A High Speed Data Acquisition and Analysis System for Transonic Velocity, Density, and Total Temperature Fluctuations

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Abstract

This report describes the high speed Dynamic Data Acquisition System (DDAS) which provides the capability for the simultaneous measurement of velocity, density, and total temperature fluctuations. The system of hardware and software is described in context of the wind tunnel environment.

The DDAS replaces both a recording mechanism and a separate data processing system. The data acquisition and data reduction process has been combined within DDAS. DDAS receives input from hot wires and anemometers, amplifies and filters the signals with computer controlled modules, and converts the analog signals to digital with real-time simultaneous digitization followed by digital recording on disk or tape. Automatic acquisition (either from a computer link to an existing wind tunnel acquisition system, or from data acquisition facilities within DDAS) collects necessary calibration and environment data. The generation of hot wire sensitivities is done in DDAS, as is the application of sensitivities to the hot wire data to generate turbulence quantities. The presentation of the raw and processed data, in terms of root mean square values of velocity, density and temperature, and the processing of the spectral data is accomplished on demand in near-real-time with DDAS.

This paper describes the interface to DDAS and the internal mechanisms of DDAS. A summary of operations relevant to the use of the DDAS is also provided.
### Symbols

$A_1-A_8$ \hspace{1cm} Constants in equation (1)

$E$ \hspace{1cm} Mean voltage across wire

$e'$ \hspace{1cm} Instantaneous voltage across wire (less the mean)

$G_w$ \hspace{1cm} Instrumentation amplifier scalar

$S_u$ \hspace{1cm} Velocity sensitivity \hspace{0.5cm} $\frac{\partial \log e}{\partial \log u \rho, T_0, T_w}$

$S_\rho$ \hspace{1cm} Density sensitivity \hspace{0.5cm} $\frac{\partial \log e}{\partial \log \rho \ u, T_0, T_w}$

$S_{T_0}$ \hspace{1cm} Temperature sensitivity \hspace{0.5cm} $\frac{\partial \log e}{\partial \log T_0 \ u, \rho, T_w}$

$T_0$ \hspace{1cm} Mean total temperature

$T_w$ \hspace{1cm} Mean temperature of heated wire

$u$ \hspace{1cm} Mean velocity

$\rho$ \hspace{1cm} Mean density

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Recent advancements have been made in hot wire anemometry techniques which allow a three wire probe to separate three components of the perturbations in the flow field. Velocity, density and total temperature fluctuations can be determined as a function of three parallel hot wires, since at subsonic and transonic speeds it is generally conceded that the voltage measured across a heated wire mounted normal to the flow and operated with a constant temperature anemometer is a function of velocity, density and total temperature. Under these conditions, a single equation is obtained
for the fluctuating voltage across a single wire which is a function of the three variables - velocity, density, and total temperature. Quantitative measurements for the three fluctuations in the flow variables have used probes with three wires mounted normal to the flow and operated at three different "overheats".

The development of a dedicated hardware and software system to support hot wire anemometry at NASA Langley Research Center in the Fluid Dynamics Branch of the Transonic Aeronautics Division was precipitated by the necessity to process simultaneous hot wire data from three wire probes more rapidly than previously possible.

Prior to the development of the DDAS, all data was acquired on FM tape, and all processing was done in an off-line batch mode. This method delayed recognition of faulty or incomplete data, and test results were often delayed several months.

During a flow diagnostics test in the 8 Foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel (8'TPT) at NASA Langley Research Center in January of 1988, the DDAS was connected in parallel to the existing test instrumentation systems to provide an initial test bed for the new system. See Figure 1. The DDAS was not designated as a primary data acquisition or reduction system, but it soon became apparent that the data logging capabilities would be especially helpful in collecting the hot wire calibration data in an easily manageable format. The hot wire calibration data and the generation of hot wire sensitivities were processed only by the DDAS and the calibration data and sensitivities were used both by DDAS and by other data processing facilities. As a test of the digitization and recording capability, dynamic data was routinely digitized in parallel with the FM tape recordings. As soon as adequate calibration data was collected, the DDAS processed some of the data, and provided velocity, density, and total
temperature turbulence measurements. These results compared favorably with subsequent off-line batch data processing.

A second test was supported to compare hot wire techniques and laser velocimetry techniques in the Basic Aerodynamic Research Facility (B.A.R.F.).

The DDAS provides the processes necessary to:
1) acquire the hot wire calibration data
2) acquire the dynamic hot wire data
3) generate hot wire coefficients and sensitivities
4) compute velocity, density, and total temperature fluctuations
5) compute other statistical relationships
6) provide spectral analysis
7) manage data
8) produce reports and plots

2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

DDAS is a system of hardware and software based on systems purchased from Data Laboratories, Ltd., Precision Filters, Inc., and Hewlett Packard Corporation. Modifications and enhancements to the software and hardware have converted a waveform recorder into a hot wire anemometry acquisition and processing system specifically tailored to the three wire technique that yields separate velocity, density and total temperature components of turbulence.

2.1. HARDWARE
The system (fig. 1) is divided into an analog front end, and a computer-based processing and display section. The analog front end consists of a filter/amplifier subsystem, a high speed digitizer, and a low speed digitizer (or a data link to another acquisition computer). All are fully computer controlled. The processing and display subsystem controls the analog subsystems, and receives the digitized data, processes the data, displays the data, and stores the data in a permanent file.

2.1.1. Amplifier and Filter Subsystem

The analog signals from the hot wire anemometers are first routed to the Precision Filters, Inc. precision amplifier and filter subsystem. This subsystem is currently configured for four channels, providing support for only one three wire probe. Each channel successively passes the anemometer signal through a pre amplifier, high pass filter, low pass filter, and a post amplifier. The full bandwidth capability of each channel is .1Hz to 200KHz, but the high pass and low pass filters usually provide a narrower bandwidth (1Hz to 5KHz). The high pass filter acts as the anti-aliasing filter for the high speed digitizer.

2.1.2. High Speed Digitizer Subsystem

A high speed digitizer, called a Multitrap modular waveform recorder by Data Laboratories, Ltd., is configured to digitize up to 14 channels of fluctuating hot wire data (three channels are required for each 3-wire probe) at rates of up to one million (1M) samples per second (6 channels at up to 1M samples/sec, and 8 channels at up to 256 thousand (256K) samples/second. This data is stored temporarily in the Multitrap buffer memories (up to 256,000 samples per channel), and then transferred to the
HP 9000/330 computer at about 100,000 samples per second - one channel memory at a time - via a dedicated 16 bit parallel bus (GPIO).

2.1.3. Low speed digitizer

This subsystem is not currently implemented, and an existing wind tunnel data acquisition system provided DDAS the functions of a low speed digitizer subsystem. However, the optional low speed digitizer subsystem would consist of a multiplexer and digitizer selected for collection of mean values, not fluctuating values. This subsystem would be used to collect calibration data and tunnel parameter data, which would be logged for further processing of the calibration and fluctuating data.

2.1.4. Computer link to tunnel computer

The General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB), an IEEE488 standard bus, is used to receive static data from the existing tunnel data acquisition system computer. The tunnel computer transmits a packet of data relevant to the tunnel conditions and hot wire calibration data. This link was selected because of its availability in both the tunnel computer and in the DDAS computer. It provides an 82,000 byte per second transfer rate, which is more than adequate to receive as many as four complete ASCII data packets per second. The tunnel computer actually sent only one packet per second.

Use of the existing tunnel data acquisition system to collect the tunnel conditions and the additional mean values related to the hot wire calibration data eliminates the need for a parallel hardware system (the low speed digitizer), and the need to develop instrument calibration software and hardware. It does, however, provide additional work for the tunnel computer personnel to configure their acquisition setup to handle
the additional channels, and to provide the GPIB software to generate the data packets for the DDAS.

The link is configured with the DDAS as not system controller, and as device 01. This was accomplished by setting switches on the HP 98624A HP-IB Interface Card inserted into the computer specifically for the link. The select code was set to 8; interrupts are not relevant, since they are not used. The wind tunnel computer providing the data packet is configured as system controller, and outputs ASCII data packets at a rate set by the wind tunnel computer.

The packet is read into a DDAS packet buffer with one program statement in the subroutine Get_packet in module MODUSR2: ENTER Pkt_sc;Pkt$(*), where Pkt_sc is equal to 8, and the Pkt$ array was sized for 47 each 80 character strings.

The packet format is shown in Table 1.

2.1.5. Computer Peripherals

2.1.5.1. Disk storage

75Mb of non removable disk storage is available for programs and data. In addition, a 1.2Mb removable disk drive is available for program development and hot wire calibration data.

2.1.5.1.1. 55Mb hard disk

The computer then transfers the data to a 55Mb hard disc at about the same 100,000 samples per second - one channel at a time.
2.1.5.1.2. **20Mb hard disk**

Programs and support software is stored on the 20Mb hard disk.

2.1.5.2. **Tape storage**

Once the data disc is full, the data is copied to a 67Mb tape cartridge for permanent storage.

2.1.5.3. **Display**

A color CRT is the system console and data display.

2.1.5.4. **Plotter**

An 8 pen autoload flatbed plotter is available for plot generation, and is used to display dynamic data and hot wire calibration data.

2.1.5.5. **Printer**

A dot matrix printer is available for data display. It can produce screen dumps, but is used primarily to generate a record of the hot wire calibration data, and, as data processing is accomplished, the results of the processing are printed.

2.2. **SOFTWARE**

2.2.1. **Software environment**
All DDAS programs operate under a BASIC operating system, in an interpretive BASIC language. Several compiled subroutines are a part of the ACQUIRE software system to enhance computational speed in some parts of the software.

2.2.2. Baseline software

The ACQUIRE\textsuperscript{5} software system, provided by Data Laboratories, Ltd. is the basis for the Dynamic Data Acquisition System (DDAS) used for the acquisition of hot wire anemometry data.

Since the ACQUIRE package is an off-the-shelf product, no attempt to describe its full capability will be made.

ACQUIRE has been slightly modified in only one area - the addition of a sequence number to a dynamic data disk file was inhibited if it was not necessary to discriminate between two files with the same name. See Section 2.2.6.2.1.2. for further discussion on the requirement for the modification.

2.2.3. Hot wire application software

Major additions were made to ACQUIRE in the form of two sub-programs: MODUSR1 and MODUSR2. These user written modules are configured according to guidelines provided by ACQUIRE, so that they will be automatically included in ACQUIRE. Appendix A contains the full program listings of these two modules.

The functions implemented in both MODUSR1 and MODUSR2 are listed in Appendix B.
2.2.4. **Configuration files**

Configuration files used by ACQUIRE for the 8'TPT test include acquisition setup parameters, hardware configuration parameters, and default display parameters. They are set, saved and stored by a variety of ACQUIRE functions.

2.2.5. **Sequence program files**

The sequence program functions of ACQUIRE provide a mechanism for specifying a series of functions to be accomplished. Both the initialization and acquisition sequence program files used to tailor the DDAS for support of the 8'TPT test are listed in Appendix C.

Although the configuration files and sequence files are not the easiest to configure, the result is a system that is literally a "turnkey" system. Turn on the hardware, allow the hardware and software to be configured, and press a button to simultaneously acquire calibration and dynamic data.

2.2.6. **Hot wire data acquisition**

The ACQUIRE software system was augmented to support the specific requirements of hot wire anemometry systems currently in use at NASA Langley Research Center in the Fluid Dynamics Branch of the Transonic Aeronautics Division. Software design and implementation followed both form and style of the supplied ACQUIRE software, maintaining the appearance of a seamless environment within ACQUIRE. This feature resulted in a software system for an instrument that has evolved from a waveform recorder to a hot wire anemometry system designed to acquire and process both mean hot wire calibration data and fluctuating hot wire data.
The end result has been an easily used flow diagnostics instrument that minimizes the researchers workload.

With hot wires, there are most often two concurrent tasks: calibration of the wires, and acquisition of the dynamic, or fluctuating data. This system is designed to calibrate and process three wire probe data. The current implementation supports two three wire probes, and acquires, processes, and stores them separately.

Once the instrument is configured, each data point is acquired with the push of a single button -- one button recording. Data processing does require a few more button sequences, but only because the researcher provides more direction in the data reduction process.

For the 8'TPT flow diagnostics test in January of 1988, the hot wires had not been previously calibrated, so concurrent calibration data and dynamic data acquisition was necessary.

2.2.6.1. Calibration

Calibration of three wire probes require a complete data system to acquire mean (static) conditions of both the operational environment and of the mean hot wire values.

It is assumed that the hot wires are sensitive to velocity, density, and total temperature. To determine what the sensitivity is to each variable, the mean voltage output of each hot wire must be measured at each combination of velocity, density, and temperature. The tunnel run schedule was configured to assure that adequate data points are taken to provide a realistic profile of sensitivities.
The run schedule was also selected to expose the hot wire probe to the highest dynamic pressures first, so that if a wire is going to break, then the least amount of tunnel time will be lost.

Each of the three parallel hot wires on a probe are operated at different overheats, to encourage a wide separation of sensitivity between each hot wire.

The calibration data consists of mean values, which do not require the high sampling rates normally invoked to digitize the dynamic data, so the calibration data is not acquired through the high speed digitizers. An existing wind tunnel data acquisition system collected the data, and then transferred it through a GPIB link to the DDAS computer. Several data packets of data are averaged and then stored in a formatted record on disk.

2.2.6.1.1. Observation files

This calibration data is stored in a file called an observation file. Other related mean data is also stored in the observation file:
- tunnel conditions,
- test identification parameters,
- auxiliary data (such as RMS microphone readings, and amplifier gain settings), and
- simple calculated data (such as density, velocity, static temperature, the logs of a variety of data, and the products of the logs of a variety of data.)
The observation "file" is really several files. The first is a file containing the data received from a packet sent from the MODCOMP via the HP-IB link. (Actually, several packets are averaged, and the average is stores as an observation in the first observation file.) The second and third files each contain data related only to a specific three wire probe. These files also contain tunnel condition and test identification data as well, but only the tunnel computer data and simple, computed values related to a specific probe is contained in these files.

The internal format of the observation files was carefully selected to conform to the format specifications of an existing statistics package. The Basic Data Statistics package from HP has historically been the statistics package used to reduce the hot wire calibration data, so the file format was made compatible with that package.

2.2.6.2. Dynamic data

The acquisition of the dynamic hot wire data is entirely accomplished by the off-the-shelf ACQUIRE software. ACQUIRE has all the mechanisms necessary to configure the actual data acquisition hardware and the capability to manage the data once it has been digitized and buffered by the high speed digitizer hardware, which includes the transfer from the buffer to computer memory, and the transfer of the data to disk. These functional modules are "strung together" in a sequence program mechanism, which is also an inherent part of ACQUIRE.

2.2.6.2.1. Fluctuating data
Fluctuating data is either digitized data from the hot wire anemometers, or it is calculated data from the process of computing velocity, density, and temperature fluctuations, which is discussed later. In either case, the result is a time varying array of samples of data.

2.2.6.2.1.1. Fluctuating data volume

The sheer volume of fluctuating data is worth note: since each channel can handle 256K samples (512K bytes) at a time, and there are 3 channels per probe, and the same amount of results exist, \(256K \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 31457K\) bytes per observation. For 117 observations (8' Transonic Pressure Tunnel Test 934), 368M bytes of data storage becomes necessary.

2.2.6.2.1.2. Fluctuating data disk file naming convention

DDAS collects and generates multiple channels of fluctuating data files for each test condition or observation. These files are related to a specific record in an observation file, which contains non-fluctuating scalar data related to the observation. The relationship of the fluctuating data file names to the test condition and to the observation file and record within the observation file is specifically defined by convention. The use of a naming convention allows data reduction programs to associate all data files necessary for data reduction and for naming resultant fluctuating data files. Table 2 details the naming format.

The dynamic data samples digitized by the MULTITRAP digitizer hardware are stored by the waveform recorder function of ACQUIRE on a channel-per-file basis. Fluctuating data names are generated whenever a hot wire
calibration observation is logged, so that a naming convention is followed - should a request to digitize hot wire fluctuating data be processed.

2.2.7. Coefficient calculations

The process of providing the sensitivities necessary to convert three hot wire data arrays into velocity, density and temperature fluctuation arrays first requires that the calibration data be processed by multiple linear regression techniques to produce a set of coefficients for each of the three hot wires. Since the relationship of the performance of the hot wire is highly nonlinear in relationship to the velocity, density, and temperature, up to 10 coefficients are required (Eight are in use, as shown¹):

\[
\log E = A_1 + A_2 \log u + A_3 \log \rho + A_4 \log T_0 \\
+ A_5 \log u \log \rho + A_6 \log u \log T_0 \\
+ A_7 \log \rho \log T_0 \\
+ A_8 \log u \log \rho \log T_0
\]

(1)

Since velocity, density, and temperature are all known for each observation (as collected by the DDAS form the tunnel data acquisition system - in the form of \( P_T, P_S, \) and \( T_T \)), the most direct solution is through multiple linear regression.

Whenever requested by the operator, a Multiple Linear Regression routine (which is a specifically modified version of the Hewlett Packard routine MLR which was purchased as part of a statistics package) is invoked, which calculates coefficients for each hot wire on each probe. These
coefficients can then be stored in a coefficient disk file related to each probe. (This internal MLR routine is not currently implemented.)

Alternatively, coefficients calculated in a separate multiple linear regression package may be read from a disk file generated by that package, or the coefficients may be manually entered through the keyboard.

2.2.7.1. Sensitivity calculations

The coefficients, which represent the hot wire relationship to velocity, density, and temperature, are combined with specific test conditions, which have been stored in an observation record of the observation file.

\[
S_u = A_2 + A_5 \log \rho + A_6 \log T_0 \\
+ A_8 \log \rho \log T_0 
\]  
\tag{2a}

\[
S_\rho = A_3 + A_5 \log u + A_7 \log T_0 \\
+ A_8 \log u \log T_0 
\]  
\tag{2b}

\[
S_{T_0} = A_4 + A_5 \log u + A_7 \log \rho \\
+ A_8 \log u \log \rho 
\]  
\tag{2c}

New ACQUIRE functions created in MODUSR2 allow the appropriate calibration file to be specified, and the beginning and ending observations and beginning and ending probes to be selected for the computations. For each observation and each probe, the log values of velocity, density and temperature are retrieved from the appropriate record in the observation file. Once the computation is completed for each probe, the resultant sensitivities are inserted into existing, but as yet unused variables in the previously recorded observation.
2.2.7.2. Calculating velocity, density, and temperature fluctuations

Once the sensitivities have been calculated, the operator may request that the dynamic data for a given set of observations and probes be processed in a way that yields dynamic waveforms representing fluctuating velocity, density and temperature (instead of 3 fluctuating voltages) and with turbulence figures and other statistical performance characteristics.

The equation that defines the relationship of voltages to turbulence parameters is:

\[
\begin{align*}
\left[\frac{e_1'}{E_1}\right] &= S_{u_1} \frac{u'}{U} + S_{\rho_1} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} + S_{T_1} \frac{T_0'}{T_0} \\
\left[\frac{e_2'}{E_2}\right] &= S_{u_2} \frac{u'}{U} + S_{\rho_2} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} + S_{T_2} \frac{T_0'}{T_0} \\
\left[\frac{e_3'}{E_3}\right] &= S_{u_3} \frac{u'}{U} + S_{\rho_3} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} + S_{T_3} \frac{T_0'}{T_0}
\end{align*}
\]

To solve for the three unknowns \((\frac{u'}{U}, \frac{\rho'}{\rho}, \text{ and } \frac{T_0'}{T_0})\) in the three equations, rearrange, and organize for a matrix operation:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{e_1'}{E_1} \\
\frac{e_2'}{E_2} \\
\frac{e_3'}{E_3}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
S_{u_1} & S_{\rho_1} & S_{T_1} \\
S_{u_2} & S_{\rho_2} & S_{T_2} \\
S_{u_3} & S_{\rho_3} & S_{T_3}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{u'}{U} \\
\frac{\rho'}{\rho} \\
\frac{T_0'}{T_0}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
By rearranging again, which involves inverting the sensitivity matrix, solve for the three unknowns:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{u'}{U} \\
\frac{e'}{\rho} \\
\frac{T_0'}{T_0}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
S_{u_1} & S_{\rho_1} & S_{T_0_1} \\
S_{u_2} & S_{\rho_2} & S_{T_0_2} \\
S_{u_3} & S_{\rho_3} & S_{T_0_3}
\end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{e'}{E} & \frac{1}{C_w} \\
\frac{e'}{E} & \frac{1}{C_w} \\
\frac{e'}{E} & \frac{1}{C_w}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The computation of the instantaneous velocity, density, and temperature is accomplished as shown:

for each probe and each observation to be processed,

for each of the three hot wires

the mean hot wire voltage (E) is retrieved
the gain (G) for the fluctuating hot wire voltage is retrieved
the three sensitivities (u, \rho, T_0) are retrieved and placed in the sensitivity matrix
the dynamic data file is retrieved from disk, and placed in memory
the sensitivity matrix is inverted
for each of the instantaneous samples

for each of the three hot wires
compute:

\[
\frac{e'}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{C_w}
\]

and store in the independent variable matrix
matrix multiply the inverted sensitivity array by the
independent variable array, and place the instantaneous
turbulence ratios \( \frac{u'}{U}, \frac{\rho'}{\rho}, \text{ and } \frac{T_0'}{T_0} \) in memory

compute the RMS values of \( \frac{u'}{U}, \frac{\rho'}{\rho}, \text{ and } \frac{T_0'}{T_0} \)

store the RMS values of velocity, density, and temperature
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{u'}{U} & \frac{\rho'}{\rho} & \frac{T_0'}{T_0}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
for each observation into existing, but as yet
unused variables in the previously recorded observation

store the fluctuating velocity, density, and temperature waveforms in
disk files for later spectral investigations, utilizing existing
functions of ACQUIRE

2.2.8. Precision filter system control

The computer control of the filters and amplifiers allows adaptive
processing of various hot wire signals, which are dependent upon a variety
of operational parameters. The software interface allows full control of
each functional module within the Precision Filter system - including the
calibration module, and also allows the interrogation of all status and
condition data - including the calibration module. The modules are
connected to provide a full calibration sequence, and to allow full
operator control, semiautomatic or automatic operation. (This feature not
implemented as of April 88).
2.2.9. Utility Functions

Other utility functions were implemented to enhance operational characteristics of the system. The ability to eject plots, and the ability to plot "special" hot wire calibration data, are "plot utilitys". The ability to list categories of files on the disk, to purge extraneous files - or groups of files, the ability to copy or move files - or groups of files - to another disk (or tape) are "file utilitys".

Function LOGFILLE TO PC was used to transfer observation files containing logged and computed data to another system. A GPIB bus connects DDAS to the PC, where a GPIB card (National Instruments or HP) is installed. Appendix D contains the PC BASIC program used with the HP GPIB card to receive and store the data on the PC disk.

3. OPERATION

Operation of DDAS begins prior to the tunnel operation. Configuration of both the ACQUIRE software and the high speed digitizer is accomplished from within the software. Configuration files of various types are generated by the software and are recallable either at power on time or from within a sequence program.

3.1. System setup - hardware

The initial configuration of hardware is accomplished only once. The assignment of device addresses is as follows:

GPIB devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>printer</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20Mb program disk</td>
<td>703,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
67Mb data tape 703,1
plotter 705
high speed digitizer 708
  (control link)
computer link 801
55Mb data disk 1400

GPIO (16 bit parallel) devices:

high speed digitizer 12
  (data link)

3.2. **System setup - software**

The ACQUIRE operating system was configured to operate within the memory constraints of 4Mbytes, and to be configured for 14 channels of digitizers, and 14 channels of data memory. Refer to the ACQUIRE operations manual for further details.

3.3. **ACQUIRE installation**

Upon receipt of the software, the installation procedure defined by the manufacturer allows the software to be configured for existing hardware, including amount of computer memory, number of digitizers in the digitizer chassis, and the maximum number of channels in the computer memory at any one time.

3.4. **System variables**
A file structure is maintained in the ACQUIRE software for containing a wide variety of currently selected operating parameters. This mechanism allows the operator to interactively select preferred operational conditions, and then store the "sysvars" on disk for later retrieval. These parameters include, but are not limited to, display format, memory length for each channel, waveform file names, waveform channel selection, system variables file name, binary switch name, plot file name, and sequence file name. To recall a specific set of system variables automatically at power on time, the system variables are stored in a file called "AUTOVARS".

3.5. Binary switches - digitizer configuration - MULTITRAP

The high speed digitizer is configured utilizing an interactive session to select sampling rates, gains, trigger modes, data block size, etc., and then the configuration of the binary switches within the digitizer are saved in a binary switch configuration file. To recall a specific configuration for the digitizer automatically at power on time, the binary switches are stored in a file called "AUTOSW".

3.6. Plot setup

The format of a plot is defined interactively and may then be saved on a plot file. The actual data is not saved in the file. Once the waveform channel in memory is selected, the position, scaling, and labeling of the axis is defined, and waveform labeling is determined. Once all channels are positioned and defined, the plot title is defined, and the plot configuration is saved to disk.

3.7. Sequence program - initialization
An initialization sequence program is interactively generated, which will determine a sequence of functions to be performed to set up DDAS to a configuration relevant to a specific wind tunnel test. See Appendix C for a listing of the initialization sequence used for the 8'TPT test. To recall the initialization sequence program at power on time, the sequence is stored in a file called "AUTOSEQ".

3.8. Sequence program - acquisition

A run sequence program is interactively generated, which will determine a sequence of functions to be performed to:

- log calibration data
- digitize and store fluctuating data
- plot hot wire mean voltages vs. mass flow, $\rho u$, (see Fig. 2)
- print a report displaying many parameters of the current observation whenever the operator presses a single button. See Appendix C for a listing of the run sequence used for the 8'TPT test. The run sequence program is automatically loaded by the initialization sequence program, so that once all configurations are defined, powering on the system, and pressing a button is all that is necessary to simultaneously acquire both calibration and fluctuating hot wire data.

3.9. File transfer to PC

The probe log data files - one or both - can be transferred to a PC via a dedicated GPIB cabled between DDAS and a PC. The PC BASIC program "XFR.HP" (see Appendix D) should be started first, and then, before providing the requested file name, invoke the DDAS function LOGFILE TO PC. Refer to the relevant function sheet in Appendix B for details on proper configuration prior to starting the transfer. When the file name is then
entered into the PC, which defines where the data is to be stored, the transfer will begin.

4. **SYSTEM STRENGTHS**

4.1. **ACQUIRE**

ACQUIRE, in combination with the hardware is a very versatile waveform recorder:

- It controls all the hardware associated with the system.
- It manages hardware and software configuration - via files.
- It manages process, or "sequence" files.
- It manages dynamic data files and internal arrays of data.
- It provides a choice of operator dialogue techniques, including:
  - cursor, menu, and command line entry.
- It provides data display management.
- It provides the waveform plotting capabilities.
- A Digital Signal Processing package is included which provides:
  - Fast Fourier Transforms
  - filters
  - power spectrum
  - transfer functions

The acquisition of the dynamic data, and the storing of the dynamic data is a very significant strength of ACQUIRE. But most importantly, the internal design allowed application routines to be written into ACQUIRE, which produces a set of software that appears to the user to be a single entity, without seams, and fully integrated.
4.2. Data logging

The internal log file format allows direct access by a commercially available statistics package, which includes a multiple linear regression analysis capability necessary to generate coefficients used in creating hot wire sensitivities.

4.3. Computer link

4.3.1. DDAS to tunnel computer

A software/hardware link is currently used with the MODCOMP data acquisition computer to receive mean data values, but a self-contained, accurate and reliable static data acquisition subsystem could be integrated, making the DDAS self-contained. The use of an existing data acquisition system for the collection of mean values transfers the instrument calibration requirements for those values to another system.

4.3.2. DDAS to PC

The LOGFILE TO PC function to transmit the logged and computed parameters to another system, where the data is reformatted and imported to a spreadsheet program (Lotus Symphony) for further analysis and data presentation.

5. LIMITATIONS

5.1. Uncalibrated wires
Hot wire calibration currently consumes the major portion of the tunnel operation time. Although not a limitation of the DDAS, the process of calibrating hot wire probes relative to temperature, density and pressure is currently the most expensive part of the three wire technique.

Pre-calibrated wires would allow real time processing of the voltages from the three wires into the velocity, density, and temperature components of turbulence. The facility would be much less expensive to construct and operate than the wind tunnel to be supported, since the size could be much smaller, and the tolerable turbulence levels could be higher, since only the mean values of velocity, density, and temperature are used in determining hot wire sensitivities.

For wind tunnels not capable of independently controlling velocity, density (or total pressure) and temperature, the three wire technique requires that the wires be pre-calibrated, since the sensitivities could not be properly determined in such a wind tunnel.

Although a hot wire calibration tunnel has been partially constructed, it is not yet operational due to manpower and funding constraints. A data logging program module developed for DDAS is available as a module for eventual integration with an instrumentation system expressly for the hot wire calibration facility.

5.2. Data storage

The acquisition of 2.5 seconds (50KHz bandwidth) of fluctuating data representing a single 3-wire probe hot wire output requires the rapid digitization, processing, display and storage, of 1.5Mb. of data. 150Mb of data could easily be collected in 8 hours of transonic wind tunnel
testing. The hardware originally purchased with ACQUIRE can adequately
digitize 14 hot wire channels of the dynamic components. Modifications
have been made to rapidly transfer the digitized data to the computer.
adequate hardware exists to transfer the data to permanent storage. But
only 55Mb of conventional disk space is available for data. A Write Once,
Read Many (WORM) laser disk drive ($14K) would dramatically improve the
storage capability, since WORM drives can typically store 600-800Mb of
data per disc.

5.3. Compute speed

5.3.1. Hardware - central processing unit (CPU)

The real limitation of this system was - and is - in the processing speed
of the CPU. The original HP 9000/310 CPU was about as fast as an IBM
PC/AT, and often took minutes to perform a simple evaluation of a few
thousand points of dynamic data from a single channel. The upgrade to an
HP 9000/330 (for $13K) in the beginning of 1988 improved the processing
performance somewhat, but the array processing problem is still not being
met head on.

5.3.2. Data structure

For each computation the array structure requires an indexing algorithm to
access each sample. Through the indexing mechanism, and by representing
sample values in an integer format, at least a four-fold savings of
computer memory and disk space is realized. But the saving of space
(memory) has become an unnecessary and unacceptable tradeoff. All
generated data had been simply rescaled (as ratios) existing data, so the
linear coefficients were easily determined for the new integer data
arrays. However, the solution for three unknowns in three simultaneous equations does not allow for a simple determination for the linear coefficients to scale the integer data. To compute instantaneous turbulence fluctuation, each instantaneous voltage must be translated to floating point by applying first order coefficients. Then the floating point computations (a floating point matrix multiply operation is in itself not a fast operation) are accomplished for each instant in time. But the answers are in a floating point format and no linear coefficients have been determined to convert the floating point answers to a range of integer values. Therefore, the hot wire computations are accomplished twice - once to determine linear coefficients, and once to store the instantaneous turbulence fluctuation in an integer format. Both the integer format and the index algorithm produce excessively slow computing processes.

5.3.3. Operating system

The existing BASIC operating system is a single user, single task executive. It cannot support high speed communication via Ethernet. It cannot support concurrent operations; program development, data acquisition, data processing, and data communications cannot all be executing concurrently.

5.3.4. Programming language

The BASIC language is an interpreter, rather than a compiler, which trades off execution speed for ease of program development and maintenance. Although the ACQUIRE software takes advantage of some compiled and assembled subroutines - for speed - all of the application software is still interpreted.
6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Several solutions exist - they all require much larger investments of time and money than a mere doubling of financial resources.

6.1. Improvement options

6.1.1. Array processor hardware

A dedicated array processor is available from Analogic Corp ($27K) which is designed to interface to both the HP 9000/330 and the HP software. Modifications to the ACQUIRE Digital Signal Processing software (DSP), or development of a user-provided DSP routine to replace the ACQUIRE DSP software (3 man-months, est.) would be required.

6.1.2. Faster CPU

A larger HP 9000/350 CPU ($29K) would quadruple the processing speed, and still be able to run the existing ACQUIRE software.

A combination of the Analogic array processor and the HP 9000/350 would provide the best performance possible - without abandoning the ACQUIRE software.

6.1.3. Utilize UNIX operating system

Provide the multitasking, multiuser environment necessary to support concurrent operations, Ethernet (TCP/IP) communications, a choice of programming languages - including interpretive and compiled, and a wider marketplace for software and hardware solutions like nine track magnetic
tape support, laser printer support, graphics and statistics support, and data management support.

6.1.4. Abandon ACQUIRE

Abandon the ACQUIRE software system, and actively search for a software system that operates in the UNIX environment, has the potential for supporting the high speed digitizer, can acquire, process, display, and save both the mean data and fluctuating data more rapidly than ACQUIRE.

6.1.5. Remote processing

Processing the data elsewhere: ACD, MODCOMP or other larger computer resource. The solution is suggested by the existence of other computational resources that may be made available, including the tunnel computer, and would provide parallel processing of the DDAS data once the hot wire sensitivities are available, and once the instantaneous data has been acquired and transferred to the other resource. This approach assumes that a viable communications link like Ethernet is available. At NASA LaRC, this capability is called LaRCNET. Although this link is proposed for the East Area of LaRC - where 8'TPT is located, its presence is still about 2 years distant. LaRCNET also implies - by its very existence - that the ACD computational resources will be in great demand. The MODCOMP connection, however, proposes a much closer solution. Although not an array processor machine, and not yet capable of communicating via LaRCNET, the access via a local Ethernet (to eventually be a part of LaRCNET) is scheduled for the forth quarter of 1988.

6.2. Preferred solution
The preferred solution is: abandon ACQUIRE for a UNIX compatible set of software, translate existing hot wire programs to the UNIX environment, purchase new statistical software, and purchase an array processor and a faster CPU (the HP 9000/350). About 1 man-month would be required for conversion of the hot wire software, and about 3 man-months would be required to integrate all the various software and hardware modules. This solution minimizes the engineering integration risks attendant in any system of this complexity.
References:


2. P. C. Stainback; Some Influences of Approximate Values for Velocity, Density and Total Temperature Sensitivities on Hot Wire Anemometer Results; AIAA-86-0506


4. G. S. Jones, P. C. Stainback; A New Look At Wind Tunnel Flow Quality for Transonic Flows; SAE-88-1452

Figure 1. DDAS System Block Diagram
Figure 2. Plot: hotwire voltage vs. mass flow
**Figure 3. Observation Report**
Figure 4. Plot: Waveforms - Floor strut
8 FT Hotwire Voltages - Wall Strut 16 Nov 1987

Figure 5. Plot: Waveforms - Wall strut
Table 1. Fluctuating Data File Name Format

Pkt$( 1) <stx> (ignored) (2) TEST (3) RUN (4) POINT (5) TIME (6) DATE (7) Ps tunnel static pressure (psf) (8) Pt tunnel total pressure (psf) (9) Tt Tunnel total temperature (deg F) (10) Mach number Reynolds number (per chord foot) (11) PtS1 Strut 1 (Wall) total pressure (psf) (12) PsS1 static pressure (psf) (13) TtS1 total temperature (deg F) (14) PtS2 Strut 2 (Floor) total pressure (psf) (15) PsS2 static pressure (psf) (16) TtS2 total temperature (deg F) (17) PtS3 Strut 3 (Unused) (18) PsS3 static pressure (psf) (19) TtS3 total temperature (deg F) (20) P1HW1 Strut 1 Hot wire 1 mean voltage (21) P1HW2 2 mean voltage (22) P1HW3 3 mean voltage (23) P1HW4 4 mean voltage (24) P2HW1 Strut 2 Hot wire 1 mean voltage (25) P2HW2 2 mean voltage (26) P2HW3 3 mean voltage (27) P2HW4 4 mean voltage (28) P3HW1 Strut 3 Hot wire 1 mean voltage (29) P4HW1 Strut 4 Hot wire 1 mean voltage (30) P5HW1 Strut 5 Hot wire 1 mean voltage (31) Kulitel Microphone RMS voltage (32) HW1-4GAIN Gain code representing instrument gain (33) HW5GAIN Wires 5, 6, and 7 are on probe 2, (34) HW6GAIN wires 1, 2 and 3 (35) HW7GAIN Gain code representing instrument gain (36) KulitelGAIN Gain code representing instrument gain (37) 2 (38) 3 (39) 4 (40) 5 (41) 6 (42) <ETX> (ignored) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47)
Fluctuating Data File Name Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Real time digitized data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Playback (FM tape) digitized data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Velocity ratio - computed data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Density ratio - computed data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Temperature ratio - computed data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>&quot;A&quot; 3-wire probe (wall strut - test 934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>&quot;B&quot; 3-wire probe (floor strut - test 934)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rr</td>
<td>Run number (00-99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
<td>Point number (00-99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>Channel number (00-07)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>Sequence number - if any assigned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: RA171203

RA171203 real time, probe A, run 17, point 12, no sequence number assigned

The ACQUIRE software module MODUSR2 has been written to utilize the fluctuating data file naming conventions described above.

The ACQUIRE software module MODGEN (provided by Data Laboratories) was modified to not automatically add a sequence number in column 9 if not necessary to differentiate between two files with the same name (in columns one through eight).
APPENDICES
APPENDIX A. Program Listings

This appendix contains the DDAS program listings for all the application specific code to acquire, process, display, store and transmit the hot wire data.

The program is separated into two modules: MODUSR1 provides general utility functions. MODUSR2 provides all hot wire specific functions.
This program becomes a part of "ACQUIRE", and provides additional utility functions. As the need for additional functions increases, so will the functions implemented in this program.

Usercom:
SELECT Routine
CASE 1  ! init pass 1
    RESTORE Menulist
    LOOP
        READ V$
        EXIT IF V$="***"
        READ V(*)
        CALL Chkmitem(V(*),V$)
    END LOOP
CASE 2  ! init pass 2
    RESTORE Keylist
    LOOP
        Erfl=0
        Errtype=1
        READ V(1)
        EXIT IF V(1)<0
        READ V(2)
        CALL Chkkey(V(1),V(2))
    END LOOP
!
Menulist: !
LABEL,Function,Flag1,Flag2
DATA "UTILITY",4000,0,6
DATA "PLOT UTILITYS",4001,0,6
DATA "PLOT EJECT",4002,0,262
DATA "TAG PLOT",4003,0,262
DATA "TAG PICTURE",4004,0,262
DATA "PLOT LOG_E",4005,0,262
DATA "PICTURE LOG_E",4006,0,262
DATA "FILE UTILITYS",4020,0,6
DATA "CAT GROUP",4021,8704,260
DATA "PURGE",4022,0,6
DATA "PURGE GROUP",4023,8704,390
DATA "PURGE FILE",4024,8704,390
DATA "FILE COPY",4025,0,6
DATA "FROM DISK",4026,8704,22
DATA "TO DISK",4027,8704,22
DATA "FILE GROUP",4028,8704,22
DATA "COPY FILES",4029,8704,394
DATA "YOVE
FILES",4030,8704,394
!
Keylist: !
DATA 0,4000
DATA 100,4001
DATA 110,4002
DATA 120,4003
DATA 130,4004
DATA 140,4005
DATA 150,4006
DATA 200,4020
DATA 210,4021
DATA 220,4022
DATA 221,4023
DATA 222,4024
DATA 240,4025
DATA 241,4026
DATA 242,4027
DATA 243,4028
DATA 245,4030
DATA 247,4029
DATA -1,-1
!
CASE 3
!RUN TIME INITIALIZATION
Fil-nam$=""
Fil_grp$=""
RESTORE Symbols
READ Sym_cbl$(*)
Symbols: !
DATA "+"
DATA "x"
DATA "o"
DATA "*
!
CASE 4
! Power on initializations:
Num_obs_plotted=0
!
CASE ELSE
Usercode:!
SELECT Code
CASE 4002
!PLOT EJECT
SELECT Routine
CASE 31
OUTPUT Plotdev;"PG"
Num_obs_plotted=0 !RESET OBSERVATIONS POINTER for Function 4005
Num_obs_printed=0 !RESET OBSERVATIONS PRINTED for Function 4107
END SELECT
!
CASE 4003,4004
!PLOT TAG  PICTURE TAG
SELECT Routine
CASE 31
Errf=0
IF Errf=0 AND Code=4003 THEN PLOTTER IS Plotdev,"HPGL"
IF Errf=0 THEN
OFF TIMEOUT 7
Yminoff=0
Ymoff-1
X_gdu_min=0
X_gdu_max=100*RATIO
Y_gdu_min=0
Y_gdu_max=100

gdu

DEG

PEN 1

IF Titlesize<-.8 THEN Titlesize=4

CSIZE .65*Titlesize*Ymoff,.65*RATIO*.5

LORG 3

LDIR 0

VIEWPORT X_gdu_min,X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_min*Ymoff+Ymoff+Ymoff,Y_gdu_max*Ymoff+Ymoff+Ymoff

WINDOW X_gdu_min,X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_min,Y_gdu_max

MOVE X_gdu_max-.20*X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_max-10

FOR I=1 TO 10

SELECT I

CASE 1,2,5!TEST, RUN, DATE only

LABEL Logged_var_name$(I) &" &Tag_pkt$(I)

END SELECT

NEXT I

FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe

SELECT Probe

CASE 1

PEN 1

LABEL "WALL PROBE"

PEN 2

LABEL "FLOOR PROBE"

CASE 2

END SELECT

NEXT Probe

END IF

PENUP

VIEWPORT X_gdu_min,X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_min,Y_gdu_max

WINDOW X_gdu_min,X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_min,Y_gdu_max

MOVE X_gdu_max,Y_gdu_max

PLOTTER IS CRT,"INTERNAL"

END SELECT

!Plot_log_e: !

CASE 4005,4006

!PLOT LOG(E) vs LOG(Rho*U)

SELECT Routine

CASE 31

IF Num_obs_plotted=0 THEN !Get the axis plotted

IF Code=4005 THEN OUTPUT Plotdev;"PG"!Eject old plot

Mvar$(3)="RhoU"

CALL Routine(22,618) !PLOT NAME=RhoU

CALL Routine(31,616) !LOAD PLOT

IF Code=4005 THEN

CALL Routine(31,615)!PLOT PICTURE

ELSE

CALL Routine(31,612)!REDRAW PICTURE

END IF

END IF

IF Code=4005 THEN

PLOTTER IS Plotdev,"HPGL"

OFF TIMEOUT 7

ELSE

PLOTTER IS CRT,"INTERNAL"

END IF

Ymoff=0

Ymoff=1

IF Titlesize<-.8 THEN Titlesize=4
FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
   PEN Probe
   FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
      SELECT Probe
      CASE 1
         Num_wires=4
      CASE 2
         Num_wires=3
      CASE ELSE
         Num_wires=1
      END SELECT
      VIEWPORT Xstart(1),Xend(1),Ystart(1)*Ymoff+Yminoff,Yend(1)*Ymoff+Yminoff
      WINDOW Xmin(1),Xmax(1),Ymin(1),Ymax(1)
      !#####
      FOR Wire=1 TO Num_wires
         FOR Wire=1 TO Nun_wires
            SELECT Probe
            CASE 1
               Pressure=A_rec(4,This_obs)
               X_val=MAX(-E6,A_rec(13,This_obs))
               Y_val=MAX(-E6,A_rec(21+Wire,This_obs))
            CASE 2
               Pressure=B_rec(4,This_obs)
               X_val=MAX(-E6,B_rec(13,This_obs))
               Y_val=MAX(-E6,B_rec(21+Wire,This_obs))
            END SELECT
            MOVE X_val,Y_val
            SELECT Pressure
            CASE 700. TO 720.
               LABEL Sym_tbl$(1)
            CASE 850. TO 880.
               LABEL Sym_tbl$(2)
            CASE 1400. TO 1500.
               LABEL Sym_tbl$(3)
            CASE 1700. TO 1800.
               LABEL Sym_tbl$(4)
            END SELECT
         NEXT Wire
      NEXT This_obs
      IF Probe=1 THEN
         MOVE 1.,.6639
         DRAW 1.54,.77832
         LINE TYPE 4
         PEN Probe+3
         MOVE 1.,.67889
         DRAW 1.58,.72076
         LINE TYPE -1
      END IF
   NEXT Probe
END SELECT
CASE 4021  !CAT A SELECT GROUP OF FILES
SELECT Routine
CASE 21
   Mvar$(3)=Fil_grp$
CASE 22
   Fil_grp$=Mvar$(3)
CASE 31
  CAT; SELECT Fil_grp$
END SELECT
CASE 4023 !PURGE A SELECT GROUP OF FILES
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  Mvar$(3)=Fil_grp$
  CASE 22
  Fil_grp$=Mvar$(3)
  CASE 31
  CAT TO Cat_array$(*) ; SELECT Fil_grp$ , NO HEADER , COUNT Num_in_grp
  Fil_grp$=""
  FOR I=1 TO Num_in_grp
  Fil_nam$=Cat_array$(I)[1:10]
  PURGE Fil_nam$
NEXT I
END SELECT
CASE 4024 !PURGE A FILE
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  CASE 22
END SELECT
CASE 4027 !TO DISK
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  CASE 22
END SELECT
CASE 4028 !FILE GROUP
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  Mvar$(3)=File_grp$
  CASE 22
  File_grp$=Mvar$(3)
END SELECT
CASE 4029,4030 !COPY OR MOVE A SELECT GROUP OF FILES
  !( Copy leaves the files on both from and to disks.)
  !( Move leaves the files only on the to disk, by purging
  !( the files successfully copied from the 'from' disk.)
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  Mvar$(3)=File_grp$
  CASE 22
  File_grp$=Mvar$(3)
END SELECT
CASE 4029,4030 !COPY OR MOVE A SELECT GROUP OF FILES
  !( Copy leaves the files on both from and to disks.)
  !( Move leaves the files only on the to disk, by purging
  !( the files successfully copied from the 'from' disk.)
SELECT Routine
  CASE 21
  Mvar$(3)=File_grp$
  CASE 22
  File_grp$=Mvar$(3)
END SELECT
CASE 31
  CALL Pline(0,"Selecting files. Please wait....")
  CAT From_disk$ TO Cat_array$(*) ; SELECT File_grp$ , NO HEADER , COUNT Num_in_grp
T Num_in_grp
26382
26383
26384
26385
26386
26387
26388
26389
26390
26391
26392
26393
26394
26395
26396
26397
26398
26399
26400
26401
26402
26403
26404
26405
26406
26407
26408
26409
26410
26411
26412
26413
26414
26415
26416
26417
26418
26419
26420
26421
26422
26423
26424
26425
26426
26427
26428
26429
26430
26431
26432
26433
PRINTER IS PRT; WIDTH 108
PRINT CHR$(12) ! Form Feed
PRINT Num_in_grp;" files have been selected for copying."
PRINT " FROM";TAB(30);"TO"
PRINT From_disk$;TAB(30);To_disk$
FOR I=1 TO Num_in_grp
    PRINT TAB(20);Cat_array$(I)[1,10]
NEXT I
PRINT
PRINT FROMN;TAB(30);TO
PRINT From_disk$;TAB(30);To_disk$
FOR 1-1 TO Num in-grp
NEXT I
PRINT
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
Number_copied=0
PRINTER IS PRT
PRINT "The following files"&CHR$(27)&"&D&n HAVE BEEN COPIED "
&CHR$(27)&"&D&n" to "&To_disk$
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
PRINT
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
FOR I=1 TO Num in-grp
    ON ERROR GOTO 26414
    File_name$=Cat_array$(I)[1,10]
    COPY File_name$&From_disk$ TO File_name$&To_disk$
    CALL Pline(0,"FILE"&CHR$(129)&" File_name$&CHR$(128)"
    HAS BEEN COPIED FROM DISK "&From_disk$& TO DISK "&To_disk$
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
Number_copied=Number_copied+1
Next I
Print "FILE"&CHR$(129)&" File_name$&CHR$(128)"HAS BEEN COPIED FROM DISK "&From_disk$& TO DISK "&To_disk$
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
GOTO 26420
PRINT TAB(10);"File "&File_name$&" was NOT successfully copied...
PRINT ERRMS
PRINT PRINTER IS PRT
PRINT TAB(10);"File "&File_name$&" was NOT successfully copied...
PRINT ERRMS
PRINTER IS CRT
NEXT I
ON ERROR CALL Error
CALL Pline(0," FILE COPYS COMPLETE "&CHR$(129)&" FILE COPYS COMPLETE 
"&CHR$(128)&")
IF Code=4030 THEN ! If a MOVE, then purge the origional file
PRINTER IS PRT; WIDTH 108
PRINT
PRINT Number_copied;" FILES HAVE BEEN COPIED; PURGING ORIG
ONALS"
ON ERROR GOTO 26432
FOR I=1 TO Number_copied
    PURGE Cat_array$(I)[1,10]&From_disk$
NEXT I
ON ERROR CALL Error
PRINT "MOVE FILES function is complete"
PRINT PRINTER IS CRT
END IF
END SELECT
END SELECT
END SELECT
END SUBEND
This routine logs mean value data received from another CPU via the HP-IB bus. This bus is SC-8, and the primary address is 01. This end is NOT System Controller! The variables are logged in a disc file that contains a header record, a variable names record, and 100 observation records. It is an ASCII file.

This routine also computes coefficients of calibration for multiple 3 wire probes thru the use of multiple linear regression. Alternatively, the coefficients can be entered either by reading a coefficient file, or by manually keying in the coefficients.

With the calibration coefficients, this routine can generate sensitivities for the designated probe for each observation previously logged.

This routine can then apply the sensitivities to dynamic HOTWIRE data! which is automatically loaded:

in trace

and returns:

1 HOTWIRE 1 fluctuating velocity \( u \) in trace 4
2 HOTWIRE 2 fluctuating density \( p \) in trace 5
3 HOTWIRE 3 fluctuating temperature \( T_0 \) in trace 6

These calculations are performed only between cursor positions - if - both cursors of trace 1 are active; or from the only cursor to the end of the memory. Otherwise, sensitivity coefficients are applied to the entire sample.

Traces 1, 2, and 3 are automatically loaded from disk files that were previously recorded using a naming convention defined here:

If the log filename is of the format "XXX"
[where XXX is the test number] then the hotwire data disk file names would have the format:

"MPXXYZZnn"
[where M is the mode as follows:
\( R \) - Real time digitization
\( P \) - Playback digitization
P is the probe selection as follows:
\( A \) - probe \( A \)
\( B \) - probe \( B \)
XX is the RUN number
YY is the POINT number
of the data most recently logged, and therefore most likely to define related mean conditions, and will contain calculated sensitivities, gains of the fluctuating voltages, etc
ZZ is the digitizer channel number (this naming convention assumes a 1-to-1 relationship:

probe "A"
chan 1 - hotwire 1
2
3

probe "B"
5
6
7

nn is the "serial number" automatically applied (unfortunately) by ACQUIRE, and must be ignored.

NOTE: the hotwire data disk file name is defined by ACQUIRE function "FILENAME".

Using the sensitivities, mean voltages, and gains from the "A" or "B" probe file,

traces 4, 5, and 6 are scaled and created to represent the ratios:

trace 4 = velocity fluctuations / mean velocity
trace 5 = density fluctuations / mean density
trace 6 = temperature fluctuations / mean temperature

The mean value is removed from these ratios, and an rms value of the three ratios is stored as variables 47, 48, and 49 of the appropriate probe file - "A" or "B".

Additionally, the ratios above can be retrieved and used to compute

correlations between velocity, density, and temperature fluctuations,

and then, using these correlations, go on and compute massflow and

pressure fluctuations. These results are stored much as the ratios above are stored.

OPTION BASE 1

COM /Arr/ INTEGER Arrowvar(*)
COM /Cross/ Crval(*),INTEGER Crvar(*),Crtab(*),Crmptr
COM /Curs/ Caddm(*),INTEGER Cincr(*),Cpos(*),Scursor(*),Cactive,Cpixmin(*),Cpixmax(*),Cflag
COM /Error/ INTEGER Errf,Errtype
COM /Genvar/ Filename$(*),Discdev$,INTEGER Discmap(*),Recordnum
COM /Input/ Inpstr$,INTEGER Kposx,Kposy,Quitcode
COM /Keys/ Keylab$(*),INTEGER Keymap(*),Keymenu,Keyincr,Okeytype,Okeymenu
COM /Localvar/ Lvar$
COM /Mem/ Bsw$(*),Sw$(*),Sw(*),INTEGER X(*),Isw(*),Memlenb(*),Memlenu(*),Memstartb(*),Memstartu(*),Nummem,Maxmem,Memmaxl,Tmem
COM /Menu/ Menulab$,Mvar$(*),Mlit$,Mvar(*),INTEGER Mivar(*),Menutab(*),Keycode(*),Sysmod(*),Nummitems,Nummods,Nkeys,Menuptr,Xindex,Yindex
COM /Param/ Mval$,Mval(*),INTEGER Mstack(*),Mvallist(*),Mstackptr,Mvalptr,Mvar
COM /Scree/ INTEGER Garray(*),Ctextx(*),Ctexty,Ctextn,Ctextw,Ocpos(*),Osptr,Ostype,Updatetype
COM /Rcl/ Rclstr$,INTEGER Rclstr_ptr(*),Rclptr,Rclnunm
Usercom:COM /Usr2/ Sfn$[20].REAL Hwsens(3,3),Sensinv(3,3),Mean(3),Mean_param(3),Enorm(3),Stddev_param(3),Max_param(6),Min_param(6),Vo_param(6),Vs_param(6)

COM /Usr2/ Gain_code_14(17),Gain_code_57(8)

COM /Usr2/ C_names$(10)[10],P_c(3,10) ! P_c is the coefficient file

COM /Usr2/ Log_fn$[20],Data_set_title$[80],Logged_var_name$(50)[10],Obs_rec(50,300),Pkt_sc,Pkt$[47][80],Pkt_avg[45],Num_avgs,Max_vars,Rcvd_vars

COM /Usr2/ Subfile_names$(20)[10],Subfile_charts(20),Initial_obs,Ending_obs,Num_obs_rec,Num_obs_printed,Max_obs_rec,Tag_pkt$(10)[80]

COM /Usr2/ Initial_probe,Ending_probe

The A, B, and C files below contain the "calculated" variables related to: A) wall strut, B) floor strut, and C) Kulites (and 'other' 'big end' wires)

The A, B, and C files below contain the "calculated" variables related to: A) wall strut, B) floor strut, and C) Kulites (and 'other' 'big end' wires)

COM /Usr2/ A_fn$[20],A_set_title$[80],A_var_name$(50)[10],A_rec(50,300)

COM /Usr2/ A_subfile_names$(20)[10],A_sub_charts(20)

COM /Usr2/ B_fn$[20],B_set_title$[80],B_var_name$(50)[10],B_rec(50,300)

COM /Usr2/ B_subfile_names$(20)[10],B_sub_charts(20)

COM /Usr2/ C_fn$[20],C_set_title$[80],C_var_name$(50)[10],C_rec(50,300)

COM /Usr2/ C_subfile_names$(20)[10],C_sub_charts(20)

COM /Usr2/ Hw_rms(3)

COM /Usr2/ V$(3)

DIM V$(30),File_comments$[80]

Routine=Routine

SELECT Routine

CASE 1 ! init pass !

RESTORE Menulist

LOOP

READ V$

EXIT IF V$="***"

READ V(*)

CALL Chkitem(V$(*),V$)

END LOOP

CASE 2 ! init pass 2

RESTORE Keylist

LOOP

Errfl=0

Errtype=1

READ V(1)

EXIT IF V(1)<0
```plaintext
DATA "HOTWIRE MENU",4100,0,6
DATA "COEF FILENAME",4101,8704,22
DATA "LOAD COEFS",4102,0,262
DATA "ENTER COEFS",4103,0,388
DATA "CALC VEL etc",4104,0,262
DATA "LOG FILENAME",4105,8704,22
DATA "LOAD LOGFILE",4106,0,262
DATA "PRNT LOGFILE",4107,0,262
DATA "LOG DATA POINT",4108,0,390
DATA "LOG DATA",4109,0,6
DATA "SAMPLES TO AVG",4110,24608,22
DATA "COMPUTE SENS.",4111,0,390
DATA "INITIAL OBS",4112,24608,22
DATA "ENDING OBS",4113,24608,22
DATA "HOTWIRE CALC",4120,0,6
DATA "GET COEF",4122,0,6
DATA "COMPUTE COEFS",4123,0,390
DATA "STORE COEFS",4124,0,262
DATA "CODE TO GAINS",4125,0,388
DATA "FILE TRANSFERS",4126,0,6
DATA "LOGFILE TO PC",4127,0,388
DATA "Remake Probe",4128,0,388
DATA "SELECTION",4129,0,6
DATA "INITIAL PROBE",4130,24608,22
DATA "ENDING PROBE",4131,24608,22
DATA "COMPUTE R etc",4132,0,388
DATA "EDIT COEFS",4133,0,388
DATA "***"
```

DATA 570,4108 !LOG DATA POINT
DATA 600,4126 !FILE TRANSFERS
DATA 610,4127 !LOGFILE TO PC
DATA -1,-1
!
CASE 3 ! RUN TIME VARIABLE INITIALIZATION
RESTORE Coef_names
READ C_names$(*)
Coef_names: ! THESE ARE THE ORDER IN WHICH THE COEFFICIENTS ARE PROCESSED
DATA "CONSTANT"
DATA "L(U)"
DATA "L(Rho)"
DATA "L(TO)"
DATA "L(R)L(TO)"
DATA "L(R)L(U)"
DATA "L(U)L(TO)"
DATA "L(U)LULRLTO"
DATA "(L(U))**2"
DATA "unused"
!
RESTORE Code-14
READ Gain_code-14(*) !GAIN CODE CONVERSION TO GAINS FOR HOTWIRES 1-4
Code-14: !
DATA 0 ! CODE 0 off; not defined
DATA .25 ! 1
DATA .5 ! 2
DATA 1.
DATA 1.99
DATA 3.98
DATA 7.84
DATA 15.8
DATA 31.6
DATA 63.
DATA 125.
DATA 251.
DATA 501.
DATA 1000.
DATA 1995.
DATA 3981.
DATA 7943.
RESTORE Code-57
READ Gain_code-57(*) !GAIN CODE CONVERSION TO GAINS FOR HOTWIRES 5-7
Code-57: !
DATA 0 ! CODE 0
DATA 1. ! CODE 1
DATA 2.
DATA 5.
DATA 10.
DATA 20.
DATA 50.
DATA 100.
Max_obs_rec=300
Max_vars=50
Rcvd_vars=45
CASE 4 ! POWER ON VARIABLE INITIALIZATION
!
Sfn$="C2" !COEFFICIENT FILENAME
Initial_probe=1
Ending_probe=2
24324 \( \text{MAT P.c} = (0) \)
24325 \( \text{Num avgs} = 5 \)
24326 \( \text{Log fn$= "LOGFILE"} \)
24327 \( \text{Initial obs=0} \)
24328 \( \text{Ending obs}=0 \)
24329 \( \text{Num obs printed}=0 \)
24330 \( \text{MAT_pkt$= "(0)"} \)
24331 \( \text{CASE ELSE} \)
24332 \( \text{Usercode:} ! \)
24333 \( \text{SELECT Code} \)
24334 !
24335 !
24336 ! \( \text{CASE 4101} \)
24337 \( \text{SELECT Routin} \)
24338 ! \( \text{CASE 21} \)
24339 \( \text{Mvar$}(3)=Sfns$} \)
24340 \( \text{CASE 22} \)
24341 \( \text{Sfns$=Mvar$}(3) \)
24342 \( \text{END SELECT} \)
24343 !
24344 !
24345 ! \( \text{CASE 4111} \)
24346 \( \text{SELECT Routine} \)
24347 ! \( \text{CASE 31} \)
24348 \( \text{FOR Probe=Initial probe TO Ending probe} \)
24349 \( \text{FOR R=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs} \)
24350 \( \text{FOR w=1 TO 3} \)
24351 \( \text{SELECT Probe} \)
24352 !
24353 ! \( \text{CASE 1} \)
24354 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(Rho) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast 2 \ast \text{Log}(U) \)
24355 \( \text{A_rec}(29+R)=P_c(R,2)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{A_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{A_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{A_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,9) \ast 2 \ast \text{A_rec}(16,R) \)
24356 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{A_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{A_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{A_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{A_rec}(16,R) \)
24357 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{A_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{A_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{A_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{A_rec}(16,R) \)
24358 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{A_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{A_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{A_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{A_rec}(16,R) \)
24359 \( \text{CASE 2} \)
24360 !
24361 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(Rho) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast 2 \ast \text{Log}(U) \)
24362 \( \text{B_rec}(29+R)=P_c(R,2)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{B_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{B_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{B_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,9) \ast 2 \ast \text{B_rec}(16,R) \)
24363 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{B_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{B_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{B_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{B_rec}(16,R) \)
24364 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{B_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{B_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{B_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{B_rec}(16,R) \)
24365 \( \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A8 \ast \text{Log}(U) \ast \text{Log}(T0) +A9 \ast P_c(R,4)+P_c(R,5) \ast \text{B_rec}(11,R)+P_c(R,6) \ast \text{B_rec}(12,R)+P_c(R,7) \ast \text{B_rec}(14,R)+P_c(R,8) \ast \text{B_rec}(16,R) \)
24366 \( \text{END SELECT} \)
24367 \( \text{NEXT \( w \)} \)
24368 \( \text{NEXT R} \)
24369 \( \text{NEXT Probe} \)
24370 \( \text{GOSUB Log vars} ! \text{Update the disk files} \)
24371 \( \text{END SELECT} \)
```plaintext
CASE 4123
SELECT Routine1
CASE 31
CALL Mr
! Perform Multiple Linear Regression
! for the probes selected
END SELECT
CASE 4124
SELECT Routine1
CASE 31
Errf=0
CREATE BDAT Sfn$,1,256
ASSIGN @Disk TO Sfn$
IF Errf=0 THEN OUTPUT @Disk;P_c(*)
ASSIGN @Disk TO *
END SELECT
CASE 4102
SELECT Routine1
CASE 31
Errf=0
ASSIGN @Disk TO Sfn$
IF Errf=0 THEN ENTER @Disk;P_e(*)
ASSIGN @Disk TO *
PRINTER IS PRT
PRINT CHR$(12)
PRINT "THESE ARE THE COEFFICIENTS FROM COEFFICIENT FILE ";Sfn$
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT TAB(5);"WIRE 1";TAB(25);"WIRE 2";TAB(45);"WIRE 3"
PRINT
FOR I=1 TO 10
PRINT P_c(I,I);TAB(20);P_c(2,I);TAB(40);P_c(3,I)
NEXT I
PRINTER IS CRT
END SELECT
CASE 4103,4133
! ENTER COEF file; EDIT COEF file
SELECT Routine1
CASE 31
IF Code=4133 THEN GOTO Edit_coefs
FOR I=1 TO 3
BEEP
FOR J=1 TO 10
CALL Pline(0,"Enter the ";&C_names$(J)&" (A"&VAL$(J)&")
coefficient for wire ";&VAL$(I)&":
ON ERROR RECOVER 24418
Temp$=FNInput$(3)
P_c(I,J)=VAL(Temp$)
ON ERROR CALL Error
NEXT J
NEXT I
RETURN
CASE 4102
SELECT Routine1
CASE 31
END
```

24429 CALL Pline(17,"")
24430 SELECT Ans$
24431 CASE "YES","YE","Y"
24432 CASE ELSE
24433 CALL Pline(15,"Enter the wire # (1-3) whose coefficients need changing:"")
24434 I=VAL(FNInput$(3,"1"))
24435 IF I<1 OR I>3 THEN GOTO 24433
24436 CALL Pline(15,"Enter the coefficient number (A#) which is to be entered:"")
24437 J=VAL(FNInput$(3,"1"))
24438 IF J<1 OR J>10 THEN GOTO 24436
24439 CALL Pline(15,"Enter the "&C_names$(J)" (A"&VAL$(J)&") coefficient for wire 
24440 "&VAL$(P_c(3,J))")
24441 ON ERROR RECOVER 24443
24442 Temp$=FNInput$(2)
24443 P_c(I,J)=VAL(Temp$)
24444 ON ERROR CALL Error
24445 CALL Pline(2+J,VAL$(P_c(I,J))&"&VAL$(P_c(3,J))")
24446 END SELECT
24447 UNTIL Ans$="Y" OR Ans$="YES" OR Ans$="YE"
24448 Schg=BINOR(Schg,2^6+2^7)!CLEAR SCREEN+CLEAR GRAPHICS
24449 !
24450 !
24451 !
24452 !
24453 CASE 4125 !Xlate gain codes to gains
24454 SELECT Routine
24455 CASE 31
24456 FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
24457 FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
24458 ! GET MEAN VALUE & GAIN FROM THE LOG FILE
24459 SELECT Probe
24460 CASE 1
24461 FOR Wire=1 TO 4
24462 !####
24463 SELECT Obs_rec(36,This_obs)
24464 CASE 1 TO 16
24465 !####
24466 Wire_gain(Wire)=Gain_code_14(Obs_rec(36,This_obs)+1)
24467 A_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=Wire_gain(Wire)
24468 A_var_name$(41+Wire)="GAIN "&VAL$(Wire)
24469 CASE ELSE
24470 Obs_rec(36,This_obs)=0!DEFAULT GAIN
24471 A_var_name$(41+Wire)="GAIN "&VAL$(Wire)
24472 END SELECT
24473 NEXT Wire
24474 CASE 2
24475 FOR Wire=1 TO 3
24476 !####
24477 SELECT Obs_rec(36+Wire,This_obs)
24478 CASE 1 TO 7
24479 !####
24480 Wire_gain(Wire)=Gain_code_57(Obs_rec(36+Wire,This_obs)+1)
24481 B_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=Wire_gain(Wire)
B_var_name$(41+Wire)="GAIN \\
CASE ELSE
B_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=0!Default gain - 0
B_var_name$(41+Wire)="GAIN \\
END SELECT
NEXT Wire
END SELECT
NEXT Probe
NEXT This_obs
GOSUB Log_vars
END SELECT
!
CASE 4128 !REMAKE PROBE DATA
SELECT Routin1
CASE 31
FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
CALL Pline(Staty,"Recalculating Tunnel parameters for observation \\
&VAL$(This_obs))
GOSUB Tun_vars
FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
CALL Pline(Staty,"Recalculating probe A for observation \\
&VAL$(This_obs)"
GOSUB Wall_vars
CASE 2
CALL Pline(Staty,"Recalculating probe B for observation \\
&VAL$(This_obs)"
GOSUB Floor_vars
END SELECT
NEXT Probe
CALL Pline(Staty,""
NEXT This_obs
GOSUB Log_vars
END SELECT
!
CASE 4132 !COMPUTE R [CORRELATIONS] etc
SELECT Routin1
CASE 31
CLEAR ALL DATA TRANSFERS TO START
Mivar(14)=0
Mivar(2)=0
CALL Routine(22,239) !DATA FILE MAP
LOAD ONLY CHANNELS 2,3,4
FOR I=2 TO 4
Mivar(2)=1
Mivar(14)=I
CALL Routine(22,239) !DATA FILE MAP
NEXT I
FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
DISP "PROBE \\
SPECIFY FILENAMES:
FOR I=2 TO 4
Filename$(I)=""
SELECT I
CASE 2
CASE 3
Filename$(I)[1,1]="D"
Filename$(I)[7,8]="05"

CASE 4
Filename$(I)[1,1]="T"
Filename$(I)[7,8]="06"

END SELECT
Filename$(I)[2,2]=CHR$(64+Probe)!"A" for Probe 1, etc.

SELECT INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Filename$(I)[3,4]="0"&VAL$(Obs_rec(2,This_obs))
!Run
CASE 10 TO 99
Filename$(I)[3,4]=VAL$(Obs_rec(2,This_obs))
END SELECT
SELECT INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Filename$(I)[5,6]="0"&VAL$(Obs_rec(3,This_obs))
!Point
CASE 10 TO 99
Filename$(I)[5,6]=VAL$(Obs_rec(3,This_obs))
END SELECT
Mivar(14)=1
CALL Routine(21,232) !DISPLAY THE FILENAME

NEXT I
! LOAD THE THREE CHANNELS INTO MEMORY 2, 3, 4
(2-V 3-D 4-T):
CALL Routine(31,235) !LOAD DATA

FOR Xp=1 TO 3
  DISP "CORRELATION "&VAL$(Xp)&" ";
  Mivar(14)=1
  SELECT Xp
  CASE 1
    ! COPY MEMORY 3 TO MEMORY 1, leaving D in 1 and V in 2:
    Mvar(2)=3
    CALL Routine(22,280)!MEMORY COPY V TO 1
  CASE 2
    ! COPY MEMORY 4 TO MEMORY 1, leaving T in 1 and V in 2:
    Mvar(2)=4
    CALL Routine(22,280)!MEMORY COPY T TO 1
  CASE 3
    ! COPY MEMORY 3 TO MEMORY 1, and
    ! COPY MEMORY 4 TO MEMORY 2, leaving D in 1 and T in 2:
    Mvar(2)=3
    CALL Routine(22,280)!MEMORY COPY D TO 1
    Mivar(14)=2
    Mvar(2)=4
    CALL Routine(22,280)!MEMORY COPY T TO 2
  END SELECT
  ! MULTIPLY MEMORY 1 BY MEMORY 2:
  Mivar(14)=0
  CALL Routine(31,533)!MEMORY MULTIPLY
  ! FIND MEAN OF MEMORY 1
  Mivar(14)=1
  CALL Routine(31,511)!MEAN
  Temp_mean=Mvar(3)
! STORE MEAN INTO DATA BASE AS D*V, V*T, or D*T CORRELATION
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
  SELECT Xp
  CASE 1!D*V
    Temp_rms=A_rec(48,This_obs)*A_rec(47,This_obs)
  CASE 2!V*T
    Temp_rms=A_rec(47,This_obs)*A_rec(49,This_obs)
  CASE 3!D*T
    Temp_rms=A_rec(48,This_obs)*A_rec(49,This_obs)
END SELECT
A_rec(25+Xp,This_obs)=Temp_mean/Temp_rms
CASE 2
SELECT Xp
CASE 1!D*V
  Temp_rms=B_rec(48,This_obs)*B_rec(47,This_obs)
  CASE 2!V*T
    Temp_rms=B_rec(47,This_obs)*B_rec(49,This_obs)
  CASE 3!D*T
    Temp_rms=B_rec(48,This_obs)*B_rec(49,This_obs)
END SELECT
B_rec(25+Xp,This_obs)=Temp_mean/Temp_rms
END SELECT
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
  A_var_name$(26)="R(RhoU)"
  A_var_name$(27)="R(UTO)"
  A_var_name$(28)="R(RhoTO)"
  CASE 2
    B_var_name$(26)="R(RhoU)"
    B_var_name$(27)="R(UTO)"
    B_var_name$(28)="R(RhoTO)"
END SELECT
GOSUB Log_vars
NEXT Xp
NEXT This_obs
NEXT Probe
Etc4132: !
FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
  FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
    Mach=Obs_rec(9,This_obs)
    M2=Mach*Mach
    SELECT Probe
    CASE 1
      U=A_rec(47,This_obs)
      Rho=A_rec(48,This_obs)
      TO=A_rec(49,This_obs)
      R_ut=A_rec(27,This_obs)
      R_trho=A_rec(28,This_obs)
      R_urho=A_rec(26,This_obs)
      CASE 2
        U=B_rec(47,This_obs)
        Rho=B_rec(48,This_obs)
    END SELECT
    COMPUTE M'/M, P'/P
  END FOR
END FOR


TO=B_rec(49,This_obs)
R_ut=B_rec(27,This_obs)
R_trho=B_rec(28,This_obs)
R_urho=B_rec(26,This_obs)

END SELECT

MASSFL is M'/M
Massfl=SQR(U*U+2*R_ut*Rho+Rho*Rho)
PRESS is P'/P
Press=Rho*Rho+M2*M2*(1.44*T0*T0+.16*U*U)
Press=Press+M2*M2*(-.96)*R_ut*U*T0
Press=SQR(Press)

SELECT Probe
CASE 1
A_rec(41,This_obs)=Massfl
A_rec(46,This_obs)=Press
CASE 2
B_rec(41,This_obs)=Massfl
B_rec(46,This_obs)=Press
END SELECT

GOSUB Log_vars

NEXT This_obs
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
A_var_name$(41)="M'/M"
A_var_name$(46)="P'/P"
CASE 2
B_var_name$(41)="M'/M"
B_var_name$(46)="P'/P"
END SELECT

NEXT Probe
END SELECT

!CALC VEL etc

CASE 4104
!Perform translation from voltages to
velocity, density, temperature

SELECT Routine
CASE 31
!perform action

Idiag=0
FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
FOR This_obs=Initial_obs TO Ending_obs! Do one observation

FOR ALL SAMPLES IN THE MEMORIES - AS DEFINED BY THE CURSORS OF
OF TRACE 1, CALCULATE THE EQUIVALENT INSTANTANEOUS:

VELOCITY, DENSITY, TEMPERATURE

Mivar(14)=-1
Mvar(2)=0
CALL Routine(21,239)!Turn off all data files (maps)

FOR Wire=1 TO 3
SELECT Probe! GET MEAN VALUE & GAIN FROM THE LOG FI
LE
CASE 1
Mean(Wire)=A_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)
Wire_gain(Wire)=A_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)
CASE 2
Mean(Wire)=B_rec(17+Wire,Initial_obs)
Wire_gain(Wire)=B_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)
END SELECT
FOR Sens=1 TO 3! GET THE SENSITIVITYS FROM THE LOG F
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
Hwsens(Wire,Sens)=A_rec(25+(Sens*4)+Wire,This_obs)
CASE 2
Hwsens(Wire,Sens)=B_rec(25+(Sens*4)+Wire,This_obs)
CASE 3
Hwsens(Wire,Sens)=C_rec(25+(Sens*4)+Wire,This_obs)
END SELECT
NEXT Sens
SET UP DATA FILE MAP FOR TRACES 1,2,3 ONLY
Mivar(14)=Wire
Mvar(2)=1
CALL Routine(22,239)!TURN ON data files 1,2,or3
Mivar(14)=3+Wire
Mvar(2)=0
CALL Routine(22,239)!TURN OFF data files 4,5,or6
Temp$[1]="R"
Temp$[2]=CHR$(64+Probe)
SELECT INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Temp$[3,4]="O"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs)))!R
UN
CASE 10 TO 99
Temp$[3,4]=VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs)))!RUN
END SELECT
SELECT INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Temp$[5,6]="O"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs)))!P
OINT
CASE 10 TO 99
Temp$[5,6]=VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs)))!POINT
END SELECT
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
Temp$[7,8]="O"&VAL$(Wire)
CASE 2
Temp$[7,8]="O"&VAL$(Wire+4)
END SELECT
Temp$[9,9]="1"
DISP Temp$
WAIT 1
Filename$(Wire)=Temp$
Mivar(14)=Wire
CALL Routine(21,232)! DISPLAY THE FILENAME
TRANSFER CHANNEL CHARACTERISTICS
TO COMPUTED CHANNELS

FOR I=1 TO 15
    Sw(Wire+3,I)=Sw(Wire,I)
NEXT I

NEXT Wire

CALL Routine(43,235) ! LOAD DATA
CALL Routine(31,235)
FOR I=1 TO 3  ! For each channel
    CLEAR MEMORY TAGS FOR "REMOVE MEAN" FUNCTION
    FOR J=0 TO 2
        Sw$(I,13+J)="
    NEXT J
Mivar(l4)=I
CALL Routine(31,524)! REMOVE MEAN
CALL Routine(31,513)! FIND RMS
Hw_rms(I)=Mvar(3)
NEXT I

TRACE 1, 2, AND 3 POINT TO THE MEMORIES
CONTAINING THE FLUCTUATING COMPONENT ONLY

SET UP DATA FILE MAP FOR RESULTS: 4,5,6 ONLY

FOR Results=4 TO 6
    Mivar(l4)=Results-3
    Mvar(2)=0
    CALL Routine(22,239)!TURN OFF data files 1,2,3
    Mivar(l4)=Results
    Mvar(2)=1
    CALL Routine(22,239)!TURN ON data files 4,5,6
NEXT Results

SELECT Results
    CASE 4  ! Velocity
        Temp$(1)="V"
    CASE 5  ! Density
        Temp$(1)="D"
    CASE 6  ! Temperature
        Temp$(1)="T"
    END SELECT

SELECT INT(Obs-rec(2,This-obs))
    CASE 0 TO 9
        Temp$(3,4)="0"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs)))!RUN
    END SELECT

SELECT Probe
    CASE 1
    CASE 2

SELECT INT(Obs-rec(3,This-obs))
    CASE 0 TO 9
        Temp$(5,6)="0"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs)))!POINT
    END SELECT

SELECT Probe
    CASE 1
        Temp$(7,8)="0"&VAL$(Results)
    CASE 2
Temp$[7,8]="0"&VAL$(Results+4)
END SELECT
Filename$(Results)=Temp$
Mivar(14)=Results
CALL Routine(21,232)! DISPLAY THE FILENAME
NEXT Results

FILENAME SET UP TO STORE DATA FILES

MAT Sensinv= INV(Hwsens)

D E T E R M I N E  S C A L I N G  (from a sampling of the data)

Wtr=1
Numb_samp=Sw(Wtr,2)
SELECT Numb_samp
CASE <100
    Numb_sub=Numb_samp
CASE 100 TO 10000
    Numb_sub=100
CASE >10000
    Numb_sub=Numb_samp/100
END SELECT

D E T E R M I N E  M e a n,  S t a n d a r d  d e v i a t i o n,  M i n,  M a x,  r a n g e,  O f f s e t,  S c a l e
of velocity, density, and temperature.

Value=0
FOR Wtr=1 TO 6!pick up trace number
    Wmem(Wtr)=Trmem(Wtr)!pick up the memory number
    IF (BIT(Cactive,Wtr*2-1)) THEN! ACTIVE 1st CURSOR
        Wmark(Wtr,l)=Caddrx(Wtr*2-1)!get the position of first cursor
    END IF
    IF (BIT(Cactive,Wtr*2)) THEN! ACTIVE 2nd CURSOR
        Wmark(Wtr,2)=Caddrx(Wtr*2)
    ELSE! IN-ACTIVE 2nd CURSOR
        Wmark(Wtr,2)=Sw(Wtr,2)!no second cursor; use last point in memory
    END IF
ELSE! IN-ACTIVE 1st CURSOR
    Wmark(Wtr,1)=Caddrx(Wtr*2)!get the position of second cursor
    END IF
ELSE
    Wmark(Wtr,1)=0
END IF
Wmark(Wtr,2)=Sw(Wtr,2)
END IF
IF Wmark(Wtr,1)>Wmark(Wtr,2) THEN! assure starting position is <=
    Temp=Wmark(Wtr,1)! to ending position
    Wmark(Wtr,1)=Wmark(Wtr,2)
    Wmark(Wtr,2)=Temp
END IF
Xch(Wtr)=((FNMem(l,Wmem(Wtr))+Wmark(Wtr,1)) DIV 10
Xpt(Wtr)=((FNMem(l,Wmem(Wtr))+Wmark(Wtr,1)) MOD 10
Nch(Wtr)=(Wmark(Wtr,2)-Wmark(Wtr,1)) DIV 1024! number
Npt(Wtr) = (Wmark(Wtr,2) - Wmark(Wtr,1)) \mod 1024!

Vo(Wtr) = Sw(Trmem(Wtr),22)/100!y OFFSET 
Vs(Wtr) = Sw(Trmem(Wtr),21)!y GAIN (VOLTS) sensitiv-
ty

NEXT Wtr
Strtpt = MAX(Wmark(1,1), Wmark(2,1), Wmark(3,1))
Stoppt = MIN(Wmark(1,2), Wmark(2,2), Wmark(3,2))

FOR THE SAMPLE POINTS:
FOR I = Startpt TO Stoppt STEP Numb_samp/Numb_sub
FOR Wire = 1 TO 3
IF FNMem(1, Trmem(Wire)) + I <= Sw(Wire, 2) THEN
Xsch(Wire) = (((FNMem(1, Trmem(Wire)) + I) \div 1024) + 1
Xspt(Wire) = (((FNMem(1, Trmem(Wire)) + I) \mod 1024) + 1
Temp = X(Xsch(Wire), Xspt(Wire))
Value = ((Temp/65536) - Vo(Wire)) * Vs(Wire)
Enorm(Wire) = Value / (Mean(Wire) * Wire_gain(Wire))
IF I = diag AND Wire = 1 AND I < 900 THEN
PRINTER IS PRT
PRINT I; "th Sample -(Wire"; Wire; ") - X: 
;Temp; X(volts): ";Value; " Enorm": 
PRINTER IS CRT
END IF
END IF
NEXT Wire
MAT Vdp = Sensinv*Enorm
FOR I = 1 TO 3
SELECT I
CASE Startpt
Max_param(Ip+3) = Vdp(I)
Min_param(Ip+3) = Vdp(I)
Sum_param(Ip) = Vdp(I)
Sumsq_param(Ip) = Vdp(I)*Vdp(I)
CASE ELSE
IF Vdp(Ip) > Max_param(Ip+3) THEN Max_param(Ip) = Vdp(Ip)
IF Vdp(Ip) < Min_param(Ip+3) THEN Min_param(Ip) = Vdp(Ip)
SUM_param(Ip) = SUM_param(Ip) + Vdp(Ip)
SUMsq_param(Ip) = SUMsq_param(Ip) + (Vdp(Ip)*Vd
p(Ip))
IF I = diag AND Ip = 3 THEN
PRINTER IS PRT
PRINT "TEST VALUES "; Vdp(*)
PRINT "MAX "; Max_param(*)
PRINT "MIN "; Min_param(*)
PRINTER IS CRT
END IF
END SELECT
NEXT Ip
NEXT I
CALCULATE THE SLOPE (Vs_param) AND INTERCEPT (Vo_param)
FOR I = 1 TO 3
Mean_param(Ip) = SUM_param(Ip) / Numb_sub
IF ((Sumsq_param(Ip)-(Numb_sub*Mean_param(Ip))*Mean_param(Ip)))/(Mean_param(Ip)-1))>0 THEN
  Stddev_param(Ip)=SQR((Sumsq_param(Ip)-(Numb_sub*Mean_param(Ip))*Mean_param(Ip)))/(Mean_param(Ip)-1))
ELSE
  Stddev_param(Ip)=0
END IF

Vo_param(Ip+3)=(Max_param(Ip+3)+Min_param(Ip+3))/2.

IF Max_param(Ip+3)-Vo_param(Ip+3)<0 THEN
  Vs_param(Ip+3)=10*((Max_param(Ip+3)-Vo_param(Ip+3))/32767)
ELSE
  Vs_param(Ip+3)=10.
END IF

STORE OFFSETS AND SLOPES IN THE MEMORIES POINTED TO BY TRACES 4, 5, 6

Sw(Ip+3,28)=Vo_param(Ip+3)
Sw(Ip+3,27)=Vs_param(Ip+3)

IDENTIFY DISPLAY AS USER UNITS

Isw(Ip+3,13)=1
SELECT Ip
CASE 1
  Sw$(Ip+3,11)="u'/U"
CASE 2
  Sw$(Ip+3,11)="p'/P"
CASE 3
  Sw$(Ip+3,11)="t'/T"
END SELECT

NEXT Ip

COMPUTE u, p, To

FOR I=Strtpt TO Stoppt
  FOR Wire=1 TO 3
    Temp=X(Xch(Wire),Xpt(Wire))
    Value=((Temp/65536)-Vo(Wire))*Vs(Wire)
    Enorm(Wire)=Value/(Mean(Wire)*Wire_gain(Wire))
    Xpt(Wire)=Xpt(Wire)+1
    IF Xpt(Wire)>1024 THEN
      Xpt(Wire)=1
      Xch(Wire)=Xch(Wire)+1
    END IF
  NEXT Wire

END IF

MAT Vdp= Sensinv*Enorm

IF Idiag THEN
  PRINTER IS PRT;WIDTH 134
  IF I=Strtpt THEN
    PRINT "MAX_P: ";Max_param(*)
    PRINT "MIN_P: ";Min_param(*)
    PRINT "SLOPE: ";Vs_param(*)
    PRINT "INTERCEPT: ";Vo_param(*)
    PRINT "Means: ";Mean(*)
    PRINT "Gains: ";Wire_gain(*)
    PRINT
  END IF
  PRINTER IS CRT
  END IF

FOR Ip=4 TO 6! PUT u, p, To IN MEMORIES UNDER TRAC
ES 4, 5, 6

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Value=INT((Vdp(Ip-3)-Vo_param(Ip))/Vs_param(Ip))

IF Idiag AND Ip=6 THEN

   IF I MOD 100=0 AND I<1500 THEN

      PRINTER IS CRT
      PRINT "SAMPLE: ";I;"TRACE: ";Ip;"Vdp: "

      PRINTER IS CRT
   END IF

SELECT Value! Limit the range to the 16 bit int

CASE -32768 TO 32767
   Xch(Ip),Xpt(Ip)=Value
CASE >32767
   Xch(Ip),Xpt(Ip)=32767
CASE <32768
   Xch(Ip),Xpt(Ip)=-32768
END SELECT

IF Xpt(Ip)>1024 THEN
   Xch(Ip)+1
   Xpt(Ip)=1
END IF

NEXT Ip
DISP I
NEXT I

FOR Ip=1 TO 3! For each ratio (u'/U,p'/P,tO'/TO)
FOR I=4 TO 6! CLEAR MEMORY TAGS FOR "REMOVE MEAN"

FUNCTION

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SW$(I,13+J)=""

NEXT J

NEXT I

Mivar(Ip)+Ip+3

CALL Routine(31,524)! REMOVE MEAN

CALL Routine(31,513)! FIND RMS

Value=Mvar(3)

SELECT Probe

CASE 1
   A_rec(46+Ip,This_obs)=Value
   CASE 2
   B_rec(46+Ip,This_obs)=Value

END SELECT

NEXT Ip

CALL Routine(31,234)

CALL Routine(43,234)

CALL Routine(31,234)

GOSUB Log_vars! Save the computed values on disc
BSERVATION = ";This_obs
PRINT "TEST ";Obs_rec(1,This_obs)
PRINT "RUN ";Obs_rec(2,This_obs)
PRINT "POINT ";Obs_rec(3,This_obs)
PRINT "P TOTAL ";Obs_rec(7,This_obs)
PRINT "P STATIC ";Obs_rec(6,This_obs)
PRINT "T TOTAL ";Obs_rec(8,This_obs)
PRINT "MACH ";Obs_rec(9,This_obs)
PRINT
PRINT TAB(20);"WIRE 1";TAB(40);"WIRE 2";TAB(60);"WIRE 3"
PRINT "V_mean";TAB(20);Mean(1);TAB(40);Mean(2);TAB(60);
Mean(3)
PRINT "V rms";TAB(20);Hw_rms(1);TAB(40);Hw_rms(2);TAB(6
PRINT "GAIN";TAB(20);Wire_gain(1);TAB(40);Wire_gain(2);
PRINT "SENSITIVITY";TAB(20);Hwsens(1,1);TAB(40);Hwsens(2
PRINT TAB(20);Hwsens(1,2);TAB(40);Hwsens(2,2);TAB(60);
PRINT TAB(20);Hwsens(1,3);TAB(40);Hwsens(2,3);TAB(60);
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
  Vel_f=A_rec(47,This_obs)
  Dens_f=A_rec(48,This_obs)
  Temp_f=A_rec(49,This_obs)
CASE 2
  Vel_f=B_rec(47,This_obs)
  Dens_f=B_rec(48,This_obs)
  Temp_f=B_rec(49,This_obs)
END SELECT
PRINT
PRINT "u'/U_rms";TAB(20);Vel_f
PRINT "p'/P_rms";TAB(20);Dens_f
PRINT "t'/T_rms";TAB(20);Temp_f
PRINT
NEXT This_obs
NEXT Probe
END SELECT
Schg=BINIOR(Schg,16384) !SET BIT 14 TO SAY WAVEFORMS CHANGED
!!
CASE 4105 !enter LOG FILE NAME
SELECT Routinh
CASE 21 !get old data, set up parameters
  Mvar$$(3)=Log_fn$ !present setting
CASE 22 !store new data
25091     Log_fn$=Mvar$(3)
25092     END SELECT
25093     CASE 4106
25094     SELECT Routine!
25095     CASE 31
25096       ! LOAD LOG FILE
25097       ON ERROR GOTO No_file
25098       ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$
25099       ON ERROR CALL Error
25100      Num_obs_rec=Subfile_charts(*)
25101      !
25102      REDIM Obs_rec(Max_vars,Max_obs_rec),A_rec(Max_vars,Max_obs_rec)
25103      ,B_rec(Max_vars,Max_obs_rec)
25104      !
25105     ENTER @Disk,2
25106     !
25107     ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$&"A"
25108     ENTER @Diska,1;A_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,A_var_name$(*)
25109     ENTER @Diska,2
25110     ENTER @Diska;A_rec(*)
25111     !
25112     ASSIGN @Diskb TO Log_fn$&"B"
25113     ENTER @Diskb,1;B_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,B_var_name$(*)
25114     ENTER @Diskb,2
25115     ENTER @Diskb;B_rec(*)
25116     !
25117     ASSIGN @Diskc TO Log_fn$&"C"
25118     ENTER @Diskc,1;C_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,C_var_name$(*)
25119     ENTER @Diskc,2
25120     ENTER @Diskc;C_rec(*)
25121     GOTO Got-it
25122     No_file: !NO FILE. !OK, SO CREATE THE FILE
25123     ON ERROR CALL Error
25124     Errf=0
25125     CREATE BDAT Log_fn$,INT(8*Max_vars*Max_obs_rec/1280)+2,1280
25126     ASSING @Disk TO Log_fn$
25127     CREATE BDAT Log_fn$&"A",INT(8*Max_vars*Max_obs_rec/1280)+2,1280
25128     ASSING @Diska TO Log_fn$&"A"
25129     CREATE BDAT Log_fn$&"B",INT(8*Max_vars*Max_obs_rec/1280)+2,1280
25130     ASSING @Diskb TO Log_fn$&"B"
25131     CREATE BDAT Log_fn$&"C",INT(8*Max_vars*Max_obs_rec/1280)+2,1280
25132     ASSING @Diskc TO Log_fn$&"C"
25133     File_comments$=""
25134     DISP "ENTER THE LOG FILE DATA SET TITLE - Return IF NONE";
25135     INPUT ",File_comments$";File_comments$
25136     IF LEN(File_comments$)>0 THEN
25137        Data_set_title$=File_comments$
25138        A_set_title$="WALL STRUT :::"&File_comments$
25139        B_set_title$="FLOOR STRUT :::"&File_comments$
25140        C_set_title$="KULITE, MISC :::"&File_comments$
25141     ELSE
25142        Data_set_title$=""
25143        A_set_title$=""
25144        B_set_title$=""
C_set_title$=""
END IF
Num_obs_rec=0
Numsubfile=0
MAT Subfile_names$=""
MAT A_subfile_names$=""
MAT B_subfile_names$=""
MAT C_subfile_names$=""
MAT Subfile charts= (0)
MAT A_sub charts= (0)
MAT B_sub charts= (0)
MAT C_sub charts= (0)
MAT Obs_rec= (-999999.9999)
MAT A_rec= (-999999.9999)
MAT B_rec= (-999999.9999)
MAT C_rec= (-999999.9999)
!
!
RESTORE Var_names
! NOTE:
! IN FUTURE LINKS, THESE NAMES WILL PRECEDE
! THE VALUES IN THE DATA PACKET RECEIVED.
READ Logged_var_name$(*)
Var_names!: THE VARIABLE NAMES THAT EACH OBSERVATION RECORD CONTAINS:
DATA "TEST" ! 1
DATA "RUN" ! 2
DATA "POINT" ! 3
DATA "TIME" ! 4
DATA "DATE" ! 5
DATA "Ps" ! 6
DATA "Pt" ! 7
DATA "Tt" ! 8
DATA "MACH" ! 9
DATA "REYNO" !10
DATA "PsS1"
DATA "PsS1"
DATA "TtS1"
DATA "PtS2"
DATA "PsS2"
DATA "TtS2"
DATA "PtS3"
DATA "PsS3"
DATA "TtS3"
DATA "P1HW1"
DATA "P1HW2"
DATA "P1HW3"
DATA "P1HW4"
DATA "P2HW1"
DATA "P2HW2"
DATA "P2HW3"
DATA "P3HW1"
DATA "P4HW1"
DATA "P5HW1"
DATA "KULITE1" !30
DATA "KULITE2" !31
DATA "KULITE3" !32
DATA "KULITE4" !33
DATA "KULITE5" !34
DATA "KULITE6" !35
DATA "HW1-4 GAIN"
DATA "P2HW1GAIN"
DATA "P2HW2GAIN"
DATA "P2HW3GAIN"
DATA "K1 GAIN"
DATA "K2 GAIN"
DATA "K3 GAIN"
DATA "K4 GAIN"
DATA "K5 GAIN"
DATA "K6 GAIN"
DATA "**"
DATA "**"
DATA "**"
DATA "**"
DATA "**"
DATA "nn"
DATA "nn"
DATA "nn"

Subfile_chartst(1)=Num_obs_recd
OUTPUT @Disk,1;Data_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max.vars,Logged_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,Subfile_names$(*),Subfile_chartst(*)
STATUS @Disk,3;Norecs,Nobpr
CONTROL @Disk,7;Norecs,Nobpr
ENTER @Disk,2
OUTPUT @Disk;Obs_rec(*)

RESTORE A_names ! NOTE:
! THESE ARE THE VARIABLE NAMES FOR THE
! WALL STRUT DATA FILE "A"
READ A_var_name$(*)
A_names!: THE VARIABLE NAMES THAT EACH "A" DATA RECORD CONTAINS:
DATA "TEST" ! 1
DATA "RUN" ! 2
DATA "POINT" ! 3
DATA "PtS1"
DATA "PsS1"
DATA "TsS1"
DATA "VeLOCITY"
DATA "DENSITY"
DATA "Ts"
DATA "L(U)"
DATA "L(Rho)"
DATA "L(TO)"
DATA "L(Rh0)"
DATA "L(Rh0U)"
DATA "L(R) L(T0)"
DATA "L(R) L(U)"
DATA "L(U) L(T0)"
DATA "LULRLTO"
DATA "P1HW1" !18
DATA "P1HW2"
DATA "P1HW3"
DATA "P1HW4"
DATA "LOG(P1HW1)" !22
DATA "LOG(P1HW2)"
DATA "LOG(P1HW3)"
DATA "LOG(P1HW4)"
DATA "R(Rh0)"
DATA "R(UT0)"
DATA "R(Rh0T0)"
DATA ""!
DATA "S(U)1" !30
DATA "S(U)2"
DATA "S(U)3"
DATA ""
DATA "S(Rho)1" !34
DATA "S(Rho)2"
DATA "S(Rho)3"
DATA "" 
DATA "S(TO)1" !38
DATA "S(TO)2"
DATA "S(TO)3"
DATA "M'/M" !41
DATA "GAIN 1" !42
DATA "GAIN 2"
DATA "GAIN 3"
DATA "GAIN 4"
DATA "P'/P" !46
DATA "u'/U" !47
DATA "p'/Pn"
DATA "to'/To"
DATA ""

OUTPUT @Diska,1;A_set_title$ ,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,A_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,A_subfile_names$(*),Subfile_chartst(*)
STATUS @Diska,3;Norecs,Nobpr
CONTROL @Diska,7;Norecs,Nobpr
ENTER @Diska,2
OUTPUT @Diska;A_rec(*)

RESTORE B_names ! NOTE:
! THESE ARE THE VARIABLE NAMES FOR THE
! FLOOR STRUT DATA FILE "B"

READ B_var_name$(*)
B_names: ! THE VARIABLE NAMES THAT EACH "B" DATA RECORD CONTAINS:
DATA "TEST" ! 1
DATA "RUN" ! 2
DATA "POINT" ! 3
DATA "PtS2"
DATA "PsS2"
DATA "TcS2"
DATA "VELOCITY"
DATA "DENSITY"
DATA "Ts"
DATA "L(U)"
DATA "L(Rho)"
DATA "L(TO)"
DATA "L(RhoU)"
DATA "L(R)L(TO)"
DATA "L(R)L(U)"
DATA "L(U)L(TO)"
DATA "LULRLTO"
DATA "P2HW1" !18
DATA "P2HW2"
DATA "P2HW3"
DATA ""
DATA "LOG(P2HW1)" !22
DATA "LOG(P2HW2)"
DATA "LOG(P2HW3)"
DATA ""
DATA "R(RhoU)" !26
DATA "R(UTO)"
DATA "R(RhoTO)"
DATA "S(U)l" !30
DATA "S(U)2"
DATA "S(U)3"
DATA "" !34
DATA "S(Rho)l"
DATA "S(Rho)2"
DATA "S(Rho)3"
DATA "" !38
DATA "S(T0)1"
DATA "S(T0)2"
DATA "S(T0)3"
DATA "M'/M" !41
DATA "GAIN 1" !42
DATA "GAIN 2"
DATA "GAIN 3"
DATA "" !46
DATA "P'/P"
DATA "u'/U" !47
DATA "p'/P"
DATA "to'/To"
DATA "" !51
DATA "" !52

OUTPUT @Diskb,1;B_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,B_var_name$(*).Numsubfile,B_subfile_names$(*),Subfile_chartst(*)

STATUS @Diskb,3;Norecs,Nobpr
CONTROL @Diskb,7;Norecs,Nobpr
ENTER @Diskb,2
OUTPUT @Diskb,B_rec(*)

RESTORE C_names ! NOTE:
! THESE ARE THE VARIABLE NAMES FOR THE
! 'OTHER' STRUT DATA FILE "C"

READ C_var_name$(*)

C_names:!! THE VARIABLE NAMES THAT EACH "C" DATA RECORD CONTAINS:
DATA "TEST" !1
DATA "RUN" !2
DATA "POINT" !3
DATA "PtS3"
DATA "PsS3"
DATA "TtS3"
DATA "VELOCITY"
DATA "DENSITY"
DATA "Ts"
DATA "L(U)"
DATA "L(Rho)"
DATA "L(T0)"
DATA "L(RhoU)"
DATA "L(R)L(T0)"
DATA "L(R)L(U)"
DATA "L(U)L(T0)"
DATA "LULRLTO"
DATA "P3HW1"
DATA "P4HW1"
DATA "P5HW1"
DATA ""
DATA "LOG(P3HW1)" !22
DATA "LOG(P4HW1)"
DATA "LOG(P5HW1)"
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA "S(U)1"  
DATA "S(U)2"  
DATA "S(U)3"  
DATA ""  
DATA "S(Rho)1"  
DATA "S(Rho)2"  
DATA "S(Rho)3"  
DATA ""  
DATA "S(TO)1"  
DATA "S(TO)2"  
DATA "S(TO)3"  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA "u'/U"  
DATA "p'/P"  
DATA "to'/To"  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
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DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
DATA ""  
OUTPUT @Diskc,1;C_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,C_var_name$(*)Numsubfile,C_subfile_names$(*)Subfile_chartst(*)
STATUS @Diskc,3:Norecs,Nobpr
CONTROL @Diskc,7:Norecs,Nobpr
ENTER @Diskc,2
OUTOUT @Diskc;C_rec(*)
ASSIGN @Disk TO *
ASSIGN @Diska TO *
ASSIGN @Diskb TO *
ASSIGN @Diskc TO *
Num_obs_potted=0
Num_obs_printed=0
Initial_obs=Num_obs_rec+1
Ending_obs=Initial_obs
END SELECT
CASE 4107
SELECT Routin1
CASE 31
Errf=0
Errorf=0
ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$
IF Errorf=0 THEN ENTER @Disk,1;Data_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,Logged_var_name$(*)Numsubfile,Subfile_names$(*)Subfile_chartst(*)
Num_obs_rec=Subfile_chartst(1)

IF Errorf=0 THEN ENTER @Disk,1;Data_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,Logged_var_name$(*)Numsubfile,Subfile_names$(*)Subfile_chartst(*)
Num_obs_rec=Subfile_chartst(1)
25440 IF Errf-0 AND Num_obs_recd>1 AND Num_obs_recd<=Max_obs_rec THEN 
N ENTER @Disk;Obs_rec(*)
25441 ASSIGN @Disk TO *
25442 !
25443 Errorf-0
25444 ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$&"A"
25445 IF Errorf-0 THEN ENTER @Disk,1:A_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,A_var_name$(*),Dummy,A_subfile_names$(*),A_sub_chartst(*)
25446 ENTER @Disk,2
25447 IF Errorf-0 AND Num_obs_recd>1 AND Num_obs_recd<Max_obs_rec THEN 
N ENTER @Disk;A_rec(*)
25448 ASSIGN @Disk TO *
25449 !
25450 Errorf-0
25451 IF Errorf-0 THEN ENTER @Disk,b:;B_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,B_var_name$(*),Dummy,B_subfile_names$(*),B_sub_chartst(*)
25452 ENTER @Disk,2
25453 IF Errorf-0 AND Num_obs_recd>1 AND Num_obs_recd<Max_obs_rec THEN 
N ENTER @Disk;B_rec(*)
25454 ASSIGN @Disk TO *
25455 !
25456 Errorf-0
25457 ASSIGN @Diskc TO Log_fn$&"C"
25458 IF Errorf-0 THEN ENTER @Disk,1:C_set_title$,Dummy,Dummy,C_var_name$(*),Dummy,C_subfile_names$(*),C_sub_chartst(*)
25459 ENTER @Disk,2
25460 IF Errorf-0 AND Num_obs_recd>1 AND Num_obs_recd<Max_obs_rec THEN 
ENTER @Disk;C_rec(*)
25461 ASSIGN @Disk TO *
25462 !
25463 GOSUB Print_log_data
25464 GOTO End_4107
25465 !
25466 !
25467 Print_log_data: !Subroutine to print a formatted report.
25468 !
25469 !
25470 IF Num_obs_printed=0 THEN Num_obs_printed=Initial_obs-1
25471 WHILE Num_obs_printed<Ending_obs
25472 Num_obs_printed=Num_obs_printed+1
25473 PRINT CHR$(12) !Form feed
25474 PRINT Data_set_title$;TAB(60);"OBSERVATION # ";Num_obs_printed
25475 IF Num_obs_printed=0 AND Num_obs_printed<=Max_obs_rec THEN 
PRINT "FILE ";Log_fn$
25477 PRINT "TEST ";Obs_rec(1,Num_obs_printed)
25478 PRINT "RUN ";Obs_rec(2,Num_obs_printed);TAB(18);"LOG FILE ";Log_fn$
25479 PRINT "POINT ";Obs_rec(3,Num_obs_printed);TAB(46);"LOCAL"
25480 PRINT "TUNNEL ";TAB(69);"PROBE ";TAB(69);"TUNNEL ";TAB(69);"PROBE ";
25481 U$_=$CHR$(27)&"$&d"!Underline
25482 Nu$_=$CHR$(27)&"$&d"!No underline
25483 PRINT TAB(23);U$_"&"CONDITIONS"&Nu$_;TAB(54);U$_&"CONDITIONS"&Nu$_
25484 PRINT "Mach ";TAB(23);Obs_rec(9,Num_obs_printed)
25488 PRINT "Reynolds No.";TAB(23);Obs_rec(10,Num_obs_printed)
25489 PRINT "P";TAB(23);Obs_rec(7,Num_obs_printed);TAB(46);A_rec(4,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(4,Num_obs_printed)
25490 PRINT "P";TAB(23);Obs_rec(6,Num_obs_printed);TAB(46);A_rec(5,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(5,Num_obs_printed)
25491 PRINT "T";TAB(23);Obs_rec(3,Num_obs_printed);TAB(46);A_rec(6,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(6,Num_obs_printed)
25492 PRINT "Velocity";TAB(23);Obs_rec(46,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(7,Num_obs_printed)
25493 PRINT "Density";TAB(23);Obs_rec(47,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(8,Num_obs_printed)
25494 PRINT "LOG(RhoU)";TAB(46);A_rec(11,Num_obs_printed)
25495 PRINT
25496 PRINT "MEAN(HW1)";TAB(46);A_rec(18,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(18,Num_obs_printed)
25497 PRINT "MEAN(HW2)";TAB(46);A_rec(19,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(19,Num_obs_printed)
25498 PRINT "MEAN(HW3)";TAB(46);A_rec(20,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(20,Num_obs_printed)
25499 PRINT
25500 PRINT "S(U) (HW1)";TAB(46);A_rec(30,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(30,Num_obs_printed)
25501 PRINT "S(Rho) (HW1)";TAB(46);A_rec(34,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(34,Num_obs_printed)
25502 PRINT "S(To) (HW1)";TAB(46);A_rec(38,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(38,Num_obs_printed)
25503 PRINT "S(U) (HW2)";TAB(46);A_rec(31,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(31,Num_obs_printed)
25504 PRINT "S(Rho) (HW2)";TAB(46);A_rec(35,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(35,Num_obs_printed)
25505 PRINT "S(To) (HW2)";TAB(46);A_rec(39,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(39,Num_obs_printed)
25506 PRINT "S(U) (HW3)";TAB(46);A_rec(32,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(32,Num_obs_printed)
25507 PRINT "S(Rho) (HW3)";TAB(46);A_rec(36,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(36,Num_obs_printed)
25508 PRINT "S(To) (HW3)";TAB(46);A_rec(40,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(40,Num_obs_printed)
25509 PRINT
25510 PRINT "u'/U (rms)";TAB(46);A_rec(47,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(26,Num_obs_printed)
25511 PRINT "p'/P (rms)";TAB(46);A_rec(48,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(48,Num_obs_printed)
25512 PRINT "to'/To (rms)";TAB(46);A_rec(49,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(49,Num_obs_printed)
25513 PRINT
25514 PRINT "R(RhoU)";TAB(46);A_rec(26,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(26,Num_obs_printed)
25515 PRINT "R(UTO)";TAB(46);A_rec(27,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(27,Num_obs_printed)
25516 PRINT "R(RhoTO)";TAB(46);A_rec(28,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(28,Num_obs_printed)
25517 PRINT
25518 PRINT "M'/M";TAB(46);A_rec(41,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(41,Num_obs_printed)
25519 PRINT "P'/P";TAB(46);A_rec(46,Num_obs_printed);TAB(69);B_rec(46,Num_obs_printed)
25520 !
25521       END IF
25522
25523       !
25524       PRINTER IS CRT
25525       END WHILE
25526
25527       !
25528       RETURN
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END_4107:END SELECT
!

CASE 4108
SELECT Routine

! THIS ROUTINE IS THE ACQUISITION AND DATA LOGGING PORTION OF THE HOTWIRE

! DYNAMIC DATA SYSTEM.

! STEVE CLUKEY, VIGYAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, SEPTEMBER, 1987

! DATA IS RECEIVED FROM ANOTHER COMPUTER (MODCOMP) VIA HP-IB IN ASCII.

! UPON REQUEST OF THE OPERATOR, THIS DATA IS AVERAGED, AND STORED (LOGGED)

! ON DISK AS AN OBSERVATION IN AN X-Y ARRAY. SOME VALUES ARE CALCULATED

! AND STORED ALONG WITH THE DATA RECEIVED FROM THE OTHER COMPUTER.

! THESE DATA OBSERVATIONS WILL BE USED TO COMPUTE HOTWIRE SENSITIVITIES,

! AND THEREFORE THE FORMAT OF THE DISK FILE SHOULD BE COMPATIBLE WITH

! THE COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAMS.

! FOR EACH OBSERVATION, "Max_vars" VARIABLES ARE STORED:

! THE PROCESS IS:

! 1. CREATE AN OBSERVATION FILE, OR DECLARE AN EXISTING FILE, AND SET UP

! TO APPEND (WITH ADDITIONAL RECORDS) ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

! 2. WHEN REQUESTED BY THE OPERATOR, DATA IS READ FROM THE OTHER COMPUTER

! VIA HP-IB. BOTH THE DATA HOTWIRE DATA AND THE TUNNEL PARAMETER DATA

! ARE AVERAGED, AND STORED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE RECORD.

! 3. WHEN REQUESTED BY THE OPERATOR, THE FILE IS CLOSED.

! AT SOME LATER TIME, THE FILE WILL BE PROCESSED TO PROVIDE A HOTWIRE

! SENSITIVITY FILE.

! THE FOLLOWING CODE EXAMPLES demonstrate how TO read a packet, calculate

! average a "Max_vars" values, and append to a file:

! VARIOUS CALLS TO THE Pline subroutine are used to notify the operator that

! a specific action has been taken.

! CALL Pline(0,"OBSERVATION LOGGING STARTED")

! WAIT 1

! Pkt_sc=8

! MAT Pkt_avg= (0)

! I=0

! FOR I=1 TO Num_avgs

! GOSUB Enable_link

! GOSUB Get_packet

! IF I=1 THEN !Don't average test, run, point......

! FOR J=1 TO 3

!     Pkt_avg(J)=VAL(Pkt$(J+1))*Num_avgs

! NEXT J

! FOR J=4 TO 5

!     Pkt_avg(J)=0! THIS WAS DATE AND TIME
NEXT J
FOR J-1 TO 10! SAVE THE FIRST 10 FOR "TAG PLOT, PICTURE"
Tag_pkt$(J)=Pkt$(J+1)
NEXT J
END IF
FOR J-6 TO Rcvd_vars
ON ERROR GOTO 25589! Ignore error if not a good VAL
Pkt_avg(J)=Pkt_avg(J)+VAL(Pkt$(J+1))
ON ERROR CALL Error
NEXT J
NEXT I
NEXT I
GOSUB Disable_link
MAT Pkt_avg=Pkt_avg/(Num_avgs)! FIND THE AVERAGE
!, Get ready to log data - by opening files
ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$
ASSIGN @Diska TO Log_fn$&"A"
ASSIGN @Diskb TO Log_fn$&"B"
ASSIGN @Diskc TO Log_fn$&"C"
!, Find out where we are - retrieve number of observations recorded
ENTER @Disk,1;Data_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,Logged_var_n
name$(*),Numsubfile,Subfile_names$(*) ,Subfile_chartst(*)
Num_obs_rec=Subfile_chartst(1)
This_obs=MAX(Num_obs_rec+1,1)! bump the observations pointer
IF This_obs<Max_obs_rec THEN ! move the data to the observatio
record
FOR I-1 TO Rcvd_vars
Obs_rec(I,This_obs)=Pkt_avg(I)
NEXT I
Num_obs_rec=This_obs! prepare to save the observation poin
ter
Ending_obs=Num_obs_rec
Subfile_chartst$(1)=Num_obs_rec
!, FOR I-1 TO Nummem
SET UP DATA FILE MAP FOR TRACES 1 THRU NUMMEM
Mivar(14)=I
Mvar(2)=1
CALL Routine(22,239)! TURN ON data files
!, Temp$[1]="R"
SELECT I
CASE 1 TO 4
Temp$[2]="A"
CASE 5 TO 7
Temp$[2]="B"
CASE 8 TO 99
Temp$[2]="C"
END SELECT
SELECT INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Temp$[3,4]="0"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs)))!RUN
CASE 10 TO 99
Temp$[3,4]=VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(2,This_obs)))!RUN
END SELECT
SELECT INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs))
CASE 0 TO 9
Temp$[5,6]="0"&VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs)))!POINT
CASE 10 TO 99
  Temp$(5,6) = VAL$(INT(Obs_rec(3,This_obs)))!POINT
END SELECT
SELECT I
CASE 1 TO 9
  Temp$(7,8) = "0" & VAL$(I)
CASE 10 TO 99
  Temp$(7,8) = VAL$(I)
END SELECT
Filename$(I) = Temp$
Mivar(14) = I
CALL Routine(21,232) ! DISPLAY THE FILENAME
PRINT "FOR OBS # ",Recnum;", THE FILENAME IS: ";Filename $(I)
PRINTER IS CRT
NEXT I
GOSUB Compute_vars
GOSUB Log_vars
Ending_obs = Num_obs_rec
ELSE
  CALL Pline(0," LOG FILE FULL ")
  WAIT 1
  CALL Pline(0," ")
END IF
CALL Pline(0,"OBSERVATION LOGGING COMPLETE ")
WAIT 1
CALL Pline(0," ")
GOTO End_4108

Enable_link: ! SEND A PACKET TO THE OTHER CPU WHICH CONTAINS THE "GO" WORD
Go_word$ = "GO"
OUTPUT Pkt_sc;Go_word$
RETURN

Disable_link: ! SEND A PACKET TO THE OTHER CPU WHICH CONTAINS THE "STOP" WORD
Go_word$ = "STOP"
OUTPUT Pkt_sc;Go_word$
RETURN

Get_packet: !
Enter Pkt_sc;Pkt$(*)
!! PRINTER IS PRT
CALL Pline(0,"RECEIVED PACKET FOR SAMPLE "&VAL$(I)&")
25696 !!! FOR Vars_ctr=1 TO RCVD_vars
25697 !!! PRINT Pkt$(Vars_ctr+1)
25698 !!! NEXT Vars_ctr
25699 !!! PRINTER IS CRT
25700 RETURN
25701 !
25702 !
25703 !
25704 !
25705 !
25706 Compute_vars: ! compute values associated with mean logged_vars
25707 GOSUB Tun_vars
25708 FOR Probe=Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
25709 SELECT Probe
25710 CASE 1
25711 GOSUB Wall_vars
25712 CASE 2
25713 GOSUB Floor_vars
25714 CASE 3
25715 ! GOSUB OTHER_VARS
25716 END SELECT
25717 NEXT Probe
25718 RETURN
25719 !
25720 Tun_vars: !
25721 ! Construct variables for the tunnel conditions
25722 !
25723 ! Construct variables for the tunnel conditions
25724 Strut$="TUNNEL"
25725 GOSUB Compute_u_rho_m!Compute velocity, density, massflow
25726 Obs_rec(46,This_obs)=Local_velocity
25727 Obs_rec(47,This_obs)=Local_density
25728 RETURN
25729 !
25730 Wall_vars: !
25731 ! Construct variables for the wall strut computed variables logfile (A)
25732 !
25733 A_rec(1,This_obs)=Obs_rec(1,This_obs)!TEST
25734 A_rec(2,This_obs)=Obs_rec(2,This_obs)!RUN
25735 A_rec(3,This_obs)=Obs_rec(3,This_obs)!POINT
25736 A_rec(4,This_obs)=Obs_rec(11,This_obs)!P_TOTAL
25737 A_rec(5,This_obs)=Obs_rec(12,This_obs)!P_STATIC
25738 A_rec(6,This_obs)=Obs_rec(8,This_obs)+460 !T_TOTAL (local) !Us
25739 e TUNNEL total
25740 !
25741 Strut$="WALL"
25742 GOSUB Compute_u_rho_m!Compute velocity, density, massflow
25743 A_rec(7,This_obs)=Local_velocity
25744 A_rec(8,This_obs)=Local_density
25745 A_rec(9,This_obs)=Ts
25746 IF A_rec(7,This_obs)>0 THEN
25747 A_rec(10,This_obs)=LGT(A_rec(7,This_obs)) !Log(U)
25748 END IF
25749 IF A_rec(8,This_obs)>0 THEN
25750 A_rec(11,This_obs)=LGT(A_rec(8,This_obs)) !Log(Rho)
25751 END IF
25752 IF A_rec(6,This_obs)>0 THEN
25753 A_rec(12,This_obs)=LGT(A_rec(6,This_obs)) !Log(T0)
25754 END IF
25755 IF Local_mass_flow>0 THEN
25756 A_rec(13,This_obs)=LGT(Local_mass_flow) !Log(Rho_inf*U)
25757 END IF
25758 A_rec(14,This_obs)=A_rec(11,This_obs)*A_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(Rh
o)*Log(TO)

*Log(Rho)

A_rec(15,This_obs)=A_rec(10,This_obs)*A_rec(11,This_obs)!Log(U)

*Log(TO)

A_rec(16,This_obs)=A_rec(10,This_obs)*A_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)

*Log(Rho)*Log(TO)

A_rec(17,This_obs)=A_rec(15,This_obs)*A_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)

FOR Wire=1 TO 4

A_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)=Obs_rec(19+Wire,This_obs)

IF A_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)>0 THEN

A_rec(21+Wire,This_obs)=LGT(A_rec(17+Wire,This_obs))!Log(E)

END IF

SELECT Obs_rec(36,This_obs)

CASE 1 TO 16

A_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=Gain_code_14(Obs_rec(36,This_obs)+1)

CASE ELSE

A_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=0!Default gain=0

END SELECT

NEXT Wire

RETURN

Floor_vars: !

Construct variables for the floor strut computed variables logfile (B)

B_rec(1,This_obs)=Obs_rec(1,This_obs)!TEST

B_rec(2,This_obs)=Obs_rec(2,This_obs)!RUN

B_rec(3,This_obs)=Obs_rec(3,This_obs)!POINT

B_rec(4,This_obs)=Obs_rec(14,This_obs)!P_TOTAL (local)

B_rec(5,This_obs)=Obs_rec(15,This_obs)!P_STATIC(local)

B_rec(6,This_obs)=Obs_rec(8,This_obs)+460 !T_TOTAL (local)!

Use TUNNEL total

Strut$="FLOOR"

GOSUB Compute_u_rho_m!Compute velocity,density,mass flow

B_rec(7,This_obs)=Local_velocity

B_rec(8,This_obs)=Local_density

B_rec(9,This_obs)=Ts

IF B_rec(7,This_obs)>0 THEN

B_rec(10,This_obs)=LGT(B_rec(7,This_obs)) !Log(U)

END IF

IF B_rec(8,This_obs)>0 THEN

B_rec(11,This_obs)=LGT(B_rec(8,This_obs)) !Log(Rho)

END IF

IF B_rec(6,This_obs)>0 THEN

B_rec(12,This_obs)=LGT(B_rec(6,This_obs)) !Log(TO)

END IF

IF Local_mass_flow>0 THEN

B_rec(13,This_obs)=LGT(Local_mass_flow) !Log(Rho_inf*U)

END IF

B_rec(14,This_obs)=B_rec(11,This_obs)*B_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(Rho)

B_rec(15,This_obs)=B_rec(10,This_obs)*B_rec(11,This_obs)!Log(U)

B_rec(16,This_obs)=B_rec(10,This_obs)*B_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)

B_rec(17,This_obs)=B_rec(15,This_obs)*B_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)

FOR Wire=1 TO 3

B_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)=Obs_rec(23+Wire,This_obs)
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25804 IF B_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)>0 THEN
25805 B_rec(21+Wire,This_obs)=LGT(B_rec(17+Wire,This_obs))
25806 END IF
25807 SELECT Obs_rec(36+Wire,This_obs)
25808 CASE 1 TO 7
25809 B_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=Gain_code_57(Obs_rec(36+Wire,This_obs)+1)
25810 CASE ELSE
25811 B_rec(41+Wire,This_obs)=0!Default gain=0
25812 END SELECT
25813 NEXT Wire
25814 RETURN
25815 !
25816 Other_vars: !
25817 ! Construct variables for the 'other' strut computed variables logfile (C)
25818 C_rec(1,This_obs)=Obs_rec(1,This_obs)!
25819 C_rec(2,This_obs)=Obs_rec(2,This_obs)!
25820 C_rec(3,This_obs)=Obs_rec(3,This_obs)!
25821 C_rec(4,This_obs)=Obs_rec(17,This_obs)!P_TOTAL (local)
25822 C_rec(5,This_obs)=Obs_rec(18,This_obs)!P_STATIC (local)
25823 C_rec(6,This_obs)=Obs_rec(19,This_obs)!T_TOTAL (local)
25824!
25825 Strut$="OTHER"
25826 GOSUB Compute_u_rho_m!Compute velocity,density,mass flow
25827 C_rec(7,This_obs)=Local_velocity
25828 C_rec(8,This_obs)=Local_density
25829 C_rec(9,This_obs)=Ts
25830 IF C_rec(7,This_obs)>0 THEN
25831 C_rec(10,This_obs)=LGT(C_rec(7,This_obs)) !Log(U)
25832 END IF
25833 IF C_rec(8,This_obs)>0 THEN
25834 C_rec(11,This_obs)=LGT(C_rec(8,This_obs)) !Log(Rho)
25835 END IF
25836 IF C_rec(6,This_obs)>0 THEN
25837 C_rec(12,This_obs)=LGT(C_rec(6,This_obs)+460) !Log(TO)
25838 END IF
25839 IF Local_mass_flow>0 THEN
25840 C_rec(13,This_obs)=LGT(Local_mass_flow) !Log(Rho_inf*U)
25841 END IF
25842 C_rec(14,This_obs)=C_rec(11,This_obs)*C_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(Rho)
25843 C_rec(15,This_obs)=C_rec(10,This_obs)*C_rec(11,This_obs)!Log(U)
25844 C_rec(16,This_obs)=C_rec(10,This_obs)*C_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)
25845 C_rec(17,This_obs)=C_rec(15,This_obs)*C_rec(12,This_obs)!Log(U)
25846 FOR Wire=1 TO 3
25847 C_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)=Obs_rec(23+Wire,This_obs)
25848 IF C_rec(17+Wire,This_obs)>0 THEN
25849 C_rec(21+Wire,This_obs)=LGT(C_rec(17+Wire,This_obs))
25850 END IF
25851 NEXT Wire
25852 RETURN
25853!
25854!
25855!
25856!
25857 Compute_u_rho_m: !COMPUTE LOCAL VELOCITY,DENSITY,MASS FLOW
25858 SELECT Strut$
CASE "TUNNEL"
 Pt-Obs_rec(7,This_obs)
 Ps-Obs_rec(6,This_obs)
 Tt-Obs_rec(8,This_obs)+460
 CASE "WALL"
 Pt=A_rec(4,This_obs)
 Ps=A_rec(5,This_obs)
 Tt=A_rec(6,This_obs)
 CASE "FLOOR"
 Pt=B_rec(4,This_obs)
 Ps=B_rec(5,This_obs)
 Tt=B_rec(6,This_obs)
 CASE "OTHER"
 Pt=C_rec(4,This_obs)
 Ps=C_rec(5,This_obs)
 Tt=C_rec(6,This_obs)
 END SELECT

IF Ps=0 THEN
 Prat=0
 GOTO 25883
 END IF
 P_rat=Ps/Pt
 IF P_rat>1 THEN P_rat=1
 IF P_rat<0 THEN
 Ts=MAX(.1,Tt)
 Local_velocity=0.
 Local_density=Ps/(53.3*Ts)
 Local_mass_flow=0.
 ELSE
 Ts=(Tt)/(P_rat^(-.285714285))
 IF P_rat=1 THEN
 Local_velocity=0.
 ELSE
 Sound=SQR(2402.764*Ts)
 Local_mach=SQR(5*(P_rat^(-.285714285)-1))
 Local_velocity=Local_mach*Sound! U
 END IF
 Local_density=Ps/(53.3*Ts) ! Rho
 Local_mass_flow=Local_velocity*Local_density! M
 END IF
 RETURN

Log_vars: ! LOG THE CURRENT OBSERVED VARIABLES

ASSIGN @Disk TO Log_fn$

OUTPUT @Disk,1;Data_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,Logged_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,Subfile_names$(*),Subfile_chartst(*)
Enter @Disk,2
OUTPUT @Disk;Obs_rec(*)
ASSIGN @Disk TO *
ASSIGN @Diska TO Log_fn$&"A"
OUTPUT @Diska,1;A_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,A_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,A_subfile_names$(*),A_sub_chartst(*)
25917 ENTER @Diska,2
25918 OUTPUT @Diska;A rec(*)
25919 ASSIGN @Diska TO *
25920
25921 ASSIGN @Diskb TO Log_fn$"B"
25922
25923 OUTPUT @Diskb,1;B_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,B_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,B_subfile_names$(*),B_sub_chartst(*)
25924 ENTER @Diskb,2
25925 OUTPUT @Diskb;B rec(*)
25926 ASSIGN @Diskb TO *
25927
25928 ASSIGN @DISKC TO LOG_FN$"C"
25929
25930 OUTPUT @Diskc,1;C_set_title$,Max_obs_rec,Max_vars,C_var_name$(*),Numsubfile,C_subfile_names$(*),C_sub_chartst(*)
25931 ENTER @Diskc,2
25932 OUTPUT @Diskc;C rec(*)
25933 ASSIGN @Diskc TO *
25934
25935 RETURN
25936
25937
25938
25939
25940 End_4108: !
25941 END SELECT
25942 CASE 4110 ! "SAMPLES TO AVG"
25943 SELECT Routin1
25944 CASE 21
25945 Mvar(2)=Num_avgs
25946 Mvar(4)=1
25947 Mvar(5)=1.
25948 Mvar(6)=300.
25949 Mivar(9)=0
25950 CASE 22
25951 Num_avgs=Mvar(2)
25952 END SELECT
25953 CASE 4112 ! "INITIAL OBS"
25954 SELECT Routin1
25955 CASE 21
25956 Mvar(2)=Initial_obs
25957 Mvar(4)=1
25958 Mvar(5)=1.
25959 Mvar(6)=300.
25960 Mivar(9)=0
25961 CASE 22
25962 Initial_obs=Mvar(2)
25963 END SELECT
25964 CASE 4113 ! "ENDING OBS"
25965 SELECT Routin1
25966 CASE 21
25967 Mvar(2)=Ending_obs
25968 Mvar(4)=1
25969 Mvar(5)=1.
25970 Mvar(6)=300.
25971 Mivar(9)=0
25972 CASE 22
25973 Ending_obs=Mvar(2)
25974 END SELECT
CASE 4130  ! "INITIAL PROBE"
SELECT Routine
CASE 21
  Mvar(2)-Initial_probe
  Mvar(4)-1
  Mvar(5)-1.
  Mvar(6)-2.
  Mivar(9)-0
CASE 22
  Initial_probe=Mvar(2)
END SELECT
CASE 4131  ! "ENDING PROBE"
SELECT Routine
CASE 21
  Mvar(2)-Ending_probe
  Mvar(4)-1
  Mvar(5)-1.
  Mvar(6)-2.
  Mivar(9)-0
CASE 22
  Ending_probe=Mvar(2)
END SELECT

CASE 4127  ! "LOGFILE TO PC"
SELECT Routine
CASE 31
  Pc_device-8  ! Send data out thru HP-IB bus 8
  bus 8 is NOT system controller
FOR Probe-Initial_probe TO Ending_probe
SELECT Probe
CASE 1
  OUTPUT Pc_device;VAL$(Ending_obs-Initial_obs+1),VAL$(Max_vars)
FOR I=1 TO Max_vars
  DISP "NAME("&VAL$(I)&") IS: "&A_var_name$(I)
  OUTPUT Pc_device;A_var_name$(I)[1,10]
  NEXT I
FOR This_obs-Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
  FOR I=1 TO Max_vars
    OUTPUT Pc_device;A_rec(I,This_obs)
  NEXT I
  NEXT This_obs
CASE 2
  OUTPUT Pc_device;VAL$(Ending_obs-Initial_obs+1),VAL$(Max_vars)
FOR I=1 TO Max_vars
  DISP "NAME("&VAL$(I)&") IS: "&B_var_name$(I)
  OUTPUT Pc_device;B_var_name$(I)[1,10]
  NEXT I
FOR This_obs-Initial_obs TO Ending_obs
  FOR I=1 TO Max_vars
    OUTPUT Pc_device;B_rec(I,This_obs)
  NEXT I
  NEXT This_obs
END SELECT
26033 NEXT Probe
26034 END SELECT
26035 END SELECT
26036 END SELECT
26037 SUBEND
26038 !
26039 !
26040 !
26041 !
APPENDIX B. Function definitions

This appendix contains the DDAS functions added to ACQUIRE by the user to provide the necessary functionality to acquire, process, display, store and transmit the hot wire data.

The function definition sheets provide essential definition data for each function. Full documentation for each function is contained within the program source code listings.
Function Name: CALC VEL etc  
Function Number: 4104  
Module: MODUSR2*  

This function computes velocity, density and temperature fluctuations as ratios of the fluctuating quantities to the mean quantities:  

\[ \frac{u'}{U} \quad \frac{p'}{P} \quad \frac{t'}{T} \]

The log file for each observation in the range of INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS is processed for each probe in the range of INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE. For each observation, and each probe, the three fluctuating data files related to the Run and Point (variables 2 and 3 in the observation record) are loaded into traces (and memories) 1, 2, and 3.

The computations retrieve mean values, sensitivities, and gains related to the data in channels 1, 2 and 3. For each simultaneous sample in each of the three traces (the beginning and ending samples are defined by the cursors on trace 1) the instantaneous value is divided by the equivalent mean value and the gain. Then the three ratios are matrix multiplied by the nmatrix inversion of the sensitivities. This process essentially solves a set of simultaneous equations for three unknowns: \( \frac{u'}{U}, \frac{p'}{P}, \) and \( \frac{t'}{T} \).

The solutions are placed in traces (memories) 4, 5 and 6. The mean value is removed, and the RMS (root mean square) value of each of the answers is stored in the log file for the appropriate observation and probe. Traces 4, 5, and 6 are then stored in separate disk files.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: CAT GROUP
Function Number: 4021
Module: MODUSR1*

This function catalogs all selected files. The selection criteria is defined in detail in the HP BASIC language reference manual for HP function CAT (SELECT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string expression</td>
<td>any valid characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that are allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in a file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
This function computes actual voltage gains from gain codes. The fluctuating data is gained to provide adequate voltage for filtering and digitization, and the gain codes are sent in a data packet from the static data computer during the logging of a data point. For the probes in the range INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE, and for observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS, the gain codes are retrieved from the observation file, and through a table lookup algorithm, the actual gains are retrieved, and stored back into the appropriate place in the logfile for the probe and observation being processed.

*This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: COEF FILENAME
Function Number: 4101
Module: MODUSR2*

This function selects the file name relevant to the hotwire coefficient file being processed. See functions LOAD COEFS and STORE COEFS.

[*This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.*]
This function computes hotwire coefficients for the probe previously selected - by function INITIAL PROBE - utilizing a custom multiple linear regression routine that generates up to 10 coefficients based on calibration data already in the logfile. These coefficients are then stored - by function STORE COEFS - in a coefficient file whose name has been previously defined - by function COEF FILENAME. Function COMPUTE SENS utilizes these coefficients to generate sensitivities necessary to compute velocity, density and temperature turbulence ratios -by function CALC VAL etc.

This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
This function computes the correlations between velocity, density and temperature fluctuations and then computes mass flow fluctuation \([m'/M(rms)]\) and pressure fluctuation \([p'/P(rms)]\) using the correlation between velocity, density, and temperature fluctuations.

The log file for each observation in the range of INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS is processed for each probe in the range of INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE.

For each observation, and each probe, the three fluctuating data files related to the Run and Point (variables 2 and 3 in the observation record) are loaded into traces (and memories) 2, 3, and 4.

As each pair of traces is multiplied together, the resulting trace ends up in trace 1. The correlation of the two traces multiplied is the ratio of the rms value of the first trace multiplied by the rms value of the second trace to the mean value of trace 1. The rms values of the first and second traces have been previously calculated by function CALC VEL etc, and were called \(u'/U\), \(p'/P\), and \(t'/T\).

The correlation between these three components of turbulence are stored in the appropriate observation record for the observation and probe being processed as \(R(Rh0U)\), \(R(UTO)\), and \(R(RhoT0)\).

Massflow and pressure fluctuations are then computed from the correlations just computed, and these are also stored in the appropriate logfile as \(M'/M\) and \(P'/P\).

\[ \text{COMPUTE R etc} \]---------------------------

This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: COMPUTE SENS
Function Number: 4111
Module: MODUSR2

This function computes hotwire sensitivities for the probes in the range INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE for all observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS. The hotwire coefficients previously defined - see functions GET COEFS, COEF FILENAME, LOAD COEFS, ENTER COEFS, EDIT COEFS, STORE COEFS, AND COMPUTE COEFS.

The computed sensitivities are stored in the appropriate probe file for each appropriate observation.

These sensitivities are read from the logfile - by function CALC VAL etc - to compute velocity, density and temperature turbulence ratios.

This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
This function allows the operator to manually edit hot wire calibration coefficients (up to 10) for three wires. These coefficients have been previously generated. The operator views a list of the entered coefficients, and, by responding to prompts, select the coefficient to be edited. After each coefficient is edited, the operator may accept the coefficients, or be prompted to select another coefficient to be edited. The operator should then invoke function STORE COEFS.

[ EDIT COEFS ]------------------

NOTE: This function is highly interactive, and is not recommended for inclusion in a SEQUENCE PROGRAM.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: ENDING OBS
Function Number: 4113
Module: MODUSR2*

This function declares the ending observation to be processed by other MODUSR2 functions - see function INITIAL OBS. Functions utilizing this feature to define the range of observations to be processed are: COMPUTE SENS, LOG DATA POINT, CODE TO GAINS, CALC VEL etc, COMPUTE R etc, Remake probe and LOGFILE TO PC.

[ ENDING OBS ]--------------------------------------
|                                                   |
|                                                   |
|         [ - ]-[value]--                               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>numeric integer</td>
<td>1 to 300, the max number of observations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: ENTER COEFS
Function Number: 4103
Module: MODUSR2*

This function allows the operator to manually enter hot wire calibration coefficients (up to 10) for three wires. These coefficients have been previously generated elsewhere, and are not available for entry via disc (see function LOAD COEFS). The operator is prompted for each coefficient by wire, number, and name. Once all 30 coefficients are entered (unused coefficients should be set to 0.0), the operator views a list of the entered coefficients, and chooses to accept or reject the coefficients. If they are accepted, the function is complete. The operator should then invoke function STORE COEFS. If the coefficients are not accepted - because they are not correct, this function automatically enters the EDIT COEFS function.

NOTE: This function is highly interactive, and is not recommended for inclusion in a SEQUENCE PROGRAM.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: FILE COPY
Function Number: 4025
Module: MODUSR1

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ FILE COPY ]----------------

*This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc, for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: FILE GROUP
Function Number: 4028
Module: MODUSR1*

This function defines the files to be selected for copying - function COPY FILES - or moving - function MOVE FILES. The files selected will begin with, or be equal to the character(s) defined by this function. For example, if this function defines "ABC", then all of the files in the TO DISK device that begin with "ABC" would be selected for copying or moving. Note that this function only defines the character(s): no selection is done until COPY FILES or MOVE FILES is invoked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string expression</td>
<td>any valid characters that are allowed in a file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1* - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: FILE TRANSFERS
Function Number: 4126
Module: MODUSR2*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name:    FILE UTILITIES
Function Number:  4020
Module:           MODUSR1*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 35. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: FROM DISK
Function-Number: 4026
Module: MODUSR1

This function defines the mass storage device from which the files will be copied - function COPY FILES - or moved - function MOVE FILES.

```
[ FROM DISK ]-----------------------------|
  | [ = ] [ MSI ]
  |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>MSI</td>
<td>any valid HP storage device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: GET COEF  
Function Number: 4122  
Module: MODUSR2*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: HOTWIRE MENU
Function Number: 4100
Module: MODUSR2*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ HOTWIRE MENU ]-----------------]

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: HOTWIRE CALC
Function-Number: 4100
Module: MODUSR2*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: INITIAL OBS
Function Number: 4112
Module: MODUSR2*

This function declares the beginning observation to be processed by other MODUSR2 functions - see function ENDING OBS. Functions utilizing this feature to define the range of observations to be processed are: COMPUTE SENS, LOG DATA POINT, CODE TO GAINS, CALC VEL etc, COMPUTE R etc, Remake probe and LOGFILE TO PC.

[ INITIAL OBS ]-----------------------------
   |       |       |
   |       |       |
   | -[ - ]-[value]-|

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>numeric integer</td>
<td>1 to 300, the max number of observations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: INITIAL PROBE
Function Number: 4130
Module: MODUSR2*

This function declares the beginning probe to be processed by other MODUSR2 functions - see function ENDING PROBE. Functions utilizing this feature to define the range of probes to be processed are: COMPUTE SENS, LOG DATA POINT, CODE TO GAINS, CALC VEL etc, COMPUTE R etc, Remake Probe and LOGFILE TO PC.

[ INITIAL PROBE ]--------------------------------|
| |
| -=[ = ]-[-value]-|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>numeric integer</td>
<td>1 to 3, the max number of probes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOAD COEFS
Function Number: 4102
Module: MODUSR2

This function loads coefficients previously stored by function STORE COEFS.

The coefficient filename must have been previously defined - see function COEF FILENAME.

[ LOAD COEFS ]-------------*

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOAD LOGFILE
Function Number: 4106
Module: MODUSR2 *

This function loads the files used to log hotwire calibration observation data. The function LOG FILENAME declares the file name, and function DISC DEVICE declares the Mass Storage Identifier. See LOG FILENAME for a description of the files loaded into memory.

NOTE: This function must be performed before the function LOG DATA POINT can be invoked.

*. This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOAD LOGFILE
Function Number: 4106
Module: MODUSR2*

This function loads the files used to log hotwire calibration observation data. The function LOG FILENAME declares the file name, and function DISC DEVICE declares the Mass Storage Identifier. See LOG FILENAME for a description of the files loaded into memory.

[ LOAD LOGFILE ]-------------------|

NOTE: This function must be performed before the function LOG DATA POINT can be invoked.

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOG DATA
Function Number: 4109
Module: MODUSR2

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ LOG DATA ]-------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOG DATA POINT
Function Number: 4108
Module: MODUSR2*

This function logs the hotwire calibration observation data into the logfile(s). The function LOG FILENAME declares the file name, and function DISC DEVICE declares the Mass Storage Identifier. See LOG FILENAME for a description of the files which receive the data.

The hotwire calibration data is received from a static data acquisition system - MODCOMP, other HP, etc - thru a GPIB interface in the form of an ASCII data packet. The static data system is regularly sending about 1 packet per second, and it contains the necessary data in engineering units, including test conditions and test identification.

This function also calculates various data items for inclusion in some of the data files.

This function also generates fluctuating data file names base on the RUN, POINT and channel of the data. These names relate to the data being logged, and allow storing of the fluctuating data in appropriately named files. See functions STORE or TF/STORE ALL.

Example: "RA031701"
R = Realtime digitization
A = probe A
03 = RUN
17 = POINT
01 = data channel 1

[ LOG DATA POINT ]------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: LOGFILE TO PC
Function Number: 4127
Module: MODUSR2

This function transfers logfile data to another computer via a GPIB. The information transmitted is all in ASCII to assure compatibility between systems.

For each probe in the range INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE and for observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS, the appropriate observations records are transmitted. Prior to transmitting the set of each probes observations, the names of the variables contained in the observation record are transmitted.

[ LOGFILE TO PC ]------------------]

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
This function defines the files to be selected for moving, and then copy the selected files from a disk device to a disk device using the HP COPY command. When the files are selected, a report is generated on the printer which declares the number of files selected, the from device, the to device, and the files selected for copying. As each file is actually copied, a message is displayed on the CRT, and printed on the printer. Once all selected files have been copied, all successfully copied files are purged from the from device, completing the "move". Functions FROM DISK, TO DISK, AND FILE GROUP all affect the results of this function. Selection of files by indicating a group name with this function overrides the group name selection previously made by function FILE GROUP.

```
[ MOVE FILES ]-----------------------------
|                                     |
| [ = ] [ name ]                      |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string expression</td>
<td>any valid characters that are allowed in a file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*. This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PICTURE LOG E
Function Number: 4006
Module: MODUSR1*

This function generates x-y plots on the CRT which represent the Log(RhoU) vs. Log(E) for each hotwire. The axes, titles, etc are internally generated using a plot file called "RhoU" - see function PLOT NAME. (It should be noted that this 'RhoU' picture is actually generated for dynamic channels 8 and 9 - which are assumed to be 1 point long, - and offscale as well.)

This function represents data from all observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS for all probes in the range INITIAL PROBE TO ENDING PROBE.

[ PICTURE LOG E ]-------------

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PLOT EJECT
Function Number: 4002
Module: MODUSR1*

This function sends a "PG" command to the plot device (if the plot device is not the CRT device). This function also resets the 'number of observations plotted' pointer, the number of observations printed' pointer, and the 'ending observations' pointer, which affects the operation of functions ENDING OBS, PRNT LOGFILE, PLOT LOG_E and PICTURE LOG_E.

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PLOT LOG E
Function Number: 4005
Module: MODUSR1*

This function generates x-y plots on the Plotter which represent the Log(RhoU) vs. Log(E) for each hotwire. The axes, titles, etc are internally generated using a plot file called "RhoU" - see function PLOT NAME. (It should be noted that this 'RhoU' picture is actually generated for dynamic channels 8 and 9 - which are assumed to be 1 point long, - and offscale as well.)

This function represents data from all observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS for all probes in the range INITIAL PROBE TO ENDING PROBE.

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PLOT UTILITYS
Function Number: 4001
Module: MODUSR1

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ PLOT UTILITYS ]-------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PRNT LOGFILE
Function Number: 4107
Module: MODUSR2

This function prints the data hotwire calibration observation data currently in the logfile(s). The function LOG FILENAME declares the file name, and function DISC DEVICE declares the Mass Storage Identifier. See LOG FILENAME for a description of the files which contain the data printed. The format of the printout is customized to best demonstrate the hotwire calibration data. This function prints all observations beginning with INITIAL OBS, and ending with ENDING OBS unless previously printed. When the program first starts, and when the PLOT EJECT function is invoked, the number of observations printed is reset to zero, causing all observations already logged to be printed when PRNT LOGFILE is invoked. This technique allows the easy implementation of a sequence program loop including both function LOG DATA POINT and PRNT LOGFILE without having to manipulate observation pointers.

[ PRNT LOGFILE ]------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PURGE
Function Number: 4022
Module: MODUSR1*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ PURGE ]-----------------]

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PURGE FILE  
Function Number: 4024  
Module: MODUSR1*

This function defines the file to be selected for purging (deleting) from the disk, and then purges the selected file.

[ PURGE FILE ]------------------------------------------|
| |
| [-]--[ name ]--|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string expression</td>
<td>any valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that are allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in a file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1* - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: PURGE GROUP
Function Number: 4023
Module: MODUSR1

This function purges all selected files. The selection criteria is defined in detail in the HP BASIC language reference manual for HP function PURGE (SELECT).

```plaintext
[ PURGE GROUP ]---------------------
|                                |
|                                |
| -[ = ]--[ name ]--|
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string expression</td>
<td>any valid characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>that are allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in a file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: Remake Probe
Function Number: 4128
Module: MODUSR2

This function reproduces the computations normally accomplished during the execution of the function LOG DATA POINT, but without actually acquiring any new data. The purpose is to recompute data should modifications to the computations become necessary.

This function performs these calculations for all probes in the range INITIAL PROBE to ENDING PROBE, and for all observations in the range INITIAL OBS to ENDING OBS.

NOTE:

This function permanently overwrites previous data in the logfiles.

[ LOG DATA POINT ]------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: SAMPLES TO AVG
Function Number: 4110
Module: MODUSR2*

This function declares the number of data samples to be included in an average of the hotwire calibration data. See LOG DATA POINT for a description of the actual data acquisition process.

[ SAMPLES TO AVG ]-------------------|

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: STORE COEFS
Function Number: 4124
Module: MODUSR2

This function stores coefficients previously defined by functions ENTER COEFS, LOAD COEFS, COMPUTE COEFS, etc.

The coefficient filename must have been previously defined - see function COEF FILENAME.

[ STORE COEFS ]-----------------|

This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: TAG PICTURE
Function Number: 4004
Module: MODUSR1*

This function "tags" the picture with the first few parameter names and values from the current observation. These few values are intended to identify the environment from which the "picture" was taken. This function is therefore intended to be invoked just after function REDRAW PICTURE or PICTURE LOG E.

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: SELECTOR
Function Number: 4129
Module: MODUSR2*

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ SELECTOR ]-----------

* This routine - MODUSR2 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
This function "tags" the plot with the first few parameter names and values from the current observation. These few values are intended to identify the environment from which the plot was taken. This function is therefore intended to be invoked just after function REDRAW PLOT or PLOT LOG E.

* This routine - MODUSRL - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: TO DISK
Function Number: 4027
Module: MODUSR1

This function defines the mass storage device to which the files will be copied - function COPY FILES - or moved - function MOVE FILES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>MSI</td>
<td>any valid HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>storage device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This routine - MODUSR1 - was written by Steven J. Clukey of Vigyan Research Associates, Inc. for NASA LaRC TAD/FDB under contract NAS1-17919, Task 36. This work was done beginning in October, 1986 and continues thru April, 1988.
Function Name: UTILITY
Function Number: 4000
Module: MODUSR1

This function serves merely as a label for the path for accessing other related functions via the softkeys.

[ UTILITY ]-------------------|
APPENDIX C. Sequence Programs
SYS VARS NAME=AUTQUARS
LOAD SYS VARS
LOG FILENAME=934
LOAD LOGFILE
PLOT EJECT
GRAPH OFF
TRACE ACTIVE=1,2,3,4,5,6,7
C=ALL
C TO WHOLE
X CALIB TYPE=TIME
Y CALIB TYPE=VOLTS
BIN SW NAME=8FTSW
LOAD BIN SW
SEQ PROG NAME = 8FTSEQ
DATA DISC DEV = :1400
FILENAME(1)=T934_0100
FILENAME(2)=T934_0200
FILENAME(3)=T934_0300
FILENAME(4)=T934_0400
FILENAME(5)=T934_0500
FILENAME(6)=T934_0600
FILENAME(7)=T934_0700
DATA FILE MAP(1)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(2)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(3)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(4)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(5)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(6)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(7)=YES
DATA FILE MAP(8)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(9)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(10)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(11)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(12)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(13)=NO
DATA FILE MAP(14)=NO
MEM LENGTH=64K
MEM LENGTH(1)=64K
MEM START(1)=0
MEM START(8)=1791K
TF MAP CHAN(1)=1
TF MAP CHAN(2)=2
TF MAP CHAN(3)=3
TF MAP CHAN(4)=4
TF MAP CHAN(5)=5
TF MAP CHAN(6)=6
TF MAP CHAN(7)=7
TF MAP CHAN(8)=0
TF MAP CHAN(9)=0
TF MAP CHAN(10)=0
TF MAP CHAN(11)=0
TF MAP CHAN(12)=0
TF MAP CHAN(13)=0
TF MAP CHAN(14)=0
LOAD SEQ PROG
RUN SEQ PROG

APPENDIX C.1. Initialization Sequence Program - "8FTINI"
3 PLOT EJLT
4 INITIAL OBS=49
5 PLOT LOG_E
6 PRINT LOGFILE
7 SEQUENCE MENU
8 LET I=0
10 PRINT "PRESS ENTER WHEN READY TO LOG DATA"
20 WAIT ?
70 ARM
80 LOG DATA POINT
85 PRINT LOGFILE
90 PRINT "POINT IN PROGRESS"
95 PLOT LOG_E
96 IF I=0 THEN TAG PLOT
97 I=1
100 WAIT *
101 PRINT "TRANSFERRING DATA TO MEMORY"
105 TF FROM REC
106 PRINT "RECORDING DATA"
107 STORE DATA
110 PRINT "POINT COMPLETE "
800 GOTO 1C
APPENDIX D. PC BASIC Program - "XFR.HP"
LIST
1 LIST
10 'PROGRAM XFR.HP     S. J. Clukey, Vignan Research Associates
20 'Initialization from "EXAMPLE.BAS" of the HP-IB Command Library
30 'Copyright Hewlett-Packard 1984, 1985
40 'Set up program for MS-DOS HP-IB I/O Library
50 'For use independent of the PC instrument bus system
60 CLS
70 DEF SEG
80 CLEAR 6HFE00
90 I=6HFE00
100 'PCIB.DIR$ represents the directory where the library files are located
110 'PCIB is an environment variable which should be set from MS-DOS, i.e. A: > SET PCIB=A:\LIB
120 'If there is insufficient environment space a direct assignment can be made here, i.e.
130 'PCIB.DIR$ = "A:\LIB"
140 'Using the environment variable is the preferred method
150 PCIB.DIR$ = ENVIRON$("PCIB")
160 I$ = PCIB.DIR$ + "\PCIBILC.BLD"
170 BLOAD I$,6HFE00
180 CALL I(PCIB.DIR$, I$, J$)
190 PCIB.SEG = I$
200 IF J$=0 THEN GOTO 370
210 PRINT "Unable to load."
220 PRINT "(Error =";J$;")"
230 STOP
240 'Define entry points for setup routines
250 DEF SEG = PCIB.SEG
260 O.S = 5
270 C.S = 10
280 I.V = 15
290 I.C = 20
300 L.P = 25
310 L.D.FILE = 30
320 GET.MEM = 35
330 L.S = 40
340 PANELS = 45
350 'Establish error variables and ON ERROR branching
360 DEF.ERR = 50
370 PCIB.ER$ = STRINGS(64,32)
380 PCIB.NAMES$ = STRINGS(16,32)
390 CALL DEF.ERR(PCIB.ER$,PCIB.ER$,PCIB.NAMES$,PCIB.GLERR)
400 PCIB.BASERR = 255
410 ON ERROR GOTO 870
420 'J=-1
430 J$=PCIB.DIR$+"\HPIB.SYN"
CALL O.S(I$)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR

' Determine entry points for HP-IB Library routines

I=0
CALL I.V(I,IOABORT,IOCLEAR,IOCONTROL,IOENTER)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOENTERA,IOENTERS,IOEOI,IOEOL)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOGETTERM,IOLOCKOUT,IOLOCAL,IOMATCH)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOINPUT,IOINPUTA,IOINPUTS,IOPPOLL)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOOUTPUT,IOOUTPUTA,IOOUTPUTS,IOPPOLL)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOPPOLLC,IOPPOLLU,IORLYOTE,IORESET)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOTRIGGER,J,J,J)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR

CALL C.S
I$=PCIB.DIR$+"\HPIB.PLD"
CALL L.P(I$)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
GOTO 1000

' Error handling routine

' IF ERR=PCIB.BASERR THEN GOTO 900
PRINT "BASIC error ";ERR;" occurred in line ";ERL
STOP
TMPERR = PCIB. ERR
IF TMPERR = 0 THEN TMPERR = PCIB.GLERR
PRINT "PC Instrument error ";TMPERR;" detected at line ";ERL
PRINT "Error: ";PCIB. ERR$_
STOP

' COMMON declarations are needed if your program is going to chain
to other programs. When chaining, be sure to call DEF.ERR as
well upon entering the chained-to program

COMMON PCIB.DIR$,PCIB.SEG
COMMON LD.FILE,GET.MEM,PANELS,DEF.ERR
COMMON PCIB.BASERR,PCIB.ERR$,PCIB. ERR$,PCIB.NAMES$,PCIB.GLERR
COMMON IOABORT,IOCLEAR,IOCONTROL,IOENTER,IOENTERS,IOEOI,IOEOL,IOG

ETTERM, IOLOCKOUT, IOLOCAL, IOMATCH, IOOUTPUT, IOOUTPUTA, IOOUTPUTS, IOPPOLL, IOPPOLLCC, IOPPOL

' COMMON FALSE, TRUE, NOERR, EUNKNOWN, ESEL, ERANGE, ETIME, ECTRL, EPASS, EN...
'M. EADDR

1170 'End Program Set-up
1180 'User program can begin anywhere past this point
1190 'Program for a system to receive data from the Dynamic Data
1200 'Acquisition System.
1220 '
1230 '
1240 OPTION BASE 1
1250 MAX. VARIABLES = 50
1260 DIM NAMES$ (MAX. VARIABLES)
1270 DIM X(3)
1280 ACT. VARIABLES = 0
1290 NAMES$ = SPACE$(50)
1300 '
1310 'Set up HP-IB addressing and initialize system
1320 '
1330 ISC=7
1340 DEV=1
1350 DEV = ISC * 100 + DEV
1360 CALL IORESET (ISC)
1370 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1380 TIMEOUT = 5
1390 CALL IOTIMEOUT (ISC, TIMEOUT)
1400 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1410 CALL IOCLEAR (ISC)
1420 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1430 '
1440 '
1450 '
1460 CALL IOEOI (ISC, FALSE)
1470 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1480 '
1490 '
1491 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE A FILE FROM THE HP COMPUTER? (Y or N)"
1492 INPUT ANS$
1493 IF ANS$="N" THEN GOTO 1730
1494 IF ANS$="Y" THEN GOTO 1491
1500 PRINT "ENTER THE NAME OF THE FILE TO RECEIVE TRANSFERED DATA: "
1510 INPUT FILS$
1520 OPEN FILS$ FOR OUTPUT AS #1
1530 FOR J=1 TO 2
1540 MM=6 : AA=0
1550 T$(J)=SPACE$(MM)
1560 CALL IOENTERS (DEV,T$(J),MM,AA)
1570 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1580 N(J)=VAL(LEFT$(T$(J),AA-2))
1590 PRINT N(J)
1600 NEXT J
1610 NOBS=N(1)+1 : NVARS=N(2)
1620 FOR J=1 TO NOBS
1630 FOR I=1 TO NVARS
1640 M=20 : A=0
1650 temps=SPACE$(M)
1660 CALL IOENTERS (DEV,TEMPS,M,A)
1670 IF PCIB.ERR <> 0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
1680 NAMES$(I)=LEFT$(TEMPS,A-2)
1690 PRINT "Record ",J," item ",I,=" NAMES$(I)
1700 IF J=1 THEN PRINT #1, NAMES$(I) ELSE PRINT #1,VAL(NAMES$(I))
1710 NEXT I
1720 NEXT J
1721 CLOSE =1
1722 GOTO 1490
1730 END
Ok
This report describes the high speed Dynamic Data Acquisition System (DDAS) which provides the capability for the simultaneous measurement of velocity, density, and total temperature fluctuations. The system of hardware and software is described in context of the wind tunnel environment.

The DDAS replaces both a recording mechanism and a separate data processing system. The data acquisition and data reduction process has been combined within DDAS. DDAS receives input from hot wires and anemometers, amplifies and filters the signals with computer controlled modules, and converts the analog signals to digital with real-time simultaneous digitization followed by digital recording on disk or tape. Automatic acquisition (either from a computer link to an existing wind tunnel acquisition system, or from data acquisition facilities within DDAS) collects necessary calibration and environment data. The generation of hot wire sensitivities is done in DDAS, as is the application of sensitivities to the hot wire data to generate turbulence quantities. The presentation of the raw and processed data, in terms of root mean square values of velocity, density and temperature, and the processing of the spectral data is accomplished on demand in near-real-time with DDAS.

A comprehensive description of the interface to the DDAS and of the internal mechanisms will be presented. A summary of operations relevant to the use of the DDAS will be provided.

**Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))**
- Hot Wire
- Data Acquisition
- Anemometry
- Three-Wire
- Fluctuating
- Transonic
- Unclassified - Unlimited
- Subject Category 35