

## APPENDIX B:

### FORTRAN FILES

```
c*****c
c  Transient Stability assessment using an second order auto-regressive model  c
c*****c
c
c  The data files are: 3m_pf.dat    9      'pre-fault data'      c
c                        3m_redu.dat  10     'post-fault data'     c
c                        3m_reduf.dat 11     'fault-on data'      c
c
c  The result files are: 3_mx.dat    12     'angles & time output' c
c                        3_mxdot.dat  14     'speed & acceleration output' c
c                        tmp.dat       15     'transient energy'    c
c                        3m_v.dat      17     'C.O.A energy level'  c
c                        angle.dat     20     'estimated angles & time' c
c
c  $DEBUG
c  $INCLUDE:'subrout1.for'
c
c  Main Variables :
c      x : angle from the step by step integration (i=1,n-1)      c
c      x : speed from the step by step integration (i=n,2(n-1))   c
c      f :acceleration from the step by step integration (i=n,2(n-1)) c
c      Vpe :
c          Transient energy calculated with x
c      Vke :
c      gradEp: directinal derivative
c      Predict: Estimated values of the angles
c      Predict:Estimated values of the speed
c      tcl : clearing time
c      a : number of point used for the estimation
c      h : step for the integration of the swing equation
c      Vtotal: Total transient energy of the system at tcl
c      inside: data used to check whether or not the path has crossed
c          the PEBS.
c
c  INTEGER countr, intrat,compt,a,o,swing,l,ierr,iflag,itrmx,e,
&      inside,inside1,inside2
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c
PARAMETER (in=20, in2=400)
c
c Data which define the system(pre-fault,fault-on,post-fault)
c
REAL M(in),P(in),D(in,in),C(in,in),Pcoa,Pcoan,Mt,deltas(in),
& dold(in),Pf(in),Df(in,in),Cf(in,in)
c
c Output from the step by step integration of the swing equation
c
DIMENSION xwrk(4,in2), xend(in2), x(in2), f(in2),fn(in2),Z(in2)
c
c Input used for the estimation
c
REAL Vpeold,gradepold,Vtotal,t,tf,tcl,xe(240,20),v(240,20),
& te(in2),h
c
c Output of the estimation
c
REAL gradEpn,shad(in2),kitv(5,9),kita(5,9),tot,predict(240,20)
REAL dold1(in),it,Vpe1,Vpe2,fred(in),s(in),jacobi1(in,in),
& ddelta(in),deltanew(in),frednew(in),tet,direc
c
c
c*****data files
c
OPEN(9,FILE='3m_pf.dat')
OPEN(10,FILE='3m_redu.dat')
OPEN(11,FILE='3m_reduf.dat')
OPEN(12,FILE='3m_x.dat')
OPEN(14,FILE='3m_xdot.dat')
OPEN(15,FILE='tmp.dat')
OPEN(17,FILE='3m_v.dat')
c
c*****result files
c
OPEN(20,FILE='angle.dat')
OPEN(22,FILE='vitess.dat')
OPEN(21,FILE='moi.dat')
OPEN(23,FILE='essai.dat')
OPEN(24,FILE='bcu.dat')
c
c***** Read n (Pre-fault)

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c
READ(9,*) n
mm=2*(n-1)
c
c***** Read P, and deltas (Pre-fault)
c
DO i = 1, n
READ(9,*) M(i), dold(i)
END DO
CLOSE(9)
c
c***** Get Mt
c
Mt=0.
DO i=1,n
Mt=Mt+M(i)
END DO
c
c***** Read n (post-fault)
c
READ(10,*) n
mm=2*(n-1)
c
c***** Read P, and deltas (Post-fault)
c
DO i = 1, n
READ(10,*) P(i), deltas(i)
END DO
c
c***** Read C and D (Post-fault)
c
DO 1 i = 1, n-1
DO 1 j = i+1, n
READ(10,*) C(i,j), D(i,j)
C(j,i)=C(i,j)
1 D(j,i)=D(i,j)
c
c***** Read Pf (Fault)
c
READ(11,*) n
DO i = 1, n
READ(11,*) Pf(i)
END DO

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c
c***** Read Cf and Df (Fault)
c
DO 2 i = 1, n-1
  DO 2 j = i+1, n
    READ(11,*) Cf(i,j), Df(i,j)
    Cf(j,i)=Cf(i,j)
2    Df(j,i)=Df(i,j)
c
c***** Read the step interval for integration
c
WRITE(*,102)
102 FORMAT(' enter the step interval for integration ---->',\ )
READ(*,*) h
WRITE(*,103)
103 FORMAT(' enter the printing frequency ---->',\ )
READ(*,*) intrat
WRITE(*,105)
105 FORMAT(' enter the clearing time ---->',\ )
READ(*,*) tcl
c
c***** Set the initial conditions
c
countr=0
t=0.
DO i=1,n-1
  x(i)=dold(i)
  x(i+n-1)=0.0
END DO
c
c***** Evaluate the derivatives
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,Pf,Cf,Df,x,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c
CALL Energy(n,in,in2,M,P,x,deltas,C,D,Vpe,Vke,Vp)
c
c***** Write the initial results
c
WRITE(12,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),i=1,n-1),t
WRITE(14,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),f(i),i=n,mm )
WRITE(15,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Vke, Vpe, Vke+Vpe, Vp, Vpe-Vp
d0 = 0.
w0 = 0.

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WRITE(17,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Pcoa, d0,w0,gradEp
c
c***** Start the iterative process (Fault-on period)
c
o=1
1000 continue
c
CALL rksyst(n,in,mm,h,x,xend,xwrk,Cf,Df,M,Pf,Mt,f)
c
c update the state variables and time
c
DO i=1,mm
x(i)=xend(i)
END DO
c
t=t+h
te(o)=t
DO i=1,n-1
ii=i+n-1
xe(o,i)=x(i)
v(o,i)=x(ii)
END DO
c update dx/dt
c
w0 = w0 + (Pcoa/Mt)*h
d0 = d0 + w0 * h
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,Pf,Cf,Df,x,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
CALL Energy(n,in,in2,M,P,x,deltas,C,D,Vpe,Vke,Vp)
countr=countr+1
IF(countr.ge.intrat) THEN
countr=0
WRITE(12,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),i=1,n-1),t
WRITE(14,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),f(i),i=n,mm )
WRITE(15,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Vke, Vpe, Vke+Vpe, Vp, Vpe-Vp
WRITE(17,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Pcoa, d0, w0,gradEp
ENDIF
IF(intrat.eq.0) STOP ' adios'
c
c when to stop
c
t2=t+1.0e-5
IF(t2.ge.tcl) GOTO 1001
o=o+1

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```

GOTO 1000
1001 CONTINUE
c
c*****calculate the total transient energy at tcl
c
Vtotal=Vke+Vpe
WRITE(*,'(10x,A,\)') 'The total energy at tcl is :'
WRITE(6,*) Vtotal
c
c##### POST-FAULT
c
c***** Read the step interval for integration
c
WRITE(*,102)
READ(*,*) h
WRITE(*,103)
READ(*,*) intrat
WRITE(*,'(10x,A,\)') 'enter the final time ---> '
READ(*,*) tf
WRITE(*,'(10x,A,\)') 'enter the prediction time:t/h=a='
READ(*,*) a
c
c***** Write the initial results
c
WRITE(12,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),i=1,n-1),t
WRITE(14,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),f(i),i=n,mm )
WRITE(15,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Vke, Vpe, Vke+Vpe, Vp, Vpe-Vp
WRITE(17,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Pcoa, d0, w0,gradEp
c
c***** Start the iterative process (Post-Fault)
c
compt=1
swing=1
c
c*****Begin the first swing
c
2000 continue
c
CALL rksyst(n,in,mm,h,x,xend,xwrk,C,D,M,P,Mt,f)
c
compt=compt+1
c
c update the state variables and time

```

```

c
DO i=1,mm
  x(i)=xend(i)
END DO
c
t=t+h
te(o)=t
DO i=1,n-1
  ii=i+n-1
  xe(o,i)=x(i)
  v(o,i)=x(ii)
END DO
c update dx/dt
c
w0 = w0 + (Pcoa/Mt)*h
d0 = d0 + w0 * h
Vpeold=Vpe
gradepold=gradEp
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,x,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
CALL Energy(n,in,in2,M,P,x,deltas,C,D,Vpe,Vke,Vp)
CALL sep1(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,x,deltas,inside)
c
c write results
c
c
countr=countr+1
IF(countr.ge.intrat) THEN
  countr=0
c
c*****write the results of the step by step integration
c
WRITE(12,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),i=1,n-1),t
WRITE(14,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') (x(i),f(i),i=n,mm )
WRITE(15,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Vke, Vpe, Vke+Vpe, Vp, Vpe-Vp
WRITE(17,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)') t, Pcoa, d0, w0,gradEp
ENDIF
c
IF(inside.eq.0) GOTO 2001
IF(compt.ge.a.and.Vpe.gt.Vpeold) THEN
c
c*****Estimation with a quadratique
c
CALL estim1(n,a,o,xe,kita)
CALL estim1(n,a,o,v,kitv)

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c
c*****open 21,20 & 22 and delete the former data
c
OPEN(21,STATUS='OLD',FILE='moi.dat')
OPEN(20,STATUS='OLD',FILE='angle.dat')
OPEN(22,STATUS='OLD',FILE='vitess.dat')
c
gradEpn=1
c
tot=te(o)
e=o
DO i=1,n-1
ii=i+n-1
predict(e,i)=xe(e,i)
predict(e,ii)=v(e,i)
END DO
DO WHILE(gradEpn.gt.0)
tot=tot+h
DO i=1,n-1
ii=i+n-1
predict(e+1,i)=kita(1,i)+kita(2,i)*predict(e,i)
& +kita(3,i)*predict(e-1,i)
predict(e+1,ii)=kitv(1,i)+kitv(2,i)*predict(e,ii)
& +kitv(3,i)*predict(e-1,ii)
Z(i)= predict(e+1,i)
Z(ii)=predict(e+1,ii)
END DO
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,Z,Pcoan,fn,gradEpn)
CALL sep1(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,Z,deltas,inside1)
c
c*****Write in the result files
c
WRITE(21,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)')gradEpn
WRITE(20,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)')(Z(i),i=1,n-1),tot
WRITE(22,'(1x,1p,6e13.5)')(Z(i),i=n,mm),tot
c
IF(inside1.eq.0) GOTO 3000
e=e+1
END DO
3000 CONTINUE
c
CLOSE(20)

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CLOSE(21)
CLOSE(22)

c
c*****check if the stab. boundary has been reached
c if not take pot.energy local max on the ray from sep and the pt of the prediction
c
      tet=0
      direc=1
      DO WHILE(direc.gt.0.0)
        tet=tet+h*2
        DO i=1,n-1
          ii=i+n-1
          shad(i)=((Z(i)-xe(1,i))/tot)*tet+Z(i)
          shad(ii)=Z(i)-xe(1,i)/tot
        END DO
        CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,shad,Pcoa,fred,direc)
        CALL sep1(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,shad,deltas,inside2)
        IF(inside2.eq.0) GOTO 3001
      END DO

c
3001      CONTINUE

c
c*****determine the min of norm(grad) starting with shad(i)
c
      CALL start(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,shad,dold1,it)

c
c*****dold1 is the initial point to find the cuep(N-R method)
c
      CALL pot(n,in,p,dold1,deltas,C,D,Vpe1)
      CALL fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,dold1,Pcoa,fred)

c
c*****find the cuep
c
      CALL epfndr(n,in,M,P,D,C,fred,s,Mt,dold1,jacobi1,
&          ddelta,1,ierr,deltanew,frednew,iflag,itrmax)
      OPEN(9,FILE='3m_pf.dat')
      READ(9,*) n
      DO i=1,n
        READ(9,*) M(i),dold(i)
      END DO
      CLOSE(9)

c
c*****dold1 is the point found by N-R

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c
CALL pot(n,in,P,dold1,deltas,C,D,Vpe2)
c
c***** is dold1 the cuep?
c
IF (ierr.eq.0.and.iflag.eq.0.and.Vpe2.lt.Vtotal) THEN
WRITE(*,'(10x,A)')'unstable system & found cuep'
ENDIF
IF (ierr.eq.1.or.iflag.eq.1) THEN
WRITE(*,*) 'computational problem'
ENDIF
IF (Vpe2.gt.Vtotal) THEN
WRITE(*,'(10x,A)')'stable system & found cuep'
ENDIF
WRITE(*,*) 'Vpe at CUEP is ',Vpe2
WRITE(*,*) 'Energy difference of ',(Vtotal-Vpe2)
WRITE(*,*) 'cuep is',(dold1(i),i=1,n)
c
c*****When to stop
c
IF(Vpe2.lt.0.0) GOTO 2000
IF(Vtotal.gt.Vpe2) GOTO 2001
END IF
c
IF(t.ge.tf) GOTO 2001
o=o+1
GOTO 2000
2001 CONTINUE
c
STOP
END
c
c*****
c
END OF THE MAIN PROGRAM
c
c*****
c
c*****
c
SUBROUTINES USED IN AUTO-REGRESSVE FILE
c
c*****
c
c

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```

c*****c
c  Subroutine to find the local SEP of a point on a trajectory c
c*****c
c c
c SUBROUTINE sep1(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,x,deltas,inside) c
c c
c INTEGER inside,i,j c
c DIMENSION x(20),xprime(20) c
c REAL M(n),Mt,P(in),C(in),D(in),h,deltas(n) c
c REAL Pcoa,gradep,norm,norm0,f(20),xend(20),xwrk(4,20) c
c c
c norm0 = 0.0 c
c DO i=1,n-1 c
c   norm0 = norm0 + (x(i)-deltas(i))**2.0 c
c END DO c
c norm0 = norm0**0.5 c
c DO i=1,n-1 c
c   j = i + n - 1 c
c   xprime(i) = x(i) c
c   xprime(j) = 0.0 c
c END DO c
c c
c CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,xprime,Pcoa,f,gradEp) c
c c
c DO i=1,2 c
c   CALL rksyst(n,in,mm,h,xprime,xend,xwrk,C,D,M,P,Mt,f) c
c   DO j=1,mm c
c     xprime(j) = xend(j) c
c   END DO c
c   CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,xprime,Pcoa,f,gradEp) c
c END DO c
c c
c norm = 0.0 c
c DO i=1,n-1 c
c   norm = norm + (xprime(i)-deltas(i))**2.0 c
c END DO c
c norm = norm**0.5 c
c c
c IF (norm0.lt.norm) THEN c
c   inside =0 c
c ELSE c
c   inside = 1 c
c END IF c

```

```

c
RETURN
END

c*****
c  Subroutine which determine the starting point to
c  find the controlling uep.
c*****
c
SUBROUTINE start(n,in,mm,h,M,Mt,P,C,D,shad,dold1,it)
c
INTEGER n,in,i,mm
c
c*****input data
c
REAL h,M(in),Mt,P(in),C(in,in),D(in,in),shad(n)
c
c*****output data
c
REAL dold1(mm),it
REAL dnew(10),fnold,fnnew,fred(10)
c
c*****begin the iterative process to find the local
c  min of the norm of the gradient.
c
it=0
c*****starting point Xnew(e,i)
dold1(n)=0.0
DO i=1,n-1
dold1(i)=shad(i)
dold1(n)=dold1(n)-M(i)*dold1(i)/M(n)
c WRITE(6,*) dold1(i)
END DO
c
201 CONTINUE
c
c*****evaluate the derivatives and the gradient
c
CALL fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,dold1,Pcoa,fred)
c
c*****get the norm of vector f
c
fnold=fnorm(n,fred)

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c
c*****get an updated delta
c
c      dnew(n)=0
c      DO i=1,n-1
c          dnew(i)=dold1(i)+h*fred(i)
c          dnew(n)=dnew(n)-M(i)*dnew(i)/M(n)
c      END DO
c*****get fred for dnew
c      CALL fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,dnew,Pcoa,fred)
c      fnnew=fnorm(n,fred)
c      IF(fnnew.lt.fnold) THEN
c          DO i=1,n
c              dold1(i)=dnew(i)
c          END DO
c          it=it+h
c          GOTO 201
c      END IF
c
c      RETURN
c      END
c
c*****
c
c      Subroutine to determine the cuep usin a N-R method
c*****
c
c      SUBROUTINE epfndr(n,in,M,P,D,C,fred,s,Mt,deltao,jacobi,ddelta,
c          &          l,erflag,deltanew,frednew,iflag,itrmax)
c
c      INTEGER erflag
c      PARAMETER(pi=3.141593,Rmin=1.0e-3)
c
c      REAL M(in), P(in), D(in,in), C(in,in), fred(in), Pcoa, s(in),
c          & Mt,deltao(in),jacobi(in,in),ddelta(in),deltanew(in),frednew(in)
c
c      INTEGER l(in)
c
c***** Read fnormtol and itrmax
c
c      fnormtol=0.01
c
c      itrmax=1000
c

```

```

c***** Set iteration countr = 0
  itctr=0
c
c***** Start iterative process
2000 CONTINUE
c  WRITE(*,'(1x,I2)') itctr
c
c***** Evaluate fis
  deltao(n)=0.
  DO i=1,n-1
    deltao(n)=deltao(n)-M(i)*deltao(i)/M(n)
  END DO
c
  CALL fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,deltao,Pcoa,fred)
c
c***** If the solution is within the specified tolerance end
  F2=fnorm(n,fred)
c  WRITE(*,*) ' F2 = ', F2
c
  IF(F2.le.fnormtol) then
c  WRITE(*,'(/,2x,A)') ' SUCCESFUL SOLUTION REACHED'
    erflag=0
    iflag=0
    GOTO 1000
  ENDIF
c
  itctr=itctr+1
c
c***** If maximum number of iterations is exceeded end
  IF(itctr.GT.itrmax) then
c  WRITE(*,'(/,A,I3,A)') ' MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS: ',itrmax,
c  &      ' EXCEEDED'
    erflag=1
    GOTO 1000
  ENDIF
c***** Get the Jacobian
  CALL  getjacobi1(n,in,M,Mt,C,D,deltao,jacobi)
c
  nm1=n-1
c
  CALL gauss(nm1,in,jacobi,l,s)
  CALL solve(nm1,in,jacobi,l,fred,ddelta)
c

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```

c***** deltan=deltao-(jacobi**1)*fred=deltao-ddelta c
c ddelta=-ddelta c
  DO i=1,n-1
    ddelta(i)=-ddelta(i)
  END DO
c c
c linsr c
  g=f2
  icntr=0
100 CONTINUE
  r=1./2.**icntr
  icntr=icntr+1
c c
  deltanew(n)=0.
  DO i=1,n-1
    deltanew(i)=deltao(i)+ddelta(i)*r
    deltanew(n)=deltanew(n)-M(i)*deltanew(i)/M(n)
  END DO
c c
  CALL fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,deltanew,Pcoa,frednew)
  gnew=fnorm(n,frednew)
  IF(gnew.ge.g.and.r.ge.rmin) GO TO 100
  IF(r.lt.rmin) THEN
    iflag=1
    GOTO 1000
  ELSE
    iflag=0
  END IF
  DO i=1,n
    deltao(i)=deltanew(i)
  END DO
c c
c***** Goto 2000 c
  GOTO 2000
c c
1000 CONTINUE
c c
  RETURN
  END
c c
c*****c
c c

```

```

SUBROUTINE getjacobi1(n,in,M,Mt,C,D,deltao,jacobi)
c
REAL M(n), C(in,n), D(in,n), deltao(n), jacobi(in,n), Mt
c
DO 1 i=1,n-1
term1=0.0
term2=0.0
term4=0.0
DO 2 k=1,n
c
IF(k.NE.n) THEN
dnk=deltao(n)-deltao(k)
term4=term4+D(n,k)*sin(dnk)
ENDIF
c
IF(k.NE.i) THEN
dik=deltao(i)-deltao(k)
term1=term1+C(i,k)*cos(dik)
term2=term2+D(i,k)*sin(dik)
ENDIF
c
2 CONTINUE
din=deltao(i)-deltao(n)
jacobi(i,i)=-term1+(Mt-2.0*M(i))*term2/Mt
&      -(M(i)/M(n))*(C(i,n)*cos(din)-D(i,n)*sin(din))
&      +( 2.0*M(i)*M(i)/(Mt*M(n)) ) * term4
DO 3 j=1,n-1
c
IF(j.NE.i) THEN
term3=0.0
DO 4 k=1,n
c
IF(k.NE.j) THEN
djk=deltao(j)-deltao(k)
term3=term3+D(j,k)*sin(djk)
ENDIF
c
4 CONTINUE
dij=deltao(i)-deltao(j)
term5=c(i,j)*cos(dij)-D(i,j)*sin(dij)
term6=c(i,n)*cos(din)-D(i,n)*sin(din)
jacobi(i,j)=term5 - 2.0 * M(i)/Mt * term3
&      - M(j)/M(n) * term6

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```

&      +2.0*M(i)*M(j)/Mt/M(n) * term4
  ENDIF
c
3  CONTINUE
1  CONTINUE
c
  RETURN
  END
c
c*****c
c  GAUSS AND SOLVE ARE TAKEN FROM NUMERICAL METHODS c
c*****c
c
  SUBROUTINE gauss(n,in,a,l,s)
c
  DIMENSION a(in,n),l(n),s(n)
c
  DO 3 i=1,n
    l(i)=i
    smax=0.0
    DO 2 j=1,n
      smax=AMAX1(smax,ABS(a(i,j)))
2    CONTINUE
    s(i)=smax
3  CONTINUE
c
  DO 7 k=1,n-1
    rmax=0.0
    DO 4 i=k,n
      r=ABS(a(l(i),k))/s(l(i))
      if(r.LE.rmax) GO TO 4
      j=i
      rmax=r
4    CONTINUE
    lk=l(j)
    l(j)=l(k)
    l(k)=lk
    DO 6 i=k+1,n
      xmult=a(l(i),k)/a(lk,k)
      DO 5 j=k+1,n
        a(l(i),j)=a(l(i),j)-xmult*a(lk,j)
5    CONTINUE
      a(l(i),k)=xmult

```



```

c  subroutine used to calculate the gradient vector                                c
c*****C
c                                                                                   c
c  SUBROUTINE fredis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,delta,Pcoa,fred)                             c
c                                                                                   c
c  REAL M(in),P(in),D(in,in),C(in,in),delta(n),fred(n),Pcoa,Mt                   c
c                                                                                   c
c  Pcoa=P(n)                                                                       c
c  DO 1 i=1,n-1                                                                     c
c    Pcoa=Pcoa +P(i)                                                                c
c    DO 1 j=i+1,n                                                                    c
c      Pcoa=Pcoa-2.0*D(i,j)*cos(delta(i)-delta(j))                                c
1  CONTINUE                                                                           c
c                                                                                   c
c  DO 3 i=1,n                                                                        c
c    Pei=0.0                                                                        c
c    DO 2 j=1,n                                                                      c
c      IF(j.ne.i) THEN                                                              c
c        deltaij=delta(i)-delta(j)                                                 c
c        Pei=Pei+C(i,j)*sin(deltaij)+D(i,j)*cos(deltaij)                         c
c      END IF                                                                        c
2  CONTINUE                                                                           c
c    fred(i)=P(i)-Pei-M(i)/Mt*Pcoa                                                  c
3  CONTINUE                                                                           c
c                                                                                   c
c  RETURN                                                                            c
c  END                                                                                c
c                                                                                   c
c*****C
c  subroutine which determine the potentiel energy                                c
c*****C
c                                                                                   c
c  SUBROUTINE pot(n,in,P,delta,deltas,C,D,Vpe)                                     c
c                                                                                   c
c  REAL P(n),delta(n),deltas(n),C(in,n),D(in,n),Vpe                               c
c                                                                                   c
c  Vp1=-P(n)*(delta(n)-deltas(n))                                                  c
c  Vp2=0.0                                                                           c
c  Vd=0.0                                                                           c
c                                                                                   c
c  DO 1 i=1,n-1                                                                      c
c    Vp1=Vp1-P(i)*(delta(i)-deltas(i))                                             c
c    DO 1 j=i+1,n                                                                    c

```

```

c
deltaij=delta(i)-delta(j)
deltaijs=deltas(i)-deltas(j)
Vp2=Vp2-C(i,j)*( cos(deltaij)-cos(deltaijs) )
c
IF(deltaij.ne.deltaijs) THEN
  Dijp = ( delta(i) + delta(j) - (deltas(i) + deltas(j)) ) /
&      ( deltaij-deltaijs ) * D(i,j)
ELSE
  Dijp=D(i,j)
ENDIF
  Vd = Vd+ Dijp * ( sin(deltaij) - sin(deltaijs) )
  Vpe = Vp1+Vp2+ Vd
1 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
c
c*****c
c Subroutine which estimates the angles with a quadratique. c
c We use the least-squares estimator((x'x)-1x'=B) c
c*****c
c
SUBROUTINE estim1(n,a,j,xe,kita)
c
INTEGER i,j,k,n,r,col1,a,u
c
REAL mtu(240,5),mtutr(5,240),xe(240,20),ID(5,5),
+ Cm(5,5),CI(5,5),b(5),dm(5)
REAL Y(240),kita(5,9)
c
c*****c
c loop for each delta (n-1 values) c
c*****c
c
DO k=1,3
  B(k)=0
  Dm(k)=0
END DO
DO 300 i=1,n-1
c
DO k=1,a-2
  mtu(k,1)=1
  mtu(k,2)=xe(j-a+k+1,i)

```

```

        mtu(k,3)=xe(j-a+k,i)
        Y(k)=xe(j-a+k+2,i)
    END DO
c
c*****Get the transpose matrix of mtu
c
    DO k=1,a-2
        mtutr(1,k)=1
        mtutr(2,k)=xe(j-a+k+1,i)
        mtutr(3,k)=xe(j-a+k,i)
    END DO
    col1=a-2
    do u=1,3
        do r=1,3
            Cm(u,r)=0.0
            do k=1,col1
                Cm(u,r)=Cm(u,r)+mtutr(u,k)*mtu(k,r)
            end do
        end do
    end do
    CALL frc28 (Cm,CI,3)
    CALL multi(3,col1,1,mtutr,Y,B)
    col1=3
    CALL multi(3,col1,1,CI,B,Dm)
    col1=a-2
    DO k=1,3
        kita(k,i)=Dm(k)
    END DO
300 CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END
c
c*****
c
c    Subroutine which multiply two matrix
c*****
c
    SUBROUTINE multi(lig,col13,col23,A,B,C)
c
    INTEGER i,j,k,lig,col13,col23
    REAL A(5,80),B(80,5),C(5,5)
c
    DO 1 i=1,lig
        DO 2 j=1,col23

```

```

        C(i,j)=0
        DO 3 k=1,col13
            C(i,j)=C(i,j)+A(i,k)*B(k,j)
3       CONTINUE
2       CONTINUE
1       CONTINUE
c
        RETURN
        END
c
c*****
c Subroutine which invert a matrix
c*****
c*****Numerical method
c
        SUBROUTINE FRC28 (a,ai,n)
c
        PARAMETER (np=5,mp=1,NMAX=100)
c
        INTEGER m,n
        INTEGER i,icol,irow,j,k,l,ll,indx,indxr,ipiv
c
        REAL a,ai,c,b
c
        REAL big,dum,pivinv
c
        DIMENSION indx(NMAX),indxr(NMAX),ipiv(NMAX)
        DIMENSION a(np,np),ai(np,np),c(np,np),b(np,mp)
c
        m=1
        DO j=1,n
            b(j,m)=1.0
            ipiv(j)=0.0
        END DO
c
        DO i=1,n
            DO j=1,n
                c(i,j)=a(i,j)
            END DO
        END DO
c
        DO 22 i=1,n
            big=0.0

```

```

DO 13 j=1,n
  IF (ipiv(j).ne.1.0) THEN
    DO 12 k=1,n
      IF (ipiv(k).eq.0.0) THEN
        IF (abs(a(j,k)).ge.big) THEN
          big=abs(a(j,k))
          irow=j
          icol=k
        ENDIF
      ELSE IF (ipiv(k).gt.1.0) then
        PAUSE 'singular matrix in gaussj'
      ENDIF
12    CONTINUE
    ENDIF
13  CONTINUE
  ipiv(icol)=ipiv(icol)+1.0
  IF (irow.ne.icol) THEN
    DO 14 l=1,n
      dum=a(irow,l)
      a(irow,l)=a(icol,l)
      a(icol,l)=dum
14    CONTINUE
    DO 15 l=1,m
      dum=b(irow,l)
      b(irow,l)=b(icol,l)
      b(icol,l)=dum
15    CONTINUE
    ENDIF
    indxr(i)=irow
    indxc(i)=icol
    IF (a(icol,icol).eq.0.0) pause 'singular matrix in gaussj'
    pivinv=1.0/a(icol,icol)
    a(icol,icol)=1.0
    DO 16 l=1,n
      a(icol,l)=a(icol,l)*pivinv
16    CONTINUE
    DO 17 l=1,m
      b(icol,l)=b(icol,l)*pivinv
17    CONTINUE
    DO 21 ll=1,n
      IF(ll.ne.icol)THEN
        dum=a(ll,icol)
        a(ll,icol)=0.0

```

```

        DO 18 l=1,n
          a(ll,l)=a(ll,l)-a(icol,l)*dum
18      CONTINUE
        DO 19 l=1,m
          b(ll,l)=b(ll,l)-b(icol,l)*dum
19      CONTINUE
        ENDIF
21      CONTINUE
22      CONTINUE
c
DO 24 l=n,1,-1
  IF(indxr(l).ne.indxc(l))THEN
    DO 23 k=1,n
      dum=a(k,indxr(l))
      a(k,indxr(l))=a(k,indxc(l))
      a(k,indxc(l))=dum
23    CONTINUE
    ENDIF
24  CONTINUE
c
DO i=1,n
  DO j=1,n
    ai(i,j)=a(i,j)
    a(i,j)=c(i,j)
  END DO
END DO
c
RETURN
END
c
c*****c
c  Subroutine to solve a system of differential equations c
c*****c
c
c
SUBROUTINE rksyst(n,in,mm,h,x,xend,xwrk,C,D,M,P,Mt,f)
c
REAL M(n), P(n), D(in,n), C(in,n), Pcoa, Mt
c
DIMENSION xend(mm),xwrk(4,mm), x(mm), f(mm)
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,x,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c

```



```

DO 10 i=1,mm
  xwrk(1,i)=h*f(i)
  xend(i)=x(i)+xwrk(1,i)/2.0
10 CONTINUE
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,xend,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c
DO 20 jj=1,mm
  xwrk(2,jj)=h*f(jj)
  xend(jj)=x(jj)+xwrk(2,jj)/2.0
20 CONTINUE
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,xend,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c
DO 30 k=1,mm
  xwrk(3,k)=h*f(k)
  xend(k)=x(k)+xwrk(3,k)
30 CONTINUE
c
CALL fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,xend,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c
DO 40 l=1,mm
  xwrk(4,l)=h*f(l)
40 CONTINUE
c
DO 50 i=1,mm
  xend(i)=x(i)+(xwrk(1,i)+2.0*xwrk(2,i)
& +2.0*xwrk(3,i)+xwrk(4,i))/6.
50 CONTINUE
c
RETURN
END
c
c*****c
c Subroutine which gives the state equation(d(delta)/dt) c
c & the directional derivative(gradEp.v) c
c*****c
c
SUBROUTINE fis(n,in,M,Mt,P,C,D,x,Pcoa,f,gradEp)
c
DIMENSION f(240), x(240)
REAL M(n),P(n),D(in,n),C(in,n),Pcoa,Mt,gradEp,dn
c

```

```

Pcoa = P(n)
dn=0.0
gradEp=0.0
c
DO i=1,n-1
  Pcoa = Pcoa + P(i)
  dn=dn-M(i)*x(i)/M(n)
END DO
c
DO 1 i=1,n-2
  DO 1 j=i+1,n-1
    Pcoa = Pcoa - 2.0*D(i,j)*cos(x(i)-x(j))
1 CONTINUE
c
DO i=1,n-1
  Pcoa=Pcoa-2.0*D(i,n)*cos(x(i)-dn)
END DO
c
DO 3 i=1,n-1
  ii=i+n-1
  Pei=0.0
  DO 2 j=1,n-1
    IF(j.ne.i) THEN
      Pei=Pei+C(i,j)*sin(x(i)-x(j))+D(i,j)*cos(x(i)-x(j))
    END IF
2 CONTINUE
  Pei=Pei+C(i,n)*sin(x(i)-dn)+D(i,n)*cos(x(i)-dn)
  f(i)=x(ii)
  f(ii)=(P(i)-Pei)/M(i)-Pcoa/Mt
  gradEp=gradEp-M(i)*f(ii)*f(i)
3 CONTINUE
c
wn=0
Do i=1,n-1
  wn=wn-M(i)*f(i)/M(n)
END DO
c
Pen=0
DO j=1,n-1
  Pen=Pen+C(n,j)*sin(dn-x(j))+D(n,j)*cos(dn-x(j))
END DO
Pen=Pen+D(n,n)
c

```

```

gradEp=gradEp-(P(n)-Pen-M(n)*Pcoa/Mt)*(wn)
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

c
c*****c
c          Subroutine which gives the potential,kinetic and total          c
c          energy of a system                                          c
c*****c
c
c          SUBROUTINE Energy(n,in,in2,M,P,x,deltas,C,D,Vpe,Vke,Vp)
c
c
c          REAL P(n),x(in2),deltas(n),C(in,n),D(in,n),Vpe,Vke,M(n)
c*****c          x2n => wn          c
          x2n = 0.
          Vke = 0.
c
c          DO jj =1,n-1
              Vke = Vke + M(jj) * x(jj+n-1)**2
              x2n = x2n - m(jj) * x(jj+n-1)
          END DO
c
c          x2n = x2n / M(n)
          Vke = Vke + M(n) * x2n**2
          Vke = Vke * 0.5
c*****c          xn => delta(n)          c
          xn = 0.
          DO jj=1,n-1
              xn = xn - M(jj) * x(jj)
          END DO
          xn = xn / M(n)
c*****c          potential energy          c
c
c          Vp1=-P(n)*(xn-deltas(n))
          Vp2=0.0
          Vd=0.0
c
c          DO i=1,n-1
              Vp1=Vp1-P(i)*(x(i)-deltas(i))
              deltain = x(i) - xn
              deltains = deltas(i)-deltas(n)
              Vp2=Vp2 - C(i,n) * ( cos(deltain) - cos(deltains) )

```

```

c
IF(deltain.ne.deltains) THEN
  Dinp = D(i,n) * ( x(i) + xn - (deltas(i) + deltas(n)) ) /
&      ( deltain - deltain )
      ELSE
      Dinp = D(i,n)
END IF
c
Vd = Vd + Dinp * ( sin(deltain) - sin(deltains) )
END DO
c
DO i = 1,n-2
  DO j=i+1,n-1
    deltaij=x(i)-x(j)
    deltaijs=deltas(i)-deltas(j)
    Vp2=Vp2-C(i,j)*( cos(deltaij)-cos(deltaijs) )
c
IF(deltaij.ne.deltaijs) THEN
  Dijp=(x(i)+x(j)-(deltas(i)+deltas(j)))/
&      (deltaij-deltaijs)*D(i,j)
      ELSE
      Dijp=D(i,j)
END IF
c
Vd = Vd+ Dijp * ( sin(deltaij) - sin(deltaijs) )
Vp = Vp1 + Vp2
Vpe = Vp + Vd
END DO
END DO
c
RETURN
END
c
c*****c
c
c
c*****c
c
c*****c
c

```