

CHEMICAL PROCESS SIMULATOR  
WITH PLUG FLOW REACTOR

By

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## PREFACE

This study has focused upon developing a general-purpose Chemical Reaction Engineering Simulator. The ideal plug flow reactor was chosen as the basis for this work.

I am sincerely appreciative of the outstanding support and technical assistance given me by my major adviser, Dr. Gary L. Foutch. I am also grateful to Dr. Mayis Seapan and Dr. Ruth C. Erbar for their technical assistance and continued interest throughout this work.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The roll of computers in education has naturally evolved from rather limited usage in aiding scientific research to present applications in computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and state-of-the art process simulators. This broadening has mainly been due to the large decreases in computer costs and the desire to provide students with self-paced, individualized instruction without putting an exorbitant workload on the instructor. The self-paced method of instruction has been found to be a much more effective approach to teaching than the traditional lecture method (1).

Early uses of computers as aids in education include the work of Uttal (2) in 1962 at IBM who taught stenotyping through terminals connected to a computer system. Also in 1962, Lucklider (3) developed a system of math drills and graphical responses to be used in conjunction with a course in analytical geometry. Bitzer and Braunfeld started development of PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automated Teaching Operation) in 1967. PLATO is the oldest CAI system in existence (4). CAI grew rapidly in the 1970's and expanded to Europe and Japan (5, 6). Today research focuses on areas such as voice recognition systems and software that will better understand and process student responses. Much of the software currently being developed is in the form of new computer languages such as APL, originated by IBM; DECAL, authored by Digital



Equipment Corporation; and IPS, developed at Simon Fraser University (7).

The development of chemical process simulators began in the mid 1950's with the first published simulator appearing in 1958. Early historical reviews of process simulation are given by Mah (9) and Kehat and Shacham (10). Process simulators are not designed to replace an instructor as do the programs developed under the CAI system. Simulators are primarily tools used to produce better, cheaper designs quickly. At the university level, the use of simulation programs allows realistic, non-trivial design problems to be assigned which is important in keeping student interest. Particularly in the senior-level design course, the prudent use of a simulator should help the student translate his fundamental knowledge into a working, economically feasible design. The simulator, if used properly, allows the student to use his creative talents and quickly compare a number of different design cases.

Typical process simulators include the following broadly descriptive program modules:

1. Input data section - This section contains the process topology, design and unit operating parameters, and complete specifications of the process feed streams. The input data is checked by appropriate subroutines.

2. Data transfer section - The input data is transferred to the executive routine which is responsible for determining the order of program execution from the process topology data.

3. Unit calculation section - The individual process units are calculated here. If recycle streams are detected, a convergence routine is called to determine when stream data have converged. The executive

routine is responsible for program execution while the streams are converging.

4. Output data section - Here, the results of the simulation are made available to the user. These results may take the form of simple tables or graphics output.

In addition to the above sections, many newer simulators have routines that optimize a chemical process according to user supplied constraints (11).

The objective of this work was to develop a simulation program capable of modeling general kinetic schemes and calculating reactor volumes for an ideal, plug flow reactor (PFR). This program could then be used in conjunction with a course in Chemical Reaction Engineering to reinforce principles presented in the classroom. Questions could be answered such as:

1. Which types of reactions are best suited to be run in a PFR?  
For a given reaction scheme and conversion level, how large must the PFR be and how does this compare to the volumes of other reactors such as batch and continuous stirred tank?
2. How does recycle effect PFR volume? For a given reaction scheme, what is the optimum recycle ratio?
3. How does temperature and reaction order affect selectivity considerations for multiple reactions?

If experimental data are available relating concentrations and conversion levels, rate equations (represented by nonelementary power law kinetics) can be tested to determine the values of the exponents on the concentration terms.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Computers have become an increasingly important tool for use in Chemical Engineering education. Although they will not replace the formal lecture as the primary instructional mode, computers can and do serve as a useful adjunct to traditional courses in thermodynamics, reaction engineering, process design, process control and stagewise operation (12, 13).

Generally, three types of computer programs are in use today. The first type provides interactive instruction to students in the form of a series of lessons, each lesson being the equivalent of a homework-type assignment. The PLATO system developed at the University of Illinois, is the largest of the computerized teaching systems and is the only large system with full scale graphics capable of handling hundreds of terminals simultaneously (12). PLATO utilizes graphs, diagrams, animation, and projected slides and is capable of being programmed for highly complex problems. PLATO utilizes the TUTOR language, specifically developed to handle graphics capabilities and manipulate character strings. This language also allows new routines to be written by the instructors without a sophisticated knowledge of computer programming (7). No knowledge of computer programming is required of the students. Students need simply to complete an introductory lesson covering the use of a modified typewriter keyboard to fully utilize the

student mode of the PLATO system (14). This lesson is completed in 5 to 10 minutes.

The second type of program available is the process simulator. Simulators are mathematically derived models of actual industrial processes. Distillation towers, chemical reactors, flash separators, heat exchangers, compressors, and expanders are some of the units generally available as part of an overall process simulator. The user provides the simulation program with the desired flowsheet describing how the modules are connected, the feed composition, convergence criteria, and desired calculational procedures. The simulation's executive system supervises the calculation for each module and directs the communication between program segments. Early examples of process simulators are PACER, developed at Purdue University and introduced in the early 1960s, and CHESS, developed at the University of Houston and presented in 1968. FLOWTRAN, a proprietary program developed at Monsanto Company, was made available to universities in 1973 (12). Newer simulators include MAXI\*SIM, an industrial simulator developed at Oklahoma State University and introduced in 1980. CHEMOS, written in PL/I to take advantage of the available pointer-addressed based data structures is a relatively new simulator developed at the University of British Columbia specifically for undergraduate students. It is a highly interactive process modeling program that includes multi-effect evaporators, feedback controllers, chemical reactors and many of the standard process modules such as splitters, mixers, and heat exchangers. A hand-calculator like language has also been built into the CHEMOS system which can be used in the interactive mode to perform special calculations. (15).

The proliferation of minicomputers in all areas of chemical engineering has spawned a need for miniaturized versions of the huge industrial simulators. The SIPRO-DTC flowsheeting simulation system, written in BASIC, has been successfully implemented on the desktop COMPUCORP 625 (equivalent of a Hewlett-Packard 35) and is powerful enough to solve "reasonable size" industrial problems (16).

The purpose of using process simulators in chemical engineering design courses is to help the student understand the relationships between the operating variables and the overall process design. Students can combine their creative input with the computational speed of the computer to reach a logical, economically justified design.

The third type of computer program available to students is the small (less than 500 lines) utility program. These programs cover specialized areas in simulation, data manipulation, and economic analysis. Utility programs are generally run in the batch mode with no student input during the simulation run.

A survey of the literature shows that while the tutorial program and process simulator are very powerful tools, the chemical reactor module is not represented as a design case, that is, the reactor volume is either known a priori or not even considered. In either case, input data will include extents of reaction or conversion and the operation mode (adiabatic or isothermal). The process simulator will then calculate the outlet stream. Tutorial programs may consider reactor types and optimum arrangements of reactors, however, once again, reactor volume is not calculated (17, 18).

An ideal program to be used in conjunction with a Chemical Reaction Engineering course should allow students to gain a further appreciation

of reactor design fundamentals. This could be accomplished by allowing the students to compare size requirements for different operating conditions or reactor configurations for a given production rate. Since a program designed to handle any type of reaction (elementary and nonelementary) in any type of reactor (ideal and nonideal) would be prohibitively large, the efforts in this study have focused on coming as close to the "ideal" program as possible given the time and resource constraints. This study has focused on using general reaction schemes (whose rate equations can be represented by elementary and nonelementary power law kinetics) but limiting the reactor configuration to gas phase, ideal plug flow. Isothermal or nonisothermal reactor operation can be specified. Recycle streams can be added by using the stream mixer and splitter modules. Thermodynamic data is available for the 61 most used components as specified by the Gas Processors Association. Output from the simulation includes a summary of the stream data, yield data, and data generated during the course of the integration. The program has been written so as to easily expand this reactor scheme to include other reactor types such as continuous stirred tank and batch reactors.

## CHAPTER III

### IDEAL PLUG FLOW REACTOR DESIGN PRINCIPLES

(Tubular chemical reactors which exhibit, or are assumed to exhibit, concentration gradients only in the direction of flow are called plug flow reactors.) (Radial concentration gradients are assumed to be non-existent due to mixing action caused by the highly turbulent fluid flow.)

One form of the design equation for a steady state plug flow reactor is

$$\frac{V}{F_{A_0}} = \int_{X_{A_i}}^{X_{A_f}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \quad (3-1)$$

where:  $V$  = reactor volume, liters

$F_{A_0}$  = molar flow rate of reactant A at reactor inlet

$X_A$  = conversion of reactant A

$-r_A$  = rate of disappearance of reactant A, moles A/liter min

Subscripts i and f refer to conditions at the reactor inlet and outlet, respectively. Equation (3-1) is based on a material balance and is derived by several authors (19, 20, 21).

Equation (3-1) is completely general and used to calculate the volume of a plug flow reactor that will accomplish a desired conversion. The rate of disappearance of A,  $-r_A$ , is determined by the kinetics of the reaction and is temperature dependent as well as concentration dependent. For isothermal reactions possessing elementary

kinetics, Equation (3-1) can usually be integrated directly. However, integration of the design equation rapidly becomes unwieldy for cases involving multiple reactions, reactions possessing complex, nonelementary kinetics, and/or nonisothermal reactor operation. For these cases, numerical integration techniques must be used. Descriptions of these techniques can be found in the literature (21, 22, 23).

While these numerical techniques are suitable (though tedious) for hand calculations, many are not practical for computer calculations. This is because evaluation of the rate expression in terms of conversion and evaluation of the expansion factor becomes increasingly difficult for more than 2 reactions. It would be desirable to develop a general algorithm to be used for any sequence of reactions (both liquid and gas phase), thus eliminating the need for a complex series of subprograms which would handle only specific cases. This algorithm has been developed as follows:

1) Write the rate expressions, defining the rate of change of a component flow rate with respect to reactor volume, for each reaction in terms of a key component. The key component is defined as the first reactant in the stoichiometric equation.

2) The rate expressions for each component are then written as simple stoichiometric ratios of the rate expressions developed in (1).

3) The concentration terms in the rate equations are expressed as

$$C_i = \frac{F_i}{v} \quad (3-2)$$

where:  $C_i$  = concentration of the  $i$ th component, moles  $i$ /liter  
 $v$  = total volumetric flow rate, liters/min



For the elementary reaction



the rate equations would be

$$-r_A = -\frac{dF_A}{dV} = k \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} \quad (3-4)$$

$$-r_B = -\frac{dF_B}{dV} = \frac{1}{2}k \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} \quad (3-5)$$

$$-r_C = -\frac{dF_C}{dV} = -k \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} \quad (3-6)$$

where:  $V$  = reactor volume, liters

$k$  = reaction rate constant, liters<sup>2</sup>/moles<sup>2</sup> min

The subscripts refer to particular components.

4) Equations (3-4) through (3-6) are integrated using the LSODAR (Livermore Solver for Ordinary Differential equations with Root finding) routine. For gas phase reactions, the component flows are summed at each point in the integration and a new volumetric flow rate calculated. This obviates the need for an expansion factor. Integration continues until the desired conversion is reached at which point values for flow rates, reactor volume, and temperature (if applicable) are returned.

#### Plug Flow Reactor Energy Balance

The energy balance for a steady-state plug flow reactor can be written

$$v \sum C_j C_{p_j} dT + \sum \Delta H_i r_i dV = -U dA_s (T - T^*) \quad (3-7)$$

where:  $C_p$  = specific heat, cal/mol °C

$T$  = temperature, °C

$H$  = heat of reaction, cal/mol

$U$  = overall heat transfer coefficient, j/s m<sup>2</sup> °C

$A_s$  = surface area through which heat is transferred, m<sup>2</sup>

$T^*$  = wall temperature, °C

Subscripts  $j$  and  $i$  refer to the  $j$ th component and the  $i$ th reaction respectively. This equation assumes no energy generation other than by chemical reaction and no interphase transfer of heat. For a complete derivation of Equation (3-7) see reference (21).

For adiabatic reactor operation equation (3-7) can be rearranged as

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = \frac{-\sum \Delta H_i r_i}{v \sum C_j C_{p_j}} \quad (3-8)$$

which is the form of the energy balance used in this program.

#### Plug Flow Reactor with Recycle

A simple recycle reactor is shown in Figure 1, adopted from Levenspiel (19).

The recycle ratio,  $R$ , is defined as

$$R = \frac{\text{volume of fluid returned to reactor entrance}}{\text{volume of fluid leaving the system}}$$

The design equation for a recycle reactor, applicable for any kinetics and any value of  $\epsilon_a$  (expansion factor), can be written as

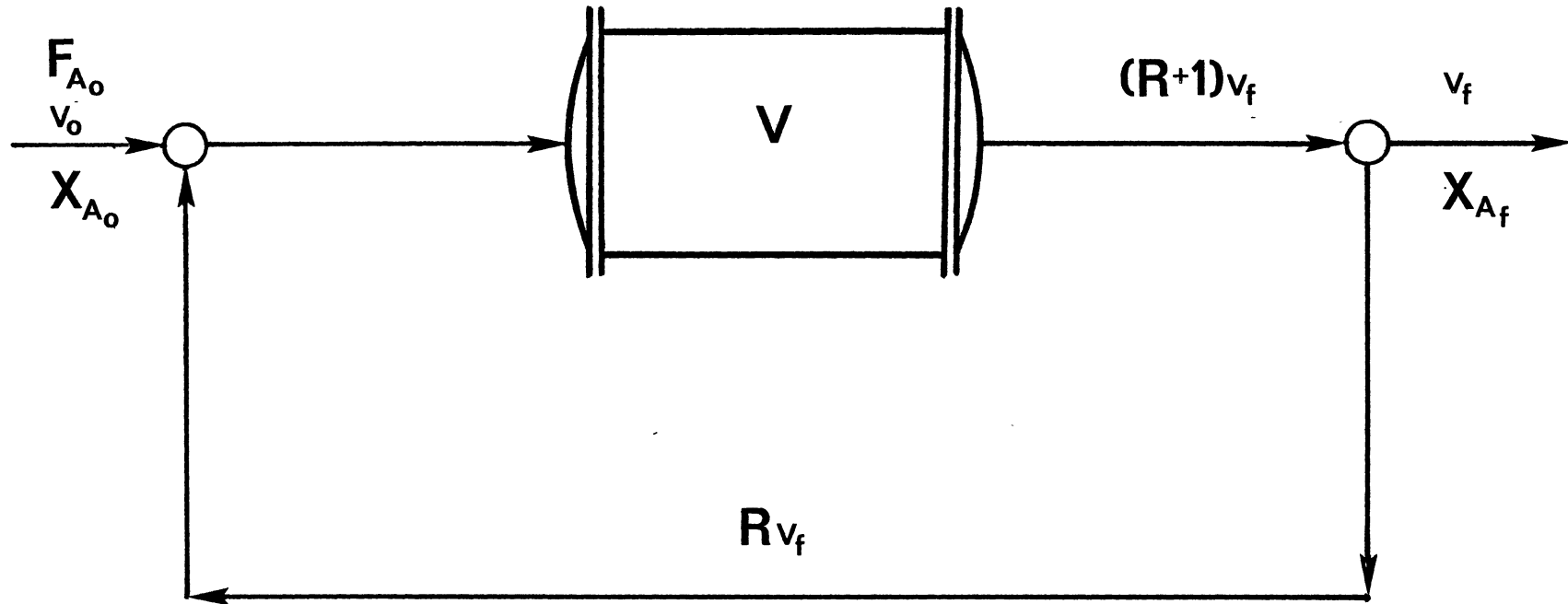


Figure 1. Typical Plug Flow Reactor with Recycle

$$\frac{V}{F_{A_0}} = (R + 1) \int_{\left(\frac{R}{R+1}\right)X_{A_f}}^{X_{A_f}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \quad (3-9)$$

Aside from the problems covered earlier concerning integration of the design equation, Equation (3-9) cannot be used for this reactor simulation model because of the differences between the definitions of  $F_{A_0}$  and  $X_A$  used in Equation (3-9) and  $F_{A_0}$  and  $X_A$  used in the simulator.  $F_{A_0}$  used in Figure 1 and defined in Equation (3-9) is based on the flow of A to the process where  $F_{A_0}$  used in the simulation is taken as the flow of A at the reactor inlet. As the simulator iterates to a converged solution, the flow of A starts at zero and ends at some final value.  $F_{A_0}$  is continually changing and thus is not known a priori. The conversion of component A,  $X_A$ , requested by the program and calculated based upon  $F_{A_0}$ , is the single-pass conversion and not the overall conversion,  $X_{A_f}$ , in Equation (3-9). Thus,  $X_{A_f}$  is also an unknown.

Therefore, recycle reactor volumes are calculated using the method of successive substitution. Recycle stream flows are initially set equal to zero, then updated during the iteration process. Convergence is obtained when the difference in all component molar flow rates between two successive iterations is less than .01%.

## CHAPTER IV

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

#### General Program Capabilities

The main purpose of this research was to develop an interactive computer program capable of simulating a chemical reactor system and calculating reactor size requirements for the steady-state, ideal plug flow case. KINETX, the name of the program developed in this study, allows the user to see the effects that reactor operating conditions (e.g. pressure, isothermal or nonisothermal operation) and process stream arrangements (such as recycle streams) have upon reactor volumes and product yields. KINETX can simulate a gas phase process consisting of a maximum of five units (any combination of mixers, splitters, and plug flow reactors) and nine streams. The maximum number of components allowed in the process is nine. Up to five chemical reactions can be simulated simultaneously. There are no constraints on the type of reactions (elementary, nonelementary, series, parallel), however, the stoichiometric coefficients must be integers between one and nine and there must be no more than five components per reaction. KINETX is written in FORTRAN 77 and implemented on an IBM 3081K mainframe computer.

#### Constraints on Unit Modules

Each unit module has constraints that limit the number of feed and

product streams associated with the unit and the unit's mode of operation. The mixer module allows up to four inlet streams and will calculate one outlet stream. Isothermal or nonisothermal operation can be specified. The splitter module will split one inlet stream into a maximum of four outlet streams and operates isothermally only. The plug flow reactor (PFR) module will accept one inlet and one outlet stream only. Either isothermal or nonisothermal operation can be specified.

### Program Structure

KINETX sequentially executes the following steps:

1. User identification and title are entered. Global variables are declared, dimensioned, and initialized.

2. Process topology (describing how the streams and units are arranged) is requested. The user selects the units to be simulated and enters the stream numbers for the streams associated with each unit. Once the topology has been set, it is checked by the program for violation of any topological constraints. If any violations are found, an appropriate error message is issued and the simulation is restarted.

3. The process and stream connection matrices are filled with the appropriate unit numbers, unit identification numbers, and stream numbers. A full description of these matrices is given by Crowe et. al. (24). Streams are flagged as process feed streams, process effluent streams, or streams connecting two units.

4. Stream data are requested for process feed streams. All data are checked to make sure they fall within acceptable limits.

5. The reaction type and stoichiometric equations are now entered. From this input data, a coefficient matrix is set up. Again,

all input data are checked for acceptability.

6. Any parameters characteristic of a unit module are requested. This completes the input of data. The user may then choose to view the simulation prior to execution and make any necessary corrections.

7. The simulation is ready to be executed. Unit modules are calculated in the same sequence as they were entered.

8. Results of the simulation can be displayed for three different sets of data. The first set is stream information and consists of component flow rates (kg-mol/min and kg/min), mass and mole fractions, and enthalpies and temperatures (if applicable). Yield data, relative to reactant "A" is presented in the second data set. The third data set is generated during the integration and consists of component flow rates, temperatures, and reactor volume as a function of conversion.

#### Program Organization and Subroutine Description

Figure 2 shows the overall program organization. A short description of the program subroutines follows.

##### INISHL

The function of INISHL is to initialize global variables. This routine is called at the beginning of each simulation run.

##### TOPOLI

Subroutine TOPOLI requests data concerning the topology of the desired simulation. These data are: 1) Number and types of units to be simulated and 2) stream I.D. numbers for the streams associated with each unit. The stream I.D. numbers are read as character data (as

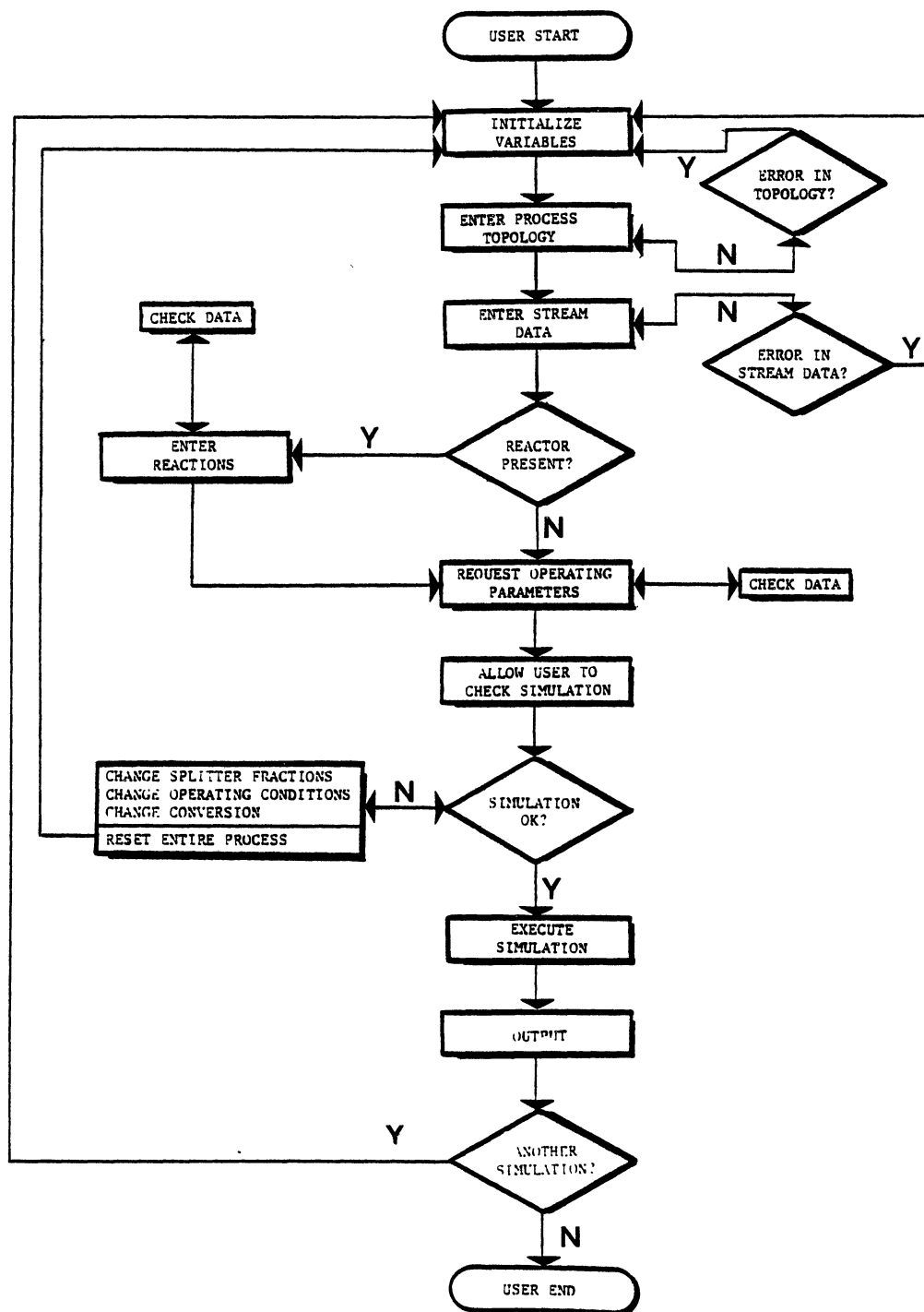


Figure 2. Program Organization



opposed to numeric data), which are compared to an array holding all acceptable characters. When a match between the input character and array character is found, the position of the character in the array is used to set the stream number. From this data, the process matrix is set. Each row in the process matrix corresponds to a process unit and holds the unit number, (which determines the order in which the unit is calculated), the unit I.D. number, feed streams to the unit, and product streams from the unit. TOPOLI uses calls to the routines IERRLM and IOCHK to check that limits on integer input data and constraints on the number of inlet and outlet streams associated with each unit, have been met.

#### STNSCM

Subroutine STNSCM sets the stream connection matrix (NSCM) given the information in the process matrix (NPM), as described earlier.

#### YIELD

Subroutine YIELD calculates and displays the yields of user specified components. Both the fractional yield based on feed and yield based on the amount of the key component that reacts are calculated.

#### STRMI

The function of STRMI is to request and accept process feed stream data, such as component I. D. numbers, flow rates, initial concentrations, and temperature and pressures (if needed). All stream data are checked through calls to IERRLM and RERRLM prior to loading the data into the STRMID array.

IERRLM and RERRLM

These routines check integer and real input data, respectively, to make sure the data fall within acceptable limits. If an error is found in the data, an appropriate error message is printed, the request for data is repeated, and the new value is checked.

RXNI

Subroutine RXNI accepts the types of reactions to be modeled (elementary or nonelementary) and the stoichiometric equations. Since the equations are read as character arrays by the program, the following sequential format for input of each reaction is used.

- a. The first character in each equation must be numeric between one and nine.
- b. The second character must be alphabetic.
- c. The third character must be a separator (+, >, or =). A '>' represents an irreversible reaction while the '=' signifies a reversible reaction.

If this sequence is not followed, an appropriate error message is displayed and a request to reenter the data is printed. Subroutine RXNI also sets up the coefficient matrix, NCOEF, which is used to determine the reaction rate equations for each component. The functions of the coefficient matrix are further discussed by Henley and Rosen (25).

MXMNIO

SUBROUTINE MXMNIO searches the stream connection matrix and issues an error message if there are more than six process feed or product streams. Calls are made to INISHL, TOPOLI, and STNSCM to reset the

topology if the error message is displayed.

### STUNIT

Subroutine STUNIT reads the process matrix and makes appropriate requests for unit operating parameters. These parameters include isothermal/nonisothermal operation and splitter product stream fractions.

### EXEC

Subroutine EXEC handles the execution of the unit modules. EXEC reads the second column of the process matrix, which holds the unit I.D. numbers, and issues calls to the appropriate subroutine module. For recycle calculations, EXEC continues to make calls to the modules until all the streams have converged.

### MIXER

The function of the MIXER subroutine is to simulate an adiabatic mixer. The argument for this subroutine, INDX, is the unit number from the first column of the process matrix. Thus, the argument distinguishes mixer modules if more than one mixer exists in the process.

MIXER issues calls to NOUTØ(NIN), NOUTØ(NOUT), FNDOUT(INDX, NOUT, NUMOUT), and FNDIN(INDX, NIN, NUMIN) prior to the calculation of the outlet stream. The first two calls initialize the NOUT and NIN arrays to zero. The last two calls initiate a search of the process matrix to determine the product and feed streams associated with the unit. NOUT and NIN are sequentially filled with the product and feed stream I.D. numbers respectively. NUMOUT and NUMIN are the respective number of outlet and inlet streams linked to the unit.

If the unit is to run nonisothermally, STTEMP is called to set the temperatures of the process feed streams associated with the unit. If recycle streams are present, the convergence flag for each unit, NFLGCV, is set equal to one.

The actual mixing calculations are performed in subroutine MIX. After the outlet stream flows have been loaded into the STRMID array, TFACE is called to interface with the thermodynamic property data bank (26) and calculate mass flows, mass and mole fractions, and enthalpies, if needed. If a mixer is running nonisothermally, TFACE issues a call to FNDTMP which calculates the temperature of the outlet stream. The outlet temperature is iterated using the Newton-Raphson technique, until the energy balance is satisfied.

#### SPLTTR

Subroutine SPLTTR simulates an adiabatic, isothermal stream splitter. Calls to NOUTØ, FNDOUT and FNDIN set up the splitter calculation. If needed, subroutine STOUTT is called to set the temperatures of the outlet streams. Subroutine SPPRMS is called from STUNIT and requests the user to specify the fraction of the inlet stream that is to flow to an outlet stream. This request is made N-1 times where N is the number of outlet streams. Subroutine SPLT uses the splitter parameters from SPPRMS, and performs the calculations that set the outlet stream molar flows.

#### PFR

Subroutine PFR simulates an adiabatic plug flow reactor. Only gas phase reactions can be specified. Calls to subroutines NOUTØ, FNDOUT,

and FNDIN set up the PFR calculation. For gas phase reactions, subroutine FNDNRT will search the feed stream for inerts and set the variable FLONRT equal to the sum of molar flows of all the inerts. Subroutine STX requests the conversion of the reactant. For recycle reactors, this conversion is the single-pass conversion. If elementary reactions have been specified, subroutine STEXP is called from STUNIT to convert stoichiometric coefficients in NCOEF to real numbers and store the numbers in the EXP array. For nonisothermal reactor operation, calls from STUNIT are made to STE, STA, and STDELH. These calls request the activation energy, the Arrhenius constant, and the heat of reaction for each reaction, otherwise STRK is called to request rate and equilibrium constants.

### STPOS

The function of STPOS is to sequentially fill the array NPOSPC with the positions (i.e. row numbers) of the reactants and products in the NCOEF array. Subroutine FEX uses the NPOSPC array to distinguish which species are to be included in a component rate equation.

The final step before set-up and integration of the rate equations is a call to TFACE which handles the calculations using the thermodynamic property data bank.

### ODE

Subroutine ODE's main functions are to:

- 1) Set the parameters required by the integration routine, LSODAR. These parameters include error tolerances, operating flags, and array dimensions.

2) Load the Y array with the inlet component flow rates. In effect, these are the initial conditions of the differential equations to be solved.

3) Call LSODAR for each point during the integration at which an answer is desired.

4) Issue error messages if the integration procedure is unsuccessful.

5) Transfer the results of the integration to the outlet stream array.

### FEX

Subroutine FEX is the heart of the PFR module. FEX reads the appropriate arrays then sets up and evaluates the rate equation for each component participating in the reaction(s). For simplicity, a rate equation for each reaction based on a key component is set-up. The component rate equations are then stoichiometric ratios of the rate equation for the key component. For example, if the reactions are:



then, using A as the key component in (4-1) and B as the key component in (4-2), the rate equations are (assuming elementary kinetics):

$$(-r_A)_1 = -\left(\frac{dF_A}{dV}\right)_1 = k_1 \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} \quad (4-3)$$

$$(-r_B)_2 = -\left(\frac{dF_B}{dV}\right)_2 = k_2 \frac{F_B F_C}{v^2} \quad (4-4)$$

The overall component rates are then stoichiometric ratios of the key components' reaction rates. Thus the overall component rates of disappearance are:

$$-r_A = -\frac{dF_A}{dV} = \left(\frac{-2}{-2}\right) k_1 \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} \quad (4-5)$$

$$-r_B = -\frac{dF_B}{dV} = \left(\frac{-1}{-2}\right) k_1 \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} + \left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) k_2 \frac{F_B F_C}{v^2} \quad (4-6)$$

$$r_C = \frac{dF_C}{dV} = \left(\frac{2}{-2}\right) k_1 \frac{F_A^2 F_B}{v^3} - \left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) k_2 \frac{F_B F_C}{v^2} \quad (4-7)$$

$$r_D = \frac{dF_D}{dV} = \left(\frac{2}{-1}\right) k_2 \frac{F_B F_C}{v^2} \quad (4-8)$$

Equations (4-5) to (4-8) can now be integrated until the desired conversion of A is reached. Subroutine GEX supplies the constraint function, GOUT, that is driven to zero as the desired conversion is reached. This function is

$$\text{GOUT}(1) = 1. - \frac{F_A}{F_{A_0}} - X_D \quad (4-9)$$

where:  $X_D$  = desired conversion of A

Thus, LSODAR integrates the rate equations and it evaluates GOUT(1) to determine where to stop the integration. When GOUT(1) reaches zero, the integration stops and the current values for the flow rates and independent variable (reactor volume) are saved in the RCT array.

### LSODAR

Subroutine LSODAR is a variant version of LSODE written by Alan C.

Hindmarsh and Linda R. Petzold. LSODAR solves systems of first order, ordinary differential equations (ODEs) of the form;

$$\frac{dy(i)}{dt} = f(i, t, y(1), \dots, y(\text{NEQ})) \quad (4-10)$$

$$i = 1, \dots, \text{NEQ}$$

where:  $y$  = dependent variable, (flow rate or concentration)

$t$  = independent variable, (reactor volume)

NEQ = number of equations.

LSODAR distinguishes between stiff and nonstiff problems and automatically implements the appropriate method of solution (27). In addition to solving the set of rate equations, LSODAR finds the root of Equations (3-9) and returns the values for the component flow rates (or concentrations), reactor volume, and outlet temperature (for nonisothermal reactor operation) at that root.

The algorithm used by LSODAR is based on the Adams-Moulton (A-M) multistep method for solving ODEs (28). Multistep methods utilize past values of  $y$  and/or  $y'$  to construct a polynomial that approximates  $y'$  over an interval where the solution has already been calculated. The polynomial is then extrapolated to the next interval where a solution is desired. Better approximate solutions are obtained until the difference between two successive approximations is sufficiently small. This "built-in" accuracy criteria allows step sizes to be easily adjusted when local errors are less than some user supplied tolerance (28, 29).



## CHAPTER V

### PROGRAM TESTING AND RESULTS

The program developed in this research was tested for accuracy and reliability by comparing problem solutions available in the literature and other sources to solutions generated by the program. Because the input data for many of the reactor design problems taken from the literature did not conform to what was required by the program, the literature problem had to be restructured. This usually occurred when space-times instead of reactor volumes were calculated. For this case, the restructuring was minor. Molar flow rates into the reactor were assumed to correspond to the feed mole fractions given in the literature problem. Using the temperature and pressure data given in the problem statement, an inlet volumetric flow rate is calculated. The reactor volume can then be calculated from the volumetric flow rate and space-time. Other restructuring may be more complicated such as extracting the Arrhenius constant and activation energy from rate constant/temperature data.

#### Testing and Evaluation of LSODAR

The LSODAR integration routine was tested by running an example problem that was provided with the routine. Since LSODAR was tested extensively at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory prior to its release, the main objective of this test was to determine if any errors were

introduced into the routine during transfer from the VAX 11/780 system to the IBM 3081D.

This example problem is taken from chemical kinetics:



where:  $k_1 = .04$   
 $k_2 = 10^4$   
 $k_3 = 3 \times 10^7$

A mass balance in a batch reactor yields the following rate expressions:

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = -.04y_1 + 10^4 y_2 y_3 \quad (5-3)$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = .04y_1 - 10^4 y_2 y_3 - 3 \times 10^7 y_2^2 \quad (5-4)$$

$$\frac{dy_3}{dt} = 3 \times 10^7 y_2^2 \quad (5-5)$$

where  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$ , and  $y_3$  represent the concentrations of components A, B, and C respectively. The initial conditions are given by

$$y_1(0) = 1.0 \quad (5-6)$$

$$y_2(0) = y_3(0) = 0.0 \quad (5-7)$$

Equations (5-3) through (5-5) are considered highly stiff and their solutions present a severe test to any ODE solver (30, 31, 32, 33). No coding of these equations was necessary. Activation of the routine was done by removing the appropriate comment cards.

The results of the LSODAR evaluation are shown in Table I. A Control Data Corporation 7600 Series computer (in single precision) was used to generate the output that was supplied with the LSODAR program (27). Small discrepancies between the solutions computed on the machines start to occur at  $t = 4.0000E+07$ . However, these discrepancies arise from differences in the way the IBM and CDC computers perform their floating-point operations and have not been caused by coding errors. White and Seider (34) tested LSODE (which uses the same integration procedure as LSODAR) on large, complex combustion reaction systems. They found that numerical instability occurs as the result of using inefficient absolute error tolerances when evaluating the algebraic mass balances which account for the initiation of free radicals. However, the reactions to be modeled for this work will be relatively simple systems and no integration problems should arise.

#### Testing and Evaluation of the Simulator Using the Mixer and Splitter Modules Only

During the course of this program's development, many tests were made on the mixer and splitter modules. The tests consisted of simulating different arrangements of the units and checking the output against mole balances done around each unit and the entire process. Presented here is a test that incorporates the maximum number of components and maximum number of streams allowed for any simulation. A

TABLE I  
RESULTS OF THE LSODAR INTEGRATION OF EQUATIONS (5-3) - (5-5)

t	CDC-7600			IBM 3081D		
	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>
4.0000E-01	9.851712E-01	3.386380E-05	1.479493E-02	9.85171D-01	3.38638D-05	1.47949D-02
4.0000E-00	9.055333E-01	2.240655E-05	9.444430E-02	9.05533D-01	2.24066D-05	9.44443D-02
4.0000E-01	7.158403E-01	9.186334E-06	2.841505E-01	7.15840D-01	9.18633D-06	2.84150D-01
4.0000E-02	4.505250E-01	3.222964E-06	5.494717E-01	4.50525D-01	3.22296D-06	5.49472D-01
4.0000E-03	1.831975E-01	8.941774E-07	8.168016E-01	1.83198D-01	8.94177D-07	8.16802D-01
4.0000E-04	3.898730E-02	1.621940E-07	9.610125E-01	3.89873D-02	1.62194D-07	9.61023D-01
4.0000E-05	4.936363E-03	1.984221E-08	9.950636E-01	4.93636D-03	1.98422D-08	9.95064D-01
4.0000E-06	5.161831E-04	2.065786E-09	9.994838E-01	5.16183D-04	2.06579D-09	9.99484D-01
4.0000E-07	5.179817E-05	2.072032E-10	9.999482E-01	5.17981D-05	2.07203D-10	9.99948D-01
4.0000E-08	5.283401E-06	2.113371E-11	9.999947E-01	5.28362D-06	2.11346D-11	9.99995D-01
4.0000E-09	4.659031E-07	1.863613E-12	9.999995E-01	4.65876D-07	1.86350D-12	1.00000D-01
4.0000E-10	1.404280E-08	5.717126E-14	1.000000E+00	1.42854D-08	5.71416D-14	1.00000D-01

successful test should then indicate that the program is reliable for a simulation of any non-reactive process.

The process to be simulated is shown in Figure 3. Results of the simulation from this work and the MAXI\*SIM process simulator are shown in Table II. All values are essentially in complete agreement. The minor differences that do exist result from different convergence criteria used by the simulators. MAXI\*SIM tests all stream data (flow rates, temperatures, pressures, enthalpies, etc.) for convergence while the simulator developed in this work tests only component flow rates. Since flow rates converge faster than the other stream properties MAXI\*SIM will continue to perform calculations on the component flow rates even though these variables have met the convergence tolerance. This effectively tightens the error criteria for the flow rates. As a result of this test case, a "user supplied" recycle tolerance was incorporated into this work.

#### Demonstration Problems: Comparison of Simulator Results with Literature Values for Reacting Systems

##### General Background

Four example problems will be presented here. These have been selected to test the accuracy of the simulator and demonstrate the wide range of problems that can be solved by the program. An important point to keep in mind is that there are no subprograms that solve (either numerically or analytically) specific PFR design equations from a preprogrammed set of rate equations. Each problem is unique in that subroutine FEX evaluates the appropriate arrays to determine the form of the component rate equations to be solved. So each test case is

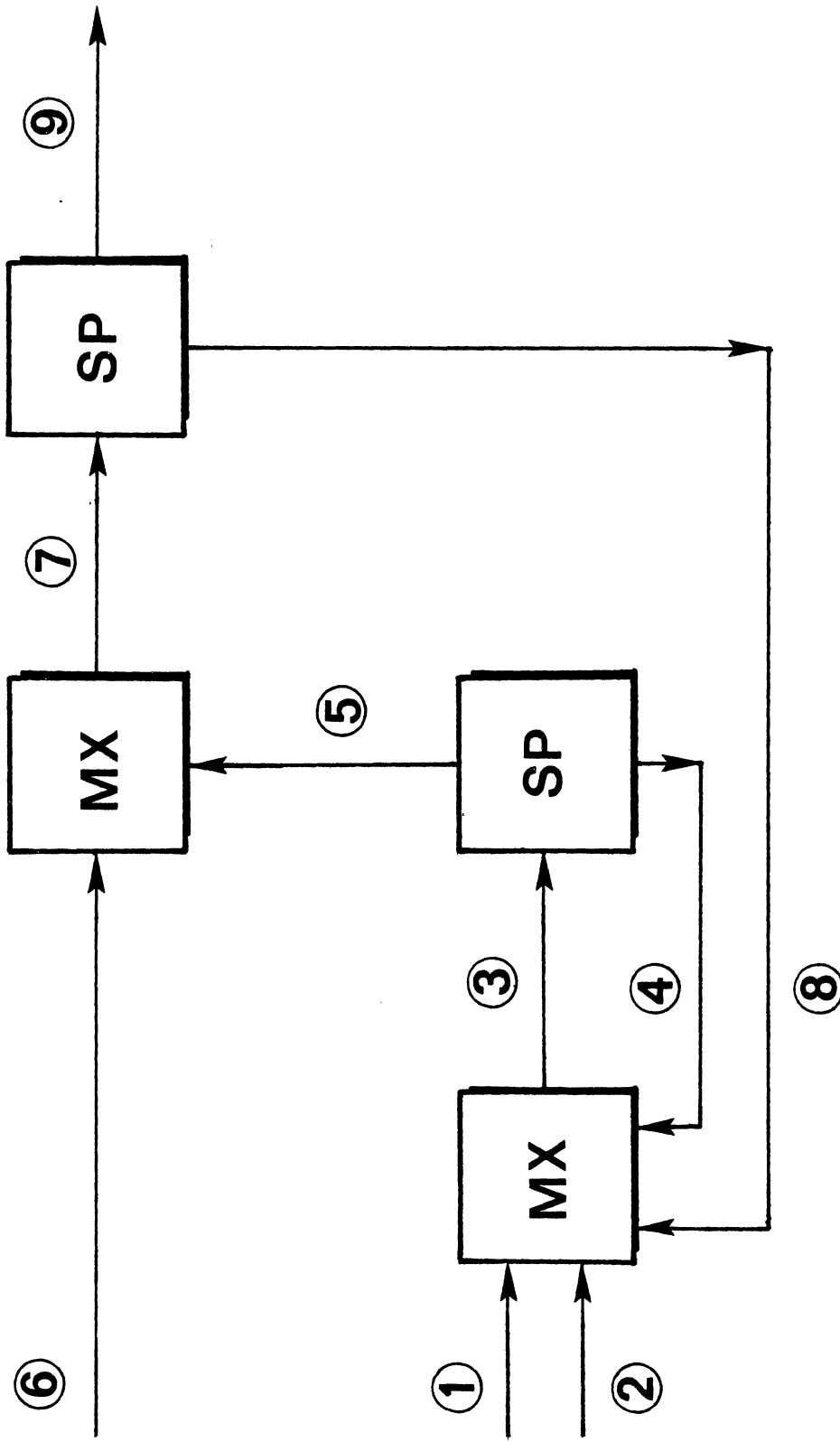


Figure 3. Process Flow Diagram of the Mixer/Splitter Simulation

TABLE II  
COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS FOR PROCESS  
SIMULATION CASE 2

COMPONENT	Stream 1 <sup>a</sup>		Stream 2 <sup>a</sup>	
	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK
H2	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CH4	200.0000	200.0000	0.0000	0.0000
C2H6	100.0000	100.0000	0.0000	0.0000
C3H8	100.0000	100.0000	400.0000	400.0000
IC4H10	70.0000	70.0000	300.0000	300.0000
NC4H10	50.0000	50.0000	0.0000	0.0000
IC5H12	30.0000	30.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NC5H12	20.0000	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NEO-C5	10.0000	10.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TOTAL	680.0000	680.0000	700.0000	700.0000
T (°C)	800.00	800.00	100.00	100.00
H (MCAL)	15512.53	15511.78	3844.05	3857.83

<sup>a</sup>Process feed stream.

NOTE: All stream flows are in Kg·mols

TABLE II (Continued)

COMPONENT	Stream 3		Stream 4	
	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK
H2	333.3334	333.3286	100.0000	99.9986
CH4	666.6667	666.6572	200.0000	199.9972
C2H6	333.3334	333.3286	100.0000	99.9986
C3H8	1285.7145	1285.6980	385.7144	385.7095
IC4H10	947.6191	947.6077	284.2857	284.2822
NC4H10	166.6667	166.6644	50.0000	49.9993
IC5H12	100.0000	99.9987	30.0000	29.9996
NC5H12	66.6667	66.6658	20.0000	19.9997
NEO-C5	33.3333	33.3329	10.0000	9.9999
TOTAL	3933.3335	3933.2819	1180.0001	1179.9800
T (°C)	395.05	395.3306	395.05	395.3306
H (MCAL)	48914.00	48963.79	14674.18	14689.1310



TABLE II (Continued)

COMPONENT	Stream 5		Stream 6 <sup>a</sup>	
	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK
H2	233.3333	233.3300	100.0000	100.0000
CH4	466.6667	466.6599	200.0000	200.0000
C2H6	233.3333	233.3300	100.0000	100.0000
C3H8	900.0001	899.9893	100.0000	100.0000
IC4H10	663.3333	663.3252	70.0000	70.0000
NC4H10	116.6667	116.6651	50.0000	50.0000
IC4H12	70.0000	69.9991	30.0000	30.0000
NC5H12	46.6667	46.6660	20.0000	20.0000
NEO-C5	23.3333	23.3330	10.0000	10.0000
TOTAL	2753.3333	2753.3000	680.0000	680.0000
T (°C)	395.05	395.33	100.00	100.00
H (MCAL)	34239.75	34274.65	2981.51	2987.80

<sup>a</sup>Process feed stream

TABLE II (Continued)

COMPONENT	Stream 7		Stream 8	
	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK
H2	333.3333	333.3298	133.3333	133.3319
CH4	666.6667	666.6599	266.6667	266.6638
C2H6	333.3333	333.3298	133.3333	133.3319
C3H8	1000.0001	999.9893	400.0001	399.9956
IC4H10	733.3331	733.3252	293.3333	293.3298
NC4H10	166.6667	166.6651	66.6667	66.6660
IC5612	100.0000	99.9991	40.0000	39.9996
NC5H12	66.6667	66.6660	26.6667	26.6664
NEO-C5	33.3333	33.3330	133.3333	13.3332
TOTAL	3433.3335	3433.30	1373.3334	1373.32
T (°C)	351.53	351.91	351.42	351.91
H (MCAL)	37210.76	37261.46	14880.12	14904.97

TABLE II (Continued)

---

Stream 9		
COMPONENT	MAXI*SIM	THIS WORK
H2	200.0000	199.9979
CH4	400.0000	399.9958
C2H6	200.0000	199.9979
C3H8	600.0001	599.9934
IC4H10	440.0000	439.9951
NC4H10	100.0000	99.9991
IC5H12	60.0000	59.9994
NC5H12	40.0000	39.9996
NEO-C5	20.0000	19.9998
TOTAL	2060.0002	2059.9780
T (°C)	351.42	351.91
H (MCAL)	22320.19	22357.46

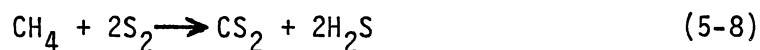
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primarily an evaluation of FEX's ability to develop the rate expressions which correctly describe the kinetics of the reactions and to a lesser extent the ability of the executive system to direct program execution. It is also important to realize that only for non-isothermal reactions (where specific heat data are used), is it important to specify the reactive species by their component ID numbers. For isothermal cases which involve hypothetically reacting components such as 'A' or 'R', specifying a component from the data bank will have no effect upon the volume calculation; any component ID number may be entered.

#### Demonstration Problems

##### Test Case I.

This example, taken from Holland (20) page 59, is the thermal, gas phase reaction of methane with sulfur at 600 °C.



The rate of disappearance of sulfur is given by

$$-r_{\text{S}_2} = k_c C_{\text{CH}_4} C_{\text{S}_2} \quad (5-9)$$

Total pressure is one atmosphere. The feed rate of methane is 23.8 moles/hr and that of sulfur is 47.6 moles/hr. The problem requires calculation of the residence time for an 18% conversion of methane. Note that the reaction is nonelementary.

Other than converting the rate constant and molar flows into the

units required by the simulator, this problem requires no restructuring. Holland calculates a volumetric flow of  $5.115 \times 10^6$  ml/hr and a space time of .003938 hr. From this, the volume is calculated as 20.14 liters. The result from the simulator is 20.15 liters which fully agrees with Holland.

### Test Case II.

This example is taken from Hill (35), page 362, and involves the nonisothermal, gas phase reaction of butadiene with ethylene.



The problem states that an equimolar mixture of butadiene and ethylene is fed to a plug flow reactor at 723 K. The space time for a 10% conversion of butadiene is desired. Hill calculates a space time of 47.11 seconds and an outlet temperature of 775 K. Using this data and assuming an initial feed of 20 kg mol/min for each reactant, the volume is calculated as 186,400 liters. The results from the simulation show a volume of 182,600 liters and an outlet temperature of 777 K. This difference can be attributed to the absence of specific heat data for cyclohexene (data was used for cyclohexane) and the assumption of constant specific heats used by Hill whereas the simulator accounts for the temperature dependency of the specific heats. The values of the specific heats used by Hill are 20.2, 36.8 and 59.5 cal/mol K for ethylene, butadiene, and cyclohexene, respectively. The program calculates a range of specific heats from 19.02, 35.21, and 62.39 cal/mol K at 723 K to 19.77, 36.48, 65.64 cal/mol k at 777 K. Assuming

any effect of the higher cyclohexane specific heat is negligible (due to the low conversion), a higher outlet temperature is to be expected. This higher temperature would also drive the reaction faster, thus accounting for the smaller reactor volume calculated by the simulator.

### Test Case III.

This next example is provided by Holland (20), page 67, in the form of an integral derived for the following reversible reaction.



Holland's solution is

$$\frac{k_p y_{A_0} P V}{K_p N_{A_0}} = \int_0^x \frac{(1 - y_{A_0} X)^2 dX}{aX^2 + bX + c} \quad (5-12)$$

where  $k_p$  = reaction rate constant, mol/ l min atm<sup>2</sup>

$y_{A_0}$  = inlet mole fraction of A

$P$  = pressure, atm

$V$  = volume, l

$K_p$  = equilibrium constant, atm<sup>-1</sup>

$N_{A_0}$  = inlet flow rate of A, mole/min

$a, b, c$  = constants

For the following values,

$$F_{A_0} = 0.60 \text{ kmol/min}$$

$$k_c = 133.2 \text{ l/mol min}$$

$$F_{B_0} = 1.20 \text{ kmol/min}$$

$$K_c = 1.95 \text{ l/mol}$$

$$F_{R_0} = 0.0$$

$$P = 10 \text{ atm}$$

$$F_{I_0} = 1.0 \text{ kmol/min}$$

$$T = 300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

the program calculates a volume of 181.7 liters for a conversion of 10%. After converting rate constants to a pressure basis, calculating  $y_{A_0}$ , and the constants a, b, and c, Equation (5-12) was graphically integrated and the reactor volume calculated as 179.9 liters. The result calculated by the program, 181.7 liters, agrees with the evaluation of Equation (5-12).

Test Case IV. For a simple reaction scheme, Equation (3-13) can be integrated analytically to determine the size of a recycle reactor needed to accomplish a given conversion. The following hypothetical data were used in the simulator to determine the size of a recycle reactor needed to accomplish a 90% single-pass conversion of reactant A.



The recycle stream was specified to be 30% of the reactor effluent stream. Thus R, the recycle ratio, is calculated as  $0.30/0.70 = 0.4286$ .

The results of the simulation, presented in Appendix A, show that the reactor volume is 8058 l. The results of the analytical integration, presented in Appendix B, show that a volume of 8065 l is needed. This difference, -.09%, is attributable largely to the stream convergence tolerance used and to a lesser extent the errors introduced during the simulation's numerical integration.

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to develop a Chemical Process Simulator capable of modeling an ideal, plug flow reactor and various general reaction schemes. Use of this program is directed primarily towards undergraduate Chemical Reaction Engineering students and should serve to reinforce principles presented in the classroom.

The following conclusions can be drawn based upon the evaluation of the program and the previous discussion:

1. The program can accurately simulate any non-reactive mixing and splitting process for up to nine streams, five units, and nine components.

2. The plug flow reactor module is accurately represented based upon tests comparing reactor volumes calculated by the program to results obtained in the literature.

3. Comparisons between different reactor operations can be made quickly to determine the best or most desirable operating scheme.

The following recommendations are suggested for further work:

1. The addition of a batch reactor and a continuous stirred tank reactor as available unit modules is an obvious extension of this work. These additions would allow comparison of reactor size requirements between individual reactor types.

2. Expansion of the data bank to include more chemical compounds



would allow a greater variety of reactions between real components to be studied, rather than reacting hypothetical components such as "A" or "R".

3. Adding a function generator subroutine and a subroutine that accepts rate data, would allow reactions to be studied that are not represented by simple power-law kinetics.

4. Graphics output would make the program more interesting to use. The program would first have to be transferred to a system with graphics capabilities.

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## APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF SIMULATION FOR PLUG FLOW  
REACTOR WITH RECYCLE

ENTER USER NAME.  
BILL VEDDER

ENTER TITLE

RECYCLE EXAMPLE

PROCESS TOPOLOGY WILL NOW BE SET UP.  
ENTER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS THAT WILL BE USED IN  
THE SIMULATION.

1

UNIT ID'S WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
ENTER UNIT ID'S IN THE DESIRED CALCULATIONAL ORDER.

UNITS AVAILABLE ARE:	UNIT	UNIT ID
	STREAM MIXER	MX
	STREAM SPLITTER	SF
	PLUS FLOW REACTOR	PF
(NOT AVAILABLE)	STIRRED TANK REACTOR	CS
(NOT AVAILABLE)	BATCH REACTOR	BR

ENTER UNIT ID FOR UNIT 1  
MX

ENTER UNIT ID FOR UNIT 2  
PF

ENTER UNIT ID FOR UNIT 3  
SF

STREAM IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STREAM ID NUMBER IS 9.  
THERE IS NO CHECK ON THIS VARIABLE.

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS ENTERING UNIT 1- MIXER  
1,3

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS LEAVING UNIT 1- MIXER  
2

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS ENTERING UNIT 2- PLUS FLOW RCTR  
2

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS LEAVING UNIT 2- PLUS FLOW RCTR  
4

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS ENTERING UNIT 2- SPLITTER  
4

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS LEAVING UNIT 3- SPLITTER  
5,3

DO YOU WANT TO CHECK THE PROCESS TOPOLOGY? (Y/N)

UNIT #	UNIT ID	ASSOCIATED STREAMS				
1	MX	1	3	-2	0	0
2	PF	2	-4	0	0	0
3	SP	4	-5	-3	0	0

IS EVERYTHING OK? (Y/N)

ENTER FLUID PHASE. 1) GAS 2) LIQUID (NOT AVAILABLE)

1

ENTER SYSTEM PRESSURE (ATM)

1

PROCESS FEED STREAM DATA WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
THERE IS A MAXIMUM OF NINE COMPONENTS PER STREAM  
AND NINE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS IN THE PROCESS.

ENTER TEMPERATURE (C) FOR PROCESS FEED STREAM 1

100

ENTER ID NUMBERS AND FLOWRATES (KG-MOLES/MIN) FOR COMPONENTS IN STREAM 1.  
ENTER 0,0 TO TERMINATE INPUT FOR EACH STREAM.

1,10

0,0

KINETIC DATA WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
UP TO 14 CHARACTERS PER REACTION CAN BE ACCEPTED.



ENTER REACTION TYPE FOR REACTION # 1:      1) ELEMENTARY    2) NON-ELEMENTARY

ENTER REACTION # 1  
HIT (RETURN) TO TERMINATE DATA ENTRY.  
1A>1R

ENTER COMPONENT ID # FOR COMPONENT A  
1

ENTER COMPONENT ID # FOR COMPONENT R  
2

ENTER REACTION TYPE FOR REACTION # 2:      1) ELEMENTARY    2) NON-ELEMENTARY

ENTER REACTION # 2  
HIT (RETURN) TO TERMINATE DATA ENTRY.

ENTER RECYCLE TOLERANCE (.1-.000001). SUGGESTED VALUE  
IS .00001.  
.00001

SELECT UNIT # 1-MIXER    OPERATING CONDITION:  
1) ISOTHERMAL  
2) NONISOTHERMAL

1

SELECT UNIT # 2-PLUG FLO OPERATING CONDITION:  
1) ISOTHERMAL  
2) NONISOTHERMAL

1

ENTER CONVERSION FOR UNIT # 2- PFR  
.90

ENTER RATE CONSTANT (L-MOLE-MIN) FOR FORWARD REACTION 1  
125

PLEASE SPECIFY FRACTION OF FEED STREAM TO PRODUCT STREAM # 5  
.70

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A PROCESS MAP BEFORE SIMULATION? (Y/N)

UNIT #	UNIT ID	ASSOCIATED STREAMS				
1	MX	1	3	-2	0	0
2	PF	2	-4	0	0	0
3	SP	4	-5	-5	0	0

FOR UNIT # 1 -MX OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 2 -PF OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 3 -SP OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

SP UNIT #	PROD STRM#	FRACTION OF FEED STRM
1	5	0.70
2	3	0.30

FOR UNIT # 2 PF CONVERSION IS 0.90

IS THE SIMULATION READY TO RUN? (Y/N)

>>>>>>>> SIMULATION EXECUTING <<<<<<<<<

>>>>>>>> UNIT # 2 HAS CONVERGED

>>>>>>>>>>>> UNIT # 3 HAS CONVERGED

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> UNIT # 1 HAS CONVERGED

PRINT RESULTS? (Y/N)

NAME:  
TITLE: RECYCLE EXAMPLE

\*\*\*\*\* STREAM NUMBER 1 \*\*\*\*\*  
TEMPERATURE (C) : 100.0000

COMP	MOL FLOW KG-MOLS/MIN	MASS FLOW KG/MIN	X	H %CAL	W
H2	10.0000	20.2000	1.0000	25.4603	1.0000

\*\*\*\*\* STREAM NUMBER 2 \*\*\*\*\*  
TEMPERATURE (C) : 100.0000

COMP	MOL FLOW KG-MOLS/MIN	MASS FLOW KG/MIN	Y	H %CAL	W
H2	10.3097	20.8247	0.7216	26.2477	0.2461
CH4	3.9764	63.7938	0.2784	12.2603	0.7539

\*\*\*\*\* STREAM NUMBER 3 \*\*\*\*\*  
TEMPERATURE (C) : 100.0000

COMP	MOL FLOW KG-MOLS/MIN	MASS FLOW KG/MIN	X	H %CAL	W
H2	0.3093	0.6247	0.0722	0.7874	0.0097
CH4	3.9764	63.7938	0.9278	12.2603	0.9903

\*\*\*\*\* STREAM NUMBER 4 \*\*\*\*\*  
TEMPERATURE (C) : 100.0000

COMP	MOL FLOW KG-MOLS/MIN	MASS FLOW KG/MIN	X	H %CAL	W
H2	1.0309	2.0825	0.0722	2.6248	0.0097
CH4	13.2548	212.6464	0.9278	40.8576	0.9903

\*\*\*\*\* STREAM NUMBER 5 \*\*\*\*\*

TEMPERATURE (C) : 100.0000

COMP	MOL FLOW KG-MOLS/MIN	MASS FLOW KG/MIN	X	H KCAL	W
H2	0.7216	1.4577	0.0722	1.8373	0.0097
CH4	9.2767	148.8522	0.9278	29.6373	0.9903

UNIT # 2 UNIT: PF REACTOR VOLUME (L) : 8059.031  
CONVERSION : 0.900

REACTIONS: 1) 1A>1R

DO YOU WISH TO VIEW YIELD DATA? (Y/N)

N

DO YOU WISH TO VIEW DATA GENERATED DURING INTEGRATION? (Y/N)

N

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE ANOTHER RUN? (Y/N)

N

STATEMENTS EXECUTED= 233709

CORE USAGE OBJECT CODE= 212864 BYTES, ARRAY AREA= 49248 BYTES, TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE= 337776

DIAGNOSTICS NUMBER OF ERRORS= 0, NUMBER OF WARNINGS= 0, NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS=

COMPILE TIME= 0.91 SEC, EXECUTION TIME= 1.30 SEC, 3.19.45 SATURDAY 7 DEC 85

C#STOP

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOLUTION OF  
PLUG FLOW REACTOR WITH RECYCLE  
TEST CASE IV

For the elementary reaction



the rate of disappearance of A is

$$-r_a = k_c C_A \quad (B-2)$$

The concentration of A is expressed in terms of the simulation input data and conversion as

$$C_A = \frac{F_a}{v} = \frac{F_{A_0} (1 - X_A)}{v} \quad (B-3)$$

Equation (3-13) can now be written as

$$V = F_{a_0} (R+1) \int_{\left(\frac{R}{R+1}\right)X_{A_f}}^{X_{A_f}} \frac{dX_A}{\frac{k_c F_{A_0} (1-X_A)}{v}} \quad (B-4)$$

Since the simulator requires input of the single-pass conversion,  $X_{A_f}$  must be calculated from the results presented in APPENDIX A for the flow rate of component A in streams 1 (process feed) and 5 (process effluent).

$$X_{A_f} = 1. - \frac{F_A}{F_{A_0}} = 1. - \frac{.7216}{10.0} \quad (B-5)$$

$$X_{A_f} = 0.928 \quad (B-6)$$

Equation (B-4) can now be evaluated.

$$V = \frac{v(R+1)}{k_c} \int_{0.928}^{0.2784} \frac{dX_A}{1-X_A} \quad (\text{B-7})$$

$$V = \frac{306,207 \text{ l/min} (1.4286)}{125 \text{ min}^{-1}} \ln \left\{ \frac{1-0.2784}{1-0.928} \right\} \quad (\text{B-8})$$

$$V = 8066 \text{ liters} \quad (\text{B-9})$$

APPENDIX C

KINETX USERS MANUAL



## Overview

KINETX is an interactive, chemical process simulator designed to be used in conjunction with a senior-level reaction engineering course. Currently available unit modules are a stream splitter, stream mixer, and plug flow reactor. Up to five units and nine streams can be simulated. The maximum number of components per stream is nine and up to nine different components in a process can be simulated. A maximum of five reactions (reversible or irreversible) can be input. Isothermal or nonisothermal reactor operation can be specified. Thermodynamic data are available for the Gas Processors Association's 61 most used components. Currently, only gas phase processes can be simulated. KINETX is run on Oklahoma State University's IBM 3081K mainframe.

## Description of Unit Modules

### Mixer

The mixer module simulates an adiabatic mixing process. It can accept up to four feed streams and will output one effluent stream. If the feed streams are entering the mixer at different temperatures, nonisothermal operation is specified.

### Splitter

The splitter module simulates an adiabatic, isothermal stream splitting process. It will accept only one feed stream and output a

maximum of four effluent streams. KINETX requests the user to specify the fraction of the total feed that is to flow to the outlet streams. The user inputs a decimal fraction between 0.0 and 1.0. KINETX makes this request  $N-1$  times ( $N$  is the number of outlet streams from the splitter) then computes the fraction for the  $N$ -th stream automatically.

### Plug Flow Reactor (PFR)

The PFR module simulates an ideal, gas phase plug flow reactor. Only one inlet and one outlet stream can be specified. The PFR can be operated either isothermally or nonisothermally. KINETX requests the user to specify the conversion for the PFR unit (ie.  $X_A$ ). An important point to note is that this is the single-pass conversion of the key component in the reactor and not the overall conversion. This distinction is only necessary for recycle problems.

## Simulation Procedure Description

### Input Data Required

Prior to the actual computer work, the user should have a flowsheet of the process to be simulated. Each stream should be numbered consecutively from one to  $N$  (where  $N$  is the total number of streams in the process and  $N$  is  $\geq$  nine). Process feed stream data must be known. These data are temperatures ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), component identification numbers (from Table III), and component flow rates (kg-mol/min). The system pressure (atm) must also be known. Kinetic data required are the reaction(s) to be run, component identification numbers (from Table III), and the type of reaction (elementary or nonelementary). For isothermal reactor operation, the program requests rate constants

TABLE III  
LIST OF COMPONENTS

Component Id. No.	Name	Program Symbol
1	Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>
2	Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>
3	Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
4	Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
5	iso-Butane	I-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
6	n-Butane	N-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
7	iso-Pentane	I-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>
8	n-Pentane	N-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>
9	neo-Pentane	NEO-C <sub>5</sub>
10	n-Hexane	N-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>
11	n-Heptane	N-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>
12	n-Octane	N-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>
13	n-Nonane	N-C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>
14	n-Decane	N-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>
15	n-Undecane	N-C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>24</sub>
16	n-Dodecane	N-C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub>
17	n-Tridecane	N-C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>28</sub>
18	n-Tetradecane	N-C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>30</sub>
19	n-Pentadecane	N-C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>32</sub>

TABLE III (Continued)

Component Id. No.	Name	Program Symbol
20	n-Hexadecane	N-C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>34</sub>
21	n-Heptadecane	N-C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>36</sub>
22	Ethylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> =
23	Propylene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> =
24	1-Butene	1-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
25	cis-2-Butene	C-2-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
26	trans-2-Butene	T-2-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
27	iso-Butene	1-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
28	1,3 Butadiene	1,3-C <sub>4</sub> ==
29	1-Pentene	1-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
30	cis-2-Pentene	C-2-C <sub>5</sub> =
31	trans-2-Pentene	T-2-C <sub>5</sub> =
32	2-Methyl-1-Butene	2MT-1C <sub>4</sub> =
33	3-Methyl-1-Butene	3MT-1C <sub>4</sub> =
34	2-Methyl-2-Butene	2MT-2C <sub>4</sub> =
35	1-Hexene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> =
36	Cyclopentane	CYC-C <sub>5</sub>
37	Methylcyclopentane	MTCYC-C <sub>6</sub>
38	Cyclohexane	CYC-C <sub>6</sub>
39	Methylcyclohexane	MTCYC-C <sub>6</sub>
40	Benzene	BZ
41	Toluene	TOL
42	o-Xylene	O-X

TABLE III (Continued)

Component Id. No.	Name	Program Symbol
43	m-Xylene	M-X
44	p-Xylene	P-X
45	Ethylbenzene	EB
46	Nitrogen	N <sub>2</sub>
47	Oxygen	O <sub>2</sub>
48	Carbon Monoxide	CO
49	Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>
50	Hydrogen Sulfide	H <sub>2</sub> S
51	Sulfur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>
52	2-methyl-Pentane	2-MT-C <sub>5</sub>
53	3-methyl-Pentane	3-MT-C <sub>5</sub>
54	2,2 dimethyl-Butane	2,2 DMTC <sub>4</sub>
55	2,3 dimethyl-Butane	2,3 DMTC <sub>4</sub>
56	1-Heptene	1-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> =
57	Propadiene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ==
58	1,2, Butadiene	1,2-C <sub>4</sub> ==
60	Ethylcyclohexane	ETCYC-C <sub>6</sub>
61	Water	H <sub>2</sub> O

(l-mol-min) and equilibrium constants (for reversible reactions). For nonisothermal reactor operation the program requests Arrhenius constants (l-mol-min), activation energies (cal/mol), heats of reaction (cal/mol), and equilibrium constants (for reversible reactions). Since heats of reaction and equilibrium constants are assumed independent of temperature, these data should be valid for an estimated average temperature or, at least, the inlet temperature to the reactor. If a nonelementary reaction has been specified the exponents on the concentration terms in the rate expression must be known. If a splitter module is part of the simulation, the fraction of the feed stream that is to flow to the product streams must be known.

#### Explanations of Data Requests

This section will explain the requests for data that are made by KINETX. Most of the input data are checked for validity. When invalid data are entered or an error in the process topology has been detected (such as specifying more than one feed stream to a splitter) an appropriate message is issued and a request for new data is made. Throughout this section, the requests made by the program will be shown as dot matrix print while explanations are shown in regular type. To begin a simulation, the following command is issued in the READY mode:

```
CALL 'U14319A.PROCSIM.LOAD(KINETX)'
```

The simulator is now running. Input data requests and explanations are as follows:

```
ENTER USER NAME.
```

A maximum of 20 characters can be entered for the user's name.

ENTER TITLE

A maximum of 60 characters can be entered for the title of the simulation.

PROCESS TOPOLOGY WILL NOW BE SET UP.  
ENTER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS THAT WILL BE USED IN  
THE SIMULATION.

The total number of units is the number of mixers, splitters, and plug flow reactors in the simulation. Respond with an integer number no greater than five.

UNIT ID'S WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
ENTER UNIT ID'S IN THE DESIRED CALCULATIONAL ORDER.

UNITS AVAILABLE ARE:	UNIT	UNIT ID
	STREAM MIXER	MX
	STREAM SPLITTER	SP
	PLUG FLOW REACTOR	PF
	STIRRED TANK REACTOR	CS
	BATCH REACTOR	BR

ENTER UNIT ID FOR UNIT 1

Enter the two character unit ID mnemonic corresponding to the desired unit. This request is repeated N times where N is the total number of units in the process.

STREAM IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STREAM ID NUMBER IS 9.  
THERE IS NO CHECK ON THIS VARIABLE.

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS ENTERING UNIT 1- MIXER

Respond with the stream numbers identifying all of the feed streams

to unit 1. These are the numbers from the flowsheet. If more than one stream is entering a unit, separate each stream number with a comma. When all the stream numbers have been listed, press the RETURN key.

ENTER STREAM NUMBERS FOR ALL STREAMS LEAVING UNIT 1- MIXER

Respond with the stream numbers identifying the effluent streams from unit 1, in the same manner as above.

Both of the above requests for stream numbers are repeated for each unit in the process.

DO YOU WANT TO CHECK THE PROCESS TOPOLOGY? (Y/N)

Respond with either a 'Y' or simply hit RETURN to check the topology. If this is done, the matrix representation of the process will appear. For the process shown in Figure 4, the following matrix would appear:

UNIT #	UNIT ID	ASSOCIATED STREAMS				
1	MX	1	6	-2	0	0
2	PF	2	-3	0	0	0
3	MX	3	4	-5	0	0
4	SP	5	-6	-7	0	0
5	PF	7	-8	0	0	0

Feed streams to each unit are represented as positive numbers while the effluent streams are represented as negative numbers. Check this matrix against your flowsheet. If everything is correct, enter a 'Y' or simply hit RETURN. If you enter 'N' the topology must be reentered. A comment regarding error checks is in order here. Since the program checks for errors in the topology (such as having more than one feed stream to a splitter) after the above data are shown, an error message



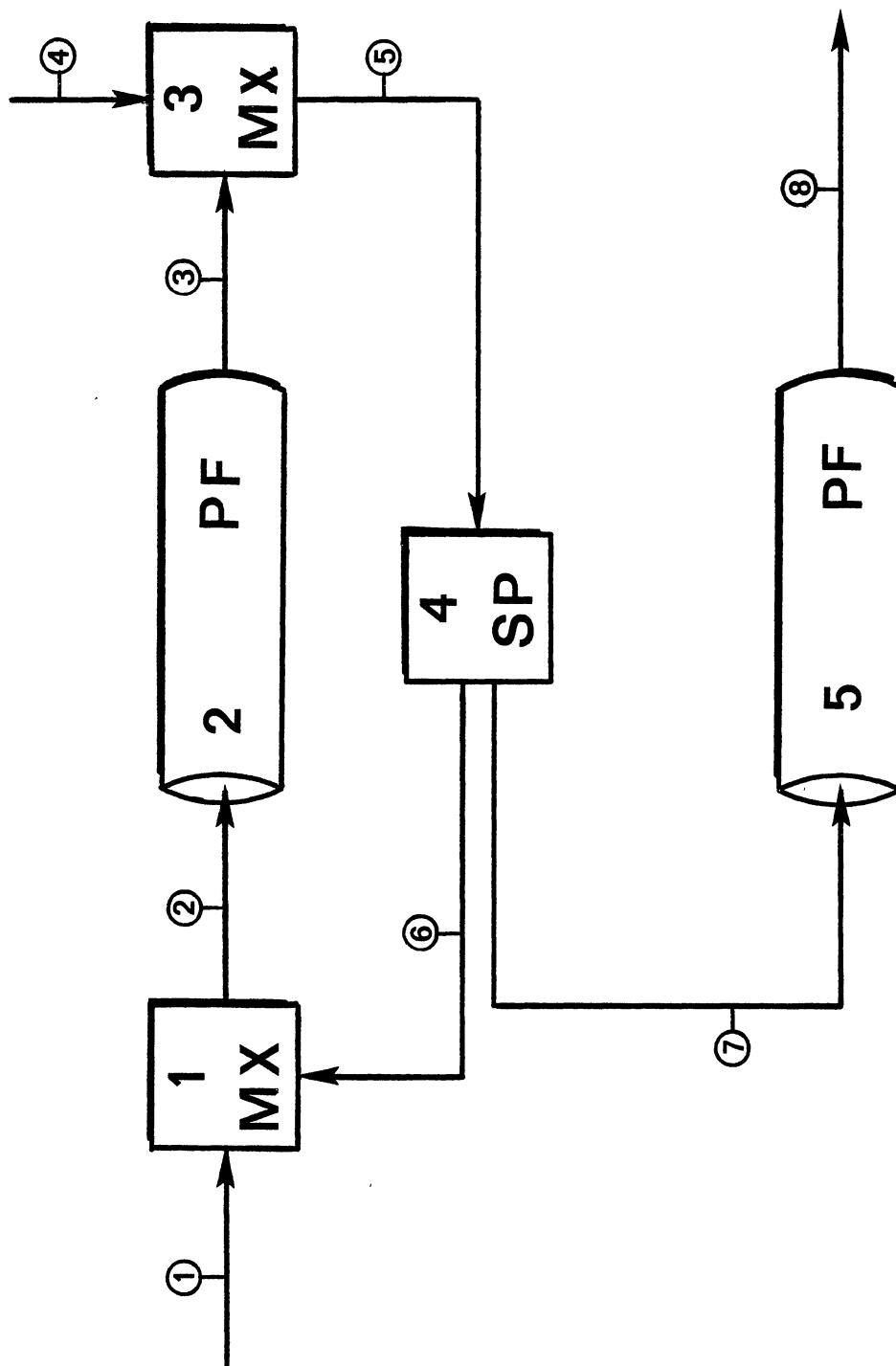


Figure 4. Example Flowsheet

may still be issued even though you have responded that everything is OK. The error message will state the nature of the problem. Your flowsheet needs to be altered accordingly.

ENTER FLUID PHASE. 1) GAS 2) LIQUID

Respond by entering a '1'.

ENTER SYSTEM PRESSURE (ATM)

Respond by entering the pressure of the system. Since pressure is assumed constant, this is the pressure throughout the entire system.

PROCESS FEED STREAM DATA WILL NOW BE ENTERED.  
THERE IS A MAXIMUM OF NINE COMPONENTS PER STREAM  
AND NINE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS IN THE PROCESS.

ENTER TEMPERATURE (C) FOR PROCESS FEED STREAM 1

KINETX has identified stream number 1 as a feed to the process, therefore stream 1 will have to be defined. Start by entering the temperature for this stream.

ENTER ID NUMBERS AND FLOWRATES (KG-MOLES/MIN) FOR COMPONENTS IN STREAM 1.  
ENTER 0,0 TO TERMINATE INPUT FOR EACH STREAM.

Enter the component identification number (from Table III) and flow rate separated by a comma, then press the RETURN key. Do this for each component, then enter 0,0 to proceed.

Respond by entering a '1' or simply hit RETURN to specify an elementary reaction or enter a '2' to specify a nonelementary reaction.

ENTER REACTION # :

There are conventions that must be followed in order to successfully respond to the above request for a chemical reaction equation. These are:

1. The only acceptable characters are alphanumeric (A-Z and 1-9), the '+' sign, the '>' sign (which signifies an irreversible reaction), and the '=' sign (which signifies a reversible reaction).

2. There can be no imbedded blanks in the reaction equation.

3. A strict sequence must be followed for inputting the characters in the reaction equation. The first character must be numeric, followed by an alphabetic character, which in turn is followed by a separator ('+', '>', '='). It is especially important to remember that this sequence must be followed even if the stoichiometric coefficient is a '1'. The '1' MUST be entered as part of the equation.

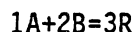
4. KINETX assumes that the key component for each reaction (the limiting reactant or the component for which the rate equation is written), is the first component in the equation. Therefore if the rate equation describes the rate of disappearance of 'A' ( $-r_A$ ), the component 'A' should be the first alphabetic character in the reaction. For example, if the stoichiometric equation is:



and the rate equation is written for 'A' such as:

$$-r_A = k_1 C_B^2 C_A - k_2 C_R^3$$

then the equation must be entered as:



The requests for the type of reaction and the reaction itself are issued automatically. After each reaction is entered a request is made for the component I.D. number which identifies the component in the reaction. Respond by entering the appropriate I.D. number from TABLE III. To terminate the requests for kinetic data press the RETURN key for each request without entering any data.

ENTER RECYCLE TOLERANCE (.1-.000001). SUGGESTED VALUE  
IS .00001.

Respond with an appropriate value between .1 and .000001.

SELECT UNIT # 1-MIXER    OPERATING CONDITION:  
1) ISOTHERMAL  
2) NONISOTHERMAL

In this example, a stream mixer is part of the simulation. If the feed streams to this unit are at different temperatures or one of the feeds is a recycle stream from a PFR that is operating nonisothermally, enter '1'. The above request is made once for each mixer and PFR in the simulation.

ENTER CONVERSION FOR UNIT # 2- PFR

In this example, unit 2 is a PFR. Respond with the appropriate single-pass conversion of the key component.

ENTER RATE CONSTANT (L-MOLE-MIN) FOR FORWARD REACTION 1

For isothermal reactions, the above request for a rate constant is issued for each reaction. If the reaction is reversible (as is our example) a request for an equilibrium constant is made. For nonisothermal reactions KINETX requests the Arrhenius constant, heat of reaction, and activation energy for each forward reaction. Reversible reactions, again, require only the equilibrium constant. This effectively ignores the temperature dependency of the equilibrium constant. The dependency of the heat of reaction upon temperature is also ignored. To offset these assumptions somewhat, these data should be applicable at an estimated average temperature or at least the temperature of the feed to the reactor.

If a splitter module is part of the simulation KINETX requests the user to specify the fraction of the feed stream that is to flow to a specific outlet stream. This request is made N-1 times for each splitter in the process. N is the number of outlet streams from a splitter. In our example the request is:

```
PLEASE SPECIFY FRACTION OF FEED STREAM TO PRODUCT STREAM # 6
```

Respond with a number between 0.0 and 1.0. KINETX calculates the fraction to stream number 7.

After all the data is entered, KINETX will ask the user if he or she would like to see a process map before execution. At this point the user can check most of the input data and make changes. For our example, the user responded to the request by simply pressing the RETURN key.

```
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A PROCESS MAP BEFORE EXECUTION? (Y/N)
```

UNIT #	UNIT ID	ASSOCIATED	STR#	FRACN	OF FEED	STR#
1	MX	1	3	0	0	0
2	FF	2	4	0	0	0
3	MX	3	5	0	0	0
4	SP	4	6	0	0	0
5	FF	5	7	0	0	0

FOR UNIT # 1 -MX OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 2 -FF OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 3 -MX OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 4 -SP OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

FOR UNIT # 5 -FF OPERATION IS ISOTHERMAL

SP UNIT #	FEED STRM#	FRACN OF FEED STRM#
4	6	0.90
4	7	0.10

FOR UNIT # 4 PF CONVERSION IS 0.90

FOR UNIT # 5 PF CONVERSION IS 0.90

IS THE SIMULATION READY TO RUN? (Y/N)

If the data represent the process accurately, respond by entering 'Y' or RETURN. If changes need to be made, respond with 'N'. A menu will appear on the screen which will tell the user which data can be changed.

Three different data sets are generated during the simulation; stream data, yield data, and data generated during the integration of the rate equations. Stream data includes component molar and mass flow rates, component mole and mass fractions and component enthalpies. This data includes the reactor volume required to accomplish the desired conversion of the key component. Fractional yields for selected products can be output after responding to:

DO YOU WISH TO VIEW YIELD DATA? (Y/N)

The user enters the component identification numbers for those products whose yield data is desired by responding to:

ENTER COMPONENT ID NUMBER FOR COMPONENT # 1

Fractional yield based upon key component fed to the process and yield based upon the amount of the key component reacted will be output.

Data generated during the course of the reaction will show how component flows, temperature, and reactor volume vary as a function of conversion. This data can be seen by responding to:

DO YOU WISH TO VIEW DATA GENERATED DURING INTEGRATION? (Y/N)

After the data has been output, the user can choose to run another problem or exit the simulator.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE ANOTHER RUN? (Y/N)

Responding with a 'Y' or RETURN will start another simulation from the point of asking for the title of the problem.

APPENDIX D  
PROGRAM LISTING







```

CALL FNDOUT(I,NOUT,NUMOUT)          00009500
CALL FNDIN(I,NIN,NUMIN)            00009600
IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 1) THEN          00009700
  CALL STOPCD(I)                   00009800
  IF(NOPCND(I) .EQ. 2) CALL STTEMP(I) 00009900
  CALL FNDREC(NIN,NUMIN)           00010000
END IF                              00010100
IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 2) THEN          00010200
  NOPCND(I)=1                      00010300
  CALL SPPRMS(I,NOUT,NUMOUT)       00010400
  IF(NOPCND(I) .EQ. 2) CALL STTEMP(I) 00010500
END IF                              00010600
IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 3) THEN          00010700
  CALL STOPCD(I)                   00010800
  CALL STX(I)                      00011000
  IF( NOPCND(I) .EQ. 2) THEN       00011100
    CALL STE                        00011200
    CALL STA                        00011300
    CALL STDELH                     00011400
  ELSE                              00011500
    CALL STRK                        00011600
  END IF                            00011700
END IF                              00011800
10  CONTINUE                        00011900
RETURN                              00012000
END                                  00012100
SUBROUTINE YIELD                    00012110
C                                    00012120
C*****                            00012130
C                                    00012140
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO COMPUTE YIELD DATA FOR USER 00012150
C SPECIFIED PRODUCTS. TWO YIELDS ARE USED. THESE ARE:          00012160
C                                                                    00012170
C FRACTIONAL YIELD = FY = THIS IS THE MOLES OF PRODUCT PRODUCED 00012180
C PER MOLE KEY COMPONENT REACTED                                00012190
C                                                                    00012191
C FRACTIONAL YIELD (BASED ON FEED) = FYBOF = THIS IS THE MOLES OF 00012192
C PRODUCT PRODUCED PER MOLE OF                                00012193
C KEY COMPONENT FED TO SYSTEM.                                  00012194
C*****                            00012195
C                                    00012196
C                                    00012197
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                00012198
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLD            00012199
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)          00012200
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00012201
* ,NMRCTR                          00012202
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),                00012203
* CMP(100)                          00012204
COMMON /RXNDTA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)             00012205
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS 00012206
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)      00012207
* ,RXN(5,14)                          00012208
COMMON /LIBDAT/NLIB,NDUM,CPROPS(22,61)                       00012209
REAL*8 CPROPS                                                    00012210
CHARACTER RXN                                                    00012211
CHARACTER CHRCHK,SEP,MODULE*8,IDUM,CHRUID*2                    00012212
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT                                         00012213
INTEGER OS,YLDCMP(5)                                           00012214
DIMENSION IS(5),OS(5),FY(5),FYBOF(5),YCMPFL(5)                00012215
DO 10 I=1,5                                                     00012216
  YLDCMP(I)=0                                                    00012217
  YCMPFL(I)=0.                                                  00012218
  FY(I)=0.                                                       00012219
  FYBOF(I)=0.                                                   00012220
  IS(I)=0.                                                       00012221
10  OS(I)=0.                                                     00012222
WRITE(NW,100)                                                    00012223
100 FORMAT(' ENTER THE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS FOR WHICH YIELD DATA IS' 00012224
*, ' DESIRED.')                                                 00012225
READ(NR,*) NUMCMP                                               00012226
CALL IERRLM(1,5,NUMCMP)                                         00012227

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WRITE(NW,102)
102 FORMAT(' COMPONENT ID NUMBERS WILL NOW BE ENTERED FOR THOSE ',
* 'COMPONENTS FOR WHICH'/' YIELD DATA IS DESIRED.'/)
DO 11 I=1,NUMCMP
WRITE(NW,101) I
101 FORMAT(' ENTER COMPONENT ID NUMBER FOR COMPONENT',I2)
READ(NR,*) YLDCMP(I)
CALL IERRLM(1,61,YLDCMP(I))
11 CONTINUE
C
C FIND ALL PROCESS FEED AND EFFLUENT STREAMS.
C
KI=0
KO=0
DO 12 I=1,9
IF(NSCM(I,1) .EQ. 0) GOTO 15
IF(NSCM(I,2) .EQ. 0) GOTO 13
IF(NSCM(I,3) .EQ. 0) GOTO 14
GOTO 12
13 KI=KI+1
IS(KI)=NSCM(I,1)
GOTO 12
14 KO=KO+1
OS(KO)=NSCM(I,1)
12 CONTINUE
C
C FIND TOTAL AMOUNT OF "A" THAT IS FED TO THE PROCESS
C
15 FLOAI=0.
DO 16 I=1,KI
DO 17 J=1,9
IF(INT(STRMID(IS(I),J,1)) .EQ. KEYPOS(1)) THEN
FLOAI=FLOAI+STRMID(IS(I),J,2)
GOTO 16
END IF
17 CONTINUE
16 CONTINUE
C
C FIND TOTAL AMOUNT OF "A" IN ALL EFFLUENT STREAMS
C
FLOAO=0.
DO 18 I=1,KO
DO 19 J=1,9
IF(INT(STRMID(OS(I),J,1)) .EQ. KEYPOS(1)) THEN
FLOAO=FLOAO+STRMID(OS(I),J,2)
GOTO 18
END IF
19 CONTINUE
18 CONTINUE
ARCTED=FLOAI-FLOAO
C
C THE YIELD SUBROUTINE ASSUMES THAT THERE IS NO INLET FLOW FOR
C THE COMPONENTS THAT YIELD DATA IS DESIRED.
C
C SEARCH THE PROCESS OUTLET STREAMS FOR COMPONENTS FOR WHICH
C YIELD DATA IS DESIRED.
C
KCMP=1
24 DO 21 I=1,KO
DO 22 J=1,9
IF(STRMID(OS(I),J,1) .LE. 0.) GOTO 21
IF(INT(STRMID(OS(I),J,1)) .EQ. YLDCMP(KCMP)) THEN
YCMPFL(KCMP)=YCMPFL(KCMP)+STRMID(OS(I),J,2)
GOTO 21
END IF
22 CONTINUE
21 CONTINUE
KCMP=KCMP+1
IF(KCMP .EQ. 6) GOTO 23
IF(YLDCMP(KCMP) .EQ. 0) GOTO 23
KCMP=KCMP+1
GOTO 24
00012228
00012229
00012230
00012231
00012232
00012233
00012234
00012235
00012236
00012237
00012238
00012239
00012240
00012241
00012242
00012243
00012244
00012245
00012246
00012247
00012248
00012249
00012250
00012251
00012252
00012253
00012255
00012256
00012257
00012258
00012259
00012261
00012262
00012264
00012265
00012266
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00012288
00012289
00012290
00012291
00012293
00012294
00012295
00012296
00012297
00012299
00012300
00012301
00012302
00012303
00012304
00012305
00012306
00012308
00012309

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C
C NOW HAVE ALL THE OUTLET COMPONENT FLOWS FOR WHICH YIELD DATA IS
C DESIRED.
C
23 DO 25 I=1,5
    FY(I)=YCMPFL(I)/ARCTED
25    FYBOF(I)=YCMPFL(I)/FLOAI
    WRITE(NW,103)
103  FORMAT(//' ***** YIELD DATA *****',
* '*****'//' COMPONENT FRACTIONAL YIELD FRACT',
* 'IONAL YIELD BASED ON FEED'//'-----',
* '-----')
    DO 26 I=1,NUMCMP
        WRITE(NW,104) CPROPS(8,YLDCMP(I)),CPROPS(9,YLDCMP(I)),FY(I),
* FYBOF(I)
26  CONTINUE
104  FORMAT(2X,2(A4),13X,F5.2,23X,F5.2)
    RETURN
    END
    SUBROUTINE EDIT
C
C*****
C
C THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS THE USER TO MAKE CHANGES IN THE SIMULATION
C PRIOR TO EXECUTION. PRESENTLY (11/01/85), THE ROUTINE IS CALLED
C ONLY AT THE BEGINNING OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.
C*****
C
    COMMON/INOUT/NW,NR
    COMMON /EDFLAG/NEDFLG(2)
    CHARACTER IDUM,IDUM2*2
11  WRITE(NW,100)
100  FORMAT(// 'COMMAND CHANGE DESIRED'//'-----',
* '-----')
    WRITE(NW,101)
101  FORMAT( ' FR PROD STRM FRACNS FROM SPLITTER'//
* ' XA SET CONVERSION '//
* ' RS RESET ENTIRE PROCESS'//)
    READ(NR,109) IDUM2
    IF(IDUM2 .EQ. 'RS') NEDFLG(1)=0
    IF(IDUM2 .EQ. 'RS') RETURN
    IF(IDUM2 .EQ. 'FR') CALL CHNGFR
    IF(IDUM2 .EQ. 'XA') CALL CHNGXA
    IF(IDUM2 .EQ. 'DP') CALL CHNGOP
    WRITE(NW,102)
102  FORMAT(' FINISHED MAKING PROCESS CHANGES? (Y/N)')
    READ(NR,103) IDUM
103  FORMAT(A1)
109  FORMAT(A2)
    IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') GOTO 10
    GOTO 11
10  RETURN
    END
    SUBROUTINE CHNGXA
C
C*****
C
C THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS THE USER TO CHANGE THE DESIRED CONVERSION.
C CHNGXA IS CALLED BY EDIT.
C*****
C
    COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
* ,NMRCTR
    COMMON /RXN/RTA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
    COMMON /CHARA/MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),CHRUID(5),SEP(3)
    COMMON/INOUT/NW,NR
    CHARACTER IDUM,RXN,SEP,CHRCHK,MODULE*8,CHRUID*2

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12   DO 10 I=1,MAXUID                                00017500
      IF(NPM(I,2) .GT. 2) THEN                        00017600
          WRITE(NW,100) I,CHRUID(NPM(I,2)),X(I)      00017700
          READ(NR,*) X(I)                            00017800
          CALL RERRLM(.01,.99,X(I))                 00017900
      END IF                                          00018000
10   CONTINUE                                         00018100
100  FORMAT(' FOR UNIT # ',I1,' ',A2,' PRESENT CONVERSION IS ',F4.2/ 00018200
      * ' ENTER NEW CONVERSION.')                   00018300
      WRITE(NW,101)                                   00018400
101  FORMAT(' FINISHED CHANGING CONVERSIONS? (Y/N)') 00018500
      READ(NR,102) IDUM                              00018600
      IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') GOTO 11  00018700
      GOTO 12                                          00018800
11   RETURN                                           00018900
102  FORMAT(A1)                                       00019000
      END                                             00019100
      SUBROUTINE CHNGOP                               00019200
      COMMON/INOUT/NW,NR                             00019300
      WRITE(NW,100)                                   00019400
100  FORMAT(' THIS OPTION IS NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. RETURNING TO', 00019500
      * '/ MAIN PROGRAM.')                           00019600
      RETURN                                          00019700
      END                                             00019800
      SUBROUTINE PRCMAP                               00019900
C                                             00020000
C*****                                             00020100
C                                             00020200
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO ALLOW THE USER TO CHECK THE 00020300
C TOPOLOGY OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS MAP INCLUDING HOW THE UNITS ARE 00020400
C TO BE RUN, BEFORE THE SIMULATION IS TO BE EXECUTED.      00020500
C*****                                             00020600
C*****                                             00020700
C                                             00020800
      COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO 00020900
      * ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                      00021000
      COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00021100
      * ,NMRCTR                                       00021200
      COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)  00021300
      * ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS 00021400
      * ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5) 00021500
      * ,RXN(5,14)                                    00021600
      COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00021700
      * ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                       00021800
      COMMON /CHARA/MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),SEP(3),CHRUID(5) 00021900
      COMMON/INOUT/NW,NR                             00022000
      COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),  00022100
      * CMP(100)                                       00022200
      INTEGER FLGSP,FLGERR,UNTFLG                    00022300
      CHARACTER RXN,CHRUID*2,UID*3,DUM(8),CHRCHK,SEP,MODULE*8 00022400
      * ,IDUM,IDUM2,ISONON*13                        00022500
      DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT                         00022600
      DIMENSION UID(5),ISONON(2)                     00022700
      DATA ISONON/'ISOTHERMAL','NONISOTHERMAL'//    00022800
      FLGSP=0                                         00022900
      WRITE(NW,100)                                   00023000
100  FORMAT(' UNIT # UNIT ID ASSOCIATED STREAMS'/ 00023100
      * '-----')                                   00023200
      * '-----')                                   00023300
      DO 10 I=1,MAXUID                                00023400
          IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 2) FLGSP=1                00023500
10   WRITE(NW,101) I,CHRUID(NPM(I,2)),(NPM(I,J),J=3,7) 00023600
101  FORMAT(6X,I1,10X,A2,9X,5(I2,4X))                00023700
      DO 11 I=1,MAXUID                                00023800
          WRITE(NW,103) I,CHRUID(NPM(I,2)),ISONON(NOPCND(I)) 00023900
103  FORMAT('/ FOR UNIT #',I2,'-',A2,' OPERATION IS ',A13) 00024000
          IF(FLGSP .EQ. 1) WRITE(NW,104)             00024100
104  FORMAT('/ SP UNIT # PROD STRM# FRACN OF FEED STRM ') 00024200
      DO 12 I=1,MAXUID                                00024300
          IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 2) THEN                    00024400
              DO 13 II=4,7                            00024500
13   IF(NPM(I,II) .LT. 0) WRITE(NW,105) I,IABS(NPM(I,II)), 00024600

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*       SPFRAC(IABS(NPM(I,II)))                                00024700
  END IF                                                       00024800
12  CONTINUE                                                    00024900
    DD 14 I=1,MAXUID                                           00025000
      IF(NPM(I,2) .GT. 2) THEN                                  00025100
        WRITE(NW,106) I,CHRUID(NPM(I,2)),X(I)                 00025200
      END IF                                                    00025300
14  CONTINUE                                                    00025400
106  FORMAT(' FOR UNIT # ',I1,' ',A2,' CONVERSION IS ',F4.2)  00025500
105  FORMAT(7X,I1,12X,I1,15X,F4.2)                             00025600
    RETURN                                                       00025700
    END                                                           00025800
  SUBROUTINE CHNGFR                                           00025900
C                                                                 00026000
C*****                                                         00026100
C                                                                 00026200
C THIS ROUTINE IS USED TO CHANGE THE SPLITTER PARAMETERS THAT  00026300
C SET THE OUTLET STREAM FRACTIONS. CHNGFR IS CALLED BY EDIT.  00026400
C                                                                 00026500
C*****                                                         00026600
C                                                                 00026700
  COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00026800
  *       ,NMRCTR                                               00026900
  COMMON/INOUT/NW,NR                                           00027000
  COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),                 00027100
  *       CMP(100)                                             00027200
  CHARACTER IDUM                                               00027300
17  N=0                                                         00027400
    SUMFRC=0.                                                  00027500
    WRITE(NW,100)                                               00027600
100  FORMAT(' ENTER SP UNIT #')                                00027700
11  READ(NR,*) NUMSP                                           00027800
    CALL IERRLM(1,5,NUMSP)                                       00027900
    DO 9 I=1,MAXUID                                             00028000
9    IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 2 .AND. NPM(I,2) .EQ. NUMSP) N=1       00028100
    IF(N .EQ. 0) THEN                                           00028200
      WRITE(NW,102) NUMSP                                       00028300
102  FORMAT('***** ERROR **** THERE IS NO SP - UNIT # ',I2/  00028400
  *       ' REENTER SP UNIT #')                                00028500
      GOTO 11                                                    00028600
    END IF                                                       00028700
14  DO 10 I=4,6                                                 00028800
    IF(NPM(NUMSP,I+1) .EQ. 0) THEN                               00028900
      K=IABS(NPM(NUMSP,I))                                       00029000
      GOTO 18                                                    00029100
    END IF                                                       00029200
    K=IABS(NPM(NUMSP,I))                                       00029300
    WRITE(NW,101) NUMSP,K,SPFRAC(K)                             00029400
101  FORMAT(' FOR SP UNIT # ',I2,' FRACN OF FEED STRM TO PROD STRM # ',  00029500
  * I2,' IS ',F4.2,'.')                                         00029600
    WRITE(NW,107) K                                             00029700
107  FORMAT('/' ENTER NEW FRACN OF FEED STRM TO PROD STRM # ',I2) 00029800
    READ(NR,*) SPFRAC(K)                                         00029900
    CALL RERRLM(.01,.99,SPFRAC(K))                             00030000
    SUMFRC=SUMFRC + SPFRAC(K)                                   00030100
10  CONTINUE                                                    00030200
    SPFRAC(IABS(NPM(NUMSP,7)))=1.-SUMFRC                       00030300
    GOTO 12                                                      00030400
18  SPFRAC(K)=1.-SUMFRC                                         00030500
12  DO 13 I=4,7                                                 00030600
    K=IABS(NPM(NUMSP,I))                                       00030700
    IF(K .EQ. 0) GOTO 108                                       00030800
    WRITE(NW,103) K,SPFRAC(K)                                   00030900
13  CONTINUE                                                    00031000
108  WRITE(NW,104)                                              00031100
104  FORMAT(' ARE THESE FRACNS OK? (Y/N)')                     00031200
    READ(NR,105) IDUM                                           00031300
    IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') GOTO 15              00031400
    GOTO 14                                                       00031500
15  WRITE(NW,106)                                               00031600
106  FORMAT(' FINISHED CHANGING STRM FRACNS FOR ALL SP'S? (Y/N)') 00031700
    READ(NR,105) IDUM                                           00031800

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      IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') GOTO 16          00031900
      GOTO 17                                              00032000
16     RETURN                                             00032100
103    FORMAT(' FOR STRM # ',I2,' FRACN OF FEED STRM IS ',F4.2) 00032200
105    FORMAT(A1)                                         00032300
      END                                                 00032400
      SUBROUTINE TOPOLI                                    00032500
C*****00032600
C      00032700
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS SUBROUTINE IS TO ACCEPT DATA FROM THE USER THAT 00032800
C SETS THE TOPOLOGY OF THE SIMULATION.                   00032900
C                                                         00033000
C*****00033100
C      00033200
C VARIABLES:                                             00033300
C      00033400
C          NW   WRITE UNIT NUMBER                       00033500
C          NR   READ UNIT NUMBER                       00033600
C          NPM  PROCESS MATRIX. HOLDS UNIT ID #, UNIT TYPE, AND ASSOCIATE 00033700
C              STREAM NUMBERS FOR EACH UNIT.           00033800
C          NSCM STREAM CONNECTION MATRIX. HOLDS STREAM #, "FROM" UNIT AND 00033900
C              "TO" UNIT INFORMATION.                  00034000
C          NSTRMS NUMBER OF STREAMS IN THE SIMULATION. 00034100
C          MAXUID NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE SIMULATION. UNIT ID NUMBERS MUST 00034200
C              START AT 1. THE UNITS ARE THEN NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY.    00034300
C          NUID  UNIT ID #. 1) STREAM MIXER 2) STREAM SPLITTER 3) PFR    00034400
C              4) CSTR 5) BATCH                               00034500
C          NOPCND REACTOR(S) OPERATING CONDITION. 1)ISOTHERMAL          00034600
C              2) NONISOTHERMAL (5).                      00034700
C          FLGERR ERROR FLAG.                             00034800
C                                                         00034900
C*****00035000
C      00035100
      COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00035200
      *      ,NMRCTR                                         00035300
      COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                     00035400
      COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00035500
      *      , ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                       00035600
      COMMON /CHARA/MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),SEP(3),CHRUID(5) 00035700
      CHARACTER CHRUID*2,UID*3,DUM(8),CHRCHK,SEP,MODULE*8 00035800
      *      ,IDUM,UNTCHR*20                               00035900
      INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                 00036000
      DIMENSION NOUT(5),UID(5),UNTCHR(5)                  00036100
      DATA (UNTCHR(I),I=1,5)/'MIXER','SPLITTER','PLUG FLOW RCTR', 00036200
      *      'STIRRED TANK RCTR','BATCH RCTR'/            00036300
22     WRITE(NW,999)                                       00036400
999    FORMAT(' PROCESS TOPOLOGY WILL NOW BE SET UP. ') 00036500
      WRITE(NW,100)                                        00036600
100    FORMAT(' ENTER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS THAT WILL BE USED IN' 00036700
      *      ' THE SIMULATION. ')                        00036800
      READ(NR,*) MAXUID                                   00036900
      CALL IERRLM(1,5,MAXUID)                             00037000
      MAXITR=MAXUID*20                                   00037100
      WRITE(NW,1000)                                      00037200
1000   FORMAT('/ UNIT ID'S WILL NOW BE ENTERED.//' ENTER UNIT ID'S', 00037300
      *      ' IN THE DESIRED CALCULATIONAL ORDER.//') 00037400
      WRITE(NW,102)                                       00037500
102    FORMAT(' UNITS AVAILABLE ARE:                UNIT          UNIT ID'// 00037600
      *      ' /-----/'                                00037700
      *      ' /          STREAM MIXER          MX'//    00037800
      *      ' /          STREAM SPLITTER       SP'//    00037900
      *      ' /          PLUG FLOW REACTOR     PF'//    00038000
      *      ' / (NOT AVAILABLE) STIRRED TANK REACTOR CS'// 00038100
      *      ' / (NOT AVAILABLE) BATCH REACTOR  BR'//    00038200
      DO 11 I=1,MAXUID                                    00038300
      WRITE(NW,104) I                                     00038400
104    FORMAT(' ENTER UNIT ID FOR UNIT ',I2)           00038500
      READ(NR,109) UID(I)                                00038600
109    FORMAT(A3)                                         00038700
20     J=1                                               00038800
21     IF(CHRUID(J) .EQ. UID(I)) THEN                   00038900
      NUID(I)=J                                          00039000

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END IF
WRITE(NW,103)
103 FORMAT(' DO YOU WANT TO CHECK THE PROCESS TOPOLOGY? (Y/N)')
READ(NR,105) IDUM
105 FORMAT(A1)
IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') THEN
WRITE(NW,106)
106 FORMAT(' UNIT # UNIT ID ASSOCIATED STREAMS /
* /-----'
* /-----')
DO 13 I=1,MAXUID
13 WRITE(NW,107) I,CHRUID(NPM(I,2)),(NPM(I,J),J=3,7)
107 FORMAT(6X,I1,10X,A2,8X,5(I2,4X))
WRITE(NW,115)
115 FORMAT('/ IS EVERYTHING OK? (Y/N)')
READ(NR,105) IDUM
IF(IDUM .EQ. 'Y' .OR. IDUM .EQ. ' ') GOTO 14
WRITE(NW,114)
114 FORMAT(' PROCESS TOPOLOGY WILL HAVE TO BE RESET.')
CALL INISHL
GOTO 22
ELSE
GOTO 14
END IF
C
C FIND THE NUMBER OF REACTORS IN THE PROCESS.
C
14 DO 12 I=1,9
IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 3 .OR. NPM(I,2) .EQ. 4 .OR. NPM(I,2) .EQ. 5)
* NMRCTR=NMRCTR + 1
12 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE INISHL
C*****
C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO INITIALIZE PROGRAM VARIABLES
C THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED AT THE BEGINNING OF PROGRAM EXECUTION
C AND WHENEVER A NEW SIMULATION IS RUN.
C*****
C
C VARIABLES:
C
C UNTF LG (INDX,1)=0 IF UNIT HAS NOT BEEN CALCULATED AT
C LEAST ONCE.
C (INDX,1)=1 IF UNIT HAS BEEN CALC'D ATLEAST ONCE.
C (INDX,2)=0 IF WANT UNIT TO BE CALC'D.
C (INDX,2)=1 IF DON'T WANT UNIT TO BE CALC'D.
C FLGERR =1 FOR ALL IS OK
C =2 IF AN ERROR HAS BEEN FOUND
C
C NFLGCV (INDX)=0 IF THERE ARE NO RECYCLE STREAMS IN THE PROCESS
C OR A UNIT HAS CONVERGED.
C
C =1 IF THERE ARE RECYCLE STREAMS IN THE PROCESS.
C
C NFLAG(INDX) = IS A COUNTER IN ODE THAT WILL TELL HOW MANY
C TIMES THAT ODE IS CALLED TO INTEGRATE FOR
C A GIVEN REACTOR (DISTINGUISHED BY INDX). IF
C IF NFLAG(INDX) IS > 1 THEN THERE MUST BE
C RECYCLE STREAM(S) PRESENT. THIS WILL BE USED
C TO TELL FEY WHEN TO SET NCOUNT = 3 AND FILL
C THE RCT ARRAY SEQUENTIALLY. IF NFLAG(INDX) IS
C > 1 AND V(VOLUME) OR T IS =0.0 THEN FEY WILL
C KNOW THAT ODE IS BEING CALLED AGAIN AND MUST
C SET NCOUNT(WHICH INCREMENTS THE RCT ARRAY) =3.
C
C
C E ARRAY THAT HOLDS THE VALUES FOR ACTIVATION ENERGY.
C E(1,1)=E FOR FORWARD REACTION #1.
C E(1,2)=E FOR REVERSE REACTION #1.

```



```

DO 17 I=1,9                                00061200
DO 18 J=1,9                                00061300
18   STFLO(I,J)=O.                          00061400
17   CONTINUE                               00061500
DO 23 I=1,9                                00061600
DO 24 J=1,10                              00061700
DO 25 K=1,7                                00061800
25   STRMID(I,J,K)=-1.                      00061900
24   CONTINUE                               00062000
23   CONTINUE                               00062100
DO 33 K=1,5                                00062200
DO 31 I=1,100                              00062300
DO 32 J=1,14                              00062400
32   RCT(K,I,J)=O.                          00062500
31   CONTINUE                               00062600
33   CONTINUE                               00062700
DO 34 I=1,6                                00062800
34   FLONRT(I)=O.DO                         00062900
RETURN                                       00063000
END                                           00063100
SUBROUTINE STRMI                             00063200
C                                             00063300
C*****                                     00063400
C                                             00063500
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO ACCEPT STREAM DATA FROM THE
C USER ( ID #'S, FLOWRATES FOR PLUG FLOW OR STIRRED TANK REACTORS
C THIS ROUTINE ALSO REQUESTS PROCESS FEED STREAM TEMPERATURES IF
C IPHASE = 1 I.E. GAS.                      00063700
C                                             00063800
C                                             00063900
C*****                                     00064000
C                                             00064100
C                                             00064200
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLD
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)              00064300
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
*      ,NMRCTR                              00064400
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
*      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL              00064500
COMMON /INDOUT/NW,NR                        00064600
DOUBLE PRECISION FLONRT                   00064700
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                     00064800
19   I=1                                    00064900
WRITE(NW,100)                              00065000
100  FORMAT(' ENTER FLUID PHASE.  1) GAS    2) LIQUID (NOT AVAIL',
*        'ABLE)'/)                          00065100
READ(NR,*) IPHASE                           00065200
CALL IERRLM(1,1,IPHASE)                     00065300
IF(IPHASE .EQ. 1) THEN                      00065400
WRITE(NW,102)                               00065500
READ(NR,*) P                                00065600
CALL RERRLM(.1E-5,5000.,P)                  00065700
END IF                                       00065800
102  FORMAT(' ENTER SYSTEM PRESSURE (ATM)') 00065900
DO 12 I=1,MAXUID                            00066000
IF(NUID(I) .EQ. 5) NFLAG1=1                 00066100
12   CONTINUE                               00066200
IF(NFLAG1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 13                   00066300
WRITE(NW,103)                               00066400
103  FORMAT('/' PROCESS FEED STREAM DATA WILL NOW BE ENTERED.'/
*        ' THERE IS A MAXIMUM OF NINE COMPONENTS PER STREAM'/
*        ' AND NINE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS IN THE PROCESS.'//)
DO 44 I=1,NSTRMS                            00066500
IF( NSCM(I,2) .EQ. 0) THEN                  00066600
IF(IPHASE .EQ. 1) GOTO 15                   00066700
WRITE(NW,106) I                             00066800
106  FORMAT(' ENTER VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE (M**3/MIN) FOR',
*        ' STREAM ',I1)                     00066900
READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,10,6)                  00067000
CALL RERRLM (1.E-6,1.E6,STRMID(I,10,6))    00067100
GOTO 16                                      00067200
15   WRITE(NW,104) I                         00067300
READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,10,1)                  00067400
STRMID(I,10,1)=STRMID(I,10,1) + 273.15    00067500

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WRITE(NW,101) I                                00069000
101  FORMAT(' ENTER ID NUMBERS AND FLOWRATES (KG-MOLES/MIN)', 00069100
*      ' FOR COMPONENTS IN STREAM ',I1,'.'/' ENTER O,0 TO ', 00069200
*      ' TERMINATE INPUT FOR EACH STREAM.') 00069300
104  FORMAT(' ENTER TEMPERATURE (C) FOR PROCESS FEED STREAM',I4/)00069400
GOTO 17                                         00069500
16  WRITE(NW,107) I                              00069600
107  FORMAT(' ENTER ID NUMBERS AND INITIAL CONCENTRATIONS ', 00069700
*      '(KMOL/M**3)'/ ' FOR COMPONENTS IN STREAM',I2,'.'/' ENTER', 00069800
*      ' O,0 TO TERMINATE INPUT FOR EACH STREAM.') 00069900
17  DO 10 K=1,MAXCMP                               00070000
      FLGERR=1                                     00070100
C                                             00070200
C  FLGERR = 1 INPUT DATA OK.                    00070300
C                                             00070400
      READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,K,1),STRMID(I,K,2)      00070500
*      IF(INT(STRMID(I,K,1)) .EQ. 0 .AND. INT(STRMID(I,K,2)) .EQ. 0) 00070600
*      THEN                                         00070700
          STRMID(I,K,1)=-1.                         00070800
          STRMID(I,K,2)=-1.                         00070900
          GOTO 44                                    00071000
      END IF                                         00071100
20  IF(STRMID(I,K,2) .LE. 0.) THEN                 00071200
      FLGERR=0                                       00071300
      WRITE(NW,203) INT(STRMID(I,K,1))             00071400
203  FORMAT(' FLOWRATES CANNOT BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.'/ 00071500
*      ' PLEASE REENTER FLOWRATE FOR CMP #',I3) 00071600
      READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,K,2)                     00071700
      GOTO 20                                        00071800
      END IF                                         00071900
201  IF(INT(STRMID(I,K,1)) .GT. 61 .OR. INT(STRMID(I,K,1)) .LT. 1) 00072000
*      THEN                                         00072100
          FLGERR=0                                   00072200
          IF(STRMID(I,K,1) .GT. 0.) THEN            00072300
              WRITE(NW,200)                         00072400
200  FORMAT(' MAX COMPONENT ID # IS 61. PLEASE REENTER', 00072500
*      ' COMPONENT ID #') 00072600
              READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,K,1)             00072700
              GOTO 201                               00072800
          END IF                                     00072900
          WRITE(NW,202)                             00073000
202  FORMAT(' MINIMUM COMPONENT ID # IS 1. PLEASE REENTER', 00073100
*      ' COMPONENT ID #') 00073200
              READ(NR,*) STRMID(I,K,1)             00073300
              GOTO 201                               00073400
          END IF                                     00073500
          IF(FLGERR .EQ. 0) WRITE(NW,108) I        00073600
108  FORMAT(' CONTINUE TO ENTER DATA FOR STREAM',I2,'.') 00073700
10  CONTINUE                                       00073800
      END IF                                         00074800
44  CONTINUE                                       00074900
C                                             00075000
C  GOTO AROUND BATCH INPUT                        00075100
C                                             00075200
      GOTO 14                                       00075300
C                                             00075400
C  NOW HAVE ALL COMPONENT ID #'S FOR FEED STREAMS IN THE STRMID ARRAY. 00075500
C                                             00075600
13  WRITE(NW,105) I                              00075700
105  FORMAT(' ENTER COMPONENT ID # AND INITIAL CHARGE (MOLES) FOR ', 00075800
*      ' COMPONENT',I1/) 00075900
      READ(NR,*) STRMID(1,I,1),STRMID(1,I,2)      00076000
      IF(STRMID(1,I,1) .EQ. 0.) GOTO 14           00076100
      I=I+1                                         00076200
      GOTO 13                                       00076300
14  RETURN                                         00077100
      END                                           00077200
      SUBROUTINE RERRLM(LOW,HIGH,CHEK)             00077300
C***** 00077400
C                                             00077500
C  THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO CHECK REAL INPUT DATA THAT IS 00077600
C  OUT OF RANGE. THE ARGUMENTS OF THE SUBROUTINE ARE LOWEST AC- 00077700

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C   CEPTABLE VALUE, HIGHEST ACCEPTABLE VALUE, AND THE VARIABLE          00077800
C   TO BE CHECKED. FLAGERR IS SET TO 0 IF THERE IS NO ERROR             00077900
C   OR IS SET TO 1 IF THERE IS AN ERROR. IF THE VALUE IS OUT OF        00078000
C   RANGE, AN NEW VALUE IS REQUESTED FROM THE USER, CHECKED FOR        00078100
C   ACCEPTABILITY, AND RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM IF OK.           00078200
C                                                                           00078300
C*****                                                                    00078400
C   REAL LOW                                                                00078500
C   COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                                    00078600
10  IF(CHEK .GT. HIGH .OR. CHEK .LT. LOW) THEN                            00078700
C   IF(CHEK .GT. HIGH) THEN                                                00078800
C   WRITE(NW,100) HIGH                                                    00078900
100  *   FORMAT(' INPUT ERROR. MAXIMUM INPUT VALUE IS ',F10.3,'.',        00079000
C   *   ' REENTER INPUT LINE.'/)                                           00079100
C   READ(NR,*) CHEK                                                       00079200
C   GOTO 10                                                                00079300
C   ELSE                                                                    00079400
C   WRITE(NW,101) LOW                                                      00079500
101  *   FORMAT(' INPUT ERROR. MINIMUM VALUE IS ',F 10.3,'. REENTER ',    00079600
C   *   ' INPUT LINE.'/)                                                  00079700
C   READ(NR,*) CHEK                                                       00079800
C   GOTO 10                                                                00079900
C   END IF                                                                00080000
C   ELSE                                                                    00080100
C   RETURN                                                                00080200
C   END IF                                                                00080300
C   RETURN                                                                00080400
C   END                                                                    00080500
C   SUBROUTINE IERRLM(NLOW,NHIGH,NCHEK)                                    00080900
C*****                                                                    00081000
C                                                                           00081100
C   THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO CHECK REAL INPUT DATA THAT IS    00081200
C   OUT OF RANGE. THE ARGUMENTS OF THE SUBROUTINE ARE LOWEST AC-        00081300
C   CEPTABLE VALUE, HIGHEST ACCEPTABLE VALUE, AND THE VARIABLE          00081400
C   TO BE CHECKED. FLAGERR IS SET TO 0 IF THERE IS NO ERROR            00081500
C   OR IS SET TO 1 IF THERE IS AN ERROR. IF THE VALUE IS OUT OF        00081600
C   RANGE, AN NEW VALUE IS REQUESTED FROM THE USER, CHECKED FOR        00081700
C   ACCEPTABILITY, AND RETURNED TO THE CALLING PROGRAM IF OK.           00081800
C                                                                           00081900
C*****                                                                    00082000
C   COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)          00082100
C   *   , ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                                           00082200
C   COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                                    00082300
C   INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                                  00082400
10  IF(NCHEK .GT. NHIGH .OR. NCHEK .LT. NLOW) THEN                        00082500
C   FLGERR=1                                                                00082600
C   IF(NCHEK .GT. NHIGH) THEN                                              00082700
C   WRITE(NW,100) NHIGH                                                    00082800
100  *   FORMAT(' INPUT ERROR. MAXIMUM INPUT VALUE IS ',I3,'.',          00082900
C   *   ' REENTER INPUT LINE.'/)                                           00083000
C   READ(NR,*) NCHEK                                                       00083100
C   GOTO 10                                                                00083200
C   ELSE                                                                    00083300
C   WRITE(NW,101) NLOW                                                     00083400
101  *   FORMAT(' INPUT ERROR. MINIMUM VALUE IS ',I3,'. REENTER ',      00083500
C   *   ' INPUT LINE.'/)                                                  00083600
C   READ(NR,*) NCHEK                                                       00083700
C   GOTO 10                                                                00083800
C   END IF                                                                00083900
C   ELSE                                                                    00084000
C   FLGERR=0                                                                00084100
C   RETURN                                                                00084200
C   END IF                                                                00084300
C   RETURN                                                                00084400
C   END                                                                    00084500
C   SUBROUTINE RXNI                                                         00084600
C                                                                           00084700
C*****                                                                    00084800
C                                                                           00084900
C   THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO ACCEPT INFORMATION CONCERNING      00085000
C   THE REACTION TO BE MODELLED. THE REACTION IS INPUT AS CHARACTER    00085100
C   DATA. FROM THIS INFORMATION, RXNI WILL EXTRACT NUMBER OF REACTIONS 00085200

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C   AND REACTANT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.                                00085300
C   00085400
C *****                                                                    00085500
C   00085600
C   VARIABLES:                                                            00085700
C   00085800
C       RXN   CHARACTER ARRAY THAT HOLDS EACH REACTION. DIMENSIONED    00085900
C             TO (MAX # REVERSIBLE REACTIONS, MAX # CHARACTERS PER      00086000
C             REACTION).                                                00086100
C       SEP   CHARACTER ARRAY THAT HOLDS "SEPARATORS". SEPARATORS      00086200
C             ARE DEFINED AS "+", "=", ">". THESE CHARACTERS SEPAR-    00086300
C             ATE REACTANTS AND PRODUCTS IN THE RXN ARRAY.              00086400
C       NRXTYP REACTION TYPE. 1) ELEMENTARY  2) NON-ELEMENTARY          00086500
C       NRXNTS NUMBER OF REACTANTS AND PRODUCTS FOR THE SET             00086600
C             OF REACTINS TO BE MODELLED. ALTERNATELY, NRXNTS           00086700
C             IS THE NUMBER OF NON ZERO ROWS (1ST COLUMN) IN NCOEF.      00086800
C       NRXCID REACTANT COMPONENT ID #. DIMENSIONED TO MAX # REACT-    00086900
C             ANTS AND PRODUCTS.                                         00087000
C       NCOEF  HOLDS(SPECIES,REACTION). ENTRIES ARE THE STOICHIOMETRIC  00087100
C             COEFFICIENTS OF THE REACTANTS AND PRODUCTS. THIS ARRAY    00087200
C             IS INITIALIZED TO 0.                                        00087300
C       ISIGN  SIGN (+ FOR REACTANTS, - FOR PRODUCTS) THAT THE          00087400
C             STOICHIOMETRIC COEFFICIENT IN NCOEF HAS.                  00087500
C       IDIR   KEEPS TRACK OF WHETHER A REACTION IS REVERSIBLE (=1)    00087600
C             OR IRREVERSIBLE (=0). (6)                                  00087700
C   00087800
C       DUM   A CHARACTER VARIABLE THAT ALLOWS THE USER TO HIT "RETURN" 00087900
C             INSTEAD OF INPUTTING A NUMBER.                            00088000
C   00088100
C       NMRCTR IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF REACTORS IN THE PROCESS.      00088200
C   00088400
C *****                                                                    00088500
C   00088600
C   COMMON /CHARA/MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),SEP(3),CHRUID(5)                00088700
C   COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)     00088800
C   * ,NMRCTR                                                            00088900
C   COMMON /RXN/DA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)                   00089000
C   * ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS        00089100
C   * ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)            00089200
C   * ,RXN(5,14)                                                         00089300
C   COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)       00089400
C   * ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                                           00089500
C   COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                                00089600
C   CHARACTER DUM,RXN,SEP,CHRCHK,MODULE*8,CHRUID*2                    00089700
C   INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                             00089800
C   DIMENSION IDUM(26)                                                00089900
C   IF(NMRCTR .EQ. 0) RETURN                                           00090000
C   DO 28 I=1,26                                                        00090100
28   IDUM(I)=0                                                         00090200
C   I=1                                                                00090300
C   NRCOEF=1                                                            00090400
105  FORMAT(4A1)                                                       00090500
10   WRITE(NW,101)                                                     00090600
101  FORMAT(' KINETIC DATA WILL NOW BE ENTERED.'                    00090700
*     /' UP TO 14 CHARACTERS PER REACTION CAN BE ACCEPTED.'//')      00090800
22   WRITE(NW,100) I                                                  00090900
100  FORMAT(' ENTER REACTION TYPE FOR REACTION # ',I1,':',          00091000
*     5X, ' 1) ELEMENTARY  2) NONELEMENTARY')                        00091100
C   READ(NR,105) DUM                                                  00091200
C   IF(DUM .EQ. ' ' .OR. DUM .EQ. '1') THEN                          00091400
C     NRXTYP(I)=1                                                      00091500
C     GOTO 23                                                           00091600
C   END IF                                                            00091700
C   NRXTYP(I)=2                                                       00091800
23   WRITE(NW,104) I                                                  00091900
104  FORMAT(' ENTER REACTION # ',I2,                                  00092000
*     /' HIT <RETURN> TO TERMINATE DATA ENTRY.')                    00092100
331  READ(NR,102) (RXN(I,J),J=1,14)                                    00092200
C   IF(RXN(I,1) .EQ. ' ' .AND. I .EQ. 1) THEN                        00092210
C     WRITE(NW,332)                                                    00092220
332  FORMAT(' A BLANK CHARACTER WAS ENTERED FOR A REACTION. PLEASE' 00092230
*     , ' ENTER'// A SPECIFIC REACTION.')                            00092240

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          GOTO 331
        END IF
        IF(RXN(I,1) .EQ. ' ') GOTO 21
44      ISIGN=-1
        J=1
C
C SEARCH FOR A NUMERIC CHARACTER
C
47      DO 40 III=27,35
40      IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. CHRCHK(III)) GOTO 41
83      WRITE(NW,200) I,I
200     FORMAT(' ***** ERROR ***** CHARACTERS IN REACTION ',I2,
*          ' ARE OUT OF SEQUENCE OR AN'/' ILLEGAL CHARACTER HAS BEEN',
*          ' INPUT.'/'/' LEGAL CHARACTERS FOR EACH REACTION MUST BE'/'
*          ' ENTERED IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:'/'
*          ' STOICHIOMETRIC COEFFICIENT(1,2,..9), SPECIES(A,B,..Z),' ,
*          ' SEPARATOR(+,>,=)'/'/' PLEASE REENTER REACTION ',I2)
        READ(NR,102) (RXN(I,J),J=1,14)
        DO 39 M=1,8
39      NCOEF(M,I+1)=0
        GOTO 44
41      J=J+1
        N=(III-26)*ISIGN
C
C SEARCH FOR AN ALPHABETIC CHARACTER
C
        DO 42 III=1,26
42      IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. CHRCHK(III)) GOTO 43
        GOTO 83
43      IF(IDUM(III) .EQ. 0) THEN
            IDUM(III)=NRCOEF
            WRITE(NW,201) CHRCHK(III)
201     FORMAT(' ENTER COMPONENT ID # FOR COMPONENT ',A2)
            READ(NR,*) NCOEF(NRCOEF,1)
            NCOEF(NRCOEF,I+1)=N
            NRCOEF=NRCOEF+1
            GOTO 45
        ELSE
            NCOEF(IDUM(III),I+1)=N
            GOTO 45
        END IF
45      J=J+1
        IF(J .EQ. 15) GOTO 48
C
C SEARCH FOR A SEPARATOR
C
        IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. ' ') GOTO 48
        IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. '+') GOTO 46
        IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. '>') THEN
            ISIGN=1
            GOTO 46
        END IF
        IF(RXN(I,J) .EQ. '=') THEN
            IDIR(I)=1
            ISIGN=1
            GOTO 46
        END IF
46      J=J+1
        GOTO 47
48      I=I+1
        IF(I .EQ. 6 ) GOTO 443
102     FORMAT(15A1)
        GOTO 22
443     CONTINUE
21      CONTINUE
        NRXNS=I-1
        CALL FNDKEY
        NRXNTS=0
        DO 49 I=1,8
49      IF(NCOEF(I,1) .NE. 0) NRXNTS=NRXNTS+1
        CALL STEXP

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DO 50 J=1,5                                00101800
  IF(NRXTYP(J) .EQ. 2) THEN                 00101900
    WRITE(NW,333) J                         00102000
333  *   FORMAT(' REACTION #',I2,' HAS BEEN SPECIFIED NONELEMENTARY. '// 00102100
    *   ' PLEASE ENTER THE NEW EXPONENTS IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER.'//)) 00102200
    I=1                                     00102300
    K=1                                     00102400
53    IF(I .GT. 9) GOTO 52                 00102500
    IF(NCDEF(I,J+1) .LT. 0) THEN           00102600
      WRITE(NW,106) K                      00102700
106  *   FORMAT(' ENTER EXPONENT FOR SPECIES ',I1,',' ) 00102800
      READ(NR,*) EXP(I,J)                 00102900
      K=K + 1                             00103000
      GOTO 51                             00103100
    ELSE                                    00103200
      IF(NCDEF(I,J+1) .EQ. 0) GOTO 51     00103300
    END IF                                 00103400
    IF(IDIR(J) .EQ. 1) THEN               00103500
      WRITE(NW,106) K                      00103600
      READ(NR,*) EXP(I,J)                 00103700
      K=K+1                               00103800
    END IF                                 00103900
51    I=I+1                               00104000
    GOTO 53                               00104100
52    CONTINUE                             00104200
    END IF                                 00104300
50  CONTINUE                               00104400
    RETURN                                 00104900
    END                                    00105000
    SUBROUTINE MXMNIO                      00107200
C*****                                00107300
C                                          00107400
C THIS ROUTINE WILL FIND ALL INLET AND OUTLET STREAMS. 00107500
C IT ALSO CHECKS TO SEE THAT NO MORE THAN SIX INLET AND OUTLET 00107600
C STREAMS EXIST FOR THE GIVEN PROCESS. 00107700
C                                          00107800
C*****                                00107900
C                                          00108000
C VARIABLES:                                00108100
C                                          00108200
C   OUTPTS  HOLDS THE NUMBER OF OUTPUT STREAMS. 00108300
C   INPTS   HOLDS THE NUMBER OF INPUT STREAMS. 00108400
C*****                                00108500
C                                          00108600
C                                          00108700
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO 00108800
*   ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                00108900
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00109000
*   ,NMRCTR                                00109100
COMMON /INDOUT/NW,NR                        00109200
CHARACTER STRMCH*6                         00109300
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT                    00109400
INTEGER OUTPTS                             00109500
DIMENSION STRMCH(2)                        00109600
DATA (STRMCH(I),I=1,2)/'INLET','OUTLET'/ 00109700
11  INPTS=0                                 00109800
    OUTPTS=0                                00109900
    DO 10 I=1,NSTRMS                       00110000
      IF(NSCM(I,2) .EQ. 0) OUTPTS=OUTPTS+1 00110100
      IF(NSCM(I,3) .EQ. 0) INPTS=INPTS+1   00110200
10  CONTINUE                               00110300
    IF(OUTPTS .LE. 6 .AND. INPTS .LE. 6) GOTO 12 00110400
    IF(OUTPTS .GT. 6) WRITE(NW,100) STRMCH(2) 00110500
    IF(INPTS .GT. 6) WRITE(NW,100) STRMCH(1) 00110600
100  FORMAT(/'*** ERROR *** TOTAL NUMBER OF ',A6,' STREAMS ', 00110700
    *   'EXCEEDS MAXIMUM VALUE OF 6.'/' PROCESS TOPOLOGY', 00110800
    *   'MUST NOW BE RESET.')              00110900
    CALL INISHL                             00111000
    CALL TOPOLI                             00111100
    CALL STNSCM                             00111200
    GOTO 11                                00111300
12  RETURN                                 00111400

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END SUBROUTINE STNSCM 00111500
C 00111600
C ***** 00111700
C 00111800
C 00111900
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SET THE STREAM CONNECTION MATRIX 00112000
C GIVEN THE PROCESS MATRIX AND MAXUID. 00112100
C 00112200
C ***** 00112300
C 00112400
C VARIABLES: 00112500
C NS STREAM NUMBER 00112600
C NSTRMS NUMBER OF STREAMS IN THE PROCESS. 00112700
C NCOL TRACKS COLUMN NUMBER IN THE PROCESS MATRIX. 00112800
C ***** 00112900
C 00113000
C 00113100
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00113200
* ,NMRCTR 00113300
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00113400
* ,ITRS,I TRT,MAXITR,CTOL 00113500
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5), 00113600
* CMP(100) 00113700
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00113800
15 NSTRMS =0 00113900
DO 10 I=1,MAXUID 00114000
NCOL=3 00114100
11 IF(NPM(I,NCOL) .GT. 0) THEN 00114200
NSCM(NPM(I,NCOL),1)=NPM(I,NCOL) 00114300
NSCM(NPM(I,NCOL),3)=I 00114400
NCOL=NCOL+1 00114500
GOTO 11 00114600
END IF 00114700
IF(NPM(I,NCOL) .LT. 0) THEN 00114800
NSCM(IABS(NPM(I,NCOL)),1)=IABS(NPM(I,NCOL)) 00114900
NSCM(IABS(NPM(I,NCOL)),2)=I 00115000
NCOL=NCOL+1 00115100
IF(NCOL .EQ. 8) GOTO 10 00115200
GOTO 11 00115300
END IF 00115400
10 CONTINUE 00115500
DO 12 I=1,9 00115600
IF(NSCM(I,1) .NE. 0) NSTRMS=NSTRMS+1 00115700
12 CONTINUE 00115800
C 00115900
C CHECK TO SEE THAT ONLY CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS (0-NSTRMS) ARE 00116000
C ENTERED FOR STREAM NUMBERS. 00116100
C 00116200
DO 13 I=1,MAXUID 00116300
DO 14 J=3,7 00116400
IF(IABS(NPM(I,J)) .GT. NSTRMS) THEN 00116500
WRITE(NW,100) 00116600
CALL INISHL 00116700
CALL TOPOLI 00116800
GOTO 15 00116900
END IF 00117000
14 CONTINUE 00117100
13 CONTINUE 00117200
100 FORMAT(/' **** ERROR **** STREAM NUMBERS NOT' 00117300
* , ' NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY. '// '!!!! REMEDY !!!! STREAM' 00117400
* , ' NUMBERS MUST BE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY FROM 1 TO TOTAL' 00117500
* , ' NUMBER OF STREAMS. PROCESS MUST BE RESET.') 00117600
RETURN 00117700
END 00117800
SUBROUTINE EXEC 00120100
C 00120200
C ***** 00120300
C 00120400
C THE PURPOSE OF EXEC IS TO READ THE SECOND COLUMN OF THE PROCESS 00120500
C MATRIX, THEN CALL THOSE UNIT OPERATIONS. 00120600
C 00120700
C ***** 00120800

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```

C
C VARIABLES:
C
C     NSTOP   TELLS EXEC WHEN TO RETURN TO THE MAIN PROG.
C             NSTOP=0   KEEP CALCULATING. IF THE UNITS ARE
C             EXAMINED AND ALL HAVE BEEN CALCULATED, NSTOP=1,
C             THEN GOTO MAIN.
C
C*****
C
C     COMMON /STREAM/FLOMRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
C     *      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
C     COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
C     *      ,NMRCTR
C     COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
C     *      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
C     COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
C     DOUBLE PRECISION FLOMRT
C     INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG
C     NSTOP=0
C     I=0
C     I=I+1
15    IF(I .GT. MAXUID) THEN
C         DO 18 II=1,5
C             IF(NFLGCV(II) .NE. 0) THEN
C                 I=0
C                 GOTO 15
C             END IF
18    CONTINUE
C     GOTO 99
C     END IF
C     IGOTO=NPM(I,2)
C     GOTO(10,11,12,13,14), IGOTO
C
C     I=UNIT NUMBER
C
10    CALL MIXER(I)
C     GOTO 15
11    CALL SPLTTR(I)
C     GOTO 15
12    CALL PFR(I)
C     GOTO 15
13    CALL CSTR(I)
C     GOTO 15
14    CALL BATCH(I)
C     GOTO 15
99    RETURN
C     END
C     SUBROUTINE SPFRMS(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT)
C
C*****
C
C     THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO ACCEPT STREAM FRACTION DATA
C     FROM THE USER.
C     THIS ROUTINE MAY GROW TO ACCEPT ANY OTHER SPLITTER PARAMETERS.
C
C*****
C
C VARIABLES:
C
C     SPFRAC  HOLDS FRACTIONS FOR SPLIT STREAMS. BASED ON FRACTION
C             OF INLET STREAM THAT IS TO BE SPLIT TO AN OUTLET
C             STREAM. DIMENSIONED TO 9. THE POSITION IN SPFRAC
C             CORRESPONDS TO THE STREAM NUMBER.
C
C*****
C
C     COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
C     *      ,NMRCTR
C     COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
C     *      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
C     COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),

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*          CMP(100)                                00128200
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                00128300
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                              00128400
DIMENSION NOUT(5)                                  00128500
SUM=0.                                              00128600
IF(NUMOUT .LE. 1) THEN                             00129000
  WRITE(NW,101)                                     00129100
101  FORMAT(' FATAL ERROR. PLEASE SPECIFY MORE THAN', 00129200
* ' ONE OUTLET STREAM FROM A SPLITTER')           00129300
  STOP                                             00129400
END IF                                             00129500
NLESS1=NUMOUT-1                                    00129600
DO 10 I=1,NLESS1                                   00129700
  WRITE(NW,100) NOUT(I)                            00129800
100  FORMAT(' PLEASE SPECIFY FRACTION OF FEED STREAM TO PRODUCT' 00129900
*        , ' STREAM # ',I2)                        00130000
  READ(NR,*) SPFRAC(NOUT(I))                       00130100
  CALL RERRLM(0.01,0.99,SPFRAC(NOUT(I)))           00130200
  SUM=SUM+SPFRAC(NOUT(I))                          00130300
10  CONTINUE                                       00130400
  SPFRAC(NOUT(NUMOUT))=1.-SUM                      00130500
  KX=NUMOUT                                         00130600
C                                                    00130700
C NOW HAVE FRACTIONS STORED.                       00130800
C                                                    00130900
  RETURN                                           00131000
  END                                             00131100
  SUBROUTINE STTEMP(INDX)                          00131200
C                                                    00131300
C*****                                           00131400
C                                                    00131500
C THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED ONCE, AT THE BEGGINNG OF A UNIT COMPUTATION 00131600
C TO REQUEST STREAM TEMPERATURES FOR THOSE STREAMS WHICH ARE PROCESS 00131700
C FEED STREAMS.                                    00131800
C                                                    00131900
C*****                                           00132000
C                                                    00132100
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO 00132200
*        ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                  00132300
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00132400
*        ,NMRCTR                                   00132500
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                00132600
DOUBLE PRECISION FLONRT                           00132700
DO 10 I=1,NSTRMS                                   00132800
  IF(NSCM(I,2) .EQ. 0 .AND. NSCM(I,3) .EQ. INDX) THEN 00132900
    IF(STRMID(I,10,1) .GT. 0.) GOTO 10              00133000
    WRITE(NW,104) I                                 00133100
    READ (NR,*) STRMID(I,10,1)                      00133200
    STRMID(I,10,1)=STRMID(I,10,1)+273.16           00133300
  END IF                                           00133400
10  CONTINUE                                       00133500
104  FORMAT(' ENTER TEMPERATURE (C) FOR STREAM ',I2) 00133600
  RETURN                                           00133700
  END                                             00133800
  SUBROUTINE MIXER (INDX)                          00133900
C                                                    00134000
C*****                                           00134100
C                                                    00134200
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SIMULATE AN ADIABATIC MIXER.    00134300
C A MAX OF FOUR INPUT STREAMS CAN BE MIXED TO MAKE ONE OUTLET STRM. 00134400
C                                                    00134500
C*****                                           00134600
C                                                    00134700
C VARIABLES:                                       00134800
C                                                    00134900
C     NIN  ARRAY THAT HOLDS THE STREAM NUMBERS OF ALL THE            00135000
C           INLET STRMS TO THE MIXER.                               00135100
C     NOUT ARRAY THAT HOLDS ALL THE OUTLET STREAM NUMBERS           00135200
C                                                    00135300
C*****                                           00135400
C                                                    00135410
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO 00135500

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COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00146400
*      ,NMRCTR 00146500
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO 00146600
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5) 00146700
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5), 00146800
*      CMP(100) 00146900
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00147000
*      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL 00147100
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG 00147200
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT 00147300
DIMENSION NIN(5),NOUT(5) 00147400
DO 10 I=1,100 00147600
10  CMP(I)=0. 00147700
    I=1 00147800
C 00147900
C SEARCH INLET STREAMS FOR FLOWS > 0. PUT THESE INLET FLOWS INTO THE 00148000
C CMP ARRAY. 00148100
C 00148200
14 IF(NIN(I) .LE. 0) GOTO 13 00148300
    DO 11 J=1,9 00148400
        IF(STRMID(NIN(I),J,2) .GT. 0.) CMP(INT(STRMID(NIN(I),J,1))) 00148500
*      =CMP(INT(STRMID(NIN(I),J,1))) + STRMID(NIN(I),J,2) 00148600
11 CONTINUE 00148700
    I=I + 1 00148800
    GOTO 14 00148900
13 CONTINUE 00149000
    J=0 00149200
    DO 12 I=1,100 00149300
        IF(CMP(I) .GT. 0.) THEN 00149400
            J=J + 1 00149500
            STRMID(NOUT(1),J,1)=FLOAT(I) 00149600
            STRMID(NOUT(1),J,2)=CMP(I) 00149700
        END IF 00149800
12 CONTINUE 00149900
C 00150000
C INSERT OUTLET STREAM TEMPERATURE IF ISOTHERMAL OPERATION 00150100
C 00150200
    IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) STRMID(NOUT(1),10,1)=STRMID(NIN(1),10,1) 00150300
    RETURN 00150500
    END 00150600
    SUBROUTINE STOPCD(INDX) 00150800
C 00150900
C***** 00151000
C 00151100
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SET EACH UNIT'S OPERATING 00151200
C CONDITION. IF ONE UNIT IS TO OPERATE NON-ISOTHERMALLY, THEN 00151300
C ALL THE UNITS WILL BE TAGGED NOPCND=2 INITIALLY. THIS WAY 00151400
C ALL STREAM ENTHALPIES WILL BE CALCULATED. 00151500
C 00151600
C***** 00151700
C 00151800
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00151900
*      ,NMRCTR 00152000
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00152100
CHARACTER UNTCHR*20 00152200
DIMENSION UNTCHR(5) 00152300
DATA (UNTCHR(I),I=1,5)/'MIXER','SPLITTER','PLUG FLOW RCTR', 00152400
*      'STIRRED TANK REACTOR','BATCH REACTOR'/ 00152500
WRITE(NW,100) INDX,UNTCHR(NPM(INDX,2)) 00152600
100 FORMAT(/' SELECT UNIT #',I2,'-',A8,' OPERATING CONDITION:/' 00152700
*      ' 1) ISOTHERMAL/' 00152800
*      ' 2) NONISOTHERMAL'/) 00152900
READ(NR,*) NOPCND(INDX) 00153000
CALL IERRLM(1,2,NOPCND(INDX)) 00153100
IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) GOTO 10 00153200
DO 11 I=1,MAXUID 00153300
11 IF(NPM(I,2) .EQ. 2) NOPCND(I)=1 00153400
10 RETURN 00153500
    END 00153600
    SUBROUTINE STOUTT(NIN,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00153700
C 00153800
C***** 00153900

```

```

C
C THIS ROUTINE SETS THE TEMPERATURE FOR THE OUTLET STREAMS FROM A
C SPLITTER. ONLY ONE STREAM IS ASSUMED TO FEED TO A SPLITTER.
C
C*****
C
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
DIMENSION NIN(5),NOUT(5)
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT
I=1
IF(STRMID(NIN(I),10,1).GT.0.) THEN
12  DO 12 J=1,NUMOUT
      STRMID(NOUT(J),10,1)=STRMID(NIN(I),10,1)
END IF
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SPLTTR(INDX)
C
C*****
C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SIMULATE AN ADIABATIC STREAM
C SPLITTER. ONE INPUT STREAM ONLY IS ALLOWED TO A SPLITTER. UP TO
C FOUR OUTLET STREAMS ARE ALLOWED.
C
C*****
C
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
*      ,NMRCTR
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
*      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTDL
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),
*      CMP(100)
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG
DIMENSION NOUT(5),NIN(5)
IF(UNTFLG(INDX,2).EQ.1) THEN
RETURN
END IF
CALL NOUTO(NOUT)
CALL NOUTO(NIN)
CALL FNDOUT(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT)
CALL FNDIN(INDX,NIN,NUMIN)
C
C CALL STOUTT TO SET THE OUTLET TEMP IF ANY UNIT IS RUNNING NOPCND=2
C
CALL STOUTT(NIN,NOUT,NUMOUT)
CALL TFACE(INDX,NIN,NUMIN)
C
C
C INDX=UNIT #
C NPM(INDX,3)=INLET STREAM TO SPLITTER
C
C
C INLT=NPM(INDX,3)
C
C
C CALL SPLT(INDX,NIN,NUMIN,NOUT,NUMOUT)
C
C
C CALCULATE OUTLET STREAM ENTHALPIES USING THE SPFRACS INSTEAD OF
C CALCULATING THEM IN TFACE.
C
DO 15 I=1,5
IF(NOUT(I).EQ.0) GOTO 16
DO 17 K=1,9
IF(STRMID(INLT,K,5).LT.0.) GOTO 17
STRMID(NOUT(I),K,5)=STRMID(INLT,K,5)*SPFRAC(NOUT(I))
17 CONTINUE
15 CONTINUE
16 IF(NFLGCV(INDX).EQ.1) CALL STRMCV(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT)
CALL TFACE(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT)
UNTFLG(INDX,1)=1

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RETURN                                                    00164000
END                                                        00164100
SUBROUTINE SPLT(INDX,NIN,NUMIN,NOUT,NUMOUT)              00164200
C                                                         00164300
C*****                                                  00164400
C                                                         00164500
C THIS ROUTINE IS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPLTTR MODULE. THIS 00164600
C ROUTINE ASSUMES ONLY 1 INLET STREAM TO A SPLITTER.         00164700
C                                                         00164800
C*****                                                  00164900
C                                                         00164910
COMMON /STREAM/FLOIRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO      00165000
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                                  00165100
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),           00165200
* CMP(100)                                                 00165300
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00165400
* ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                                  00165500
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                    00165600
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOIRT                                  00165700
DIMENSION NIN(5),NOUT(5)                                 00165800
DO 10 I=1,100                                           00165900
10  CMP(I)=0.                                             00166000
DO 11 J=1,9                                              00166100
    IF(STRMID(NIN(1),J,2) .GT. 0.) THEN                  00166200
        CMP(INT(STRMID(NIN(1),J,1)))=STRMID(NIN(1),J,2) 00166300
        DO 12 K=1,NUMOUT                                 00166400
            STRMID(NOUT(K),J,1)=STRMID(NIN(1),J,1)      00166500
12          STRMID(NOUT(K),J,2)=STRMID(NIN(1),J,2)*SPFRAC(NOUT(K)) 00166600
        END IF                                           00166700
11  CONTINUE                                             00166800
    RETURN                                               00166900
END                                                        00167000
SUBROUTINE NOUTO(NOUT)                                   00167100
C*****                                                  00167200
C                                                         00167300
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO INITIALIZE THE ARRAY NOUT(I) 00167400
C TO 0. THIS PROGRAM IS CALLED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH UNIT COMPU- 00167500
C TATION.                                                 00167600
C                                                         00167700
C*****                                                  00167800
COMMON /NOUTO/NOUT(5)                                    00167900
DO 10 I=1,5                                              00168000
10  NOUT(I)=0                                            00168100
RETURN                                                    00168200
END                                                        00168300
SUBROUTINE FNDOUT(I,NOUT,NUMOUT)                        00168400
C*****                                                  00168500
C                                                         00168600
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO FIND ALL OUTLET STREAMS FROM A 00168700
C UNIT USING THE PROCESS MATRIX INFORMATION. THE OUTLET STREAM #'S 00168800
C ARE STORED SEQUENTIALLY IN THE ARRAY NOUT(I). THIS ROUTINE IS   00168900
C CALLED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH UNIT OPERATION.         00169000
C                                                         00169100
C*****                                                  00169200
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00169300
* ,NMRCTR                                                 00169400
DIMENSION NOUT(5)                                       00169500
K=1                                                       00169600
DO 10 J=3,7                                              00169700
    IF(NPM(I,J) .LT. 0) THEN                              00169800
        NOUT(K)=IABS(NPM(I,J))                          00169900
        K=K+1                                           00170000
    END IF                                               00170100
10  CONTINUE                                             00170200
    NUMOUT=K-1                                          00170300
RETURN                                                    00170400
END                                                        00170500
SUBROUTINE FNDREC(NIN,NUMIN)                            00170600
C                                                         00170700
C*****                                                  00170800
C                                                         00170900
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO CHECK TO SEE IF, AFTER DOING 00171000

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C      A UNIT CALCULATION FOR THE FIRST TIME, THERE IS AN INPUT STREAM      00171100
C      THAT IS UNKNOWN I.E. TOTAL STREAM FLOW=-1. IF SO, THAT STREAM        00171200
C      IS TAGGED RECYCLE AND THE WHOLE PROCESS NEEDS TO GO THRU A           00171300
C      CONVERGE SUBROUTINE.                                                 00171400
C                                                                              00171500
C*****                                                                    00171600
C                                                                              00171700
C      COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO                   00171800
C      *      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                                        00171900
C      COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)       00172000
C      *      ,NMRCTR                                                       00172100
C      COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)         00172200
C      *      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                                       00172300
C      COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                                  00172400
C      DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT                                             00172500
C      INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                               00172600
C      DIMENSION NIN(5)                                                    00172700
C      DO 10 I=1,NUMIN                                                       00172800
C          NS=NIN(I)                                                         00172900
C          IF(STRMID(NS,1,2).GT.0.)GOTO 10                                   00173200
C          DO 11 J=1,MAXUID                                                  00173300
C              NFLGCV(J)=1                                                  00173400
11      CONTINUE                                                            00173600
10      RETURN                                                                00173800
C      END                                                                    00173900
C      SUBROUTINE OUTPUT                                                    00174000
C                                                                              00174100
C*****                                                                    00174200
C                                                                              00174300
C      THIS ROUTINE PRINTS THE RESULTS OF THE PROCESS MODEL.              00174400
C                                                                              00174500
C*****                                                                    00174600
C                                                                              00174700
C      VARIABLES:                                                            00174800
C                                                                              00174900
C          KUNITS = 0 TO KEEP THE ORIGINAL UNITS                           00175000
C          = 1 TO CONVERT TO UNITS OF GRAMS, GRAM-MOLES, KCAL             00175100
C                                                                              00175200
C*****                                                                    00175300
C                                                                              00175310
C      COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                                                  00175400
C      COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO                 00175500
C      *      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                                        00175600
C      COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)     00175700
C      *      ,NMRCTR                                                       00175800
C      COMMON /CHARA/MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),SEP(3),CHRUID(5)                00175900
C      COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)         00176000
C      *      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL                                       00176100
C      COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),                       00176200
C      *      CMP(100)                                                         00176300
C      COMMON /RXNDATE/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)                   00176400
C      *      ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS     00176500
C      *      ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)         00176600
C      *      ,RXN(5,14)                                                       00176700
C      COMMON /LIBDAT/NLIB,NDUM,CPROPS(22,61)                              00176800
C      COMMON /ID/TITLE,NAME                                                00176900
C      CHARACTER TITLE*60,NAME*20                                          00177000
C      REAL*8 CPROPS                                                         00177100
C      CHARACTER RXN                                                         00177200
C      CHARACTER CHRCHK,SEP,MODULE*8,IDUM,CHRUID*2                        00177300
C      DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT                                             00177400
C      INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG                                               00177500
C      KUNITS=0                                                              00177600
C      IF(STRMID(1,1,2).LT.01)KUNITS=1                                     00177700
C      WRITE(NW,105)                                                         00177800
105  FORMAT(// ' PRINT RESULTS? (Y/N) '//)                                  00177900
C      READ(NR,103) IDUM                                                    00178000
103  FORMAT(1X,A2)                                                          00178100
C      IF(IDUM.EQ.' ' .OR. IDUM.EQ.'Y') NYESNO=1                          00178200
C      IF(NYESNO.NE.1) RETURN                                              00178300
C      WRITE(NW,108) NAME,TITLE                                             00178400
108  FORMAT(/// ' NAME: ',A20,/' TITLE: ',A60/)                            00178500

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C
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT
INTEGER STNUM(5)
DO 10 I=1,N
  NS=STNUM(I)
  SUMH=0.
  DO 11 J=1,9
    IF(INT(STRMID(NS,J,5)) .LT. 0) GOTO 12
    SUMH=SUMH+STRMID(NS,J,5)
11    CONTINUE
12    STRMID(NS,10,7)=SUMH
10    CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CALCMT(STNUM,N)
C
C*****
C
C THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES TOTAL STREAM MASS AND MOLAR FLOWS GIVEN
C COMPONENT FLOWS. IT ALSO CALCULATES COMPONENT MASS AND MOLE
C FRACTIONS.
C*****
C
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT
INTEGER STNUM(5)
DO 10 I=1,N
  NS=STNUM(I)
  SUMMAS=0.
  SUMMOL=0.
  DO 11 J=1,9
    IF(STRMID(NS,J,1) .LT. 0.) GOTO 12
    SUMMAS=SUMMAS+STRMID(NS,J,3)
11    SUMMOL=SUMMOL+STRMID(NS,J,2)
12    STRMID(NS,10,4)=SUMMAS
    STRMID(NS,10,3)=SUMMOL
    DO 13 K=1,9
      IF(STRMID(NS,K,2) .LE. 0.) GOTO 10
      STRMID(NS,K,6)=STRMID(NS,K,3)/SUMMAS
13    STRMID(NS,K,4)=STRMID(NS,K,2)/SUMMOL
10    CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NOCONV(TOL,N)
C
C*****
C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO ALERT THE USER THAT AN ITERATIVE
C CALCULATION HAS EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS.
C*****
C
C THE ARGUMENTS ARE:
C
C     TOL = LAST VALUE OF THE TOLERANCE. WILL SHOW HOW CLOSE
C           THE CALCULATIONS CAME TO THE FINAL RESULT.
C     N   = NUMBER IS USED TO TELL NOCONV WHERE THE
C           CONVERGENCE PROBLEM IS.
C*****
C
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
*      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG
CHARACTER DUM
WRITE(NW,100) MAXITR,TOL
100  FORMAT('***** MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS (',I2,') EXCEEDED.')

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* /' ***** THE LAST VALUE OF TOL WAS',F8.5/)
GOTO (1,2,3,4,5,6),N
1 WRITE(NW,104)
104 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE MIXER')
GOTO 7
2 WRITE(NW,105)
105 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE SPLTTR')
GOTO 7
3 WRITE(NW,106)
106 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE PFR')
GOTO 7
4 WRITE(NW,107)
107 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE CSTR')
GOTO 7
5 WRITE(NW,108)
108 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE BATCH')
GOTO 7
6 WRITE(NW,109)
109 FORMAT(' LAST CALCULATION OCCURRED IN ROUTINE FNDTMP')
7 WRITE(NW,101)
101 FORMAT(' DO YOU WANT THE RESULTS AND THE LAST VALUE OF THE ',
* 'CALCULATED TOLERANCE PRINTED? (Y/N)')
READ(NR,102) DUM
102 FORMAT(A2)
IF(DUM.EQ.'Y') CALL OUTPUT
IF(DUM.EQ.'Y') WRITE(NW,103) TOL
103 FORMAT(' FINAL TOLERANCE IS: ',F10.5)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE FNDTMP(INDX,STNUM)
C
C*****
C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO FIND THE OUTLET TEMPERATURE FOR
C A STREAM FROM A MIXER GIVEN THE INLET CONDITIONS. ONCE THE CORRECT
C OUTLET TEMPERATURE IS FOUND, COMPONENT AND STREAM ENTHALPIES AND
C THE OUTLET TEMPERATURE ARE PLACED IN THE STRMID ARRAY.
C*****
C
C VARIABLES:
C
C STNUM HOLDS THE STREAM NUMBERS(IN OR OUT)
C
C ITRT = ITERATION NUMBER FOR THE IMPLICIT CALCULATION OF
C TEMPERATURE (K) FROM AN ENTHALPY BALANCE
C ITRS = ITERATION NUMBER FOR STREAM CONVERGENCE
C
C MAXITR = MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS. THIS NUMBER
C IS SET IN THE TOPOLI ROUTINE.
C*****
C
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
COMMON /LIBDAT/NLIB,NDUM,CPROPS(22,61)
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
* ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG,STNUM(5)
REAL*8 CPROPS
DIMENSION NIN(5)
DATA TO/O./
C
C FIND THE INLET STREAMS TO THE UNIT
C
CALL NOUTO(NIN)
CALL FNDIN(INDX,NIN,NUMIN)
TXM=0.
TOTLH=0.
TOTLM=0.
DO 10 I=1,NUMIN

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                IF (STRMID(NIN(I),1,2) .LT. 0.) GOTO 10          00199500
                TXM=TXM+STRMID(NIN(I),10,3)*STRMID(NIN(I),10,1) 00199600
                TOTLM=TOTLM+STRMID(NIN(I),10,3)                 00199700
                TOTLH=TOTLH+STRMID(NIN(I),10,7)                 00199800
10      CONTINUE                                             00199900
C                                                     00200200
C      GUESS T                                             00200300
C                                                     00200400
                T=TXM/TOTLM                                     00200500
                ITR=0                                          00200700
16      HOUT=0.                                              00200900
                HDR=0.                                        00201000
                ITR=ITR+1                                      00201100
C                                                     00201200
C      IF ITERATIONS EXCEED MAXITR CALL NOCONV (NO CONVERGENCE) 00201300
C                                                     00201400
                IF (ITR .GT. MAXITR) THEN                     00201600
                    CALL NOCONV(TOL,6)                       00201700
                    STOP                                       00201800
                END IF                                         00202000
                I=1                                           00202100
15      IF (STNUM(I) .NE. 0) THEN                             00202200
                    J=1                                       00202300
14          NCMP=INT(STRMID(STNUM(I),J,1))                   00202400
                    SPCH=0.                                    00202500
                    SPHDER=0.                                  00202600
                    DO 12 II=1,7                               00202900
                        SPHDER=SPHDER+CPROPS(II+15,NCMP)*T**(II-1) 00203000
12          SPCH=SPCH+CPROPS(II+15,NCMP)*(T**(II)-TO**(II))/II 00203100
                    H=SPCH*STRMID(STNUM(I),J,2)/1000.        00203200
                    HD=STRMID(STNUM(I),J,2)*SPHDER/1000.     00203300
                    STRMID(STNUM(I),J,5)=H                   00203400
                    HOUT=HOUT+H                               00203500
                    HDR=HDR+HD                                 00203600
                    J=J+1                                      00203700
                    IF (J .EQ. 10) GOTO 13                    00203800
                    IF (STRMID(STNUM(I),J,2) .LE. 0.) GOTO 13 00203900
                    GOTO 14                                    00204000
13          I=I+1                                             00204100
                    GOTO 15                                    00204200
                END IF                                         00204300
                TOL=(TOTLH-HOUT)/TOTLH                        00204400
                IF (ABS(TOL) .LE. CTOL) GOTO 20                00204600
                T=T-(HOUT-TOTLH)/HDR                           00204700
                GOTO 16                                         00204800
20      DO 18 I=1,5                                          00204900
                    IF (STNUM(I) .EQ. 0.) GOTO 19              00205000
18          STRMID(STNUM(I),10,1)=T                           00205100
19      RETURN                                              00205300
                END                                            00205400
                SUBROUTINE TFACE(INDX,STNUM,N)                 00205500
C                                                     00205600
C*****                                                    00205700
C                                                     00205800
C      THIS ROUTINE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CALCULATING THERMO PROPERTIES OF 00205900
C      COMPONENTS AND INTERFACING WITH THE THERMO DATA BANK(S).     00206000
C      TFACE ASSUMES THAT THE COMPONENT ID NUMBERS AND COMPONENT MOLAR 00206100
C      FLOW RATES ARE IN THE STRMID ARRAY.                         00206200
C*****                                                    00206300
C                                                     00206400
C      VARIABLES:                                             00206500
C                                                     00206600
C      INDX  =UNIT #                                           00206700
C      STNUM ARRAY THAT HOLDS THE STREAM NUMBERS (IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER) 00206800
C              THAT TFACE IS TO WORK ON.                       00206900
C      N     THE NUMBER OF STREAMS THAT TFACE IS WORKING ON.     00207000
C                                                     00207100
C*****                                                    00207200
C                                                     00207210
C      COMMON /STREAM/FLOWNRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO      00207300
*      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                                00207400

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COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00207500
* ,NMRCTR 00207600
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5), 00207700
* CMP(100) 00207800
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00207900
* ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL 00208000
COMMON /LIBDAT/NLIB,NDUM,CPROPS(22,61) 00208100
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00208200
DOUBLE PRECISION FLONRT 00208300
REAL*8 CPROPS 00208400
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG,STNUM(5) 00208500
DATA TO/O./ 00208600
C 00208700
C CALCULATE MASS,MASS FRACTION, AND MOLE FRACTION 00208800
C 00208900
DO 20 I=1,N 00209300
NS=STNUM(I) 00209400
J=1 00209600
14 IF(STRMID(NS,J,2) .GT. 0.) THEN 00209700
NC=INT(STRMID(NS,J,1)) 00209800
STRMID(NS,J,3)=STRMID(NS,J,2)*CPROPS(14,NC) 00210000
J=J+1 00210100
IF(J .EQ. 10) GOTO 20 00210200
GOTO 14 00210300
END IF 00210400
20 CONTINUE 00210500
CALL CALCMT(STNUM,N) 00210600
IF(NPM(INDX,2) .EQ. 1) THEN 00210700
IF(N .GT. 1) GOTO 9 00210800
IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) CALL FNDTMP(INDX,STNUM) 00210900
END IF 00211000
9 DO 10 I=1,N 00211100
NS=STNUM(I) 00211200
IF(NS .EQ. 0) GOTO 13 00211300
IF(STRMID(NS,10,1) .LE. 0.) GOTO 10 00211400
T=STRMID(NS,10,1) 00211500
DO 11 J=1,9 00211600
IF(STRMID(NS,J,2) .LE. 0.) GOTO 10 00211700
NC=INT(STRMID(NS,J,1)) 00211800
C 00211900
C CALCULATE SPECIFIC ENTHALPY (CAL/G-MOLE) 00212000
C 00212100
SPCH=0. 00212200
DO 12 II=1,7 00212300
12 SPCH=SPCH+CPROPS(II+15,NC)*(T**(II)-TO**(II))/II 00212400
C 00212500
C CALCULATE COMPONENT ENTHALPY (MCAL) 00212600
C 00212700
STRMID(NS,J,5)=SPCH*STRMID(NS,J,2)/1000. 00212800
11 CONTINUE 00212900
10 CONTINUE 00213000
13 CALL CALCHT(STNUM,N) 00213100
RETURN 00214100
END 00214200
C 00214400
C 00214500
C ***** BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAMS ***** 00214600
C 00214700
C ----- 00214900
BLOCK DATA 00215100
COMMON /CHARA/MODULE,CHRCHK,SEP,CHRUID 00215200
CHARACTER MODULE*8,CHRCHK,SEP,CHRUID*2 00215201
DIMENSION MODULE(5),CHRCHK(39),SEP(3),CHRUID(5) 00215210
DATA (MODULE(I),I=1,5)/'MIXER','SPLITTER','PFR','CSTR','BATCH'/ 00215300
DATA (CHRUID(I),I=1,5)/'MX','SP','PF','CS','BR'/ 00215400
DATA (SEP(I),I=1,3)/'+', '=', '>'/ 00215500
DATA (CHRCHK(I),I=1,39)/'A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J', 00215600
* 'K','L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y', 00215700
* 'Z','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','+', '>', '=', '/' 00215800
END 00215900
BLOCK DATA 00216000
C ----- 00216100

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	3	.21579239D+02,	.46998191D-01,	.55034064D-03,	-.11325708D-05,	00230600	
	4	.10434666D-08,	-.47541241D-12,	.86318577D-16/		00230700	
C						00230800	
		DATA XPRP16	/ 'N-DO',	'DECA', 'NE',	'',	'',	00230900
	1	'',	'N-C1', '2H26',	17.828DO,	719.700DO,	00231000	
	2	658.250DO,	.57083DO,	170.341DO,	489.470DO,	00231100	
	3	.17638199D+02,	.14817699D+00,	.12419743D-03,	-.19432137D-06,	00231200	
	4	-.56242230D-12,	.90481892D-13,	-.32622075D-16/		00231300	
						00231400	
C		DATA XPRP17	/ 'N-TR',	'IDEC', 'ANE',	'',	'',	00231500
	1	'',	'N-C1', '3H28',	16.610DO,	775.200DO,	00231600	
	2	676.150DO,	.60960DO,	184.368DO,	508.620DO,	00231700	
	3	.28380463D+02,	.22925102D-08,	.92216274D-03,	-.19254228D-05,	00231800	
	4	.18610851D-08,	-.88915064D-12,	.16836658D-15/		00231900	
						00232000	
		DATA XPRP18	/ 'N-TE',	'TRAD', 'ECAN',	'E',	'',	00232100
	1	'',	'N-C1', '4H30',	15.525DO,	827.130DO,	00232200	
	2	692.950DO,	.64416DO,	198.395DO,	526.730DO,	00232300	
	3	.25255463D+02,	.85908607D-01,	.57805430D-03,	-.11800856D-05,	00232400	
	4	.10398230D-08,	-.44714033D-12,	.75924416D-16/		00232500	
						00232600	
C		DATA XPRP19	/ 'N-PE',	'NTAD', 'ECAN',	'E',	'',	00232700
	1	'',	'N-C1', '5H32',	14.459DO,	880.280DO,	00232800	
	2	706.750DO,	.69180DO,	212.422DO,	543.870DO,	00232900	
	3	.22693863D+02,	.16252498D+00,	.27955425D-03,	-.53815627D-06,	00233000	
	4	.33992350D-09,	-.76462529D-13,	-.42904145D-20/		00233100	
						00233200	
C		DATA XPRP20	/ 'N-HE',	'XADE', 'CANE',	'',	'',	00233300
	1	'',	'N-C1', '6H34',	13.576DO,	930.230DO,	00233400	
	2	720.550DO,	.73105DO,	226.449DO,	560.010DO,	00233500	
	3	.28160385D+02,	.10289364D+00,	.64807391D-03,	-.13426743D-05,	00233600	
	4	.12019017D-08,	-.52831352D-12,	.92412225D-16/		00233700	
						00233800	
		DATA XPRP21	/ 'N-HE',	'PTAD', 'ECAN',	'E',	'',	00233900
	1	'',	'N-C1', '7H36',	12.748DO,	977.000DO,	00234000	
	2	733.350DO,	.76233DO,	240.476DO,	575.200DO,	00234100	
	3	.29822159D+02,	.10787048D+00,	.69939681D-03,	-.14565206D-05,	00234200	
	4	.13141384D-08,	-.58277342D-12,	.10288245D-15/		00234300	
						00234400	
C		DATA XPRP22	/ 'ETHY',	'LENE',	'',	'',	00234500
	1	'',	'C2H4', '=	49.700DO,	129.000DO,	00234600	
	2	282.400DO,	.08500DO,	28.054DO,	169.400DO,	00234700	
	3	.68128414D+01,	.17946490D-04,	.75724612D-04,	-.11456202D-06,	00234800	
	4	.66020561D-10,	-.87280118D-14,	-.28854092D-17/		00234900	
						00235000	
		DATA XPRP23	/ 'PROP',	'YLEN', 'E',	'',	'',	00235100
	1	'',	'C3H6', '=	45.408DO,	181.000DO,	00235200	
	2	364.850DO,	.14400DO,	42.081DO,	225.460DO,	00235300	
	3	.79263134D+01,	.35798585D-05,	.14916311D-03,	-.28064405D-06,	00235400	
	4	.24922234D-09,	-.11089376D-12,	.19695749D-16/		00235500	
						00235600	
C		DATA XPRP24	/ '1-BU',	'TENE',	'',	'',	00235700
	1	'',	'1-C4', 'H8',	39.700DO,	240.000DO,	00235800	
	2	419.600DO,	.18700DO,	56.108DO,	266.900DO,	00235900	
	3	.73262300D+01,	.35010204D-01,	.57559349D-04,	-.74857452D-07,	00236000	
	4	.20407881D-11,	.30827962D-13,	-.11133542D-16/		00236100	
						00236200	
C		DATA XPRP25	/ 'CIS-',	'2-BU', 'TENE',	'',	'',	00236300
	1	'',	'C-2-', 'C4H8',	41.500DO,	234.000DO,	00236400	
	2	435.600DO,	.20200DO,	56.108DO,	276.900DO,	00236500	
	3	.96192379D+01,	.10515795D-07,	.17176652D-03,	-.25410206D-06,	00236600	
	4	.15268957D-09,	-.33898932D-13,	-.19083062D-22/		00236700	
						00236800	
C		DATA XPRP26	/ 'TRAN',	'S-2-', 'BUTE',	'NE',	'',	00236900
	1	'',	'T-2-', 'C4H8',	40.500DO,	238.000DO,	00237000	
	2	428.600DO,	.21400DO,	56.108DO,	274.000DO,	00237100	
	3	.88738861D+01,	.14174777D-01,	.16139694D-03,	-.32203898D-06,	00237200	
	4	.29520414D-09,	-.13642628D-12,	.25449097D-16/		00237300	
						00237400	
C		DATA XPRP27	/ 'ISO-',	'BUTE', 'ENE',	'',	'',	00237500
	1	'',	'IC3-',	39.477DO,	239.000DO,	00237600	
	2	417.900DO,	.19400DO,	56.108DO,	266.200DO,	00237700	





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3      .75942478D+01, .33130160D-02, .19711439D-04, -.35434399D-07, 00252200
4      .24974158D-10, -.81159935D-14, .10072061D-17/ 00252300
C      00252400
DATA   XPRP52      / '2-ME', 'THYL', '-PEN', 'TANE', '      ', 00252500
1      '      ', '2-MT', '-C5',      , 29.706D0, 367.000D0, 00252600
2      497.500D0, .27800D0, 86.178D0, 333.410D0, 00252700
3      .71860952D+01, .75717727D-01, .10250425D-03, -.16853579D-06, 00252800
4      -.25632874D-12, .11153552D-12, -.48404655D-16/ 00252900
C      00253000
DATA   XPRP53      / '3-ME', 'THYL', 'PENT', 'ANE', '      ', 00253100
1      '      ', '3-MT', '-C5',      , 30.831D0, 367.000D0, 00253200
2      504.500D0, .27300D0, 86.178D0, 336.420D0, 00253300
3      .89448557D+01, .91643076D-01, -.14514763D-04, .15734975D-07, 00253400
4      -.29889279D-10, -.61427879D-18, .64139897D-17/ 00253500
C      00253600
DATA   XPRP54      / '2,2-', 'DIME', 'THYL', 'BUTA', 'NE', 00253700
1      '      ', '2,2D', 'MTC4',      , 30.397D0, 359.000D0, 00253800
2      488.780D0, .23200D0, 86.178D0, 322.880D0, 00253900
3      .52148046D+01, .96768749D-01, .11150945D-04, -.18659698D-07, 00254000
4      -.34860062D-11, -.82176408D-13, .72372053D-16/ 00254100
C      00254200
DATA   XPRP55      / '2,3-', 'DIME', 'THYL', 'BUTA', 'NE', 00254300
1      '      ', '2,3D', 'MTC4',      , 30.861D0, 358.000D0, 00254400
2      499.980D0, .24700D0, 86.178D0, 331.130D0, 00254500
3      .64690800D+01, .82804874D-01, .46561817D-04, -.45005110D-07, 00254600
4      -.38194312D-10, -.75539658D-14, .34978877D-16/ 00254700
C      00254800
DATA   XPRP56      / '1-HE', 'PTEN', 'E', '      ', '      ', 00254900
1      '      ', '1-C7', 'H14=',      , 28.000D0, 440.000D0, 00255000
2      537.200D0, .35800D0, 98.189D0, 366.800D0, 00255100
3      .11443281D+02, .75199352D-01, .75832570D-04, -.11000747D-06, 00255200
4      -.18685235D-11, .51822362D-13, -.18519920D-16/ 00255300
C      00255400
DATA   XPRP57      / 'PROP', 'ADIE', 'NE', '      ', '      ', 00255500
1      '      ', 'C3H4', '= ',      , 54.000D0, 162.000D0, 00255600
2      393.000D0, .31300D0, 40.070D0, 238.700D0, 00255700
3      .73395252D+01, .25859353D-02, .12880163D-03, -.26785793D-06, 00255800
4      .25164929D-09, -.11538423D-12, .20834873D-16/ 00255900
C      00256000
DATA   XPRP58      / '1,2-', 'BUTA', 'DIEN', 'E', '      ', 00256100
1      '      ', '1,2-', 'C4==',      , 44.400D0, 219.000D0, 00256200
2      443.700D0, .25500D0, 54.092D0, 284.000D0, 00256300
3      .61028252D+01, .46325894D-01, -.51054392D-07, -.16761679D-07, 00256400
4      -.11230577D-11, .79971874D-14, -.24261265D-17/ 00256500
C      00256600
DATA   XPRP59      / 'ETHY', 'LCYC', 'LOPE', 'NTAN', 'E', 00256700
1      '      ', 'ETCY', 'C-C5',      , 33.526D0, 375.000D0, 00256800
2      569.500D0, .27100D0, 98.190D0, 376.620D0, 00256900
3      .91773872D+01, .39288596D-01, .19385635D-03, -.21636194D-06, 00257000
4      .19215759D-11, .88362908D-13, -.31171836D-16/ 00257100
C      00257200
DATA   XPRP60      / 'ETHY', 'LCYC', 'LOHE', 'XANE', '      ', 00257300
1      '      ', 'ETCY', 'C-C6',      , 29.900D0, 450.000D0, 00257400
2      609.000D0, .24300D0, 112.216D0, 404.900D0, 00257500
3      .91781473D+01, .21337048D-02, .57002378D-03, -.11023450D-05, 00257600
4      .97616516D-09, -.43011162D-12, .76199984D-16/ 00257700
C      00257800
DATA   XPRP61      / 'WATE', 'R', '      ', '      ', '      ', 00257900
1      '      ', 'H2O', '      ',      , 217.617D0, 56.000D0, 00258000
2      647.140D0, .32900D0, 18.020D0, 373.150D0, 00258100
3      .78004847D+01, .36081475D-05, .38989103D-05, -.24559562D-08, 00258200
4      .67111619D-12, -.87348723D-16, .44003939D-20/ 00258300
C      00258400
END      00258500
-----C----- 00258600
SUBROUTINE IOCHK 00258700
C      00258800
C***** 00258900
C      00259000
C THIS SUBROUTINE CHECKS THE PROCESS MATRIX TO SEE THAT CONSTRAINTS 00259100
C ON THE NUMBER OF STREAMS ASSOCIATED WITH A UNIT ARE MET. 00259200
C      00259300

```



```

MININ=1
MINOUT=1
IF(NUMIN .LT. MININ) THEN
  WRITE(NW,116)
  WRITE(NW,112) I,MININ,MODULE
  WRITE(NW,117)
  GOTO 14
END IF
IF(NUMIN .GT. MAXIN) THEN
  WRITE(NW,116)
  WRITE(NW,113) I,MAXIN,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
  WRITE(NW,117)
  GOTO 14
END IF
IF(NUMOUT .LT. 1) THEN
  WRITE(NW,116)
  WRITE(NW,118) I,MINOUT,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
  WRITE(NW,117)
  GOTO 14
END IF
IF(NUMOUT .GT. 4) THEN
  WRITE(NW,116)
  WRITE(NW,119) I,MAXOUT,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
  WRITE(NW,117)
  GOTO 14
END IF
FLGERR=0
CONTINUE
12 C
C NOW CHECK FOR ONE INPUT AND ONE OUTPUT FOR CSTR AND PFR.
C
MINOUT=1
MAXOUT=1
MAXIN=1
MAXOUT=1
DO 15 I=1,5
  NUMIN=0
  NUMOUT=0
  IF(NPM(I,2)-3) 15,16,16
16 CALL NOUTO(NIN)
  CALL FNDIN(I,NIN,NUMIN)
  CALL NOUTO(NOUT)
  CALL FNDOUT(I,NOUT,NUMOUT)
  IF(NUMIN .GT. MAXIN) THEN
    WRITE(NW,116)
    WRITE(NW,113) I,MAXIN,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
    WRITE(NW,117)
    GOTO 14
  END IF
  IF(NUMIN .LT. 0) THEN
    WRITE(NW,116)
    WRITE(NW,112) I,MININ,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
    WRITE(NW,117)
    GOTO 14
  END IF
  IF(NUMOUT .GT. MAXOUT) THEN
    WRITE(NW,116)
    WRITE(NW,119) I,MAXOUT,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
    WRITE(NW,117)
    GOTO 14
  END IF
  IF(NUMOUT .LT. MINOUT) THEN
    WRITE(NW,116)
    WRITE(NW,118) I,MINOUT,MODULE(NPM(I,2))
    WRITE(NW,117)
    GOTO 14
  END IF
15 CONTINUE
RETURN
14 CALL INISHL
FLGERR=1
C

```

```

00266800
00266900
00267000
00267100
00267200
00267300
00267400
00267500
00267600
00267700
00267800
00267900
00268000
00268100
00268200
00268300
00268400
00268500
00268600
00268700
00268800
00268900
00269000
00269100
00269200
00269300
00269400
00269500
00269600
00269700
00269800
00269900
00270000
00270100
00270200
00270300
00270400
00270500
00270600
00270700
00270800
00270900
00271000
00271100
00271200
00271300
00271400
00271500
00271600
00271700
00271800
00271900
00272000
00272100
00272200
00272300
00272400
00272500
00272600
00272700
00272800
00272900
00273000
00273100
00273200
00273300
00273400
00273500
00273600
00273700
00273800
00273900

```



```

11      CONTINUE                                00281300
10      CONTINUE                                00281400
        RETURN                                  00281800
        END                                      00281900
        SUBROUTINE STPOS                        00282000
C                                              00282100
C*****                                        00282200
C                                              00282300
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SET UP AN ARRAY (NPOSPC(7,5) THAT 00282400
C HOLDS THE POSITIONS (ROW NUMBERS) OF THE REACTANTS AND PRODUCTS 00282500
C OF ALL THE REACTIONS. NPOSPC IS FILLED SEQUENTIALLY. 00282600
C                                              00282700
C EG.   IF NCOEF =      12  -1  0  0  0  0      00282800
C                               10  -1  0  0  0  0      00282900
C                               3   2 -1  0  0  0      00283000
C                               6   0 -1  0  0  0      00283100
C                               4   0  2  0  0  0      00283200
C                                              00283300
C                                              00283400
C THEN NPOSPC   =      1  3      00283500
C                               2  4      00283600
C                               3  5      00283700
C                               0  0      00283800
C                               0  0      00283900
C # OF REACTANTS --> 2  2      00284000
C # OF PRODUCTS  --> 1  1      00284100
C                                              00284200
C*****                                        00284300
C                                              00284400
C VARIABLES:                                00284500
C                                              00284600
C N = # OF REACTANTS IN ANY GIVEN REACTION 00284700
C L = # OF PRODUCTS IN ANY GIVEN REACTION 00284800
C K = A COUNTER THAT TRACKS THE ROW POSITION THAT THE 00284900
C CURRENT VALUE OF NPOSPC IS TO OCCUPY 00285000
C                                              00285100
C*****                                        00285200
C                                              00285300
C COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2) 00285400
*      ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS 00285500
*      ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5) 00285600
*      ,RXN(5,14) 00285700
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00285800
CHARACTER RXN 00285900
C                                              00286000
C                                              00286100
C INSERT THE POSITION OF THE REACTANTS 00286200
C                                              00286300
        DD 10 J=2,6 00286400
            K=0 00286500
            N=0 00286600
            L=0 00286700
            DD 11 I=1,9 00286800
                IF(NCOEF(I,J) .LT. 0) THEN 00286900
                    N=N+1 00287000
                    K=K+1 00287100
                    NPOSPC(K,J-1)=I 00287200
                END IF 00287300
                IF(NCOEF(I,J) .GT. 0) THEN 00287400
                    L=L+1 00287500
                    K=K+1 00287600
                    NPOSPC(K,J-1)=I 00287700
                END IF 00287800
11      CONTINUE 00287900
            NPOSPC(6,J-1)=N 00288000
            NPOSPC(7,J-1)=L 00288100
10      CONTINUE 00288200
        RETURN 00288700
        END 00288800
        SUBROUTINE STRK 00288900
C                                              00289000
C*****                                        00289100

```



```

C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO REQUEST RATE CONSTANT DATA
C FOR ISOTHERMAL REACTIONS.
C
C*****
C
COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
*
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
CHARACTER RXN
DO 10 I=1,NRXNS
WRITE(NW,100) I
100 FORMAT(' ENTER RATE CONSTANT (L-MOLE-MIN) FOR FORWARD REACTION'
* ,I2)
READ(NR,*) RK(I,1)
IF(IDIR(I) .EQ. 1) THEN
WRITE(NW,101) I
101 FORMAT(' ENTER EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT (DIMENSIONLESS) FOR '
* , 'REACTION',I2)
READ(NR,*) RK(I,2)
END IF
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
C
C*****
C
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO SET THE EXPONENTS ON THE CON-
C CENTRATION TERMS FROM THE COEFFICIENTS IN THE STOICHIOMETRIC
C EQUATIONS.
C
C*****
C
SUBROUTINE STEXP
COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
*
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
CHARACTER RXN
DO 12 J=2,6
DO 10 I=1,9
IF(EXP(I,J-1) .NE. 0) GOTO 10
EXP(I,J-1)=FLOAT(IABS(NCOEF(I,J)))
10 CONTINUE
12 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE STE
C
C*****
C
COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
*
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
CHARACTER RXN
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR
DO 10 I=1,NRXNS
WRITE(NW,100) I
100 FORMAT(' ENTER ACTIVATION ENERGY (CAL/MOL) FOR '
* , 'REACTION ',I2)
READ(NR,*) E(I)
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE STA
C
C*****
C

```





```

10  RETURN                                00312400
    END                                    00312500
    SUBROUTINE STRCT(INDX,NIN)            00312600
C                                         00312700
C*****                                00312800
C                                         00312900
C THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO TRANSFER THE DATA FROM
C THE STRMID ARRAY FOR THE STREAM THAT IS THE FEED TO A REACTOR
C TO THE ARRAY RCT. THE RCT ARRAY WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING
C INFORMATION:                            00313000
C                                         00313100
C                                         00313200
C                                         00313300
C COLUMN# = ITERATION # ; F_ ARE THE FLOWS OF THE CMPS.
C ROWS ARE AS FOLLOWS,                    00313400
C                                         00313500
C                                         00313600
C F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 TOTF XA V T(K) 1/((-RA)
C                                         00313700
C THE FIRST ROW WILL HOLD THE CMP ID #'S. THESE NUMBERS ARE
C INSERTED SEQUENTIALLY FROM THE NCOEF ARRAY. ONLY REACTIVE CMPS
C ARE CARRIED IN RCT. IF THERE ARE INERTS PRESENT, THESE FLOWS
C ARE CARRIED IN THE INERT ARRAY, AS THESE WILL NOT CHANGE.
C THE ARRAY RCT IS INITIALIZED TO O.      00313800
C                                         00313900
C THE FIRST SUBSCRIPT REFERS TO THE INDX NUMBER FOR THE REACTOR
C BEING CALCULATED.                       00314000
C                                         00314100
C*****                                00314200
C                                         00314300
C                                         00314400
C                                         00314500
C THE FIRST SUBSCRIPT REFERS TO THE INDX NUMBER FOR THE REACTOR
C BEING CALCULATED.                       00314600
C                                         00314700
C                                         00314800
C*****                                00314900
C                                         00315000
C COMMON /STREAM/FLOMRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7) ,FAO,P,VFLO
C * ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)                00315100
C COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
C * ,NMRCTR                                00315200
C COMMON /RXNDA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
C * ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
C * ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
C * ,RXN(5,14)                             00315300
C COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR                      00315400
C DOUBLE PRECISION FLOMRT                 00315500
C CHARACTER RXN                           00315600
C DIMENSION NIN(5)                        00315700
C IF(STRMID(NIN(1),10,1) .LE. O. .AND. (IPHASE .EQ. 1 .OR.
C * NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2)) THEN            00315800
C CALL STTEMP(INDX)                       00315900
C                                         00316000
C                                         00316100
C                                         00316200
C                                         00316300
C                                         00316400
C                                         00316500
C                                         00316600
C                                         00316700
C                                         00316800
C                                         00316900
C                                         00317000
C INSERT TOTAL MOLE (KG-MOL/MIN) INTO RCT(2,10)
C                                         00317100
C                                         00317200
C END IF                                  00317300
C                                         00317400
C                                         00317500
C INSERT CMP ID #'S                       00317600
C                                         00317700
C                                         00317800
C DO 11 I=1,9                             00317900
C IF(NCOEF(I,1) .LE. O) GOTO 12           00318000
11  RCT(INDX,1,I)=FLOAT(NCOEF(I,1))       00318100
C                                         00318200
C FIND ALL THE COMPONENTS THAT ARE PRESENT IN STRMID AND RCT.
C INSERT THEIR FLOWS.                     00318300
C CALCULATE TOTAL MOLES THEN INSERT INTO RCT.
C                                         00318400
C                                         00318500
12  SUM=O.                                 00318600
    DO 13 I=1,9                            00318700
    IF(RCT(INDX,1,I) .EQ. O.) GOTO 15     00318800
    DO 14 J=1,9                            00318900
    IF(RCT(INDX,1,I) .EQ. STRMID(NIN(1),J,1)) THEN
    RCT(INDX,2,I)=STRMID(NIN(1),J,2)
    SUM=SUM+RCT(INDX,2,I)
    GOTO 13
    END IF
14  CONTINUE                              00319000
13  CONTINUE                              00319100
15  RCT(INDX,2,10)=SUM                    00319200
    RCT(INDX,2,13)=STRMID(NIN(1),10,1)
    RCT(INDX,2,10)=RCT(INDX,2,10) + FLOMRT(6)/1000.
    RETURN                                  00319300
                                           00319400
                                           00319500
                                           00319600
                                           00319700
                                           00320000
                                           00320100
                                           00320700

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END 00320800
SUBROUTINE PFR(INDX) 00320900
C 00321000
C***** 00321100
C 00321200
C ONLY ONE INLET AND ONE OUTLET STREAM FOR ANY REACTOR MODULE. 00321300
C 00321400
C THE ROUTINE STRCT WILL CALL STEMP 00321500
C 00321510
C***** 00321520
C 00321530
COMMON /STREAM/FLOVRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLD 00321600
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5) 00321700
COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5), 00321800
* CMP(100) 00321900
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5) 00322000
* ,NMRCTR 00322100
COMMON /RXNDATA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2) 00322200
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS 00322300
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5) 00322400
* ,RXN(5,14) 00322500
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5) 00322600
* ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL 00322700
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00322800
DOUBLE PRECISION FLOVRT 00322900
CHARACTER RXN 00323000
DIMENSION NIN(5),NOUT(5) 00323100
DO 10 I=1,100 00323400
CMP(I)=0. 00323500
10 CALL NOUTO(NOUT) 00323600
CALL NOUTO(NIN) 00323700
CALL FNDOUT(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00323800
CALL FNDIN(INDX,NIN,NUMIN) 00323900
IF(IPHASE.EQ.1) CALL FNDNRT(NIN) 00324000
CU FAO{MOL/MIN} 00324300
CALL STRCT(INDX,NIN) 00325700
FAO=RCT(INDX,2,1)*1.D3 00325800
CU RCT FLOWS{KG-MOL/MIN} 00325900
CU FAO{MOL/MIN} 00326000
CALL STPOS 00326100
CALL TFACE(INDX,NIN,NUMIN) 00326200
CALL ODE(INDX,NIN,NUMIN,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00326300
IF(NFLGCV(INDX).EQ.1) CALL STRMVCV(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00326400
CALL TFACE(INDX,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00326500
UNTFLG(INDX,1)=1 00328500
RETURN 00328600
END 00328700
SUBROUTINE CSTR(INDX) 00328800
C 00328900
C***** 00329000
C 00329100
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00329200
WRITE(NW,100) 00329300
100 FORMAT(' CSTR UNIT OPERATION IS NOT FUNCTIONAL. ') 00329400
RETURN 00329500
END 00329600
SUBROUTINE BATCH(INDX) 00329700
C 00329800
C***** 00329900
C 00330000
COMMON /INOUT/NW,NR 00330100
WRITE(NW,100) 00330200
100 FORMAT(' BATCH UNIT OPERATION IS NOT FUNCTIONAL. ') 00330300
RETURN 00330400
END 00330500
SUBROUTINE ODE(INDX,NIN,NUMIN,NOUT,NUMOUT) 00330600
C 00330700
C***** 00330800
C 00330900
C ODE USES THE LSODAR ROUTINE FROM THE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION 00331000
C SOLVING PACKAGE ODEPACK, WRITTEN BY HINDMARSH AND PECTOLD 00331100
C AT THE LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY. 00331200

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```

C
C*****
C
C
C  VARIABLES:
C
C      ITOL = 2 SPECIFIES THAT RTOL IS A SCALAR, ATOL AN ARRAY, AND
C      THE WEIGHTED ERROR IS GIVEN BY:
C      EWT(I) = RTOL + ABS(Y(I)) + ATOL(I)
C
C      RTOL = RELATIVE ERROR IN Y
C
C      ATOL = ABSOLUTE ERROR IN Y
C
C      ITASK = 1 SPECIFIES THAT THE OUTPUT VALUE OF Y(T) IS
C      CALCULATED BY OVERSHOOTING AND INTERPOLATING.
C
C      ISTATE = 1 SPECIFIES THAT THIS IS THE FIRST CALL TO LSODA AND
C      INITIALIZATION IS TO BE DONE.
C      = 2 SPECIFIES THAT THIS IS NOT THE FIRST CALL TO LSODA
C      AND CALCULATIONS ARE TO CONTINUE NORMALLY.
C      IF ISTATE = 2, THE PARAMETERS THAT ARE ALLOWED TO
C      BE CHANGED ARE TOUT AND ITASK.
C
C      IOPT = 0 SPECIFIES THAT NO OPTIONAL INPUTS ARE TO BE USED.
C
C      JT = 2 SPECIFIES THAT AN INTERNALLY SUPPLIED (DIFFERENCE
C      QUOTIENT) FULL JACOBIAN IS TO BE USED.
C
C  NFLAG(INDX)= TRACKS THE NUMBER OF CALLS TO ODE.
C*****
C
C      EXTERNAL FEX, JDUM, GEX
C      COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
C      *      ,NMRCTR
C      COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
C      *      ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
C      COMMON /RXNDTA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
C      *      ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
C      *      ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
C      *      ,RXN(5,14)
C      COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
C      *      ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
C      COMMON /INDUT/NW,NR
C      COMMON /WORK/SPFRAC(9),STFLO(9,9),RCTVOL(5),
C      *      CMP(100)
C      COMMON /RXSTRM/TOTFLO,RATE,RA
C      DOUBLE PRECISION RATE(5),RLS,RLSA,RLSR,FLONRT
C      DOUBLE PRECISION TOTFLO,ATOL,RWORK,RTOL,T,TOUT,Y,XINCR
C      INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG
C      CHARACTER RXN
C      DIMENSION R SAV(1),ISAV(1)
C      DIMENSION Y(9),NIN(5),NOUT(5),RWORK(215),IWORK(32),ATOL(10)
C      DATA (RWORK(I),I=5,10),(IWORK(J),J=5,10)/6*0.DO,6*0/
C      NFLAG(INDX)=NFLAG(INDX)+1
C      NEQ=NRXNTS
C      RWORK(6)=7000.DO
C      LRN=26 + 16*NEQ
C      LRS=28 + 9*NEQ + NEQ**2
C      LRW=MAXO(LRN,LRS)
C      LIW=32
C      ITOL = 2
C      RTOL = 1.0D-4
C      DO 10 I=1,10
10      ATOL(I) = 1.0D-6
C      ITASK = 1
C      IOPT = 1
C      JT = 2
C      NG=1
C      TOUT = 0.001DO
C      ISTATE = 1
C      MF=21

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CU                                TOUT {L}                                00340800
DO 11 I=1,NRXNTS                  00341000
  Y(I)=RCT(INDX,2,I)*1000.         00341100
CU                                Y {MOL/MIN}                          00341200
  IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) THEN    00341300
    NEQ=NEQ+1                      00341400
    Y(NEQ)=RCT(INDX,2,13)          00341500
    TEMPK=Y(NEQ)                   00341600
    LRW=LRW + 28                    00341700
  END IF                            00341800
  VFLO=RCT(INDX,2,10)*1000.*.08206*RCT(INDX,2,13)/P 00341900
CU VFLO{L/MIN}                     00342000
  T = 0.ODO                         00342100
CU T{L}                             00342200
DO 12 IOUT = 1,100                00342300
50  CALL LSODAR (FEX,NEQ,Y,T,TOUT,ITOL,RTOL,ATOL,ITASK,ISTATE, 00342400
  1      IOPT,RWORK,LRW,IWORK,LIW,JDUM,JT, 00342500
  2      GEX,NG,JROOT,INDX)         00342600
  IF (ISTATE .LT. 0) GO TO 19      00342700
  IF(ISTATE .EQ. 3) GOTO 133       00342800
  IF(ISTATE .EQ. 2) GOTO 14        00342900
CU                                FA {MOL/MIN}                          00343000
  GOTO 50                            00343100
CU                                FAO {MOL/MIN}                         00343200
14  TOUT = TOUT *5.ODO              00343300
12  CONTINUE                         00343400
133 RCTVOL(INDX)=T                  00343800
19  CONTINUE                         00343900
  GOTO 20                             00344000
C                                    00344100
C  PUT THE FINAL VALUES FROM THE INTEGRATION INTO STRMID      00344200
C  PUT THE "Y" VALUES (FROM THE INTEGRATION) INTO STRMID     00344300
C  FROM THE ROUTINE ODE. (Y AND NEQ ARE NOT PASSED TO PFR OR  00344400
C  ANY OTHER REACTOR.                                          00344500
C                                    00344600
20  DO 21 I=1,100                  00344810
  IF(RCT(INDX,I,1) .LE. 0.) GOTO 22 00344820
21  CONTINUE                         00344821
22  NN=I                             00344830
  DO 23 I=1,NRXNTS                00344840
    STRMID(NOUT(1),I,1)=RCT(INDX,1,I) 00344841
    STRMID(NOUT(1),I,2)=Y(I)/1000.    00344842
23  RCT(INDX,NN-1,I)=Y(I)/1000.      00344850
    RCT(INDX,NN-1,10)=TOTFLO/1000.   00344860
    RCT(INDX,NN-1,11)=X(INDX)         00344870
    RCT(INDX,NN-1,12)=RCTVOL(INDX)    00344880
    IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) RCT(INDX,NN-1,13)=STRMID(NOUT(1),10,1) 00344890
    RCT(INDX,NN-1,14)=-1./RA          00344891
  DO 16 I=1,5                       00345300
    IF(INERT(I) .EQ. 0) GOTO 17       00345400
    STRMID(NOUT(1),NRXNTS+I,1)=FLOAT(INERT(I)) 00345500
    STRMID(NOUT(1),NRXNTS+I,2)=FLOMRT(I)/1000. 00345600
16  CONTINUE                         00345700
17  IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) THEN    00345800
    STRMID(NOUT(1),10,1)=STRMID(NIN(1),10,1) 00345900
  ELSE                                00346000
    STRMID(NOUT(1),10,1)=Y(NRXNTS+1) 00346100
  END IF                              00346200
  RETURN                              00346300
  END                                  00346400
  SUBROUTINE GEX (NEQ,T,Y,NG,GOUT,INDX) 00346600
C                                    00346610
C*****                                00346620
C                                    00346630
C  SUBROUTINE GEX SUPPLIES THE CONSTRAINT FUNCTION:           00346640
C                                    00346650
C      1.0-X(INDX)-Y(1)/FAO=0.                                00346660
C                                    00346670
C  WHEN THIS EQUATION IS SATISFIED, LSODAR STOPS THE INTEGRATION. 00346680
C  AT THIS POINT, THE CALCULATED CONVERSION IS = THE DESIRED CONVERSION 00346690
C  X(INDX).                                                    00346691
C*****                                00346692

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C
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
COMMON /RXNDATA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
DOUBLE PRECISION T,Y,GOUT,DFAO,DXINDEX,FLONRT
CHARACTER RXN
DIMENSION Y(NEQ),GOUT(1)
DFAO=FAO
DXINDEX=X(INDX)
GOUT(1)=1.DO-Y(1)/DFAO-DXINDEX
RETURN
END
FUNCTION CALK(A,E,T)
CALK=A*EXP(-E/1.987/T)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE FEX (NEQ, T, Y, YDOT,INDX)
C
C*****
C
C VARIABLES:
C
C C(I) = CONCENTRATION TERM IN RATE EXPRESSION. I=1, NUMBER
C OF COMPONENTS INREACTIONS.
C
C CTT(I) = TOTAL CONCENTRATION TERM IN RATE EXPRESSION.
C PRODUCT OF ALL THE CONCENTRATION TERMS. I=1, NUMBER
C OF COMPONENTS IN THE REACTIONS.
C
C CT = CONCENTRATION TERM IN THE RATE EXPRESSION.
C THIS TERM INCLUDES ANY EXPONENT THE THE CONCENTRATION
C TERM IS RAISED TO.
C
C NSPC = TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPONENTS IN THE REACTIONS.
C
C RATE(I) = RATE OF DISAPPEARANCE OF THE KEY COMPONENT OF THE ITH
C REACTION. THE KEY COMPONENT IS THE FIRST COMPONENT
C ENTERED IN A GIVEN REACTION.
C
C YDOTI(I) = YDOT INTERNAL. THIS IS USED AS A SORT OF DUMMY
C VARIABLE FOR YDOT. SINCE THIS PROGRAM IS NOT
C WORKING, THE ONLY IDEA I CAN COME UP WITH IS
C THAT I AM DOING TO MANY OPERATIONS ON YDOT.
C THEREFORE, I WILL USE THIS INTERNAL VARIABLE
C FOR ALL THE CALCULATIONS, THEN SET YDOT=YDOTI
C AT THE VERY END OF FEX.
C
C INDX = TELLS WHICH UNIT IS BEING CALCULATED.
C
C*****
C
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6),STRMID(9,10,7),FAO,P,VFLO
* ,IPHASE,MAXCMP,INERT(5)
COMMON /LIBDAT/NLIB,NDUM,CPROPS(22,61)
COMMON /TOP/NPM(9,7),NSCM(9,3),NSTRMS,MAXUID,NUID(9),NOPCND(5)
* ,NMRCTR
COMMON /RXNDATA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)
* ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS
* ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)
* ,RXN(5,14)
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR,NFLAG1,UNTFLG(5,3),NFLAG(5),NFLGCV(5)
* ,ITRS,ITRT,MAXITR,CTOL
COMMON /RXSTRM/TOTFLO,RATE,RA
INTEGER FLGERR,UNTFLG
CHARACTER RXN
REAL*8 CPROPS
DOUBLE PRECISION T, Y, YDOT, C, RATE, CT, CTT
* ,DEXP,DVFLO,DFAO,COEFP,COEFR
* ,YDOTI,TOTFLO,FLONRT,CP,SUMCCP,SUMHR
00346693
00346700
00346800
00346900
00347000
00347100
00347200
00347300
00347400
00347500
00347800
00348000
00348100
00348300
00348400
00348600
00348700
00348800
00348900
00349000
00349100
00349200
00349300
00349400
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00349700
00349800
00349900
00350000
00350100
00350200
00350300
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00353300
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00353500
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00353800
00353900
00354000
00354100

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*           ,DTEMPK
DIMENSION Y(NEQ), YDOT(NEQ),C(8), RATE(5),YDOTI(8)
IF(T .EQ. O.ODO) NCDUNT=3
DO 9 I=1,NRXNS
9   RATE(I)=O.ODO
   SUMCCP=O.DO
C
C   FIND TOTAL MOLAR FLOW RATE
C
   TOTFLO=O.DO
   XA=1.-Y(1)/FAO
   IF(XA .LE. X(INDX) .AND. NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) TEMPK=Y(NEQ)
   IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) TEMPK=RCT(INDX,2,13)
   DTEMPK=TEMPK
CU          TOTFLO {MOL/MIN}
   DO 15 I=1,NRXNTS
15          TOTFLO=TOTFLO+Y(I)
   TOTFLO=TOTFLO+FLOVRT(6)
CU          FLOVRT {MOL/MIN}
   DVFLO=TOTFLO*8.206D-2*DTEMPK/P
CU          TEMPK {K}
C
C   SET DOUBLE PRECISION VALUES AS NEEDED
C
   DFAO=FAO
   VFLO=DVFLO
   JJ=NEQ
   XA=1.-Y(1)/DFAO
   DO 10 I=1,NRXNTS
   C(I)=Y(I)/DVFLO
   IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) THEN
   CP=O.DO
   DO 17 II=1,7
17          CP=CP + CPROPS(II+15,NCOEF(I,1))*(Y(NEQ)**(II-1))
   SUMCCP=SUMCCP + C(I)*CP
   END IF
10  CONTINUE
   DO 35 I=1,5
   IF(INERT(I) .EQ. O .OR. NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) GOTO 37
   CP=O.DO
   DO 36 II=1,7
36          CP=CP + CPROPS(II+15,INERT(I))*(Y(NEQ)**(II-1))
   C(I)=FLOVRT(I)/DVFLO
   SUMCCP=SUMCCP + C(I)*CP
35  CONTINUE
37  SUMCCP=SUMCCP*DVFLO
C
C   THE SUMCCP TERM REPRESENTS : VOL FLO RATE*SUM(C(I)*CP(I))
C
   DO 11 I=1,NRXNS
   CT=1.ODO
   J=1
33  IF(J .LE. NPOSPC(6,I)) THEN
   DEXP=EXP(NPOSPC(J,I),I)
   CT=CT*C(NPOSPC(J,I))*DEXP
   J=J+1
   GOTO 33
   END IF
   IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) THEN
   AK=A(I)
   ACTEN=E(I)
   DRK=CALK(AK,ACTEN,TEMPK)
   GOTO 20
   END IF
20  DRK=RK(I,1)
   CT=CT*DRK
   RATE(I)=CT
   IF( I .EQ. 1) THEN
   END IF
CU  RATE {MOL-L-MIN}
   IF(IDIR(I) .EQ. O) GOTO 11
   NSPC=NPOSPC(6,I)+NPOSPC(7,I)

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00354200
00354400
00355210
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00355600
00355700
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00356000
00356200
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00356700
00356900
00357000
00357100
00357200
00357300
00357700
00358000
00358100
00358200
00358300
00358400
00358500
00358600
00358800
00359200
00359400
00360100
00360200
00360300
00360700
00361000
00361100
00361200
00361800
00361900
00362000
00362100
00362200
00362400
00362500
00362600
00362900
00363100
00363200
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00364100
00364300
00364700
00364800
00364900
00365100
00365200
00365300
00365400
00365800
00365900
00366000
00366200
00366300
00366400
00366800
00366900
00367000
00367100

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34      CT=1.ODO                                00367200
      IF(J .LE. NSPC) THEN                      00367300
          DEXP=EXP(NPOSPC(J,I),I)              00367400
          CT=CT*C(NPOSPC(J,I))*DEXP           00367700
          J=J+1                                00367800
          GOTO 34                              00367900
      END IF                                    00368000
      CT=CT*RK(I,1)/RK(I,2)                   00368200
      RATE(I)=RATE(I)-CT                      00368300
11  CONTINUE                                  00368500
C                                           00368600
C NOW HAVE ALL THE RATE EXPRESSIONS.         00368700
C                                           00368800
C                                           00368900
C NOW CREATE THE DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSIONS (DF(I)/DV I=1,# COMPONENTS) 00369000
C DO THE NONKEY COMPONENT FIRST.            00369300
C                                           00369400
      DO 12 I=1,NRXNTS                          00369500
          YDOTI(I)=O.ODO                        00369600
12      I=1                                     00369700
32      IF(NCOEF(I,1) .NE. O) THEN             00369900
CU     YDOT{MOL-L-MIN}                        00370000
          DO 13 J=2,6                          00370100
              IF(NCOEF(I,J) .NE. O) THEN       00370500
                  IF(KEYPOS(J-1) .EQ. I) GOTO 14 00370600
                  COEFP=FLOAT(NCOEF(I,J))      00370700
                  COEFR=FLOAT(IABS(NCOEF(KEYPOS(J-1),J))) 00370800
                  YDOTI(I)=YDOTI(I)+COEFP/COEFR*RATE(J-1) 00370900
                  GOTO 13                      00371000
14              YDOTI(I)=YDOTI(I)-RATE(J-1)    00371100
                  END IF                      00371300
13      CONTINUE                               00371400
          I=I+1                                00371500
          IF(I .EQ. 10) GOTO 16               00371600
          GOTO 32                              00371700
      END IF                                    00371800
CU     VFLO{L/MIN}                            00371900
16     I=1                                     00372300
30     IF(NCOEF(I,1) .NE. O) THEN             00372400
          YDOT(I)=YDOTI(I)                   00372500
          I=I+1                                00372700
          GOTO 30                              00372800
      END IF                                    00372900
C                                           00373000
C SUMHR=SUM(DELTAH(I) * RATE(I)) TERM IN THE ENERGY BALANCE 00373100
C                                           00373200
      RA=YDOT(1)                              00373300
      IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 1) GOTO 19         00373400
      SUMHR=O.DO                              00373500
      DO 18 I=1,NRXNS                          00373600
18      SUMHR=SUMHR + RATE(I)*DBLE(DELH(I))    00373700
          YDOT(NEQ)=-SUMHR/SUMCCP             00373900
19      IF(XA .GT. X(INDX)) GOTO 21           00374110
          IF(DABS(Y(1)-RCT(INDX,NCOUNT-1,1)*1000.)/Y(1) .LE. .01) GOTO 21 00374400
          DO 38 IU=1,NRXNTS                    00374500
38      RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,IU)=Y(IU)/1000.DO     00374600
          RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,10)=TOTFLO/1000.DO 00374700
          RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,11)=1.-Y(1)/FAO    00374800
          RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,12)= T              00374900
          RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,14)=-1./YDOT(1)    00374910
          IF(NOPCND(INDX) .EQ. 2) RCT(INDX,NCOUNT,13)=Y(NEQ) 00375000
          NCOUNT=NCOUNT + 1                  00375100
19      RETURN                                00375300
      END                                      00375400
SUBROUTINE LSODAR (F, NEQ, Y, T, TOUT, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, ITASK, 00375600
1      ISTATE, IOPT, RWORK, LRW, IWORK, LIW, JAC, JT, 00375700
2      G, NG, JROOT,INDX) 00375800
      EXTERNAL F, JAC, G 00375900
      INTEGER NEQ, ITOL, ITASK, ISTATE, IOPT, LRW, IWORK, LIW, JT, 00376000
1      NG, JROOT 00376100
      DOUBLE PRECISION Y, T, TOUT, RTOL, ATOL, RWORK 00376200
      DIMENSION Y(1), RTOL(1), ATOL(1), RWORK(LRW), IWORK(LIW), 00376300

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CN                               00376400
  1  JROOT(NG)                   00376500
C-----00376600
C THIS IS THE MAY 7, 1982 VERSION OF 00376700
C LSODAR.. LIVERMORE SOLVER FOR ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, WITH 00376800
C AUTOMATIC METHOD SWITCHING FOR STIFF AND NONSTIFF PROBLEMS, 00376900
C AND WITH ROOT-FINDING. 00377000
C 00377100
C THIS VERSION IS IN DOUBLE PRECISION. 00377200
C 00377300
C LSODAR SOLVES THE INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM FOR STIFF OR NONSTIFF 00377400
C SYSTEMS OF FIRST ORDER ODE-S, 00377500
C  $DY/DT = F(T,Y)$  , OR, IN COMPONENT FORM, 00377600
C  $DY(I)/DT = F(I) = F(I,T,Y(1),Y(2),\dots,Y(NEQ))$  (I = 1,...,NEQ). 00377700
C AT THE SAME TIME, IT LOCATES THE ROOTS OF ANY OF A SET OF FUNCTIONS 00377800
C  $G(I) = G(I,T,Y(1),\dots,Y(NEQ))$  (I = 1,...,NG). 00377900
C 00378000
C THIS A VARIANT VERSION OF THE LSODE PACKAGE. IT DIFFERS FROM LSODE 00378100
C IN TWO WAYS.. 00378200
C (A) IT SWITCHES AUTOMATICALLY BETWEEN STIFF AND NONSTIFF METHODS. 00378300
C THIS MEANS THAT THE USER DOES NOT HAVE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE 00378400
C PROBLEM IS STIFF OR NOT, AND THE SOLVER WILL AUTOMATICALLY CHOOSE THE 00378500
C APPROPRIATE METHOD. IT ALWAYS STARTS WITH THE NONSTIFF METHOD. 00378600
C (B) IT FINDS THE ROOT OF AT LEAST ONE OF A SET OF CONSTRAINT 00378700
C FUNCTIONS G(I) OF THE INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES. 00378800
C IT FINDS ONLY THOSE ROOTS FOR WHICH SOME G(I), AS A FUNCTION 00378900
C OF T, CHANGES SIGN IN THE INTERVAL OF INTEGRATION. 00379000
C IT THEN RETURNS THE SOLUTION AT THE ROOT, IF THAT OCCURS 00379100
C SOONER THAN THE SPECIFIED STOP CONDITION, AND OTHERWISE RETURNS 00379200
C THE SOLUTION ACCORDING THE SPECIFIED STOP CONDITION. 00379300
C 00379400
C 00379500
C AUTHORS.. 00379600
C LINDA R. PETZOLD 00379700
C APPLIED MATHEMATICS DIVISION 8331 00379800
C SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES 00379900
C LIVERMORE, CA 94550 00380000
C AND 00380100
C ALAN C. HINDMARSH, 00380200
C MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION, L-316 00380300
C LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY 00380400
C LIVERMORE, CA 94550. 00380500
C 00380600
C REFERENCES.. 00380700
C 1. ALAN C. HINDMARSH, LSODE AND LSODI, TWO NEW INITIAL VALUE 00380800
C ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION SOLVERS, 00380900
C ACM-SIGNUM NEWSLETTER, VOL. 15, NO. 4 (1980), PP. 10-11. 00381000
C 2. LINDA R. PETZOLD, AUTOMATIC SELECTION OF METHODS FOR SOLVING 00381100
C STIFF AND NONSTIFF SYSTEMS OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, 00381200
C SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES REPORT SAND80-8230, SEPTEMBER 1980. 00381300
C 3. KATHIE L. HIEBERT AND LAWRENCE F. SHAMPINE, IMPLICITLY DEFINED 00381400
C OUTPUT POINTS FOR SOLUTIONS OF ODE-S, SANDIA REPORT SAND80-O180, 00381500
C FEBRUARY, 1980. 00381600
C-----00381700
C SUMMARY OF USAGE. 00381800
C 00381900
C COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE USER AND THE LSODAR PACKAGE, FOR NORMAL 00382000
C SITUATIONS, IS SUMMARIZED HERE. THIS SUMMARY DESCRIBES ONLY A SUBSET 00382100
C OF THE FULL SET OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE. SEE THE FULL DESCRIPTION FOR 00382200
C DETAILS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT OF THE JACOBIAN MATRIX, 00382300
C OPTIONAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS, NONSTANDARD OPTIONS, AND 00382400
C INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS. SEE ALSO THE EXAMPLE 00382500
C PROBLEM (WITH PROGRAM AND OUTPUT) FOLLOWING THIS SUMMARY. 00382600
C 00382700
C A. FIRST PROVIDE A SUBROUTINE OF THE FORM.. 00382800
C SUBROUTINE F (NEQ, T, Y, YDOT) 00382900
C DIMENSION Y(NEQ), YDOT(NEQ) 00383000
C WHICH SUPPLIES THE VECTOR FUNCTION F BY LOADING YDOT(I) WITH F(I). 00383100
C 00383200
C B. PROVIDE A SUBROUTINE OF THE FORM.. 00383300
C SUBROUTINE G (NEQ, T, Y, NG, GOUT) 00383400
C DIMENSION Y(NEQ), GOUT(NG) 00383500
C WHICH SUPPLIES THE VECTOR FUNCTION G BY LOADING GOUT(I) WITH

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C G(I), THE I-TH CONSTRAINT FUNCTION WHOSE ROOT IS SOUGHT. 00383600
C 00383700
C C. WRITE A MAIN PROGRAM WHICH CALLS SUBROUTINE LSODAR ONCE FOR 00383800
C EACH POINT AT WHICH ANSWERS ARE DESIRED. THIS SHOULD ALSO PROVIDE 00383900
C FOR POSSIBLE USE OF LOGICAL UNIT 6 FOR OUTPUT OF ERROR MESSAGES BY 00384000
C LSODAR. ON THE FIRST CALL TO LSODAR, SUPPLY ARGUMENTS AS FOLLOWS.. 00384100
C F = NAME OF SUBROUTINE FOR RIGHT-HAND SIDE VECTOR F. 00384200
C THIS NAME MUST BE DECLARED EXTERNAL IN CALLING PROGRAM. 00384300
C NEQ = NUMBER OF FIRST ORDER ODE-S. 00384400
C Y = ARRAY OF INITIAL VALUES, OF LENGTH NEQ. 00384500
C T = THE INITIAL VALUE OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. 00384600
C TOUT = FIRST POINT WHERE OUTPUT IS DESIRED (.NE. T). 00384700
C ITOL = 1 OR 2 ACCORDING AS ATOL (BELOW) IS A SCALAR OR ARRAY. 00384800
C RTOL = RELATIVE TOLERANCE PARAMETER (SCALAR). 00384900
C ATOL = ABSOLUTE TOLERANCE PARAMETER (SCALAR OR ARRAY). 00385000
C THE ESTIMATED LOCAL ERROR IN Y(I) WILL BE CONTROLLED SO AS 00385100
C TO BE LESS THAN 00385200
C EWT(I) = RTOL*ABS(Y(I)) + ATOL IF ITOL = 1, OR 00385300
C EWT(I) = RTOL*ABS(Y(I)) + ATOL(I) IF ITOL = 2. 00385400
C THUS THE LOCAL ERROR TEST PASSES IF, IN EACH COMPONENT, 00385500
C EITHER THE ABSOLUTE ERROR IS LESS THAN ATOL (OR ATOL(I)), 00385600
C OR THE RELATIVE ERROR IS LESS THAN RTOL. 00385700
C USE RTOL = 0.0 FOR PURE ABSOLUTE ERROR CONTROL, AND 00385800
C USE ATOL = 0.0 (OR ATOL(I) = 0.0) FOR PURE RELATIVE ERROR 00385900
C CONTROL. CAUTION.. ACTUAL (GLOBAL) ERRORS MAY EXCEED THESE 00386000
C LOCAL TOLERANCES, SO CHOOSE THEM CONSERVATIVELY. 00386100
C ITASK = 1 FOR NORMAL COMPUTATION OF OUTPUT VALUES OF Y AT T = TOUT. 00386200
C ISTATE = INTEGER FLAG (INPUT AND OUTPUT). SET ISTATE = 1. 00386300
C IOPT = 0 TO INDICATE NO OPTIONAL INPUTS USED. 00386400
C RWORK = REAL WORK ARRAY OF LENGTH AT LEAST.. 00386500
C 22 + NEQ * MAX(16, NEQ + 9) + 3*NG. 00386600
C SEE ALSO PARAGRAPH F BELOW. 00386700
C LRW = DECLARED LENGTH OF RWORK (IN USER-S DIMENSION). 00386800
C IWORK = INTEGER WORK ARRAY OF LENGTH AT LEAST 20 + NEQ. 00386900
C LIW = DECLARED LENGTH OF IWORK (IN USER-S DIMENSION). 00387000
C JAC = NAME OF SUBROUTINE FOR JACOBIAN MATRIX. 00387100
C USE A DUMMY NAME. SEE ALSO PARAGRAPH F BELOW. 00387200
C JT = JACOBIAN TYPE INDICATOR. SET JT = 2. 00387300
C SEE ALSO PARAGRAPH F BELOW. 00387400
C G = NAME OF SUBROUTINE FOR CONSTRAINT FUNCTIONS, WHOSE 00387500
C ROOTS ARE DESIRED DURING THE INTEGRATION. 00387600
C THIS NAME MUST BE DECLARED EXTERNAL IN CALLING PROGRAM. 00387700
C NG = NUMBER OF CONSTRAINT FUNCTIONS G(I). IF THERE ARE NONE, 00387800
C SET NG = 0, AND PASS A DUMMY NAME FOR G. 00387900
C JROOT = INTEGER ARRAY OF LENGTH NG FOR OUTPUT OF ROOT INFORMATION. 00388000
C SEE NEXT PARAGRAPH. 00388100
C NOTE THAT THE MAIN PROGRAM MUST DECLARE ARRAYS Y, RWORK, IWORK, 00388200
C JROOT, AND POSSIBLY ATOL. 00388300
C 00388400
C D. THE OUTPUT FROM THE FIRST CALL (OR ANY CALL) IS.. 00388500
C Y = ARRAY OF COMPUTED VALUES OF Y(T) VECTOR. 00388600
C T = CORRESPONDING VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. THIS IS 00388700
C TOUT IF ISTATE = 2, OR THE ROOT LOCATION IF ISTATE = 3, 00388800
C OR THE FARTHEST POINT REACHED IF LSODAR WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. 00388900
C ISTATE = 2 OR 3 IF LSODAR WAS SUCCESSFUL, NEGATIVE OTHERWISE. 00389000
C 2 MEANS NO ROOT WAS FOUND, AND TOUT WAS REACHED AS DESIRED. 00389100
C 3 MEANS A ROOT WAS FOUND PRIOR TO REACHING TOUT. 00389200
C -1 MEANS EXCESS WORK DONE ON THIS CALL (PERHAPS WRONG JT). 00389300
C -2 MEANS EXCESS ACCURACY REQUESTED (TOLERANCES TOO SMALL). 00389400
C -3 MEANS ILLEGAL INPUT DETECTED (SEE PRINTED MESSAGE). 00389500
C -4 MEANS REPEATED ERROR TEST FAILURES (CHECK ALL INPUTS). 00389600
C -5 MEANS REPEATED CONVERGENCE FAILURES (PERHAPS BAD JACOBIAN 00389700
C SUPPLIED OR WRONG CHOICE OF JT OR TOLERANCES). 00389800
C -6 MEANS ERROR WEIGHT BECAME ZERO DURING PROBLEM. (SOLUTION 00389900
C COMPONENT I VANISHED, AND ATOL OR ATOL(I) = 0.) 00390000
C -7 MEANS WORK SPACE INSUFFICIENT TO FINISH (SEE MESSAGES). 00390100
C JROOT = ARRAY SHOWING ROOTS FOUND IF ISTATE = 3 ON RETURN. 00390200
C JROOT(I) = 1 IF G(I) HAS A ROOT AT T, OR 0 OTHERWISE. 00390300
C 00390400
C E. TO CONTINUE THE INTEGRATION AFTER A SUCCESSFUL RETURN, PROCEED 00390500
C AS FOLLOWS.. 00390600
C (A) IF ISTATE = 2 ON RETURN, RESET TOUT AND CALL LSODAR AGAIN. 00390700

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C (B) IF ISTATE = 3 ON RETURN, RESET ISTATE TO 2 AND CALL LSODAR AGAIN. 00390800
C IN EITHER CASE, NO OTHER PARAMETERS NEED BE RESET. 00390900
C 00391000
C F. NOTE.. IF AND WHEN LSODAR REGARDS THE PROBLEM AS STIFF, AND 00391100
C SWITCHES METHODS ACCORDINGLY, IT MUST MAKE USE OF THE NEQ BY NEQ 00391200
C JACOBIAN MATRIX, J = DF/DY. FOR THE SAKE OF SIMPLICITY, THE 00391300
C INPUTS TO LSODAR RECOMMENDED IN PARAGRAPH C ABOVE CAUSE LSODAR TO 00391400
C TREAT J AS A FULL MATRIX, AND TO APPROXIMATE IT INTERNALLY BY 00391500
C DIFFERENCE QUOTIENTS. ALTERNATIVELY, J CAN BE TREATED AS A BAND 00391600
C MATRIX (WITH GREAT POTENTIAL REDUCTION IN THE SIZE OF THE RWORK 00391700
C ARRAY). ALSO, IN EITHER THE FULL OR BANDED CASE, THE USER CAN SUPPLY 00391800
C J IN CLOSED FORM, WITH A ROUTINE WHOSE NAME IS PASSED AS THE JAC 00391900
C ARGUMENT. THESE ALTERNATIVES ARE DESCRIBED IN THE PARAGRAPHS ON 00392000
C RWORK, JAC, AND JT IN THE FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CALL SEQUENCE BELOW. 00392100
C 00392200
C-----00392300
C FULL DESCRIPTION OF USER INTERFACE TO LSODAR. 00402900
C 00403000
C THE USER INTERFACE TO LSODAR CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING PARTS. 00403100
C 00403200
C I. THE CALL SEQUENCE TO SUBROUTINE LSODAR, WHICH IS A DRIVER 00403300
C ROUTINE FOR THE SOLVER. THIS INCLUDES DESCRIPTIONS OF BOTH 00403400
C THE CALL SEQUENCE ARGUMENTS AND OF USER-SUPPLIED ROUTINES. 00403500
C FOLLOWING THESE DESCRIPTIONS IS A DESCRIPTION OF 00403600
C OPTIONAL INPUTS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CALL SEQUENCE, AND THEN 00403700
C A DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONAL OUTPUTS (IN THE WORK ARRAYS). 00403800
C 00403900
C II. DESCRIPTIONS OF OTHER ROUTINES IN THE LSODAR PACKAGE THAT MAY BE 00404000
C (OPTIONALLY) CALLED BY THE USER. THESE PROVIDE THE ABILITY TO 00404100
C ALTER ERROR MESSAGE HANDLING, SAVE AND RESTORE THE INTERNAL 00404200
C COMMON, AND OBTAIN SPECIFIED DERIVATIVES OF THE SOLUTION Y(T). 00404300
C 00404400
C III. DESCRIPTIONS OF COMMON BLOCKS TO BE DECLARED IN OVERLAY 00404500
C OR SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTS, OR TO BE SAVED WHEN DOING AN INTERRUPT 00404600
C OF THE PROBLEM AND CONTINUED SOLUTION LATER. 00404700
C 00404800
C IV. DESCRIPTION OF TWO SUBROUTINES IN THE LSODAR PACKAGE, EITHER OF 00404900
C WHICH THE USER MAY REPLACE WITH HIS OWN VERSION, IF DESIRED. 00405000
C THESE RELATE TO THE MEASUREMENT OF ERRORS. 00405100
C 00405200
C-----00405300
C PART I. CALL SEQUENCE. 00405400
C 00405500
C THE CALL SEQUENCE PARAMETERS USED FOR INPUT ONLY ARE 00405600
C F, NEQ, TOUT, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, ITASK, IOPT, LRW, LIW, JAC, 00405700
C JT, G, AND NG. 00405800
C THAT USED ONLY FOR OUTPUT IS JROOT, 00405900
C AND THOSE USED FOR BOTH INPUT AND OUTPUT ARE 00406000
C Y, T, ISTATE. 00406100
C THE WORK ARRAYS RWORK AND IWORK ARE ALSO USED FOR CONDITIONAL AND 00406200
C OPTIONAL INPUTS AND OPTIONAL OUTPUTS. (THE TERM OUTPUT HERE REFERS 00406300
C TO THE RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE LSODAR TO THE USER-S CALLING PROGRAM.) 00406400
C 00406500
C THE LEGALITY OF INPUT PARAMETERS WILL BE THOROUGHLY CHECKED ON THE 00406600
C INITIAL CALL FOR THE PROBLEM, BUT NOT CHECKED THEREAFTER UNLESS A 00406700
C CHANGE IN INPUT PARAMETERS IS FLAGGED BY ISTATE = 3 ON INPUT. 00406800
C 00406900
C THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CALL ARGUMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS. 00407000
C 00407100
C F = THE NAME OF THE USER-SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE DEFINING THE 00407200
C ODE SYSTEM. THE SYSTEM MUST BE PUT IN THE FIRST-ORDER 00407300
C FORM  $dy/dt = F(t,y)$ , WHERE F IS A VECTOR-VALUED FUNCTION 00407400
C OF THE SCALAR T AND THE VECTOR Y. SUBROUTINE F IS TO 00407500
C COMPUTE THE FUNCTION F. IT IS TO HAVE THE FORM 00407600
C SUBROUTINE F (NEQ, T, Y, YDOT) 00407700
C DIMENSION Y(1), YDOT(1) 00407800
C WHERE NEQ, T, AND Y ARE INPUT, AND THE ARRAY YDOT = F(T,Y) 00407900
C IS OUTPUT. Y AND YDOT ARE ARRAYS OF LENGTH NEQ. 00408000
C (IN THE DIMENSION STATEMENT ABOVE, 1 IS A DUMMY 00408100
C DIMENSION.. IT CAN BE REPLACED BY ANY VALUE.) 00408200
C SUBROUTINE F SHOULD NOT ALTER Y(1),...Y(NEQ). 00408300
C F MUST BE DECLARED EXTERNAL IN THE CALLING PROGRAM. 00408400

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C
C SUBROUTINE F MAY ACCESS USER-DEFINED QUANTITIES IN 00408500
C NEQ(2),... AND Y(NEQ(1)+1),... IF NEQ IS AN ARRAY 00408600
C (DIMENSIONED IN F) AND Y HAS LENGTH EXCEEDING NEQ(1). 00408700
C SEE THE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEQ AND Y BELOW. 00408800
C 00408900
C 00409000
C NEQ = THE SIZE OF THE ODE SYSTEM (NUMBER OF FIRST ORDER 00409100
C ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS). USED ONLY FOR INPUT. 00409200
C NEQ MAY BE DECREASED, BUT NOT INCREASED, DURING THE PROBLEM. 00409300
C IF NEQ IS DECREASED (WITH ISTATE = 3 ON INPUT), THE 00409400
C REMAINING COMPONENTS OF Y SHOULD BE LEFT UNDISTURBED, IF 00409500
C THESE ARE TO BE ACCESSED IN F AND/OR JAC. 00409600
C 00409700
C NORMALLY, NEQ IS A SCALAR, AND IT IS GENERALLY REFERRED TO 00409800
C AS A SCALAR IN THIS USER INTERFACE DESCRIPTION. HOWEVER, 00409900
C NEQ MAY BE AN ARRAY, WITH NEQ(1) SET TO THE SYSTEM SIZE. 00410000
C (THE LSODAR PACKAGE ACCESSES ONLY NEQ(1).) IN EITHER CASE, 00410100
C THIS PARAMETER IS PASSED AS THE NEQ ARGUMENT IN ALL CALLS 00410200
C TO F, JAC, AND G. HENCE, IF IT IS AN ARRAY, LOCATIONS 00410300
C NEQ(2),... MAY BE USED TO STORE OTHER INTEGER DATA AND PASS 00410400
C IT TO F, JAC, AND G. EACH SUCH SUBROUTINE MUST INCLUDE 00410500
C NEQ IN A DIMENSION STATEMENT IN THAT CASE. 00410600
C 00410700
C Y = A REAL ARRAY FOR THE VECTOR OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES, OF 00410800
C LENGTH NEQ OR MORE. USED FOR BOTH INPUT AND OUTPUT ON THE 00410900
C FIRST CALL (ISTATE = 1), AND ONLY FOR OUTPUT ON OTHER CALLS. 00411000
C ON THE FIRST CALL, Y MUST CONTAIN THE VECTOR OF INITIAL 00411100
C VALUES. ON OUTPUT, Y CONTAINS THE COMPUTED SOLUTION VECTOR, 00411200
C EVALUATED AT T. IF DESIRED, THE Y ARRAY MAY BE USED 00411300
C FOR OTHER PURPOSES BETWEEN CALLS TO THE SOLVER. 00411400
C 00411500
C THIS ARRAY IS PASSED AS THE Y ARGUMENT IN ALL CALLS TO F, 00411600
C JAC, AND G. HENCE ITS LENGTH MAY EXCEED NEQ, AND LOCATIONS 00411700
C Y(NEQ+1),... MAY BE USED TO STORE OTHER REAL DATA AND 00411800
C PASS IT TO F, JAC, AND G. (THE LSODAR PACKAGE ACCESSES ONLY 00411900
C Y(1),...,Y(NEQ).) 00412000
C 00412100
C T = THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. ON INPUT, T IS USED ONLY ON THE 00412200
C FIRST CALL, AS THE INITIAL POINT OF THE INTEGRATION. 00412300
C ON OUTPUT, AFTER EACH CALL, T IS THE VALUE AT WHICH A 00412400
C COMPUTED SOLUTION Y IS EVALUATED (USUALLY THE SAME AS TOUT). 00412500
C IF A ROOT WAS FOUND, T IS THE COMPUTED LOCATION OF THE 00412600
C ROOT REACHED FIRST, ON OUTPUT. 00412700
C ON AN ERROR RETURN, T IS THE FARTHEST POINT REACHED. 00412800
C 00412900
C TOUT = THE NEXT VALUE OF T AT WHICH A COMPUTED SOLUTION IS DESIRED. 00413000
C USED ONLY FOR INPUT. 00413100
C 00413200
C WHEN STARTING THE PROBLEM (ISTATE = 1), TOUT MAY BE EQUAL 00413300
C TO T FOR ONE CALL, THEN SHOULD .NE. T FOR THE NEXT CALL. 00413400
C FOR THE INITIAL T, AN INPUT VALUE OF TOUT .NE. T IS USED 00413500
C IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE DIRECTION OF THE INTEGRATION 00413600
C (I.E. THE ALGEBRAIC SIGN OF THE STEP SIZES) AND THE ROUGH 00413700
C SCALE OF THE PROBLEM. INTEGRATION IN EITHER DIRECTION 00413800
C (FORWARD OR BACKWARD IN T) IS PERMITTED. 00413900
C 00414000
C IF ITASK = 2 OR 5 (ONE-STEP MODES), TOUT IS IGNORED AFTER 00414100
C THE FIRST CALL (I.E. THE FIRST CALL WITH TOUT .NE. T). 00414200
C OTHERWISE, TOUT IS REQUIRED ON EVERY CALL. 00414300
C 00414400
C IF ITASK = 1, 3, OR 4, THE VALUES OF TOUT NEED NOT BE 00414500
C MONOTONE, BUT A VALUE OF TOUT WHICH BACKS UP IS LIMITED 00414600
C TO THE CURRENT INTERNAL T INTERVAL, WHOSE ENDPOINTS ARE 00414700
C TCUR - HU AND TCUR (SEE OPTIONAL OUTPUTS, BELOW, FOR 00414800
C TCUR AND HU). 00414900
C 00415000
C ITOL = AN INDICATOR FOR THE TYPE OF ERROR CONTROL. SEE 00415100
C DESCRIPTION BELOW UNDER ATOL. USED ONLY FOR INPUT. 00415200
C 00415300
C RTOL = A RELATIVE ERROR TOLERANCE PARAMETER. EITHER A SCALAR OR 00415400
C AN ARRAY OF LENGTH NEQ. SEE DESCRIPTION BELOW UNDER ATOL. 00415500
C INPUT ONLY. 00415600

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C  
C ATOL = AN ABSOLUTE ERROR TOLERANCE PARAMETER, EITHER A SCALAR OR 00415700  
C AN ARRAY OF LENGTH NEQ. INPUT ONLY. 00415800  
C 00415900  
C 00416000  
C THE INPUT PARAMETERS ITOL, RTOL, AND ATOL DETERMINE 00416100  
C THE ERROR CONTROL PERFORMED BY THE SOLVER. THE SOLVER WILL 00416200  
C CONTROL THE VECTOR E = (E(I)) OF ESTIMATED LOCAL ERRORS 00416300  
C IN Y, ACCORDING TO AN INEQUALITY OF THE FORM 00416400  
C  $\text{MAX-NORM OF } (E(I)/\text{EWT}(I)) \leq 1,$  00416500  
C WHERE EWT = (EWT(I)) IS A VECTOR OF POSITIVE ERROR WEIGHTS. 00416600  
C THE VALUES OF RTOL AND ATOL SHOULD ALL BE NON-NEGATIVE. 00416700  
C THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE TYPES (SCALAR/ARRAY) OF 00416800  
C RTOL AND ATOL, AND THE CORRESPONDING FORM OF EWT(I). 00416900  
C 00417000

ITOL	RTOL	ATOL	EWT(I)	
1	SCALAR	SCALAR	$\text{RTOL} * \text{ABS}(Y(I)) + \text{ATOL}$	00417100
2	SCALAR	ARRAY	$\text{RTOL} * \text{ABS}(Y(I)) + \text{ATOL}(I)$	00417200
3	ARRAY	SCALAR	$\text{RTOL}(I) * \text{ABS}(Y(I)) + \text{ATOL}$	00417300
4	ARRAY	ARRAY	$\text{RTOL}(I) * \text{ABS}(Y(I)) + \text{ATOL}(I)$	00417400
				00417500

C 00417600  
C WHEN EITHER OF THESE PARAMETERS IS A SCALAR, IT NEED NOT 00417700  
C BE DIMENSIONED IN THE USER-S CALLING PROGRAM. 00417800  
C 00417900  
C IF NONE OF THE ABOVE CHOICES (WITH ITOL, RTOL, AND ATOL 00418000  
C FIXED THROUGHOUT THE PROBLEM) IS SUITABLE, MORE GENERAL 00418100  
C ERROR CONTROLS CAN BE OBTAINED BY SUBSTITUTING A 00418200  
C USER-SUPPLIED ROUTINE FOR THE SETTING OF EWT. 00418300  
C SEE PART IV BELOW. 00418400  
C 00418500  
C IF GLOBAL ERRORS ARE TO BE ESTIMATED BY MAKING A REPEATED 00418600  
C RUN ON THE SAME PROBLEM WITH SMALLER TOLERANCES, THEN ALL 00418700  
C COMPONENTS OF RTOL AND ATOL (I.E. OF EWT) SHOULD BE SCALED 00418800  
C DOWN UNIFORMLY. 00418900  
C 00419000  
C ITASK = AN INDEX SPECIFYING THE TASK TO BE PERFORMED. 00419100  
C INPUT ONLY. ITASK HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES AND MEANINGS. 00419200  
C 1 MEANS NORMAL COMPUTATION OF OUTPUT VALUES OF Y(T) AT 00419300  
C T = TOUT (BY OVERSHOOTING AND INTERPOLATING). 00419400  
C 2 MEANS TAKE ONE STEP ONLY AND RETURN. 00419500  
C 3 MEANS STOP AT THE FIRST INTERNAL MESH POINT AT OR 00419600  
C BEYOND T = TOUT AND RETURN. 00419700  
C 4 MEANS NORMAL COMPUTATION OF OUTPUT VALUES OF Y(T) AT 00419800  
C T = TOUT BUT WITHOUT OVERSHOOTING T = TCRIT. 00419900  
C TCRIT MUST BE INPUT AS RWORK(1). TCRIT MAY BE EQUAL TO 00420000  
C OR BEYOND TOUT, BUT NOT BEHIND IT IN THE DIRECTION OF 00420100  
C INTEGRATION. THIS OPTION IS USEFUL IF THE PROBLEM 00420200  
C HAS A SINGULARITY AT OR BEYOND T = TCRIT. 00420300  
C 5 MEANS TAKE ONE STEP, WITHOUT PASSING TCRIT, AND RETURN. 00420400  
C TCRIT MUST BE INPUT AS RWORK(1). 00420500  
C 00420600  
C NOTE.. IF ITASK = 4 OR 5 AND THE SOLVER REACHES TCRIT 00420700  
C (WITHIN ROUNDOFF), IT WILL RETURN T = TCRIT (EXACTLY) TO 00420800  
C INDICATE THIS (UNLESS ITASK = 4 AND TOUT COMES BEFORE TCRIT, 00420900  
C IN WHICH CASE ANSWERS AT T = TOUT ARE RETURNED FIRST). 00421000  
C 00421100  
C ISTATE = AN INDEX USED FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT TO SPECIFY THE 00421200  
C THE STATE OF THE CALCULATION. 00421300  
C 00421400  
C ON INPUT, THE VALUES OF ISTATE ARE AS FOLLOWS. 00421500  
C 1 MEANS THIS IS THE FIRST CALL FOR THE PROBLEM 00421600  
C (INITIALIZATIONS WILL BE DONE). SEE NOTE BELOW. 00421700  
C 2 MEANS THIS IS NOT THE FIRST CALL, AND THE CALCULATION 00421800  
C IS TO CONTINUE NORMALLY, WITH NO CHANGE IN ANY INPUT 00421900  
C PARAMETERS EXCEPT POSSIBLY TOUT AND ITASK. 00422000  
C (IF ITOL, RTOL, AND/OR ATOL ARE CHANGED BETWEEN CALLS 00422100  
C WITH ISTATE = 2, THE NEW VALUES WILL BE USED BUT NOT 00422200  
C TESTED FOR LEGALITY.) 00422300  
C 3 MEANS THIS IS NOT THE FIRST CALL, AND THE 00422400  
C CALCULATION IS TO CONTINUE NORMALLY, BUT WITH 00422500  
C A CHANGE IN INPUT PARAMETERS OTHER THAN 00422600  
C TOUT AND ITASK. CHANGES ARE ALLOWED IN 00422700  
C NEQ, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, IOPT, LRW, LIW, JT, ML, MU. 00422800

C AND ANY OPTIONAL INPUTS EXCEPT HO, MXORDN, AND MXORDS. 00422900  
 C (SEE IWORK DESCRIPTION FOR ML AND MU.) 00423000  
 C IN ADDITION, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING A RETURN WITH 00423100  
 C ISTATE = 3 (ROOT FOUND), NG AND G MAY BE CHANGED. 00423200  
 C (BUT CHANGING NG FROM 0 TO .GT. 0 IS NOT ALLOWED.) 00423300  
 C NOTE.. A PRELIMINARY CALL WITH TOUT = T IS NOT COUNTED 00423400  
 C AS A FIRST CALL HERE, AS NO INITIALIZATION OR CHECKING OF 00423500  
 C INPUT IS DONE. (SUCH A CALL IS SOMETIMES USEFUL FOR THE 00423600  
 C PURPOSE OF OUTPUTTING THE INITIAL CONDITIONS.) 00423700  
 C THUS THE FIRST CALL FOR WHICH TOUT .NE. T REQUIRES 00423800  
 C ISTATE = 1 ON INPUT. 00423900  
 C 00424000  
 C ON OUTPUT, ISTATE HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES AND MEANINGS. 00424100  
 C 1 MEANS NOTHING WAS DONE, AS TOUT WAS EQUAL TO T WITH 00424200  
 C ISTATE = 1 ON INPUT. (HOWEVER, AN INTERNAL COUNTER WAS 00424300  
 C SET TO DETECT AND PREVENT REPEATED CALLS OF THIS TYPE.) 00424400  
 C 2 MEANS THE INTEGRATION WAS PERFORMED SUCCESSFULLY, AND 00424500  
 C NO ROOTS WERE FOUND. 00424600  
 C 3 MEANS THE INTEGRATION WAS SUCCESSFUL, AND ONE OR MORE 00424700  
 C ROOTS WERE FOUND BEFORE SATISFYING THE STOP CONDITION 00424800  
 C SPECIFIED BY ITASK. SEE JROOT. 00424900  
 C -1 MEANS AN EXCESSIVE AMOUNT OF WORK (MORE THAN MXSTEP 00425000  
 C STEPS) WAS DONE ON THIS CALL, BEFORE COMPLETING THE 00425100  
 C REQUESTED TASK, BUT THE INTEGRATION WAS OTHERWISE 00425200  
 C SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. (MXSTEP IS AN OPTIONAL INPUT 00425300  
 C AND IS NORMALLY 500.) TO CONTINUE, THE USER MAY 00425400  
 C SIMPLY RESET ISTATE TO A VALUE .GT. 1 AND CALL AGAIN 00425500  
 C (THE EXCESS WORK STEP COUNTER WILL BE RESET TO 0). 00425600  
 C IN ADDITION, THE USER MAY INCREASE MXSTEP TO AVOID 00425700  
 C THIS ERROR RETURN (SEE BELOW ON OPTIONAL INPUTS). 00425800  
 C -2 MEANS TOO MUCH ACCURACY WAS REQUESTED FOR THE PRECISION 00425900  
 C OF THE MACHINE BEING USED. THIS WAS DETECTED BEFORE 00426000  
 C COMPLETING THE REQUESTED TASK, BUT THE INTEGRATION 00426100  
 C WAS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. TO CONTINUE, THE TOLERANCE 00426200  
 C PARAMETERS MUST BE RESET, AND ISTATE MUST BE SET 00426300  
 C TO 3. THE OPTIONAL OUTPUT TOLSF MAY BE USED FOR THIS 00426400  
 C PURPOSE. (NOTE.. IF THIS CONDITION IS DETECTED BEFORE 00426500  
 C TAKING ANY STEPS, THEN AN ILLEGAL INPUT RETURN 00426600  
 C (ISTATE = -3) OCCURS INSTEAD.) 00426700  
 C -3 MEANS ILLEGAL INPUT WAS DETECTED, BEFORE TAKING ANY 00426800  
 C INTEGRATION STEPS. SEE WRITTEN MESSAGE FOR DETAILS. 00426900  
 C NOTE.. IF THE SOLVER DETECTS AN INFINITE LOOP OF CALLS 00427000  
 C TO THE SOLVER WITH ILLEGAL INPUT, IT WILL CAUSE 00427100  
 C THE RUN TO STOP. 00427200  
 C -4 MEANS THERE WERE REPEATED ERROR TEST FAILURES ON 00427300  
 C ONE ATTEMPTED STEP, BEFORE COMPLETING THE REQUESTED 00427400  
 C TASK, BUT THE INTEGRATION WAS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. 00427500  
 C THE PROBLEM MAY HAVE A SINGULARITY, OR THE INPUT 00427600  
 C MAY BE INAPPROPRIATE. 00427700  
 C -5 MEANS THERE WERE REPEATED CONVERGENCE TEST FAILURES ON 00427800  
 C ONE ATTEMPTED STEP, BEFORE COMPLETING THE REQUESTED 00427900  
 C TASK, BUT THE INTEGRATION WAS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. 00428000  
 C THIS MAY BE CAUSED BY AN INACCURATE JACOBIAN MATRIX, 00428100  
 C IF ONE IS BEING USED. 00428200  
 C -6 MEANS EWT(I) BECAME ZERO FOR SOME I DURING THE 00428300  
 C INTEGRATION. PURE RELATIVE ERROR CONTROL (ATOL(I)=0.0) 00428400  
 C WAS REQUESTED ON A VARIABLE WHICH HAS NOW VANISHED. 00428500  
 C THE INTEGRATION WAS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. 00428600  
 C -7 MEANS THE LENGTH OF RWORK AND/OR IWORK WAS TOO SMALL TO 00428700  
 C PROCEED, BUT THE INTEGRATION WAS SUCCESSFUL AS FAR AS T. 00428800  
 C THIS HAPPENS WHEN LSODAR CHOOSES TO SWITCH METHODS 00428900  
 C BUT LRW AND/OR LIW IS TOO SMALL FOR THE NEW METHOD. 00429000  
 C 00429100  
 C NOTE.. SINCE THE NORMAL OUTPUT VALUE OF ISTATE IS 2, 00429200  
 C IT DOES NOT NEED TO BE RESET FOR NORMAL CONTINUATION. 00429300  
 C ALSO, SINCE A NEGATIVE INPUT VALUE OF ISTATE WILL BE 00429400  
 C REGARDED AS ILLEGAL, A NEGATIVE OUTPUT VALUE REQUIRES THE 00429500  
 C USER TO CHANGE IT, AND POSSIBLY OTHER INPUTS, BEFORE 00429600  
 C CALLING THE SOLVER AGAIN. 00429700  
 C 00429800  
 C IOPT = AN INTEGER FLAG TO SPECIFY WHETHER OR NOT ANY OPTIONAL 00429900  
 C INPUTS ARE BEING USED ON THIS CALL. INPUT ONLY. 00430000



C THE OPTIONAL INPUTS ARE LISTED SEPARATELY BELOW. 00430100  
 C IOPT = 0 MEANS NO OPTIONAL INPUTS ARE BEING USED. 00430200  
 C DEFAULT VALUES WILL BE USED IN ALL CASES. 00430300  
 C IOPT = 1 MEANS ONE OR MORE OPTIONAL INPUTS ARE BEING USED. 00430400  
 C 00430500  
 C RWORK = A REAL ARRAY (DOUBLE PRECISION) FOR WORK SPACE, AND (IN THE 00430600  
 C FIRST 20 WORDS) FOR CONDITIONAL AND OPTIONAL INPUTS AND 00430700  
 C OPTIONAL OUTPUTS. 00430800  
 C AS LSODAR SWITCHES AUTOMATICALLY BETWEEN STIFF AND NONSTIFF 00430900  
 C METHODS, THE REQUIRED LENGTH OF RWORK CAN CHANGE DURING THE 00431000  
 C PROBLEM. THUS THE RWORK ARRAY PASSED TO LSODAR CAN EITHER 00431100  
 C HAVE A STATIC (FIXED) LENGTH LARGE ENOUGH FOR BOTH METHODS, 00431200  
 C OR HAVE A DYNAMIC (CHANGING) LENGTH ALTERED BY THE CALLING 00431300  
 C PROGRAM IN RESPONSE TO OUTPUT FROM LSODAR. 00431400  
 C 00431500  
 C --- FIXED LENGTH CASE --- 00431600  
 C IF THE RWORK LENGTH IS TO BE FIXED, IT SHOULD BE AT LEAST 00431700  
 C MAX (LRN, LRS), 00431800  
 C WHERE LRN AND LRS ARE THE RWORK LENGTHS REQUIRED WHEN THE 00431900  
 C CURRENT METHOD IS NONSTIFF OR STIFF, RESPECTIVELY. 00432000  
 C 00432100  
 C THE SEPARATE RWORK LENGTH REQUIREMENTS LRN AND LRS ARE 00432200  
 C AS FOLLOWS.. 00432300  
 C IF NEQ IS CONSTANT AND THE MAXIMUM METHOD ORDERS HAVE 00432400  
 C THEIR DEFAULT VALUES, THEN 00432500  
 C  $LRN = 20 + 16*NEQ + 3*NG,$  00432600  
 C  $LRS = 22 + 9*NEQ + NEQ**2 + 3*NG$  (JT = 1 OR 2), 00432700  
 C  $LRS = 22 + 10*NEQ + (2*ML+MU)*NEQ + 3*NG$  (JT = 4 OR 5). 00432800  
 C UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITIONS, LRN AND LRS ARE GIVEN BY.. 00432900  
 C  $LRN = 20 + NYH*(MXORDN+1) + 3*NEQ + 3*NG,$  00433000  
 C  $LRS = 20 + NYH*(MXORDS+1) + 3*NEQ + LMAT + 3*NG,$  00433100  
 C WHERE 00433200  
 C NYH = THE INITIAL VALUE OF NEQ, 00433300  
 C MXORDN = 12, UNLESS A SMALLER VALUE IS GIVEN AS AN 00433400  
 C OPTIONAL INPUT, 00433500  
 C MXORDS = 5, UNLESS A SMALLER VALUE IS GIVEN AS AN 00433600  
 C OPTIONAL INPUT, 00433700  
 C LMAT = LENGTH OF MATRIX WORK SPACE.. 00433800  
 C  $LMAT = NEQ**2 + 2$  IF JT = 1 OR 2, 00433900  
 C  $LMAT = (2*ML + MU + 1)*NEQ + 2$  IF JT = 4 OR 5. 00434000  
 C 00434100  
 C --- DYNAMIC LENGTH CASE --- 00434200  
 C IF THE LENGTH OF RWORK IS TO BE DYNAMIC, THEN IT SHOULD 00434300  
 C BE AT LEAST LRN OR LRS, AS DEFINED ABOVE, DEPENDING ON THE 00434400  
 C CURRENT METHOD. INITIALLY, IT MUST BE AT LEAST LRN (SINCE 00434500  
 C LSODAR STARTS WITH THE NONSTIFF METHOD). ON ANY RETURN 00434600  
 C FROM LSODAR, THE OPTIONAL OUTPUT MCUR INDICATES THE CURRENT 00434700  
 C METHOD. IF MCUR DIFFERS FROM THE VALUE IT HAD ON THE 00434800  
 C PREVIOUS RETURN, OR IF THERE HAS ONLY BEEN ONE CALL TO 00434900  
 C LSODAR AND MCUR IS NOW 2, THEN LSODAR HAS SWITCHED 00435000  
 C METHODS DURING THE LAST CALL, AND THE LENGTH OF RWORK 00435100  
 C SHOULD BE RESET (TO LRN IF MCUR = 1, OR TO LRS IF 00435200  
 C MCUR = 2). (AN INCREASE IN THE RWORK LENGTH IS REQUIRED 00435300  
 C IF LSODAR RETURNED ISTATE = -7, BUT NOT OTHERWISE.) 00435400  
 C AFTER RESETTING THE LENGTH, CALL LSODAR WITH ISTATE = 3 00435500  
 C TO SIGNAL THAT CHANGE. 00435600  
 C 00435700  
 C LRW = THE LENGTH OF THE ARRAY RWORK, AS DECLARED BY THE USER. 00435800  
 C (THIS WILL BE CHECKED BY THE SOLVER.) 00435900  
 C 00436000  
 C IWORK = AN INTEGER ARRAY FOR WORK SPACE. 00436100  
 C AS LSODAR SWITCHES AUTOMATICALLY BETWEEN STIFF AND NONSTIFF 00436200  
 C METHODS, THE REQUIRED LENGTH OF IWORK CAN CHANGE DURING 00436300  
 C PROBLEM, BETWEEN 00436400  
 C  $LIS = 20 + NEQ$  AND  $LIN = 20,$  00436500  
 C RESPECTIVELY. THUS THE IWORK ARRAY PASSED TO LSODAR CAN 00436600  
 C EITHER HAVE A FIXED LENGTH OF AT LEAST  $20 + NEQ,$  OR HAVE A 00436700  
 C DYNAMIC LENGTH OF AT LEAST LIN OR LIS, DEPENDING ON THE 00436800  
 C CURRENT METHOD. THE COMMENTS ON DYNAMIC LENGTH UNDER 00436900  
 C RWORK ABOVE APPLY HERE. INITIALLY, THIS LENGTH NEED 00437000  
 C ONLY BE AT LEAST LIN = 20. 00437100  
 C 00437200

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C          THE FIRST FEW WORDS OF IWORK ARE USED FOR CONDITIONAL AND      00437300
C          OPTIONAL INPUTS AND OPTIONAL OUTPUTS.                          00437400
C                                                                           00437500
C          THE FOLLOWING 2 WORDS IN IWORK ARE CONDITIONAL INPUTS..       00437600
C          IWORK(1) = ML          THESE ARE THE LOWER AND UPPER          00437700
C          IWORK(2) = MU          HALF-BANDWIDTHS, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE  00437800
C                                BANDED JACOBIAN, EXCLUDING THE MAIN     00437900
C                                BAND IS DEFINED BY THE MATRIX LOCATIONS  00438000
C                                (I,J) WITH I-ML .LE. J .LE. I+MU. ML AND  00438100
C                                MU MUST SATISFY 0 .LE. ML,MU .LE. NEQ-1. 00438200
C                                THESE ARE REQUIRED IF JT IS 4 OR 5, AND    00438300
C                                IGNORED OTHERWISE. ML AND MU MAY IN FACT  00438400
C                                BE THE BAND PARAMETERS FOR A MATRIX TO    00438500
C                                WHICH DF/DY IS ONLY APPROXIMATELY EQUAL. 00438600
C                                                                           00438700
C LIW      = THE LENGTH OF THE ARRAY IWORK, AS DECLARED BY THE USER.    00438800
C          (THIS WILL BE CHECKED BY THE SOLVER.)                          00438900
C                                                                           00439000
C NOTE.. THE BASE ADDRESSES OF THE WORK ARRAYS MUST NOT BE              00439100
C ALTERED BETWEEN CALLS TO LSODAR FOR THE SAME PROBLEM.                 00439200
C THE CONTENTS OF THE WORK ARRAYS MUST NOT BE ALTERED                    00439300
C BETWEEN CALLS, EXCEPT POSSIBLY FOR THE CONDITIONAL AND              00439400
C OPTIONAL INPUTS, AND EXCEPT FOR THE LAST 3*NEQ WORDS OF RWORK.      00439500
C THE LATTER SPACE IS USED FOR INTERNAL SCRATCH SPACE, AND SO IS        00439600
C AVAILABLE FOR USE BY THE USER OUTSIDE LSODAR BETWEEN CALLS, IF      00439700
C DESIRED (BUT NOT FOR USE BY F, JAC, OR G).                             00439800
C                                                                           00439900
C JAC      = THE NAME OF THE USER-SUPPLIED ROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE      00440000
C          JACOBIAN MATRIX, DF/DY, IF JT = 1 OR 4. THE JAC ROUTINE       00440100
C          IS OPTIONAL, BUT IF THE PROBLEM IS EXPECTED TO BE STIFF MUCH  00440200
C          OF THE TIME, YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUPPLY JAC, FOR THE SAKE   00440300
C          OF EFFICIENCY. (ALTERNATIVELY, SET JT = 2 OR 5 TO HAVE        00440400
C          LSODAR COMPUTE DF/DY INTERNALLY BY DIFFERENCE QUOTIENTS.)     00440500
C          IF AND WHEN LSODAR USES DF/DY, IF TREATS THIS NEQ BY NEQ     00440600
C          MATRIX EITHER AS FULL (JT = 1 OR 2), OR AS BANDED (JT =      00440700
C          4 OR 5) WITH HALF-BANDWIDTHS ML AND MU (DISCUSSED UNDER      00440800
C          IWORK ABOVE). IN EITHER CASE, IF JT = 1 OR 4, THE JAC       00440900
C          ROUTINE MUST COMPUTE DF/DY AS A FUNCTION OF THE SCALAR T     00441000
C          AND THE VECTOR Y. IT IS TO HAVE THE FORM                     00441100
C          SUBROUTINE JAC (NEQ, T, Y, ML, MU, PD, NROWPD)                00441200
C          DIMENSION Y(1), PD(NROWPD,1)                                  00441300
C          WHERE NEQ, T, Y, ML, MU, AND NROWPD ARE INPUT AND THE ARRAY    00441400
C          PD IS TO BE LOADED WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES (ELEMENTS OF      00441500
C          THE JACOBIAN MATRIX) ON OUTPUT. PD MUST BE GIVEN A FIRST     00441600
C          DIMENSION OF NROWPD. T AND Y HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS IN     00441700
C          SUBROUTINE F. (IN THE DIMENSION STATEMENT ABOVE, 1 IS A      00441800
C          DUMMY DIMENSION.. IT CAN BE REPLACED BY ANY VALUE.)          00441900
C          IN THE FULL MATRIX CASE (JT = 1), ML AND MU ARE              00442000
C          IGNORED, AND THE JACOBIAN IS TO BE LOADED INTO PD IN        00442100
C          COLUMNWISE MANNER, WITH DF(I)/DY(J) LOADED INTO PD(I,J).     00442200
C          IN THE BAND MATRIX CASE (JT = 4), THE ELEMENTS              00442300
C          WITHIN THE BAND ARE TO BE LOADED INTO PD IN COLUMNWISE      00442400
C          MANNER, WITH DIAGONAL LINES OF DF/DY LOADED INTO THE ROWS   00442500
C          OF PD. THUS DF(I)/DY(J) IS TO BE LOADED INTO PD(I-J+MU+1,J). 00442600
C          ML AND MU ARE THE HALF-BANDWIDTH PARAMETERS (SEE IWORK).     00442700
C          THE LOCATIONS IN PD IN THE TWO TRIANGULAR AREAS WHICH        00442800
C          CORRESPOND TO NONEXISTENT MATRIX ELEMENTS CAN BE IGNORED    00442900
C          OR LOADED ARBITRARILY, AS THEY ARE OVERWRITTEN BY LSODAR.   00443000
C          JAC NEED NOT PROVIDE DF/DY EXACTLY. A CRUDE                   00443100
C          APPROXIMATION (POSSIBLY WITH A SMALLER BANDWIDTH) WILL DO.   00443200
C          IN EITHER CASE, PD IS PRESET TO ZERO BY THE SOLVER,          00443300
C          SO THAT ONLY THE NONZERO ELEMENTS NEED BE LOADED BY JAC.     00443400
C          EACH CALL TO JAC IS PRECEDED BY A CALL TO F WITH THE SAME    00443500
C          ARGUMENTS NEQ, T, AND Y. THUS TO GAIN SOME EFFICIENCY,      00443600
C          INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES SHARED BY BOTH CALCULATIONS MAY BE   00443700
C          SAVED IN A USER COMMON BLOCK BY F AND NOT RECOMPUTED BY JAC, 00443800
C          IF DESIRED. ALSO, JAC MAY ALTER THE Y ARRAY, IF DESIRED.    00443900
C          JAC MUST BE DECLARED EXTERNAL IN THE CALLING PROGRAM.        00444000
C          SUBROUTINE JAC MAY ACCESS USER-DEFINED QUANTITIES IN        00444100
C          NEQ(2),... AND Y(NEQ(1)+1),... IF NEQ IS AN ARRAY            00444200
C          (DIMENSIONED IN JAC) AND Y HAS LENGTH EXCEEDING NEQ(1).     00444300
C          SEE THE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEQ AND Y ABOVE.                       00444400

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C
C JT = JACOBIAN TYPE INDICATOR. USED ONLY FOR INPUT. 00444500
C JT SPECIFIES HOW THE JACOBIAN MATRIX DF/DY WILL BE 00444600
C TREATED, IF AND WHEN LSODAR REQUIRES THIS MATRIX. 00444700
C JT HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES AND MEANINGS.. 00444800
C 1 MEANS A USER-SUPPLIED FULL (NEQ BY NEQ) JACOBIAN. 00444900
C 2 MEANS AN INTERNALLY GENERATED (DIFFERENCE QUOTIENT) FULL 00445000
C JACOBIAN (USING NEQ EXTRA CALLS TO F PER DF/DY VALUE). 00445100
C 4 MEANS A USER-SUPPLIED BANDED JACOBIAN. 00445200
C 5 MEANS AN INTERNALLY GENERATED BANDED JACOBIAN (USING 00445300
C ML+MU+1 EXTRA CALLS TO F PER DF/DY EVALUATION). 00445400
C IF JT = 1 OR 4, THE USER MUST SUPPLY A SUBROUTINE JAC 00445500
C (THE NAME IS ARBITRARY) AS DESCRIBED ABOVE UNDER JAC. 00445600
C IF JT = 2 OR 5, A DUMMY ARGUMENT CAN BE USED. 00445700
C 00445800
C 00445900
C G = THE NAME OF SUBROUTINE FOR CONSTRAINT FUNCTIONS, WHOSE 00446000
C ROOTS ARE DESIRED DURING THE INTEGRATION. IT IS TO HAVE 00446100
C THE FORM 00446200
C SUBROUTINE G (NEQ, T, Y, NG, GOUT) 00446300
C DIMENSION Y(NEQ), GOUT(NG) 00446400
C WHERE NEQ, T, Y, AND NG ARE INPUT, AND THE ARRAY GOUT 00446500
C IS OUTPUT. NEQ, T, AND Y HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS IN 00446600
C THE F ROUTINE, AND GOUT IS AN ARRAY OF LENGTH NG. 00446700
C FOR I = 1,...,NG, THIS ROUTINE IS TO LOAD INTO GOUT(I) 00446800
C THE VALUE AT (T,Y) OF THE I-TH CONSTRAINT FUNCTION G(I). 00446900
C LSODAR WILL FIND ROOTS OF THE G(I) OF ODD MULTIPLICITY 00447000
C (I.E. SIGN CHANGES) AS THEY OCCUR DURING THE INTEGRATION. 00447100
C G MUST BE DECLARED EXTERNAL IN THE CALLING PROGRAM. 00447200
C 00447300
C CAUTION.. BECAUSE OF NUMERICAL ERRORS IN THE FUNCTIONS 00447400
C G(I) DUE TO ROUND OFF AND INTEGRATION ERROR, LSODAR MAY 00447500
C RETURN FALSE ROOTS, OR RETURN THE SAME ROOT AT TWO OR MORE 00447600
C NEARLY EQUAL VALUES OF T. IF SUCH FALSE ROOTS ARE 00447700
C SUSPECTED, THE USER SHOULD CONSIDER SMALLER ERROR TOLERANCES 00447800
C AND/OR HIGHER PRECISION IN THE EVALUATION OF THE G(I). 00447900
C 00448000
C IF A ROOT OF SOME G(I) DEFINES THE END OF THE PROBLEM, 00448100
C THE INPUT TO LSODAR SHOULD NEVERTHELESS ALLOW INTEGRATION 00448200
C TO A POINT SLIGHTLY PAST THAT ROOT, SO THAT LSODAR CAN 00448300
C LOCATE THE ROOT BY INTERPOLATION. 00448400
C 00448500
C SUBROUTINE G MAY ACCESS USER-DEFINED QUANTITIES IN 00448600
C NEQ(2),... AND Y(NEQ(1)+1),... IF NEQ IS AN ARRAY 00448700
C (DIMENSIONED IN G) AND Y HAS LENGTH EXCEEDING NEQ(1). 00448800
C SEE THE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEQ AND Y ABOVE. 00448900
C 00449000
C NG = NUMBER OF CONSTRAINT FUNCTIONS G(I). IF THERE ARE NONE, 00449100
C SET NG = 0, AND PASS A DUMMY NAME FOR G. 00449200
C 00449300
C JROOT = INTEGER ARRAY OF LENGTH NG. USED ONLY FOR OUTPUT. 00449400
C ON A RETURN WITH ISTATE = 3 (ONE OR MORE ROOTS FOUND), 00449500
C JROOT(I) = 1 IF G(I) HAS A ROOT AT T, OR JROOT(I) = 0 IF NOT. 00449600
C ----- 00449700
C OPTIONAL INPUTS. 00449800
C 00449900
C THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE OPTIONAL INPUTS PROVIDED FOR IN THE 00450000
C CALL SEQUENCE. (SEE ALSO PART II.) FOR EACH SUCH INPUT VARIABLE, 00450100
C THIS TABLE LISTS ITS NAME AS USED IN THIS DOCUMENTATION, ITS 00450200
C LOCATION IN THE CALL SEQUENCE, ITS MEANING, AND THE DEFAULT VALUE. 00450300
C THE USE OF ANY OF THESE INPUTS REQUIRES IOPT = 1, AND IN THAT 00450400
C CASE ALL OF THESE INPUTS ARE EXAMINED. A VALUE OF ZERO FOR ANY 00450500
C OF THESE OPTIONAL INPUTS WILL CAUSE THE DEFAULT VALUE TO BE USED. 00450600
C THUS TO USE A SUBSET OF THE OPTIONAL INPUTS, SIMPLY PRELOAD 00450700
C LOCATIONS 5 TO 10 IN RWORK AND IWORK TO 0.0 AND 0 RESPECTIVELY, AND 00450800
C THEN SET THOSE OF INTEREST TO NONZERO VALUES. 00450900
C 00451000
C NAME LOCATION MEANING AND DEFAULT VALUE 00451100
C 00451200
C HO RWORK(5) THE STEP SIZE TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE FIRST STEP. 00451300
C THE DEFAULT VALUE IS DETERMINED BY THE SOLVER. 00451400
C 00451500
C HMAX RWORK(6) THE MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE STEP SIZE ALLOWED. 00451600

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C          THE DEFAULT VALUE IS INFINITE.                                00451700
C                                                                 00451800
C HMIN      RWORK(7)  THE MINIMUM ABSOLUTE STEP SIZE ALLOWED.          00451900
C          THE DEFAULT VALUE IS 0. (THIS LOWER BOUND IS NOT           00452000
C          ENFORCED ON THE FINAL STEP BEFORE REACHING TCRIT          00452100
C          WHEN ITASK = 4 OR 5.)                                       00452200
C                                                                 00452300
C IXPR      IWORK(5)  FLAG TO GENERATE EXTRA PRINTING AT METHOD SWITCHES. 00452400
C          IXPR = 0 MEANS NO EXTRA PRINTING (THE DEFAULT).          00452500
C          IXPR = 1 MEANS PRINT DATA ON EACH SWITCH.                00452600
C          T, H, AND NST WILL BE PRINTED ON THE SAME LOGICAL        00452700
C          UNIT AS USED FOR ERROR MESSAGES.                          00452800
C                                                                 00452900
C MXSTEP    IWORK(6)  MAXIMUM NUMBER OF (INTERNALLY DEFINED) STEPS     00453000
C          ALLOWED DURING ONE CALL TO THE SOLVER.                    00453100
C          THE DEFAULT VALUE IS 500.                                  00453200
C                                                                 00453300
C MXHNIL    IWORK(7)  MAXIMUM NUMBER OF MESSAGES PRINTED (PER PROBLEM) 00453400
C          WARNING THAT T + H = T ON A STEP (H = STEP SIZE).        00453500
C          THIS MUST BE POSITIVE TO RESULT IN A NON-DEFAULT          00453600
C          VALUE. THE DEFAULT VALUE IS 10.                            00453700
C                                                                 00453800
C MXORDN    IWORK(8)  THE MAXIMUM ORDER TO BE ALLOWED FOR THE NONSTIFF 00453900
C          (ADAMS) METHOD. THE DEFAULT VALUE IS 12.                  00454000
C          IF MXORDN EXCEEDS THE DEFAULT VALUE, IT WILL             00454100
C          BE REDUCED TO THE DEFAULT VALUE.                          00454200
C          MXORDN IS HELD CONSTANT DURING THE PROBLEM.              00454300
C                                                                 00454400
C MXORDS    IWORK(9)  THE MAXIMUM ORDER TO BE ALLOWED FOR THE STIFF    00454500
C          (BDF) METHOD. THE DEFAULT VALUE IS 5.                     00454600
C          IF MXORDS EXCEEDS THE DEFAULT VALUE, IT WILL             00454700
C          BE REDUCED TO THE DEFAULT VALUE.                          00454800
C          MXORDS IS HELD CONSTANT DURING THE PROBLEM.              00454900
C-----
C OPTIONAL OUTPUTS.                                                    00455000
C                                                                 00455100
C                                                                 00455200
C AS OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL OUTPUT FROM LSODAR, THE VARIABLES LISTED    00455300
C BELOW ARE QUANTITIES RELATED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF LSODAR         00455400
C WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO THE USER. THESE ARE COMMUNICATED BY WAY OF 00455500
C THE WORK ARRAYS, BUT ALSO HAVE INTERNAL MNEMONIC NAMES AS SHOWN.  00455600
C EXCEPT WHERE STATED OTHERWISE, ALL OF THESE OUTPUTS ARE DEFINED  00455700
C ON ANY SUCCESSFUL RETURN FROM LSODAR, AND ON ANY RETURN WITH      00455800
C ISTATE = -1, -2, -4, -5, OR -6. ON AN ILLEGAL INPUT RETURN        00455900
C (ISTATE = -3), THEY WILL BE UNCHANGED FROM THEIR EXISTING VALUES 00456000
C (IF ANY), EXCEPT POSSIBLY FOR TOLSF, LENRW, AND LENIW.          00456100
C ON ANY ERROR RETURN, OUTPUTS RELEVANT TO THE ERROR WILL BE DEFINED, 00456200
C AS NOTED BELOW.                                                    00456300
C                                                                 00456400
C NAME      LOCATION      MEANING                                       00456500
C                                                                 00456600
C HU        RWORK(11) THE STEP SIZE IN T LAST USED (SUCCESSFULLY).    00456700
C                                                                 00456800
C HCUR      RWORK(12) THE STEP SIZE TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE NEXT STEP. 00456900
C                                                                 00457000
C TCUR      RWORK(13) THE CURRENT VALUE OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE    00457100
C          WHICH THE SOLVER HAS ACTUALLY REACHED, I.E. THE           00457200
C          CURRENT INTERNAL MESH POINT IN T. ON OUTPUT, TCUR          00457300
C          WILL ALWAYS BE AT LEAST AS FAR AS THE ARGUMENT             00457400
C          T, BUT MAY BE FARTHER (IF INTERPOLATION WAS DONE).        00457500
C                                                                 00457600
C TOLSF     RWORK(14) A TOLERANCE SCALE FACTOR, GREATER THAN 1.0,     00457700
C          COMPUTED WHEN A REQUEST FOR TOO MUCH ACCURACY WAS         00457800
C          DETECTED (ISTATE = -3 IF DETECTED AT THE START OF          00457900
C          THE PROBLEM, ISTATE = -2 OTHERWISE). IF ITOL IS           00458000
C          LEFT UNALTERED BUT RTOL AND ATOL ARE UNIFORMLY           00458100
C          SCALED UP BY A FACTOR OF TOLSF FOR THE NEXT CALL,         00458200
C          THEN THE SOLVER IS DEEMED LIKELY TO SUCCEED.             00458300
C          (THE USER MAY ALSO IGNORE TOLSF AND ALTER THE            00458400
C          TOLERANCE PARAMETERS IN ANY OTHER WAY APPROPRIATE.)      00458500
C                                                                 00458600
C TSW       RWORK(15) THE VALUE OF T AT THE TIME OF THE LAST METHOD    00458700
C          SWITCH, IF ANY.                                           00458800

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C
C NGE      IWORK(10) THE NUMBER OF G EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00458900
C
C NST      IWORK(11) THE NUMBER OF STEPS TAKEN FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459000
C
C NFE      IWORK(12) THE NUMBER OF F EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459100
C
C NFE      IWORK(12) THE NUMBER OF F EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459200
C
C NFE      IWORK(12) THE NUMBER OF F EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459300
C
C NFE      IWORK(12) THE NUMBER OF F EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459400
C
C NFE      IWORK(12) THE NUMBER OF F EVALUATIONS FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459500
C
C NJE      IWORK(13) THE NUMBER OF JACOBIAN EVALUATIONS (AND OF MATRIX 00459600
C              LU DECOMPOSITIONS) FOR THE PROBLEM SO FAR. 00459700
C
C
C NQU      IWORK(14) THE METHOD ORDER LAST USED (SUCCESSFULLY). 00459800
C
C NQCUR    IWORK(15) THE ORDER TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE NEXT STEP. 00459900
C
C NQCUR    IWORK(15) THE ORDER TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE NEXT STEP. 00460000
C
C NQCUR    IWORK(15) THE ORDER TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE NEXT STEP. 00460100
C
C NQCUR    IWORK(15) THE ORDER TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE NEXT STEP. 00460200
C
C IMXER    IWORK(16) THE INDEX OF THE COMPONENT OF LARGEST MAGNITUDE IN 00460300
C              THE WEIGHTED LOCAL ERROR VECTOR ( E(I)/EWT(I) ), 00460400
C              ON AN ERROR RETURN WITH ISTATE = -4 OR -5. 00460500
C
C
C LENRW    IWORK(17) THE LENGTH OF RWORK ACTUALLY REQUIRED, ASSUMING 00460600
C              THAT THE LENGTH OF RWORK IS TO BE FIXED FOR THE 00460700
C              REST OF THE PROBLEM, AND THAT SWITCHING MAY OCCUR. 00460800
C              THIS IS DEFINED ON NORMAL RETURNS AND ON AN ILLEGAL 00460900
C              INPUT RETURN FOR INSUFFICIENT STORAGE. 00461000
C
C
C LENIW    IWORK(18) THE LENGTH OF IWORK ACTUALLY REQUIRED, ASSUMING 00461100
C              THAT THE LENGTH OF IWORK IS TO BE FIXED FOR THE 00461200
C              REST OF THE PROBLEM, AND THAT SWITCHING MAY OCCUR. 00461300
C              THIS IS DEFINED ON NORMAL RETURNS AND ON AN ILLEGAL 00461400
C              INPUT RETURN FOR INSUFFICIENT STORAGE. 00461500
C
C
C MUSED    IWORK(19) THE METHOD INDICATOR FOR THE LAST SUCCESSFUL STEP.. 00461600
C              1 MEANS ADAMS (NONSTIFF), 2 MEANS BDF (STIFF). 00461700
C
C
C MCUR     IWORK(20) THE CURRENT METHOD INDICATOR.. 00461800
C              1 MEANS ADAMS (NONSTIFF), 2 MEANS BDF (STIFF). 00461900
C              THIS IS THE METHOD TO BE ATTEMPTED 00462000
C              ON THE NEXT STEP.  THUS IT DIFFERS FROM MUSED 00462100
C              ONLY IF A METHOD SWITCH HAS JUST BEEN MADE. 00462200
C
C
C THE FOLLOWING TWO ARRAYS ARE SEGMENTS OF THE RWORK ARRAY WHICH 00462300
C MAY ALSO BE OF INTEREST TO THE USER AS OPTIONAL OUTPUTS. 00462400
C FOR EACH ARRAY..THE TABLE BELOW GIVES ITS INTERNAL NAME, 00462500
C ITS BASE ADDRESS IN RWORK, AND ITS DESCRIPTION. 00462600
C
C
C NAME      BASE ADDRESS      DESCRIPTION 00462700
C
C YH        21 + 3*NG          THE NORDSIECK HISTORY ARRAY, OF SIZE NYH BY 00462800
C              (NQCUR + 1), WHERE NYH IS THE INITIAL VALUE 00462900
C              OF NEQ.  FOR J = 0,1,...,NQCUR, COLUMN J+1 00463000
C              OF YH CONTAINS HCUR**J/FACTORIAL(J) TIMES 00463100
C              THE J-TH DERIVATIVE OF THE INTERPOLATING 00463200
C              POLYNOMIAL CURRENTLY REPRESENTING THE SOLUTION, 00463300
C              EVALUATED AT T = TCUR. 00463400
C
C
C ACOR      LACOR              ARRAY OF SIZE NEQ USED FOR THE ACCUMULATED 00463500
C              (FROM COMMON    CORRECTIONS ON EACH STEP, SCALED ON OUTPUT 00463600
C              AS NOTED)      TO REPRESENT THE ESTIMATED LOCAL ERROR IN Y 00463700
C
C              ON THE LAST STEP.  THIS IS THE VECTOR E IN 00463800
C              THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ERROR CONTROL.  IT IS 00463900
C              DEFINED ONLY ON A SUCCESSFUL RETURN FROM 00464000
C              LSODAR.  THE BASE ADDRESS LACOR IS OBTAINED BY 00464100
C              INCLUDING IN THE USER-S PROGRAM THE 00464200
C              FOLLOWING 3 LINES.. 00464300
C              DOUBLE PRECISION RLS 00464400
C              COMMON /LSO001/ RLS(219), ILS(39) 00464500
C              LACOR = ILS(5) 00464600
C
C
C ----- 00464700
C
C PART II.  OTHER ROUTINES CALLABLE. 00464800
C
C THE FOLLOWING ARE OPTIONAL CALLS WHICH THE USER MAY MAKE TO 00464900
C GAIN ADDITIONAL CAPABILITIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH LSODAR. 00465000

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C (THE ROUTINES XSETUN AND XSETF ARE DESIGNED TO CONFORM TO THE          00466100
C SLATEC ERROR HANDLING PACKAGE.)                                       00466200
C                                                                           00466300
C   FORM OF CALL                FUNCTION                                00466400
C   CALL XSETUN(LUN)            SET THE LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER, LUN, FOR    00466500
C                               OUTPUT OF MESSAGES FROM LSODAR, IF      00466600
C                               THE DEFAULT IS NOT DESIRED.              00466700
C                               THE DEFAULT VALUE OF LUN IS 6.           00466800
C                                                                           00466900
C   CALL XSETF(MFLAG)          SET A FLAG TO CONTROL THE PRINTING OF    00467000
C                               MESSAGES BY LSODAR.                     00467100
C                               MFLAG = 0 MEANS DO NOT PRINT. (DANGER..   00467200
C                               THIS RISKS LOSING VALUABLE INFORMATION.) 00467300
C                               MFLAG = 1 MEANS PRINT (THE DEFAULT).     00467400
C                                                                           00467500
C                               EITHER OF THE ABOVE CALLS MAY BE MADE AT 00467600
C                               ANY TIME AND WILL TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY.00467700
C                                                                           00467800
C   CALL SVCAR (RSAV, ISAV)     STORE IN RSAV AND ISAV THE CONTENTS     00467900
C                               OF THE INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS USED BY    00468000
C                               LSODAR (SEE PART III BELOW).            00468100
C                               RSAV MUST BE A REAL ARRAY OF LENGTH 246  00468200
C                               OR MORE, AND ISAV MUST BE AN INTEGER     00468300
C                               ARRAY OF LENGTH 59 OR MORE.              00468400
C                                                                           00468500
C   CALL RSCAR (RSAV, ISAV)     RESTORE, FROM RSAV AND ISAV, THE CONTENTS00468600
C                               OF THE INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS USED BY    00468700
C                               LSODAR. PRESUMES A PRIOR CALL TO SVCAR  00468800
C                               WITH THE SAME ARGUMENTS.                 00468900
C                                                                           00469000
C                               SVCAR AND RSCAR ARE USEFUL IF            00469100
C                               INTERRUPTING A RUN AND RESTARTING       00469200
C                               LATER, OR ALTERNATING BETWEEN TWO OR    00469300
C                               MORE PROBLEMS SOLVED WITH LSODAR.      00469400
C                                                                           00469500
C   CALL INTDY(,,,,,)          PROVIDE DERIVATIVES OF Y, OF VARIOUS    00469600
C                               (SEE BELOW) ORDERS, AT A SPECIFIED POINT T, IF 00469700
C                               DESIRED. IT MAY BE CALLED ONLY AFTER    00469800
C                               A SUCCESSFUL RETURN FROM LSODAR.        00469900
C                                                                           00470000
C   THE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING INTDY ARE AS FOLLOWS.          00470100
C   THE FORM OF THE CALL IS..                                         00470200
C                                                                           00470300
C   CALL INTDY (T, K, RWORK(LYH), NYH, DKY, IFLAG)                    00470400
C                                                                           00470500
C   THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE..                                         00470600
C                                                                           00470700
C   T      = VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE WHERE ANSWERS ARE DESIRED   00470800
C           (NORMALLY THE SAME AS THE T LAST RETURNED BY LSODAR).     00470900
C           FOR VALID RESULTS, T MUST LIE BETWEEN TCUR - HU AND TCUR.  00471000
C           (SEE OPTIONAL OUTPUTS FOR TCUR AND HU.)                    00471100
C   K      = INTEGER ORDER OF THE DERIVATIVE DESIRED. K MUST SATISFY  00471200
C           0 .LE. K .LE. NQCUR, WHERE NQCUR IS THE CURRENT ORDER     00471300
C           (SEE OPTIONAL OUTPUTS). THE CAPABILITY CORRESPONDING      00471400
C           TO K = 0, I.E. COMPUTING Y(T), IS ALREADY PROVIDED        00471500
C           BY LSODAR DIRECTLY. SINCE NQCUR .GE. 1, THE FIRST        00471600
C           DERIVATIVE DY/DT IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE WITH INTDY.          00471700
C   LYH    = 21 + 3*NG = BASE ADDRESS IN RWORK OF THE HISTORY ARRAY YH.00471800
C   NYH    = COLUMN LENGTH OF YH, EQUAL TO THE INITIAL VALUE OF NEQ.  00471900
C                                                                           00472000
C   THE OUTPUT PARAMETERS ARE..                                         00472100
C                                                                           00472200
C   DKY    = A REAL ARRAY OF LENGTH NEQ CONTAINING THE COMPUTED VALUE  00472300
C           OF THE K-TH DERIVATIVE OF Y(T).                            00472400
C   IFLAG  = INTEGER FLAG, RETURNED AS 0 IF K AND T WERE LEGAL,       00472500
C           -1 IF K WAS ILLEGAL, AND -2 IF T WAS ILLEGAL.             00472600
C           ON AN ERROR RETURN, A MESSAGE IS ALSO WRITTEN.            00472700
C-----00472800
C PART III. COMMON BLOCKS.                                             00472900
C                                                                           00473000
C IF LSODAR IS TO BE USED IN AN OVERLAY SITUATION, THE USER        00473100
C MUST DECLARE, IN THE PRIMARY OVERLAY, THE VARIABLES IN..          00473200

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C (1) THE CALL SEQUENCE TO LSODAR, 00473300
C (2) THE FOUR INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS 00473400
C /LSO001/ OF LENGTH 258 (219 DOUBLE PRECISION WORDS 00473500
C FOLLOWED BY 39 INTEGER WORDS), 00473600
C /LSA001/ OF LENGTH 31 (22 DOUBLE PRECISION WORDS 00473700
C FOLLOWED BY 9 INTEGER WORDS), 00473800
C /LSR001/ OF LENGTH 14 (5 DOUBLE PRECISION WORDS 00473900
C FOLLOWED BY 9 INTEGER WORDS), 00474000
C /EHO001/ OF LENGTH 2 (INTEGER WORDS). 00474100
C 00474200
C IF LSODAR IS USED ON A SYSTEM IN WHICH THE CONTENTS OF INTERNAL 00474300
C COMMON BLOCKS ARE NOT PRESERVED BETWEEN CALLS, THE USER SHOULD 00474400
C DECLARE THE ABOVE COMMON BLOCKS IN HIS MAIN PROGRAM TO INSURE 00474500
C THAT THEIR CONTENTS ARE PRESERVED. 00474600
C 00474700
C IF THE SOLUTION OF A GIVEN PROBLEM BY LSODAR IS TO BE INTERRUPTED 00474800
C AND THEN LATER CONTINUED, SUCH AS WHEN RESTARTING AN INTERRUPTED RUN 00474900
C OR ALTERNATING BETWEEN TWO OR MORE PROBLEMS, THE USER SHOULD SAVE, 00475000
C FOLLOWING THE RETURN FROM THE LAST LSODAR CALL PRIOR TO THE 00475100
C INTERRUPTION, THE CONTENTS OF THE CALL SEQUENCE VARIABLES AND THE 00475200
C INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS, AND LATER RESTORE THESE VALUES BEFORE THE 00475300
C NEXT LSODAR CALL FOR THAT PROBLEM. TO SAVE AND RESTORE THE COMMON 00475400
C BLOCKS, USE SUBROUTINES SVCAR AND RSCAR (SEE PART II ABOVE). 00475500
C 00475600
C-----00475700
C PART IV. OPTIONALLY REPLACEABLE SOLVER ROUTINES. 00475800
C 00475900
C BELOW IS A DESCRIPTION OF A ROUTINE IN THE LSODAR PACKAGE WHICH 00476000
C RELATES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF ERRORS, AND CAN BE 00476100
C REPLACED BY A USER-SUPPLIED VERSION, IF DESIRED. HOWEVER, SINCE SUCH 00476200
C A REPLACEMENT MAY HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE, IT SHOULD BE 00476300
C DONE ONLY WHEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, AND ONLY WITH GREAT CAUTION. 00476400
C (NOTE. THE MEANS BY WHICH THE PACKAGE VERSION OF A ROUTINE IS 00476500
C SUPERSEDED BY THE USER-S VERSION MAY BE SYSTEM-DEPENDENT.) 00476600
C 00476700
C (A) EWSET. 00476800
C THE FOLLOWING SUBROUTINE IS CALLED JUST BEFORE EACH INTERNAL 00476900
C INTEGRATION STEP, AND SETS THE ARRAY OF ERROR WEIGHTS, EWT, AS 00477000
C DESCRIBED UNDER ITOL/RTOL/ATOL ABOVE.. 00477100
C SUBROUTINE EWSET (NEQ, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, YCUR, EWT) 00477200
C WHERE NEQ, ITOL, RTOL, AND ATOL ARE AS IN THE LSODAR CALL SEQUENCE, 00477300
C YCUR CONTAINS THE CURRENT DEPENDENT VARIABLE VECTOR, AND 00477400
C EWT IS THE ARRAY OF WEIGHTS SET BY EWSET. 00477500
C 00477600
C IF THE USER SUPPLIES THIS SUBROUTINE, IT MUST RETURN IN EWT(I) 00477700
C (I = 1,...,NEQ) A POSITIVE QUANTITY SUITABLE FOR COMPARING ERRORS 00477800
C IN Y(I) TO. THE EWT ARRAY RETURNED BY EWSET IS PASSED TO THE 00477900
C VMNORM ROUTINE, AND ALSO USED BY LSODAR IN THE COMPUTATION 00478000
C OF THE OPTIONAL OUTPUT IMXER, AND THE INCREMENTS FOR DIFFERENCE 00478100
C QUOTIENT JACOBIANS. 00478200
C 00478300
C IN THE USER-SUPPLIED VERSION OF EWSET, IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO USE 00478400
C THE CURRENT VALUES OF DERIVATIVES OF Y. DERIVATIVES UP TO ORDER NQ 00478500
C ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE HISTORY ARRAY YH, DESCRIBED ABOVE UNDER 00478600
C OPTIONAL OUTPUTS. IN EWSET, YH IS IDENTICAL TO THE YCUR ARRAY, 00478700
C EXTENDED TO NQ + 1 COLUMNS WITH A COLUMN LENGTH OF NYH AND SCALE 00478800
C FACTORS OF H**J/FACTORIAL(J). ON THE FIRST CALL FOR THE PROBLEM, 00478900
C GIVEN BY NST = 0, NQ IS 1 AND H IS TEMPORARILY SET TO 1.0. 00479000
C THE QUANTITIES NQ, NYH, H, AND NST CAN BE OBTAINED BY INCLUDING 00479100
C IN EWSET THE STATEMENTS.. 00479200
C DOUBLE PRECISION H, RLS 00479300
C COMMON /LSO001/ RLS(219),ILS(39) 00479400
C NQ = ILS(35) 00479500
C NYH = ILS(14) 00479600
C NST = ILS(36) 00479700
C H = RLS(213) 00479800
C THUS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE CURRENT VALUE OF DY/DT CAN BE OBTAINED AS 00479900
C YCUR(NYH+I)/H (I=1,...,NEQ) (AND THE DIVISION BY H IS 00480000
C UNNECESSARY WHEN NST = 0). 00480100
C-----00480200
C-----00480300
C OTHER ROUTINES IN THE LSODAR PACKAGE. 00480400

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C
C IN ADDITION TO SUBROUTINE LSODAR, THE LSODAR PACKAGE INCLUDES THE
C FOLLOWING SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION ROUTINES..
C RCHEK DOES PRELIMINARY CHECKING FOR ROOTS, AND SERVES AS AN
C INTERFACE BETWEEN SUBROUTINE LSODAR AND SUBROUTINE ROOTS.
C ROOTS FINDS THE LEFTMOST ROOT OF A SET OF FUNCTIONS.
C INTDY COMPUTES AN INTERPOLATED VALUE OF THE Y VECTOR AT T = TOUT.
C STODA IS THE CORE INTEGRATOR, WHICH DOES ONE STEP OF THE
C INTEGRATION AND THE ASSOCIATED ERROR CONTROL.
C CFODE SETS ALL METHOD COEFFICIENTS AND TEST CONSTANTS.
C PRJA COMPUTES AND PREPROCESSES THE JACOBIAN MATRIX  $J = DF/DY$ 
C AND THE NEWTON ITERATION MATRIX  $P = I - H*LO*J$ .
C SOLSY MANAGES SOLUTION OF LINEAR SYSTEM IN CHORD ITERATION.
C EWSET SETS THE ERROR WEIGHT VECTOR EWT BEFORE EACH STEP.
C VMNORM COMPUTES THE WEIGHTED MAX-NORM OF A VECTOR.
C FNORM COMPUTES THE NORM OF A FULL MATRIX CONSISTENT WITH THE
C WEIGHTED MAX-NORM ON VECTORS.
C BNORM COMPUTES THE NORM OF A BAND MATRIX CONSISTENT WITH THE
C WEIGHTED MAX-NORM ON VECTORS.
C SVCAR AND RSCAR ARE USER-CALLABLE ROUTINES TO SAVE AND RESTORE,
C RESPECTIVELY, THE CONTENTS OF THE INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS.
C DGEFA AND DGESL ARE ROUTINES FROM LINPACK FOR SOLVING FULL
C SYSTEMS OF LINEAR ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS.
C DGBFA AND DGBSL ARE ROUTINES FROM LINPACK FOR SOLVING BANDED
C LINEAR SYSTEMS.
C DAXPY, DSCAL, IDAMAX, DDOT, AND DCOPY ARE BASIC LINEAR ALGEBRA
C MODULES (BLAS) USED BY THE ABOVE LINPACK ROUTINES.
C DIMACH COMPUTES THE UNIT ROUNDOFF IN A MACHINE-INDEPENDENT MANNER.
C XERRWV, XSETUN, AND XSETF HANDLE THE PRINTING OF ALL ERROR
C MESSAGES AND WARNINGS. XERRWV IS MACHINE-DEPENDENT.
C NOTE.. VMNORM, FNORM, BNORM, IDAMAX, DDOT, AND DIMACH ARE FUNCTION
C ROUTINES. ALL THE OTHERS ARE SUBROUTINES.
C
C THE INTRINSIC AND EXTERNAL ROUTINES USED BY LSODAR ARE..
C DABS, DMAX1, DMIN1, DFLOAT, MAXO, MINO, MOD, DSIGN, DSQRT, AND WRITE.
C
C A BLOCK DATA SUBPROGRAM IS ALSO INCLUDED WITH THE PACKAGE,
C FOR LOADING SOME OF THE VARIABLES IN INTERNAL COMMON.
C
-----
C THE FOLLOWING CARD IS FOR OPTIMIZED COMPILATION ON LLL COMPILERS.
CLLL. OPTIMIZE
-----
EXTERNAL PRJA, SOLSY
INTEGER ILLIN, INIT, LYH, LEWT, LACOR, LSAVF, LWM, LIWM,
1 MXSTEP, MXHNIL, NHNIL, NTREP, NSLAST, NYH, IOWNS
INTEGER ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,
1 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NOU
INTEGER INSUFR, INSUFI, IXPR, IOWNS2, JTYP, MUSED, MXORDN, MXORDS
INTEGER LGO, LG1, LGX, IOWNR3, IRFND, ITASKC, NGC, NGE
INTEGER I, I1, I2, IFLAG, IMXR, KGO, LFO,
1 LENIW, LENRW, LENWM, ML, MORD, MU, MXHNLO, MXSTPO
INTEGER LEN1, LEN1C, LEN1N, LEN1S, LEN2, LENIWC,
1 LENRWC, LENRWN, LENRWS
INTEGER IRFP, IRT, LENYH, LYHNEW
DOUBLE PRECISION TRET, ROWNS,
1 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND
DOUBLE PRECISION TSW, ROWNS2, PDNORM
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWNR3, TO, TLAST, TOUTC
DOUBLE PRECISION ATOLI, AYI, BIG, EWTI, HO, HMAX, HMX, RH, RTOLI,
1 TCRIT, TDIST, TNEXT, TOL, TOLSF, TP, SIZE, SUM, WO,
2 DIMACH, VMNORM
DIMENSION MORD(2)
LOGICAL IHIT
-----
C THE FOLLOWING THREE INTERNAL COMMON BLOCKS CONTAIN
C (A) VARIABLES WHICH ARE LOCAL TO ANY SUBROUTINE BUT WHOSE VALUES MUST
C BE PRESERVED BETWEEN CALLS TO THE ROUTINE (OWN VARIABLES), AND
C (B) VARIABLES WHICH ARE COMMUNICATED BETWEEN SUBROUTINES.
C THE STRUCTURE OF EACH BLOCK IS AS FOLLOWS.. ALL REAL VARIABLES ARE
C LISTED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY ALL INTEGERS. WITHIN EACH TYPE, THE
C VARIABLES ARE GROUPED WITH THOSE LOCAL TO SUBROUTINE LSODAR FIRST,

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HMIN = 0.ODO                                00495000
IF (ISTATE .NE. 1) GO TO 60                  00495100
HO = 0.ODO                                    00495200
MXORDN = MORD(1)                             00495300
MXORDS = MORD(2)                             00495400
GO TO 60                                      00495500
40 IXPB = IWORK(5)                            00495600
IF (IXPR .LT. 0 .OR. IXPR .GT. 1) GO TO 611  00495700
MXSTEP = IWORK(6)                            00495800
IF (MXSTEP .LT. 0) GO TO 612                 00495900
IF (MXSTEP .EQ. 0) MXSTEP = MXSTPO          00496000
MXHNIL = IWORK(7)                            00496100
IF (MXHNIL .LT. 0) GO TO 613                 00496200
IF (MXHNIL .EQ. 0) MXHNIL = MXHNLO         00496300
IF (ISTATE .NE. 1) GO TO 50                  00496400
HO = RWORK(5)                                00496500
MXORDN = IWORK(8)                            00496600
IF (MXORDN .LT. 0) GO TO 628                 00496700
IF (MXORDN .EQ. 0) MXORDN = 100             00496800
MXORDN = MINO(MXORDN,MORD(1))                00496900
MXORDS = IWORK(9)                            00497000
IF (MXORDS .LT. 0) GO TO 629                 00497100
IF (MXORDS .EQ. 0) MXORDS = 100             00497200
MXORDS = MINO(MXORDS,MORD(2))                00497300
IF ((TOUT - T)*HO .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 614     00497400
50 HMAX = RWORK(6)                            00497500
IF (HMAX .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 615               00497600
HMXI = 0.ODO                                  00497700
IF (HMAX .GT. 0.ODO) HMXI = 1.ODO/HMAX      00497800
HMIN = RWORK(7)                               00497900
IF (HMIN .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 616               00498000
-----00498100
C SET WORK ARRAY POINTERS AND CHECK LENGTHS LRW AND LIW.
C IF ISTATE = 1, METH IS INITIALIZED TO 1 HERE TO FACILITATE THE
C CHECKING OF WORK SPACE LENGTHS.
C POINTERS TO SEGMENTS OF RWORK AND IWORK ARE NAMED BY PREFIXING L TO
C THE NAME OF THE SEGMENT. E.G., THE SEGMENT YH STARTS AT RWORK(LYH).
C SEGMENTS OF RWORK (IN ORDER) ARE DENOTED GO, G1, GX, YH, WM,
C EWT, SAVF, ACOR.
C IF THE LENGTHS PROVIDED ARE INSUFFICIENT FOR THE CURRENT METHOD,
C AN ERROR RETURN OCCURS. THIS IS TREATED AS ILLEGAL INPUT ON THE
C FIRST CALL, BUT AS A PROBLEM INTERRUPTION WITH ISTATE = -7 ON A
C CONTINUATION CALL. IF THE LENGTHS ARE SUFFICIENT FOR THE CURRENT
C METHOD BUT NOT FOR BOTH METHODS, A WARNING MESSAGE IS SENT.
-----00499400
60 IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1) METH = 1                00499500
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1) NYH = N                    00499600
LGO = 21                                       00499700
LG1 = LGO + NG                                00499800
LGX = LG1 + NG                                00499900
LYHNEW = LGX + NG                             00500000
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1) LYH = LYHNEW               00500100
IF (LYHNEW .EQ. LYH) GO TO 62                 00500200
C IF ISTATE = 3 AND NG WAS CHANGED, SHIFT YH TO ITS NEW LOCATION. -----00500300
LENYH = L*NYH                                  00500400
IF (LRW .LT. LYHNEW-1+LENYH) GO TO 62         00500500
I1 = 1                                         00500600
IF (LYHNEW .GT. LYH) I1 = -1                  00500700
CALL DCOPY (LENYH, RWORK(LYH), I1, RWORK(LYHNEW), I1)
LYH = LYHNEW                                   00500800
62 CONTINUE                                    00500900
LEN1N = LYHNEW - 1 + (MXORDN + 1)*NYH        00501000
LEN1S = LYHNEW - 1 + (MXORDS + 1)*NYH        00501100
LWM = LEN1S + 1                               00501200
IF (JT .LE. 2) LENWM = N*N + 2               00501300
IF (JT .GE. 4) LENWM = (2*ML + MU + 1)*N + 2 00501400
LEN1S = LEN1S + LENWM                         00501500
LEN1C = LEN1N                                  00501600
IF (METH .EQ. 2) LEN1C = LEN1S                00501700
LEN1 = MAXO(LLEN1N,LEN1S)                     00501800
LEN2 = 3*N                                    00501900
LENRW = LEN1 + LEN2                           00502000
00502100

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LENRWN = LEN1N + LEN2
LENRWS = LEN1S + LEN2
LENRWC = LEN1C + LEN2
IWORK(17) = LENRW
LIWM = 1
LENIW = 20 + N
LENIWC = 20
IF (METH .EQ. 2) LENIWC = LENIW
IWORK(18) = LENIW
00502200
00502300
00502400
00502500
00502600
00502700
00502800
00502900
00503000
00503100
C-----
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1 .AND. LRW .LT. LENRWC) GO TO 617
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1 .AND. LIW .LT. LENIWC) GO TO 618
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 3 .AND. LRW .LT. LENRWC) GO TO 550
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 3 .AND. LIW .LT. LENIWC) GO TO 555
LEWT = LEN1 + 1
INSUFR = 0
IF (LRW .GE. LENRW) GO TO 65
INSUFR = 2
LEWT = LEN1C + 1
CALL XERRWV(
1 1, 103, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)
CALL XERRWV(
1 1, 103, 1, 2, LENRW, LRW, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)
65 LSAVF = LEWT + N
LACOR = LSAVF + N
INSUFI = 0
IF (LIW .GE. LENIW) GO TO 70
INSUFI = 2
CALL XERRWV(
1 2, 104, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)
C CALL XERRWV(
C 1 60H MAY NOT BE LATER. INTEGRATION WILL PROCEED ANYWAY.
C 1 60, 104, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)
CALL XERRWV(
1 2, 104, 1, 2, LENIW, LIW, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)
70 CONTINUE
C CHECK RTOL AND ATOL FOR LEGALITY. -----
RTOLI = RTOL(1)
ATOLI = ATOL(1)
DO 75 I = 1,N
IF (ITOL .GE. 3) RTOLI = RTOL(I)
IF (ITOL .EQ. 2 .OR. ITOL .EQ. 4) ATOLI = ATOL(I)
IF (RTOLI .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 619
IF (ATOLI .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 620
75 CONTINUE
IF (ISTATE .EQ. 1) GO TO 100
C IF ISTATE = 3, SET FLAG TO SIGNAL PARAMETER CHANGES TO STODA. -----
JSTART = -1
IF (N .EQ. NYH) GO TO 200
C NEQ WAS REDUCED. ZERO PART OF YH TO AVOID UNDEFINED REFERENCES. -----
I1 = LYH + L*NYH
I2 = LYH + (MAXORD + 1)*NYH - 1
IF (I1 .GT. I2) GO TO 200
DO 95 I = I1,I2
95 RWORK(I) = 0.ODO
GO TO 200
C-----
C BLOCK C.
C THE NEXT BLOCK IS FOR THE INITIAL CALL ONLY (ISTATE = 1).
C IT CONTAINS ALL REMAINING INITIALIZATIONS, THE INITIAL CALL TO F,
C AND THE CALCULATION OF THE INITIAL STEP SIZE.
C THE ERROR WEIGHTS IN EWT ARE INVERTED AFTER BEING LOADED.
C-----
100 UROUND = D1MACH(4)
TN = T
TSW = T
MAXORD = MXORDN
IF (ITASK .NE. 4 .AND. ITASK .NE. 5) GO TO 110
TCRIT = RWORK(1)
IF ((TCRIT - TOUT)*(TOUT - T) .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 625
IF (HO .NE. 0.ODO .AND. (T + HO - TCRIT)*HO .GT. 0.ODO)
1 HO = TCRIT - T
00508100
00508200
00508300
00508400
00508500
00508600
00508700
00508800
00508900
00509000
00509100
00509200
00509300
00509400
00509500
00509600

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110  JSTART = 0                                00509700
      NHNIL = 0                                00509800
      NST = 0                                  00509900
      NJE = 0                                  00510000
      NSLAST = 0                              00510100
      HU = 0.0DO                              00510200
      NQU = 0                                  00510300
      MUSED = 0                                00510400
      MITER = 0                                00510500
      CCMAX = 0.3DO                            00510600
      MAXCOR = 3                              00510700
      MSBP = 20                               00510800
      MXNCF = 10                              00510900
C INITIAL CALL TO F. (LFO POINTS TO YH(*,2).) -----00511000
      LFO = LYH + NYH                          00511100
      CALL FEX (NEQ, T, Y, RWORK(LFO),INDX)    00511200
      NFE = 1                                  00511500
C LOAD THE INITIAL VALUE VECTOR IN YH. -----00511600
      DO 115 I = 1,N                          00511700
115   RWORK(I+LYH-1) = Y(I)                   00511800
C LOAD AND INVERT THE EWT ARRAY. (H IS TEMPORARILY SET TO 1.0.) -----00511900
      NQ = 1                                  00512000
      H = 1.0DO                               00512100
      CALL EWSET (N, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, RWORK(LYH), RWORK(LEWT)) 00512200
      DO 120 I = 1,N                          00512300
          IF (RWORK(I+LEWT-1) .LE. 0.0DO) GO TO 621 00512400
120   RWORK(I+LEWT-1) = 1.0DO/RWORK(I+LEWT-1) 00512500
C -----00512600
C THE CODING BELOW COMPUTES THE STEP SIZE, HO, TO BE ATTEMPTED ON THE
C FIRST STEP, UNLESS THE USER HAS SUPPLIED A VALUE FOR THIS. 00512700
C FIRST CHECK THAT TOUT - T DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM ZERO. 00512800
C A SCALAR TOLERANCE QUANTITY TOL IS COMPUTED, AS MAX(RTOL(I)) 00512900
C IF THIS IS POSITIVE, OR MAX(ATOL(I)/ABS(Y(I))) OTHERWISE, ADJUSTED 00513000
C SO AS TO BE BETWEEN 100*UROUND AND 1.0E-3. 00513100
C THEN THE COMPUTED VALUE HO IS GIVEN BY.. 00513200
C 00513300
C 00513400
C HO**(-2) = 1./(TOL * WO**2) + TOL * (NORM(F))**2 00513500
C 00513600
C WHERE WO = MAX ( ABS(T), ABS(TOUT) ), 00513700
C F = THE INITIAL VALUE OF THE VECTOR F(T,Y), AND 00513800
C NORM() = THE WEIGHTED VECTOR NORM USED THROUGHOUT, GIVEN BY 00513900
C THE VMNORM FUNCTION ROUTINE, AND WEIGHTED BY THE 00514000
C TOLERANCES INITIALLY LOADED INTO THE EWT ARRAY. 00514100
C THE SIGN OF HO IS INFERRERD FROM THE INITIAL VALUES OF TOUT AND T. 00514200
C ABS(HO) IS MADE .LE. ABS(TOUT-T) IN ANY CASE. 00514300
C -----00514400
      IF (HO .NE. 0.0DO) GO TO 180
      TDIST = DABS(TOUT - T)
      WO = DMAX1(DABS(T),DABS(TOUT))
      IF (TDIST .LT. 2.0DO*UROUND*WO) GO TO 622
      TOL = RTOL(1)
      IF (ITOL .LE. 2) GO TO 140
      DO 130 I = 1,N
130   TOL = DMAX1(TOL,RTOL(I))
140   IF (TOL .GT. 0.0DO) GO TO 160
      ATOLI = ATOL(1)
      DO 150 I = 1,N
          IF (ITOL .EQ. 2 .OR. ITOL .EQ. 4) ATOLI = ATOL(I)
          AYI = DABS(Y(I))
          IF (AYI .NE. 0.0DO) TOL = DMAX1(TOL,ATOLI/AYI)
150   CONTINUE
160   TOL = DMAX1(TOL,100.0DO*UROUND)
      TOL = DMIN1(TOL,0.001DO)
      SUM = VMNORM (N, RWORK(LFO), RWORK(LEWT))
      SUM = 1.0DO/(TOL*WO*WO) + TOL*SUM**2
      HO = 1.0DO/DSQRT(SUM)
      HO = DMIN1(HO,TDIST)
      HO = DSIGN(HO,TOUT-T)
C ADJUST HO IF NECESSARY TO MEET HMAX BOUND. -----00516700
180   RH = DABS(HO)*HMXI
      IF (RH .GT. 1.0DO) HO = HO/RH
C LOAD H WITH HO AND SCALE YH(*,2) BY HO. -----00517000

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H = HO                                00517100
DO 190 I = 1,N                          00517200
190   RWORK(I+LFO-1) = HO*RWORK(I+LFO-1) 00517300
C                                         00517400
C CHECK FOR A ZERO OF G AT T. -----00517500
   IRFND = 0                             00517600
   TOUTC = TOUT                           00517700
   IF (NGC .EQ. 0) GO TO 270               00517800
   CALL RCHEK (1, G, NEQ, Y, RWORK(LYH), NYH, 00517900
1   RWORK(LGO), RWORK(LG1), RWORK(LGX), JROOT, IRT,INDX) 00518000
   IF (IRT .EQ. 0) GO TO 270               00518100
   GO TO 632                               00518200
-----00518300
C BLOCK D.                               00518400
C THE NEXT CODE BLOCK IS FOR CONTINUATION CALLS ONLY (ISTATE = 2 OR 3) 00518500
C AND IS TO CHECK STOP CONDITIONS BEFORE TAKING A STEP. 00518600
C FIRST, RCHEK IS CALLED TO CHECK FOR A ROOT WITHIN THE LAST STEP 00518700
C TAKEN, OTHER THAN THE LAST ROOT FOUND THERE, IF ANY. 00518800
C IF ITASK = 2 OR 5, AND Y(TN) HAS NOT YET BEEN RETURNED TO THE USER 00518900
C BECAUSE OF AN INTERVENING ROOT, RETURN THROUGH BLOCK G. 00519000
-----00519100
200   NSLAST = NST                         00519200
C                                         00519300
   IRFP = IRFND                           00519400
   IF (NGC .EQ. 0) GO TO 205               00519500
   IF (ITASK .EQ. 1 .OR. ITASK .EQ. 4) TOUTC = TOUT 00519600
   CALL RCHEK (2, G, NEQ, Y, RWORK(LYH), NYH, 00519700
1   RWORK(LGO), RWORK(LG1), RWORK(LGX), JROOT, IRT,INDX) 00519800
   IF (IRT .NE. 1) GO TO 205               00519900
   IRFND = 1                               00520000
   ISTATE = 3                             00520100
   T = TO                                  00520200
   GO TO 425                               00520300
205   CONTINUE                             00520400
   IRFND = 0                               00520500
   IF (IRFP .EQ. 1 .AND. TLAST .NE. TN .AND. ITASK .EQ. 2) GO TO 400 00520600
C                                         00520700
   GO TO (210, 250, 220, 230, 240), ITASK 00520800
210   IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 250 00520900
   CALL INTDY (TOUT, 0, RWORK(LYH), NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00521000
   IF (IFLAG .NE. 0) GO TO 627             00521100
   T = TOUT                                00521200
   GO TO 420                               00521300
220   TP = TN - HU*(1.ODO + 100.ODO*UROUND) 00521400
   IF ((TP - TOUT)*H .GT. 0.ODO) GO TO 623 00521500
   IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 250 00521600
   T = TN                                  00521700
   GO TO 400                               00521800
230   TCRIT = RWORK(1)                     00521900
   IF ((TN - TCRIT)*H .GT. 0.ODO) GO TO 624 00522000
   IF ((TCRIT - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 625 00522100
   IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 245 00522200
   CALL INTDY (TOUT, 0, RWORK(LYH), NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00522300
   IF (IFLAG .NE. 0) GO TO 627             00522400
   T = TOUT                                00522500
   GO TO 420                               00522600
240   TCRIT = RWORK(1)                     00522700
   IF ((TN - TCRIT)*H .GT. 0.ODO) GO TO 624 00522800
245   HMX = DABS(TN) + DABS(H)              00522900
   IHIT = DABS(TN - TCRIT) .LE. 100.ODO*UROUND*HMX 00523000
   IF (IHIT) T = TCRIT                    00523100
   IF (IRFP .EQ. 1 .AND. TLAST .NE. TN .AND. ITASK .EQ. 5) GO TO 400 00523200
   IF (IHIT) GO TO 400                     00523300
   TNEXT = TN + H*(1.ODO + 4.ODO*UROUND)  00523400
   IF ((TNEXT - TCRIT)*H .LE. 0.ODO) GO TO 250 00523500
   H = (TCRIT - TN)*(1.ODO - 4.ODO*UROUND) 00523600
   IF (ISTATE .EQ. 2) JSTART = -2         00523700
-----00523800
C BLOCK E.                               00523900
C THE NEXT BLOCK IS NORMALLY EXECUTED FOR ALL CALLS AND CONTAINS 00524000
C THE CALL TO THE ONE-STEP CORE INTEGRATOR STODA. 00524100
C                                         00524200

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IF (NGC .EQ. 0) GO TO 315                                00531500
CALL RCHEK (3, G, NEQ, Y, RWORK(LYH), NYH,              00531600
1  RWORK(LGO), RWORK(LG1), RWORK(LGX), JROOT, IRT,INDX) 00531700
IF (IRT .NE. 1) GO TO 315                                00531800
IRFND = 1                                                00531900
ISTATE = 3                                               00532000
T = TO                                                  00532100
GO TO 425                                               00532200
315 CONTINUE                                           00532300
C                                                       00532400
      GO TO (320, 400, 330, 340, 350), ITASK           00532500
C ITASK = 1. IF TOUT HAS BEEN REACHED, INTERPOLATE. ----- 00532600
320 IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 250             00532700
      CALL INTDY (TOUT, O, RWORK(LYH), NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00532800
      T = TOUT                                           00532900
      GO TO 420                                           00533000
C ITASK = 3. JUMP TO EXIT IF TOUT WAS REACHED. ----- 00533100
330 IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .GE. 0.ODO) GO TO 400             00533200
      GO TO 250                                           00533300
C ITASK = 4. SEE IF TOUT OR TCRIT WAS REACHED. ADJUST H IF NECESSARY. 00533400
340 IF ((TN - TOUT)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 345             00533500
      CALL INTDY (TOUT, O, RWORK(LYH), NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00533600
      T = TOUT                                           00533700
      GO TO 420                                           00533800
345 HMX = DABS(TN) + DABS(H)                             00533900
      IHIT = DABS(TN - TCRIT) .LE. 100.ODO*UROUND*HMX 00534000
      IF (IHIT) GO TO 400                                 00534100
      TNEXT = TN + H*(1.ODO + 4.ODO*UROUND)             00534200
      IF ((TNEXT - TCRIT)*H .LE. 0.ODO) GO TO 250      00534300
      H = (TCRIT - TN)*(1.ODO - 4.ODO*UROUND)          00534400
      JSTART = -2                                        00534500
      GO TO 250                                           00534600
C ITASK = 5. SEE IF TCRIT WAS REACHED AND JUMP TO EXIT. ----- 00534700
350 HMX = DABS(TN) + DABS(H)                             00534800
      IHIT = DABS(TN - TCRIT) .LE. 100.ODO*UROUND*HMX 00534900
----- 00535000
C BLOCK G.                                             00535100
C THE FOLLOWING BLOCK HANDLES ALL SUCCESSFUL RETURNS FROM LSODAR. 00535200
C IF ITASK .NE. 1, Y IS LOADED FROM YH AND T IS SET ACCORDINGLY. 00535300
C ISTATE IS SET TO 2, THE ILLEGAL INPUT COUNTER IS ZEROED, AND THE 00535400
C OPTIONAL OUTPUTS ARE LOADED INTO THE WORK ARRAYS BEFORE RETURNING. 00535500
C IF ISTATE = 1 AND TOUT = T, THERE IS A RETURN WITH NO ACTION TAKEN, 00535600
C EXCEPT THAT IF THIS HAS HAPPENED REPEATEDLY, THE RUN IS TERMINATED. 00535700
----- 00535800
400 DO 410 I = 1,N                                     00535900
410   Y(I) = RWORK(I+LYH-1)                             00536000
      T = TN                                             00536100
      IF (ITASK .NE. 4 .AND. ITASK .NE. 5) GO TO 420   00536200
      IF (IHIT) T = TCRIT                               00536300
420   ISTATE = 2                                        00536400
425   CONTINUE                                         00536500
      ILLIN = 0                                         00536600
      RWORK(11) = HU                                    00536700
      RWORK(12) = H                                     00536800
      RWORK(13) = TN                                    00536900
      RWORK(15) = TSW                                   00537000
      IWORK(11) = NST                                   00537100
      IWORK(12) = NFE                                   00537200
      IWORK(13) = NJE                                   00537300
      IWORK(14) = NQU                                   00537400
      IWORK(15) = NQ                                    00537500
      IWORK(19) = MUSED                                 00537600
      IWORK(20) = METH                                 00537700
      IWORK(10) = NGE                                  00537800
      TLAST = T                                        00537900
      RETURN                                           00538000
C                                                       00538100
430   NTREP = NTREP + 1                                 00538200
      IF (NTREP .LT. 5) RETURN                          00538300
      CALL XERRWV(                                       00538400
1      8, 301, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, T, 0.ODO)              00538500
      GO TO 800                                         00538600

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C-----00538700
C BLOCK H. 00538800
C THE FOLLOWING BLOCK HANDLES ALL UNSUCCESSFUL RETURNS OTHER THAN 00538900
C THOSE FOR ILLEGAL INPUT. FIRST THE ERROR MESSAGE ROUTINE IS CALLED. 00539000
C IF THERE WAS AN ERROR TEST OR CONVERGENCE TEST FAILURE, IMXER IS SET. 00539100
C THEN Y IS LOADED FROM YH, T IS SET TO TN, AND THE ILLEGAL INPUT 00539200
C COUNTER ILLIN IS SET TO 0. THE OPTIONAL OUTPUTS ARE LOADED INTO 00539300
C THE WORK ARRAYS BEFORE RETURNING. 00539400
C-----00539500
C THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEPS WAS TAKEN BEFORE REACHING TOUT. -----00539600
500 CALL XERRWV( 00539700
1 9, 201, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00539800
CALL XERRWV( 00539900
1 9, 201, 1, 1, MXSTEP, 0, 1, TN, 0.ODO) 00540000
ISTATE = -1 00540100
GO TO 580 00540200
C EWT(I) .LE. 0.0 FOR SOME I (NOT AT START OF PROBLEM). -----00540300
510 EWTI = RWORK(LEWT+I-1) 00540400
CALL XERRWV( 00540500
1 10, 202, 1, 1, I, 0, 2, TN, EWTI) 00540600
ISTATE = -6 00540700
GO TO 580 00540800
C TOO MUCH ACCURACY REQUESTED FOR MACHINE PRECISION. -----00540900
520 CALL XERRWV( 00541000
1 11, 203, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00541100
CALL XERRWV( 00541200
1 11, 203, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TN, TOLSF) 00541300
RWORK(14) = TOLSF 00541400
ISTATE = -2 00541500
GO TO 580 00541600
C KFLAG = -1. ERROR TEST FAILED REPEATEDLY OR WITH ABS(H) = HMIN. -----00541700
530 CALL XERRWV( 00541800
1 12, 204, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00541900
CALL XERRWV( 00542000
1 12, 204, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TN, H) 00542100
ISTATE = -4 00542200
GO TO 560 00542300
C KFLAG = -2. CONVERGENCE FAILED REPEATEDLY OR WITH ABS(H) = HMIN. -----00542400
540 CALL XERRWV( 00542500
1 13, 205, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00542600
CALL XERRWV(50H CORRECTOR CONVERGENCE FAILED REPEATEDLY 00542700
C 1 50, 205, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00542800
CALL XERRWV( 00542900
1 13, 205, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TN, H) 00543000
ISTATE = -5 00543100
GO TO 560 00543200
C RWORK LENGTH TOO SMALL TO PROCEED. -----00543300
550 CALL XERRWV( 00543400
1 14, 206, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00543500
CALL XERRWV( 00543600
1 14, 206, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, TN, 0.ODO) 00543700
ISTATE = -7 00543800
GO TO 580 00543900
C IWORK LENGTH TOO SMALL TO PROCEED. -----00544000
555 CALL XERRWV( 00544100
1 15, 207, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO) 00544200
CALL XERRWV( 00544300
1 15, 207, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, TN, 0.ODO) 00544400
ISTATE = -7 00544500
GO TO 580 00544600
C COMPUTE IMXER IF RELEVANT. -----00544700
560 BIG = 0.ODO 00544800
IMXER = 1 00544900
DO 570 I = 1,N 00545000
SIZE = DABS(RWORK(I+LACOR-1)*RWORK(I+LEWT-1)) 00545100
IF (BIG .GE. SIZE) GO TO 570 00545200
BIG = SIZE 00545300
IMXER = I 00545400
570 CONTINUE 00545500
IWORK(16) = IMXER 00545600
C SET Y VECTOR, T, ILLIN, AND OPTIONAL OUTPUTS. -----00545700
580 DO 590 I = 1,N 00545800

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590	Y(I) = RWORK(I+LYH-1)	00545900
	T = TN	00546000
	ILLIN = 0	00546100
	RWORK(11) = HU	00546200
	RWORK(12) = H	00546300
	RWORK(13) = TN	00546400
	RWORK(15) = TSW	00546500
	IWORK(11) = NST	00546600
	IWORK(12) = NFE	00546700
	IWORK(13) = NJE	00546800
	IWORK(14) = NQU	00546900
	IWORK(15) = NQ	00547000
	IWORK(19) = MUSED	00547100
	IWORK(20) = METH	00547200
	IWORK(10) = NGE	00547300
	TLAST = T	00547400
	RETURN	00547500
-----		
	C BLOCK I.	00547600
	C THE FOLLOWING BLOCK HANDLES ALL ERROR RETURNS DUE TO ILLEGAL INPUT	00547700
	C (ISTATE = -3), AS DETECTED BEFORE CALLING THE CORE INTEGRATOR.	00547800
	C FIRST THE ERROR MESSAGE ROUTINE IS CALLED. THEN IF THERE HAVE BEEN	00547900
	C 5 CONSECUTIVE SUCH RETURNS JUST BEFORE THIS CALL TO THE SOLVER,	00548000
	C THE RUN IS HALTED.	00548100
-----		
	C	00548300
601	CALL XERRWV(	00548400
	1 16, 1, 1, 1, ISTATE, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00548500
	GO TO 700	00548600
602	CALL XERRWV(	00548700
	1 17, 2, 1, 1, ITASK, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00548800
	GO TO 700	00548900
603	CALL XERRWV(	00549000
	1 18, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00549100
	GO TO 700	00549200
604	CALL XERRWV(	00549300
	1 19, 4, 1, 1, NEQ, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00549400
	GO TO 700	00549500
605	CALL XERRWV(	00549600
	1 20, 5, 1, 2, N, NEQ, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00549700
	GO TO 700	00549800
606	CALL XERRWV(	00549900
	1 21, 6, 1, 1, ITOL, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00550000
	GO TO 700	00550100
607	CALL XERRWV(	00550200
	1 22, 7, 1, 1, IOPT, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00550300
	GO TO 700	00550400
608	CALL XERRWV(	00550500
	1 23, 8, 1, 1, JT, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00550600
	GO TO 700	00550700
609	CALL XERRWV(	00550800
	1 24, 9, 1, 2, ML, NEQ, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00550900
	GO TO 700	00551000
610	CALL XERRWV(	00551100
	1 25, 10, 1, 2, MU, NEQ, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00551200
	GO TO 700	00551300
611	CALL XERRWV(	00551400
	1 26, 11, 1, 1, IXP, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00551500
	GO TO 700	00551600
612	CALL XERRWV(	00551700
	1 27, 12, 1, 1, MXSTEP, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00551800
	GO TO 700	00551900
613	CALL XERRWV(	00552000
	1 28, 13, 1, 1, MXHNIL, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00552100
	GO TO 700	00552200
614	CALL XERRWV(	00552300
	1 29, 14, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TOUT, T)	00552400
	CALL XERRWV(	00552500
	1 29, 14, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, HO, 0.ODO)	00552600
	GO TO 700	00552700
615	CALL XERRWV(	00552800
	1 30, 15, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, HMAX, 0.ODO)	00552900
	GO TO 700	00553000

616	CALL XERRWV(	00553100
	1 31, 16, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, HMIN, 0.ODO)	00553200
	GO TO 700	00553300
617	CALL XERRWV(	00553400
	1 32, 17, 1, 2, LENRW, LRW, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00553500
	GO TO 700	00553600
618	CALL XERRWV(	00553700
	1 33, 18, 1, 2, LENIW, LIW, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00553800
	GO TO 700	00553900
619	CALL XERRWV(	00554000
	1 34, 19, 1, 1, I, 0, 1, RTOLI, 0.ODO)	00554100
	GO TO 700	00554200
620	CALL XERRWV(	00554300
	1 35, 20, 1, 1, I, 0, 1, ATOLI, 0.ODO)	00554400
	GO TO 700	00554500
621	EWTI = RWORK(LEWT+I-1)	00554600
	CALL XERRWV(	00554700
	1 36, 21, 1, 1, I, 0, 1, EWTI, 0.ODO)	00554800
	GO TO 700	00554900
622	CALL XERRWV(	00555000
	1 37, 22, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TOUT, T)	00555100
	GO TO 700	00555200
623	CALL XERRWV(	00555300
	1 38, 23, 1, 1, ITASK, 0, 2, TOUT, TP)	00555400
	GO TO 700	00555500
624	CALL XERRWV(	00555600
	1 39, 24, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TCRIT, TN)	00555700
	GO TO 700	00555800
625	CALL XERRWV(	00555900
	1 40, 25, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TCRIT, TOUT)	00556000
	GO TO 700	00556100
626	CALL XERRWV(	00556200
	1 41, 26, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00556300
	CALL XERRWV(	00556400
	1 41, 26, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, TOLSF, 0.ODO)	00556500
	RWORK(14) = TOLSF	00556600
	GO TO 700	00556700
627	CALL XERRWV(	00556800
	1 42, 27, 1, 1, ITASK, 0, 1, TOUT, 0.ODO)	00556900
	GO TO 700	00557000
628	CALL XERRWV(	00557100
	1 43, 28, 1, 1, MXORDN, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00557200
	GO TO 700	00557300
629	CALL XERRWV(	00557400
	1 44, 29, 1, 1, MXORDS, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00557500
	GO TO 700	00557600
630	CALL XERRWV(	00557700
	1 45, 30, 1, 1, NG, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00557800
	GO TO 700	00557900
631	CALL XERRWV(	00558000
	1 46, 31, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00558100
	CALL XERRWV(	00558200
	1 46, 31, 1, 2, NGC, NG, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00558300
	GO TO 700	00558400
632	CALL XERRWV(	00558500
	1 47, 32, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00558600
C	CALL XERRWV(	00558700
C	1 47, 32, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00558800
C		00558900
700	IF (ILLIN .EQ. 5) GO TO 710	00559000
	ILLIN = ILLIN + 1	00559100
	TLAST = T	00559200
	ISTATE = -3	00559300
	RETURN	00559400
710	CALL XERRWV(	00559500
	1 48, 302, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00559600
C		00559700
800	CALL XERRWV(	00559800
	1 48, 303, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)	00559900
	RETURN	00560000
C94341		00560100
C94341		00560200

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C----- END SUBROUTINE LSODAR -----
END
SUBROUTINE STODA (NEQ, Y, YH, NYH, YH1, EWT, SAVF, ACOR,
1 WM, IWM, F, JAC, PJAC, SLVS, INDX)
EXTERNAL F, PJAC, SLVS, JAC
INTEGER NEQ, NYH, IWM
INTEGER IOWND, IALTH, IPUP, LMAX, MEO, NQNYH, NSLP,
1 ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,
2 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU
INTEGER IOWND2, ICOUNT, IRFLAG, JTYP, MUSED, MXORDN, MXORDS
INTEGER I, I1, IREDO, IRET, J, JB, M, NCF, NEWQ
INTEGER LM1, LM1P1, LM2, LM2P1, NQM1, NQM2
DOUBLE PRECISION Y, YH, YH1, EWT, SAVF, ACOR, WM
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, FLONRT,
1 CONIT, CRATE, EL, ELCO, HOLD, RMAX, TESCO,
2 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND2, PDEST, PDLAST, RATIO, CM1, CM2,
1 PDNORM
DOUBLE PRECISION DCON, DDN, DEL, DELP, DSM, DUP, EXDN, EXSM, EXUP,
1 R, RH, RHDN, RHSM, RHUP, TOLD, VMNORM
DOUBLE PRECISION ALPHA, DM1, DM2, EXM1, EXM2, PDH, PNORM, RATE,
1 RH1, RH1IT, RH2, RM, SM1
CHARACTER RXN
INTEGER FLGERR, UNTFLG
DIMENSION Y(1), YH(NYH,1), YH1(1), EWT(1), SAVF(1),
CN
1 ACOR(1), WM(1), IWM(1)
DIMENSION SM1(12)
COMMON /STREAM/FLONRT(6), STRMID(9,10,7), FAO, P, VFLO
* , IPHASE, MAXCMP, INERT(5)
COMMON /FLAGS/FLGERR, NFLAG1, UNTFLG(5,3), NFLAG(5), NFLGCV(5)
* , ITRS, ITRT, MAXITR, CTOL
COMMON /RXN/DTA/E(5), EXP(9,5), TEMPK, A(5), RK(5,2)
* , RCT(5,100,14), X(5), DELH(5), NCOEF(9,6), NRXTYP(5), NRXNTS
* , NRXCID(30), IDIR(5), NRXNS, KEY, KEYPOS(5), NPOSPC(7,5)
* , RXN(5,14)
COMMON /LSO001/ ROWND, CONIT, CRATE, EL(13), ELCO(13,12),
1 HOLD, RMAX, TESCO(3,12),
2 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND, IOWND(14),
3 IALTH, IPUP, LMAX, MEO, NQNYH, NSLP,
4 ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,
5 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU
COMMON /LSA001/ ROWND2, PDEST, PDLAST, RATIO, CM1(12), CM2(5),
1 PDNORM,
2 IOWND2(3), ICOUNT, IRFLAG, JTYP, MUSED, MXORDN, MXORDS
DATA SM1/0.5DO, 0.575DO, 0.55DO, 0.45DO, 0.35DO, 0.25DO,
1 0.20DO, 0.15DO, 0.10DO, 0.075DO, 0.05ODO, 0.025DO/
KFLAG = 0
TOLD = TN
NCF = 0
IERPJ = 0
IERSL = 0
JCUR = 0
ICF = 0
IF (JSTART .GT. 0) GO TO 200
IF (JSTART .EQ. -1) GO TO 100
IF (JSTART .EQ. -2) GO TO 160
LMAX = MAXORD + 1
NQ = 1
L = 2
IALTH = 2
RMAX = 10000.ODO
RC = 0.ODO
ELO = 1.ODO
CRATE = 0.7DO
DELP = 0.ODO
HOLD = H
NSLP = 0
IPUP = MITER
IRET = 3
ICOUNT = 20
IRFLAG = 0
00560300
00560400
00560600
00560700
00560800
00560900
00561000
00561100
00561200
00561300
00561400
00561500
00561600
00561700
00561800
00561900
00562000
00562100
00562200
00562300
00562400
00562500
00562600
00562700
00562800
00562900
00563000
00563100
00563200
00563300
00563400
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00566000
00566100
00566200
00566300
00566400
00566500
00566600
00566700
00566800
00566900
00567000
00567100
00567200
00567300
00567400
00567500

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PDEST = 0.ODO                                00567600
PDLAST = 0.ODO                                00567700
RATIO = 5.ODO                                 00567800
CALL CFODE (2, ELCO, TESCO)                   00567900
DO 10 I = 1,5                                  00568000
10  CM2(I) = TESCO(2,I)*ELCO(I+1,I)           00568100
CALL CFODE (1, ELCO, TESCO)                   00568200
DO 20 I = 1,12                                 00568300
20  CM1(I) = TESCO(2,I)*ELCO(I+1,I)           00568400
GO TO 150                                       00568500
100 IPUP = MITER                               00568600
LMAX = MAXORD + 1                              00568700
IF (IALTH .EQ. 1) IALTH = 2                   00568800
IF (METH .EQ. MUSED) GO TO 160                00568900
CALL CFODE (METH, ELCO, TESCO)                00569000
IALTH = L                                       00569100
IRET = 1                                        00569200
150 DO 155 I = 1,L                             00569300
155  EL(I) = ELCO(I,NQ)                        00569400
NQNYH = NQ*NYH                                 00569500
RC = RC*EL(1)/ELO                             00569600
ELO = EL(1)                                    00569700
CONIT = 0.5DO/DFLOAT(NQ+2)                   00569800
GO TO (160, 170, 200), IRET                  00569900
160 IF (H .EQ. HOLD) GO TO 200                00570000
RH = H/HOLD                                    00570100
H = HOLD                                       00570200
IREDO = 3                                      00570300
GO TO 175                                       00570400
170 RH = DMAX1(RH,HMIN/DABS(H))                00570500
175 RH = DMIN1(RH,RMAX)                       00570600
RH = RH/DMAX1(1.ODO,DABS(H)*HMXI*RH)         00570700
IF (METH .EQ. 2) GO TO 178                   00570800
IRFLAG = 0                                     00570900
PDH = DMAX1(DABS(H)*PDLAST,0.00001DO)        00571000
IF (RH*PDH*1.00001DO .LT. SM1(NQ)) GO TO 178 00571100
RH = SM1(NQ)/PDH                              00571200
IRFLAG = 1                                     00571300
178 CONTINUE                                  00571400
R = 1.ODO                                       00571500
DO 180 J = 2,L                                 00571600
  R = R*RH                                     00571700
  DO 180 I = 1,N                               00571800
180  YH(I,J) = YH(I,J)*R                       00571900
H = H*RH                                       00572000
RC = RC*RH                                     00572100
C----- STODA                                00572200
IALTH = L                                       00572300
IF (IREDO .EQ. 0) GO TO 690                   00572400
200 IF (DABS(RC-1.ODO) .GT. CCMAX) IPUP = MITER 00572500
IF (NST .GE. NSLP+MSBP) IPUP = MITER         00572600
TN = TN + H                                    00572700
I1 = NQNYH + 1                                00572800
DO 215 JB = 1,NQ                              00572900
  I1 = I1 - NYH                               00573000
  DO 210 I = I1,NQNYH                         00573100
210  YH1(I) = YH1(I) + YH1(I+NYH)            00573200
215  CONTINUE                                  00573300
PNORM = VMNORM (N, YH1, EWT)                  00573400
220 M = 0                                       00573500
RATE = 0.ODO                                  00573600
DEL = 0.ODO                                   00573700
DO 230 I = 1,N                               00573800
230  Y(I) = YH(I,1)                           00573900
LINUM1=40331                                  00574100
CALL FEX (NEQ, TN, Y, SAVF,INDX)              00574200
C----- STODA                                00574300
NFE = NFE + 1                                  00574400
IF (IPUP .LE. 0) GO TO 250                   00574500
IPUP = 0                                       00574600
RC = 1.ODO                                    00574700
NSLP = NST                                     00574800

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CRATE = 0.7DO
CALL PJAC (NEQ, Y, YH, NYH, EWT, ACOR, SAVF, WM, IWM, F, JAC
* ,INDX)
IF (IERPJ .NE. O) GO TO 430
250 DO 260 I = 1,N
260 ACOR(I) = 0.ODO
270 IF (MITER .NE. O) GO TO 350
DO 290 I = 1,N
SAVF(I) = H*SAVF(I) - YH(I,2)
290 Y(I) = SAVF(I) - ACOR(I)
DEL = VMNORM (N, Y, EWT)
DO 300 I = 1,N
Y(I) = YH(I,1) + EL(1)*SAVF(I)
300 ACOR(I) = SAVF(I)
GO TO 400
350 DO 360 I = 1,N
360 Y(I) = H*SAVF(I) - (YH(I,2) + ACOR(I))
CALL SLVS (WM, IWM, Y, SAVF)
IF (IERSL .LT. O) GO TO 430
IF (IERSL .GT. O) GO TO 410
DEL = VMNORM (N, Y, EWT)
DO 380 I = 1,N
ACOR(I) = ACOR(I) + Y(I)
380 Y(I) = YH(I,1) + EL(1)*ACOR(I)
400 CONTINUE
IF (DEL .LE. 100.ODO*PNORM*UROUND) GO TO 450
IF (M .EQ. O .AND. METH .EQ. 1) GO TO 405
IF (M .EQ. O) GO TO 402
RM = 1024.ODO
IF (DEL .LE. 1024.ODO*DEL P) RM = DEL/DEL P
RATE = DMAX1(RATE, RM)
CRATE = DMAX1(0.2DO*CRATE, RM)
402 DCON = DEL*DMIN1(1.ODO, 1.5DO*CRATE)/(TESCO(2,NQ)*CONIT)
IF (DCON .GT. 1.ODO) GO TO 405
PDEST = DMAX1(PDEST, RATE/DABS(H*EL(1)))
IF (PDEST .NE. O.ODO) PDLAST = PDEST
GO TO 450
405 CONTINUE
M = M + 1
IF (M .EQ. MAXCOR) GO TO 410
IF (M .GE. 2 .AND. DEL .GT. 2.ODO*DEL P) GO TO 410
DEL P = DEL
LINUM1=40811
CALL FEX (NEQ, TN, Y, SAVF,INDX)
C----- STODA
NFE = NFE + 1
GO TO 270
410 IF (MITER .EQ. O .OR. JCUR .EQ. 1) GO TO 430
ICF = 1
IPUP = MITER
GO TO 220
430 ICF = 2
NCF = NCF + 1
RMAX = 2.ODO
TN = TOLD
I1 = NQNYH + 1
DO 445 JB = 1,NQ
I1 = I1 - NYH
DO 440 I = I1,NQNYH
440 YH1(I) = YH1(I) - YH1(I+NYH)
445 CONTINUE
IF (IERPJ .LT. O .OR. IERSL .LT. O) GO TO 680
IF (DABS(H) .LE. HMIN*1.00001DO) GO TO 670
IF (NCF .EQ. MXNCF) GO TO 670
RH = 0.25DO
IPUP = MITER
IREDO = 1
GO TO 170
450 JCUR = 0
IF (M .EQ. O) DSM = DEL/TESCO(2,NQ)
IF (M .GT. O) DSM = VMNORM (N, ACOR, EWT)/TESCO(2,NQ)
IF (DSM .GT. 1.ODO) GO TO 500

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KFLAG = 0
IREDO = 0
NST = NST + 1
HU = H
NQU = NQ
MUSED = METH
DO 460 J = 1,L
  DO 460 I = 1,N
460   YH(I,J) = YH(I,J) + EL(J)*ACDR(I)
      ICOUNT = ICOUNT - 1
      IF (ICOUNT .GE. 0) GO TO 488
      IF (METH .EQ. 2) GO TO 480
      IF (NQ .GT. 5) GO TO 488
      IF (DSM .GT. 100.ODO*PNORM*URROUND .AND. PDEST .NE. 0.ODO)
1      GO TO 470
      IF (IRFLAG .EQ. 0) GO TO 488
      RH2 = 2.ODO
      NQM2 = MINO(NQ,MXORDS)
      GO TO 478
470  CONTINUE
      EXSM = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(L)
      RH1 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DSM**EXSM + 0.0000012DO)
      RH1IT = 2.ODO*RH1
      PDH = PDLAST*DABS(H)
      IF (PDH*RH1 .GT. 0.00001DO) RH1IT = SM1(NQ)/PDH
      RH1 = DMIN1(RH1,RH1IT)
      IF (NQ .LE. MXORDS) GO TO 474
      NQM2 = MXORDS
      LM2 = MXORDS + 1
      EXM2 = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(LM2)
      LM2P1 = LM2 + 1
      DM2 = VMNORM (N, YH(1,LM2P1), EWT)/CM2(MXORDS)
      RH2 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DM2**EXM2 + 0.0000012DO)
      GO TO 476
474  DM2 = DSM*(CM1(NQ)/CM2(NQ))
      RH2 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DM2**EXSM + 0.0000012DO)
      NQM2 = NQ
476  CONTINUE
      IF (RH2 .LT. RATIO*RH1) GO TO 488
478  RH = RH2
      ICOUNT = 20
      METH = 2
      MITER = JTYP
      PDLAST = 0.ODO
      NQ = NQM2
      L = NQ + 1
      GO TO 170
480  CONTINUE
      EXSM = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(L)
      IF (MXORDN .GE. NQ) GO TO 484
      NQM1 = MXORDN
      LM1 = MXORDN + 1
      EXM1 = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(LM1)
      LM1P1 = LM1 + 1
      DM1 = VMNORM (N, YH(1,LM1P1), EWT)/CM1(MXORDN)
      RH1 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DM1**EXM1 + 0.0000012DO)
      GO TO 486
484  DM1 = DSM*(CM2(NQ)/CM1(NQ))
      RH1 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DM1**EXSM + 0.0000012DO)
      NQM1 = NQ
      EXM1 = EXSM
486  RH1IT = 2.ODO*RH1
      PDH = PDNORM*DABS(H)
      IF (PDH*RH1 .GT. 0.00001DO) RH1IT = SM1(NQM1)/PDH
      RH1 = DMIN1(RH1,RH1IT)
      RH2 = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DSM**EXSM + 0.0000012DO)
      IF (RH1*RATIO .LT. 5.ODO*RH2) GO TO 488
      ALPHA = DMAX1(0.001DO,RH1)
      DM1 = (ALPHA**EXM1)*DM1
      IF (DM1 .LE. 1000.ODO*URROUND*PNORM) GO TO 488
      RH = RH1
      ICOUNT = 20

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METH = 1
MITER = 0
PDLAST = 0.ODO
NQ = NQM1
L = NQ + 1
GO TO 170
488 CONTINUE
IALTH = IALTH - 1
IF (IALTH .EQ. 0) GO TO 520
IF (IALTH .GT. 1) GO TO 700
IF (L .EQ. LMAX) GO TO 700
DO 490 I = 1,N
490 YH(I,LMAX) = ACOR(I)
GO TO 700
500 KFLAG = KFLAG - 1
TN = TOLD
I1 = NQNYH + 1
DO 515 JB = 1,NQ
I1 = I1 - NYH
DO 510 I = I1,NQNYH
510 YH1(I) = YH1(I) - YH1(I+NYH)
515 CONTINUE
RMAX = 2.ODO
IF (DABS(H) .LE. HMIN*1.00001DO) GO TO 660
IF (KFLAG .LE. -3) GO TO 640
IREDO = 2
RHUP = 0.ODO
GO TO 540
520 RHUP = 0.ODO
IF (L .EQ. LMAX) GO TO 540
DO 530 I = 1,N
530 SAVF(I) = ACOR(I) - YH(I,LMAX)
DUP = VMNORM (N, SAVF, EWT)/TESCO(3,NQ)
EXUP = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(L+1)
RHUP = 1.ODO/(1.4DO*DUP**EXUP + 0.0000014DO)
540 EXSM = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(L)
RHSM = 1.ODO/(1.2DO*DSM**EXSM + 0.0000012DO)
RHDN = 0.ODO
IF (NQ .EQ. 1) GO TO 550
DDN = VMNORM (N, YH(1,L), EWT)/TESCO(1,NQ)
EXDN = 1.ODO/DFLOAT(NQ)
RHDN = 1.ODO/(1.3DO*DDN**EXDN + 0.0000013DO)
550 IF (METH .EQ. 2) GO TO 560
PDH = DMAX1(DABS(H)*PDLAST,0.000001DO)
IF (L .LT. LMAX) RHUP = DMIN1(RHUP,SM1(L)/PDH)
RHSM = DMIN1(RHSM,SM1(NQ)/PDH)
IF (NQ .GT. 1) RHDN = DMIN1(RHDN,SM1(NQ-1)/PDH)
PDEST = 0.ODO
560 IF (RHSM .GE. RHUP) GO TO 570
IF (RHUP .GT. RHDN) GO TO 590
GO TO 580
570 IF (RHSM .LT. RHDN) GO TO 580
NEWQ = NQ
RH = RHSM
GO TO 620
580 NEWQ = NQ - 1
RH = RHDN
IF (KFLAG .LT. 0 .AND. RH .GT. 1.ODO) RH = 1.ODO
GO TO 620
590 NEWQ = L
RH = RHUP
IF (RH .LT. 1.1DO) GO TO 610
R = EL(L)/DFLOAT(L)
DO 600 I = 1,N
600 YH(I,NEWQ+1) = ACOR(I)*R
GO TO 630
610 IALTH = 3
GO TO 700
620 IF (METH .EQ. 2) GO TO 622
IF (RH*PDH*1.00001DO .GE. SM1(NEWQ)) GO TO 625
622 IF (KFLAG .EQ. 0 .AND. RH .LT. 1.1DO) GO TO 610
625 IF (KFLAG .LE. -2) RH = DMIN1(RH,0.2DO)

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        IF (NEWQ .EQ. NQ) GO TO 170                                00596600
630  NQ = NEWQ                                                    00596700
        L = NQ + 1                                                00596800
        IRET = 2                                                  00596900
        GO TO 150                                                  00597000
640  IF (KFLAG .EQ. -10) GO TO 660                                00597100
        RH = 0.100                                                00597200
        RH = DMAX1(HMIN/DABS(H),RH)                                00597300
        H = H*RH                                                  00597400
        DO 645 I = 1,N                                            00597500
645  Y(I) = YH(I,1)                                               00597600
        CALL FEX (NEQ, TN, Y, SAVF,INDX)                          00597900
C----- STODA                                                    00598000
        NFE = NFE + 1                                             00598100
        DO 650 I = 1,N                                            00598200
650  YH(I,2) = H*SAVF(I)                                         00598300
        IPUP = MITER                                             00598400
        IALTH = 5                                                 00598500
        IF (NQ .EQ. 1) GO TO 200                                  00598600
        NQ = 1                                                    00598700
        L = 2                                                      00598800
        IRET = 3                                                  00598900
        GO TO 150                                                  00599000
660  KFLAG = -1                                                  00599100
        GO TO 720                                                  00599200
670  KFLAG = -2                                                  00599300
        GO TO 720                                                  00599400
680  KFLAG = -3                                                  00599500
        GO TO 720                                                  00599600
690  RMAX = 10.000                                               00599700
700  R = 1.000/TESCO(2,NQU)                                       00599800
        DO 710 I = 1,N                                            00599900
710  ACOR(I) = ACOR(I)*R                                         00600000
720  HOLD = H                                                    00600100
        JSTART = 1                                               00600200
        RETURN                                                    00600300
C----- END OF SUBROUTINE STODA ----- 00600400
        END                                                       00600500
SUBROUTINE INTDY (T, K, YH, NYH, DKY, IFLAG)                     00600800
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                                    00600900
        INTEGER K, NYH, IFLAG                                     00601000
        INTEGER IOWND, IOWNS,                                    00601100
1  ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,      00601200
2  MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU      00601300
        INTEGER I, IC, J, JB, JB2, JJ, JU1, JP1                 00601400
        DOUBLE PRECISION T, YH, DKY                             00601500
        DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS,                           00601600
1  CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND               00601700
        DOUBLE PRECISION C, R, S, TP                             00601800
        DIMENSION YH(NYH,1), DKY(1)                             00601900
        COMMON /LS0001/ ROWND, ROWNS(209),                      00602000
2  CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND,              00602100
3  IOWND(14), IOWNS(6),                                         00602200
4  ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,    00602300
5  MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU      00602400
C----- 00602500
C15551                                                            00602600
C15731                                                            00602700
C----- 00602800
        IFLAG = 0                                                00602900
        IF (K .LT. 0 .OR. K .GT. NQ) GO TO 80                    00603000
        TP = TN - HU*(1.000 + 100.000*UROUND)                   00603100
        IF ((T-TP)*(T-TN) .GT. 0.000) GO TO 90                  00603200
C 00603300
        S = (T - TN)/H                                           00603400
        IC = 1                                                    00603500
        IF (K .EQ. 0) GO TO 15                                    00603600
        JU1 = L - K                                              00603700
        DO 10 JJ = JU1,NQ                                         00603800
10  IC = IC*JJ                                                    00603900
15  C = DFLOAT(IC)                                               00604000
        DO 20 I = 1,N                                            00604100

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20   DKY(I) = C*YH(I,L)                                00604200
    IF (K .EQ. NQ) GO TO 55                             00604300
    JB2 = NQ - K                                        00604400
    DO 50 JB = 1,JB2                                    00604500
      J = NQ - JB                                       00604600
      JP1 = J + 1                                       00604700
      IC = 1                                            00604800
      IF (K .EQ. 0) GO TO 35                            00604900
      JU1 = JP1 - K                                    00605000
      DO 30 JJ = JJ1,J                                  00605100
        IC = IC*JJ                                       00605200
30   C = DFLOAT(IC)                                    00605300
35   DO 40 I = 1,N                                      00605400
      DKY(I) = C*YH(I,JP1) + S*DKY(I)                 00605500
40   CONTINUE                                          00605600
    IF (K .EQ. 0) RETURN                               00605700
55   R = H*(-K)                                        00605800
    DO 60 I = 1,N                                      00605900
      DKY(I) = R*DKY(I)                                00606000
60   RETURN                                           00606100
C
80   CALL XERRWV(                                       00606200
1   49, 51, 1, 1, K, 0, 0, 0.ODO, 0.ODO)             00606300
    IFLAG = -1                                         00606400
    RETURN                                             00606500
90   CALL XERRWV(                                       00606600
1   50, 52, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, T, 0.ODO)                 00606700
    CALL XERRWV(                                       00606800
1   50, 52, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, TP, TN)                   00606900
    IFLAG = -2                                         00607000
    RETURN                                             00607100
C----- END SUBROUTINE INTDY -----                 00607200
END                                                    00607300
SUBROUTINE CFODE (METH, ELCO, TESCO)                   00607400
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                        00607500
    INTEGER METH                                       00607600
    INTEGER I, IB, NQ, NQM1, NQP1                     00607700
    DOUBLE PRECISION ELCO, TESCO                      00607800
    DOUBLE PRECISION AGAMQ, FNQ, FNQM1, PC, PINT, RAGQ, 00607900
1   RQFAC, RQ1FAC, TSIGN, XPIN                       00608000
    DIMENSION ELCO(13,12), TESCO(3,12)               00608100
    DIMENSION PC(12)                                  00608200
    GO TO (100, 200), METH                            00608300
100  ELCO(1,1) = 1.ODO                                00608400
    ELCO(2,1) = 1.ODO                                 00608500
    TESCO(1,1) = 0.ODO                                 00608600
    TESCO(2,1) = 2.ODO                                 00608700
    TESCO(1,2) = 1.ODO                                 00608800
    TESCO(3,12) = 0.ODO                               00608900
    PC(1) = 1.ODO                                     00609000
    RQFAC = 1.ODO                                     00609100
    DO 140 NQ = 2,12                                  00609200
C-----
C THE PC ARRAY WILL CONTAIN THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL 00610200
C   P(X) = (X+1)*(X+2)*...*(X+NQ-1).                 00610300
C   INITIALLY, P(X) = 1.                              00610400
C-----
C   RQ1FAC = RQFAC                                    00610500
    RQFAC = RQFAC/DFLOAT(NQ)                          00610600
    NQM1 = NQ - 1                                      00610700
    FNQM1 = DFLOAT(NQM1)                              00610800
    NQP1 = NQ + 1                                      00610900
C FORM COEFFICIENTS OF P(X)*(X+NQ-1). -----        00611000
    PC(NQ) = 0.ODO                                    00611100
    DO 110 IB = 1,NQM1                                00611200
      I = NQP1 - IB                                   00611300
110  PC(I) = PC(I-1) + FNQM1*PC(I)                   00611400
    PC(1) = FNQM1*PC(1)                              00611500
C COMPUTE INTEGRAL, -1 TO 0, OF P(X) AND X*P(X). ----- 00611600
    PINT = PC(1)                                       00611700
    XPIN = PC(1)/2.ODO                                00611800
    TSIGN = 1.ODO                                     00611900
    TSIGN = 1.ODO                                     00612000
    TSIGN = 1.ODO                                     00612100

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DO 120 I = 2,NQ                                00612200
  TSIGN = -TSIGN                                00612300
  PINT = PINT + TSIGN*PC(I)/DFLOAT(I)          00612400
120  XPIN = XPIN + TSIGN*PC(I)/DFLOAT(I+1)      00612500
C STORE COEFFICIENTS IN ELCO AND TESCO. ----- 00612600
  ELCO(1,NQ) = PINT*RQ1FAC                      00612700
  ELCO(2,NQ) = 1.ODO                            00612800
  DO 130 I = 2,NQ                               00612900
130  ELCO(I+1,NQ) = RQ1FAC*PC(I)/DFLOAT(I)      00613000
  AGAMQ = RQFAC*XPIN                            00613100
  RAGQ = 1.ODO/AGAMQ                            00613200
  TESCO(2,NQ) = RAGQ                            00613300
  IF (NQ .LT. 12) TESCO(1,NQP1) = RAGQ*RQFAC/DFLOAT(NQP1) 00613400
  TESCO(3,NQM1) = RAGQ                          00613500
140  CONTINUE                                   00613600
  RETURN                                         00613700
C                                               00613800
200  PC(1) = 1.ODO                              00613900
  RQ1FAC = 1.ODO                                00614000
  DO 230 NQ = 1,5                               00614100
----- 00614200
C THE PC ARRAY WILL CONTAIN THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL 00614300
C P(X) = (X+1)*(X+2)*...*(X+NQ).                00614400
C INITIALLY, P(X) = 1.                          00614500
----- 00614600
  FNQ = DFLOAT(NQ)                              00614700
  NQP1 = NQ + 1                                 00614800
C FORM COEFFICIENTS OF P(X)*(X+NQ). ----- 00614900
  PC(NQP1) = 0.ODO                              00615000
  DO 210 IB = 1,NQ                              00615100
  I = NQ + 2 - IB                              00615200
210  PC(I) = PC(I-1) + FNQ*PC(I)                00615300
  PC(1) = FNQ*PC(1)                             00615400
C STORE COEFFICIENTS IN ELCO AND TESCO. ----- 00615500
  DO 220 I = 1,NQP1                             00615600
220  ELCO(I,NQ) = PC(I)/PC(2)                   00615700
  ELCO(2,NQ) = 1.ODO                            00615800
  TESCO(1,NQ) = RQ1FAC                          00615900
  TESCO(2,NQ) = DFLOAT(NQP1)/ELCO(1,NQ)         00616000
  TESCO(3,NQ) = DFLOAT(NQ+2)/ELCO(1,NQ)         00616100
  RQ1FAC = RQ1FAC/FNQ                           00616200
230  CONTINUE                                   00616300
  RETURN                                         00616400
----- 00616500
C----- END SUBROUTINE CFODE -----
  END                                           00616600
SUBROUTINE SOLSY (WM, IWM, X, TEM)              00616800
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                  00616900
  INTEGER IWM                                    00617000
  INTEGER IOWND, IOWNS,                          00617100
  1 ICF, IERPU, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER, 00617200
  2 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU 00617300
  INTEGER I, MEBAND, ML, MU                      00617400
  DOUBLE PRECISION WM, X, TEM                   00617500
  DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS,               00617600
  1 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND 00617700
  DOUBLE PRECISION DI, HLO, PHLO, R            00617800
  DIMENSION WM(1), IWM(1), X(1), TEM(1)       00617900
  COMMON /LSOOO1/ ROWND, ROWNS(209),          00618000
  2 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND, 00618100
  3 IOWND(14), IOWNS(6),                       00618200
  4 ICF, IERPU, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER, 00618300
  5 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU 00618400
----- 00618500
C23920                                         00618600
C24140                                         00618700
----- 00618800
  IERSL = 0                                     00619000
  GO TO (100, 100, 300, 400, 400), MITER      00619100
100  CALL DGESL (WM(3), N, N, IWM(21), X, 0)    00619200
  RETURN                                         00619300
C                                               00619400
300  PHLO = WM(2)                              00619500

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HLO = H*ELO                                00619600
WM(2) = HLO                                00619700
IF (HLO .EQ. PHLO) GO TO 330                00619800
R = HLO/PHLO                                00619900
DO 320 I = 1,N                               00620000
  DI = 1.ODO - R*(1.ODO - 1.ODO/WM(I+2))    00620100
  IF (DABS(DI) .EQ. 0.ODO) GO TO 390        00620200
320  WM(I+2) = 1.ODO/DI                       00620300
330  DO 340 I = 1,N                               00620400
340  X(I) = WM(I+2)*X(I)                     00620500
      RETURN                                    00620600
390  IERSL = 1                                  00620700
      RETURN                                    00620800
C-----00620900
400  ML = IWM(1)                                00621000
      MU = IWM(2)                                00621100
      MEBAND = 2*ML + MU + 1                    00621200
      CALL DGBSL (WM(3), MEBAND, N, ML, MU, IWM(21), X, 0) 00621300
      RETURN                                    00621400
C-----00621500
      END                                        00621600
      SUBROUTINE EWSET (N, ITOL, RTOL, ATOL, YCUR, EWT) 00621800
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                00621900
C-----00622000
C THIS SUBROUTINE SETS THE ERROR WEIGHT VECTOR EWT ACCORDING TO 00622100
C   EWT(I) = RTOL(I)*ABS(YCUR(I)) + ATOL(I), I = 1,...,N, 00622200
C WITH THE SUBSCRIPT ON RTOL AND/OR ATOL POSSIBLY REPLACED BY 1 ABOVE, 00622300
C DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF ITOL.            00622400
C-----00622500
      INTEGER N, ITOL                          00622600
      INTEGER I                                00622700
      DOUBLE PRECISION RTOL, ATOL, YCUR, EWT  00622800
      DOUBLE PRECISION ATOLI, RTOLI          00622900
      DIMENSION RTOL(1), ATOL(1), YCUR(N), EWT(N) 00623000
      RTOLI = RTOL(1)                          00623200
      ATOLI = ATOL(1)                          00623300
      DO 10 I = 1,N                             00623400
        IF (ITOL .GE. 3) RTOLI = RTOL(I)      00623500
        IF (ITOL .EQ. 2 .OR. ITOL .EQ. 4) ATOLI = ATOL(I) 00623600
        EWT(I) = RTOLI*DABS(YCUR(I)) + ATOLI  00623700
10    CONTINUE                                  00623800
      RETURN                                    00623900
C-----00624000
      END                                        00624100
      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VNORM (N, V, W) 00624200
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                00624300
C-----00624400
C THIS FUNCTION ROUTINE COMPUTES THE WEIGHTED ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE NORM 00624500
C OF THE VECTOR OF LENGTH N CONTAINED IN THE ARRAY V, WITH WEIGHTS 00624600
C CONTAINED IN THE ARRAY W OF LENGTH N..     00624700
C   VNORM = SQRT( (1/N) * SUM( V(I)*W(I) )**2 ) 00624800
C-----00624900
      INTEGER N, I                              00625000
      DOUBLE PRECISION V, W, SUM              00625100
      DIMENSION V(N), W(N)                   00625200
      SUM = 0.ODO                              00625300
      DO 10 I = 1,N                             00625400
10    SUM = SUM + (V(I)*W(I))**2             00625500
      VNORM = DSQRT(SUM/DFLOAT(N))           00625600
      RETURN                                    00625700
      END                                        00625800
C-----00625900
      SUBROUTINE JDUM (NEQ, TN, Y, I, II, WM, N) 00626200
      DOUBLE PRECISION TN, Y                 00626300
      DIMENSION Y(1), WM(1)                 00626400
CN    RETURN                                    00626500
      RETURN                                    00626700
      END                                        00626800
      SUBROUTINE JAC(NEQ, TN, Y, I, II, WM, N) 00626900
      DOUBLE PRECISION WM, TN, Y            00627000
      DIMENSION Y(1)                        00627100
      RETURN                                    00627400

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END
SUBROUTINE PRJA (NEQ, Y, YH, NYH, EWT, FTEM, SAVF, WM, IWM,
1 F, JAC,INDX)
CLLL. OPTIMIZE
EXTERNAL F, JAC
INTEGER NEQ, NYH, IWM
INTEGER IOWND, IOWNS,
1 ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,
2 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU
INTEGER IOWND2, IOWNS2, JTYP, MUSED, MXORDN, MXORDS
INTEGER I, I1, I2, IER, II, J, J1, JJ, LENP,
1 MBA, MBAND, MEB1, MEBAND, ML, ML3, MU
DOUBLE PRECISION Y, YH, EWT, FTEM, SAVF, WM
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS,
1 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND2, ROWNS2, PDNORM
DOUBLE PRECISION CON, DI, FAC, HLO, R, RO, SRUR, YI, YJ, YJU,
1 VMNORM, FNORM, BNORM
DIMENSION Y(1), YH(NYH,1), EWT(1), FTEM(1), SAVF(1),
CN
1 WM(1), IWM(1)
COMMON /LSOOO1/ ROWND, ROWNS(209),
2 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND,
3 IOWND(14), IOWNS(6),
4 ICF, IERPJ, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER,
5 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU
COMMON /LSAOO1/ ROWND2, ROWNS2(20), PDNORM,
1 IOWND2(3), IOWNS2(2), JTYP, MUSED, MXORDN, MXORDS
-----00630300
C73020 00630400
C73341 00630500
C-----00630600
NJE = NJE + 1 00630800
IERPJ = 0 00630900
JCUR = 1 00631000
HLO = H*ELO 00631100
GO TO (100, 200, 300, 400, 500), MITER 00631200
C IF MITER = 1, CALL JAC AND MULTIPLY BY SCALAR. -----00631300
100 LENP = N*N 00631400
DO 110 I = 1,LENP 00631500
110 WM(I+2) = 0.ODO 00631600
CALL JAC (NEQ, TN, Y, O, O, WM(3), N) 00631700
CON = -HLO 00631800
DO 120 I = 1,LENP 00631900
120 WM(I+2) = WM(I+2)*CON 00632000
GO TO 240 00632100
C IF MITER = 2, MAKE N CALLS TO F TO APPROXIMATE J. -----00632200
200 FAC = VMNORM (N, SAVF, EWT) 00632300
RO = 1000.ODO*DABS(H)*UROUND*DFLOAT(N)*FAC 00632400
IF (RO .EQ. O.ODO) RO = 1.ODO 00632500
SRUR = WM(1) 00632600
J1 = 2 00632700
DO 230 J = 1,N 00632800
YJ = Y(J) 00632900
R = DMAX1(SRUR*DABS(YJ),RO/EWT(J)) 00633000
Y(J) = Y(J) + R 00633100
FAC = -HLO/R 00633200
CALL FEX (NEQ, TN, Y, FTEM,INDX) 00633300
C----- PRJA 00633400
DO 220 I = 1,N 00633600
220 WM(I+J1) = (FTEM(I) - SAVF(I))*FAC 00633700
Y(J) = YJ 00633800
J1 = J1 + N 00633900
230 CONTINUE 00634000
NFE = NFE + N 00634100
240 CONTINUE 00634200
C COMPUTE NORM OF JACOBIAN. -----00634300
PDNORM = FNORM (N, WM(3), EWT)/DABS(HLO) 00634400
C ADD IDENTITY MATRIX. -----00634500
J = 3 00634600
DO 250 I = 1,N 00634700
WM(J) = WM(J) + 1.ODO 00634800

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250      J = J + (N + 1)                                00634900
C DO LU DECOMPOSITION ON P. -----00635000
      CALL DGEFA (WM(3), N, N, IWM(21), IER)           00635100
      IF (IER .NE. 0) IERPJ = 1                        00635200
      RETURN                                           00635300
C DUMMY BLOCK ONLY, SINCE MITER IS NEVER 3 IN THIS ROUTINE. -----00635400
300 RETURN                                           00635500
C IF MITER = 4, CALL JAC AND MULTIPLY BY SCALAR. -----00635600
400 ML = IWM(1)                                       00635700
      MU = IWM(2)                                       00635800
      ML3 = ML + 3                                       00635900
      MBAND = ML + MU + 1                               00636000
      MEBAND = MBAND + ML                             00636100
      LENP = MEBAND*N                                  00636200
      DO 410 I = 1,LENP                                00636300
410      WM(I+2) = 0.ODO                               00636400
      CALL JAC (NEQ, TN, Y, ML, MU, WM(ML3), MEBAND)  00636500
      CON = -HLO                                       00636600
      DO 420 I = 1,LENP                                00636700
420      WM(I+2) = WM(I+2)*CON                        00636800
      GO TO 570                                         00636900
C IF MITER = 5, MAKE MBAND CALLS TO F TO APPROXIMATE J. -----00637000
500 ML = IWM(1)                                       00637100
      MU = IWM(2)                                       00637200
      MBAND = ML + MU + 1                               00637300
      MBA = MINO(MBAND,N)                             00637400
      MEBAND = MBAND + ML                             00637500
      MEB1 = MEBAND - 1                               00637600
      SRUR = WM(1)                                     00637700
      FAC = VMNORM (N, SAVF, EWT)                     00637800
      RO = 1000.ODO*DABS(H)*URROUND*DFLOAT(N)*FAC     00637900
      IF (RO .EQ. 0.ODO) RO = 1.ODO                   00638000
      DO 560 J = 1,MBA                                 00638100
      DO 530 I = J,N,MBAND                             00638200
          YI = Y(I)                                    00638300
          R = DMAX1(SRUR*DABS(YI),RO/EWT(I))          00638400
530      Y(I) = Y(I) + R                               00638500
      CALL FEX (NEQ, TN, Y, FTEM,INDX)                00638600
C----- PRJA                                         00638700
      DO 550 JJ = J,N,MBAND                             00638900
          Y(JJ) = YH(JJ,1)                             00639000
          YJJ = Y(JJ)                                  00639100
          R = DMAX1(SRUR*DABS(YJJ),RO/EWT(JJ))        00639200
          FAC = -HLO/R                                 00639300
          I1 = MAXO(JJ-MU,1)                           00639400
          I2 = MINO(JJ+ML,N)                           00639500
          II = JJ*MEB1 - ML + 2                        00639600
          DO 540 I = I1,I2                             00639700
540      WM(II+I) = (FTEM(I) - SAVF(I))*FAC           00639800
550      CONTINUE                                     00639900
560      CONTINUE                                     00640000
          NFE = NFE + MBA                              00640100
570 CONTINUE                                         00640200
C COMPUTE NORM OF JACOBIAN. -----00640300
      PDNORM = BNORM (N, WM(3), MEBAND, ML, MU, EWT)/DABS(HLO) 00640400
C ADD IDENTITY MATRIX. -----00640500
      II = MBAND + 2                                   00640600
      DO 580 I = 1,N                                  00640700
          WM(II) = WM(II) + 1.ODO                     00640800
580      II = II + MEBAND                              00640900
C DO LU DECOMPOSITION OF P. -----00641000
      CALL DGBFA (WM(3), MEBAND, N, ML, MU, IWM(21), IER) 00641100
      IF (IER .NE. 0) IERPJ = 1                        00641200
      RETURN                                           00641300
C----- END OF SUBROUTINE PRJA -----00641400
      END                                             00641500
      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION VMNORM (N, V, W)      00641700
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                       00641800
C-----00641900
C THIS FUNCTION ROUTINE COMPUTES THE WEIGHTED MAX-NORM 00642000
C OF THE VECTOR OF LENGTH N CONTAINED IN THE ARRAY V, WITH WEIGHTS 00642100
C CONTAINED IN THE ARRAY W OF LENGTH N..            00642200

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C   VMNORM = MAX(I=1,...,N) ABS(V(I))*W(I)                                00642300
C-----
COMMON /RXNDDTA/E(5),EXP(9,5),TEMPK,A(5),RK(5,2)                        00642400
*   ,RCT(5,100,14),X(5),DELH(5),NCOEF(9,6),NRXTYP(5),NRXNTS          00642500
*   ,NRXCID(30),IDIR(5),NRXNS,KEY,KEYPOS(5),NPOSPC(7,5)              00642600
*   ,RXN(5,14)                                                         00642700
                                00642800
CHARACTER RXN                                                           00642900
INTEGER N, I                                                            00643000
DOUBLE PRECISION V, W, VM                                              00643100
DIMENSION V(N), W(N)                                                  00643200
VM = 0.ODO                                                             00643300
DO 10 I = 1,NRXNTS                                                    00643400
10  VM = DMAX1(VM,DABS(V(I))*W(I))                                     00643500
VMNORM = VM                                                            00643600
RETURN                                                                  00643700
C-----
END OF FUNCTION VMNORM -----00643800
END                                                                      00643900
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION BNORM (N, A, NRA, ML, MU, W)                 00644000
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                                         00644100
C-----
INTEGER N, NRA, ML, MU                                                00644400
INTEGER I, I1, JLO, JHI, J                                           00644500
DOUBLE PRECISION A, W                                                 00644600
DOUBLE PRECISION AN, SUM                                              00644700
DIMENSION A(NRA,N), W(N)                                             00644800
AN = 0.ODO                                                             00644900
DO 20 I = 1,N                                                         00645000
SUM = 0.ODO                                                            00645100
I1 = I + MU + 1                                                       00645200
JLO = MAXO(I-ML,1)                                                    00645300
JHI = MINO(I+MU,N)                                                    00645400
DO 10 J = JLO,JHI                                                     00645500
10  SUM = SUM + DABS(A(I1-J,J))/W(J)                                   00645600
AN = DMAX1(AN,SUM*W(I))                                              00645700
20  CONTINUE                                                           00645800
BNORM = AN                                                             00645900
RETURN                                                                  00646000
C-----
END OF FUNCTION BNORM -----00646100
END                                                                      00646200
SUBROUTINE XERRWV (NUMERR, NERR, IERT, NI, I1, I2, NR,                00646300
1  R1, R2)                                                             00646400
C   00646500
C   THIS ROUTINE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR USE ON THE FORTRAN 77 COMPILER 00646600
C   AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY. 11/85                               00646700
C   00646800
C   INTEGER NMES, NERR, IERT, NI, I1, I2, NR,                        00646900
C   TOOK MSG OUT OF INTEGER STATEMENT                                00647000
1  I, LUN, LUNIT, MESFLG, NCPW, NCH, NWDS                             00647100
DOUBLE PRECISION R1, R2                                             00647200
C   CHARACTER MSG                                                    00647300
C   DIMENSION MSG(NMES)                                              00647400
COMMON /EH0001/ MESFLG, LUNIT                                       00647500
DATA NCPW/4/                                                         00647600
IF (MESFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 100                                         00647700
LUN = LUNIT                                                           00647800
NCH = MINO(NMES,60)                                                  00647900
NWDS = NCH/NCPW                                                       00648000
IF (NCH .NE. NWDS*NCPW) NWDS = NWDS + 1                             00648100
WRITE (LUN, 10) NUMERR                                               00648200
10  FORMAT('/ ***** ERROR IN INTEGRATION ROUTINE *****',      00648400
1  '/ ERROR CODE NUMBER IS',I3/)                                     00648500
IF (NI .EQ. 1) WRITE (LUN, 20) I1                                     00648600
20  FORMAT(6X,23HIN ERROR MESSAGE, I1 =,I10)                         00648700
IF (NI .EQ. 2) WRITE (LUN, 30) I1,I2                                 00648800
30  FORMAT(6X,23HIN ERROR MESSAGE, I1 =,I10,3X,4HI2 =,I10)         00648900
IF (NR .EQ. 1) WRITE (LUN, 40) R1                                    00649000
40  FORMAT(6X,23HIN ERROR MESSAGE, R1 =,D21.13)                     00649100
IF (NR .EQ. 2) WRITE (LUN, 50) R1,R2                                00649200
50  FORMAT(6X,15HIN ABOVE, R1 =,D21.13,3X,4HR2 =,D21.13)          00649300
100 IF (IERT .NE. 2) RETURN                                          00649400
STOP                                                                    00649500
C-----
END OF SUBROUTINE XERRWV -----00649600

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	END	00649700
	DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION FNORM (N, A, W)	00649800
	INTEGER N, I, J	00649900
	DOUBLE PRECISION A, W, AN, SUM	00650000
	DIMENSION A(N,N), W(N)	00650100
	AN = 0.ODO	00650200
	DO 20 I = 1,N	00650300
	SUM = 0.ODO	00650400
	DO 10 J = 1,N	00650500
10	SUM = SUM + DABS(A(I,J))/W(J)	00650600
	AN = DMAX1(AN,SUM*W(I))	00650700
20	CONTINUE	00650800
	FNORM = AN	00650900
	RETURN	00651000
	----- END OF FUNCTION FNORM -----	00651100
	END	00651200
	SUBROUTINE DGEFA(A,LDA,N,IPVT,INFO)	00651300
	INTEGER LDA,N,IPVT(1),INFO	00651400
	DOUBLE PRECISION A(LDA,1)	00651500
C		00651600
C146300		00651700
C146751		00651800
	DOUBLE PRECISION T	00651900
	INTEGER IDAMAX,J,K,KP1,L,NM1	00652000
C		00652100
C		00652200
C	GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING	00652300
C		00652400
	INFO = 0	00652600
	NM1 = N - 1	00652700
	IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 70	00652800
	DO 60 K = 1, NM1	00652900
	KP1 = K + 1	00653000
C		00653100
C	FIND L = PIVOT INDEX	00653200
C		00653300
	L = IDAMAX(N-K+1,A(K,K),1) + K - 1	00653400
	IPVT(K) = L	00653500
C		00653600
C	ZERO PIVOT IMPLIES THIS COLUMN ALREADY TRIANGULARIZED	00653700
C		00653800
	IF (A(L,K) .EQ. 0.ODO) GO TO 40	00653900
C		00654000
C	INTERCHANGE IF NECESSARY	00654100
C		00654200
	IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 10	00654300
	T = A(L,K)	00654400
	A(L,K) = A(K,K)	00654500
	A(K,K) = T	00654600
10	CONTINUE	00654700
C		00654800
C	COMPUTE MULTIPLIERS	00654900
C		00655000
	T = -1.ODO/A(K,K)	00655100
	CALL DSCAL(N-K,T,A(K+1,K),1)	00655200
C		00655300
C	ROW ELIMINATION WITH COLUMN INDEXING	00655400
C		00655500
	DO 30 J = KP1, N	00655600
	T = A(L,J)	00655700
	IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 20	00655800
	A(L,J) = A(K,J)	00655900
	A(K,J) = T	00656000
20	CONTINUE	00656100
	CALL DAXPY(N-K,T,A(K+1,K),1,A(K+1,J),1)	00656200
30	CONTINUE	00656300
	GO TO 50	00656400
40	CONTINUE	00656500
	INFO = K	00656600
50	CONTINUE	00656700
60	CONTINUE	00656800
70	CONTINUE	00656900

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IPVT(N) = N                                00657000
IF (A(N,N) .EQ. 0.0D0) INFO = N            00657100
RETURN                                      00657200
END                                          00657300
C--- END DGEFA                              00657400
SUBROUTINE DGESL(A,LDA,N,IPVT,B,JOB)       00657600
INTEGER LDA,N,IPVT(1),JOB                 00657700
DOUBLE PRECISION A(LDA,1),B(1)           00657800
DOUBLE PRECISION DDOT,T                   00658200
INTEGER K,KB,L,NM1                         00658300
NM1 = N - 1                               00658600
IF (JOB .NE. 0) GO TO 50                  00658700
C                                           00658800
C     JOB = 0 , SOLVE A * X = B            00658900
C     FIRST SOLVE L*Y = B                 00659000
C                                           00659100
IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 30                  00659200
DO 20 K = 1, NM1                          00659300
  L = IPVT(K)                              00659400
  T = B(L)                                  00659500
  IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 10                   00659600
  B(L) = B(K)                              00659700
  B(K) = T                                  00659800
10    CONTINUE                             00659900
      CALL DAXPY(N-K,T,A(K+1,K),1,B(K+1),1) 00660000
20    CONTINUE                             00660100
30    CONTINUE                             00660200
C                                           00660300
C     NOW SOLVE U*X = Y                   00660400
C                                           00660500
DO 40 KB = 1, N                            00660600
  K = N + 1 - KB                           00660700
  B(K) = B(K)/A(K,K)                       00660800
  T = -B(K)                                 00660900
  CALL DAXPY(K-1,T,A(1,K),1,B(1),1)        00661000
40    CONTINUE                             00661100
      GO TO 100                             00661200
50    CONTINUE                             00661300
C                                           00661400
C     JOB = NONZERO, SOLVE TRANS(A) * X = B 00661500
C     FIRST SOLVE TRANS(U)*Y = B          00661600
C                                           00661700
DO 60 K = 1, N                             00661800
  T = DDOT(K-1,A(1,K),1,B(1),1)           00661900
  B(K) = (B(K) - T)/A(K,K)                 00662000
60    CONTINUE                             00662100
C                                           00662200
C     NOW SOLVE TRANS(L)*X = Y           00662300
C                                           00662400
IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 90                  00662500
DO 80 KB = 1, NM1                          00662600
  K = N - KB                               00662700
  B(K) = B(K) + DDOT(N-K,A(K+1,K),1,B(K+1),1) 00662800
  L = IPVT(K)                              00662900
  IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 70                   00663000
  T = B(L)                                  00663100
  B(L) = B(K)                              00663200
  B(K) = T                                  00663300
70    CONTINUE                             00663400
80    CONTINUE                             00663500
90    CONTINUE                             00663600
100   CONTINUE                             00663700
      RETURN                                00663800
      END                                  00663900
SUBROUTINE DGBFA(ABD,LDA,N,ML,MU,IPVT,INFO) 00664000
INTEGER LDA,N,ML,MU,IPVT(1),INFO         00664100
DOUBLE PRECISION ABD(LDA,1)              00664200
DOUBLE PRECISION T                        00664600
INTEGER I,IDAMAX,IO,J,JU,JZ,JO,J1,K,KB,L,LM,M,MM,NM1 00664700
M = ML + MU + 1                          00665100
INFO = 0                                  00665200
C                                           00665300

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100 CONTINUE                                00672600
      INFO = K                               00672700
110 CONTINUE                                00672800
120 CONTINUE                                00672900
130 CONTINUE                                00673000
      IPVT(N) = N                            00673100
      IF (ABD(M,N) .EQ. 0.000) INFO = N      00673200
      RETURN                                  00673300
      END                                     00673400
      SUBROUTINE DGBSL(ABD,LDA,N,ML,MU,IPVT,B,JOB) 00673600
      INTEGER LDA,N,ML,MU,IPVT(1),JOB        00673700
      DOUBLE PRECISION ABD(LDA,1),B(1)       00673800
      DOUBLE PRECISION DDOT,T                00674300
      INTEGER K,KB,L,LA,LB,LM,M,NM1          00674400
      M = MU + ML + 1                         00674700
      NM1 = N - 1                             00674800
      IF (JOB .NE. 0) GO TO 50                00674900
C
C      JOB = 0 , SOLVE A * X = B              00675000
C      FIRST SOLVE L*Y = B                    00675100
C
C      IF (ML .EQ. 0) GO TO 30                00675200
C      IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 30              00675300
C      DO 20 K = 1, NM1                       00675400
C        LM = MINO(ML,N-K)                   00675500
C        L = IPVT(K)                         00675600
C        T = B(L)                            00675700
C        IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 10               00675800
C        B(L) = B(K)                         00675900
C        B(K) = T                             00676000
10      CONTINUE                              00676100
      CALL DAXPY(LM,T,ABD(M+1,K),1,B(K+1),1) 00676200
20      CONTINUE                              00676300
30      CONTINUE                              00676400
C
C      NOW SOLVE U*X = Y                     00676500
C
C      DO 40 KB = 1, N                        00676600
C        K = N + 1 - KB                       00676700
C        B(K) = B(K)/ABD(M,K)                 00676800
C        LM = MINO(K,M) - 1                   00676900
C        LA = M - LM                          00677000
C        LB = K - LM                          00677100
C        T = -B(K)                            00677200
C        CALL DAXPY(LM,T,ABD(LA,K),1,B(LB),1) 00677300
40      CONTINUE                              00677400
      GO TO 100                               00677500
50      CONTINUE                              00677600
C
C      JOB = NONZERO, SOLVE TRANS(A) * X = B 00677700
C      FIRST SOLVE TRANS(U)*Y = B            00677800
C
C      DO 60 K = 1, N                         00677900
C        LM = MINO(K,M) - 1                   00678000
C        LA = M - LM                          00678100
C        LB = K - LM                          00678200
C        T = DDOT(LM,ABD(LA,K),1,B(LB),1)    00678300
C        B(K) = (B(K) - T)/ABD(M,K)          00678400
60      CONTINUE                              00678500
C
C      NOW SOLVE TRANS(L)*X = Y              00678600
C
C      IF (ML .EQ. 0) GO TO 90                00678700
C      IF (NM1 .LT. 1) GO TO 90              00678800
C      DO 80 KB = 1, NM1                      00678900
C        K = N - KB                           00679000
C        LM = MINO(ML,N-K)                   00679100
C        B(K) = B(K) + DDOT(LM,ABD(M+1,K),1,B(K+1),1) 00679200
C        L = IPVT(K)                         00679300
C        IF (L .EQ. K) GO TO 70               00679400
C        T = B(L)                            00679500
C        B(L) = B(K)                         00679600

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          B(K) = T
70          CONTINUE
80          CONTINUE
90          CONTINUE
100         CONTINUE
          RETURN
          END
          SUBROUTINE DAXPY(N,DA,DX,INCX,DY,INCY)
C
C          CONSTANT TIMES A VECTOR PLUS A VECTOR.
C          USES UNROLLED LOOPS FOR INCREMENTS EQUAL TO ONE.
C          JACK DONGARRA, LINPACK, 3/11/78.
C
          DOUBLE PRECISION DX(1),DY(1),DA
          INTEGER I,INCX,INCY,IX,IY,M,MP1,N
          IF(N.LE.0)RETURN
          IF (DA .EQ. 0.0D0) RETURN
          IF(INCX.EQ.1.AND.INCY.EQ.1)GO TO 20
C
C          CODE FOR UNEQUAL INCREMENTS OR EQUAL INCREMENTS
C          NOT EQUAL TO 1
C
          IX = 1
          IY = 1
          IF(INCX.LT.0)IX = (-N+1)*INCX + 1
          IF(INCY.LT.0)IY = (-N+1)*INCY + 1
          DO 10 I = 1,N
             DY(IY) = DY(IY) + DA*DX(IX)
             IX = IX + INCX
             IY = IY + INCY
10         CONTINUE
          RETURN
C
C          CODE FOR BOTH INCREMENTS EQUAL TO 1
C
C          CLEAN-UP LOOP
C
20         M = MOD(N,4)
          IF( M .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 40
          DO 30 I = 1,M
             DY(I) = DY(I) + DA*DX(I)
30         CONTINUE
          IF( N .LT. 4 ) RETURN
40         MP1 = M + 1
          DO 50 I = MP1,N,4
             DY(I) = DY(I) + DA*DX(I)
             DY(I + 1) = DY(I + 1) + DA*DX(I + 1)
             DY(I + 2) = DY(I + 2) + DA*DX(I + 2)
             DY(I + 3) = DY(I + 3) + DA*DX(I + 3)
50         CONTINUE
          RETURN
          END
C+++++
          DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION DDOT(N,DX,INCX,DY,INCY)
C
C          FORMS THE DOT PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS.
C          USES UNROLLED LOOPS FOR INCREMENTS EQUAL TO ONE.
C          JACK DONGARRA, LINPACK, 3/11/78.
C
          DOUBLE PRECISION DX(1),DY(1),DTEMP
          INTEGER I,INCX,INCY,IX,IY,M,MP1,N
C
          DDOT = 0.0D0
          DTEMP = 0.0D0
          IF(N.LE.0)RETURN
          IF(INCX.EQ.1.AND.INCY.EQ.1)GO TO 20
C
C          CODE FOR UNEQUAL INCREMENTS OR EQUAL INCREMENTS
C          NOT EQUAL TO 1
C
          IX = 1

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00680500
00680600
00680700
00680800
00680900
00681000
00681100
00681300
00681400
00681500
00681600
00681700
00681800
00681900
00682000
00682300
00682400
00682500
00682600
00682700
00682800
00682900
00683000
00683100
00683200
00683300
00683400
00683500
00683600
00683700
00683800
00683900
00684000
00684100
00684200
00684300
00684400
00684500
00684600
00684700
00684800
00684900
00685000
00685100
00685200
00685300
00685400
00685500
00685600
00685700
00685800
00685900
00686000
00686100
00686200
00686300
00686400
00686500
00686600
00686700
00686800
00686900
00687000
00687100
00687200
00687300
00687400
00687500
00687600
00687700
00687800
00687900

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      IY = 1
      IF(INCX.LT.0)IX = (-N+1)*INCX + 1
      IF(INCY.LT.0)IY = (-N+1)*INCY + 1
      DO 10 I = 1,N
        DTEMP = DTEMP + DX(IX)*DY(IY)
        IX = IX + INCX
        IY = IY + INCY
10 CONTINUE
      DDOT = DTEMP
      RETURN
C
C      CODE FOR BOTH INCREMENTS EQUAL TO 1
C
C      CLEAN-UP LOOP
C
20 M = MOD(N,5)
  IF( M .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 40
  DO 30 I = 1,M
    DTEMP = DTEMP + DX(I)*DY(I)
30 CONTINUE
  IF( N .LT. 5 ) GO TO 60
40 MP1 = M + 1
  DO 50 I = MP1,N,5
    DTEMP = DTEMP + DX(I)*DY(I) + DX(I + 1)*DY(I + 1) +
    * DX(I + 2)*DY(I + 2) + DX(I + 3)*DY(I + 3) + DX(I + 4)*DY(I + 4)
50 CONTINUE
60 DDOT = DTEMP
  RETURN
  END
C+++++
      DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION D1MACH (IDUM)
      INTEGER IDUM
-----
C THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE UNIT ROUNDOFF OF THE MACHINE IN DOUBLE
C PRECISION. THIS IS DEFINED AS THE SMALLEST POSITIVE MACHINE NUMBER
C U SUCH THAT 1.0DO + U .NE. 1.0DO (IN DOUBLE PRECISION).
-----
      DOUBLE PRECISION U, COMP
      U = 1.0DO
10  U = U*0.5DO
      COMP = 1.0DO + U
      IF (COMP .NE. 1.0DO) GO TO 10
      D1MACH = U*2.0DO
      RETURN
-----
C----- END OF FUNCTION D1MACH -----
      END
      INTEGER FUNCTION IDAMAX(N,DX,INCX)
C
C      FINDS THE INDEX OF ELEMENT HAVING MAX. ABSOLUTE VALUE.
C      JACK DONGARRA, LINPACK, 3/11/78.
C
      DOUBLE PRECISION DX(1),DMAX
      INTEGER I,INCX,IX,N
C
      IDAMAX = 0
      IF( N .LT. 1 ) RETURN
      IDAMAX = 1
      IF(N.EQ.1)RETURN
      IF(INCX.EQ.1)GO TO 20
C
C      CODE FOR INCREMENT NOT EQUAL TO 1
C
      IX = 1
      DMAX = DABS(DX(1))
      IX = IX + INCX
      DO 10 I = 2,N
        IF(DABS(DX(IX)).LE.DMAX) GO TO 5
        IDAMAX = I
        DMAX = DABS(DX(IX))
5      IX = IX + INCX
10 CONTINUE

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RETURN                                                    00695200
C                                                         00695300
C      CODE FOR INCREMENT EQUAL TO 1                    00695400
C                                                         00695500
20 DMAX = DABS(DX(1))                                    00695600
DO 30 I = 2,N                                           00695700
  IF(DABS(DX(I)).LE.DMAX) GO TO 30                      00695800
  IDAMAX = I                                             00695900
  DMAX = DABS(DX(I))                                    00696000
30 CONTINUE                                             00696100
RETURN                                                  00696200
END                                                      00696300
C+++++
C BLOCK DATA                                           00696400
C INTEGER ILLIN, IDUMA, NTREP, IDUMB, IOWNS, ICOMM, MESFLG, LUNIT 00696500
C DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS, RCOMM                 00696600
C COMMON /LS0001/ ROWND, ROWNS(209), RCOMM(9),         00696700
C 1 ILLIN, IDUMA(10), NTREP, IDUMB(2), IOWNS(6), ICOMM(19) 00696800
C COMMON /EH0001/ MESFLG, LUNIT                        00696900
C DATA ILLIN/O/, NTREP/O/                             00697000
C DATA MESFLG/1/, LUNIT/6/                            00697100
C                                                         00697200
C                                                         00697300
C----- END OF BLOCK DATA -----                    00697400
C END                                                    00697500
C SUBROUTINE SVCMA (RSAV, ISAV)                          00697600
C INTEGER ISAV                                          00697700
C INTEGER IEH, ILS, ILSA                                00697800
C INTEGER I, LENRLS, LENILS, LENRLA, LENILA            00697900
C DOUBLE PRECISION RSAV                                00698000
C DOUBLE PRECISION RLS, RLSA                           00698100
C DIMENSION RSAV(1), ISAV(1)                           00698200
C COMMON /LS0001/ RLS(219), ILS(39)                    00698300
C COMMON /LSA001/ RLSA(22), ILSA(9)                    00698400
C COMMON /EH0001/ IEH(2)                                00698500
C DATA LENRLS/219/, LENILS/39/, LENRLA/22/, LENILA/9/ 00698600
C                                                         00698700
C DO 10 I = 1,LENRLS                                    00698800
10  RSAV(I) = RLS(I)                                    00698900
DO 15 I = 1,LENRLA                                      00699000
15  RSAV(LENRLS+I) = RLSA(I)                           00699100
C                                                         00699200
C DO 20 I = 1,LENILS                                    00699300
20  ISAV(I) = ILS(I)                                    00699400
DO 25 I = 1,LENILA                                      00699500
25  ISAV(LENILS+I) = ILSA(I)                            00699600
C                                                         00699700
C ISAV(LENILS+LENILA+1) = IEH(1)                       00699800
ISAV(LENILS+LENILA+2) = IEH(2)                         00699900
RETURN                                                  00700000
C----- END OF SUBROUTINE SVCMA -----              00700100
C END                                                    00700200
C75771 SUBROUTINE RCHEK (JOB, G, NEQ, Y, YH, NYH, GO, G1, GX, 00700300
1 JROOT,IRT,INDX)                                       00700400
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                          00700500
EXTERNAL G                                              00700600
INTEGER JOB, NEQ, NYH, JROOT, IRT                     00700700
DOUBLE PRECISION Y, YH, GO, G1, GX                   00700800
DIMENSION Y(1), YH(NYH,1), GO(1), G1(1), GX(1), JROOT(1) 00700900
CN                                                     00701000
INTEGER IOWND, IOWNS,                                  00701100
1 ICF, IERPU, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER, 00701200
2 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU 00701300
INTEGER IOWND3, IOWNR3, IRFND, ITASKC, NGC, NGE       00701400
INTEGER I, IFLAG, JFLAG                                00701500
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS,                        00701600
1 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND      00701700
DOUBLE PRECISION ROWNR3, TO, TLAST, TOUTC            00701800
DOUBLE PRECISION HMING, T1, TEMP1, TEMP2, X           00701900
LOGICAL ZROOT                                          00702000
COMMON /LS0001/ ROWND, ROWNS(209),                    00702100
2 CCMAX, ELO, H, HMIN, HMXI, HU, RC, TN, UROUND,     00702200
00702300
00702400

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3 IOWND(14), IOWNS(6), 00702500
4 ICF, IERPU, IERSL, JCUR, JSTART, KFLAG, L, METH, MITER, 00702600
5 MAXORD, MAXCOR, MSBP, MXNCF, N, NQ, NST, NFE, NJE, NQU 00702700
COMMON /LSROO1/ ROWNR3(2), TO, TLAST, TOUTC, 00702800
1 IOWND3(3), IOWNR3(2), IRFND, ITASKC, NGC, NGE 00702900
-----00703000
C94601 00703100
C94941 00703200
-----00703300
      IRT = 0 00703600
      DO 10 I = 1,NGC 00703700
10      JROOT(I) = 0 00703800
      HMING = (DABS(TN) + DABS(H))*UROUNND*100.ODO 00703900
C 00704000
      GO TO (100, 200, 300), JOB 00704100
C 00704200
C EVALUATE G AT INITIAL T, AND CHECK FOR ZERO VALUES. -----00704300
100 CONTINUE 00704400
      TO = TN 00704500
      CALL G (NEQ, TO, Y, NGC, GO,INDX) 00704600
C----- RCHEK 00704700
      NGE = 1 00704800
      ZROOT = .FALSE. 00704900
      DO 110 I = 1,NGC 00705000
110      IF (DABS(GO(I)) .LE. 0.ODO) ZROOT = .TRUE. 00705100
      IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 190 00705200
C G HAS A ZERO AT T. LOOK AT G AT T + (SMALL INCREMENT). -----00705300
      TEMP1 = DSIGN(HMING,H) 00705400
      TO = TO + TEMP1 00705500
      TEMP2 = TEMP1/H 00705600
      DO 120 I = 1,N 00705700
120      Y(I) = Y(I) + TEMP2*YH(I,2) 00705800
      CALL G (NEQ, TO, Y, NGC, GO,INDX) 00705900
      NGE = NGE + 1 00706000
      ZROOT = .FALSE. 00706100
      DO 130 I = 1,NGC 00706200
130      IF (DABS(GO(I)) .LE. 0.ODO) ZROOT = .TRUE. 00706300
      IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 190 00706400
C G HAS A ZERO AT T AND ALSO CLOSE TO T. TAKE ERROR RETURN. -----00706500
      IRT = -1 00706600
      RETURN 00706700
C 00706800
190 CONTINUE 00706900
      RETURN 00707000
C 00707100
C 00707200
200 CONTINUE 00707300
      IF (IRFND .EQ. 0) GO TO 260 00707400
C IF A ROOT WAS FOUND ON THE PREVIOUS STEP, EVALUATE GO = G(TO). -----00707500
      CALL INTDY (TO, O, YH, NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00707600
      CALL G (NEQ, TO, Y, NGC, GO,INDX) 00707700
C----- RCHEK 00707800
      NGE = NGE + 1 00707900
      ZROOT = .FALSE. 00708000
      DO 210 I = 1,NGC 00708100
210      IF (DABS(GO(I)) .LE. 0.ODO) ZROOT = .TRUE. 00708200
      IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 260 00708300
C G HAS A ZERO AT TO. LOOK AT G AT T + (SMALL INCREMENT). -----00708400
      TEMP1 = DSIGN(HMING,H) 00708500
      TO = TO + TEMP1 00708600
      IF ((TO - TN)*H .LT. 0.ODO) GO TO 230 00708700
      TEMP2 = TEMP1/H 00708800
      DO 220 I = 1,N 00708900
220      Y(I) = Y(I) + TEMP2*YH(I,2) 00709000
      GO TO 240 00709100
230 CALL INTDY (TO, O, YH, NYH, Y, IFLAG) 00709200
240 CALL G (NEQ, TO, Y, NGC, GO,INDX) 00709300
C----- RCHEK 00709400
      NGE = NGE + 1 00709500
      ZROOT = .FALSE. 00709600
      DO 250 I = 1,NGC 00709700
250      IF (DABS(GO(I)) .GT. 0.ODO) GO TO 250 00709800

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        JROOT(I) = 1                                00709900
        ZROOT = .TRUE.                              00710000
250    CONTINUE                                    00710100
        IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 260                  00710200
C G HAS A ZERO AT TO AND ALSO CLOSE TO TO. RETURN ROOT. -----00710300
        IRT = 1                                     00710400
        RETURN                                      00710500
C HERE, GO DOES NOT HAVE A ROOT                    00710600
C GO HAS NO ZERO COMPONENTS. PROCEED TO CHECK RELEVANT INTERVAL. -----00710700
260    IF (TN .EQ. TLAST) GO TO 390                00710800
C                                                    00710900
300    CONTINUE                                    00711000
C SET T1 TO TN OR TOUTC, WHICHEVER COMES FIRST, AND GET G AT T1. -----00711100
        IF (ITASKC.EQ.2 .OR. ITASKC.EQ.3 .OR. ITASKC.EQ.5) GO TO 310 00711200
        IF ((TOUTC - TN)*H .GE. O.ODO) GO TO 310    00711300
        T1 = TOUTC                                  00711400
        IF ((T1 - TO)*H .LE. O.ODO) GO TO 390      00711500
        CALL INTDY (T1, O, YH, NYH, Y, IFLAG)      00711600
        GO TO 330                                    00711700
310    T1 = TN                                       00711800
        DO 320 I = 1,N                               00711900
320    Y(I) = YH(I,1)                               00712000
330    CALL G (NEQ, T1, Y, NGC, G1,INDX)           00712100
C----- RCHEK                                     00712200
        NGE = NGE + 1                               00712300
C CALL ROOTS TO SEARCH FOR ROOT IN INTERVAL FROM TO TO T1. -----00712400
        JFLAG = 0                                    00712500
350    CONTINUE                                    00712600
        CALL ROOTS (NGC, HMING, JFLAG, TO, T1, GO, G1, GX, X, JROOT) 00712700
        IF (JFLAG .GT. 1) GO TO 360                00712800
        CALL INTDY (X, O, YH, NYH, Y, IFLAG)      00712900
        CALL G (NEQ, X, Y, NGC, GX,INDX)          00713000
        NGE = NGE + 1                               00713100
        GO TO 350                                    00713200
360    TO = X                                        00713300
        CALL DCOPY (NGC, GX, 1, GO, 1)             00713400
        IF (JFLAG .EQ. 4) GO TO 390                00713500
C FOUND A ROOT. INTERPOLATE TO X AND RETURN. -----00713600
        CALL INTDY (X, O, YH, NYH, Y, IFLAG)      00713700
        IRT = 1                                     00713800
        RETURN                                      00713900
C                                                    00714000
390    CONTINUE                                    00714100
        RETURN                                      00714200
C----- END OF SUBROUTINE RCHEK -----00714300
        END                                         00714400
SUBROUTINE ROOTS (NG, HMIN, JFLAG, XO, X1, GO, G1, GX, X, JROOT) 00714600
CLLL. OPTIMIZE                                     00714700
        INTEGER NG, JFLAG, JROOT                   00714800
        DOUBLE PRECISION HMIN, XO, X1, GO, G1, GX, X 00714900
        DIMENSION GO(NG), G1(NG), GX(NG), JROOT(NG) 00715000
        INTEGER IOWND3, IMAX, LAST, IDUM3          00715100
        DOUBLE PRECISION ALPHA, X2, RDUM3          00715200
        COMMON /LSROO1/ ALPHA, X2, RDUM3(3),       00715300
1        IOWND3(3), IMAX, LAST, IDUM3(4)          00715400
        INTEGER I, IMXOLD, NXLAST                  00715900
        DOUBLE PRECISION T2, TMAX, ZERO           00716000
        LOGICAL ZROOT, SGNCHG, XROOT              00716100
        DATA ZERO/O.ODO/                          00716200
        IF (JFLAG .EQ. 1) GO TO 200                00716500
C JFLAG .NE. 1. CHECK FOR CHANGE IN SIGN OF G OR ZERO AT X1. -----00716600
        IMAX = 0                                    00716700
        TMAX = ZERO                                  00716800
        ZROOT = .FALSE.                             00716900
        DO 120 I = 1,NG                             00717000
            IF (DABS(G1(I)) .GT. ZERO) GO TO 110    00717100
            ZROOT = .TRUE.                          00717200
            GO TO 120                                00717300
C AT THIS POINT, GO(I) HAS BEEN CHECKED AND CANNOT BE ZERO. -----00717400
110    IF (DSIGN(1.ODO,GO(I)) .EQ. DSIGN(1.ODO,G1(I))) GO TO 120 00717500
        T2 = DABS(G1(I))/(G1(I)-GO(I))            00717600
        IF (T2 .LE. TMAX) GO TO 120                00717700

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          TMAX = T2                                00717800
          IMAX = I                                  00717900
120    CONTINUE                                    00718000
      IF (IMAX .GT. 0) GO TO 130                    00718100
      SGNCHG = .FALSE.                             00718200
      GO TO 140                                     00718300
130    SGNCHG = .TRUE.                             00718400
140    IF (.NOT. SGNCHG) GO TO 400                 00718500
C THERE IS A SIGN CHANGE.  FIND THE FIRST ROOT IN THE INTERVAL. -----00718600
      XROOT = .FALSE.                              00718700
      NXLAST = 0                                    00718800
      LAST = 1                                       00718900
C
C REPEAT UNTIL THE FIRST ROOT IN THE INTERVAL IS FOUND.  LOOP POINT. ---00719000
150    CONTINUE                                    00719200
      IF (XROOT) GO TO 300                          00719300
      IF (NXLAST .EQ. LAST) GO TO 160              00719400
      ALPHA = 1.0DO                                 00719500
      GO TO 180                                     00719600
160    IF (LAST .EQ. 0) GO TO 170                 00719700
      ALPHA = 0.5DO*ALPHA                          00719800
      GO TO 180                                     00719900
170    ALPHA = 2.0DO*ALPHA                        00720000
180    X2 = X1 - (X1-XO)*G1(IMAX)/(G1(IMAX) - ALPHA*GO(IMAX)) 00720100
      IF ((DABS(X2-XO) .LT. HMIN) .AND.           00720200
          1 (DABS(X1-XO) .GT. 10.0DO*HMIN)) X2 = XO + 0.1DO*(X1-XO) 00720300
      JFLAG = 1                                     00720400
      X = X2                                        00720500
C RETURN TO THE CALLING ROUTINE TO GET A VALUE OF GX = G(X). -----00720600
      RETURN                                       00720700
C CHECK TO SEE IN WHICH INTERVAL G CHANGES SIGN. -----00720800
200    IMXOLD = IMAX                              00720900
      IMAX = 0                                       00721000
      TMAX = ZERO                                    00721100
      ZROOT = .FALSE.                              00721200
      DO 220 I = 1,NG                              00721300
          IF (DABS(GX(I)) .GT. ZERO) GO TO 210     00721400
          ZROOT = .TRUE.                            00721500
          GO TO 220                                 00721600
C NEITHER GO(I) NOR GX(I) CAN BE ZERO AT THIS POINT. -----00721700
210    IF (DSIGN(1.0DO,GO(I)) .EQ. DSIGN(1.0DO,GX(I))) GO TO 220 00721800
      T2 = DABS(GX(I))/(GX(I) - GO(I))           00721900
      IF (T2 .LE. TMAX) GO TO 220                00722000
      TMAX = T2                                     00722100
      IMAX = I                                       00722200
220    CONTINUE                                    00722300
      IF (IMAX .GT. 0) GO TO 230                    00722400
      SGNCHG = .FALSE.                             00722500
      IMAX = IMXOLD                                 00722600
      GO TO 240                                     00722700
230    SGNCHG = .TRUE.                             00722800
240    NXLAST = LAST                               00722900
      IF (.NOT. SGNCHG) GO TO 250                 00723000
C SIGN CHANGE BETWEEN XO AND X2, SO REPLACE X1 WITH X2. -----00723100
      X1 = X2                                       00723200
      CALL DCOPY (NG, GX, 1, G1, 1)               00723300
      LAST = 1                                       00723400
      XROOT = .FALSE.                              00723500
      GO TO 270                                     00723600
250    IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 260                 00723700
C ZERO VALUE AT X2 AND NO SIGN CHANGE IN (XO,X2), SO X2 IS A ROOT. ----00723800
      X1 = X2                                       00723900
      CALL DCOPY (NG, GX, 1, G1, 1)               00724000
      XROOT = .TRUE.                              00724100
      GO TO 270                                     00724200
C NO SIGN CHANGE BETWEEN XO AND X2.  REPLACE XO WITH X2. -----00724300
260    CONTINUE                                    00724400
      CALL DCOPY (NG, GX, 1, GO, 1)               00724500
      XO = X2                                       00724600
      LAST = 0                                       00724700
      XROOT = .FALSE.                              00724800
270    IF (DABS(X1-XO) .LE. HMIN) XROOT = .TRUE.  00724900

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      GO TO 150                                00725000
C                                           00725100
C RETURN WITH X1 AS THE ROOT.  SET JROOT.  SET X = X1 AND GX = G1.  -----00725200
300 JFLAG = 2                                00725300
      X = X1                                  00725400
      CALL DCOPY (NG, G1, 1, GX, 1)          00725500
      DO 320 I = 1,NG                        00725600
          JROOT(I) = 0                       00725700
          IF (DABS(G1(I)) .GT. ZERO) GO TO 310 00725800
          JROOT(I) = 1                       00725900
          GO TO 320                          00726000
310 IF (DSIGN(1.ODO,GO(I)) .NE. DSIGN(1.ODO,G1(I))) JROOT(I) = 1 00726100
320 CONTINUE                                00726200
      RETURN                                 00726300
C                                           00726400
C NO SIGN CHANGE IN THE INTERVAL.  CHECK FOR ZERO AT RIGHT ENDPOINT. ---00726500
400 IF (.NOT. ZROOT) GO TO 420              00726600
C                                           00726700
C ZERO VALUE AT X1 AND NO SIGN CHANGE IN (X0,X1).  RETURN JFLAG = 3. ---00726800
      X = X1                                  00726900
      CALL DCOPY (NG, G1, 1, GX, 1)          00727000
      DO 410 I = 1,NG                        00727100
          JROOT(I) = 0                       00727200
          IF (DABS(G1(I)) .LE. ZERO) JROOT (I) = 1 00727300
410 CONTINUE                                00727400
      JFLAG = 3                              00727500
      RETURN                                 00727600
C                                           00727700
C NO SIGN CHANGES IN THIS INTERVAL.  SET X = X1, RETURN JFLAG = 4. -----00727800
420 CALL DCOPY (NG, G1, 1, GX, 1)          00727900
      X = X1                                  00728000
      JFLAG = 4                              00728100
      RETURN                                 00728200
C----- END OF SUBROUTINE ROOTS -----00728300
      END                                     00728400
      SUBROUTINE SVCAR (RSAV, ISAV)          00728500
C-----00728600
C THIS ROUTINE STORES IN RSAV AND ISAV THE CONTENTS OF COMMON BLOCKS 00728700
C LS0001, LSA001, LSROO1, AND EH0001, WHICH ARE USED INTERNALLY IN THE 00728800
C LSODAR PACKAGE.                          00728900
C                                           00729000
C RSAV = REAL ARRAY OF LENGTH 246 OR MORE. 00729100
C ISAV = INTEGER ARRAY OF LENGTH 59 OR MORE. 00729200
C-----00729300
      INTEGER ISAV                            00729400
      INTEGER IEH, ILS, ILSA, ILSR          00729500
      INTEGER I, IOFF, LENRLS, LENILS, LENRLA, LENILA, LENRLR, LENILR 00729600
      DOUBLE PRECISION RSAV                 00729700
      DOUBLE PRECISION RLS, RLSA, RLSR     00729800
      DIMENSION RSAV(1), ISAV(1)          00729900
      COMMON /LS0001/ RLS(219), ILS(39)    00730000
      COMMON /LSA001/ RLSA(22), ILSA(9)    00730100
      COMMON /LSROO1/ RLSR(5), ILSR(9)     00730200
      COMMON /EH0001/ IEH(2)              00730300
      DATA LENRLS/219/, LENILS/39/, LENRLA/22/, LENILA/9/ 00730400
      DATA LENRLR/5/, LENILR/9/          00730500
      DO 10 I = 1,LENRLS                   00730800
10    RSAV(I) = RLS(I)                     00730900
      DO 15 I = 1,LENRLA                   00731000
15    RSAV(LLENRLS+I) = RLSA(I)           00731100
      IOFF = LENRLS + LENRLA               00731200
      DO 20 I = 1,LENRLR                   00731300
20    RSAV(IOFF+I) = RLSR(I)             00731400
C                                           00731500
      DO 30 I = 1,LENILS                   00731600
30    ISAV(I) = ILS(I)                    00731700
      DO 35 I = 1,LENILA                   00731800
35    ISAV(LLENILS+I) = ILSA(I)          00731900
      IOFF = LENILS + LENILA               00732000
      DO 40 I = 1,LENILR                   00732100
40    ISAV(IOFF+I) = ILSR(I)            00732200
C                                           00732300

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C
C COPIES A VECTOR, X, TO A VECTOR, Y. 00740300
C USES UNROLLED LOOPS FOR INCREMENTS EQUAL TO 1. 00740400
C JACK DONGARRA, LINPACK, 3/11/78. 00740500
C 00740600
C 00740700
C 00740800
C DOUBLE PRECISION SX(1),SY(1) 00740900
C INTEGER I, INCX, INCY, IX, IY, M, MP1, N 00741200
C IF(N.LE.O)RETURN 00741300
C IF(INCX.EQ.1.AND.INCY.EQ.1)GO TO 20 00741400
C 00741500
C CODE FOR UNEQUAL INCREMENTS OR EQUAL INCREMENTS 00741600
C NOT EQUAL TO 1 00741700
C 00741800
C IX = 1 00741900
C IY = 1 00742000
C IF(INCX.LT.O)IX = (-N+1)*INCX + 1 00742100
C IF(INCY.LT.O)IY = (-N+1)*INCY + 1 00742200
C DO 10 I = 1, N 00742300
C SY(IY) = SX(IX) 00742400
C IX = IX + INCX 00742500
C IY = IY + INCY 00742600
10 CONTINUE 00742700
C RETURN 00742800
C 00742900
C CODE FOR BOTH INCREMENTS EQUAL TO 1 00743000
C 00743100
C CLEAN-UP LOOP 00743200
C 00743300
C 20 M = MOD(N,7) 00743400
C IF( M .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 40 00743500
C DO 30 I = 1, M 00743600
C SY(I) = SX(I) 00743700
30 CONTINUE 00743800
C IF( N .LT. 7 ) RETURN 00743900
40 MP1 = M + 1 00744000
C DO 50 I = MP1, N, 7 00744100
C SY(I) = SX(I) 00744200
C SY(I + 1) = SX(I + 1) 00744300
C SY(I + 2) = SX(I + 2) 00744400
C SY(I + 3) = SX(I + 3) 00744500
C SY(I + 4) = SX(I + 4) 00744600
C SY(I + 5) = SX(I + 5) 00744700
C SY(I + 6) = SX(I + 6) 00744800
50 CONTINUE 00744900
C RETURN 00745000
C END 00745100
C----- END SUBROUTINE DCOPY ----- 00745200
C BLOCK DATA 00745300
C INTEGER ILLIN, IDUMA, NTREP, IDUMB, IOWNS, ICOMM, MESFLG, LUNIT 00745400
C DOUBLE PRECISION ROWND, ROWNS, RCOMM 00745500
C COMMON /LSOOO1/ ROWND, ROWNS(209), RCOMM(9), 00745600
1 ILLIN, IDUMA(10), NTREP, IDUMB(2), IOWNS(6), ICOMM(19) 00745700
C COMMON /EHOOO1/ MESFLG, LUNIT 00745800
C DATA ILLIN/O/, NTREP/O/ 00745900
C DATA MESFLG/1/, LUNIT/6/ 00746000
C----- END OF BLOCK DATA ----- 00746200
C END 00746400
//LKED.SYSLMOD DD DSN=U14319A.PROCSIM.LOAD,DISP=SHR, 00746410
//LKED.SYSIN DD * 00746420
NAME KINETX(R) 00746430
// 00746700

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VITA

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