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A method has been devised for the digital recording of mass spectra and for reduction of the data by means of the CDC-3300 digital computer. The computer program \*MASSPEC was developed to reduce the digital data obtained from a rare-gas mass spectrometer. The author devised a method of determining peak height values that approach values obtained by the eye of a skilled operator. In a majority of cases, the results due to the machine method of calculations were found to be within 2% of the results of the hand methods. Precision was improved by a factor of two by using the digital method of calculations.

Digital Recording and Analysis of Mass Spectra

by

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# DIGITAL RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF MASS SPECTRA

## I. INTRODUCTION

Many analytical instruments used in chemistry record data by means of an analog device such as the strip chart recorder. The analog records must then be interpreted by a person to obtain usable data. This procedure can introduce human error and bias into the data. This source of error could be eliminated by obtaining a digital record of the data from the instrument in question. This record can be analyzed with the aid of a digital computer. Digital processing of analytical records can produce more reliable data with savings of time and effort. An additional advantage of digital recording and processing is possible improved sensitivity as a result of enhanced signal to noise ratios produced by digital filtering. The only bias introduced with this method is that of the programmer.

A way to digitally record and reduce mass spectra is discussed in this thesis. The computer program \*MASSPEC was developed for the processing of rare-gas mass spectra. \*MASSPEC was designed for argon isotopic analyses used in potassium-argon dating, but it can be applied to any mass spectrometer data, and possibly to other types of spectral analysis. \*MASSPEC was programmed, using the FORTRAN and COMPASS programming languages, on a CDC-3300 digital computer under the OS-3 timesharing system.

Fritts and Peattie (1956) made an early step toward automation in collection of digital data. Their procedure uses a manually set wire on the chart recorder at the top of each peak. Closing a switch prints the digitized peak heights on prepared calculations. Three automated data collection systems were discussed by Dudenbostel and Klaas (1959) which again only recorded selected points of the spectrum. Thomason (1963) described a solid state digitizing system using computer circuitry. Weichert et al. (1967) devised a method for digital recording of mass spectra and for their reduction by an IBM 7040 digital computer.

Chapter II discusses the digital recording system, the methods of recording data, and the calculations to be performed. Chapter III contains descriptions of the subroutines used in the program. Chapter IV is a discussion of the main programs \*MASSPEC and \*ASCB CD. Chapter V includes the instructions to the operator for recording the digital data, and instructions to the user on how to run \*MASSPEC and \*ASCB CD. Chapter VI contains results pertaining to the comparison of hand calculations to machine calculations.

Two terms that are used throughout this paper are operator and user. The operator is the person who runs the mass spectrometer and facilitates collection of the digital data. The user is the person who uses the program \*MASSPEC to reduce the digital data.

## II. RECORDING SYSTEM AND METHODS

### Description of Hardware

Components for the digital recording system discussed in this paper cost less than \$5,000, and therefore, could be used by laboratories with limited equipment budgets.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the digital recording system. The components are listed in Table 1. The system digitizes the analog output from the electrometer and provides both analog hardcopy and computer readable paper tape output. A full scale output from the electrometer is converted to a megahertz frequency by the digitizer and subsequently counted by the counter. Without the data buffer 1484A (see Figure 1) the dead time of the system during printout would be approximately one second per output. This would result in data taken once every two seconds. By adding the data buffer, the minimum integrating time is one second. While the teletype is printing what was in the data buffer, the next piece of data is being digitized.

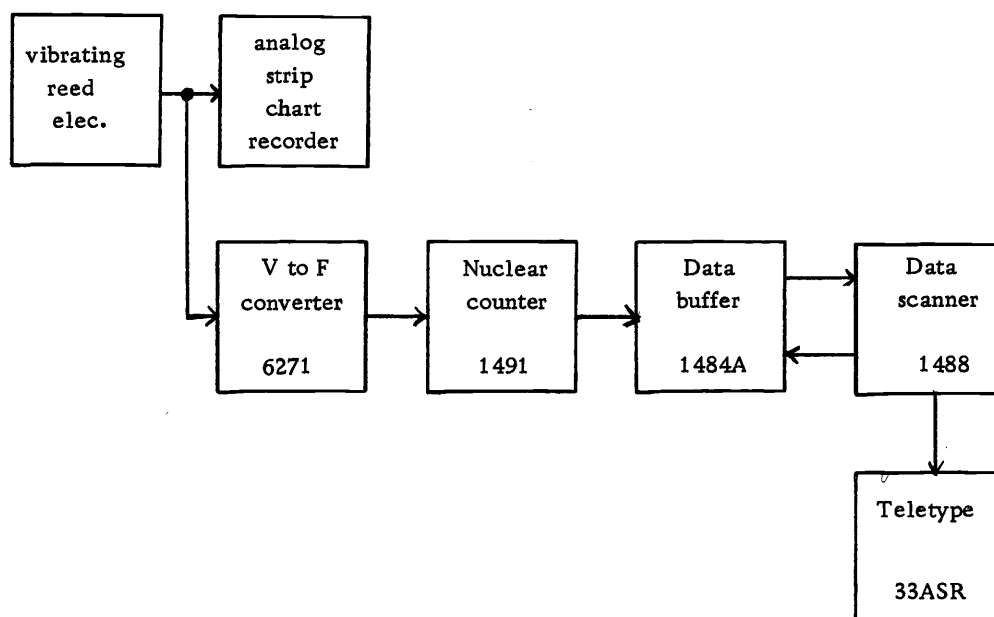


Figure 1. Block diagram of analog-digital recording system.

Table 1. Components of digital recording system.

| Manufacturer   | Model No. | Description                                | Price     |
|----------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Canberra Ind.  | 6271      | Voltage to frequency converter (digitizer) | \$ 750.00 |
| Canberra Ind.  | 1491      | Nuclear counter                            | 1100.00   |
| Canberra Ind.  | 1484A     | Data buffer                                | 500.00    |
| Canberra Ind.  | 1488      | Teletype data scanner                      | 850.00    |
| Teletype Corp. | 33ASR     | Teletype                                   | 1050.00   |
| Canberra Ind.  | 1400      | AEC Bin/power supply <sup>1</sup>          | 575.00    |
| Canberra Ind.  |           | 3 width blank power <sup>2</sup>           | 20.00     |
| TOTAL          |           |  | \$4895.00 |

<sup>1,2</sup> These components do not appear in Figure 1 since they are supportive hardware.



### Methods of Recording and Calculations

The method for acquiring the data for a typical argon run is discussed here. The operator scans back and forth over masses 40, 38, and 36 while the chart recorder records the peaks as they occur. Simultaneously the digital data is recorded on paper tape. The instructions for doing this are given in Chapter V. The operator must change scales on the vibrating reed electrometer to keep all of the peaks on the chart. One complete sequence of peaks is shown in Figure 2.

The vibrating reed electrometer has several scales, each expressed in terms of voltage. The precision of these scales with respect to each other must be checked periodically. Scale correction factors can thus be measured and inserted in \*MASSPEC for the isotopic ratio calculations.

The peak heights must be measured from the chart in order to compute the isotopic ratios. The usual method of determining peak heights is illustrated in Figure 2. Straight lines are drawn to connect the baselines of the two mass 40 peaks. This is also done with the mass 38 peaks. In Figure 2 it happens that the mass 40 and mass 38 peaks have the same baseline. Now the tops of the mass 40 peaks are connected by straight lines (see Figure 2) as are the mass 38 peaks. A horizontal line is drawn through the top of each mass 36 peak at the estimated summit (the noise must be averaged). These are points c

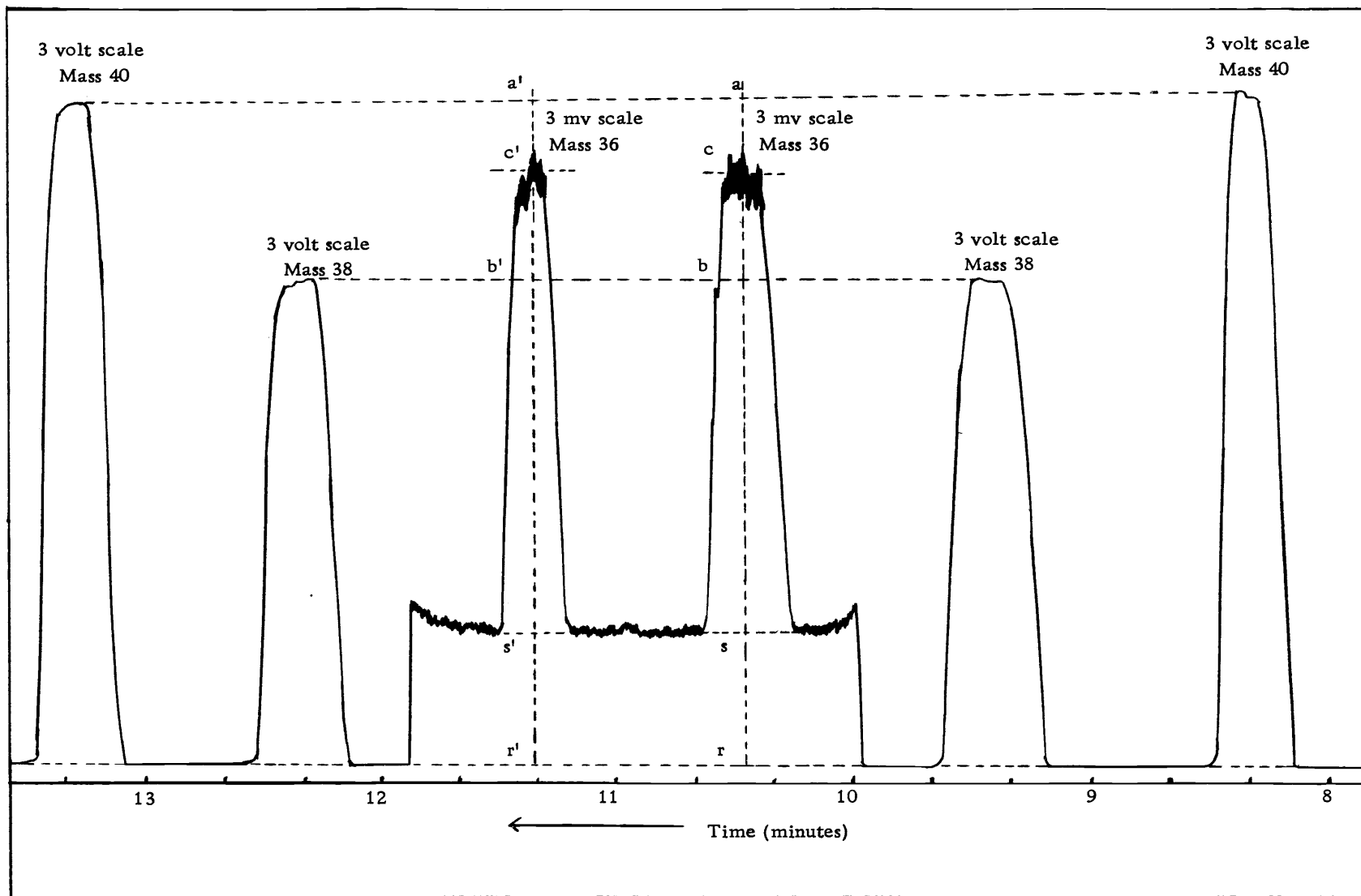


Figure 2. One sequence of peaks with the sweep going from mass 40 through mass 36 and from mass 36 back through mass 40. From chart A-323 Klamath 2B.

and c' in Figure 2. A vertical line is now drawn through the mass 36 peaks at the points in time where the summit values were picked. The interpolated heights of the mass 40 and mass 38 peaks must be measured at these vertical lines before calculation of ratios. For example the heights of mass 40 and mass 38 at 10.4 minutes (Figure 2) would be ra and rb, respectively. The corresponding values at 11.3 minutes would be r'a' and r'b'. The heights of mass 36 peaks are measured as sc and s'c'.

We now have the necessary values to calculate the ratios (in this case  $\text{Ar}^{40}/\text{Ar}^{38}$  and  $\text{Ar}^{38}/\text{Ar}^{36}$ ) at 10.4 minutes and 11.3 minutes. These ratios are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Isotopic ratios calculated for Figure 2.

| Time<br>(minutes) | $\text{Ar}^{40}/\text{Ar}^{38}$ | $\text{Ar}^{38}/\text{Ar}^{36}$ |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10.4              | ra/rb                           | rb/sc                           |
| 11.3              | r'a'/r'b'                       | r'b'/s'c'                       |

The ratios in Table 2 are for just one sequence of peaks. There are usually three or four more sets of ratios calculated for one run.

Once all of the ratios have been recorded, they must be plotted against time and extrapolated to time zero. This is necessary to correct for machine "memory" caused by residual gas from the previous sample. Time zero is the point in time when the sample was first let into the mass spectrometer. The extrapolated values of the ratios

$\text{Ar}^{40}/\text{Ar}^{38}$  and  $\text{Ar}^{38}/\text{Ar}^{36}$  are used in the age calculations.

\*MASSPEC calculates the final extrapolated ratios but uses a slightly different method. First, all of the peak heights are determined and stored with their corresponding time values. Then (see Figure 3) the mass 38 peaks are fit to a power series polynomial in time. Ratios are computed using interpolated values for mass 38. Instead of calculating both the  $\text{Ar}^{40}/\text{Ar}^{38}$  and  $\text{Ar}^{38}/\text{Ar}^{36}$  ratios at one value of time, \*MASSPEC will compute the individual ratios at the time when each peak occurred. For example (see Figure 3)  $\text{Ar}^{40}/\text{Ar}^{38}$  is computed at  $t_{40_1}$ ,  $t_{40_2}$ ,  $t_{40_3}$ , and  $t_{40_4}$  while  $\text{Ar}^{38}/\text{Ar}^{36}$  is computed at  $t_{36_1}$ ,  $t_{36_2}$ ,  $t_{36_3}$ , and  $t_{36_4}$ . The ratios are linearly extrapolated to time zero as was done manually.

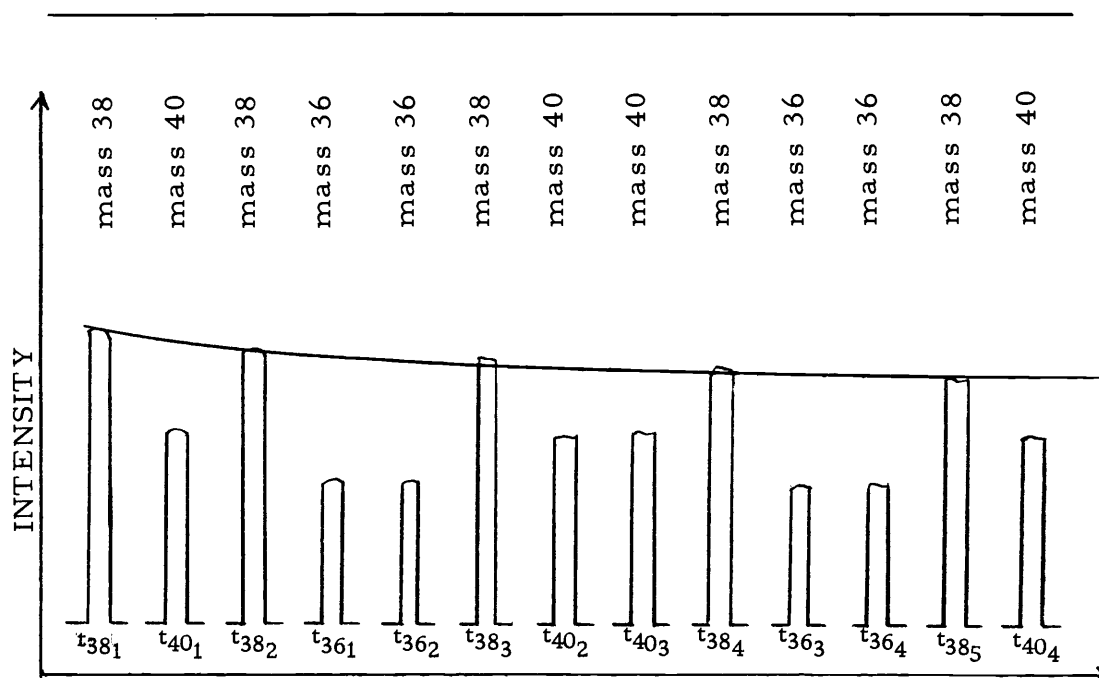


Figure 3. Interpolation criterion used by \*MASSPEC for calculating isotopic ratios. In this case the peaks of mass 38 are fitted to a power series polynomial. The interpolated mass 38 peak values are then used to compute isotopic ratios at the mass 40 and mass 36 peaks.

### III. SUBROUTINES

#### CANCEL

This COMPASS subroutine scans an 80 character line of data and checks for cancellation characters. The cancellation character, or backup character, is the backslash \. The subroutine corrects the line by deleting the character immediately preceding the backslash. An example of a line before and after correction is:

Before: ABCC \ DEEFG \ \ \ FG

After: ABCDEFG

A correction method similar to this is used by some systems programs. Since a subroutine was not readily available, CANCEL was written specifically for use in \*MASSPEC. This subroutine is useful while typing in identifiers and comments.

The same subroutine can be used to detect the operator error code. The operator error code consists of two or more consecutive colons typed by the operator. The subroutine will scan a corrected line (from above) and if the proper sequence of colons occurs, the error flag is set to 1. If no error, the flag is set to 0. The FORTRAN calling sequence is:

CALL CANCEL(LINE,IFLAG)

where LINE is a 20 word array and FLAG is the error flag. If the second parameter is omitted, the error code is not searched for.

### COMPRESS

COMPRESS is a COMPASS subroutine which takes a two word variable and eliminates all the blanks from within the variable. The variable is returned with the characters left-justified and blank fill to the right. As used in \*MASSPEC an example is the peak identifier as entered by the operator or by the user.

A 40      is returned as      A40

NE 20    is returned as      NE20

This facilitates recognition by the program of the identifiers during execution of the program.

### MISBJP

MISBJP is a utility subroutine, written in COMPASS by the author, to utilize the capabilities of the operating system. The calls to the subroutine are:

1: CALL MISET

2: CALL SBJP

The first call sets the manual interrupt flag for the OS-3 user. This is used to reenter the program if a mistake is made or if for any reason the user gets into control mode and wants to return to the program. It is cheaper to reenter the program by typing MI than by starting over. MI is an OS-3 control mode instruction.

The second call to this subroutine returns the user to system control mode when execution of the program is complete. This eliminates the END OF FORTRAN EXECUTION normally supplied by the FORTRAN run time subroutines.

### PARA

PARA is a COMPASS subroutine which serves two purposes.

1. It processes a parameter when starting the program. The only legal parameter must begin with a C. (e.g., `#*MASSPEC,C` or `#*MASSPEC,CONSTANT`). The C parameter indicates that the user wants to examine or change the scale correction factors. If no parameter is entered, the program functions properly but does not ask the user about the stored constants.
2. It equips the file (`* MASS *`) which contains the scale correction factors.

The calling sequence for PARA is:

```
CALL PARA(L)
```

where L is set to

0 if no parameter

1 if a parameter

-1 if (`* MASS *`) does not exist.

The error messages produced by PARA are:



1. ILLEGAL PARAMETER.

The parameter does not begin with C.

2. CONSTANT FILE HAS BEEN DELETED.

The file does not exist. It must be recreated for use in the future.

3. CONSTANT FILE IS BUSY NOW, TRY AGAIN SOON.

The file is presently equipped by another user. This is usually just temporary.

4. CONSTANT FILE IS PROTECTED.

The file is protected meaning that it cannot be written on. It is now a read-only file. Protection should be removed before the constants can be changed.

### READATA

READATA is the COMPASS subroutine that performs the chore of reading in the data for each peak. It reads data for one peak at a time, checking format and checking for error conditions.

READATA has two parameters, LUN and ANAME. ANAME is a two word variable which contains the correct peak identifier for the current peak being read in. LUN serves two purposes: (a) to signify the logical unit number the data is on, and (b) if any errors are detected, to return a special code to the calling program. The error codes are:

-1: End of file or end of data on data input unit.

-2: Peak identifier error.

-3: Operator error sensed.

READATA calls the FORTRAN subroutine READCARD which reads a 20 word line from the data unit. READCARD will read data that has been compressed by COSY (15).

If an end of file or end of data is sensed upon reading the data, -1 is stored in LUN and the routine will exit. If a blank line is read it is ignored and another line is read. After the line is read in it is scanned by CANCEL to correct cancellations and detect the operator error code. If the operator error code is present, -3 is stored in LUN and the subroutine exits.

Now if the line contains less than five words, the peak identifier code must be checked for. If more than five words were read, the numbers are converted to internal binary with DECBIN. If a number does not have six digits it is considered invalid and rejected. Once all of the numbers on this line have been converted, the routine goes on to read another line.

If the first two words of a line contain only numeric characters, no peak identifier is assumed and the line is converted as just mentioned. If not numeric and one peak identifier has been read already, this indicates the beginning of another peak and the routine exits. If a "/" exists in the identifier, this indicates a scale factor is present.

If the format of the scale factor is present (V or MV) the number is stored in the SCALE position in COMMON. V is converted to 0 or MV to -3 and stored into the FACTOR position in COMMON. If the incorrect format is used an error message is printed and 0 is stored in both SCALE and FACTOR. At this point the peak identifier is compared with ANAME and if it is the same a flag is set signifying the first peak is being read in. If the identifiers differ an error message is printed, -2 is stored in LUN, and the routine exits.

### SMOOTH

This subroutine does a five-point moving smoothing of the raw data. The mathematical description of this process is:

$$Y_j^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=-m}^{i=+m} C_i Y_{i+j} \quad (2.1)$$

where

Y: original data points

Y\*: smoothed data points

C: convoluting integers

N: normalizing factor

m: such that  $2_{m+1}$  points are used to compute  $Y^*$

j: the running index of the ordinate data in the original set of data

The values of the constants from Savitzky and Golay (1964) are:

$$C_{+2} = -3$$

$$C_{+1} = 12$$

$$C_0 = 17$$

$$N = 35$$

$$m = 2$$

The use of equation 2.1 is equivalent to fitting the data with a second degree polynomial. The smoothed first derivative is computed and used by the PEAK subroutine to determine the correct bounds on each peak. The first derivative is generally small in regions of a spectrum where there are no peaks.

Yule (1967) found that five-point smoothing was superior to seven or nine-point smoothing. The latter two tend to flatten peaks and fill in valleys thereby distorting the original spectrum. Yule's findings were verified when various smoothing routines were tried by the author on mass spectrometer data.

### POLFIT

POLFIT is a FORTRAN subroutine to calculate the coefficients  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  for a least-squares fit to an array of data points with the polynomial curve:

$$Y = a_0 + a_1X + a_2X^2 + \dots + a_nX^n$$

With these coefficients Y can be interpolated at new values of X. This is especially useful in determining isotopic ratios (see Figure 3). It is also used to determine the intercept value for a group of ratios.

Several curve fitting programs available on the OS-3 system were investigated, but due to lack of complete documentation they were dropped from consideration. Bevington (1969) described a subroutine which fit data to a Legendre polynomial. Using this as an example, POLFIT was developed and written by the author to serve the purpose of \*MASSPEC.

The author adapted MATINV which is used by POLFIT to invert a symmetric matrix and calculate its determinant, from Bevington (op. cit.)

### STDEV

The calling program passes an array Y of n numbers to subroutine STDEV. Two arrays, SIGMA and MEAN, are created by STDEV. Each element of SIGMA from SIGMA(2) through SIGMA(n-2) is calculated as:

$$\text{SIGMA}(I) = \text{standard deviation of the group of points } Y(I-2) \\ \text{through } Y(I+2)$$

and each element of MEAN from MEAN(2) through MEAN(n-2) is calculated as:

MEAN(I) = arithmetic mean of the group of points Y(I-2) through Y(I+2).

An example is shown in Table 3. Here the array Y is used to compute the arrays MEAN and SIGMA by the methods just mentioned. Note that the first two elements and last two elements of MEAN and SIGMA are zero since they cannot be calculated.

SIGMA is known as a five-point moving standard deviation and MEAN as a five-point moving mean. These means and standard deviations are used by the PEAK subroutine to determine a value at the summit of each peak.

### PEAK

This subroutine is the so-called "heart" of the program as it detects the bounds of the peaks and determines a value for each peak.

Array DY contains the smoothed first derivative from SMOOTH in the form of tangents. SLOPE is the tangent of the legal threshold angle. CHANUP is the minimum number of points allowed for an acceptable uphill slope. TOPMAX is the maximum number of points allowed on the top of a peak. CHANDOWN is the minimum number of points allowed for an acceptable downhill slope.

### The Searching Algorithm

This algorithm is similar to one used by Corliss (1969).

START position:

Look at successive derivatives until one is found that is greater than SLOPE. The index of this point is saved in LEFT. This is assumed to be the start of the uphill scan.

UP position:

Now look for the top of the peak by sensing a change in DY from exceeding SLOPE to less than SLOPE. If this happens before CHANUP this peak is assumed to be a false peak and the search must be returned to the START position.

TOP position:

When the top is found, a search is made for a negative derivative with absolute value greater than SLOPE. If such a derivative is not found before TOPMAX is reached, the search must be re-initialized since this top may have been an elevated baseline. If, while searching for the downhill slope, an uphill slope is encountered and TOPMAX is exceeded, the pointer is reset and the uphill slope is scanned in the START position.

DOWN position:

When a legal downhill scan is found, the right tail is detected by finding a change in  $|DY|$  from greater than to less than SLOPE.

The index of this point is saved in RIGHT. If this occurs before CHANDOWN the pointer is set back to the TOP position and the search continued. If a peak is not found before the data is exhausted, an error is flagged and control is returned to the calling program.

Once the right tail is verified, no more of the current data is looked at. If the operator neglects to enter a peak identifier, two peaks will appear in one set of data. Only the first one would be detected by the program. It is imperative that a peak identifier be placed before each peak to be read. This method would not be practical for data from a fast-scanning mass spectrometer like that used by Hites and Biemann (1967). Their spectrometer scans from mass 20 through mass 500 in one to three seconds. It would be impossible for the operator to manually enter a peak identifier before each peak in such an application.

20° has been set as the SLOPE angle after many cases were studied. It was found that varying SLOPE has little effect on the threshold point. The angle increases rapidly within two or three points.

### Determining the Peak Value

Now that the bounds are known, the program determines a value for the summit of the peak. The five-point moving standard deviations computed in subroutine STDEV are in an array called SIGMA and their



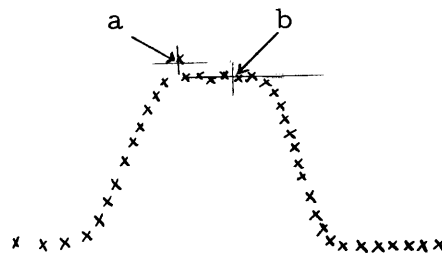
corresponding means are in an array called MEAN.

The smallest point in the middle two thirds of the array SIGMA is found. This minimum is at the flattest part of the peak and the index of this minimum value is the position of the summit. Now using the summit position as the center of five points, all points that differ by more than one standard deviation from the mean at the summit are eliminated. From the remaining points in this group of five a new mean is calculated and this is used as the value at the summit.

The values for the left and right tails of the peak are taken as  $\text{MEAN}(\text{LEFT}-3)$  and  $\text{MEAN}(\text{RIGHT}+3)$ , respectively. By moving back three points on each side, the weight due to the higher points is lessened. Using these values for the right and left tails of the peak, the baseline for the peak can be determined. The baseline is not always horizontal and may be sloping as is the case in Figure 5. To obtain a correct value for the baseline of a peak the program must, in essence, draw a straight line from the left tail to the right tail. The interpolated value at the index of the summit is then used as the value for the baseline.

Location of peaks by smoothing the data and using first derivatives has been used by others (7, 12). Hites and Biemann (1967) used smoothed values and took a maximum to determine a summit value. It was found that this would not present a representative value in some of the author's cases. There are some noise spikes that, if smoothed,

would increase the summit value. Excluding these points by the statistical method mentioned gives a value nearer to the value obtained by eye by a skilled operator. For example in Figure 4 the method of Hites and Biemann would pick the peak summit at "a" while the statistical method of the author would pick the summit value at "b". The author's method would not be of such great importance in the case of the fast-scan used by Hites and Biemann.



---

Figure 4. Comparison of the method of Hites and Biemann at point "a" to the author's method at point "b".

Figure 5 is an example of a peak and the values picked for it by the **PEAK** subroutine. Table 3 shown with the plot contains the time (I), digital reading (Y(I)), smoothed first derivative (DIFFERENCE), five-point moving mean (MEAN), and five-point moving standard deviation (SIGMA). The flags (\*\*\*) in Table 3) denote the LEFT index, SUMMIT index, and RIGHT index. The summit value is at "s" (see Figure 5) and "b" is the baseline value interpolated between "a" and "c". The value for the peak height is (s-b).

### DECBIN

DECBIN is a \*SYSLIB<sup>3</sup> routine that converts a BCD decimal integer to an internal binary integer. DECBIN is used by READATA for number conversion.

### ARMYTIME

This subroutine, developed by Gemperle and Keeling (6), computes the time of day (between 0000 and 2400) as it is supplied by a millisecond clock. The time is returned to the calling program in the format:

bbHHMMbb

where "b" is a blank, "H" is an hour digit and "M" is a minute digit.

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<sup>3</sup>\*SYSLIB is a library of subroutines used by the systems programming classes at Oregon State University.

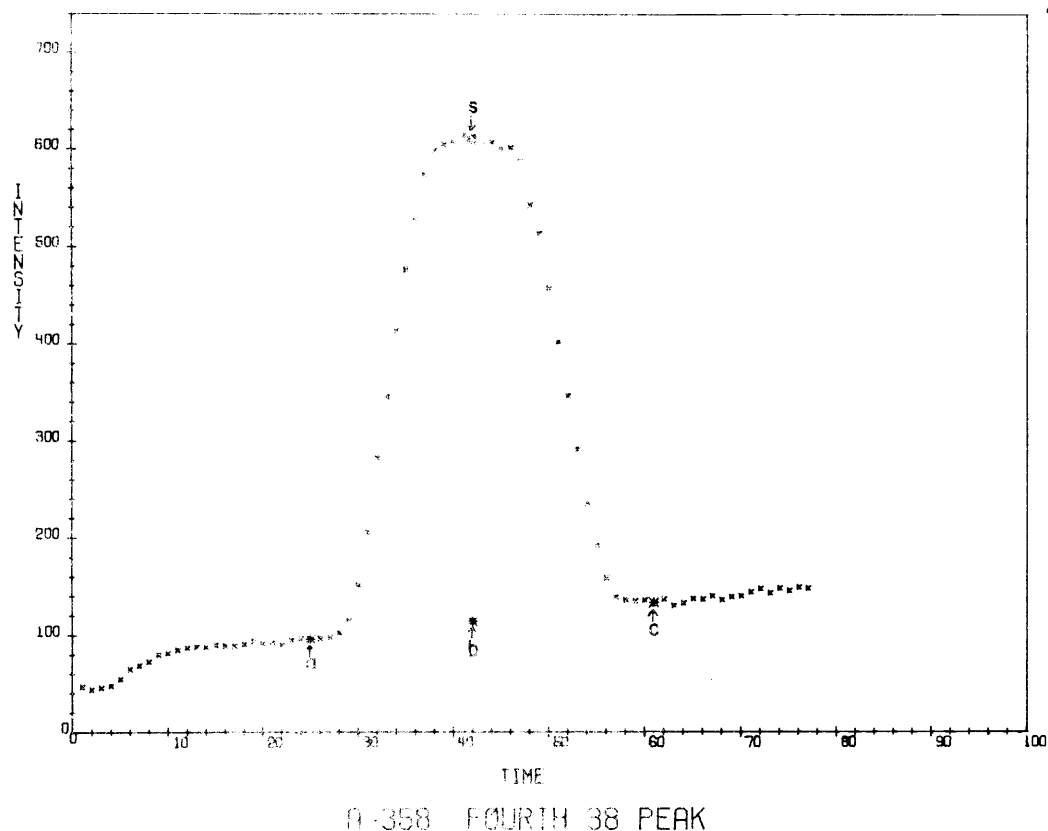


FIGURE 5. AN EXAMPLE OF A PEAK AND THE VALUES PICKED FOR IT BY THE PEAK SUBROUTINE.

TABLE 3. NUMERICAL VALUES FOR THE POINTS IN FIGURE 5.

| I  | Y(I)   | DIFFERENCE | MEAN   | SIGMA    |    |        |         |        |         |
|----|--------|------------|--------|----------|----|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1  | 45377  | 0          | 0      | 0        | 40 | 606680 | .3676   | 606108 | 5647    |
| 2  | 43173  | 0          | 0      | 0        | 41 | 612844 | -0.2342 | 607171 | 4124    |
| 3  | 44900  | .3343      | 47027  | 3687     | 42 | 610811 | -0.3793 | 607574 | 3304*** |
| 4  | 47555  | .7218      | 50824  | 7754     | 43 | 602295 | -0.3670 | 605982 | 5240    |
| 5  | 53882  | .8010      | 55800  | 9164     | 44 | 605240 | .0225   | 603437 | 4294    |
| 6  | 64610  | .5477      | 61132  | 9371     | 45 | 598721 | -0.2587 | 598565 | 6446    |
| 7  | 68055  | .6571      | 64602  | 4644     | 46 | 600120 | -1.8777 | 596275 | 23538   |
| 8  | 71834  | .5638      | 72572  | 6034     | 47 | 586448 | -3.1969 | 567656 | 35135   |
| 9  | 79627  | .6135      | 77339  | 4168     | 48 | 540846 | -4.3001 | 539075 | 52214   |
| 10 | 81233  | .2043      | 80766  | 4936     | 49 | 512146 | -4.7439 | 499209 | 64932   |
| 11 | 84744  | .2276      | 83277  | 2945     | 50 | 455814 | -5.7773 | 451067 | 71323   |
| 12 | 86343  | .0115      | 86300  | 1216     | 51 | 400790 | -5.4740 | 401124 | 74081   |
| 13 | 87436  | .0842      | 86433  | 1516     | 52 | 345741 | -5.5931 | 345818 | 77796   |
| 14 | 86753  | .0535      | 87573  | 1115     | 53 | 291130 | -5.3224 | 292947 | 74847   |
| 15 | 89191  | .3220      | 90523  | 845      | 54 | 235616 | -4.5690 | 244346 | 67580   |
| 16 | 88462  | -0.3334    | 89563  | 3382     | 55 | 191457 | -3.3086 | 202894 | 55084   |
| 17 | 88120  | .2772      | 90047  | 1967     | 56 | 157788 | -1.8113 | 171735 | 37670   |
| 18 | 90095  | .1563      | 93342  | 2676     | 57 | 138479 | -0.5746 | 151440 | 21764   |
| 19 | 93687  | .0447      | 93333  | 1317     | 58 | 135335 | .0645   | 140151 | 8940*** |
| 20 | 91237  | -0.2521    | 93564  | 1572     | 59 | 134140 | -0.1559 | 134782 | 2416    |
| 21 | 92475  | .0764      | 93243  | 1874     | 60 | 135012 | .0798   | 134316 | 1906    |
| 22 | 89325  | .0861      | 92692  | 2331     | 61 | 130842 | -0.1506 | 133109 | 2575    |
| 23 | 94514  | .2400      | 93510  | 2395     | 62 | 136151 | -0.0733 | 132646 | 2566    |
| 24 | 95908  | .0937      | 93277  | 2643     | 63 | 129298 | .0099   | 132954 | 2893    |
| 25 | 95138  | .0662      | 93142  | 333      | 64 | 131825 | .3327   | 133390 | 2915    |
| 26 | 96281  | .1133      | 97421  | 2357     | 65 | 136552 | .2617   | 134629 | 3591    |
| 27 | 97171  | .0544      | 97423  | 5433     | 66 | 136125 | -0.0477 | 135903 | 2409    |
| 28 | 101905 | 1.5471     | 115433 | 2042**** | 67 | 139347 | .0166   | 137206 | 1402    |
| 29 | 114206 | 1.0535     | 123756 | 50174    | 68 | 135668 | -0.0123 | 137403 | 1516    |
| 30 | 150881 | 6.0552     | 170626 | 55938    | 69 | 138337 | .2653   | 139172 | 2347    |
| 31 | 204759 | 6.0387     | 219143 | 94719    | 70 | 139538 | .3603   | 140681 | 3893    |
| 32 | 281381 | 6.9893     | 278731 | 27710    | 71 | 142968 | .0916   | 141975 | 2980    |
| 33 | 344490 | 6.0122     | 342659 | 95105    | 72 | 146895 | .0669   | 143746 | 2927    |
| 34 | 411393 | 6.2246     | 411347 | 87943    | 73 | 142137 | -0.0560 | 144424 | 2029    |
| 35 | 475573 | 6.2146     | 475547 | 31397    | 74 | 142194 | .2197   | 145849 | 2124    |
| 36 | 526279 | 6.0772     | 526257 | 54471    | 75 | 144328 | 0       | 145318 | 2152    |
| 37 | 572721 | 5.7743     | 572701 | 40771    | 76 | 148089 | 0       | 0      | 1       |
| 38 | 596946 | 1.113      | 596927 | 29477    | 77 | 147244 | 0       | 0      | 0       |
| 39 | 603225 | .0415      | 603204 | 14677    |    |        |         |        |         |

### TELIO

The TELIO function is an OS-3 conversational aid for teletypes. This function is used in \*MASSPEC quite often for asking the user questions requiring YES or NO for answers. It is also used for input of free-formatted numerical data from the teletype. This subroutine was developed by the O.S.U. Computer Center and is available on the OS-3 system but documentation has not been published as yet by the computer center.

### STAT

STAT is a subroutine written by the author that computes the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of k data points.

### WRITEIO

WRITEIO combines intermediate data from two scratch files (LUN1 and LUN2) and writes it on the line printer file (LPLUN). The author wrote this subroutine to combine the data in this way and reduce the number of pages of line printer output to an acceptable number.

An array, XLINE, is filled with a line from LUN1 and a line from LUN2. XLINE is then written onto LPLUN. This is done until

there is no more data on LUN1 or LUN2.

|       |           |         |           |
|-------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| XLINE | from LUN1 | blanks  | from LUN2 |
|       | 12 words  | 8 words | 12 words  |

## IV. THE MAIN PROGRAMS

### MASSPEC

MASSPEC is the main program that calls the various subroutines mentioned previously to help complete its task. The author designed the program to have a minimum of response from the user and yet tell him what he needs to know. The program is written in a conversational mode for use at teletypes only. The data must be available on an OS-3 file.

A convenient way to discuss the program is to use a list of steps and explain each one in order.

#### Algorithm for MASSPEC

1. Call the PARA subroutine to equip the file containing the scale correction factors and detect if the user wants to alter this file.
2. Initialize flags and print the greeting.
3. If PARA returned a -1, indicating the file does not exist, set the correction factors to default values. Otherwise read the values from the file.
4. If a "C" parameter was entered by the user, ask the user if he wishes to enter new scale correction factors. If he does, the user enters the factors and after any corrections the program writes them onto the file.

5. The manual interrupt flag is set here. Ask the user if he has started calculations for this data set. The purpose for this is to enable the user to bypass some steps if he wishes to restart the program.
6. Equip the users data file and ask for delta T. Delta T is the time interval, in seconds, from when the operator turned on the high voltage to when the digitizer was started on the first peak.
7. Read the header record from the data file and print it. If the program was restarted by the user having typed MI, and the user indicated he was starting over, transfer control to 12.
8. Ask the user if the preset peak identifiers are all right. If they are not, go to 10.
9. List the preset sequence of when the peaks should occur. Ask the user if this is all right. If they are go to 12. Otherwise go to 11.
10. Ask how many peak names there are and have the user enter them.
11. Have the user enter the correct sequence (one complete cycle) in which the peaks should occur. This sequence is used in the main loop to process the peaks in the correct order.
12. If an end of file has been read on the data file go to 22.
13. Set the peak identifier for the next peak to be read in.



14. Call READATA to have the next peak read into memory. If an error is noted go to 21.
15. Determine scale factors, if any were entered with the data. The corrected scale factors will be substituted here for the ones read from the data file. Increment the total time by the number of points read in the data plus five seconds. Five seconds was found to be an average time for the operator to stop the digitizer, enter the next peak identifier and restart the digitizer.
16. Complete the five-point moving means and standard deviations by calling STDEV.
17. Call SMOOTH for a set of smoothed first derivatives and convert these to tangents for use by the PEAK subroutine.
18. Constants must be entered here if the program is on its first pass or has been restarted. If not, go to 19. Have the user enter CHANUP, TOPMAX, and CHANDOWN to be used by the PEAK subroutine. If too many peaks were rejected before restarting, these constants must be changed. This is usually caused by the operator's having scanned the peak too rapidly on the uphill or downhill slopes. Also a peak can be rejected if the operator has scanned the top of the peak longer than TOPMAX counts.
19. Now call the PEAK subroutine to determine values for the summit and tails of the peak. If a peak was not found using the

above criteria print an error message and go to 12.

20. DO a straight line interpolation as discussed on page 21. Now a value for this peak can be calculated by subtracting the interpolated value on the baseline (at the point where the summit was determined in step 19) from the summit value. Multiply the value for the peak by its corresponding scale factor and store the result in an array which has been set aside for the successive peak values. If no scale factors have been entered with the data, the program will set a scale factor of one. The time index for the peak at the summit value is also stored, for future use, into the same array at an index corresponding to the index for the peak. The peakname, time, value, scale factor, and scaled value are now printed for the user to see.
21. READATA is programmed to indicate the following errors if they occur<sup>4</sup>.
  - (a) If an end of file has been read set the appropriate flag and go to 15.
  - (b) If an operator error was noted print a message, increase the elapsed time and go to 14.

---

<sup>4</sup>The author has run the program at least 50 times and in none of the cases was there a set of data which was not handled properly by the program without one of these error conditions being detected. This of course does not mean that such an eventuality cannot occur.

- (c) If an identifier has occurred ask the user if he wants to change the peak identifier. This occurs if the operator has made a mistake in typing and the identifier has been spelled incorrectly. The only way READATA will read the next peak is to accept the identifier given in the data. If the user wants to change it the program requests him to enter the acceptable identifier. Control is transferred to 14. The operator may have skipped a peak or scanned a peak too many times. In this case the user can change the sequence in which the peaks are read. Now the value for this peak will be stored in the correct array. Go to 13.
22. Equip and label a line printer file with the header record from the data file. Print lists of the peak values and corresponding times on the line printer. List them on the teletype and ask the user if he wants to omit or correct any of them. If the user elects to omit a value, the program sets that particular value to zero. Later the array is recreated omitting the zero values. At this point the user may also correct any obvious mistakes made by the operator in entering scale factors<sup>5</sup>.

---

<sup>5</sup> If the user does not detect an operator error, the program is incapable, at this time, of making the necessary correction. This, however, does not mean that the capability of making automatic decisions is forever denied to the automation.

23. The data should now be in a form for calculating isotopic ratios. The manual interrupt is set now since the data are in their final form to compute ratios. If the program is restarted now using MI it will not have to start at the beginning.
24. Ask the user which variable he wants fit by a polynomial.
25. Fit the variable to a polynomial of a degree the user specifies. This is done with POLFIT. The coefficients and goodness of fit are listed for the user. Also the mean and standard deviation of the data are listed.
26. If this fit is not satisfactory, as determined by the user's response to a question, go to 25 and calculate a higher degree polynomial.
27. Ask the user if he wants ratios. If not, go to 32.
28. The user can enter a scale factor here to be multiplied by the ratios he wants. This is helpful in the case that no scale factors were entered in the original data. Compute the isotopic ratios that the user wants. Any combination of the available data can be used. The coefficients from step 25 are used to generate interpolated values at the new points to be used in the ratios. The ratios are printed on both the teletype and line printer.
29. To clean up the data, the user can now eliminate any ratios he wishes.

30. Now the ratios may be fit to a polynomial just as was done previously. Usually a first degree polynomial is used as the extrapolated ratio at time zero is of interest. The results of this fit are also printed on the line printer. If the user does not want to fit the ratios again go to 31. Else go to 30.
31. Ask the user if he wants to fit another variable. If he does, go to 24. If not, go to 27.
32. Ask the user if he has more data to process. If he does, go to 5. If not, the program will terminate.

#### \*ASCB CD

This program was written for the purpose of converting the data tapes, coded in ASCII<sup>6</sup>, to internal BCD code recognized by \*MASS-PEC.

When the data tapes are read onto a file by the high speed paper tape reader the OS-3 system stores the data in 62 word records.

\*ASCB CD reads each ASCII record and converts it to BCD records.

When a line feed code is sensed this indicates a new BCD record must be started. Each ASCII record contains approximately two BCD records.

---

<sup>6</sup> ASCII is the same as USASCII (USA Standard Code for Information Interchange).

The teletype data scanner (see Figure 1) produces a special code between each six digit number it sends. The original purpose for this was to tell a special circuit to start the teletype and print the next number. This remote starting circuit was bypassed since it was deemed unnecessary for the teletype to be started and stopped between each number. The special code still remains in the data and the computer center routines will just convert it to an unwanted BCD character. To alleviate this problem the author wrote \*ASCB CD which will convert all legal characters and yet pass over the special ASCII code mentioned.

Before the high speed reader was available, one normal sized data tape was copied onto a file from a teletype. This took about one half hour to complete and cost about \$7.50. The high speed reader does the task much faster and at a cost of about \$.80 per tape.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

### Instructions to the Operator

Note: Steps one through four should be done before the sample is admitted to the spectrometer.

1. Switch the teletype to the digitizer position.
2. Turn on the paper tape punch. Make a leader by pressing the HERE IS key once or twice.
3. Type in the header record (one line usually consisting of sample identification). CRLF<sup>7</sup>

Any number of CRLF's may be entered when typing, as they are ignored by the program.

If a mistake in typing is made it can be corrected by typing a backslash for each preceding character to be corrected.

An example would be:

A-463 AER \ \ IR SAMPP\ LE

The corrected line would be:

A-463 AIR SAMPLE

4. Type the identifier for the first peak to be digitized and its scale factor if desired. Scale factors do not have to be entered unless the operator so desires. CRLF

---

<sup>7</sup>CRLF: Type RETURN and then LINE FEED in that order.

The scale factor (from the electrometer) need only be entered once for each peak class. If the scale is changed during the run the new factor must then be entered.

The format of the peak identifier is:

NAME/NUMBERSYMBOL

NAME: Any symbol starting with a non-numeric character used to identify this peak class. It may be up to eight characters long. Abbreviation of the element and its isotope are usually used.

/: The / must be included if a scale factor is to be entered.

NUMBER: An integer denoting the scale factor.

SYMBOL: Only two symbols are allowed.

V for volts and MV for millivolts.

Again, if any mistakes in typing occur they can be corrected with a backslash as mentioned previously. Some examples of peak identifiers are:

(a) A 38

(b) NE 21/100MV

(c) A 40/100 \ V

The identifier in (a) signifies argon 38. The scale factor may or may not have been set previously. The peak identifier in (b) is neon 21 at 100 millivolts and in (c) is argon 40 at 10 volts.



5. When the scan is on the baseline of the desired peak, start the digitizer. The digitized values will now be punched on the paper tape.
6. Upon completion of this peak, press STOP and press RESET on the digitizer. CRLF
7. If the run is not complete, type the next peak identifier and CRLF. Then go to 5.
8. Upon completion of the run make a trailer on the paper tape by pressing the HERE IS key.
9. Turn off the paper tape punch. The tape can now be rolled up and is ready for processing.

### Errors

If an error is made by the operator (i. e. , wrong peak identifier or wrong peak digitized) this can be corrected by typing a series of colons on the next line. There must be at least two consecutive colons to be recognized by the program as an error code. The data from up through the preceding peak identifier will be ignored by the program. An example is:

```

      A 40      { data }
      A 36
(a)  :::::::::::
      A 38      { data }
      A 36      { data }
      A 36      { data }
(b)  :::::::::::
      A 36      { data }

```

The identifier A 36 will be ignored at point (a). At point (b) the data and the preceding identifier (A 36) will be ignored.

#### Instructions for use of \*ASCB CD

The data tapes are coded in ASCII and must be converted to internal BCD code to be recognized by \*MASSPEC. The paper tapes must be submitted to the I/O desk in the computer center to be read onto a file by the high speed paper tape reader. After a tape has been read onto a file it is ready to be converted to BCD by \*ASCB CD. To use the program, type:

```
*ASCB CD, I=<lun or name>, 0=<lun or name>
```

The I parameter is the file to be converted. The converted data is placed in the file with the 0 parameter. The data contained in the new file is now ready to be processed by \*MASSPEC.

### Instructions for use of \*MASSPEC

The flow chart in Figure 6 shows all of the alternatives given the user during execution of \*MASSPEC. The questions that the program asks are typed in capital letters while any other comments or questions are lower case. Most of the questions are self explanatory but some of them that are not underlined are explained here.

#### HAVE YOU STARTED THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIS DATA SET?

This question is answered YES only if this set of data has been started on and the user wishes to change the peak acceptance constants. The program is restarted here and some steps will be bypassed the next time through.

#### ENTER DELTA T IN SECONDS:

Delta T is the time interval from when the operator admitted the sample to the mass spectrometer to when the digitizer was started on the first peak.

#### ENTER PEAK NAMES, ONE PER LINE.

The peak names may be up to eight characters long. This is asked for if the user has data other than the usual argon.

#### ENTER THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH THE PEAKS SHOULD OCCUR.

Each peak name is assigned a number and an example of a sequence is given. The user then types in the correct sequence.

When the sequence has been entered, type CTRL W which enters

an end of file code. The program needs this to sense completion of the sequence.

#### DO YOU WISH TO ENTER CONSTANTS?

This question is asked if the program is on its first set of data or has been restarted. These constants are the criteria for peak acceptance.

- (a) MINIMUM CHANNELS UP = usually 5
- (b) MAX CHANNELS ON TOP = usually 20
- (c) MINIMUM CHANNELS DOWN = usually 5

If too many peaks are rejected the program should be stopped by pressing the BREAK key and then restarted by typing MI. This is when the user should answer YES to the question: HAVE YOU STARTED THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIS DATA SET? When too many peaks are rejected, they are rejected for one of three reasons. The reasons are given here and the changes to the acceptance constants (a, b, and c), if any, are noted.

- (1) The scan was too fast on the uphill or downhill slope of the peak. This creates a discontinuity in the data and the routine will not recognize the peak. The values of (a) and (c) should be changed to 1 or 2. If the discontinuity is too great this will not help and the peak will be lost.
- (2) The peak scan lasted longer than the value set in (b) so the search for a peak was reinitialized and no peak was found.

This can be corrected by increasing the value of (b) to about 30.

- (3) There was not digital data for the whole peak and no matter how the criteria are changed it would not be accepted.

#### PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER: A40 VS A38

#### INPUT RECORD: A38/10V

#### DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE PEAK ID?

The data is either out of sequence or the operator has made a typing error. The only way the next peak will be read in is for the program to accept the identifier given in the data. There are two ways this can be done. If the peak identifier is spelled wrong the user must change it, or if the data is out of sequence the user must indicate where in the sequence the peak should be.

#### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH THESE VALUES.

1 = A40<sup>8</sup>

2 = A38

3 = A36

#### WHICH VARIABLE DO YOU WANT TO FIT?

This question is answered by using the value for the variable the user wants to fit. For example, if he wishes to fit the A38 data he would type 2 for an answer.

---

<sup>8</sup>These are the preset peak names. Steps 9 and 10 in the algorithm for MASSPEC on page 28 let the user enter any names for peaks he wishes. If different peak names had been entered, they would be used here instead of the three preset names.

DO YOU WANT TO FIT AGAIN?

The user can tell by looking at the coefficients, standard error and the goodness of fit (CHI SQUARE) if he wants to fit the data again. Usually the third degree polynomial is as far as the user should fit the data since there are only eight or nine points to fit.

DO YOU WANT RATIOS? YES

RATIO WILL BE 1: A38/X OR 2: X/A38

ANSWER 1 or 2: 2

X =

Here when X is asked for, the user must enter one of the values given for the peak names. If he wishes A40/A38 he would type 1 for an answer.

SCALE FACTOR? YES

FACTOR =

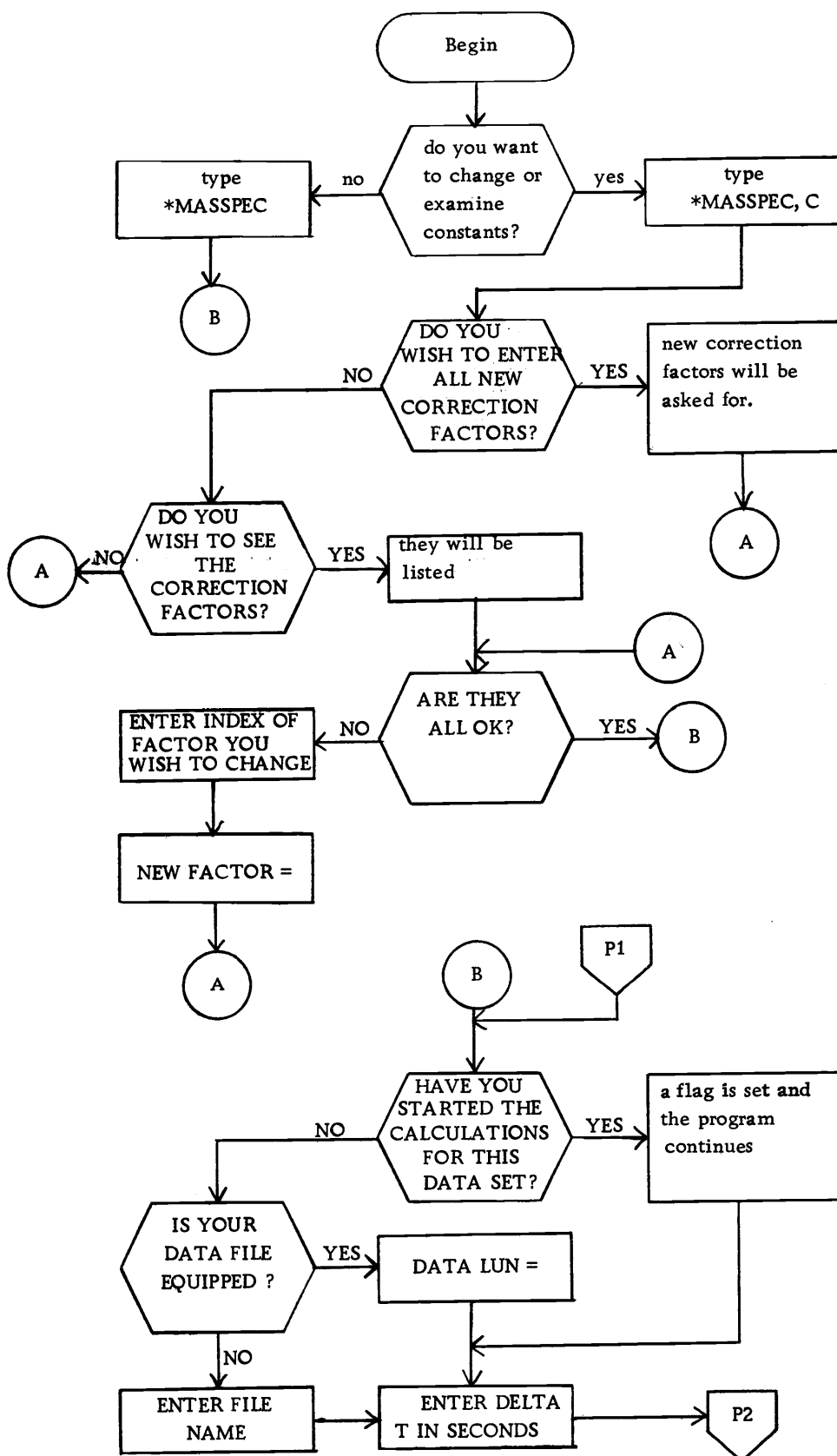
This is helpful if no scale factors were entered in the original data. The factor the user enters here will be multiplied by the ratios he has just chosen.

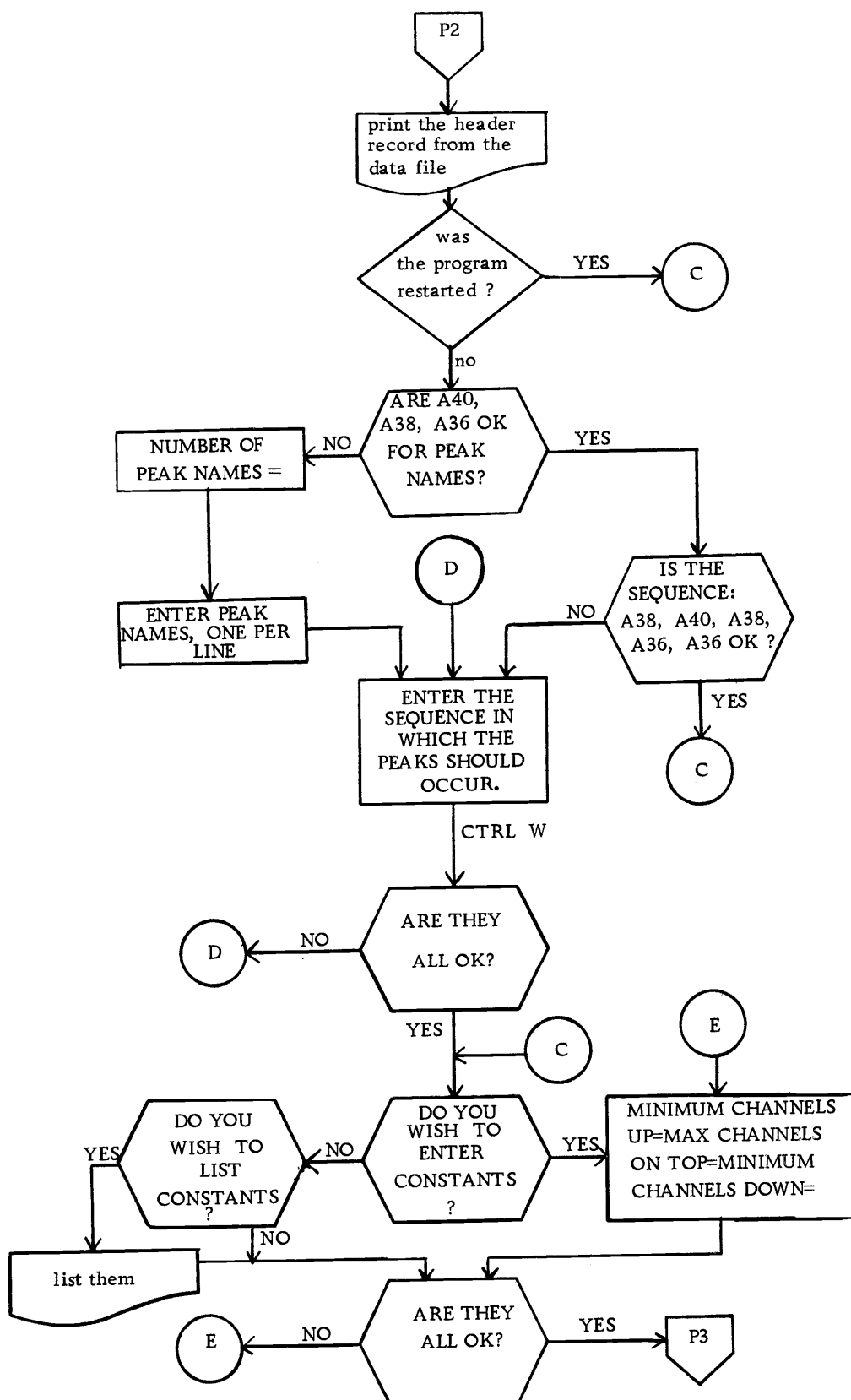
DO YOU WISH TO FIT ANOTHER VARIABLE?

If the user needs ratios involving a different variable, he must type YES for an answer.

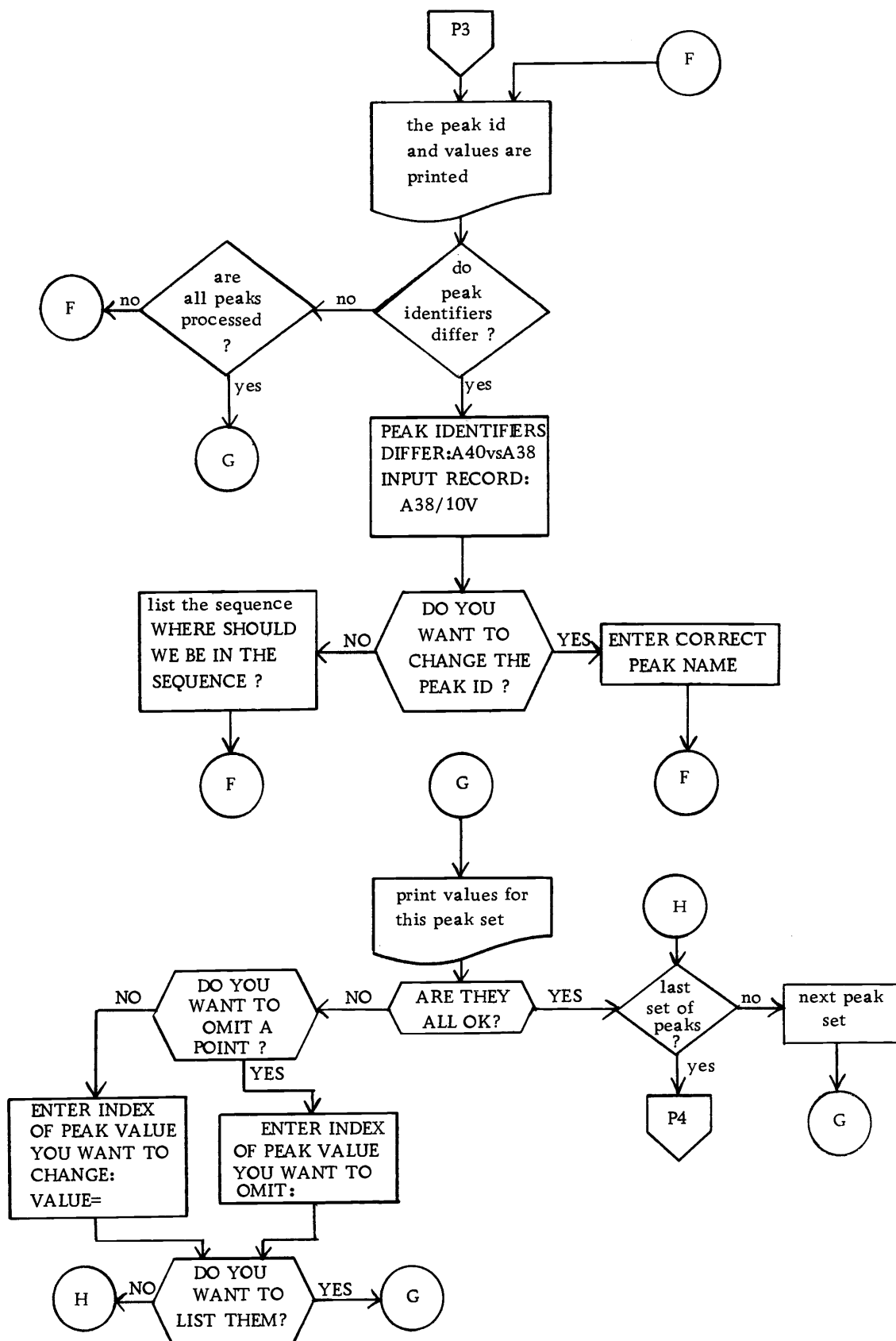
Some examples of the program being executed are shown in

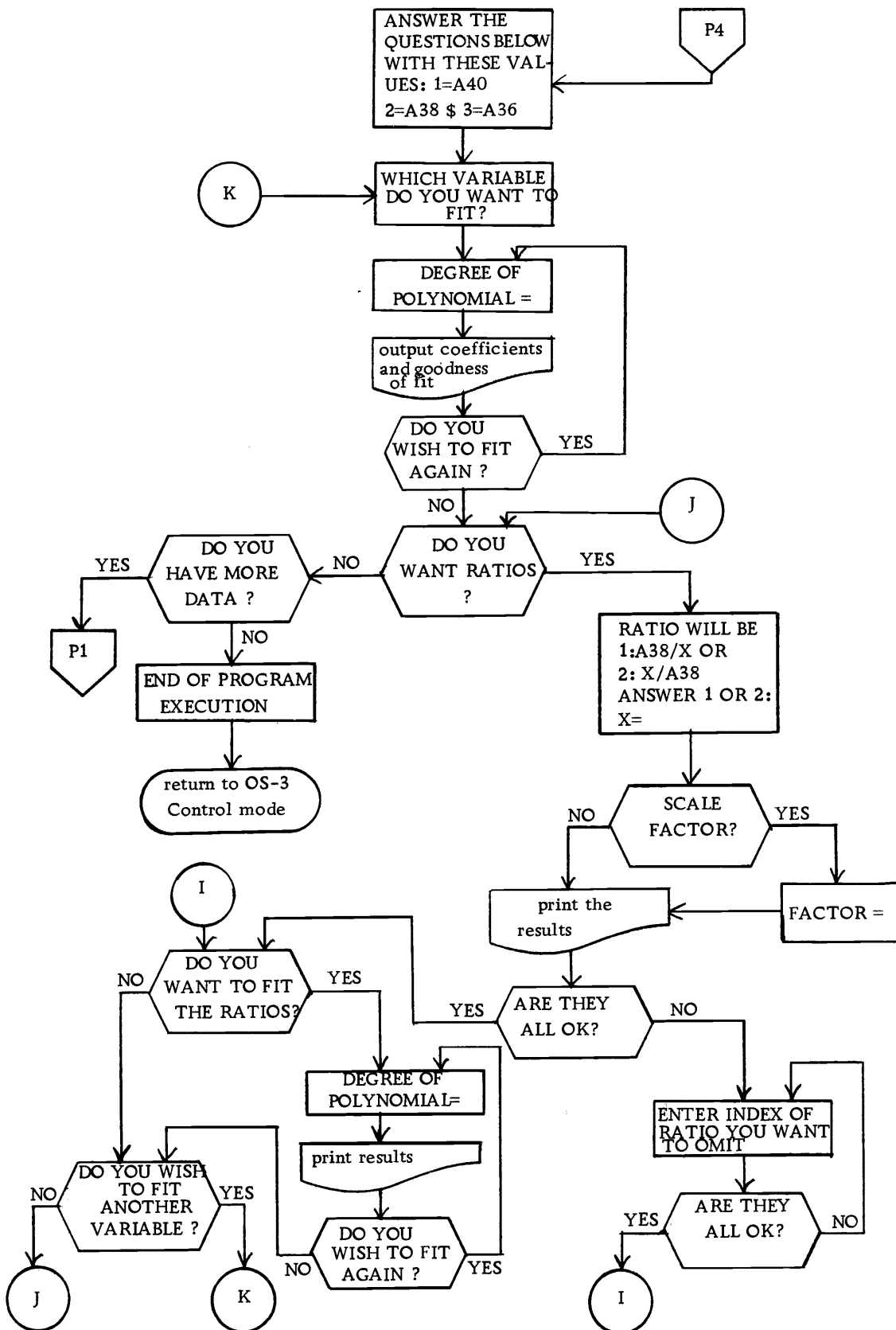
APPENDIX I.











## VI. RESULTS

Hand calculations can introduce bias and human error into the data. At least a machine is more consistent in its actions although it will only do what it is told to do and no more. If there is any bias in the way the machine does its task, it is due to the way the programmer instructed it.

### Accuracy and Precision

A group of mean values for ratios calculated by hand<sup>9</sup> and by machine are compared in Figure 7. The mean values were used instead of extrapolated values since the extrapolated figures for the hand calculations were not at all available. In the group of comparisons 80 to 85 percent of the machine calculations fall within one percent of the corresponding manual calculations. With the 40/38 ratios the machine seems to pick values slightly smaller than the hand calculations provide. For the 36/38 ratios they are somewhat random as is the case of the 38/36 ratios. The 40/36 ratios indicate that the machine picks values slightly larger than by hand. It is difficult to test the accuracy of the methods because everything is compared to a standard.

---

<sup>9</sup>Note: The manually calculated ratios were done by several people other than the author. The hand results were obtained prior to the machine results which thus could not bias the hand results.

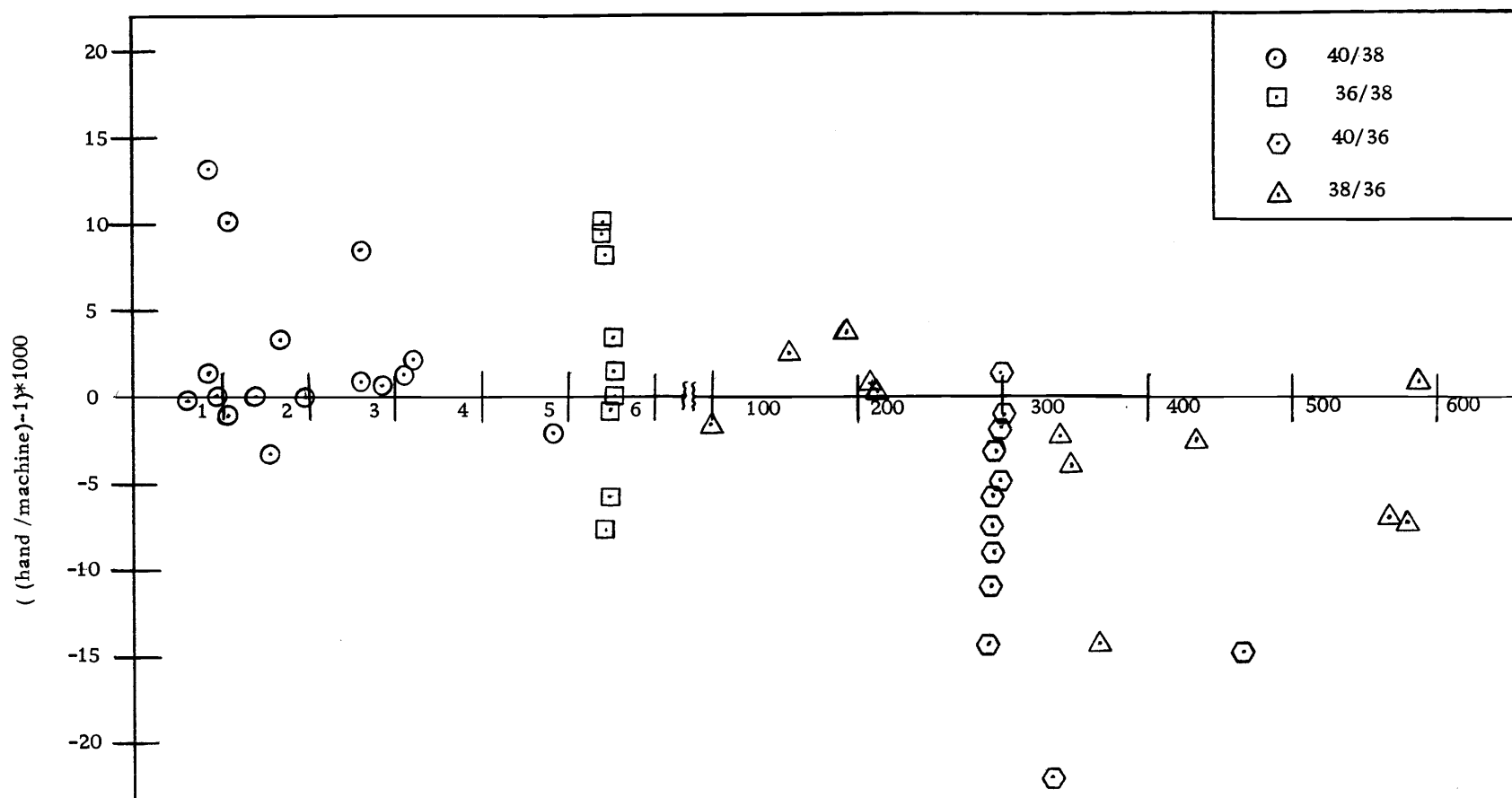


Figure 7. Comparison of hand and machine methods of calculating isotopic ratios. The ordinate values of  $\pm 10$  are  $\pm 1$  percent from perfect agreement (0).

The comparison between machine and hand determined isotopic ratios suggests that the accuracy of the machine computations is adequate. But perhaps even more important in rare gas analysis is precision as systematic errors can be corrected by comparison to a standard such as the rare gases in air. From a group of 40 ratios determined by both methods, the precision (standard error of the mean) was improved by a factor of two by using the machine method.

### Costs

The cost per sample to have the paper tape read into the CDC-3300 and converted by \*ASCBCD runs from \$1.00 to \$1.75, while processing by \*MASSPEC costs from \$1.60 to \$2.25. This puts the total cost per sample at \$2.60 to \$4.00. The amount of time spent at the teletype processing the data is from 12 to 15 minutes per run if the traffic on the OS-3 timesharing system is not great. By using a Tektronix graphics display terminal, the processing time is cut from 12 to 15 minutes to 3 to 5 minutes per run. Manual processing of the data takes from 45 minutes to one hour to read a chart and to calculate the ratios.

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## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX I

Examples

This appendix contains two examples of digital data obtained and the use of \*MASSPEC to reduce this data. The first set of data is for argon and the second is for neon.

A-492 HAWAIIAN SOIL SAMPLE, PALI 2-20 11/9/71

A38//10V

000558 000551 000557 000560 000565  
000571 000576 000583 000591 000603 000609 000627 000644 000670 000705  
000773 001378 052530 172588 241273 279058 305561 325453 337902 344458  
347142 348499 349364 350046 350705 351072 351199 350991 350410 348740  
344907 317513 208888 062806 003001 000843 000759 000711 000680 000650  
000625 000612 000604 000592 000583 000576 000492 000570 000532 00051

A40/10V

000561 000558 000563 000564 000570 000574 000579 000588 000597 000610  
000621 000645 000670 000711 000773 000934 001941 025095 079383 142607  
208660 274094 334114 377398 398479 408415 411805 413393 414387 415313  
415745 415578 414376 410671 401444 355011 176857 017684 000920 000790  
000718 000674 000642 000618 000602 000589 000576 000566 000557 000550  
000545 000526 000544

A40

000578 000575 000585 000592 000598 000608 000620  
000629 000648 000671 000691 000726 000764 000827 000923 004095 066898  
153151 201791 245225 286699 322138 350960 374112 390899 401911 408346  
411825 413426 413973 414029 413863 413485 412697 411897 410939 409423  
405332 386543 267075 085273 008440 001319 000917 000785 000721 000678  
000693 000632 000617 000608 000593

A38

000555 000552 000550 000551 000548  
000548 000546 000545 000548 000546 000550 000554 000558 000562 000566  
000571 000581 000587 000601 000617 000641 000672 000721 000800 002446  
058939 134626 195058 244512 285518 313160 331415 340807 344476 345373  
345880 345440 344765 344050 342832 338298 263640 078597 004504 000946  
000749 000679 000641 000611 000596 000581 000571 000560 000550 000546  
000542 000503 000538

A36/30MV

025300 024256 024067 023726 023061 022389 022457  
022184 022058 021646 021276 020914 020723 020875 020690 039606 209706  
335791 397372 432142 451003 455865 460302 458381 459822 460725 458842  
458159 447757 415016 291003 062433 020682 019593 019763 019504 019688  
019616 019206 019272 019254 019308 019069 019183 019029

A36

019436 019201  
019151 019167 019443 019692 019502 020128 019655 019823 019922 020130  
019914 020156 022341 045865 081143 118108 165182 218018 273732 332177  
378717 416672 437509 449521 450599 455633 453063 457446 460320 456587  
457887 460030 454312 449318 446356 410289 257636 072672 021306 021094  
021122 020730 021317 021188 020905 021205 021025 018285 021657

A38

000514  
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001326 018899 084143 158139 221760 271829 307401 327681 336043 338299

339731 340443 341026 341500 341111 339669 334538 324005 265081 095518  
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A40

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A40

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A36

037854 036766 036534 036109 035713 036836 037262 038248 039229 040496  
041215 043092 033709 038929  
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

A38

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217529 264186 296510 317748 330475 336258 338432 339060 338762 338416  
337771 336523 334757 297397 123700 010710 001065 000772 000681 000638  
000611 000597 000580 000571 000560 000552 000547 000542 000535

A36

025607  
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399178 413782 425720 439639 449521 449656 450736 451476 450656 450609  
449740 449255 440841 411127 248086 049083 021069 020263 019997 019810  
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018547

A36

019295 019110 019114 018986 019073 019035 019310 019140 019124  
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444048 447174 447874 451240 450509 449629 450205 449719 448837 448707  
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020972 021479 021509 021546

A38

000509 000508 000510 000510 000512 000514  
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000562 000571 000584 000604 000624 000656 000723 000880 002880 039168  
105609 171772 235369 284652 316420 329585 333280 334557 335377 336141  
336483 336699 335969 333764 326661 306194 190973 029897 000870 000743  
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A40  
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A40  
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266286 302514 331860 355582 373424 386167 394576 399359 401521 402415  
402917 403014 402773 402189 401554 400693 397256 241356 014233 000914  
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A38  
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333980 332044 316837 187140 029778 001538 000834 000709 000655 000624  
000600 000585 000572 000564 000557 000550 000543 000539 000535

A36  
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371469 411381 428115 438448 444240 444496 448183 448821 448596 448643  
446734 450634 449747 450643 448893 447835 447468 443261 435174 383095  
094014 020741 020386 020161 019773 019811 019566 019352 019412 019196  
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A36  
019456 019071 018982 018927 018988 019194  
019129 018936 019111 018992 019204 019296 019165 019502 019730 021158  
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435283 444838 444845 444014 448701 449163 450304 451386 447168 446965  
449501 443255 429957 418152 391409 356639 314582 267684 211435 158787  
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021152 021355 021771

A38017323 000510 000511 000515 000517 000519 000520  
000524 000527 000531 000536 000539 000544 000551 000554 000566 000578  
000589 000609 000634 000679 000768 001050 010268 064757 133280 195309  
249016 291123 317477 328523 331559 332684 333585 334617 334884 334788  
333778 330472 320118 236260 061476 001233 000763 000691 000649 000622  
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A40  
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000549 000556 000557 000561 000567 000573 000585 000596 000611 000632  
000659 000705 000806 001119 013088 171949 348723 380951 390022 393534  
395998 397832 398939 400037 400755 401097 400333 397518 381311 257603  
053122 000999 000793 000712 000669 000636 000607 000590 000579 000569

000558 000551 000542 000535 000532 000531 000534 000538 000541 000548

A40  
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375579 387304 394404 398387 400341 401231 401328 401395 400989 400496  
399863 399112 397727 394925 387736 371524 343304 263575 033877 001031  
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A38  
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333927 334803 335006 334836 334010 333393 332101 328849 262365 078538  
004278 000939 000740 000668 000631 000606 000591 000577 000566 000556  
000550 000541 000538

A36  
025173 024356 024395 023283 023169 022855 022149  
021955 021833 021429 021284 020874 020616 020376 020267 020249 020410  
028265 137244 220129 276873 333130 381334 417312 433708 446618 448470  
447707 445646 449883 447174 449978 450625 450144 448858 448702 446936  
444317 447256 446438 442128 434756 389403 097409 020442 019747 019395  
019195 019302 019400 019450 019252 019516 019133 019045 018983 019285  
018513 018979 018921

A36  
019371 019076 018918 018817 018871 018906 019132  
019031 019128 019082 019067 019223 019166 018936 019099 019067 019197  
019120 019765 019928 021478 043780 094740 143530 201633 255323 312255  
361114 400858 425252 439453 441592 443547 442560 444892 447344 444858  
447291 445177 448679 441678 431659 417706 393657 358622 316318 261046  
210463 158000 108196 033425 020598 020198 020683 020513 020671 020988  
020765 021439 021187 021756 021771

A38  
000517 000514 000515 000518 000522  
000523 000527 000530 000534 000538 000542 000545 000551 000559 000569  
000579 000597 000612 000636 000675 000764 001048 010013 064003 129256  
192725 248624 291449 316317 326943 330088 330565 331062 331588 332038  
332520 333259 333611 333519 332624 329517 287451 046172 000746 000642  
000599 000583 000574 000566 000559 000556 000556 000551 000546 000547  
000545 000547

A40  
000567 000574 000576 000585 000596 000610 000630 000656  
000703 000783 000891 001101 001807 009260 037843 085578 146354 214713  
282858 338421 373625 390447 395450 397281 398721 399415 399952 400247  
398927 394990 384430 325524 126798 050074 000845 000745 000684 000650  
000621 000603 000588 000573 000564 000556 000547 000543 000539 000531  
000529 000525 000524 000523 000522 000522 000523

7/29/71 A-443 NE

NE 20

000534 000509 000505 000503  
000502 000507 000507 000512 000514 000  
512 000520 000523 000525 000523  
000527 000532 000540 000533 000544 000556 000558 000578 000410 001077  
014978 065446 137840 209025 259551 290181 306023 313576 316497 316975  
317499 316818 311444 275080 190887 102402 047494 019086 007098 003038  
001471 000548 000540 000518 000513 000504 000497 000498 000497 000491  
000486 000493 000488 000488

NE 21

003494 003472 004483 010072 010466 010141  
008978 005429 004099 003575 003449 003412

!!!!!!

NE 21

049106 041460 042119 041493  
042086 041156 041864 042504 041897 042439 041401 042030 042995 054462  
094496 110031 125467 134411 150494 168181 189016 203821 226828 247410  
256404 270052 290459 294046 298010 304928 308545 326161 319592 329518  
326564 336467 340932 329180 335591 338953 336511 344070 336103 340158  
336170 338081 345198 335129 340181 340834 338179 350106 348160 348030  
345526 338594 330473 342571 343853 344596 347905 351056 337850 346935  
338973 333555 337499 335012 322456 309144 289902 273442 230440 174006  
118422 073518 052440 043481 043004 041957 041460 043841 054562 076839  
101590 122499 142024 145167 134505 108083 085412 068535

NE 22

011812 011160  
011006 011047 011057 011072 011850 132932 482430 704097 812500 869959  
908422 928412 949183 952006 958949 964434 965026 961955 957940 963461  
966517 958141 962182 964167 961039 960551 969089 958116 943565 926425  
876547 799417 718591 621510 524071 425065 340945 265091 207900 161113  
119185 089005 068808 051520 038490 028427 023433 019176 016192 014824  
013477 012556 011526 011027 010505 010405 010415 010448 010471 010409  
010484 010592 010516 010540 010499 010122

NE 22

010422 010412 010126 010152  
010015 010481 010418 010102 010447 010145 010041 010142 010122 010452  
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049136 078470 123129 190497 285844 416183 571118 732833 861409 930004  
941515 947117 957547 966011 963061 965014 976836 970022 967170 973054  
970471 970099 967572 973447 971519 973527 970162 969430 975010 963036  
971519 964561 964936 964024 965506 959166 953400 954116 950562 940408  
935813 930410 923489 902900 888466 875541 855188 816061 723883 602008  
442584 343176 206188 049448 013061 011160 011146 011133 010893 011003  
010870 010899 010916 010454 010489 010546 010411

NE 21

048122 045436 045098  
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047468 048184 050028 049005 050019 053120 056171 060837 066896 073108  
085425 100576 114437 129071 142477 141108 131111 119036 103466 085464  
066182 051471 045848 044578 043519 044557 043892 045529 043957 046903  
049425 058140 075466 107103 157481 233585 293992 332425 337448 341148  
344407 343034 341544 348502 333895 319169 296874 251565 185917 118895  
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044168 043553 044824

NE 20

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000496 000497 000495 000489 000495 000496 000494 000496 000496 000493  
000492 000497 000496 000495 000498 000500 000491 000497 000501 000505  
000493 000499 000505 000505 000504 000510 000500 000509 000509 000509  
000509 000515 000519 000523 000516 000529 000536 000542 000574 000480  
000940 001557 003520 007059 016504 038932 081816 157876 240542 295430  
309420 311542 312929 313156 313434 313416 313489 313491 314422 313550  
313461 313482 312596 312122 310464 309596 308099 305434 301092 293088  
270840 226470 151056 072417 021034 004134 000997 000596 000544 000534  
000522 000526 000520 000523 000511 000518 000522 000514 000516 000507  
000508 000511 000516

NE 20

000534 000505 000513 000516 000526 000526 000525  
000542 000539 000551 000567 000402 000502 001810 008555 025552 056130  
096409 141876 188513 230437 260056 281173 295085 303005 308118 310528  
312113 314126 313553 314009 314469 313833 313517 310572 301012 276525  
231091 177019 125014 082557 043568 015113 005468 002093 001014 000417  
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000483

NE 21

048516 043036 042584 043445 042121 041475 043570 041910 042168  
042073 042422 042989 042182 041535 041910 042173 041113 039142 041474  
040874 041494 042163 042450 041969 041962 041067 041086 039962 040953  
040489 042428 041179 043132 041501 042995 081437 169427 230511 285579  
306502 322572 329563 332910 339005 331012 331909 337527 327981 326114  
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040586 041087 042593 041823 040929 041869 040113 043139

NE 22

011117 010839  
010590 010587 010416 010563 010439 010591 010506 010800 010568 010547  
010514 010888 011182 051806 269940 474499 618463 707912 775428 822085  
854041 882992 910010 914882 934414 945993 955122 955436 958835 962842  
969114 968438 963962 966816 969009 969110 969153 961416 966482 965018  
965040 961831 950520 935881 933559 898003 791517 572932 335596 162972  
068496 029418 015503 011530 011130 010981 010956 010899 010801 010428  
010428 010452 010577 010559 010571 010443 010570

NE 22

010589 010086 010084  
010052 010185 010128 010539 010079 010081 010078 010088 010082 010031  
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955425 960056 961019 962477 963996 964872 963895 960054 952535 948170  
935456 903197 851003 785157 663091 401505 136486 024092 012085 011032

011069 011064 010867 010891 010864 010821 010516 010473 010478 010582

NE 21

050564 047184 060565 093477 148082 189020 219025 245038 266141 277523  
295091 318118 331991 338490 328148 339020 342558 332580 334007 336025  
325927 307456 288508 253559 194104 100436 048940 043100 043845 043983  
043039 043101 043181 043447 046057 044058 043531 044995 043895 045039  
044157 044875

NE 20

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000487 000497 000493 000498 000496 000491 000494 000497 000501 000505  
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287492 253089 190141 108103 040579 009521 001932 000565 000442 000403  
000567 000565 000553 000546 000549 000545 000543 000548 000535 000539  
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000522 000521 000525 000530 000522

NE 20

000543 000523 000528 000531 000529  
000527 000542 000554 000567 000571 000406 000473 001118 006088 021021  
046810 083137 128411 177115 217472 250866 274545 290106 300005 305181  
309173 310579 311540 312494 312839 313067 312950 312420 310495 306013  
291505 262025 216435 160129 097453 038554 012463 004404 001860 000846  
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000485 000487

NE 21

046417 040960 039503 040056 039192 040174 039526 040173  
041007 039469 039598 040043 040145 040077 040421 044167 060184 091443  
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335939 332444 332059 303965 260081 183087 125140 081067 061469 050452  
046933 042973 042026 042103 041527 040491 040463 040540 039452 041418

NE 22

011173 010502 010531 010449 010814 010520 010548 010923 010867 011065  
014420 067454 158565 242122 319917 387527 457013 525847 589567 660806  
716980 760409 810462 835558 858536 891153 905128 921179 938541 940541  
951593 954560 953033 955994 959518 964936 959981 970049 969067 965466  
976134 967586 968134 965533 971017 971094 975188 969553 966162 958538  
948580 932190 903516 866069 798899 724007 518599 292102 151168 071033  
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010529 010573 010483 010554 010413

NE 22

010530 010422 010527 010446 010471  
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764031 871801 936103 953422 959562 966828 965541 967584 960160 962013  
962489 953432 949526 949511 913547 882838 791836 581498 280880 072979  
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010551 010407

NE 21

000000 046491 045465 041939 039496 040429 041422 039542  
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176106 236013 295575 325828 337451 333007 334932 327502 326980 330899  
328563 311598 304897 272192 214495 110013 051919 042461 043024 042197  
041464 041421 043801 043450 043472 043069 041974 042533 043584 042880  
043183

NE 20

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279421 305103 309143 310007 309176 308812 306536 301581 291989 269432  
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000526 000513 000510 000506 000499 000510 000492

NOVEMBER 26, 1971 21:9 PM TERMINAL 034

##MASSPEC

HI THERE !

LET'S CALCULATE MASS SPECTRA

DATE PROCESSED 11/26/71 1459

HAVE YOU STARTED THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIS DATA SET ? NO

IS YOUR DATA FILE EQUIPPED ? NO

ENTER FILE NAME

A492

ENTER DELTA T IN SECONDS : 140

A-492 HAWAIIAN SOIL SAMPLE, PALI 2-20 11/9/71

ARE A40, A38, A36 OK FOR PEAK NAMES ? YES  
IS THE SEQUENCE : A38, A40, A40, A38, A36, A36 OK ? YES  
DO YOU WISH TO ENTER CONSTANTS ? YES

MINIMUM CHANNELS UP = 5

MAX CHANNELS ON TOP = 20

MINIMUM CHANNELS DOWN = 5

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

ERROR IN PEAK A38

ERROR IN PEAK A40

ERROR IN PEAK A40

E

#MI

HAVE YOU STARTED THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIS DATA SET ? YES

ENTER DELTA T IN SECONDS : 140

A-492 HAWAIIAN SOIL SAMPLE, PALI 2-20 11/9/71

DO YOU WISH TO ENTER CONSTANTS ? YES

MINIMUM CHANNELS UP = 2

MAX CHANNELS ON TOP = 25

MINIMUM CHANNELS DOWN = 2

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

A38 177 350250 10.000 3.50250

A40 235 414758 10.000 4.14758

A40 293 413174 10.000 4.13174

A38 355 344539 10.000 3.44539

A36 407 439356 .030 .01318

A36 464 437059 .030 .01311

A38 522 340205 10.000 3.40205

A40 576 405564 10.000 4.05564

A40 640 405442 10.000 4.05442

PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER : A38 VS A36

INPUT RECORD : A36

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE PEAK ID ? YES

ENTER CORRECT PEAK NAME

A36

OPERATOR ERROR NOTED

PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER : A36 VS A38

INPUT RECORD : A38

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE PEAK ID ? YES

ENTER CORRECT PEAK NAME

A38

A38 708 337880 10.000 3.37880

A36 763 430389 .030 .01291

A36 827 429140 .030 .01287

A38 885 335548 10.000 3.35548

A40 938 401460 10.000 4.01460

A40 996 402014 10.000 4.02014

A38 1047 335414 10.000 3.35414

A36 1103 428178 .030 .01285

A36 1166 429323 .030 .01288

PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER : A38 VS A40

INPUT RECORD : A40

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE PEAK ID ? YES

ENTER CORRECT PEAK NAME

A4

PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER : A4 VS A40

INPUT RECORD : A40

DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE PEAK ID ? NO

1 : A38

2 : A40

3 : A40

4 : A38

5 : A36

6 : A36

WHERE SHOULD WE BE IN THE SEQUENCE ? 2

A40 1278 399715 10.000 3.99715

A40 1336 400570 10.000 4.00570

A38 1396 334177 10.000 3.34177

A36 1455 430229 .030 .01291

A36 1523 425009 .030 .01275

A38 1591 332785 10.000 3.32785

A40 1642 398705 10.000 3.98705

\*\*\*\*\*

|   | TIME | A40        |
|---|------|------------|
| 1 | 235  | 4.14758269 |
| 2 | 293  | 4.13173818 |
| 3 | 576  | 4.05563786 |
| 4 | 640  | 4.05441600 |
| 5 | 938  | 4.01460123 |
| 6 | 996  | 4.02013819 |
| 7 | 1278 | 3.99714688 |
| 8 | 1336 | 4.00570300 |
| 9 | 1642 | 3.98705107 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

|   | TIME | A38        |
|---|------|------------|
| 1 | 177  | 3.50250161 |
| 2 | 355  | 3.44538933 |
| 3 | 522  | 3.40205178 |
| 4 | 708  | 3.37880431 |
| 5 | 885  | 3.35547896 |
| 6 | 1047 | 3.35414223 |
| 7 | 1396 | 3.34176778 |
| 8 | 1591 | 3.32785007 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

|   | TIME | A36       |
|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | 407  | .01318067 |
| 2 | 464  | .01311176 |
| 3 | 763  | .01291166 |
| 4 | 827  | .01287420 |
| 5 | 1103 | .01284534 |
| 6 | 1166 | .01287970 |
| 7 | 1455 | .01290688 |
| 8 | 1523 | .01275027 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH THESE VALUES

1 = A40

2 = A38

3 = A36

WHICH VARIABLE DO YOU WANT TO FIT ? 2

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 1

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.47944E 00  | 1.96572E-02 |
| -1.08893E-04 | 2.05913E-05 |

CHI SQUARE = 7.25537E-04

MEAN = 3.38850E 00

STANDARD DEVIATION = 5.93339E-02

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 2

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.54538E 00  | 1.34256E-02 |
| -3.12778E-04 | 3.51774E-05 |
| 1.14480E-07  | 1.92426E-08 |

CHI SQUARE = 1.07769E-04

MEAN = 3.38850E 00

STANDARD DEVIATION = 5.93339E-02

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 3

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.58635E 00  | 7.70791E-03 |
| -5.39959E-04 | 3.68742E-05 |
| 4.26705E-07  | 4.85281E-08 |
| -1.18905E-10 | 1.83227E-11 |

CHI SQUARE = 1.16853E-05

MEAN = 3.38850E 00

STANDARD DEVIATION = 5.93339E-02

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? NO

DO YOU WANT RATIOS ? YES

RATIO WILL BE 1: A38 / X OR 2: X / A38

ANSWER 1 OR 2 : 2

X = 1

SCALE FACTOR ? NO

|   | TIME | A40         | / A38 |
|---|------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 235  | 1.19133E 00 |       |
| 2 | 293  | 1.19353E 00 |       |
| 3 | 576  | 1.19488E 00 |       |
| 4 | 640  | 1.19798E 00 |       |
| 5 | 938  | 1.19583E 00 |       |
| 6 | 996  | 1.19848E 00 |       |
| 7 | 1278 | 1.19495E 00 |       |
| 8 | 1336 | 1.19822E 00 |       |
| 9 | 1642 | 1.19954E 00 |       |

\*\*\*\*\*

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

DO YOU WANT TO FIT THE RATIOS ? YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 1

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1.19236E 00  | 1.35578E-03 |
| 4.21727E-06  | 1.36578E-06 |

CHI SQUARE = 3.49640E-06

MEAN = 1.19608E 00

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.68820E-03

STD. ERROR OF MEAN = 8.96068E-04

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? NO  
DO YOU WISH TO FIT ANOTHER VARIABLE ? NO  
DO YOU WANT RATIOS ? YES

RATIO WILL BE 1: A38 / X OR 2: X / A38

ANSWER 1 OR 2 : 1

X = 3

SCALE FACTOR ? NO

\*\*\*\*\*

|   | TIME | A38         | / A36 |
|---|------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 407  | 2.60173E 02 |       |
| 2 | 464  | 2.60514E 02 |       |
| 3 | 763  | 2.61001E 02 |       |
| 4 | 827  | 2.61328E 02 |       |
| 5 | 1103 | 2.60822E 02 |       |
| 6 | 1166 | 2.59975E 02 |       |
| 7 | 1455 | 2.58606E 02 |       |
| 8 | 1523 | 2.61461E 02 |       |

\*\*\*\*\*

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES  
DO YOU WANT TO FIT THE RATIOS ? YES  
DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 1

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2.60871E 02  | 9.15996E-01 |
| -3.99880E-04 | 8.80412E-04 |

CHI SQUARE = 9.55809E-01

MEAN = 2.60485E 02

STANDARD DEVIATION = 9.20561E-01

STD. ERROR OF MEAN = 3.25468E-01

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? NO

DO YOU WISH TO FIT ANOTHER VARIABLE ? NO

DO YOU WANT RATIOS ? NO

DO YOU HAVE MORE DATA ? YES

HAVE YOU STARTED THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIS DATA SET ? NO

IS YOUR DATA FILE EQUIPPED ? NO

ENTER FILE NAME

A443

ENTER DELTA T IN SECONDS : 90

\*\*\*\*\*

7/29/71 A-443 NE

\*\*\*\*\*

ARE A40 , A38 , A36 OK FOR PEAK NAMES ? NO  
NUMBER OF PEAK NAMES = 3

ENTER PEAK NAMES, ONE PER LINE.

NE 20

NE 21

NE 22

ENTER THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH THE PEAKS SHOULD OCCUR.

1 = NE20

2 = NE21

3 = NE22

AN EXAMPLE IS

1 2 3 3 2 1

<> 1 2 3 3 2 1

<> 1 2 3 3 2 1

ARE THEY ALL OK? YES

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 128 | 316323 | 0 | .31632 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

OPERATOR ERROR NOTED

ERROR IN PEAK NE21

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE22 | 297 | 948891 | 0 | .94889 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

ERROR IN PEAK NE22

|      |     |       |   |        |
|------|-----|-------|---|--------|
| NE21 | 469 | 86777 | 0 | .08678 |
|------|-----|-------|---|--------|

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 594 | 312712 | 0 | .31271 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 667 | 313251 | 0 | .31325 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE21 | 744 | 292335 | 0 | .29234 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

ERROR IN PEAK NE22

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE22 | 883 | 952420 | 0 | .95242 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE21 | 931 | 277595 | 0 | .27760 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

|      |     |        |   |        |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 995 | 311439 | 0 | .31144 |
|------|-----|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 1069 | 312174 | 0 | .31217 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE21 | 1126 | 283688 | 0 | .28369 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE22 | 1197 | 956921 | 0 | .95692 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE22 | 1267 | 952395 | 0 | .95239 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE21 | 1322 | 286380 | 0 | .28638 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

|      |      |        |   |        |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|
| NE20 | 1393 | 308104 | 0 | .30810 |
|------|------|--------|---|--------|

\*\*\*\*\*

|   | TIME | NE20      |
|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | 128  | .31632340 |
| 2 | 594  | .31271225 |
| 3 | 667  | .31325080 |
| 4 | 995  | .31143920 |
| 5 | 1069 | .31217353 |
| 6 | 1393 | .30810390 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

|   | TIME | NE21      |
|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | 469  | .08677700 |
| 2 | 744  | .29233523 |
| 3 | 931  | .27759505 |
| 4 | 1126 | .28368805 |
| 5 | 1322 | .28637957 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? NO

DO YOU WANT TO OMIT A POINT ? NO

ENTER INDEX OF PEAK VALUE YOU WANT TO CHANGE : 1

VALUE = .260331

DO YOU WANT TO LIST THEM ? NO

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

|   | TIME | NE22      |
|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | 297  | .94889124 |
| 2 | 883  | .95241985 |
| 3 | 1197 | .95692057 |
| 4 | 1267 | .95239499 |

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

\*\*\*\*\*

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH THESE VALUES

1 = NE20

2 = NE21

3 = NE22

WHICH VARIABLE DO YOU WANT TO FIT ? 1

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 1

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.16986E-01  | 8.33812E-04 |
| -5.76009E-06 | 9.23063E-07 |

CHI SQUARE = 8.30812E-07

MEAN = 3.12334E-01

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.66905E-03

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? YES ERR YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 2

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.16515E-01  | 1.36311E-03 |
| -4.00597E-06 | 3.85422E-06 |
| -1.16089E-09 | 2.45812E-09 |

CHI SQUARE = 1.03109E-06

MEAN = 3.12334E-01

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.66905E-03

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 3

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.18544E-01  | 1.25513E-03 |
| -2.04691E-05 | 7.66202E-06 |
| 2.57063E-08  | 1.19296E-08 |
| -1.17574E-11 | 5.17392E-12 |

CHI SQUARE = 4.31783E-07

MEAN = 3.12334E-01

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.66905E-03

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? NO

DO YOU WANT RATIOS ? YES

RATIO WILL BE 1: NE20 / X OR 2: X / NE20

ANSWER 1 OR 2 : 1

X = 2

SCALE FACTOR ? YES

FACTOR = 333.3333

\*\*\*\*\*

|   | TIME | NE20        | / NE21      |
|---|------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 469  | 1.20380E 00 | 4.01265E 02 |
| 2 | 744  | 1.06967E 00 | 3.56557E 02 |
| 3 | 931  | 1.12495E 00 | 3.74984E 02 |
| 4 | 1126 | 1.09734E 00 | 3.65781E 02 |
| 5 | 1322 | 1.07985E 00 | 3.59948E 02 |

\*\*\*\*\*

ARE THEY ALL OK ? NO

ENTER INDEX OF RATIO YOU WANT TO OMIT : 1

ARE THEY ALL OK ? YES

DO YOU WANT TO FIT THE RATIOS ? YES

DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = 1

| COEFFICIENTS | STD. ERROR  |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3.64160E 02  | 2.41193E 01 |
| 1.52345E-04  | 2.29037E-02 |

CHI SQUARE = 9.76110E 01

MEAN = 3.64317E 02

STANDARD DEVIATION = 8.06693E 00

STD. ERROR OF MEAN = 4.03347E 00

DO YOU WISH TO FIT AGAIN ? NO

DO YOU WISH TO FIT ANOTHER VARIABLE ? NO

DO YOU WANT RATIOS ? NO

DO YOU HAVE MORE DATA ? NO

END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.

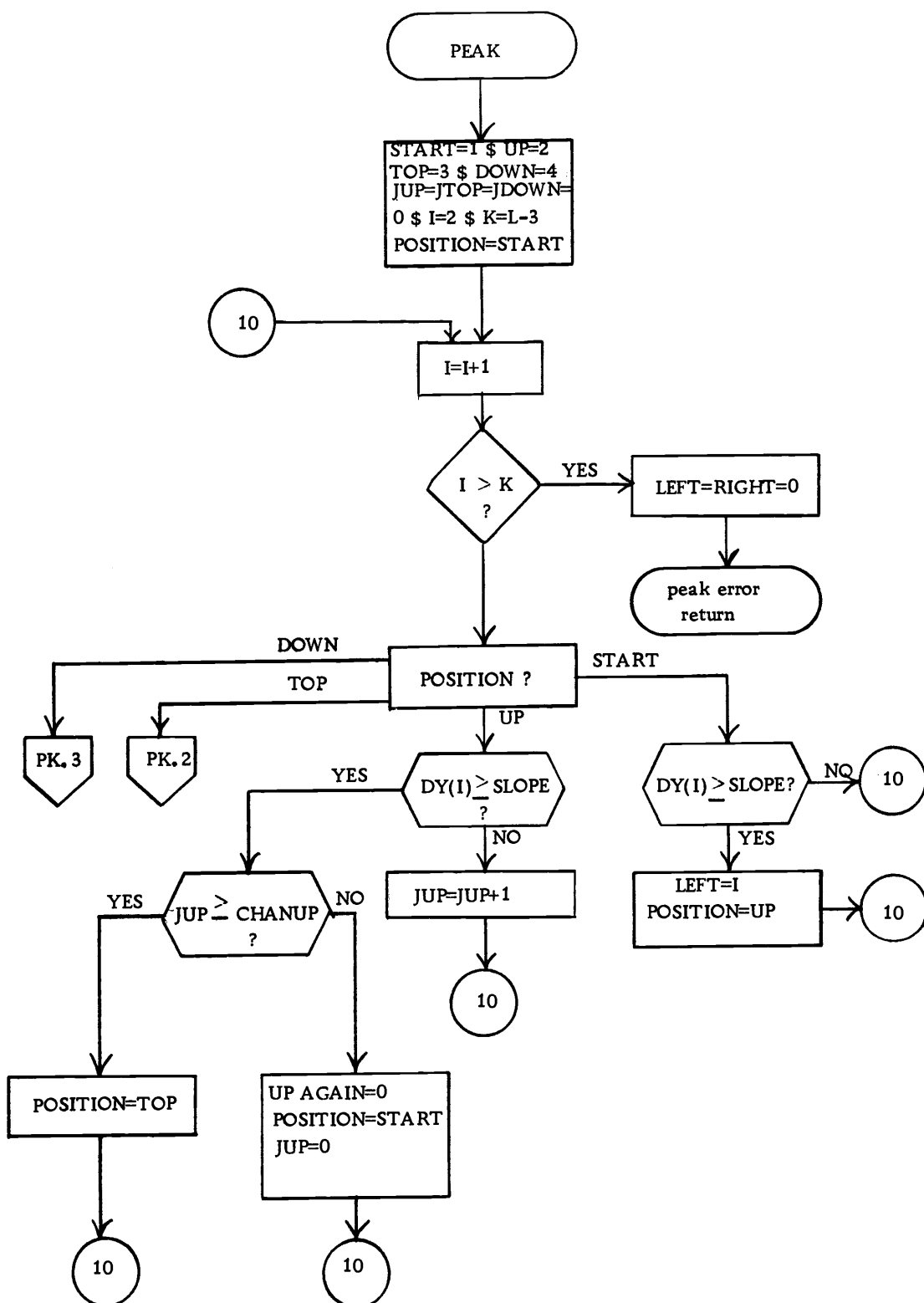
#LOGOFF

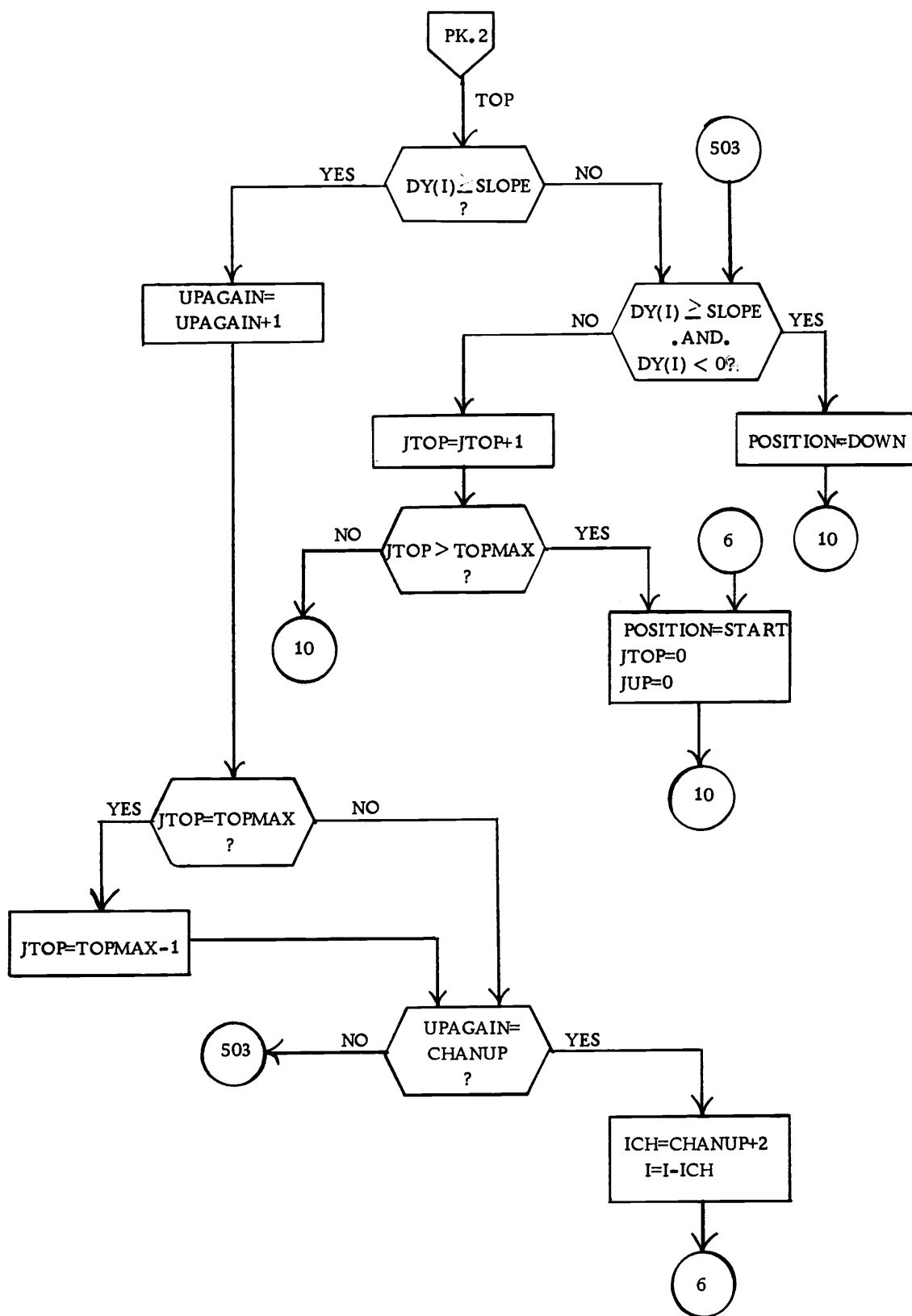
TIME 32.124 SECONDS MFBKLS 4 COST \$3.88

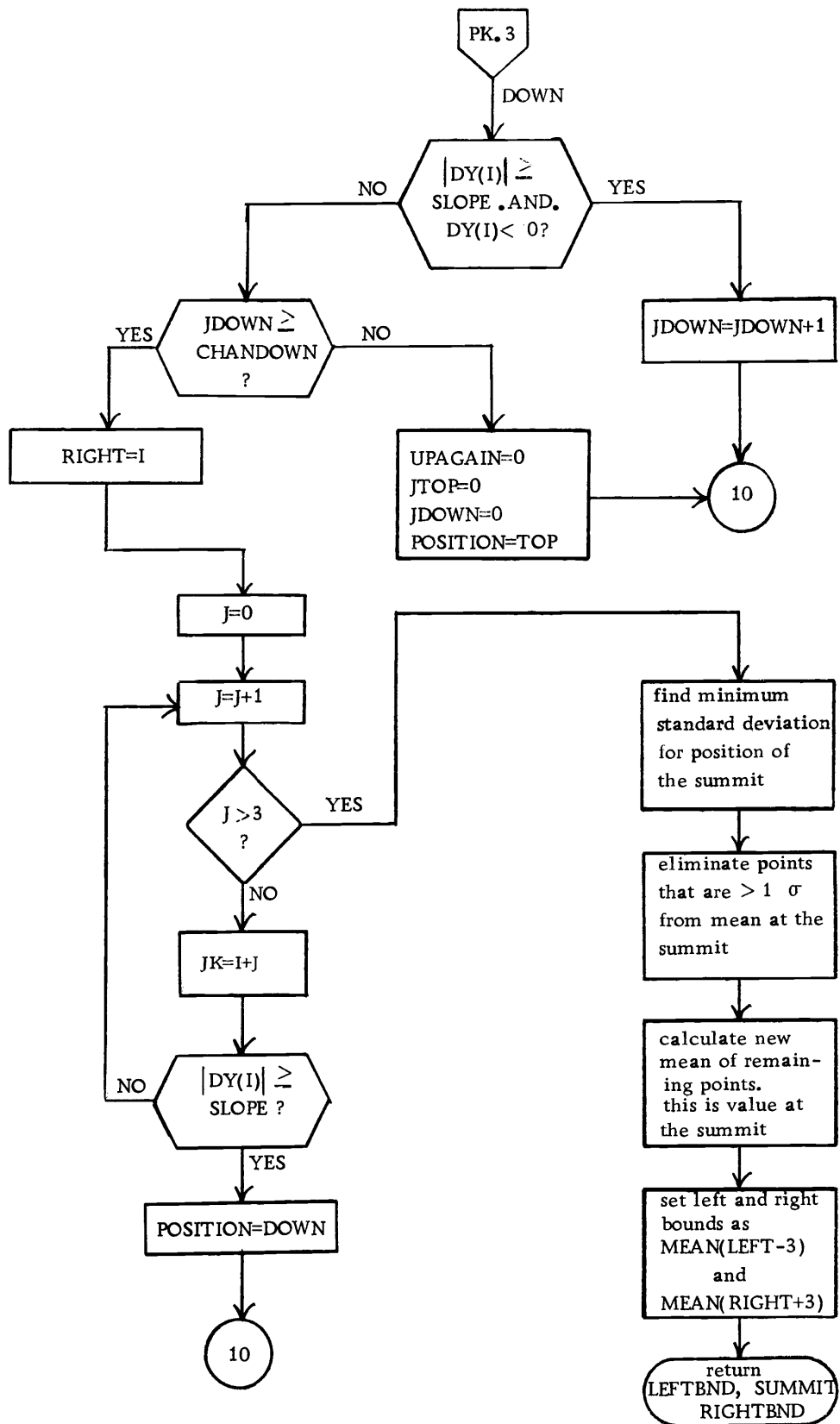
## APPENDIX II

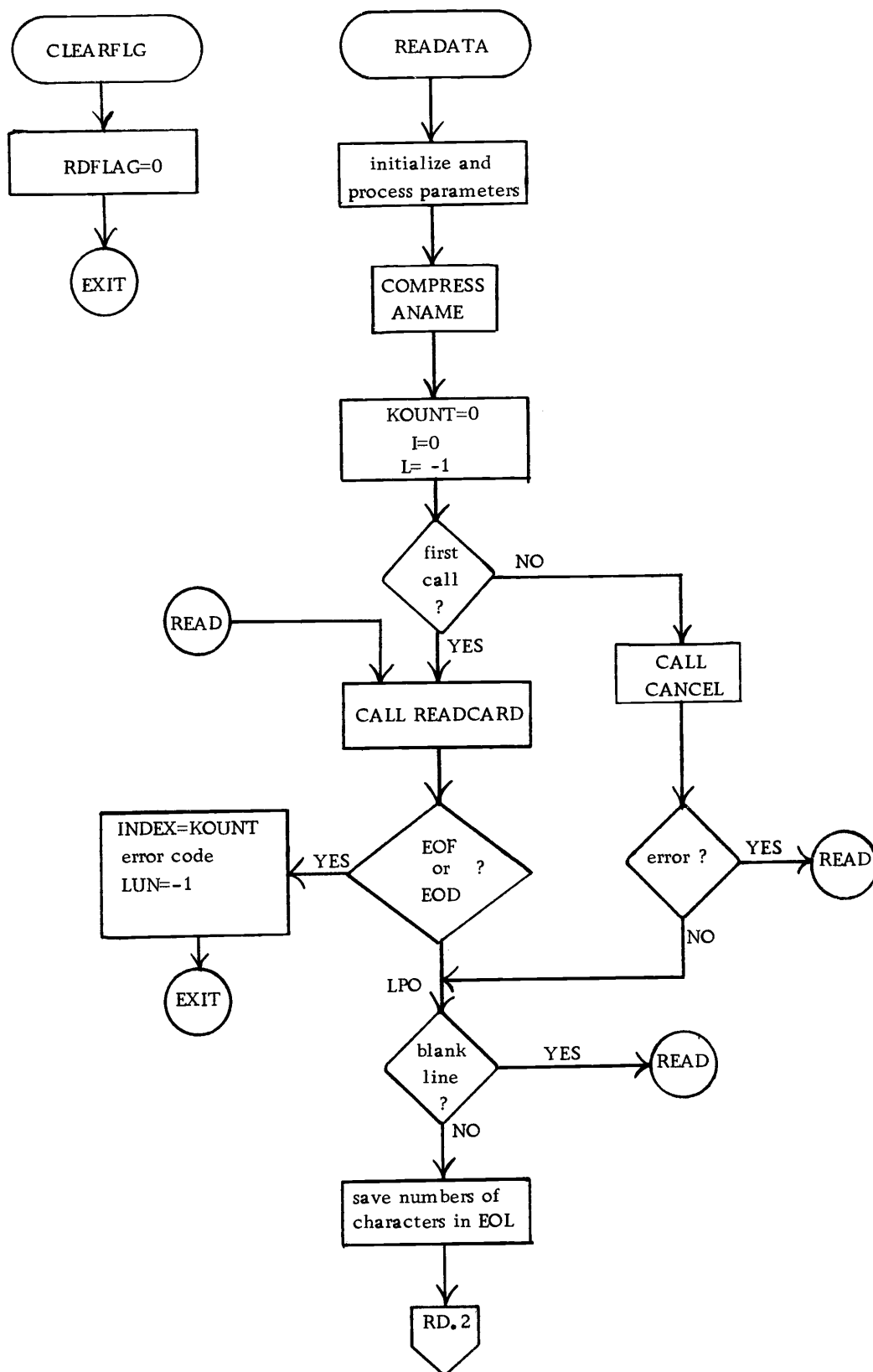
Flowcharts

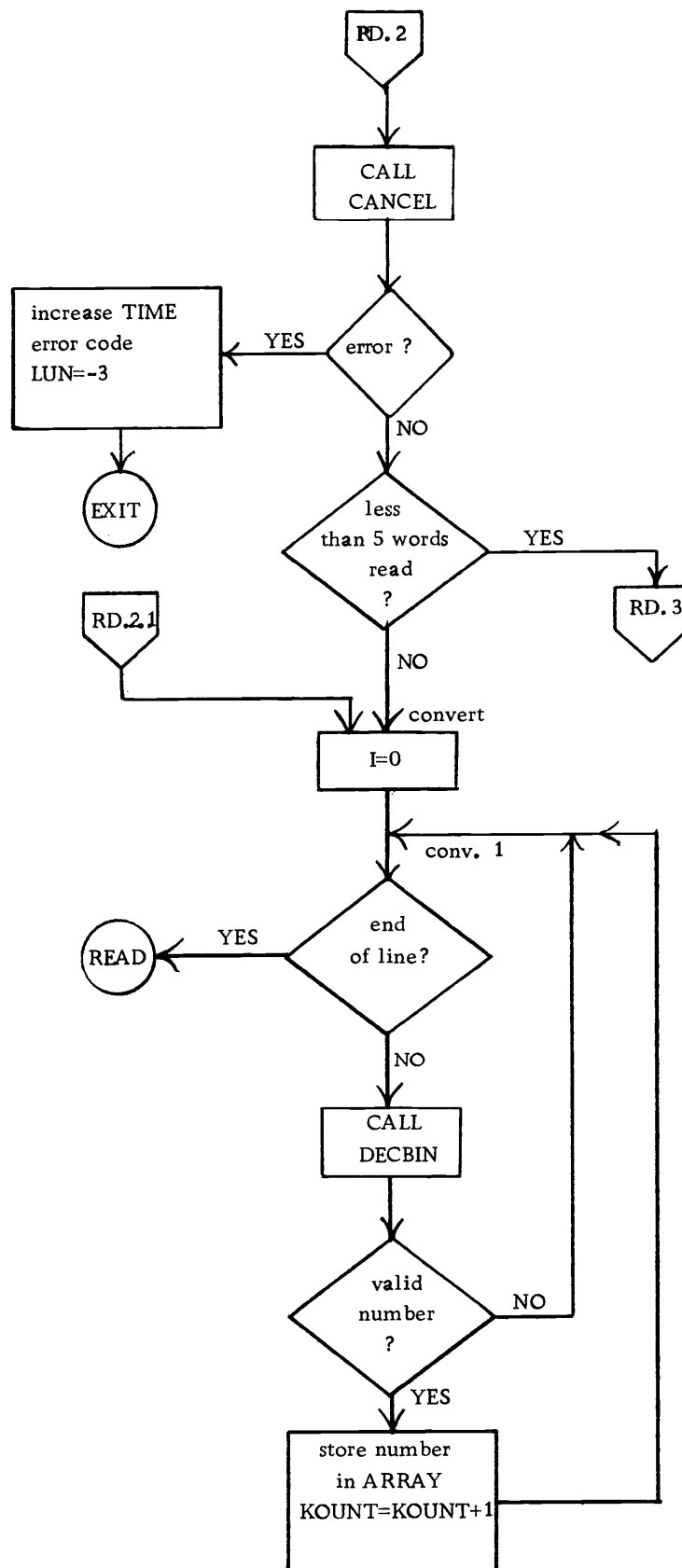


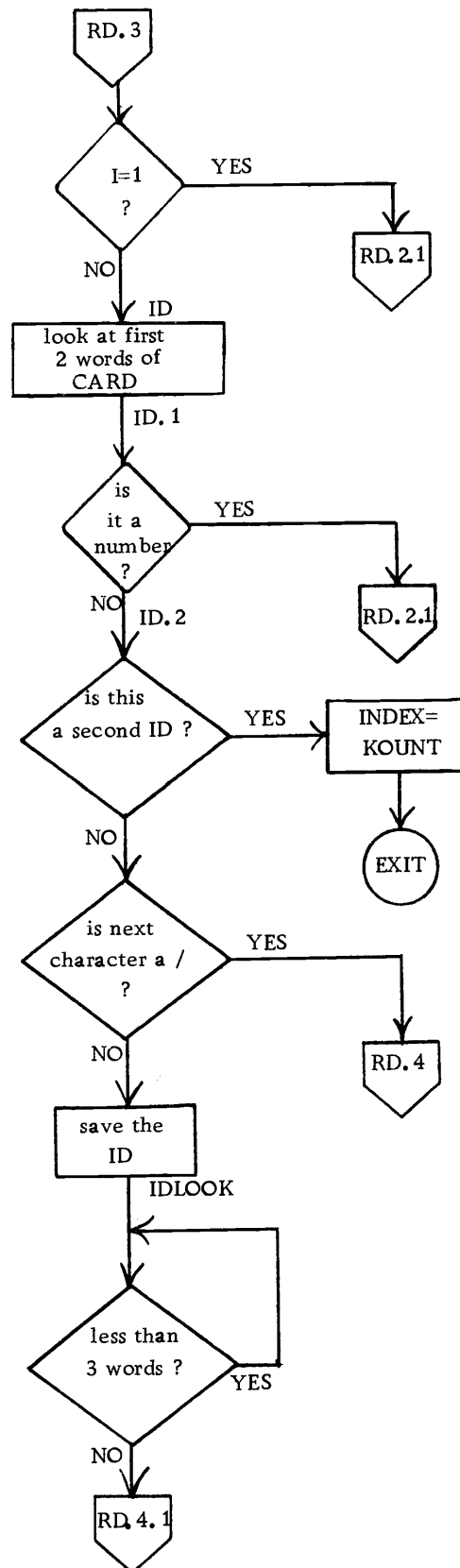


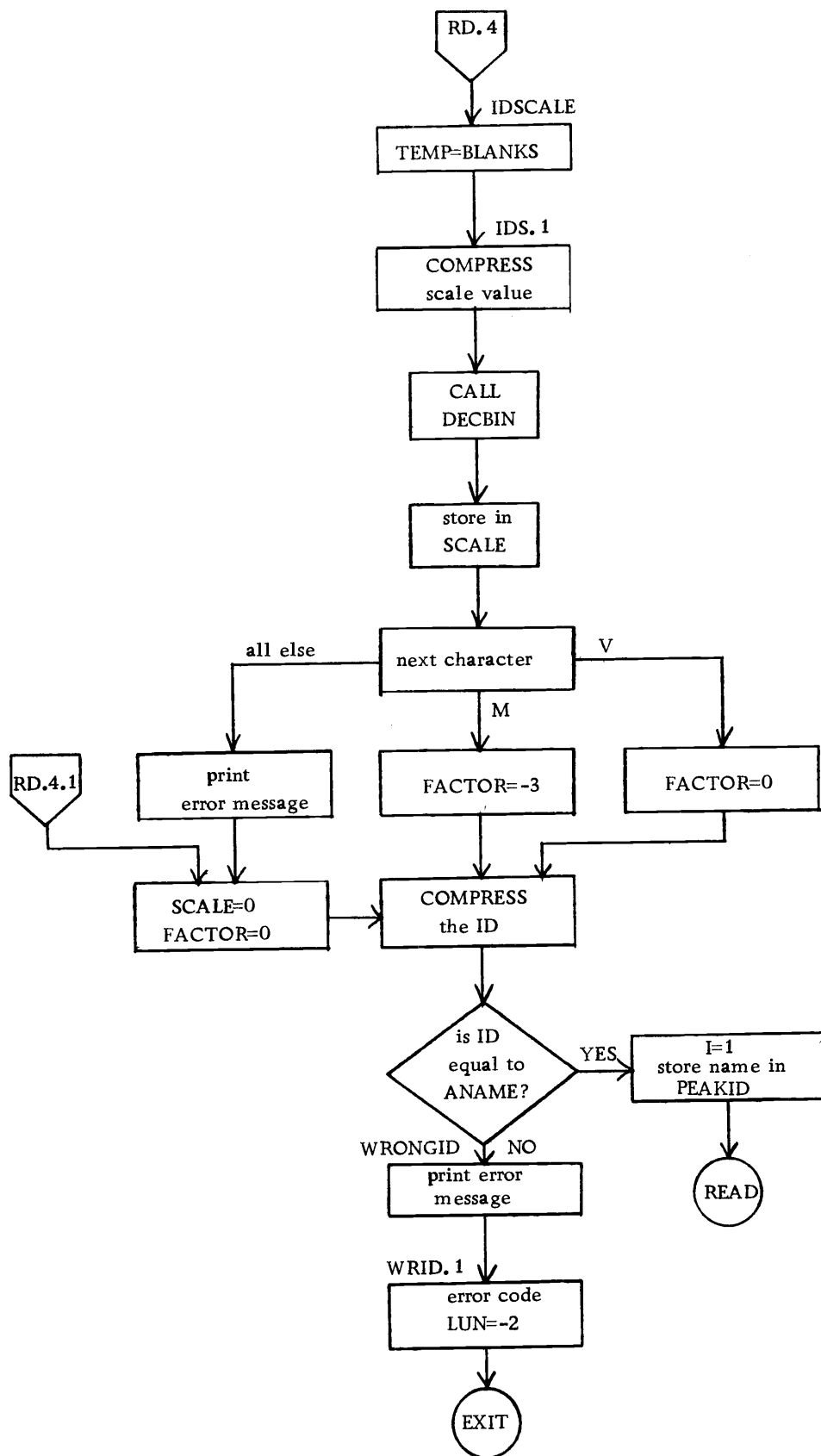


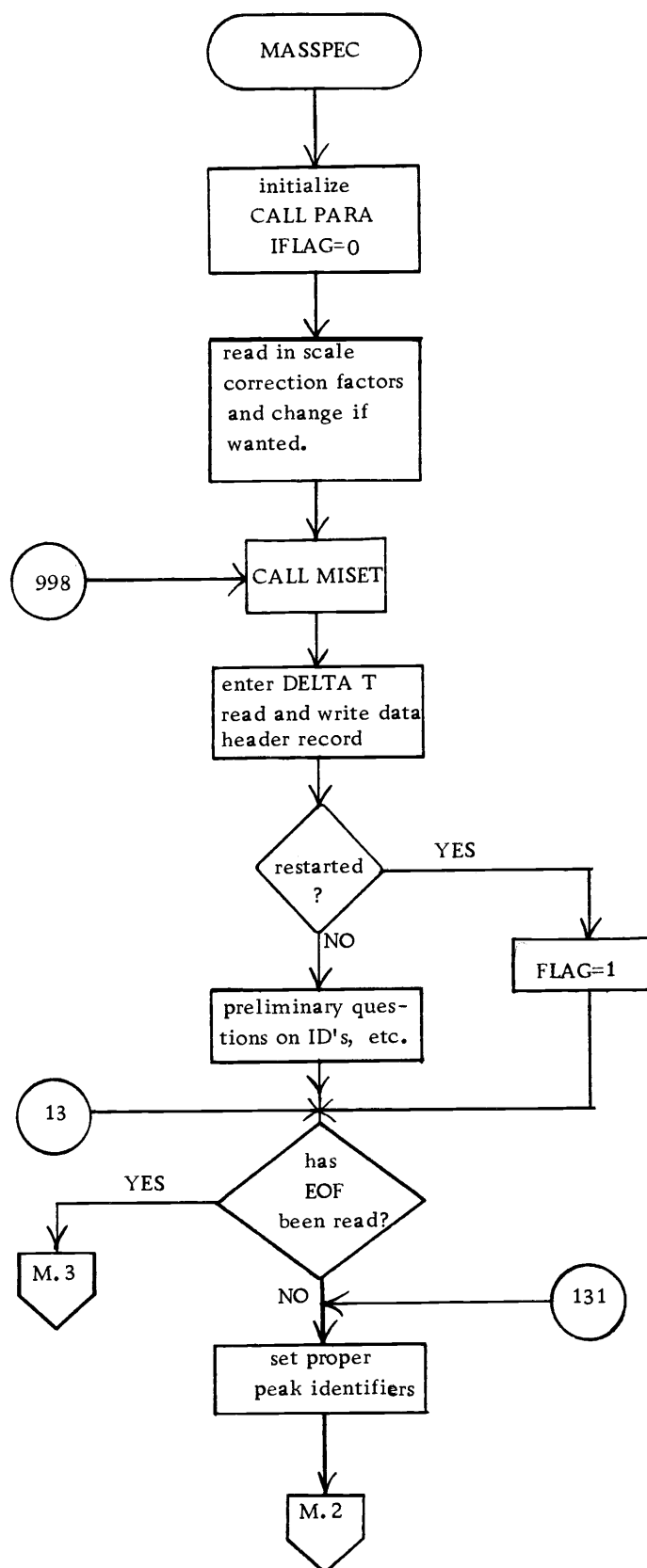




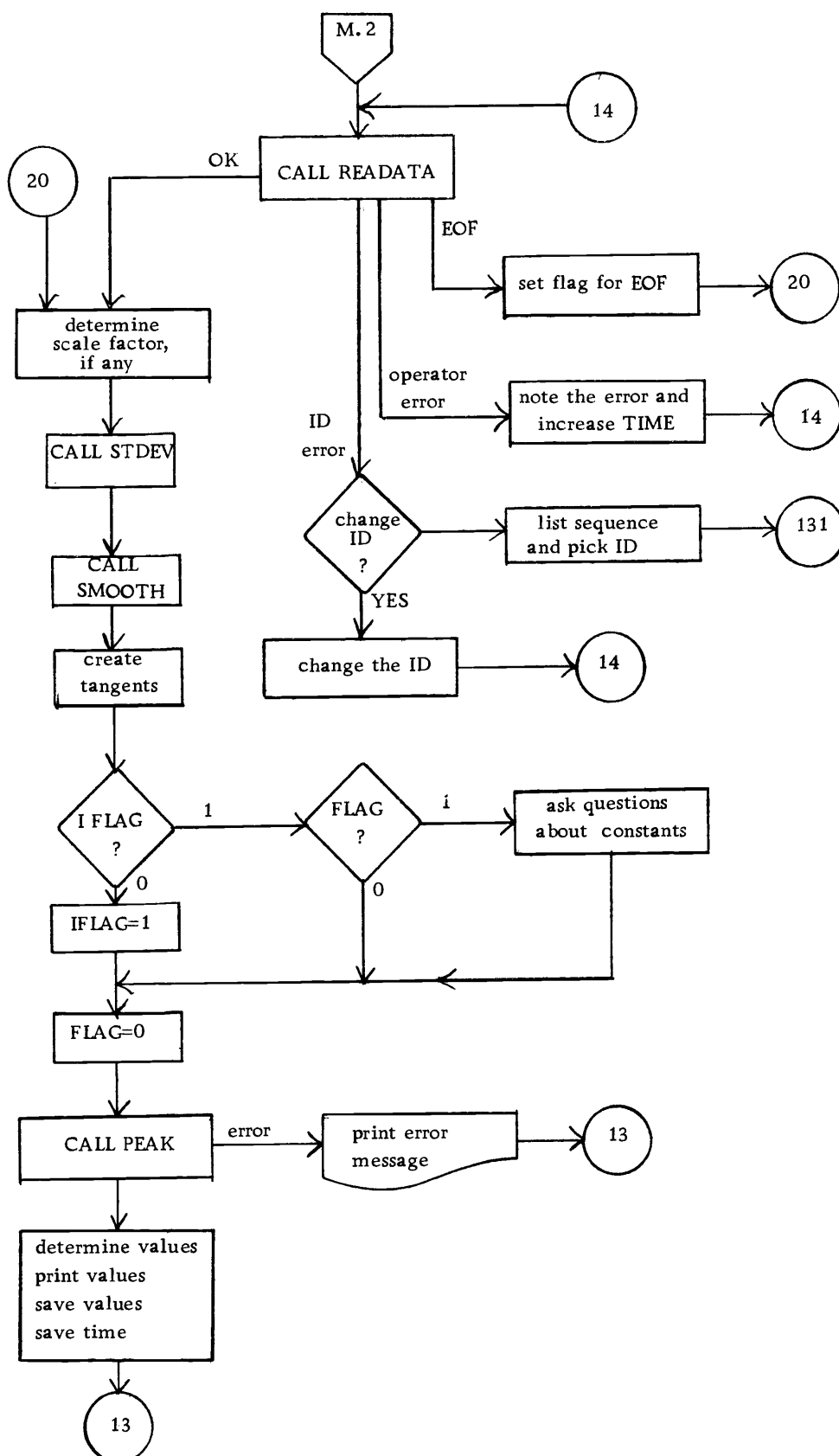


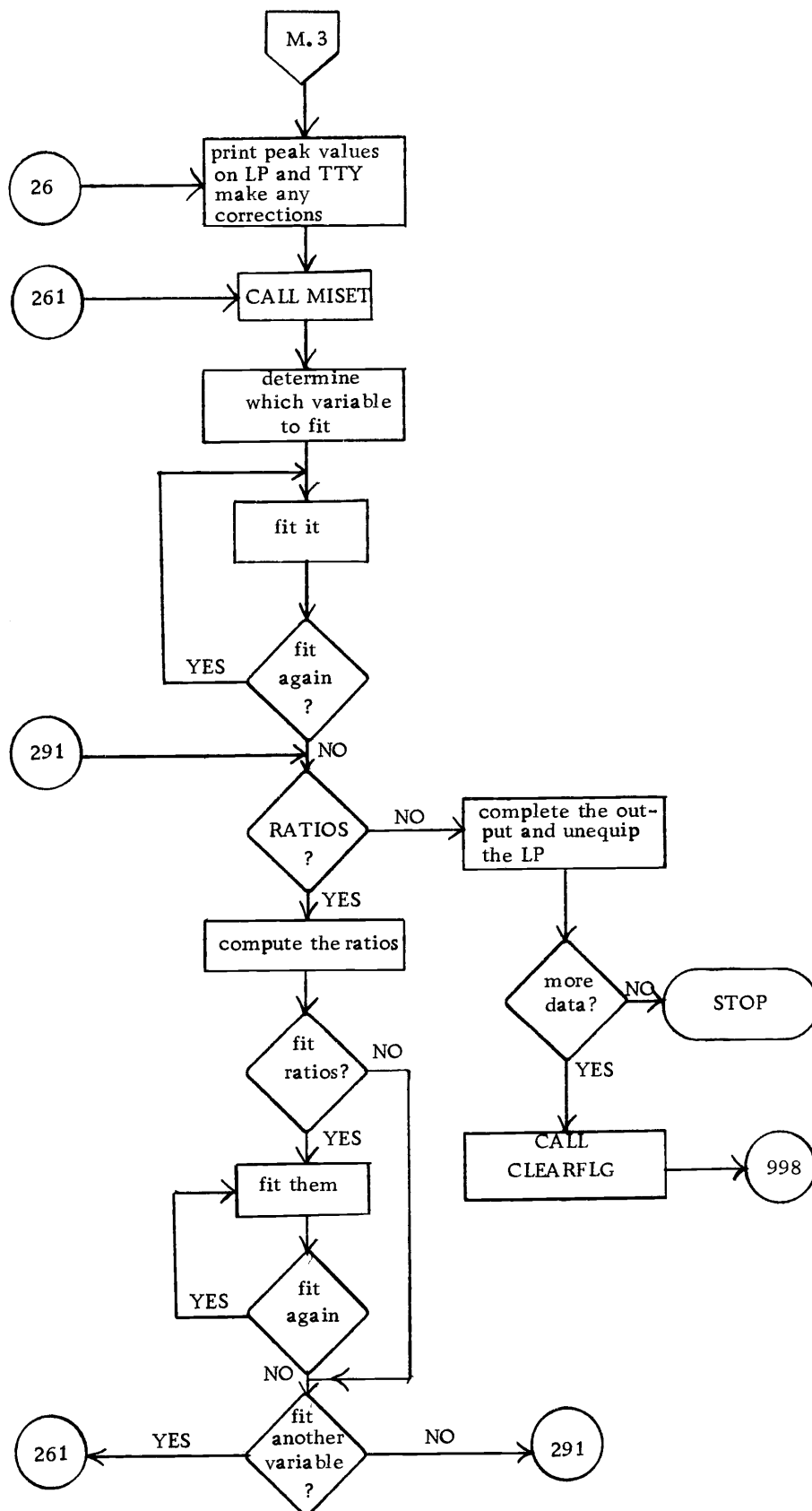












## APPENDIX III

Program Listings

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0      11/23/71 1349
PROGRAM MASSPEC
COMMON TIME, PKID, SCALE, FACTOR, NPTS, IY(200)
COMMON/DATA/XLAB(5), FMT(5)
DATA(XLAB=8H SAVE FO,8HR J. OYM,8HOND, OCE,8HANOGRAPH,8HY X-2135
1)
DATA(FMT=8H( / , ,8H ,8H# TIME #,8H,4X,A9,Z,9H / #,AR))
DIMENSION INDEX(5), VAR(5,100), COMMENT(10), PID(5), IPOSE(20)
DIMENSION Y(200), YM(200), SIG5(200), DY(200), PKSCALE(20)
DIMENSION DTMS(5), ITIME(3), SCCOR(10), PLINE(15)
DIMENSION NPKS(5), COEFF(10), X1(20), Y1(20), X2(20), Y2(20)
DIMENSION XFT(20), YFT(20), PATIO(20), COFF(10), IRLNKS(5)
DIMENSION YFIT(20), SIGMAA(10), RFIT(20), SIGA(10)
EQUIVALENCE (DTMS(4),ITIME(1)), (PLINE,Y), (YM,I3LNKS)
EQUIVALENCE (BLANKS,IPLANK)
INTEGER TIME, SCALE, FACTOR, DELT, RIGHT, PEAKTOP, FLAG
INTEGER CHANUP, TOPMAX, CHANDOWN
REAL LEFTBND
C*****
C
C      INITIALIZE
C
C*****
CALL PARA(L)
I7 = 0
ZERO = 0.
IFLAG = IZ
BLANKS = 8H
OMIT = 8HOMITTED
DO 200 I=1,5
200 DTMS(I) = BLANKS
DTMS(1) = 8H DATE PR
DTMS(2) = 8HACCESSED
CALL DATE(DTMS(3))
CALL ARMYTIME(ITIME(2))
WRITE(61,201)DTMS
201 FORMAT(10H1 THERE #Z,/,# LETS CALCULATE MASS SPECTRA#Z,/,5AR)
LUN = 52
IF(L.LT. I7)GO TO 204
DO 203 I =1,10
IF(EOF(LUN) .OR. EOD(LUN))GO TO 203
READ(LUN,2031)SCCOR(I)
IF(EOF(LUN) .OR. FOD(LUN))GO TO 203
203 CONTINUE
2031 FORMAT(F8.5)
IF(L)205, 997
2033 WRITE(61,2034)
2034 FORMAT(10H CONSTANT FILE IS NOT ALL THERE.#)
IF(L)205,204
204 SCCOR(1) = .001 $ SCCOR(6) = .700
SCCOR(2) = .003 $ SCCOR(7) = 1.000
SCCOR(3) = .010 $ SCCOR(8) = 3.000
SCCOR(4) = .030 $ SCCOR(9) = 10.000
SCCOR(5) = .100 $ SCCOR(10) = 30.000
GO TO 997
205 GO TO (209,2051)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HISH TO E,8HINTER ALL,8H NEW COR
1 ,8HRECTION ,8HFACTORS ,8H# J00J00)
2051 GO TO (206,2062)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HISH TO S,8HAF THE C,
1 ,8HACRECTIO,8HN FACTOR,8HS # J00J00)
206 WRITE(61,2061)((I,SCCOR(I)),I=1,10)
2061 FORMAT(IY,I2,2X,#1MV =Z,F8.5,/,X,I2,2X,#3MV =Z,F8.5,/,

```

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 MASSPEC 11/23/71 1349
1 X,I2,2X,#10MV =Z,F8.5,/,X,I2,2X,#30MV =Z,F8.5,/,
2 X,I2,2X,#100MV =Z,F8.5,/,X,I2,2X,#300MV =Z,F8.5,/,
3 X,I2,2X,#1V =Z,F8.5,/,X,I2,2X,#3V =Z,F8.5,/,
4 X,I2,2X,#10V =Z,F8.5,/,X,I2,2X,#30V =Z,F8.5,/,
2062 GO TO (209,207)TELIO(8HARE THEY,8H ALL OK ,8H# J00J00)
207 IND = TELIO(8HENTER IN,8HDEX OF F,8HACTOR YO,8HW WISH T,
1 8HO CHANGE,8H # J00J00)
IF(IND .GT. 10)GO TO 207
SCCOR(IND) = TELIO(8HNEW FACT,8HOR = J00)
GO TO 2062
208 SCCOR(1) = TELIO(8H 1MV = )
SCCOR(2) = TELIO(8H 3MV = )
SCCOR(3) = TELIO(8H 10MV = )
SCCOR(4) = TELIO(8H 30MV = )
SCCOR(5) = TELIO(8H100MV = )
SCCOR(6) = TELIO(8H300MV = )
SCCOR(7) = TELIO(8H 1V = )
SCCOR(8) = TELIO(8H 3V = )
SCCOR(9) = TELIO(8H 10V = )
SCCOR(10) = TELIO(8H 30V = )
GO TO 2062
209 REWIND LUN
WRITE(LUN,2031)(SCCOR(I),I=1,10)
ENDFILE LUN
997 CALL UNEQUIP(LUN)
998 CALL MISET
GO TO (500,501)TELIO(8HHAVE YOU,8H STARTED,8H THE CAL,
S 8HCULATION,8HS FOR TH,8HIS DATA ,8HSET # J00)
500 FLAG = 1
GO TO 9983
501 FLAG = IZ
GO TO(9981,9982)TELIO(8HIS YOUR ,8HDATA FIL,8HE EQUIPP,8HED # J00)
9981 LUN = TELIO(8HDATA LUN,8H = J00J00)
GO TO 9983
9982 WRITE(61,9970)
9970 FORMAT(10H ENTER FILE NAME#)
READ(60,100)COMMENT
CALL CANCEL(COMMENT)
CALL UNEQUIP(51)
CALL EQUIP(51,COMMENT(1))
LUN = 51
9983 ILUN = LUN
REWIND LUN
DELT = 5
TIME = TELIO(8HENTER DE,8HLTA T IN,8H SECONDS,8H # J00J00)
DYSHIFT = 1.0E-4
LUNEOF = IZ
1 READ (LUN, 100) COMMENT
100 FORMAT( 10A8)
IF ( EOF( LUN ))GO TO 9999
IF ( COMMENT(2) .EQ. 8H COSY/ ) 1, 2
2 DO 3 I=1, 10
IF ( COMMENT(I) .NE. BLANKS ) GO TO 4
3 CONTINUE
GO TO 1
4 CALL CANCEL( COMMENT )
WRITE(61,116)
WRITE( 61, 101 ) COMMENT
WRITE(61,116)
DO 401 I=1,5

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 MASSPEC 11/23/71 1749

```

      INDEX(I) = 1
      NPKS(I) = IZ
      DO 401 J = 1,100
401  VAR(I,J) = ZERO
      CALL CLEARFL6
      IF(FLAG)GO TO 17
101  FORMAT(2,10A8)
C*****
C      INITIALIZE ID#S ACCEPTED FOR NORMAL USE.
C*****
      DO 4001 I=1,20
4001  PKSCALE(I) = ZERO
      SCALE = FACTOR = IZ
      NID = 3 $IOLIMITS = 6
      PID(1) = 8HA40 $PID(2) = 8HA38 $PID(3) = 8HA76
      IDSEQ(1)=IDSEQ(4)=2$IDSEQ(2)=IDSEQ(3)=1$IDSEQ(5)=IDSEQ(6)=3
      GO TO (5,6) TELIO(8HARE A40 ,8H, A38 , ,8HA76 OK ,8HFOR PFAK,
      X      8H NAMES $)
      5 GO TO (13,8) TELIO(8HIS THE S,8HEQUENCE ,8H: A38, A,8H40, A40,,
      X      8H A38, A3,8H6, A36 0,8HK 00000)
      6 NID = TELIO(8HNUMBER 0,8HF PEAK N,8HAMES = 0)
      WRITE(61,102)
102  FORMAT(20ENTER PEAK NAMES, ONE PER LINE.#)
103  FORMAT(A8)
      DO 7 I=1,NID
      READ(60,103) PID(I)
      7 CALL COMPRESS(PID(I))
      8 WRITE(61,104)
104  FORMAT(20ENTER THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH THE PEAKS SHOULD OCCUR.#)
      DO 9 I=1,NID
      9 WRITE(61,105) I, PID(I)
105  FORMAT(2, I2, 2 = 2, A8)
      WRITE(61,106)
106  FORMAT(2 AN EXAMPLE IS #,/,# 1 2 3 3 2 1#)
      10 DO 11 I=1,20
      IDSEQ(I) = FFIN(60)
      IF( EOF(60) ) GO TO 12
11  CONTINUE
12  I = I - 1
      IDLIMITS = I
      WRITE(61,107) ( IDSEQ(I), I=1, IDLIMITS )
107  FORMAT(X, 20I3)
      GO TO (13,10) TELIO(8HARE THEY,8H ALL OK$)
C*****
C      SET UP THE MAIN LOOP
C*****
      13 DO 1000 KK=1,IDLIMITS
      IF( LUNEOF ) GO TO 26
101  IDUM = IDSEQ(KK)
      PEAKID = PID(IDUM)
      14 CALL READATA( LUN, PEAKID )
C*****
C      CHECK FOR ERRORS
C*****

```

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      IF ( LUN.LT. IZ ) 15, 20
15  LUN = LUN + 4
      GO TO (19, 17, 16) LUN
C*****
C      16 IS EOF OR EOD ON DATA LUN
C      17 IS ID ERROR
C      19 IS OPERATOR ERROR SIGNAL 1111111
C*****
      16 LUNEOF = 1
      LUN = ILUN
      GO TO 20
      17 LUN = ILUN
      GO TO (181,182) TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HANT TO C,8HHANGE TH,
      S      8HE PEAK I,8HC $ 0000)
181  WRITE(61,108)
108  FORMAT(2 ENTER CORRECT PEAK NAME#)
      READ(60,103) PEAKID
      CALL COMPRESS(PEAKID)
      GO TO 14
182  DO 183 IK=1,IDLIMITS
      IJ = IDSEQ(IK)
183  WRITE(61,114) IK, PID(IJ)
114  FORMAT(2, I3, 2 = 2, A8)
      KK = TELIO(8HWHERE SH,8HOULD WE ,8HBE IN TH,8HE SEQUEN,8HCE $ 000)
      GO TO 131
19  WRITE(61,109)
109  FORMAT(2 OPERATOR ERROR NOTED#)
      LUN = ILUN
      TIME = TIME + DELT + NPTS
      GO TO 14
C*****
C      PEAK IS READ IN AND OK SO FAR
C      SAVE SCALE FACTOR AND INCREMENT TOTAL TIME HERE
C*****
      20 DO 21 I=1,NPTS
      21 Y(I) = IY(I)
      IF( .NOT. SCALE ) GO TO 22
      XFCT = 1.0
      IF(FACTOR .EQ. -3) XFCT = 1.E-3
      PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCALE * XFCT
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.001) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(1)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.003) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(2)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.010) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(3)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.030) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(4)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.100) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(5)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 0.300) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(6)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 1.000) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(7)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 3.000) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(8)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 10.000) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(9)
      IF(PKSCALE(IDUM) .EQ. 30.000) PKSCALE(IDUM) = SCCOR(10)
      22 TIME = TIME + DELT + NPTS
C*****
C      NOW TAKE THE MOVING STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE DATA
C*****

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C      CALL STOEVC ( Y, YM, SIG5 )
C
C*****
C      SMOOTH THE DATA NOW AND RETURN WITH FIRST DERIVATIVE
C*****
C      CALL SMOOTH ( Y, DY )
C      CHANGE DY TO TANGENTS
C      DO 23 I=1,NPTS
C      DY(I) = DY(I) * DYSHIFT
C**** IF( IFLAG IS 0 ON FIRST RUN
C      IF( IFLAG ) 232, 231
C      231 IFLAG = 1
C      GO TO 233
C      232 IF( FLAG ) 233, 2399
C      233 GO TO (235,234) TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HISH TO E,8HINTER CON,8HSTANTS &
C      *)
C      234 GO TO (236,238) TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HISH TO L,8HIST CONS,8HSTANTS &)
C      235 CHANUP=TELIO(8HMINIMUM ,8HCHANNELS,8H UP = )
C      TOPMAX=TELIO(8HMAX CHAN,8HNELS ON ,8HTOP = )
C      CHANDOWN=TELIO(8HMINIMUM ,8HCHANNELS,8H DOWN = )
C      GO TO 238
C      236 WRITE(61,237) CHANUP, TOPMAX, CHANDOWN
C      237 FORMAT(20HIN CHANNELS UP = #,I4,/,
C      * # MAX CHANNELS ON TOP = #,I4,/,
C      * # MIN CHANNELS DOWN = #,I4)
C      238 GO TO(2399,235) TELIO(8HARE THEY,8H ALL OK ,8H $ 00000)
C      2399 FLAG = IZ
C*****
C      NOW CALL THE PEAK SUBROUTINE
C*****
C      CALL PEAK(DY, SIG5, YM, LEFTBND, LEFT, RIGHTBND, RIGHT, SUMMIT,
C      A PEAKTOP, CHANUP, TOPMAX, CHANDOWN)
C      IF( LEFT + RIGHT ) 25,24
C      ERROR IF LEFT = RIGHT = 0
C      24 WRITE(61,110) PKID
C      110 FORMAT(2X ERROR IN PEAK #, A8)
C      GO TO 1000
C*****
C      DETERMINE VALUES FOR THIS PEAK
C*****
C      25 XIR = RIGHT + 3
C      XIL = LEFT - 3
C      BASELINE = ((RIGHTBND - LEFTBND)/(XIP - YIL)) *
C      3 (PEAKTOP - XIL) + LEFTBND
C*****
C      VALUE FOR THIS PEAK
C*****
C      VALUE = SUMMIT - BASELINE
C      XSC = PKSCALE(IDUM)
C      IF( .NOT. XSC) XSC = 1.

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C      SCVAL IS VALUE IN VOLTS
C      SCVAL = VALUE * XSC * 1.E-6
C      PKTIME = TIME - NPTS + PEAKTOP
C      WRITE(61,111) PKID, PKTIME, VALUE, PKSCALE(IDUM), SCVAL
C      111 FORMAT(2X, A8, F5.0, F10.0, 2X, F6.3, 2X, F10.5)
C*****
C      NOW STORE THE VALUE AND ITS TIME
C*****
C      INV = INDEX(IDUM)
C      VAR(IDUM, INV) = PKTIME
C      VAR(IDUM, INV+1) = SCVAL
C      INDEX(IDUM) = INDEX(IDUM) + 2
C      1000 CONTINUE
C      GO TO 13
C*****
C      NOW ALL THE PEAKS ARE CALCULATED
C      LETS PRINT THEM OUT
C*****
C**** EQUIP LP AND LABEL IT
C      26 CALL UNEQUIP(52)
C      CALL EQUIP(52,8HLP )
C      WRITE(52,2601) XLAB
C      2601 FORMAT(5A8)
C      CALL ARYTIME(ITYME(2))
C      WRITE(52,2602) DTMS
C      2602 FORMAT(4I4, 5A8)
C      WRITE(52,2591)
C      2591 FORMAT(20*****
C      1,*****
C      2,*****
C      WRITE(52,101) COMMENT
C      WRITE(52,2591)
C      DO 2592 I=1,NID
C      2592 IBLNKS(I) = IBLANK
C      WRITE(52,2603) ((IBLNKS(I),PID(I)), I=1,NID)
C      2603 FORMAT(20I4, 3X, 5(X,A4,2TIME# 7X, A8, 3X))
C**** PRINT PEAK VALUES ON THE LP
C      L = IZ
C      DO 263 I=1,100,2
C      DO 2604 II=1,15
C      2604 PLINE(II)=BLANKS
C      K = 1
C      JK = IZ
C      DO 262 J =1,NID
C      IF(VAR(J,I) .EQ. ZERO) GO TO 261
C      ENCODE(24,2621,PLINE(K))VAR(J,I), VAR(J,I+1)
C      2621 FORMAT(5X, F4.0, 2X, F13.8)
C      GO TO 2613
C      261 JK = JK + 1
C      IF(JK .EQ. NID) GO TO 264
C      2613 K = K + 3
C      262 CONTINUE
C      L = L + 1
C      WRITE(52,2622) L,PLINE
C      2622 FORMAT(X,I2,4(3A8,3X),3A8)
C      263 CONTINUE

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 MASSPEC 11/23/71 1743
264 WRITE(52,2591)
WRITE(61,116)
DO 28 J=1,NIO
  4 = IZ
269 WRITE(61,112) PIO(J)
112 FORMAT(10#,6X,1TIME#,7X,A8)
  K = 1Z
  DO 27 I=1,100,2
    K = K + 1
    IF(VAR(J,I) .EQ. ZERO) GO TO 271
    IF (4) GO TO 2701
    NPXS(J) = NPXS(J) + 1
2701 IF( VAR(J,I+1) .NE. ZERO) GO TO 2702
    WRITE(61,113)K,VAR(J,I),CHIT
1131 FORMAT(1# ,I3,2X,F5.0,5X,A8)
    GO TO 27
2702 WRITE(61,113)K, VAR(J,I), VAR(J,I+1)
  27 CONTINUE
113 FORMAT(1# ,I3,2X,F5.0,2X,F13.8)
271 GO TO(28,272)TELIO(8HARE THEY,8H ALL OK ,9H 000000)
272 GO TO (273,274)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HANT TO O,8HMIT A PO,8HINT $ 00)
273 IND2 = 2 * TELIO(8HENTER IN,8HDEX OF P,8HEAK VALU,
  1 8HE YOU WA,8HNT TO OM,8HIT $ 000)
  VAR(J,IND2) = ZERO
  GO TO 275
274 IND1 = 2 * TELIO(8HENTER IN,8HDEX OF P,8HEAK VALU,8HE YOU WA,
  X 8HNT TO C4,8HANGE $ 0)
  VAR(J,IND1) = TELIO(8HVALUE = )
  4 = 1
  GO TO(269,271)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HANT TO L,8HIST THEM,9H $ 000.0)
  28 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C LETS DO THE RATIOS NOW
C*****
WRITE(61,116)
WRITE(61,300)
300 FORMAT(10ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH THESE VALUES#)
DO 241 I=1,NIO
241 WRITE(61,105)I, PIO(I)
  CALL MISET
  CALL UNEQUIP(53)
  CALL UNEQUIP(54)
  CALL EQUIP(53,8HFILE )
  CALL EQUIP(54,8HFILE )
  IFILE = IZ
2411 IVAR = TELIO(8HWHICH VA,8HRIABLE O,8HDO YOU WA,8HNT TO FI,
  X 8HNT $ 0000)
  IFIT = IZ
  K = NPXS(IVAR)
242 IDEG = TELIO(8HDEGREE O,8HF POLYNO,8HMIAL = 0)
  IF(IDEG .GE. K)283, 244
243 WRITE(61,301)
301 FORMAT(10DEGREEF TOO LARGE#)
  GO TO 282
244 NTERMS = IDEG + 1
  IF(IFIT) GO TO 287
  K = K + K
  I = IZ

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 MASSPEC 11/23/71 1343
DO 286 J=1,KK,2
  IF (VAR(IVAR,J+1) .EQ. ZERO )285, 2451
285 K = K - 1
  GO TO 286
2451 I = I + 1
  XFT(I) = VAR(IVAR,J)
  YFT(I) = VAR(IVAR,J+1)
286 CONTINUE
  IFIT = 1
C*****
C
C POLYNOMIAL FIT
C*****
287 CALL POLFIT(XFT, YFT, K, IDEG, IZ, YFIT, COEFF, SIGMAA, CHISQR)
WRITE(61,302)
302 FORMAT(1# ,# COEFFICIENTS STO. ERROR#)
WRITE(61,303)(COEFF(I), SIGMAA(I), I=1,NTERMS)
303 FORMAT(1# ,E12.5,6X,E12.5)
WRITE(61,306) CHISQR
CALL STAT(YFT, K, SIG, YMEAN)
WRITE(61,304)YMEAN, SIG
304 FORMAT(1# MEAN#,15X,1# ,# E12.5,1# ,# STANDARD DEVIATION = #,E12.5)
306 FORMAT(1# ,# CHI SQUARE = #,E12.5)
GO TO(282,291)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HISH TO F,8HIT AGAIN,8H $ 00000)
291 GO TO (2911,1999)TELIO(8HDO YOU W,8HANT RATI,8HOS $ 00)
2911 IF(IFILE .EQ. 54)8901, 8902
8901 CALL WRITEIO(52,53,54)
WRITE(52,101)DTMES
WRITE(52,2591)
WRITE(52,101)COMMENT
WRITE(52,2591)
  IFILE = 53
  GO TO 8903
8902 IF(IFILE .EQ. 53)IFILE = 54
  IF(IFILE .EQ. IZ) IFILE = 53
8903 WRITE(61,3061) PIO(IVAR), PIO(IVAR)
3061 FORMAT(10RATIO WILL BE 1: #,A8,1# / X OR 2: X / #,A8)
  IR = TELIO(8HANSWER 1,8H OR 2 $ )
29111 IXR = TELIO(8H X = 000)
  IF(IXR .GT. NIO) 29112,29113
29112 WRITE(61,3062)
3062 FORMAT(1# X IS TOO BIG...SEE VALUES FOR PEAK NAMES.#)
  GO TO 29111
29113 FMT(2) = 8H 17X,
  IFCTR = IZ
  XFCTR = 1.
  GO TO (2912,2913)TELIO(8HSCALE FA,8HCTOP $ )
2912 XFCTR = TELIO(8HFACTOR =)
  IFCTR = 1
  FMT(2) = 8H 8X,
2913 CONTINUE
  WRITE(61,116)
  GO TO(292,293)IR
292 WRITE(61,FMT)PIO(IVAR), PIO(IXR)
  WRITE(IFILE,FMT)PIO(IVAR), PIO(IXR)
  GO TO 294
293 WRITE(61,FMT) PIO(IXR), PIO(IVAR)
  WRITE(IFILE,FMT)PIO(IXR), PIO(IVAR)
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C*****
C      COMPUTE THE RATIOS
C*****
294 K = NPXS(IXR)
  KK = K + K
  J = IZ
  DO 295 I = 1, KK, 2
    IF( VAR(IXR, I+1) .EQ. ZERO ) 2941, 2942
2941 K = K - 1
    GO TO 295
2942 J = J + 1
    X1(J) = VAR(IXR, I)
    Y1(J) = VAR(IXR, I+1)
295 CONTINUE
  DO 296 I = 1, K
    Y2(I) = COEFF(1)
    DO 2952 J = 2, NTERMS
      L = J - 1
2952 Y2(I) = Y2(I) + COEFF(J)*(X1(I) ** L)
    GO TO(2953, 2954) IR
2953 RATIO(I) = Y2(I) / Y1(I)
    GO TO 2955
2954 RATIO(I) = Y1(I) / Y2(I)
2955 IF( IFCTR ) 2956, 2957
2956 FRATIO = RATIO(I) * XFCTR
    WRITE(61, 309) I, X1(I), RATIO(I), FRATIO
    WRITE(IFILE, 309) I, X1(I), RATIO(I), FRATIO
    RATIO(I) = FRATIO
309 FORMAT(2, 3X, I2, 2X, F6.0, 2(4X, E12.5))
    GO TO 296
2957 WRITE(61, 308) I, X1(I), RATIO(I)
    WRITE(IFILE, 308) I, X1(I), RATIO(I)
296 CONTINUE
    WRITE(61, 116)
C*****
C      FIT THE RATIOS AND EXTRAPOLATE TO T C
C*****
GO TO(399, 390) TELIO(8HARE THEY, 8H ALL OK, 8H$ 000000)
390 INDRAT = TELIO(8HENTER IN, 8HDEX OF 9, 8HATIO YOU, 8H WANT TO,
1 8H OMIT I)
RATIO(INDRAT) = ZFRO
GO TO(391, 390) TELIO(8HARE THEY, 8H ALL OK, 8H$ 000000)
391 J = IZ
  DO 392 I = 1, K
    IF(RATIO(I) .EQ. ZERO) GO TO 392
    J = J + 1
    RFIT(J) = RATIO(I)
    Y1(J) = X1(I)
392 CONTINUE
  K = J
  DO 393 I = 1, K
    RATIO(I) = RFIT(I)
393 X1(I) = Y1(I)
399 GO TO(400, 2981) TELIO(8HDO YOU W, 8HANT TO F, 8HIT THE R, 8HATIOS $)
400 IDEG = TELIO(8HDEGREE 0, 8H POLYNO, 8HMIAL = C)
    WRITE(IFILE, 401) IDEG

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4010 FORMAT(/, # DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL = #, I2)
  NTM = IDEG + 1
  IF(NTM .GE. K) 411, 402
411 WRITE(61, 301)
  GO TO 400
402 CALL POLFIT(X1, RATIO, K, IDEG, 3, RFIT, COEF, SIGA, CHISQR)
  WRITE(61, 302)
  WRITE(IFILE, 302)
  WRITE(61, 303) (COEF(I), SIGA(I), I=1, NTM)
  WRITE(IFILE, 303) (COEF(I), SIGA(I), I=1, NTM)
  WRITE(IFILE, 306) CHISQR
  WRITE(61, 306) CHISQR
  CALL STAT(RATIO, K, SIG, YMEAN)
  STERR = SIG / SQRT(FLOAT(K))
  WRITE(61, 304) YMEAN, SIG
  WRITE(61, 310) STERR
  WRITE(IFILE, 304) YMEAN, SIG
  WRITE(IFILE, 310) STERR
310 FORMAT(2 STD. ERROR OF MEAN = #, E12.5)
  GO TO(400, 298) TELIO(8HDO YOU W, 8HISH TO F, 8HIT AGAIN, 8H $ 000000)
308 FORMAT(2, 11X, I2, 2X, F6.0, 4X, E12.5)
298 ENDFILE IFILE
  GO TO 297
2981 REWIND IFILE
  IF(IFILE .EQ. 53) IFILE = IZ
  IF(IFILE .EQ. 54) IFILE = 53
297 GO TO(2811, 291) TELIO(8HDO YOU W, 8HISH TO F, 8HIT ANOTH, 8HER VARIA,
X 8HBLE $ 00)
1999 CALL WRITEIO(52, 53, 54)
  CALL UNEQUIP(52)
  GO TO(998, 9999) TELIO(8HDO YOU H, 8HAVE MORE, 8H DATA $)
116 FORMAT(20*****
9999 CALL UNEQUIP(51)
  CALL UNEQUIP(52)
  CALL UNEQUIP(53)
  CALL UNEQUIP(54)
  WRITE(61, 115)
115 FORMAT(20END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.#)
  CALL SBJP
  END

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SUBROUTINE STOEVI(Y, YH, SIG5)
C***** THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES 5 POINT MOVING
C***** MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
  DIMENSION Y(1), YSS(200), YS(200), YMS(200), YH(1), SIG5(1)
  COMMON ITIME, PEAKIO, SCALE, L, IY(200)
C***** INITIALIZE AND COMPUTE SQUARES
  DO 2 I=1, L
    SIG5(I) = YH(I) ** 2
    YS(I) = Y(I) * Y(I)
  2
C***** STANDARD DEVIATIONS AND MEANS (5 POINTS)
  N=L-2
  DO 3 I=3, M
    YH(I) = (Y(I-2) + Y(I-1) + Y(I) + Y(I+1) + Y(I+2)) / 5.
    YMS(I) = YH(I) * YH(I)
    YSS(I) = (YS(I-2) + YS(I-1) + YS(I) + YS(I+1) + YS(I+2)) / 5.
  3
  SIG5(I) = SQRTF(YSS(I) - YMS(I))
  RETURN
END

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0      11/23/71  1130
      SUBROUTINE PEAK(DY,SIGMA,MEAN,LEFTBND,LEFT,RIGHTBND,RIGHT,SUMMIT,
      *PEAKTOP, CHANUP, TOPMAX, CHANDOWN)
      COMMON TIME,PEAKID,SCALE,L,IY(200)
      DIMENSION DY(1),SIGMA(1),MEAN(1)
      INTEGER TIME, START, UP, TOP, DOWN, POSITION, UPAGAIN
      INTEGER PEAKTOP, TOPMAX, CHANUP, CHANDOWN, RIGHT
      REAL MEAN,LEFTBND
C*****
C      DY IS SMOOTHED FIRST DERIVATIVE
C      SIGMA IS 5 POINT MOVING STANDARD DEVIATION
C      LEFTBND IS VALUE AT LEFT TAIL
C      LEFT IS INDEX OF LEFTBND
C      RIGHTBND IS VALUE AT RIGHT TAIL
C      RIGHT IS INDEX OF RIGHTBND
C      SUMMIT IS VALUE AT SUMMIT OF PEAK
C      PEAKTOP IS INDEX AT SUMMIT
C      CHANUP IS MINIMUM CHANNELS UP
C      TOPMAX IS MAXIMUM CHANNELS ON TOP
C      CHANDOWN IS MINIMUM CHANNELS DOWN
C*****
      THETA = 20.
      SLOPE=TANF(THETA/57.29577951)
C*****  POSITION OF SCAN
      START = 1
      UP = 2
      TOP = 3
      DOWN = 4
C*****  INITIALIZE
      JUP = JTOP = JDOWN = 0
      K=L-3
      POSITION = START
      DO 10 I=2,K
C*****  LOOK FOR BEGINNING OF UPHILL SCAN
      1 IF(DY(I) .GE. SLOPE)2,10
      2 LEFT = I
      POSITION = UP
      GO TO 10
C*****  LOOK FOR TOP ON UPHILL SCAN
      3 IF(DY(I) .GE. SLOPE)4,41
      4 JUP = JUP + 1
      GO TO 10
C*****  IS LEFT SLOPE LONG ENOUGH
C*****  ELIMINATE SMALL PEAKS
      41 IF (JUP .GE. CHANUP )42,43
      42 POSITION = TOP
      UPAGAIN = 0
      GO TO 10
      43 POSITION = START
      JUP = 0
      GO TO 10
      5 IF( DY(I) .GE. SLOPE )501, 503
C*****  OOPS WE ARE STARTING UP AGAIN
      501 UPAGAIN = UPAGAIN + 1
      IF( JTOP .EQ. TOPMAX )JTOP = TOPMAX-1
      IF( UPAGAIN .EQ. CHANUP )502, 503
      502 ICH = CHANUP + 2
C*****  MOVE POINTER BACK CHANUP+2 PLACES
      I = I - ICH
      IF( I .LT. 2) I = 2

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```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 PEAK      11/23/71  1130
C****  START OVER AGAIN
      GO TO 6
C*****  LOOK FOR START OF STEEP DOWNHILL SLOPE
      503 IF(ABSF(DY(I)) .GE. SLOPE .AND. DY(I) .LT. 0. ) 51,52
      51 POSITION = DOWN
      GO TO 10
      52 JTOP = JTOP + 1
      IF ( JTOP .GT. TOPMAX )6,10
C*****  IF TOP IS TOO LONG START OVER
      6 POSITION = START
      JTOP = JUP = 0
      GO TO 10
C*****  LOOK FOR RIGHT TAIL
      7 IF ( ABSF( DY(I) ) .GE. SLOPE .AND. DY(I) .LT. 0. ) 71,72
      71 JDOWN = JDOWN + 1
      GO TO 10
      72 IF ( JDOWN .GE. CHANDOWN ) 74,73
      73 JTOP = JDOWN
      POSITION = TOP
      UPAGAIN = 0
      GO TO 10
      74 RIGHT = I
      DO 9 J= 1,3
      JK = I + J
      IF ( ABSF( DY(JK) ) .GE. SLOPE ) 91,9
C*****  MAKE SURE WE ARE ON THE TAIL
      91 POSITION = DOWN
      GO TO 10
      9 CONTINUE
      GO TO 12
      10 CONTINUE
C*****
C      IF LOOP TERMINATES THERE IS AN ERROR
C      ERROR IS SIGNIFIED BY SETTING THE
C      VALUES OF LEFT AND RIGHT TO 0
C*****
      11 LEFT = RIGHT = 0
      RETURN
C*****
C*****  NOW WE KNOW THE RIGHT AND LEFT BOUNDS OF THE PEAK
C*****  MINIMIZE THE STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE SUMMIT VALUE
C*****
      12 PEAKTOP = 0
      SIGMIN = 1.E10
C*****  SEARCH UPPER 2/3 OF THE PEAK
      IPRANGE = RIGHT - LEFT
      KF = IPRANGE / 6
      LFT = LEFT + KF
      IRT = RIGHT - KF
      DO 20 I=LFT,IRT
      IF ( SIGMA(I) .LT. SIGMIN )19,20
      19 SIGMIN = SIGMA(I)
      PEAKTOP = I
      20 CONTINUE
C*****  POSITION OF PEAK IS NOW PEAKTOP
      IF(PEAKTOP .EQ. LFT .OR. PEAKTOP .EQ. IRT)GO TO 11
C*****  COULDN'T FIND TOP BY MINIMIZING SIGMA SO ABORT
      M = PEAKTOP - 2
      N = PEAKTOP + 2
      J = ISUM = 0

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 PEAK      11/23/71  1130
      DO 25 I=M,N
      IF (ABS(IY(I) - MEAN(PEAKTOP)) .LT. SIGMA(PEAKTOP) ) 22,25
      22 J=J+1
      ISUM = ISUM + IY(I)
      25 CONTINUE
      C***** CALCULATE NEW MEAN      ( VALUE AT SUMMIT )
      SUMMIT = ISUM/J
      I = LEFT - 3
      J = RIGHT + 3
      IF(I .LT. 3) I = 3
      IF(J .GT. (L - 2)) J = L - 2
      C**** LEFT TAIL
      LEFTBND = MEAN(I)
      C**** RIGHT TAIL
      RIGHTBND = MEAN(J)
      RETURN
      END

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3300 COMPASS/OS3 VER 2.0

```

                                COMPRESS
                                11/23/71  1140
COMPRESS COSY/      01      11/23/71  1140
*****
* THIS SUBROUTINE TAKES A TWO WORD VARIABLE AND
* COMPRESSES ALL BLANKS FROM IT.
* THE CALLING SEQUENCE IS
*      RTJ      COMPRESS
*      77      ANAME
*
*OR IN FORTRAN IT IS      CALL COMPRESS(ANAME)
*****
      ENTRY      COMPRESS
      UJP      **
      STI      B1,1
      STI      B2,2
      LDA      COMPRESS
      SWA      COM1
      SWA      COM2
      INA,S      1
      SWA      XIT
      COM1      LOAD0,I
      STAQ      T1
      ENQ      608
      ENI      -1,1
      ENI      0,2
      LOOP      INI      1,1
      ISE      A,1
      UJP      *+2
      UJP      DONE
      LACH      T1,1
      AQJ,NE      *+2
      UJP      LOOP
      SACH      T2,2
      INI      1,2
      UJP      LOOP
      ENA      608
      UJP      *+3
      SACH      T2,2
      INI      1,2
      ISG      8,2
      UJP      *+3
      COM2      LOAD0,T2
      STAQ,I      **
      ENI      **,1
      ENI      **,2
      XIT      UJP      **
      T1      BSS      2
      T2      BSS      2
      END

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00000 01077777 01 0 77777 0
00001 47100037 47 0 P00037 1
00002 47200040 47 0 P00040 2
00003 20000000 20 0 P00000 0
00004 44000010 44 0 P00010 0
00005 44000036 44 0 P00036 0
00006 15400001 15 1 00001 0
00007 44000041 44 0 P00041 0
00010 25477777 25 1 77777 0
00011 45000042 45 0 P00042 0
00012 14700060 14 1 00060 3
00013 14177776 14 0 77776 1
00014 14200000 14 0 00000 2
00015 15100001 15 0 00001 1
00016 04100010 04 0 00010 1
00017 01000021 01 0 P00021 0
00020 01000027 01 0 P00027 0
00021 22400210 22 1 P00042 0
00022 03500024 03 1 P00024 1
00023 01000015 01 0 P00015 0
00024 42400220 42 1 P00044 0
00025 15200001 15 0 00001 2
00026 01000015 01 0 P00015 0
00027 14600060 14 1 00060 2
00030 01000033 01 0 P00033 0
00031 42400220 42 1 P00044 0
00032 15200001 15 0 00001 2
00033 05200010 05 0 00010 2
00034 01000031 01 0 P00031 0
00035 25000044 25 0 P00044 0
00036 45477777 45 1 77777 0
00037 14177777 14 0 77777 1
00040 14277777 14 0 77777 2
00041 01077777 01 0 77777 0
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      SET UP EXIT
      PICK UP PARAMETER
      PUT IT IN T1
      BLANK IN 0
      INITIALIZE
      LOOK AT A CHARACTER
      STORE THE CHARACTER
      FILL REST OF WORD WITH BLANKS
      PICK UP ANSWER
      STORE IT
      RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM

```

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0          11/23/71 1123
      SUBROUTINE POLFIT(X, Y, NPTS, NORDER, NEVEN, YFIT, A, SIGMAA,
1      CHISQR)
C *****
C      PURPOSE
C      MAKE A LEAST-SQUARES FIT TO DATA WITH A POWER SERIES POLYNOMIAL
C
C      DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C      X      - ARRAY OF DATA POINTS FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C      Y      - ARRAY OF DATA POINTS FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLE
C      NPTS   - NUMBER OF PAIRES OF DATA POINTS
C      NORDER - HIGHEST ORDER OF POLYNOMIAL (NUMBER OF TERMS - 1)
C      NEVEN  - DETERMINES ODD OR EVEN CHARACTER OF POLYNOMIAL
C      +1 FITS ONLY TO EVEN TERMS
C      0 FITS TO ALL TERMS
C      -1 FITS ONLY TO ODD TERMS
C      YFIT   - ARRAY OF CALCULATED VALUES OF Y
C      A      - ARRAY OF COEFFICIENTS OF POLYNOMIAL
C      SIGMAA - ARRAY OF STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR COEFFICIENTS
C      CHISQR - REDUCED CHI SQUARE FOR FIT
C *****
C      DIMENSION X(1), Y(1), YFIT(1), A(1), SIGMAA(1), P(10,10),
1      BETA(10), ALPHA(10,10)
C
C      ACCUMULATE POLYNOMIALS
C
11 NTERMS = NCOEFF = 1
   JMAX = NORDER + 1
20 DO 40 I=1, NPTS
   P(I,1) = 1.
   P(I,2) = X(I)
   DO 40 L=2, NORDER
   P(I,L+1) = X(I) ** L
C
C      ACCUMULATE MATRICES ALPHA AND BETA
C
51 DO 54 J=1, NTERMS
   BETA(J) = 0.
   DO 54 K=1, NTERMS
54 ALPHA(J,K) = 0.
   DO 60 I=1, NPTS
   DO 60 J=1, NTERMS
   BETA(J) = BETA(J) + P(I,J) * Y(I)
   DO 60 K=J, NTERMS
   ALPHA(J,K) = ALPHA(J,K) + P(I,J) * P(I,K)
60 ALPHA(K,J) = ALPHA(J,K)
C
C      DELETE FIXED COEFFICIENTS
C
70 IF(NEVEN) 71, 91, 81
71 DO 76 J=3, NTERMS, 2
   BETA(J) = 0.
   DO 75 K=1, NTERMS
   ALPHA(J,K) = 0.
75 ALPHA(K,J) = 0.
76 ALPHA(J,J) = 1.
   GO TO 91
91 DO 86 J=2, NTERMS, 2
   BETA(J) = 0.
   DO 85 K=1, NTERMS

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 POLFIT 11/23/71 1120
      ALPHA(J,K) = 0.
85 ALPHA(K,J) = 0.
96 ALPHA(J,J) = 1.
C
C      INVERT CURVATURE MATRIX ALPHA
C
91 DO 95 J=1, JMAX
   A(J) = 0.
95 SIGMAA(J) = 0.
   DO 97 I=1, NPTS
97 YFIT(I) = 0.
101 CALL MATINV(ALPHA, NTERMS, DET)
   IF(DET) 111, 103
103 CHISQR = 0.
   GO TO 170
C
C      CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS ,FIT, AND CHI SQUARE
C
111 DO 115 J=1, NTERMS
   DO 113 K=1, NTERMS
113 A(J) = A(J) + BETA(K) * ALPHA(J,K)
   DO 115 I=1, NPTS
115 YFIT(I) = YFIT(I) + A(J) * P(I,J)
   CHISQ = 0.
   DO 123 I=1, NPTS
   DEL = Y(I) - YFIT(I)
123 CHISQ = CHISQ + DEL * DEL
   FREE = NPTS - NCOEFF
   CHISQR = CHISQ / FREE
C
C      TEST FOR END OF FIT
C
131 IF(( NTERMS - JMAX ) .GE. 0) 151, 132
132 IF (( NCOEFF - 2 ) .GE. 0) 134, 133
133 IF (NEVEN .GT. J) 135, 137
134 IF (NEVEN) 135, 137
135 NTERMS = NTERMS + 2
   GO TO 138
137 NTERMS = NTERMS + 1
138 NCOEFF = NCOEFF + 1
   GO TO 51
C
C      CALCULATE REMAINDER OF OUTPUT
C
151 DO 152 J=1, NTERMS
152 SIGMAA(J) = SQRT(CHISQR * ALPHA(J,J))
170 RETURN
   END
C*****
C***** THIS SUBROUTINE ALLOWS COSY DECKS TO BE READ
C***** BY A COMPASS ROUTINE.
      DIMENSION LINE(20)
1      FORMAT(20A4)
      READ(LUN,1)LINE
      END

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0          11/26/71 1600
      SUBROUTINE READCARD(LUN,LINE)
C***** THIS SUBROUTINE ALLOWS COSY DECKS TO BE READ
C***** BY A COMPASS ROUTINE.
      DIMENSION LINE(20)
1      FORMAT(20A4)
      READ(LUN,1)LINE
      END

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0          11/23/71 1129
SUBROUTINE MATINV ( ARRAY, NORDER, DET)
C*****
C      PURPOSE
C      INVERT A SYMMETRIC MATRIX AND CALCULATE ITS DETERMINANT
C
C      DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
C      ARRAY - INPUT MATRIX WHICH IS REPLACED BY ITS INVERSE
C      NORDER - DEGREE OF MATRIX (ORDER OF DETERMINANT)
C      DET - DETERMINANT OF INPUT MATRIX
C*****
      DIMENSION ARRAY(10,10), IK(10), JK(10)
      DET = 1.
      DO 100 K=1, NORDER
C
C      FIND LARGEST ELEMENT ARRAY(I,J) IN REST OF MATRIX
C
      AMAX = 0.
      DO 30 I=K, NORDER
      DO 30 J=K, NORDER
      23 IF (ABSF(AMAX) - ABSF(ARRAY(I,J))) 24,24,70
      24 AMAX = ARRAY(I,J)
      IK(K) = I
      JK(K) = J
      30 CONTINUE
C
C      INTERCHANGE ROWS AND COLUMNS TO PUT AMAX IN ARRAY(K,K)
C
      31 IF(AMAX) 41, 32
      32 DET = 0.
      GO TO 140
      41 I = IK(K)
      IF(I-K) 21, 51, 43
      43 DO 50 J=1, NORDER
      SAVE = ARRAY(K,J)
      ARRAY(K,J) = ARRAY(I,J)
      50 ARRAY(I,J) = -SAVE
      51 J = JK(K)
      IF (J-K) 21, 61, 53
      53 DO 60 I=1, NORDER
      SAVE = ARRAY(I,K)
      ARRAY(I,K) = ARRAY(I,J)
      60 ARRAY(I,J) = -SAVE
C
C      ACCUMULATE ELEMENTS OF INVERSE *ATPIY
C
      61 DO 70 I=1, NORDER
      IF (I-K) 63,70
      63 ARRAY(I,K) = -ARRAY(I,K) / AMAX
      70 CONTINUE
      71 DO 80 I=1, NORDER
      DO 80 J=1, NORDER
      IF (I-K) 74, 80
      74 IF(J-K) 75, 80
      75 ARRAY(I,J) = ARRAY(I,J) + ARRAY(I,K) * ARRAY(K,J)
      80 CONTINUE
      81 DO 90 J=1, NORDER
      IF (J-K) 83, 90
      93 ARRAY(K,J) = ARRAY(K,J)/AMAX

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 MATINV 11/23/71 1129
90 CONTINUE
  ARRAY(K,K) = 1. / AMAX
100 DET = DET * AMAX
C
C      RESTORE ORDERING OF MATRIX
C
101 DO 130 L=1, NORDER
  K = NORDER - L + 1
  J = IK(K)
  IF((J-K) .GT. 0) 105, 111
105 DO 110 I=1, NORDER
  SAVE = ARPA(I,K)
  ARRAY(I,K) = - ARPA(I,J)
110 ARRAY(I,J) = SAVE
111 I = JK(K)
  IF((I-K) .GT. 0) 113, 130
113 DO 120 J=1, NORDER
  SAVE = ARRAY(K,J)
  ARRAY(K,J) = - ARRAY(I,J)
120 ARRAY(I,J) = SAVE
130 CONTINUE
140 RETURN
  END

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OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0          11/23/71 1132
SUBROUTINE WRITEIO(LPLUN,LUN1,LUN2)
  DIMENSION XLINE(16)
  REWIND LUN1
  REWIND LUN2
  IE0F1 = IE0F2 = 0
  1 DO 2 I=1,16
  2 XLINE(I) = 8H
  IF(IE0F1)GO TO 3
  IF( IE0F(LUN1) .OR. E00(LUN1) )21,22
  21 IE0F1 = 1
  GO TO 3
  22 READ(LUN1,100)(XLINE(I),I=1,6)
100 FORMAT(6A8)
  IF(IE0F(LUN1) .OR. E00(LUN1))IE0F1 = 1
  3 IF(IE0F2)GO TO 4
  IF( IE0F(LUN2) .OR. E00(LUN2) )31, 32
  31 IE0F2 = 1
  GO TO 4
  32 READ(LUN2,100)(XLINE(I),I=1,16)
  IF(IE0F(LUN2) .OR. E00(LUN2))IE0F2 = 1
  4 WRITE(LPLUN,101)XLINE
101 FORMAT(16A8)
  IF(IE0F1.AND.IE0F2)5,1
  5 WRITE(LPLUN,102)
102 FORMAT(1H1)
  CALL UNEQUIP(LUN1)
  CALL UNEQUIP(LUN2)
  CALL EQUIP(LUN1,8HFILE )
  CALL EQUIP(LUN2,8HFILE )
  RETURN
  END

```

3300 COMPASS/OS3 VER 2.0

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CANCELS CANCEL 11/23/71 1352 PAGE 2
COSY/ 01 11/23/71 1352
*****
* THIS SUBROUTINE CHECKS A LINE FOR CANCELLATION * 00002
* CHARACTERS (BACK SLASH) AND DOES THE CORRECTIONS. * 00003
* ALSO IT CHECKS FOR THE ERROR CODE (11) IF WANTED. * 00004
* TO USE * 00005
* * 00006
* OR * 00007
* * 00008
* CALL CANCEL(CARD,L) * 00009
* * 00010
* WHERE L IS THE ERROR FLAG. * 00011
*****
ENTRY CANCEL
CANCELS **
UJP **
STI R1,1 SAVE R1
STI R2,2 SAVE R2
ENA 0
STA ERROR INITIALIZE ERROR
LDA CANCEL
SWA PAR1 ADDRESS OF FIRST PARAMETER
INA,S 1
SWA XIT SET UP EXIT FOR 1 PARAMETER
SWA PAR2 ADDRESS OF SECOND PARAMETER
SWA PAR2.1
SWA **1
LDA ** LOCK AT WORD
SHA 6
ANA 770
ASE 779
UJP PAR1 SKIP IF IT IS A JUMP
ENA ** ONLY ONE PARAMETER
INA,S 1 IS A SECOND PARAMETER
SWA XIT SET UP EXIT
LDA **
SWA PAR2BACK
ENA 1
STA ERROR WILL CHECK FOR ERRORS
LDA **
SWA PAR1BACK
ANA 77777B
SHA 2
SCHA LACH SAVE ADDRESS FOR LATER
ENI -1,1
ENI 0,2
INI 1,1
LACH **1 LOOK AT A CHARACTER
ASE 750 SKIP IF CANCELLATION OCCURS (-)
UJP STORE
ISE 0,2 DONT GO BELOW 0
INI -1,2
UJP CHECK
ISG R0,1 IF CARD IS FULL
UJP **2
UJP DONE

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3300 COMPASS/OS3 VER 2.0

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CANCELS 11/23/71 1352 PAGE 3
SACH CARD,2 STORE CHARACTER
INI 1,2
UJP CHECK GO LOOK AT MORE
DONE ENA 600
SACH CARD,2
INI 1,2
ISG R1,2
UJP *-3
ENI 19,1
LDA CARD,1
PAR1BACK STA **1 PUT CORRECTED LINE BACK
IJD *-2,1
LDA ERROR
AZJ,EQ R1
ENI 19,1
ENO 120 CHECK 20 CHAPS FOR ERROR OUT !!
LACH CARD,1 THE ERROR SIGNAL
AGJ,EQ ER LOOK AT A CHARACTER
IJD *-2,1
UJP R1 GO LOOK SOME MORE
ER ISE 0,1 NO ERROR CODE SO EXIT
UJP **2 IF LAST CHARACTER
UJP R1 ONLY ONE (NOT ENOUGH FOR AN ERROR)
INI -1,1
LACH CARD,1 LOOK AT NEXT CHARACTER
AGJ,NE IJD IF NOT AN ERROR CODE
PAR2BACK STA 1
R1 ** PUT A 1 IN THE PARAMETER
R2 ENI **1 RESTORE R1
XIT ENI **2 RESTORE R2
ERROR R55 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
CARD BSS 21
END

```

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS

3300 COMPASS/053 VER 2.0

|       |          | READATA | COSY/<br>ENTRY | 01<br>READATA,CLEARFLG | 11/23/71 1141 | PAGE 2 |
|-------|----------|---------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 00000 | 01077777 | 01      | 0              | 77777                  | 0             | 00002  |
| 00001 | 14600000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 2             | 00003  |
| 00002 | 40000350 | 40      | 0              | P00350                 | 0             | 00004  |
| 00003 | 01400000 | 01      | 1              | P00000                 | 0             | 00005  |
| 00004 | 01077777 | 01      | 0              | 77777                  | 0             | 00006  |
| 00005 | 47100275 | 47      | 0              | P00275                 | 1             | 00007  |
| 00006 | 47200276 | 47      | 0              | P00276                 | 2             | 00008  |
| 00007 | 47300277 | 47      | 0              | P00277                 | 3             | 00009  |
| 00010 | 20000004 | 20      | 0              | P00004                 | 0             | 00010  |
| 00011 | 44000016 | 44      | 0              | P00016                 | 0             | 00011  |
| 00012 | 15400001 | 15      | 1              | 00000                  | 1             | 00012  |
| 00013 | 44000020 | 44      | 0              | P00020                 | 0             | 00013  |
| 00014 | 15400001 | 15      | 1              | 00001                  | 0             | 00014  |
| 00015 | 44000302 | 44      | 0              | P00302                 | 0             | 00015  |
| 00016 | 20477777 | 20      | 1              | 77777                  | 0             | 00016  |
| 00017 | 40000305 | 40      | 0              | P00305                 | 0             | 00017  |
| 00020 | 25477777 | 25      | 1              | 77777                  | 0             | 00020  |
| 00021 | 45000306 | 45      | 0              | P00306                 | 0             | 00021  |
| 00022 | 00777777 | 00      | 1              | X77777                 | 3             | 00022  |
| 00023 | 77000306 | 77      | 0              | P00306                 | 0             | 00023  |
| 00024 | 14600000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 2             | 00024  |
| 00025 | 40000315 | 40      | 0              | P00315                 | 0             | 00025  |
| 00026 | 40000303 | 40      | 0              | P00303                 | 0             | 00026  |
| 00027 | 14477776 | 14      | 1              | 77776                  | 0             | 00027  |
| 00030 | 40000316 | 40      | 0              | P00316                 | 0             | 00030  |
| 00031 | 14300000 | 14      | 0              | 00000                  | 3             | 00031  |
| 00032 | 20000350 | 20      | 0              | P00350                 | 0             | 00032  |
| 00033 | 03200042 | 03      | 0              | P00042                 | 2             | 00033  |
| 00034 | 00777777 | 00      | 1              | X77777                 | 3             | 00034  |
| 00035 | 77000323 | 77      | 0              | P00323                 | 0             | 00035  |
| 00036 | 77000304 | 77      | 0              | P00304                 | 0             | 00036  |
| 00037 | 20000304 | 20      | 0              | P00304                 | 0             | 00037  |
| 00040 | 03100042 | 03      | 0              | P00042                 | 1             | 00040  |
| 00041 | 01000053 | 01      | 0              | P00053                 | 0             | 00041  |
| 00042 | 00777777 | 00      | 1              | X77777                 | 3             | 00042  |
| 00043 | 77000305 | 77      | 0              | P00305                 | 0             | 00043  |
| 00044 | 77000323 | 77      | 0              | P00323                 | 0             | 00044  |
| 00045 | 14700000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 3             | 00045  |
| 00046 | 72400305 | 72      | 1              | P00305                 | 0             | 00046  |
| 00047 | 12000002 | 12      | 0              | 00002                  | 0             | 00047  |
| 00050 | 03300250 | 03      | 0              | P00250                 | 3             | 00050  |
| 00051 | 12000001 | 12      | 0              | 00001                  | 0             | 00051  |
| 00052 | 03300250 | 03      | 0              | P00250                 | 3             | 00052  |
| 00053 | 20000371 | 20      | 0              | P00371                 | 0             | 00053  |
| 00054 | 14100023 | 14      | 0              | 00023                  | 1             | 00054  |
| 00055 | 21100323 | 21      | 0              | P00323                 | 1             | 00055  |
| 00056 | 03500061 | 03      | 1              | P00061                 | 1             | 00056  |
| 00057 | 02500055 | 02      | 1              | P00055                 | 1             | 00057  |
| 00060 | 01000062 | 01      | 0              | P00062                 | 0             | 00060  |
| 00061 | 15100001 | 15      | 0              | 00001                  | 1             | 00061  |
| 00062 | 53100000 | 53      | 0              | 00000                  | 1             | 00062  |
| 00063 | 13000030 | 13      | 0              | 00030                  | 0             | 00063  |
| 00064 | 04700000 | 04      | 1              | 00000                  | 3             | 00064  |
| 00065 | 01000067 | 01      | 0              | P00067                 | 0             | 00065  |
| 00066 | 01000042 | 01      | 0              | P00042                 | 0             | 00066  |
| 00067 | 12400002 | 12      | 1              | 00002                  | 0             | 00067  |
| 00070 | 41000347 | 41      | 0              | P00347                 | 0             | 00070  |
| 00071 | 14600000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 2             | 00071  |
| 00072 | 40000304 | 40      | 0              | P00304                 | 0             | 00072  |
| 00073 | 00700034 | 00      | 1              | X00034                 | 3             | 00073  |
| 00074 | 77000323 | 77      | 0              | P00323                 | 0             | 00074  |
| 00075 | 77000304 | 77      | 0              | P00304                 | 0             | 00075  |
| 00076 | 20000304 | 20      | 0              | P00304                 | 0             | 00076  |
| 00077 | 03100244 | 03      | 0              | P00244                 | 1             | 00077  |
| 00100 | 20000347 | 20      | 0              | P00347                 | 0             | 00100  |
| 00101 | 12000026 | 12      | 0              | 00026                  | 0             | 00101  |
| 00102 | 15477772 | 15      | 1              | 77772                  | 0             | 00102  |
| 00103 | 03300105 | 03      | 0              | P00105                 | 3             | 00103  |
| 00104 | 01000254 | 01      | 0              | P00254                 | 0             | 00104  |
| 00105 | 20000303 | 20      | 0              | P00303                 | 0             | 00105  |
| 00106 | 03000110 | 03      | 0              | P00110                 | 0             | 00106  |
| 00107 | 01000254 | 01      | 0              | P00254                 | 0             | 00107  |
| 00110 | 14100007 | 14      | 0              | 00007                  | 1             | 00110  |
| 00111 | 14700060 | 14      | 1              | 00060                  | 3             | 00111  |
| 00112 | 22401514 | 22      | 1              | P00323                 | 0             | 00112  |
| 00113 | 03400116 | 03      | 1              | P00116                 | 0             | 00113  |
| 00114 | 15477765 | 15      | 1              | 77765                  | 0             | 00114  |
| 00115 | 03200120 | 03      | 0              | P00120                 | 2             | 00115  |
| 00116 | 02500112 | 02      | 1              | P00112                 | 1             | 00116  |
| 00117 | 01000254 | 01      | 0              | P00254                 | 0             | 00117  |
| 00120 | 20000316 | 20      | 0              | P00316                 | 0             | 00120  |
| 00121 | 15600001 | 15      | 1              | 00001                  | 2             | 00121  |
| 00122 | 40000316 | 40      | 0              | P00316                 | 0             | 00122  |
| 00123 | 03100223 | 03      | 0              | P00223                 | 1             | 00123  |
| 00124 | 14200000 | 14      | 0              | 00000                  | 2             | 00124  |
| 00125 | 14100000 | 14      | 0              | 00000                  | 1             | 00125  |
| 00126 | 14700061 | 14      | 1              | 00061                  | 3             | 00126  |
| 00127 | 22401514 | 22      | 1              | P00323                 | 0             | 00127  |
| 00130 | 03400142 | 03      | 1              | P00142                 | 0             | 00130  |
| 00131 | 42401440 | 42      | 1              | P00310                 | 0             | 00131  |
| 00132 | 15100001 | 15      | 0              | 00001                  | 1             | 00132  |
| 00133 | 15200001 | 15      | 0              | 00001                  | 2             | 00133  |
| 00134 | 05100014 | 05      | 0              | 00014                  | 1             | 00134  |
| 00135 | 01000127 | 01      | 0              | P00127                 | 0             | 00135  |
| 00136 | 14600000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 2             | 00136  |
| 00137 | 14700000 | 14      | 1              | 00000                  | 3             | 00137  |
| 00140 | 45000003 | 45      | 0              | C00003                 | 0             | 00140  |
| 00141 | 01000206 | 01      | 0              | P00206                 | 0             | 00141  |
| 00142 | 14601060 | 14      | 1              | 00060                  | 2             | 00142  |
| 00143 | 42401440 | 42      | 1              | P00310                 | 0             | 00143  |
| 00144 | 15200001 | 15      | 0              | 00001                  | 2             | 00144  |



```

00322 24601260
00323 CARD BSS 20 00210
00347 EOL BSS 1 00211
00350 00000000 RDLFLAG OCT 0 00212
00351 00604725 MESS BCD 12,0 PEAK IDENTIFIERS DIFFER 1 VS 00213

00352 21426031
00353 24254563
00354 31263125
00355 51626024
00356 31262625
00357 51601260
00360 60606060
00361 60606060
00362 60626060
00363 60606060
00364 60606060
00365 00622321 SCMESS BCD 4,0 SCALE ERROR *** 00214
00366 43256025
00367 51514651
00370 60545454

00000 TIME COMMON 00215
00001 BSS 1 00216
00003 PEAKID BSS 2 00217
00004 SCALE BSS 1 00218
00005 FACTOR BSS 1 00219
00006 INDEX BSS 1 00220
00007 ARRAY BSS 1000 00221
00008 END 00222

```

LITERALS  
00371 60606060

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS

3300 COMPASS/OS3 VER 2.0

```

MISBJP 11/23/71 1137 PAGE 2
ENTRY MISSET,SBJP 00002
UJP ** 00003
LDA MISSET 00004
STA 138 00005
UJP,I MISSET 00006
NOP 0 00007
END 0,2 00008
SBJP 00009
END 00010

```

NUMBER OF LINES WITH DIAGNOSTICS

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 11/23/71 1137

```

SUBROUTINE STAT(Y, K, SIG, YMEAN) 00001
DIMENSION Y(1) 00002
SUM = 0 00003
DO 1 I=1,K 00004
1 SUM = SUM + Y(I) 00005
YMEAN = SUM / K 00006
SUM = 0 00007
DO 2 I=1,K 00008
X = Y(I) - YMEAN 00009
2 SUM = SUM + X * X 00010
SIG = SQRT(SUM / (K-1)) 00011
RETURN 00012
END 00013

```

OS3 FORTRAN VERSION 3.0 11/23/71 1137

```

SUBROUTINE SMOOTH(Y,ZZ) 00001
C***** 5 POINT SMOOTH 00002
C***** FIRST DIFFERENCES OF SMOOTHED DATA ARE RETURNED 00003
COMMON ITIME,PEAKID,SCALE,L,IY(200) 00004
DIMENSION ZZ(1),Y(1) 00005
DO 1 I=1,L 00006
1 ZZ(I)=0. 00007
K=L-2 00008
DO 2 I=3,K 00009
SUM=-3.*Y(I-2)+12.*Y(I-1)+17.*Y(I)+12.*Y(I+1)-3.*Y(I+2) 00010
ZZ(I)=SUM/35. 00011
K=L-3 00012
C***** GENERATE FIRST DERIVATIVE 00013
DO 3 I=3,K 00014
ZZ(I)=ZZ(I+1)-ZZ(I) 00015
ZZ(1)=ZZ(2)=ZZ(L)=ZZ(L-1)=ZZ(L-2)=0. 00016
END 00017

```



```

          ASCII8CD          11/23/71 1358 PAGE 2
ASCII8CD COSY 01          11/23/71 1358
*****
* D. STANDLEY
* 2-17-71
* THIS PROGRAM TAKES ASCII RECORDS UP TO 64 WORDS LONG AND
* CONVERTS THEM TO BCD RECORDS.
* EACH WORD OF THE INPUT RECORD MUST CONTAIN 2 ASCII CHARACTERS
*****
          ENTRY      IO
          EXT      IOLUNS
INLUN     BSS      1
OUTLUN    BSS      1
IO        RTJ      IOLUNS      PROCESS PARAMETER STRING
          STAQ      INLUN
          ENA      0
          TAM      408
          ENI      0,2          DONE FLAG OFF
          ENA      CARD          INITIALIZE BCD INDEX
          ENQ      1008
          READ,I    INLUN      READ A CARD
          SHA      2
          AZJ,LT    DONE      IF EOD
          SHA      1
          AZJ,LT    DONE      IF EOF
          XOD,S     -0          NEGATE Q
          INO,S     1008
          SHAQ      24
          TAI      3
          STI      ISG,3      SAVE NUMBER OF RECORDS
          ENI      0,3      INITIALIZE INPUT INDEX
          ENA      0
          LDD      CARD,3
          SHAQ      12          MOVE FIRST ASCII INTO LOWER A
          ANA      1778      MASK
          RTJ      STORE      STORE VALID CHARACTER
          SHAQ      12          MOVE SECOND ASCII INTO LOWER A
          ANA      1778      MASK IT
          RTJ      STORE      STORE IT
          INI      1,3
          ISG      ISG,3      SKIP IF GE WORDS READ
          UJP      LOOK      GO LOOK AT ANOTHER 2 CHARS
          UJP      START      READ ANOTHER RECORD
          ENA,S     -0
          TAM      408
          UJP      NEWLINE      DONE FLAG ON
          ENQ      2          OUTPUT THE LAST LINE
          CNTL,I    OUTLUN      WRITE FILE MARK
          ENI      0,2
          SBJP      20,        STOP HERE *****
          BCD      64
          BSS
          UJP      **
          AGE
          ENQ      158
          ADJ,EQ    OUT
          ENQ      128
          ADJ,EQ    NEWLINE      LF (212)
          ENQ      408          GO OUTPUT A BCD LINE
          ADJ,LT    OUT          BLANK (240)
          ENQ      1408        IF .LT. 240 SKIP IT
          ADJ,GE    OUT          IF .GE. 340 SKIP IT
          TAI      1
          LACH      TBL,1      PICK UP BCD CHARACTER
          SACH      LINE,2      STORE IT
          INI      1,2
          ISG      80,2          END OF OUTPUT RECORD
          UJP      OUT
          ENQ      20          20 WORDS OUT
          UJP      TBL-2        WRITE THE RECORD
          EQQ      20          RETURN
          UJP,I     STOPE
          INI      1,2
          TIA      2
          ANA      3
          AZJ,EQ    **2          MOVE UP TO FULL WORD
          UJP      NEWLINE
          TIA      2
          SHAQ      24
          SHQ      -2          DIVIDE BY 4
          ENA      LINE
          WRITE,I   OUTLUN      OUTPUT A BCD LINE
          TMA      408
          AZJ,LT    XIT          TIME TO QUIT****
          ENI      19,1
          LNA      =H
          STA      LINE,1      PUT BLANKS IN LINE
          IJD      *-1,1
          ENI      0,2          INITIALIZE FOR NEW LINE
          UJP      OUT
          OCT      60523635
          OCT      53161514
          OCT      74345420
          OCT      73403361
          OCT      30010213
          OCT      04050607
          OCT      10111237
          OCT      32135777
          OCT      56212223
          OCT      24252627
          OCT      30314142
          OCT      43444546
          OCT      47505162
          OCT      63646566
          OCT      67707117
          OCT      75725576
          END      IO
00000
00001
00002 00777777 00 1 X77777 3
00003 45000000 45 0 P00000 0
00004 14600000 14 1 00000 2
00005 53420040 53 1 20040 0
00006 14200000 14 0 00000 2
00007 14600073 14 1 P00073 2
00010 14700100 14 1 00100 3
00011 74400000 74 1 P00000 0
00012 12000002 12 0 00002 0
00013 03300040 03 0 P00040 3
00014 12000001 12 0 00001 0
00015 03300040 03 0 P00040 3
00016 16577777 16 1 77777 1
00017 15500100 15 1 00100 1
00020 13000030 13 0 00030 0
00021 53700000 53 1 00000 3
00022 47300035 47 0 P00035 3
00023 14300000 14 0 00000 3
00024 14600000 14 1 00000 2
00025 21300073 21 0 P00073 3
00026 13000014 13 0 00014 0
00027 17600177 17 1 00177 2
00030 00700173 00 1 P00173 3
00031 13000014 13 0 00014 0
00032 17600177 17 1 00177 2
00033 00700173 00 1 P00173 3
00034 15300001 15 0 00001 3
00035 05377777 05 0 77777 3
00036 01000025 01 0 P00025 0
00037 01000007 01 0 P00007 0
00040 14477777 14 1 77777 0
00041 53420040 53 1 20040 0
00042 01000217 01 0 P00217 0
00043 14700002 14 1 00002 3
00044 72400001 72 1 P00001 0
00045 14200000 14 0 00000 2
00046 77620000 77 1 20000 2
00047 60506060
00073
00173 01077777 01 0 77777 0
00174 55700000 55 1 00000 3
00175 14700015 14 1 00015 3
00176 03400215 03 1 P00215 0
00177 14700012 14 1 00012 3
00200 03400217 03 1 P00217 0
00201 14700040 14 1 00040 3
00202 03700215 03 1 P00215 3
00203 14700140 14 1 00140 3
00204 03600215 03 1 P00215 2
00205 53500000 53 1 00000 1
00206 22401144 22 1 P00231 0
00207 42400234 42 1 P00047 0
00210 15200001 15 0 00001 2
00211 05200120 05 0 00120 2
00212 01000215 01 0 P00215 0
00213 14700024 14 1 00024 3
00214 01000227 01 0 P00227 0
00215 55300000 55 0 00000 3
00216 01400173 01 1 P00173 0
00217 15200001 15 0 00001 2
00220 53200000 53 0 00000 2
00221 17600003 17 1 00003 2
00222 03000224 03 0 P00224 0
00223 01000217 01 0 P00217 0
00224 53200000 53 0 00000 2
00225 13000030 13 0 00030 0
00226 12477775 12 1 77775 0
00227 14600047 14 1 P00047 2
00230 76400001 76 1 P00001 0
00231 53020050 53 0 20050 0
00232 03300043 03 0 P00043 3
00233 14100023 14 0 00023 1
00234 20000261 20 0 P00261 0
00235 40100047 40 0 P00047 1
00236 02500235 02 1 P00235 1
00237 14200000 14 0 00000 2
00240 01000215 01 0 P00215 0
00241 60523635
00242 53161514
00243 74345420
00244 73403361
00245 00010203
00246 04050607
00247 10111237
00250 32135777
00251 56212223
00252 24252627
00253 30314142
00254 43444546
00255 47505162
00256 63646566
00257 67707117
00260 75725576

```