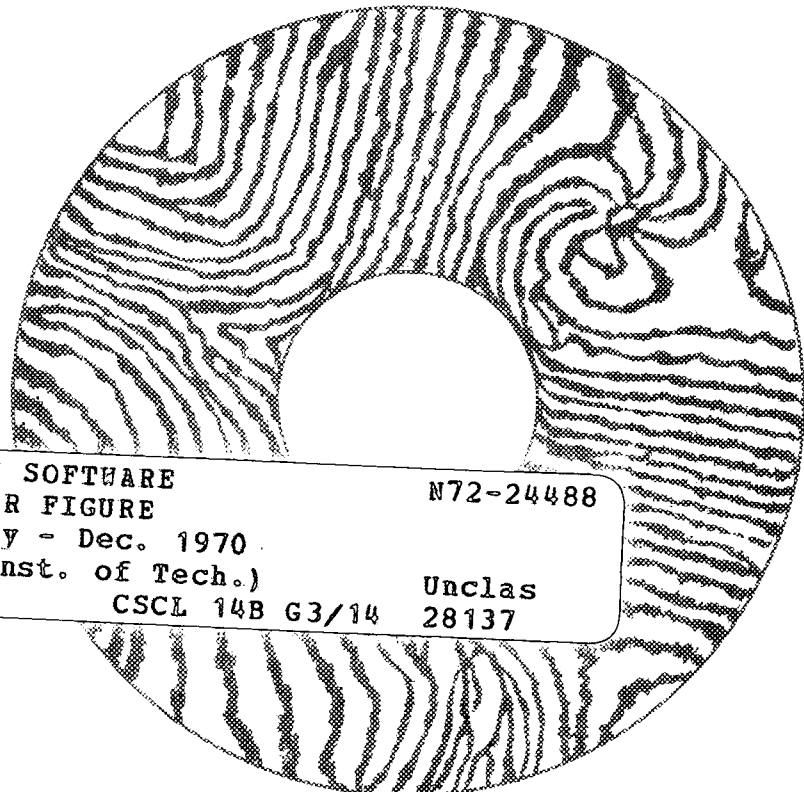


122400

R-685

CHARLES STARK DRAPER LABORATORY

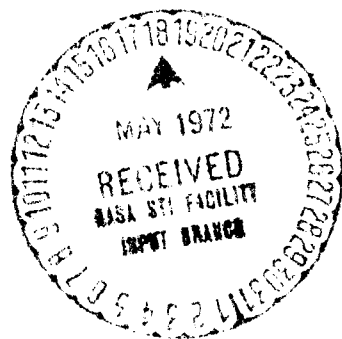
A Division of Massachusetts Institute of Technology • Cambridge, Mass



(NASA-CR-122400) PRELIMINARY SOFTWARE
DEVELOPMENT FOR OPTICAL MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL Technical Report, May - Dec. 1970
D. MacKinnon (Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.)
Dec. 1970 114 p

N72-24488
Unclas
28137
CSCL 14B G3/14

PRELIMINARY SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR OPTICAL MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL



DUNCAN MAC KINNON

R-685

PRELIMINARY SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT
FOR OPTICAL MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL

by

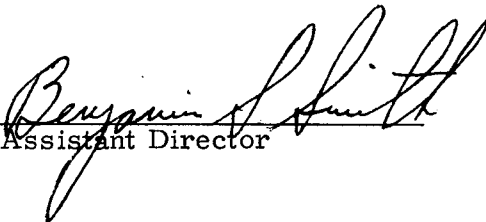
Duncan MacKinnon

December 1970

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CHARLES STARK DRAPER LABORATORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

This report covers research conducted
between May 1970 and December 1970

Approved:


Assistant Director

Approved:


Deputy Director

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge the sponsorship of Hector Ingrao of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration whose interest in the application of modern control and structural theory to active primary mirrors led to the establishment of the project reported herein. The author also expresses his thanks to John Mangus of Goddard Space Flight Center and Charles Jones of the Marshall Space Flight Center for reviewing this report and contributing a number of valuable suggestions.

The author wishes to thank Eugenia Freiburghouse for her assistance in preparing the programs and program descriptions presented in this report.

This report was prepared under DSR Project 55-34900 sponsored by the Goddard Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration through contract NAS 5-21542.

The publication of this report does not constitute approval by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the findings or the conclusions contained therein. It is published only for the exchange and stimulation of ideas.

R-685

PRELIMINARY SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT
FOR OPTICAL MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL

ABSTRACT

The maintenance of accurate primary mirror figure in the face of environmental disturbances is the key to the achievement of diffraction-limited performance in a large space telescope. In order to develop the concepts of optical mirror figure control, an experimental program has been initiated at the Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama. A major component in this experiment will be an XDS Sigma 5/7 digital computer which will realize the control algorithm. This report presents a description of a software package which realizes linear optimal, simplified linear and iterative optimal control algorithms. The software, in addition, provides for interactive communication between the operator and the computer, and interaction between the computer and the experimental hardware elements. A brief description of a small hybrid computer system is also presented.

by Duncan MacKinnon
December 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Page</u>
	EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR SOFTWARE COMPONENTS	vi
	SOFTWARE COMPONENTS VARIABLE LIST	vii
1	AN EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	1
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Experiment Design Concept	2
1.2	A Computer Controlled Active Mirror	3
2	GENERAL FEATURES OF THE EAM SOFTWARE PACKAGE	7
2.0	General Specifications	7
2.1	Computer-Operator Communication	8
2.2	The Data Buss Concept	9
3	DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL EAM SOFTWARE COMPONENTS . . . . .	.11
3.0	Introduction . . . . .	.11
3.1	Main Program for the Experimental Active Mirror . . . . .	.11
3.2	Typewriter Control of the EAM . . . . .	.12
3.3	Experimental Active Mirror Control Algorithm . . . . .	.20
3.4	Experimental Active Mirror Initialization . . . . .	.20
3.5	Actuator Command Processing . . . . .	.20
3.6	Figure Sensor Measurement Processing . . . . .	.23
3.7	Actuator Calibration . . . . .	.23
3.8	Mirror Calibration . . . . .	.24
4	USER DESCRIPTION OF EAM SOFTWARE COMPONENTS . . . . .	.25
4.0	Introduction . . . . .	.25

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont)

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Page</u>
5	TYPICAL DATA CONFIGURATIONS.	47
5.0	Introduction	47
5.1	Card Input Data for the SLCS and LOCS	47
5.2	Card Input Data for ITCS.	48
6	SPECIFICATION OF A SMALL HYBRID COMPUTER FOR THE EAM	49
6.0	Introduction	49
6.1	A Small Computer for the EAM.	50
6.2	Component Cost for PDP-15	53
6.3	Prices of Typical System Configurations	56
6.4	Summary.	57
7	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	59
 <u>APPENDIX</u>		
A	EAM PACKAGE	61
B	PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE	79
C	MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS PACKAGE	89
D	INPUT OUTPUT OPERATIONS PACKAGE	101
REFERENCES		108

EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

EAM PACKAGE		<u>Page</u>
MAIN	MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	28
ACTCAL	ACTUATOR CALIBRATION	28
ACTCMD	SCALES AND TRANSFERS ACTUATOR COMMANDS AND ACTUATOR OUTPUT MEASUREMENTS	29
CHNG	MODIFIES THE VALUE OF A VARIABLE	29
FIGSEN	MEASURES THE FIGURE ERROR AT A DISCRETE POINT ON THE REFLECTING SURFACE OF THE MIRROR	30
INIT	EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR INITIALIZATION	30
MFCS	REALIZES MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEMS	31
MIRCAL	MIRROR CALIBRATION	31
MODCHK	CHECKS VALUES OF MODE AND MODOP	32
REALT	INTERROGATES REAL TIME CLOCK	32
REFUAM	GENERATES AR AND ARR	32
TYPCON	TYPEWRITER CONTROL	33
PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE		
EPCHNG	STEP SIZE ADJUSTMENT ALGORITHM	33
GRAD	GRADIENT VECTOR GENERATOR	34
ITPRT	ITERATION OUTPUT GENERATOR	34
MINFCN	OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM	35
PINDEX	PERFORMANCE INDEX GENERATOR	35
MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS PACKAGE		
ELM	ALGORITHM TO RETURN VALUE OF AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX	36
ELMA	ROUTINE TO WRITE INTO AND READ FROM MEMORY AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX	36
GMADD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX ADDITION	37
GMPRD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX MULTIPLICATION	37
GMSUB	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX SUBTRACTION	38
GMTRA	ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE A MATRIX, PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL MATRIX	38
GTOSYM	ROUTINE TO CONVERT A SQUARE N BY N SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE MODE	39
LFC	ALGORITHM TO COMPUTE A VECTOR SUBSCRIPT FOR AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX OF SPECIFIED STORAGE MODE	39
MCPY	ROUTINE TO COPY ONE MATRIX INTO ANOTHER; THE STORAGE MODES OF BOTH MATRICES MUST BE IDENTICAL	40
MMADD	ALGORITHM TO FORM THE COMBINATION, $C = \alpha * A + \beta * B$ WHERE A, B AND C ARE VECTORS	40
MPRD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX MULTIPLICATION; THE TWO MATRICES MAY HAVE DIFFERING STORAGE MODES	41
MTRA	ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE A MATRIX, PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL MATRIX; BOTH MATRICES MUST HAVE THE SAME STORAGE MODE	41
SYMTG	ROUTINE TO CONVERT A SYMMETRIC MATRIX (IN SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE) INTO A SQUARE N BY N SYMMETRIC MATRIX	42
INPUT OUTPUT OPERATIONS PACKAGE		
IMXRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR INTEGER-VALUED MATRICES	42
IRANDP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR INTEGER DATA	43
MXRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR REAL-VALUED MATRICES	43
NAMRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR CHARACTER-NAME MATRICES	44
RANDP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR CHARACTER DATA	44
RANDPD	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR REAL DATA	45

SOFTWARE COMPONENTS
VARIABLE LIST

EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR PACKAGE

AIM INVERSE OF AM, TEMPORARY STORAGE
AM DEFORMATION-FORCE MATRIX, TEMPORARY STORAGE
ARM REDUCED VERSION OF AM
ARRM REDUCED VERSION OF ARM
ASCALV ACTUATOR COMMAND SCALE FACTORS
DA TEMPORARY STORAGE FLOATING POINT
DTITCS ACTUATOR SET TIME FOR ITERATIVE CONTROL SYSTEM
DUMV TEMPORARY STORAGE VECTOR
FSCALV FIGURE SENSOR MEASUREMENT SCALE FACTORS
GAINM CONTROL SYSTEM GAIN MATRIX
GAINV CONTROL SYSTEM GAIN VECTOR
I INDEX
IA TEMPORARY STORAGE INTEGER
ICHNG SWITCH FOR MODIFYING VARIABLE VALUE
J INDEX
K INDEX
L INDEX
LACTV ACTUATOR LOCATION DESIGNATOR
MODE TYPEWRITER CONTROL MODE
MODES DESIRED VALUE OF MODE
MODOP DESIRED CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATING MODE
MODOPS DESIRED VALUE OF MODOP
N NUMBER OF FIGURE MEASUREMENTS
NR NUMBER OF ACTUATORS
NRA DIMENSION OF GAINM
NSNSWT NUMBER OF SENSE SWITCH USED TO INTERROGATE TYPEWRITER
TREAL REAL TIME VARIABLE
UFAV MEASURED ACTUATOR OUTPUTS
UFV ACTUATOR INPUTS
XFRV REDUCED XFV VECTOR
XFSV X COORDINATES OF MEASUREMENT POINTS
XFV MEASURED FIGURE ERRORS
XV MAIN DATA BASE
YFSV Y COORDINATES OF MEASUREMENT POINTS

PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE

EPS STEP SIZE
GRADV GRADIENT VECTOR
NHC NUMBER OF HALVINGS COMPLETED
NHM MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEP SIZE HALVINGS
NIC NUMBER OF ITERATIONS COMPLETED
NIM MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL ITERATIONS
NITPRT PRINT OUTPUT EVERY NITPRT ITERATIONS
NPAR NUMBER OF ADJUSTABLE PARAMETERS
PARV ADJUSTABLE PARAMETER VECTOR
PINDEX PERFORMANCE INDEX VALUE
PISTOR PERFORMANCE INDEX AT END OF LAST SUCCESSFUL ITERATION
SLGV STORED VALUES OF GRADIENT VECTOR LENGTH
SPIV STORED VALUES OF PERFORMANCE INDEX

CHAPTER 1

AN EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR

1.0 Introduction

Astronomical observations through a large earth-based telescope suffer from limitations placed on the resolving power of the telescope by fluctuations in the earth's atmosphere. As part of a space orbiting astronomical laboratory, however, a telescope would not be subject to these limitations. A large instrument which is diffraction - limited over a major part of its useful spectrum of observation was envisioned. Maximum resolving power requires extremely accurate maintenance of the figure of the primary mirror.^{1, 2}

Although it was possible to suitably polish such a large mirror to the desired surface accuracy, stresses introduced by thermal variations in the mirror and fluctuations in support structure loads, structural instability and the elimination of gravity loading in orbit could create surface perturbations which would exceed the surface accuracy limits required for diffraction limited performance. As a result, investigators have attempted to develop techniques for actively correcting the mirror figure in a space environment and a number of promising control techniques have been developed.¹⁻⁸ The development and application of these control concepts is one of the key challenges facing the designer of the large space telescope.

While the large scale digital computer is an extremely valuable tool for the analysis and simulation of complicated mirror figure control systems, the results obtained are only as reliable as the modelling accuracy of the physical components in the system. Accurate modelling requires a considerable amount of intuition if the trade-off between modelling

accuracy and computation time is to be satisfactorily resolved.

Often, terms neglected in the modelling process are of key importance to the overall system design.

To resolve these problems it is important to have some way of checking the results of numerical analysis against actual system behavior. Such checks are furnished by an experimental program.

Experimental work in the past has been largely conducted using analog devices to synthesize figure actuator commands from surface error measurements. As a result of the expense and time associated with programming a general purpose analog computer or constructing a special purpose analog system, it has been difficult to explore the full spectrum of control solutions or efficiently process experimental data.

In response to these problems, a more efficient experimental tool has evolved in the hybrid digital analog computer system. Spurred by declining cost hybrid computing systems are appearing in a wide variety of laboratory environments. This report describes the application of a hybrid computing system to an experimental active mirror and the required software packages.

1.1 Experiment Design Concept

The experimental system consists of the primary mirror fitted with actuators for figure modification, a mirror figure sensor and an "on line" control system processing the figure errors measured by the sensor to provide proper corrective signals to the actuators.

Following a modern approach a digital computer has been selected as the control processor of the experimental system. The utilization of a general purpose computer has a number of advantages, including:

1. Programmability permitting a large number of different primary mirror control configurations to be investigated without extensive hardware modification.
2. The ability to handle a number of auxilliary tasks such as experimental data processing and display.
3. Characteristics similar to the system computer which will be used in an orbiting astronomical observatory.

1.2 A Computer Controlled Active Mirror

A block diagram of an experimental active mirror is shown in Figure 1.2.1. The digital computer consists of a central processor, a random access core memory and an input-output processor. The central processor handles arithmetic operations, logic operations and some data transfer operations using instructions extracted from the core memory. The input-output processor controls the transfer of information from the central processor and core memory to computer peripherals which are part of the interface with the real world. The core memory holds two types of stored information, program instructions and program storage. The program instructions tell the computer what to do with information extracted from program storage and input devices.

The interface consists of a number of components. The digital output buffers are a set of addressable registers which temporarily store digital information which is used by devices such as the external switch

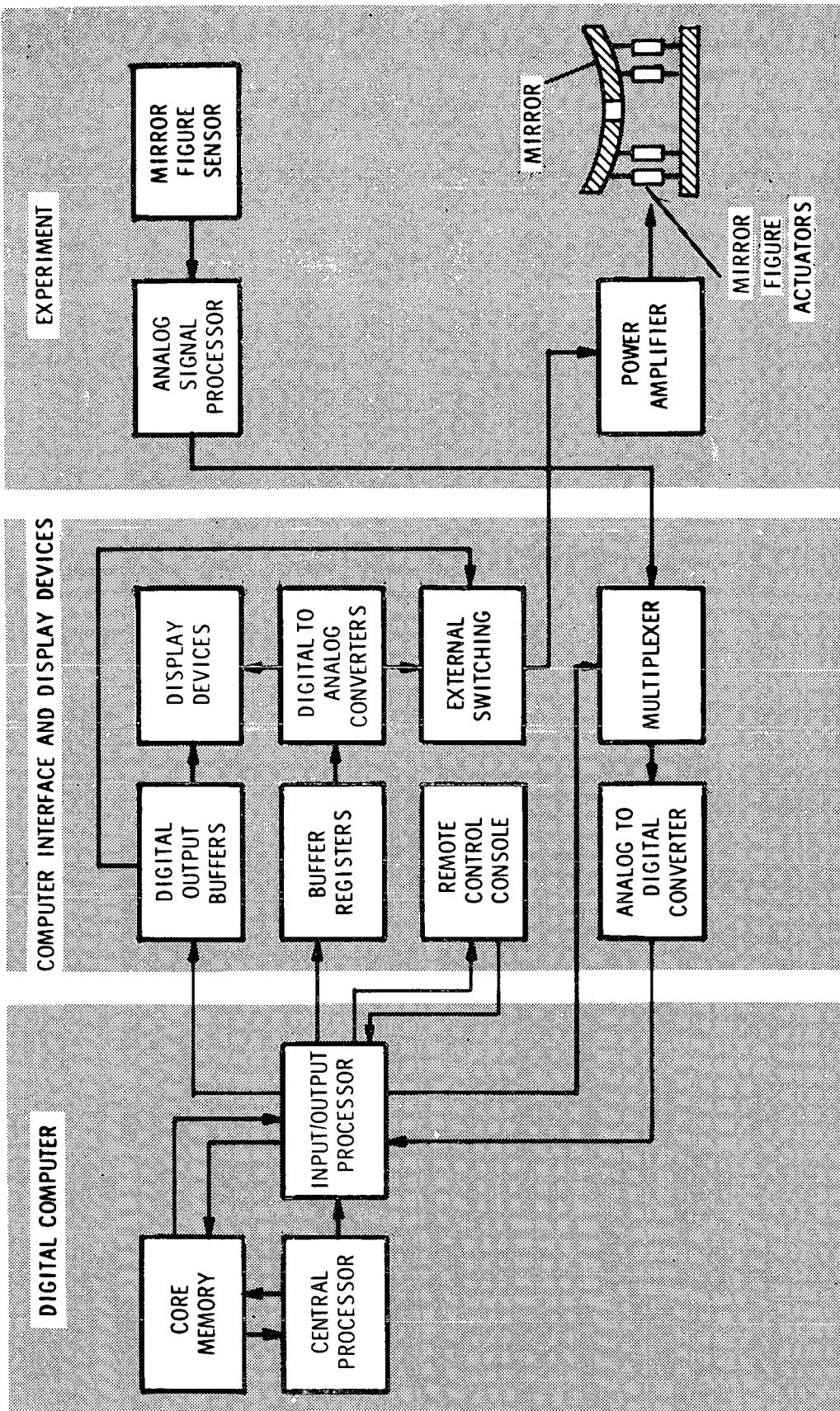


Figure 1.2.1 A digital control system for an experimental active mirror.

and data displays. The buffer registers temporarily hold digital data which is converted to an analog signal by the digital to analog converters. The output signals from the digital to analog converters are inputs to display devices such as meters and scopes and an external switch which expands the capacity of the converter by permitting a larger number of channels to be addressed at a lower switching rate. The external switch is controlled by digital signals from the digital output buffer. Analog signals to be entered into the computer pass through a computer-controlled switch or multiplexer; the single output of the multiplexer is converted to a digital signal by the analog to digital converter. The digital signal is then transferred to the central processor or the correct location in the core memory by the input-output processor.

External to the computer and its interface is the mirror figure sensor. Signals from the figure sensor pass through an analog signal processor, if required, to the multiplexer. The outputs from the external switch pass to a power amplifier which supplies the energy required to drive the mirror figure actuators.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE EAM SOFTWARE PACKAGE

2.0 General Specifications

The software package is divided into 4 major sections:

1. EAM Package for Linear Optimal or Simplified Linear Figure Control (EAM).
2. Parameter Optimization Package for Iterative Figure Control (POP).
3. Mathematical Operations Package (MOP).
4. Input Output Operations Package (IOP).

The EAM package contains programs which realize the Linear Optimal (LOCS) and Simplified Linear (SLCS) control laws. The programs also calculate system gains and initialize system parameters. An operating sequence monitoring capability is also provided which prevents operator instruction sequence errors. The programs also permit the operator to operate and diagnose the EAM remotely using a typewriter console. The subroutines also realize servo loops for the actuators. The addition of actuator output control loops reduces the sensitivity of the control system to variations in actuator scale factors due to nonlinearity and structural instability.

The Parameter Optimization Subroutine Package provides the software for the Iterative Figure Control System (IFCS). The gradient of the performance index

$$J = \mathbf{x}_f' \mathbf{x}_f \quad (2.0.1)$$

where \mathbf{x}_f is the measured figure error vector

is generated by perturbing the elements of the actuator servo input vector. The resultant gradient information is used in a steepest descent procedure to generate a sequence of actuator outputs which approach the linear optimal control solution. Modified versions of the steepest descent algorithm featuring improved rates of convergence may also be selected by the operator.

The Mathematical Subroutine Package is used by all the EAM programs to perform mathematical operations such as matrix addition, subtraction, multiplication and inversion, etc. All matrices are stored as single dimensioned arrays. While this complicates the programming somewhat the problem of carrying dimensions through subroutines and restrictions on variable dimensioning are eliminated.

The Input-Output Subroutine Package has been developed at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory to permit highly efficient handling of input data and output print in terms of core storage for program instructions. Further savings are realized by reading and printing headings associated with input data. This procedure eliminates many format statements which would otherwise require a large amount of core.

2.1 Computer-Operator Communication

The computer exists in an isolated electronic world. All communication with the external environment must take place through channels which process the information in a form suitable for computer or peripheral use. The data channels include analog to digital converters and digital information buffers for input and digital to analog converters and analog buffers for output. Two levels of software are envisioned for effective communication.

The first division is a machine oriented set of programs which perform data transfer on the lowest channel level. Such software is written in machine language and provides an interface between the higher level FORTRAN programs and computer hardware. For example, if it was desired to plot information on an analog X-Y plotter the computer programmer would call a FORTRAN program PLOT which would scale the data and provide interpolated values if necessary. The resultant scaled data would be transferred to the analog channels assigned to the X and Y coordinates by a machine language subroutine which would receive the channel numbers and the data from the FORTRAN program. Such a procedure offers a maximum amount of flexibility since PLOT in FORTRAN is easily modified or expanded while the machine oriented subroutine can remain fixed. In addition, conversion to a new computer facility can generally be accomplished with minor changes in the FORTRAN routines and the substitution of a new set of machine language subroutines.

The EAM software is designed to take maximum advantage of the characteristics of a variety of available computer peripherals. Typical input-output peripherals may be classified as shown in table 2.1-1. The line printer, high speed card reader and magnetic tape are ideal devices for transferring large blocks of data. A typewriter or teletype, on the other hand, is best suited for making modifications to or extracting small blocks of data from the program data base.

2.2 The Data Buss Concept

In order to assure maximum access to program storage a "data buss" has been established. The "data buss" is a one dimensional array designated XV. All program variables are equivalenced to sections

of XV. XV is transmitted throughout the EAM software by means of a labelled common block BLKMFC. Transmission of information via COMMON storage eliminates the requirement for long parameter lists in subroutine calls.

Table 2.1-1 Peripheral device characteristics.

<u>DEVICE</u>	<u>DATA TRANSFER RATE</u>		<u>COST</u>		<u>SIZE</u>	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	SMALL	LARGE
LINE PRINTER		✓		✓		✓
HIGH SPEED MAGNETIC TAPE		✓		✓		✓
HIGH SPEED CARD READER		✓		✓		✓
TYPEWRITER OR TELETYPE	✓		✓		✓	

CHAPTER 3

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL EAM SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

3.0 Introduction

The following sections of Chapter 3 are general descriptions of the major components of the EAM software package. User descriptions are presented in Chapter 4 while program listings are contained in Appendices A, B, C, and D. The software is written using a combination of XDS Fortran II and IV and is designed for execution on an XDS Sigma 5/7 computer.⁹⁻¹¹

Program and subprogram names (MAIN, TYPCON, ACTCAL, etc.) and program variables (MODOP, MODE, XV, etc.) are capitalized in the text. Indexed variable names are usually followed by the index in brackets (XV(I), UFV(I), etc.).

3.1 Main Program for the Experimental Active Mirror

Program MAIN provides the skeletal structure for the EAM. The program initially interrogates the typewriter through TYPCON. Control remains with the typewriter until the control system operating mode (LOCS, SLCS, or IFCS) is defined. At that point the defined operating mode (MODOP) is stored and MAIN monitors the sequence of typewriter commands to the system. The correct operating sequence is:

1. Identify control configuration (MODE = MODOP > 5).
2. Initialize EAM (MODE = 1).
3. Start EAM (MODE = 2).

Operation of the EAM control system may be terminated at any time by setting sense switch NSNSWT (defined by input data) which transfers

control back to the typewriter. The typewriter may then be used to examine or change any piece of information in the DATA BUSS. When control is returned to MAIN the status of MODE and MODOP is checked to ensure that they have not been altered. Alteration generates a typed operator error message and returns control to the typewriter for correction. A flow diagram of the main program is shown in Fig. 3.1.1.

3.2 Typewriter Control of the EAM

Since the computer is generally some distance from the experiment it is desirable to provide a remote control capability adjacent to the experiment. In the current configuration this capability is provided by a typewriter which communicates with the EAM software through the subroutine TYPCON.

When TYPCON is called with NENTRY = 2 the typewriter is interrogated for a value of MODE. MODE can have integer values between 1 and 10. The operations corresponding to these modes are

- MODE = 1 Initialize the Mirror Figure Control System (MFCS)
Control is transferred to MAIN which reads in data and initializes the EAM providing MODOP has been defined. If MODOP was not defined an error message is typed and new value of MODE requested by TYPCON.
- MODE = 2 Start the Mirror Figure Control System. Control is transferred to MAIN which starts the control system providing the previous value of MODE was 1 and MODOP has not changed since MODE was equal to 1. If these conditions are not satisfied an error message is typed and a new MODE requested.

MODE = 3 Diagnostic mode. The abbreviated name of a variable in the DATA BUSS is requested. The typed reply is tested for conformity with the cataloged names. If the reply is not in the catalog an error message is typed and a new name requested. If the name is accepted, it is typed. The subscript(s) of subscripted variables are then requested. The operator types in the subscript(s) which is retyped by the computer. TYPCON then interrogates the value of the identified parameter and types it. A new variable name is then requested. Diagnosis may be continued at this point by typing in a variable name or terminated by typing DEND. If DEND is typed TYPCON will request a new value for MODE. To save time and storage space the variable names are abbreviated as indicated in Table 3. 2. 1.

MODE = 4 Test actuators. Subroutine ACTCAL is called and the actuator scale factors printed on the line printer. The end of ACTCAL is signaled by a typed message and a new value for MODE is requested.

MODE = 5 Test mirror. Subroutine MIRCAL is called and the reduced deformation - actuator input matrix generated. The resultant matrix is printed and the end of calibration indicated by a typed message and the request for a new MODE.

MODE = 6 Simplified linear figure control. TYPCON sets MODOP = 6 and transfers control to MAIN. This operation defines a simplified linear control mode which may then be initialized and operated.

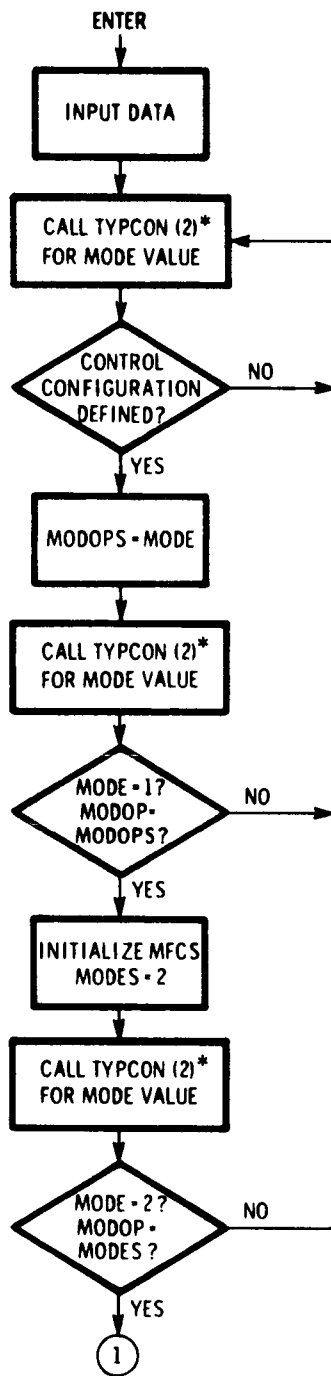
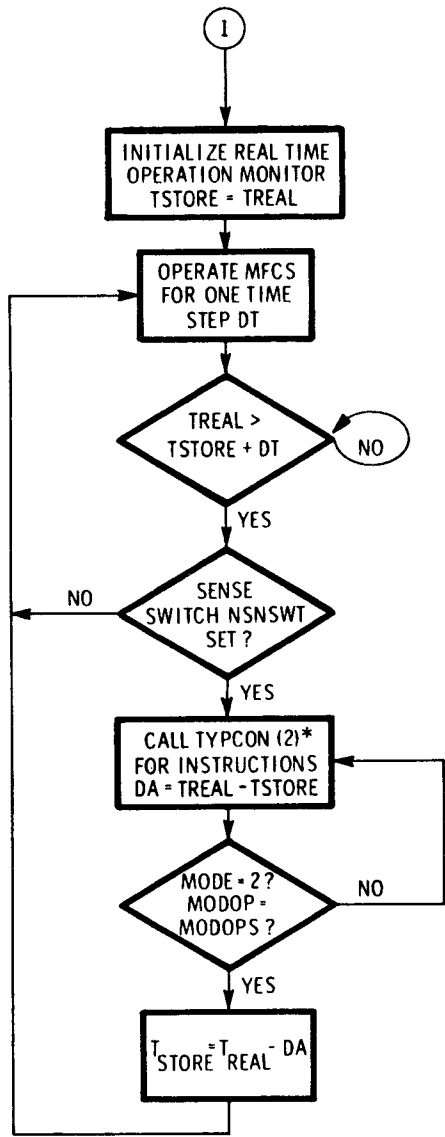


Fig. 3.1.1 Main program for the experimental active mirror (MAIN).



* TYPEWRITER INTERROGATION
FOR CONTROL INSTRUCTION

Fig. 3.1.1 Main program for the experimental active mirror (MAIN). (Cont)

Table 3.2.1 Program variable abbreviations

PROGRAM VARIABLE	ABBREVIATED NAME
AIM	AIM
AM	AM
ASCALV	ASCV
DUMV	DUMV
FSCALV	FSCV
GAINV	GANV
GAINM	GANM
LACTV	LACV
UFAV	UFAV
UFV	UFV
XFRV	XFRV
XFSV	XFSV
XFV	XFV
XV	XV
YFSV	YFSV

- MODE = 7 Linear optimal figure control. TYPCON sets MODOP = 7 and transfers control to MAIN. MODOP = 7 specifies a linear optimal control mode which may then be initialized and operated.
- MODE = 8 Iterative figure control. MODOP is set equal to 8 by TYPCON. MODOP = 8 defines an iterative control mode which may then be initialized and operated.
- MODE = 9 Modify data buss value. This mode establishes a condition in which it is possible for the operator to modify any element in the data buss. The element is identified and indexed using the procedure under MODE = 3. A new value for the completely identified variable is then accepted; the variable value changed and the resulting value printed.

A flow diagram of TYPCON is shown in Fig. 3.2.1.

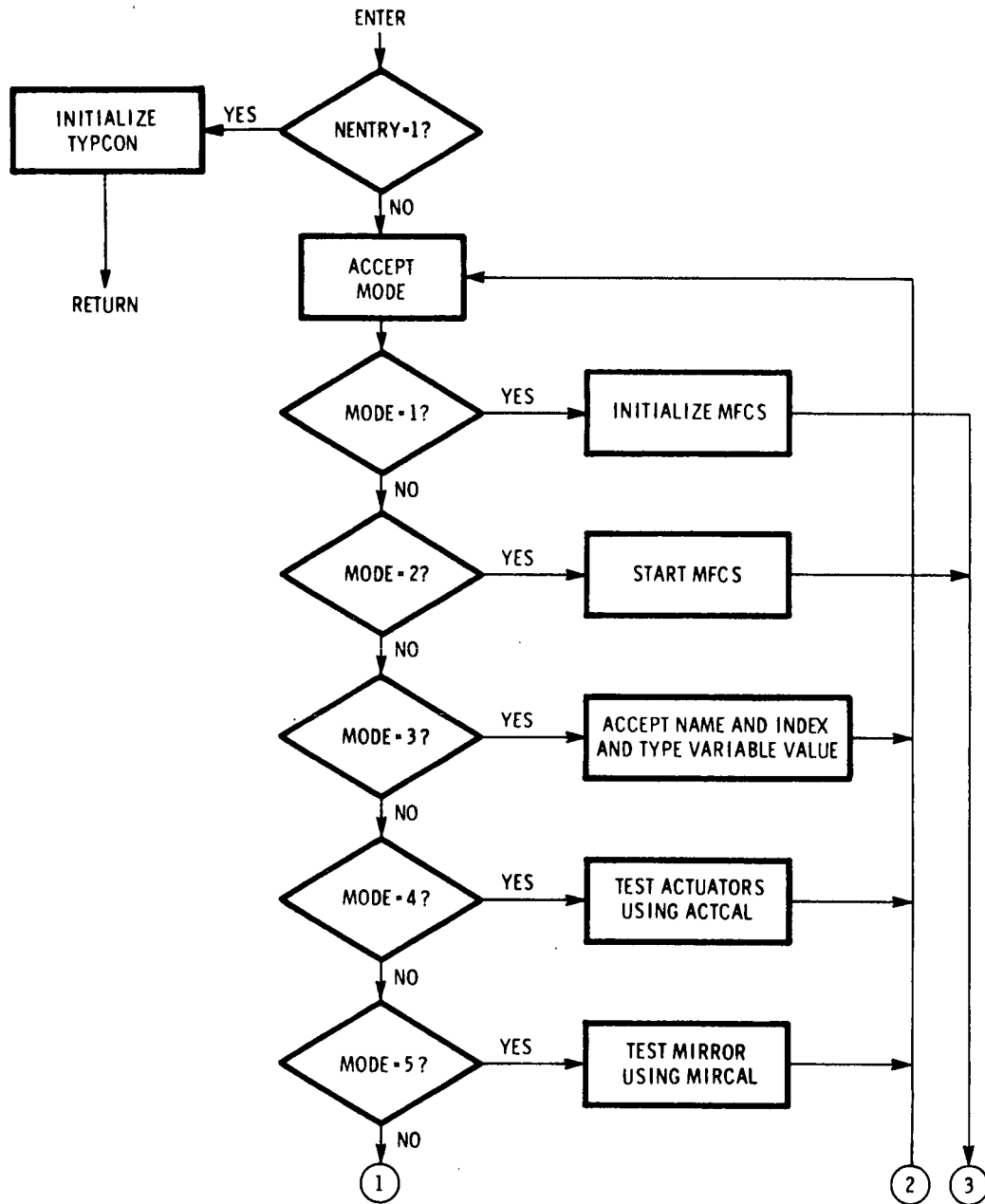


Fig. 3.2.1 Flow diagram of the typewriter control algorithm for the experimental active mirror (TYPCON).

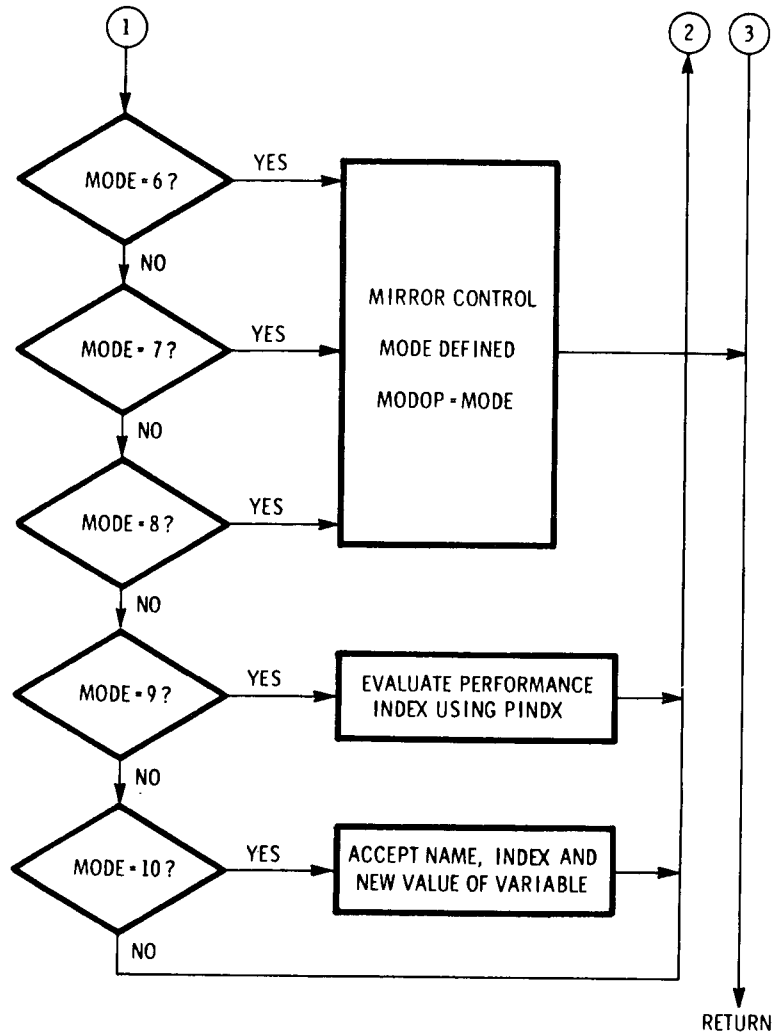


Fig. 3.2.1 Flow diagram of the typewriter control algorithm for the experimental active mirror (TYPCON). (Cont)

3.3 Experimental Active Mirror Control Algorithm

The mirror figure control algorithm is realized in subroutine MFCS. When the parameter NENTRY = 1 the gains associated with the control law and the mirror actuators are read in and the feedback gain matrices for the Linear Optimal Control System or Simplified Linear Control System calculated. If Iterative Figure Control is desired the main parameter optimization program MINFCN is initialized. If NENTRY = 2 the program calculates the linear optimal or simplified linear actuator commands. If NENTRY = 4 MFCS transfers the commands calculated by the Iterative Figure Control System to the actuator servos. A flow diagram of MFCS is shown in Fig. 3.3.1. The computational flow of the Iterative Figure Control System (MINFCN) is shown in Fig. 3.3.2. A detailed description of the algorithm is presented in Ref. 1.

3.4 Experimental Active Mirror Initialization

The basic initialization of the EAM is accomplished by subroutine INIT. The initialization operations depend on the value of the parameter NENTRY which is determined when INIT is called. If NENTRY is equal to 1 INIT reads in the basic parameters associated with the EAM hardware components. When NENTRY is equal to 2 INIT initializes the program variables such as figure actuator output, input, and the figure measurement vector associated with the figure sensor.

3.5 Actuator Command Processing

Subroutine ACTCMD is called with an integer parameter I which identifies the Ith actuator. The subprogram interrogates the Ith actuator output sensor through machine language coding and transfers the reading to the calling program using UFAV(I). The Ith actuator input command UFV(I) is then multiplied by a scale factor ASCALV(I) which permits

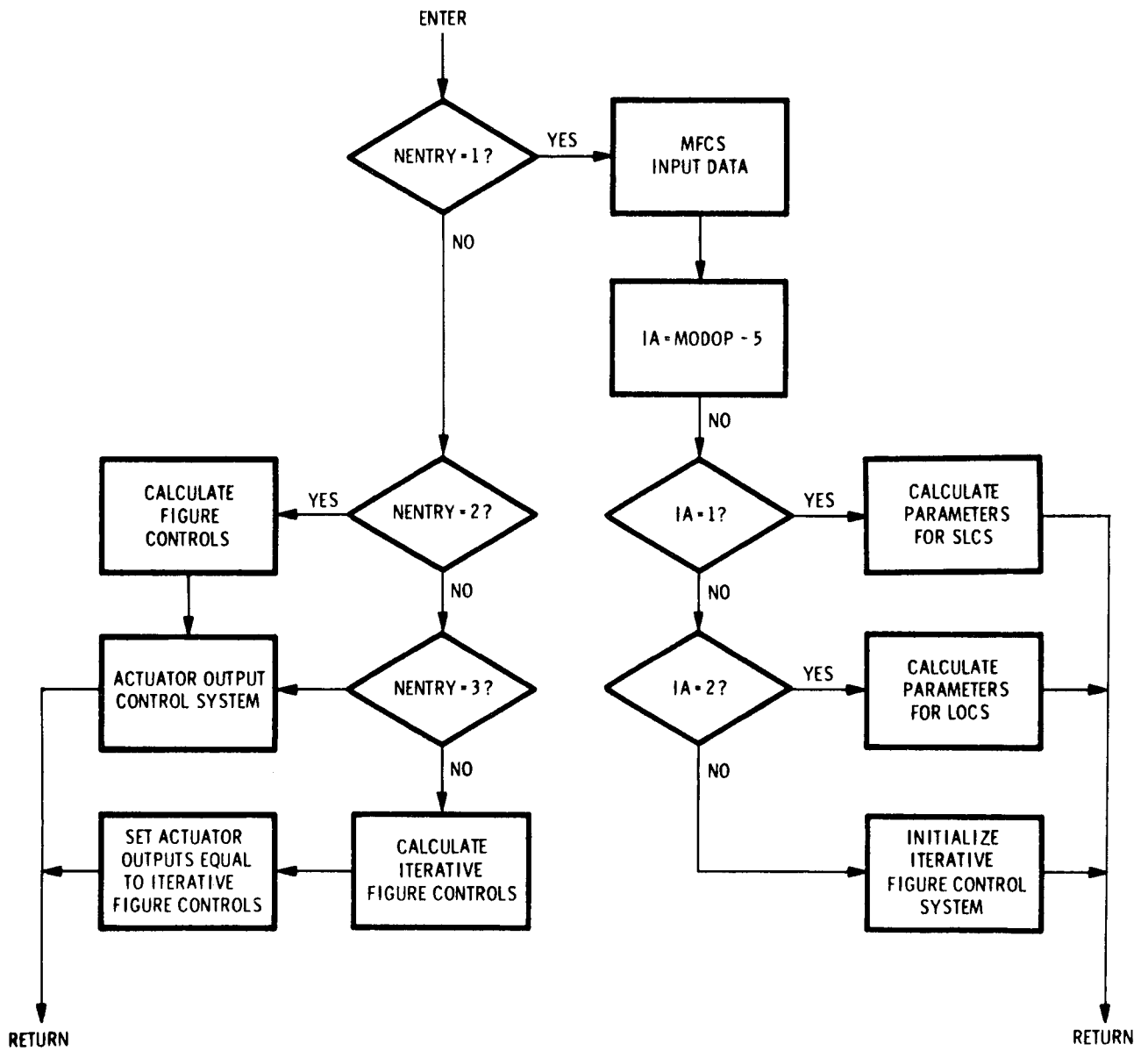


Fig. 3.3.1 Flow diagram of mirror figure control system subroutine (MFCS).

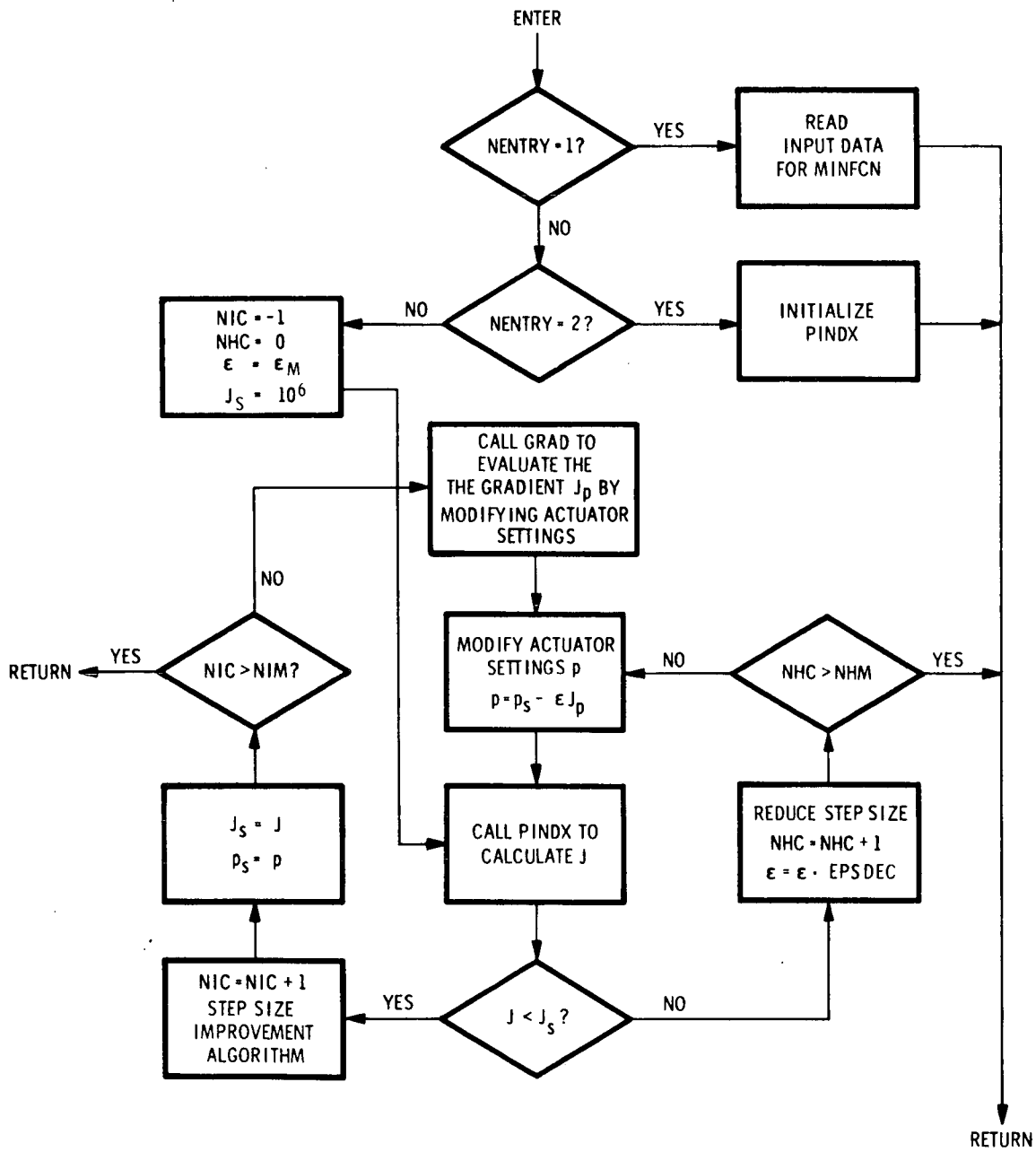


Fig. 3.3.2 Flow diagram of the iterative figure control system (MINFCN).

compensation of scale differences between different actuators. The scaled actuator command is transferred to the actuator power modulator by a set of machine language statements which communicate with the D/A or D/D actuator channels. The subroutine features built-in adjustable time delays which allow sufficient time for the interface components to operate.

3.6 Figure Sensor Measurement Processing

Figure error measurements are obtained by the computer using subroutine FIGSEN. FIGSEN supplies the X and Y coordinates (XFSV(I), YFSV(I)) of the Ith figure error XFV(I) to the figure sensor image dissector. The figure sensor error measurement is returned to FIGSEN and multiplied by the scale factor FSCALV(I). In order to reduce the effects of sensor noise the measurements are repeated NMEAS times and the results averaged. NMEAS is a local variable in FIGSEN defined when FIGSEN is called with NENTRY = 1. If the noise components associated with subsequent measurements are uncorrelated the standard deviation of the measurement is reduced $(NMEAS)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ times by the averaging process.

3.7 Actuator Calibration

The scale factors associated with the Ith mirror figure actuator is determined by perturbing the actuator input UFV(I) by an amount DACT and observing the actuator output UFAV(I) measured by a sensor. The scale DUMV(I) is calculated by the expression

$$DUMV(I) = \frac{(UFAV(I))_{UFV(I) = DACT} - (UFAV(I))_{UFV(I) = -DACT}}{2 DACT} \quad (3.7.1)$$

In order to minimize the effect of noise the measurements and scale computation are repeated NMEAS times and the results averaged. NMEAS is read in together with DACT. The subroutine prints the vector DUMV when all the scales factors have been determined.

3.8 Mirror Calibration

The reduced deformation - force matrix associated with the mirror is generated by perturbing the actuator outputs and measuring the resulting figure changes. The actuator command UFV(J) is modified and the resulting figure errors XFV(I) I = 1, N observed. The sensitivity coefficients are calculated from the equation

$$AM(I, J) = \frac{(XFV(I))_{UFV(J) = DACT} - (XFV(I))_{UFV(J) = -DACT}}{2 DACT} \quad (3.8-1)$$

where AM(I, J) is the I, J th element of the deformation force matrix AM.

In order to minimize the effects of figure sensor noise the test is repeated NMEAS times and the results averaged. NMEAS and DACT are read in by MIRCAL. If the noise components in subsequent measurements are uncorrelated the averaging process reduces the measurement deviation $(NMEAS)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ times.

CHAPTER 4
USER DESCRIPTIONS OF EAM SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

4.0 Introduction

The following pages contain user descriptions of the software components of the EAM. The descriptions list:

1. Program name.
2. The purpose of the program.
3. The calling statement form.
4. Definitions of the program parameters.
5. Card input data description.

The descriptions are divided into 4 sections:

1. EAM Package (EAM).
2. Parameter Optimization Package (POP).
3. Mathematical Operations Package (MOP).
4. Input Output Operations Package (IOP).

Listings of the programs in each section are contained in appendices A, B, C and D respectively.

The notation RBR in the data description indicates that the data is for a doubly dimensional array and is read in row by row.

Descriptions are provided for the following subprograms:

EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

EAM PACKAGE		<u>Page</u>
MAIN	MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	28
ACTCAL	ACTUATOR CALIBRATION	28
ACTCMD	SCALES AND TRANSFERS ACTUATOR COMMANDS AND ACTUATOR OUTPUT MEASUREMENTS	29
CHNG	MODIFIES THE VALUE OF A VARIABLE	29
FIGSEN	MEASURES THE FIGURE ERROR AT A DISCRETE POINT ON THE REFLECTING SURFACE OF THE MIRROR	30
INIT	EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR INITIALIZATION	30
MFCS	REALIZES MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEMS	31
MIRCAL	MIRROR CALIBRATION	31
MODCHK	CHECKS VALUES OF MODE AND MODOP	32
REALT	INTERROGATES REAL TIME CLOCK	32
RFDUAM	GENERATES AR AND ARR	32
TYPCON	TYPEWRITER CONTROL	33
PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE		
EPCHNG	STEP SIZE ADJUSTMENT ALGORITHM	33
GRAD	GRADIENT VECTOR GENERATOR	34
ITPRT	ITERATION OUTPUT GENERATOR	34
MINFCN	OPTIMIAZTION ALGORITHM	35
PINDEX	PERFORMANCE INDEX GENERATOR	35
MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS PACKAGE		
FLM	ALGORITHM TO RETURN VALUE OF AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX	36
ELMA	ROUTINE TO WRITE INTO AND READ FROM MEMORY AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX	36
GMADD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX ADDITION	37
GMPRD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX MULTIPLICATION	37
GMSUB	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX SUBTRACTION	38
GMTRA	ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE A MATRIX, PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL MATRIX	38
GTSYM	ROUTINE TO CONVERT A SQUARE N BY N SYMMETRIC MATRIX INTO SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE MODE	39
LFC	ALGORITHM TO COMPUTE A VECTOR SUBSCRIPT FOR AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX OF SPECIFIED STORAGE MODE	39
MCPY	ROUTINE TO COPY ONE MATRIX INTO ANOTHER; THE STORAGE MODES OF BOTH MATRICES MUST BE IDENTICAL	40
MMADD	ALGORITHM TO FORM THE COMBINATION, $C=ALPHA*A+BETA*B$ WHERE A,B AND C ARE VECTORS	40
MPRD	ROUTINE TO PERFORM MATRIX MULTIPLICATION; THE TWO MATRICES MAY HAVE DIFFERING STORAGE MODES	41
MTRA	ROUTINE TO TRANSPOSE A MATRIX, PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL MATRIX; BOTH MATRICES MUST HAVE THE SAME STORAGE MODE	41
SYMTOG	ROUTINE TO CONVERT A SYMMETRIC MATRIX (IN SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE) INTO A SQUARE N BY N SYMMETRIC MATRIX	42
INPUT OUTPUT OPERATIONS PACKAGE		
IMXRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR INTEGER-VALUED MATRICES	42
IRANDP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR INTFGER DATA	43
MXRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR REAL-VALUED MATRICES	43
NAMRNP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR CHARACTER-NAME MATRICES	44
RANDP	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR CHARACTER DATA	44
RANDPD	INPUT-OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR REAL DATA	45

VARIABLE LIST:

EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR PACKAGE

AIM INVERSE OF AM, TEMPORARY STORAGE
AM DEFORMATION-FORCE MATRIX, TEMPORARY STORAGE
ARM REDUCED VERSION OF AM
ARRM REDUCED VERSION OF ARM
ASCALV ACTUATOR COMMAND SCALE FACTORS
DA TEMPORARY STORAGE FLOATING POINT
DTITCS ACTUATOR SET TIME FOR ITERATIVE CONTROL SYSTEM
DUMV TEMPORARY STORAGE VECTOR
FSCALV FIGURE SENSOR MEASUREMENT SCALE FACTORS
GAINM CONTROL SYSTEM GAIN MATRIX
GAINV CONTROL SYSTEM GAIN VECTOR
I INDEX
IA TEMPORARY STORAGE INTEGER
ICHNG SWITCH FOR MODIFYING VARIABLE VALUE
J INDEX
K INDEX
L INDEX
LACTV ACTUATOR LOCATION DESIGNATOR
MODE TYPEWRITER CONTROL MODE
MODES DESIRED VALUE OF MODE
MODOP DESIRED CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATING MODE
MODOPS DESIRED VALUE OF MODOP
N NUMBER OF FIGURE MEASUREMENTS
NR NUMBER OF ACTUATORS
NRA DIMENSION OF GAINM
NSNSWT NUMBER OF SENSE SWITCH USED TO INTERROGATE TYPEWRITER
TREAL REAL TIME VARIABLE
UFAV MEASURED ACTUATOR OUTPUTS
UFV ACTUATOR INPUTS
XFRV REDUCED XFV VECTOR
XFSV X COORDINATES OF MEASUREMENT POINTS
XFV MEASURED FIGURE ERRORS
XV MAIN DATA BASE
YFSV Y COORDINATES OF MEASUREMENT POINTS

PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE

EPS STEP SIZE
GRADV GRADIENT VECTOR
NHC NUMBER OF HALVINGS COMPLETED
NHM MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEP SIZE HALVINGS
NIC NUMBER OF ITERATIONS COMPLETED
NIM MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL ITERATIONS
NITPRT PRINT OUTPUT EVERY NITPRT ITERATIONS
NPAR NUMBER OF ADJUSTABLE PARAMETERS
PARV ADJUSTABLE PARAMETER VECTOR
PINDEX PERFORMANCE INDEX VALUE
PISTOR PERFORMANCE INDEX AT END OF LAST SUCCESSFUL ITERATION
SLGV STORED VALUES OF GRADIENT VECTOR LENGTH
SPIV STORED VALUES OF PERFORMANCE INDEX

EAM PACKAGE

NAME MAIN

PURPOSE TO INITIALIZE AND START ACTIVE MIRROR, TO ENGAGE REALTIME OPERATION
MONITOR, AND TO GENERATE ACTUATOR COMMANDS

SUBROUTINE REQUIRED INIT
 IRANDP
 MFCS
 MODCHK
 RANDP
 REALT
 TYPCON

INPUT DATA
 NSNSWT
 (I10)

NAME ACTCAL

PURPOSE TO TEST FIGURE ACTUATORS

USAGE CALL ACTCAL(NENTRY)

PARAMETERS NENTRY=1 READ IN INITIALIZATION DATA
 NENTRY=2 ACTUATOR CALIBRATION

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED ACTCMD
 INIT
 IRANDP
 MXRNP
 RANDPD

INPUT DATA
 NMEAS
 (I10)
 DACT
 (E10.0)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACTCMD</u>
PURPOSE	TO SCALE AND TRANSFER ACTUATOR COMMANDS AND ACTUATOR OUTPUT MEASUREMENTS.
USAGE	CALL ACTCMD(NENTRY,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 INITIALIZATION
	NENTRY=2 SCALE AND TRANSFER ACTUATOR COMMANDS
	I DENOTES THE ITH ELEMENT OF UFV AND ASCALV TO BE USED
	UFV ACTUATOR INPUT VECTOR
	UFAV MEASURED ACTUATOR OUTPUT VECTOR
	ASCALV ACTUATOR COMMAND SCALE FACTOR VECTOR

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHNG</u>
PURPOSE	TO SET X EQUAL TO V IF ICHNG IS EQUAL TO 1
USAGE	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,X)
PARAMETERS	ICHNG IF ICHNG =1, SET X= V
	V REAL VARIABLE
	X REAL VARIABLE

NAME FIGSEN

PURPOSE TO MEASURE THE FIGURE ERROR AT A DISCRETE POINT ON THE REFLECTING SURFACE OF THE MIRROR

USAGE CALL FIGSEN(NENTRY,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)

PARAMETERS NENTRY=1 INITIALIZATION

 NENTRY=2 INTERROGATES FIGURE SENSOR AND SCALES MEASUREMENTS

 I DENOTES THE ITH ELEMENT OF XFSV AND YFSV TO BE USED

 XFV THE FIGURE ERROR VECTOR

 XFSV THE X COORDINATE VECTOR

 YFSV THE Y COORDINATE VECTOR

 FSCALV THE FIGURE ERROR SCALING VECTOR

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED IRANDP
 RANDPD

INPUT DATA

 NMEAS

 (I10)

 PSCALE

 (E10.0)

NAME INIT

PURPOSE TO INITIALIZE THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR

USAGE CALL INIT(NENTRY)

PARAMETERS NENTRY=1 TO READ IN INITIALIZATION DATA

 NENTRY=2 INITIALIZE MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEM

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED ACTCMD
 FIGSEN
 IMXRNP
 IRANDP
 MXRNP
 TYPCON

INPUT DATA

 N NR

 (2I10)

 AM

(RBR 7E10.0)

 FSCALV

 (7E10.0)

 XFSV

 (7E10.0)

 YFSV

 (7E10.0)

 LACTV

 (7I10)

 ASCALV

 (7E10.0)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MFC</u>
PURPOSE	TO REALIZE MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEMS
USAGE	CALL MFC(NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEM INITIALIZATION
	NENTRY=2 MEASURE FIGURE ERROR
	NENTRY=3 ACTUATOR OUTPUT CONTROL SYSTEM
	NENTRY=4 ITCS ACTUATOR COMMANDS
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	ACTCMD FIGSEN MINFCN MPRD MTRA MXRNP RANDPD REALT REDUAM SINV
INPUT DATA	
GAINV	
(7E10.0)	
DTITCS	
(E10.0)	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MIRCAL</u>
PURPOSE	TO CALIBRATE MIRROR
USAGE	CALL MIRCAL(NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 READ IN INITIALIZATION DATA
	NENTRY=2 MIRROR CALIBRATION
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	ACTCMD FIGSEN INIT IRANDP MXRNP RANDPD
INPUT DATA	
NMEAS	
(I10)	
DACT	
(E10.0)	

NAME MODCHK

PURPOSE TO CHECK VALUES OF MODE AND MODOP

USAGE CALL MODCHK(NENTRY,MODE,MODED,MODOP,MODOPD,ITEST)

PARAMETERS NENTRY

 MODE TYPEWRITER CONTROL MODE

 MODED DESIRED VALUE OF MODE

 MODOP DESIRED CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATING MODE

 MODOPD DESIRED VALUE OF MODOP

 ITEST IS SET TO 2 IF MODE DOES NOT = MODED, OR
 IF MODOP DOES NOT = MODOPD

NAME REALT

PURPOSE TO INTERROGATE REAL TIME CLOCK

USAGE CALL REALT(TREAL)

PARAMETERS TREAL SUBROUTINE SETS TREAT TO THE REAL TIME

NAME REDUAM

PURPOSE TO GENERATE AR AND ARR FROM A

USAGE CALL REDUAM(NENTRY)

PARAMETERS NENTRY=1 GENERATE AR BY REMOVING COLUMNS FROM A

 NENTRY=2 GENERATE ARR FROM AR BY REMOVING ROWS FROM AR

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED LOC
 MCPY
 MXRNP

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPCON</u>
PURPOSE	TYPEWRITER CONTROL OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR
USAGE	CALL TYPCON(NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 READ IN INITIALIZATION DATA
	NENTRY=2 TYPEWRITER CONTROL
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	ACTCAL CHNG ELMA IRANDP MIRCAL REALT

PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>EPCHNG</u>
PURPOSE	TO LIMIT THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE CHANGE IN THE COMPONENTS OF THE PARAMETER VECTOR.
USAGE	CALL EPCHNG(NENTRY,STEP,STPDEC,DJDPV)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 INITIALIZE DATA
	NENTRY=2 SELECT EPS BASED ON THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF CHANGE IN THE PARAMETER VECTOR.
	STEP STEP SIZE
	STPDEC STEP DECREMENT VALUE
	DJDPV GRADIENT VECTOR
SUBROUTINE REQUIRED	MXRNP
INPUT DATA	
	DPARLV
	(7E10.0)
	PARMIN
	(7E10.0)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRAD</u>
PURPOSE	TO CALCULATE GRADIENT VECTOR
USAGE	CALL GRAD(NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 INITIALIZE DATA
	NENTRY=2 CALCULATE GRADIENT
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	ANGRAD IRANDP PINDEX RANDPD
INPUT DATA	
	DPAR
	(E10.0)
	NGRAD
	(I10)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ITPRT</u>
PURPOSE	TO PRINT OPTIMIZATION STATUS
USAGE	CALL ITPRT(NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1 ITERATION OUTPUT
	NENTRY=2 RETURN
	NENTRY=3 RETURN
	NENTRY=4 RETURN
	NENTRY=5 ITPRT INITIALIZATION
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	DESX IRANDP MXRNP PINDEX
INPUT DATA	
	NITPRT
	(I10)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MINFCN</u>					
PURPOSE	TO MINIMIZE A PERFORMANCE INDEX					
USAGE	CALL MINFCN(NENTRY)					
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1	INITIALIZE DATA				
	NENTRY=2	INITIALIZE PERFORMANCE INDEX				
	NENTRY=3	PERFORM MINIMIZATION				
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	AVGRAD	CNGRAD	DAVIDN	EPCHNG	GRAD	GRADMX
	IRANDP	ITPRT	MINFA	MXRNP	NEWRAF	PINDX
	POWEL	RANDP	RANDPD			
INPUT DATA	EPS	EPSINC	EPSDEC			
(3E10.0)	NIM	NHM	NOPT	NPAR	ISDEC	NSDEC
(6I10)	NPAR					
(I10)	PARV					
(7E10.0)						

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PINDX</u>				
PURPOSE	TO EVALUATE FIGURE PERFORMANCE INDEX				
USAGE	CALL PINDX(NENTRY)				
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1	INITIALIZATION			
	NENTRY=2	CALCULATE PINDEX			
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	FIGSEN				

MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS PACKAGE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ELM</u>	
PURPOSE	TO RETURN THE VALUE OF THE L,MTH ELEMENT OF THE MATRIX A	
USAGE	X= ELM(A,L,M,N)	
PARAMETERS	A	A MATRIX WITH N COLUMNS AND AN ARBITRARY NUMBER OF ROWS.
	L	THE ROW NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT BEING RETURNED
	M	THE COLUMN NUMBER OF THE ELEMENT BEING RETURNED
	N	THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX A

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ELMA</u>	
PURPOSE	TO WRITE INTO AND READ FROM MEMORY THE I,JTH ELEMENT OF MATRIX A	
USAGE	CALL ELMA(NENTRY,A,I,J,V,N)	
PARAMETERS	NENTRY=1	THE VALUE OF V IS STORED INTO THE I,JTH ELEMENT OF A
	NENTRY=2	THE VALUE OF THE I,JTH ELEMENT OF A IS STORED INTO V
	A	THE MATRIX WHOSE I,JTH ELEMENT IS USED
	I	THE ROW OF THE ELEMENT IN MATRIX A
	J	THE COLUMN OF THE ELEMENT IN MATRIX A
	V	A SCALAR QUANTITY
	N	THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GMADD</u>
PURPOSE	TO PERFORM MATRIX ADDITION, $R=A+B$
USAGE	CALL GMADD(A,B,R,N,M)
PARAMETERS	A AN N BY M MATRIX
	B AN N BY M MATRIX
	R AN N BY M MATRIX
	N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A,B, AND R
	M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A,B, AND R

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GMPRD</u>
PURPOSE	TO FORM THE PRODUCT, $R=A*B$
USAGE	CALL GMPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)
PARAMETERS	A AN N BY M MATRIX
	B AN M BY L MATRIX
	R AN N BY L MATRIX
	N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A AND IN R
	M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A ; ALSO THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN B.
	L THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN R.

NAME GMSUB

PURPOSE TO PERFORM MATRIX SUBTRACTION, $R=A-B$

USAGE CALL GMSUB(A,B,R,N,M)

PARAMETERS A AN N BY M MATRIX

 B AN N BY M MATRIX

 R AN N BY M MATRIX

 N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A,B, AND R

 M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A,B, AND R

NAME GMTRA

PURPOSE TO TRANSPOSE MATRIX A INTO MATRIX R

USAGE CALL GMTRA(A,R,N,M)

PARAMETERS A AN N BY M MATRIX

 R AN M BY N MATRIX

 N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN R.

 M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN R.

NAME GTOSYM

PURPOSE TO CONVERT A SQUARE SYMMETRIC NX BY NX MATRIX INTO A SYMMETRIC MATRIX IN SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE. THE MATRIX PRODUCED CONSISTS OF THE UPPER TRIANGLE (INCLUDING THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS) OF THE NX BY NX MATRIX. THE LENGTH OF THE VECTOR CREATED IS $NX*(NX+1)/2$.

USAGE CALL GTOSYM(X,XS,NX)

PARAMETERS X THE NX BY NX SYMMETRIC MATRIX (INPUT)
 XS THE UPPER TRIANGLE FORM PRODUCED (OUTPUT)
 NX THE ORDER OF THE INPUT MATRIX

NAME LOC

PURPOSE TO COMPUTE A VECTOR SUBSCRIPT FOR AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX OF SPECIFIED STORAGE MODE.

USAGE CALL LOC(I,J,IR,N,M,MS)

PARAMETERS I ROW NUMBER OF ELEMENT
 J COLUMN NUMBER OF ELEMENT
 IR RESULTANT VECTOR SUBSCRIPT (DETERMINED BY LOC)
 N NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
 M NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
 MS A SINGLE DIGIT INDICATING THE STORAGE MODE OF THE MATRIX.
 0 GENERAL
 1 SYMMETRIC
 2 DIAGONAL

NAME MCPY

PURPOSE TO COPY MATRIX A INTO MATRIX R

USAGE CALL MCPY(A,R,N,M,MS)

PARAMETERS A AN N BY M MATRIX

 R AN N BY M MATRIX

 N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A AND IN R

 M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A AND IN R

 MS A SINGLE DIGIT INDICATING STORAGE MODE OF BOTH A
AND R

 0 GENERAL

 1 SYMMETRIC

 2 DIAGONAL

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED LOC

NAME MMADD

PURPOSE TO FORM THE COMBINATION, $C=ALPHA*A+BETA*B$

USAGE CALL MMADD(N,ALPHA,BETA,B,C)

PARAMETERS N LENGTH OF VECTORS A,B, AND C

 ALPHA SCALAR QUANTITY

 A VECTOR OF LENGTH N

 BETA SCALAR QUANTITY

 B VECTOR OF LENGTH N

 C VECTOR OF LENGTH N

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MPRD</u>
PURPOSE	TO FORM THE PRODUCT, $R=A*B$
USAGE	CALL MPRD(A,B,R,N,M,MSA,MSB,L)
PARAMETERS	A AN N BY M MATRIX
	B AN M BY L MATRIX
	R AN N BY L MATRIX
	N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A AND IN R
	M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN B.
	MSA A SINGLE DIGIT INDICATING STORAGE MODE FOR MATRIX A 0 GENERAL 1 SYMMETRIC 2 DIAGONAL
	MSB A SINGLE DIGIT INDICATING STORAGE MODE FOR MATRIX B 0 GENERAL 1 SYMMETRIC 2 DIAGONAL
	L THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN B; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN R.
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	LOC

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MTRA</u>
PURPOSE	TO TRANSPOSE MATRIX A TO FORM MATRIX R
USAGE	CALL MTRA(A,R,N,M,MS)
PARAMETERS	A AN N BY M MATRIX
	R AN M BY N MATRIX
	N THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN R.
	M THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN R.
	MS A SINGLE DIGIT INDICATING THE STORAGE MODE OF BOTH A AND R. 0 GENERAL 1 SYMMETRIC 2 DIAGONAL
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	MCPY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMTOG</u>	
PURPOSE	TO CONVERT A SYMMETRIC MATRIX (IN SUPPRESSED SYMMETRIC STORAGE), WHOSE LENGTH IS $NX*(NX+1)/2$, INTO A SQUARE SYMMETRIC NX BY NX MATRIX WHOSE LENGTH IS $NX*NX$.	
USAGE	CALL SYMTOG(XS,X,NX)	
PARAMETERS	XS	THE SYMMETRIC MATRIX VECTOR (INPUT)
	X	THE EXPANDED GENERAL MATRIX VECTOR (OUTPUT)
	NX	THE ORDER OF THE INPUT MATRIX

INPUT OUTPUT OPERATIONS PACKAGE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>IMXRNP</u>	
PURPOSE	TO READ AND PRINT INTEGER-VALUED MATRICES	
USAGE	CALL IMXRNP(MA,NA,NB,NENTRY)	
PARAMETERS	MA	1-DIMENSION INTEGER VECTOR WHOSE DIMENSION MUST BE AT LEAST $NA*NB$. MATRIX IS STORED COLUMN-WISE IN THIS VECTOR.
	NA	NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
	NB	NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
	NENTRY=1	READ IN AND PRINT OUT MATRIX
	NENTRY=2	READ IN MATRIX
	NENTRY=3	PRINT OUT MATRIX
	NENTRY=4	READ IN HEADING CARD, READ IN MATRIX AND PRINT OUT MATRIX.
	NENTRY=5	PUNCH OUT MATRIX
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	RANDP	
INPUT DATA	INTEGER MATRIX (ROW-WISE)	
OUTPUT	PRINTED INTEGER MATRIX (ROW-WISE)	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>IRANDP</u>
PURPOSE	TO READ AND PRINT INTEGER DATA
USAGE	CALL IRANDP(ND,IA,IB,IC,ID,IE,IF,IG,NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	ND THE NUMBER OF INTEGER VALUES TO BE READ IN AND PRINTED OUT.
	IA-IG THE INTEGER VARIABLES TO WHICH THE INTEGER VALUES WILL BE ASSIGNED.
	NENTRY=1 READ IN 7 INTEGER VALUES (7I10) FOR THE INTEGER VARIABLES IA-IG AND PRINT THE FIRST ND VARIABLES.
	NENTRY=2 PRINT THE FIRST ND INTEGER VARIABLES
	NENTRY=3 RETURN
	NENTRY=4 READ AND PRINT HEADING CARD, READ 7 INTEGER VALUES THE FIRST ND VARIABLES. (7I10) FOR THE INTEGER VARIABLES IA-IG AND PRINT OUT
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	RANDP
INPUT DATA MAY BE	HEADING CARD INTEGER VALUES CARD
OUTPUT MAY BE	PRINTED HEADING PRINTED INTEGER VALUES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MXRNP</u>
PURPOSE	TO READ AND PRINT REAL-VALUED MATRICES
USAGE	CALL MXRNP(VA,NA,NB,NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	VA 1-DIMENSION REAL VECTOR WHOSE DIMENSION MUST BE AT LEAST NA*NB. MATRIX IS STORED COLUMN-WISE IN THIS VECTOR.
	NA NUMBER OF ROWS IN MATRIX
	NB NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN MATRIX
	NENTRY=1 READ IN AND PRINT OUT MATRIX
	NENTRY=2 READ IN MATRIX
	NENTRY=3 PRINT OUT MATRIX
	NENTRY=4 READ IN HEADING CARD, READ IN MATRIX AND PRINT OUT MATRIX.
	NENTRY=5 PUNCH OUT MATRIX
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	RANDP
INPUT DATA	REAL MATRIX (ROW-WISE)
OUTPUT	PRINTED REAL MATRIX (ROW-WISE)

NAME NAMRNP

PURPOSE TO READ, PRINT AND STORE MATRIX M WHICH CONTAINS 4-CHARACTER NAMES

USAGE CALL NAMRNP(M, NA, NB, NENTRY)

PARAMETERS M AN NA BY NB MATRIX

 NA THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN M

 NB THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN M

 NENTRY=1 READ IN AND PRINT M AND STORE M INTO A SINGLE-DIMENSIONED VECTOR.

 NENTRY=2 READ IN MATRIX M AND STORE M INTO A SINGLE-DIMENSIONED VECTOR.

 NENTRY=3 PRINT OUT MATRIX M

 NENTRY=4 READ IN A HEADING CARD, READ IN MATRIX M AND STORE M INTO A SINGLE-DIMENSIONED VECTOR, AND PRINT M

SUBROUTINES REQUIRED RANDP

INPUT DATA AN NA BY NB MATRIX OF 4-CHARACTER NAMES

OUTPUT PRINT THE NA BY NB MATRIX

NAME RANDP

PURPOSE TO READ AND PRINT HEADING CARDS

USAGE CALL RANDP(NENTRY)

PARAMETERS NENTRY=1 READS CARD IN 8A8 FORMAT AND PRINTS CONTENTS (AT TOP OF NEXT PAGE) IN 8A8 FORMAT.

 NENTRY=2 READS CARD IN 8A8 FORMAT AND PRINTS CONTENTS IN 8A8 FORMAT.

 NENTRY=3 READS CARD IN 7(2X,A8) FORMAT AND PRINTS CONTENTS IN 7(7X,A8) FORMAT AT TOP OF NEXT PAGE.

 NENTRY=4 READS CARD IN 7(2X,A8) FORMAT AND PRINTS CONTENTS IN 7(7X,A8) FORMAT.

INPUT DATA HEADING CARD

OUTPUT PRINTED HEADING

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANPD</u>
PURPOSE	TO READ AND PRINT FLOATING POINT DATA
USAGE	CALL RANPD(ND,DA,DB,DC,DE,DF,DG,NENTRY)
PARAMETERS	ND THE NUMBER OF REAL FLOATING PT. VALUES TO BE READ IN AND/OR PRINTED OUT. DA-DG THE REAL VARIABLES TO WHICH THE REAL VALUES WILL BE ASSIGNED. NENTRY=1 READ IN 7 REAL VALUES (7E10.0) FOR REAL VARIABLES DA-DG AND PRINT THE FIRST ND VARIABLES. NENTRY=2 PRINT OUT THE FIRST ND VARIABLES. NENTRY=3 READ IN REAL VALUES (7E10.0) FOR REAL VARIABLES DA-DG NENTRY=4 READ AND PRINT HEADING CARD, READ IN 7 REAL VALUES (7E10.0) FOR THE REAL VARIABLES DA-DG, AND PRINT OUT THE FIRST ND VARIABLES.
SUBROUTINES REQUIRED	RANPD
INPUT DATA MAY BE	HEADING CARD FLOATING PT. VALUES CARD
OUTPUT MAY BE	PRINTED HEADING PRINTED FLOATING PT. VALUES

CHAPTER 5

TYPICAL DATA CONFIGURATIONS

5.0 Introduction

Data for the EAM is introduced in two different fashions: card input and typewriter input. Typewriter input data is detailed in section 3.2. Card input data comprises the bulk of the information utilized by the EAM software. The following sections discuss the card data deck structure

5.1 Card Input Data for the SLCS and LOCS

If Simplified Linear (SLCS) or Linear Optimal (LOCS) Control is desired, the following data deck is read by the card reader:

```
NSNSWT
  (2I10)
    N          NR
  (2I10)
    AM
(RBR 7E10.0)
FSCALV
  (7E10.0)
  XFSV
  (7E10.0)
  YFSV
  (7E10.0)
  LACTV
  (7E10.0)
  ASCALV
  (7E10.0)
  NMEAS
  (I10)
PSCALE
  (E10.0)
  NMEAS
  (I10)
  DACT
  (E10.0)
  NMEAS
  (I10)
  DACT
  (E10.0)
  GAINV
  (7E10.0)
  DTITCS
  (E10.0)
```

The data deck includes variable heading cards, to assist identification, as well as the numerical data in the indicated format. The heading card is read and printed by the computer over the corresponding data in the output print. The notation (RBR 7E10.0) under the heading AM indicates that the variable AM (the force deformation matrix of the mirror) is read in row by row in 7E10.0 (unassigned decimal) format. Each row must be started on a new card.

5.2 Card Input Data for ITCS

If the iterative figure control system (ITCS) is to be realized, the software will read in the data deck described in section 5.1, and the following set of heading and numerical data cards:

EPS	EPSINC	EPSDEC			
(3E10.0)					
NIM	NHM	NOPT	NPAR	ISDEC	NSDEC
(6I10)					
NPAR					
(I10)					
PARV					
(7E10.0)					
DPAR					
(E10.0)					
NGRAD					
(I10)					
DPARLV					
(7E10.0)					
PARMIN					
(E10.0)					
NITPRT					
(I10)					

CHAPTER 6
SPECIFICATION OF A SMALL HYBRID COMPUTER FOR THE EAM

6.0 Introduction

A key part of the study of advanced space telescope technology currently in progress at NASA-MSFC and MIT-DL will be an experimental program which will lead to the evaluation and development of techniques for actively controlling the optical surface shape or figure of primary telescope mirrors. A necessary feature of the experimental program is a control system which will feature an element (or set of elements) which are easily and inexpensively modified to reflect control algorithm design changes.

Adopting a modern approach, it was decided to use a small general purpose digital computer as the programmable control system component. Such an approach is economical as a result of the significant reduction in small computer manufacturing costs, which have occurred over the last few years, and the high cost of constructing special purpose analog systems.

The digital computer also provides a valuable tool for real-time processing of experimental data and the solution of other control problems associated with system alignment.

The main disadvantage of the digital computer is the character of the information it handles. Each piece of information in the computer is characterized by a binary number. The number is expressed by one dimensional array of N elements each of which can have two values which are identified by 0 and 1. A power of 2 is associated with each element. Hardware devices in control systems, on the other hand,

generally produce data which is of a one dimensional, or analog, character. Thus conversion devices must be used which map the one dimensional analog signals into N dimensional binary numbers for computation purposes. Converters are also required to map N dimensional binary data into one dimensional signals for use by hardware elements. Both of these operations are easily performed using high-speed digital to analog and analog to digital converters.

After discussions with a number of people at MIT-DL who are using the Digital Equipment Corporation PDP-9 (a predecessor of the PDP-15) and Dean Hamilton (formerly in charge of the PDP-10 digital computer facility at NASA-ERC and currently director of the CARS computer at MIT-DL), it was decided to restrict attention to the Digital Equipment Corporation PDP-15 Computer.¹²⁻¹³

6.1 A Small Computer for the EAM

6.1.1 Manufacturer

Digital Equipment Corporation
146 Main Street
Maynard, Massachusetts 01754

6.1.2 Manufacturer's Designation

Model PDP-15

6.1.3 Basic Computer

The basic computer consists of a central processor and a random access core memory. The central processor is capable of executing a set of instructions which include fixed point arithmetic operations on data (add, subtract, multiply and divide); data transfer operations to and from the core memory, mass storage devices^{*}, and peripherals such as the teleprinter and other data displays;^{**} and logic operations such as test and branch. The basic core memory consists of 4,096 words. The memory cycle time^{***} is 0.8 microseconds which is relatively fast.

6.1.4 Memory Expansions

The random access core memory can be expanded in 4,096 word increments to a maximum of 32,768 words.^{****}

* Tape units, disks

** Cathode ray plotter, calcomp plotter, high-speed printer

*** Memory "Cycle time" is defined as the time required to transfer a data word to or from the core memory.

**** Further expansion to 131,072 words is possible with hardware modifications.

6.1.5 Analog to Digital Conversion

The conversion is performed by one converter which is sequentially switched to each input channel. Each channel level is converted to a binary number which is transferred to the central processor. The analog signal switching is performed by field effect transistor switches. The converter features a selectable 6 to 12 bit output word length which provides more than enough resolution* for handling figure sensor data.

6.1.6 Digital to Analog Conversion

Digital to analog conversion is normally performed by transferring the binary number into a buffer register where it is stored.** The stored binary number is then observed by a device which produces an analog signal proportional to the value of the binary number. The resolution in the analog signal is determined by the number of bits in the buffer register. A length of at least 10 bits is required to yield acceptable resolution (1 part in 1,024).

* If the maximum figure error is 5λ and the minimum sensed error is $\lambda/200$, the ratio $(5\lambda)/(\lambda/200) = 1,000 < 2^{10} = 1,024$. The actuator commands are linearly related to the figure errors: thus, the same criteria may be applied to the output signals from the computer which drives the actuators.

** An operational amplifier with an appropriate network of input resistors.

6.1.7 Mass Memory

DEC manufactures a wide variety of tape transports and disc memories for the PDP-15. The small Dectape units are inexpensive and can virtually eliminate the necessity of using paper tape or cards for storage (a single reel of Dectape can store 150,000 18 bit words).

6.1.8 Data Communications

The PDP-15 is designed for use with a variety of teletypes, high-speed printers, paper-tape readers and punches, card readers and cathode ray plotting devices.

6.1.9 Special Options

A particularly useful control processor option is the extended arithmetic element which reduces the time required to perform multiplications and divisions by a factor of approximately 50. Since computer utilization in a real-time environment is usually limited by computation speed rather than memory capacity, reducing the time required to perform multiplications and divisions (the most time-consuming operations) can significantly increase the usefulness of the computer.

6.2 Component Cost for PDP-15

6.2.1 Basic System

Central Processor

4,096 18 bit words of core memory	PDP-15	\$15,600
-----------------------------------	--------	----------

6.2.2	Memory Expansion for Basic System 4,096 word core module to increase Basic System memory capacity to 8,192 words	MK15-A	6,000
6.2.3	Memory Modules for Further Expansion Assembly to further increase memory capacity by 8,192 words	MM15-A/MK15-A	14,000
6.2.4	Console Teleprinter (Heavy Duty)	KSR-35	3,000
6.2.5	High-Speed Paper Tape Reader and Punch Paper tape input is required to run diagnostic routines	PC 15	3,900
6.2.6	Analog to Digital Conversion 6 to 12 bit selectable analog to digital converter and multiplexer control 9-35 μ sec conversion time multiplexes up to 64 channels 4-Channel field effect transistor switch: One required for each set of four analog to digital channels Scaling amplifiers (if required) Convert input signals to an average	AF03B A121 AF01B	5,000 65 300

2

level and amplitude suitable for
the analog to digital converter and
FET switches (one for each channel)

6.2.7 Digital to Analog Conversion

Multiplexer control for up to 16, 10 bit,
digital to analog converter channels

AA05A \$ 5,500

Expansion of AA05A to 64 channels

AA05B 2,900

Digital to analog converter, single
buffered ± 5.0 volts or ± 10.0 volts:

One required per channel

A609 375

Reference power supply: For up to
12 digital to analog converters

A610 or A611 400

6.2.8 DEC Tape Drives

DEC tape control unit for 8 tape units

TC02D 5,400

Dectape transport

TU55 2,350

6.2.9 Extended Arithmetic Element

KE15 2,800

Decreases multiply and divide time
by approximately 50

6.2.10 Positive to Negative Buss Converter

DW15A 2,000

Required for compatibility by some
D/A and A/D modules

6.2.11 Disk Memory

RP02 9,000

Stores up to 262,144 words per
 disk, average access time* 16.7
 milliseconds

Control unit for up to 8 RP02 disks	RP15	\$6,000
-------------------------------------	------	---------

6.3 Prices of Typical System Configurations

6.3.1 Basic System Expanded to 16,384 Words of Core Memory, Teleprinter, Paper-Tape Reader and Punch

1 (PDP-15/10)	\$15,600
2 (MK15-A)	12,000
1 (MM15-A)	8,000
1 (KSR-35)	3,000
1 (PC 15)	<u>3,900</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$42,500</u>

6.3.2 System 6.3.1 Expanded to Include Three DEC Tape Units

1 (6.3.1)	\$42,500
1 (TC02D)	5,400
3 (TU55)	<u>7,050</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$54,950</u>

* Time required to acquire a piece of information stored on the disk:
 Access time is primarily a function of disk angular velocity.

6.3.3 Basic Digital to Analog Package (16 Channels)

1 (AA05A)	\$5,500
16 (A609)	6,000
2 (A610)	<u>1,600</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$13,100</u>

6.3.4 Basic Analog to Digital Package (16 Channels)

1 (AF01B)	\$ 5,000
4 (A121)	260
16 (AH03)	<u>4,800</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$10,060</u>

6.3.5 System 4.2 with D/A and A/D Packages
4.3 and 4.4

1 (3.2)	\$54,950
1 (3.3)	13,100
1 (3.4)	<u>10,060</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$78,110</u>

6.4 Summary

The system defined in Section 3.5 represents a minimal system for an active mirror experimental program. Such a hybrid computer would permit configurations using up to 16 actuators and sensor outputs to be investigated. More complex systems will probably require an increase

in core memory and modifications in the A/D and D/A channeling to carry the increased load.

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The software requirements for an experimental active mirror have been defined and a complete preliminary software package design has evolved. Although the software was specifically designed for compatibility with the XDS Sigma 5/7 system, its FORTRAN II-IV structure permits it to be executed by practically any FORTRAN operating system with minor modifications.

The software package realizes the linear optimal, simplified linear and iterative control algorithms discussed in reference 1. In addition the software provides servo loop closures about the figure actuators which help to eliminate the effect of actuator characteristics variations.

The software package includes routines for actuator calibration and the generation of discrete mirror models. An operating package is also incorporated which enables the investigator to control the operation of the EAM and to operate the system in diagnostic or system parameter modification modes.

It should be emphasized that the software has not been thoroughly debugged. Rigorous testing will be an important segment of the follow-on work associated with this project. Testing will include the definition of software models of the hardware components so that the software package can be completely debugged without the necessity of communicating with hardware elements. This will enable most of the software tests to be performed using the MIT computer facility.

The report concludes with a description of a small hybrid computer (DEC PDP 15) for application in an experimental active mirror. While the specified computer facility is not directly applicable to the EAM as it is currently envisioned it is useful to review the technical considerations involved in the selection of the PDP 15 and its peripherals.

APPENDIX A
EAM PACKAGE

A.0 Introduction

This appendix contains listings of the following subroutines.

	<u>Page</u>
MAIN PROGRAM	62
SUBROUTINE ACTCAL(NENTRY)	64
SUBROUTINE ACTCMD(NENTRY,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	65
SUBROUTINE CHNG(ICHNG,V,X)	65
SUBROUTINE FIGSEN(NENTRY,I,XFV,XFSV,YFXV,FSCALV)	66
SUBROUTINE INIT(NENTRY)	67
SUBROUTINE MFCS(NENTRY)	68
SUBROUTINE MIRCAL(NENTRY)	71
SUBROUTINE MODCHK(NENTRY,MODE,MODED,MODOP,MODOPD,ITEST)	72
SUBROUTINE REALT(NENTRY)	72
SUBROUTINE REDUAM(NENTRY)	73
SUBROUTINE TYPCON(NENTRY)	74

C	MAIN	EAM10000
C		EAM10010
C	MAIN PROGRAM FOR EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	EAM10020
C		EAM10030
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM10040
	1 FSCALV(20),XFV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM10050
	2 ,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM10060
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM10070
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM10080
	1 (UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM10090
	2 (XFV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM10100
	3 (UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM10110
	4 (GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM10120
C		EAM10130
	1000 FORMAT(1H1,/,4HMAIN)	EAM10140
	1010 FORMAT(9HMODOP ERR)	EAM10150
C		EAM10160
C	INITIALIZATION	EAM10170
	PRINT 1000	EAM10180
	CALL RANDP(2)	EAM10190
	CALL IRANDP(1,NSNSWT,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	EAM10200
	CALL TYPCON(1)	EAM10210
	CALL INIT(1)	EAM10220
	2105 CALL TYPCON(2)	EAM10230
C		EAM10240
C	IS CONTROL CONFIGURATION DEFINED	EAM10250
	IF(MODOP-5)2110,2110,2120	EAM10260
C	NO	EAM10270
	2110 TYPE 1010	EAM10280
	GO TO 2105	EAM10290
C	YES	EAM10300
	2120 MODOPS=MODOP	EAM10310
C		EAM10320
C	INITIALIZE ACTIVE MIRROR	EAM10330
	CALL TYPCON(2)	EAM10340
	MODES=1	EAM10350
	CALL MODCHK(1,MODE,MODES,MODOP,MODOPS,IA)	EAM10360
	GO TO (2130,2105),IA	EAM10370
	2130 CALL INIT(2)	EAM10380
	CALL MFCS(1)	EAM10390
	IF (MODOP-8) 2133, 2132, 2133	EAM10391
	2132 CALL MINFCN (1)	EAM10392
	CALL MINFCN (2)	EAM10393
C		EAM10400
C	START ACTIVE MIRROR	EAM10410
	2133 MODES=2	EAM10420
	2135 CALL TYPCON(2)	EAM10430
	CALL MODCHK(1,MODE,MODES,MODOP,MODOPS,IA)	EAM10440
	GO TO (2140,2135),IA	EAM10450
	2140 CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM10460
	TSTORE=TREAL	EAM10470
	GO TO 2150	EAM10480
C		EAM10490
C	REALTIME OPERATION MONITOR	EAM10500
	2141 XV(6151)=0.0	EAM10510
	2142 CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM10520
	IF(TREAL-TSTORE-DT)2142,2143,2143	EAM10530
	2143 TSTORE=TREAL	EAM10540
C		EAM10550
C		EAM10560

C	GENERATE ACTUATOR COMMANDS	EAM10570
	2150 CALL MFCS(2)	EAM10580
C		EAM10590
C	INTERROGATE TYPEWRITER IF SENSE SWITCH NSNSWT IS SET	EAM10600
	2145 IF(SENSE SWITCH NSNSWT) 2205,2147	EAM10610
	2205 CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM10620
	DA=TREAL-TSTORE	EAM10630
	2146 CALL TYPCON(2)	EAM10640
	CALL MODCHK(1,MODE,MODES,MODOP,MODOPS,IA)	EAM10650
	GO TO (2147,2146)IA	EAM10660
	2147 CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM10670
	TSTORE=TREAL-DA	EAM10680
	GO TO 2141	EAM10690
C		EAM10700
	END	EAM10710

	SUBROUTINE <u>ACTCAL</u> (NENTRY)	EAM10720
C		EAM10730
C	SUBROUTINE TO TEST FIGURE ACTUATORS	EAM10740
C		EAM10750
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM10760
1	FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM10770
2	,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM10780
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM10790
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM10800
1	(UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM10810
2	(XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM10820
3	(UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM10830
4	(GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM10840
C		EAM10850
	1000 FORMAT(6HACTCAL)	EAM10860
	1002 FORMAT(1H1/3X,12HACTOUT/ACTIN)	EAM10870
	1003 FORMAT(7X,8HACAL END)	EAM10880
C		EAM10890
	GO TO (1,2),NENTRY	EAM10900
C		EAM10910
C	INPUT DATA	EAM10920
1	PRINT 1000	EAM10930
	CALL IRANDP(1,NMEAS,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	EAM10940
	CALL RANDPD(1,DACT,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)	EAM10950
	DB=DACT*2.0	EAM10960
	RETURN	EAM10970
C		EAM10980
C	ACTUATOR CALIBRATION	EAM10990
2	CALL INIT(2)	EAM11000
	DO 2202 I=1,NR	EAM11010
	DO 2201 J=1,NMEAS	EAM11020
	UFV(I)=-DACT	EAM11030
	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM11040
	DA=UFAV(I)	EAM11050
	UFV(I)=DACT	EAM11060
	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM11070
2201	DUMV(I)=(UFAV(I)-DA)/DB+DUMV(I)	EAM11080
2202	DUMV(I)=DUMV(I)/NMEAS	EAM11090
C		EAM11100
C	PRINT OUT ACTUATOR SCALE VECTOR	EAM11110
	PRINT 1002	EAM11120
	CALL MXRNP(DUMV,1,NR,3)	EAM11130
	TYPE 1003	EAM11140
	RETURN	EAM11150
C		EAM11160
	END	EAM11170

	SUBROUTINE <u>ACTCMD</u> (NENTRY,I,UFB,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM11180
C		EAM11190
C	SUBROUTINE TO SCALE AND TRANSFER ACTUATOR COMMANDS AND ACTUATOR OUTPUT	EAM11200
C	MEASUREMENTS.	EAM11210
C		EAM11220
	DIMENSION UFB(1),UFAV(1),ASCALV(1)	EAM11230
C		EAM11240
	GO TO(1,2),NENTRY	EAM11250
C		EAM11260
C	INITIALIZATION	EAM11270
1	RETURN	EAM11280
C		EAM11290
C	SCALE AND TRANSFER ACTUATOR COMMANDS	EAM11300
2	DA=UFB(I)*ASCALV(I)	EAM11310
C		EAM11320
C		EAM11330
C	INSERT DTOA SOFTWARE HERE	EAM11340
C		EAM11350
C		EAM11360
C	TRANSFER ACTUATOR OUTPUT MEASUREMENTS	EAM11370
C		EAM11380
C		EAM11390
C	INSERT ATOD SOFTWARE HERE	EAM11400
C		EAM11410
C		EAM11420
	UFAV(I)=DA	EAM11430
	RETURN	EAM11440
C		EAM11450
	END	EAM11460

	SUBROUTINE <u>CHNG</u> (ICHNG,V,X)	EAM11470
C		EAM11480
C	SUBROUTINE SETS X EQUAL TO V IF ICHNG IS EQUAL TO 1	EAM11490
C		EAM11500
	GO TO (1,2),ICHNG	EAM11510
C		EAM11520
1	X=V	EAM11530
2	RETURN	EAM11540
C		EAM11550
	END	EAM11560

```

SUBROUTINE FIGSEN(NENTRY,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)          EAM11570
C                                                         EAM11580
C SUBROUTINE TO MEASURE THE FIGURE ERROR XFV(I) AT A DISCRETE POINT EAM11590
C COORDINATES XFSV(I),YFSV(I) ON THE REFLECTING SURFACE OF THE MIRROR EAM11600
C                                                         EAM11610
C DIMENSION XFV(1),XFSV(1),YFSV(1)                        EAM11620
C                                                         EAM11630
1000 FORMAT(6HFIGSEN)                                     EAM11640
C                                                         EAM11650
C GO TO(1,2),NENTRY                                       EAM11660
C                                                         EAM11670
C INITIALIZATION                                          EAM11680
1 PRINT 1000                                              EAM11690
CALL IRANDP(1,NMEAS,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)                 EAM11700
CALL RANDPD(1,PSCALE,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)                EAM11710
RETURN                                                    EAM11720
C                                                         EAM11730
C INTERROGATE FIGURE SENSOR AND SCALE MEASUREMENT       EAM11740
C SCALE POSITION                                           EAM11750
2 DA=0.0                                                  EAM11760
DO 2000 I=1,NMEAS                                        EAM11770
X=XFSV(I)*PSCALE                                         EAM11780
Y=YFSV(I)*PSCALE                                         EAM11790
C                                                         EAM11800
C                                                         EAM11810
C INSERT DTOA AND ATOD SOFTWARE HERE                     EAM11820
C (DA=DA+MEASURED FIGURE ERROR)                          EAM11830
C                                                         EAM11840
C                                                         EAM11850
2000 CONTINUE                                            EAM11860
XFV(I)=DA*FSCALV(I)/NMEAS                               EAM11870
RETURN                                                    EAM11880
C                                                         EAM11890
C END                                                      EAM11900

```


	SUBROUTINE <u>INIT</u> (NENTRY)	EAM11910
C		EAM11920
C	SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	EAM11930
C		EAM11940
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM11950
	1 FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM11960
	2 ,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM11970
	COMMON/BLKMF/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM11980
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM11990
	1 (UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM12000
	2 (XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM12010
	3 (UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM12020
	4 (GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM12030
C		EAM12040
	1000 FORMAT(4HINIT)	EAM12050
C		EAM12060
	GO TO (1,2),NENTRY	EAM12070
C		EAM12080
C	READ DATA FOR TYPEWRITER CONTROL	EAM12090
1	PRINT 1000	EAM12100
C		EAM12110
C	READ BASIC DATA FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR	EAM12120
C	N,NR	EAM12130
	CALL IRANDP(2,N,NR,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	EAM12140
C	AM	EAM12150
	CALL MXRNP(AM,N,N,4)	EAM12160
C	FSCALV	EAM12170
	CALL MXRNP(FSCALV,1,N,4)	EAM12180
C	XFSV	EAM12190
	CALL MXRNP(XFSV,1,N,4)	EAM12200
C	YFSV	EAM12210
	CALL MXRNP(YFSV,1,N,4)	EAM12220
C	LACTV	EAM12230
	CALL IMXRNP(LACTV,1,N,4)	EAM12240
C	ASCALV	EAM12250
	CALL MXRNP(ASCALV,1,NR,4)	EAM12260
	CALL FIGSEN(1,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	EAM12270
	CALL ACTCMD(1,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM12280
	CALL MIRCAL(1)	EAM12290
	CALL ACTCAL(1)	EAM12300
C		EAM12310
	RETURN	EAM12320
C		EAM12330
C	INITIALIZE MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEM	EAM12340
2	DO 2201 I=1,N	EAM12350
	XFV(I)=0.0	EAM12360
	XFRV(I)=0.0	EAM12370
	DUMV(I)=0.0	EAM12380
	DUMVA(I)=0.0	EAM12390
2201	UFV(I)=0.0	EAM12400
	DO 2202 I=1,NR	EAM12410
2202	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM12420
	DO 2203 I=1,N	EAM12430
2203	CALL FIGSEN(2,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	EAM12440
	RETURN	EAM12450
C		EAM12460
	END	EAM12470

	SUBROUTINE <u>MFC</u> S(NENTRY)	EAM12480
C		EAM12490
C	SUBROUTINE TO REALIZE MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEMS	EAM12500
C		EAM12510
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM12520
1	FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM12530
2	,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM12540
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM12550
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM12560
1	(UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM12570
2	(XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM12580
3	(UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM12590
4	(GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM12600
	DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)	EAM12610
	COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM	EAM12620
C		EAM12630
	DIMENSION SPARV(20),DV(20)	EAM12640
	COMMON/BLKA1/NOPT,EPSINC,EPSDEC,ISDEC,NSDEC,SNHC,SPARV,DV	EAM12650
C		EAM12660
C		EAM12670
C		EAM12680
	1000 FORMAT(4HMFC)	EAM12690
	1010 FORMAT(1H1,/,10X,5HGAINM)	EAM12700
C		EAM12710
	GO TO (1,2,3,4),NENTRY	EAM12720
C		EAM12730
	MIRROR FIGURE CONTROL SYSTEM INITIALIZATION	EAM12740
1	PRINT 1000	EAM12750
	CALL MXRNP(GAINV,1,2,4)	EAM12760
	CALL RANDPD(1,DTITCS,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)	EAM12770
	IA=MODOP-5	EAM12780
C		EAM12790
	CALCULATE FEEDBACK MATRIX	EAM12800
C		EAM12810
	GO TO(2110,2120,2130),IA	EAM12820
C		EAM12830
	SLCS	EAM12840
C		EAM12850
	GAINM=ARR** -1	EAM12860
C		EAM12870
	GENERATE ARR	EAM12880
2110	NRA=NR	EAM12890
	CALL REDUAM(1)	EAM12900
	CALL REDUAM(2)	EAM12910
C		EAM12920
	GAINM=ARR** -1	EAM12930
	CALL SINV(NR,AM,GAINM,DA)	EAM12940
C		EAM12950
	PRINT SLCS GAIN MATRIX	EAM12960
	PRINT 1010	EAM12970
	CALL MXRNP(GAINM,NR,NR,3)	EAM12980
	RETURN	EAM12990
C		FAM13000
	LOCS	EAM13010
C		EAM13020
	GAINM=ART*AR	EAM13030
2120	NRA=N	EAM13040
	CALL MTRA(AM,AIM,N,NR,0)	
	CALL MPRD(AIM,AM,GAINM,NR,N,0,0,NR)	
C		
	GAINM=((ART*AR)** -1)*ART	
	CALL SINV(NR,GAINM,AM,DA)	
	CALL MPRD(AM,AIM,GAINM,NR,NR,0,0,N)	

C		EAM13050
C	PRINT LOCS GAIN MATRIX	EAM13060
	PRINT 1010	EAM13070
	CALL MXRNP(GAINM,NR,N,3)	EAM13080
	RETURN	EAM13090
C		EAM13100
C	INITIALIZE ITERATIVE CONTROL SYSTEM	EAM13110
2130	CONTINUE	EAM13120
	RETURN	EAM13130
C		EAM13140
C	CALCULATE FIGURE CONTROLS	EAM13150
C	ACTUATOR INPUT COMPUTATION	EAM13160
C	MEASURE FIGURE ERROR	EAM13170
2	DO 2505 I=1,N	EAM13180
2505	CALL FIGSEN(2,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	EAM13190
C		EAM13200
C	GENERATE XFRV	EAM13210
	IA=MODOP-5	EAM13220
	J=0	EAM13230
	DO 2506 I=1,N	EAM13240
	GO TO (2508,2509),IA	EAM13250
2508	IF(LACTV(I))2507,2506,2507	EAM13260
2507	J=J+1	EAM13270
	XFRV(J)=XFV(I)	EAM13280
	GO TO 2506	EAM13290
2509	XFRV(I)=XFV(I)	EAM13300
2506	CONTINUE	EAM13310
C		EAM13320
C	DUMV=GAINM*XFRV	EAM13330
	CALL MPRD(GAINM,XFRV,DUMV,NR,NRA,0,0,1)	EAM13340
C	DUMV=DUMV*GAINV(1)	EAM13350
	DO 2510 I=1,NR	EAM13360
2510	DUMV(I)=DUMV(I)*GAINV(1)	EAM13370
C	INTEGRAL COMPENSATION	EAM13380
C	DUMVA=DUMV*DT+DUMVA	EAM13390
	DO 2520 I=1,NR	EAM13400
2520	DUMVA(I)=DUMV(I)*DT+DUMVA(I)	EAM13410
C		EAM13420
C	ACTUATOR OUTPUT CONTROL SYSTEM	EAM13430
	UFV=GAINV(2)*(DUMVA-UFAV)*DT-UFV	EAM13440
3	DO 2530 I=1,NR	EAM13450
2530	UFV(I)=GAINV(2)*(DUMVA(I)-UFAV(I))*DT+UFV(I)	EAM13460
C		EAM13470
C	TRANSFER COMMANDS TO ACTUATORS AND RETURN ACTUATOR OUTPUTS	EAM13480
	DO 2540 I=1,NR	EAM13490
2540	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM13500
	RETURN	EAM13510
C		EAM13520
C	ITCS ACTUATOR COMMANDS	EAM13530
C		EAM13540
C	ITCS COMMANDS	EAM13550
4	CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM13560
	DA=TREAL	EAM13570
	DB=TREAL+DTITCS	EAM13580
C	DUMVA=PARV	EAM13590
	DO 2550 I=1,NR	EAM13600
2550	DUMVA(I)=PARV(I)	EAM13610

C		EAM13620
C	ACTUATOR OUTPUT CONTROL SYSTEM	EAM13630
C	UFV=GAIN(2)*(DUMVA-UFV)*DT-UFV	EAM13640
2554	DO 2551 I=1,NR	EAM13650
	UFV(I)=GAINV(2)*(DUMVA(I)-UFV(I))*DT+UFV(I)	EAM13660
2551	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFV,ASCALV)	EAM13670
	DA=DA+DT	EAM13680
2552	CALL REALT(TREAL)	EAM13690
	IF(TREAL-DB)2555,2553,2553	EAM13700
2555	IF(TREAL-DA)2552,2554,2554	EAM13710
2553	RETURN	EAM13720
C		EAM13730
	END	EAM13740

	SUBROUTINE <u>MIRCAL</u> (NENTRY)	EAM13750
C		EAM13760
C	SUBROUTINE TO CALIBRATE MIRROR	EAM13770
C		EAM13780
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM13790
1	FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM13800
2	,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM13810
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM13820
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM13830
1	(UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM13840
2	(XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM13850
3	(UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMM(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM13860
4	(GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM13870
C		EAM13880
C		EAM13890
	DIMENSION DUMM(20)	EAM13900
C		EAM13910
	1000 FORMAT(6HMIRCAL)	EAM13920
	1001 FORMAT(1H1/13X,2HAM)	EAM13930
	1002 FORMAT(8HMCAL END)	EAM13940
C		EAM13950
	GO TO (1,2),NENTRY	EAM13960
C		EAM13970
C	INPUT DATA	EAM13980
1	PRINT 1000	EAM13990
	CALL IRANDP(1,NMEAS,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	EAM14000
	CALL RANDPD(1,DACT,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)	EAM14010
	DB=2.0*DACT	EAM14020
	RETURN	EAM14030
C		EAM14040
C	MIRROR CALIBRATION	EAM14050
2	CALL INIT(2)	EAM14060
	DO 2200 I=1,NR	EAM14070
	DO 2201 J=1,NMEAS	EAM14080
	UFV(I)=-DACT	EAM14090
	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM14100
	DO 2202 K=1,N	EAM14110
	CALL FIGSEN(2,K,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	EAM14120
2202	DUMV(K)=XFV(K)	EAM14130
	UFV(I)=DACT	EAM14140
	CALL ACTCMD(2,I,UFV,UFAV,ASCALV)	EAM14150
	DO 2203 K=1,N	EAM14160
	CALL FIGSEN(2,K,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	EAM14170
	DUMV(K)=(XFV(K)-DUMV(K))/DB	EAM14180
2203	AM(K+(I-1)*N)=DUMV(K)+AM(K+(I-1)*N)	EAM14190
2201	CONTINUE	EAM14200
	DO 2204 K=1,N	EAM14210
2204	AM(K+(I-1)*N)=AM(K+(I-1)*N)/NMEAS	EAM14220
2200	CONTINUE	EAM14230
C		EAM14240
C	PRINT OUT MIRROR DEFORMATION-ACTUATOR COMMAND ARRAY	EAM14250
	PRINT 1001	EAM14260
	CALL MXRNP(AM,N,NR,3)	EAM14270
	TYPE 1002	EAM14280
	RETURN	EAM14290
C		EAM14300
	END	EAM14310

	SUBROUTINE <u>MODCHK</u> (NENTRY,MODE,MODED,MODOP,MODOPD,ITEST)	EAM14320
C		EAM14330
C	SUBROUTINE TO CHECK VALUES OF MODE AND MODOP	EAM14340
C		EAM14350
	1000 FORMAT(4HMODE,I6,5H NOT=,I5)	EAM14360
	1010 FORMAT(5HMODOP,I5,5H NOT=,I5)	EAM14370
C		EAM14380
C	CHECK MODE	EAM14390
	IF(MODE-MODED)2020,2010,2020	EAM14400
	2020 TYPE 1000,MODE,MODED	EAM14410
	ITEST=2	EAM14420
C		EAM14430
C	CHECK MODOP	EAM14440
	2010 IF(MODOP-MODOPD)2030,2040,2030	EAM14450
	2030 TYPE 1010,MODOP,MODOPD	EAM14460
	ITEST=2	EAM14470
	2040 RETURN	EAM14480
C		EAM14490
	END	EAM14500

	SUBROUTINE <u>REALT</u> (TREAL)	EAM14510
C		EAM14520
C	SUBROUTINE TO INTERROGATE REAL TIME CLOCK	EAM14530
C		EAM14540
C	TREAL=REAL TIME	EAM14550
C		EAM14560
C		EAM14570
C	INSERT REAL TIME CLOCK INTERROGATION SOFTWARE HERE	EAM14580
C		EAM14590
C	RETURN	EAM14600
		EAM14610
C		EAM14620
	END	EAM14630

	SUBROUTINE <u>REDUAM</u> (NENTRY)	EAM14640
C		EAM14650
C	SUBROUTINE TO GENERATE AR AND ARR FROM A	EAM14660
C		EAM14670
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),	EAM14680
	1 FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)	EAM14690
	2 ,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)	EAM14700
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA	EAM14710
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	EAM14720
	1 (UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),	EAM14730
	2 (XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),	EAM14740
	3 (UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),	EAM14750
	4 (GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))	EAM14760
C		EAM14770
	1000 FORMAT(1H1,/,13X,2HAR)	EAM14780
	1010 FORMAT(1H1,/,12X,3HARR)	EAM14790
C		EAM14800
	GO TO(1,2),NENTRY	EAM14810
C		EAM14820
C	GENERATE AR BY REMOVING COLUMNS FROM A	EAM14830
1	K=0	EAM14840
	DO 2000 J=1,N	EAM14850
	IF(LACTV(J))2010,2000,2010	EAM14860
2010	K=K+1	EAM14870
	DO 2020 I=1,N	EAM14880
	CALL LOC(I,J,IA,N,N,0)	EAM14890
	CALL LOC(I,K,IB,N,N,0)	EAM14900
2020	AIM(IB)=AM(IA)	EAM14910
2000	CONTINUE	EAM14920
C		EAM14930
C	COPY RESULT INTO AM	EAM14940
	CALL MCPY(AIM,AM,N,NR,0)	EAM14950
C		EAM14960
C	PRINT AR	EAM14970
	PRINT 1000	EAM14980
	CALL MXRNP(AM,N,NR,3)	EAM14990
	RETURN	EAM15000
C		EAM15010
C	GENERATE ARR FROM AR BY REMOVING ROWS FROM AR	EAM15020
2	K=0	EAM15030
	DO 2100 I=1,N	EAM15040
	IF(LACTV(I))2110,2100,2110	EAM15050
2110	K=K+1	EAM15060
	DO 2120 J=1,NR	EAM15070
	CALL LOC(I,J,IA,N,NR,0)	EAM15080
	CALL LOC(K,J,IB,NR,NR,0)	EAM15090
2120	AIM(IB)=AM(IA)	EAM15100
2100	CONTINUE	EAM15110
C		EAM15120
C	COPY RESULT INTO AM	EAM15130
	CALL MCPY(AIM,AM,NR,NR,0)	EAM15140
C		EAM15150
C	PRINT ARR	EAM15160
	PRINT 1010	EAM15170
	CALL MXRNP(AM,NR,NR,3)	EAM15180
	RETURN	EAM15190
C		EAM15200
	END	EAM15210

```

SUBROUTINE TYPCON(NENTRY)
C
C SUBROUTINE FOR TYPEWRITER CONTROL OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE MIRROR
C
DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(20),UFV(20),ASCALV(20),
1 FSCALV(20),XFSV(20),YFSV(20),XFRV(20),DUMV(20),UFAV(20),DUMVA(20)
2 ,GAINV(10),GAINM(400),LACTV(20)
COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT,NRA
EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),
1 (UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6121)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6141)),
2 (XFSV(1),XV(6161)),(YFSV(1),XV(6181)),(XFRV(1),XV(6201)),
3 (UFAV(1),XV(6221)),(DUMV(1),XV(6241)),(DUMVA(1),XV(6261)),
4 (GAINV(1),XV(6281)),(GAINM(1),XV(6291))
C
DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)
COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM
C
DIMENSION NAMV(20)
C
DATA NAMV /4HXV ,4HAM ,4HAIM ,4HXFV ,4HUFV ,4HUFVAV,4HASCV,
1 4HFSCV,4HXFSV,4HYFSV,4HXFRV,4HDUMV,4HLACT,4HGANM,4HGANV,4HLACV,
2 4HDEND/
C
1000 FORMAT(A4)
1001 FORMAT(/6HNAMERR)
1002 FORMAT(10I3)
1003 FORMAT(3HNAM)
1004 FORMAT(4HINDX)
1005 FORMAT(10F12.6)
1006 FORMAT(4HMODE)
1007 FORMAT(4HINIT)
1008 FORMAT(4HSTRT)
1009 FORMAT(6HTYPCON)
1010 FORMAT(6HACTTST)
1011 FORMAT(6HMIRTST)
1012 FORMAT(6HMODFIN)
1013 FORMAT(4HSLCS)
1014 FORMAT(4HLOCS)
1015 FORMAT(4HITCS)
1016 FORMAT(1HJ)
1017 FORMAT(2HJM)
1018 FORMAT(4HCHNG)
1019 FORMAT(9HNEW VALUE)
1020 FORMAT(7HTOO BIG)
C
C GO TO (1,2),NENTRY
C
C INITIALIZATION
1 PRINT 1009
NNAMV=14
ICHNG=2
RETURN
C
C OPERATION
2 CONTINUE
C

```


C	SELECT EXPERIMENTAL MODE	EAM15790
2280	TYPE 1006	EAM15800
	ACCEPT 1002,MODE	EAM15810
	TYPE 1002,MODE	EAM15820
	GO TO (2211,2212,2213,2214,2215,2216,2217,2218,2219,2220,2221),	EAM15830
	1 MODE	EAM15840
C	INITIALIZE MFCS	EAM15850
2211	TYPE 1007	EAM15860
	GO TO 2207	EAM15870
C	START MFCS	EAM15880
2212	TYPE 1008	EAM15890
	GO TO 2207	EAM15900
C	DIAGNOSTIC MODE	EAM15910
2213	GO TO 2990	EAM15920
C	TEST ACTUATORS	EAM15930
2214	TYPE 1010	EAM15940
	CALL ACTCAL(2)	EAM15950
	GO TO 2280	EAM15960
C	TEST MIRROR	EAM15970
2215	TYPE 1010	EAM15980
	CALL MIRCAL(2)	EAM15990
	GO TO 2280	EAM16000
C	SIMPLIFIED LINEAR FIGURE CONTROL	EAM16010
2216	TYPE 1013	EAM16020
	MODOP=6	EAM16030
	GO TO 2207	EAM16040
C	LINEAR OPTIMAL FIGURE CONTROL	EAM16050
2217	TYPE 1014	EAM16060
	MODOP=7	EAM16070
	GO TO 2207	EAM16080
C	ITERATIVE FIGURE CONTROL	EAM16090
2218	TYPE 1015	EAM16100
	MODOP=8	EAM16110
	GO TO 2207	EAM16120
C	EVALUATE AND TYPE FIGURE PERFORMANCE INDEX	EAM16130
2219	CALL PINDX(2)	EAM16140
	TYPE 1016	EAM16150
	TYPE 1005,PINDEX	EAM16160
	DA=SQRT(PINDEX/N)	EAM16170
	TYPE 1017	EAM16180
	TYPE 1005,DA	EAM16190
	GO TO 2280	EAM16200
C	MODIFY DATA BUSS VALUE	EAM16210
2220	ICHNG=2	EAM16220
	TYPE 1018	EAM16230
	GO TO 2990	EAM16240
C		EAM16250
		EAM16260
		EAM16270
		EAM16280
		EAM16290
		EAM16300
		EAM16310
		EAM16320
		EAM16330
		EAM16340
		EAM16350

C	REQUEST MODE AGAIN IF MODE VALUE IS TOO LARGE	EAM16360
2221	TYPE 1020	EAM16370
	GO TO 2280	EAM16380
C		EAM16390
C	IDENTIFY VARIABLE NAME	EAM16400
2990	TYPE 1003	EAM16410
	ACCEPT 1000, KK	EAM16420
	TYPE 1000, KK	EAM16430
	DO 2302 I=1, NNAMV	EAM16440
	IF(KK-NAMV(I)) 2302, 2301, 2302	EAM16450
2301	LL=I	EAM16460
	GO TO 2303	EAM16470
2302	CONTINUE	EAM16480
	TYPE 1001	EAM16490
	GO TO 2990	EAM16500
2303	TYPE 1000, KK	EAM16510
C		EAM16520
C	IDENTIFY VARIABLE INDEX	EAM16530
	TYPE 1004	EAM16540
	GO TO (2310, 2320, 2320, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310, 2310,	EAM16550
	1 2310, 2320, 2310, 2310, 2280), LL	EAM16560
2310	ACCEPT 1002, II	EAM16570
	TYPE 1002, II	EAM16580
	GO TO 2330	EAM16590
2320	ACCEPT 1002, II, JJ	EAM16600
	TYPE 1002, II, JJ	EAM16610
	GO TO 2330	EAM16620
C		EAM16630
C	ACCEPT NEW VALUE IF ICHNG=2	EAM16640
2330	GO TO(2331, 2340), ICHNG	EAM16650
2331	ACCEPT 1005, V	EAM16660
	TYPE 1019	EAM16670
	TYPE 1005, V	EAM16680
	GO TO 2340	EAM16690
C		EAM16700
C	TYPE VALUE OF INDEXED VARIABLE	EAM16710
2340	GO TO (2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411,	EAM16720
	1 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2280), LL	EAM16730
2401	CALL CHNG(ICHNG, V, XV(II))	EAM16740
	GO TO 2500	EAM16750
2402	CALL ELMA(ICHNG, AM, II, JJ, V, NR)	EAM16760
	CALL ELMA(2, AM, II, JJ, V, NR)	EAM16770
	TYPE 1005, V	EAM16780
	GO TO 2500	EAM16790
2403	CALL ELMA(ICHNG, AIM, II, JJ, V, NR)	EAM16800
	CALL ELMA(2, AIM, II, JJ, V, NR)	EAM16810
	TYPE 1005, V	EAM16820
	GO TO 2500	EAM16830
2404	CALL CHNG(ICHNG, V, XFV(II))	EAM16840
	TYPE 1005, XFV(II)	EAM16850
	GO TO 2500	EAM16860
2405	CALL CHNG(ICHNG, V, XFRV(II))	EAM16870
	TYPE 1005, XFRV(II)	EAM16880
	GO TO 2500	EAM16890
2406	CALL CHNG(ICHNG, V, UFV(II))	EAM16900
	TYPE 1005, UFV(II)	EAM16910
	GO TO 2500	EAM16920

2407	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,UFAV(II))	EAM16930
	TYPE 1005,UFAV(II)	EAM16940
	GO TO 2500	EAM16950
2408	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,ASCALV(II))	EAM16960
	TYPE 1005,ASCALV(II)	EAM16970
	GO TO 2500	EAM16980
2409	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,FSCALV(II))	EAM16990
	TYPE 1005,FSCALV(II)	EAM17000
	GO TO 2500	EAM17010
2410	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,XFSV(II))	EAM17020
	TYPE 1005,XFSV(II)	EAM17030
	GO TO 2500	EAM17040
2411	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,YFSV(II))	EAM17050
	TYPE 1005,YFSV(II)	EAM17060
	GO TO 2500	EAM17070
2412	CALL CHNG(ICHNG,V,DUMV(II))	EAM17080
	TYPE 1005,DUMV(II)	EAM17090
	GO TO 2500	EAM17100
2413	CALL ELMA(2,GAINM,II,JJ,V,NR)	EAM17110
	TYPE 1005,V	EAM17120
2414	TYPE 1005,GAINV(II)	EAM17130
	GO TO 2500	EAM17140
2415	TYPE 1002,LACTV(II)	EAM17150
	GO TO 2500	EAM17160
2500	ICHNG=1	EAM17170
	GO TO 2280	EAM17171
2207	RETURN	EAM17180
C		EAM17190
	END	EAM17200

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

APPENDIX B
PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION PACKAGE

B.0 Introduction

This appendix contains listings for the following subroutines.

	<u>Page</u>
SUBROUTINE EPCHNG(NENTRY,STEP,STPDEC,DJDPV)	80
SUBROUTINE GRAD(NENTRY)	81
SUBROUTINE ITPRT(NENTRY)	82
SUBROUTINE MINFCN(NENTRY)	84
SUBROUTINE PINDX(NENTRY)	86
DUMMY SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	87
SUBROUTINE ANGRAD(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE AVGRAD(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE CNGRAD(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE DAVIDN(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE DESX(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE GRADMX(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE MINFA(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE NEWRAF(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE PENFCN(NENTRY)	
SUBROUTINE POWEL(NENTRY)	

	SUBROUTINE <u>EPCHNG</u> (NENTRY,STEP,STPDEC,DJDPV)	POP10000
C		POP10010
C	SUBROUTINE TO LIMIT THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE CHANGE IN THE	POP10020
C	COMPONENTS OF THE PARAMETER VECTOR	POP10030
C		POP10040
	DIMENSION DJDPV(1)	POP10050
C		POP10060
	DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)	POP10070
	COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM	POP10080
C		POP10090
	DIMENSION DPARLV(20),PARMIN(20)	POP10100
C		POP10110
	1000 FORMAT(6HEPCHNG)	POP10120
C		POP10130
	GO TO(1,2),NENTRY	POP10140
C		POP10150
C	INPUT DATA	POP10160
1	PRINT 1000	POP10170
C	READ IN MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE CHANGE IN THE EACH ELEMENT OF THE	POP10180
C	PARAMETER VECTOR	POP10190
	CALL MXRNP(DPARLV,1,NPAR,4)	POP10200
C	READ IN MINIMUM PARAMETER VALUE WITH SIGN	POP10210
	CALL MXRNP(PARMIN,1,NPAR,4)	POP10220
	RETURN	POP10230
C		POP10240
C	SELECT EPS BASED ON ABSOLUTE VALUE OF CHANGE IN PARAMETER	POP10250
2	DO 2000 I=1,NPAR	POP10260
2005	DA=DJDPV(I)*STEP	POP10270
	IF(ABS(DA)-DPARLV(I))2020,2020,2010	POP10280
2010	NHC=NHC+1	POP10290
	STEP=STEP*STPDEC	POP10300
	GO TO 2005	POP10310
C		POP10320
2020	DB=PARV(I)-DA	POP10330
	IF(PARMIN(I))2021,2000,2021	POP10340
2021	IF((DB-PARMIN(I))*PARMIN(I)/ABS(PARMIN(I)))2030,2000,2000	POP10350
2030	DJDPV(I)=0.0	POP10360
	PARV(I)=PARMIN(I)	POP10370
2000	CONTINUE	POP10380
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10390
	RETURN	POP10400
C		POP10410
	END	POP10420

	SUBROUTINE GRAD(NENTRY)	POP10430
C		POP10440
C	SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE GRADIENT VECTOR	POP10450
C	SPECIAL VERSION FOR OPTIMIZING THE PARAMETERS IN A DYNAMICAL SYSTEM	POP10460
C		POP10470
	DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)	POP10480
	COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM	POP10490
C		POP10500
1001	FORMAT(4HGRAD)	POP10510
C		POP10520
	GO TO (1,2),NENTRY	POP10530
C		POP10540
1	PRINT 1001	POP10550
	CALL RANDPD(1,DPAR,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)	POP10560
	CALL IRANDP(1,NGRAD,JJ,JJ,JJ,JJ,JJ,4)	POP10570
	CALL ANGRAD(1)	POP10580
	RETURN	POP10590
C		POP10600
C	IF SENSE SWITCH 5 IS SET CALCULATE THE GRADIENT NUMERICALLY	POP10610
2	IF(SENSE SWITCH 5)3,7	POP10620
7	GO TO(3,4,5),NGRAD	POP10630
C		POP10640
C	GRADIENT EVALUATION BY FINITE DIFFERENCES	POP10650
3	CALL PINDX(2)	POP10660
	DA=PINDEK	POP10670
	DO 1000 I=1,NPAR	POP10680
	DB=PARV(I)	POP10690
	PARV(I)=DB+DPAR	POP10700
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10710
	CALL PINDX(2)	POP10720
	GRADV(I)=(PINDEK-DA)/DPAR	POP10730
	PARV(I)=DB	POP10740
1000	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10750
	RETURN	POP10760
C		POP10770
C	GRADIENT COMPUTATION BY TWO POINT INTERPOLATION	POP10780
4	DC=2.0*DPAR	POP10790
	DO 1100 I=1,NPAR	POP10800
	DB=PARV(I)	POP10810
	PARV(I)=DB+DPAR	POP10820
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10830
	CALL PINDX(2)	POP10840
	DA=PINDEK	POP10850
	PARV(I)=DB-DPAR	POP10860
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10870
	CALL PINDX(2)	POP10880
	GRADV(I)=(DA-PINDEK)/DC	POP10890
	PARV(I)=DB	POP10900
1100	CALL MFCS(4)	POP10910
	RETURN	POP10920
C		POP10930
C	CALCULATE GRADIENT ANALYTICALLY	POP10940
5	CALL ANGRAD(2)	POP10950
	RETURN	POP10960
C		POP10970
	END	POP10980

	SUBROUTINE <u>ITPRT</u> (NENTRY)	POP10990
C		POP11000
C	SUBROUTINE TO PRINT OPTIMIZATION STATUS	POP11010
C		POP11020
	DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)	POP11030
	COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM	POP11040
C		POP11050
	DIMENSION SPIV(20),SLGV(20)	POP11060
C		POP11070
1000	FORMAT(/,12X,3HNIC,12X,3HNHC,9X,6HPISTOR,9X,6HPINDEX,9X,6HDPI/PI,	POP11080
	1 12X,3HEPS,4X,11H/GRADV/PARV)	POP11090
1010	FORMAT(2I15,4F15.6)	POP11100
1040	FORMAT(5X,10H/SPIV/SLGV,6X,4HKKS=,I5)	POP11110
1050	FORMAT(3HSS3)	POP11120
1060	FORMAT(5HITPRT)	POP11130
C		POP11140
	GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),NENTRY	POP11150
C		POP11160
C	ITERATION OUTPUT	POP11170
1	IA=NIC+NHC	POP11180
	IF((NIC-NIM)*(NHC-NHM))2008,2020,2008	POP11190
2008	IF(SENSE SWITCH 2)2020,2009	POP11200
2009	IF(IA-IKS)2010,2020,2020	POP11210
2020	IKS=IA+NITPRT	POP11220
C	PRINT NIC,NHC,PISTOR,PINDEX,DPI/PI,EPS,GRADV,PARV	POP11230
	PRINT 1000	POP11240
C	COMPUTE FRACTIONAL CHANGE IN PREVIOUS VALUE OF PERFORMANCE INDEX	POP11250
	DA=(PINDEX-PISTOR)/PISTOR	POP11260
	PRINT 1010,NIC,NHC,PISTOR,PINDEX,DA,EPS	POP11270
	CALL MXRNP(GRADV,1,NPAR,3)	POP11280
	CALL MXRNP(PARV,1,NPAR,3)	POP11290
C	CALL TO PINDX FOR AUXILLIARY OUTPUT PRINT	POP11300
	CALL PINDX(3)	POP11310
C	PRINT OUT MODIFIED PERFORMANCE INDEX WEIGHTING FACTORS	POP11320
	CALL DESX(3)	POP11330
C		POP11340
2010	KK=NIC+1	POP11350
	IF(KK-KKS)2000,2000,2001	POP11360
2001	IA=KKS-20	POP11370
C		POP11380
C	STORED INFORMATION OUTPUTED EVERY 20 ITERATIONS	POP11390
	PRINT 1040,IA	POP11400
	CALL MXRNP(SPIV,1,KKA,3)	POP11410
	CALL MXRNP(SLGV,1,KKA,3)	POP11420
C		POP11430
	KKS=KKS+20	POP11440
2000	KKA=KK-KKS+20	POP11450
	SPIV(KKA)=PINDEX	POP11460
C	GENERATE THE LENGTH OF THE GRADIENT VECTOR AND STORE IT	POP11470
	DA=0.0	POP11480
	DO 2110 I=1,NPAR	POP11490
2110	DA=DA+GRADV(I)*GRADV(I)	POP11500
	SLGV(KKA)=SQRT(DA)	POP11510
C	GENERATE THE MAXIMUM ELEMENTS OF THE PARAMETER AND GRADIENT VECTOR	POP11520
C	SET NIC=NIM+1 TO TERMINATE RUN IF SENSE SWITCH 3 IS SET	POP11530
C	SET NHC=NHM+1 TO TERMINATE RUN IF SENSE SWITCH 3 IS SET	POP11540
	IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)2120,2300	POP11550

2120	TYPE 1050	POP11560
	PRINT 1050	POP11570
	NIC=NIM+1	POP11580
	NHC=NHM+1	POP11590
2300	RETURN	POP11600
C		POP11610
2	CONTINUE	POP11620
	RETURN	POP11630
C		POP11640
3	CONTINUE	POP11650
	RETURN	POP11660
C		POP11670
4	CONTINUE	POP11680
	RETURN	POP11690
C		POP11700
C	ITPRT INITIALIZATION	POP11710
5	CONTINUE	POP11720
	PRINT 1060	POP11730
	CALL IRANDP(1,NITPRT,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	POP11740
	IKS=0	POP11750
	KKS=20	POP11760
	RETURN	POP11770
C		POP11780
	END	POP11790

	SUBROUTINE <u>MINFCN</u> (NENTRY)	POP11800
C		POP11810
C	SUBROUTINE TO MINIMIZE A PERFORMANCE INDEX	POP11820
C	SPECIAL VERSION FOR OPTIMIZING THE PARAMETERS IN A DYNAMICAL SYSTEM	POP11830
C		POP11840
	DIMENSION PARV(20),GRADV(20)	POP11850
	COMMON/BLKA/PINDEX,PISTOR,PARV,EPS,GRADV,NIC,NHC,NPAR,NIM,NHM	POP11860
C		POP11870
	DIMENSION SPARV(20),DV(20)	POP11880
	COMMON/BLKA1/NOPT,EPSINC,EPSDEC,ISDEC,NSDEC,SNHC,SPARV,DV	POP11890
C		POP11900
	1000 FORMAT(7E10.0)	POP11910
	1001 FORMAT(7F15.6)	POP11920
	1120 FORMAT(6HMINFCN)	POP11930
C		POP11940
	GO TO(11,12,13),NENTRY	POP11950
C		POP11960
C	INPUT DATA	POP11970
11	PRINT 1120	POP11980
	CALL RANDP(2)	POP11990
	CALL RANDPD(3,EPS,EPSINC,EPSDEC,DA,DA,DA,DA,4)	POP12000
	CALL IRANDP(6,NIM,NHM,NOPT,NPAR,ISDEC,NSDEC,JJ,4)	POP12010
	EPSM=EPS	POP12020
C	OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHMS	POP12030
C	PERFORMANCE INDEX INITIALIZATION	POP12040
	CALL IRANDP(1,NPAR,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,IA,4)	POP12050
	CALL MXRNP(PARV,1,NPAR,4)	POP12060
	CALL GRAD(1)	POP12070
	CALL EPCHNG(1,EPS,EPSDEC,GRADV)	POP12080
	CALL ITPRT(5)	POP12090
	CALL GRADMX(1)	POP12100
	CALL MINFA(1)	POP12110
	CALL AVGRAD(1)	POP12120
	CALL NEWRAF(1)	POP12130
	CALL CNGRAD(1)	POP12140
	CALL DAVIDN(1)	POP12150
	CALL POWEL(1)	POP12160
	RETURN	POP12170
C		POP12180
C	INITIALIZE PERFORMANCE INDEX	POP12190
12	CALL PINDX(1)	POP12200
	RETURN	POP12210
C		POP12220
C	PERFORM MINIMIZATION	POP12230
13	PISTOR=10.0**6	POP12240
	NIC=-1	POP12250
	NHC=0	POP12260
	SNHC=-1	POP12270
	EPS=EPSM	POP12280
C	INITIALIZE UFV	POP12290
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP12300
C	INITIALIZE GRADV, GRADM	POP12310
	DO 900 I=1,NPAR	POP12320
900	GRADV(I)=0.0	POP12330
C		POP12340
	GO TO(1,2,3,4,5,6),NOPT	POP12350
C		POP12360

C	METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENT	POP12370
1	GO TO 1105	POP12380
C	BEGINNING OF ITERATIVE LOOP	POP12390
C	STORE PINDEX AND PARV	POP12400
1011	PISTOR=PINDEX	POP12410
	DO 1002 I=1,NPAR	POP12420
1002	SPARV(I)=PARV(I)	POP12430
C	AUXILLIARY STORAGE	POP12440
	CALL PINDX(4)	POP12450
	CALL GRAD(2)	POP12460
C	MODIFIED STEEPEST DESCENT	POP12470
C	SEARCH FOR A MINIMUM ALONG THE DIRECTION OF THE GRADIENT VECTOR	POP12480
C	IF NSDEC = 2	POP12490
	GO TO(1115,1121),NSDEC	POP12500
1121	CALL MINFA(2)	POP12510
	GO TO 1105	POP12520
1115	CALL EPCHNG(2,EPS,EPSDEC,GRADV)	POP12530
	DO 1100 I=1,NPAR	POP12540
1100	PARV(I)=SPARV(I)-EPS*GRADV(I)	POP12550
	CALL MFCS(4)	POP12560
1105	CALL PINDX(2)	POP12570
	IF(PINDEX-PISTOR)1101,1102,1102	POP12580
1101	NIC=NIC+1	POP12590
	IF(NHC-SNHC)1200,1200,1210	POP12600
1200	EPS=EPS*EPSINC	POP12610
1210	SNHC=NHC	POP12620
	CALL ITPRT(1)	POP12630
	IF(NIC-NIM)1011,1110,1110	POP12640
1102	NHC=NHC+1	POP12650
	EPS=EPS*EPSDEC	POP12660
	CALL ITPRT(1)	POP12670
	IF(NHC-NHM)1115,1110,1110	POP12680
1110	RETURN	POP12690
C		POP12700
C	METHOD OF AVERAGE GRADIENT	POP12710
2	CONTINUE	POP12720
	CALL AVGRAD(2)	POP12730
	RETURN	POP12740
C		POP12750
C	METHOD OF NEWTON RAPHSON	POP12760
3	CONTINUE	POP12770
	CALL NEWRAF(2)	POP12780
	RETURN	POP12790
C		POP12800
C	METHOD OF THE CONJUGATE GRADIENT	POP12810
4	CONTINUE	POP12820
	CALL CNGRAD(2)	POP12830
	RETURN	POP12840
C		POP12850
C	METHOD OF DAVIDON	POP12860
5	CONTINUE	POP12870
	CALL DAVIDN(2)	POP12880
	RETURN	POP12890
C		POP12900
C	METHOD OF POWELL	POP12910
6	CONTINUE	POP12920
	CALL POWEL(2)	POP12930
	RETURN	POP12940
C		POP12950
	END	POP12960

	SUBROUTINE <u>PINDEX</u> (NENTRY)	POP12970
C		POP12980
C	SUBROUTINE TO EVALUATE FIGURE PERFORMANCE	POP12990
C	INDEX J=XT*X	POP13000
C		POP13010
	DIMENSION XV(10000),AM(3000),AIM(3000),XFV(50),UFV(50),ASCALV(50),	POP13020
1	FSCALV(50),XFSV(50),YFSV(50),XFRV(50),DUMV(50),UFAV(50),LACTV(50)	POP13030
	COMMON/BLKMFC/ N,NR,NRA,XV,MODE,LACTV,MODOP,NSNSWT	POP13040
	EQUIVALENCE (XV(1),AM(1)),(XV(3001),AIM(1)),(XV(6001),XFV(1)),	POP13050
1	(UFV(1),XV(6101)),(ASCALV(1),XV(6151)),(FSCALV(1),XV(6201)),	POP13060
2	(XFSV(1),XV(6251)),(YFSV(1),XV(6301)),(XFRV(1),XV(6351)),	POP13070
3	(UFAV(1),XV(6401)),(DUMV(1),XV(6451))	POP13080
C		POP13090
	GO TO(1,2),NENTRY	POP13100
C		POP13110
C	INITIALIZATION	POP13120
1	CONTINUE	POP13130
	RETURN	POP13140
C		POP13150
C	CALCULATE PINDEX=XFVT*XFV	POP13160
2	PINDEX=0.0	POP13170
	DO 2100 I=1,N	POP13180
	CALL FIGSEN(2,I,XFV,XFSV,YFSV,FSCALV)	POP13190
2100	PINDEX=PINDEX+XFV(I)*XFV(I)	POP13200
	RETURN	POP13210
C		POP13220
	END	POP13230

DUMMY SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

SUBROUTINE <u>AN</u> GRAD(NENTRY)	POP13240
RETURN	POP13250
END	POP13260
SUBROUTINE <u>AV</u> GRAD(NENTRY)	POP13270
RETURN	POP13280
END	POP13290
SUBROUTINE <u>CN</u> GRAD(NENTRY)	POP13300
RETURN	POP13310
END	POP13320
SUBROUTINE <u>DA</u> VIDN(NENTRY)	POP13330
RETURN	POP13340
END	POP13350
SUBROUTINE <u>DE</u> SX(NENTRY)	POP13360
RETURN	POP13370
END	POP13380
SUBROUTINE <u>GR</u> ADMX(NENTRY)	POP13390
RETURN	POP13400
END	POP13410
SUBROUTINE <u>MI</u> NFA(NENTRY)	POP13420
RETURN	POP13430
END	POP13440
SUBROUTINE <u>NE</u> WRAF(NENTRY)	POP13450
RETURN	POP13460
END	POP13470
SUBROUTINE <u>PE</u> NFCN(NENTRY)	POP13480
RETURN	POP13490
END	POP13500
SUBROUTINE <u>PO</u> WEL(NENTRY)	POP13510
RETURN	POP13520
END	POP13530

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

APPENDIX C
MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS PACKAGE

C.0 Introduction

This appendix contains listings for the following programs.

	<u>Page</u>
FUNCTION ELM(A,L,M,N)	90
SUBROUTINE ELMA(NENTRY,A,I,J,V,N)	90
SUBROUTINE GMADD(A,B,R,N,M)	91
SUBROUTINE GMPRD(A,B,R,N,M,L)	91
SUBROUTINE GMSUB(A,B,R,N,M)	92
SUBROUTINE GMTRA(A,R,N,M)	92
SUBROUTINE GTOSYM(X,XS,NX)	93
SUBROUTINE LOC(I,J,IR,N,M,MS)	93
SUBROUTINE MCPY(A,R,N,M,MS)	94
SUBROUTINE MMADD(N,ALPHA,A,BETA,B,C)	94
SUBROUTINE MPRD(A,B,R,N,M,MSA,MSB,L)	95
SUBROUTINE MTRA(A,R,N,M,MS)	96
SUBROUTINE SYMTOG(XS,X,NX)	96
SUBROUTINE SINV(N,AI,B,D)	97

	FUNCTION <u>ELM</u> (A,L,M,N)	MOP10000
C		MOP10010
C	FUNCTION RETURNS THE VALUE OF THE L,M TH ELEMENT OF THE MATRIX	MOP10020
C	A WHICH HAS N COLUMNS AND AN ARBITRARY NUMBER OF ROWS	MOP10030
C		MOP10040
	DIMENSION A(1)	MOP10050
C		MOP10060
	ELM=A(M*N-N+L)	MOP10070
	RETURN	MOP10080
C		MOP10090
	END	MOP10100

	SUBROUTINE <u>ELMA</u> (NENTRY,A,I,J,V,N)	MOP10110
C		MOP10120
C	SUBROUTINE TO WRITE INTO AND READ FROM MEMORY THE I,JTH ELEMENT	MOP10130
C	OF MATRIX A WHICH IS STORED IN GENERAL FORM.	MOP10140
C		MOP10150
	DIMENSION A(1)	MOP10160
C		MOP10170
	GO TO(1,2),NENTRY	MOP10180
C		MOP10190
C	A(I,J)=V	MOP10200
1	A(I+(J-1)*N)=V	MOP10210
	RETURN	MOP10220
C		MOP10230
C	V=A(I,J)	MOP10240
2	V=A(I+(J-1)*N)	MOP10250
C		MOP10260
	RETURN	MOP10270
C		MOP10280
	END	MOP10290

	SUBROUTINE <u>GMADD</u> (A,B,R,N,M)	MOP10300
C		MOP10310
C	SUBROUTINE PERFORMS MATRIX ADDITION, $R=A+B$, WHERE A,B AND R ARE	MOP10320
C	N BY M MATRICES.	MOP10330
C		MOP10340
C	DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)	MOP10350
C		MOP10360
	NM=N*M	MOP10370
	DO 110 I=1,NM	MOP10380
110	R(I)=A(I)+B(I)	MOP10390
	RETURN	MOP10400
C		MOP10410
	END	MOP10420

	SUBROUTINE <u>GMPRD</u> (A,B,R,N,M,L)	MOP10430
C		MOP10440
C	FORM THE PRODUCT $R=A*B$ WHERE A IS A N*M MATRIX AND B IS A M*L MATR	MOP10450
C	A,B AND R ARE STORED IN GENERAL MATRIX FORM COLUMN BY COLUMN	MOP10460
C		MOP10470
C	DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)	MOP10480
C		MOP10490
	IR=0	MOP10500
	IK=-M	MOP10510
	DO 10 K=1,L	MOP10520
	IK=IK+M	MOP10530
	DO 10 J=1,N	MOP10540
	IR=IR+1	MOP10550
	JI=J-N	MOP10560
	IB=IK	MOP10570
	R(IR)=0.0	MOP10580
	DO 10 I=1,M	MOP10590
	JI=JI+N	MOP10600
	IB=IB+1	MOP10610
10	R(IR)=R(IR)+A(JI)*B(IB)	MOP10620
	RETURN	MOP10630
C		MOP10640
	END	MOP10650

	SUBROUTINE <u>GMSUB</u> (A,B,R,N,M)	MOP10660
C		MOP10670
C	SUBROUTINE PERFORMS MATRIX SUBTRACTION, R=A-B, WHERE A,B AND R ARE	MOP10680
C	N BY M MATRICES.	MOP10690
C		MOP10700
	DIMENSION A(1),R(1),R(1)	MOP10710
C		MOP10720
	NM=N*M	MOP10730
	DO 110 I=1,NM	MOP10740
110	R(I)=A(I)-B(I)	MOP10750
	RETURN	MOP10760
C		MOP10770
	END	MOP10780

	SUBROUTINE <u>GMTRA</u> (A,R,N,M)	MOP10790
C		MOP10800
C	TRANSPOSE A GENERAL MATRIX	MOP10810
C		MOP10820
C	A - NAME OF MATRIX TO BE TRANSPOSED	MOP10830
C	R - NAME OF RESULTANT MATRIX	MOP10840
C	N - NUMBER OF ROWS OF A AND COLUMNS OF R	MOP10850
C	M - NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF A AND ROWS OF R	MOP10860
C		MOP10870
	DIMENSION A(1),R(1)	MOP10880
C		MOP10890
	IR=0	MOP10900
	DO 10 I=1,N	MOP10910
	IJ=I-N	MOP10920
	DO 10 J=1,M	MOP10930
	IJ=IJ+N	MOP10940
	IR=IR+1	MOP10950
10	R(IR)=A(IJ)	MOP10960
	RETURN	MOP10970
C		MOP10980
	END	MOP10990


```

SUBROUTINE GTOSYM(X,XS,NX)                                MOP11000
C                                                         MOP11010
C PROGRAM CONVERTS A SQUARE NX BY NX MATRIX INTO A VECTOR WHOSE LENG MOP11020
C NF*(NF+1)/2 AND WHOSE ELEMENTS CONSIST OF THE UPPER TRIANGLE OF MOP11030
C THE NX BY NX MATRIX, STORED IN COLUMNAR FORM. MOP11040
C THE NX BY NX MATRIX MUST BE STORED IN A VECTOR WHOSE LENGTH IS NX* MOP11050
C IN COLUMNAR FORM, BEFORE THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED. MOP11060
C                                                         MOP11070
C DIMENSION X(1),XS(1) MOP11080
C                                                         MOP11090
C LL=0 MOP11100
C DO 10 J=1,NX MOP11110
C DO 10 I=1,J MOP11120
C LL=LL+1 MOP11130
C K=(J-1)*NX+I MOP11140
10 XS(LL)=X(K) MOP11150
C RETURN MOP11160
C MOP11170
C END MOP11180

```

```

SUBROUTINE LOC(I,J,IR,N,M,MS)                                MOP11190
C                                                         MOP11200
C SUBROUTINE TO GENERATE VECTOR SUBSCRIPT FOR AN ELEMENT IN A MATRIX MOP11210
C OF SPECIFIED STORAGE MODE. MOP11220
C MS =0 SUBSCRIPT IS COMPUTED FOR A MATRIX WITH N*M ELEMENTS MOP11230
C IN STORAGE (GENERAL MATRIX) MOP11240
C MS=1 SUBSCRIPT IS COMPUTED FOR A MATRIX WITH N*(N+1)/2 IN MOP11250
C STORAGE (UPPER TRIANGLE OF SUMMETRIC MATRIX). IF MOP11260
C ELEMENT IS IN LOWER TRIANGULAR PORTION, SUBSCRIPT IS MOP11270
C CORRESPONDING ELEMENT IN UPPER TRIANGLE. MOP11280
C MS=2 SUBSCRIPT IS COMPUTED FOR A MATRIX WITH N ELEMENTS MOP11290
C IN STORAGE (DIAGONAL ELEMENTS OF DIAGONAL MATRIX). MOP11300
C IF ELEMENT IS NOT ON DIAGONAL (AND THEREFORE NOT IN MOP11310
C STORAGE), IR IS SET TO ZERO. MOP11320
C MOP11330
C IX=I MOP11340
C JX=J MOP11350
C IA=I-J MOP11360
C IF(MS-1) 10,20,30 MOP11370
10 IRX=N*(JX-1)+IX MOP11380
C GO TO 36 MOP11390
20 IF(IA)22,24,24 MOP11400
22 IRX=IX+(JX*JX-JX)/2 MOP11410
C GO TO 36 MOP11420
24 IRX=JX+(IX*IX-IX)/2 MOP11430
C GO TO 36 MOP11440
30 IRX=0 MOP11450
C IF(IX-JX)36,32,36 MOP11460
32 IRX=IX MOP11470
36 IR=IRX MOP11480
C RETURN MOP11490
C MOP11500
C END MOP11510

```

	SUBROUTINE <u>MCPY</u> (A,R,N,M,MS)	MOP11520
C		MOP11530
C	MCPY COPIES ENTIRE N BY M MATRIX A INTO N BY M MATRIX R	MOP11540
C	MS - ONE DIGIT NUMBER FOR STORAGE MODE OF MATRIX A (AND R)	MOP11550
C	0 - GENERAL	MOP11560
C	1 - SYMMETRIC	MOP11570
C	2 - DIAGONAL	MOP11580
C		MOP11590
	DIMENSION A(1),R(1)	MOP11600
C		MOP11610
C	COMPUTE VECTOR LENGTH, IT	MOP11620
	CALL LOC(N,M,IT,N,M,MS)	MOP11630
C	COPY MATRIX	MOP11640
	DO 1 I=1,IT	MOP11650
1	R(I)=A(I)	MOP11660
C	RETURN	MOP11670
		MOP11680
	END	MOP11690

	SUBROUTINE <u>MMADD</u> (N,ALPHA,A,BETA,B,C)	MOP11700
C		MOP11710
C	SUBROUTINE TO FORM COMBINATION C=ALPHA*A+BETA*B	MOP11720
C		MOP11730
	DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)	MOP11740
C		MOP11750
	DO 1 I=1,N	MOP11760
1	C(I)=ALPHA*A(I)+BETA*B(I)	MOP11770
	RETURN	MOP11780
C		MOP11790
	END	MOP11800

	SUBROUTINE <u>MPRD</u> (A,B,R,N,M,MSA,MSB,L)	MOP11810
C	MPRD MULTIPLIES N BY M MATRIX A BY M BY L MATRIX B AND STORES THE	MOP11820
C	PRODUCT INTO N BY L MATRIX R	MOP11830
C	MSA - ONE DIGIT NUMBER FOR STORAGE MODE OF MATRIX A	MOP11840
C	0 - GENERAL	MOP11850
C	1 - SYMMETRIC	MOP11860
C	2 - DIAGONAL	MOP11870
C	MSB - SAME AS MSA EXCEPT FOR MATRIX B	MOP11880
C		MOP11890
	DIMENSION A(1),B(1),R(1)	MOP11900
C		MOP11910
C	SPECIAL CASE FOR DIAGONAL BY DIAGONAL	MOP11920
	MS=MSA*10.+MSB	MOP11930
	IF(MS-22) 30,10,30	MOP11940
10	DO 20 I=1,N	MOP11950
20	R(I)=A(I)*B(I)	MOP11960
	RETURN	MOP11970
C		MOP11980
C	ALL OTHER CASES	MOP11990
30	IR=1	MOP12000
	DO 90 K=1,L	MOP12010
	DO 90 J=1,N	MOP12020
	R(IR)=0	MOP12030
	DO 80 I=1,M	MOP12040
	IF(MS)40,60,40	MOP12050
40	CALL LOC(J,I,IA,N,M,MSA)	MOP12060
	CALL LOC(I,K,IB,M,L,MSB)	MOP12070
	IF(IA)50,80,50	MOP12080
50	IF(IB)70,80,70	MOP12090
60	IA=N*(I-1)+J	MOP12100
	IB=M*(K-1)+I	MOP12110
70	R(IR)=R(IR)+A(IA)*B(IB)	MOP12120
80	CONTINUE	MOP12130
90	IR=IR+1	MOP12140
	RETURN	MOP12150
C		MOP12160
	END	MOP12170

	SUBROUTINE <u>MTRA</u> (A,R,N,M,MS)	MOP12180
C		MOP12190
C	MTRA TRANSPOSES N BY M MATRIX A TO FORM M BY N MATRIX R	MOP12200
C	MS - ONE DIGIT NUMBER FOR STORAGE MODE OF MATRIX A (AND R)	MOP12210
C	0 - GENERAL	MOP12220
C	1 - SYMMETRIC	MOP12230
C	2 - DIAGONAL	MOP12240
C		MOP12250
	DIMENSION A(1),R(1)	MOP12260
C		MOP12270
C	IF MS IS 1 OR 2, COPY A	MOP12280
	IF(MS) 10,20,10	MOP12290
10	CALL MCPY(A,R,N,N,MS)	MOP12300
	RETURN	MOP12310
C		MOP12320
C	TRANSPOSE GENERAL MATRIX	MOP12330
20	IR=0	MOP12340
	DO 30 I=1,N	MOP12350
	IJ=I-N	MOP12360
	DO 30 J=1,M	MOP12370
	IJ=IJ+N	MOP12380
	IR=IR+1	MOP12390
30	R(IR)=A(IJ)	MOP12400
	RETURN	MOP12410
C		MOP12420
	END	MOP12430

	SUBROUTINE <u>SYMTOG</u> (XS,X,NX)	MOP12440
C		MOP12450
C	PROGRAM CONVERTS A SYM. MATRIX VECTOR (IN SUPPRESSED SYM. STORAGE)	MOP12460
C	WHOSE LENGTH IS NX*(NX+1)/2, INTO A GENERAL MATRIX VECTOR WHOSE	MOP12470
C	LENGTH IS NX*NX.	MOP12480
C		MOP12490
	DIMENSION X(1),XS(1)	MOP12500
C		MOP12510
	LL=0	MOP12520
	DO 10 J=1,NX	MOP12530
	DO 10 I=1,J	MOP12540
	LL=LL+1	MOP12550
	K=(J-1)*NX+I	MOP12560
	M=(I-1)*NX+J	MOP12570
	X(M)=XS(LL)	MOP12580
10	X(K)=XS(LL)	MOP12590
	RETURN	MOP12600
C		MOP12610
	END	MOP12620

	SUBROUTINE SINV%N,AI,R,D<	MOP12630
C		MOP12640
C	C*****SUBROUTINE TO GENERATE THE INVERSE OF THE MATRIX AI	MOP12650
C	THE MATRICES AI AND R ARE STORED IN GENERAL FORM	MOP12660
C	INPUT MATRIX IS AI	MOP12670
C	OUTPUT INVERSE MATRIX IS B	MOP12680
C	N IS THE ORDER OF AI	MOP12690
C	D IS THE DETERMINANT OF AI	MOP12700
C		MOP12710
C	L - WORK VECTOR OF LENGTH N	MOP12720
C	M - WORK VECTOR OF LENGTH N	MOP12730
C		MOP12740
C	THE STANDARD GAUSS-JORDAN METHOD IS USED. THE DETERMINANT	MOP12750
C	IS ALSO CALCULATED. A DETERMINANT OF ZERO INDICATES THAT	MOP12760
C	THE MATRIX IS SINGULAR.	MOP12770
C	C*****WITH MODIFICATIONS TO INPUT MATRIX IN VECTOR FORMAT	MOP12780
C		MOP12790
C		MOP12800
C		MOP12810
C	DIMENSION AI%400<,B%400<,A%400<,L%20<,M%20<	MOP12820
C		MOP12830
C	.....	MOP12840
C		MOP12850
C	IF A DOUBLE PRECISION VERSION OF THIS ROUTINE IS DESIRED, THE	MOP12860
C	C IN COLUMN 1 SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE DOUBLE PRECISION	MOP12870
C	STATEMENT WHICH FOLLOWS.	MOP12880
C		MOP12890
C	DOUBLE PRECISION A,D,RIGA,HOLD	MOP12900
C		MOP12910
C	THE C MUST ALSO BE REMOVED FROM DOUBLE PRECISION STATEMENTS	MOP12920
C	APPEARING IN OTHER ROUTINES USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS	MOP12930
C	ROUTINE.	MOP12940
C		MOP12950
C	THE DOUBLE PRECISION VERSION OF THIS SUBROUTINE MUST ALSO	MOP12960
C	CONTAIN DOUBLE PRECISION FORTRAN FUNCTIONS. ABS IN STATEMENT	MOP12970
C	10 MUST BE CHANGED TO DABS.	MOP12980
C	STORAGE OF AI ELEMENT IN A	MOP12990
C		MOP13000
C	KK#N*N	MOP13010
C	DO 5 J#1, KK	MOP13020
5	A%J<#AI%J<	MOP13030
C		MOP13040
C	.....	MOP13050
C		MOP13060
C	SEARCH FOR LARGEST ELEMENT	MOP13070
C		MOP13080
C	D#1.0	MOP13090
C	NK#-N	MOP13100
C	DO 80 K#1,N	MOP13110
C	NK#NK&N	MOP13120
C	L%K<#K	MOP13130
C	M%K<#K	MOP13140
C	KK#NK&K	MOP13150
C	RIGA#A%KK<	MOP13160
C	DO 20 J#K,N	MOP13170
C	IZ#N**J-1<	MOP13180
C	DO 20 I#K,N	MOP13190

	IJ#IZ&I	MOP13200
10	IF%ARS%BIGA<-ABS%A%IJ<<< 15,20,20	MOP13210
15	RIGA#A%IJ<	MOP13220
	L%K<#I	MOP13230
	M%K<#J	MOP13240
20	CONTINUE	MOP13250
C		MOP13260
C	INTERCHANGE ROWS	MOP13270
C		MOP13280
	J#L%K<	MOP13290
	IF%J-K<35,35,25	MOP13300
25	KI#K-N	MOP13310
	DO 30 I#1,N	MOP13320
	KI#KI&N	MOP13330
	HOLD#-A%KI<	MOP13340
	JI#KI-K&J	MOP13350
	A%KI<#A%JI<	MOP13360
30	A%JI<#HOLD	MOP13370
C		MOP13380
C	INTERCHANGE COLUMNS	MOP13390
C		MOP13400
35	I#M%K<	MOP13410
	IF%I-K<45,45,38	MOP13420
38	JP#N%I-1<	MOP13430
	DO 40 J#1,N	MOP13440
	JK#NK&J	MOP13450
	JJ#JP&J	MOP13460
	HOLD#-A%JK<	MOP13470
	A%JK<#A%JI<	MOP13480
40	A%JI<#HOLD	MOP13490
C		MOP13500
C	DIVIDE COLUMN BY MINUS PIVOT (VALUE OF PIVOT ELEMENT IS	MOP13510
C	CONTAINED IN RIGA)	MOP13520
C		MOP13530
45	IF%BIGA< 48,46,48	MOP13540
46	D#0.0	MOP13550
	GO TO 150	MOP13560
48	DO 55 I#1,N	MOP13570
	IF%I-K<50,55,50	MOP13580
50	IK#NK&I	MOP13590
	A%IK<#A%IK</%-RIGA<	MOP13600
55	CONTINUE	MOP13610
C		MOP13620
C	REDUCE MATRIX	MOP13630
C		MOP13640
	DO 65 I#1,N	MOP13650
	IK#NK&I	MOP13660
	HOLD#A%IK<	MOP13670
	IJ#I-N	MOP13680
	DO 65 J#1,N	MOP13690
	IJ#IJ&N	MOP13700
	IF%I-K<60,65,60	MOP13710
60	IF%J-K<62,65,62	MOP13720
62	KJ#IJ-I&K	MOP13730
	A%IJ<#HOLD*A%KJ<&A%IJ<	MOP13740
65	CONTINUE	MOP13750
C		MOP13760

C	DIVIDE ROW BY PIVOT	MOP13770
C		MOP13780
	KJ#K-N	MOP13790
	DO 75 J#1,N	MOP13800
	KJ#KJ&N	MOP13810
	IF%J-K<70,75,70	MOP13820
70	A%KJ<#A%KJ</BIGA	MOP13830
75	CONTINUE	MOP13840
C		MOP13850
C	PRODUCT OF PIVOTS	MOP13860
C		MOP13870
	D#D*BIGA	MOP13880
C		MOP13890
C	REPLACE PIVOT BY RECIPROCAL	MOP13900
C		MOP13910
	A%KK<#1.0/BIGA	MOP13920
80	CONTINUE	MOP13930
C		MOP13940
C	FINAL ROW AND COLUMN INTERCHANGE	MOP13950
C		MOP13960
	K#N	MOP13970
100	K#%K-1<	MOP13980
	IF%K< 150,150,105	MOP13990
105	I#L%K<	MOP14000
	IF%I-K<120,120,108	MOP14010
108	JQ#N**K-1<	MOP14020
	JR#N**I-1<	MOP14030
	DO 110 J#1,N	MOP14040
	JK#JQ&J	MOP14050
	HOLD#A%JK<	MOP14060
	JJ#JR&J	MOP14070
	A%JK<#-A%JK<	MOP14080
110	A%JI<#HOLD	MOP14090
120	J#M%K<	MOP14100
	IF%J-K< 100,100,125	MOP14110
125	KI#K-N	MOP14120
	DO 130 I#1,N	MOP14130
	KI#KI&N	MOP14140
	HOLD#A%KI<	MOP14150
	JJ#KI-K&J	MOP14160
	A%KI<#-A%JK<	MOP14170
130	A%JI<#HOLD	MOP14180
	GO TO 100	MOP14190
150	LL#0	MOP14200
C		MOP14210
	KK#N*N	MOP14220
	DO 151 J#1,KK	MOP14230
151	B%J<#A%J<	MOP14240
	RETURN	MOP14250
C		MOP14260
	END	MOP14270

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

APPENDIX D
INPUT OUTPUT OPERATIONS PACKAGE

D.0 Introduction

This appendix contains listings for the following programs.

	<u>Page</u>
SUBROUTINE IMXRNP (M,NA,NB,NENTRY)	102
SUBROUTINE IRANDP (ND,IA,IB,IC,ID,IE,IF,IG,NENTRY)	103
SUBROUTINE MXRNP (VA,NA,NB,NENTRY)	104
SUBROUTINE NAMRNP (M,NA,NB,NENTRY)	105
SUBROUTINE RANDP (NENTRY)	106
SUBROUTINE RANDPD (ND,DA,DB,DC,DD,DE,DF,DG,NENTRY)	106

	SUBROUTINE <u>IMXRNP</u> (M,NA,NB,NENTRY)	IOP10000
C		IOP10010
C	SUBROUTINE READS,PRINTS AND STORES INTEGER NA*NB MATRIX	IOP10020
C	MATRIX IS STORED IN GENERAL FORM COLUMN BY COLUMN	IOP10030
C		IOP10040
	DIMENSION M(1)	IOP10050
C		IOP10060
	1000 FORMAT(7I10)	IOP10070
	1002 FORMAT(7I15)	IOP10080
	1003 FORMAT(7F10.4)	IOP10090
C		IOP10100
C	READ IN NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE AND STORE INTO 1 DIMENSION	IOP10110
C	VECTOR COLUMN-WISE.	IOP10120
	GO TO(1,1,2,4,2),NENTRY	IOP10130
C		IOP10140
	1 J=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP10150
	DO 15 I=1,NA	IOP10160
	READ 1000, (M(K),K=I,J,NA)	IOP10170
	15 J=J+1	IOP10180
C		IOP10190
	GO TO(2,3,3,2),NENTRY	IOP10200
C		IOP10210
C	PRINT NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE	IOP10220
	2 CONTINUE	IOP10230
	JJ=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP10240
	DO 11 II=1,NA	IOP10250
	IF(NENTRY-5)12,10,12	IOP10260
	10 PUNCH 1003,(M(L),L=II,JJ,NA)	IOP10270
	GO TO 11	IOP10280
	12 PRINT 1002, (M(L),L=II,JJ,NA)	IOP10290
	11 JJ=JJ+1	IOP10300
C		IOP10310
	3 RETURN	IOP10320
C		IOP10330
C	READ AND PRINT HEADING CARD BEFORE READING AND PRINTING MATRIX	IOP10340
	4 CALL RANDP(4)	IOP10350
	GO TO 1	IOP10360
C		IOP10370
	END	IOP10380

	SUBROUTINE <u>IRANDP</u> (ND,IA,IB,IC,ID,IE,IF,IG,NENTRY)	IOP10390
C		IOP10400
C	SUBROUTINE TO READ AND PRINT INTEGER DATA	IOP10410
C		IOP10420
	DIMENSION IV(7)	IOP10430
C		IOP10440
	1000 FORMAT(7I10)	IOP10450
	1010 FORMAT(7I15)	IOP10460
C		IOP10470
	GO TO(1,2,1,4),NENTRY	IOP10480
1	READ 1000,IA,IB,IC,ID,IE,IF,IG	IOP10490
	GO TO(2,2,3,2),NENTRY	IOP10500
2	IV(1)=IA	IOP10510
	IV(2)=IB	IOP10520
	IV(3)=IC	IOP10530
	IV(4)=ID	IOP10540
	IV(5)=IE	IOP10550
	IV(6)=IF	IOP10560
	IV(7)=IG	IOP10570
	PRINT 1010,(IV(I),I=1,ND)	IOP10580
3	RETURN	IOP10590
C		IOP10600
4	CALL RANDP(4)	IOP10610
	GO TO 1	IOP10620
C		IOP10630
	END	IOP10640

	SUBROUTINE <u>MXRNP</u> (VA,NA,NB,NENTRY)	IOP10650
C		IOP10660
C	SUBROUTINE READS AND/OR PRINTS THE NA*NB MATRIX VA WHICH IS STORED	IOP10670
C	GENERAL FORM COLUMN BY COLUMN	IOP10680
C		IOP10690
	DIMENSION VA(1)	IOP10700
C		IOP10710
	1000 FORMAT(7E10.0)	IOP10720
	1002 FORMAT(7F15.6)	IOP10730
	1003 FORMAT(7I10)	IOP10740
C		IOP10750
	GO TO(1,1,2,4,2),NENTRY	IOP10760
C		IOP10770
C	READ IN NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE AND STORE INTO 1 DIMENSION	IOP10780
C	VECTOR COLUMN-WISE.	IOP10790
1	J=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP10800
	DO 15 I=1,NA	IOP10810
	READ 1000, (VA(K),K=1,J,NA)	IOP10820
15	J=J+1	IOP10830
	GO TO(2,3,3,2),NENTRY	IOP10840
C		IOP10850
2	CONTINUE	IOP10860
C	PRINT NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE	IOP10870
	JJ=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP10880
	DO 11 II=1,NA	IOP10890
	IF(NENTRY-5)12,10,12	IOP10900
10	PUNCH 1003,(VA(L),L=II,JJ,NA)	IOP10910
	GO TO 11	IOP10920
12	PRINT 1002, (VA(L),L=II,JJ,NA)	IOP10930
11	JJ=JJ+1	IOP10940
	RETURN	IOP10950
C		IOP10960
3	RETURN	IOP10970
C		IOP10980
C	READ AND PRINT HEADING CARD BEFORE READING AND PRINTING MATRIX	IOP10990
4	CALL RANDP(4)	IOP11000
	GO TO 1	IOP11010
C		IOP11020
	END	IOP11030

	SUBROUTINE <u>NAMRNP</u> (M,NA,NB,NENTRY)	IOP11040
C		IOP11050
C	SUBROUTINE READS,PRINTS AND STORES INTEGER NA*NB MATRIX	IOP11060
C	OF FOUR CHARACTER NAMES	IOP11070
C	MATRIX IS STORED IN GENERAL FORM COLUMN BY COLUMN	IOP11080
C		IOP11090
	DIMENSION M(1)	IOP11100
C		IOP11110
	1000 FORMAT(1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,	IOP11120
	1 1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4,1X,A4)	IOP11130
	1002 FORMAT(11X,A4,11X,A4,11X,A4,11X,A4,11X,A4,11X,A4,11X,A4)	IOP11140
C		IOP11150
	GO TO(1,1,2,4),NENTRY	IOP11160
C		IOP11170
C	READ IN NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE AND STORE INTO 1 DIMENSION	IOP11180
C	VECTOR COLUMN-WISE.	IOP11190
1	J=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP11200
	DO 15 I=1,NA	IOP11210
	READ 1000, (M(K),K=I,J,NA)	IOP11220
15	J=J+1	IOP11230
	GO TO(2,3,3,2),NENTRY	IOP11240
C		IOP11250
C	PRINT NA BY NB MATRIX ROW-WISE	IOP11260
2	CONTINUE	IOP11270
	JJ=NA*NB-NA+1	IOP11280
	DO 11 II=1,NA	IOP11290
	PRINT 1002,(M(L),L=II,JJ,NA)	IOP11300
11	JJ=JJ+1	IOP11310
C		IOP11320
3	RETURN	IOP11330
C		IOP11340
C	READ IN HEADING CARD BEFORE READING AND PRINTING M	IOP11350
4	CALL RANDP(4)	IOP11360
	GO TO 1	IOP11370
C		IOP11380
	END	IOP11390

	SUBROUTINE <u>RANDP</u> (NENTRY)	IOP11400
C		IOP11410
C	SUBROUTINE TO READ AND PRINT HEADING CARDS	IOP11420
C		IOP11430
	DIMENSION FNAME(8)	IOP11440
	DOUBLE PRECISION FNAME	IOP11450
C		IOP11460
	1000 FORMAT(8A8)	IOP11470
	1001 FORMAT(1H1)	IOP11480
	1010 FORMAT(2X,A8,2X,A8,2X,A8,2X,A8,2X,A8,2X,A8,2X,A8)	IOP11490
	1020 FORMAT(7X,A8,7X,A8,7X,A8,7X,A8,7X,A8,7X,A8,7X,A8)	IOP11500
C		IOP11510
	GO TO(2000,2010,2020,2030),NENTRY	IOP11520
C		IOP11530
	2000 PRINT 1001	IOP11540
	2010 READ 1000,(FNAME(I),I=1,8)	IOP11550
	PRINT 1000,(FNAME(I),I=1,8)	IOP11560
	RETURN	IOP11570
C		IOP11580
	2020 PRINT 1001	IOP11590
	2030 READ 1010,(FNAME(I),I=1,7)	IOP11600
	PRINT 1020,(FNAME(I),I=1,7)	IOP11610
	RETURN	IOP11620
C		IOP11630
	END	IOP11640

	SUBROUTINE <u>RANDPD</u> (ND,DA,DB,DC,DD,DE,DF,DG,NENTRY)	IOP11650
C		IOP11660
C	SUBROUTINE TO READ AND PRINT FLOATING POINT DATA	IOP11670
C		IOP11680
	DIMENSION DV(7)	IOP11690
C		IOP11700
	1000 FORMAT(7E10.0)	IOP11710
	1010 FORMAT(7F15.6)	IOP11720
C		IOP11730
	GO TO(1,2,1,4),NENTRY	IOP11740
C		IOP11750
	1 READ 1000,DA,DB,DC,DD,DE,DF,DG	IOP11760
	GO TO(2,2,3,2),NENTRY	IOP11770
	2 DV(1)=DA	IOP11780
	DV(2)=DB	IOP11790
	DV(3)=DC	IOP11800
	DV(4)=DD	IOP11810
	DV(5)=DE	IOP11820
	DV(6)=DF	IOP11830
	DV(7)=DG	IOP11840
	PRINT 1010,(DV(I),I=1,ND)	IOP11850
	3 RETURN	IOP11860
C		IOP11870
	4 CALL RANDP(4)	IOP11880
	GO TO 1	IOP11890
C		IOP11900
	END	IOP11910

REFERENCES

1. MacKinnon, D., P. Madden, and P. Farrell, Optical Mirror Figure Control, MIT Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Report R-665, Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 1970.
2. MacKinnon, D., "Active Control of Primary Mirror Figure," NASA SP-233 (Proceedings, NASA Workshop on Optical Telescope Technology, MSFC, Huntsville, Alabama, April 29 - May 1, 1969).
3. Active Optical System for Spaceborne Telescopes, NASA CR-66297, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, October 14, 1966.
4. Active Optical System for Spaceborne Telescopes, Vol II, NASA CR-66489, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, December 7, 1967.
5. Development of an Active Optics Concept Using a Thin Deformable Mirror, Final Report, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, 1968.
6. Robertson, Hugh J., Development of an Active Optics Concept Using a Thin Deformable Mirror, NASA CR-1593, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut, August 1970.
7. Crane, R., Advanced Figure Sensor, Final Report, NASA Electronics Research Center, September 1969.

8. Watt, G. J., "Actuators for Active Optics," NASA SP-233 (Proceedings, NASA Workshop on Optical Telescope Technology, MSFC, Huntsville, Alabama, April 29 - May 1, 1969).
9. XDS Sigma 5/7 Extended Fortran IV Reference Manual. El Segundo: Xerox Data Systems, April 1970.
10. XDS Fortran II Reference Manual. El Segundo: Xerox Data Systems, February 1967.
11. XDS Sigma 5/7 Symbol/Meta-Symbol Reference Manual. El Segundo: Xerox Data Systems, December 1969.
12. PDP-15 Descriptive Literature. Maynard: The Digital Equipment Corporation.
13. PDP-15 Price List. Maynard: The Digital Equipment Corporation, July 7, 1969.