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Computation of transient soundings for the time-derivative
of Hz near a rectangular loop source on a layered earth
(Program FWDTHZ)

by

Walter L. Anderson

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DISCLAIMER

This program was written in FORTRAN-77 for a VAX-11/780 system*. Although program tests have been made, no guarantee (expressed or implied) is made by the author or the Geological Survey regarding program correctness, accuracy, or proper execution on all computer systems.

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ABSTRACT

The transient solution for the time-derivative of the vertical magnetic field (Hz) near a rectangular loop source on the earth's surface is provided by this program, where the observation point is in the plane of the loop. The method uses fast digital filtering techniques to evaluate Hankel and cosine transforms, as previously published by the author to obtain time-domain solutions for other common loop sources (e.g., central induction and coincident loops). A forward solution interface (designed for arbitrary problems) is used to minimize programming requirements, and to make it possible to easily convert the forward program to an inverse solution.

Numerical comparisons at the center of a rectangular loop with a central induction circular loop solution agrees to about 3-figure accuracy in the transient response. Other tests using a dipole-dipole time-domain program shows good agreement with the far-field limiting form of the new program. Some numerical results are listed and plotted, and a FORTRAN source listing is given in an appendix.

INTRODUCTION

Program FWDTHZ rapidly computes the time-derivative of the Hz-field transient response (voltage or apparent resistivity) about a rectangular loop source lying on an isotropic layered earth model. The solution can be computed at the earth's surface for points inside or outside a rectangular loop source of arbitrary dimensions; however, points very close to a loop side should be avoided (due to accuracy considerations). The quasi-static case, which neglects displacement currents, is assumed throughout this report.

The question of why a rectangular loop was chosen over a more general or arbitrary line segment loop naturally arises. It turns out that in many field applications using a loop source, it is easier to layout a closed loop with four parallel sides, rather than a circular or polygon-sided loop. Furthermore, a technique of "leap-frog" or moving rectangular loops at multiple sites is easily done in the field with this approach. Also, the need to record many line segment end-point coordinates is eliminated with a rectangular loop, as well as consideration of source and observation point symmetries (to be discussed later).

The method for calculating the electromagnetic (EM) fields in the frequency-domain about a rectangular loop source on a layered half-space was given by Anderson (1984a), where a fast Hankel transform (FHT) via lagged convolution (Anderson, 1982) was used to eliminate many repeated integrations over a direct double integration approach as reported by Poddar (1983). The method discussed by Anderson (1984a) was intended to provide a practical tool for studying the frequency response for cases where a dipole source or circular loop cannot always be assumed.

The time-domain solution for a step-function causal system can be expressed as a Fourier cosine integral of a suitable defined frequency response function (e.g., see Kaufman and Keller, 1983). The next section describes how this is done for the rectangular loop source problem.

The remainder of this report contains 1) a summary of the basic computations, 2) a detailed description of the program parameters, and 3) the VAX operating instructions. Appendix 1 offers some suggestions in converting the VAX program to other computer systems; Appendix 2 lists a simple input/output test example; Appendix 3 provides several families of sounding curves computed by varying certain model parameters; and Appendix 4 lists the FORTRAN-77 source code.

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS

Figure 1 shows the coordinate system and geometry of the rectangular loop.

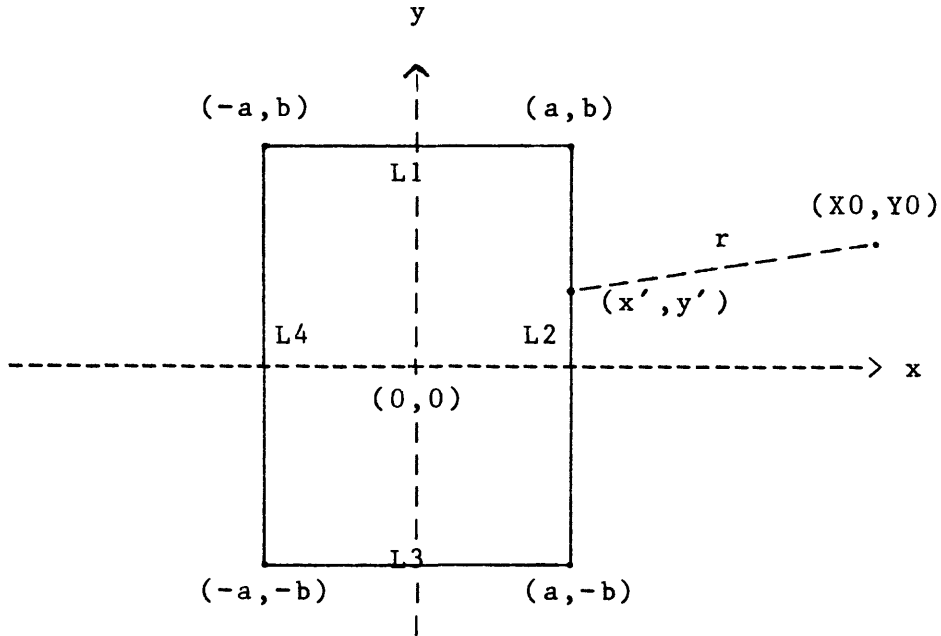


Fig.1.-- Loop geometry at $z=0$ (earth's surface).

The line segments $[(-a,b):(a,b)]$, $[(a,-b):(a,b)]$, $[(-a,-b):(a,-b)]$, and $[(-a,-b):(-a,b)]$ are denoted respectively as lines L1, L2, L3, and L4. The length of lines L1 and L3 is $2a$, and lines L2 and L4 is $2b$. The observation point is (X_0, Y_0) , and (x', y') is any point on the rectangular loop source.

Referring to Anderson (1984a), the complex frequency response for the Hz-field inside or outside a rectangular loop at (X_0, Y_0) with current $I \exp(i\omega t)$ is given by

$$H_z(\omega) = I (H_{L1} + H_{L2} + H_{L3} + H_{L4}) / 2\pi, \quad (1)$$

where each term in (1) is the contribution due to each respective line segment in figure 1. The entire process of computing the frequency response over any desired discretation in ω (angular frequency) is completely described in Anderson (1984a), and will not be repeated here. However, I wish to emphasize that the fast Hankel transform method (Anderson, 1982) used to compute (1) is nearly as efficient as that used for a dipole source solution, and hence the frequency-domain calculation is reasonably efficient for an arbitrary rectangle.

The process of computing the time-derivative of a frequency-domain function in the time-domain is accomplished using a Fourier cosine transform of the form (Kaufman and

Keller, 1983, p. 360)

$$\frac{\partial H_z(t)}{\partial t} = \frac{2 C}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{H_z(w)}{H_{zp}} \right\} \cos(wt) dw, \quad (2)$$

where both sides of (2) were divided by the primary field (H_{zp}) for a rectangular loop source (Poddar, 1982, p. 104), such that the constant C in equation (2) contains H_{zp} times any arbitrary receiver moment ($M = \text{no. turns times area of coil}$) or scaling constant desired. The shape of the voltage curve using (2) will not be affected if C is set to unity (default); however, the actual voltage (assuming any scaling or moment) can be optionally computed (see parameter IOPT below).

Equation (2) is evaluated by a fast lagged convolution (Anderson, 1975) over any selected time range. The kernel function in (2) is interpolated by a cubic spline function, with a specified number of computed points (knots) per frequency decade (default is 8). Lower and upper frequency bounds, or equivalently, a dimensionless induction number range ($B0=.01$, $BM=100$), can be overridden for the spline function range; however, this is usually not necessary for typical earth models, since a normalized response $H_z(w)/H_{zp}$ is used. (Note that the kernel in (2) can be replaced by 1.0 for arguments less than $B0$, and by 0.0 for arguments greater than BM ; this is the primary reason a normalized form is used in (2).)

A special feature has been included in program FWDTHZ to approximate soundings during the late-time stage. Since 32-bit words and single-precision digital filters are used, round-off errors during the late stage can seriously affect the curve after the voltage amplitude decays to less than about 10^{-6} from unity. In this case, a late-time asymptotic approximation, developed for a two-layer earth by Kaufman and Keller (1983, p. 371), is optionally available (see parameter TASY below). If the chosen earth model has more than two layers, then the upper layers above the basal half-space is replaced in the approximation as an equivalent layer by using the conductance and accumulated thickness. This method is usually satisfactory for many models and loop geometries commonly used, but can fail for extreme cases (e.g., layers with large conductivity contrasts, or small transmitter loop sides compared to the accumulated layer depths).

Apparent resistivity for a rectangular loop is computed from the voltage curve using an infinite series approximation (Prácser and Frischknecht, 1984, pers. comm.). The expanded series for a rectangular loop source can be written in the form

$$V'(t) = C_1 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \alpha^{2k+1} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\binom{k-1}{j}}{2^{2(k-j)+1}} \left[\begin{matrix} 2(k-j)-1 & 2(k-j)-1 \\ (a-X0) & -(-a-X0) \\ 2j+1 & 2j+1 \end{matrix} \right] * \right. \\ \left. \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\binom{k-1}{j}}{2^{2(k-j)+1}} \left[\begin{matrix} 2(k-j)-1 & 2(k-j)-1 \\ (b-Y0) & -(-b-Y0) \\ 2j+1 & 2j+1 \end{matrix} \right] * \right. \\ \left. \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\binom{k-1}{j}}{2^{2(k-j)+1}} \left[\begin{matrix} 2(k-j)-1 & 2(k-j)-1 \\ (X0-a) & -(X0+a) \\ 2j+1 & 2j+1 \end{matrix} \right] \right\}, \quad (3)$$

where $C_1 = \mu_0 M / (4 \pi^{3/2} t)$, $V'(t) = \partial H_z(t) / \partial t$,

$$C_k = (-1)^{k+1} [2 - 6/(2k+3)] / k!, \quad \mu_0 = 4 \pi 10^{-7},$$

and $\alpha = [\sigma \mu_0 / (4t)]^{1/2}$.

In order to solve for the apparent resistivity ($\rho_a = 1/\sigma$) in equation (3) at any time t , the voltage response for a layered half-space (from equation (2)) is equated to equation (3), where the receiver moment M cancels on both sides; i.e., assuming C contains a factor M in equation (2). This process can be expressed as a solution for α in the nonlinear equation

$$F(\alpha) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \alpha^{2k+1} \{D_k\} - V'(t) = 0, \quad (4)$$

where D_k are the terms within "{...}" in (3), and $V'(t)$ is the time-derivative of H_z . In practice, only one real solution of (4) is needed, requiring only a few terms of the series (generally no more than 10). This approach, however, does present some computational problems whenever the coefficients in the series (4) exceed the computer maximum floating-point exponent range on the VAX (viz., 10^{+38}). To overcome this problem, a scaling technique was used to reduce this effect internally in the computer code, but this is transparent to the user's input requirements. Given a real root α_t of (4) at any $t > 0$, the apparent resistivity is computed by

$$\rho_a = \mu_0 / (4t \alpha_t^2) \quad (5)$$

The above method for computing apparent resistivity for a rectangular loop may be far more complicated than required in some instances. For example, it is often convenient to use only a late-time formula for computing apparent resistivity for all $t > 0$; i.e., if only the first term of (4) is used, then a trivial solution for ρ_a can be expressed

as

$$\rho_a(t) = \mu_0 [1.6 a b \mu_0 / (t |V'(t)|)]^{2/3} / 4\pi t. \quad (6)$$

An option to select computed apparent resistivity via (5) or (6) is defined by parameter IOPT (see below). Because of the simplicity and speed of computing (6), the late-time method is recommended for most applications, although the early part of the curve will not be representative of the first layer resistivity as when using the series method (e.g., see model 6 in Appendix 3).

Examples of various models using FWDTHZ are provided in Appendix 3. Different model parameters are varied to illustrate the sounding behavior and characteristic form to expect. Note that in all cases, the transient voltage is smoothly varying from the center of the rectangular loop toward any side, and has a positive response. Outside the loop, the transient voltage can change sign, which produces a significant critical value in the corresponding apparent resistivity curve at the point of sign change (e.g., see model 4 in Appendix 3).

Some of the FWDTHZ results in Appendix 3 for a square loop at the loop center ($X_0=Y_0=0$) were compared with a transient central-induction circular loop program TCILLOOP (Anderson, 1981). Agreements were generally good to about 3-place accuracy, where the radius of an equivalent circular loop was taken to be $L/\sqrt{\pi}$, $L=2a=2b$ in Figure 1. Similar checks were also made using FWDTHZ far outside a rectangular loop with a dipole-dipole transient program TRANS-HCLOOP (Anderson, 1979); again, the results agreed to approximately 3-place accuracy for most models tested.

PARAMETERS, FILES, AND INPUT ORDER REQUIRED

Parameters required by program FWDTHZ are read using FORTRAN NAMELIST input statements on the VAX/VMS system. The namelist names used are \$FWD and \$INIT. All \$FWD parameters, program files (FOR005, FOR006, FOR012, FOR016, FOR0098-99), and input order required are identical to those described in detail for the general forward program interface FWDSOL (Anderson, 1984b, p. 6-8). (Familiarity with the \$FWD parameters in the latter reference is assumed; definitions of these parameters are not repeated here in the interest of brevity.) The example in Appendix 2 can be followed as a typical set of forward model parameters. The \$INIT model parameters described below are for a rectangular loop, and are similar to those for the frequency-domain program HRZRECT (Anderson, 1984a).

\$INIT PARAMETER DEFINITIONS

\$INIT parameters (nondefault parameters must always be given):

MM= Number of layers in the model ($1 \leq MM \leq 10$; default MM=1 for a homogeneous half-space). Note that \$FWD MM must also be given to agree with \$INIT MM value; this is because a general purpose forward program interface (FWDSOL) is used, and some duplicate information must be given that cannot be easily cross-checked.

AX,BY= Coordinates (a,b) of corner of rectangular loop source in the first quadrant in Fig. 1. (Both AX and BY must be given >0 .)

X0,Y0= Coordinates of the observation point. Note that (X0,Y0) must not lie on the rectangular source, and in general, it should not be extremely close to any line segment L1, L2, L3, or L4 in Fig. 1; e.g., a guideline is to choose (X0,Y0) such that $r > \text{MIN}(AX,BY)/10$. Symmetry (e.g., $X0 \geq 0$, $Y0 = 0$) should be used whenever possible. (Default is $X0=0$, $Y0=0$.)

EPS= Requested integration tolerance used to compute all Hankel transforms by related and lagged convolutions as described for subprogram HANKEL in Anderson (1982, p.352-353). Default is $\text{EPS}=0.1\text{E}-9$, which is about the optimum request for a 32-bit word machine to give relative errors $\geq 0.1\text{E}-7$.

EPS2= Requested relative error for all finite spline-interpolated integrations using adaptive Guassian quadrature subprogram ZSUBA1 (see code in Appendix 4). Default is $\text{EPS2}=0.1\text{E}-3$, which gives about 3 or more figure accuracy. EPS2 should not be chosen smaller than about $0.1\text{E}-6$ due to increased computer time and accuracy problems while using single-precision 32-bit floating-point words.

MXEVAL= The maximum function evaluations permitted in any

spline interpolation during adaptive Gaussian quadrature using subprogram ZSUBAL. (Default is MXEVAL=1000; MXEVAL should be increased if EPS2 is decreased from its default value, or if attempting near source problems.)

RFAC= An heuristic factor (≥ 1.0) to use to expand the distance-to-rectangle range [RMIN,RMAX] in order to avoid perturbations on the ends of each spline-defined function. (Default is RFAC=5, which should be more than adequate for typical field applications.)

B0= The lower induction number for which the Hz/Hzp frequency response approaches 1.0 for $B < B0$. Default is $B0=.01$, which is usually adequate for most models; for more accuracy in the late-time transient, $B0 < .01$ can be tried (but use of TASY may be more appropriate here).

BM= The upper induction number for which the Hz/Hzp frequency response approaches 0.0 for $B > BM$. Default is $BM=100$, which is usually adequate for most models; for more accuracy in the early-time transient, $BM > 100$ can be used, but at the expense of longer computing times.

NB= The number of induction numbers to compute per frequency decade in the interval $[B0, BM]$. Default is $NB=8$, which is usually adequate for many moderate layered earth models (e.g., total thicknesses commensurate with the loop size, and relatively small conductivity contrasts). In general, NB should not be smaller than about 5, but can be greater than 8; it is recommended that NB not be larger than about 25 because the computer time would significantly increase as NB increases (also see parameter NBSKIP). If $NB=0$ is used, then a direct mode of computing the frequency function is used in the lagged cosine digital filter (i.e., the spline function is bypassed only if $NB=0$). The latter is generally not recommended.

NBSKIP= The number of induction numbers to skip in the first decade $[B0, 10*B0]$ and last decade $[BM/10, BM]$ when $NB \gg 8$. This technique will save considerable time when NB is large and/or $B0$ is decreased and/or BM is increased. Note that almost all frequency response curves in these respective subinterval are nearly constant (e.g., see Hz/Z0 curves in Appendix 3); this suggests that fewer spline knots are needed to adequately define the spline function in the beginning and end intervals in $[B0, BM]$. Default is $NBSKIP=1$, which means no points are skipped; $NBSKIP > 1$ will skip the number of points requested (up to NB), but will always include the first and last point in each subinterval.

TASY= The selection of the late-time asymptotic approximation is controlled whenever TASY is not zero (default $TASY=0.0$ turns off this option). If $TASY > 0$ is selected, then FWDTHZ will "force" the

asymptotic approximation starting at TASY seconds; however, it should be noted that no checks are made to insure the approximation is valid at this selected point. A safer use of this option is selected whenever TASY=-1.0 (i.e. TASY<0). When TASY<0, the program will automatically apply the asymptotic approximation after a time when the voltage amplitude drops to less than 1.E-6, which is about the best relative error possible with the single-precision 32-bit word filters. (In some extreme models and/or geometries, the asymptotic approximation will fail with an unwanted peak and shift in the voltage and/or apparent resistivity curve.)

TOFF= A ramp-correction option to apply to the voltage curve only when TOFF>0.0 seconds. Default is TOFF=0.0, which ignores this option. When TOFF>0.0, an EM-37 type ramp off-time is used to integrate the step function voltage at each t to t+TOFF. If TOFF<0.0, a SIROTEM type ramp off-time is used from t-|TOFF| to t for all t.

NK= The number of terms in the series (4) to use when IOPT=1 (see below). Default is NK=10, which is usually adequate; maximum is NK=30, but this may give overflow conditions in some cases. It is advised that NK<21 be generally used.

IOPT= The output sounding option (called Y(I) in FWDSOL):
-1 to select $V'(t)$ output in units of volts/amp;
0 (default) to select $V'(t)/\text{SIG}(1)$ output in unscaled units;
1 to select apparent resistivity output via eq. (5) with NK terms in eq. (4);
2 to select apparent resistivity output via eq. (6)--i.e., the late-time approximation method (this is generally recommended). Note that the default (IOPT=0) is set to be compatible with other time-domain programs previously used by USGS, but IOPT=2 is commonly overridden in practice.

IALL= A special USGS output plot file option defined as follows:
0 (default) to ignore this option (recommended for non-USGS use);
1 to write USGS plot files FWDTHZ.F, FWDTHZ.V, and FWDTHZ.R to disk for later plotting of stacked results (e.g., as used in Appendix 3); these files are written in ASCII mode, and where the format is similar to that described in Anderson (1984b, p. 16-17). (Note: if converting this forward program to an inverse program using NLSOL2 as described in Anderson, 1984b, then IALL=0 should always be used.)

\$END [end of \$PARMS parameters; the "END" in \$END may be omitted, if desired.]

EXAMPLES OF INPUT PARAMETERS

Example Title (see Anderson, 1984b for \$FWD definitions)
\$FWD MM=2,SIG=1E-3,2.E-2, H=200,
X1=1E-7,NX=8,XM=.1, SHIFT=1,
IPLT=1,XT='TIME (SEC.)',YT='APP.RES. RHO-A (OHM-M.)'\$
\$INIT IALL=1,NBSKIP=2,TASY=-1,NB=15,
IOPT=2,AX=200,BY=200,X0=0,Y0=0,MM=2\$
2/ same model using IOPT=1
\$FWD \$
\$INIT IOPT=1\$

(See Appendix 2 for a complete input/output example.)

VAX OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Assuming program FWDTHZ and all associated subprograms have been compiled and linked using the VAX/VMS operating system, the following steps are general execution guidelines (note that many variations are possible using VMS in either time-sharing or batch modes):

1. Either assign (via \$ASSIGN command) an input parameter file name to the logical name FOR005, or let FOR005 default to the users terminal input (if logged-in on-line). The order of the parameters on FOR005 must be given exactly as defined in Anderson (1984b, p. 6). To assign FOR005, use the DCL command:

```
$ASSIGN parameter_file_name FOR005
```

2. If \$FWD IPLT>0 is selected, then a specific output file name may be assigned to FOR012 (as in step 1); otherwise, the system will assume a file name of FOR012.DAT. When IPLT=0 (default), this step may be ignored. (For a description of the format of FOR012, refer to Anderson, 1984b, p. 16-17).

3. Program FWDTHZ may be executed with the DCL command:

```
$RUN FWDTHZ
```

On the USGS system, use the command:

```
$RUN [WANDERSON]FWDTHZ
```

The above execution steps can also be submitted (via a \$SUBMIT command) to be run in batch mode. For this reason, prompting messages and user responses have been excluded from program FWDTHZ. VAX system-dependent commands and calls have been minimized for ease of program conversion to other systems (see Appendix 1 for information on conversion considerations).

PRINTED OUTPUT

File FOR016 is the print (disk) file, normally called FOR016.DAT unless assigned otherwise, and file FOR006 is usually the on-line terminal print file (or LOG file if \$SUBMIT was used). (On the USGS VAX system, the on-line file FOR006 is used only for messages, and file FOR016.DAT is the master print-out disk file.) Refer to Appendix 2 for a sample output listing of file FOR016 and corresponding input file FOR005. For each problem (title, \$FWD, \$INIT) set, a title line is printed and a complete NAMELIST write is given for all default and/or initial values. This is followed by a numerical listing of X(I), Y(I), where X is the selected time range (\$FWD X1 to XM), and Y is the selected sounding curve via \$INIT parameter IOPT.

ERROR MESSAGES

Most \$FWD and \$INIT syntactical errors are flagged and printed on files FOR006 and FOR016, and the job is aborted. If FOR005 was previously assigned to a disk parameter file, then correct the parameter file using any VAX editor and rerun the job (e.g., use \$RUN or \$SUBMIT). Other parameter errors (or omissions) are also flagged by program FWDTHZ, and the job is terminated. The messages "ICK<0...AFTER ZSUBA1" or "NEVAL(>MXEVAL...AFTER ZSUBA1" may result if MXEVAL or EPS2 are too small when attempting near source problems.

REFERENCES

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- Poddar, M., 1982, A rectangular loop source of current on a two-layered earth: Geophysical Prospecting, v. 30, p. 101-114.
- , 1983, A rectangular loop source of current on multilayered earth: Geophysics, v. 48, no. 1, p. 107-109.

Appendix 1.-- Conversion to other systems

This program (and associated subprograms) was written in extended ANSI-standard FORTRAN-77 for the VAX-11/780 system. Conversion to systems without an ANSI-FORTRAN-77 compiler would necessitate extensive changes, particularly for all CHARACTER-type variables, IF-THEN-ELSE phrases, etc.

Changes for non-VAX systems might include some (or all) of the following FORTRAN-77 constructs and VAX concepts:

- (1) Variables with more than 6-characters.
- (2) Character strings delimited by single-quote characters (e.g., 'STRING'); also, character string concatenation (e.g., 'STRING1'//'STRING2').
- (3) Passing variable-length character strings in subroutine calls; e.g., CHARACTER*(*) passed length character arguments.
- (4) Suppression of arithmetic or exponential underflow messages; note that a VAX-11 result is automatically set to 0.0 after any underflow--which is assumed for this program package. If the target system does not set underflows to 0.0, and suppress warning messages, then a suitable conversion procedure must be used for proper operation of this program package.
- (5) VAX non-ANSI NAMELIST input and output statements.

Appendix 2.-- Test problem input/output listing

The following input file (FOR005) was used to run a test problem for program FWDTHZ on a VAX system. The corresponding output file (FOR016) is given following FOR005.

FOR005

```
MODEL 6 (IOPT=2) -- (SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR PLOT.)
$FWD MM=3,SIG=.001,.02,.002, H=200,50,
K1=.1E-5,NX=8,XM=.1, SHIFT=1,
IPLT=1,XT='TIME (sec.)',YT='APP.RES. (ohm-m.)'$
$INIT IALL=0,NBSKIP=1,TASY=-1,NB=8,IOPT=2,
AX=200,BY=100,X0=100,Y0=50,MM=3$
```

FOR016

<FWDTHZ>: MODEL 6 (IOPT=2) -- (SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR PLOT.)

```
$INIT
MM      =          3,
AX      =    200.0000 ,
BY      =    100.0000 ,
X0      =    100.0000 ,
Y0      =    50.00000 ,
EPS     =    1.0000000E-10,
EPS2    =    9.9999997E-05,
MXEVAL  =         1000,
RFAC    =    5.000000 ,
BO      =    9.9999998E-03,
BM      =    100.0000 ,
NB      =          8,
NBSKIP  =          1,
TASY    =   -1.000000 ,
TOFF    =    0.0000000E+00,
NK      =          10,
IOPT    =          2,
IALL    =          0
$END
```

PARAMETER ORDER--

1	SIGMA(1)
2	SIGMA(2)
3	SIGMA(3)
4	THICK(1)
5	THICK(2)
6	B(6) SHIFT parameter in: B(2*MM)*APP.RES.2

<FWD SOL>: MODEL 6 (IOPT=2) -- (SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR PLOT.)

```

$FWD
MM      =          3,
MODE    =          1,
SIG      = 1.0000000E-03, 2.0000000E-02, 2.0000001E-03, 7*0.0000000E+00,
RHO      = 999.9999      , 50.00000      , 500.0000      , 7*0.0000000E+00,
H        = 200.0000      , 50.00000      , 7*0.0000000E+00,
SHIFT    = 1.000000      ,
B        = 1.0000000E-03, 2.0000000E-02, 2.0000001E-03, 200.0000      ,
          50.00000      , 1.000000      , 14*0.0000000E+00,
X1       = 1.0000000E-06,
NX       =          8,
XM       = 0.1000000      ,
XNX      = 500*0.0000000E+00,
X2       = 1.000000      ,
X3       = 1.000000      ,
X4       = 1.000000      ,
IPLT     =          1,
XT       = 'TIME (sec.)
YT       = 'APP.RES. (ohm-m.)
$END

```

FWD SOL>: MODEL 6 (IOPT=2) -- (SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR PLOT.)

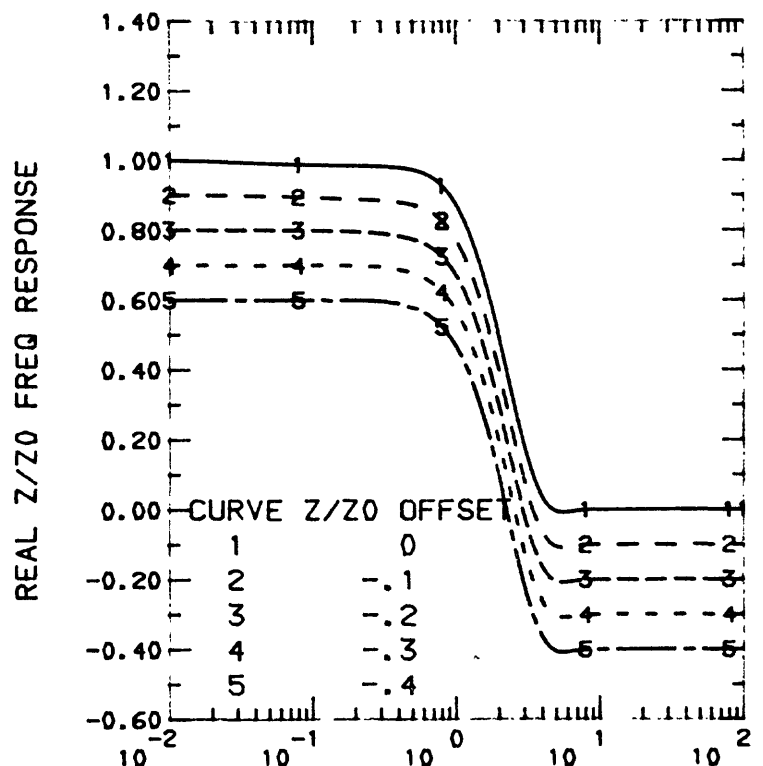
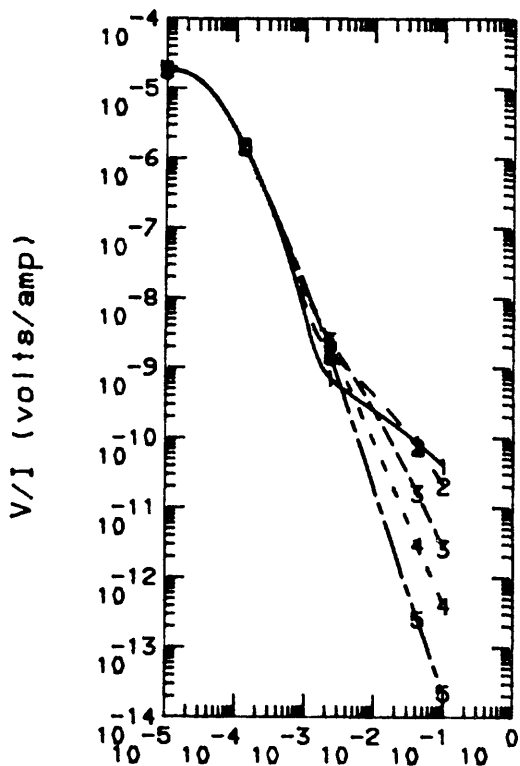
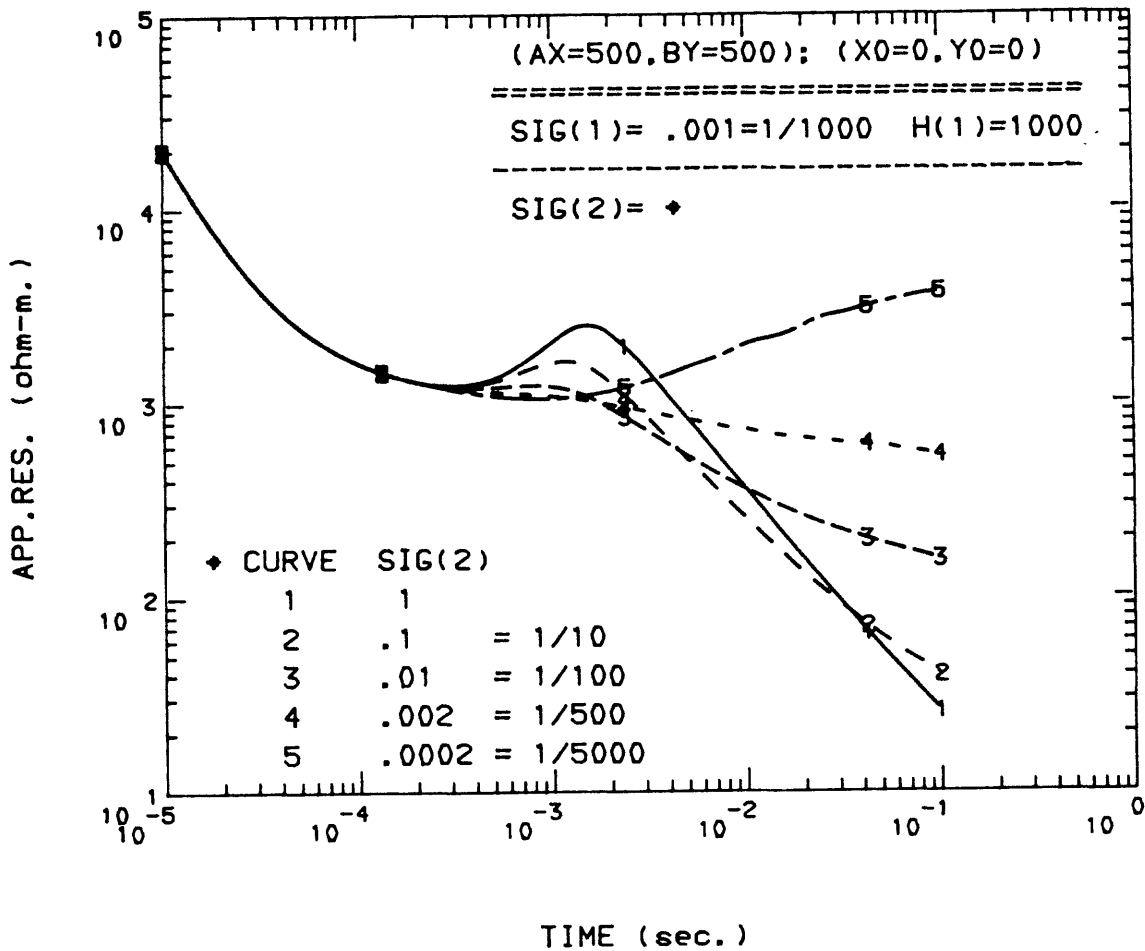
I	X(I)	Y(I)
1	0.100000000E-05	0.90444932E+04
2	0.13335215E-05	0.70037998E+04
3	0.17782795E-05	0.55184165E+04
4	0.23713740E-05	0.44159102E+04
5	0.31622781E-05	0.36009814E+04
6	0.42169659E-05	0.29903235E+04
7	0.56234144E-05	0.25246536E+04
8	0.74989439E-05	0.21702017E+04
9	0.10000002E-04	0.19077126E+04
10	0.13335218E-04	0.17277395E+04
11	0.17782799E-04	0.16254583E+04
12	0.23713745E-04	0.15980015E+04
13	0.31622789E-04	0.15961777E+04
14	0.42169668E-04	0.15455844E+04
15	0.56234159E-04	0.13765162E+04
16	0.74989461E-04	0.11045560E+04
17	0.10000006E-03	0.83933972E+03
18	0.13335222E-03	0.64729407E+03
19	0.17782806E-03	0.50782016E+03
20	0.23713753E-03	0.41799625E+03
21	0.31622799E-03	0.35881497E+03
22	0.42169681E-03	0.31911615E+03
23	0.56234177E-03	0.29897656E+03
24	0.74989483E-03	0.28487073E+03
25	0.10000009E-02	0.28508337E+03
26	0.13335226E-02	0.28605850E+03
27	0.17782811E-02	0.29464081E+03

28	0.23713759E-02	0.30568671E+03
29	0.31622807E-02	0.32941959E+03
30	0.42169690E-02	0.35173892E+03
31	0.56234188E-02	0.37245239E+03
32	0.74989498E-02	0.39145465E+03
33	0.10000011E-01	0.40871466E+03
34	0.13335230E-01	0.42426120E+03
35	0.17782815E-01	0.43816537E+03
36	0.23713766E-01	0.45052805E+03
37	0.31622816E-01	0.46146698E+03
38	0.42169705E-01	0.47110724E+03
39	0.56234207E-01	0.47957755E+03
40	0.74989520E-01	0.48699860E+03
41	0.10000014E+00	0.49348764E+03

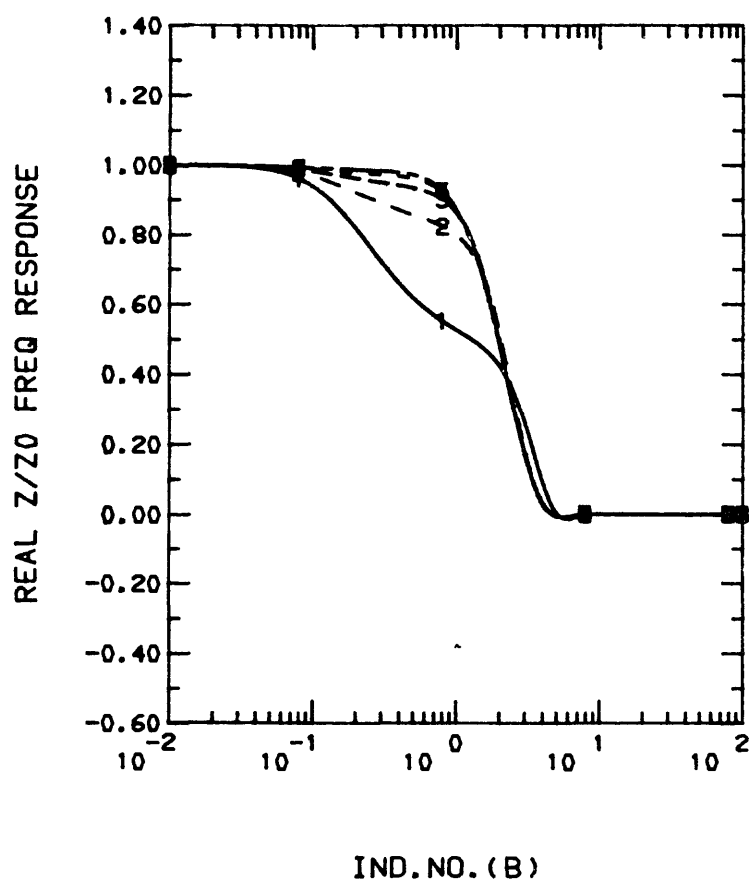
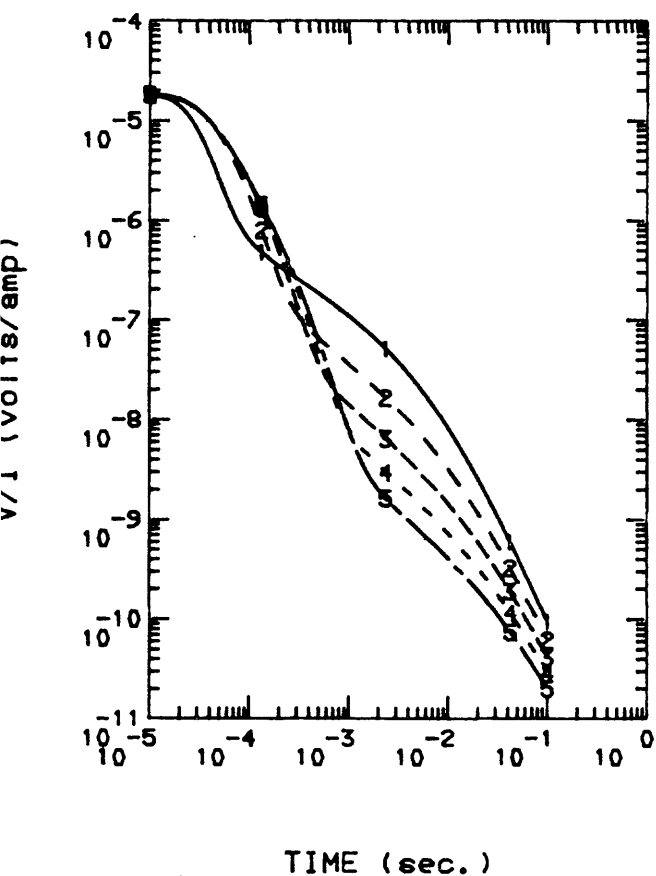
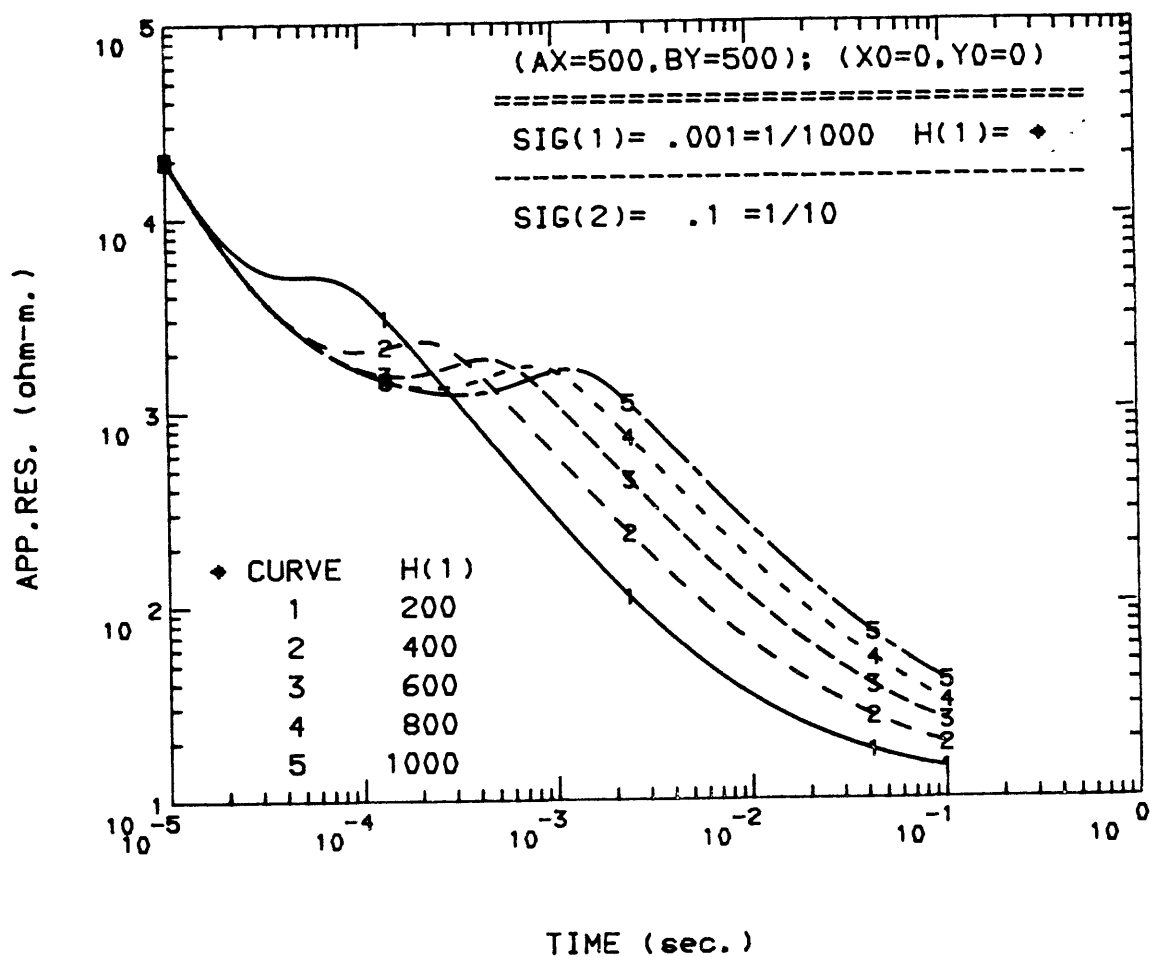
Appendix 3.-- Some sounding curve example plots

The attached plots were produced (after using \$INIT IALL=1) for several layered models, and for several curve families. Only a single parameter is varied for each model defined. The legends in each plot gives the attributes of each model and set of curves. All intermediate curves are given mainly to illustrate graphically the functions involved in determining the final apparent resistivity curves. In particular, the frequency-domain curves have the y-axis denoted as "REAL Z/Z0 FREQ RESPONSE"; voltage curves using IOPT=-1 are denoted as "V/I (volts/amp)"; the curves are marked with numbers as indicated in the legend in the apparent resistivity curve plots. All apparent resistivity curves were computed using IOPT=2, with the exception of MODEL 6.

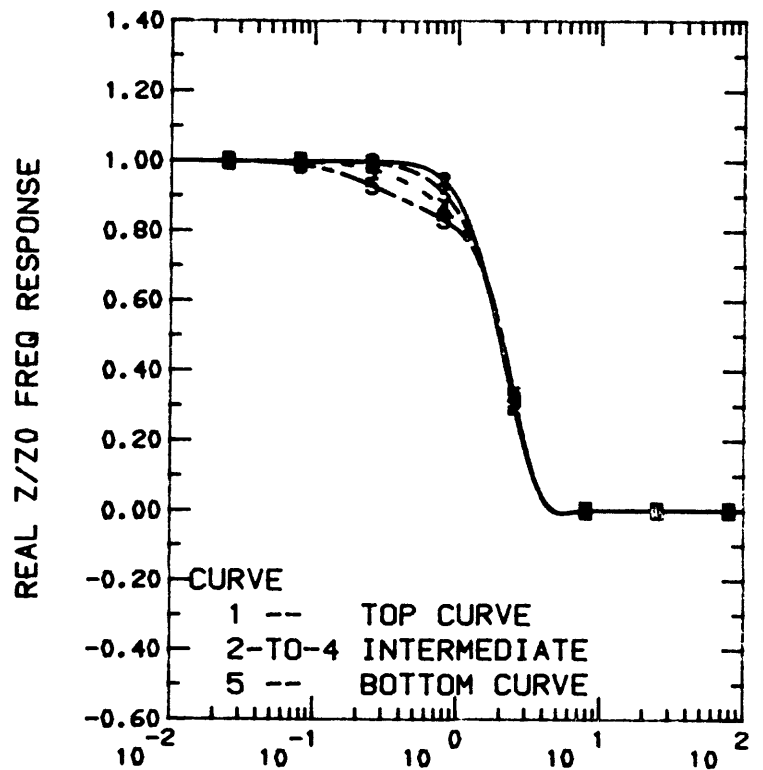
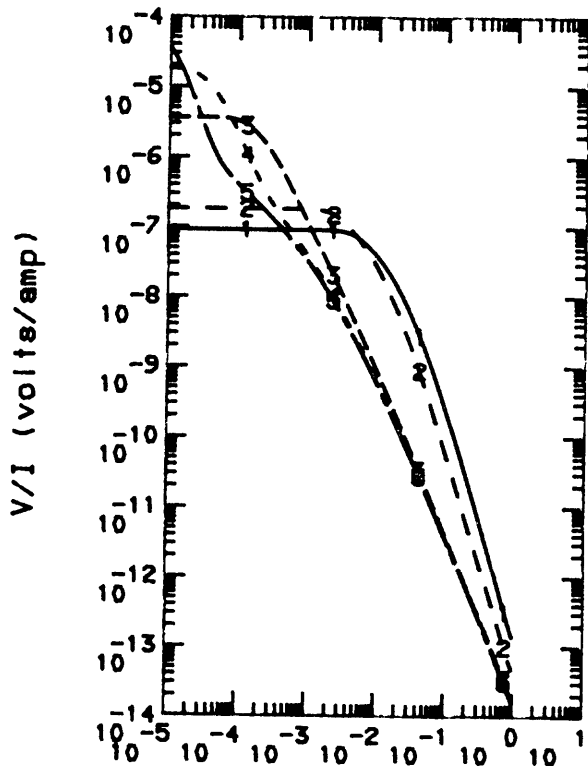
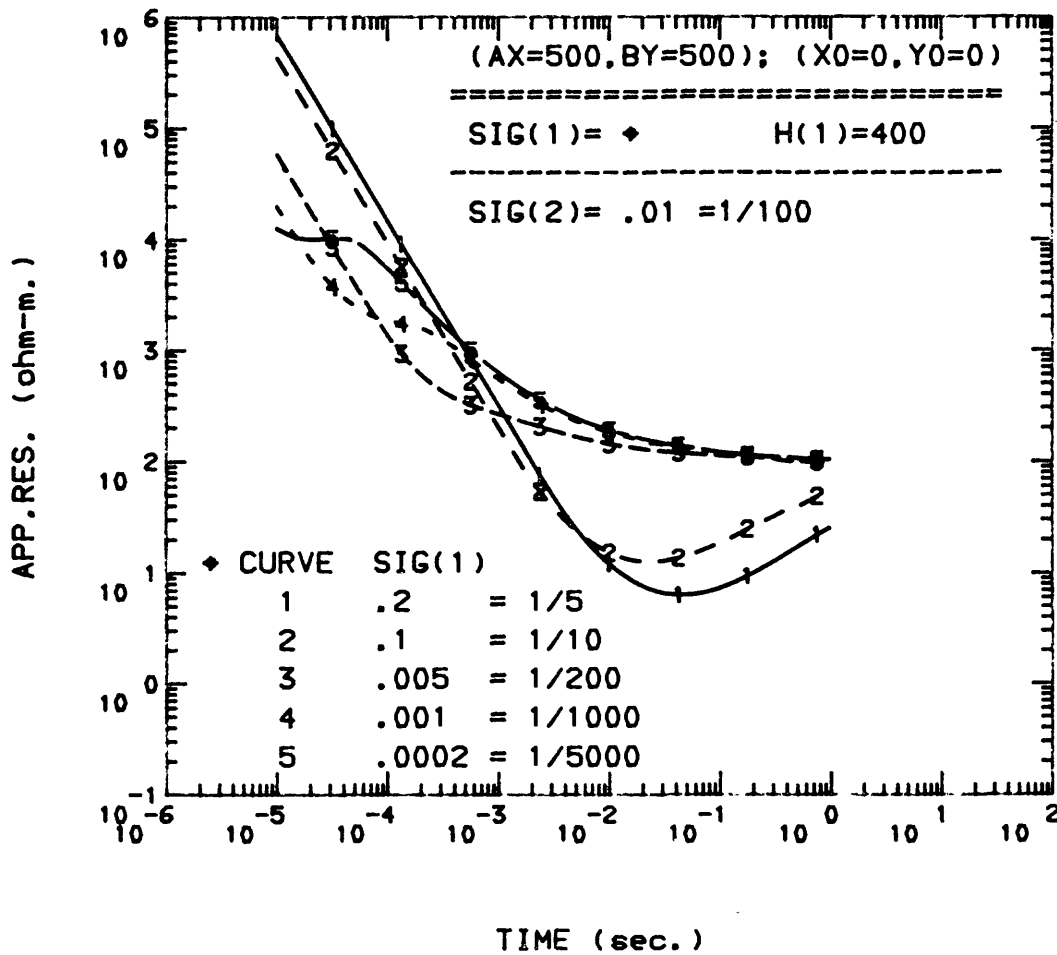
MODEL 1 [SIG(2) VARIABLE]



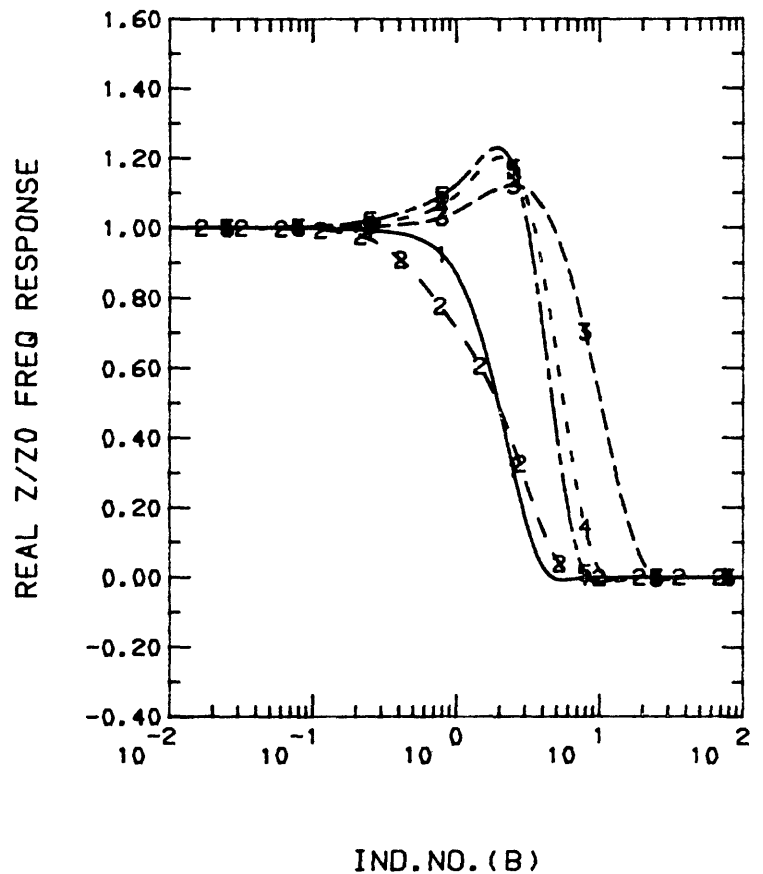
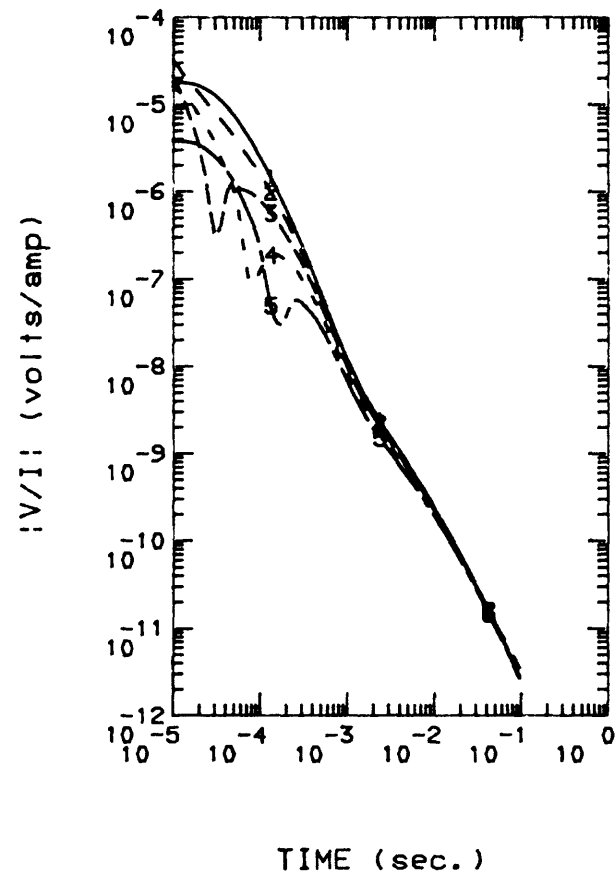
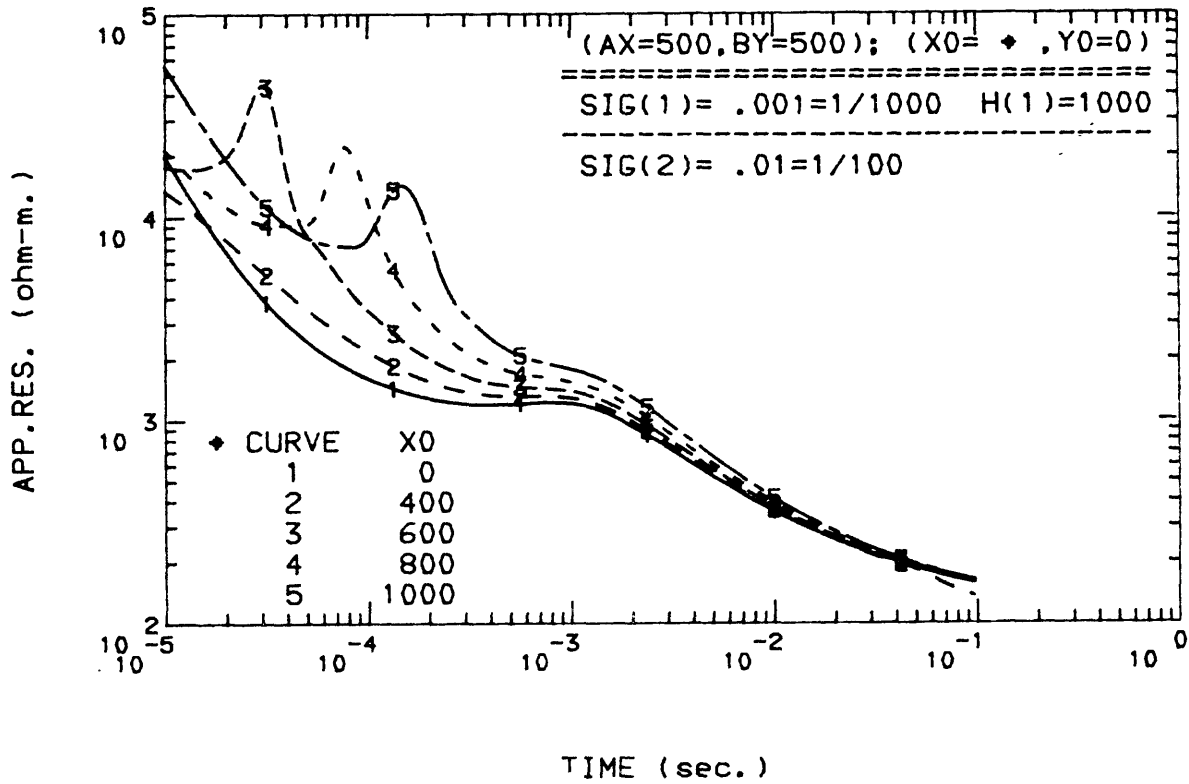
MODEL 2 [H(1) VARIABLE]



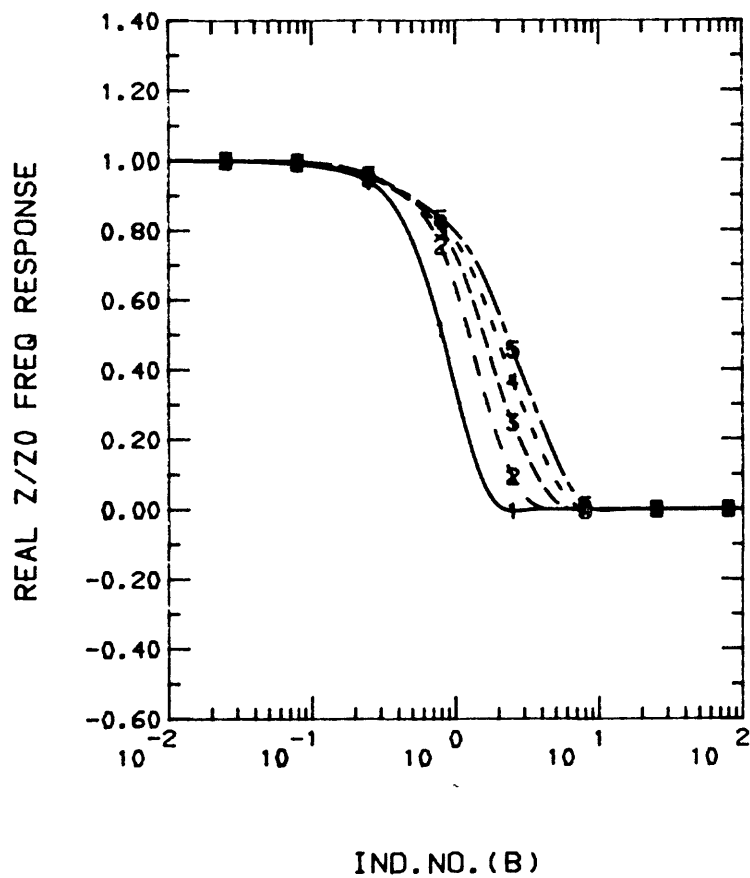
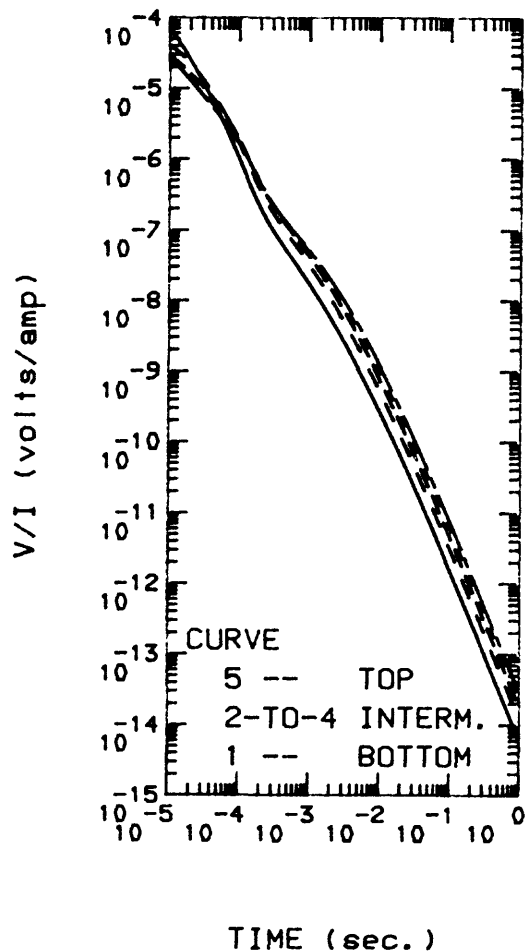
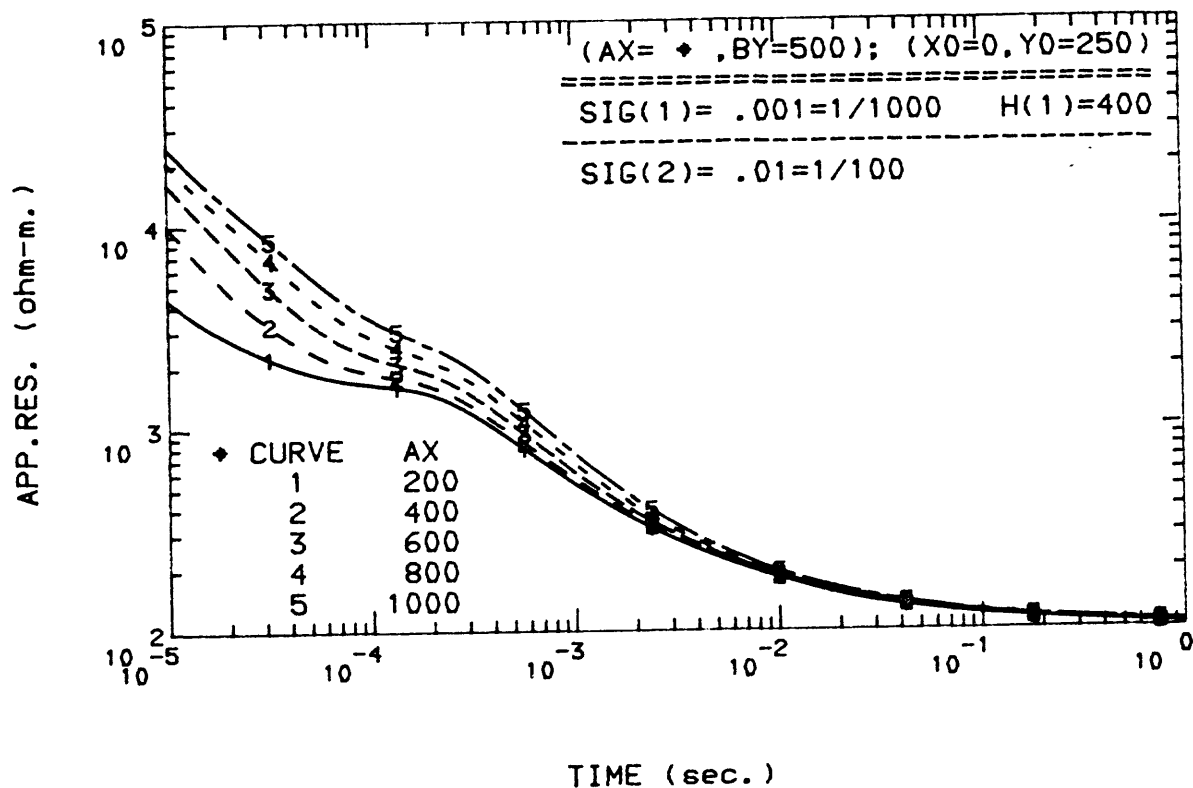
MODEL 3 [SIG(1) VARIABLE]



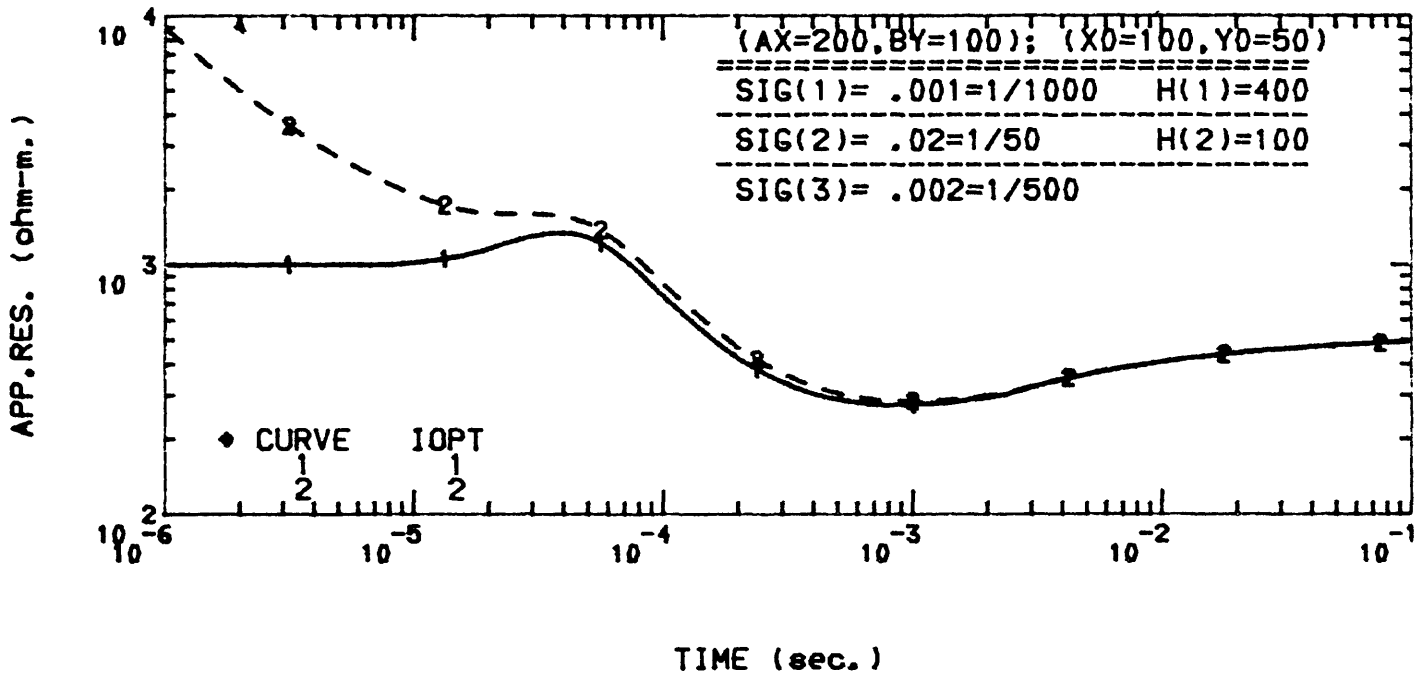
MODEL 4 (X0 VARIABLE)



MODEL 5 (AX VARIABLE)



MODEL 6 (IOPT=1 AND 2)



Appendix 4.-- Source code availability and listing

Source Code Availability

The current version of the source code may be obtained by writing directly to the author*, and enclosing a magnetic tape to be copied and returned. This method of releasing the source code was selected in order to satisfy requests for the latest (e.g., possibly updated) version. Unless otherwise requested, the magnetic tape will be recorded in the following mode:

Industry compatible: 9-track, standard ANSI-labeled, ASCII-mode, odd-parity, 800-bpi density, 80-character card-image records (blocked 50-card images, or 4000-characters, per physical block), and contained on one-file named "FWDTHZ.VAX".

* present address is:

U.S. Geological Survey
Mail Stop 964
Box 25046, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

Source Listing

The attached subprograms are listed in the following order:

```
00000010 [MAIN PROGRAM]
00000330 SUBROUTINE FCODE
00002740 SUBROUTINE DCOEF
00003030 REAL FUNCTION HZREC
00004080 COMPLEX FUNCTION FF4
00004190 COMPLEX FUNCTION FA
00004270 COMPLEX FUNCTION FB
00004350 COMPLEX FUNCTION FC
00004430 COMPLEX FUNCTION FD
00004510 COMPLEX FUNCTION HZSPLN
00004970 SUBROUTINE SUBZ
00006850 SUBROUTINE GETASY
00007140 SUBROUTINE RAMPADJ
00007760 FUNCTION RAMP
00007900 SUBROUTINE RECUR1
00008210 SUBROUTINE SETASY
00008600 SUBROUTINE CPUTIME
00009240 SUBROUTINE ERRMSG
00009580 SUBROUTINE FWDSOL
00012700 SUBROUTINE HANKEL
00019950 SUBROUTINE MINMAX
00020050 SUBROUTINE NONBLANK
00020180 SUBROUTINE PRENAM
00020760 SUBROUTINE PROCINFO
00021130 FUNCTION QSUBA
00022510 REAL FUNCTION RFLAGS
00022920 SUBROUTINE SPLIN1
00024120 SUBROUTINE SPOINT
00024340 SUBROUTINE ZPOLR
00024820 COMPLEX FUNCTION ZSUBA1
00025700 SUBROUTINE QUAD
00029180 REAL FUNCTION RLAGFO
00031570 REAL FUNCTION RLAGF1
00033930 SUBROUTINE RPOLY
00035880 SUBROUTINE FXSHFR
00036710 SUBROUTINE QUADIT
00037350 SUBROUTINE REALIT
00038050 SUBROUTINE CALCSC
00038430 SUBROUTINE NEXTK
00038810 SUBROUTINE NEWEST
00039170 SUBROUTINE QUADSD
00039330 SUBROUTINE QQUAD
00039690 SUBROUTINE ZQUAD1
00040290 ZQUAD PACKAGE
```

C <FWDTHZ>: FORWARD TRANSIENT SOUNDINGS FOR TIME-DERIVATIVE <2/26/85> 00000010

```
C OF HZ FIELD NEAR A RECTANGULAR LOOP SOURCE ON A LAYERED EARTH. 00000001
C 00000030
C** VAX-11/780 VERSION 00000040
C 00000050
C--BY W.L.ANDERSON, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO. 00000060
C 00000070
C***** 00000080
C REFERENCES: 00000090
C 00000100
C ANDERSON, W.L., 1984, FAST EVALUATION OF HR AND HZ FIELD 00000110
C SOUNDINGS NEAR A RECTANGULAR LOOP SOURCE ON A LAYERED EARTH: 00000120
C USGS OPEN-FILE REPT. 84-257, 80 P. 00000130
C 00000140
C -----, 1984, A GENERAL INTERFACE FOR PRODUCING FORWARD 00000150
C SOLUTION PROGRAMS: USGS OPEN-FILE REPT. 84-348, 43 P. 00000160
C 00000170
C***** 00000180
C 00000190
C EXTERNAL FCODE,SUBZ 00000200
C COMMON/CLOSE/ICL 00000210
C CALL SETTIME 00000220
C CALL FWDSOL(FCODE,SUBZ) 00000230
C CALL CPUTIME(0,16) 00000240
C IF(ICL.NE.0) THEN 00000250
C   WRITE(21,10) 00000260
C   FORMAT('O'/'1'/' ') 00000270
C   WRITE(22,10) 00000280
C   IF(ICL.GT.0) WRITE(23,10) 00000290
C ENDIF 00000300
C CALL EXIT 00000310
C END 00000320
C SUBROUTINE FCODE(Y,X,B,PRNT,F,IN,IDR) 00000330
C--FUNCT. EVAL. FOR 'NLSTHZ' OR 'FWDTHZ' 00000340
C 00000350
C--PARAMETERS-- 00000360
C Y= OBSERVED DEPENDENT VARIABLE ARRAY (DIM. N) 00000370
C X= OBSERVED INDEPENDENT VARIABLE ARRAY (DIM. N,5) 00000380
C B= CURRENT PARAMETER ARRAY ESTIMATES (DIM. K) 00000390
C PRNT= WORK AND PRINT ARRAY (DIM. 5) 00000400
C F= OUTPUT FUNCTION VALUE EVAL. FOR GIVEN Y,X,B AT OBS. IN 00000410
C IN= OBSERVATION NO. TO EVAL. F (1<=IN<=N) 00000420
C IDR= 0 IF ANALYTIC DERIVATIVES ARE USED LATER (PCODE CALLED) 00000430
C      1 IF ESTIMATED DERIVATIVES USED ONLY (PCODE NOT CALLED) 00000440
C [NOTE: CURRENTLY ONLY IDR=1 CAN BE USED; IDR=0 MAY BE ADDED LATER] 00000450
C 00000460
C PARAMETER (XMU0=1.256637061435917E-6,TWOPI7=6.28318531E-7, 00000470
C 1 CON1=5.6418958E-8) 00000480
C COMPLEX ZANS(200),ZROOT(61) 00000490
C CHARACTER*40 TITLE3 00000500
C REAL Y(1),X(500,5),B(1),PRNT(5),SIG(10),H(9),DER(2),DD(9), 00000510
C 1 BSAV(200),W1(200),W2(200), AR(500),TAR(500), RARG(200), 00000520
C 2 T(500),VSAVE(500),ACOE(61),BCOE(122),RK(10) 00000530
C EXTERNAL HZREC 00000540
C COMMON/PASS/H,EPS,EPS2,Z0,SIG1,RHOXY2,W0,WM,DELCON, 00000550
C 1 MXEVAL,M1,IOUT,IOUTS 00000560
```

```

COMMON/FPASS/TO,TM,B0,BM,DB,BMTEST,TASY,SCALE2,SCAL,CON,TOFF,
1 B0SKIP,BMSKIP,NBSKIP,ISKIP, M21,M2,JSPLN,NN,IFIRST,IOPT,
2 IALL,TITLE3
COMMON/PASS2/DK(30),NK
COMMON/MODEL/RK,DD,M
COMMON/HZSET/ZANS,RARG,DEL2,DEL,RMAX,RMIN,NR,ISSET
COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,X0,Y0
COMMON/COEF/SAX,SBY,SK,SY
COMMON/SPLN/XS(200),YS(200),AS(200),BS(200),CS(200),NS,ISPLN
DATA DER/2*0.0/
IF(IN.GT.1.OR.M.EQ.1) GO TO 20
DO 10 J=2,M
IF(B(J).EQ.B(J-1)) CALL ERRMSG('SOME SIG(J)=SIG(J-1)',4,6,16)
10 CONTINUE
20 DO 30 J=1,5
30 PRNT(J)=X(IN,J)
IF(IN.GT.1) GO TO 800
IF(IDER.EQ.1) GO TO 8001
35 SIG1=B(1)
RSIG1=1./SIG1
IF(M.EQ.1) GO TO 45
DO 40 J=1,M1
H(J)=B(M+J)
SIG(J)=B(J)
40 RK(J)=SIG(J)/SIG1
45 SIG(M)=B(M)
RK(M)=SIG(M)/SIG1
TCON=TWOPI7*SIG1*RHOXY2
C--GET W0,WM FROM B0,BM
W0=B0**2/TCON
WM=BM**2/TCON
DELCON=1./(SIG1*TWOPI7)
IF(JSPLN.EQ.0) GO TO 49
C--GET PRE-SPLINED FREQ FUNCTION (NB>0 OPTION)
NS=0
TEM=B0/DB
ISPLN=0
46 TEM=TEM*DB
IF(TEM.GE.BMTEST) GO TO 47
IF(NBSKIP.GT.1) THEN
IF(TEM.LT.B0SKIP.OR.TEM.GT.BMSKIP) THEN
ISKIP=ISKIP+1
IF(MOD(ISKIP,NBSKIP).NE.0.AND.TEM*DB.LT.BMTEST) GO TO 46
ELSE
ISKIP=-1
ENDIF
ENDIF
W=TEM**2/TCON
NS=NS+1
IF(NS.GT.200) CALL ERRMSG('SPLINED NS>200 IN FCODE',3,6,16)
XS(NS)=ALOG(W)
YS(NS)=HZREC(W)
GO TO 46
47 CALL SPLIN1(NS,0.0,XS,YS,AS,BS,CS,0,DER,W1,W2)
ISPLN=1

```

```

C** PRESET FOR POSSIBLE ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATION (IF TASY.NE.0.0) 00001120
49 IF(TASY.NE.0.0) CALL SETASY(B,RHOXY2,M) 00001130
NEW=1 00001140
C***** 00001150
C GET ENTIRE TRANSIENT FOR ALL REAL-TIME IN X(I,1), I=1,NN, 00001160
C BEFORE APP.RES. CALC AND POSSIBLE ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATIONS. 00001170
C***** 00001180
DO 70 I=1,NN 00001190
T(I)=X(I,1) 00001200
IF(TASY.GT.0.0.AND.X(I,1).GE.TASY) GO TO 70 00001210
C--GET TRANSIENT IMPULSE RESPONSE VIA LAGGED CONVOLUTION IN TIME. 00001220
TRANS=.63661977*RFLAGS(0,HZREC,EPS,T0,TM,T(I),NEW) 00001230
NEW=0 00001240
VSAVE(I)=TRANS 00001250
70 CONTINUE 00001260
C 00001270
C-- CHECK IF ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATION TO BE DONE (TASY.NE.0.0) 00001280
IF(NN.LT.3) GO TO 77 00001290
IF(TASY.LT.0.0) THEN 1<<< DETERMINE I TO USE ASYMPTOTICS 00001300
DO I=3,NN 00001310
IF(ABS(TCON*VSAVE(I)).LE..1E-6) THEN 00001320
CALL GETASY(X,I-1,NN,M,VSAVE) 00001330
GO TO 77 00001340
ENDIF 00001350
ENDDO 00001360
ELSE IF(TASY.GT.0.0) THEN 1<<< 00001370
DO I=3,NN 00001380
IF(X(I,1).GE.TASY) THEN 00001390
CALL GETASY(X,I-1,NN,M,VSAVE) 00001400
GO TO 77 00001410
ENDIF 00001420
ENDDO 00001430
ENDIF 1<<< 00001440
C 00001450
C--CHECK IF RAMP ADJUSTMENT TO BE MADE (TOFF.NE.0.0) 00001460
77 IF(TOFF.NE.0.0) CALL RAMPADJ(X,VSAVE,TOFF,NN,1.,1.) 00001470
C--IF IOPT>0, THEN CONVERT COMPUTED VSAVE(I) TO APP.RES. 00001480
IF(IOPT.EQ.1) THEN 00001490
C**GET APP.RES. (SEE C**END OF "IF(IOPT.EQ.1) THEN" BELOW) 00001500
CON2=3.1415927E-7*SIG1 00001510
C--GET DK(K),K=1,NK AND STORE IN COMMON/PASS2/ 00001520
CALL DCOEF() 00001530
DO 68 I=1,NN 00001540
TI=T(I)/SCALE2 00001550
TSEC=T(I) 00001560
TRANS=VSAVE(I) 00001570
VI=CON*TRANS 00001580
CON3=-(CON1/TI)/SCAL 00001590
ALP=SQRT(CON2/TI) 00001600
SGN=-1. 00001610
FAC=1. 00001620
SUMK=0.0 00001630
DO K=1,NK 00001640
SGN=-SGN 00001650
FAC=FAC*K 00001660

```

```

        CK=SGN*(2.-6./(2.*K+3.))/FAC
        TERM=CK*DK(K)*ALP**(2*K+1)
        CALL ERRST(88,II)
        IF(II.EQ.1) GO TO 150
        BCOEF(K)=CON3*CK*DK(K)
        MK=K
        SUMK=SUMK+TERM
        ATERM=ABS(TERM)
        IF(ATERM.LT.EPS2) THEN
            GO TO 160
        ELSE IF(ATERM.GT.1.E9) THEN
            GO TO 150
        ENDIF
    ENDDO
150     APPRES=RSIG1
        GO TO 170
160     NDEG=2*MK+1
        NDEG1=NDEG+1
        K=MK
        DO II=1,NDEG
            ACOEF(II)=0.0
        ENDDO
        DO II=1,NDEG-2,2
            ACOEF(II)=BCOEF(K)
            K=K-1
        ENDDO
        ACOEF(NDEG1)=-VI
C*****
C CALL I.M.S.L. ROUTINE ZPOLR (OR EQUIV SUBSTITUTION) TO COMPUTE ALL
C COMPLEX ROOTS OF A POLYNOMIAL OF DEG=NDEG WITH REAL COEF'S, WHERE
C ACOEF(I),I=1,NDEG ARE THE REAL*4 COEF'S, AND ZROOT(I),I=1,NDEG ARE
C THE COMPLEX ROOTS ON RETURN FROM ZPOLR (SEE IMSL REF IN THZRECT DOC)
C*****
        CALL ZPOLR(ACOEf,NDEG,ZROOT,IER)
C*****
        IF(IER.GT.0) THEN
            APPRES=RSIG1
            GO TO 170
        ENDIF
        KK=0
        DO K=1,NDEG
            IF(AIMAG(ZROOT(K)).EQ.0.0) THEN
                KK=KK+1
                TAR(KK)=XMU0/(4.*TI*REAL(ZROOT(K))**2)
            ENDIF
        ENDDO
        CALL MINMAX(TAR,KK,TEM,APPRES)
170     AR(I)=APPRES
68     CONTINUE
C--IOPT=2 IS LATE-TIME APPRES METHOD
        ELSE IF(IOPT.EQ.2) THEN
            CON2=1.6*AX*BY*XMU0
            DO I=1,NN
                VI=ABS(CON*VSAVE(I))
                TSEC=T(I)

```

```

      AR(I)=1.E-7*(CON2/(TSEC*VI))**.66666667/TSEC      00002220
      ENDDO      00002230
    ENDIF      00002240
C**END OF "IF(IOPT.EQ.1) THEN" ABOVE FOR APP.RES.      00002250
C      00002260
C--IF IALL=1 (DEFAULT 0), THEN WRITE "ALL" INTERMEDIATE CURVES      00002270
C (FREQ, V/I, AND APPRES) TO PLOT-TYPE FILES:      00002280
C 'FWDTHZ.F', 'FWDTHZ.V', AND 'FWDTHZ.R', RESPECTIVELY, WHERE      00002290
C FILE 'FWDTHZ.R' IS WRITTEN ONLY WHEN IOPT>0 HAS BEEN SELECTED.      00002300
C (SEE W.L. ANDERSON ON USE OF PLOT FILES ON USGS VAX ONLY.)      00002310
C      00002320
C NOTE: IALL=1 SHOULD ONLY BE USED WITH FWDTHZ--BUT NOT NLSTHZ!!      00002330
C      00002340
      IF(IALL.NE.0) THEN !! SEE ENDIF FOR IALL BELOW      00002350
      IF(IFIRST.EQ.1) THEN      00002360
        OPEN(21,FILE='FWDTHZ.F',STATUS='NEW',      00002370
1        CARRIAGECONTROL='LIST')      00002380
        OPEN(22,FILE='FWDTHZ.V',STATUS='NEW',      00002390
1        CARRIAGECONTROL='LIST')      00002400
        IF(IOPT.GT.0) OPEN(23,FILE='FWDTHZ.R',STATUS='NEW',      00002410
1        CARRIAGECONTROL='LIST')      00002420
      ENDIF      00002430
      WRITE(21,210) TITLE3,NS,      00002440
1      (SQRT(TCON*EXP(XS(I))),YS(I),I=1,NS)      00002450
210  FORMAT('3'/'IND.NO.(B)'/REAL Z/Z0 FREQ RESPONSE'/      00002460
1      A/I/(2G16.8))      00002470
      WRITE(22,220) TITLE3,NN,(T(I),B(M2)*CON*VSAVE(I),I=1,NN)      00002480
220  FORMAT('3'/'TIME (SEC.)'/V/I (VOLTS/AMP)'/A/I/(2G16.8))      00002490
      IF(IOPT.GT.0) WRITE(23,230)TITLE3,NN,(T(I),AR(I),I=1,NN)      00002500
230  FORMAT('3'/'TIME (SEC.)'/APP.RES. (OHM-M.)'/A/I/(2G16.8))      00002510
      ENDIF !! END OF "IF(IALL.NE.0) THEN" ABOVE      00002520
      IF(IDER.EQ.0) GO TO 600      00002530
      IFIRST=0      00002540
      DO 80 J=1,M21      00002550
80    BSAVE(J)=B(J)      00002560
C--GET PRE-SPLINED TRANSIENT -OR- APPRES      00002570
600  IF(IOPT.EQ.0) THEN      00002580
      F=B(M2)*TCON*VSAVE(IN)/SIG1      00002590
      ELSE IF(IOPT.EQ.-1) THEN      00002600
      F=B(M2)*CON*VSAVE(IN)      00002610
      ELSE      00002620
      F=B(M2)*AR(IN)      00002630
      ENDIF      00002640
      RETURN      00002650
800  IF(IDER.EQ.0) GO TO 600      00002660
C--IDER=1 EST.DER.OPTION      00002670
8001 IF(IFIRST.EQ.1) GO TO 35      00002680
      DO 802 J=1,M21      00002690
      IF(B(J).NE.BSAVE(J)) GO TO 35      00002700
802  CONTINUE      00002710
      GO TO 600      00002720
      END      00002730
      SUBROUTINE DCOEF()      00002740
C--GET DK(K),K=1,NK, WHERE ALL PARMS ARE IN COMMON/COEF/ AND /PASS2/      00002750
      COMMON/COEF/SAX,SBY,SX,SY      00002760

```

```

COMMON/PASS2/DK(30),NK
C=SY-SBY
D=SX-SAX
E=SY+SBY
F=SX+SAX
DK(1)=-8.*SAX*SBY
DO K=2,NK
  FACJ=1.
  FACK=1.
  SUM1=0.0
  SUM2=0.0
  DO J=0,K-1
    IF(J.GT.0) THEN
      FACJ=FACJ*J
      FACK=FACK*(K-J)
    ENDIF
    KJ=2*(K-J)-1
    JJ=2*J+1
    BIN=FACK/FACJ
    SUM1=SUM1+BIN*(((D)**KJ-((-F)**KJ))*(C**JJ-E**JJ))/KJ
    SUM2=SUM2+BIN*(((C)**KJ-((-E)**KJ))*(D**JJ-F**JJ))/KJ
  ENDDO
  DK(K)=SUM1+SUM2
ENDDO
RETURN
END
REAL FUNCTION HZREC(W)
C--COSINE-TRANSFORM KERNEL FOR RECTANGULAR LOOP FOR HZ
C
  SAVE
  CHARACTER*34 GENMSG
  COMPLEX AZ,BZ,CZ,DZ,HZ,ZANS,ZWORK,HZSPLN,ZERR(4),ZSUBA1,
1 ZERO
  DIMENSION SIG(10),H(9),RARG(200),ZANS(200),
1 RK(10),DD(9),IJREL(2,1),ZWORK(283),NEVAL(4)
  EXTERNAL FF4,FA,FB,FC,FD
  COMMON/PASS/H,EPS,EPS2,ZO,SIG1,RHOXY2,W0,WM,DELCON,
1 MXEVAL,M1,IOUT,IOUTS
  COMMON/MODEL/RK,DD,M
  COMMON/HZSET/ZANS,RARG,DEL2,DEL,RMAX,RMIN,NR,ISET
  COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,X,Y
  COMMON/SPLN/XS(200),YS(200),AS(200),BS(200),CS(200),NS,ISPLN
  DATA PIMU0/3.947841762E-6/,NORD/1/,
1 ZERO/(0.,0.)/,
2 GENMSG/' ; NB,MXEVAL TOO SMALL AT (X0,Y0) ?'/
  IF(W.LT.W0) GO TO 30
  IF(W.GT.WM) GO TO 40
  IF(ISPLN.EQ.0) GO TO 10
C--ISPLN=1 (NB>0 OPTION) INTERPOLATE PRE-SPLINED FREQ. FUNCTION
  ALOGW=ALOG(W)
  IF(ALOGW.LT.XS(1)) GO TO 30
  IF(ALOGW.GT.XS(NS)) GO TO 40
  CALL SPOINT(NS,XS,YS,AS,BS,CS,ALOGW,HZREC)
  RETURN
C--ISPLN=0 GET INTEGRATED FREQ. FUNCTION VIA CALL HANKEL, ETC.

```

00002770
 00002780
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 00003200
 00003210
 00003220
 00003230
 00003240
 00003250
 00003260
 00003270
 00003280
 00003290
 00003300
 00003310


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10    DEL2=DELCON/W                                00003320
    DEL=SQRT(DEL2)                                00003330
C--IF M>1, CALL HANKEL FOR ALL LAGGED TRANSFORMS FOR R IN [RMIN,RMAX] 00003340
    IF(M.GT.1) THEN                                00003350
        DO I=1,M1                                  00003360
            DD(I)=2.*H(I)/DEL                       00003370
        ENDDO                                       00003380
        CALL HANKEL(RMAX,NR,1,EPS,1,NORD,FF4,IJREL,ZWORK, 00003390
1    ZANS,RARG,NOFUN,IERR)                         00003400
        IF(IERR.NE.0)CALL ERRMSG('IERR NOT 0 AFTER CALL HANKEL?', 00003410
2    0,IOUT,IOUTS)                                00003420
        ELSE                                       00003430
C--SPECIAL CASE M=1 -- USE DIRECT QUADRATURE SINCE NO HANKEL TRANSFORMS 00003440
        DO I=1,NR                                  00003450
            RARG(NR+1-I)=EXP(-.2*(I-1))*RMAX        00003460
            ZANS(I)=ZERO                            00003470
        ENDDO                                       00003480
        ENDIF                                       00003490
C--SETUP HZSPLN(R) FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT SPLINE INTEPOLATIONS, ETC.    00003500
    ISET=1                                          00003510
    HZ=HZSPLN(0.0)                                00003520
C--GET THE 4-DEFINITE INTEGRALS BY FAST ADAPTIVE SPLINE QUADRATURE 00003530
20    IF(BY.EQ.Y) THEN                             00003540
        AZ=ZERO                                    00003550
        ELSE                                       00003560
            AZ=-(BY-Y)*ZSUBA1(-AX,AX,EPS2,NEVAL(1),ICK,ZERR(1),FA,MXEVAL) 00003570
            IF(ICK.LT.0)                            00003580
1        CALL ERRMSG('ICK<0 IN AZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG, 00003590
2        0,IOUT,IOUTS)                             00003600
            IF(NEVAL(1).GT.MXEVAL)CALL ERRMSG(      00003610
1        'NEVAL(1)>MXEVAL IN AZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG,0,IOUT,IOUTS) 00003620
            ENDIF                                  00003630
            IF(AX.EQ.X) THEN                        00003640
                BZ=ZERO                             00003650
            ELSE                                    00003660
                BZ=-(AX-X)*ZSUBA1(-BY,BY,EPS2,NEVAL(2),ICK,ZERR(2),FB,MXEVAL) 00003670
                IF(ICK.LT.0)                          00003680
1        CALL ERRMSG('ICK<0 IN BZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG, 00003690
2        0,IOUT,IOUTS)                             00003700
                IF(NEVAL(2).GT.MXEVAL)CALL ERRMSG(  00003710
1        'NEVAL(2)>MXEVAL IN BZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG,0,IOUT,IOUTS) 00003720
                ENDIF                                00003730
                IF(BY.EQ.-Y) THEN                    00003740
                    CZ=ZERO                          00003750
                ELSE IF(Y.EQ.0.0) THEN               00003760
                    CZ=AZ                            00003770
                ELSE                                  00003780
                    CZ=-(BY+Y)*ZSUBA1(-AX,AX,EPS2,NEVAL(3),ICK,ZERR(3),FC,MXEVAL) 00003790
                    IF(ICK.LT.0)                      00003800
1        CALL ERRMSG('ICK<0 IN CZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG, 00003810
2        0,IOUT,IOUTS)                             00003820
                    IF(NEVAL(3).GT.MXEVAL)CALL ERRMSG( 00003830
1        'NEVAL(3)>MXEVAL IN CZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG,0,IOUT,IOUTS) 00003840
                    ENDIF                            00003850
                    IF(AX.EQ.-X) THEN                 00003860

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        DZ=ZERO                                00003870
        ELSE IF(X.EQ.0.0) THEN                  00003880
            DZ=BZ                                00003890
        ELSE                                    00003900
            DZ=-(AX+X)*ZSUBA1(-BY,BY,EPS2,NEVAL(4),ICK,ZERR(4),FD,MXEVAL) 00003910
            IF(ICK.LT.0)                          00003920
1          CALL ERRMSG('ICK<0 IN DZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG, 00003930
2          0,IOUT,IOUTS)                        00003940
            IF(NEVAL(4).GT.MXEVAL)CALL ERRMSG(    00003950
1          'NEVAL(4)>MXEVAL IN DZ AFTER ZSUBA1'//GENMSG,0,IOUT,IOUTS) 00003960
            ENDIF                                00003970
C--SUM TO GET THE FINAL HZ                      00003980
        HZ=(AZ+BZ+CZ+DZ)/6.283185307           00003990
C--GET NORMALIZED RATIO REAL(HZ)/Z0            00004000
        HZREC=REAL(HZ)/Z0                      00004010
        RETURN                                  00004020
30      HZREC=1.0                              00004030
        RETURN                                  00004040
40      HZREC=0.0                              00004050
        RETURN                                  00004060
        END                                    00004070
        COMPLEX FUNCTION FF4(X)                 00004080
C--KERNEL USED IN HZRECT IN LAMBDA(X)-DEL FORM (I.E., G=X*DEL) 00004090
        COMPLEX V1,F1,C,ONE,ZANS               00004100
        COMMON/HZSET/ZANS(200),RARG(200),DEL2,DEL,RMAX,RMIN,NR,ISSET 00004110
        DATA ONE/(1.0,0.0)/                  00004120
        G=X*DEL                                00004130
        CALL RECUR1(G,V1,F1)                  00004140
        C=G                                    00004150
        FF4=C*(V1*C*(ONE-F1))/((C+V1*F1)*(C+V1)) 00004160
        RETURN                                  00004170
        END                                    00004180
        COMPLEX FUNCTION FA(X)                 00004190
C--INTEGRAND FOR AZ                            00004200
        COMPLEX HZSPLN                        00004210
        COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,XX,YY               00004220
        R=SQRT((X-XX)**2+(BY-YY)**2)          00004230
        FA=HZSPLN(R)/R                       00004240
        RETURN                                  00004250
        END                                    00004260
        COMPLEX FUNCTION FB(Y)                 00004270
C--INTEGRAND FOR BZ                            00004280
        COMPLEX HZSPLN                        00004290
        COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,XX,YY               00004300
        R=SQRT((AX-XX)**2+(Y-YY)**2)          00004310
        FB=HZSPLN(R)/R                       00004320
        RETURN                                  00004330
        END                                    00004340
        COMPLEX FUNCTION FC(X)                 00004350
C--INTEGRAND FOR CZ                            00004360
        COMPLEX HZSPLN                        00004370
        COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,XX,YY               00004380
        R=SQRT((X-XX)**2+(BY+YY)**2)          00004390
        FC=HZSPLN(R)/R                       00004400
        RETURN                                  00004410

```

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END
COMPLEX FUNCTION FD(Y)
C--INTEGRAND FOR DZ
COMPLEX HZSPLN
COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,XX,YY
R=SQRT((AX+XX)**2+(Y-YY)**2)
FD=HZSPLN(R)/R
RETURN
END
COMPLEX FUNCTION HZSPLN(R)
C--SPLINE-DEFINED FUNCTION FOR ANY R IN [RMIN,RMAX], WHERE
C COMMON/HZSET/ CONTAINS ALL PRECOMPUTED VALUES VIA HANKEL, ETC.
C
SAVE
COMPLEX ZANS(200),CB,N33,N3,I2,Z
REAL RARG(200),YR(200),YI(200),AR(200),BR(200),CR(200),D(2),
1 AI(200),BI(200),CI(200),W1(200),W2(200),X(200)
COMMON/HZSET/ZANS,RARG,DEL2,DEL,RMAX,RMIN,NR,ISET
DATA N33/(3.,3.)/,N3/(3.,0.)/,I2/(0.,2.)/,D/2*0.0/
IF(ISET.EQ.1) THEN
DO I=1,NR
X(I)=ALOG(RARG(I))
B=RARG(I)/DEL
CB=B
Z=ZANS(I)/DEL -CMPLX(0.,0.5*DEL2/RARG(I)**4)*
1 (N3-(N3+CB*(N33+CB*I2))*CEXP(CMPLX(-B,-B)))
YR(I)=REAL(Z)
YI(I)=AIMAG(Z)
ENDDO
CALL SPLINI(NR,0.0,X,YR,AR,BR,CR,0,D,W1,W2)
IF(NR.LT.0)CALL ERRMSG('NR<0 AFTER SPLINI IN HZSPLN?',0,IOUT,
* IOUTS)
CALL SPLINI(NR,0.0,X,YI,AI,BI,CI,0,D,W1,W2)
IF(NR.LT.0)CALL ERRMSG('NR<0 AFTER SPLINI IN HZSPLN?',0,IOUT,
* IOUTS)
ISET=0
HZSPLN=(0.,0.)
ELSE
IF(R.LT.RMIN.OR.R.GT.RMAX)CALL ERRMSG(
1 'R<RMIN OR >RMAX IN HZSPLN?',0,IOUT,IOUTS)
RLOG=ALOG(R)
IF(RLOG.LT.X(1)) THEN
ANSR=YR(1)
ANSI=YI(1)
ELSE IF(RLOG.GT.X(NR)) THEN
ANSR=YR(NR)
ANSI=YI(NR)
ELSE
CALL SPOINT(NR,X,YR,AR,BR,CR,RLOG,ANSR)
CALL SPOINT(NR,X,YI,AI,BI,CI,RLOG,ANSI)
ENDIF
HZSPLN=CMPLX(ANSR,ANSI)
ENDIF
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE SUBZ(Y,X,B,PRNT,NPRNT,N,TITLE,IOUT)      00004970
C-- INITIALIZATION ROUTINE (CALLED ONCE)            00004980
C                                                    00004990
C SUBZ IS CALLED BY NLSOL AFTER THE DATA Y(I),X(I,5) ARE READ. 00005000
C SUBZ CHECKS FOR DATA ERRORS, READS ADDITIONAL $INIT 00005010
C PARAMETERS, AND LOADS SOME CONSTANTS IN COMMON STORAGE... 00005020
C                                                    00005030
C--PARAMETERS--                                     00005040
C   Y,X,B,PRNT SAME AS IN SUBROUTINE FCODE.         00005050
C   NPRNT= CONTROL PARAMETERS TO USE PRNT(NPRNT) ARRAY 00005060
C           NPRNT REPRESENTS THE NO. X(I,NPRNT) VALUES 00005070
C   N= NO. OBSERVATIONS GIVEN IN Y(N),X(N,5)        00005080
C   TITLE= ALPHA TITLE ARRAY (MAX. 80 CHAR'S)       00005090
C   IOUT= 1 IF UNIT 6 AND 16 PRINT FILES USED        00005100
C           0 IF ONLY UNIT 6 PRINT FILE USED.        00005110
C                                                    00005120
CHARACTER*16 OPT(-1:2)                             00005130
CHARACTER*80 TITLE                                 00005140
CHARACTER*40 TITLE3                               00005150
COMPLEX ZANS(200)                                 00005160
REAL Y(1),X(500,5),B(1),PRNT(1),SIG(10),H(9), RARG(200), 00005170
1 RK(10),DD(9)                                     00005180
COMMON/PASS/H,EPS,EPS2,ZO,SIG1,RHOXY2,WO,WM,DELCON, 00005190
1 MXEVAL,M1,IOUT6,IOUTS                             00005200
COMMON/FPASS/TO,TM,BO,BM,DB,BMTEST,TASY,SCALE2,SCAL,CON,TOFF, 00005210
1 BSKIP,BMSKIP,NBSKIP,ISKIP, M21,M2,JSPLN,NN,IFIRST,IOPT, 00005220
2 IALL,TITLE3                                       00005230
COMMON/CLOSE/ICL                                   00005240
COMMON/PASS2/DK(30),NK                             00005250
COMMON/MODEL/RK,DD,M                               00005260
COMMON/HZSET/ZANS,RARG,DEL2,DEL,RMAX,RMIN,NR, ISET 00005270
COMMON/DAT/AX,BY,XO,YO                             00005280
COMMON/COEF/SAX,SBY,SX,SY                          00005290
COMMON/SPLN/FILL(1000),NS,ISPLN                    00005300
NAMELIST/INIT/MM,AX,BY,XO,YO,EPS,EPS2,MXEVAL,RFAC,BO,BM,NB, 00005310
1 NBSKIP,TASY,TOFF,NK,IOPT,IALL                    00005320
DATA ISUBZ/0/,OPT/'Y(I) (VOLTS/AMP)', 'Y(I)/SIG1', 'APP.RES._1', 00005330
1 'APP.RES._2'/                                     00005340
C--PRESET (CAN OVERRIDE VIA $INIT INPUT):          00005350
DATA BO/.01/,NB/8/,BM/100./,MM/1/,IOPT/0/,IALL/0/,TOFF/0./, 00005360
1 EPS/.1E-9/,EPS2/.1E-3/,RFAC/5./,MXEVAL/1000/, 00005370
2 IOUT6/6/,IOUTS/16/,NK/10/,IFIRST/1/,TASY/0./,NBSKIP/1/ 00005380
IF(ISUBZ.NE.0) GO TO 10                             00005390
C--PRESET                                           00005400
WRITE(6,666)                                         00005410
666 FORMAT('0** FWDTHZ IS RUNNING ... PRINT FILE IS FOR016.DAT'/) 00005420
ISUBZ=1                                              00005430
CALL ERRSET(88,.TRUE.,.TRUE.,.FALSE.,.FALSE.,5) 00005440
10 READ(99,INIT,END=11)                             00005450
C NOTE M=MM IS SET IN COMMON/MODEL/                00005460
M=MM                                                00005470
11 CALL NONBLANK(TITLE,NONBLK)                      00005480
C// WRITE(6,20) TITLE                               00005490
20 FORMAT('1<FWDTHZ>:',5X,A<NONBLK>/)              00005500
IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,20) TITLE                   00005510

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C//      WRITE(6,INIT)                                00005520
      IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,INIT)                    00005530
C--TEST $INIT PARMS                                00005540
      IF(MM.LT.1.OR.MM.GT.10)CALL ERRMSG('MM<1 OR >10',0,6,16) 00005550
      IF(AX.LE.0.)CALL ERRMSG('AX<=0',0,6,16)          00005560
      IF(BY.LE.0.)CALL ERRMSG('BY<=0',0,6,16)          00005570
      IF(NB.LT.0)CALL ERRMSG('NB<0',0,6,16)            00005580
      IF(IOPT.LT.-1.OR.IOPT.GT.2)CALL ERRMSG(           00005590
1 'IOPT<-1 OR >2',0,6,16)
      IF(BM.LE.B0.OR.B0.LE.0.0)CALL ERRMSG(            00005600
1 'BM<=B0 OR B0<=0',0,6,16)
      IF(RFAC.LT.1.0)CALL ERRMSG('RFAC<1',0,6,16)      00005610
      IF(NK.LT.1.OR.NK.GT.30)CALL ERRMSG('NK<1 OR >30',0,6,16) 00005620
      IF(RFAC.LT.1.0)CALL ERRMSG('RFAC<1',0,6,16)      00005630
      IF(NK.LT.1.OR.NK.GT.30)CALL ERRMSG('NK<1 OR >30',0,6,16) 00005640
C--TEST X(I, ) DATA BEFORE PROCEEDING              00005650
      DO 40 I=2,N                                     00005660
      IF(X(I,1).LE.X(I-1,1).OR.X(I,1).LE.0.0)          00005670
      & CALL ERRMSG('SOME X(I,1)<=0.0 OR NOT INCREASING.',7,6,16) 00005680
40      CONTINUE                                       00005690
C--PRESET SOME GLOBAL CONSTANTS                    00005700
      IFIRST=1                                         00005710
      IF(IALL.NE.0) THEN                              00005720
      TITLE3=TITLE(1:40)                             00005730
      IF(IOPT.LE.0) THEN                              00005740
      ICL=-1                                           00005750
      ELSE                                             00005760
      ICL=1                                           00005770
      ENDIF                                           00005780
      ELSE                                             00005790
      ICL=0                                           00005800
      ENDIF                                           00005810
      NN=N                                             00005820
      TO=0.5*X(1,1)                                   00005830
      TM=0.5*(X(N,1)+X(N,1)*EXP(2.30258509/6.))      00005840
      ISPLN=0                                          00005850
      JSPLN=0                                          00005860
      IF(NB.GT.0) JSPLN=1                             00005870
      IF(JSPLN.EQ.1) THEN                             00005880
      DB=EXP(2.30258509/FLOAT(NB))                   00005890
      BMTEST=0.5*(BM+BM*DB)                           00005900
      IF(NBSKIP.GT.1) THEN                             00005910
      IF(NBSKIP.GE.NB) CALL ERRMSG('NBSKIP>=NB>0',0,6,16) 00005920
      BOSKIP=10.*B0                                    00005930
      BMSKIP=BM/10.                                    00005940
      IF(BOSKIP.GE.BMSKIP)CALL ERRMSG(                00005950
1 ' NBSKIP>1 AND 10.*B0>=BM/10.',0,6,16)
      ISKIP=-1                                         00005960
      ENDIF                                           00005970
      ENDIF                                           00005980
      ENDIF                                           00005990
C--GET GLOBAL RMIN,RMAX                            00006000
      X1=X0+AX                                         00006010
      X2=X0-AX                                         00006020
      Y1=Y0+BY                                         00006030
      Y2=Y0-BY                                         00006040
      X12=X1*X1                                         00006050
      X22=X2*X2                                         00006060

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Y12=Y1*Y1                                00006070
Y22=Y2*Y2                                00006080
RARG(1)=SQRT(X12+Y22)                     00006090
RARG(2)=SQRT(X22+Y22)                     00006100
RARG(3)=SQRT(X12+Y12)                     00006110
RARG(4)=SQRT(X22+Y12)                     00006120
IF(X0.GE.-AX.AND.X0.LE.AX) THEN           00006130
    RARG(5)=ABS(ABS(Y0)-BY)                00006140
ELSE                                       00006150
    RARG(5)=RARG(2)                       00006160
ENDIF                                     00006170
IF(Y0.GE.-BY.AND.Y0.LE.BY) THEN          00006180
    RARG(6)=ABS(ABS(X0)-AX)                00006190
ELSE                                       00006200
    RARG(6)=RARG(1)                       00006210
ENDIF                                     00006220
CALL MINMAX(RARG,6,RMIN,RMAX)              00006230
IF(RMIN.EQ.0.0)CALL ERRMSG('RMIN=0--(X0,Y0) ON WIRE?',0,6,16) 00006240
RMIN=RMIN/RFAC                             00006250
RMAX=RFAC*RMAX                             00006260
NR=AIN(5.*ALOG(RMAX/RMIN))+3               00006270
IF(NR.GT.200)CALL ERRMSG(                 00006280
1 'COMPUTED NR>200 -- CHECK X0,Y0 LOCATION OR RFAC',0,6,16) 00006290
IF(X0.EQ.AX.OR.X0.EQ.-AX) THEN            00006300
    IF(Y0.GE.-BY.AND.Y0.LE.BY)CALL ERRMSG('X0,Y0 ON WIRE?',0,6,16) 00006310
ELSE IF(Y0.EQ.BY.OR.Y0.EQ.-BY) THEN       00006320
    IF(X0.GE.-AX.AND.X0.LE.AX)CALL ERRMSG('X0,Y0 ON WIRE?',0,6,16) 00006330
ENDIF                                     00006340
C--DETERMINE PRIMARY Z0 FIELD FOR THIS (X0,Y0) 00006350
XX2=X0*X0                                00006360
YY2=Y0*Y0                                00006370
RHOXY2=XX2+YY2                           00006380
AA=1.2732395*AX*BY                       00006390
IF(RHOXY2.EQ.0.0) THEN                   00006400
    RHOXY2=AA                             00006410
ELSE IF(RHOXY2.LT.AA) THEN               00006420
    RHOXY2=(SQRT(AA)-SQRT(RHOXY2))*2      00006430
ENDIF                                     00006440
Z0=0.0                                    00006450
IF(Y2.NE.0.0) Z0=-(X1/RARG(1)-X2/RARG(2))/Y2 00006460
IF(Y1.NE.0.0) Z0=Z0+(X1/RARG(3)-X2/RARG(4))/Y1 00006470
IF(X1.NE.0.0) Z0=Z0+(Y1/RARG(3)-Y2/RARG(1))/X1 00006480
IF(X2.NE.0.0) Z0=Z0-(Y1/RARG(4)-Y2/RARG(2))/X2 00006490
Z0=-Z0/12.566371                         00006500
CON=-1.256637061435917E-6*Z0            00006510
IF(IOPT.EQ.1) THEN                       00006520
C--USE SCALE MODEL APPROACH (BEFORE&AFTER) FOR LATER APPRES CALC. 00006530
    SCALE=MAX(AX,BY,X0,Y0)                00006540
    SCALE2=SCALE*SCALE                     00006550
    SCAL=SCALE2*SCALE                     00006560
    SAX=AX/SCALE                           00006570
    SBY=BY/SCALE                           00006580
    SX=X0/SCALE                            00006590
    SY=Y0/SCALE                            00006600
ENDIF                                     00006610

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C//      WRITE(6,50)                                00006620
      IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,50)                      00006630
50      FORMAT(//' PARAMETER ORDER--'//)              00006640
      M1=MM-1                                          00006650
      M21=2*MM-1                                       00006660
      M2=M21+1                                         00006670
C//      WRITE(6,110) (I,I,I=1,MM)                   00006680
      IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,110) (I,I,I=1,MM)       00006690
110     FORMAT(5X,I3,6X,6HSIGMA(,I3,1H))             00006700
      IF(MM.EQ.1) GO TO 132                           00006710
      DO 120 I=1,M1                                    00006720
      J=MM+I                                           00006730
      IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,130) J,I                 00006740
C//120   WRITE(6,130) J,I                             00006750
120     CONTINUE                                       00006760
130     FORMAT(5X,I3,6X,6HTHICK(,I3,1H))              00006770
C//132   WRITE(6,131) M2,M2,OPT(IOPT)                 00006780
132     CONTINUE                                       00006790
131     FORMAT(5X,I3,10X,'B(',I3,')' SHIFT PARAMETER IN: B(2*MM)*',A) 00006800
      IF(IOUT.EQ.1) WRITE(16,131) M2,M2,OPT(IOPT)    00006810
      NPRNT=2                                          00006820
      RETURN                                           00006830
      END                                              00006840
      SUBROUTINE GETASY(X,I,NN,M,VSAVE)                00006850
C** GET ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATION STARTING AT TIME X(I), 1<I<=NN. 00006860
C THIS WILL REPLACE VSAVE(II),II=1,NN WITH ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTION; 00006870
C ASSUMES THAT COMMON/ASY/ HAS BEEN PRESET BY A PREVIOUS 00006880
C CALL TO SETASY(); ALSO, ASSUMES THE REAL TIMES X(I) AND 00006890
C VSAVE() PROPERLY COMPUTED AND STORED VIA INTEGRATION RFLAGS(). 00006900
C                                                    00006910
      REAL X(NN),VSAVE(NN)                            00006920
      COMMON/ASY/TMP(9),TAUCON,HS,S,S1,S2,S3Q         00006930
C                                                    00006940
      DO II=I,NN                                       00006950
      TAU=TAUCON*SQRT(X(II))                          00006960
      IF(M.EQ.1) THEN                                00006970
      VASY=-20.425845*(3.1415927/TAU)**5             00006980
      GO TO 120                                       00006990
      ENDIF                                           00007000
      TMP(6)=3.1415927*HS/TAU                        00007010
      TMP(1)=TMP(6)**5                                00007020
      DO J=2,4                                         00007030
      TMP(J)=TMP(J-1)*TMP(6)                         00007040
      ENDDO                                           00007050
      VASY=-((20.425845*S3Q*TMP(1)-128.*S*S1*TMP(2)- 00007060
1 1531.9384*TMP(3))*(4.*TMP(5)*S3Q*S/105.-TMP(7))+ 00007070
2 6144.*TMP(4)*(5.*TMP(5)*S2*S1/64.+TMP(8)))/TMP(9) 00007080
120     IF(II.EQ.1) VNORM=VSAVE(I)/ABS(VASY)         00007090
      VSAVE(II)=ABS(VASY)*VNORM                      00007100
      ENDDO                                           00007110
      RETURN                                           00007120
      END                                              00007130
      SUBROUTINE RAMPADJ(T,VSAVE,TOFF,NN,A,SHIFT)      00007140
C--REPLACE VSAVE() WITH RAMP-TYPE INTEGRATED VOLTAGE, WHERE 00007150
C TOFF>0 TO INDICATE RAMP OFF-TIME FOR EM-37 TYPE SYSTEM; 00007160

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C TOFF<0 TO INDICATE RAMP OFF-TIME FOR SIROTEM TYPE SYSTEM.      00007170
C                                                                    00007180
C NOTE THAT L.SQ. NN (TOTAL NO. POINTS GIVEN) CANNOT BE CHANGED; 00007190
C THEREFORE AN EXTRAPOLATED POINT (NN+1) IS USED TO INTEGRATE,    00007200
C AND THEN DISCARDED (SO THAT EXACTLY NN POINTS RETURN IN VSAVE). 00007210
C ALSO, ARRAY T() IS ACTUAL TIME IN SECONDS (I.E., X() ARRAY IN    00007220
C NLS-PGM); THUS, USE CALL RAMPADJ(X,VSAVE,...) IN CALLING PROGRAM. 00007230
C                                                                    00007240
      DIMENSION T(1),VSAVE(1),TT(501),VV(501),                    00007250
1  AA(501),BB(501),CC(501),D(2),W1(501),W2(501)                   00007260
      COMMON/RAMPS/TT,VV,AA,BB,CC,N                               00007270
      EXTERNAL RAMP                                                00007280
      DATA MAXEVO/1000/,EPSO/.001/,D/2*0.0/                      00007290
      N=NN+1                                                        00007300
      CON=1./(SHIFT*A**3)                                           00007310
      IF(TOFF.GT.0.0) THEN                                          00007320
        DO I=1,NN                                                  00007330
          VV(I)=ALOG(ABS(CON*VSAVE(I)))                             00007340
          TT(I)=ALOG(T(I))                                           00007350
        ENDDO                                                       00007360
        N1=NN-1                                                     00007370
        N2=NN-2                                                     00007380
        TT(N)=ALOG(T(NN)+2.*TOFF)                                   00007390
        X1=TT(N)-TT(N2)                                             00007400
        X2=TT(N)-TT(N1)                                             00007410
        X3=TT(N)-TT(NN)                                             00007420
        X12=TT(N2)-TT(N1)                                           00007430
        X13=TT(N2)-TT(NN)                                           00007440
        X23=TT(N1)-TT(NN)                                           00007450
        VV(N)=X2*X3*VV(N2)/(X12*X13)+                               00007460
1        X1*X3*VV(N1)/(-X12*X23)+                                  00007470
2        X1*X2*VV(NN)/(X13*X23)                                     00007480
      ELSE IF(TOFF.LT.0.0) THEN                                     00007490
        DO I=1,NN                                                  00007500
          VV(I+1)=ALOG(ABS(CON*VSAVE(I)))                           00007510
          TT(I+1)=ALOG(T(I))                                         00007520
        ENDDO                                                       00007530
        TT(1)=ALOG(0.001*ABS(TOFF))                                 00007540
        X1=TT(1)-TT(2)                                             00007550
        X2=TT(1)-TT(3)                                             00007560
        X3=TT(1)-TT(4)                                             00007570
        X12=TT(2)-TT(3)                                           00007580
        X13=TT(2)-TT(4)                                           00007590
        X23=TT(3)-TT(4)                                           00007600
        VV(1)=X2*X3*VV(2)/(X12*X13)+                               00007610
1        X1*X3*VV(3)/(-X12*X23)+                                  00007620
2        X1*X2*VV(4)/(X13*X23)                                     00007630
      ENDIF                                                         00007640
10 CALL SPLIN1(N,0.,TT,VV,AA,BB,CC,0,D,W1,W2)                     00007650
      DO I=1,NN                                                     00007660
        TLO=T(I)                                                    00007670
        THI=T(I)+TOFF                                              00007680
        TEM=QSUBA(TLO,THI,EPSO,NPTS,ICK,REL,RAMP,MAXEVO)/TOFF     00007690
        IF(NPTS.GE.MAXEVO)CALL ERRMSG(                             00007700
1  'NPTS>MAXEVO AFTER QSUBA IN RAMPADJ',0,6,16)                   00007710

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        VSAVE(I)=SIGN(1.,VSAVE(I))*TEM/CON      00007720
    ENDDO                                         00007730
    RETURN                                       00007740
    END                                          00007750
    FUNCTION RAMP(T)                             00007760
C--SPLINED LOG-LOG INTEGRAND FUNCTION USED IN RAMPADJ WHEN TOFF.NE.0 00007770
    COMMON/RAMPS/TT(501),VV(501),AA(501),BB(501),CC(501),N 00007780
    ALOGT=ALOG(T)                                00007790
    IF(ALOGT.LE.TT(1)) THEN                      00007800
        RAMP=VV(1)                               00007810
    ELSE IF(ALOGT.GE.TT(N)) THEN                 00007820
        RAMP=VV(N)                               00007830
    ELSE                                          00007840
        CALL SPOINT(N,TT,VV,AA,BB,CC,ALOGT,RAMP) 00007850
    ENDIF                                         00007860
    RAMP=EXP(RAMP)                               00007870
    RETURN                                       00007880
    END                                          00007890
    SUBROUTINE RECUR1(G,V1,F1)                   00007900
C--BACKWARD RECURRENCE FOR COMPLEX V1,F1 GIVEN REAL*4 ARGUMENT G AND: 00007910
    COMMON/MODEL/ PARAMETERS:                    00007920
    C      K(10) = NORMALIZED CONDUCTIVITY ARRAY (M VALUES,WHERE K(1)=1.0). 00007930
    C      D(9)  = LAYER THICKNESS ARRAY (M-1 VALUES) D=2*THICKNESS/DEL. 00007940
    C      M      = NUMBER LAYERS (M.GE.1.AND.M.LE.10) 00007950
    C              SPECIAL CASE WHEN M=1 (HOMOGENEOUS--D IGNORED) 00007960
    C                                              00007970
C--NOTE: G,K,D ARE REAL*4                      00007980
    C                                              00007990
    C                                              00008000
        COMMON/MODEL/K,D,M                      00008010
        REAL*4 K(10),D(9)                      00008020
        COMPLEX C,VM,V1,F1,EVD,ONE             00008030
        DATA ONE/(1.0,0.0)/                   00008040
        F1=ONE                                  00008050
        G2=G*G                                  00008060
        VM=CSQRT(CMPLX(G2,2.0*K(M)))           00008070
        IF(M.EQ.1) GO TO 2                      00008080
        J=M-1                                   00008090
    1  V1=CSQRT(CMPLX(G2,2.0*K(J)))              00008100
        EVD=CEXP(-V1*D(J))                     00008110
        C=(ONE-EVD)/(ONE+EVD)                  00008120
        F1=(VM*F1+V1*C)/(V1+VM*F1*C)          00008130
        IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3                     00008140
        J=J-1                                   00008150
        VM=V1                                   00008160
        GO TO 1                                 00008170
    2  V1=VM                                     00008180
    3  RETURN                                   00008190
    END                                          00008200
    SUBROUTINE SETASY(B,AA,M)                   00008210
C**PRESET COMMON/ASY/ FOR POSSIBLE ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATION BY 00008220
    C CALL GETASY() LATER -- CALLED ONLY WHEN TASY.NE.0 (SEE 00008230
    C $INIT PARAMETER "TASY" OPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS AVAILABLE.) 00008240
    C                                           00008250
    C INPUT PARAMETERS:                        00008260

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C                                     00008270
C      B(1):B(M) CONTAINS M LAYER CONDUCTIVITIES;          00008280
C      B(M+1):B(2*M-1) CONTAINS M-1 LAYER THICKNESSES.    00008290
C      AA=A*A, THE LOOP RADIUS SQUARED (OR Y-SEP. SQUARED). 00008300
C      M= NUMBER OF LAYERS IN MODEL (1<=M<=10).           00008310
C                                     00008320
C      OUTPUT PARAMETERS STORED IN COMMON/ASY/ ON RETURN.  00008330
C                                     00008340
C      REAL B(1)                                             00008350
C      COMMON/ASY/TMP(9),TAUCON,HS,S,S1,S2,S3Q             00008360
C      IF(M.EQ.1) THEN                                       00008370
C          TAUCON=SQRT(6.2831853E7/B(1))                     00008380
C          RETURN                                             00008390
C      ENDIF                                                 00008400
C      HS=0.0                                                00008410
C      SIGS=0.0                                              00008420
C      DO I=1,M-1                                           00008430
C          HS=HS+B(M+I)                                       00008440
C          SIGS=SIGS+B(I)*B(M+I)                             00008450
C      ENDDO                                                 00008460
C      SIGS=SIGS/HS                                          00008470
C      S=B(M)/SIGS                                           00008480
C      S1=S-1.                                               00008490
C      S2=S*S                                                00008500
C      S2Q=SQRT(S)                                           00008510
C      S3Q=S2Q**3                                             00008520
C      TAUCON=SQRT(6.2831853E7/SIGS)                       00008530
C      TMP(5)=AA/(HS*HS)                                      00008540
C      TMP(7)=4.*S2Q*S1*(8.*S-9.)/105.                     00008550
C      TMP(8)=S1*(-5.*S2/24.+7.*S/12.-0.25)                 00008560
C      TMP(9)=12.566371*SIGS*HS**5                          00008570
C      RETURN                                                00008580
C      END                                                    00008590
C      SUBROUTINE CPUTIME(I1,I2)                             00008600
C                                                         00008610
C      CPUTIME WRITES "ELAPSED & CPU" TIME FROM PREVIOUS "CALL SETTIME" ON 00008620
C      FORTRAN UNITS I1 (IF NOT 0) AND I2 (IF NOT 0).        00008630
C                                                         00008640
C      WILL EJECT FIRST IF I1>0 (OR I2>0).                  00008650
C      DOUBLE SPACE FIRST IF I1<0 (OR I2<0).                00008660
C                                                         00008670
C      E.G., USE TO TIME ELAPSED & CPU TIME FOR PROGRAM OR CODE SEGMENTS AS: 00008680
C                                                         00008690
C      CALL SETTIME      ! DON'T FORGET TO DO THIS!          00008700
C      >>>> THE CODE TO TIME IS HERE <<<<< ! USUALLY A COMPLETE PROGRAM 00008710
C      CALL CPUTIME(-6,16) ! OR USE I1 OR I2=0 TO OMIT WRITE. 00008720
C      >>>> ALSO CAN USE CALL GETTIME(CPU) TO GET JUST THE CPU (SEC) 00008730
C      SINCE THE LAST CALL SETTIME WAS DONE.                 00008740
C                                                         00008750
C      SAVE                                                  00008760
C      INTEGER*4 ABSVAL(4),INCRVAL(4)                        00008770
C      CALL PROCINFO(ABSVAL,INCRVAL)                         00008780
C      TIMES=SECNDS(TIME0)                                    00008790
C      MIN=TIMES/60.0                                         00008800
C      SEC=AMOD(TIMES,60.0)                                   00008810

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        CPUSEC=INCRVAL(1)*.01
        IMIN=CPUSEC/60.0
        CSEC=AMOD(CPUSEC,60.0)
        PCPU=100.*(CPUSEC/TIMES)
        IF(I1.NE.0) THEN
            IF(I1.GT.0) THEN
                J=1
            ELSE
                J=0
            ENDIF
        WRITE(IABS(I1),60) J,TIMES,MIN,SEC,CPUSEC,IMIN,CSEC,PCPU,
60 1 (INCRVAL(I),I=2,4)
    FORMAT(I1,65('$'))/' TOTAL "ELAPSED" TIME=',F16.2,' SEC. (' ,
    1 I4,' MIN.',F6.2,' SEC.)/'
    2 ' CPU_TIME=',F15.2,' SEC. (' ,I4,' M. ',F5.2,
    1 ' S.) CPU % =',F6.2,' %/'
    3 ' BUF.I/O_COUNT=',I10/
    4 ' DIR.I/O_COUNT=',I10/
    5 ' PAGE_FAULTS=',2X,I10/
    6 ' ',65('$'))//
    ENDIF
    IF(I2.NE.0) THEN
        IF(I2.GT.0) THEN
            J=1
        ELSE
            J=0
        ENDIF
        WRITE(IABS(I2),60) J,TIMES,MIN,SEC,CPUSEC,IMIN,CSEC,PCPU,
    1 (INCRVAL(I),I=2,4)
    ENDIF
    RETURN
C** ENTRY 'CALL SETTIME'--MUST BE DONE BEFORE 'CALL CPUTIME(I1,I2)'
    ENTRY SETTIME()
    TIME0=SECNDS(0.0)
    CALL PROCINFO(ABSVAL,INCRVAL)
    RETURN
C** ENTRY 'CALL GETTIME(CPU)'--TO GET CPU(SEC) SINCE LAST CALL SETTIME
    ENTRY GETTIME(CPU)
    CALL PROCINFO(ABSVAL,INCRVAL)
    CPU=INCRVAL(1)*.01
    RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ERRMSG(MSG,ISKIP,IUNIT1,IUNIT2)
C
C GENERAL ERROR MESSAGE OUTPUT AND EXIT ON VAX-11/780
C
C MSG*(*) = VARIABLE-LENGTH 'MESSAGE'
C ISKIP = 0 FOR NO BLANK LINE BEFORE OUTPUT TO IUNIT1 & IUNIT2
C         > 0 FOR ONE BLANK LINE BEFORE.
C IUNIT1 = 0 TO SUPPRESS OUTPUT ON IUNIT1 (>0 TO WRITE ON IUNIT1).
C IUNIT2 = 0 TO SUPPRESS OUTPUT ON IUNIT2 (>0 TO WRITE ON IUNIT2).
C
C MESSAGES ARE WRITTEN IN THE FORM:
C
C {ERRMSG}: _MSG_HERE_

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C
CHARACTER*(*) MSG
I=LEN(MSG)
DO 1 J=1,2
  IF(J.EQ.1) THEN
    JUNIT=IUNIT1
  ELSE
    JUNIT=IUNIT2
  ENDIF
  IF(JUNIT.GT.0) THEN
    IF(ISKIP.EQ.0) THEN
      WRITE(JUNIT,2) MSG
    ELSE
      WRITE(JUNIT,3) MSG
    ENDIF
  ENDIF
1 CONTINUE
CALL EXIT
2 FORMAT(1X,'{ERRMSG}: ',A<I>)
3 FORMAT(/1X,'{ERRMSG}: ',A<I>)
END
SUBROUTINE FWD SOL(FCODE,SUBZ)
C
C <FWD SOL>: GENERAL FORWARD MODELING SOLUTION & PLOT FILE12 <12/13/83>
C USING NLS (NONLINEAR LEAST SQUARES) INVERSION SUBPROGRAMS
C FCODE AND SUBZ--EXACTLY AS REQUIRED AND CODED FOR THE
C ADAPTIVE NONLINEAR LEAST-SQUARES ALGORITHM "NLSOL" (REF1&2)
C BUT AS USED IN NLSOL2 (VAX NAMELIST VERSION).
C
C** THIS IS AN INTERFACE ROUTINE WRITTEN FOR THE VAX-11/780 BY
C W.L.ANDERSON, U.S.GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO.
C
C THE USER ONLY NEEDS TO WRITE SUBROUTINES FCODE AND SUBZ
C EXACTLY AS USED IN SUBROUTINE "NLSOL" FOR INVERSE SOLUTIONS
C (SEE DETAILS BELOW OR SEE REF2 BELOW).
C
C** REF1: DENNIS, J.E., ET AL, 1979, AN ADAPTIVE NONLINEAR LEAST-
C SQUARES ALGORITHM, NTIS REPORT AD-A079-716.
C
C REF2: ANDERSON, W.L., 1982, ADAPTIVE NONLINEAR LEAST-SQUARES
C FOR CONSTRAINED OR UNCONSTRAINED MINIMIZATION PROBLEMS:
C USGS OPEN-FILE REPT. 82-68, 65 P.
C
C*****
C
C**** THE USER MUST DECLARE THE CALLING PARAMETERS AS EXTERNAL IN THE
C CALLING PROGRAM (ANY DESIRED NAMES MAY BE USED).

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The rest of the listing (mostly secondary subprograms) has been suppressed,
but is available on the distributed tape.