

I.O.S.

**USER'S MANUAL FOR STEEP AND BREAKING
WAVE COMPUTER PROGRAMS**

E. D. Cokelet

Report No. 87

1979



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I. General Introduction

This manual contains information about computer programs and magnetic tapes at IOS which were the results of work done on steep and breaking water waves by E. D. Cokelet between November 1975 and November 1978. The programs fall into three main groups: (1) those which calculate the velocity and acceleration field within the interior of a breaking wave, (2) those which calculate the properties of steep, steady waves, and (3) miscellaneous numerical and graphical routines which may be of use to general IOS computer users.

In all of the theoretical and numerical work about water waves referred to herein the physical variables are nondimensionalized such that $\rho = g = k = 1$ where ρ is the density of the fluid, g is the acceleration of gravity and $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ where λ is the wavelength of the free surface. λ is the horizontal scale on which the two-dimensional flow repeats itself. For the experiments on the stability of deep-water waves as discussed in section II, two waves of generally unequal wavelengths are included within the distance λ .

II. INTVEL: Velocities and accelerations within a breaking wave.

II.A. Introduction

INTVEL is a FORTRAN program which calculates the fluid velocities and accelerations interior to a breaking wave in deep water given quantities evaluated only on the free surface. These surface-evaluated quantities are actually stored as data on a magnetic tape (M907 at IOS, backup tape M908). This tape contains output from various numerical experiments performed on Cambridge University's IBM 370/165 computer and on the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory's (RHEL) IBM 360/195 computer by E. D. Cokelet between 1975 and 1978. The accompanying pre-print in section II.B. (Cokelet, E. D. 1979 Breaking waves - the plunging jet and interior flow-field, Proc. Symp. Mech. Wave-induced Forces on Cylinders, 3-6 September 1978, University of Bristol) explains briefly how the velocity and acceleration fields are calculated and gives some examples of the graphical output from INTVEL. Results of some of the numerical experiments (but not the interior flow fields) appear in two papers by M. S. Longuet-Higgins and E. D. Cokelet (The deformation of steep surface waves on water I. A numerical method of computation, 1978, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A 350, 1-26 and II. Growth of normal-mode instabilities, 1979, Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A 354, 1-28).

A conformal transformation is used to map the flow from the physical

$z (= x + iy)$ plane to a closed region in the

$\zeta (= r e^{i\theta})$ plane. The mapping is $\zeta = e^{-iz}$

which means that

$$\theta = -x$$

$$r = e^y.$$

In INTVEL most of the numerical calculations are done in the \mathcal{J} -plane, but the graphical output consisting of the wave profile and the velocity and acceleration vectors are in the z -plane. There are usually $N = 60, 90$ or 120 points along the surface of one wave cycle. The storage arrays and their physical meanings are as follows: The array sizes are all $N + 1$ unless stated otherwise.

R r values along the surface

PHI velocity potential, ϕ , along surface

PRES surface pressure

DPHIDS $\frac{d\phi}{ds}$ = tangential derivative in \mathcal{J} -plane

DPHIDN $\frac{d\phi}{dn}$ = normal derivative

DSDP $\frac{ds}{dp}$ = derivative of arc-length with respect to a parameter p (point number) which increases monotonically along the surface profile

$S(N + 8)$ S = arc - length along surface in \mathcal{J} -plane. $S(N) - S(0) = S(N)$ which is the total arc length around one wave cycle in the \mathcal{J} -plane. For convenience $S(N+j) = S(N) + S(j)$, $j=1, 2, \dots, 8$.

DTHDS $\frac{d\sigma}{ds}$ along the surface

DRDS $\frac{dr}{ds}$ along the surface

DTHDT $\frac{D\sigma}{Dt}$ total time derivative of σ .

D2PDNS $\frac{d^2\phi}{ds^2}$ in the ζ -plane

D2RDS2 $\frac{d^2r}{ds^2}$ in the ζ -plane

D2TDS2 $\frac{d^2\theta}{ds^2}$ in the ζ -plane

PHIT $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$

PSIT $\frac{d\psi}{dt}$

PRESO (IE,JE) 2-D array of pressure inside the fluid in the Z-plane.
The array sizes IE and JE depend on the size of the region and the grid spacing on which one wishes to calculate the flow quantities.

II.B. Breaking waves - the plunging jet and interior flow-field.

The following is a preprint to appear in the Proceedings of the Symposium on Mechanics of Wave-induced Forces on Cylinders, held at the University of Bristol, 3-6 September 1978. In it we describe briefly the mathematical theory behind INTVEL, and we present some of the graphical results.

To appear in Proceedings of the Symposium on Mechanics of
Wave-induced Forces on Cylinders, held at the University
of Bristol, 3-6 September 1978.

BREAKING WAVES - THE PLUNGING JET AND
INTERIOR FLOW-FIELD

by

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Abstract

Breaking waves cause some of the largest forces exerted on marine structures, but until quite recently it has not been possible to calculate the flow-field in a breaking wave even in the absence of the structure itself. Our aim is to show that during breaking but before vorticity and turbulence are generated the flow can be calculated by using a numerical technique (Longuet-Higgins & Cokelet, 1976) based on the exact theory of irrotational flow. This has succeeded in following the free surface of a two-dimensional, deep-water wave as it steepens and overturns ejecting a jet of water from its crest. We present some examples to show that the fluid velocities and accelerations can exceed those in a highest, steady wave.

Introduction

For a structural member whose diameter is less than about $1/5$ of a wavelength the usual method for predicting forces is to take the statistically derived 50-year wave's height and period, to fit a wave flow to these parameters, and to calculate the drag and inertia from Morison's equation.

All three steps have their disadvantages, but we shall concentrate on the second step. Often a steady, progressive wave is chosen, and the flow-field is calculated by using an analytical (e.g. Stokes' n^{th} order expansion) or numerical method (e.g. Dean's (1965) stream function wave theory). This presupposes that the wave is symmetric about the crest and propagates without change of shape; hence it is not a breaking wave. Sometimes a measured wave profile is available, and a flow-field is fitted to it with Dean's stream function method in which it is assumed that the free-surface is a streamline when viewed from an appropriate moving reference frame. Such an assumption is not valid if the wave is asymmetrical or if it is breaking.

Breaking is essentially time-dependent; the free surface distorts as fluid moves normal to it. Longuet-Higgins & Cokelet (1976) have developed a numerical technique capable of following the fully nonlinear development of the flow. The method is based on the fact that for an irrotational, incompressible fluid the kinematic and dynamic boundary conditions describe the evolution of the flow in terms of quantities specified only on the boundaries. For deep-water waves the only boundary is the free surface, and its location is given by the position of N specified fluid particles. In order to follow the motion of the surface we need know only the tangential and normal velocities of particles on it. Given the velocity potential, ϕ , along the surface we find the tangential velocity, $\partial\phi/\partial s$, by numerical differentiation. To find the normal velocity, $\partial\phi/\partial n$, we use Green's third identity to derive an integral equation for it in terms of other surface-evaluated

quantities. Having solved this numerically we march forward in time with the evolution equations:

$$\frac{Dx}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{dx}{ds} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} + \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{Dy}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} - \frac{dx}{ds} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{D\phi}{Dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s}^2 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}^2 \right) - gy - \frac{p}{\rho}$$

These specify how the Cartesian coordinates, (x,y) , and the velocity potential of a fluid particle change with time. The tangential direction is defined such that s increases as one moves along the surface with the fluid on the left, and n is the outward normal.

The method has been used to demonstrate that irrotational flow alone can account for the steepening and plunging of a breaking wave. The plunging jet remains well-rounded and can be followed until either the minimum radius of curvature of the free surface approaches the computational particle spacing or until the tip of the jet is about to touch the wave's forward face.

In the next section we shall show how to calculate the fluid velocity and acceleration within the fluid interior given the surface-evaluated quantities used in the evolution equations. Then we shall give some examples of fluid velocities and accelerations near the

crest of some breaking waves in deep water.

Calculation of the interior fluid velocity and acceleration

The free surface is perhaps the region of greatest interest since it is here that nonlinear effects are most noticeable. Here, too, the velocity takes on its extreme value since Laplace's equation is the governing field equation. But to the offshore engineer the flow in the fluid interior is also important. With his requirements in mind we have set out to calculate the interior velocities and accelerations.

We define a Cartesian coordinate system with x increasing horizontally, y increasing upwards and the line $y = 0$ coinciding with the mean free surface. For computational convenience we assume that the sea surface is horizontally periodic. (This restriction could be removed if we were willing to specify what was happening outside of the computational region, but this introduces further complication which will not be considered here.) We map the semi-infinite region between the free surface and the bottom into a closed region in the ζ -plane with the mapping

$$\zeta = e^{-iz}$$

where $z = x + iy$. This maps the undisturbed free surface into a circle.

Now for $W(\zeta)$ a function harmonic inside the region bounded by a closed contour C — the image of the free surface — Cauchy's theorem relates W at some interior point ζ_0 to the integral of its value on the boundary weighted by the inverse of the distance from ζ_0 to the boundary, i.e.

$$W(\zeta_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{W(\zeta)}{\zeta - \zeta_0} d\zeta. \quad (1)$$

If we let W be the complex velocity, $W = u - iv$, we can use (1) to find the velocity inside the fluid once we know it on the surface.

There is a complication when the point ζ_0 is near the boundary. The denominator of (1) becomes large, and any quadrature formula which we may use does not accurately represent the integrand in the region giving the largest contribution to the integral. This problem may be overcome by subtracting off the singularity and solving iteratively for $W(\zeta_0)$ (Swarztrauber, 1972).

Thus we may write

$$W_{n+1}(\zeta_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{W(\zeta) - W_n(\zeta_0)}{\zeta - \zeta_0} d\zeta + W_n(\zeta_0) \quad (2)$$

where the subscript "n" denotes the n^{th} iterate.

If we write (2) as

$$W_{n+1} = f(W_n)$$

then $f'(W_n) = 0$ as well as all the higher derivatives of f , and the theoretical convergence of (2) is guaranteed. In practice (2) usually converges to within 10^{-5} in 5 or 6 iterations when the quadrature is performed using Simpson's rule with 60 computational particles. Occasionally for points very near the boundary (2) diverges, but in this case a Taylor series extrapolation from the boundary usually suffices.

To find the fluid acceleration at an interior point in terms of surface-evaluated quantities is more complicated since the acceleration does not satisfy Laplace's equation. If we can calculate the pressure, p , then we can differentiate numerically with, say, a 3-point, centred-difference formula to find the pressure gradient and then the acceleration

from the Euler equations. Bernoulli's equation,

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - gy - \frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2),$$

gives p provided we can find $\partial \phi / \partial t$. This does satisfy Laplace's equation, and we can calculate $\partial \phi / \partial t$ at the surface from Bernoulli's equation since p is specified there. However to find $\partial \phi / \partial t$ at an interior point from Cauchy's theorem, (1) or (2), we need also to know its conjugate harmonic function $\partial \psi / \partial t$ where ψ is the stream function. This is found along the surface from

$$\psi = \int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} ds + \text{const.} = \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} ds + \text{const.}$$

The constant is evaluated such that $\psi(x, -\infty, t) = 0$.

$\partial \psi / \partial t$ is calculated for each computational particle from

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{D\psi}{Dt}$$

by using a 3-point, centred-difference formula in time. Since differentiations in both time and space are needed to calculate the accelerations they are necessarily less accurate than the velocities.

Results

We shall present some results for the interior velocities and accelerations of breaking waves produced from two different types of initial conditions. For the first type, breaking develops from a slightly perturbed train of fully nonlinear, periodic, steady waves. Longuet-Higgins (1978 a,b) has shown that such a wave train is unstable if the initial wave steepness, ak , falls within certain limits. The numerical experiments of Longuet-Higgins and Cokelet (1978) have confirmed the growth-rates predicted by the stability theory and have shown that the instabilities lead to breaking. We shall show the results for $ak = 0.25$. Such a wave is

unstable. Perturbations grow such that the neighbouring wave loses energy, and the growing wave slowly gains energy. When the local steepness approaches 0.41 the perturbation grows rapidly and breaking ensues.

Figure 1 shows a close-up of the wave crest at the moment, $t = t_v$, the wave face becomes vertical. Dots on the free surface mark the computational fluid particles. Quantities are nondimensionalized such that $\rho = g = k = 1$ where ρ is the fluid density, g is gravity and k is the wave number. Figure 1a shows the velocity field, and the horizontal vector in the upper right-hand corner represents a velocity of magnitude $(g/k)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ which equals the phase speed of a linear, deep-water wave. The maximum fluid velocity shown occurs at the crest and is 1.02. This compares with the maximum particle velocity of 1.0922 at the crest of the highest, steady wave (Cokelet, 1977). Such a theoretically highest wave ($ak = 0.4431$) has a sharp crest with enclosed angle of 120° located at $y = 0.5964$. The acceleration field is shown in figure 1b with the scaling vector of length $g = 1$ at the upper right. The maximum acceleration indicated has magnitude 0.6g. The acceleration at the crest of the highest, steady wave has magnitude 0.5g directed radially away from the crest (Longuet-Higgins, 1963), although recent evidence indicates that 0.39g may be the more relevant value for an almost-highest, steady wave with a slightly-rounded crest (Longuet-Higgins & Fox, 1977). Figure 2 shows the same wave at about 1/50 of a wave period later ($t = t_v + 1/8$). Here the maximum velocity

is 1.09, and the maximum acceleration is 0.7g. We have not been able to calculate reliably the acceleration field for points nearer the free surface than those shown in the diagrams.

For the second type of initial condition we have conducted a series of numerical experiments in which the wave is sinusoidal in shape but of large amplitude, i.e.

$$\eta = a \sin (x - t)$$

$$\phi = a \cos (x - t) e^{-Y}$$

at $t = 0$. Such a wave contains all of its energy in the first harmonic and therefore cannot be a finite-amplitude, steady wave. If the initial amplitude is large enough the wave will break. Figure 3 shows the velocity and acceleration fields for a wave of initial amplitude $ak = 0.31$. It contains about 2/3 of the energy, E , of the most energetic, steady wave, $E_{\max} = 0.07403$. The wave face is just vertical. The similarity to the breaking wave in figure 1 which was produced by the more "natural" mechanism of instability is remarkable; the two figures almost coincide. The maximum velocity and acceleration in figure 3 are 1.09 and 0.7g, respectively, which exceed those of figure 1. For this wave it has been possible to follow the motion until $t = t_v + 1/4$. The velocities and accelerations are shown in figure 4. The peak values are 1.24 and 0.8g.

In figure 5 we show the results for similar initial conditions but with $ak = 0.38$ corresponding to a wave with $E \sim E_{\max}$. The radius of curvature at the crest is larger here, and more fluid will be swept into the plunging jet. The maximum velocity displayed is 0.93. This is lower than

previous values because the grid of points at which the velocities were calculated for the diagram does not intersect at the maximum velocity region near the emerging jet. The maximum acceleration shown is $0.9g$. This occurs as in all the previous examples not at the crest but rather in the region below the vertical wave-face. Both the drag and the inertial forces in this region will have a strong horizontal component.

The velocities and accelerations are shown in figure 6 when $t = t_v + 3/4$. Here the plunging jet is well-formed. There is a substantial region of horizontal velocity feeding water into the jet, and there is an indication that the fluid is being accelerated toward the right due to large horizontal pressure gradients. The maximum velocity indicated is 1.33 in the jet which would produce a drag force of 1.5 times that of a highest, steady wave. The maximum acceleration shown is $1.6g$ which is about 3 times that of a highest, steady wave.

Conclusions

We have shown that the velocity and acceleration fields interior to irrotational, breaking waves can be calculated from quantities evaluated at the free surface. Sample calculations indicate that fluid speeds can exceed $1.3 (g/k)^{1/2}$ in the breaking region. Maximum accelerations approach g and can have appreciable horizontal components. It is difficult to say how typical these values are, but similar results do come from two different types of initial conditions thus implying that a similarity solution may exist.

In future we plan to compare in detail the velocity and acceleration fields with those of steep, steady waves. It also remains to compare the numerical results with laboratory and field data.

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```

0301:      IV = 2*(M-L-R)
0302:      A = A + SIGMA(IN)*SIGMA(2)*ALPHA(IN,L+1)*ALPHA(2,R+1) - S1
0303:      CONTINUE
0304:      IV = 2*(M-L)
0305:      D5 = D5 + SIGMA(IN)*SIGMA(2)*ALPHA(IN,1)*ALPHA(2,L+1) + A
0306:      1 - 2.*SIGMA(IN+1)*ALPHA(IN+1,L+1)
0307:      500 CONTINUE
0308:      502 CONTINUE
0309:      ALPHA(2,M) = (C4*(B5 - A5*B2/A2 - B3*D5/D3) - B4*(C5 - C3*D5/D3
0310:      1 ))/(C4*(B1 - A1*B2/A2 - B3*D1/D3) - B4*(C1 - C3*D1/D3))
0311:      ALPHA(NROW-1, NCOL+1-M) = (A5 - A1*ALPHA(2,M))/A2
0312:      IF (2*M-1 .EQ. NORDER) GO TO 164
0313:      ALPHA(3,M) = (D5 - D1*ALPHA(2,M))/D3
0314:      ALPHA(NROW-2, NCOL+1-M) = (C5 - C3*D5/D3 - (C1 - C3*D1/D3))*
0315:      1 ALPHA(2,M)/C4
0316:      C
0317:      C***CALCULATE ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-M0/2).
0318:      C
0319:      M = MX
0320:      A = 0.0
0321:      DO 530 L=1,M
0322:      IRE = M - L + 1
0323:      S1 = 0.0
0324:      DO 520 IR=1,IRE
0325:      R = IR - 1
0326:      S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, R+1)*ALPHA(L+1, M-L-R+1)
0327:      CONTINUE
0328:      A = A + SIGMA(2*L+1)*S1
0329:      530 CONTINUE
0330:      ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-M) = A
0331:      C
0332:      162 CONTINUE
0333:      164 CONTINUE
0334:      C
0335:      C***COMPUTE THE GAMMA(L).
0336:      C
0337:      LE = INT(FLOAT(NORDER)/2. + .01) + 1
0338:      DO 324 L=1,LE
0339:      GAMMA(L) = 0.0
0340:      DO 300 KI = 1,L
0341:      K = KI-1
0342:      GAMMA(L) = GAMMA(L) + DELTA(L-K)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-K)
0343:      CONTINUE
0344:      IF (L .LT. 2) GO TO 322
0345:      IRE = L-1
0346:      DO 320 IR=1,IRE
0347:      R = IR-1
0348:      S1 = 0.0
0349:      IME = R+1
0350:      DO 310 IM=1,IME
0351:      M = IM-1
0352:      S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L-R, R-M+1)*ALPHA(NROW+1-L+R, NCOL-M)
0353:      CONTINUE
0354:      GAMMA(L) = GAMMA(L) - 2.*D(L-R)*S1/FLOAT(L-R-1)
0355:      320 CONTINUE
0356:      322 CONTINUE
0357:      324 CONTINUE
0358:      RETURN
0359:      END

```

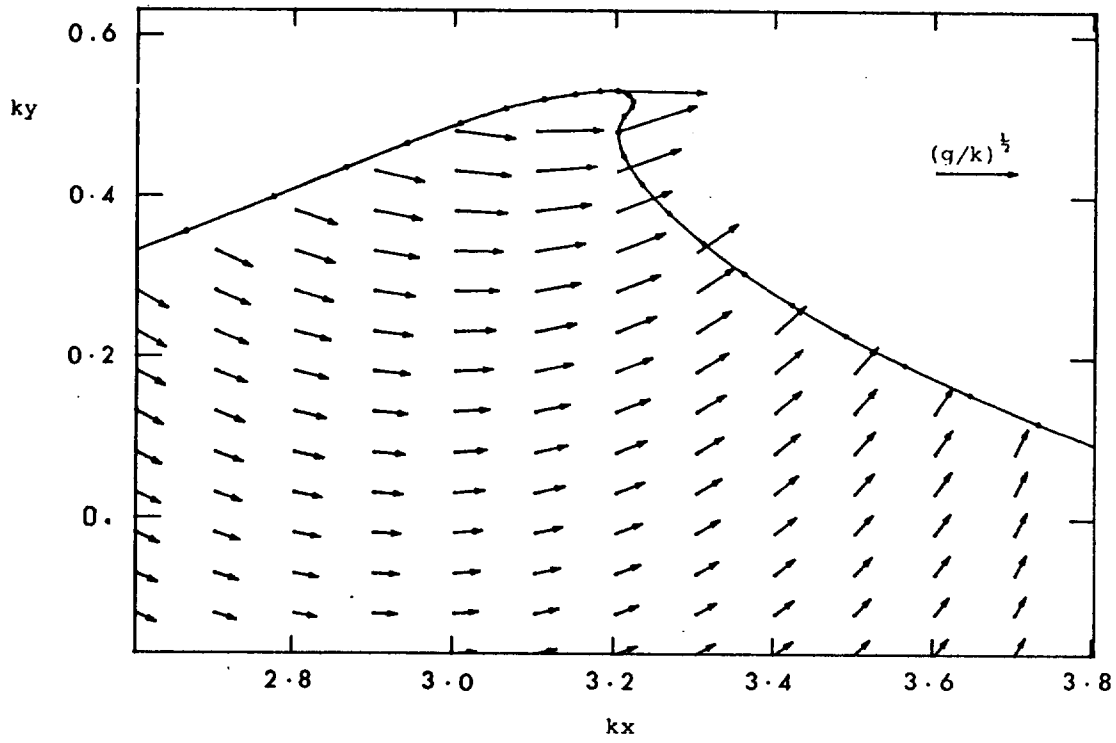


Figure 2a. As for figure 1a but with $t=t_v + 1/8$.

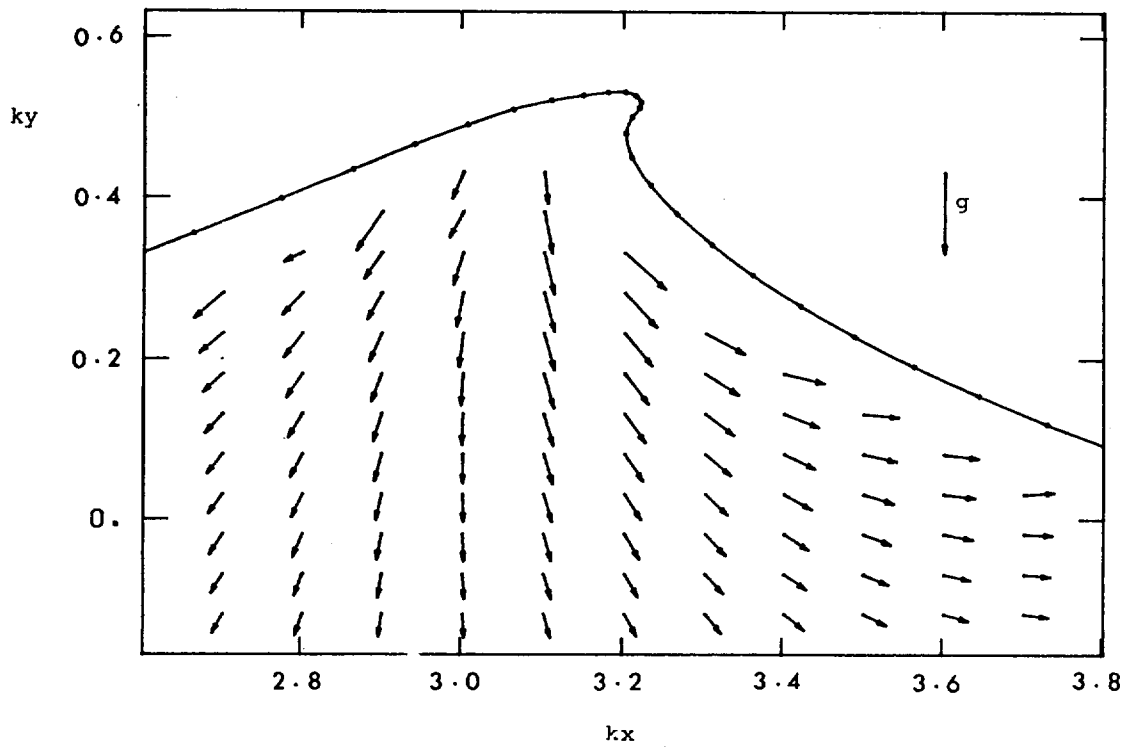


Figure 2b. As for figure 1b but with $t=t_v + 1/8$.

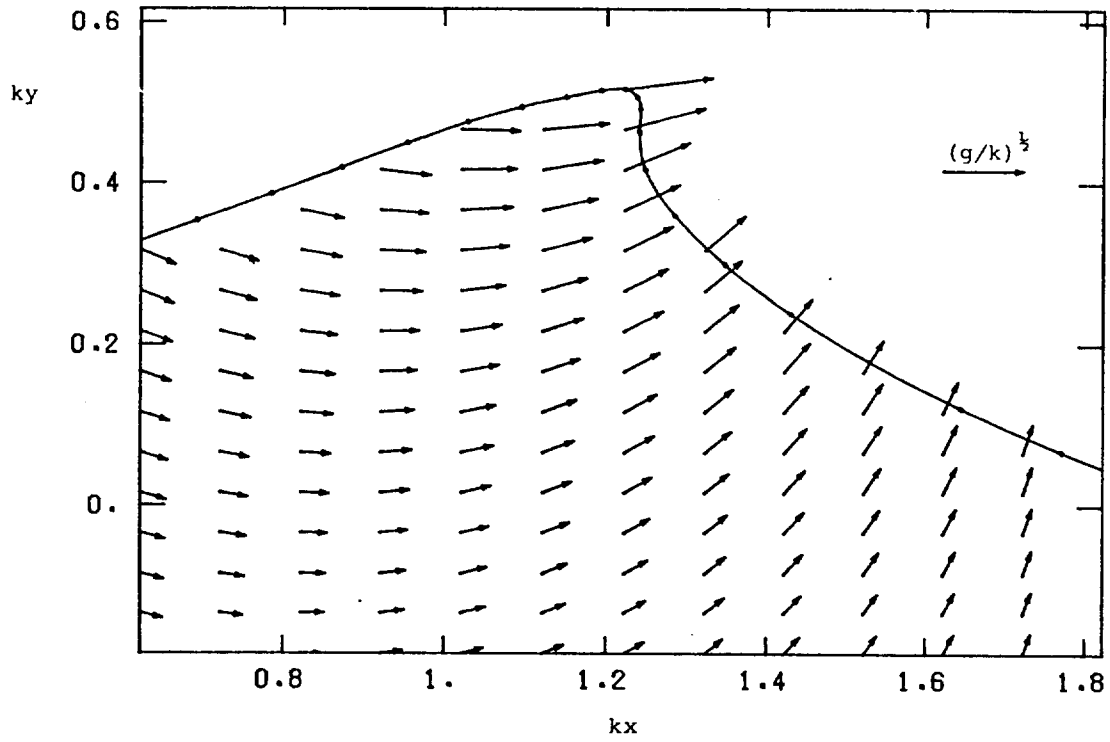


Figure 3a. The velocity field near the wave crest at the moment, $t=t_v$, when the wave face becomes vertical. This wave began as a simple sinusoid with $E \approx 2/3 E_{\max}$.

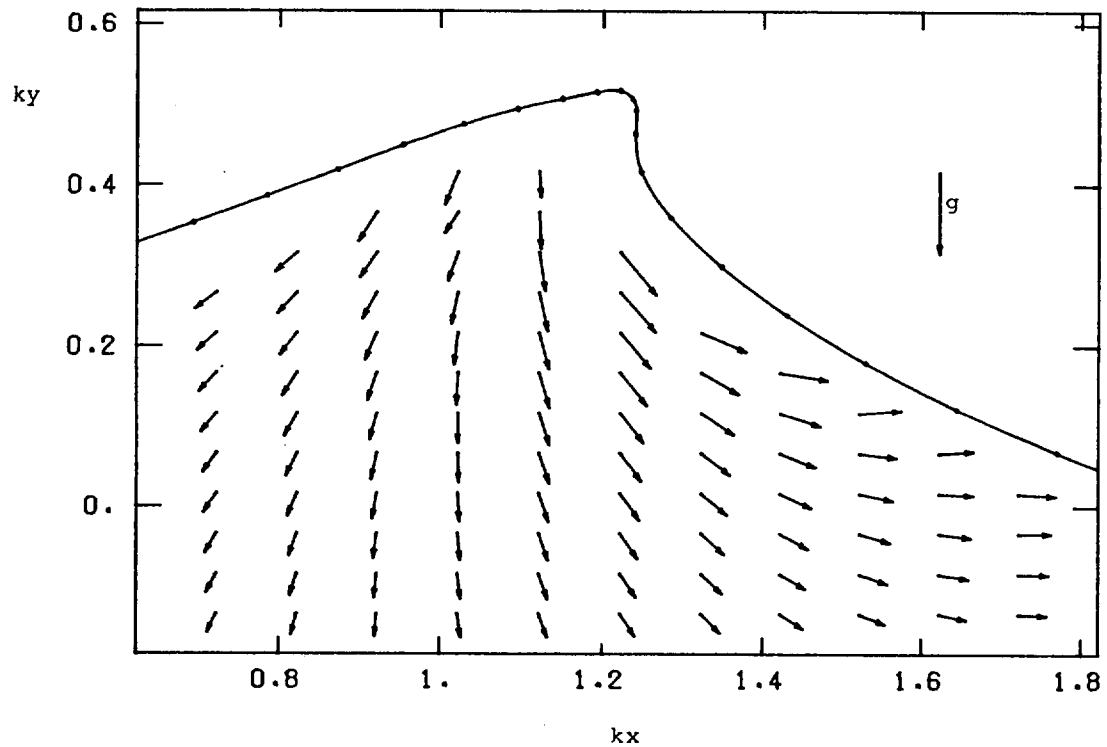


Figure 3b. The acceleration field near the wave crest at $t=t_v$.

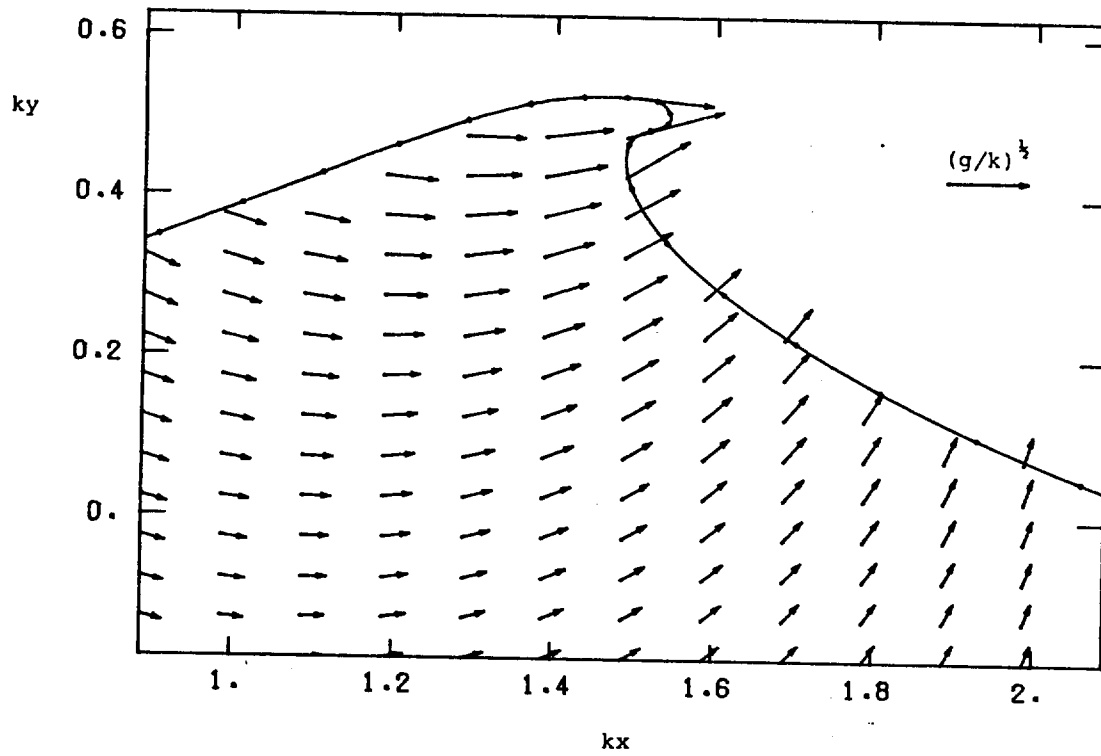


Figure 4a. As for figure 3a but with $t = t_v + 1/4$.

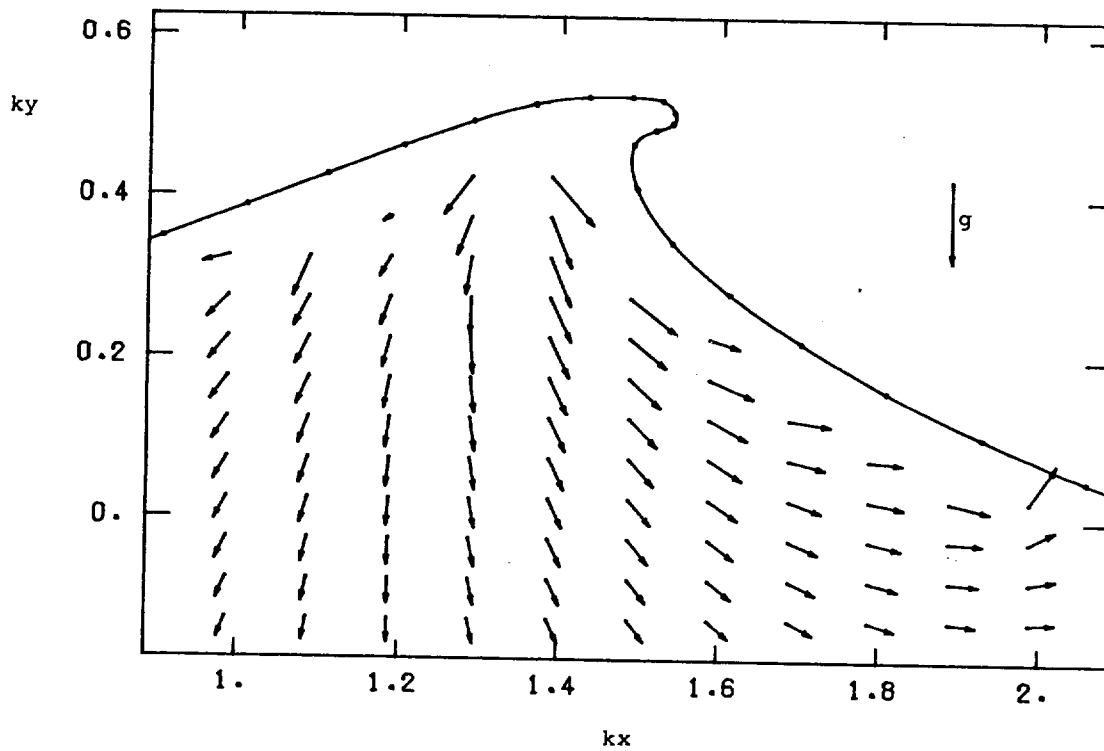


Figure 4b. As for figure 3b but with $t = t_v + 1/4$.

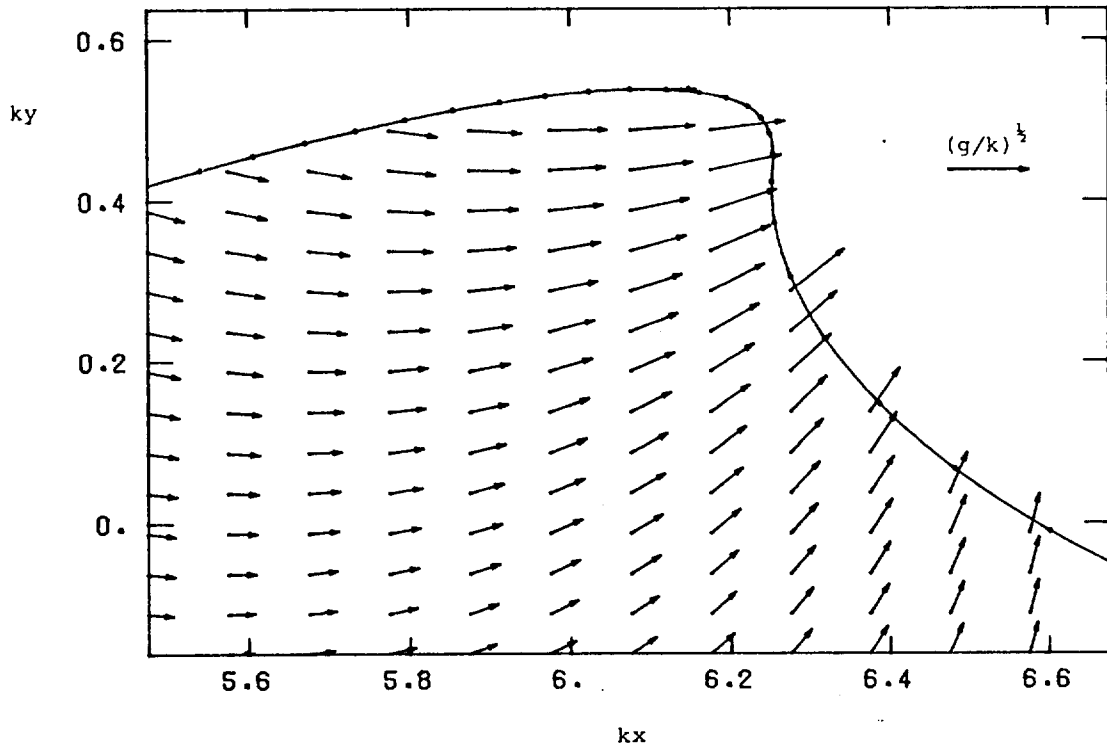


Figure 5a. The velocity field near the wave crest at the moment, $t=t_v$, when the wave face becomes vertical. This wave began as a sinusoid with $E \approx E_{\max}$.

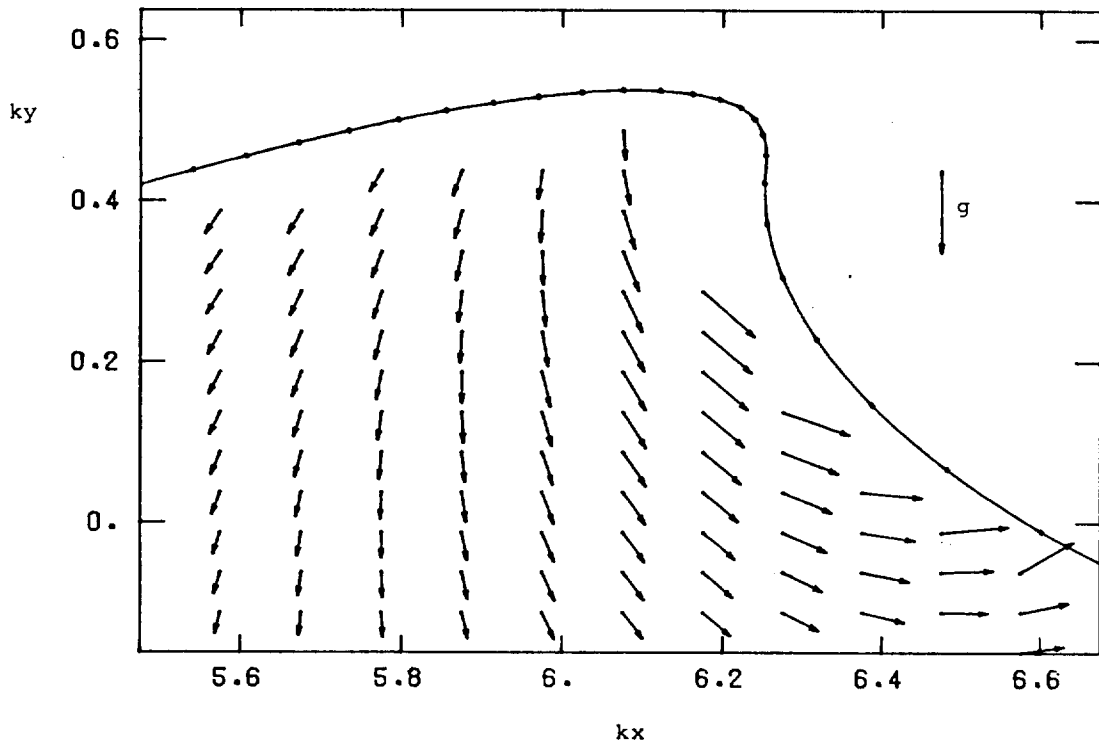


Figure 5b. The acceleration field near the crest at $t=t_v$.

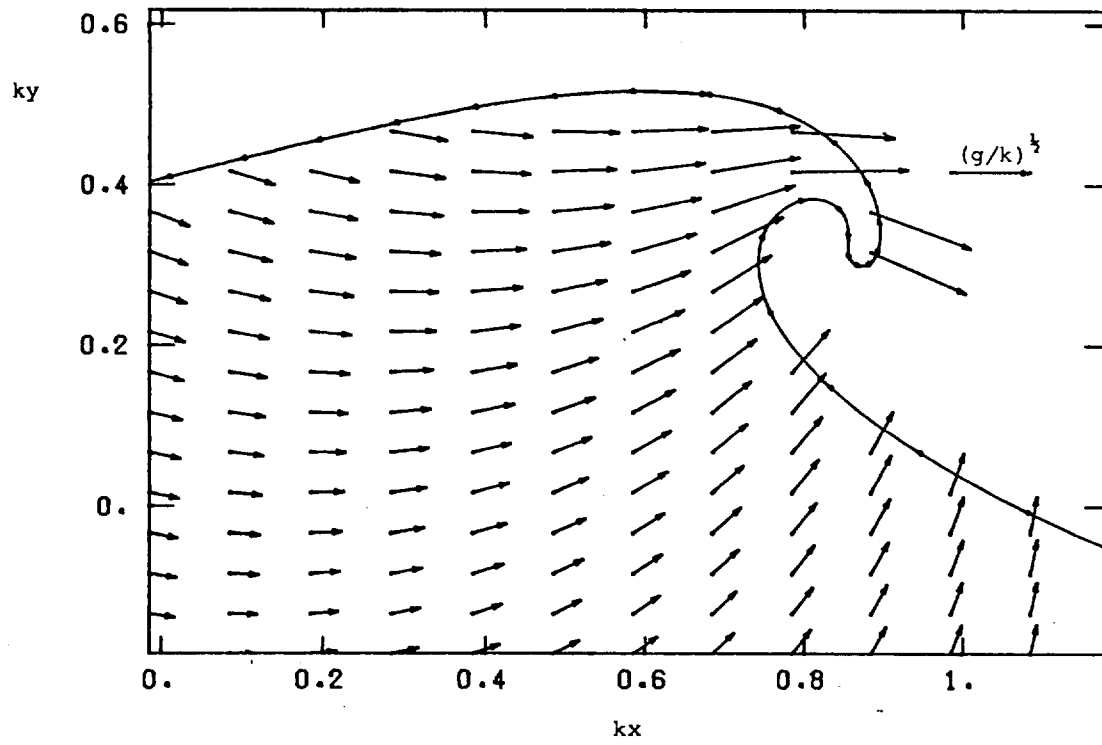


Figure 6a. As for figure 5a but with $t = t_V + 3/4$.

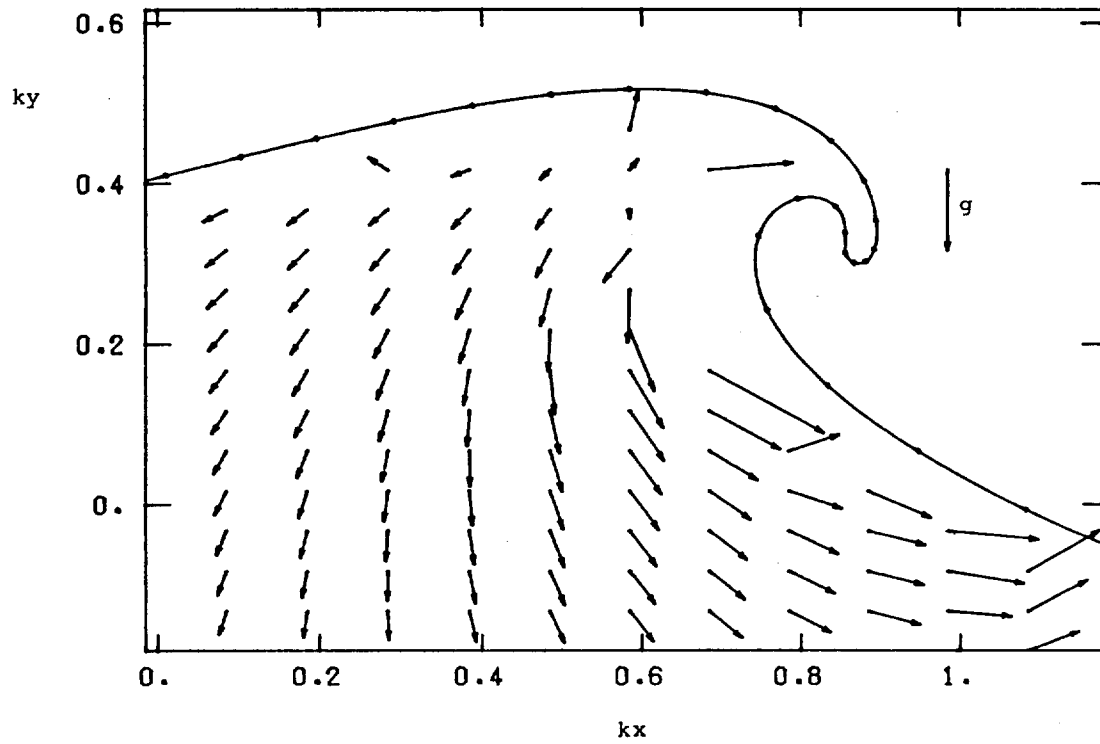


Figure 6b. As for figure 5b but with $t = t_V + 3/4$.

II.C. How INTVEL works

INTVEL works in the following manner. It first reads through the data and locates the time, TIMVER, at which the wave face becomes vertical or overhanging. TIMVER is then the first time, TIMCAL, at which the interior flow field is to be calculated. The program then must calculate

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{D\psi}{Dt}$$

along the surface. This is done by backspacing the data one timestep, calculating

$$\psi(t - \Delta t)$$

using the subroutine CALPSI, spacing forward $2 \Delta t$

to find

$$\psi(t + \Delta t)$$

and then backspacing to find $\psi(t)$. A centered difference formula gives $\frac{D\psi}{Dt}$.

At $t = \text{TIMCAL}$ other simple calculations are performed, and the crest region of size XLEN by YLEN (in non-dimensional units, XLENMM by YLENMM in millimeters) is drawn by CREST. The program then calls WDWZ which calculates the velocity and pressure within the fluid at discrete points. This is done at intervals of DX and DY, and the velocity vectors, scaled by VELSCAL, are drawn by ARROW. Calculated quantities are printed out. The velocities along the boundary can also be drawn, but this is not recommended if an unconfused picture is desired.

The pressure gradients are calculated by a 3-point centered-difference formula. If one of the three points has no pressure value defined because it is outside the fluid, then no pressure gradient or acceleration will be calculated. The accelerations, scaled by ACCSCL, are drawn by ARROW and are printed out. Boundary accelerations can be drawn, but these are very noisy due to the differencing.

This completes one timestep in INTVEL. TIMCAL is incremented by DELT, and the process repeats itself until the data runs out or t exceeds TIMEND.

DATE = 20/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 5

FILE = SSMATDR.INTVEL (ND)

```
1.C
2.C THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE VELOCITY FIELD INTERIOR TO AN IRROTATIONAL
3.C (TIME-DEPENDENT) DEEP-WATER WAVE GIVEN QUANTITIES ON THE FREE SURFACE.
4.C
5. IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
6. DIMENSION THETA(61), R(61), PHI(61), PRES(61), DPHIDS(61),
7. DPHIDN(61), DSOP(61), S(68), DTMS(61), DRDS(61),
8. TDELTA(61), DRDT(61), DPHIDT(61), X(61), Y(61), DXDP(61),
9. Z(61), PT(61), W1(61), W2(61), W3(183), W4(61), W5(61),
10. PSI(61), W6(61), W7(61), DUDTS(61), DVDT(61)
11. , DZPDS2(61), DZBONS(61), DZKDS2(61), DZTDS2(61)
12. , PHIT(61), PSIT(61), PRESM(15, 19)
13. PI = 4.*DATAN(1.D0)
14. CALL T4M13
15. CALL FMSPL(S1, -1.00 MM)
16. CALL FMSSEL(M4, -1.00 MM)
17. MUNIT = R
18. M = GM
19. M*PI = M*PI
20. M*PI = DFLOAT(4)
21. DO 4 I=1, *PI
22. PT(I) = DFLOAT(I)/XN
23. 1 CONTINUE
24.C
25.C LOOK FOR TIME WHEN WAVE FIRST BECOMES VERTICAL.
26.C
27. TIMEID = 10000.D0
28. DELT = 0.25D0
29. 1 READ (UNIT, END=15) IT, TIME, DELTAT, EMKIN, ENPOT, ENERGY,
30. 1 YBAR
31. READ(UNIT) THETA, R, PHI, PRES, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, DSOP, S,
32. 1 DTMS, DRDS, DPHIDT, DTMDT, DRDT
33. DO 2 I=1, 4
34. IF (DTMS(I) .GT. 0.) GO TO 2
35. TIMEVER = TIME
36. IT = IT
37. GO TO 3
38. 2 CONTINUE
39. GO TO 1
40. 3 CONTINUE
41. TIMECAL = TIMEVER
42. IF = 4
43. GO TO 31
44.C
45.C READ THE DATA
46.C
47.C FIND THE TIMESTEP NEAREST TO TIMECAL
48.C
49. 5 CONTINUE
50. READ (MUNIT, END=15) IT, TIME, DELTAT, EMKIN, ENPOT, ENERGY,
51. 1 YBAR
52. IF (ABS(TIME - TIMECAL) .LE. DELTAT/2.) GO TO 30
53. IF (TIME - TIMECAL) > 0, 30, 10
54. 10 CONTINUE
55. WRITE(6, 1001) IT, TIME
56. GO TO 9000
57. 15 CONTINUE
58. WRITE(6, 1004) MUNIT, IT, TIME
59. GO TO 9000
60. 20 CONTINUE
```

```

61. READ (MUNIT)
62. GO TO 5
63. CONTINUE
64.
65.C CALCULATE D(P(SI)/DT ALONG THE SURFACE USING A SECOND-ORDER DIFFERENCE
66.C FORMULA.
67.C
68.C BACKSPACE TO THE TIMESTEP BEFORE I=1.
69.C
70.
71. 31 CONTINUE
72. DO 32 I=1, IE
73. BACKSPACE MUNIT
74. CONTINUE
75.
76. READ (MUNIT) IT, TIME1
77. READ (MUNIT) THETA, R, PHI, PRES, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, DSDP, S,
1 DTIDS, DRDS, DPHIDT, DTHT, DRDT
78. DPHIDS(NP1) = DPHIDS(1)
79. DPHIDN(NP1) = DPHIDN(1)
80. DRDS(NP1) = DRDS(1)
81. DTIDS(NP1) = DTIDS(1)
82. DTHT(NP1) = DTHT(1)
83. DRDT(NP1) = DRDT(1)
84. CALL CALPSI(NP1, PHI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, R, DTIDS, DSDP, PT, *1,
1 PHINF)
85.
86. DO 34 I=1, NP1
87. *4(I) = -DTHT(I)
88. *5(I) = DRDT(I)/R(I)
89. 14 CONTINUE
90.C
91.C MOVE TO THE TIMESTEP AFTER I=1.
92.C
93.
94. DO 35 I=1, 2
95. READ (MUNIT, END=15)
96. CONTINUE
97.
98. READ (MUNIT) IT, TIME1
99. READ (MUNIT) THETA, R, PHI, PRES, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, DSDP, S,
1 DTIDS, DRDS, DPHIDT, DTHT, DRDT
100. DPHIDS(NP1) = DPHIDS(1)
101. DPHIDN(NP1) = DPHIDN(1)
102. DRDS(NP1) = DRDS(1)
103. DTIDS(NP1) = DTIDS(1)
104. DTHT(NP1) = DTHT(1)
105. DRDT(NP1) = DRDT(1)
106. CALL CALPSI(NP1, PHI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, R, DTIDS, DSDP, PT, *2,
1 PHINF)
107.
108. *6(I) = -DTHT(I)
109. *7(I) = DRDT(I)/R(I)
110. 18 CONTINUE
111.C
112.C NOW MOVE TO TIME = I=1.
113.C
114.
115. DO 40 I=1, 4
116. BACKSPACE MUNIT
117. CONTINUE
118.
119. READ (MUNIT) IT, TIME
120. READ (MUNIT) THETA, R, PHI, PRES, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, DSDP, S,
1 DTIDS, DRDS, DPHIDT, DTHT, DRDT
121. DPHIDS(NP1) = DPHIDS(1)
122. DPHIDN(NP1) = DPHIDN(1)
123. DRDS(NP1) = DRDS(1)
124. DTIDS(NP1) = DTIDS(1)
125. DTHT(NP1) = DTHT(1)
126. DRDT(NP1) = DRDT(1)
127.

```

```

12/. *MIF (6, IWP2) IT, TIMEI, TIME, TIMEPI
128. CALL CALPSI (NPI, PHI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, R, DTHDS, DSDP, PT,
129. PSI, PHIVF)
130. DELTHI = TIME - TIMEPI
131. DELTP1 = TIMEPI - TIME
132. DELTP2 = TIMEPI - TIMEI
133. A = DELTHI/DELTP1
134. C = DELTP1/DELTP2
135. R = C - A
136. DO 45 I=1, NPI
137. PSII(I) = (A**2(I) + B*PSI(I) + C**1(I))/DELTT2
138. DVITS(I) = (A**6(I) + B*DTHTD(I) - C**4(I))/DELTT2
139. DVITS(I) = (A**7(I) + B*DRDT(I)/R(I) - C**5(I))/DELTT2
140. PHII(I) = DPHIDT(I) - R(I)*R(I)*(DPHIDS(I)**2 + DPHIDN(I)**2)
141. 15 CONTINUE
142.C
143.C
144.C DRAW THE CREST
145.C
146. DO 50 I=1, NPI
147. X(I) = -THETA(I) + PI(I)*2.*PI
148. Y(I) = DLOG(R(I))
149. 50 CONTINUE
150. X(NPI) = X(I)
151. CALL TB05AD(NPI, PT, X, DXDP, W3)
152. CALL TB05AD(NPI, PT, Y, DYDP, W3)
153. DO 60 I=1, NPI
154. X(I) = X(I) - PI(I)*2.*PI
155. DX(P(I)) = DXDP(I) - 2.*PI
156. 60 CONTINUE
157. TBOX = 1
158. SPEL = 0.
159. XLEN = 1.200
160. XTIC = 0.200
161. XLENM = 170.00
162. YLEN = 0.800
163. YINC = XINC
164. YLENM = YLEN*XLENM/XLEN
165. *VLNTH = 2.*PI
166. CALL CREST(N, 0, TBOX, TIME, SPEED, PT, X, Y, DXDP, DYDP,
167. 1 W1, W2, XMIN, XLEN, XINC, XLENM, YMIN, YLEN, YINC, YLENM,
168. 2 *VLNTH)
169. *PMAX = XMI1 + XLEN
170. *RIVE(6, I302)
171.C
172.C CALCULATE THE INTERIOR VELOCITIES AND PRESSURES.
173.C
174. CA = 1.
175. VELSCL = 0.100/CA
176. HEADSZ = VELSCL*CA/10.
177. *WRITE = 1
178. *ITER = 0
179. DX = 0.100
180. DY = 0.050/4
181. *X = XMIN + DX
182. *I = IDINT(XLEN/DX + 1.0/6) + 3
183. *J = IDINT(YLEN/DY + 1.0/6) + 3
184.C
185.C .....INITIALIZE THE PRESSURE ARRAY.
186.C
187. IEF = IE
188. JEF = JE
189. DO 61 J=1, JEF
190. DO 61 I=1, IEF
191. PRES(I, J) = -1.0-15
192. 61 CONTINUE

```

```

193.  CALL TB5A3(CP1, PT, DPBHS, D2PDS2, W3)
194.  CALL TB5A3(CP1, PT, DPBHS, D2PDS2, W3)
195.  CALL TB5A3(CP1, PT, DRDS, D2PDS2, W3)
196.  CALL TB5A3(CP1, PT, DRDS, D2PDS2, W3)
197.  CALL TB5A3(CP1, PT, DTHDS, D2TDS2, W3)
198.  DO 62 I=1, NP1
199.  A = TSDP(I)
200.  D2PDS2(I) = D2PDS2(I)/A
201.  D2PDS(I) = D2PDS(I)/A
202.  D2PDS2(I) = D2PDS2(I)/A
203.  D2TDS2(I) = D2TDS2(I)/A
204.  CONTINUE
205.  DO 75 I=1, IE
206.  YA = YMIN - DY
207.  WRITL(6, I, W5)
208.  DO 70 J=1, JE
209.  THETA = -X*W
210.  WA = DEXP(YA)
211.  CALL INSIDE(NP1, THETA, RW, THETA, R, IFATER, INOUT)
212.  IF (INOUT.EQ.0) GO TO 65
213.  CALL FWDZC(X0, Y0, THETA, W, DTHDS, DRDS, DSDP,
214.  1 PT, PHI, PSI, DPBHS, DPBHS, D2PDS2, D2PDS, D2PDS, D2PDS, D2PDS,
215.  2 PHI, PSI, IWRITE, INOUT, WPI, I, D=4, 25,
216.  3 PHI, PSI, DPBHS, DPBHS, DPBHS, PSI, PSI, PSI, PSI, PSI, PSI,
217.  4 W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, NIET)
218.  WRITL(6, I, W5)X0, Y0, PHIA, PSIA, PSIA, DPBHS, DPBHS,
219.  1 PHIT0, PSIT0, PPSW(I, J), NIET, INOUT
220.  A4 CONTINUE
221.  U = VFLSCL*DPBHS
222.  V = VFLSCL*DPBHS
223.  X0L = X0
224.  CALL ARROW(X00, Y0, U, V, HEADS7, 1)
225.  CONTINUE
226.  IELTR = IENTER + 1
227.  YA = Y0 + DY
228.  CONTINUE
229.  X0 = X0 + DX
230.  CONTINUE
231. C CALCULATE THE VELOCITIES ALONG THE BOUNDARY.
232. C
233. C
234.  WRITL(6, I, W2)
235.  DO 752 I=1, N, 2
236.  DPBHS = W(I)*(R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPBHS(I) - DRDS(I)*DPBHS(I))
237.  DPBHS = R(I)*(DRDS(I)*DPBHS(I) + R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPBHS(I))
238.  X0 = -THETA(I)
239.  Y0 = DLOG(R(I))
240.  CALL MODULO(X0, X*PI, 2.*PI)
241.  WRITL(6, I, W5) X0, Y0, PHI(I), PSI(I), DPBHS, DPBHS
242.  U = VFLSCL*DPBHS
243.  V = VFLSCL*DPBHS
244.  CALL ARROW(X0, Y0, U, V, HEADS2, 1)
245.  CONTINUE
246.  CONTINUE
247. C DRAW THE REFERENCE VELOCITY VECTOR.
248. C
249. C
250.  X0 = XMIN + XLEN = XINC
251.  Y0 = YMIN + YLEN = YINC
252.  U = VFLSCL*U0
253.  CALL ARROW(X0, Y0, U, 0.00, HEADS2, 1)
254. C CALCULATE THE PRESSURE GRADIENTS USING SECOND-ORDER DIFFERENCE FORMULAE.
255. C
256. C
257.  ACISCL = 0.100
258.  X0 = XMIN
259.  Y0 = YMIN

```



```

273.      WRITE(6, 1402)
260. C
261. C CALL CREST(N, M, THOX, TIME, SPEED, PI, X, Y, DXDP, DYDP,
262. C I=1, M2, XMIN, XLEN, XINC, XLENMM, YMIN, YLEN, YINC, YLENMM,
263. C LVLNTH)
264. C WRITE(6, 1402)
265. C IF(I = IE - 1)
266. C JF(I) = JE - 1
267. C DO 100 I=2, IEM1
268. C   Y0 = YMIN
269. C   WRITE(6, 1405)
270. C   DO 150 J=2, JFM1
271. C     IF (PRES0(I, J) .EQ. -1.D-15) GO TO 140
272. C     IF (PRES0 (I+1, J) .EQ. -1.D-15) GO TO 140
273. C     IF (PRES0 (I, J+1) .EQ. -1.D-15) GO TO 140
274. C     IF (PRES0 (I, J+1) .EQ. -1.D-15) GO TO 140
275. C     IF (PRES0 (I, J+1) .EQ. -1.D-15) GO TO 140
276. C     DPDX = (PRES0(I+1, J) - PRES0(I-1, J))/(2.*DX)
277. C     DPDY = (PRES0(I, J+1) - PRES0(I, J-1))/(2.*DY)
278. C     CONTINUE
279. C     DUDT = -DPDX
280. C     DVDT = -DPDY - 1.
281. C     DPDX = -DPDX
282. C     DPDY = -DPDY
283. C     WRITE(6, 1405) X0, Y0, DPDX, DPDY, DUDT, DVDT
284. C     DUCT = ACCSCL*DUDT
285. C     DVCT = ACCSCL*DVDT
286. C     CALL ARROW(X0, Y0, DUDT, DVDT, HEADSZ, 1)
287. C     CONTINUE
288. C     Y0 = Y0 + DY
289. C     CONTINUE
290. C     X0 = X0 + DX
291. C     CONTINUE
292. C
293. C
294. C DRAW THE ACCELERATIONS ALONG THE BOUNDARY.
295. C
296. C   WRITE(6, 1402)
297. C   DO 210 I=1, N, 2
298. C     X0 = THETA(I)
299. C     Y0 = DLOG(R(I))
300. C     CALL MODULO(X0, XMIN, 2.*PI)
301. C     WRITE(6, 1405) X0, Y0, DUDTS(I), DVDT(S(I)
302. C     DVCT = ACCSCL*DUDTS(I)
303. C     DVCT = ACCSCL*DVDT(S(I)
304. C     CALL ARROW(X0, Y0, DUDT, DVDT, HEADSZ, 1)
305. C     CONTINUE
306. C     WRITE(6, 1402)
307. C
308. C DRAW THE REFERENCE ACCELERATION VECTOR.
309. C
310. C   X0 = XMIN + XLEN - XINC
311. C   Y0 = YMIN + YLEN - YINC
312. C   DVCT = -1.*ACCSCL
313. C   CALL ARROW(X0, Y0, 0.D0, DVDT, HEADSZ, 1)
314. C
315. C
316. C   TICAL = TIMCAL + DELT
317. C   IF (TIMCAL .GT. TIMFND) GO TO 900
318. C   GO TO 5
319. C
320. C   CONTINUE
321. C   CALL GRAEND
322. C   CALL DEVENO
323. C   STOP
324. C   1401 FORMAT(// 1 TIMESTEP AND TIME REQUESTED NOT FOUND. FIRST,

```

```
325. 1 ' TIMESTEP = 1, 16, 1 AT TIME = 1, F10.6//  
326. 1002 FORMAT(///16, 3F10.4//)  
327. 1003 FORMAT(1X, 16, 1P10D11.3)  
328. 1004 FORMAT(//1 END OF DATA ON UNIT 1, 14,/  
329. 1 ' LAST Timestep = 1, 15, 1 AT TIME = 1, F10.6//)  
330. 1005 FORMAT(1X, 1P0012.2, 2I4)  
331. ENF
```

DATE = 28/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 6

FILE = SOMAINDP,INTVEL .ED (YS)

```
2 $G LNE 0. 1,0G=ONLY( 2)
3 $G LNE 0. 2,CC=ONLY( 2, 3),CALCOMP AND DEFAULT GROUP
5 $G LNE 0. 3,PI=ONLY( 2, 5),120 POINTS ALONG PROFILE
6 $G LNE 0. 4,SI=ONLY( 2, 5, 6),STABILITY EXPR. RESULTS
5 $E LNE 6. 1,C1= 23,C2= 24,121
5 $F LNE 6. 2,C1= 30,C2= 31,121
5 $E LNE 6. 3,C1= 39,C2= 40,121
5 $F LNE 6. 4,C1= 49,C2= 50,121
5 $E LNE 6. 5,C1= 61,C2= 62,121
5 $F LNE 7. 1,C1= 16,C2= 17,121
5 $E LNE 7. 2,C1= 26,C2= 27,121
5 $F LNE 7. 3,C1= 33,C2= 34,128
5 $E LNE 7. 4,C1= 44,C2= 45,121
5 $F LNE 7. 5,C1= 54,C2= 55,121
5 $E LNE 8. 1,C1= 15,C2= 16,121
5 $F LNE 8. 2,C1= 25,C2= 26,121
5 $E LNE 8. 3,C1= 37,C2= 38,121
5 $F LNE 8. 4,C1= 44,C2= 45,121
5 $E LNE 8. 5,C1= 51,C2= 52,121
5 $F LNE 9. 1,C1= 14,C2= 15,121
5 $E LNE 9. 2,C1= 22,C2= 23,121
5 $F LNE 9. 3,C1= 30,C2= 31,121
5 $E LNE 9. 4,C1= 38,C2= 39,121
5 $F LNE 9. 5,C1= 46,C2= 48,363
5 $E LNE 9. 6,C1= 55,C2= 56,121
5 $F LNE 9. 7,C1= 63,C2= 64,121
5 $E LNE 10. 1,C1= 13,C2= 14,121
5 $F LNE 10. 2,C1= 21,C2= 22,121
5 $E LNE 10. 4,C1= 40,C2= 41,121
5 $F LNE 10. 5,C1= 51,C2= 52,121
5 $E LNE 11. 1,C1= 18,C2= 19,121
5 $F LNE 11. 2,C1= 30,C2= 31,121
5 $E LNE 11. 3,C1= 42,C2= 43,121
5 $F LNE 11. 4,C1= 54,C2= 55,121
5 $E LNE 12. 1,C1= 16,C2= 17,121
3 $E LNE 14. 1,C1= 12,C2= 16,CC925
5 $E LNE 18. 1,C1= 11,C2= 12,120
6 $F LNE 28. 1,C1= 20,C2= 19,DSORT(2,00)
6 $F LNE 150. 1,C1= 14,C2= 16,0.6
6 $F LNE 160. 1,C1= 14,C2= 16,0.1
6 $F LNE 162. 1,C1= 14,C2= 16,0.4
6 $F LNE 174. 1,C1= 14,C2= 13,DSORT(2,00)
6 $F LNE 175. 1,C1= 16,C2= 18,0.05
6 $E LNE 170. 1,C1= 12,C2= 14,0.05
6 $F LNE 180. 1,C1= 12,C2= 14,0.025
2 $D LNE 232. 1,L2= 247
6 $F LNE 257. 1,C1= 16,C2= 18,0.05
2 $D LNE 294. 1,L2= 307
```

This is a RHEL ELECTRIC edit file which modifies the file INTVEL. See the ELECTRIC manual for command descriptions

II.D. Example of printed output

The next two pages contain examples of the printed output from INTVEL. On the first page are given the timestep number, the value of t before, during and after the current time, and the coordinates of the box drawn around the crest portion of the new profile. Next are listed the (x,y) coordinates of each point and the values of ϕ , ψ , $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$, $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$

and p (pressure) calculated there. Also listed are the number of iterations, NITER, it took to produce these values and the value of INOUT which is returned by subroutine INSIDC. This should normally be 1 or 0 indicating that the point in question is inside or on the boundary of the fluid. The error return from WDWDZ means that this subroutine failed to converge on at least one of the variables it was trying to calculate. This happens when a grid point at which the velocity, say, is being calculated is very near a computational fluid particle on the free surface. When divergence occurs WDWDZ returns the initial guesses for all of the variables which it is trying to calculate.

The second page lists the output from that part of the program which calculates the pressure gradients and accelerations.

T/NE- 577/ t - Δt t t + Δt
 062 100.6406 100.6445 100.6484

-NEW GRAPH FROM 1.225930 TO 1.825930 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100000
 X AXIS DRAWN FROM -0.083505 TO 0.316495 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100000
 Y AXIS DRAWN FROM -0.083505 TO 0.316495 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100000

X	y	φ	ψ	φ _x	φ _y	φ _t	ψ _t	ρ	NITER	INOUT
1.180+00	-1.490-01	-1.420-01	7.430-02	1.480-01	-8.430-02	-1.220-01	-6.760-02	2.160-01	2	1
1.180+00	-8.350-02	-1.440-01	7.810-02	1.560-01	-9.040-02	-1.280-01	-7.210-02	1.950-01	2	1
1.180+00	-5.850-02	-1.460-01	8.210-02	1.630-01	-9.710-02	-1.340-01	-7.680-02	1.740-01	2	1
1.180+00	-3.350-02	-1.490-01	8.630-02	1.720-01	-1.040-01	-1.400-01	-8.210-02	1.540-01	2	1
1.180+00	-8.510-03	-1.510-01	9.070-02	1.800-01	-1.120-01	-1.470-01	-8.770-02	1.330-01	3	1
1.180+00	1.650-02	-1.540-01	9.530-02	1.890-01	-1.210-01	-1.540-01	-9.390-02	1.120-01	3	1
1.180+00	4.150-02	-1.570-01	1.000-01	1.970-01	-1.310-01	-1.610-01	-1.010-01	9.120-02	3	1
1.180+00	6.650-02	-1.610-01	1.050-01	2.060-01	-1.410-01	-1.680-01	-1.080-01	7.000-02	3	1
1.180+00	9.150-02	-1.640-01	1.100-01	2.150-01	-1.520-01	-1.750-01	-1.160-01	4.860-02	4	1
1.180+00	1.160-01	-1.680-01	1.160-01	2.240-01	-1.650-01	-1.820-01	-1.250-01	2.650-02	6	1
1.180+00	1.410-01	-1.730-01	1.220-01	2.330-01	-1.780-01	-1.840-01	-1.380-01	-5.840-04	50	1
1.230+00	-1.490-01	-1.340-01	7.810-02	1.590-01	-6.840-02	-1.300-01	-5.540-02	2.230-01	2	1
1.230+00	-8.350-02	-1.360-01	8.220-02	1.680-01	-7.380-02	-1.360-01	-5.920-02	2.030-01	2	1
1.230+00	-5.850-02	-1.380-01	8.650-02	1.770-01	-7.980-02	-1.430-01	-6.350-02	1.830-01	2	1
1.230+00	-3.350-02	-1.400-01	9.110-02	1.860-01	-8.640-02	-1.510-01	-6.810-02	1.630-01	2	1
1.230+00	-8.510-03	-1.420-01	9.580-02	1.960-01	-9.380-02	-1.580-01	-7.330-02	1.430-01	2	1
1.230+00	1.650-02	-1.440-01	1.010-01	2.060-01	-1.020-01	-1.660-01	-7.900-02	1.230-01	3	1
1.230+00	4.150-02	-1.470-01	1.060-01	2.170-01	-1.110-01	-1.740-01	-8.520-02	1.030-01	3	1
1.230+00	6.650-02	-1.500-01	1.120-01	2.280-01	-1.210-01	-1.830-01	-9.220-02	8.300-02	3	1
1.230+00	9.150-02	-1.530-01	1.180-01	2.390-01	-1.320-01	-1.910-01	-9.980-02	6.270-02	3	1
1.230+00	1.160-01	-1.570-01	1.240-01	2.500-01	-1.440-01	-2.000-01	-1.080-01	4.220-02	3	1
1.230+00	1.410-01	-1.600-01	1.300-01	2.620-01	-1.580-01	-2.100-01	-1.170-01	2.160-02	4	1
1.280+00	-1.490-01	-1.260-01	8.110-02	1.680-01	-5.050-02	-1.360-01	-4.170-02	2.290-01	2	1
1.280+00	-8.350-02	-1.270-01	8.550-02	1.780-01	-5.500-02	-1.440-01	-4.490-02	2.100-01	2	1
1.280+00	-5.850-02	-1.290-01	9.000-02	1.880-01	-6.000-02	-1.520-01	-4.840-02	1.910-01	2	1
1.280+00	-3.350-02	-1.300-01	9.490-02	1.990-01	-6.560-02	-1.600-01	-5.230-02	1.710-01	2	1
1.280+00	-8.510-03	-1.320-01	1.000-01	2.110-01	-7.200-02	-1.680-01	-5.670-02	1.520-01	2	1
1.280+00	1.650-02	-1.340-01	1.050-01	2.230-01	-7.920-02	-1.770-01	-6.170-02	1.330-01	2	1
1.280+00	4.150-02	-1.360-01	1.110-01	2.350-01	-8.740-02	-1.870-01	-6.730-02	1.140-01	2	1

ERROR RETURN FROM WDMOZ: NO CONVERGENCE AFTER 50 ITERATIONS.

*NEW GRAPH
 X AXIS DRAWN FROM 1.225934 TO 1.825934 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100000
 Y AXIS DRAWN FROM -0.083505 TO 0.316495 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100000

X	Y	-Px	-Py	$\frac{Du}{Dt}$	$\frac{Dv}{Dt}$
1.230+00	-8.350-02	-1.480-01	8.040-01	-1.480-01	-1.960-01
1.230+00	-5.850-02	-1.620-01	8.010-01	-1.620-01	-1.990-01
1.230+00	-3.350-02	-1.760-01	7.990-01	-1.760-01	-2.010-01
1.230+00	-8.510-03	-1.920-01	7.990-01	-1.920-01	-2.010-01
1.230+00	1.650-02	-2.090-01	8.000-01	-2.090-01	-2.000-01
1.230+00	4.150-02	-2.270-01	8.040-01	-2.270-01	-1.960-01
1.230+00	6.650-02	-2.470-01	8.090-01	-2.470-01	-1.910-01
1.230+00	9.150-02	-2.690-01	8.160-01	-2.690-01	-1.840-01
1.230+00	1.160-01	-2.940-01	8.220-01	-2.940-01	-1.780-01
1.230+00	1.410-01	-3.650-01	9.430-01	-3.650-01	-5.710-02
1.240+00	-8.350-02	-1.190-01	7.790-01	-1.190-01	-2.210-01
1.240+00	-5.850-02	-1.320-01	7.790-01	-1.320-01	-2.270-01
1.240+00	-3.350-02	-1.460-01	7.690-01	-1.460-01	-2.310-01
1.240+00	-8.510-03	-1.620-01	7.650-01	-1.620-01	-2.350-01
1.240+00	1.650-02	-1.790-01	7.640-01	-1.790-01	-2.360-01
1.240+00	4.150-02	-1.980-01	7.650-01	-1.980-01	-2.350-01
1.240+00	6.650-02	-2.190-01	7.690-01	-2.190-01	-2.310-01

II.E. Subroutines called by INTVEL

INTVEL calls subroutines from three different sources:

(1) routines written by E. D. Cokelet and described in this manual, (2) IOS grafix, version 0 routines, and (3) Harwell routines. The EDC routines are in ELECTRIC files at RHEL. The last two are in load modules at RHEL. INTVEL calls the following:

EDC Routines: CALPSI, CREST, INSIDC, WDWDZ, ARROW, MODULO.

IOS Grafix: T4013 or CC925, ERRSEL, GRAEND, DEVEND.

Harwell routines: TB05AD.

II.F. Description of EDC subroutines

We give here a brief description of the subroutines associated with INTVEL. They fall into two categories, numerical and graphical. All real variables are DOUBLE PRECISION unless stated otherwise.

II.F.1. Numerical Routines

CALPSI (NP1, PHI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, R, DTHDS, DSDP, PT, PSI, PHINF)

Calculates the stream function, ψ , along the free surface of a periodic wave in deep water.

Inputs:

NP1 = N+1, number of points (must be odd) along curve

PHI (NP1) ϕ along curve

DPHIDS (NP1) $\frac{d\phi}{ds}$

DPHIDN (NP1) $\frac{d\phi}{dn}$

R (NP1) r

DTHDS (NP1) $\frac{d\sigma}{ds}$

DSDP (NP1) $\frac{ds}{dp}$

Note all the above arrays must be periodic. If F is any array, then $F(1) = F(NP1)$.

PT (NP1) point number, P

Outputs:

PSI (NP1) ψ along wave

PHINF $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi \text{ at } y = -\infty. \\ \psi \text{ at } y = -\infty \end{array} \right.$ is chosen to be zero.

Subroutines called: None

DATE = 2/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 6

FILE = SMAII.DK.CALPSI (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE CALPSI (NP1, PHI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, R, DTHDS, DSDP, PT,
2. 1 PSI, PHINF)
3.C
4.C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES PSI ALONG THE FREE SURFACE FOR A PERIODIC,
5.C INFINITELY DEEP FLUID.
6.C
7.C INPUTS:
8.C NP1 = NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG CURVE WHICH MUST BE ODD.
9.C PHI, D(PHI)/DS, D(PHI)/DN, R, D(THETA)/DS, DS/D(PHI), PT ARRAYS OF VALUES
10.C DESCRIBING VELOCITY, BOUNDING CURVE AND POINT NUMBER.
11.C
12.C OUTPUTS:
13.C PSI ALONG THE SURFACE
14.C PHINF = PHI AT Y = - INFINITY (R = 0).
15.C
16.C FCC 31 JULY 1978.
17.C
18. IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H, O-Z)
19. DIMENSION DPHIDN(NP1), R(NP1), DTHDS(NP1), DSDP(NP1), PT(NP1),
20. 1 PSI(NP1), DPHIDS(NP1), PHI(NP1)
21. PI = 4.*DATAN(1.D0)
22. N = NP1 - 1
23. NM1 = N-1
24. IF (2*INT(FLOAT(N)/2) .NE. N) .EQ. N) GO TO 12
25. WRITE(6, 1001) NP1
26. STOP
27. 1001 FORMAT('/// ERROR RETURN FROM CALPSI: NP1 = ', I6,
28. 1 ' WHICH IS NOT ODD '///)
29. 12 CONTINUE
30.C
31.C CALCULATE PSI + CONSTANT ALONG THE SURFACE.
32.C
33. DELP = PI(2) - PI(1)
34. PSI(1) = 0.
35. PSI(2) = PSI(N) + (DPHIDN(N)*DSDP(N) + 4.*DPHIDN(1)*DSDP(1) +
36. 1 (DPHIDN(2)*DSDP(2))*DELP/3.
37. DO 30 I=4, N, 2
38. PSI(I) = PSI(I-2) + (DPHIDN(I-2)*DSDP(I-2) + 4.*DPHIDN(I-1)*
39. 1 DSDP(I-1) + DPHIDN(I)*DSDP(I))*DELP/3.
40. 30 CONTINUE
41. PSI(3) = 0.
42. PSI(1)*PSI(N) + (-DPHIDN(N-1)*DSDP(N-1) + 13.*DPHIDN(N)*DSDP(N)
43. 1 + 13.*DPHIDN(1)*DSDP(1) - DPHIDN(2)*DSDP(2))*DELP/24.
44. DO 40 I=3, N, 2
45. PSI(I) = PSI(I-2) + (DPHIDN(I-2)*DSDP(I-2) + 4.*DPHIDN(I-1)
46. 1 *DSDP(I-1) + DPHIDN(I)*DSDP(I))*DELP/3.
47. 40 CONTINUE
48. PSI(NP1) = PSI(1)
49.C
50.C CALCULATE PHI AND PSI AT -INFINITY AND EVALUATE THE CONSTANT.
51.C THIS USES GREEN'S THIRD IDENTITY.
52.C
53. PHINF = 0.
54. PSINF = 0.
55. DO 50 I=1, NM1, 2
56. DLP = DLOGR(I)
57. PHINF = PHINF + 2.*(PHI(I)*DTHDS(I) - DPHIDN(I)*
58. 1 (LR)*DSDP(I)
59. PSINF = PSINF + 2.*(PSI(I)*DTHDS(I) + DPHIDS(I)*
60. 1 (LR)*DSDP(I)
```

```
01. 70 CONTINUE
02. 80 I=2, N, 2
03. DLR = DLOG(R(I))
04. PHINF = PHINF + 4.*(PHI(I)*DTHDS(I) - DPHIDN(I))*
05. 1 DLR)*DSDP(I)
06. PSINF = PSINF + 4.*(PSI(I)*DTHDS(I) + DPHIDS(I))*
07. 1 (DLR)*DSDP(I)
08. 40 CONTINUE
09. PHINF = DELP*PHINF/(6.*PI)
10. PSINF = DELP*PSINF/(6.*PI)
11. 80 70 I=1, NP1
12. PSI(I) = PSI(I) - PSINF
13. 70 CONTINUE
14. RETURN
15. END
```

INSIDC (NP1, THETA0, R0, THETA, R, IENTER, INOUT)

Determines whether a point whose polar coordinates are (THETA0, R0) is inside (INOUT = 1), on (INOUT = 0), or outside (INOUT=-1) of a closed contour approximated by straight line segments connecting a sequence of NP1 points (THETA, R). If IENTER is greater than 0, the subroutine assumes that it has been entered previously for this contour. For points near the bounding contour the question is answered by calculating

$$\int_C \frac{1}{z - z_0} dz$$

Inputs:

NP1 number of points around curve

THETA0 θ_0

R0 r_0

THETA (NP1) θ values around curve. THETA (NP1) = THETA(1) + 2 π

R (NP1) r values around curve. R (NP1) = R (1)

IENTER parameter to indicate if routine entered earlier for this contour

Outputs:

INOUT indicates in (+1), on (0) or out (-1)

Subroutines called: None

DATE = 2/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 7

FILE = SOMAINDR,INSIDC (06)

```
1. SUBROUTINE INSIDC (NP1, THETA0, R0, THETA, R, IENTER, INOUT)
2.C THIS ROUTINE DETERMINES WHETHER OR NOT A POINT (R0, THETA0) IS
3.C INSIDE (INOUT = 1), ON (INOUT = 0), OR OUTSIDE (INOUT = -1) OF
4.C A ROUNDING CONTOUR WHOSE COORDINATES ARE GIVEN BY (R(NP1), THETA(NP1)).
5.C IF IENTER .GT. 0, THE SUBROUTINE ASSUMES THAT IT HAS BEEN ENTERED
6.C PREVIOUSLY FOR THIS CONTOUR.
7.C
8.C
9.C FOR POINTS NEAR THE BOUNDING CONTOUR THE QUESTION IS ANSWERED BY
10.C CALCULATING THE INTEGRAL 1./(7 - Z0) DZ AROUND THE CONTOUR.
11.C EPC JULY 1978.
12.C
13.C IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H, O-Z)
14.C DIMENSION R(NP1), THETA(NP1)
15.C IF (IENTER) 10, 10, 35
16.C SUBROUTINE NOT ENTERED BEFORE FOR THIS BOUNDING CURVE.
17.C
18.C
19. 10 CONTINUE
20. EPS1 = 1.D-5
21. EPS2 = 1.D-5
22. PI = 4.*DATAN(1.D0)
23. EPS3 = 1.D-10
24. RMIN = 1.D+50
25. RMAX = 0.
26. DO 30 I=1, NP1
27. IF (R(I) .GE. RMIN) GO TO 20
28. RMIN = R(I)
29. TMIN = I
30. 20 IF (R(I) .LE. RMAX) GO TO 30
31. RMAX = R(I)
32. TMAX = I
33. 30 CONTINUE
34.C
35.C IS R0 .GT. RMAX OR .LF. RMIN?
36.C
37. 15 CONTINUE
38. IF (R0 .GE. (RMIN - EPS1)) GO TO 40
39. INOUT = 1
40. RETURN
41. 10 IF (R0 .LE. (RMAX + EPS1)) GO TO 50
42. INOUT = -1
43. RETURN
44.C
45.C R0 BETWEEN RMIN AND RMAX.
46.C
47. 50 CONTINUE
48. Y0 = R0*DSIN(THETA0)
49. X0 = R0*DCOS(THETA0)
50. Y = R(1)*DSIN(THETA(1)) - Y0
51. X = R(1)*DCOS(THETA(1)) - X0
52. IF ((X*X + Y*Y)/(R0*R0) .GT. EPS3) GO TO 53
53. INOUT = 0
54. RETURN
55. 53 CONTINUE
56. ALIPI = DATAN2(Y, X)
57. ALI = ALIPI
58. DO 100 I=2, NP1
59. ALI = ALIPI
60. Y = R(I)*DSIN(THETA(I)) - Y0
```

```

61. X = B(1)*COS(METAP1) - X*
62. IF ((X*X + Y*Y)/(R0*R0) .GT. FPS3) GO TO 56
63. INOUT = N
64. RETURN
65. 56 CONTINUE
66. ALIPI = DATA2(Y, X)
67. DIFF = ALIPI - ALI
68. IF (DIFF .LE. (PI + EPS2)) GO TO 66
69. ALIPI = ALIPI - 2.*PI
70. DIFF = DIFF - 2.*PI
71. 69 IF (DIFF .GE. -(PI + EPS2)) GO TO 70
72. ALIPI = ALIPI + 2.*PI
73. DIFF = DIFF + 2.*PI
74. 70 CONTINUE
75. DIFF = DATA(DIFF)
76. IF (DIFF .LT. (PI - EPS2)) GO TO 100
77. INOUT = N
78. RETURN
79. 100 CONTINUE
80. IF ((ALIPI - ALI) .GE. PI) GO TO 110
81. INOUT = -1
82. RETURN
83. 110 CONTINUE
84. INOUT = 1
85. RETURN
86. END

```

INTERP (ISEEK, N, X, F, DFDX, XN, FN, DFDXN)

Calculates the value of a cubic spline, FN, and its first derivative DFDXN at one point, XN, in the range X (1) to X (N). The X(I)'s are assumed to be in ascending order. The subroutine needs the N knots, X (I), the function values at the knots, F (I), and the first derivatives, DFDX(I), there. If ISEEK is greater than or equal to 0 the routine assumes it has been entered previously with a smaller XN. This reduces the search time.

Inputs:

ISEEK indicates if entered previously for this routine

N number of points

X (N) X

F (N) f

DFDX (N) $\frac{df}{dx}$

XN X_0

Outputs:

FN f_0

DFDXN $\frac{df}{dx_0}$

Subroutines called: None

```

0001: SUBROUTINE INTERP(ISEEK, N, X, F, DFDX, XN, FN, DFDXN)
0002: THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE VALUE OF A CUBIC SPLINE, FN, AND ITS FIRST
0003: DERIVATIVE, DFDXN, AT ANY POINT, XN, IN THE RANGE X(1) TO X(N). THE X(I)'S
0004: ARE ASSUMED TO BE IN ASCENDING ORDER. THE SUBROUTINE NEEDS THE N KNOTS,
0005: X(I), THE FUNCTION VALUES AT THE KNOTS, F(I), AND THE DERIVATIVES AT THE
0006: KNOTS, DFDX(I). IF ISEEK IS .GE. 0 THE SUBROUTINE ASSUMES IT HAS BEEN
0007: ENTERED PREVIOUSLY WITH A SMALLER XN. THIS REDUCES THE SEARCH TIME.
0008: IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
0009: 1000 FORMAT(/, ' THE SPLINE IS TO BE INTERPOLATED AT THE POINT ',
0010: 1, D23.15,/, ' WHICH IS SMALLER THAN THE MINIMUM VALUE OF THE RANGE
0011: 2', D23.15/)
0012: 1001 FORMAT(/, ' THE SPLINE IS TO BE INTERPOLATED AT THE POINT ',
0013: 1, D23.15,/, ' WHICH IS LARGER THAN THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF THE RANGE
0014: 2', D23.15/)
0015: DIMENSION X(N), F(N), DFDX(N)
0016: IF (ISEEK .LT. 0) ISAVE=2
0017: DO 10 I=ISAVE, N
0018: IF ( XN .GT. (X(I) + 1.0-13*DABS(X(I))) ) GO TO 10
0019: IF (XN .GE. (X(I-1) - 1.0-13*DABS(X(I-1))) ) GO TO 15
0020: J=ISAVE - 1
0021: WRITE(6, 1000) XN, X(J)
0022: STOP
0023: 10 CONTINUE
0024: WRITE(6, 1001) XN, X(N)
0025: STOP
0026: 15 CONTINUE
0027: ISAVE = I
0028: C3 = (DFDX(I-1) + DFDX(I) + 2.0*(F(I) - F(I-1)))/(X(I-1) - X(I))/
0029: 1 (X(I-1) - X(I))**2
0030: C2 = (DFDX(I-1) - DFDX(I))/(2.0*(X(I-1) - X(I))) - 3.0*C3*(X(I-1) +
0031: 1 X(I))/2.
0032: C1 = DFDX(I-1) - 2.0*C2*X(I-1) - 3.0*C3*X(I-1)**2
0033: C0 = F(I-1) - C1*X(I-1) - C2*X(I-1)**2 - C3*X(I-1)**3
0034: FN = C0 + C1*XN + C2*XN**2 + C3*XN**3
0035: DFDXN = C1 + 2.0*C2*XN + 3.0*C3*XN**2
0036: RETURN
0037: END

```


MODULO (X, XMIN, XPER)

Adds or subtracts integral factors of XPER to X until $X_{MIN} \leq X \leq X_{MIN} + XPER$

Inputs:

X X

XMIN minimum value of X

XPER period in X

Outputs:

X $X_{MIN} \leq X \leq X_{MIN} + XPER$

Subroutines called: None

DATE = 20/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 9

FILE = SDMA11DR.MODULE (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE MODULO(X, XMIN, XPER)
2.C
3.C MAKES X BETWEEN XMIN AND XMIN + XPER WITH PERIOD XPER.
4.C
5. IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H, O-Z)
6. XMAX = XMIN + XPER
7. 10 IF (X .LE. XMAX) GO TO 20
8. X = X - XPER
9. GO TO 10
10. 20 IF (X .GE. XMIN) GO TO 30
11. X = X + XPER
12. GO TO 20
13. 30 RETURN
14. END
```

WDWDZ (X0, Y0, THETA, R, DTHDS, DRDS, DSDP, P, PHI, PSI, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, D2PDS2, D2PDNS, D2RDS2, D2TDS2, PHIT, PSIT, IWRITE, INOUT, NP1, EPSLON, NMAX, PHIO, PSIO, DPHIDX, DPHIDY, PHITO, PSITO, PRESO, SIMPCO, CO, SI, C, S, NITER)

calculates ϕ , ψ , $\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}$, $\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t}$ and p

at (X_0, Y_0) for an infinitely - deep fluid. If the point (X_0, Y_0) is near the boundary then the solution is found iteratively.

Note: The section which calculates the output variables for points outside of the bounding contour may not be conceptually correct. Also it has not been debugged.

Inputs:

X0, Y0 coordinates of point in physical Z-plane

THETA (NP1) array of θ values along curve in ζ -plane

R (NP1) r values along curve

DTHDS (NP1) $\frac{d\theta}{ds}$

DRDS (NP1) $\frac{dr}{ds}$

DSDP (NP1) $\frac{ds}{dp}$

P (NP1) point number

PHI (NP1) ϕ

PSI (NP1) ψ

$$\text{DPHIDS (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s}$$

$$\text{DPHIDN (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$$

$$\text{D2PDS2 (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial s^2}$$

$$\text{D2PDNS (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial n \partial s}$$

$$\text{D2RDS2 (NP1)} \quad \frac{d^2 r}{ds^2}$$

$$\text{D2TDS2 (NP1)} \quad \frac{d^2 \theta}{ds^2}$$

$$\text{PHIT (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{PSIT (NP1)} \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

IWRITE	controls writing out of intermediate iterates. If ≤ 0 iterative values of ϕ , ψ , $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$ are written. If > 0 they are not.
INOUT	tells if (x_0, y_0) is inside, on, or outside of bounding curve =1 inside =0 on =-1 outside
NP1 = N+1	number of points on curve and array size
EPSLON	a small positive number specifying convergence criterion. If successive values of each output variable differ by less than EPSLON, then convergence is assumed. EPSLON should be about 1×10^{-5} for 60 points along the profile
NMAX	maximum number of iterations to convergence. NMAX should be about 50 for $N=60$, $\text{EPSLON} = 1 \times 10^{-5}$
Outputs:	
PHIO	ϕ_0
PSIO	ψ_0
DPHIDX	$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$
DPHIDY	$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

PHITO	$\frac{d\phi}{dt}^o$
PSITO	$\frac{d\psi}{dt}^o$
PRESO	p_o
SIMPCO (NP1)	working array
CO (NP1)	working array
SI (NP1)	working array
C (NP1)	working array
S (NP1)	working array
NITER	number of interations until convergence or divergence. If NITER > NMAX then the routine gives an error message, and the output variables are the initial guesses.

Subroutines called: None

DATE = 2/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 7

FILE = SOMA1.DR.WDWDZ (DG)

```

1. SUBROUTINE WDWDZ(X0, Y0, THETA, R, DTHDS, DRDS, DSDP,
2. P, PHI, PSI, DPHIDN, DPHIDX, D2PDS2, D2PDNS,
3. D2KDS2, D2TDS2, PHIT, PSIT, IWRITE, INOUT, NPI, EPSLON, NMAX,
4. PHI0, PSI0, DPHIDX, DPHIDY, PHIT0, PSIT0, PRES0,
5. SIMPCO, CO, SI, C, S, NITER)
6. THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES PHI, PSI, D(PHI)/DX, D(PHI)/DY,
7. PARTIAL D(PHI)/DT, PARTIAL D(PHI)/DT AND PRESSURE
8. AT X0, Y0 FOR AN INFINITELY DEEP FLUID.
9. IF THE POINT X0, Y0 IS NEAR THE BOUNDARY THEN THE SOLUTION IS FOUND
10. ITERATIVELY. NITER IS THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS. IF NITER.GT. NMAX
11. THE PROGRAM RETURNS WITH AN ERROR MESSAGE
12. AND THE VALUES OF PHI0, PSI0, DPHIDX, DPHIDY, PHIT0, PSIT0 AND PRES0
13. ARE THE INITIAL GUESSES.
14. NPI MUST BE ODD BECAUSE SIMPSON'S RULE USED FOR QUADRATURE.
15. COORDINATES OF POINT IN PHYSICAL (X,Y) SPACE.
16. D(THETA)/DS, D(R)/DS, D(S)/DP, P, PHI, PSI, D(PHI)/DS,
17. D(PHI)/DN, D(PHI)/DS2, D2(PHI)/DNS, D2(R)/DS2, D2(THETA)/DS2
18. ARE ARRAYS OF VALUES DESCRIBING CURVE, VELOCITY POTENTIAL
19. AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.
20. PHIT, PSIT ARE THE PARTIAL DERIVATIVES OF PHI AND PSI WITH RESPECT
21. TO TIME ALONG THE FREE SURFACE.
22. IWRITE .LE. 0, ITERATIVE VALUES OF PHI, PSI, DPHIDX AND DPHIDY
23. .GT. 0, VALUES NOT WRITTEN.
24. INOUT = 1 POINT INSIDE OF CURVE.
25. = 0 ON
26. = -1 OUTSIDE
27. NPI = SIZE OF ARRAYS.
28. EPSLON = A SMALL POSITIVE NUMBER. IT IS THE CONVERGENCE CRITERION.
29. FOR CONVERGENCE IT IS REQUIRED THAT SUCCESSIVE VALUES
30. OF EACH OUTPUT VARIABLE DIFFER BY LESS THAN EPSLON.
31. HINT: EPSLON SHOULD BE ABOUT 1.0E-5 FOR 60 POINTS ALONG
32. THE PROFILE.
33. NMAX = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS.
34. NMAX SHOULD BE ABOUT 50 FOR 60 POINTS AND EPSLON=1.0E-5.
35. OUTPUTS:
36. PHI AT (X0, Y0)
37. PSI
38. D(PHI)/DX
39. DPHIDX D(PHI)/DY
40. DPHIDY
41. PHIT0 PARTIAL D(PHI)/DT
42. PSIT0 PARTIAL D(PHI)/DT
43. PRES0 PRESSURE
44. SIMPCO, CO, SI, C, S WORKING ARRAYS
45. NITER NUMBER OF ITERATIONS UNTIL CONVERGENCE OR DIVERGENCE.
46. FOC 7 AUGUST 1978.
47. REVISED 20 SEPT, 1978.
48. NOTE: THE SECTION WHICH CALCULATES PHI, PSI, D(PHI)/DX AND D(PHI)/DY
49. FOR POINTS OUTSIDE OF THE BOUNDING CONTOUR MAY NOT BE CONCEPTUALLY
50. CORRECT. IT HAS ALSO TO BE PROPERLY DERIVED.
51.
52.
53.
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60.

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61. IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, U-Z)
62. DIMENSION THETA(NP1), R(NP1), DTHDS(NP1), DRDS(NP1),
63. 1 DSDP(NP1), PHI(NP1), DPHIDN(NP1), DPHIDN(NP1), SIMPCO(NP1),
64. 2 COINP1), SINP1), P(NP1), PSINP1), C(NP1), S(NP1)
65. DIMENSION D2PDS2(NP1), D2PDNS(NP1), D2RDS2(NP1), D2TDS2(NP1)
66. DIMENSION PHIT(NP1), PSIT(NP1)
67. C
68. PI = 4.*DATAN(1.0)
69. N = NP1 - 1
70. NM1 = N - 1
71. EPSLN2 = EPSLN**2
72. IF (2*INT(FLOAT(N)/2. + .001) .EQ. N) GO TO 12
73. WRITE(6, 1001) NP1
74. STOP
75. 1001 FORMAT('/// ERROR RETURN FROM WDMZ: NP1 = ', I6,
76. 1 ' WHICH IS NOT ODD '///)
77. 12 CONTINUE
78. SIMPCO(1) = 1.
79. SIMPCO(2) = 4.
80. SIMPCO(NP1) = 1.
81. DO 15 I=3, NM1, 2
82. SIMPCO(I) = 2.
83. SIMPCO(I+1) = 4.
84. 15 CONTINUE
85. DELP = P(2) - P(1)
86. NITER = 0
87. R0 = DEXP(Y0)
88. THETA = -X0
89. C
90. C IS R0 NEAR THE BOUNDARY? I.E. IS ABS((R - R0)/R) .LE. 0.4?
91. C
92. RHOIN = 100.
93. ITER = 0
94. DO 110 I=1, NP1
95. T0 = THETA(I) - THETA0
96. CO(I) = DCOS(T0)
97. SI(I) = DSIN(T0)
98. C(I) = R(I)*(1. - R0*CO(I)/R(I))
99. S(I) = R0*SI(I)
100. RHO2 = C(I)*C(I) + S(I)*S(I)
101. IF ((RHO2/(R(I)*R(I))) .LE. 0.1600) ITER = 1
102. IF (RHO2 .GE. RHOIN) GO TO 110
103. RHOIN = RHO2
104. IMIN = I
105. 110 CONTINUE
106. 120 CONTINUE
107. IF (ITER) 150, 130, 150
108. C
109. C NO. CALCULATE PHI, PSI, D(PHI)/DX AND D(PHI)/DY AT X0, Y0 USING
110. C NORMAL QUADRATURE ON CAUCHY'S FORMULA.
111. C
112. 130 CONTINUE
113. PHI0 = 0.
114. PSIG = 0.
115. PHIT0 = 0.
116. PSIG0 = 0.
117. DPHIDX = 0.
118. DPHIDY = 0.
119. DO 140 I=1, NP1
120. RHO2 = C(I)*C(I) + S(I)*S(I)
121. A = (C(I)*DRDS(I) + S(I)*R(I)*DTHDS(I))*DSDP(I)/RHO2
122. B = (S(I)*DRDS(I) - C(I)*R(I)*DTHDS(I))*DSDP(I)/RHO2
123. PHIG = PHI0 + SIMPCO(I)*(PHI(I)*B - PSI(I)*A)
124. PSIG0 = PSIG0 + SIMPCO(I)*(PHI(I)*A + PSI(I)*B)
125. PHIT0 = PHIT0 + SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I)*B - PSIT(I)*A)
126. PSIG0 = PSIG0 + SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I)*A + PSIT(I)*B)

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127. PR = DRDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) + R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
128. PT = R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) - DRDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
129. DPHIDY = DPHIDY - SIMPCO(I)*((PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I))*B
130. 1 + (PR*SI(I) + PT*CO(I))*A)
131. DPHIDX = DPHIDX - SIMPCO(I)*((PR*SI(I) + PT*CO(I))*B
132. 1 - (PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I))*A)
133. CONTINUE
134. PHI0 = PHI0*DELP/(6.*PI)
135. PSIA = PSIA*DELP/(6.*PI)
136. PHIT0 = PHIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
137. PSIT0 = PSIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
138. DPHIDY = DPHIDY*DFLPR0/(6.*PI)
139. DPHIDX = DPHIDX*DFLPR0/(6.*PI)
140. PRESC = -PHIT0 - (DPHIDX**2 + DPHIDY**2)/2. - Y0
141. IF (INOUT .GE. 0) RETURN
142. PHI0 = -PHI0
143. PSIA = -PSIA
144. PHIT0 = -PHIT0
145. PSIT0 = -PSIT0
146. DPHIDX = -DPHIDX
147. DPHIDY = -DPHIDY
148. PRESC = -PHIT0 - (DPHIDX**2 + DPHIDY**2)/2. - Y0
149. RETURN
150. C
151. C YFS. CALCULATE PHI, PSI, D(PHI)/DX AND D(PHI)/DY AT X0, Y0 BY
152. C ITERATION ON CAUCHY'S FORMULA.
153. C
154. C 150 CONTINUE
155. C
156. C MAKE A FIRST GUESS BY EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE SURFACE.
157. C
158. I = IMIN
159. DPHIDR = DRDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) + R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
160. DPHIDT = (R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) - DRDS(I)*DPHIDN(I))
161. D2PDR2 = (2.*DRDS(I)**2 - 1.)*D2PDS2(I) + 2.*R(I)*DRDS(I)*
162. 1 (THDS(I)*D2PDNS(I)
163. 2 + 2.*DRDS(I)*(D2PRDS2(I) - R(I)*DTHDS(I)**2)*DPHIDS(I)
164. 3 + (R(I)*DTHDS(I)*D2RDS2(I) + R(I)*DRDS(I)*D2TDS2(I)
165. 4 + 2.*DRDS(I)*DRDS(I)*DTHDS(I) - (R(I)*DTHDS(I)**2)*DTHDS(I))
166. 5 *DPHIDN(I)
167. D2PDR1 = 2.*R(I)*R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DRDS(I)*D2PDS2(I)
168. 1 + R(I)*1. - 2.*DRDS(I)**2)*D2PDNS(I)
169. 2 + (3.*DRDS(I)**2)*DTHDS(I) + R(I)*DRDS(I)**
170. 3 (2TDS2(I) + R(I)*DTHDS(I)*D2RDS2(I))*R(I)*DPHIDS(I)
171. 4 + ((R(I)*DTHDS(I)**2)*DRDS(I) - DRDS(I)**3 - 2.*R(I)*DRDS(I)
172. 5 *D2RDS2(I))*DPHIDN(I)
173. CC = DCOS(THETA(I) - THETA0)
174. SS = DSIN(THETA(I) - THETA0)
175. A = R0*ACC/R(I) - 1.
176. R = R0*SS
177. AA = R0*DCOS(2.*(THETA(I) - THETA0)) - R(I)*CC
178. RR = R0*DSIN(2.*(THETA(I) - THETA0)) - R(I)*SS
179. PHI0 = PHI(I) + R(I)*DPHIDR*AA - B*DPHIDT
180. PSIA = PSI(I) - DPHIDR*B - R(I)*DPHIDT*A
181. PHIT0 = PHIT(I)
182. PSIT0 = PSIT(I)
183. 1 (D2PDR1 - DPHIDT*SS + DPHIDT*CC + D2PDR2*B*R +
184. DPHIDY = DPHIDR*CC - DPHIDT*SS + D2PDR2*AA
185. 1 - (D2PDR1 - DPHIDT)*B*B/R(I)
186. IF (PHMIN/(R(IMIN)*R(IMIN)) .LE. EPSLN2) GO TO 190
187. DO 160 I=1, NPI
188. RH02 = C(I)*C(I) + S(I)*S(I)
189. A = (C(I)*DRDS(I) + S(I)*R(I)*DTHDS(I))*D8DP(I)/RH02
190. R = (S(I)*DRDS(I) - C(I)*R(I)*DTHDS(I))*D8DP(I)/RH02
191. C(I) = A
192.

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193. S(I) = N
194. CONTINUE
195. IF (IMOUT .LT. N) GO TO 270
196. CONTINUE
197. IF (ITER .LT. NMAX) GO TO 175
198. WRITE(6,1982) NMAX
199. RHCMIN = 0.
200. GO TO 150
201. 1002 FORMAT(' ERROR RETURN FROM MOWDZ: NO CONVERGENCE AFTER',
202. 1 14, ' ITERATIONS. '//)
203. 175 CONTINUE
204. NITER = NITER + 1
205. IF (.WRITE .GT. 0) GO TO 178
206. A = RM*DPHIDX
207. R = RM*DPHIDX
208. WRITE(6,1004) NITER, PHIO, PSIO, A, B, PHIT0, PSIT0
209. 1004 FORMAT(' ITER. =', I3, ' PHIO =', D10.2,
210. 1 ' PSIO =', D10.2, ' DPHIDX =', D10.2, ' DPHIDY =',
211. 2 D10.2, ' PHIT0 =', D10.2, ' PSIT0 =', D10.2)
212. 178 CONTINUE
213. PHIOLD = PHIO
214. PSIOLD = PSIO
215. PHITOL = PHIT0
216. PSITOL = PSIT0
217. PHIXO = DPHIDX
218. PHIYO = DPHIDY
219. PHIM = 0.
220. PSIO = 0.
221. PHIT = 0.
222. PSIT = 0.
223. DPHIDX = 0.
224. DPHIDY = 0.
225. DO 180 I=1, NP1
226. PHIM = PHIM - SIMPCO(I)*(PHI(I) - PHIOLD)*S(I)
227. 1 - (PSI(I) - PSIOLD)*C(I)
228. PSIM = PSIM - SIMPCO(I)*(PHI(I) - PHIOLD)* C(I)
229. 2 + (PSI(I) - PSIOLD)*S(I)
230. PHIT0 = PHIT0 - SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I) - PHITOL)*S(I)
231. 1 - (PSIT(I) - PSITOL)*C(I)
232. PSIT0 = PSIT0 - SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I) - PHITOL)*C(I)
233. 1 + (PSIT(I) - PSITOL)*S(I)
234. PR = DRDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) + R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
235. PT = R(I)*DTHDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) - DRDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
236. DPHIDY = DPHIDY - SIMPCO(I)*(PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I) - PHIYO)
237. 1 *S(I) + (PR*SI(I) + PT*CO(I) - PHIXO)*C(I)
238. DPHIDX = DPHIDX - SIMPCO(I)*(PR*SI(I) + PT*CO(I) - PHIXO)
239. 1 *S(I) - (PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I) - PHIYO)*C(I)
240. 180 CONTINUE
241. PHIM = PHIM*DELP/(6.*PI)
242. PSIM = PSIM*DELP/(6.*PI)
243. PHIT0 = PHIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
244. PSIT0 = PSIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
245. DPHIDY = DPHIDY*DELP/(6.*PI)
246. DPHIDX = DPHIDX*DELP/(6.*PI)
247. F1 = DARS(PHIO)
248. F2 = DARS(PSIO)
249. F3 = RM*DARS(DPHIDY)
250. F4 = RM*DARS(DPHIDX)
251. F5 = DARS(PHIT0)
252. F6 = DARS(PSIT0)
253. PHIM = PHIM + PHIOLD
254. PSIM = PSIM + PSIOLD
255. PHIT0 = PHIT0 + PHITOL
256. PSIT0 = PSIT0 + PSITOL
257. DPHIDY = DPHIDY + PHIYO
258. DPHIDX = DPHIDX + PHIXO

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259. IF (E1 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
260. IF (E2 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
261. IF (E3 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
262. IF (E4 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
263. IF (E5 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
264. IF (E6 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 170
265. 190 CONTINUE
266. DPBIDX = -DPBIDX*RO
267. DPBIDY = DPBIDY*RO
268. PRESO = -PHIT0 = (DPBIDX**2 + DPBIDY**2)/2. - Y0
269. RETURN
270. C
271. C ITERATIONS FOR POINTS OUTSIDE OF CURVE.
272. C
273. 270 CONTINUE
274. IF (NITER .LT. NMAX) GO TO 275
275. WRITE(6, 1002) NMAX
276. RACHIN = 0.
277. GO TO 150
278. 275 CONTINUE
279. NITER = NITER + 1
280. IF (IMRITE .GT. 0) GO TO 278
281. A = -RO*DPBIDX
282. R = RO*DPBIDY
283. WRITE(6, 1004) NITER, PHIT0, PSI0, A, R, PHIT0, PSIT0
284. 278 CONTINUE
285. PHI0LD = PHI0
286. PSI0LD = PSI0
287. PHIT0L = PHIT0
288. PSIT0L = PSIT0
289. PHIXO = DPBIDX
290. PHIYO = DPBIDY
291. PHIA = 0.
292. PSIA = 0.
293. PHIT0 = 0.
294. PSIT0 = 0.
295. DPBIDX = 0.
296. DPBIDY = 0.
297. DO 280 I=1, NP1
298. PHIX = PHIX - SIMPCO(I)*(PHI(I) - PHI0LD)*S(I)
299. 1 = (PSI(I) - PSI0LD)*C(I)
300. PSIX = PSIX - SIMPCO(I)*(PSI(I) - PSI0LD)* C(I)
301. 2 = (PSI(I) - PSI0LD)*S(I)
302. PHITP = PHIT0 - SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I) - PHIT0L)*S(I)
303. 1 = (PSIT(I) - PSIT0L)*C(I)
304. PSIT0 = PSIT0 - SIMPCO(I)*(PHIT(I) - PHIT0L)*C(I)
305. 1 = (PSIT(I) - PSIT0L)*S(I)
306. PR = OPDS(I)*DPHINS(I) + R(I)*DYHDS(I)*DPHION(I)
307. PT = R(I)*DYHDS(I)*DPHIDS(I) - DRDS(I)*DPHIDN(I)
308. DPBIDY = DPBIDY - SIMPCO(I)*(PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I) - PHIXO)
309. 1*S(I) + (PR*SI(I) + PT*CN(I) - PHIXO)*C(I)
310. DPBIDX = DPBIDX - SIMPCO(I)*(PR*SI(I) + PT*CO(I) - PHIXO)
311. 1*S(I) - (PR*CO(I) - PT*SI(I) - PHIXO)*C(I)
312. 280 CONTINUE
313. PHIA = -PHIA*DELP/(6.*PI)
314. PSIA = -PSIA*DELP/(6.*PI)
315. PHITP = -PHIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
316. PSIT0 = -PSIT0*DELP/(6.*PI)
317. DPBIDY = -DPBIDY*DELP/(6.*PI)
318. DPBIDY = -DPBIDY*DELP/(6.*PI)
319. F1 = DARS(PHIA - PHI0LD)
320. F2 = DARS(PSIA - PSI0LD)
321. F3 = RO*DABS(DPBIDX - PHIXO)
322. F4 = RO*DABS(DPBIDY - PHIYO)
323. F5 = DARS(PHIT0 - PHIT0L)
324. F6 = DARS(PSIT0 - PSIT0L)

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```
325. IF (E1 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
326. IF (E2 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
327. IF (E3 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
328. IF (E4 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
329. IF (E5 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
330. IF (E6 .GE. EPSLON) GO TO 270
331. CONTINUE
332. DPIDY = -DPIDY**2
333. DPIDY = DPIDY**2
334. PRESO = -PHIT0 - (DPIDY**2 + DPIDY**2)/2. - Y0
335. RETURN
336. END
```

II.F.2. Graphical Routines

ADDPLT (N, X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSIZ, ILINE)

Adds a graph to axes previously drawn by BOXPLT. The N points of the array Y are plotted against the array X.

Inputs:

N number of points to be connected by straight lines

X (N) array of abscissa values

Y (N) array of ordinate values

IPEN IOS pen number

ICHAR IOS character code for character to be drawn at each point (X,Y)

CHRSIZ character size in millimeters

ILINE line drawing parameter. 0 is no line; 1 is a straight line

Outputs: A graph of Y versus X

Subroutines called:

IOS Grafix: LINSEL, NIBSEL, CHASEL, MARSEL, PLOLD2

DATE = 24/11/76 TIME = 1.25. 8

FILE = SIMAINDR.ADDPLT (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE ADDPLT(N, X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
2.C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS A GRAPH TO AXES AND GRAPHS PREVIOUSLY DRAWN
3.C BY BOXPLT. THE N POINTS OF THE ARRAY Y ARE PLOTTED AGAINST THE ARRAY X.
4.C IPEN IDENTIFIES THE PEN AS EITHER 1, 2 OR 3.
5.C ICHAR IS THE CHARACTER CODE.
6.C CHRSTZ IS THE CHARACTER SIZE IN MM.
7.C ILINE SELECTS THE LINE TYPE TO BE DRAWN BETWEEN POINTS. 0 IS NO LINE.
8.C 1 IS A STRAIGHT LINE.
9.C
10. IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H, O-Z)
11. DIMENSION X(1), Y(1)
12. CALL LINSEL(ILINE)
13. CALL NINSEL(IPEN, 2)
14. CALL NINSEL(IPEN, 10)
15. CALL CHASEL(SINGL(CHRSTZ))
16. CALL MARSEL(ICHAR)
17. CALL PLOLR2(X, Y, N)
18. RETURN
19. END
```

ARROW (X, Y, DX, DY, HEADSZ, IPEN)

Draws an arrow from (X,Y) to (X+DX, Y+DY) in user units in a box previously drawn by BOXPLT or a region set up by other IOS Grafix commands.

Inputs:

X X

Y y

DX dx

DY dy

HEADSZ size of arrowhead in user units

IPEN IOS pen number

Outputs:

A graphical arrow

Subroutines called:

IOS Grafix: PUTLA2, NEWPEN, LINLE2

DATE = 2/11/76 TIME = 1.25. 6

FILE = SHAFT.DR.ARW (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE ARROW(Y, Y, DX, DY, HEADSZ, IPFN)
2.C
3.C DRAWS AN ARROW FROM (Y, Y) TO (X+DX, Y+DY).
4.C THE SIZE OF THE ARROWHEAD IN USER UNITS IS HEADSZ.
5.C IPFN IDENTIFIES THE PFN NUMBER.
6.C
7. IMPLICIT REAL*(A-H, O-Z)
8. DATA CA, SA/0.965925826 D0, 0.258819045 D0/
9.C
10.C MOVE TO (X, Y) AND DRAW THE SHAFT.
11.C
12. CALL PUTL2(SNGL(X), SNGL(Y), IERR)
13. IF ( IERR .NE. 0) RETURN
14. X2 = X+DX
15. Y2 = Y+DY
16. CALL NEWPEN(IPFN)
17. CALL LINL2(X, Y, X2, Y2)
18.C
19.C DRAW THE ARROWHEAD
20.C
21. CALL PUTL2(SNGL(X2), SNGL(Y2), IERR)
22. IF (IERR .NE. 0) RETURN
23. SHAFT = DSORT(DX*DX + DY*DY)
24. CT = DX/SHAFT
25. ST = DY/SHAFT
26. X3 = X2 - HEADSZ*(CT*CA + ST*SA)
27. Y3 = Y2 - HEADSZ*(ST*CA - CT*SA)
28. CALL LINL2(X2, Y2, X3, Y3)
29. CALL PUTL2(SNGL(X2), SNGL(Y2), IERR)
30. X4 = X2 - HEADSZ*(CT*CA - ST*SA)
31. Y4 = Y2 - HEADSZ*(ST*CA + CT*SA)
32. CALL LINL2(X2, Y2, X4, Y4)
33. RETURN
34. END
```


BOXPLT (N, X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRISZ, ILINE, ITOP, IBOT, ILEFT, IRIGHT, XMIN, XMAX, XINC, XLEN, YMIN, YMAX, YINC, YLEN)

Draws all or part of a box with or without labels and plots the N points of Y versus X which fall within the box. The pen number and plot character type and size are under the user's control. Symbols may be drawn at each point.

Inputs:

N	number of points to be plotted. If N=0, box and labels are drawn with no X-Y plotting
X (N)	abscissa values
Y (N)	ordinate values
IPEN	IOS pen number
ICHRAR	IOS character code. A character can be drawn at each data point.
CHRIZ	character size in mm
ILINE	line drawing parameter, 0 is no line, 1 is a straight line
ITOP	control axis drawing and labeling =0, no axis, no labels =1, axis, no labels =2, axis and labels with checks done for label overlapping =3, axis and labels, no overlap checking
IBOT	
ILEFT	
IRIGHT	

XMIN minimum limit of x-axis

XMAX maximum limit of X-axis

YMIN minimum limit of y-axis

YMAX maximum limit of y-axis

XINC X - axis increments

YINC Y - axis increments

XLEN length of X-axis in mm

YLEN length of Y-axis in mm

Outputs:

 a graph of Y versus X within a box

Subroutines called:

EDC subroutines: ADDPLT

IOS Grafix: PICCIE, GRAFIX, SHIFT2, MOVT02, LINT02, DEFLA2, ANMSEL,
 GRISEL, AXILE2

DATE = 2-11/11/76 TIME = 1.25. 8

FILE = SOMATDR.BOXPLT (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE BOXPLT(N, X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRISZ, ILINE, ITOP,
2. 1 IROT, ILEFT, IRIGHT, XMIN, YMIN, XMAX, YINC, XLEN, YLN, YMIN,
3. 2 YMAX, YINC, YLEN)
4. THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS ALL OR PART OF A BOX WITH OR WITHOUT LABELS AND
5. PLOTS THE N POINTS OF Y VERSUS X WHICH FALL WITHIN THE BOX. THE PEN
6. NUMBER, PLOT CHARACTER TYPE AND SIZE CAN BE ALTERED.
7. C
8. N = NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE PLOTTED (N MAY BE 0).
9. X, Y ARE ARRAYS PLOTTED.
10. C IPEN = 1, 2 OR 3.
11. C ICHAR IS IDS CHARACTER CODE.
12. C CHRISZ IS CHARACTER SIZE IN MM.
13. C ILINE = 0, NO LINE IS DRAWN BETWEEN POINTS.
14. C = 1, A STRAIGHT LINE IS DRAWN.
15. C ITOP, IROT, ILEFT AND IRIGHT CONTROL AXIS DRAWING AND LABELING.
16. C I--- = 0, NO AXIS DRAWN, NO LABELS.
17. C = 1, AXIS DRAWN, NO LABELS.
18. C = 2, AXIS DRAWN, LABELS BUT CHECKING DONE FOR OVERLAPS.
19. C = 3, AXIS DRAWN, LABELS WITH NO OVERLAP CHECKING.
20. C XMIN AND YMIN = USER LIMITS OF X AXIS.
21. C YMIN AND YMAX = INCREMENTS BETWEEN TICK MARKS.
22. C XINC AND YINC = INCREMENTS BETWEEN TICK MARKS.
23. C XLFN AND YLEN = AXIS LENGTHS IN MM.
24. C
25. IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
26. REAL*4 XLN, YLN
27. DIMENSION X(1), Y(1)
28. CALL PICCIE
29. XLN = SNGL(XLEN)
30. YLN = SNGL(YLEN)
31. CALL GRAFIX(XLN, YLN, 0.)
32. C
33. C CENTER THE GRAPH IN THE TETRIONX SCREEN. IF TOO LARGE, ASSUME
34. C IS PLOTTER AND DO NOT CENTER.
35. C
36. XL = 200.
37. YL = 140.
38. IF (ILEFT .LT. 2) GO TO 10
39. XL = 170.
40. CALL SHIFT2(20., 0.)
41. 10 IF (IROT .LT. 2) GO TO 20
42. YL = 120.
43. CALL SHIFT2(0., 10.)
44. 20 IF (XLEN .GE. XL) GO TO 30
45. CALL SHIFT2((SNGL(XL - XLFN))/2., 0.)
46. 30 IF (YLEN .GE. YL) GO TO 40
47. CALL SHIFT2(0., (SNGL(YL - YLEN))/2.)
48. 40 CONTINUE
49. C
50. C DRAW THE AXES AND ANNOTATE THEM IF DESIRED.
51. C
52. IF (ITOP .EQ. 0) GO TO 50
53. CALL MOVTO2(0., YLN)
54. CALL LINTO2(XLN, YLN)
55. 50 CONTINUE
56. IF (IROT .EQ. 0) GO TO 60
57. CALL MOVTO2(0., 0.)
58. CALL LINTO2(XLN, 0.)
59. 50 CONTINUE
60. IF (ILEFT .EQ. 0) GO TO 70
```

```

61. CALL SUBROUT2(W, S, J)
62. CALL LINT02(C, YIN)
63. CONTINUE
64. IF (IRIGHT .EQ. J) GO TO RW
65. CALL POINT02(XIN, YIN)
66. CALL LINT02(XIN, YIN)
67. CONTINUE
68. CALL DELTA2(SNGL(XMIN), SNGL(XMAX), SNGL(YMIN), SNGL(YMAX))
69. CALL AMSEL(C, SNGL(YLEN/120.), 0., SNGL(YLEN/120.))
70. CALL GRSEL(IROT, ITOP, 0)
71. CALL AXILE2(XINC, 0, 1)
72. CALL AMSEL(C, SNGL(XLEN/120.), 0., SNGL(XLEN/120.))
73. CALL GRSEL(ILEFT, IRIGHT, 0)
74. CALL AXILE2(YINC, 0, 2)
75. C
76. C DRAW THE GRAPH.
77. C
78. CALL ADPLT(N, X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSIZ, ILINE)
79. RETURN
80. END

```

CREST (N, IPOSN, IBOX, TIME, SPEED, PT, XO, YO, DXDP, DYDP, X, Y, XMIN, XLEN, XINC, XLENMM, YMIN, YLEN, YINC, YLENMM, WVLNTH)

Plots that part of the wave crest region at a given time which falls within a box moving with a specified speed. A cubic spline parameterized by the point number is fitted to the curve, and a smooth profile is drawn through it.

Inputs:

N number of points along entire profile

IPOSN parameter to specify crest position within box. <0 means crest at left side of box. =0 means crest in center of box. >0 means crest at right side of box.

IBOX box drawing parameter. < 0 means no new box, plot profile within old box but moved an amount (SPEED x t). = 0 means draw new box if crest falls outside box. $\gg 1$ means draw new box and plot profile.

TIME time of plotting

SPEED speed of box in X-direction

PT(N) array of point number, p

XO(N) array of X coordinates

YO(N) array of Y coordinates

DXDP(N) $\frac{dx}{dp}$

DYDP(N)	$\frac{dy}{dp}$
XLEN	length of X-axis in user units
XINC	increments of X-axis
XLENMM	length of X-axis in mm
YLEN	length of Y-axis in user units
YINC	increments of Y-axis
YLENMM	length of Y-axis in mm
WVLNTH	wavelength in user units

Outputs:

	A graph of the wave crest within a box
X(N)	working array containing X values
Y(N)	working array containing Y values
XMIN	minimum X coordinate of box
YMIN	minimum Y coordinate of box

Subroutines called:

EDC subroutines: MODULO, BOXPLT, PASPLT
 IOS Grafix: NIBSEL, CHASEL

DATE = 20/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 6

FILF = SOMAINDR.CREST (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE CREST(N, IPOSN, IBOX, TIME, SPEED, PT, X0, Y0,
2. 1 DXDP, DYDP, X, Y, XMIN, XLEN, XINC, XLENMM, YMIN, YLEN,
3. 2 YINC, YLENMM, WVLNTH)
4. C
5. C PLOTS MAGNIFIED HAVE CREST IN BOX MOVING WITH A GIVEN SPEED AT A GIVEN
6. C TIME. THE PROFILE IS SPECIFIED AT N POINTS (X0, Y0) IN TERMS OF A
7. C PARAMETER PT. GIVEN THE DERIVATIVES, DXDP AND DYDP, AT (X0, Y0)
8. C WITH RESPECT TO PT, A CUBIC SPLINE IS FITTED. X AND Y ARE WORK
9. C ARRAYS. THE PROGRAM DETERMINES THE COORDINATES (XMIN, YMIN) OF
10. C THE LOWER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF THE BOX. THE AXES ARE OF LENGTH
11. C XLEN AND YLEN IN USER UNITS AND XLENMM AND YLENMM IN MILLIMETERS.
12. C THE AXIS INCREMENTS ARE XINC AND YINC.
13. C WVLNTH IS THE WAVELENGTH IN USER UNITS.
14. C
15. C IPOSN = *, CREST POSITIONED AT LEFT OF BOX.
16. C = 0, CENTRE
17. C = +, RIGHT
18. C IBOX = *, DO NOT DRAW NEW BOX, JUST PLOT PART OF PROFILE WITHIN BOX.
19. C = 0, DRAW NEW BOX IF CREST OUTSIDE OLD BOX, PLOT PROFILE.
20. C = +, DRAW NEW BOX AND PLOT PROFILE.
21. C
22. C IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
23. C DIMENSION X0(N), Y0(N), X(N), Y(N)
24. 1 PT(N), DXDP(N), DYDP(N), P(2), X1(2), DXDP1(2),
25. 2 Y1(2), DYDP1(2)
26. C PI = 4.*DATAN(1.00)
27. C
28. C FIND THE CREST
29. C
30. C PER = WVLNTH
31. C YM = 0.
32. C DO 120 I=1, N
33. C Y(I) = Y0(I)
34. C X(I) = X0(I) - SPPEED*TIME
35. 116 IF (Y(I) .LT. YM) GO TO 120
36. C YM = Y(I)
37. C JCREST = I
38. 120 CONTINUE
39. C
40. C CREST POSITION IN BOX
41. C
42. C IF (IBOX .LT. 0) GO TO 190
43. C IF (IPOSN) 130, 150, 170
44. C
45. C CREST POSITIONED NEAR LEFT OF BOX.
46. C
47. 130 CONTINUE
48. C JS = JCREST
49. C XJ = X(JS)
50. C CALL MODULO(XJ, 0.00, PER)
51. C XMP = XJ - XINC/2.
52. C DELX1 = -XINC/2.
53. C DELX2 = XINC/2.
54. C GO TO 180
55. C
56. C CREST POSITIONED NEAR CENTRE OF BOX.
57. C
58. 150 CONTINUE
59. C JS = JCREST
60. C XJ = X(JS)
```

```

61. CALL MODULO(XJ, 0.00, PER)
62. XMP = XJ - XLEN/2.
63. DELX1 = XINC/2.
64. DELX2 = XINC/2.
65. GO TO 180
66.C
67.C CREST POSITIONED NEAR RIGHT OF BOX.
68.C
69. 170 CONTINUE
70. JS = JCREST
71. XJ = X(JS)
72. CALL MODULO(XJ, 0.00, PER)
73. XMC = XJ + XINC/2. = XLEN
74. DELX1 = XINC/2.
75. DELX2 = -XINC/2.
76. 180 CONTINUE
77.C
78.C SHOULD A NEW BOX BE DRAWN?
79.C
80. IF (IROX.GT. 0) GO TO 185
81. XJS = X(JS)
82. CALL MODULO(XJS, XMIN, PER)
83. IF (XJS.LT. (XMIN + DELX1)) GO TO 185
84. IF (XJS.GT. (XMAX - DELX2)) GO TO 185
85. IF (Y(JCREST).GT. (YMAX - YINC/4.)) GO TO 185
86. IF (Y(JCREST).LT. (YMIN + YINC/4.)) GO TO 185
87. GO TO 190
88.C
89.C DRAW THE BOX.
90.C
91. 185 CONTINUE
92. XMIN = XMP
93. XMAX = XMIN + XLEN
94. YMAX = Y(JS) + YINC/2.
95. YMIN = YMAX - YLEN
96. CALL BOXPLT(0, X, Y, 1, 0, 0.500, 1, 1, 2, 1, XMIN, XMAX, XINC,
97. XLENMM, YMIN, YMAX, YINC, YLENMM)
98. WRITE(6, 1001) XMIN, XMAX, XINC
99. WRITE(6, 1002) YMIN, YMAX, YINC
100.C
101.C MAKE X BETWEEN XMIN AND XMIN + PER.
102.C
103. 190 CONTINUE
104. DO 200 I=1, N
105. CALL MODULO(X(I), XMIN, PER)
106. 200 CONTINUE
107.C
108.C PLOT THE PROFILE IN THE BOX.
109.C
110. CALL NIBSEL(1, 2)
111. CALL NIBSEL (1, 10)
112. CALL CHASEL (0,5)
113. INTRVL = 10
114. P(1) = PT(1)
115. P(2) = PT(2)
116. JM1 = N
117. DO 260 JM1, N
118. XI(1) = X(JM1)
119. XI(2) = X(J)
120. YI(1) = Y(JM1)
121. YI(2) = Y(J)
122. DXDP1(1) = DXDP(JM1)
123. DXDP1(2) = DXDP(J)
124. DYDP1(1) = DYDP(JM1)
125. DYDP1(2) = DYDP(J)
126. IF ((X(J) - XI(JM1)).GT. -PER/2.) GO TO 252

```



```

127. X1(J) = X(J) + PFK
128. CALL PASPLT(INTRVL, 0, 7, 0, 2, P, X1, DXDPI, Y1, DYDPI)
129. X1(1) = X1(1) - PFR
130. X1(2) = X(J)
131. GO TO 254
132. 052 IF ((X(J) - X(JM1)) .LT. PER/2.) GO TO 254
133. X1(2) = X1(2) - PER
134. CALL PASPLT(INTRVL, 0, 7, 0, 2, P, X1, DXDPI, Y1, DYDPI)
135. X1(1) = X1(1) + PFR
136. X1(2) = X(J)
137. CONTINUE
138. CALL PASPLT(INTRVL, 0, 7, 0, 2, P, X1, DXDPI, Y1, DYDPI)
139. JM1 = J
140. 06F CONTINUE
141. RETURN
142. 1001 FORMAT(' X AXIS DRAWN FROM ', F10.6, ' TO ', F10.6,
143. 1 ' IN INCREMENTS OF ', F10.6)
144. 1002 FORMAT(' Y AXIS DRAWN FROM ', F10.6, ' TO ', F10.6,
145. 1 ' IN INCREMENTS OF ', F10.6)
146. END

```

PASPLT (INTRVL, PRICH1, PRICHR, SECCHR, N, P, X, DXDP, Y, DYDP)

Given a collection of N points (X, Y) specified in terms of a parameter P which increases monotonically along the curve and given the derivatives of X and Y with respect to P at these points, DXDP and DYDP, this routine draws a cubic spline curve through them. The line between any two data points (or knots) is made up of INTRVL straight lines. At each knot, (X, Y), a plot character can be drawn whose IOS code number is PRICHR. The very first point to be drawn has the character code number PRICH1. At the intermediate points (INTRVL-1 between each two data points) the plot character SECCHR can be drawn.

Inputs:

INTRVL number of straight line intervals between data points

PRICH1 IOS character code of first data point

PRICHR IOS character code of remaining data points

SECCHR IOS character code of interpolated data points

N number of data points

P(N) array of parameter values. Must be increasing.

X(N) abscissa values, X

DXDP(N) $\frac{dx}{dp}$

Y(N) ordinate values, Y

DYDP(N) $\frac{dy}{dp}$

Outputs:

A smooth graph of Y versus X

Subroutines called:

EDC subroutines: INTERP

IOS Grafix: LINSEL, MARSEL, POILD2

```

0001: SUBROUTINE PASPLT(INTRVL, PRICH1, PRICHR, SECCHR, N,
0002: 1 P, X, DXDP, Y, DYDP)
0003: C
0004: C GIVEN A COLLECTION OF N POINTS, (X, Y), SPECIFIED IN TERMS OF A PARAMETER P
0005: C AND GIVEN THE DERIVATIVES OF X AND Y WITH RESPECT TO P, DXDP AND DYDP, AT
0006: C THESE POINTS, THIS SUBROUTINE DRAWS A CUBIC SPLINE THROUGH THEM. THE LINE
0007: C BETWEEN ANY 2 DATA POINTS IS MADE UP OF INTRVL STRAIGHT LINES. AT EACH
0008: C KNOT, (X, Y), A PLOT CHARACTER CAN BE DRAWN WHOSE CODE NUMBER IS PRICHR.
0009: C AT THE INTERMEDIATE POINTS (OF WHICH THERE ARE INTRVL - 1) THE PLOT
0010: C CHARACTER SECCHR CAN BE DRAWN. THE VERY FIRST POINT TO BE PLOTTED HAS THE
0011: C PLOT CHARACTER PRICH1 DRAWN.
0012: C
0013: IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
0014: INTEGER PRICH1, PRICHR, SECCHR
0015: DIMENSION P(N), X(N), DXDP(N), Y(N), DYDP(N)
0016: CALL LINSSEL(0)
0017: CALL MARSEL(PRICH1)
0018: CALL POILD2(X(1), Y(1))
0019: CALL LINSSEL(1)
0020: NM1 = N-1
0021: JE = INTRVL - 1
0022: DO 50 I=1, NM1
0023: IF (JE.LT. 1) GO TO 30
0024: IM2 = I - 2
0025: PP = P(I)
0026: DP = (P(I+1) - P(I))/FLOAT(INTRVL)
0027: DO 20 J=1, JE
0028: PP = PP + DP
0029: CALL INTERP(IM2, N, P, X, DXDP, PP, XI, DXDPI)
0030: CALL INTERP(IM2, N, P, Y, DYDP, PP, YI, DYDPI)
0031: CALL MARSEL(SECCHR)
0032: CALL POILD2(XI, YI)
0033: 20 CONTINUE
0034: 30 CONTINUE
0035: CALL MARSEL(PRICHR)
0036: CALL POILD2(X(I+1), Y(I+1))
0037: 50 CONTINUE
0038: RETURN
0039: END

```

II.G. Data Tapes

INTVEL takes as its input data the results of various numerical experiments performed with periodic, deep-water waves. These are on tapes M907 and M908 at IOS. The data files come from numerical experiments beginning with one of 3 types of initial conditions. The first is that studied by Longuet-Higgins and Cokelet (1976). They take as initial conditions a steady wave of steepness $ak = 0.399671$ corresponding to the value of the expansion parameter $\epsilon^2 = 0.80$ (see Cokelet, E. D. 1977 Steep gravity waves in water of arbitrary uniform depth, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A. 286, 183-230). The waves are forced by the surface pressure condition

$$p = p_0 \sin t \sin(x-ct), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$= 0, \quad \pi \leq t.$$

Here $c = 1.08210$, the speed of the initial steady wave.

The second type of initial condition is a simple sinusoidal wave at $t = 0$ with no pressure forcing

$$\eta = a \sin x$$

$$\phi = -a \cos x$$

$$p = 0.$$

Such a wave is steady only when the steepness $ak \rightarrow 0$. In general the wave profile will distort, and if the amplitude is large enough breaking will ensue.

The third type of initial condition is a pair of slightly perturbed steady waves with no pressure forcing. These were studied by Longuet-Higgins and Cokelet (1979).

We shall give more details of the magnetic tapes, the file structure and the files. Tapes M907 and M908 (duplicate, back-up copy of M907) are 9 track, 6250 bpi, odd parity, standard IBM label magnetic tapes. The data record format is variable blocked, sequential (VBS), and the block size is 2498 bytes. The record length is X since the files were written with unformatted FORTRAN WRITE statements. As a result the files can only be read by a FORTRAN job run on an

IBM 360/195 computer or on some compatible machine.

All of the files are in a single format, and all of the real numbers are in IBM double precision (REAL*8). Typical FORTRAN type specification, DIMENSION and READ statements are as follows:

IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H, O-Z)

DIMENSION THETA (61), R(61), PHI (61), PRES (61),

1 DPHIDS (61), DPHIDN (61), DSDP (61), S (68),

2 DTHDS (61), DRDS (61), DPHIDT (61), DTHDT (61), DRDT (61)

READ (8) ITIME, TIME, DELTAT, ENKIN, ENPOT, ENERGY, YBAR

READ (8) THETA, R, PHI, PRES, DPHIDS, DPHIDN, DSDP,

S, DTHDS, DRDS, DPHIDT, DTHDT, DRDT

The variables are defined as follows:

ITIME timestep number

TIME t

DELTAT Δt , timestep increment

ENKIN average kinetic energy, T.

$$T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} dy dx$$

ENPOT average potential energy, V

$$V = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\eta^2} \eta^2 dx$$

ENERGY	total average energy, $E = T + V$
YBAR	mean free-surface elevation, $\bar{\eta}$. $\bar{\eta} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \eta \, dx.$ $y = \eta(x, t)$ is the free-surface. $\bar{\eta}$ should be zero, and the fact that it is not provides a check on the numerical results. Note $\bar{\eta} \neq 0$ was not taken into account for calculating V .
THETA	θ
R	r
PHI	ϕ
PRES	pressure
DPHIDS	$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s}$
DPHIDN	$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$
DSDP	$\frac{ds}{dp}$
S	S . Note dimension of this array is $N+8$.
DTHDS	$\frac{d\theta}{ds}$

$$\text{DRDS} \quad \frac{dr}{ds}$$

$$\text{DPHIDT} \quad \frac{D\phi}{Dt}$$

$$\text{DTHDT} \quad \frac{D\sigma}{Dt}$$

$$\text{DRDT} \quad \frac{Dr}{Dt}$$

There are either $N = 60, 90,$ or 120 points along the wave profile. Point 1 and point $N + 1$ are the same, but one wavelength ($=2\pi$) apart. The file name has the value of N contained within it. The accompanying tape examination (XTAPE) gives the file labels, names and storage information. Files BREAK60... and SINE60... have $N = 60$. The rest of the files have N after the last decimal point in the file name.

The first 6 files are of the type with surface pressure forcing. More details are as follows:

<u>Label</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Po</u>	<u>Timesteps</u>	<u>Time Span</u>
1	BREAK60.MK1N1	0.100	0-79	0-2.91
2	BREAK60.MK1N6	0.100	194-232	5.04-5.29
3	BREAK60.MK2N5	0.0729	163-259	5.03-5.90
4	BREAK60.MK3N6	0.126	197-273	4.82-5.22
5	BREAK60.MK10	0.206	0-183	0-3.79
6	BREAK60.MK4	0.146	0-368	0-5.38

XIAPE ... CONTENTS OF TAPE M007 ... AL 16 24 00 19 NOV 78 ... OWNER IS

THE TAPE IS 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI, ODD PARITY

	DATA SET NAME	CREATED ON	EXP DATE	BY JOB/STEP	BLOCKS	RECFM	LRECL	BLKSIZE
1	BREAK60.MK1N1	16 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	202	VBS	X	2498
2	BREAK60.MK1N6	16 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	102	VBS	X	2498
3	BREAK60.MK2N5	16 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	261	VBS	X	2498
4	BREAK60.MK3N6	16 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	201	VBS	X	2498
5	BREAK60.MK10	16 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	480	VBS	X	2498
6	BREAK60.MK4	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	966	VBS	X	2498
7	SINE60.MK1	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	346	VBS	X	2498
8	SINE60.MK2	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	632	VBS	X	2498
9	SINE60.MK3	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	401	VBS	X	2498
10	SINE60.MK4	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	596	VBS	X	2498
11	SINE60.MK5	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	505	VBS	X	2498
12	SINE60.MK6	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	650	VBS	X	2498
13	SINE60.MK7	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	710	VBS	X	2498
14	N12AK10.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	339	VBS	X	2498
15	N12AK10.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	266	VBS	X	2498
16	N12AK20.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	336	VBS	X	2498
17	N12AK20.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	297	VBS	X	2498
18	G12AK25.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	328	VBS	X	2498
19	G12AK25.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	328	VBS	X	2498
20	G12AK25.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	328	VBS	X	2498
21	G12AK32.E025.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	1981	VBS	X	2498
22	G12AK32.E025.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	640	VBS	X	2498
23	N12AK38.E0.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	756	VBS	X	2498
24	N12AK38.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	917	VBS	X	2498
25	G12AK41.E0125.N00	17 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	1283	VBS	X	2498
26	G12AK25.E0125.N00	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	532	VBS	X	2498
27	G12AK25.E0125.N120	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	2522	VBS	X	2498
28	N12AK32.E0.N00	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	909	VBS	X	2498
29	N12AK38.E0125.N00	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	528	VBS	X	2498
30	N12AK38.E0125.N00	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	1565	VBS	X	2498
31	G12AK41.E0125.N120	19 NOV 78	0 JAN 00	XNSDTAPE/	976	VBS	X	2498

END

Files 7 through 13 have sine wave initial conditions. They are characterized by the initial wave steepness or by the ratio of wave energy (E) to that of the most energetic, steady wave of the same wavelength (E_{max}).

<u>Label</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Initial ak</u>	<u>E/E_{max}</u>	<u>Timesteps</u>	<u>Time Span</u>
7	SINE60.MK1	$\pi/14$	0.34	0-132	0-19.13
8	SINE60.MK2	$\pi/7$	1.39	0-243	0-4.29
9	SINE60.MK3	$2\pi/7$	5.92	0-153	0-2.01
10	SINE60.MK4	0.3848	1.02	0-229	0-4.51
11	SINE60.MK5	0.3100	0.66	0-193	0-5.63
12	SINE60.MK6	0.4900	1.67	0-249	0-4.17
13	SINE60.MK7	0.5400	2.04	0-273	0-4.11

Files 14 through 30 contain the results of the stability experiments (Longuet-Higgins and Cokelet, 1979). The file names themselves reveal much about the files. The prefix N, G or D signifies theoretically neutral, growing or decaying modes. The numbers 12 or 32 indicate the mode number, $n = 1/2$ or $n = 3/2$. The next four characters give the wave steepness. For example, AK10 means $AK = 0.10$. Following the decimal point is the size of the perturbation parameter ϵ ; E0125 means $\epsilon = 0.0125$. The number of points along the profile is given after the second decimal point; N90 means $N=90$. For these files the following table is of use.

<u>Label</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Timesteps</u>	<u>Time Span</u>
14	N12AK10.E0125.N90	0-87	0-10.88
15	N32AK10.E0125.N90	0-68	0-8.50
16	N12AK20.E0125.N90	0-86	0-10.75
17	N32AK20.E0125.N90	0-76	0-9.50
18	G12AK25.E0125.N90	0-84	0-10.50
19	D12AK25.E0125.N90	0-~84	0-~10.50
20	G12AK32.E025.N90	0-513	0-25.03
21	D12AK32.E025.N90	0-165	0-11.63

<u>Label</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Timesteps</u>	<u>Time Span</u>
22	N12AK38.E0.N90	0-194	0-12.50
23	N12AK38.E0125.N90	0-237	0-12.41
24	N12AK40.E0125.N90	0-332	0-12.22
25	G32AK41.E0125.N90	0-137	0-1.46
26	G12AK25.E0125.N60	85-970	10.63-101
27	G12AK25.E0125.N120	870-1047	99.19-100.85
28	N12AK32.E0.N90	0-136	0-11.56
29	N32AK38.E0125.N90	0-405	0-17.00
30	G32AK41.E0125.N120	0-190	0-1.47

II.H. Sample JCL

The following is an example of RHEL IBM 360/195 job control language (JCL) to run INTVEL and produce a graphics tape to make plots on IOS's Calcomp plotter.

The job is to run at priority 8. Its name is XNSD, account number AN01, user SD. It will take about 30 seconds to run and will produce 5 k or less lines of output at 60 lines/page. Its banner heading will have the characters "COKELET-P]06" incorporated within it. Print output will go to REMOTE21, i.e., IOS.

The job uses 2 magnetic tapes M907 from which it reads the data and M800 to which it writes the plot instructions. The SETUP cards tell it to read only standard label tape M907 which has 6250 bpi tape density. It writes to a no label, 800 bpi tape.

The IBM utility IEBGENER is used to transfer the input tape file to disc where it can be more easily manipulated. The original file is called G12Ak25.E0125.N120, and it is number 27 on tape M907 which is at 6250 bpi density. The file is to be "shared" with other programs if need be. The record format is VBS, block size 2498, record length X and density 4 (corresponding to 6250 bpi). The output disc file is called &&TEMP, and it is to be passed along to a later job step. The file will reside on disc unit TEMP14 which is for larger files. This file will require about 400 tracks of disc. Its data control block information (DCB) is as on tape.

Next we run a FORTRAN job on the G compiler. The listing is printed with no map. The compile, link-edit and go step sizes are increased over their default values. The main source deck and subroutines follow next. In the link-edit step the Harwell and IOS graphics libraries are included in object form. FORTRAN unit 8 is the location of the temporary input data file. Unit 15 is the plotter tape. It is 800 bpi, and the plot file is a new one at position 1. The record format is VBS, block size 488 and density 2 (800 bpi). The tape name is M800.

```

*PRIORITY 8
**XNSD JOB (AN01,SD,0-30,5,,,,,60),COKELET-P106
**ROUTE PRINT REMOTE21
**SETUP M907,R,SL,DEN6250
**SETUP M800,W,HL,DEN800
** EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
**SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
**SYSIN DD DUMMY
**SYSUT1 DD DSN=G12AK25.E0125.N120,LABEL=27,
** VOL=(,RETAIN,(SER=M907)),UNIT=DEN6250,
** DISP=SHR,DCB=(RECFM=UBS,BLKSIZE=2498,LRECL=X,DEN=4)
** SYSUT2 DD DSN=TEMP,DISP=(,PASS),UNIT=TEMP14,
** SPACE=(TRK,(400,10)),DCB=(RECFM=UBS,BLKSIZE=2498,LRECL=X)
** EXEC FGCLG,CPRINT=YES,PARM.C='NOMAP',REGION.C=160K,
** PARM.L='SIZE=(208K,24K),NOMAP,LET',REGION.L=210K,REGION.G=240K
**C.SYSIN DD *
.
.
.
.
<SOURCE DECK>
.
.
.
.
**L.SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.HARLIB,DISP=SHR
**
**
**G.FT08F001 DD DSN=ULIB.IOS,DISP=SHR
**G.FT15F001 DD DSN=TEMP,DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,,IN)
** LABEL=(1,HL,,OUT),DCB=(RECFM=UBS,LRECL=84,BLKSIZE=488,DEN=2),
** VOL=SER=M800

```

III. Steady Waves

III.A. Introduction

This section deals with some computer programs at IOS which calculate the properties of steady waves in water of constant depth. This work appears in Cokelet, E.D. 1977 Steep gravity waves in water of arbitrary uniform depth. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A 286, 183-230.

The subroutine STDYWV calculates the steady wave expansion. The program STDYWVEX calls STDYWV and prints out the expansion coefficients. No Padé approximant routines are included here, but a good reference is G. A. Baker 1975 Essentials of Padé Approximants, Academic Press, pp. 306.

The Padé-approximated results which appear in the appendix of Cokelet (1977) are held on a file at RHEL. They can be read by a program, TABLE, which prints out the results in tabular form.

DATE = 2/11/78 TIME = 1.33.57

FILE = SDMAILDR.STDY-VEX(DG)

1.C THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE STEADY WAVE EXPANSION AND WRITES
2.C OUT THE COEFFICIENTS.

3.C
4. DOUBLE PRECISION ALPHA(102, 51), GAMMA(51), DELTA(51), D(102),

5. SIGMA(102), R0

6. NORDER = 100

7. NROW = 102

8. NCOL = 51

9. R0 = 4.9DM

10. CALL STDYV(NORDER, NROW, NCOL, R0, ALPHA, GAMMA, DELTA, D, SIGMA)

11.C WRITE OUT THE COEFFICIENTS.

13.C

14. IIE = NORDER + 1

15. WRITE(6, 1001)

16. DO 10 I1=2, IIE

17. I = I1 - 1

18. J1F = INT(FLOAT(NORDER - I)/2. + .001) + 1

19. WRITE(6, 1002) I, (ALPHA(I, J1), J1=1, JIE)

20. WRITE(6, 1006)

21. CONTINUE

22. WRITE(6, 1006)

23. DO 20 I1=1, IIE

24. I = I1 - 1

25. J1E = INT(FLOAT(NORDER - I)/2. + .001) + 1

26. WRITE(6, 1003) I, (ALPHA(NROW - I, NCOL - J1 + 1), J1=1, J1E)

27. WRITE(6, 1006)

28. CONTINUE

29. WRITE(6, 1006)

30. WRITE(6, 1004) (GAMMA(J1), J1=1, NCOL)

31. WRITE(6, 1006)

32. WRITE(6, 1005) (DELTA(J1), J1=1, NCOL)

33. WRITE(6, 1006)

34. WRITE(6, 1007) (D(I), I=1, IIE)

35. WRITE(6, 1006)

36. WRITE(6, 1008) (SIGMA(I), I=1, IIE)

37. STOP

38. 1001 FORMAT(1H1)

39. 1002 FORMAT(1X, 'ALPHA(', 13, 'J)', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

40. 1003 FORMAT(1X, 'BETA(', 13, 'J)', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

41. 1004 FORMAT(/, ' GAMMA(J) ', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

42. 1005 FORMAT(/, ' DELTA(J) ', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

43. 1006 FORMAT(1X)

44. 1007 FORMAT(/, ' D(I) ', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

45. 1008 FORMAT(/, ' SIGMA(I) ', 1P5D24.16, 30(//, 13X, 5D24.16))

46. FNC

III.B. Perturbation Expansion

The steady wave perturbation expansion is done by the subroutine STDYWV. The description is as follows:

STDYWV (NORDER, NROW, NCOL, RO, ALPHA, GAMMA, DELTA, D, SIGMA)

calculates the coefficients in the steady water wave expansion of Cokelet, 1977.

The expansion parameter is $\epsilon^2 = \left| - \frac{g_{crest}^2 g_{trough}^2}{c^4} \right|$

Inputs:

NORDER order of expansion

NROW =NORDER+2 if NORDER is even

 =NORDER+3 if NORDER is odd

NROW is the number of rows in the array ALPHA

NCOL =NROW/2. NCOL is the number of columns in array ALPHA

RO =Exp (-nondimensional water depth)

Outputs:

ALPHA (NROW, NCOL) array of Fourier expansion coefficients as defined in Cokelet's equations (3.1a) and (3.1b)

GAMMA (NCOL) array of phase velocity coefficients in equation (3.1.c)

DELTA (NCOL) array of Bernoulli constant coefficients in equation (3.1d)

D (NROW) array of depth-dependent coefficients as defined in equation (2.12)

SIGMA (NROW) array of depth-dependent coefficients as defined in
equation (2.12)

Subroutines called: none

Note: To save array storage space the α_{ij} and β_{ij} arrays of the paper have been packed into the ALPHA array of the program. Also since FORTRAN does not allow zero array indices, the program indices have +1 added to those of the paper.

The equivalences are as follows:

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Program</u>
α_{ij}	ALPHA (I + 1, J + 1)
β_{ij}	ALPHA (NROW-I, NCOL-J)
γ_i	GAMMA (I + 1)
Δ_i	DELTA (I + 1)
δ_i	D (I + 1)
σ_i	SIGMA (I + 1)

STDYWVEX is a simple program to call STDYWV and to write out the arrays of coefficients. In the listing which follows the expansion is carried out to order ϵ^{100} with $r_0 = 0.9$.

```

0001: SUBROUTINE STDYMW(NORDER, NROW, NCOL, R0, ALPHA, GAMMA, DELTA,
0002: 1 D, SIGMA)
0003: C
0004: C SUBROUTINE TO FIND THE COEFFICIENTS IN THE STEADY WATER WAVE
0005: C EXPANSION OF
0006: C COKELET, E.D. 1977 STEEP GRAVITY WAVES IN WATER OF ARBITRARY
0007: C UNIFORM DEPTH. PHIL. TRANS. R. SOC. LOND. A 286, 183-230.
0008: C EXPANSION PARAMETER IS
0009: C EPSILON**2 = 1 - (QCREST**2)/(QTROUGH**2)/(C**4)
0010: C
0011: C INPUTS:
0012: C NORDER = ORDER OF EXPANSION
0013: C NROW = NORDER + 2 IF NORDER IS EVEN,
0014: C NROW = NORDER + 3 IF NORDER IS ODD.
0015: C NROW IS NUMBER OF ROWS IN ALPHA ARRAY.
0016: C NCOL = NROW/2. NCOL IS NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN ALPHA ARRAY.
0017: C R0 = EXP(-NONDIMENSIONAL WATER DEPTH).
0018: C
0019: C OUTPUTS:
0020: C ALPHA(NROW, NCOL) = ARRAY OF FOURIER EXPANSION COEFFICIENTS ALPHA(I,J)
0021: C AND BETA(I, J), AS DEFINED IN COKELET'S
0022: C EQUATIONS (3.1A) AND (3.1B).
0023: C GAMMA(NCOL) = ARRAY OF PHASE VELOCITY COEFFICIENTS IN EQUATION (3.1C).
0024: C DELTA(NCOL) = ARRAY OF BERNOULLI CONSTANT COEFFICIENTS IN EQUATION
0025: C (3.1D).
0026: C D(NROW) = ARRAY OF DEPTH-DEPENDENT COEFFICIENTS AS DEFINED
0027: C IN EQUATIONS (2.12).
0028: C SIGMA(NROW) = ARRAY OF DEPTH-DEPENDENT COEFFICIENTS AS DEFINED
0029: C IN EQUATIONS (2.12).
0030: C
0031: C TO SAVE ARRAY STORAGE SPACE THE ALPHA AND BETA ARRAYS OF THE PAPER
0032: C HAVE BEEN PACKED INTO THE ALPHA ARRAY OF THE PROGRAM. ALSO BECAUSE
0033: C FORTRAN DOES NOT ALLOW ZERO ARRAY INDICES, THE PROGRAM INDICES HAVE
0034: C I ADDED TO THOSE OF THE PAPER. THE EQUIVALENCES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
0035: C PAPER PROGRAM
0036: C ALPHA(I, J) ALPHA(I+1, J+1)
0037: C BETA(I, J) ALPHA(NROW-I, NCOL-J)
0038: C GAMMA(I) GAMMA(I+1)
0039: C (UPPER CASE) DELTA(I) DELTA(I+1)
0040: C (LOWER CASE) DELTA(I) D(I+1)
0041: C SIGMA(I) SIGMA(I+1)
0042: C
0043: C PROGRAMMED BY E.D. COKELET.
0044: C
0045: C DOUBLE PRECISION A, B, C, D, A1, A2, A5, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5,
0046: C 1 C1, C3, C4, C5, D1, D3, D5, R0, S1, XJ, R0E, R0Z,
0047: C 2 ALPHA, DELTA, GAMMA, SIGMA
0048: C INTEGER P, R, S
0049: C DIMENSION ALPHA(NROW, NCOL), GAMMA(NCOL),
0050: C 1 DELTA(NCOL), D(NROW), SIGMA(NROW)
0051: C N = NORDER
0052: C
0053: C
0054: C
0055: C
0056: C
0057: C
0058: C
0059: C
0060: C
0061: C
0062: C
0063: C
0064: C
0065: C
0066: C
0067: C
0068: C
0069: C
0070: C
0071: C
0072: C
0073: C
0074: C
0075: C
0076: C
0077: C
0078: C
0079: C
0080: C
0081: C
0082: C
0083: C
0084: C
0085: C
0086: C
0087: C
0088: C
0089: C
0090: C
0091: C
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0112: C
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0051: DO 80 I=2,NROW
0062: ROE = ROE*RO2
0063: D(I) = 1. - ROE
0064: SIGMA(I) = 2. - D(I)
0065:
0066: 80 CONTINUE
0067: C
0068: C...COMPUTE THE TERMS FROM THE ZERO, FIRST AND SECOND ORDER EQUATIONS.
0069:
0070: DO 90 K=1,NCOL
0071: ALPHA(1,K) = 0.
0072: CONTINUE
0073: 90
0074: ALPHA(NROW, NCOL) = 1.
0075: DELTA(1) = D(2)/SIGMA(2)
0076: ALPHA(2,1) = (SIGMA(2)*D(3))/2. - D(2)*SIGMA(3)/(2.*D(2))*
0077: 1 SIGMA(3)*(SIGMA(2) - D(2) - SIGMA(2)**2) - SIGMA(2)**3*D(3))
0078: ALPHA(3,1) = (1. + 2.*SIGMA(2)**2*ALPHA(2,1))/
0079: 1 (4.*SIGMA(3))
0080: ALPHA(NROW-2, NCOL) = ALPHA(3,1)*SIGMA(3) + (SIGMA(2) - D(2))
0081: 1 *ALPHA(2,1)/2.
0082: ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-1) = SIGMA(3)*ALPHA(2,1)
0083: ALPHA(2,1) = DSQRT(ALPHA(2,1))
0084: ALPHA(NROW-1, NCOL) = SIGMA(2)*ALPHA(2,1)
0085: C
0086: C...COMPUTE THE HIGHER ORDER TERMS
0087:
0088: MOE = NORDER + 1
0089: DO 162 MO=3, MOE
0090: MX = INT(FLOAT(MO)/2. + .01)
0091: MY = INT(FLOAT(MO + 1)/2. + .01)
0092: KE = MX - 1
0093: IF (MX - MY .EQ. 0) GO TO 510
0094: C
0095: C...CALCULATE THE DELTA(M) IF MO IS ODD.
0096:
0097: KE = MY - 1
0098: M = MY
0099: DELTA(M)=D(2)*ALPHA(2,1)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL+1-M) + D(M+1)*ALPHA(M+1,
0100: 1 1)*ALPHA(NROW-M+1, NCOL)/FLOAT(M) + (D(M)*ALPHA(NROW-M,NCOL)
0101: 2 /FLOAT(M-1) - DELTA(1)*SIGMA(2*M)*ALPHA(M+1,1))*ALPHA(M,1)
0102: LE = M-2
0103: IF (LE .LE. 0) GO TO 141
0104: DO 140 L=1,LE
0105: DELTA(M) = DELTA(M) + D(2)*ALPHA(2,M-L)*ALPHA(NROW,NCOL-L)
0106: 1 - DELTA(L+1)*ALPHA(NROW-1, NCOL+1-M*L)
0107: SI = 0.
0108: ISE = M-L
0109: DO 120 IS=1,ISE
0110: S = IS - 1
0111: S1 = S1 + (D(L+2)*ALPHA(NROW-L,NCOL-S)/FLOAT(L+1) - DELTA(1)*
0112: 1 SIGMA(2-L+2)*ALPHA(L+1,S+1))*ALPHA(L+2,M-L-S)
0113: CONTINUE
0114: DELTA(M) = DELTA(M) + S1
0115: SI = 0.
0116: ISE = L+1
0117: DO 130 IS=1, ISE
0118: S = IS - 1
0119: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(M-L, L-S+1)*ALPHA(NROW-M+L,NCOL-S)
0120: CONTINUE
0121: DELTA(M) = DELTA(M) + D(M-L)*S1/FLOAT(M-L)
0122: CONTINUE

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0121: 141 CONTINUE
0122: DELTA(M) = DELTA(M)/ALPHA(NROW-I,NCOL)
0123: IF (2*M-2 .EQ. NORDER) GO TO 164
0124: C
0125: C... COMPUTE THE ALPHA(J, K) AND ALPHA(NROW+1-J, NCOL+1-K).
0126: C
0127: 510 CONTINUE
0128: M = M3 + 1
0129: DO 295 K=1,KE
0130: J = M+2-2*K
0131: IF (J .EQ. 3) GO TO 295
0132: A = 0.0
0133: IF (K .LE. 1) GO TO 181
0134: LE = K-1
0135: DO 180 L=1,LE
0136: S1 = 0.0
0137: IRE = K-L
0138: DO 170 IR=1,IRE
0139: R = IR-1
0140: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, R+1)*ALPHA(L+J, K-L-R)
0141: CONTINUE
0142: A = A + SIGMA(2*L+J)*S1
0143: 180 CONTINUE
0144: 181 CONTINUE
0145: 182 CONTINUE
0146: LE = J-2
0147: DO 200 L=1,LE
0148: S1 = 0.0
0149: DO 190 IR=1,IK
0150: R = IR-1
0151: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1,R+1)*ALPHA(J-L,K-R)
0152: CONTINUE
0153: A = A + (SIGMA(L+1) - D(J-L))*S1/2.
0154: 200 CONTINUE
0155: 202 CONTINUE
0156: B = 0.0
0157: LE = J-2
0158: DO 220 L=1,LE
0159: S1 = 0.0
0160: DO 210 IS=1,IK
0161: S = IS-1
0162: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, K-S)*ALPHA(NROW+1-J+L, NCOL-S)
0163: CONTINUE
0164: B = B + D(L+1)*S1/FLOAT(L)
0165: 220 CONTINUE
0166: 222 CONTINUE
0167: IF (K .LE. 1) GO TO 282
0168: S1 = 0.0
0169: ISE = K-1
0170: DO 230 S=1,ISE
0171: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(J, K-S)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-S)
0172: CONTINUE
0173: B = B + D(J)*S1/FLOAT(J-1)
0174: 240 CONTINUE
0175: LE = K-1
0176: DO 260 L=1,LE
0177: S1 = 0.0
0178: ISE = K-L
0179: DO 250 IS=1,ISE
0180: S = IS-1

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0181: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+J, K-L-S)*ALPHA(NROW-L, NCOL-S)
0182: CONTINUE
0183: B = B + D(L+J)*SI/FLOAT(L+J-1)
0184: CONTINUE
0185: ILE = K-1
0186: DO 280 IL=1,ILE
0187: L = IL-1
0188: S1 = 0.0
0189: ISE = L+1
0190: DO 270 IS=1,ISE
0191: S = IS-1
0192: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(K-L, L-S+1)*ALPHA(NROW+2-J-K+L, NCOL-S)
0193: CONTINUE
0194: B = B + D(K-L)*SI/FLOAT(K-L-1)
0195: CONTINUE
0196: C = 0.0
0197: IF (K.LE. 1) GO TO 292
0198: LE = K-1
0199: DO 290 L=1,LE
0200: C = C + DELTA(L+1)*ALPHA(NROW+1-J, NCOL+1-K+L)
0201: CONTINUE
0202: CONTINUE
0203: ALPHA(J,K)=(C-B+DELTA(1)+A)/(D(J)/FLOAT(J-1)-DELTA(1)*SIGMA(J))
0204: ALPHA(NROW+1-J, NCOL+1-K) = ALPHA(J, K)*SIGMA(J) + A
0205: CONTINUE
0206: C
0207: C**CALCULATE ALPHA(3,M0/2), ALPHA(NROW-2,NCOL+1-M0/2), ALPHA(2,M0/2)
0208: C*** AND ALPHA(NROW-1,NCOL+1-M0/2) IF M0 IS EVEN.
0209: C
0210: IF (MX.NE. MY) GO TO 162
0211: CONTINUE
0212: M = INT(FLOAT(M0)/2. + .01)
0213: A1 = -SIGMA(2)
0214: A2 = 1.
0215: A5 = 0.
0216: LE = M-1
0217: DO 410 L=1, LE
0218: IRE = M-L
0219: S1 = 0.
0220: DO 400 IR=1, IRE
0221: R = IR - 1
0222: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, R+1)*ALPHA(L+2, M-L-R)
0223: CONTINUE
0224: A5 = A5 + SIGMA(2*L+2)*S1
0225: 410 CONTINUE
0226: B1 = D(2)*ALPHA(NROW-1, NCOL)
0227: B2 = D(2)*ALPHA(2,1)
0228: B3 = D(3)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL)/2.
0229: B4 = -DELTA(1)
0230: B5 = -D(3)*ALPHA(3,1)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL+1-M)/2. - D(M+2)*
0231: ALPHA(M+2,1)*ALPHA(NROW-M+1, NCOL)/FLOAT(M+1) - D(M)*
0232: ALPHA(M,1)*ALPHA(NROW-M-1, NCOL)/FLOAT(M-1) + DELTA(M)*
0233: A = 0.
0234: LE = M-2
0235: IF (LE.LE. 0) GO TO 442
0236: DO 440 L=1,LE
0237: A = A + D(2)*ALPHA(2,M-L)*ALPHA(NROW-1,NCOL-L) + D(3)*
0238: ALPHA(3,M-L)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-L)/2. - DELTA(L+1)*
0239:
0240:

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0241: 2 ALPHA(NROW-2, NCOL+1-M+L)
0242: S1 = 0.
0243: ISE = M-L
0244: DO 420 IS=1,ISE
0245: S = IS - 1
0246: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+3, M-L-S)*ALPHA(NROW-L,NCOL-S)
0247: CONTINUE
0248: A = A + D(L+3)*S1/FLOAT(L+2)
0249: S1 = 0.
0250: ISE = L+1
0251: DO 430 IS=1,ISE
0252: S = IS - 1
0253: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(M-L, L-S+1)*ALPHA(NROW-M-1+L,NCOL-S)
0254: CONTINUE
0255: A = A + D(M-L)*S1/FLOAT(M-1-L)
0256: CONTINUE
0257: B5 = B5 - A
0259: C1 = D(2) - SIGMA(2))*ALPHA(2,1)
0260: C3 = -SIGMA(3)
0261: C4 = 1.
0262: C5 = SIGMA(2*M + 1)*ALPHA(M,1)*ALPHA(M+2,1)
0263: LE = M-2
0264: IF (LE .LE. 0) GO TO 462
0265: DO 460 L=1,LE
0266: C5 = C5 + (SIGMA(2) - D(2))*ALPHA(2,L+1)*ALPHA(2+M-L)/2.
0267: S1 = 0.
0268: IRE = M-L
0269: DO 450 IR=1, IRE
0270: R = IR - 1
0271: S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, R+1)*ALPHA(L+3, M-L-R)
0272: CONTINUE
0273: C5 = C5 + SIGMA(2*L+3)*S1
0274: CONTINUE
0275: CONTINUE
0276: D1 = -2.*SIGMA(2)**2*ALPHA(2,1)
0277: D3 = 2.*SIGMA(3)
0278: S1 = 1.
0279: DO 470 J=1,M
0280: XJ = FLOAT(J-1)
0281: S1 = S1*(1. + 2.*XJ)/(2.*(FLOAT(M)-XJ))
0282: CONTINUE
0283: D5 = S1 - SIGMA(3)*SIGMA(2*M-1)*ALPHA(3,1)*ALPHA(2*M-1,1)
0284: D1 - 2.*SIGMA(2*M+1)*ALPHA(2*M+1,1) + 2.*SIGMA(2)*SIGMA(2*M)*
0285: 1 ALPHA(2,1)*ALPHA(2*M,1)
0286: LE = M-2
0287: IF (LE .LE. 0) GO TO 502
0288: DO 500 L=1,LE
0289: A = 0.
0290: IRE = M-L
0291: DO 490 IR=1,IRE
0292: R = IR - 1
0293: S1 = 0.
0294: JE = M-L-R
0295: DO 480 J1=1,JE
0296: J = J1 - 1
0297: IN = (M-L-R-J)*2
0298: S1 = S1 + SIGMA(IN+1)*SIGMA(2*L+1)*ALPHA(IN+1, R+1)*ALPHA(2*L+1,
0299: 1 J+1) - SIGMA(IN)*SIGMA(2*L+2)*ALPHA(IN,R+1)*ALPHA(2*L+2,J+1)
0300: CONTINUE

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0301:      IV = 2*(M-L-R)
0302:      A = A + SIGMA(IN)*SIGMA(2)*ALPHA(IN,L+1)*ALPHA(2,R+1) - S1
0303:      CONTINUE
0304:      IV = 2*(M-L)
0305:      D5 = D5 + SIGMA(IN)*SIGMA(2)*ALPHA(IN,1)*ALPHA(2,L+1) + A
0306:      1 - 2.*SIGMA(IN+1)*ALPHA(IN+1,L+1)
0307:      500 CONTINUE
0308:      502 CONTINUE
0309:      ALPHA(2,M) = (C4*(B5 - A5*B2/A2 - B3*D5/D3) - B4*(C5 - C3*D5/D3
0310:      1 ))/(C4*(B1 - A1*B2/A2 - B3*D1/D3) - B4*(C1 - C3*D1/D3))
0311:      ALPHA(NROW-1, NCOL+1-M) = (A5 - A1*ALPHA(2,M))/A2
0312:      IF (2*M-1 .EQ. NORDER) GO TO 164
0313:      ALPHA(3,M) = (D5 - D1*ALPHA(2,M))/D3
0314:      ALPHA(NROW-2, NCOL+1-M) = (C5 - C3*D5/D3 - (C1 - C3*D1/D3))*
0315:      1 ALPHA(2,M)/C4
0316:      C
0317:      C***CALCULATE ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-M0/2).
0318:      C
0319:      M = MX
0320:      A = 0.0
0321:      DO 530 L=1,M
0322:      IRE = M - L + 1
0323:      S1 = 0.0
0324:      DO 520 IR=1,IRE
0325:      R = IR - 1
0326:      S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L+1, R+1)*ALPHA(L+1, M-L-R+1)
0327:      CONTINUE
0328:      A = A + SIGMA(2*L+1)*S1
0329:      530 CONTINUE
0330:      ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-M) = A
0331:      C
0332:      162 CONTINUE
0333:      164 CONTINUE
0334:      C
0335:      C***COMPUTE THE GAMMA(L).
0336:      C
0337:      LE = INT(FLOAT(NORDER)/2. + .01) + 1
0338:      DO 324 L=1,LE
0339:      GAMMA(L) = 0.0
0340:      DO 300 KI = 1,L
0341:      K = KI-1
0342:      GAMMA(L) = GAMMA(L) + DELTA(L-K)*ALPHA(NROW, NCOL-K)
0343:      CONTINUE
0344:      IF (L .LT. 2) GO TO 322
0345:      IRE = L-1
0346:      DO 320 IR=1,IRE
0347:      R = IR-1
0348:      S1 = 0.0
0349:      IME = R+1
0350:      DO 310 IM=1,IME
0351:      M = IM-1
0352:      S1 = S1 + ALPHA(L-R, R-M+1)*ALPHA(NROW+1-L+R, NCOL-M)
0353:      CONTINUE
0354:      GAMMA(L) = GAMMA(L) - 2.*D(L-R)*S1/FLOAT(L-R-1)
0355:      320 CONTINUE
0356:      322 CONTINUE
0357:      324 CONTINUE
0358:      RETURN
0359:      END

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III.C. Padé-approximated Results

The Padé-approximated results which appear in the appendix of Cokelet (1977) are held in card image form on ELECTRIC file STEADYKD. The first 54 cards are for $r_0 = e^{-d} = 0$. Then the cards come in 9 blocks of 72 cards each corresponding to $r_0 = e^{-d} = 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 0.9$.

For all values of e^{-d} except $e^{-d} = 0$, each block of cards contains 12 sections with 6 cards in each. These sections correspond to values of wave amplitude (a), phase speed squared (c^2), momentum (I), kinetic energy (T), potential energy (V), mean surface elevation ($\bar{\eta}$), Bernoulli constant (K), radiation stress (Sxx), energy flux (F), mean square bottom velocity ($\overline{u_b^2}$), total head (R) and momentum flux (S).

For $e^{-d} = 0$ only the first 9 sections occur since $\overline{u_b^2} = 0$, and R and S are undefined for infinite depth.

Each section of 6 cards is headed by a blank card (or one containing non-essential alphanumeric data) followed by 4 cards with 6 values on each and 1 card with 4 values. The format of each card is

FORMAT (6 (D11.5, 1X)).

These 28 data points are for $e^2 = 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 0.8, 0.81, 0.82, \dots, 1$.

The ELECTRIC file TABLE is a source deck which can read this data and print the tables in the appendix of Cokelet (1977).

0001: 1.305220-01 1.869570-01 2.317910-01 2.709700-01 3.066880-01 3.399240-01 3.710290-01 3.996710-01 4.023580-01 4.050060-01 4.076120-01 4.101720-01 4.126840-01 4.151450-01 4.175500-01 4.198970-01 4.221810-01 4.243970-01 4.255420-01 4.286610-01 4.306020-01 4.325120-01 4.343420-01 4.360980-01 4.377950-01 4.399460-01 4.411900-01 4.4313 0-01
EDC00010
EDC00020
EDC00030
EDC00040
EDC00050
EDC00060
EDC00070
EDC00080
EDC00090
EDC00100
EDC00110
EDC00120
EDC00130
EDC00140
EDC00150
EDC00160
EDC00170
EDC00180
EDC00190
EDC00200
EDC00210
EDC00220
EDC00230
EDC00240
EDC00250
EDC00260
EDC00270
EDC00280
EDC00290
EDC00300
EDC00310
EDC00320
EDC00330
EDC00340
EDC00350
EDC00360
EDC00370
EDC00380
EDC00390
EDC00400
EDC00410
EDC00420
EDC00430
EDC00440
EDC00450
EDC00460
EDC00470
EDC00480
EDC00490
EDC00500
EDC00510
EDC00520
EDC00530
EDC00540
EDC00550
EDC00560
EDC00570
EDC00580
EDC00590
EDC00600

0181: 1.056900-03 2.079500-03 3.057580-03 3.977060-03 4.818200-03 5.552560-03 6.469330-03 7.351130-03 8.241370-03 9.138840-03 10.039990-03 10.948740-03 11.865090-03 12.788090-03 13.717740-03 14.653380-03 15.598370-03 16.5493740-03 17.506920-03 18.471910-03 19.445170-03 20.424256 0-03 21.4138 0-03 22.403 0-03 23.392720 0-03 24.382250 0-03 25.371770 0-03 26.3615730 0-03 27.351770 0-03 28.3426160 0-03 29.3342390 0-03 30.326510 0-03 31.319390 0-03 32.313710 0-03 33.3081960 0-03 34.303300 0-03 35.2992060 0-03 36.295680 0-03 37.292620 0-03 38.2900190 0-03 39.287820-01 40.2859780-01 41.2849780-01 42.2840160-01 43.283090-01 44.2821120-01 45.2811740-01 46.280220-01 47.279260-01 48.278380-01 49.277500-01 50.276600-01 51.275700-01 52.274800-01 53.273900-01 54.273000-01 55.272100-01 56.271200-01 57.270300-01 58.269400-01 59.268500-01 60.267600-01 61.266700-01 62.265800-01 63.264900-01 64.264000-01 65.263100-01 66.262200-01 67.261300-01 68.260400-01 69.259500-01 70.258600-01 71.257700-01 72.256800-01 73.255900-01 74.255000-01 75.254100-01 76.253200-01 77.252300-01 78.251400-01 79.250500-01 80.249600-01 81.248700-01 82.247800-01 83.246900-01 84.246000-01 85.245100-01 86.244200-01 87.243300-01 88.242400-01 89.241500-01 90.240600-01 91.239700-01 92.238800-01 93.237900-01 94.237000-01 95.236100-01 96.235200-01 97.234300-01 98.233400-01 99.232500-01 100.231600-01 101.230700-01 102.229800-01 103.228900-01 104.228000-01 105.227100-01 106.226200-01 107.225300-01 108.224400-01 109.223500-01 110.222600-01 111.221700-01 112.220800-01 113.219900-01 114.219000-01 115.218100-01 116.217200-01 117.216300-01 118.215400-01 119.214500-01 120.213600-01 121.212700-01 122.211800-01 123.210900-01 124.210000-01 125.209100-01 126.208200-01 127.207300-01 128.206400-01 129.205500-01 130.204600-01 131.203700-01 132.202800-01 133.201900-01 134.201000-01 135.200100-01 136.199200-01 137.198300-01 138.197400-01 139.196500-01 140.195600-01 141.194700-01 142.193800-01 143.192900-01 144.192000-01 145.191100-01 146.190200-01 147.189300-01 148.188400-01 149.187500-01 150.186600-01 151.185700-01 152.184800-01 153.183900-01 154.183000-01 155.182100-01 156.181200-01 157.180300-01 158.179400-01 159.178500-01 160.177600-01 161.176700-01 162.175800-01 163.174900-01 164.174000-01 165.173100-01 166.172200-01 167.171300-01 168.170400-01 169.169500-01 170.168600-01 171.167700-01 172.166800-01 173.165900-01 174.165000-01 175.164100-01 176.163200-01 177.162300-01 178.161400-01 179.160500-01 180.159600-01 181.158700-01 182.157800-01 183.156900-01 184.156000-01 185.155100-01 186.154200-01 187.153300-01 188.152400-01 189.151500-01 190.150600-01 191.149700-01 192.148800-01 193.147900-01 194.147000-01 195.146100-01 196.145200-01 197.144300-01 198.143400-01 199.142500-01 200.141600-01 201.140700-01 202.139800-01 203.138900-01 204.138000-01 205.137100-01 206.136200-01 207.135300-01 208.134400-01 209.133500-01 210.132600-01 211.131700-01 212.130800-01 213.129900-01 214.129000-01 215.128100-01 216.127200-01 217.126300-01 218.125400-01 219.124500-01 220.123600-01 221.122700-01 222.121800-01 223.120900-01 224.120000-01 225.119100-01 226.118200-01 227.117300-01 228.116400-01 229.115500-01 230.114600-01 231.113700-01 232.112800-01 233.111900-01 234.111000-01 235.110100-01 236.109200-01 237.108300-01 238.107400-01 239.106500-01 240.105600-01 241.104700-01 242.103800-01 243.102900-01 244.102000-01 245.101100-01 246.100200-01 247.99300-01 248.98600-01 249.97900-01 250.97200-01 251.96500-01 252.95800-01 253.95100-01 254.94400-01 255.93700-01 256.93000-01 257.92300-01 258.91600-01 259.90900-01 260.90200-01 261.89500-01 262.88800-01 263.88100-01 264.87400-01 265.86700-01 266.86000-01 267.85300-01 268.84600-01 269.83900-01 270.83200-01 271.82500-01 272.81800-01 273.81100-01 274.80400-01 275.79700-01 276.79000-01 277.78300-01 278.77600-01 279.76900-01 280.76200-01 281.75500-01 282.74800-01 283.74100-01 284.73400-01 285.72700-01 286.72000-01 287.71300-01 288.70600-01 289.69900-01 290.69200-01 291.68500-01 292.67800-01 293.67100-01 294.66400-01 295.65700-01 296.65000-01 297.64300-01 298.63600-01 299.62900-01 300.62200-01 301.61500-01 302.60800-01 303.60100-01 304.59400-01 305.58700-01 306.58000-01 307.57300-01 308.56600-01 309.55900-01 310.55200-01 311.54500-01 312.53800-01 313.53100-01 314.52400-01 315.51700-01 316.51000-01 317.50300-01 318.49600-01 319.48900-01 320.48200-01 321.47500-01 322.46800-01 323.46100-01 324.45400-01 325.44700-01 326.44000-01 327.43300-01 328.42600-01 329.41900-01 330.41200-01 331.40500-01 332.39800-01 333.39100-01 334.38400-01 335.37700-01 336.37000-01 337.36300-01 338.35600-01 339.34900-01 340.34200-01 341.33500-01 342.32800-01 343.32100-01 344.31400-01 345.30700-01 346.30000-01 347.29300-01 348.28600-01 349.27900-01 350.27200-01 351.26500-01 352.25800-01 353.25100-01 354.24400-01 355.23700-01 356.23000-01 357.22300-01 358.21600-01 359.20900-01 360.20200-01 361.19500-01 362.18800-01 363.18100-01 364.17400-01 365.16700-01 366.16000-01 367.15300-01 368.14600-01 369.13900-01 370.13200-01 371.12500-01 372.11800-01 373.11100-01 374.10400-01 375.9700-01 376.9000-01 377.8300-01 378.7600-01 379.6900-01 380.6200-01 381.5500-01 382.4800-01 383.4100-01 384.3400-01 385.2700-01 386.2000-01 387.1300-01 388.600-01 389.000-01 390.000-01 391.000-01 392.000-01 393.000-01 394.000-01 395.000-01 396.000-01 397.000-01 398.000-01 399.000-01 400.000-01 401.000-01 402.000-01 403.000-01 404.000-01 405.000-01 406.000-01 407.000-01 408.000-01 409.000-01 410.000-01 411.000-01 412.000-01 413.000-01 414.000-01 415.000-01 416.000-01 417.000-01 418.000-01 419.000-01 420.000-01 421.000-01 422.000-01 423.000-01 424.000-01 425.000-01 426.000-01 427.000-01 428.000-01 429.000-01 430.000-01 431.000-01 432.000-01 433.000-01 434.000-01 435.000-01 436.000-01 437.000-01 438.000-01 439.000-01 440.000-01 441.000-01 442.000-01 443.000-01 444.000-01 445.000-01 446.000-01 447.000-01 448.000-01 449.000-01 450.000-01 451.000-01 452.000-01 453.000-01 454.000-01 455.000-01 456.000-01 457.000-01 458.000-01 459.000-01 460.000-01 461.000-01 462.000-01 463.000-01 464.000-01 465.000-01 466.000-01 467.000-01 468.000-01 469.000-01 470.000-01 471.000-01 472.000-01 473.000-01 474.000-01 475.000-01 476.000-01 477.000-01 478.000-01 479.000-01 480.000-01 481.000-01 482.000-01 483.000-01 484.000-01 485.000-01 486.000-01 487.000-01 488.000-01 489.000-01 490.000-01 491.000-01 492.000-01 493.000-01 494.000-01 495.000-01 496.000-01 497.000-01 498.000-01 499.000-01 500.000-01 501.000-01 502.000-01 503.000-01 504.000-01 505.000-01 506.000-01 507.000-01 508.000-01 509.000-01 510.000-01 511.000-01 512.000-01 513.000-01 514.000-01 515.000-01 516.000-01 517.000-01 518.000-01 519.000-01 520.000-01 521.000-01 522.000-01 523.000-01 524.000-01 525.000-01 526.000-01 527.000-01 528.000-01 529.000-01 530.000-01 531.000-01 532.000-01 533.000-01 534.000-01 535.000-01 536.000-01 537.000-01 538.000-01 539.000-01 540.000-01 541.000-01 542.000-01 543.000-01 544.000-01 545.000-01 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637.000-01 638.000-01 639.000-01 640.000-01 641.000-01 642.000-01 643.000-01 644.000-01 645.000-01 646.000-01 647.000-01 648.000-01 649.000-01 650.000-01 651.000-01 652.000-01 653.000-01 654.000-01 655.000-01 656.000-01 657.000-01 658.000-01 659.000-01 660.000-01 661.000-01 662.000-01 663.000-01 664.000-01 665.000-01 666.000-01 667.000-01 668.000-01 669.000-01 670.000-01 671.000-01 672.000-01 673.000-01 674.000-01 675.000-01 676.000-01 677.000-01 678.000-01 679.000-01 680.000-01 681.000-01 682.000-01 683.000-01 684.000-01 685.000-01 686.000-01 687.000-01 688.000-01 689.000-01 690.000-01 691.000-01 692.000-01 693.000-01 694.000-01 695.000-01 696.000-01 697.000-01 698.000-01 699.000-01 700.000-01 701.000-01 702.000-01 703.000-01 704.000-01 705.000-01 706.000-01 707.000-01 708.000-01 709.000-01 710.000-01 711.000-01 712.000-01 713.000-01 714.000-01 715.000-01 716.000-01 717.000-01 718.000-01 719.000-01 720.000-01 721.000-01 722.000-01 723.000-01 724.000-01 725.000-01 726.000-01 727.000-01 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0609: 4.9751 0-04 6.1888 0-04 6.2992 0-04 6.4056 0-04 6.5073 0-04 6.603 0-04 EDC06090
0610: 6.693 0-04 6.776 0-04 6.851 0-04 6.916 0-04 6.971 0-04 7.014 0-04 EDC06100
0611: 7.044 0-04 7.039 0-04 7.037 0-04 7.037 0-04 6.996 0-04 6.93 0-04 EDC06110
0612: 5.84 0-04 6.72 0-04 6.57 0-04 5.38 0-04 EDC06120
0613: EDC06130
0614: 2.124280-04 5.049970-04 8.593650-04 1.251520-03 1.694780-03 2.134220-03 EDC06140
0615: 2.5391 0-03 2.841 0-03 2.852 0-03 2.880 0-03 2.896 0-03 2.91 0-03 EDC06150
0616: 2.92 0-03 2.93 0-03 2.93 0-03 2.93 0-03 2.93 0-03 2.92 0-03 EDC06160
0617: 2.92 0-03 2.91 0-03 2.9 0-03 2.9 0-03 2.8 0-03 2.8 0-03 EDC06170
0618: 2.7 0-03 2.7 0-03 2.6 0-03 2.6 0-03 2.6 0-03 2.6 0-03 EDC06180
0619: EDC06190
0620: 3.374580-01 3.427530-01 3.486420-01 3.551030-01 3.621110-01 3.695910-01 EDC06200
0621: 3.773370-01 3.847860-01 3.854700-01 3.851350-01 3.857770-01 3.873950-01 EDC06210
0622: 3.879840-01 3.895420-01 3.890520-01 3.895400-01 3.899710-01 3.9035 0-01 EDC06220
0623: 3.9065 0-01 3.9091 0-01 3.9108 0-01 3.9116 0-01 3.9113 0-01 3.9099 0-01 EDC06230
0624: 3.9071 0-01 3.9029 0-01 3.8969 0-01 3.889 0-01 EDC06240
0625: 7.584160-02 7.809120-02 8.058270-02 8.330500-02 8.625050-02 8.939370-02 EDC06250
0626: 9.265570-02 9.581200-02 9.610340-02 9.638710-02 9.655200-02 9.692680-02 EDC06260
0627: 9.7180 0-02 9.7420 0-02 9.7644 0-02 9.7851 0-02 9.8039 0-02 9.8204 0-02 EDC06270
0628: 9.8343 0-02 9.8453 0-02 9.8530 0-02 9.857 0-02 9.856 0-02 9.851 0-02 EDC06280
0629: 9.8343 0-02 9.8453 0-02 9.8530 0-02 9.857 0-02 9.856 0-02 9.851 0-02 EDC06290
0630: 9.8339 0-02 9.821 0-02 9.795 0-02 9.761 0-02 EDC06300
0631: EDC06310
0632: 3.800370-03 7.155740-03 1.075010-02 1.4653 0-02 1.88 0-02 2.36 0-02 EDC06320
0633: 2.87 0-02 3.44 0-02 3.50 0-02 3.56 0-02 3.62 0-02 3.68 0-02 EDC06330
0634: 3.76 0-02 3.8 0-02 3.9 0-02 3.9 0-02 4.0 0-02 4.1 0-02 EDC06340
0635: 4.1 0-02 4.2 0-02 4.3 0-02 4.3 0-02 4.4 0-02 4.5 0-02 EDC06350
0636: 4.5 0-02 4.6 0-02 4.7 0-02 4.8 0-02 4.8 0-02 4.5 0-02 EDC06360
0637: EDC06370
0638: 1.096120-01 1.149600-01 1.208610-01 1.273300-01 1.343810-01 1.419830-01 EDC06380
0639: 1.4999 0-01 1.578 0-01 1.585 0-01 1.592 0-01 1.599 0-01 1.606 0-01 EDC06390
0640: 1.613 0-01 1.619 0-01 1.624 0-01 1.630 0-01 1.634 0-01 1.638 0-01 EDC06400
0641: 1.542 0-01 1.645 0-01 1.64 0-01 1.64 0-01 1.64 0-01 1.64 0-01 EDC06410
0642: 1.64 0-01 1.63 0-01 1.62 0-01 1.61 0-01 EDC06420
0643: EDC06430
0644: 1.342670-05 3.750010-05 7.1385 0-05 1.9552 0-04 1.703 0-04 2.36 0-04 EDC06440
0645: 3.1 0-04 3.9 0-04 4.0 0-04 4.1 0-04 4.1 0-04 4.2 0-04 EDC06450
0646: 4.4 0-04 4.4 0-04 4.5 0-04 4.5 0-04 4.7 0-04 4.8 0-04 EDC06460
0647: 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 EDC06470
0648: 5. 0-04 5. 0-04 6. 0-04 6. 0-04 6. 0-04 5. 0-04 EDC06480
0649: EDC06490
0650: 2.222640-06 6.335730-06 1.240860-05 2.061 0-05 3.123 0-05 4.44 0-05 EDC06500
0651: 6.0 0-05 7.8 0-05 8.0 0-05 8.2 0-05 8.4 0-05 8.6 0-05 EDC06510
0652: 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 EDC06520
0653: 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 EDC06530
0654: 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 1.1 0-04 EDC06540
0655: EDC06550
0656: 2.181260-06 6.120480-06 1.1716 0-05 1.908 0-05 2.83 0-05 3.98 0-05 EDC06560
0657: 5.32 0-05 6.8 0-05 7.0 0-05 7.2 0-05 7.3 0-05 7.5 0-05 EDC06570
0658: 7.7 0-05 7.8 0-05 8. 0-05 8. 0-05 8. 0-05 8. 0-05 EDC06580
0659: 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 9. 0-05 EDC06590
0660: 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 1.0 0-04 EDC06600

0551:	4.055470-05	1.106010-04	2.053360-04	3.0338	0-04	4.65	0-04	6.26	0-04	EDC06610
0552:	8.0	0-04	9.9	0-04	1.0	0-03	1.0	0-03	1.0	EDC06620
0553:	1.0	0-03	1.1	0-03	1.1	0-03	1.1	0-03	1.1	EDC06630
0554:	1.2	0-03	1.2	0-03	1.2	0-03	1.2	0-03	1.3	EDC06640
0555:	1.3	0-03	1.3	0-03	1.3	0-03	1.3	0-03	1.3	EDC06650
0556:	1.097320-01	1.152850-01	1.214620-01	1.282700-01	1.357200-01	1.4378	0-01	1.4378	0-01	EDC06660
0557:	1.5230	0-01	1.617	0-01	1.625	0-01	1.633	0-01	1.641	EDC06670
0558:	1.649	0-01	1.657	0-01	1.664	0-01	1.671	0-01	1.678	EDC06680
0559:	1.691	0-01	1.699	0-01	1.706	0-01	1.713	0-01	1.720	EDC06690
0560:	1.72	0-01	1.72	0-01	1.73	0-01	1.73	0-01	1.73	EDC06700
0561:	6.470330-06	1.808890-05	3.4526	0-05	5.509	0-05	8.32	0-05	1.159	EDC06710
0562:	1.54	0-04	1.96	0-04	2.00	0-04	2.05	0-04	2.14	EDC06720
0563:	2.18	0-04	2.23	0-04	2.27	0-04	2.36	0-04	2.4	EDC06730
0564:	2.4	0-04	2.5	0-04	2.5	0-04	2.6	0-04	2.7	EDC06740
0565:	2.7	0-04	2.8	0-04	2.8	0-04	2.8	0-04	2.7	EDC06750
0566:	1.446130-06	4.186450-06	8.2856	0-06	1.3976	0-05	2.153	0-05	3.12	EDC06760
0567:	4.32	0-05	5.7	0-05	5.9	0-05	6.2	0-05	6.3	EDC06770
0568:	6.5	0-05	6.6	0-05	6.8	0-05	7.1	0-05	7.3	EDC06780
0569:	7.4	0-05	7.6	0-05	7.7	0-05	8.0	0-05	8.3	EDC06790
0570:	8.4	0-05	8.5	0-05	8.7	0-05	8.9	0-05	8.3	EDC06800
0571:	3.912270-05	1.044930-04	1.8984	0-04	2.923	0-04	4.08	0-04	5.34	EDC06810
0572:	6.6	0-04	7.8	0-04	7.9	0-04	8.1	0-04	8.2	EDC06820
0573:	8.3	0-04	8.4	0-04	8.5	0-04	8.7	0-04	9.	EDC06830
0574:	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	EDC06840
0575:	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	0-04	9.	EDC06850
0576:	1.602250-01	1.630030-01	1.660920-01	1.694960-01	1.732210-01	1.7725	0-01	1.7725	0-01	EDC06860
0577:	1.8152	0-01	1.858	0-01	1.862	0-01	1.871	0-01	1.875	EDC06870
0578:	1.878	0-01	1.882	0-01	1.886	0-01	1.893	0-01	1.897	EDC06880
0579:	1.900	0-01	1.900	0-01	1.91	0-01	1.91	0-01	1.91	EDC06890
0580:	1.91	0-01	1.92	0-01	1.92	0-01	1.92	0-01	1.91	EDC06900
0581:	1.710550-02	1.767960-02	1.831580-02	1.901500-02	1.977870-02	2.060390-02	2.1475	0-02	2.267	EDC06910
0582:	2.275	0-02	2.282	0-02	2.289	0-02	2.302	0-02	2.309	EDC06920
0583:	2.1475	0-02	2.2346	0-02	2.243	0-02	2.251	0-02	2.259	EDC06930
0584:	2.315	0-02	2.320	0-02	2.325	0-02	2.329	0-02	2.332	EDC06940
0585:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC06950
0586:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC06960
0587:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC06970
0588:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC06980
0589:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC06990
0590:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC07000
0591:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC07010
0592:	2.336	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.34	0-02	2.333	0-02	2.333	EDC07020

DATE = 2/11/78 TIME = 1.25, 6

FILE = SOWATER.TABE (DG)

```
1.0 PROGRAM TO PRINT OUT TABLE OF STEADY WAVE PROPERTIES AS APPEARS
2.0 TO CORLIIT, 1977.
3.0
4.0 IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
5.0 REAL*4 DATA2(29,12)
6.0 DIMENSION DATA(29, 12)
7.0 DO 40 K=1, 10
8.0   JE = 12
9.0   IF (K.EQ. 1) JE=0
10.0  DO 10 J=1, JE
11.0  READ(5, 1001)
12.0  READ(5, 1002) (DATA(I,J), DATA2(I,J), I=2, 20)
13.0  DATA(1,J) = 0.
14.0  CONTINUE
15.0  RM = DFLOAT(K-1)/10.
16.0  DATA(1,2) = (1.-RM*RM)/(1.+RM*RM)
17.0  DATA(1,7) = DATA(1,2)
18.0  IF (K.EQ. 1) GO TO 12
19.0  A = -CLOG(RM)
20.0  DATA(1,11) = DATA(1,2)/2. + 0
21.0  DATA(1,12) = 0*(DATA(1,2) + 0/2.)
22.0  12
23.0  WRITE(6, 1003)
24.0  IF (K.EQ. 1) WRITE(6, 1011)
25.0  KKK = K-1
26.0  IF (K.EQ. 1) WRITE(6, 1012) KKK, KKK
27.0  DELEPS = 0.1
28.0  EPS = A.
29.0  WRITE(6, 1006) EPS, (DATA(1,J), J=1, 6)
30.0  EPS = 0.1
31.0  DO 20 I=2, 29
32.0  WRITE(6, 1004) EPS, (DATA(I,J), DATA2(I,J), J=1, 6)
33.0  IF (I.EQ. 9) DELEPS = 0.01
34.0  EPS = EPS + DELEPS
35.0  CONTINUE
36.0  WRITE(6, 1005)
37.0  WRITE(6, 1013) KKK
38.0  DELEPS = 0.1
39.0  EPS = 0.
40.0  WRITE(6, 1006) EPS, (DATA(1,J), J=7, JE)
41.0  EPS = 0.1
42.0  DO 30 I=2, 29
43.0  WRITE(6, 1004) EPS, (DATA(I,J), DATA2(I,J), J=7, JE)
44.0  IF (I.EQ. 9) DELEPS = 0.01
45.0  EPS = EPS + DELEPS
46.0  CONTINUE
47.0  CONTINUE
48.0  WRITE(6, 1003)
49.0  STOP
50.0  FORMAT(1X)
51.0  1002 FORMAT(6(A8,A4))
52.0  1003 FORMAT(1M)
53.0  1004 FORMAT(25X, F4.2, 2X, 6(A8,A4,2X))
54.0  1005 FORMAT(1M)
55.0  1006 FORMAT(25X, F4.2, 1P)13.5,5D14.5)
56.0  1011 FORMAT(1X, 1P)11.5)
57.0  1012 FORMAT(/////26X, 'TABLE A.0. THE PROPERTIES OF THE STEADY WAVE A
58.0  IS A FUNCTION OF THE EXPANSION', 5X, 'PARAMETER', 5X, 'FOR', 5X,
59.0  2 '1E', 11/)
60.0  1013 FORMAT(/////26X, 'TABLE A.1, 11, 1. THE PROPERTIES OF THE STEADY
```

61. I HAVE AS A FUNCTION OF THE EXPANSION(1)///38X, 'PARAMETER',
62. 5X, 'FORM', 5X, 'EQ.', II, '1.1'////
63. 1M3 FORTNAT(/////26X, 'TABLE A.', II, '1. (CONTINUED)')/////

64. ENJ

IV. Other Useful Subroutines

IV.A. Introduction

We include here some subroutines not used by INTVEI or by the steady wave programs but which might be useful to computer users at IUS. The numerical routine INTERP of section II.F.1. goes with SPLINE here. The graphical routines go together with those of section II.F.2. to form one complete package.

IV.B. Numerical Routines

SPLINE (N, IX1, IXN, X, F, DFDX, W)

calculates a cubic spline fit to the function $F(X)$ through the N knots $X(I)$, $I = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

Inputs:

- N number of data points
- $IX1$ parameter to specify what should be done at the endpoint, $X(1)$, of the spline.
- if $IX1 = 1$, $\frac{df}{dx}$ specified at $X(1)$.
- $= -1$, $\frac{df}{dx}$ equal at $X(1)$ and $X(2)$.
- $= 2$, $\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$ specified at $X(1)$.
- $= -2$, $\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$ equal at $X(1)$ and $X(2)$.
- $= 3$, $\frac{d^3f}{dx^3}$ specified at $X(1)$.
- $= -3$, $\frac{d^3f}{dx^3}$ equal over interval $X(1)$ to $X(3)$.
- IXN parameter to specify what should be done at the endpoint $X(N)$. Similar to $IX1$.
- X array of abscissa values, dimension N
- F array of ordinate values, dimension N

DFDX (1) specified first, second or third derivative
at X (1) if IX1 = 1, 2 or 3.

DFDX (N) as above but for X (N)

Outputs:

DFDX array of $\frac{df}{dx}$ values at each knot, dimension N

W working array of dimensions 3*N

Subroutines called: none

```

0001: SUBROUTINE SPLINE(N, IX1, IXN, X, F, DFDX, W)
0002: IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H, O-Z)
0003: C SURROUTINE CALCULATES CUBIC SPLINE FIT TO FUNCTION F AT THE
0004: C KNOTS X(I), I=1, N. IT RETURNS THE VALUES OF THE FIRST DERIVATIVE,
0005: C DFDX, AT THE KNOTS. W IS A WORK ARRAY OF SIZE 3*N. IF THE
0006: C DERIVATIVES ARE SPECIFIED THEY ARE INPUT BY DFDX(1) AND DFDX(N).
0007: C IF IX1 = 1, F' SPECIFIED AT X(1).
0008: C -1, F' EQUAL AT X(1) AND X(2).
0009: C 2, F'' SPECIFIED AT X(1).
0010: C -2, F''' EQUAL AT X(1) AND X(2).
0011: C 3, F''' SPECIFIED AT X(1).
0012: C -3, F''' EQUAL OVER FIRST 2 INTERVALS, X(1) TO X(3).
0013: C SAME FOR IXN BUT AT X(N) OR OVER LAST 2 INTERVALS.
0014: DIMENSION X(N), F(N), DFDX(N), W(1)
0015: DO 5 I=2, N
0016: IF (X(I) - X(I-1)) 1, 1, 5
0017: WRITE(6, 1003) I
0018: STOP
0019: 5 CONTINUE
0020: C SET UP THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS.
0021: H2 = X(2) - X(1)
0022: NM1 = N-1
0023: DO 10 I=2, NM1
0024: H1 = H2
0025: H2 = X(I+1) - X(I)
0026: XLAM = H2/(H1 + H2)
0027: XMU = 1. - XLAM
0028: W(3*I - 2) = XLAM
0029: W(3*I - 1) = 2.
0030: W(3*I) = XMU
0031: DFDX(1) = 3.*XLAM*(F(1) - F(I-1))/H1 + 3.*XMU*(F(I+1) - F(I))/H2
0032: 10 CONTINUE
0033: C TAKE CARE OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS AT X(1).
0034: W(1) = 0.
0035: W(2) = 2.
0036: JS = 1
0037: H1 = X(2) - X(1)
0038: H2 = X(3) - X(2)
0039: JX1 = IABS(IX1)
0040: IF (JX1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 15
0041: IF (JX1 .LE. 3) GO TO 20
0042: 15 WRITE(6, 1001) IX1
0043: STOP
0044: 20 GO TO (30, 60, 90), JX1
0045: 30 CONTINUE
0046: IF (IX1) 50, 15, 40
0047: 40 CONTINUE
0048: C F' SPECIFIED AT X(1).
0049: W(3) = 0.
0050: DFDX(1) = 2.*DFDX(1)
0051: GO TO 120
0052: 50 CONTINUE
0053: C F' EQUAL AT X(1) AND X(2).
0054: W(3) = -2.
0055: DFDX(1) = 0.
0056: GO TO 120
0057: 60 IF (IX1) 80, 15, 70
0058: 70 CONTINUE
0059: C F'' SPECIFIED AT X(1).
0060: W(5) = 1.

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0061: DFDX(1) = -H1*DFDX(1)/2. + 3.*(F(2) - F(1))/H1      0061
0062: GO TO 120                                           0062
0063: CONTINUE                                           0063
0064: C F// EQUAL AT X(1) AND X(2).                    0064
0065: W(3) = 2.                                         0065
0066: DFDX(1) = 4.*(F(2) - F(1))/H1                    0066
0067: GO TO 120                                           0067
0068: IF (IX1) 110, 15, 100                             0068
0069: 100 CONTINUE                                       0069
0070: C F/// SPECIFIED AT X(1).                       0070
0071: W(3) = 2.                                         0071
0072: DFDX(1) = 4.*(F(2) - F(1))/H1 + (H1**2)*DFDX(1)/3. 0072
0073: GO TO 120                                           0073
0074: 110 CONTINUE                                       0074
0075: C F/// EQUAL OVER FIRST 2 INTERVALS, X(1) TO X(3). 0075
0076: JS = 2                                             0076
0077: W(5) = 2.                                         0077
0078: W(6) = 2.*H1/(H1 + H2)                             0078
0079: DFDX(2) = H1*(6.*H2 + 4.*H1)*F(3)/(H2*(H1 + H2)**2) 0079
0080: 1 + 2.*(H2 - 2.*H1)*F(2)/(H1*H2) - 2.*H2*H2*F(1)/(H1*(H1 + H2)**2) 0080
0081: 120 CONTINUE                                       0081
0082: C TAKE CARE OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS AT X(N)        0082
0083: W(3*N-1) = 2.                                     0083
0084: W(3*N) = 0.                                        0084
0085: H1 = X(N-1) - X(N-2)                               0085
0086: H2 = X(N) - X(N-1)                               0086
0087: JF = N                                           0087
0088: JKN = IABS(IXN)                                    0088
0089: IF (JKN .EQ. 0) GO TO 125                          0089
0090: IF (JKN .LE. 3) GO TO 130                          0090
0091: 125 WRITE(6, 1002) IXN                             0091
0092: STOP                                             0092
0093: 130 GO TO (140, 170, 200)*JKN                     0093
0094: 140 CONTINUE                                       0094
0095: IF (IXN) 160, 125, 150                             0095
0096: 150 CONTINUE                                       0096
0097: C F/ SPECIFIED AT X(N).                          0097
0098: W(3*N-2) = 0.                                     0098
0099: DFDX(N) = 2.*DFDX(N)                             0099
0100: GO TO 230                                         0100
0101: 160 CONTINUE                                       0101
0102: C F' EQUAL AT X(N-1) AND X(N).                   0102
0103: W(3*N-2) = -2.                                    0103
0104: DFDX(N) = 0.                                      0104
0105: GO TO 230                                         0105
0106: 170 IF (IXN) 190, 125, 180                       0106
0107: 180 CONTINUE                                       0107
0108: C F' SPECIFIED AT X(N).                          0108
0109: W(3*N-2) = 1.                                     0109
0110: DFDX(N) = H2*DFDX(N)/2. + 3.*(F(N) - F(N-1))/H2 0110
0111: GO TO 230                                         0111
0112: 190 CONTINUE                                       0112
0113: C F' EQUAL AT X(N-1) AND X(N).                   0113
0114: W(3*N-2) = 2.                                    0114
0115: DFDX(N) = 4.*(F(N) - F(N-1))/H2                  0115
0116: GO TO 230                                         0116
0117: 200 IF (IXN) 220, 125, 210                       0117
0118: 210 CONTINUE                                       0118
0119: C F/// SPECIFIED AT X(N).                       0119
0120: W(3*N-2) = 2.                                     0120

```

```

0121: DFDX(N) = 4.*(F(N) - F(N-1))/H2 + DFDX(N)*H2**2/3.
0122: GO TO 250
0123: CONTINUE
0124: C F'' EQUAL OVER LAST 2 INTERVALS, X(N-2) TO X(N).
0125: JF = N-1
0126: W(3*N-4) = 2.
0127: W(3*N-5) = 2.*H2/(H1 + H2)
0128: DFDX(N-1) = -H2*(6.*H1 + 4.*H2)*F(N-2)/(H1*(H1+H2)**2)
0129: 1 - 2.*(H1 - 2.*H2)*F(N-1)/(H2*H1)
0130: 2 + 2.*H1*H1*(N)/(H2*(H1 + H2)**2)
0131: 250 CONTINUE
0132: C SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS.
0133: U = 0.
0134: Q = 0.
0135: DO 250 K=JS, JF
0136: A = W(3*K-2)
0137: B = W(3*K-1)
0138: C = W(3*K)
0139: D = DFDX(K)
0140: P = A*Q + B
0141: Q = -C/P
0142: U = (Q - A*U)/P
0143: W(3*K-2) = P
0144: W(3*K-1) = Q
0145: W(3*K) = U
0146: CONTINUE
0147: DFDX(JF) = W(3*JF)
0148: JE = JF - 1
0149: K = JE
0150: DO 260 J=JS, JE
0151: DFDX(K) = W(3*K-1)*DFDX(K+1) + W(3*K)
0152: K = K - 1
0153: 260 CONTINUE
0154: IF (JS .EQ. 1) GO TO 270
0155: H1 = X(2) - X(1)
0156: H2 = X(3) - X(2)
0157: JFDX(1) = (H1*H1 - H2*H2)*DFDX(2)/(H2*H2) + H1*H1*DFDX(3)/(H2*H2)
0158: 1 - 2.*F(1)/H1 + 2.*(H2**3 + H1**3)*F(2)/(H1*H2**3)
0159: 2 - 2.*H1*H1*(3)/(H2**3)
0160: 270 CONTINUE
0161: IF (JF .EQ. N) GO TO 280
0162: H1 = X(N-1) - X(N-2)
0163: H2 = X(N) - X(N-1)
0164: JFDX(N) = H2*H2*DFDX(N-2)/(H1*H1) + (H2*H2 - H1*H1)*DFDX(N-1)
0165: 1 / (H1*H1) + 2.*H2*H2*(N-2)/(H1**3)
0166: 2 - 2.*(H2**3 + H1**3)*F(N-1)/(H1**3*H2)
0167: 3 + 2.*F(N)/H2
0168: 280 RETURN
0169: 1001 FORMAT('' ERROR IN SUBROUTINE SPLINE.''' PARAMETER IX1 = ', I5,
0170: 1, ', WHICH IS OUT OF PERMITTED RANGE.')
0171: 1002 FORMAT ('' ERROR IN SUBROUTINE SPLINE.''' PARAMETER IXN = ', I5,
0172: 2, ', WHICH IS OUT OF PERMITTED RANGE. )
0173: 1003 FORMAT('' ERROR IN SUBROUTINE SPLINE.''' X(', I5,
0174: 1, ') OUT OF ORDER.')
0175: END

```

IV.C. Graphical Routine

ADDPNT (X, Y, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSIZ, ILINE)

adds a point to . graph previously drawn by BOXPLT.

Inputs:

X abscissa value

Y ordinate value

IPEN IOS pen number

ICHR IOS code for character to be drawn at (X,Y)

CHRSIZ character size in mm

ILINE line drawing parameter. If =1, draw a line to the last point added by ADDPNT. =0, no line is drawn.

Outputs:

A graphical data point, possibly connected to another by a straight line.

Subroutines called:

IOS Grafix library: LINSEL, NIBSEL, CHASEL, MARSEL, POILD2

DATE = 24/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 8

FILE = SUBROUTINE.ADDPNT (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE ADDPNT(X, Y, IPEM, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
2.C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS A POINT AND CONNECTS IT WITH A STRAIGHT LINE
3.C (I IPEM=1) OR NO LINE (ILINE=0) TO THE LAST POINT ADDED BY ADDPNT
4.C OF AXES PREVIOUSLY DRAWN BY BOXPLT.
5.C IPEM IDENTIFIES THE PFM AS EITHER 1, 2 OR 3.
6.C ICHAR IS THE CHARACTER CODE.
7.C CHRSTZ IS THE CHARACTER SIZE IN MM.
8. IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z)
9. CALL LINSEL(ILINE)
10. CALL NINSEL(IPEM, 2)
11. CALL MINSEL(IPEM, 10)
12. CALL CHASEL(SMGL(CHRSTZ))
13. CALL MARSEL(ICHAR)
14. CALL POLLN2(X, Y)
15. RETURN
16. END
```

PERADD (N, X, Y, XP, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSIZ, ILINE)

plots the N data points (X, Y) on axes already drawn by PERPLT. Y is periodic in X with period XPER. XMIN and XPER are supplied by PERPLT through a COMMON statement.

Inputs:

N number of points to be plotted

X array of abscissa values, dimension N

Y array of ordinate values, dimension N. Y(1) = Y(N) by assumption

XP working array, dimension N

IPEN IOS pen number for line to be drawn

ICHR IOS character code for character to be output at each point (X,Y)

CHRSIZ character size in mm

ILINE line drawing parameter. if =0, no line is drawn. If =1, a straight line is drawn between points

Outputs:

XP array of X values (dimension N) but with $XMIN \leq X \leq XMIN + XPER$

 A graph of Y versus X.

Subroutines called:

 EDC library: ADDPNT

DATE = 20/11/78 TIME = 1.25. 8

FILE = SMAIHDR.PEPRND (DG)

```
1. SUBROUTINE PERADDN, X, Y, XP, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
2. C THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE PERIODIC ARRAY Y VERSUS THE ARRAY X EACH
3. C OF SIZE N ON AXES ALREADY DRAWN BY PERPLT.
4. C Y IS ASSUMED TO BE PERIODIC OF PERIOD XPER.
5. C (XMIN AND XPER ARE SUPPLIED BY PERPLT THROUGH A COMMON STATEMENT.)
6. C THE X AXIS IS DRAWN FROM XMIN TO (XMIN + XPER).
7. C XP IS A WORK ARRAY OF LENGTH
8. C N AND RETURNS THE VALUES OF X BUT ADJUSTED TO BE BETWEEN XMIN AND
9. C (XMIN + XPER).
10. C
11. C N = NUMBER OF POINTS TO BE PLOTTED. (N MAY BE 0.)
12. C X, Y ARE ARRAYS PLOTTED.
13. C XP IS ARRAY X BUT NORMALIZED TO BE BETWEEN XMIN AND (XMIN + XPER).
14. C IPEN = 1, 2 OR 3.
15. C ICHAR IS IOS CHARACTER CODE.
16. C CHRSTZ IS CHARACTER SIZE IN MM.
17. C ILINE = 1, NO LINE IS DRAWN BETWEEN POINTS.
18. C = 1, A STRAIGHT LINE IS DRAWN.
19. C
20. C IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
21. C COMMON /PFRAD/XMIN,XPER
22. C DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),XP(1)
23. C IF (.LE. 0) RETURN
24. C
25. C REDEFINE THE X(I) TO BE BETWEEN XMIN AND (XMIN + XPER).
26. C
27. C DO 11 I=1, N
28. C XP(I) = X(I)
29. C CONTINUE
30. C
31. C DO 51 I=1, N
32. C IF (XP(I) .GE. XMIN) GO TO 44
33. C XP(I) = XP(I) + XPER
34. C GO TO 42
35. C IF (XP(I) .LE. (XMIN + XPER)) GO TO 50
36. C XP(I) = XP(I) - XPER
37. C GO TO 44
38. C CONTINUE
39. C PLOT Y VERSUS X.
40. C
41. C CALL ADDPNT(XP(N), Y(N), IPEN, 0, CHRSTZ, 0)
42. C DO 61 J=1, N
43. C JM1 = J - 1
44. C IF (JM1 .EQ. 0) JM1 = N
45. C IF (XP(J) - XP(JM1)) .GT. -XPER/2.) GO TO 52
46. C XX = XP(J) + XPER
47. C CALL ADDPNT(XX, Y(J), IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
48. C YX = XP(JM1) - XPER
49. C CALL ADDPNT(XX, Y(JM1), IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, 0)
50. C GO TO 54
51. C IF ((XP(J) - XP(JM1)) .LT. XPER/2.) GO TO 54
52. C XX = XP(J) - XPER
53. C CALL ADDPNT(XX, Y(J), IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
54. C YX = XP(JM1) + XPER
55. C CALL ADDPNT(XX, Y(JM1), IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, 0)
56. C CONTINUE
57. C CALL ADDPNT(XP(J), Y(J), IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSTZ, ILINE)
58. C RETURN
59. C
60. C END
```


PERPLT (N, X, Y, XP, IPEN, ICHAR, CHRSIZ, ILINE, ITOP, IBOT, ILEFT, IRIGHT, XMIN, XPER, XINC, XLEN, YMIN, YMAX, YINC, YLEN)

Plots the periodic array Y as a function of X. It draws all or part of a box with or without labels and plots the N points Y versus X which fall within the box. The pen number, plot character type and size can be altered.

Inputs:

N	number of points to be plotted
X	array of abscissa values, dimension N
Y	array of ordinate values, dimension N. $Y(1) = Y(N)$ by assumption
XP	working array, dimension N
IPEN	IOS pen number for line to be drawn
ICHR	IOS character code for character to be output at each point (X,Y)
CHRSIZ	character size in mm
ILINE	line drawing parameter If = 0 no line between points If = 1 straight line
ITOP	controls drawing of top of box = 0, no axis drawn, no labels = 1, axis, no labels = 2, axis, labels checked for overlaps = 3, axis, labels with no overlap checking

IBOT	as for ITOP, but bottom of box
ILEFT	as for ITOP, but left side of box
IRIGHT	as for ITOP, but right side of box
XMIN	minimum value of X
XPER	period of X. Graph will be drawn such that $XMIN \leq X \leq XMIN + XPER$
XINC	increments of X-axis
XLEN	length of X-axis in mm
YMIN	minimum value of y-axis
YMAX	maximum value of y-axis
YINC	increments of y-axis
YLEN	length of y-axis in mm

Outputs:

XP array of X values but with $XMIN \leq X \leq XMIN + XPER$

A graph of Y versus X within a box.

Subroutines called:

EDC library: BOXPLT, PERADD

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