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**An automatic data-logging system for the
concentrated solar irradiation facility (Cosif)**



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An automatic data-logging system for the concentrated solar irradiation facility (Cosif)

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ABSTRACT

The economic evaluation of the prospects of solar energy utilization depends critically on the availability of reliable "solar" data over extended periods of time. Due to the statistical nature of the problem these data should comprise simultaneously input and output measurements on various conversion systems. In the present report we describe a data logging system which has been developed for this purpose and which is in use with the Concentrated Solar Irradiation Facility (COSIF) at Ispra. After a brief discussion of the general layout we present in detail the electronics of the data logging system; this part is followed by a summary of the corresponding computer program which itself is given in the Appendix, together with the instructions how to set the computer switch board for various data handling options.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The economic utilization of solar energy is mainly conditioned by two factors: the existence of suitable energy converters and the availability of sufficient radiation. Information on the second point can only be obtained by long-term measurements on any particular site. This information becomes even more valuable, if at the same time not only the input but also the output of typical converter systems can be recorded. Future applications will benefit from simple low cost recording systems, as they would allow to check many prospective sites - an advantage which, due to rapidly varying changes in microclimatic conditions, could have a decisive influence on optimal site selection and also on total investment costs; the latter is due to the fact that a detailed knowledge of the distribution of solar energy at a given site can be used to determine the necessary safety margin for the planned installation, as well as size and layout of the storage system.

Moreover, for advanced systems, e. g. those using selective surfaces and/or concentrators, a rather complete knowledge of the quality of the incident radiation is required before the economic aspects can be settled; thus again we are confronted with the need for permanent and relatively inexpensive recording of solar data which is often even outside the usual meteorological practice.

With these objectives in mind, and as necessary support of a specific program to investigate impact and feasibility of photovoltaic conversion of concentrated sunlight, we decided to develop a solar data collection system which should have the following features:

- automatic recording of solar data from more than ten independent input channels,
- storage provisions for unattended collection of hourly data during one week, with the possibility of using shorter integration intervals for a correspondingly shorter measurement period (higher resolution in time),
- visual on-line display,
- hard-copy output on teletype,
- simple design using inexpensive integrated circuits,
- reduced software requirements such that the minicomputer could be replaced later by a simple microprocessor system to be used in a mobile autonomous station.

The present report gives a short description of a first prototype system of this kind, SOLOG-I, its interface electronics and of the PDP-8 computer program, as well as the instructions necessary for its use.

2. SYSTEM OUTLINE

The Concentrated Solar Irradiation Facility (COSIF) has been built to provide comparative data on the input of sunlight and diffused radiation and the corresponding electricity production of photovoltaic converters using different concentrating devices (Fresnel lenses and mirror arrangements) and tracking schemes such as quasistationary (seasonally adjusted) mountings or one-axis and two-axis (heliostatic) mounts (Fig. 1).

The short circuit current (or more generally the current to a constant potential sink) of each converter (consisting of an array of silicon solar cells) is monitored and integrated with respect to time by an integrating operational amplifier connected to a relay-operated digital mA-h-counter. In the first phase of the project the readings of the individual counters were manually recorded in a log-book. In principle, these readings should be done after sunset; since this is not always practicable (not even to mention weekends and holidays), the necessity of an automatic recording system became evident. Since no special funds had been foreseen for this installation, it had to be improvised with material available at that time within the physics division. Thus, it was decided to make use of a PDP-8 minicomputer which had been used since 1967 for neutron-physics time-of-flight analysis; due to the close-down of the ISPRA-I reactor in 1973 this computer was available. Initially we tried to use as far as possible also the interface and instrumentation (pulse amplifiers, etc.) of the time-of-flight installation for our data logging purposes. RC-filters in parallel to the counter relays were used to pick up the counting pulses which then were passed via the pulse amplifiers/shapers to the computer. However, this solution turned out to be not at all satisfactory since the pulse amplifiers - constructed for μ sec counting - were not able to discriminate sufficiently well between the slow-rising current counter pulses (of duration of 0.1 sec circa) and background noise. Thus it was decided to construct a new set of pulse shaping amplifiers together with a corresponding new interface, all based on available TTL-chips of the 74 series.

This new interface also simplified the writing of the software. On the software part we also imposed simplicity and economy of memory space. Therefore we did not provide teletype control by means of a command language: all commands are inserted directly on the console switch register.

The data (counts corresponding to milli-ampère-hours) are collected for each counter channel in a corresponding storage location in the computer; up to 15 counters can be connected. At preset times ("PRINT INTERVAL") these accumulated counts are transferred to data blocks in memory and the channel counters cleared. Up to 90 such data transfers per channel can be stored.

From the data blocks in the computer memory

- the data can be written out on the teletype machine,
- channel sums can be performed and be written out,
- the data (one channel at a time) can be displayed on an oscilloscope.

The accumulation of counts in a particular channel counter can be monitored from a display on the console lights. Also the running time (minutes since midnight) can be displayed in this way.

3. ELECTRONICS OF THE PULSE SHAPING AND INTERFACE CIRCUITS

The majority of the photovoltaic devices is connected to mA-h-counters produced by SOLAREX, Rockville (Md.). The schematic drawing of this counter is shown in Fig. 2. The current from the photovoltaic array passes through the small resistor E ($R_E = 0.1$ ohm). The resulting voltage drop is amplified by the operational amplifier I and the push-pull transistor pair Tr3, Tr4 which then charges the capacitor C5 in a Miller integrator arrangement. The zero balance of the differential input to the operational amplifier is adjusted by the potentiometer P1.

The charge state of the capacitor C5 is sensed by the second operational amplifier II used as a voltage comparator; if the intervention level determined by the setting of the potentiometer P2 (which can be used to calibrate the counter to exact mA-hour counts by means of a calibrated external constant current source) is reached, the output of the amplifier switches its polarity, i. e. swings from one reference voltage level to the opposite. This switching is amplified in current by Tr5, Tr6 and used to reset (i. e. discharge) C5 via Tr17 to start a new cycle. The switching pulse is also sensed via R14 and C3 by the transistor amplifier Tr1, Tr2, Tr8 which drives the relay of a mechanical digital counter.

For the connection to the computer it was convenient to pick up the pulses at the relay since the pulse amplitude at that point was high enough (20 V) to render negligible the influence of eventual noise sources. However, it was necessary to smoothen the pulse shape, since it showed damped oscillations superimposed on the basic pulse. The pick-up circuit shown in the diagram performs the necessary smoothing and presents at the same time a negligible loading to the counter circuits; in addition to this it acts as dc-isolation.

The outgoing pulse is fed via coaxial cable to the pulse amplifier/shaper shown in Fig. 3, and which consists of a transistor which shifts the level of the pulse to the value necessary for driving the TTL monoflop circuit consisting of one SN 74121. The timing circuit of the monoflop has been

chosen such as to obtain standard pulses of a few milliseconds duration. Originally we used standard pulses of the duration of the relay pulse (100 msec), but this unduly increased the dead time of the interface and led to overlap problems when using several counters under high irradiation conditions.

15 such pulse shaping circuits were constructed for up to 15 counters to be connected to the interface. They were mounted in two standard NIM modules, with 8 pulse shapers (channels 1 to 8) in the first crate and 7 (channels 9 to 15) in the second; the second crate contains also a similar shaping circuit for the clock which transforms the output of a 10 Hz crystal controlled oscillator to 1 Hz TTL pulses; it consists of a level-shifting transistor, a monoflop SN 74121 and a divide-by-ten chip SN 7490.

The outputs from the pulse shapers and the clock are connected to the interface shown in Fig. 4, which is mounted in a third NIM module. This interface contains two independent circuits, one for the clock signals and one for the counters, with the corresponding logic devices, device selectors (DS) and level-shifters (D) necessary to go from the TTL-levels (0 and 5 V) to the PDP-8 levels (-3.5 V and 0).

A clock pulse sets the "timer flag" flip-flop (right-hand side of I9) which provokes a program-interrupt (P.I.) signal to the computer. The interrupt routine is written in such a way that the computer determines the origin of the interrupt signal by sequentially questioning the states of the different interrupt devices. The device selector (DS1) of the clock is enabled by the octal combination $(01)_8$ of the "device select"-digits (bits 3 to 8 of an I/O-instruction, i. e. an instruction with PDP-8 instruction code 6). The last three bits (9 to 11) of an I/O-instruction produce independently 3 different pulses (IOP1, IOP2, IOP4). The interface clock circuit sends a "skip" pulse to the computer if it is selected, the timer flag set and an IOP1 pulse received; in this way the instruction $(6011)_8$ causes the computer to skip the next instruction if the timer flag is set. IOP4 is used in combination with the device select code to reset the timer flag. The symbolic expressions for these two instructions are

$$\text{Timer Sense} = \text{TMS} = (6011)_8$$

$$\text{Timer Reset} = \text{TMR} = (6014)_8$$

A pulse on one of the 15 counter lines (channels) is encoded by the cascaded gates (I1 to I7, consisting alternately of NOR and NAND gates on SN7402 and SN7400 chips, respectively) and recorded as a 4-bit binary channel number on the flip-flops in chips I12 and I13 (SN7473). The setting of these flip-flops is combined with the setting of the "counter flag" flip-flop (left-hand side of I9) which sends an interrupt to the computer. The device select code for the counter section is given by $(11)_8$. IOP2 is used to read the state of the 4-bit flip-flop buffer into the lowest order bits (AC8 to AC11) of the accumulator of the PDP-8, i. e. to read the channel number corresponding to the counter pulse. By the use of the IOP4

pulse both the flag flip-flop and the buffer flip-flops are reset. Thus the software uses the following two instructions for the counter section:

Solar Counter Load = SCL = $(6112)_8$

Solar Counter Reset = SCR = $(6114)_8$

The interface hardware permits also to define a Solar Counter Sense = SCS = $(6111)_8$ which causes a skip of the next instruction if the counter interrupt flip-flop is set, though in the present version of the software the use of this instruction was not necessary.

A manual reset button is provided on the front plate of the interface unit (but not shown in the drawing of Fig. 4); it permits a simultaneous resetting of all flip-flops in both (clock and counter-) sections by drawing all reset lines to zero potential; at start-up, it should be pushed to provide definite initial conditions of the flip-flops.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOFTWARE (PROGRAM SOLE)

The program SOLE occupies 6 memory pages of $(128)_{10} = (200)_8$ positions each.

On page 1 it starts with the low-power interrupt and restart routines, followed by the clock and solar counter routines. The clock routine counts the seconds, resets the seconds counter all 60 seconds while incrementing the minutes counter which at the initiation of the program is set manually to the actual time (minutes past midnight); when reaching 1440 (the number of minutes per day) the minutes counter is reset and the days counter is increased by one. The clock routine also provides for a comparison of the actual time and the "next print time". If the actual time reaches the "next print time" the clock routine on page 1 calls the subroutine OUT1 on page 2 which transfers the contents of the channel memories together with the time reading to the storage memory starting at $(1400)_8$ and then resets the counter memories to zero while computing the "next print time" as the sum of the actual time and the "print interval". The solar counter routine on page 1 causes an increase by one in the double precision (24 bit) memory position identified by the channel number read after the counter-caused interrupt. Physically, the high order and low order bits of these memory positions are stored in separate 12 bit memory cells, the 15 low-order cells starting at KAN on page 6 and the 15 high-order cells consecutively following.

Page 2 of the memory contains the starting procedure, the program for the console display and the subroutine OUT1 which was already discussed. The starting program has different entries that allow either to start a completely new case or to change some of the parameters of the present program. Its use is described by the instructions given in Appendix 1.

The console display program shows the present time (minutes past midnight) in binary form on the console lights if the console switch register setting is zero (all toggle switches down). The binary indications, read in triades as octal numbers, can be converted to hours and minutes by the use of the correspondences given in Table 1. If the switch register setting corresponds to one of the channel numbers, the console lights indicate the contents of the corresponding memory cell (12 low-order bits only). The interrupt option is switched on during display, so that the accumulation of the counts in the different channels continues and can be observed on the console lights.

On page 3 are the subroutines for printing two-digit (TWPRT) and four-digit (CPRT) unsigned decimal numbers and for converting and printing the time in hours and minutes (TPRT). The CPRT-routine is taken from the DEC-standard routines as is the routine UDPRNT on page 4 of the memory, which converts the contents of the two memory cells corresponding to each channel to an unsigned eight-digit decimal number and also printing it in that way. The rest of page 4 is taken by the program VISUAL which displays on the oscilloscope the contents of a number of consecutive memory positions assigned to a channel (which is selected by its number on the switch register).

Interrupt is enabled during VISUAL, so that the data acquisition continues. On page 5 is the write-out program (WRTOUT) which is used to print in one batch all or part of the contents of the memory fields assigned to the storage of the channel readings. This write-out is done "off-line", i. e. the machine does not accumulate any counts during the print-out. The same is true for the program SIGMA which fills page 6 and permits to compute and print partial sums for each channel over specified numbers of consecutive memory positions. The console commands for the programs VISUAL, WRTOUT and SIGMA are summarized in Appendix II. Appendix III contains the listing of the whole program, and Appendix IV is an example of a print-out for a sunny day.

TABLE 1 - Octal Numbers Corresponding to the Different Hours

1 h =	74	13 h =	1414
2 h =	170	14 h =	1510
3 h =	264	15 h =	1604
4 h =	360	16 h =	1700
5 h =	454	17 h =	1774
6 h =	550	18 h =	2070
7 h =	644	19 h =	2164
8 h =	740	20 h =	2260
9 h =	1034	21 h =	2354
10 h =	1130	22 h =	2450
11 h =	1224	23 h =	2544
12 h =	1320	24 h =	2640

APPENDIX I - Program Initiation Console Commands

A. To start a new case (reset everything):

1. Set 200₈ in the switch register (SR)
2. Press LOAD ADDRESS
3. Press START
4. Set TMIN in the SR
5. Press CONTINUE
6. Set TMAX in the SR
7. Press CONTINUE
8. Set PRESENT TIME in the SR
9. Press CONTINUE
10. Set PRINT INTERVAL in the SR
11. Press CONTINUE

B. To change the time reading (adjust the clock):

1. Set 224₈ in the SR
2. Press LOAD ADDRESS
3. Press START
4. Set PRESENT TIME in the SR
5. Press CONTINUE
6. Set PRINT INTERVAL in the SR
7. Press CONTINUE

C. To change only the printing interval:

1. Set 235₈ in the SR
2. Press LOAD ADDRESS
3. Press START
4. Set PRINT INTERVAL in the SR
5. Press CONTINUE

Remarks:

- All times are in minutes past midnight. The octal numbers corresponding to the different hours are given in Table 1,
- TMIN is the time the printing will start in the morning (it must not be zero!),
- TMAX is the time the printing stops in the evening (if it is zero, the printing continues to midnight),
- PRESENT TIME fixes the time reading at the starting moment,
- PRINT INTERVAL is the time between two prints (To the intervals of ten, twenty and thirty minutes correspond the octal numbers 12, 24 and 36),
- While the program is running, its actual time is displayed by the console lights if SR is set to zero, while the content of a channel counter (12 low-order bits) is displayed by the console lights if SR is set to the number of that channel.

APPENDIX II - Output Options Console Commands

A. VISUAL (display on the CRT-scope):

- STOP (and switch CRT on!)
- SR: 0676
- LOAD ADDRESS
- START (Program stops at 676)
- SR: Number (octal) of display points
- CONTINUE (program stops at 701)
- SR: number (octal) of initial intervals left out (may be 0)
- CONTINUE (program stops at 705)
- SR: Channel number
- CONTINUE: program shows the memory contents corresponding to the chosen channel on the CRT; a new channel can be chosen simply by changing the corresponding setting of the SR.

B. WRTOU (print-out of the storage memory)

- STOP
- SR: 1000
- LOAD ADDRESS
- START (program stops at 1000)
- SR: number of initial intervals left out (may be zero)
- CONTINUE (program prints the contents of the storage, as illustrated in Appendix IV)

C. SIGMA (print -out of sums)

- STOP
- SR: 1200
- LOAD ADDRESS
- START (program stops at 1200)
- SR: number of initial intervals left out (may be zero)
- CONTINUE (program stops at 1204)
- SR: number of summands
- CONTINUE (program prints the sums corresponding to the fifteen channels).

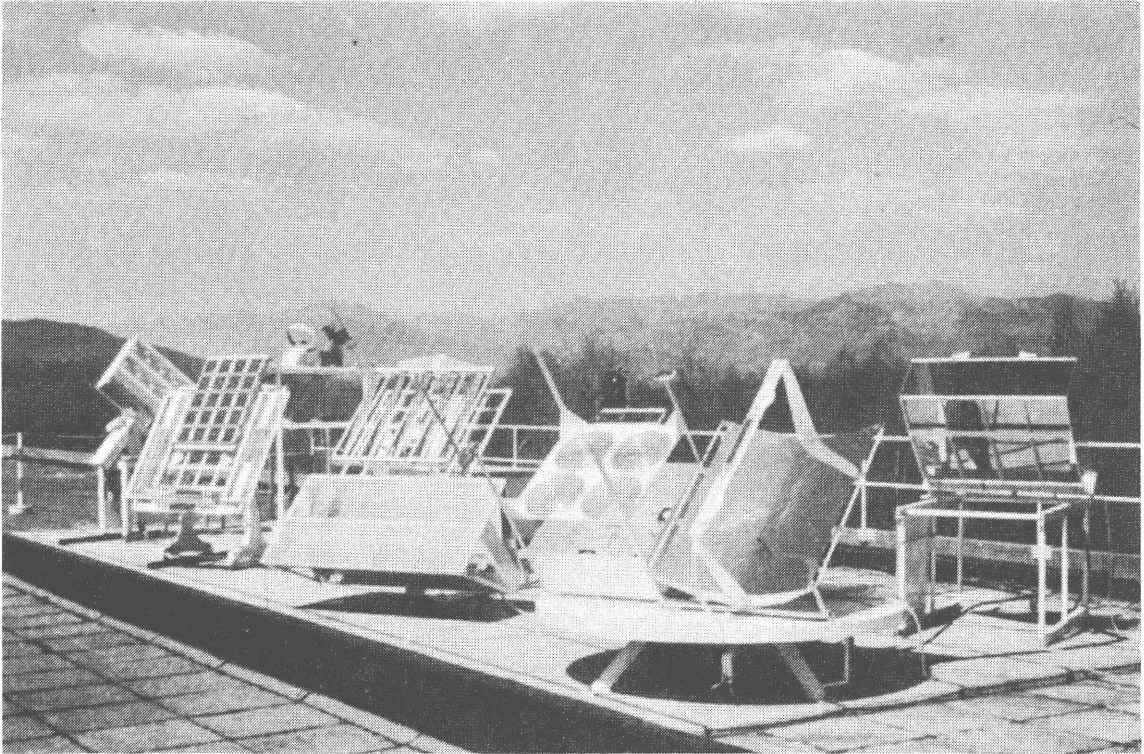


Fig. 1 : The Solar Irradiation Facility at the CCR Ispra

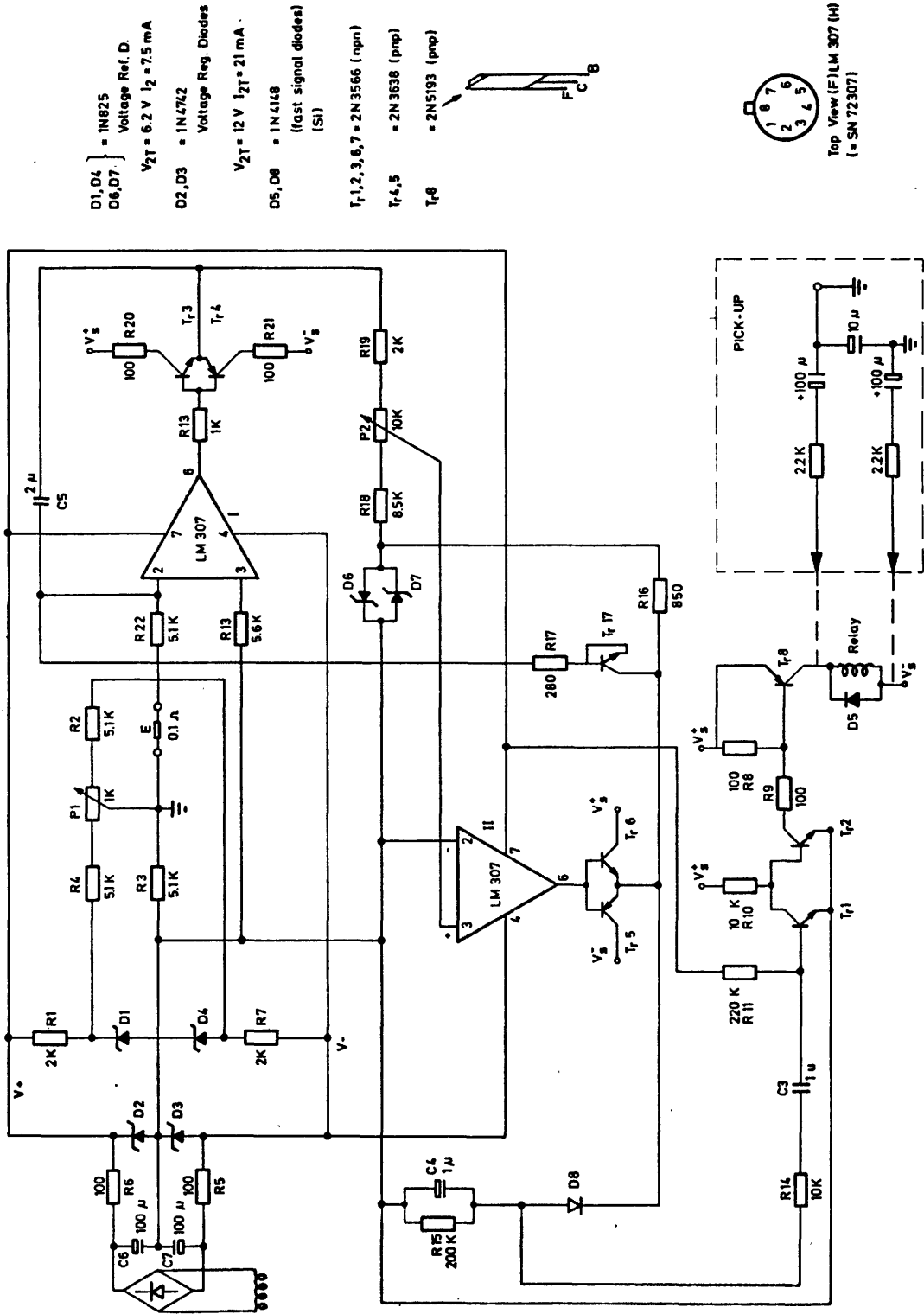
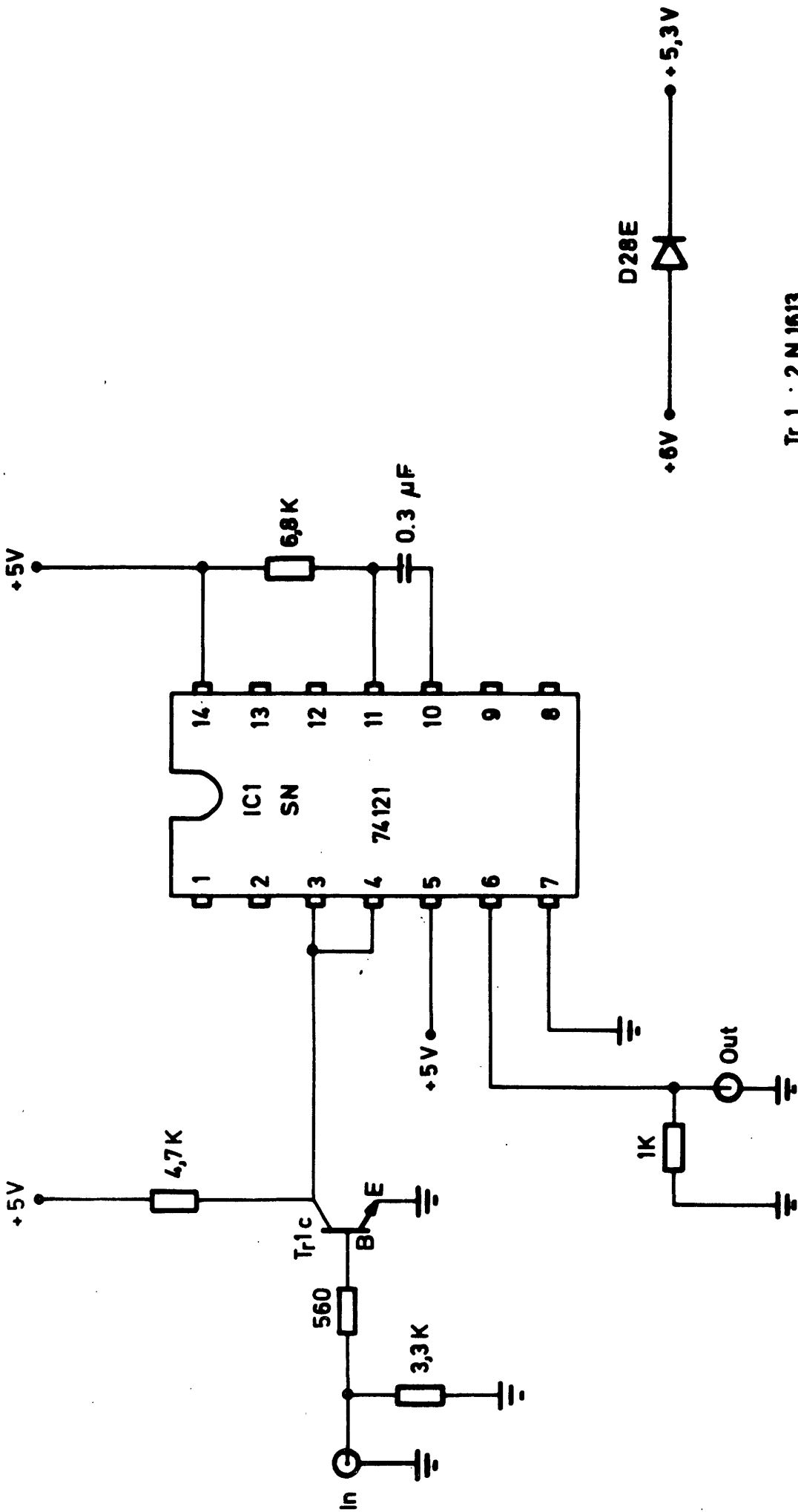


Fig. 2 : Schema of the mA-h-counter produced by SOLAREX, Rockville (Md), and the pick-up circuit for the connection of the pulse-shaper



Tr 1 : 2 N 1613
IC 1 : SN 74121

Fig. 3 : Drawing of the pulse amplifier/shaper

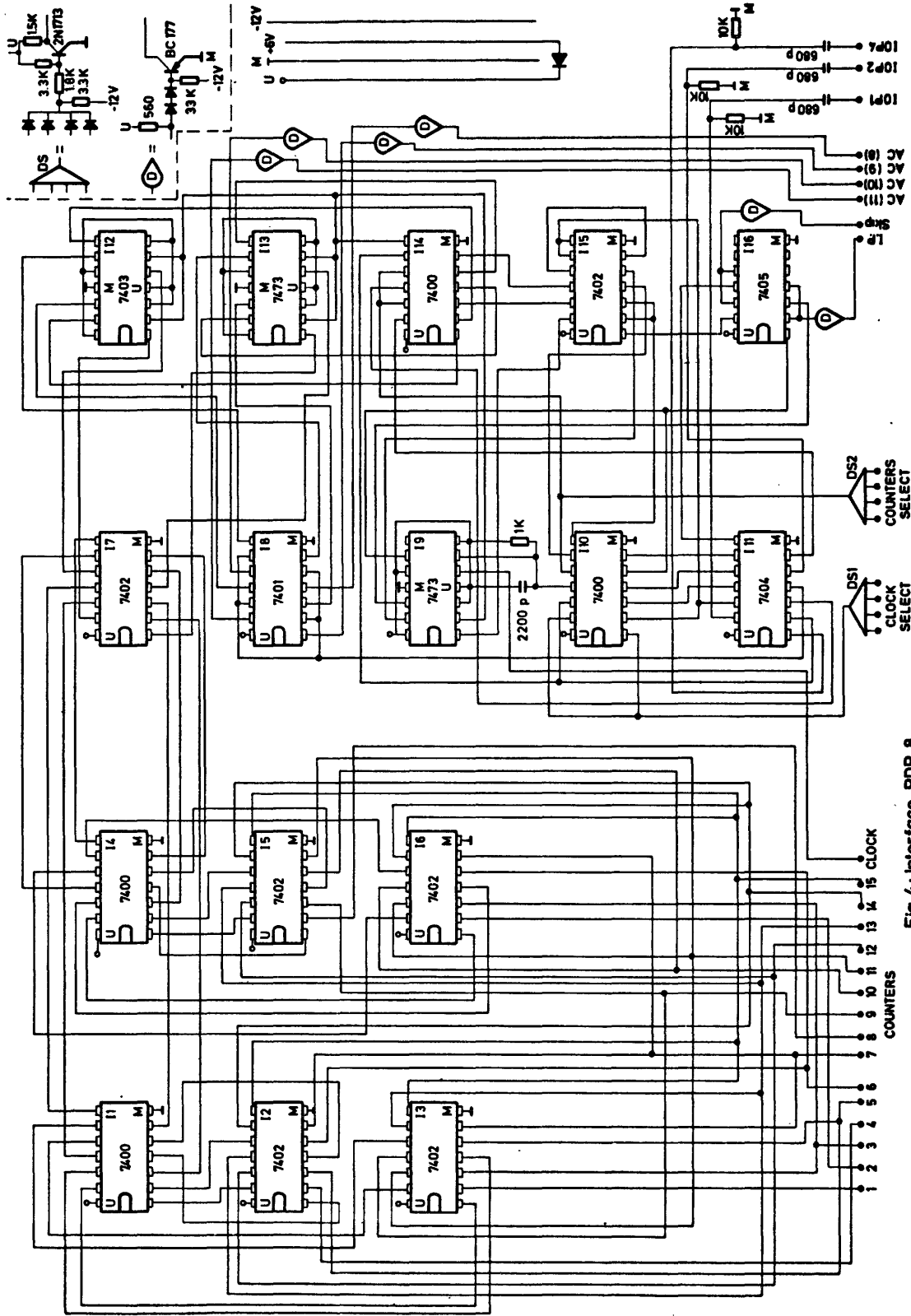


Fig. 4: interface PDP-8

APPENDIX III***PROGRAM LIST:

/SOLE
/A PROGRAM FOR SOLAR COUNTER CONTROL
/PART ONE: PROGRAM INTERRUPT ROUTINES
*Ø

0000	0000	Ø	
0001	6102	SPL	/LOW POWER?
0002	5025	JMP OTHER	/NO
0003	3113	DCA AC	/LOW POWER ROUTINE
0004	7010	RAR	
0005	3114	DCA LINK	
0006	1000	TAD Ø	
0007	3115	DCA PC	
0010	1013	TAD RESRT	
0011	3000	DCA Ø	
0012	7402	HLT	
0013	5014	RESRT, JMP RESUME	
0014	7200	RESUME, CLA	
0015	1116	TAD DOLLR	
0016	4517	JMS I PRINT	
0017	4520	JMS I ABLC	
0020	1114	TAD LINK	
0021	7104	CLL RAL	
0022	1113	TAD AC	
0023	6001	ION	
0024	5515	JMP I PC	
0025	3121	OTHER, DCA SAVEAC	
0026	7010	RAR	
0027	3122	DCA SAVEL	
0030	6011	TMS	/TIMER FLAG SET?
0031	5051	JMP OTHER1	/NO
0032	6014	TMR	/RESET TIMER
0033	2123	ISZ SEC	/INCREMENT SECONDS
0034	5102	JMP CONTIN	
0035	7300	CLA CLL	
0036	1124	TAD M60	
0037	3123	DCA SEC	
0040	2125	ISZ MINUTE	
0041	5071	JMP EXT	
0042	1126	TAD MIN1	
0043	3125	DCA MINUTE	
0044	1127	TAD FLOW	
0045	3130	DCA TCOUNT	
0046	2131	ISZ DAY	
0047	5071	JMP EXT	
0050	7402	HLT	
0051	6112	OTHER1, SCL	/LOAD FROM SOLAR COUNTER BUFFER
0052	6114	SCR	/AND RESET IT
0053	7450	SNA	/NO COUNTER?
0054	5110	JMP OTHER2	
0055	3132	DCA KANAL	
0056	1132	TAD KANAL	
0057	1133	TAD KNO	
0060	3135	DCA KANO	
0061	2535	ISZ I KANO	
0062	5102	JMP CONTIN	

0063	1132		TAD KANAL	
0064	1134		TAD KN1	
0065	3136		DCA KAN01	
0066	2536		ISZ I KAN01	
0067	5102		JMP CONTIN	
0070	7402		HLT	
0071	1126	EXT,	TAD MINT	/NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY
0072	7041		CIA	/MINUS NUMBER OF MINUTES
0073	1125		TAD MINUTE	/LEFT FOR THE DAY GIVES THE
0074	3137		DCA MIN	/MINUTES ELAPSED ON THAT DAY
0075	7100		CLL	
0076	1130		TAD TCOUNT	
0077	1137		TAD MIN	/IF ACTUAL TIME MINUS NEXT
0100	7430		SZL	/PRINT TIME IS NEGATIVE,SKIP,
0101	4540		JMS I OUT	/IF IT IS POSITIVE,PRINT!
0102	7200	CONTIN,	CLA	/END OF COUNTER PROCESSING
0103	1122		TAD SAVEL	/RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM
0104	7104		CLL RAL	
0105	1121		TAD SAVEAC	
0106	6001		ION	
0107	5400		JMP I 0	
0110	6032	OTHER2,	KCC	/IGNORE THE OTHER PERIPHERALS
0111	6042		TCF	
0112	5102		JMP CONTIN	
0113	0000	AC,	0	
0114	0000	LINK,	0	
0115	0000	PC,	0	
0116	0244	DOLLR,	0244	
0117	0513	PRINT,	PRNT	
0120	0522	ABLC,	BLC	
0121	0000	SAVEAC,	0	
0122	0000	SAVEL,	0	
0123	0000	SEC,	0	
0124	7704	M60,	7704	
0125	0000	MINUTE,	0	
0126	5140	MINT,	5140	
0127	0000	TLOW,	0	
0130	0000	TCOUNT,	0	
0131	0000	DAY,	0	
0132	0000	KANAL,	0	
0133	1276	KNO,	KAN	
0134	1315	KN1,	KAN+17	
0135	0000	KANO,	0	
0136	0000	KAN01,	0	
0137	0000	MIN,	0	
0140	0263	OUT,	OUT1	
0141	0000	TCNT,	0	
0142	0000	TLIM,	0	
0143	0000	UDHIGH,	0	
0144	0000	UDLOW,	0	
0145	0600	DPRT,	UDPRNT	
0146	0535	SPACE,	SPC	
0147	7761	K15,	7761	
0150	2300	SIZEFD,	2300	/NEGAT.SIZE OF MEMORY FIELD
0151	1400	CASE0,	1400	/BEGIN OF MEMORY FIELD
0152	0000	CNR,	0	/CURRENT MEMORY POINTER NR
0153	0000	CASE,	0	/CURRENT MEMORY ADDRESS
0154	7742	K30,	7742	
0155	0000	TW1,	0	
0156	0000	CASA,	0	
0157	0040	K32,	0040	

/SOLE-PART TWO:MAIN PROGRAM AND OUTPUT SUBROUTINE
*200

0200	6032	KCC	/INITIALISATION
0201	6042	ICF	
0202	4520	JMS I ABLC	
0203	1150	TAD SIZEFD	
0204	3152	DCA CNR	
0205	1151	TAD CASE0	
0206	3153	DCA CASE	
0207	1124	TAD M60	
0210	3123	DCA SEC	
0211	3131	DCA DAY	
0212	4326	JMS INIT	
0213	7402	HLT	
0214	7404	OSR	/READ TMIN
0215	7041	CIA	
0216	3127	DCA TLOW	
0217	7402	HLT	
0220	7404	OSR	/READ TMAX
0221	7041	CIA	
0222	3142	DCA TLIM	
0223	7000	NOP	
0224	7402	HLT	
0225	7404	OSR	/READ PRESENT TIME
0226	3137	DCA MIN	
0227	1126	TAD MINT	
0230	1137	TAD MIN	
0231	3125	DCA MINUTE	
0232	1137	TAD MIN	/INITIAL PRINT TIME
0233	7041	CIA	/EQUALS PRESENT TIME
0234	3130	DCA TCOUNT	
0235	7402	HLT	
0236	7404	OSR	/READ PRINT INTERVAL
0237	7041	CIA	
0240	3141	DCA TCNT	
0241	6001	ION	/END OF INITIALISATION
0242	7300	DISPLAY,	CLA CLL
0243	1261		TAD R1
0244	3262		DCA R2
0245	7404		OSR
0246	7450		SNA
0247	5257		JMP DPLTIM
0250	1133		TAD KNO
0251	3135		DCA KANO
0252	1535		TAD I KANO
0253	7000	BRIGHT,	NOP
0254	2262		ISZ R2
0255	5253		JMP BRIGHT
0256	5242		JMP DISPLAY
0257	1137	DPLTIM,	TAD MIN
0260	5253		JMP BRIGHT
0261	7750	R1,	7750
0262	0000	R2,	0

0263	0000	OUT1,	Ø	
0264	7300		CLA CLL	
0265	1141		TAD TCNT	/INCREMENT PRINT TIME
0266	1130		TAD TCOUNT	/BY THE PRINT INTERVAL
0267	3130		DCA TCOUNT	
0270	7100		CLL	
0271	1137		TAD MIN	/CHECK IF ACTUAL TIME
0272	1142		TAD TLIM	/IS LARGER THAN TMAX;
0273	7430		SZL	/IF SO, SUPPRESS PRINTING
0274	5315		JMP EXOUT	
0275	7300		CLA CLL	
0276	1131		TAD DAY	
0277	4316		JMS DEPOS	
0300	1137		TAD MIN	
0301	4316		JMS DEPOS	
0302	1154		TAD K30	
0303	3155		DCA TW1	
0304	1155		TAD TW1	
0305	7041		CIA	
0306	1133		TAD KNO	
0307	3135		DCA KANO	
0310	1535		TAD I KANO	
0311	4316		JMS DEPOS	
0312	2155		ISZ TW1	
0313	5304		JMP .-7	
0314	4326		JMS INIT	
0315	5663	EXOUT,	JMP I OUT1	
0316	0000	DEPOS,	Ø	
0317	3553		DCA I CASE	
0320	2152		ISZ CNR	
0321	7410		SKP	
0322	7402		HLT	
0323	2153		ISZ CASE	
0324	5716		JMP I DEPOS	
0325	7402		HLT	
0326	0000	INIT,	Ø	/SUBROUTINE TO RESET FIFTEEN
0327	1147		TAD K15	/COUNTERS AND THEIR EXTENSIONS
0330	3155		DCA TW1	
0331	1155	FRST,	TAD TW1	
0332	7041		CIA	
0333	1133		TAD KNO	
0334	3135		DCA KANO	
0335	3535		DCA I KANO	
0336	1155		TAD TW1	
0337	7041		CIA	
0340	1134		TAD KN1	
0341	3136		DCA KANO1	
0342	3536		DCA I KANO1	
0343	2155		ISZ TW1	
0344	5331		JMP FRST	
0345	5726		JMP I INIT	

/SOLE-PART THREE:PRINT ROUTINES

```
*400
0 400 0000 TWPRT, 0 /PRINT WITH OCTAL-
0 401 3250 DCA VALUE /TO-DECIMAL CONVERSION
0 402 3251 DCA DIGIT /FOR TWO-DIGIT NUMBERS
0 403 1212 TAD CNTRZ2
0 404 3252 DCA CNTRZ
0 405 1213 TAD ADDRZ2
0 406 3227 DCA ARROW
0 407 1200 TAD TWPRT
0 410 3214 DCA CPRT
0 411 5225 JMP ST2
0 412 7776 CNTRZ2, 7776
0 413 1260 ADDRZ2, TAD TENPWR+2
0 414 0000 CPRT, 0 /PRINT WITH OCTAL-TO
0 415 3250 DCA VALUE /DECIMAL CONVERSION FOR
0 416 3251 DCA DIGIT /FOUR-DIGIT NUMBERS
0 417 1253 TAD CNTRZ4 /(DIGITAL-8-22-U-SYM)
0 420 3252 DCA CNTRZ
0 421 1254 TAD ADDRZ4
0 422 3227 DCA ARROW
0 423 7410 SKP
0 424 3250 DCA VALUE
0 425 7100 ST2, CLL
0 426 1250 TAD VALUE
0 427 1256 ARROW, TAD TENPWR
0 430 7430 SZL
0 431 2251 ISZ DIGIT
0 432 7430 SZL
0 433 5224 JMP ARROW-3
0 434 7200 CLA
0 435 1251 TAD DIGIT
0 436 1255 TAD K260
0 437 6046 TLS
0 440 6041 TSF
0 441 5240 JMP .-1
0 442 7200 CLA
0 443 3251 DCA DIGIT
0 444 2227 ISZ ARROW
0 445 2252 ISZ CNTRZ
0 446 5226 JMP ARROW-1
0 447 5614 JMP I CPRT
0 450 0000 VALUE, 0
0 451 0000 DIGIT, 0
0 452 0000 CNTRZ, 0
0 453 7774 CNTRZ4, 7774
0 454 1256 ADDRZ4, TAD TENPWR
0 455 0260 K260, 0260
0 456 6030 TENPWR, 6030
0 457 7634 7634
0 460 7766 7766

0 461 7777 7777
```

0 462	0000	TPRT,	0	/SUBROUTINE FOR THE CON-
0 463	3307		DCA MINI	/VERSION OF MINUTES IN
0 464	3310		DCA HOUR	/HOURS AND MINUTES WITH
0 465	7100	RET,	CLL	/DECIMAL PRINT CONVERSION
0 466	1311		TAD HMIN	
0 467	1307		TAD MINI	
0 470	7430		SZL	
0 471	7410		SKP	
0 472	5276		JMP WRITE	
0 473	3307		DCA MINI	
0 474	2310		ISZ HOUR	
0 475	5265		JMP RET	
0 476	7200	WRITE,	CLA	
0 477	1310		TAD HOUR	
0 500	4200		JMS TWPRT	
0 501	1312		TAD H	
0 502	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 503	1307		TAD MINI	
0 504	4200		JMS TWPRT	
0 505	4322		JMS BLC	
0 506	5662		JMP I TPRT	
0 507	0000	MINI,	0	
0 510	0000	HOUR,	0	
0 511	7704	HMIN,	7704	/OCT(-60)
0 512	0310	H,	0310	
0 513	0000	PRNT,	0	/BASIC PRINTING ROUTINE
0 514	6046		TLS	
0 515	6041		TSF	
0 516	5315		JMP .-1	
0 517	6042		TCF	
0 520	7200		CLA	
0 521	5713		JMP I PRNT	
0 522	0000	BLC,	0	/BELL,CARRIAGE RETURN AND LINE-
0 523	1332		TAD BELL	/FEED ROUTINE
0 524	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 525	1333		TAD CART	
0 526	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 527	1334		TAD LNFD	
0 530	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 531	5722		JMP I BLC	
0 532	0207	BELL,	0207	
0 533	0215	CART,	0215	
0 534	0212	LNFD,	0212	
0 535	0000	SPC,	0	/SPACE(TWO-BLANKS)PRINT
0 536	1343		TAD BLANK	
0 537	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 540	1343		TAD BLANK	
0 541	4313		JMS PRNT	
0 542	5735		JMP I SPC	
0 543	0240	BLANK,	0240	

	*600		
0 600	0000	UDPRNT,	0
0 601	7300		CLA CLL
0 602	1245		TAD UDLOOP
0 603	3250		DCA UDCNT
0 604	1246		TAD UDADDR
0 605	3255		DCA UDPTR
0 606	1655	UDARND,	TAD I UDPTR
0 607	2255		ISZ UDPTR
0 610	3251		DCA UDHSUB
0 611	1655		TAD I UDPTR
0 612	2255		ISZ UDPTR
0 613	3252		DCA UDLSUB
0 614	7100	UDDO,	CLL
0 615	1252		TAD UDLSUB
0 616	1144		TAD UDLOW
0 617	3254		DCA UDTEML
0 620	7004		RAL
0 621	1251		TAD UDHSUB
0 622	1143		TAD UDHIGH
0 623	7420		SNL
0 624	5232		JMP UDOUT
0 625	2253		ISZ UDBOX
0 626	3143		DCA UDHIGH
0 627	1254		TAD UDTEML
0 630	3144		DCA UDLOW
0 631	5214		JMP UDDO
0 632	7200	UDOUT,	CLA
0 633	1253		TAD UDBOX
0 634	1247		TAD UDTWO
0 635	6046		TLS
0 636	6041		TSF
0 637	5236		JMP .- 1
0 640	7300		CLA CLL
0 641	3253		DCA UDBOX
0 642	2250		ISZ UDCNT
0 643	5206		JMP UDARND
0 644	5600		JMP I UDPRNT
0 645	7770	UDLOOP,	7770
0 646	0656	UDADDR,	UDCON1
0 647	0260	UDTWO,	0260
0 650	0000	UDCNT,	0
0 651	0000	UDHSUB,	0
0 652	0000	UDLSUB,	0
0 653	0000	UDBOX,	0
0 654	0000	UDTEML,	0
0 655	0000	UDPTR,	0
0 656	3166	UDCON1,	3166
0 657	4600		4600
0 660	7413		7413
0 661	6700		6700
0 662	7747		7747
0 663	4540		4540
0 664	7775		7775
0 665	4360		4360
0 666	7777		7777
0 667	6030		6030
0 670	7777		7777
0 671	7634		7634
0 672	7777		7777
0 673	7766		7766
0 674	7777		7777
0 675	7777		7777

/UNSIGNED DECIMAL PRINT,
/DOUBLE PRECISION
/(DIGITAL-8-24-U-SYM)

/SCOPE DISPLAY ROUTINE

0676	7402	VISUAL,	HLT	
0677	7404		OSR	/NUMBER OF DISPLAY POINTS
0700	3351		DCA NP	
0701	7402		HLT	
0702	7404		OSR	/DISPLAY STARTING TIME
0703	7040		CMA	
0704	3356		DCA MT0	
0705	7402		HLT	
0706	6001		ION	
0707	7300	BEGDPL,	CLA CLL	
0710	1356		TAD MT0	
0711	3352		DCA MT1	
0712	1351		TAD NP	
0713	7040		CMA	
0714	3353		DCA MNP	
0715	3355		DCA N	
0716	7404		OSR	/SELECT CHANNEL
0717	7041		CIA	
0720	3354		DCA MKD	
0721	1151		TAD CASE0	
0722	1157	INCR,	TAD K32	
0723	2352		ISZ MT1	
0724	5322		JMP INCR	
0725	1354		TAD MKD	
0726	7100	REPETE,	CLL	
0727	3156		DCA CASA	
0730	1556		TAD I CASA	
0731	7000		NOP	/SCALE ON SCREEN CAN BE
0732	7000		NOP	/CHANGED WITH RAL OR RTL
0733	6063		DYL	/INSTEAD OF NOP
0734	7300		CLA CLL	
0735	1355		TAD N	
0736	7006		RTL	
0737	7004		RAL	
0740	6057		DXS	
0741	2355		ISZ N	
0742	2353		ISZ MNP	
0743	7410		SKP	
0744	5307		JMP BEGDPL	
0745	7300		CLA CLL	
0746	1156		TAD CASA	
0747	1157		TAD K32	
0750	5326		JMP REPETE	
0751	0000	NP,	0	
0752	0000	MT1,	0	
0753	0000	MNP,	0	
0754	0000	MKD,	0	
0755	0000	N,	0	
0756	0000	MT0,	0	

1062	0000	OUTPUT,	Ø
1063	1322		TAD COLMA
1064	3323		DCA COLMB
1065	1147		TAD K15
1066	3155		DCA TW1
1067	1155	RPT,	TAD TW1
1070	7041		CIA
1071	1134		TAD KN1
1072	3136		DCA KANO1
1073	1536		TAD I KANO1
1074	3143		DCA UDHIGH
1075	1155		TAD TW1
1076	7041		CIA
1077	1133		TAD KNO
1100	3135		DCA KANO
1101	1535		TAD I KANO
1102	3144		DCA UDLOW
1103	4545		JMS I DPRT
1104	4546		JMS I SPACE
1105	2323		ISZ COLMB
1106	5312		JMP CTN
1107	1322		TAD COLMA
1110	3323		DCA COLMB
1111	4520		JMS I ABLC
1112	2155	CTN,	ISZ TW1
1113	5267		JMP RPT
1114	5662		JMP I OUTPUT
1115	0000	NSTART,	Ø
1116	0000	NSTOP,	Ø
1117	0000	CNR1,	Ø
1120	0414	CPRT1,	CPRT
1121	0462	TPRT1,	TPRT
1122	7772	COLMA,	7772
1123	0000	COLMB,	Ø
1124	0304	D,	0304

/TELETYPE OUTPUT FROM THE MEMORY FIELD
*1000

1000	7402	WRTOUT,	HLT	
1001	7404		OSR	/NSTART
1002	7040		CMA	
1003	3315		DCA NSTART	
1004	1152		TAD CNR	
1005	7040		CMA	
1006	1150		TAD SIZEFD	
1007	3317		DCA CNR1	
1010	1151		TAD CASE0	
1011	3156		DCA CASA	
1012	2315	FRST1,	ISZ NSTART	
1013	7410		SKP	
1014	5227		JMP CYCLE	
1015	1156		TAD CASA	
1016	1157		TAD K32	
1017	3156		DCA CASA	
1020	7100		CLL	
1021	1317		TAD CNR1	
1022	1157		TAD K32	
1023	7430		SZL	
1024	7402		HLT	
1025	3317		DCA CNR1	
1026	5212		JMP FRST1	
1027	4252	CYCLE,	JMS TRSFER	
1030	4720		JMS I CPRT1	/PRINT THE DAY
1031	1324		TAD D	
1032	4517		JMS I PRINT	
1033	4252		JMS TRSFER	
1034	4721		JMS I TPRT1	/PRINT THE TIME
1035	1154		TAD K30	
1036	3155		DCA TW1	
1037*	1155	REPT1,	TAD TW1	
1040	7041		CIA	
1041	1133		TAD KNO	
1042	3135		DCA KANO	
1043	4252		JMS TRSFER	
1044	3535		DCA I KANO	
1045	2155		ISZ TW1	
1046	5237		JMP REPT1	
1047	4262		JMS OUTPUT	
1050	4520		JMS I ABLC	
1051	5227		JMP CYCLE	
1052	0000	TRSFER,	Ø	
1053	1556		TAD I CASA	
1054	2317		ISZ CNR1	
1055	7410		SKP	
1056	7402		HLT	
1057	2156		ISZ CASA	
1060	5652		JMP I TRSFER	
1061	7402		HLT	

```

/CHANNEL SUMS
*1200
1200 7402 SIGMA, HLT
1201 7404 OSR
1202 7040 CMA
1203 3272 DCA MIS
1204 7402 HLT
1205 7404 OSR
1206 7041 CIA
1207 3273 DCA NS
1210 4667 JMS I INIT1
1211 1151 TAD CASE0
1212 1157 BEGN, TAD K32
1213 2272 ISZ MTS
1214 5212 JMP BEGN
1215 3270 DCA CASE1
1216 1147 TAD K15
1217 3155 DCA TW1
1220 1273 SUM, TAD NS
1221 3274 DCA NS1
1222 1270 TAD CASE1
1223 1155 TAD TW1
1224 3156 DCA CASA
1225 1156 TAD CASA
1226 1147 TAD K15
1227 3275 DCA HCASE
1230 1155 TAD TW1
1231 7041 CIA
1232 1133 TAD KNO
1233 3135 DCA KANO
1234 1155 TAD TW1
1235 7041 CIA
1236 1134 TAD KN1
1237 3136 DCA KANO1
1240 7100 NSUM, CLL
1241 1535 TAD I KANO
1242 1556 TAD I CASA
1243 3535 DCA I KANO
1244 7430 SZL
1245 7001 IAC
1246 1536 TAD I KANO1
1247 1675 TAD I HCASE
1250 3536 DCA I KANO1
1251 2274 ISZ NS1
1252 5260 JMP NEXT
1253 2155 ISZ TW1
1254 5220 JMP SUM
1255 4671 JMS I OUTPT
1256 4520 JMS I ABLC
1257 7402 HLT
```

1260	1156	NEXT,	TAD CASA
1261	1157		TAD K32
1262	3156		DCA CASA
1263	1275		TAD HCASE
1264	1157		TAD K32
1265	3275		DCA HCASE
1266	5240		JMP NSUM
1267	0326	INIT1,	INIT
1270	0000	CASE1,	0
1271	1062	OUTPT,	OUTPUT
1272	0000	MTS,	0
1273	0000	NS,	0
1274	0000	NS1,	0
1275	0000	HCASE,	0
1276	0000	KAN,	0

/END OF PROGRAM SOLE

/DEFINITIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLER:

TMS=6011
TMR=6014
SCL=6112
SCR=6114
SPL=6102
DYL=6063
DXS=6057

APPENDIX IV: PRINT-OUT OF THE CHANNEL READINGS IN TWO HOUR INTERVALS
DURING A SUNNY DAY; ONLY FIVE COUNTERS WERE OPERATING ON THAT DAY.

0001D05H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000025	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000			
0001D07H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000129	00000000
00000000	00000203	00000288			
0001D09H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000126	00000747	00000045
00000000	00000649	00001456			
0001D11H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000001	00000614	00001535	00000261
00000000	00000851	00002485			
0001D13H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000559	00001417	00000206
00000000	00001039	00002191			
0001D15H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000400	00001210	00000158
00000000	00001115	00001959			
0001D17H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000131	00000715	00000055
00000000	00000894	00001333			
0001D19H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000047	00000362	00000009
00000000	00000443	00000874			
0001D21H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000029	00000000
00000000	00000028	00000035			
0002D05H00					
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000022	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000			

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