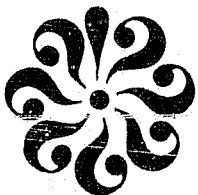


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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND GEOPHYSICAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES AND HEALTH PROFESSIONS
OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Technical Report PGSTR-AP75-15

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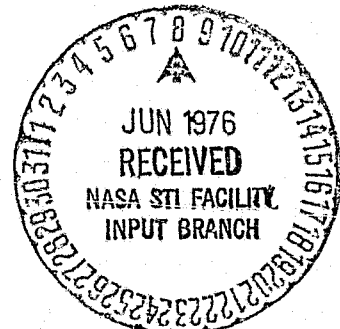
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By

G.E. Copeland

Funded by
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Principal Investigator: Earl C. Kindle
Professor of Physics and Geophysical Sciences

Technical Monitor: J.A. Vitale
NASA Office of University Affairs
Washington, DC 20546

Submitted by the
Old Dominion University Research Foundation
Norfolk, Virginia 23508

November 1975



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ABSTRACT

Criteria for selection of a mini-computer for use as a core resident acquisition system are developed for the ODU Mobile Air Pollution Laboratory. A comprehensive data acquisition program named MONARCH has been instituted in a DEC-8/E-8K 12-bit computer. Up to 32 analog voltage inputs are scanned sequentially, converted to BCD, and then to actual numbers. As many as 16 external devices (valves or any other two-state device) are controlled independently. MONARCH is written as a foreground-background program, controlled by an external clock which interrupts once per minute. Transducer voltages are averaged over user specified time intervals and, upon completion of any desired time sequence, outputted are: day, hour, minute, second; state of external valves; average value of each analogue voltage (E Format); as well as standard deviations of these values. Output is compatible with any serially addressed media.

INTRODUCTION

The need for development of a computer based data acquisition and control system arose during the evolution of a comprehensive Mobile Air Pollution Laboratory at Old Dominion University. This laboratory, housed in a mobile trailer (see figure 1), monitors at four different heights the following environmental parameters: wind speed and direction; temperature; concentrations of ozone (O_3); nitrogen oxides (NO , NO_2 , NO_x); carbon monoxide (CO); total hydrocarbons (THC); and sulfur compounds (H_2S , SO_2). Additionally measurements at one height are: relative humidity; insolation; atmospheric pressure; and the b-scattering coefficient (visibility). All of these analog voltage instruments were initially measured sequentially by a multipoint recorder which produced 14,000 data points per level per day. Transcription and averaging of this data base required more effort than maintenance of the instruments during the course of month-long field experiments. It soon became obvious that a computer based data acquisition and control system must be installed to provide near real time analysis of the environmental parameters and to provide convenient expansion and modification via software when additional instrumentation became available. This system was named MONARCH.

A detailed analysis of present and future requirements for MONARCH suggested the following hardware configuration.

1. Data acquisition. A mixture of analog voltage, bridges, and digital BCD input channels must be available. The software must select order and frequency of scanning for a high precision low-speed A/D. All inputs to the A/D are set in the range -10.00 to +10.00 volts, so that each input slot has its own amplifier to change the incoming voltages to this range. Cost constraints prohibited use of a programmable gain amplifier.

2. All data averaging is done in software.

3. Master Control. A crystal controlled clock provides interrupts once per minute. Software design is based upon counting clock interrupts. When read, the clock provides Julian date, hour, minute, and second in three 12-bit BCD words.

4. Control Functions. Computer must initiate all scans of instruments, read the clock, and be able to control external valves for level shifting as well as inserting scrubbers, span and zero gases at appropriate times into air pollution instruments.

5. Input/Output. The entire system should work in a conversational mode so that field personnel may control its actions. Output medium should be versatile so that changes from paper tape to cassette tape or to tele-communications is possible.

Criteria were established for selection of a computer for MONARCH. Realizing that none of the investigators had ever dealt with minicomputers or assembly languages, one of the major criteria for selection was the existence of clearly worded comprehensible software documentation. Other criteria were: ease of interfacing, possibility of future expansion, cost, availability of service and software personnel, and our in-house hardware capability. The final selection of the minicomputer was a PDP8/E with 8K 12-bit word core memory.

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

A block diagram of the hardware system is shown in figure 2. All I/O is handled by a 33ASR teletype. The clock was built in-house and interfaced to the PDP8/E. The clock (device code 13) interrupts once per minute and provides day (000-365), hour (00-24), minute and second (00-60) in three 12-bit words. It can be reset manually to $000^{d_{10}}00^{m_{00}}00^s$.

The valve control unit (device code 15) accepts from the PDP8/E one 12-bit word. Each bit (0 or 1) controls the state of one valve system. Once a valve is set via software command it maintains that state until it is reset. This device is expandable to 36 valve states.

Since MONARCH can control measurements at four levels (15, 25, 50, 75 feet) three of the valve states are used (figure 3). Four glass and teflon manifolds are brought into the trailer where each molecular instrument is attached to each manifold via 1/4" I.D. teflon tubing. Switching is accomplished by valves A, B, C which are solenoid activated teflon 3-way divert valves. This arrangement leaves eight unused states for cycling of scrubbers. If zero air or span gases are desired, they are easily incorporated with these additional valve states.

Device 14 is the A/D scanner and input level shifters for 14 input data channels. It is expandable up to 18 additional analog channels. Channel selection is via transfer of a positive binary number from the accumulator to the decoder where the appropriate channel is selected and its mercury relay is closed and data conversion begins. Upon finish of data conversion this device interrupts and one 12-bit BCD number can be read by the computer. Thus this device both accepts and sends information. If digital information is available from any instrument, they can be assigned their own device codes as needed.

DATA ACQUISITION SOFTWARE

MONARCH operates with the interrupt enabled, and a background program which endlessly rotates one bit through the link and accumulator of the PDP8/E. When the indicator selector switch is in the AC setting, one light moves across the display at a rate and direction dependent upon the switch registers (1). Any similar program can be substituted.

An initial start up sequence, *START*, operates with interrupt off and a dialogue takes place between the operator and *MONARCH* (figure 4). This sequence sets the number of levels, instruments, samples per instrument per minute, the length of time *MONARCH* spends per level and time periods between zero and span cycles. At the end of *START* all software counters are initialized. *MONARCH* gives messages to the operator, sets the valves and then halts.

MONARCH operates using a Digital Equipment Corporation 23-bit floating point package (FPP) (2), series of teletype service routines, and a BCD-binary conversion subroutine. Use of the FPP enables accuracy of six significant digits and greatly enhances the ease of arithmetic and data manipulation as well as I/O operations. Figures 5 through 10 give the flow diagram for *MONARCH*. A listing of *MONARCH* in PAL III assembly language constitutes Appendix A.

After the operator has interacted with *MONARCH* and supplied the required information, the computer halts. Upon pressing the *CONTINUE* switch, all flags are cleared, the interrupt is turned on and the background program is entered. At this point we will assume four levels, 14 instruments, five minutes per level and 100 samples per instrument per minute. At the first clock interrupt (Zeroth minute) *MONARCH* goes to location 0000 and executes the instruction stored in location 0001 which is an effective jump to the Service routine. The Service routine stores the current value of the accumulator and link. Location 0000 has stored in it the next instruction that was to be performed before interrupt occurred. The *SERVE* routine is a skip chain which tests to see which device needs attention. At this moment the clock is determined and a jump to *CLKSER* occurs. Since this is the first clock interrupt, the clock is not read. Several counters are incremented (counted up to zero), and the scanner is instructed to start conversion on instrument 14. Then the program jumps to *EXIT* where the accumulator and link are restored, and program control is returned to background.

The next interrupt is the scanner signalling that instrument 14 has finished conversion. A jump to SERVE occurs where the scanner is detected and a jump to SCNSER happens. SCNSER clears the scanner interrupt flag, sends one 12-bit BCD word to the accumulator. Since the A/D has been designed to accept -10 to +10 volt signals, it is necessary to determine the algebraic sign of the data. This is implemented in hardware. If the least significant digit (LSD) is 0, then the number is negative. If 1, it is positive. This means valid outputs from the A/D are even numbers (negative); odd numbers (positive) over the range -998 to +999. Over range is signalled by all bits zero and must be differentiated from real zero by software if needed.

SCNSER checks the LSD and converts BCD to binary via a service routine, BCDBIN. The floating point package (FPP) is entered and the one word binary data is converted to floating point (3 words). This data is level shifted to all positive (range 0 to 2000) and added indirectly to the 14th floating point buffer location. The Buffer was set to zero in START. Next the scanner is sent instructions to process instrument 13 and control is passed to background.

This process continues until SCNSER detects the fact that each instrument has been read the specified number of times (100, in this example). At that point the scanner is not sent a start conversion signal and program returns to background to wait for the second clock interrupt.

This procedure (clock interrupt, read sequentially each instrument 100 times, wait until clock interrupts) continues until the fourth clock interrupt. At that time a valve in the NO_x instrument is energized and the same procedure continues.

At the fifth clock interrupt a new sequence is initiated. First, the valve state (level) is changed. The clock is now read (BCD 3 words). The clock words are masked and converted to binary, and then to 12-bit words corresponding to units of seconds, minutes, days, tens of seconds, minutes, days, and hundreds

of days. Next the state of the NO_x valve is changed. Data output is now indicated via the routine DTAOUT. An example output is shown in table 1. Extensive use is made of the FPP and teletype routines for output and format control (may be FORTRAN E or F format). Output is sequentially printed on three TTY lines; Line 1: DAY, HOUR, MIN., SEC., VALVE LEVEL CODE. Line 2: DATA FROM INSTRUMENT ONE TO SEVEN. Line 3: DATA FROM INSTRUMENT EIGHT TO FOURTEEN. Each outputted value is a decimal number and each are separated by blanks except carriage return line feed at the end of lines. The values are the arithmetic mean of the voltages of each instrument averaged over the number of times it was read. DTAOUT then zeroes all the data storage buffer and returns to background via EXIT. Since the output is to TTY paper tape, a maximum of 600 characters may be punched before the next interrupt occurs. DTAOUT operates with the interrupt off, so that no confusion is possible.

Included in the SERVE Skip Chain are two other service routines. TTYSER gives a warning to the operator if the TTY keyboard is struck. This can be used to input and modify future states of the program. ERROR is a routine at the bottom of the skip chain which can only be entered if interrupt occurs when no real device has caused such. This routine gives an error message and returns to background. It is of importance in cases where the electromagnetic environment is noisy.

FUTURE EXPANSION PLANS

Even though MONARCH presently resides in an 8K machine, it is entirely contained in Field 0 (Lower 4K memory). The upper 4K memory is not used. Thus, MONARCH can be used with only minor modification in any 4K PDP 8 system. Since the instruction set utilized is shared by the PDP/5 system, MONARCH will work in these older machines if the interrupt service routine is modified. If mass

storage devices are incorporated for I/O operations, then the TTY service routines and FPP FOUT function must be modified.

The present version of MONARCH is fixed to a previously existing four-level value structure shown in figure 3. If the number of external levels are increased, additional value routines are necessary. Decreasing from four levels requires no change. If zero and span cycles are desired, they may be inserted in the ZERO routine or they may be assigned levels five and six and thus will automatically be cycled through in the same time intervals as the first four levels.

Many of the instructions used in the floating point package are not currently used. Additional storage may be obtained by deleting these. Examples would be the floating trig and log functions. One modification that would be desirable, from a data analysis viewpoint, would be the incorporation of statistical variances of the quantities being measured. This could be implemented without greatly increasing data storage requirements (it would double - $14 \times 3 \times 2 = 84$ - 12 bit words). Presently, the data storage buffer has stored in each location (3 word) the sum of the data from each instrument over the sample interval. Using the FSQU instruction and doubling the size of the buffer, one could have stored

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2$$

where x_i is the measurement, N is the number of times the quantity is measured. At output, it is a simple matter to output (already done)

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

and also

$$\sigma^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{N} (\sum x_i) \right)^2$$

The variances have physical interpretations for meteorological quantities (wind speed, temperature, etc.) which are related to turbulence. Variances should be known so that estimates of the reliability and validity of the data may be obtained.

If reliable calibration equations are available, the floating point package can be used to provide output in engineering units directly. Although this may appear to be a desired goal in design of MONARCH, it can easily produce invalid results if calibration of any instrument changes. As a check against this happening for the computer hardware, it is suggested that at least one data port be used to monitor a fixed voltage (Standard cell).

Table 1. Example of MONARCH output.

Line 1	Day	Hour	Min	Sec	Valve State		
Line 2	Inst # 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Line 3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

+401.0 +14.0 +53.0 +0.0 +5.
 +75.4 +75.3 +75.3 +75.2 +75.3 +75.3 +75.3
 +75.3 +75.3 +58.9 +69.7 +64.7 +67.0 +1874.9

+401.0 +14.0 +58.0 +0.0 +4.
 +76.9 +78.6 +77.2 +78.8 +77.3 +78.8 +77.3
 +78.8 +77.3 +62.1 +73.2 +69.0 +70.2 +1872.8

+401.0 +15.0 +3.0 +0.0 +2.
 +77.5 +77.4 +77.5 +77.6 +77.6 +77.7 +77.6
 +77.7 +77.6 +60.8 +71.9 +69.1 +69.3 +1872.9

+401.0 +15.0 +8.0 +0.0 +0.
 +74.7 +76.0 +74.9 +76.1 +74.9 +76.2 +75.0
 +76.2 +74.9 +59.4 +69.7 +66.7 +67.1 +1871.6

+401.0 +15.0 +13.0 +0.0 +5.
 +77.2 +78.6 +77.5 +79.0 +77.6 +79.0 +77.8
 +79.0 +77.6 +62.3 +73.0 +69.8 +70.1 +1869.1

+401.0 +15.0 +18.0 +0.0 +4.
 +73.4 +75.9 +73.6 +76.1 +73.7 +76.1 +73.8
 +76.1 +73.7 +59.5 +69.5 +65.1 +66.6 +1868.8

+401.0 +15.0 +23.0 +0.0 +2.
 +75.8 +79.4 +76.0 +79.5 +76.1 +79.7 +76.2
 +79.6 +76.0 +62.9 +71.0 +70.2 +68.2 +1870.2

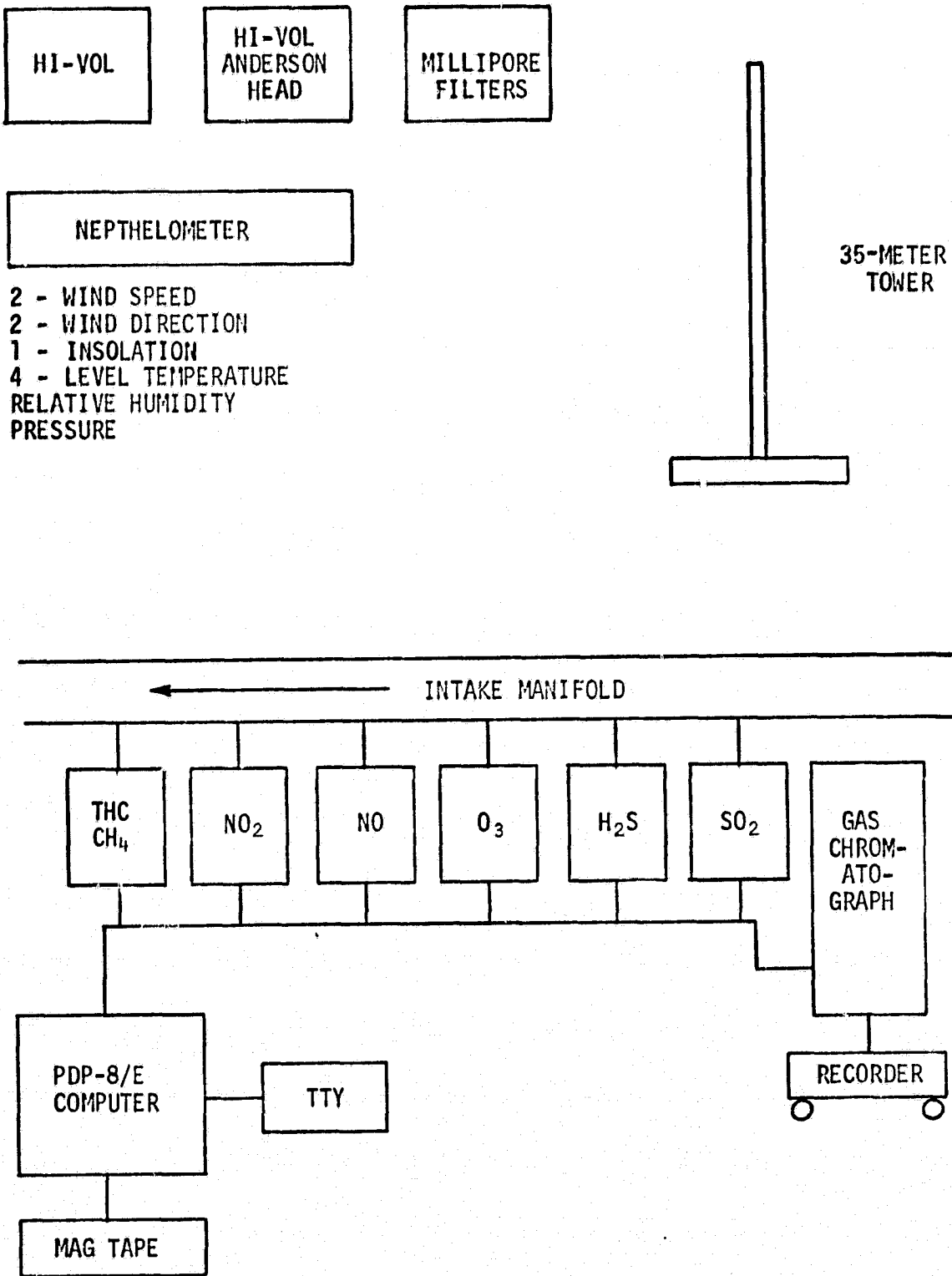


Figure 1. ODU Mobile Air Pollution Laboratory.

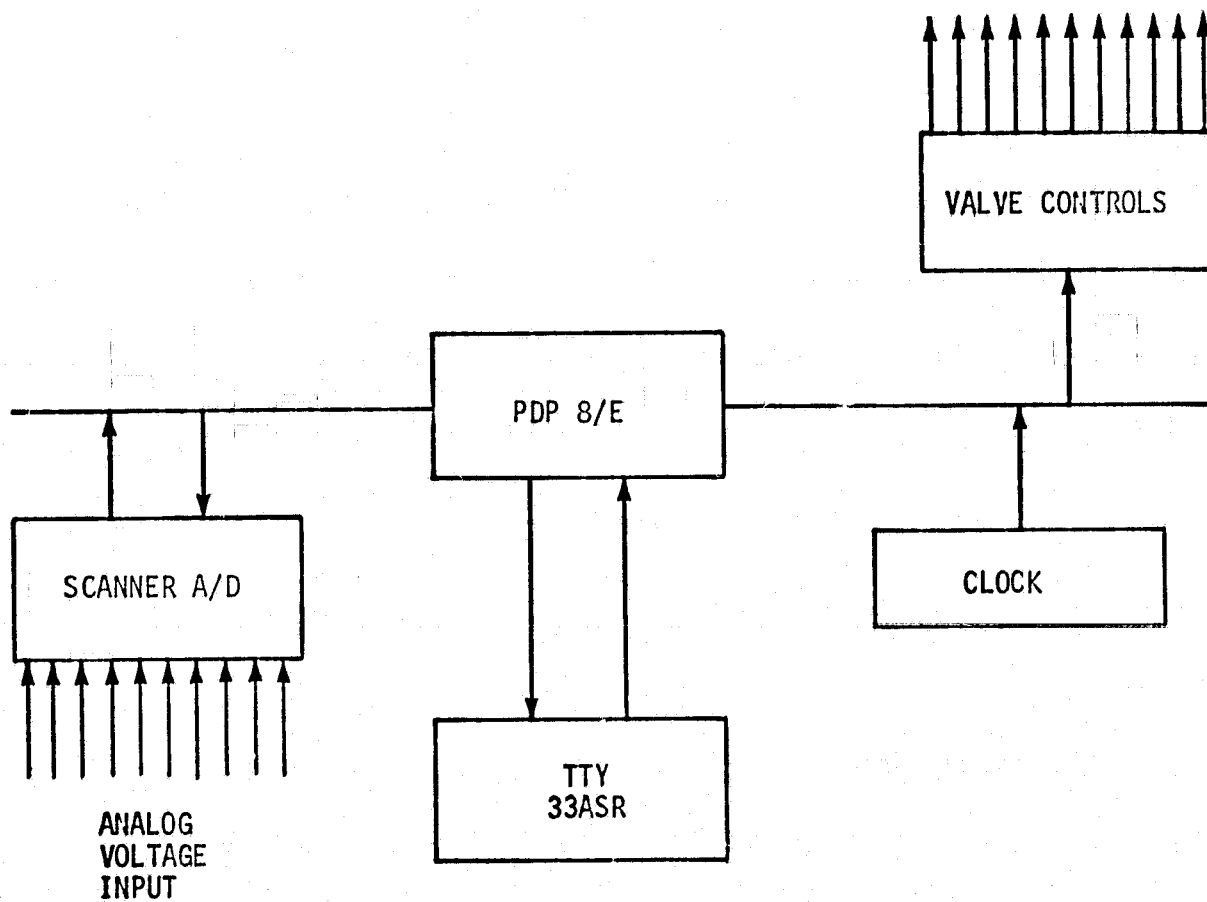


Figure 2. Block diagram of the hardware configuration of MONARCH.

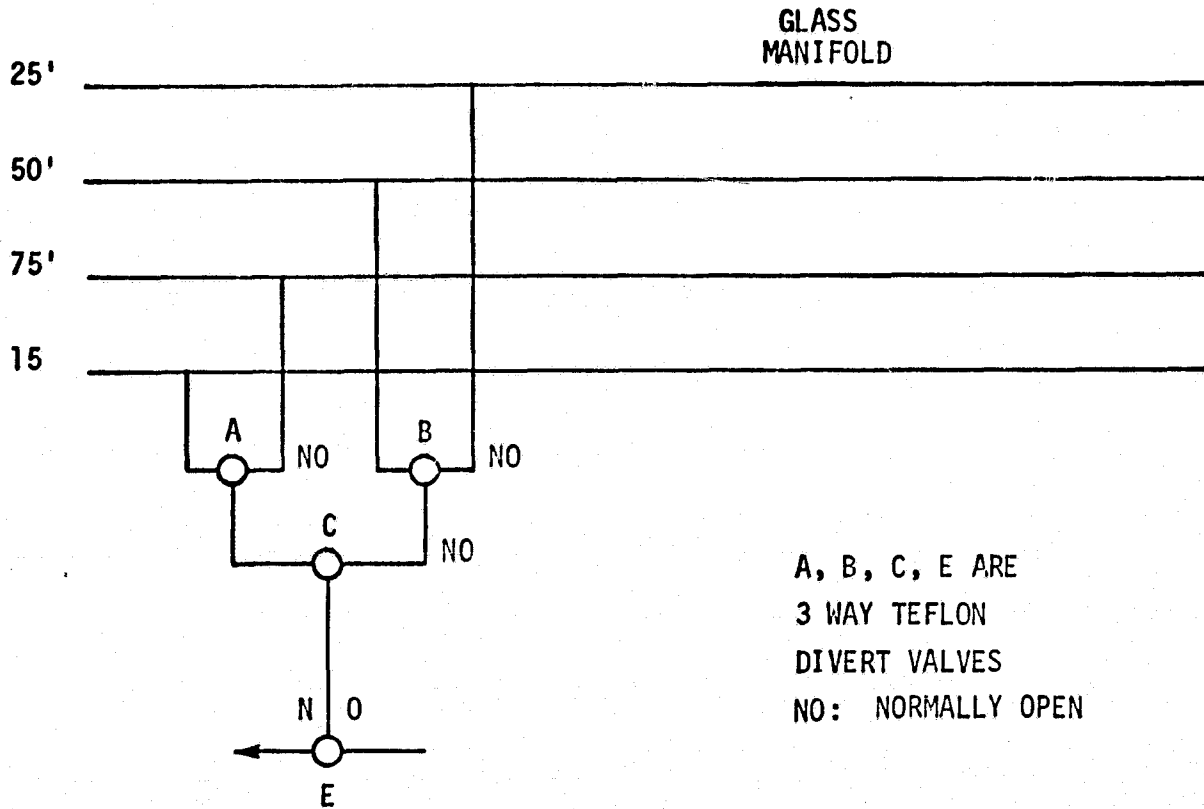


Figure 3. Four level valve configuration.

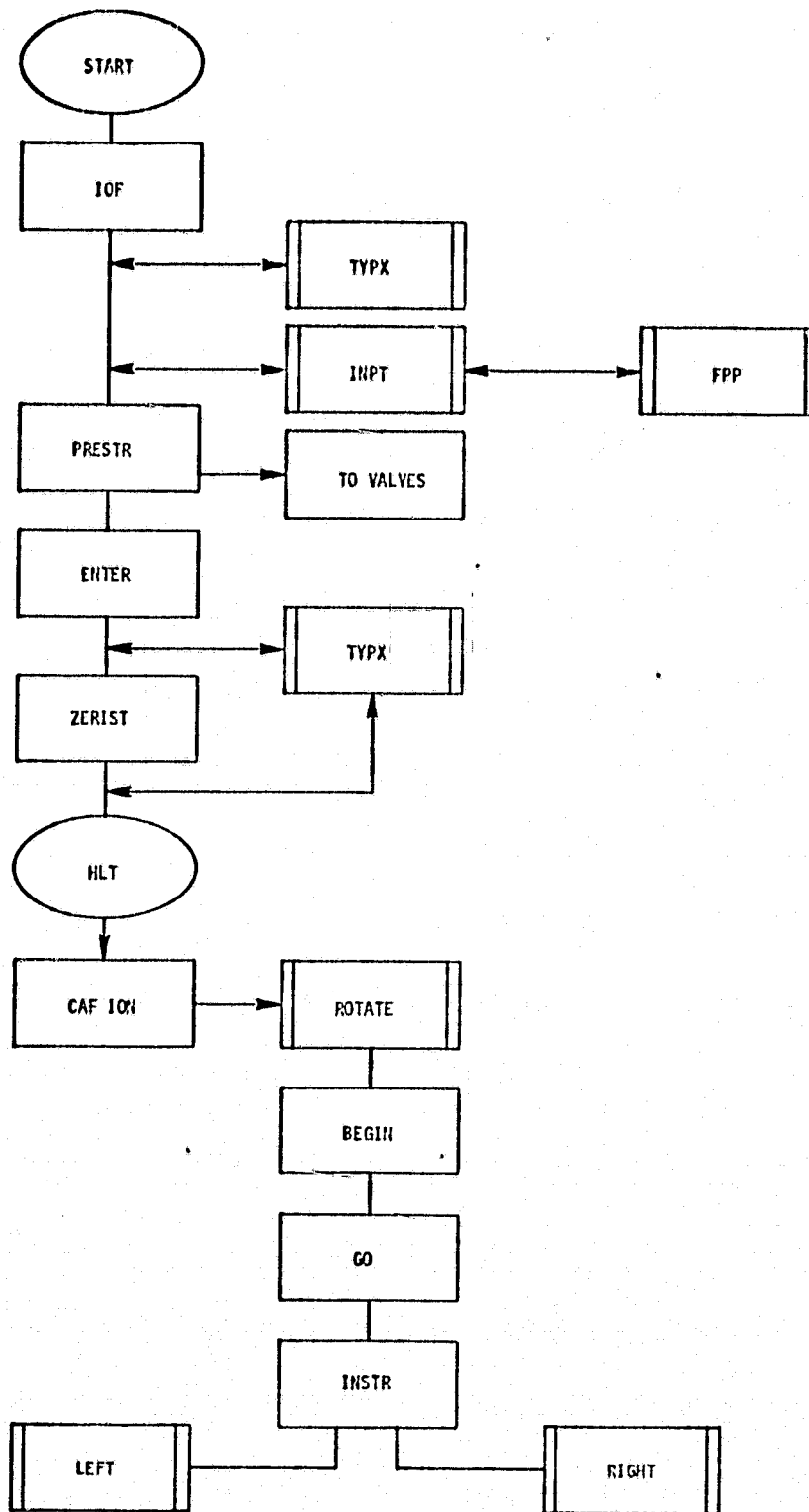
```
      I AM MONARCH
INPUT THE NUMBER OF DATA PORTS
14
INPUT THE NUMBER OF LEVELS
4
INPUT THE TIME(MIN) SPENT PER LEVEL
5
INPUT NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN
BY EACH INSTRUMENT PER LEVEL
100
INPUT THE NUMBER OF TIMES UP TOWER
BETWEEN ZERO CYCLES
3

CLOCK CAN BE RESET ONLY AT

000 DAYS
10HR
00MIN
00SEC
WHEN I STOP TURN ON PUNCH AND HIT CONTINUE
```

Figure 4. Initial Dialogue between MONARCH and OPERATOR.

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Figure 5. MONARCH flow diagram - start up and background.

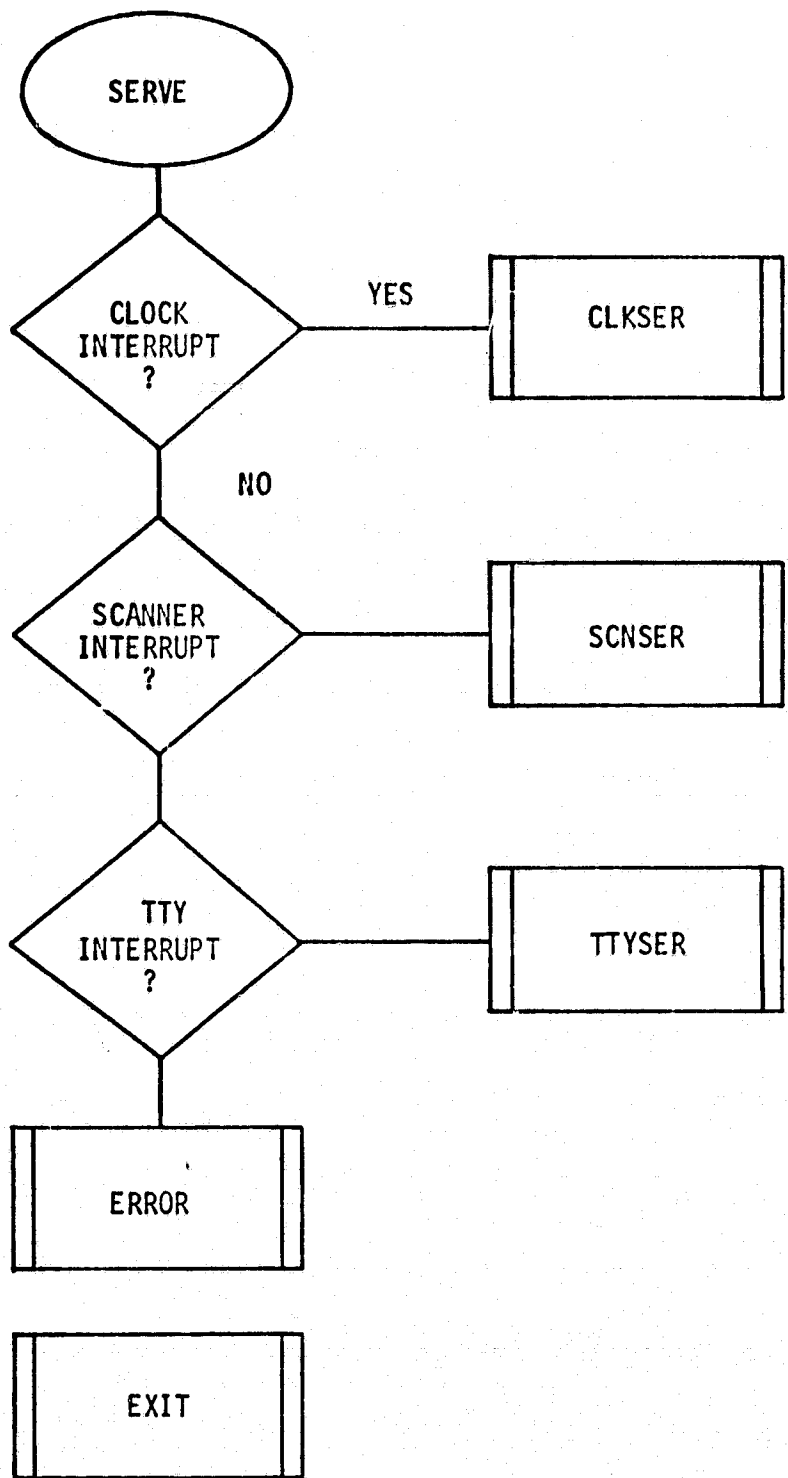


Figure 6. MONARCH - interrupt routines.

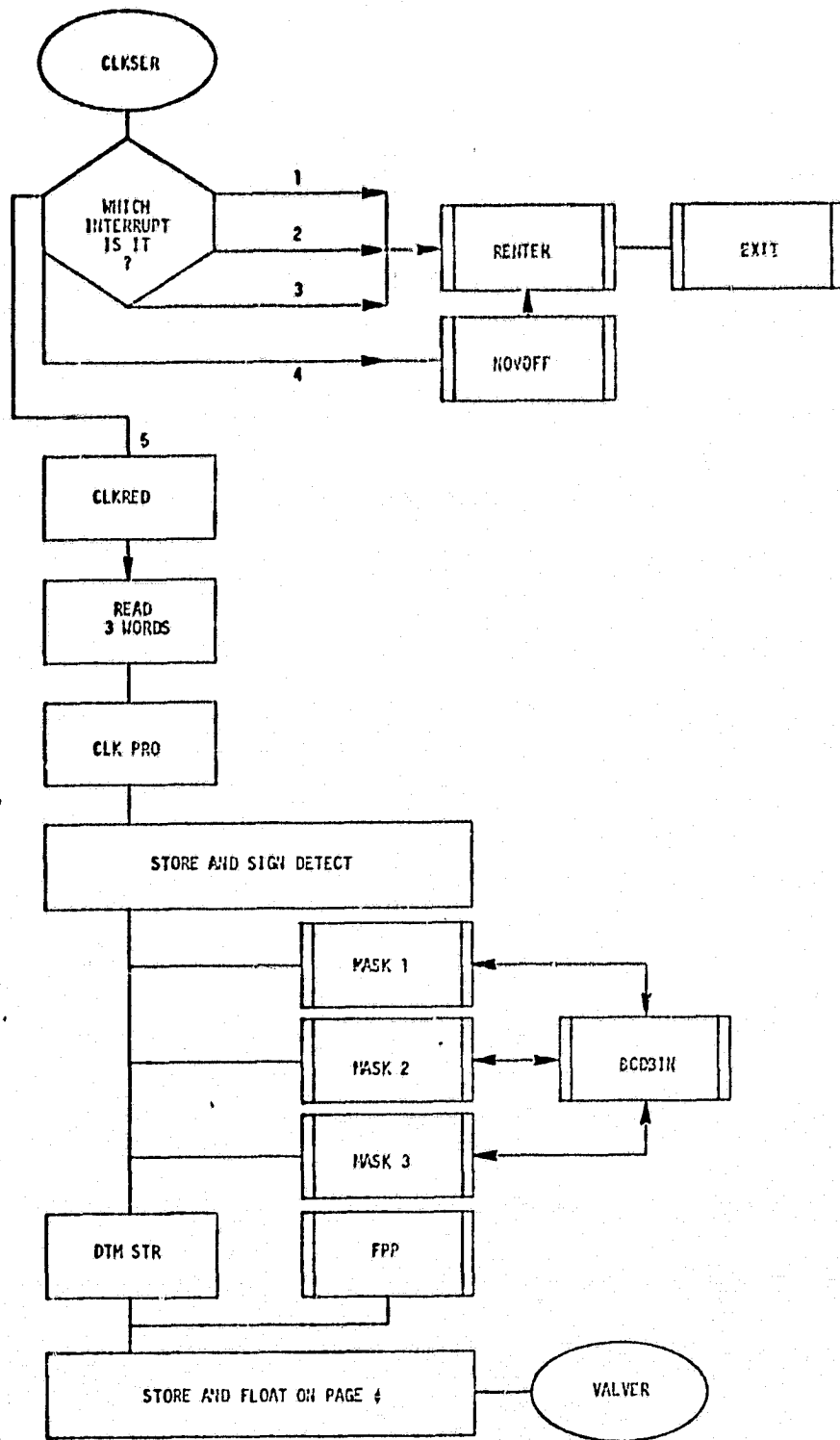
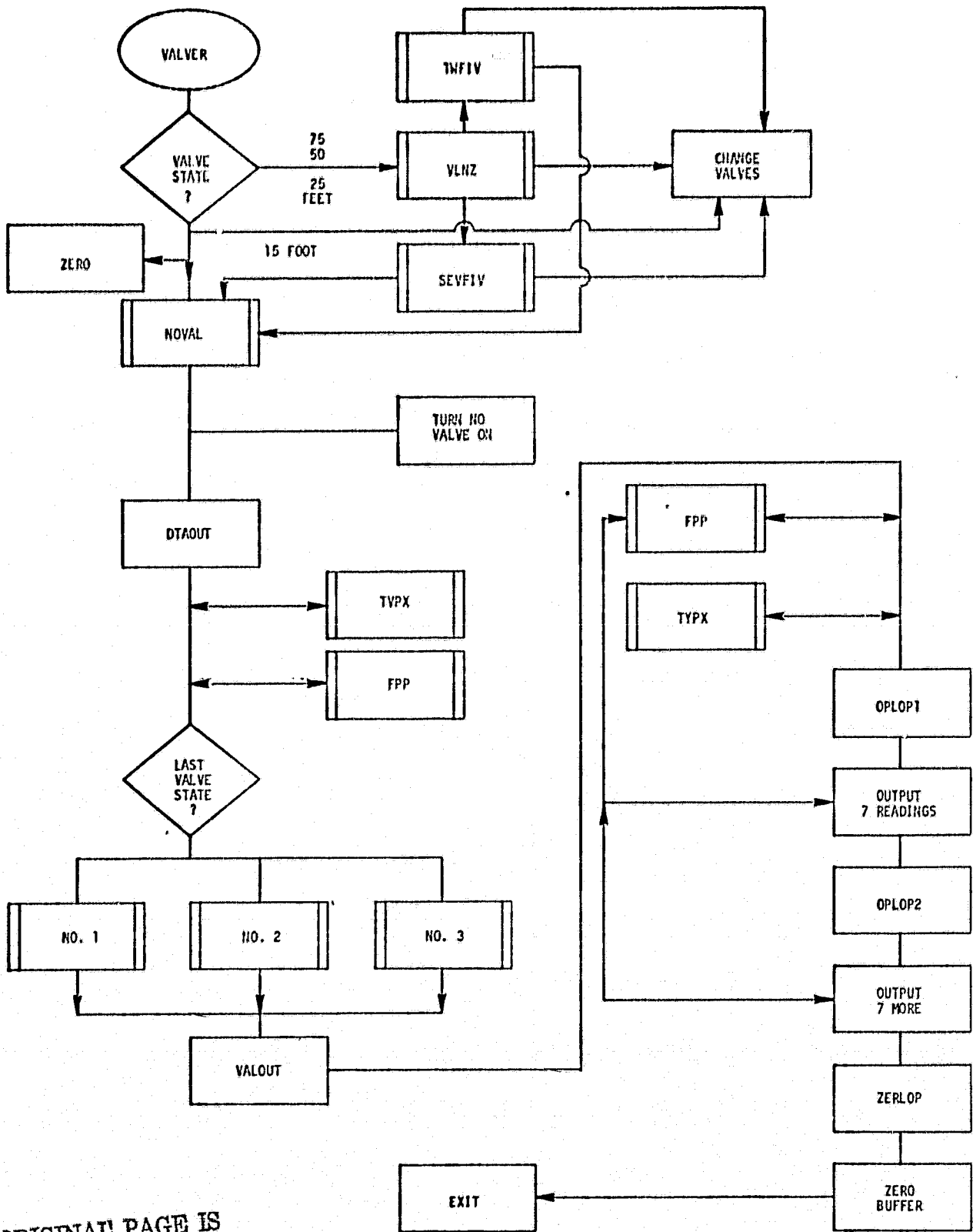


Figure 7. CLKSER (clock service) routine.



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Figure 8. Valve switching and output.

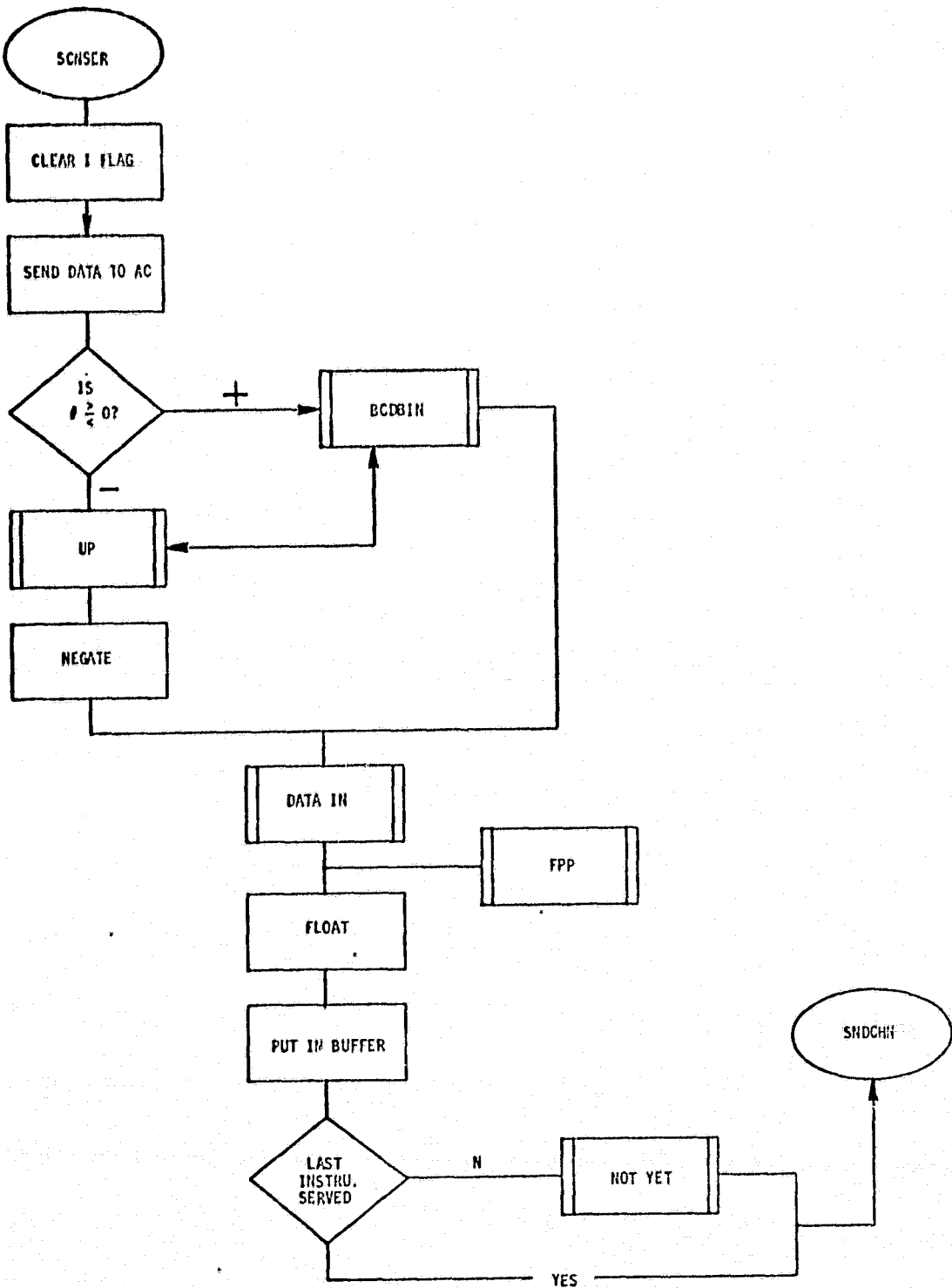
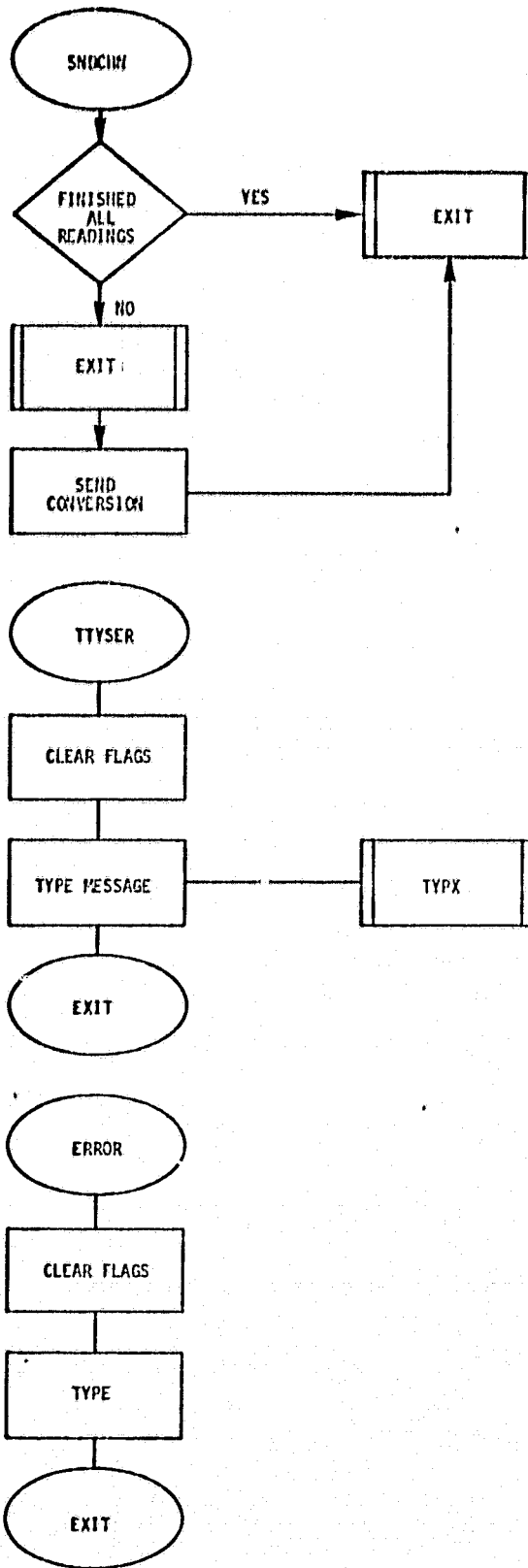


Figure 9. Service routines.

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Figure 10. Service routines.

REFERENCES

1. Introduction to Programming, Digital Equipment Corporation, Third Edition,
May 1972, p. 3-36.
2. DEC-08-NFPPA-A-PA1.

APPENDIX

MONARCH Written in PAL III

BUFF=4000

```
*200
ENTER,  CLA CLL
        TLS
        CLA CLL
        DCA AC
        JMS I PTYPX
        ENTMS3
        CLA CLL
        TAD CHAN
        DCA INDXR3+2
        CLL
        JMS I 7
        FGET INDXR3
        FPUT R16
ZERIST, FGET  ZER000
        FPUT I R16
        FISZ R20 /ALL DONE?
        FJMP ZERIST /NO
        FGET INDXR3 /SET UP R16.
        FPUT R16
        FEXT
        CLA CLL
        TLS
        JMS I PTYPX
        ENTMS1
        CLA CLL
        JMS I PTYPX
        ENTMS2
        HLT /STOP BEFORE ROTATE CHECK PAPER TAPE
        CAF
        ION
        JMP I PROTAT
ENTMS3, 3700 /CR-LF0
ENTMS2, 2710 /WH
0516 /EN
4011 / I
4023 / S
2417 /TO
2040 /P
2425 /TU
2216 /RN
4017 / O
1640 /N
2025 /PU
1603 /NC
1040 /H
0116 /AN
0440 /D
1011 /HI
2440 /T
```

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0317 /CO
1624 /NT
1116 /IN
2505 /UE
3700 /-0

ENTMS1, 3737 /--

0314 /CL
1703 /OC
1340 /K
0301 /CA
1640 /N
0205 /BE
4022 / R
0523 /ES
0524 /ET
4017 / O
1614 /NL
3140 /Y
0124 /AT
3737 /+-
4060 / O
6060 /OO
4004 / D
0131 /AY
2337 /S-
6160 /10
1022 /HR
3760 /-O
6015 /OM
1116 /IN
3760 /-O
6023 /OS
0503 /EC
3700 /-0

*110

PENTER, ENTER

PROTAT, ROTATE

*2200

TTYSER, KCF

CLA CLL

TLS

JMS I PTYPX

TTYME1

CAF

JMP I PEXIT

TTYME1, 1305 /KE

0520 /EP

4031 / Y

1725 /OU

2240 /R

1001 /HA

1604 /ND

2340 /S

1706 /OF

0640 /F

2410 /TH

0540 /E

2424 /TT

3140 /Y

3700 /-0

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```

*400
DTAOUT,  CLA CLL
        TLS
        JMS I PTYPX  /+2LF/CR
        OPMSI
        CLA CLL
        IAC  /PUT >0 IN AC
        DCA 56  / TAKE OUT OF E FORMAT
        TAD FORONE / F7.0
        DCA 57
        TAD DECONE
        DCA 60
        DCA 55 /0 LEFT IN AC,PUT IN 55 SUPPRESS CR/LF
        JMS I 7
        FGET  DAYS
        FOUT
        FGET  HOURS
        FOUT
        FGET  MINS
        FOUT
        FGET  SECS
        FOUT
        FEXT
        CLA CLL
        TAD CVS
        SZA  /-0?
        JMP NO1  /NO
        IAC  /YES
        IAC  /2 IN AC
        JMP VALOUT
NO1,   CLA CLL / IS IT 2?
        CLA CLL CMA RAL  / -2IN AC
        TAD CVS
        SZA  /IS CVS=2?
        JMP NO2  /NO
        CLA CLL /YES
        CLA CLL IAC RTL  / PUT 4 IN AC
        JMP VALOUT
NO2,   CLA CLL
        CLA CLL IAC RTL
        CIA
        TAD CVS
        SZA  /IS=4?
        JMP NO3  /NO =5 STATE
        CLA CLL /YES
        TAD CVS
        IAC
        JMP VALOUT
NO3,   CLA CLL
        JMP VALOUT
VALOUT, DCA 44 /ENTER WITH VALVE STATE IN AC
        JMS I 7

```

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```

FLOT
FOUT /OUT PUT LEVEL IN OCTAL VALVE CODE
FEXT
CLA CLL
JMP I POUTDT
FORONE, 0007
DECONE,0000
*76
POUTDT, OUTDT
*3000
OUTDT, CLA CLL
TLS
JMS I PTYPX
OPMS2 / 1CR-LF
CLA CLL
TAD FORTWO
DCA 57
TAD DECTWO
DCA 60 / F8.1
TAD LSN
DCA 4
JMS I 7 /# OF SAMPLES PER LEVEL PER INSTR.
FLOT
FPUT FPLSN
FGET INDXR1
FPUT R16
OPLOP1, FGET I R16
FDIV FPLSN
FOUT
FISZ R20 /DONE 1ST HALF?
FJMP OPLOP1 /NO
FEXT /YES
CLA CLL
JMP I PTYPX
OPMS2
CLA CLL
JMS I 7
FGET INDXR2
FPUT R16
OPLOP2, FGET I R16
FDIV FPLSN
FOUT
FISZ R20
FJMP OPLOP2 /NO
FEXT /YES ; LAST HALF DONE
CLA CLL
JMP I PTYPX
OPMS2
JMP I PTYPX
OPMS1
CLA CLL
JMS I 7
FGET INDXR3
FPUT R16
ZERLOP, FGET ZER000

```

FPUT I R16

FISZ R20 /DONE ALL INSTR?

FJMP ZERLOP /NO

FEXT

CLA CLL

JMP I PEXIT

OPMS1, 3737 /2CR-LF

0000 /00

OPMS2, 3700 /CR-LF0

FORTWO, 0010

DECTWO, 0001/ F8.1 FORMAT

FPLSN, 0;0;0

INDXR1, BUFF-3;0;-7

INDXR2, BUFF+22;0;-7

*16

R16,0

R17,0

R20,0

*30

INDXR3, BUFF-3; BUFF-3; -16

PAUSE

CSIF=6145

SDTAC=6146

*600

SCNSER, CLA CLL

CSIF /CLEAR SCANNER INTERRUPT FLAG

CLA CLL

SDTAC

DCA TEMDAT

TAD TEMDAT

AND MASLSD /CK TO SEE IF <0, MASLSD=0001

SZA /SKIP IF AC=0 ONLY

JMP UP

CLA CLL /YES NUM<0

TAD TEMDAT

JMS I PBCDBN

CIA /CONVERT AND NEGATE

DCA TEMDAT

JMP DATAIN

UP, CLA CLL /NO IT IS >0

TAD TEMDAT

JMS I PBCDBN

DCA TEMDAT
JMP DATAIN

TEMDAT,0
MASLSD,0001

DATAIN, CLA CLL
TAD TEMDAT
DCA 44
JMS I 7

FLOT
FMPY NCSLOP / SLOPE IS ONE TO ONE FOR NUMBER SCALE
FADD NCZERO / INTERCEPT IS +998(USED 1000 TEMP)

FADD I R16
FPUT I R17
FISZ R20 /FINISHED ALL, INST?

FJMP NOTYET
FGET INDXR3 /YES RESET INDEX REG.

FPUT R16
FEXT
JMP SNDCHN

NOTYET, FEXT
JMP SNDCHN

NCSLOP, 0001; 2000; 0000
NCZERO, 0012; 3720; 0000

SNDCHN, CLA CLL
ISZ CHAN /IS CHAN -0?
JMP EXI /NO
TAD NI /YES, SO RESET CHAN
CIA /NEGATE
DCA CHAN
ISZ NSL /IS NSL=0?
JMP EXI /NO
CLA CLL /YES, RESET NSL
TAD LSN
CIA
DCA NSL
NOP /WAIT FOR LAST CLOCK INTERRUPT
JMP I PEXIT

EXI, CLA CLL
TAD CHAN
CIA
CNTSN / SEND TO SCANNER
JMP I PEXIT

EXIT, CLA CLL
CAF
TAD FLAGS
RTF
CLA
TAD AC
JMP I 0

ERROR, CLA CLL

A-6

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CAF /CLEAR ALL FLAGS

TLS

JMP I PTYPX

ERRMEI

CLA CLL

CAF

JMP I PEXIT

ERRMEI, 0522 /ER

2217 /RO

2240 /R

1116 /IN

4023 / S

1311 / KI

2040 /P

0310 /CH

0111 /AI

1640 /N

3700 /-0

*115

PEXIT, EXIT

PERROR, ERROR

PAUSE

SICFS=6137

SISFS=6147

CNTSN=6141

CCIF=6135

RCW1=6131

RCW2=6132

RCW3=6133

*1000

SERVE, DCA AC

GTF

DCA FLAGS

CLL /SKIP CHAIN

SICFS /SKIP IF CLOCK FLAG SET

SKP

JMP CLKSER

SISFS / SKIP IF SCANNER FLAG SET

SKP

JMP I PSCNSR

KSF /KEYBOARD SET FLAG?

SKP

JMP I PTTYSR

JMP I PERROR

CAF

JMP I PEXIT / SHOULD NEVER GET HERE

CLKSER, CLA CLL

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CCIF /CLEAR CLOCK INTERRUPT FLAG
ISZ CIC /IS CIC-0?
SKP /NO
JMP CLKRED /YES
CLA CLL
IAC /PUT 1 IN AC
TAD CIC
SMA
JMP NOVOFF

RENTER, CLA CLL
JMS I 7
FGET INDXR3
FPUT R16
FEXT
CLA CLL

/ THIS RESETS INDEX FOR ADDING TO THE DATA FILES

TAD NI
CIA
DCA CHAN
TAD CHAN
CIA
CNTSN /START CONVERSION ON 1ST INST
CLA CLL
JMP I PEXIT

NOVOFF, CLA CLL
TAD CVS
SACTV / SEND TO VALVES
JMP RENTER

CLKRED, CLA CLL
CCIF /CLEAR CK INTR. FLOG
RCW1 /READ 1ST CLK WORD
DCA FSTWRD
RCW2 /READ 2ND WORD
DCA SNDWRD
RCW3
DCA THRWRD
TAD MINS5
CIA / NEGATE
DCA CIC / RESET THE CIC COUNTER
JMP CLKPRO

FSTWRD,0
SNDWRD,0
THRWRD,0

CLKPRO, CLA CLL
TAD FSTWRD
JMS MSK1 /SAME PAGE
DCA UNSSEC
TAD FSTWRD
JMS MSK2 /SAME PAGE
DCA TNSSEC
TAD FSTWRD
JMS MSK3 /SAME PAGE

DCA UNSMIN

CLL

TAD SNDWRD /2ND WRD PROCESSOR

JMS MSK1

DCA TNSMIN

TAD SNDWRD

JMS MSK2

DCA UNSHRS

TAD SNDWRD

JMS MSK3

DCA TNSHRS

CLL

TAD THRWRD /3RD WORD

JMS MSK1

DCA UNSDYS

TAD THRWRD

JMS MSK2

DCA TNSDYS

TAD THRWRD

JMS MSK3

DCA HNDDYS

CLL

JMP I PDTMSR

MSK1,0

AND MASKT1

CLL

RTR

RTR

RTR

RTR

JMS I PBCDBN

JMP I MSK1

MSK2,0

AND MASKT2

CLL

RTR

RTR

JMS I PBCDBN

JMP I MSK2

MSK3,0

AND MASKT3

CLL

JMS I PBCDBN

JMP I MSK3

MASKT1,7400

MASKT2,0350

MASKT3,0017

*72

CVS,0

*70

AC,0

*101

PBCDBN,BCDBIN

*160

UNSSSEC,0

TNSSEC,0

UNSMIN,0
TNSMIN,0
UNSHRS,0
TNSHRS,0
UNSDYS,0
TNSDYS,0
HNDDYS,0

*102

PSCNSR,SCNSER
PTTYSR,TTYSER
PDTMSR,DTMSTR
PVALVR,VALVER

*1

JMP I PSERVE

*5

PSERVE, SERVE
PAUSE

*1200

DTMSTR, CLA CLL
TAD UNSSEC
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FPUT SECS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD TNSSEC
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FMPY TEN
FADD SECS
FPUT SECS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD UNSMIN
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FPUT MINS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD TNSMIN
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FMPY TEN
FADD MINS
FPUT MINS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD UNSHRS
DCA 44

JMS I 7
FLOT
FPUT HOURS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD UNSDYS
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FMPY TEN
FADD HOURS
FPUT HOURS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD UNSDYS
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FPUT DAYS
FEXT
CLA CLL
TAD TNSDYS
DCA 44
JMS I 7
FLOT
FMPY TEN
FADD DAYS
FPUT DAYS
FEXT
CLA CLL
JMP I PYEARS

TEN, 4; 2400; 0
BCDBIN, 0

DCA TEMPH
TAD TEMPH
AND LDIGIT
CLL RTR
DCA CUNT
TAD CUNT
RAR
TAD CUNT
CMA IAC
TAD TEMPH
DCA TEMPH
TAD TEMPH
AND MDIGIT
CLL RTR
DCA CUNT
TAD CUNT
RAR
TAD CUNT
CMA IAC
TAD TEMPH

JMP I BCDBIN

LDIGIT, 7400

MDIGIT, 7760

CUNT, 0

TEMPH, 0

*76

PYEARS, YEARS

*3200

YEARS, CLA CLL

TAD HNDDYS

DCA 44

JMS I 7

FLOT.

FMPY HUN100

FADD DAYS

FPUT DAYS

FEXT

CLA CLL

JMP I PVALVR

HUN100, 7; 3100; 0

*123

SECS,0;0;0

MINS,0;0;0

HOURS,0;0;0

DAYS,0;0;0

PAUSE

*120

ZER000, 0 ; 0 ; 0

*2400

ZERO, CLA CLL

TAD NCLUT

CIA

DCA TULCN

JMP I PNOVAL

/ THIS ROUTINE WILL BE WRITTEN LATER(MAY 23,1974)

/ CURRENT SYSTEM WILL NOT ZERO BUT ONLY A SMALL CHANGE IS

/ NEEDED.

*112

PNOVAL, NOVAL

*7!

FLAGS, 0

PAUSE

A_12

SACTV=6151

*1400

VALVER, CLA CLL

ISZ VL /IS VL=0?

JMP VLNZ /NO

TAD NLV /YES,NLV=+4=# LEVELS

CIA

DCA VL /RESET VL

CLA CLL

IAC

RTL

IAC

DCA CVS

TAD CVS / CURRENT VALVE STATE(A,B,C)

SACTV /PUT 101 ON AC, SEND TO VALVES

ISZ TULCN /READY TO ZERO?

JMP NOVAL / NO; NCLUT=# CYCLES UP TOWER

JMP I PZERO /YES

VLNZ, CLA CLL /VL=-1.-2,-3

IAC

IAC

TAD VL /PUT +2 IN AC, TAD VL, RES +,0,-

SPA

JMP SEVFIV /VL=-3,75 FOOT

SZA

JMP TWFIV /VL=-1,25 FEET

CLA CLL

IAC

IAC

DCA CVS

TAD CVS

SACTV /SET 010 IN AC, SEND TO VALVES,50 FEET

JMP NOVAL

SEVFIV, CLA CLL

IAC

RTL / 100 IN AC

DCA CVS

TAD CVS

SACTV /75 FEET

JMP NOVAL

TWFIV, CLA CLL

DCA CVS

TAD CVS

SACTV /000 IN AC, SEND TO VALVES, 25 FEET

JMP NOVAL

NOVAL, CLA CLL

IAC /NO VALVE TURN ON

RTL

RAL / MAKE 1000 IN AC

TAD CVS / ADD CURRENT VALVE STATE

SACTV

CLA CLL

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

      JMP I PDATOT
ROTATE,  CLA CLL CML
      NOP
BEGIN,   DCA SAVEAC
      RAL
      DCA SAVEL
      TAD MASK
      OSR
      DCA COUNT
      OSR
      RAL
      SZL CLA
      JMS LEFT
      JMS RIGHT
      CLL
GO,     TAD SAVEL
      RAR
      TAD SAVEAC
INSTR,  RAR
      ISZ COUNTR
      JMP .-1
      ISZ COUNT
      JMP .-3
      JMP BEGIN
SAVEAC, 0
SAVEL,  0
MASK,   7000
COUNTR, 0
COUNT, 0
LEFT,   0
      ISZ LEFT
      TAD KRAL
      DCA INSTR
      JMP I LEFT
RIGHT,  0
      TAD KRAR
      DCA INSTR
      JMP I RIGHT
KRAR,   7010
KRAL,   7004
      *73
NCLUT,  0
TULCN,  0
      *106
PZERO,  ZERO
      *107
PDATOT, DTAOUT
PAUSE

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

*1600
START, IOF
KCC /CLEAR KEYBOARD FLAG
CLA CLL
TLS
JMS I PTYPX
MESG01
JMS I PTYPX
MESG02
JMS INPT
CLA CLL
TAD 150
DCA NI
TAD NI
CIA
DCA CHAN / SET CHAN=-NI
CLA CLL
JMS I PTYPX
MESG03
JMS INPT
CLA CLL
TAD 150
DCA NLV / SET UP NLV(#OF LEVELS)
TAD NLV
CIA
DCA VL /SET UP VL=-NLV
CLA CLL
JMS I PTYPX
MESG04
JMS INPT
CLA CLL
TAD 150
DCA MINS5 / SET UP TIME / LEVEL(MINS=5 TYPICAL)
TAD MINS5
CIA
DCA CIC / SET UP CIC
CLL
JMS I PTYPX
MESG05
JMS INPT
CLA CLL
TAD 150
DCA LSN
TAD LSN
CIA
DCA NSL /SET NSL
CLA CLL
JMS I PTYPX
ZERCYM
JMS INPT
CLA CLL
TAD 150

DCA NCLUT
TAD NCLUT
CIA
DCA TULCN
CLL
JMP PRESTR

INPT, 0 /THIS PAGE INPUT OF NUMERICAL CONSTANTS

CLA CLL
JMS I 7
FIN
FFIX
FPUT 150
FEXT
CLA CLL
JMP I INPT

MESG01,3737 /--

4040
4040
1140 /I
0115 /AM
4015 / M
1716 /ON
0122 /AR
0310 /CH
3700 /-0

MESG02, 1116 /IN

2025 /PU
2440 /T
2410 /TH
0540 /E
1625 /NU
1502 /MB
0522 /ER
4017 / O
0640 /F
0401 /DA
2401 /TA
4020 / P
1722 /OR
2423 /TS
3700 /-0

MESG03, 1116 /IN

2025 /PU
2440 /T
2410 /TH
0540 /E
1625 /NU
1502 /MB
0522 /ER
4017 / O
0640 /F

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

1405 /LE
2605 /VE
1423 /LS
3700 /-0

PRESTR, CLA CLL

IAC
RTL
IAC
DCA CVS
TAD CVS
SACTV /SET UP 15 LEVEL

CLA
IAC
RTL
RAL
TAD CVS
SACTV
CLA CLL
JMP I PENTER
*2700

ZERCYM, 1116 /IN

2025 /PU
2440 /T
2410 /TH
0540 /E
1625 /NU
1502 /NB
0522 /ER
4017 / O
0640 /F
2411 /TI
1505 /ME
2340 /S
2520 /UP
4024 / T
1727 /OW
0524 /ER
3702 /-B
0524 /ET
2705 /WE
0516 /EN
4032 / Z
0522 /ER
1740 /O
0331 /CY
0314 /CL
0523 /ES
3700 /-0

PAUSE

*2000

TYPX, 0
CLA CLL
TAD I TYPX
DCA TYPNT
ISZ TYPX
TYPX1, TAD I TYPNT
RTR
RTR
RTR
JMS TYPY
TAD I TYPNT
ISZ TYPNT
JMS TYPY
JMP TYPX1

TYPNT, 0
TYPY, 0
AND TK77
SNA
JMP I TYPX
TAD TKM37
SZA
JMP TYPY1
TAD TK215
JMS TLSX
TAD TKM125

TYPY1, SPA
TAD TK100
TAD TK237
JMS TLSX
JMP I TYPY

TK77, 77
TKM37, -37
TK215, 215
TKM125, -125
TK100, 100
TK237, 237
TLSX, 0

TSF
JMP --1
TLS
CLA
JMP I TLSX

KRBX, 0
KSF
JMP --1
KRB
JMP I KRBX

KREAD, 0
CLA CLL
TAD I KREAD
ISZ KREAD
DCA KRPNT
TAD I KREAD
DCA KRCNT
KRB1, JMS KRBX
DCA I KRPNT
TAD KRTAB

KRB3, DCA KRBKS
 TAD I KRPNT
 ISZ KRBKS
 SNA CLA
 JMP I KRBKS
 ISZ KRBKS
 TAD I KRBKS
 SZA
 JMP KRB3
 JMS KRBKS
 ISZ KRCNT
 JMP KRB6
 TAD TK207
 KRB5, JMS TLSX
 CLA CMA
 TAD KRCNT
 JMP KRB1-1
 KRB6, TAD I KRPNT
 ISZ KRPNT
 JMS TLSX
 JMP KRB1
 KRUB, CLA CMA
 JMS KRBKS
 ISZ KRFLAG
 TAD I KREAD
 CIA
 TAD KRCNT
 SNA CLA
 JMP KRUB1
 CLA CMA
 TAD KRPNT
 DCA KRPNT
 TAD I KRPNT
 JMP KRB5
 KRUB1, TAD TK237
 JMS TYPY
 JMS KRBKS
 JMP KRB1
 KRCR, JMS KRBKS
 TAD TK237
 JMS TYPY
 DCA I KRPNT
 ISZ KREAD
 JMP I KREAD
 KRBKS, 0
 TAD KRFLAG
 SZA CLA
 TAD TK334
 SZA
 JMS TLSX

DCA KRFLAG
JMP I KRBKS

KRFLAG, 0
KRPNT=TYPNT
KRCNT=TYPX
TK207, 207
TK334, 334
KRTAB, .

JMP KRB1
-200;
JMP KRB1
-212;
JMP KRB1
-215;
JMP KRCR
-377;
JMP KRUB
0

PAUSE

*2600

MESG04, 1116 /IN
2025 /PU
2440 /T
2410 /TH
0540 /E
2411 /TI
1505 /ME
5015 /CM
1116 /IN
5140 /)
2320 /SP
0516 /EN
2440 /T
2005 /PE
2240 /R
1405 /LE
2605 /VE
1440 /L
3700 /-@

MESG05, 1116 /IN
2025 /PU
2440 /T
1625 /NU
1502 /MB
0522 /ER
4017 / O
0640 /F
2301 /SA
1520 /MP
1405 /LE
2340 /S
2401 /TA
1305 /KE

1637 /N-
0231 /BY
4005 / E
0103 /AC
1040 /H
1116 /IN
2324 /ST
2225 /RU
1505 /ME
1624 /NT
4020 / P
0522 /ER
4014 / L
0526 /EV
0514 /EL
3700 /-0

*100
PTYPX, TYPX
*140

NI,0
CHAN,0
NLV,0
VL,0
MINS5,0
CIC,0
LSN,0
NSL,0
PAUSE

FIXMRI FJMP=0000
FIXMRI FJMS=7000
FISZ=0000
FEXT=0000
FSQU=0001
FSQR=0002
FSIN=0003
FCOS=0004
FATN=0005
FEXP=0006
FLOG=0007
FNEG=0010
FIN =0011
FOUT=0012
FFIX=0013
FLOT=0014
FNOR=7000
FCDF=7001
FSWO=7002
FSW1=7003
FHLT=7004
FSMA=7110
FSZA=7050
FSPA=7100
FSNA=7040
FNOP=7010
FSKP=7020
PAUSE