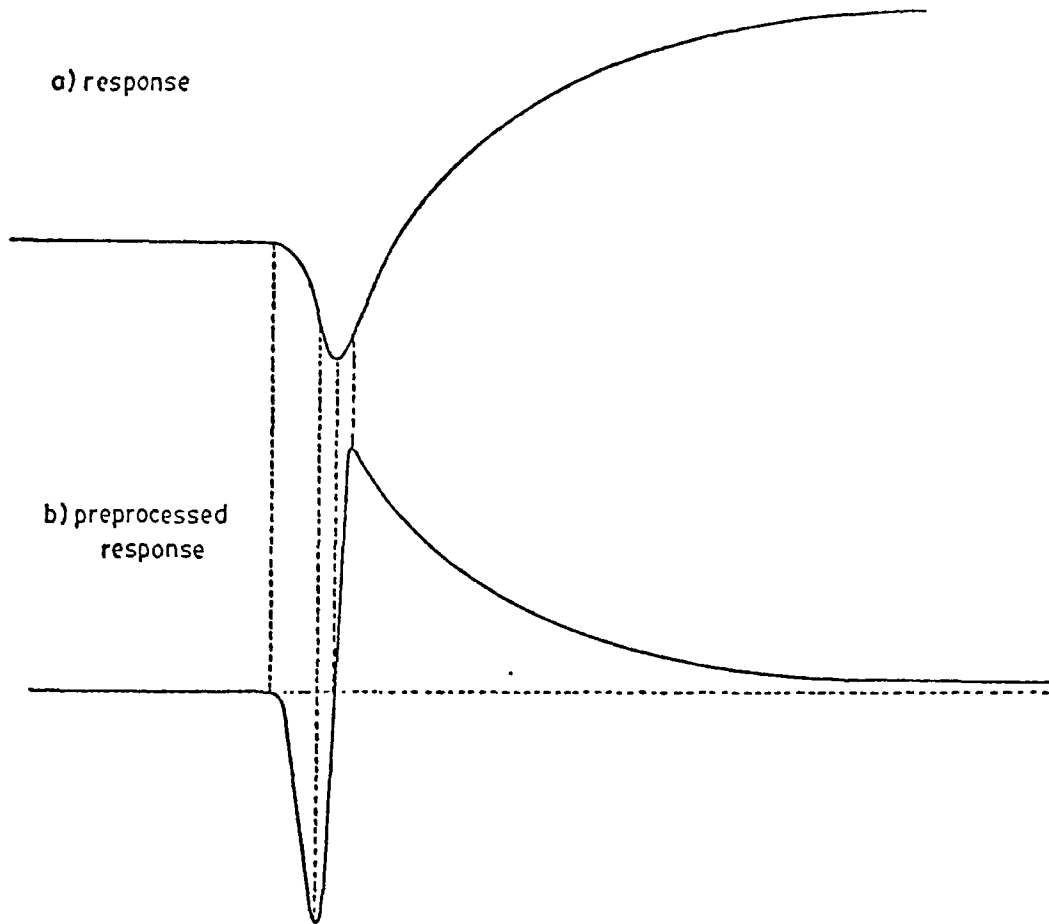
If it could be assumed that the step continues on to infinity, it could also be assumed that the signal in Fig. 12 (b) continues to infinity in similar fashion. That is to say, adding an infinite tail of zeros to the second signal would be a valid assumption and it would also serve to extend the time window to infinity. In practice of course,



The preprocessing of the stimulus consists of normalization followed by the replacement of each point by the difference between that point and the preceding one. The resulting characteristic resembles the derivative of the stimulus, and it is this data which is processed by Samulons F.T. algorithm.

Figure 18: Stimulus normalization and preprocessing

only the finite number of points in the time window would be acquired, but the artificial extension of the time window to infinity serves to give infinitesimal resolution in the frequency domain. Taking the difference between consecutive points enables the signal to be truncated with minimal loss of information content as soon as it reaches a steady state level. This applies to the response as well as the stimulus (see Fig. 13)



As for the stimulus, the response is first normalized and then replaced by the difference between consecutive points before being processed by Samulons F.T. algorithm.

Figure 19: Response normalization and preprocessing

5.3.3 Trigonometric and conversion routines

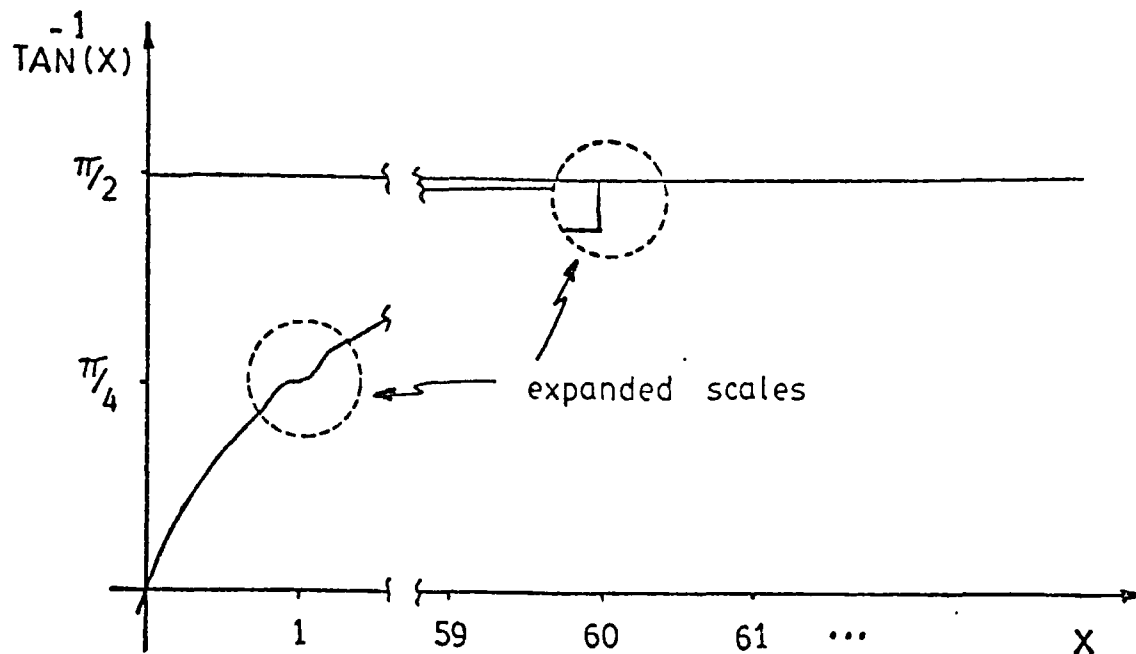
The trigonometric functions were implemented using Taylor's series expansions and are fairly straight forward. The sine function has been implemented using the identity $\sin(x) = \cos(x - \pi/2)$. In other words, the argument is phase shifted and the cosine algorithm is used.

The cosine algorithm, in order to keep the terms in the series small, is only evaluated from 0 to π . From π to 2π , the expression $\cos(\pi + \Delta x) = \cos(\pi - \Delta x)$ is used. For $x = 2\pi$ or greater, x is normalized to within the limits 0 to 2π . The cosine function is symmetric with respect to $x=0$, so all arguments are taken to be positive.

The arctangent algorithm is a two part expression which uses a different series depending upon whether or not $|x| < 1$. The function itself is inverse symmetrical about $x=0$. Thus only positive arguments were used and the sign of the input was passed on to the output. Truncation of the series leads to a slight perturbation around $x=1$. The more terms evaluated, the lesser is the perturbation. Too many iterations causes overflow for large values of x , since each consecutive term in the series has an odd power of x which increases by 2. Since for $x > 1$, the function asymptotically approaches $+\pi/2$, there can be a maximum value of x set so that for:

$$x \geq x_{\max}, \tan^{-1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

This introduces an error which is greatest at $x=x_{\max}$ and decreases with increasing x .



The arctangent algorithm suffers from an aberration around $X=1$ due to truncation of the two series expression. A second irregularity around $X=60$ is due to a clipping error which was introduced to relieve an overflow problem for large values of X .

Figure 20: Perturbations in the arctangent algorithm

This error can be reduced with some linear extrapolation at $x=x_{\max}$. This $x_{\max}$ limitation has been incorporated in SAMULO near the end of TRNSFM. This is the only place where ATAN is used in the entire system. If a linear extrapolation is to be implemented, then it should be done in the ATAN routine itself, and the $x_{\max}$ limitation could be moved there at the same time.

FBIDEC is a routine which actually could be used for base conversion, but it is being used in this system to convert the 32 bit floating point binary to floating point decimal format. The mathematical basis is as follows:

It is desired to convert a quantity from the form $F_B \times 2^{E_B}$ to $F_D \times 10^{E_D}$. It is well known that:

$$\log_a N = \frac{\log_b N}{\log_b a} \quad (5.1)$$

For $a=2$, $b=10$, (5.1) becomes:

$$\log_2 N = \frac{\log_{10} N}{\log_{10} 2}$$

If $N = 2^{E_B}$, then $\log_2 N = E_B$

Therefore:

$$E_B \log_{10} 2 = \log_{10} N.$$

$$\text{let } \log_{10} N = E'_D \quad \text{where } E'_D = E_D + E_{DF} \quad (5.2)$$

where E_D is a decimal integer and E_{DF} is a decimal fraction. (E_{DF} should be > 0 for the following series to be valid. eg. for $E'_D = -4.3$, $E_D = -5$ and $E_{DF} = +0.7$)

From (5.2):

$$2^{E_B} = 10^{E'_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_B \times 2^{E_B} = F_B \times 10^{E'_D} = F_B \times 10^{E_{DF}} \times 10^{E_D} \quad (5.3)$$

From (5.3) and (5.2), the decimal exponent E_D can be taken directly as the integer part of: $E_D = E_B \log_{10} 2$ (5.4)

F_D can be found from: $F_B \times 10^{E_{DF}}$

where:

$$10^{E_{DF}} = (1 + L \cdot E_{DF} (1 + L \cdot \frac{E_{DF}}{2} (1 + L \cdot \frac{E_{DF}}{3} (\dots 1 + L \cdot \frac{E_{DF}}{n}))))$$

where $L = \ln 10$

This is evaluated in the loop designated as SERIES in FBIDEC.

FDECBI takes an ASCII character string in memory representing a floating point decimal quantity in the general form:

$$\pm d_1 d_2 \dots d_n . f_1 f_2 \dots f_n E \pm e_1 e_2 \dots e_n$$

and converts it to its 32 bit floating point binary equivalent. In practice, there is usually one digit to the left of the decimal point and only two digits in the exponent. The principle of operation is as follows.

The algorithm first sums up all of the significant digits keeping track of the number of digits to the right of the decimal point. This is accomplished by converting each digit from ASCII to binary, floating that value, and summing it with a floating point accumulated value. Before each new digit is summed, the floating point accumulated value is multiplied by 10, thus resulting in an integer valued representation which is greater or lesser than the actual value by a factor which is a power of 10. This quantity is then successively multiplied or divided by 10, depending on the sign of the exponent, each time incrementing or decrementing the exponent, until it becomes zero. At this point, the result is the 32 bit floating point binary representation of the decimal quantity represented by the ASCII string in memory.

The FDFCBI routine is used to convert the numerical value for the time window, which is keyboard entered in floating point decimal, to the format required by the SBC-310.

The routines for calculation of gamma magnitude and phase, as well as dielectric constant and loss factor are straight forward requiring no special explanation other than the discussion of memory usage below.

UTILITY is a collection of routines associated with the use of the SBC-310. Such programs include WAIT, the various LOAD routines, and CLEAP and FILL.

The WAIT routine is used after an opcode has been sent to the SBC-310, to ensure that the operation has been completed before the result is sought, or the operands modified. After the operation is completed, WAIT checks for errors. If there is no error, WAIT simply returns. If there is an error, WAIT checks to see if the error is an underflow, and if so, the result of the operation is replaced by zero and WAIT returns. If the error is not an underflow, WAIT outputs the error code and the top three stack entries, and then stops the system. This of course should never happen during the normal operation of the system, but it is a useful diagnostic tool for tracing the source of bugs when modifications are being made.

The LOAD routines are all based on LOADY, which simply takes the contents of (HL) and the subsequent four bytes, and moves it to the starting address specified by (DE). LOADX calls wait before going into LOADY. LOP2 assigns OP2 as the destination address (DE) and then goes into LOADX. Finally, OP210 assigns the address of a constant, 10, to the source address (HL) and goes into LOP2, thus effectively moving 10 to OP2.

The CLFAR and FILL routines require no explanation and listings are given in appendix C under UTILITY.

5.4 MEMORY USAGE

This section is a summary of the use of the data buffers and an explanation of how one pair of buffers in particular (RESMAG, and PFPHAS) is used for different data sets throughout the response processing phase.

From the memory map shown in Fig. 15, it can be seen that there are two large data buffers, and four smaller ones of equal length. The largest buffer (A000H - A800H) consists of 800H bytes (2048 D) and is for storage of the accumulated sum of the data during signal averaging. The information in this buffer is in the 32 bit floating point format thus limiting the capacity to 512 points.

The next largest buffer is 400H bytes (1024 D) long and is for storage of NEWVEC, or the most recently acquired sweep of data. This data is in a 3 digit BCD format which requires 2 bytes per point thus also having a capacity of 512 points.

The next four groups are for frequency domain data, as opposed to the time domain data stored in NEWVEC, and ACCVEC. Since only 60 frequency points are called for (as

the system is programmed as of this writing), only 240 bytes are required to store the data in 32 bit format. The space actually allotted for each group is 256 D bytes, for reasons of conveniently round hexadecimal addresses.

These four areas are grouped into two buffer pairs. The first pair (STIMAG,STPHAS) represents the magnitude and phase of the stimulus respectively, the second pair (PFSMAG, PFPHAS) being the magnitude and phase of the response respectively.

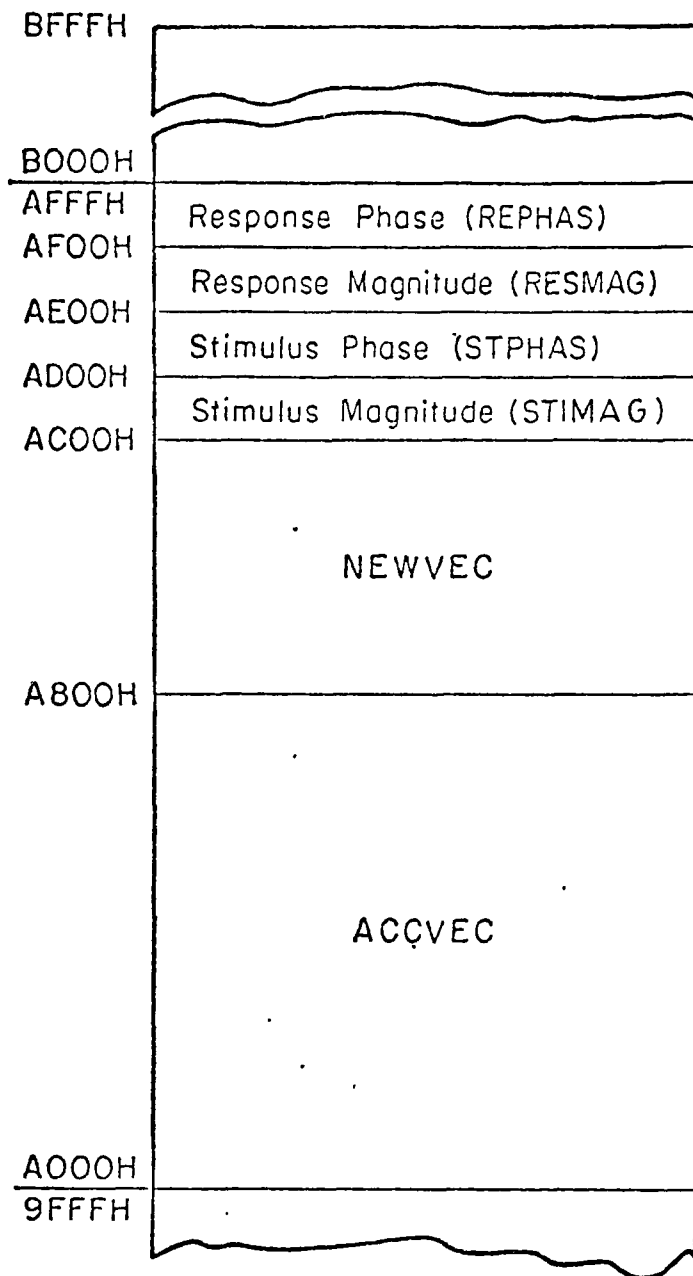
The total area allotted for bulk data storage (ie. not including time window, name of material, S, S1, etc.) is 1000H, or in decimal 4096 bytes.

NEWVEC and ACCVEC are used for each new signal acquisition. STIMAG and STPHAS are altered only when a fresh stimulus characteristic is being processed, and must be preserved during the remainder of the course of the procedure. The contents of PFSMAG and PFPHAS are altered during every phase of the response characteristic processing.

Immediately upon receiving the name of the material from the keyboard, SPECTRE II begins to compute the Fourier transform of the response in a point by point fashion,

filling RESMAG and REPHAS as it does so. After this portion of the response processing is concluded, SPECTPE II begins to compute the magnitude and phase of gamma, overwriting the corresponding locations of RESMAG and REPHAS with the results as it does so. This is permissible since the response is only being stored for use in calculating gamma. This being done, SPECTPE II then goes on to the next step and overwrites (RESMAG) and (REPHAS) with ϵ' and ϵ'' respectively, again in a point by point fashion. Each step of the procedure, as (RESMAG) and (REPHAS) are being overwritten, the same values are being printed on the line printer, and the data is never saved longer than it has to be available for the next computation.

Two more small data buffers (E0ST0, and E2ST0) are maintained for plotting the Cole-Cole relationship. These areas occupy from B000H to B03CH and B040H to B070H respectively. These buffers store the sixty one-byte scaled plotting integer subscripts for (E0) and (E2) respectively, and range in value from 00H to 3CH. The routine for using these integers to form the Cole-Cole plot is called COLPLT and is described in appendices B and C.



This figure shows the various data buffers and their relative sizes and locations.

Figure 21: Data buffer memory map

Chapter VI

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is actually a conglomerate of three sections, each of which must be at the end of this writing, and none of which justifies a chapter on its own. The first section presents some experimental results and an overall performance evaluation. In the second section, some recommendations for future work are given, and the last section summarizes this work.

6.1 RESULTS AND SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

The experimental results available for polar liquids are primarily for normal alcohols, and vary considerably from author to author. Reference [13] quotes values for the relaxation frequency of propanol varying from 413 MHz to 722 MHz. Some of these measurements have been made using frequency domain, and some using time domain techniques. The range in the measured values of relaxation frequency can be attributed to many causes including temperature variation, purity of the chemical, measurement technique employed, etc. Van Gemert [5] made mention of having the chemicals dried in CaSO_4 for 24 hr and then distilled just prior to making the measurement.

A chemist colleague suggested using spectro-grade chemicals for the measurement to ensure purity. Chemical purity grades are numerous and the percentage of purity for a given grade varies depending on the chemical. Some of these grades, in order of increasing purity, are practical, reagent, spectro, ultrex, and HPLC (high pressure liquid chromatograph).

Results obtained with our TDS for a reagent grade propanol showed a relaxation frequency of 525 MHz. Other liquids for which results were given in the references were not readily available. Measurements were however made on various other chemicals which were available, including methanol, ethanol, and glycerol. In each case, with the exception of glycerol (which exhibits a relatively low relaxation frequency), a second peak was present which centered in the range of 900 MHz to 1.25 GHz. The reasons for these additional peaks can only be speculated at this time, however they are worth mentioning at least for the sake of discussion.

A first possibility is that the chemicals, being of inferior grade, contain contaminants which are responsible for the higher relaxation frequencies. The slight variations in the magnitude of this peak from sample to sample of the same chemical could easily be due to a non-

homogenous mixture, temperature differences, and evaporation. These chemicals are generally supplied in bulk and are often stored in metal containers, thus increasing the likelihood of the presence of corrosion, sediment, oils etc..

The second potential problem is slightly more difficult to verify and solve. It involves time-base instability, which was also encountered by Gans and Andrews [14]. This instability manifests itself as high frequency distortion (above 1 GHz).

Another possible source of error is the cleansing of the sample holder between measurements. The sample holder itself is made of brass and there is always the possibility of residue or oxide being present. A small teflon sleeve around the central conductor has been removed to facilitate cleaning, and reduce the amount of lint, etc. accumulated by the sample holder. The cleaning between samples involves simply drying the end of the central conductor, then rinsing it with the next sample to be used, drying again, and finally insertion of the next sample. Even the slightest contamination is significant considering the small sample size (approximately 7.8 microliters).

Sample outputs for a normal alcohol, 3 dB and 10 dB attenuators appear in appendix D. The gamma curves for the two attenuators for a 0.9 ns time window are within 5% of nominal value up to approximately 1.3 GHz. When a 1.8 ns time window is used, gamma for the 3 dB pad begins to differ from the nominal value by 10% between the frequencies of 850 MHz to 875 MHz, and gamma for the 10 dB pad is practically useless. Note that cutting the time window in half while keeping the same number of points between the cursors effectively doubles the sampling rate. The measurement was therefore repeated for the larger time window, but with double the number of data points, yielding the same results as with only half of the points in the same time window.

The problem then, would seem to be more a function of the time window itself, and not the number of points in the window. This would suggest a high sensitivity to time base jitter. The smaller the time window is, the smaller is the relative timebase jitter. This would agree with previous experimental results using overly large time windows, where the distortion was too great for the measurement to be of any value. The higher distortion for the 10 dB pad would seem to indicate the amplitude jitter as another error contributing factor. Therefore for weak signals and large time windows (low relaxation frequencies), the system does not perform well. Potential solutions to these problems are presented in the next section.

Regarding system performance, there are two main sources of delay in the procedure. The first occurs during data acquisition where the time required to input a characteristic is approximately 1 s for every 10 points in the characteristic. This is a result of the selection of acquisition procedure as discussed in section 5.2. The second delay appears during the Fourier transform portion of the data processing, and can be attributed to two causes.

The first F.T. delay is again proportional to the number of points in the time window, since the entire time window is swept by the F.T. algorithm for each frequency domain point. The second cause is the iterative trigonometric algorithms used by the F.T.. The delay per frequency domain point is approximately 3s for just over 100 points, up to 12s for about 500 points in the time window. A third factor, although it does not contribute to the delay per frequency point, is the number of frequency domain points calculated.

This TDS can fully process one sample of a test substance in under 10 minutes for approximately 100 points in the time window, and each subsequent sample can be processed in less than 6 minutes, providing the first stimulus is maintained. Comparison with the systems summarized in Table 1 is favourable. A comparison of the results of one measurement of a given substance in which 105 points were in the time

window, with those of a second measurement of the same sample using 443 points, showed no significant difference. The sampling rates in both cases were well above that required by Nyquist's sampling criterion, and the slight difference in results was similar to that experienced for two consecutive measurements of the same sample and sampling rate. This can be attributed to temperature change and evaporation of the sample. The sample holder temperature was found to increase fairly steadily during the time the system was in use.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

After having done the groundwork and built a foundation for the development of a microprocessor based stand alone TDS, a number of ideas come to mind which could solve many of the problems still present in the existing system. Most of these improvements involve both hardware and software modifications, and as such, provide an interesting challenge to anyone interested in microprocessor applications to digital signal processing and instrumentation. These ideas are presented here in no particular order.

Perhaps the most radical modification recommended is not a modification at all but a new design altogether. The suggestion involves distribution of the various tasks among two or even three microprocessors to achieve better

accuracy, reliability, and shorter measurement time. A partition of duties would be to use one processor for human interface and data acquisition, and a second processor for data processing and output. In this manner, the stimulus data could be processed while the other processor is acquiring one or more response characteristics. This overlapping of the time consuming tasks should shorten the measurement time considerably. The reduction in time between stimulus and response acquisitions should minimize the effects of certain instabilities in the TDP hardware, thus improving the accuracy of the measurement. The improved reliability stems from the possibility of having firmware shared between the two processors, so that in the event of a processor failure, the remaining processor could perform both tasks. This would give a softly degrading system thus improving the reliability.

Digital control of the sampler time-base via a D/A converter would improve the time-base stability, facilitate automatic calibration, and simplify signal averaging during acquisition. With this modification, it would be possible to sample the same point several times before proceeding to the next point. This would enable immediate rejection of spurious points. It also requires only one sweep of the time window thereby eliminating the necessity to align consecutive sweeps before summing.

The implementation of this modification would involve both hardware and software. A standard oscilloscope uses a ramp as a horizontal sweeper for the time-base. The sampler in the sampling scope uses a staircase waveform and a ramp with a comparator to trigger the sample and hold (S/H) network when the ramp reaches the level of the staircase. The staircase is incremented, the event retriggered, and the ramp reset so that there is a slightly longer time elapsed before the ramp again reaches the level of the staircase, thus sampling the next time point of the characteristic (see [15], section 4-12 to 4-24). This staircase could be provided by a D/A converter driven from an output port of the microprocessor system. The software would involve the incrementing and outputting of the contents of a counter when the next time point is required. This would require major modification of the entire SYSPTN file, and in particular, the DATACQ routine.

Also the number of times each point is averaged could be reduced to 50 thus postponing the necessary conversion to the 32 bit format until after the averaging. This would require only one format conversion per data point and it should speed up the data acquisition considerably. This modification could be done as the system stands as of this writing, with a few modifications to the DATACQ routine. This would involve a simple loop counter change and some modification to the summation routine in DATACQ.

There is another possibility for dealing with the time-base instability. The idea is to compensate for the problem rather than to improve the stability and as such, it has a few drawbacks. One such disadvantage is the increased processing required for this compensation. Another is the necessity of an additional calibration phase in the procedure. Advantages of this method are that no additional hardware is required (with the exception of one 3 dB attenuator) and the modifications necessary could be made straight away. The suggestion is as follows.

It was observed that the distortions due to time base instabilities were rather consistent for a given sample or component, and time window. The additional calibration phase in the procedure would then be to measure the reflection coefficient of a known component (eg. a 3 dB attenuator). Then subtract from each frequency point the known reflection coefficient for that component. For a 3 dB pad, 0.501 would be subtracted from each magnitude point thus leaving only the contribution to the reflection coefficient of the systematic distortion. This characteristic could then be subtracted from the reflection coefficient of each sample just prior to the computation of epsilon. Implementation of this suggestion would involve three main modifications to the existing system. First of all, an additional data buffer would have to be created for

the storage of the magnitude of the reflection coefficient of the distortion. This is rather simple and involves no more than defining a storage space as is done for the other buffers (see DSFG section of SPECTP).

Secondly, a third path would have to be built into SPECTR to allow for the input of this calibration data. As before, at least one stimulus acquisition and processing phase would have to be successfully completed before the calibration could be done. The new calibration path would have to instruct the operator to install a 3 dB pad and tap the space bar when ready. The system would have to acquire the data in the usual fashion, normalize, and Fourier transform the data, and then calculate gamma as in the response branch. The difference occurs at this point and involves calling a new routine which will subtract the constant expected reflection coefficient from the measured gamma, and store the result in the new buffer as described above.

The third modification is simply the addition of a routine called from the response processing branch of SPECTP just after gamma has been calculated, but before it has been plotted. This routine would simply subtract point by point the contents of the new buffer from the magnitude of gamma for the response currently being processed. Then gamma could be plotted and the system could continue as before.

Automatic vertical calibration of the system could be achieved with a computer controlled voltage source. The base line of the trace could be positioned and the time-base selected. A set of predetermined voltages could then be supplied to the remote sample head and compensation made for non linearities in the A/D converter. This would require a separate calibration branch in SPECTR which would average the window to establish a value for the input voltage. Also the corresponding scaling of each new set of measurement data would have to be done before normalization.

Another hardware improvement that could be made to the system would be to implement the auxiliary tunnel diode bias supply presented in [12]. This would result in better temperature stability due to the differential amplifier used in the supply. Also it would facilitate the triggering of the tunnel diode step generator from the output side as discussed in section 4.4 and in reference [11].

The delay during data processing could be considerably reduced by improvement of the trigonometric subroutines. Such improvements can be achieved by optimization of the existing algorithms, using other fast algorithms, or implementing a look-up table scheme with interpolation between the discrete points. An alternative to this would be to use a recently announced monolithic mathematical unit

(Am 9511). This unit already has the necessary trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, arctangent) built in. It also uses the same 32 bit floating point binary format as the SBC-310 but the operand transfer routine (LOADY) will have to be modified to interface with the stack oriented operand storage used by the Am 9511.

A facility for automatic sample holder temperature recording could prove useful for comparison with other experimental results. Other helpful solutions would include removal or reduction of the undesirable reflections, also discussed in section 4.4, as well as some other measurement capabilities such as the ability to measure transmission coefficient, etc..

6.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Time domain techniques for making spectroscopic measurements have been reviewed. Some existing systems have been investigated and compared. A measurement procedure which is suitable for microprocessor based implementation has been developed, and the realization of this procedure is described in terms of both hardware and software.

This design has been implemented and all of the software required to perform the human interface, data acquisition, data processing and output has been developed and

documented. Some measurements and tests have been made and the results and system performance have been analysed.

Recommendations for future work based on these results and performance evaluations have been made. It has been verified that the microprocessor is indeed suitable for each of the tasks required of it as a TDS system element for a stand alone TDS. When one microprocessor is burdened with all of these tasks however, some weaknesses of a single processor system become apparent. These problems could be alleviated somewhat through distribution of the time consuming tasks among two or more microprocessors. This would also serve to reduce the effects of hardware instability.

Certain difficulties which were encountered were also mentioned in some of the references, and are hardware oriented. Some of the solutions proposed by these references should be implemented in order to minimize these problems. An alternative software method of partially compensating for one of these hardware instabilities in particular (time-base jitter) has been presented.

Sophisticated mathematical slave processors make complex processing practical in a microprocessor based environment. The SBC-310 has been extensively used throughout the entire

software design. However, a more powerful monolithic unit (Am 9511) would eliminate the trigonometric routines and improve the efficiency of the data processing.

Now that the feasibility of a practical microprocessor based TDS has been demonstrated, implementation of the proposed recommendations could prove to yield better efficiency in terms of space, cost, speed, accuracy, and versatility than many of the systems published. The main features of such a system would include task distribution among at least two microprocessors, computer control of the sampler time-base, the above mentioned monolithic math unit, and the hardware modifications suggested in the previous section.

Appendix A

NOTES ON THE USE OF THE SBC-310

From a users point of view, the SBC-310 (once initialized) appears as special memory addresses and input/output (I/O) ports. The base address (IOBAS=40H) has been set via a DIP switch on the SBC-310 card. It is with respect to this base address that the unit is initialized and operated.

Initialization consists of assigning a location for the two 4 byte (32 bit) operands. The low order byte of the operand address is sent to output port IOBAS+1 and the high order byte of the same address is sent to IOBAS+2. For SPECTRE II, this location has been chosen to be 0C100H since the MDS 800 only has memory up to 0BFFFFH. This operand base address should be reinitialized each time the RESET switch is pressed on the MDS 800 CPU. This routine is as shown in fig. 16 below.

This puts the lowest order fraction byte of operand 1 at 0C100H followed by the others in order of increasing significance, then the lowest order byte of operand 2, followed by the others in order of increasing significance.

6000 3E00	15	MVI	A:0	;LOW ORDER BYTE OF 0C100H
6002 0341	16	OUT	41H	;IOBAS+1
6004 3E01	17	MVI	A:0C1H	;HIGH ORDER BYTE OF 0C100H
6005 0342	18	OUT	42H	;IOBAS+2

Figure 22: SBC-310 operand initialization

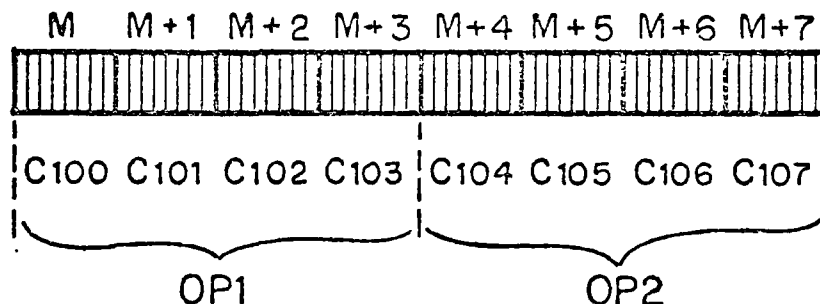


Figure 23: Operand location in memory

The 32 bit floating point binary format is as shown in fig. 18.

where: $e7 \dots e1$ is the exponent, offset by 7FH to give powers of 2 from -127 to +127, and $f23 \dots f21$ is the 23 bit fraction normalized so that the bit immediately left of the binary point is 1. $s=0$ for positive, and $s=1$ for negative operands.

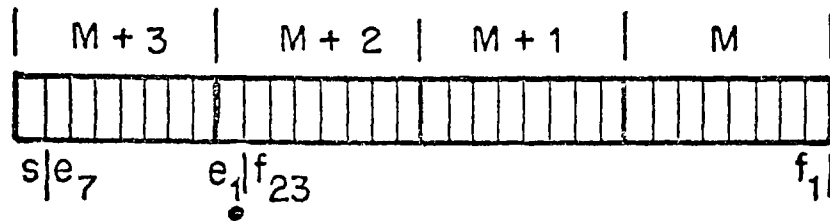


Figure 24 : The 32 bit floating point format

The floating point argument is therefore:

$$(OP1) = (-1)^s \cdot 2^{(e-7FH)} \cdot (1.f) \quad [A.1]$$

Therefore the 32 bit floating point expression for 06H can be derived as follows:

$$0000 \quad 0110 \quad = 06H$$

Normalize to the form in A.1:

$$s = 0$$

$$f = .100....$$

$$e = 7FH + 02H = 81H$$

$$\text{therefore: } 06H = (-1)^0 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 1.1$$

or:

M+3	M+2	M+1	M
0100 0000	1100 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000
4 0	C 0	0 0	0 0

Now putting this quantity into OP1 in ascending address order:

C100	C101	C102	C103
00	00	C0	40

The SBC-310 has both single operand and double operand instructions (opcodes), the results of which are placed in OP1 (M,M+1,M+2,M+3) for arithmetic operations, or in the status byte for FCMPP and FZTST. The only exception is EXCH which exchanges the contents of OP1 and OP2. All single operand instructions consider OP1 as the operand.

To use the SBC-310 to perform an operation designated by one of the opcodes, it is necessary to load the operand locations with the appropriate values and format, and then output the opcode to IOBAS. The MDS 800 is then free to do other tasks while the SBC-310 is executing the opcode. MDS may not however tamper with the operands or IOBAS until the SBC-310 has completed its execution of the current opcode. If the result is required immediately or if the next operand in a chain type calculation is ready to be loaded, MDS 800 must first check to ensure that the previous operation has been successfully completed. This is accomplished via the flag byte, which is input from IOBAS+7 (see tables 3-1, 3-5 and 3-6 in the SBC-310 reference manual). This waiting for completion of the previous operation is performed in WAIT.

The loading of the operands is done by putting the address corresponding to byte M of the source quantity in HL, and the address corresponding to byte M of the destination quantity in DE, then calling LOADY.

eg.

	23	LXI	H, SIXTY, SIXTY IS THE ADDR. OF BYTE M OF SOURCE
6003 110001	24	LXI	D, OP1 : OP1=BYTE M OF OPERAND 1 (00100H)
6002 000000 E	25	CALL	LOADY

If it is necessary to wait before proceeding with the load, then routine LOADX, which calls WAIT before proceeding with LOADY, should be used. (see section 5.3)

eg.

		33		: ASSUME OPERANDS PRELOADED
6005 0000		34	MVI	A,FMUL ;OPCODE FOR MULTIPLICATION
6010 0040		35	OUT	ICR5 ;OPCODE SENT TO SSC-110
6011 210001		36	LXI	H,DP1 ;RESULT WILL BE IN DP1
6015 110000	E	37	LXI	D,BUFFER,DESTINATION OF RESULT
6018 000000	E	38	CALL	LOADX ;CALLS WAIT, THEN PERFORMS LOADY

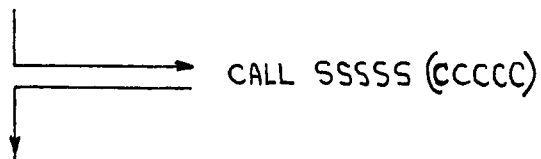
For a listing of WAIT, LOADX, LOADY, and other SBC-310 utility routines, see the file called UTILITY in appendix C.

Appendix B
FLOWCHARTS AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

This section consists of the flowcharts of the various routines in the order in which they appear in the program listing section. Some routines may be too simple to warrant a space consuming flowchart so a verbal description for these cases is given instead. Some of these flowcharts may appear to be unduly complicated, but bear in mind that many are shared routines which may have been compromised to facilitate direct application from multiple call points.

There are basically five files composing SPECTRE II. These are, in sequence of linkage; SPECTR , SYSPTN, FRQDOM, SAMULO, and SPEC.LIB. The last file is in turn composed of UTLITY, FBIDEC, FDECBI, SINCOS, ATAN, and PLOT. The flowcharts and verbal descriptions in this appendix follow this order for easy reference.

The following symbol:



denotes a call to a subroutine named SSSSS which is briefly explained by (CCCCC).

The following symbol:

—————→ To LLLLL

denotes a jump to the location specified by LLLLL.

Throughout the comments in the listings section and the boxes in the flowcharts, round brackets around a capitalized (upper case letters) parameter designates "contents of". For example (HL) means "the contents of register pair HL". This is to adhere to the convention used in the definition of the Intel 8080 instruction set.

Hardware (HW) and software (SW) required reflect only that which is not normally supplied with the MDS 800 system.

Name: SPFC™R

Function: Main program

Subroutine nesting level: 6

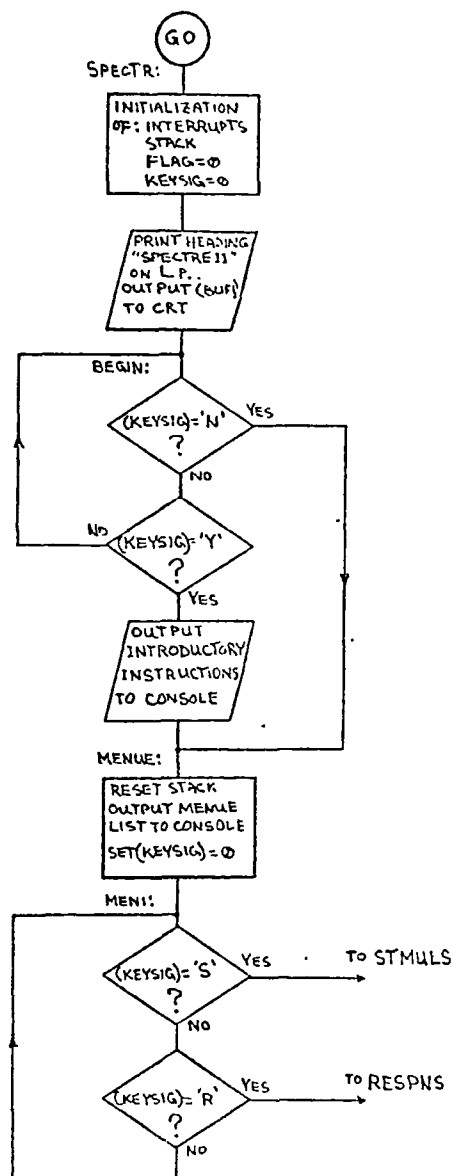
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: as requested on CPT

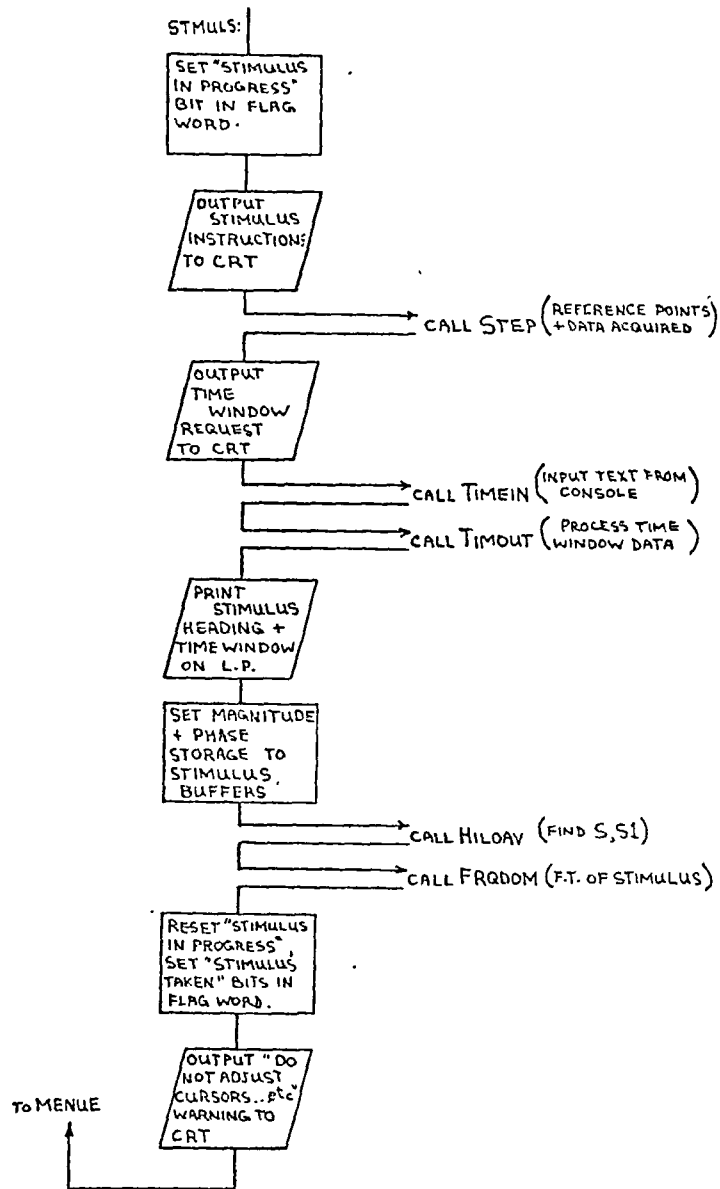
Output parameters: system output as described.

HW required: entire TDS system

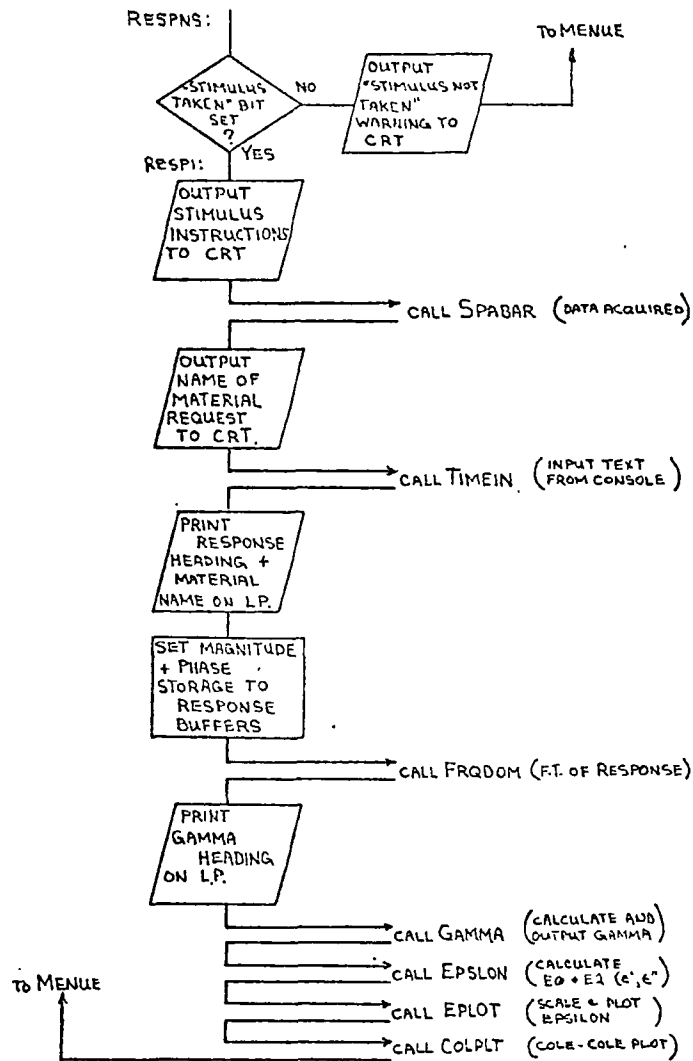
SW required: all programs in app. B,C.



Name: SPECTR



Name: SPECTR



Name: TIMEIN

Function: storage of ASCII string input from console

Subroutine nesting level: 2

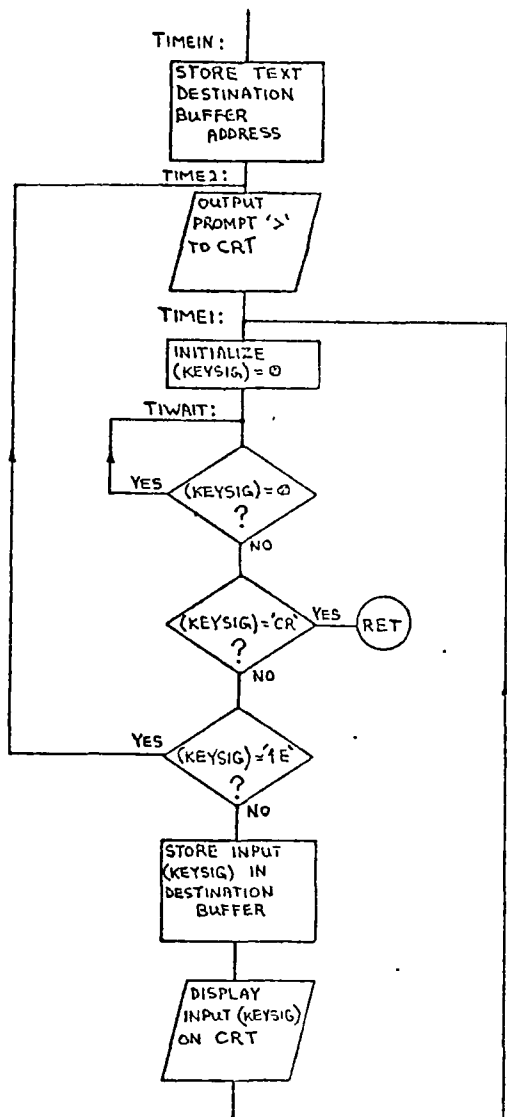
Registers modified: A,C,H,L

Input parameters: storage buffer address

Output parameters: prompt character to CRT

HW required: none

SW required: KFYIN



Name: TIMEOUT

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 4

Registers modified: all

Input parameters: time window buffer, NPSTO

Output parameters: DIST, time window to CRT

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: FDECBI, UTILITY

This routine sets up the contents (ASCII) of the time window buffer for printout and conversion to 32 bit floating point binary format. The conversion routine FDECBI is called and the result is divided by the number of points in the window and stored as (DIST).

Name: STEP

Function: to acquire ref. pts. and data

Subroutine nesting level: 4

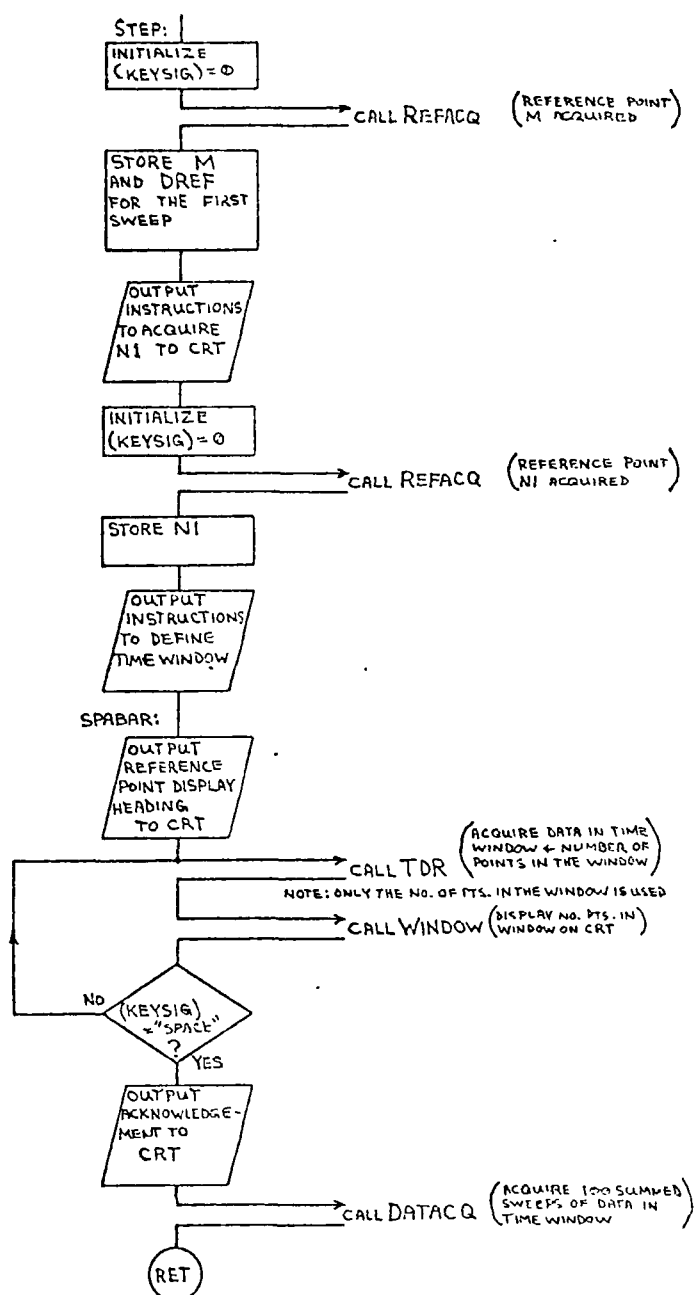
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: raw data (from A/D)

Output parameters: stored data

HW required: TDS system

SW required: as shown



Name: JITTER

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: A,C,H,L

Input parameters: hollerith address

Output parameters: hollerith string

HW required: none

SW required: PRINT

This routine prints the warning : "TOO FEW LOW LEVEL POINTS" and returns control to MENUE.

Name: XPRINT

or PRINT

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 1

Registers modified: A,C,H,L

Input parameters: hollerith address

Output parameters: hollerith string

HW required: none

SW required: LPT or CRTOUT, respectively

These two routines take the contents of the buffer location specified in (HL) and compare it to the FTX (end of

text 03H) character. If it is ETX, the routine returns. If not it outputs the character to the line printer if XPPINT was called, or to the CRT if PRINT was called. The buffer pointer (HL) is incremented and the next character is compared to ETX, and so on until the end of the buffer, designated by ETX, is reached.

Name: KEYIN

Function: interrupt driven keyboard input

Subroutine nesting level: 0

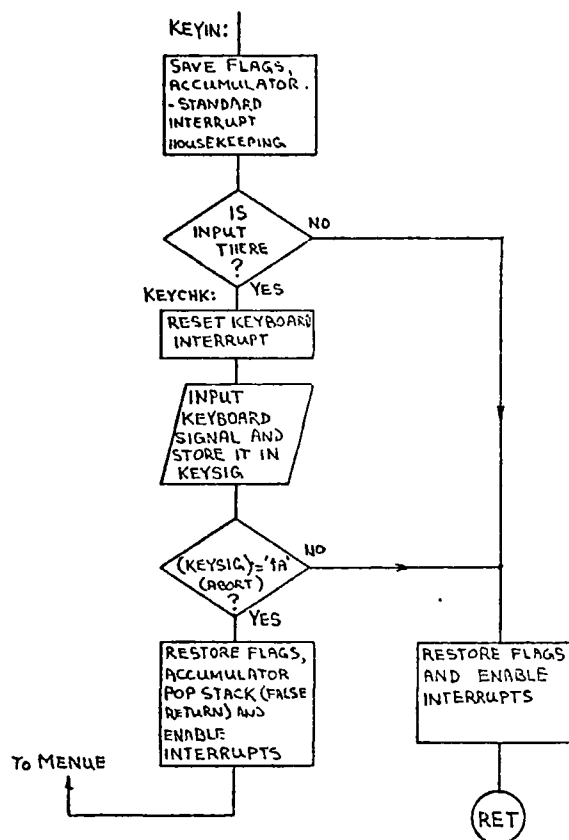
Registers modified: none (except H,L during abort)

Input parameters: keyboard status and signal

Output parameters: interrupt housekeeping

HW required: none

SW required: SPECTR



Name: DATACQ

Function: data acquisition, alignment, and averaging

Subroutine nesting level: 2

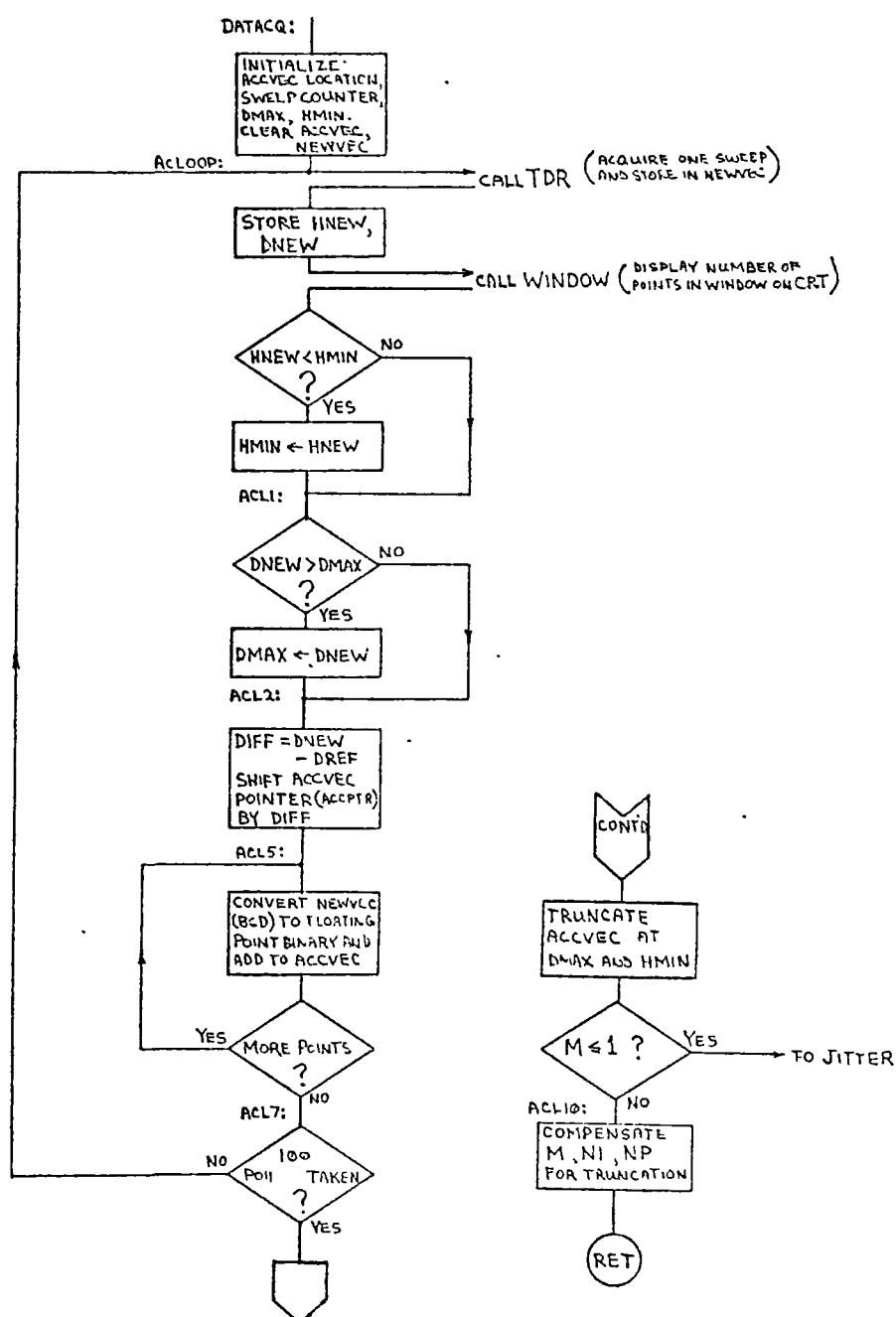
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: from A/D

Output parameters: averaged data stored

HW required: TDS system

SW required: as shown



Name: TDP

Function: acquisition of one sweep

Subroutine nesting level: 0

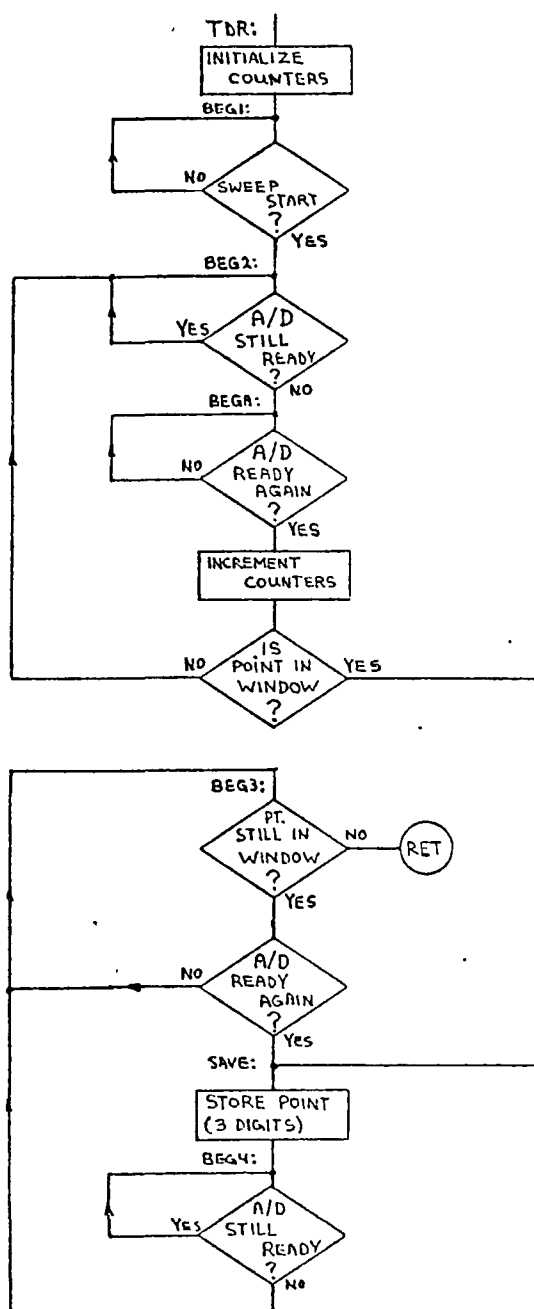
Registers modified: A,C,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: from A/D

Output parameters: data points, no. pts. in/before window

HW required: TDS system

SW required: none



Name: HILOAV

Function: feeds appropriate data to VECSUM .

Subroutine nesting level: 3

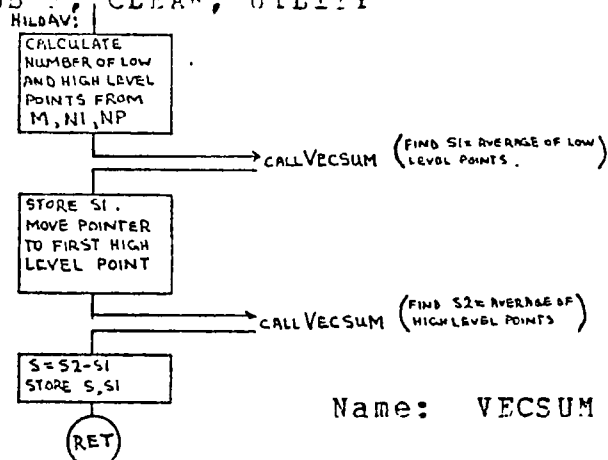
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: reference pts., averaged data

Output parameters: S1, S

HW required: none

SW required: VECSUM, SUBTP, CLEAR, UTILITY



Name: VECSUM

Function: average data between ref. pts.

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: all

Input parameters: no. pts. on level

Output parameters: average of pts. on level (S1 or S2)

HW required: none

SW required: UTILITY

This routine sums all of the points on the given level (low or high) as designated by the reference points. The result is divided by the number of points on the level to give the average magnitude of the points on that level.

Name: REFACQ

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: A,C,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: no. pts. in window

Output parameters: stored reference point

HW required: TDS system

SW required: TDR, WINDOW

This routine displays the number of points between the cursors. After calling TDR, (HL) is the address of the point after the last point acquired in that sweep. WINDOW uses this information, together with the starting address of NEWVEC, to calculate the number of points in the window. This number of points in the window is stored as the reference point in REFPT and subsequently moved to its designated storage location.

Name: SUBTR

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 0

Registers modified: A,H,L

Input parameters: (HL), (DE)

Output parameters: (HL)

HW required: none

SW required: none

This short routine subtracts the contents of DE from the contents of HL and puts the result in HL. ie. $(HL) = (HL) - (DE)$

Name: BLANK

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 0

Registers modified: A,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: bounds of area to be cleared

Output parameters: none

HW required: none

SW required: none

This routine clears memory locations from location (HL) to location (DE)

Name: WINDOW

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 1

Registers modified: A

Input parameters: upper bound of NEWVEC

Output parameters: no. pts. in window

HW required: none

SW required: PPTH

This routine subtracts from the address of the last point in the window A800H (lower bound of NEWVEC area) and divides the result by 2 and adds 1 to get the number of points between the cursors inclusive. (There are two bytes required to store each point, hence division of the difference in addresses by 2). This result is stored in RFFPT and also converted to decimal and displayed on the CPT.

Name: BCDBIN

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 0

Registers modified: all

Input parameters: 3 digit BCD no. in HL

Output parameters: binary equivalent of above

HW required: none

SW required: none

This is a fast conversion routine from BCD to binary. It can take up to a 3 digit BCD number in HL and convert it to its binary value and put the result back in HL. The short listing is heavily documented thus making a flowchart superfluous.

Name: FRQDOM

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 6

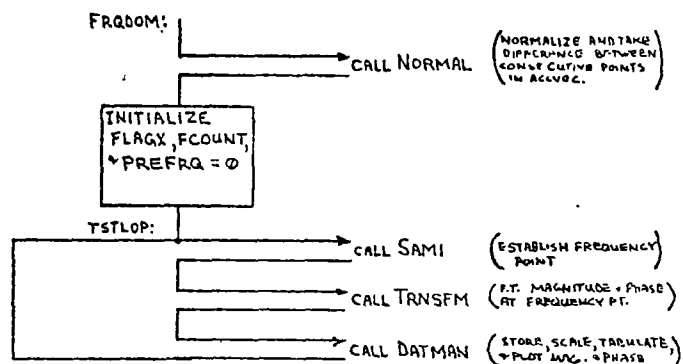
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: averaged data, S, S1, DIST

Output parameters: FT of input data

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: as shown



This routine supervises normalization and Fourier transformation of the contents of ACCVEC.

Name: DATMAN

Function: plot, output, and store FT of input data

Subroutine nesting level: 3

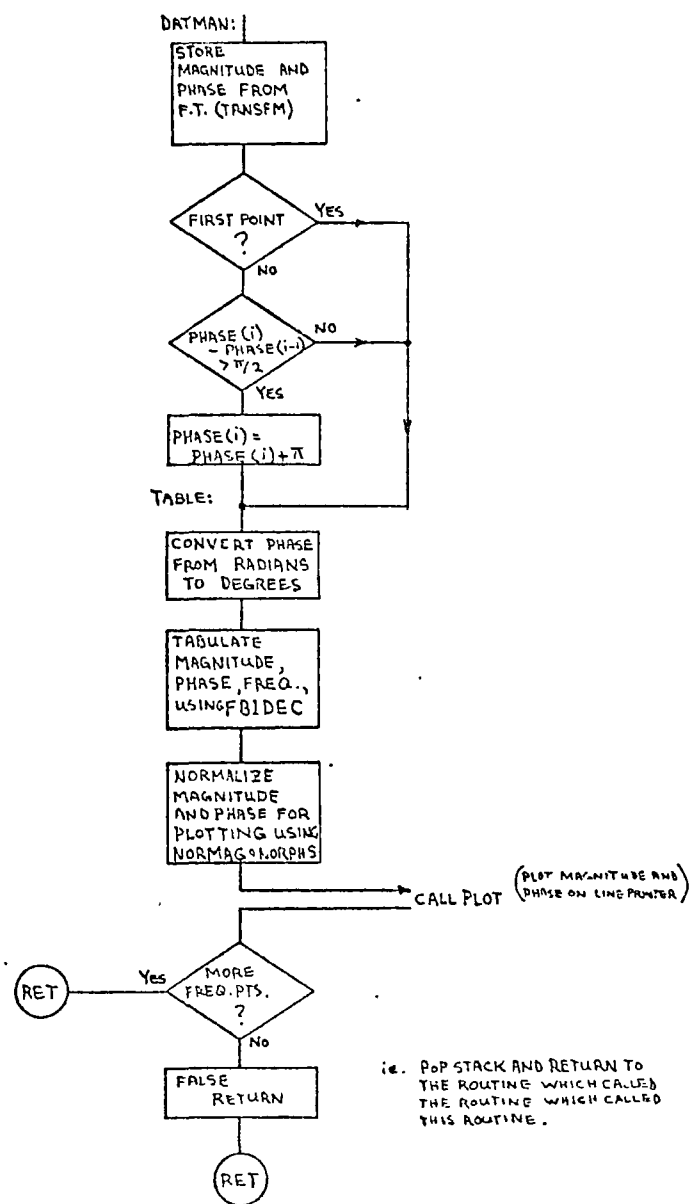
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: storage buffer addresses, MAG, PHASE

Output parameters: magnitude & phase of FT

HW required: SRC-310

SW required: NOPMAG, NOPPHS, FBIDEC, PLOT, UTILITY



Name: NORMAG

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

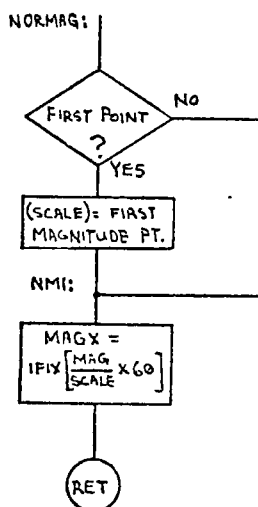
Registers modified: A,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: MAG, FLAGX

Output parameters: MAGX (scaled magnitude)

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY



The first point is assumed to be the greatest in magnitude. This assumption is valid for our purposes, but for general purpose spectrum analysis, it would have to be changed. By assuming the first point to be the greatest in magnitude, each subsequent point can be scaled and plotted as it is calculated. Since the frequency domain points are stored anyway, they could be scanned later and scaled with

respect to the maximum.' (Use EPSLOP and PLTNEM). This would leave a pause of between 3 to 12 minutes before MDS 800 begins to output data.

Name: NORPHS

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: A,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: PHASE

Output parameters: PHASX

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY

$$\text{PHASX} = \text{IFIX} ((\text{PHASE} + 180) / 6)$$

The quantity PHASE from TRNSFM should lie between -180 degrees and 0 degrees. The scale of the plot routine is from 0 to 60 inclusive, and, for the phase plot, maps onto the range from -180 to +180 degrees. The 360 degree range in a 60 space scale yields 6 degrees per space, hence the 6 in the denominator. The + 180 degrees in the numerator simply shifts the value of the phase (PHASE) so that it is a positive integer for the plot scale.

Name: GAMMA

Function: calculate reflection coefficient

Subroutine nesting level: 4

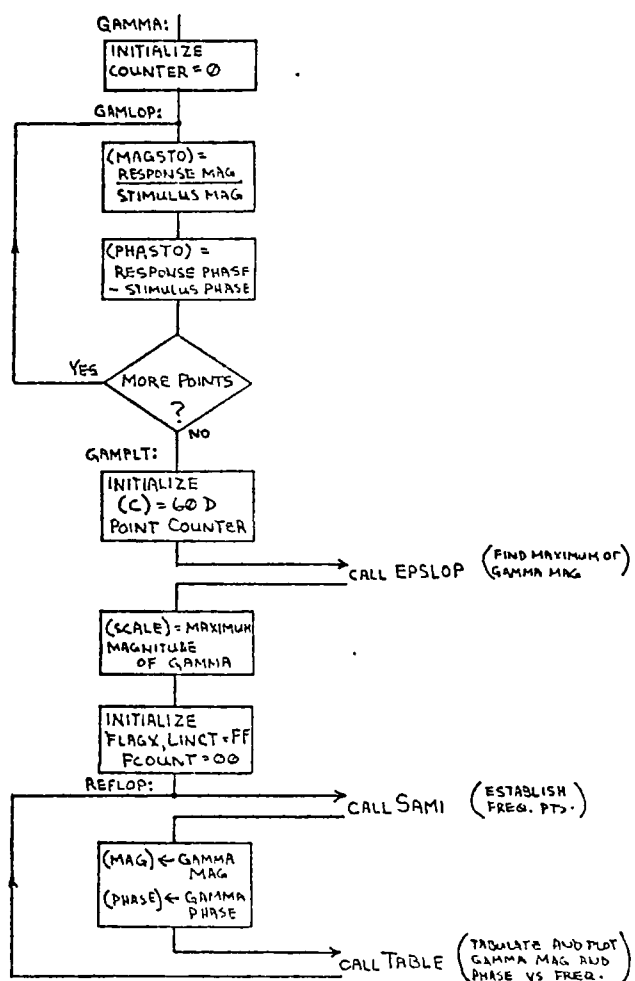
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: stimulus & response buffer addrs.

Output parameters: magnitude & phase of gamma

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: as shown, UTILITY



Name: EPSLON

Function: calculate epsilon

Subroutine nesting level: 3

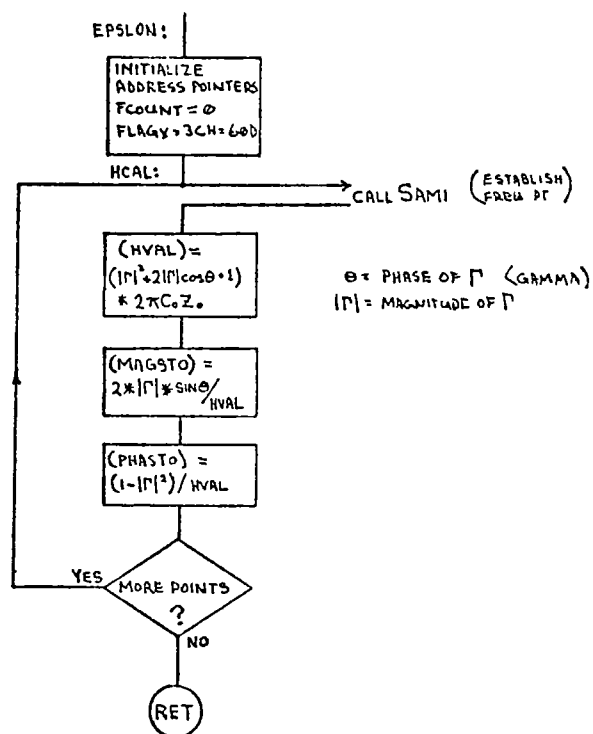
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: gamma buffer addresses

Output parameters: ϵ' , ϵ''

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: as shown, UTILITY



Name: AMBIG

Function: set O.LE.PHASE.LE.180

Subroutine nesting level: 1

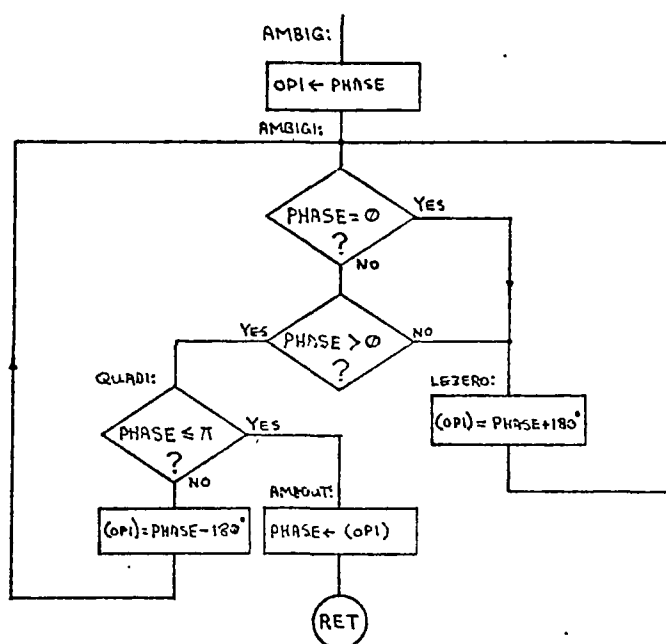
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: PHASE

Output parameters: corrected PHASE

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTLITY



Name: EPLOT

Function: plot & print epsilon

Subroutine nesting level: 3

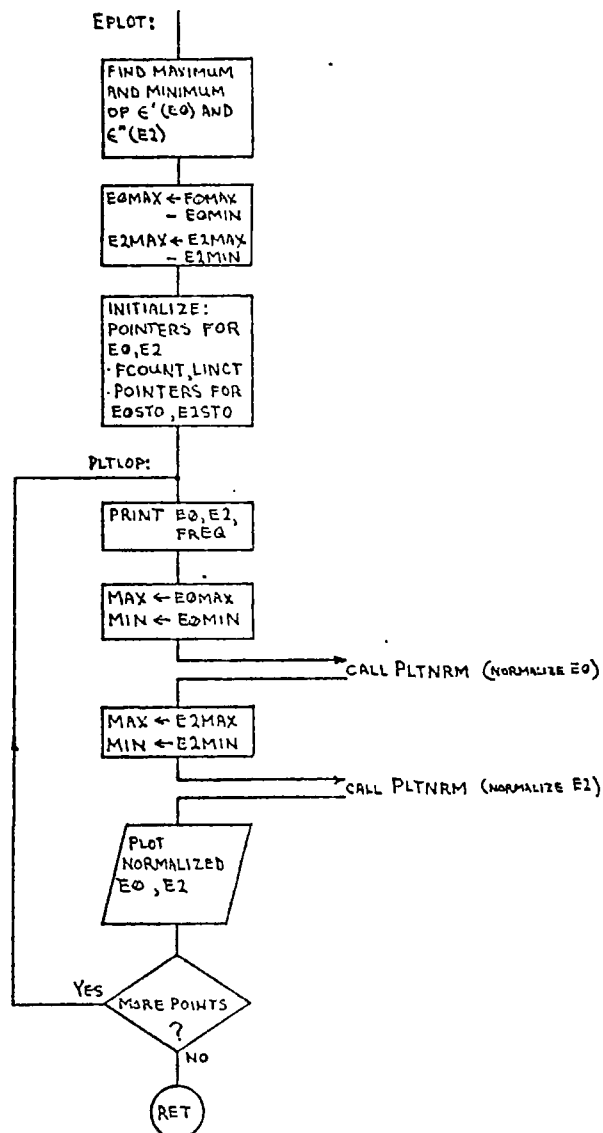
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: epsilon buffer addresses

Output parameters: epsilon

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: EPSLOP, UTILITY, PLTNPM, FBIDEC, SPACE9



Name: PLTNPM

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: A,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: operand in OP1

Output parameters: normalized operand

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY

This is a routine which updates the given address pointer and saves it in (FUNCTY), then normalizes the magnitude of the given point with respect to the maximum and minimum values of its set. ie. $\text{point} = \text{IFIX}((\text{pt.} - \text{MIN}) / (\text{MAX} - \text{MIN}) * 60)$

Name: EPSLOP

Function: find maximum & minimum of data set

Subroutine nesting level: 2

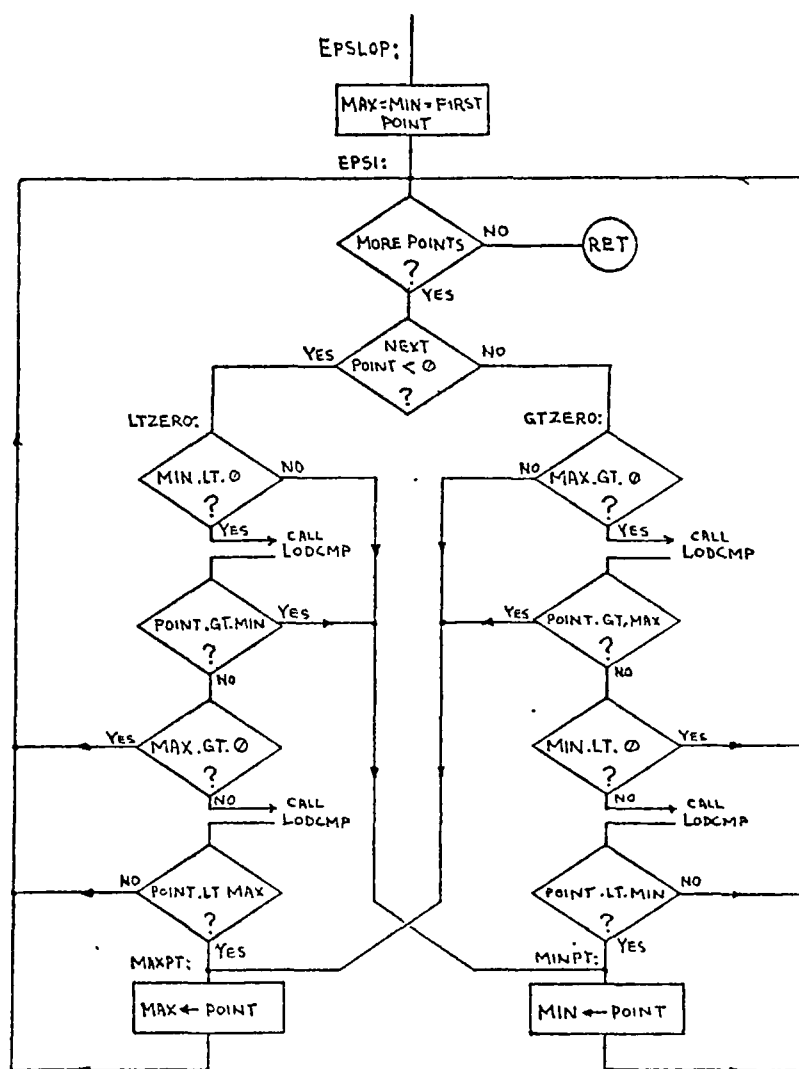
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: data set address

Output parameters: MAX, MIN

HW required: SPC-310

SW required: UTILITY, LODCMP



EPSLOP simply scans a 60 point buffer to locate the maximum and minimum points, which it stores in (MAX) and (MTN) respectively. This routine could have been much simpler had it not been for an annoying discrepancy in the hardware math unit (SBC-310). The problem is that although the FCMPD function works well for values of OP1 and OP2 being (+,+), (+,-), or (-,+), it does not work for (-,-). That is to say, the FCMPR actually compares the absolute values of the two operands when both are negative. This gives rise to the relatively cumbersome routine necessary for finding the maximum and minimum of a set of points which can have both positive and negative elements, or all positive or all negative elements.

Actually, ϵ' and ϵ'' should never be negative theoretically speaking. However, the normalization being the way it is, (average low and high level points) it is possible for the response to be greater than the stimulus for some of the lower frequencies where the magnitudes are very close. This implies a "gain" and thus a negative loss factor. Therefore these irregularities being a possibility, the algorithm had to account for data sets with both positive and negative numbers. For data sets guaranteed to have both positive and negative elements, the algorithm EPSLOP can be somewhat simplified. However, it was decided to implement the given algorithm in the event that for some

future requirement, such a routine would satisfy all of the possibilities.

Name: COLPLT

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: all

Input parameters: F0ST0, E2ST0 buffers

Output parameters: Cole-Cole plot

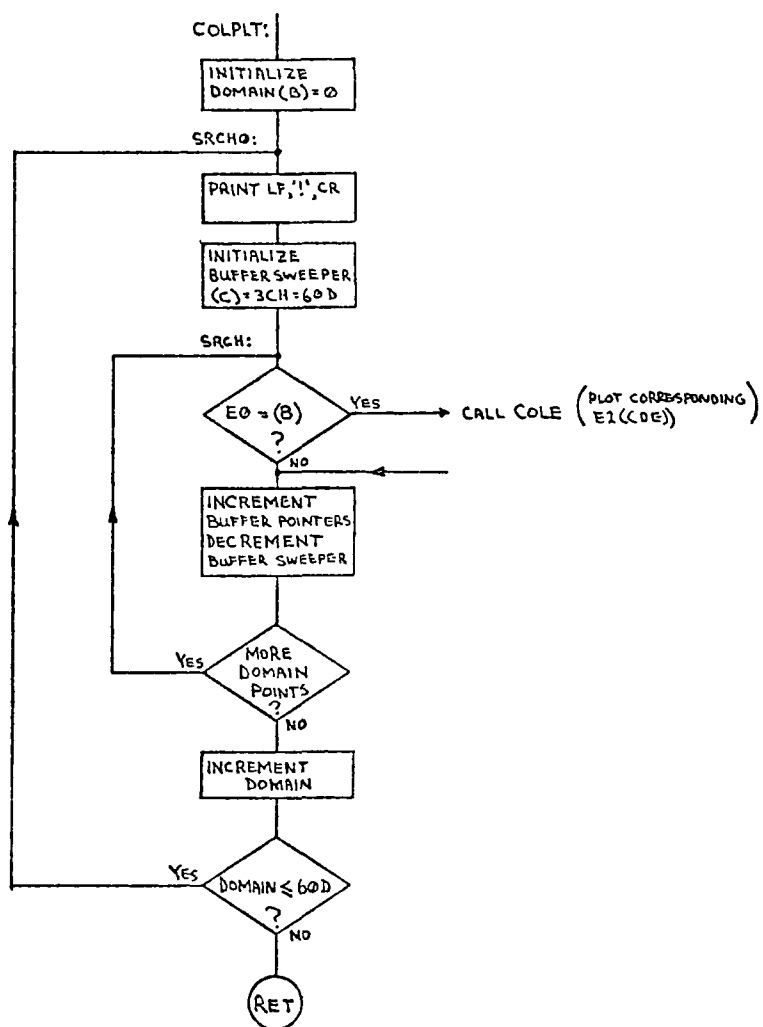
HW required: none

SW required: COLE, F80FH ((C) to LP)

This routine does not use the SBC-310 and is not a data processing algorithm. It is simply a character array plotting routine which does a job which is most easily done using a two dimensional array when using FORTRAN. ξ'' is not necessarily a single valued function of ξ' nor is ξ' linear, thus ruling out the use of the function plotting routines (PLOT, or GRAPH).

Since this algorithm tends to be very register oriented, a more detailed flowchart is given.

Name: COLPLT



Name: COLE

Function: plot one point (ξ' , ξ'')

Subroutine nesting level: 1

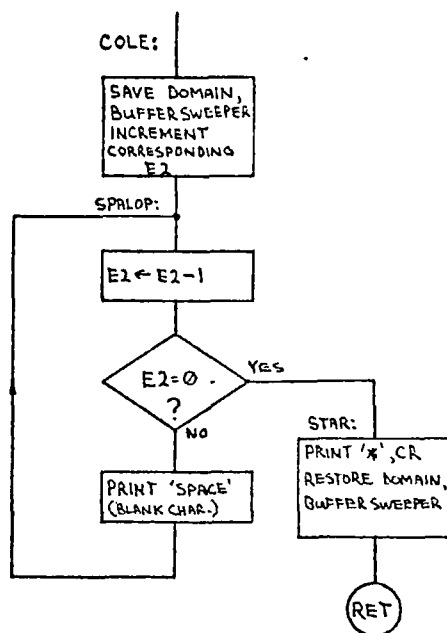
Registers modified: A,D

Input parameters: ((DF))

Output parameters: plotted point

HW required: none

SW required: F80FH ((C) to LP)



Name: SPACE9

or SPACE

Function: output space to LP

Subroutine nesting level: 1

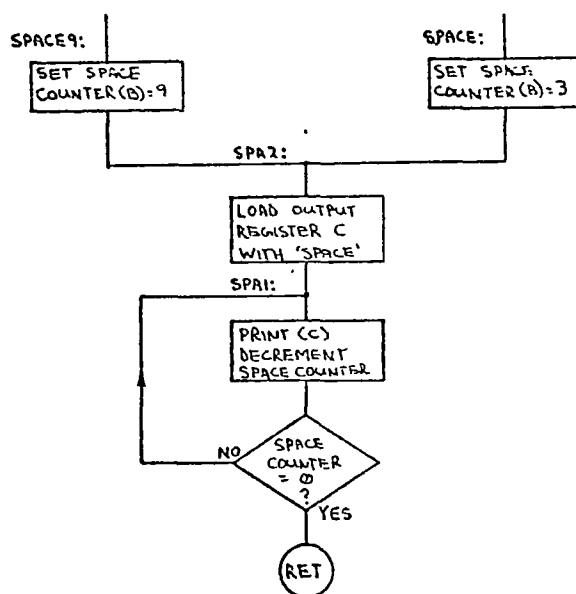
Registers modified: B,C

Input parameters: none

Output parameters: space character (20H) to LP

HW required: none

SW required: F80FH ((C) to LP)



Name: NORMAL

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 3

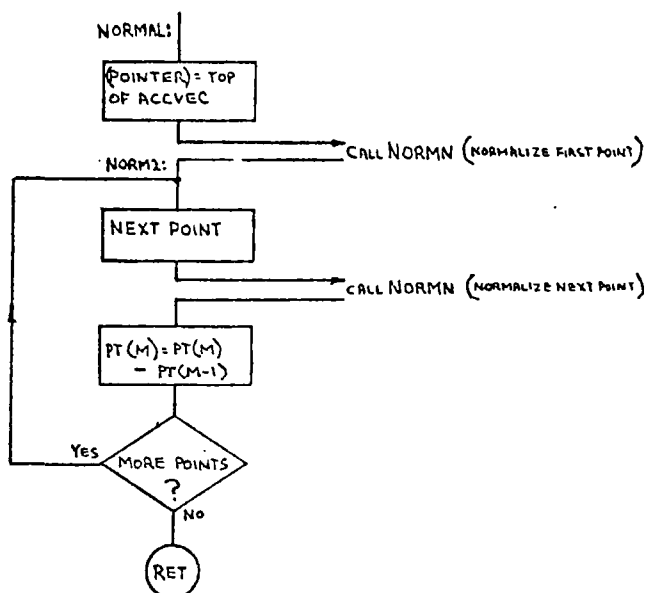
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: S, S1, buffer address

Output parameters: normalized data

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: NORMN, UTILITY



This routine takes the contents of ACCVEC and normalizes it point by point, beginning with the last point, using the

routine NOPMN and quantities S and S1 from HILOAV. As each new point is normalized, the difference between normalized consecutive points is substituted for each normalized point in the fashion: $P(m) = P(m) - P(m-1)$. This will cause the very first point in the buffer to be lost since there is no consecutive point to subtract from it. The resulting data is ready for the F.T. algorithm.

Name: NOPMN

Function: normalize one point

Subroutine nesting level: 2

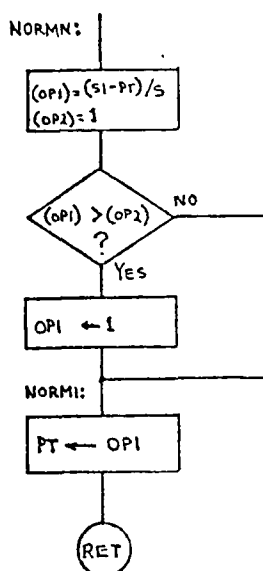
Registers modified: A, D, E, H, L

Input parameters: S, S1, raw data

Output parameters: normalized data

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY



Name: -SAM1

Function: see below

Subroutine nesting level: 2

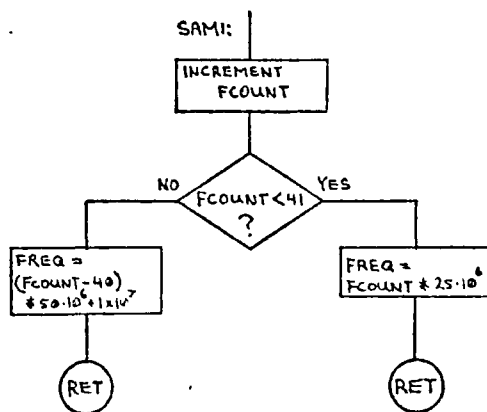
Registers modified: A,B,D,E,H,L

Input parameters: FCOUNT

Output parameters: FREQ

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY



This routine establishes the frequency points at which the F.T. algorithm will be evaluated. It is also used

simply to sweep the frequency range used, to provide a frequency scale for other parameters (eg. gamma, epsilon). The sixty point frequency scale is non linear. That is to say, the incremental frequency is 25 MHz from 25 MHz to 1.0 GHz, and 50 MHz from 1.0 GHz to 2.0 GHz.

Name: TRNSFM

Function: FT of data set for one freq. pt.

Subroutine nesting level: 4

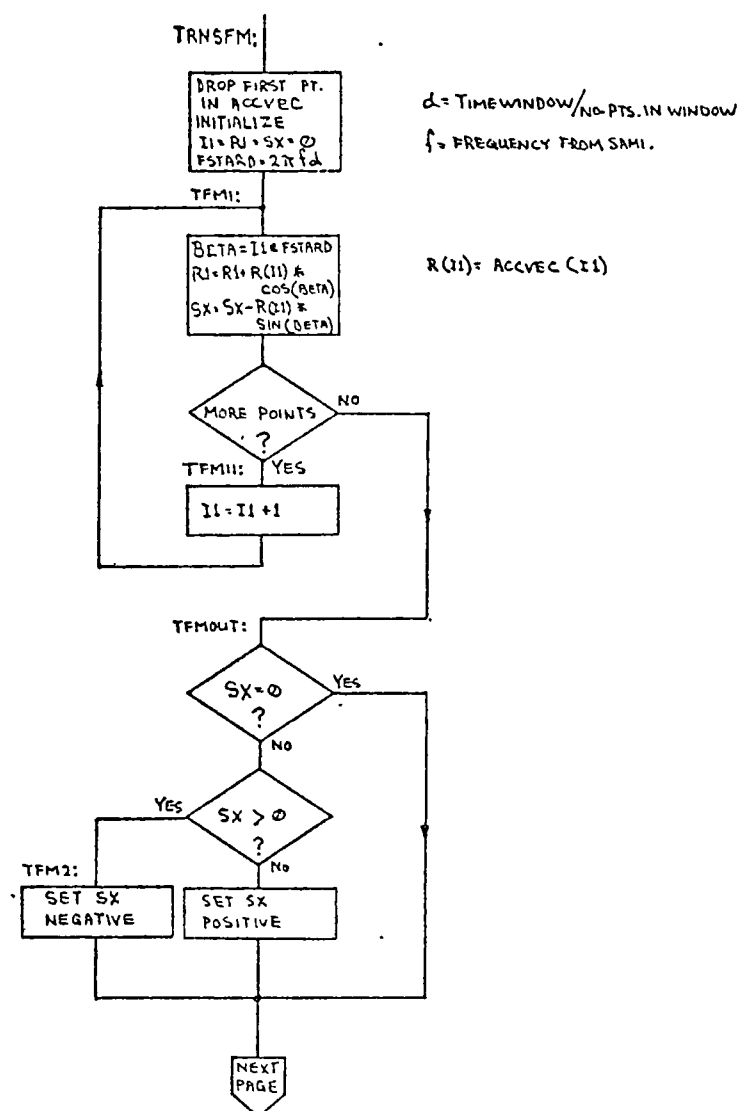
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: FREQ, DIST, data set

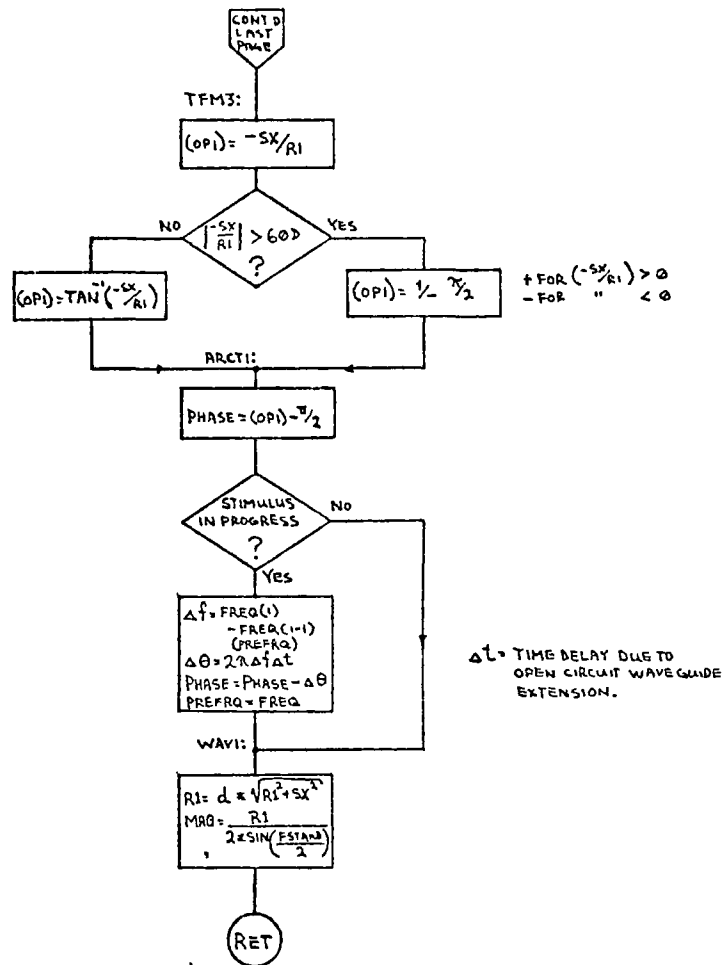
Output parameters: FT magnitude and phase

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY, SINCOS, ATAN



Name: TPNSEPM



Name: FRIDEC

Function: format conversion

Subroutine nesting level: 2

Registers modified: all

Input parameters: address of 32 bit binary number

Output parameters: floating point decimal equivalent to LP

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY

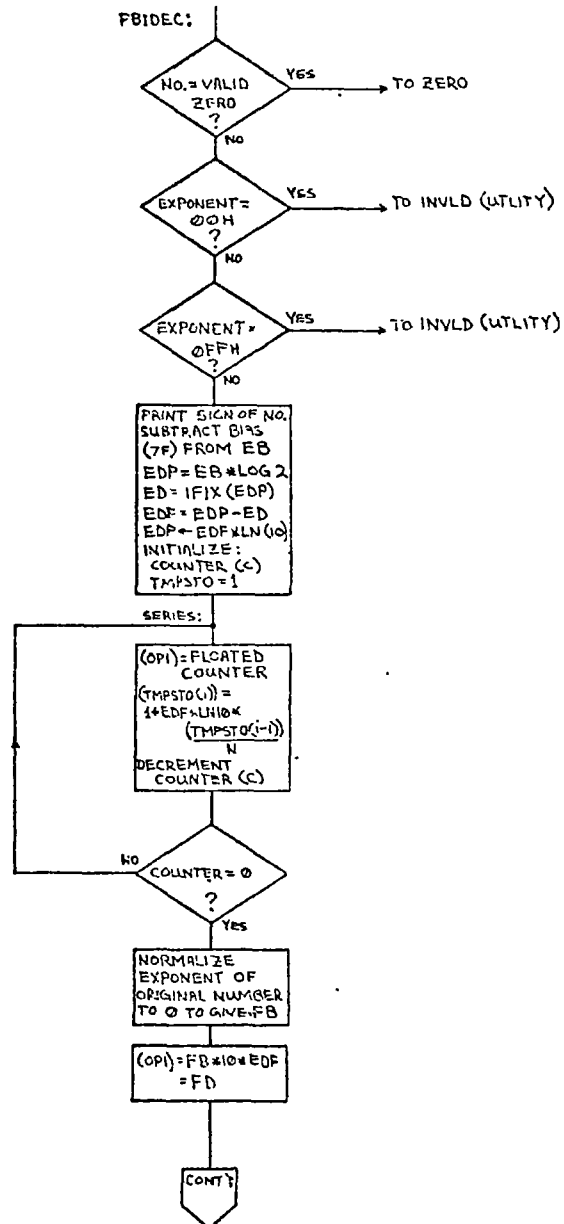
The only "trick" in this program is in the use of the SBC-310 FIXSD operation. The manual is very poor so far as proper description of the operations is concerned, thus it neglects to mention a very useful feature of this particular operation. When a mixed number, consisting of an integer component and a fraction, are expressed in the 32 bit floating point format and then converted using the FIXSD opcode, the integer portion of the quantity is found in OP1, but the remaining fraction is in OP2. The resulting format is as shown in Fig. 19. This important feature is used in FRIDEC between CONT4 and CONT6.

eg. Setting (OP1) = 2.75 (D) and executing FIXSD
yields :

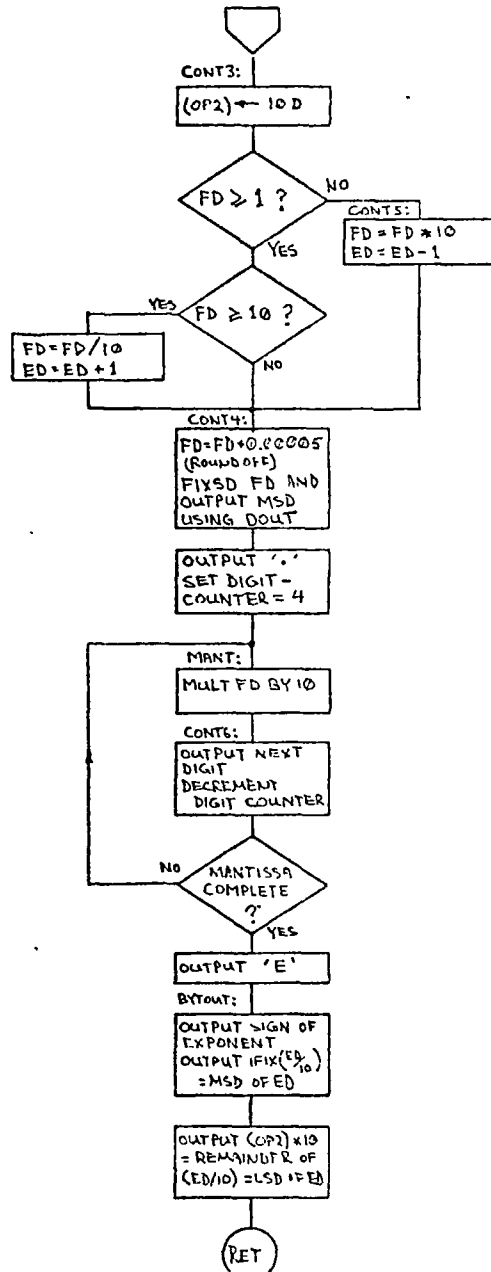
OP1+3	OP1+2	OP1+1	OP1	OP2+3	OP2+2	OP2+1	OP2
00	00	00	02	. C0	00	00	00

The equivalent binary fraction is 0010.1100

Figure 25: FIXSD opcode result format



Name: FRIDEC



Name: FD7CBI

Function: format conversion

Subroutine nesting level: 3

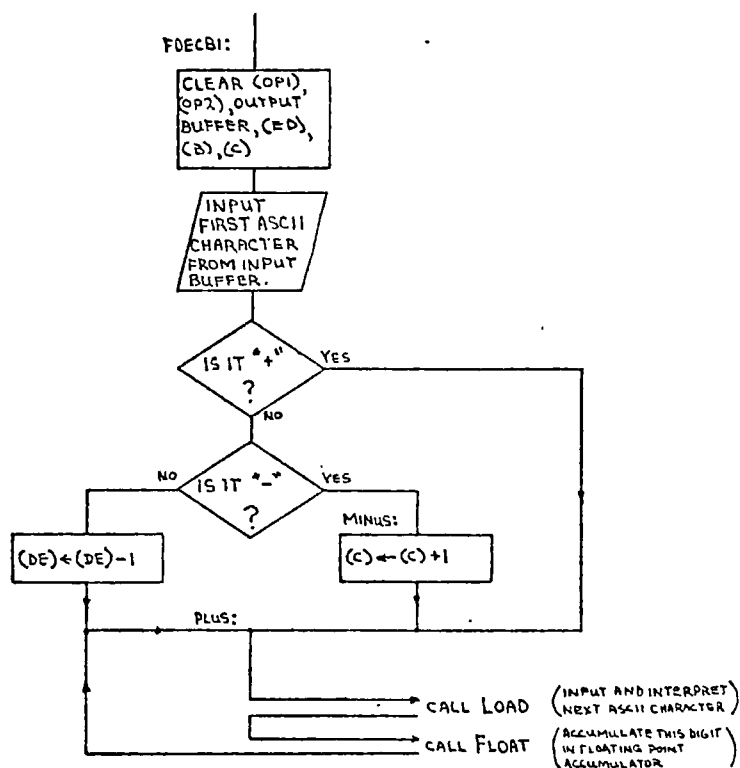
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: address of ASCII data buffer

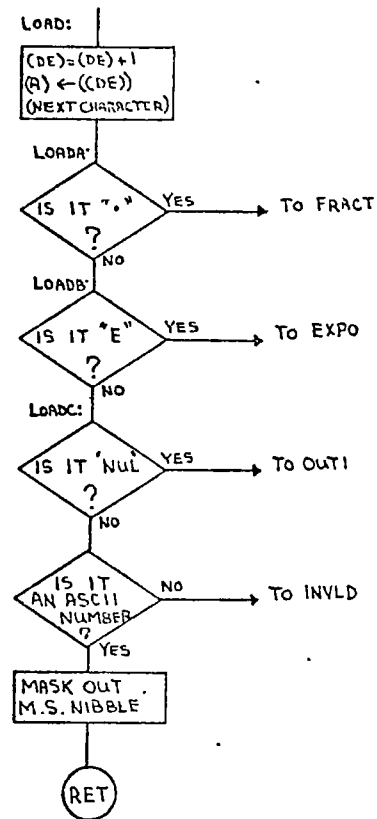
Output parameters: 32 bit floating pt. binary equivalent

HW required: SRC-310

SW required: UTILITY



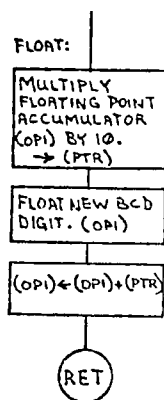
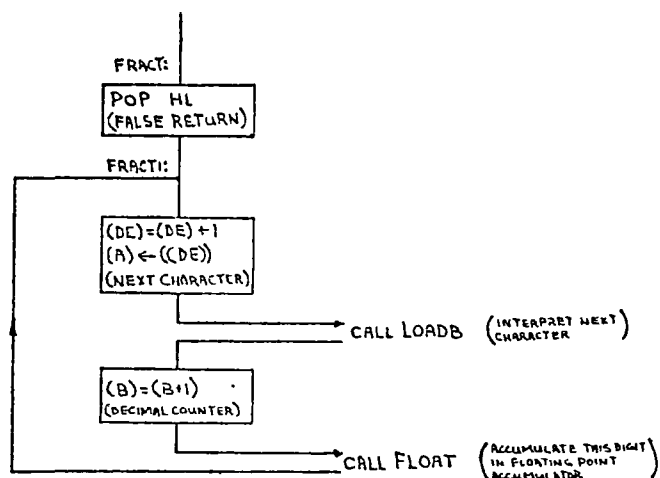
Name: FDFCBI



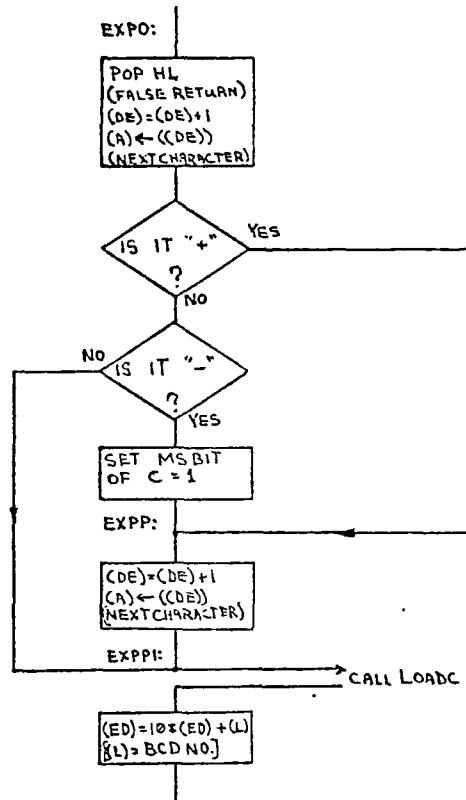
Name: FDECBI

FRACT continues building up the decimal mantissa value using the significant digits given by successive calls to FLOAT. (-uses LOADP since only one "." can exist)

FLOAT simply takes each digit and accumulates a base 10 sum in 32 bit floating point format. ie. The previous sum is multiplied by 10 before the next digit is added.

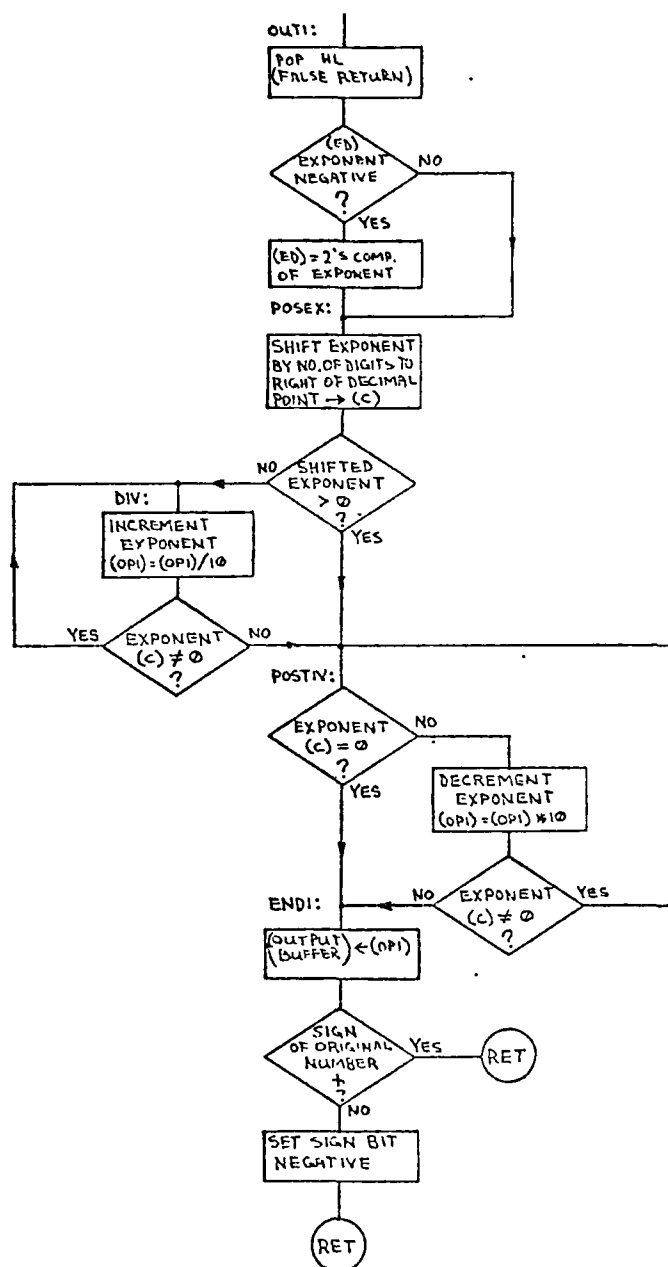


EXPO simply sums the exponent digits each time multiplying the current sum by 10 before adding the next significant digit. It is similar in principle to FLOAT, except the magnitude in this case is at most a two digit integer, thus not requiring the SEC-310.



Name: FDECBI

OUT1 checks the sign of the exponent (2's compliment if negative), shifts the decimal exponent by successive multiplications or divisions until the decimal exponent is zero, and checks the sign of the original number and sets the sign of the result accordingly.



Name: SINCOS

Function: sine, cosine of (OP1)

Subroutine nesting level: 2

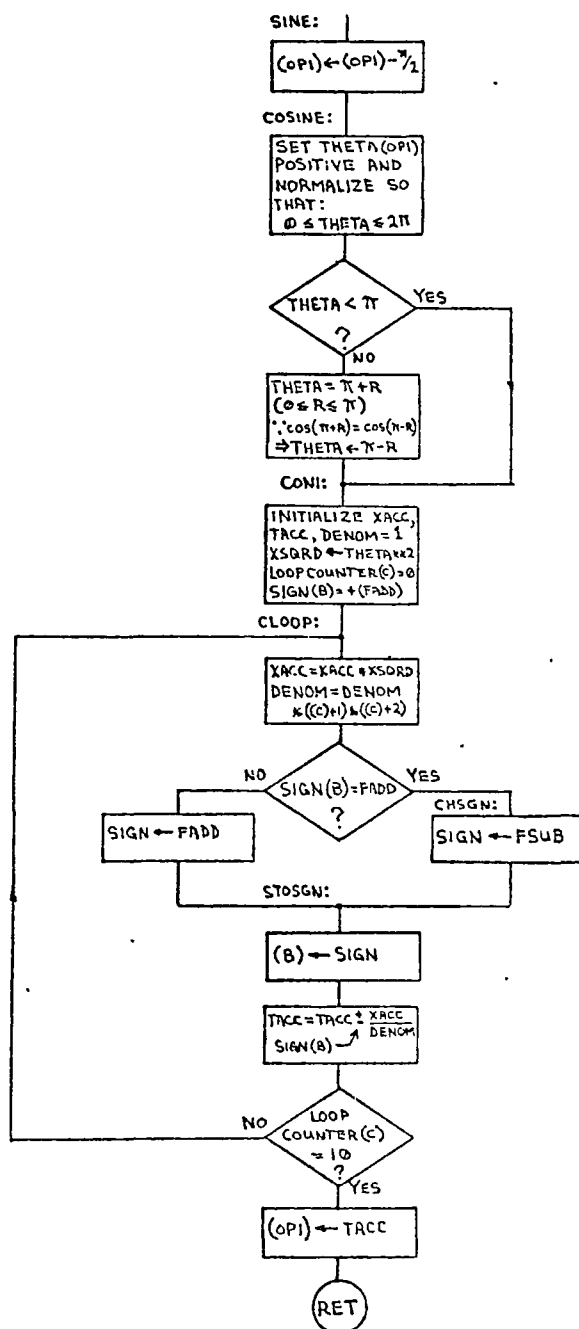
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: (OP1) in radians

Output parameters: (OP1)=sine or cosine of (OP1)

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY



Name: ATAN

Function: arctangent of (OP1)

Subroutine nesting level: 3

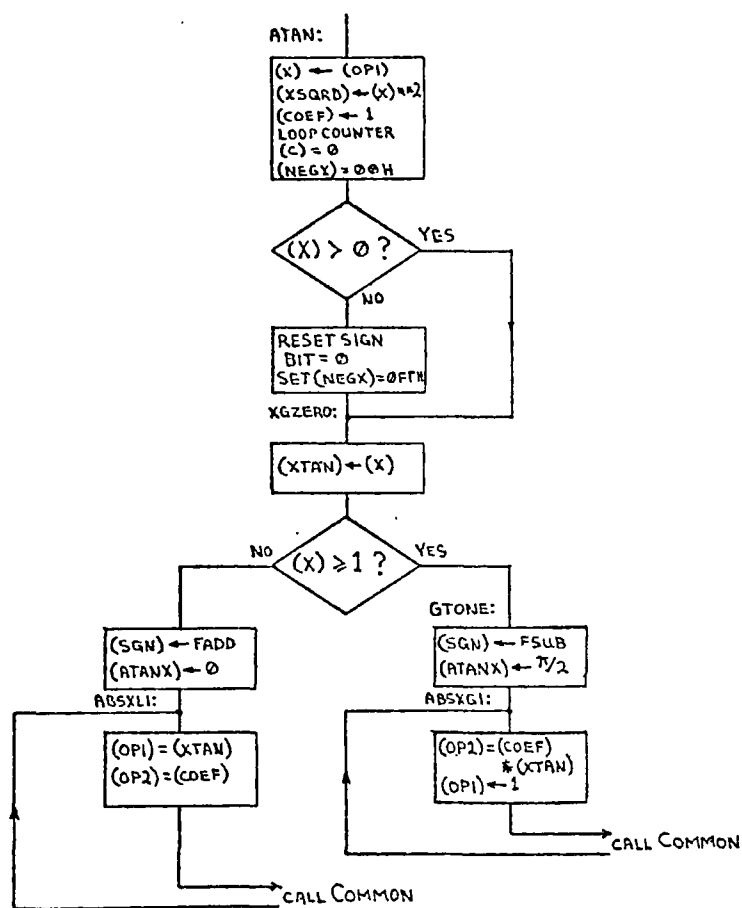
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: (OP1)

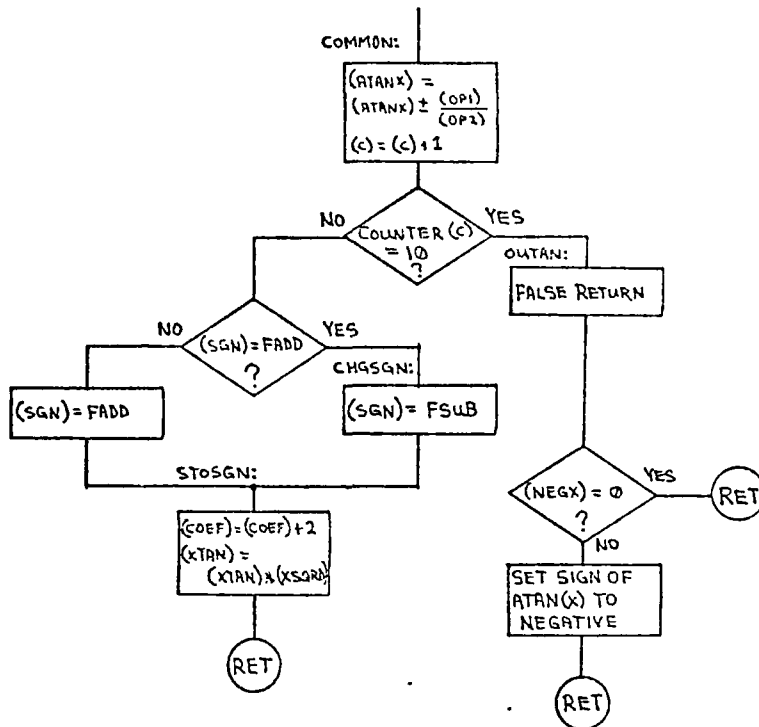
Output parameters: (OP1) = $\arctan(OP1)$ (in radians)

HW required: SBC-310

SW required: UTILITY



Name: ATAN



Name: PLOT

Function: plot 2 functions on same axes

Subroutine nesting level: 1

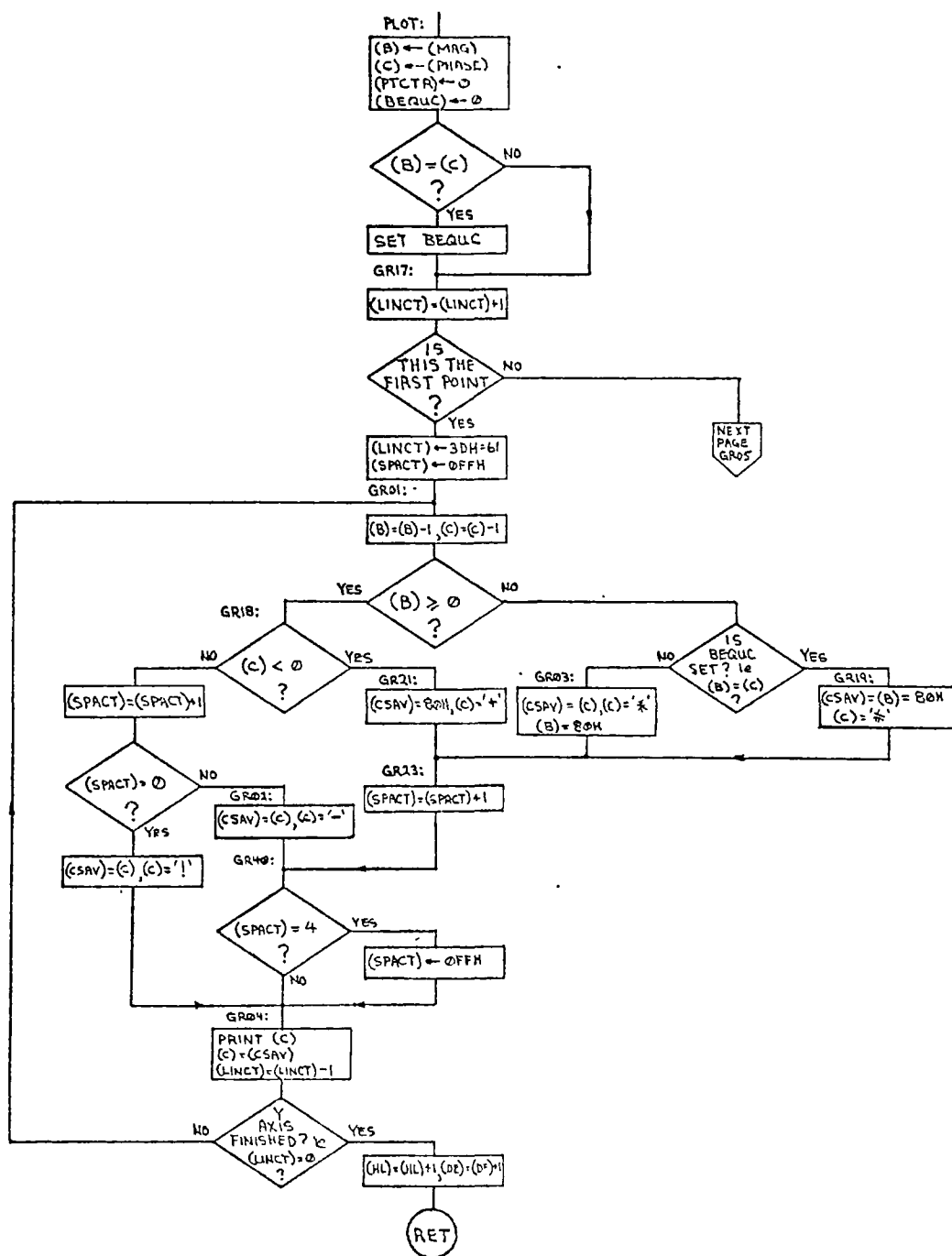
Registers modified: all

Input parameters: (HL), (DP) contain buffer addresses

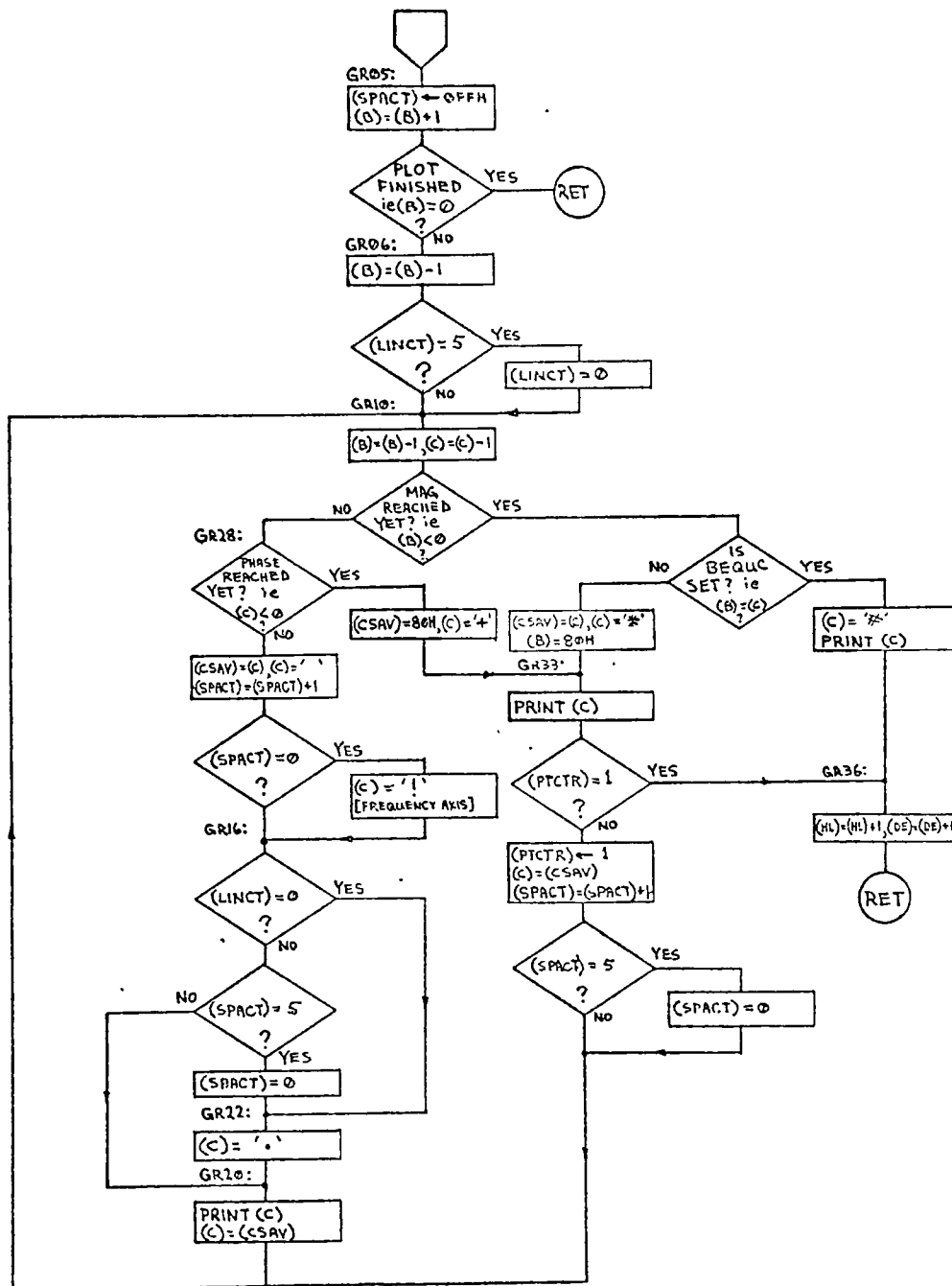
Output parameters: a 2 function plot on LP

HW required: none

SW required: F80FH ((C) to LP)



Name: PLOT



Appendix C
PROGRAM LISTINGS

LOC	OBJ	SEQ	SOURCE STATEMENT
0015	000100	0	53 CALL PPINT
0016	FF		54 YFA A
001F	000100	0	55 STA FLAG .INITIALIZE FLAG
0022	000100	0	56 STA KEYSIG .INITIALIZE KEYSIG
0025	000100	0	57 BEGIN LDA KEYSIG
0026	FE4E		58 CPI 'N' .IS IT N ? (JEH)
002A	000100	0	59 JZ MENUE .YES GO TO MENUE
002D	FE55		60 CPI 'Y' .IS IT Y ? (JAH)
002F	000100	0	61 JNZ BEGIN .NO. GO TO BEGIN
0032	000007	0	62 LXI 4,INSTR .YES, IT IS "
0035	000100	0	63 CALL PPINT .PRINT INSTRUCTIONS ON CONSOLE
			64
0037	000000	E	65 MENUE LXI SP,STACK .CLEAN UP STACK FOR EACH PHASE
0038	000000	0	66 LXI 0,0
003E	000100	0	67 CALL PPINT .MENUE LIST
0041	FF		68 YFA A
0042	000000	0	69 STA KEYSIG .CLEAR KEYSIG BUFFER
0045	000100	0	70 MEN1 LDA KEYSIG
0049	FE52		71 CPI 'S' .STIMULUS ?
004A	000000	0	72 JZ STIMULS .YES, GO TO STIMULS
004D	FE51		73 CPI 'R' .RESPONSE ?
004F	000000	0	74 JNZ MEN1 .NO. GO TO MEN1
0052	000000	0	75 JMP RESPNE .YES, GO TO RESPNS
			76
0055	000100	0	77 STIMULS LDA FLAG
0056	FE04		78 ORI 4 .SET 'STIM IN PROGRESS' BIT
005A	000100	0	79 STA FLAG
005D	000000	0	80 LXI H,STBUF1
005F	000100	0	81 CALL PPINT .PPINT STIMULUS MESSAGE
0062	000000	0	82 CALL STEP .ACQUIRE REF POINTS AND NEWREC
0065	000000	0	83 LXI H,STBUF5.TIME WINDOW REQUEST ON CONSOLE
0069	000100	0	84 CALL PPINT
006C	000000	0	85 LXI H,TIMWIN.SPECIFY BUFFER FOR TIMEIN
006F	000000	0	86 CALL TIMEIN .INPUT TEXT FROM CONSOLE
0072	000000	0	87 CALL TIMEOUT .TIME WINDOW DATA PROCESSED
0075	000000	0	88 LXI H,STBUF6
0078	000000	0	89 CALL XPRINT
007B	000000	0	90 LXI H,TIMWIN.TIME WINDOW PRINTED ON PLOT
007E	000000	0	91 CALL XPRINT
0081	000000	0	92 LXI H,FTHEAD
0084	000000	0	93 CALL XPRINT
0087	000000	0	94 LXI H,TERM .TERMINATION OF TEXT LINE FOR LP
008A	000000	0	95 CALL XPRINT
008D	000000		96 LXI H,STIMAG.-----
0090	000000	0	97 SHLD MAGSTO .SET MAG & PHASE STORAGE IN
0093	000000		98 LXI H,STAPPS.STIMULUS AREA
0096	000000	0	99 SHLD PHASTO .-----
0099	000000	E	100 CALL PILLOW
009C	000000	E	101 CALL FRODIN
009F	000100	0	102 LDA FLAG
00A2	FEF5		103 ANI 0FE4 .RESET STIM IN PROGRESS BIT
00A5	FE02		104 ORI 2 .SET 'STIMULUS TAKEN' FLAG
00A8	000100	0	105 STA FLAG
00AB	000000	0	106 LXI H,WARN1
00AE	000100	0	107 CALL PPINT .DO NOT ADJUST WARNING

LOC	OBJ	SEQ	SOURCE STATEMENT
009F	033600	C 108	JMP MENUE
		109	
0092	0A0100	D 110 RESPN5	LCA FLAG
0095	0501	111	RNI 2 ,STIM BIT SET ?
0087	030100	C 112	JNZ REEF1 ,YES CONTINUE
009A	219109	C 113 STOP	LXI H,RESPN5 ,STIM NOT TAKEN
0090	000100	C 114	CALL FPRINT ,FPRINT WARNING
0100	030100	C 115	JMF MENUE
0000	110000	C 116 REEF1	LXI H,REEF01 FPRINT INSTRUCTIONS
009F	030100	C 117	CALL FPRINT
0010	010015	C 118	LXI H,REEF01 HIT SPACE BAR TO INITIATE
0000	000100	C 119	CALL FPRINT
000F	000101	C 120	CALL SPAREF ,DATA ACQUIRED
0000	010005	C 121	LXI H,RESPN5 NAME OF MATERIAL REQUEST ON CONSOLE
0005	000100	C 122	CALL FPRINT
0005	210000	D 123	LXI H,LASBUF SPECIFY BUFFER FOR TIMEIN
0005	000001	C 124	CALL TIMEIN ,INPUT TEXT FROM CONSOLE
0005	0000	125	RNI ,FPRINT ROUTINES TERMINATION REQUIREMENT
0000	210000	C 126	LXI H,REEF02
0007	000001	C 127	CALL XPRINT ,RESPONSE HEADING
0008	010000	D 128	LXI H,TIMEIN TIME WINDOW PRINTED ON PLOT
0009	000001	C 129	CALL XPRINT
0000	210000	C 130	LXI H,FTHEAD
000F	000001	C 131	CALL XPRINT
0005	210000	D 132	LXI H,RESPN5 NAME OF MATERIAL TO LP
0005	000001	C 133	CALL XPRINT
0009	210000	C 134	LXI H,TERM ,TERMINATION OF TEXT LINE FOR LP
000F	000001	C 135	CALL XPRINT
0005	210000	C 136	LXI H,RESPN5 ,-----
0101	000000	D 137	HALD MAGETO SET MAG + PHASE STORAGE IN
0100	210000	C 138	LXI H,RESPN5 RESPONSE AFTER
0107	200000	D 139	HALD PHASETO ,-----
0100	010000	E 140	CALL FFROM ,TRANSFER AND OUTPUT
0100	210000	C 141	LXI H,GAMBUF GAMMA HEADING
0110	000001	C 142	CALL XPRINT
0110	210000	C 143	LXI H,FTHEAD
0110	000001	C 144	CALL XPRINT
0110	210000	C 145	LXI H,TERM ,LINE TERMINATION FOR LP
0110	000001	C 146	CALL XPRINT
0110	000000	E 147	CALL GAMMA ,CALCULATE & PLOT GAMMA
0110	000000	E 148	CALL EFILON ,EFILON CALCULATED (REQ'D)
0110	210000	C 149	LXI H,EFEEUF
0110	000001	C 150	CALL XPRINT
0110	000000	E 151	CALL EFLOT ,EFILON SCALED & PLOTTED
0110	210000	C 152	LXI H,COLBUF COLE-COLE PLOT HEADING
0110	000001	C 153	CALL XPRINT
0110	000000	E 154	CALL COLPLT COLE-COLE PLOT
0117	000000	C 155	JMF MENUE
		156	
0100	000000	D 157 TIMEIN	HALD SUSBUF ,STORE SPEC'D BUF IN BUFFER POINTER
0110	000000	C 158 TIMEIN	LXI H,RESPN5
0110	000000	C 159	CALL FPRINT
0117	000000	D 160	HALD SUSBUF ,NAME=SPEC'D BUFFER BEGINNING
0110	000000	C 161 TIMEIN	R
0117	000000	D 162	STA REVEIG ,REVEIG=0

LOC	OBJ	SEG	SOURCE STATEMENT
0146	343000	D	162 TIRAIT LDA KEYSIG ;CHECK KEYSIG=0 ?
0140	FETL		164 CPI 0 ;KEYSIG LOADED BY INTERRUPT
014F	0A4A01	C	165 JZ TIRAIT
0150	FE 0		166 CPI 00H ;CARRYFLAG RETURN ?
0154	FF		167 RZ ;YES, FETL=1
0155	FE05		168 CPI 5 ;CTRL E ?
0157	0A1001	C	169 JZ TIME2 ;YES START OVER (INPUT ERROR)
015A	77		170 MOV M,R
0155	4F		171 MOV C,R
0150	0A10F0		172 CALL CRTOUT ;TO DISPLAY INPUT KEY ON CRT
015F	2C		173 INX H ;STORE ASCII CHAR INX MAP
0160	0A4A01	C	174 JMP TIME1
0163	AF		175 TIMEOUT XRA R ;OP TIME WINDOW IS ENTERED
0164	77		176 MOV M,R ;STOP CRITERION FOR FDECB!
0165	2C		177 INX H
0166	EB		178 XCHG
0167	213300	C	179 LXI H,SECOND
016A	0A3300	E	180 CALL LOADY ;APPEND 1 SEC 12H,0AH,00H,ETX
016D	0A1100	E	181 CALL LOADY ;TO TIMWIN FOR OUTPUT ON PLOT
0170	110000	D	182 LXI D,TIMWIN
0173	210000	D	183 LXI H,DIET ;DESTINATION OF 32BIT OUTPUT
0176	0A1100	E	184 CALL FDECB1
0179	210001		185 LXI H,OP1
017C	010000	E	186 CALL CLEAR ;CLEAR OP1 TO FLOAT HP
017F	2A3300	E	187 LHLD NFST0
0182	2C0001		188 SHLD OP1
0185	2E30		189 MVI A,FLT05
0187	0C40		190 OUT 1089E ;OP1=NO PTS IN CHARACTERISTIC
0189	210000	D	191 LXI H,DIET
018C	0A1100	E	192 CALL LOAD2 ;LOAD=TIME WINDOW
018F	2E0F		193 MVI A,E'CH
0191	0C40		194 OUT 10895
019C	0A1100	E	195 CALL WAIT
0196	2E0E		196 MVI A,F'DIV
0199	0C40		197 OUT 1089E
019A	210001		198 LXI H,OP1
019D	110000	D	199 LXI D,DIET
01A0	010000	E	200 CALL LOADX ;DIET=TIME WINDOW NO PTS IN WINDOW
01A3	02		201 RET
			202
01A4	AF		203 STEP XRA R
01A5	210000	D	204 STA KEYSIG
01A8	0A1100	E	205 CALL REFAC0 ;ACQUIRE M
01AB	0A2000	E	206 SHLD MET0 ;STORE M&L RECFIT
01A5	EB		207 XCHG
01A9	210000	E	208 SHLD DREF ;STORE DREF (FIRST SLEEP)
01B3	210004	C	209 LXI H,STEUF2
01B5	0A1100	C	210 CALL PRINT ;PRINT MESSAGE
01B8	AF		211 XRA R
01B9	210000	D	212 STA KEYSIG
01BC	0A1100	E	213 CALL REFAC0 ;ACQUIRE M1
01BF	210000	E	214 SHLD M1ST0 ;STORE M1
01C2	210004	C	215 LXI H,STEUF3
01C5	0A1100	C	216 CALL PRINT
01C8	AF		217 SRAAF XRA R

LOC	TEST	SEQ	SOURCE STATEMENT
0109	000000	D 01	STP KEYSIG
0110	01 005	C 013	L'I H STELE7
0111	010100	C 010	CALL PRINT
0112	01 007	E 011	STIM1 CALL TOP ,TO DISPLAY NO PTS IN WINDOW
0113	01 01	010	DOV H ,CAL PAD 4 OF PT ABOVE LAST PT
0114	01 01	010	DOV H ,IN NEW EC
0115	000000	E 004	CALL WINDOW WHILE SETTING LAST HIGH LEV FT
0116	000000	D 015	LDH KEYSIG
0117	000000	010	CFI 004 IS IT SPACE BAR ?
0118	000000	C 017	JNC STIM1 NO, WAIT FOR SPACE BAR
0119	000000	011	L'I H STELE4
0120	000000	C 015	CALL PRINT
0121	000000	E 010	CALL DATACQ ACQUIRE NEW/EC
0122	00	011	FET
		010	
0123	000000	C 010	JITTER L'I H JITTER
0124	01 000	C 014	CALL PRINT
0125	000000	C 015	JNF MENUE
		010	
0126	01 01	017	PRINT NOW R.M
0127	000000	010	CFI ET
0128	01 01	013	RZ
0129	01 01	010	NOW C.M
0130	000000	014	CALL LPT
0131	01 01	010	INX H
0132	000000	C 010	JNF PRINT
0201	01 01	014	PRINT NOW R.M
0202	000000	015	CFI ET
0203	01 01	010	RZ
0204	01 01	010	NOW C.M
0205	000000	014	CALL CFTOUT
0206	01 01	014	IN H
0207	000000	C 010	JNF PRINT
		011	
0208	01 01	010	KEYIN PUSH FEU
0209	000000	010	MVI R OFCH RESET ALL BUT KEYBOARD INT
0210	000000	014	OUT OFCH
0211	000000	015	MVI R OFCH
0212	000000	016	OUT OFCH ,COMPLETARY RESTORATION OF UP LEV
0213	000000	017	IN OFCH CHECK CONSOLE INPUT
0214	000000	010	RNI C ,IS INPUT 7-BIT ?
0215	000000	C 010	JC NO, GO TO 0217
0216	000000	010	KEYIN MVI R OFFH
0217	000000	011	OUT OFCH RESET ENTIRE INTERRUPT STATUS
0218	000000	010	IN OFCH ,INPUT SIGNAL FROM KEYBOARD
0219	000000	010	RNI T7H ,ACK OUT SAFETY
0220	000000	C 014	STP KEYSIG
0221	000000	010	CFI 1 IS IT CTRL R ?
0222	000000	C 010	JNC HIT NO, GO TO 0224
0223	01 01	010	FOR FEU
0224	01 01	010	FOR H ,FALSE RET
0225	01 01	010	EC
0226	000000	C 010	JNF ENUE
0227	01 01	010	FOR FEU
0228	01 01	010	EC

LOC	OBJ	SEQ	SOURCE STATEMENT
0025	09	273	PET
		274	
0026	09	275	65060F, 02 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH
0027	09		
0028	09		
0029	09		
0030	09		
0031	09		
0032	09		
0033	09		
0034	09		
0035	09		
0036	09		
0037	09		
0038	09	276	0B 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH, 0AH
0039	09		
0040	09		
0041	09		
0042	09		
0043	09		
0044	09		
0045	09		
0046	20002000	277	0B SPECTRE II', 12H, 05H, 0AH, 0AH, 07H, 00H
0049	20000000		
004E	20000000		
0050	20000000		
0056	45405452		
0058	45004049		
005E	12		
005F	0E		
0060	09		
0061	09		
0062	07		
0067	00		
0064	20000000	278	0B AUTOMATIC TIME DOMAIN SPECTROMETER', 12H, 0AH, 00H
0069	20000000		
0070	20000000		
0073	20000000		
0074	20004155		
0078	54454041		
007C	54454010		
0080	54454045		
0084	20404040		
0088	41004500		
0090	50504540		
0090	51504540		
0094	45544550		
0098	12		
0099	09		
009A	00		
009B	09	279	0B 0AH, 0AH, DEVELOPED AT UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA', 12H, 00H
0100	09		
0290	20000000		
0291	20000000		
0295	45554550		
0299	45504544		
029D	20415410		
02B1	55454556		
02B5	45545049		

LOC	OBJ	SEO	SOURCE STATEMENT
0155	5455104F		
0156	45104F54		
0201	54415741		
0205	12		
0206	00		
0207	20110000	150	DB /DEVELOPPE A L UNIVERSITE D OTTAWA/ 12H.0PH.00H
0208	1010101F		
0209	44455545		
020E	40455510		
020F	45104114		
0215	4001551E		
021F	455104552		
0251	51405445		
0257	1044104F		
025B	54544157		
025F	41		
02F0	12		
02F1	04		
02F1	00		
02F1	20301310	281	DB PAR/RY: BRIAN PAPISIEN/ 12H.0PH.00H
02F7	10101010		
02F8	41510542		
02FF	53050210		
0300	415104941		
0307	45105341		
030B	52495149		
030F	454E		
0311	12		
0312	24		
0313	30		
0314	20301010	382	DB FOR/POUR DR. E. E. STUCHLY/ 12H.0PH.00H.ET/
0318	1001004F		
031C	4F512F50		
0320	4F555114		
0324	20101044		
0328	503E501E		
032C	503E5054		
0330	55404341		
0334	52		
0335	12		
0336	04		
0337	30		
0338	01		
0338	24	283 50F1	DB 0PH.0PH. WOULD YOU LIKE THE INSTRUCTIONS ? (Y,N)/ 1.0PH.0PH.0PH.ET/
033A	04		
033E	57455F40		
033F	4120554F		
0342	55304149		
0347	45450254		
034B	45450145		
034F	45575152		
0350	55105145		
0357	4F455110		
035B	1F501111		
035F	521F4512		

LOC	SET	END	SOURCE STATEMENT
0000	00		
0001	00		
0002	00		
0003	00		
0004	00		
0005	00		
0006	00		
0007	00		
0008	00		
0009	00		
0010	00		
0011	00		
0012	00		
0013	00		
0014	00		
0015	00		
0016	00		
0017	00		
0018	00		
0019	00		
0020	00		
0021	00		
0022	00		
0023	00		
0024	00		
0025	00		
0026	00		
0027	00		
0028	00		
0029	00		
0030	00		
0031	00		
0032	00		
0033	00		
0034	00		
0035	00		
0036	00		
0037	00		
0038	00		
0039	00		
0040	00		
0041	00		
0042	00		
0043	00		
0044	00		
0045	00		
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0100	00		
0101	00		
0102	00		
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0115	00		
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0123	00		
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0201	00		
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0230	00		
0231	00		
0232	00		
0233	00		
0234	00		
0235	00		
0236	00		
0237	00		
0238	00		
0239	00		
0240	00		
0241	00		
0242	00		
0243	00		
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0247	00		
0248	00		
0249	00		
0250	00		
0251	00		
0252	00		
0253	00		
0254	00		
0255	00		
0256	00		
0257	00		
0258	00		
0259	00		
0260	00		
0261	00		
0262	00		
0263	00		
0264	00		
0265	00		
0266	00		
0267	00		
0268	00		
0269	00		
0270	00		
0271	00		
0272	00		
0273	00		
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0275	00		
0276	00		
0277	00		
0278	00		
0279	00		
0280	00		
0281	00		
0282	00		
0283	00		
0284	00		
0285	00		
0286	00		
0287	00		
0288	00		
0289	00		
0290	00		
0291	00		
0292	00		
0293	00		
0294	00		
0295	00		
0296	00		
0297	00		
0298	00		
0299	00		
0300	00		
0301	00		
0302	00		
0303	00		
0304	00		
0305	00		
0306	00		
0307	00		
0308	00		
0309	00		
0310	00		
0311	00		
0312	00		
0313	00		
0314	00		
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0320	00		
0321	00		
0322	00		
0323	00		
0324	00		
0325	00		
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0327	00		
0328	00		
0329	00		
0330	00		
0331	00		
0332	00		
0333	00		
0334	00		
0335	00		
0336	00		
0337	00		
0338	00		
0339	00		
0340	00		
0341	00		
0342	00		
0343	00		
0344	00		
0345	00		
0346	00		
0347	00		

LOC	SET	SEQ	STATEMENT
0404 00			
0405 00000000	282	08	-SET RIGHT HAND CLEAR TO SUITABLE LAST LOW LE EL POINTING 0000.000.000
0406 00000000			
0407 00000000			
0408 00000000			
0409 00000000			
0410 00000000			
0411 00000000			
0412 00000000			
0413 00000000			
0414 00000000			
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0441 00000000			
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0443 00000000			
0444 00000000			
0445 00000000			
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0447 00000000			
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0449 00000000			
0450 00000000			
0451 00000000			
0452 00000000			
0453 00000000			
0454 00000000			
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0456 00000000			
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0460 00000000			
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0495 00000000			
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0497 00000000			
0498 00000000			
0499 00000000			
0500 00000000			

LOC	OBJ	LEN	SOURCE STATEMENT
0151	5045454E		
0155	540545E1		
0459	03		
0159	04		
045E	04		
0157	00		
0157	00454554	282	DE 1-4IT SPACE EFF TO ENTER NL 10PH 07H 00H
0401	00555041		
0405	40451140		
0409	41511054		
0470	4510155E		
0401	51455210		
0475	4511		
0477	04		
0478	07		
0479	00		
0479	0045E1	284	DE NL 10PH 00H 07H
0400	04		
040E	00		
040F	00		
0450	04	295	STENFC DE 04H 04H 00H NL IS RECEIVED 10PH 00H
0451	04		
0451	00		
0450	45111049		
0457	53105145		
045E	47455134		
045F	4514		
04F1	04		
04F2	00		
04F1	04	296	DE 04H 1EST RIGHT HAND CORCOR TO RIGHT E TRENITY 10PH 00H
04F4	00504554		
04F7	00501047		
04F0	45540049		
0500	41455440		
0504	40555151		
0509	45510050		
0510	45105149		
0510	47455100		
0514	45515450		
0515	45474554		
0510	53		
0510	04		
051E	00		
051F	00454510	297	DE 1 OF DESIRED C-CHARACTERISTIC 04H 00H
0520	41455134		
0527	50454510		
052E	47454151		
050F	10455445		
0503	51455154		
0507	4547		
0509	04		
0509	00		
050E	00454554	298	RECUR DE 1-4IT SPACE EFF TO INITIATE DATA AC POSITION 04H 07H 00H ET
050F	00505011		
0540	40451010		

[illegible]

LOC	OBJ	SEN	SOURCE STATEMENT
0701 02			
0702 04		204 LABEL	IF 04H,004 CENTER NAME OF MATERIAL (MAX 30 CHARACTERS), ETC
0704 05			
0705 450554.5			
0706 5010 541			
0707 4015104F			
0708 45070041			
0709 50055044			
0710 4040004F			
0711 40415041			
0712 00000040			
0713 40415041			
0714 405045501			
0715 5010			
0716 07			
0717 04		205 TEF4	DE 04H,004 ET '
0718 20			
0719 07			
0720 07		206 STELPE	DE 00H,10P ***** ETIQUETTES ***** 05H,04H 00H
0721 10			
0722 00000000			
0723 00000000			
0724 00000000			
0725 40405541			
0726 50000000			
0727 00000000			
0728 00000000			
0729 00			
0730 00			
0731 00			
0732 00000000		207	FE FOURIER TRANSFORM TIME WINDOW = .5TH
0733 00000000			
0734 404055501			
0735 404055010			
0736 00405041			
0737 4050104F			
0738 50400000			
0739 00000000			
0740 00000000			
0741 50000000			
0742 0050404E			
0743 404055010			
0744 0000			
0745 07			
0746 00000000		208 FTHEAD	DE MAG(+1) FREQ(+1) FREQ(+1)
0747 00000000			
0748 00000000			
0749 00400000			
0750 00000000			
0751 00000000			
0752 00000000			
0753 00000000			
0754 00000000			
0755 00000000			
0756 00000000			
0757 00000000			
0758 00000000			
0759 00000000			
0760 00000000			
0761 00000000			
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0763 00000000			
0764 00000000			
0765 00000000			
0766 00000000			
0767 00000000			
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0769 00000000			
0770 00000000			
0771 00000000			
0772 00000000			
0773 00000000			
0774 00000000			
0775 00000000			
0776 00000000			
0777 00000000			
0778 00000000			
0779 00000000			
0780 00000000			
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0792 00000000			
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0794 00000000			
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0796 00000000			
0797 00000000			
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0799 00000000			
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0801 00000000			
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0808 00000000			
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0989 00000000			
0990 00000000			
0991 00000000			
0992 00000000			
0993 00000000			
0994 00000000			
0995 00000000			
0996 00000000			
0997 00000000			

LOC	REF	SEN	ENCODE STATE	EXT
0000	00000000	000	00	00
0001	00000000			00
0002	00000000			00
0003	00000000			00
0004	00000000			00
0005	00000000			00
0006	00000000			00
0007	00000000			00
0008	00000000			00
0009	00000000			00
0010	00000000			00
0011	00000000			00
0012	00000000			00
0013	00000000			00
0014	00000000			00
0015	00000000			00
0016	00000000			00
0017	00000000			00
0018	00000000			00
0019	00000000			00
0020	00000000			00
0021	00000000			00
0022	00000000			00
0023	00000000			00
0024	00000000			00
0025	00000000			00
0026	00000000			00
0027	00000000			00
0028	00000000			00
0029	00000000			00
0030	00000000			00
0031	00000000			00
0032	00000000			00
0033	00000000			00
0034	00000000			00
0035	00000000			00
0036	00000000			00
0037	00000000			00
0038	00000000			00
0039	00000000			00
0040	00000000			00
0041	00000000			00
0042	00000000			00
0043	00000000			00
0044	00000000			00
0045	00000000			00
0046	00000000			00
0047	00000000			00
0048	00000000			00
0049	00000000			00
0050	00000000			00
0051	00000000			00
0052	00000000			00
0053	00000000			00
0054	00000000			00
0055	00000000			00
0056	00000000			00
0057	00000000			00
0058	00000000			00
0059	00000000			00
0060	00000000			00
0061	00000000			00
0062	00000000			00
0063	00000000			00
0064	00000000			00
0065	00000000			00
0066	00000000			00
0067	00000000			00
0068	00000000			00
0069	00000000			00
0070	00000000			00
0071	00000000			00
0072	00000000			00
0073	00000000			00
0074	00000000			00
0075	00000000			00
0076	00000000			00
0077	00000000			00
0078	00000000			00
0079	00000000			00
0080	00000000			00
0081	00000000			00
0082	00000000			00
0083	00000000			00
0084	00000000			00
0085	00000000			00
0086	00000000			00
0087	00000000			00
0088	00000000			00
0089	00000000			00
0090	00000000			00
0091	00000000			00
0092	00000000			00
0093	00000000			00
0094	00000000			00
0095	00000000			00
0096	00000000			00
0097	00000000			00
0098	00000000			00
0099	00000000			00

LOC	DEST	EE	STATE STATEMENT
0000	00000000		
0001	00		
0002	00		
0003	00		
0004	00000000	015	00 FOURIER TRANSFORM TIME INCON = 1.ET
0005	00		
0006	00000000		
0007	00000000		
0008	00000000		
0009	00000000		
0010	00000000		
0011	00000000		
0012	00000000		
0013	00000000		
0014	00000000		
0015	00000000		
0016	00000000		
0017	00000000		
0018	00000000		
0019	00000000		
0020	00000000		
0021	00000000		
0022	00000000		
0023	00000000		
0024	00000000		
0025	00000000		
0026	00000000		
0027	00000000		
0028	00000000		
0029	00000000		
0030	00000000		
0031	00000000		
0032	00000000		
0033	00000000		
0034	00000000		
0035	00000000		
0036	00000000		
0037	00000000		
0038	00000000		
0039	00000000		
0040	00000000		
0041	00000000		
0042	00000000		
0043	00000000		
0044	00000000		
0045	00000000		
0046	00000000		
0047	00000000		
0048	00000000		
0049	00000000		
0050	00000000		
0051	00000000		
0052	00000000		
0053	00000000		
0054	00000000		
0055	00000000		
0056	00000000		
0057	00000000		
0058	00000000		
0059	00000000		
0060	00000000		
0061	00000000		
0062	00000000		
0063	00000000		
0064	00000000		
0065	00000000		
0066	00000000		
0067	00000000		
0068	00000000		
0069	00000000		
0070	00000000		
0071	00000000		
0072	00000000		
0073	00000000		
0074	00000000		
0075	00000000		
0076	00000000		
0077	00000000		
0078	00000000		
0079	00000000		
0080	00000000		
0081	00000000		
0082	00000000		
0083	00000000		
0084	00000000		
0085	00000000		
0086	00000000		
0087	00000000		
0088	00000000		
0089	00000000		
0090	00000000		
0091	00000000		
0092	00000000		
0093	00000000		
0094	00000000		
0095	00000000		
0096	00000000		
0097	00000000		
0098	00000000		
0099	00000000		

LOC	OBJ	SET	SOURCE STATEMENT
0000	00000000		
0001	00000045		
0002	00000000		
0003	41504000		
0004	45000000		
0005	41104000		
0006	45000000		
0007	50040000		
0008	45000000		
0009	51004000		
0010	40000000		
0011	00		
0012	00		
0013	00	004	004 NOTE ONE SET OF STIMULUS DATA MUST BE PROCESSED WITH ONE
0014	45000045		
0015	00000000		
0016	45000045		
0017	51004000		
0018	00000000		
0019	40000000		
0020	50004000		
0021	50000000		
0022	40000000		
0023	50004000		
0024	00000000		
0025	40000000		
0026	00		
0027	00		
0028	00	005	005 BEFORE ANY RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS CAN BE PROCESSED (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
0029	00000000		
0030	45000045		
0031	00000000		
0032	00000000		
0033	50004000		
0034	45000045		
0035	50004000		
0036	41504000		
0037	50000000		
0038	50004000		
0039	50004000		
0040	50004000		
0041	45000045		
0042	00000000		
0043	00000000		
0044	00000000		
0045	00		
0046	00		
0047	00		
0048	00		
0049	00	006	006 004 004 ***** TO BE USED AS EL PLATE ***** 004 004
0050	00		
0051	00		
0052	00		
0053	00000000		
0054	00000000		
0055	45000045		
0056	45000045		

LOC	COL	SEN	FOURTE	STATEMENT
0001	00000000			
0002	00000000			
0003	00000000			
0004	00000000			
0005	00			
0006	00			
0007	00			
0008	00000000	001	08	ENTER 8 FOR STIMULUS CHARACTERISTIC 1000 004
0009	00000000			
0010	00000000			
0011	00000000			
0012	00000000			
0013	00000000			
0014	00000000			
0015	00000000			
0016	00000000			
0017	00000000			
0018	00000000			
0019	00000000			
0020	00000000			
0021	00			
0022	00			
0023	00000000	001	08	FOR RESPONSE CHARACTERISTIC 0000 004 004 004
0024	00000000			
0025	00000000			
0026	00000000			
0027	00000000			
0028	00000000			
0029	00000000			
0030	00000000			
0031	00000000			
0032	00000000			
0033	00000000			
0034	00000000			
0035	00000000			
0036	00			
0037	00			
0038	00			
0039	00			
0040	00			
0041	00			
0042	00			
0043	00			
0044	00			
0045	00			
0046	00			
0047	00			
0048	00	00 00 00 00	000 100	***** COMP ***** 000 000 000
0049	00			
0050	00000000			
0051	00000000			
0052	00000000			
0053	00000000			
0054	00000000			
0055	00000000			
0056	00			
0057	00			
0058	00			
0059	00			
0060	00			
0061	00			
0062	00			
0063	00			
0064	00			
0065	00			
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0067	00			
0068	00			
0069	00			
0070	00			
0071	00			
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0075	00			
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0078	00			
0079	00			
0080	00			
0081	00			
0082	00			
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0085	00			
0086	00			
0087	00			
0088	00			
0089	00			
0090	00			
0091	00			
0092	00			
0093	00			
0094	00			
0095	00			
0096	00			
0097	00			
0098	00			
0099	00			

LIST 131 SEG SOURCE STATEMENT

```

0474 00
0475 00
0476 00            005 EPELIF 02       00H,12H,       *** Epsilon ----> 00H,0FH,0FH,00H
0477 00
0478 002020100
0479 04001400
0480 0400-550
0481 50404040
0482 06002000
0483 040404
0484 00
0485 00
0486 00
0487 00
0488 00
0489 00
0490 00000000       006       00             EPSILON' 07H,    (+)    EPSILON',22H,    (+)    FFE0',0FH,00H,ETA
0491 00000000
0492 00455050
0493 40404040
0494 07
0495 00002000
0496 00000045
0497 50504040
0498 4040
0499 00
0500 00
0501 00000000
0502 00000000
0503 00000045
0504 504551
0505 00
0506 00
0507 00
0508 00
0509
0510
0511
0512 DEEG
0513
0514 0001       005 VE-SIG 00       1             STORED VE-SIG SIGNAL DURING VERIN
0515 0001       040 FLAG 00       1             RENEWES CORRECT SEQUENCING OF PROGRAM
0516 0002       041 BUFFER 00       2             POINT BUFFER POINTER
0517 0002       042 PHASTO 00       2             STORAGE OF P.T. PHASE
0518 0002       043 MAGSTO 00       2             STORAGE OF P.T. MAG
0519 0004       044 DIST 00       4             TIME WINDOW IN RTE USED IN PHASTO
0520 0004       045 STIMAS 000       040004       STORAGE LOCATION OF STIMULUS MAGNITUDE
0521 0004       046 STIFAS 000       040004       STORAGE LOCATION OF STIMULUS PHASE
0522 0004       047 RESPAS 000       045004       STORAGE LOCATION OF RESPONSE MAGNITUDE
0523 0004       048 RESPAS 000       045004       STORAGE LOCATION OF RESPONSE PHASE
0524 0004       049 TITL1 00       10H       STORAGE LOCATION OF ASCII DECIMAL STRING
0525 0008       050 NAME P 00       10H       STORAGE OF MATERIAL NAME
0526
0527
0528
0529
0530
0531
0532 END

```

PUBLIC SYMBOLS

DIST 0 0000	FLAG 0 0000	WITTER 0 0100	VERIN 0 0000	VE-SIG 0 0000	MAGSTO 0 0000	PHASTO 0 0004
BUFFER 0 0000	RESPAS 0 0000	STIMAS 0 0000	STIFAS 0 0000			

INTERNAL SYMBOLS

PHASTO 0 0000	STIFAS 0 0000	CLEAR 0 0000	COLLET 0 0000	DATAP0 0 0000	DEEP 0 0000	ESLOT 0 0000
EPILON 0 0000	FEELER 0 0000	FRAMON 0 0000	GRINA 0 0000	ILION 0 0000	LOAD 0 0000	LOADY 0 0000

[illegible]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

[illegible]

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FORM-11 EVER-1055 AND ASSOCIATED V2.0 MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|---|
| | | 1 | NAME EVERET |
| | | 2 | THIS FILE IS A COMBINATION OF ROUTINES |
| | | 3 | USED BY THE MAIN SPECTRA SYSTEM PROGRAM |
| | | 4 | IT SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE SPECTRA LIE FILE |
| | | 5 | AND LINKED TO THE MAIN SYSTEM PROGRAM |
| 0002 | | 6 | END EQU 2 |
| 0003 | | 7 | END EQU 3 |
| 0004 | | 8 | END EQU 4 |
| 0005 | | 9 | END EQU 5 |
| 0006 | | 10 | END EQU 6 |
| 0007 | | 11 | END EQU 7 |
| 0008 | | 12 | END EQU 8H |
| 0009 | | 13 | END EQU 9H |
| 000A | | 14 | END EQU 0AH |
| 000B | | 15 | END EQU 0EH |
| 000C | | 16 | END EQU 0FH |
| 000D | | 17 | OP1 EQU 00100H |
| 000E | | 18 | OP2 EQU 00104H |
| 000F | | 19 | IOERR EQU 40H |
| FETA | | 20 | FTFAL EQU 0FE7AH |
| F01D | | 21 | EQUT EQU 0FD10H ;CONSOLE OUTPUT |
| F030 | | 22 | NEWLOC EQU 0A000H ;STARTING ADDRESSES OF NEWLOC |
| | | 23 | END |
| | | 24 | PUBLIC NSTO,NIETO,NFETO,TOP,ACQCTR |
| | | 25 | PUBLIC F0T0F,MINI01,ACLOC,REF |
| | | 26 | PUBLIC DATA0,MILCH,REF00LE,01 |
| | | 27 | EXTN, REF010, F0000, CLEF, L0F0, L0A0 |
| | | 28 | EXTN, L0A0, FLAG, WAIT, TITEL |
| | | 29 | |
| | | 30 | |
| 0000 | 010000 | 31 | DATA0 LVI H.0A000H |
| 0001 | 001000 | 32 | END ACLOC ;INITIALIZE ACLOC LOCATION |
| 0002 | 010000 | 33 | LVI H.0A000H ;DATA ACQUISITION AND ACCUMULATION |
| 0003 | 010000 | 34 | LVI 0.0A000H |
| 0004 | 000000 | 35 | CALL ELAM |
| 0005 | 000000 | 36 | END ;1000=LOOP COUNTER |
| 0006 | 000000 | 37 | END ;IE 100 ELAMED 0.0000 |
| 0007 | 010000 | 38 | LVI H.0 |
| 0008 | 010000 | 39 | END ;INITIALIZE CTR=0000,MIN=FFFF |
| 0009 | 010000 | 40 | LVI 4.0FFFFH |
| 000A | 010000 | 41 | END ;MAIN |
| 000B | 000000 | 42 | CALL TOP ;NEWLOC ACQUIRED |
| 000C | 00 | 43 | END ;FROM TOP, CTR=0000 OF FT ACQTR |
| 000D | 00 | 44 | END ;LAST FT IN NEWLOC |
| 000E | 000000 | 45 | END ;NEWLOC=0000 OF LAST FT IN NEWLOC |
| 000F | 00 | 46 | END ;END |
| 0010 | 000000 | 47 | END ;END=0000 OF 0000 BEFORE UNDO |
| 0011 | 00 | 48 | END ;END |
| 0012 | 000000 | 49 | CALL UNDO ;CTR=NEWLOC, CTR=NEWLOC |
| 0013 | 00 | 50 | END ;END |
| 0014 | 000000 | 51 | CALL UNDO ;CTR=NEWLOC |
| 0015 | 00 | 52 | END ;CTR=NEWLOC |

| LOC | OBJ | SEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|--|---|
| 0005 | 90 | 52 | SLS E |
| 0006 | 70 | 54 | MOV A,H |
| 0007 | 99 | 55 | SEB D |
| 0008 | 0A0F00 | 0 | JC ACCL1 ;HMIN LT HNEW ? YES, GO TO ACCL1 |
| 0009 | EE | 57 | XCHG ;(HLY)=HNEW |
| 0010 | 000000 | 0 | SHLD HMIN ;NO STORE HMIN=HNEW |
| 0011 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 55 ACCL1 LHLD DMAX |
| 0012 | EE | 60 | XCHG |
| 0013 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 61 LHLD DNEW ;(DDE)=(DNEW) |
| 0014 | 78 | 62 | MOV A,E |
| 0015 | 58 | 63 | SUB L |
| 0016 | 79 | 64 | MOV A,D |
| 0017 | 50 | 65 | SEB H ;(DNEW)-(DNEW) GT 0 ? |
| 0018 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 66 JNC ACCL2 ;YES, GO TO ACCL2 |
| 0019 | 200F00 | 0 | 67 SHLD DMAX ;NO, (DNEW)=(DNEW) |
| 0020 | 1A0F00 | 0 | 68 ACCL2 LHLD DNEW ;----- |
| 0021 | 58 | 69 | XCHG |
| 0022 | 2A3760 | 0 | 70 LHLD DDEF |
| 0023 | 78 | 71 | MOV A,E |
| 0024 | 95 | 72 | SUB L |
| 0025 | 6F | 73 | MOV L,A |
| 0026 | 79 | 74 | MOV A,D |
| 0027 | 50 | 75 | SEB H |
| 0028 | 67 | 76 | MOV H,A ;(HLY)=(DIFF)=(DNEW)-DDEF |
| 0029 | 55 | 77 | ORA L ;CHECK IF DIFF=0 |
| 0030 | 58 | 78 | XCHG ;CY=0 IF DIFF IS POSITIVE |
| 0031 | 0A1000 | 0 | 79 LHLD ACCLOC ;DNEW IS NO LONGER NEEDED |
| 0032 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 80 JZ ACCL4 ;DIFF=0, DO NOT SHIFT ACCTR |
| 0033 | 000000 | 0 | 81 JNC F03HFT ;(DDE)=DIFF |
| 0034 | 20 | 82 F03HFT DCI H ;SHIFT ACCTR=ACCL0C-4-DIFF | |
| 0035 | 28 | 83 DCI H | |
| 0036 | 28 | 84 DCI H | |
| 0037 | 28 | 85 DCI H | |
| 0038 | 10 | 86 DCP E ;ASSUMING DIFF LT 15 | |
| 0039 | 1A0F00 | 0 | 87 JNC F03HFT ; |
| 0040 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 88 JNC ACCL4 |
| 0041 | 10 | 89 F03HFT INX H ;SHIFT ACCTR=ACCL0C+4-DIFF | |
| 0042 | 20 | 90 DCI H | |
| 0043 | 20 | 91 INX H | |
| 0044 | 20 | 92 INX H | |
| 0045 | 10 | 93 DCP E ;ASSUMING DIFF LT 16 | |
| 0046 | 1A0F00 | 0 | 94 JNC F03HFT ;----- |
| 0047 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 95 ACCL4 SHLD ACCTR ;ACCTR=ACCL0C +/- 4-DIFF |
| 0048 | 210A00 | 0 | 96 LXI H,NEWLOC ;(HLY)=NEWLOC |
| 0049 | 210A00 | 0 | 97 SHLD NEWPTR ;(NEWPTR)=NEWLOC |
| 0050 | 210A00 | 0 | 98 LXI H,OFF1 ;(OFF1) FOR FLTDS |
| 0051 | 000000 | 0 | 99 CLEA ; |
| 0052 | 0A0F00 | 0 | 100 LHLD NEWPTR ;(HLY)=ACCL0C OF NEWLOC(NEWPTR) |
| 0053 | 78 | 101 MOV A,H | |
| 0054 | 28 | 102 DCP A ;AND GIVE COMPLEMENT OF EIO | |
| 0055 | 58 | 103 OR A ;PUT COMPLEMENTED INPUT IN (DE) | |
| 0056 | 10 | 104 DCP H | |
| 0057 | 78 | 105 MOV A,H | |
| 0058 | 58 | 106 OR A ;RE NEEDED ELIMINATED,LS NEEDED | |
| 0059 | 57 | 107 MOV A,A ;COMPLEMENTED | |

| LOC | CR1 | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 0095 | EE | 109 | MOVB , (HL)=COMPLIMENTED INPUT |
| 0096 | 000000 | 0 | 109 CALL BCORIN , (HL)=BINARY VERSION OF INPUT |
| 0099 | 000001 | 110 | SHLD OF1 |
| 009C | 0000 | 111 | MVI A,FLT05 |
| 009E | 0000 | 112 | OUT ICDEF , (OF1)=NEW EC (FLCAT) |
| 00A0 | 000000 | 0 | 112 LHLD ACCPTR , (HL)=(ACCTR) |
| 00A2 | 000000 | E | 114 CALL LOFC , (OF2)=ACCTEC+ACCTR |
| 00A5 | 0000 | 115 | MVI A,FA00 |
| 00A8 | 0000 | 116 | OUT IDEF5 |
| 00AA | 000000 | 0 | 117 LHLD ACCPTR |
| 00AD | EE | 118 | MOVB , (HL) |
| 00AE | 000001 | 119 | LI I A,OF1 |
| 00B1 | 000000 | E | 120 CALL LOFC , (ACCTEC+ACCTR)+(NEWEC+FLT) |
| 00B4 | 000000 | 0 | 121 LHLD HNEW |
| 00B7 | 000000 | 0 | 122 LDR NEWPTR+1 |
| 00BA | 00 | 123 | CMF H , NEW NEWPTR LT NEW HNEW ? |
| 00BB | 000000 | 0 | 124 JC AC6 , YES, GO TO AC6 |
| 00BE | 000000 | 0 | 125 LDR NEWPTR , NO, CHECK LSB OF EACH |
| 00C1 | 00 | 126 | CMF L , IE IF NEWPTR LT HNEW, CONTINUE |
| 00C2 | 000000 | 0 | 127 JNC AC7 , OTHERWISE GO TO AC7 |
| 00C5 | 000000 | 0 | 128 AC6 LHLD NEWPTR |
| 00C8 | 00 | 129 | INX H , NEWPTR=NEUPTR+2 |
| 00C9 | 00 | 130 | INX H |
| 00CA | 000000 | 0 | 131 SHLD NEWPTR |
| 00CB | 000000 | 0 | 132 LHLD ACCPTR |
| 00CC | 00 | 133 | INX H |
| 00CD | 00 | 134 | INX H |
| 00CE | 00 | 135 | INX H |
| 00CF | 00 | 136 | INX H |
| 00D4 | 000000 | 0 | 137 SHLD ACCPTR ACCPTR=ACCTR+4 |
| 00D7 | 000000 | 0 | 138 JNP AC5 |
| 00DA | 000000 | 0 | 139 AC7 LDR SUBCTR , SUBCTR=SUBCTR-1 |
| 00DD | 00 | 141 | DCR A |
| 00DE | 000000 | 0 | 142 STA SUBCTR , SUBCTR=0 |
| 00E1 | 000000 | 0 | 143 JNZ ACLOC , NO, CONTINUE ACQUIRING AND SUMMING |
| 00E4 | 000000 | 0 | 144 LHLD DDEF , YES, FIND DIFFER=DEF-DEF |
| 00E7 | EE | 145 | MOVB , (HL) |
| 00E8 | 000000 | 0 | 146 LHLD DIA , DIA MUST BE GE DDEF |
| 00EB | 000000 | 0 | 147 CALL SUBTR , (HL)=(HL)-(DE) |
| 00EE | 00 | 148 | MOV DIA |
| 00EF | 00 | 149 | MOV E,L , COPY DIFFER INTO (DE) |
| 00F0 | 00 | 150 | MOV C,L , DIFFER E-LD BE LESS THAN 1 BYTE |
| 00F1 | 000000 | 0 | 151 LHLD ACLOC |
| 00F4 | 00 | 152 | MOV A,C |
| 00F7 | 00 | 153 | ORA A , DIFFER=0 |
| 00FA | 000001 | 0 | 154 JZ AC6 , YES, GO TO AC6 |
| 00FB | 00 | 155 | INX H |
| 00FC | 00 | 156 | INX H |
| 00FE | 00 | 157 | INX H |
| 00FF | 00 | 158 | INX H |
| 0100 | 00 | 159 | DCR C |
| 0103 | 000000 | 0 | 160 JNC AC6 , |
| 0106 | 000000 | 0 | 161 ACLOC SHLD ACLOC |
| 0109 | 000000 | 0 | 162 LHLD RETU , (DE)=DIFFER |

| LOC | IF | EE | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|----|--|
| 0107 | 007700 | C | 141 CALL SUBTR ,SUBTR > HL=HL-DE |
| 0108 | 007700 | E | 144 LDA FLAG |
| 0109 | 000000 | | 145 ANI 4 ,STIM IN FREQUENCIES ? |
| 010F | 000000 | C | 146 JC AC10 ,NO. IF 1 <= 50 |
| 0110 | 000000 | E | 147 JM JITTER ,MULT 0. GO TO JITTER |
| 0115 | 00 | | 148 MOV R,H |
| 0116 | 00 | | 149 ANA R |
| 0117 | 000000 | C | 150 JNZ AC10 ,H NE 0. GO TO AC10 |
| 0118 | 00 | | 151 MOV R,L |
| 011E | 000000 | | 152 CPI 1 ,IF H EQ 0 AND |
| 0120 | 000000 | E | 153 JC JITTER ,L LT 1 (IE=0). GO TO JITTER |
| 0126 | 000000 | E | 154 JC JITTER ,L EQ 1 GO TO JITTER |
| 0127 | 000000 | D | 155 SHLD AC10 |
| 0128 | 000000 | D | 156 SHLD M150 |
| 0129 | 007700 | C | 157 CALL SUBTR |
| 0130 | 000000 | D | 158 SHLD M150 |
| 013F | 00 | | 159 MOV E,D ,SAVE DIFFER |
| 0140 | 00 | | 160 MOV C,E |
| 0141 | 000000 | D | 161 SHLD HMIN |
| 0144 | 000000 | | 162 L I 0,0000H |
| 0147 | 007700 | C | 163 CALL SUBTR ,HL=HMIN-0000H |
| 0148 | 00 | | 164 MOV R,H ,CY=0 SINCE HMIN GT 0000H |
| 014E | 00 | | 165 RAR |
| 0150 | 00 | | 166 MOV R,R |
| 0150 | 00 | | 167 MOV R,L |
| 015E | 00 | | 168 RAR |
| 015F | 00 | | 169 MOV L,P ,HL=MF=(HMIN-0000H) 2)+1 |
| 0160 | 00 | | 170 INI R |
| 0161 | 00 | | 171 MOV D,E |
| 0161 | 00 | | 172 MOV E,C , (DE)=DIFFER |
| 0162 | 007700 | C | 173 CALL SUBTR ,HL=(HMIN-0000H) 2)+1+DIFFER |
| 0166 | 000000 | D | 174 SHLD M150 ,M150==LEGITIMATE PTE IN ACC EQ |
| 0169 | 00 | | 175 XCHG , (DE)=M150 |
| 0169 | 000000 | D | 176 SHLD AC00C ,----- |
| 0169 | 00 | | 177 DCX D |
| 0169 | 00 | | 178 GETOP INI R |
| 0169 | 00 | | 179 INX R |
| 0169 | 00 | | 180 INX R |
| 0169 | 00 | | 181 INX R |
| 0169 | 00 | | 182 DCX D |
| 0169 | 00 | | 183 MOV R,D |
| 0169 | 00 | | 184 CRR E |
| 0169 | 000000 | C | 185 JNC GETOP ,----- |
| 0169 | 000000 | D | 186 SHLD AC00C ,AC00C=AC00C+4+MF |
| 0169 | 00 | | 187 RET |
| 0169 | 00 | | 188 |
| 0169 | 000000 | | 189 TOP L I 0,0 ,TOP IS THE DATA ACQUISITION ROUTINE |
| 0169 | 000000 | | 190 LDI R,0000H,NEW EQ SETTING ADDRESS |
| 0169 | 000000 | | 191 INI R ,DEEP START |
| 0169 | 00 | | 192 RAR |
| 0169 | 000000 | C | 193 JNC EEE1 ,NO. GO TO EEE1 |
| 0169 | 000000 | | 194 INI R ,YES. R D STILL REASON OFF LAST AT |
| 0169 | 000000 | | 195 RAR |
| 0169 | 000000 | C | 196 JNC EEE2 ,YES. GO TO EEE2 |
| 0169 | 00 | | 197 INI R ,NO. INCREMENT POINT COUNTER |

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|-------|-----|--|
| 0170 | 0001 | 215 | EE0A IN 2 /AND READY AGAIN ? |
| 0172 | 4F | 219 | MOV C.A /PREVENTS READING SAME PT TWICE |
| 0173 | 0010 | 220 | ANI 20H |
| 0175 | 00001 | 221 | JZ EE0A NO. GO TO EE0A |
| 0179 | 79 | 222 | MOV A.C YES. BUT IS PT IN WINDOW ? |
| 0179 | 0000 | 223 | ANI 40H |
| 0179 | 00001 | 224 | JZ SAE /YES. GO TO SAE |
| 0179 | 00001 | 225 | JMP EE02 /NO. GO BACK TO EE02 |
| 0181 | 0002 | 226 | EE02 IN 2 |
| 0181 | 4F | 227 | MOV C.A |
| 0184 | 0000 | 228 | ANI 40H /STILL IN WINDOW ? |
| 0185 | 00 | 229 | RNC /NO. RETURN |
| 0187 | 79 | 230 | MOV A.C |
| 0188 | 0000 | 231 | ANI 20H /YES. AND READY AGAIN ? |
| 0189 | 00001 | 232 | JZ EE03 NO. GO TO EE03 |
| 0190 | 0001 | 233 | IN 1 /YES. STORE PT IN MEMORY |
| 0191 | 77 | 234 | MOV M.A / (TWO LOCATIONS REQUIRED) |
| 0192 | 20 | 235 | INX H |
| 0194 | 71 | 236 | MOV M.C |
| 0195 | 20 | 237 | INX H |
| 0197 | 0002 | 238 | EE04 IN 2 |
| 0199 | 0000 | 239 | ANI 20H /AND STILL READY ? |
| 0197 | 00001 | 240 | JNZ EE04 /YES. THEN WAIT IN LOOP |
| 0199 | 00001 | 241 | JMP EE03 /NO. GO TO EE03 FOR NEXT PT |
| | | 242 | |
| 0190 | 00000 | 0 | 243 HILOAV LALD ACCLC |
| 0190 | 00000 | 0 | 244 SHLD ACCTF /INITIALIZE ACCTF |
| 0190 | 00000 | 0 | 245 LALD N1ST0 /PUSH LO AND HI LEVEL PTS |
| 0194 | 00 | 246 | XCHG |
| 0197 | 00000 | 0 | 247 LALD NPST0 /NPST0=NO PTS IN QUEUE |
| 0199 | 00000 | 0 | 248 C=LL BUSTP /C=NPST0-N1ST0 |
| 0190 | 00 | 249 | IN 4 |
| 0195 | 00000 | 0 | 250 SHLD NPCTR /C=NPCTR-N1ST0+1 |
| 0191 | 00000 | 0 | 251 LALD MST0 /C=NPCTR=HI LEVEL PTS |
| 0194 | 00 | 252 | XCHG /C=NPCTR, DE=M |
| 0195 | 00000 | 0 | 253 CALL BUSTP |
| 0199 | 00000 | 0 | 254 SHLD N1ST0 /C=N1ST0-N1ST0-N1-M |
| 0199 | 00 | 255 | PUSH 0 /----- |
| 0190 | 00000 | 0 | 256 LXI H,OP1 |
| 0195 | 00000 | 0 | 257 CALL CLEAR |
| 0192 | 00 | 258 | POP 0 /C=MST0=# OF LOW LEVEL PTS |
| 0193 | 00 | 259 | XCHG |
| 0194 | 00000 | 0 | 260 SHLD OP1 |
| 0197 | 0000 | 261 | INX A,FLD0 |
| 0199 | 0000 | 262 | OUT IOERR |
| 0199 | 00000 | 0 | 263 LXI H,OP1 |
| 0195 | 00000 | 0 | 264 LXI D,GENERAL,GENERAL=M+1 /" LOW LEVEL PTS |
| 0191 | 00000 | 0 | 265 CALL LOPD /----- |
| 0194 | 00000 | 0 | 266 LALD MST0 /DECLOF COUNTER |
| 0197 | 00000 | 0 | 267 CALL XECSUM |
| 0199 | 00000 | 0 | 268 LXI D,E1 |
| 0190 | 00000 | 0 | 269 C=LL LOPD /E1=HIGH LOW LEVEL PTS |
| 0193 | 00000 | 0 | 270 LALD N1ST0 /N1ST0=N1-M |
| 0192 | 00 | 271 | MOV H /N1=N1-1 SINCE A CTR ALREADY |
| 0194 | 40 | 272 | MOV C,L /INCREMENTED IN LTRN XECSUM |

| LOC | ORG | SEN | SOURCE | STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--------|---|
| 0000 | 000001 | 001 | LXI | H,0F1 |
| 0001 | 000002 | 002 | FEI | |
| 0002 | 000003 | 003 | | |
| 0003 | 000004 | 004 | CALL | TOP (HL)=LAST PT. ACQ. (DE=# PTE IN NEWED |
| 0004 | 000005 | 005 | DCI | H FROM TOP. (HL)=# OF PT. ACQ. E |
| 0005 | 000006 | 006 | DCI | H LAST PT IN NEWED |
| 0006 | 000007 | 007 | CALL | DISP. (HL)=# PTE IN NEWED |
| 0007 | 000008 | 008 | L A | KEYSIG |
| 0008 | 000009 | 009 | CFI | 20H IS IT SPACE ? |
| 0009 | 000010 | 010 | FEI | |
| 0010 | 000011 | 011 | LXI | FEPT |
| 0011 | 000012 | 012 | FEI | FEPT=ELECT. PT. OF PT. (NOT ACQ. E) |
| 0012 | 000013 | 013 | | |
| 0013 | 000014 | 014 | SHR | H L |
| 0014 | 000015 | 015 | SHR | E |
| 0015 | 000016 | 016 | MOV | L A |
| 0016 | 000017 | 017 | MOV | H A |
| 0017 | 000018 | 018 | SHR | D |
| 0018 | 000019 | 019 | MOV | H A |
| 0019 | 000020 | 020 | FEI | |
| 0020 | 000021 | 021 | | |
| 0021 | 000022 | 022 | ELI | H |
| 0022 | 000023 | 023 | ELI | H |
| 0023 | 000024 | 024 | MOV | H A |
| 0024 | 000025 | 025 | MOV | H A |
| 0025 | 000026 | 026 | MOV | H A |
| 0026 | 000027 | 027 | MOV | H A |
| 0027 | 000028 | 028 | MOV | H A |
| 0028 | 000029 | 029 | MOV | H A |
| 0029 | 000030 | 030 | MOV | H A |
| 0030 | 000031 | 031 | MOV | H A |
| 0031 | 000032 | 032 | MOV | H A |
| 0032 | 000033 | 033 | MOV | H A |
| 0033 | 000034 | 034 | MOV | H A |
| 0034 | 000035 | 035 | MOV | H A |
| 0035 | 000036 | 036 | MOV | H A |
| 0036 | 000037 | 037 | MOV | H A |
| 0037 | 000038 | 038 | MOV | H A |
| 0038 | 000039 | 039 | MOV | H A |
| 0039 | 000040 | 040 | MOV | H A |
| 0040 | 000041 | 041 | MOV | H A |
| 0041 | 000042 | 042 | MOV | H A |
| 0042 | 000043 | 043 | MOV | H A |
| 0043 | 000044 | 044 | MOV | H A |
| 0044 | 000045 | 045 | MOV | H A |
| 0045 | 000046 | 046 | MOV | H A |
| 0046 | 000047 | 047 | MOV | H A |
| 0047 | 000048 | 048 | MOV | H A |
| 0048 | 000049 | 049 | MOV | H A |
| 0049 | 000050 | 050 | MOV | H A |
| 0050 | 000051 | 051 | MOV | H A |
| 0051 | 000052 | 052 | MOV | H A |
| 0052 | 000053 | 053 | MOV | H A |
| 0053 | 000054 | 054 | MOV | H A |
| 0054 | 000055 | 055 | MOV | H A |
| 0055 | 000056 | 056 | MOV | H A |
| 0056 | 000057 | 057 | MOV | H A |
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| 0066 | 000067 | 067 | MOV | H A |
| 0067 | 000068 | 068 | MOV | H A |
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| 0069 | 000070 | 070 | MOV | H A |
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| 0073 | 000074 | 074 | MOV | H A |
| 0074 | 000075 | 075 | MOV | H A |
| 0075 | 000076 | 076 | MOV | H A |
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| 0096 | 000097 | 097 | MOV | H A |
| 0097 | 000098 | 098 | MOV | H A |
| 0098 | 000099 | 099 | MOV | H A |
| 0099 | 000100 | 100 | MOV | H A |

| LOC | CSJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|------|-----|---|
| 0000 | 0000 | 000 | CALL FETHL ; OUTPUT CONTENTS OF HL IN CONSOLE |
| 0001 | 0001 | 001 | MVI C,00H |
| 0002 | 0002 | 002 | CALL EOUT |
| 0003 | 0003 | 003 | FOR B |
| 0004 | 0004 | 004 | FOR D |
| 0005 | 0005 | 005 | FOR H |
| 0006 | 0006 | 006 | RET |
| 0007 | 0007 | 007 | MOV R, R ; (USE DCH IF DEC11) |
| 0008 | 0008 | 008 | MOV R, R |
| 0009 | 0009 | 009 | MOV R, R ; REPEATIT E ELASTATION OF E |
| 0010 | 0010 | 010 | MOV R, R |
| 0011 | 0011 | 011 | MOV R, R |
| 0012 | 0012 | 012 | MOV R, R |
| 0013 | 0013 | 013 | MOV R, R |
| 0014 | 0014 | 014 | MOV R, R |
| 0015 | 0015 | 015 | MOV R, R |
| 0016 | 0016 | 016 | MOV R, R |
| 0017 | 0017 | 017 | MOV R, R |
| 0018 | 0018 | 018 | MOV R, R |
| 0019 | 0019 | 019 | MOV R, R |
| 0020 | 0020 | 020 | MOV R, R |
| 0021 | 0021 | 021 | MOV R, R |
| 0022 | 0022 | 022 | MOV R, R |
| 0023 | 0023 | 023 | MOV R, R |
| 0024 | 0024 | 024 | MOV R, R |
| 0025 | 0025 | 025 | MOV R, R |
| 0026 | 0026 | 026 | MOV R, R |
| 0027 | 0027 | 027 | MOV R, R |
| 0028 | 0028 | 028 | MOV R, R |
| 0029 | 0029 | 029 | MOV R, R |
| 0030 | 0030 | 030 | MOV R, R |
| 0031 | 0031 | 031 | MOV R, R |
| 0032 | 0032 | 032 | MOV R, R |
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| 0034 | 0034 | 034 | MOV R, R |
| 0035 | 0035 | 035 | MOV R, R |
| 0036 | 0036 | 036 | MOV R, R |
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| 0042 | 0042 | 042 | MOV R, R |
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| 0054 | 0054 | 054 | MOV R, R |
| 0055 | 0055 | 055 | MOV R, R |
| 0056 | 0056 | 056 | MOV R, R |
| 0057 | 0057 | 057 | MOV R, R |
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| 0090 | 0090 | 090 | MOV R, R |
| 0091 | 0091 | 091 | MOV R, R |
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| 0093 | 0093 | 093 | MOV R, R |
| 0094 | 0094 | 094 | MOV R, R |
| 0095 | 0095 | 095 | MOV R, R |
| 0096 | 0096 | 096 | MOV R, R |
| 0097 | 0097 | 097 | MOV R, R |
| 0098 | 0098 | 098 | MOV R, R |
| 0099 | 0099 | 099 | MOV R, R |

| LOC | OBJ | SEO | SOURCE STATEMENT | | |
|---------|-----|-----|------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 0050 23 | | 403 | OPD | 4 | ,DE=54 |
| 0050 01 | | 409 | FOR | 0 | ,DE=ME0*32 |
| 0050 19 | | 400 | OPD | 0 | ,HL=ME0*36 |
| 0051 09 | | 441 | OPD | 8 | ,HL=ME0*36+ME0*4+ME0*100 |
| 0051 01 | | 442 | PCF | 0 | ,DE=LS 2 DIGITS |
| 0051 19 | | 443 | OPD | 0 | ,HL=LS 2 DIGITS+ME0*100 |
| 0054 01 | | 444 | FOR | 0 | |
| 0055 11 | | 445 | FOR | 8 | |
| 0056 09 | | 446 | RET | | |
| | | 447 | | | |
| | | 448 | DEEB | | |
| 0001 | | 449 | DEPTF | 05 | 1 NO OF SWEPS OF CHARACTERISTIC |
| 0001 | | 450 | DEFTT | 05 | 2 POSITION OF RIGHT HAND CHASOR |
| 0001 | | 451 | MIN | 05 | 3 MINIMUM UPPER ADDRESS OF MEVE |
| 0002 | | 452 | MAX | 05 | 4 MAXIMUM LOWER POINT DESCRIPT |
| 0002 | | 453 | DEFT | 05 | 5 FIRST LOWER POINT DESCRIPT |
| 0002 | | 454 | DEMT | 05 | 6 NEW LOWER POINT DESCRIPT |
| 0002 | | 455 | DEMT | 05 | 7 NEW UPPER ADDRESS OF MEVE |
| 0002 | | 456 | ACCTP | 05 | 8 ACCEV ADDRESS POINTER |
| 0002 | | 457 | NEHTP | 05 | 9 NEWEC ADDRESS POINTER |
| 0002 | | 458 | NECTR | 05 | 10 XPM1 COUNTER IN HILDAV |
| 0002 | | 459 | NESTO | 05 | 11 LAST LOW LEVEL POINT |
| 0002 | | 460 | NEHTO | 05 | 12 FIRST HI LEVEL POINT |
| 0002 | | 461 | NEHTO | 05 | 13 LAST PT IN CHARACTERISTIC |
| 0004 | | 462 | ACCTOP | 05 | 14 ADDRESS OF LAST PT IN ACCEV |
| 0004 | | 463 | ACCTOP | 05 | 15 ADDRESS OF FIRST PT IN ACCEV |
| 0004 | | 464 | DE/NEAR | 05 | 16 NO OF PTS ON EACH LEVEL/HILDAV |
| 0004 | | 465 | S | 05 | 17 S=S1-S2 |
| 0004 | | 466 | S1 | 05 | 18 S1=AVERAGE OF LOW LEVEL POINTS |
| | | 467 | | | |
| | | 468 | END | | |

PUBLIC SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ACCTOP | D 0010 | ACCTP | D 0000 | ACCTOP | D 0019 | DATAPO | C 0000 | DEFT | D 0007 | HILDAV | C 0130 | NESTO | D 0017 |
| NESTO | D 0015 | NEHTO | D 0017 | NEHTP | C 0063 | S | D 0015 | S1 | D 0019 | TOP | C 0150 | WINDON | C 0130 |

INTERNAL SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| CLEFF | E 0000 | FLAG | E 0000 | FROMDM | E 0000 | JITTER | E 0000 | LEVEIG | E 0000 | LODM | E 0000 | LODM | E 0000 |
| LOP2 | E 0000 | UNIT | E 0000 | | | | | | | | | | |

USER SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ACCTOP | D 0010 | ACCTP | D 0000 | ACCTOP | D 0019 | ACL1 | C 000F | ACL10 | C 0100 | ACL1 | C 0000 | ACL4 | C 000E |
| ACLS | C 000F | ACLS | C 0000 | ACL7 | C 000A | ACL2 | C 000F | ACLS | C 0100 | ACLOOF | C 0100 | EDISON | C 0019 |
| ES6 | C 000F | ES61 | C 0100 | ES62 | C 0100 | ES63 | C 0101 | ES64 | C 0100 | ES65 | C 0100 | BLP0 | C 000F |
| BLP10 | C 000E | BLP7 | A 0010 | CLEFF | E 0000 | DATAPO | C 0000 | DEMT | C 0100 | DEMT | C 0000 | DEMT | D 0010 |
| DEMT | D 0005 | DEMT | D 0005 | DEFT | D 0007 | DEMT | A 000F | FROM | A 000A | FROM | A 000A | FROM | A 0000 |
| FROM | A 000F | FROM | E 0100 | FROM | A 000F | FROM | A 000F | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | A 000F | FROM | A 000F |
| FROM | A 000F | FROM | A 000F | FROM | C 0100 | HILDAV | C 0130 | HILDAV | C 0100 | HILDAV | C 0100 | HILDAV | D 0010 |
| FROM | A 000F | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | E 0000 | FROM | D 0010 |
| FROM | C 0100 | FROM | A 0010 | FROM | D 000F | FROM | C 000F | FROM | D 0011 | FROM | D 0017 | FROM | A 0100 |
| FROM | A 0100 | FROM | C 000F | FROM | A 000F | FROM | C 000F | FROM | D 000F | FROM | D 000F | FROM | D 000F |
| FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 000F | FROM | D 000F | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 000F |
| FROM | E 0000 | FROM | C 000F | FROM | C 000F | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 0100 | FROM | C 000F |

ASSEMBLY COMPLETE, NO ERRORS

TEST-II APPROVED INFO RESEMBLED V2.0 INCHULE PAGE 1

```

LVL DET          EED          STATE STATEMENT
1 NAME FROM
2 THIS IS A TEMPORARY ROUTINE TO
3 TEST THE F.T ROUTINES IS FILE
4 .
5 FULL          2
6 FROM          3
7 FROM          4
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| LOC | SET | END | SOURCE STATEMENT |
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| 0744 | 112171 | 52 | LXI D,OF2 .THIS BLOCK COMPARES DIFFERENCE |
| 0747 | 112171 | 53 | LHLD PHASE0 .BETWEEN CONSECUTIVE POINTS IF IT |
| 0748 | 112171 | 54 | DCX H IS GREATER THAN FIEY2 PHASE=PHASE+PI*2 |
| 0749 | 112171 | 55 | DCX H |
| 0750 | 112171 | 56 | DCX H |
| 0751 | 112171 | 57 | DCX H |
| 0752 | 112171 | 58 | DCX H |
| 0753 | 112171 | 59 | CALL LADYV .OF2=GAMMA PHASE+I-1 |
| 0754 | 112171 | 60 | MVI A,PI*5 .OF1=GAMMA PHASE+I |
| 0755 | 112171 | 61 | OUT ICERS |
| 0756 | 112171 | 62 | LXI H,FIEY2 |
| 0757 | 112171 | 63 | CALL LADYV |
| 0758 | 112171 | 64 | LXI H,PI*2 |
| 0759 | 112171 | 65 | ADD PH |
| 0760 | 112171 | 66 | STR A,PH |
| 0761 | 112171 | 67 | MVI A,PI*5 |
| 0762 | 112171 | 68 | OUT ICERS |
| 0763 | 112171 | 69 | CALL WAIT .DIFF GT FIEY2 ? |
| 0764 | 112171 | 70 | LXI H,PHASE .BEFORE CHECKING LO THIS TO |
| 0765 | 112171 | 71 | LXI D,OF1 .FACILITATE UPDATING OF PHASE0 |
| 0766 | 112171 | 72 | CALL LADYV |
| 0767 | 112171 | 73 | IN 41H .STAT IS BYTE |
| 0768 | 112171 | 74 | ANI 40H .NON CHECK DIFF GT FIEY2 ? |
| 0769 | 112171 | 75 | JZ DATM01 .NO (PHASE0)=PHASE |
| 0770 | 112171 | 76 | LXI H,PI |
| 0771 | 112171 | 77 | LXI D,OF2 |
| 0772 | 112171 | 78 | CALL LADYV |
| 0773 | 112171 | 79 | MVI A,PH00 .YES PHASE=PHASE+PI |
| 0774 | 112171 | 80 | OUT ICERS |
| 0775 | 112171 | 81 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 0776 | 112171 | 82 | LXI D,PHASE |
| 0777 | 112171 | 83 | CALL LADYV .REPLACE (PHASE) WITH PHASE+PI |
| 0778 | 112171 | 84 | LHLD PHASE0 |
| 0779 | 112171 | 85 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0780 | 112171 | 86 | CALL LADYV |
| 0781 | 112171 | 87 | CALL LADYV .(PHASE0)=PHASE+PI |
| 0782 | 112171 | 88 | CALL DATM01 |
| 0783 | 112171 | 89 | SHLD PHASE0 .(PHASE0) INCREMENTED 5-4 IN LADYV |
| 0784 | 112171 | 90 | LXI H,PHASE |
| 0785 | 112171 | 91 | LXI D,OF1 .PHASE+PH00=PHASE(EG) FOR PLOT |
| 0786 | 112171 | 92 | CALL LADYV |
| 0787 | 112171 | 93 | LXI H,PH0005 |
| 0788 | 112171 | 94 | LXI D,OF2 |
| 0789 | 112171 | 95 | CALL LADYV |
| 0790 | 112171 | 96 | MVI A,PH00 |
| 0791 | 112171 | 97 | OUT ICERS |
| 0792 | 112171 | 98 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 0793 | 112171 | 99 | LXI D,PHASE |
| 0794 | 112171 | 100 | CALL LADYV |
| 0795 | 112171 | 101 | CALL SPACES .LEFT MARGIN |
| 0796 | 112171 | 102 | LXI H,PH00 |
| 0797 | 112171 | 103 | CALL PLOT01 .TABLE LATE PLOT |
| 0798 | 112171 | 104 | CALL SPACES |
| 0799 | 112171 | 105 | LXI H,PH00 |
| 0800 | 112171 | 106 | CALL PLOT01 .TABLE LATE PHASE AT |
| 0801 | 112171 | 107 | CALL SPACES |

| LOC | CBT | END | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|---|
| 0153 | 010000 | E | 163 CALL LOP2 |
| 0154 | 01010 | | 164 MVI A,FOUR |
| 0155 | 01040 | | 165 OUT IOERR |
| 0156 | 010000 | E | 166 CALL WAIT |
| 0157 | 01000 | | 167 MVI A,FIVE |
| 0158 | 01040 | | 168 OUT IOERR |
| 0159 | 010000 | E | 169 CALL WAIT |
| 0170 | 000001 | | 170 LDA OP1 |
| 0171 | 000100 | D | 171 STA PHASE $PHASE = IF1 * (OP-RESE+100) / 5$ |
| 0172 | 00 | | 172 RET |
| | | | 173 |
| 0174 | 010000 | E | 174 CALL LIT H,REEMAG |
| 0175 | 010000 | E | 175 SALD MAGETO |
| 0176 | 010000 | E | 176 LIT H,REEMAG |
| 0177 | 010000 | E | 177 SALD PHASTO MAGETO PHASTO ARE ALSO POINTERS |
| 0178 | 010000 | E | 178 LIT H,STIMAG |
| 0179 | 010000 | D | 179 SALD MAGES |
| 0180 | 010000 | E | 180 LIT H,STELAGE |
| 0181 | 010000 | D | 181 SALD PHASE PHASE PHASE ARE ALSO ALSO POINTERS |
| 0182 | 00 | | 182 MVI A |
| 0183 | 000100 | D | 183 STA FLAG |
| 0184 | 000000 | E | 184 SALD MAGETO |
| 0185 | 010001 | | 185 LIT D,OP1 |
| 0186 | 000000 | E | 186 CALL LOADY |
| 0187 | 000000 | D | 187 SALD MAGES |
| 0188 | 010001 | | 188 LIT D,OP2 |
| 0189 | 000000 | E | 189 CALL LOADY |
| 0190 | 010000 | D | 190 SALD MAGES NEXT STIM MAG PT |
| 0191 | 01010 | | 191 MVI A,FOUR |
| 0192 | 01040 | | 192 OUT IOERR $OP1 = ADDRESS - 4 * STIM$ |
| 0193 | 010001 | | 193 LIT D,OP1 |
| 0194 | 000000 | E | 194 SALD MAGETO |
| 0195 | 00 | | 195 MVI |
| 0196 | 000000 | E | 196 CALL LOADY $(MAGETO) = (REEMAG) - (STIMAG)$ |
| 0197 | 00 | | 197 MVI |
| 0198 | 000000 | E | 198 SALD MAGETO NEXT MAG RESE PT |
| 0199 | 000000 | E | 199 SALD PHASTO |
| 0200 | 010001 | | 200 LIT D,OP1 |
| 0201 | 000000 | E | 201 CALL LOADY $OP1 = REEMAG - PHASE$ |
| 0202 | 010000 | D | 202 SALD PHASE |
| 0203 | 010001 | | 203 LIT D,OP2 |
| 0204 | 000000 | E | 204 CALL LOADY $OP1 = STIM - PHASE$ |
| 0205 | 010000 | D | 205 SALD PHASE NEXT STIM PHASE PT |
| 0206 | 01010 | | 206 MVI A,RESE |
| 0207 | 01040 | | 207 OUT IOERR $OP1 = PHASE - (RESE - PHASE) - STIM$ |
| 0208 | 010001 | | 208 LIT D,OP1 |
| 0209 | 000000 | E | 209 SALD PHASTO |
| 0210 | 00 | | 210 MVI |
| 0211 | 000000 | E | 211 CALL LOADY $(OP-RESE) = (RESE - 4 * STIMAG)$ |
| 0212 | 00 | | 212 MVI |
| 0213 | 000000 | E | 213 SALD PHASTO LOCATE PHASTO |
| 0214 | 000000 | D | 214 LIT FLAG |
| 0215 | 00 | | 215 MVI A INCREMENT COUNTER |
| 0216 | 0000 | | 216 CPI COUNTER=500 |
| 0217 | 000000 | D | 217 JZ GANFLT |

| LOC | SET | SEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| 0159 | 015909 | D 019 | STA FLAGX ;NO. STORE COUNTER |
| 0161 | 016101 | C 019 | IMP |
| | | 020 | |
| 0160 | 016001 | E 021 | MVI C DCH ;END FREE COUNTER |
| 0161 | 016102 | E 021 | LXI H FREEHAG |
| 0165 | 016503 | C 022 | CALL EFLOOP ;FIND MAX OF (FREEHAG) |
| 0166 | 016604 | D 024 | LXI H MAX |
| 0168 | 016804 | D 025 | LXI D SCALE |
| 0169 | 016905 | E 026 | CALL LOADW ;(SCALE)=GAMMA MAGNITUDE *A |
| 0200 | 020005 | S 027 | LXI H FREEHAG |
| 0200 | 020006 | E 028 | SHLD MAGSTO ;RESET LA A MAG & PHASE |
| 0207 | 020706 | E 029 | LXI H FREEHAG ;ADDRESS POINTERS |
| 0208 | 020807 | E 030 | SHLD PHASTO |
| 0209 | 020908 | E 031 | MVI A FREEH ;INITIALIZE FLAG LIMIT POINT |
| 0209 | 020909 | D 032 | STA FLAGX |
| 0210 | 021010 | E 033 | STA LIMIT |
| 0215 | 021505 | E 034 | XRA A |
| 0216 | 021606 | E 035 | STA PCOUNT ;FOR SPIN |
| 0219 | 021906 | E 036 | CALL EFLOOP ;ESTABLISH FREE |
| 0210 | 021007 | E 037 | LHLD MAGSTO |
| 0216 | 021608 | E 038 | LXI D MAG |
| 0217 | 021709 | E 039 | CALL LOADW ;(MAG)=(MAGSTO) |
| 0218 | 021810 | E 040 | SHLD MAGSTO ;UPDATE MAGSTO |
| 0220 | 022010 | E 041 | LHLD PHASTO |
| 0220 | 022011 | E 042 | LXI D PHASE |
| 0220 | 022012 | E 043 | CALL LOADW ;(PHASE)=(PHASTO) |
| 0221 | 022113 | E 044 | SHLD PHASTO ;UPDATE PHASTO |
| 0224 | 022404 | C 045 | CALL TAELE ;TAEULATE & PLOT GAMMA |
| 0227 | 022705 | C 046 | IMP |
| | | 047 | |
| 0229 | 022906 | E 048 | CALL EFLOOP ;LXI H FREEHAG |
| 0230 | 023007 | E 049 | SHLD MAGSTO |
| 0240 | 024008 | E 050 | LXI H FREEHAG |
| 0240 | 024009 | E 051 | SHLD PHASTO ;MAGSTO PHASTO ARE ADDR. POINTERS |
| 0240 | 024010 | E 052 | XRA A |
| 0247 | 024704 | E 053 | STA PCOUNT |
| 0248 | 024805 | E 054 | MVI C DCH ;END FREE COUNTER |
| 0249 | 024906 | D 055 | STA FLAGX ;FLAG NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR FREEHAG |
| 0249 | 024907 | E 056 | CALL SPIN ;TO ESTABLISH FREE |
| 0250 | 025008 | E 057 | LHLD MAGSTO ;GAMMA MAGNITUDE |
| 0255 | 025509 | E 058 | LXI D OF1 |
| 0256 | 025610 | E 059 | CALL LOADW |
| 0256 | 025611 | E 060 | MVI A FREEH |
| 0256 | 025612 | E 061 | OUT IOREG |
| 0256 | 025613 | E 062 | LXI H OF1 |
| 0256 | 025614 | E 063 | LXI D (1-1000) GAMMA=300 MAG+2 |
| 0256 | 025615 | E 064 | CALL LOADW |
| 0256 | 025616 | E 065 | LHLD PHASTO |
| 0256 | 025617 | E 066 | LXI D OF1 ;OF1=GAMMA FREE |
| 0256 | 025618 | E 067 | CALL LOADW |
| 0256 | 025619 | E 068 | CALL ;SET OUT FREE LE 1-0 |
| 0256 | 025620 | E 069 | CALL ;FREE PHASE 1-0 |
| 0256 | 025621 | E 070 | LHLD PHASTO ;PHASE 1-0 |
| 0256 | 025622 | E 071 | LXI D OF1 |
| 0256 | 025623 | E 072 | CALL LOADW |

| LOC | OBJ | LEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|-------|-----|--|
| 0030 | 0030 | 070 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0032 | 0040 | 074 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=GM*MG+COS(GM*H*H*H) |
| 0034 | 00000 | 075 | LXI H,TWO |
| 0037 | 00000 | 076 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0039 | 0000 | 077 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0040 | 0040 | 078 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=2+GM*MG+COS(GM*H*H*H) |
| 0042 | 00000 | 079 | LXI H,GM*MG |
| 0044 | 00000 | 080 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0046 | 0040 | 081 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0048 | 0040 | 082 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=GM*MG+1+2*GM*MG-COS(GM*H*H*H) |
| 0049 | 00000 | 083 | LXI H,ONE |
| 004A | 00000 | 084 | CALL LOP2 |
| 004C | 0040 | 085 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 004D | 0040 | 086 | OUT I0E45 |
| 004E | 00000 | 087 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 004F | 00000 | 088 | LXI D,HVAL |
| 0050 | 00000 | 089 | CALL LOP4 ;HVAL=GM*MG+*2+2*GM*MG+COS(GM*H*H*H)+1 |
| 0051 | 00000 | 090 | LXI H,FF00 |
| 0052 | 00000 | 091 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0053 | 00000 | 092 | CALL LOP0Y |
| 0054 | 00000 | 093 | LXI H,PI*20,FI*20=2*PI-C0+20 |
| 0055 | 00000 | 094 | LXI D,OF2 |
| 0056 | 00000 | 095 | CALL LOP0Y |
| 0057 | 0000 | 096 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0058 | 0040 | 097 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=2*FI-F+C0+20 |
| 0059 | 00000 | 098 | LXI H,HVAL |
| 005A | 00000 | 099 | CALL LOP2 |
| 005B | 0000 | 100 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 005C | 0040 | 101 | OUT I0E45 |
| 005D | 00000 | 102 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 005E | 00000 | 103 | LXI D,HVAL |
| 005F | 00000 | 104 | CALL LOP0Y ;HVAL=C+2+2+C+COS(F)+1+2*FI-F-C0+20 |
| 0060 | 00000 | 105 | |
| 0061 | 00000 | 106 | LHLD FRG5TO |
| 0062 | 00000 | 107 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0063 | 00000 | 108 | CALL LOP0Y |
| 0064 | 00000 | 109 | CALL SINE |
| 0065 | 00000 | 110 | LHLD FRG5TO ;OF1=SIN(GM*H*H*H) |
| 0066 | 00000 | 111 | LXI D,OF2 |
| 0067 | 00000 | 112 | CALL LOP0Y |
| 0068 | 0000 | 113 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0069 | 0040 | 114 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=OF1*H+SIN(GM*H*H*H) |
| 006A | 00000 | 115 | LXI H,TWO |
| 006B | 00000 | 116 | CALL LOP2 |
| 006C | 0000 | 117 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 006D | 0040 | 118 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=2+GM*MG+SIN(GM*H*H*H) |
| 006E | 00000 | 119 | LXI H,HVAL |
| 006F | 00000 | 120 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0070 | 0000 | 121 | MVI R,FMUL |
| 0071 | 0040 | 122 | OUT I0E45 ;OF1=2+GM*MG+SIN(GM*H*H*H)*HVAL |
| 0072 | 00000 | 123 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0073 | 00000 | 124 | LHLD FRG5TO |
| 0074 | 00 | 125 | MCHG |
| 0075 | 00000 | 126 | CALL LOP0 ;FFR(HG)=E0 |
| 0076 | 00 | 127 | MCHG |

| LOC | OBJ | SEG | STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|---|
| 0000 | 000000 | E | 119 SHLD MAGETO NEXT MAG PT |
| | | | 120 |
| 0001 | 010000 | I | 300 LRI H.GAME00 |
| 0002 | 112401 | | 301 LRI D.OP2 |
| 0003 | 010000 | E | 302 CALL LOADW |
| 0004 | 010000 | D | 303 LRI H.ONE |
| 0005 | 112401 | | 304 LRI D.OP1 |
| 0006 | 010000 | E | 305 CALL LOADW |
| 0007 | 000000 | | 306 MVI A.FSUB |
| 0008 | 010000 | | 307 OUT ICASE ,OP1=1-GAME00 |
| 0009 | 010000 | D | 308 LRI H.HVAL |
| 0010 | 010000 | E | 309 CALL LOP2 |
| 0011 | 000000 | | 310 MVI A.FDIV |
| 0012 | 010000 | | 311 OUT ICASE ,OP1=(1-GAME00)/HVAL |
| 0013 | 112401 | | 312 LRI D.OP1 |
| 0014 | 000000 | E | 313 SHLD PHASE0 |
| 0015 | 000000 | | 314 XCHG |
| 0016 | 010000 | E | 315 CALL LOADW ,OP1=1-GAME00 |
| 0017 | 000000 | | 316 XCHG |
| 0018 | 112401 | E | 317 SHLD PHASE0 NEXT PHASE PT |
| 0019 | 000000 | D | 318 LDR FLAG |
| 0020 | 000000 | | 319 JCR A |
| 0021 | 000000 | | 320 RJ |
| 0022 | 000000 | D | 321 STA FLAG |
| 0023 | 010000 | E | 322 JRP HVAL |
| | | | 323 |
| 0024 | 000000 | E | 324 PHB0 SHLD PHASE0 ELIMINATION OF PHASE AMBIGUITIES |
| 0025 | 112401 | | 325 LRI D.OP1 |
| 0026 | 010000 | E | 326 CALL LOADW ,OP1=PHASE |
| 0027 | 010000 | | 327 PHB0 LRI H.OP1 CHECK FOR VALID REF |
| 0028 | 000000 | | 328 MOV A.H |
| 0029 | 000000 | | 329 INR H |
| 0030 | 000000 | | 330 ORA H |
| 0031 | 000000 | | 331 INR H |
| 0032 | 000000 | | 332 ORA H |
| 0033 | 000000 | | 333 INR H |
| 0034 | 000000 | | 334 ORA H |
| 0035 | 000000 | D | 335 JZ LEZEP0 PHASE 0 GO TO LEZEP0 |
| 0036 | 000000 | | 336 LDR OP1+3 |
| 0037 | 000000 | | 337 ANI 30H ,PHASE GT 0 ? |
| 0038 | 000000 | | 338 JZ OLAD01 YES CHECK IF IN OLAD01 |
| 0039 | 112401 | D | 339 LEZEP0 LRI H.OVER0 |
| 0040 | 112401 | | 340 LRI D.OP2 |
| 0041 | 000000 | E | 341 CALL LOADW |
| 0042 | 000000 | | 342 LRI A.FAD |
| 0043 | 000000 | | 343 OUT ICASE |
| 0044 | 010000 | E | 344 CALL BRIT |
| 0045 | 000000 | D | 345 JRP PHB01 |
| 0046 | 010000 | D | 346 LRI H.OVER0 ,OP1=PHASE GT 0 |
| 0047 | 112401 | | 347 LRI D.OP2 |
| 0048 | 000000 | E | 348 CALL LOADW |
| 0049 | 000000 | | 349 MVI A.FAD ,OP1=PHASE |
| 0050 | 000000 | | 350 OUT ICASE |
| 0051 | 000000 | E | 351 CALL WAIT |
| 0052 | 000000 | | 352 JN 41H ,START1 SYTE |

| LOC | TEXT | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 0735 | REF49 | 181 | MMI 404 .PHASE LE 100 ? |
| 0736 | 100000 | 0 | JZ 184 AMBOUT YES |
| 0737 | REF49 | 185 | MMI 405 A.FEUB NO. PHASE=PHASE-100 |
| 0738 | 100000 | 186 | OUT 10000 |
| 0739 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0740 | 100000 | 187 | MMI 406 A.FEUB |
| 0741 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0742 | 100000 | 188 | MMI 407 A.FEUB |
| 0743 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0744 | 100000 | 189 | MMI 408 A.FEUB |
| 0745 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0746 | 100000 | 190 | MMI 409 A.FEUB |
| 0747 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0748 | 100000 | 191 | MMI 410 A.FEUB |
| 0749 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0750 | 100000 | 192 | MMI 411 A.FEUB |
| 0751 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0752 | 100000 | 193 | MMI 412 A.FEUB |
| 0753 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0754 | 100000 | 194 | MMI 413 A.FEUB |
| 0755 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0756 | 100000 | 195 | MMI 414 A.FEUB |
| 0757 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0758 | 100000 | 196 | MMI 415 A.FEUB |
| 0759 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0760 | 100000 | 197 | MMI 416 A.FEUB |
| 0761 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0762 | 100000 | 198 | MMI 417 A.FEUB |
| 0763 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0764 | 100000 | 199 | MMI 418 A.FEUB |
| 0765 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0766 | 100000 | 200 | MMI 419 A.FEUB |
| 0767 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0768 | 100000 | 201 | MMI 420 A.FEUB |
| 0769 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0770 | 100000 | 202 | MMI 421 A.FEUB |
| 0771 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0772 | 100000 | 203 | MMI 422 A.FEUB |
| 0773 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0774 | 100000 | 204 | MMI 423 A.FEUB |
| 0775 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0776 | 100000 | 205 | MMI 424 A.FEUB |
| 0777 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0778 | 100000 | 206 | MMI 425 A.FEUB |
| 0779 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0780 | 100000 | 207 | MMI 426 A.FEUB |
| 0781 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0782 | 100000 | 208 | MMI 427 A.FEUB |
| 0783 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0784 | 100000 | 209 | MMI 428 A.FEUB |
| 0785 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0786 | 100000 | 210 | MMI 429 A.FEUB |
| 0787 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0788 | 100000 | 211 | MMI 430 A.FEUB |
| 0789 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0790 | 100000 | 212 | MMI 431 A.FEUB |
| 0791 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0792 | 100000 | 213 | MMI 432 A.FEUB |
| 0793 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0794 | 100000 | 214 | MMI 433 A.FEUB |
| 0795 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0796 | 100000 | 215 | MMI 434 A.FEUB |
| 0797 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0798 | 100000 | 216 | MMI 435 A.FEUB |
| 0799 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0800 | 100000 | 217 | MMI 436 A.FEUB |
| 0801 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0802 | 100000 | 218 | MMI 437 A.FEUB |
| 0803 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0804 | 100000 | 219 | MMI 438 A.FEUB |
| 0805 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0806 | 100000 | 220 | MMI 439 A.FEUB |
| 0807 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0808 | 100000 | 221 | MMI 440 A.FEUB |
| 0809 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0810 | 100000 | 222 | MMI 441 A.FEUB |
| 0811 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0812 | 100000 | 223 | MMI 442 A.FEUB |
| 0813 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0814 | 100000 | 224 | MMI 443 A.FEUB |
| 0815 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0816 | 100000 | 225 | MMI 444 A.FEUB |
| 0817 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0818 | 100000 | 226 | MMI 445 A.FEUB |
| 0819 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0820 | 100000 | 227 | MMI 446 A.FEUB |
| 0821 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0822 | 100000 | 228 | MMI 447 A.FEUB |
| 0823 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0824 | 100000 | 229 | MMI 448 A.FEUB |
| 0825 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0826 | 100000 | 230 | MMI 449 A.FEUB |
| 0827 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0828 | 100000 | 231 | MMI 450 A.FEUB |
| 0829 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0830 | 100000 | 232 | MMI 451 A.FEUB |
| 0831 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0832 | 100000 | 233 | MMI 452 A.FEUB |
| 0833 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0834 | 100000 | 234 | MMI 453 A.FEUB |
| 0835 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0836 | 100000 | 235 | MMI 454 A.FEUB |
| 0837 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0838 | 100000 | 236 | MMI 455 A.FEUB |
| 0839 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0840 | 100000 | 237 | MMI 456 A.FEUB |
| 0841 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0842 | 100000 | 238 | MMI 457 A.FEUB |
| 0843 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0844 | 100000 | 239 | MMI 458 A.FEUB |
| 0845 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0846 | 100000 | 240 | MMI 459 A.FEUB |
| 0847 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0848 | 100000 | 241 | MMI 460 A.FEUB |
| 0849 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0850 | 100000 | 242 | MMI 461 A.FEUB |
| 0851 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0852 | 100000 | 243 | MMI 462 A.FEUB |
| 0853 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0854 | 100000 | 244 | MMI 463 A.FEUB |
| 0855 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0856 | 100000 | 245 | MMI 464 A.FEUB |
| 0857 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0858 | 100000 | 246 | MMI 465 A.FEUB |
| 0859 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0860 | 100000 | 247 | MMI 466 A.FEUB |
| 0861 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0862 | 100000 | 248 | MMI 467 A.FEUB |
| 0863 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0864 | 100000 | 249 | MMI 468 A.FEUB |
| 0865 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0866 | 100000 | 250 | MMI 469 A.FEUB |
| 0867 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0868 | 100000 | 251 | MMI 470 A.FEUB |
| 0869 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0870 | 100000 | 252 | MMI 471 A.FEUB |
| 0871 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0872 | 100000 | 253 | MMI 472 A.FEUB |
| 0873 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0874 | 100000 | 254 | MMI 473 A.FEUB |
| 0875 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0876 | 100000 | 255 | MMI 474 A.FEUB |
| 0877 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0878 | 100000 | 256 | MMI 475 A.FEUB |
| 0879 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0880 | 100000 | 257 | MMI 476 A.FEUB |
| 0881 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0882 | 100000 | 258 | MMI 477 A.FEUB |
| 0883 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0884 | 100000 | 259 | MMI 478 A.FEUB |
| 0885 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0886 | 100000 | 260 | MMI 479 A.FEUB |
| 0887 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0888 | 100000 | 261 | MMI 480 A.FEUB |
| 0889 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0890 | 100000 | 262 | MMI 481 A.FEUB |
| 0891 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0892 | 100000 | 263 | MMI 482 A.FEUB |
| 0893 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0894 | 100000 | 264 | MMI 483 A.FEUB |
| 0895 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0896 | 100000 | 265 | MMI 484 A.FEUB |
| 0897 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0898 | 100000 | 266 | MMI 485 A.FEUB |
| 0899 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0900 | 100000 | 267 | MMI 486 A.FEUB |
| 0901 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0902 | 100000 | 268 | MMI 487 A.FEUB |
| 0903 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0904 | 100000 | 269 | MMI 488 A.FEUB |
| 0905 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0906 | 100000 | 270 | MMI 489 A.FEUB |
| 0907 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0908 | 100000 | 271 | MMI 490 A.FEUB |
| 0909 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0910 | 100000 | 272 | MMI 491 A.FEUB |
| 0911 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0912 | 100000 | 273 | MMI 492 A.FEUB |
| 0913 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0914 | 100000 | 274 | MMI 493 A.FEUB |
| 0915 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0916 | 100000 | 275 | MMI 494 A.FEUB |
| 0917 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0918 | 100000 | 276 | MMI 495 A.FEUB |
| 0919 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0920 | 100000 | 277 | MMI 496 A.FEUB |
| 0921 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0922 | 100000 | 278 | MMI 497 A.FEUB |
| 0923 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0924 | 100000 | 279 | MMI 498 A.FEUB |
| 0925 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0926 | 100000 | 280 | MMI 499 A.FEUB |
| 0927 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0928 | 100000 | 281 | MMI 500 A.FEUB |
| 0929 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0930 | 100000 | 282 | MMI 501 A.FEUB |
| 0931 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0932 | 100000 | 283 | MMI 502 A.FEUB |
| 0933 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0934 | 100000 | 284 | MMI 503 A.FEUB |
| 0935 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0936 | 100000 | 285 | MMI 504 A.FEUB |
| 0937 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0938 | 100000 | 286 | MMI 505 A.FEUB |
| 0939 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0940 | 100000 | 287 | MMI 506 A.FEUB |
| 0941 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0942 | 100000 | 288 | MMI 507 A.FEUB |
| 0943 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0944 | 100000 | 289 | MMI 508 A.FEUB |
| 0945 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0946 | 100000 | 290 | MMI 509 A.FEUB |
| 0947 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0948 | 100000 | 291 | MMI 510 A.FEUB |
| 0949 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0950 | 100000 | 292 | MMI 511 A.FEUB |
| 0951 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0952 | 100000 | 293 | MMI 512 A.FEUB |
| 0953 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0954 | 100000 | 294 | MMI 513 A.FEUB |
| 0955 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0956 | 100000 | 295 | MMI 514 A.FEUB |
| 0957 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0958 | 100000 | 296 | MMI 515 A.FEUB |
| 0959 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0960 | 100000 | 297 | MMI 516 A.FEUB |
| 0961 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0962 | 100000 | 298 | MMI 517 A.FEUB |
| 0963 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0964 | 100000 | 299 | MMI 518 A.FEUB |
| 0965 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0966 | 100000 | 300 | MMI 519 A.FEUB |
| 0967 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0968 | 100000 | 301 | MMI 520 A.FEUB |
| 0969 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0970 | 100000 | 302 | MMI 521 A.FEUB |
| 0971 | 100000 | 0 | CALL 1817 |
| 0972 | 100000 | 303 | MMI 522 A.FEUB |
| 0973 | 100 | | |

| LOC | OP | REG | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|----|-----|---|
| 0418 010000 | E | 418 | SHLD MAGSTO ,ED ADDR POINTER |
| 0419 010000 | E | 419 | L I H.FEFPAS |
| 041F 000000 | E | 440 | SHLD PHASTO E2 ADDR POINTER |
| 0421 00 | | 441 | MSR A |
| 0422 000000 | E | 442 | STB PCOUNT ,FOR ESM1 FREE |
| 0426 010000 | | 443 | L/I H.EOSTO |
| 0428 010000 | E | 444 | SHLD ATACOP |
| 042C 010000 | | 445 | L/I H.E2STO |
| 042F 010000 | D | 446 | SHLD EPERTP |
| 0432 0000 | | 447 | L/I H.0FFH |
| 0434 010000 | E | 448 | STB LINKT FOR PLOT |
| 0437 010000 | E | 449 | CALL ESM1 ----- |
| 0439 010000 | C | 450 | CALL SPACES NPGAIN |
| 043F 000000 | E | 451 | SHLD MAGSTO |
| 0440 000000 | E | 452 | CALL FBIDEC ,ED PRINTED |
| 0442 000000 | C | 453 | CALL SPACE |
| 0446 000000 | E | 454 | SHLD PHASTO |
| 0448 010000 | E | 455 | CALL FBIDEC ,ED PRINTED |
| 044C 000000 | C | 456 | CALL SPACE |
| 044F 010000 | E | 457 | L/I H.FREE |
| 0452 010000 | E | 458 | CALL FBIDEC ,FREE PRINTED |
| 0455 000000 | C | 459 | CALL SPACE ----- |
| 0459 010000 | D | 460 | L/I H.EOMN1 |
| 045B 010000 | D | 461 | L/I D.MN1 |
| 045E 000000 | E | 462 | CALL LOADM |
| 0461 010000 | D | 463 | L/I H.EOMN1 |
| 0464 010000 | D | 464 | L/I D.MN1 |
| 0467 000000 | E | 465 | CALL LOADM |
| 0469 000000 | E | 466 | SHLD MAGSTO |
| 046B 000000 | C | 467 | CALL PLTRM |
| 046D 000000 | D | 468 | STB MAG1 ,MAG1=EMERGENCY ED |
| 0472 000000 | D | 469 | SHLD FUNCTY ,UPDATED ADDR PTR STORED IN PLTRM |
| 0475 000000 | E | 470 | SHLD MAGSTO ,UPDATED MAGSTO FOR NEXT PT |
| 0478 000000 | E | 471 | SHLD PTRCOP |
| 047D 77 | | 472 | MOV M.A ,STORE FOR COLE-COLE PLOT |
| 047D 23 | | 473 | IRI H |
| 047E 000000 | E | 474 | SHLD PTRCOP |
| 0481 010000 | D | 475 | L/I H.E2M1 |
| 0484 010000 | D | 476 | L/I D.MN1 |
| 0487 000000 | E | 477 | CALL LOADM |
| 0489 010000 | D | 478 | L/I H.E2M1 |
| 048B 010000 | D | 479 | L/I D.MN1 |
| 048D 000000 | E | 480 | CALL LOADM |
| 0491 000000 | E | 481 | SHLD PHASTO |
| 0494 000000 | C | 482 | CALL PLTRM |
| 0499 010000 | D | 483 | STB PHAS1 ,PHAS1=EMERGENCY ED FOR PLOT |
| 049C 000000 | D | 484 | SHLD FUNCTY ,UPDATED ADDR PTR STORED IN PLTRM |
| 049F 000000 | E | 485 | SHLD PHASTO ,UPDATED PHASTO FOR NEXT PT |
| 04A2 000000 | D | 486 | SHLD EPERTP |
| 04A5 77 | | 487 | MOV M.A ,STORE FOR COLE-COLE |
| 04A5 23 | | 488 | IRI H |
| 04A7 000000 | D | 489 | SHLD EPERTP |
| 04AA 010000 | D | 490 | L/I H.MAG1 |
| 04AD 010000 | D | 491 | L/I D.PHAS1 |
| 04B0 000000 | E | 492 | CALL PLOT |

| LOC | GET | END | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|-------|-------|---|
| 0450 | 0000 | 453 | MVI 0,0AH |
| 0455 | 00000 | 454 | CALL 0F20FH |
| 0459 | 0000 | 455 | MVI 0,00H |
| 045A | 00000 | 456 | CALL 0F20FH |
| 045C | 00000 | E 457 | LDA FCOUNT |
| 0460 | 0000 | 458 | CFI 30H |
| 0462 | 00000 | 0 459 | JNZ PLTLOP |
| 0465 | 00 | 500 | RET |
| | | 501 | |
| 046F | 00000 | 502 | LXI D,0F1 |
| 0472 | 00000 | E 503 | CALL LOP07 ;LOAD 0F0F0F0 |
| 0475 | 00000 | 0 504 | SHLD ;STORE LOADED ADDR POINTER |
| 047F | 00000 | 0 505 | LXI H,MIN |
| 0482 | 00000 | 506 | LXI D,0F2 |
| 0485 | 00000 | E 507 | CALL LOP07 |
| 048F | 0000 | 508 | MVI A,FSUB |
| 0492 | 0000 | 509 | OUT IOBAS ;OP1=EF0F0F0F+EF0F0F0F0F0F0F0F |
| 0495 | 00000 | 0 510 | LXI H,HA ;FE0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F |
| 049F | 00000 | E 511 | CALL LOP2 |
| 04A2 | 0000 | 512 | MVI A,FDIV |
| 04A5 | 0000 | 513 | OUT IOBAS ;OP1=FE0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F |
| 04A8 | 00000 | 0 514 | LXI H,MIN |
| 04AB | 00000 | E 515 | CALL LOP2 |
| 04AE | 0000 | 516 | MVI A,FMUL |
| 04B0 | 0000 | 517 | OUT IOBAS |
| 04B3 | 00000 | E 518 | CALL WAIT |
| 04B7 | 0000 | 519 | MVI A,FINESD |
| 04BA | 0000 | 520 | OUT IOBAS |
| 04BD | 00000 | E 521 | CALL WAIT |
| 04BF | 00000 | 522 | LDA OP1 |
| 04C1 | 00 | 523 | RET |
| | | 524 | |
| 04FE | 00000 | E 525 | EF0F0F0F SHLD PTR00F |
| 0501 | 00000 | 0 526 | LXI D,MAX |
| 0504 | 00000 | E 527 | CALL LOP07 |
| 0507 | 00000 | E 528 | SHLD PTR00F |
| 050A | 00000 | 0 529 | LXI D,MIN |
| 050D | 00000 | E 530 | CALL LOP07 ;MAX=MIN=FIRST POINT |
| 0513 | 00000 | E 531 | SHLD PTR00F ;SECOND POINT |
| 0517 | 00 | 532 | EF0F0F0F D,0 |
| 051A | 00 | 533 | RD |
| 051D | 00000 | E 534 | SHLD PTR00F |
| 051F | 00000 | 535 | LXI D,0F1 |
| 0522 | 00000 | E 536 | CALL LOP07 |
| 0525 | 00000 | E 537 | SHLD PTR00F ;NEXT POINT |
| 0528 | 00000 | 538 | LDA 0F1+3 ;CHECK SIGN BIT |
| 052B | 0000 | 539 | ANI 80H ;CHECK USER ADDRESS FOR QAL QAL |
| 052E | 00000 | 0 540 | JNZ LTZERO ;BOTH LT ZERO |
| 0531 | 00000 | 0 541 | GTZERO LDA MAX2 |
| 0534 | 0000 | 542 | ANI 80H |
| 0537 | 00000 | 0 543 | JNZ MAX2 ;A IS NEG GO TO MAX2 |
| 053A | 00000 | 0 544 | LXI H,MAX |
| 053D | 00000 | 0 545 | CALL LOP07 ;LOAD AND COMPARE |
| 0540 | 0000 | 546 | ANI 80H ;GET SIGN |
| 0543 | 00000 | 0 547 | JNZ MAX2 ;YES GO TO MAX2 |

| LOC | OP | COND | STATEMENT |
|------|--------|------|--|
| 0501 | 011010 | 0 | 548 LDA MIN+3 NO. MIN LT 0 ? |
| 0502 | 011010 | 0 | 549 RMI 80H |
| 0503 | 011010 | 0 | 550 JNZ EP51 YES. GO TO EP51 |
| 0504 | 011010 | 0 | 551 LNI H MIN NO |
| 0505 | 011010 | 0 | 552 CALL LOOKUP |
| 0506 | 011010 | 0 | 553 RMI 20H .PT LT MIN ? |
| 0507 | 011010 | 0 | 554 JZ EP51 .NO. GO TO EP51 |
| 0508 | 011010 | 0 | 555 MINPT L I H OP1 |
| 0509 | 011010 | 0 | 556 LNI 0 MIN |
| 0510 | 011010 | 0 | 557 CALL LOADV YES. MIN=PT |
| 0511 | 011010 | 0 | 558 JMP EP51 |
| 0512 | 011010 | 0 | 559 |
| 0513 | 011010 | 0 | 560 (LITERS) LIP MINPT |
| 0514 | 011010 | 0 | 561 RMI 80H |
| 0515 | 011010 | 0 | 562 JZ MINPT MIN IS POS. GO TO MINPT |
| 0516 | 011010 | 0 | 563 LNI H MIN |
| 0517 | 011010 | 0 | 564 CALL LOOKUP |
| 0518 | 011010 | 0 | 565 RMI 40H .PT GT MIN ? (REF PT > GT MIN) |
| 0519 | 011010 | 0 | 566 JNZ MINPT .YES. GO TO MINPT |
| 0520 | 011010 | 0 | 567 LDA MAX+3 NO. MAX GT 0 ? |
| 0521 | 011010 | 0 | 568 RMI 80H |
| 0522 | 011010 | 0 | 569 JZ EP51 YES. GO TO EP51 |
| 0523 | 011010 | 0 | 570 LNI H MAX .NO |
| 0524 | 011010 | 0 | 571 CALL LOOKUP |
| 0525 | 011010 | 0 | 572 RMI 20H .PT LT MAX ? |
| 0526 | 011010 | 0 | 573 JZ EP51 .NO. GO TO EP51 |
| 0527 | 011010 | 0 | 574 MAXPT LNI H OP1 |
| 0528 | 011010 | 0 | 575 LNI 0 MAX |
| 0529 | 011010 | 0 | 576 CALL LOADV YES. MAX=PT |
| 0530 | 011010 | 0 | 577 JMP EP51 |
| 0531 | 011010 | 0 | 578 |
| 0532 | 011010 | 0 | 579 LOOKUP L I 0.002 .LOAD (L) INTO OP2 AND |
| 0533 | 011010 | 0 | 580 CALL LOADV .COMPARE WITH OP1 |
| 0534 | 011010 | 0 | 581 RMI 8.0000P |
| 0535 | 011010 | 0 | 582 OUT 10845 |
| 0536 | 011010 | 0 | 583 CALL WAIT |
| 0537 | 011010 | 0 | 584 IN 41H .STATUS |
| 0538 | 011010 | 0 | 585 RET |
| 0539 | 011010 | 0 | 586 |
| 0540 | 011010 | 0 | 587 COLALT RMI 8.0 .DOMAIN |
| 0541 | 011010 | 0 | 588 SFCH3 RMI 0.004 |
| 0542 | 011010 | 0 | 589 CALL 05800H 05800H IS THE STARTING ADDR. OF |
| 0543 | 011010 | 0 | 590 RMI 0.1 A ROUTINE WHICH SENDS A. MSG |
| 0544 | 011010 | 0 | 591 CALL 05800H TO THE LP |
| 0545 | 011010 | 0 | 592 RMI 0.124 .CHRG. DENSITY TOGGLE |
| 0546 | 011010 | 0 | 593 CALL 05800H |
| 0547 | 011010 | 0 | 594 RMI 0.004 .TO A. IN STEP 0.001 |
| 0548 | 011010 | 0 | 595 CALL 05800H .INTERLEAVED CHRG. ARE SEQUENCED |
| 0549 | 011010 | 0 | 596 RMI 0.004 .BY LP. A. IN |
| 0550 | 011010 | 0 | 597 LNI 0.0020 .DETAILED OF EL |
| 0551 | 011010 | 0 | 598 LNI 4.0020 .L. = 0.0020 .A. IN |
| 0552 | 011010 | 0 | 599 RMI 8.0 |
| 0560 | 011010 | 0 | 600 LIP 8 .FOR EACH B. IN A. IN 05800H, A. IN |
| 0561 | 011010 | 0 | 601 CO COLE |
| 0562 | 011010 | 0 | 602 INH H |

| LOC | CS | EO | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|----|-----|-------------------|
| 0501 00 | | 600 | INX D |
| 0502 00 | | 604 | DCP C |
| 0503 00000F | C | 605 | JNZ SFCH |
| 0504 00 | | 606 | INP B |
| 0507 0000 | | 607 | MVI A, 00H |
| 0509 00 | | 608 | CMF B |
| 050A 00 | | 609 | RZ |
| 050B 000005 | C | 610 | JMP SPFH0 |
| 050E 00 | | 611 | PUSH E |
| 0510 00 | | 612 | LDR: D |
| 0513 00 | | 613 | INR A |
| 0514 00 | | 614 | SPALOP DCP A |
| 0515 000005 | C | 615 | JZ STAF |
| 0516 0000 | | 616 | MVI C, 00H |
| 0517 00 | | 617 | PUSH F0 |
| 0519 000000 | | 618 | CALL 0F00FH |
| 051E 00 | | 619 | POP F0H |
| 0520 000005 | C | 620 | INP SPALOP |
| 052F 0000 | | 621 | STAR MVI C, 00H |
| 0531 000000 | | 622 | CALL 0F00FH |
| 0534 0000 | | 623 | MVI C, 10H |
| 0535 000000 | | 624 | CALL 0F00FH |
| 0539 0000 | | 625 | MVI C, 00H |
| 053E 000000 | | 626 | CALL 0F00FH |
| 054E 00 | | 627 | FOR B |
| 055F 00 | | 628 | PET |
| | | 629 | |
| 0560 0000 | | 630 | SPALOP MVI 5, 00H |
| 0563 000005 | C | 631 | JMP SPAL |
| 0565 0000 | | 632 | SPACE MVI 5, 0 |
| 0567 0000 | | 633 | SPACE MVI C, 00H |
| 0569 000000 | | 634 | CALL 0F00FH |
| 0570 00 | | 635 | DCP B |
| 057D 000005 | C | 636 | JNZ SPAL |
| 0580 00 | | 637 | PET |
| | | 638 | |
| | | 639 | DEEG |
| 0000 | | 640 | EFEPTR DE 2 |
| 0001 | | 641 | FLP3 DE 1 |
| 0004 | | 642 | EPLE DE 4 |
| 0006 | | 643 | CP-EPTR DE 4 |
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|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| MIN | D 0017 | MYLAT | C 054F | MYL | C 011E | MYRAG | C 00FC | MYRPL | E 0000 | MYRPH | C 0146 | ONE | D 0026 |
| MYEPA | D 0022 | MYI | A 0100 | MYC | A 0104 | MYAPE | E 0070 | MYAES | D 0011 | MYAETD | E 0000 | MYE | D 0052 |
| FI | D 0047 | FI1 | D0 004E | FI6YL | D 0043 | PLAT | E 0000 | PLTLP | C 0427 | PLTWH | C 040E | PREFRQ | E 0000 |
| PTAPR | E 0070 | QUAD1 | C 007F | PADEL | E 0000 | REFLCP | C 0019 | REFHAE | E 0000 | FEF AS | E 0000 | S | E 0000 |
| SI | E 0070 | SP10 | E 0000 | SCALE | D 004C | STNE | E 0000 | STW | D 002E | ST TH | D 002F | SP41 | C 05F9 |
| SPAC | C 05F7 | SPARE | C 05F5 | SPACES | C 05F0 | SPALTE | C 05D1 | SPCH | C 05EE | SPCH3 | C 059F | STAF | C 050F |
| STOPAG | E 0000 | STPHAE | E 0000 | TABLE | C 003E | THIRTY | D 0037 | TAREPH | E 0000 | TSTLP | C 0013 | TJD | D 002F |
| WAIT | E 0000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ASSEMBLY COMPLETE. NO SPACFS

1818-11 1157 1035 MACRO ASSEMBLER, V2.0

MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|-----|---|
| | | 1 | NAME SAMPLD |
| | | 2 | THIS FILE CONTAINS ALL NORMALIZATION ROUTINES |
| | | 3 | AND PREPARATORY ROUTINES FOR THE FOURIER |
| | | 4 | TRANSFORM, ALSO IN THIS FILE |
| 0002 | | 5 | END EQU 2 |
| 0007 | | 6 | END EQU 3 |
| 0009 | | 7 | END EQU 4 |
| 000E | | 8 | END EQU 5 |
| 001E | | 9 | END EQU 6 |
| 0027 | | 10 | END EQU 7 |
| 0019 | | 11 | END EQU 8H |
| 0029 | | 12 | END EQU 9H |
| 0039 | | 13 | END EQU 0AH |
| 000E | | 14 | END EQU 0EH |
| 000E | | 15 | END EQU 0FH |
| 0100 | | 16 | OF1 EQU 00100H |
| 0104 | | 17 | OF2 EQU 0F1+4 |
| 0040 | | 18 | IOERR EQU 404 .MEM BASE ADDR |
| | | 19 | CEG |
| | | 20 | ENTER E=1, FLAG=FLAG |
| | | 21 | PUBLIC FREE TRANSFORM, FREE |
| | | 22 | PUBLIC MAG, PHASE, POINT |
| | | 23 | PUBLIC NORMAL, EARLY, PTRANS |
| | | 24 | ENTER SINE COSINE, PTM, PCTOR, ACCLOC |
| | | 25 | ENTER LOADY, LOP, LOP2, WAIT, CLEAR, DET |
| 0000 000000 | E | 26 | NORMAL LALO PCTOR |
| 0000 000000 | C | 27 | CALL NORM, PT=NORMALIZED PT |
| 0000 000000 | D | 28 | LALO PTRANS, PTRANS=1 |
| 0000 00 | | 29 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 30 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 31 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 32 | DCI H, PTRANS=M-1 |
| 0000 000000 | C | 33 | CALL NORM |
| 0000 000000 | D | 34 | LALO PTRANS |
| 0000 000001 | | 35 | LXI 0, OF2 |
| 0000 000000 | E | 36 | CALL LOFY, OP2=PT(M-1) |
| 0000 000001 | | 37 | LXI 0, OF1 |
| 0000 000000 | E | 38 | CALL LOFY, OF1=PT(M) |
| 0000 0000 | | 39 | MVI A, FEUB |
| 0000 0000 | | 40 | OUT IOERR |
| 0000 00 | | 41 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 42 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 43 | DCI H |
| 0000 00 | | 44 | DCI H |
| 0000 000001 | | 45 | LXI 0, OF1 |
| 0000 00 | | 46 | DCI H |
| 0000 000000 | E | 47 | CALL LOFY, PT(M)=PT(M)-PT(M-1) |
| 0000 000000 | E | 48 | LALO ACCLOC |
| 0000 00 | | 49 | DCI H |
| 0000 000000 | D | 50 | LALO PTRANS, THIS BLOCK CONTAINS PTRANS TO |
| 0000 00 | | 51 | LOFY A, H, ACCLOC TO SEE IF THERE ARE LIFE |
| 0000 00 | | 52 | OUT 0, POINTS |

| LOC | OBJ | END | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 0007 | 010000 | 0 | 53 INZ NORM2 |
| 0008 | 70 | | 54 MOV A L |
| 0009 | 58 | | 55 CMA E |
| 0010 | 020000 | 0 | 56 INZ NORM2 |
| 0011 | 03 | | 57 RET |
| | | 58 | |
| 0040 | 020000 | 0 | 59 NORM4 EHLD PTADR |
| 0041 | 110001 | | 60 LXI D,OP2 |
| 0042 | 010000 | E | 61 CALL LOADY .OP1=PTADR |
| 0043 | 010000 | E | 62 LXI H,S1 |
| 0044 | 110001 | | 63 LXI D,OP1 |
| 0045 | 010000 | E | 64 CALL LOADY .OP1=S1 |
| 0046 | 0500 | | 65 MVI A,FE08 |
| 0047 | 0500 | | 66 OUT ICERS |
| 0048 | 010000 | E | 67 LXI H,S |
| 0049 | 010000 | E | 68 CALL LOP2 .OP1=S1-PT, OP2=S |
| 0050 | 0500 | | 69 MVI A,FE04 |
| 0051 | 0500 | | 70 OUT ICERS |
| 0052 | 010000 | 0 | 71 LXI H,ONE .PEINSTATE ONE TO CP2 |
| 0053 | 010000 | E | 72 CALL LOP2 .OP1=S1-PT, S, CP2=3 |
| 0054 | 0500 | | 73 MVI A,FE0F .(S1-PT) < S GT ONE |
| 0055 | 0500 | | 74 OUT ICERS |
| 0056 | 010000 | E | 75 CALL WAIT |
| 0057 | 020000 | 0 | 76 EHLD PTADR |
| 0058 | 110001 | | 77 LXI D,OP1 |
| 0059 | 05 | | 78 XCHG .SET UP TO REPLACE OLD PT WITH |
| 0060 | 0541 | | 79 IN 41H .(STATUS BYTE) NORMALIZED PT |
| 0061 | 0500 | | 80 ANI 40H .PT GT 1 FROM PCRR PCO E |
| 0062 | 040000 | 0 | 81 JC NORM1 .NO. GO TO NORM1 |
| 0063 | 010000 | 0 | 82 LXI H,ONE .YES. REPLACE PT WITH 1 |
| 0064 | 010000 | E | 83 CALL LOADY |
| 0065 | 03 | | 84 RET |
| | | 85 | |
| 0080 | 010000 | 0 | 86 NORM1 LXI H,OP1 |
| 0081 | 010000 | E | 87 CALL CLEAR .CLEAR OP1 FOR FLTS OF PCOUNT |
| 0082 | 020000 | 0 | 88 LDR PCOUNT .INCREMENT PCO PNO CALL TOLERN |
| 0083 | 00 | | 89 INP A .CALCULATE P T FOR ONE PT PER CALL |
| 0084 | 010000 | 0 | 90 STA PCOUNT |
| 0085 | 07 | | 91 MO B,A .SAVE PCOUNT FOR TEST |
| 0086 | 010001 | | 92 STA OP1 .OP1=PCOUNT(EIN) |
| 0087 | 0500 | | 93 MVI A,FLTE |
| 0088 | 0540 | | 94 OUT ICERS .(OP1-PCOUNT)FLT PT PNT |
| 0089 | 70 | | 95 MOV A,B .RESTORE PCOUNT FOR TEST |
| 0090 | FE08 | | 96 CPI 25H .PCOUNT LT 41 |
| 0091 | 040000 | 0 | 97 JC LT41 .YES. GO TO LT41 |
| 0092 | 010000 | 0 | 98 LXI H,PCOFTY .PCOUNT+FLT+CE 41 |
| 0093 | 010000 | E | 99 CALL LOP2 .OP1=PCOUNT+FLT |
| 0094 | 0500 | | 100 MVI A,FE0E .PC2=40 |
| 0095 | 0540 | | 101 OUT ICERS |
| 0096 | 010000 | 0 | 102 LXI H,NE050 .OP1=PCOUNT+40 |
| 0097 | 010000 | E | 103 CALL LOP2 .OP2=50 AS 05 |
| 0098 | 0500 | | 104 MVI A,FE0E |
| 0099 | 0540 | | 105 OUT ICERS .OP1=PCOUNT+40+5 0 E 07 |
| 0100 | 010000 | 0 | 106 LXI H,CIG1 |
| 0101 | 010000 | E | 107 CALL LOP2 |

| LOC | OBJ | LEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 0007 | 0004 | 108 | MVI R, FREQ ; OF1=PCOUNT-40+5 207+1'E09 |
| 0008 | 0040 | 109 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0009 | 000001 | 110 | LXI H, OF1 |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 111 LXI D, FREQ ; FREQ=(PCNT-40)*FREQ-1509 |
| 0011 | 000000 | E | 112 CALL LOADM ; FREQUNCY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED |
| 0004 | 09 | 113 | RET |
| | | 114 | |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 115 LT41 LXI H, MEG25 ; DIFFERENT FREQ FOR I LT 41 |
| 001F | 000000 | E | 116 CALL LOP2 ; PCOUNT+ELTH LT 41 |
| 001E | 0000 | 117 | MVI R, FMUL ; OF1=PCOUNT+2 5E 07 |
| 001D | 0040 | 118 | OUT IOE95 |
| 001E | 000001 | 119 | LXI H, OF1 |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 120 LXI D, FREQ ; FREQUNCY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 121 CALL LOP1 ; ----- |
| 0009 | 09 | 122 | RET |
| | | 123 | |
| 0009 | 000000 | E | 124 TRANSF LALO ACCLOC |
| 0007 | 20 | 125 | INX H ; ----- |
| 0000 | 20 | 126 | INX H ; FIRST PT. OF FREQ1 IS INVALID |
| 000E | 20 | 127 | INX H ; THIS ALSO COVERS FOR ANY MSFT |
| 000F | 20 | 128 | INX H ; TRANSLATION FROM STIM TO FREQ |
| 0009 | 000000 | 0 | 129 SPLD PTADDP ; (PTADDP)=(ACCLOC) |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 130 LXI H, I1 |
| 000E | 000000 | E | 131 CALL CLEAP ; I1=0 INITIALLY |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 132 LXI H, P1 |
| 000E | 000000 | E | 133 CALL CLEAP ; P1=0 INITIALLY |
| 000F | 000000 | 0 | 134 LXI H, S1 |
| 000E | 000000 | E | 135 CALL CLEAP ; S1=0 INITIALLY |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 136 LXI H, TWOPI ; OF1=FREQ |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 137 LXI D, OF2 ; OF2=TWOPI |
| 000E | 000000 | E | 138 CALL LOP2V |
| 000E | 0000 | 139 | MVI R, FMUL |
| 0000 | 0040 | 140 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0000 | 000000 | E | 141 LXI H, DIET |
| 000E | 000000 | E | 142 CALL LOP2 |
| 0000 | 0000 | 143 | MVI R, FMUL |
| 0000 | 0040 | 144 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0000 | 000001 | 145 | LXI H, OF1 |
| 000E | 000000 | 0 | 146 LXI D, FSTAFD ; FSTAFD=I+P1+R+0 |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 147 CALL LOP2V ; OF1=2*P1-FSTAFD-DIET |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 148 LXI H, I1 |
| 001E | 000001 | 149 | LXI D, OF2 |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 150 CALL LOP2V |
| 001E | 0000 | 151 | TRANSF TFM1 |
| 0000 | 0040 | 152 | OUT IOE95 ; OF2=I1 OF1=FSTAFD |
| 0000 | 000001 | 153 | LXI H, OF1 |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 154 L I D, BETA |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 155 CALL LOP2V |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 156 CALL COSINE ; OF1=COSINE*BETA |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 157 SPLD PTADDP |
| 001E | 000001 | 158 | L I D, OF1 |
| 001E | 000000 | E | 159 CALL LOP2V ; OF2=PI*PTADDP |
| 0007 | 0000 | 160 | MVI R, FMUL |
| 0000 | 0040 | 161 | OUT IOE95 |
| 001E | 000000 | 0 | 162 LXI H, P1 |

| LOC | OP1 | SEC | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 017B | 017000 | E | 162 CALL LOP2 |
| 017C | 017004 | | 163 MVI A,FF00 |
| 017D | 017040 | | 165 OUT IOEAS |
| 017E | 017001 | | 165 LXI H,0F1 |
| 017F | 111700 | D | 167 LXI D,P1 |
| 0180 | 010000 | E | 168 CALL LOADM ;P1=P1-F*(11)*4095/ESTR |
| 0181 | 110000 | D | 169 LXI H,ESTR |
| 0182 | 110001 | | 170 LXI D,OP1 |
| 0183 | 110000 | E | 171 CALL LOP2 |
| 0184 | 110000 | E | 172 CALL TIME ;OP1=TIME-ESTR |
| 0185 | 110000 | D | 173 LHALD PTR00F |
| 0186 | 110001 | | 174 LXI D,0F0 |
| 0187 | 110000 | E | 175 CALL LOADM ;OP2=F*(11) |
| 0188 | 010001 | | 176 MVI A,0F0L |
| 0189 | 010000 | | 177 OUT IOEAS |
| 018A | 111000 | D | 178 LXI H,EX |
| 018B | 010000 | E | 179 CALL LOP2 |
| 018C | 010000 | | 180 MVI A,EXCH |
| 018D | 010000 | | 181 OUT IOEAS |
| 018E | 010000 | E | 182 CALL WAIT |
| 018F | 010000 | | 183 MVI A,FE0B |
| 0190 | 010000 | | 184 OUT IOEAS |
| 0191 | 110000 | D | 185 LXI H,0F1 |
| 0192 | 110000 | D | 186 LXI D,EX |
| 0193 | 010000 | E | 187 CALL LOADM ;EX=EX-F*(11)+TIME/ESTR |
| 0194 | 010000 | E | 188 LHALD ACCTOP |
| 0195 | 010000 | | 189 XCHG |
| 0196 | 110000 | D | 190 LHALD PTR00P |
| 0197 | 010000 | | 191 MOV A,H |
| 0198 | 010000 | | 192 ORF D |
| 0199 | 010000 | | 193 INC TF011 |
| 019A | 010000 | | 194 MOV A,L |
| 019B | 010000 | | 195 ORF E ;PTR00F=ACCTOP |
| 019C | 010000 | | 196 JC TF000 ;YES, GO TO TF000 |
| 019D | 010000 | | 197 INC H |
| 019E | 010000 | | 198 INC H |
| 019F | 010000 | | 199 INC H |
| 01A0 | 010000 | | 200 INC H |
| 01A1 | 010000 | D | 201 SHLD PTR00P ;PTR00F=PTR00F+4 |
| 01A2 | 010000 | D | 202 LXI H,I1 |
| 01A3 | 010000 | | 203 LXI D,OP1 |
| 01A4 | 010000 | E | 204 CALL LOADM |
| 01A5 | 010000 | D | 205 LXI H,ONE |
| 01A6 | 010000 | | 206 LXI D,0F0 |
| 01A7 | 010000 | E | 207 CALL LOADM |
| 01A8 | 010000 | | 208 MVI A,FF00 |
| 01A9 | 010000 | | 209 OUT IOEAS ;OP1=I1+1 |
| 01AA | 010000 | | 210 LXI H,OP1 |
| 01AB | 010000 | D | 211 LXI D,I1 |
| 01AC | 010000 | E | 212 CALL LOADM ;I1=I1+1 |
| 01AD | 010000 | D | 213 LXI H,ESTR00 |
| 01AE | 010000 | | 214 LXI D,0F0 |
| 01AF | 010000 | E | 215 CALL LOADM |
| 01B0 | 010000 | | 216 ORF TF011 |

| LOC | SET | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 0100 010000 | D | 001 | TIMEOUT LVI H.S. |
| 0101 01 01 | | 002 | LVI D OF1 |
| 0102 010000 | E | 003 | CALL LOADY |
| 0103 010001 | | 004 | LVI H OF1 ,----- |
| 0104 0E | | 005 | MOV H.M ,CHECK FOR VALID DESO |
| 0105 0E | | 006 | PNX H |
| 0106 0E | | 007 | OPR M |
| 0107 0E | | 008 | PNX H |
| 0108 0E | | 009 | OPR H |
| 0109 0E | | 010 | PNX H |
| 0110 0E | | 011 | OPR H |
| 0111 0E | | 012 | OPR H |
| 0112 0E | | 013 | OPR H |
| 0113 0E | | 014 | OPR H |
| 0114 0E | | 015 | OPR H |
| 0115 0E | | 016 | OPR H |
| 0116 0E | | 017 | OPR H |
| 0117 0E | | 018 | OPR H |
| 0118 0E | | 019 | OPR H |
| 0119 0E | | 020 | OPR H |
| 0120 0E | | 021 | OPR H |
| 0121 0E | | 022 | OPR H |
| 0122 0E | | 023 | OPR H |
| 0123 0E | | 024 | OPR H |
| 0124 0E | | 025 | OPR H |
| 0125 0E | | 026 | OPR H |
| 0126 0E | | 027 | OPR H |
| 0127 0E | | 028 | OPR H |
| 0128 0E | | 029 | OPR H |
| 0129 0E | | 030 | OPR H |
| 0130 0E | | 031 | OPR H |
| 0131 0E | | 032 | OPR H |
| 0132 0E | | 033 | OPR H |
| 0133 0E | | 034 | OPR H |
| 0134 0E | | 035 | OPR H |
| 0135 0E | | 036 | OPR H |
| 0136 0E | | 037 | OPR H |
| 0137 0E | | 038 | OPR H |
| 0138 0E | | 039 | OPR H |
| 0139 0E | | 040 | OPR H |
| 0140 0E | | 041 | OPR H |
| 0141 0E | | 042 | OPR H |
| 0142 0E | | 043 | OPR H |
| 0143 0E | | 044 | OPR H |
| 0144 0E | | 045 | OPR H |
| 0145 0E | | 046 | OPR H |
| 0146 0E | | 047 | OPR H |
| 0147 0E | | 048 | OPR H |
| 0148 0E | | 049 | OPR H |
| 0149 0E | | 050 | OPR H |
| 0150 0E | | 051 | OPR H |
| 0151 0E | | 052 | OPR H |
| 0152 0E | | 053 | OPR H |
| 0153 0E | | 054 | OPR H |
| 0154 0E | | 055 | OPR H |
| 0155 0E | | 056 | OPR H |
| 0156 0E | | 057 | OPR H |
| 0157 0E | | 058 | OPR H |
| 0158 0E | | 059 | OPR H |
| 0159 0E | | 060 | OPR H |
| 0160 0E | | 061 | OPR H |
| 0161 0E | | 062 | OPR H |
| 0162 0E | | 063 | OPR H |
| 0163 0E | | 064 | OPR H |
| 0164 0E | | 065 | OPR H |
| 0165 0E | | 066 | OPR H |
| 0166 0E | | 067 | OPR H |
| 0167 0E | | 068 | OPR H |
| 0168 0E | | 069 | OPR H |
| 0169 0E | | 070 | OPR H |
| 0170 0E | | 071 | OPR H |
| 0171 0E | | 072 | OPR H |
| 0172 0E | | 073 | OPR H |
| 0173 0E | | 074 | OPR H |
| 0174 0E | | 075 | OPR H |
| 0175 0E | | 076 | OPR H |
| 0176 0E | | 077 | OPR H |
| 0177 0E | | 078 | OPR H |
| 0178 0E | | 079 | OPR H |
| 0179 0E | | 080 | OPR H |
| 0180 0E | | 081 | OPR H |
| 0181 0E | | 082 | OPR H |
| 0182 0E | | 083 | OPR H |
| 0183 0E | | 084 | OPR H |
| 0184 0E | | 085 | OPR H |
| 0185 0E | | 086 | OPR H |
| 0186 0E | | 087 | OPR H |
| 0187 0E | | 088 | OPR H |
| 0188 0E | | 089 | OPR H |
| 0189 0E | | 090 | OPR H |
| 0190 0E | | 091 | OPR H |
| 0191 0E | | 092 | OPR H |
| 0192 0E | | 093 | OPR H |
| 0193 0E | | 094 | OPR H |
| 0194 0E | | 095 | OPR H |
| 0195 0E | | 096 | OPR H |
| 0196 0E | | 097 | OPR H |
| 0197 0E | | 098 | OPR H |
| 0198 0E | | 099 | OPR H |
| 0199 0E | | 100 | OPR H |

| LOC | OBJ | SEC | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|-------|-----|---|
| 0244 | 0240 | 272 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0245 | 01000 | 273 | LXI H,P1 ,PBASE=PBASE+PIBYS |
| 0246 | 01000 | 274 | LXI D,PBASE IE -1:0 LE PBASE LE 0 |
| 0247 | 01000 | 275 | CALL LOP0V ,PBASE CALCULATION COMPLETE |
| 0248 | 01000 | 276 | LDA FLAG ----- |
| 0249 | 01000 | 277 | ANI 4 OPEN COT PBASE COMPENSATION |
| 0250 | 01000 | 278 | JZ LAMP1 ,STIM NOT IN PROGRESS GO TO LAMP1 |
| 0251 | 01000 | 279 | LXI H,PBASED ,PBASED=PI-1+PREVIOUS PRED |
| 0252 | 01000 | 280 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0253 | 01000 | 281 | LXI H,PRED |
| 0254 | 01000 | 282 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0255 | 01000 | 283 | CALL LOP3V |
| 0256 | 01000 | 284 | MVI A,FELE |
| 0257 | 01000 | 285 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0258 | 01000 | 286 | LXI H,DELCON,OF1=DELTA FREQ=PI-1+PI-1 |
| 0259 | 01000 | 287 | CALL LOP2 ,OP2=2+PI*TIME DELAY |
| 0260 | 01000 | 288 | MVI A,FUL |
| 0261 | 01000 | 289 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0262 | 01000 | 290 | LXI H,PBASE ,OP1=DELTA PBASE |
| 0263 | 01000 | 291 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0264 | 01000 | 292 | MVI A,EACH ,OP2=DELTA PBASE |
| 0265 | 01000 | 293 | OUT IOE95 ,OP1=PBASE |
| 0266 | 01000 | 294 | CALL WAIT |
| 0267 | 01000 | 295 | MVI A,FEUS |
| 0268 | 01000 | 296 | OUT IOE95 ,OP1=PBASE-2-PI*TIME DELAY+DELTA FREQ |
| 0269 | 01000 | 297 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 0270 | 01000 | 298 | LXI D,PBASE |
| 0271 | 01000 | 299 | CALL LOP0V ,PBASE=PBASE-DELTA PBASE |
| 0272 | 01000 | 300 | LXI H,PRED ,UPDATE PRED |
| 0273 | 01000 | 301 | LXI D,PBASED ,PI-1+PI-1 |
| 0274 | 01000 | 302 | CALL LOP0V ----- |
| 0275 | 01000 | 303 | LXI H,P1 |
| 0276 | 01000 | 304 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0277 | 01000 | 305 | CALL LOP0V |
| 0278 | 01000 | 306 | MVI A,FELE |
| 0279 | 01000 | 307 | OUT IOE95 ,OP1=PI+PI |
| 0280 | 01000 | 308 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 0281 | 01000 | 309 | LXI D,P1 |
| 0282 | 01000 | 310 | CALL LOP0V ,P1=P1+PI |
| 0283 | 01000 | 311 | LXI H,E |
| 0284 | 01000 | 312 | LXI D,OF1 |
| 0285 | 01000 | 313 | CALL LOP0V |
| 0286 | 01000 | 314 | MVI A,FELE |
| 0287 | 01000 | 315 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0288 | 01000 | 316 | LXI H,P1 |
| 0289 | 01000 | 317 | CALL LOP2 |
| 0290 | 01000 | 318 | MVI A,FELE ,OP1=PI+PI |
| 0291 | 01000 | 319 | OUT IOE95 ,OP2=PI+PI |
| 0292 | 01000 | 320 | CALL LAMP1 |
| 0293 | 01000 | 321 | MVI A,FELE |
| 0294 | 01000 | 322 | OUT IOE95 |
| 0295 | 01000 | 323 | LXI H,OF1 ,OP1=PI*PI+PI+PI+PI+PI |
| 0296 | 01000 | 324 | CALL LOP2 ,OP2=OF1 |
| 0297 | 01000 | 325 | MVI A,FUL |
| 0298 | 01000 | 326 | OUT IOE95 |


```

LOC 08J      SEP      SOURCE STATEMENT

0016 4E
0017 00      375 MEG50  DE      20H,0E0H,2EH,4CH
0018 01
0019 3E
001A 4C
001B 10      376 MEG25  DB      20H,0E0H,0EEH,4EH
001C 01
001D 0E
001E 4E
001F 0E      377 FRO0EG  DB      00EH,02EH,65H,4CH
0020 1E
0021 05
0022 4C
0023 07      378 NINETY  DE      0,0,0E4H,4CH
0024 00
0025 04
0026 42
0027 00      379 TWO     DE      0,0,0,4CH
0028 00
0029 00
002A 40
002B 00      380 ONE     DE      0,0,00H,2FH
002C 00
002D 00
002E 1F
002F 00      381 FIFTY   DB      0,0,70H,4CH
0030 00
0031 70
0032 4C
0033 05      382 ELEVEN  DB      0C5H,0EEH,5EH,2EH
0034 0E
0035 0E
0036 1E
0037 1A      383 FIVE    DB      00AH,0FH,02H,2FH
0038 0F
0039 12
003A 2F

384 END
    
```

```

PULLED BY ME
COUNT 0 001E  FFFF 0 0004  NEG 0 001F  NORMPL 0 0003  FFFF 0 002C  FFFFFF 0 0027  FTALOG 0 0000
PULLED 0 000F  FF 1 0 0001  TENEFH 0 0009
    
```

```

EXTERNAL SYMBOLS
ACCL00 E 0000  ACCTOP E 0000  ATAN  E 0000  CLEAR E 0000  COSINE E 0000  DIST  E 0000  FLAG  E 0000
FLAG1  E 0000  LTAL  E 0000  LOPW  E 0000  LOP2  E 0000  S  E 0000  S1  E 0000  TIME  E 0000
NIT  E 0000
    
```

```

USER SYMBOLS
ACCL00 E 0000  ACCTOP E 0000  ACCT 0 000F  ACCT1 0 0003  ATAN  E 0000  BETA 0 000E  CLEAR E 0000
COSINE E 0000  DELTA 0 0003  DIST  E 0000  E 04  A 000F  FFFF  A 0004  FFFFFF  A 0004  COUNT 0 000E
FLOP  A 0000  FLAG  A 000E  FLOP  E 0000  FLOP3  E 0000  FLOP5  A 000F  FLOP  A 0000  FIFTY 0 000F
FFFF 0 0004  FFFF  A 0004  FFFFFF  A 0007  FFFFFF 0 0000  FFFF  A 000E  FFFFFF  A 000E  GIGA 0 0000
11 0 000F  ICFE  A 0000  LTAL  E 0000  LOPW  E 0000  LTAL  E 0000  LTAL  A 000E  LAG 0 000F
MEG50 0 0002  MEG25 0 0001  NINETY 0 0000  NORMPL 0 000E  NORM1 0 0000  NORM2 0 0000  NORMPL 0 0000  NORMPL 0 0000
    
```

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| CMOFA | D 0000 | FILE | D 004E | OF1 | P 0100 | OF2 | R 0101 | FRASE | D 0002 | FILEC | D 0057 | FFEFFH | D 0027 |
| STANDP | D 0000 | FI | D 0017 | FR00EB | D 003F | E | E 0000 | SI | E 0000 | FAH | D 0060 | FILE | E 0110 |
| STTV | C 0000 | SI | D 001E | TFM1 | C 011E | TFM11 | C 0130 | TFM1 | C 01E7 | TFM1 | C 01E9 | TFMOUT | C 0104 |
| TFMFM | C 0000 | TUO | D 0047 | TL0F1 | D 000B | WAIT | E 0000 | WAV1 | C 0027 | | | | |

RESEMELEF COMPLETE NO ERROR

| LOC | OBJ | END | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|----------|-----|---|
| 0041 | 75 | 50 | LOADY PUSH B ;SAVE YEN |
| 0042 | 0004 | 54 | HWI B,4 ;BITE COUNTER |
| 0044 | 76 | 55 | LOAD MOV A,H ;MOVE NEXT 4 LOCATIONS IN (HL) |
| 0045 | 12 | 55 | STAX D ;TO NEXT 4 LOCATIONS IN (DE) |
| 0046 | 10 | 57 | IN H |
| 0047 | 17 | 58 | IN D |
| 0048 | 05 | 59 | OCF E |
| 0049 | 004000 | 0 | 60 INZ LOAD |
| 0040 | 01 | 61 | PCP E |
| 0040 | 79 | 62 | RET |
| 0045 | 00F000 | 0 | 63 INWLD L,M ;INWLD LOAD IN-ALID MESSAGE |
| 0051 | 4E | 64 | MSG MOV C,H ;OUTPUT MESSAGE |
| 0052 | AF | 65 | FRT RAR A |
| 0053 | 81 | 66 | ORA C ;CHECK END OF STRING (0)? |
| 0054 | 0E | 67 | RZ YES, RETURN |
| 0055 | 00FF00 | 68 | CALL LO ;NO OUTPUT CHARACTER |
| 0056 | 10 | 69 | IN H |
| 0058 | 00F000 | 0 | 70 JNP MSG |
| 0050 | AF | 71 | CLEAF RAR A |
| 0050 | 77 | 72 | MOV M,A |
| 0050 | 10 | 73 | FILL INX H |
| 0050 | 77 | 74 | MOV M,A |
| 0050 | 10 | 75 | INX H |
| 0051 | 77 | 76 | MOV M,A |
| 0052 | 17 | 77 | INX H |
| 0052 | 77 | 78 | MOV M,A |
| 0054 | 03 | 79 | RET |
| 0065 | 4552504F | 50 | ERR00M DB ;ERR00M = 1.0 |
| 0068 | 500000 | | |
| 0060 | 00 | | |
| 0070 | 45455F41 | 51 | INWLDN DB ;IN-ALID NUMBER 1.0 |
| 0071 | 474F4030 | | |
| 0075 | 45354142 | | |
| 0078 | 455100 | | |
| 0070 | 00 | | |
| 0080 | | 80 | FFH DB 2 |
| 0081 | | 80 | EH DB 1 |
| 0080 | 00 | 84 | TEN DB 0.010H 41H |
| 0081 | 00 | | |
| 0082 | 10 | | |
| 0083 | 41 | | |
| | | 85 | END |

PUBLIC SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| CLEAF | C 0050 | ED | C 007F | ERR00M | C 0065 | FILL | C 005E | INWLD | C 004E | LOAD | C 000E | LOADY | C 0041 |
| UPD | C 000E | MSG | C 0051 | CP110 | C 0013 | FRT | C 0070 | TEN | C 0080 | UNIT | C 0090 | | |

EXTERNAL SYMBOLS

USER SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| CLEAF | C 0050 | CP110 | C 0013 | CLEAF | A 0001 | DEVTE | A 000A | ED | C 007F | ERR00M | C 0065 | ELH | A 000F |
| CP110 | A 000A | ED | A 000A | FILL | A 000C | FILL | C 005E | F1 ED | A 0009 | FLTR | A 0008 | FILL | A 0001 |
| ERR00M | A 000F | INWLD | C 004E | INWLDN | C 0050 | ICERR | A 000A | LO | A 000F | LOAD | C 000E | LOAD | C 000E |
| LOADY | C 0041 | LOAD | C 000E | MSG | C 0051 | 041 | A 000A | 061 | A 000A | CP110 | C 0013 | FRT | C 0070 |

RTR C 0070 END C 0005 TEN C 0050 WAIT C 0000

ASSEMBLY COMPLETE NO ERRORS

| LOC | GET | SEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|-----|-----|---|
| | | | 1 HAVE FAILED |
| | | | 2 THIS ROUTINE TAKES A TEST BIT AT BIT NO AND |
| | | | 3 NOW SETS IT TO FLIPPING POINT (EITHER POSITIVE OR |
| | | | 4 CLEARANCE IT AT THE TEST DEVICE THE LOCATION OF |
| | | | 5 THE NO. MUST FIRST BE PLACED IN HL |
| FECH | | | 6 TESTE EQU WFLCH |
| FECH | | | 7 ORLF EQU WFLCH |
| CLLD | | | 8 LEAF EQU 40H |
| FECH | | | 9 LD EQU WFLCH |
| CLLD | | | 10 FLCL EQU 2 |
| CLLD | | | 11 FLCH EQU 3 |
| CLLD | | | 12 FLCL EQU 4 |
| CLLD | | | 13 FLCL EQU 5 |
| CLLD | | | 14 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 15 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 16 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 17 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 18 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 19 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 20 FLCL EQU 6H |
| CLLD | | | 21 CLLD |
| | | | 22 PUBLIC CORNER |
| | | | 23 ETON WFLCH EQU 100H |
| | | | 24 ETON WFLCH EQU 100H |
| | | | 25 FECH EQU 100H |
| | | | 26 EQU 100H |
| | | | 27 EQU 100H |
| | | | 28 EQU 100H |
| | | | 29 EQU 100H |
| | | | 30 EQU 100H |
| | | | 31 EQU 100H |
| | | | 32 EQU 100H |
| | | | 33 EQU 100H |
| | | | 34 EQU 100H |
| | | | 35 EQU 100H |
| | | | 36 EQU 100H |
| | | | 37 EQU 100H |
| | | | 38 EQU 100H |
| | | | 39 EQU 100H |
| | | | 40 EQU 100H |
| | | | 41 EQU 100H |
| | | | 42 EQU 100H |
| | | | 43 EQU 100H |
| | | | 44 EQU 100H |
| | | | 45 EQU 100H |
| | | | 46 EQU 100H |
| | | | 47 EQU 100H |
| | | | 48 EQU 100H |
| | | | 49 EQU 100H |
| | | | 50 EQU 100H |
| | | | 51 EQU 100H |
| | | | 52 EQU 100H |

| LOC | OBJ | LEN | STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 0015 | 3500 | 52 | MVI A,0 ;IFR WOULD DESTROY CV |
| 0016 | 001400 | C | JC F05EX ;IE IF CV=1 NO IS FRACTION |
| 0017 | 00 | 55 | CMA |
| 0018 | 001000 | E | F05EX CALL FILL ;OP1 WITH 00 OR FF (DEPENDING +/-) |
| 0019 | 3508 | 57 | MVI A,FLT05 ;FLOAT EB ;IE FLOAT 2.5 CONP FMT |
| 0019 | 00140 | 58 | OUT I05AS |
| 001E | 010001 | C | LXI H,L052 |
| 001E | 001000 | E | CALL L0P2 |
| 0041 | 3501 | 61 | MVI A,F04UL |
| 0042 | 00140 | 62 | OUT I05AS |
| 004E | 010001 | 63 | LXI H,OP1 ;OP1=ED=EB+L052 |
| 004E | 010001 | C | LXI D,EDP |
| 004E | 010000 | E | CALL L0P0'' ;EDP=ED' |
| 004E | 3509 | 66 | MVI A,F11ED |
| 0050 | 00140 | 67 | OUT I05PS |
| 0050 | 010000 | E | CALL WAIT ;OP1=F11ED'=ED |
| 0055 | 340001 | 69 | LDA OP1 ;ED=ED IN F11ED PT FMT |
| 005E | 001000 | E | STA ED ;SAVE DEC EXP |
| 005E | 3509 | 71 | MVI A,FLT05 |
| 0050 | 00140 | 72 | OUT I05AS |
| 005F | 010001 | C | LXI H,EDP |
| 0050 | 000000 | E | CALL L0P2 |
| 0065 | 350F | 75 | MVI A,E11CH |
| 0067 | 00140 | 76 | OUT I05PS |
| 0069 | 010000 | E | CALL WAIT ;OP1=EDP |
| 0067 | 3505 | 78 | MVI A,F3U5 ;OP1=ED (FLOAT PT FMT) |
| 006E | 00140 | 79 | OUT I05AS ;FRACTION EXP IN OP1 |
| 0070 | 010001 | C | LXI H,LN10 ;OP1=EDP+ED=EDP |
| 0073 | 010000 | E | CALL L0P2 |
| 007E | 3502 | 82 | MVI A,F04UL |
| 0073 | 00140 | 83 | OUT I05PS ;OP1=EDP+LN10 |
| 0079 | 3519 | 84 | MVI C,25 ;LOOP COUNTER FOR SERIES |
| 0070 | 010001 | C | LXI H,C0E |
| 007E | 010001 | C | LXI D,TMFS0 ;TMFS0=C'E |
| 0082 | 000001 | E | CALL L0P4 ;L0P4=L0P2 WITHOUT WAIT |
| 0085 | 010001 | 88 | LXI H,OP1 |
| 0089 | 010001 | C | LXI D,EDP ;EDP=EDP+LN10 |
| 008E | 010000 | E | CALL L0P4 ;EDP = LN10+FRACTION EXP |
| 008E | 010001 | 91 | LXI H,OP1 ;----- |
| 0091 | 00 | 92 | MVI M,C ;THIS LOOP CALCULATES 10**EDP |
| 0090 | 00 | 93 | MVA A |
| 0090 | 000000 | E | CALL FILL ;OP1=N=0 AFTER (M,C) |
| 009E | 3508 | 95 | MVI A,FLT05 ;OP1=FLOATED COUNTER (M,C) |
| 009E | 00140 | 96 | OUT I05AS |
| 0099 | 010001 | C | LXI H,TMFS0 |
| 009E | 010000 | E | CALL L0P2 ;OP1=TMFS0 |
| 0090 | 350F | 99 | MVI A,E11CH ;OP1=TMFS0 |
| 0090 | 00140 | 100 | OUT I05PS ;OP2=N=015 FIRST TIME |
| 0094 | 010000 | E | CALL WAIT |
| 0097 | 3501 | 101 | MVI A,F01'' |
| 009E | 00140 | 102 | OUT I05AS ;OP1=TMFS0+N |
| 009E | 010001 | C | LXI H,EDP ;OP2=EDP-LN10 |
| 009E | 010000 | E | CALL L0P2 |
| 00E1 | 3500 | 104 | MVI A,F04UL |
| 00E0 | 00140 | 107 | OUT I05AS ;C-1=EDP+LN10+TMFS0,N |

| LOC | OBJ | BE | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|----|--|
| 0005 | 010001 | C | 101 LVI H ONE |
| 0006 | 010002 | E | 102 CALL LOF2 |
| 0005 | 00004 | | 110 MVI R FOUR |
| 0005 | 00001 | | 111 OUT IOREF CP1=1+50F4LN10+TYPESTC N |
| 0005 | 010011 | | 112 LVI H CF1 |
| 0010 | 11 001 | C | 113 LVI D TYPESTC |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 114 CALL LOF2V *TYPESTC=1+50F4LN10*TYPESTC N |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 115 DCF C |
| 0005 | 00000 | C | 116 AND BEFEE |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 117 LHAL STR *CF1=TYPESTC*EXTC*CF10 N |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 118 CALL LOF2 *CF2 = CF1+1 = 510 FLT FT 10 |
| 0005 | 1E | | 119 CF D *CF2=CF1+1 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 120 MVI R FIF |
| 0005 | 1E | | 121 STR D *CF2=CF1 |
| 0005 | 1E | | 122 DC D |
| 0005 | 1E | | 123 LCP D *R=CF1+2 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 124 ORI 33H |
| 0005 | 1E | | 125 STR D *CF2+1=1 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 126 MVI R FIFUL *CF2 = CF1+1 = 5E *E=F=7F |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 127 OUT IOREF CF1=FB-10--ELF=FD |
| 0005 | 000001 | C | 128 CONTZ LVI H ONE |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 129 CALL LOF2 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 130 MVI R FOUR, COMPARE FD TO ONE |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 131 OUT IOREF |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 132 CALL OFC10 *OF2=10 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 133 IN IOREF+1 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 134 AND OFC4 *CHECK FOR CE ONE ? |
| 0005 | 000001 | | 135 JC CONT5 *NO JUMP TO CONT5 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 136 MVI R FOUR, YES COMPARE FD TO TEN |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 137 OUT IOREF |
| 0005 | 000001 | E | 138 CALL IORT |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 139 IN IOREF+1 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 140 AND OFC4 *CHECK FOR CE TEN ? |
| 0005 | 000001 | C | 141 JC CONT4 *NO JUMP TO CONT4 |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 142 LOR ED *YES |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 143 LAR R |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 144 STR ED *ED=ED+1 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 145 MVI R FOUR, CF1=FD-10 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 146 OUT IOREF |
| 0005 | 000001 | C | 147 MVI R FOUR, CONT4 |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 148 MVI R FIFUL |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 149 OUT IOREF *CF1=FD-10 |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 150 LOR ED |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 151 DCF R |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 152 STR ED *ED=ED-1 |
| 0005 | 000001 | C | 153 LVI H FIFUL *CF1=000000 (1) |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 154 CALL LOF2 *CF1=FD |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 155 MVI R FOUR |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 156 OUT IOREF |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 157 CALL IORT |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 158 MVI R FOUR, *R=FD+10CF |
| 0005 | 00000 | | 159 OUT IOREF |
| 0005 | 000000 | E | 160 CALL IORT |
| 0005 | 000001 | | 161 LAR CF1 *CF1=ED-10 |
| 0005 | 000001 | C | 162 CALL IORT |

| LOC | OPT | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| 0124 | CECE | 163 | MVI C ' ' |
| 0126 | 013FFA | 164 | CALL L0 ;OUTPUT ' ' |
| 0129 | 013401 | 165 | LHLD DP2 |
| 0130 | EE | 166 | XCHG ;(DE)=DP2 DP2+1 |
| 0133 | 013600 | 167 | LXI H 0AH |
| 0140 | 013401 | 168 | SHLD DP2 ;OF2 DP2+1=0A 00 |
| 0142 | 013401 | 169 | LHLD CFC+1 ;(HL)=(CFC+2) (CFC+3) |
| 0145 | 000 | 170 | MVI B 4 ;DECIMAL PLACE COUNTER |
| 0146 | EE | 171 | XCHG ;(HL)=DP2 CFC+1 (CFC+2) (CFC+3) |
| 0149 | 013601 | 172 | SHLD OF1 ;OF1=CFC CFC+1 (CFC+2) (CFC+3) |
| 0150 | 00 | 173 | XRA A ;ERASE AS MULTI 5. MUL (CFC) (CFC+1)=0A 00 |
| 0150 | 0000 | 174 | OUT ICERE |
| 0150 | 013402 | E 175 | CALL WAIT ;MULTIPLY BY 10 |
| 0152 | 013401 | 176 | LDA CFC+1 |
| 0155 | 00 | 177 | MOV C,A ;(C)=HSE OF LOWER 2 BYTES |
| 0157 | 013601 | 178 | LHLD CFC |
| 0159 | 00 | 179 | XRA A ;ERASE AS MULTI 5. MUL |
| 0159 | EE | 180 | XCHG |
| 0159 | 013601 | 181 | SHLD OF1 ;(OF2+2) (OF2+1) (CFC+2) (CFC+3) |
| 0159 | 0136 | 182 | OUT ICERE ;MULT BY 10 |
| 0160 | 013400 | F 183 | CALL WAIT |
| 0162 | 013601 | 184 | LHLD OF1 |
| 0165 | 79 | 185 | MOV A,C |
| 0167 | 00 | 186 | ADD L ;ADD WITH FRACTION + 10 |
| 0168 | 00 | 187 | MOV L,A |
| 0169 | 013601 | 188 | LDA CFC+2 |
| 0169 | 013601 | C 189 | TMC COUNTER |
| 0169 | 00 | 190 | INR H ;IF CARRY, (H)=(H)+1 |
| 0170 | 013601 | C 191 | TMC COUNTER |
| 0170 | 00 | 192 | INR A ;STILL A CARRY INCREMENT # TO EE OUTPUT |
| 0174 | 013601 | C 193 | COUNTER CALL DOUT |
| 0177 | 00 | 194 | DCR B ;DEC DECIMAL PLACE COUNTER |
| 0178 | 013601 | C 195 | JNZ MANT ;MANTISSA COMPLETE * 10-30 MANT |
| 0178 | CECE | 196 | MVI C ' ' |
| 0178 | 013601 | 197 | CALL L0 ;YES, OUTPUT ' ' |
| 0180 | CECE | 198 | MVI C ' ' |
| 0181 | 013601 | 199 | CALL L0 |
| 0185 | 013600 | E 200 | LDA ED ;ACCUMULATOR = ED |
| 0185 | 00 | 201 | ANF P ;SET P IF POSITIVE |
| 0189 | CECE | 202 | MVI C ' ' |
| 0189 | 013601 | C 203 | JF FLS |
| 0189 | CECE | 204 | MVI C ' ' |
| 0189 | 00 | 205 | CMA ;2'S COMPLEMENT IF YES=01 E |
| 0191 | CECE | 206 | ADI 1 |
| 0191 | 00 | 207 | MOV E,A ;ERASE ACCUMULATOR |
| 0194 | 013601 | 208 | CALL L0 ;OUTPUT SIGN |
| 0197 | 00 | 209 | XRA A |
| 0197 | 013601 | 210 | LXI H CFC |
| 0199 | 79 | 211 | MOV H,E ;MOVE ED TO OF1 |
| 0199 | 00 | 212 | INR H |
| 0199 | 00 | 213 | MOV H,A ;OF1+1=00 |
| 0199 | 00 | 214 | INR H |
| 0199 | 00 | 215 | INR H |
| 0199 | 00 | 216 | INR H |
| 0199 | 0136 | 217 | MVI H 0AH ;OF2=CFC |

| LINE | DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT | CREDIT | DEBIT | BALANCE |
|------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1 | INITIAL BALANCE | | | | 100.00 |
| 2 | SALES | 100.00 | | | 200.00 |
| 3 | SALES TAX | 10.00 | | | 300.00 |
| 4 | EXPENSES | | 100.00 | | 200.00 |
| 5 | EXPENSES TAX | | 10.00 | | 190.00 |
| 6 | NET INCOME | | | | 10.00 |
| 7 | TOTAL | 110.00 | 110.00 | | |

ISIT-II 3030 303F 1A1FO RESEMBLER, V2 0 MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|-----|---|
| | | 1 | NAME FDECEI |
| | | 2 | THIS ROUTINE CONVERTS A FLOATING PT. DECIMAL |
| | | 3 | STRING TO A IEEE11 FLOATING PT. BINARY STRING |
| FE09 | | 4 | DEYTE EQU 0FE024 |
| FE11 | | 5 | DAGE EQU 0FE0214 |
| 0000 | | 6 | IGERS EQU 00H |
| 0005 | | 7 | LO EQU 0F0024 |
| 0012 | | 8 | PMUL EQU 2 |
| 0003 | | 9 | PMUL EQU 1 |
| 0004 | | 10 | PMUL EQU 4 |
| 0005 | | 11 | PMUL EQU 5 |
| 0006 | | 12 | PMUL EQU 8H |
| 0009 | | 13 | PMUL EQU 9H |
| 000A | | 14 | PMUL EQU 0AH |
| 000F | | 15 | PMUL EQU 0FH |
| 0100 | | 16 | OP1 EQU 00100H |
| 0104 | | 17 | OP2 EQU 0F1+4 |
| | | 18 | |
| | | 19 | CEEG |
| | | 20 | PUBLIC FDECEI |
| | | 21 | ENTRN WAIT,0F010,LOF0,LOF0,LOF0,INVL0,HEEG |
| | | 22 | ENTRN EPP0F0,PTA,ED,TEH,CLEAR,FILL |
| 0000 200000 | E | 01 | FDECEI ELD PTF |
| 0000 000000 | E | 04 | CALL CLEAR ;CLEAR DESTINATION LOCATION |
| 0005 010001 | | 05 | LVI H,OP1 |
| 0005 001000 | E | 06 | CALL CLEAR ;CLEAR OP1 |
| 0005 0010 | | 07 | OUT IGERS ;IF=00, CLEAR OP2 |
| 0005 000000 | E | 08 | STA ED ;ED=0 |
| 0011 47 | | 09 | MOV B,A |
| 0010 4F | | 10 | MOV C,A |
| 0010 1P | | 11 | LDAY 0 ;DE=SIGN OF ASCII SOURCE STRING |
| 0014 FE09 | | 12 | CPI '+' ;SIGN = + |
| 0015 0F0000 | C | 13 | JZ PLUS ;YES GO TO PLUS |
| 0019 FE10 | | 14 | CPI '-' ;NO SIGN = - |
| 0019 0A0000 | C | 15 | JZ MINUS ;YES GO TO MINUS |
| 0015 1P | | 16 | DCV 0 ;NO (DE) INCREMENTED IN LOAD |
| 001F 000000 | C | 17 | IF PLUS ;NO SIGN, RESUME POSITIVE |
| 0022 00 | | 18 | IF MINUS ;IF C |
| 0030 000000 | C | 19 | PLUS CALL LOAD ;INTERNAL LOAD + IS IN THIS FILE |
| 0032 004F00 | C | 40 | CALL FLOAT |
| 0033 003000 | C | 41 | IF PLUS |
| 0030 17 | | 42 | LOAD DVI 0 ;NEXT CHARACTER IN STRING |
| 0030 1A | | 43 | LDH DVI 0 ;(A)=DEVI |
| 0035 FE15 | | 44 | LDH CPI '/' ;IS IT '/' |
| 0030 0A0000 | C | 45 | IF FRACT ;YES GO TO FRACT |
| 0030 FE05 | | 46 | LDH CPI 'E' ;NO, IS IT 'E' |
| 0035 0A0000 | C | 47 | JZ EPO ;YES, GO TO EPO |
| 0035 FE00 | | 48 | LDH CPI 0 ;NO, IS IT '0' |
| 0035 0A0000 | C | 49 | JZ OUT1 ;YES GO TO OUT1 |
| 0030 FE10 | | 50 | CPI 0AH ;NO * 67 OVER GET ASCII DIGIT |
| 0035 0A0000 | E | 51 | IF INVL0 ;NO INVL0 |
| 0030 FE1A | | 52 | CPI 0AH ;YES * 67 OVER GET ASCII DIGIT |

| LOC | CR1 | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-------|---|
| 0344 | 030000 | E 52 | JP IN'LD ;YES INVALID |
| 0347 | 0300 | 54 | RNI OFH ;IF IT GETS THIS FAR, * MUST BE A NUMBER |
| 0349 | 03 | 55 | RET ;SO, MARK OUT BE NEEDED |
| | | 56 | |
| 034A | 03 | 57 | Float PUSH B ;(B)=0 FIRST TIME |
| 034B | 03 | 58 | PUSH D ;(DE)=ADDR OF CURRENT ASCII CHAR |
| 034C | 03 | 59 | M0V C,A ;(C)=600 DIGIT |
| 034D | 030000 | E 60 | CALL OF10 ;(OP2)=100 IN FLT PT PUT |
| 0350 | 0302 | 61 | MVI A,F00L ;(OP1)=10-(OP1) (=0 FIRST TIME) |
| 0352 | 0340 | 62 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0354 | 030000 | E 63 | LHLD PTR |
| 0357 | 03 | 64 | XCHG ;(DE)=(PTR) |
| 0358 | 030001 | 65 | LXI H,0F1 ;((PTR))=(0F1) |
| 0359 | 030000 | E 66 | CALL LOF0N |
| 035E | 030001 | 67 | LXI H,0F1 |
| 0361 | 030000 | E 68 | CALL CLEFF ;CLEAR 0F1 |
| 0364 | 03 | 69 | MOV A,C |
| 0365 | 030001 | 70 | STA 0F1 ;(0F1)=(C)=600 DIGIT |
| 0368 | 0302 | 71 | MVI A,FLT05 |
| 036A | 0340 | 72 | OUT IOEAS ;(OP1)=(C) FLOATED |
| 036C | 030000 | E 73 | LHLD PTR ;(HL)=(PTR) |
| 036F | 030000 | E 74 | CALL LOF2 ;(OP2)=(PTR) |
| 0372 | 0304 | 75 | MVI A,F000 |
| 0374 | 0340 | 76 | OUT IOEAS ;(OP1)=(C)+(OP2ED)+(PTR) |
| 0376 | 03 | 77 | POP D |
| 0377 | 03 | 78 | POP B |
| 0379 | 03 | 79 | RET |
| 0379 | E1 | 80 | FFACT POP H |
| 037A | 03 | 81 | FFACT1 INI D ;NEXT ASCII CHARACTER |
| 037B | 03 | 82 | LDAX D ;(A)=(DE) |
| 037C | 030000 | C 83 | CALL LOF0B ;CONVERT NO. TO BCD |
| 037F | 03 | 84 | INR B ;INCREMENT # DIGITS AFTER DEC PT |
| 0380 | 034F00 | C 85 | CALL FLOAT ;ADD NEW DIGIT TO ACCUMULATED SUM |
| 0382 | 030000 | C 86 | JMP FFACT1 |
| 0385 | E1 | 87 | EN'0 POP H |
| 0387 | 03 | 88 | INI D ;NEXT ASCII CHARACTER |
| 0389 | 03 | 89 | LDAX D ;(A)=(DE) |
| 038B | FE1E | 90 | CPI '+' ;IS IT + ? |
| 038E | 030000 | C 91 | JZ ENFF ;YES, GO TO E.FF |
| 038E | FE20 | 92 | CPI '-' ;NO, IS IT - ? |
| 0390 | 030000 | C 93 | JNZ ENFF1 ;NO, GO TO E.FF1 |
| 0392 | FE30 | 94 | MVI A,00H ;YES, * IS NEG |
| 0395 | E1 | 95 | OFB C |
| 0396 | 03 | 96 | MOV C,A ;(C)=100000000 |
| 0397 | 03 | 97 | ENFF INI D ;NEXT ASCII CHARACTER |
| 0399 | 03 | 98 | LDAX D ;(A)=(DE) |
| 0399 | 030000 | C 99 | ENFF1 CALL LOF0C ;CONVERT NO. TO BCD (MS 4 DIGITS =0) |
| 039C | 03 | 100 | M0V L,A |
| 039D | 030000 | E 101 | LDA ED ;(ED)=0 FIRST TIME |
| 039D | 03 | 102 | RLC |
| 039E | 03 | 103 | MOV H,A ;(H)=(ED)-2 |
| 039E | 03 | 104 | RLC |
| 039F | 03 | 105 | RLC |
| 03A4 | 03 | 106 | ADD H ;(P)=(ED)+2+ED-2=(ED)+2 |
| 03A5 | 03 | 107 | ADD L ;(P)=(ED)+2+ED-2+L |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----|--------|------|
| | 0000 B | A0A7 | 0000 E | I-17 | 0000 E | OLVJ | 0000 E | TLLH | 0000 E | H8D+EE | 0000 E | DE | 0000 E | aE9B |
| | 0000 B | | 0000 E | LHP | 0000 E | KBI | 0000 E | ZIH | 0000 E | OYCO | 0000 E | EEZ | 0000 E | E6U7 |

1578-11 8080 8085 MACRO ASSEMBLER V2.0 MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | OBJ | SEG | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|-----|--|
| | | | 1 .NAME SINITE |
| | | | 2 THIS ROUTINE TAKES A 32 BIT FLT AT 00 IN |
| | | | 3 .OP1 (IN R01ANE) AND CALCULATES EITHER SINE OF |
| | | | 4 .COSINE OF THAT ANGLE THE RESULT IS PLACED IN |
| | | | 5 .OP1 NEGATIVE ANGLES ARE TREATED AS POSITIVE |
| | | | 6 .ANGLES SINCE SINE IS A SHIFTED COSINE AND |
| | | | 7 .COSINE IS SYMMETRIC |
| | | | 8 |
| 0000 | | 9 | IFNE EQU 40H |
| 0002 | | 10 | FMUL EQU 2 |
| 0004 | | 11 | FOI EQU 3 |
| 0006 | | 12 | FRO EQU 4 |
| 0008 | | 13 | FSUB EQU 5 |
| 0010 | | 14 | FEOP EQU 6 |
| 0012 | | 15 | FLTOS EQU 8H |
| 0014 | | 16 | FI-ED EQU 3H |
| 0016 | | 17 | FOFEE EQU 0AH |
| 0018 | | 18 | FOTET EQU 0EH |
| 0020 | | 19 | EXCH EQU 0FH |
| 0022 | | 20 | CFI EQU 0C100H |
| 0024 | | 21 | OP2 EQU OP1+4 |
| | | 22 | |
| | | 23 | CSEG |
| | | 24 | FLCLOC COSINE,SINE |
| | | 25 | EXTN LOADN,LOADN,WAIT CLEAR |
| 0030 210000 | D | 26 | SINE LVI H FIELD |
| 0032 110401 | | 27 | LVI D OF2 |
| 0034 070000 | E | 28 | CALL LOCOT |
| 0036 1E05 | | 29 | MVI R,F00 |
| 0038 0040 | | 30 | OUT IOB0 |
| 0040 000000 | E | 31 | CALL WAIT |
| 0042 300001 | | 32 | COSINE LCA OP1+2 .RESET SIGN BIT TO POSITIVE |
| 0044 867F | | 33 | RVI 7FH |
| 0046 300001 | | 34 | STA OP1+2 .----- |
| 0048 113400 | D | 35 | LVI H,TH0FI THIS BLOCK MODIFIES THETA |
| 0050 110401 | | 36 | LVI D,OF2 .TO 0 LE THETA LE 2+PI |
| 0052 070000 | E | 37 | CALL LOCOT |
| 0054 1E00 | | 38 | MVI R,F01 |
| 0056 0040 | | 39 | OUT IOB0 |
| 0058 210001 | | 40 | LVI H,OF1 |
| 0060 113400 | D | 41 | LVI D,TH0FI |
| 0062 000000 | E | 42 | CALL LOCOT .THETA=0,OF1=154FF |
| 0064 3E04 | | 43 | MVI R,FI-ED |
| 0066 0040 | | 44 | OUT IOB0 |
| 0068 000000 | E | 45 | CALL WAIT |
| 0070 1E00 | | 46 | MVI R,FLTOS |
| 0072 0040 | | 47 | OUT IOB0 |
| 0074 000000 | E | 48 | CALL WAIT |
| 0076 1E00 | | 49 | MVI R,EXCH |
| 0078 0040 | | 50 | OUT IOB0 .CFI=INTEGER PART OF THETA IFX |
| 0080 210000 | D | 51 | LVI H,TH0FI |
| 0082 110001 | | 52 | LVI D,OF1 |

| LOC | DEF | SEN | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|--|
| 0044 | 000000 | E | 53 CALL LOADX .OP1=THETA (IF PP) |
| 0045 | 0005 | | 54 MVI A,FSUB |
| 0046 | 0040 | | 55 OUT IOERS .OP1=PP |
| 0047 | 010400 | D | 56 LNI H,THOP1 |
| 0050 | 110401 | | 57 LVI D,OP2 |
| 0052 | 000100 | E | 58 CALL LOADX |
| 0055 | 0001 | | 59 MVI A,FMUL |
| 0056 | 0040 | | 60 OUT IOERS .OP1=PP+2*PI |
| 0059 | 010401 | | 61 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0050 | 110400 | D | 62 LVI D,THETA |
| 0059 | 000100 | E | 63 CALL LOADX .D LE THETA LE 2*PI |
| 0062 | 010400 | D | 64 LVI H,PI |
| 0065 | 110401 | | 65 LVI D,OP2 .THIS BLOCK CHECKS TO SEE IF |
| 0069 | 000100 | E | 66 CALL LOADX .THETA LT PI |
| 0060 | 0005 | | 67 MVI A,EXCH |
| 0065 | 0040 | | 68 OUT IOERS |
| 0070 | 000000 | E | 69 CALL WAIT |
| 0073 | 0004 | | 70 MVI A,FOHPR .(OP2)=THETA |
| 0075 | 0040 | | 71 OUT IOERS |
| 0077 | 000000 | E | 72 CALL WAIT |
| 0078 | 0041 | | 73 IN 41H .STATUS BYTE |
| 0070 | 0000 | | 74 ANI 000H .PI GE THETA ? |
| 0075 | 010000 | C | 75 JNC CON1 .YES, GO TO CON1 |
| 0081 | 0005 | | 76 MVI A,FSUB |
| 0082 | 0040 | | 77 OUT IOERS .OP1=-P |
| 0085 | 010000 | D | 78 LNI H,PI |
| 0089 | 110401 | | 79 LNI D,OP2 |
| 0089 | 000100 | E | 80 CALL LOADX |
| 0085 | 0004 | | 81 MVI A,FPLO |
| 0090 | 0040 | | 82 OUT IOERS .OP1=PI-P |
| 0092 | 110001 | | 83 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0095 | 110000 | D | 84 LVI D,THETA |
| 0098 | 000000 | E | 85 CALL LOADX |
| 0095 | 010001 | | 86 LVI H,OP1 .----- |
| 0095 | 000000 | E | 87 CALL CLEAR .INITIALIZE NUM.DENOM,TACC=1 |
| 0091 | 0001 | | 88 MVI A,1 |
| 0092 | 020001 | | 89 STA OP1 |
| 0095 | 0002 | | 90 MVI A,FLTDS |
| 0092 | 0040 | | 91 OUT IOERS |
| 0095 | 010001 | | 92 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0097 | 111000 | D | 93 LVI D,MPOL |
| 0099 | 000000 | E | 94 CALL LOADX |
| 0097 | 010001 | | 95 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0095 | 111000 | D | 96 LVI D,DENOM |
| 0099 | 000000 | E | 97 CALL LOADX |
| 0090 | 010001 | | 98 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0095 | 111000 | D | 99 LVI D,TACC |
| 0092 | 000000 | E | 100 CALL LOADX .----- |
| 0095 | 110000 | D | 101 LVI H,THETA .THIS BLOCK CALCULATES |
| 0097 | 110001 | | 102 LNI D,OP1 .NUMER=***1 |
| 0095 | 000000 | E | 103 CALL LOADX |
| 0095 | 0005 | | 104 MVI A,FSUB |
| 0099 | 0040 | | 105 OUT IOERS |
| 0090 | 010001 | | 106 LNI H,OP1 |
| 0095 | 111000 | D | 107 LVI D,NUMER |

| LOC | CP1 | SEG | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|------------|---|
| 0002 | 000000 | E 103 | CALL LOADM ,----- |
| 0008 | 0000 | 103 | MVI C,0 , INITIALIZE LOOP COUNTER=0 |
| 0009 | 0004 | 110 | MVI B,FFFF , INITIALIZE SIGN=+ |
| 000F | 010000 | D 111 LOOP | LXI H,PCFD |
| 0052 | 010001 | 112 | LXI D,CP1 |
| 00E5 | 010000 | E 113 | CALL LOADM |
| 07E2 | 010000 | D 114 | LXI H,TRACC |
| 00E8 | 010001 | 115 | LXI D,CP2 |
| 00EE | 000000 | E 116 | CALL LOADM |
| 00F1 | 0000 | 117 | MVI A,FINAL |
| 00F2 | 0000 | 118 | OUT IOEAS |
| 00F5 | 010001 | 119 | LXI H,CP1 |
| 00F8 | 010000 | D 120 | LXI D,TRACC |
| 00FE | 010000 | E 121 | CALL LOADM ,TRACC=TRACC*CP1 |
| 00FE | 010001 | 122 | LXI H,CP1 ,----- |
| 0101 | 000000 | E 123 | CALL CLEAR |
| 0104 | 010001 | 124 | LXI H,CP2 |
| 0107 | 000000 | E 125 | CALL CLEAR |
| 0109 | 79 | 126 | MOV A,C |
| 010B | 30 | 127 | INR A |
| 010C | 300001 | 128 | STA CP1 |
| 010F | 30 | 129 | INR A |
| 0110 | 000001 | 130 | STA CP2 ,CP1=CP1 (FIXED PT. 2 BYTE) |
| 0113 | 4F | 131 | MOV C,A ,CP2=CP2 (FIXED PT. 2 BYTE) |
| 0114 | 4F | 132 | XRA A ,MVI A,MUL (FIXED PT.) |
| 0115 | 0040 | 133 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0117 | 010000 | E 134 | CALL WAIT ,CP1=(C+1)+(C+2) |
| 0119 | 0000 | 135 | MVI A,FLD5 |
| 011C | 0040 | 136 | OUT IOEAS |
| 011E | 010000 | D 137 | LXI H,DENOM |
| 0121 | 010001 | 138 | LXI D,CP2 |
| 0124 | 000000 | E 139 | CALL LOADM ,CP2=DENOM,CP1=(C+1)+(C+2) (FLOAT) |
| 0127 | 0000 | 140 | MVI A,FINAL |
| 0129 | 0040 | 141 | OUT IOEAS |
| 012B | 010001 | 142 | LXI H,CP1 |
| 012E | 010000 | D 143 | LXI D,DENOM |
| 0131 | 000000 | E 144 | CALL LOADM ,DENOM=DENOM+(C+1)+(C+2) |
| 0134 | 010000 | D 145 | LXI H,TRACC |
| 0137 | 010001 | 146 | LXI D,CP2 |
| 0139 | 000000 | E 147 | CALL LOADM |
| 013D | 0000 | 148 | MVI A,EXCH |
| 013F | 0040 | 149 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0141 | 000000 | E 150 | CALL WAIT |
| 0144 | 0000 | 151 | MVI A,FINAL |
| 0146 | 0040 | 152 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0149 | 010000 | D 153 | LXI H,TRACC ,CP1=TRACC/DENOM |
| 014B | 010001 | 154 | LXI D,CP2 |
| 014E | 000000 | E 155 | CALL LOADM |
| 0151 | 0000 | 156 | MVI A,EXCH ,----- |
| 0152 | 0040 | 157 | OUT IOEAS ,CP1=TRACC,CP2=TRACC/DENOM |
| 0155 | 7E | 158 | MOV A,E ,A=SIGN OF TERM (1+CP-1) |
| 0158 | 0000 | 159 | CFI FADD ,SIGN=+ |
| 015B | 000001 | D 160 | JC CH300M ,YES. TIME TO CHANGE SIGN |
| 015E | 00 | 161 | DCF A ,NO. DECF ENT. FIVE = FADD |
| 015F | 000001 | D 162 | INP STOPM |

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LOC  OBJ      SED      SOURCE STATEMENT

0155 10      162 CHSEGN  INF    A      .CHANGE F800 TO F806
0156 47      164 ST05GN  MOV    E,A      .STORE SIGN
0157 000000  E 165      CALL    WAIT
0158 75      166      MOV    A,B
0159 1140     167      OUT    IOERS
0160 210001   168      LMI    H,OP1
0161 111407   0 169      LMI    D,TACC
0162 000000  E 170      CALL    LOADX .TACC NEW=TACC/OLDX +/+ XACC/DENOM
0170 73      171      MOV    A,C
0171 F80A     172      CFI    0AH .CHECK LOOP COUNTER
0172 000F03   0 173      JNZ    CLOOP .IF DENOM = 10% ETC
0173 111701   174      LMI    D,OP1
0174 211400   0 175      LMI    H,TACC
0175 000000  E 176      CALL    LOADY
0176 13      177      RET
          178
          179
          180 DEEG
0000 FA      181 PIBY2  DB      0FAH,0FH,0C5H,3FH
0001 0F
0002 03
0003 2F
0004 FA      182 TWCFI  DB      0FAH,0FH,0C5H,40H
0005 0F
0006 03
0007 43
0008 FA      183 PI     DB      0FFH,0FH,45H,40H
0009 0F
000A 43
000B 40
0024      184 THETA  DS      4      .ANGULAR OPERAND (IN RADIANS)
0024      185 ACC     DS      4      .NUMERATOR ACCUMULATOR
0004      186 TACC    DS      4      .SERIES ACCUMULATOR
0004      187 DENOM   DS      4      .DENOMINATOR ACCUMULATOR
0004      188 X2      DS      4      .X+2
          189
          190 END

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PUBLIC SYMBOLS

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COSINE  C 0010      SINE    C 0000

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EXTERNAL SYMBOLS

```

CLEPP  E 0000      LOADX  E 0000      LOADY  E 0000      WAIT   E 0000

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USER SYMBOLS

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CHSEGN C 0155      CLEPP  E 0000      CLOOP  C 000F      CON1    C 0002      COSINE  C 0010      DENOM   D 0013      ENCH    A 000F
F800    A 0004      FCHOP  A 000A      FDIH    A 0002      FI ED    A 000B      FLT03   A 000E      FYUL    A 0001      F80A    A 0006
F806    A 0005      FDIH2  A 000E      IOERS   A 0003      LOADX   E 0004      LOADY   E 0005      OP1     A 0003      CR2     A 0004
PI       D 0011      FDIH2  D 0000      SINE    C 0000      ST05GN C 0160      TACC    D 0014      THETA   D 0000      TWCFI   D 0004
WAIT     E 0000      X2      D 0010      X2FD    D 001C

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ASSEMBLY COMPLETE NO ERRORS

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1812-II 0000 0005 MACRO ASSEMBLER V2.0 MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| | | 1 | NAME ATAN |
| | | 2 | THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES ARCTANGENT |
| | | 3 | OF THE CONTENTS OF OP1 AND PUTS THE |
| | | 4 | RESULT IN OP1 |
| 0002 | | 5 | FMUL EQU 2 |
| 0003 | | 6 | FDIV EQU 3 |
| 0004 | | 7 | FAND EQU 4 |
| 0005 | | 8 | FELE EQU 5 |
| 0006 | | 9 | FEXP EQU 6 |
| 0009 | | 10 | FOVER EQU 0AH |
| 000F | | 11 | EOPT EQU 0FH |
| 0103 | | 12 | OP1 EQU 0100H |
| 0104 | | 13 | OP2 EQU 0F14 |
| 0040 | | 14 | IOEAS EQU 40H ;MEM ERASE ADDR |
| | | 15 | CSEG |
| | | 16 | PUBLIC ATAN |
| | | 17 | EXTERN WAIT,LOF0V,LOADX,CLEAR,LOP2 |
| 0030 010001 | | 18 | ATAN LXI H,OP1 |
| 0031 110130 | D | 19 | LXI D,X |
| 0035 012000 | E | 20 | CALL LOF0V ;SAVE OPERAND |
| 0039 1005 | | 21 | MVI A,FEFF |
| 003E 0040 | | 22 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0030 010071 | | 23 | LXI H,OP1 |
| 0043 110410 | D | 24 | LXI D,X50FD |
| 0047 003070 | E | 25 | CALL LOF0V ;X50FD=X+2 |
| 004F 011070 | D | 26 | LXI H,ONE |
| 0049 111020 | D | 27 | LXI D,COEF |
| 0040 003000 | E | 28 | CALL LOF0V ;INITIALIZE COEF = 1 |
| 004F FF | | 29 | MVA A |
| 0050 0F | | 30 | MOV C,A ;INITIALIZE LOOP COUNTER |
| 0051 000100 | D | 31 | STB NEGX ;INITIALIZE NEGX FLAG |
| 0054 0A0500 | D | 32 | LDB X+5 ;----- |
| 0057 17 | | 33 | PAL ;X GT 0 ? |
| 0059 000500 | C | 34 | JNC XZERO ;YES, GO TO XZERO |
| 005B 0F | | 35 | CNC |
| 005C 1F | | 36 | FAP |
| 0050 000500 | D | 37 | STB X+5 ;NO, RESET SIGN BIT |
| 0059 00FF | | 38 | MVI A,0FFH |
| 0052 000100 | D | 39 | STB NEGX ;SET NEGATIVE FLAG |
| 0059 011070 | D | 40 | LXI H,ONE ;----- |
| 0059 110471 | | 41 | LXI D,OP2 |
| 0059 000100 | E | 42 | CALL LOF0V |
| 005E 010000 | D | 43 | LXI H,Y |
| 0041 110001 | | 44 | LXI D,OP1 |
| 0044 000100 | E | 45 | CALL LOF0V |
| 0047 110071 | | 46 | LXI H,OP1 |
| 0049 113070 | D | 47 | LXI D,ATAN ;ATAN=X/Y |
| 0040 000100 | E | 48 | CALL LOF0V |
| 0053 10FF | | 49 | MVI A,FOVER |
| 0051 0047 | | 50 | OUT IOEAS |
| 0054 003070 | E | 51 | CALL WAIT |
| 0057 1041 | | 52 | IN 40H ;STATUS BYTE |

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 0159 | 0000 | 50 | ANI 0004 .X GE ONE ? |
| 015B | 00100 | 51 | ANI 000E .----- |
| 015E | 01000 | 52 | LXI H,ATANX .FEED > LT 1 |
| 0161 | 00100 | 53 | CALL CLEAR .ATAN =0 INITIALLY |
| 0164 | 0000 | 54 | MVI R,FEED |
| 0065 | 01000 | 55 | STA SIGN .INITIALIZE SIGN OF TERM |
| 0165 | 01100 | 56 | LXI H,COEF .OF1=XTAN |
| 006D | 01001 | 57 | LXI D,OF2 |
| 006F | 000000 | 58 | CALL LOADY |
| 007D | 000000 | 59 | CALL COMMON |
| 0075 | 01000 | 60 | JMP FEED1 |
| 0079 | 0000 | 61 | GT1: E 0000 |
| 007A | 00100 | 62 | STA SIGN .INITIALIZE SIGN OF TERM |
| 007D | 01000 | 63 | LXI H,P1SY2 |
| 0080 | 01000 | 64 | LXI D,ATANX |
| 008D | 00100 | 65 | CALL LOADY .ATANX=PI/2 INITIALLY |
| 0095 | 01100 | 66 | LXI H,COEF |
| 009B | 01001 | 67 | LXI D,OF2 .OF1=XTAN |
| 009C | 01000 | 68 | CALL LOADY .OF2=COEF |
| 009F | 0000 | 69 | MVI R,FEED |
| 00A1 | 00100 | 70 | OUT IOBAS |
| 00A2 | 01000 | 71 | LXI H,ONE |
| 00A5 | 000000 | 72 | CALL LOP2 .OF1=COEF*XTAN |
| 00A5 | 0000 | 73 | MVI R,FEED |
| 00A8 | 00100 | 74 | OUT IOBAS .OF1=1 |
| 00B0 | 000000 | 75 | CALL WAIT .OF2=COEF*XTAN |
| 00B2 | 01000 | 76 | CALL COMMON |
| 00B2 | 01000 | 77 | JMP FEED1 |
| 00B5 | 0000 | 78 | COMMON: MVI R,FEED |
| 00B5 | 00100 | 79 | OUT IOBAS .OF1=OF1/OF2 |
| 00B8 | 01000 | 80 | LXI H,ATANX |
| 00BB | 00100 | 81 | CALL LOP1 |
| 00B3 | 0000 | 82 | MVI R,FEED |
| 00B5 | 00100 | 83 | OUT IOBAS |
| 00B8 | 000000 | 84 | CALL WAIT .OF1=ATANX |
| 00B7 | 000100 | 85 | LDA SIGN |
| 00B8 | 00100 | 86 | OUT IOBAS |
| 00B7 | 01001 | 87 | LXI H,OF1 |
| 00B8 | 01001 | 88 | LXI D,ATANX |
| 00C0 | 000000 | 89 | CALL LOADX .ATANX=ATANX + -NEW TERM |
| 00C5 | 00 | 90 | JMP C .----- |
| 00C5 | 00 | 91 | MVI R,C .UPDATE AND CHECK COUNTER |
| 00C7 | FEED | 92 | CFI 000 |
| 00C8 | FEED1 | 93 | JZ OUTAN |
| 00C0 | 000100 | 94 | LDA SIGN .----- |
| 00C5 | FEED4 | 95 | CFI FEED .CHANGE SIGN |
| 00D1 | 00100 | 96 | JZ CHANGE SIGN |
| 00D4 | 00 | 97 | DCP R |
| 00D5 | 01000 | 98 | JMP STOREN |
| 00D5 | 00 | 99 | JMP C |
| 00D5 | 01000 | 100 | STOREN: STA SIGN .----- |
| 00D7 | 01100 | 101 | LXI H,COEF .COEF=COEF+2 |
| 00D8 | 01001 | 102 | LXI D,OF1 |

| LOC | OP | SED | SOURCE | STATE | ENT |
|------|--------|-----|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 00E2 | 000000 | E | 108 | CALL | LOADY |
| 00E5 | 200A70 | D | 109 | LXI | H,T10 |
| 00E8 | 110471 | | 110 | LXI | D,OF2 |
| 00EB | 000000 | E | 111 | CALL | LOADY |
| 00EE | 0504 | | 112 | MVI | A,FA00 |
| 00F0 | 0040 | | 113 | OUT | IOEAS |
| 00F2 | 010001 | | 114 | LXI | H,CP1 |
| 00F5 | 111000 | D | 115 | LXI | D,00CF |
| 00F8 | 010000 | E | 116 | CALL | LOADY |
| 00FB | 010000 | D | 117 | LXI | H,XTAN |
| 00FE | 110071 | | 118 | LXI | D,OF1 |
| 0101 | 000000 | E | 119 | CALL | LOADY |
| 0104 | 010000 | D | 120 | LXI | H,0000 |
| 0107 | 010001 | | 121 | LXI | D,OF2 |
| 010A | 010000 | E | 122 | CALL | LOADY |
| 010D | 0500 | | 123 | MVI | A,FMUL |
| 010F | 0040 | | 124 | OUT | IOEAS |
| 0111 | 200001 | | 125 | LXI | H,OF1 |
| 0114 | 110000 | D | 126 | LXI | D,XTAN |
| 0117 | 010000 | E | 127 | CALL | LOADY |
| 011A | 00 | | 128 | PET | |
| | | | 129 | | |
| 011B | E1 | | 130 | OUTAN | FOP H :FALSE 'RETURN |
| 011C | 000000 | D | 131 | LDA | NECK |
| 011F | A7 | | 132 | ANA | A |
| 0120 | 00 | | 133 | RZ | |
| 0121 | 000001 | | 134 | LDA | OP1+3 |
| 0124 | FF00 | | 135 | ORI | 00H :ATAN(-X)=-ATAN(X) |
| 0125 | 000001 | | 136 | STA | OP1+3 |
| 0128 | 00 | | 137 | PET | |
| | | | 138 | | |
| | | | 139 | DEZ0 | |
| 0001 | | | 140 | NE0 | DS 1 :NEGATIVE 00EFPID FLAG |
| 0001 | | | 141 | 000 | DS 1 :ALTERNATING SIGN IN SERIES |
| 0004 | | | 142 | Z | DS 4 :SAVE 00EFPID |
| 0004 | | | 143 | 0000 | DS 4 :X0FPID=1+2 |
| 0004 | | | 144 | TAN | DS 4 :POWERS OF X IN SERIES |
| 0004 | | | 145 | ATAN | DS 4 :ACCUMULATOR OF TERMS OF SERIES |
| 0004 | | | 146 | 00CF | DS 4 :ACCUMULATOR OF COEFFICIENTS |
| 0010 | 00 | | 147 | ONE | DB 0.0,00H,3FH |
| 0017 | 00 | | | | |
| 0018 | 00 | | | | |
| 0019 | 00 | | | | |
| 001A | 00 | | 148 | T10 | DB 0.0,0,40H |
| 001B | 00 | | | | |
| 001C | 00 | | | | |
| 001D | 40 | | | | |
| 001E | 00 | | 149 | FIEP0 | DB 000H,0FH,000H,3FH |
| 001F | 00 | | | | |
| 0020 | 00 | | | | |
| 0021 | 00 | | | | |
| | | | 150 | | |
| | | | 151 | END | |

ATAN C 0030

INTERNAL SYMBOLS

CLEAR E 0000 LOADX E 0000 LOPLY E 0000 LOP2 E 0000 WAIT E 0000

KEEP SYMBOLS

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| REFILL C 0000 | REFILL C 0000 | ATAN C 0000 | ATANK C 0000 | CHGEON C 0000 | CLEAR E 0000 | CDEF C 0012 |
| COMMON C 0000 | CH A 0000 | FF00 A 0000 | FCMPR A 0000 | FDIV A 0000 | FMUL A 0000 | F000 A 0000 |
| CODE A 0000 | STONE C 0000 | IOBAS A 0000 | LOADX E 0000 | LOPLY E 0000 | LOP2 E 0000 | NEG1 C 0000 |
| ONE C 0000 | OP1 A 0000 | OP2 A 0000 | OUTAN C 0000 | RT200 C 0000 | SEN C 0000 | STGEON C 0000 |
| TWO C 0000 | WAIT E 0000 | X C 0000 | XGEFO C 0000 | YGEFO C 0000 | ATAN C 0000 | |

ASSEMBLY COMPLETE. NO ERRORS

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MODULE PAGE 1

| LOC | DEF | SEQ | STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 1 | SUBROUTINE PLOT |
| | | 2 | |
| | | 3 | PUBLIC PLOT,LINCT,SFACT |
| | | 4 | |
| | | 5 | CSEG |
| FFFF | | 6 00 | END 0FF0FH |
| 0000 00 | | 7 PLOT | MOV B,M ;LOAD MAG INTO B |
| 0001 00 | | 8 | MOVB |
| 0002 00 | | 9 | MOV C,M ;LOAD PHASE INTO C |
| 0003 00 | | 10 | MOVB |
| 0004 00 | | 11 | CLR A ;CLEAR A |
| 0005 000000 | D | 12 | STR B,0000 ;INITIALIZE BENDC FLAG |
| 0006 00 | | 13 | STR PTCTP ;INITIALIZE PTCTP FLAG |
| 0007 00 | | 14 | MOV A,B |
| 0008 00 | | 15 | CMP C ;B=C ? |
| 0009 000000 | C | 16 | JNZ 0017 ;NO - JUMP |
| 0010 00FF | | 17 | MVI A,0FFH ;YES - SET BENDC |
| 0012 000000 | D | 18 | STR B,0000 ;STORE BENDC |
| | | 19 | |
| 0015 000000 | D | 20 0017 | LDA LINCT ;LOAD LINE COUNTER |
| 0016 00 | | 21 | INR A ;FIRST POINT ? |
| 0017 000000 | D | 22 | STR LINCT |
| 0018 000000 | C | 23 | JNZ 0005 ;NO - JUMP |
| 0019 0000 | | 24 | MVI A,00H |
| 0021 000000 | D | 25 | STR LINCT ;INITIATE LINE COUNTER |
| 0022 00FF | | 26 | MVI A,0FFH |
| 0023 000000 | D | 27 | STR SFACT ;INITIATE SPACE COUNTER |
| | | 28 | |
| 0029 00 | | 29 0001 | DCR C |
| 002A 00 | | 30 | DCR E ;CHECK - REACHED MAG SET ? |
| 002B 000000 | C | 31 | JP 0019 ;NO - JUMP |
| 002C 000000 | D | 32 | LDA BENDC |
| 002D 00 | | 33 | ANA A ;CHECK - BENDC SET? |
| 002E 000000 | C | 34 | JNZ 0019 ;YES - JUMP AND OUTPUT # |
| 002F 000000 | C | 35 | JMP 0002 ;NO - JUMP AND OUTPUT + |
| | | 36 | |
| 0033 00 | | 37 0011 | MOV A,C |
| 0034 00 | | 38 | ANA A |
| 0035 000000 | C | 39 | JM 0021 ;YES - OUTPUT + |
| 0036 000000 | D | 40 | LDA SFACT ;NO |
| 0037 00 | | 41 | INR A ;INCREMENT SPACE COUNTER |
| 0038 000000 | D | 42 | STR SFACT |
| 0039 000000 | C | 43 | JNZ 0002 ;NOT A SPACE MULTIPLE OF 5 |
| 0040 00 | | 44 | MOV A,C |
| 0041 000000 | D | 45 | STR C,0000 |
| 0042 0000 | | 46 | MVI C,00H ;SPACE MULTIPLE OF 5 |
| 0043 000000 | C | 47 | JMP 0004 |
| | | 48 | |
| 0053 0000 | | 49 0013 | MVI A,00H ;INCREASE C WHEN GETS +VE |
| 0054 000000 | D | 50 | STR C,0000 |
| 0055 0000 | | 51 | MVI C,00H ;BENDC OUTPUT # |
| 0056 0000 | | 52 | MVI E,00H ;INCREASE E WHEN GETS +VE |

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|------|--------|-----------|--|
| | | 52 | |
| 0059 | 090100 | D 54 GP22 | LDA SPACT ;LOAD SPARE COUNTER |
| 0060 | 00 | 55 | INR A |
| 0060 | 000100 | D 56 | STA SPACT ;STORE INCREMENTED SPARE COUNTER |
| 0060 | 037E00 | C 57 | JMP GP40 ;TO PRESERVE Y AXIS COORDINATION |
| | | 58 | |
| 0060 | 0400 | 59 GP05 | MVI B,00H ;INDEFS B NEVER GETS -WE |
| 0065 | 79 | 60 | MOV A,C |
| 0065 | 000400 | D 61 | STA CTRV ;STORE C |
| 0065 | 000A | 62 | MVI C,1H ;REACHED MAC OUTPUT + |
| 0065 | 00F000 | C 63 | JMP GP23 |
| | | 64 | |
| 0065 | 0500 | 65 GP01 | MVI A,00H ;INDEFS C NEVER GETS -WE |
| 0070 | 000000 | D 66 | STA CTRV ;STORE C |
| 0070 | 000E | 67 | MVI C,1H ;REACHED PHASE OUTPUT + |
| 0075 | 00F000 | C 68 | JMP GP23 |
| | | 69 | |
| 0075 | 79 | 70 GP02 | MOV A,C |
| 0075 | 000400 | D 71 | STA CTRV ;SAVE C |
| 0070 | 0E20 | 72 | MVI C,1H |
| 0075 | 090100 | D 73 GP40 | LDA SPACT ;EVAL 0 MODULO 5 |
| 0081 | 000A | 74 | SUI 00H |
| 0082 | 000400 | C 75 | JNZ GP04 |
| 0085 | 0F | 76 | CMA ;PUT -1 INTO D |
| 0087 | 000100 | D 77 | STA SPACT |
| | | 78 | |
| 0089 | 000700 | 79 GP34 | CALL C0 |
| 0090 | 000400 | D 80 | LDA CTRV ;RESTORE C |
| 0090 | 4F | 81 | MOV C,A |
| 0091 | 000100 | D 82 | LDA LINCT |
| 0094 | 20 | 83 | DCR A ;FINISHED Y AXIS? |
| 0095 | 000100 | D 84 | STA LINCT |
| 0095 | 000A00 | C 85 | INZ GP01 ;NO- JUMP |
| 0095 | 20 | 86 | INX H |
| 0097 | 13 | 87 | INX D ;INCREMENT BUFFER POINTERS |
| 0090 | 03 | 88 | RET ;RETURN FROM 1ST CALL |
| | | 89 | |
| 0095 | 00FF | 90 GP05 | MVI A,0FFH ;EFACT=-1 INDICATES NON Y AXIS |
| 0090 | 000100 | D 91 | STA SPACT |
| 0097 | 04 | 92 | INR B ;CHECK- FINISHED GRAPH? |
| 0094 | 000A00 | C 93 | JNZ GP06 ;NO- JUMP |
| 0097 | 37 | 94 | STC ;YES- SET CARRY |
| 0095 | 03 | 95 | RET |
| | | 96 | |
| 0099 | 05 | 97 GP06 | DCR B ;RESTORE DATA |
| 0099 | 000100 | D 98 | LDA LINCT ;EVAL LINE NO MODULO 5 |
| 0090 | 0005 | 99 | SUI 05H |
| 0095 | 000F00 | C 100 | INZ GP10 |
| 0097 | 000000 | D 101 | STA LINCT |
| | | 102 | |
| 0097 | 00 | 103 GP10 | DCR C |
| 0097 | 05 | 104 | DCR B ;CHECK- FINISHED Y AXIS YET? |
| 0097 | 000A00 | C 105 | JNZ GP06 ;NO- Y AXIS |
| 0099 | 000100 | D 106 | LDA SPACT |
| 0090 | 00 | 107 | INR A ;EFACT SET? |

| LOC | OBJ | SEQ | SOURCE STATEMENT |
|-------------|-----|----------|---|
| 0000 020000 | C | 101 | JNC 0529 .YES - JUMP AND OUTPUT # |
| 0001 0100 | | 102 | MVI 6 00H .NO - INCLUDE C NEVER GETS -VE |
| 0002 79 | | 110 | MOV A C |
| 0004 000000 | D | 111 | STA 05A7 .SAVE C |
| 0007 050A | | 112 | MVI C 0 .OUTPUT # |
| 0009 025000 | C | 113 | JMP 0522 |
| | | 114 | |
| 0000 0503 | | 115 0513 | MVI C 0 .B=C > OUTPUT # |
| 000E 000000 | | 116 | CALL C0 |
| 0001 000001 | C | 117 | JMF 0506 |
| | | 118 | |
| 0004 79 | | 119 0503 | MOV A C |
| 0005 57 | | 120 | ANA A .CHECK - REACHED SPACE SET? |
| 0007 000001 | C | 121 | JP 0505 .NO - JUMP |
| 0008 0503 | | 122 | MVI A 20H .YES - INCLUDE C NEVER GETS -VE |
| 0009 000000 | D | 123 | STA 05A7 .STORE C |
| 000E 0503 | | 124 | MVI C 0 |
| | | 125 | |
| 0050 000000 | | 126 0503 | CALL C0 .OUTPUT CHARACTER IN C REG |
| 0052 000000 | D | 127 | LDA PTCTR .LOAD POINT COUNTER (NO PTS OUTPUT) |
| 0053 0501 | | 128 | CPI 01H .PTCTR = 1 |
| 0059 000001 | C | 129 | JZ 0505 .YES JUMP |
| 005E 0501 | | 130 | MVI A 01H .NO - SET PTCTR |
| 005D 000000 | D | 131 | STA PTCTR |
| 005B 000000 | D | 132 | LDA 05A7 .TO INSURE 05A7 BE ASCII CHAP |
| 0053 05 | | 133 | MOV C A |
| 0054 000000 | D | 134 | LDA SPACT .INCREMENT SPACE COUNTER |
| 0057 00 | | 135 | INR A |
| 0058 000000 | D | 136 | STA SPACT |
| 005B 0505 | | 137 | SUI 05H .CHECK SPACT MOD 5 |
| 005C 000000 | C | 138 | JNC 0510 |
| 005D 000000 | D | 139 | STA SPACT |
| 005E 000000 | C | 140 | JMP 0510 |
| | | 141 | |
| 005F 79 | | 142 0505 | MOV A C |
| 0060 000000 | D | 143 | STA 05A7 .SAVE C |
| 0061 0503 | | 144 | MVI C 0 .NO- TYPE SPACE |
| 0062 000000 | D | 145 | LDA SPACT |
| 0063 00 | | 146 | INR A .CHECK - ON A=15 |
| 0064 000000 | D | 147 | STA SPACT |
| 0065 000001 | C | 148 | JNZ 051E .NO- JUMP |
| 0066 0501 | | 149 | MVI C 0 .YES |
| | | 150 | |
| 0067 000000 | D | 151 051E | LDA LINCT .LOAD LINE COUNTER |
| 0068 00 | | 152 | ANA A .LINE MOD 5 = 0 ? |
| 0069 000001 | C | 153 | JZ 0503 .YES - JUMP |
| 006A 000000 | D | 154 | LDA SPACT .EVAL SPACES MODULO 5 |
| 006B 0505 | | 155 | SUI 05H |
| 006C 000001 | C | 156 | JNZ 0503 |
| 006D 000000 | D | 157 | STA SPACT |
| 006A 0505 | | 158 0503 | INR A .EVERY FIFTH Y |
| | | 159 | |
| 006D 000000 | | 160 0503 | CALL C0 .OUTPUT SPACE - 0503 |
| 006E 000000 | D | 161 | LDA 05A7 .RESTORE C |
| 006D 05 | | 162 | MOV C A |

```

LOC 0001      SEG      SOURCE STATEMENT
0003 000000  C  162      JNF      GP10
                  164
0006 23      165 GP15  INZ      H
0007 12      166      INC      D      .INCREMENT BUFFER POINTERS
0008 09      167      RET
                  168
                  169      USED
0005      170 FLAG  DS      5      .THIS RESERVES 5 LOCATIONS FOR FLAG ETC
0006      D  171 LINDT EQU     FLAG .LINE COUNTER
0001      D  172 SFACT EQU     FLAG+1 .SPACE COUNTER
0002      D  173 PTCTF EQU     FLAG+2 .POINT COUNTER NO. OF POINTS PLOTTED
0003      D  174 EEWCC EQU     FLAG+3 FLAG=FF IF (E)=(C)
0004      D  175 CEF   EQU     FLAG+4 TO STORE (C) WHEN USING CO ROUTINE
                  176
                  177
                  178      END

```

PUBLIC SYMBOLS

```

LINCT  D 0000      PLOT  C 0000      SFACT  D 0001

```

EXTERNAL SYMBOLS

USER SYMBOLS

```

EQUVC  D 0000      CO      R 000F      CEAW  D 0004      FLAG  D 0000      GP01  C 0009      GP02  C 000E      GP03  C 000F
GP04  C 000A      GP05  C 000E      GP06  C 0009      GP10  C 0005      GP16  C 0012      GP17  C 0015      GP18  C 0016
GP19  C 000C      GP20  C 0010      GP21  C 000E      GP22  C 001A      GP23  C 0009      GP24  C 0004      GP25  C 0000
CECT  C 0000      CE15  C 000E      GP26  C 0016      GP40  C 000E      LINCT  D 0000      PLOT  C 0000      PTCTF  D 0002
SFACT  D 0001

```

```

ASSEMBLY COMPLETE. NO ERRORS

```

Appendix D

SAMPLE RESULTS

This appendix contains a typical output for a completely processed normal alcohol, as well as the results of reflection coefficient measurements for 10 dB and 3 dB attenuators.

The first set of listings is a complete output. The remaining listings are only partial since only the reflection coefficients as functions of frequency are of interest here. The second set is for both attenuators for a 1.8 nsec time window and uses the same stimulus for both responses. The third and fourth sets are for a 0.9 nsec time window for 10 dB and 3 dB pads respectively, and each has its own stimulus measurement.

A discussion of these results appears in section 6.1.

SPECTRE TT
AUTOMATIC TIME DOMAIN SPECTROMETER

DEVELOPED AT UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
DEVELOPPE A L UNIVERSITE D OTTAWA
PAR BY ERIAN PARISIEN
FOR POUR DR S S STUCHLY

TIME INTERVAL = 1 SE-09 SEC

| MAG(k) | PHASE(k) | FREQ | 2 PERCENT |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2157 E-09 | -3 4934 E+01 | +2 5000 E+07 | |
| 8996 E-09 | -7 9900 E+01 | +5 0000 E+07 | |
| 8452 E-09 | -7 4192 E+01 | +7 5000 E+07 | |
| 5153 E-09 | -6 9903 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | |
| 2001 E-09 | -5 4174 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | |
| 9517 E-10 | -6 0111 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | |
| 2973 E-10 | -5 5227 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | |
| 1161 E-10 | -5 0672 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | |
| 1353 E-10 | -4 6725 E+01 | +1 2500 E+09 | |
| 4210 E-10 | -4 1452 E+01 | +2 5000 E+09 | |
| 2059 E-10 | -3 7265 E+01 | +2 7500 E+09 | |
| 2919 E-10 | -3 3101 E+01 | +3 0000 E+09 | |
| 5146 E-10 | -2 9102 E+01 | +3 2500 E+09 | |
| 4493 E-10 | -2 5294 E+01 | +3 5000 E+09 | |
| 1165 E-10 | -2 1662 E+01 | +2 7500 E+09 | |
| 9262 E-10 | -1 9246 E+01 | +4 0000 E+09 | |
| 5739 E-10 | -1 5045 E+01 | +4 7500 E+09 | |
| 3511 E-10 | -1 1050 E+01 | +4 5000 E+09 | |
| 1571 E-10 | -9 5273 E+00 | +4 7500 E+09 | |
| 9676 E-10 | -6 7209 E+00 | +5 0000 E+09 | |
| 9297 E-10 | -4 3420 E+00 | +5 2500 E+09 | |
| 7110 E-10 | -2 1215 E+00 | +5 5000 E+09 | |
| 5993 E-10 | +0 0032 E+00 | +5 7500 E+09 | |
| 5025 E-10 | +1 9517 E+00 | +6 0000 E+09 | |
| 4127 E-10 | +1 9231 E+00 | +6 2500 E+09 | |
| 3462 E-10 | +5 7159 E+00 | +6 5000 E+09 | |
| 2933 E-10 | +7 6262 E+00 | +6 7500 E+09 | |
| 2294 E-10 | +9 5712 E+00 | +7 0000 E+09 | |
| 1901 E-10 | +1 1552 E+01 | +7 2500 E+09 | |
| 1271 E-10 | +1 3657 E+01 | +7 5000 E+09 | |
| 0594 E-10 | +1 5117 E+01 | +7 7500 E+09 | |
| 0670 E-10 | +1 9108 E+01 | +8 0000 E+09 | |
| 0202 E-10 | +2 0551 E+01 | +8 2500 E+09 | |
| 9917 E-11 | +1 1073 E+01 | +8 5000 E+09 | |
| 6942 E-11 | +2 5648 E+01 | +8 7500 E+09 | |
| 4051 E-11 | +2 3204 E+01 | +9 0000 E+09 | |
| 1044 E-11 | +1 0972 E+01 | +9 2500 E+09 | |
| 9420 E-11 | +2 3650 E+01 | +9 5000 E+09 | |
| 5761 E-11 | +3 6449 E+01 | +9 7500 E+09 | |
| 3071 E-11 | +1 5121 E+01 | +1 0000 E+10 | |
| 7797 E-11 | +4 3505 E+01 | +1 0500 E+10 | |
| 2695 E-11 | +4 9799 E+01 | +1 1000 E+10 | |
| 7545 E-11 | +5 4653 E+01 | +1 1500 E+10 | |
| 3149 E-11 | +5 9713 E+01 | +1 2000 E+10 | |
| 9050 E-11 | +6 1614 E+01 | +1 2500 E+10 | |
| 5532 E-11 | +6 7612 E+01 | +1 3000 E+10 | |
| 2169 E-11 | +7 1270 E+01 | +1 3500 E+10 | |
| 9545 E-11 | +7 4255 E+01 | +1 4000 E+10 | |
| 7195 E-11 | +7 9417 E+01 | +1 4500 E+10 | |
| 4270 E-11 | +3 1119 E+01 | +1 5000 E+10 | |
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| 9420 E-11 | +3 1207 E+01 | +1 6500 E+10 | |
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| 3550 E-11 | +1 0403 E+02 | +1 9000 E+10 | |
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| 2250 E-11 | +1 1185 E+02 | +2 0000 E+10 | |

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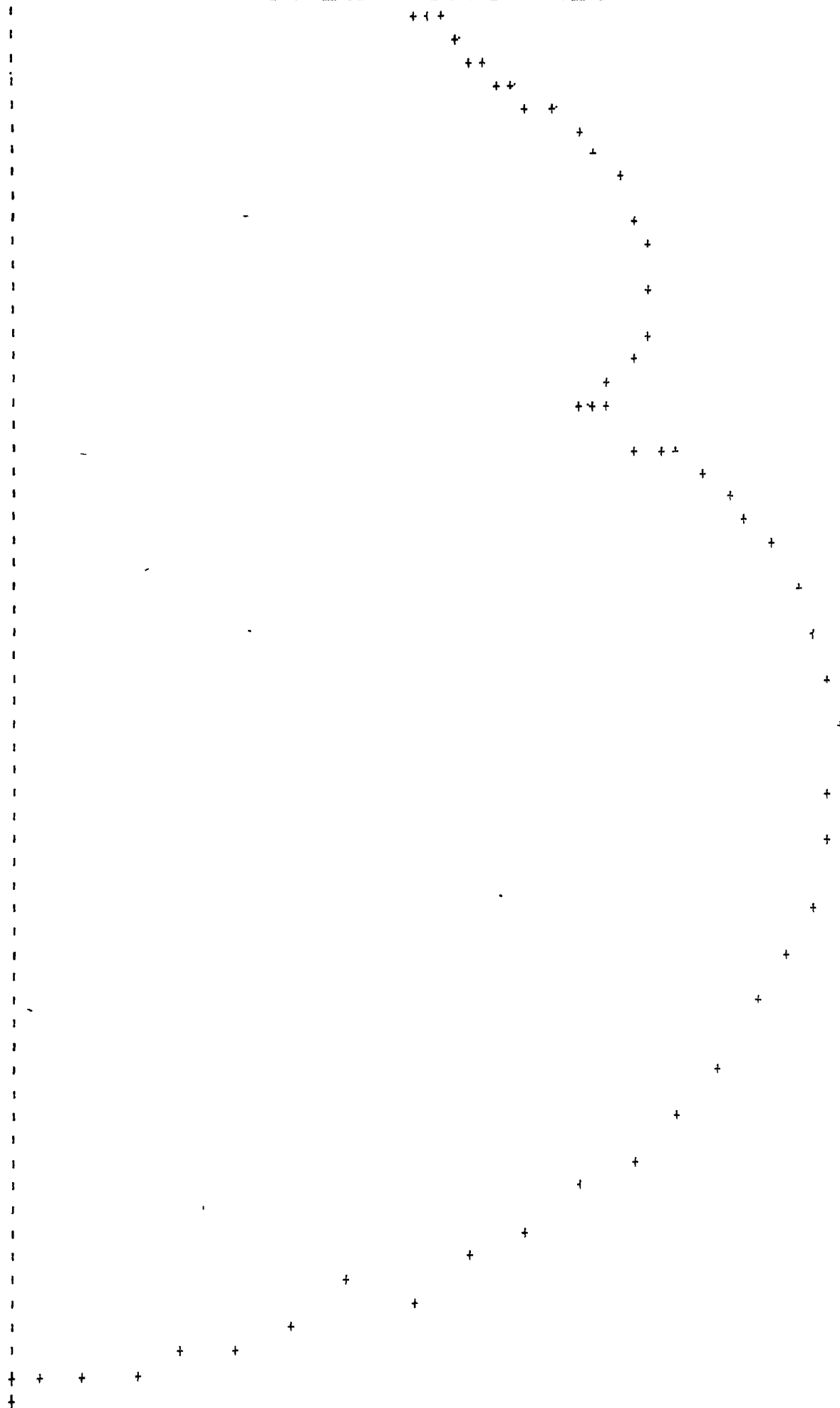
FOURIER TRANSFORM

| MAG(*) | PHASE(+) | FREQ | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
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| +9 9915 E-01 | +7 9857 E+00 | +5 0000 E+07 | * |
| +9 9128 E-01 | +1 1655 E+01 | +7 5000 E+07 | * |
| +9 7116 E-01 | +1 5473 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | * |
| +9 5616 E-01 | +1 9211 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | * |
| +9 3950 E-01 | +2 2882 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | * |
| +9 2043 E-01 | +2 6406 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | * |
| +8 9926 E-01 | +2 9806 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | * |
| +8 7629 E-01 | +3 2433 E+01 | +2 2500 E+08 | * |
| +8 5190 E-01 | +3 6372 E+01 | +2 5000 E+08 | * |
| +8 2643 E-01 | +3 3001 E+01 | +2 7500 E+08 | * |
| +8 0027 E-01 | +4 1953 E+01 | +3 0000 E+08 | * |
| +7 7150 E-01 | +4 4619 E+01 | +3 2500 E+08 | * |
| +7 4744 E-01 | +4 6861 E+01 | +3 5000 E+08 | * |
| +7 2154 E-01 | +4 8375 E+01 | +3 7500 E+08 | * |
| +6 9647 E-01 | +5 0856 E+01 | +4 0000 E+08 | * |
| +6 7260 E-01 | +5 2455 E+01 | +4 2500 E+08 | * |
| +6 5023 E-01 | +5 3906 E+01 | +4 5000 E+08 | * |
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| +6 1106 E-01 | +5 6052 E+01 | +5 0000 E+08 | * |
| +5 9472 E-01 | +5 6549 E+01 | +5 2500 E+08 | * |
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| +5 5997 E-01 | +5 8447 E+01 | +6 0000 E+08 | * |
| +5 5310 E-01 | +5 9955 E+01 | +6 2500 E+08 | * |
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| +4 4115 E-01 | +8 9501 E+01 | +1 6500 E+09 | * |
| +4 4032 E-01 | +8 0503 E+01 | +1 7000 E+09 | * |
| +4 4052 E-01 | +8 1459 E+01 | +1 7500 E+09 | * |
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| +4 4063 E-01 | +8 4141 E+01 | +1 9500 E+09 | * |
| +4 4409 E-01 | +8 4753 E+01 | +2 0000 E+09 | * |

***** F F S T I O P *****

| EPSILON' (+) | FFSILON' (+) | FFEO | |
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| +1 6237 E+01 | +1 5233 E+00 | +7 5000 E+17 | + |
| +1 6254 E+01 | +1 2459 E+00 | +1 0000 E+07 | + |
| +1 6194 E+01 | +2 2063 E+00 | +1 2500 E+07 | + |
| +1 6115 E+01 | +2 5503 E+00 | +1 5000 E+07 | + |
| +1 6014 E+01 | +2 9799 E+00 | +1 7500 E+07 | + |
| +1 5976 E+01 | +3 2973 E+00 | +2 0000 E+07 | + |
| +1 5935 E+01 | +3 5017 E+00 | +2 2500 E+07 | + |
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| +5 0646 E+00 | +4 6101 E+00 | +1 8000 E+08 | + |
| +4 9637 E+00 | +4 5011 E+00 | +1 8500 E+08 | + |
| +4 8750 E+00 | +4 4470 E+00 | +1 9000 E+08 | + |
| +4 7866 E+00 | +4 3550 E+00 | +1 9500 E+08 | + |
| +4 7051 E+00 | +4 2645 E+00 | +2 0000 E+08 | + |

*****HOLE-HOLE PLOT*****



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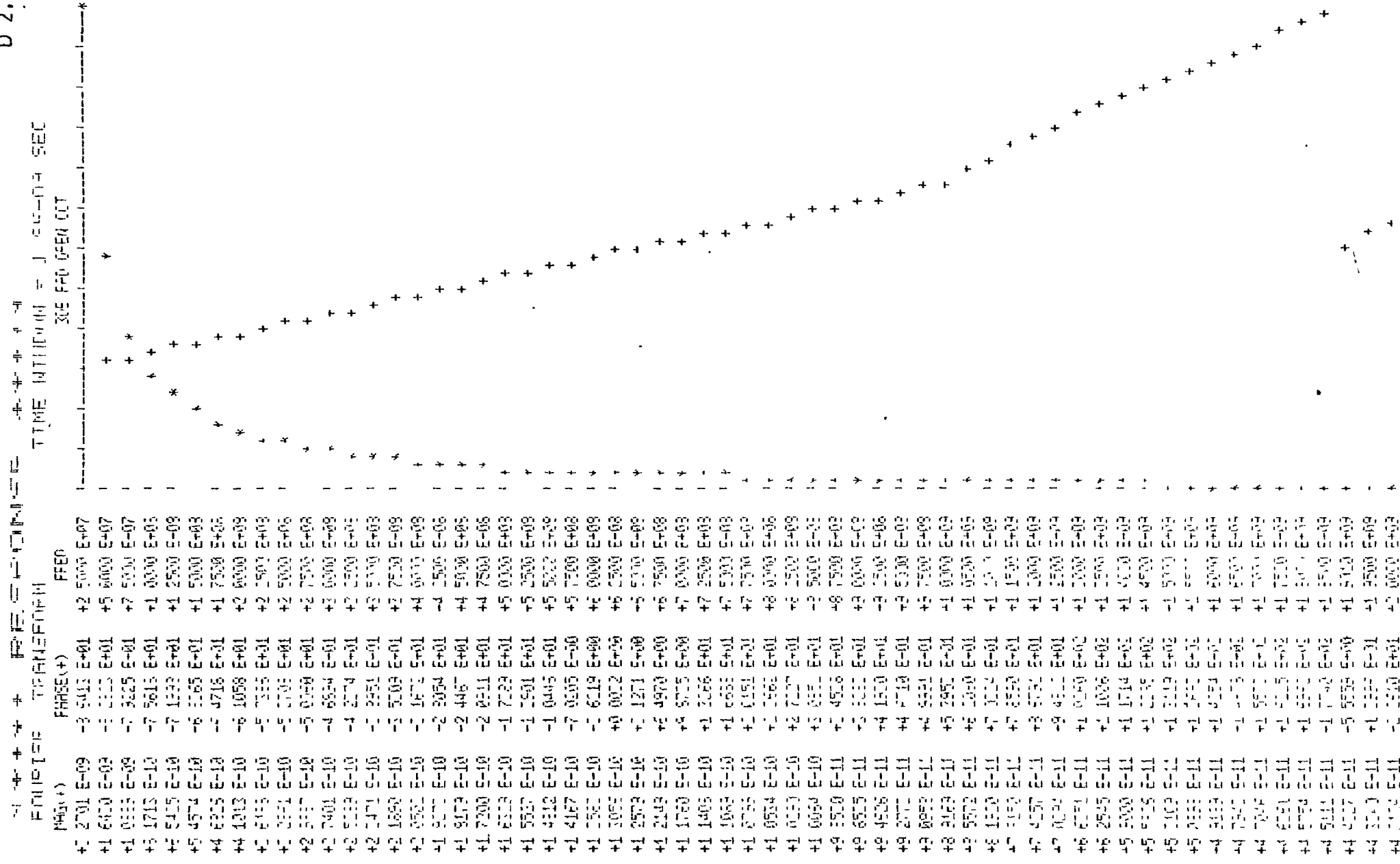
199 = 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993

[illegible]

FOURIER TRANSFORM

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| MAG(+) | PHASE(+) | FREQ | |
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| +9 4641 E-02 | +5 5071 E+00 | +5 0000 E+07 | + |
| +9 4252 E-02 | +1 1131 E+01 | +7 5000 E+07 | + |
| +9 3746 E-02 | +1 7405 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | + |
| +9 3079 E-02 | +2 1211 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | + |
| +9 2270 E-02 | +2 5721 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | + |
| +9 1776 E-02 | +1 9715 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | + |
| +9 0236 E-02 | +1 7547 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | + |
| +8 9146 E-02 | +3 6742 E+01 | +2 2500 E+08 | + |
| +8 7346 E-02 | +4 0375 E+01 | +1 5000 E+09 | + |
| +2 6704 E-02 | +4 4160 E+01 | +2 7500 E+09 | + |
| +9 5513 E-02 | +4 7111 E+01 | +1 0000 E+09 | + |
| +9 4425 E-02 | +4 3314 E+01 | +1 2500 E+09 | + |
| +2 1421 E-02 | +5 0507 E+01 | +1 5000 E+09 | ++ |
| +3 0616 E-02 | +5 4344 E+01 | +2 7500 E+09 | # |
| +3 2074 E-02 | +5 6364 E+01 | +4 0000 E+09 | # |
| +9 1316 E-02 | +5 3334 E+01 | +4 2500 E+09 | # |
| +8 1993 E-02 | +5 0577 E+01 | +4 5000 E+09 | ++ |
| +6 0331 E-02 | +6 2160 E+01 | +4 7500 E+09 | ++ |
| +8 2152 E-02 | +6 1337 E+01 | +5 0000 E+09 | ++ |
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| +1 1337 E-01 | +1 0090 E+02 | +8 5000 E+09 | + |
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| +1 1021 E-01 | +1 0303 E+02 | +9 0000 E+09 | + |
| +1 1476 E-01 | +1 1236 E+02 | +9 2500 E+09 | + |
| +1 1513 E-01 | +1 1630 E+02 | +9 5000 E+09 | + |
| +1 1531 E-01 | +1 1852 E+02 | +9 7500 E+09 | + |
| +1 2513 E-01 | +1 2435 E+02 | +1 0000 E+09 | + |
| +1 2500 E-01 | +1 3251 E+02 | +1 0500 E+09 | + |
| +1 1344 E-01 | +1 3352 E+02 | +1 1000 E+09 | + |
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| +1 1717 E-01 | +1 5155 E+02 | +1 2000 E+09 | + |
| +1 0639 E-01 | +1 5551 E+02 | +1 2500 E+09 | + |
| +1 0215 E-01 | +1 6106 E+02 | +1 3000 E+09 | + |
| +9 9171 E-02 | +1 6514 E+02 | +1 3500 E+09 | + |
| +9 6959 E-02 | +1 6919 E+02 | +1 4000 E+09 | + |
| +9 5540 E-02 | +1 7316 E+02 | +1 4500 E+09 | + |
| +9 4373 E-02 | +1 7747 E+02 | +1 5000 E+09 | + |
| +9 4610 E-02 | +1 8173 E+02 | +1 5500 E+09 | + |
| +9 4414 E-02 | +1 8677 E+02 | +1 6000 E+09 | + |
| +9 3430 E-02 | +1 8657 E+02 | +1 6500 E+09 | + |
| +9 2719 E-02 | +1 0406 E+02 | +1 7000 E+09 | + |
| +9 2711 E-02 | +2 1273 E+02 | +1 7500 E+09 | + |
| +9 7622 E-02 | +4 1815 E+02 | +1 8000 E+09 | + |
| +9 4122 E-02 | +5 1212 E+02 | +1 8500 E+09 | + |
| +7 3546 E-02 | +6 1213 E+02 | +1 9000 E+09 | + |
| +7 5267 E-02 | +7 1451 E+02 | +1 9500 E+09 | + |
| +7 0631 E-02 | +8 1404 E+02 | +2 0000 E+09 | + |



[illegible]

FOURIER TEAM Brief

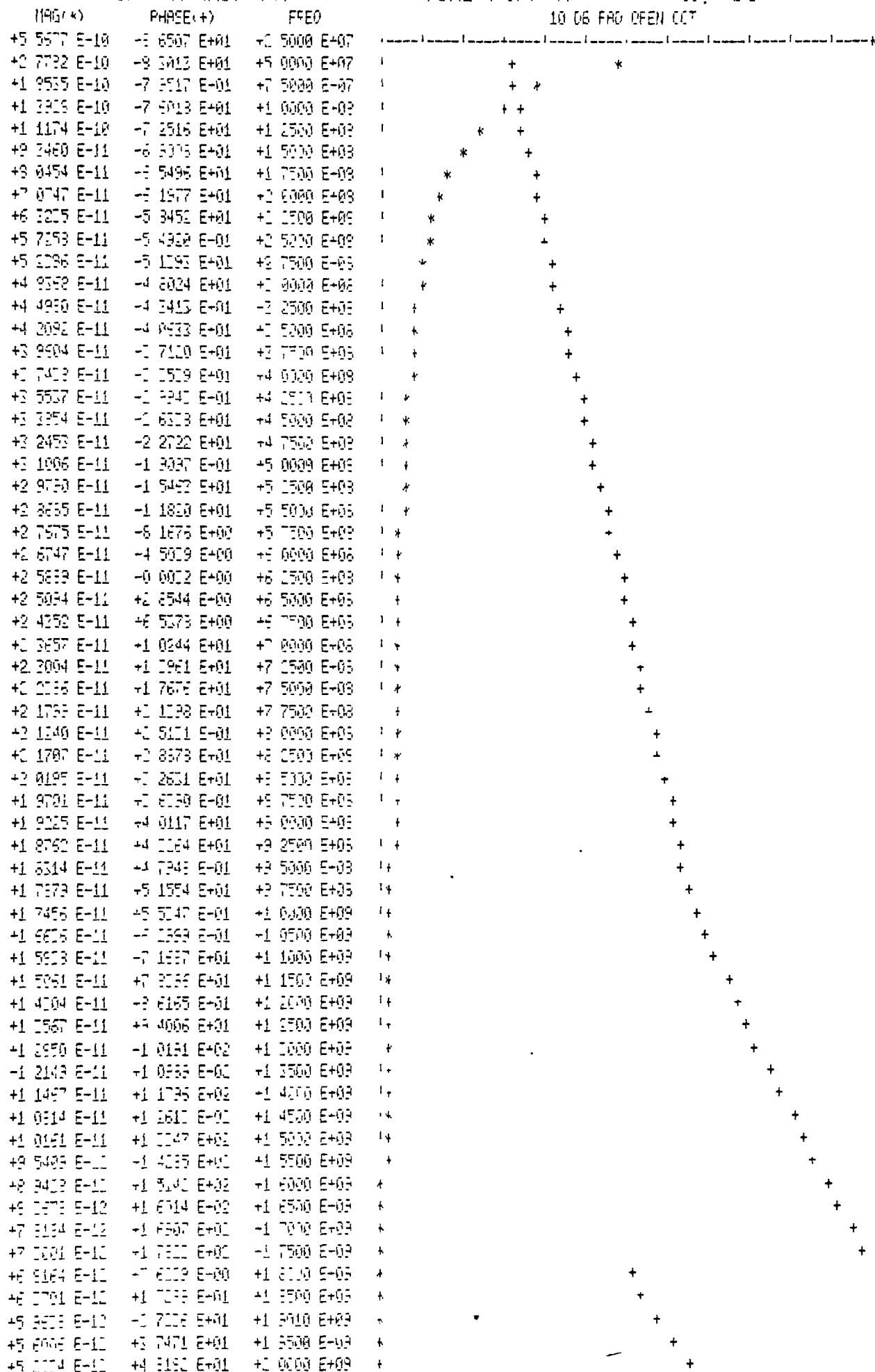
[illegible]

| MAG(+) | F435E(+) | F501E(+) | F555E(+) | F606E(+) | F644E(+) | F675E(+) | F723E(+) | F777E(+) | F814E(+) | F850E(+) | F893E(+) | F943E(+) | F993E(+) | F1056E(+) | F1109E(+) | F1171E(+) | F1225E(+) | F1281E(+) | F1335E(+) | F1391E(+) | F1448E(+) | F1506E(+) | F1565E(+) | F1625E(+) | F1685E(+) | F1746E(+) | F1808E(+) | F1871E(+) | F1935E(+) | F1999E(+) | F2064E(+) | F2129E(+) | F2195E(+) | F2262E(+) | F2330E(+) | F2398E(+) | F2467E(+) | F2537E(+) | F2607E(+) | F2678E(+) | F2750E(+) | F2823E(+) | F2897E(+) | F2972E(+) | F3048E(+) | F3125E(+) | F3203E(+) | F3282E(+) | F3362E(+) | F3443E(+) | F3525E(+) | F3608E(+) | F3692E(+) | F3777E(+) | F3863E(+) | F3950E(+) | F4039E(+) | F4129E(+) | F4220E(+) | F4312E(+) | F4405E(+) | F4500E(+) | F4595E(+) | F4692E(+) | F4790E(+) | F4889E(+) | F4989E(+) | F5090E(+) | F5192E(+) | F5295E(+) | F5399E(+) | F5504E(+) | F5610E(+) | F5717E(+) | F5825E(+) | F5934E(+) | F6044E(+) | F6155E(+) | F6267E(+) | F6380E(+) | F6494E(+) | F6609E(+) | F6725E(+) | F6842E(+) | F6960E(+) | F7079E(+) | F7200E(+) | F7322E(+) | F7445E(+) | F7569E(+) | F7694E(+) | F7820E(+) | F7947E(+) | F8075E(+) | F8205E(+) | F8336E(+) | F8468E(+) | F8601E(+) | F8735E(+) | F8870E(+) | F9006E(+) | F9143E(+) | F9281E(+) | F9420E(+) | F9560E(+) | F9701E(+) | F9843E(+) | F9986E(+) | F10130E(+) | F10275E(+) | F10421E(+) | F10568E(+) | F10716E(+) | F10865E(+) | F11015E(+) | F11166E(+) | F11318E(+) | F11471E(+) | F11625E(+) | F11780E(+) | F11936E(+) | F12093E(+) | F12251E(+) | F12410E(+) | F12570E(+) | F12731E(+) | F12893E(+) | F13056E(+) | F13220E(+) | F13385E(+) | F13551E(+) | F13718E(+) | F13886E(+) | F14055E(+) | F14225E(+) | F14396E(+) | F14568E(+) | F14741E(+) | F14915E(+) | F15090E(+) | F15266E(+) | F15443E(+) | F15621E(+) | F15800E(+) | F15980E(+) | F16161E(+) | F16343E(+) | F16526E(+) | F16710E(+) | F16895E(+) | F17081E(+) | F17268E(+) | F17456E(+) | F17645E(+) | F17835E(+) | F18026E(+) | F18218E(+) | F18411E(+) | F18605E(+) | F18800E(+) | F18996E(+) | F19193E(+) | F19391E(+) | F19590E(+) | F19790E(+) | F19991E(+) | F20193E(+) | F20397E(+) | F20602E(+) | F20808E(+) | F21015E(+) | F21223E(+) | F21432E(+) | F21642E(+) | F21853E(+) | F22065E(+) | F22278E(+) | F22492E(+) | F22707E(+) | F22923E(+) | F23140E(+) | F23358E(+) | F23577E(+) | F23797E(+) | F24018E(+) | F24240E(+) | F24463E(+) | F24687E(+) | F24912E(+) | F25138E(+) | F25365E(+) | F25593E(+) | F25822E(+) | F26052E(+) | F26283E(+) | F26515E(+) | F26748E(+) | F26982E(+) | F27217E(+) | F27453E(+) | F27690E(+) | F27928E(+) | F28167E(+) | F28407E(+) | F28648E(+) | F28890E(+) | F29133E(+) | F29377E(+) | F29622E(+) | F29868E(+) | F30115E(+) | F30363E(+) | F30612E(+) | F30862E(+) | F31113E(+) | F31365E(+) | F31618E(+) | F31872E(+) | F32127E(+) | F32383E(+) | F32640E(+) | F32898E(+) | F33157E(+) | F33417E(+) | F33678E(+) | F33940E(+) | F34203E(+) | F34467E(+) | F34732E(+) | F35000E(+) | F35269E(+) | F35539E(+) | F35810E(+) | F36082E(+) | F36355E(+) | F36630E(+) | F36906E(+) | F37183E(+) | F37462E(+) | F37742E(+) | F38023E(+) | F38305E(+) | F38588E(+) | F38872E(+) | F39157E(+) | F39443E(+) | F39730E(+) | F40019E(+) | F40309E(+) | F40600E(+) | F40892E(+) | F41185E(+) | F41480E(+) | F41776E(+) | F42073E(+) | F42372E(+) | F42672E(+) | F42973E(+) | F43275E(+) | F43578E(+) | F43882E(+) | F44187E(+) | F44493E(+) | F44800E(+) | F45108E(+) | F45417E(+) | F45727E(+) | F46038E(+) | F46350E(+) | F46663E(+) | F46977E(+) | F47292E(+) | F47608E(+) | F47925E(+) | F48243E(+) | F48562E(+) | F48882E(+) | F49203E(+) | F49525E(+) | F49848E(+) | F50172E(+) | F50497E(+) | F50823E(+) | F51150E(+) | F51478E(+) | F51807E(+) | F52137E(+) | F52468E(+) | F52800E(+) | F53133E(+) | F53467E(+) | F53802E(+) | F54138E(+) | F54475E(+) | F54813E(+) | F55152E(+) | F55492E(+) | F55833E(+) | F56175E(+) | F56518E(+) | F56862E(+) | F57207E(+) | F57553E(+) | F57900E(+) | F58248E(+) | F58597E(+) | F58947E(+) | F59298E(+) | F59650E(+) | F60003E(+) | F60357E(+) | F60712E(+) | F61068E(+) | F61425E(+) | F61783E(+) | F62142E(+) | F62502E(+) | F62863E(+) | F63225E(+) | F63588E(+) | F63952E(+) | F64317E(+) | F64683E(+) |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|

FOURIER TRANSFORM

TIME INTERVAL = 0.000000 SEC

10.06 MAG OPEN OCT



| FOURTH TERM | | | FIFTH TERM | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---|---|
| MAG(+) | PHASE(+) | FREQ | | | |
| +8 7552 E-02 | +2 5722 E+00 | +2 5000 E+07 | | | |
| +8 7652 E-02 | +5 3335 E+00 | +5 0000 E+07 | | + | * |
| +8 7819 E-02 | +5 7452 E+00 | +7 5000 E+07 | | + | * |
| +8 8050 E-02 | +1 1715 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 8245 E-02 | +1 4673 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 8700 E-02 | +1 7570 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 9112 E-02 | +2 0511 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 9579 E-02 | +2 3487 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 0037 E-02 | +2 6426 E+01 | +2 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 0450 E-02 | +2 9333 E+01 | +2 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 1066 E-02 | +2 2272 E+01 | +2 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 1333 E-02 | +2 5132 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 1552 E-02 | +2 8257 E+01 | +2 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 3034 E-02 | +4 1435 E+01 | +2 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 4005 E-02 | +4 4423 E+01 | +2 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 4740 E-02 | +4 7511 E+01 | +4 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 5459 E-02 | +5 3570 E+01 | +4 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 6023 E-02 | +5 0337 E+01 | +4 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 6537 E-02 | +5 6313 E+01 | +4 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 7723 E-02 | +5 3725 E+01 | +5 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 8457 E-02 | +6 0332 E+01 | +5 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 9163 E-02 | +6 5374 E+01 | +5 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +8 9853 E-02 | +6 3064 E+01 | +5 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0052 E-01 | +7 1153 E+01 | +6 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0116 E-01 | +7 7032 E+01 | +6 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0173 E-01 | +7 9145 E+01 | +6 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0231 E-01 | +7 1427 E+01 | +6 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0291 E-01 | +7 4515 E+01 | +7 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0322 E-01 | +7 7600 E+01 | +7 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0377 E-01 | +8 0656 E+01 | +7 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0417 E-01 | +8 3724 E+01 | +7 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 1452 E-01 | +8 6777 E+01 | +8 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0455 E-01 | +8 9827 E+01 | +8 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0510 E-01 | +1 0137 E+02 | +8 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0525 E-01 | +1 0533 E+02 | +8 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0554 E-01 | +1 0933 E+02 | +9 0000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0569 E-01 | +1 1127 E+02 | +9 2500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0573 E-01 | +1 1517 E+02 | +9 5000 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0585 E-01 | +1 1735 E+02 | +9 7500 E+08 | | + | * |
| +1 0591 E-01 | +1 2037 E+02 | +1 0000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0597 E-01 | +1 2737 E+02 | +1 0500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0595 E-01 | +1 2210 E+02 | +1 1000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0525 E-01 | +1 2327 E+02 | +1 1500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0455 E-01 | +1 4524 E+02 | +1 2000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0353 E-01 | +1 5144 E+02 | +1 2500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0214 E-01 | +1 5775 E+02 | +1 3000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0110 E-01 | +1 6427 E+02 | +1 3500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +1 0030 E-01 | +1 7037 E+02 | +1 4000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 9517 E-02 | +1 7767 E+02 | +1 4500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 7921 E-02 | +1 8232 E+02 | +1 5000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 6035 E-02 | +1 8615 E+02 | +1 5500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 3331 E-02 | +1 8832 E+02 | +1 6000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 1553 E-02 | +2 0734 E+02 | +1 6500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 3307 E-02 | +2 1624 E+02 | +1 7000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 5235 E-02 | +2 2514 E+02 | +1 7500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +8 2303 E-02 | +2 4020 E+02 | +1 8000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +7 3727 E-02 | +2 0235 E+02 | +1 8500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +7 6511 E-02 | +7 0720 E+02 | +1 9000 E+09 | | + | * |
| +7 2730 E-02 | +7 0739 E+02 | +1 9500 E+09 | | + | * |
| +7 0451 E-02 | +5 1030 E+02 | +2 0000 E+09 | | + | * |

| MAG(X) | PHASE(+) | FREQ | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| +6 2685 E-09 | -9 3436 E+01 | +1 5000 E+07 | |
| +3 1702 E-09 | -9 2301 E+01 | +5 0000 E+07 | + |
| +1 1109 E-09 | -6 3243 E+01 | +7 5000 E+07 | + |
| +1 5510 E-09 | -9 7777 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | + |
| +1 2650 E-09 | -9 7209 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | + |
| +1 0501 E-09 | -9 8644 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | + |
| +9 0030 E-10 | -8 6094 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | + |
| +7 9979 E-10 | -6 5511 E+01 | +1 0000 E+09 | + |
| +7 0194 E-10 | -3 4 73 E+01 | +2 2500 E+09 | + |
| +6 1152 E-10 | -3 4402 E+01 | +2 5000 E+09 | + |
| +5 7401 E-10 | -3 3331 E+01 | +1 7500 E+09 | + |
| +5 2617 E-10 | -3 1154 E+01 | +1 0000 E+09 | + |
| +4 8570 E-10 | -3 3312 E+01 | +1 2500 E+09 | + |
| +4 5110 E-10 | -3 1192 E+01 | +3 5000 E+09 | + |
| +4 3115 E-10 | -3 1757 E+01 | +3 7500 E+09 | + |
| +2 9501 E-10 | -3 1042 E+01 | +1 0000 E+09 | + |
| +2 7200 E-10 | -3 0721 E+01 | +4 2500 E+09 | + |
| +3 5193 E-10 | -2 0191 E+01 | +4 5000 E+09 | + |
| +3 2441 E-10 | -7 3673 E+01 | +4 7500 E+09 | + |
| +3 1709 E-10 | -7 9146 E+01 | +5 0000 E+09 | + |
| +3 0029 E-10 | -7 9915 E+01 | +5 2500 E+09 | + |
| +2 8507 E-10 | -7 9071 E+01 | +5 5000 E+09 | + |
| +2 7695 E-10 | -7 7533 E+01 | +5 7500 E+09 | + |
| +2 6569 E-10 | -7 7360 E+01 | +6 0000 E+09 | + |
| +2 5574 E-10 | -7 6417 E+01 | +6 2500 E+09 | + |
| +2 4644 E-10 | -7 5340 E+01 | +6 5000 E+09 | + |
| +2 3795 E-10 | -7 5158 E+01 | +6 7500 E+09 | + |
| +2 2938 E-10 | -7 4657 E+01 | +7 0000 E+09 | + |
| +2 2047 E-10 | -7 4041 E+01 | +7 2500 E+09 | + |
| +2 1557 E-10 | -7 3409 E+01 | +7 5000 E+09 | + |
| +2 0510 E-10 | -7 2762 E+01 | +7 7500 E+09 | + |
| +2 0009 E-10 | -7 2091 E+01 | +8 0000 E+09 | + |
| +1 9736 E-10 | -7 1411 E+01 | +8 2500 E+09 | + |
| +1 9199 E-10 | -7 0721 E+01 | +8 5000 E+09 | + |
| +1 8699 E-10 | -7 0007 E+01 | +8 7500 E+09 | + |
| +1 8165 E-10 | -6 9279 E+01 | +9 0000 E+09 | + |
| +1 7744 E-10 | -6 8505 E+01 | +9 2500 E+09 | + |
| +1 7301 E-10 | -6 7775 E+01 | +9 5000 E+09 | + |
| +1 6892 E-10 | -6 6997 E+01 | +9 7500 E+09 | + |
| +1 6477 E-10 | -6 6207 E+01 | +1 0000 E+10 | + |
| +1 5723 E-10 | -6 4676 E+01 | +1 0500 E+09 | + |
| +1 4531 E-10 | -6 3047 E+01 | +1 1000 E+09 | + |
| +1 3409 E-10 | -6 1401 E+01 | +1 1500 E+09 | + |
| +1 2664 E-10 | -5 9761 E+01 | +1 2000 E+09 | + |
| +1 2049 E-10 | -5 9147 E+01 | +1 2500 E+09 | + |
| +1 2441 E-10 | -5 8571 E+01 | +1 3000 E+09 | + |
| +1 1901 E-10 | -5 8074 E+01 | +1 3500 E+09 | + |
| +1 1349 E-10 | -5 7656 E+01 | +1 4000 E+09 | + |
| +1 0855 E-10 | -5 7246 E+01 | +1 4500 E+09 | + |
| +1 0021 E-10 | -5 6850 E+01 | +1 5000 E+09 | + |
| +9 3711 E-11 | -5 6415 E+01 | +1 5500 E+09 | + |
| +9 5134 E-11 | -4 9011 E+01 | +1 6000 E+09 | + |
| +9 1735 E-11 | -4 8491 E+01 | +1 6500 E+09 | + |
| +8 7950 E-11 | -4 7911 E+01 | +1 7000 E+09 | + |
| +8 4995 E-11 | -4 7409 E+01 | +1 7500 E+09 | + |
| +8 2010 E-11 | -4 7371 E+01 | +1 8000 E+09 | + |
| +7 9594 E-11 | -4 6901 E+01 | +1 8500 E+09 | + |
| +7 7921 E-11 | -4 6604 E+01 | +1 9010 E+09 | + |
| +7 6198 E-11 | -4 6709 E+01 | +1 9500 E+09 | + |
| +7 4901 E-11 | -4 6546 E+01 | +2 0000 E+09 | + |

| NO.++ | PR1E++ | PR2E | TIME MINIMUM = 0.0E+00 SEC |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| +2 2295 E-09 | -9 6550 E+01 | +2 5000 E+07 | ----- |
| +1 6113 E-09 | -1 3139 E+01 | +5 0000 E+07 | + |
| +1 0749 E-09 | -7 3543 E+01 | +7 5000 E+07 | + + |
| +2 0514 E-10 | -7 6155 E+01 | +1 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +6 4501 E-10 | -7 3740 E+01 | +1 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +5 2777 E-10 | -6 3030 E+01 | +1 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +4 6135 E-10 | -6 5335 E+01 | +1 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +4 0090 E-10 | -6 3373 E+01 | +2 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +3 5937 E-10 | -5 6901 E+01 | +2 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +3 2276 E-10 | -5 5453 E+01 | +2 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +2 9489 E-10 | -5 2010 E+01 | +2 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +2 7049 E-10 | -4 3359 E+01 | +3 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +2 5300 E-10 | -4 5421 E+01 | +3 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +2 2250 E-10 | -4 1477 E+01 | +3 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +2 1775 E-10 | -3 3127 E+01 | +3 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +2 0010 E-10 | -3 4560 E+01 | +4 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 9291 E-10 | -2 1165 E+01 | +4 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 3035 E-10 | -2 7709 E+01 | +4 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 7273 E-10 | -2 4225 E+01 | +4 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 6445 E-10 | -2 0740 E+01 | +5 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 5330 E-10 | -1 7037 E+01 | +5 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 5003 E-10 | -1 3761 E+01 | +5 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 4394 E-10 | -1 0272 E+01 | +5 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 3310 E-10 | -5 7716 E+00 | +6 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 2295 E-10 | -3 2707 E+00 | +6 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 1300 E-10 | +0 0900 E+00 | +6 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 2750 E-10 | +2 7415 E+00 | +6 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 1300 E-10 | +7 0540 E+00 | +7 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 1540 E-10 | +1 0766 E+01 | +7 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 1179 E-10 | +1 4260 E+01 | +7 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 0933 E-10 | +1 7204 E+01 | +7 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +1 0513 E-10 | +2 1701 E+01 | +8 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +1 0117 E-10 | +2 4360 E+01 | +8 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +9 9700 E-11 | +1 3110 E+01 | +8 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +9 9644 E-11 | +2 1304 E+01 | +8 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +9 4101 E-11 | +2 5450 E+01 | +9 0000 E+08 | + + |
| +9 1633 E-11 | +2 6352 E+01 | +9 2500 E+08 | + + |
| +5 9035 E-11 | +4 0290 E+01 | +9 5000 E+08 | + + |
| +5 7203 E-11 | +4 6753 E+01 | +9 7500 E+08 | + + |
| +9 5111 E-11 | +4 3701 E+01 | +1 0000 E+09 | + + |
| +9 1214 E-11 | +5 6755 E+01 | +1 0500 E+09 | + + |
| +7 7532 E-11 | +5 2677 E+01 | +1 1000 E+09 | + + |
| +7 4003 E-11 | +7 1007 E+01 | +1 1500 E+09 | + + |
| +7 1771 E-11 | +7 8147 E+01 | +1 2000 E+09 | + + |
| +6 3033 E-11 | +3 5134 E+01 | +1 2500 E+09 | + + |
| +6 5959 E-11 | +3 0415 E+01 | +1 3000 E+09 | + + |
| +6 2060 E-11 | +3 3577 E+01 | +1 3500 E+09 | + + |
| +6 0394 E-11 | +1 3574 E+02 | +1 4000 E+09 | + + |
| +5 3535 E-11 | +1 1291 E+02 | +1 4500 E+09 | + + |
| +5 6134 E-11 | +1 2103 E+02 | +1 5000 E+09 | + + |
| +5 4103 E-11 | +1 1300 E+02 | +1 5500 E+09 | + + |
| +5 2417 E-11 | +1 0543 E+02 | +1 6000 E+09 | + + |
| +5 0223 E-11 | +1 4259 E+02 | +1 6500 E+09 | + + |
| +4 3441 E-11 | +1 4376 E+02 | +1 7000 E+09 | + + |
| +4 6725 E-11 | +1 3550 E+02 | +1 7500 E+09 | + + |
| +4 3377 E-11 | +1 3503 E+02 | +1 8000 E+09 | + + |
| +4 3530 E-11 | +1 7100 E+02 | +1 8500 E+09 | + + |
| +4 1670 E-11 | +1 7303 E+02 | +1 9000 E+09 | + + |
| +4 0510 E-11 | +5 5135 E+02 | +1 9500 E+09 | + + |
| +2 9110 E-11 | +1 2600 E+01 | +2 0000 E+09 | + + |

| MPG(+) | PHASE(+) | FREQ | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| +5.0834 E-01 | +2.9464 E+00 | +2.5000 E+07 | |
| +5.0897 E-01 | -5.3221 E+00 | +5.0000 E+07 | |
| +5.0919 E-01 | +6.6339 E+00 | +7.5000 E+07 | |
| +5.0950 E-01 | +1.1561 E+01 | +1.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.0963 E-01 | +1.4465 E+01 | +1.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1032 E-01 | +1.7254 E+01 | +1.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1035 E-01 | +2.0245 E+01 | +1.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1147 E-01 | +2.3150 E+01 | +2.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1204 E-01 | +2.6056 E+01 | +2.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1271 E-01 | +2.8963 E+01 | +2.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1327 E-01 | +3.1860 E+01 | +2.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1406 E-01 | +3.4793 E+01 | +3.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1475 E-01 | +3.6391 E+01 | +3.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1541 E-01 | +4.0820 E+01 | +3.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1607 E-01 | +4.3644 E+01 | +2.7500 E+09 | |
| +5.1669 E-01 | +4.6584 E+01 | +4.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1726 E-01 | -4.9516 E+01 | +4.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1778 E-01 | +5.2451 E+01 | +4.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1824 E-01 | +5.5449 E+01 | +4.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1863 E-01 | +5.8406 E+01 | +5.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1895 E-01 | +6.1292 E+01 | +5.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1919 E-01 | +6.4316 E+01 | +5.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1926 E-01 | +6.7265 E+01 | +5.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1946 E-01 | +7.0208 E+01 | +6.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.2949 E-01 | +7.3144 E+01 | +6.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1999 E-01 | +7.5943 E+01 | +6.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1922 E-01 | +7.8959 E+01 | +6.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1935 E-01 | +8.1911 E+01 | +7.0000 E+08 | |
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| +5.1928 E-01 | +9.0566 E+01 | +7.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1796 E-01 | +9.3429 E+01 | +8.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1769 E-01 | -9.6278 E+01 | +8.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1739 E-01 | +9.9111 E+01 | +8.5000 E+08 | |
| +5.1712 E-01 | +1.0132 E+02 | +8.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1720 E-01 | +1.0474 E+02 | +9.0000 E+08 | |
| +5.1674 E-01 | +1.0752 E+02 | +9.2500 E+08 | |
| +5.1664 E-01 | +1.1087 E+02 | +2.5000 E+09 | |
| +5.1658 E-01 | +1.1276 E+02 | +9.7500 E+08 | |
| +5.1661 E-01 | +1.1591 E+02 | +1.0000 E+09 | |
| +5.1701 E-01 | -1.2143 E+02 | +1.0500 E+09 | |
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| +5.2694 E-01 | +1.4909 E+02 | +1.3000 E+09 | |
| +5.2017 E-01 | -1.5465 E+02 | +1.3500 E+09 | |
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| +5.4428 E-01 | +1.1204 E+02 | +1.8500 E+09 | |
| +5.2353 E-01 | +2.2500 E+02 | +1.9010 E+09 | |
| +5.3103 E-01 | -4.3117 E+01 | +1.9500 E+09 | |
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