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# Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

USERS MANUAL: DONNER ALGORITHMS FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION TOMOGRAPHY

R.H. Huesman, G.T. Gullberg, W.L. Greenberg,  
and T.F. Budinger

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# RECLBL LIBRARY USERS MANUAL

Donner Algorithms  
for  
Reconstruction Tomography

R. H. Huesman  
G. T. Gullberg  
W. L. Greenberg  
T. F. Budinger

October, 1977

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory  
University of California



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The RECLBL Library evolved over the past 4 years from the first report giving Fortran listings of reconstruction methods for emission tomography (Budinger and Gullberg, LBL-2146). Drs. Judy Prewitt, William Pomerance, and others from the National Cancer Institute Advisory Committees provided continuing encouragement and support for the activities leading to the compilation of this manual. We are also indebted to students at the University of California, Berkeley, who, after using the RECLBL Library in course work, gave valuable criticisms for its organization.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS . . . . .	iii
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
1. The RECLBL Library Package . . . . .	1
2. The Reconstruction Problem . . . . .	1
3. Description of Library Contents . . . . .	2
4. Distribution of Documentation and Programs . . . . .	3
II. LIBRARY CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	7
1. Philosophy . . . . .	7
2. Operating Environment . . . . .	7
3. Coding Conventions . . . . .	8
4. User Coding Restrictions . . . . .	8
5. Magnetic Tape Structure . . . . .	8
III. USER PROGRAM STRUCTURE . . . . .	13
1. General Description . . . . .	13
2. Geometry Parameters . . . . .	15
3. Computer Operation Parameters . . . . .	21
4. Data Input . . . . .	22
IV. PROJECTION AND BACK-PROJECTION ROUTINES . . . . .	23
1. Models of Intensity Distribution . . . . .	23
2. Relationship of Models and Geometry . . . . .	24
3. Incorporation of Attenuation . . . . .	25
4. Special Back-Projection Routines . . . . .	27

V. LIBRARY RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHMS . . . . .	29
1. Iterative Algorithms . . . . .	29
a. The Function to be Minimized . . . . .	29
b. Step Length Calculation . . . . .	30
c. Parameter Scaling . . . . .	30
d. Gradient Method or Method of Steepest Descent (GRADY) . . . . .	31
e. Conjugate Gradient Method (CONGR) . . . . .	32
f. Subroutine USER . . . . .	34
2. Configuration Space Convolution Algorithm . . . . .	34
a. One-Dimensional Convolution (CONVO) . . . . .	34
b. Convolvers and Weight Functions . . . . .	37
3. Fourier Space Convolution Algorithms . . . . .	41
a. Back-Projection of Filtered Projection Algorithm (BKFIL) : . . . . .	41
b. Filter of the Back-Projection Algorithm (FILBK) .	43
c. Filter Functions . . . . .	47
4. Maximum Entropy Algorithm (ENTPY) . . . . .	59
5. Generalized Inverse Algorithm (GVERS) . . . . .	61
6. Orthogonal Polynomial Expansion (MARR) . . . . .	63
7. Attenuation Correction (EVATU,EVATN) . . . . .	66
VI. HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY . . . . .	71
1. Summary of Reconstruction Procedures. . . . .	71
2. Library Output . . . . .	76
3. Library Display Routines . . . . .	82
4. Error Handling . . . . .	84
VII. GENERATION OF PHANTOMS AND PROJECTION DATA . . . . .	91

VIII.	STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND TIMING . . . . .	97
1.	Storage Requirements . . . . .	97
2.	Algorithm Timing . . . . .	100
IX.	EXAMPLES OF LIBRARY USE . . . . .	103
1.	Example 1 - Projection and Back-Projection of Parallel- and Fan-Beam Data . . . . .	104
2.	Example 2 - Convolution . . . . .	108
3.	Example 3 - Back-Projection of Filtered Projections . . . . .	121
4.	Example 4 - Filter of the Back-Projection . . . . .	125
5.	Example 5 - Iterative Conjugate Gradient . . . . .	141
6.	Example 6 - Iterative Gradient . . . . .	149
7.	Example 7 - Iterative Program for Fan-Beam Data . . . . .	153
8.	Examples 8, 9, 10 - Attenuation Correction Using Attenuation Coefficients from a Transmission Experiment	162
9.	Examples 11, 12 - Attenuation Correction Assuming a Constant Attenuation Coefficient . . . . .	178
10.	Example 13 - Orthogonal Polynomial Expansion . . . . .	189
11.	Example 14 - Maximum Entropy . . . . .	195
12.	Example 15 - Generalized Inverse . . . . .	199
13.	Examples 16, 17, 18 - Phantoms . . . . .	203
X.	LIBRARY LISTING . . . . .	207
1.	Quick Reference . . . . .	207
a.	Parameter Input . . . . .	207
b.	Data Input . . . . .	208
c.	Reconstructors . . . . .	209
d.	Back-Projectors and Projectors . . . . .	212
e.	Convolvers . . . . .	213
f.	Filters . . . . .	213
g.	Phantom and Projection Generators . . . . .	213
h.	Attenuation Correction . . . . .	216
i.	Output . . . . .	217
2.	Listing . . . . .	218

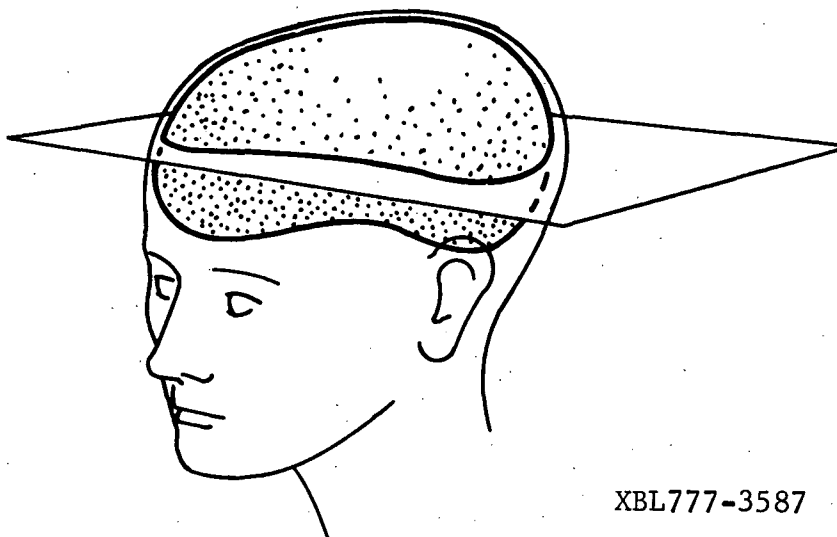
## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1. The RECLBL Library Package

The RECLBL Library is a package of computational subroutines that apply to the reconstruction of transverse sections from projection data. The subroutines are written in the FORTRAN programming language (ANSI standard) and have been tested on CDC 6400, 6600, and 7600 computers and on a PDP 11/45 system. The package applies to three-dimensional reconstruction problems that arise in the medical and physical sciences. The package includes programs for medical applications that can be used both for the determination of tissue attenuation coefficients using x-ray transmission data and for the determination of radionuclide concentration using data from nuclear medicine detectors. This manual contains descriptive material that gives the physical and mathematical bases for the algorithms, examples of the use of the algorithms, and FORTRAN listings of the algorithms.

### 2. The Reconstruction Problem

The reconstruction problem consists of generating a two-dimensional picture from its projections. The reconstructed picture consists of a quantitative set of numbers specifying source density or attenuation coefficient on a two-dimensional grid. The picture represents a transverse section of an object such as a human head as shown in figure 1.



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Figure 1. Concept of a transverse section.

The RECLBL Library applies to data that represent the projection of density along parallel or diverging sets of straight-line paths (rays) through an object. The algorithms transform one-dimensional projections from multiple angles around the object to a corresponding transverse section through the object. Three-dimensional information is obtained by stacking successive transverse sections.

### 3. Description of Library Contents

The reconstruction algorithms in the library are supplied as the following subroutines:

- (1) BJECT - Simple back-projection.
- (2) BKFIL - Back-projection of filtered projections (Fourier space).
- (3) CONGR - Iterative least-squares minimization by the method of conjugate gradients.
- (4) CONVO - Back-projection of convolved projections (configuration space).
- (5) ENTPY - Iterative dual-space entropy maximization by the method of conjugate gradients.
- (6) FILBK - Two-dimensional filtering of the simple back-projection (Fourier space).
- (7) GVERS - Direct least-squares minimization using the generalized inverse.
- (8) GRADY - Iterative least-squares minimization by the method of steepest descent.
- (9) MARR - Direct least-squares minimization using orthogonal polynomials on the unit circle.

These reconstruction algorithms execute with the following geometry options:

- (1) Parallel-beam geometry with weighting by the area of the pixel intersected by the ray.
- (2) Parallel-beam geometry assuming that all the activity is in the center of the pixel.

- (3) Parallel-beam geometry with weighting by the length of the line that traverses the pixel.
- (4) Fan-beam geometry with weighting by the area of the pixel intersected by the diverging ray.
- (5) Fan-beam geometry assuming that all the activity is in the center of the pixel.

The methods of compensating for attenuation use attenuation factors calculated by the subroutines:

- (1) EVATN - Incorporation of attenuation from a user provided array of attenuation coefficients.
- (2) EVATU - Incorporation of constant attenuation coefficient within a convex boundary.

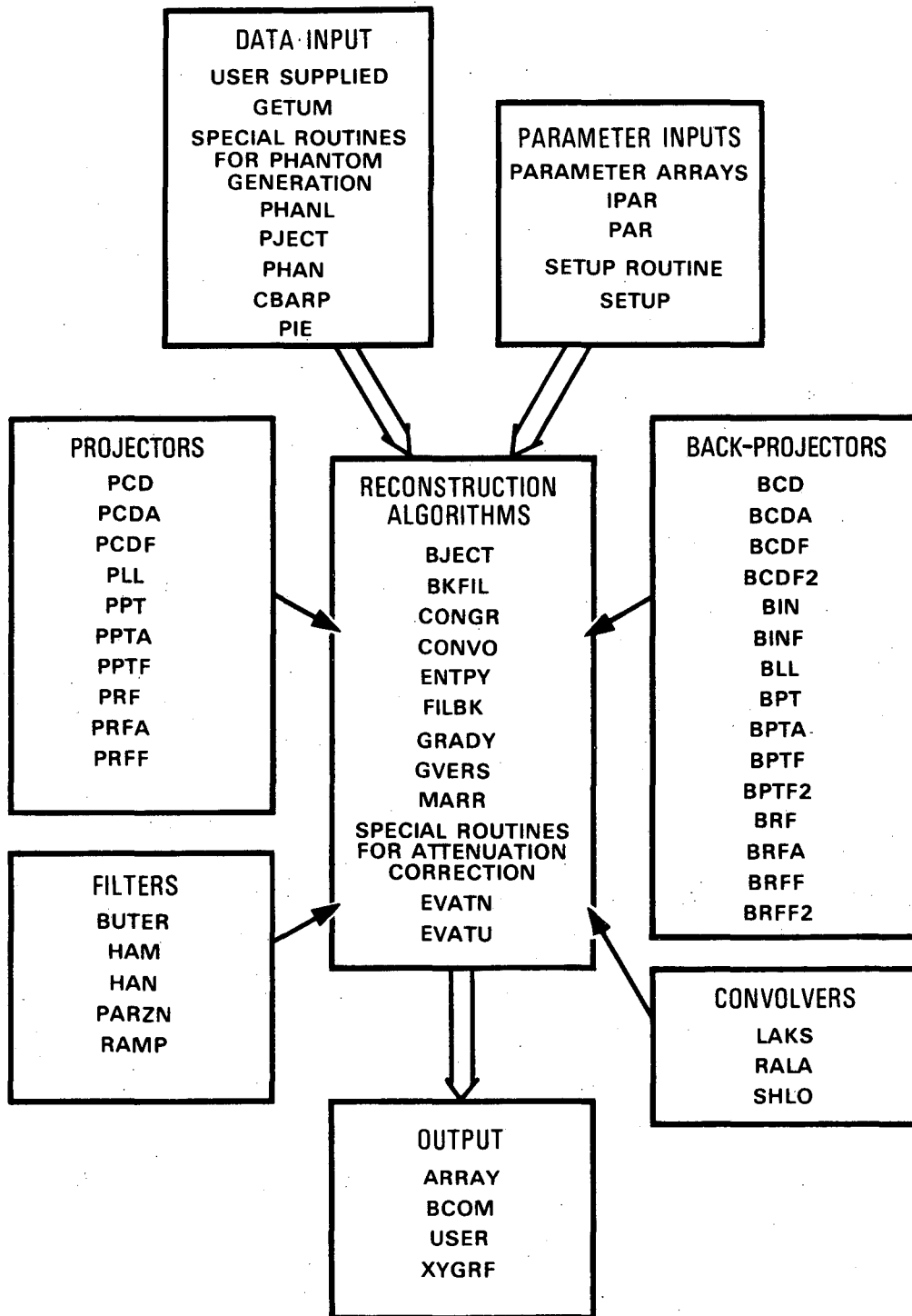
An overview of the library is shown in figure 2. The figure gives the names of the essential library subroutines with which the user will need to be familiar.

Several reconstruction algorithms that this library does not contain (e.g., ART, the Algebraic Reconstruction Technique and SIRT, the Simultaneous Iterative Reconstruction Technique) may be found in G. T. Herman and S. W. Rowland, SNARK77: A Programming System for the Reconstruction of Pictures from Projections, State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Computer Science, Technical Report No. 130 (1977).

#### 4. Distribution of Documentation and Programs

Subscribers to the RECLBL Library will receive the Users Manual and the library source material, which is distributed on magnetic tape. The magnetic tape can be either 7 or 9 track, depending on the user's hardware requirements. A charge of \$20.00 will be made for each magnetic tape provided to cover the cost of the tape and mailing. The user will receive library revisions and additions after they have been tested and implemented.

## RECLBL LIBRARY



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Figure 2. The RECLBL Library has 9 user called reconstruction subroutines. Projectors, back-projectors, convolvers and filters are passed to the reconstruction algorithms as external subroutines. The data are input using the subroutine GETUM, and the parameter arrays IPAR and PAR are input using the subroutine SETUP. The reconstructions may be displayed using special output subroutines.



The last page of this manual contains an order blank for a magnetic tape containing the source material of the RECLBL Library. The contents and format of the magnetic tape are given in section II.5.

Corrections or comments on the RECLBL Library or this manual should be sent to:

Research Medicine Group  
Donner Laboratory  
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720  
Attention: RECLBL Library

## II. LIBRARY CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. Philosophy

The RECLBL Library is a collection of subroutines. The user is expected to have a working knowledge of the FORTRAN computer language. He must write a main program that calls various subroutines of the RECLBL Library. These include setup, data input, and display routines, as well as the major routines that execute the reconstruction algorithms.

The user must also be familiar with the names of another class of library subroutines that are used as external parameters of major reconstruction algorithms. These routines specify the type of weighting factor and the convolution or filter function to be used. All of the subroutine names that the user might need to use are shown in figure 2.

The structure of the RECLBL Library provides the user with a great deal of flexibility while requiring a minimum knowledge of computer programming.

### 2. Operating Environment

The programs have been designed to accommodate both small and large computer implementation. The RECLBL Library has been written and tested on CDC 6400, 6600, and 7600 computers. Parts of the library have been put into operation on PDP 11/45 and HP2100 systems. Because the HP2100 does not allow labeled common, this package must be modified for full implementation on that system.

The library has been designed to be used in an operating system that has the ability to load into memory only those routines that are necessary to execute the user's code. Because of the structure of the RECLBL Library, a minimum amount of computer memory is required.

### 3. Coding Conventions

The subroutines of the RECLBL Library were coded in the FORTRAN computer language using the guidelines of:

American National Standard FORTRAN  
American National Standards X3.9-1966  
United States of America Standards Institute  
New York, 1966

Clarification of American National Standards X3.9-1966 was prepared by a Subcommittee of the American Standards Committee X3, Computers and Information Processing, and published in the Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery:

Clarification of Fortran Standards--Initial Progress, Comm. ACM,  
Vol. 12, No. 5, May 1969, pp. 289-294.

Clarification of Fortran Standards--Second Report, Comm. ACM,  
Vol. 14, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 628-642.

### 4. User Coding Restrictions

Within the RECLBL Library there are various common blocks and subroutines, with which the user need not be familiar, but whose names are a possible source of conflict with user-created common blocks and subroutines. In order that the library as a whole operate correctly, the user must not use the common block and subroutine names listed in table 1. Note that blank common (//) is one of the common blocks used by the library.

### 5. Magnetic Tape Structure

The following describes the file structure of the magnetic tapes containing the source code of the RECLBL Library routines. The first file of the tape is a label and contains information such as the version number, the date of the last revision, etc. The subsequent 80 files

Table 1. Common block and subroutine names used by the RECLBL Library.

---

Common Blocks			
//	/FANCOM/	/OUTCOM/	/STRCOM/
/ATNCOM/	/FILCOM/	/PHNCOM/	/TRGCOM/
/CNVCOM/	/GNVCOM/	/PRTCOM/	/WRKCOM/
/DATCOM/	/ITRCOM/	/PTRCOM/	
/ENTCOM/	/MARCOM/	/RAYCOM/	
Subroutines			
ARRAY	BUTER	GRADY	PPTF
ATENF	CBARP	GVERS	PRF
BCD	CISQ	HAM	PRFA
BCDA	CONGR	HAN	PRFF
BCDF	CONVO	IOCTL	RADAL
BCDF2	DOT	LAKS	RALA
BCOM	DULFC	LGTX	RAMP
BIN	EMESG	MARR	RAYST
BINF	ENTPY	MEMST	RCHEK
BJECT	EVATN	PARZN	SETIT
BKFIL	EVATU	PCD	SETUP
BLL	FFTC	PCDA	SHLO
BPT	FFTR	PCDF	SQINT
BPTA	FFTR2	PHAN	SRCH
BPTF	FILBK	PHANL	STATN
BPTF2	FMCG	PIE	STPTR
BRF	FTATN	PJECT	XYGRF
BRFA	GETDE	PLL	ZERO
BRFF	GETDM	PPT	
BRFF2	GINV	PPTA	

---

(2-81) contain the routines that make up the library (cf. section X.2). The last 18 files (82-99) contain examples (cf. section IX). Two file marks follow the last example. The format of the tape depends on whether the tape is 7 or 9 track. Each record of each file on the magnetic tape contains an 80-character card image. Each character is represented by either 6 or 8 bits, depending on whether the tape is 7 or 9 tracks, respectively.

The 7-track magnetic tapes are written in EXTERNAL BCD format with 80 characters per record. This is an industry standard, even parity format. The 6-bit octal EXTERNAL BCD code for the standard FORTRAN character set is shown in table 2.

The 9-track magnetic tapes are written in either ASCII or EBCDIC format. These are both industry standard, odd parity formats. The 7-bit octal ASCII code and the 8-bit octal EBCDIC code for the standard FORTRAN character set are shown in table 2. Because of tape writing restrictions at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Computer Center, the 9-track magnetic tapes contain 90 characters per record. The first 80 characters contain the 80-character card image, and the last 10 characters contain blank fill.

Table 2. EXTERNAL BCD, ASCII and EBCDIC octal codes for the standard FORTRAN character set.

Standard FORTRAN Character	6-Bit EXTERNAL BCD Octal Code	7-Bit ASCII Octal Code	8-Bit EBCDIC Octal Code
A	61	101	301
B	62	102	302
C	63	103	303
D	64	104	304
E	65	105	305
F	66	106	306
G	67	107	307
H	70	110	310
I	71	111	311
J	41	112	321
K	42	113	322
L	43	114	323
M	44	115	324
N	45	116	325
O	46	117	326
P	47	120	327
Q	50	121	330
R	51	122	331
S	22	123	342
T	23	124	343
U	24	125	344
V	25	126	345
W	26	127	346
X	27	130	347
Y	30	131	350
Z	31	132	351
0	12	060	360
1	01	061	361
2	02	062	362
3	03	063	363
4	04	064	364
5	05	065	365
6	06	066	366
7	07	067	367
8	10	070	370
9	11	071	371
+	60	053	116
-	40	055	140
*	54	052	134
/	21	057	141
(	34	050	115
)	74	051	135
\$	53	044	133
=	13	075	176
blank	20	040	100
,	33	054	153
.	73	056	113

### III. USER PROGRAM STRUCTURE

#### 1. General Description

Since the RECLBL Library is a collection of subroutines, the user must provide a program that performs such functions as: set parameters that define the geometry as well as determine control operations within the library subroutines, call reconstruction subroutines of the library, call display routines of the library, and save results if desired. In addition, the user must provide a subroutine GETUM for data input. A skeleton program that outlines the recommended structure of a main program and a data input routine (GETUM) is shown in figure 3.

The variables LUNOUT and I80132 of COMMON/OUTCOM/ must be set by the user prior to the execution of any of the library subroutines.

LUNOUT is the logical unit number of the print file. The library communicates with the user via this file.

I80132 is a flag indicating whether to print 80 or 132 characters per line on LUNOUT. I80132=0 indicates 80 characters per line, otherwise the library prints 132 characters per line.

Before any of the reconstruction algorithms are called, the user must call the subroutine SETUP. The arguments of SETUP include control options that describe the geometry as well as some computer operation parameters. Subroutine SETUP is called as follows:

```
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,ANG)
```

Parameters of the IPAR and PAR arrays are described in sections III.2 and III.3 below. Throughout this manual they will be referred to by the variable names given in the EQUIVALENCE statement of figure 3.

ANG is an array of projection angles and is needed only when MODANG=IPAR(4) is equal to zero or one.

Program card (machine/compiler dependent) . . . . .	PROGRAM MAIN ( )
Reconstruction array and uncertainties . . . . .	DIMENSION X("NDIMU","NDIMU"),E("NDIMU","NDIMU")
Array of projection angles . . . . .	DIMENSION ANG("NANG")
Working space in blank common (see section III.3)	COMMON WORK(2000)
Output file and flag for number of characters per line (see section III.1) . . . . .	COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
Integer and real parameter arrays (see sections III.2 and III.3) . . . . .	DIMENSION IPAR(12),PAR(3)
	EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),
	1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
	2 (IMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
	3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
	4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
Back-projection and convolution subroutines that are passed as externals (see section V.2) . . . . .	EXTERNAL BCK,CNV
Output file (see section III.1) . . . . .	LUNOUT= . . . .
Output line length flag (see section III.1) . . . . .	I80132= . . . .
	NDIMU= . . . .
	ICIR= . . . .
	IGEOM= . . . .
	NANG= . . . .
	MODANG= . . . .
	KDIMU= . . . .
Input parameters (see sections III.2 and III.3).	IMIT= . . . .
	NWORK= . . . .
	NFLOAT= . . . .
	ISTORE= . . . .
	IPRINT= . . . .
	LUNATN= . . . .
	PWID= . . . .
	AXISU= . . . .
	RFAN= . . . .
	CALL SETUP(IPAR,PAR,ANG)
Reconstructs the array X using the convolution algorithm (see section V for a description of all the reconstruction algorithms . . . . .	CALL CONVO(X,E,CNV,BCK,1)
Displays the reconstructed array X (see section IV.3) . . . . .	CALL ARRAY(X,NDIMU)
	END
Data input routine (see section III.4) . . . . .	SUBROUTINE GETUM(M,DATA,ERR)
M is the angle index, DATA is the projection data array, and ERR is an array of projection errors.	
	DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
	(Here is where data and errors for the Mth projection are supplied by the user; see section III.4 and examples in section IX.)
	RETURN
	END

Figure 3. Skeleton program to show recommended user program structure.



A description of the input data format for the user provided subroutine GETUM (cf. figure 3) is given in section III.4.

## 2. Geometry Parameters

Of the 15 parameters of the IPAR and PAR arrays, 10 describe aspects of the geometry to be used in the reconstruction. In conjunction with the definitions given below the reader is referred to figures 4-7.

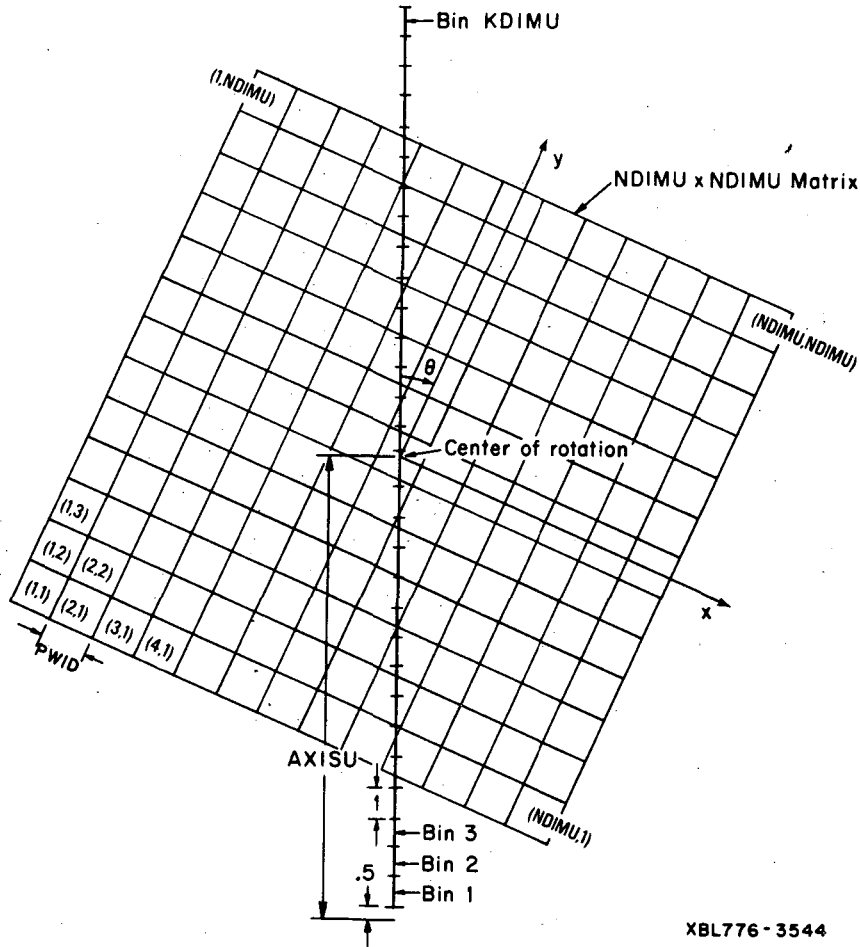
NDIMU is the linear dimension of the reconstruction array, i.e., a reconstruction algorithm will return an array of NDIMU x NDIMU values that represent reconstructed intensities on an NDIMU x NDIMU grid.

ICIR is a flag indicating whether the reconstructed intensities are to be calculated for the entire NDIMU x NDIMU square grid or only for points lying within a circle inscribed in the square. A 25% reduction in computer time can be expected for certain algorithms if only the inscribed circle is used. To reconstruct on a circle, set ICIR=0; otherwise the entire square will be reconstructed.

IGEOM is a flag indicating the type of geometry to be used in the reconstruction. IGEOM=0, 1, 2, 3 indicates parallel-beam, fan-beam (curved detector), fan-beam (flat detector), and ring geometry, respectively. These types of geometry are shown in figures 4-7.

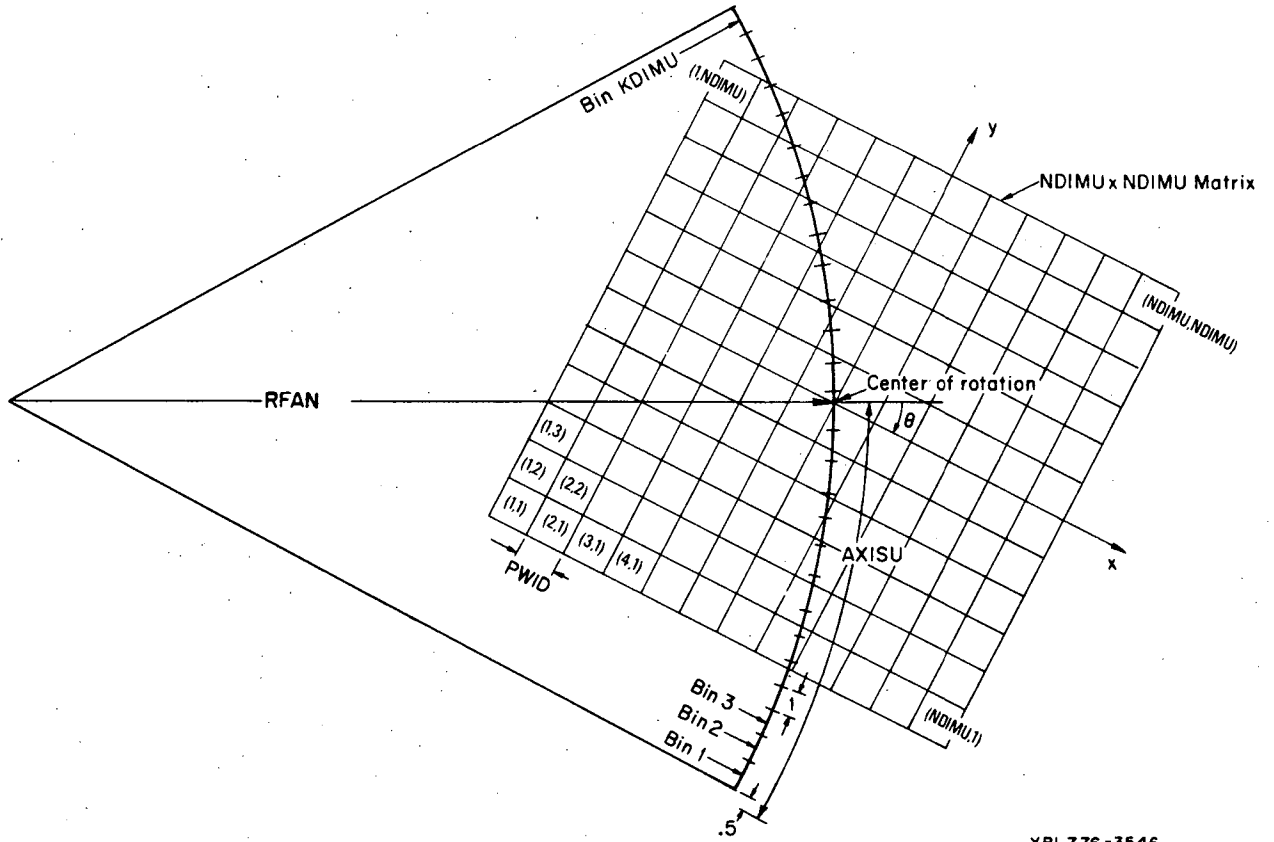
NANG is the number of projection angles to be used for the reconstruction in parallel-beam or fan-beam geometries (IGEOM=0, 1, 2). For the ring geometry (IGEOM=3), NANG is the number of detectors around the circle (an even number). Therefore, the exact meaning of NANG depends on IGEOM.

MODANG is a mode flag for the input of projection angle values. For MODANG=0 or MODANG=1, the user supplies projection angles in the array ANG in degrees or radians, respectively. For MODANG=2 or MODANG=4, SETUP generates NANG projection angles equally spaced between 0 and  $\pi$  starting with  $0.5 \pi/\text{NANG}$  or 0, respectively. For MODANG=3 or MODANG=5, SETUP generates NANG projection angles equally spaced between 0 and



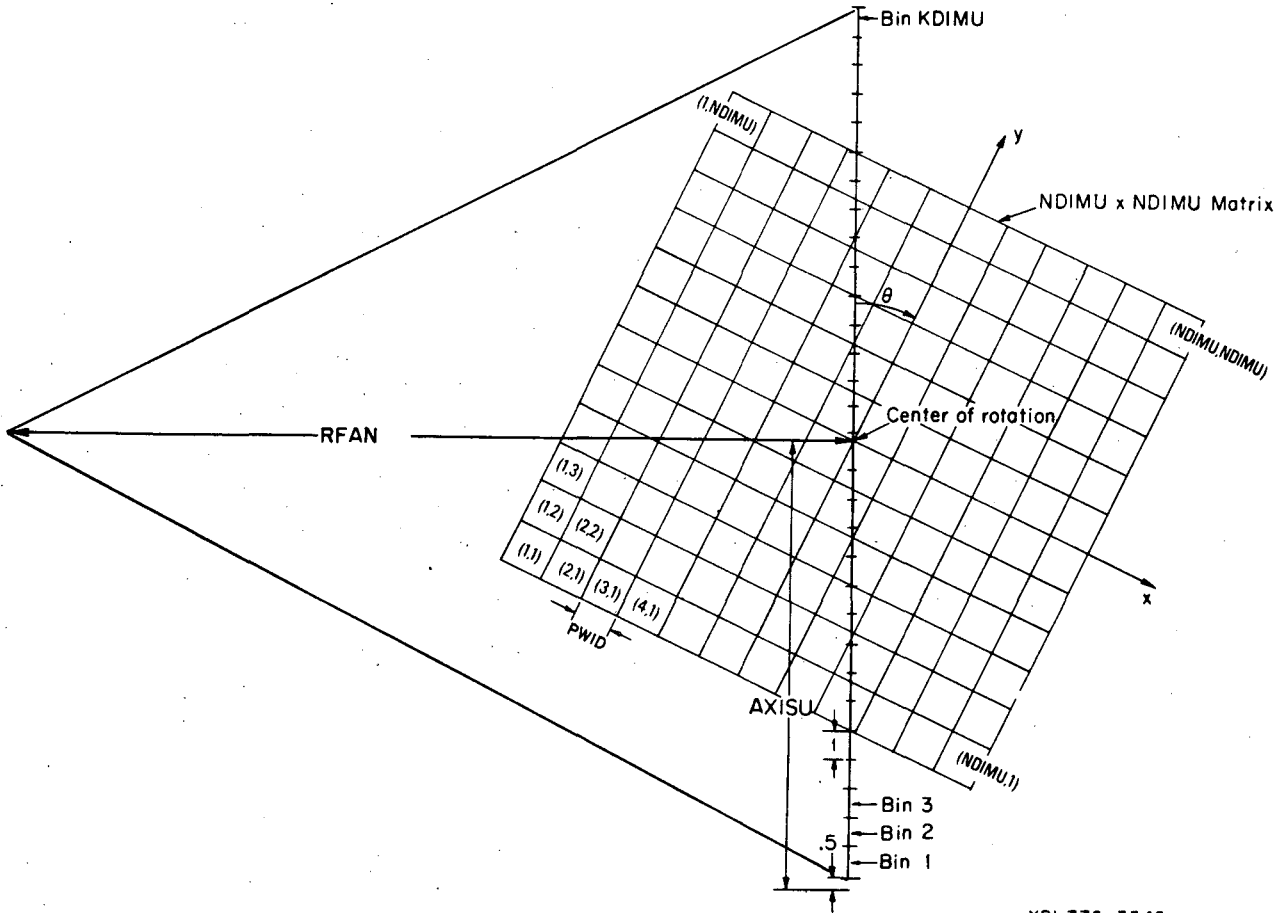
XBL776-3544

Figure 4. Parallel-beam geometry for data collected at projection angle  $\theta$ .  $NDIMU$  may be either even or odd and the center of rotation is at the exact center of the  $NDIMU \times NDIMU$  reconstruction array. The indices of the array are denoted by  $(I,J)$ , each representing a pixel with linear dimension  $PWID$ , where projection bins are defined to have unit width.  $AXISU$  is 0.5 greater than the distance from the center of rotation to the lower bin edge of the first of  $KDIMU$  projection bins.



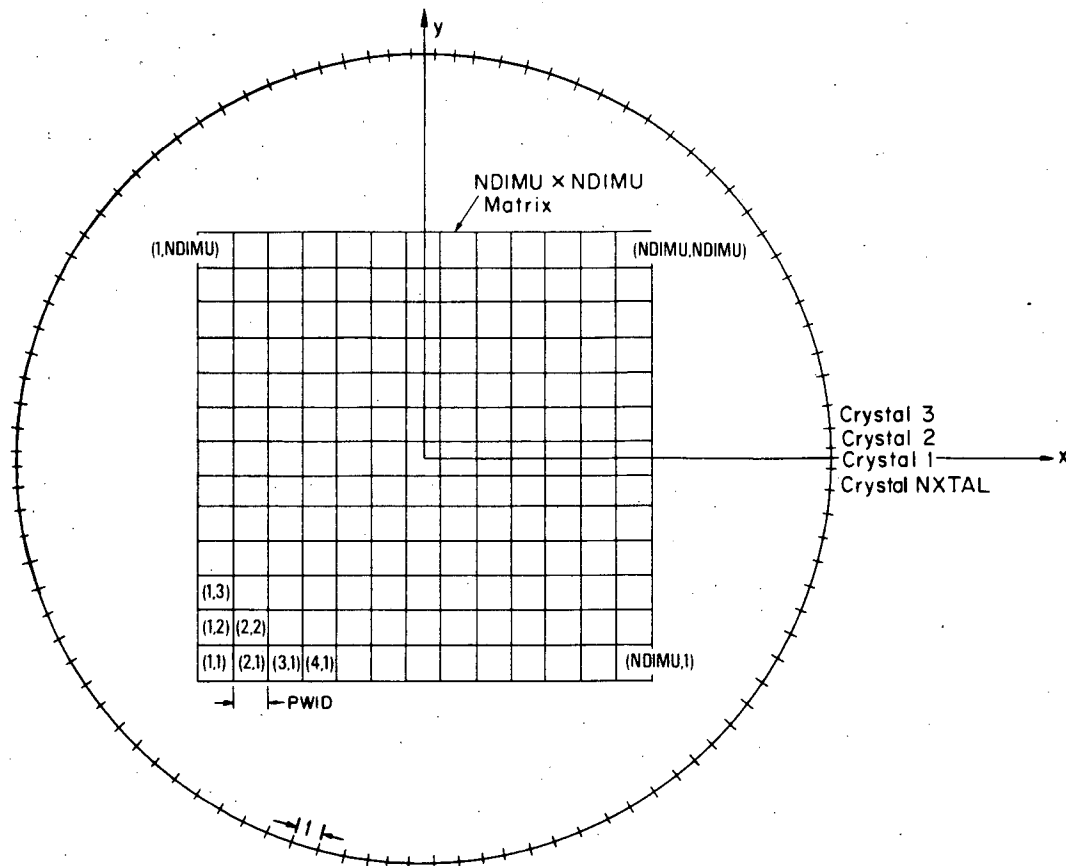
XBL 776-3546

Figure 5. Fan-beam geometry for data collected at projection angle  $\theta$  using a curved detector. NDIMU may be either even or odd and the center of rotation is at the exact center of the NDIMU x NDIMU reconstruction array. The indices of the array are denoted by (I,J), each representing a pixel with linear dimension PWID. The diverging projection bins are defined to have unit width measured at the center of rotation, a distance RFAN from the vertex of the fan. AXISU is 0.5 greater than the distance from the center of rotation to the lower bin edge of the first of KDIMU projection bins.



XBL 776-3545

Figure 6. Fan-beam geometry for data collected at projection angle  $\theta$  using a flat detector.  $NDIMU$  may be either even or odd and the center of rotation is at the exact center of the  $NDIMU \times NDIMU$  reconstruction array. The indices of the array are denoted by  $(I,J)$ , each representing a pixel with linear dimension  $PWID$ . The diverging projection bins are defined to have unit width measured at the center of rotation, a distance  $RFAN$  from the vertex of the fan.  $AXISU$  is 0.5 greater than the distance from the center of rotation to the lower bin edge of the first of  $KDIMU$  projection bins.



XBL777-3586

Figure 7. Geometry for data collected using a ring of  $NXTAL=NANG$  detectors.  $NDIMU$  may be either even or odd and the center of the ring is at the exact center of the  $NDIMU \times NDIMU$  reconstruction array. The indices of the array are denoted by  $(I,J)$ , each representing a pixel with linear dimension  $PWID$ , where the center-to-center distance between adjacent detectors is defined to be unity.

$2\pi$  starting with  $\pi/\text{NANG}$  or 0, respectively. For MODANG between -2 and -5, SETUP generates the same angles as for MODANG between 2 and 5, respectively, but in reverse order.

KDIMU is the dimension of the user's projection array for all geometries except ring geometry (IGEOM=3). The user is expected to input a projection data array of length KDIMU for each projection angle using his own subroutine GETUM. Subroutine GETUM is described in section III.4 below.

IMIT is a flag indicating whether the reconstruction is of emission or transmission data. For emission data the reconstructed intensities will be in terms of events per pixel, i.e., for unattenuated data the sum of all reconstructed intensities should equal the sum of the projected data (for all angles). For transmission data the reconstructed intensities will be attenuation coefficients in units of inverse pixel width. To reconstruct emission data, set IMIT=0; if IMIT $\neq$ 0 the library assumes transmission data.

PWID is the distance between neighboring reconstruction grid points relative to the projection bin width. Projection bin width for fan-beam geometries is described in the definition of RFAN below. Projection bin width for the ring geometry (IGEOM=3) is defined as the distance between the NANG equally spaced points on the circle.

AXISU is the location within the projection array (of length KDIMU) where the rotation axis is projected. The rotation axis is defined to be in the exact center of the NDIMU x NDIMU reconstruction grid. AXISU is assumed to be the same for every projection angle but need not be integer valued. AXISU will be an integer equal to the number of the projection bin into which the rotation axis projects if it projects into the exact center of a bin.

RFAN is the distance between the rotation axis and the origin of the fan for fan-beam geometries (IGEOM=1,2). RFAN is measured in terms of projection bin width, which is the distance between neighboring projection bins as they cross the rotation axis.

### 3. Computer Operation Parameters

The remaining five parameters of the IPAR array relate to the internal operations of the RECLBL subroutine package.

NWORK is the number of floating point words that have been set aside by the user in blank common (//). It must be set by the user to the dimension of WORK, the array in blank common. This space will be used as a working area by the library, and is not available to the user. See also the description of ISTORE below.

NFLOAT is the number of computer words required for the storage of a single floating point variable. (It is assumed that integer variables require one memory location.) NFLOAT is needed for the management of the working area in blank common.

ISTORE is a flag indicating whether to actually execute library code or to only estimate the size of blank common needed in order to accomplish the reconstruction. The amount of blank common needed is printed on the logical unit given by LUNOUT. To perform a reconstruction set ISTORE=0, otherwise only a storage size test is performed. In case the user has set NWORK too small, reconstruction will halt and from that point on only a storage size test will continue.

IPRINT is a flag that indicates the various print options for output onto the logical unit given by LUNOUT. The six low-order bits of IPRINT determine the following options:

- bit 0 - Print the number of floating point variables in blank common whenever changed.
- bit 1 - Print the projection data and uncertainties.
- bit 2 - Print the IPAR and PAR arrays when SETUP is called.
- bit 3 - Print the filter function for the convolution and filter routines.
- bit 4 - Print the values of the Lagrange multipliers and gradient of the function that is optimized in the maximum entropy reconstruction.
- bit 5 - Print pointers in blank common whenever changed (debug).

LUNATN is the logical unit number of a scratch file that is required when compensating for attenuation.

#### 4. Data Input

Projection data (and possibly their uncertainties) must be supplied to the RECLBL Library subroutines by the user-coded subroutine GETUM. The arguments to this subroutine are:

```
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
```

where DATA is an array of projection data to be returned by the user, and ERR is an array of uncertainties of the respective values returned in DATA. The uncertainties, ERR, need only be supplied if the user desires to take account of uncertainties when using the algorithms CONGR, GRADY, or GVERS; or if the user desires that the resulting uncertainties of the reconstruction be calculated when using the algorithms CONVO or GVERS.

For parallel- or fan-beam geometries (IGEOM=0,1,2) M is the angle index number for which GETUM is to return projection data. KDIMU values are to be returned in the DATA array corresponding to the KDIMU projection bins for the M<sup>th</sup> angle as shown in figures 4-6.

For ring geometry (IGEOM=3) there are  $NANG(NANG-1)/2$  possible pairs of detectors and hence  $NANG(NANG-1)/2$  different projection data values. M is an index that indicates the detector separation for the set of data values GETUM must supply. M will vary from 1 to  $NANG/2$ , and GETUM must supply NANG values in the DATA array for M between 1 and  $NANG/2-1$ . For  $M=NANG/2$ , GETUM need only supply  $NANG/2$  values since for this case, the detectors are diametrically opposed. If K is an index that indicates the order in which the NANG (or  $NANG/2$ ) values are to be returned in the DATA array, the projection data are from between the K<sup>th</sup> and (K+M)<sup>th</sup> detectors.



#### IV. PROJECTION AND BACK-PROJECTION ROUTINES

##### 1. Models of Intensity Distribution

In order to perform the reconstruction of a transverse section from its projections on a digital computer, it is necessary to characterize the two-dimensional intensity distribution by a finite number of parameters. In the RECLBL Library the transverse section is divided into  $NDIMU^2$  small square areas (pixels), and the reconstruction results in an array of intensity values (one for each pixel). These values may represent either the intensity at the center of the pixel or the total (or average) intensity within the pixel.

The reconstruction algorithms of the RECLBL Library may be divided into two categories: those for which there is an implied distribution of intensity within each pixel, and those which are analytic by nature and require no such assumption. In the first category are the iterative methods (CONGR, GRADY), the maximum entropy method (ENTPY), and the generalized inverse method (GVERS). In all of these the reconstructed intensities are chosen such that when projected they are, in some sense, close to the user-supplied projection data. In order to perform this projection, the model of intensity distribution (distribution within each pixel) is required.

A natural choice for the model is that intensity within each pixel is uniformly distributed. This is the most realistic model in the library. The projection of one such pixel has a trapezoidal shape for all angles except multiples of  $\pi/4$ . Degenerate cases exist at multiples of  $\pi/2$  (square shape) and odd multiples of  $\pi/4$  (triangular shape).

A good approximation to the uniform square model is what has been termed the concave disk model. For this model the projection of a single pixel has a square shape independent of angle. This is a particularly good approximation when the pixel size is the same as the projection bin size (PWID=1). The third model of intensity distribution assumes

that all intensity within a pixel is concentrated at its center, and is called the delta function model.

## 2. Relationship of Models and Geometry

Within the RECLBL Library the projection of a two-dimensional intensity distribution may be over infinitesimally narrow paths (line integrals) or over finite width paths (ray sums) where a single projection bin extends in width to both of its neighbors (without overlap). This section describes the relationship between the models of section IV.1 and the various geometry options of section III.2. Note that the projection operation is required only for the model-dependent algorithms: CONGR, GRADY, ENTPY, and GVERS.

Projection routines are intended to mimic the data-taking process under the assumptions of the model of intensity distribution within each pixel (excluding statistical fluctuations). In the RECLBL Library, projections may be performed using any of the four geometry options, which are described in section III.2 and illustrated in figures 4-7.

For the model of uniform intensity within each pixel, the projections may be performed either as line integrals or as ray sums. For parallel-beam geometry (IGEOM=0) the corresponding routines are PLL (line length) and PRF (ray factors), respectively. For fan-beam geometries (IGEOM=1,2) only ray sum projection exists at this time, and the routine is PRFF (ray factors, fan).

For the concave disk model and the delta function model only ray sum projection routines are necessary. For parallel-beam geometry the corresponding routines are PCD (concave disk) and PPT (point), respectively. For fan-beam geometries they are PCDF (concave disk, fan) and PPTF (point, fan).

The model-dependent algorithms must also perform a back-projection, that is, the adjoint or transpose of the projection operation. Thus

the library contains the seven back-projection routines corresponding to the projection routines described above. In the names of these routines the first letter (P) has been replaced with the letter B: BLL, BRP, BRFF, BCD, BPT, BCDF and BPTF.

### 3. Incorporation of Attenuation

For x-ray imaging the transmitted beam intensity  $I(\xi, \theta)$  is equal to

$$I(\xi, \theta) = I_0(\xi, \theta) \exp[-\iint \mu(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy] \quad , \quad (3.1)$$

where  $\mu(x, y)$  is the distribution of attenuation coefficients,  $I_0$  is the incident-beam intensity, and  $K(\xi, \theta, x, y)$  is a function whose distribution corresponds to either parallel-beam, fan-beam, or ring geometry. The projection  $p(\xi, \theta)$  is thus equal to

$$p(\xi, \theta) = -\log[I(\xi, \theta)/I_0(\xi, \theta)] = \iint \mu(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy \quad . \quad (3.2)$$

This equation does not represent the line integrals measured in emission tomography.

The projection  $p_{\gamma\gamma}(\xi, \theta)$  for positron annihilation coincidence imaging is defined by the integral equation

$$p_{\gamma\gamma}(\xi, \theta) = \exp[-\iint \mu(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy] \cdot \iint \rho(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy \quad , \quad (3.3)$$

where  $\rho(x, y)$  is the concentration of positron emitter. Therefore, the projection is the line integral of the positron concentration distribution multiplied by an exponential attenuation factor determined from the line integral of attenuation coefficients over the total ray path. The projection data that should be supplied to a RECLBL reconstruction algorithm are given by

$$\begin{aligned} p(\xi, \theta) &= \exp[\iint \mu(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy] p_{\gamma\gamma}(\xi, \theta) \\ &= \iint \rho(x, y) K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy \quad . \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the user must modify the observed data  $p_{\gamma\gamma}(\xi, \theta)$  by the appropriate attenuation factor.

The projection  $p_{\gamma}(\xi, \theta)$  for single photon imaging in emission tomography is defined by the integral equation

$$p_{\gamma}(\xi, \theta) = \iint \rho(x, y) \exp - \left[ \int_{xy}^{\text{detector}} \mu(x', y') \right. \\ \left. K(\xi, \theta, x', y') dx' dy' \right] K(\xi, \theta, x, y) dx dy \quad (3.5)$$

Note the difference between equations (3.4) and (3.5). A single photon projection is the summation of isotope concentration at points  $(x, y)$  modified by an exponential  $e^{-Z}$  where  $Z$  is the line integral of attenuation coefficients from the point  $(x, y)$  to the detector. Thus, the attenuation compensation needed for single photon emission computed tomography is not a simple multiplicative correction of the observed projection data as in the case of positron emission tomography.

The attenuation problem for single photon imaging is handled in a straight-forward manner in the model dependent algorithms (CONGR, GRADY, and GVERS). Using prior information of the attenuation coefficient distribution, equation (3.5) is implemented for the various models by the projection routines PRFA (ray factors, attenuated), PCDA (concave disk, attenuated) and PPTA (point, attenuated). Note that only parallel-beam geometry with ray sum routines have been implemented. The corresponding back-projection routines are BRFA, BCDA, and BPTA, respectively. For these reconstruction algorithms, the uncorrected projections of equation (3.5) should be supplied. When compensating for attenuation, one of the subroutines EVATN or EVATU must be called before these algorithms are executed (cf. section V.7).

For the model-independent algorithms (CONVO, BKFIL, FILBK, and MARR) the data must be preprocessed to take account of the attenuation problem. This problem is discussed in: T. F. Budinger and G. T. Gullberg in Reconstruction Tomography in Diagnostic Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, M. M. Ter-Pogossian, et al., eds., University Park Press, Baltimore, 1977, pp. 315-342.

#### 4. Special Back-Projection Routines

Special back-projection routines can be used with the model-independent algorithms CONVO, BKFIL, and FILBK. The back-projection need not be the adjoint or transpose of a projection operation, but must be the digital approximation of an angular integral that is needed by these algorithms.

For parallel-beam geometry, the routine BIN (interpolation) is used to reconstruct the values of the intensity distribution at the centers of the pixels. Contributions to the back-projection image are calculated by linear interpolation between the appropriate projection bins. BIN can be used with each of the algorithms CONVO, BKFIL, and FILBK. The routines BRF, BCD, and BPT described above can also be used with these algorithms but give the average value of the intensity distribution within each pixel. BIN allows the calculation of one standard deviation statistical errors of the reconstructed intensity values when used with CONVO.

For fan-beam geometry, the routine BINF (interpolation, fan) is used with CONVO to reconstruct intensity values at the centers of the pixels. Like BIN it allows calculation of errors of the reconstructed values. In addition to the type of interpolation performed by BIN, the routine BINF applies weighting according to the relative positions of the image point (pixel center) and the origin of the fan. For a curved detector (cf. figure 5) the weighting factor is given by

$$\frac{(RFAN)^2}{[RFAN + r \cos(\phi - \theta)]^2 + [r \sin(\phi - \theta)]^2} \quad (4.1)$$

and for a flat detector (cf. figure 6) the weighting factor is given by

$$\frac{(RFAN)^2}{[RFAN + r \cos(\phi - \theta)]^2} \quad (4.2)$$

RFAN and  $\theta$  are defined in figures 5 and 6 for equations (4.1) and (4.2), respectively, and  $(r, \phi)$  are the polar coordinates of the image point. The denominators of equations (4.1) and (4.2) are the squares of the distance and the projected distance from the image point to the origin of the fan, respectively.

For FILBK, one of the back-projection routines BRFF2 (ray factors, fan), BCDF2 (concave disk, fan) or BPTF2 (point, fan) must be used for fan-beam geometry. Back-projection using these routines results in a convolution of  $1/r$  with the source. (Deconvolution follows the back-projection.) A discussion of the function of BRFF2, BCDF2 and BPTF2 can be found in section V.3.

## V. LIBRARY RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHMS

### 1. Iterative Algorithms

#### a. The Function to be Minimized

Iterative methods within the RECLBL Library minimize the function

$$\chi^2(X) = \sum_{km} \left( \sum_{ij} F_{ij}^{km} X_{ij} - p_{km} \right)^2 / \sigma_{km}^2, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $p_{km}$  is the measured projection at the  $m^{\text{th}}$  angle and bin  $k$ ;  $\sigma_{km}$  is the uncertainty with which  $p_{km}$  was measured;  $X_{ij}$  is the intensity in pixel  $(i,j)$  to be reconstructed; and  $F_{ij}^{km}$  is the fraction of  $X_{ij}$  that projects into  $p_{km}$ .  $F_{ij}^{km}$  depends on the model of intensity distribution within each pixel and whether attenuation compensation is involved (cf. section IV).

In order to simplify the notation in this section, equation (1.1) can be rewritten in matrix form by contraction of the double indices  $(i,j)$  and  $(k,m)$  to the single indices  $i$  and  $k$ , respectively,

$$\chi^2(X) = \sum_k \left( \sum_i F_{ik} X_i - p_k \right)^2 / \sigma_k^2 = X \cdot M X - 2 v \cdot X + c, \quad (1.2)$$

where  $X$  is the vector of intensities to reconstruct, and

$$M_{ij} = \sum_k F_{ik} F_{jk} / \sigma_k^2, \quad (1.3)$$

$$v_i = \sum_k F_{ik} p_k / \sigma_k^2, \quad (1.4)$$

$$c = \sum_k p_k^2 / \sigma_k^2. \quad (1.5)$$

Methods that minimize  $\chi^2(X)$  are called weighted least-squares methods. The weighting factors are  $1/\sigma_k^2$  in equation (1.2). These weighting factors may also be set to unity, and some savings in memory requirements will be realized at the expense of the accuracy in the estimate of  $X$ .

The two iterative least-squares algorithms of this library are GRADY (gradient or steepest descent minimization) and CONGR (conjugate gradient minimization). Other notable algorithms of this class are ART and SIRT (cf. R. Gordon, R. Bender, and G. T. Herman, *J. Theoret. Biol.* 29, 1970, p. 471-481; P. F. C. Gilbert, *J. Theoret. Biol.* 36, 1972, pp. 105-117).

#### b. Step Length Calculation

The difference between the iterative algorithms of the RECLBL Library is the manner in which they choose the direction of the next step in the iterative process. Common to these algorithms is a step length calculation after the step direction has been chosen.

The direction of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  step is denoted by  $\Delta^n$ , and the step length calculation consists of finding the factor  $a_n$  such that

$$x^{n+1} = x^n + a_n \Delta^n \quad (1.6)$$

minimizes  $\chi^2(x^{n+1})$ . To accomplish this, set the derivative of  $\chi^2(x^{n+1})$  (with respect to  $a_n$ ) equal to zero and solve for  $a_n$ . The solution is

$$a_n = (\Delta^n \cdot \alpha^n) / (\Delta^n \cdot M \Delta^n) \quad (1.7)$$

where the vector  $\alpha^n$  is proportional to the gradient of  $\chi^2(x)$  at the  $n^{\text{th}}$  step,

$$\alpha^n = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla \chi^2(x^n) = v - Mx^n \quad (1.8)$$

#### c. Parameter Scaling

In most cases, convergence of the iterative process may be accelerated by performing a scale change on the parameters. This is



not true when the diagonal elements of the matrix  $M$  are nearly equal (i.e., for the case of parallel-beam geometry without attenuation and not using errors in the reconstruction). The scale change of variables performed on the pixel values is

$$Y = DX \quad , \quad (1.9)$$

where  $D$  is a diagonal matrix with diagonal elements equal to

$$D_{ii} = \sqrt{M_{ii}} \quad . \quad (1.10)$$

After substituting equation (1.10) into equation (1.2), the function to be minimized has the form

$$\chi^2(Y) = Y \cdot (D^{-1}MD^{-1}) Y - 2(D^{-1}v) \cdot Y + c \quad . \quad (1.11)$$

Iterative stepping (using GRADY or CONGR) is performed on the transformed variables,  $Y$ , with  $M$  replaced by  $D^{-1}MD^{-1}$  and  $v$  replaced by  $D^{-1}v$ . The final reconstructed values are obtained by the operation

$$X = D^{-1}Y \quad . \quad (1.12)$$

In this manual the parameter scaling described above is called "relaxation." When this scaling is performed in the gradient method (below) it becomes the iterative relaxation method (cf. M. Goitein, Nucl. Inst. Meth. 101, 1972, pp. 509-518).

d. Gradient Method or Method of Steepest Descent (GRADY)

The gradient method of reconstruction is implemented as follows:

```
CALL GRADY(X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
```

where

$X$  is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 PRJ is the projection subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;

ISTP is the number of iteration steps to take;  
 IRLX is nonzero for iterative relaxation;  
 IERR is nonzero for weighted least squares (otherwise  $\sigma=1$  is assumed);  
 IZER is zero to zero the initial solution;

(cf. Examples 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 of section IX).

The parameter PRJ can be one of the projection subroutines: PCD, PCDA, PCDF, PLL, PPT, PPTA, PPTF, PRF, PRFA, or PRFF; and the parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BCDA, BCDF, BLL, BPT, BPTA, BPTF, BRF, BRFA, or BRFF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement.

The gradient method takes as its step direction that direction in which  $\chi^2(X)$  locally decreases most rapidly. This direction is opposite to the gradient so that

$$\Delta^n = -\alpha^n \quad (1.13)$$

is chosen. The step length calculation is performed yielding  $a_n$  (equation (1.7)) and the step is calculated by

$$\chi^{n+1} = \chi^n + a_n \Delta^n \quad (1.14)$$

#### e. Conjugate Gradient Method (CONGR)

The conjugate gradient method of reconstruction is implemented as follows:

```
CALL CONGR(X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 PRJ is the projection subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;

ISTP is the number of iteration steps to take;  
 IRLX is nonzero for iterative relaxation;  
 IERR is nonzero for weighted least squares (otherwise  $\sigma=1$   
 is assumed);  
 IZER is zero to zero the initial solution;

(cf. Examples 5, 7 of section IX).

The parameter PRJ can be one of the projection subroutines: PCD, PCDA, PCDF, PLL, PPT, PPTA, PPTF, PRF, PRFA, or PRFF; and the parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BCDA, BCDF, BLL, BPT, BPTA, BPTF, BRF, BRFA, or BRFF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement.

The conjugate gradient method improves convergence of the iterative process by making the step direction orthogonal to all previous steps (cf. J. M. Ortega and W. C. Rheinboldt, Iterative Solution of Nonlinear Equations in Several Variables, Academic Press, New York, 1970). The direction of the first step is taken the same as the gradient method,

$$\Delta^0 = \alpha^0, \quad (1.15)$$

$$x^1 = x^0 + a_0 \Delta^0. \quad (1.16)$$

The succeeding step directions are given by

$$\Delta^n = \alpha^n - b_n \Delta^{n-1}, \quad (1.17)$$

where

$$b_n = (\alpha^n \cdot M\Delta^{n-1}) / (\Delta^{n-1} \cdot M\Delta^{n-1}). \quad (1.18)$$

This makes all steps orthogonal in the sense

$$\Delta^n \cdot M\Delta^m = 0, \text{ for } m \neq n. \quad (1.19)$$

The step length calculation is performed yielding  $a_n$  (equation (1.7)), and the step is calculated by

$$x^{n+1} = x^n + a_n \Delta^n \quad (1.20)$$

#### f. Subroutine USER

All of the iterative reconstruction subroutines in the RECLBL Library (CONGR, ENTPY, GRADY) call a subroutine named USER after each iteration. The library contains a default subroutine by that name, which prints out the iteration number and the value of the function being minimized. However, it has been anticipated that the user may be interested in more than this information. Thus, the user may supply a subroutine USER (along with the main program and subroutine GETUM) to satisfy his requirements. The arguments of the subroutine are

```
SUBROUTINE USER(ITER,X,FCN)
```

where

ITER is the iteration number;  
 X is the array of fitted parameters,  
 for CONGR and GRADY - reconstructed array,  
 for ENTPY - Lagrange multipliers;  
 FCN is the value of the function being optimized,  
 for CONGR and GRADY - chi-square,  
 for ENTPY - objective function of the dual program.

## 2. Configuration Space Convolution Algorithm

### a. One-Dimensional Convolution (CONVO)

Reconstruction by the convolution method is accomplished using the statement

```
CALL CONVO(X,XE,CNV,BCK,IERR)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 XE is an array of uncertainties for X;  
 CNV is the convolution subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;  
 IERR is the error flag;

(cf. Example 2 of section IX).

The parameter CNV can be one of the three convolution functions: SHLO, RALA, or LAKS; and the parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BIN, BINF, BLL, BPT, or BRF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement. The routines LAKS and BINF are required for reconstructing fan-beam data. If XE (errors of the reconstruction X) are desired, then only the back-projection routines BIN or BINF can be used and IERR must be set nonzero.

The algorithm CONVO requires the projection angles to be equally spaced over at least  $\pi$  radians for parallel-beam geometry. To ensure this MODANG must not be 0 or 1 in the call to SETUP. When reconstructing fan-beam data, the projection angles must be equally spaced over  $2\pi$  radians. Therefore MODANG must be 3, -3, 5, or -5 in the call to SETUP (cf. section III.2).

The algorithm performs the following operations: multiply the projection data by a weight function; convolve the projection data with a convolver; and back-project the modified projection data (cf. G. N. Ramachandran and A. V. Lakshminarayanan, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. 68, 1971, pp. 2236-2240). These algorithm operations are symbolized by the equation

$$X = \text{back-project}[(pd)*c] \quad , \quad (2.1)$$

where X is the transverse section, p are the projection data, and c is the convolution function. The weight function d is unity for parallel-beam geometry. For fan-beam geometry there are two weight

functions; one is used with a curved detector and the other is used with a flat detector. These functions are defined in section V.2.b.

The digital implementation of this algorithm by the RECLBL Library first multiplies the projection data by a weight function

$$p'_{km} = p_{km} d(k) \quad , \quad (2.2)$$

where  $k$  is the lateral index and  $m$  is the angular index. Then modified projections  $q_{km}$  are formed using the convolution equation

$$q_{km} = \sum_{k'} c(k - k') p'_{k'm} \quad , \quad (2.3)$$

where  $c$  is a symmetric convolution function. The convolved projections are then back-projected giving the reconstruction

$$x_{ij} = \frac{1}{NANG} \sum_{km} F_{ij}^{km} q_{km} \quad , \quad (2.4)$$

where  $F_{ij}^{km}$  are the weighting factors in the back-projection routines. A factor of  $\pi/NANG$  is required for the numerical calculation of the back-projection integral. However, a factor of  $1/NANG$  is shown in the above equation and the other factor of  $\pi$  is incorporated in the convolution function.

The errors  $XE$  in the reconstructed image are returned if the error flag  $IERR$  is set nonzero. If errors are desired, then one of the back-projection routines  $BIN$  or  $BINF$  must be used, depending whether the user is reconstructing parallel- or fan-beam geometry, respectively. The  $BIN$  back-projection operator is represented by the equation

$$x_{ij} = \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{1}{NANG} \sum_m \left[ f_k q_{km} + (1 - f_k) q_{k+1,m} \right] \quad ,$$

where the factors  $f_k$  are determined by linearly interpolating between adjacent bins and  $q_{km}$  are the convolved projections. Thus, the error

matrix XE has elements given by the equation

$$(XE)_{ij} = \frac{1}{NANG} \left\{ \sum_m \left[ f_k^2 \text{var}(q_{km}) + (1 - f_k)^2 \text{var}(q_{k+1,m}) + 2f_k(1 - f_k) \text{cov}(q_{km}, q_{k+1,m}) \right] \right\}^{1/2} \quad (2.6)$$

The variance of  $q_{km}$  is given by the equation

$$\text{var}(q_{km}) = \sum_{k'} [c(k - k') d(k')]^2 \text{var}(p_{k'm}) \quad , \quad (2.7)$$

and the covariance of  $q_{km}$  and  $q_{k+1,m}$  is given by the equation

$$\text{cov}(q_{km}, q_{k+1,m}) = \sum_{k'} c(k - k') c(k + 1 - k') d(k')^2 \text{var}(p_{k'm}) \quad . \quad (2.8)$$

The errors of the projection data, which equal the square roots of the variances ( $\sqrt{\text{var}(p_{km})}$ ), are input to the program using the subroutine GETUM (section III.4).

#### b. Convolvers and Weight Functions

The analytic expressions for the convolvers are shown below. Section IX, example 2 is an example program utilizing these convolvers with the convolution algorithm.

##### RALA Convolver

The RALA convolver (cf. G. N. Ramachandran, and A. V. Lakshminarayanan, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. 68, 1971, pp. 2236-2240) is defined by the equation

$$c(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \frac{-1}{\pi k^2} & \text{if } k \text{ odd}, \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ even}. \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

This convolver must be used only for parallel-beam geometry, for which the weight function  $d$  in equation (2.2) is equal to 1 for all  $k$ . The RALA convolver is the digital representation of the RAMP convolution function given in section V.3.c.

### SHLO Convolver

The SHLO convolver (cf. L. A. Shepp and B. F. Logan, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. NS-21, 1974, pp. 21-43) is defined by the equation

$$c(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \frac{-2}{\pi(4k^2 - 1)} & \text{if } k \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

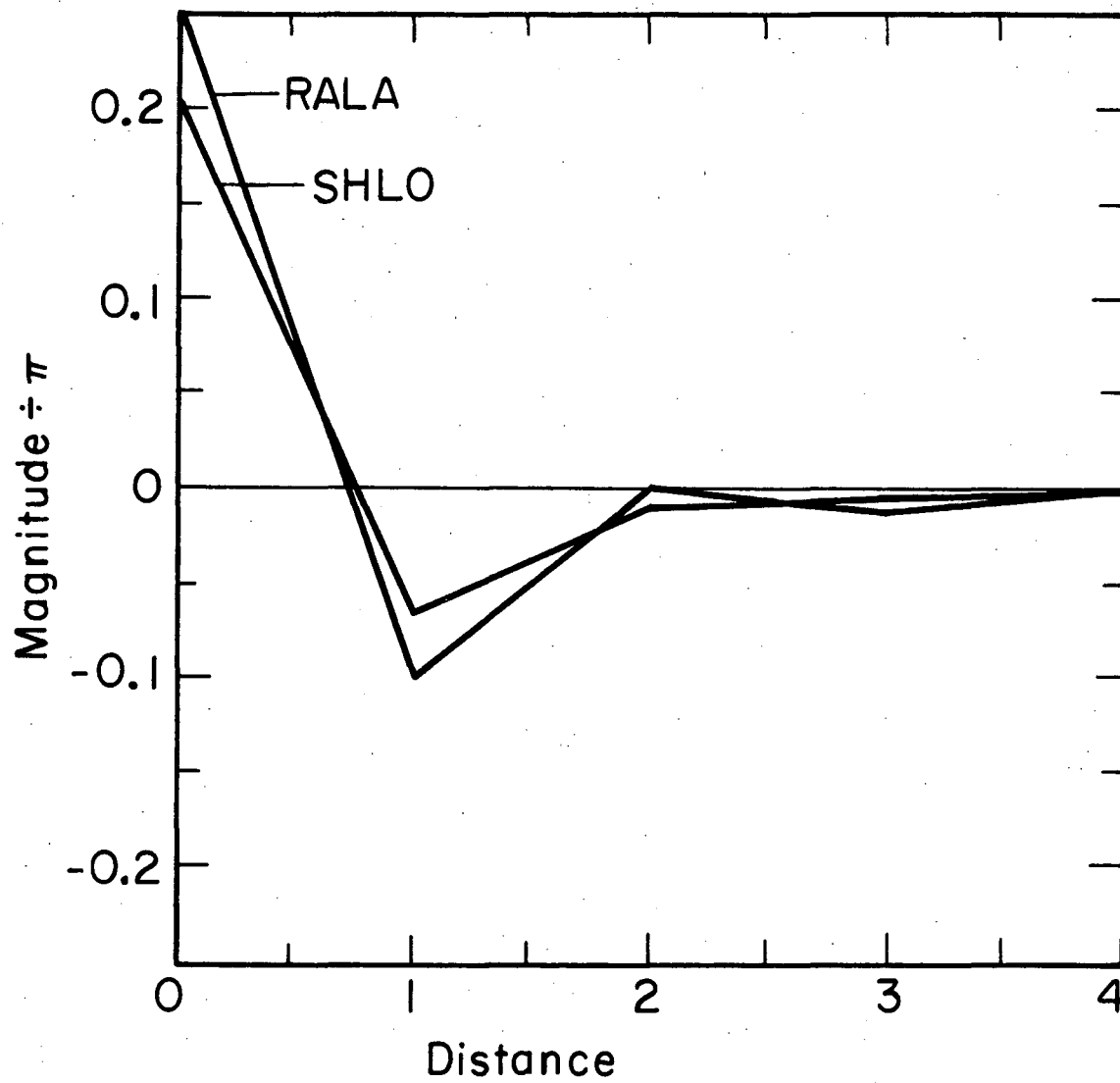
This convolver must be used only for parallel-beam geometry, for which the weight function  $d$  in equation (2.2) is equal to 1 for all  $k$ .

Figure 8 compares the graphs of the RALA and SHLO convolvers. The SHLO convolver is designed such that the convolution function  $c(x)$ , which is equal to  $c(k)$  at  $x=k$  and linear in the intervening intervals, has a filter function that is the Fourier transform of  $c(x)$  equal to

$$\tilde{c}(f) = 2|\sin\pi f| \left( \frac{\sin\pi f}{\pi f} \right)^2. \quad (2.11)$$

The SHLO and RALA convolution functions have widths for the central lobe that are nearly the same. Therefore, the resolutions in the reconstructed images are similar for perfect data. However, the side





XBL779-3840

Figure 8. Two convolvers in the RECLBL Library used with parallel-beam geometry.

lobes for the SHLO convolver are damped, reducing noise amplification for data with statistical fluctuations.

### LAKS Convolver

The LAKS convolver (cf. G. T. Herman, A. V. Lakshminarayanan, and A. Naparstek, *Comput. Biol. Med.* 6, 1976, pp. 259-271) is used only for fan-beam geometry. For a curved detector the convolution function is defined by the equation

$$c(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & \text{if } k = 0 \text{ ,} \\ \frac{-(1/\text{RFAN})^2}{\pi \sin^2(k/\text{RFAN})} & \text{if } k \text{ odd ,} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ even ,} \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

with weights  $d(k)$  defined by the equation

$$d(k) = \cos(k/\text{RFAN}) \quad (2.13)$$

For a flat detector the convolution function is defined by the equation

$$c(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & \text{if } k = 0 \text{ ,} \\ \frac{-1}{\pi k^2} & \text{if } k \text{ odd ,} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ even ,} \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

with weights  $d(k)$  defined by the equation

$$d(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (k/\text{RFAN})^2}} \quad (2.15)$$

### 3. Fourier Space Convolution Algorithms

#### a. Back-Projection of Filtered Projections Algorithm (BKFIL)

The back-projection of filtered projections algorithm is implemented as follows:

```
CALL BKFIL(X,FIL,BCK,ORDERX,FREQX)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 FIL is the filter subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;  
 ORDERX is a filter parameter used only by the filter BUTER;  
 FREQX is a filter parameter;

(cf. Example 3 of section IX).

The parameter FIL can be one of the five filters: BUTER, HAN, HAM, PARZN, or RAMP. The parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BIN, BLL, BPT, or BRF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement.

A description of the filter options and the appropriate values for ORDERX and FREQX parameters is found in section V.3.c. The cutoff frequency FREQX for the filters has units of cycles per projection bin. Thus, for a Nyquist frequency equal to 1 cycle per projection bin, one can choose FREQX=0.5 for most applications. Other appropriate values for FREQX are described in section V.3.c.

The algorithm BKFIL requires the projection angles to be equally spaced over at least  $\pi$  radians. To ensure this MODANG must not be 0 or 1 in the call to SETUP (cf. section III.2).

The algorithm performs the following sequence of operations:  
 Fourier transform the projection data vector; multiply the complex

values by one of the five optional filters; inverse Fourier transform these modified frequencies; and back-project the modified projection data (cf. T. F. Budinger and G. T. Gullberg, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. NS-21, 1974, pp. 2-20). These algorithm operations are symbolized as:

$$X = \text{back-project } \left\{ \mathcal{F}_1^{-1}[\tilde{c} \mathcal{F}_1(p)] \right\} , \quad (3.1)$$

where  $X$  is the transverse section,  $p$  are the projection data,  $\tilde{c}$  is the filter function, and  $\mathcal{F}_1$  denotes one-dimensional Fourier transformation. The filter function  $\tilde{c}$  is equal to the product of a window function  $w(R)$  and the absolute value of the frequency:

$$\tilde{c}(R) = |R| w(R) . \quad (3.2)$$

Due to the Fourier convolution theorem, this method of reconstruction is equivalent to the convolution method except that the convolution of the projection data is carried out in frequency space. The filter function  $\tilde{c}$  is the Fourier transform of the convolution function  $c$ . The rationale for performing the filter operation in Fourier space is given in section V.3.c.

The digital implementation of this algorithm by the RECLBL Library performs the discrete Fourier transform of the projection data given by the equation

$$\tilde{p}_{km} = \frac{1}{\text{KDIMT}} \sum_{l=0}^{\text{KDIMT}-1} p_{lm} \exp(-i2\pi k l / \text{KDIMT}) , \quad (3.3)$$

where  $k$  is the projection bin index and  $m$  is the angle index. KDIMT is equal to  $2^{\text{IPOW2}}$  where IPOW2=2x(the smallest power of two that is greater than or equal to KDIMU). The factor of 2 is required so that the convolution result of one period does not overlap the convolution result of the succeeding period when using the discrete Fourier transform. After discrete Fourier transforming the projection data, Fourier transformed values  $\tilde{p}_{km}$  are multiplied by a filter function giving

$$\tilde{q}_{km} = \tilde{c}(k/KDIMIT) \tilde{p}_{km} \quad (3.4)$$

Then the values  $\tilde{q}_{km}$  are discrete inverse Fourier transformed giving the convolved projection

$$q_{km} = \sum_{l=0}^{KDIMIT-1} \tilde{q}_{lm} \exp(i2\pi kl/KDIMIT) \quad (3.5)$$

The convolved projection data are then back-projected as in the convolution method to give the reconstruction

$$X_{ij} = \frac{\pi}{NANG} \sum_{km} F_{ij}^{km} q_{km} \quad (3.6)$$

where  $F_{ij}^{km}$  are the weighting factors in the projection and back-projection routines. The factor  $\pi/NANG$  is the step size in the numerical calculation of the back-projection integral.

#### b. Filter of the Back-Projection Algorithm (FILBK)

Reconstruction by the filter of the back-projection method is accomplished using the statement

```
CALL FILBK(X,FIL,BCK,ORDERX,FREQX)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 FIL is the filter subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;  
 ORDERX is a filter parameter used only by the filter BUTER;  
 FREQX is a filter parameter;

(cf. Example 4 of section IX).

The parameter FIL can be one of the five filters: BUTER, HAN, HAM, PARZN, or RAMP. The parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BCDF2, BIN, BLL, BPT, BPTF2, BRFF, or BRFF2. These

parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement. The back-projection subroutines BCDF2, BPTF2, and BRFF2 are required for reconstructing fan-beam projection data since the filter of the back-projection algorithm requires special weighting for fan-beam geometry. When reconstructing fan-beam projection data with this algorithm, the user should not use BCDF, BPTF, or BRFF.

A description of the filter options and the appropriate values for the ORDERX and FREQX parameters is found in section V.3.c. The cutoff frequency FREQX for the filters has units of cycles per pixel. (In the algorithm BKFIL, FREQX has units of cycles per projection bin.) For most applications FREQX=0.5 gives good results.

The algorithm FILBK requires that the projection angles be equally spaced over at least  $\pi$  radians for parallel-beam geometry. To ensure this, MODANG must not be 0 or 1 in the call to SETUP. When reconstructing fan-beam data, the projection angles must be equally spaced over  $2\pi$  radians. Therefore MODANG must be 3, -3, 5, or -5 in the call to SETUP (cf. section III.2).

This algorithm performs the following sequence of operations: back-project the projection data; Fourier transform the two-dimensional back-projection image; multiply the two-dimensionally distributed Fourier coefficients by one of the optional filter functions; and perform the two-dimensional inverse Fourier transform (cf. R. H. T. Bates and T. M. Peters, New Zealand J. Sci. 14, 1971, pp. 883-896). These algorithm operations are symbolized as:

$$X = \mathcal{F}_2^{-1} \left\{ \tilde{c} \mathcal{F}_2 [\text{back-project}(p)] \right\}, \quad (3.7)$$

where  $X$  is the transverse section,  $p$  are the projection data,  $\tilde{c}$  is the filter function, and  $\mathcal{F}_2$  denotes the two-dimensional Fourier transform. The filter function  $\tilde{c}$  is equal to the product of a window function  $w(R)$  and of the absolute value of the frequency:

$$\tilde{c}(R) = |R| w(R) \quad (3.8)$$

This method of reconstruction is equivalent to performing a two-dimensional convolution of a sharpening kernel with the back-projection data. The purpose of this method is to effect a deconvolution of the true image  $X$  from the back-projected image  $b$  given by the equation:

$$b(x,y) = \iint \frac{X(x',y')}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2}} dx'dy' = X * r^{-1} \quad (3.9)$$

The derivation of the algorithm is based on the convolution theorem and the fact that  $r^{-1} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(R^{-1})$  where  $R$  is the frequency.

Three general geometries for back-projection are available: parallel-beam, fan-beam with curved detector and fan-beam with flat detector. The back-projection operation for parallel-beam geometry requires the summation of line integrals over the range of  $180^\circ$  and is given by the equation

$$b_{\parallel}(r, \phi) = \int_0^{\pi} p[r \sin(\phi - \theta), \theta] d\theta \quad (3.10)$$

The five choices of back-projection subroutines for parallel-beam are BCD, BIN, BLL, BPT, or BRP. Fan-beam geometries require samples around the full  $360^\circ$  for use of this algorithm (cf. G. T. Gullberg, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Report LBL 5604, 1977). The back-projection operations for the fan-beam geometry are given for a curved detector by the equation

$$b_C(r, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} p_C(\xi^*, \theta) d\theta \quad (3.11)$$

where

$$\xi^* = RFAN \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{r \sin(\phi - \theta)}{RFAN + r \cos(\phi - \theta)} \right]$$

and for a flat detector by the equation

$$b_f(r, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{p_f(\xi^*, \theta) \sqrt{r^2 + RFAN^2 + 2 RFAN r \cos(\phi - \theta)} d\theta}{RFAN + r \cos(\phi - \theta)} \quad (3.12)$$

where

$$\xi^* = \frac{RFAN r \sin(\phi - \theta)}{RFAN + r \cos(\phi - \theta)}$$

The variable RFAN is the distance of the source in transmission tomography or of the pinhole in emission tomography to the center of rotation. Notice in equation (3.12) that when using a flat detector a special weighting is required for the back-projection operation. The three choices of back-projection subroutines for fan-beam geometry are BCDF2, BPTF2, and BRFF2.

The digital implementation of this algorithm by the RECLBL Library first back-projects the projection data  $p_{km}$  using the equation

$$b_{ij} = \sum_{km} F_{ij}^{km} p_{km} \quad (3.13)$$

where  $k$  is the projection bin index,  $m$  is the angle index, and  $F_{ij}^{km}$  are the weighting factors in the projection and back-projection routines. The back-projection image is then discrete Fourier transformed using the equation

$$\tilde{b}_{k1} = \frac{1}{NDIM^2} \sum_{n=0}^{NDIM-1} \sum_{m=0}^{NDIM-1} b_{nm} \exp[-2\pi i(kn + 1m)/NDIM] \quad (3.14)$$

NDIM is equal to  $2^{IPOW2}$  where  $IPOW2=2x$ (the smallest power of two that is greater than or equal to NDIMU). Next the discrete Fourier transformed



values  $\tilde{b}_{k1}$  are multiplied by a filter function  $\tilde{c}$  giving

$$\tilde{X}_{k1} = \tilde{c} \left( \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + l^2}}{\text{NDIM}} \right) \tilde{b}_{k1} \quad (3.15)$$

Then the values  $\tilde{X}_{k1}$  are inverse Fourier transformed and multiplied by a normalization factor to give the reconstruction

$$X_{nm} = \quad (3.16)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\text{NANG} * \text{PWID}} \sum_{k=0}^{\text{NDIM}-1} \sum_{l=0}^{\text{NDIM}-1} \tilde{X}_{k1} \exp[2\pi i(nk + ml)/\text{NDIM}]$$

The factor  $\pi/\text{NANG}$  is the step size in the numerical calculation of the back-projection integral. The factor  $1/\text{PWID}$  is the result of scaling the reconstruction space.

### c. Filter Functions

The algorithms BKFIL and FILBK require a filter to be designated. These algorithms have been developed with various options for frequency space filters because frequency space manipulation lends itself to easily changing the noise propagation vs. resolution properties of the convolution kernel. The user can improve resolution by changing the filter shape, but the noise amplification will increase. Alternatively, the user can suppress noise; however, this noise suppression will come at the cost of resolution. A second reason for incorporation of various filters with the Fourier space algorithms is that the computational method for reconstruction is more efficient using the Fast Fourier Transform than convolution in real space.

The particular filter desired by the user is evaluated by one of the five optional external subroutines: BUTER, HAM, HAN, PARZN, or RAMP. The external subroutine chosen must be designated in the main program (cf. example 3 of section IX). These five filters correspond

to multiplying the ramp function in frequency space by one of the following windows: Butterworth, Hann, Hamming, Parzen, or rectangular. (A thorough discussion of these windows and their application is found in:

R. K. Otnes and L. Enochson, Digital Time Series Analysis, John Wiley and Sons, 1972; R. W. Hamming, Digital Filters, Prentice Hall, 1977.)

Texts usually define a digital filter as the real space convolution equation:

$$q_n = \sum_k c_{n-k} p_k \quad (3.17)$$

In this manual a convolver means the convolving sequence  $\{c_k\}$  and a filter is the Fourier transform of a continuous convolution function  $c(x)$  such that  $c_k = c(x=k)$ .

Real space convolution and frequency filtering are equivalent operations. As is shown in examples 2 and 3 of section IX, the RAMP filter used with the algorithm BKFIL achieves the same result as the RALA convolution function used with CONVO. In BKFIL the operation of filtering is done by multiplying the filter values by the Fourier transform of the projection data, then inverse Fourier transforming the result. Projection data modified in the same fashion is obtained by convolving the projection data with the real space equivalent of the RAMP function. Symbolically we have

(3.18)

$$\text{Modified projection} = \mathcal{F}_1^{-1} \left[ |R| w(R) \mathcal{F}_1(\text{projection data}) \right],$$

where  $\mathcal{F}_1$  denotes the one-dimensional Fourier transform and  $w(R)$  is one of the window functions defining the filter  $|R| w(R)$ . From the convolution theorem, the equivalent result can be obtained as

$$\text{Modified projection} = \left\{ \mathcal{F}_1^{-1} \left[ |R| w(R) \right] \right\}^* \text{ projection data}, \quad (3.19)$$

where the convolver  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathcal{R}|w(R)]$  is determined by the window function  $w$  and the symbol  $*$  denotes convolution.

The shapes of the window functions are shown in figure 9. The width of the window is measured as the distance between the closest zeros on each side of the center lobe of the inverse Fourier transform of the window function. Ideally, for good resolution, the window function should have a central lobe that is tall and narrow. The side lobes for the inverse Fourier transform of these window functions give rise to the Gibbs phenomenon, which is observed as artifacts that are contamination from adjacent parts of the reconstruction.

The RECLBL filters: HAN, HAM, PARZN, RAMP (figure 10 upper) are obtained by multiplying the ramp function by the window functions in figure 9: Hann, Hamming, Parzen, Rectangular, respectively. Figure 10 lower gives the graphs of the convolution functions that are the inverse Fourier transform of the filter functions given in figure 10 upper. The analytic expressions for the frequency filters and the corresponding real space convolution functions are shown below. The frequency parameter  $f_m$  is the frequency parameter FREQX, which is input to the subroutines BKFIL and FILBK.

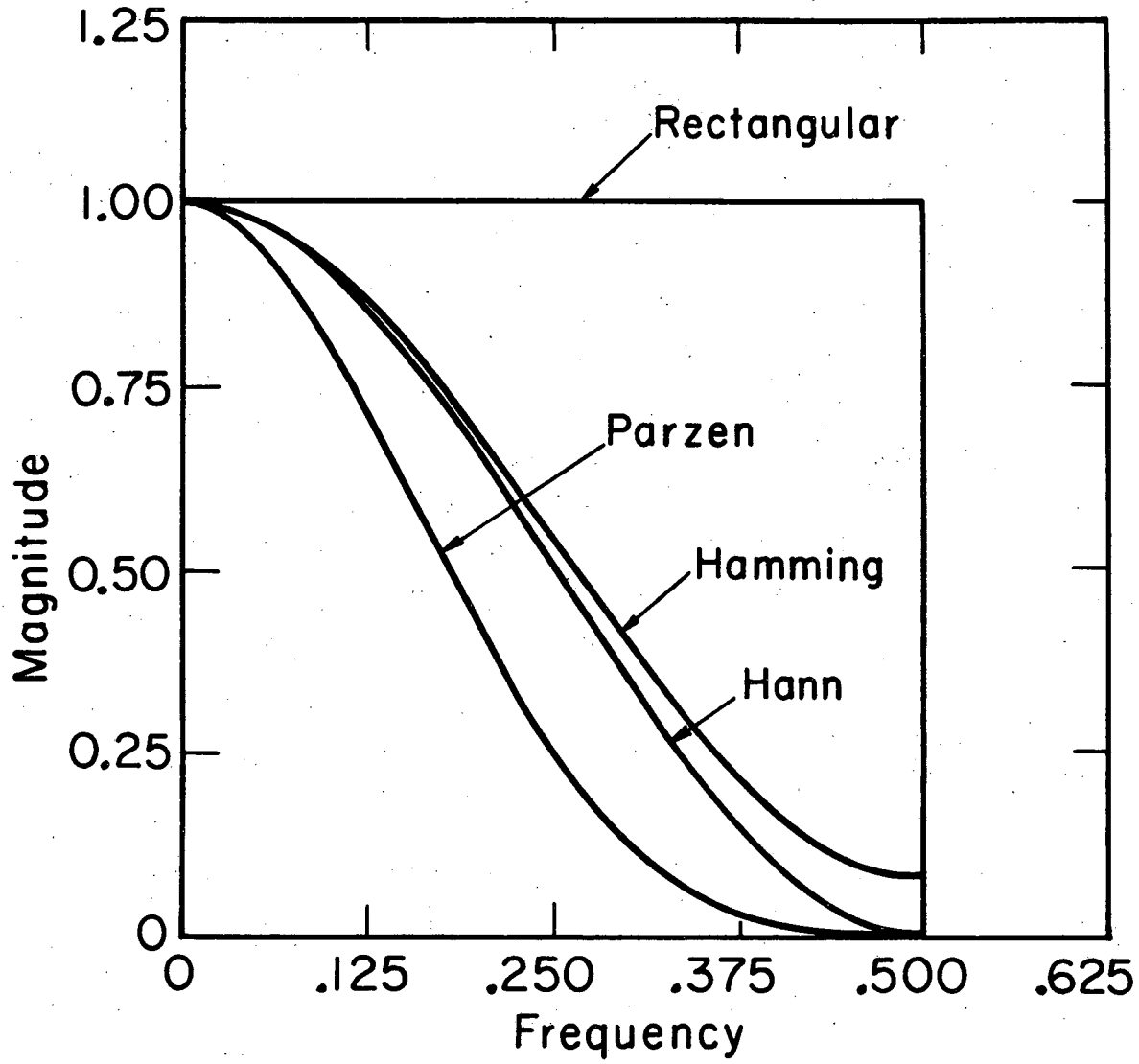
#### Rectangular Window and RAMP Filter

The rectangular window is defined by the equation

$$w(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

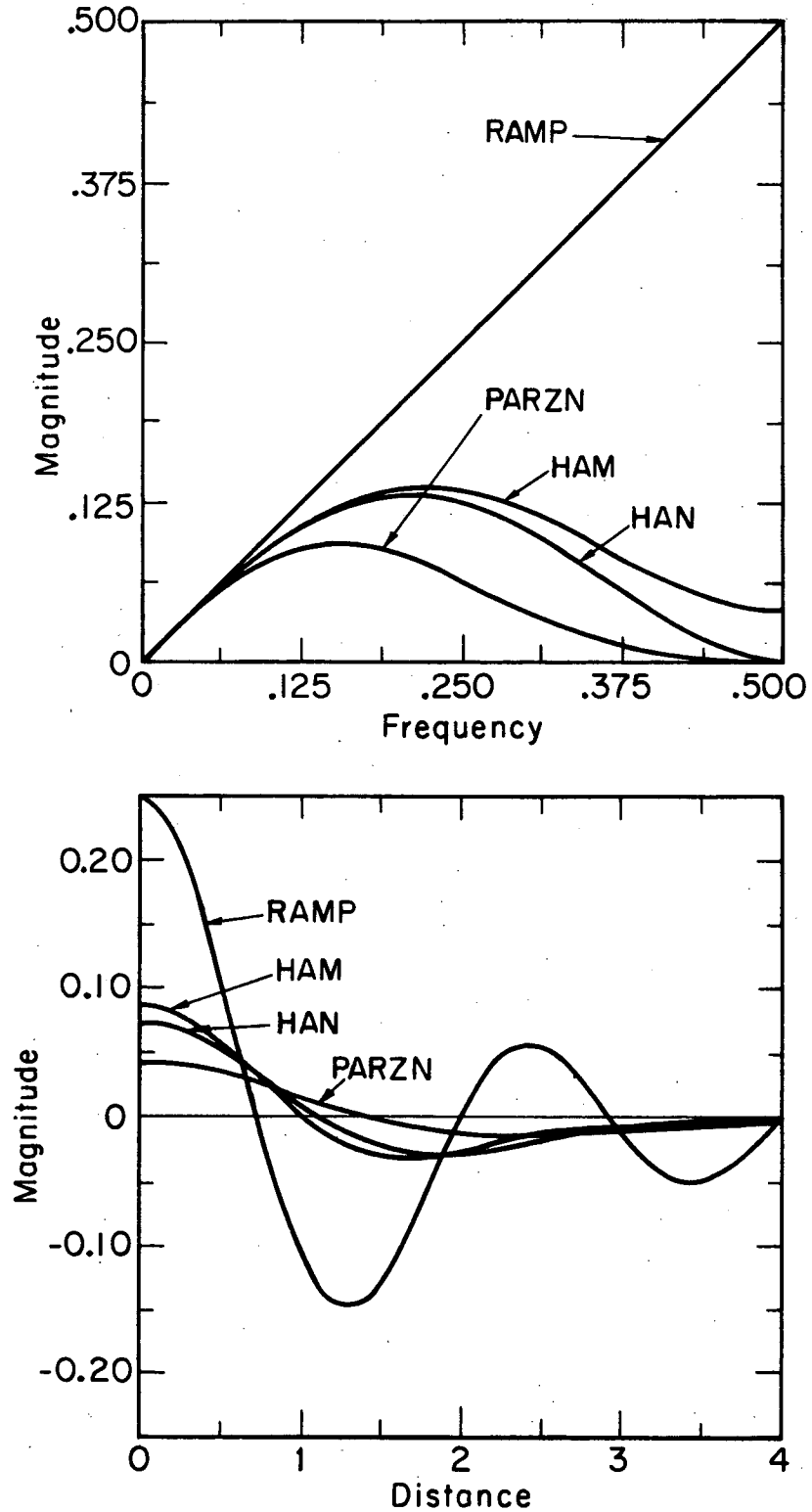
Multiplying the rectangular window by the ramp function in frequency space gives the RAMP filter

$$\tilde{c}(f) = \begin{cases} |f| & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases} \quad (3.21)$$



XBL7710-3888

Figure 9. These window functions are multiplied by a ramp function giving the filters shown in figure 10.



XBL7710-3890

Figure 10. Window functions of figure 9 multiplied by a ramp with a cutoff frequency  $FREQX=0.5$  (upper). The inverse Fourier transform of the filters in the upper figure give the real space convolution functions (lower).

The inverse Fourier transform of the RAMP filter gives the convolution function

$$c(x) =$$

$$2f_m^2 \left( \frac{\sin 2\pi f_m x}{2\pi f_m x} \right) - f_m^2 \left( \frac{\sin \pi f_m x}{\pi f_m x} \right)^2 \quad (3.22)$$

The RAMP filter gives the best resolution in the reconstructed image for perfect data but amplifies noise for data with statistical fluctuations. The sharp cutoff gives rise to intensity oscillation in regions of sharp contrast and thus generates artifacts in the reconstructed image.

#### Hann Window and HAN Filter

The Hann window is defined by the equation

$$w(f) = \begin{cases} 0.5 + 0.5 \cos \pi f / f_m & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases} \quad (3.23)$$

Multiplying the Hann window by the RAMP function gives the HAN filter

$$\tilde{c}(f) = \begin{cases} 0.5 |f| + 0.5 |f| \cos \pi f / f_m & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases} \quad (3.24)$$

The inverse Fourier transform of the filter function gives the convolution function

$$\begin{aligned}
c(x) = & \frac{f_m^2}{2} \frac{\sin[f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)]}{f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)} - \frac{f_m^2}{4} \left( \frac{\sin[f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)/2]}{f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)/2} \right)^2 \\
& + f_m^2 \frac{\sin 2\pi f_m x}{2\pi f_m x} - \frac{f_m^2}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \pi f_m}{\pi f_m} \right)^2 \\
& + \frac{f_m^2}{2} \frac{\sin[f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)]}{f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)} - \frac{f_m^2}{4} \left( \frac{\sin[f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)/2]}{f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)/2} \right)^2 .
\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

For the Hann window the central lobe of the convolution function  $c(x)$  is wider than the central lobe of the corresponding convolution function for the rectangular window, but its side lobes are greatly reduced. Therefore, the reconstructed image has a smoother texture with a loss in resolution.

A frequency parameter  $f_m$  for the HAN filter, which is two times the value of the cutoff frequency for the RAMP filter, gives an approximation to the ramp function with a small rolloff near  $f = f_m/2$ . The RAMP and HAN filters give the same resolution in the reconstructed image when the RAMP has a cutoff frequency equal to one half that of the HAN (cf. D. A. Chesler and S. J. Riederer, Phys. Med. Biol. 20, 1975, pp. 632-636).

#### Hamming Window and HAM Filter

The Hamming window is defined by the equation

$$w(f) = \begin{cases} 0.54 + 0.46 \cos \pi f/f_m & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases} . \tag{3.26}$$

Multiplying the Hamming window by the ramp function in frequency space gives the HAM filter

$$\tilde{c}(f) = \begin{cases} 0.54 |f| + 0.46 |f| \cos \pi f/f_m & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases}, \quad (3.27)$$

The inverse Fourier transform gives the convolution function, which is merely equation (3.25) with terms 1, 2, 5 and 6 reduced by 1.08 and terms 3 and 4 increased by 1.08:

$$\begin{aligned} c(x) = & 0.46 f_m^2 \frac{\sin f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)}{f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)} - 0.23 f_m^2 \left( \frac{\sin f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)/2}{f_m(2\pi x + \pi/f_m)/2} \right)^2 \\ & + 1.08 f_m^2 \frac{\sin 2\pi f_m x}{2\pi f_m x} - 0.54 f_m^2 \left( \frac{\sin \pi f_m x}{\pi f_m x} \right)^2 \\ & + 0.46 f_m^2 \frac{\sin f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)}{f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)} - 0.23 f_m^2 \left( \frac{\sin f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)/2}{f_m(2\pi x - \pi/f_m)/2} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

The Hamming window has smaller extreme values in the side lobes than does the Hann window. The maximum side lobe for the Hamming window is approximately one-fifth that of the Hann window.

### Parzen Window and PARZN Filter

The Parzen window is defined by the equation

$$w(f) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6 \left( \frac{|f|}{f_m} \right)^2 \left( 1 - \frac{|f|}{f_m} \right) & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m/2 \\ 2 \left( 1 - \frac{|f|}{f_m} \right)^3 & \text{if } f_m/2 < |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases}, \quad (3.29)$$

where  $f_m$  is the cutoff frequency. Multiplying the Parzen window by the ramp function gives the PARZN filter



$$\tilde{c}(f) = \begin{cases} |f| - 6|f| \left(\frac{|f|}{f_m}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{f_m}\right) & \text{if } |f| \leq f_m/2 \\ 2|f| \left(1 - \frac{|f|}{f_m}\right)^3 & \text{if } f_m/2 < |f| \leq f_m \\ 0 & \text{if } |f| > f_m \end{cases}, \quad (3.30)$$

The inverse Fourier transform gives the convolution function

$$c(x) = \left[ 48\pi f_m x \cos 2\pi f_m x - 96 \sin 2\pi f_m x - 96\pi f_m x \cos \pi f_m x + 384 \sin \pi f_m x - 16\pi^3 f_m^3 x^3 - 144 \pi f_m x \right] / (32\pi^5 f_m^3 x^5) \quad (3.31)$$

and

$$c(0) = 0.175 f_m^2 \quad (3.32)$$

The central lobe of the Parzen window is about 30% wider than either the Hann or the Hamming window. Thus the reconstructed image resolution will be less than can be achieved with either the HAN or HAM filter. On the other hand the PARZN filter suppresses noise. The side lobes for the Hann and Hamming window oscillate between positive and negative values, whereas with the Parzen window the side lobes always remain positive.

### Butterworth Filter and BUTER Filter

The major advantage of the filter BUTER is that it can be modified to suit the user. The filter is derived by using the magnitude of the Butterworth filter as a window function:

$$R(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (f/f_m)^{2n}}}, \quad (3.33)$$

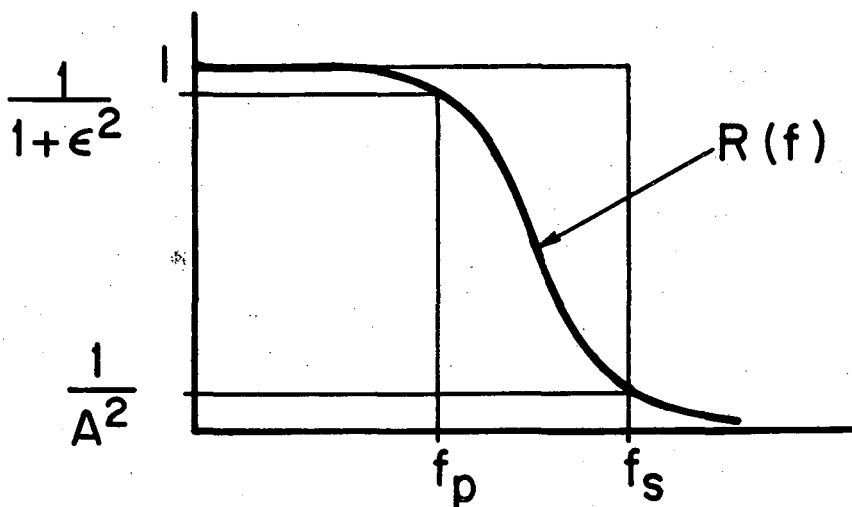
where  $f_m$  is a frequency parameter and  $n$  is the order of the filter. This is multiplied by the ramp function giving the filter BUTER:

$$\frac{|f|}{\sqrt{1 + (|f|/f_m)^{2n}}} \quad (3.34)$$

The shape of the filter is designed by declaring values of  $FREQX=f_m$  and  $ORDERX=2n$ . Note that the order of a Butterworth filter (equation (3.33)) is given as  $n=ORDERX/2$  if  $ORDERX$  is an even integer. However, the filter BUTER in the RECLBL Library allows  $ORDERX$  to be any real value.

Usually the Butterworth filter is used in connection with recursive filtering; however, in our application the amplitude of the Butterworth filter is multiplied with a ramp function to obtain a rolloff. A filter can be selected that gives the desired result in the reconstruction by using a value for  $ORDERX$  that may be in the range of 5 to 350 and a value for  $FREQX$  between 0.25 and 1.

A filter is designed by calculating the appropriate window widths between 0 and  $f_p$  and the corresponding transition bands between the pass-band frequency  $f_p$  and the stop-band frequency  $f_s$  as illustrated in figure 11. If the values of  $\epsilon$ ,  $A$ ,  $f_p$ , and  $f_s$  are known for a particular



XBL778-3786

Figure 11. Method of designating a Butterworth filter. Parameters  $\epsilon$  and  $A$  are calculated from ordinates at the user selected pass frequency  $f_p$  and stop frequency  $f_s$ .

window, then the parameters ORDERX and FREQX of the Butterworth filter are determined using the equations:

$$\text{ORDERX} = \frac{2 \log(\epsilon / \sqrt{A^2 - 1})}{\log(f_p / f_s)} \quad (3.35)$$

$$\text{FREQX} = \frac{f_p}{(\epsilon)^{2/\text{ORDERX}}} \quad (3.36)$$

(cf. R. W. Hamming, Digital Filters, Prentice Hall, 1977, p. 189).

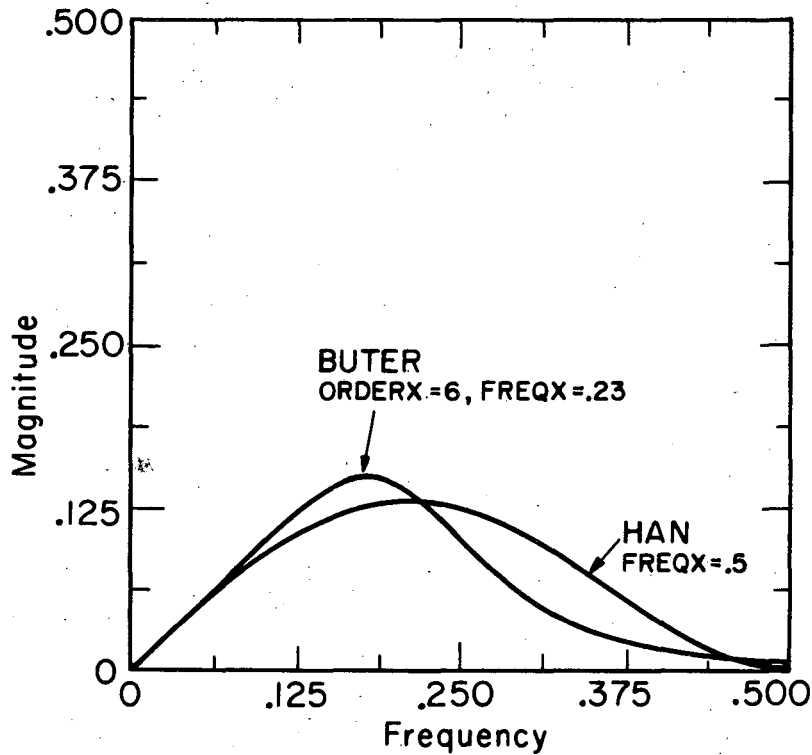
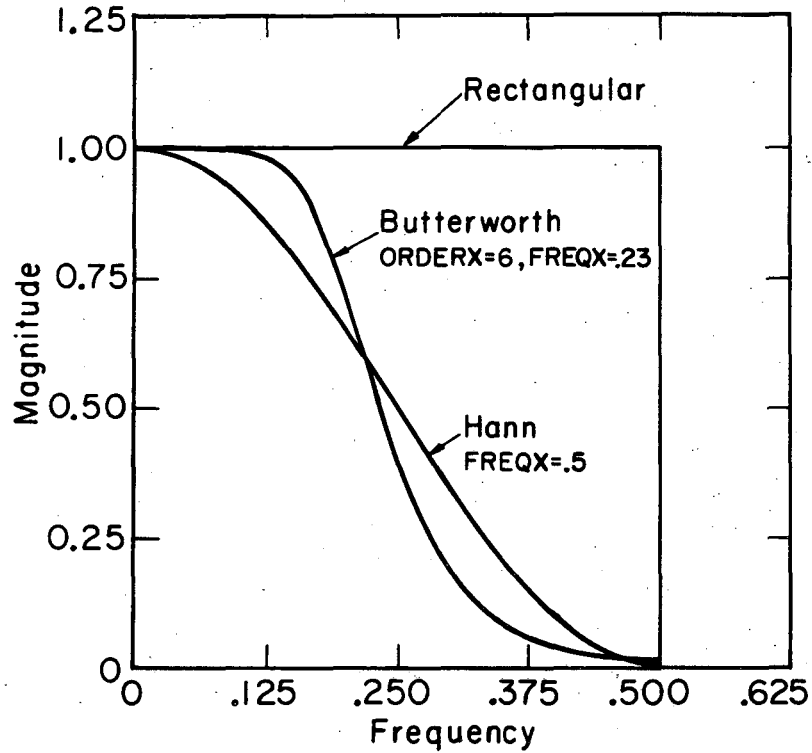
The window defined by the Butterworth filter can either be designed so that it has a narrow transition band between  $f_p$  and  $f_s$ , and thus approaches a rectangular window, or can be designed so that it has a wide transition band such as the Hann or Hamming window. For example, suppose a Hann window had  $\text{FREQX}=0.5$  and we select  $f_p=0.23$  and  $f_s=0.47$ , then equation (3.23) gives  $w(0.23)=0.563$  and  $w(0.47)=0.009$ . A Butterworth filter that matches this Hann window at  $f_p$  and  $f_s$  is designed by solving equations (3.37) and (3.38) for  $A$  and  $\epsilon$ :

$$R(0.23) = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2} = 0.563 \quad , \quad (3.37)$$

$$R(0.47) = \frac{1}{A^2} = 0.009 \quad . \quad (3.38)$$

This is illustrated in figure 11 and the results are  $A=10.624$  and  $\epsilon=0.882$ . From equations (3.35) and (3.36) we calculate the parameters of the Butterworth filter  $\text{ORDERX}=6.95$  and  $\text{FREQX}=0.238$ . Figure 12 upper compares the window defined by the Butterworth filter for  $\text{ORDERX}=6$ ,  $\text{FREQX}=0.23$  with the Hann window for  $\text{FREQX}=0.5$ . Figure 12 lower compares the corresponding filters.

Designing a window function with a narrow transition band in frequency space is equivalent to having a narrow central lobe that will give good resolution in the reconstructed image, but concurrently the side lobes



XBL7710-3889

Figure 12. The upper figure shows the Hann window with a cutoff frequency  $FREQX=0.5$  and the Butterworth filter with  $ORDERX=6$  and  $FREQX=0.23$ . The lower figure is a plot of the filters BUTER and HAN obtained by multiplying these window functions by a simple ramp.

for such a window function are larger, thus amplifying noise. On the other hand, a wider transition band gives poorer resolution with reduced noise amplification.

#### 4. Maximum Entropy Algorithm (ENTPY)

The maximum entropy method of reconstruction is designed for projection data samples that give a system of linear equations that are underdetermined. This method of reconstruction is accomplished using the statement

```
CALL  ENTPY(X,PRJ,BCK,LIMITX,ERENTX)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 PRJ is the projection subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;  
 LIMITX is the maximum number of iterations allowed to minimize the objective function for the dual program;  
 ERENTX is the test value representing the expected absolute error between the true solution and the iterative solution;

(cf. Example 14 of section IX).

The parameter PRJ can be one of the projection subroutines: PCD, PCDF, PLL, PPT, PPTF, PRF, or PRFF; and the parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BCDF, BLL, BPT, BPTF, BRF, or BRFF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement.

The maximum entropy algorithm requires as many as 121 (LIMITX=121) iterations for a 21 x 21 reconstruction array if ERENTX=10<sup>-6</sup>. Therefore, due to the computer time requirements the user might want to use this method for small array sizes and sample sizes. For larger arrays, computer tests have shown that if LIMITX=15, ENTPY gives a good reconstruction even when the iterative procedure has not yet converged

to the maximum entropy solution. ERENTX should not be any smaller than  $10^{-D}$ , where D is the number of significant digits in floating point representation.

When reconstructing fan-beam data, the projection angles must be equally spaced over  $2\pi$  radians. Therefore MODANG must be 3, -3, 5, or -5 in the call to SETUP (cf. section III.2).

The maximum entropy method determines a solution for the reconstructed pixel values that maximizes an entropy function subject to a consistent system of projection constraints. The problem is stated formally as follows:

Find the maximum of

$$S(X) = - \sum_{ij} \frac{x_{ij}}{T} \ln \left( \frac{x_{ij}}{T} \right) \quad (4.1)$$

subject to the constraints

$$\sum_{ij} F_{ij}^{km} x_{ij} = p_{km} \quad \text{for all } k, m \quad , \quad (4.2)$$

$$\sum_{ij} x_{ij} = T \quad , \quad (4.3)$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0 \quad . \quad (4.4)$$

The intensities  $x_{ij}$  are elements of the array X representing the reconstructed transverse section, which has a total intensity T. These intensities are related to the projection values  $p_{km}$  by the weighting factors  $F_{ij}^{km}$ , which are determined by the particular choice of the projection and back-projection subroutines.

A solution for the reconstructed transverse section is solved utilizing Lagrange multipliers and duality theory (cf. R. T. Rockafellar, Convex Analysis, Princeton University Press, 1970). Using conjugate gradient methods, a solution to the dual program:

Find the minimum of

$$g(\lambda) = \ln \left( \sum_{ij} \exp z_{ij} \right) - \sum_{km} \lambda_{km} p_{km} / T \quad (4.5)$$

where  $z_{ij} = \sum_{km} F_{ij}^{km} \lambda_{km}$ , gives the optimum solution for the Lagrange multipliers. This solution immediately gives an optimal solution for the reconstructed image from the equation

$$x_{ij} = \frac{T \exp z_{ij}}{\sum_{i'j'} \exp(z_{i'j'})}$$

where  $z_{ij} = \sum_{km} F_{ij}^{km} \lambda_{km}$  and the  $\lambda_{km}$  are the optimum Lagrange multipliers (cf. G. T. Gullberg, in Information Processing in Scintigraphy, Proceedings of the IVth International Conference, Orsay, France, July 15-16, 1975, eds. C. Raynaud and A. Todd-Pokropek, pp. 325-332).

The maximum entropy reconstruction method will give an estimate for the reconstructed image which has less structure than any other possible solution, and thus avoids any bias while agreeing with the projection data.

##### 5. Generalized Inverse Algorithm (GVERS)

The generalized inverse method of reconstruction is obtained by using the Fortran statement

```
CALL GVERS(X,XE,PRJ,BCK,CHISQ,IERR)
```

where

X is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 XE are the errors in the reconstructed image;  
 PRJ is the projection subroutine;  
 BCK is the back-projection subroutine;

CHISQ is the resulting chi-square;  
 IERR is the error indicator;

(cf. Example 15 of section IX).

The parameter PRJ can be one of the projection subroutines: PCD, PCDA, PCDF, PLL, PPT, PPTA, PPTF, PRF, PRFA, or PRFF; and the parameter BCK can be one of the back-projection subroutines: BCD, BCDA, BCDF, BLL, BPT, BPTA, BPTF, BRF, BRFA, or BRFF. These parameters are externals and should be declared in an EXTERNAL statement. The chi-square, CHISQ, which is returned is defined by the equation

$$\text{CHISQ} = \chi^2(X) = \sum_{km} \left( \sum_{ij} F_{ij}^{km} x_{ij} - p_{km} \right)^2 / \sigma_{km}^2, \quad (5.1)$$

where  $F_{ij}^{km}$  are the weighting factors in the projection operation,  $p_{km}$  are the projection data, and  $\sigma_{km}$  are the errors in the projection data. If IERR=1, the input projection data uncertainties are used, but no errors are calculated for the reconstructed values. If IERR=2, the input uncertainties are used, and the errors are calculated for the reconstructed values. If IERR has any other value, then input data errors are not used, i.e.,  $\sigma_{km}=1$  is assumed, and errors for the reconstructed values are not calculated.

The generalized inverse method is a direct method, as opposed to the iterative methods, for minimizing equation (5.1). If H is defined as

$$H_{ij}^{km} = F_{ij}^{km} \sigma_{km}^{-1}, \quad (5.2)$$

equation (5.1) can be rewritten:

$$\chi^2(X) = \sum_{km} \left( \sum_{ij} H_{ij}^{km} x_{ij} - \sigma_{km}^{-1} p_{km} \right)^2 \quad (5.3)$$



If  $H$  is considered a matrix with  $i$  and  $j$  contracted to the column index and  $k$  and  $m$  contracted to the row index, then  $\hat{H}$ , the Penrose generalized inverse of  $H$ , provides the reconstructed solution

$$x_{ij} = \sum_{km} \hat{H}_{km}^{ij} \sigma_{km}^{-1} p_{km}, \quad (5.4)$$

which will minimize the  $\chi^2$  function. The error array  $XE$  is evaluated using

$$(XE)_{ij} = \left[ \sum_{km} (\hat{H}_{km}^{ij})^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (5.5)$$

The magnitude of the  $ij$  and  $km$  indices of the matrix  $H$  in many applications are so large that the memory requirements for the generalized inverse method are the limiting factors of its usefulness.

## 6. Orthogonal Polynomial Expansion (MARR)

The method of orthogonal polynomial expansion parameterizes the distribution to be reconstructed by a set of coefficients of polynomials orthogonal on the unit circle. The transverse section is reconstructed using the statement

```
CALL MARR (X,NDEG)
```

where

$X$  is the reconstructed transverse section;  
 $NDEG$  is the degree of the polynomial expansion;

(cf. Example 13 of section IX).

The maximum degree  $NDEG$  of the polynomial expansion is two less than the number of projection angles, which is the number of detectors. The subroutine  $MARR$  is a modification of the program  $ZHEAD$  (Version 2.0--12/10/71) supplied to us by R. Marr. (The algorithm is described in: R. B. Marr, *J. Math. Anal. and Appl.* 45, 1974, pp. 357-374.)

The data are assumed to be  $N(N-1)/2$  line integrals of the source distribution for the transverse section between  $N$  equally spaced points on the periphery of a circle. In this geometry we can still represent the projection data  $p_{km}$  with  $k$  as a projection bin index and  $m$  as an angle index. With each projection measurement  $p_{km}$  there are associated two quantities  $z_k$  and  $\theta_m$ , where  $z_k$  is the perpendicular distance of the center of the unit circle to the projected ray and  $\theta_m$  is the angle of the projection. Polynomial coefficients  $(\beta_{nn'}$  and  $\gamma_{nn'})$  are calculated using the equations

$$\beta_{0n'} = 0 \quad , \quad (6.1)$$

$$\gamma_{0n'} = \quad (6.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_{nn'} \\ \gamma_{nn'} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{(2n' + 1)}{N^2} \sum_{km} \sin \left[ (2n' + 1) \cos^{-1}(z_k) \right] p_{km} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\frac{2(n + 2n' + 1)}{N^2} \sum_{kn} \sin \left[ (n + 2n' + 1) \cos^{-1}(z_k) \right] \begin{Bmatrix} \sin \\ \cos \end{Bmatrix} (n\theta_m) p_{km}$$

The reconstruction can then be calculated at the center of each pixel using

$$x_{ij} = \sum_{n=0}^M \sum_{n'=0}^{[(M-n)/2]} (\beta_{nn'} \sin n\phi_{ij} + \gamma_{nn'} \cos n\phi_{ij}) r_{ij}^n Q_{nn'}^n(r_{ij}^2), \quad (6.4)$$

where  $M=NDEG$  is the degree of the polynomial expansion,  $(r_{ij}, \phi_{ij})$  are the polar coordinates of pixel  $(i,j)$  with the center of the unit circle at the origin, and  $Q_{nn'}(t)$  is a polynomial in  $t$  of degree  $n'$  with the explicit representation

$$Q_{nn'}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{n'} (-1)^{n'-j} \binom{n'}{j} \binom{n+n'+j}{n'} t^j \quad (6.5)$$

The subroutine MARR is the only algorithm that reconstructs data explicitly for a ring geometry. However, by reorganization of the chords into parallel- or fan-beam projections, the same data can be used with other algorithms. Due to the ring geometry only the SETUP parameters: NDIMU, IGEOM, NANG, IMIT, NWORK, NFLOAT, ISTORE, IPRINT, and PWID have meaning (cf. section III). The others need not be assigned values.

Furthermore, while the definition of PWID is not different, the presence of detectors in an entire circle lends a different implication to the values it takes on. Remembering that NANG, the number of angles at which projections are collected (in the conventional sense) also represents the number of detectors comprising the ring, we can consider the case when the ring is inscribed in the NDIMU x NDIMU reconstruction region. Then the circumference of the circle in "projection bin widths" is just NANG so that

$$NANG = \pi \cdot NDIMU \cdot PWID \quad (6.6)$$

or

$$PWID = NANG / (\pi \cdot NDIMU) \quad (6.7)$$

To use PWID larger than this simply introduces zeroes in the reconstruction array outside the circle of detectors. The user can "zoom" in on the center of the reconstruction region by choosing PWID smaller than this value.

Before using the subroutine MARR the user should study section III.4, which describes the subroutine GETUM, since the data input is in a different format than for the other reconstruction algorithms.

## 7. Attenuation Correction

Transverse section emission imaging with single photon or positron annihilation photons requires compensating for attenuation effects. For positron imaging, the user must first correct the measured projection data by multiplying the sampled projection data by  $\exp(\int_{\mu}(x)dx)$ , where  $\int_{\mu}(x)dx$  is the corresponding line integral of attenuation coefficients. The transverse section can then be reconstructed using one of the algorithms available in the RECLBL Library. For single photon imaging, the user can compensate for attenuation by using attenuation coefficients, which can be determined from a transmission experiment, or may be assumed constant over a convex region. Other methods of attenuation correction (cf. T. F. Budinger and G. T. Gullberg, in Reconstruction Tomography in Diagnostic Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, eds: M. M. Ter-Pogossian, et al., University Park Press, Baltimore, 1977, pp. 315-342) require either preprocessing the projection data or correcting the reconstructed but uncorrected transverse section using a correction matrix based on phantom studies.

The attenuation correction schemes used in the RECLBL Library assume that the projection data for the transverse section are the summation of pixel concentrations attenuated by a factor that is a function of the attenuation between the pixel and the edge of the object. The projections  $p_{km}$  are represented by

$$p_{km} = \sum_{ij} F_{ij}^{km} A_{ij}^{km} x_{ij} \quad , \quad (7.1)$$

where  $F_{ij}^{km}$  are weighting factors and  $A_{ij}^{km}$  are the attenuation factors, which are calculated by the subroutines EVATN or EVATU. The reconstructed pixel values  $x_{ij}$  can be determined by one of the iterative routines CONGR or GRADY using the appropriate projection and back-projection subroutines PPTA and BPTA, or PCDA and BCDA, or PRFA and BRFA.

The attenuation factors  $A_{ij}^{km}$  are evaluated from an array of attenuation coefficients by using the Fortran statement

CALL EVATN(B) ,

where

B is the array of attenuation coefficients.

The attenuation factors  $A_{ij}^{km}$  are evaluated using the equation

$$A_{ij}^{km} = \exp \left[ \sum_{i',j'} L_{i',j'}^{km} B(i',j') \right] , \quad (7.2)$$

where the summation is taken over the pixels  $(i',j')$  in the projection ray  $(k,m)$  from the pixel  $(i,j)$  in the direction of the measured projection.  $L_{i',j'}^{km}$  is the length of that portion of a line centered in the projection ray  $(k,m)$  within the pixel  $(i',j')$ . For an  $NDIMU \times NDIMU$  array and  $NANG$  projection angles, it is necessary to evaluate  $(NDIMU)^2 \cdot NANG$  attenuation factors. Due to the large number, the attenuation factors  $A_{ij}^{km}$  are stored on the file LUNATN, which is determined by the user as one of the SETUP input parameters.

A method of reconstructing single photon data and correcting for attenuation using attenuation coefficients evaluated from a transmission experiment is outlined as follows:

- (1) Set parameter arrays IPAR and PAR and call SETUP (cf. section III).
- (2) Input projection data from a transmission experiment using subroutine GETUM.
- (3) Reconstruct the array B of attenuation coefficients using any appropriate reconstruction algorithm.
- (4) Prepare for the emission reconstruction by resetting appropriate parameters in the arrays IPAR and PAR and call SETUP again.
- (5) Evaluate the attenuation factors using the statement: CALL EVATN(B).
- (6) Reconstruct the array of isotope concentrations using one of the iterative routines CONGR or GRADY with one of the back-projection subroutines BPTA, BCDA, BRFA, and correspondingly one of the projection subroutines PPTA, PCDA, PRFA.

Examples 8, 9, and 10 in section IX illustrate this method of attenuation correction, which requires two reconstructions: one for the transmission

data to obtain the correction factors and one for the emission data to get the final reconstruction.

For the case of an object that has a constant attenuation coefficient, the attenuation factors  $A_{ij}^{km}$  can be determined using the statement

```
CALL EVATU (B,XLEV,ATENL) ,
```

where

- B is the transverse section that has not been corrected for attenuation;
- XLEV is the approximate ratio of the concentration in the object to the background for use by the boundary search routine;
- ATENL is the constant attenuation coefficient per pixel width.

The attenuation factors  $A_{ij}^{km}$  are evaluated using equation (7.2), where  $B(i',j')=ATENL$  for all pixels  $(i',j')$  within the boundary of the object. The boundary is determined using a search routine and the corresponding distribution of attenuation coefficients is displayed so that the user can change the parameter XLEV if necessary to obtain the true object shape. The user may desire to interact by varying XLEV until the desired object shape is obtained. The attenuation factors are stored on the file LUNATN and are read into memory in arrays of  $NDIMU^2$  words when needed.

A method of reconstructing single photon data and correcting for attenuation assuming a constant attenuation coefficient is outlined as follows:

- (1) Set parameter arrays IPAR and PAR and call SETUP.
- (2) Input single photon projection data from an emission study using subroutine GETUM.
- (3) Reconstruct the uncorrected transverse section B using one of the reconstruction algorithms.

- (4) Evaluate the attenuation factors using the statement CALL EVATU(B,XLEV,ATENL).
- (5) Reconstruct the array of isotope concentrations using one of the iterative routines CONGR or GRADY with one of the back-projection subroutines BPTA, BCDA, BRFA, and correspondingly one of the projection subroutines PPTA, PCDA, PRFA.

Examples 11 and 12 in section IX give example programs utilizing this method of attenuation correction.

## VI. HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY

### 1. Summary of Reconstruction Procedures

To execute a reconstruction using the RECLBL Library, the user must prepare a main program with a declarative as well as an executable section. The declarative statements appear first in the sequence of program lines, but some are dependent on values or operations performed in the executable section. The set of declarative statements is

```

DIMENSION B("NDIMU","NDIMU"), ANG("NANG")
COMMON//WORK("NWORK")
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
DIMENSION IPAR(12),PAR(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR  ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),
1          (NANG  ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
2          (IMIT  ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
3          (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4          (PWID  , PAR( 1)),(AXISU , PAR( 2)),(RFAN  , PAR( 3))
EXTERNAL "BCK","PRJ","CNV","FIL"

```

The meaning of each statement will become clear from the description of the executable statements below. Variable names enclosed in quotation marks represent a numeric constant whose value is dependent on the value given to that variable. For example, if NDIMU = 64, then the statement represented by DIMENSION B("NDIMU","NDIMU") is DIMENSION B(64,64). Of course, the variable names used are up to the user. The EQUIVALENCE statement has been included above for convenience, but is not a necessary declarative statement. In what follows, the elements of the IPAR and PAR arrays are referred to by the names given them in the EQUIVALENCE statement. Any additional declarative statements included by the user should carefully observe the reserved common block names given in table 1.

There are three basic steps to executing a reconstruction with the RECLBL Library. The first step is to establish the values of the



input parameters using the SETUP subroutine. The second step is to actually execute the reconstruction. The third step is to display and/or save the resulting image.

There are 17 parametric values to be decided upon before SETUP can be called. These can be broken down into four categories: those describing the image that is to be reconstructed (3 parameters), those that describe the projection data that is to be input (7 parameters), those that describe the computational environment in which the reconstruction will be carried out (4 parameters), and those that control the output received from the library (3 parameters).

The first three parameters are NDIMU, ICIR and PWID. The value for NDIMU is usually related to the expected resolution in the image. If a pixel is chosen much smaller than the obtainable resolution, the library may calculate values that do not have physical significance and will cost the user memory space and computation time. If the pixel size is chosen much larger than the resolution, then resolution is lost. The parameter ICIR can save the user memory space and execution time. If the object to be reconstructed fits entirely within a circular domain of diameter  $\leq$  NDIMU, then ICIR should be set to 0. It is important to note that the entire object to be imaged must lie within the NDIMU x NDIMU array. The parameter PWID gives the width of a pixel in projection bin units. For the most efficient use of memory  $PWID \approx KDIMU/NDIMU$ . In most cases KDIMU (cf. section III.2 and below) is fixed by the data collection geometry, and thus PWID and NDIMU show an inverse relationship. If one of these is known (or its desired value is known) the value of the other is also determined. For example, it has been shown (cf. R. H. Huesman, Phys. Med. Biol. 22, 1977, pp. 511-521) that PWID should be at least 1.5 when using iterative reconstruction techniques. Thus, if KDIMU was 100 during data collection, NDIMU should be  $\leq 66$ . Conversely, if the reconstruction phase is considered before data collection, then knowledge of PWID and NDIMU will dictate the required spatial sampling.

The second set of SETUP parameters describes how the projection data were collected for the number of angles, NANG. MODANG is a coded parameter that defines the initial angle, angular increment, and angular range of the NANG angles. Again, consideration of how the data will be reconstructed before their actual collection, may make the reconstruction phase easier. For MODANG $\neq$ 0 or 1, the library generates angles equally spaced over  $\pi$  or  $2\pi$  radians. If these angles have been used in data collection, the user may choose one of these values for MODANG and avoid having to supply the angles to SETUP (cf. section III.2 for MODANG options). Three reconstruction algorithms (i.e., CONVO, FILBK, BKFIL) rely on data having been collected at equally spaced angles in order to arrive at a correct solution, and in some cases the library will not execute the reconstruction unless this is the case. Thus, the user is advised to let the library generate the data collection angles whenever possible. IGEOM describes the geometry (i.e., fan, parallel, ring) in which the data were collected. KDIMU is the parameter describing spatial sampling and represents the number of projection bins in each projection. IMIT indicates whether to reconstruct emission or transmission data.

AXISU describes where in the projection array the axis of rotation is projected. In general, if the axis is to fall in the exact center of the projection array,  $AXISU=(KDIMU+1)/2$ . It is very important to locate the AXIS of rotation as accurately as possible (to precision of less than 1 bin if possible), since even small errors may cause artifacts in the reconstruction. RFAN is the distance from the fan beam source to the center of rotation and is only meaningful under fan-beam geometry conditions.

The third group of SETUP parameters describes the computational environment in which the reconstruction is to be carried out. NWORK is the number of floating point variables that have been provided as working space for the library. There must be a COMMON//WORK("NWORK") statement reflecting the value given NWORK in the declarative portion of the main program. (For example, if NWORK=100, then there must be a COMMON//WORK(100) statement somewhere in the main program.) The

minimum value of this parameter may be determined by running a "storage size test" (described below). NFLOAT gives the number of computer words that actually make up one floating point variable in the array WORK. (For example, if the computer has 16-bit words and floating point variables are represented in 32 bits, then NFLOAT=2.) LUNOUT (in common block/OUTCOM/) and LUNATN are logical unit numbers for printed output and attenuation factor scratch storage, respectively. If LUNOUT is not given a value the library cannot communicate with the user.

The fourth group of SETUP parameters governs the execution of the reconstruction and the format of the output. ISTORE may be used to implement a "storage size test" to determine the amount of blank common that is needed for the reconstruction. IPRINT contains six 1-bit print flags that govern what output is received during the reconstruction. I80132 (word 2 of common block/OUTCOM/) is a flag that determines the width of the output (either 80 or 132 characters/line).

After all of the above parameters are given values, SETUP is called using the statement:

```
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,ANG) .
```

The second phase of execution involves the actual reconstruction. Several considerations must be made at this juncture. First, if attenuation compensation is to be done during the reconstruction, attenuation factors must be calculated first using the routines EVATN or EVATU (cf. section V.7). Calculation of these factors usually involves a reconstruction as well, as in the case of using a transmission scan to correct for the attenuation in an emission scan. The next step is to determine what type of weighting model is to be used in the projection/back-projection operations and/or what type of filter or convolution function is to be used. The names of the routines (such as BCD, PCD, SHLO, BUTER, etc.) decided upon should be entered in the EXTERNAL statement in the declarative portion of the program (see above). In addition, they are included in the calling sequence of the reconstruction routine.

Another integral part in the actual execution of the reconstruction is input of the projection data via the user-supplied subroutine GETUM. The user must supply a routine that returns the projection data one angle at a time with each projection being KDIMU in length. If appropriate, the measurement uncertainty for each projection value must also be returned.

If an iterative reconstruction method is being employed (GRADY, ENTPY or CONGR), subroutine USER will be called between each iteration. USER is a subroutine that allows the user access to the reconstruction array between steps in the iterative process. While it is not necessary that a subroutine of that name be supplied (since a default routine is supplied with the package), the user may desire more information than that supplied by the default routine and may supply a replacement.

When the reconstruction subroutine returns control to the main program, the reconstructed image is stored in the NDIMU x NDIMU array stipulated in the calling sequence. It is now up to the user to display it or save it as desired. Two display routines are provided in the RECLBL Library. ARRAY is a subroutine that displays a 2-dimensional, gray-scale image using an overprinting scheme. The second display routine, XYGRF, makes 1-dimensional slices through the 2-dimensional array and displays them graphically on the output device. All other graphical display or output of the image onto peripheral storage devices is left to the user.

A summary of the steps for the preparation of a FORTRAN program to obtain a reconstruction from the RECLBL Library follows:

- (1) Set up declarative statements that are consistent with values given to SETUP parameters in the executable section including the common blocks /OUTCOM/ and blank common //, arrays IPAR and PAR, an array for the reconstruction and one for the projection angles (if MODANG=0 or 1).

- (2) Choose the back-projection or projection weighting model or filter or convolution function to be used in the reconstruction as well as other options provided by the reconstruction routine. Be sure to declare these subroutines in an EXTERNAL statement.
- (3) Assign values to the IPAR and PAR variables and the two variables in /OUTCOM/.
- (4) Call SETUP.
- (5) Call the reconstruction subroutine.
- (6) Display and/or store the reconstructed image using ARRAY, XYGRF, or some user-supplied subroutine.

In addition the user must provide a subroutine GETUM for projection data input and, if appropriate, a subroutine USER.

## 2. Library Output

As the various subroutines in the library are executing, they communicate with the user via output on the file LUNOUT. While the output is intended to be self-explanatory, this section will attempt to clarify any ambiguities that remain and point out details that may be especially useful to the user.

The output obtained on any one run is, of course, a function of what subroutines are employed during the reconstruction and what print options are chosen by the user (cf. section III.3). However, many portions will be common to most runs. These are the ones that will be described here.

In most cases the first output received will be from the subroutine SETUP. Figure 13 shows sample output that was obtained during a test run. As with all user-called routines, SETUP alerts the user of its initiation by printing its name in large block letters. The first part of the listing contains the values input in the integer parameter array IPAR (cf. section III for details of their meanings) and the second part contains the values for the floating point array PAR. The first

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P
    
```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	50	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	2	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
		MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES).
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
		STARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE
6	100	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	0	EMISSION DATA
8	10500	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	1	THIS IS A STORAGE SIZE TEST (NO RECONSTRUCTION)
11	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	X	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	.750	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	50	( 62)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	100	( 144)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	150	( 226)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	350	( 536)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	478	( 736)

A TOTAL OF 52 ( 25 THRU 76) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

52 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 478 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P
EEE NN ND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P
    
```

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A N N N
P H H AAAAA N NN
P H H A A N N
    
```

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.333

NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4

THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER  
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
DENS - INTENSITY

THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0	0	40.00	40.00	0	5.00
1 - ELLIPSE	0	0	53.33	53.33	0	2.81
1 - ELLIPSE	0	-10.00	10.00	10.00	0	27.00
1 - ELLIPSE	10.00	0	14.00	10.00	1.57	-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE	13.33	0	18.67	13.33	0	-2.25
1 - ELLIPSE	-10.00	0	14.00	10.00	1.57	-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE	-13.33	0	18.67	13.33	0	-2.25

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P P H H A A NN N
EEE NN ND D P P H H H A A N N N
E N NN D D P H H AAAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N
    
```

F

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 510 ( 776)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 478 ( 736)

```

CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO
C C O O NN N V V O O
C O O NN N V V O O
C C O O N NN V V O O
CCC OOOO N N V OOOO
    
```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONV

DESCRIPTION

IERR = 0 DO NOT CALCULATE ERRORS

G

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	LINE LENGTH	NO	NO
CNV	CONVOLUTION	N/A	NO	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 582 ( 1106)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 685 ( 1255)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 686 ( 1256)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 582 ( 1106)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 479 ( 737)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 478 ( 736)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 686 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO
E NN ND D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEE NN ND D C O O NN N V V O O
E N NN D D C C O O N NN V V O O
EEEE N N DDDD CCC OOOO N N V OOOO
    
```

Figure 13. Example of library output.

column gives the index of the parameter on that line. The second column gives the actual value input and the third column gives a description of what it means. Between the second and third columns flags will occasionally appear. They will be the letters NA or ER. NA means the value for this parameter is not applicable to the situation as defined by parameters above it. For example, in figure 13 the third line under the PAR heading the reader will see NA between columns 2 and 3 (labeled A). This indicates that the distance of the fan source from the center of rotation is not necessary since IPAR(3), the geometry flag, indicates the reconstruction will use parallel-beam geometry. If the ER flag is seen, it indicates that a fatal error has been detected in the input to SETUP. At the end of the SETUP output an error message will be printed telling how many errors were detected. The lines containing the ER flag indicate the input values that were in error.

The next portion of the SETUP output will be a few lines similar to those labeled B in the figure (assuming the appropriate print option has been indicated). These are lines output by the memory management routine that tell the user how much blank common is in use at the time the line is printed. The multiple lines indicate that several requests for memory allocation have been generated by the library. The first number in the line is the decimal number of floating point variables in use and the number enclosed in parentheses is its octal equivalent.

The next line of output, labeled C, indicates to the user which portion of the supplied projection array will be used during the reconstruction. In this case the user has supplied 100 bins when only 52 are necessary. Since the axis of rotation has been placed 50.5 projection bins from the beginning of the array, the library uses 26 on either side of it or bins 25 through 76.

Line D indicates how many bins will actually be used as the projection array during the reconstruction and how many, if any, are assumed to be zero in value. In this case a sufficient number of bins has been supplied. However, if the user's projection array is found not to be long enough

to cover the entire reconstruction region, the library will add bins on either side until the projection array is long enough. These bins are assumed to have the value zero for all projection angles.

Line E is the closing line of the SETUP output (and several other routines). It informs the user of the largest amount of blank common that has been in use up to that point in the program. If one wishes to know the maximum amount that is ever in use, simply find the last time this message is printed during the job. SETUP indicates it has completed execution by printing END SETUP in large block letters.

In the job shown in figure 13 a phantom was generated using the subroutine PHAN (cf. section VII). The output from it is labeled F. All of the input values are printed. In this particular case the phantom was generated in a 64 x 64 pixel array. When a pixel was found to fall only partially inside one of the ellipses comprising the phantom, it was divided into 10 x 10 (or 100 total) "pexelettes" in order to determine what percentage of the full value should be assigned to that pixel. There are 1.33 pixels/projection bin. The entire phantom is composed of 4 ellipses. If the pixelized array is considered to have (x,y) coordinates with the origin in the exact center of the array, then the centers of the four ellipses are at the points (0,0), (0,-13.33), (13.33,0) and (-13.33,0). These values were arrived at by applying the conversion factor of 1.33 to the actual input values, which are in terms of projection bin width. The center points in units of projection bins are listed above the corresponding converted values that are in parentheses.

The major and minor axes of the ellipses are listed in a similar fashion as the center points under the columns headed A and B, respectively. The angle that the major axis makes with the x-axis is listed in the PHI column and the density assigned to each pixel in an ellipse is listed under DENS.



In summary, the first ellipse is centered at the origin (0,0); it has major and minor axes of 53.33 pixels (i.e., it is a circle); its major axis is colinear with the x-axis; and each pixel completely inside it has a value of 2.81. The fourth ellipse, however, is centered at (-13.33,0) in the pixel array; has major and minor axes of 18.67 and 13.33 pixels, respectively; its major axis makes an angle of 1.57 ( $\pi/2$ ) radians with the x-axis and each pixel inside it has a value of -2.25.

The beginning of the next section of output is delimited by the large letters CONVO. This indicates that the user has called subroutine CONVO and is about to perform a convolution reconstruction. The first few lines of output from any of the major reconstruction routines (BKFIL, CONGR, CONVO, ENTPY, FILBK, GRADY, GVERS, or MARR) are a list of what the input values were and what the subroutine has interpreted them to mean. In this case the only input parameter to be interpreted is IERR. Its value was passed as 0 and CONVO interprets that to mean that the user does not want errors calculated for the reconstructed values. Next the algorithm must determine if the back-projection and projection (or filter or convolution) routines chosen by the user are compatible. There is a single routine in the package that is used to do this and typical output from it is labeled G.

This particular output indicates that the arguments specified in the call to CONVO were a back-projection routine and a convolution routine, which is correct for CONVO. Any other combination would be an error and an error message would be printed. For the other reconstruction methods, the correct combinations are:

- (1) BKFIL and FILBK must have a back-projection and a filter routine,
- (2) CONGR, ENTPY, GRADY, and GVERS must have a back-projection and a projection routine.
- (3) The MARR reconstruction routine does not use back-projection, projection, convolution or filter routines.

The column labeled "ray weighting" explains what model is employed in the projection/back-projection operation. In this case the back-projection value assigned to a pixel is proportional to the length of the line emanating from the center of a projection bin that intersects that pixel. Other entries that may appear in this column are DELTA FUNCTION, CONCAVE DISK, UNIFORM SQUARE or INTERPOLATION (cf. section IV for full description of what these models imply). Since the convolution routine does not perform either a back-projection or projection operation the "ray weighting" column contains an N/A (not applicable) entry.

The next column indicates whether the routine in question uses attenuation factors in calculating projection/back-projection values. In this case neither does. If attenuation factors are to be used in the projection/back-projection operations, it is important that the user employ either of the subroutines EVATN or EVATU to store the coefficients on the file LUNATN before calling the main reconstruction routine. If this has not been done an error message will be generated and execution terminated.

The last column indicates whether the routine assumes fan-beam or parallel-beam geometry. In this case, both assume parallel-beam. It is important that both the back-projection and projection (or convolution or filter) routines make similar assumptions and use the same model in order that the reconstruction be correct. If this is not the case, an error message is generated. The output just described may be consulted to locate the exact cause of the error if an error message is printed.

In addition, certain reconstruction methods or options require that special purpose routines be used with them. If the user attempts to use a routine that cannot fulfill the task requested, a self-explanatory error message will be printed after the just described output. All of the limitations that must be observed with each reconstruction method are given in the appropriate parts of section V.

The remaining output from CONVO consists of lines from the memory management routine already described. It ends with the line informing the user of the largest amount of blank common storage used to that point in the program (also described above). Termination of the subroutine CONVO is indicated by the large block letter message END CONVO.

Output that was not encountered in this run, but may be seen in others (by selecting more print options and/or using other reconstruction routines) include a printout of the projection data and their uncertainties as they are input from the user-supplied subroutine GETUM, a printout of the values of the convolution function (for CONVO), the filter function in Fourier space (for FILBK or BKFIL) or the Lagrange multipliers and their gradient function (for ENTPY). When using the iterative reconstruction methods, the subroutine USER is called between successive iterations and output may be generated from that routine. (The default subroutine USER supplied with the package prints the value of the function being optimized and the iteration number.) All of these are accompanied by self-explanatory headings and messages.

### 3. Library Display Routines

The RECLBL Library provides the two display routines ARRAY and XYGRF. The subroutine ARRAY produces a two-dimensional gray-scale display using overprinting on the output device. The subroutine XYGRF produces a plot of intensities for one-dimensional slices through a two-dimensional array.

Any two-dimensional array may be displayed on an output device that has an overprinting capability using the statement

```
CALL ARRAY(B,NXN) ,
```

where

B is the array to be imaged;  
 NXN is the dimension of the array.

The subroutine is coded assuming the printing device has ten characters per inch and six lines per inch. The subroutine interpolates vertically between pixels in order that the array appear square. The format statements use carriage control statements, which are used by the line printer at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory for implementing the overprinting capability. These statements assume that the carriage control is affected after the line has been printed. The subroutine is coded so that this gives a gray-scale image with 21 levels of gray (cf. I. D. G. McLeod, IEEE Trans. Computers C-19, 1970, pp. 160-162).

Cross-sectional plots of a two-dimensional array are graphically displayed using the statement

```
CALL XYGRF(B,N,NP,BMAX,BMIN,IXY,ICOR,IL,IU)
```

where

B is a square array from which plots are generated;  
 N is the dimension of B (i.e., B(N,N));  
 NP is the number of cross-sectional plots;  
 BMAX is the maximum value for the plot; if BMAX = 999999.,  
 the maximum will be determined from the data;  
 BMIN is the minimum value for the plot; if BMIN = 999999.,  
 the minimum will be determined from the data;  
 IXY determines the direction of the cross section;  
 if IXY = 0, the cross section is parallel to the x-axis;  
 if IXY = 1, the cross section is parallel to the y-axis;  
 ICOR is an array of x- or y-intercepts that determines the  
 location of the cross section;  
 IL is the lower coordinate for the plot;  
 IU is the upper coordinate for the plot.

The maximum number of plots that can be displayed on the same graph is 10. If NP=1, then the cross-sectional plot will appear as a histogram where the spaces between the axis and the functional value are filled in with the symbol X. For NP>1, the functional value for each cross section will be given a different symbol and only one symbol

will be plotted for each function at each coordinate value. It is assumed that the array is stored such that the array value  $B(I,J)$  corresponds to the value at the point  $(I,J)$  relative to a standard  $(x,y)$  coordinate system with  $(1,1)$  in the bottom left corner of the first quadrant of the  $xy$ -plane. Example 7 uses the subroutine XYGRF in the subroutine USER to graph one cross-sectional plot parallel to the  $x$ -axis for each iteration.

#### 4. Error Handling

During execution of a reconstruction subroutine, if errors that result from inconsistent user requests, omission of input parameters, or inappropriate data input are detected, a self-explanatory error message is printed on the file LUNOUT. In addition, an error number is printed in large block letters. If the detecting routine is user-called, its name is also printed in large block letters. If the error is nonfatal, the program will continue; but if it is fatal then STOP is printed in large block letters on LUNOUT and program execution is terminated.

There are a small number of errors that under normal circumstances should never occur. However, user coding errors or yet-undetected library errors may result in destruction of portions of the executable code or internal variables causing a program stop with a message to the user of a SYSTEM ERROR rather than just a plain ERROR. If this should occur, the user should carefully check the main program and any user-supplied subroutines to be sure that no addressing errors (such as incorrect array subscripts) are the cause. Ample documentation of unresolved problems should be sent to the Donner Laboratory Research Medicine Group (cf. section I.4). Error messages, their identification numbers, the routine that detects them and whether they are fatal or not appear in table 3.

Table 3. RECLBL Library Error Messages.

Error No.	Routine	Fatal	Error Message
1		Y	SETUP must be called before _____.
2	SETUP	Y	Errors in IPAR or PAR arrays.
3	MEMST	N	The amount of space in common block WORK is larger than the amount allocated by the user. This run is now a storage size test, no reconstruction will be executed.
4	STPTR	Y	The rotation axis (AXISU = XXXX.XX) does not project into the reconstruction array. The projection is XXXX bins long.
5	STPTR	Y	The fan source at a distance of XX.XXXEXXX is inside the reconstruction array. The distance from the fan source to the center of rotation must be at least XX.XXXEXXX.
6	STPTR	Y	The reconstruction array does not project into any user projection bins.
7	RCHEK	Y	These are inconsistent. Explanation: The combination of back-projector and projector/filter/convolver chosen by the user is inconsistent. Consult listing just above error message for description of the choices that were specified.
8	RCHEK	Y	Due to lack of appropriate filters, BKFIL cannot execute fan-beam reconstructions at the present time.

Table 3. Continued.

Error No.	Routine	Fatal	Error Message
9	RCHEK	Y	When using fan-beam geometry and the subroutine FILBK, one of the back-projection subroutines BCDF2, BPTF2, BRFF2, should be used.
10	RCHEK	Y	Should use BCDF2, BPTF2, BRFF2 only with the subroutine FILBK.
11	RCHEK	Y	Cannot use attenuation projection and back-projection subroutines with the subroutine ENTPY.
12	RCHEK	Y	The requested back-projection subroutine will not calculate errors for convolution reconstructions.
13	RCHEK	Y	For this weighting model pixels and projection bins must be the same size (PWID=PAR(3)=1.0).
14	RCHEK	Y	These subroutines are inconsistent with the fan-beam parameters seen by SETUP.
15	RCHEK	Y	Attempted call of a projection or back-projection subroutine requiring attenuation factors before the factors were evaluated.
16	RCHEK	Y	For convolution and Fourier reconstruction methods, projection angles must be equally spaced over at least $\pi$ radians for parallel-beam geometry. To ensure this MODANG=IPAR(4) must not be 0 or 1 in the call to SETUP.

Table 3. Continued.

Error No.	Routine	Fatal	Error Message
17	RCHEK	Y	For convolution, Fourier, and entropy reconstruction methods, projection angles must be equally spaced over $2\pi$ radians for fan-beam geometry. To ensure this MODANG=IPAR(4) must be 3, -3, 5 or -5 in the call to SETUP.
18	RCHEK	Y	Must use BINF when performing convolution on fan-beam data.
19	RCHEK, BJECT, PJECT	Y	Must use the MARR reconstruction algorithm on ring geometry data.
20	CONGR, GRADY	Y	The number of steps NSTP=XXX is less than 0.
21	FMCG	Y	There is an error in the gradient calculated by the subroutine DULFC.
22	FMCG	N	Convergence was not obtained in the limit number of iterations.
23	FMCG	Y	The linear search technique indicates it is likely that there exists no minimum.
24	FILBK	Y	The dimension of the reconstruction array, NDIMU=IPAR(1), must be even for subroutine FILBK.
25	MARR	Y	The MARR reconstruction method can only be used for ring geometry (SETUP input parameter IGEOM=IPAR(3)=3).
26	MARR	Y	The number of crystals NXTAL=XXX is not even.



Table 3. Continued.

Error No.	Routine	Fatal	Error Message
27	MARR	N	A ring of XXX detectors and pixels that are XX.XXX the size of one detector implies that the entire ring will be inscribed in a square XXX pixels on a side. Using an array of XXX pixels on a side will only result in zeroes outside a radius of XX.XXX.
28	MARR	N	The maximum degree of the polynomials for a ring of XXX detectors is XXX. The reconstructed values will be computed to this degree.
29	BJECT	Y	The back-projection subroutine is inconsistent with the fan-beam parameters seen by SETUP.
30	BJECT	Y	Attempted call of a back-projection subroutine that uses attenuation factors before the factors were evaluated.
31	CBARP	Y	NREPS*NBARS=XXX is greater than 100.
32	EVATU	Y	Zero range in reconstructed array. No attenuation factors calculated.
33	EVATU	Y	Target to nontarget must be greater than 1. The value was .XXXEXXX.
34	GETUM	Y	A data input subroutine named GETUM must be supplied by the user.
35	PHANL	Y	There is a parameter error in the call to subroutine PHANL. (This is followed by a self-explanatory description of the rules for parameter values and a list of the values input.)

Table 3. Continued.

Error No.	Routine	Fatal	Error Message
36	PHANL	N	Warning . . . negative source (or attenuation) detected during generation of PHANL data.
37	PJECT	Y	The subroutine PJECT cannot be called during the execution of FILBK.
38	PJECT	Y	The projection subroutine is inconsistent with the fan-beam parameters seen by SETUP.
39	PJECT	Y	Attempted call of a projection subroutine that uses attenuation factors before the factors were evaluated.
40	XYGRF	Y	Input parameter IXY=XXX is not set properly.

System Error  
No.

1	FTATN	Y	No message--just SYSTEM ERROR 1 in large letters.
2	MEMST	Y	XXXXXX is not a valid pointer.
3	MEMST	Y	LPTR is negative, but not -ISET (-XXXX).
4	PHAN	Y	No message--just SYSTEM ERROR 4 in large letters.
5	STATN	Y	No message--just SYSTEM ERROR 5 in large letters.

## VII. GENERATION OF PHANTOMS AND PROJECTION DATA

The RECLBL Library has the ability to generate images of phantom objects and projection data that could theoretically be collected from them. If the user wishes to experiment with different reconstruction methods, he may employ the following subroutines to generate a variety of phantoms and corresponding projection data.

The general phantom generating subroutines of the RECLBL Library are PHAN and PHANL. These two subroutines have much in common and will therefore be described together. PHAN will generate a pixelized image of any phantom composed of ellipses and rectangles, and PHANL will generate analytic projections of any phantom that PHAN can generate. For purposes of simulating emission data with PHANL, each ellipse or rectangle can be specified as a source or attenuator. The value of each bin in the projection will be a line integral of source activity with attenuation included if appropriate. The amount of attenuation is a function of the density (attenuation coefficient) of the attenuator and the length of attenuating material that the source radiation must traverse on its path to the detector.

The phantom/phantom data generated by the routines PHAN/PHANL are from a superposition of rectangles and ellipses whose size and orientation are defined by the user in arrays that are arguments of these subroutines. The calling sequence for PHAN is

```
CALL PHAN(N,INTG,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,BB,NBB,PIXW)
```

where

- N is the total number of ellipses and rectangles that make up the phantom.
- INTG is an integration factor. PHAN generates the phantom in a discrete pixelized space. When the edges of an ellipse/rectangle do not coincide exactly with the boundary of a pixel, PHAN gives that pixel a fractional part of the full value according to what portion of the pixel lies

inside the phantom. To do this, PHAN divides each border pixel into  $INTG \times INTG$  "pexelettes," each of which is tested for "insideness" and the final value given to the pixel is the full value times the fraction of pexelettes found inside the phantom. This border "integration" gives the image a smoother appearance. We have found a reasonable value for this is 10.

ITYPE is an array that describes the ellipses/rectangles. For the  $I^{th}$  ellipse/rectangle, ITYPE(I) can take on the following values:

- 1 for a source ellipse
- 2 for a source rectangle

DENS is an array that describes the density (or attenuation coefficient) of each shape. For transmission this is in units of inverse projection bin width, and for emission in units of inverse bin width squared.

X,Y are two arrays that describe the (x,y) coordinates of the center of each ellipse/rectangle relative to the center of the image array. These are in units of projection bin width.

A,B are two arrays that describe the major and minor axes, respectively, of the ellipses or the lengths of the sides of the rectangles.

PHI is an array giving the angle in radians that the major axis (A above) makes with the x-axis.

BB is the array in which the image is generated.

NBB is the dimension of BB, which is assumed square.

PIXW is the pixel width in units of bin width. Since X, Y, A and B are all given in units of bin width, this is the conversion factor from bins to pixels. The sign of PIXW is used to normalize the total number of "counts" in the image so that it can be directly compared to a reconstructed image. It should be positive (+) for transmission and negative (-) for emission.

The calling sequence for PHANL is

```
CALL PHANL(N,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,P,M)
```

where

- N is the total number of ellipses and rectangles that make up the phantom.
- ITYPE is an array that describes the ellipses/rectangles. For the  $i^{\text{th}}$  ellipse/rectangle ITYPE(I) can take on the following values:
- 1 for a source ellipse
  - 2 for a source rectangle
  - 1 for an attenuating ellipse
  - 2 for an attenuating rectangle.
- DENS is an array that describes the density (or attenuation coefficient) of each shape. For transmission data this is in units of inverse projection bin width, and for emission in units of inverse bin width squared.
- X,Y are two arrays similar to ITYPE that describe the (x,y) coordinates of the center of each ellipse/rectangle. These are in units of projection bin width.
- A,B are two arrays that describe the major and minor axes, respectively, of the ellipses or the lengths of the sides of the rectangle.
- PHI is an array giving the angle in radians that the major axis (A above) makes with the x-axis.
- P is an array at least KDIMU (SETUP input-parameter IPAR(6)) long in which PHANL generates the projection.
- M is the angle index at which the projection is calculated (the angles are either supplied to or generated by SETUP).

Arrays X, Y, A, B, PHI, DENS, and ITYPE in both routines must be dimensioned at least as large as the number of ellipses/rectangles in the phantom. The  $i^{\text{th}}$  entry in each of these arrays is the appropriate parameter for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  shape. Only PHANL uses parameters from SETUP so phantom development can be done using PHAN without calling SETUP. PHANL and PHAN are

conveniently used together since reconstruction of data generated by PHANL may be compared to the corresponding phantom generated by PHAN. However, it is not necessary to create a pixelized phantom image using PHAN in order that PHANL be able to generate projection data. Demonstrations of the use of these two routines are given in section IX.

In addition to the general phantom generators, two special phantom generators in the RECLBL Library are PIE and CBARP. PIE generates an image of a circle containing equal-sized, alternating black and white sectors. CBARP generates a circular bar phantom. This is a phantom consisting of alternating black and white bars superimposed on a circular domain. The bar pattern is generated such that the last bar in each repetition of the pattern is  $1/2$  as wide as the previous bar,  $1/3$  as wide as the third last, etc. (cf. Example 16, section IX). The bar pattern may be repeated as many times as desired across the circle with the limitation that the number of bars in the pattern times the number of repetitions of the pattern is less than 100. Projection data are obtained from these phantom generators using subroutine PJECT. PJECT generates projection data for any phantom that can be represented in a pixelized array. It gives the added freedom of allowing the user to choose which model of activity distribution he wishes to employ during the projection operation (see section IV for the choices available). However, it should be noted that PHANL comes the closest to mimicking the data that would be collected in a physical situation. (This can be closely approximated by use of the projector PLL in conjunction with PJECT.)

The calling sequence for PIE is

```
CALL PIE(B1,N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NSLIPI,ISTART)
```

where

B1 is the array where the phantom is generated.  
 N is the dimension of the square array B1.  
 R is the radius of the circle (in pixel units).  
 X1,Y1 are the coordinates of the center of the circle with respect to the center of the array (in pixel units).  
 Z is the amplitude value to be assigned to pixels that are completely in a black section.  
 INTFAC is an integration factor (see description of INTG under PHAN above).  
 NSLIPI is the total number of slices in half of the pie (or the number of black slices in the whole pie).  
 ISTART is an indicator of the color of the first slice (counterclockwise from straight up). If it is zero, the first section is white; otherwise it is black.

The calling sequence for CBARP is

```
CALL CBARP(B1,N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NBAR,NREPS,IDIREC)
```

The meaning of the parameters is the same as for PIE with the following exceptions:

NBAR is the total number of bars in one repetition of the bar pattern.  
 NREPS is the number of repetitions of the pattern across the entire circle.  
 IDIREC is the direction the bars should be in:  
 0 = horizontal,  
 1 = vertical,  
 2 = annular rings.

The calling sequence for PJECT is

```
CALL PJECT(B,P,M,PRJ)
```

where

- B is the array containing the image from which the projection is to be calculated.
- P is the array at least KDIMU (SETUP input parameter IPAR(6)) long in which the projection is generated.
- M the index of the angle at which the projection is to be taken (the angles are either supplied to or generated by SETUP).
- PRJ the name of the projection subroutine to be used in the projection operation. It must be declared in an EXTERNAL statement in the calling routine.

PJECT depends on values supplied to SETUP in its computations, and thus, SETUP must be called before PJECT can be used.

In section IX, Examples 5, 6 and 17 use PIE to generate a phantom and Examples 5 and 6 use PJECT to get projection data from it. Example 16 shows the use of CBARP.



## VIII. STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND TIMING

### 1. Storage Requirements

The amount of storage that must be allocated in blank common is a function of the SETUP parameters NDIMU, NANG and KDIMU. The terms that make up the function vary depending on the reconstruction algorithm, the back-projection/projection weighting model, and options selected for the reconstruction via arguments in the calling statement or other SETUP parameters. It is difficult to ascertain the exact amount of storage necessary for any given program without running a storage size test (cf. sections III.3 and VI.1).

The expressions below are given as functions of NDIMU, NANG, KDIMU, and KDIM. KDIM may be determined from NDIMU by the relations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KDIM} &= \text{NDIMU} + 4 && \text{if } \text{ICIR} = 0 && , \\ \text{KDIM} &= \text{INT}(\sqrt{2} * \text{NDIMU}) + 4 && \text{if } \text{ICIR} \neq 0 && . \end{aligned}$$

When the storage requirements are dependent on values input to SETUP or the reconstruction routine, the appropriate portion of the equation is in the form of a logical statement. If the statement is true for the case being considered, then the preceding factor is included in the calculation; otherwise the value following the word "else" is used. For example, the expression

$$M = [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if } \text{ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1)] + [\text{KDIM} * \text{NANG} \times (1 \text{ if } \text{IERR}=1, \text{ else } 0)]$$

would be interpreted to mean M is equal to NDIM<sup>2</sup> times  $\pi/4$  if ICIR=0 plus KDIM\*NANG if IERR=1. If IERR $\neq$ 1, the last term is zero and if ICIR $\neq$ 0 the  $\pi/4$  term becomes 1 in the calculation.

All reconstruction routines require that SETUP be called to initialize the values of all input parameters and to set up storage that is used by all algorithms. This amount is

$$S = 3 \times \text{NANG} + 2 \times \text{KDIMU} + 2 \times \text{NDIMU} + [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1) \\ \times (1 \text{ if using attenuation correction, else } 0)] + [62 \times \text{NANG} \times \\ (1 \text{ if using ray factors, else } 0)]$$

and will be referred to below.

The storage requirements M for the nine reconstruction algorithms are as follows:

BJECT

$$M = \text{KDIM} + S$$

BKFI

$$M = 3 \times 2^{(P-1)} + S$$

where

$$P = \text{smallest integer } \geq \log_2(2 \times \text{KDIM}).$$

CONGR

$$M = 2 \times \text{KDIM} + [3 \times \text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1)] \\ + [\text{KDIM} \times \text{NANG} \times (1 \text{ if IERR}=1, \text{ else } 0)] \\ + [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1) \times (1 \text{ if IRLX}=1, \text{ else } 0)] + S$$

CONVO

$$M = 4 \times \text{KDIM} + [\text{KDIM} \times (1 \text{ if IGEOM}=1 \text{ or } 2, \text{ else } 0)] \\ + [6 \times \text{KDIM} \times (1 \text{ if IERR}=1, \text{ else } 0)] + S$$

ENTPY

$$M = 6 \times \text{NANG} \times \text{KDIM} + \text{KDIM} + [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1)] + S$$

FILBK

$$M = 2^P \times (2^P + 2 + \sqrt{2}) + 2 \times \text{KDIMU} + (3 \times \text{NANG}) + 4$$

where

$$P = \text{smallest integer } \geq \log_2(2 \times \text{NDIMU})$$

## GRADY

$$M = 2 \times \text{KDIM} + [2 \times \text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1)] \\ + [\text{KDIM} \times \text{NANG} \times (1 \text{ if IERR}=1, \text{ else } 0)] \\ + [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1) \\ \times (1 \text{ if IRLX}=1, \text{ else } 0)] + S$$

## GVERS

$$M = \{ \text{NDIMU}^2 \times [\text{NDIMU}^2 \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR} = 0, \text{ else } 1) + (\text{KDIM} \times \text{NANG}) + 2] \\ \times (\pi/4 \text{ if ICIR}=0, \text{ else } 1) \} + [\text{KDIM} \times (\text{NANG} + 1)] \\ + [\text{KDIM} \times (\text{NANG} + 1) \times (1 \text{ if IERR}=1, \text{ else } 0)] + S$$

## MARR

$$M = \text{NANG}/2 \times (25 + \text{NANG}) - 4$$

Table 4 shows a comparison of the estimates computed from the above expressions with the actual work space necessary for that reconstruction. The pertinent parameter values are as follows: NDIMU=32, ICIR=0, NANG=36, KDIMU=32, IGEOM=0 (except for MARR where IGEOM=3), IERR=0, IRLX=1 and using the projector/back-projector pair PCD, BCD.

Table 4. Comparison of estimates computed with actual work space necessary for reconstruction.

Reconstruction Subroutine	Actual	Estimate
BJECT	272	272
BKFIL	428	428
CONGR	3556	3525
CONVO	380	380
ENTPY	8860	8852
FILBK	4488	4496
GRADY	2744	2720
GVERS	1,714,888	1,692,296
MARR	1094	1094

## 2. Algorithm Timing

Table 5 gives the central processor times for reconstructing a circular array from 36 projection angles (NDIMU=32, NANG=36, ICIR=0) for various combinations of reconstruction algorithm and back-projection subroutine. These simulations were compiled using the MNF compiler and run on the CDC 7600 computer at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. The times should be used only as a relative measure and not as an absolute measure of algorithm speed because speed is a function of the compiler and the particular computer used. We have found that during peak usage the computation time increases due to increased central processor overhead; thus the times listed in table 5 are only approximate values.

The speed of the algorithms BJECT, CONGR, ENTPY, and GRADY is determined entirely by the speed of the projection and back-projection subroutines. A major part of the effort of developing the RECLBL Library has been spent in optimizing the code for these subroutines. The time to project and back-project is a function of the size of the reconstruction array, the number of projections, the weighting scheme, and the type of geometry. This time is linear in both the number of elements to reconstruct and the number of projection angles.

The fan-beam projection and back-projection subroutines require the longest computation times. For example, in the CONGR and GRADY algorithms the time for fan-beam geometry with flat detector is increased more than a factor of ten over parallel-beam geometry: time for BCD is 3 sec as compared with the time for BCDF (flat detector) of 30 sec; time for BRF is 4 sec as compared with the time for BRFF (flat detector) of 69 sec. The increase in computation time of fan-beam over parallel-beam routines is less when using fan-beam geometry with a curved detector.

The data in table 5 for the algorithms CONGR and GRADY were obtained using the parameters IRLX=1, IERR=0, and NSTEP=10. Other tests were done for various combinations for IRLX and IERR but the computation

Table 5. Central processor times in seconds for constructing a 32 x 32 circular array from 36 projection angles for various combinations of reconstruction algorithms and back-projection subroutines.

Reconstruction Subroutine							
Back-Projection Subroutines	BJECT	BKFIL	CONGR for 10 Iterations	CONVO	ENTPY for 10 Iterations	FILBK	GRADY for 10 Iterations
Parallel Beam							
BPT	0.19	0.45	1.43	0.44	7.76	0.79	1.42
BCD	0.25	0.53	2.65	0.53	16.24	1.06	2.73
BIN	0.26	0.54		0.52		1.14	
BLL	0.36	0.64	5.41	0.62	31.70	1.52	5.53
BRF	0.32	0.61	4.28	0.63	23.98	1.38	4.32
Fan Beam Curved Detector							
BPTF	0.55		9.51		53.45		9.88
BPTF2	0.55					2.68	
BCDF	0.94		17.75		102.6		17.96
BCDF2	1.00					4.80	
BINF	0.54			0.91			
BRFF	2.57		52.87		310.2		54.01
BRFF2	2.58					13.28	
Fan Beam Flat Detector							
BPTF	0.27		3.29		17.98		3.25
BPTF2	0.47					2.03	
BCDF	1.47		30.16		169.8		30.19
BCDF2	1.54					8.36	
BINF	0.36			0.76			
BRFF	3.26		68.83		388.1		68.48
BRFF2	3.35					18.31	
Attenuation Correction							
BPTA	0.23		2.21				2.25
BCDA	0.29		3.80				3.72
BRFA	0.37		5.37				5.35
Other Reconstruction Subroutines							
GVERS	*						
MARR	2.23						
Special Routines for Attenuation Correction							
EVATN	2.94						
EVATU	3.02						

\*Timing could not be measured since the memory required to reconstruct a 32 x 32 array is larger than 170 K, which is the memory size of the CDC 7600 computer at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

times were the same. This is what one would expect when algorithm speed is primarily determined by the speed of the projection and back-projection subroutines. For these algorithms one projection and one back-projection must be done for each iteration. The reconstruction subroutine ENTPY required longer central processor time than any of the other algorithms. The reason for this is that the function optimized (equation (4.5) of section V) is not quadratic; thus more than two back-projection and projection operations are required for each iteration.

Attenuation correction increases computation time in CONGR and GRADY (BRF - 4.3 sec as compared with BRFA - 5.4 sec). These timings were measured after the attenuation factors were calculated. Notice that the time for calculation of the attenuation factors (EVATN - 2.9 sec and EVATU - 3.0 sec) is significant.

The speed of the algorithms BKFIL, CONVO, and FILBK is determined to a large extent by the speed of the back-projection subroutines. For these algorithms the filter or convolution operation also takes considerable time. BKFIL, CONVO, and FILBK require a single back-projection. However, FILBK requires longer computation time than BKFIL and CONVO since the data is back-projected into an array that is four times the size of the user's array.

## IX. EXAMPLES OF LIBRARY USE

The sample programs illustrated in this section were run on the CDC 7600 computer at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. These programs show how the user can set up his main program in order to use the RECLBL Library. The example programs are written in standard Fortran IV except for the nonstandard program statement:

```
PROGRAM XXXXX (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT) .
```

The user may have to replace this statement with the appropriate program statement applicable for his computer or compiler.

All programs require the declaration statements:

```
DIMENSION B( ),AG( )
COMMON WORK( )
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
EXTERNAL BCK,PRJ
```

where B is the reconstruction array, AG is the array of angles, WORK is an array of blank common used for working space, IPAR is an integer array of input parameters, and PAR is a real array of input parameters. Besides the 15 input parameters in the IPAR and PAR arrays (cf. sections III.2-III.3), the user must specify the logical unit number LUNOUT for the output file and specify whether the output line will be 80 or 132 characters long by setting the parameter I80132 zero or nonzero, respectively (cf. section III.1). The EXTERNAL statement must specify each back-projection, projection, convolution or filter subroutine that is passed as a parameter to one of the reconstruction subroutines.

The user must supply his own subroutine GETUM, which is used for data input as explained in section III.4. The subroutine SETUP must be called before calling any of the reconstruction subroutines as discussed in section III.1.

## 1. Example 1 - Projection and Back-Projection of Parallel- and Fan-Beam Data

The program XBJECT gives an example of how the subroutines PJECT and BJECT are used to project and back-project data. The projection data are obtained from the array BX, representing a point source at position (48,48). Using parallel-beam geometry, PJECT is called (statement E1.058) to project data into the user's projection array P with KDIMU = 100 and AXISU = 50.0. In statement E1.059 the data are back-projected into the array B and the resulting image is displayed by the subroutine ARRAY. This simple back-projection image is blurred by approximately  $1/r$ , where  $r$  is the distance from the point source to other elements in the image.

Next we perform a test to see how close the blurring function is approximated by  $1/r$ . In statements E1.064 through E1.067, the back-projection result is multiplied by the distance each point (I,J) is from the point (48,48), i.e.,  $\sqrt{(I-48)^2 + (J-48)^2}$ . Since the back-projection result gives a  $1/r$  response for a point source, the multiplied image represents a nearly uniform distribution of intensities as can be seen from the displayed image. This same procedure is applied for fan-beam data projected for both curved and flat detectors. Notice that for the fan-beam geometry the back-projection subroutine BRFF2 (statements E1.081 and E1.103) is used instead of BRFF. The subroutine BRFF2 properly weights the projection data such that the result gives a  $1/r$  response for a point source.

```

PROGRAM XBJECT (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)      E1.001      C
C
C      EXAMPLE 1                                E1.002      C
C      THE PROGRAM XBJECT BACK-PROJECTS A POINT SOURCE PROJECTION      E1.003      C
C      FUNCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM, FAN BEAM CURVED DETECTOR, FAN BEAM    E1.004      C
C      FLAT DETECTOR GEOMETRIES AND COMPARES THE RESULT WITH A 1/R      E1.005      C
C      RESPONSE.                                E1.006      C
C
C      DIMENSION B(4096),BX(4096),P(100),AG(180)  E1.007      C
C      DATA BX/4096*0./                                E1.008      C
C      DATA B(3056)/1./                                E1.009      C
C      COMMON WORK(2500)                                E1.010      C
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IB0132                    E1.011      C
C
C      LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE                          E1.012      C
C      IB0132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG               E1.013      C
C      =0      EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS    E1.014      C
C      (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)                     E1.015      C
C
C      COMMON/PARM(IPAR(12),PAR(3))                   E1.016      C
C
C      EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),  E1.017      C
C      1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),           E1.018      C
C      2 (LIMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWDOR ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),         E1.019      C
C      3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),          E1.020      C
C      4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))                 E1.021      C
C
C      EXTERNAL BRFF,PRF,BRFF2,PRF                    E1.022      C
C
C      LUNOUT=2                                         E1.023      C
C      IB0132=0                                         E1.024      C
C
C      THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE                         E1.025      C
C
C      NDIMU=64                                         E1.026      C
C      ICIR=1                                           E1.027      C
C      IGEOM=0                                          E1.028      C
C      NANG=180                                         E1.029      C
C      MODANG=5                                         E1.030      C
C      KDIMU=100                                        E1.031      C
C      IMIT=1                                           E1.032      C
C      NWDOR=2500                                       E1.033      C
C      NFLOAT=1                                         E1.034      C
C      ISTORE=0                                         E1.035      C
C      IPRINT=7                                         C
C      LUNATN=0                                         C
C      PWID=1                                           C
C      AXISU=50.5                                       C
C      RFAN=0.                                          C
C
C      PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY                          C
C
C      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)                        C
C
C      DO 10 M=1,NANG                                    C
C      CALL PJECT (BX,P,M,PRF)                          C
C      CALL BJECT (B,P,M,BRFF)                          C
C
C      WRITE (2,22)                                     C
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)                             C
C
C      DO 12 I=1,64                                     C
C      DO 12 J=1,64                                     C
C      K=(J-1)*64+I                                     C
C      12 B(K)=B(K)*SQRT(FLOAT((I-48)**2+(J-48)**2))    C
C
C      WRITE (2,22)                                     C
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)                             C
C
C      E1.036      E1.037
C      E1.038      E1.039
C      E1.040      E1.041
C      E1.042      E1.043
C      E1.044      E1.045
C      E1.046      E1.047
C      E1.048      E1.049
C      E1.050      E1.051
C      E1.052      E1.053
C      E1.054      E1.055
C      E1.056      E1.057
C      E1.058      E1.059
C      E1.060      E1.061
C      E1.062      E1.063
C      E1.064      E1.065
C      E1.066      E1.067
C      E1.068      E1.069
C      E1.070

```



```

C      FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - CURVED DETECTOR
C      IGEOM=1
C      RFAN=80.
C      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C      DO 14 M=1,NANG
C      CALL PJECT (BX,P,M,PRFF)
14 CALL BJECT (B,P,M,BRFF2)
C      WRITE (2,24)
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C      DO 16 I=1,64
C      DO 16 J=1,64
C      K=(J-1)*64+I
16 B(K)=B(K)*SQRT(FLOAT((I-48)**2+(J-48)**2))
C      WRITE (2,24)
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C      FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - FLAT DETECTOR
C      IGEOM=2
C      RFAN=80.
C      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C      DO 18 M=1,NANG
C      CALL PJECT (BX,P,M,PRFF)
18 CALL BJECT (B,P,M,BRFF2)
C      WRITE (2,26)
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C      DO 20 I=1,64
C      DO 20 J=1,64
C      K=(J-1)*64+I
20 B(K)=B(K)*SQRT(FLOAT((I-48)**2+(J-48)**2))
C      WRITE (2,26)
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C      22 FORMAT(1X//23H PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY)
C      24 FORMAT(1X//36H FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - CURVED DETECTOR)
C      26 FORMAT(1X//34H FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - FLAT DETECTOR)
C      END

```

E1.071  
 E1.072  
 E1.073  
 E1.074  
 E1.075  
 E1.076  
 E1.077  
 E1.078  
 E1.079  
 E1.080  
 E1.081  
 E1.082  
 E1.083  
 E1.084  
 E1.085  
 E1.086  
 E1.087  
 E1.088  
 E1.089  
 E1.090  
 E1.091  
 E1.092  
 E1.093  
 E1.094  
 E1.095  
 E1.096  
 E1.097  
 E1.098  
 E1.099  
 E1.100  
 E1.101  
 E1.102  
 E1.103  
 E1.104  
 E1.105  
 E1.106  
 E1.107  
 E1.108  
 E1.109  
 E1.110  
 E1.111  
 E1.112  
 E1.113  
 E1.114  
 E1.115  
 E1.116  
 E1.117  
 E1.118  
 E1.119  
 E1.120  
 E1.121

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)
1 IPAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 1 RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3 0 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 180 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5 5 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
5 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
5 ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
5 STARTING AT ZERO
6 100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7 1 TRANSMISSION DATA
8 2600 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11 7 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
11 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
11 PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
11 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12 0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

```

```

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)
1 PAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 180 ( 264)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 360 ( 550)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 540 ( 1034)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 740 ( 1344)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 868 ( 1544)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
 92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 868 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N N D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTT
P P J E C C T
PPPP J EEE C C T
P J J E C C T
P JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 960 ( 1700)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1140 ( 2164)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2543 ( 4757)

```

BBBB J EEEEE CCC TTTT
B B J E C C T
BBBB J EEE C C T
B B J J E C C T
BBBB JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2451 ( 4623)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 2543 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTT
E NN N D D P P J E C C T
EEE N N N D D PPPP J EEE C C T
E N N N D D P J J E C C T
EEEE N N DDDD P JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2543 ( 4757)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2451 ( 4623)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 2543 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

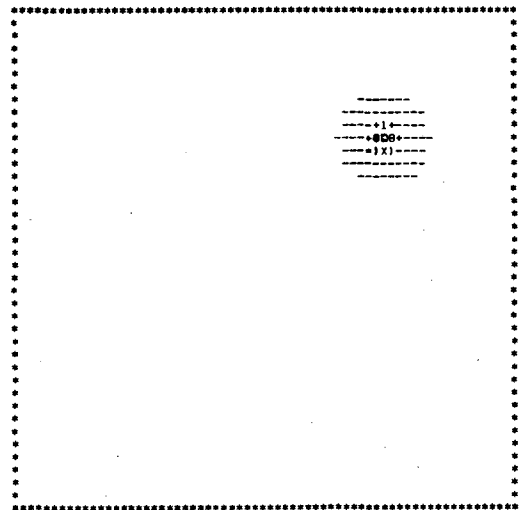
```

EEEE N N DDDD BBBB J EEEEE CCC TTTT
E NN N D D B B J E C C T
EEE N N N D D BBBB J EEE C C T
E N N N D D B B J J E C C T
EEEE N N DDDD BBBB JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY

XMIN = .49E-02 XMAX = .21E+01 XSUM = .2039E+03



```

.4890E-02 .1634E+00 .3958E+00 .5015E+00 .5754E+00 .6600E+00 1.7445E+00
Z .8185E+00 X .8713E+00 A .9241E+00 M .1040E+01 .1157E+01 .1231E+01 .1315E+01
.1389E+01 .1547E+01 .1738E+01 .1843E+01 .1928E+01 .2012E+01 .2086E+01
.2118E+01

```

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N N D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

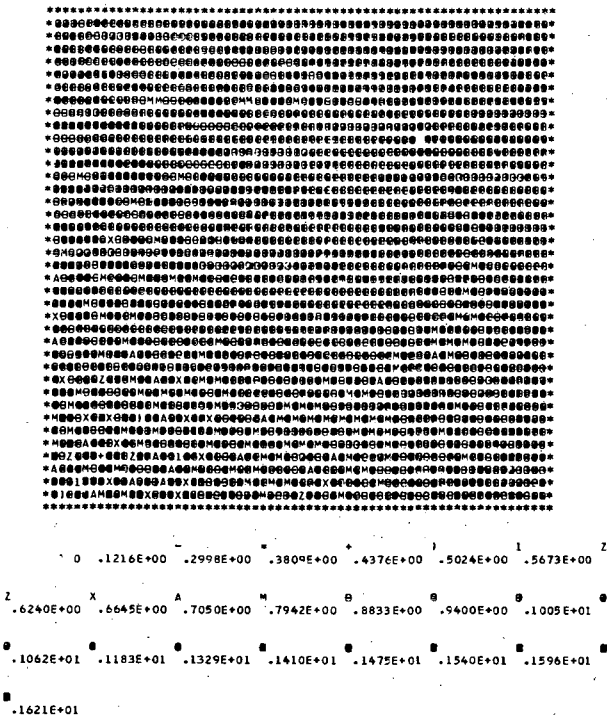
```





FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - FLAT DETECTOR

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .16E+01 XSUM = .4095E+04



2. Example 2 - Convolution

The program XCONVO uses the convolution algorithm to reconstruct emission and transmission projection data for parallel-beam, fan-beam geometry with curved detector, and fan-beam geometry with flat detector. For the parallel-beam geometry the reconstruction is performed using the convolvers SHLO and RALA in statements E2.058 and E2.071, respectively. For the fan-beam geometries the convolver LAKS is used to reconstruct simulated projection data in statement E2.091 for the curved detector and in statement E2.109 for the flat detector. The convolvers SHLO and RALA cannot be used for fan-beam geometry nor can the convolver LAKS be used for parallel-beam geometry.

The errors XE in the reconstructed image are displayed in statements E2.067, E2.080, E2.100, and E2.118. The projection errors are input by the subroutine GETUM and it is assumed that these errors are equal to the square root of the projections (statement E2.187) for emission data and are all equal to 1 (statement E2.192) for transmission data.



```

SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERP)
EXAMPLE 2
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
A CHEST PHANTOM. ERRORS IN PROJECTION DATA ARE GIVEN IF
IMIT = 0, 1E. IF IT IS EMISSION DATA.
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
DIMENSION B(4096)
DIMENSION A1(4),B1(4),X1(4),Y1(4),PHI(4),Z(4),ITYPE(4)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IBOL132
LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
IBOL132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
=0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
(OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAP(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR ( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR ( 2)),(ICEOM ,IPAR ( 3)),
1 (NANG ,IPAR ( 4)),(MODANG ,IPAR ( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR ( 6)),
2 (IMIT ,IPAR ( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR ( 8)),(NFLOAT ,IPAR ( 9)),
3 (ISTORE ,IPAR (10)),(IPRINT ,IPAR (11)),(LUNATN ,IPAR (12)),
4 (PWID ,PAR ( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR ( 2)),(PFAN ,PAR ( 3))
DATA ITYPE/1,1,1,1/
DATA A1/40.,10.,14.,14./
DATA B1/40.,10.,10.,10./
DATA X1/0.,0.,10.,-10./
DATA Y1/0.,-10.,0.,0./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,1.57079633,1.57079633/
DATA Z/5.,27.,-4.,-4./
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
IF (IMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
IF (IMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (4,10,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWIDTH)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
10 CALL PHANL (4,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
IF (IMIT.EQ.1) GO TO 14
DO 12 K=1,KDIMU
DK=DATA(K)
IF (DK.LE.1.) DK=1.
12 ERR(K)=SQRT(DK)
RETURN
14 DO 16 K=1,KDIMU
16 ERR(K)=1.
RETURN
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	5	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6	100	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7	0	STARTING AT ZERO
8	2000	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
9	1	EMISSION DATA
10	0	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
11	12	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
12	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
		PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
		PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES
		LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

A TOTAL OF 68 ( 17 THRU 84) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

68 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P
EEE NN ND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

CCC 0000 N NV V 00000
C C O 0 NN NV V O O
C O 0 NN NV V O O
C C O 0 NN NV V O O
CCC 0000 N N V 00000

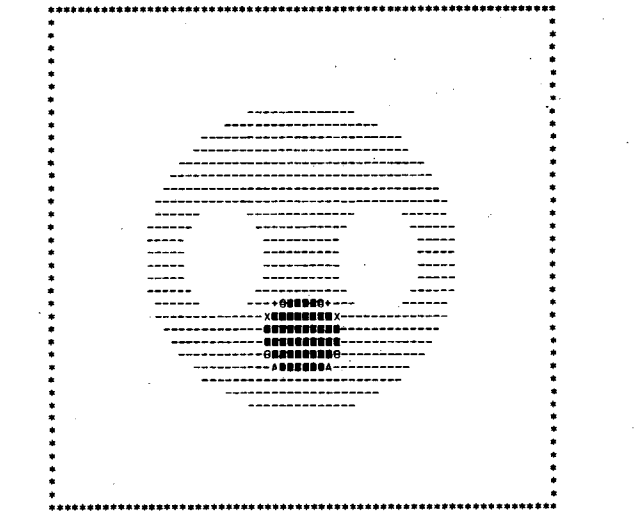
```

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO
DESCRIPTION
IERR - 1 CALCULATE ERRORS
BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS
ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION INTERPOLATION NO NO
CNV CONVOLUTION N/A NO NO
THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(1),I=0, 67)
-637E+00 -212E+00 -424E-01 -182E-01 -101E-01
-643E-02 -445E-02 -326E-02 -250E-02 -197E-02
-140E-02 -132E-02 -111E-02 -943E-03 -813E-03
-708E-03 -622E-03 -551E-03 -492E-03 -441E-03
-398E-03 -361E-03 -329E-03 -301E-03 -276E-03
-255E-03 -236E-03 -216E-03 -203E-03 -189E-03
-177E-03 -166E-03 -156E-03 -146E-03 -138E-03
-130E-03 -123E-03 -116E-03 -110E-03 -105E-03
-995E-04 -947E-04 -902E-04 -861E-04 -822E-04
-786E-04 -752E-04 -721E-04 -691E-04 -663E-04
-637E-04 -612E-04 -589E-04 -567E-04 -546E-04
-526E-04 -508E-04 -490E-04 -473E-04 -457E-04
-442E-04 -428E-04 -414E-04 -401E-04 -389E-04
-377E-04 -365E-04 -355E-04
PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A N N N
PPPP H H H H A A N N N
P H H A A A N N N
PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE
X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
ITYPE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( 0, ( 40.00, ( 40.00) 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( 0, ( 40.00, ( 40.00) 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( -10.00, ( 10.00, ( 10.00) 0 27.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, ( -10.00, ( 10.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, ( 0, ( 14.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( -10.00, ( 0, ( 14.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 4.00
EEEE N N DDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P P H H A A N N N
EEE NN ND D P P H H A A A A N N N
EEEE N N DDD P H H A A N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7526E+04



```

0 .2400E+01 .5920E+01 .7520E+01 .8640E+01 .9920E+01 .1120E+02
Z .1232E+02 .1312E+02 .1392E+02 .1568E+02 .1744E+02 .1856E+02 .1984E+02
.2096E+02 .2336E+02 .2624E+02 .2784E+02 .2912E+02 .3040E+02 .3152E+02
.3200E+02

```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1251 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD CCC ODDDD N N V V ODDDD
E NN N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEE N N D D C C O O N N V V O O
E N N D D C C O O N N V V O O
EEEE N N DDDD CCC ODDDD N N V V ODDDD

```

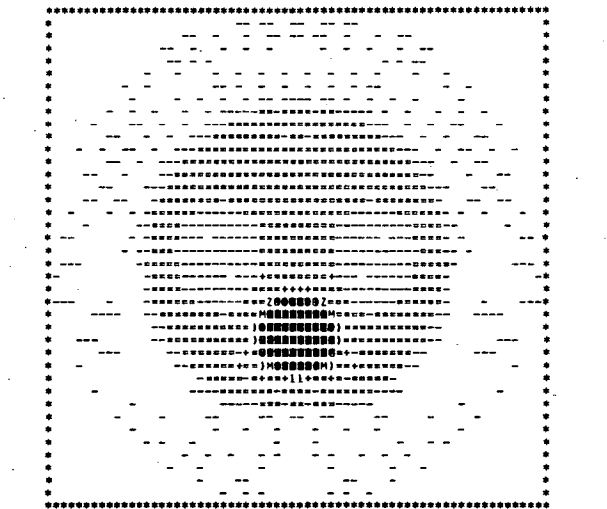
```

CCC ODDDD N N V V ODDDD
C C O O NN N V V O O
C C O O N N V V O O
C C O O N N V V O O
CCC ODDDD N N V V ODDDD

```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY USING SHLO CONVOLVER EMISSION DATA

XMIN = -.23E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7525E+04



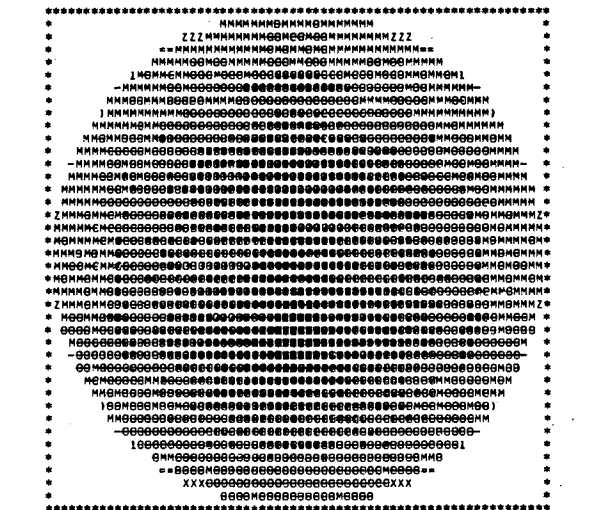
```

- .2305E+01 .2822E+00 .4077E+01 .5802E+01 .7009E+01 .8389E+01 .9769E+01 Z
Z .1098E+02 .1184E+02 .1270E+02 .1460E+02 .1650E+02 .1770E+02 .1908E+02
.2029E+02 .2288E+02 .2598E+02 .2771E+02 .2909E+02 .3047E+02 .3167E+02
.3219E+02

```

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .12E+02 XSUM = .2086E+05



```

0 .8744E+00 .2157E+01 .2740E+01 .3148E+01 .3614E+01 .4081E+01 Z
Z .4489E+01 .4780E+01 .5072E+01 .5713E+01 .6354E+01 .6762E+01 .7229E+01
.7637E+01 .8511E+01 .9561E+01 .1014E+02 .1061E+02 .1108E+02 .1148E+02
.1166E+02

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO

DESCRIPTION  
IERR = 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG BCK CNV	FUNCTION BACKPROJECTION INTERPOLATION CONVOLUTION	RAY WEIGHTING N/A	ATTENUATION NO NO	FAN BEAM NO NO
-------------	---	-------------------	-------------------	----------------

THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOLI)=0, 67)

-785E+00	-318E+00	0	-354E-01	0
-127E-01	0	-650E-02	0	-393E-02
-141E-02	-263E-02	0	-188E-02	0
0	-722E-03	0	-602E-03	0
-509E-03	0	-437E-03	0	-378E-03
0	-331E-03	0	-292E-03	0
-260E-03	0	-233E-03	0	-209E-03
0	-189E-03	0	-172E-03	0
-157E-03	0	-144E-03	0	-133E-03
0	-122E-03	0	-113E-03	0
-105E-03	0	-980E-04	0	-914E-04
0	-855E-04	0	-802E-04	0
-753E-04	0	-709E-04	0	0

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000  
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4

THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER  
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
DENS - INTENSITY

THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

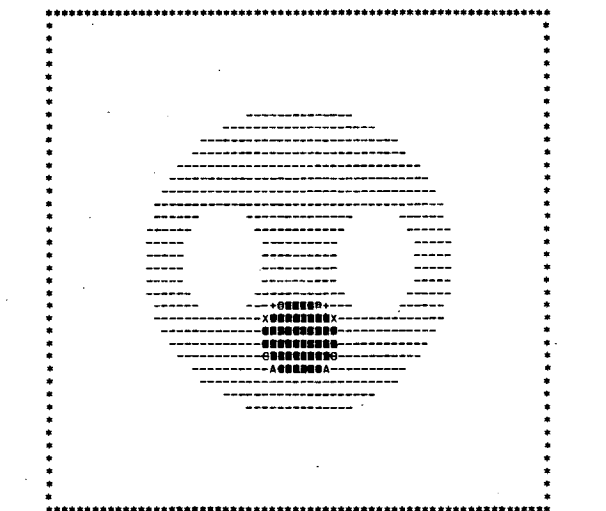
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1	- ELLIPSE	( 0, ( 0, ( 40.00, ( 40.00	0	5.00		
1	- ELLIPSE	( 0, ( -10.00, ( 10.00, ( 10.00	0	27.00		
1	- ELLIPSE	( 10.00, ( 0, ( 14.00, ( 10.00	1.57	-4.00		
1	- ELLIPSE	( -10.00, ( 0, ( 14.00, ( 10.00	1.57	-4.00		

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A NN N
EEE N N D D PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N N D D P H H AAAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7526E+04



```

0 .2400E+01 .5920E+01 .7520E+01 .8640E+01 .9920E+01 .1120E+02 Z
Z .1232E+02 .1312E+02 .1392E+02 .1568E+02 .1744E+02 .1856E+02 .1984E+02
.2096E+02 .2336E+02 .2624E+02 .2784E+02 .2912E+02 .3040E+02 .3152E+02
.3200E+02

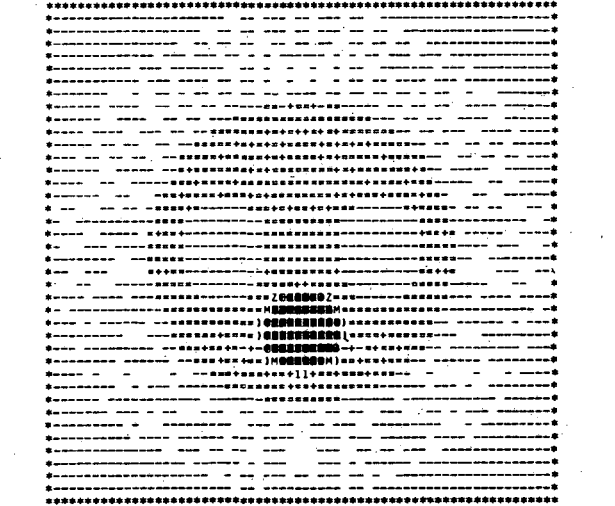
```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1251 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO
E NN N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEE N N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
E N NN D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEEE N N DDDD CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO

RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY USING RALA CONVOLVER
EMISSION DATA

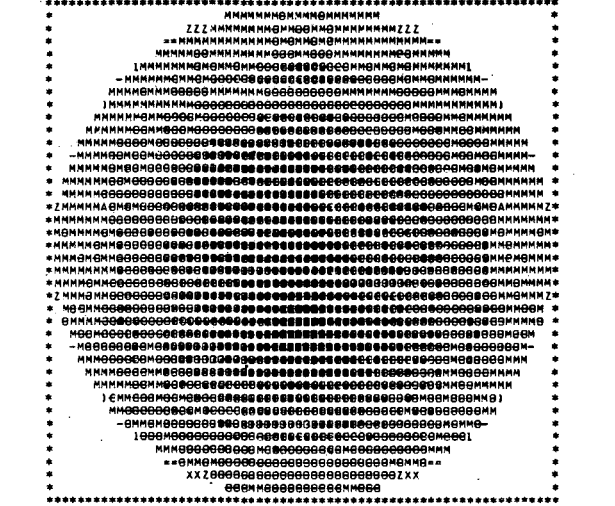
XMIN = -.28E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7521E+04



-.2819E+01 -.1807E+00 .3688E+01 .5447E+01 .6678E+01 .8085E+01 .9492E+01
Z .1072E+02 .1160E+02 .1248E+02 .1442E+02 .1635E+02 .1758E+02 .1899E+02
.2022E+02 .2286E+02 .2602E+02 .2778E+02 .2919E+02 .3060E+02 .3183E+02
.3235E+02

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .15E+02 XSUM = .2587E+05



0 .1099E+01 .2710E+01 .3442E+01 .3955E+01 .4541E+01 .5126E+01
Z .5639E+01 .6005E+01 .6371E+01 .7177E+01 .7983E+01 .8495E+01 .9081E+01
.9594E+01 .1069E+02 .1201E+02 .1274E+02 .1333E+02 .1391E+02 .1443E+02
.1465E+02

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

Table with 2 columns: IPAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Rows include: 1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY, 2 0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY, 3 1 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR), 4 72 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES, 5 5 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT, 6 100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION, 7 0 EMISSION DATA, 8 2000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK, 9 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE, 10 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST), 11 12 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES), 12 0 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS.

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

Table with 2 columns: PAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Rows include: 1 1.330 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION, 2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY, 3 125.000 DISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION.

A TOTAL OF 90 ( 6 THRU 95) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

90 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1251 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO
C C O O NN N V V O O
C O O NN N V V O O
C C O O NN N V V O O
CCC OOOO N N V OOOO

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO

Table with 2 columns: IERR and DESCRIPTION. Row: 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

Table with 5 columns: ARG, FUNCTION, RAY WEIGHTING, ATTENUATION, FAN BEAM. Rows: BCK BACKPROJECTION, CNV CONVOLUTION.

THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(I), I=0, 89)

Table with 4 columns: Value, Value, Value, Value. Rows of numerical values ranging from -1.78E-03 to -5.15E-04.

THE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGHT(I), I=1, 90)

Table with 5 columns: Value, Value, Value, Value, Value. Rows of numerical values ranging from .937E+00 to .948E+00.



```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED  
 ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752  
 NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4  
 THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER  
 A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
 PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
 DENS - INTENSITY  
 THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

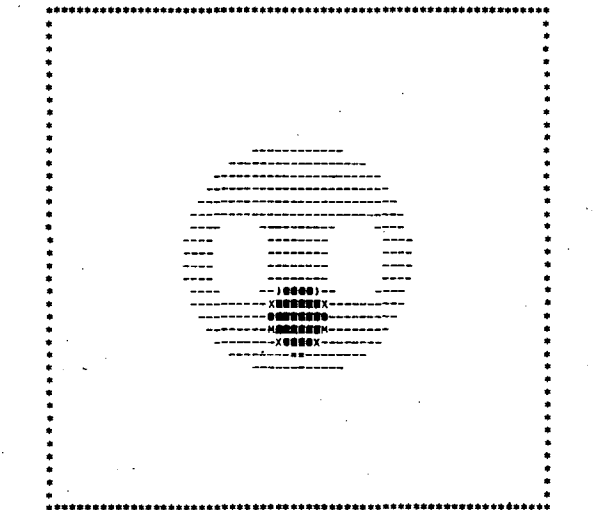
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	( 0),( 0)	( 0),( 0)	( 40.00),( 40.00)	( 30.08),( 30.08)	0	5.00
1 - ELLIPSE	( 0),( 0)	( -10.00),( -10.00)	( 10.00),( 10.00)	( 10.00),( 10.00)	0	27.00
1 - ELLIPSE	( 10.00),( 7.52)	( 0),( 0)	( 14.00),( 14.00)	( 7.52),( 7.52)	1.57	( 47.76)
1 - ELLIPSE	( -10.00),( -7.52)	( 0),( 0)	( 14.00),( 14.00)	( 7.52),( 7.52)	1.57	( -7.08)

```

EEEE N N DDDD      PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D D      P P H H A A NN N
EEE N N D D D      PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N N D D D      P H H AAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD      P H H A A N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .57E+02 XSUM = .7522E+04



Z  
 0 .4245E+01 - .1047E+02 .1330E+02 .1528E+02 .1755E+02 .1981E+02  
 X  
 .2179E+02 .2321E+02 .2462E+02 .2774E+02 .3085E+02 .3283E+02 .3509E+02  
 A  
 .3708E+02 .4132E+02 .4642E+02 .4925E+02 .5151E+02 .5377E+02 .5576E+02  
 M  
 .5660E+02

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1561 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

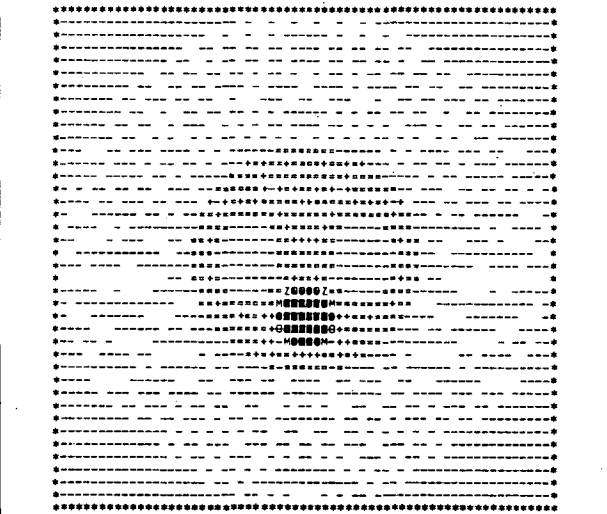
```

EEEE N N DDDD      CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
E NN N D D D      C C O O NN N V V O O O
EEE N N D D D      C O O O N N N V V O O O
E N N D D D      C C O O N NN V V O O O
EEEE N N DDDD      CCC 00000 N N V V 00000

```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - CURVED DETECTOR USING LAKS CONVOLVER  
 EMISSION DATA

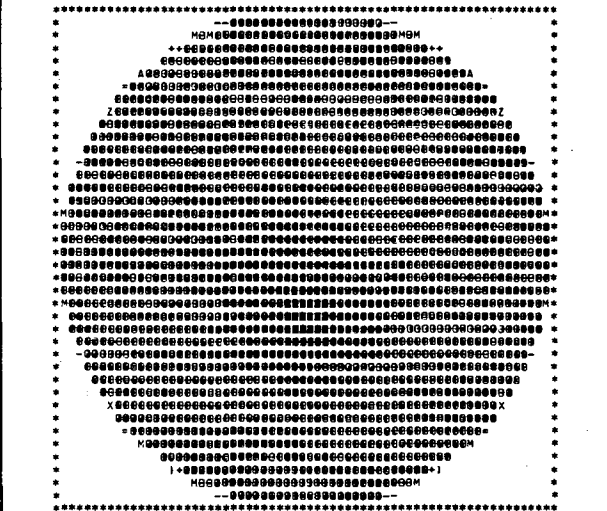
XMIN = -.50E+01 XMAX = .57E+02 XSUM = .7484E+04



Z  
 -.5040E+01 -.3791E+00 .6457E+01 .9565E+01 .1174E+02 .1423E+02 .1671E+02  
 X  
 .1889E+02 .2044E+02 .2199E+02 .2541E+02 .2883E+02 .3101E+02 .3349E+02  
 A  
 .3567E+02 .4033E+02 .4592E+02 .4903E+02 .5151E+02 .5400E+02 .5618E+02  
 M  
 .5711E+02

ERRORS IN THE RECDNSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .24E+02 XSUM = .4675E+05



Z  
 0 .1776E+01 .4380E+01 .5564E+01 .6392E+01 .7339E+01 .8286E+01  
 X  
 .5115E+01 .5707E+01 .1030E+02 .1160E+02 .1290E+02 .1373E+02 .1468E+02  
 A  
 .1551E+02 .1728E+02 .1941E+02 .2060E+02 .2154E+02 .2249E+02 .2332E+02  
 M  
 .2368E+02

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A N N
PPPP HHHH A A N N
P P H H A A A A N N
P H H A A A N N

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

1 IPAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3 2 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 72 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT-DETECTOR)
5 5 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
6 100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7 0 EMISSION DATA
8 2000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11 12 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
12 0 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
ITYPE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( 0) ( 30.08), ( 30.08) 0 ( 8.84)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, -10.00 10.00, 10.00 0 ( 27.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, (-7.52), ( 7.52), ( 7.52) ( 47.76)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 (-4.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 7.52), ( 0) ( 10.53), ( 7.52) (-7.08)
1 - ELLIPSE (-10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 (-4.00)
1 - ELLIPSE (-7.52), ( 0) ( 10.53), ( 7.52) (-7.08)

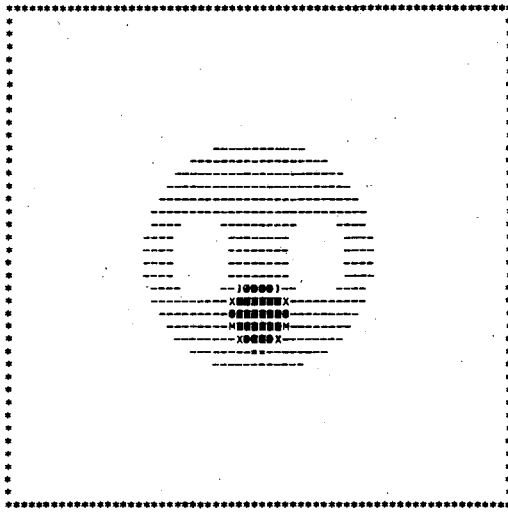
FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

1 PAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 1.330 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 125.000 DISTANCE FROM SECTION OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A N N
EEE N N D D PPPP HHHH A A N N
E N NN D D P H H A A A A N N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A A N N

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .57E+02 XSUM = .752E+04

A TOTAL OF 94 ( 4 THRU 97) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED
94 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1561 FLOATING POINT WORDS.



EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

CCC 0000 N N V V 0000
C C D O NN N V V O D
C C D O NN N V V O D
C C D O NN NN V V O D
CCC 0000 N N V 0000

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONV0

DESCRIPTION
IERR - 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION INTERPOLATION NO YES
CNV CONVOLUTION /A/ NO YES

THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(I), I=1, 93)

Table with 5 columns: Index, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3, Value 4. Contains numerical data for filter values.

THE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGHT(I), I=1, 94)

Table with 5 columns: Index, Weight 1, Weight 2, Weight 3, Weight 4. Contains numerical data for fan beam weights.

0 .4245E+01 .1047E+02 .1330E+02 .1528E+02 .1755E+02 .1981E+02

Z .2179E+02 .2321E+02 .2462E+02 .2774E+02 .3085E+02 .3283E+02 .3509E+02

.3708E+02 .4132E+02 .4642E+02 .4925E+02 .5151E+02 .5377E+02 .5576E+02

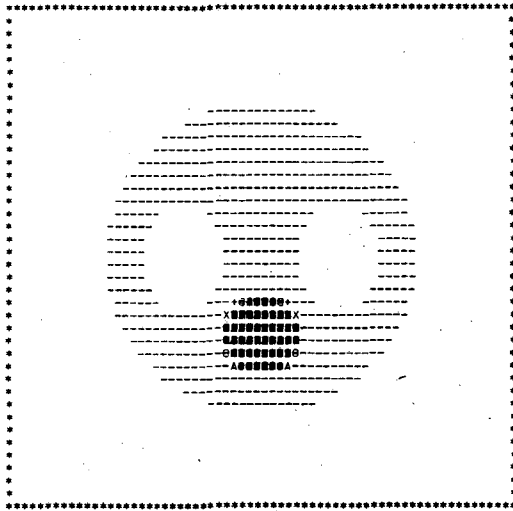
.5660E+02

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD CCC 0000 N N V V 0000
E NN N D D C C D O NN N V V O D
EEE N N D D C C O O NN NN V V O D
E N NN D D C C O O NN NN V V O D
EEEE N N DDDD CCC 0000 N N V 0000



XMIN = 0 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7526E+04



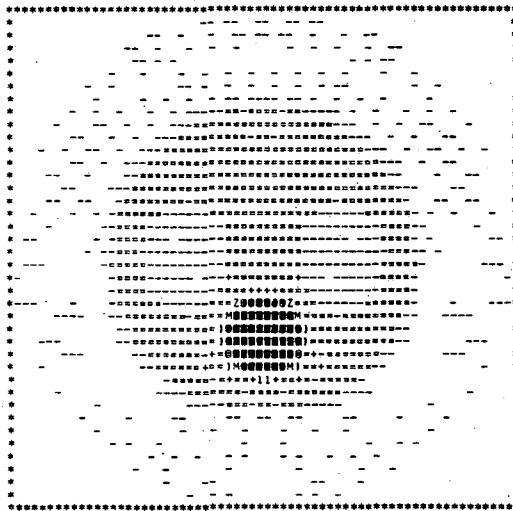
0 .2400E+01 .5920E+01 .7520E+01 .8640E+01 .9920E+01 1.1120E+02
Z
-1232E+02 .1312E+02 .1392E+02 .1568E+02 .1744E+02 .1856E+02 .1984E+02
.2096E+02 .2336E+02 .2624E+02 .2784E+02 .2912E+02 .3040E+02 .3152E+02
.3200E+02

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
E NN N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEE N N O O C C O O N N N V V O O
E N NN D D C C O O N NN V V O O
EEEE N N DDDD CCC 00000 N N V V 00000

RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY USING SHLO CONVOLVER TRANSMISSION DATA

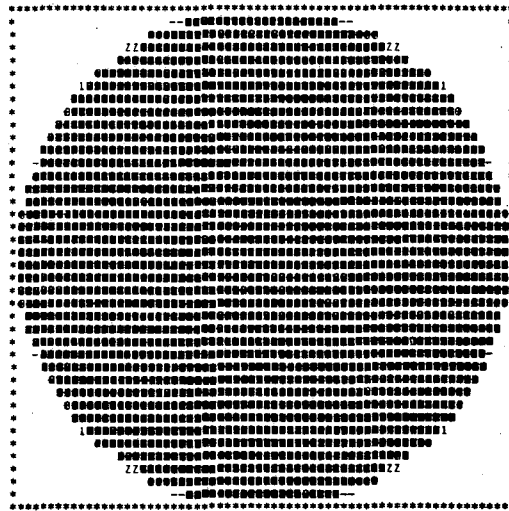
XMIN = -.23E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7525E+04



-.2305E+01 .2822E+00 .4077E+01 .5802E+01 .7009E+01 .8389E+01 .9769E+01
Z
.1098E+02 .1184E+02 .1270E+02 .1460E+02 .1650E+02 .1770E+02 .1908E+02
.2029E+02 .2288E+02 .2598E+02 .2771E+02 .2909E+02 .3047E+02 .3167E+02
.3219E+02

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .67E-01 XSUM = .1953E+03



0 .4994E-02 .1232E-01 .1565E-01 .1798E-01 .2064E-01 .2331E-01
Z
-.2564E-01 .2730E-01 .2897E-01 .3263E-01 .3629E-01 .3862E-01 .4129E-01
.4362E-01 .4861E-01 .5460E-01 .5793E-01 .6060E-01 .6326E-01 .6559E-01
.6659E-01

CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
C C O O NN N V V O O
C O O N N N V V O O
C C O O N NN V V O O
CCC 00000 N N V V 00000

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO

DESCRIPTION

IERR = 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION INTERLATION NO NO
CNV CONVOLUTION N/A NO NO

THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(I), I=0, 67)

.783E+00 -.318E+00 0 -.354E-01 -.393E-02
-.127E-01 0 -.650E-02 -.188E-02 0
-.141E-02 0 -.110E-02 0 -.882E-03
0 -.722E-03 0 -.602E-03 0
-.509E-03 0 -.437E-03 0 -.378E-03
-.260E-03 0 -.233E-03 0 -.209E-03
0 -.189E-03 0 -.172E-03 0
-.157E-03 0 -.144E-03 0 -.133E-03
0 -.122E-03 0 -.113E-03 0
-.105E-03 0 -.980E-04 0 -.914E-04
-.753E-04 0 -.709E-04

PPPP H H AAA N N
P PH H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAAA NN NN
P H H A A N N

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

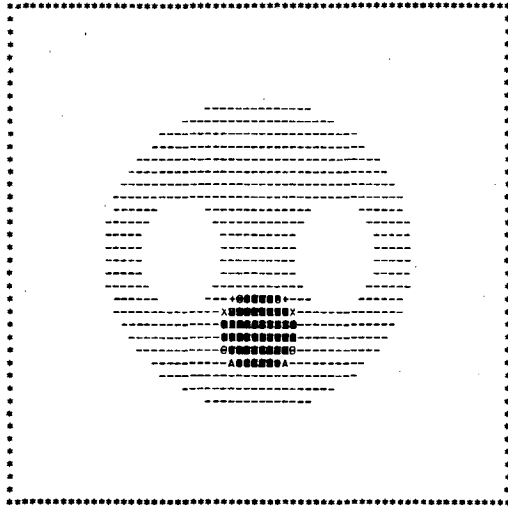
X Y CENTER
A B LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
ITYPE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, 0) ( 40.00, 40.00) 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, 0) ( 40.00, 40.00) 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, 0) ( 10.00, 10.00) 0 27.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, 10.00) ( 10.00, 10.00) 1.57 4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, 10.00) ( 14.00, 10.00) 1.57 4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, 10.00) ( 14.00, 10.00) 1.57 4.00

```

EEEE N N DDDD      PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D D      P P H H A A N N N
EEE N N D D D      PPPP H H H H A A N N N
E NN N D D D      P P H H A A A A N N N
EEEE N N DDDD      P P H H A A N N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7526E+04



```

0 .2400E+01 .5920E+01 .7520E+01 .8640E+01 .9920E+01 .1120E+02
Z
.1232E+02 X .1312E+02 A .1392E+02 M .1568E+02 B .1744E+02 G .1856E+02 .1984E+02
.2096E+02 .2336E+02 .2624E+02 .2784E+02 .2912E+02 .3040E+02 .3152E+02
.3200E+02

```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

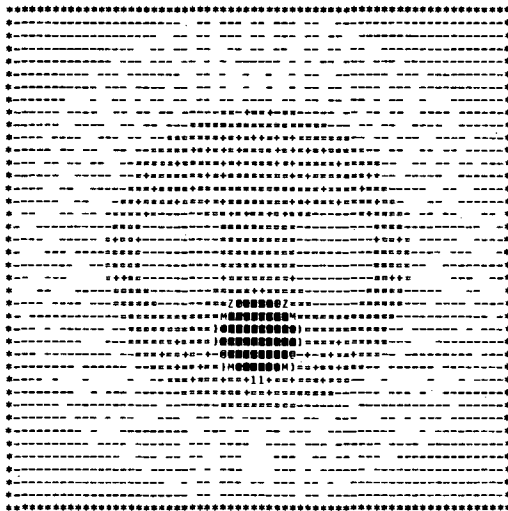
```

EEEE N N DDDD      CCC 0000 N N V V 00000
E NN N D D D      C C C 0 N N N V V D D 0
EEE N N D D D      C C 0 0 N N N V V D D 0
E NN N D D D      C C 0 3 N N N V V D D 0
EEEE N N DDDD      CCC 00000 N N V 00000

```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY USING RALA CONVOLVER  
TRANSMISSION DATA

XMIN = -.28E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7521E+04



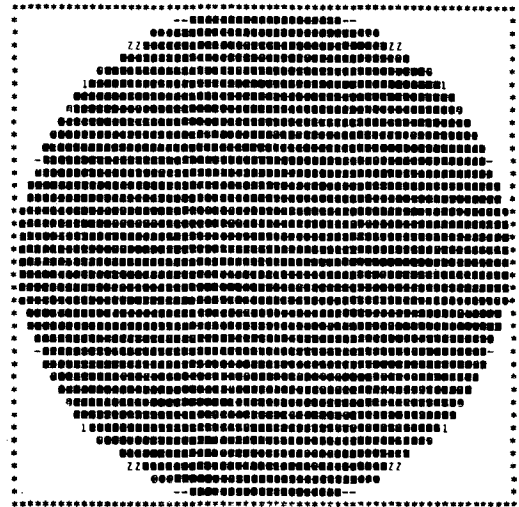
```

-.2819E+01 -.1807E+00 .3668E+01 .5447E+01 .6678E+01 .8085E+01 .9492E+01
Z
.1072E+02 X .1160E+02 A .1248E+02 M .1442E+02 B .1635E+02 G .175PE+02 .1899E+02
.2022E+02 .2286E+02 .2602E+02 .2778E+02 .2915E+02 .3060E+02 .3183E+02
.3235E+02

```

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .84E-01 XSUM = .2422E+03



```

0 .6274E-02 .1547E-01 .1966E-01 .2258E-01 .2593E-01 .2929E-01
Z
.3220E-01 X .3430E-01 A .3639E-01 M .4099E-01 G .4559E-01 .4852E-01 .5186E-01
.5479E-01 .6106E-01 .6859E-01 .7277E-01 .7612E-01 .7947E-01 .8235E-01
.8365E-01

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P D
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T JUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	1 GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
5	5 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6	100 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7	1 ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI STARTING AT ZERO
8	2000 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
9	1 TRANSMISSION DATA
10	0 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
11	12 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
12	0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
	PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
	PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER POSITIVES
	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.330 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION
2	50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	125.000 DISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION

A TOTAL OF 90 ( 6 THRU 95) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED
90 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P P
EEE N NN D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
C C O O NN NV V O O
C O O NN NV V O O
C C O O NN NV V O O
CCC 00000 N N V 00000

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO

DESCRIPTION

IERR - 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION INTERPOLATION NO YES
CNV CONVOLUTION N/A NO

THE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(I),I=0, 89)
-.785E+00 -.318E+00 0 -.354E-01 0
-.127E-01 0 -.650E-02 0 -.394E-02 0
-.142E-02 -.264E-02 0 -.189E-02 0 -.889E-03 0
-.516E-03 0 -.443E-03 0 -.609E-03 0 -.385E-03 0
-.267E-03 0 -.239E-03 0 -.259E-03 0 -.216E-03 0
-.164E-03 0 -.196E-03 0 -.179E-03 0 -.140E-03 0
-.112E-03 0 -.129E-03 0 -.120E-03 0 -.985E-04 0
-.825E-04 0 -.927E-04 0 -.873E-04 0 -.741E-04 0
-.639E-04 0 -.704E-04 0 -.670E-04 0 -.584E-04 0
-.515E-04 0 -.559E-04 0 -.536E-04 0 -.477E-04 0

THE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGHT(I),I=1, 90)
.937E+00 .940E+00 .943E+00 .945E+00 .948E+00
.950E+00 .953E+00 .955E+00 .958E+00 .960E+00
.962E+00 .964E+00 .966E+00 .968E+00 .970E+00
.972E+00 .974E+00 .976E+00 .978E+00 .979E+00
.981E+00 .982E+00 .984E+00 .985E+00 .987E+00
.988E+00 .989E+00 .990E+00 .991E+00 .992E+00
.993E+00 .994E+00 .995E+00 .996E+00 .996E+00
.997E+00 .998E+00 .998E+00 .999E+00 .999E+00
.999E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .999E+00
.999E+00 .999E+00 .998E+00 .998E+00 .997E+00
.996E+00 .996E+00 .995E+00 .994E+00 .993E+00
.992E+00 .991E+00 .990E+00 .989E+00 .988E+00
.987E+00 .985E+00 .984E+00 .982E+00 .981E+00
.979E+00 .978E+00 .976E+00 .974E+00 .972E+00
.970E+00 .968E+00 .966E+00 .964E+00 .962E+00
.960E+00 .958E+00 .955E+00 .953E+00 .950E+00
.948E+00 .945E+00 .943E+00 .940E+00 .937E+00

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

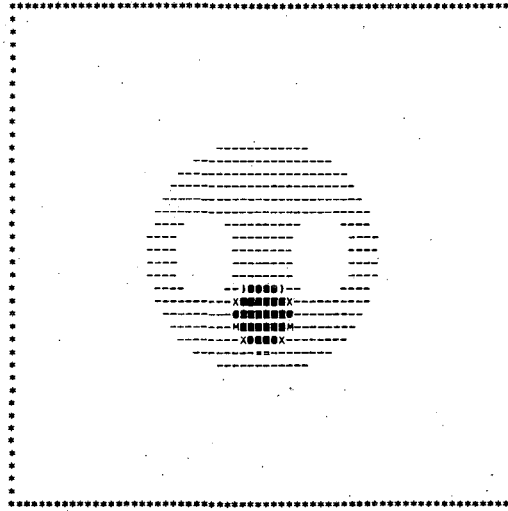
PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4

THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE
X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY

THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
ITYPE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE 0, 0 40.00, 40.00 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE 0, -10.00 30.08, 30.08 0 6.65
1 - ELLIPSE 0, -10.00 10.00, 10.00 0 27.00
1 - ELLIPSE 0, (-7.52), ( 7.52), ( 7.52) 1.57 ( 35.91)
1 - ELLIPSE 10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 -4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 7.52), ( 0) ( 10.53), ( 7.52) 1.57 (-5.32)
1 - ELLIPSE (-10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 -4.00
1 - ELLIPSE (-7.52), ( 0) ( 10.53), ( 7.52) 1.57 (-5.32)

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P P H A A NN N
EEE N NN D D PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N NN D D P H H AAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .565E+04



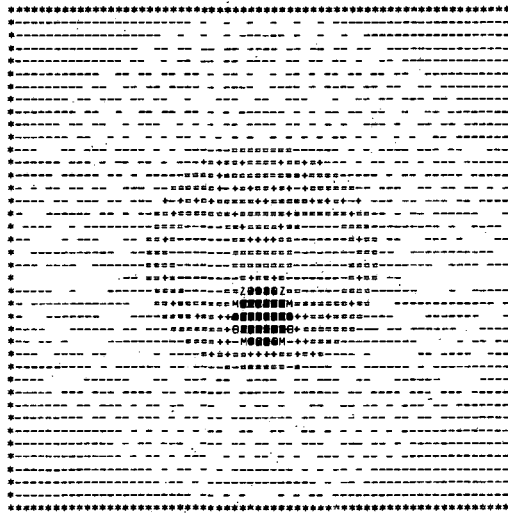
0 .3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1149E+02 .1319E+02 .1490E+02
.1639E+02 .1745E+02 .1851E+02 .2085E+02 .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2639E+02
.2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3973E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02
.4250E+02

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
E NN ND D C C O O NN NV V O O
EEE N NN D D C O O NN NV V O O
E N NN D D C C O O NN NV V O O
EEEE N N DDDD CCC 00000 N N V 00000

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - CURVED DETECTOR USING LAKS CONVOLVE
TRANSMISSION DATA

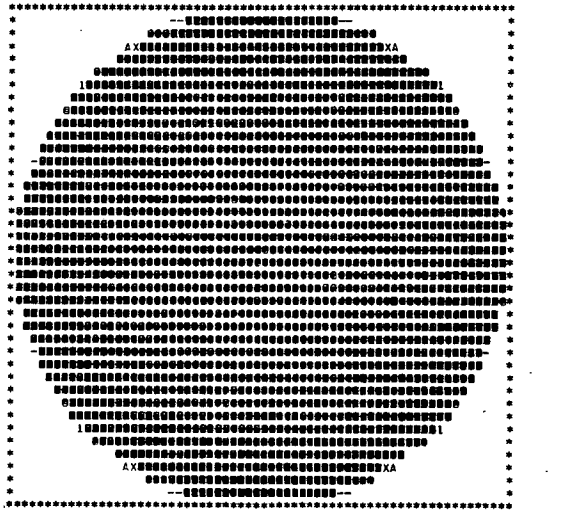
XMIN = -.38E+01 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .5627E+04



-.3790E+01 -.2851E+00 .4855E+01 .7191E+01 .8827E+01 .1070E+02 .1257E+02
.1420E+02 .1537E+02 .1654E+02 .1911E+02 .2168E+02 .2331E+02 .2518E+02
.2682E+02 .3032E+02 .3453E+02 .3686E+02 .3873E+02 .4060E+02 .4224E+02
.4294E+02

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .13E+00 XSUM = .3477E+03



0 .9540E-02 .2353E-01 .2985E-01 .3434E-01 .3943E-01 .4432E-01
Z .4897E-01 .5215E-01 .5533E-01 .6232E-01 .6932E-01 .7377E-01 .7886E-01
.8331E-01 .9285E-01 .1043E+00 .1107E+00 .1157E+00 .1208E+00 .1253E+00
.1272E+00

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

Table with 2 columns: IPAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Contains 12 rows of parameters for the reconstruction process.

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

Table with 2 columns: PAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Contains 3 rows of floating point parameters.

A TOTAL OF 94 ( 4 THRU 97) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED
94 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THIS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

CCC 00000 N N V V 00000
C C O O NN N V V O O
C O O N N N V V O O
C C O O N N V V O O
CCC 00000 N N V 00000

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO

DESCRIPTION
IERR = 1 CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

Table with 5 columns: ARG BCK CNV, FUNCTION BACKPROJECTION CONVOLUTION, PAY WEIGHTING INTERPOLATION N/A, ATTENUATION NO NO, FAN BEAM YES YES. Contains data for filter and convolution parameters.

THE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGHT(I),I=1, 94)

Table with 5 columns: Weight values for the fan beam convolution, ranging from .937E+00 to .947E+00.

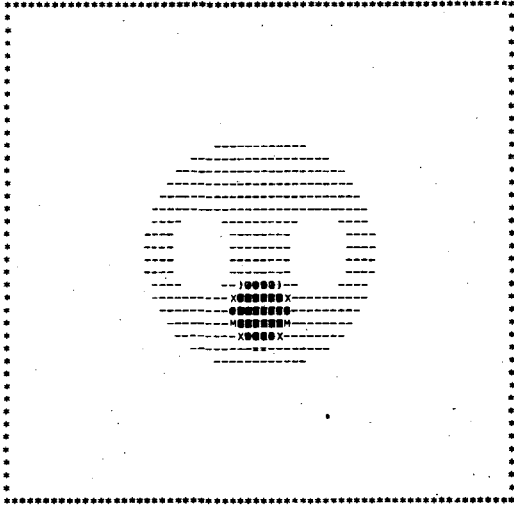
PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H A A A NN N
P H H A A N N

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE
X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
TYPE 1 - ELLIPSE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( 0, 40.00, 40.00 0 5.00
( 0, ( 0, 30.08, ( 30.08) ( 6.65)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, -10.00 10.00, 10.00 0 27.00
( 0, ( -7.52, ( 7.52, ( 7.52) ( 35.91)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 -4.00
( 7.52, ( 0, ( 10.53, ( 7.52) ( -5.32)
1 - ELLIPSE ( -10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.37 -4.00
( -7.52, ( 0, ( 10.53, ( 7.52) ( -5.32)

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A NN N
EEE N N D D PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N NN D D P H H A A A NN N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .5656E+04



0 .3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1149E+02 .1319E+02 .1490E+02 Z

Z .1639E+02 X .1745E+02 A .1851E+02 M .2085E+02 B .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2639E+02

.2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3873E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02

.4256E+02

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1605 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

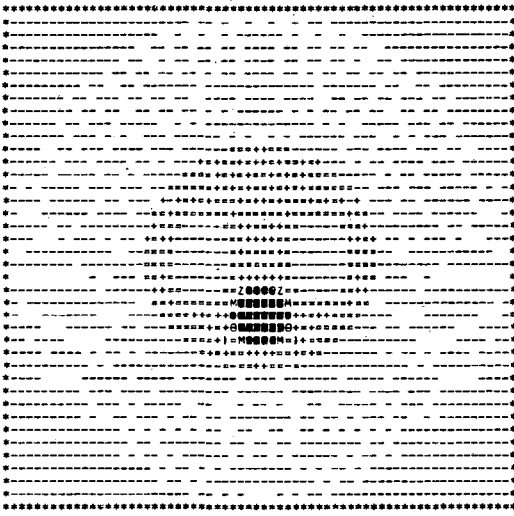
```

EEEE N N ODDD CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO
E NN N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEE N N N D D C C O O NN N V V O O
E N NN D D C C O O NN N V V O O
EEEE N N ODDD CCC OOOO N N V V OOOO

```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY - FLAT DETECTOR USING LAKE CONVOLVER TRANSMISSION DATA

XMIN = -.40E+01 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .5623E+04



-.4022E+01 -.5000E+00 .4665E+01 .7013E+01 .8657E+01 .1053E+02 .1241E+02 Z

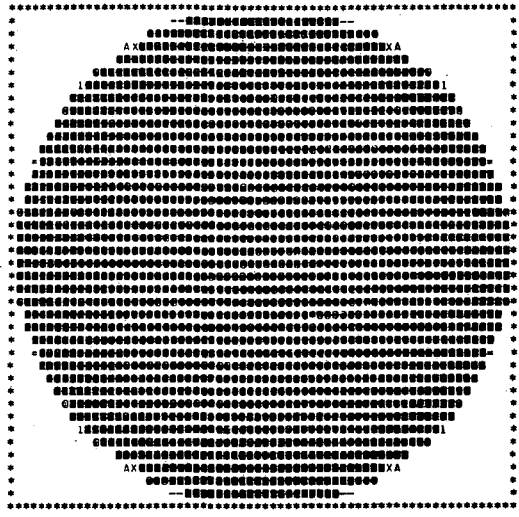
Z .1406E+02 X .1523E+02 A .1640E+02 M .1859E+02 B .2157E+02 .2321E+02 .2509E+02

.2674E+02 .3026E+02 .3448E+02 .3683E+02 .3871E+02 .4055E+02 .4223E+02

.4294E+02

ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .14E+00 XSUM = .3575E+03



0 .1015E-01 .2504E-01 .3180E-01 .3654E-01 .4195E-01 .4737E-01 Z

Z .5210E-01 X .5549E-01 .5887E-01 .6631E-01 .7376E-01 .7849E-01 .8391E-01

.8864E-01 .9880E-01 .1110E+00 .1177E+00 .1232E+00 .1286E+00 .1333E+00

.1353E+00

```

BBBB CCC OOOO M M
B B C C O O M M M M
BBB C O O M M M
B B C C O O M M
BBBB CCC OOOO M M

```

\*\*\*\*\* THE LARGEST REQUIRED LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR IS 1605 \*\*\*\*\*



### 3. Example 3 - Back-Projection of Filtered Projections

The program XBKFIL uses the back-projection of filtered projections algorithm to reconstruct parallel-beam projection data utilizing the filters HAM, HAN, PARZN, and RAMP with a cutoff frequency FREQX set to 0.5 and the filter BUTER with parameters FREQX = 0.52 and ORDERX = 388. The parameter ORDERX is used only for the filter BUTER and is therefore set to zero for the other examples. The RAMP filter and BUTER filter for this example have narrow real-space convolution windows and thus the reconstructed images have sharp contrast but increased background artifact as compared to the other filters that have wider windows and decreased amplitude in the side lobes for their respective convolution functions. These latter filters give less background artifact but also poorer resolution in the reconstructed image than available for the RAMP and BUTER filters.

The subroutine GETUM gives simulated projection data for a heart phantom. A rectangular object in the upper right is added in order to compare the sharpness of the reconstructed image for the different filters.

```

PROGRAM XBKFIL (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
C
C   EXAMPLE 3
C   THE PROGRAM XBKFIL USES THE BACK-PROJECTION OF THE
C   FILTERED PROJECTION ALGORITHM TO RECONSTRUCT PARALLEL BEAM
C   PROJECTION DATA FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF FILTERS
C
C   DIMENSION B(4096),AG(180)
C   COMMON/TYPE/LTYPE
C   COMMON WORK(2000)
C
C   COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT, I80132
C
C   LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C   I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C   #0     EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C         (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C
C   COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C
C   EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGCON,IPAR( 3)),
1  (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(NDIMU,IPAR( 6)),
2  (LIMIT,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK,IPAR( 8)),(NFLDAT,IPAR( 9)),
3  (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4  (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
C
C   EXTERNAL BRF,HAN,HAM,PARZN,BUTER,RAMP
C
C   LUNOUT=2
C   I80132=0
C
C   THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C
C   NDIMU=64
C   ICIR=1
C   IGCON=0
C   NANG=72
C   MODANG=5
C   KDIMU=100
C   IMIT=1
C   NWORK=2000
C   NFLDAT=1
C   ISTORE=0
C   IPRINT=13
C   LUNATN=0
C   PWID=1
C   AXISU=50.5
C   RFAN=0.
C
C   CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C
C   DO 20 LTYPE=1,5
C   GO TO (10,12,14,16,18),LTYPE
C
C   E3.001
C   E3.002
C   E3.003
C   E3.004
C   E3.005
C   E3.006
C   E3.007
C   E3.008
C   E3.009
C   E3.010
C   E3.011
C   E3.012
C   E3.013
C   E3.014
C   E3.015
C   E3.016
C   E3.017
C   E3.018
C   E3.019
C   E3.020
C   E3.021
C   E3.022
C   E3.023
C   E3.024
C   E3.025
C   E3.026
C   E3.027
C   E3.028
C   E3.029
C   E3.030
C   E3.031
C   E3.032
C   E3.033
C   E3.034
C   E3.035
C   E3.036
C   E3.037
C   E3.038
C   E3.039
C   E3.040
C   E3.041
C   E3.042
C   E3.043
C   E3.044
C   E3.045
C   E3.046
C   E3.047
C   E3.048
C   E3.049
C   E3.050
C   E3.051
C   E3.052
C   E3.053
C   E3.054
C   E3.055
C   E3.056
C
C   10 ORDERX=0.
C   FREQX=.5
C   CALL BKFIL (B,RAMP,BRF,ORDEX,FREQX)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,22)
C   GO TO 20
C
C   12 ORDERX=0.
C   FREQX=.5
C   CALL BKFIL (B,HAN,BRF,ORDERX,FREQX)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,24)
C   GO TO 20
C
C   14 ORDERX=0.
C   FREQX=.5
C   CALL BKFIL (B,HAM,BRF,ORDERX,FREQX)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,26)
C   GO TO 20
C
C   16 ORDERX=0.
C   FREQX=.5
C   CALL BKFIL (B,PARZN,BRF,ORDERX,FREQX)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,28)
C   GO TO 20
C
C   18 ORDERX=388.
C   FREQX=.52
C   CALL BKFIL (B,BUTER,BRF,ORDERX,FREQX)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,30)
C
C   20 CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
C
C   22 FORMAT(1X//37H RECONSTRUCTION USING THE RAMP FILTER)
C   24 FORMAT(1X//36H RECONSTRUCTION USING THE HAN FILTER)
C   26 FORMAT(1X//36H RECONSTRUCTION USING THE HAM FILTER)
C   28 FORMAT(1X//38H RECONSTRUCTION USING THE PARZN FILTER)
C   30 FORMAT(1X//62H RECONSTRUCTION USING THE BUTER FILTER (ORDERX=388,
C   IFREQX=.52))
C   END
C
C   SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERP)
C
C   EXAMPLE 3
C
C   THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
C   A CHEST PHANTOM CONSISTING OF A HEART, LUNGS AND SURROUNDING
C   TISSUE.
C
C   DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
C   DIMENSION B(4096)
C   DIMENSION AMAJ(5),AMIN(5),X1(5),Y1(5),PHI(5),Z(5),ITYPE(5)
C   COMMON/TYPE/LTYPE
C
C   E3.057
C   E3.058
C   E3.059
C   E3.060
C   E3.061
C   E3.062
C   E3.063
C   E3.064
C   E3.065
C   E3.066
C   E3.067
C   E3.068
C   E3.069
C   E3.070
C   E3.071
C   E3.072
C   E3.073
C   E3.074
C   E3.075
C   E3.076
C   E3.077
C   E3.078
C   E3.079
C   E3.080
C   E3.081
C   E3.082
C   E3.083
C   E3.084
C   E3.085
C   E3.086
C   E3.087
C   E3.088
C   E3.089
C   E3.090
C   E3.091
C   E3.092
C   E3.093
C   E3.094
C   E3.095
C   E3.096

```

```

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
180132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
          =0   EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
          (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR ( 1) ,(ICIR ,IPAR ( 2) ,(IGEOM ,IPAR ( 3) )
1 (NANG ,IPAR ( 4) ,(MODANG ,IPAR ( 5) ,(KDIMU ,IPAR ( 2) )
2 (LMIT ,IPAR ( 7) ,(INWORK ,IPAR ( 8) ,(NFLOAT ,IPAR ( 9) )
3 (ISTORE ,IPAR (10) ,(IPRINT ,IPAR (11) ,(LUNATN ,IPAR (12) )
4 (PWID ,PAR ( 1) ,(AXISU ,PAR ( 2) ,(RFAN ,PAR ( 3) )
DATA I/TYPE/1,1,1,1,2/
DATA AMAJ/40.,10.,10.,14.,14.,6./
DATA AMIN/40.,10.,10.,10.,6./
DATA X1/0.,0.,10.,0.,10.,26./
DATA Y1/0.,0.,10.,0.,10.,26./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,1.57079633,0./
DATA Z/5.,27.,-4.,-4.,32./
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
IF (LTYPE.GT.1) GO TO 10
IF (LMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
IF (LMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (5,10,I/TYPE,Z,X1,Y1,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWIDTH)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
10 CALL PHANL (5,I/TYPE,Z,X1,Y1,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,DATA,M)
RETURN
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

```

I IPAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 1 RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3 0 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 72 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5 5 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6 72 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7 5 ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
8 100 STARTING AT ZERO
9 100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
10 1 TRANSMISSION DATA
11 2000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
12 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
13 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
14 13 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
15 0 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
16 0 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
17 0 PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES
18 0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

```

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

```

I PAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH, 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P
EEE N NND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NND D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

BBBB K K FFFF III L
B BK K F I L
BBB KKK FFF I L
B BK K F I L
BBBB K K F III LLLL

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

```

ORDERX - 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER.
FREQX - .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

```

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE NO NO
FIL FILTER N/A N/A NO N/A

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1482 ( 2712)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FILF(1),I=0,128) WITH A FREQUENCY

```

SPACING OF 1/256 = .391E-02 CYCLES PER PROJECTION BIN ARE
0 .391E-02 .781E-02 .117E-01 .156E-01
.195E-01 .234E-01 .273E-01 .313E-01 .352E-01
.391E-01 .430E-01 .469E-01 .508E-01 .547E-01
.586E-01 .625E-01 .664E-01 .703E-01 .742E-01
.781E-01 .820E-01 .859E-01 .898E-01 .938E-01
.977E-01 .102E+00 .105E+00 .109E+00 .113E+00
.117E+00 .121E+00 .125E+00 .129E+00 .133E+00
.137E+00 .141E+00 .145E+00 .148E+00 .152E+00
.156E+00 .160E+00 .164E+00 .168E+00 .172E+00
.176E+00 .180E+00 .184E+00 .188E+00 .191E+00
.195E+00 .199E+00 .203E+00 .207E+00 .211E+00
.215E+00 .219E+00 .223E+00 .227E+00 .230E+00
.234E+00 .238E+00 .242E+00 .246E+00 .250E+00
.254E+00 .258E+00 .262E+00 .266E+00 .270E+00
.273E+00 .277E+00 .281E+00 .285E+00 .289E+00
.293E+00 .297E+00 .301E+00 .305E+00 .309E+00
.313E+00 .316E+00 .320E+00 .324E+00 .328E+00
.332E+00 .336E+00 .340E+00 .344E+00 .348E+00
.352E+00 .355E+00 .359E+00 .363E+00 .367E+00
.371E+00 .375E+00 .379E+00 .383E+00 .387E+00
.391E+00 .395E+00 .398E+00 .402E+00 .406E+00
.410E+00 .414E+00 .418E+00 .422E+00 .426E+00
.430E+00 .434E+00 .438E+00 .441E+00 .445E+00
.449E+00 .453E+00 .457E+00 .461E+00 .465E+00
.469E+00 .473E+00 .477E+00 .480E+00 .484E+00
.488E+00 .492E+00 .496E+00 .500E+00

```

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NNN
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED

```

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 5
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

```

```

X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE
I/TYPE X Y A B PHI DENS
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( 0) ( 40.00, ( 40.00) 0 ( 5.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, ( -10.00) ( 40.00, ( 40.00) 0 ( 5.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, ( -10.00) ( 10.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 ( 27.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, ( 0) ( 14.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 ( -4.00)
1 - ELLIPSE ( -10.00, ( 0) ( 14.00, ( 10.00) 1.57 ( -4.00)
2 - RECTANGLE ( 26.00, ( 26.00) ( 6.00, ( 6.00) 0 ( 32.00)
( 26.00, ( 26.00) ( 6.00, ( 6.00) ( 32.00)

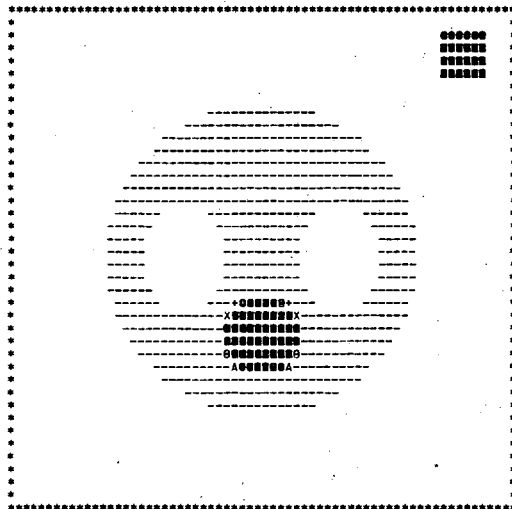
```

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P P H H A A NN N
EEE N NND D PPPP HHHH A A NNN
E N NND D P H H AAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .8678E+04



```

0 .2400E+01 .5920E+01 .7520E+01 .8640E+01 .9920E+01 .1120E+02
Z
.1232E+02 X .1312E+02 A .1392E+02 H .1568E+02 G .1744E+02 B .1856E+02 C .1984E+02
.2096E+02 D .2336E+02 E .2624E+02 F .2784E+02 I .2912E+02 J .3040E+02 K .3152E+02
.3200E+02
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1650 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

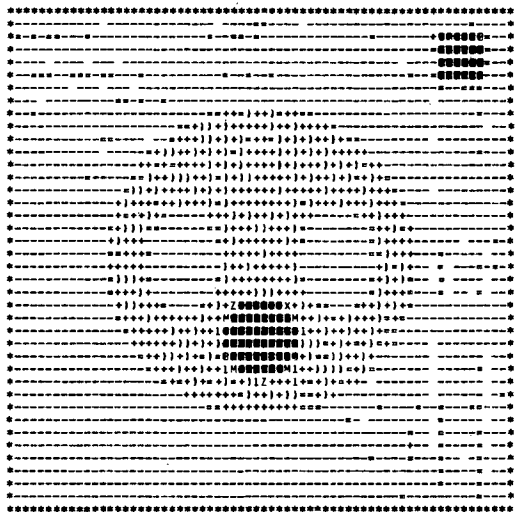
```

EEEE N N DDDD      BBBB K K FFFF III L
E  NN N D D      B  B K K F  I  L
EEE N N D D      BBBB KKK FFF I  L
E  N N D D      B  B K K F  I  L
EEEE N N DDDD      BBBB K K F  III LLLLL

```

RECONSTRUCTION USING THE RAMP FILTER

XMIN = -.51E+01 XMAX = .33E+02 XSUM = .8401E+04



```

-.5146E+01 -.2262E+01 .1967E+01 .3890E+01 .5235E+01 .6773E+01 .8311E+01
Z
.9657E+01 X .1062E+02 A .1158E+02 H .1369E+02 G .1581E+02 B .1715E+02 C .1869E+02
.2004E+02 D .2292E+02 E .2638E+02 F .2830E+02 I .2984E+02 J .3138E+02 K .3273E+02
.3330E+02
      BBBB K K FFFF III L
      B  B K K F  I  L
      BBBB KKK FFF I  L
      B  B K K F  I  L
      BBBB K K F  III LLLLL

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

DESCRIPTION

ORDERX - 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTEF  
 FREQU - .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES  
 PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
FIL	FILTER	N/A	NO	N/A

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1482 ( 2712)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FILTI,I=0,128) WITH A FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/256 = .391E-02 CYCLES PER PROJECTION BIN ARE

```

0 .391E-02 .781E-02 .117E-01 .156E-01
.195E-01 .233E-01 .271E-01 .309E-01 .347E-01
.385E-01 .422E-01 .459E-01 .495E-01 .531E-01
.568E-01 .601E-01 .636E-01 .669E-01 .703E-01
.735E-01 .767E-01 .798E-01 .829E-01 .859E-01
.887E-01 .916E-01 .943E-01 .970E-01 .995E-01
.102E+00 .104E+00 .107E+00 .109E+00 .111E+00
.113E+00 .115E+00 .117E+00 .118E+00 .120E+00
.122E+00 .123E+00 .124E+00 .125E+00 .126E+00
.127E+00 .128E+00 .129E+00 .130E+00 .130E+00
.131E+00 .131E+00 .131E+00 .131E+00 .131E+00
.131E+00 .131E+00 .130E+00 .130E+00 .129E+00
.129E+00 .128E+00 .127E+00 .126E+00 .125E+00
.124E+00 .123E+00 .121E+00 .120E+00 .118E+00
.117E+00 .115E+00 .113E+00 .111E+00 .109E+00
.107E+00 .105E+00 .103E+00 .101E+00 .988E-01
.965E-01 .941E-01 .917E-01 .892E-01 .867E-01
.842E-01 .816E-01 .790E-01 .764E-01 .737E-01
.711E-01 .684E-01 .657E-01 .630E-01 .603E-01
.576E-01 .549E-01 .522E-01 .496E-01 .469E-01
.443E-01 .418E-01 .392E-01 .367E-01 .342E-01
.318E-01 .295E-01 .271E-01 .249E-01 .227E-01
.206E-01 .186E-01 .167E-01 .148E-01 .130E-01
.113E-01 .976E-02 .828E-02 .691E-02 .565E-02
.450E-02 .348E-02 .258E-02 .181E-02
.662E-03 .296E-03 .747E-04 0

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1650 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

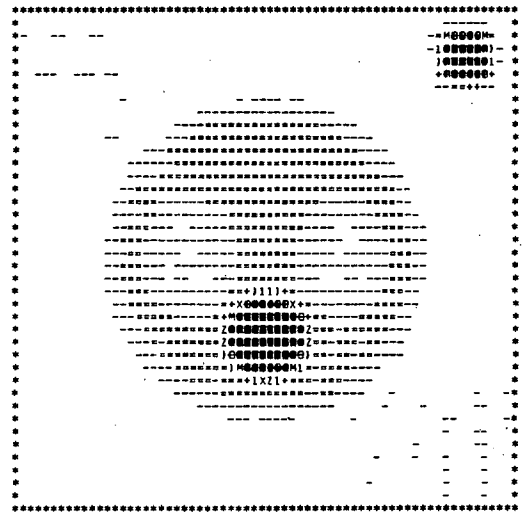
```

EEEE N N DDDD      BBBB K K FFFF III L
E  NN N D D      B  B K K F  I  L
EEE N N D D      BBBB KKK FFF I  L
E  N N D D      B  B K K F  I  L
EEEE N N DDDD      BBBB K K F  III LLLLL

```

RECONSTRUCTION USING THE HAN FILTER

XMIN = -.17E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .8402E+04



```

-.1747E+01 .8163E+00 .4576E+01 .6284E+01 .7480E+01 .8847E+01 .1021E+02
Z
.1141E+02 X .1226E+02 A .1312E+02 H .1500E+02 G .1688E+02 B .1807E+02 C .1944E+02
.2064E+02 D .2320E+02 E .2628E+02 F .2799E+02 I .2935E+02 J .3072E+02 K .3152E+02
.3243E+02

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

DESCRIPTION

ORDERX - 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTEF  
 FREQU - .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

```

      BBBB K K FFFF III L
      B  B K K F  I  L
      BBBB KKK FFF I  L
      B  B K K F  I  L
      BBBB K K F  III LLLLL

```

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE NO NO NO
FIL FILTER N/A NO N/A

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1482 ( 2712)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FIL(1),I=0,128) WITH A FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/256 = .391E-02 CYCLES PER PROJECTION RIN ARE

Table with 6 columns of numerical values ranging from -1.95E-01 to .397E-01.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)

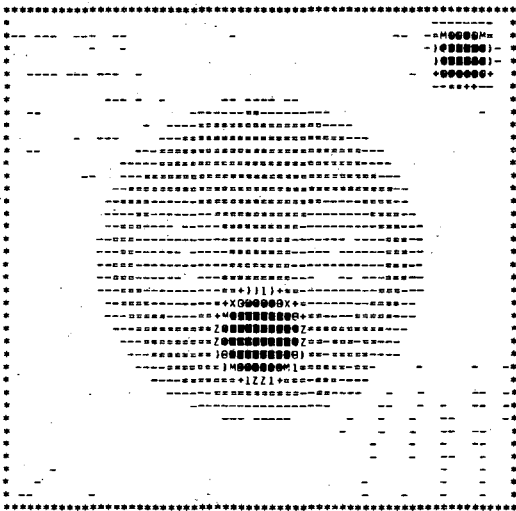
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1650 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K FFFF III L
E NN ND D B B K K F I L
EEE NN ND D BBBB K K F F I L
E N ND D B B K K F I L
EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K F III LLLL

RECONSTRUCTION USING THE HAM FILTER

XMIN = -.19E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .8402E+04



-.1892E+01 .6965E+00 .4478E+01 .6197E+01 .7431E+01 .8776E+01 .1015E+02
.1135E+02 .1221E+02 .1307E+02 .1496E+02 .1686E+02 .1806E+02 .1943E+02
.2064E+02 .2322E+02 .2631E+02 .2803E+02 .2940E+02 .3078E+02 .3198E+02
.3250E+02

BBBB K K FFFF III L
B B K K F I L
BBB K K F F I L
B B K K F I L
BBB K K F III LLLL

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

DESCRIPTION

ORDERX = 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
FREQU = .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE NO NO NO
FIL FILTER N/A NO N/A

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1482 ( 2712)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FIL(1),I=0,128) WITH A FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/256 = .391E-02 CYCLES PER PROJECTION RIN ARE

Table with 6 columns of numerical values ranging from -1.94E-01 to .476E-02.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)

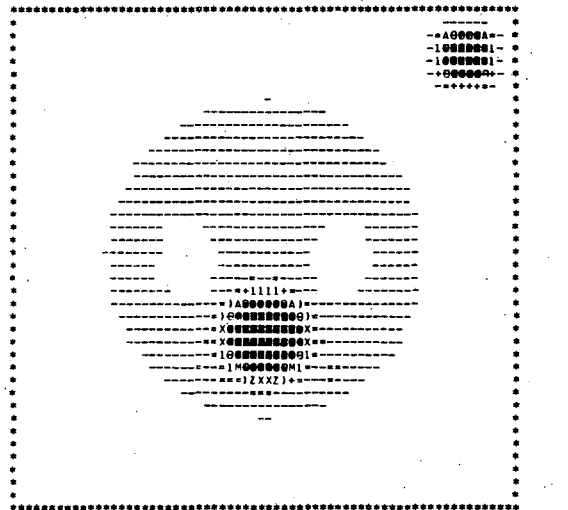
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1650 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K FFFF III L
E NN ND D B B K K F I L
EEE NN ND D BBBB K K F F I L
E N ND D B B K K F I L
EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K F III LLLL

RECONSTRUCTION USING THE PARZN FILTER

XMIN = -.94E+00 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .8397E+04



-.9430E+00 .1516E+01 .5123E+01 .6763E+01 .7910E+01 .9222E+01 .1093E+02
.1168E+02 .1250E+02 .1332E+02 .1512E+02 .1693E+02 .1808E+02 .1939E+02
.2053E+02 .2299E+02 .2594E+02 .2758E+02 .2890E+02 .3021E+02 .3135E+02
.3185E+02

```

BBBB K K FFFF III L
B B K K F I L
BBBB KKK FFF I L
B B K K F I L
BBBB K K F III LLLL

```

```

EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K FFFF III L
E NN N D D B B K K F F I L
EEE N N D D BBBB KKK FFF I L
E N N D D B B K K F I L
EEEE N N DDDD BBBB K K F III LLLL

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

```

DESCRIPTION
ORDERX - 388.0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTEP
FREQX - .520 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

```

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
FIL	FILTER	N/A	NO	N/A

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1482 ( 2712)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FIL(I),I=0,128) WITH A FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/256 = .391E-02 CYCLES PER PROJECTION BIN ARE

.195E-01	.234E-01	.273E-01	.313E-01	.352E-01
.391E-01	.430E-01	.469E-01	.508E-01	.547E-01
.586E-01	.625E-01	.664E-01	.703E-01	.742E-01
.781E-01	.820E-01	.859E-01	.898E-01	.937E-01
.977E-01	.102E+00	.105E+00	.109E+00	.113E+00
.117E+00	.121E+00	.125E+00	.129E+00	.133E+00
.137E+00	.141E+00	.145E+00	.148E+00	.152E+00
.156E+00	.160E+00	.164E+00	.168E+00	.172E+00
.176E+00	.180E+00	.184E+00	.188E+00	.191E+00
.195E+00	.199E+00	.203E+00	.207E+00	.211E+00
.215E+00	.219E+00	.223E+00	.227E+00	.230E+00
.234E+00	.238E+00	.242E+00	.246E+00	.250E+00
.254E+00	.258E+00	.262E+00	.266E+00	.270E+00
.273E+00	.277E+00	.281E+00	.285E+00	.289E+00
.293E+00	.297E+00	.301E+00	.305E+00	.309E+00
.313E+00	.316E+00	.320E+00	.324E+00	.328E+00
.332E+00	.336E+00	.340E+00	.344E+00	.348E+00
.352E+00	.355E+00	.359E+00	.363E+00	.367E+00
.371E+00	.375E+00	.379E+00	.383E+00	.387E+00
.391E+00	.395E+00	.398E+00	.402E+00	.406E+00
.410E+00	.414E+00	.418E+00	.422E+00	.426E+00
.430E+00	.434E+00	.438E+00	.441E+00	.445E+00
.449E+00	.453E+00	.457E+00	.461E+00	.465E+00
.469E+00	.473E+00	.477E+00	.480E+00	.484E+00
.488E+00	.492E+00	.496E+00	.500E+00	

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

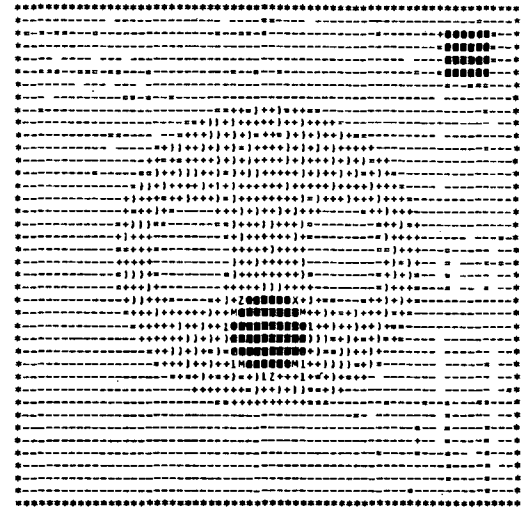
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1650 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

RECONSTRUCTION USING THE BUTER FILTER (ORDERX=388, FREQX=.52)

XMIN = -.51E+01 XMAX = .33E+02 XSUM = .F401E+04



```

-.514E+01 -.2262E+01 -.1967E+01 -.3890E+01 .5235E+01 .6773E+01 .8311E+01
Z
.9657E+01 .1062E+02 .1158E+02 .1369E+02 .1581E+02 .1715F+02 .1869E+02
.2004E+02 .2292E+02 .2638E+02 .2830E+02 .2984E+02 .3138E+02 .3273E+02
.3330E+02

```

#### 4. Example 4 - Filter of the Back-Projection

The program XFILBK uses the filter of the back-projection algorithm to reconstruct simulated projection data for parallel-beam geometry, fan-beam geometry with curved detector, and fan-beam geometry with flat detector. These three geometries are reconstructed using the filter subroutine HAN which is declared as an external in statement E4.029. This method of reconstruction requires a larger allocation for the blank common array WORK than is required for either the convolution algorithm (Example 2) or the back-projection of filtered projections algorithm (Example 3).

The output results show good agreement between XMAX of the reconstructed images and the original phantom. However, the sum of the total intensities XSUM of the original phantom does not compare

well with XSUM of the reconstructed images. The user should keep in mind that the algorithm reconstructs an array that is four times as large as the image array that is returned to the user by the subroutine FILBK. This is necessary in order to minimize the error due to the convolution result of one period overlapping the convolution result of the succeeding period when implementing the discrete Fourier transform. The XSUM for this larger reconstructed array is zero since the filter zeros the dc component of the Fourier transform of the back-projection. However, the XSUM for the reconstructed array returned to the user does not equal zero since it represents only a fourth of the larger array; but even so it only approximates XSUM of the original phantom.

```

PROGRAM XFILBK (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
EXAMPLE 4
THE PROGRAM XFILBK USES THE FILTER OF THE BACK-PROJECTION
ALGORITHM TO RECONSTRUCT PROJECTION DATA FOR PARALLEL BEAM,
FAN BEAM - CURVED DETECTOR, AND FAN BEAM - FLAT DETECTOR
GEOMETRIES.
DIMENSION B(4096),AG(180)
COMMON WORK(18500)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IB0132
LUNOUT = OUTPUT FILE
IB0132 = OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
=0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
(OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU,IPAR(1)),(ICIR,IPAR(2)),(IGEOM,IPAR(3)),
1 (NANG,IPAR(4)),(MODANG,IPAR(5)),(KDIMU,IPAR(6)),
2 (IMIT,IPAR(7)),(NWORK,IPAR(8)),(INFLAT,IPAR(9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4 (PMID,PAR(1)),(AXISU,PAR(2)),(RFAN,PAR(3))
EXTERNAL BRF,BRF2,MAN
LUNOUT=2
IB0132=0
THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
NDIMU=64
ICIR=1
IGEOM=0
NANG=72
MODANG=5
KDIMU=129
IMIT=1
NWORK=18500
INFLAT=1
ISTORE=0
IPRINT=13
LUNATN=0
PMID=1
AXISU=50.5
RFAN=0.
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM
GEOMETRY
ORDERX=0.
FREQX=.5
CALL FILBK (B,HAN,BRF2,ORDERX,FREQX)
WRITE (2,26)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,22)
KK2=15*K
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
10 WRITE (2,24) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
IGEOM=1
IPRINT=5
PMID=1.33
RFAN=125.
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)

```

```

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY
WITH CURVED DETECTOR
ORDERX=0.
FREQX=.5
CALL FILBK (B,HAN,BRF2,ORDERX,FREQX)
WRITE (2,28)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 16 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,22)
KK2=15*K
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 14 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
14 WRITE (2,24) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
16 CONTINUE
IGEOM=2
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY
WITH FLAT DETECTOR
ORDERX=0.
FREQX=.5
CALL FILBK (B,HAN,BRF2,ORDERX,FREQX)
WRITE (2,30)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 20 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,22)
KK2=15*K
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 18 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
18 WRITE (2,24) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
20 CONTINUE
22 FORMAT(1X,//////)
24 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
26 FORMAT(1X//42H RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY)
28 FORMAT(1X//58H RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH CURVED DE
TECTOR)
30 FORMAT(1X//56H RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH FLAT DETE
CTOR)
END
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 4
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
A CHEST PHANTOM CONSISTING OF A HEART, LUNGS AND SURROUNDING
TISSUE.
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
DIMENSION B(4096)
DIMENSION AMJ(14),AMIN(4),X1(4),Y1(4),PHI(4),Z(4),ITYPE(4)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IB0132
LUNOUT = OUTPUT FILE
IB0132 = OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
=0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
(OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)

```

```

C EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU,IPAR(1)),(ICIR,IPAR(2)),(IGEOM,IPAR(3)),
1 (NANG,IPAR(4)),(MODANG,IPAR(5)),(KDIMU,IPAR(6)),
2 (IMIT,IPAR(7)),(NWORK,IPAR(8)),(NFLTAT,IPAR(9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4 (PWID,IPAR(13)),(AXISU,IPAR(14)),(RFAN,IPAR(15))
C DATA ITYPE/1,1,1,1/
DATA AMAJ/40.,10.,14.,14./
DATA AMIN/40.,10.,10.,10./
DATA XI/0.,0.,10.,-10./
DATA YI/0.,-10.,0.,0./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,1.57079633,1.57079633/
DATA Z/5.,27.,-4.,-4./
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 14
C IF (IMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
C IF (IMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (4,10,ITYPE,Z,XI,YI,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWIDTH)
C CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE PHANTOM
C NMAT=NDIMU**2
C KK1=1
C KU=NDIMU/15+1
C DD 12 K=1,KU
C WRITE (2,16)
C KK2=15*KK
C IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
C DD 10 J=1,NDIMU
C ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
C ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
10 WRITE (2,18) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
12 CONTINUE
C 14 CALL PHANL (4,ITYPE,Z,XI,YI,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,DATA,M)
C RETURN
C 16 FORMAT(1X,////)
C 18 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
C END

```

E4.173  
E4.174  
E4.175  
E4.176  
E4.177  
E4.180  
E4.181  
E4.182  
E4.183  
E4.184  
E4.185  
E4.186  
E4.187  
E4.188  
E4.189  
E4.190  
E4.191  
E4.192  
E4.193  
E4.194  
E4.195  
E4.196  
E4.197  
E4.198  
E4.199  
E4.200  
E4.201  
E4.202  
E4.203  
E4.204  
E4.205  
E4.206  
E4.207  
E4.208  
E4.209  
E4.210  
E4.211  
E4.212  
E4.213  
E4.214  
E4.215  
E4.216  
E4.217  
E4.218  
E4.219  
E4.220

```

FFFFF III L 8888 K K
F I L 8 8 K K
FFF I L 8888 KKK
F I L 8 8 K K K
F III LLLL 8888 K K

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK  
DESCRIPTION

ORDERX -	0	FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER		
FREQX -	.500	FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	674	( 1242)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	1284	( 2404)		
BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS				
ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
FIL	FILTER	N/A	NO	N/A
FILTERED BACK-PROJECTION RECONSTRUCTIONS MUST BE EXECUTED IN AN ARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE AS THE FINAL IMAGE. THUS, THE EFFECTIVE SIZE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY WILL NOW BE INCREASED.				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	1412	( 2604)		
A TOTAL OF 129 ( 1 THRU 129) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED				
182 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 53 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	17796	( 42604)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	17978	( 43072)		
THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FIL(I,J),I=0,J, J=0, 64) WITH A FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/128 = .781E-02 CYCLES PER PIXEL ARE				

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1	RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	5	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
		MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
6	129	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	18500	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	13	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
		PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES
12	0	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0	NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	72	( 110)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	144	( 220)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	216	( 330)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	474	( 732)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	602	( 1132)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 602 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N ODD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P
EEE NN ND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P
EEEE N N ODD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

J= 0	0	.110E-01				
J= 1	.781E-02	.110E-01				
J= 2	.156E-01	.174E-01	.220E-01			
J= 3	.233E-01	.246E-01	.279E-01	.328E-01		
J= 4	.309E-01	.319E-01	.345E-01	.385E-01	.433E-01	
J= 5	.385E-01	.392E-01	.413E-01	.446E-01	.488E-01	
J= 6	.459E-01	.465E-01	.482E-01	.510E-01	.546E-01	
J= 7	.531E-01	.536E-01	.551E-01	.574E-01	.606E-01	
J= 8	.601E-01	.606E-01	.621E-01	.649E-01	.686E-01	
J= 9	.679E-01	.683E-01	.700E-01	.728E-01	.765E-01	
J= 10	.754E-01	.757E-01	.775E-01	.803E-01	.840E-01	
J= 11	.826E-01	.828E-01	.847E-01	.875E-01	.912E-01	
J= 12	.896E-01	.897E-01	.917E-01	.945E-01	.982E-01	
J= 13	.964E-01	.964E-01	.984E-01	.1.012E+00	.1.049E+00	
J= 14	.1.030E+00	.1.029E+00	.1.049E+00	.1.077E+00	.1.114E+00	
J= 15	.1.095E+00	.1.093E+00	.1.113E+00	.1.141E+00	.1.178E+00	
J= 16	.1.158E+00	.1.155E+00	.1.173E+00	.1.201E+00	.1.238E+00	
J= 17	.1.219E+00	.1.215E+00	.1.232E+00	.1.260E+00	.1.297E+00	
J= 18	.1.278E+00	.1.273E+00	.1.289E+00	.1.317E+00	.1.354E+00	
J= 19	.1.335E+00	.1.329E+00	.1.345E+00	.1.373E+00	.1.410E+00	
J= 20	.1.390E+00	.1.383E+00	.1.398E+00	.1.426E+00	.1.463E+00	
J= 21	.1.444E+00	.1.436E+00	.1.451E+00	.1.479E+00	.1.516E+00	
J= 22	.1.496E+00	.1.487E+00	.1.502E+00	.1.530E+00	.1.567E+00	
J= 23	.1.556E+00	.1.546E+00	.1.561E+00	.1.589E+00	.1.626E+00	
J= 24	.1.614E+00	.1.603E+00	.1.618E+00	.1.646E+00	.1.683E+00	
J= 25	.1.670E+00	.1.658E+00	.1.673E+00	.1.701E+00	.1.738E+00	

J# 26	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 27	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 28	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 29	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 30	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 31	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 32	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 33	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 34	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 35	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 36	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 37	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 38	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 39	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 40	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 41	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 42	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00
J# 43	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00	.131E+00

J# 44	.764E-01	.764E-01	.761E-01	.758E-01	.754E-01
J# 45	.711E-01	.710E-01	.708E-01	.705E-01	.701E-01
J# 46	.657E-01	.656E-01	.655E-01	.652E-01	.648E-01
J# 47	.603E-01	.602E-01	.601E-01	.598E-01	.594E-01
J# 48	.549E-01	.549E-01	.547E-01	.544E-01	.540E-01
J# 49	.490E-01	.490E-01	.494E-01	.491E-01	.487E-01
J# 50	.443E-01	.443E-01	.441E-01	.439E-01	.435E-01
J# 51	.392E-01	.392E-01	.390E-01	.388E-01	.384E-01
J# 52	.342E-01	.342E-01	.340E-01	.338E-01	.335E-01
J# 53	.295E-01	.294E-01	.293E-01	.291E-01	.288E-01
J# 54	.249E-01	.249E-01	.247E-01	.245E-01	.243E-01
J# 55	.206E-01	.206E-01	.205E-01	.203E-01	.200E-01
J# 56	.167E-01	.166E-01	.165E-01	.163E-01	.161E-01





Table with 10 columns and 50 rows of numerical data. Values range from 0.0 to 5.0, with some non-zero values appearing in the first 10 rows.

Table with 10 columns and 50 rows of numerical data. Values range from 0.0 to 5.0, with some non-zero values appearing in the first 10 rows.

Table with 10 columns and 50 rows of numerical data. Values range from 0.0 to 5.0, with some non-zero values appearing in the first 10 rows.

Table with 10 columns and 50 rows of numerical data. Values range from 0.0 to 5.0, with some non-zero values appearing in the first 10 rows.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 18010 ( 43132)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17978 ( 43072)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1594 ( 3072)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1412 ( 2604)

THE FINAL RECONSTRUCTION IS RETURNED WITH DIMENSION NDIMU. NDIMU WILL NOW BE RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL VALUE.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1284 ( 2404)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

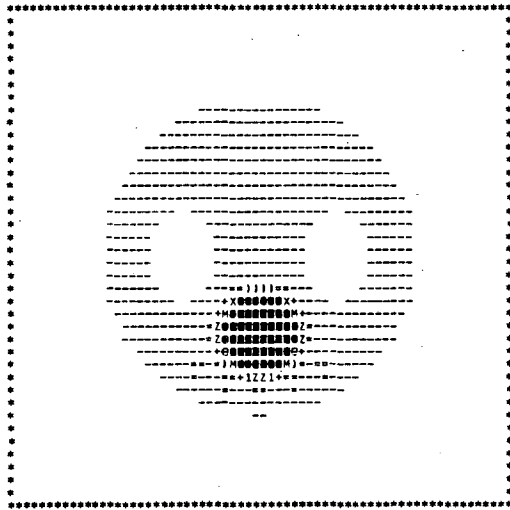
52 PROJECTION RINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 18010 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N ODD FFFF III L BBBB K K
E NN N D D F I L B B K K
EEE N N D D FFF I L BBBB KKK
E N N D D F I L B B K K
EEEE N N ODD F III LLLL RBBB K K

RECONSTRUCTION FOR PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY

XMIN = -.12E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .6181E+04



-.1190E+01 .1281E+01 .4905E+01 .6553E+01 .7706E+01 .9024E+01 1.1034E+02
Z
.1150E+02 X .1232E+02 A .1314E+02 M .1495E+02 R .1677E+02 0 .1924E+02 0
.2039E+02 .2286E+02 .2583E+02 .2748E+02 .2879E+02 .3011E+02 .3126E+02
.3176E+02

-0 -2 -4 -3 -5 -8 -5 -1 -0 -5 -8 -7 -1 -0 -8
-4 -3 -3 -0 -1 -6 -8 -3 -1 -2 -8 -9 -1 -3 -5
-6 -6 -5 -2 -1 -2 -8 -7 -0 -1 -5 -11 -2 -3 -1
-3 -1 -7 -6 -0 -0 -5 -9 -4 -3 -0 -10 -0 -1 -3
-1 -5 -8 -3 -2 -1 -8 -9 -1 -3 -5 -12 -0 -3
-2 0 -2 -8 -7 -1 -2 -3 -9 -6 -2 -1 -9 -10 -1
-4 0 1 -3 -9 -7 -0 -2 -6 -10 -3 -3 -13 -10 -5
-7 -4 1 -2 -4 -6 -5 3 0 -8 -8 -1 1 -7 -8
-8 -2 -4 -2 -1 -6 -8 -2 -3 -9 -2 -3 -9 -1 -3 -8
-1 -8 -8 -2 3 0 -7 -8 -1 0 -5 -6 -1 -1 -5
-2 -2 -8 -8 -2 3 -1 -7 -6 -1 -3 -6 -4 -1 -3
-4 1 -3 -9 -9 -2 1 -3 -6 -3 -2 -5 -5 -3 -4
-9 -2 -2 -8 -8 -2 -2 -0 -3 -3 -2 -4 -4 -2 -4
-8 -8 -2 -2 -2 -7 -6 -3 -3 -3 -2 -4 -4 -2 -2
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-2 -8 -5 -2 -2 1 -5 -5 -4 -4 -1 -2 -5 -4 -1
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-1 -1 -3 -4 -3 -5 -7 -6 -1 -1 -2 -2 -3 -3 -4
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-4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -3 -1 -4 -8 -8 -3 -1 0 8 2.5
-2 -3 -3 -2 -4 -5 -2 -0 -3 -7 -7 -4 -2 1.7 3.5
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-5 -4 -2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 0 1.5 3.6 4.5
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-2 -4 -1 1.2 2.5 3.5 4.3 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.7
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4.6 4.6 4.4 3.4 2.1 1.0 0 6 8 1.3 2.2 3.4 4.2 4.7 4.8 4.7
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4.7 4.3 2.9 1.4 .7 .6 .7 .7 .6 .8 1.6 3.0 4.4 4.8 4.5
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4.5 3.8 2.2 1.2 .8 .7 .7 .4 .4 .7 .9 .9 2.0 3.5 4.6 4.6
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4.7 4.7 4.4 3.5 2.2 1.2 .8 1.0 1.4 2.1 3.4 4.5 6.0 9.0 15.6
4.8 4.7 4.6 4.3 3.6 2.5 2.0 2.0 2.6 3.4 4.1 5.3 9.8 17.9 25.3
4.6 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.7 3.7 4.0 4.4 4.6 7.3 15.5 25.3 30.5
4.3 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 9.0 20.4 29.1 31.7
3.7 4.3 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.5 4.7 11.5 23.0 30.4 31.7
3.2 4.2 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 5.3 11.2 23.0 30.6 31.8
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4.0 4.3 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.7
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4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.1 2.4 1.1 .8 .8 .6 .5 .5 .6
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4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.5 4.0 2.3 1.2 .8 .6 .6 .7 .6 .5
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5.1 5.4 3.4 5.1 4.4 4.4 5.0 4.6 4.2 4.6 4.8 4.2 2.9 1.9 .9
4.6 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.3 4.7 4.9 4.4 4.0 3.8 3.6 2.7 1.3 .3 .0
4.2 4.6 4.6 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.9 3.6 2.5 2.0 1.3 .8 .1 -3 -4
2.7 3.5 3.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 1.8 1.0 .8 .1 -2 -2 -2 -2
-7 1.3 1.3 .7 .6 .9 .7 .2 -3 -5 -4 -2 -1 -3 -5
-2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -1 -1 -3 -5 -5 -3 -1 -2 -3
-2 -6 -6 -2 -1 -3 -3 -2 -2 -5 -7 -5 -2 -1 -2
-2 -7 -7 -2 -1 -3 -3 -2 -2 -5 -3 -5 -1 -2 -3
-3 -7 -7 -3 -0 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -1 -2 -3
-4 -8 -8 -4 -0 -1 -1 -5 -7 -4 -2 -4 -4 -2 -3
-4 -7 -7 -4 -1 -1 -1 -3 -5 -5 -5 -4 -3 -1 -2
-5 -5 -5 -5 -3 -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4 -2 -1 -1
-6 -3 -3 -6 -4 -1 -1 -2 -4 -2 -3 -6 -6 -2 -1
-4 -2 -4 -2 -4 -2 -4 -2 -4 -2 -4 -2 -4 -2 -4
-3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -5 -3 -1 -3 -4 -6 -5 -3
-2 -3 -3 -2 -5 -3 -2 -5 -4 -2 -3 -5 -6 -4 -2

```

```

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

```

```

-7 -1 -1 -7 -8 -0 .1 -7 -8 -5 -0 .1 -5 -8 -5
-5 .1 -1 -2 -9 -5 .3 -1 -5 -8 -2 .1 -3 -8 -6 -1
-2 -1 -6 -6 -1 .3 -5 -1.1 -5 .1 -0 -7 -8 -2 .1
-0 -8 -8 -1 .3 -0 -1.0 -1.0 -0 .0 -3 -8 -6 -1
-0 -4 -8 -1 .3 -0 -1.2 -5 .3 -1 -5 -8 -1 .2 -3
-2 -6 -5 .2 -1 -1.0 -0 .1 .2 -6 -6 -3 -2 -1 -7
-3 -0 -2 .1 -5 -1.0 -3 .3 -3 -1.0 -6 .2 -0 -7 -5
-4 -4 -1 -2 -6 -7 .1 -1 -8 -8 .0 .3 -5 -6 -4
-3 -2 -1 -2 -8 -5 .9 -2 -8 -5 .9 -2 -3 -4 -1
-2 -2 -3 -5 -5 -1 -1 -6 -6 -0 -1 -8 -7 .3
-2 -4 -4 -5 -3 -1 -4 -6 -3 -1 -6 -7 -1 .3 -2
-3 -5 -4 -5 -4 -3 -5 -5 -2 -3 -6 -3 .1 -2 -0
-5 -4 -3 -5 -4 -2 -4 -4 -2 -3 -3 -0 -2 -8 -8
-5 -3 -4 -4 -4 -2 -4 -4 -2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -7 -2
-4 -5 -6 -4 -4 -5 -5 -5 -2 -5 -5 -5 -1 -2
-1 -4 -5 -2 -3 -6 -2 -0 -3 -5 -4 -4 -2 -0 -3
1.2 -1 -4 -2 -5 -3 -0 -3 -6 -4 -2 -2 -2 -3 -7
2.0 1.0 -1 -3 -4 -0 -3 -7 -5 -1 -2 -3 -3 -5 -5
3.8 2 1.2 -2 -6 -2 -5 -5 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -5 -4
4.2 3.8 2.6 -8 -2 -5 -5 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -5 -5 -4
4.4 4.5 3.7 1.0 .4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -1 -1 -6 -7 -5 -3
4.9 4.7 4.2 3.1 1.4 -1 -2 -1 -1 -2 -6 -8 -7 -2 -2
4.6 4.5 4.4 4.0 2.5 -8 .0 -1 -3 -8 -8 -4 -1 -3 -4
4.5 4.5 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5
4.5 4.7 4.9 4.7 4.0 2.4 .4 -4 -4 -6 -6 -2 -1 -3 -4
4.2 4.7 4.8 4.6 4.3 3.0 .8 -4 -4 -2 -3 -3 -4 -3
3.4 4.4 4.6 4.5 4.2 3.6 1.5 .0 -2 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4
2.3 3.5 4.4 4.7 4.6 3.9 2.3 .6 -1 -2 -2 -3 -3 -1
1.4 2.9 4.3 4.7 4.5 4.2 2.8 .8 -2 -3 -3 -2 -3 -4
1.1 2.6 4.2 4.6 4.2 4.0 3.1 .8 -3 -4 -3 -3 -4 -6
1.2 2.2 3.8 4.3 4.7 4.7 3.1 .9 -2 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4
1.0 1.8 3.4 4.5 4.7 4.3 3.1 1.0 -1 -3 -4 -4 -3 -3
.7 1.5 3.3 4.4 4.6 4.4 3.4 1.2 -2 -4 -4 -5 -4 -3
.7 1.9 3.7 4.6 4.2 4.2 3.2 1.0 -3 -4 -3 -2 -2 -2
.5 2.5 4.2 4.6 4.5 4.2 2.6 .7 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2
1.3 3.0 4.3 4.7 4.7 4.2 2.7 .7 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -3
2.3 3.7 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.0 2.3 .5 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -5
3.5 4.4 4.7 4.7 4.7 3.6 1.9 .2 -3 -3 -4 -4 -5 -5
4.3 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 3.3 1.2 .5 -4 -4 -5 -5 -6 -6
4.5 4.6 4.7 4.6 3.6 2.3 .5 -4 -4 -5 -5 -6 -6
4.7 4.6 4.5 4.3 3.2 1.2 -1 -4 -4 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4
4.5 4.3 4.3 3.7 2.3 .5 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -4
4.4 4.2 4.2 3.2 1.5 .2 -3 -3 -4 -3 -3 -4 -3 -2
4.5 4.5 3.8 2.2 .4 -1 -3 -3 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4 -5
4.0 4.0 2.5 .8 -1 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -5
4.1 2.9 1.2 -0 -3 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2
2.6 1.3 .2 -3 -4 -4 -4 -3 -1 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2
.9 -1 -4 -4 -4 -3 -6 -5 -4 -2 -2 -3 -4 -7 -6
-1 -3 -4 -4 -4 -3 -5 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4 -3 -2
-1 -1 -2 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -1 -1
-3 -1 -1 -3 -5 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -5 -5 -4 -2
-5 -3 -1 -1 -3 -4 -4 -4 -2 -1 -1 -2 -4 -6 -5
-6 -4 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -5 -5 -3 -2 -2 -2 -5 -6
-4 -5 -5 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2
-3 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -4 -2 -1 -2
-2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -6 -5 -4 -1 -2
-2 -2 -3 -5 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -4 -4 -6 -8 -5 -2
-4 -2 -1 -3 -4 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -6 -8 -7 -1
-3 -4 -4 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2
-3 -4 -4 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -3 -4 -1 -1
-2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -4 -4
-2 -2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -4 -4
-3 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -4 -4
-3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -2 -1
-3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -1

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E E T U J P P
SSS EEF T U J PPPP
S E E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1	RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	1	GEOMETRY FLAG
		FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
4	72	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5	5	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
6	129	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	18500	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAF ARRAYS
12	0	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAF)

I	PAF(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.330	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	125.000	DISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 1101)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 474 ( 732)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 602 ( 1132)

A TOTAL OF 114 ( 1 THRU 114) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
 128 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 14 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 18010 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD      SSS EEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D        S E T U U P P P
EEE N N N D D      SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N N N D D        S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD      SSS EEEE T U U P

```

```

FFFF III L 8888 K K
F I L R B K K
FFF I L 8888 K K
F I L B B K K
F III LLLL 8888 K K

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK

DESCRIPTION  
 ORDERX - 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER  
 FREQU - .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES  
 PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	YES
FIL	FILTER	N/A	NO	N/A

FILTERED BACK-PROJECTION RECONSTRUCTIONS MUST BE EXECUTED IN AN  
 ARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE AS THE FINAL IMAGE.  
 THUS, THE EFFECTIVE SIZE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY WILL NOW  
 BE INCREASED.

FOR FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS THE FAN SOURCE MUST BE OUTSIDE THIS LARGE ARRAY.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 730 ( 13321)  
 A TOTAL OF 129 ( 1 THRU 129) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
 328 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 195 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17114 ( 41332)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17442 ( 42042)

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A N N
PPPP HHHH A A N N
P H H AAAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED  
 ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752  
 NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4  
 THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

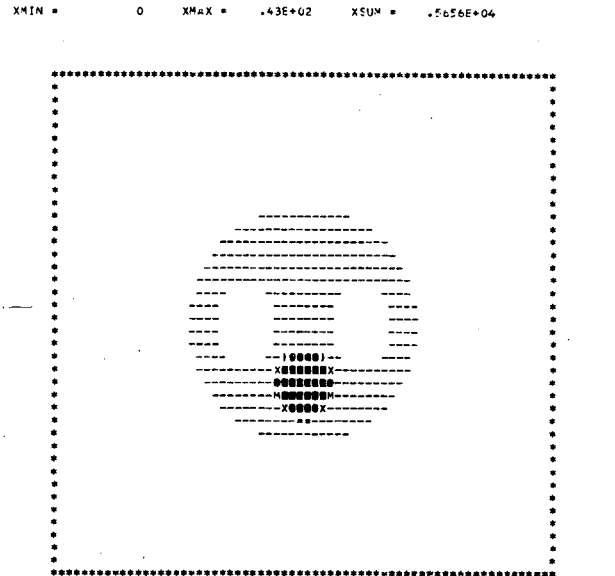
X,Y - CENTER  
 A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
 PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
 DENS - INTENSITY  
 THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0,(	0	40.00,(	40.00	0	5.00
	0),(	0)	( 30.08),(	30.08)		( 6.65)
1 - ELLIPSE	0,(	-10.00	10.00,(	10.00	0	27.00
	0),(	-7.52)	( 7.52),(	7.52)		( 35.91)
1 - ELLIPSE	10.00,(	0	14.00,(	10.00	1.57	-4.00
	7.52),(	0)	( 10.53),(	7.52)		( -5.32)
1 - ELLIPSE	-10.00,(	0	14.00,(	10.00	1.57	-4.00
	-7.52),(	0)	( 10.53),(	7.52)		( -5.32)

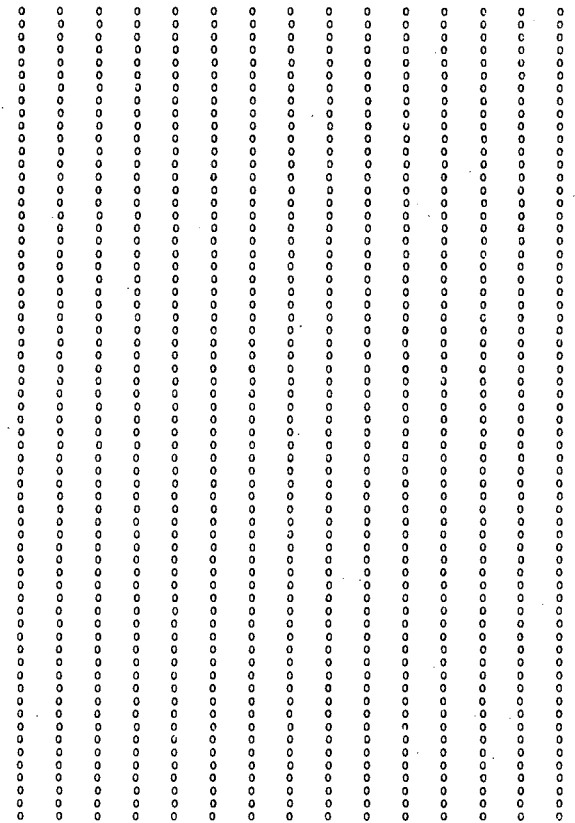
```

EEEE N N DDDD      PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D        P P H H A A N N
EEE N N N D D      PPPP HHHH A A N N
E N N N D D        P H H AAAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD      P H H A A N N

```



0 .3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1149E+02 .1315E+02 .1490E+02  
 .1639E+02 .1745E+02 .1851E+02 .2085E+02 .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2635E+02  
 .2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3873E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02  
 .4256E+02











```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P P
EEE NN ND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEE T UUU P

```

```

FFFF III L 8888 K K
F I L B B K K
FFF I L 8888 K K
F I L B B K K
F III LLLL 8888 K K

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK

```

DESCRIPTION
ORDERX = 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER RUTER
FREQX = .500 FREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER

```

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	YES
FIL	FILTER	N/A	NO	N/A

FILTERED BACK-PROJECTION RECONSTRUCTIONS MUST BE EXECUTED IN AN ARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE AS THE FINAL IMAGE. THUS, THE EFFECTIVE SIZE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY WILL NOW BE INCREASED.

FOR FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS THE FAN SOURCE MUST BE OUTSIDE THIS LARGE ARRAY.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 730 ( 1332)

A TOTAL OF 129 ( 1 THRU 129) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

89% PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 767 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17114 ( 41332)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 18010 ( 43132)

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P PH H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED

```

ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

```

```

X,Y - CENTER
A+B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DENS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

```

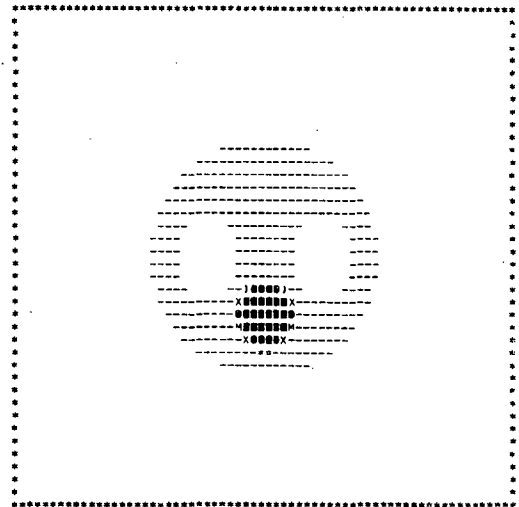
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0, ( 0), ( 0)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	40.00, ( 30.08), ( 30.08)	40.00, ( 30.08), ( 30.08)	0	5.00
1 - ELLIPSE	0, ( 0), ( -7.52)	-10.00, ( 10.00), ( 10.00)	10.00, ( 10.00), ( 10.00)	10.00, ( 10.00), ( 10.00)	0	27.00
1 - ELLIPSE	10.00, ( 7.52), ( 7.52)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	14.00, ( 10.53), ( 7.52)	14.00, ( 10.53), ( 7.52)	1.57	-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE	-10.00, ( -7.52), ( -7.52)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	14.00, ( 10.53), ( 7.52)	14.00, ( 10.53), ( 7.52)	1.57	-4.00

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P PH H A A NN N
EEE NN ND D PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N NN D D P H H AAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

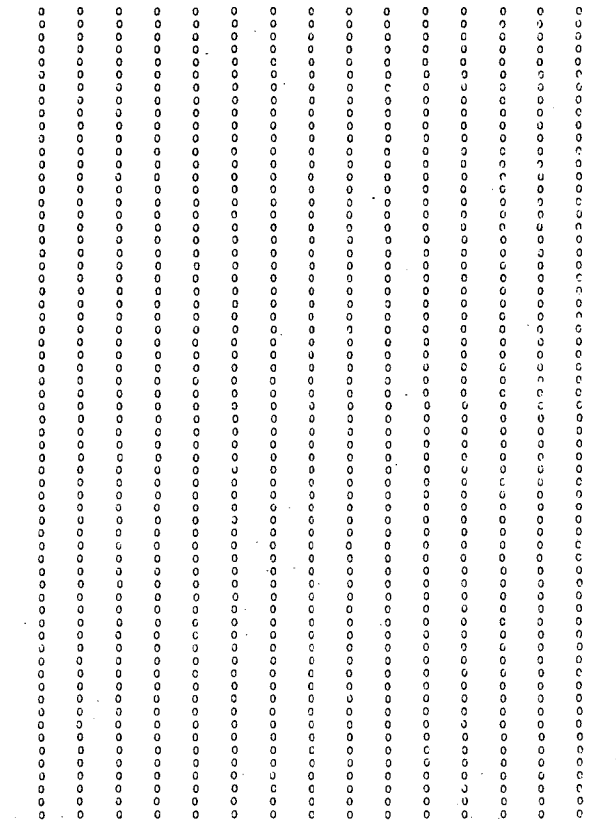
XMIN = 0 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .565E+04



```

.3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1145E+02 .1319E+02 .1490E+02
.1639E+02 .1745E+02 .1851E+02 .2085E+02 .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2635E+02
.2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3873E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02
.4256E+02

```





BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 18042 ( 43172)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 18010 ( 43132)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1626 ( 3132)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 730 ( 1332)

THE FINAL RECONSTRUCTION IS RETURNED WITH DIMENSION NDIMU. NDIMU WILL NOW BE RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL VALUE.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 602 ( 1132)

A TOTAL OF 120 ( 1 THRU 120) OF THE 129 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

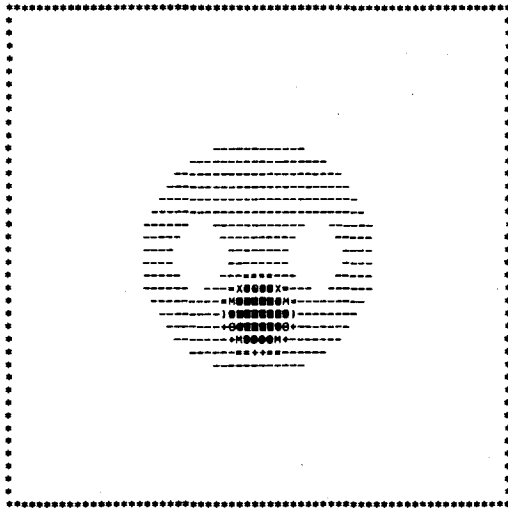
140 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 20 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR\* 18042 FLDATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD FFFFF III L BBBB K K
E NN ND D F I L B B K K
EEE N ND D FFF I L BBBB KKK
E N ND D F I L B B K K
EEEE N N DDDD F III LLLL BRBB K K

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH FLAT DETECTOR

XMIN = -.88E+00 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .4643E+04



-.8809E+00 .2383E+01 .7171E+01 .9347E+01 .1087E+02 .1261E+02 .1435E+02
Z
.1588E+02 X .1696E+02 A .1805E+02 M .2045E+02 B .2284E+02 .2436E+02 .2610E+02
.2763E+02 .3089E+02 .3481E+02 .3698E+02 .3873E+02 .4047E+02 .4199E+02
.4264E+02

Grid of numerical values (floats) arranged in a rectangular pattern, likely representing a data matrix or projection bins.

Grid of numerical values (floats) arranged in a rectangular pattern, similar to the one above, representing another data matrix or projection bins.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, possibly representing a coordinate grid or a data matrix. The values range from -4 to 10.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, possibly representing a coordinate grid or a data matrix. The values range from -4 to 10.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, possibly representing a coordinate grid or a data matrix. The values range from -4 to 10.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, possibly representing a coordinate grid or a data matrix. The values range from -4 to 10.

## 5. Example 5 - Iterative Conjugate Gradient

The program XCONGR uses the iterative conjugate gradient algorithm to reconstruct parallel-beam projection data for a pie phantom. The parameters for the subroutine CONGR are set in statements E5.052 through E5.055. Where IRLX = 1 indicates that the iterative relaxation method is used and ISTOP = 15 indicates the iterative procedure will stop after 15 steps. The other parameters IERR and IZER are set to zero, indicating that the iterative reconstruction procedure does not use errors for weighting and that the initial solution is equal to zero.

The subroutine GETUM generates a pie phantom in the array B (statement E5.095) before the first angle ( $M = 1$ ) and for each angle the array B is projected using the subroutine PJECT. The values of the projection array are simulated line integrals obtained using the projection subroutine PLL. For these data the conjugate gradient algorithm gives a reconstruction with discernible background artifact but good resolution. A comparison of this algorithm (CONGR) to the iterative gradient algorithm GRADY (Example 6) reveals that the latter gives less apparent background artifact but less resolution for 15 iterations. After 15 iterations the conjugate gradient method has a chi-square equal to 447, whereas the gradient method has a chi-square six times greater.

```

C      PROGRAM XCONGR (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
C      C
C      C      EXAMPLE 5
C      C      THE PROGRAM XCONGR USES THE ITERATIVE CONJUGATE GRADIENT
C      C      ALGORITHM TO RECONSTRUCT PARALLEL BEAM PROJECTION DATA.
C      C
C      DIMENSION B(4096),AG(180)
C      COMMON WORK(15000)
C      C
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT, I80132
C      C
C      LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C      I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C      *0     EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C      (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C      C
C      COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C      C
C      EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU, IPAR( 1)),(ICIR, IPAR( 2)),(IGEDM, IPAR( 3)),
1      (NANG, IPAR( 4)),(MODANG, IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU, IPAR( 6)),
2      (IMIT, IPAR( 7)),(NWORK, IPAR( 8)),(NFLDAT, IPAR( 9)),
3      (ISTORE, IPAR(10)),(IPRINT, IPAR(11)),(LUNATN, IPAR(12)),
4      (PWID, PAR( 1)),(AXISU, PAR( 2)),(RFAN, PAR( 3))
C      C
C      EXTERNAL BRP,PRF
C      C
C      LUNOUT=2
C      I80132=0
C      C
C      THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C      C
C      NDIMU=64
C      ICIR=0
C      IGEDM=0
C      NANG=72
C      MODANG=4
C      KDIMU=100
C      IMIT=1
C      NWORK=15000
C      NFLDAT=1
C      ISTORE=0
C      IPRINT=7
C      LUNATN=0
C      PWID=1.
C      AXISU=50.5
C      RFAN=0.
C      C
C      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C      C
C      E5.001
C      E5.002
C      E5.003
C      E5.004
C      E5.005
C      E5.006
C      E5.007
C      E5.008
C      E5.009
C      E5.010
C      E5.011
C      E5.012
C      E5.013
C      E5.014
C      E5.015
C      E5.016
C      E5.017
C      E5.018
C      E5.019
C      E5.020
C      E5.021
C      E5.022
C      E5.023
C      E5.024
C      E5.025
C      E5.026
C      E5.027
C      E5.028
C      E5.029
C      E5.030
C      E5.031
C      E5.032
C      E5.033
C      E5.034
C      E5.035
C      E5.036
C      E5.037
C      E5.038
C      E5.039
C      E5.040
C      E5.041
C      E5.042
C      E5.043
C      E5.044
C      E5.045
C      E5.046
C      E5.047
C      E5.048
C      E5.049
C      E5.050
C      E5.051
C      ISTOP=15
C      IRLX=1
C      IERR=0
C      IZER=0
C      C
C      CALL CONGR (B,PRF,BRF,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
C      C
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C      C
C      PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      C
C      NMAT=NDIMU**2
C      KK1=1
C      KU=NDIMU/15+1
C      DO I2 K=1,KU
C      WRITE (2,14)
C      KK2=15*K
C      IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
C      DO I0 J=1,NDIMU
C      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
C      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
C      I0 WRITE (2,16) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
C      KK1=KK2+1
C      I2 CONTINUE
C      C
C      C
C      C
C      14 FORMAT(1X,//////)
C      16 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
C      END
C      SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERP)
C      C
C      C      EXAMPLE 5
C      C      THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
C      C      A PIE PHANTOM.
C      C
C      DIMENSION B(4096),DATA(1),ERR(1)
C      DATA N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTR,NSLIPI,ISTART/64,30.,0.,0.,10,10,1/
C      EXTERNAL PLL
C      C
C      IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C      C
C      CALL PIE (B,N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTR,NSLIPI,ISTART)
C      C
C      CALL ARRAY (B,N)
C      C
C      I0 CALL PJECT (B,DATA,N,PLL)
C      C
C      RETURN
C      C
C      END
C      E5.052
C      E5.053
C      E5.054
C      E5.055
C      E5.056
C      E5.057
C      E5.058
C      E5.059
C      E5.060
C      E5.061
C      E5.062
C      E5.063
C      E5.064
C      E5.065
C      E5.066
C      E5.067
C      E5.068
C      E5.069
C      E5.070
C      E5.071
C      E5.072
C      E5.073
C      E5.074
C      E5.075
C      E5.076
C      E5.077
C      E5.078
C      E5.079
C      E5.080
C      E5.081
C      E5.082
C      E5.083
C      E5.084
C      E5.085
C      E5.086
C      E5.087
C      E5.088
C      E5.089
C      E5.090
C      E5.091
C      E5.092
C      E5.093
C      E5.094
C      E5.095
C      E5.096
C      E5.097
C      E5.098
C      E5.099
C      E5.100
C      E5.101
C      E5.102
C      E5.103

```

SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

PPPP III EEEEE
P P I E
PPPP I EEE
P I E
P III EEEEE

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I IPAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3 0 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 72 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5 4 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6 100 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7 15000 ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
8 1 STARTING AT ZERO
9 1 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
10 1 TRANSMISSION DATA
11 1 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
12 0 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
13 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
14 7 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
15 0 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
16 0 PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
17 0 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
18 0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

PIE PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64X 64
CIRCLE RADIUS 30.00 AT ( 0, 0)
INT FACTOR 10
SECTOR WIDTH .314

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP III EEEEE
E NN N D D P P I E
EEE N N D D PPPP I EEE
E N NN D D P I E
EEEE N N DDDD P III EEEEE

XMIN = 0. XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .1413E+04

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I PAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 68 ( 17 THRU 84) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

68 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR = 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

CCC ODDDD N N GGG RRRR
C C D O NN NG G R R
C C D O NN NG RRRR
C C O D N NN G GG R R
CCC ODDDD N N GGGG R R

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONGR

DESCRIPTION
IISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR - 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1775 ( 3357)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCX BACKPROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE NO NO
PRJ PROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE NO NO

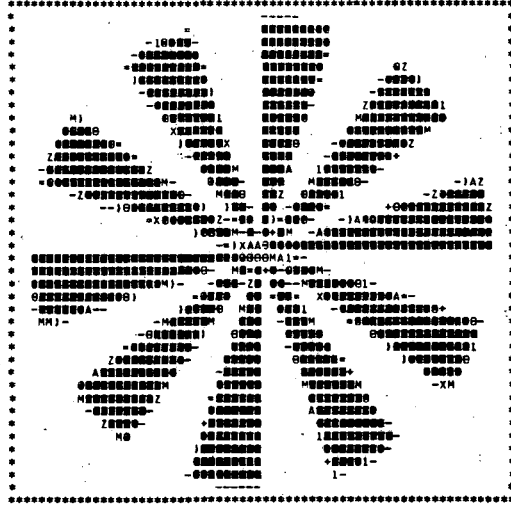
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1911 ( 3567)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5139 ( 12023)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 8367 ( 20257)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 11595 ( 26513)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14823 ( 34747)



0 .7500E-01 .1850E+00 .2350E+00 .2700E+00 .3100E+00 .3500E+00
Z
.3850E+00 .4100E+00 .4350E+00 .4900E+00 .5450E+00 .5800E+00 .6200E+00
.6550E+00 .7300E+00 .8200E+00 .8700E+00 .9100E+00 .9500E+00 .9850E+00
.1000E+01

PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTTT
P P J E C C T
PPPP J EEE C C T
P J J E C C T
P JJJ EEEEE CCC T

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14891 ( 35053)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 1 0 RADIANS 0 DEGREES
0 0 0 .541E+01
.943E+01 .120E+02 .141E+02 .158E+02 .173E+02
.187E+02 .198E+02 .210E+02 .219E+02 .228E+02
.236E+02 .244E+02 .250E+02 .257E+02 .262E+02
.268E+02 .272E+02 .277E+02 .281E+02 .284E+02
.287E+02 .290E+02 .292E+02 .295E+02 .296E+02
.298E+02 .299E+02 .299E+02 .329E+02 .299E+02
.299E+02 .298E+02 .297E+02 .296E+02 .294E+02
.292E+02 .290E+02 .287E+02 .284E+02 .280E+02
.276E+02 .272E+02 .267E+02 .262E+02 .256E+02
.250E+02 .243E+02 .235E+02 .227E+02 .218E+02
.208E+02 .197E+02 .185E+02 .172E+02 .157E+02
.139E+02 .118E+02 .912E+01 .465E+01
0 0 0

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2 .044 RADIANS 2.500 DEGREES
0 0 0 .542E+01
.972E+01 .138E+02 .158E+02 .172E+02 .170E+02
.184E+02 .172E+02 .184E+02 .195E+02 .205E+02
.219E+02 .247E+02 .275E+02 .283E+02 .293E+02
.300E+02 .305E+02 .308E+02 .310E+02 .284E+02
.246E+02 .231E+02 .229E+02 .231E+02 .244E+02
.273E+02 .296E+02 .317E+02 .495E+02 .485E+02
.299E+02 .296E+02 .271E+02 .241E+02 .231E+02
.229E+02 .231E+02 .249E+02 .289E+02 .311E+02
.308E+02 .304E+02 .300E+02 .293E+02 .282E+02
.273E+02 .244E+02 .216E+02 .204E+02 .194E+02
.183E+02 .171E+02 .164E+02 .171E+02 .171E+02
.157E+02 .135E+02 .935E+01 .465E+01
0 0 0

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 3 .087 RADIAN 5.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 3, ranging from 0 to 0.087 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4 .131 RADIAN 7.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 4, ranging from 0 to 0.131 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 5 .175 RADIAN 10.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 5, ranging from 0 to 0.175 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 6 .218 RADIAN 12.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 6, ranging from 0 to 0.218 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 7 .262 RADIAN 15.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 7, ranging from 0 to 0.262 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 8 .305 RADIAN 17.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 8, ranging from 0 to 0.305 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 9 .349 RADIAN 20.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 9, ranging from 0 to 0.349 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 10 .393 RADIAN 22.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 10, ranging from 0 to 0.393 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 11 .436 RADIAN 25.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 11, ranging from 0 to 0.436 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 12 .480 RADIAN 27.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 12, ranging from 0 to 0.480 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 13 .524 RADIAN 30.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 13, ranging from 0 to 0.524 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 14 .567 RADIAN 32.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 14, ranging from 0 to 0.567 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 15 .611 RADIAN 35.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 15, ranging from 0 to 0.611 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 16 .654 RADIAN 37.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 16, ranging from 0 to 0.654 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 17 .698 RADIAN 40.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 17, ranging from 0 to 0.698 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 18 .742 RADIAN 42.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 18, ranging from 0 to 0.742 radians.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 19 .785 RADIAN 45.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 19. Values range from 0 to .958E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 20 .829 RADIAN 47.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 20. Values range from 0 to .945E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 21 .873 RADIAN 50.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 21. Values range from 0 to .948E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 22 .916 RADIAN 52.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 22. Values range from 0 to .927E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 23 .960 RADIAN 55.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 23. Values range from 0 to .935E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 24 1.004 RADIAN 57.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 24. Values range from 0 to .934E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 25 1.047 RADIAN 60.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 25. Values range from 0 to .920E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 26 1.091 RADIAN 62.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 26. Values range from 0 to .910E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 27 1.134 RADIAN 65.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 27. Values range from 0 to .901E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 28 1.178 RADIAN 67.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 28. Values range from 0 to .883E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 29 1.222 RADIAN 70.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 29. Values range from 0 to .872E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 30 1.265 RADIAN 72.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 30. Values range from 0 to .894E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 31 1.309 RADIAN 75.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 31. Values range from 0 to .930E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 32 1.353 RADIAN 77.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 32. Values range from 0 to .966E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 33 1.396 RADIAN 80.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 33. Values range from 0 to .969E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 34 1.440 RADIAN 82.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of values for angle 34. Values range from 0 to .870E+01.





PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 51 2.182 RADIAN 125.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 51, ranging from 0 to 146E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 52 2.225 RADIAN 127.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 52, ranging from 882E+01 to 134E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 53 2.269 RADIAN 130.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 53, ranging from 914E+01 to 121E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 54 2.313 RADIAN 132.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 54, ranging from 899E+01 to 106E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 55 2.356 RADIAN 135.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 55, ranging from 893E+01 to 990E+01.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 56 2.400 RADIAN 137.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 56, ranging from 899E+01 to 106E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 57 2.443 RADIAN 140.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 57, ranging from 914E+01 to 121E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 58 2.487 RADIAN 142.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 58, ranging from 882E+01 to 134E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 59 2.531 RADIAN 145.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 59, ranging from 873E+01 to 146E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 60 2.574 RADIAN 147.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 60, ranging from 886E+01 to 159E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 61 2.618 RADIAN 150.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 61, ranging from 892E+01 to 174E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 62 2.662 RADIAN 152.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 62, ranging from 903E+01 to 186E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 63 2.705 RADIAN 155.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 63, ranging from 911E+01 to 178E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 64 2.749 RADIAN 157.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 64, ranging from 918E+01 to 178E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 65 2.793 RADIAN 160.000 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 65, ranging from 924E+01 to 151E+02.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 66 2.836 RADIAN 162.500 DEGREES

Table with 4 columns of numerical values for angle 66, ranging from 925E+01 to 140E+02.



Table of numerical data with 10 columns and 495 rows. Values range from -1.0 to 1.0.

Table of numerical data with 10 columns and 495 rows. Values range from -1.0 to 1.0.

Table of numerical data with 10 columns and 495 rows. Values range from -1.0 to 1.0.

Table of numerical data with 10 columns and 495 rows. Values range from -1.0 to 1.0.



```

C      PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      NMAT=NDIMU**2
C      KK1=1
C      KU=NDIMU/15+1
C      DD 12 KK1,KU
C      WRITE (2,14)
C      KK2=15*K
C      IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
C      DD 10 J=1,NDIMU
C      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
C      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
C 10  WRITE (2,16) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
C 12  CONTINUE
C
C 14  FORMAT(1X,//////)
C 16  FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
C      END
C      SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
C
C      EXAMPLE 6
C
C      THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
C      A PIE PHANTOM.
C
C      DIMENSION B(4096),DATA(1),ERR(1)
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT,I80132
C
C      LNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C      I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C      *0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C      (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C
C      COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C
C      EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR ( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR ( 2)),(ISEOM ,IPAR ( 3)),
C      1 (NANG ,IPAR ( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR ( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR ( 6)),
C      2 (LMIT ,IPAR ( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR ( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR ( 9)),
C      3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPR:INT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
C      4 (PMID , PAR ( 1)),(AXISU , PAR ( 2)),(RFAN , PAR ( 3))
C
C      DATA R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFR,NSLIPI,ISTART/30.,0.,0.,1.,10,10,1/
C      EXTERNAL PLL
C
C      IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C
C      CALL PIE (B,NDIMU,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFR,NSLIPI,ISTART)
C
C      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
C 10  CALL PJCT (B,DATA,M,PLL)
C
C      RETURN
C
C      END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5	4	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
6	100	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	12000	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	0	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 68 ( 17 THRU 84) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

68 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G G R R A A D D Y Y
G RRRR A A D D Y
G G R R A A A A D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

ISTP	15	NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX	1	ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IEER	0	DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER	0	INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1775 ( 3357)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
PAJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1911 ( 3567)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5139 ( 12023)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 8367 ( 20257)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 11595 ( 26513)

```

PPPP III EEEEE
P P I E
PPPP I EEE
P I E
P III EEEEE

```

PIE PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 64X 64

CIRCLE RADIUS 30.00 AT ( 0, 0)

INT FACTOR 10

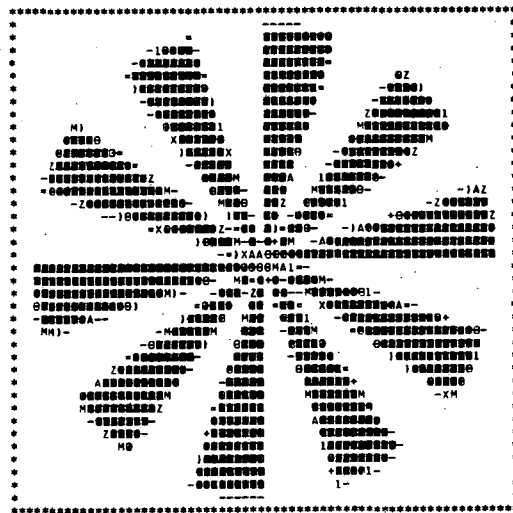
SECTOR WIDTH .314

```

EEEE N N DDD P P P P III EEEEE
E NN N D D P P I E
EEE N N D D P P P I EEE
E N NN D D P I E
EEEE N N DDD P III EEEEE

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .1413E+04



0 .7500E-01 .1850E+00 .2350E+00 .2700E+00 .3100E+00 .3500E+00

Z

.3850E+00 .4100E+00 .4350E+00 .4900E+00 .5450E+00 .5800E+00 .6200E+00

.6550E+00 .7300E+00 .8200E+00 .8700E+00 .9100E+00 .9500E+00 .9850E+00

.1000E+01







## 7. Example 7 - Iterative Program for Fan-Beam Data

The program ITRFAN uses the conjugate gradient algorithm to reconstruct simulated fan-beam projection data from a transmission source using both a curved detector and a flat detector. The projection data for the curved detector are reconstructed by the algorithm CONGR at statement E7.061 and the projection data for the flat detector are reconstructed in statement E7.094. The geometry parameter IGEOM is set to 1 in statement E7.037 for the reconstruction of the curved detector data and set to 2 in statement E7.082 for the reconstruction of the flat detector data. Note that a change in the parameters for IPAR or PAR requires another call to SETUP. For this particular example the fan-beam source is at a distance RFAN equal to 65 bin-width units from the center of rotation and the pixel width PWID is equal to 1.33 bin-width units.

The subroutine GETUM in Example 7 gives simulated projection data for a heart phantom. Example 7 also demonstrates the use of the subroutine USER, which gives the user the option to retrieve certain results after each iteration as desired. In this example an image is displayed after each iteration (statement E7.193) along with a graph of the cross section through the image  $X(I,J)$  at the  $J$  coordinate = 15 (statement E7.204). If the user does not code a subroutine USER, the default subroutine USER in the RECLBL Library will print out only the iteration number and the corresponding chi-square for each iteration.

```

PROGRAM ITRFAN (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)          E7.001
C                                                     E7.002
C   EXAMPLE 7                                         E7.003
C   THE PROGRAM ITRFAN USES THE ITERATIVE CONJUGATE GRADIENT E7.004
C   ALGORITHM TO RECONSTRUCT FAN BEAM PROJECTION DATA COLLECTED E7.005
C   USING BOTH A CURVED DETECTOR AND A FLAT DETECTOR. E7.006
C                                                     E7.007
C   DIMENSION B(1024),AG(36)                          E7.008
C   COMMON WORK(5000)                                  E7.009
C                                                     E7.010
C   COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132                       E7.011
C                                                     E7.012
C   LUNOUT = OUTPUT FILE                               E7.013
C   I80132 = OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG                 E7.014
C   =0      EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS E7.015
C   (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)                       E7.016
C                                                     E7.017
C   COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)                       E7.018
C                                                     E7.019
C   EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIP ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)), E7.021
C   (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)), E7.022
C   (LIMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWRK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)), E7.023
C   (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)), E7.024
C   (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3)) E7.025
C                                                     E7.026
C   EXTERNAL BCOF,PCDF                                 E7.028
C                                                     E7.029
C   LUNOUT=2                                           E7.030
C   I80132=0                                           E7.031
C                                                     E7.032
C   THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE                          E7.033
C                                                     E7.034
C   NDIMU=32                                           E7.035
C   ICIP=0                                             E7.036
C   IGEOM=1                                            E7.037
C   NANG=36                                           E7.038
C   MODANG=5                                          E7.039
C                                                     E7.040
C   KDIMU=67                                           E7.041
C   IMIT=1                                             E7.042
C   NWRK=5000                                         E7.043
C   NFDAT=1                                           E7.044
C   ISTORE=0                                          E7.045
C   IPRINT=5                                          E7.046
C   LUNATN=0                                          E7.047
C   PWID=1.33                                         E7.048
C   AXISU=33.                                         E7.049
C   RFAN=65.                                          E7.050
C                                                     E7.051
C   CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)                          E7.052
C                                                     E7.053
C   RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY E7.054
C   WITH CURVED DETECTOR                             E7.055
C                                                     E7.056
C   ISTEP=5                                           E7.057
C   IRLX=1                                           E7.058
C   IERR=0                                           E7.059
C   IZER=0                                           E7.060
C                                                     E7.061
C   CALL CONGR (B,PCDF,BCDF,ISTEP,IRLX,IERR,IZER) E7.062
C                                                     E7.063
C   WRITE (2,22)                                       E7.064
C   CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)                              E7.065
C                                                     E7.066
C   PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION E7.067
C                                                     E7.068
C   NMAT=NDIMU**2                                     E7.069
C   KK1=1                                             E7.070
C   KU=NDIMU/15+1                                    E7.071
C   DO 12 K=1,KU                                     E7.072
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,18)                                 E7.073
C   KK2=15*K                                         E7.074
C   IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU                    E7.075
C   DO 10 J=1,NDIMU                                  E7.076
C   ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1                          E7.077
C   ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2                          E7.078
C   10 WRITE (LUNOUT,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)      E7.079

```

```

KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
IGEQ=2
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY
WITH FLAT DETECTOR
ISTEP=5
IRLX=1
IERR=0
IZER=0
CALL CONGR (B,PCDF,BCDF,ISTEP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
WRITE (2,24)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 16 K=1,KU
WRITE (LUNOUT,18)
KK2=5*K
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 14 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
14 WRITE (LUNOUT,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
16 CONTINUE
18 FORMAT(1X,////)
20 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
22 FORMAT(1X,50H RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH CURVED DE
TECTOR)
24 FORMAT(1X,56H RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH FLAT DETE
CTOR)
END
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 7
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
A CHEST PHANTOM CONSISTING OF A HEART, LUNGS AND SURROUNDING
TISSUE.
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1),B(4096)
DIMENSION ITYPE(4),X1(4),Y1(4),A1(4),B1(4),Z(4),PHI(4)
DATA ITYPE/1,1,1,1/
DATA A1/26.6,6.65,9.31,9.31/
DATA B1/26.6,6.65,6.65,6.65/
DATA X1/0.,0.,6.65,-6.65/
DATA Y1/0.,-6.65,0.,0./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,1.57079633,1.57079633/
DATA Z/5.,27.,-4.,-4./
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 14
PWIDTH=1.33
CALL PHAN (4,10,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,B,32,PWIDTH)
WRITE (2,16)
NDIMU=32
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE PHANTOM
NMAT=NDIMU*2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,18)
KK2=13*K
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
10 WRITE (2,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
14 CALL PHAN (4,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
RETURN
13 FORMAT(1H1)
18 FORMAT(1H1)
20 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
END
SUBROUTINE USER (ITER,X,CHISO)
EXAMPLE 7
THE SUBROUTINE USER PRINTS OUT THE CHI-SQUARE FOR EACH
ITERATION ALONG WITH A GRAY LEVEL PLOT OF THE IMAGE AND A CROSS
SECTIONAL PLOT THROUGH THE IMAGE.
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
DIMENSION X(1)
NDIMU=32
IF (ITER.EQ.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,10)
WRITE (LUNOUT,12) ITER,CHISO
IF (ITER.EQ.0) RETURN
CALL ARRAY (X,NDIMU)
CROSS SECTIONAL PLOT PARALLEL TO THE X AXIS AT J = 15
NI=1
BMAX=999999.
BMIN=999999.
IXY=0
ICOR=15
IL=1
IU=32
CALL XYGRF (X,NDIMU,NI,BMAX,BMIN,IXY,ICOR,IL,IU)
RETURN
10 FORMAT(1X,1)
12 FORMAT(5H ITER,13,8H CHISO,E12.3)
END

```

```

E7.079
E7.080
E7.081
E7.082
E7.083
E7.084
E7.085
E7.086
E7.087
E7.088
E7.089
E7.090
E7.091
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E7.093
E7.094
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E7.101
E7.102
E7.103
E7.104
E7.105
E7.106
E7.107
E7.108
E7.109
E7.110
E7.111
E7.112
E7.113
E7.114
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E7.199
E7.200
E7.201
E7.202
E7.203
E7.204
E7.205
E7.206
E7.207
E7.208
E7.209
E7.210
E7.211
E7.212
SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P
INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)
I IPAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 32 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3 1 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
4 36 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5 5 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
STARTING AT ZERO
6 67 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7 1 TRANSMISSION DATA
8 5000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11 5 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12 0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE
FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)
I PAR(I) DESCRIPTION
1 1.330 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF
ROTATION
2 33.000 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 65.000 DISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN
UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 36 ( 44)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 108 ( 154)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 242 ( 362)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 306 ( 462)
A TOTAL OF 47 ( 10 THRU 56) OF THE 67 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED
47 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAP= 306 FLOATING POINT WORDS.
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P
CCC OOOO N N GGG RRRR
C C O O NN NG G R R R
C O O NN NG RRRR
C C O O NN NG G R R P
CCC OOOO N N GGGG P P
PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONGR
DESCRIPTION
ISTP = 5 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX = 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR = 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER = 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO
BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS
ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN PEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION CONCAVE DISK NO YES
PRJ PROJECTION CONCAVE DISK NO YES
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 400 ( 620)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1212 ( 2274)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2024 ( 3750)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2836 ( 5424)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3648 ( 7100)
PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

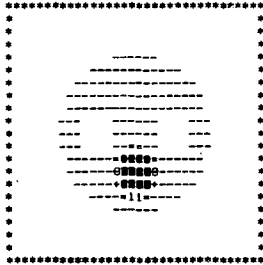
```

PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 32 X 32 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE
X,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A

Table with columns: I TYPE, X, Y, A, B, PHI, DENS. It lists parameters for four ellipses.

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A NN N
EEE N N N D D PPPP H H H H A A NN N
E N N N D D P P H H A A A A N N N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .2507E+04



0 .3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1149E+02 .1319E+02 .1490E+02
Z .1639E+02 X .1745E+02 A .1851E+02 H .2085E+02 .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2639E+02
.2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3873E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02
.4256E+02

A large grid of numerical values, likely representing the intensity distribution of the phantom.

A large grid of numerical values, likely representing the intensity distribution of the phantom.

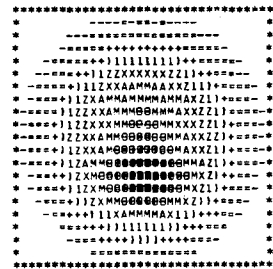
A large grid of numerical values, likely representing the intensity distribution of the phantom.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3680 ( 7140)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED .3648 ( 7100)

ITER 0 CHISQ .208E+08
ITER 1 CHISQ .449E+07

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .11E+02 XSUM = .2566E+04



0 .P412E+00 .2075E+01 .2636E+01 .3028E+01 .3477E+01 .3526E+01
Z .4318E+01 X .4599E+01 A .4879E+01 .5496E+01 .6113E+01 .6505E+01 .6954E+01
.7347E+01 .8188E+01 .9197E+01 .9758E+01 .1021E+02 .1066E+02 .1105E+02
.1122E+02

XYGRF PRINTOUT

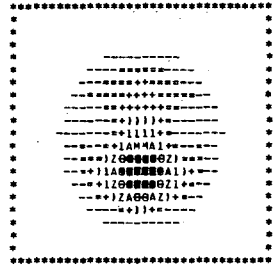
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 PLOT RANGE - .201E+01 - .702E+01 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.

```

1 IX I
2 IXX I
3 IXXX I
4 IXXXX I
5 IXXXXXXX I
6 IXXXXXXXX I
7 IXXXXXXXXXX I
8 IXXXXXXXXXX I
9 IXXXXXXXXXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXXXXXXXXX I
12 IXXXXXXXXXX I
13 IXXXXXXXXXX I
14 IXXXXXXXXXX I
15 IXXXXXXXXXX I
16 IXXXXXXXXXX I
17 IXXXXXXXXXX I
18 IXXXXXXXXXX I
19 IXXXXXXXXXX I
20 IXXXXXXXXXX I
21 IXXXXXXXXXX I
22 IXXXXXXXXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXXXXXXXXXX I
25 IXXXXXXXXXX I
26 IXXXXXXXXXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IXXXXXXXXXX I
29 IXXXXXX I
30 IXXXX I
31 IXX I
32 IX I
    
```

ITER 2 CHISQ .893E+06

XMIN = -.15E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .2449E+04



```

- .1489E+01 - .1032E+01 - .4730E+01 - .6410E+01 - .7587E+01 - .8931E+01 - .1028E+02 Z
- .1149E+02 - .1229E+02 - .1313E+02 - .1498E+02 - .1683E+02 - .1801E+02 - .1935E+02
- .2033E+02 - .2305E+02 - .2607E+02 - .2775E+02 - .2910E+02 - .3044E+02 - .3162E+02
- .3212E+02
    
```

XYGRF PRINTOUT

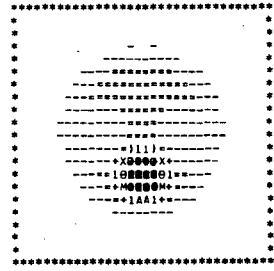
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 PLOT RANGE - .773E+00 - .130E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.

```

1 IXX I
2 IX I
3 IX I
4 IX I
5 IXXX I
6 IXXXXXXX I
7 IXXXXXXXXXX I
8 IXXXXXXXXXX I
9 IXXXXXXXXXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXXXXXXXXX I
12 IXXXXXXXXXX I
13 IXXXXXXXXXX I
14 IXXXXXXXXXX I
15 IXXXXXXXXXX I
16 IXXXXXXXXXX I
17 IXXXXXXXXXX I
18 IXXXXXXXXXX I
19 IXXXXXXXXXX I
20 IXXXXXXXXXX I
21 IXXXXXXXXXX I
22 IXXXXXXXXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXXXXXXXXXX I
25 IXXXXXXXXXX I
26 IXXXXXXXXXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IXXXXXX I
29 IX I
30 IX I
31 IX I
32 IXX I
    
```

ITER 3 CHISQ .323E+06

XMIN = -.19E+01 XMAX = .41E+02 XSUM = .2469E+04



```

- .1885E+01 - .1346E+01 - .6085E+01 - .8240E+01 - .9748E+01 - .1147E+02 - .1319E+02 Z
- .1470E+02 - .1578E+02 - .1686E+02 - .1923E+02 - .2160E+02 - .2310E+02 - .2483E+02
- .2634E+02 - .2957E+02 - .3344E+02 - .3560E+02 - .3732E+02 - .3905E+02 - .4055E+02
- .4120E+02
    
```

XYGRF PRINTOUT

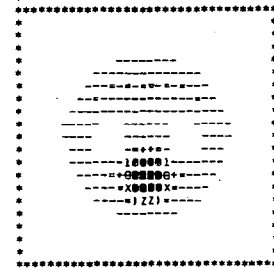
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 PLOT RANGE - .543E+00 - .110E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.

```

1 IXXX I
2 IXX I
3 IX I
4 IX I
5 IXXX I
6 IXXXXXXXXXX I
7 IXXXXXXXXXX I
8 IXXXXXXXXXX I
9 IXXXXXXXXXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXXXXXXXXX I
12 IXXXXXXXXXX I
13 IXXXXXXXXXX I
14 IXXXXXXXXXX I
15 IXXXXXXXXXX I
16 IXXXXXXXXXX I
17 IXXXXXXXXXX I
18 IXXXXXXXXXX I
19 IXXXXXXXXXX I
20 IXXXXXXXXXX I
21 IXXXXXXXXXX I
22 IXXXXXXXXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXXXXXXXXXX I
25 IXXXXXXXXXX I
26 IXXXXXXXXXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IXXXXXX I
29 IX I
30 IX I
31 IXX I
32 IXXX I
    
```

ITER 4 CHISQ .137E+06

XMIN = -.20E+01 XMAX = .46E+02 XSUM = .2509E+04



```

- .2020E+01 - .1600E+01 - .6910E+01 - .9323E+01 - .1101E+02 - .1294E+02 - .1487E+02 Z
- .1656E+02 - .1777E+02 - .1898E+02 - .2163E+02 - .2429E+02 - .2598E+02 - .2791E+02
- .2960E+02 - .3322E+02 - .3756E+02 - .3997E+02 - .4190E+02 - .4383E+02 - .4552E+02
- .4625E+02
    
```

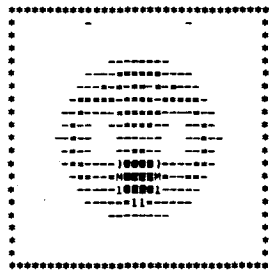
XYGRF PRINTOUT

SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15. PLOT RANGE --.142E+00 .858E+01

1 IXXXXXX I
2 IXXXX I
3 IXX I
4 IX I
5 IX I
6 IXXXXXXXXX I
7 IXX I
8 IXX I
9 IXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXX I
12 IXX I
13 IXXX I
14 IXX I
15 IXX I
16 IXX I
17 IXX I
18 IXX I
19 IXX I
20 IXXXX I
21 IXX I
22 IXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXX I
25 IXX I
26 IXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IX I
29 IX I
30 IXX I
31 IXXXX I
32 IXXXXXX I

ITER 5 CHISQ .771E+05

XMIN = -.26E+01 XMAX = .47E+02 XSUM = .2502E+04



-.2615E+01 .1107E+01 .6568E+01 .9050E+01 .1079E+02 .1277E+02 .1476E+02
Z
.1650E+02 .1774E+02 .1898E+02 .2171E+02 .2444E+02 .2618E+02 .2816E+02
.2990E+02 .3362E+02 .3809E+02 .4057E+02 .4256E+02 .4454E+02 .4628E+02
.4702E+02

XYGRF PRINTOUT

SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15. PLOT RANGE --.801E+00 .711E+01

1 IXXXXXXXXXX I
2 IXXXXXXXXXX I
3 IXXXXXX I
4 IX I
5 IX I
6 IXXXXXXXXXX I
7 IXX I
8 IXX I
9 IXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
12 IXXXXXXXXXX I
13 IXXX I
14 IXX I
15 IXX I
16 IXX I
17 IXX I
18 IXX I
19 IXX I
20 IXXX I
21 IXXXXXXXXXX I
22 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXX I
25 IXX I
26 IXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IX I
29 IX I
30 IXXXXXX I
31 IXXXXXXXXXX I
32 IXXXXXXXXXX I

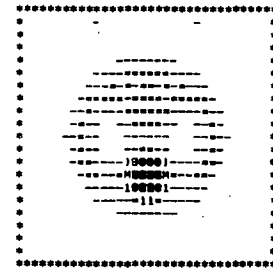
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3554 ( 6742)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2742 ( 5266)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1930 ( 3612)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1118 ( 2136)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 306 ( 462)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 3680 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD CCC ODDO N N GGG RRRR
E NN N D D C C O Q NN N G G A R R
EE N N D D C O Q NN N G RRR
E N NN D O C C O Q NN N G GG R R
EEEE N N DDDD CCC ODDO N N GGG R R

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH CURVED DETECTOR

XMIN = -.26E+01 XMAX = .47E+02 XSUM = .2502E+04



-.2615E+01 .1107E+01 .6568E+01 .9050E+01 .1079E+02 .1277E+02 .1476E+02
Z
.1650E+02 .1774E+02 .1898E+02 .2171E+02 .2444E+02 .2618E+02 .2816E+02
.2990E+02 .3362E+02 .3809E+02 .4057E+02 .4256E+02 .4454E+02 .4628E+02
.4702E+02

Table with 10 columns and 20 rows of numerical data, likely representing a reconstruction matrix or detector response. Values range from 0 to 1.0.

.4	.4	-1.1	1.0	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.3	.3	-1.0	.9	.0	-1.5	.8	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	1	-4	.3	.0	-1.0	1.0	-7	-2.6	-1	0	0	0	0	0
-3	-3	-1	-1	-4	-3	.9	-3	-1.7	.9	1.0	0	0	0	0
-6	-6	-0	-2	-8	.1	.5	-1.7	-1	.6	.4	-1.1	0	0	0
.9	.9	1.3	.1	-3	.1	-4	-1.3	.3	.2	-2	-7	.8	0	0
5.6	5.6	5.5	3.7	3.9	1.0	-1.0	-1	-4	-1	-9	-2	-7	-8	0
7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.3	3.6	.2	-.5	-.3	-1	.1	.0	-.4	.3
7.2	7.2	6.6	7.7	6.3	6.1	7.1	3.1	1.2	.2	-.8	.3	-.6	-.3	.3
7.4	7.4	6.3	8.2	5.4	8.2	6.4	5.8	5.1	-1	-.0	-.3	-.7	-.0	-1
7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.4	7.9	5.9	8.3	6.2	3.0	.3	-.7	-.5	.1	-6
6.6	6.6	7.5	6.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.0	6.1	.4	-.8	-.3	-.7	-1
6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.0	4.7	4.8	6.7	7.0	6.2	3.1	.6	-.8	-.2	-1
7.3	7.3	6.3	7.4	3.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	6.7	7.5	5.1	-.0	-.2	.4	-1
5.6	6.6	6.9	5.0	2.3	.6	.8	1.8	6.0	7.6	5.3	1.2	.2	-.8	-.7
6.3	6.3	6.4	4.6	.3	.6	1.6	1.6	5.5	6.0	5.6	1.1	-1.0	-.7	-4
5.4	5.4	6.3	3.5	.7	.6	.6	1.4	4.1	6.9	6.1	1.3	.1	-1	-2
6.9	6.9	6.0	3.5	-.5	.1	-.5	1.0	6.0	7.1	6.5	.3	-.8	-.7	-.3
21.8	21.8	11.0	5.6	2.4	.5	.8	3.6	7.0	6.9	4.8	1.0	-.7	.7	.8
44.6	44.6	34.2	13.3	5.4	3.1	3.7	5.6	6.9	6.9	3.5	.3	-.9	-.9	-1.0
47.0	47.0	44.3	20.3	8.2	5.7	5.8	7.2	6.8	5.4	1.1	-1	-.6	.6	.7
47.0	47.0	44.1	21.2	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.6	3.6	-.2	-1.0	-1.0	-.9	-.9
45.3	45.3	35.5	12.9	4.7	5.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	.3	-.3	.5	.3	.3	.0
20.9	20.9	11.5	5.8	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.3	.8	.1	-.1	-.3	-.6	-.2	-1
6.3	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.1	.1	.3	.0	.6	1.0	.7	.2	-2
4.7	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.1	-.5	.5	-.4	.0	-.6	-.9	-.4	.1	.0
1.0	1.0	-1	-.2	-.6	-1	-1	-.7	.5	-1	1.6	.8	-.3	0	0
-2	-2	-.0	-.8	-.1	.2	.2	-.4	.9	-.2	-.5	1.0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-.7	-.6	.4	.4	.4	-.4	-1.1	1.6	.3	0	0	0	0
-.2	-.2	1.0	-.5	1.1	-.3	.6	1.2	-.1	-.8	0	0	0	0	0
.3	.3	.6	.3	.6	.1	.6	-.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-.1	-.1	1.0	-.1	1.2	-.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 -5 0  
 -2 0  
 -1 0  
 -2 .1  
 -4 -.6  
 -9 -.4  
 -2 .1  
 -4 -.2  
 -0 .3  
 -2 -.3  
 -3 .5  
 -3 0  
 -1 0  
 -2 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0  
 0 0

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	32 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0 RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	2 GEOMETRY FLAG
	FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
4	36 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5	5 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
	STARTING AT ZERO
6	67 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1 TRANSMISSION DATA
8	3000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
	PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
	PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.330 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION SIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION
2	33.000 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	65.000 DISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN UNITS OF PROJECTION SIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 36 ( 44)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 108 ( 154)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 242 ( 362)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 306 ( 462)

A TOTAL OF 49 ( 9 THRU 57) OF THE 67 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

49 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 3680 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD      SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E   NN N D D      S   E   T   U U P P P
EEE  NN N D D      SSS EEE  T   U U PPPP
E   NN N D D      S   E   T   U U P
EEEE N N DDDD      SSS EEEEE T   UU P
  
```

```

CCC 00000 N N GGG KRRP
C   C   O   O NN NG   G R R P
C   O   O   O N N NG   R P R R
C   O   O   N   N N G   G R R R
CCC 00000 N N GGGG R R
  
```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONGR

DESCRIPTION

ISTP - 5 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS  
 IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD  
 IERR - 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY  
 IZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	CONCAVE DISK	NO	YES
PRJ	PROJECTION	CONCAVE DISK	NO	YES

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 404 ( 624)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1216 ( 2300)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2028 ( 3754)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2840 ( 5430)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3652 ( 7104)

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A N N
PPPP HHHH A A N N
P H H A A A A N N
P H H A A N N
  
```

PHANTOM GENERATED  
 ARRAY SIZE 32 X 32 INTEGRATION FACTOR = .10 SCALING FACTOR = .752  
 NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4

THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER  
 A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
 PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
 DENS - INTENSITY

THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0,	0	26.60,	26.60	0	5.00
	( 01,(	0)(	20.00),(	20.00)		( 6.65)
1 - ELLIPSE	0,	-6.65	6.65,	6.65	0	27.00
	( 01,(	-5.00)(	5.00),(	5.00)		( 35.91)
1 - ELLIPSE	6.65,	0	9.31,	6.65	1.57	-4.00
	( 5.00,(	0)(	7.00),(	5.00)		( -5.32)
1 - ELLIPSE	-6.65,	0	6.31,	6.65	1.57	-4.00
	( -5.00,(	0)(	7.00),(	5.00)		( -5.32)

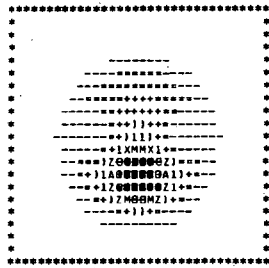
```

EEEE N N DDDD      PPPP H H AAA N N
E   NN N D D      P   P H H A A N N
EEE  NN N D D      PPPP HHHH A A N N
E   NN N D D      P   H H A A A A N N
EEEE N N DDDD      P   H H A A N N
  
```



ITER 2 CHISQ .895E+06

XMIN = -.15E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .2458E+04



-1503E+01 .1037E+01 .4762E+01 .6456E+01 .7641E+01 .8995E+01 1.1035E+02 Z  
 Z .1154E+02 x .1238E+02 A .1323E+02 M .1509E+02 0 .1695E+02 .1814E+02 .1949E+02  
 .2068E+02 .2322E+02 .2627E+02 .2796E+02 .2931E+02 .3067E+02 .3185E+02  
 .3236E+02

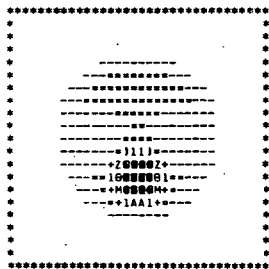
XYGRF PRINTOUT

SYMBOL MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 = -77E+00 -130E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE -.77E+00 -130E+02

1 IXX I  
 2 IX I  
 3 IX I  
 4 IX I  
 5 IXXX I  
 6 IXXXXXXXXX I  
 7 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 11 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 12 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 13 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 14 IXXX I  
 15 IXX I  
 16 IXXX I  
 17 IXXX I  
 18 IXXX I  
 19 IXX I  
 20 IXXX I  
 21 IXXX I  
 22 IXXX I  
 23 IXXX I  
 24 IXXX I  
 25 IXXX I  
 26 IXXX I  
 27 IXXX I  
 28 IXXXX I  
 29 IX I  
 30 IX I  
 31 IX I  
 32 IXX I

ITER 3 CHISQ .322E+06

XMIN = -.17E+01 XMAX = .41E+02 XSUM = .2477E+04



-1750E+01 .1488E+01 .6237E+01 .8396E+01 .9907E+01 .1163E+02 1.1336E+02 Z  
 Z .1487E+02 x .1595E+02 A .1703E+02 M .1940E+02 0 .2178E+02 .2329E+02 .2502E+02  
 .2653E+02 .2977E+02 .3365E+02 .3581E+02 .3754E+02 .3926E+02 .4077E+02  
 .4142E+02

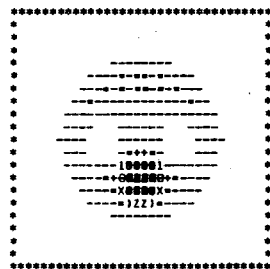
XYGRF PRINTOUT

SYMBOL MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 = -547E+00 -109E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE -.547E+00 -109E+02

1 IXXX I  
 2 IX I  
 3 IX I  
 4 IX I  
 5 IXXX I  
 6 IXXXXXXXXX I  
 7 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 11 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 12 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 13 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 14 IXXX I  
 15 IXX I  
 16 IXXX I  
 17 IXXX I  
 18 IXXX I  
 19 IXXX I  
 20 IXXX I  
 21 IXXX I  
 22 IXXX I  
 23 IXXX I  
 24 IXXX I  
 25 IXXX I  
 26 IXXX I  
 27 IXXX I  
 28 IXXX I  
 29 IX I  
 30 IX I  
 31 IX I  
 32 IXX I

ITER 4 CHISQ .137E+06

XMIN = -.21E+01 XMAX = .46E+02 XSUM = .2519E+04



-2071E+01 .1567E+01 .6903E+01 .9328E+01 .1103E+02 1.1297E+02 1.1491E+02 Z  
 Z .1660E+02 x .1782E+02 A .1903E+02 M .2170E+02 0 .2437E+02 .2606E+02 .2800E+02  
 .2970E+02 .3334E+02 .3770E+02 .4013E+02 .4207E+02 .4401E+02 .4571E+02  
 .4644E+02

XYGRF PRINTOUT

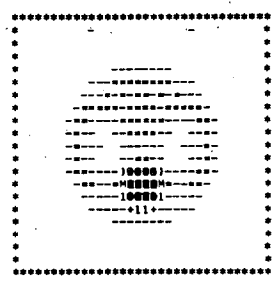
SYMBOL MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 = -166E+00 .844E+01 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE -166E+00 .844E+01

1 IXXXXX I  
 2 IXXXX I  
 3 IXX I  
 4 IX I  
 5 IXX I  
 6 IXXXXXXXXXX I  
 7 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 11 IXXXX I  
 12 IXX I  
 13 IXXX I  
 14 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 15 IXXX I  
 16 IXX I  
 17 IXXX I  
 18 IXXX I  
 19 IXXX I  
 20 IXXX I  
 21 IXX I  
 22 IXXXX I  
 23 IXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 24 IXXX I  
 25 IXX I  
 26 IXXX I  
 27 IXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 28 IXX I  
 29 IX I  
 30 IX I  
 31 IXXXX I  
 32 IXXXXXX I



ITER 5 CHISQ .773E+05

XMIN = -.27E+01 XMAX = .47E+02 XSUM = .2511E+04



-.2687E+01 .1056E+01 .6547E+01 .9043E+01 .1079E+02 .1279E+02 .1478E+02
Z
.1653E+02 .1778E+02 .1903E+02 .2177E+02 .2452E+02 .2626E+02 .2826E+02
.3001E+02 .3375E+02 .3824E+02 .4074E+02 .4274E+02 .4473E+02 .4648E+02
.4723E+02

XVGRF PRINTOUT

Table with columns: SYMBOL, MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, INTERCEPT. It lists various parameters and their values, including a Y-INTERCEPT of 15.

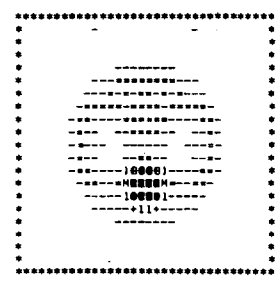
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3554 ( 6742)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2742 ( 5266)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1930 ( 3612)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1118 ( 2136)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 306 ( 462)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR = 3684 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N ODDD CCC ODDO N N GGG RARR
E NN N D D C O O N N N G G R R
EEE N N N D D C O O N N N G R R R R
E N N N D D C C O O N N N G G R R R
EEEE N N ODDD CCC ODDO N N GGG R R

RECONSTRUCTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY WITH FLAT DETECTOR

XMIN = -.27E+01 XMAX = .47E+02 XSUM = .2511E+04



-.2687E+01 .1056E+01 .6547E+01 .9043E+01 .1079E+02 .1279E+02 .1478E+02
Z
.1653E+02 .1778E+02 .1903E+02 .2177E+02 .2452E+02 .2626E+02 .2826E+02
.3001E+02 .3375E+02 .3824E+02 .4074E+02 .4274E+02 .4473E+02 .4648E+02
.4723E+02

A large numerical table with multiple columns and rows of data, likely representing a reconstruction matrix or detector response data.

A large numerical table with multiple columns and rows of data, continuing the reconstruction or detector response data from the previous table.

```

0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
-0.5
-0.3
-0.1
-0.2
-0.5
-0.7
-0.4
-0.5
-0.1
-0.2
-0.3
-0.2
-0.3
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

```

### 8. Examples 8,9,10 - Attenuation Correction Using Attenuation Coefficients from a Transmission Experiment

The next three examples show how to use the RECLBL Library routines to reconstruct the true distribution of isotope concentration in a transverse section by compensating for attenuation in the projection data. In the program ATENX below, a transverse section of attenuation coefficients is first reconstructed from simulated projection data obtained from a transmission scan by using the reconstruction subroutine GRADY in statement E8.063. Using the reconstructed distribution of attenuation coefficients, the attenuation factors are evaluated with the subroutine EVATN in statement E8.091 and then the simulated emission data are reconstructed in statement E8.100 using the subroutine GRADY.

The subroutines BRP, PRP, BRPA, and PRPA (projection and back-projection routines) are declared externals in statement E8.030 and are passed as externals to the subroutine GRADY in statements E8.063 and E8.100. The back-projection and projection subroutines BRPA and PRPA are used for attenuation correction and should only be used after EVATN (or EVATU) has been called.

For the transmission study with MODANG equal to 4 (statement E8.041), the subroutine SETUP generates equal projection angles between 0 and  $\pi$ , while for the emission study MODANG equals 5 (statement E8.084) and SETUP generates equal projection angles between 0 and  $2\pi$ . The parameter IMIT is set to 1 in statement E8.052 for reconstructing transmission data



```

C      IF (LTYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 10
      IF (LTYPE.EQ.2) GO TO 12
C
C 10 ITYPE(1)=1
      CALL PHANL (1,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
C      RETURN
C
C 12 ITYPE(1)=-1
      ITYPE(2)=1
C      CALL PHANL (2,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
C      RETURN
C      END

```

EB.152  
 EB.153  
 EB.154  
 EB.155  
 EB.156  
 EB.157  
 EB.158  
 EB.159  
 EB.160  
 EB.161  
 EB.162  
 EB.163  
 EB.164  
 EB.165  
 EB.166  
 EB.167  
 EB.168

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1959 ( 3647)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 6055 ( 13647)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 10151 ( 23647)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14247 ( 33647)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14255 ( 33657)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14247. ( 33647)

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S   E   T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S   E   T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1	RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	4	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
		MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
6	100	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	18000	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	3	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE  
 FOR ENTPY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC  
 ITER 0 FCN .314E+05  
 ITER 1 FCN .230E+04  
 ITER 2 FCN .320E+03  
 ITER 3 FCN .158E+03  
 ITER 4 FCN .897E+02  
 ITER 5 FCN .593E+02  
 ITER 6 FCN .418E+02  
 ITER 7 FCN .314E+02  
 ITER 8 FCN .245E+02  
 ITER 9 FCN .198E+02  
 ITER 10 FCN .164E+02  
 ITER 11 FCN .139E+02  
 ITER 12 FCN .120E+02  
 ITER 13 FCN .105E+02  
 ITER 14 FCN .935E+01  
 ITER 15 FCN .840E+01

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14063 ( 33357)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9967 ( 23357)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5871 ( 13357)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1775 ( 3357)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14255 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD GGG RRRR AAA DDD Y Y
E NN N D D G G R R A A D D Y Y
EEE N N D D G RRRR A A D D Y
E N N D D G G R R A A A A A D D Y
EEEE N N DDDD GGG R R A A DDD Y

```

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE TRANSMISSION SCAN

XMIN = -.42E-02 XMAX = .82E-01 XSUM = .1416E+03

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
 92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N N D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDD Y Y
G G R R A A D D Y Y
G RRRR A A D D Y
G G G R R A A A A A D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDD Y

```

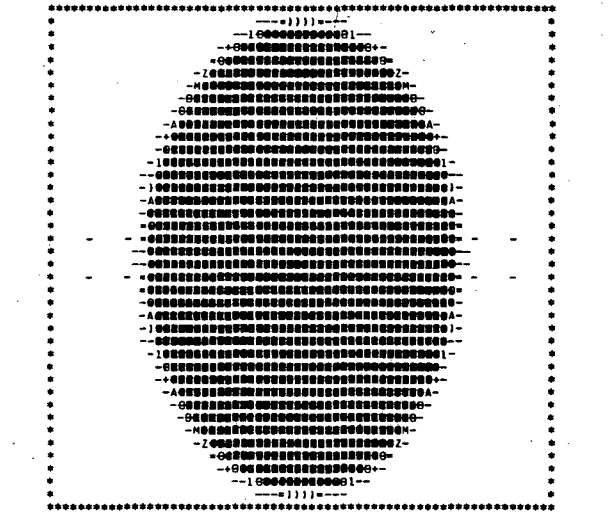
PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

DESCRIPTION	VALUE
ISTP -	15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX -	1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR -	0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER -	0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1775 ( 3357)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO



-.4238E-02 .2210E-02 .1167E-01 .1597E-01 .1898E-01 .2241E-01 .2585E-01  
 Z .2886E-01 .3101E-01 .3316E-01 .3789E-01 .4262E-01 .4563E-01 .4907E-01  
 .5208E-01 .5852E-01 .6626E-01 .7056E-01 .7400E-01 .7744E-01 .8045E-01  
 .8174E-01



```

-.001-.001-.000-.001
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.000-.000-.000-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.000-.001-.000
-.001-.001-.001-.000
-.001-.001-.000-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.000-.002-.001
-.001-.000-.001-.002
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.000-.003-.000-.001
-.001-.000-.000-.000
-.001-.001-.001-.000
-.003-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.001-.001-.002
-.002-.001-.000-.002
-.001-.002-.000-.001
-.001-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.002-.001-.003
-.000-.001-.000-.000
-.003-.000-.002-.001
-.002-.001-.001-.002
-.000-.001-.001-.000
-.002-.002-.002-.001
-.001-.000-.000-.001
-.001-.002-.002-.002
-.000-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.001-.001-.001
-.001-.002-.002-.002
-.001-.000-.000-.001
-.002-.002-.002-.001
-.000-.001-.001-.000
-.002-.001-.001-.002
-.003-.000-.002-.000
-.000-.001-.000-.000
-.001-.002-.001-.003
-.001-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.002-.000-.001
-.002-.001-.000-.002
-.000-.001-.001-.002
-.003-.001-.001-.001
-.001-.001-.001-.000
-.001-.000-.000-.000
-.000-.003-.000-.001
-.000-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.000-.001-.002
-.000-.000-.002-.001
-.001-.001-.001-.001
-.000-.000-.001-.001
-.001-.001-.000-.000
-.001-.001-.001-.000
-.001-.000-.001-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.000
-.000-.000-.000-.000
-.000-.000-.001-.001
.001-.001-.000-.001

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1	RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5	5	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
6	100	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
7	0	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
8	18000	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
9	1	STARTING AT ZERO
10	0	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
11	5	EMISSION DATA
12	3	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
		NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
		EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
		PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
		LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)		
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)		

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14255 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P
EEE NN ND D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

EEEE V V AAA TTTT N N
E V V A A T NN N
EEE V V A A T NN N
E V V AAAAA T NN N
EEEE V A A T N N

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4640 ( 11040)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14255 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD EEEEE V V AAA TTTT N N
E NN ND D EEE V V A A T NN N
EEE NN ND D EEE V V A A T NN N
E N NN D D E V V AAAAA T NN N
EEEE N N DDD EEEEE V A A T N N

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G GR RA A D D Y Y
G RRRR A A D D Y
G GG R R AAAAA D D Y
GGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
ISTP	15	NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX	1	ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR	0	DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
ITER	0	INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4712 ( 11150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES

PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17810 ( 42622)				
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)				

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR ENTPY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

ITER	FCN
ITER 0	FCN .484E+09
ITER 1	FCN .609E+08
ITER 2	FCN .180E+08
ITER 3	FCN .108E+08
ITER 4	FCN .685E+07
ITER 5	FCN .460E+07
ITER 6	FCN .322E+07
ITER 7	FCN .236E+07
ITER 8	FCN .180E+07
ITER 9	FCN .141E+07
ITER 10	FCN .114E+07
ITER 11	FCN .949E+06
ITER 12	FCN .803E+06
ITER 13	FCN .691E+06
ITER 14	FCN .603E+06
ITER 15	FCN .532E+06

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 17810 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
E NN ND D G GR RA A D D Y Y
EEE NN ND D G RRRR A A D D Y
E N NN D D G GG R R AAAAA D D Y
EEEE N N DDD GGG R R A A DDDD Y

```



```

.5 .7 -1.1 .5 -.3 -.1 1.0 -.3 -.9 1.2 -.7 .6 1.1 -1.2 .0
.6 .2 -1.7 .2 -.4 -.5 .8 -.9 .1 .4 -1.2 .1 .2 -1.5 -.5
.5 .0 -1.2 .3 .1 .1 1.2 -.4 .8 .8 -.5 1.1 .5 -.6 .4
.9 .2 -.4 .1 .8 -.2 .8 .8 .4 -.1 -1.0 .5 .7 -1.2 -.0
.1 .9 .1 .3 .9 -.5 .7 -.7 .7 .5 .0 1.4 .6 -.2 .5
-1.8 -.5 -1.0 -.9 .4 -.3 1.2 -.3 1.1 .4 .0 .8 -1.7 -.4 .5
-1.7 1.5 .1 -1.6 -.0 -1.7 .0 -.8 1.0 .2 .2 .9 -1.1 .3 .8
-1.1 -.9 .0 -.8 1.4 -.8 .7 .6 .4 -.1 1.4 -.6 -.1 -1.2 .5 2
1.9 -.9 1.1 -2.5 -.2 -.6 1.6 .0 .9 -.5 .2 -.6 -1.6 -.4 .1
11.9 -1.6 .9 -.4 .4 -1.4 .0 -.4 1.8 .4 .6 .8 -.3 1.2 .6
21.4 5.4 -.2 -.9 .1 .8 .6 -1.2 .0 -1.2 1.3 .3 .6 .8 -.2
26.6 18.1 .4 -.3 -.5 -.2 1.0 .2 .9 -1.3 -.1 -1.8 .5 1.4 .4
29.1 24.8 10.4 .5 -2.6 -.2 .5 -.6 1.5 -.0 .7 -1.6 -.6 .1 -.5
28.2 28.1 21.3 4.4 -2.6 -.5 .1 .2 .4 .2 .8 .8 .7 .5 -1.6
30.7 29.3 23.8 10.2 .3 -1.3 -.0 -.7 1.3 -.2 -.6 -.1 1.3 .1 .5
30.3 29.6 27.4 19.7 3.5 .1 -1.3 .1 .7 .6 -.9 -.8 1.1 .5 1.1
29.3 30.2 29.2 23.8 7.6 .7 .4 -1.5 .5 -.3 -1.4 .8 .7 -.4 1.2
29.9 29.8 29.8 27.1 14.8 2.1 .1 .3 -1.2 .5 -1.7 .2 .5 1.2
30.5 29.8 28.8 28.1 21.4 4.0 .7 -1.1 .2 -1.4 -.5 .6 -.3 1.0 -.4
30.0 30.8 30.6 28.1 24.0 8.4 .7 .3 -.1 .0 -1.7 1.0 -.1 -1.1 -1.4
30.6 30.5 31.2 28.9 26.7 13.8 1.4 .4 .2 .1 .1 .6 -.1 .5 -1.8
31.7 31.4 29.9 28.0 27.4 18.3 2.9 1.0 .1 -1.0 .8 .5 -.7 -1.1 .5
30.7 30.9 31.3 28.7 28.3 21.8 5.4 .4 .4 -.3 -.6 -.5 .7 -.5 -2.6 .5
31.0 30.7 30.5 28.8 29.0 24.8 9.1 .5 -.3 -.3 -.2 -1.0 1.5 -.1 .3 -.3 -.3
31.1 32.0 31.2 30.0 30.4 26.6 11.9 .8 -1.1 -.5 1.5 .5 -.8 .5 .9
30.5 31.6 29.9 30.1 29.4 27.3 15.3 .2 -1.6 .4 .7 .7 -1.1 1.1 -.4
30.9 31.1 29.5 30.0 28.0 28.1 18.3 2.4 -1.4 .0 1.1 -.7 -1.1 1.1 -.7
31.4 32.9 31.2 31.4 28.9 28.2 20.6 4.1 -2.2 .7 .7 -1.7 .9 .0 .1
33.4 32.7 29.3 29.6 29.1 27.4 22.4 5.3 -3.0 1.3 -.6 -.5 .5 -.3 .3
32.0 30.2 31.8 29.8 29.4 27.4 22.3 4.2 -1.1 1.1 -1.6 .6 -.4 .1 1.3
31.2 30.6 32.0 29.2 28.2 29.2 25.0 2.9 1.0 -.8 -.9 .5 -.2 .4 .5
32.8 30.3 29.8 31.2 29.5 28.4 24.4 2.9 1.9 -2.0 -.2 -.4 .4 -.7
32.8 30.3 29.8 31.2 29.5 28.4 24.4 2.9 1.9 -2.0 -.2 -.4 .4 -.7
31.2 30.6 32.0 29.2 28.2 29.2 25.0 2.9 1.0 -.8 -.9 .5 -.2 .4 .5
32.0 30.2 31.8 29.8 29.4 27.4 22.3 4.2 -1.1 1.1 -1.6 .6 -.4 .1 1.3
33.4 32.7 29.3 29.6 29.1 27.4 22.4 5.3 -3.0 1.3 -.6 -.5 .5 -.3 .3
31.4 32.9 31.2 31.4 28.9 28.2 20.6 4.1 -2.2 .7 .7 -1.7 .9 .0 .1
30.9 31.1 29.5 30.0 28.0 28.1 18.3 2.4 -1.4 .0 1.1 -.7 -1.1 1.1 -.7
30.5 31.6 29.9 30.1 29.4 27.3 15.3 .2 -1.6 .4 .7 .7 -1.1 1.1 -.4
31.1 32.0 31.2 30.0 30.4 26.6 11.9 .8 -1.1 -.5 1.5 .5 -.8 .5 .9
31.0 30.7 30.5 28.8 29.0 24.8 9.1 .5 -.2 -1.0 1.5 -.1 .3 -.3 -.3
30.7 30.9 31.3 28.7 28.3 21.8 5.4 .4 -.3 -.6 -.5 .7 -.5 -2.6 .5
31.7 31.4 29.9 28.0 27.4 18.3 2.9 1.0 .1 -1.0 .8 .5 -.7 -1.1 .5
30.6 30.5 31.2 28.9 26.7 13.8 1.4 .4 .2 .1 .1 .6 -.1 .5 -1.8
30.0 30.8 30.6 28.1 24.0 8.4 .7 .3 -.1 .0 -1.7 1.0 -.1 -1.1 -1.4
30.5 29.8 28.8 28.1 21.4 4.0 .7 -1.1 .2 -1.4 -.5 .6 -.3 1.0 -.4
29.9 29.8 29.8 27.1 14.8 2.1 .1 .3 -1.2 .5 -1.7 .2 .5 1.2
29.3 30.2 29.2 23.8 7.6 .7 .4 -1.5 .5 -.3 -1.4 .8 .7 -.4 1.2
30.3 29.6 27.4 19.7 3.5 .1 -1.3 .1 .7 .6 -.9 -.8 1.1 .5 1.1
30.7 29.3 23.8 10.2 .3 -1.3 -.0 -.7 1.3 -.2 -.6 -.1 1.3 .1 .5
28.2 28.1 21.3 4.4 -2.6 -.5 .1 .2 .4 .2 .8 .8 .7 .5 -1.6
29.1 24.8 10.4 .5 -2.6 -.2 .5 -.6 1.5 -.0 .7 -1.6 -.6 .1 -.5
26.6 18.1 .4 -.3 -.5 -.2 1.0 .2 .9 -1.3 -.1 -1.8 .5 1.4 .4
21.4 5.4 -.2 -.9 .1 .8 .6 -1.2 .0 -1.2 1.3 .3 .6 .8 -.2
11.9 -1.6 .9 -.4 .4 -1.4 .0 -.4 1.8 .4 .6 .8 -.3 1.2 .6
1.9 -.9 1.1 -2.5 -.2 -.6 1.6 .0 .9 -.5 .2 -.6 -1.6 -.4 .1
-1.1 -.9 .0 -.8 1.4 -.8 .7 .6 .4 -.1 1.4 -.6 -.1 -1.2 .5 2
-1.7 1.5 .1 -1.6 -.0 -1.7 .0 -.8 1.0 .2 .2 .9 -1.1 .3 .8
-1.8 -.5 -1.0 -.9 .4 -.3 1.2 -.3 1.1 .4 .0 .8 -1.7 -.4 .5
.1 .9 .1 .3 .9 -.5 .7 -.7 .7 .5 .0 1.4 .6 -.2 .5
.9 .2 -.4 .1 .8 -.2 .8 .8 .4 -.1 -1.0 .5 .7 -1.2 -.0
.5 .0 -1.2 .3 .1 .1 1.2 .8 .8 .8 -.5 1.1 .5 -.6 .4
.6 -.2 -1.7 .5 .8 -.9 .1 .4 -1.2 .1 .2 -1.5 -.5
.5 .7 -1.1 .5 -.3 -.1 1.0 -.3 .9 1.2 -.7 .6 1.1 -1.2 .0

```

```

.8 1.0 -2 .3
.1 .0 -1.3 -.1
1.0 .6 -.1 1.1
.4 -.4 -.3 .7
.7 -.8 .1 .6
.7 -.4 1.0 1.0
.3 -.4 .4 -.4
.2 .4 1.2 -.6
-1.1 .3 1.0 -1.2
-1.1 -.3 1.0 -1.9
-.3 1.5 -.6 -.4
.4 .3 .7 .3
.9 .7 -.1 .3
.2 -1.2 -.0 1.1
.7 -2.5 -1.0 .4
-.8 -.3 .6 -.1
-.9 -.2 .5 .6
-1.1 .8 1.4 -.8
-1.2 .4 .8 .2
.8 .9 -1.1 .1
.7 1.1 -.4 -.4
.5 1.1 -1.9 .1
1.3 -1.6 -.2 .9
.9 .6 .4 -1.0
-2.2 .2 1.3 -.6
.1 -.6 -.5 .8
.5 1.1 -1.9 .1
1.1 -.4 .5 -.9
.8 -.3 .4 .9
-.9 .8 .7 .3
-.3 .8 .2 -.0
.8 -.3 .1 1.0
.8 -.3 .1 1.0
-.3 .8 .2 -.0
-.9 .8 .7 .3
.8 -.3 .4 .9
1.1 -.4 .5 -.9
.5 1.1 -1.9 .1
.1 -.6 -.5 .8
-2.2 .2 1.3 -.6
-.9 .6 .4 -1.0
1.3 -1.6 -.2 .9
.4 -1.1 .3 1.3
.7 1.1 -.4 -.4
.8 .9 -1.1 .1
-1.2 .4 .8 .2
-1.1 .8 1.4 -.8
-.9 -.2 .5 .6
-.8 -.3 .6 -.1
.7 -2.5 -1.0 .4
.2 -1.2 -.0 1.1
.9 .7 -.1 .3
.4 .3 -1.7 .3
-.3 1.5 -.6 -.4
-1.1 -.3 1.0 -1.9
-1.1 .3 1.0 -1.2
.2 .4 1.2 -.6
.4 .3 -1.7 .3
-.3 1.5 -.6 -.4
-1.1 -.3 1.0 -1.9
.7 -.4 1.0 .3
.7 -.8 .1 .6
.4 -.4 -.3 .7
1.0 .5 -.1 1.1
.1 .0 -1.3 -.1
.8 1.0 -.2 .3

```

Example 9 uses the following subroutine GETUM and the same program ATENX to reconstruct simulated projection data for a heart phantom, which is attenuated by an attenuator consisting of chest tissue and lungs.

```

SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 9
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
A HEART PHANTOM WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY AN ATTENUATOR CONSISTING
OF CHEST TISSUE AND LUNGS.
IF
LTYPE = 1 GETUM RETURNS TRANSMISSION DATA OF THE
ATTENUATOR
LTYPE = 2 GETUM RETURNS ATTENUATED PROJECTION DATA
OF THE SOURCE
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
COMMON/TYPE/LTYPE
DIMENSION A1(4),B1(4),XMU(4),X1(4),Y1(4),PHI(4),ITYPE(4)
DATA A1/40.,10.,10.,10./
DATA B1/40.,14.,14.,10./
DATA XMU/.10,-.07,-.07,30./
DATA X1/0.,0.,-10.,0./
DATA Y1/0.,0.,0.,10./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,0.,0./
IF (LTYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 10
IF (LTYPE.EQ.2) GO TO 12
10 ITYPE(1)=1
ITYPE(2)=1
ITYPE(3)=1
CALL PHANL (3,ITYPE,XMU,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
RETURN
12 ITYPE(1)=1
ITYPE(2)=1
ITYPE(3)=1
ITYPE(4)=1
CALL PHANL (4,ITYPE,XMU,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
RETURN
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)	
I	DESCRIPTION
1	IPAR(1) LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1 RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	0 GEOMETRY FLAG
	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
4	72 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
5	4 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
	STARTING AT ZERO
6	100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1 TRANSMISSION DATA
8	18000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
	PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER GENERATED
	PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	3 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)	
I	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)







SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPP  
S E T U U P P  
SSS EEE T U U PPP  
S E T U U P  
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

Table with 2 columns: IPAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Rows include parameters for reconstruction array geometry, projection angles, emission data, and floating point variables.

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

Table with 2 columns: PAR(I) and DESCRIPTION. Rows include parameters for pixel width, rotation axis, and applicability.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)  
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)  
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)  
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)  
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14271 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPP  
E NN ND D S E T U U P P  
EEE NNND D SSS EEE T U U PPP  
E N NN D D S E T U U P  
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

EEEE V V AAA TTTT N N  
E V V A A T NN N  
EEE V V A A T NN N  
E V V AAAAA T N NN  
EEEE V A A T N N

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4640 ( 11040)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14271 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V V AAA TTTT N N  
E NN ND D E V V A A T NN N  
EEE NNND D EEE V V A A T NN N  
E N NN D D E V V AAAAA T N NN  
EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V A A T N N

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y  
G GR R A A D D Y Y  
G RRRR A A D D Y  
G GG R R AAAAA D D Y  
GGG R R A A DDDD Y

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

Table with 2 columns: ISTR and DESCRIPTION. Rows include parameters for iteration steps, relaxation method, error array, and initial solution.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4712 ( 11150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

Table with 5 columns: ARG, FUNCTION, RAY WEIGHTING, ATTENUATION, FAN BEAM. Rows describe backprojection and projection functions.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17826 ( 42642)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR ENTPY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SURROUTINE DULFC  
ITER 0 FCN .270E+07  
ITER 1 FCN .107E+07  
ITER 2 FCN .570E+06  
ITER 3 FCN .347E+06  
ITER 4 FCN .230E+06  
ITER 5 FCN .161E+06  
ITER 6 FCN .118E+06  
ITER 7 FCN .900E+05  
ITER 8 FCN .708E+05  
ITER 9 FCN .273E+05  
ITER 10 FCN .474E+05  
ITER 11 FCN .400E+05  
ITER 12 FCN .343E+05  
ITER 13 FCN .299E+05  
ITER 14 FCN .263E+05  
ITER 15 FCN .234E+05

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

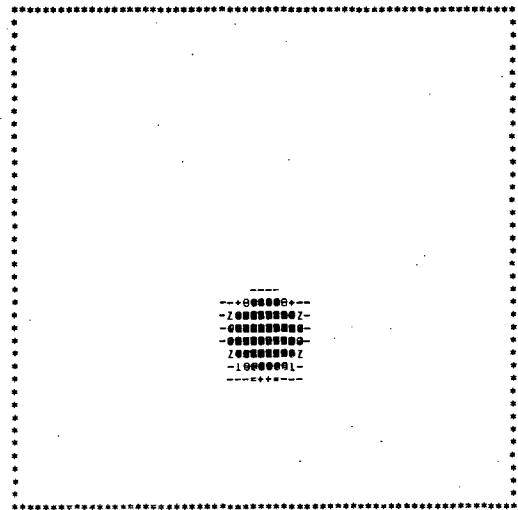
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 17326 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y  
E NN ND D G GR R A A D D Y Y  
EEE NNND D G RRRR A A D D Y  
E N NN D D G GG R R AAAAA D D Y  
EEEE N N DDDD GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE EMISSION SCAN CORRECTED FOR ATTENUATION

XMIN = -.12E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .2416E+04



-1.183E+01 .1323E+01 .4598E+01 .6668E+01 .7838E+01 .9174E+01 .1051E+02

Z .1168E+02 X .1232E+02 A .1335E+02 M .1519E+02 0 .1703E+02 0 .1819E+02 .1953E+02

0 .2070E+02 0 .2321E+02 0 .2621E+02 0 .2788E+02 0 .2922E+02 0 .3056E+02 0 .3173E+02

0 .3223E+02









SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEEEE T U U P P

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

1 IPAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 0 RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3 0 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 72 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5 5 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6 100 MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7 0 ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2\*PI
8 18000 STARTING AT ZERO
9 1 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
10 0 EMISSION DATA
11 5 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
12 3 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
13 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
14 5 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
15 0 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
16 3 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
17 0 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

1 PAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14255 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T U U P P

EEEE V V AAA TTTTT N N
E V V A A T NN N
EEE V V A A T NN N
EE V V A A A A T NN N
EEEE V V A A T NN N

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4640 ( 11040)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 14255 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V V AAA TTTTT N N
E NN ND D EEE V V A A T NN N
EEE N N D D EEE V V A A T NN N
E N NN D D EEE V V A A A A T NN N
EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V V A A T NN N

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G GR A A D D Y Y
G RRR A A D D Y
GG R R A A A A D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

DESCRIPTION
ISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR - 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IIZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4712 ( 11150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS.

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE YES NO
PJJ PROJECTION UNIFORM SQUARE YES NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17826 ( 42642)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR ENTPY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

ITER 0 FCN .392E+09
ITER 1 FCN .579E+08
ITER 2 FCN .159E+08
ITER 3 FCN .863E+07
ITER 4 FCN .529E+07
ITER 5 FCN .354E+07
ITER 6 FCN .247E+07
ITER 7 FCN .180E+07
ITER 8 FCN .137E+07
ITER 9 FCN .107E+07
ITER 10 FCN .870E+06
ITER 11 FCN .724E+06
ITER 12 FCN .616E+06
ITER 13 FCN .534E+06
ITER 14 FCN .469E+06
ITER 15 FCN .417E+06

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

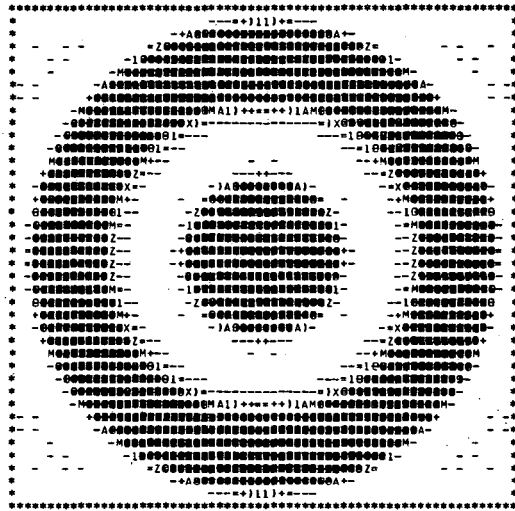
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 17826 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N N DDDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
E NN ND D G GR R R A A D D Y Y
EEE N N D D G RRR R A A D D Y
E N NN D D G GG R R A A A A D D Y
EEEE N N DDDD GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE EMISSION SCAN CORRECTED FOR ATTENUATION

XMIN = -.22E+01 XMAX = .34E+02 XSUM = .5710E+05



-.2193E+01 .5104E+00 .4476E+01 .6278E+01 .7540E+01 .8982E+01 .1042E+02

Z .1169E+02 .1259E+02 .1349E+02 .1547E+02 .1745E+02 .1872E+02 .2016E+02

.2142E+02 .2412E+02 .2737E+02 .2917E+02 .3061E+02 .3205E+02 .3332E+02

.3386E+02





```

-.2 1.2 -.7 -.4
-1.3 -.3 -1.8 -.7
.1 1.2 -.3 1.2
-1.1 -.1 -1.3 .2
-.6 .5 -.9 .1
-.7 .9 -.0 1.1
-.5 .1 -1.5 -.5
-.8 .9 .3 1.2
-.9 -.2 -1.1 .1
-.9 1.1 .2 .6
-.3 -.2 -1.4 .5
-.6 .8 .4 .9
.5 .1 -1.1 .4
-.0 -.3 .2 .5
.0 .2 -.8 .4
-.3 -.7 .1 .0
-.8 .2 -.3 -.0
-1.1 -.4 -.2 .8
-.6 -.9 .3 -.1
-.7 -1.0 -.1 .5
1.9 -1.0 .2 -.7
8.6 -1.1 -.3 .1
16.9 .2 -.6 -.5
21.9 1.9 -.2 .2
25.3 6.7 -.5 .3
28.9 13.1 -.4 -.2
28.5 17.9 -.1 -.4
29.2 20.3 1.5 -.8
28.2 22.4 3.0 -.5
28.9 24.9 4.2 -.8
28.8 25.7 5.6 -.7
28.7 24.4 6.5 -.4
28.8 25.7 5.6 -.7
28.9 24.9 4.2 -.8
28.2 22.4 3.0 -.5
29.2 20.3 1.5 -.8
28.5 17.9 -.1 -.4
26.9 13.1 -.4 -.2
25.3 6.7 -.5 .3
21.9 1.9 -.2 .2
16.9 .2 -.6 -.5
8.6 -1.1 -.3 .1
1.9 -1.0 .2 -.7
-.7 -1.0 -.1 .5
-.6 -.9 .3 -.1
-1.1 -.4 -.2 .8
-.8 .2 -.3 -.0
-.3 -.7 .1 .0
.0 .2 -.8 .4
-.0 -.3 .2 .5
.5 .1 -1.1 .4
-.6 .8 .4 .9
-.3 -.2 -1.4 .5
-.9 1.1 .2 .6
-.9 -.2 -1.1 .1
-.8 .9 .3 1.2
-.5 .1 -1.5 -.5
-.7 .9 -.0 1.1
-.6 .5 -.9 .1
-1.1 .1 -1.3 .2
.1 1.2 -.3 1.2
-1.3 -.3 -1.8 -.7
.2 1.2 -.7 .4

```

## 9. Examples 11,12 - Attenuation Correction Assuming a Constant Attenuation Coefficient

Examples 11 and 12 show how to code a program that reconstructs emission projection data with attenuation compensation implemented by assuming a constant attenuation coefficient. The simulated emission data are first reconstructed giving an approximate reconstruction using the subroutine GRADY in statement E11.062. The projection and back-projection subroutines PRF and BRP are used in this example. The attenuation factors are then evaluated by EVATU in statement E11.089 with the constant attenuation coefficient ATENL equal to 0.075 (in units of inverse pixel width). The object-to-background ratio XLEV is used for the automatic border-searching routine and is set to 3.5 here. The subroutine EVATU first does a boundary search on the approximated reconstructed image B and then displays the object with an array plot showing the distribution of the constant attenuation coefficient ATENL. The user can vary XLEV until the desired object shape is obtained.

The corrected transverse section is then reconstructed in statement E11.099. The projection and back-projection subroutines PRFA and BRFA should only be used when correcting for attenuation with one of the iterative routines (GRADY or CONGR) and only after the subroutine EVATU has been implemented.

Example 11 uses the subroutine GETUM to input simulated projection data for an elliptical source phantom with a concentration of 30 and an elliptical attenuator of the same size, which has an attenuation coefficient of 0.075. This is the same phantom reconstructed in Example 8 where a transmission study was first reconstructed to determine the distribution of attenuation coefficients. If the attenuation coefficient is constant and if the source has the same distribution domain as the attenuator, then the following program will give good results without a separate transmission study.

```

PROGRAM ATENUX (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE3,TAPE4=OUTPUT)
C
C   EXAMPLES 11 AND 12
C
C   THE PROGRAM ATENUX RECONSTRUCTS ATTENUATED DATA ASSUMING
C   A CONSTANT ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT AND USING ATTENUATION
C   FACTORS WHICH ARE EVALUATED AFTER DETERMINING THE BOUNDARY OF
C   THE OBJECT BY AN APPROXIMATED RECONSTRUCTION.
C
DIMENSION B(4096),AG(72)
COMMON WORK(18000)
C
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
C
LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
      #0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
      (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),
1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
2 (IMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(INORK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFOAT,IPAR( 9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RPAR ,PAR( 3))
C
EXTERNAL BRP,PRF,BRFA,PRFA
C
LUNOUT=4
I80132=0
C
      THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C
NDIMU=64
ICIR=1
IGEOM=0
NANG=72
MODANG=5
KDIMU=100
IMIT=0
NMORK=18000
NFOAT=1
ISTORE=0
IPRINT=5
LUNATN=3
PWID=1
AXISU=50.5
RPAR=0.
C
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C
      RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION WITH NO CORRECTION
      FOR ATTENUATION
C
      ISTEP=15
      IRLX=1
      IERR=0
      IZER=0
C
CALL GRADY (B,PRF,BRF,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
C
WRITE (4,22)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
      PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE APPROXIMATED RECONSTRUCTION
C
NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
  WRITE (4,18)
  KK2=15*K
  IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
C
DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
  ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
  ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
  10 WRITE (4,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
  12 CONTINUE
C
      EVALUATE THE ATTENUATION FACTORS ASSUMING A CONSTANT
      ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT
C
      XLEV=3.5
      ATENL=.075
C
CALL EVATU (B,XLEV,ATENL)
C
      RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTIONS FOR AN EMISSION SCAN
      WHICH IS CORRECTED FOR ATTENUATION
C
      ISTEP=15
      IRLX=1
      IERR=0
      IZER=0
C
CALL GRADY (B,PRFA,BRFA,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
C
WRITE (4,24)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
      PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE CORRECTED RECONSTRUCTION
C
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 16 K=1,KU
  WRITE (4,18)
  KK2=15*K
  IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
  DO 14 J=1,NDIMU
    ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
    ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
    14 WRITE (4,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
  16 CONTINUE
C
      18 FORMAT(1X////////)
      20 FORMAT(1X//55F.1)
      22 FORMAT(1X//53H THE APPROXIMATED RECONSTRUCTION FOR AN EMISSION SCAN
      1N)
      24 FORMAT(1X//63H RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE EMISSION SCAN CORRECTED FOR
      ATTENUATION)
      END
C
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
C
      EXAMPLE 11
C
      THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
      AN ELLIPTICAL SOURCE PHANTOM AND ELLIPTICAL ATTENUATOR OF THE
      SAME SIZE.
C
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
DIMENSION ITYPE(2),Z(2),X1(2),Y1(2),A1(2),B1(2),PHI(2)
DATA ITYPE/1,-1/
DATA Z/30.,.075/
DATA X1/0.,0./
DATA Y1/0.,0./
DATA A1/40.,40./
DATA B1/60.,60./
DATA PHI/0.,0./
C
CALL PHANL (Z,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
C
RETURN
C
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	1	RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	5	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
		MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
6	100	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	0	EMISSION DATA
8	18000	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	3	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (INDY FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 72 ( 110)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 144 ( 220)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 330)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 416 ( 640)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 544 ( 1040)

A TOTAL OF 92 ( 5 THRU 96) OF THE 100 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

92 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 544 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G G R R A A D D Y Y
G R R R A A D D Y
G G R R A A A A D D Y
GGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

ISTP -	15	NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX -	1	ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR -	0	DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER -	0	INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	PAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1410 ( 2602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13714 ( 32622)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR ENPTY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

ITER	FCN
ITER 0	FCN .484E+09
ITER 1	FCN .371E+08
ITER 2	FCN .132E+08
ITER 3	FCN .108E+08
ITER 4	FCN .936E+07
ITER 5	FCN .844E+07
ITER 6	FCN .779E+07
ITER 7	FCN .730E+07
ITER 8	FCN .693E+07
ITER 9	FCN .664E+07
ITER 10	FCN .641E+07
ITER 11	FCN .622E+07
ITER 12	FCN .606E+07
ITER 13	FCN .593E+07
ITER 14	FCN .582E+07
ITER 15	FCN .572E+07

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 13714 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

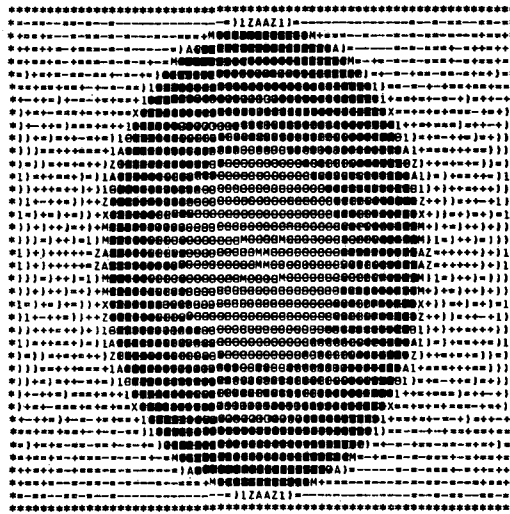
```

EEEE N N DDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
E NN N D D G G R R A A D D Y Y
EEE N N D D G RRRR A A D D Y
E N NN D D G G R R A A A A D D Y
EEEE N N DDD GGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

THE APPROXIMATED RECONSTRUCTION FOR AN EMISSION SCAN

XMIN = -.36E+01 XMAX = .15E+02 XSUM = .1841E+05



- .3646E+01 - .2261E+01 - .2311E+00 .6917E+00 + .1338E+01 .2076E+01 .2814E+01 Z

Z .3460E+01 .3922E+01 .4383E+01 .5398E+01 .6413E+01 .7059E+01 .7798E+01

.8444E+01 .9828E+01 .1149E+02 .1241E+02 .1315E+02 .1389E+02 .1453E+02

.1481E+02



1.0 1.2 .2 .5  
 .3 .3 .8 1.1  
 1.1 .7 .3 1.1  
 .7 .1 .2 1.0  
 .9 .3 .4 1.0  
 .8 .0 1.1 1.4  
 .4 .1 .8 .4  
 .4 .7 1.6 .4  
 .4 .8 1.5 .1  
 .3 .5 .1 .3  
 .4 1.8 .3 .7  
 .8 .9 .2 1.3  
 1.2 1.0 .8 1.3  
 .9 .9 1.0 1.1  
 1.0 .8 .6 1.8  
 .1 .6 1.5 1.3  
 .1 .8 1.6 1.7  
 .1 1.5 2.1 .8  
 .1 1.4 1.7 1.8  
 1.4 1.5 .5 1.9  
 1.3 1.8 1.0 1.4  
 1.1 .3 1.6 2.8  
 1.8 .0 1.3 2.6  
 .3 1.7 1.6 1.1  
 .5 1.3 2.2 1.4  
 1.2 .7 1.2 2.6  
 1.4 1.8 .3 2.2  
 1.8 .8 1.8 1.3  
 1.4 1.0 1.7 2.4  
 .6 1.8 1.9 1.7  
 1.0 1.8 1.6 2.0  
 1.6 1.0 1.7 2.6  
 1.8 1.0 1.7 2.6  
 1.0 1.8 1.6 2.0  
 .6 1.8 1.9 1.7  
 1.4 1.0 1.7 2.4  
 1.8 .8 1.8 1.3  
 1.4 1.8 .3 2.2  
 1.2 .7 1.2 2.6  
 .5 1.3 2.2 1.4  
 .3 1.7 1.6 1.1  
 1.8 .0 1.3 2.6  
 1.1 .3 1.6 2.8  
 1.3 1.8 1.0 1.4  
 1.4 1.5 .5 1.9  
 .1 1.4 1.7 1.8  
 .1 1.5 2.1 .8  
 .1 .8 1.6 1.7  
 .1 .6 1.5 1.3  
 1.0 .8 .6 1.8  
 .9 .1 1.0 2.1  
 1.2 1.0 .8 1.3  
 .8 .9 .2 1.3  
 .4 1.8 .3 .7  
 .3 .5 .1 .3  
 .4 .8 1.5 .1  
 .4 .7 1.6 .4  
 .4 .1 .8 .4  
 .8 .0 1.1 1.4  
 .9 .3 .4 1.0  
 .7 .1 .2 1.0  
 1.1 .7 .3 1.1  
 .3 .3 .8 1.1  
 1.0 1.2 .2 .5

```

EEEE V V AAA TTTT U U
E NN N D D E V V A A T U U
EEE V V A A A T U U
E NN N D D E V V A A A A T U U
EEEE V A A T U U

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE EVATU

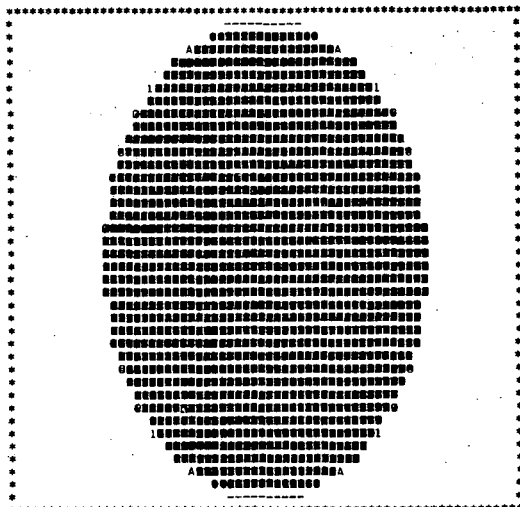
DESCRIPTION

XLEV - 3.500 THE TARGET-TO-NONTARGET RATIO  
 ATENL - .075 ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED .9418 ( 22312)

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .75E-01 XSUM = .1494E+03



0 .5625E-02 .1388E-01 .1763E-01 .2025E-01 .2325E-01 .2625E-01

Z .2887E-01 .3075E-01 .3263E-01 .3675E-01 .4088E-01 .4350E-01 .4650E-01

.4913E-01 .5475E-01 .6150E-01 .6525E-01 .6825E-01 .7125E-01 .7388E-01

.7500E-01

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 13714 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V V AAA TTTT U U
E NN N D D E V V A A T U U
EEE N N N D D EEE V V A A T U U
E N N N D D E V V A A A A T U U
EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V A A T U U

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G G R R R A A D D Y Y
G RRRR A A D D Y
G G G R R A A A A A D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

DESCRIPTION

ISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS  
 IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD  
 IERR - 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY  
 IZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17810 ( 42622)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR ENTRY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

ITER 0 FCN .484E+09  
 ITER 1 FCN .596E+08  
 ITER 2 FCN .186E+08  
 ITER 3 FCN .115E+08  
 ITER 4 FCN .756E+07  
 ITER 5 FCN .528E+07  
 ITER 6 FCN .385E+07  
 ITER 7 FCN .295E+07  
 ITER 8 FCN .234E+07  
 ITER 9 FCN .192E+07  
 ITER 10 FCN .162E+07  
 ITER 11 FCN .139E+07  
 ITER 12 FCN .122E+07  
 ITER 13 FCN .108E+07  
 ITER 14 FCN .967E+06  
 ITER 15 FCN .876E+06

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 17810 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
E NN N D D G G R R A A A D D Y Y
EEE N N N D D G RRRR A A A D D Y
E N N N D D G G G R R A A A A A D D Y
EEEE N N DDDD GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE EMISSION SCAN CORRECTED FOR ATTENUATION

XMIN = -.30E+01 XMAX = .36E+02 XSUM = .5996E+05

Grid of numerical data for emission scan reconstruction, including parameters like XMIN, XMAX, XSUM and various grid coordinates.

Grid of numerical data for emission scan reconstruction, including parameters like XMIN, XMAX, XSUM and various grid coordinates.

Grid of numerical data for emission scan reconstruction, including parameters like XMIN, XMAX, XSUM and various grid coordinates.

Grid of numerical data for emission scan reconstruction, including parameters like XMIN, XMAX, XSUM and various grid coordinates.

Table of numerical data with 13 columns and 49 rows of values ranging from -5 to 1.0.

Table of numerical data with 4 columns and 49 rows of values ranging from -1.0 to 1.2.

Example 12 uses the same program ATENUX as Example 11 to reconstruct simulated projection data for a phantom with a circular annulus and a central circular source, which is attenuated by a circular attenuator. This example was also reconstructed in Example 10, where the distribution of attenuation coefficients was determined by a transmission study.

```
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 12
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR A PHANTOM WITH A CIRCULAR ANNULUS AND A CENTRAL CIRCULAR SOURCE WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY A CIRCULAR ATTENUATOR.
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
DIMENSION ITYPE(4),Z(4),X1(4),Y1(4),A1(4),B1(4),PI(4)
DATA ITYPE/-1,1,1,1/
DATA Z/.075,30.,-30.,30./
DATA X1/0.,0.,0.,0./
DATA Y1/0.,60.,60.,40.,20./
DATA A1/60.,60.,40.,20./
DATA B1/60.,60.,40.,20./
DATA PHI/0.,0.,0.,0./
CALL PHANM (4,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
RETURN
END
```

```
E12.128
E12.129
E12.130
E12.131
E12.132
E12.133
E12.134
E12.135
E12.136
E12.137
E12.138
E12.139
E12.140
E12.141
E12.142
E12.143
E12.144
E12.145
E12.146
E12.148
E12.149
E12.150

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)
IPAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 64 LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2 1 RECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY
3 0 GEOMETRY FLAG
4 72 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5 5 NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
STARTING AT ZERO
6 100 NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7 0 EMISSION DATA
8 18000 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9 1 NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10 0 EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11 5 PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12 3 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)
PAR(1) DESCRIPTION
1 1.000 PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2 50.500 LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3 0 NA NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)
```







```

EEEE V V AAA TTTT U U
E V V A A T U U
EEE V V A A T U U
E V V AAAA T U U
EEEE V A A T UUU

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE EVATU

```

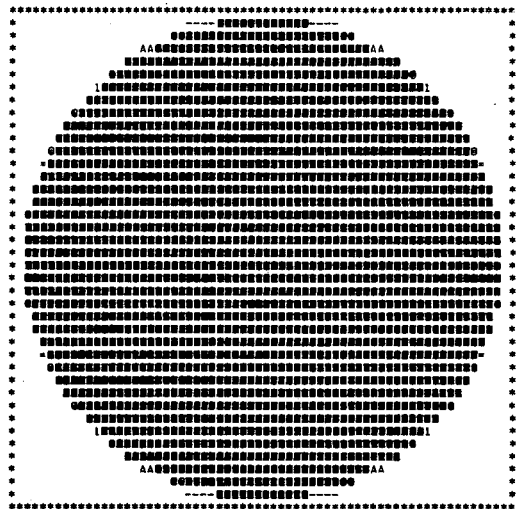
DESCRIPTION
XLEV - 3.500 THE TARGET-TO-NONTARGET RATIO
ATENL - .075 ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .75E-01 XSUM = .2268E+03

```



```

0 .5625E-02 .1388E-01 .1763E-01 .2025E-01 .2325E-01 .2625E-01 Z
Z .2887E-01 .3075E-01 .3263E-01 .3675E-01 .4088E-01 .4350E-01 .4650E-01
.4913E-01 .5475E-01 .6150E-01 .6525E-01 .6825E-01 .7125E-01 .7388E-01
.7500E-01

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 13730 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD EEEE V V AAA TTTT U U
E NN N D D E V V A A T U U
EEE N N D D EEE V V A A T U U
E N N D D E V V AAAA T U U
EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V A A T UUU

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G GR RA A D D Y Y
G RRRR A A D D Y
G GG R R AAAA D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

```

DESCRIPTION
ISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR - 0 DO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

```

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	YES	NO

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5506 ( 12602)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9602 ( 22602)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13698 ( 32602)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17826 ( 42642)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17794 ( 42602)

```

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE FOR EMPTY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

```

ITER 0 FCN .392E+09
ITER 1 FCN .609E+08
ITER 2 FCN .175E+08
ITER 3 FCN .102E+08
ITER 4 FCN .648E+07
ITER 5 FCN .451E+07
ITER 6 FCN .328E+07
ITER 7 FCN .250E+07
ITER 8 FCN .197E+07
ITER 9 FCN .161E+07
ITER 10 FCN .135E+07
ITER 11 FCN .116E+07
ITER 12 FCN .101E+07
ITER 13 FCN .893E+06
ITER 14 FCN .800E+06
ITER 15 FCN .723E+06

```

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 17826 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
E NN N D D G GR RA A A D D Y Y
EEE N N D D G RRRR A A D D Y
E N N D D G GG R R AAAA D D Y
EEEE N N DDDD GGGG R R A A DDDD Y

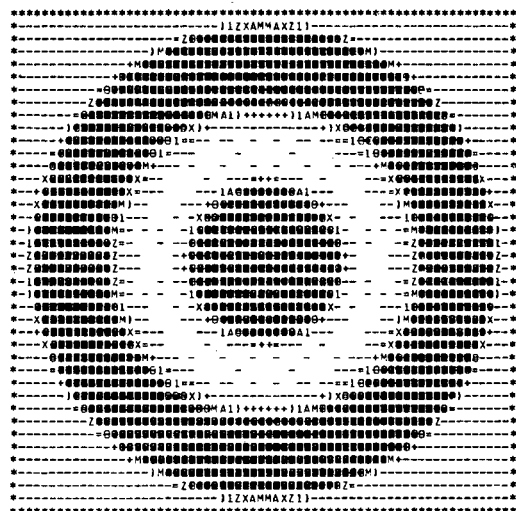
```

RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE EMISSION SCAN CORRECTED FOR ATTENUATION

```

XMIN = -.51E+01 XMAX = .36E+02 XSUM = .6106E+05

```



```

- .5107E+01 - .2034E+01 .2474E+01 .4523E+01 .5937E+01 .7596E+01 .9235E+01 Z
Z .1067E+02 .1169E+02 .1272E+02 .1497E+02 .1723E+02 .1866E+02 .2030E+02
.2173E+02 .2481E+02 .2850E+02 .3054E+02 .3218E+02 .3382E+02 .3526E+02
.3587E+02

```



```

.0 1.3 -.7 .3
-1.2 -.0 -1.6 -.7
.2 1.5 -.0 1.3
-1.0 .2 -1.2 .0
-.4 .6 -.8 .1
-.5 .8 -.2 .8
-.2 .2 -1.2 -.4
-.7 .7 .1 .9
-.7 -.2 -.8 .1
-.7 .8 .1 .4
-.4 -.1 -1.3 .3
-.6 -.7 .3 .6
.3 .0 -1.1 .2
-.1 -.2 .1 .2
-.0 .4 -.6 .3
.3 -.4 -.0 -.0
-1.2 .3 -.3 .1
-1.5 -.6 -.4 .7
-1.1 -1.0 -.2 -.2
-.7 -1.4 -.3 .0
4.9 -.7 -.3 -.6
12.6 .4 -.4 -.0
22.6 4.5 .1 -.5
28.2 7.0 -.0 -.1
31.1 10.6 -1.9 -.4
32.0 15.9 -.9 -.7
33.8 23.5 3.1 .6
34.6 26.6 6.2 .6
33.5 28.4 7.5 .1
34.0 30.8 7.9 -.8
33.7 31.2 9.4 -1.4
33.5 29.7 10.2 -1.3
33.5 29.7 10.2 -1.3
33.7 31.2 9.4 -1.4
34.0 30.8 7.9 -.8
33.5 28.4 7.5 .1
34.6 26.6 6.2 .6
33.8 23.5 3.1 .6
32.0 15.9 -.9 -.7
31.1 10.6 -1.9 -.4
28.2 7.0 -.0 -.1
22.6 4.5 .1 -.5
12.6 .4 -.4 -.0
4.9 -.7 -.3 -.6
-.7 -1.4 -.3 .0
-1.1 -1.0 -.2 -.2
-1.5 -.6 -.4 .7
-1.2 .3 -.3 .1
.3 -.4 -.0 -.0
-.0 .4 -.6 .3
-.1 -.2 .1 .2
.3 .0 -1.1 .2
-.6 .7 .3 .6
.4 -.1 -1.3 .3
-.7 .8 .1 .4
-.7 -.2 -.8 .1
-.7 .7 .1 .9
-.2 .2 -1.2 -.4
-.5 .8 -.2 .8
-.4 .6 -.8 .1
-1.0 .2 -1.2 .0
-.2 1.5 -.0 1.3
-1.2 -.0 -1.6 -.7
.0 1.3 -.7 .3

```

## 10. Example 13 - Orthogonal Polynomial Expansion

The program XMARR reconstructs projection data for a ring detector using the algorithm developed by R. Marr for representing the reconstructed image as an expansion of orthogonal polynomials. The simulated data for Example 13 are for a ring detector of 64 crystals, which is equivalent to 64 projection angles. The reconstructed image has a polynomial expansion with maximum degree equal to 62 (statement E13.053).

The user should study the description of GETUM in section III.4 before using the MARR reconstruction algorithm. The MARR algorithm requires that the data are input first for adjacent detectors, then for detectors spaced 2 apart, and so forth. This data format is illustrated in the printout given in this example.

```

PROGRAM XMARR (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
C
C   EXAMPLE 13
C
C   THE PROGRAM XMARR RECONSTRUCTS PROJECTION DATA FOR A RING
C   DETECTOR USING THE ALGORITHM DEVELOPED BY MARR FOR REPRESENTING
C   THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE AS AN EXPANSION OF ORTHOGONAL
C   POLYNOMIALS.
C
C   DIMENSION B(4056)
C   COMMON WDRK(3000)
C
C   COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
C
C   LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C   180132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C   =0     EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C   (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C
C   COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C
C   EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR ( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR ( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR ( 3)),
C   1 (NANG ,IPAR ( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR ( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR ( 6)),
C   2 (IMIT ,IPAR ( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR ( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR ( 9)),
C   3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
C   4 (PWID ,PAR ( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR ( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR ( 3))
C
C   LUNOUT=2
C   180132=0
C
C   THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C
C   NDIMU=64
C   ICIR=0
C   IGEOM=3
C   NANG=64
C   MODANG=5
C   KDIMU=100
C   IMIT=1
C   NWORK=3000
C   NFLOAT=1
C   ISTORE=0
C   IPRINT=7
C   LUNATN=0
C   PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
C   PWID=FLOAT(NANG)/(PI*FLOAT(NDIMU))
C   AXISU=50.5
C   RFAN=0.
C
C   CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C
C   NDEG=62
C   CALL MARR (8,NDEG)
C
C   CALL ARRAY (8,NDIMU)
C
C   PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
C
C   NMAT=NDIMU**2
C   KK1=1
C   KU=NDIMU/15+1
C   DO 12 K=1,KU
C   WRITE (2,14)
C   KK2=15*K
C   IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
C   DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
C   ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU*KK1
C   ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU*KK2
C   10 WRITE (2,16) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
C   KK1=KK2+1
C   12 CONTINUE
C
C   14 FORMAT(1X,//////)
C   16 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
C   END
C
C   SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,D,E)
C
C   EXAMPLE 13
C
C   THIS GETUM SUBROUTINE GENERATES PROJECTION DATA FOR A RING
C   DETECTOR OF A GHOST PHANTOM CONSISTING OF A HEART, LUNGS AND
C   SURROUNDING TISSUE.
C
C   COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
C
C   LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C   180132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C   =0     EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C   (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
C
C   COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
C
C   EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR ( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR ( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR ( 3)),
C   1 (NANG ,IPAR ( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR ( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR ( 6)),
C   2 (IMIT ,IPAR ( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR ( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR ( 9)),
C   3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
C   4 (PWID ,PAR ( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR ( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR ( 3))
C
C   DIMENSION D(1),E(1),B2(4056)
C   DIMENSION A(5),B(5),X(5),Y(5),Z(5),PHI(5),ITYPE(5)
C   DATA NPHAN/4/,
C   1A/40.,10.,14.,14./,
C   2B/40.,10.,10.,10./,
C   3X/0.,0.,10.,-10./,
C   4Y/0.,-10.,0.,0./,
C   5Z/5.,27.,4.,-4./,
C   6PHI/0.,0.,0.,0./,
C   7ITYPE/1,1,1,1/
C
C   DATA IFLG/0/
C
C   IF (IFLG.NE.0) GO TO 12
C   IFLG=1
C   PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
C   PHI(3)=PI/2.
C   PHI(4)=PI/2.
C
C   SCALE PHANTOM PARAMETERS TO SIZE OF RING
C
C   FAC=FLOAT(NDIMU)/64.*PWID
C   DO 10 I=1,NPHAN
C   A(I)=A(I)*FAC
C   B(I)=B(I)*FAC
C   X(I)=X(I)*FAC
C   Y(I)=Y(I)*FAC
C   10 CONTINUE

```

```

C   PWIDH=PWID
C   IF (IMIT.EQ.0) PWIDH=PWID
C   CALL PHAN (NPHAN,10,ITYPE,Z,X,Y,A,B,PHI,B2,NDIMU,PWIDH)
C   CALL ARRAY (82,NDIMU)
C
C   12 CALL PHANL (NPHAN,ITYPE,Z,X,Y,A,B,PHI,D,M)
C
C   RETURN
C
C   END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	64	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)
3	3	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	64	RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
5	5	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES (EQUAL TO NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
6	100	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	3000	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK (EQUAL TO NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	7	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	0	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAK)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	.318	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	50,500	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)
3	0	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 128 ( 200)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 256 ( 400)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 384 ( 600)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 512 ( 1000)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 512 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

H M AAA RRRR RRRR
MM MM A A R R R R
M M A A RRRR RRRR
M M AAAAA R R R R
M M A A P R R R R

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE MARR

	DESCRIPTION
NXTAL - 54	NUMBER OF CRYSTALS
NDEG - 62	DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2528 ( 4740)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2656 ( 5140)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2718 ( 5236)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2780 ( 5334)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2812 ( 5374)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	2844 ( 5434)

```

E13.001
E13.002
E13.003
E13.004
E13.005
E13.006
E13.007
E13.008
E13.009
E13.010
E13.011
E13.012
E13.013
E13.014
E13.015
E13.016
E13.017
E13.018
E13.019
E13.020
E13.021
E13.022
E13.023
E13.024
E13.025
E13.026
E13.027
E13.028
E13.029
E13.030
E13.031
E13.032
E13.033
E13.034
E13.035
E13.036
E13.037
E13.038
E13.039
E13.040
E13.041
E13.042
E13.043
E13.044
E13.045
E13.046
E13.047
E13.048
E13.049
E13.050
E13.051
E13.052
E13.053
E13.054
E13.055
E13.056
E13.057
E13.058
E13.059
E13.060
E13.061
E13.062
E13.063
E13.064
E13.065
E13.066
E13.067
E13.068
E13.069
E13.070
E13.071
E13.072
E13.073
E13.074
E13.075
E13.076
E13.077
E13.078
E13.079
E13.080
E13.081
E13.082
E13.083
E13.084
E13.085
E13.086
E13.087
E13.088
E13.089
E13.090
E13.091
E13.092
E13.093
E13.094
E13.095
E13.096
E13.097
E13.098
E13.099
E13.100
E13.101
E13.102
E13.103
E13.104
E13.105
E13.106
E13.107
E13.108
E13.109
E13.110
E13.111
E13.112
E13.113
E13.114
E13.115
E13.116
E13.117
E13.118
E13.119
E13.120
E13.121
E13.122
E13.123
E13.124
E13.125
E13.126
E13.127
E13.128
E13.129

```

E13.130  
E13.131  
E13.132  
E13.133  
E13.134  
E13.135  
E13.136  
E13.137  
E13.138  
E13.139  
E13.140



RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 12 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 12 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 13 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 13 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 14 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 14 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 15 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 15 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 16 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 16 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 17 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 17 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 18 APART

Table with 5 columns of zeros representing detector data for 18 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 19 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .189E+01) representing detector data for 19 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 20 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .286E+01) representing detector data for 20 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 21 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .355E+01) representing detector data for 21 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 22 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .410E+01) representing detector data for 22 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 23 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .456E+01) representing detector data for 23 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 24 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .494E+01) representing detector data for 24 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 25 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .526E+01) representing detector data for 25 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 26 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .507E+01) representing detector data for 26 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 27 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .476E+01) representing detector data for 27 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 28 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .495E+01) representing detector data for 28 spacing.

RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED 29 APART

Table with 5 columns of values (e.g., .438E+01) representing detector data for 29 spacing.







## 11. Example 14 - Maximum Entropy

The program XENTPY reconstructs parallel-beam projection data by maximizing the entropy of the reconstructed image while satisfying projection constraints. This method of reconstruction should be used for projection data samples that give a system of linear equations that are underdetermined. Also, due to the computer time requirements, this method of reconstruction is best for small array sizes and sample sizes (cf. section VIII). For the example given below, the array size NDIMU is equal to 21 and the number of angles NANG is equal to 4. The maximum number of iterations LIMITX allowed for the determination of the optimum solution is set to 1000 in statement E14.052 and the convergence criterion ERENTX is set to  $10^{-6}$  in statement E14.053. The convergence criterion is satisfied in 127 iterations; therefore the user may want to vary LIMITX and ERENTX to obtain the best results within certain computer time requirements. The value for the entropy of the reconstruction, subject to the constraints, is 5.79.

The subroutine GETUM gives simulated projection data for two rectangular phantoms within a circular disk of a higher intensity. The data are projected using the subroutine PJECT to assure that the data give a system of linear equations that are consistent.

```

C          PROGRAM XENTPY (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)           E14.001
C          EXAMPLE 14                                           E14.002
C          THE PROGRAM XENTPY RECONSTRUCTS PARALLEL BEAM PROJECTION E14.003
C          DATA BY MAXIMIZING THE ENTROPY OF THE RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE. E14.004
C          DIMENSION B(441),AG(4)                               E14.005
C          COMMON WORK(1500)                                    E14.006
C          COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT, I80132                          E14.007
C          LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE                                  E14.008
C          I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG                     E14.009
C          *0 - EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS          E14.010
C          (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)                            E14.011
C          COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)                           E14.012
C          EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU, IPAR( 1)),(ICIR, IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM, IPAR( 3)), E14.013
C          (NANG, IPAR( 4)),(MODANG, IPAR( 5)),(KOFMU, IPAR( 6)), E14.014
C          (IMIT, IPAR( 7)),(MWORX, IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT, IPAR( 9)), E14.015
C          (ISTORE, IPAR(10)),(IPRINT, IPAR(11)),(LUNATN, IPAR(12)), E14.016
C          (PWID, PAR( 1)),(AXISU, PAR( 2)),(RFAN, PAR( 3))       E14.017
C          EXTERNAL BRP,PRF                                     E14.018
C          LUNOUT=2                                             E14.019
C          I80132=0                                             E14.020
C          THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE                               E14.021
C          NDIMU=21                                             E14.022
C          ICIR=0                                               E14.023
C          IGEOM=0                                              E14.024
C          NANG=4                                               E14.025
C          MODANG=4                                             E14.026
C          KOFMU=25                                             E14.027
C          IMIT=1                                               E14.028
C          MWORX=1500                                           E14.029
C          NFLOAT=1                                             E14.030
C          ISTORE=0                                             E14.031
C          IPRINT=23                                            E14.032
C          LUNATN=0                                             E14.033
C          PWID=1                                               E14.034
C          AXISU=13.                                            E14.035
C          RFAN=0.                                              E14.036
C          CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)                             E14.037
C          LIMITX=1000                                          E14.052
C          ERENTX=.000001                                       E14.053
C          CALL ENTPY (B,PRF,BRF,LIMITX,ERENTX)                 E14.054
C          CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)                                 E14.055
C          PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION E14.056
C          VMAT=NDIMU**2                                         E14.057
C          KK1=1                                                 E14.058
C          KU=NDIMU/15+1                                         E14.059
C          OD 12 K=1,KJ                                         E14.060
C          WRITE (LUNOUT,14)                                     E14.061
C          KK2=15*K                                             E14.062
C          IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU                           E14.063
C          OD 10 J=1,NDIMU                                       E14.064
C          ISUB1=VMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1                               E14.065
C          ISUB2=VMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2                               E14.066
C          10 WRITE (LUNOUT,16) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)           E14.067
C          KK=KK2+1                                             E14.068
C          12 CONTINUE                                          E14.069
C          14 FORMAT(1X,////)                                     E14.070
C          16 FJRMAT(1X,15F5.1)                                 E14.071
C          END                                                  E14.072
C          SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)                         E14.080
C          EXAMPLE 14                                           E14.081
C          THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR E14.082
C          A CIRCULAR PHANTOM WITH TWO RECTANGULAR HOLES.      E14.083
C          DIMENSION DATA(1),EPR(1)                            E14.084
C          DIMENSION B(441)                                       E14.085
C          DIMENSION ITYPE(3),X1(3),Y1(3),A1(3),B1(3),PHI(3),Z(3) E14.086
C          COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT, I80132                          E14.087
C          LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE                                  E14.088
C          I80132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG                     E14.089
C          *0 - EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS          E14.090
C          (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)                            E14.091
C          NDIMU=21                                             E14.092
C          ICIR=0                                               E14.093
C          IGEOM=0                                              E14.094
C          NANG=4                                               E14.095
C          MODANG=4                                             E14.096
C          KOFMU=25                                             E14.097
C          IMIT=1                                               E14.098
C          MWORX=1500                                           E14.099
C          NFLOAT=1                                             E14.100
C          ISTORE=0                                             E14.101
C          IPRINT=23                                            E14.102
C          LUNATN=0                                             E14.103
C          PWID=1                                               E14.104
C          AXISU=13.                                            E14.105
C          RFAN=0.                                              E14.106
C          CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)                             E14.107

```

```

COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEDM ,IPAR( 3)),
(NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
(IMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(INFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
(ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
(PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
DATA ITYPE/1,2,2/
DATA X1/0,-3,-2/
DATA Y1/0,0,-2/
DATA A1/20,3,-5/
DATA B1/20,7,-3/
DATA PHI/0,0,0/
DATA Z/20,-15,-15/
DATA NPHAN,INTG/3,10/
EXTERNAL PRF
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 14
IF (IMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
IF (IMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (NPHAN,INTG,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,R,NDIMU,PWIDTH)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE PHANTOM
NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
CU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (LUNOUT,16)
KK2=15*KK
IF (KK2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU
DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
10 WRITE (LUNOUT,18) (B(I),I=TSUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
14 CALL PJECT (B,DATA,M,PRF)
RETURN
16 FORMAT(1X,//////)
18 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	21	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	4	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	4	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
		MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
		ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
		STARTING AT ZERO
5	25	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
7	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
8	1500	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
9	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
10	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
11	23	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
		PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND THE GRADIENT
		FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY
		RECONSTRUCTION
12	0	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	13.000	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 4 ( 4)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 8 ( 10)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 12 ( 14)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 62 ( 76)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 104 ( 150)

A TOTAL OF 25 ( 1 THRU 25) OF THE 25 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED

25 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 0 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 104 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDDD SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
E NN N D D S E T U U P P P
EEE N N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N NN D D S E T U U P P
EEEE N N DDDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

EEEE N N TTTT PPPP Y Y
E NN N T P P Y Y
EEE N NN T PPPP Y
E N NN T P Y
EEEE N N T P Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE ENTRY

DESCRIPTION

LIMITX - 1000 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MAXIMIZE THE  
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM

ERENTX - .1E-05 TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	108	( 154)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	230	( 346)

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES  
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	UNIFORM SQUARE	NO	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	355	( 543)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	704	( 1300)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	804	( 1444)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	904	( 1610)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	1004	( 1754)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	1204	( 2264)

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 21 X 21 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000

NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 3

THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER

A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B

PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A

DENS - INTENSITY

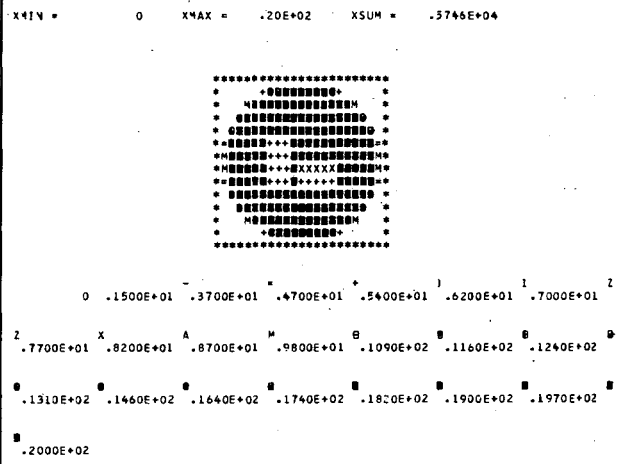
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DEVS
1 - ELLIPSE	( 0),( 0)	( 20.00),( 20.00)	20.00	20.00	0	20.00
2 - RECTANGLE	( -3.00),( -3.00)	( 0),( 0)	20.00	7.00	0	( 20.00)
2 - RECTANGLE	( -3.00),( 2.00)	( 0),( -2.00)	3.00	3.00	0	( -15.00)
2 - RECTANGLE	( 2.00),( 2.00)	( -2.00),( -2.00)	5.00	3.00	0	( -15.00)

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A NN N
EEE N NN D D PPPP HHHH A A NN N
E N NN D D P H H H AAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```



```

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.2 5.8 9.0 10.0 9.0 5.8 1.2 0
0 0 0 0 0 3.4 13.2 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 13.2
0 0 0 2 9.8 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 0 2 12.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 0 9.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 3.4 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 13.2 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
1.2 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
5.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
9.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
10.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
9.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
5.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
1.2 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 13.2 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 3.4 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 9.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 2 12.8 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 0 2 9.8 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
0 0 0 0 0 3.4 13.2 19.6 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 13.2
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.2 5.8 9.0 10.0 9.0 5.8 1.2 0

```

```

0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3.4 0 0 0 0 0 0
19.6 9.8 2 0 0 0 0
20.0 20.0 12.8 2 0 0 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 9.8 0 0 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 3.4 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 13.2 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 1.2
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.8
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 9.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 10.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 9.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.8
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 1.2
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 13.2 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 19.6 3.4 0
20.0 20.0 20.0 9.8 0 0
20.0 20.0 12.8 2 0 0
19.6 9.8 2 0 0 0
3.4 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0

```

```

PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTT
P P J E C C T
PPPP J EEE C C T
P J J E C C T
P JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1229 ( 2315 )

```

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 1 0 RADIANS 0 DEGREES
0 0 .420E+02 .172E+03 .239E+03
.286E+03 .320E+03 .346E+03 .366E+03 .262E+03
.272E+03 .278E+03 .355E+03 .353E+03 .347E+03
.337E+03 .346E+03 .346E+03 .320E+03 .286E+03
.239E+03 .172E+03 .420E+02 0 0

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2 .785 RADIANS 45.000 DEGREES
0 .450E+00 .530E+02 .169E+03 .237E+03
.279E+03 .321E+03 .327E+03 .323E+03 .310E+03
.330E+03 .357E+03 .358E+03 .336E+03 .324E+03
.310E+03 .323E+03 .327E+03 .321E+03 .279E+03
.237E+03 .169E+03 .530E+02 .450E+00 0

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 3 1.571 RADIANS 90.000 DEGREES
0 0 .420E+02 .172E+03 .235E+03
.286E+03 .320E+03 .346E+03 .321E+03 .337E+03
.347E+03 .353E+03 .355E+03 .398E+03 .287E+03
.277E+03 .261E+03 .346E+03 .320E+03 .286E+03
.239E+03 .172E+03 .420E+02 0 0

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1204 ( 2264 )

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1229 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTT
E MN N D D P P J E C C T
EEE N N V D D PPPP J EEE C C T
E N N V D D P J J E C C T
EEEE N N DDDD P JJJ EEEEE CCC T

```

```

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4 2.356 RADIANS 135.000 DEGREES
0 .450E+00 .530E+02 .169E+03 .237E+03
.279E+03 .321E+03 .346E+03 .373E+03 .372E+03
.342E+03 .333E+03 .298E+03 .202E+03 .300E+03
.309E+03 .323E+03 .327E+03 .321E+03 .279E+03
.237E+03 .169E+03 .530E+02 .450E+00 0

```

INITIAL ESTIMATE FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS

```

THE INITIAL SOLUTION FOR XLARGE(I), I=1, 100
.174E-03 .174E-03 .731E-02 .300E-01 .416E-01
.497E-01 .556E-01 .602E-01 .638E-01 .455E-01
.473E-01 .484E-01 .618E-01 .615E-01 .603E-01
.586E-01 .638E-01 .602E-01 .556E-01 .497E-01
.416E-01 .300E-01 .731E-02 .174E-03 .174E-03
.174E-03 .783E-04 .922E-02 .295E-01 .413E-01
.486E-01 .556E-01 .602E-01 .562E-01 .541E-01
.574E-01 .621E-01 .624E-01 .586E-01 .564E-01
.541E-01 .562E-01 .568E-01 .558E-01 .486E-01
.413E-01 .295E-01 .922E-02 .783E-04 .174E-03
.174E-03 .174E-03 .731E-02 .300E-01 .416E-01
.497E-01 .556E-01 .602E-01 .638E-01 .455E-01
.603E-01 .615E-01 .618E-01 .693E-01 .499E-01
.482E-01 .455E-01 .602E-01 .556E-01 .497E-01
.416E-01 .300E-01 .731E-02 .174E-03 .174E-03
.174E-03 .783E-04 .922E-02 .295E-01 .413E-01
.486E-01 .556E-01 .602E-01 .562E-01 .541E-01
.631E-01 .580E-01 .519E-01 .491E-01 .522E-01
.538E-01 .562E-01 .568E-01 .558E-01 .486E-01
.413E-01 .295E-01 .922E-02 .783E-04 .174E-03

```

THE ESTIMATE OF THE MINIMUM IS EST = 5.8551 .  
FOR CONR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE  
FOR ENTYP FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC

```

ITER 0 FCN .585E+01
ITER 1 FCN .581E+01
ITER 2 FCN .580E+01
ITER 3 FCN .580E+01
ITER 4 FCN .579E+01
ITER 5 FCN .575E+01
ITER 6 FCN .579E+01
ITER 7 FCN .579E+01
ITER 8 FCN .579E+01
ITER 9 FCN .579E+01
ITER 10 FCN .579E+01
ITER 11 FCN .579E+01
ITER 12 FCN .579E+01
ITER 13 FCN .575E+01
ITER 14 FCN .579E+01
ITER 15 FCN .579E+01
ITER 16 FCN .579E+01
ITER 17 FCN .579E+01
ITER 18 FCN .579E+01
ITER 19 FCN .579E+01
ITER 20 FCN .579E+01
ITER 21 FCN .579E+01
ITER 22 FCN .579E+01
ITER 23 FCN .579E+01
ITER 24 FCN .579E+01
ITER 25 FCN .579E+01
ITER 26 FCN .575E+01
ITER 27 FCN .579E+01
ITER 28 FCN .579E+01
ITER 29 FCN .579E+01
ITER 30 FCN .579E+01
ITER 31 FCN .579E+01
ITER 32 FCN .579E+01
ITER 33 FCN .579E+01
ITER 34 FCN .579E+01
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ITER 43 FCN .579E+01
ITER 44 FCN .579E+01
ITER 45 FCN .579E+01
ITER 46 FCN .579E+01
ITER 47 FCN .579E+01
ITER 48 FCN .579E+01
ITER 49 FCN .575E+01
ITER 50 FCN .579E+01
ITER 51 FCN .579E+01
ITER 52 FCN .579E+01
ITER 53 FCN .579E+01
ITER 54 FCN .579E+01
ITER 55 FCN .579E+01
ITER 56 FCN .575E+01
ITER 57 FCN .579E+01
ITER 58 FCN .579E+01
ITER 59 FCN .579E+01
ITER 60 FCN .579E+01
ITER 61 FCN .575E+01
ITER 62 FCN .579E+01
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ITER 86 FCN .579E+01
ITER 87 FCN .579E+01
ITER 88 FCN .579E+01
ITER 89 FCN .579E+01
ITER 90 FCN .575E+01
ITER 91 FCN .579E+01
ITER 92 FCN .579E+01
ITER 93 FCN .579E+01
ITER 94 FCN .579E+01
ITER 95 FCN .579E+01
ITER 96 FCN .579E+01
ITER 97 FCN .579E+01
ITER 98 FCN .579E+01
ITER 99 FCN .579E+01
ITER100 FCN .575E+01
ITER101 FCN .579E+01
ITER102 FCN .575E+01
ITER103 FCN .579E+01
ITER104 FCN .579E+01
ITER105 FCN .579E+01
ITER106 FCN .579E+01
ITER107 FCN .575E+01
ITER108 FCN .579E+01
ITER109 FCN .579E+01
ITER110 FCN .579E+01
ITER111 FCN .579E+01
ITER112 FCN .579E+01
ITER113 FCN .579E+01
ITER114 FCN .579E+01
ITER115 FCN .579E+01
ITER116 FCN .579E+01
ITER117 FCN .579E+01
ITER118 FCN .579E+01
ITER119 FCN .575E+01
ITER120 FCN .579E+01
ITER121 FCN .579E+01
ITER122 FCN .579E+01
ITER123 FCN .579E+01
ITER124 FCN .579E+01
ITER125 FCN .579E+01
ITER126 FCN .575E+01

```

THE OPTIMUM SOLUTION FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS  
445 DETERMINED IN 127 ITERATIONS.

FINAL SOLUTION FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS

THE FINAL SOLUTION FOR LAGR(I), I=1, 100

.174E-03	.174E-03	.175E+00	.776E+00	.761E+00	
.525E+00	.449E+00	.255E+00	.116E+00	-.376E+00	
-.422E+00	-.449E+00	-.226E+00	-.237E+00	-.243E+00	
-.234E+00	-.365E-01	.676E-02	.117E+00	-.231E+00	
.329E+00	.341E+00	-.591E+00	-.174E-03	.174E-03	
.174E-03	.282E+01	-.257E+01	-.124E+01	-.856E+00	
-.547E+00	-.482E+00	-.425E+00	-.322E+00	-.262E+00	
-.790E-01	.665E-01	.135E+00	.777E-01	.158E+00	
.929E-01	.187E+00	.202E+00	.251E+00	.193E+00	
.128E+00	-.930E-01	-.136E+01	.502E+01	-.174E-03	
.174E-03	.174E-03	.344E+00	.113E+01	.102E+01	
.821E+00	.626E+00	.437E+00	.156E+00	.218E-01	
-.756E-01	-.157E+00	-.230E+00	-.177E+00	-.547E+00	
-.593E+00	-.590E+00	-.200E+00	-.875E-01	.157E-01	
.533E-01	.212E-02	-.981E+00	-.174E-03	.174E-03	
-.174E-03	.174E-03	-.177E+01	-.551E+00	-.245E+00	
-.925E-01	.609E-01	.198E+00	.394E+00	.461E+00	
.525E+00	.418E+00	.330E+00	.245E+00	.404E+00	
.366E+00	.410E+00	.428E+00	.488E+00	.413E+00	
.292E+00	-.364E-01	-.132E+01	.851E+00	.174E-03	

THE VALUE OF THE MINIMUM IS 5.7919

THE GRADIENT GRAD(I), I=1, 100

0	0	.882E-08	-.146E-08	-.176E-09	
-.224E-08	.207E-09	.510E-08	-.187E-09	-.837E-08	
-.189E-08	-.616E-08	-.925E-09	-.467E-08	-.620E-08	
-.289E-08	-.342E-08	-.753E-08	.475E-08	.423E-08	
-.442E-08	.342E-08	-.366E-10	0	0	
0	.178E-08	-.659E-08	-.125E-08	-.231E-08	
-.117E-08	-.524E-08	-.170E-08	.151E-08	-.225E-08	
.541E-10	.722E-08	.700E-08	.703E-08	-.139E-09	
.774E-08	-.260E-08	-.644E-09	.323E-09	.738E-10	
-.317E-08	-.649E-08	-.600E-09	-.277E-08	0	
0	0	.488E-08	-.259E-08	.539E-09	
-.429E-08	-.386E-08	.371E-08	-.114E-08	.763E-09	
-.590E-08	.382E-08	-.336E-09	-.408E-08	-.113E-08	
-.597E-08	-.298E-09	-.118E-08	.708E-08	.532E-08	
-.158E-09	.761E-08	-.706E-08	0	0	
0	0	.137E-08	-.284E-08	-.244E-08	
-.294E-08	.127E-08	.317E-08	-.110E-08	-.326E-08	
-.321E-09	.422E-08	.239E-08	.109E-09	.448E-08	
.979E-09	.113E-09	.270E-08	.271E-08	.144E-08	
-.158E-08	-.365E-08	-.959E-09	-.260E-08	0	

THE ENTROPY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION IS 5.7919

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1079 ( 2067)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 730 ( 1332)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 630 ( 1166)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 530 ( 1022)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 430 ( 656)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 230 ( 346)

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 122\* FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N  N DDDD     EEEEE N  N TTTT PPPP Y  Y
E  NN  N D  O      E   NN  N T  P  P  Y  Y
EEE  N  N  N D O    EEE  N  N  T  PPPP  Y
E   N  N  N D O    E   N  NN  T  P  Y  Y
EEEE N  N DDDD     EEEEE N  N T  P  Y

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .27E+02 XSUM = .5744E+04

```

*****
* ZM***** *
* -***** *
* X***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *
* ***** *

```

0 .2060E+01 .5081E+01 .6454E+01 .7415E+01 .8514E+01 .9612E+01 Z

Z .1057E+02 .1126E+02 .1195E+02 .1346E+02 .1497E+02 .1593E+02 .1703E+02

0 .1799E+02 .2005E+02 .2252E+02 .2389E+02 .2499E+02 .2609E+02 .2705E+02

.2746E+02

0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	5.2	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.3	4.7	0
0	0	0	0	8.3	12.7	16.3	16.6	22.8	20.7	20.1	18.5	16.8	12.9
0	0	0	0	5.0	20.3	18.1	19.5	20.0	26.1	22.4	21.3	20.6	15.1
0	0	0	8.0	18.3	23.9	19.4	19.4	20.3	27.5	21.8	20.8	19.8	18.8
0	0	7.3	15.9	21.0	22.6	17.2	19.0	19.0	25.4	22.2	19.8	18.5	19.6
0	6.5	17.0	20.3	20.0	20.0	15.1	16.1	17.3	23.5	20.4	19.6	19.3	18.3
3	14.9	21.6	23.7	20.5	18.4	13.3	13.7	15.1	22.2	19.2	20.7	20.0	18.8
4.8	17.6	20.7	20.3	19.7	16.0	10.1	10.6	11.4	16.7	17.7	17.4	17.7	18.9
5.9	20.0	22.0	21.5	19.0	16.9	10.3	9.5	10.1	16.4	15.8	17.8	19.1	19.2
7.8	22.0	23.4	22.1	18.9	16.3	10.9	5.4	10.0	14.8	14.7	17.5	19.3	18.8
7.8	23.2	24.8	21.9	15.3	16.1	10.2	11.0	10.1	13.8	14.5	15.9	17.1	18.0
6.0	17.6	19.2	18.2	15.0	12.7	8.8	6.3	8.7	11.9	10.4	11.1	11.6	11.8
5.1	15.8	16.3	17.7	15.3	13.8	8.8	8.5	9.0	12.8	10.3	9.6	10.7	12.4
3.5	13.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	14.4	9.2	5.4	5.2	12.2	10.7	9.0	8.9	10.0
0	14.6	21.7	26.2	24.8	23.2	16.3	14.9	14.4	18.3	14.7	15.3	14.4	16.2
0	6.4	18.0	23.9	25.6	26.1	17.9	16.7	15.0	18.6	16.3	16.4	16.9	16.2
0	0	8.2	19.5	26.7	27.4	19.0	18.0	16.4	21.5	19.2	18.7	15.0	20.1
0	0	0	9.6	20.9	25.4	18.6	17.6	18.5	25.6	21.6	21.9	21.7	20.7
0	0	0	0	8.8	17.9	15.3	17.3	19.0	27.1	24.6	23.7	22.4	20.5
0	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	10.1	14.0	16.3	24.8	23.3	22.2	19.6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	5.0	8.1	7.5	7.2	6.3	4.4

0	0	0	0	0	0
6.7	0	0	0	0	0
17.0	8.0	0	0	0	0
21.0	17.6	9.0	0	0	0
22.1	23.2	18.9	8.7	0	0
23.4	23.8	22.5	17.2	6.8	0
23.3	23.6	22.7	20.0	14.8	0
19.8	19.7	18.7	18.9	16.9	5.0
19.6	18.5	19.5	20.3	18.5	6.7
19.8	19.5	20.4	21.1	20.3	7.6
20.2	21.8	21.2	22.2	21.3	7.7
16.2	17.4	18.8	18.5	16.5	5.8
16.2	17.8	19.3	19.3	15.9	5.2
15.2	18.2	18.7	18.4	15.3	4.0
21.9	24.8	27.2	25.1	17.7	0
20.8	22.8	23.4	20.0	8.5	0
20.0	20.5	17.6	9.1	0	0
19.8	15.2	7.9	0	0	0
16.5	7.2	0	0	0	0
6.5	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

## 12. Example 15 - Generalized Inverse

The sample program XGVERS uses the generalized inverse to reconstruct parallel-beam projection data and compares the result with the conjugate gradient method of reconstruction. Due to memory requirements, the generalized inverse method can reconstruct only small matrices. For example, a small matrix 12 x 12 (NDIMU = 12) requires that the array WORK in blank common have dimension equal to 46000. The reconstructed array B is returned in statement E15.055 along with the error matrix BE, which gives the statistical errors in the reconstruction; i.e.,  $BE(I,J) = \sqrt{VAR B(I,J)}$ . The printout indicates that the largest errors are for the reconstructed values in the center four pixels. The chi-square for the conjugate gradient solution after 15 iterations is equal to  $5.23 \times 10^{-4}$  as compared to a chi-square equal to  $1.01 \times 10^{-12}$  for the generalized inverse solution. (The chi-square for the generalized inverse is nonzero due to computer rounding.)

```

PROGRAM XGVERS (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
      EXAMPLE 15
      THE PROGRAM XGVERS USES THE GENERALIZED INVERSE TO
      RECONSTRUCT PARALLEL BEAM PROJECTION DATA AND COMPARES
      THE RESULT WITH THE CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHOD OF RECON-
      STRUCTION.
      DIMENSION B(144),BE(144),ANG(18)
      COMMON WORK(46000)
      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNJUT,IB0132
      LUNOUT = OUTPUT FILE
      IB0132 = OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
      *0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
      (OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
      COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
      EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),
      1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
      2 (INIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
      3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
      4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
      EXTERNAL BLL,PLL
      LUNOUT=2
      IB0132=0
      THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
      NDIMU=12
      ICIR=0
      IGEOM=0
      NANG=18
      MODANG=2
      KDIMU=12
      INIT=0
      NWORK=46000
      NFLOAT=1
      ISTORE=0
      IPRINT=7
      LUNATN=0
      PWID=1.
      AXISU=5.
      RFAN=D.
      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
      IERR=2
      CALL GVERS (B,BE,PLL,BLL,CHISO,IERR)
      WRITE (2,24) CHISO
      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
      PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
      NMAT=NDIMU**2
      KK1=1
      KU=NDIMU/15+1
      DO 12 K=1,KU
      WRITE (2,22)
      KK2=15*K
      IF ((K2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU)
      DO 18 J=1,NDIMU
      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
      18 WRITE (2,26) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
      KK1=KK2+1
      20 CONTINUE
      22 FORMAT(1X,////)
      24 FORMAT(1X,/'9H CHISO = ,E15.7)
      26 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
      END
      DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
      10 WRITE (2,26) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
      KK1=KK2+1
      12 CONTINUE
      CALL ARRAY (BE,NDIMU)
      PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION ERRORS
      KK1=1
      KU=NDIMU/15+1
      DO 16 K=1,KU
      WRITE (2,22)
      KK2=15*K
      IF ((K2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU)
      DO 14 J=1,NDIMU
      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
      14 WRITE (2,26) (BE(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
      KK1=KK2+1
      16 CONTINUE
      COMPARE THE GENERALIZED INVERSE METHOD WITH THE CONJUGATE
      GRADIENT METHOD
      ISTEP=15
      IRLX=1
      IERR=1
      IZER=0
      CALL CONGR (B,PLL,BLL,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
      PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
      KK1=1
      KU=NDIMU/15+1
      DO 20 K=1,KU
      WRITE (2,22)
      KK2=15*K
      IF ((K2.GT.NDIMU) KK2=NDIMU)
      DO 18 J=1,NDIMU
      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
      18 WRITE (2,26) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
      KK1=KK2+1
      20 CONTINUE
      22 FORMAT(1X,////)
      24 FORMAT(1X,/'9H CHISO = ,E15.7)
      26 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
      END
  
```

```

SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 15
THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
TWO RECTANGLES.
DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
DIMENSION B(144)
DIMENSION A1(2),B1(2),X1(2),Y1(2),PHI(2),Z(2),ITYPE(2)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IBO132
LUNOUT = OUTPUT FILE
IBO132 = DJTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
*0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
(OTHERWISE 132 CHARACTERS)
COMMON/PARM/IPAR(12),PAR(3)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU ,IPAR( 1)),(ICIR ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEDM ,IPAR( 3)),
1 (VANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
2 (LIMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(MWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(INFLDPT,IPAR( 9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATM,IPAR(12)),
4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
DATA ITYPE/2,2/
DATA A1/3.,5./
DATA B1/3.,4./
DATA X1/-3.5,2.5/
DATA Y1/0.,0./
DATA PHI/0.,0./
DATA Z1/.1./
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
IF (LIMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
IF (LIMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (2,10,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWIDTH)
10 CALL PHAN (2,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
DD I2 I=1,12
IF (DATA(I).GT.0.) ERR(I)=SORT(DATA(I))
12 IF (DATA(I).LE.0.) ERR(I)=1.
RETURN
END

```

```

SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
S E T U U P P
SSS EEE T U U PPPP
S E T U U P
SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

I	IPAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	12	LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
2	0	RECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY
3	0	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	18	PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
5	2	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6	12	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7	0	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI
8	0	STARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE
9	0	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
10	46000	EMISSION DATA
11	1	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
12	7	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
		EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
		PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
		PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
		PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
		LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

I	PAR(I)	DESCRIPTION
1	1.000	PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH
2	6.500	LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY
3	0 NA	NOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	18	( 22)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	36	( 44)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	54	( 66)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	78	( 116)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED	102	( 146)

A TOTAL OF 12 ( 1 THRU 12) OF THE 12 USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED  
16 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 4 HAVE BEEN ZERDED BY THE PROGRAM  
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 102 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
E N N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E N N D D S E T U U P
EEEE N N DDDD SSS EEEEE T UUU P

```

```

GGG V V EEEEE RRRR SSS
G G V V E R R R S S S
G G V V E E RRRR SSS
G GG V V E R R R S S
GGGG V EEEEE R R SSS

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GVERS

DESCRIPTION

IERR = 2 USE UNCERTAINTIES AND CALCULATE ERRORS

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES  
PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG	FUNCTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
BCK	BACKPROJECTION	LINE LENGTH	NO	NO
PRJ	PROJECTION	LINE LENGTH	NO	NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 32358 ( 77146)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 44902 (127546)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45014 (127726)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45126 (130106)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45702 (131206)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45734 (131246)

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A N N
PPPP HHHH A A N N
P H H AAAAA M N N
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 12 X 12 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000  
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 2  
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

TYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DEVS
2 - RECTANGLE	( -3.50, (	0	3.00, (	8.00	0	1.00
2 - RECTANGLE	( -3.50, (	0	3.00, (	8.00	0	1.00
	( 2.50, (	0	5.00, (	4.00	0	1.00
	( 2.50, (	0	5.00, (	4.00	0	1.00

```

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E N N D D P P H H A A N N
EEE N N D D PPPP HHHH A A N N
E N N D D P H H AAAAA N N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45750 (131266)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 1 .087 RADIAN 5.000 DEGREES

0	0	0	0	-167E+00
.167E+00	.446E+00	.446E+00	.446E+00	.446E+00
.167E+00	.167E+00	0	0	0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 1

.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.409E+00
.409E+00	.409E+00	.409E+00	.409E+00	.409E+00
.409E+00	.409E+00	.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01
.100E+01				

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2 .262 RADIAN 15.000 DEGREES

.334E+00	.460E+00	.460E+00	.460E+00	.26E+00
.173E+00	.173E+00	.146E+00	0	0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 2

.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01
.578E+00	.678E+00	.678E+00	.678E+00	.518E+00
.415E+00	.415E+00	.382E+00	.100E+01	.100E+01
.100E+01				

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 3 .436 RADIAN 25.000 DEGREES

.247E+00	.490E+00	.490E+00	.374E+00	.229E+00
.184E+00	.184E+00	.180E+00	.346E-01	0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 3

.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.248E+00
.497E+00	.700E+00	.700E+00	.612E+00	.479E+00
.429E+00	.429E+00	.424E+00	.186E+00	.100E+01
.100E+01				

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4 .611 RADIAN 35.000 DEGREES

.237E+00	.414E+00	.446E+00	.338E+00	.220E+00
.203E+00	.203E+00	.194E+00	.762E-01	0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 4

.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01	.270E-01	.345E+00
.487E+00	.643E+00	.667E+00	.581E+00	.469E+00
.451E+00	.451E+00	.441E+00	.276E+00	.100E+01
.100E+01				

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 5 .785 RADIAN 45.000 DEGREES

.272E+00	.314E+00	.314E+00	.314E+00	.236E+00
.236E+00	.236E+00	.207E+00	.960E-01	0



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PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 5
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .224E+00 .401E+00
.522E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .213E+00 .485E+00
.485E+00 .485E+00 .455E+00 .310E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 6 .960 RADIAN 55.000 DEGREES
.271E+00 .271E+00 .213E+00 .213E+00 .078E-01 .206E+00
.291E+00 .291E+00 .223E+00 .105E+00 .255E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 6
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .296E+00 .454E+00
.521E+00 .521E+00 .492E+00 .462E+00 .705E+00
.539E+00 .539E+00 .473E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 7 1.134 RADIAN 65.000 DEGREES
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .105E+00 .245E+00
.345E+00 .394E+00 .250E+00 .105E+00 .200E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 7
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .357E+00 .455E+00
.495E+00 .495E+00 .442E+00 .324E+00 .447E+00
.587E+00 .628E+00 .500E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 8 1.309 RADIAN 75.000 DEGREES
.230E+00 .230E+00 .226E+00 .392E-02 .230E+00
.356E+00 .460E+00 .303E+00 .811E-01 .230E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 8
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .434E+00 .480E+00
.480E+00 .480E+00 .476E+00 .626E-01 .366E+00
.597E+00 .678E+00 .551E+00 .285E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 9 1.484 RADIAN 85.000 DEGREES
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .0 .223E+00
.446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .0 .0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 9
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .472E+00 .472E+00
.472E+00 .472E+00 .472E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01
.668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 10 1.658 RADIAN 95.000 DEGREES
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .0 .223E+00
.446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .0 .0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 10
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .472E+00 .472E+00
.472E+00 .472E+00 .472E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01
.668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 11 1.833 RADIAN 105.000 DEGREES
.230E+00 .230E+00 .226E+00 .392E-02 .230E+00
.356E+00 .460E+00 .303E+00 .811E-01 .230E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 11
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .434E+00 .480E+00
.480E+00 .480E+00 .476E+00 .626E-01 .366E+00
.597E+00 .678E+00 .551E+00 .285E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 12 2.007 RADIAN 115.000 DEGREES
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .105E+00 .245E+00
.345E+00 .394E+00 .250E+00 .105E+00 .200E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 12
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .357E+00 .495E+00
.495E+00 .495E+00 .442E+00 .324E+00 .447E+00
.587E+00 .628E+00 .500E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 13 2.182 RADIAN 125.000 DEGREES
.271E+00 .271E+00 .213E+00 .213E+00 .078E-01 .206E+00
.291E+00 .291E+00 .223E+00 .105E+00 .255E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 13
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .296E+00 .454E+00
.521E+00 .521E+00 .492E+00 .462E+00 .705E+00
.539E+00 .539E+00 .473E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 14 2.356 RADIAN 135.000 DEGREES
.272E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .236E+00
.236E+00 .236E+00 .207E+00 .960E-01 .236E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 14
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .224E+00 .401E+00
.522E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .485E+00
.485E+00 .485E+00 .455E+00 .310E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 15 2.531 RADIAN 145.000 DEGREES
.237E+00 .414E+00 .444E+00 .731E-03 .119E+00
.203E+00 .203E+00 .194E+00 .762E-01 .220E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 15
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .270E-01 .345E+00
.497E+00 .643E+00 .667E+00 .581E+00 .469E+00
.451E+00 .451E+00 .441E+00 .276E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 16 2.705 RADIAN 155.000 DEGREES
.247E+00 .490E+00 .490E+00 .374E+00 .247E+00
.184E+00 .184E+00 .180E+00 .346E-01 .229E+00

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 16
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .248E+00
.497E+00 .700E+00 .700E+00 .612E+00 .479E+00
.429E+00 .429E+00 .424E+00 .186E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 17 2.880 RADIAN 165.000 DEGREES
.334E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .269E+00
.173E+00 .173E+00 .146E+00 .0 .0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 17
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01
.578E+00 .678E+00 .678E+00 .678E+00 .518E+00
.415E+00 .415E+00 .382E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

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BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 45734 (131246)
PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 18 3.054 RADIAN 175.000 DEGREES
.167E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .167E+00
.167E+00 .167E+00 .0 .0 .0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 18
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .405E+00
.409E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .568E+00
.409E+00 .409E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01

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BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13478 ( 32246)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 934 ( 1646)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 822 ( 1466)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 710 ( 1306)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 678 ( 1246)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 102 ( 146)

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MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THIS FILE = 45750 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

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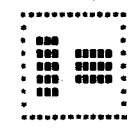
EEEE N N DDDD GGG V V EEEEE RRR SSS
E NN ND D G GV VE 0 2 5
EEE H N D D G V V EEF PRR SSS
E N ND D G GG V V E R R S
EEEE N N DDDD GGG V EEEEE A 2 SSS

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CHISQ = .1014746E-11
XMIN = -.37E-05 XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .4400E+02

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-.368E-05 .7500E-01 .1850E+00 .2357E+00 .2730E+00 .3105E+00 .3700E+00

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.3850E+00 .4100E+00 .4350E+00 .4900E+00 .5450E+00 .6000E+00 .6200E+00

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.6530E+00 .7300E+00 .8200E+00 .8700E+00 .9400E+00 .9900E+00 .9900E+00

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.1000E+01
0 0 0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
0 0 0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0

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XMIN = 0 XMAX = .29E+02 XSUM = .3535E+03

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0 .2154E+01 .5314E+01 .6750E+01 .7755E+01 .8505E+01 .1005E+02

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.1106E+02 .1178E+02 .1250E+02 .1408E+02 .1566E+02 .1638E+02 .1751E+02

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.1882E+02 .2057E+02 .2355E+02 .2459E+02 .2614E+02 .2725E+02 .2838E+02

```

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.2873E+02

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0 0 0 0 4.0 3.9 4.3 4.1 0 0 0 0
0 0 3.9 6.0 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.6 4.2 0 0
0 3.7 6.8 7.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.2 7.7 6.5 4.3 0
0 4.0 8.1 8.1 10.7 10.1 9.8 10.2 8.1 7.9 5.8 0
4.1 5.4 8.2 9.9 9.2 8.4 8.4 8.9 10.7 8.1 5.0 3.8
3.8 5.3 8.6 8.7 6.8 28.7 28.7 7.0 9.8 8.2 4.9 4.1
3.8 5.3 8.6 8.7 6.8 28.7 28.7 7.0 9.8 8.2 4.9 4.1
4.1 5.4 8.2 9.9 9.2 8.4 8.4 8.9 10.7 8.1 5.0 3.8
0 6.0 8.1 8.1 10.7 10.1 9.8 10.2 8.1 7.9 5.8 0
0 3.7 6.8 7.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.2 7.7 6.5 4.3 0
0 0 3.9 6.0 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.0 5.6 4.2 0 0
0 0 0 0 4.0 3.9 4.3 4.1 0 0 0 0

CCC 0000 N N GGG RRR
C C J U N N G G R R R
C J O N N N G RRR
C C O N N N G G R R R
CCC 0000 N N GGG R R

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONGR

DESCRIPTION

ISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD
IERR - 1 USE ERROR ARRAY
IZER - 0 INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO

BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER ROUTINES PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS

ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION LINE LENGTH NO NO
PRJ PROJECTION LINE LENGTH NO NO

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 134 ( 206)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 246 ( 366)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 534 ( 1026)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 646 ( 1206)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 758 ( 1366)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 870 ( 1546)

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H A A N N
PPPP HHHH A A N N
P H H A A A A N N
P H H A A A N N

PHANTOM GENERATED

ARRAY SIZE 12 X 12 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 2
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE
X1,Y - CENTER
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A
DEVS - INTENSITY
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE X Y A B PHI DEVS
2 - RECTANGLE (-3.50,( 0) 3.00,( 8.00) 0 ( 1.00)
2 - RECTANGLE ( 2.50,( 0) 5.00,( 4.00) 0 ( 1.00)
2 - RECTANGLE ( 2.50,( 0) 5.00,( 4.00) 0 ( 1.00)

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP H H AAA N N
E N N D D P P P H A A N N
E N N D D PPPP HHHH A A N N
E N N D D P H H A A A A N N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A A N N

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 886 ( 1566)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 1 .087 RADIAN 5.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0 0
.167E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00
.167E+00 .167E+00 0 0 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 1
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .409E+00
.409E+00 .688E+00 .688E+00 .688E+00 .568E+00
.409E+00 .409E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2 .262 RADIAN 15.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0 0
.334E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .269E+00
.173E+00 .173E+00 .14E+00 0 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 2
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01
.578E+00 .678E+00 .678E+00 .678E+00 .518E+00
.415E+00 .415E+00 .382E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 3 .436 RADIAN 25.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0 0
.247E+00 .490E+00 .490E+00 .374E+00 .229E+00
.184E+00 .184E+00 .180E+00 .346E+01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 3
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .248E+00
.497E+00 .700E+00 .700E+00 .612E+00 .475E+00
.429E+00 .425E+00 .42E+00 .186E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4 .611 RADIAN 35.000 DEGREES
0 0 .731E-03 .115E+00
.237E+00 .414E+00 .446E+00 .338E+00 .220E+00
.203E+00 .203E+00 .194E+00 .762E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 4
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .270E-01 .345E+00
.487E+00 .463E+00 .467E+00 .581E+00 .469E+00
.451E+00 .451E+00 .441E+00 .276E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 5 .785 RADIAN 45.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .500E-01 .161E+00
.272E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .236E+00
.236E+00 .236E+00 .207E+00 .960E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 5
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .224E+00 .401E+00
.522E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .485E+00
.485E+00 .485E+00 .455E+00 .310E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 6 .960 RADIAN 55.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .878E-01 .206E+00
.271E+00 .271E+00 .213E+00 .213E+00 .255E+00
.291E+00 .291E+00 .223E+00 .105E+00 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 6
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .296E+00 .454E+00
.521E+00 .521E+00 .462E+00 .462E+00 .505E+00
.539E+00 .539E+00 .473E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 7 1.134 RADIAN 65.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .127E+00 .245E+00
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .107E+00 .200E+00
.345E+00 .394E+00 .250E+00 .105E+00 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 7
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .357E+00 .495E+00
.495E+00 .495E+00 .442E+00 .324E+00 .447E+00
.587E+00 .628E+00 .500E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 8 1.309 RADIAN 75.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .188E+00 .230E+00
.230E+00 .230E+00 .226E+00 .392E-02 .134E+00
.356E+00 .460E+00 .303E+00 .811E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 8
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .434E+00 .480E+00
.480E+00 .480E+00 .476E+00 .626E-01 .366E+00
.597E+00 .678E+00 .551E+00 .285E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 9 1.484 RADIAN 85.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .223E+00 .223E+00
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 0 0
.446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 0 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 9
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .472E+00 .472E+00
.472E+00 .472E+00 .472E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01
.668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 10 1.658 RADIAN 95.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .223E+00 .223E+00
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 0 0
.446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 0 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 10
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .472E+00 .472E+00
.472E+00 .472E+00 .472E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01
.668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 11 1.833 RADIAN 105.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .188E+00 .230E+00
.230E+00 .230E+00 .226E+00 .392E-02 .134E+00
.356E+00 .460E+00 .303E+00 .811E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 11
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .434E+00 .480E+00
.480E+00 .480E+00 .476E+00 .626E-01 .366E+00
.597E+00 .678E+00 .551E+00 .285E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 12 2.007 RADIAN 115.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .127E+00 .245E+00
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .107E+00 .200E+00
.345E+00 .394E+00 .250E+00 .105E+00 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 12
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .357E+00 .495E+00
.495E+00 .495E+00 .442E+00 .324E+00 .447E+00
.587E+00 .628E+00 .500E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 13 2.182 RADIAN 125.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .878E-01 .206E+00
.271E+00 .271E+00 .213E+00 .213E+00 .255E+00
.291E+00 .291E+00 .223E+00 .105E+00 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 13
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .296E+00 .454E+00
.521E+00 .521E+00 .462E+00 .462E+00 .505E+00
.539E+00 .539E+00 .473E+00 .324E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 14 2.356 RADIAN 135.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .500E-01 .161E+00
.272E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .236E+00
.236E+00 .236E+00 .207E+00 .960E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 14
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .224E+00 .401E+00
.522E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .561E+00 .485E+00
.485E+00 .485E+00 .455E+00 .310E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 15 2.531 RADIAN 145.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .731E-03 .115E+00
.237E+00 .414E+00 .446E+00 .338E+00 .220E+00
.203E+00 .203E+00 .194E+00 .762E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 15
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .270E-01 .345E+00
.487E+00 .463E+00 .467E+00 .581E+00 .469E+00
.451E+00 .451E+00 .441E+00 .276E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 16 2.705 RADIAN 155.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 .617E-01 .161E+00
.247E+00 .490E+00 .490E+00 .374E+00 .229E+00
.184E+00 .184E+00 .180E+00 .346E-01 0

PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 16
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .248E+00 .479E+00
.497E+00 .700E+00 .700E+00 .612E+00 .475E+00
.429E+00 .425E+00 .42E+00 .186E+00 .100E+01

```

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 17 2.880 RADIAN 165.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0
.334E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .460E+00 .269E+00
.173E+00 .173E+00 .146E+00 0 0
0
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 17
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01
.578E+00 .578E+00 .578E+00 .578E+00 .518E+00
.415E+00 .415E+00 .382E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01
.100E+01

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 870 ( 1546)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 18 3.054 RADIAN 175.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0
.157E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00 .446E+00
.167E+00 .167E+00 0 0 0
0
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 18
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .405E+00
.409E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00 .668E+00
.409E+00 .405E+00 .100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01
.100E+01

FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE
FOR ENTRY FCN IS EVALUATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DULFC
ITER 0 FCN .441E+02
ITER 1 FCN .540E+01
ITER 2 FCN .193E+01
ITER 3 FCN .378E+00
ITER 4 FCN .135E+00
ITER 5 FCN .945E+01
ITER 6 FCN .387E+01
ITER 7 FCN .150E+01
ITER 8 FCN .613E+02
ITER 9 FCN .318E+02
ITER 10 FCN .208E+02
ITER 11 FCN .141E+02
ITER 12 FCN .126E+02
ITER 13 FCN .866E+03
ITER 14 FCN .611E+03
ITER 15 FCN .523E+03

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 838 ( 1506)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 726 ( 1326)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 438 ( 666)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 326 ( 506)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 214 ( 326)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 102 ( 146)
    
```

```

MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 45750 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

EEEE N 4 DDDD C C C O O O O O N N G G G R R R R
E N N N D D C C O O N N N G G R R R
EEE N N N D D C C O O N N N G G R R R
E N N D D C C O O N N N G G R R R
EEEE N 4 DDDD C C C O O O O O N N G G G R R R

XMIN = -.31E-01 XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .4402E+02

*****
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
*****

--.3141E-01 .4815E-01 .1648E+00 .2179E+00 .2550E+00 .2974E+00 .3399E+00
Z
Z .3770E+00 X .4035E+00 A .4300E+00 M .4884E+00 0 .5467E+00 B .5839E+00 .6263E+00
.6634E+00 .7430E+00 .8385E+00 .8915E+00 .9339E+00 .9764E+00 .1014E+01
.1029E+01

0 0 0 0 0 .0 .0 .0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 .0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0 0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0 0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0
.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
-.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
-.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0
0 1.0 1.0 1.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0
0 0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 .0 .0 .0 .0 0 0 0
    
```

13. Examples 16,17,18 - Phantoms

The programs CBARPX, PIEX, and RECT give examples of the phantoms that can be generated using the RECLBL Library. The program CBARPX generates a circular bar phantom using the subroutine CBARP. The program PIEX generates a pie phantom with intensity that alternates between 0 and 1 for 20 slices of a circular disk using the subroutine PIE. The parameter NSLIPI = 10 used by the subroutine PIE is the number of equal slices of the disk in  $\pi$  radians. The program RECT generates two rectangular and two elliptical phantoms using the subroutine PHAN.

In order to obtain projection data for the circular bar phantom and the pie phantom, the subroutine PJECT is used as illustrated in the subroutine GETUM of Example 5. However, the projection data for the rectangular and elliptical phantoms can be generated using the subroutine PHANL. The calling sequences for both PHANL and PHAN are similar in that the parameters that describe the phantoms for both subroutines are identical.

PROGRAM CBARPX (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)

EXAMPLE 16

THE PROGRAM CBARPX GENERATES A CIRCULAR BAR PHANTOM.

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNJUT,180132

DIMENSION B(4096)

LUNJUT=2

180132=0

NDIMU=4

R=30.

XI=0.

YI=0.

Z=1.

INTFAC=10

NBAR=5

NREPS=2

IDIREC=1

CALL CBARP (B,NDIMU,R,XI,YI,Z,INTFAC,NBAR,NREPS,IDIREC)

CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)

END

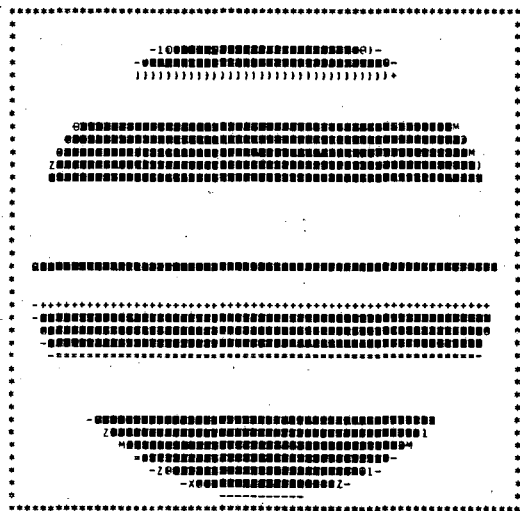
E16.001  
E15.002  
E16.003  
E15.004  
E15.005  
E16.006  
E15.007  
E16.008  
E15.009  
E15.010  
E16.011  
E15.012  
E15.013  
E16.014  
E15.015  
E16.016  
E16.017  
E15.018  
E16.019  
E15.020  
E16.021  
E16.022  
E15.023  
E16.024  
E15.025  
E16.026  
E15.027  
E16.028

CCC BBBB AAA DDDD PPPP  
C C B B A A R R P P  
C C B B A A R R R R P P P P  
C C B B A A A A A A R R P P  
CCC BBBB A A R R P P

BAR PATTERN PHANTOM GENERATED  
ARRAY SIZE 64X 64  
CIRCLE RADIUS 30.00 AT ( 0, 0 )  
INT FACTOR 10  
NO. OF BARS 5

EEEE N N DDDD CCC BBBB AAA DDDD PPPP  
E N N D D C C B B A A R R P P  
E E N N D D C C B B A A R R R R P P P P  
E N N D D C C B B A A A A A A R R P P  
EEEE N N DDDD CCC BBBB A A R R P P

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .1313E+04



0 .7300E-01 .1850E+00 .2350E+00 .2700E+00 .3100E+00 .3500E+00  
Z .3850E+00 .4100E+00 .4350E+00 .4600E+00 .4850E+00 .5100E+00 .5350E+00 .5600E+00 .5850E+00 .6200E+00  
Z .6550E+00 .7300E+00 .8200E+00 .8700E+00 .9100E+00 .9500E+00 .9850E+00  
Z .1033E+01

PROGRAM PIEX (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)

EXAMPLE 17

THE PROGRAM PIEX SHOWS HOW TO GENERATE A PIE PHANTOM.

DIMENSION B(4096)

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132

LUNOUT=2

180132=0

NDIMU=4

R=30.

XI=0.

YI=0.

Z=1.

INTFAC=10

NSLIP=10

ISTART=0

CALL PIE (B,NDIMU,R,XI,YI,Z,INTFAC,NSLIP,ISTART)

CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)

END

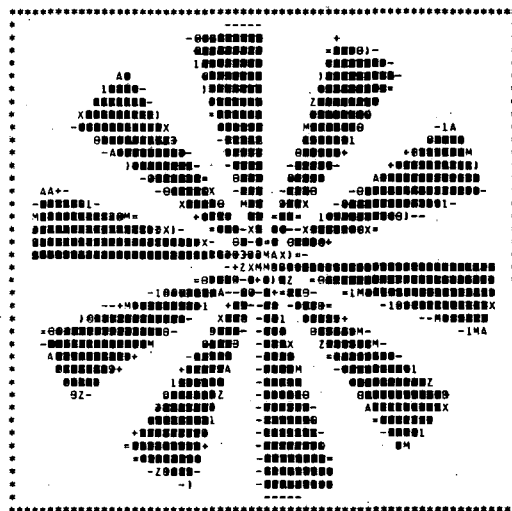
E17.001  
E17.002  
E17.003  
E17.004  
E17.005  
E17.006  
E17.007  
E17.008  
E17.009  
E17.010  
E17.011  
E17.012  
E17.013  
E17.014  
E17.015  
E17.016  
E17.017  
E17.018  
E17.019  
E17.020  
E17.021  
E17.022  
E17.023  
E17.024  
E17.025  
E17.026

PPPP III EEEEE  
P P I E  
PPPP I EEE  
P I E  
P III EEEEE

PIE PHANTOM GENERATED  
ARRAY SIZE 64X 64  
CIRCLE RADIUS 30.00 AT ( 0, 0 )  
INT FACTOR 10  
SECTOR WIDTH .314

EEEE N N DDDD PPPP III EEEEE  
E N N D D P P I E  
E E N N D D P P P I EEE  
E N N D D P I E  
EEEE N N DDDD P III EEEEE

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .10E+01 XSUM = .1413E+04



0 .7500E-01 .1850E+00 .2350E+00 .2700E+00 .3100E+00 .3500E+00  
Z .3850E+00 .4100E+00 .4350E+00 .4600E+00 .4850E+00 .5100E+00 .5350E+00 .5600E+00 .5850E+00 .6200E+00  
Z .6550E+00 .7300E+00 .8200E+00 .8700E+00 .9100E+00 .9500E+00 .9850E+00  
Z .1000E+01

```

PROGRAM RECT (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT)
EXAMPLE 18
THE PROGRAM RECT SHOWS HOW TO GENERATE RECTANGULAR AND
ELLIPTICAL PHANTOMS.
DIMENSION B(4096)
DIMENSION ITYPE(4),A1(4),B1(4),X1(4),Y1(4),PHI(4),Z(4)
DATA ITYPE/1,1,2,2/
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNDUT,IBO132
DATA A1/20.,15.,15.,20./
DATA B1/10.,7.,7.,10./
DATA X1/-16.,16.,-16.,-16./
DATA Y1/16.,-16.,16.,-16./
DATA PHI/.785398,2.356194,2.356194,.785398/
DATA Z/1.,2.,3.,4./
LUNOUT=2
IBO132=0
NPHAN=4
INTG=10
NDIMU=64
PWID=1.
CALL PHAN (NPHAN,INTG,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWID)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
END

```

E18.001  
E18.002  
E18.003  
E18.004  
E18.005  
E18.006  
E18.007  
E18.008  
E18.009  
E18.010  
E18.011  
E18.012  
E18.013  
E18.014  
E18.015  
E18.016  
E18.017  
E18.018  
E18.019  
E18.020  
E18.021  
E18.022  
E18.023  
E18.024  
E18.025  
E18.026  
E18.027  
E18.028  
E18.029  
E18.030

```

PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAAA NN
P H H A A N N

```

PHANTOM GENERATED  
ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = 1.000  
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4  
THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE  
X,Y - CENTER  
A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
DENS - INTENSITY

THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

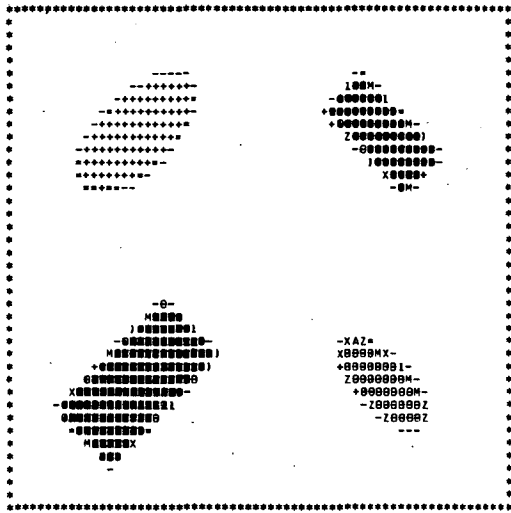
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	-16.00 + ( -16.00),( 16.00)	15.00 + ( 20.00),( 10.00)	20.00	10.00	.79	1.00
1 - ELLIPSE	16.00 + ( 16.00),( -16.00)	-16.00 + ( 15.00),( 7.00)	15.00	7.00	2.36	2.00
2 - RECTANGLE	16.00 + ( 16.00),( 16.00)	16.00 + ( 15.00),( 7.00)	15.00	7.00	2.36	3.00
2 - RECTANGLE	-16.00 + ( -16.00),( -16.00)	20.00 + ( 20.00),( 10.00)	20.00	10.00	.79	4.00

```

EEEE N N DDDD P P P H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P H H A A NN N
EEE NN N D D P P P HHHH A A NN N
E N VV D D P H H AAAAA NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

XMIN = 0 XMAX = .40E+01 XSUM = .1436E+04



0 .3000E+00 .7400E+00 .9400E+00 .1080E+01 .1240E+01 .1400E+01 Z  
Z .1540E+01 X .1640E+01 A .1740E+01 H .1960E+01 G .2180E+01 B .2320E+01 E .2480E+01  
.2620E+01 .2920E+01 .3280E+01 .3480E+01 .3640E+01 .3800E+01 .3940E+01  
.4000E+01

## X. LIBRARY LISTING

1. Quick Referencea. Parameter InputSUBROUTINE SETUP (IPAR,PAR,ANGL)

The subroutine SETUP initializes certain RECLBL common blocks and must be called before any of the reconstruction subroutines.

- IPAR - Integer parameter array.
- PAR - Floating point parameter array.
- ANGL - Array of projection angles.

The elements of the IPAR and PAR arrays are defined as follows:

- IPAR(1) = Linear dimension of the reconstruction array.
- IPAR(2) = 0 to reconstruct a circular array otherwise reconstruct a square array.
- IPAR(3) = 0 parallel-beam geometry.
  - 1 fan-beam geometry (curved detector).
  - 2 fan-beam geometry (flat detector).
  - 3 ring-detector geometry.
- IPAR(4) = Number of projection angles.
- IPAR(5) = 0 user supplies projection angles in degrees.
  - 1 user supplies projection angles in radians.
  - 2 projection angles generated between zero and  $\pi$  starting at the half angle.
  - 3 projection angles generated between zero and  $2\pi$  starting at the half angle.
  - 4 projection angles generated between zero and  $\pi$  starting at zero.
  - 5 projection angles generated between zero and  $2\pi$  starting at zero.
- I where I is between 2 and 5 does the same as above with the order of angles reversed.

- IPAR(6) = Number of bins for each projection angle.
- IPAR(7) = 0 to reconstruct emission data, otherwise reconstruct transmission data.
- IPAR(8) = Dimension of blank common set by the user.
- IPAR(9) = Number of words for a floating point variable.
- IPAR(10) = 0 to perform a reconstruction, otherwise only do a storage size test.
- IPAR(11) = Print flags (Bit 0 = least significant bit)
- Bit 0 Print required floating point blank common whenever changed.
  - Bit 1 Print projection data and uncertainties.
  - Bit 2 Print setup values from IPAR and PAR arrays.
  - Bit 3 Print filter function for convolution and filter routines.
  - Bit 4 Print values for the Lagrange multipliers for the entropy reconstruction.
  - Bit 5 Print pointers in blank common whenever changed (debug).
- IPAR(12) = Logical unit number for attenuation factor storage.
- PAR(1) = Pixel width in units of projection bin width.
- PAR(2) = Location of the rotation axis in the projection array.
- PAR(3) = The distance from the source to the center of rotation for fan-beam geometry (measured in units of projection bin widths at the center of rotation).

b. Data Input

SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)

The subroutine GETUM is a subroutine supplied by the user that returns projection data and uncertainties for each angle.

- M - Angle index number.
- DATA - Projection data array for angle M.
- ERR - Array of uncertainties of DATA.

c. Reconstructors

SUBROUTINE BJECT (B,P,M,BCK)

The subroutine BJECT back-projects a single projection array P of length KDIMU with rotation axis equal to AXISU into the array B. This allows the user to use the system back-projection subroutines and back-project user data into the user's own array.

- B - The back-projection array.
- P - The projection array.
- M - The angle index.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.

SUBROUTINE BKFIL (X,FIL,BCK,ORDERX,FREQX)

The subroutine BKFIL reconstructs the array X using the back-projection of filtered projections algorithm.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- FIL - The filter subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- ORDERX - Filter parameter used only by the filter BUTER.
- FREQX - Filter parameter.

SUBROUTINE CONGR (X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)

The subroutine CONGR reconstructs the array X by minimizing the chi-square using the method of conjugate gradients.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- PRJ - The projection subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- ISTP - Number of iteration steps.
- IRLX - IRLX is not equal to 0 for iterative relaxation.
- IERR - IERR is not equal to 0 for weighted least-squares.
- IZER - IZER is equal to 0 if initial solution equals 0.



SUBROUTINE CONVO (X,XE,CNV,BCK,IERR)

The subroutine CONVO reconstructs the array X using the back-projection of the convolved projections.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- XE - The errors in the reconstructed array.
- CNV - The convolution subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- IERR - The error flag (set nonzero to return XE).

SUBROUTINE ENTPY (X,PRJ,BCK,LIMITX,ERENTX)

The subroutine ENTPY reconstructs the array X using a maximum entropy criterion for the reconstructed image.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- PRJ - The projection subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- LIMITX - Maximum number of iterations allowed to minimize the objective function for the dual program.
- ERENTX - Test value representing the expected absolute error between successive iterations.

SUBROUTINE FILBK (X,FIL,BCK,ORDERX,FREQX)

The subroutine FILBK reconstructs the array X using the filter of the back-projection algorithm.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- FIL - The filter subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- ORDERX - Filter parameter used only by the filter BUTER.
- FREQX - Filter parameter.

SUBROUTINE GRADY (X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)

The subroutine GRADY reconstructs the array X by minimizing the chi-square using the method of steepest descent.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- PRJ - The projection subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- ISTP - Number of iteration steps.
- IRLX - IRLX is not equal to 0 for iterative relaxation.
- IERR - IERR is not equal to 0 for weighted least-squares.
- IZER - IZER is equal to 0 if initial solution equals 0.

SUBROUTINE GVERS (X,XE,PRJ,BCK,CHISQ,IERR)

The subroutine GVERS reconstructs the array X using generalized matrix inversion.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- XE - Array in which errors in the reconstructed values are returned if IERR is set to 2. Should be the same dimension as X.
- PRJ - The projection subroutine.
- BCK - The back-projection subroutine.
- CHISQ - The resulting chi-square.
- IERR - Error indicator, set as follows:
  - 1 - Input data uncertainties used, but no errors calculated for reconstructed values.
  - 2 - Input data uncertainties used and errors are calculated for the reconstructed values.
 Otherwise - Input data uncertainties not used and errors not calculated.

SUBROUTINE MARR (X,NDEG)

The subroutine MARR reconstructs the array X for a given set of chords from positron annihilation events detected with a ring of crystals using orthogonal polynomial expansion.

- X - The reconstruction array.
- NDEG - Degree of the polynomial expansion.

d. Back-Projectors and Projectors

- BCD/PCD - Back-projector/projector using the concave disk model (i.e., any pixel projects as a square wave at any angle using parallel-beam geometry.)
- BCDA/PCDA - Same as BCD/PCD, but compensating for attenuation effects using factors from the file LUNATN.
- BCDF/PCDF - Same as BCD/PCD, but using fan-beam geometry.
- BCDF2 - Back-projector using the concave disk model in fan-beam geometry that uses special weighting to achieve a true back-projection image. Should only be used with FILBK.
- BIN - Back-projector that uses a linear interpolation model similar to concave disk for parallel-beam geometry when projection bins and pixels are of unequal size (PWID $\neq$ 1.0).
- BLL/PLL - Back-projector/projector using the uniform distribution model with weighting according to line length for parallel-beam geometry.
- BPT/PPT - Back-projector/projector using the delta function model for parallel-beam geometry.
- BPTA/PPTA - Same as BPT/PPT, but compensating for attenuation using factors from file LUNATN.
- BPTF/PPTF - Same as BPT/PPT, but using fan-beam geometry.
- BPTF2 - Same as BPTF, but using special weighting to obtain a true back-projection image. Should only be used with FILBK.
- BRF/PRF - Back-projector/projector using the uniform distribution model with weighting by ray sums using parallel-beam geometry.
- BRFA/PRFA - Same as BRF/PRF, but compensating for attenuation using factors from the file LUNATN.

- BRFF/PRFF - Same as BRFF/PRF, but using fan-beam geometry.  
 BRFF2 - Same as BRFF, but using special weighting to achieve a true back-projection image. Should only be used with FILBK.

e. Convolvers (used only with CONVO)

- LAKS - Convolver used for fan-beam reconstruction (after Herman, Lakshminarayanan and Naparstek).  
 RALA - Convolver used for parallel-beam reconstruction (after Ramachandran and Lakshminarayanan).  
 SHLO - Convolver used for parallel-beam reconstruction (after Shepp and Logan).

f. Filters (used only with BKFIL and FILBK)

- BUTER - Uses the Butterworth filter as a window on the ramp filter.  
 HAM - Uses the Hamming window on the ramp filter.  
 HAN - Uses the Hann window on the ramp filter.  
 PARZN - Uses the Parzen window on the ramp filter.  
 RAMP - Generates the values in frequency space for a ramp filter.

g. Phantom and Projection Generators

SUBROUTINE PHAN (NPHAN,INTG,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,BB,N,PIXW)

Subroutine PHAN generates a phantom consisting of ellipses and rectangles in the square array BB which has dimension (N,N).

- NPHAN - The total number of ellipses and rectangles.  
 INTG - An integration factor. When a pixel lies partly inside and partly outside a boundary, it is divided into INTG x INTG pixelettes, which are each checked for insiderness. The final value assigned to the large pixel is the value of DENS multiplied by the fraction of pixelettes that were found to lie inside the boundary (a good value is 10).

- ITYPE - An array of descriptors for the ellipses/rectangles.  
 1 for an ellipse.  
 2 for a rectangle.
- DENS - An array of densities of the ellipses/rectangles.  
 For transmission the units are inverse projection bin width.  
 For emission the units are inverse (projection bin width)<sup>2</sup>.
- X,Y - Arrays giving the (x,y) coordinates of the centers of the ellipses/rectangles with respect to the center of rotation (in units of projection bin width).
- A,B - Arrays giving the major and minor axes of ellipses or the lengths of the sides of rectangles (in units of projection bin width).
- PHI - An array of angles (in radians) that the major axes of the ellipses or the -A- sides of the rectangles make with the x-axis.
- BB - Array where phantom is generated.
- N - The dimension of BB.
- PIXW - Pixel width that is utilized by this routine in order that the values for BB be as reconstructed (+ for transmission, - for emission).

SUBROUTINE PHANL (N,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,P,M)

Subroutine PHANL generates the line integral projections of a set of source ellipses and rectangles attenuated by another set of attenuating ellipses and rectangles.

- N - The total number of ellipses and rectangles.
- ITYPE - An array of descriptors for the ellipses/rectangles.  
 1 for a source ellipse.  
 2 for a source rectangle.  
 -1 for an attenuating ellipse.  
 -2 for an attenuating rectangle.

- DENS - An array of source densities or attenuation coefficients of the ellipses/rectangles.  
 For transmission the units are inverse projection bin width.  
 For emission the units are inverse (projection bin width)<sup>2</sup>.
- X,Y - Arrays giving the (x,y) coordinates of the centers of the ellipses/rectangles with respect to the center of rotation (in units of projection bin width).
- A,B - Arrays giving the major and minor axes of ellipses or the lengths of the sides of rectangles (in units of projection bin width).
- PHI - An array of angles (in radians) that the major axes of the ellipses or the -A- sides of the rectangles make with the x-axis.
- P - The array into which the projection is generated.
- M - The projection angle index as defined in SETUP.

SUBROUTINE CBARP (B1,N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NBAR,NREPS,IDIREC)

The subroutine CBARP gives a circular bar phantom.

- B1 - Array where phantom is generated.
- N - Dimension of the square array B1.
- R - Radius of circle phantom.
- X1,Y1 - Center of circle relative to the center of array.
- Z - Full value of function.
- INTFAC - Integration factor. Each border pixel is divided into INTFAC<sup>2</sup> pixelettes for integration.
- NBAR - Number of bars per pattern repetition in phantom.
- NREPS - Number of repetitions of the bar pattern.  
 NBAR\*NREPS must be less than or equal to 100.
- IDIREC - Parameter telling direction of bars.
- 0 Horizontal.
- 1 Vertical.
- 2 Circular (concentric).

SUBROUTINE PIE (B1,N,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NSLIPI,ISTART)

The subroutine PIE gives a pie phantom.

- B1 - Array where phantom is generated.
- N - Dimension of the square array B1.
- R - Radius of circle phantom.
- X1,Y1 - Center of circle relative to the center of array.
- Z - Full value of function.
- INTFAC - Integration factor. Each border pixel is divided into  $\text{INTFAC}^2$  pixels for integration.
- NSLIPI - Number of slices in half the pie (in  $\pi$  radians).
- ISTART - Indicator of the color of the first (counterclockwise) slice.  
0 = white, else it is black.

SUBROUTINE PJECT (B,P,M,PRJ)

The subroutine PJECT projects from the array B into a single projection array P of length KDIMU with rotation axis equal to AXISU. This allows the user to use the system projection subroutines and project data into the user's own projection array.

- B - The array of data for the transverse section.
- P - The projection array.
- M - The angle index.
- PRJ - The system projection subroutine.

h. Attenuation CorrectionSUBROUTINE EVATN (B)

The subroutine EVATN evaluates the attenuation factors required to correct for attenuation in an emission scan.

- B - Array of attenuation coefficients.

SUBROUTINE EVATU (B,XLEV,ATENL)

The subroutine EVATU evaluates the attenuation factors required to correct for attenuation in an emission scan, assuming a constant attenuation coefficient.

- B - Transverse section that has not been corrected for attenuation.
- XLEV - Approximate ratio of the concentration in the object to the background.
- ATENL - Constant attenuation coefficient.

i. OutputSUBROUTINE ARRAY (B,NXN)

The subroutine ARRAY gives an image of the array B on computer output paper where the distinct gray levels are accomplished by overprinting.

- B - The array to be imaged.
- NXN - The dimension of the array.

SUBROUTINE BCOM (MAXFW)

Subroutine BCOM prints out and returns the largest number of floating point words required in blank common (MAXFW).

- MAXFW - Maximum number of floating point words needed in blank common so far.

SUBROUTINE USER (ITER,X,FCN)

The subroutine USER gives the user the opportunity to investigate the partial reconstruction between iterations.



- ITER - Iteration number.
- X - Array of fitted parameters:  
for CONGR and GRADY, reconstruction array;  
for ENTPY, Lagrange multipliers.
- FCN - Value of function being optimized:  
for CONGR and GRADY, chi-square;  
for ENTPY, objective function for the dual program.

SUBROUTINE XYGRF (B,N,NP,BMAX,BMIN,IXY,ICOR,IL,IU)

The subroutine XYGRF displays NP plots of the cross-section intensities for the N x N array B.

- B - Square array from which plots are generated.
- N - Dimension of B is (N,N).
- NP - Number of cross-sectional plots.
- BMAX - Maximum value for the plot. If BMAX = 999999., the maximum will be determined from the data.
- BMIN - Minimum value for the plot. If BMIN = 999999., the minimum will be determined from the data.
- IXY - Equals 0 if the cross section is parallel to the x-axis.  
Equals 1 if the cross section is parallel to the y-axis.
- ICOR - Array of x- or y-intercepts that determines the location of the cross section.
- IL - Lower coordinate for the plot.
- IU - Upper coordinate for the plot.

## 2. Listing

A complete listing of the RECLBL Library source material follows.

# ARRAY

```

SUBROUTINE ARRAY (B,NXN)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE ARRAY GIVES AN IMAGE OF THE ARRAY B ON
COMPUTER OUTPUT PAPER WHERE THE DISTINCT GRAY LEVELS ARE
ACCOMPLISHED BY OVERPRINTING. THE SUBROUTINE ASSUMES THAT THE
PRINTER PRINTS 10 CHARACTERS PER INCH AND 6 LINES PER INCH.
THE DENSITY VALUES FOR THE VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF OVERPRINTING
CHARACTERS IS GIVEN IN THE ARTICLE - I.D.G. MC LEOD, PICTORIAL
OUTPUT FROM A LINE-PRINTER, IEEE TRANS. COMPUTERS, C-19(1970),
PP 160-162.
B - THE ARRAY TO BE IMAGED
NXN - THE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - LGTXT
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
180132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
DIMENSION B(NXN,NXN),LN(130,7),DEN(21)
DIMENSION RLEG(14)
DIMENSION MESGP(14)
INTEGER GRAY(21,7),NLN(21)
DATA GRAY/ 1H, 1H+, 1H-, 1H+, 1H+, 1H-, 1H+, 1H+, 1H+, 1H+,
1 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0, 1H0,
2 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-, 1H-,
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IF (LGT,LMAX) LMAX=L
LN(I,J)=GRAY(L,J)
40 CONTINUE
NJ=NLN(LMAX)-1
IF (NJ,LE,0) GO TO 44
DO 42 J=1,NJ
WRITE (LUNOUT,76) (LN(I,J),I=1,J80132)
42 CONTINUE
44 WRITE (LUNOUT,79) (LN(I,NJ+1),I=1,J80132)
46 CONTINUE
DO 48 I=11,I12
LN(I,1)=1STAR
48 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUNOUT,74) (LN(I,1),I=1,J80132)
MLEG=J80132/11
NLEG=22/MLEG
DO 56 I=1,NLEG
DO 50 I=1,130
LN(I,J)=IBLANK
50 CONTINUE
DO 52 J=1,11
ISUB1=J-I+1
ISUB2=J-I+1+(I-1)*MLEG
ISUB3=ISUB2+1
IF (ISUB2,LE,0) ISUB2=1
IF (ISUB3,GT,-21) ISUB3=21
RLEG(J)=DEN(ISUB2)+DEN(ISUB3)//FRAC*2.1+XMIN
DO 52 K=1,7
LN(ISUB1,K)=GRAY(ISUB2,K)
52 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUNOUT,68)
DO 54 J=1,6
54 WRITE (LUNOUT,76) (LN(I,J),J=1,J80132)
WRITE (LUNOUT,78) (LN(I,J),J=1,J80132)
WRITE (LUNOUT,80) (RLEG(J),J=1,NLEG)
56 CONTINUE
IF (180132,NE,0) GO TO 64
DO 58 J=1,7
DO 58 I=1,130
LN(I,J)=IBLANK
58 CONTINUE
RLEG(1)=DEN(21)/FRAC*XMIN
DO 60 K=1,7
LN(I,K)=GRAY(21,K)
60 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUNOUT,68)
DO 62 J=1,11
62 WRITE (LUNOUT,76) LN(I,J)
WRITE (LUNOUT,78) LN(I,7)
WRITE (LUNOUT,80) RLEG(1)
64 CONTINUE
IF (180132,NE,0) WRITE (LUNOUT,72)
RETURN
66 FORMAT(6H1*OVF*)
68 FORMAT(7)
70 FORMAT(1X,7HMIN = ,E10.2,5X,7HMAX = ,E10.2,5X,7HSUM = ,E12.4)
72 FORMAT(6H1*OVN*)
74 FORMAT(1X,13OAL)
76 FORMAT(1H+,13OAL)
78 FORMAT(1H-,13OAL)
80 FORMAT(1X,13OAL)
END

```

# ATENF

```

SUBROUTINE ATENF (IBGN,JBGN,M,BCOEF,ZFAC)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE ATENF EVALUATES THE ATTENUATION INTEGRAL
FROM THE POINT (IBGN,JBGN) IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ANGLE
ANG(M).
IBGN - THE X-COORDINATE OF THE INITIAL POINT
JBGN - THE Y-COORDINATE OF THE INITIAL POINT
M - ANGLE INDEX
BCOEF - ARRAY OF ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS
ZFAC - THE LINE INTEGRAL OF ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/TRGCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHWD,TCIP,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIP
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PHWD - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIP - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEDN,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

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C      IGEOM  = GEOMETRY FLAG
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C      KDIMU  = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C              BY THE USER
C      AXISU  = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C              PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C              AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C              IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C      BWID   = PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C      KMOV   = THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C              ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C              ARRAY (AXISU).  AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C      KMIN   = FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C              THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C              IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KMAX   = LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C              THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C              IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KDIM   = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C              TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C              KDIM=KDIMU.
C      AXIS   = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C              PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      LPROJ  = POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C              INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C              VECTOR
C      NANG   = NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG = MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      LANG   = POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C              PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      LSINE  = POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C              SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LCOSIN = POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C              COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LDATER = POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C              USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      TEMIT  = LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C              FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
C      DIMENSION BCOEF(1)
C      DATA EPS/L,E=0/
C
C      *SET IJ FOR INITIAL PIXEL
C
C      I=JBN
C      J=JBN
C      IJ=I+NDIM*(J-1)
C
C      *SET SIN AND COS
C
C      ISUB=L*SINE+M-1
C      S=SINE(I SUB)
C      ISUB=L*CO SIN+M-1
C      C=CO SIN(I SUB)
C
C      *CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES
C      *DXL AND DY L ARE TO STEP THROUGH THE BCOEF ARRAY
C      *DISTANCE TO STEP ALONG THE LINE)
C
C      IF (ABS(C).LT.EPS) GO TO 10
C      DXL=L./ABS(C)
C      GO TO 12
C 10 DXL=10*NDIM
C 12 IF (ABS(S).LT.EPS) GO TO 14
C      DY L=L./ABS(S)
C      GO TO 16
C 14 DY L=10*NDIM
C
C      *KI IS THE I INCREMENT AS WE STEP ALONG THE LINE
C      *IOUT TAKES US OUT OF THE ARRAY
C
C 16 IF (C.LT.D.) GO TO 18
C      KI=1
C      IOUT=NDIM+1
C      GO TO 20
C 18 KI=-1
C      IOUT=0
C
C      *KJ AND JOUT ARE ANALOGOUS TO KI AND IOUT RESPECTIVELY
C      *KJN IS THE IJ INCREMENT
C
C 20 IF (S.LT.D.) GO TO 22
C      KJ=1
C      JOUT=NDIM+1
C      KJN=NDIM
C      GO TO 24
C 22 KJ=-1
C      JOUT=0
C      KJN=-NDIM
C
C      *SET-UP INITIAL STEPS AND GO STEP THRU THE BCOEF ARRAY
C      *ZFAC IS INCREMENTED BY BCOEF ARRAY TIMES LINE LENGTH
C
C 24 XL=.5*DXL
C      YL=.5*DY L
C      ZFAC=0.
C      IF (XL.GE.YL) GO TO 28
C
C      *X HIT
C
C 26 ZFAC=ZFAC+XL*BCOEF(IJ)
C      I=I+KI
C      IF (I.EQ.IOUT) RETURN
C      IJ=I+KJ
C      YL=YL-XL
C      XL=DXL
C      IF (XL.LT.YL) GO TO 26
C
C      *Y HIT
C
C 28 ZFAC=ZFAC+YL*BCOEF(IJ)
C      J=J+KJ
C      IF (J.EQ.JOUT) RETURN
C      IJ=IJ+KJN
C      XL=XL-YL
C      YL=DY L
C      IF (YL.LT.XL) GO TO 28
C      GO TO 26
C
C      END

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C
C      SUBROUTINE BCD (B,P,M)
C      .....
C      * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C      .....
C      THE SUBROUTINE BCD BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C      ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM(1)
C      WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS AND THE
C      BACK-PROJECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. FOR THESE CONDIT-
C      IONS THE SUBROUTINE BCD GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL WITH
C      UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS AS A
C      SQUARE WAVE. THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C
C      B -- THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C      P -- THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C      M -- THE ANGLE INDEX
C      IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
C      NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C      (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHKR FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
C      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C      COMMON/WRKCON/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
C      COMMON WORK(1)
C
C      NWORK -- DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C              COMMON
C      IWUSED -- THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C      NFLOAT -- NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C      ISETUP -- THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK
C              SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C              FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C              EXECUTING.
C      WORK -- BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
C      COMMON/PTRCON/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
C      LOGICAL TCIR
C      DIMENSION NI(1)
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
C
C      NDIMU -- THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      NDIM -- THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C      PWID -- PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C      TCIR -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C      NMAT -- THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      LNI -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C      KNI -- SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C           IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
C      COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
C      LOGICAL TEMIT
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C      IGEOM  = GEOMETRY FLAG
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C      KDIMU  = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C              BY THE USER
C      AXISU  = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C              PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C              AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C              IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C      BWID   = PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C      KMOV   = THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C              ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C              ARRAY (AXISU).  AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C      KMIN   = FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C              THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C              IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KMAX   = LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C              THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C              IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KDIM   = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C              TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C              KDIM=KDIMU.
C      AXIS   = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C              PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      LPROJ  = POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C              INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C              VECTOR
C      NANG   = NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG = MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      LANG   = POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C              PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      LSINE  = POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C              SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LCOSIN = POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C              COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LDATER = POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C              USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      TEMIT  = LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C              FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
C      DIMENSION P(1),B(1)
C      BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C      DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C      DATA FLAGS/0.,1.,0.,0./
C
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
C
C      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)

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C
      ISUB=LSINE*M-1
      S=SINE(ISUB)
      ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
      C=COSINE(ISUB)
      ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
      HS=.5*S
      ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS
      IJL=1
      DO 12 J=1,NDIM
      ZZ=ZZ+C
      ISUB=LNI+J-1
      NN=N1(IJL)
      Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
      IJU=IJL+NN-1
      DO 10 I=1,IJL,IJU
      Z=Z-S
      K=Z
10  B(IJ)=B(IJ)+*FLOAT(K+1)-Z)*P(K)+(Z-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1)
12  IJL=IJL+NN
      RETURN
C
14  DO 16 J=1,4
16  B(IJ)=FLAGS(I)
      RETURN
      END

```

# BCDA

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C
SUBROUTINE BCDA (B,P,M)
C
C*****
C RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 170CT77 *
C*****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDA BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGI(M)
C WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS AND THE
C BACK-PROJECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. FOR THESE CONDIT-
C IONS THE SUBROUTINE BCDA GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL
C WITH UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS
C AS A SQUARE WAVE WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR.
C THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C
C B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C IF M =LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
C NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAGS MEANING)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FTATN, ZERO
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NNORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WRK(I)
C
C NNORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(I),BMAP(I)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),ATEN(I),BMAP(I))
C
C LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
C STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
C LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
C A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
C COEFFICIENTS
C TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
C RECONSTRUCTION
C LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCR
DIMENSION NI(I)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),NI(I))
C
C NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C TCR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(I),ANG(I),SINE(I),COSINE(I),DATER(I)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),PROJ(I),ANG(I),SINE(I),COSINE(I),DATER(I))
C
C IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C BY THE USER
C AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C

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C
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C NDIM=KDIMU.
C AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C VECTOR
C NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C

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C
DIMENSION B(I),P(I)
C BCK/PROJ,AT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M =LE. 0
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/0.,1.,1.,0./
C
C IF (M=EQ.0) GO TO 14
C IF (M=EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
C CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
C
C
C ISUB=LSINE*M-1
C S=SINE(ISUB)
C ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)
C HS=.5*S
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
C IJL=1
C DO 12 J=1,NDIM
C ZZ=ZZ+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
C NN=N1(IJL)
C Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 10 I=1,IJL,IJU
C Z=Z-S
C K=Z
C ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
10  B(IJ)=B(IJ)+*ATEN(ISUB)*(FLOAT(K+1)-Z)*P(K)+(Z-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1)
12  IJL=IJL+NN
      RETURN
C
14  DO 16 J=1,4
16  B(IJ)=FLAGS(I)
      RETURN
      END

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# BCDF

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C
SUBROUTINE BCDF (B,P,M)
C
C*****
C RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 170CT77 *
C*****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDF BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJ-
C ECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGI(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDF GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL WITH
C UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS AS A
C SQUARE WAVE. THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C
C B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C IF M =LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
C NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAGS MEANING)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NNORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WRK(I)
C
C NNORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
C
C RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
C THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
C IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
C THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
C TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C CURVED DETECTOR
C TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C FLAT DETECTOR
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCR
DIMENSION NI(I)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),NI(I))
C

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NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
      NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODDANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LOATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
      BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
      AND IF AXIS IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
      ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
      TO CONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
      KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
      VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODDANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
***THESE VARIABLES ARE USED IN THIS SUBROUTINE
DH - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND THE PIXEL
ARC - THE ARC DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE
      PIXEL
BETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
      PASSING ABOVE THE PIXEL
BETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
      PASSING BELOW THE PIXEL
BETAP - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
      PASSING THROUGH THE PIXEL
THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
      PIXEL AND A LINE ABOVE
THETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
      PIXEL AND A LINE BELOW
DU - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
      A LINE ABOVE
DL - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
      A LINE BELOW
ALPHAU - THE ANGLE OF THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
      THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
ALPHAL - THE ANGLE OF THE LINE BELOW THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
      THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
ANGLE - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE RAYS IN THE FAN BEAM
DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE * FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M.LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/0.,1.,0.,1./
DATA Z/,499999/
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 34
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL ZERO(18,NMAT)
ANGLE=L./RFAN
10 CONTINUE
ISUB=L*SINE+M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN+M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
MC=.5*MC
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
RFP=RFAN*PWID
IJL=1
IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
DO 20 J=1,NDIM
  ZX=ZX+C
  ZY=ZY+C
  ISUB=LNI+J-1
  NN=NI(ISUB)
  ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MC
  ZYY=ZY+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
  IJU=IJL+NN-1
  DO 18 IJL,IJU
    ZXX=ZXX+C
    ZYY=ZYY-S
    DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
    ARCTAN=ATAN(ZY/ZXX)
    ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
    K=ARC+AXIS+.5
    BETAU=FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5)*ANGLE
    BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
    BETAP=ARCTAN
    THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
    THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
    DU=DH*BWID*THETAU

```

```

DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
AREAL=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=MK
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*P(MK)*RFP/DH
AREAX=AREA1
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 14
12 MK2=MK2+1
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREAL=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAY=AREAL1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAL1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAL1+.5*DL)
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*P(MK2)*RFP/DH
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 12
14 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 18
16 MK1=MK1-1
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
AREAL1=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1-AREAY
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*P(MK1)*RFP/DH
IF (AREAL1.LE.Z) GO TO 16
18 CONTINUE
20 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN
C
22 DO 32 J=1,NDIM
  ZX=ZX+S
  ZY=ZY+C
  ISUB=LNI+J-1
  NN=NI(ISUB)
  ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MC
  ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
  IJU=IJL+NN-1
  DO 20 IJL,IJU
    ZXX=ZXX+C
    ZYY=ZYY-S
    DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
    ARCTAN=ATAN(ZY/ZXX)
    YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
    K=YCENTR+AXIS+.5
    BETAU=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
    BETAL=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
    BETAP=ARCTAN
    THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
    THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
    DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
    DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
    AREAL=AMINI(.5,DU)
    AREA2=AMINI(.5,DL)
    AREA=AREA1+AREA2
    MK=MK
    MK1=MK
    MK2=MK
    B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*P(MK)*RFP/ZXX
    AREAX=AREA1
    AREAY=AREA2
    IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 26
24 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREAL=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAY=AREAL1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAL1-AREAX
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*P(MK2)*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 24
26 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 30
28 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
AREAL1=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1-AREAY
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*P(MK1)*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL1.LE.Z) GO TO 28
30 CONTINUE
32 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN
C
34 DO 36 I=1,4
36 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE BCDF2 (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 17OCT77 *
*****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C ARRAY INTO THE ARRAY B USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJ-
C ECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL WITH
C UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS AS A
C SQUARE WAVE. THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 USES A SPECIAL WEIGHTING SO THAT THE
C BACK-PROJECTION FOR A FLAT DETECTOR GIVES A CONVOLUTION WITH
C THE TRUE DENSITY AND SHOULD ONLY BE USED WITH THE FILTER OF THE
C BACK-PROJECTION ALGORITHM (SUBROUTINE FILBK).
C
C B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C - IF M.LE.0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
C NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG MEANING)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
C
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP

```

```

C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
C
C RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
C THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
C IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
C THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
C TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C CURVED DETECTOR
C TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C FLAT DETECTOR
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
C
C NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C PHID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY-SUPPLIED
C BY THE USER
C AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C AND IF AXIS IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C KDIM=NDIMU
C AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C VECTOR
C NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C LDATER - POINER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
C *****THESE VARIABLES ARE USED IN THIS SUBROUTINE
C
C DH - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND THE PIXEL
C ARC - THE ARC DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE
C IMAGE OF THE PIXEL
C BETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C PASSING ABOVE THE PIXEL
C BETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C PASSING BELOW THE PIXEL
C BETAP - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND LINE
C PASSING THROUGH THE PIXEL
C THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C PIXEL AND A LINE ABOVE
C THETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C PIXEL AND A LINE BELOW
C DU - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C A LINE ABOVE
C DL - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C A LINE BELOW
C ALPHAU - THE ANGLE THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C ALPHAL - THE ANGLE THE LINE BELOW THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C ANGLE - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE RAYS IN THE FAN BEAM
C
C DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M.LE.0
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/0.,21.,0.,1./
C DATA Z/.499999/
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 34
C
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C CALL ZERO (B,WMAT)
C ANGLE=1./RFAN
C
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C ISUB=L SINE*M-1
C S=SINE(I SUB)*PHID
C ISUB=L COSIN*M-1

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```

C=COSINE(I SUB)*PHID
HS=.5*5
MC=.5*5
ZM=.5*NFLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN*ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
I JL=1
C
C IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
C
C DO 20 J=1,NDIM
C ZX=ZX+S
C ZY=ZY+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
C NN=NI(I SUB)
C ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MC
C ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
C IJU=I JL+NN-1
C DO 18 I=I JL,IJU
C ZXX=ZXX+C
C ZYY=ZYY-S
C DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
C ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
C ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
C K=ARC*AXIS*.5
C IF (K.LT.1.OR.K.GT.KDIM) GO TO 18
C BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE
C BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
C BETAP=ARCTAN
C THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
C THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C AREAL=AMIN(1.,5,DU)
C AREA2=AMIN(1.,5,DL)
C AREA=AREAL+AREA2
C MK=K
C MK1=MK
C MK2=MK
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*(MK)*PHID
C AREA=AREA1
C AREY=AREA2
C IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 14
C 12 MK2=MK2+1
C 1019 IF (MK2.GT.KDIM) GO TO 18
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C AREAU=AMIN(1.,5,DU)
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAU
C AREY=AREY+AREAU
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAU*(MK2)*PHID
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 12
C 14 IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 18
C 16 MK1=MK1+1
C IF (MK1.LT.1) GO TO 18
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C AREAL=AMIN(1.,5,DL)
C AREY=AREY+AREAL
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*(MK1)*PHID
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 16
C 18 CONTINUE
C 20 I JL=I JL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 22 DO 32 J=1,NDIM
C ZX=ZX+S
C ZY=ZY+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
C NN=NI(I SUB)
C ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MC
C ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
C IJU=I JL+NN-1
C DO 30 I=I JL,IJU
C ZXX=ZXX+C
C ZYY=ZYY-S
C DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
C ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
C YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
C K=YCENTR*AXIS*.5
C IF (K.LT.1.OR.K.GT.KDIM) GO TO 30
C BETAU=ATAN((FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
C BETAL=ATAN((FLOAT(K)-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
C BETAP=ARCTAN
C THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
C THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C AREAL=AMIN(1.,5,DU)
C AREA2=AMIN(1.,5,DL)
C AREA=AREAL+AREA2
C MK=K
C MK1=MK
C MK2=MK
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*(MK)*PHID/DH/ZXX
C AREA=AREA1
C AREY=AREA2
C IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 26
C 24 MK2=MK2+1
C IF (MK2.GT.KDIM) GO TO 30
C ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.251)
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C AREAU=AMIN(1.,5,DU)
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAU
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAU*PHID*(MK2)/DH/ZXX
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 24
C 26 IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 30
C 28 MK1=MK1+1
C IF (MK1.LT.1) GO TO 30
C ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.251)
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C AREAL=AMIN(1.,5,DL)
C AREY=AREY+AREAL
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*PHID*(MK1)/DH/ZXX
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 28
C 30 CONTINUE
C 32 I JL=I JL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 34 DO 36 I=1,4
C 36 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
C RETURN
C END

```

# BCOM

```

SUBROUTINE BCOM (MAXFW)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
SUBROUTINE BCOM PRINTS OUT AND RETURNS THE LARGEST NUMBER
OF FLOATING POINT WORDS REQUIRED IN BLANK COMMON (MAXFW).
MAXFW IS KEPT TRACK OF IN SUBROUTINE MEMST.

MAXFW - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FLOATING POINT WORDS NEEDED IN
BLANK COMMON SO FAR

LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IWUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT, I80132

LNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)

DIMENSION IXTXT(4)
DATA NTXT, IXTXT/4, 1H8, 1HC, 1HM, 1HM/
DATA IOK/2HOK/

IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) GO TO 10

WRITE (LNOUT, 12)
CALL LGTXT (IXTXT, NTXT)
CALL MEMST (MAXFW, -1)
WRITE (LNOUT, 14) MAXFW
RETURN

10 MAXF=0
RETURN

12 FORMAT( //)
14 FORMAT( //5X,61H***** THE LARGEST REQUIRED LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON
1 THUS FAR IS,17,6H ***** )
END

```

# BIN

```

SUBROUTINE BIN (B,P,MM)
.....
THE SUBROUTINE BIN BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE CONVOLVED
PROJECTION P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE B ARRAY IS
ZERDED IF MM=1. IF MM IS NEGATIVE THEN THE BACK-PROJECTION
VARIANCES ARE CALCULATED INSTEAD AND RETURNED IN THE ARRAY B.
THE SUBROUTINE BIN IS TO BE USED ONLY WITH THE CONVOLUTION
ALGORITHM (SUBROUTINE CONVO).

B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE CONVOLVED PROJECTION ARRAY
MM - +/- THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP

LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IWUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU, NDIM, PWID, TCIR, NNAT, LNI, KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1), NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR SECTION
NNAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH POW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY

```

```

KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM, KDIMU, AXISU, BWID, KMOV, KMIN, KMAX, KDIM, AXIS,
LPROJ, NANG, MODANG, LANG, LNSINE, LCOSIN, LOATER, TEMIT

LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1), ANG(1), SINE(1), COSINE(1), DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), PROJ(1), ANG(1), SINE(1), COSINE(1), DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY

KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER

AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)

BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXIS). - AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)

KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=NDIMU.

AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.

LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR

NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LNSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1), P(1)
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION FLAG(4)
DATA FLAG/0.,+.0.,+.0.,+.0./

IF (MM.EQ.0) GO TO 20

M=IABS(MM)
TER=MM.LT.0
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL ZERO (B, NNAT)
10 CONTINUE

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
ZN=.5*PWID*(NDIM+1)
MS=.5*S
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS
IJL=1

DO 18 J=1, NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI (ISUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(DIM*NN)*MS
IJU=IJL+NN-1

IF (ITER) GO TO 14
DO 12 IJ=IJL, IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
12 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-Z)*P(K)+(Z-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1))*PWID
GO TO 18
14 CONTINUE

DO 16 IJ=IJL, IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
KK=2*K-1
16 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-Z)**2*P(KK)+(Z-FLOAT(K))*2*Z*P(KK+2)+Z**2*P(KK+1))*PWID**2
18 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN

20 DO 22 I=1, 4
22 B(I)=FLAG(I)
RETURN
END

```

# BINF

```

SUBROUTINE BINF (B,P,MM)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE BINF BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE CONVOLVED
FAN-BEAM PROJECTION ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION
HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE
ARRAY B IS ZERDED IF M=1 WHERE M=IABS(MM). IF MM IS NEGATIVE
THE BACK-PROJECTION VARIANCES ARE CALCULATED INSTEAD AND RE-
TURNED IN THE ARRAY B. THE SUBROUTINE BINF IS TO BE USED ONLY
WITH THE CONVOLUTION ALGORITHM (SUBROUTINE CONVO).

B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE CONVOLVED PROJECTION ARRAY
MM - +/- THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)

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THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN, TFANC, TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC, TFANF

RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
CURVED DETECTOR
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
FLAT DETECTOR

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU, NDIM, PMID, TCIR, NMAT, LNI, XNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1), NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(IJ) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
XNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM, KDIMU, AXISU, BMD, KMOV, KMIN, KMAX, KDIM, AXIS,
LPROJ, NANG, MODANG, LANG, LSINE, L COSIN, L DATER, TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1), ANG(1), SINE(1), COSINE(1), DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), PROJ(1), ANG(1), SINE(1), COSINE(1), DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BMD - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXIS). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOP
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
L COSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
L DATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
L DATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1), P(1)
LOGICAL TER
DIMENSION FLAG(4)
DATA FLAG/0., 4., 0., 1./

IF (MM.EQ.0) GO TO 28

M=ABS(MM)
TER=MM.LT.0
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL ZERO (B, NMAT)
10 CONTINUE

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PMID
ISUB=L COSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PMID
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
HS=.5*S
HC=.5*HC
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)
WM=RFAN-ZN*(S+C)
IJL=1

DO 26 J=1, NDIM
ZZ=Z+C
WM=WM+S
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
M=WM*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
IJU=IJL+NM-1

IF (TER) GO TO 18
IF (TFANF) GO TO 14
DO 12 IJ=1, IJU
Z=Z-S
M=M+C

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1467 ZF=RFAN*ATAN(Z/W)+AXIS
1468 UZ=(M**2+Z**2)/(PWID*RFAN**2)
1469 K=ZF
1470 12 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*P(K)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1))/UZ
1471 GO TO 26
1472
1473
1474
1475 C
1476 14 DO 16 IJ=1, IJU
1477 W=M+C
1478 ZF=RFAN*Z/W+AXIS
1479 UZ=(W/RFAN)**2/PWID
1480 X=ZF
1481 16 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*P(K)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1))/UZ
1482 GO TO 26
1483
1484 C
1485 18 IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
1486 DO 20 IJ=1, IJU
1487 W=M+C
1488 ZF=RFAN*Z/W+AXIS
1489 UZ=(M**2+Z**2)/(PWID*RFAN**2)
1490 K=ZF
1491 Kk=2K-1
1492 20 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)**2*P(KK)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))***2*P(KK+2))+
1493 L(FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(KK+1))/UZ**2
1494 GO TO 26
1495
1496 C
1497 22 DO 24 IJ=1, IJU
1498 Z=Z-S
1499 W=M+C
1500 ZF=RFAN*Z/W+AXIS
1501 UZ=(W/RFAN)**2/PWID
1502 K=ZF
1503 Kk=2K-1
1504 24 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)**2*P(KK)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))***2*P(KK+2))+
1505 L(FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(KK+1))/UZ**2
1506
1507 C
1508 26 IJL=IJL+NN
1509 RETURN
1510
1511 C
1512 28 DO 30 I=1, 4
1513 30 B(I)=FLAG(I)
1514 RETURN
1515 END
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SUBROUTINE BJECT (B, P, M, BCK)
*****
***** RECLBL - VERSION 1.0 - 17OCT77 *****
*****
*****
***** THE SUBROUTINE BJECT BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
***** ARRAY P OF LENGTH KDIMU WITH ROTATION AXIS EQUAL TO AXISU INTO
***** THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE (ANG) WHERE M IS
***** THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE SUBROUTINE BJECT REQUIRES THE
***** USER TO CALL THE DESIRED SYSTEM BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE BCK.
***** THIS ALLOWS THE USER TO USE THE SYSTEM BACK-PROJECTION SUB-
***** ROUTINES AND BACK-PROJECT USER DATA INTO THE USERS OWN ARRAY.
*****
***** NOTE -- BJECT DOES NOT DEMAND THAT THE ANGLE INDICES BE
***** SEQUENTIAL IN THE SET OF CALLS THAT WOULD NORMALLY BE
***** EXECUTED TO FORM AN ENTIRE BACK-PROJECTION IMAGE. HOWEVER,
***** THE USER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE BACK-PROJECTION ROUTINES
***** ZERO OUT THE B ARRAY WHEN THE ANGLE INDEX IS EQUAL TO 1
*****
***** B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY.
***** P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
***** M - THE ANGLE INDEX
***** BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
*****
***** THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CIS0, MEMST
***** RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
***** EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK
***** LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN, LBMAP, TATEN, LUNATN
LOGICAL LATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1), BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), ATEN(1), BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/DATCOM/LDATA
DIMENSION DATA(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), DATA(1))

LDATA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATA IN BLANK COMMON
DATA - AN INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION ARRAY

COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN, TFANC, TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC, TFANF

RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.

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COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

EXTERNAL FIL,BCK
DIMENSION X(1)
DIMENSION NAMED(9)
LOGICAL T80,T132
DATA NAMED/1HE,1HM,1HD,1H,1MB,1HK,1HF,1HI,1ML/
DATA IOK/ZHOK/

T80=TPRINT(4).AND.180132.EQ.0
T132=TPRINT(4).AND.180132.NE.0

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMED(5),1)

ORDER=ORDERX
FREQ=FREQX
CALL LGTXT (NAMED(5),5)
WRITE (LUNOUT,20)
WRITE (LUNOUT,22) ORDER
WRITE (LUNOUT,24) FREQ

CALL RCHEK (BCK,FIL,3)

IPOW2=INT(ALOG(FLOAT(KDIM))-5)/ALOG(2.0)+2

*IPOW2 SATISFIES KDIM=2**IPOW2 WHERE KDIM IS 2 TIMES THE
SMALLEST INTEGER THAT IS A POWER OF 2 AND GREATER THAN
OR EQUAL TO KDIM.

KDINT=2**IPOW2
KHALF=KDINT/2

CALL MEMST (LPRJA,KDINT)
CALL MEMST (LFILT,KHALF)

IF (TSTORE) GO TO 18

*STORE THE FILTER VALUES IN FILT

ISUB=LFILT
DO 10 K=1,KHALF
CALL FIL (FILT(ISUB),FLOAT(K)/FLOAT(KDINT),1)
ISUB=ISUB+1

ISUB1=LFILT
ISUB2=LFILT+KHALF-1
ZRO=0.0
FREQSP=1./FLOAT(KDINT)
IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,26) KHALF,KDINT,FREQSP,ZRO,(FILT(ISUB),
1 ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,28) KHALF,KDINT,FREQSP,ZRO,(FILT(ISUB),
1 ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)

DO 14 M=1,NANG
CALL ZERO (PRJA(LPRJA),KDINT)
CALL GETDE (M,PRJA(LPRJA),DUM)

*FOURIER TRANSFORM THE PROJECTION
CALL FFTR (PRJA(LPRJA),IPOW2)

*FILTER THE FOURIER TRANSFORM

PRJA(LPRJA)=0.
ISUB=LFILT+KHALF-1
PRJA(LPRJA+1)=PRJA(LPRJA+1)*FILT(ISUB)
KHI=KHALF-1
ISUB1=PRJA+2
ISUB2=LFILT
DO 12 K=1,KHI
PRJA(ISUB1)=PRJA(ISUB1)*FILT(ISUB2)
PRJA(ISUB1+1)=PRJA(ISUB1+1)*FILT(ISUB2)
ISUB1=ISUB1+2
12 ISUB2=ISUB2+1

*INVERSE FOURIER TRANSFORM THE FILTERED PROJECTION
CALL FFTR (PRJA(LPRJA),-IPOW2)

*BACK-PROJECT THE PROJECTION

14 CALL BCK (X,PRJA(LPRJA),M)

PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
FAC=PI/FLOAT(NANG)
DO 16 I=1,NMAT
16 X(I)=X(I)*FAC

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IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
18 CALL MEMST (LPRJA,0)
CALL MEMST (LFILT,0)

CALL MEMST (MAXFM,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,30) MAXFM
CALL LGTXT (NAMED,9)
RETURN

20 FORMAT( //11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL//19X,11HDESCR1
LPTION/1X)
22 FORMAT(10H ORDER - ,F6.1,4X,46H FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE
1 FILTER BUTER)
24 FORMAT(10H FREQ - ,F6.3,4X,34HFREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER
1)
26 FORMAT(1X,55H THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FILT(I),I
1=0,,13,18H) WITH A FREQUENCY/2X,14H SPACING OF 1/,13,2H *,E9.3,30H
2 CYCLES PER PROJECTION BIN ARE(13X,5E12.3))
28 FORMAT(1X,55H THE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FILT(I),I
1=0,,13,18H) WITH A FREQUENCY/2X,14H SPACING OF 1/,13,2H *,E9.3,30H
2 CYCLES PER PROJECTION BIN ARE(13X,10E12.3))
30 FORMAT(//10X,38H MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THIS FAR.,17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END

SUBROUTINE BLL (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE BLL BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION ARRAY
P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGI(M) WHERE
M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE VALUE GIVEN EACH CELL IS
WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF THE RAY INTERSECTING EACH
CELL. THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.

B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/NRCON/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT

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C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON      2233
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN                        2234
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON  2235
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                     2236
C      LCOSSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2237
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                   2238
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 2239
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES          2240
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 2241
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                     2242
C
C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1)                                2243
C      DIMENSION FLAGS(4)                                  2244
C      DATA FLAGS/0.,3.,0.,0.,0./                      2245
C      DATA EPS/1.E-6/                                    2246
C
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 58                                2247
C
C      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)                    2248
C
C      *SET ZERO TH PROJECTION INTERSECTION AND OFFSET   2249
C
C      Z=AXIS*BNID                                         2250
C      HM=5*FLOAT(NDIM)                                    2251
C
C      *SET SIN AND COS AND CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES  2252
C
C      ISUB=LSINE*M-1                                      2253
C      S=SINE(I SUB)                                       2254
C      ISUB=LCOSSIN*M-1                                    2255
C      C=COSINE(I SUB)                                     2256
C      IF (ABS(S).LT.EPS) GO TO 38                        2257
C      IF (ABS(C).LT.EPS) GO TO 48                        2258
C
C      *DXL AND DYLA ARE TO STEP THROUGH THE B ARRAY    2259
C      *(DISTANCE TO STEP ALONG THE LINE)                2260
C
C      DXL=1./ABS(C)                                       2261
C      DYLA=1./ABS(S)                                       2262
C
C      *DX AND DY ARE TO FIND LARGE INTERSECTIONS       2263
C      *(SIDEWAYS INCREMENTS FROM ONE LINE TO THE NEXT) 2264
C
C      DX=BWID/S                                           2265
C      DY=BWID/C                                           2266
C
C      *KI IS THE I INCREMENT AS WE STEP ALONG THE LINE 2267
C      *I1ST IS THE FIRST I FOR LARGE X INTERSECTIONS  2268
C      *IOUT TAKES US OUT OF THE ARRAY                   2269
C      *XOFF MAKES THE ROUNDING OF (I-X) OK FOR NEGATIVE KI 2270
C
C      IF (C.LT.0.) GO TO 10                               2271
C      KI=1                                                2272
C      I1ST=1                                              2273
C      IOUT=NDIM*1                                         2274
C      XOFF=0.                                             2275
C      GO TO 12                                           2276
C
C      10 KI=-1                                           2277
C      I1ST=NDIM                                           2278
C      IOUT=0                                              2279
C      XOFF=1.                                             2280
C
C      *KJ, J1ST, JOUT AND YOFF ARE ANALAGOUS TO        2281
C      *KI, I1ST, IOUT AND XOFF RESPECTIVELY            2282
C
C      12 IF (S.LT.0.) GO TO 14                            2283
C      KJ=1                                                2284
C      J1ST=1                                              2285
C      JOUT=NDIM*1                                         2286
C      YOFF=0.                                             2287
C      GO TO 16                                           2288
C
C      14 KJ=-1                                           2289
C      J1ST=NDIM                                           2290
C      JOUT=0                                              2291
C      YOFF=1.                                             2292
C
C      *X AND Y ARE FOR LARGE INTERSECTIONS             2293
C      *EPS INSURES THAT NONE FALL THROUGH THE CRACKS  2294
C
C      16 X=(.FLOAT(KJ)*HM-C-Z)/S+M*FLOAT(KI)*EPS        2295
C      Y=(.FLOAT(KJ)*HM+S-Z)/C+M*FLOAT(KJ)*EPS          2296
C      IJLAST=1                                           2297
C      IF (KI.NE.KJ) IJLAST=2                             2298
C
C      *LOOP THRU THE PROJECTION BINS                   2299
C
C      DO 36 X=1,KDIM                                     2300
C
C      *UPDATE THE POSSIBLE LARGE INTERSECTIONS AND START SEARCHING 2301
C      WHERE THE LAST ONE WAS FOUND                      2302
C
C      X=X+DX                                              2303
C      Y=Y+DY                                              2304
C      GO TO (18,22),IJLAST                                2305
C
C      *IS THERE A LARGE X INTERSECTION                  2306
C
C      18 I=X+1.                                          2307
C      IF (I.GE.1.AND.I.LE.NDIM) GO TO 20                2308
C      GO TO (22,36),IJLAST                                2309
C
C      20 IJLAST=1                                         2310
C      J=I1ST                                             2311
C      XL=ABS((.FLOAT(I)-X-XOFF)*DXL)                    2312
C      YL=DYLA                                           2313
C      GO TO 26                                           2314
C
C      * IS THERE A LARGE Y INTERSECTION                 2315
C
C      22 J=Y+1.                                          2316
C      IF (J.GE.1.AND.J.LE.NDIM) GO TO 24                2317
C      GO TO (36,18),IJLAST                                2318
C
C      24 IJLAST=2                                         2319
C      I=I1ST                                             2320
C      YL=ABS((.FLOAT(J)-Y-YOFF)*DYLA)                   2321
C      XL=DXL                                             2322
C
C      *STEP THRU THE B ARRAY                            2323

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C      *THE B ARRAY IS INCREMENTED BY P ARRAY TIMES LINE LENGTH 2353
C      26 ISUB=LNI+J-1                                     2354
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2355
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2356
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2357
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2358
C      IJ=I+NI (ISUB)                                     2359
C      IF (XL.GE.YL) GO TO 32                              2360
C
C      *X HIT                                             2361
C
C      28 IF (I.LT.IL.OR.I.GT.IU) GO TO 30                 2362
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+XL*P(K)                                2363
C      30 I=I+KI                                          2364
C      IF (I.EQ.IOUT) GO TO 36                            2365
C      IJ=IJ+KI                                           2366
C      YL=YL-XL                                           2367
C      XL=DXL                                              2368
C      IF (XL.LT.YL) GO TO 28                             2369
C
C      *Y HIT                                             2370
C
C      32 IF (I.LT.IL.OR.I.GT.IU) GO TO 34                 2371
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+YL*P(K)                                2372
C      34 J=J+KJ                                          2373
C      IF (J.EQ.JOUT) GO TO 36                            2374
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1                                       2375
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2376
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2377
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2378
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2379
C      IJ=I+NI (ISUB)                                     2380
C      XL=XL-YL                                           2381
C      YL=DYLA                                           2382
C      IF (YL.LT.XL) GO TO 32                              2383
C      GO TO 28                                           2384
C      36 CONTINUE                                         2385
C      RETURN                                             2386
C
C      *ANGLE IS VERY NEAR 0 OR PI                       2387
C
C      38 Y=Z/C+H                                         2388
C      DY=BWID/C                                          2389
C      DO 46 K=1,KDIM                                     2390
C      J=Y+DY                                             2391
C      Y=Y+1.                                             2392
C
C      *SEE IF THE LINE IS VERY CLOSE TO A PIXEL BOUNDARY 2393
C
C      JJ=Y+1.*EPS                                       2394
C      IF (JJ.EQ.J) JJ=Y+1.-EPS                          2395
C      FAC=1.                                             2396
C      IF (JJ.EQ.J) GO TO 42                              2397
C      FAC=.5                                             2398
C      IF (JJ.LT.1.OR.JJ.GT.NDIM) GO TO 42              2399
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1                                       2400
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2401
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2402
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2403
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2404
C      IJL=IL+NI (ISUB)                                   2405
C      IJU=IU+NI (ISUB)                                   2406
C      DO 40 IJ=IJL,IJU                                    2407
C      40 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FAC*P(K)                            2408
C      42 IF (J.LT.1.OR.J.GT.NDIM) GO TO 42              2409
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1                                       2410
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2411
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2412
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2413
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2414
C      IJL=IL+NI (ISUB)                                   2415
C      IJU=IU+NI (ISUB)                                   2416
C      DO 44 IJ=IJL,IJU                                    2417
C      44 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FAC*P(K)                            2418
C      46 CONTINUE                                         2419
C      RETURN                                             2420
C
C      *ANGLE IS VERY NEAR PI/2 OR 3PI/2                2421
C
C      48 X=-Z/S+H                                         2422
C      DX=-BWID/S                                        2423
C      DO 56 K=1,KDIM                                     2424
C      X=X+DX                                             2425
C      I=X+1.                                             2426
C
C      *SEE IF THE LINE IS VERY CLOSE TO A PIXEL BOUNDARY 2427
C
C      II=X+1.*EPS                                       2428
C      IF (II.EQ.I) II=X+1.-EPS                          2429
C      FAC=1.                                             2430
C      IF (II.EQ.I) GO TO 52                              2431
C      FAC=.5                                             2432
C      IF (II.LT.1.OR.II.GT.NDIM) GO TO 52              2433
C      ISUB=LNI+I-1                                       2434
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2435
C      JL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2436
C      JU=JL+NN-1                                         2437
C      ISUB=LNI+NDIM+JL-1                                  2438
C      DO 50 J=JL,JU                                       2439
C      IJ=I+NI (ISUB)                                     2440
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FAC*P(K)                            2441
C      50 ISUB=ISUB+1                                     2442
C      52 IF (I.LT.1.OR.I.GT.NDIM) GO TO 56              2443
C      ISUB=LNI+I-1                                       2444
C      NN=NI (ISUB)                                       2445
C      JL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2446
C      JU=JL+NN-1                                         2447
C      ISUB=LNI+NDIM+JL-1                                  2448
C      DO 54 J=JL,JU                                       2449
C      IJ=I+NI (ISUB)                                     2450
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FAC*P(K)                            2451
C      54 ISUB=ISUB+1                                     2452
C      56 CONTINUE                                         2453
C      RETURN                                             2454
C
C      58 DO 60 I=1,4                                     2455
C      60 B(I)=FLAGS(I)                                    2456
C      RETURN                                             2457
C      END                                               2458

```



```

SUBROUTINE BPT (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****
      THE SUBROUTINE BPT BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION ARRAY
      P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE
      M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES THAT EACH CELL
      IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA FUNCTION WITH ALL THE DENSITY AT THE
      CENTER OF THE CELL. THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.

      B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
      P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
      M - THE ANGLE INDEX
      - IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
      NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
      (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)

      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/PTRCOM/NOIMU,NOIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))

NOIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NOIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NOIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KOIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCR,PRJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/0.,0.,0.,0./

IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NOIM+1)
ZZ=2*(S-C)*AXIS+.5
1JL=1
DO 12 J=1,NOIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1

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```

NN=NI(1SUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NOIM-NN)*HS
1JL=1JL+NN-1
DO 10 I=1JL,IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
10 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(K)*PWID
12 IJL=JL+NN
RETURN
C
14 DO 16 I=1,4
16 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE BPTA (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****
      THE SUBROUTINE BPTA BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
      ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M)
      WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES THAT EACH
      CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA FUNCTION WITH ALL THE DENSITY AT
      THE CENTER OF THE CELL. THE VALUE GIVEN EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED
      BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR. THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.

      B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
      P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
      M - THE ANGLE INDEX
      - IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
      NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
      (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)

      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FATN, ZERO
      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATRCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATH
LOGICAL LATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATH - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/PTRCOM/NOIMU,NOIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))

NOIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NOIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NOIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KOIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCR,PRJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/0.,0.,0.,0./

IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NOIM+1)
ZZ=2*(S-C)*AXIS+.5
1JL=1
DO 12 J=1,NOIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1

```

```

C      MODANG  - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT          2716
C      LANG   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 2717
C      LNSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 2718
C      LSCOSIN - SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES           2719
C      LCCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2720
C      LDCOSIN - COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES         2721
C      LDATER  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 2722
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES          2723
C      TEMIT   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 2724
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                      2725
C
C DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C      BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C      DATA FLAGS/0.,0.,1.,0./
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
C
C IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
C CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
C
C ISUB=LNSINE*M-1
C S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
C ISUB=LCCOSIN*M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
C HS=.5*S
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
C ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS*.5
C IJL=1
C DO 12 J=1,NDIM
C   Z=Z+C
C   ISUB=LNI+J-1
C   NN=NI(ISUB)
C   Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C   IJU=IJL+NN-1
C   DO 10 IJ=1JL,IJU
C     Z=Z-S
C     K=Z
C   ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
C   B(IJ)=B(IJ)+ATEN(ISUB)*P(K)*PWID
C   IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 14 DO 16 I=1,4
C 16 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
C RETURN
C END

```



```

SUBROUTINE BPTF (B,P,M)
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C THE SUBROUTINE BPTF BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B FOR A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJECT-
C ION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM(1) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
C THE MODEL ASSUMES THAT EACH CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA
C FUNCTION WITH ALL THE DENSITY AT THE CENTER OF THE CELL. THE
C ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C
C B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C - IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B.
C NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAGS MEANING)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
C
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
C COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
C LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
C
C RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
C THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
C IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
C THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
C TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C CURVED DETECTOR
C TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C FLAT DETECTOR
C
C COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
C LOGICAL TCIR
C DIMENSION NI(1)
C EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
C
C NOIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
C COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
C LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
C LOGICAL TEMIT

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```

DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIRK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C
C KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C BY THE USER
C
C AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C
C BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C
C KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C
C KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C IS GOING TO BE USED.
C
C KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C KDIM=KDIMU.
C
C AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C
C LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C VECTOR
C
C NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C LNSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C LCCOSIN - SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
C DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/0.,0.,0.,1./
C DATA Z/.4999999/
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 22
C
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
C
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C ISUB=LNSINE*M-1
C S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
C ISUB=LCCOSIN*M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
C HS=.5*S
C HC=.5*NC
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
C Z=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
C Z=Z*(S-C)
C RFP=RFAN*PWID
C IJL=1
C
C IF (TFANF) GO TO 16
C
C DO 14 J=1,NDIM
C ZX=Z*X+S
C ZY=Z*Y+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
C NN=NI(ISUB)
C ZX=X+Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C ZY=Y-Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 12 IJ=1JL,IJU
C ZX=X+Z*XC
C ZY=Y+Z*YC
C DH=SQR(ZX**2+ZY**2)
C ARC=RFAN*ATAN(ZY/ZX)
C K=ARC*AXIS*.5
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(K)*RFP/DH
C 14 IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 16 DO 20 J=1,NDIM
C Z=Z*X+S
C ZY=Z*Y+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
C NN=NI(ISUB)
C ZX=X+Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C ZY=Y-Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 18 IJ=1JL,IJU
C ZX=X+Z*XC
C ZY=Y+Z*YC
C YCENTR=ZY/ZX*RFAN
C K=YCENTR*AXIS*.5
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(K)*RFP/ZX
C 20 IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 22 DO 24 I=1,4
C 24 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
C RETURN
C END

```

# BPTF2

```

SUBROUTINE BPTF2 (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE BPTF2 BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PRO-
JECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
THE MODEL ASSUMES THAT EACH CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA
FUNCTION WITH ALL THE DENSITY AT THE CENTER OF THE CELL. THE
ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.
THE SUBROUTINE BPTF2 USES A SPECIAL WEIGHTING SO THAT THE
BACK-PROJECTION FOR A FLAT DETECTOR GIVES A CONVOLUTION WITH
THE TRUE DENSITY AND SHOULD ONLY BE USED WITH THE FILTER OF THE
BACK-PROJECTION ALGORITHM (SUBROUTINE FILBK)
B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG MEANING)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,INUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
CURVED DETECTOR
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
FLAT DETECTOR
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TAGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KOIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
VECTOR INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE APRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0

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```

DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/0.,20.,0.,1./
DATA Z/.499999/
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 22
C
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
ANGLE=L./RFAN
C
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(1SUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(1SUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
HC=.5*C
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
IJL=1
C
C IF (TFANF) GO TO 16
C
C DO 14 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=1JL+NN-1
DO 12 I=1,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARC=RFAN*ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
K=ARC*AXIS+.5
12 B(IJL)=B(IJU)*P(K)*PWID
14 IJL=1JL+NN
RETURN
C
C 16 DO 20 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=1JL+NN-1
DO 18 I=1,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
K=YCENTR*AXIS+.5
18 B(IJL)=B(IJU)*P(K)*PWID/DH/ZXX
20 IJL=1JL+NN
RETURN
C
C 22 DO 24 I=1,4
24 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```

# BRF

```

SUBROUTINE BRF (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE BRF BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM
WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS AND THE
BACK-PROJECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. THE MODEL ASSUMES
A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH THAT THE VALUE GIVEN EACH
CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE FRACTION EACH CELL INTERSECTS
A PROJECTION RAY. THE RAY FACTORS ARE STORED IN A LOOK-UP
TABLE SUCH THAT EACH CELL-RAY INTERSECTION IS EQUAL TO ONE OF
20 VALUES WHICH DEPENDS ON WHERE THE CENTER OF THE CELL FALLS
WITH RESPECT TO THE 20 EQUAL INTERVALS THAT DIVIDE EACH RAY.
THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.
B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG MEANING)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,INUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.

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C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION      3190
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON              3191
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF          3192
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY                3193
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI      3194
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                                    3195
C      3196
C      COMMON/RAYCOM/NLEV,LRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC                      3197
C      DIMENSION MRFC(1),RFAC(1)                                3198
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1))                    3199
C      3200
C      NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS                          3201
C      LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFC IN BLANK COMMON          3202
C      MRFC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK              3203
C      COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS STORED                 3204
C      RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL           3205
C      WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN         3206
C      THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE.                3207
C      3208
C      KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFC  3209
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                                    3210
C      LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON          3211
C      FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT                3212
C      A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION         3213
C      OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM           3214
C      THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF            3215
C      THE ARRAY RFAC IS MRFC=LL*EQANG, WHERE                     3216
C      3* NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN                                  3217
C      LL = 3*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD                               3218
C      AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED        3219
C      FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION           3220
C      OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4.                      3221
C      3222
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
C      LOGICAL TEMIT
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C      3226
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C      BY THE USER
C      3235
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C      3239
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C      3240
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C      3242
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      3244
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      3246
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C      KDIM=KDIMU.
C      3251
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      3254
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C      VECTOR
C      3257
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      3258
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      3259
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C      3260
C      LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      3261
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      3262
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      3264
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      3267
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C      3269
C      3270
C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C      BCK/PRJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C      DIMENSION FLGSA(4)
C      DATA FLGSA/0.,2.,0.,0./
C      3273
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
C      3274
C      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)
C      3275
C      3276
C      3277
C      3278
C      3279
C      3280
C      ISUB=LSINE*M-1
C      3281
C      S=SINE(ISUB)
C      3282
C      ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C      3283
C      C=COSINE(ISUB)
C      3284
C      ISUB=LRFAC*M-1
C      3285
C      ZL=FLOAT(LRFAC*MRFC(ISUB))+.5*FLOAT(NLEV+1)
C      3286
C      MS=.5*S
C      3287
C      ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
C      3288
C      ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS+.5
C      3289
C      IJL=1
C      3290
C      DD IZ J=1,NDIM
C      3291
C      ZZ=ZZ+C
C      3292
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1
C      3293
C      NN=NI(ISUB)
C      3294
C      Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
C      3295
C      DD IO IJ=IJL,IJU
C      3296
C      Z=Z-S
C      3297
C      K=1
C      3298
C      L=ZL-FLOAT(NLEV)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
C      3299
C      LP=L+NEV
C      3300
C      LM=L-NEV
C      3301
C      10 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+RFAC(LP)*P(K+1)+RFAC(L)*P(K)+RFAC(LM)*P(K-1)
C      3302
C      IJL=IJL+NN
C      3303
C      RETURN
C      3304
C      3305
C      14 DD IO I=1,4
C      3306
C      16 B(1)=FLGSA(1)
C      3307
C      IF (LRFAC.LT.0) CALL RAYST
C      3308
C      RETURN
C      3309
C      END
C      3310

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```

SUBROUTINE BRFA (B,P,M)
C
C.....
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C.....
C
C THE SUBROUTINE BRFA BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
C ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M)
C WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS AND THE
C BACK-PROJECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. THE MODEL ASSUMES
C A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH THAT THE VALUE GIVEN EACH
C CELL IS WEIGHTED BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR AND THE FRACTION
C EACH RAY INTERSECTS EACH CELL. THE RAY FACTORS ARE STORED IN
C A LOOK-UP TABLE SUCH THAT EACH CELL-RAY INTERSECTION IS EQUAL
C TO ONE OF 20 VALUES WHICH DEPENDS ON WHERE THE CENTER OF THE
C CELL FALLS WITH RESPECT TO THE 20 EQUAL INTERVALS THAT DIVIDE
C EACH RAY. THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED IF M=1.
C
C B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
C P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
C M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C - IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
C NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
C (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FYATN, ZERO
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
C
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON WORK(1)
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST MUST SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BNMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BNMAP(1))
C
LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
FOR ONE FLAG
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BNMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NII(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NII(1))
C
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PHID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
COMMON/RAYCOM/NLEV,LRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1))
C
NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS
LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFC IN BLANK COMMON
MRFC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK
COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS STORED.
RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL
WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN
THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE.
KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFC
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON
FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT
A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION
OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM
THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF
THE ARRAY RFAC IS MRFC=LL*EQANG, WHERE
3* NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN
LL = 3*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD
AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED
FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION
OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4.
C
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU-FLOAT(KMOV)

```

```

C      KMNI - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      3433
C      3434
C      3435
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      3436
C      3437
C      3438
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C      KDIM=KDIMU.
C      3439
C      3440
C      3441
C      3442
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      3443
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C      VECTOR
C      3444
C      3445
C      3446
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      3447
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      3448
C      3449
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      3450
C      3451
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      3452
C      3453
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      3454
C      3455
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C      3456
C      3457
C      3458
C      3459
C      3460
C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C      BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C      DIMENSION FLAG(4)
C      DATA FLAG/0.,2.,1.,0./
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
C      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
C      CALL FTAN (A,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
C      ISUB=LSINE*M-1
C      S=SINE(ISUB)
C      ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C      C=COSINE(ISUB)
C      ISUB=LMRFAC*M-1
C      ZL=FLOAT(LRFAC*RFAC(ISUB))+.5*FLOAT(NLEV+1)
C      HS=.5*S
C      ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
C      ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5
C      IJL=1
C      DO 12 J=1,NDIM
C      ZZ=ZZ+C
C      ISUB=LNJ+J-1
C      NN=NI(ISUB)
C      Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C      IJU=IJL+NN-1
C      DO 10 IJ=IJL,IJU
C      Z=Z-S
C      K=Z
C      L=ZL-FLDZ(NLEV)*Z-FLDZ(K)
C      LP=L-NLEV
C      M=L-NLEV
C      ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
C      10 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+ATEN(ISUB)*(RFAC(LP)*PK+1)*RFAC(L)*P(K)+RFAC(LN)*PK-
C      11)
C      12 IJL=IJL+NN
C      RETURN
C      14 DO 16 I=1,4
C      16 B(I)=FLAG(I)
C      IF (LRFAC.LT.0) CALL RAYST
C      RETURN
C      END

```



```

SUBROUTINE BRFF (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE BRFF BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B FOR A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJECT-
ION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
THE MODEL ASSUMES A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH THAT
THE VALUE GIVEN EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE FRACTION
EACH CELL INTERSECTS A FAN BEAM RAY. THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED
IF M=1.
B - THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
- IF M .LE. 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG MEANING)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - SQINT, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCON/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFMAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/FANCON/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.

```

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C      TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C      CURVED DETECTOR
C      3552
C      TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C      FLAT DETECTOR
C      3553
C      3554
C      3555
C      3556
C      3557
C      3558
C      3559
C      3560
C      3561
C      3562
C      3563
C      3564
C      3565
C      3566
C      3567
C      3568
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C      3599
C      3600
C      3601
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C      3603
C      3604
C      3605
C      3606
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C      3677
C      3678
C      3679
C      3680
C      3681
C      3682
C      3683
C      3684
C      3685

```



# BRFF2

```

DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATANI(ZYY/ZXX)
ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
K=ARC*AXIS+.5
BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE
BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU*ANG(I SUB)
AREAL=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL*ANG(I SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAL+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAP*(MK)*RFP/DH
AREAX=AREAL
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 14
12 MK2=MK2+1
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAU=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAU-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAU*(MK2)*RFP/DH
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 12
14 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 18
16 MK1=MK1-1
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
AREAL=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREAL=AREAL-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAL*(MK1)*RFP/DH
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 16
18 CONTINUE
20 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN
C
22 DO 32 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NM=NI-ISUB
ZXX=Z+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MC
ZYY=ZV-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*MS
IJU=IJL+NM-1
DO 30 I=IJL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY+S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATANI(ZYY/ZXX)
YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
K=YCENTR*AXIS+.5
BETAU=ATANI(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAL=ATANI(FLOAT(K)-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU*ANG(I SUB)
AREAL=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL*ANG(I SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAL+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAP*(MK)*RFP/ZXX
AREAX=AREAL
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 26
24 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAU=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAU-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAU*(MK2)*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 24
26 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 30
28 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
AREAL=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREAL=AREAL-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL
B(I J)=B(I J)+AREAL*(MK1)*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 28
30 CONTINUE
32 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN
C
34 DO 36 I=1,4
36 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```

## SUBROUTINE BRFF2 (B,P,M)

```

*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE BRFF2 BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
ARRAY P INTO THE ARRAY B FOR A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJE-
TION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM(I) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
THE MODEL ASSUMES A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH THAT
THE VALUE GIVEN EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE FRACTION
EACH CELL INTERSECTS A FAN BEAM RAY. THE ARRAY B IS ZEROED
IF M=1.
THE SUBROUTINE BRFF2 USES A SPECIAL WEIGHTING SO THAT THE
BACK-PROJECTION FOR A FLAT DETECTOR GIVES A CONVOLUTION WITH
THE TRUE DENSITY AND SHOULD ONLY BE USED WITH THE FILTER OF THE
BACK-PROJECTION ALGORITHM (SUBROUTINE FILBK).
B -- THE BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
P -- THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M -- THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M.LE.0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO BACK-PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - SQINT, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
WORK -- DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED -- THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT -- NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP -- THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = ZHOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = ZHOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK -- BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANG,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANG,TFANF
RFAN -- FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
TFANG -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
CURVED DETECTOR
TFANF -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
FLAT DETECTOR
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIM,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIM -- THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM -- THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PHID -- PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT -- THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(1) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI -- SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM -- GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIM -- NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU -- THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID -- PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV -- THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN -- FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX -- LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM -- NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS -- THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG -- NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG -- MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER -- POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

```

```

C ***THESE VARIABLES ARE USED IN THIS SUBROUTINE
C
C DH - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND THE PIXEL
C ARC - THE ARC DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE
C IMAGE OF THE PIXEL
C BETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C PASSING ABOVE THE PIXEL
C BETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C PASSING BELOW THE PIXEL
C BETAP - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND LINE
C PASSING THROUGH THE PIXEL
C THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C PIXEL AND A LINE ABOVE
C THETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C PIXEL AND A LINE BELOW
C DU - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C A LINE ABOVE
C DL - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C A LINE BELOW
C ALPHAU - THE ANGLE THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C ALPHAL - THE ANGLE THE LINE BELOW THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C ANGLE - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE RAYS IN THE FAN BEAM
C
C DIMENSION B(I),P(1)
C BCK/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/0.,.22,+0.,-1./
C DATA Z/.499999/
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 34
C
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
C ANGLE=1./RFAN
C
C 10 CONTINUE
C
C ISUB=LSINE*M-1
C S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
C ISUB=L COS IN M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
C HS=.5*S
C HC=.5*C
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM*1)
C ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
C ZY=ZN*(S-C)
C IJL=1
C
C IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
C
C DO 20 J=1,NDIM
C ZX=ZX+S
C ZY=ZY+C
C ISUB=LN I+J-1
C NN=NI (ISUB)
C ZX=X+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C ZY=Y-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 18 I=IJL,IJU
C ZX=ZX+C
C ZY=ZY-S
C DH=SQRT (ZX**2+ZYY**2)
C ARCTAN=ATAN (ZY/ZXX)
C ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
C IF (K.LT.1-OR.K.GT.KOIM) GO TO 18
C BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE
C BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
C BETAP=ARCTAN
C THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
C THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C ISUB=LANG*M-1
C ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG (ISUB)
C AREA1=SQINT (DU,ALPHAU)
C ALPHAL=BETAU+ANG (ISUB)
C AREA2=SQINT (DL,ALPHAL)
C AREA=AREA1+AREA2
C MK=K
C MK1=MK
C MK2=MK
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*(MK)*PWID/DH/ZXX
C AREAX=AREA1
C AREAY=AREA2
C IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 14
C 12 MK2=MK2+1
C IF (MK2.GT.KOIM) GO TO 18
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
C AREA1=SQINT (DU,ALPHAU)
C AREAX=AREA1+AREAX
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAU*(MK2)*PWID
C IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 12
C 14 IF (AREAY.GT.Z) GO TO 18
C 16 MK1=MK1-1
C IF (MK1.LT.1) GO TO 18
C THETAU=THETAU-ANGLE
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
C AREA1=SQINT (DL,ALPHAL)
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAY
C AREAY=AREAL-AREAY
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*(MK1)*PWID
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 16
C 18 CONTINUE
C 20 IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 22 DO 32 J=1,NDIM
C ZX=ZX+S
C ZY=ZY+C
C ISUB=LN I+J-1
C NN=NI (ISUB)
C ZX=X+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C ZY=Y-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 30 I=IJL,IJU
C ZX=ZX+C
C ZY=ZY-S
C DH=SQRT (ZX**2+ZYY**2)
C ARCTAN=ATAN (ZY/ZXX)
C YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
C XCENTR=AXIS+.5
C IF (K.LT.1-OR.K.GT.KOIM) GO TO 30
C BETAU=ATAN ((FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
C BETAL=ATAN ((FLOAT(K)-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
C BETAP=ARCTAN
C THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
C THETAL=BETAP-BETAL

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C
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C ISUB=LANG*M-1
C ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG (ISUB)
C AREA1=SQINT (DU,ALPHAU)
C ALPHAL=BETAU+ANG (ISUB)
C AREA2=SQINT (DL,ALPHAL)
C AREA=AREA1+AREA2
C MK=K
C MK1=MK
C MK2=MK
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREA*(MK)*PWID/DH/ZXX
C AREAX=AREA1
C AREAY=AREA2
C IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 26
C 24 MK2=MK2+1
C IF (MK2.GT.KOIM) GO TO 30
C ANGLE=ATAN (RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
C THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
C DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
C ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
C AREA1=SQINT (DU,ALPHAU)
C AREAX=AREA1+AREAX
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAU*(MK2)*PWID/DH/ZXX
C IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 24
C 26 IF (AREAY.GT.Z) GO TO 30
C 28 MK1=MK1-1
C IF (MK1.LT.1) GO TO 30
C ANGLE=ATAN (RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
C THETAU=THETAU-ANGLE
C DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
C ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
C AREA1=SQINT (DL,ALPHAL)
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAY
C AREAY=AREAL-AREAY
C B(IJ)=B(IJ)+AREAL*(MK1)*PWID/DH/ZXX
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 28
C 30 CONTINUE
C 32 IJL=IJL+NN
C
C RETURN
C
C 34 DO 36 I=1,4
C 36 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
C RETURN
C END

```



```

C SUBROUTINE BUTER (BUT,XI,M)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE BUTER EVALUATES AT THE POINT XI THE VALUE
C OF THE FILTER OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE MAGNITUDE OF THE
C BUTTERTHORTH FILTER BY THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE MEASURE,
C ABS(XI).
C
C BUT - THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE
C XI - THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C M - HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES
C .LE. 0 THE FLAGS ARE RETURNED IN BUT
C .GT. 0 THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS RETURNED IN BUT
C
C THE FILTER PARAMETERS ORDER AND FREQ ARE PASSED IN THE COMMON
C BLOCK FILCOM.
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
C COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FREQ,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT
C DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)
C EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1))
C
C ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
C FREQ - FILTER PARAMETER
C LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
C BCKA=PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION
C NDIM * NDIM
C LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
C A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE
C LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
C ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
C
C DIMENSION BUT(1)
C
C BCK/PRJ/CNV/2DF,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE J FLAGS RETURNED IN BUT
C IF M .LE. 0
C
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/3.,-1.,0.,-1./
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 10
C
C BUT(1)=SQRT (1./((1.+(XI/FREQ)**ORDER)**XI)
C RETURN
C
C 10 DO 12 I=1,4
C 12 BUT(I)=FLAGS(I)
C
C RETURN
C END

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# CBARP

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SUBROUTINE CBARP (BI,N,R,XL,YI,Z,INTFAC,NBAR,NREPS,IDIREC) 4171
..... 4172
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 4173
..... 4174
4175
THE SUBROUTINE CBARP GIVES A CIRCULAR BAR PHANTOM. 4176
THE PHANTOM CONSISTS OF NREP REPETITIONS OF A BAR PATTERN. 4177
THE PATTERN CONTAINS NBAR BARS. THE WIDTH OF THE LAST BAR IS 4178
1/2 THE WIDTH OF THE SECOND LAST BAR, 1/3 THE WIDTH OF THE 4179
THIRD LAST BAR AND 1/NBAR THE WIDTH OF THE FIRST BAR. 4180
4181
BI - ARRAY WHERE PHANTOM IS GENERATED 4182
N - DIMENSION OF THE SQUARE ARRAY BI 4184
R - RADIUS OF CIRCLE PHANTOM 4185
XL,YI - CENTER OF CIRCLE RELATIVE TO THE CENTER 4186
Z - FULL VALUE OF FUNCTION 4188
INTFAC - INTEGRATION FACTOR. EACH BORDER PIXEL IS DIVIDED 4189
INTO INTFAC*2 PIXELETES FOR INTEGRATION 4190
NBAR - NO. OF BARS PER PATTERN REPETITION IN PHANTOM 4191
NREPS - NO. OF REPETITIONS OF THE BAR PATTERN 4192
NBAR*NREPS MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100 4193
IDIREC - PARAMETER TELLING DIRECTION OF BARS 4194
0 - HORIZONTAL 4195
1 - VERTICAL 4196
2 - CIRCULAR (CONCENTRIC) 4197
4198
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, LGTXT, MEMST, 4199
ZERO 4200
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 4201
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132 4202
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 4203
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 4204
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 4205
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 4206
4207
DIMENSION BI(N,N),WURK(100) 4208
DIMENSION NBAR(9) 4209
DATA NBAR/14H,14H,14H,14H,14H,14H,14H,14H,14H/ 4210
DATA IOK/2HOK/ 4211
4212
CALL LGTXT (NBAR(5),5) 4213
CALL ZERO (BI,N) 4214
NWURK=NREPS*NBAR 4215
IF (NWURK.LE.100) GO TO 10 4216
WRITE (LUNOUT,62) NWURK 4217
CALL EMESG (4,NBAR(5),1) 4218
10 CONTINUE 4219
4220
CONST=Z/FLOAT(INTFAC*INTFAC) 4221
HALFN=FLOAT(N+1)/2. 4222
BARS ARE OF WIDTH W=(N-1)*D WHERE N IS THE NUMBER OF THE BAR 4223
D=4.*R/FLOAT(NBAR*(NBAR+1)*NREPS) 4224
ACCUM=R 4225
IF (IDIREC.NE.2) GO TO 12 4226
D=.540 4227
ACCUM=0. 4228
12 W=D*FLOAT(NBAR) 4229
4230
*SET UP TABLE OF BOUNDARY VALUES FOR EACH BAR 4231
4232
DO 16 J=1,NREPS 4233
DO 14 I=1,NBAR 4234
ACCUM=ACCUM+W-FLOAT(I-1)*D 4235
I1=I+(J-1)*NBAR 4236
WURK(I1)=ACCUM 4237
14 CONTINUE 4238
16 CONTINUE 4239
DO 60 I=1,N 4240
RI=FLOAT(I)-HALFN 4241
DO 50 J=1,N 4242
RJ=FLOAT(J)-HALFN 4243
ACCUM=0. 4244
SIGN1=-5 4245
SIGN2=-5 4246
IFLG1=0 4247
IFLG2=0 4248
IFLG3=0 4249
IFLG4=0 4250
4251
*CHECK THE FOUR CORNERS OF CURRENT PIXEL FOR POSITION 4252
4253
DO 38 I1=1,2 4254
DO 36 I2=1,2 4255
X=R1+SIGN1-X1 4256
Y=RJ+SIGN2-Y1 4257
ARE WE INSIDE CIRCLE 4258
IF (X*X+Y*Y-R*R) 20,20,18 4259
4260
FLAG 1 MEANS OUTSIDE CIRCLE 4261
FLAG 2 MEANS INSIDE CIRCLE 4262
FLAG 3 MEANS 1 BAR (ODD BARS) 4263
FLAG 4 MEANS 0 BAR (EVEN BARS) 4264
4265
18 IFLG1=1 4266
GO TO 30 4267
20 IFLG2=1 4268
4269
FIND WHAT BAR WE ARE IN. 4270
4271
CHECK THE DIRECTION OF THE BARS 4272
XX=X 4273
IF (IDIREC.EQ.1) XX=Y 4274
IF (IDIREC.EQ.2) XX=SQRT(X*X+Y*Y) 4275
DO 22 I3=1,NWURK 4276
ISUB=I3 4277
IF (WURK(I3).GE.XX) GO TO 24 4278
22 CONTINUE 4279
I3=NBAR 4280
4281
IS THE BAR A 1.0 R 4282
4283
24 IF (I3/2-1) 26,28,26 4284
26 IFLG3=1 4285
GO TO 30 4286
28 IFLG4=1 4287
4288
4289
4290
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4292
4293

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IF ALL THE FLAGS ARE UP, WE CAN BEGIN INTEGRATION 4294
ELSE CHECK THE OTHER CORNERS 4295
30 IF (IFLG1-IFLG2) 34,32,34 4296
32 IF (IFLG3+IFLG4-2) 34,46,34 4297
4298
TOGGLE SIGNS, GO TO ANOTHER CORNER 4299
4300
34 SIGN1=-SIGN1 4301
36 CONTINUE 4302
SIGN2=-SIGN2 4303
38 CONTINUE 4304
4305
4306
*ARE WE IN THE CIRCLE AND A 1 SECTION 4307
OR ARE WE STRADDLING ANY LINES 4308
4309
IF (IFLG1-IFLG2) 40,44,58 4310
40 IF (IFLG3-IFLG4) 58,46,42 4311
42 ACCUM=Z 4312
GO TO 58 4313
44 IF (IFLG3-IFLG4) 58,46,46 4314
4315
2-D INTEGRATION ROUTINE 4316
4317
46 DO 56 K=1,INTFAC 4318
DO 56 L=1,INTFAC 4319
4320
*COMPUTE THE POSITION OF PIXELETTE RELATIVE TO THE CENTER 4321
OF THE CIRCLE 4322
4323
X=R1+FLOAT(K)/FLOAT(INTFAC)-.5-X1 4324
Y=RJ+FLOAT(L)/FLOAT(INTFAC)-.5-Y1 4325
IF (X*X+Y*Y-R*R) 48,48,56 4326
4327
*CHECK DIRECTION OF BARS 4328
4329
48 XX=X 4330
IF (IDIREC.EQ.1) XX=Y 4331
IF (IDIREC.EQ.2) XX=SQRT(X*X+Y*Y) 4332
4333
WHAT SIDE OF THE LINE ARE WE ON 4334
IF (WURK(I3)-XX) 52,50,50 4335
4336
*LEFT SIDE OF BOUNDARY LINE 4337
50 IF (I3/2-1) 54,56,54 4338
4339
*RIGHT SIDE OF BOUNDARY LINE 4340
52 IF (I3/2-1) 56,54,56 4341
4342
ADD PIXELETTE VALUE IF WE ARE INSIDE CIRCLE AND A 1 BAR 4343
4344
54 ACCUM=ACCUM*CONST 4345
56 CONTINUE 4346
58 BI(I1)=ACCUM 4347
60 CONTINUE 4348
4349
WRITE (LUNOUT,64) N,N,R,XL,YI,INTFAC,NBAR 4350
4351
CALL LGTXT (NBAR,9) 4352
RETURN 4353
4354
4355
62 FORMAT( 14HONREPS=NBAR = ,I4,35HIS GREATER THAN 100. ...STOP 4356
L.,) 4357
64 FORMAT( ///30M BAR PATTERN PHANTOM GENERATED/13M ARRAY SIZE ,I3, 4358
,11H, /I3/16M CIRCLE RADIUS ,F6.2,7H AT (,F3.0,1H,,F3.0,1M)/ 4359
213H INT FACTOR ,I3/14H NO. OF BARS ,I3) 4360
END 4361
4362
4363
4364
4365
4366

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# CISQ

```

SUBROUTINE CISQ (CIR,SQU,DIR) 4367
..... 4368
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 4369
..... 4370
4371
FOR IDIR=1, CISQ TRANSFORMS THE CIRCULAR ARRAY CIR TO 4372
SQUARE FORM AND STORES IT IN SQU. THE CORNERS OF SQU ARE SET 4373
TO ZERO. 4374
FOR IDIR=2, CISQ PERFORMS THE OPPOSITE OPERATION RESTORING 4375
THE SQUARE ARRAY SQU TO CIRCULAR FORM AND STORING IT IN CIR. 4376
CALL CISQ(A,A,DIR) IS LEGAL. 4377
4378
CIR - ARRAY IN CIRCULAR FORM 4379
SQU - ARRAY IN SQUARE FORM 4380
DIR - DIRECTION OF TRANSFORMATION 4381
4382
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO 4383
4384
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST -- SETUP 4385
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 4386
4387
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 4388
COMMON WURK(1) 4389
4390
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 4391
COMMON 4392
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 4393
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 4394
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK 4395
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 4396
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 4397
EXECUTING. 4400
WURK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 4401
4402
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 4403
LOGICAL TCIR 4404
DIMENSION NI(1) 4405
EQUIVALENCE(WURK(1),NI(1)) 4406
4407
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 4408
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 4409
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 4410
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 4411
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 4412
4413

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C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON          4414
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C      THE SQUARE OF CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY           4415
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                               4416
C
C      DIMENSION CIR(1),SQU(1)                               4420
C
C      IF (.NOT.TCIR) RETURN                                4421
C      GO TO (10,16),IDIR                                   4422
C
C      10 IJ=NMAT+1                                         4423
C      DO 14 J=1,NDIM                                       4426
C      ISUB=LNI+NDIM-J                                     4427
C      NN=NI(ISUB)                                         4428
C      IN=NDIM*(NDIM-J)+1                                  4429
C      I=IN*(NDIM+NN)/2                                    4430
C
C      IF (NDIM.GT.NN) CALL ZERO (SQU(I),(NDIM-NN)/2)     4431
C
C      DO 12 II=1,NN                                        4432
C      IJ=IJ-1                                             4433
C      I=I-1                                               4434
C
C      12 SQU(I)=CIR(IJ)                                    4435
C
C      IF (NDIM.GT.NN) CALL ZERO (SQU(IN),(NDIM-NN)/2)   4436
C
C      14 CONTINUE                                         4437
C      RETURN                                              4438
C
C      16 IJ=0                                             4439
C      DO 18 J=1,NDIM                                       4440
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1                                         4441
C      NN=NI(ISUB)                                         4442
C      I=NDIM*(J-1)+NDIM-NN/2                              4443
C
C      DO 18 II=1,NN                                        4444
C      I=IJ+1                                               4445
C
C      18 CIR(IJ)=SQU(I)                                    4446
C      RETURN                                              4447
C      END                                                 4448

```

# CONGR

```

C      SUBROUTINE CONGR (X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)      4456
C      *-----* *-----* *-----* *-----* *-----*  4457
C      * RECLBL -- VERSION L.O -- L70CT77 *                4458
C      *-----* *-----* *-----* *-----* *-----*  4459
C
C      THE SUBROUTINE CONGR RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X BY MINIMIZ-  4460
C      ING A CHI-SQUARE USING THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS.  4461
C      THE ALGORITHM HAS THE OPTION OF MINIMIZING A CHI-SQUARE BY  4462
C      METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIENTS WHERE THE PARAMETERS X HAVE BEEN  4463
C      TRANSFORMED INTO A NEW SPACE BY Y=DX. THE MATRIX D WHICH    4464
C      DEFINES THE TRANSFORMATION IS A DIAGONAL MATRIX SUCH THAT    4465
C      D(I)=SORT(M(I),I) WHERE CHI(SO)=X*M*X-Y*Y+C.                4466
C
C      X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY                               4470
C      PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE                           4471
C      BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE                      4472
C      ISTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS                          4473
C      IRLX - IRLX IS NON-ZERO FOR ITERATIVE RELAXATION          4474
C      IERR - IERR IS NON-ZERO FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE         4475
C      IZER - IZER IS EQUAL TO 0 IF INITIAL SOLUTION EQUALS 0     4476
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISQ, DOT, EMESG, LGTX  4477
C      MEMST, RCHEK, SETIT, USER, ZERO                          4478
C
C      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP        4479
C
C      EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ                     4480
C
C      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN                                         4481
C
C      COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,INUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP                 4482
C      COMMON WORK(1)                                           4483
C
C      NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK    4491
C      COMMON                                                    4492
C      INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON          4493
C      NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE    4494
C      ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.         4495
C      SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED           4496
C      FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE                 4497
C      EXECUTING.                                                4498
C      WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY                          4499
C
C      COMMON/ITRCOM/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCDEL,LTRAN  4500
C      LOGICAL IRLX,TERR,TZER                                    4501
C      DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1)          4502
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1))  4503
C
C      NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS                           4506
C      TRLX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION           4507
C      TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE  4508
C      TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION  4509
C      LWGT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON           4510
C      WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR)             4511
C      LDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON           4512
C      GRADIENT VECTOR                                           4513
C      LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON          4514
C      TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED                       4515
C      LCDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COEL IN BLANK COMMON          4516
C      STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS                    4517
C      LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON          4518
C      TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRLX)            4519
C
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132                              4520
C
C      LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT                    4521
C      I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF  4522
C      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT                                          4523
C      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)              4524
C
C      COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI          4527
C      LOGICAL TCIR                                             4528
C      DIMENSION NI(1)                                          4529
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))                                4530
C
C
C
C

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C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION    4533
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM    4534
C      PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)     4535
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.      4536
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION     4537
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON              4538
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF          4539
C      THE SQUARE OF CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY                 4540
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI     4541
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                                     4542
C
C      COMMON/STRCOM/STORE                                       4544
C      LOGICAL TSTORE                                           4545
C
C      TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE  4546
C      SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.                                  4547
C
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,  4550
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT          4551
C      LOGICAL TEMIT                                             4552
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATE(1)      4553
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATE(1))  4554
C
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG                                     4556
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY                               4557
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)                  4558
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)                   4559
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY                               4560
C      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED   4561
C      BY THE USER                                             4562
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE  4563
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER)          4564
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS        4565
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)                      4566
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)    4567
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA  4568
C      ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA            4569
C      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV                         4570
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES   4571
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT          4572
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                     4573
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES    4574
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT          4575
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                     4576
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT  4577
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY             4578
C      KDIM=KDIMU.                                             4579
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE  4580
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.                   4581
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON         4582
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR            4583
C      VECTOR                                                    4584
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS                              4585
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT                 4586
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON          4587
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN                               4588
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON          4589
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                             4590
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON      4591
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                          4592
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATE IN BLANK COMMON         4593
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES                 4594
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND  4595
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                             4596
C
C      EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK                                         4598
C      DIMENSION X(1)                                           4599
C      DIMENSION NAMED(1),IMV,IMD,IM ,IHC,IMD,IMN,IMG,IMR/      4600
C      DATA IOR/ZHOK/                                          4601
C
C      *BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED                       4602
C
C      IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1)             4603
C
C      CALL LGTX (NAMER(5),5)                                    4604
C      NSTP=ISTP                                                 4605
C      TRLX=IRLX.NE.0                                           4606
C      TERR=TERR.NE.0                                           4607
C      TZER=IZER.EQ.0                                           4608
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,36)                                         4609
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,38) NSTP                                    4610
C      IF (IRLX) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) IRLX                           4611
C      IF (.NOT.TRLX) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) IRLX                     4612
C      IF (TERR) WRITE (LUNOUT,44) IERR                           4613
C      IF (.NOT.TERR) WRITE (LUNOUT,46) IERR                       4614
C      IF (TZER) WRITE (LUNOUT,48) IZER                           4615
C      IF (.NOT.TZER) WRITE (LUNOUT,50) IZER                       4616
C
C      CALL RCHEK (BCK,PRJ,1)                                    4617
C
C      CALL MEMST (LPROJ,2*KDIM)                                  4618
C      CALL MEMST (LDEL,NMAT)                                    4619
C      IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LWGT,KDIM*NMANG)                     4620
C      IF (TRLX) CALL MEMST (LTRAN,NMAT)                          4621
C      CALL MEMST (LCDEL,NMAT)                                    4622
C      CALL MEMST (LTEMP,NMAT)                                    4623
C      IF (TSTORE) GO TO 34                                       4624
C
C      IF (TCIR.AND..NOT.TZER) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)                 4625
C      CALL SETIT (X,CHI,PRJ,BCK)                                4626
C
C      CALL ZERO (CDEL,LCDEL),NMAT)                              4627
C
C      ITR=0                                                     4628
C      O=0                                                       4629
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)                                4630
C      CALL USER (ITER,X,CHI)                                     4631
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)                                4632
C      IF (INST.GT.0) GO TO 10                                     4633
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,52) NSTP                                     4634
C      CALL EMESG (5,NAMER(5),1)                                  4635
C
C      *CORRECT STEP DIRECTION                                   4636
C
C      10 DELSQ=DOT (DEL (LDEL),1,DEL (LDEL),1,NMAT)            4637
C      Q=DEL SQ                                                  4638
C      IF (TRLX) GO TO 14                                         4639
C      DO 12 I=1,NMAT                                             4640
C      ISUB1=LCDEL+I-1                                           4641
C      ISUB2=LDEL+I-1                                           4642
C      12 COEL (ISUB1)=DEL (ISUB2)-Q*COEL (ISUB1)                4643
C      GO TO 18                                                    4644
C      14 DO 16 I=1,NMAT                                           4645
C      ISUB1=LCDEL+I-1                                           4646
C      ISUB2=LDEL+I-1                                           4647
C      ISUB3=LTRAN+I-1                                           4648
C      16 COEL (ISUB1)=DEL (ISUB2)+TRAN (ISUB3)-Q*COEL (ISUB1)  4649
C      18 Q=-1./DELSQ                                             4650
C
C      *PROJECTION OF THE GRADIENT THEN BACKPROJECTION          4651
C

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```

DO 22 M=1,NANG
CALL PRJ (COEL(LCOEL),PROJ(LPROJ),M)
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 22
DO 20 I=1,KDIM
ISUB1=LPROJ+I-1
ISUB2=LWGT+(M-1)*KDIM+I-1
20 PROJ(I,ISUB1)=PROJ(I,ISUB1)*WGT(I,ISUB2)
22 CALL BCK (TEMP(LTEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),M)
P=DEL SQ/ODT(COEL(LCOEL),I,TEMP(LTEMP),1,NMAT)

*THE NEW SOLUTION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
DO 24 I=1,NMAT
ISUB=LCOEL+I-1
24 X(I)=X(I)+P*COEL(ISUB)

IF (TRLX) GO TO 28
DO 26 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
26 DEL(ISUB1)=DEL(ISUB1)-P*TEMP(ISUB2)
GO TO 32
28 DO 30 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
ISUB3=LTRAN+I-1
30 DEL(ISUB1)=DEL(ISUB1)+P*TEMP(ISUB2)*TRAN(ISUB3)

*THE NEW CHI-SQUARE
32 ITER=ITER+1
CHI=CHI-P*DEL SQ
IF (TCIR) CALL CISO (X,X,1)
CALL USER (ITER,X,CHI)
IF (TCIR) CALL CISO (X,X,2)
IF (ITER.LT.NSTP) GO TO 10
IF (TCIR) CALL CISO (X,X,1)

34 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
CALL MEMST (LDEL,0)
IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LWGT,0)
IF (TRLX) CALL MEMST (LTRAN,0)
CALL MEMST (LCOEL,0)
CALL MEMST (LTEMP,0)
TERR=.FALSE.

CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,54) MAXFW
CALL LGTXT (NAMER,9)
RETURN

36 FORMAT( //11X,31PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVR//19X,11HDESCRIP
TION/1X)
38 FORMAT(9H ISTEP - ,16,X,25HNUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS)
40 FORMAT(9H IRLX - ,16,X,27HITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD)
42 FORMAT(9H IRLX - ,16,X,25HITERATIVE GRADIENT METHOD)
44 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,X,15HUSE ERROR ARRAY)
46 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,X,22HDO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY)
48 FORMAT(9H IZER - ,16,X,24HINITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO)
50 FORMAT(9H IZER - ,16,X,33HINITIAL SOLUTION SUPPLIED BY USER)
52 FORMAT( //27HTHE NUMBER OF STEPS NSTP = ,13,16H IS LESS THAN 0.)
54 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END

```

# CONVO

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SUBROUTINE CONVO (X,XE,CNV,BCK,IERR)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION L-0 -- LTOCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE CONVO RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X USING THE
BACK-PROJECTION OF THE FILTERED PROJECTIONS (CONVOLUTION
METHOD). ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ERRORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTED
VALUES ARE RETURNED IN XE IF IERR IS SET NON-ZERO.

X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
XE - THE ERRORS IN THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
CNV - THE SUBROUTINE GIVING THE CONVOLUTION FUNCTION
BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
IERR - THE ERROR FLAG (SET NON-ZERO TO RETURN XE)

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISO, DOT, EMESG,
GETDE, LGTXT, MEMST, RCHK

RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, CNV
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/WRK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/CNVCOM/LCONV,LONE
DIMENSION CONV(1),CONE(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),CONV(1),CONE(1))

LCONV - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CONV IN BLANK COMMON
ARRAY OF CONVOLUTION FACTORS
LONE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CONE IN BLANK COMMON
ARRAY OF VARIANCES (AND COVARIANCES OF ADJACENT
BINS) OF THE CONVOLVED PROJECTIONS

COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF

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4666 RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 4785
4667 THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 4786
4668 IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 4787
4669 THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 4788
4670 TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 4789
4671 CURVED DETECTOR 4790
4672 TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 4791
4673 FLAT DETECTOR 4792
4674 4793
COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCOEL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRRX,TERR,TZER
DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1))
4794
NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS 4795
TRLX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION 4800
TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE 4801
TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION 4802
LWGT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON 4803
WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR) 4804
LDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON 4805
GRADIENT VECTOR 4806
LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON 4807
TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED 4808
LCOEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COEL IN BLANK COMMON 4809
STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS 4810
LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON 4811
TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRRX) 4812
4813
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
4814
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 4815
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 4816
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 4817
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 4818
4819
COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
LOGICAL TPRINT
4820
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 4821
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON 4822
WHENEVER CHANGED 4823
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 4824
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 4825
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 4826
ROUTINES 4827
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 4828
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 4829
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 4830
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 4831
(DEBUG) 4832
4833
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIM,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
4834
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION. 4840
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 4843
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 4844
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 4845
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 4846
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 4847
NIIJIS - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 4848
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 4849
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 4850
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 4851
4852
COMMON/STRCOM/STSTORE
LOGICAL STSTORE
4853
STSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE 4854
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 4855
4856
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
4857
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 4865
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 4866
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 4867
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 4868
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 4869
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 4870
BY THE USER 4871
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 4872
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER 4873
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 4874
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 4875
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 4876
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 4877
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 4878
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV 4879
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 4880
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 4881
IS GOING TO BE USED. 4882
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 4883
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 4884
IS GOING TO BE USED. 4885
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 4886
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 4887
KDIM=KDIMU. 4888
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 4889
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 4890
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 4891
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 4892
VECTOR 4893
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 4894
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 4895
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 4896
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 4897
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 4898
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 4899
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 4900
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 4901
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 4902
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 4903
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 4904
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 4905
4906
EXTERNAL BCK,CNV
DIMENSION X(1),XE(1),RA(2)
DIMENSION NAMER(9)
LOGICAL TFAN,T80,T132
DATA NAMER/1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H/
DATA 1OK/2HOK/
4910
T80=TPRINT(4).AND.I80132.EQ.0
T132=TPRINT(6).AND.I80132.NE.0
4911
4912
4913
4914
4915
4916
4917
*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
4918
4919

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```

IF (ISETUP.NE.10K) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1)
CALL LGTXI (NAMER(5),5)
TERR=IERR.NE.0
WRITE (LUNOUT,36)
IF (TERR) WRITE (LUNOUT,38) IERR
IF (.NOT.TERR) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) IERR
CALL RCHEK (BCK,CNV,2)
CALL MEMST (LPROJ,2*KDIM)
TFAN=TFANC.OR.TFANF
IF (TFAN) CALL MEMST (LCONV,3*KDIM-1)
IF (.NOT.TFAN) CALL MEMST (LCONV,2*KDIM-1)
KK=2*KDIM-1
IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LCONE,3*KK-1)
IF (.NOT.TERR) CALL MEMST (LCONE,1)
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 34
RA(1)=RFAN
IF (TFANF) RA(1)=-RFAN
RA(2)=AXIS
CALL CNV (CONVOL(LCONV),RA,KDIM)
*PRINT OUT CONVOLUTION FUNCTION AND WEIGHT FUNCTION
ISUB1=LCONV+KDIM-1
ISUB2=LCONV+2*KDIM-2
KDIM=KDIM-1
IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) KDIM,(CONVOL(ISUB1),ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,44) KDIM,(CONVOL(ISUB1),ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)
ISUB1=LCONV+2*KDIM-1
ISUB2=LCONV+3*KDIM-2
IF (T80.AND.TFAN) WRITE (LUNOUT,46) KDIM,(CONVOL(ISUB1),ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)
IF (T132.AND.TFAN) WRITE (LUNOUT,48) KDIM,(CONVOL(ISUB1),ISUB=ISUB1,ISUB2)
*IF TERR IS TRUE, SETUP INTERMEDIATE FACTORS FOR THE COMPUTATION OF CONVOLUTION COVARIANCES.
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 12
KK=2*KDIM-1
ISUB1=LCONV
ISUB2=LCONE+KK
ISUB3=LCONE+2*KK
KK=KK-1
DO 10 K=1,KK
CONE(ISUB2)=CONVOL (ISUB1)**2
CONE (ISUB3)=CONVOL (ISUB1)*CONVOL (ISUB1+1)
ISUB1=ISUB1+1
ISUB2=ISUB2+1
ISUB3=ISUB3+1
CONE (ISUB2)=CONVOL (ISUB1)**2
10 CONTINUE
*LOOP OVER THE ANGLES
DO 28 M=1,NANG
ISUB=LPROJ+KDIM
CALL GETDE (M,PROJ(LPROJ),PROJ(ISUB))
*SPECIAL WEIGHTING FOR FAN BEAMS
IF (.NOT.TFAN) GO TO 18
ISUB1=LPROJ
ISUB2=LCONV+2*KDIM-1
DO 14 K=1,KDIM
PROJ (ISUB1)=PROJ (ISUB1)*CONVOL (ISUB2)
ISUB1=ISUB1+1
ISUB2=ISUB2+1
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 18
ISUB1=LPROJ+KDIM
ISUB2=LCONV+2*KDIM-1
DO 16 K=1,KDIM
PROJ (ISUB1)=PROJ (ISUB1)*CONVOL (ISUB2)
ISUB1=ISUB1+1
ISUB2=ISUB2+1
16 CONTINUE
*COMPUTE THE CONVOLUTION COVARIANCES AND PERFORM THE BACK-PROJECTION
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 24
DO 20 K=1,KDIM
ISUB1=ISUB+K-1
PROJ (ISUB1)=PROJ (ISUB1)**2
KK=2*KDIM-1
ISUB1=LCONE
ISUB2=LCONE+KK+KDIM-1
ISUB3=LCONE+2*KK+KDIM-2
DO 22 K=1,KDIM
CONE (ISUB1)=DOT (PROJ (ISUB1),1,CONE (ISUB2),1,KDIM)
IF (K.EQ.KDIM) GO TO 22
CONE (ISUB1+1)=DOT (PROJ (ISUB1),1,CONE (ISUB3),1,KDIM)
ISUB1=ISUB1+2
ISUB2=ISUB2-1
ISUB3=ISUB3-1
CALL BCK (XE,CONE (LCONE),-M)
24 CONTINUE
*FORM THE CONVOLUTION AND PERFORM THE BACK-PROJECTION
DO 26 K=1,KDIM
ISUB1=ISUB+K-1
ISUB2=LCONV+KDIM-K
PROJ (ISUB1)=DOT (PROJ (LPROJ),1,CONVOL (ISUB2),1,KDIM)
26 CALL BCK (X,PROJ (ISUB1),M)
*NORMALIZE THE RECONSTRUCTION
FAC=1./FLQAT(NANG)
DO 30 I=1,NMAT
X(I)=X(I)*FAC
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 34
DO 32 I=1,NMAT
XE(I)=SORT (XE(I))*FAC
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (XE,XE,1)
34 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
CALL MEMST (LCONV,0)
CALL MEMST (LCONE,0)
CALL MEMST (MAXFM,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,50) MAXFM
CALL LGTXI (NAMER,9)
RETURN

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4919 36 FORMAT ( //11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE CONVO//19X,11HDESCRIB
4920 1PTON/1X)
4921 38 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,4X,16HCALCULATE ERRORS)
4922 40 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,4X,23HDO NOT CALCULATE ERRORS)
4923 42 FORMAT(1X,55HTHE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(1),1
4924 1*0,,13,1H)/(13X,5E12.3))
4925 44 FORMAT(1X,55HTHE VALUES FOR THE FILTER IN REAL SPACE (CONVOL(1),1
4926 1*0,,13,1H)/(13X,10E12.3))
4927 46 FORMAT(1X,61HTHE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGH
4928 1T(1),1=1,,13,1H)/(13X,5E12.3))
4929 48 FORMAT(1X,61HTHE WEIGHTS USED FOR THE FAN BEAM CONVOLUTION (WEIGH
4930 1T(1),1=1,,13,1H)/(13X,10E12.3))
4931 50 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
4932 L22H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
4933 END
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FUNCTION DOT (X,XJ,Y,JY,N)
*
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*
*
* THE FUNCTION DOT GIVES THE DOT PRODUCT OF THE VECTORS
* X AND Y WHERE THE DOT PRODUCT IS PERFORMED ONLY BETWEEN
* ELEMENTS THAT ARE STORED JX AND JY APART FOR X AND Y
* RESPECTIVELY.
*
* X - VECTOR
* JX - THE INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE FACTORS OF X IN
* THE DOT PRODUCT
* Y - VECTOR
* JY - THE INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE FACTORS OF Y IN
* THE DOT PRODUCT
* N - THE NUMBER OF PRODUCTS IN THE DOT PRODUCT
*
* LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
*
DIMENSION X(1),Y(1)
I=1
J=1
DOT=0.
DO 10 K=1,N
DOT=DOT+X(I)*Y(J)
I=I+JX
J=J+JY
RETURN
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)
*
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*
*
* THE SUBROUTINE DULFC GIVES THE GRADIENT AND FUNCTIONAL
* VALUE OF THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS WHICH IS THE
* OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROBLEM THAT OPTIMIZES ENTROPY
* AS A RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION.
*
* FCN - FUNCTIONAL VALUE
* PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
* BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
*
* RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - ENTPY, SETUP
*
* EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - PRJ, BCK
*
* LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
*
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
*
* NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
* COMMON
* IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
* NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
* ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK
* SUBROUTINE WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
* FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
* EXECUTING.
* WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
*
COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,LXLAGR,LGRAD,LHWORK,LBCKE,LPRJE
COMMON XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1)
EQUVALENCE (WORK(1),XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1))
*
LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE
THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM
ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR
ERENTX SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10**(D),
WHERE D IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN
FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION.
LXLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON
ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL
PROBLEM USED TO OPTIMIZE ENTROPY AS A
RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION
LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON
THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE
MULTIPLIERS
LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON
WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2*(NO. OF LAGRANGE
MULTIPLIERS)
LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON
A TEMPORARY BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON
A PROJECTION ARRAY

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COMMON/PTPCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR SECTION
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
KNI - NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH POW OF
      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEDM,KDIMU,AXISU,8WID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPRJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LOATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEDM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
      BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
8WID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
      KDIM=KDIMU
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPRJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
      VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN
LCSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
LCOSIN - SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK
NDATA=KDIM*NANG
*FUNCTION
L=LXLAGR
DO 10 M=1,NANG
CALL BCK (BCKE(LBCKE),XLAGR(L),M)
10 L=L+KDIM
Z=0.
DO 12 I=1,NMAT
ISUB=L+BCKE*I-1
12 Z=Z+EXP(BCKE(I)ISUB)
FCN=ALOG(Z)
DO 14 K=1,NDATA
ISUB1=LXLAGR+K-1
ISUB2=L+PROJ+K-1
14 FCN=FCN-XLAGR(I)ISUB1+PROJ(I)ISUB2
*GRADIENT
DO 16 I=1,NMAT
ISUB=L+BCKE*I-1
16 BCKE(I)ISUB)=EXP(BCKE(I)ISUB))
L=L+PRJE
DO 18 M=1,NANG
CALL PRJ (BCKE(LBCKE),PRJE(L),M)
18 L=L+KDIM
DO 20 I=1,NDATA
ISUB1=L+GRAD+I-1
ISUB2=L+PRJE+I-1
ISUB3=L+PROJ+I-1
20 GRAD(I)ISUB1)+PRJE(I)ISUB2)/Z-PROJ(I)ISUB3)
RETURN
END

```

# EMESG

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SUBROUTINE EMESG (NERR,NAME,IFATAL)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE EMESG IS CALLED AFTER A ROUTINE DETECTS AN
ERROR. IT PRINTS A MESSAGE CONTAINING THE ERROR AND THE NAME
OF THE DETECTING ROUTINE IN EXTRA LARGE LETTERS ON LUNOUT TO
ATTRACT THE USER'S ATTENTION. IF THE ERROR IS FATAL EXECUTION
IS HALTED IN THIS ROUTINE. THE ARGUMENTS ARE
NERR - ERROR INDEX
NAME - NAME OF THE DETECTING ROUTINE (ONE LETTER PER WORD
LEFT JUSTIFIED)

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IFATAL - FLAG SET POSITIVE IF THE ERROR IS FATAL
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****
- NEGATIVE = NONFATAL ERROR BY SYSTEM CALLED ROUTINE
- 0 = NONFATAL ERROR BY USER-CALLED ROUTINE
- 1 = FATAL ERROR BY USER-CALLED ROUTINE
- 2 = CATASTROPHIC ERROR -- SYSTEM CODE HAS BEEN
      CLOBBERED
- 3 = FATAL ERROR BY SYSTEM CALLED ROUTINE
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - LGTXT
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
INTEGER NAME(5),EMESS(10),ESTOP(4),CHARS(10),ESYS(6),MERR(46)
DATA ESYS/1HS,1HY,1HS,1HT,1HE,1HW/
DATA MERR/1+29,30+3,20,24+0,26,3,35,36,37,38,39,10,7,12,13,14,15,
19,2+4,5+6,40,1,2,3+4,5,16,17,32,33,19,8,25,34,27,28,18,21,22,23,11
2/
DATA EMESS/1HE,1HR,1HR,1HO,1HR,5*1H /
DATA ESTOP/1HS,1HT,1HO,1HP /
DATA CHARS/1HO,1HI,1H2,1HD,1H4,1H5,1H6,1H7,1H8,1H9 /
IF (MERR.EQ.1) WRITE (LUNOUT,12) NAME
LERR=MERR(NERR)
N1=LERR-LERR/10*10+1
N2=LERR/10-LERR/100*10+1
EMESS(7)=CHARS(N2)
EMESS(8)=CHARS(N1)
IF (IFATAL.EQ.2) CALL LGTXT (ESYS,6)
CALL LGTXT (EMESS,8)
IF (IFATAL.EQ.2) GO TO 10
IF (IFATAL.LT.0) RETURN
WRITE (LUNOUT,14)
CALL LGTXT (NAME,5)
IF (IFATAL.EQ.1) RETURN
10 CALL LGTXT (ESTOP,4)
STOP
12 FORMAT(5X,33H*****SETUP MUST BE CALLED BEFORE ,5A1,6H *****)
14 FORMAT(//35X,11HDETECTED BY)
END

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# ENTPY

```

SUBROUTINE ENTPY (X,PRJ,BCK,LIMITX,ERENTX)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE ENTPY RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X FROM A SET
OF PROJECTIONS USING A MAXIMUM ENTROPY CRITERION FOR THE
RECONSTRUCTED IMAGE. THE METHOD IS DESCRIBED IN
G. T. GULLBERG, ENTROPY AND TRANSVERSE SECTION RECONSTRUCTION.
IN INFORMATION PROCESSING IN SCINTIGRAPHY
(PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1V TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE,
ORSA, FRANCE, JULY 15-16, 1975, EDS. C. RAYNAUD AND
A. TODD-POKROPEK, PP 325-332).
X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
LIMITX - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE
      THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM
ERENTX - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR
      BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE ITERATIONS. ERENTX SHOULD NOT
      BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10**(-DI), WHERE DI IS THE
      NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN FLOATING POINT
      REPRESENTATION.
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISQ, EMESG, FMCG,
GETDE, LGTXT, MEMST, RCHEK
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK,
      SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
      FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
      EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,XLAGR,LGRAD,LHWORK,LBCKE,LPRJE
DIMENSION XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1))
LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE
      THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM
ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR
      ERENTX SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10**(-DI),
      WHERE DI IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN
      FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION.
XLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON
      ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL
      PROBLEM USED TO OPTIMIZE ENTROPY AS A
      RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION
LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON
      THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE
      MULTIPLIERS
LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON
      WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2*NO. OF LAGRANGE
      MULTIPLIERS
LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON
      A TEMPORARY BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY
LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON
      A PROJECTION ARRAY

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COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
      THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
      IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
      THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
      CURVED DETECTOR
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
      FLAT DETECTOR

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,180132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
180132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)

COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
LOGICAL TPRINT
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
      WHENEVER CHANGED
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
      ROUTINES
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
      THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
      PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
      (DEBUG)

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PNID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PNID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
      NI(I,J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMT CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE
TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
      SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGDEM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
1 LPRQJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGDEM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
      BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU*FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
      IS GOING TO BE USED.
KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
      KOIM=KOIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPRQJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
      VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK
DIMENSION X(1)
DIMENSION NAMED(9)
LOGICAL T80,T132
DATA NAMED/1E,1HN,1HD,1H,1HE,1HN,1HT,1HP,1HW/
DATA 1OK,1EPS,2HOK,1E=6/

T80=180132.EQ.0.AND.TPRINT(5)
T132=180132.NE.0.AND.TPRINT(5)

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

IF (1SETUP.NE.1OK) CALL EMSG (1,NAMED(5),1)

LIMIT=LIMITX
ERENT=ERENTX
CALL LGTX (NAMED(5),5)
WRITE (LUNOUT,30)
WRITE (LUNOUT,32) LIMIT
WRITE (LUNOUT,34) ERENT

CALL RCHK (BCK,PRJ,5)

NDATA=DIM*NANG
CALL MEMST (LPROJ,NDATA*KOIM)
CALL MEMST (LBCKE,NMAT)
CALL MEMST (LPRJE,NDATA)
CALL MEMST (LXLAGR,NDATA)
CALL MEMST (LGRAD,NDATA)
CALL MEMST (LHWOR,2*NDATA)

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5400
5401 IF (TSTORE) GO TO 28
5402
5403 *GET THE PROJECTION DATA
5404
5405 LMKOIM=0
5406 LWGTE=LPROJ*NDATA
5407 DO 10 M=1,NANG
5408 ISUB=LKOIDM+LPROJ
5409 ISUB1=ISUB*K-1
5410 ISUB2=ISUB+K-1
5411
5412 *DETERMINE TOTAL DENSITY OF TRANSVERSE SECTION
5413
5414 TOTDEN=0.
5415 LMKOIM=0
5416 DO 14 M=1,NANG
5417 ISUB=LKOIDM+LPROJ
5418 DO 12 K=1,KOIM
5419 ISUB1=ISUB*K-1
5420 IF (.NOT.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) TOTDEN=TOTDEN+PROJ(ISUB1)
5421 IF (TFANC) TOTDEN=TOTDEN+PROJ(ISUB1)*COS((FLOAT(K)-AXIS)/RFAN)
5422 IF (TFANF) TOTDEN=TOTDEN+PROJ(ISUB1)*1.+(FLOAT(K)-AXIS)/RFAN**2
5423 L10M=-1.5)
5424 CONTINUE
5425 LMKOIM=LKOIDM*KOIM
5426
5427 TOTDEN=TOTDEN/FLOAT(NANG)
5428
5429 *SET UP INITIAL SOLUTION
5430
5431 LMKOIM=0
5432 DO 18 M=1,NANG
5433 ISUB=LKOIDM+LPROJ
5434 ISUB2=LKOIDM+XLAGR
5435 DO 16 K=1,KOIM
5436 ISUB1=ISUB*K-1
5437 ISUB2=ISUB2*K-1
5438 PROJ(ISUB1)=PROJ(ISUB1)/TOTDEN
5439 XLAGR(ISUB2)=PROJ(ISUB1)
5440 IF (ABS(XLAGR(ISUB2))-LT.EPS) XLAGR(ISUB2)=1./TOTDEN
5441
5442 CONTINUE
5443 LMKOIM=LKOIDM*KOIM
5444
5445 *OPTIMIZE THE DUAL PROGRAM
5446
5447 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,36)
5448 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,38) NDATA
5449 K1=LXLAGR
5450 XLAGR+NDATA-1
5451 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5452 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5453
5454 CALL FMCG (FCN,IER,PRJ,BCK)
5455
5456 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,44)
5457 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,46) NDATA
5458 K1=LXLAGR
5459 K2=LXLAGR+NDATA-1
5460 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5461 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5462
5463 *EVALUATE THE OPTIMUM FOR THE ENTROPY FUNCTION
5464 DETERMINE THE PRIME SOLUTIONS
5465
5466 ISUB=LXLAGR
5467 DO 20 M=1,NANG
5468 CALL BCK (X,XLAGR(ISUB),M)
5469 ISUB=ISUB*KOIM
5470
5471 Z=0.
5472 DO 22 I=1,NMAT
5473 Z=Z+EXP(X(I))
5474
5475 RTOTDN=0.
5476 DO 24 I=1,NMAT
5477 X(I)=TOTDEN*EXP(X(I))/Z
5478 RTOTDN=RTOTDN+X(I)
5479
5480 ENTPRY=0.
5481 DO 26 I=1,NMAT
5482 IF (X(I).LE.0.) GO TO 26
5483 ENTPRY=ENTPRY-X(I)/RTOTDN*LOG(X(I)/RTOTDN)
5484
5485 CONTINUE
5486
5487 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,50) ENTPRY
5488
5489 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
5490
5491 28 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
5492 CALL MEMST (LBCKE,0)
5493 CALL MEMST (LPRJE,0)
5494 CALL MEMST (LXLAGR,0)
5495 CALL MEMST (LGRAD,0)
5496 CALL MEMST (LHWOR,0)
5497 CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
5498 WRITE (LUNOUT,54) MAXFW
5499 CALL LGTX (NAMED,9)
5500
5501 RETURN
5502
5503
5504 30 FORMAT ( //11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE ENTPRY//19X,11HDESCRIP
5505 TION/LX)
5506 32 FORMAT (10H LIMITX - ,18,2X,52HMAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED
5507 1 TO MAXIMIZE THE/22X,39HOBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM)
5508 34 FORMAT (10H ERENTX - ,E8.1,2X,51HTEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECT
5509 ED ABSOLUTE ERROR)
5510 36 FORMAT ( //46H INITIAL ESTIMATE FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS)
5511 38 FORMAT ( //39H THE INITIAL SOLUTION FOR XLAGR(I),I=1,14)
5512 40 FORMAT (1X,5E12.3)
5513 42 FORMAT (1X,10E12.3)
5514 44 FORMAT ( //44H FINAL SOLUTION FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS)
5515 46 FORMAT ( //37H THE FINAL SOLUTION FOR XLAGR(I),I=1,14)
5516 48 FORMAT ( //29H THE VALUE OF THE MINIMUM IS ,F7.4,2H .)
5517 50 FORMAT ( //38H THE ENTROPY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION IS ,F7.4,2H .)
5518 52 FORMAT ( //26H THE GRADIENT GRAD(I),I=1,14)
5519 54 FORMAT ( //10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
5520 122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
5521
5522 END

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# EVATN

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SUBROUTINE EVATN (8)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE EVATN EVALUATES THE ATTENUATION FACTORS
REQUIRED TO CORRECT FOR ATTENUATION IN AN EMISSION SCAN. THE
ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR EACH CELL (I,J) IS EXP(-Z) WHERE Z IS
THE INTEGRAL OF ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS IN THE DIRECTION OF
THE ANGLE ANGM). FOR A NXN ARRAY IT IS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE
N*N*NANG ATTENUATION FACTORS WHERE NANG IS THE NUMBER OF
PROJECTION ANGLES. DUE TO THE LARGE NUMBER, THE FACTORS ARE
STORED ON FILE LUNATN.

B - ARRAY OF ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ATENF, EMESG, LGTXT,
MEMST, STATN

RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON.
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132

LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)

COMMON/PTRCOM/NOIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))

NOIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/STRCOM/STORE
LOGICAL STORE

STORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
SETS PRINT(1) = .TRUE.

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEDM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
L
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEDM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMCV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU*FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
    
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LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1)
DIMENSION NANG(9)
DATA NANG/1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H/
DATA IOK/2HOK/

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NANG(5),1)

CALL LGTXT (NANG(5),5)
TATEN=.TRUE.

CALL MEMST (LATEN,NMAT)

IF (STORE) RETURN

DO 12 M=1,NANG
  IJ=0
  DO 10 J=1,NDIM
    ISUB=LNI+J-1
    NN=NI (ISUB)
    DO 10 II=1,NN
      I=(NDIM-NN)/2+II

*EVALUATE THE ATTENUATION FACTOR FOR THE CELL (I,J) IN THE
DIRECTION OF THE ANGLE ANGM)

CALL ATENF (I,J,M,B,Z)
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
10 ATEN (ISUB)=EXP (-Z)

*STORE THE ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ALL CELLS FOR THE ANGLE
ANGM)

12 CALL STATN (M,ATEN (LATEN),NMAT)
CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,14) MAXFW
CALL LGTXT (NANG,9)

RETURN

14 FORMAT (//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END
    
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# EVATU

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SUBROUTINE EVATU (8,XLEV,ATENL)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE EVATU EVALUATES THE ATTENUATION FACTORS
REQUIRED TO CORRECT FOR ATTENUATION IN AN EMISSION SCAN ASSUM-
ING A CONSTANT ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT. THE ATTENUATION
FACTORS FOR EACH CELL (I,J) IS EXP(-Z) WHERE Z IS THE INTEGRAL
OF ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ANGLE
ANGM). THE INTEGRAL IS EVALUATED ASSUMING A CONSTANT ATTENUA-
TION COEFFICIENT ATENL. FOR A NXN ARRAY IT IS NECESSARY TO
EVALUATE N*N*NANG ATTENUATION FACTORS WHERE NANG IS THE NUMBER
OF PROJECTION ANGLES. DUE TO THE LARGE NUMBER, THE FACTORS
ARE STORED ON FILE LUNATN.

B - TRANSVERSE SECTION WHICH HAS NOT BEEN CORRECTED
FOR ATTENUATION
XLEV - APPROXIMATE RATIO OF THE CONCENTRATION IN THE
OBJECT TO THE BACKGROUND
ATENL - CONSTANT ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ARRAY, ATENF, EMESG,
LGTXT, MEMST, SRCH, STATN

RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132

LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
    
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COMMON/PTRCON/NDIM,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))

NDIM - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/STRCON/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE

TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.

COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=NDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1)
DIMENSION NAMED(9)
DATA NAMED/1HE,1HW,1HO,1H,1HE,1HW,1HA,1HT,1HU/
DATA IOK/2MK/

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMSG (1,NAMED(5),1)

CALL LGTXT (NAMED(5),5)
WRITE (LUNOUT,20)
WRITE (LUNOUT,22) XLEV
WRITE (LUNOUT,24) ATENL

TATEN=.TRUE.

CALL MEMST (LATEN,NMAT)
CALL MEMST (LBMAP,NMAT)

IF (TSTORE) GO TO 18

CALL SRCH (8,BMAP(LBMAP),ATENL,XLEV)
IF (BMAP(LBMAP).GT.-5) GO TO 12
IF (BMAP(LBMAP).LT.-1.5) GO TO 10
WRITE (LUNOUT,26)
CALL EMSG (34,NAMED(5),1)
10 WRITE (LUNOUT,28) XLEV
CALL EMSG (35,NAMED(5),1)

12 CALL ARRAY (BMAP(LBMAP),NDIM)

DO 16 M=1,NANG
I=0
DO 14 J=1,NDIM
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
DO 14 II=1,NN
I=(NDIM-NN)/2+II

*EVALUATE THE ATTENUATION FACTOR FOR THE CELL (I,J) IN THE
DIRECTION OF THE ANGLE ANG(M)

CALL ATENF ((J,M),BMAP(LBMAP),Z)
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
14 ATEN(ISUB)=EXP(-Z)

*STORE THE ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ALL CELLS FOR THE ANGLE
ANG(M)

16 CALL STATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)

18 CALL MEMST (LBMAP,0)
CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,30) MAXFW
CALL LGTXT (NAMED,9)

RETURN

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20 FORMAT (////11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE EVATU//19X,11HDESCR
1PTION/1X)
23 FORMAT(10H XLEV = ,F8.3,4X,29HTHE TARGET-TO-NONTARGET RATIO)
24 FORMAT(19H ATENL = ,F8.3,4X,23HATTENUATION COEFFICIENT)
26 FORMAT(17X,69HZERO RANGE IN RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY. NO ATTENUATION F
ACTORS CALCULATED.)
28 FORMAT(10X,59HTARGET TO NON-TARGET MUST BE GREATER THAN 1. THE VA
LUE WAS ,E10.3)
30 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=-17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END

SUBROUTINE FFTC (BR,BI,LN,KS)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C777 *
*****

THE SUBROUTINE FFTC GIVES THE 1-DIMENSIONAL FAST FOURIER
TRANSFORM OF AN ARRAY WITH REAL ELEMENTS STORED IN THE ARRAY
BR AND COMPLEX ELEMENTS STORED IN THE ARRAY BI. THE COMPLEX
ARRAY IS TRANSFORMED IN PLACE.

THE SUBROUTINE FFTC USES THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION OF THE
DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM

F(K) = (G(0) + G(1))*EXP(-I*2*PI*K/N)
+ (G(2)*EXP(-I*2*PI*2K/N) + .....
+ G(N-1)*EXP(-I*2*PI*(N-1)*K/N)/N

WHERE F IS THE DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM AND G IS THE FUNCTION
BEING TRANSFORMED.

THE COMPLEX ARRAY A OF LENGTH 2*MLN COMPLEX ELEMENTS MAY
BE TRANSFORMED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER,

COMPLEX A(...,
DIMENSION B(1),I
EQUIVALENCE(A,B)
CALL FFTC (B(1),I,B(2),LN,2)

I.E. THE ADDRESS OF THE FIRST REAL PART IS PASSED IN BR, THE
ADDRESS OF THE FIRST IMAGINARY PART IS PASSED IN BI. 2*MLN IS
THE NUMBER OF COMPLEX ELEMENTS TO BE TRANSFORMED. LN MUST BE
LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 15. (2*MLN = 32K) IABS(KS) IS THE
SPACING BETWEEN ELEMENTS. (USUALLY 2) THE SIGN OF KS
DETERMINES THE DIRECTION OF THE TRANSFORM.

BR - REAL ELEMENTS OF THE COMPLEX ARRAY
BI - IMAGINARY ELEMENTS OF THE COMPLEX ARRAY
LN - 2*MLN IS THE NUMBER OF COMPLEX ELEMENTS TO RE
TRANSFORMED.
KS - IABS(KS) IS THE SPACING BETWEEN ELEMENTS.
IF POSITIVE THEN FFTC GIVES FOURIER TRANSFORM
IF NEGATIVE THEN FFTC GIVES INVERSE FOURIER
TRANSFORM.

LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

DIMENSION BR(1),BI(1)
INTEGER B3,B4,B5,B6,B7,B86
DIMENSION TAB1(15)
DATA TAB1/ 9.58737990999775E-05, 1.91747597310703E-04,
1 3.83495187571395E-04, 7.66990318742704E-04, 1.5339018628476E-03,
2 3.06795676296598E-03, 6.13588464915449E-03, 1.22715382857199E-02,
3 2.45412285229123E-02, 4.90676743274318E-02, 9.8017403295604E-02,
4 1.9509032016128E-01, 3.8268342365050E-01, 7.07106781186546E-01,
5 1.0000000000000E+00/

N=2*LN
K=IABS(KS)
L=LN-LN
B3=N*K
B6=B3
B7=K
SGN=1.
IF (KS.LT.0) GO TO 12
SGN=-1.
RNI=1./FLOAT(N)
J=1
DO 10 I=1,N
BR(I)=BR(I)*RNI
BI(I)=BI(I)*RNI
10 J=J+K

12 B6=B6/2
B5=B6
B4=2*B6
B56=B5-B6

14 TR1=BR(B5+1)
TI1=BI(B5+1)
TR2=BR(B56+1)
TI2=BI(B56+1)

BR(B5+1)=TR2-TR1
BI(B5+1)=TI2-TI1
BR(B56+1)=TR1+TR2
BI(B56+1)=TI1+TI2

B5=B5+B4
B56=B5-B4
IF (B5.LE.B3) GO TO 14
IF (B6.EQ.B7) GO TO 20

B4=B7
C=C+2.*TAB1(I)**2
C=1.-CC
L=L+1
S=SGN*TAB1(L)
S=S5

16 B5=B5+B4
B4=2*B6
B56=B5-B6

18 TR1=BR(B5+1)
TI1=BI(B5+1)
TR2=BR(B56+1)
TI2=BI(B56+1)

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BR(B5+1)=C*(TR2-TR1)-S*(TI2-TI1)
B1(B5+1)=S*(TR2-TR1)+C*(TI2-TI1)
BR(B5+1)=TR1+TR2
B1(B5+1)=TI1+TI2
C
B5=B5+B4
B6=B5-B6
IF (B5.L.E.B3) GO TO 18
B4=B5-B6
B5=B4-B3
C=C-C
B4=B6-B5
IF (B5.L.T.B4) GO TO 16
B4=B4+B7
IF (B4.GE.B5) GO TO 12
C
T=C-CC+C-SS+S
S=S+SS-C-CC+S
C=T
GO TO 16
C
20 IX0=B3/2
B3=B3-B7
B4=0
B5=0
B6=IX0
IX1=0
IF (B6.EQ.B7) RETURN
C
22 B4=B3-B4
B5=B3-B5
X2=BR(B4+1)
X3=BR(B5+1)
X4=BI(B4+1)
X5=BI(B5+1)
BR(B4+1)=X3
BR(B5+1)=X2
BI(B4+1)=X4
BI(B5+1)=X5
IF (B6.L.T.B4) GO TO 22
C
24 B4=B4+B7
B5=B6+B5
X2=BR(B4+1)
X3=BR(B5+1)
X4=BI(B4+1)
X5=BI(B5+1)
BR(B4+1)=X3
BR(B5+1)=X2
BI(B4+1)=X4
BI(B5+1)=X5
IX0=B6
C
26 IX0=IX0/2
IX1=IX1-IX0
IF (IX1.GE.0) GO TO 26
C
IX0=2*IX0
B4=B4+B7
IX1=IX1+IX0
B5=IX1
IF (B5.GE.B4) GO TO 22
IF (B4.L.T.B6) GO TO 24
C
RETURN
END

```

# FFTR

```

SUBROUTINE FFTR (X,NV)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE FFTR GIVES THE FOURIER TRANSFORM OF THE
C REAL ARRAY X AND RETURNS THE RESULT IN THE ARRAY X. THE
C DIMENSION OF X IS 2**ABS(NV) AND THE FOURIER TRANSFORM HAS
C VALUES FOR POINTS FROM 0 TO ABS(NV)/2-1 IN FREQUENCY SPACE.
C THESE VALUES ARE STORED IN THE ARRAY X AS FOLLOWS
C
C FOR N = 2**ABS(NV)
C
C X(1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,0)
C X(2) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT N/2
C X(3) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT 1
C X(4) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT 1
C
C
C X(N-1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT N/2-1
C X(N) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT N/2-1
C
C X - ARRAY
C NV - A POWER OF 2 SUCH THAT THE DIMENSION OF X EQUALS
C 2**ABS(NV)
C IF NV POSITIVE THEN FFTR GIVES FOURIER TRANSFORM
C IF NV NEGATIVE THEN FFTR GIVES INVERSE FOURIER
C TRANSFORM
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FFTC
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C DIMENSION X(2,1)
C DIMENSION TAB1(15)
C DATA TAB1/
C 9.5873799099775E-05, 1.91747597310703E-04,
C 1.3.83495187571395E-04, 7.66990318742704E-04, 1.53398018628476E-03,
C 2.3.06795676296598E-03, 6.13588464915449E-03, 1.22715382857199E-02,
C 3.2.45412255229123E-02, 4.90676743274181E-02, 9.8011403295604E-02,
C 4.1.95090322016128E-01, 3.822683432365090E-01, 7.07106781186546E-01,
C 5.1.00000000000000E+00/
C
C NV=ABS(NV)
C INV=NV/NU
C NU=NU-1
C N=2**NU1
C ISU=16-NU1
C SS=TAB1(ISUB)
C CC=-2.*TAB1(ISUB-1)**2
C C=1
C S=0.

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N2=N/2
IF (INV.LT.0) GO TO 12
CALL FFTC (X(1,1),X(2,1),NU1,2)
TR=X(1,1)
TI=X(2,1)
X(1,1)=S*(TR+TI)
X(2,1)=S*(TR-TI)
DO 10 I=1,N2
I1=I+1
I2=N-I+1
TR1=X(1,I1)
TR2=X(1,I2)
TI1=X(2,I1)
TI2=X(2,I2)
T=(CC*CC-SS*SS)+C
S=(CC*SS+SS*CC)*S
C=T
X(1,I1)=.25*(TR1+TR2)+(TI1+TI2)*C-(TR1-TR2)*S
X(1,I2)=.25*(TR1-TR2)-(TI1+TI2)*C+(TR1-TR2)*S
X(2,I1)=.25*(TI1-TI2)+(TR1-TR2)*C-(TI1+TI2)*S
X(2,I2)=.25*(TI1+TI2)-(TR1-TR2)*C+(TI1+TI2)*S
RETURN
12 TR=X(1,1)
TI=X(2,1)
X(1,1)=(TR+TI)
X(2,1)=(TR-TI)
DO 14 I=1,N2
I1=I+1
I2=N-I+1
TR1=X(1,I1)
TR2=X(1,I2)
TI1=X(2,I1)
TI2=X(2,I2)
T=(CC*CC-SS*SS)+C
S=(CC*SS+SS*CC)*S
C=T
X(1,I1)=(TR1+TR2)-(TR1-TR2)*S-(TI1+TI2)*C
X(1,I2)=(TR1+TR2)+(TR1-TR2)*S+(TI1+TI2)*C
X(2,I1)=(TI1-TI2)+(TR1-TR2)*C-(TI1+TI2)*S
X(2,I2)=(TI1+TI2)-(TR1-TR2)*C+(TI1+TI2)*S
CALL FFTC (X(1,1),X(2,1),NU1,-2)
RETURN
END

```

# FFTR2

```

SUBROUTINE FFTR2 (X,NV)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE FFTR2 GIVES THE TWO DIMENSIONAL FOURIER
C TRANSFORM OF THE REAL ARRAY X AND RETURNS THE RESULT IN THE
C ARRAY X. THE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY X IS 2**ABS(NV)**2. THE
C VALUES OF THE FOURIER TRANSFORM ARE RETURNED IN THE ARRAY X
C WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO A TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY A(I,J) (A(I,J) =
C X(I,J-1)**2**ABS(NV)+1) IN WHICH THE TRANSFORMED VALUES ARE
C STORED AS FOLLOWS
C
C FOR N = 2**ABS(NV)
C
C A(1,1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,0)
C A(2,1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,0)
C A(3,1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (1,0)
C A(4,1) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (1,0)
C
C
C A(N-1,1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,0)
C A(N,1) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,0)
C
C A(1,2) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,N/2)
C A(2,2) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,N/2)
C A(3,2) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (1,N/2)
C A(4,2) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (1,N/2)
C
C A(N-1,2) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2)
C A(N,2) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2)
C
C A(1,3) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,1)
C A(2,3) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,1)
C A(3,3) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C COS(2*PI*K/N)*COS(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,1)
C A(4,3) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C -SIN(2*PI*K/N)*COS(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,1)
C
C
C A(N-1,3) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C COS(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*COS(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,1)
C A(N,3) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C -SIN(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*COS(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,1)
C
C A(1,4) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,1)
C A(2,4) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,1)
C A(3,4) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
C -COS(2*PI*K/N)*SIN(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,1)
C A(4,4) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
C SIN(2*PI*K/N)*SIN(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,1)
C
C
C A(N-1,4) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C -COS(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*SIN(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,1)
C A(N,4) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C SIN(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*SIN(2*PI*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,1)
C
C
C A(1,N-1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,N/2-1)
C A(2,N-1) - REAL VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,N/2-1)
C A(3,N-1) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C COS(2*PI*K/N)*COS(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,N/2-1)
C A(4,N-1) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
C -SIN(2*PI*K/N)*COS(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
C FOR THE POINT (1,N/2-1)

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      .
      .
      .
      A(N-1,N-1) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                -COSI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*COSI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2-1)
      A(N,N-1) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
                -SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*COSI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2-1)
      A(1,N) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (0,N/2-1)
      A(2,N) - IMAGINARY VALUE FOR THE POINT (N/2,N/2-1)
      A(3,N) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
                -COSI(2*PI*K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (1,N/2-1)
      A(4,N) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
                SINI(2*PI*K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (1,N/2-1)
      .
      .
      A(N-1,N) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                -COS(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2-1)
      A(N,N) - SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1
                SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(N/2-1)*L/N)
                FOR THE POINT (N/2-1,N/2-1)

      FOR THE POINT (I,J), I, J = 1, N/2-1,
      A(2*I+1,2*J+1) = SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                COSI(2*PI*(K/N)*COSI(2*PI*(J*L/N))
      A(2*I+2,2*J+1) = SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                -SINI(2*PI*(K/N)*COSI(2*PI*(J*L/N))
      A(2*I+1,2*J+2) = SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                -COSI(2*PI*(K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(J*L/N))
      A(2*I+2,2*J+2) = SUMMATION, K, L = 0, N-1,
                SINI(2*PI*(K/N)*SINI(2*PI*(J*L/N))

      THE VALUE OF THE FOURIER TRANSFORM SATISFIES
      FOR (I,J)
      REAL = A(2*I+1,2*J+1) - A(2*I+2,2*J+2)
      IMAGINARY = A(2*I+1,2*J+2) + A(2*I+2,2*J+1)
      FOR (-I,J)
      REAL = A(2*I+1,2*J+1) + A(2*I+2,2*J+2)
      IMAGINARY = A(2*I+1,2*J+2) - A(2*I+2,2*J+1)
      FOR (I,-J)
      REAL = A(2*I+1,2*J+1) + A(2*I+2,2*J+2)
      IMAGINARY = -A(2*I+1,2*J+2) + A(2*I+2,2*J+1)
      FOR (-I,-J)
      REAL = A(2*I+1,2*J+1) - A(2*I+2,2*J+2)
      IMAGINARY = -A(2*I+1,2*J+2) - A(2*I+2,2*J+1)

      WHERE I, J = 1, N/2-1.
      X - ARRAY
      NV - A POWER OF 2 SUCH THAT THE DIMENSION OF X EQUALS
            2**ABS(INV)
      IF NV POSITIVE THEN FFT22 GIVES FOURIER TRANSFORM
      IF NV NEGATIVE THEN FFT22 GIVES INVERSE FOURIER
      TRANSFORM

      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FFT2
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

      DIMENSION X(I)

      THE ALGORITHM DOES A ONE-DIMENSIONAL FOURIER TRANSFORM
      ON THE COLUMNS OF THE ARRAY X, TRANSPOSES THE ARRAY X, DOES
      ANOTHER ONE-DIMENSIONAL TRANSFORM ON THE COLUMNS OF THE
      TRANSPOSED ARRAY AND FINALLY TRANSPOSES X AGAIN TO GIVE THE
      FOURIER TRANSFORM OF THE ORIGINAL ARRAY.

      N=2**ABS(INV)
      DO 14 L=1,2
      IJ=1
      DO 10 J=1,N
      CALL FFT2 (X(IJ),NV)
      10 IJ=IJ+N
      N=N/2
      DO 12 J=2,N
      JI=J
      IJ=NJ
      NJ=NJ+N
      JI=JI-1
      DO 12 I=1,JJ
      XX=X(IJ)
      X(IJ)=X(JI)
      X(JI)=XX
      IJ=IJ+1
      12 JI=JI+N
      14 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
  
```



```

SUBROUTINE FILBK (X,FIL,BCK,ORDERX,FREQX)
      *****
      * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
      *****
      THE SUBROUTINE FILBK RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X USING THE
      FILTER OF THE BACK-PROJECTION ALGORITHM.
      X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
      FIL - THE FILTER SUBROUTINE
      BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
      ORDERX - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
      FREQX - FILTER PARAMETER

      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISQ, EMSG, FFT2,
      GETOE, LGTX, MEMST, RCHK, STPR

      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
      EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, FIL
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
  
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*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
IF (ISETUP.NE.IDK) CALL EMSG (1,NUMER(51))
  
```

- COMMON/NR/KOM/NWORK,I,USED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
- COMMON WORK(I)
- NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK COMMON
- IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
- NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
- ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE EXECUTING.
- WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
- COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FREQ,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT
- DIMENSION BCKA(I),PRJA(I),FILT(I)
- EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),BCKA(I),PRJA(I),FILT(I))
- ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
- FREQ - FILTER PARAMETER
- LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
- LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
- LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
- ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
- COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
- LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
- I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
- 0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
- COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
- LOGICAL TPRINT
- TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
- 1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
- 2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
- 3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
- 4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES
- 5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
- 6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED (DEBUG)
- COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIM,N,PDID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
- LOGICAL TCIR
- EQUIVALENCE (N(I),NI(I))
- NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
- NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
- PDID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
- TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
- NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
- LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
- NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
- KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
- COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE
- LOGICAL TSTORE
- TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
- SETS TPRINT(I) = .TRUE.
- COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSTINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
- LOGICAL TEMIT
- DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
- EQUIVALENCE (WORK(I),PROJ(I),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
- IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
- 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
- 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
- 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
- 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
- KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED BY THE USER
- AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
- BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
- KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
- KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT IS GOING TO BE USED.
- KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT IS GOING TO BE USED.
- KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY KDIM=KDIMU.
- AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
- LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
- INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR VECTOR
- NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
- MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
- LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
- SINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
- LSTINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
- LICOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
- LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
- USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
- TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
- EXTERNAL FIL.BCK
- DIMENSION X(I)
- DIMENSION NUMER(9)
- LOGICAL TSAYE,T80,T132
- DATA NUMER/1E,1M,1H,1I,1MF,1HI,1ML,1MB,1MK/
- DATA TOK/2HOK/
- T80=I80132.E0.0
- T132=I80132.NE.0
- \*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
- IF (ISETUP.NE.IDK) CALL EMSG (1,NUMER(51))

```

C ORDER=ORDERX
C FREQ=FREQ
C CALL LGTX (NAMER(5),5)
C WRITE (LUNOUT,26)
C WRITE (LUNOUT,28) ORDER
C WRITE (LUNOUT,30) FREQ
C
C CALL RCHEK (BCK,FIL,4)
C
C IF (2*(NDIM/2).EQ.NDIM) GO TO 10
C WRITE (LUNOUT,32)
C CALL EMESG (6,NAMER(5),1)
C
C 10 NDIM=NDIM
C IPDW2=INT(ALOG(FLOAT(NDIMU)-.5)/ALOG(2.))+2
C
C *IPDW2 SATISFIES NDIM=2**IPDW2 WHERE NDIM IS 2 TIMES THE
C SMALLEST INTEGER THAT IS A POWER OF 2 AND GREATER THAN OR
C EQUAL TO NDIMU.
C
C NDIM=2**IPDW2
C TSAVE=TCIR
C TCIR=.FALSE
C WRITE (LUNOUT,34)
C IF (IGEOM.EQ.1.OR.IGEOM.EQ.2) WRITE (LUNOUT,36)
C CALL STPTR
C
C CALL MEMST (LACKA,NMAT)
C CALL MEMST (LPRJA,NDIM)
C
C IF (NSTORE) GO TO 24
C
C N2=NDIM/2
C
C IF (.NOT.TPRINT(4)) GO TO 14
C
C *PRINT OUT THE FILTER VALUES
C
C FREQSP=1./FLOAT(NDIM)
C WRITE (LUNOUT,38) N2,NDIM,FREQSP
C NU=1
C N21=N2+1
C DO 14 I=1,N21
C DO 12 J=1,NU
C Z=SQRT(FLOAT((I-1)**2+(J-1)**2)/FLOAT(NDIM))
C ISUB=LBCKA+J-1
C 12 CALL FIL (BCKA(ISUB),Z,1)
C ISUB1=LBCKA
C ISUB2=LBCKA+NU-1
C JJ=I-1
C IF (I80) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) JJ,(BCKA(I),I)=ISUB1,ISUB2)
C IF (I132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) JJ,(BCKA(I),I)=ISUB1,ISUB2)
C NU=NU+1
C 14 CONTINUE
C 16 CONTINUE
C
C *BACK-PROJECTION OF DATA
C
C DO 18 M=1,NANG
C CALL GETDE (M,PRJA(LPRJA),DUM)
C 18 CALL BCK (BCKA(LBCKA),PRJA(LPRJA),M)
C
C *FOURIER TRANSFORM THE BACK-PROJECTION
C
C CALL FFTR2 (BCKA(LBCKA),IPW2)
C
C *FILTER THE FOURIER TRANSFORM
C
C N2=NDIM/2
C CALL FIL (F,FLOAT(N2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
C BCKA(LBCKA)=0.
C BCKA(LBCKA+1)=BCKA(LBCKA+1)*F
C ISUB=LBCKA+NDIM
C BCKA(ISUB)=BCKA(ISUB)*F
C CALL FIL (F, SORT(2.)*FLOAT(N2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
C BCKA(ISUB+1)=BCKA(ISUB+1)*F
C
C N21=N2-1
C DO 20 J=1,N21
C Y2=FLOAT(J)*#2
C CALL FIL (F0,FLOAT(J)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
C CALL FIL (FN,SORT(FLOAT(N2)*#2+Y2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
C IJ=LBCKA+2*NDIM*J
C IJN1=J+NDIM
C BCKA(IJ)=BCKA(IJ)*F0
C BCKA(IJ+1)=BCKA(IJ+1)*FN
C BCKA(IJN)=BCKA(IJN)*F0
C BCKA(IJN+1)=BCKA(IJN+1)*FN
C
C J1=LBCKA+2*J
C J1N=J+NDIM
C BCKA(J1)=BCKA(J1)*F0
C BCKA(J1+1)=BCKA(J1+1)*F0
C BCKA(J1N)=BCKA(J1N)*FN
C BCKA(J1N+1)=BCKA(J1N+1)*FN
C
C DO 20 I=1,J
C CALL FIL (F,SORT(FLOAT(I)*#2+Y2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
C IJ=I+2
C IJN1=J+NDIM
C BCKA(IJ)=BCKA(IJ)*F
C BCKA(IJ+1)=BCKA(IJ+1)*F
C BCKA(IJN)=BCKA(IJN)*F
C BCKA(IJN+1)=BCKA(IJN+1)*F
C IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 20
C
C J1=J+2*NDIM
C J1N=J+NDIM
C BCKA(J1)=BCKA(J1)*F
C BCKA(J1+1)=BCKA(J1+1)*F
C BCKA(J1N)=BCKA(J1N)*F
C BCKA(J1N+1)=BCKA(J1N+1)*F
C 20 CONTINUE
C
C *INVERSE FOURIER TRANSFORM GIVES THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
C
C CALL FFTR2 (BCKA(LBCKA),-IPW2)
C
C *MAP THE LARGER ARRAY INTO THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY X
C
C PI=6.283185307179586476925286766559015
C FAC=PI/(FLOAT(NANG)*PHID)
C NX=(NDIM-NDIMU)/2
C L=1
C DO 22 J=1,NDIMU
C K=LBCKA+NX+NDIM*(J+NX-1)
C DO 22 I=1,NDIMU
C X(L)=BCKA(K)*FAC
C K=K+1
C 22 L=L+1
C
C 24 CALL MEMST (LBCKA,D)
C CALL MEMST (LPRJA,D)

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NDIM=NDIMU
TCIR=TSAVE
WRITE (LUNOUT,44)
CALL STPTR
C
C CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
C WRITE (LUNOUT,46) MAXFW
C CALL LGTX (NAMEP,9)
C IF (ITSTORE-OR-.NOT.TCIR) RETURN
C CALL CISO (X,X+2)
C CALL CISO (X,X+1)
C RETURN
C
C 26 FORMAT( //11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK//19X,11HDESCR
C IPTION(I)
C 28 FORMAT(//10X,43HFILTERED BACK-PROJECTION RECONSTRUCTIONS MUST BE E
C ILTER BUTER)
C 30 FORMAT(//10X,43HFREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER
C 1)
C 32 FORMAT(//1X,51HNDIM MUST BE EVEN FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK ...STOP...)
C 34 FORMAT(//10X,43HSHARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE
C 2 AS THE FINAL IMAGE.
C 3/10X,61HTHE EFFECTIVE SIZE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY WILL
C 4NDIM/10X,13HBE INCREASED.)
C 36 FORMAT(//78H FOR FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS THE FAN SOURCE MUST BE DU
C ITSIDE THIS LARGE ARRAY.)
C 38 FORMAT(//1X,65HTHE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACING FILTER (FILTI,J)
C 1,I=0,J , X=0,(13,8H) WITH A/2X,24H FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/13, 2H
C 2+E9,3,21H CYCLES PER PIXEL ARE)
C 40 FORMAT(3H J=,13,5E12.3/16X,5E12.3)
C 42 FORMAT(3H J=,13,10E12.3/16X,10E12.3)
C 44 FORMAT(//10X,58HTHE FINAL RECONSTRUCTION IS RETURNED WITH DIMENSION
C 1 NDIMU./10X,49HNDIMU WILL NOW BE RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL VALUE.)
C 46 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
C 122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
C END

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SUBROUTINE FMCG (FCN,IER,PRJ,BCK)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE FMCG DETERMINES THE LOCAL MINIMUM OF A
C FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE
C GRADIENTS. THIS PROGRAM WAS MODIFIED FROM THE SUBROUTINE FMCG
C IN THE IBM SYSTEM/360 SCIENTIFIC SUBROUTINE PACKAGE, VERSION 3,
C PROGRAMMERS MANUAL, PROGRAM NUMBER 360A-CM-03X.
C
C FCN - SINGLE VARIABLE CONTAINING THE MINIMUM FUNCTION
C VALUE ON RETURN, I.E. F(FIX).
C IER - ERROR PARAMETER
C IER = 0 MEANS CONVERGENCE WAS OBTAINED
C IER = 1 MEANS NO CONVERGENCE IN LIMIT ITERATIONS
C IER = -1 MEANS ERRORS IN GRADIENT CALCULATION
C IER = 2 MEANS LINEAR SEARCH TECHNIQUE INDICATES
C IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE EXISTS NO MINIMUM.
C PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
C BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
C
C REMARKS
C 1) IER IS SET TO 2 IF, STEPPING IN ONE OF THE COMPUTED
C DIRECTIONS, THE FUNCTION WILL NEVER INCREASE WITHIN
C A TOLERABLE RANGE OF THE ARGUMENT.
C IER = 2 MAY OCCUR ALSO IF THE INTERVAL WHERE F
C INCREASES IS SMALL AND THE INITIAL ARGUMENT WAS
C RELATIVELY FAR AWAY FROM THE MINIMUM SUCH THAT THE
C MINIMUM WAS OVERLEAPED. THIS IS DUE TO THE SEARCH
C TECHNIQUE WHICH DOUBLES THE STEP SIZE UNTIL A POINT
C IS FOUND WHERE THE FUNCTION INCREASES.
C 2) THE METHOD IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE
C R. FLETCHER AND C. M. REEVES, FUNCTION MINIMIZATION BY
C CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,
C COMPUTER JOURNAL VOL. 7, ISS. 2, 1964, PP. 149-154.
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - DULFC, EMESG, MEMST
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - ENTPY, SETUP
C EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
C COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,LXLAGR,LGRAD,LHWORK,LBCKE,LPRJE
C DIMENSION XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1)
C EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1))
C
C LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE
C THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM
C ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR
C ERENT SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10**(D),
C WHERE D IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN
C FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION.
C LXLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON
C ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL
C RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION
C LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON
C THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE
C MULTIPLIERS
C LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON
C WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2*IND. OF LAGRANGE
C MULTIPLIERS)

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C      LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON
C      LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON
C      A PROJECTION ARRAY
C
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
C
C      LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
C      I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
C      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
C      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
C
C      COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
C      LOGICAL TPRINT
C
C      TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
C      1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
C      WHENEVER CHANGED
C      2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
C      4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
C      ROUTINES
C      5 - PRINT FUNCTIONS FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
C      THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
C      PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
C      6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
C      (DEBUG)
C
C      COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
C      LOGICAL TCIR
C      DIMENSION NI(1)
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
C
C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C      PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMT CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
C      LOGICAL TEMIT
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C      KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C      BY THE USER
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C      KOIM=KOIMU.
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C      VECTOR
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C      LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATEP IN BLANK COMMON
C      LCOSIN - SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATEP IN BLANK COMMON
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATEP IN BLANK COMMON
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
C      EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK
C      DIMENSION NAMED(4)
C      DATA NAMED/1P,1M,1HC,1MC/
C
C      NDATA=KOIM*NANG
C      RNX=FLOAT(NMAT)
C
C      *EST IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE MINIMUM FUNCTION VALUE
C      7000
C      EST=ALOG(RNX)
C      IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,114) EST
C
C      COMPUTE THE FUNCTION VALUE AND GRADIENT VECTOR FOR THE
C      INITIAL ARGUMENT
C
C      CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)
C
C      RESET ITERATION COUNTER
C
C      KOUNT=0
C      IER=0
C      NI=NDATA+1
C
C      START ITERATION CYCLE FOR EVERY NDATA+1 ITERATIONS
C
C      10 DO 104 I=1,NI
C
C      CALL USER (KOUNT,XLAGR(LXLAGR),FCN)
C
C      STEP ITERATION COUNTER AND SAVE FUNCTION VALUE
C
C      KOUNT=KOUNT+1
C      OLD=FCN
C      GNRM=0.
C
C      COMPUTE SQUARE OF GRADIENT AND TERMINATE IF ZERO
C
C      DD 12 J=1,NDATA
C      ISUB=LGRAD+J-1
C      12 GNRM=GNRM+GRAD(ISUB)*GRAD(ISUB)
C      IF (GNRM) 112,112,14

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C      EACH TIME THE ITERATION LOOP IS EXECUTED, THE FIRST STEP WILL
C      BE IN DIRECTION OF STEEPEST DESCENT
C
C      14 IF (I-1) 16,16,20
C      16 DO 18 J=1,NDATA
C      ISUB=LHWORR+J-1
C      ISUB2=LGRAD+J-1
C      18 HWORK(ISUB)=GRAD(ISUB2)
C      GO TO 24
C
C      FURTHER DIRECTION VECTORS WILL BE CHOSEN CORRESPONDING
C      TO THE CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHOD
C
C      20 AMBDA=GNRM/OLDG
C      DO 22 J=1,NDATA
C      ISUB=LHWORR+J-1
C      ISUB2=LGRAD+J-1
C      22 HWORK(ISUB)=AMBDA*HWORK(ISUB1)-GPAO(ISUB2)
C
C      COMPUTE TEST VALUE FOR DIRECTIONAL VECTOR AND DIRECTIONAL
C      DERIVATIVE
C
C      24 DY=0.
C      HNRM=0.
C      DO 26 J=1,NDATA
C      K=J+NDATA
C
C      SAVE THE ARGUMENT VECTOR
C
C      ISUB1=LHWORR+K-1
C      ISUB2=LXLAGR+J-1
C      ISUB3=LHWORR+J-1
C      HWORK(ISUB1)=XLAGR(ISUB2)
C      HNRM=HNRM+ABS(HWORK(ISUB3))
C      ISUB4=LGRAD+J-1
C      26 DY=DY+HWORK(ISUB3)*GRAD(ISUB4)
C
C      CHECK WHETHER THE FUNCTION WILL DECREASE STEPPING ALONG HWORK
C      AND LINEAR SEARCH ROUTINE IF NOT
C
C      IF (DY) 28,102,102
C
C      COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR USED IN LINEAR SEARCH ROUTINE
C
C      28 SNRM=1./HNRM
C
C      SEARCH FOR MINIMUM ALONG DIRECTION HWORK AND SEARCH ALONG
C      HWORK FOR POSITIVE DIRECTION DERIVATIVE
C
C      FY=FCN
C      ALFA=2.*(EST-FCN)/DY
C      AMBDA=SNRM
C
C      USE ESTIMATE FOR STEP SIZE ONLY IF IT IS POSITIVE AND .LT.SNRM.
C      OTHERWISE TAKE SNRM AS STEP SIZE.
C
C      IF (ALFA) 34,34,30
C      30 IF (ALFA-AMBDA) 32,34,32
C      32 AMBDA=ALFA
C      34 ALFA=0.
C
C      SAVE FUNCTION AND DERIVATIVE VALUES FOR OLD ARGUMENT
C
C      36 FX=FY
C      DX=DY
C
C      STEP ARGUMENT ALONG HWORK
C
C      DO 38 I=1,NDATA
C      ISUB1=LXLAGR+I-1
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+I-1
C      38 XLAGR(ISUB1)=XLAGR(ISUB1)+AMBDA*HWORK(ISUB2)
C
C      COMPUTE FUNCTION VALUE AND GRADIENT FOR NEW ARGUMENT
C
C      CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)
C      FY=FCN
C
C      COMPUTE DIRECTIONAL DERIVATIVE DY FOR NEW ARGUMENT. TERMINATE
C      SEARCH IF POSITIVE. IF DY IS ZERO THE MINIMUM IS FOUND.
C
C      DY=0.
C      DO 40 I=1,NDATA
C      ISUB1=LGRAD+I-1
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+I-1
C      40 DY=DY+GRAD(ISUB1)*HWORK(ISUB2)
C      IF (DY) 42,94,50
C
C      TERMINATE SEARCH ALSO IF THE FUNCTION VALUE INDICATES THAT A
C      MINIMUM HAS BEEN PASSED
C
C      42 IF (FY-FX) 44,50,50
C
C      REPEAT SEARCH AND DOUBLE STEP SIZE FOR FUTURE SEARCHES
C
C      44 AMBDA=AMBDA+ALFA
C      ALFA=AMBDA
C
C      TERMINATE IF THE CHANGE IN ARGUMENT GETS VERY LARGE
C
C      IF (HNRM*AMBDA-1.E10) 36,36,46
C
C      LINEAR SEARCH TECHNIQUE INDICATES THAT NO MINIMUM EXISTS
C
C      46 IER=2
C
C      RESTORE OLD VALUES OF FUNCTION AND ARGUMENTS
C
C      FCN=OLDF
C      DO 48 J=1,NDATA
C      ISUB1=LGRAD+J-1
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+J-1
C      GRAD(ISUB1)=HWORK(ISUB2)
C      ISUB1=LXLAGR+J-1
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+NDATA+J-1
C      48 XLAGR(ISUB1)=HWORK(ISUB2)
C
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,116) IER
C      CALL EMESG (45,NAMED,3)
C
C      END OF SEARCH LOOP
C
C      INTERPOLATE CUBICALLY IN THE INTERVAL DEFINED BY THE SEARCH
C      ABOVE AND COMPUTE THE ARGUMENT XLAGR FOR WHICH THE
C      INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL IS MINIMIZED
C
C      50 T=0.
C      52 IF (AMBDA) 54,94,54
C      54 Z=3.*(FX-FY)/AMBDA+DX+DY
C      ALFA=AMAXI(ABS(Z),ABS(OX),ABS(DY))
C      DALFA=(Z+2.*DX+DY)/(ALFA+ALFA)
C      IF (DALFA) 56,66,66
C
C      RESTORE OLD VALUES OF FUNCTION AND ARGUMENT

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# FTATN

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C          7169
56 DD 58 J=L,NDATA      7170
   ISUB1=LXLAGR+J-1    7171
   ISUB2=LHWORR+NDATA+J-1  7172
58 XLAGR(ISUB1)=HWORR(ISUB2) 7173
C          7174
C          7175
C          CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)  7176
C          7177
C          CHECK FOR REPEATED FAILURE OF ITERATION 7178
C          7179
60 IF (IER) 62,64,62    7179
62 WRITE (LUNOUT,122) IER 7180
   CALL EMESG (43,NAME,3) 7181
64 IER=-1              7182
   GO TO 10            7183
66 M=ALFA*SQRT(DALFA)  7184
   ALFA=OY-OX+M*M      7185
   IF (ALFA) 68,70,68  7186
68 ALFA=(OY-Z+W)/ALFA  7187
   GO TO 72            7188
70 ALFA=(Z+OY-W)/(Z+OX+Z+DY) 7189
72 ALFA=ALFA*AMBDA     7190
   DD 74 I=L,NDATA    7191
   ISUB1=LXLAGR+J-1  7192
   ISUB2=LHWORR+J-1  7193
74 XLAGR(ISUB1)=XLAGR(ISUB1)+(1-ALFA)*HWORR(ISUB2) 7194
C          7195
C          TERMINATE, IF THE VALUE OF THE ACTUAL FUNCTION AT XLAGR IS LESS
C          THAN FUNCTION VALUES AT THE INTERVAL ENDS, OTHERWISE REDUCE
C          THE INTERVAL BY CHOOSING ONE END-POINT EQUAL TO XLAGR AND
C          REPEAT THE INTERPOLATION WHICH END-POINT IS CHOSEN DEPENDS
C          ON THE VALUE OF THE FUNCTION AND ITS GRADIENT AT XLAGR. 7196
C          7197
C          CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)  7200
C          7201
C          IF (FCN-FX) 76,76,78       7202
76 IF (FCN-FY) 94,94,78               7203
C          7204
C          COMPUTE THE DIRECTIONAL DERIVATIVE 7205
C          7206
78 DALFA=0.                          7207
   DD 80 I=L,NDATA                    7208
   ISUB1=LGRAD+I-1                    7209
   ISUB2=LHWORR+I-1                    7210
80 DALFA=DALFA+GRAD(ISUB1)*HWORR(ISUB2) 7211
   IF (DALFA) 82,88,88                 7212
82 IF (FCN-FX) 86,84,88                 7213
84 IF (DX-DALFA) 86,94,88               7214
86 FX=FCN                                7215
   OX=DALFA                              7216
   T=ALFA                                7217
   AMBDA=ALFA                             7218
   GO TO 52                              7219
88 IF (FY-FCN) 92,90,92                 7220
90 IF (DY-DALFA) 92,94,92               7221
92 FY=FCN                                7222
   OY=DALFA                              7223
   AMBDA=AMBDA-ALFA                      7224
   GO TO 50                              7225
C          7226
C          TERMINATE, IF FUNCTION HAS NOT DECREASED DURING LAST ITERATION
C          OTHERWISE, SAVE GRADIENT NORM 7227
C          7228
94 IF (OLDG-FCN*ERENT) 46,60,96        7229
96 OLDG=GMRN                             7230
C          7231
C          COMPUTE DIFFERENCE OF NEW AND OLD ARGUMENT VECTOR 7232
C          7233
C          T=0.                          7234
   DD 98 J=L,NDATA                    7235
   ISUB1=LHWORR+NDATA+J-1             7236
   ISUB2=LXLAGR+J-1                    7237
   HWORR(ISUB1)=XLAGR(ISUB2)-HWORR(ISUB1) 7238
98 T=T+ABS(HWORR(ISUB1))                7239
C          7240
C          TEST LENGTH OF DIFFERENCE VECTOR IF AT LEAST NDATA+1 ITERATIONS
C          HAVE EXECUTED. TERMINATE, IF LENGTH IS LESS THAN ERENT. 7241
C          7242
C          IF (KOUNT-N1) 102,100,100     7243
100 IF (T-ERENT) 110,110,102            7244
C          7245
C          TERMINATE, IF NUMBER OF ITERATIONS WOULD EXCEED LIMIT 7246
C          7247
102 IF (KOUNT-LIMIT) 104,106,106        7248
104 IER=0                                7249
C          7250
C          END OF ITERATION CYCLE 7251
C          7252
C          START NEXT ITERATION CYCLE 7253
C          7254
C          GO TO 10                        7255
C          7256
C          NO CONVERGENCE AFTER LIMIT ITERATIONS 7257
C          7258
106 IER=-1                               7259
   IF (GNRM-ERENT) 112,112,108          7260
108 WRITE (LUNOUT,120) IER,KOUNT         7261
   CALL EMESG (44,NAME,-1)              7262
   RETURN                                 7263
C          7264
C          TEST FOR SUFFICIENTLY SMALL GRADIENT 7265
C          7266
110 IF (GNRM-ERENT) 112,112,60          7267
112 IER=0                                7268
   IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,118) KOUNT 7269
   RETURN                                 7270
C          7271
114 FORMAT (//38H THE ESTIMATE OF THE MINIMUM IS EST = ,F7.4,2H .) 7272
116 FORMAT (//27H THE ERROR PARAMETER IER = ,I3,49H MEANS THAT THE LINE
   IAR SEARCH TECHNIQUE INDICATES/3X,42HIT IS LIKELY THAT THERE EXISTS
   2 NO MINIMUM.) 7273
118 FORMAT (//50H THE OPTIMUM SOLUTION FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS/
   14X,19HAS DETERMINED IN ,I4,12H ITERATIONS.) 7274
120 FORMAT (//27H THE ERROR PARAMETER IER = ,I3,33H MEANS NO CONVERGENCE
   IE IN LIMIT = ,I4,12H ITERATIONS.) 7275
122 FORMAT (//27H THE ERROR PARAMETER IER = ,I3,38H MEANS ERRORS IN GRA
   DIENT CALCULATION.) 7276
   END                                     7277

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7279	C
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7283	C
7284	C
7285	C
7286	C
7287	C
7288	C

## SUBROUTINE FTATN (M,A,N)

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C          7289
C          7290
C          *****
C          * RECLBL VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
C          *****
C          7291
C          7292
C          THE SUBROUTINE FTATN READS FROM FILE LUNATN INTO CORE N
C          ATTENUATION FACTORS REQUIRED FOR THE ANGLE ANG(M). SEE THE
C          DESCRIPTION FOR THE SUBROUTINES EVATC, EVATN, EVATU FOR AN
C          EXPLANATION OF HOW THE FACTORS ARE EVALUATED AND SEE SUBROUTINE
C          STATN FOR A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THEY ARE STORED.
C          7293
C          7294
C          M - THE ANGLE INDEX
C          A - ARRAY OF ATTENUATION FACTORS
C          N - NUMBER OF FACTORS
C          7295
C          RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C          7296
C          7297
C          LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C          7298
C          7299
C          COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
C          COMMON WORK(1)
C          7300
C          7301
C          NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C          COMMON
C          7302
C          IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C          7303
C          NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C          7304
C          ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C          7305
C          SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C          FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C          EXECUTING.
C          7306
C          WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C          7307
C          7308
C          COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
C          LOGICAL TATEN
C          DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
C          EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))
C          7309
C          7310
C          LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
C          STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
C          7311
C          LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
C          A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
C          COEFFICIENTS
C          7312
C          TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
C          RECONSTRUCTION
C          7313
C          LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE
C          7314
C          7315
C          COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
C          7316
C          LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
C          7317
C          I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
C          OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
C          7318
C          0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
C          7319
C          7320
C          DIMENSION A(1)
C          DIMENSION NAMED(5)
C          DATA NAME/INF,IHT,IHA,IHT,IHN/
C          DATA MEQ/-1/
C          7321
C          7322
C          IF (MEQ.EQ.M) RETURN
C          IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
C          REWIND LUNATN
C          GO TO 12
C          7323
C          10 IF (M.NE.MEQ+1) CALL EMESG (27,NAME,2)
C          7324
C          7325
C          12 MEQ=M
C          READ (LUNATN) (A(K),K=1,N)
C          RETURN
C          7326
C          7327
C          END
C          7328
C          7329
C          7330

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# GETDE

## SUBROUTINE GETDE (M,D,E)

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C          7361
C          7362
C          *****
C          * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
C          *****
C          7363
C          7364
C          THE SUBROUTINE GETDE STORES THE PROJECTION DATA AND ERRORS
C          IN THE PROPER LOCATIONS IN THE ARRAYS D AND E SO THAT THE
C          SYSTEM PROJECTION AND BACK-PROJECTION ROUTINES CAN OPERATE
C          ON THE DATA. THE DATA IS PRINTED IF APPROPRIATE PRINT OPTIONS
C          HAS BEEN SELECTED BY THE USER.
C          7365
C          7366
C          THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - GETUM, EMESG, MEMST,
C          ZERO
C          7367
C          7368
C          RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C          7369
C          7370
C          LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C          7371
C          7372
C          COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
C          COMMON WORK(1)
C          7373
C          7374
C          NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C          COMMON
C          7375
C          IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C          7376
C          NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C          7377
C          ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C          7378
C          SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C          FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C          EXECUTING.
C          7379
C          WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C          7380
C          7381
C          7382
C          7383
C          7384
C          7385
C          7386
C          7387
C          7388
C          7389
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C          7392
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COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,ZTERR,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCDL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRLX,TERR,ZTERR
DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WGT(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1))
NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
TRLX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION
TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE
ZTERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION
LWGT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON
WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR)
LDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON
GRADIENT VECTOR
LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON
TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED
LCDL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CDEL IN BLANK COMMON
STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS
LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON
TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRLX)
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
LOGICAL TPRINT
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
WHENEVER CHANGED
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
ROUTINES
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
(DEBUG)
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PNID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PNID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(1) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MENST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WGT(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KDIMU
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
DIMENSION D(1),E(1)
LOGICAL T80,T132
DIMENSION NAMED(5)
DATA NAMED/IMG,1HE,1HT,1HO,1HE/
T80=TPRINT(2).AND.I80132.EQ.0
T132=TPRINT(2).AND.I80132.NE.0
CALL ZERO (D,KDIM)
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 12
DO 10 K=1,KDIM
10 E(K)=1
12 CONTINUE
ISUB1=LDATER
ISUB2=LDATER+KDIMU
CALL GETUM (M,DATER(ISUB1),DATER(ISUB2))
ISUB1=ISUB1+KMIN-KMOV-1
ISUB2=ISUB2+KMIN-KMOV-1
DO 14 K=KMIN,KMAX
DI(K)=DATER(ISUB1)
ISUB1=ISUB1+1
ISUB2=ISUB2+1
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 14
IF (DATER(ISUB2).LE.0.) GO TO 18
E(K)=DATER(ISUB2)
ISUB2=ISUB2+1
14 CONTINUE

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SUBROUTINE GETDM (M,D)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
*****

```

```

THE SUBROUTINE GETDM IS THE EQUIVALENT OF GETDE, BUT
HANDLES ONLY CHORD DATA FOR RING GEOMETRY. IF ANY ERRORS ARE
PASSED TO IT BY GETUM, THEY ARE IGNORED SINCE NO RING GEOMETRY
RECONSTRUCTION ROUTINES CAN USE ERRORS.

```

```

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - GETUM, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

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```

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,LWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

```

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COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)

```

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COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
LOGICAL TPRINT
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
WHENEVER CHANGED
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
ROUTINES
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
(DEBUG)

```

```

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WGT(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

```

```

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KDIMU.

```



AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.  
 LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR VECTOR  
 NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS  
 MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT  
 LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN  
 LLSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LSINE IN BLANK COMMON SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES  
 LCCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CCOSINE IN BLANK COMMON COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES  
 LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES  
 TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION D(1)  
 LOGICAL T80,T132  
 T80=TPRINT(2).AND.I80132.EQ.0  
 T132=TPRINT(2).AND.I80132.NE.0  
 CALL ZERO (0,NANG)  
 ISUB=LATER+NANG  
 CALL GETUM (M,DATER(LDATER),DATER(ISUB1)  
 NANG1=NANG  
 IF (M.EQ.NANG/2) NANG1=NANG/2  
 DO 10 I=1,NANG1  
 ISUB=LATER+I-1  
 O(I)=DATER(ISUB)  
 10 CONTINUE  
 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,14) M,(O(I),I=1,NANG1)  
 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,12) M,(O(I),I=1,NANG1)  
 RETURN

12 FORMAT(//32H RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED ,13,6H APART//13X,10E12,13//)  
 14 FORMAT(//32H RING DATA FOR DETECTORS SPACED ,13,6H APART//13X, 5E12,13//)  
 END

# GETUM

SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR) 7691  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 \* 7692  
 \*\*\*\*\* 7693  
 THE SUBROUTINE GETUM IS THE DATA INPUT ROUTINE FOR THE RECLBL LIBRARY. SINCE THE DATA MAY BE IN ARBITRARY FORMAT, THE USER MUST SUPPLY A GETUM ROUTINE THAT OBTAINS THE INPUT AND INSURES THAT IT IS IN THE PROPER FORMAT FOR USE BY RECLBL. IF SUCH A ROUTINE IS NOT PROVIDED, THIS ROUTINE WILL BE LOADED AND WHEN INVOKED WILL GENERATE A FATAL ERROR.  
 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG  
 RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP  
 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN  
 COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132  
 LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT  
 I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF OUTPUT ON LUNOUT  
 0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)  
 DIMENSION NAMED(5)  
 DATA NAMED/1MG,1ME,1MT,1MU,1MH/  
 WRITE (LUNOUT,10)  
 CALL EMESG (39,NAMED,1)  
 RETURN

10 FORMAT(//10X,65HA DATA INPUT SUBROUTINE NAMED GETUM MUST BE SUPPLIED BY THE USER.)  
 END

# GINV

SUBROUTINE GINV (A,U,IFLAG,ATEMP,NR,NC) 7728  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 \* 7729  
 \*\*\*\*\* 7730  
 THE SUBROUTINE GINV CALCULATES THE GENERALIZED INVERSE OF THE MATRIX A AND STORES THE TRANSPOSE OF IT IN THE MATRIX A. THIS CODE IS A MODIFICATION OF THE ALGORITHM OF B. RUST, W. R. BURRUS, AND C. SCHNEEBERGER, A SIMPLE ALGORITHM COMPUTING THE GENERALIZED INVERSE OF A MATRIX, COMM ACH, 9(1966), PP 381-386.  
 A - MATRIX  
 U - BOOKKEEPING MATRIX  
 IFLAG - TEMPORARY WORKING STORAGE  
 ATEMP - TEMPORARY WORKING STORAGE  
 NR - THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN THE MATRIX A  
 NC - THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN THE MATRIX A  
 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - DOT, ZERO  
 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN  
 DIMENSION A(NR,NC),U(NC,NC),IFLAG(NC),ATEMP(NC) 7752  
 7753

CALL ZERO (U,NC\*\*2) 7754  
 DO 10 I=1,NC 7755  
 10 U(I,1)=1.0 7756  
 7757  
 DO 12 J=1,NC 7758  
 DOT1=DOT(A(I,J),1,A(I,J),1,NR) 7759  
 IF (DOT1.GT.0.) GO TO 14 7760  
 12 CONTINUE 7761  
 RETURN 7762  
 7763  
 14 JFLAG=J 7764  
 FAC=1./SQRT(DOT1) 7765  
 DO 16 I=1,NR 7766  
 T=A(I,JFLAG) 7767  
 A(I,JFLAG)=A(I,1) 7768  
 16 A(1,1)=FAC\*T 7769  
 U(1,1)=FAC 7770  
 IFLAG(1)=1 7771  
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# GRADY

SUBROUTINE GRADY (X,PRJ,BCK,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER) 7827  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 \* 7828  
 \*\*\*\*\* 7829  
 THE SUBROUTINE GRADY RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X BY MINIMIZING A CHI-SQUARE USING THE METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENT. THE ALGORITHM HAS THE OPTION OF MINIMIZING A CHI-SQUARE BY METHOD OF STEEPEST DESCENT WHERE THE PARAMETERS X HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A NEW SPACE BY Y=DX. THE MATRIX D WHICH DEFINES THE TRANSFORMATION IS A DIAGONAL MATRIX SUCH THAT D(I) = SORT(M(I,1)) WHERE CHISQ = X M X - V X + C. THIS IS THE SAME ALGORITHM DUE TO GOITTEIN - THREE-DIMENSIONAL DENSITY RECONSTRUCTION FROM A SERIES OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL PROJECTIONS, NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS 101(1972) 509-518.  
 X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY  
 PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE  
 BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE  
 ISTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS  
 IRLX - IRLX IS NON-ZERO FOR ITERATIVE RELAXATION  
 IERR - IERR IS NON-ZERO FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE  
 IZER - IZER IS EQUAL TO 0 IF INITIAL SOLUTION EQUALS 0  
 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISQ, DOT, EMESG, LGTGT, ACHEK, SETIT, USER  
 RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP  
 EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ  
 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN  
 COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IWUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP  
 COMMON WRK(1)  
 NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK COMMON  
 IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON  
 NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE.  
 ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP 2HOK. SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE EXECUTING.  
 WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY  
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COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCDEL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRLX,TERR,TZER
DIMENSION MGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1)
EQUIVALENCE (MGT(1),MGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1))
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COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT,I80132
LNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
        OUTPUT ON LNOUT
        0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
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COMMON/PTRCON/NDIM,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (MGT(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PHID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
        NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
        THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
        IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
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COMMON/STRCON/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE
TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
        SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.
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COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
        LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (MGT(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
        0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
        1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
        2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
        3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
        BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
        PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
        AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
        IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
        ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
        ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU*FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
        THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
        IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
        THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
        IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
        TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
        KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
        PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
        INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
        VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
        PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
        SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
        COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
        USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
        FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
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EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK
DIMENSION X(1)
DIMENSION NAMED(9)
DATA NAMED/IME,IMH,IMD,IM,IMG,IMR,IMA,IMD,IMY/
DATA IOK/2HDK/
*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMSG (1,NAMED(5),1)
CALL LGTX (NAMED(5),5)
NSTP=ISTP
TRLX=IRLX.NE.0
TERR=IERR.NE.0
TZER=IZER.EQ.0
WRITE (LNOUT,34)
WRITE (LNOUT,36) NSTP
IF (TRLX) WRITE (LNOUT,38) IRLX
IF (.NOT. TRLX) WRITE (LNOUT,40) IRLX
IF (TERR) WRITE (LNOUT,42) IERR
IF (.NOT. TERR) WRITE (LNOUT,44) IERR
IF (TZER) WRITE (LNOUT,46) IZER
IF (.NOT. TZER) WRITE (LNOUT,48) IZER
CALL RCHEK (BCK,PRJ,1)
CALL MEMST (LPROJ,2*KDIM)
IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LWGT,KDIM*NANG)
IF (TRLX) CALL MEMST (LTRAN,NMAT)
CALL MEMST (LDEL,NMAT)
CALL MEMST (LTEMP,NMAT)
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 32
IF (TCIR.AND..NOT.TZER) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)
CALL SETIT (X,CHI,PRJ,BCK)
ITER=0

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7874 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
7875 .CALL USER (ITER,X,CHI)
7876 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)
7877 IF (NSTP.LE.0) WRITE (LNOUT,50)
7878 IF (NSTP.LE.0) CALL EMSG (5,NAMED(5),1)
7879
7880 10 DELSQ=DOT(DEL(LDEL),1,DEL(LDEL),1,NMAT)
7881
7882 *PROJECTION OF THE GRADIENT THEN BACKPROJECTION
7883
7884 IF (.NOT. TRLX) GO TO 14
7885 DO 12 I=1,NMAT
7886 ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
7887 ISUB2=LTRAN+I-1
7888
7889 12 DEL (ISUB1)=DEL (ISUB1)+TRAN (ISUB2)
7890 14 CONTINUE
7891 DO 18 M=1,NANG
7892 CALL PRJ (DEL (LDEL),PROJ (LPROJ),M)
7893 IF (.NOT. TERR) GO TO 18
7894 DO 16 I=1,KDIM
7895 ISUB1=LPROJ+I-1
7896 ISUB2=LWGT+(M-1)*KDIM+I-1
7897 ISUB3=LTEMP+I-1
7898 16 PROJ (ISUB1)=PROJ (ISUB1)+MGT (ISUB2)
7899 18 CALL BCK (TEMP (LTEMP),PROJ (LPROJ),M)
7900 DOTP=DOT (DEL (LDEL),1,TEMP (LTEMP),1,NMAT)
7901 IF (ABS (DOTP).GT.0.) GO TO 20
7902 WRITE (LNOUT,52)
7903 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
7904 GO TO 32
7905 20 P=DELSQ/DOTP
7906
7907 *THE NEW SOLUTION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
7908
7909 DO 22 I=1,NMAT
7910 ISUB=LDEL+I-1
7911 22 X(I)=X(I)+P*DEL (ISUB)
7912 IF (.NOT. TRLX) GO TO 26
7913 DO 24 I=1,NMAT
7914 ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
7915 ISUB2=LTRAN+I-1
7916 ISUB3=LTEMP+I-1
7917 24 DEL (ISUB1)=DEL (ISUB1)/TRAN (ISUB2)-P*TEMP (ISUB3)*TRAN (ISUB2)
7918 GO TO 30
7919 26 DO 28 I=1,NMAT
7920 ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
7921 ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
7922 28 DEL (ISUB1)=DEL (ISUB1)-P*TEMP (ISUB2)
7923
7924 *THE NEW CHI-SQUARE
7925
7926 30 ITER=ITER+1
7927 CHI=CHI+P*DELSQ
7928 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
7929 CALL USER (ITER,X,CHI)
7930 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)
7931 IF (ITER.LT.NSTP) GO TO 10
7932 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
7933
7934 32 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
7935 IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LWGT,0)
7936 IF (TRLX) CALL MEMST (LTRAN,0)
7937 CALL MEMST (LDEL,0)
7938 CALL MEMST (LTEMP,0)
7939 TARR=.FALSE.
7940
7941 CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
7942 WRITE (LNOUT,54) MAXFW
7943 CALL LGTX (NAMED,5)
7944 RETURN
7945
7946 34 FORMAT (///11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY//19X,1IHDESCR
7947 IPTION/1X)
7948 36 FORMAT (9H ISTEP = ,16,4X,25HNUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS)
7949 38 FORMAT (9H IRLX = ,16,4X,27HITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD)
7950 40 FORMAT (9H IRLX = ,16,4X,25HITERATIVE GRADIENT METHOD)
7951 42 FORMAT (9H IERR = ,16,4X,15HUSE ERROR ARRAY)
7952 44 FORMAT (9H IERR = ,16,4X,22HDO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY)
7953 46 FORMAT (9H IZER = ,16,4X,24HINITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO)
7954 48 FORMAT (9H IZER = ,16,4X,23HINITIAL SOLUTION SUPPLIED BY USER)
7955 50 FORMAT (///10X,27HTHE NUMBER OF STEPS NSTP = ,13,16H IS LESS THAN 0.
7956 1)
7957 52 FORMAT (///1X,44H***THE GRADIENT IS EQUAL TO ZERO***
7958 54 FORMAT (///10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
7959 122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
7960 END
7961
7962 SUBROUTINE GVERS (X,XE,PRJ,BCK,CHISQ,IERR)
7963 *****
7964 RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 17OCT77 *
7965 *****
7966 THE SUBROUTINE GVERS RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X USING
7967 GENERALIZED MATRIX INVERSION.
7968
7969 X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
7970 XE - ARRAY IN WHICH ERRORS ON THE RECONSTRUCTED VALUES
7971 ARE RETURNED IF IERR IS SET TO 2. SHOULD BE THE
7972 SAME DIMENSION AS X.
7973 PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
7974 BCK - THE BACK PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
7975 CHISQ - THE RESULTING CHI-SQUARE
7976 IERR - ERROR INDICATOR, SET AS FOLLOWS
7977 1 - INPUT DATA UNCERTAINTIES USED, BUT NO ERRORS
7978 CALCULATED FOR RECONSTRUCTED VALUES
7979 2 - INPUT DATA UNCERTAINTIES USED AND ERRORS ARE
7980 CALCULATED FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED VALUES.
7981 OTHERWISE - INPUT DATA UNCERTAINTIES NOT USED AND
7982 ERRORS NOT CALCULATED
7983
7984 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMSG,GETDE,GINV,
7985 LGTX, MEMST, RCHEK, ZERO
7986 RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
7987
7988 EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
7989 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
7990
7991 8096
7992 8097
7993 8098
7994 8099
7995 8100
7996 8101
7997 8102
7998 8103
7999 8104
8000 8105
8001 8106
8002 8107
8003 8108
8004 8109
8005 8110
8006 8111
8007 8112
8008 8113
8009 8114
8010 8115
8011 8116
8012 8117
8013 8118
8014 8119
8015 8120
8016 8121
8017 8122
8018 8123
8019 8124
8020 8125
8021 8126
8022 8127
8023 8128
8024 8129

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COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAD,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
C
C
C   NWORK   - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C           COMMON
C   IMUSED  - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C   NFLOAD  - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C   ISETUP  - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS SETUP = 2HOK.
C           SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C           FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C           EXECUTING.
C   WORK    - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
COMMON/GNVCOM/LGMAT,LUMAT,IGFLG,KIGFLG,LGTEMP,LGVEC
DIMENSION GNAT(1),UMAT(1),IGFLG(1),GTEMP(1),GVEC(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),GNAT(1),UMAT(1),IGFLG(1),GTEMP(1),GVEC(1))
C
C   LGMAT   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GNAT IN BLANK COMMON
C           MATRIX TO INVERT IN GVERS
C   LUMAT   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY UMAT IN BLANK COMMON
C           BOOKKEEPING MATRIX FOR GVERS
C   IGFLG   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY IGFLG IN BLANK COMMON
C           FLAGS FOR GVERS
C   KIGFLG  - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE IGFLG
C           IS AN INTEGER
C   LGTEMP  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GTEMP IN BLANK COMMON
C           TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR GVERS
C   LGVEC   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GVEC IN BLANK COMMON
C           PROJECTION STORAGE FOR GVERS
C
COMMON/ITRCOM/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDL,LTMP,LCDEL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRCX,TERR,TZER
DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1))
C
C   NSTP   - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
C   TRCX   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION
C   TERR   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE
C   TZER   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION
C   LWGT   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON
C           WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR)
C   LDL    - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON
C           GRADIENT VECTOR
C   LTMP   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON
C           TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED
C   LCDEL  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COEL IN BLANK COMMON
C           STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS
C   LTRAN  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON
C           TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRCX)
C
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
          OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
          0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1))
C
C   NDIMU  - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C   NDIM   - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C   PWID   - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C   TCIR   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C   NMAT   - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C   LNI    - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C           NI(I,J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C           THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C   KNI    - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C           IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE
TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
          SETS TRAN(1) = .TRUE.
C
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,WANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C   IGEOM  - GEOMETRY FLAG
C   0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C   1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C   2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C   3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C   KDIMU  - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C           BY THE USER
C   AXISU  - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C           PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C           AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C           IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C   BWID   - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C   KMOV   - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C           ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
C           ARRAY (AXISU).  AXIS = AXISU+FLOWAT(KMOV)
C   KMIN   - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C           THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C           IS GOING TO BE USED.
C   KMAX   - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C           THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C           IS GOING TO BE USED.
C   KDIM   - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C           TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C           KDIM=KDIMU.
C   AXIS   - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C           PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C   LPROJ  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C           INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C           VECTOR
C   WANG   - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C   MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C   LANG   - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON
C           PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C   LSINE  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C           SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C   LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C           COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C   LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C           USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C   TEMIT  - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C           FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
EXTERNAL BCK,PRJ
DIMENSION X(1),XE(1),NAMER(5)
LOGICAL TERR1,TERR2
DATA NAMER/1HE,1HN,1HD,1H ,1HG,1HV,1HE,1HR,1HS/
DATA 1DX/2HOK/

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

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8130 IF (ISETUP.NE.1OK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1)
8131
8132 TERR1=IERR.EQ-1
8133 TERR2=IERR.EQ-2
8134 TERR=TERR1.OR.TERR2
C
C   CALL LGTXT (NAMER(5),5)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,26)
C   IF (TERR1) WRITE (LUNOUT,28) IERR
C   IF (TERR2) WRITE (LUNOUT,30) IERR
C   IF (.NOT.TERR) WRITE (LUNOUT,32) IERR
C
C   CALL RCHK (BCK,PRJ,1)
C
C   NDAT=KDIM*NANG
C   CALL MEMST (LGMAT,NDAT*NMAT)
C   CALL MEMST (LUMAT,NMAT*2)
C   CALL MEMST (KIGFLG,NMAT)
C   CALL MEMST (LGTEMP,NMAT)
C   IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LGVEC,2*NDAT)
C   IF (.NOT.TERR) CALL MEMST (LGVEC,NDAT)
C   IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LPROJ,2*KDIM)
C   IF (.NOT.TERR) CALL MEMST (LPROJ,KDIM)
C   IF (TSTORE) GO TO 24
C
C   CALL ZERO (UMAT(LUMAT),KDIM)
C   NMW=
C   DO 12 M=1,NANG
C   ISUB=LPROJ+KDIM
C   CALL GETDE (M,PROJ(LPROJ),PROJ(ISUB))
C
C   DO 12 K=1,KDIM
C   KMKM=1
C   CALL ZERO (GTEMP(LGTEMP),NMAT)
C   ISUB=LUMAT+K-1
C   UMAT(ISUB)=1.
C   CALL BCK (GTEMP(LGTEMP),UMAT(LUMAT),M)
C   UMAT(ISUB)=0.
C
C   FAC=1.
C   IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 10
C   ISUB=LPROJ+KDIM*K-1
C   FAC=1./PROJ(ISUB)
C   ISUB=LGVEC+K*NMAT-1
C   GVEC(ISUB)=FAC
C
C   10 ISUB1=LGVEC+K*M-1
C   ISUB2=LPROJ+K-1
C   GVEC(ISUB1)=FAC*PROJ(ISUB2)
C
C   ISUB1=LGMAT+K*M-1
C   ISUB2=LGTEMP
C   DO 12 I,J=1,NMAT
C   GNAT(I,ISUB1)=FAC*GTEMP(ISUB2)
C   ISUB1=ISUB1+NDAT
C   ISUB2=ISUB2+1
C   12 CONTINUE
C
C   CALL GINV (GNAT(LGMAT),UMAT(LUMAT),IGFLG(LGFLG),GTEMP(LGTEMP),NDA
C   IT,NMAT)
C
C   ISUB=LGMAT
C   DO 14 I,J=1,NMAT
C   X(I,J)=DOT(GVEC(LGVEC),1,GNAT(ISUB),1,NDAT)
C   IF (TERR2) XE(I,J)=SORT(DOT(GMAT(ISUB),1,NDAT))
C   14 ISUB=ISUB+NDAT
C
C   CHISO=0.
C   IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 18
C
C   DO 16 M=1,NANG
C   CALL PRJ (X,PROJ(LPROJ),M)
C   ISUB=LPROJ
C   ISUB2=LGVEC+NDAT+KDIM*(M-1)
C   ISUB3=ISUB2-NDAT
C   DO 16 K=1,KDIM
C   CHISO=CHISO+PROJ(ISUB1)*GVEC(ISUB2)-GVEC(ISUB3)**2
C   ISUB1=ISUB1+1
C   ISUB2=ISUB2+1
C   16 ISUB3=ISUB3+1
C   GO TO 22
C
C   18 DO 20 M=1,NANG
C   CALL PRJ (X,PROJ(LPROJ),M)
C   ISUB=LPROJ
C   ISUB3=LGVEC+KDIM*(M-1)
C   DO 20 K=1,KDIM
C   CHISO=CHISO+PROJ(ISUB1)-GVEC(ISUB3)**2
C   ISUB1=ISUB1+1
C   20 ISUB3=ISUB3+1
C
C   22 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
C   IF (TCIR.AND.TERR2) CALL CISQ (XE,XE,1)
C
C   24 CALL MEMST (LGMAT,0)
C   CALL MEMST (LUMAT,0)
C   CALL MEMST (KIGFLG,0)
C   CALL MEMST (LGTEMP,0)
C   CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
C   CALL MEMST (LGVEC,0)
C   CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
C   WRITE (LUNOUT,34) MAXFW
C   CALL LGTXT (NAMER,9)
C   TERR=.FALSE.
C   RETURN
C
C   26 FORMAT(////11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GVERS//19X,11HDESCRIP
C   TION/)
C   28 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,4X,42HUSE UNCERTAINTIES, DO NOT CALCULATE ER
C   RORS)
C   30 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,4X,38HUSE UNCERTAINTIES AND CALCULATE ERRORS
C   )
C   32 FORMAT(9H IERR - ,16,4X,24HDO NOT USE UNCERTAINTIES)
C   34 FORMAT(////10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,I7,
C   12H) FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
C   3880
C   8371
C   8372
C   8373
C   8374
C   8375
C   8376
C   8377
C   8378
C   8379
C   8380
C   8381

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# HAM

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SUBROUTINE HAM (H,XI,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE HAM EVALUATES AT THE POINT XI THE VALUE OF
THE FILTER OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE HAMMING WINDOW BY THE
ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE MEASURE, ABS(XI).
.....
H - THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE
XI - THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
M - HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES
.LE. 0 THE FLAGS ARE RETURNED IN H
.GT. 0 THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS RETURNED IN H
.....
THE FILTER PARAMETER FREQ IS PASSED IN THE COMMON BLOCK FILCOM.
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUR
COMMON WORK(I)
.....
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUR - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK
.....
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
.....
COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FREQ,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT
DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1))
.....
ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
FREQ - FILTER PARAMETER
LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION
NDIM X NDIM
LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE
LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
.....
DIMENSION H(I)
BCK/PRJ/CNV/2DF,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE J FLAGS RETURNED IN H
IF M.LE.0
.....
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/3,-1,0,-1,0
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
PI=.5*ATAN(1.)
HA=0.
IF (XI.GT.FREQ) GO TO 12
HA=.54+.46*COS(PI*XI/FREQ)*XI
IF (HA) 10,12,12
10 HA=0.
12 H(I)=HA
RETURN
14 DO 16 I=1,4
16 H(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```

# HAN

```

SUBROUTINE HAN (H,XI,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE HAN EVALUATES AT THE POINT XI THE VALUE OF
THE FILTER OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE HANN WINDOW BY THE
ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE MEASURE, ABS(XI).
.....
H - THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE
XI - THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
M - HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES
.LE. 0 THE FLAGS ARE RETURNED IN H
.GT. 0 THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS RETURNED IN H
.....
THE FILTER PARAMETER FREQ IS PASSED IN THE COMMON BLOCK FILCOM.
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUR
COMMON WORK(I)
.....
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUR - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK
.....
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
.....

```

```

COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FREQ,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT
DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1))
.....
ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
FREQ - FILTER PARAMETER
LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION
NDIM X NDIM
LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE
LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
.....
DIMENSION H(I)
BCK/PRJ/CNV/2DF,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE J FLAGS RETURNED IN H
IF M.LE.0
.....
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/3,-1,0,-1,0
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 14
PI=.5*ATAN(1.)
HA=0.
IF (XI.GT.FREQ) GO TO 12
HA=.54+.46*COS(PI*XI/FREQ)*XI
IF (HA) 10,12,12
10 HA=0.
12 H(I)=HA
RETURN
14 DO 16 I=1,4
16 H(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

```

# IOCTL

```

FUNCTION IOCTL (IDEC)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE FUNCTION IOCTL RETURNS A NUMBER WHOSE DECIMAL DIGITS
REPRESENT THE OCTAL DIGITS OF IDEC. BY USING THIS FUNCTION
THE RESULT CAN BE PRINTED IN I-FORMAT GIVING THE OCTAL
REPRESENTATION OF IDEC.
.....
IDEC - DECIMAL REPRESENTATION OF THE VALUE TO BE CONVERTED
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
ID=MOD(IDEDEC,8)
ID=IDEC/8
DO 10 I=1,19
IF (ID.EQ.0) GO TO 12
L=MOD(ID,8)
ID=ID/L
10 ID=ID/8
12 IOCTL=ID
RETURN
END

```

# LAKS

```

SUBROUTINE LAKS (X,RA,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
SUBROUTINE LAKS GENERATES THE CONVOLUTION AND WEIGHT
FUNCTIONS FOR CONVOLUTION RECONSTRUCTION OF FAN BEAM DATA.
TWO DIFFERENT SETS OF FUNCTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR CURVED AND
FLAT DETECTORS. THESE FUNCTIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE ARTICLE BY
HERMAN, LAKSHMINARAYANAN AND NARASIMHAN, COMPUT. BIO. MED.,
VOL. 6, P. 255, (1976).
.....
X - ARRAY IN WHICH THE CONVOLUTION AND WEIGHT FUNCTIONS
ARE RETURNED
RA(1) - DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION
(PPOSITIVE FOR CURVED DETECTOR, NEGATIVE FOR FLAT
DETECTOR)
RA(2) - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS
M - IF M IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO THEN FLAGS ARE
RETURNED IN THE ARRAY X. OTHERWISE THE
CONVOLUTION FUNCTION (LENGTH=2*M-1) AND THE
WEIGHT FUNCTION (LENGTH=M) ARE RETURNED
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
DIMENSION X(1),RA(2)
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/2,-1,0,-1,0
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 22
R=ABS(RA(1))
AX=RA(2)
ALPHA=1./R
PI=.5*ATAN(1.)
M1=M-1
M2=M+1

```

```
C
ISUB1=M1-1
ISUB2=M2+1
DO 10 K=2,M1,2
X(I SUB1)=0.
X(I SUB2)=0.
ISUB1=ISUB1-2
ISUB2=ISUB2+2
10 ISUB2=ISUB2+2
X(M)=.25*PI
ISUB1=M1
ISUB2=M2
IF (RA(1),LT.,0.) GO TO 16
C
*CURVED DETECTOR
DO 12 K=1,M1,2
X(I SUB1)=-ALPHA**2/(PI*SIN(FLOAT(K)*ALPHA)**2)
X(I SUB2)=X(I SUB1)
ISUB1=ISUB1-2
ISUB2=ISUB2+2
12 ISUB2=ISUB2+2
ISUB=2*M
DO 14 K=1,M
X(I SUB)=COS(FLOAT(K)-AXI)*ALPHA
14 ISUB=ISUB+1
RETURN
C
*FLAT DETECTOR
DO 18 K=1,M1,2
X(I SUB1)=1./PI*FLOOR(K)**2
X(I SUB2)=X(I SUB1)
ISUB1=ISUB1-2
ISUB2=ISUB2+2
18 ISUB=2*M
DO 20 K=1,M
X(I SUB)=1./SQRT(1.+(FLOOR(K)-AXI)*ALPHA)**2
20 ISUB=ISUB+1
RETURN
C
DO 24 I=1,4
24 X(I)=FLAGSI
RETURN
END
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```
SUBROUTINE LGTXT (MSG,LEN)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
*****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE LGTXT WRITES OUT LARGER-THAN-LIFE TEXT
C ON THE FILE LUNOUT. THE TEXT IS EXPECTED TO BE FOUND IN THE
C ARRAY MSG, ONE CHARACTER PER WORD, IN A1 FORMAT. THE NUMBER
C OF CHARACTERS IS LEN WHICH MUST BE NO LARGER THAN 20.
C
MSG = TEXT ARRAY WITH EACH WORD CONTAINING ONE CHARACTER
LEFT JUSTIFIED WITH BLANK FILL
LEN = NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN MSG
C
LANGUAGE = FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
C
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2H0K.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2H0K BEFORE
EXECUTING.
C
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,IBO132
C
LUNOUT = LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
IBO132 = FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
C
INTEGER MSG(1),CHAR(3,5,47),LETR(47),INDX(20),IBUF(60)
C
INTEGER A(15),B(15),C(15),D(15),E(15),F(15),G(15),H(15),I(15),
J(15),K(15),L(15),M(15),N(15),O(15),P(15),Q(15),R(15),
S(15),T(15),U(15),V(15),W(15),X(15),Y(15),Z(15)
C
INTEGER N0(15),N1(15),N2(15),N3(15),N4(15),N5(15),N6(15),N7(15),
N8(15),N9(15),PL(15),PM(15),AS(15),SL(15),OP(15),CP(15),
DS(15),EQ(15),BL(15),CM(15),PD(15)
C
EQUIVALENCE ((A(1),CHAR(1,1,1)),(B(1),CHAR(1,1,21)),
(C(1),CHAR(1,1,33)),(D(1),CHAR(1,1,45)),(E(1),CHAR(1,1,57)),
(F(1),CHAR(1,1,69)),(G(1),CHAR(1,1,81)),(H(1),CHAR(1,1,93)),
(I(1),CHAR(1,1,105)),(J(1),CHAR(1,1,117)),(K(1),CHAR(1,1,129)),
(L(1),CHAR(1,1,141)),(M(1),CHAR(1,1,153)),(N(1),CHAR(1,1,165)),
(O(1),CHAR(1,1,177)),(P(1),CHAR(1,1,189)),(Q(1),CHAR(1,1,201)),
(R(1),CHAR(1,1,213)),(S(1),CHAR(1,1,225)),(T(1),CHAR(1,1,237)),
(U(1),CHAR(1,1,249)),(V(1),CHAR(1,1,261)),(W(1),CHAR(1,1,273)),
(X(1),CHAR(1,1,285)),(Y(1),CHAR(1,1,297)),(Z(1),CHAR(1,1,309)))
C
EQUIVALENCE ((N0(1),CHAR(1,1,271)),(N1(1),CHAR(1,1,283)),
(N2(1),CHAR(1,1,295)),(N3(1),CHAR(1,1,307)),(N4(1),CHAR(1,1,319)),
(N5(1),CHAR(1,1,331)),(N6(1),CHAR(1,1,343)),(N7(1),CHAR(1,1,355)),
(N8(1),CHAR(1,1,367)),(N9(1),CHAR(1,1,379)),(PL(1),CHAR(1,1,391)),
(PM(1),CHAR(1,1,403)),(AS(1),CHAR(1,1,415)),(SL(1),CHAR(1,1,427)),
(OP(1),CHAR(1,1,439)),(CP(1),CHAR(1,1,451)),(DS(1),CHAR(1,1,463)),
(EQ(1),CHAR(1,1,475)),(BL(1),CHAR(1,1,487)),(CM(1),CHAR(1,1,500)),
(PD(1),CHAR(1,1,512)))
C
DATA LETR/1HA,1HB,1HC,1HD,1HE,1HF,1HG,1HH,1HI,1HJ,1HK,1HL,1HM,1HN,
1
1H2,1H3,1H4,1H5,1H6,1H7,1H8,1H9,1HA,1HB,1HC,1HD,1HE,1HF,1HG,1H,
1
1H,1HM,1HN,1HM,1HN/
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8705
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DATA A /2H A,2HAAA,2H , 2HA , 2H , 2HA , 2HA , 2H , 2HA , 8708
1 2HAA,2HAA,2HA , 2HA , 2H , 2HA / 8709
DATA B /2HBB,2HBB,2H , 2HB , 2H , 2HB , 2HBB,2HBB,2H , 8710
1 2HB , 2H , 2HB , 2HBB,2HBB,2H / 8711
DATA C /2H C,2HCC,2H , 2HC , 2H , 2HC , 2HC , 2H , 2H , 8712
1 2HC , 2H , 2HC , 2H , 2HCC,2H / 8713
DATA D /2HDD,2HDD,2H , 2HD , 2H , 2HD , 2HD , 2H , 2HD , 8714
1 2HD , 2H , 2HD , 2HDD,2HDD,2H / 8715
DATA E /2HEE,2HEE,2HE , 2HE , 2H , 2HE , 2HEE,2HE , 2H , 8716
1 2HE , 2H , 2HE , 2HEE,2HEE,2HE / 8717
DATA F /2HFF,2HFF,2HF , 2HF , 2H , 2HF , 2HF , 2HFF,2HF , 2H , 8718
1 2HF , 2H , 2HF , 2HF , 2H , 2HF / 8719
DATA G /2HG,2HGG,2HG , 2HG , 2H , 2HG , 2HG , 2H , 2H , 8720
1 2HG , 2H , 2HG , 2H , 2HGG,2HG / 8721
DATA H /2HH,2HH,2HH , 2HH , 2H , 2HH , 2HH , 2HHH,2HHH,2HH , 8722
1 2HH , 2H , 2HH , 2HH , 2HH , 2HH / 8723
DATA I /2HI,2HI,2HI , 2HI , 2H , 2HI , 2HI , 2H , 2HI , 2H , 8724
1 2H , 2HI , 2H , 2H , 2HI,2H / 8725
DATA J /2HJ,2HJ,2HJ , 2HJ , 2H , 2HJ , 2HJ , 2H , 2H , 2HJ , 8726
1 2HJ , 2H , 2HJ , 2H , 2HJ,2H / 8727
DATA K /2HK,2HK,2HK , 2HK , 2H , 2HK , 2HK , 2HK , 2H , 2H , 8728
1 2HK , 2H , 2HK , 2HK , 2H , 2HK / 8729
DATA L /2HL,2HL,2HL , 2HL , 2H , 2HL , 2H , 2HL , 2H , 2H , 8730
1 2HL , 2H , 2H , 2HL,2HL,2HL / 8731
DATA M /2HM,2HM,2HM , 2HM , 2H , 2HM , 2HM , 2HM , 2HM , 2HM , 8732
1 2HM , 2H , 2HM , 2HM , 2HM,2HM / 8733
DATA N /2HN,2HN,2HN , 2HN , 2H , 2HN , 2HN , 2HN , 2HN , 2HN , 8734
1 2HN , 2H , 2HN , 2HN , 2HN,2HN / 8735
DATA O /2HOO,2HOO,2HO , 2HO , 2H , 2HO , 2HO , 2HO , 2H , 2HO , 8736
1 2HO , 2H , 2HO , 2HO,2HO,2HO / 8737
DATA P /2HPP,2HPP,2HP , 2HP , 2H , 2HP , 2HP , 2HPP,2HP , 2H , 8738
1 2HP , 2H , 2HP , 2HP , 2H , 2HP / 8739
DATA Q /2HQ,2HQ,2HQ , 2HQ , 2H , 2HQ , 2HQ , 2HQ , 2H , 2HQ , 8740
1 2HQ , 2H , 2HQ , 2H , 2HQ,2HQ / 8741
DATA R /2HRR,2HRR,2HR , 2HR , 2H , 2HR , 2HR , 2HRR,2HRR,2H , 8742
1 2HR , 2H , 2HR , 2HR , 2H , 2HR / 8743
DATA S /2HS,2HS,2HS , 2HS , 2H , 2HS , 2HS , 2H , 2HS , 2H , 8744
1 2H , 2HS , 2H , 2HS,2HS / 8745
DATA T /2HTT,2HTT,2HT , 2HT , 2H , 2HT , 2HT , 2H , 2HT , 2H , 8746
1 2HT , 2H , 2HT , 2H , 2HT,2H / 8747
DATA U /2HU,2HU,2HU , 2HU , 2H , 2HU , 2HU , 2HU , 2H , 2HU , 8748
1 2HU , 2H , 2HU , 2HU , 2H , 2HU,2H / 8749
DATA V /2HV,2HV,2HV , 2HV , 2H , 2HV , 2HV , 2H , 2H , 2H , 8750
1 2H , 2H , 2H , 2HV,2H / 8751
DATA W /2HW,2HW,2HW , 2HW , 2H , 2HW , 2HW , 2HW , 2H , 2H , 8752
1 2H , 2H , 2HW , 2H , 2HW,2H / 8753
DATA X /2HX,2HX,2HX , 2HX , 2H , 2HX , 2HX , 2H , 2HX , 2H , 8754
1 2H , 2H , 2HX , 2H , 2HX,2H / 8755
DATA Y /2HY,2HY,2HY , 2HY , 2H , 2HY , 2HY , 2H , 2HY , 2H , 8756
1 2H , 2H , 2HY , 2H , 2HY,2H / 8757
DATA Z /2HZZ,2HZZ,2HZ , 2HZ , 2H , 2HZ , 2HZ , 2H , 2HZ , 2H , 8758
1 2H , 2HZ , 2H , 2HZ,2HZ,2HZ / 8759
DATA NO/2H0,2H00,2H0 , 2H0 , 2H , 2H0 , 2H0 , 2H , 2H , 2H0 , 8760
1 2H0 , 2H , 2H0 , 2H , 0,2H00,2H / 8761
DATA N1/2H1,2H1,2H1 , 2H1 , 2H , 2H1 , 2H1 , 2H , 2H1 , 2H , 8762
1 2H1 , 2H , 2H1 , 2H1 , 2H , 2H1 / 8763
DATA N2/2H2,2H22,2H2 , 2H2 , 2H , 2H2 , 2H2 , 2H , 2H22,2H2 , 8764
1 2H , 2H , 2H , 2H2,2H2,2H2 / 8765
DATA N3/2H33,2H33,2H3 , 2H , 2H , 2H3 , 2H , 2H , 3,2H , 8766
1 2H3 , 2H , 2H3 , 2H , 2H3,2H / 8767
DATA N4/2H4,2H44,2H4 , 2H , 2H , 2H4 , 2H , 2H , 4,2H , 8768
1 2H4 , 2H , 2H4 , 2H , 2H4,2H / 8769
DATA N5/2H55,2H55,2H5 , 2H , 2H , 2H5 , 2H , 2H5,2H5,2H , 8770
1 2H , 2H , 2H5 , 2H , 2H5,2H / 8771
DATA N6/2H6,2H6,2H6 , 2H6 , 2H , 2H6 , 2H6 , 2H , 6,2H6,2H , 8772
1 2H6 , 2H , 2H6 , 2H , 2H6,2H / 8773
DATA N7/2H77,2H77,2H7 , 2H , 2H , 2H7 , 2H , 2H , 7,2H , 8774
1 2H , 2H , 2H7 , 2H , 2H , 2H7 / 8775
DATA N8/2H8,2H88,2H8 , 2H8 , 2H , 2H8 , 2H8 , 2H , 8,2H8,2H , 8776
1 2H8 , 2H , 2H8 , 2H , 2H8,2H / 8777
DATA N9/2H9,2H99,2H9 , 2H9 , 2H , 2H9 , 2H9 , 2H , 9,2H9,2H , 8778
1 2H9 , 2H , 2H9 , 2H , 2H9,2H / 8779
DATA PL/2H+ , 2H+ , 2H , 2H , 2H+ , 2H , 2H+ , 2H+ , 2H+ , 2H+ , 8780
1 2H , 2H+ , 2H , 2H , 2H+ , 2H / 8781
DATA MI/2H- , 2H- , 2H , 2H , 2H , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 8782
1 2H , 2H- , 2H , 2H , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 2H- , 8783
DATA AS/2H* , 2H* , 2H , 2H , 2H* , 2H , 2H* , 2H* , 2H* , 8784
1 2H , 2H* , 2H , 2H* , 2H* , 2H* / 8785
DATA SL/2H/ , 2H/ , 2H , 2H , 2H/ , 2H , 2H/ , 2H/ , 2H/ , 8786
1 2H/ , 2H/ , 2H , 2H/ , 2H/ , 2H / 8787
DATA OP/2H( , 2H( , 2H , 2H , 2H( , 2H , 2H( , 2H( , 2H( , 2H( , 8788
1 2H( , 2H( , 2H , 2H( , 2H( , 2H( / 8789
DATA CP/2H) , 2H) , 2H , 2H , 2H) , 2H , 2H) , 2H) , 2H) , 8790
1 2H) , 2H) , 2H , 2H) , 2H) , 2H) / 8791
DATA OS/2H$ , 2H$,2H$ , 2H$ , 2H , 2H$ , 2H$ , 2H , 2H$ , 2H$,2H$ , 8792
1 2H$ , 2H$ , 2H , 2H$ , 2H$ , 2H$ , 2H$ , 2H$,2H$,2H$ / 8793
DATA EQ/2H= , 2H= , 2H , 2H= , 2H= , 2H= , 2H= , 2H , 2H= , 2H= , 8794
1 2H= , 2H= , 2H , 2H= , 2H= , 2H= / 8795
DATA BL/2H. , 2H. , 2H , 2H , 2H. , 2H , 2H. , 2H. , 2H. , 8796
1 2H. , 2H. , 2H , 2H. , 2H. , 2H / 8797
DATA CM/2H# , 2H# , 2H , 2H , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 2H , 2H# , 2H# , 8798
1 2H# , 2H# , 2H , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 2H# , 8799
DATA PD/2H. , 2H. , 2H , 2H , 2H. , 2H. , 2H , 2H , 2H. , 2H. , 8800
1 2H. , 2H. , 2H , 2H. , 2H. , 2H / 8801
IF (LEN.GT.13) RETURN
IF (LEN.LT.1) RETURN
C
LENG=0
DO 14 I=1,LEN
DO 16 JJ=1+I,LENG
IF (MSG(I),EQ.LETRI(JJ)) GO TO 12
10 CONTINUE
GO TO 14
12 LENG=LENG+1
INDX(LENG)=JJ
14 CONTINUE
IF (LENG.EQ.0) RETURN
LLL=(39-3*LENG)/2
IF (LLL.EQ.0) GO TO 18
DO 16 II=1,LLL
16 IBUF(II)=LETRI(45)
18 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUNOUT,24)
C
DO 22 LINE=1,5
LLL=LLL
DO 20 I=1,LENG
JJ=INDX(II)
IBUF(LLL+I)=CHAR(1,LINE,JJ)
IBUF(LLL+2)=CHAR(2,LINE,JJ)
IBUF(LLL+3)=CHAR(3,LINE,JJ)
DO LL=LL+3
20 WRITE (LUNOUT,26) (IBUF(LLL),LLL=1,LL)
WRITE (LUNOUT,28)
C
RETURN
C
24 FORMAT( //)
26 FORMAT(2X,60A2)
28 FORMAT(1X)
END
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# MARR

```

SUBROUTINE MARR (X,NOEG)                                8940
*****                                                8841
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *                8842
*****                                                8843
*****                                                8844
*****                                                8845
      THE SUBROUTINE MARR RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X FOR A GIVEN 8846
      SET OF CORDS FROM POSITRON ANNIHILATION EVENTS DETECTED WITH 8847
      A RING OF CRYSTALS.                                     8848
      THE SUBROUTINE IS A MODIFICATION OF THE PROGRAM ZHEAD 8849
      (***) VERSION 2.0 -- (12/10/71) SUPPLIED TO US BY R. MARR. THE 8850
      CODE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO COMPLY WITH THE RECLBL LIBRARY. THE 8851
      ALGORITHM IS DESCRIBED IN THE ARTICLE - R. B. MARR, ON THE 8852
      RECONSTRUCTION OF A FUNCTION ON A CIRCULAR DOMAIN FROM A 8853
      SAMPLING OF ITS LINE INTEGRALS, J. MATH ANALYSIS AND APPLICAT- 8854
      IONS, 45(1974), PP357-374.                          8855
      X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY                          8856
      NOEG - DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL EXPANSION             8857
      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, GETDM, LGTXT, 8858
      MEMST, RADAL                                          8859
      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 8860
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN                                    8861
      COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP            8862
      COMMON WORK(1)                                        8863
      NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 8864
      COMMON                                                8865
      IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON     8866
      NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 8867
      ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.    8868
      SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED      8869
      FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE          8870
      EXECUTING.                                          8871
      WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY                   8872
      COMMON/MARCOM/LGAM,LGPRJ,LBMR,LAAMR,LAMAR,LBMR      8873
      DIMENSION GAM(1),GPRJ(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1),BMR(1) 8874
      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),GAM(1),GPRJ(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1), 8875
      BMR(1))                                             8876
      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132                         8877
      LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT              8878
      I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 8879
      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT                                     8880
      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)        8881
      COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)                             8882
      LOGICAL TPRINT                                       8883
      TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS                         8884
      1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON      8885
      WHENEVER CHANGED                                    8886
      2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES      8887
      3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 8888
      4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 8889
      ROUTINES                                             8890
      5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 8891
      THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 8892
      PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION              8893
      6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 8894
      (OEBUG)                                             8895
      COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI    8896
      LOGICAL TCIR                                         8897
      DIMENSION NI(1)                                      8898
      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))                          8899
      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 8900
      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 8901
      PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 8902
      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 8903
      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 8904
      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON       8905
      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 8906
      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY          8907
      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 8908
      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                              8909
      COMMON/STRCON/STORE                                  8910
      LOGICAL STORE                                        8911
      STORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE 8912
      SIZE SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.                       8913
      COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 8914
      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LATER,TEMIT 8915
      LOGICAL TEMIT                                       8916
      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 8917
      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 8918
      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG                                8919
      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY                          8920
      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)             8921
      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)              8922
      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY                          8923
      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 8924
      BY THE USER                                         8925
      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 8926
      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER    8927
      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 8928
      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)                 8929
      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 8930
      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 8931
      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA     8932
      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV                    8933
      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 8934
      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT    8935
      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                8936
      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT     8937
      STORES THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 8938
      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                8939
      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 8940
      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY      8941
      KDIM=KDIMU.                                         8942

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      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 8943
      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.             8944
      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 8945
      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR      8946
      VECTOR                                              8947
      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS                       8948
      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT           8949
      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON 8950
      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS                       8951
      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 8952
      SIN OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                       8953
      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 8954
      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                   8955
      LATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 8956
      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES          8957
      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 8958
      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                       8959
      DIMENSION X(1)                                     8960
      LOGICAL TSAVE                                       8961
      REAL MSGN                                           8962
      DIMENSION NAMED(9)                                   8963
      DATA NAMED/1E,1M,1HD,1H,1HM,1HA,1HR,1HR,1H / 8964
      DATA IOK/2HOK/                                     8965
      *BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED               8966
      IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMED(5),1)      8967
      CALL LGTXT (NAMED(5),5)                             8968
      PI=*.ATAN(1.)                                       8969
      NDIM=FLOAT(NANG)/(PI*PWID)                         8970
      IF (NDIM.GE.NDIM) GO TO 10                          8971
      NDIM=FLOAT(NDIM)/2.                                 8972
      WRITE (LUNOUT,56) NANG,PWID,NDIM,NDIM,NDIM        8973
      CALL EMESG (40,NAMED(5),0)                          8974
      10 NXTL=NANG                                         8975
      IF (IGEOM.EQ.3) GO TO 12                           8976
      WRITE (LUNOUT,58)                                    8977
      CALL EMESG (38,NAMED(5),1)                          8978
      12 M=NDEG                                           8979
      NXTL2=2*NXTL/2                                     8980
      IF (2*NXTL2.EQ.NXTL) GO TO 14                       8981
      WRITE (LUNOUT,60) NXTL                              8982
      CALL EMESG (8,NAMED(5),1)                          8983
      14 WRITE (LUNOUT,62)                                8984
      WRITE (LUNOUT,64) NXTL                              8985
      WRITE (LUNOUT,66) NDEG                              8986
      CALL MEMST (LGAM,(NXTL-1)*NXTL/2)                 8987
      CALL MEMST (LGPRJ,2*NXTL)                          8988
      CALL MEMST (LBMR,NXTL/2)                          8989
      CALL MEMST (LAAMR,NXTL/2)                          8990
      CALL MEMST (LAMAR,NXTL/2)                          8991
      CALL MEMST (LBMR,NXTL/2)                          8992
      IF (TSTORE) GO TO 54                                8993
      **COMPUTE N=0 COEFFICIENTS                         8994
      IMX=NXTL                                            8995
      DO 18 J=1,NXTL2                                    8996
      IF (J.EQ.NXTL/2) IMX=NXTL/2                       8997
      T=0.                                                8998
      CALL GETDM (J,GPRJ(LGPRJ))                         8999
      DO 16 I=1,IMX                                       9000
      ISUB=LGPRJ+I-1                                     9001
      T=T+GPRJ(ISUB)                                     9002
      16 BMARI=ISUB+1                                     9003
      18 BMARI=ISUB+T                                     9004
      KK=0                                                9005
      LD=M*NXTL-1                                       9006
      DO 22 LD=1,LDM*2                                    9007
      KK=KK+1                                             9008
      ** LD=2*K+1 AND KK=K+1                             9009
      L=0                                                9010
      T=0.                                                9011
      DO 20 J=1,NXTL2                                    9012
      L=L+LD                                             9013
      IF (L.GT.NXTL) L=L-NXTL                          9014
      ISUB=L*SINE+L-1                                    9015
      ISUB2=L*BMAR+J-1                                  9016
      T=T+SINE(ISUB)*BMAR(ISUB2)                        9017
      ISUB=L*GAM+KK-1)*NXTL-1)                         9018
      20 GAM1=ISUB+T*FLOAT(LD)/FLOAT(NXTL**2)*2.        9019
      TSAVE=TPRINT(1)                                    9020
      TPRINT(2)=.FALSE.                                  9021
      DO 34 N=1,NXTL2                                    9022
      L1=N-2*(N/2)+1                                    9023
      ** L1=1 (2) FOR N EVEN (ODD).                      9024
      JMX=NXTL/2+L1-1                                    9025
      ** JMX = 16 (15) FOR N EVEN (ODD).                 9026
      LD=N+N                                             9027
      LZ=L-LD                                            9028
      IMX=NXTL                                           9029
      ** COMPUTE NTH FOURIER COEFFICIENTS AT EACH VALUE OF J. 9030
      DO 26 J=1,JMX                                       9031
      IF (J.EQ.NXTL/2) IMX=NXTL/2                       9032
      LZ=LZ-NXTL                                         9033
      IF (LZ.GT.NXTL) LZ=LZ-NXTL                        9034
      ** EQUIVALENTLY-- LZ=(J-2)*N                      9035
      CALL GETDM (J,GPRJ(LGPRJ))                         9036
      T=0.                                                9037
      U=0.                                                9038
      DO 24 I=1,IMX                                       9039
      L=L+LD                                             9040
      IF (L.GT.NXTL) L=L-NXTL                          9041
      ** EQUIVALENTLY-- L=(2*I-2+J)*N                   9042
      ISUB1=LCOSIN+L-1                                   9043
      ISUB2=LGPRJ+I-1                                   9044
      ISUB3=LSINE+L-1                                   9045
      T=T+COSINE (ISUB1)*GPRJ(ISUB2)                   9046
      24 U=U+SINE (ISUB3)*GPRJ(ISUB2)                   9047
      ISUB=L*BMAR+J-1                                   9048
      BMAR (ISUB)=T                                     9049
      ISUB=L*AMAR+J-1                                   9050

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26 AMAR(ISUBI)=0
C
C WHEN N=NXTL2, AMAR(LAMAR+J-1)=0 FOR EVEN J
C AND BMAR(LBMAR+J-1)=0 FOR ODD J AUTOMATICALLY
C
C LDMX=NXTAL-1
C DO 32 LD=L1,LOMX,2
C L=0
C T=0
C U=0
C DO 28 J=1,JMX
C L=L+LD
C IF (L.GT.N2XTL) L=L-N2XTL
C
C ** EQUIVALENTLY-- L=J*LD
C
C ISUB1=L*SINE+L-1
C ISUB2=L*BMAR+J-1
C ISUB3=L*AMAR+J-1
C T=T+SINE(ISUB1)*BMAR(ISUB2)
28 U=U+SINE(ISUB1)*AMAR(ISUB3)
C
C IF (LD.LT.N) GO TO 30
C
C FOR LD.GT.N WE ARE COMPUTING
C ALPHA AND BETA FOR INDICES N,K
C WHERE LD=N+2*K+1
C
C IF (N.EQ.NXTL2) GO TO 34
C
C WHEN N=NXTL2, COEFFICIENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN COMPUTED
C IN (LD.LT.N) BRANCH
C
C COEFF=FLOAT(LD)/FLOAT(NXTAL**2)*A.
C K=(LD-N)/2
C
C STORE BETA(N,K)-
C
C ISUB=L*GAM*(NXTAL-1)*K+N
C GAM(ISUB)=COEFF**T
C
C STORE ALPHA(N,K) IN PACKED ARRAY-
C
C ISUB=L*GAM*(NXTAL-1)*(NXTL2-K-1)+NXTAL-N-1
C GAM(ISUB)=COEFF**U
C GO TO 32
C
C *** FOR LD.LT.N, WE ARE COMPUTING -BETA AND ALPHA FOR
C INDICES NXTAL-N, WHERE LD=N+2*K-1.
C
30 COEFF=FLOAT(NXTAL-LD)/FLOAT(NXTAL**2)*A.
C K=(N-LD)/2
C
C *** STORE BETA(NXTAL-N,K) AND ALPHA(NXTAL-N,K) IN PACKED ARRAY--
C
C ISUB=(NXTAL-1)*K+NXTAL-N*L*GAM
C GAM(ISUB)=COEFF**T
C ISUB=(NXTAL-1)*(NXTL2-K-1)+N*L*GAM-1
C GAM(ISUB)=COEFF**U
32 CONTINUE
34 CONTINUE
TPRINT(2)=TSAVE
C
C * M= DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL TO BE USED IN DISPLAY.
C
C IF (M.LE.NXTAL-2) GO TO 36
C M=NXTAL-2
C WRITE (LUNOUT,68) NXTAL,M
C CALL EMESG (41,NAME(5),0)
C
C ***** CLEAR DISPLAY AREA *****
C
36 NSQ=NDIM*NDIM
DO 38 I=1,NSQ
38 X(I)=0.
C
C DELTA=PWID*2.*PI/FLOAT(NANG)
C FAC=PWID
C IF (TEMIT) FAC=PWID*PWID
C MD=MOD(NDIM,2)
C IZ=(NDIM+1)/2
C DH=FLOAT(1-MD)*.5*DELTA
C IF (IND.EQ.0) GO TO 42
C
C ***** IF NDIM IS ODD COMPUTE DENSITY AT CENTER POINT *****
C
C IZ=NDIM/2+1
C O1=GAM(LGAM)
C KM=M/2
C OSGN=L.
C DO 40 K=1,KMX
C OSGN=-OSGN
C ISUB=L*GAM*(NXTAL-1)*K
40 O1=O1+GAM(ISUB)*OSGN
C ISUB=NDIM*(IZ-1)+IZ
C X(ISUB)=O1*FAC
C
C ***** THEN REMAINING POINTS, ONE POINT IN EACH OF
C EIGHT SECTORS AT A TIME *****
C
42 IMX=NDIM/2
DO 52 I=1,IMX
XX=FLOAT(I)*DELTA-DH
XSQ=XX*XX
I1=1+MD
DO 50 J=1,I1
J=J+MD
Y=FLOAT(J)*DELTA-DH
RSQ=XSQ+Y*Y
IF (RSQ.GT.1.) GO TO 52
C
C CALL RADAL (RSQ,M,NXTAL,BBZ)
C
C IP=IZ+I
C IM=NDIM+1-IP
C JP=IZ+J
C JM=NDIM+1-JP
C=1.
S=0.
OSGN=L.
MSGN=L.
D1=BBZ
D2=BBZ
D3=BBZ
D4=BBZ
E1=BBZ
E2=BBZ
E3=BBZ
E4=BBZ
DO 48 N=1,M
CTEMP=XX*C-Y*S
S=X*S+Y*C
C=CTEMP

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C**** (C,S)=(REAL,IMAG) PART OF (X+Y*SQRT(-1))**N
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C**** (C,S)=(REAL,IMAG) PART OF (X+Y*SQRT(-1))**N
CXXX
OSGN=-OSGN
ISUB1=L*BBMR+N-1
ISUB2=L*AMR+N-1
T1=C*BBMR(ISUB1)
T2=S*AMR(ISUB2)
O1=O1+T1+T2
O2=O2+OSGN*(T1-T2)
O3=O3+OSGN*(T1+T2)
IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 48
IF (OSGN.LT.0.) GO TO 44
T3=MSGNT1
T4=-MSGNT2
GO TO 46
44 ISUB1=L*BBMR+N-1
ISUB2=L*AMR+N-1
T3=MSGNS*BBMR(ISUB1)
T4=MSGNC*AMR(ISUB2)
MSGN=-MSGN
46 E1=E1+T3+T4
E2=E2+OSGN*(T3-T4)
E3=E3+OSGN*(T3+T4)
48 CONTINUE
C
ISUB=NDIM*(JP-1)
ISUB1=ISUB+IP
ISUB2=ISUB+IM
X(ISUB1)=D1*FAC
X(ISUB2)=D2*FAC
ISUB=NDIM*(JM-1)
ISUB1=ISUB+IM
ISUB2=ISUB+IP
X(ISUB1)=D3*FAC
X(ISUB2)=D4*FAC
C
IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 50
C
ISUB=NDIM*(IP-1)
ISUB1=ISUB+JP
ISUB2=ISUB+JM
X(ISUB1)=E1*FAC
X(ISUB2)=E2*FAC
ISUB=NDIM*(IM-1)
ISUB1=ISUB+JM
ISUB2=ISUB+JP
X(ISUB1)=E3*FAC
X(ISUB2)=E4*FAC
C
50 CONTINUE
52 CONTINUE
C
54 CALL MEMST (LGAM,0)
CALL MEMST (LGPRJ,0)
CALL MEMST (LBBMR,0)
CALL MEMST (LAMAR,0)
CALL MEMST (LAMAR,0)
CALL MEMST (LBMAR,0)
C
CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,70) MAXFW
CALL LGTXT (NAME,9)
RETURN
C
56 FORMAT (//25X,10(1H*),7HWARNING,10(1H*)//
15X,10A RING OF ,I3,31H DETECTORS AND PIXELS THAT ARE ,F6.3,
22H THE SIZE OF ONE DETECTOR ,/5X,59H IMPLIES THE ENTIRE RING W
31LL BE INSCRIBED IN A SQUARE ,I3,7H PIXELS/
45X,29HON A SIDE. USING AN ARRAY OF ,I3,18H PIXELS ON A SIDE
5/5X,61HWILL ONLY RESULT IN ZEROS IN ALL PIXELS OUTSIDE A RADIUS O
6F ,F6.3,1H.)
58 FORMAT (//10X,65H THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION METHOD CAN ONLY BE USED FO
1R RING GEOMETRY//15X,39H SET UP INPUT PARAMETER I6COMIPAR(I3+3)
60 FORMAT (//10X,68H THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION METHOD REQUIRES AN EVEN NU
MBER OF DETECTORS ,/10X,33H THE NUMBER OF DETECTORS WAS NANG ,I3)
62 FORMAT ( //11X,31H PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE MARR //19X,11H DESCRI
PTION \X)
64 FORMAT (9H NXTAL = ,I6,4X,18H NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
66 FORMAT (9H NDEG = ,I6,4X,24H DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL)
68 FORMAT (//5X,51H THE MAXIMUM DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIALS FOR A RING OF
1,13,14H DETECTORS IS ,I3/5X,57H THE RECONSTRUCTED VALUES WILL BE CO
MPUTED TO THIS DEGREE.)
70 FORMAT (//10X,38H MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THIS FAR = ,I7,
12H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END

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# MEMST

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SUBROUTINE MEMST (LPPOINT, MEMSIZ)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
C *****
C
C SUBROUTINE MEMST RESERVES SPACE IN BLANK COMMON AND SETS
C POINTERS TO THESE LOCATIONS. LPPOINT CONTAINS THE CURRENT VALUE
C OF THE POINTER AND MEMSIZ CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF WORDS TO
C BE RESERVED. THIS ROUTINE IS ALSO CAPABLE OF CHANGING THE
C SPACE ALLOCATED TO A POINTER OR OF DELETING A POINTER AND ITS
C SPACE COMPLETELY.
C WHEN CALLED WITH LPPOINT ZERO ALL POINTERS ARE RESET.
C WHEN CALLED WITH MEMSIZ=-1, LPPOINT IS RETURNED WITH THE
C LARGEST AMOUNT OF BLANK COMMON NEEDED THUS FAR
C
C LPPOINT - THE CURRENT VALUE OF THE POINTER
C MEMSIZ - THE NUMBER OF WORDS TO BE RESERVED
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, IOCTL, MEMOV
C
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON /WRKCM/WORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C WORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON

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INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 9352  
 NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 9353  
 ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2MOK. 9354  
 SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 9355  
 FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2MOK BEFORE 9356  
 EXECUTING. 9357  
 WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 9358  
 COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN 9359  
 LOGICAL TATEN 9360  
 DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1) 9361  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 9362  
 LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON 9363  
 STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE 9364  
 LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON 9365  
 A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION 9366  
 COEFFICIENTS 9367  
 TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION 9368  
 RECONSTRUCTION 9369  
 LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 9370  
 COMMON/CNVCOM/LCONV,LCONE 9371  
 DIMENSION CONV(1),CONE(1) 9372  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),CONV(1),CONE(1)) 9373  
 LCONV - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CONV IN BLANK COMMON 9374  
 ARRAY OF CONVOLUTION FACTORS 9375  
 LCONE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CONE IN BLANK COMMON 9376  
 ARRAY OF VARIANCES (AND COVARIANCES OF ADJACENT 9377  
 BINS) OF THE CONVOLVED PROJECTIONS 9378  
 COMMON/DATCOM/LDATA 9379  
 DIMENSION DATA(1) 9380  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),DATA(1)) 9381  
 LDATA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATA IN BLANK COMMON 9382  
 DATA - AN INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION ARRAY 9383  
 COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,LXLAGR,LGRAD,LHWORK,LBCKE,LPRJE 9384  
 DIMENSION XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1) 9385  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),XLAGR(1),GRAD(1),HWORK(1),BCKE(1),PRJE(1)) 9386  
 LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE 9387  
 THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM 9388  
 ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR 9389  
 ERENTX SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10\*\*(-D), 9390  
 WHERE D IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN 9391  
 FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION. 9392  
 LXLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON 9393  
 ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL 9394  
 PROBLEM USED TO OPTIMIZE ENTROPY AS A 9395  
 RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION 9396  
 LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON 9397  
 THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE 9398  
 MULTIPLIERS 9399  
 LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON 9400  
 WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2\*IND. OF LAGRANGE 9401  
 MULTIPLIERS 9402  
 LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON 9403  
 A TEMPORARY BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY 9404  
 LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON 9405  
 A PROJECTION ARRAY 9406  
 COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FRED,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT 9407  
 DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1) 9408  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)) 9409  
 ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER 9410  
 FRED - FILTER PARAMETER 9411  
 LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON 9412  
 BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION 9413  
 NDIM X NDIM 9414  
 LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON 9415  
 A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE 9416  
 LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON 9417  
 ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES 9418  
 COMMON/GMCOM/LGMAT,LUMAT,LIGFLG,KIGFLG,LGTEMP,LGVEC 9419  
 DIMENSION GMAT(1),UMAT(1),IGFLG(1),GTEMP(1),GVEC(1) 9420  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),GMAT(1),UMAT(1),IGFLG(1),GTEMP(1),GVEC(1)) 9421  
 LGMAT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GMAT IN BLANK COMMON 9422  
 MATRIX TO INVERT IN GVERS 9423  
 LUMAT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY UMAT IN BLANK COMMON 9424  
 BOOKKEEPING MATRIX FOR GVERS 9425  
 LIGFLG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY IGFLG IN BLANK COMMON 9426  
 FLAGS FOR GVERS 9427  
 KIGFLG - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE IGFLG 9428  
 IS AN INTEGER 9429  
 LGTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GTEMP IN BLANK COMMON 9430  
 TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR GVERS 9431  
 LGVEC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GVEC IN BLANK COMMON 9432  
 PROJECTION STORAGE FOR GVERS 9433  
 COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCDEL,LTRAN 9434  
 LOGICAL TRGX,TERR,TZER 9435  
 DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1) 9436  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1)) 9437  
 NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS 9438  
 TRGX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION 9439  
 TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE 9440  
 TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION 9441  
 LWGT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON 9442  
 WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR) 9443  
 LDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON 9444  
 GRADIENT VECTOR 9445  
 LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON 9446  
 TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED 9447  
 LCDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CDEL IN BLANK COMMON 9448  
 STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS 9449  
 LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON 9450  
 TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRGX) 9451  
 COMMON/MARCOM/LGAM,LGPRJ,LBMR,LAAMR,LAMAR,LBMR 9452  
 DIMENSION GAM(1),GPRJ(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1),BMR(1) 9453  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),GAM(1),GPRJ(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1), 9454  
 BMR(1)) 9455  
 COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I0132 9456  
 LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 9457  
 I0132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 9458  
 OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 9459  
 0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 9460  
 COMMON/PHNCOM/LPHAN 9461  
 DIMENSION PHAN(1) 9462  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PHAN(1)) 9463  
 LPHAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PHAN IN BLANK COMMON 9464  
 WORKING STORAGE FOR PHANTOM GENERATING ROUTINES 9465  
 9466

COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8) 9467  
 LOGICAL TPRINT 9468  
 TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 9469  
 1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON 9470  
 WHENEVER CHANGED 9471  
 2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 9472  
 3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 9473  
 4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 9474  
 ROUTINES 9475  
 5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 9476  
 THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 9477  
 PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 9478  
 6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 9479  
 (DEBUG) 9480  
 COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,MMAT,LNI,KNI 9481  
 LOGICAL TCIR 9482  
 DIMENSION NI(1) 9483  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1)) 9484  
 NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 9485  
 NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 9486  
 PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 9487  
 TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 9488  
 MMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 9489  
 LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 9490  
 NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 9491  
 THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 9492  
 KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 9493  
 IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 9494  
 COMMON/RAYCOM/NLEV,LMRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC 9495  
 DIMENSION MRFC(1),RFAC(1) 9496  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1)) 9497  
 NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS 9498  
 LMRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFC IN BLANK COMMON 9499  
 MRFC(ANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK 9500  
 COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFC(ANGLE)) IS STORED. 9501  
 RFAC(MRFC(ANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL 9502  
 WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN 9503  
 THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE ANGLE. 9504  
 KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFC 9505  
 IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 9506  
 LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON 9507  
 FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT 9508  
 A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION 9509  
 OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM 9510  
 THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF 9511  
 THE ARRAY RFAC IS NRFAC=LL\*EQANG, WHERE 9512  
 3\*NLEV=2 IF NLEV IS EVEN 9513  
 LL = 3\*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD 9514  
 AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED 9515  
 FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION 9516  
 OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4. 9517  
 COMMON/STRCON/STSTORE 9518  
 LOGICAL STSTORE 9519  
 STSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE 9520  
 SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 9521  
 COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMVC,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 9522  
 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT 9523  
 LOGICAL TEMIT 9524  
 DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 9525  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 9526  
 IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 9527  
 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 9528  
 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 9529  
 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 9530  
 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 9531  
 KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 9532  
 BY THE USER 9533  
 AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 9534  
 PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER 9535  
 AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 9536  
 IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 9537  
 BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 9538  
 KMVC - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 9539  
 ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 9540  
 KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 9541  
 THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 9542  
 IS GOING TO BE USED. 9543  
 KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 9544  
 THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 9545  
 IS GOING TO BE USED. 9546  
 KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 9547  
 TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 9548  
 KDIM=KDIMU. 9549  
 AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 9550  
 PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 9551  
 LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 9552  
 INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 9553  
 NANG - VECTOR OF PROJECTIONS 9554  
 MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 9555  
 LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 9556  
 PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 9557  
 LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 9558  
 SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 9559  
 LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 9560  
 COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 9561  
 LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 9562  
 USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 9563  
 TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 9564  
 FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 9565  
 DIMENSION NAME(3,38),KPTR(38),INDX(38),NAMER(5) 9566  
 LOGICAL TSTORES 9567  
 DATA NAME/ 2HLA,2HTE,2HN, 2HLM,2HGT,2HZ, 9568  
 1 2HLD,2HEL,2H, 2HLT,2HEM,2HP, 9569  
 2 2HLC,2HDE,2HL, 2HLT,2HRA,2HM, 9570  
 3 2HLP,2HRD,2HJ, 2HLM,2HI,2HZ, 9571  
 4 2HLM,2HRF,2HAC, 2HLC,2HNG,2HM, 9572  
 5 2HLS,2HIN,2HE, 2HLC,2HOS,2HIN, 9573  
 6 2HLC,2HON,2HV, 2HLC,2HLA,2HGR, 9574  
 7 2HLC,2HRA,2HE, 2HLM,2HMO,2HR, 9575  
 8 2HLB,2HCK,2HD, 2HLP,2HRJ,2HE, 9576  
 9 2HLB,2HCK,2HA, 2HLP,2HRJ,2HR, 9577  
 10 2HLC,2HIL,2HT, 2HLR,2HFA,2HC, 9578  
 11 2HLB,2HMA,2HP, 2HLD,2HAT,2HER, 9579  
 12 2HLD,2HAT,2HA, 2HLG,2HTE,2HMP, 9580  
 13 2HLG,2HVE,2HC, 2HLG,2HAM,2HM, 9581  
 14 2HLG,2HPR,2HJ, 2HLB,2HON,2HR, 9582  
 15 2HLA,2HAM,2HR, 2HLA,2HMA,2HR, 9583  
 16 2HLB,2HMA,2HR, 2HLC,2HON,2HE, 9584  
 17 2HLP,2HMA,2HR, 2HLC,2HMA,2HT, 9585  
 18 2HLU,2HMA,2HN, 2HLI,2HFG,2HMG, 9586  
 9587



```

DATA NAMED/1HM,1ME,1HW,1HS,1HT/
DATA MAXFW/0/
DATA TSTORES//FALSE/
C
LPTR=LPOINT
MSIZ=MEMSIZ
C
C
C
*SEE IF WE NEED ONLY RETURN MAXFW OR RESET POINTERS
IF (MSIZ.GE.0) GO TO 14
IF (MSIZ.NE.-1) GO TO 10
LPOINT=MAXFW
RETURN
10 IF (TSTORES) TSTORE=.TRUE.
C
C
C
*RESET ALL POINTERS
DO I=1,NPTR
12 KPTR(I)=-I
GO TO 38
14 CONTINUE
C
C
C
SET KPTR TO POINTER VALUES
KPTR(1)=LATEN
KPTR(2)=LWGT
KPTR(3)=LDEL
KPTR(4)=LTEMP
KPTR(5)=LCDEL
KPTR(6)=LTRAN
KPTR(7)=LPROJ
KPTR(8)=LNI
KPTR(9)=LKMRFAC
KPTR(10)=LANG
KPTR(11)=LSINE
KPTR(12)=LCOSIN
KPTR(13)=LCOSV
KPTR(14)=LXLAGR
KPTR(15)=LGRAD
KPTR(16)=LHWORR
KPTR(17)=LBCKE
KPTR(18)=LPRJE
KPTR(19)=LBCKA
KPTR(20)=LPRJA
KPTR(21)=LRFILT
KPTR(22)=LRFAC
KPTR(23)=LBMAP
KPTR(24)=LDATER
KPTR(25)=LDATA
KPTR(26)=LGTEMP
KPTR(27)=LGVECC
KPTR(28)=LGAM
KPTR(29)=LGPRIJ
KPTR(30)=LBBMR
KPTR(31)=LAAMR
KPTR(32)=LAMAR
KPTR(33)=LBMAR
KPTR(34)=LCONE
KPTR(35)=LPHAN
KPTR(36)=LGMAT
KPTR(37)=LUMAT
KPTR(38)=LIGFLG
C
C
C
SEE IF LPTR IS VALID
ISET=0
DO I=1,NPTR
16 IF (LPTR.EQ.KPTR(I)) ISET=I
IF (ISET.EQ.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,58) LPTR
IF (ISET.EQ.0) CALL EMESG (28,NAMER,2)
IF (LPTR.LT.0.AND.ISET.NE.-LPTR) WRITE (LUNOUT,60) LPTR,ISET
IF (LPTR.LT.0.AND.ISET.NE.-LPTR) CALL EMESG (29,NAMER,2)
C
C
C
SPECIAL FOR POINTERS TO INTEGER ARRAYS
IF (ISET.EQ.8.OR.ISET.EQ.9.OR.ISET.EQ.38) MSIZ=(MSIZ+NFLOAT-1)/NFLT
LOAT
C
C
C
FIND THE ORDER OF POINTERS ALREADY SET.
INDX WILL CONTAIN THE INDICES OF THE POINTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN
SET (IN ASCENDING ORDER).
C
C
C
SET LARGE BIGGER THAN ALL POINTERS
LARGE=0
DO I=1,NPTR
18 IF (KPTR(I).GE.LARGE) LARGE=KPTR(I)+1
C
C
C
MOVE=0
NSET=0
MSET=0
DO 22 I=1,NPTR
C
C
C
MPTR=LARGE
DO 20 J=1,NPTR
IF (KPTR(J).LE.0) GO TO 20
IF (KPTR(J).GT.MPTR) GO TO 20
JPTR=J
MPTR=KPTR(J)
20 CONTINUE
IF (MPTR.EQ.LARGE) GO TO 24
C
C
C
NSET=NSET+1
IF (LPTR.EQ.KPTR(JPTR)) MSET=NSET
INDX(NSET)=JPTR
22 KPTR(JPTR)=KPTR(JPTR)
C
C
C
RESET KPTR
24 IF (NSET.EQ.0) GO TO 28
DO 26 I=1,NSET
J=INDX(I)
26 KPTR(I)=KPTR(J)
C
C
C
28 IF (MSET.NE.0) GO TO 30
IF (MSIZ.LE.0) GO TO 38
C
C
C
NAME NOT SET AND MSIZ .GT. 0 SO INITIATE NEW POINTER
NSET=NSET+1
INDX(NSET)=ISET
KPTR(ISET)=IMUSED+1
IMUSED=IMUSED+MSIZ
GO TO 38
C
C
C
NAME ALREADY SET SO ALTER THE EXISTING POINTERS
30 IF (MSET.NE.NSET) GO TO 34
NAME WAS THE LAST ONE SET SO JUST CHANGE IMUSED
IMUSED=KPTR(ISET)+1
IF (MSIZ.LE.0) GO TO 32
IMUSED=IMUSED+MSIZ
GO TO 38
C
C
C
MSIZ .LE. 0 SO Clobber NAME

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9622 32 KPTR(ISET)=ISET
9623 INDX(ISET)=0
9624 GO TO 38
C
C
C
NAME WAS NOT THE LAST ONE SET SO ALTER ALL POINTERS SET AFTER
34 MM=INDX(ISET)+1
MOVE=KPTR(ISET)-KPTR(MM)
IF (MSIZ.GT.0) MOVE=MOVE+MSIZ
MSET=MSET+1
DO 36 J=MSET+1,NSET
I=INDX(J)
36 KPTR(I)=KPTR(I)+MOVE
IMUSED=IMUSED+MOVE
IF (MSIZ.GT.0) GO TO 38
C
C
C
MSIZ .LE. 0 SO Clobber NAME
KPTR(ISET)=ISET
INDX(ISET)=0
C
C
C
RESET POINTER VALUES FROM KPTR
38 IF (IMUSED.GT.MAXFW) MAXFW=IMUSED
LATEN=KPTR(1)
LWGT=KPTR(2)
LDEL=KPTR(3)
LTEMP=KPTR(4)
LCDEL=KPTR(5)
LTRAN=KPTR(6)
LPROJ=KPTR(7)
LNI=KPTR(8)
LN1=L+(LN1-1)*NFLOAT
KMRFAC=KPTR(9)
LMRFAC=L+(LMRFAC-1)*NFLOAT
LANG=KPTR(10)
LSINE=KPTR(11)
LCOSIN=KPTR(12)
LCOSV=KPTR(13)
LXLAGR=KPTR(14)
LGRAD=KPTR(15)
LHWORR=KPTR(16)
LBCKE=KPTR(17)
LPRJE=KPTR(18)
LBCKA=KPTR(19)
LPRJA=KPTR(20)
LRFILT=KPTR(21)
LRFAC=KPTR(22)
LBMAP=KPTR(23)
LDATER=KPTR(24)
LDATA=KPTR(25)
LGTEMP=KPTR(26)
LGVECC=KPTR(27)
LGAM=KPTR(28)
LGPRIJ=KPTR(29)
LBBMR=KPTR(30)
LAAMR=KPTR(31)
LAMAR=KPTR(32)
LBMAR=KPTR(33)
LCONE=KPTR(34)
LPHAN=KPTR(35)
LGMAT=KPTR(36)
LUMAT=KPTR(37)
LIGFLG=KPTR(38)
LIGFLG=L+(LIGFLG-1)*NFLOAT
IF (MSIZ.LT.0) RETURN
IF (IMUSED.GT.NWORK.DR.TPRINT(1)) GO TO 40
IF (MOVE.NE.0) GO TO 52
RETURN
C
C
C
PRINT OUT POINTERS AND CHECK FOR OVERFLOW
40 IF (NSET.EQ.0) GO TO 50
IF (.NOT.TPRINT(6)) GO TO 46
WRITE (LUNOUT,62)
JJ=0
DO 44 I=1,NSET
J=INDX(I)
IF (J.LE.0) GO TO 44
IF (JJ.EQ.0) GO TO 42
LEN=KPTR(J)-KPTR(JJ)
KPOCT=IOCTL(KPTR(J))
WRITE (LUNOUT,64) (NAME(K,JJ),K=1,3),KPTR(JJ),KPOCT,LEN
42 JJ=J
44 CONTINUE
LEN=IMUSED-KPTR(JJ)+1
KPOCT=IOCTL(KPTR(JJ))
WRITE (LUNOUT,64) (NAME(K,JJ),K=1,3),KPTR(JJ),KPOCT,LEN
C
C
C
46 INOCT=IOCTL(IMUSED)
WRITE (LUNOUT,66) IMUSED,INOCT
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 48
IF (NWORK.GE.IMUSED) GO TO 48
NMOCT=IOCTL(NWORK)
WRITE (LUNOUT,68) NWORK,NMOCT
WRITE (LUNOUT,70)
CALL EMESG (9,NAMER,-1)
TSTORE=.TRUE.
TSTORE=.TRUE.
TPRINT(1)=.TRUE.
48 IF (MOVE.NE.0) GO TO 52
RETURN
C
C
C
50 WRITE (LUNOUT,72)
RETURN
C
C
C
MOVE THE VARIOUS SECTORS OF BLANK COMMON TO CORRECT POSITIONS
52 IF (TSTORE) RETURN
II=IMUSED-KPTR(MM)+1
ISUB1=KPTR(MM)
INC=1
IF (MOVE.LT.0) GO TO 54
ISUB1=IMUSED
INC=-1
C
C
C
54 DO 56 I=1,II
ISUB2=ISUB1-MOVE
WORK(ISUB1)=WORK(ISUB2)
56 ISUB1=ISUB1+INC
RETURN
C
C
C
58 FORMAT(1X,I6,36H IS NOT A VALID POINTER ...STOP...)
60 FORMAT(19H LPTR IS NEGATIVE (I6,18H) BUT NOT -ISET (-,I4,
11H) ...STOP...)
62 FORMAT(//11H POINTER ,15X,10HDECIMAL ,10H OCTAL ,9H LEN
10H)
64 FORMAT(1X,3A2,19X,I6,4X,IH(I6,IH),4X,I6)
66 FORMAT(//26H BLANK COMMON REQUIRED ,I6,4X,IH(I6,IH))
68 FORMAT(26H BLANK COMMON SUPPLIED ,I6,4X,IH(I6,IH))
70 FORMAT(//1X,80(I1H)/
11X,I4,7X,64H THE AMOUNT OF SPACE REQUIRED IN COMMON BLOCK WORK IS
2LARGER THAN,7X,IH*/
31X,80H* THE AMOUNT ALLOCATED BY THE USER. THIS RUN IS NOW A STOP
4AGE SIZE TEST, ND */
51X,I4,23X,31H RECONSTRUCTION WILL BE EXECUTED,24X,I4,80(I1H*))
72 FORMAT(//16H NO POINTERS SET)
END
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9762
9763
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# PARZN

```

SUBROUTINE PARZN (P,XI,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
      THE SUBROUTINE PARZN EVALUATES AT THE POINT XI THE VALUE
      OF THE FILTER OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE PARZEN WINDOW BY THE
      ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE MEASURE, ABS(XI).
      P - THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE
      XI - THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
      M - HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES
         .LE. 0 THE FLAGS ARE RETURNED IN P
         .GT. 0 THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS RETURNED IN P
      THE FILTER PARAMETER FREQ IS PASSED IN THE COMMON BLOCK FILCOM.
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
      NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
              COMMON
      IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
      NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
      ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
              SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
              FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
              EXECUTING.
      WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
.....
COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FREQ,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT
DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1))
      ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
      LBCKA - FILTER PARAMETER
      PRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
              BCKA-PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION
              NDIM X NDIM
      LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
              A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE
      LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
              ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
.....
DIMENSION P(1)
      BCK/PRJ/CNV/2 DF,WT,ATEN,FAN, ARE THE JFLAGS RETURNED IN P
      IF M .LE. 0
.....
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/3,-1,.0,-1./
      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 18
      PARZ=0.
      IF (XI-FREQ) 10,10,16
      10 IF (XI-FREQ/2.) 12,12,14
      12 PARZ=(1.-6.*(XI/FREQ)**2*(1.-XI/FREQ))*XI
      GO TO 16
      14 PARZ=2*(1.-XI/FREQ)**3*X1
      16 P(1)=PARZ
      RETURN
.....
      18 DO 20 I=1,4
      20 P(I)=FLAGS(I)
.....
      RETURN
      END

```

# PCD

```

SUBROUTINE PCD (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
      THE SUBROUTINE PCD PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
      PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
      ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS
      AND THE TRANSVERSE SECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. FOR
      THESE CONDITIONS THE SUBROUTINE PCDA GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR
      A MODEL WITH UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL
      PROJECTS AS A SQUARE WAVE.
      B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
      P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
      M - THE ANGLE INDEX
      IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B.
      NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
      (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAGS MEANING)
      IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
      INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
      BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
      CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
      RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.
.....
      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
.....
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
.....

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```

.....
      COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NNAT,LMI,KNI
      LOGICAL TCIR
      DIMENSION NI(1)
      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
.....
      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
      PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
      NNAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
.....
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LOATER,TEMIT
      LOGICAL TEMIT
      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
.....
      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
              BY THE USER
      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
              PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
              AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
              IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
              ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
              ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
              THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
              IS GOING TO BE USED.
      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
              THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
              IS GOING TO BE USED.
      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
              TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
              KDIM=KDIMU.
      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
              PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
              INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
              VECTOR
      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
              PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
              SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
              COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
      LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
              USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
              FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
.....
DIMENSION P(1),B(1)
      BCK/PRJ/WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
.....
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/1,-1,.0,.0./
      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20
.....
CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)
ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
HS=.5*S
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS
IJJ=1
DO 12 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
ZZ=ZZ-FLDZ(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=IJJ+NN-1
DO 10 I=1,IJU
ZZ=Z-S
K=Z
P(K)=P(K)+B(IJ)*(FLOAT(K+1)-Z)
10 P(K+1)=P(K+1)+B(IJ)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
12 IJJ=IJJ+NN
      RETURN
.....
      14 M=-M
      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NNAT)
.....
      ISUB=LSINE*M-1
      S=SINE(ISUB)
      ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
      C=COSINE(ISUB)
      ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
      HS=.5*S
      ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS
      IJJ=1
      DO 18 J=1,NDIM
      ZZ=ZZ+C
      ISUB=LNI+J-1
      NN=NI(ISUB)
      ZZ=ZZ-FLDZ(NDIM-NN)*HS
      IJU=IJJ+NN-1
      DO 16 I=1,IJU
      ZZ=Z-S
      K=Z
      16 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+(FLOAT(K+1)-Z)**2*P(K)+(Z-FLOAT(K))**2*P(K+1)
      18 IJJ=IJJ+NN
      N=-M
      RETURN
.....
      20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14
      DO 22 I=1,4
      22 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
      RETURN
      END

```

# PCDA

```

SUBROUTINE PCDA (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....

THE SUBROUTINE PCDA PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE PROJECTION BINS
AND THE TRANSVERSE SECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. FOR
THESE CONDITIONS THE SUBROUTINE PCDA GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR
A MODEL WITH UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL
PROJECTS AS A SQUARE WAVE WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY AN ATTENUATION
FACTOR.

B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FTATN, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUR
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUR - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STOPE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/TRGCOM/NGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))

NGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU-FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

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```

DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCK/PRJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAG(4)
DATA FLAG/1.,1.,1.,0./

IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20

CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)

ISUB=LSINE+M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=LCOSIN+M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)
HS=.5MS
ZN=.5FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS
I,JL=1
DO 12 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
I,J=I,J+1
DO 10 IJ=I,JL,TJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
FACT=B(I,J)*ATEN(ISUB)
P(K)=P(K)+FACT*(FLOAT(K+1)-Z)
10 P(K+1)=P(K+1)+FACT*(Z-FLOAT(K))
12 IJL=I,J+1
RETURN

14 M=-M
IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)

ISUB=LSINE+M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=LCOSIN+M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)
HS=.5MS
ZN=.5FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS
I,JL=1
DO 18 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
I,J=I,J+1
DO 16 IJ=I,JL,TJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
FACT=ATEN(ISUB)
16 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FACT**2*(FLOAT(K+1)-Z)**2*P(K)+(Z-FLOAT(K))**2*P(K+1)
18 IJL=I,J+1
M=-M
RETURN

20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14
22 B(I)=FFLAG(I)
RETURN
END

```

# PCDF

```

SUBROUTINE PCDF (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....

THE SUBROUTINE PCDF PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE
PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE
ANGLE. THE SUBROUTINE PCDF GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL
WITH UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS
AS A SQUARE WAVE.

B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUR
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUR - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF

RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.

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C      TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C      CURVED DETECTOR
C      TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
C      FLAT DETECTOR
C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PIWD,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION N(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),N(1))
C
C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
C      PIWD - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
C      NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
C      THE SQUARE OF CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
C
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
C      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
C      BY THE USER
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
C      ARRAY (AXISU), AXIS = AXISU+FLD*(KMOV)
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
C      KDIM=KDIMU.
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C      VECTOR
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
***THESE VARIABLES ARE USED IN THIS SUBROUTINE
C
C      DH - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND THE PIXEL
C      ARC - THE ARC DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE
C      IMAGE OF THE PIXEL
C      BETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C      PASSING ABOVE THE PIXEL
C      BETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE
C      PASSING BELOW THE PIXEL
C      BETAP - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND LINE
C      PASSING THROUGH THE PIXEL
C      THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C      PIXEL AND A LINE ABOVE
C      THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
C      PIXEL AND A LINE BELOW
C      DU - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C      A LINE ABOVE
C      DL - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND
C      A LINE BELOW
C      ALPHAU - THE ANGLE THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C      THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C      ALPHAL - THE ANGLE THE LINE BELOW THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
C      THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
C      ANGLE - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE RAYS IN THE FAN BEAM
C
DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
C      B(1)=PRJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M.LE. 0
C      DIMENSION FLAG(4)
C      DATA FLAG/1,1,1,0,0,1,1/
C      DATA Z/.499999/
C
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 58
C
CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)
ANGLE=L./RFAN
C
ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
HC=.5*HC
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
RFP=RFAN*PWID
IJL=1
C
IF (TFANF) GO TO 20
C
DO 18 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI (ISUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=IJL+NN-1
DO 16 I=IJL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
K=ARC+AXIS+.5

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10390 BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE
10391 BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
10392 BETAP=ARCTAN
10393 THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
10394 THETAU=BETAP-BETAU
10395 DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
10396 DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
10397 AREA=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
10398 AREA2=AMINI(.5,DL)
10399 AREA=AREA1+AREA2
10400 MK=K
10401 MK1=MK
10402 MK2=MK
10403 P(MK)=P(MK)+B(IJ)*AREA*RFP/DH
10404 AREAX=AREA1
10405 AREAY=AREA2
10406 IF (AREA.GT.Z) GO TO 12
10407 10 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
10408 DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
10409 AREA=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
10410 AREAU=AREA1-AREAX
10411 AREAV=AREA1
10412 MK2=MK2+1
10413 P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREAU*RFP/DH
10414 IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 10
10415 12 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 10
10416 14 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
10417 DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
10418 AREAL=AMINI(.5,DL)
10419 AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
10420 AREAY=AREAL1
10421 MK1=MK1-1
10422 P(MK1)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREAL*RFP/DH
10423 16 CONTINUE
10424 18 IJL=IJL+NN
10425 RETURN
C
20 DO 30 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI (ISUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=IJL+NN-1
DO 28 I=IJL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
YCENTR=ZY-ZXX*RFAN
BETAU=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAL=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAU=BETAP-BETAU
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREAL=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAL2=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREA=AREAL+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
P(MK)=P(MK)+B(IJ)*AREA*RFP/ZXX
AREAX=AREA1
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 24
22 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREAU=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAV=AREAU-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU
P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREAV*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAV.LE.Z) GO TO 22
24 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 28
26 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREAL=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
P(MK1)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREAL*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 26
28 CONTINUE
30 IJL=IJL+NN
C
RETURN
C
32 M=M-1
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 34
CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
ANGLE=L./RFAN
C
34 CONTINUE
C
ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
HS=.5*S
HC=.5*HC
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
RFP=RFAN*PWID
IJL=1
C
IF (TFANF) GO TO 46
C
DO 44 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI (ISUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=IJL+NN-1
DO 42 I=IJL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
K=ARC+AXIS+.5
BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE
BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAU=BETAP-BETAU

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DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK)*(AREA*RF/DH)**2
AREA=AREA1
AREA2=AREA2
IF (AREA1.GT.Z) GO TO 38
36 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK2)*(AREA*RF/DH)**2
IF (AREA1.LE.Z) GO TO 36
38 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 42
40 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK1)*(AREA*RF/DH)**2
IF (AREA1.LE.Z) GO TO 40
42 CONTINUE
44 IJL=IJL+NN
NN=M
RETURN
46 DD 56 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LN1+J-1
NN=NI (ISUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=IJL+NN-1
DO 54 IJ=IJL,IJU
ZX=ZXX+C
ZY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN(ZY/ZXX)
VCENTR=ZVY/ZXX*RFAN
K=VCENTR*AXIS+.5
BETAU=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
BETAL=ATAN(FLOAT(K-1)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN)
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAU=BETAU-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK)*(AREA*RF/ZX)**2
AREA=AREA1
AREA2=AREA2
IF (AREA1.GT.Z) GO TO 50
48 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK2)*(AREA*RF/ZX)**2
IF (AREA1.LE.Z) GO TO 48
50 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 54
52 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMIN1(.5,DL)
AREA2=AMIN1(.5,DU)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
MK=K
MK1=MK
MK2=MK
B(I,J)=B(I,J)+P(MK1)*(AREA*RF/ZX)**2
IF (AREA1.LE.Z) GO TO 52
54 CONTINUE
56 IJL=IJL+NN
NN=M
RETURN
58 IF (N.LT.0) GO TO 32
DO 60 I=1,N
60 B(I)=FLG5(I)
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE PHAN (NPHAN,INTG,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,BB,N,PIXW)
.....
RECLBL VERSION 1.0 17OCT77
.....
SUBROUTINE PHAN GENERATES A PHANTOM CONSISTING OF ELLIPSES
AND RECTANGLES IN THE SQUARE ARRAY BB WHICH HAS DIMENSIONS
N X N. THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
.....
NPHAN - THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND RECTANGLES
INTG - AN INTEGRATION FACTOR. WHEN A PIXEL LIES PARTLY
INSIDE AND PARTLY OUTSIDE A BOUNDARY IT IS
DIVIDED INTO INTG X INTG PIXELETES WHICH ARE
EACH CHECKED FOR INSIDENESS. THE FINAL VALUE
ASSIGNED TO THE LARGE PIXEL IS THE VALUE OF DENS
MULTIPLIED BY THE FRACTION OF PIXELETES THAT
WERE FOUND TO LIE INSIDE THE BOUNDARY. (A GOOD
VALUE IS 10)
ITYPE - AN ARRAY OF DESCRIPTORS FOR THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES
1 FOR A ELLIPSE
2 FOR A RECTANGLE
DENS - AN ARRAY OF DENSITIES OF THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES
FOR TRANSMISSION THE UNITS ARE PER PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH.
FOR EMISSION THE UNITS ARE PER (PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH)**2

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X,Y - ARRAYS GIVING THE X,Y COORDINATES OF THE CENTERS
OF THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES WITH RESPECT TO THE
CENTER OF ROTATION. (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH)
A,B - ARRAYS GIVING THE MAJOR AND MINOR AXES OF
ELLIPSES OR THE LENGTHS OF THE SIDES OF RECT-
ANGLES (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
PHI - AN ARRAY OF ANGLES (IN RADIANS) WHICH THE MAJOR
AXES OF THE ELLIPSES OR THE -A- SIDES OF THE
RECTANGLES MAKE WITH THE X-AXIS
BB - SQUARE ARRAY WHICH STORES THE PHANTOM
N - THE DIMENSION OF B
PIXW - PIXEL WIDTH WHICH IS UTILIZED BY THIS ROUTINE
IN ORDER THAT THE VALUES FOR BB BE AS RECONS-
TRUCTED. (+ FOR TRANSMISSION - FOR EMISSION)
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, LGTX, ZERO
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
DIMENSION BB(N,N)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1),X(1),Y(1),PHI(1),DENS(1),ITYPE(1)
DIMENSION IELIPS(5),IRECT(5)
DIMENSION NAMED(9)
DATA NAMED/1HE,1HM,1MD,1H ,1HP,1HM,1MA,1HM,1H /
DATA IELIPS,IRECT/2HEL,2HLL,2HPS,2HE ,2H ,
2HRE,2HCT,2HAN,2HGL,2HE /
CALL LGTX (NAMED(5),5)
LUN=LUNOUT
CALL ZERO (BB,N**2)
*SET SCALE FACTOR TO CORRESPOND TO EITHER TRANSMISSION (+) OR
EMISSION (-)
DALE=ABS(PIXW)
SCALE=1./DALE
IF (PIXW.LT.0.) DALE=PIXW**2
HALFN=(FLOAT(N)+1)/2.
DO 48 IPH=1,NPHAN
CONST=DALE*DENS(IPH)/FLOAT(INTG)**2
X2=X(IPH)*SCALE
Y2=Y(IPH)*SCALE
R1=.5*AI(IPH)*SCALE
R2=.5*BI(IPH)*SCALE
S=-SIN(PHI(IPH))
C=COS(PHI(IPH))
JTYPE=ITYPE(IPH)
DO 46 I=1,N
CONVERT PIXEL NUMBERS TO X,Y COORDINATES
TI=FLOAT(I)-HALFN
DO 46 J=1,N
TJ=FLOAT(J)-HALFN
INITIALIZE FLAGS AND LOCAL VARIABLES
ACCU=0.
IFLG2=0
IFLG1=0
SIGN1=-.5
SIGN2=-.5
CHECK EACH OF THE 4 CORNERS FOR INSIDENESS
DO 26 I2=1,2
DO 24 I1=1,2
X1=TI+SIGN1*X2
Y1=TJ+SIGN2*Y2
ROTATE TO THE RECTANGLES COORDINATE SYSTEM
X3=ABS(X1*C-Y1*S)
Y3=ABS(X1*S+Y1*C)
IF (JTYPE=1) 48,10,12
10 IF ((X3/R1)**2+(Y3/R2)**2-1.) 14,14,18
12 IF ((X3-R1).GT.0..OR.(Y3-R2).GT.0.) GO TO 18
C IFLG1 POSITIVE MEANS WE HAVE FOUND AT ONE CORNER INSIDE
C IFLG2 POSITIVE MEANS WE HAVE FOUND AT LEAST ONE CORNER OUTSID
14 IF (IFLG2) 16,16,34
16 IFLG1=1
GO TO 22
18 IF (IFLG1) 20,20,34
20 IFLG2=1
22 SIGN1=-SIGN1
24 CONTINUE
26 CONTINUE
IF ONLY IFLG1 IS ON THE PIXEL IS COMPLETELY INSIDE
IF (IFLG1) 28,28,32
IF ONLY IFLG2 IS ON THE PIXEL IS COMPLETELY OUTSIDE
28 IF (IFLG2) 30,30,44
30 CALL EMESG (30,NAMED(5),2)
32 ACCU=DALE*DENS(IPH)
GO TO 44
IF BOTH FLAGS ARE ON THE PIXEL IS ON THE BORDER AND WE MUST
INTEGRATE
34 XINC=1./FLOAT(INTG)
X1=TI-X2-.5*(1.+XINC)
DO 42 K=1,INTG
Y1=TJ-Y2-.5*(1.+XINC)
X1=X1-XINC
DO 42 L=1,INTG
Y1=Y1-YINC
X3=ABS(X1*C-Y1*S)
Y3=ABS(X1*S+Y1*C)
IF (JTYPE=1) 48,36,38
36 IF ((X3/R1)**2+(Y3/R2)**2-1.) 40,40,42
38 IF ((X3-R1).GT.0..OR.(Y3-R2).GT.0.) GO TO 42
40 ACCU=ACCU+CONST
42 CONTINUE
44 BB(I,J)=BB(I,J)+ACCU
46 CONTINUE
48 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUN,52) N,N,INTG,SCALE
WRITE (LUN,54) NPHAN
WRITE (LUN,56)
WRITE (LUN,58)
WRITE (LUN,60)

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WRITE (LUN,62)
WRITE (LUN,64)
WRITE (LUN,66)
WRITE (LUN,68)
DO 50 I=1,NPHAN
IF (ITYPE(I).EQ.1) WRITE (LUN,70) ITYPE(I),IELIPS,X(I),Y(I),A(I),B
1(I),PHI(I),DENS(I)
IF (ITYPE(I).EQ.2) WRITE (LUN,70) ITYPE(I),IPECT,X(I),Y(I),A(I),B
1(I),PHI(I),DENS(I)
XSC=SCALE*X(I)
YSC=SCALE*Y(I)
ASC=SCALE*A(I)
BSC=SCALE*B(I)
DENS=DALE*DENS(I)
WRITE (LUN,72) XSC,YSC,ASC,BSC,DENS
50 CONTINUE
CALL LGTXX (NAMER,9)
RETURN
52 FORMAT (////18H PHANTOM GENERATED/15H ARRAY SIZE ,I3,3H X ,I3,3
1X,2HINTEGRATION FACTOR = ,I3,3X,17HSCALING FACTOR = ,F8.3)
54 FORMAT (1X,41H NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = ,I3)
56 FORMAT (1X,55H THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES A
RE)
58 FORMAT (8X,13HX,Y - CENTER)
60 FORMAT (8X,37HA,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B)
62 FORMAT (8X,30HPHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A)
64 FORMAT (8X,16HDENS - INTENSITY)
66 FORMAT (1X,44H THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE)
68 FORMAT (5X,5HITYPE,I8X,1MX,9X,1HY,8X,1HA,9X,1MB,7X,3HPHI,6X,4HDENS)
70 FORMAT (5X,13X,2M- ,5A2,2X,F7.2,3H , ,F7.2,2X,F7.2,3H , ,F7.2,2X,
1F7.2,2X,F7.2)
72 FORMAT (24X,1M, ,F7.2,3H) , ( ,F7.2,2H) , ( ,F7.2,3H) , ( ,F7.2,1H) ,9X,1M, ( ,F7.
12,1M)
END

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SUBROUTINE PHANL (N,ITYPE,DENS,X,Y,A,B,PHI,P,M)
*****
***** RECLBL VERSION 1.0 17OCT77 *****
*****
SUBROUTINE PHANL GENERATES THE LINE INTEGRAL PROJECTIONS
OF A SET OF SOURCE ELLIPSES AND RECTANGLES ATTENUATED BY
ANOTHER SET OF ATTENUATING ELLIPSES AND RECTANGLES. THE INPUT
PARAMETERS ARE,
N - THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND RECTANGLES
ITYPE - AN ARRAY OF DESCRIPTORS FOR THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES
1 FOR A SOURCE ELLIPSE
2 FOR A SOURCE RECTANGLE
-1 FOR AN ATTENUATING ELLIPSE
-2 FOR AN ATTENUATING RECTANGLE
DENS - AN ARRAY OF SOURCE DENSITIES OR ATTENUATION COEF-
FICIENTS OF THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES
FOR TRANSMISSION THE UNITS ARE PER PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH
FOR EMISSION THE UNITS ARE PER PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH**2
X,Y - ARRAYS GIVING THE X,Y COORDINATES OF THE CENTERS
OF THE ELLIPSES/RECTANGLES WITH RESPECT TO THE
CENTER OF ROTATION. (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION
BIN WIDTH)
A,B - ARRAYS GIVING THE MAJOR AND MINOR AXES OF
ELLIPSES OR THE LENGTHS OF THE SIDES OF RECT-
ANGLES (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
PHI - AN ARRAY OF ANGLES (IN RADIANS) WHICH THE MAJOR
AXES OF THE ELLIPSES OR THE -A- SIDES OF THE
RECTANGLES MAKE WITH THE X-AXIS
P - THE ARRAY INTO WHICH THE PROJECTION IS GENERATED
M - THE PROJECTION ANGLE INDEX AS DEFINED IN SETUP
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - EMESG
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/NRKC/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
CURVED DETECTOR
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
FLAT DETECTOR
COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT,IB0132
LNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
IB0132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
COMMON/PHNCOM/LPHAN
DIMENSION PHAN(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PHAN(1))
LPHAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PHAN IN BLANK COMMON
WORKING STORAGE FOR PHANTOM GENERATING ROUTINES

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COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE
TSTORE -- LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXIS). AXIS = AXISU-FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KOIM=KOIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
DIMENSION ITYPE(1),X(1),Y(1),A(1),B(1),PHI(1),DENS(1),P(1)
DIMENSION RX(1),RY(1),RZ(1)
DIMENSION NAMER(5)
DATA NAMER/HE,1HN,1HD,1H ,1HP,1HM,1HA,1HN,1HL/
DATA IOK,EPS,NSAVE/2HOK,1.E-6,0/
*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1)
FAC=1
IF (TEMIT) FAC=1./FLOAT(NANG)
KATEN=0
IERS=0
IERA=0
ISUB=LSINE*M-1
ST=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
CT=COSINE(ISUB)
*CHECK THE PARAMETERS AND STORE AWAY SINES AND COSINES
IF (N.LT.1) GO TO 62
IF (LPHAN.LT.0.OR.N.NE.NSAVE) CALL MEMST (LPHAN,BN)
NSAVE=N
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 60
ISUB=LPHAN*M*N
DO 10 I=1,N
IF (ITYPE(I).LT.0) KATEN=1
IF (ABS(ITYPE(I)).EQ.0.OR.ABS(ITYPE(I)).GT.2) GO TO 62
IF (A(I).LT.EPS) GO TO 62
IF (B(I).LT.EPS) GO TO 62
PHAN(ISUB)=SINE(PHI(I))
PHAN(ISUB+1)=COS(PHI(I))
10 ISUB=ISUB+2
*SET IPCFR ACCORDING TO PARALLEL, CURVED FAN, FLAT FAN OR RING
KLI=KOIMU
IPCFR=IGEOM+1
GO TO (12,14,18,16),IPCFR
12 S=ST
C=CT
GO TO 18
14 DPS=L/RFAN
PSI=ARCSIN(DPS)
SP=SIN(PSI)
CP=COS(PSI)
S=ST*CP+CT*SP
C=CT*CP-ST*SP
SDP=SIN(DPS)
COP=COS(DPS)
GO TO 18
16 KLIM=NANG
IF (M.EQ.NANG/2) KLIM=NANG/2
PI=ATAN(1)
ZK=FLOAT(NANG)*CT/(2.*PI)
FAC=2.*PI/FLOAT(NANG)
18 CONTINUE
*LOOP OVER THE PROJECTION BINS FOR THIS ANGLE
DO 58 K=1,KLIM
GO TO (20,22,24,26),IPCFR
20 ZK=FLOAT(K)-AXISU
GO TO 28
22 T=S*CP+C*SDP
C=C*CP-S*SDP
S=S*SDP+T*ZK
ZK=RFAN*(S*CT-C*ST)
GO TO 28
24 ZK=FLOAT(K)-AXISU
ZRI=1./SQRT(ZK**2+RFAN**2)
SP=ZK*ZRI
CP=RFAN*ZRI
ZK=RFAN*SP
S=ST*CP+CT*SP

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C=CT*CP-ST*SP
GO TO 28
26 MM=Z*K*M-3
IF (MM,GE,2*MM) MM=MM-2*MM
ISUB=L*INE+MM
C=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=L*OSIN+MM
S=-COS(INE*ISUB)
29 CONTINUE

*THE FOLLOWING LOOP FINDS INTERSECTIONS
NIN=0
ISUB=LPHAN
ISC=LPHAN*AN
DO 44 I=1,N
SS=PHAN(ISC)*C-PHAN(ISC+1)*S
CC=PHAN(ISC+1)*C+PHAN(ISC)*S
D=Z*X(I)*S-Y(I)*C
DO 41 I=C*Y(I)*S
IF (ABS(TYPE(I)),EQ,2) GO TO 30

*THIS IS FOR AN ELLIPSE
ASBC=(A(I)*SS)**2+B(I)**2+CC**2
ASBCD=.25*ASBC-D**2
IF (ASBCD.LE,0.) GO TO 44
ZP=ABS(A(I)*B(I))*SQRT(ASBCD)/ASBC
ZPD=S*CC*(A(I)**2-B(I)**2)/ASBC+DD
PHAN(ISUB)=ZP+ZPM
PHAN(ISUB+3)=ZP-ZPM
GO TO 38

*THIS IS FOR A RECTANGLE
30 RY(1)=.5*(A(I)*SS+B(I)*CC)
RY(2)=.5*(-A(I)*SS+B(I)*CC)
RY(3)=.5*(A(I)*SS-B(I)*CC)
RY(4)=.5*(-A(I)*SS-B(I)*CC)
RYM=RY(1)
IF (RY(2).GE,RYM) RYM=RY(2)
IF (RY(3).GE,RYM) RYM=RY(3)
IF (RY(4).GE,RYM) RYM=RY(4)
IF (ABS(D).GE,RYM) GO TO 44
RX(1)=.5*(A(I)*CC-B(I)*SS)
RX(2)=.5*(-A(I)*CC-B(I)*SS)
RX(3)=.5*(A(I)*CC+B(I)*SS)
RX(4)=.5*(-A(I)*CC+B(I)*SS)

J=1
DO 32 I=1,4
JJ=I+MOD(I,4)
RYJ=RY(JJ)-RY(I)
IF (ABS(RYJ).LT,EPS) GO TO 32
IF (ABS(.5*(RYJ+RY(I))-D).GT,.5*ABS(RYJ)) GO TO 32
RZ(J)=RX(I)*RY(JJ)-D+RX(JJ)*D-RY(I)*RY(J)
IF (J.EQ,2) GO TO 34
J=2
32 CONTINUE
GO TO 44
34 IF (RZ(2).GE,PZ(1)) GO TO 36
PHAN(ISUB)=RZ(1)+DD
PHAN(ISUB+3)=RZ(2)+DD
GO TO 38
36 PHAN(ISUB)=RZ(2)+DD
PHAN(ISUB+3)=RZ(1)+DD

*BOOTH ELLIPSES AND RECTANGLES COME HERE
38 IF (TYPE(I).LT,0) GO TO 40

*SOURCES
PHAN(ISUB+1)=DENS(I)
PHAN(ISUB+2)=0
PHAN(ISUB+4)=-DENS(I)
PHAN(ISUB+5)=0
GO TO 42

*ATTENUATORS
40 PHAN(ISUB+1)=0
PHAN(ISUB+2)=DENS(I)
PHAN(ISUB+4)=0
PHAN(ISUB+5)=-DENS(I)

42 NIN=NIN+2
ISUB=ISUB+6

44 ISC=ISC+2

*IF NO INTERSECTIONS JUMP IMMEDIATELY
SACT=0
IF (NIN.LE,0) GO TO 58

*THE FOLLOWING LOOP ORDERS ALL INTERSECTIONS
NIN=NIN-1
ISUB=LPHAN
DO 48 I=1,NIN
ZMAX=PHAN(ISUB)
ISUBM=ISUB
J=1
ISUBJ=ISUB+3
DO 46 J=JJ,NIN
IF (PHAN(ISUBJ).LE,ZMAX) GO TO 46
ISUBM=ISUBJ
ZMAX=PHAN(ISUBJ)
46 ISURJ=ISUB+3
IF (ISUBM.EQ,ISURJ) GO TO 48
T=PHAN(ISUB)
PHAN(ISUB)=PHAN(ISUBM)
PHAN(ISUBM)=T
T=PHAN(ISUB+1)
PHAN(ISUB+1)=PHAN(ISUBM+1)
PHAN(ISUBM+1)=T
T=PHAN(ISUB+2)
PHAN(ISUB+2)=PHAN(ISUBM+2)
PHAN(ISUBM+2)=T
48 ISUB=ISUB+3

*THE FOLLOWING LOOP MAKES INTERVALS OUT OF THE INTERSECTIONS
NINL=0
ISUBL=LPHAN
Z=PHAN(ISUBL)
SD=PHAN(ISUBL+1)
AC=PHAN(ISUBL+2)
ISUB=ISUBL+3
DO 52 I=2,NIN
IF (Z-PHAN(ISUB).LE,EPS) GO TO 50
NINL=NINL+1
PHAN(ISUBL)=Z-PHAN(ISUB)

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Z=PHAN(ISUB)
PHAN(ISUBL+1)=SD
PHAN(ISUBL+2)=AC
ISUBL=ISUBL+3
50 SD=SD+PHAN(ISUB+1)
AC=AC+PHAN(ISUB+2)
52 ISUB=ISUB+3

*THE FOLLOWING LOOP CALCULATES THE PROJECTED, ATTENUATED ACTIVITY
ATTN=0
ISUB=LPHAN
DO 56 I=1,NINL
Z=PHAN(ISUB)
SD=PHAN(ISUB+1)
IF (SD.LE,-EPS) IERS=1
AC=PHAN(ISUB+2)
IF (AC.LE,-EPS) IERA=1
IF (SD.LT,EPS) GO TO 54
IF (AC.LT,EPS) S2=SD*Z
IF (AC.GE,EPS) S2=(SD/AC)*(1.-EXP(-AC*Z))
SACT=SACT+S2*EXP(-ATTN)
54 ATTN=ATTN+AC*Z
56 ISUB=ISUB+3

*SACT IS THE PROJECTED, ATTENUATED SOURCE ACTIVITY
58 P(K)=SACT*FAC

60 IF (M.EQ,NANG) CALL MEMST (LPHAN,0)
IF (KATEN.EQ,0) RETURN
IF (IERS.NE,0) WRITE (LUNOUT,66)
IF (IERA.NE,0) WRITE (LUNOUT,68)
IF (IERS.IERA.NE,0) CALL EMESG (11,NAMER(5),0)
RETURN

62 WRITE (LUNOUT,70) N
IF (N.LT,1) GO TO 64
WRITE (LUNOUT,72) (TYPE(I),X(I),Y(I),A(I),B(I),PHI(I),DENS(I),I=1,N)
64 CALL EMESG (10,NAMER(5),1)
RETURN

66 FORMAT(/X,77H WARNING... NEGATIVE SOURCE ACTIVITY DETECTED DURING GENERATION OF PHANL DATA)
68 FORMAT(/X,73H WARNING... NEGATIVE ATTENUATION DETECTED DURING GENERATION OF PHANL DATA)
70 FORMAT(/73H THERE IS A PARAMETER ERROR IN THE CALL TO SUBROUTINE PHANL ...STOP.../
2 / 14H THE RULES ARE/
3 5X 19H N MUST BE POSITIVE/
4 5X 30H I TYPE MUST BE 1, 2, -1, OR -2/
5 5X 25H A AND B MUST BE POSITIVE/
6 10X 4H N =,I4)
72 FORMAT(/10X,5H I TYPE,9X,1HX,9X,1HY,9X,1HA,9X,1HB,7X,3HPHI,
1 6X,4HDENS/
2 /15X,110,6F10.3))
END

SUBROUTINE PIE (B1,N,P,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NSLIPI,ISTART)
*****
RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170C177
*****
THE SUBROUTINE PIE GIVES A PIE PHANTOM CONSISTING OF Z*NSLIPI SLICES ALTERNATING BLACK AND WHITE
B1 - ARRAY WHERE PHANTOM IS GENERATED
N - DIMENSION OF THE SQUARE ARRAY B1
R - RADIUS OF CIRCLE PHANTOM
X1,Y1 - CENTER OF CIRCLE RELATIVE TO THE CENTER OF ARRAY
Z - FULL VALUE OF FUNCTION
INTFAC - INTEGRATION FACTOR. EACH BORDER PIXEL IS DIVIDED INTO INTFAC**2 PEXELETES FOR INTEGRATION
NSLIPI - NUMBER OF SLICES IN HALF THE PIE ( IN PI RADIANS)
ISTART - INDICATOR OF THE COLOR OF THE FIRST COUNTERCLOCKWISE SLICE. 0 = WHITE ELSE IT IS BLACK.
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - LGTXT
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
0 = 80 CHARACTERS ( 132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
DIMENSION B1(N,N)
DIMENSION NAMER(9)
DATA NAMER/1HE,1HM,1HD,1H ,1HP,1HI,1HE,1H ,1H /
DATA 10K,EPS/2HOK,1.E-6/
CALL LGTXT (NAMER(5),5)
PI=.3141592653589793
THETA=PI/FLD(NTSLIPI)
VALUE OF ONE PEXELETTE DURING INTEGRATION
CONST=Z/FLOAT(INTFAC*INTFAC)
HALF=FLOAT(NIN)/2.
IF (ISTART.NE,0) ISTART=1
DO 56 I=1,N
TI=FLOAT(I)-HALFN
DO 56 J=1,N
TJ=FLOAT(J)-HALFN
ACCU=0
SIGN1=.5
SIGN2=.5
IFLG1=0
IFLG2=0
IFLG3=0
IFLG4=0
*CHECK THE FOUR CORNERS OF CURRENT PIXEL FOR POSITION

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DD 30 I=1,2
DD 28 I=1,2
X=TI+SIGNI-XI
Y=TJ+SIGN2-YI
C C C C C
C * COMPUTE NUMBER OF SECTION WE ARE IN
C C C C C
IF (ABS(XI)-GE.EPS.OR.ABS(YI)-GE.EPS) GO TO 10
THETA=0.
GO TO 12
10 THETA=ATAN2(Y,X)
IF (THETA.LT.0.) THETA=2.*PI+THETA
12 IPARAM=THETA/THETA0
C C C C C
ARE WE INSIDE CIRCLE
C C C C C
IF (X*X+Y*Y-R*R) 16,16,14
14 IFLG1=1
GO TO 22
16 IFLG2=1
C C C C C
FLAG 1 MEANS OUTSIDE CIRCLE
FLAG 2 MEANS INSIDE CIRCLE
FLAG 3 MEANS AN ODD SECTION
FLAG 4 MEANS AN EVEN SECTION
C C C C C
WHAT COLOR IS THE SECTION WE ARE IN
C C C C C
IF (I1*I2.NE.2.AND.IPARAM.NE.IPOLD) GO TO 42
IF (IPARAM/2=2-IPARAM) 18,20,18
18 IFLG3=1
GO TO 22
20 IFLG4=1
C C C C C
IF ALL THE FLAGS ARE UP, WE CAN BEGIN INTEGRATION
ELSE CHECK THE OTHER CORNERS
C C C C C
22 IF (IFLG1-IFLG2) 26,24,26
24 IF (IFLG3-IFLG4-2) 26,42,26
C C C C C
TOGGLE SIGNS, GO TO ANOTHER CORNER
C C C C C
26 SIGNI=-SIGNI
IPOLD=IPARAM
28 CONTINUE
SIGN2=-SIGN2
30 CONTINUE
C C C C C
IF WE START WITH A ONE SECTION, THEN WE ARE BACKWARDS
C C C C C
IF (ISTART) 32,34,32
32 I=IFLG3
IFLG3=IFLG4
IFLG4=I
C C C C C
* ARE WE IN THE CIRCLE AND A 1 SECTION
OR ARE WE STRADDLING ANY LINES
C C C C C
34 IF (IFLG1-IFLG2) 36,40,54
36 IF (IFLG3-IFLG4) 54,42,38
38 ACCUM=Z
GO TO 54
40 IF (IFLG3-IFLG4) 54,42,42
C C C C C
2-D INTEGRATION ROUTINE
C C C C C
42 DD 52 K=1,INTFAC
DD 52 L=1,INTFAC
X=TI+FLOAT(K)/FLOAT(INTFAC)-.5-XI
Y=TJ+FLOAT(L)/FLOAT(INTFAC)-.5-YI
C C C C C
* COMPUTE THE POSITION OF PIXELLETTE RELATIVE TO THE CENTER OF
THE CIRCLE
C C C C C
IF (X*X+Y*Y-R*R) 44,44,52
1501
ATAN2 BLOWS UP AT (0,0)
C C C C C
44 IF (ABS(XI)+ABS(YI)-GT.EPS) GO TO 46
THETA=0.
GO TO 48
C C C C C
* COMPUTE ANGLE OF OUR POSITION
C C C C C
46 THETA=ATAN2(Y,X)
48 IF (THETA.LT.0.) THETA=2.*PI+THETA
C C C C C
* COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF OUR SECTION
C C C C C
IPARAM=IFIX(THETA/THETA0)
C C C C C
WHAT COLOR IS IT (1 OR 0)
C C C C C
IF (IPARAM-IPARAM/2=2-IPARAM) 50,52,50
C C C C C
ADD ONE PIXELLETTE VALUE IF WE ARE INSIDE AND IN A 1 AREA.
C C C C C
50 ACCUM=ACCUM+CONST
52 CONTINUE
54 B1(1,J)=ACCUM
56 CONTINUE
C C C C C
WRITE (LUNOUT,58) N,N,R,XI,YI,INTFAC,THETA0
CALL LGTXT (NAMES,9)
RETURN
C C C C C
58 FORMAT (//22H PIE PHANTOM GENERATED/13H ARRAY SIZE ,I3,
11HX,13/16H CIRCLE RADIUS ,F6.2/H AT (,F3.0,H, ,F3.0,H)/
213H INT FACTOR ,I3/15H SECTOR WIDTH ,F6.3)
END

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SUBROUTINE PJECT (B,P,M,PRJ)
C C C C C
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C C C C C
C THE SUBROUTINE PJECT PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B INTO A
SINGLE PROJECTION ARRAY P OF LENGTH KDIMU WITH POTATION AXIS
EQUAL TO AXISU. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE M IS
THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE SUBROUTINE PJECT REQUIRES THE
USER TO SET THE DESIRED SYSTEM PROJECTION SUBROUTINE PRJ. THIS
ALLOWS THE USER TO USE THE SYSTEM PROJECTION SUBROUTINES AND
PROJECT DATA INTO THE USER'S OWN PROJECTION ARRAY.

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C C C C C
11427
C C C C C
B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANVERSE SECTION 11550
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY 11551
M - THE ANGLE INDEX 11552
PRJ - THE SYSTEM PROJECTION SUBROUTINE 11553
C C C C C
11554
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CT50, EMSG, LGTX,
MEMST, ZERO 11555
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 11556
EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - PRJ 11557
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 11558
C C C C C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1) 11559
C C C C C
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON 11560
IWUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 11561
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 11562
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST SET TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING 11563
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 11564
C C C C C
COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN 11565
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1) 11566
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 11567
C LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON 11568
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON 11569
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS 11570
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION 11571
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 11572
C C C C C
COMMON/ODATCOM/LDATA
DIMENSION DATA(1) 11573
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),DATA(1)) 11574
C LDATA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATA IN BLANK COMMON 11575
DATA - AN INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION ARRAY 11576
C C C C C
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF 11577
C RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 11578
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
CURVED DETECTOR 11579
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
FLAT DETECTOR 11580
C C C C C
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,L80132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 11581
L80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 11582
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 11583
C C C C C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PNWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNT,KNT
DIMENSION NI(1) 11584
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1)) 11585
C NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANVERSE SECTION 11586
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 11587
PNWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 11588
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 11589
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANVERSE SECTION 11590
LNT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 11591
NI(I,J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 11592
KNT - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MESH CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 11593
C C C C C
COMMON/STACOM/STORE
LOGICAL STORE 11594
C STORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 11595
C C C C C
COMMON/TRCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TIMIT
LOGICAL TIMIT 11596
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATE(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATE(1))
11597
C IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 11598
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 11599
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 11600
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 11601
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 11602
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER 11603
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 11604
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 11605
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 11606
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED. 11607
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED. 11608
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU. 11609
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 11610
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR 11611
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 11612
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 11613
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 11614
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLE 11615
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLE 11616
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATE IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 11617
TIMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 11618

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C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1)          11689
C      DIMENSION PFLG(4)           11690
C      DIMENSION NAMER(5)         11691
C      LOGICAL TFANN,TATENN        11692
C      EXTERNAL PRJ                11693
C      DATA NAMER/1HE,1HN,1HD,1H,1HP,1HJ,1HE,1HC,1HT/ 11694
C      DATA IOK/2HOK/             11695
C                                  11696
C      *BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
C                                  11697
C      IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1) 11698
C                                  11699
C      IF (IGEOM.LT.3) GO TO 10     11700
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,24)           11701
C      CALL EMESG (36,NAMER(5),1)  11702
C      IF (M.EQ.1) CALL LGTX (NAMER(5),5) 11703
C      IF (NDIM.EQ.NDIMU) GO TO 12  11704
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,26)           11705
C      CALL EMESG (12,NAMER(5),1)  11706
C      CONTINUE                    11707
C                                  11708
C      IF (LDATA.LE.0) CALL MEMST (LDATA,KDIM) 11709
C                                  11710
C      CALL PRJ (PFLG,DUM,0)       11711
C                                  11712
C      IWT=PFLG(2)                 11713
C      IATEN=PFLG(3)               11714
C      IPAN=PFLG(4)                11715
C                                  11716
C      TFANN=IFAN.EQ.1             11717
C      TATENN=IATEN.EQ.1           11718
C                                  11719
C      IF ((TFANN.OR.TFANF).AND.(TFANN.OR..NOT.(TFANF.OR.TFANF)).OR.TFANN) 11720
C      1) GO TO 14                  11721
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,28)           11722
C      CALL EMESG (13,NAMER(5),1)  11723
C                                  11724
C      14 IF (TATEN.AND.TATENN.OR..NOT.(TATEN.OR.TATENN)) GO TO 16 11725
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,30)           11726
C      CALL EMESG (14,NAMER(5),1)  11727
C                                  11728
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED OUTSIDE THE USER PROJECTION 11729
C      ARRAY = KDIM-KMAX+KMIN-1    11730
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED BELOW THE USER ARRAY IS KMIN-1 11731
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED ABOVE THE USER ARRAY IS KDIM-KMAX 11732
C                                  11733
C      16 IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 18      11734
C      KXBINS=KDIM-KMAX+KMIN-1     11735
C      IF (KXBINS.LE.0) GO TO 18   11736
C      KXBINL=KMIN-1              11737
C      KXBINU=KDIM-KMAX           11738
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,32) KXBINS    11739
C      IF (KXBINL.GT.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,34) KXBINL 11740
C      IF (KXBINU.GT.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,36) KXBINU 11741
C                                  11742
C      18 IF (TSTORE) GO TO 22    11743
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (B,B,2) 11744
C      FAC=1.                      11745
C      IF (TMIT) FAC=1./((FLOAT(NANG)*PI)/2) 11746
C                                  11747
C      CALL PRJ (B,DATA(LDATA),M)  11748
C      CALL ZERO (P,KDIMU)         11749
C                                  11750
C      KSUB1=KMIN-KMOV            11751
C      KSUB2=LDATA+KMIN-1         11752
C      DO 20 K=KMIN,KMAX          11753
C      PI(KSUB1)=DATA(KSUB2)*FAC  11754
C      KSUB1=KSUB1+1              11755
C      KSUB2=KSUB2+1              11756
C      20 CONTINUE                11757
C                                  11758
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (B,B,1) 11759
C      22 IF (M.NE.NANG) RETURN    11760
C      CALL MEMST (LDATA,0)       11761
C      CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)      11762
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,38) MAXFW    11763
C      CALL LGTX (NAMER,9)        11764
C      RETURN                      11765
C                                  11766
C      24 FORMAT(/10X,30HPROJECT CANNOT BE USED WITH RING GEOMETRY/ 11767
C      10X,49H(SETUP INPUT PARAMETER IGEOM=IPAR(5) CANNOT BE 3)) 11768
C      26 FORMAT(/1X,80HTHE SUBROUTINE PJECT CANNOT BE CALLED DURING THE EXE 11769
C      1CUTION OF FILBK ---STOP---) 11770
C      28 FORMAT(/10X,50HTHE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE/ 11771
C      11X,33HMAX BEAM PARAMETERS SEEN BY SETUP) 11772
C      30 FORMAT(/1X,71HATTEMPTED CALL OF A PROJECTION SUBROUTINE WHICH USES 11773
C      1ATTENUATION FACTORS/SX,34HBEFORE THE FACTORS WERE EVALUATED.) 11774
C      32 FORMAT(/1X,65HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED OUTSIDE THE USER PROJEC 11775
C      1TION ARRAY = ,15) 11776
C      34 FORMAT(/5X,52HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED BELOW THE USER ARRAY = 11777
C      1,15) 11778
C      36 FORMAT(/5X,52HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED ABOVE THE USER ARRAY = 11779
C      1,15) 11780
C      38 FORMAT(/10X,30HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17, 11781
C      122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.) 11782
C      END                          11783

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SUBROUTINE PLL (B,P,MM)           11790
C      ***** 11791
C      * RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 170C777 * 11792
C      ***** 11793
C      THE SUBROUTINE PLL PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE 11794
C      PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE 11795
C      ANGL(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE VALUE FROM EACH 11796
C      CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF THE RAY INTERSECT- 11797
C      ING THE CELL. 11798
C      B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 11799
C      P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY 11800
C      M - THE ANGLE INDEX 11801
C      IF M.EQ.0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B 11802
C      NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED 11803
C      (SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING) 11804
C      IF M.LT.0 ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE 11805
C      INDEX, HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION 11806
C      BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS 11807
C      CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION 11808
C      RECONSTRUCTION METHOD. 11809
C      11810
C      11811

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C      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO 11812
C      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 11813
C      LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 11814
C      COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,IMUSED,NFLNAT,ISETUP 11815
C      COMMON WORK(1) 11816
C      WORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 11817
C      COMMON 11818
C      IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 11819
C      NFLNAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 11820
C      ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK 11821
C      SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 11822
C      FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 11823
C      EXECUTING. 11824
C      WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 11825
C      11826
C      COMMON/PRCDOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 11827
C      LOGICAL TCIR 11828
C      DIMENSION NI(1) 11829
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1)) 11830
C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 11831
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 11832
C      PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 11833
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 11834
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 11835
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 11836
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 11837
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 11838
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 11839
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 11840
C      11841
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 11842
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCSIN,LOATER,TEMIT 11843
C      LOGICAL TEMIT 11844
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 11845
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 11846
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 11847
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 11848
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 11849
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 11850
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 11851
C      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 11852
C      BY THE USER 11853
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 11854
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SATIATED BY THE USER 11855
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 11856
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 11857
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 11858
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 11859
C      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 11860
C      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 11861
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 11862
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 11863
C      IS GOING TO BE USED. 11864
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 11865
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 11866
C      IS GOING TO BE USED. 11867
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 11868
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 11869
C      KDIM=KDIMU. 11870
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 11871
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 11872
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 11873
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 11874
C      VECTOR 11875
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 11876
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 11877
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 11878
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 11879
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 11880
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 11881
C      LCSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 11882
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 11883
C      DATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 11884
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 11885
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 11886
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 11887
C      11888
C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1) 11889
C      DIMENSION FLAGS(4) 11890
C      DATA FLAG1/1,3,0,0./ 11891
C      DATA EPS1/E-6/ 11892
C      NI=ABS(MM) 11893
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 88 11894
C      IF (MM.GT.0) CALL ZERO (P,KDIM) 11895
C      IF (MM.EQ.-1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT) 11896
C      *SET ZERO TH PROJECTION INTERSECTION AND OFFSET 11897
C      Z=AXISU*BWID 11898
C      M=-S*FLOAT(NDIM) 11899
C      *SET SIN AND COS AND CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES 11900
C      ISUB=LSINE*M-1 11901
C      S=SINE(1SUB) 11902
C      ISUB=LCSIN*M-1 11903
C      C=COSINE(1SUB) 11904
C      IF (ABS(S).LT.EPS) GO TO 48 11905
C      IF (ABS(C).LT.EPS) GO TO 68 11906
C      *DX AND DYL ARE TO STEP THROUGH THE B ARRAY 11907
C      *(DISTANCE TO STEP ALONG THE LINE) 11908
C      DXL=1./ABS(C) 11909
C      DYL=1./ABS(S) 11910
C      *DX AND DY ARE TO FIND LARGE INTERSECTIONS 11911
C      *(SIDEWAYS INCREMENTS FROM ONE LINE TO THE NEXT) 11912
C      DX=-BWID/S 11913
C      DY=BWID/C 11914
C      *K1 IS THE I INCREMENT AS WE STEP ALONG THE LINE 11915
C      *I1ST IS THE FIRST I FOR LARGE X INTERSECTIONS 11916
C      *IDUT TAKES US OUT OF THE ARRAY 11917
C      *XOFF MAKES THE ROUNDING OF (I-X) OK FOR NEGATIVE KI 11918
C      IF (C.LT.0.) GO TO 10 11919
C      KI=1 11920
C      I1ST=1 11921
C      IDUT=NDIM+1 11922
C      XOFF=0 11923
C      GO TO 12 11924
C      10 KI=-1 11925
C      I1ST=NDIM 11926
C      IDUT=0 11927
C      XOFF=1. 11928

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# PPT

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SUBROUTINE PPT (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE PPT PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES
THAT EACH CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA FUNCTION WITH ALL THE
DENSITY AT THE CENTER OF THE CELL.

B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR 'EMST' CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,MDDANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATEP(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATEP(1))

IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
DIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MDDANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
LSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE - SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE - COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATEP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATEP IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCK/PPJ=ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/1.,0.,0.,0./

IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20

CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)*PMID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)*PMID
HS=.5*S
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS+.5
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.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE PPTA PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES
THAT EACH CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA FUNCTION WITH ALL THE
DENSITY AT THE CENTER OF THE CELL. THE VALUE PROJECTED FROM
EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR.

B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FATN, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL LATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS.
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR 'EMST' CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
.....

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# PPTA

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SUBROUTINE PPTA (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE PPTA PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE
ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES
THAT EACH CELL IS REPRESENTED BY A DELTA FUNCTION WITH ALL THE
DENSITY AT THE CENTER OF THE CELL. THE VALUE PROJECTED FROM
EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR.

B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M .EQ. 0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - FATN, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL LATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))

LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS.
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))

NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSEVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR 'EMST' CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
.....

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ZXX=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+NN-1
DD 10 I=1,JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARC=RFANATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
K=ARC*AXIS*5
10 P(K)=P(K)+B(IJ)*RFP/DH
12 IJL=JL+NN
RETURN
14 DD 18 J=1,NDIM
ZXX=ZXX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(I SUB)
ZXX=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+NN-1
DD 16 I=1,JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
K=YCENTR*AXIS*5
16 P(K)=P(K)+B(IJ)*RFP/ZXX
18 IJL=JL+NN
RETURN
20 N=M
IF (M.LE.1) GO TO 22
CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)
22 CONTINUE
ISUB=L*SI*NE+M-1
S=S*INE(I SUB)*PMID
I SUB=L*COSI*NM+M-1
C=C*OSI*NE(I SUB)*PMID
HS=.5*S
HC=.5*SC
ZNM=S*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZXR=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
RFP=RFAN*PMID
IJL=1
IF (TFANP) GO TO 28
DD 26 J=1,NDIM
ZXX=ZXX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(I SUB)
ZXX=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+NN-1
DD 24 I=1,JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARC=RFANATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
K=ARC*AXIS*5
24 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+(RFP/DH)**2*P(K)
26 IJL=JL+NN
M=M
RETURN
28 DD 32 J=1,NDIM
ZXX=ZXX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(I SUB)
ZXX=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+NN-1
DD 30 I=1,JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
K=YCENTR*AXIS*5
30 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+(RFP/ZXX)**2*P(K)
32 IJL=JL+NN
M=M
RETURN
34 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 20
DD 36 I=1,4
36 B(I)=FLAGSI()
RETURN
END

```



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SUBROUTINE PRF (B,P,M)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE PRF PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P. THE PROJECTION BINS AND THE
TRANSVERSE SECTION CELLS MUST BE THE SAME SIZE. THE MODEL
ASSUMES A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH THAT THE VALUE
PROJECTED FOR EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE FRACTION
EACH CELL INTERSECTS A PROJECTION RAY. THE RAY FACTORS ARE
STORED IN A LOOK-UP TABLE SUCH THAT EACH CELL-RAY INTERSECTION
IS EQUAL TO ONE OF 20 VALUES WHICH DEPENDS ON WHERE THE CENTER
OF THE CELL FALLS WITH RESPECT TO THE 20 EQUAL INTERVALS THAT
DIVIDE EACH RAY.
B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
IF M.EQ.0 ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE PCHK FOR EACH FLAG'S MEANING)
IF M.LT.0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD.

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K=2 13245
L=(Z-FLOAT(NLEV))*(Z-FLOAT(K)) 13246
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1 13247
LP=L+NLLEV 13248
LML=L-NLEV 13249
16 B(IJ)+B(IJ)+ATEN*(ISUB)**2*(RFAC(LP)**2*(PK+1))+RFAC(L)**2*(PK)+RFAC 13250
18 IJL=I+JL+NN 13251
M=4 13252
RETURN 13253
20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14 13254
DO 22 I=1,4 13255
22 B(I)=FLAGS(I) 13256
IF (LRFAC.LT.0) CALL RAYST 13257
RETURN 13258
END 13261
    
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SUBROUTINE PRFF (B,P,M) 13262
***** RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 17OCT77 ***** 13265
***** 13266
THE SUBROUTINE PRFF PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE 13268
PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE 13269
PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE 13270
ANGLE. THE MODEL ASSUMES A UNIFORM DENSITY FOR EACH CELL SUCH 13271
THAT THE VALUE PROJECTED FOR EACH CELL IS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO 13272
THE FRACTION EACH CELL INTERSECTS A FAN BEAM RAY. 13273
B - THE ARRAY OF DATA FOR THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 13275
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY 13276
M - THE ANGLE INDEX 13277
IF M = 0, ONLY A SET OF FLAGS IS RETURNED IN B 13278
NO PROJECTION OPERATION IS PERFORMED 13279
(SEE THE SUBROUTINE RCHK FOR EACH FLAG MEANING) 13280
IF M .LT. 0, ITS ABSOLUTE VALUE IS USED AS ANGLE 13281
INDEX. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN A PROJECTION OPERATION 13282
BEING PERFORMED, A WEIGHTED BACK-PROJECTION IS 13283
CALCULATED. IT IS USED BY THE ITERATIVE RELAXATION 13284
RECONSTRUCTION METHOD. 13285
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - SOINT, ZERO 13286
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 13288
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 13291
COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT, ISETUP 13295
COMMON WRK(II) 13297
WORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 13298
COMMON 13299
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 13300
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 13301
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 13302
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 13303
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 13304
EXECUTING 13305
WORK - PLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 13306
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANCF,TFANF 13307
LOGICAL TFANCF,TFANF 13308
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 13310
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 13311
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 13312
THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 13313
TFANCF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 13314
CURVED DETECTOR 13315
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 13316
FLAT DETECTOR 13317
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KN1 13318
LOGICAL TCIR 13319
DIMENSION NI(1) 13320
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1)) 13322
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 13323
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 13324
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 13325
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 13326
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 13328
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 13329
NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 13330
THE SQUARE OF CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 13331
KN1 - SPECIAL FLAG FOR NEMAT CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 13332
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 13333
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 13335
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCSIN,LDATER,TEMIT 13336
LOGICAL TEMIT 13337
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 13338
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 13339
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 13341
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 13342
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 13343
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 13344
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 13345
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 13346
BY THE USER 13347
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 13348
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER 13349
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 13350
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 13351
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 13352
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 13353
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 13354
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 13355
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 13356
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 13357
IS GOING TO BE USED. 13358
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 13359
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 13360
IS GOING TO BE USED. 13361
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 13362
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 13363
KDIM=KDIMU. 13364
    
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C AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 13365
C PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 13366
C LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 13367
C INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 13368
C VECTOR 13369
C NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 13370
C MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 13371
C LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON 13372
C PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 13373
C LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 13374
C SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 13375
C LCSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 13376
C COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 13377
C LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 13378
C USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 13379
C TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 13380
C FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 13381
C 13382
C *****THESE VARIABLES ARE USED IN THIS SUBROUTINE***** 13383
C 13384
C DH - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOURCE AND THE PIXEL 13386
C ARC - THE ARC DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE 13387
C IMAGE OF THE PIXEL 13388
C BETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE 13389
C PASSING ABOVE THE PIXEL 13390
C BETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND THE LINE 13391
C PASSING BELOW THE PIXEL 13392
C BETAP - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE CENTER AXIS AND LINE 13393
C PASSING THROUGH THE PIXEL 13394
C THETAU - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE 13395
C PIXEL AND A LINE ABOVE 13396
C THETAL - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE 13397
C PIXEL AND A LINE BELOW 13398
C DU - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND 13399
C A LINE ABOVE 13400
C DL - THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PIXEL AND 13401
C A LINE BELOW 13402
C ALPHAU - THE ANGLE THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH 13403
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE 13404
C ALPHAL - THE ANGLE THE LINE BELOW THE PIXEL MAKES WITH 13405
C THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE 13406
C ANGLE - THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE RAYS IN THE FAN BEAM 13407
C 13408
C DIMENSION B(1),P(1) 13409
C BCK/PROJ,MT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M =LE. 0 13410
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4) 13411
C DATA FLAGS/1.,2.,0.,1./ 13412
C DATA Z/.499999/ 13413
C 13414
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 58 13415
C 13416
C CALL ZERO (P,KDIM) 13417
C ANGLE=1./RFAN 13418
C 13419
C ISUB=LSINE*M-1 13420
C S=SINE*(ISUB)*PWID 13421
C ISUB=LCSIN*M-1 13422
C C=COSINE*(ISUB)*PWID 13423
C HS=.5*S 13424
C HC=.5*C 13425
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1) 13426
C ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S) 13427
C ZY=ZN*(S-C) 13428
C RFP=RFAN*PWID 13429
C IJL=1 13430
C 13431
C IF (TFANF) GO TO 20 13432
C 13433
C DO 18 J=1,NDIM 13434
C ZX=ZX+S 13435
C ZY=ZY+C 13436
C ISUB=LNI+J-1 13437
C NN=NI(I SUB) 13438
C ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)+HC 13439
C ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)+HS 13440
C IJU=IJL+NN-1 13441
C DO 16 I=IJL,IJU 13442
C ZXX=ZXX+C 13443
C ZYY=ZYY+S 13444
C DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2) 13445
C ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX) 13446
C ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN 13447
C K=ARC*AXIS+S 13448
C BETAU=(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)*ANGLE 13449
C BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE 13450
C BETAP=ARCTAN 13451
C THETAU=BETAU-BETAP 13452
C THETAL=BETAP-BETAL 13453
C DU=DH*PWID*BETAU 13454
C DL=DH*PWID*THETAL 13455
C ISUB=LANG*M-1 13456
C ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(I SUB) 13457
C AREAL=SOINT(DU,ALPHAU) 13458
C ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(I SUB) 13459
C AREA2=SOINT(DL,ALPHAL) 13460
C AREAL=AREAL+AREA2 13461
C MK=K 13462
C MK1=MK 13463
C MK2=MK 13464
C P(MK)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREAL*RFP/DH 13465
C AREAL=AREAL 13466
C AREAL=AREAL 13467
C IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 12 13468
C 10 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE 13469
C DU=DH*PWID*THETAU 13470
C ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE 13471
C AREAL=SOINT(DU,ALPHAU) 13472
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAL 13473
C AREAL=AREAL 13474
C MK2=MK2+1 13475
C P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREAL*RFP/DH 13476
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 10 13477
C 12 IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 16 13478
C 14 THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE 13479
C DL=DH*PWID*THETAL 13480
C ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE 13481
C AREAL=SOINT(DL,ALPHAL) 13482
C AREAL=AREAL+AREAL 13483
C AREAL=AREAL 13484
C MK1=MK1 13485
C P(MK1)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREAL*RFP/DH 13486
C IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 14 13487
C 16 CONTINUE 13488
C 18 IJL=IJL+NN 13489
C RETURN 13490
C 13491
C 20 DO 30 J=1,NDIM 13492
C ZX=ZX+S 13493
C ZY=ZY+C 13494
C ISUB=LNI+J-1 13495
C NN=NI(I SUB) 13496
C ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)+HC 13497
C ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)+HS 13498
C IJU=IJL+NN-1 13499
    
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DO 28 IJ=1JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN1(ZY/ZXX)
YCENTR=ZY/ZXX*RFAN
K=CENTR*AXIS+.5
BETAU=ATANI(FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5)/RFANI
BETAL=ATANI(FLOAT(K-1)-AXIS*.5)/RFANI
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAI+AREA2
MK=K
MKI=MK
MK2=MK
P(MK)=P(MK)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
AREAX=AREAI
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 24
22 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFANI/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 22
24 IF (AREAZ.GT.Z) GO TO 28
26 MKI=MKI-1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFANI/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MKI)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAL=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
P(MKI)=P(MKI)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 26
28 CONTINUE
30 IJL=1JL+NN
C
RETURN
C
32 M=-M
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 34
CALL ZERO (B,NNM4)
ANGLE=1./RFAN
C
34 CONTINUE
C
ISUB=L*SINE+M-1
S=SINE(1SUB)*PWID
ISUB=L*COSIN+M-1
C=COSINE(1SUB)*PWID
MS=.5*S
MC=.5*C
LN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZN*(C+S)
ZY=ZN*(S-C)
RFP=RFAN*PWID
I JL=1
IF (TFANF) GO TO 46
C
DO 44 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=1JL+NN-1
DO 42 IJ=1JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN1(ZY/ZXX)
ARC=RFAN*ARCTAN
K=ARC+AXIS+.5
BETAU=FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5) *ANGLE
BETAL=BETAU-ANGLE
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAI+AREA2
MK=K
MKI=MK
MK2=MK
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK)*(AREARFP/DH)**2
AREAX=AREAI
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 38
36 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
MK2=MK2+1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK2)*(AREARFP/DH)**2
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 36
38 IF (AREAZ.GT.Z) GO TO 42
40 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAL=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
MKI=MKI-1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MKI)*(AREARFP/DH)**2
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 40
42 CONTINUE
44 IJL=1JL+NN
M=-M
RETURN

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C
46 DO 56 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=1JL+NN-1
DO 54 IJ=1JL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN1(ZY/ZXX)
YCENTR=ZY/ZXX*RFAN
K=CENTR*AXIS+.5
BETAU=ATANI(FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5)/RFANI
BETAL=ATANI(FLOAT(K-1)-AXIS*.5)/RFANI
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAI+AREA2
MK=K
MKI=MK
MK2=MK
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
AREAX=AREAI
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL.GT.Z) GO TO 50
48 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFANI/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK2)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 48
50 IF (AREAZ.GT.Z) GO TO 54
52 MKI=MKI-1
ANGLE=ATANI(RFANI/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MKI)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAI=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAL=AREAI-AREAX
AREAX=AREAI
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MKI)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 52
54 CONTINUE
56 IJL=1JL+NN
M=-M
RETURN
C
58 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 32
DO 60 I=1,4
60 B(I)=FLAGSI(I)
RETURN
END

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# RADAL

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SUBROUTINE RADAL (Z,M,NXTAL,BSZ)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE RADAL IS USED BY THE SUBROUTINE MARP. IT
COMPUTES AND LEAVES IN COMMON STORAGE THE QUANTITIES
(AAMR(N),BBMR(N))=SUMMATION,K=0,KMAX(N),(ALPHA(N,K),BETA(N,K))
*QIN,K,Z) .... N=1,2,....M
AND
BSZ=SUMMATION,K=0,KMX,PETA(O,K)*QIN,K,Z)
WHERE KMX=IN(Z),KMAX(N)=(M-N)/Z), AND THE QIN,K,Z) DENOTES
((-1)**K) TIMES THE JACOBI POLYNOMIAL OF DEGREE K AND INDICES
(N,O), AS FUNCTION OF THE ARGUMENT, 1-2 AND WHERE ALPHA AND
BETA ARE OBTAINED FROM THE COMMON ARRAY GAM IN PACKED FORMAT
ACCORDING TO THE CONVENTIONS --
ALPHAI(K) = GAM(1Z+1+I,K)
BETAI(K) = GAM(N+1,K+1)
THE SUBROUTINE IS A MODIFICATION OF THE SUBROUTINE RADAL
(*** VERSION 2.0 -- 12/10/71) SUPPLIED TO US BY P. MARP.
Z - RADIAL DISTANCE
M - DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL
NXTAL - NUMBER OF CRYSTALS
BSZ - SUMMATION FROM K=0 TO KMX (KMX=N/Z) OF
BETA(O,K)*QIN,K,Z)
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - MARP, SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN.
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WRK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2*HC.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2*HC BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WRK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

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COMMON/MARCOM/LGAM, LCPA, LBMR, LAAMR, LAMAP, LBMAR
DIMENSION GAM(1), GPR(1), BBMR(1), BAAMR(1), BMR(1), BVAR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WCR(1), GAM(1), GPR(1), BBMR(1), BAAMR(1), BMR(1),
  1 BVAR(1))
C
C DIMENSION P(31)
C
C NXTL2=NXTAL/2
C IF (.NOT. 30) N=30
C X=Z/2
C P(1)=1.
C BBZ=GAM(LGAM)
C DO 10 N=1, M
C P(N)=1.
C
C
C ** QIN, O, ZI=1, ALL N, Z.
C
C ISUB1=LBMR+N-1
C ISUB2=LGAM+N
C BBMR(ISUB1)=GAM(ISUB2)
C ISUB=(NXTAL-1)*(NXTL2-1)+NXTAL-N
C ISUB1=LAAMR+N-1
C ISUB2=ISUB+LGAM-1
C 10 AAMR(ISUB1)=GAM(ISUB2)
C
C KMX=M/2
C DO 16 K=1, KMX
C
C ** USE RECURSION FORMULA-- QIN, K, ZI=2*QI(K-1, ZI)-QI(K-1, ZI), K, Q
C
C P(1)=X*P(2)-P(1)
C
C ** P(1) NOW CONTAINS QIN, K, ZI
C
C ISUB=LGAM+(NXTAL-1)*K
C BBZ=BBZ+GAM(ISUB)*P(1)
C NMX=M-K
C IF (.NOT. 16, 16, 12)
C 12 DO 14 N=1, NMX
C
C ** USE RECURSION FORMULA--
C ** QIN, K, ZI=(N+2*K)*Q(N-1, K, ZI)-K*Q(N, K-1, ZI)/(N+K), FOR N, K, P O
C
C T=P(N)+P(N-1)*FLOAT(K)/FLOAT(N+K)
C P(N+1)=T
C
C ** P(N+1) NOW CONTAINS QIN, K, ZI
C
C ISUB=(NXTAL-1)*K+N-1
C ISUB1=LBMR+N-1
C ISUB2=ISUB+LGAM-1
C BBMR(ISUB1)=BBMR(ISUB1)+T*GAM(ISUB2)
C ISUB=(NXTAL-1)*NXTL2-N-1+NXTAL-N
C ISUB1=LAAMR+N-1
C ISUB2=ISUB+LGAM-1
C 14 AAMR(ISUB1)=AAMR(ISUB1)+T*GAM(ISUB2)
C 16 CONTINUE
C
C RETURN
C
C END

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# RALA

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SUBROUTINE RALA (X, RA, M)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C SUBROUTINE RALA GENERATES THE CONVOLUTION FUNCTION FOR
C CONVOLUTION RECONSTRUCTION OF PARALLEL BEAM DATA. THIS
C FUNCTION IS TAKEN FROM THE ARTICLE BY PACHANDPAN AND
C LAKSHMINARAYANAN, PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI., VOL. 68, P. 2236,
C (1971).
C
C X - ARRAY IN WHICH THE CONVOLUTION FUNCTION IS RETURNED
C RA - DUMMY ARGUMENT
C M - IF M IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO THEN FLAGS ARE
C RETURNED IN THE ARRAY X. OTHERWISE THE
C CONVOLUTION FUNCTION (LENGTH=2*M-1) IS RETURNED
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C DIMENSION X(1), RA(2)
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/2, -1, -1, 0, -1, -1/
C IF (.NOT. 0) GO TO 14
C
C PI=.31415926
C M1=M-1
C M2=M+1
C X(M1)=-25*PI
C
C ISUB1=M1
C ISUR2=M2
C DO 10 K=1, M1, 2
C X1(SUB1)=1./PI*FLOAT(K)*#2
C X1(SUR2)=X1(SUB1)
C ISUB1=ISUB1-2
C ISUR2=ISUR2+2
C 10 ISUB1=M1-1
C ISUR2=M2-1
C DO 12 K=2, M1, 2
C X1(SUB1)=0.
C X1(SUR2)=0.
C ISUB1=ISUB1-2
C ISUR2=ISUR2+2
C RETURN
C
C 14 DO 16 I=1, 4
C 15 X(I)=FLAGS(I)
C RETURN
C
C END

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# RAMP

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SUBROUTINE RAMP (R, XI, M)
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE RAMP EVALUATES THE VALUE OF THE RAMP
C FILTER AT THE POINT XI.
C
C R - THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE
C XI - THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C M - HAS THE FOLLOWING VALUES
C -.LE. THE FLAGS ARE RETURNED IN R
C -.GT. 0 THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS RETURNED IN R
C
C THE FILTER PARAMETER FREQ IS PASSED IN THE COMMON BLOCK FILCOM.
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IMUSED, NFLCAT, ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLCAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C
C COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER, FREQ, LBCKA, LPRJA, LFILT
C DIMENSION BCKA(1), PRJA(1), FILT(1)
C EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), BCKA(1), PRJA(1), FILT(1))
C
C ORDER - FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER
C FREQ - FILTER PARAMETER
C LBCKA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKA IN BLANK COMMON
C BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY WHICH HAS THE DIMENSION
C NDIM X NDIM
C LPRJA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJA IN BLANK COMMON
C A PROJECTION ARRAY FOR ONE ANGLE
C LFILT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY FILT IN BLANK COMMON
C ARRAY OF FILTER VALUES
C
C DIMENSION R(1)
C
C BCK/PRJ/CNV/ZDF, WT, ATEN, FAN ARE THE J FLAGS RETURNED IN R
C IF M .LE. 0
C
C DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
C DATA FLAGS/3, -1, -1, 0, -1, -1/
C IF (.NOT. 0) GO TO 12
C
C RAM=XI
C IF (.RAM .LE. FREQ) GO TO 10
C RAM=0.
C 10 R(1)=RAM
C RETURN
C
C 12 DO 14 I=1, 4
C 14 R(I)=FLAGS(I)
C
C RETURN
C
C END

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# RAYST

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SUBROUTINE RAYST
C
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE RAYST SETS UP THE COMMON BLOCK /RAYCOM/
C THE SIZE OF A CELL IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION IS ASSUMED TO BE
C THE SAME AS THE WIDTH OF A RAY AND THE ARRAY REAC CONTAINS THE
C FRACTIONS OF A CELL WHICH LIE WITHIN A GIVEN RAY. THE
C FRACTIONS ARE COMPUTED FOR DISCRETE DISTANCES OF THE CENTER OF
C THE CELL TO THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THESE DISTANCES ARE
C MULTIPLES OF 1/20.
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - MEMST, SQINT
C
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
C
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
C
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IMUSED, NFLCAT, ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
C COMMON
C IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
C NFLCAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
C ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
C SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
C FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
C EXECUTING.
C WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
C

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COMMON/CUTCOM/LUNOUT,IB0132
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
IB0132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
          OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
          0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
LOGICAL TPRINT
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
1 - PRINT EQUIPPED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
  WHENEVER CHANGED
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PPAR ARRAYS
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
  ROUTINES
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
  THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
  PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
  (DEBUG)
COMMON/RAYCOM/NLEV,LMRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC
DIMENSION MRFAC(1),RFAC(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),MRFAC(1),RFAC(1))
NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS
LMRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFAC IN BLANK COMMON
MRFAC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK
COMMON WHERE RFAC(MANGLE) IS STORED.
RFAC(MRFAC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL
WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN
THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE.
KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFAC
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON
FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT
A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FRACTION
OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM
THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF
THE ARRAY RFAC IS MRFAC*LL*EQANG, WHERE
LL = 3*NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN
      3*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD
AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED
FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION
OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4.
COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE
LOGICAL TSTORE
TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEM1
LOGICAL TEM1
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
      BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU*FLAT(KMOV)
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEM1 - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
DIMENSION ANGL(1)
LOGICAL TPSAVE
DATA EPS/1.E-6/
CALL MEMST (KMRFAC,NANG)
DX=1./FLOAT(NLEV)
DX=1.*DX
NN=NLEV/2
MM=NLEV+(NLEV+1)/2
LL=2*MM+1
OPI=ATAN(1.)
MPI=2.*OPI
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 24
TPSAVE=TPRINT(1)
TPRINT(1)=.FALSE.
CALL MEMST (LRFAC,1)
NANG=0
DO 20 IANG=1,NANG
ISUB=LANG+IANG-1
THEFA=OPI-ABS (AMOD (ABS (ANG (ISUB)),MPI)-OPI)

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SUBROUTINE RCHEK (BCK,PRJ,IRROU)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 1700777
.....
THE SUBROUTINE RCHEK CHECKS IF BCK AND PRJ ARE COMPATIBLE.
IT ALSO SETS INT, IATEN AND IFEN AND CHECKS NLEV.
BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
IRROU - SET TO A VALUE ACCORDING TO WHICH SUBROUTINE CALLS
RCHEK -
ENFIL - 3
CONOR - 1
CONVD - 2
ENTPY - 5
FILBK - 4
OFADY - 1
OVERS - 1
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - EMESG
EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WPK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN
LOGICAL TATEN
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))
LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

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COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFAN,TFANF
LOGICAL TFAN,TFANF
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IF (.NOT. TFAN) GO TO 18
IF (BFLG(2).GE.20.) GO TO 16
WRITE (LUNOUT,44)
CALL EMSG (21,NAMER,3)
14 IF (.NOT. BFLG(2).GE.20.) GO TO 20
WRITE (LUNOUT,46)
CALL EMSG (15,NAMER,3)
16 BFLG(2)=BFLG(2)-20.*EPS
18 IROU=3
20 CALL PRJ (PFLG,DUM,0)
IF (ABS(BFLG(1)).GT.EPS) JERR=1
IF (ABS(PFLG(1)-FLOAT(IROU)).GT.EPS) JERR=1
DO 22 I=2,4
IF (ABS(BFLG(1)-PFLG(1)).LT.EPS) GO TO 22
IF (ABS(BFLG(1)+1.).LT.EPS) GO TO 22
IF (ABS(PFLG(1)+1.).LT.EPS) GO TO 22
JERR=1
22 CONTINUE
WRITE (LUNOUT,48)
I=BFLG(1)
IWT=BFLG(2)
IATEN=BFLG(3)
IFAN=BFLG(4)
J1L=I*10+1
J1U=J1L+5
J2L=I*10+IWT+51
J2U=J2L+9
J3L=5*IATEN+111
J3U=J3L+4
J4L=5*IFAN+111
J4U=J4L+4
WRITE (LUNOUT,50) (IHOL(J),J=J1L,J1U),(IHOL(J),J=J2L,J2U),(IHOL(J),J=J3L,J3U),(IHOL(J),J=J4L,J4U)
I=PFLG(1)
IWT=PFLG(2)
IATEN=PFLG(3)
IFAN=PFLG(4)
J1L=I*10+1
J1U=J1L+9
J2L=I*10+IWT+51
J2U=J2L+9
J3L=5*IATEN+111
J3U=J3L+4
J4L=5*IFAN+111
J4U=J4L+4
WRITE (LUNOUT,52) KROU(1,IROU),KROU(2,IROU),(IHOL(J),J=J1L,J1U),(IHOL(J),J=J2L,J2U),(IHOL(J),J=J3L,J3U),(IHOL(J),J=J4L,J4U)
IF (JERR.EQ.0) GO TO 24
WRITE (LUNOUT,54)
CALL EMSG (16,NAMER,3)
24 IWT=BFLG(2)
IATEN=BFLG(3)
IFAN=BFLG(4)
TFAN=IFAN.EQ.1
TATEN=IATEN.EQ.1
IF (IROU.NE.2.OR.IWT.EQ.4.OR..NOT.TERR) GO TO 26
WRITE (LUNOUT,56)
CALL EMSG (17,NAMER,3)
26 CONTINUE
IF (IWT.NE.1.AND.IWT.NE.2) GO TO 28
IF (ABS(PWID-1.).LT.EPS.OR.TFANN) GO TO 28
WRITE (LUNOUT,58)
CALL EMSG (18,NAMER,3)
28 IF (TFAN.AND.TFANN.OR..NOT.(TFAN.OR.TFANN)) GO TO 30
WRITE (LUNOUT,60)
CALL EMSG (19,NAMER,3)
30 IF (TATEN.AND.TATEN.OR..NOT.(TATEN.OR.TATEN)) GO TO 32
WRITE (LUNOUT,62)
CALL EMSG (20,NAMER,3)
32 IF (IROU.EQ.5) GO TO 34
IF (IROU.LT.2) GO TO 38
TANGP=IABS(MODANG).GE.2.AND.IABS(MODANG).LE.5
TANGF=IABS(MODANG).EQ.3.OR.IABS(MODANG).EQ.5
IF (TFAN.AND..NOT.TANGF) GO TO 36
IF (TFAN.OR.TANGP) GO TO 38
WRITE (LUNOUT,64)
CALL EMSG (23,NAMER,3)
36 WRITE (LUNOUT,66)
CALL EMSG (33,NAMER,3)
38 IF (IROU.NE.2.OR..NOT.TFAN.OR.IWT.EQ.4) RETURN
WRITE (LUNOUT,70)
CALL EMSG (42,NAMER,3)
40 WRITE (LUNOUT,72)
CALL EMSG (36,NAMER,3)
STOP
42 FORMAT(//IOX,60H DUE TO LACK OF APPROPRIATE FILTERS, BKFIL CANNOT E
EXECUTE/15X,45H FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME.)
44 FORMAT(//IOX,65H MEN USING FAN BEAM GEOMETRY AND THE SUBROUTINE FILB
/1X, ONE OF THE/1X,63H BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINES BCOF2, BPF2, BRFF
22 SHOULD BE USED.)
46 FORMAT(//IOX,64H SHOULD USE BCOF2, BPF2 AND BRFF ONLY WITH THE SUBR
OUTINE FILBK)
48 FORMAT(//58H BACKPROJECTION AND PROJECTION/CONVOLUTION/FILTER RO
LUTINES/32H PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS//4H ARG,5X,BHFUNCTION,
212X,13H RAY WEIGHING,7X,12H ATTENUATION,8X,9H FAN BEAM)
50 FORMAT(19H ECK,25A2,10X,5A2)
52 FORMAT(1X,2A2,4X,25A2,10X,5A2)
54 FORMAT(37H THESE ARE INCONSISTENT. ...STOP...)
56 FORMAT(//IOX,50H THE REQUESTED BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE WILL NOT
1/3X,48H CALCULATE ERRORS FOR CONVOLUTION RECONSTRUCTIONS)
58 FORMAT(//IOX,46H FOR THIS WEIGHING MODEL PIXELS AND PROJECTION /
13X,44H MUST BE THE SAME SIZE (PWID=PAR(3)=1.0))
60 FORMAT(//IOX,77H THESE SUBROUTINES ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE FAN BEAM
1 PARAMETERS SEEN BY SETUP)
62 FORMAT(//IOX,66H ATTEMPTED CALL OF A PROJECTION OR BACK PROJECTION SU
BROUTINE WHICH
2/3X,59H USES ATTENUATION FACTORS BEFORE THE FACTORS WERE EVALUATED.)
64 FORMAT(//IOX,50H FOR CONVOLUTION AND FOURIER RECONSTRUCTION METHODS/
10X,48H PROJECTION ANGLES MUST BE EQUALLY SPACED OVER AT/10X, 46H
2EAST PI RADIANS FOR PARALLEL BEAM. TO INSURE/10X,60H THIS MODANG=1
39H MUST NOT BE 0 OR 1 IN THE CALL TO SETUP.)
66 FORMAT(//IOX,52H FOR CONVOLUTION, FOURIER, AND ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTI
ON/10X,53H METHODS PROJECTION ANGLES MUST BE EQUALLY SPACED OVER/10X
2,57H 2PI RADIANS FOR FAN BEAM. TO INSURE THIS MODANG=IPAR(4)/10X,
344H MUST BE 3, -3, 5 OR -5 IN THE CALL TO SETUP.)
68 FORMAT(//IOX,45H CANNOT USE ATTENUATION PROJECTION AND BACK-PROJECTI
ON SUBROUTINES/10X,26H WITH THE SUBROUTINE ENTOPY.)
70 FORMAT(//IOX,59H MUST USE BINF WHEN PERFORMING CONVOLUTION ON FAN BE
AM DATA.)
72 FORMAT(//IOX,65H MUST USE THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHM CN RING
160H DATA.)
END

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# SETIT

```

SUBROUTINE SETIT (X,CHI,PRJ,BCK)
*****
      RECLBL      VERSION 1.0      --      170CT77
*****
      SETIT SETS UP THE INITIAL CHISQ AND GRADIENT FOR THE ITERATIVE
      ROUTINES GRADY AND CONGR.

      X          - THE INITIAL SOLUTION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY.
                  IF IZEP=0 THEN THE INITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO.
      CHI        - ARRAY WHICH GIVES THE CHI-SQUARE FOR EACH ITERATION
                  STEP

      THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - CISQ, DOT, GETDE, ZERO
      RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SFTUP
      EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
      LANGUAGE = FORTRAN

      COMMON/WRKCOM/WORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
      COMMON WORK(1)

      NWORK      - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
      IMUSED     - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
      NFLOAT     - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
      ISETUP     - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
                  SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
                  FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
                  EXECUTING.
      WORK       - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

      COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCOEL,LTRAN
      LOGICAL TRX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCOEL,LTRAN
      DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1)
      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1))

      NSTP       - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
      TRX        - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION
      TERR       - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE
      TZER       - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION
      LWGT       - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON
                  WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR)
      LDEL       - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON
                  GRADIENT VECTOR
      LTEMP      - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON
                  TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED
      LCOEL      - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COEL IN BLANK COMMON
                  STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS
      LTRAN      - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON
                  TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRX)

      COMMON/PTRCON/NDIMU,NDIM,NPID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
      LOGICAL TCIR
      DIMENSION NI(1)
      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))

      NDIMU      - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
      NDIM       - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
      NPID       - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
      TCIR       - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
      NMAT       - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
      LNI        - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
                  NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
                  THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
      KNI        - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
                  IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE

      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGECM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWD,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATEP,TEMIT
      LOGICAL TEMIT
      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATEP(1)
      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATEP(1))

      IGECM      - GEOMETRY FLAG
      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
      3 = KING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
      KDIMU      - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
                  BY THE USER
      AXISU     - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
                  PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
                  AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
                  IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
      BWD       - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
      KMOV      - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
                  ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
                  ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+LDATEP*(KMOV)
      KMIN      - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
                  THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
                  IS GOING TO BE USED.
      KMAX      - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
                  THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
                  IS GOING TO BE USED.
      KDIM      - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
                  TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
                  *DIM=KDIMU.
      AXIS      - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
                  PROJECTION ARRAY. USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
      LPROJ     - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
                  INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
                  VECTOR
      NANG      - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
      MODANG    - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
      LANG      - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
                  PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
      LSINE     - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
                  SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
      LCOSIN    - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
                  COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
      LDATEP    - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATEP IN BLANK COMMON
                  USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
      TEMIT     - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
                  FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA

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      EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK
      DIMENSION X(1)

      *INITIAL CHI-SQUARE
      *INITIAL GRADIENT

      CHI=0.
      DO 24 M=1,NANG

      ISUB1=LPROJ
      ISUB2=LPROJ+KDIM
      CALL GETDE (M,PROJ(ISUB1),PROJ(ISUB2))

      IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 12
      DO 10 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB1=LPROJ+KDIM*I-1
      ISUB2=LWGT*(M-1)*KDIM*I-1
      10 WGT(IISUB2)=1./PROJ(IISUB1)**2

      12 IF (TZER) GO TO 16
      ISUB=LPROJ+KDIM
      CALL PRJ (X,PROJ(IISUB),M)
      DO 14 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB=LPROJ*I-1
      ISUB2=LPROJ+KDIM*I-1
      14 PROJ(IISUB1)=PROJ(IISUB1)-PROJ(IISUB2)
      GO TO 18

      16 CALL ZERO (X,NMAT)
      18 IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 22
      DO 20 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB1=LPROJ*I-1
      ISUB2=LWGT*(M-1)*KDIM*I-1
      CHI=CHI+PROJ(IISUB1)**2+WGT(IISUB2)
      20 PROJ(IISUB1)=PROJ(IISUB1)+WGT(IISUB2)
      GO TO 24

      22 CHI=CHI+DOT(PROJ(LPROJ),1,PROJ(LPROJ),1,KDIM)

      24 CALL BCK (TEMP(TEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),M)

      DO 26 I=1,NMAT
      ISUB1=LDEL*I-1
      ISUB2=LTEMP*I-1
      26 DEL(IISUB1)=TEMP(IISUB2)

      *TRANSFORMATION OF THE INITIAL GRADIENT
      *EVALUATE THE TRANSFORMATION MATRIX TRAN AND STORE IT IN WORK
      C STARTING WITH LOCATION LTRAN

      IF (.NOT.TRX) RETURN
      IF (TERR) GO TO 32
      DO 28 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB=LPROJ*I-1
      28 PROJ(IISUB)=1.
      DO 30 M=1,NANG
      30 CALL PRJ (TEMP(LTEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),-M)
      GO TO 36
      32 M=LWGT
      DO 34 M=1,NANG
      CALL PRJ (TEMP(LTEMP),WGT(K),-M)
      34 M=K*KDIM
      36 DO 38 I=1,NMAT
      ISUB1=LTRAN*I-1
      ISUB2=LTEMP*I-1
      TRAN(IISUB1)=1./SORT(TEMP(IISUB2))
      ISUB3=LDEL*I-1
      38 DEL(IISUB3)=DEL(IISUB3)+TRAN(IISUB1)
      RETURN

      END

```

# SETUP

```

SUBROUTINE SETUP (IPAR,PA,ANG1)
*****
      RECLBL      VERSION 1.0      --      170CT77
*****
      THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS UP THE COMMON BLOCKS FANCOM,
      PTRCOM, RAYCOM, AND TRGCOM.

      IPAR      - INTEGER ARRAY WHICH DESCRIBES THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS
                  AND VARIABLES

      IPAR(1)   - LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
      IPAR(2)   - 0 TO RECONSTRUCT A CIRCULAR ARRAY
                  OTHERWISE RECONSTRUCT A SQUARE ARRAY
      IPAR(3)   - 0 PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
                  1 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
                  2 FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
                  3 KING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
      IPAR(4)   - NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
      IPAR(5)   - 0 USER SUPPLIES PROJECTION ANGLES IN DEGREES
                  1 USER SUPPLIES PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
                  2 PROJECTION ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO
                    AND PI STARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE
                  3 PROJECTION ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO
                    AND 2*PI STARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE
                  4 PROJECTION ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO
                    AND PI STARTING AT ZERO
                  5 PROJECTION ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO
                    AND 2*PI STARTING AT ZERO
                    -1 WHERE I IS BETWEEN 2 AND 5 DOES THE SAME
                    AS ABOVE WITH THE ORDER OF ANGLES REVERSED
      IPAR(6)   - NUMBER OF BINS FOR EACH PROJECTION ANGLE
      IPAR(7)   - 0 TO RECONSTRUCT EMISSION DATA
                  OTHERWISE RECONSTRUCT TRANSMISSION DATA

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IPAR(8) = DIMENSION OF BLANK COMMON SET BY THE USER 14726  
 14727  
 IPAR(9) = NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 14728  
 14729  
 14730  
 14731  
 IPAR(10) = 0 TO PERFORM A RECONSTRUCTION OTHERWISE ONLY DO A STORAGE SIZE TEST 14732  
 14733  
 IPAR(11) = PRINT FLAGS (BIT 0 = LEAST SIGNIFICANT BIT) 14734  
 BIT 0 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 14735  
 BIT 1 PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 14736  
 BIT 2 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 14739  
 14740  
 BIT 3 PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES 14741  
 14742  
 BIT 4 PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 14743  
 14744  
 BIT 5 PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED (DEBUG) 14745  
 14746  
 IPAR(12) = LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE (DEF. STAYN AND FTATN) 14750  
 14751  
 PAR - REAL ARRAY WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS 14752  
 14753  
 PAR(1) = PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH 14755  
 14756  
 PAR(2) = LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY 14757  
 14758  
 14759  
 PAR(3) = THE DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT THE CENTER OF ROTATION). IF NOT USING FAN BEAM GEOMETRY THEN PAR(3) MUST BE EQUAL TO ZERO. 14760  
 14761  
 14762  
 14763  
 14764  
 14765  
 14766  
 ANGL - THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14767  
 14768  
 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMSG, LGTXT, MEMST, RAYST, STPTR 14769  
 14770  
 14771  
 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 14772  
 14773  
 COMMON/WRKCOM/NNORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT, ISETUP  
 COMMON WORK(1) 14774  
 14775  
 NNORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK COMMON 14776  
 14777  
 IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 14780  
 14781  
 NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 14782  
 14783  
 ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. SUBROUTINE REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE EXECUTING. 14784  
 14785  
 WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY. 14786  
 14787  
 14788  
 COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN  
 LOGICAL TATEN 14789  
 14790  
 DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 14791  
 14792  
 LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE 14793  
 14794  
 LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS 14795  
 14796  
 TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION RECONSTRUCTION 14797  
 14798  
 14799  
 LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 14800  
 14801  
 14802  
 COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF  
 LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF 14803  
 14804  
 RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 14805  
 14806  
 14807  
 14808  
 TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A CURVED DETECTOR 14809  
 14810  
 TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A FLAT DETECTOR 14811  
 14812  
 14813  
 COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LODEL,LTEMP,LCEDEL,LTRAN  
 LOGICAL TRLX,TERR,TZER 14814  
 DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1) 14815  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1)) 14816  
 14817  
 14818  
 NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS 14819  
 14820  
 TRLX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION 14821  
 14822  
 TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE 14823  
 14824  
 TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION 14825  
 14826  
 LWGT - POINTERS TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR) 14827  
 14828  
 LODEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON GRADIENT VECTOR 14829  
 14830  
 LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED 14831  
 14832  
 LCEDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CEDEL IN BLANK COMMON STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS 14833  
 14834  
 LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRLX) 14835  
 14836  
 14837  
 14838  
 COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132  
 14839  
 LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 14840  
 14841  
 I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 14842  
 14843  
 0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 14844  
 14845  
 COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)  
 LOGICAL TPRINT 14846  
 14847  
 TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 14848  
 1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 14849  
 2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 14850  
 3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 14851  
 4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES 14852  
 5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 14853  
 6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED (DEBUG) 14854  
 14855  
 14856

COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIN,PHIO,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 14857  
 LOGICAL TCIR 14858  
 DIMENSION NI(1) 14859  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1)) 14860  
 14861  
 NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 14862  
 NDIN - THE CURVED LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 14863  
 PHIO - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 14864  
 TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 14865  
 NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 14866  
 LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 14867  
 NI(1) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 14868  
 KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 14869  
 14870  
 14871  
 14872  
 COMMON/RAVCOM/NLEV,LRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC  
 DIMENSION MRFC(1),RFAC(1) 14873  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1)) 14874  
 14875  
 NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS 14876  
 LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFC IN BLANK COMMON MRFC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS STORED. RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE. 14877  
 14878  
 KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFC IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 14879  
 14880  
 LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY RFAC IS NRFAC\*LL\*EQANG, WHERE 3\*NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN 14881  
 14882  
 LL = 3\*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD 14883  
 AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4. 14884  
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 14900  
 COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE  
 LOGICAL TSTORE 14901  
 14902  
 TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 14903  
 14904  
 14905  
 COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,AXIS,  
 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCSIN,LOATER,TEMIT 14906  
 LOGICAL TEMIT 14907  
 DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 14908  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 14909  
 14910  
 IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 14911  
 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 14912  
 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 14913  
 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 14914  
 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 14915  
 KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED BY THE USER 14916  
 AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 14917  
 14918  
 BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 14919  
 KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 14920  
 KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT IS GOING TO BE USED. 14921  
 KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT IS GOING TO BE USED. 14922  
 KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY KDIM=KDIMU. 14923  
 AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 14924  
 LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON INITIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR VECTOR 14925  
 14926  
 NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 14927  
 MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 14928  
 LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 14929  
 LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14930  
 LCSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14931  
 LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 14932  
 TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 14933  
 14934  
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 14951  
 14952  
 DIMENSION ANGL(1),IPAR(20),PAR(6)  
 DIMENSION KERR(3)  
 DIMENSION NAMED(9)  
 LOGICAL TRING 14953  
 DATA NAMED /IHE,IMH,IMD,IM, IHS,IHE, IHT,IMU,IHP/  
 DATA IOK,KERR,ZHOK,ZH,ZHER,ZHMR/  
 DATA JNDIM,JCIR,JANG,JODANG,JGEOM,JKOIM,JEMIT,JWORK,JFLOAT,JSTORE,  
 1 JPRINT,JUNATN,JXIS,JFAN,JWID/  
 2 1,2,4,5,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,2,3,1/  
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NFFLOAT=IPAR(JFLOAT)
TSTORE=IPAR(JSTORE).NE.0
J=IPAR(JPRINT)
DO 10 I=1,8
10 TPRINT(I)=I/J/2**I-1-2*(J/2**I).EQ.1
TPRINT(1)=TPRINT(1).OR.TPRINT(6)
IF (NFFLOAT.LE.0) JERR=JERR+1
LUNAT=IPAR(JUNATN)
AXISU=PAR(JXIS)
RFAN=PAR(JFAN)
IF (.NOT.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) RFAN=0.
IF (TFANC.OR.TFANF.AND.RFAN.LE.0.) JERR=JERR+1
PWID=PAR(JWID)
IF (PWID.LE.0.) GO TO 12
BMID=L./PWID
GO TO 14
12 JERR=JERR+1
14 CONTINUE
C
IF ((JERR.EQ.0).AND..NOT.TPRINT(3)) GO TO 38
C
WRITE (LUNOUT,56)
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (NDIM.LE.0) KER=KERR(2)
WRITE (LUNOUT,58) JNDIM,IPAR(JNDIM),KER
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,60) JCIR,IPAR(JCIR),KERR(3)
IF (TRING) GO TO 26
IF (TCIR) WRITE (LUNOUT,62) JCIR,IPAR(JCIR),KER
IF (.NOT.TCIR) WRITE (LUNOUT,64) JCIR,IPAR(JCIR),KER
C
26 KER=KERR(1)
IF (IGEOM.LT.0.OR.IGEOM.GT.3) KER=KERR(2)
WRITE (LUNOUT,66) JGEDM,IPAR(JGEDM),KER
[PCFR=IGEOM+1
IF (KER.EQ.KERR(1)) GO TO (16,18,20,22),IPCFR
WRITE (LUNOUT,68)
GO TO 24
16 WRITE (LUNOUT,70)
GO TO 24
18 WRITE (LUNOUT,72)
GO TO 24
20 WRITE (LUNOUT,74)
GO TO 24
22 WRITE (LUNOUT,76)
24 KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (NANG.LE.0) KER=KERR(2)
WRITE (LUNOUT,78) JANG,IPAR(JANG),KER
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,80)
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (MODANG.EQ.-1) KER=KERR(2)
IF (ABS(MODANG).GT.3) KER=KERR(2)
IF (TRING) GO TO 30
WRITE (LUNOUT,82) JODANG,IPAR(JODANG),KER
IF (KER.EQ.KERR(2)) GO TO 28
IF (ABS(MODANG).LE.1) GO TO 32
NPI=1+MOD(ABS(MODANG),2)
IF (NPI.EQ.1) WRITE (LUNOUT,84)
IF (NPI.EQ.2) WRITE (LUNOUT,86)
IF (ABS(MODANG).LE.3) WRITE (LUNOUT,88)
IF (ABS(MODANG).GT.3) WRITE (LUNOUT,90)
IF (MODANG.LT.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,92)
GO TO 34
28 WRITE (LUNOUT,94)
GO TO 34
30 WRITE (LUNOUT,60) JODANG,IPAR(JODANG),KERR(3)
GO TO 34
32 IF (MODANG.EQ.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,96)
IF (MODANG.EQ.1) WRITE (LUNOUT,98)
34 KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (KDIMU.LE.0) KER=KERR(2)
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,60) JKDIM,IPAR(JKDIM),KERR(3)
IF (.NOT.TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,100) JKDIM,IPAR(JKDIM),KER
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (JEMIT) WRITE (LUNOUT,102) JEMIT,IPAR(JEMIT),KER
IF (.NOT.JEMIT) WRITE (LUNOUT,104) JEMIT,IPAR(JEMIT),KER
C
IF (NMORK.LE.0) KER=KERR(2)
WRITE (LUNOUT,106) JWORK,IPAR(JWORK),KER
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (NFFLOAT.LE.0) KER=KERR(2)
WRITE (LUNOUT,108) JFLOAD,IPAR(JFLOAD),KER
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (TSTORE) WRITE (LUNOUT,110) JSTORE,IPAR(JSTORE),KER
IF (.NOT.TSTORE) WRITE (LUNOUT,112) JSTORE,IPAR(JSTORE),KER
C
WRITE (LUNOUT,114) JPRINT,IPAR(JPRINT),KER
IF (TPRINT(1)) WRITE (LUNOUT,116)
IF (TPRINT(2)) WRITE (LUNOUT,118)
IF (TPRINT(3)) WRITE (LUNOUT,120)
IF (TPRINT(4)) WRITE (LUNOUT,122)
IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,124)
IF (TPRINT(6)) WRITE (LUNOUT,126)
IF (TSTORE) TPRINT(1)=.TRUE.
C
IF (.NOT.TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,128) JUNATN,IPAR(JUNATN),KER
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,60) JUNATN,IPAR(JUNATN),KERR(3)
C
WRITE (LUNOUT,130)
C
IF (PWID.LE.0.) KER=KERR(2)
IF (.NOT.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) WRITE (LUNOUT,132) JWID,PAR(JWID),KER
IF (TFANC.OR.TFANF) WRITE (LUNOUT,134) JWID,PAR(JWID),KER
KER=KERR(1)
C
IF (.NOT.TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,136) JXIS,PAR(JXIS),KER
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,138) JXIS,PAR(JXIS),KERR(3)
C
IF (TRING) WRITE (LUNOUT,138) JFAN,PAR(JFAN),KERR(3)
IF (TRING) GO TO 36
IF (TFANC.OR.TFANF.AND.RFAN.LE.0.) KER=KERR(2)
IF (TFANC.OR.TFANF) WRITE (LUNOUT,140) JFAN,PAR(JFAN),KER
IF (.NOT.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) WRITE (LUNOUT,142) JFAN,PAR(JFAN),KERR(3)
KER=KERR(1)
C
36 IF (JERR.EQ.0) GO TO 38
WRITE (LUNOUT,144) JERR
CALL EMESG (22,NAMER(5),1)
38 CONTINUE
C
CALL MEMST (IDUM,-2)
PI=*.ATAN(1.)
N2ANG=NANG

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C
IF (TRING) N2ANG=2*NANG
CALL MEMST (LANG,N2ANG)
CALL MEMST (LSINE,N2ANG)
CALL MEMST (LCOSIN,N2ANG)
IF (.NOT.TRING) GO TO 40
CALL MEMST (LDATER,N2ANG)
DANG=PI/FLOAT(NANG)
ZANG=0ANG
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 52
GO TO 42
C
40 CALL MEMST (LOATER,2*KDIMU)
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 50
IF (ABS(MODANG).LE.1) GO TO 46
IF (MODANG.LT.0) NPI=NPI
DANG=PI*FLOAT(NPI)/FLOAT(NANG)
ZANG=0.
IF (MODANG.LT.0) ZANG=ABS(PI*FLOAT(NPI))
IF (ABS(MODANG).LE.3) ZANG=ZANG+.5*DANG
C
42 DO 44 IANG=1,N2ANG
ISUB=LSINE+IANG-1
SINE(ISUB)=SIN(ZANG)
ISUB=LCOSIN+IANG-1
COSINE(ISUB)=COS(ZANG)
ISUB=LANG+IANG-1
ANG(ISUB)=ZANG
44 ZANG=ZANG+DANG
IF (TRING) GO TO 52
GO TO 50
C
46 TWOPI=.6283185307179586
DTOR=1.
IF (MODANG.EQ.0) DTOR=TWOPI/360.
DO 48 IANG=1,N2ANG
ANGR=AMOD(ANG(IANG)+DTOR,TWOPI)
IF (ANGR.LT.0.) ANGR=ANGR+TWOPI
ISUB=LSINE+IANG-1
SINE(ISUB)=SIN(ANGR)
ISUB=LCOSIN+IANG-1
COSINE(ISUB)=COS(ANGR)
ISUB=LANG+IANG-1
ANG(ISUB)=ANGR
48 ANGR=LANG+IANG-1
C
50 CALL STPTR
NLEV=20
C
52 CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,146) MAXFW
CALL LGTXT (NAMER,9)
RETURN
C
54 FORMAT(1H1)
56 FORMAT( //11X,31HINTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)//
12X,1H1,3X,7HPAR(I),6X,1HDESCRIPTION/1X)
58 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 44HLINER DIMENSION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY)
60 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,30HNOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY))
62 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 31HRECONSTRUCT IN A CIRCULAR ARRAY)
64 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 29HRECONSTRUCT IN A SQUARE ARRAY)
66 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 13HGEOMETRY FLAG)
68 FORMAT(19X,
1 22HTHIS FLAG IS UNDEFINED)
70 FORMAT(19X,
1 22HPARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY)
72 FORMAT(19X,
1 35HFAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR))
74 FORMAT(19X,
1 33HFAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR))
76 FORMAT(19X,
1 22HRING DETECTOR GEOMETRY)
78 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 27HNUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES)
80 FORMAT(19X,29HEQUAL TO NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
82 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 54HMODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES))
84 FORMAT(19X,
1 36HANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND PI)
86 FORMAT(19X,
1 38HANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI)
88 FORMAT(19X,
1 26HSTARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE)
90 FORMAT(19X,
1 16HSTARTING AT ZERO)
92 FORMAT(19X,
1 23HWITH THE ORDER REVERSED)
94 FORMAT(19X,
1 22HTHIS MODE IS UNDEFINED)
96 FORMAT(19X,
1 42HUSER SUPPLIED PROJECTION ANGLES IN DEGREES)
98 FORMAT(19X,
1 42HUSER SUPPLIED PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS)
100 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 34HNUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION)
102 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 13HMISSION DATA)
104 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 17HTRANSMISSION DATA)
106 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 56HNUMBER OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK)
108 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 45HNUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE)
110 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 47HTHIS IS A STORAGE SIZE TEST (NO RECONSTRUCTION))
112 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 55HEXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST))
114 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 57HPRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES))
116 FORMAT(19X,
1 56HPRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED)
118 FORMAT(19X,
1 39HPRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES)
120 FORMAT(19X,
1 43HPRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS)
122 FORMAT(19X,
1 57HPRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES)
124 FORMAT(19X,
1 58HPRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND THE GRADIENT/
2 19X,
3 58H FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY/
4 19X,
5 16H RECONSTRUCTION)
126 FORMAT(19X,
1 56HPRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED (DEBUG))
128 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 47HLOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE)
130 FORMAT(//11X,31Hfloating point parameter array (PAR)//
12X,1H1,3X,7HPAR(I),6X,1HDESCRIPTION/1X)
132 FORMAT(1X,12,I10,2X,A2,2X,
1 44HPixel width in units of projection bin width)

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# SRCH

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134 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.3,2X,A2,2X,
1 57PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF
2 /19X,BROTATION)
136 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.3,2X,A2,2X,
1 53HLOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY)
138 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.3,2X,A2,2X,30HNOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY))
140 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.3,2X,A2,2X,
1 58HDISTANCE FROM SOURCE TO CENTER OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM IN
2 /19X,
3 51HUNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH AT CENTER OF ROTATION)
142 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.3,2X,A2,2X,
1 39HNOT APPLICABLE (NOT FAN BEAM GEOMETRY))
144 FORMAT(///1X,I6,43H ERRORS IN IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS ...STOP...)
146 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR*,17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
END

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# SHLO

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SUBROUTINE SHLO (X,RA,M)
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* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
SUBROUTINE SHLO GENERATES THE CONVOLUTION FUNCTION FOR
CONVOLUTION RECONSTRUCTION OF PARALLEL BEAM DATA. THIS
FUNCTION IS TAKEN FROM THE ARTICLE BY SHEPP AND LOGAN, IEEE
TRANS. NUCL. SCI., VOL. NS-21, (3), (1974).
X - ARRAY IN WHICH CONVOLUTION FUNCTION IS RETURNED
RA - DUMMY ARGUMENT
M - IF M IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO THEN FLAGS ARE
RETURNED IN THE ARRAY P. OTHERWISE THE
CONVOLUTION FUNCTION (LENGTH=2*M-1) IS RETURNED
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
DIMENSION X(1),RA(2)
DIMENSION FLAGS(4)
DATA FLAGS/2,-1,0,0,0/
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 12
KK=2*M-1
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
DO 10 K=1,KK
10 X(K)=-2./PI*(4.*FLOAT(M-K)**2-1.)
RETURN
12 DO 14 I=1,4
14 X(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

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# SQINT

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FUNCTION SQINT (X,THETA)
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* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE FUNCTION SQINT RETURNS THE AREA WITHIN A UNIT SQUARE
WHICH LIES BETWEEN TWO PARALLEL STRAIGHT LINES. ONE OF THE
LINES PASSES THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE SQUARE, AND THE OTHER IS
A DISTANCE ABS(X) FROM THE FIRST. THE LINES MAKE AN ANGLE
THETA WITH ONE OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SQUARE.
X - THE DISTANT BETWEEN THE FIRST LINE OF THE RAY AND
A LINE PARALLEL PASSING THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE
SQUARE.
THETA - THE ANGLE WHICH THE RAY INTERSECTS ONE OF THE SIDES
OF THE SQUARE.
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
DATA SAVE,A,B,EPS/0.,.5,.5,1.E-6/
IF (ABS(THETA-SAVE).LT.EPS) GO TO 10
SAVE=THETA
AB=ABS(SIN(THETA))
BA=ABS(COS(THETA))
B=.5*(AB+BA)
A=.5*(AB-BA)
10 XX=ABS(X)
IF (XX.GE.B) GO TO 14
IF (XX.GT.A) GO TO 12
TAKE IN NO CORNERS
SQINT=XX*(B+A)
RETURN
TAKE IN ONE CORNER
12 SQINT=.5*(1-(B-XX)**2/(B-A)*(B-A))
RETURN
TAKE IN BOTH CORNERS
14 SQINT=.5
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE SRCH (B,BMAP,ATENL,XLEVAL)
.....
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
.....
THE SUBROUTINE SRCH DETERMINES THE SMALLEST CONVEX
BOUNDARY ENCLOSED ALL PIXELS OF WHOSE VALUES ARE GREATER
THAN BMAX/XLEVAL, WHERE BMAX IS THE LARGEST PIXEL VALUE.
SRCH USES THE USER'S ANGLES TO DETERMINE CONVEXITY. ALL
PIXELS OF BMAP OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY ARE SET TO ZERO AND
THOSE INSIDE ARE SET TO ATENL.
B - THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
BMAP - A MATRIX WITH THE VALUE ATENL INSIDE THE OBJECT
AND ZERO OUTSIDE THE OBJECT
BMAP(1) IS RETURNED -1 IF B HAS ZERO RANGE
BMAP(1) IS RETURNED -2 IF XLEVAL .LE. 1
ATENL - THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT
XLEVAL - TARGET-TO-NONTARGET RATIO
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PNID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
LOGICAL TCIR
DIMENSION NI(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
PNID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEO,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LOATER,TEMIT
LOGICAL TEMIT
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
IGEO - GEOMETRY FLAG
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
BY THE USER
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
IS GOING TO BE USED.
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
KDIM=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
VECTOR
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
DIMENSION B(1),BMAP(1)
NSQ=NDIM**2
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
*IF LARGEST ELEMENT OF B
BMAX=0.
DO 10 I=1,NSQ
10 IF (B(I).GT.BMAX) BMAX=B(I)
IF (BMAX.GT.0.) GO TO 12
BMAP(1)=-1.

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RETURN 15464
C C C
C *SET THRESHOLD 15465
C C C
12 IF (XLEVAL.GT.L) GO TO 14 15466
BMAP(1)=2. 15467
RETURN 15468
14 THRESH=BMAX/XLEVAL 15469
C C C
C *SET ALL VALUES GREATER THAN THE THRESHOLD POSITIVE 15470
C C C
DO 20 I=1,NSQ 15471
IF (B(1))-THRESH1 16,16,18 15472
16 BMAP(1)=0. 15473
GO TO 20 15474
18 BMAP(1)=1. 15475
20 CONTINUE 15476
C C C
C *LOOP OVER ANGLES 15477
C C C
PI=4.*ATAN(1.) 15478
NNG=.5*PI*FLOAT(NDIM) 15479
DANG=PI/FLD(ANG) 15480
SS=SIN(DANG) 15481
CC=COS(DANG) 15482
S=0. 15483
C=1. 15484
C C C
DO 30 M=1,NNG 15485
T=S 15486
S=S*CC+C*SS 15487
C=C*CC-T*SS 15488
C C C
C *FIND THE LOWER AND UPPER PROJECTION BINS WHICH A PIXEL 15489
C *HIGHER THAN THE THRESHOLD PROJECTS INTO 15490
C C C
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5 15491
I,J,L=1 15492
KL=NDIM 15493
KU=1 15494
DO 24 J=1,NDIM 15495
ZZ=ZZ+C 15496
Z=ZZ 15497
I,JU=I,JL,NDIM-1 15498
DO 22 I=I,JL,IJU 15499
Z=Z-S 15500
K=Z 15501
IF (BMAP(I,J),L,E.O.) GO TO 22 15502
IF (K.LT.KL) KL=K 15503
IF (K.GT.KU) KU=K 15504
22 CONTINUE 15505
24 IJL=I,JL,NDIM 15506
C C C
C *SET ALL PIXELS WHICH PROJECT OUTSIDE LOWER AND UPPER 15507
C *PROJECTION BINS NEGATIVE 15508
C C C
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5 15509
I,J,L=1 15510
DO 28 J=1,NDIM 15511
ZZ=ZZ+C 15512
Z=ZZ 15513
IJU=IJL,NDIM-1 15514
DO 26 I=I,JL,IJU 15515
Z=Z-S 15516
K=Z 15517
IF (K.LT.KL) BMAP(IJ)=1. 15518
26 IF (K.GT.KU) BMAP(IJ)=1. 15519
28 IJL=IJL,NDIM 15520
30 CONTINUE 15521
C C C
C *SET ALL NON-NEGATIVE VALUES TO ATENL AND ALL NEGATIVE 15522
C *VALUES TO ZERO 15523
C C C
DO 36 I=1,NSQ 15524
IF (BMAP(1)) 32,34,34 15525
32 BMAP(1)=0. 15526
GO TO 36 15527
34 BMAP(1)=ATENL 15528
36 CONTINUE 15529
C C C
RETURN 15530
END 15531
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# STATN

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SUBROUTINE STATN (M,A,N) 15546
C C C
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 15547
C C C
C THE SUBROUTINE STATN STORES THE ARRAY OF ATTENUATION 15548
C FACTORS A ON THE FILE LUNATN. 15549
C C C
M = ANGLE INDEX 15550
A = ARRAY OF ATTENUATION FACTORS 15551
N = NUMBER OF FACTORS FOR THE M-TH ANGLE 15552
C C C
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 15553
C C C
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG 15554
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 15555
C C C
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 15556
COMMON WORK(1) 15557
C C C
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 15558
COMMON 15559
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 15560
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 15561
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 15562
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 15563
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 15564
EXECUTING. 15565
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 15566
C C C
COMMON/ATENCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN 15567
LOGICAL TATEN 15568
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1) 15569
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 15570
15571
15572
15573
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15578
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15581
15582

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C C C
LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON 15583
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE 15584
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON 15585
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION 15586
COEFFICIENTS 15587
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION 15588
RECONSTRUCTION 15589
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 15590
15591
15592
DIMENSION A(1) 15593
DIMENSION NAMED(5) 15594
DATA NAMED/1NS,1HT,1HA,1MT,1HW/ 15595
DATA MEQ/-1/ 15596
C C C
IF (N.NE.1) GO TO 10 15597
REWIND LUNATN 15598
GO TO 12 15599
10 IF (N.NE.MEQ+1) CALL EMESG (31,NAMED,2) 15600
12 MEQ=M 15601
WRITE (LUNATN) (A(K),K=1,N) 15602
RETURN 15603
END 15604
15605
C C C
SUBROUTINE STPTR 15606
C C C
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 15607
C C C
C THE SUBROUTINE STPTR SETS UP THE COMMON BLOCK /PTRCOM/ 15608
FOR A DISK SHAPED ARRAY. NDIM IS THE DIMENSION OF THE SQUARE 15609
ARRAY, NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF THE 15610
CIRCULAR ARRAY, AND NMAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE 15611
CIRCULAR ARRAY. THE STARTING I VALUE FOR THE J-TH ROW IS 15612
GIVEN BY (1 + NDIM - NI(J)). 15613
C C C
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, MEMST 15614
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 15615
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 15616
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 15617
COMMON WORK(1) 15618
C C C
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 15619
COMMON 15620
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 15621
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 15622
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 15623
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 15624
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 15625
EXECUTING. 15626
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 15627
C C C
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFAN,TFANF 15628
LOGICAL TFAN,TFANF 15629
C C C
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 15630
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 15631
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 15632
THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 15633
TFAN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 15634
CURVED DETECTOR 15635
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 15636
FLAT DETECTOR 15637
C C C
COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT,1B0132 15638
LNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 15639
1B0132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 15640
OUTPUT ON LNOUT 15641
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 15642
C C C
COMMON/PTRCOM/PRINT(8) 15643
LOGICAL PRINT 15644
C C C
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 15645
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON 15646
WHENEVER CHANGED 15647
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 15648
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 15649
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 15650
ROUTINES 15651
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 15652
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 15653
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 15654
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 15655
(DEBUG) 15656
C C C
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 15657
LOGICAL TCIR 15658
DIMENSION NI(1) 15659
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),NI(1)) 15660
C C C
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 15661
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 15662
PHID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 15663
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 15664
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 15665
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 15666
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 15667
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 15668
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 15669
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 15670
C C C
COMMON/STRCOM/STSTORE 15671
LOGICAL STSTORE 15672
C C C
STSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE 15673
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 15674
15675
15676
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 15677
LPROJ,NANG,MODDANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT 15678
LOGICAL TEMIT 15679
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 15680
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 15681
15682

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C     15701
C     15702
C     15703
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C     15705
C     15706
C     15707
C     15708
C     15709
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C     15712
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C     15751
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C     15759
C     15760
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C     15762
C     15763
C     15764
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C     15767
C     15768
C     15769
C     15770
C     15771
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C     15781
C     15782
C     15783
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C     15801
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C     15809
C     15810
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C     15813
C     15814
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C     15827
C     15828
C     15829
C     15830
C     15831
C     15832
C     15833
  IGEOM = GEOMETRY FLAG
  0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
  1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
  2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
  3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
  KOIMU = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
         BY THE USER
  AXISU = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
         PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
         AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
         IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
  BWID = PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
  KNMV = THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
         ARRAY (AXIS) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
         ARRAY (AXISU).  AXIS = AXISU*FLOAT(KNOV)
  KMIN = FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
         THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
         IS GOING TO BE USED.
  KMAX = LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
         THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
         IS GOING TO BE USED.
  KOIM = NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
         TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
         KOIM=NDIMU
  AXIS = THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
         PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
  LPROJ = POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
         INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
         VECTOR
  NANG = NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
  MODANG = MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
  LANG = POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
         PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN
  LSINE = POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
         SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
  LCO SIN = POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
         COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
  LDATE = POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
         USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
  TEMIT = LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
         FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
  DIMENSION NAMER(5)
  DATA EPS/1.E-6/
  DATA NAMER/INS,1HT,1HP,1MT,1MR/
  CALL MEMST (KNI,2*NDIM)
  MAKE SURE THAT ROTATION AXIS PROJECTS INTO PROJECTION ARRAY
  IF (AXISU.LT.-5) GO TO 10
  IF (AXISU.GT.FLOAT(KOIMU)+.5) GO TO 10
  GO TO 12
10 WRITE (LUNOUT,26) AXISU,KOIMU
  CALL EMESS (23,NAMER,3)
12 CONTINUE
  R IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE ROTATION AXIS TO THE CENTER OF THE
  FURTHEST CELL
  R=SQRT(.5)*FLOAT(NDIM-1)
  IF (TCIR) R=.5*FLOAT(NDIM)
  R=PWID*EPS
  IF (.NOT.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) GO TO 16
  RARC=FLOAT(NDIM)*PWID*SQRT(.5)
  IF (TCIR.AND.(TFANC.OR.TFANF)) RARC=FLOAT(NDIM)*PWID*.5
  IF (RARC.LE.RFAN) GO TO 14
  WRITE (LUNOUT,28) RFAN,RARC,NDIM
  CALL EMESS (24,NAMER,3)
14 IF (TFANC) R=RFAN*ASIN(RARC/RFAN)+EPS
  IF (TFANF) R=RFAN*TAN(ASIN(RARC/RFAN))+EPS
16 CONTINUE
  KMIN AND KMAX ARE THE SMALLEST AND LARGEST BIN INDICES THAT
  THE CENTER OF ANY CELL CAN PROJECT INTO
  BMIN=AXISU+.5-R
  BMAX=AXISU+.5+R
  BE SURE TO ROUND DOWN EVEN IF NEGATIVE
  KMIN=IFIX(BMIN+AINI(1+.ABS(BMIN)))-IFIX(1+.ABS(BMIN))
  KMAX=IFIX(BMAX+AINI(1+.ABS(BMAX))) -IFIX(1+.ABS(BMAX))
  GO ONE FURTHER TO ACCOUNT FOR FINITE CELL SIZE
  KMIN=KMIN-1
  KMAX=KMAX+1
  NEW KOIM AND AXIS
  KOIM=KMAX-KMIN+1
  KNMV=1-KMIN
  AXIS=AXISU+FLOAT(KNOV)
  NU IS THE NUMBER OF ORIGINAL BINS USED
  IF (KMIN.LT.1) KNMV=1
  IF (KMAX.GT.KOIMU) KMAX=KOIMU
  NUM=KMAX-KMIN+1
  IF (NUM.GE.1) GO TO 18
  WRITE (LUNOUT,30)
  CALL EMESS (25,NAMER,3)
18 WRITE (LUNOUT,32) NU,KMIN,KMAX,KOIMU
  NZ=MAXO(KMIN-KNOV-1,0)+MAXO(KOIM-KMAX-KNOV,0)
  WRITE (LUNOUT,34) KOIM,NZ
  CHANGE KMIN AND KMAX TO REPRESENT THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM OF
  SYSTEM ARRAY
  KMIN=KNOV+KMIN
  KMAX=KNOV+KMAX
  IF (.NOT.TCIR) GO TO 22
  ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
  RSQ=.25*FLOAT(NDIM)**2
  NMAT=0
  DO 20 J=1,NDIM
  Y2=(FLOAT(J)-ZN)**2
  X2=RSQ-Y2
  I=SQRT(X2)+ZN
  NIJ=2*I-NDIM
  IF (TSTORE) GO TO 20
  ISUB=LNI+J-1
  NI(ISUB)=NIJ
  ISUB=ISUB+NDIM
  NI(ISUB)=MAI+(NDIM-NIJ)/2
20 NMAT=NMAT+NIJ
  RETURN

```

```

C     15834
C     15835
C     15836
C     15837
C     15838
C     15839
C     15840
C     15841
C     15842
C     15843
C     15844
C     15845
C     15846
C     15847
C     15848
C     15849
C     15850
C     15851
C     15852
C     15853
C     15854
C     15855
C     15856
C     15857
C     15858
C     15859
  22 NMAT=NDIM**2
  IF (TSTORE) RETURN
  DO 24 J=1,NDIM
  ISUB=LNI+J-1
  NI(ISUB)=NDIM
  ISUB=ISUB+NDIM
24 NI(ISUB)=(J-1)*NDIM
  RETURN
  26 FORMAT( //IX,27HT THE ROTATION AXIS (AXISU = ,F8.2,
         142H) DOES NOT PROJECT INTO THE RECONSTRUCTION/
         227H ARRAY.  THE PROJECTION IS ,I5,I1W BINS LONG.)
  28 FORMAT( //35H THE FAN SOURCE AT A DISTANCE OF ,E10.3,
         136H IS INSIDE THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY./3X,
         276H THE DISTANCE FROM THE FAN SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION MUS
         3T BE AT LEAST /3X,E10.3,
         453H IN ORDER TO RECONSTRUCT A SQUARE ARRAY OF DIMENSION ,I3)
  30 FORMAT( //73H THE RECONSTRUCTION REGION DOES NOT PROJECT INTO ANY
         1 USER PROJECTION BINS)
  32 FORMAT( //12H A TOTAL OF ,I3,2H (,I3,6H THRU ,I3,9H) OF THE ,I3,
         1 34H USER PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED)
  34 FORMAT( //13,13,39H PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH ,I3,
         1 32H HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM)
  END

```

# USER

```

C     15860
C     15861
C     15862
C     15863
C     15864
C     15865
C     15866
C     15867
C     15868
C     15869
C     15870
C     15871
C     15872
C     15873
C     15874
C     15875
C     15876
C     15877
C     15878
C     15879
C     15880
C     15881
C     15882
C     15883
C     15884
C     15885
C     15886
C     15887
C     15888
C     15889
C     15890
C     15891
C     15892
C     15893
C     15894
C     15895
C     15896
C     15897
C     15898
C     15899
  SUBROUTINE USER (ITER,X,FCN)
  *****
  * RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 170CT77 *
  *****
  THE SUBROUTINE USER GIVES THE USER THE OPPORTUNITY TO
  INVESTIGATE THE PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION BETWEEN ITERATIONS.
  ITER IS THE ITERATION NUMBER JUST COMPLETED, X IS THE ARRAY OF
  FITTED PARAMETERS AND FCN IS THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE OF THE
  FUNCTION BEING OPTIMIZED.
  ITER - ITERATION NUMBER
  X - ARRAY OF FITTED PARAMETERS
        FOR CONGR AND GRADY - RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
        FOR ENTPY - LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS
  FCN - VALUE OF FUNCTION BEING OPTIMIZED
        FOR CONGR AND GRADY - CHI-SQUARE
        FOR ENTPY - OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL
        PROGRAM (SEE SUBROUTINE DULFC)
  LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
  COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I00132
  LUNOUT = LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
  I00132 = FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
           OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
           0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
  DIMENSION X(1)
  IF (ITER.EQ.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,10)
  WRITE (LUNOUT,12) ITER,FCN
  RETURN
10 FORMAT(/55H FOR CONGR AND GRADY FCN IS THE VALUE OF THE CHI-SQUARE
12 FORMAT(5H ITER,13,8H FCN,E12.3)
  END

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# XYGRF

```

C     15900
C     15901
C     15902
C     15903
C     15904
C     15905
C     15906
C     15907
C     15908
C     15909
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C     15911
C     15912
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C     15928
C     15929
C     15930
C     15931
C     15932
C     15933
C     15934
C     15935
  SUBROUTINE XYGRF (B,N,NP,BMAX,BMIN,IXY,ICOR,IL,IU)
  *****
  * RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 170CT77 *
  *****
  THE SUBROUTINE XYGRF DISPLAYS NP PLOTS OF INTENSITIES FOR
  CROSS-SECTIONS OF THE N X N ARRAY B. TEN IS THE MAXIMUM
  NUMBER OF PLOTS THAT CAN BE DISPLAYED AT ONE TIME.
  B - SQUARE ARRAY FROM WHICH PLOTS ARE GENERATED
  N - DIMENSION OF B IS N X N
  NP - NUMBER OF CROSS-SECTIONAL PLOTS
  BMAX - MAXIMUM VALUE FOR THE PLOT. IF BMAX = 999999. THE
        MAXIMUM WILL BE DETERMINED.
  BMIN - MINIMUM VALUE FOR THE PLOT. IF BMIN = 999999. THE
        MINIMUM WILL BE DETERMINED.
  IXY = EQUALS 0 IF THE CROSS-SECTION IS PARALLEL TO THE
        X-AXIS
        EQUALS 1 IF THE CROSS-SECTION IS PARALLEL TO THE
        Y-AXIS
  ICOR - ARRAY OF X OR Y INTERCEPTS WHICH DETERMINE THE
        LOCATION OF THE CROSS-SECTION
  IL - LOWER COORDINATE FOR THE PLOT
  IU - UPPER COORDINATE FOR THE PLOT
  THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - EMESS
  LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
  COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I00132
  LUNOUT = LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
  I00132 = FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
           OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
           0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)

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```

DIMENSION B(1),ICOR(1) 15937
DIMENSION LINE(120),ISYM(10) 15938
DIMENSION NAMER(5) 15939
LOGICAL T80,T132 15940
DATA NAMER/LMX,IMY,IMG,IMR,IMF/ 15941
DATA LINE/120*1H / 15942
DATA ISYM/1H*,1H*,1H.,1H*,1H0,1H*,1H*,1H/,1HA,1HM/ 15943
DATA IBLNK/1H / 15944
C 15945
T80=180132.EQ.0 15946
T132=180132.NE.0 15947
C 15948
C 15949
C 15950
IF (IXY.EQ.0.OR.IXY.EQ.-1) GO TO 10 15951
WRITE (LUNOUT,34) IXY 15952
CALL EMESG (26,NAMER,1) 15953
C 15954
10 NFUN=NP 15955
IF (NP.GT.10) WRITE (LUNOUT,36) NP 15956
IF (NP.GT.10) NFUN=10 15957
C 15958
IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,38) 15959
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) 15960
WRITE (LUNOUT,42) 15961
C 15962
IF (IXY.EQ.1) ISUB=N*(IL-1)+ICOR(1) 15963
IF (IXY.EQ.0) ISUB=N*(ICOR(1)-1)+IL 15964
BMINN=B(ISUB) 15965
BMAX=B(ISUB) 15966
DD 16 J=1,NFUN 15967
IF (IXY.EQ.1) ISUBI=N*(IL-1)+ICOR(J) 15968
IF (IXY.EQ.0) ISUBI=N*(ICOR(J)-1)+IL 15969
ISUB=ISUBI 15970
BMINJ=B(ISUB) 15971
DD 12 I=IL,IU 15972
IF (B(ISUBI).LT.BMINJ) BMINJ=B(ISUBI) 15973
IF (IXY.EQ.1) ISUB=ISUB+N 15974
12 IF (IXY.EQ.0) ISUB=ISUB+1 15975
C 15976
ISUB=ISUB1 15977
BMAXJ=B(ISUB) 15978
DD 14 I=IL,IU 15979
IF (B(ISUB).GT.BMAXJ) BMAXJ=B(ISUB) 15980
IF (IXY.EQ.1) ISUB=ISUB+N 15981
14 IF (IXY.EQ.0) ISUB=ISUB+1 15982
C 15983
IF (BMINJ.LT.BMINN) BMINN=BMINJ 15984
IF (BMAXJ.GT.BMAX) BMAX=BMAXJ 15985
C 15986
IF (IXY.EQ.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,44) ISYM(J),BMINJ,BMAXJ,ICOR(J) 15987
IF (IXY.EQ.1) WRITE (LUNOUT,46) ISYM(J),BMINJ,BMAXJ,ICOR(J) 15988
16 CONTINUE 15989
C 15990
IF (ABS(BMIN-999999.J.LT..5) GO TO 18 15991
BMINN=BMIN 15992
18 IF (ABS(BMAX-999999.J.LT..5) GO TO 20 15993
BMAX=BMAX 15994
20 WRITE (LUNOUT,48) BMINN,BMAX 15995
C 15996
IF (BMAX.GT.BMINN) GO TO 22 15997
WRITE (LUNOUT,50) 15998
RETURN 15999
22 WRITE (LUNOUT,52) 16000
C 16001
DD 32 I=IL,IU 16002
DD 28 J=1,NFUN 16003
IF (IXY.EQ.1) ISUB=N*(I-1)+ICOR(J) 16004
IF (IXY.EQ.0) ISUB=N*(ICOR(J)-1)+I 16005
IF (T80) L=L+(B(ISUB)-BMINN)/(BMAX-BMIN)*72. 16006
IF (T132) L=L+(B(ISUB)-BMINN)/(BMAX-BMIN)*120. 16007
IF (L.LT.1) L=1 16008
IF (L.GT.120.AND.T132) L=120 16009
IF (L.GT.72.AND.T80) L=72 16010
LINE(L)=ISYM(J) 16011
IF (NFUN.NE.1) GO TO 26 16012
DD 24 K=1,L 16013
LINE(K)=ISYM(I) 16014
24 CONTINUE 16015
26 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,54) LINE 16016
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,56) LINE 16017
LINE(L)=IBLNK 16018
28 CONTINUE 16019
IF (NFUN.NE.1) GO TO 32 16020
DD 30 K=1,L 16021
LINE(K)=IBLNK 16022
30 CONTINUE 16023
IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,58) I 16024
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,60) I 16025
32 CONTINUE 16026
IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,62) 16027
IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,38) 16028
RETURN 16029
C 16030
C 16031
34 FORMAT (7H IXY = ,I10,36H IS NOT SET PROPERLY. ...STOP...) 16032
36 FORMAT(64H THE FIRST TEN PLOTS ARE DISPLAYED SINCE NP = ,I3,21H I 16033
1 GREATER THAN TEN.) 16034
38 FORMAT(//) 16035
40 FORMAT(6H1*0VF*) 16036
42 FORMAT(//15H XYGRF PRINTOUT//7H SYMBOL,I1X,7HMINIMUM,6X,7HMAXIMUM, 16037
112X,9HINTERCEPT) 16038
44 FORMAT(5X,A1,5X,2E15.3,5X,18HTHE Y-INTERCEPT = ,I3,1H.) 16039
46 FORMAT(5X,A1,5X,2E15.3,5X,18HTHE X-INTERCEPT = ,I3,1H.) 16040
48 FORMAT(11H PLOT RANGE,2E15.3//) 16041
50 FORMAT(5X,30HZERO RANGE - PLOT SUPPRESSED/) 16042
52 FORMAT(1X) 16043
54 FORMAT(1M*,6X,72A1) 16044
56 FORMAT(1M*,6X,120A1) 16045
58 FORMAT(1X,13,2X,1HI,72X,1HI) 16046
60 FORMAT(1X,13,2X,1HI,120X,1HI) 16047
62 FORMAT(6H1*OVN*) 16048
END 16049

```



```

SUBROUTINE ZERO (X,N) 16050
C 16051
C ***** 16052
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 16053
C ***** 16054
C 16055
C THE SUBROUTINE ZERO SETS N ELEMENTS OF THE ARRAY X TO 0.0 16056
STARTING AT X(1). 16057
C 16058
C X -- ARRAY TO BE ZEROED 16059
C N -- NUMBER OF ELEMENTS TO ZERO 16060
C 16061
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 16062
C 16063
DIMENSION X(1) 16064
C 16065
DO 10 I=1,N 16066
10 X(I)=0.0 16067
C 16068
RETURN 16069
END 16070

```

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