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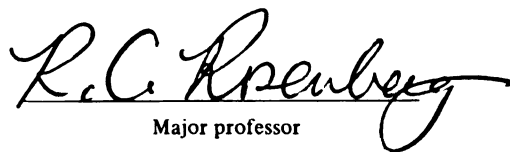
COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN OF
PLANAR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

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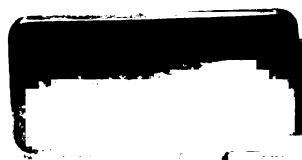
John Douglas Reid

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

Master's degree in Mechanical
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Major professor

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COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN OF PLANAR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

By

John Douglas Reid

A THESIS

**Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of**

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Mechanical Engineering

1983

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ABSTRACT

COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN OF PLANAR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

By

John D. Reid

The designing of mechanical systems has been a problem addressed by many great engineers. In the past few decades the problem has been approached by a method known as computer-aided design (CAD). This thesis presents an interactive, bond graph based approach to the computer-aided design of planar mechanisms, from schematic diagram to system animation. The mechanisms are composed of typical mechanical elements (e.g. springs, masses and dampers). The graphical input of the mechanical system is performed on an Evans and Sutherland PS300 with a PRIME 750 as the host computer. The system is modeled mathematically by a nonlinear Lagrangian bond graph. The model is formulated for simulation of its dynamic response by a bond graph processor. The dynamic response could then be used to animate the system, in order to complete the design process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my major professor, Dr. Ronald Rosenberg. His knowledge, guidance and friendship has made this research possible.

A special thanks goes to the DeVlieg Foundation for providing the fellowship that enabled me to attend Michigan State University as a graduate student.

Finally, for her endless love and understanding I would like to thank my best friend and wife, Monica.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The mathematical modeling of mechanical systems has been a problem addressed by many great scientists, including Newton, Hamilton and Lagrange. With the advances in computer technology in the past few decades the problem has been approached by a method known as computer-aided design (CAD). This thesis presents an interactive approach to the computer-aided design of planar mechanical systems, from schematic diagram to system animation.

The crux of the problem consists of modeling the system and studying the dynamic response of the system. One distinction among types of problems depends upon the inertia characteristics: (1) Rigid body inertias and (2) Mass point inertias. Spatially, the range of mechanical design problems extends from simple 1-dimensional systems to generally complex 3-dimensional systems.

Systems containing both rigid bodies and mass points have been studied from two viewpoints, planar (2-D) and 3-dimensional systems. MAP [1], DRAM [2] and VECNET [3] are computer programs that simulate planar mechanisms, while IMP [4] and ADAMS [5] are programs that take the 3-D approach.

Mass point and rigid body systems may be studied by the use of bond graphs [6], [7], [8]. Bond graphs have generally been classified for processing into two types, linear and nonlinear. There exist today programs to handle both types of bond graphs. ENPORT [9] is a mature program for simulating linear systems, while recently POLSYAS [10], GEM [11], and CAMP [12] have been developed to handle nonlinear bond graphs.

Computer-aided design of mechanical systems consists of combining computer-aided drafting and mechanical problem simulation software into a complete mechanical design station. The design process starts with a schematic representation and the required geometry and parameters of the system to be designed. From there it is a five step process to design the mechanism in a CAD environment: namely,

1. Draw the design on the computer using an interactive program.
2. Model the system internally in some pre-determined way.
3. Calculate the dynamic response of the system.
4. Animate the graphic display according to the results from 3.
5. Change desired values and repeat the process until the design objectives are satisfied.

In this work the first step was performed on an Evans and Sutherland PS300 computer using a PRIME 750 as the host computer. The work has been carried out in the A. H. Case Center for Computer-Aided Design, a facility of the College of Engineering.

The system is modeled by a nonlinear bond graph. Specifically, the Lagrangian bond graph approach [13], [14] is applied to formulate the desired model. One of the advantages of using bond graphs is that they can handle problems involving several energy types, e.g. mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and so on. Bond graphs also allow one to study the dynamic structure of a problem by using causality, which can be a very useful aid to organizing equations in nonlinear mechanisms.

It is intended that the dynamic response will be calculated from the bond graph models by a nonlinear bond graph processor. Or the models could be expressed in a form suitable for processing by another simulation program.

The work described in this thesis covers the graphic design portion and the internal modeling of the system such that it will be compatible with a nonlinear bond graph processor. Additional work will be required to use the dynamic response to animate the system, in order to complete the design process.

Chapter 2 describes the interactive program that is used for the graphical input of the mechanical system. Then in Chapter 3 we discuss the bond graph formulation program used to model the mechanical system. Chapter 4 illustrates the use and capabilities of the graphic design program (DESIGN) and the bond graph formulation program (BILDBG). Finally, a summary and some conclusions are discussed in Chapter 5.

Chapter 2

GRAPHIC DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

The objective of this section is to describe in detail an interactive program that can draw a desired mechanism on the computer using a set of standard mechanical elements. For an illustration of its use see Chapter 4, which can be read before this Chapter.

The program is menu driven such that satisfactory drawings can be created easily, saved, restored and modified. Items are added to the drawing one at a time. Each item can be translated, rotated and scaled to achieve its desired orientation. A label is added to each item for ease of identification. Each item, once added to the design, can be re-oriented, deleted or replaced by another item.

2.1 Program Design

The graphics program consists of three menus: 1. The Master Menu, 2. The Modify Menu and 3. The Drawing Menu. The three menus appear on the right hand side of the screen as shown in Figure 1. The menu that is in use at any particular time is high-lighted by a surrounding box. The function of each menu will now be examined.

C CREATE NEW FILE
 R RESTORE OLD FILE
 M MODIFY FILE
 S SAVE FILE
 E EXIT PROGRAM

A ADD NEW ITEM
 C CHANGE ITEM
 L LOCK IN ITEM
 D DELETE ITEM
 RP REPLACE ITEM
 R RETURN

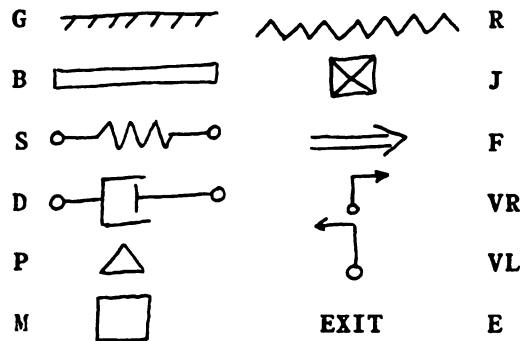


Figure 1. The Graphic Design Menus

2.1.1 The Master Menu

The Master Menu controls the main flow of the graphic design program. There are five options available within this menu (see Figure

2). The options perform the following tasks:

- a. Create a new file.
- b. Restore an old file.
- c. Modify the current file in memory. This option causes the program control to go to the Modify Menu.
- d. Save the current file.
- e. Exit the program.

Note: Unless specified otherwise, the control of the program stays in the current menu after performing the desired option.

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C  CREATE NEW FILE
R  RESTORE OLD FILE
M  MODIFY FILE
S  SAVE FILE
E  EXIT PROGRAM
```

Figure 2. The Master Menu

2.1.2 The Modify Menu

The modify menu controls the six modification options that are available for a given design (see Figure 3). These options are:

- a. Add a new item to the design. This option causes the program control to go to the Drawing Menu.
- b. Change the orientation of an item.
- c. Lockin the current item to its current orientation.
- d. Delete an item from the design.
- e. Replace an item by another type of item.
- f. Return to the Master Menu.

```
A  ADD NEW ITEM
C  CHANGE ITEM
L  LOCK IN ITEM
D  DELETE ITEM
RP REPLACE ITEM
R  RETURN
```

Figure 3. The Modify Menu

2.1.3 The Drawing Menu

The drawing menu consists of the 11 items that are used to make a design (see Figure 4). Upon entering the Drawing Menu the user is asked which item he/she desires to add to the design. Acting upon this input, the chosen item is added and control of the program goes back to the modification menu (Modify). If no item is to be added there is an exit option that returns the program to the modification menu.

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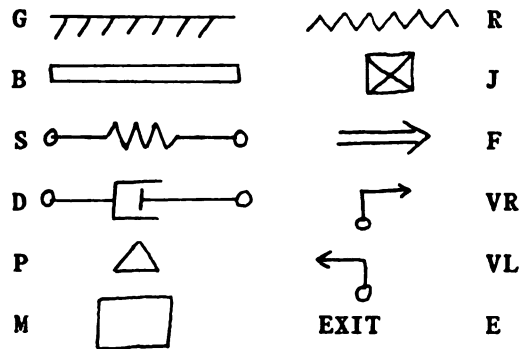


Figure 4. The Drawing Menu

The elements on the left side of Figure 4 consists of a ground (G), a bar (B), a spring (S), a damper (D), a pin (P), and a mass (M). The right side consists of a friction (R), a joint (J), a force (F), and a right (VR) and left (VL) velocity.

2.2 Data Base Design

The data base design incorporates the variable naming conventions and the storage requirements that handle the graphical representation of the design. Each drawing is composed of numerous items. Each item has:

1. An individual name.
2. A standard element type associated with it (e.g. spring, mass).
3. An orientation definition consisting of:

x-translation	x-scaling
y-translation	y-scaling
z-rotation	overall scaling
4. A label and its corresponding x and y position.

The naming conventions and storage requirements will be discussed next.

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The individual name given to each item is stored in the array ITMLST. The name of each item is composed of the first few characters of the type of element it is, followed by the number of that type of element previously added to the drawing plus one. For example: suppose you want to add a mass to the drawing and there have been three masses added already. Then, the name of the new item is made by concatenating 'MASS' and the number of masses previously added plus one (i.e. NUMM+1). Thus, MASS4 is the name of the new item and will be stored in ITMLST(ITEMN), where ITEMN is the number given to each item relative to when it is added to the drawing. NUMM stands for the NUMBER of Masses added to the design. Each element has its own numbering system starting with NUM and ending with the first character of that type of element (e.g. NUMB is the NUMBER of Bars added to the drawing).

The element type of each item is stored in ITMTYP. (e.g. Suppose the fourth item added is a spring. Then, ITEMN=4 and ITMTYP(ITEMN)=SPRING.)

The orientation of an item is given by:

```
x-translation = TRANSX ( ITEMN )
y-translation = TRANSY ( ITEMN )
z-rotation    = ROTZ   ( ITEMN )
x-scaling     = SCLX   ( ITEMN )
y-scaling     = SCLY   ( ITEMN )
overall scale = SCL    ( ITEMN )
```

The label of an item begins with the first letter of the type of element it is, followed by a user specified number (between 1 and 20). This allows the user freedom in the labelling convention and also provides an easy way to identify each item. No two labels can be identical. The

label name is stored in ITMLBL. The label position is stored in LBLPOS. The x-position is stored in LBLPOS(ITEMN,1), while the y-position is stored in LBLPOS(ITEMN,2).

The origin, which is supplied on all drawings, is stored as item number 39. This allows the user to re-orient the origin to his/her specifications.

2.3 Program Implementation

Because the design program is menu-driven the programming code consists of an initialization section and the three menu handling sections discussed in 2.1. Figure 5 is a general flow chart of the design program. On the left side are the user inputs required by the program. On the right side is the computer output of the program. User input and computer output depend upon the user menu option selection.

The main subroutine calling tree structure is depicted in Figure 6.

USER INPUT

COMPUTER OUTPUT

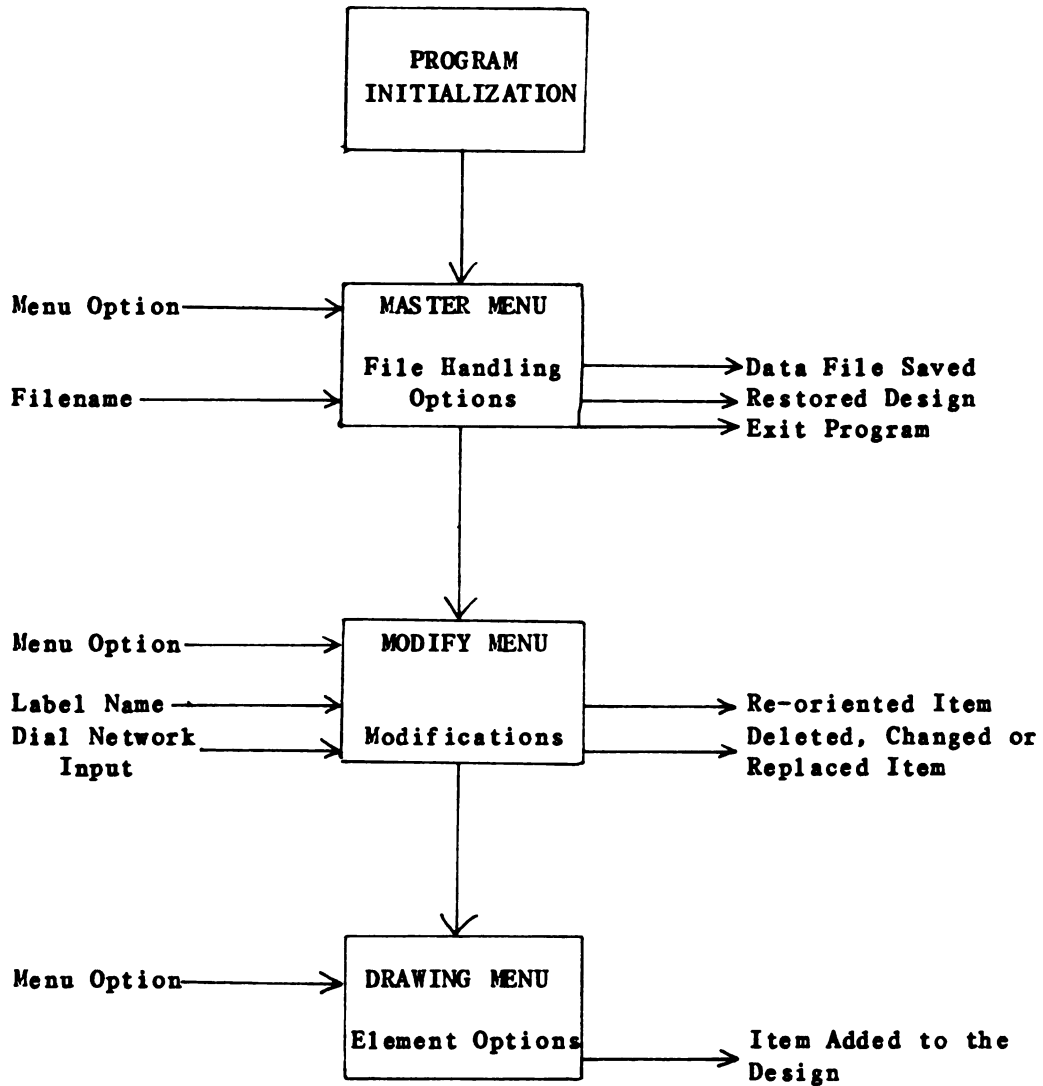


Figure 5. Graphic Design Flowchart

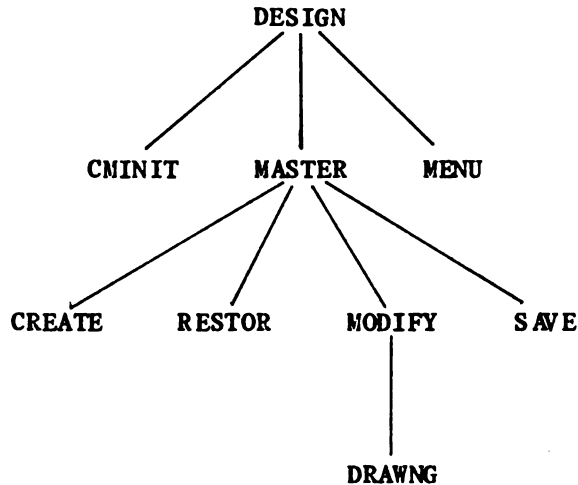


Figure 6. Graphic Design Calling Tree Structure

These main subroutines perform the following functions:

DESIGN - Acts like a driver program.
CMINIT - Initializes the variables.
MENU - Sets up the required Evans and Sutherland menus, objects and networks.
MASTER - Controls the Master Menu.
CREATE - Creates a new file.
RESTOR - Restores an old file.
MODIFY - Controls the Modify Menu.
SAVE - Saves the current file.
DRAWNG - Controls the Drawing Menu.

There are 15 utility subroutines that are called from a number of locations. These subroutines are named:

LABELS	ADITEM	GETDAT
POSLBL	REINIT	GETITM
UNLOCK	DISFIL	INCREM
LOCKIN	CONNECT	INPUT
HLIGHT	DISCON	RESET

The source code and descriptions of all the graphic design subroutines can be found in Appendix A.

Chapter 3

BOND GRAPH DEVELOPMENT

Once the graphic design is complete, the next step is to construct a bond graph. The objective of this chapter is to describe in detail how this task is accomplished. The program developed for this task will be referred to as BILDBG. An illustration of its use is given in Chapter 4, which can be read before this Chapter.

3.1 Procedure Design

The Lagrangian bond graph concept is used to develop the bond graph. The general Lagrangian bond graph is shown in Figure 7. The bond graph is developed by starting with the generalized coordinate velocities and building out towards the Compliance-field, Inertia-field, Resistive-field and Source-field through multi-port transformers (MTF's). The procedure used by BILDBG employs this concept with the exception that instead of generalized coordinate velocities, BILDBG uses what are to be known as motion point velocities.

Motion points are the elements that describe the motion of the system. The motion point elements are: masses, bars, joints, pins (fulcrums) and grounds. The allowable motions for each motion point

describe the system motion point velocities. The allowable motions for the motion points are:

Masses - x, y (translational) and θ (angular) motion.
Bars - x, y (translational) and θ (angular) motion.
Joints - x and y (translational) motion.
Pins - No motion.
Grounds - No motion.

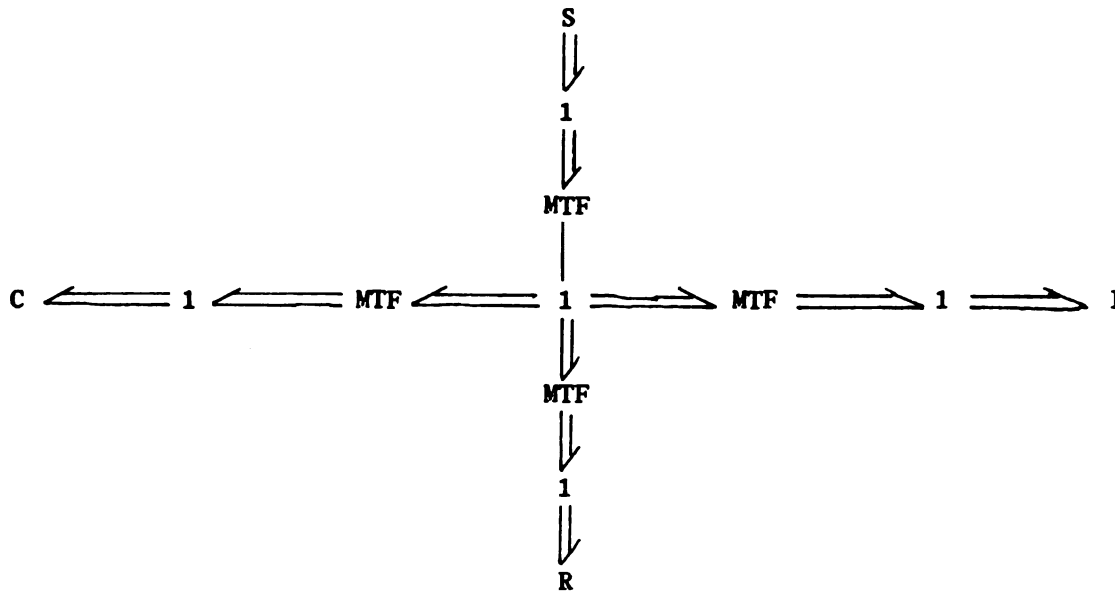


Figure 7. Lagrangian Bond Graph

Note. Nodes are sets of elements. Bonds are vector bonds.

In order for the motion points to be a complete description of the system motion, a design requirement must be imposed upon the drawing:

All elements that are not motion points must be connected to motion points.

For example, a spring and damper in series must be connected through a joint. This will not effect the system solutions.

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When motion points are connected to other motion points, BILDBG creates an internal rigid connector between the two motion points. If this occurs some of the motion points become dependent. This dependency is the difference between using motion point velocities and generalized coordinate velocities. However, the system results are still equivalent.

All elements that are not motion points are referred to as connectors. The connector elements are: springs, dampers, frictions, forces, velocities and rigid connectors. These elements define the compliance, resistive and source fields in the following way:

Compliance-field : Springs and rigid connectors.
 Resistive-field : Dampers and frictions.
 Source-field : Forces and velocities.

Therefore, each connector has an element type that it is associated with.

These types are referred to as connector types. The connector types are:

Springs : C-elements.
 Dampers : R-elements.
 Frictions : R-elements.
 Forces : SE-elements.
 Velocities : SF-elements.

Although the rigid connector has its own unique definition, the rigid connector will be treated like a stiff spring.

The Inertia-field is made by appending I-elements to the appropriate mass motion point velocities.

In order to construct the bond graph the topology of the system must first be known.

3.1.1 The Topology of the System

There are two methods of obtaining the topology of the system:

1. Inspect the geometric description of each item and check to see if it is within a specified distance from another.
2. Ask the user for the connection network (i.e. topology).

Due to the complexity of implementing the first method, method two is used in this work.

By asking the user which items are connected to each motion point the connection network is obtained in a systematic way. If the user states that a motion point is connected to another motion point a rigid connector is created internally between the two motion points at that time.

3.1.2 The Bond Graph Model

BILDBG develops the bond graph in three steps, they are:

1. Create a 1-Junction for each motion point velocity.
2. Append I-elements to the mass motion 1-Junctions and create the bonds between.
3. For each connector, create a node corresponding to the connector type. Then build the bond graph from the connector to the motion point velocities that the connector is attached to.

For step 1, the number of motion point velocities is equal to the sum of the number of allowable motions for each motion point. There are three allowable motions for each mass and bar (x,y and theta). There are two allowable motions for each joint (x and y). Therefore, the number of motion point velocities (NMPVEL) is given by the expression

$$NMPVEL = 3*NUMM + 3*NUMB + 2*NUMJ \quad (3.1)$$

Step 2 consists of appending I-elements to each mass motion point velocity. Therefore, there are three times the number of masses I-elements added to the bond graph. A bond is then created between each I-element and its corresponding mass motion point velocity.

The third step starts by creating a node corresponding to each connector. In general, each connector has two end points (EP1 and EP2), and each end point (EP) has an associated x and y motion. See Figure 8.

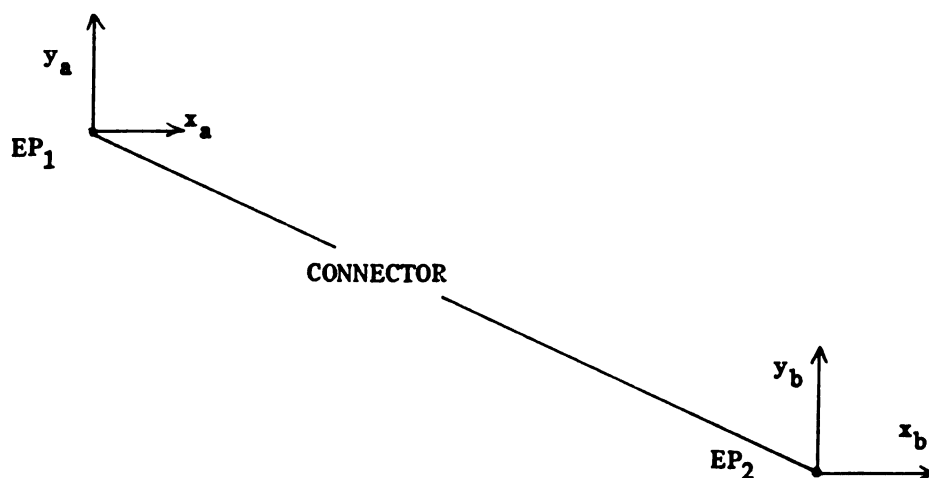


Figure 8. A General Connector

The relative displacement of a connector (L) is given by

$$L = \left[(x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (3.2)$$

where a and b correspond to end points 1 and 2 respectively. The relative velocity is found by differentiating equation (3.2). This is found to be

$$\dot{L} = r_1 \dot{x}_a + r_2 \dot{y}_a + r_3 \dot{x}_b + r_4 \dot{y}_b \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$r_1 = A^*(x_a - x_b) \quad (3.3a)$$

$$r_2 = A^*(y_a - y_b) \quad (3.3b)$$

$$r_3 = -A^*(x_a - x_b) \quad (3.3c)$$

$$r_4 = -A^*(y_a - y_b) \quad (3.3d)$$

$$A = \left[(x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2 \right]^{-1/2} \quad (3.3e)$$

Note. A super-dot indicates a time-derivative.

A general bond graph can now be constructed between a connector and its associated end points (see Figure 9). Special cases of connector types will be discussed in section 3.1.3 of this chapter. These special cases will allow the bond graph to be simplified in certain systems.

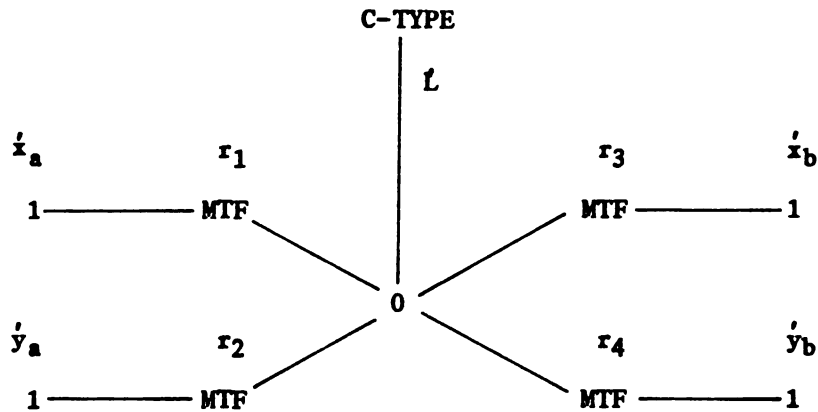


Figure 9. Bond Graph Between a Connector and its End Points

Each connector end point is connected to a motion point. To complete the bond graph, the relationship between the connector end point velocities and the motion point velocities that the connector is connected to, must be determined. This relationship depends upon the type of motion point in question.

Figure 10 shows a connector attached to a mass. In general, the mass motion point has x , y and θ motion. The mass motion point is considered the center of the mass. The connector end point has only x and y motion. The relation between the two is given by

$$x_{EP} = x_{MP} + a \cdot \cos(\theta_{MP}) - b \cdot \sin(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.4)$$

$$y_{EP} = y_{MP} + a \cdot \sin(\theta_{MP}) + b \cdot \cos(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.5)$$

where a and b are the x and y distances between the mass motion point and the connector end point respectively.

Differentiating equations (3.4) and (3.5) gives us the desired velocity relationships: namely,

$$\dot{x}_{EP} = \dot{x}_{MP} + r_1 \cdot \dot{\theta} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\dot{y}_{EP} = \dot{y}_{MP} + r_2 \cdot \dot{\theta} \quad (3.7)$$

where

$$r_1 = -[a \cdot \sin(\theta_{MP}) + b \cdot \cos(\theta_{MP})] \quad (3.6a)$$

$$r_2 = a \cdot \cos(\theta_{MP}) - b \cdot \sin(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.7a)$$

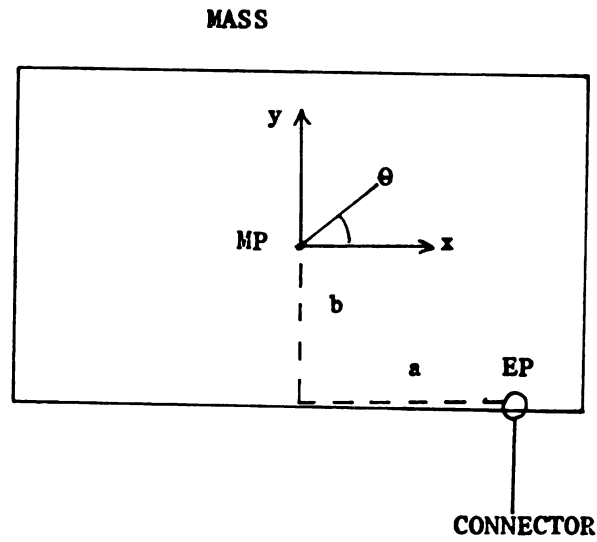


Figure 10. A Connector Attached to a Mass

The bond graph is now defined between a connector end point and a mass motion point (see Figure 11).

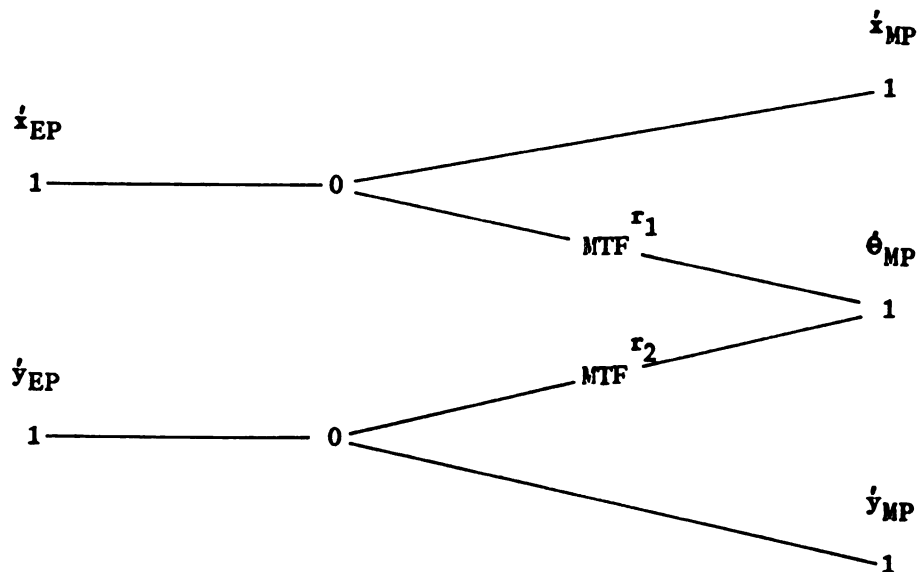


Figure 11. Bond Graph Between a Connector EP and a Mass MP

The bar (massless rod) is similar in motion to the mass element. The difference between the two elements is that the bar has no moment of inertia. Figure 12 shows the required geometry in order to define the relationship between a connector end point and a bar motion point. The bar motion point is defined as the point on the bar that is considered its rotation point.

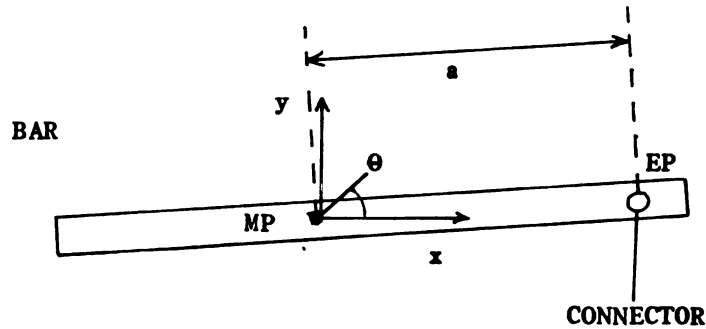


Figure 12. A Connector Attached to a Bar

The corresponding equations between a bar and a connector end point are

$$x_{EP} = x_{MP} + a \cdot \cos(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.8)$$

$$y_{EP} = y_{MP} + a \cdot \sin(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.9)$$

Differentiating gives

$$\dot{x}_{EP} = \dot{x}_{MP} + r_1 \cdot \dot{\theta} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\dot{y}_{EP} = \dot{y}_{MP} + r_2 \cdot \dot{\theta} \quad (3.11)$$

where

$$r_1 = -a \sin(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.10a)$$

$$r_2 = a \cos(\theta_{MP}) \quad (3.11a)$$

The bond graph between a connector end point and a bar motion point is equivalent to the bond graph used for a mass motion point with equations (3.9a) and (3.10a) used in the multi-port transformer equations. (See Figure 11).

When a connector end point is attached to a joint motion point, the end point is considered to move the same as the joint. Figure 13 depicts the required bond graph for this case. However, in general, the bond graph of Figure 13 is equivalent to the bond graph of Figure 11 with the transformer moduli (r_1 and r_2) equal to zero.

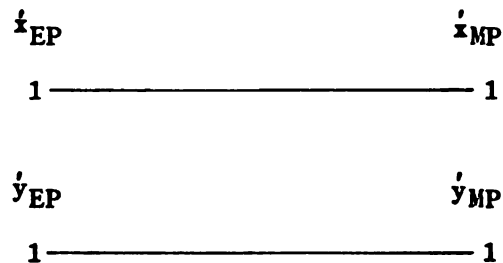


Figure 13. Bond Graph Between a Connector EP and a Joint MP

A connector end point attached to a pin or ground requires no nodes or bonds attached to that particular end point. However, in general, the bond graph is the same as shown in Figure 11. The fact that there is no motion at that particular end point will become apparent because the motion points for pins and grounds have no displacements and zero velocities.

The general bond graph for each connector has now been defined (see Figure 14). It is easy to see from Figure 14 that even the simplest systems would be modelled by a large number of nodes and bonds. The next section of this chapter will discuss some of the reduction techniques available to simplify this general bond graph.

3.1.3 The Simplified Bond Graph

In a given system each motion point has an associated motion type. The motion type defines the allowable motions for a given motion point. There are eight different motion types, see Table 1.

Table 1. Motion Types

MOTION TYPE	ALLOWABLE MOTION	REQUIRED BOND GRAPH
0	No Motion	Figure 15
1	X only	Figure 16
2	Y only	Figure 17
3	X and Y	Figure 18
4	Theta only	Figure 19
5	X and Theta	Figure 20
6	Y and Theta	Figure 21
7	X, Y and Theta	Figure 11

Specifically, the ground and pin motion points have motion type 0. Joints can have motion types 0, 1, 2 or 3. Bars and masses can have any of the eight types.

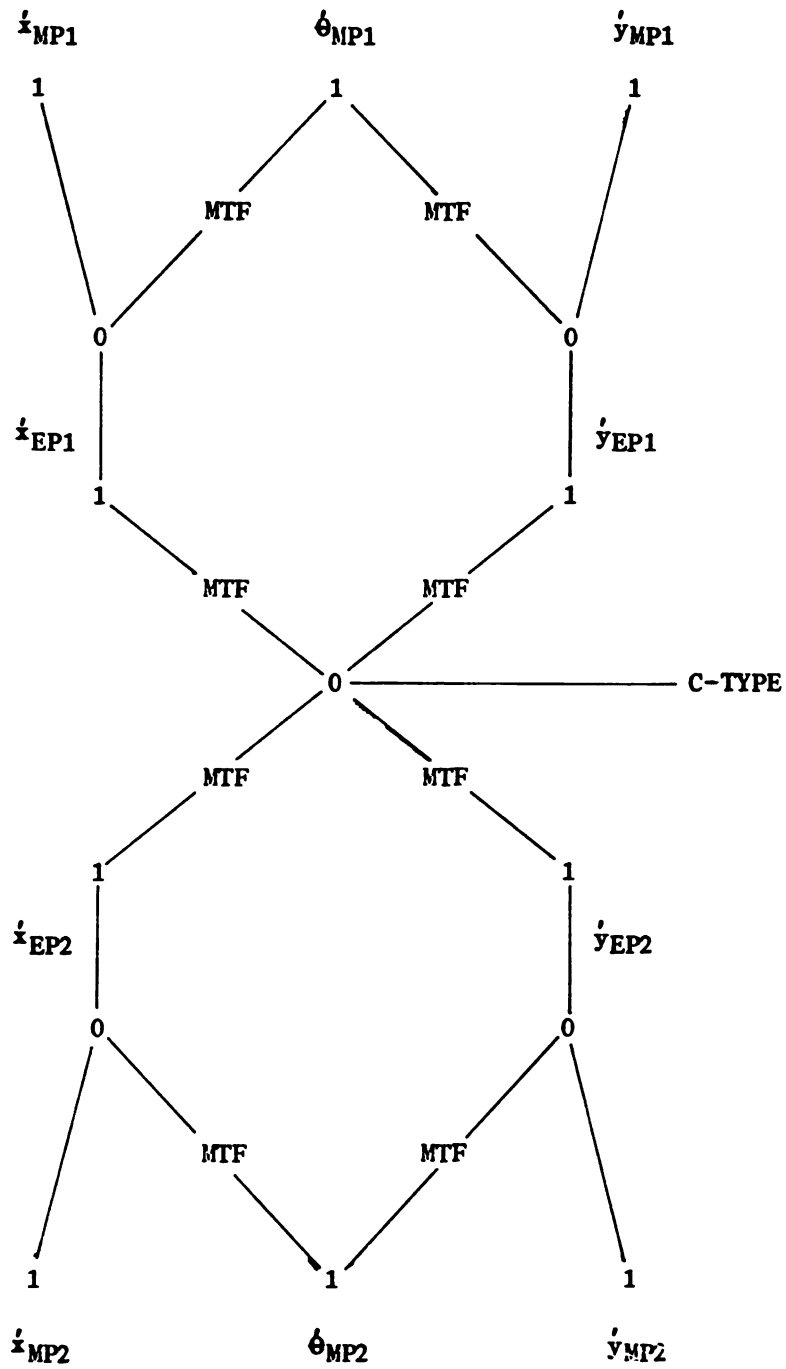


Figure 14. The Bond Graph for a Connector

poi

not

dev

not

gr

7.

pr

The bond graph between a motion point and an attached connector end point is constructed in BILDBG according to the motion type for that motion point. Figures 15 through 21 show the bond graphs that are developed for motion types 0 through 6 respectively. The bond graph for motion type 7 is the same as Figure 11. It is noted that the bond graphs for motion types 0 through 6 are simplifications of motion type 7.

The motion types for each motion point are obtained by asking the program operator for the information.



Figure 15. Bond Graph for Motion Type 0

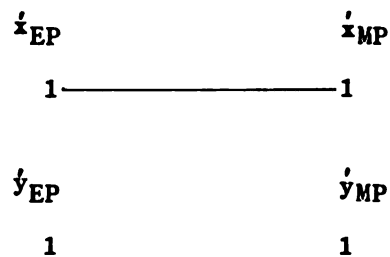


Figure 16. Bond Graph for Motion Type 1

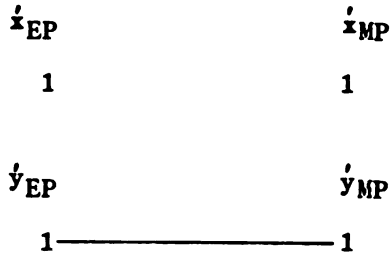


Figure 17. Bond Graph for Motion Type 2

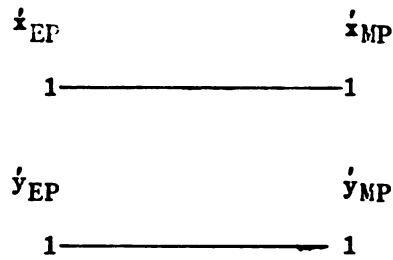


Figure 18. Bond Graph for Motion Type 3

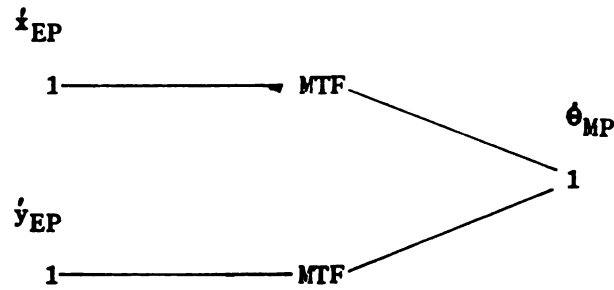


Figure 19. Bond Graph for Motion Type 4

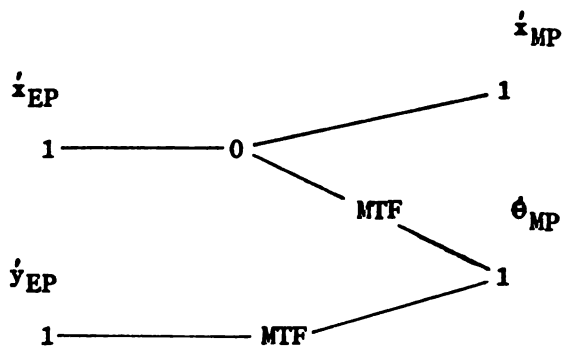


Figure 20. Bond Graph for Motion Type 5

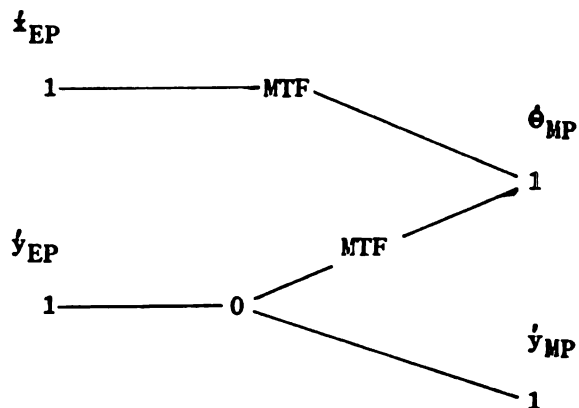


Figure 21. Bond Graph for Motion Type 6

It is apparent from Figures 15 through 21 that certain end point 1-Junctions are not required, (i.e. the end points that do not extend to the motion point 1-Junctions). This further simplification is performed by studying each connector.

In general, each connector is attached to two motion points. Each of these two motion points has an associated motion type. Because of this, there are twelve different types of bond graphs from the connector

node to the connector end point 1-Junctions. These different types are referred to as end point types. Table 2 describes each of these end point types. Note that only five bond graphs are required to demonstrate the end point types, but these five bond graphs actually represent twelve different bond graphs when implemented in BILDBG.

Table 2. End Point Types

END POINT TYPE	MOTION POINT 1 MOTION TYPE	MOTION POINT 2 MOTION TYPE	REQUIRED BOND GRAPH
1	1 or 2	0	Figure 22
OR 1	0	1 or 2	
2	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	0	Figure 23
3	0	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	Figure 23
4	1	1	Figure 24
5	1	2	Figure 24
6	2	1	Figure 24
7	1	2	Figure 24
8	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	1	Figure 25
9	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	2	Figure 25
10	1	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	Figure 25
11	2	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	Figure 25
12	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	3, 4, 5, 6 or 7	Figure 9

Thus, the bond graph between a connector and the motion points that it is connected to is generated in the following way:

1. Create a node according to the connector type.
2. Determine the end point type of the connector.
3. Develop a portion of the bond graph according to Table 2.
4. Determine the motion type of the motion points attached.
5. Finish the bond graph for this connector according to Table 1.

Examples of this process will be given in Chapter 4.

Certain connectors are shown as having only one end point. Inputs of force and velocity. However, these connectors can be treated as if

they did have two end points with the second end point having motion type 0.

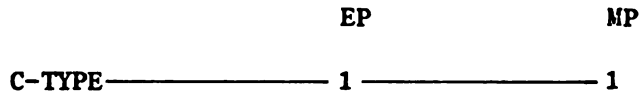


Figure 22. Bond Graph for End Point Type 1

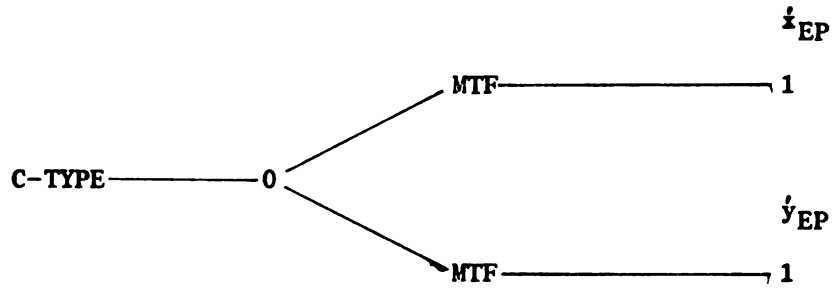


Figure 23. Bond Graph for End Point Types 2 and 3

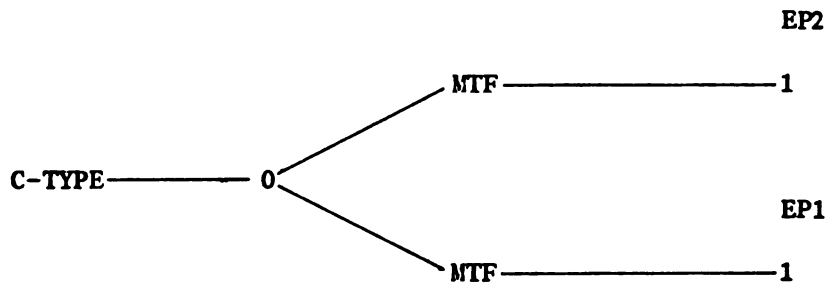


Figure 24. Bond Graph for End Point Types 4, 5, 6 and 7

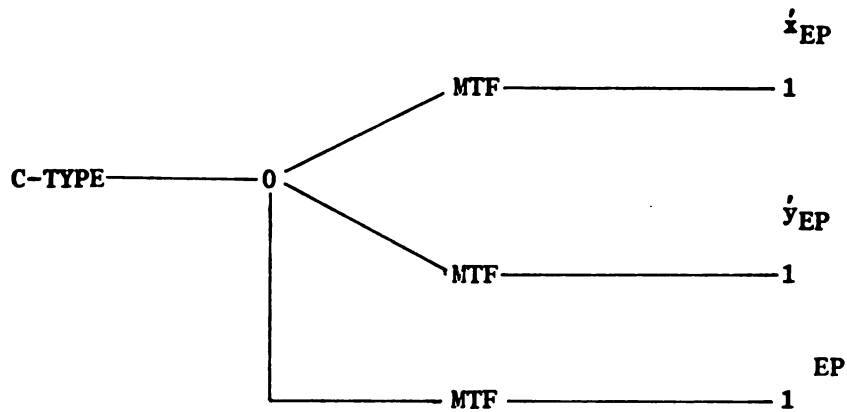


Figure 25. Bond Graph for End Point Types 8, 9, 10 and 11

3.2 Data Base Design

The data base consists of four sections: namely,

1. The item lists.
2. The topology of the system.
3. The geometry of the system.
4. The bond graph.

The item lists separate the motion points and connectors and also store the type of each. The motion points are stored in MPNAM in the following order: masses, bars, joints, grounds and pins. The number of motion points is NMP. The motion type associated with each motion point is stored in MOTTYP. The number of allowable motions for each motion point is stored in NMOT(MOTTYP).

The connectors are stored in CNNAM in the following order: springs, dampers, frictions, forces, velocities and rigid connectors. The number of connectors is NCN. The end point type associated with each connector is stored in IEPTYP.

The topology of the design is stored in two ways. The first way is a list of motion points on a given connector (MPONCN). The motion point attached to end point 1 of connector NCN is stored in MPONCN(NCN,1), while the motion point attached to end point 2 is stored in MPONCN(NCN,2).

The second method of storing the topology is by a list of connectors incident on a given motion point (CNONMP). CPTR is the pointer that identifies which connectors in CNONMP are attached to a given motion point. For example, the connectors attached to motion point NMP are found in CNONMP(CPTR(NMP)) through CNONMP(CPTR(NMP+1) - 1).

The required geometry of the system is stored in GEOMAS and GEOBAR. GEOMAS stores the local geometry between a mass center and an attached connector. For example, let connector NCN be attached to the mass NMASS. Then the x-distance from the mass center to the connector end point is stored in GEOMAS(NMASS,NCN,1), while the y-distance is stored in GEOMAS(NMASS,NCN,2). GEOBAR stores the local geometry between a bar (point of rotation) and an attached connector. For example, let connector NCN be attached to the bar NBAR. Then the distance between the two is stored in GEOBAR(NBAR,NCN).

The bond graph is stored in two parts. First, the actual bond graph, consisting of nodes and bonds, is stored in the same manner as in ENPORT: namely,

IELLST - List of nodes by type number.
 NBIMX - Bonds incident on a given node.

IBMX - Nodes adjacent to a given bond.
 NPTR - Pointer to start of bonds in NBIMX for node I.
 NEL - Number of nodes.
 NBD - Number of bonds.

Second, the transformers and the relationship between the bond graph and the graphic design must be maintained.

The relationship between the bond graph and the graphic design consists of maintaining the position and velocity of the motion points, connectors and connector end points. The position and velocity for the motion points are stored in XMP and VMP respectively. Each motion point is considered to have three positions and velocities, namely, x, y and theta. Thus, the position and velocity of motion point NMP is found in:

x-position - XMP(NMP*3-2)
 y-position - XMP(NMP*3-1)
 θ -position - XMP(NMP*3)
 x-velocity - VMP(NMP*3-2)
 y-velocity - VMP(NMP*3-1)
 θ -velocity - VMP(NMP*3)

IXMPPT points to the location in XMP and VMP for a given node.

The position and velocity of a connector end point are stored in XEP and VEP respectively. Each connector has two end points and each end point has an x and y description. Therefore, each connector requires four locations in XEP and VEP for their end point values. For example, the position and velocity of connector NCN end points are found in:

x-position of EP1 - XEP(NCN*4-3)
 y-position of EP1 - XEP(NCN*4-2)
 x-position of EP2 - XEP(NCN*4-1)
 y-position of EP2 - XEP(NCN*4)
 x-velocity of EP1 - VEP(NCN*4-3)

y-velocity of EP1 - VEP(NCN*4-1)
 x-velocity of EP2 - VEP(NCN*4-2)
 y-velocity of EP2 - VEP(NCN*4)

IXEPPT points to the associated node number of a given end point. For example, the node corresponding to the x-displacement of end point 2 of connector NCN is IXEPPT(NCN*4-1).

The connectors require a relative displacement and velocity. These values are stored in XCN and VCN. IXCNPT points to the node corresponding to a given connector. The values for a connector are calculated by Function 5. Function 5 is described later in this section.

The transformers are stored in sequential order in MTF. For example, MTF(NTF) is the node number of transformer NTF. The required information pertaining to a given transformer is stored in MTFDAT. Figure 26 depicts the general layout of MTFDAT. The value of a transformer is stored in MTFVAL.

MTF

1	FUNCTION NUMBER	CONSTANTS	ARGUMENTS	MODULATED FUNCTION NUMBER	NUMBER OF POINTERS	POINTERS
2						
3						
.						
.						
NTF						

Figure 26. Layout of Transformer Data (MTFDAT)

Five function types are required to handle the transformers. Function types 1 through 4 handle the transformers between a connector end point and a motion point theta 1-Junction. These functions correspond to the following transformers:

- Function 1 - Transformer between a connector \dot{x} 1-Junction and a mass motion point $\dot{\theta}$ 1-Junction.
- Function 2 - Transformer between a connector \dot{y} 1-Junction and a mass motion point $\dot{\theta}$ 1-Junction.
- Function 3 - Transformer between a connector \dot{x} 1-Junction and a bar motion point $\dot{\theta}$ 1-Junction.
- Function 4 - Transformer between a connector \dot{y} 1-Junction and a bar motion point $\dot{\theta}$ 1-Junction.

These four functions require a function number, 1 or 2 constants and 1 argument. The constant(s) is the local geometry between the motion point and the attached connector end point. The argument is a pointer to the location of the value of theta of the motion point involved. This value is stored in `XMP(argument)`, as mentioned previously.

Function type 5 handles the transformers between a connector and its end point 1-Junctions. There are no constants required. There are four arguments required. These arguments are the pointers to the x and y positions of each end point in XEP. The modulated function number is the number corresponding to the MTF in question of Figure 9. For example, let the modulated function number be 2. Then, from Figure 9 we know the MTF in question is the MTF between the 0-Junction and the \dot{y}_a 1-Junction. This number is used to identify which expression in Function 5 that gives the value for this transformer. Note, Function 5 evaluates multiple expressions. Some of these expressions are the desired values for the other transformers associated with the connector that is associated with this transformer. Next, in `MTFDAT`, is the

number of pointers that follow. These pointers are used to identify the other transformers in MTF that have been satisfied due to this transformer calling Function 5.

The transformer functions and descriptions can be found in Appendix B.

3.3 Program Implementation

The flow of BILDBG is depicted in Figure 27. The calling tree structure of BILDBG is shown in Figure 28. The main subroutines of BILDBG perform the following functions:

- BILDBG - The driver of the program.
- RESTOR - Restores the graphical data of the system.
- REORDR - Re-orders the items into motion points and connectors.
- INITBG - Initializes the required variables.
- CONNECT - Determines the topology of the system.
- GETMOT - Gets the allowable motion for each motion point.
- GETGEM - Gets the required local geometry between the mass and bar motion points and there attached connector end points.
- BG - Builds the bond graph.
- RESULT - Writes all pertinent information to a file.

Note: BILDBG calls the above subroutines in the same order as they are listed.

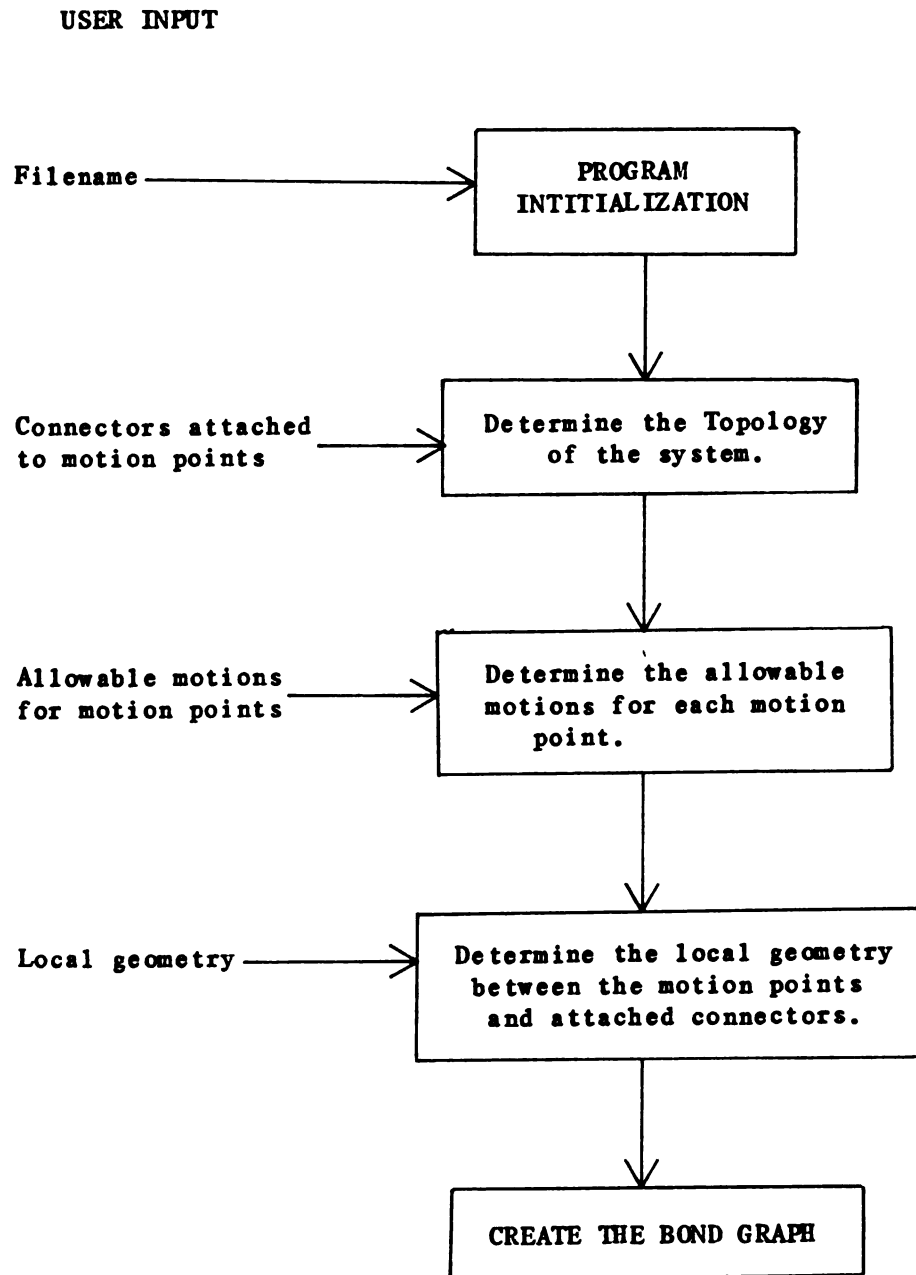


Figure 27. BILDBG Flowchart

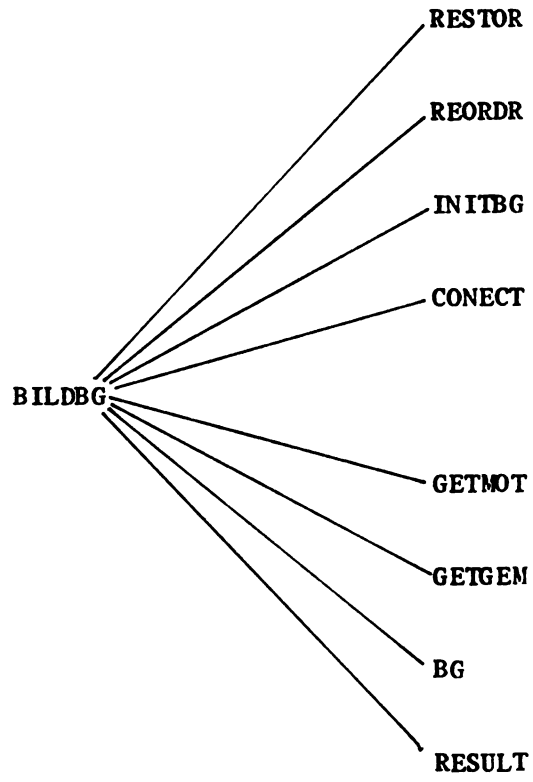


Figure 28. Calling Tree Structure of BILDBG

Subroutine BG is the subroutine that actually builds the bond graph. The flow of BG is depicted in Figure 29. Figure 30 depicts BG's calling tree structure. The main subroutines of BG perform the following functions:

- BG - The driver for developing the actual bond graph.
- GETEPS - Gets the end point type of a specified connector.
- CNIFEP - Stores the transformer data between a connector and its end points.
- CNMP3 - Creates the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified motion point 1-Junction for motion types 1, 2 or 3.
- CNMP4 - Creates the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified motion point 1-Junctions for motion type 4.
- CNMP5 - Creates the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified motion point 1-Junctions for motion type 5.
- CNMP6 - Creates the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified motion point 1-Junctions for motion type 6.
- CNMP7 - Creates the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified motion point 1-Junctions for motion type 7.
- BGOTF1 - Builds the bond graph from a connector 0-Junction to the specified end point 1-Junction through a transformer.
- BGEPTT - Builds the bond graph from an end point 1-Junction to a motion point theta 1-Junction through a transformer.
- BGEPMP - Builds the bond graph from an end point 1-Junction to a motion point x or y, and theta 1-Junctions.
- BNDNOD - Creates the bonds incident on a given node array.

The source code and descriptions of all the bond graph subroutines can be found in Appendix C.

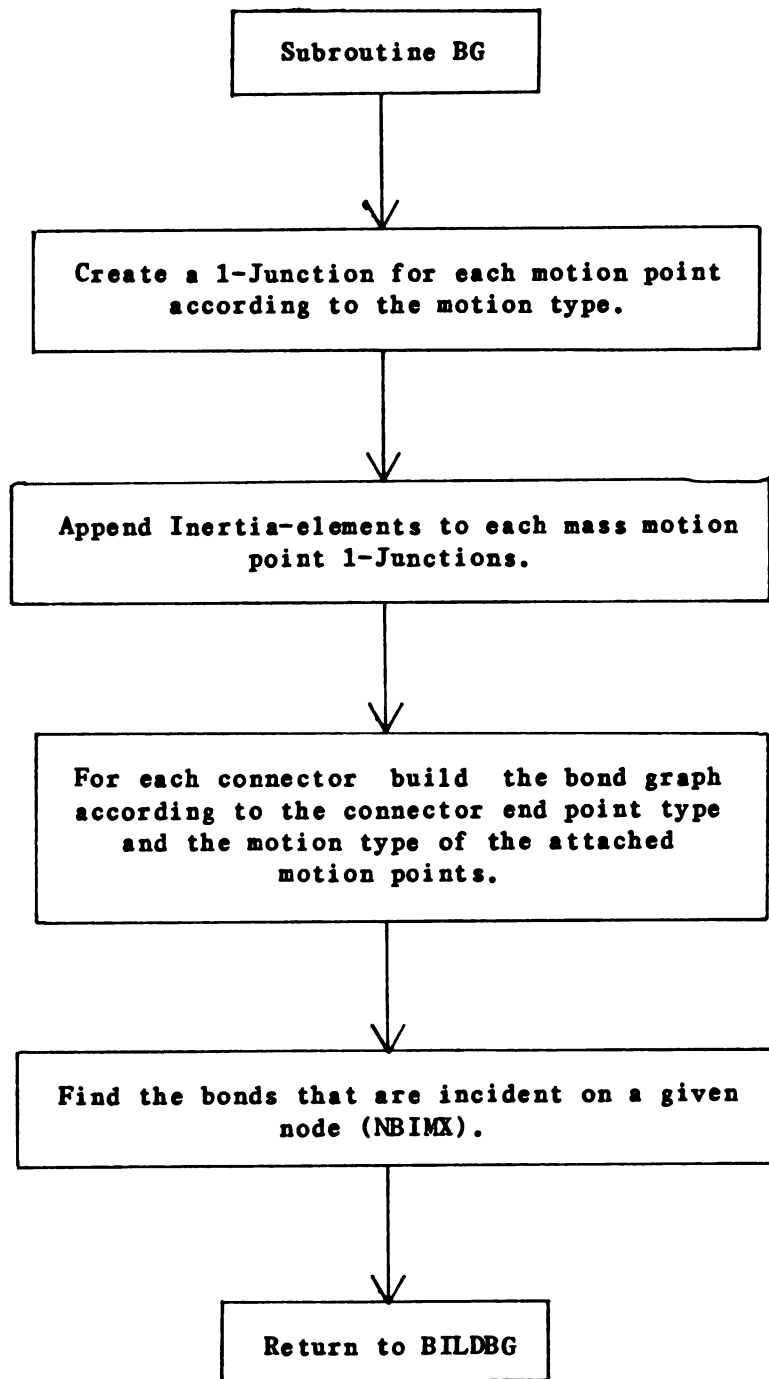


Figure 29. BG Flowchart

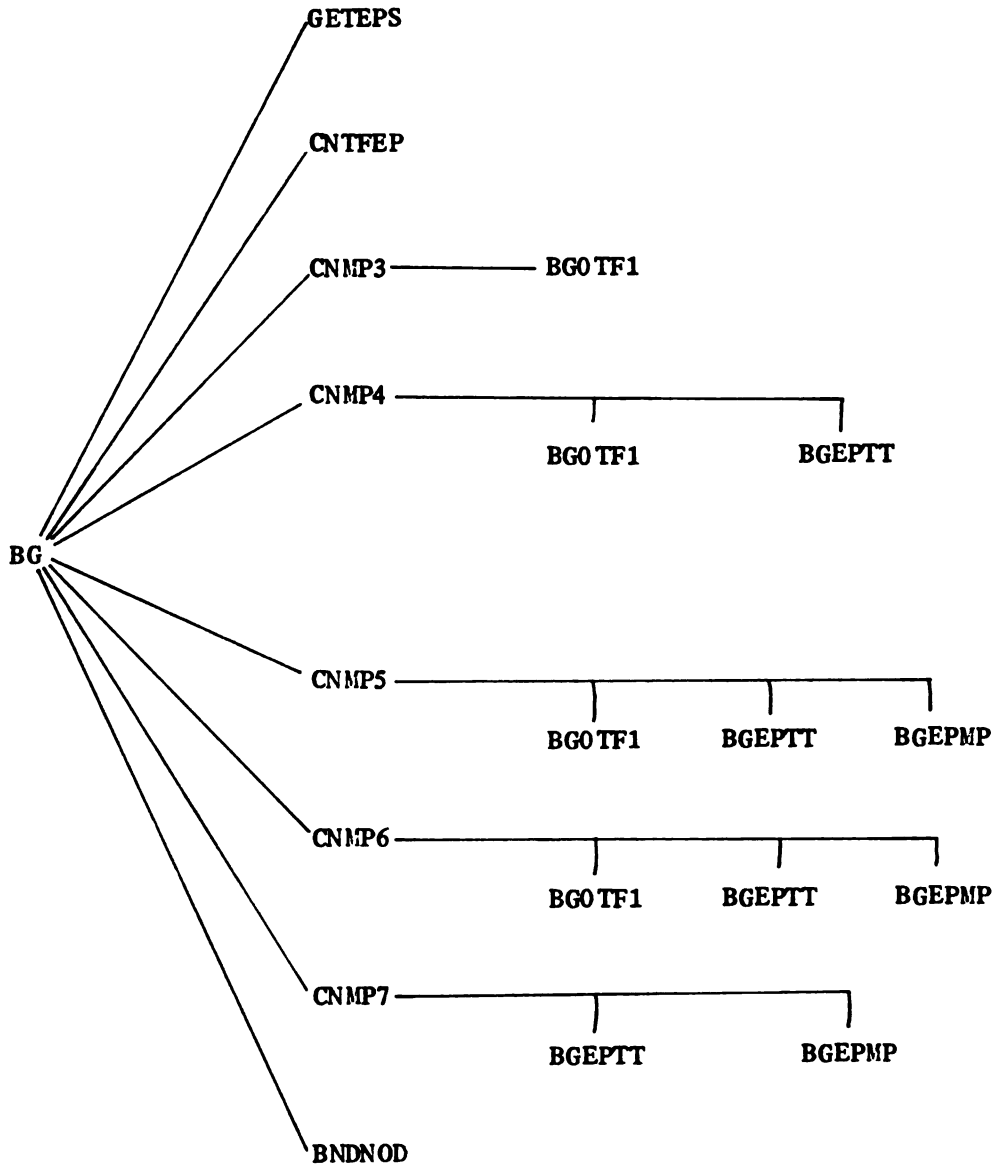


Figure 30. Calling Tree Structure of BG

Chapter 4

EXAMPLES

This chapter illustrates the use and capabilities of the two programs described in Chapters 2 and 3, namely, the graphic design program (DESIGN) and the bond graph formulation program (BILDBG). To run these programs one must be logged into an Evans and Sutherland PS300 terminal. The procedure to accomplish this task is located at the PS300 terminal.

4.1 Spring-mass-damper System

The spring-mass-damper system of Figure 31 was drawn on the PS300 using the program DESIGN. The following is an example run on how this system was created. Please note that a description of each command is given in parentheses.

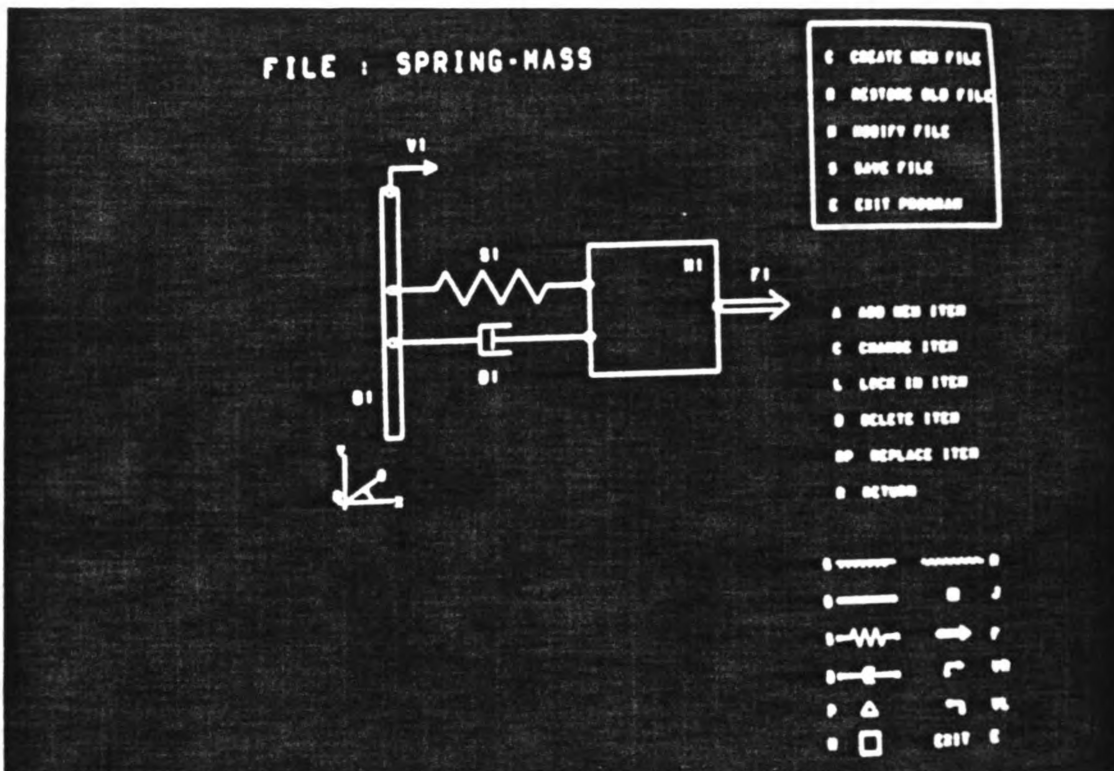


Figure 31. Spring-mass-damper System

OK, SEG DESIGN

```

*****
*****
**
**
**          EVANS AND SUTHERLAND PS300          **
**
**          GRAPHIC DESIGN PROGRAM              **
**
**
**          DEVELOPED BY                        **
**
**          JOHN REID                          **
**
**          FALL 1983                          **
**
**
*****
*****

```

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : C
(Create a new file.)

INPUT NAME OF NEW FILE : SPRING-MASS

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : M
(Modify the current file.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : A
(Add an item to the design.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : M
(A mass is chosen.)

(Position and scale the mass to the desired orientation
by using the dial network.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : L
(Lock in the mass to its current position.)

INPUT INDEX NUMBER FOR LABEL (1-20) : 1

USING THE DIALS, POSITION THE CROSS-HAIRS IN THE
DESIRED LOCATION FOR THE LABEL.

TYPE OK TO CONTINUE : OK
(The label M1 has now been placed at the specified position.)

(Continue adding items one at a time in the above manner
until the design is complete.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : C
 (Change the position of an item.)

INPUT LABEL NAME : O
 (The origin is chosen.)

(Position and scale the origin with the dial network.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : L
 (Lock in the origin to its current position.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : R
 (Return to the Master Menu.)

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : S
 (Save the current design.)

FILE SPRING-MASS HAS BEEN SAVED.

INPUT DESIRED OPTION : E
 (Exit program.)

***** YOU ARE NOW LEAVING DESIGN. *****

Once the system description is completed by using DESIGN a bond graph can be developed by running BILDBG. A sample run of BILDBG for our example follows.

OK, SEG BILDBG

```

*****
*****
**
**
**          EVANS AND SUTHERLAND PS300
**
**          BOND GRAPH PROGRAM
**
**
**          DEVELOPED BY
**
**          JOHN REID
**
**          FALL 1983
**
*****
*****

```

INPUT THE NAME OF THE GRAPHIC FILE TO BE PROCESSED : SPRING-MASS

WHICH ITEMS ARE CONNECTED TO M1 ? : S1,D1,F1

AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE CONNECTED TO M1 .

S1 D1 F1

IS THIS CORRECT? (Y OR N) : Y

WHICH ITEMS ARE CONNECTED TO B1 ? : S1,D1,V1

AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE CONNECTED TO B1 .

S1 D1 V1

IS THIS CORRECT? (Y OR N) : Y

WHICH MOTIONS ARE ALLOWABLE FOR M1 — X, Y AND/OR THETA : X

WHICH MOTIONS ARE ALLOWABLE FOR B1 — X, Y AND/OR THETA : X

LET THE CENTER OF M1 BE THE POINT 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT WHAT IS THE X,Y DISTANCE BETWEEN
M1 AND THE END POINT OF S1 : -1,1

LET THE CENTER OF M1 BE THE POINT 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT WHAT IS THE X,Y DISTANCE BETWEEN
M1 AND THE END POINT OF D1 : -1,-1

LET THE CENTER OF M1 BE THE POINT 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT WHAT IS THE X,Y DISTANCE BETWEEN
M1 AND THE END POINT OF F1 : 1,0

ASSUME B1 IS PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS.
LET THE POINT WHERE B1 ROTATES ABOUT BE 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT, WHAT IS THE DISTANCE TO THE ENDPOINT OF S1 .
(INCLUDE + OR - SIGN) : 1

ASSUME B1 IS PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS.
 LET THE POINT WHERE B1 ROTATES ABOUT BE 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT, WHAT IS THE DISTANCE TO THE ENDPOINT OF D1 .
 (INCLUDE + OR - SIGN) : -1

ASSUME B1 IS PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS.
 LET THE POINT WHERE B1 ROTATES ABOUT BE 0,0.

FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT, WHAT IS THE DISTANCE TO THE ENDPOINT OF V1 .
 (INCLUDE + OR - SIGN) : 2

INSERT NAME OF FILE FOR STORAGE : SPRING.RUN

***** YOU ARE NOW LEAVING BILDBG. *****

Figure 32 shows a simplified Lagrangian bond graph for the spring-mass-damper system created by BILDBG. The actual bond graph and the data base results from BILDBG can be found in Appendix D for this system.

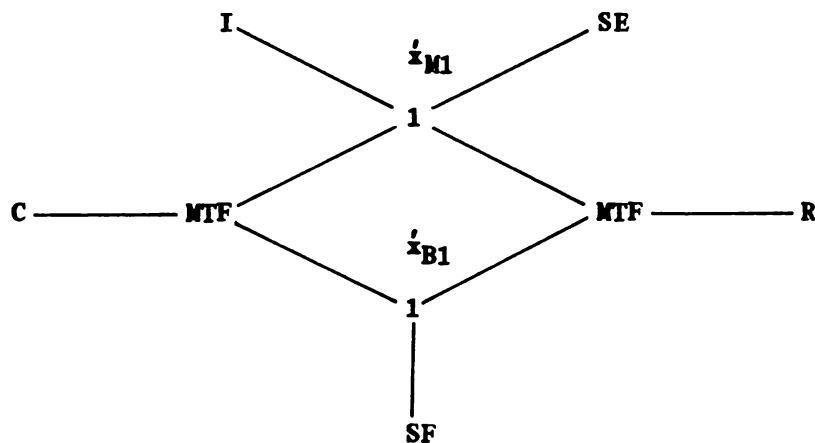


Figure 32. Bond Graph for Spring-mass-damper System

Note. MTF nodes are sets of elements.

4.2 Mass-spring Pendulum

A nonlinear mass-spring pendulum is shown in Figure 33. This example demonstrates the internal procedure of how BILDBG creates the nonlinear bond graph of this system. Interactively, the following information is obtained by BILDBG from DESIGN, as illustrated in example 1 of this chapter:

Motion Points:

MPNAM(1) = M1	MOTTYP(1) = 3
MPNAM(2) = G1	MOTTYP(2) = 0
MPNAM(3) = P1	MOTTYP(3) = 0

Connectors:

CNNAM(1) = S1	CNTYP(1) = 1	IEPTYP(1) = 2
CNNAM(2) = F1	CNTYP(2) = 4	IEPTYP(2) = 2
CNNAM(3) = X1	CNTYP(3) = 1	IEPTYP(3) = 0

Topology:

Motion Point	Attached Connectors
M1	S1, F1
G1	X1
P1	S1, X1

Connector	Attached to Motion Point(s)
S1	M1, P1
F1	M1
X1	P1, G1

Local Geometry:

On M1: S1 is located at the center (0,0).
 F1 is located at the center (0,0).

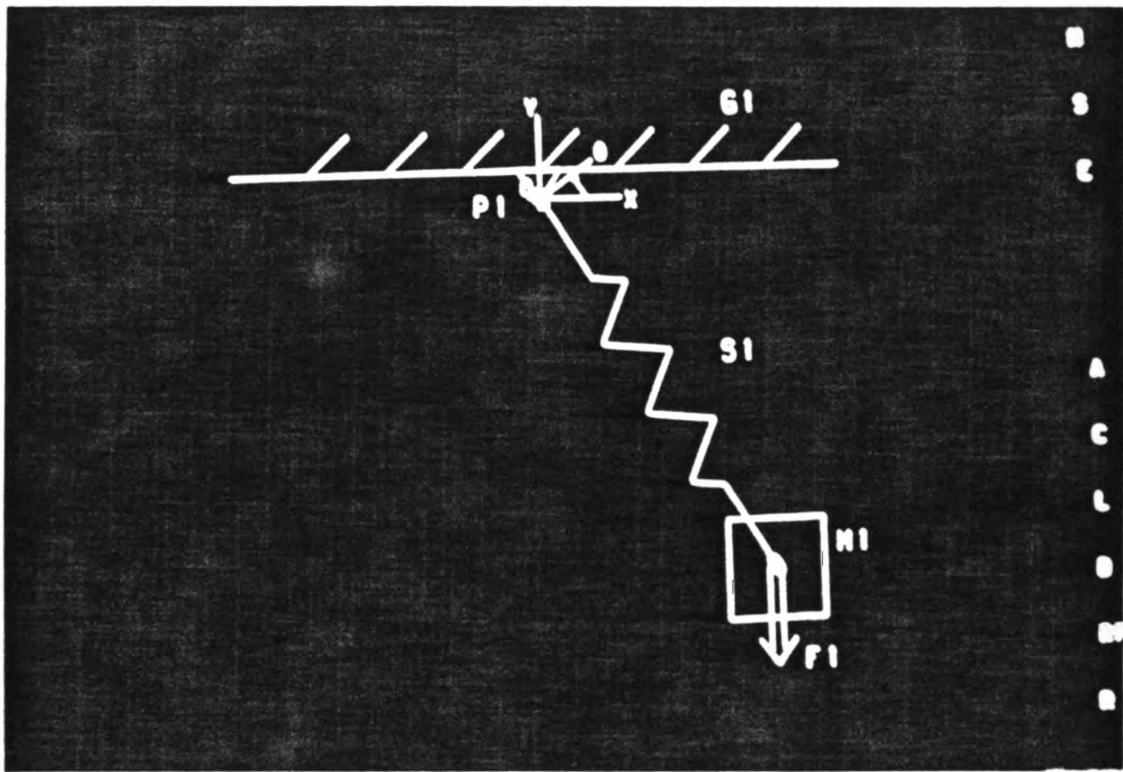


Figure 33. Mass-spring Pendulum

The first step in building the bond graph is to create 1-Junctions for each allowable motion for each motion point. For motion point 1 (mass - M1), the number of allowable motions is given by $NMOT(MOTTYP(1))$, which is equal to two (i.e. $MOTTYP(1) = 3$, this means x and y motion only, which is two allowable motions). Thus, two 1-Junctions are created for motion point 1 as in Figure 34. Motion points 2 and 3, ground - G1 and pin - P1 respectively, have motion types of zero. Thus, no 1-Junctions are required for their motions.

$$\dot{x}_{M1}$$

1

$$\dot{y}_{M1}$$

1

Figure 34. Bond Graph for the Motion Points

The next step is to append Inertia-elements to all mass motion point 1-Junctions as shown in Figure 35.

Next, each connector is studied individually. The first connector is a spring (S1). The connector type for S1 is one (i.e. $CNTYP(1) = 1$), this corresponds to a C-element. Thus, the connector type, 0-Junction and the bond between are now added to the bond graph. See Figure 36.

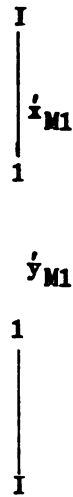


Figure 35. Inertia-elements Added to the Bond Graph

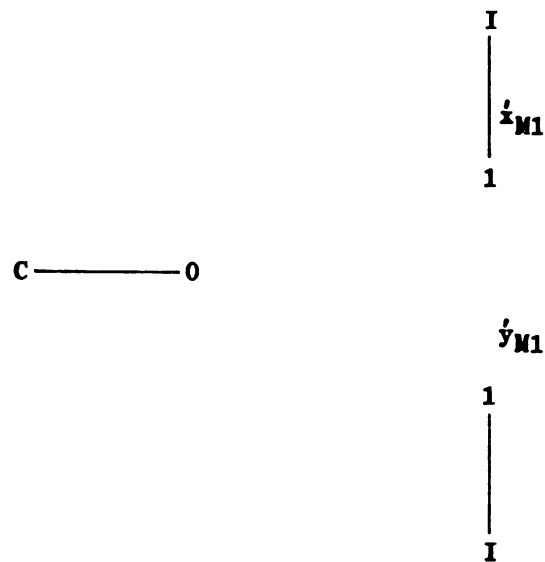


Figure 36. Connector S1 Added to the Bond Graph

The end point type of S1 is noted to be two (i.e. IEPTYP(1) = 2). Referring to Table 2, this end point type corresponds to Figure 23. Next, from the topology, we note that the end points of S1 are attached to M1 and P1. P1 has motion type 0, thus, no bonds or nodes are required for the end point attached to motion point P1. M1 has motion type 3, this corresponds to Figure 18 (see Table 1). Combining this information about the end points of S1, the bond graph is now represented in Figure 37.

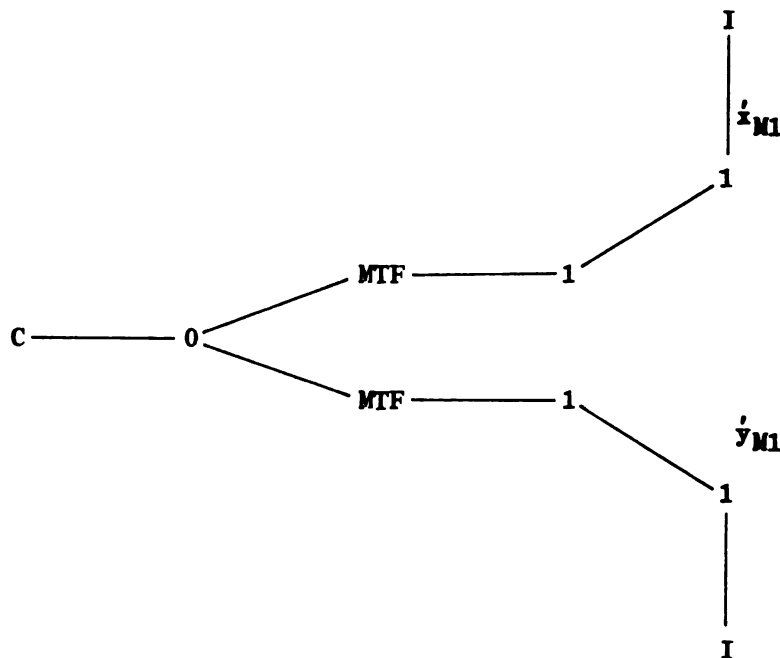


Figure 37. Nodes and Bonds Between S1 and M1 Added

The second connector is a force (F1). F1 has connector type 4, which corresponds to a SE-element. The remaining portion of the bond graph for F1 is developed in the same way as S1 was, described above. The resultant bond graph is shown in Figure 38.

Finally, the remaining connector, rigid connector X1, has an end point type of 0. This means no nodes or bonds are required for connector X1. Thus, the bond graph developed by BILDBG for the mass-spring pendulum of Figure 33 is depicted in Figure 38. The data base results for this system can be found in Appendix E.

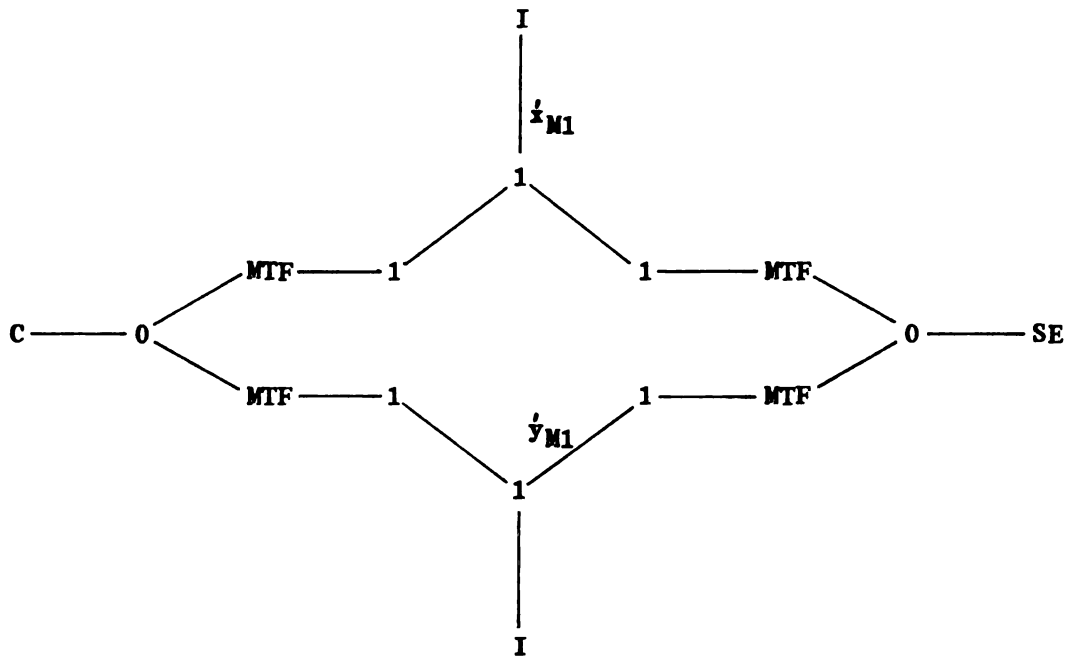


Figure 38. The Completed Bond Graph From BILDBG

4.3 Vehicle Suspension

Consider the planar vehicle suspension of Figure 39. The figure depicts a flatbed trailer traveling along a surface at a constant velocity. The trailer has a mass and a moment of inertia about its center. A load is placed upon the trailer bed.

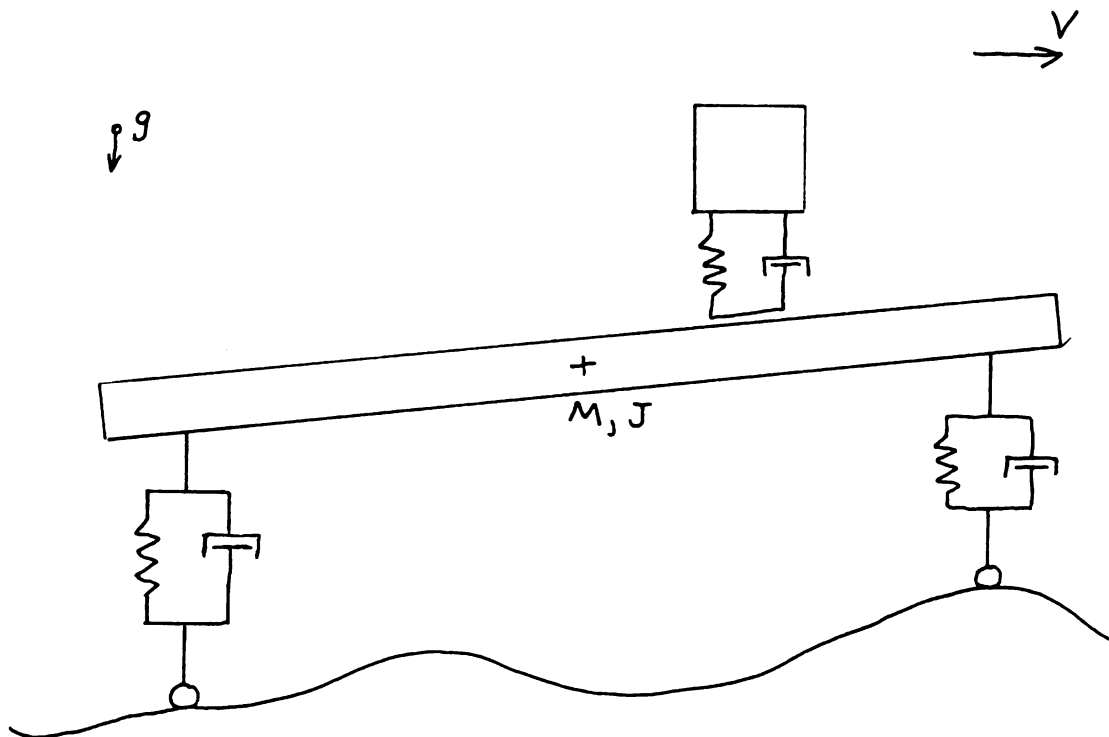


Figure 39. Planar Vehicle Suspension

The flatbed trailer system is drawn on the PS300 as shown in Figure 40 using DESIGN. BILDBG is used to create a nonlinear bond graph for this system. A Lagrangian bond graph for this system is shown in Figure 41. The data base results from BILDBG can be found in Appendix F.

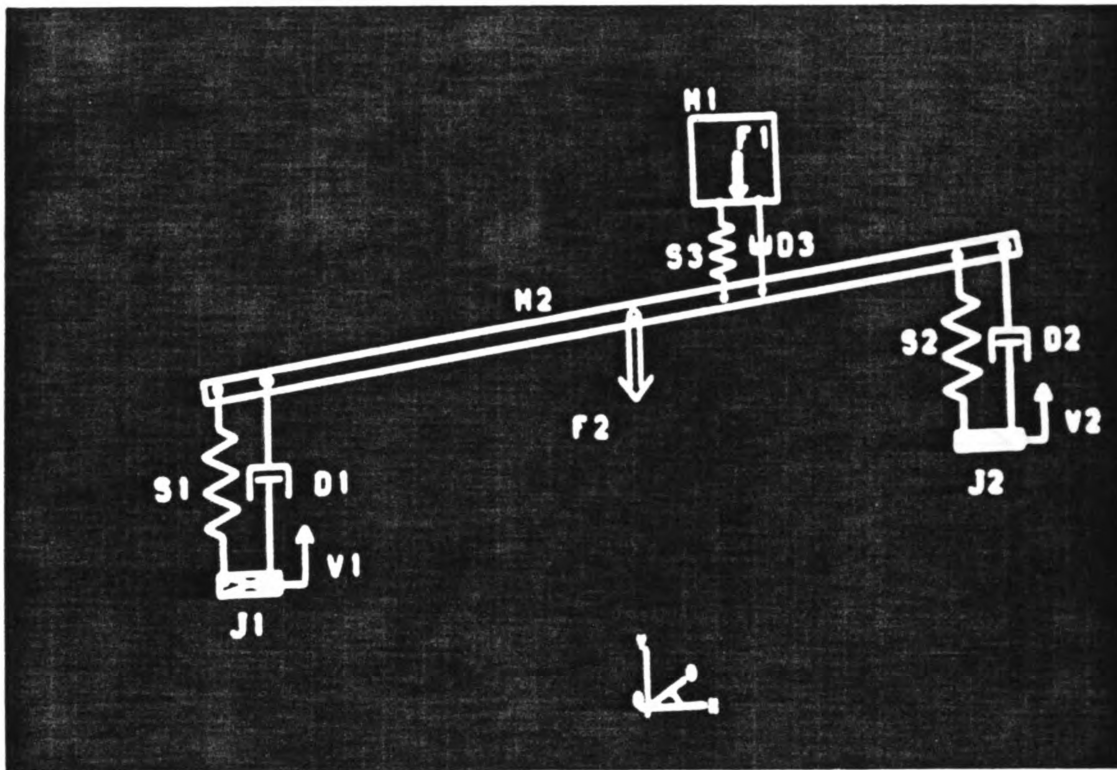


Figure 40. The Vehicle Suspension Drawn By DESIGN

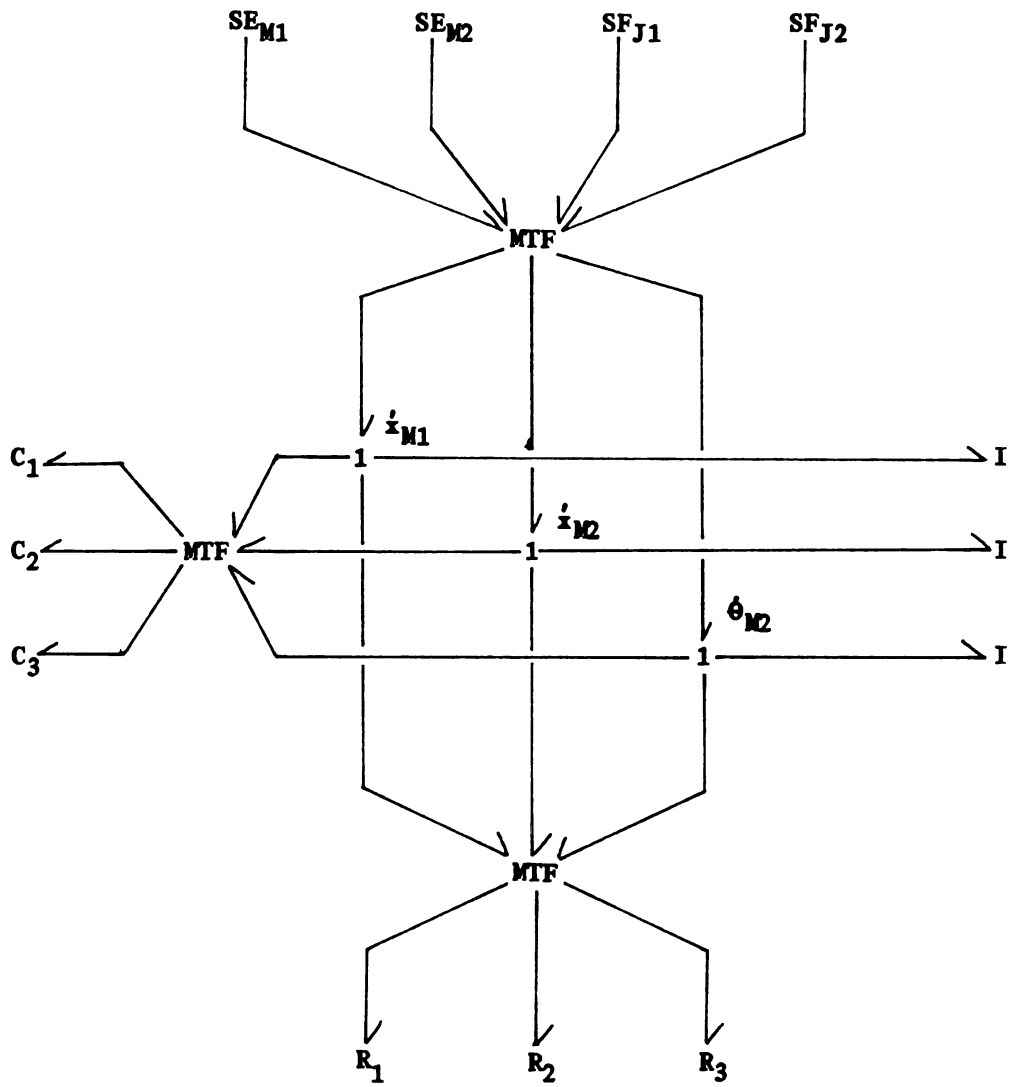


Figure 41. Lagrangian Bond Graph for the Vehicle Suspension

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A five step process to designing a mechanical system in a computer-aided design environment was described in this thesis: namely,

1. Draw the design on the computer using an interactive program.
2. Model the system internally in some pre-determined way.
3. Calculate the dynamic response of the system.
4. Animate the graphic display according to the dynamic response.
5. Change desired values and repeat the process until the design objectives are satisfied.

A first pass at accomplishing the first two steps was made. A graphic design program was described that interactively draws a mechanical system on an Evans and Sutherland PS300 computer. A modeling program was also described that mathematically models the completed graphic design by a nonlinear bond graph.

Future work will be required to calculate the dynamic response by a bond graph processor. The dynamic response could then be used to animate the system, in order to complete the design process.

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LIST OF REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
SOURCE CODE FOR DESIGN

APPENDIX A

SOURCE CODE FOR DESIGN

Subroutines in this appendix appear in the following sequence:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. DESIGN | 9. DRAWNG | 17. CONECT |
| 2. CMINIT | 10. INPUT | 18. DISCON |
| 3. MENU | 11. HLIGHT | 19. REINIT |
| 4. MASTER | 12. LOCKIN | 20. DISFIL |
| 5. CREATE | 13. UNLOCK | 21. GETITM |
| 6. RESTOR | 14. GETDAT | 22. ADITEM |
| 7. SAVE | 15. RESET | 23. LABELS |
| 8. MODIFY | 16. INCREM | 24. POSLBL |

Common files in this appendix appear in the following sequence:

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. COMFIL | 2. COMBG | 3. SYGBK |
|-----------|----------|----------|

PS300 files in this appendix appear in the following sequence:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. MENUS | 3. OBJECTS | 5. OUTPUT.NETWORK |
| 2. VIEW.OBJECT | 4. DIAL.NETWORK | |

PROGRAM DESIGN

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          PROGRAM      DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS PROGRAM IS USED TO DRAW A 2-DIMENSIONAL MECHANICAL C
C   MECHANISM USING THE STANDARD ELEMENTS. (eg. SPRINGS, C
C   DAMPERS.) C
C C
C--- TO BE RUN ON THE EVANS AND SUTHERLAND PS300. C
C C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983 C
C C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  CMINIT  MENU  MASTER C
C C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL C
C C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CICCCCCCCC          INITIALIZATION BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C C
C--- INITIALIZE DATA IN COMMON BLOCK
C
  CALL CMINIT
C
C--- INITIALIZE GRAPHICS
C
  CALL PSGRAF
  CALL PSINIT('ALL')
C C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C C
C--- SUPPRESS WARNINGS.
C
  PRINT *, 'SEND FALSE TO <1>WARNING;'
  CALL PSTERM
C
C--- SET UP PS300 VIEWS, STRUCTURES AND NETWORKS.
C
  CALL MENU
C
C--- TALK TO USER.
C
  WRITE(*,900)
  WRITE(*,910)
  WRITE(*,920)
C
C--- CALL MASTER SUBROUTINE THAT RUNS THE SHOW

```



```

C
    CALL MASTER
C
C--- EXIT PROGRAM.
C
    WRITE(*,930)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(///,2(/,6X,50('*')),2(/,6X,'**',46X,'**'))
910  FORMAT(6X,'**',10X,'EVANS AND SUTHERLAND PS300',10X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',46X,'**',/,6X,'**',12X,'GRAPHIC DESIGN PROGRAM',
+ 12X,'**',2(/,6X,'**',46X,'**'))
920  FORMAT(6X,'**',17X,'DEVELOPED BY',17X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',46X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',18X,'JOHN REID',19X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',46X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',18X,'FALL 1983',19X,'**',
+ 2(/,6X,'**',46X,'**'),
+ 2(/,6X,50('*')))
930  FORMAT(///,'***** YOU ARE NOW LEAVING',
+ ' DESIGN. *****',///)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
    CALL EXIT
    END
    SUBROUTINE CMINIT
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE COMMON BLOCK COMFIL.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:    DESIGN    REINIT
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
    INSERT COMFIL
C
C FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIABLES IN THIS PROGRAM SEE
C THE COMMON FILE COMFIL.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK 0CCC
C
    NUMG=0

```

```

NUMB=0
NUMS=0
NUMD=0
NUMM=0
NUMJ=0
NUMF=0
NUMP=0
NUMV=0
NUML=0
NUMR=0
NITEM=0
NDEL=0
DO 100 I=1,40
  TRANSX(I)=0
  TRANSY(I)=0
  ROTZ(I)=0
  SCLX(I)=1
  SCLY(I)=1
  SCL(I)=1
  LBLPOS(I,1)=0
  LBLPOS(I,2)=0
100 CONTINUE
  LOCKED=.TRUE.
  FILE=.FALSE.
  OLDFIL=.FALSE.
  NWITEM=.FALSE.

C
C--- ORIGIN DATA
C
  ITMLST(39)='ORGIN'
  SCL(39)=.75

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE MENU

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE SETS UP THE REQUIRED EVANS AND SUTHERLAND
C  VIEWS, STRUCTURES AND NETWORKS.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM DESIGN.
C
C--- FILES ACCESSED:  MENUS  OBJECTS  DIAL.NETWORK
C                      VIEW.OBJECT  OUTPUT.NETWORK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK 0CCC

```


SUBROUTINE MASTER

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C----- SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION ----- C----- C
C----- THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE MASTER MENU. ----- C
C----- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983 ----- C
C----- CALLED FROM DESGIN. ----- C
C----- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  HLIGHT   INPUT   SAVE ----- C
C                          CREATE   RESTOR  MODIFY ----- C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CV----- VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION ----- C----- C
C
  INSERT COMFIL
C
  HLLITE='MST'
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CP----- PROCESS BLOCK ----- BLOCK OCCC C
C
C----- HIGHLIGHT THE MENU THAT IS UNDER CONTROL (MASTER). ----- C
C
  CALL HLLIGHT
C
C----- READ OPTION ----- C
C
100  CALL INPUT
C
C----- CREATE NEW FILE ----- C
C
  IF(WORD.EQ.'C') THEN
    CALL CREATE
C
C----- RESTORE OLD FILE ----- C
C
  ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'R') THEN
    CALL RESTOR
C
C----- MODIFY CURRENT FILE ----- C
C
  ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'M') THEN
    CALL MODIFY
C
C----- SAVE CURRENT FILE ----- C
C
  ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'S') THEN
    CALL SAVE
C

```

```

C--- EXIT PROGRAM
C
      ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'E') THEN
      RETURN
C
C--- BAD OPTION
C
      ELSE
      WRITE(*,910)
      ENDIF
      GOTO 100
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
910  FORMAT(/,'BAD OPTION --- TRY AGAIN.',/)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      END
      SUBROUTINE CREATE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE CREATES A NEW FILE.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:          MASTER          SAVE
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:          REINIT          DISFIL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCC
C
      INSERT COMFIL
C
      EXTERNAL NCHARS
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK 0CCC
C
C--- IF FILE IS TRUE THEN THERE IS ALREADY A
C   FILE UNDER CONSIDERATION. MUST RE-INITIALIZE.
C
      IF(FILE) THEN
100  WRITE(*,900)
      READ(*,910) IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.'Y') THEN
      CALL REINIT

```

```
ELSEIF(IANS.EQ.'N') THEN
  RETURN
ELSE
  GOTO 100
ENDIF
ENDIF

C
C--- INSERT NEW FILENAME AND CHECK TO SEE IF IT
C ALREADY EXISTS.
C
200  WRITE(*,920)
     READ(*,930) FNAME
     CALL DISFIL
     OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='NEW',ERR=800)
     CLOSE(UNIT=12)
     OLDFIL=.FALSE.
     FILE=.TRUE.
     GOTO 999

C
C-----
C
CERCCCCC          ERROR HANDLING          BLOCK 0800
C
800  CALL DBLANK(FNAME)
     WRITE(*,940) FNAME(1:NCHARS(FNAME))
     GOTO 200

C
C-----
C
CFCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT('FINISHED WITH CURRENT FILE? (Y OR N) : ', )
910  FORMAT(A2)
920  FORMAT('INPUT NAME OF NEW FILE : ', )
930  FORMAT(A12)
940  FORMAT(A,' ALREADY EXISTS. TRY AGAIN.',/)

C
C-----
C
999  RETURN
     END
     SUBROUTINE RESTOR

C
C-----
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE RESTORES GRAPHICAL DATA FROM THE
C SPECIFIED FILE.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM MASTER.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:          REINIT          DISFIL          ADITEM          C
```

```

C             RESET      CONECT      INCREM      C
C             DISCON                                           C
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CVCCCCCCCC      VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION      CCCCCCCC      C
C                                                                 C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                                                 C
  EXTERNAL NCHARS
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CPCCCCCCCC      PROCESS BLOCK      BLOCK OCCC      C
C                                                                 C
C--- IF FILE IS TRUE THEN THERE IS ALREADY A
C FILE UNDER CONSIDERATION. MUST RE-INITIALIZE.
C
  IF(FILE) THEN
100  WRITE(*,900)
      READ(*,910) IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.'Y') THEN
        CALL REINIT
      ELSEIF(IANS.EQ.'N') THEN
        RETURN
      ELSE
        GOTO 100
      ENDIF
    ENDIF
C
C--- INPUT OLD FILENAME.
C
  WRITE(*,920)
  READ(*,930) FNAME
  CALL DISFIL
C
C--- OPEN OLD FILENAME
C
  OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD',ERR=800)
C
C--- READ IN NUMBER OF ITEMS
C
  READ(12,*) NITEM
C
C--- READ IN THE NITEM'S AND ADD THEM TO THE GRAPHICS.
C
  DO 200 NCITEM=1,NITEM
    READ(12,940) ITMLST(NCITEM)
    READ(12,950) ITMTYP(NCITEM)
    READ(12,*) TRANSX(NCITEM),TRANSY(NCITEM),ROTZ(NCITEM),
+     SCL(NCITEM),SCLX(NCITEM),SCLY(NCITEM)
    READ(12,955) ITMLBL(NCITEM),LBLPOS(NCITEM,1),
+     LBLPOS(NCITEM,2)
    CITEM=ITMLST(NCITEM)
    ITEM=ITMTYP(NCITEM)

```

```

      CALL ADITEM
      CALL PSGRAF
C
C--- ADD LABEL
C
      WRITE(*,957) ITMLBL(NCITEM),LBLPOS(NCITEM,1),
+           LBLPOS(NCITEM,2),ITMLBL(NCITEM)
      WRITE(*,958) ITMLBL(NCITEM),CITEM
C
C--- HANDLE SCALING IN X AND Y DIRECTION DIFFERENTLY.
C
      IF(SCLX(NCITEM).NE.1.0) THEN
        WRITE(*,960) CITEM
        WRITE(*,961) SCLX(NCITEM)
        WRITE(*,962)
      ENDIF
      IF(SCLY(NCITEM).NE.1.0) THEN
        WRITE(*,964) CITEM
        WRITE(*,965) SCLY(NCITEM)
        WRITE(*,966)
      ENDIF
C
C--- DISCONNECT SCALING DIALS. THE DIALS ARE
C DISCONNECTED DOWN HERE BECAUSE THERE MUST
C BE A DELAY FOR THE ABOVE TO BE EFFECTIVE.
C
      IF(SCLX(NCITEM).NE.1.0 .OR. SCLY(NCITEM).NE.1.0) THEN
150      DO 150 IJK=1,400000
          CONTINUE
          WRITE(*,963) CITEM
          WRITE(*,967) CITEM
          CALL RESET
      ENDIF
      CALL PSTERM
200  CONTINUE
C
C--- READ IN ORIGIN TRANSFORMATIONS
C
      READ(12,*) TRANSX(39),TRANSY(39),SCL(39)
      CITEM='ORGIN'
      CALL PSGRAF
      CALL CONECT
      WRITE(*,980) TRANSX(39)
      WRITE(*,985) TRANSY(39)
      WRITE(*,990) SCL(39)
      CALL INCREM
      DO 300 IJK=1,300000
300  CONTINUE
          CALL RESET
          CALL DISCON
          CALL PSTERM
C
C--- READ IN NUMBER OF EACH ITEM (ie. SPRINGS,MASSSES...)
C
      READ(12,*) NUMG,NUMB,NUMS,NUMD

```



```

READ(12,*) NUMP,NUMM,NUMR,NUMJ
READ(12,*) NUMF,NUML,NUMV
CLOSE(UNIT=12)
OLDFIL=.TRUE.
FILE=.TRUE.
GOTO 999

```

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CERCCCCCCC          ERROR HANDLING          BLOCK 0800
C
C--- FILE DOES NOT EXIST.
C
800  CALL DBLANK(FNAME)
      WRITE(*,995) FNAME(1:NCHARS(FNAME))
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT('FINISHED WITH CURRENT FILE? (Y OR N) : ', )
910  FORMAT(A2)
920  FORMAT('INPUT NAME OF OLD FILE : ', )
930  FORMAT(A12)
940  FORMAT(A5)
950  FORMAT(A6)
955  FORMAT(3X,A4,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
957  FORMAT(A3,':=CHARACTERS ',F7.3,',',F7.3,' ''',A3,',';')
958  FORMAT('INCLUDE ',A3,' IN ',A5,',';')
960  FORMAT('CONN SCXMAT<1>:<1>',A5,','.SCLX;')
961  FORMAT('SEND ',F7.3,' TO <2>SCALEX;')
962  FORMAT('SEND .00001 TO <1>SCALLX;')
963  FORMAT('DISC SCXMAT<1>:<1>',A5,','.SCLX;')
964  FORMAT('CONN SCYMAT<1>:<1>',A5,','.SCLY;')
965  FORMAT('SEND ',F7.3,' TO <2>SCALEY;')
966  FORMAT('SEND .00001 TO <1>SCALEY;')
967  FORMAT('DISC SCYMAT<1>:<1>',A5,','.SCLY;')
980  FORMAT('SEND ',F7.3,' TO <2>XVALUE;')
985  FORMAT('SEND ',F7.3,' TO <2>YVALUE;')
990  FORMAT('SEND ',F7.3,' TO <2>SCLVAL;')
995  FORMAT(A,' DOES NOT EXIST. CAN NOT RESTORE.',/)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
999  RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE SAVE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE SAVES THE CURRENT WORKFILE.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983

```

```

C
C--- CALLED FROM MASTER.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:      CREATE      DISFIL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC      VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION      CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
C
  EXTERNAL NCHARS
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC      PROCESS BLOCK      BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- CHECK TO SEE IF FILENAME HAS BEEN SPECIFIED.
C
  IF(.NOT.FILE) THEN
    WRITE(*,900)
    CALL CREATE
  ENDIF
C
C--- IF FILE TO BE SAVED IS OLD ASK USER IF IT IS
C   OK TO OVERWRITE.
C
  IF(OLDFIL) THEN
50  WRITE(*,905) FNAME(1:NCHARS(FNAME))
    READ(*,910) IANS
    IF(IANS.EQ.'OK') GOTO 60
    WRITE(*,920)
    READ(*,930) FNAME
    CALL DISFIL
    OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='NEW',ERR=50)
    CLOSE(UNIT=12)
  ENDIF
60  OLDFIL=.TRUE.
C
C--- OPEN THE STORAGE FILE
C
  OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE=FNAME)
C
C--- LOAD THE NUMBER OF ITEMS THAT ARE TO BE SAVED.
C
  ITOTAL=NITEM-NDEL
  WRITE(12,*) ITOTAL
C
C--- LOAD EACH ITEM INTO THE FILE.
C
  DO 100 I=1,NITEM
C
C--- DO NOT ADD DELETED ITEMS.
C
  IF(ITMLST(I).EQ.'DELETE') GOTO 100

```



```

WRITE(12,940) ITMLST(I)
WRITE(12,950) ITMTYP(I)
WRITE(12,960) TRANSX(I),TRANSY(I),ROTZ(I),SCL(I),
+           SCLX(I),SCLY(I)
WRITE(12,965) ITMLBL(I),LBLPOS(I,1),LBLPOS(I,2)
100 CONTINUE
C
C--- LOAD THE ORIGIN TRANSFORMATIONS
C
WRITE(12,970) TRANSX(39),TRANSY(39),SCL(39)
C
C--- LOAD THE COUNTS OF EACH ITEM (ie. SPRINGS,MASSSES...)
C
WRITE(12,*) NUMG,NUMB,NUMS,NUMD
WRITE(12,*) NUMP,NUMM,NUMR,NUMJ
WRITE(12,*) NUMF,NUML,NUMV
CLOSE(UNIT=12)
WRITE(*,980) FNAME(1:NCHARS(FNAME))

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900 FORMAT(/,'NO FILE IN MEMORY. PLEASE')
905 FORMAT(A,' ALREADY EXISTS.',/,
+       'TYPE OK TO OVERWRITE          : ', )
910 FORMAT(A2)
920 FORMAT(/,'INPUT FILENAME TO BE STORED IN : ', )
930 FORMAT(A12)
940 FORMAT(A5)
950 FORMAT(A6)
960 FORMAT(3X,F7.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F8.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
965 FORMAT(3X,A4,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
970 FORMAT(3X,F7.3,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
980 FORMAT(/,'FILE ',A,' HAS BEEN SAVED.',/)

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE MODIFY

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE MODIFY MENU.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM MASTER.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:      HLIGHT      INPUT      LOCKIN
C                             LABELS      DRAWNG      GETITM
C                             UNLOCK

```

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
C
    HLITE='MOD'
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- HIGHLIGHT THE MODIFY MENU
C
  CALL HLIGHT
C
C--- READ OPTION
C
100  CALL INPUT
C
C--- ADD TO CURRENT FILE
C
  IF(WORD.EQ.'A') THEN
C
C--- CHECK TO SEE IF PREVIOUS ITEM IS LOCKED IN.
C
  IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
    CALL LOCKIN
    CALL LABELS
  ENDIF
  CALL DRAWNG
C
C--- CHANGE CURRENT FILE
C
  ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'C') THEN
    IF(NITEM.EQ.0) GOTO 200
    IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
      CALL LOCKIN
      CALL LABELS
    ENDIF
C
C--- GET THE ITEM (CITEM) AND THE NUMBER OF THE
C  ITEM (NCITEM) TO BE CHANGED.
C
  CALL GETITM
  IF(NCITEM.EQ.0) THEN
C
C---          PICKED ITEM DOES NOT EXIST IN MEMORY.
C
  WRITE(*,910)
  GOTO 100
  ENDIF
  CALL UNLOCK
C

```

C--- LOCKIN CURRENT ITEM (DISABLE TRANS.,ROT.,SCL)

C

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'L') THEN
  IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
    CALL LOCKIN
    CALL LABELS
  ENDIF

```

C

C--- DELETE AN ITEM FROM THE OBJECT

C

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'D') THEN
  IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
    CALL LOCKIN
    CALL LABELS
  ENDIF

```

C

C--- GET THE ITEM (CITEM) AND THE NUMBER OF THE
ITEM (NCITEM) TO BE DELETED.

C

```

CALL GETITM
IF(NCITEM.EQ.0) THEN

```

C

C--- PICKED ITEM DOES NOT EXIST IN MEMORY.

C

```

WRITE(*,910)
ELSEIF(NCITEM.EQ.39) THEN

```

C

C--- DO NOT DELETE ORIGIN

C

```

WRITE(*,920)
ELSE
  ITMLST(NCITEM)='DELETE'
  ITMLBL(NCITEM)='NON'
  CALL PSGRAF
  WRITE(*,9000) CITEM
  CALL PSTERM

```

C

C--- INCREMENT THE NUMBER OF DELETED ITEMS COUNT
AND STORE THE NAME OF THE DELETED ITEM.

C

```

NDEL=NDEL+1
ITMDEL(NDEL)=CITEM
ENDIF

```

C

C--- REPLACE AN ITEM IN THE OBJECT WITH ANOTHER

C

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'RP') THEN
  IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
    CALL LOCKIN
  ENDIF
  WRITE(*,900)

```

C

C--- RETURN AND HLIGHT MASTER MENU.

C

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'R') THEN

```

```

IF(.NOT.LOCKED) THEN
  CALL LOCKIN
  CALL LABELS
ENDIF
HLITE='MST'
CALL HLIGHT
RETURN

C
C--- BAD OPTION
C
  ELSE
    WRITE(*,910)
  ENDIF
200  GOTO 100
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(//,'OPTION NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.',//)
910  FORMAT(//,'BAD OPTION --- TRY AGAIN.',//)
920  FORMAT(//,'CAN NOT DELETE ORIGIN.',//)
9000 FORMAT('DELETE ',A5,',';)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
  END
  SUBROUTINE DRAWNG
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE DRAWING MENU WHICH IS
C   USED TO ADD ITEMS TO THE DESIGN.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM MODIFY.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:      HLIGHT      INPUT      ADITEM
C                               UNLOCK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
C
  CHARACTER*1 NUM
  CHARACTER*2 NUM2
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC

```

```

C
C--- HIGHLIGHT THE DRAWING MENU
C
      HLITE='DRW'
      CALL HLIGHT
C
C--- READ OPTION
C
100  CALL INPUT
C
C--- GROUND
C
      IF(WORD.EQ.'G') THEN
        ITEM='GROUND'
        NUMG=NUMG+1
        IF(NUMG.LT.10) THEN
          WRITE(NUM,'(I1)') NUMG
          CITEM='GRND'//NUM
        ELSE
          WRITE(NUM2,'(I2)') NUMG
          CITEM='GRN'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- BAR
C
      ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'B') THEN
        ITEM='BAR'
        NUMB=NUMB+1
        IF(NUMB.LT.10) THEN
          WRITE(NUM,'(I1)') NUMB
          CITEM='BARR'//NUM
        ELSE
          WRITE(NUM2,'(I2)') NUMB
          CITEM='BAR'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- SPRING
C
      ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'S') THEN
        ITEM='SPRING'
        NUMS=NUMS+1
        IF(NUMS.LT.10) THEN
          WRITE(NUM,'(I1)') NUMS
          CITEM='SPRG'//NUM
        ELSE
          WRITE(NUM2,'(I2)') NUMS
          CITEM='SPR'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- DAMPER
C
      ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'D') THEN
        ITEM='DAMPER'
        NUMD=NUMD+1
        IF(NUMD.LT.10) THEN

```



```

WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMD
CITEM='DAMP'//NUM
ELSE
WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMD
CITEM='DAM'//NUM2
ENDIF

```

```

C
C--- PIN
C

```

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'P') THEN
ITEM='PIN'
NUMP=NUMP+1
IF(NUMP.LT.10) THEN
WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMP
CITEM='PINN'//NUM
ELSE
WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMP
CITEM='PIN'//NUM2
ENDIF

```

```

C
C--- MASS
C

```

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'M') THEN
ITEM='MASS'
NUMM=NUMM+1
IF(NUMM.LT.10) THEN
WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMM
CITEM='MASS'//NUM
ELSE
WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMM
CITEM='MAS'//NUM2
ENDIF

```

```

C
C--- ROUGH
C

```

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'R') THEN
ITEM='ROUGH'
NUMR=NUMR+1
IF(NUMR.LT.10) THEN
WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMR
CITEM='RUFF'//NUM
ELSE
WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMR
CITEM='RUF'//NUM2
ENDIF

```

```

C
C--- JOINT
C

```

```

ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'J') THEN
ITEM='JOINT'
NUMJ=NUMJ+1
IF(NUMJ.LT.10) THEN
WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMJ
CITEM='JONT'//NUM
ELSE

```

```

        WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMJ
        CITEM='JON'//NUM2
    ENDIF
C
C--- FORCE
C
    ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'F') THEN
        ITEM='FORCE'
        NUMF=NUMF+1
        IF(NUMF.LT.10) THEN
            WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMF
            CITEM='FORC'//NUM
        ELSE
            WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMF
            CITEM='FOR'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- LEFT VELOCITY
C
    ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'VL') THEN
        ITEM='VLEFT'
        NUML=NUML+1
        IF(NUML.LT.10) THEN
            WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUML
            CITEM='VLFT'//NUM
        ELSE
            WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUML
            CITEM='VLF'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- RIGHT VELOCITY
C
    ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'VR') THEN
        ITEM='VRIGHT'
        NUMV=NUMV+1
        IF(NUMV.LT.10) THEN
            WRITE(NUM, '(I1)') NUMV
            CITEM='VRGT'//NUM
        ELSE
            WRITE(NUM2, '(I2)') NUMV
            CITEM='VRG'//NUM2
        ENDIF
C
C--- EXIT
C
    ELSEIF(WORD.EQ.'E') THEN
        GOTO 799
C
C--- BAD OPTION
C
    ELSE
        WRITE(*,910)
        GOTO 100
    ENDIF
C

```

C--- STORE ITEM NAME, TYPE AND INCREMENT ITEM COUNT.

C

NITEM=NITEM+1
NCITEM=NITEM
ITMLST(NITEM)=CITEM
ITMTYP(NITEM)=ITEM

C

C--- ADD ITEM TO MAIN OBJECT AND ALLOW
FOR ROTATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, SCALING.

C

CALL ADITEM
NWITEM=.TRUE.
CALL UNLOCK

C

C--- HIGHLIGHT MODIFY MENU AND RETURN.

C

799 HLITE='MOD'
CALL HLIGHT

C

CC

C

CFCCCCCCCC FORMAT STATEMENTS BLOCK 9000

C

910 FORMAT(//, 'BAD OPTION --- TRY AGAIN.', //)

C

CC

C

RETURN
END


```

CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C                                                            C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                                            C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                            C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK                    BLOCK OCCC
C                                                            C
C--- BEGIN STRUCTURE OF THE BOX.
C
  CALL PSGRAF
  PRINT *, 'HLIGHT:=BEGINS'
  PRINT *, ' VEC ITEMIZED Z=0 N=5'
C
C--- CHECK TO SEE WHICH MENU IS THE ACTIVE ONE.
C
C--- MASTER MENU.
C
  IF(HLITE.EQ.'MST') THEN
    PRINT *, 'P .5,.45 L 1.0,.45 L 1.0,1.0'
    PRINT *, 'L .5,1.0 L .5,.45;'
C
C--- MODIFY MENU.
C
  ELSEIF(HLITE.EQ.'MOD') THEN
    PRINT *, 'P .5,-.33 L 1.0,-.33 L 1.0,.28'
    PRINT *, 'L .5,.28 L .5,-.33;'
C
C--- DRAWING MENU
C
  ELSEIF(HLITE.EQ.'DRW') THEN
    PRINT *, 'P .46,-1.0 L 1.0,-1.0 L 1.0,-.42'
    PRINT *, 'L .46,-.42 L .46,-1.0;'
  ENDIF
C
C--- COMPLETE STRUCTURE AND DISPLAY HLIGHT.
C
  PRINT *, 'ENDS;'
  PRINT *, 'DISPLAY HLIGHT;'
  CALL PSTERM
C                                                            C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                            C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE LOCKIN
C                                                            C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                            C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C                                                            C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DISCONNECTS TRANSLATIONS,
C ROTATIONS AND SCALING FROM THE SPECIFIED
C OBJECT (CITEM).
C

```

```

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983          C
C                                     C                          C
C--- CALLED FROM:      MODIFY      POSLBL          C
C                                     C                          C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  GETDAT      DISCON      RESET          C
C                                     C                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                     C                          C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C                                     C                          C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                     C                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                     C                          C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C                                     C                          C
C--- STORE THE TRANS. , ROT. , AND SCALING FACTORS.
C
  CALL GETDAT
C
  CALL PSGRAF
C
C--- DISCONNECT MOVEMENT CAPIBILITIES.
C
  CALL DISCON
C
C--- RESET ACCUMULATORS ON TRANS. , ROT. AND SCALING
C
  CALL RESET
  CALL PSTERM
  LOCKED= .TRUE.
C                                     C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                     C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE UNLOCK
C                                     C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                     C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C                                     C                          C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE CONNECTS TRANSLATIONS,
C  ROTATIONS AND SCALING FOR THE SPECIFIED
C  OBJECT (CITEM).
C                                     C                          C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983          C
C                                     C                          C
C--- CALLED FROM:      MODIFY      DRAWING      POSLBL          C
C                                     C                          C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  CONECT      INCREM          C
C                                     C                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                     C                          C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC

```

```

C
C          INSERT COMFIL
C
C          CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C          C PCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C          CALL PSGRAF
C
C          C--- CONNECT ROT., TRANS., SCL. NETWORK.
C
C          CALL CONECT
C
C          C--- INCREMENT TRANS., ROT. AND SALING BY NEGLIGABLE AMOUNTS.
C          THIS PUTS THE OBJECT IN THE POSITION THE PS300 "THINKS"
C          IT IS IN.
C
C          CALL INCREM
C          CALL PSTERM
C          LOCKED=.FALSE.
C
C          CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C          RETURN
C          END
C          SUBROUTINE GETDAT
C
C          CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C          CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C          C--- THIS SUBROUTINE GETS THE TRANSLATIONS, ROTATION
C          AND SCALING FACTORS OF THE CURRENT UNLOCKED OBJECT.
C
C          C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C          C--- CALLED FROM LOCKIN.
C
C          C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:          INCREM
C
C          CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C          CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C          INSERT COMFIL
C
C          CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C          C PCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C          C--- CONNECT FACTOR OUTPUTS TO THE REQUIRED NETWORK.
C
C          CALL PSGRAF
C          PRINT *, 'CONN XVALUE<1>:<1>DATA;'
C          PRINT *, 'CONN YVALUE<1>:<2>DATA;'

```

PRINT *, 'CONN ZDIAL<2>:<3>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'CONN SCLVAL<2>:<4>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'CONN SCALEX<1>:<5>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'CONN SCALEY<1>:<6>DATA;'

C
C--- INCREMENT THE X AND Y TRANSLATIONS, Z ROTATION AND
C THE SCALING FACTORS BY A NEGLIGABLE VALUE.

C CALL INCREM

C
C--- TRIGGER SYNCRANIZED DATA FOR OUTPUTS.

C PRINT *, 'SEND 1 TO <7>DATA;'

C
C--- READ IN FACTORS.

C CALL PSTERM
READ(*,*) TRANSX(NCITEM)
READ(*,*) TRANSY(NCITEM)
READ(*,*) ROTZ(NCITEM)
READ(*,*) SCL(NCITEM)
READ(*,*) SCLX(NCITEM)
READ(*,*) SCLY(NCITEM)
CALL PSGRAF

C
C--- DISCONNECT TRANSFORMATION DATA NETWORK.

C PRINT *, 'DISC XVALUE<1>:<1>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'DISC YVALUE<1>:<2>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'DISC ZDIAL<2>:<3>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'DISC SCLVAL<2>:<4>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'DISC SCALEX<1>:<5>DATA;'
PRINT *, 'DISC SCALEY<1>:<6>DATA;'
CALL PSTERM

C
CC
C

RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RESET

C
CC
C

CDCCCCC SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION CCCCC

C--- RESET ACCUMULATORS ON TRANS., ROT. AND SCALING
C FUNCTIONS ON THE PS300.

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID DATE: FALL 1983

C--- CALLED FROM: RESTOR LOCKIN

C
CC
C
CPCCCCCCCC PROCESS BLOCK BLOCK OCCC


```

CVCCCCCCCC      VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION      CCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                                        C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
CPCCCCCCCC      PROCESS BLOCK                  BLOCK 0CCC
C                                                        C
  WRITE(*,900) CITEM
  WRITE(*,910) CITEM
  WRITE(*,920) CITEM
  WRITE(*,930) CITEM
  WRITE(*,940) CITEM
  WRITE(*,950) CITEM
C                                                        C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
CFCCCCCCCC      FORMAT STATEMENTS              BLOCK 9000
C                                                        C
900  FORMAT('CONN XVECT<1>:<1>',A5,'.TRANSX;')
910  FORMAT('CONN YVECT<1>:<1>',A5,'.TRANSY;')
920  FORMAT('CONN ZDIAL<1>:<1>',A5,'.ROTZ;')
930  FORMAT('CONN SCLVAL<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCL;')
940  FORMAT('CONN SCYMAT<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCLX;')
950  FORMAT('CONN SCYMAT<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCLY;')
C                                                        C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE DISCON
C                                                        C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
CDCCCC      SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION      CCCCC
C                                                        C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DISCONNECTS THE DIAL NETWORK
C FROM THE CURRENT ITEM (CITEM).
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:      RESTOR      LOCKIN
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
CVCCCCCCCC      VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION      CCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                                        C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                        C
CPCCCCCCCC      PROCESS BLOCK                  BLOCK 0CCC
C                                                        C
  WRITE(*,900) CITEM
  WRITE(*,910) CITEM

```

WRITE(*,920) CITEM
WRITE(*,930) CITEM
WRITE(*,940) CITEM
WRITE(*,950) CITEM

C
CC
C
CFCCCCCCCC FORMAT STATEMENTS BLOCK 9000
C
900 FORMAT('DISC XVECT<1>:<1>',A5,'.TRANSX;')
910 FORMAT('DISC YVECT<1>:<1>',A5,'.TRANSY;')
920 FORMAT('DISC ZDIAL<1>:<1>',A5,'.ROTZ;')
930 FORMAT('DISC SCLVAL<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCL;')
940 FORMAT('DISC SCXMAT<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCLX;')
950 FORMAT('DISC SCYMAT<1>:<1>',A5,'.SCLY;')

C
CC
C
 RETURN
 END
 SUBROUTINE REINIT

C
CC
C
CDCCCC SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE RE-INITIALIZES GRAPHICS
C AND REQUIRED VARIABLES.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM: CREATE RESTOR
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED: CMINIT
C
CC

C
CVCCCCCCCC VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION CCCCCCCC
C
 INSERT COMFIL

C
CC
C
CPCCCCCCCC PROCESS BLOCK BLOCK 0CCC
C
C--- REMOVE OBJECTS FROM PS300 MEMORY.

C
 CALL PSGRAF
 DO 100 I=1,NITEM
 WRITE(*,900) ITMLST(I)
 WRITE(*,910) ITMLBL(I)
100 CONTINUE
 CALL PSTERM
C
C--- RE-INIT VARIABLES.

```

C
  CALL CMINIT
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT('DELETE ',A5,',';)
910  FORMAT('DELETE ',A4,',';)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE DISFIL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DISPLAYS THE FILENAME ON THE PS300.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:      CREATE      RESTOR      SAVE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK 0CCC
C
  CALL PSGRAF
  WRITE(*,900) FNAME
  CALL PSTERM
900  FORMAT('SEND ''FILE : ',A12,','' TO <1>VIEW.ID;')
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE GETITM
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DOES THE FOLLOWING:
C
C   ASKS THE USER FOR A LABEL NAME.
C
C   FINDS THE STORAGE LOCATION NUMBER OF THE LABEL.
C   (ie. GIVEN LABEL AND ITMLBL(NCITEM)=LABEL,
C   FIND NCITEM.)
C
C   FINDS THE ITEM ASSOCIATED WITH THAT NUMBER.
C
C

```

```

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983          C
C                                          C
C--- CALLED FROM MODIFY.              C
C                                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                          C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C                                          C
  INSERT COMFIL
C                                          C
    CHARACTER*4 LABEL
C                                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                          C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C                                          C
C--- INPUT LABEL.
C
  CALL PROMPT('INPUT LABEL NAME : ')
  READ(*,900) LABEL
C
C--- IF LABEL CAN NOT BE FOUND NCITEM IS RETURNED 0.
C
  NCITEM=0
  DO 100 I=1,NITEM
    IF(ITMLBL(I).EQ.LABEL) THEN
      NCITEM=I
      CITEM=ITMLST(NCITEM)
C
C--- IF ITEM HAS BEEN DELETED BEFORE THEN LET
C  NCITEM=0.
C
      IF(CITEM.EQ.'DELETE') NCITEM=0
      GOTO 999
    ENDIF
100  CONTINUE
C
C--- CHECK FOR ORIGIN
C
  IF(LABEL.EQ.'O') THEN
    NCITEM=39
    CITEM='ORIGIN'
  ENDIF
C                                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                          C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C                                          C
900  FORMAT(A4)
C                                          C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                          C
999  RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE ADITEM

```



```

END
SUBROUTINE LABELS
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C----- THIS SECTION LABELS A NEWLY ADDED ITEM.
C AND ALSO UPDATES A CHANGED ITEM'S LABEL POSITION.
C
C----- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C----- CALLED FROM MODIFY.
C
C----- SUBROUTINES CALLED:      POSLBL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
  INSERT INPIBK
C
C----- LOCAL VARIABLES
C
  LOGICAL NEWLIN,ENDLIN
  CHARACTER*1 INTEMP
  CHARACTER*2 INTMP2
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CICCCCCCCC          INITIALIZATION BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
  MARGIN=80
  ILO=1
  IHI=20
  IVAL=0
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C----- DO NOT LABEL ORIGIN
C
  IF(NCITEM.EQ.39) THEN
    RETURN
  ENDIF
C
C----- IF THIS IS A NEW ITEM A LABEL MUST BE CREATED.
C
  IF(NWITEM) THEN
C
C----- CONSTRUCT THE LABEL
C
50    CALL PROMPT('INPUT INDEX NUMBER FOR LABEL (1-20) : ')

```

```

NEWLIN=.TRUE.
CALL GETIN(IVAL,ILO,IHI,NEWLIN,ENDLIN)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GOTO 50
IF(IVAL.LT.10) THEN
WRITE(ITEMP,'(I1)') IVAL
ITMLBL(NCITEM)=ITEM(1:1)//ITEMP
ELSE
WRITE(ITEMP2,'(I2)') IVAL
ITMLBL(NCITEM)=ITEM(1:1)//ITEMP2
ENDIF
C
C--- CHECK TO SEE IF NEW LABEL ALREADY EXISTS.
C
ITMP1=NITEM-1
IF(ITMP1.EQ.0) GOTO 70
DO 60 J=1,ITMP1
IF(ITMLBL(J).EQ.ITMLBL(NCITEM)) THEN
WRITE(*,910)
GOTO 50
ENDIF
60 CONTINUE
70 ENDIF
C
C--- GET THE X AND Y POSTION OF THE LABEL
C
CALL POSLBL
C
C--- ADD THE LABEL TO THE ITEM IT REPRESENTS.
C
CALL PSGRAF
WRITE(*,920) ITMLBL(NCITEM),LBLPOS(NCITEM,1),
+           LBLPOS(NCITEM,2),ITMLBL(NCITEM)
WRITE(*,930) ITMLBL(NCITEM),CITEM
CALL PROMPT('REMOVE CROSS;')
CALL PSTERM
NWITEM=.FALSE.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
910  FORMAT(//,'LABEL ALREADY EXISTS, TRY AGAIN.',//)
920  FORMAT(A3,':=CHARACTERS ',F7.3,',',F7.3,' ''',A3,''';')
930  FORMAT('INCLUDE ',A3,' IN ',A5,';')
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE POSLBL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C

```



```

CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(//,'USING THE DIALS, POSITION THE CROSS-HAIRS IN THE'
+      ,/, 'DESIRED LOCATION FOR THE LABEL.',/)
920  FORMAT(A2)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
    
```

```

C
C  COMMON FILE COMFIL
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          COMMON FILE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- COMMON FILE FOR THE GRAPHIC DESIGN PROGRAM.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C
C  THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES THAT BEGIN WITH 'NUM' REPRESENT
C  THE NUMBER OF THAT SPECIFIC ITEM ADDED (AT ANYTIME)
C  TO THE DESIGN.
C    FOR EXAMPLE: IF NUMS=2 , THEN 2 SPRINGS HAVE BEEN
C                  ADDED TO THE DESIGN AT SOME TIME
C                  DURING ITS DEVELOPMENT.
C  NOTE: THESE NUMBERS DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ITEMS
C        THAT HAVE BEEN DELETED. THEY ARE A RUNNING TOTAL.
C    NUMG - GROUNDS
C    NUMB - BARS
C    NUMS - SPRINGS
C    NUMD - DAMPERS
C    NUMM - MASSES
C    NUMJ - JOINTS
C    NUMF - FORCES
C    NUMP - PINS
C    NUMV - RIGHT VELOCITIES
C    NUML - LEFT VELOCITIES
C    NUMR - ROUGH (FRICTION)
C
C  OTHER VARIABLES
C
C    NITEM - TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS ADDED
C
    
```

```

C   NDEL - NUMBER OF ITEMS DELETED
C
C
C--- LOGICAL VARIABLES
C
C   LOCKED - TRUE:  NO TRANSLATION, ROTATIONS OR SCALING
C                   CAPABILITIES ON ANY ITEM.
C                   FALSE: TRANS., ROT., AND SCALING CAPABILITIES
C                   ON THE CURRENT ITEM (CITEM).
C
C   FILE - FALSE: NO FILE NAME HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AS OF YET.
C
C   OLDFIL - TRUE:  THE FILE THAT IS BEING WORKED ON IS
C                   OLD. (IT WOULD HAVE TO BE OVERWRITTEN
C                   TO BE SAVED)
C
C   NWITEM - TRUE:  A NEW ITEM HAS BEEN ADDED AND DOES
C                   NOT HAVE A LABEL AS OF YET.
C                   FALSE: ITEM UNDER CONSIDERATION ALREADY HAS
C                   BEEN LABELLED.
C
C--- ARRAYS
C
C   ITMLST(40) - THE PS300 STRUCTURE NAME OF EACH ITEM IN
C                   THE DESIGN.
C
C   ITMTYP(i) - THE TYPE OF ELEMENT ITMLST(i) IS.
C                   (SPRING, BAR, ETC.)
C
C   ITMLBL(i) - THE LABEL NAME ASSOCIATED WITH ITMLST(i).
C
C   LBLPOS(i,2) - THE X AND Y POSITION OF ITMLBL(i).
C
C--- WORK VARIABLES
C
C   CITEM - CURRENT ITEM NAME UNDER CONSIDERATION.
C                   (CITEM=ITMLST(NCITEM))
C
C   NCITEM - THE NUMBER OF THE CURRENT ITEM BEING WORKED ON.
C
C   ITEM - TYPE OF CURRENT ITEM UNDER CONSIDERATION.
C                   (ITEM=ITMTYP(NCITEM))
C
C   CHARACTER*32 WORD
C   CHARACTER*12 FNAME
C   CHARACTER*6  CITEM, ITEM, ITMLST(40), ITMDEL(40), ITMTYP(40)
C   CHARACTER*4  HLITE, ITMLBL(40)
C   CHARACTER*2  IANS
C   LOGICAL LOCKED, FILE, OLDFIL, NWITEM
C   REAL LBLPOS(40,2)
C
C   COMMON/BK1/ NUMG, NUMS, NUMB, NUMM, NUMR, NUMP,
+       NUML, NUMV, NUMF, NUMJ, NUMD

```

```

COMMON/BK2/WORD, CITEM, ITEM, HLITE, ITMTYP, ITMLBL,
+ NITEM, ITMLST, NDEL, ITMDEL, NCITEM, FNAME
COMMON/BK3/TRANSX(40), TRANSY(40), ROTZ(40), SCL(40),
+ SCLX(40), SCLY(40), LBLPOS
COMMON/BK4/LOCKED, FILE, OLDFIL, NWITEM, IANS

```

```

C
C END OF COMFIL CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C

```

```

C
C COMMON FILE COMBG
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```

```

C
C----- COMMON FILE FOR THE BOND GRAPH PROGRAM (BILDBG).
C

```

```

C----- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```

```

C----- COMMON FILE DESCRIPTION
C-----
C----- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C-----

```

```

C----- VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION
C-----
C----- CHARACTERS
C-----
C----- CNNAM - THE CONNECTOR NAME LIST. ( S, D, F, V, R, X )
C----- MPNAM - THE MOTION POINT NAME LIST. ( M, B, J, G, P )
C----- NEWLBL - THE RE-ORDERED ITEM LIST. THE NEW ORDER IS:
C----- M, B, J, G, P, S, D, F, V, R

```

```

C----- LOGICAL VARIABLES
C-----
C----- NEWLIN, ENDLIN - USED TO HELP READ INPUT IN SUBROUTINES
C----- GETWD, GETRL AND GETIN.

```

```

C----- REAL AND INTEGER VARIABLES.
C-----
C----- MOTTYP - THE TYPE OF ALLOWABLE MOTION FOR
C----- THE SPECIFIED MOTION POINT.
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 0 NO MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 1 X MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 2 Y MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 3 X AND Y MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 4 THETA MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 5 X AND THETA MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 6 Y AND THETA MOTION
C----- MOTTYP(MP I) = 7 X, Y AND THETA MOTION

```

```

C----- NMOT - THE NUMBER OF MOTIONS FOR EACH MOTTYP.
C----- ex. MP I CAN MOVE IN X AND THETA, THEN

```

```

C          NMOT(MOTTYP(MP I))=NMOT(5) = 2,
C          MP I HAS 2 WAYS IT CAN MOVE.
C
C      XMP,VMP - THE POSITION AND VELOCITY VECTOR FOR
C              THE MOTION POINTS.
C
C      IXMPPT - NODE POINTER LIST TO ITS XMP OR VMP.
C
C      XEP,VEP - THE POSITON AND VELOCITY VECTOR FOR
C              THE END POINTS.
C
C      IXEPPT - NODE POINTER LIST TO ITS XEP OR VEP.
C
C      XCN,VCN - THE POSITION AND VELOCITY VECTOR FOR
C              CONNECTORS.
C
C      IXCNPT - NODE POINTER LIST TO ITS XCN OR VCN.
C
C      MTF - TRANSFORMER LIST
C
C      MTFDAT - DATA FOR MTF : FUNCTION, CONSTANTS, ARGUMENTS.
C
C      GEOMAS(i,j,1) - THE X-DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER OF MASS i
C                    TO THE ATTACHED END POINT OF CONNECTOR j.
C
C      GEOMAS(i,j,2) - THE Y-DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER OF MASS i
C                    TO THE ATTACHED END POINT OF CONNECTOR j.
C
C      GEOBAR(i,j) - THE DISTANCE FROM THE ROTATION POINT ON BAR i
C                  TO THE ATTACHED END POINT OF CONNECTOR j.
C
C
C      PARAMETER (MAXNCN=20)
C      PARAMETER (MAXNMP=20)
C      PARAMETER (MAXNMS=10)
C      PARAMETER (MAXNBR=10)
C      PARAMETER (MAXNTF=MAXNMP*4)
C
C      CHARACTER*1 ANS
C      CHARACTER*4 CNNAM(MAXNCN),MPNAM(MAXNMP),NEWLBL(40)
C      CHARACTER*32 WRD
C      LOGICAL NEWLIN,ENDLIN
C      INTEGER CNONMP(MAXNCN*2),CPTR(MAXNMP+1),CNTYP(MAXNCN),
+          PNTLBL(40)
C      REAL MTFDAT(MAXNTF,11)
C
C      COMMON/BKBG1/ANS,CNNAM,MPNAM,NEWLBL,WRD
C      COMMON/BKBG2/NEWLIN,ENDLIN
C      COMMON/BKBG3/MPONCN(MAXNCN,2),CNONMP,CPTR,MOTTYP(MAXNMP),
+          CNTYP,NMOT(0:7),MP1PTR(MAXNMP),PNTLBL,
+          IEPTYP(MAXNCN),MTF(MAXNTF)
C      COMMON/BKBG4/GEOMAS(MAXNMS,MAXNCN,2),
+          GEOBAR(MAXNBR,MAXNCN),MTFDAT
C      COMMON/BKBG5/NMP,NMPWM,NCN,NMS,NBR,NTF,
+          I,J,NODE0,IXORY,NTFEL,ITFEL(4)

```


{ PS300 FILE: MENUS }

{ THIS FILE DOES THE FOLLOWING: }

- { 1. DEFINES THE 3 MENUS: MASTER, MODIFY AND DRAWNG. }
- { 2. POSITIONS THEM TO THE DESIRED LOCATION ON THE SCREEN. }
- { 3. DISPLAYS THE MENUS ON THE PS300. }

MASTER:=BEGINS

CONTRAST:=SET CONTRAST .5;

CHARACTER SCALE .024;

TRANSLATE BY .55,.9,0;

CHAR 0,0 'C CREATE NEW FILE';

CHAR 0,-.1 'R RESTORE OLD FILE';

CHAR 0,-.2 'M MODIFY FILE';

CHAR 0,-.3 'S SAVE FILE';

CHAR 0,-.4 'E EXIT PROGRAM';

ENDS;

DISPLAY MASTER;

MODIFY:=BEGINS

CONTRAST:=SET CONTRAST .5;

CHARACTER SCALE .024;

TRANSLATE BY .55,.2,0;

CHAR 0,0 'A ADD NEW ITEM';

CHAR 0,-.1 'C CHANGE ITEM';

CHAR 0,-.2 'L LOCK IN ITEM';

CHAR 0,-.3 'D DELETE ITEM';

CHAR 0,-.4 'RP REPLACE ITEM';

CHAR 0,-.5 'R RETURN';

ENDS;

DISPLAY MODIFY;

DRAWNG:=BEGINS

SET CONTRAST TO .1;

CHAR SCALE .06;

SCALE BY .4;

TRANSLATE BY .525,-.7,0;

TRANSLATE BY .74,-.5,0;

CHAR 0,-.03 'G';

CHAR 0,-.28 'B';

CHAR 0,-.53 'S';

CHAR 0,-.78 'D';

CHAR 0,-1. 'P';

CHAR 0,-1.21 'M';

TRANSLATE BY .08,0,0;

INSTANCE GROUND;

TRANSLATE BY .2,-.25,0;

INSTANCE BAR;

TRANSLATE BY -.2,-.25,0;

INSTANCE SPRING;

TRANSLATE BY 0,-.25,0;

INSTANCE DAMPER;

```

TRANSLATE BY .15,-.25,0;
  INSTANCE PIN;
TRANSLATE BY .05,-.1875,0;
  INSTANCE MASS;
TRANSLATE BY .8475,1.1775,0;
  CHARACTER 0,-.03 'R';
  CHARACTER 0,-.25 'J';
  CHARACTER 0,-.53 'F';
  CHAR 0,-.75 'VR';
  CHAR 0,-1.0 'VL';
  CHAR 0,-1.21 'E';
TRANSLATE BY -.46,.0;
  INSTANCE ROUGH;
TRANSLATE BY .2,-.225,0;
  INSTANCE JOINT;
TRANSLATE BY -.1,-.275,0;
  INSTANCE FORCE;
TRANSLATE BY .05,-.25,0;
  INSTANCE VRIGHT;
TRANSLATE BY .1,-.25,0;
  INSTANCE VLEFT;
  CHARACTER -.17,-.21 'EXIT';
ENDS;
DISPLAY DRAWING;

```

```
{ PS300 FILE: VIEW.OBJECT }
```

```
{ THIS FILE DOES THE FOLLOWING: }
```

```

{ 1.  DEFINES THE MAIN GRAPHICS VIEW.           }
{ 2.  DEFINES THE ORIGIN COORDINATE SYSTEM.     }
{ 3.  DEFINES THE CROSS-HAIRS USED TO POSITION LABELS. }

```

```

VIEW:=BEGINS
  CONTRAST:=SET CONTRAST .5;
  CHAR SCALE .05;
  ID:=CHAR -1.,.9 'FILE :           ';
  CHAR SCALE .6;
  OBJECT:= INSTANCE OF ORGIN;
ENDS;

```

```

ORGIN:=BEGINS
{ }
{ ALLOW FOR TRANSLATION AND SCALING. }
{ }
  TRANSX:=TRANSLATE BY 0,0,0;
  TRANSY:=TRANSLATE BY 0,0,0;
  SCL:=SCALE BY .75;
  VEC SEPARATE Z=0 N=12

```



```

-.025,0 .2,0
0,-.025 0,.2
0,0 .13,.09
.115,0 .08,.055
.08,.055 .083,.04
.08,.055 .095,.045;
CHAR SCALE 1.33;
CHAR .21,-.025 'X';
CHAR -.025,.2 'Y';
CHAR .14,.09 'O';
CHAR .14,.09 '-';
CHAR -.04,.01 '0';
ENDS;

```

```

CROSS:=BEGINS
{ }
{ ALLOW FOR X AND Y TRANSLATIONS. }
{ }
TRANSX:=TRANSLATE BY 0,0,0;
TRANSY:=TRANSLATE BY 0,0,0;
VEC SEPARATE Z=0 N=2
-.05,0 .05,0
.0,-.05 .0,.05;
ENDS;

```

```
{ PS300 FILE: OBJECTS }
```

```
{ THIS FILE DOES THE FOLLOWING: }
```

```

{ 1.  DEFINES A CIRCLE TO BE USED AS AN END POINT FOR THE }
{   CONECTORS. }
{ 2.  DEFINES THE INDIVIDUAL ITEMS (eg. SPRING, DAMPER) }

```

```

CIRCLE:=BEGINS
RATI POLY
.020,0,0,2
-.020,-.020,0,-2
0,.010,0,1
CHORDS=25;
RATI POLY
.020,0,0,-2
-.020,-.020,0,2
0,.010,0,-1
CHORDS=25;
ENDS;

```

```

GROUND:=BEGINS
VEC ITEMIZED Z=0 N=16

```

```

P 0,0      L .4,0
P .025,-.025 L .05,0
P .075,-.025 L .1,0
P .125,-.025 L .15,0
P .175,-.025 L .2,0
P .225,-.025 L .25,0
P .275,-.025 L .3,0
P .325,-.025 L .35,0;
ENDS;

```

```

BAR:=BEGINS
  VEC Z=0 N=5 .2,.00625 -.2,.00625 -.2,-.00625
    .2,-.00625 .2,.00625;
ENDS;

```

```

SPRING:=BEGINS
  INSTANCE CIRCLE;
  VEC Z=0 N=10
    0,0 .0875,0 .10625,.05 .14375,-.05
    .18125,.05 .21875,-.05 .25625,.05
    .29375,-.05 .3125,0 .4,0;
  TRANSLATE BY .4,0,0;
  INSTANCE CIRCLE;
ENDS;

```

```

DAMPER:=BEGINS
  INSTANCE CIRCLE;
  VEC ITEMIZED Z=0 N=10
    P 0,0      L .175,0
    P .2375,.0375 L .175,.0375 L .175,-.0375 L .2375,-.0375
    P .2,.025 L .2,-.025
    P .2,0      L .4,0;
  TRANSLATE BY .4,0,0;
  INSTANCE CIRCLE;
ENDS;

```

```

PIN:=BEGINS
  VEC Z=0 N=4 0,0 .1,0 .05,.07071 0,0;
ENDS;

```

```

MASS:=BEGINS
  VEC Z=0 N=5 .0625,.0625 .0625,-.0625 -.0625,-.0625
    -.0625,.0625 .0625,.0625;
ENDS;

```

```

ROUGH:=BEGINS
  VEC Z=0 N=18 0,0 .0125,.0125 .0375,-.0125 .0625,.0125
    .0875,-.0125 .1125,.0125 .1375,-.0125 .1625,.0125
    .1875,-.0125 .2125,.0125 .2375,-.0125 .2625,.0125

```

.2875,-.0125 .3125,.0125 .3375,-.0125 .3625,.0125
 .3875,-.0125 .4,0;

ENDS;

JOINT:=BEGINS

VEC ITEMIZED Z=0 N=8 P -.025,.025 L .025,-.025
 P .025,.025 L .025,-.025 L -.025,-.025
 L -.025,.025 L .025,.025 L -.025,-.025;

ENDS;

FORCE:=BEGINS

VEC ITEM Z=0 N=7 P 0,0 L .175,0
 P 0,.025 L .175,.025
 P .15,.05 L .2,.0125 L .15,-.025;
 TRANSLATE BY 0,.0125,0;
 INSTANCE CIRCLE;

ENDS;

VRIGHT:=BEGINS

INSTANCE CIRCLE;
 VEC ITEM Z=0 N=6 P 0,0 L 0,.05 L .1,.05
 P .075,.0625 L .1,.05 L .075,.0375;

ENDS;

VLEFT:=BEGINS

INSTANCE CIRCLE;
 VEC ITEM Z=0 N=6 P 0,0 L 0,.05 L -.1,.05
 P -.075,.0625 L -.1,.05 L -.075,.0375;

ENDS;

{ PS300 FILE: DIAL.NETWORK }

{ THIS FILE CREATES A DIAL NETWORK THAT IS USED TO TRANSLATE, }
 { ROTATE AND SCALE THE ITEM THAT THE NETWORK IS ATTACHED TO. }

{ }

{ CREATE THE Z-ROTATION FUNCTION AND SEND OR CONNECT ITS }
 { INPUTS. }

ZDIAL:=F:DZROTATE;
 SEND 0 TO <2>ZDIAL;
 SEND 32 TO <3>ZDIAL;
 CONN DIALS<7>:<1>ZDIAL;

{ }

{ CREATE THE X-TRANSLATION FUNCTION AND SEND OR CONNECT ITS }
 { INPUTS. }

XVALUE:=F:ACCUMULATE;
 SEND 0 TO <2>XVALUE;

```

SEND 1 TO <4>XVALUE;
CONN DIALS<5>:<1>XVALUE;
{ }
{ CREATE THE Y-TRANSLATION FUNCTION AND SEND OR CONNECT ITS }
{ INPUTS. }
YVALUE:=F:ACCUMULATE;
SEND 0 TO <2>YVALUE;
SEND 1 TO <4>YVALUE;
CONN DIALS<6>:<1>YVALUE;
{ }
{ CREATE THE SCALING FUNCTION AND SEND OR CONNECT ITS INPUTS. }
{ }
SCLVAL:=F:DSCALE;
SEND 1 TO <2>SCLVAL;
SEND 1 TO <3>SCLVAL;
SEND 0.1 TO <5>SCLVAL;
CONN DIALS<8>:<1>SCLVAL;
{ }
{ CREATE THE X AND Y TRANSLATION VECTOR AND CONNECT ITS }
{ INPUTS. }
XVECT:=F:XVECTOR;
YVECT:=F:YVECTOR;
CONN XVALUE<1>:<1>XVECT;
CONN YVALUE<1>:<1>YVECT;
{ }
{ CREATE THE X-SCALING NETWORK. }
{ }
SCALEX:=F:ACCUMULATE;
SEND 1 TO <2>SCALEX;
SEND 1 TO <4>SCALEX;
SEND .01 TO <6>SCALEX;

SX2VEC:=F:VECC;
SEND 1 TO <2>SX2VEC;
SX3VEC:=F:VECC;
SEND 1 TO <2>SX3VEC;

SCXMAT:=F:SCALE;

CONN SX3VEC<1>:<1>SCXMAT;
CONN SX2VEC<1>:<1>SX3VEC;
CONN SCALEX<1>:<1>SX2VEC;
CONN DIALS<3>:<1>SCALEX;
{ }
{ CREATE THE Y-SCALING NETWORK. }
{ }
SCALEY:=F:ACCUMULATE;
SEND 1 TO <2>SCALEY;
SEND 1 TO <4>SCALEY;
SEND .01 TO <6>SCALEY;

SY2VEC:=F:CVEC;
SEND 1 TO <1>SY2VEC;
SY3VEC:=F:VECC;
SEND 1 TO <2>SY3VEC;

```

SCYMAT:=F:SCALE;

```

CONN SY3VEC<1>:<1>SCYMAT;
CONN SY2VEC<1>:<1>SY3VEC;
CONN SCALEY<1>:<2>SY2VEC;
CONN DIALS<4>:<1>SCALEY;
{ }
{ SEND A LABEL TO THE APPROPRIATE DIAL. }
{ }
SEND 'SCALE X' TO <1>DLABEL3;
SEND 'SCALE Y' TO <1>DLABEL4;
SEND 'TRANS X' TO <1>DLABEL5;
SEND 'TRANS Y' TO <1>DLABEL6;
SEND 'ROTATE Z' TO <1>DLABEL7;
SEND 'SCALE' TO <1>DLABEL8;

```

{ PS300 FILE: OUTPUT.NETWORK }

```

{ THIS FILE CREATES A NETWORK THAT WILL SEND PS300 OUTPUT }
{ TO THE TERMINAL SCREEN (HOSTOUT). }

```

```

OUTPUT:=F:PRINT;
BLANKPAD:=F:CONCATENATEC;
SEND '          ' TO <2>BLANKPAD;
CONN OUTPUT<1>:<1>BLANKPAD;
TOHOST:=F:CONCATENATEC;
SEND CHAR(141) TO <2>TOHOST;
CONN TOHOST<1>:<1>HOSTOUT;
CONN BLANKPAD<1>:<1>TOHOST;
{ }
{ DATA IS A FUNCTION THAT WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY SEND THE }
{ SIX VALUES STORED IN IT TO THE TERMINAL SCREEN. }
{ }
DATA:=F:SYNC(7);
CONN DATA<1>:<1>OUTPUT;
CONN DATA<2>:<1>OUTPUT;
CONN DATA<3>:<1>OUTPUT;
CONN DATA<4>:<1>OUTPUT;
CONN DATA<5>:<1>OUTPUT;
CONN DATA<6>:<1>OUTPUT;

```

APPENDIX B
TRANSFORMER FUNCTIONS

APPENDIX B

TRANSFORMER FUNCTIONS

The functions in this appendix appear in the following sequence:

- 1. FUNCTION 1**
- 2. FUNCTION 2**
- 3. FUNCTION 3**
- 4. FUNCTION 4**
- 5. FUNCTION 5**


```

C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C   TFN - TRANSFORMER NUMBER                          C
C
C   2 CONSTANTS:   a - X-DISTANCE BETWEEN MASS CENTER AND EP. C
C                  b - Y-DISTANCE BETWEEN MASS CENTER AND J.  C
C
C   1 ARGUMENT:   MPPTR - POINTER TO THE THETA MOTION POINT C
C                  VALUE IN XMP.                          C
C
C   MTFVAL( TFN ) - VALUE OF TRANSFORMER TFN.          C
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CICCCCCCCC          INITIALIZATION BLOCK              BLOCK CCCC
C
C   a = MTFDAT(1,2)
C   b = MTFDAT(1,3)
C   MPPTR = MTFDAT(1,4)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK                      BLOCK CCCC
C
C   MTFVAL(TFN) = a * COS( XMP(MPPTR) ) - b * SIN( XMP(MPPTR) )
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C   RETURN
C   END
C   FUNCTION 3
C
CDCCCCC            FUNCTION DESCRIPTION                CCCCC
C
C--- THIS FUNCTION EVALUATES THE TRANSFORMER BETWEEN A
C   CONNECTOR END POINT X-VELOCITY 1-JUNCTION AND THE
C   THETA-VELOCITY 1-JUNCTION OF THE BAR MOTION POINT IT
C   IS ATTACHED TO.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C   TFN - TRANSFORMER NUMBER                          C
C
C   1 CONSTANTS:   a - DISTANCE BETWEEN BAR ROTATION
C                  POINT AND THE CONNECTOR END POINT.
C
C   1 ARGUMENT:   MPPTR - POINTER TO THE THETA MOTION POINT C
C                  VALUE IN XMP.                          C
C
C   MTFVAL( TFN ) - VALUE OF TRANSFORMER TFN.          C

```

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CICCCCCCCC          INITIALIZATION BLOCK          BLOCK CCCC
C
      a = MTFDAT(1,2)
      MPPTR = MTFDAT(1,3)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK CCCC
C
      MTFVAL(TFN) = - a * SIN( XMP(MPPTR) )
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      FUNCTION 4
C
C DCCCCC          FUNCTION DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS FUNCTION EVALUATES THE TRANSFORMER BETWEEN A
C CONNECTOR END POINT Y-VELOCITY 1-JUNCTION AND THE
C THETA-VELOCITY 1-JUNCTION OF THE BAR MOTION POINT IT
C IS ATTACHED TO.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C TFN - TRANSFORMER NUMBER
C
C 1 CONSTANTS:  a - DISTANCE BETWEEN BAR ROTATION
C POINT AND THE CONNECTOR END POINT.
C
C 1 ARGUMENT:  MPPTR - POINTER TO THE THETA MOTION POINT
C VALUE IN XMP.
C
C MTFVAL( TFN ) - VALUE OF TRANSFORMER TFN.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CICCCCCCCC          INITIALIZATION BLOCK          BLOCK CCCC
C
      a = MTFDAT(1,2)
      MPPTR = MTFDAT(1,3)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK CCCC
C
      MTFVAL(TFN) = a * COS( XMP(MPPTR) )

```

C
CC
C

RETURN
END
FUNCTION 5

C
CDCCCCC FUNCTION DESCRIPTION CCCCCC C

C--- THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE TRANSFORMERS BETWEEN A
CONNECTOR AND ITS TWO END POINTS.
ALSO CALCULATED ARE THE CONNECTOR DISPLACEMENT AND
VELOCITY VALUES.

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID DATE: FALL 1983

CC
C

CVCCCCCCCC VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION CCCCCCCC C

TFN - TRANSFORMER NUMBER THAT CALLED THIS FUNCTION.

XCN - RELATIVE DISPLACEMENT OF THE CONNECTOR.

VCN - RELATIVE VELOCITY OF THE CONNECTOR.

R(1) - TRANSFORMER TOWARDS THE X-VELOCITY OF END POINT 1.

R(2) - TRANSFORMER TOWARDS THE Y-VELOCITY OF END POINT 1.

R(3) - TRANSFORMER TOWARDS THE X-VELOCITY OF END POINT 2.

R(4) - TRANSFORMER TOWARDS THE Y-VELOCITY OF END POINT 2.

4 ARGUMENTS: X1 = VALUE OF X-POSITION OF END POINT 1.

Y1 = VALUE OF Y-POSITION OF END POINT 1.

X2 = VALUE OF X-POSITION OF END POINT 2.

Y2 = VALUE OF Y-POSITION OF END POINT 2.

SIMILARLY, VX1 THROUGH VY2 ARE THE VELOCITIES.

1 MODULATED FUNCTION NUMBER = MTFDAT(TFN,6)

THE NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO R(n) ABOVE THAT IS
ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSFORMER TFN.

1 POINTER = MTFDAT(TFN,7) - NUMBER OF POINTERS TO FOLLOW.

CONNECTOR NUMBER = MTFDAT(TFN,8)

POINTERS - THE TRANSFORMERS THAT ARE EVALUATED WHEN
THIS TRANSFORMER (TFN) IS CALCULATED.

C

APPENDIX C
SOURCE CODE FOR BILDBG

APPENDIX C

SOURCE CODE FOR BILDBG

Subroutines in this appendix appear in the following sequence:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. BILDBG | 12. GETEPS |
| 2. RESTOR | 13. CNTFEP |
| 3. REORDR | 14. BNDNOD |
| 4. INITBG | 15. CNMP3 |
| 5. RESULT | 16. CNMP4 |
| 6. CONECT | 17. CNMP5 |
| 7. GETMP | 18. CNMP6 |
| 8. GETMOT | 19. CNMP7 |
| 9. GETXYT | 20. BG0TF1 |
| 10. GETGEM | 21. BGEPTT |
| 11. BG | 22. BGEPMP |

PROGRAM BILDBG

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
C----- THIS PROGRAM CREATES THE LAGRANGIAN BOND GRAPH
C OF A GRAPHICS FILE CREATED ON THE PS300
C USING THE GRAPHIC DESIGN PROGRAM.
C
C----- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C----- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  RESTOR  REORDR
C                             INITBG  CONECT
C                             GETMOT  GETGEM
C                             BG      RESULT
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMFIL
  INSERT INPTBK
  INSERT COMBG
  INSERT SYBGBK
C
  CHARACTER*6 METHOD
  MARGIN=80
C
C----- TALK TO THE USER.
C
  WRITE(*,900)
  WRITE(*,910)
  WRITE(*,920)
C
C----- READ IN THE GRAPHICAL DATA.
C
  CALL RESTOR(NOGO)
C
C----- IF NOGO=1 EXIT PROGRAM.
C
  IF(NOGO.EQ.1) GOTO 799
C
C----- SORT THE ITEM LIST (ITMLBL) INTO THE MOTION POINT LIST
C (MPNAM) AND THE CONNECTOR LIST (CNNAM) .
C
  CALL REORDR

```

```

C
C--- INITIALIZE VARIABLES, THESE VARIABLES DEPEND UPON THE
C NUMBER OF ITEMS FOUND IN RESTOR AND REORDR ABOVE.
C
    CALL INITBG
C
C--- GET THE CONNECTION NETWORK ( MATRIX ) OF THE
C SYSTEM.
C
C-- THERE ARE TWO METHODS:
C
C    1. SUBROUTINE CONALT - GETS THE MOTION POINTS
C                          ATTACHED TO THE CONNECTORS.
C
C    THE CONALT METHOD IS NOT USED AT THIS TIME
C    BECAUSE IT DOES NOT HANDLE MOTION POINTS
C    CONNECTED TO MOTION POINTS.
C
C
C    2. SUBROUTINE CONECT - GETS THE CONNECTORS ATTACHED
C                          TO THE MOTION POINTS.
C
    METHOD='CONECT'
    CALL CONECT
C
C--- GET THE ALLOWABLE MOTION FOR EACH MOTION POINT.
C
    CALL GETMOT
C
C--- GET THE LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES AND BARS.
C (i.e. DISTANCE FROM MP TO THE END POINT OF ITS CONNECTORS.)
C
    CALL GETGEM
C
C--- BUILD THE BOND GRAPH.
C
    CALL BG
C
C----- WRITE RESULTS TO A FILE.
C
    CALL RESULT
C
C--- EXIT PROGRAM
C
799  WRITE(*,930)
C
C
C-----
CFCFCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
C
900  FORMAT(///,2(/,6X,50('*')),2(/,6X,'**',46X,'**'))
910  FORMAT(6X,'**',10X,'EVANS AND SUTHERLAND PS300',10X,'**',/,
+ 6X,'**',46X,'**',/,6X,'**',12X,' BOND GRAPH PROGRAM ',
+ 12X,'**',2(/,6X,'**',46X,'**'))

```



```

920  FORMAT(6X, '***', 17X, 'DEVELOPED BY', 17X, '***', /,
+      6X, '***', 46X, '***', /,
+      6X, '***', 18X, 'JOHN REID', 19X, '***', /,
+      6X, '***', 46X, '***', /,
+      6X, '***', 18X, 'FALL 1983', 19X, '***',
+      2(/, 6X, '***', 46X, '***'),
+      2(/, 6X, 50(' ')))

```

```

930  FORMAT(////, '***** YOU ARE NOW LEAVING',
+      ' BILDBG. *****', ////)

```

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C

```

```

CALL EXIT
END
SUBROUTINE RESTOR

```

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C

```

```

CDCCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC

```

```

C--- THIS SUBROUTINE RESTORES THE GRAPHICAL DATA
C FROM THE FILE SPECIFIED.

```

```

C--- NOTE: THE FILE MUST FIRST BE CREATED BY THE GRAPHIC
C DESIGN PROGRAM ON THE PS300.

```

```

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983

```

```

C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C

```

```

CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCC

```

```

INSERT COMFIL

```

```

EXTERNAL NCHARS

```

```

C--- IF NOGO = 1 EXIT PROGRAM UPON RETURNING TO BILDBG.

```

```

NOGO=0

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C

```

```

CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCC

```

```

C--- INPUT OLD FILENAME.

```

```

100  WRITE(*,910)
      READ(*,920) FNAME

```

```

C--- OPEN OLD FILENAME

```

```

OPEN(UNIT=12, FILE=FNAME, STATUS='OLD', ERR=800)

```

```

C

```

```

C--- READ IN NUMBER OF ITEMS
C
  READ(12,*) NITEM
C
C--- READ IN THE NITEM'S
C
  DO 200 NCITEM=1,NITEM
    READ(12,930) ITMLST(NCITEM)
    READ(12,940) ITMTYP(NCITEM)
    READ(12,*) TRANSX(NCITEM),TRANSY(NCITEM),ROTZ(NCITEM),
+      SCL(NCITEM),SCLX(NCITEM),SCLY(NCITEM)
    READ(12,950) ITMLBL(NCITEM),LBLPOS(NCITEM,1),
+      LBLPOS(NCITEM,2)
200 CONTINUE
C
C--- READ IN ORIGIN TRANSFORMATIONS
C
  READ(12,*) TRANSX(39),TRANSY(39),SCL(39)
C
C--- READ IN NUMBER OF EACH ITEM (ie. SPRINGS,MASSSES...)
C
  READ(12,*) NUNG,NUMB,NUMS,NUMD
  READ(12,*) NUMP,NUMM,NUMR,NUMC
  READ(12,*) NUMF,NUML,NUMV
  CLOSE(UNIT=12)
  OLDFIL=.TRUE.
  FILE=.TRUE.
  GOTO 999

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CERCCCCCCC          ERROR HANDLING          BLOCK 0800
C
C--- ERROR - OLDFILE DOES NOT EXIST.
C
800  CALL DBLANK(FNAME)
      WRITE(*,960) FNAME(1:NCHARS(FNAME))
      READ(*,970) IANS
      IF(IANS.EQ.'Y') THEN
        GOTO 100
      ELSEIF(IANS.EQ.'N') THEN
        NOGO=1
      ELSE
        WRITE(*,980)
        GOTO 800
      ENDIF

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
910  FORMAT(//,'INPUT THE NAME OF THE GRAPHIC FILE ',
+        'TO BE PROCESSED : ',)
920  FORMAT(A12)
930  FORMAT(A5)

```

```

940  FORMAT(A6)
950  FORMAT(3X,A4,4X,F7.3,4X,F7.3)
960  FORMAT(/,A,' DOES NOT EXIST, CAN NOT RESTORE.',
+      //,'THE FILE MUST FIRST BE CREATED USING THE GRAPHIC',
+      /,'DESIGN PROGRAM (DESIGN).',//,'WOULD YOU LIKE TO',
+      ' TRY AGAIN? (Y OR N) : ',)
970  FORMAT(A1)
980  FORMAT(//,'I DO NOT UNDERSTAND.',//)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
999  RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE REORDR
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE RE-ORDERS THE ITMLBL LIST
C TO A DESIRED ORDER.  WHICH IS:
C
C      M, B, J, G, P, S, D, F, V, R
C
C PNTLBL IS A POINTER BETWEEN THE NEW ORDER (NEWLBL)
C AND THE OLD ORDER (ITMLBL).
C
C--- THE MOTION POINT VECTOR ( MPNAM ) AND THE
C CONNECTION VECTOR ( CNNAM ) ARE ALSO FOUND.
C
C      MOTION POINTS ARE : M, B, J, G AND P
C
C      CONNECTORS ARE      : S, D, F, V AND R
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
      INSERT COMFIL
      INSERT COMBG
C
C--- LOCAL VARIABLES.
C
      CHARACTER*1 LBLLET(10)
      DATA LBLLET/'M','B','J','G','P','S','D','F','V','R'/
      ITEMP=0
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C

```

```

C--- BEGIN LOOP TO PUT IN ORDER OF LBLLET.
C
    DO 200 I=1,10
C
C--- FIND THE NUMBER OF MOTION POINTS ( NMP )
C--- AND THE NUMBER OF M.P.'S WITH MOTION ( NMPWM ).
C
        IF(I.EQ.6) THEN
            NMP=ITEMP
        ELSEIF(I.EQ.4) THEN
            NMPWM=ITEMP
        ENDIF
C
C--- INNER LOOP TO FIND THE ITMLBL'S THAT CORRESPOND
C TO LBLLET ( STORE IN NEWLBL ).
C
        DO 100 J=1,NITEM
            IF(ITMLBL(J)(1:1).EQ.LBLLET(I)) THEN
                ITEMP=ITEMP+1
                NEWLBL(ITEMP)=ITMLBL(J)
                PNTLBL(ITEMP)=J
C
C--- GET THE CONNECTOR TYPE.
C
                IF(I.EQ.6) THEN
                    NCN=NCN+1
                    CNTYP(NCN)=1
                ELSEIF(I.EQ.7.OR.I.EQ.10) THEN
                    NCN=NCN+1
                    CNTYP(NCN)=3
                ELSEIF(I.EQ.8) THEN
                    NCN=NCN+1
                    CNTYP(NCN)=4
                ELSEIF(I.EQ.9) THEN
                    NCN=NCN+1
                    CNTYP(NCN)=5
                ENDIF
            ENDIF
        100    CONTINUE
        200    CONTINUE
C
C--- CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS ( NCN )
C
        NCN=NITEM-NMP
C
C--- FIND THE MOTION POINT VECTOR ( MPNAM ) AND THE
C CONNECTION VECTOR ( CNNAM ).
C
        DO 250 I=1,NITEM
C
C--- MOTION POINTS.
C
            IF(I.LE.NMP) THEN
                MPNAM(I)=NEWLBL(I)
C

```

C--- CONNECTIONS.

C

ELSE

J=I-NMP

CNNAM(J)=NEWLBL(I)

ENDIF

250 CONTINUE

C

CC

C

RETURN

END

SUBROUTINE INITBG

C

CC

C

CDCCCCC

SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION

CCCCC

C

C

C--- THIS SUBROUTINE INITIALIZES THE VARIABLES FOR BILDBG.

C

C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID

DATE: FALL 1983

C

C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.

C

CC

C

CVCCCCCCC

VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION

CCCCCCC

C

INSERT COMBG

INSERT SYGBK

C

CC

C

CPCCCCCCC

PROCESS BLOCK

BLOCK OCCC

C

DO 100 I=1,NMP

MOTTYP(I)=0

MP1PTR(I)=0

CPTR(I)=0

100 CONTINUE

IT1=I+1

CPTR(IT1)=0

DO 150 I=1,NMP*3

IXMPPT(I)=0

XMP(I)=0

VMP(I)=0

150 CONTINUE

DO 200 I=1,MAXNCN

IEPTYP(I)=0

MPONCN(I,1)=0

MPONCN(I,2)=0

XCN(I)=0

VCN(I)=0

IXCNPT(I)=0

SUBROUTINE RESULT

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C----- WRITES RESULTS TO A FILE.             C
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983      C
C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.                C
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMBG
  INSERT COMFIL
  INSERT SYBGBK
C
  CHARACTER*15 FILNAM
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
  WRITE(*, '(1X)')
  CALL PROMPT('INSERT NAME OF FILE FOR STORAGE :')
  READ(*,900) FILNAM
  WRITE(*, '(1X)')
  OPEN(UNIT=12,FILE=FILNAM)
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  WRITE(12,910) FNAME
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
C
C--- WRITE THE RE-ORDER LISTS (FROM SUB. REORDR).
C
  DO 50 I=1,NITEM
    WRITE(12,920) ITMLBL(I),NEWLBL(I)
50  CONTINUE
C
C--- THE MPNAM LIST
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12,*) 'THE MPNAM LIST'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 100 I=1,NMP
    WRITE(12,930) I,MPNAM(I),I,MOTTYP(I)
100 CONTINUE
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
C
C--- THE CNNAM LIST.
C
  WRITE(12,*) 'THE CNNAM LIST'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')

```

```

DO 150 I=1,NCN
  WRITE(12,940) I,CNNAM(I),I,CNTYP(I),I,IEPTYP(I)
150 CONTINUE
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
C
C--- WRITE OUT MPONCN.
C
  WRITE(12,*) 'MOTION POINTS ON CONNECTORS : '
  WRITE(12,'(1X)')
  DO 200 I=1,NCN
    WRITE(12,950) I,MPONCN(I,1),I,MPONCN(I,2)
200 CONTINUE
C
C- WRITE OUT CNONMP
C
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
  WRITE(12,*) 'THE CPTR LIST'
  WRITE(12,'(1X)')
  WRITE(12,990) (CPTR(I),I=1,NMP+1)
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
  WRITE(12,*) 'THE CNONMP ARRAY'
  WRITE(12,'(1X)')
  WRITE(12,990) (CNONMP(I),I=1,2*NCN)
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
C
C--- LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.
C
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
  WRITE(12,*) 'LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.'
  DO 600 I=1,NMS
    IBEGIN=CPTR(I)
    IEND=CPTR(I+1)-1
    WRITE(12,975) MPNAM(I)
    DO 550 J=IBEGIN, IEND
      ITEMP=CNONMP(J)
      WRITE(12,980) CNNAM(ITEMP),GEOMAS(I,ITEMP,1),
+          GEOMAS(I,ITEMP,2)
550 CONTINUE
600 CONTINUE
C
C--- LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE BARS.
C
  WRITE(12,'(//)')
  WRITE(12,*) 'LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE BARS.'
  DO 700 I=1,NBR
    IBEGIN=CPTR(I+NMS)
    IEND=CPTR(I+NMS+1)-1
    WRITE(12,975) MPNAM(I+NMS)
    DO 650 J=IBEGIN, IEND
      ITEMP=CNONMP(J)
      WRITE(12,985) CNNAM(ITEMP),GEOBAR(I,ITEMP)
650 CONTINUE
700 CONTINUE
C
C--- THE BOND GRAPH

```



```

C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'THE BOND GRAPH.'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 750 I=1, NBD
    WRITE(12, 9000) I, IBMX(I, 1), IBMX(I, 2)
750  CONTINUE
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 800 I=1, NEL
    WRITE(12, 9010) I, IELLST(I)
800  CONTINUE
C
C- WRITE OUT NBIMX.
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'THE NPTR LIST'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  WRITE(12, 990) (NPTR(I), I=1, NEL+1)
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'THE NBIMX ARRAY'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  WRITE(12, 990) (NBIMX(I), I=1, 2*NBD+1)
C
C--- POINTER LIST FROM MP 1-JUNCTION NODES TO XMP.
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'POINTER FROM MP NODES TO XMP.'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 810 I=1, 100
    IF(IXMPPT(I).EQ.0) GOTO 820
    WRITE(12, 9020) I, IXMPPT(I)
810  CONTINUE
820  CONTINUE
C
C--- POINTER LIST EP 1-JUNCTION'S TO XEP.
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'POINTER FROM EP XMP TO NODE NUMBER'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 830 I=1, NCN*4
    WRITE(12, 9030) I, I, IXEPPT(I)
830  CONTINUE
C
C--- POINTER LIST FROM CONNECTOR TO ITS NODE.
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')
  WRITE(12, *) 'POINTER FROM CONNECTOR TO ITS NODE NUMBER'
  WRITE(12, '(1X)')
  DO 840 I=1, NCN
    WRITE(12, 9040) I, I, IXCNPT(I)
840  CONTINUE
C
C--- TRANSFORMERS AND DATA.
C
  WRITE(12, '(//)')

```


SUBROUTINE CONECT

```

C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE GETS THE CONNECTION NETWORK OF THE
C SYSTEM USING THE CONNECTORS ON MOTION POINT METHOD.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  GETMP
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMBG
C
C--- LOCAL VARIABLES
C
  CHARACTER*1 TEMP
  CHARACTER*4 TMPWRD(15)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- LOOP THROUGH THE MOTION POINTS ( NMP )
C TO FIND THE CONNECTORS THAT ARE ATTACHED TO THEM.
C
  CPTR(1)=1
  NRC=0
  DO 300 I=1,NMP
50   NQNPTS=0
      NWRDS=0
      II=I+1
C
C--  ASK THE USER FOR THE ITEMS ATTACHED
C--  TO THE MOTION POINT MPNAM(I).
C
  WRITE(*,900) MPNAM(I)
  NEWLIN=.TRUE.
100  WRD='DEFAULT'
      CALL GETWD(WRD,NEWLIN,ENDLIN)
C
C--  SORT THE INPUT AND STORE IN TMPWRD.
C
  IF(WRD.EQ.'DEFAULT') THEN
C
C--  BAD INPUT.
C
  WRITE(*,910)

```

```

      GOTO 50
ELSE
C
C-   INPUT IS READABLE.
C
      NWRDS=NWRDS+1
      TMPWRD(NWRDS)=WRD
ENDIF
C
C--  CHECK FOR END OF INPUT FOR MOTION POINT I.
C
      IF(.NOT.ENDLIN) THEN
        NEWLIN=.FALSE.
        GOTO 100
      ENDIF
C
C---  ASK USER IF THE INPUT IS CORRECT.
C
110  WRITE(*,915) MPNAM(I)
      WRITE(*,916) (TMPWRD(JKL),JKL=1,NWRDS)
      WRITE(*,917)
      READ(*,925) ANS
      IF(ANS.EQ.'N') THEN
        GOTO 50
      ELSEIF(ANS.NE.'Y') THEN
        GOTO 110
      ENDIF
C
C--  LOOP THROUGH TMPWRD IN ORDER TO
C--  CREATE MPONCN AND CNONMP.
C
      DO 200 IWRDN=1,NWRDS
        DO 120 J=1,NCN
          IF(TMPWRD(IWRDN).EQ.CNNAM(J)) THEN
C
C-   CNNAM(J) IS CONNECTED TO MPNAM(I)
C
          ITEMP=CPTR(I)+NCNPTS
          CNONMP(ITEMP)=J
C
C-   FIND THE MPONCN ARRAY AT THE SAME TIME.
C
          CALL GETMP(NCNPTS,TMPWRD,IWRDN)
          GOTO 200
        ENDIF
120  CONTINUE
C
C--  TMPWRD(IWRDN) IS NOT A CONNECTOR. IS IT A MOTION
C--  POINT OR NOT AN ITEM AT ALL?
C
      DO 140 J=1,NMP
C
C-   INPUT IS A MOTION POINT
C
          IF(TMPWRD(IWRDN).EQ.MPNAM(J)) THEN

```

```

C
C-   ITEM IS CONNECTED TO ITSELF.
C
      IF(TMPWRD(IWRDN).EQ.MPNAM(I)) THEN
      ELSE
C
C-   A RIGID CONNECTOR IS REQUIRED BETWEEN
C-   MPNAM(I) AND MPNAM(J) (= TMPWRD(IWRDN)).
C
C-   CHECK TO SEE IF A RIGID CONNECTOR HAS
C-   ALREADY BEEN CREATED.
C
      DO 130 K=1,NRC
        ITEMP=NCN+K
        IF(MPONCN(ITEMP,1).EQ.I.AND.
          +   MPONCN(ITEMP,2).EQ.J) THEN
          GOTO 135
        ENDIF
130    CONTINUE
C-   CREATE A RIGID CONNECTOR.
C
      NRC=NRC+1
      ITEMP=NCN+NRC
      WRITE(TEMP,'(I1)') NRC
      CNNAM(ITEMP)='X'//TEMP
C
C-   STORE THE CONNECTOR AS A SPRING TYPE ELEMENT.
C
      CNTYP(ITEMP)=1
C
C-   A RIGID CONNECTOR HAS NOW BEEN MADE - CNNAM(ITEMP)
C-   TELL THE USER ABOUT IT.
C
      WRITE(*,920) CNNAM(ITEMP),MPNAM(I),MPNAM(J)
      READ(*,925) ANS
C
C-   UPDATE MPONCN.
C
      MPONCN(ITEMP,1)=J
      MPONCN(ITEMP,2)=I
C
C-   UPDATE CNONMP.
C
135    ITEMP2=CPTR(I)+NCNPTS
        CNONMP(ITEMP2)=ITEMP
        NCNPTS=NCNPTS+1
      ENDIF
      GOTO 200
    ENDIF
140    CONTINUE
C-   INPUT IS NOT RECOGNIZED - IGNORE.
C
      WRITE(*,930) TMPWRD(IWRDN)

```

```

      READ(*,925) ANS
C
200  CONTINUE
C
C--  FIND CPTR FOR THE NEXT MOTION POINT (MPNAM(I))..
C
      CPTR(II)=CPTR(I)+NCNPTS
C
C--  LOOP FOR NEXT MOTION POINT.
C
300  CONTINUE
C
C--- THE NUMBER OF CONNECTORS HAS INCREASED BY NRC.
C
      NCN=NCN+NRC
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(//,'WHICH ITEMS ARE CONNECTED TO ',A3,'? : ', )
910  FORMAT(//,'*** BAD INPUT.  TRY AGAIN.  ***')
915  FORMAT(/,'AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE ',
+        'CONNECTED TO ',A3,'.',/)
916  FORMAT(5(4X,A3))
917  FORMAT(/,'IS THIS CORRECT? (Y OR N) : ', )
920  FORMAT(//,'A RIGID CONNECTOR ',A2,' HAS BEEN CREATED',/,
+        ' BETWEEN ',A3,' AND ',A3, '//, 'HIT <RETURN> ',
+        ' TO CONTINUE.', )
925  FORMAT(A1)
930  FORMAT(//,'I DO NOT RECOGNIZE ',A32,/,
+        ' IT WILL BE IGNORED.', '//, 'HIT <RETURN>',
+        ' TO CONTINUE.', )
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE GETMP(NCNPTS, TMPWRD, IWRDN)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO FIND THE MOTION POINTS
C   ON CONNECTORS ARRAY ( MPONCN ).
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM CONECT.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCC
C

```



```

C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  GETXYT
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMBG
C
    RLO=-1.E25
    RHI=1.E25
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- LOOP THROUGH THE MOTION POINTS TO FIND MOTIONS.
C
    DO 300 I=1,NMPWM
C
C--    MOTION POINT IS A MASS
C
    IF(MPNAM(I)(1:1).EQ.'M') THEN
      NMS=NMS+1
C
C-    GET X,Y AND/OR THETA ALLOWABLE MOTIONS.
C
      CALL GETXYT
C
C--    MOTION POINT IS A BAR.
C
    ELSEIF(MPNAM(I)(1:1).EQ.'B') THEN
      NBR=NBR+1
C
C-    GET X,Y AND/OR THETA ALLOWABLE MOTIONS.
C
      CALL GETXYT
C
C--    MOTION POINT IS A JOINT.
C
    ELSEIF(MPNAM(I)(1:1).EQ.'J') THEN
      CALL GETXYT
    ENDIF
300  CONTINUE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE GETXYT
C

```



```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION                          CCCCC
C                                                                 C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS OUT IF THERE IS MOTION              C
C   IN THE X,Y AND/OR THETA DIRECTION FOR MPNAM(I).            C
C                                                                 C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983         C
C                                                                 C
C--- CALLED FROM GETMOT.                                         C
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION                    CCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
  INSERT COMBG
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK                              BLOCK OCCC
C                                                                 C
C--- JOINTS CAN ONLY MOVE IN X AND Y.
C
50  IF(MPNAM(I)(1:1).EQ.'J') THEN
      WRITE(*,905) MPNAM(I)
      ELSE
      WRITE(*,900) MPNAM(I)
      ENDIF
      NEWLIN=.TRUE.
100 WRD='DEFAULT'
      CALL GETWD(WRD,NEWLIN,ENDLIN)
C
C-  X-MOTION
C
      IF(WRD.EQ.'X') THEN
          MOTTYP(I)=MOTTYP(I)+1
C
C-  Y-MOTION
C
      ELSEIF(WRD.EQ.'Y') THEN
          MOTTYP(I)=MOTTYP(I)+2
C
C-  THETA-MOTION
C
      ELSEIF(WRD.EQ.'T'.OR.WRD.EQ.'THETA') THEN
C
C-  JOINTS CAN NOT MOVE IN THETA.
C
      IF(MPNAM(I)(1:1).EQ.'J') THEN
          WRITE(*,910)
          GOTO 50
      ENDIF
      MOTTYP(I)=MOTTYP(I)+4
C
C-  BAD INPUT

```

```

C
    ELSE
      WRITE(*,910)
      GOTO 50
    ENDIF
C
C--- LOOK FOR END OF INPUT.
C
    IF(.NOT.ENDLIN) THEN
      NEWLIN=.FALSE.
      GOTO 100
    ENDIF
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(//,'WHICH MOTIONS ARE ALLOWABLE FOR ',A3,
+        ' - X, Y AND/OR THETA : ', )
905  FORMAT(//,'WHICH MOTIONS ARE ALLOWABLE FOR ',A3,
+        ' - X AND/OR Y : ', )
910  FORMAT(//,'!!! BAD INPUT. TRY AGAIN !!!')
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
    RETURN
    END
    SUBROUTINE GETGEM
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE GETS THE LOCAL GEOMETRY
C BETWEEN MOTION POINTS (MASSES AND BARS ONLY)
C AND THE END POINTS OF THE CONNECTORS THAT
C ARE ATTACHED TO THEM.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
    INSERT COMBG
C
    RLO=-1.E25
    RHI=1.E25
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK 00CC
C

```

C--- LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.

C

```

DO 300 I=1,NMS
  IBEGIN=CPTR(I)
  IEND=CPTR(I+1)-1
  DO 200 J=IBEGIN,IEND
    ITEMP=CNONMP(J)
50    NINPUT=0
      WRITE(*,900) MPNAM(I)
      WRITE(*,910) MPNAM(I),CNNAM(ITEMP)
      NEWLIN=.TRUE.
100   RVAL=-1234.5
      CALL GETRL(RVAL,RLO,RHI,NEWLIN,ENDLIN)

```

C

C-

THERE ARE NO DEFAULT VALUES.

C

```

IF(RVAL.EQ.-1234.5) THEN
  WRITE(*,920)
  GOTO 50
ENDIF

```

C

C-

INPUT IS GOOD.

C

```

NINPUT=NINPUT+1

```

C

C-

THERE MUST BE ONLY TWO INPUTS.

C

```

IF(NINPUT.EQ.3) THEN
  WRITE(*,930)
  READ(*,940) ANS
  GOTO 200
ENDIF

```

C

C-

STORE THE INPUT IN GEOMAS.

C

```

GEOMAS(I,ITEMP,NINPUT)=RVAL

```

C

C-

CHECK FOR END OF INPUT.

C

```

IF(.NOT.ENDLIN) THEN
  NEWLIN=.FALSE.
  GOTO 100
ENDIF

```

C

C-

MUST HAVE TWO INPUTS.

C

```

IF(NINPUT.LT.2) THEN
  WRITE(*,950)
  GOTO 50
ENDIF

```

200

```

CONTINUE

```

300

```

CONTINUE

```

C

C--- LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE BARS.

C

```

DO 600 I=1,NBR
  IBEGIN=CPTR(I+NMS)
  IEND=CPTR(I+NMS+1)-1
  DO 500 J=IBEGIN, IEND
    ITEMP=CNONMP(J)
350   NINPUT=0
    WRITE(*,960) MPNAM(I+NMS),MPNAM(I+NMS)
    WRITE(*,970) CNNAM(ITEMP)
    NEWLIN=.TRUE.
    RVAL=-1234.5
    CALL GETRL(RVAL,RLO,RHI,NEWLIN,ENDLIN)
  C
  C-   THERE ARE NO DEFAULT VALUES.
  C
    IF(RVAL.EQ.-1234.5) THEN
      WRITE(*,920)
      GOTO 350
    ENDIF
  C
  C-   INPUT IS GOOD.
  C
    GEOBAR(I,ITEMP)=RVAL
  C
  C-   ONLY ONE INPUT ALLOWED.
  C
    IF(.NOT.ENDLIN) THEN
      WRITE(*,980)
      READ(*,940) ANS
    ENDIF
500  CONTINUE
600  CONTINUE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CFCCCCCCCC          FORMAT STATEMENTS          BLOCK 9000
C
900  FORMAT(////,'LET THE CENTER OF ',A3,' BE THE POINT 0,0. ')
910  FORMAT(/,'FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT WHAT IS THE ',
+      ' X,Y DISTANCE BETWEEN ',/,A3,' AND THE END POINT ',
+      ' OF ',A3,' : ', )
920  FORMAT(//,'THERE ARE NO DEFAULT VALUES.  TRY AGAIN. ')
930  FORMAT(//,'ONLY TWO INPUTS ALLOWED.  THE FIRST TWO WILL ',
+      ' BE THE ONES USED. ',//,'HIT <RETURN> TO ',
+      ' CONTINUE. ', )
940  FORMAT(A1)
950  FORMAT(//,'YOU MUST ENTER TWO VALUES -- X,Y.  TRY AGAIN. ')
960  FORMAT(////,'ASSUME ',A3,' IS PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS.',/,
+      ' LET THE POINT WHERE ',A3,' ROTATES ABOUT BE 0,0. ')
970  FORMAT(/,'FROM THIS REFERENCE POINT, WHAT IS THE ',
+      ' DISTANCE TO THE ENDPOINT OF ',A3,'.',/,/,
+      ' ( INCLUDE + OR - SIGN ) : ', )
980  FORMAT(//,'ONLY ONE INPUT ALLOWED.  THE FIRST ',
+      ' INPUT WILL BE USED. ',//,'HIT <RETURN> ',
+      ' TO CONTINUE. ', )
C

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
    RETURN
    END
    SUBROUTINE BG
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C                                                                 C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE BUILDS THE BOND GRAPH.          C
C                                                                 C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983    C
C                                                                 C
C--- CALLED FROM BILDBG.          C
C                                                                 C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  GETEPS  CNTFEP          C
C                          CNMP3  CNMP4          C
C                          CNMP5  CNMP6          C
C                          CNMP7  BNDNOD         C
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
    INSERT COMBG
    INSERT SYGBK
C                                                                 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                 C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C                                                                 C
C                                                                 C
C--- CREATE NODES FOR EACH MOTION POINT WITH MOTION.
C---   ( 1-JUNCTIONS )
C
    MP1PTR(1)=1
    DO 100 I=1,NMPWM
        DO 50 J=1,NMDT(MOTTYP(I))
            NEL=NEL+1
            IELLST(NEL)=7
            ITEMP=I+1
            MP1PTR(ITEMP)=NEL+1
50    CONTINUE
C
C-   FIND THE POINTER TO XMP AND VMP.
C
    IELN=MP1PTR(I)
    IF(MOTTYP(I).EQ.1) THEN
        IXMPPT(IELN)=I*3-2
    ELSEIF(MOTTYP(I).EQ.2) THEN
        IXMPPT(IELN)=I*3-1
    ELSEIF(MOTTYP(I).EQ.3) THEN
        IXMPPT(IELN)=I*3-2
        IELN=IELN+1

```

```

      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3-1
    ELSEIF( MOTTYP( I) .EQ. 4) THEN
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3
    ELSEIF( MOTTYP( I) .EQ. 5) THEN
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3-2
      IELN = IELN+1
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3
    ELSEIF( MOTTYP( I) .EQ. 6) THEN
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3-1
      IELN = IELN+1
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3
    ELSEIF( MOTTYP( I) .EQ. 7) THEN
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3-2
      IELN = IELN+1
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3-1
      IELN = IELN+1
      IXMPPT( IELN) = I*3
    ENDIF
100  CONTINUE
C
C--- ADD THE INERTIA TO EACH MASS.
C
C-   INRTPT = POINTER TO FIRST INERTIA NODE.
C
      INRTPT = NEL+1
      DO 200 I=1, NMS
        DO 150 J=1, NMOT( MOTTYP( I) )
          NEL = NEL+1
          NBD = NBD+1
          IELLST( NEL) = 2
          IBMX( NBD, 1) = MP1PTR( I) + J - 1
          IBMX( NBD, 2) = NEL
150    CONTINUE
200  CONTINUE
C
C-
C--- LOOK AT EACH CONNECTOR AND THE MOTION POINTS
C--- THAT ARE ATTACHED TO THEM.
C-
C
      DO 500 I=1, NCN
        NTFEL = 0
C
C-   LOOK AT THE END POINTS OF CNNAM( I) .
C
        CALL GETEPS
C
C--  NOTE: IF THE CONNECTOR IS A RIGID CONNECTOR THE BG
C--      COULD BE SIMPLIFIED FURTHER.  BUT, FOR NOW,
C--      WE WILL TREAT THE RIGID CON. LIKE A SPRING.
C
        IF( CNNAM( I) ( 1:1) .EQ. 'X' ) THEN
          IF( IEPTYP( I) .LE. 3 ) THEN
C
C-   NO NODES OR BONDS REQUIRED.

```

```

      GOTO 500
    ENDIF
  ENDIF
C
C-- ONE EP IS FIXED AND THE OTHER EP CAN MOVE IN THE
C-- X OR Y DIRECTION ONLY.
C
    IF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.1) THEN
C
C-- CREATE BG FROM CONNECTOR TO MP.
C
C-- CONNECTOR NODE AND POINTER.
C
      NEL=NEL+1
      IELLST(NEL)=CNTYP(I)
      IXCNPT(I)=NEL
C
C-- EP OF CONNECTOR 1-JUNCTION AND POINTER.
C
      NEL=NEL+1
      IELLST(NEL)=7
      IF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,1)).EQ.1) THEN
        IT1=I*4-3
      ELSEIF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,1)).EQ.2) THEN
        IT1=I*4-2
      ELSEIF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,2)).EQ.1) THEN
        IT1=I*4-1
      ELSEIF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,2)).EQ.2) THEN
        IT1=I*4
      ENDIF
      IXEPPT(IT1)=NEL
C
C-- BOND BETWEEN THE CONNECTOR AND ITS EP.
C
      NBD=NBD+1
      IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL
      IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-1
C
C-- BOND BETWEEN END POINT AND MP 1-JUNCTIONS.
C
      NBD=NBD+1
      IF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,1)).NE.0) THEN
        IBMX(NBD,1)=MP1PTR(MPONCN(I,1))
      ELSE
        IBMX(NBD,1)=MP1PTR(MPONCN(I,2))
      ENDIF
      IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL
C
C-- THE BG BETWEEN CONNECTOR I AND ITS ATTACHED
C-- MOTION POINTS IS NOT SO SIMPLE.
C
    ELSE
C
C-- BUILD BG FROM CN TO 0-JUNCTION.
C

```

```

C          CONNECTOR NODE AND POINTER.
C
NEL=NEL+1
IELLST(NEL)=CNTYP(I)
IXCNPT(I)=NEL
C          0-JUNCTION
NEL=NEL+1
NODE0=NEL
IELLST(NEL)=6
C          BOND BETWEEN CN AND 0-JUNCTION.
NBD=NBD+1
IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL
IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-1
C
C-        BUILD BG FROM 0-JUNCTION TO EACH MP.
C-        NEED TO LOOK AT EACH END POINT.
C
DO 400 J=1,2
    MOTION=MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,J))
C
C-        END POINT FIXED.
C
    IF(MOTION.EQ.0) THEN
C
C-        MOTION IN X,Y OR X ONLY OR Y ONLY.
C
    ELSEIF(MOTION.LE.3) THEN
        CALL CNMP3
C
C-        MOTION IN THETA DIRECTION ONLY.
C
    ELSEIF(MOTION.EQ.4) THEN
        CALL CNMP4
C
C-        MOTION IN X AND THETA DIRECTION ONLY.
C
    ELSEIF(MOTION.EQ.5) THEN
        CALL CNMP5
C
C-        MOTION IN Y AND THETA DIRECTION ONLY.
C
    ELSEIF(MOTION.EQ.6) THEN
        CALL CNMP6
C
C-        MOTION IN X,Y AND THETA DIRECTION ONLY.
C
    ELSEIF(MOTION.EQ.7) THEN
        CALL CNMP7
    ENDIF
400 CONTINUE
C
C-        STORE THE TRANSFORMER DATA BETWEEN THE CONNECTOR
C-        AND ITS END POINTS.
C
CALL CNTFEP

```



```

      ENDIF
500  CONTINUE
C
C--- CREATE THE NBIMX AND NPTR ARRAYS.
C
      CALL BNDNOD
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE GETEPS
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE PRE-PROCESSES THE END POINTS THAT
C ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONNECTOR CNNAM(I).
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C--- STORES THE END POINT TYPE IN IEPTYP(I).
C
      INSERT COMBG
      INSERT SYGBK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCC
C
      MOT1=MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,1))
      MOT2=MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,2))
C
C--- MOT1 = 0 - NO MOTION FOR END POINT 1.
C
      IF(MOT1.EQ.0) THEN
        IF(MOT2.EQ.0) THEN
          IEPTYP(I)=0
        ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.1.OR.MOT2.EQ.2) THEN
          IEPTYP(I)=1
        ELSE
          IEPTYP(I)=3
        ENDIF
C
C--- MOT1 = 1 - X-MOTION ONLY FOR EP 1.
C
      ELSEIF(MOT1.EQ.1) THEN
        IF(MOT2.EQ.0) THEN

```

```

        IEPTYP(I)=1
    ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.1) THEN
        IEPTYP(I)=4
    ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.2) THEN
        IEPTYP(I)=5
    ELSE
        IEPTYP(I)=10
    ENDIF
C
C--- MOT1 = 2 - Y-MOTION ONLY FOR EP 1.
C
    ELSEIF(MOT1.EQ.2) THEN
        IF(MOT2.EQ.0) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=1
        ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.1) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=6
        ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.2) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=7
        ELSE
            IEPTYP(I)=11
        ENDIF
C
C--- MOT1 = 3,4,5,6,7 - MOTION FOR END POINT 1:
C                               X AND Y
C                               THETA
C                               X AND/OR Y, AND THETA
C
    ELSE
        IF(MOT2.EQ.0) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=2
        ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.1) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=8
        ELSEIF(MOT2.EQ.2) THEN
            IEPTYP(I)=9
        ELSE
            IEPTYP(I)=12
        ENDIF
    END IF
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
    RETURN
    END
    SUBROUTINE CNTFEP
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE STORES THE TRANSFORMER DATA
C BETWEEN CONNECTOR I AND ITS ASSOCIATED END POINTS.
C IEPTYP(I) DETERMINES THE TYPE OF DATA REQUIRED TO
C BE STORED.
C
C--- THE VALUES FOR THE TRANSFORMERS AND CONNECTOR IN THIS

```

```

C   SUBROUTINE ARE CALCULATED BY FUNCTION 5.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID           DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
C   NTFEL - NUMBER OF TRANSFORMER NODES TO HANDLE.
C
C   ITFEL - THE TRANSFORMER NUMBER FOR EACH NODE.
C
  INSERT COMBG
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- SET FUNCTION NUMBER, REQUIRED ARGUMENTS, NUMBER
C--- OF POINTERS TO FOLLOW, AND CONNECTOR POINTER.
C
  DO 100 L=1,NTFEL
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),1)=5
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),2)=I*4-3
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),3)=I*4-2
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),4)=I*4-1
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),5)=I*4
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),7)=NTFEL
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(L),8)=I
100  CONTINUE
C
C---- THE STORAGE DEPENDS ON IEPTYP(I).
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 2
C
  IF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.2) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=2
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
    MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 3
C
  ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.3) THEN
C

```

```

C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=3
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=4
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 4
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.4) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=3
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 5
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.5) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=4
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 6
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.6) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=2
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=3
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 7
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.7) THEN

```

```

C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=2
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=4
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 8
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.8) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=2
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),6)=3
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),10)=ITFEL(3)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),10)=ITFEL(3)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),9)=ITFEL(1)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),10)=ITFEL(2)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 9
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.9) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=2
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),6)=4
C
C-   POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),10)=ITFEL(3)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),10)=ITFEL(3)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),9)=ITFEL(1)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),10)=ITFEL(2)
C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 10
C
      ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.10) THEN
C
C-   MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=3
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),6)=4

```

```

C
C--- POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),10)=ITFEL(2)

```

```

C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 11
C

```

```

ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.11) THEN

```

```

C
C--- MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=2
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=3
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),6)=4

```

```

C
C--- POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),10)=ITFEL(2)

```

```

C
C--- IEPTYP(I) = 12
C

```

```

ELSEIF(IEPTYP(I).EQ.12) THEN

```

```

C
C--- MODULATOR FUNCTION NUMBER.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),6)=1
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),6)=2
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),6)=3
MTFDAT(ITFEL(4),6)=4

```

```

C
C--- POINTERS TO OTHER TRANSFORMERS.
C

```

```

MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),9)=ITFEL(2)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(1),11)=ITFEL(4)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),10)=ITFEL(3)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(2),11)=ITFEL(4)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),9)=ITFEL(1)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),10)=ITFEL(2)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(3),11)=ITFEL(4)
MTFDAT(ITFEL(4),9)=ITFEL(1)

```

```

      MTFDAT(ITFEL(4),10)=ITFEL(2)
      MTFDAT(ITFEL(4),11)=ITFEL(3)
    ENDIF
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE BNDNOD
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE CREATES THE BONDS ATTACHED
C   TO A GIVEN NODE ARRAY ( NBIMX ) AND ITS
C   POINTER ( NPTR ).
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
      INSERT SYBGBK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCC
C
C--- LOOP THROUGH THE BONDS TO LOOK AT ATTACHED NODES.
C
      DO 300 IBND=1,NBD
C
C--   LOOK AT EACH NODE.
C
      DO 200 INOD=1,2
        NODE=IBMX(IBND, INOD)
        IPT=NPTR(NODE)
        IF(NBIMX(IPT).EQ.0) THEN
          NBIMX(IPT)=IBND
        ELSE
C
C--           INCREMENT NBIMX.
C
          IBEGIN=NPTR(NEL+1)
          IEND=IPT+1
          DO 100 K=IBEGIN, IEND, -1
            NBIMX(K)=NBIMX(K-1)
100          CONTINUE
C
C--           STORE THE BOND.
C

```

```

NBIMX(IPT)=IBND
C
C-      INCREMENT POINTER - NPTR.
C
      DO 150 K=NODE+1,NEL+1
      NPTR(K)=NPTR(K)+1
150     CONTINUE
      ENDIF
200     CONTINUE
300     CONTINUE
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE CNMP3
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DOES THE FOLLOWING:
C
C   KNOWN: CONNECTOR ( CNAM(I) ) IS CONNECTED TO MOTION
C           POINT ( MPONCN(I,J) ).
C           THIS MOTION POINT IS OF MOTTYP 1, 2 OR 3.
C
C   CREATE THE BG FROM THE CONNECTOR 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 )
C   TO THIS MOTION POINT'S 1-JUNCTION.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:  BG0TF1
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
      INSERT COMBG
      INSERT SYGBK
C
      IT1=0
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- IXORY WILL TELL US WHICH EP 1-JUNCTION IS
C   BEING CREATED. ( X OR Y )
C
50     IF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,J)).EQ.1) THEN
      IXORY=1
      ELSEIF(MOTTYP(MPONCN(I,J)).EQ.2) THEN

```



```

C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:   BGOTF1   BGEPTT      C
C                                                                C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                C
CVCCCCCCCC              VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION              CCCCCC
C                                                                C
  INSERT COMBG
  INSERT SYGBK
C                                                                C
    IT1=MP1PTR(MPONCN(I,J))
C                                                                C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                C
CPCCCCCCCC              PROCESS BLOCK                        BLOCK OCCC
C                                                                C
C--- BUILD BG FROM NODE0 TO MP THROUGH THE X END POINT
C   AND Y END POINT OF CONNECTOR I.
C
  DO 200 K=1,2
    IXORY=K
C
C-   BG FROM NODE0 TO CONNECTOR END POINT.
C
    CALL BGOTF1
C
C-   BG FROM END POINT TO THETA MOTION POINT.
C
    IFUN=K
    IMPN=IT1
    CALL BGEPTT(IFUN,IMPN)
200  CONTINUE
C                                                                C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                C
  RETURN
  END
  SUBROUTINE CNMP5
C                                                                C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C                                                                C
CDCCCC              SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION              CCCCC
C                                                                C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DOES THE FOLLOWING:
C
C   KNOWN: CONNECTOR ( CNNAM(I) ) IS CONNECTED TO MOTION
C           POINT ( MPONCN(I,J) ).
C           THIS MOTION POINT IS OF MDTYP 5.
C
C   CREATE THE BG FROM THE CONNECTOR 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 )
C   TO THIS MOTION POINT'S 1-JUNCTION.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID           DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C

```



```

C
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CNMP7
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE DOES THE FOLLOWING:
C
C   KNOWN: CONNECTOR ( CNNAM(I) ) IS CONNECTED TO MOTION
C           POINT ( MPONCN(I,J) ).
C           THIS MOTION POINT IS OF MOTTYP 7.
C
C   CREATE THE BG FROM THE CONNECTOR 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 )
C           TO THIS MOTION POINT'S 1-JUNCTION.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM BG.
C
C--- SUBROUTINES CALLED:   BG0TF1   BGEPMP
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMBG
  INSERT SYBGBK
C
  IT1=MP1PTR(MPONCN(I,J))
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C--- BG FROM CONNECTOR 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 ) TO
C   X AND THETA MP VIA X END POINT.
C
C-   BG FROM NODE0 TO X EP.
C
  IXORY=1
  CALL BG0TF1
C
C-   BG FROM X EP TO X AND THETA MP.
C
  IFUN=1
  IMPN1=IT1
  IMPN2=IT1+2
  CALL BGEPMP(IFUN,IMPN1,IMPN2)
C
C--- BG FROM CONNECTOR 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 ) TO
C   Y AND THETA MP VIA Y END POINT.
C

```

```

C-   BG FROM NODE0 TO Y EP.
C
      IXORY=2
      CALL BGOTF1
C
C-   BG FROM Y EP TO Y AND THETA MP.
C
      IFUN=2
      IMPN1=IT1+1
      IMPN2=IT1+2
      CALL BGEPMP(IFUN,IMPN1,IMPN2)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE BGOTF1
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE BUILDS THE BG FROM THE CONNECTOR
C 0-JUNCTION TO ONE OF ITS END POINTS THROUGH A
C TRANSFORMER.
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:  CNMP3  CNMP4  CNMP5
C                  CNMP6  CNMP7
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
      INSERT COMBG
      INSERT SYGBK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCC
C
C--- BG FROM 0-JUNCTION ( NODE0 ) TO TRANSFORMER.
C
      NBD=NBD+1
C
C-   TRANSFORMER NODE AND POINTERS.
C
      NEL=NEL+1
      IELLST(NEL)=8
      NTF=NTF+1
      MTF(NTF)=NEL
      NTFEL=NTFEL+1
      ITFEL(NTFEL)=NTF
C

```



```

END
SUBROUTINE BGEPMP(IFUN, IMPN1, IMPN2)
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CDCCCCC          SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTION          CCCCC
C
C--- THIS SUBROUTINE BUILDS A BOND GRAPH FROM AN
C   END POINT TO ITS ASSOCIATED MOTION POINT
C   1-JUNCTIONS ( X OR Y, AND THETA ).
C
C--- PROGRAMMER: JOHN D. REID          DATE: FALL 1983
C
C--- CALLED FROM:  CNMP5  CNMP6  CNMP7
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CVCCCCCCCC          VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION          CCCCCCCC
C
  INSERT COMBG
  INSERT SYGBK
C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C
CPCCCCCCCC          PROCESS BLOCK          BLOCK OCCC
C
C-   BG FROM EP TO X OR Y, AND THETA MP.
C
C-   0-JUNCTION
      NEL=NEL+1
      IELLST(NEL)=6
C
C-   TRANSFORMER BETWEEN END POINT AND THETA MOTION POINT.
C
      NEL=NEL+1
      IELLST(NEL)=8
C
C-   STORE THE TRANSFORMER AND ITS DATA.
C
      NTF=NTF+1
      MTF(NTF)=NEL
C
C-   MP IS A MASS: FUNCTION IFUN
      2 CONSTANTS
      1 ARGUMENT
C
      MPN=MPONCN(I, J)
      IF(MPN.LE.NMS) THEN
        MTFDAT(NTF,1)=IFUN
        MTFDAT(NTF,2)=GEOMAS(MPN, I, 1)
        MTFDAT(NTF,3)=GEOMAS(MPN, I, 2)
        MTFDAT(NTF,4)=MPN*3
C
C-   MP IS A BAR: FUNCTION IFUN+2
      1 CONSTANT

```

C
C

1 ARGUMENT

```

ELSE
  MTFDAT(NTF,1)=IFUN+2
  MTFDAT(NTF,2)=GEOBAR(MPN-NMS,I)
  MTFDAT(NTF,3)=MPN*3
ENDIF

```

C
C-
C

REQUIRED BONDS.

```

NBD=NBD+1
IF(J.EQ.1) THEN
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL-1
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-2
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=IMP1
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-1
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-1
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=IMP2
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL
ELSE
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL-2
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL-1
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL-1
  IBMX(NBD,2)=IMP1
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL-1
  IBMX(NBD,2)=NEL
  NBD=NBD+1
  IBMX(NBD,1)=NEL
  IBMX(NBD,2)=IMP2
ENDIF

```

C
C
C

C
C
C

CC

```

RETURN
END

```

APPENDIX D
SPRING-MASS-DAMPER RESULTS

APPENDIX D

SPRING-MASS-DAMPER RESULTS

The following is the data base results from BILDBG for the spring-mass-damper system discussed in Chapter 4.1.

EXAMPLE: SPRING-MASS-DAMPER SYSTEM

ITMLBL :	M1	NEVLBL :	M1
ITMLBL :	B1	NEVLBL :	B1
ITMLBL :	S1	NEVLBL :	S1
ITMLBL :	D1	NEVLBL :	D1
ITMLBL :	V1	NEVLBL :	F1
ITMLBL :	F1	NEVLBL :	V1

THE MPNAM LIST

MPNAM(1) =	M1	MOTTYP(1) =	1
MPNAM(2) =	B1	MOTTYP(2) =	1

THE CNNAM LIST

CNNAM(1) =	S1	CNTYP(1) =	1	IEPTYP(1) =	4
CNNAM(2) =	D1	CNTYP(2) =	3	IEPTYP(2) =	4
CNNAM(3) =	F1	CNTYP(3) =	4	IEPTYP(3) =	1
CNNAM(4) =	V1	CNTYP(4) =	5	IEPTYP(4) =	1

MOTION POINTS ON CONNECTORS :

MPONCN(1,1) =	1	MPONCN(1,2) =	2
MPONCN(2,1) =	1	MPONCN(2,2) =	2
MPONCN(3,1) =	1	MPONCN(3,2) =	0

D 2

MPONCN(4,1) = 2

MPONCN(4,2) = 0

THE CPTR LIST

1 4 7

THE CNONMP ARRAY

1 2 3 1 2 4 0 0

LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.

MOTION POINT : M1

CONNECTOR : S1 X-DISTANCE = -1.00 Y-DISTANCE = 1.00

CONNECTOR : D1 X-DISTANCE = -1.00 Y-DISTANCE = -1.00

CONNECTOR : F1 X-DISTANCE = 1.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE BARS.

MOTION POINT : B1

CONNECTOR : S1 DISTANCE = 1.00

CONNECTOR : D1 DISTANCE = -1.00

CONNECTOR : V1 DISTANCE = 2.00

THE BOND GRAPH.

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	1 ARE	1	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	2 ARE	5	4
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	3 ARE	6	5
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	4 ARE	7	6
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	5 ARE	1	7
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	6 ARE	5	8
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	7 ARE	8	9
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	8 ARE	9	2
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	9 ARE	11	10
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	10 ARE	12	11
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	11 ARE	13	12
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	12 ARE	1	13
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	13 ARE	11	14

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	14 ARE	14	15
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	15 ARE	15	2
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	16 ARE	17	16
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	17 ARE	1	17
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	18 ARE	19	18
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	19 ARE	2	19

IELLST(1) = 7
 IELLST(2) = 7
 IELLST(3) = 2
 IELLST(4) = 1
 IELLST(5) = 6
 IELLST(6) = 8
 IELLST(7) = 7
 IELLST(8) = 8
 IELLST(9) = 7
 IELLST(10) = 3
 IELLST(11) = 6
 IELLST(12) = 8
 IELLST(13) = 7
 IELLST(14) = 8
 IELLST(15) = 7
 IELLST(16) = 4
 IELLST(17) = 7
 IELLST(18) = 5
 IELLST(19) = 7

THE NPTR LIST

1	5	8	9	10	13	15	17	19	21
22	25	27	29	31	33	34	36	37	39

THE NBIMX ARRAY

17	12	5	1	19	15	8	1	2	6
3	2	4	3	5	4	7	6	8	7
9	13	10	9	11	10	12	11	14	13
15	14	16	17	16	18	19	18	0	

POINTER FROM MP NODES TO XMP.

IXMPPT(1) = 1
 IXMPPT(2) = 4

POINTER FROM EP XMP TO NODE NUMBER

NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 1 = IXEPPT(1) = 7

NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 2 = IXEPPT(2) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 3 = IXEPPT(3) = 9
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 4 = IXEPPT(4) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 5 = IXEPPT(5) = 13
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 6 = IXEPPT(6) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 7 = IXEPPT(7) = 15
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 8 = IXEPPT(8) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 9 = IXEPPT(9) = 17
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 10 = IXEPPT(10) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 11 = IXEPPT(11) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 12 = IXEPPT(12) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 13 = IXEPPT(13) = 19
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 14 = IXEPPT(14) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 15 = IXEPPT(15) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 16 = IXEPPT(16) = 0

POINTER FROM CONNECTOR TO ITS NODE NUMBER

NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 1 = IXCNPT(1) = 4
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 2 = IXCNPT(2) = 10
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 3 = IXCNPT(3) = 16
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 4 = IXCNPT(4) = 18

TRANSFORMERS AND ASSOCIATED DATA.

MTF(1) = 6 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
 ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
 MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
 NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
 CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
 MTF POINTERS : 2. 0. 0.

MTF(2) = 8 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
 ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
 MODULATOR FUNCTION : 3.
 NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
 CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
 MTF POINTERS : 1. 0. 0.

MTF(3) = 12 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
 ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
 MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
 NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
 CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
 MTF POINTERS : 4. 0. 0.

MTF(4) = 14 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
 ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
 MODULATOR FUNCTION : 3.
 NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
 CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
 MTF POINTERS : 3. 0. 0.

APPENDIX E

MASS-SPRING PENDULUM RESULTS

APPENDIX E

MASS-SPRING PENDULUM RESULTS

The following is the data base results from BILDBG for the mass-spring pendulum discussed in Chapter 4.2.

EXAMPLE: MASS-SPRING PENDULUM

ITMLBL :	G1	NEWLBL :	M1
ITMLBL :	P1	NEWLBL :	G1
ITMLBL :	S1	NEWLBL :	P1
ITMLBL :	M1	NEWLBL :	S1
ITMLBL :	F1	NEWLBL :	F1

THE MPNAM LIST

MPNAM(1) =	M1	MOTTYP(1) =	3
MPNAM(2) =	G1	MOTTYP(2) =	0
MPNAM(3) =	P1	MOTTYP(3) =	0

THE CNNAM LIST

CNNAM(1) =	S1	CNTYP(1) =	1	IEPTYP(1) =	2
CNNAM(2) =	F1	CNTYP(2) =	4	IEPTYP(2) =	2
CNNAM(3) =	X1	CNTYP(3) =	1	IEPTYP(3) =	0

MOTION POINTS ON CONNECTORS :

MPONCN(1,1) =	1	MPONCN(1,2) =	3
MPONCN(2,1) =	1	MPONCN(2,2) =	0
MPONCN(3,1) =	3	MPONCN(3,2) =	2

THE CPTR LIST

1 3 4 6

THE CNONMP ARRAY

1 2 3 1 3 0

LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.

MOTION POINT : M1

CONNECTOR : S1 X-DISTANCE = 0.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

CONNECTOR : F1 X-DISTANCE = 0.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

THE BOND GRAPH.

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	1 ARE	1	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	2 ARE	2	4
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	3 ARE	6	5
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	4 ARE	7	6
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	5 ARE	8	7
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	6 ARE	1	8
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	7 ARE	9	6
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	8 ARE	10	9
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	9 ARE	2	10
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	10 ARE	12	11
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	11 ARE	13	12
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	12 ARE	14	13
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	13 ARE	1	14
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	14 ARE	15	12
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	15 ARE	16	15
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	16 ARE	2	16

IELLST(1) = 7
 IELLST(2) = 7
 IELLST(3) = 2
 IELLST(4) = 2
 IELLST(5) = 1
 IELLST(6) = 6
 IELLST(7) = 8
 IELLST(8) = 7
 IELLST(9) = 8
 IELLST(10) = 7
 IELLST(11) = 4
 IELLST(12) = 6
 IELLST(13) = 8

IELLST(14) = 7
 IELLST(15) = 8
 IELLST(16) = 7

THE NPTR LIST

1	4	7	8	9	10	13	15	17	19
21	22	25	27	29	31	33			

THE NBIMX ARRAY

13	6	1	16	9	2	1	2	3	7
4	3	5	4	6	5	8	7	9	8
10	14	11	10	12	11	13	12	15	14
16	15	0							

POINTER FROM MP NODES TO XMP.

IXMPPT(1) = 1
 IXMPPT(2) = 2

POINTER FROM EP XMP TO NODE NUMBER

NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 1 = IXEPPT(1) = 8
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 2 = IXEPPT(2) = 10
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 3 = IXEPPT(3) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 4 = IXEPPT(4) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 5 = IXEPPT(5) = 14
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 6 = IXEPPT(6) = 16
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 7 = IXEPPT(7) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 8 = IXEPPT(8) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 9 = IXEPPT(9) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 10 = IXEPPT(10) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 11 = IXEPPT(11) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 12 = IXEPPT(12) = 0

POINTER FROM CONNECTOR TO ITS NODE NUMBER

NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 1 = IXCNPT(1) = 5
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 2 = IXCNPT(2) = 11
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 3 = IXCNPT(3) = 0

TRANSFORMERS AND ASSOCIATED DATA.

MTF(1) = 7 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
MTF POINTERS : 2. 0. 0.

MTF(2) = 9 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
MTF POINTERS : 1. 0. 0.

MTF(3) = 13 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
MTF POINTERS : 4. 0. 0.

MTF(4) = 15 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
MTF POINTERS : 3. 0. 0.

APPENDIX F
VEHICLE SUSPENSION RESULTS

APPENDIX F

VEHICLE SUSPENSION RESULTS

The following is the data base results from BILDBG for the vehicle suspension discussed in Chapter 4.3.

EXAMPLE: VEHICLE SUSPENSION

ITMLBL :	S2	NEWLBL :	M1
ITMLBL :	D2	NEWLBL :	M2
ITMLBL :	J2	NEWLBL :	J2
ITMLBL :	S1	NEWLBL :	J1
ITMLBL :	D1	NEWLBL :	S2
ITMLBL :	J1	NEWLBL :	S1
ITMLBL :	M1	NEWLBL :	S3
ITMLBL :	S3	NEWLBL :	D2
ITMLBL :	D3	NEWLBL :	D1
ITMLBL :	V2	NEWLBL :	D3
ITMLBL :	V1	NEWLBL :	F1
ITMLBL :	F1	NEWLBL :	F2
ITMLBL :	M2	NEWLBL :	V2
ITMLBL :	F2	NEWLBL :	V1

THE MPNAM LIST

MPNAM(1) = M1	MOTTYP(1) = 2
MPNAM(2) = M2	MOTTYP(2) = 6
MPNAM(3) = J2	MOTTYP(3) = 2
MPNAM(4) = J1	MOTTYP(4) = 2

THE CNNAM LIST

CNNAM(1) = S2	CNTYP(1) = 1	IEPTYP(1) = 9
CNNAM(2) = S1	CNTYP(2) = 1	IEPTYP(2) = 9
CNNAM(3) = S3	CNTYP(3) = 1	IEPTYP(3) = 11

CNNAM(4) = D2	CNTYP(4) = 3	IEPTYP(4) = 9
CNNAM(5) = D1	CNTYP(5) = 3	IEPTYP(5) = 9
CNNAM(6) = D3	CNTYP(6) = 3	IEPTYP(6) = 11
CNNAM(7) = F1	CNTYP(7) = 4	IEPTYP(7) = 1
CNNAM(8) = F2	CNTYP(8) = 4	IEPTYP(8) = 2
CNNAM(9) = V2	CNTYP(9) = 5	IEPTYP(9) = 1
CNNAM(10) = V1	CNTYP(10) = 5	IEPTYP(10) = 1

MOTION POINTS ON CONNECTORS :

MPONCN(1,1) = 2	MPONCN(1,2) = 3
MPONCN(2,1) = 2	MPONCN(2,2) = 4
MPONCN(3,1) = 1	MPONCN(3,2) = 2
MPONCN(4,1) = 2	MPONCN(4,2) = 3
MPONCN(5,1) = 2	MPONCN(5,2) = 4
MPONCN(6,1) = 1	MPONCN(6,2) = 2
MPONCN(7,1) = 1	MPONCN(7,2) = 0
MPONCN(8,1) = 2	MPONCN(8,2) = 0
MPONCN(9,1) = 3	MPONCN(9,2) = 0
MPONCN(10,1) = 4	MPONCN(10,2) = 0

THE CPTR LIST

1	4	11	14	17
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THE CNONMP ARRAY

3	6	7	2	5	8	3	6	1	4
1	4	9	2	5	10	0	0	0	0

LOCAL GEOMETRY FOR THE MASSES.

MOTION POINT : M1

CONNECTOR : S3	X-DISTANCE = 0.00	Y-DISTANCE = -0.50
CONNECTOR : D3	X-DISTANCE = 0.00	Y-DISTANCE = -0.50
CONNECTOR : F1	X-DISTANCE = 0.00	Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

MOTION POINT : M2

CONNECTOR : S1	X-DISTANCE = -3.00	Y-DISTANCE = 0.00
CONNECTOR : D1	X-DISTANCE = -3.00	Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

F 3

CONNECTOR : F2 X-DISTANCE = 0.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00
CONNECTOR : S3 X-DISTANCE = 1.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00
CONNECTOR : D3 X-DISTANCE = 1.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00
CONNECTOR : S2 X-DISTANCE = 3.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00
CONNECTOR : D2 X-DISTANCE = 3.00 Y-DISTANCE = 0.00

THE BOND GRAPH.

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	1 ARE	1	6
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	2 ARE	2	7
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	3 ARE	3	8
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	4 ARE	10	9
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	5 ARE	11	10
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	6 ARE	12	11
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	7 ARE	13	12
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	8 ARE	3	13
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	9 ARE	14	10
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	10 ARE	15	14
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	11 ARE	16	15
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	12 ARE	2	16
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	13 ARE	17	16
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	14 ARE	3	17
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	15 ARE	10	18
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	16 ARE	18	19
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	17 ARE	19	4
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	18 ARE	21	20
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	19 ARE	22	21
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	20 ARE	23	22
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	21 ARE	24	23
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	22 ARE	3	24
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	23 ARE	25	21
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	24 ARE	26	25
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	25 ARE	27	26
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	26 ARE	2	27
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	27 ARE	28	27
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	28 ARE	3	28
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	29 ARE	21	29
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	30 ARE	29	30
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	31 ARE	30	5
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	32 ARE	32	31
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	33 ARE	33	32
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	34 ARE	34	33
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	35 ARE	1	34
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	36 ARE	32	35
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	37 ARE	35	36
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	38 ARE	36	37
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	39 ARE	37	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	40 ARE	32	38
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND	41 ARE	38	39

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 42 ARE	39	40
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 43 ARE	40	2
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 44 ARE	40	41
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 45 ARE	41	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 46 ARE	43	42
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 47 ARE	44	43
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 48 ARE	45	44
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 49 ARE	46	45
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 50 ARE	3	46
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 51 ARE	47	43
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 52 ARE	48	47
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 53 ARE	49	48
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 54 ARE	2	49
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 55 ARE	50	49
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 56 ARE	3	50
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 57 ARE	43	51
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 58 ARE	51	52
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 59 ARE	52	4
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 60 ARE	54	53
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 61 ARE	55	54
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 62 ARE	56	55
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 63 ARE	57	56
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 64 ARE	3	57
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 65 ARE	58	54
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 66 ARE	59	58
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 67 ARE	60	59
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 68 ARE	2	60
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 69 ARE	61	60
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 70 ARE	3	61
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 71 ARE	54	62
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 72 ARE	62	63
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 73 ARE	63	5
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 74 ARE	65	64
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 75 ARE	66	65
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 76 ARE	67	66
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 77 ARE	1	67
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 78 ARE	65	68
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 79 ARE	68	69
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 80 ARE	69	70
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 81 ARE	70	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 82 ARE	65	71
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 83 ARE	71	72
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 84 ARE	72	73
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 85 ARE	73	2
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 86 ARE	73	74
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 87 ARE	74	3
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 88 ARE	76	75
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 89 ARE	1	76
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 90 ARE	78	77
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 91 ARE	79	78
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 92 ARE	80	79
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 93 ARE	81	80
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 94 ARE	3	81
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 95 ARE	82	78
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 96 ARE	83	82

NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 97 ARE	84	83
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 98 ARE	2	84
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 99 ARE	85	84
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 100 ARE	3	85
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 101 ARE	87	86
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 102 ARE	4	87
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 103 ARE	89	88
NODES ATTACHED TO BOND 104 ARE	5	89

IELLST(1) =	7
IELLST(2) =	7
IELLST(3) =	7
IELLST(4) =	7
IELLST(5) =	7
IELLST(6) =	2
IELLST(7) =	2
IELLST(8) =	2
IELLST(9) =	1
IELLST(10) =	6
IELLST(11) =	8
IELLST(12) =	7
IELLST(13) =	8
IELLST(14) =	8
IELLST(15) =	7
IELLST(16) =	6
IELLST(17) =	8
IELLST(18) =	8
IELLST(19) =	7
IELLST(20) =	1
IELLST(21) =	6
IELLST(22) =	8
IELLST(23) =	7
IELLST(24) =	8
IELLST(25) =	8
IELLST(26) =	7
IELLST(27) =	6
IELLST(28) =	8
IELLST(29) =	8
IELLST(30) =	7
IELLST(31) =	1
IELLST(32) =	6
IELLST(33) =	8
IELLST(34) =	7
IELLST(35) =	8
IELLST(36) =	7
IELLST(37) =	8
IELLST(38) =	8
IELLST(39) =	7
IELLST(40) =	6
IELLST(41) =	8
IELLST(42) =	3
IELLST(43) =	6
IELLST(44) =	8
IELLST(45) =	7
IELLST(46) =	8

IELLST(47) = 8
 IELLST(48) = 7
 IELLST(49) = 6
 IELLST(50) = 8
 IELLST(51) = 8
 IELLST(52) = 7
 IELLST(53) = 3
 IELLST(54) = 6
 IELLST(55) = 8
 IELLST(56) = 7
 IELLST(57) = 8
 IELLST(58) = 8
 IELLST(59) = 7
 IELLST(60) = 6
 IELLST(61) = 8
 IELLST(62) = 8
 IELLST(63) = 7
 IELLST(64) = 3
 IELLST(65) = 6
 IELLST(66) = 8
 IELLST(67) = 7
 IELLST(68) = 8
 IELLST(69) = 7
 IELLST(70) = 8
 IELLST(71) = 8
 IELLST(72) = 7
 IELLST(73) = 6
 IELLST(74) = 8
 IELLST(75) = 4
 IELLST(76) = 7
 IELLST(77) = 4
 IELLST(78) = 6
 IELLST(79) = 8
 IELLST(80) = 7
 IELLST(81) = 8
 IELLST(82) = 8
 IELLST(83) = 7
 IELLST(84) = 6
 IELLST(85) = 8
 IELLST(86) = 5
 IELLST(87) = 7
 IELLST(88) = 5
 IELLST(89) = 7

THE NPTR LIST

1	5	13	28	31	34	35	36	37	38
42	44	46	48	50	52	55	57	59	61
62	66	68	70	72	74	76	79	81	83
85	86	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104
107	109	110	114	116	118	120	122	124	127
129	131	133	134	138	140	142	144	146	148
151	153	155	157	158	162	164	166	168	170

F 7

172	174	176	179	181	182	184	185	188	190
192	194	196	198	201	203	204	206	207	209

THE NBIMX ARRAY

89	77	35	1	98	85	68	54	43	26
12	2	100	94	87	81	70	64	56	50
45	39	28	22	14	8	3	102	59	17
104	73	31	1	2	3	4	15	9	5
4	6	5	7	6	8	7	10	9	11
10	13	12	11	14	13	16	15	17	16
18	29	23	19	18	20	19	21	20	22
21	24	23	25	24	27	26	25	28	27
30	29	31	30	32	40	36	33	32	34
33	35	34	37	36	38	37	39	38	41
40	42	41	44	43	42	45	44	46	57
51	47	46	48	47	49	48	50	49	52
51	53	52	55	54	53	56	55	58	57
59	58	60	71	65	61	60	62	61	63
62	64	63	66	65	67	66	69	68	67
70	69	72	71	73	72	74	82	78	75
74	76	75	77	76	79	78	80	79	81
80	83	82	84	83	86	85	84	87	86
88	89	88	90	95	91	90	92	91	93
92	94	93	96	95	97	96	99	98	97
100	99	101	102	101	103	104	103	0	

POINTER FROM MP NODES TO XMP.

IXMPPT(1) = 2
 IXMPPT(2) = 5
 IXMPPT(3) = 6
 IXMPPT(4) = 8
 IXMPPT(5) = 11

POINTER FROM EP XMP TO NODE NUMBER

NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 1 = IXEPPT(1) = 12
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 2 = IXEPPT(2) = 15
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 3 = IXEPPT(3) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 4 = IXEPPT(4) = 19
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 5 = IXEPPT(5) = 23
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 6 = IXEPPT(6) = 26
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 7 = IXEPPT(7) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 8 = IXEPPT(8) = 30
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 9 = IXEPPT(9) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 10 = IXEPPT(10) = 34
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 11 = IXEPPT(11) = 36
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 12 = IXEPPT(12) = 39

NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 13 = IXEPPT(13) = 45
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 14 = IXEPPT(14) = 48
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 15 = IXEPPT(15) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 16 = IXEPPT(16) = 52
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 17 = IXEPPT(17) = 56
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 18 = IXEPPT(18) = 59
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 19 = IXEPPT(19) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 20 = IXEPPT(20) = 63
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 21 = IXEPPT(21) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 22 = IXEPPT(22) = 67
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 23 = IXEPPT(23) = 69
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 24 = IXEPPT(24) = 72
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 25 = IXEPPT(25) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 26 = IXEPPT(26) = 76
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 27 = IXEPPT(27) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 28 = IXEPPT(28) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 29 = IXEPPT(29) = 80
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 30 = IXEPPT(30) = 83
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 31 = IXEPPT(31) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 32 = IXEPPT(32) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 33 = IXEPPT(33) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 34 = IXEPPT(34) = 87
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 35 = IXEPPT(35) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 36 = IXEPPT(36) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 37 = IXEPPT(37) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 38 = IXEPPT(38) = 89
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 39 = IXEPPT(39) = 0
 NODE ASSOCIATED WITH EP 40 = IXEPPT(40) = 0

POINTER FROM CONNECTOR TO ITS NODE NUMBER

NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 1 = IXCNPT(1) = 9
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 2 = IXCNPT(2) = 20
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 3 = IXCNPT(3) = 31
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 4 = IXCNPT(4) = 42
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 5 = IXCNPT(5) = 53
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 6 = IXCNPT(6) = 64
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 7 = IXCNPT(7) = 75
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 8 = IXCNPT(8) = 77
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 9 = IXCNPT(9) = 86
 NODE NUMBER FOR CONNECTOR 10 = IXCNPT(10) = 88

TRANSFORMERS AND ASSOCIATED DATA.

MTF(1) = 11 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
 ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
 MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
 NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
 CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
 MTF POINTERS : 3. 5. 0.

MTF(2) = 13 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : 3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(3) = 14 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
MTF POINTERS : 1. 5. 0.

MTF(4) = 17 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : 3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(5) = 18 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 1. 2. 3. 4.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 1.
MTF POINTERS : 1. 3. 0.

MTF(6) = 22 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
MTF POINTERS : 8. 10. 0.

MTF(7) = 24 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : -3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(8) = 25 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
MTF POINTERS : 6. 10. 0.

MTF(9) = 28 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : -3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(10) = 29 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 5. 6. 7. 8.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 2.
MTF POINTERS : 6. 8. 0.

MTF(11) = 33 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 9. 10. 11. 12.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 3.
MTF POINTERS : 12. 14. 0.

MTF(12) = 35 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 9. 10. 11. 12.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 3.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 3.
MTF POINTERS : 11. 14. 0.

MTF(13) = 37 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : 1. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(14) = 38 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 9. 10. 11. 12.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 3.
MTF POINTERS : 11. 12. 0.

MTF(15) = 41 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : 1. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(16) = 44 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 13. 14. 15. 16.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 4.
MTF POINTERS : 18. 20. 0.

MTF(17) = 46 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : 3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(18) = 47 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 13. 14. 15. 16.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 4.
MTF POINTERS : 16. 20. 0.

MTF(19) = 50 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : 3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(20) = 51 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 13. 14. 15. 16.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 4.
MTF POINTERS : 16. 18. 0.

MTF(21) = 55 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 17. 18. 19. 20.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 5.
MTF POINTERS : 23. 25. 0.

MTF(22) = 57 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : -3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(23) = 58 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 17. 18. 19. 20.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 5.
MTF POINTERS : 21. 25. 0.

MTF(24) = 61 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : -3. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(25) = 62 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 17. 18. 19. 20.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 5.
MTF POINTERS : 21. 23. 0.

MTF(26) = 66 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 21. 22. 23. 24.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 6.
MTF POINTERS : 27. 29. 0.

MTF(27) = 68 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 21. 22. 23. 24.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 3.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 6.
MTF POINTERS : 26. 29. 0.

MTF(28) = 70 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : 1. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(29) = 71 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 21. 22. 23. 24.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 4.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 3.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 6.
MTF POINTERS : 26. 27. 0.

MTF(30) = 74 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : 1. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(31) = 79 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 29. 30. 31. 32.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 1.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 8.
MTF POINTERS : 33. 0. 0.

MTF(32) = 81 FUNCTION NUMBER = 1.
CONSTANTS : 0. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.

MTF(33) = 82 FUNCTION NUMBER = 5.
ARGUMENTS : 29. 30. 31. 32.
MODULATOR FUNCTION : 2.
NUMBER OF POINTERS = 2.
CONNECTOR POINTER = 8.
MTF POINTERS : 31. 0. 0.

MTF(34) = 85 FUNCTION NUMBER = 2.
CONSTANTS : 0. 0. ARGUMENT : 6.