

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER

OFFICE NOTE 180

A Method for Solving the Helmholtz Equation in a
Rectangular Region Using Homogeneous Neuman Boundary Conditions

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This is an unreviewed manuscript, primarily
intended for informal exchange of information
among NMC staff members.

1. Introduction

The Helmholtz equation is

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \hat{\lambda}(x,y) \phi = \hat{G}(x,y) \quad (1)$$

where $\hat{\lambda}$ is a real, non-negative function, ∇^2 is the Laplacian, ϕ is the unknown, and \hat{G} is a forcing function. The boundary conditions to be satisfied are $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = 0$, where $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$ is the outward normal derivative.

The numerical algorithm presented here for the solution of this equation is a split-pseudo-direct method. We approximate the equation (1) using finite differences. A recurrence, or relaxation, equation is written to develop a sequence of solutions. Unlike the SOR method, we use implicit approximations in the recurrence equation in one coordinate direction. The implicit equation is inverted using Gaussian elimination. After completing the generation of the new approximate solution the process is repeated, but the other coordinate direction is now approximated implicitly in the recurrence equation.

Just two such passes have been found necessary for a test problem.

2. The finite difference equation

Assume that the region is rectangular of size $((P+1)\Delta x, (Q+1)\Delta x)$.

Equation (1) is written,

$$\phi_{i+1,j} + \phi_{i-1,j} + \phi_{i,j+1} + \phi_{i,j-1} - (4 + \lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij} = G_{ij} \quad (2)$$

where

$$\lambda_{ij} = (\Delta x)^2 \hat{\lambda}((i-1)\Delta x, (j-1)\Delta x)$$

and

$$G_{ij} = (\Delta x)^2 \hat{G}((i-1)\Delta x, (j-1)\Delta x)$$

The recurrence (or relaxation) equation is written in step 1.

$$\phi_{ij}^{n+1} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{i+1,j}^{n+1} + \phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + \phi_{ij+1}^n + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} - (4+\lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (3)$$

In this step the i coordinate is done implicitly. The boundary conditions are evoked wherever they can be used.

The equation (3) is rewritten

$$-\alpha \phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + (1+\alpha(4+\lambda_{ij}))\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - \alpha \phi_{i+1,j}^{n+1} = R_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where

$$R_{ij} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{ij+1}^n + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (5)$$

The solution of (4) by Gaussian Elimination (cf. Richtmyer and Morton, p. 198) is carried out, augmenting j after each solution. On the row $j=2$, the variable ϕ_{ij-1}^{n+1} is equal to ϕ_{ij}^{n+1} because of the boundary condition, and this fact is used to modify (4). Similarly when $j=Q$, the parameter ϕ_{ij+1}^n is replaced by ϕ_{ij}^{n+1} because of the boundary condition.

In step 2, the recurrence equation is modified to

$$\phi_{ij}^{n+1} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{ij+1}^{n+1} + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^n + \phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} - (4+\lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (6)$$

The j -coordinate direction is now done implicitly. The modifications of the system are similar to those outlined in step 1.

3. A test problem

In Appendix A, the Fortran code for a test problem is given. A 'true' solution was generated using an IBM random number generator. The Helmholtz term was similarly generated. Using these fields, the forcing function was

calculated for $P=52$, $Q=46$. Employing a first guess solution that was everywhere equal to the mean value of the 'true' solution, we ran the code with $\alpha=\frac{1}{4}$. At no point did the numerical solution differ from the 'true' solution by 1 part in 1000.

The average value of the 'true' solution is 5496.098, that of the numerical solution is 5496.094. The Bias was $-.321E-2$, and the Root-mean-square error of the numerical solution was $0.365E-2$.

4. Further work

The method will be explored further using larger domains and different values of λ , including zero.

Reference

Richtmyer and Morton, Difference methods for initial value problems.
Interscience, New York, N.Y., 1967.

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN II EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC(

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)
SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```

C      MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE HELMHOLTZ EQUATION
ISN 0002      C      DIMENSION Z(53,47),TSOL(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
C      C      Z IS THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
C      C      TSOL IS THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
C      C      R IS THE FORCING FUNCTION FOR TSOL,
C      C      HLM IS THE HELMHOLTZ COEFFICIENT.
ISN 0003      C      ALPHA IS THE COEFFICIENT OF RELAXATION.
ISN 0004      C      DATA ALPHA/.25/
C      C      CALL INITL(R,TSOL,HLM)
C      C      SET GUESS TO MEAN VALUE OF TSOL.
ISN 0005      C      FACT = 51*45
ISN 0006      C      TMEAN = 0.
ISN 0007      C      DO 1 I=2,52
ISN 0008      C      DO 1 J=2,46
ISN 0009      C      TMEAN = TMEAN + TSOL(I,J)/FACT
ISN 0010      C      1 CONTINUE
ISN 0011      C      DO 2 I=1,53
ISN 0012      C      DO 2 J=1,47
ISN 0013      C      Z(I,J) = TMEAN
ISN 0014      C      2 CONTINUE
ISN 0015      C      PRINT 3, TMEAN
ISN 0016      C      3 FORMAT(1H0,'AVERAGE VALUE OF TSOL=',F10.3)
C      C      STEP1 SOLVES THE IMPLICIT ITERATIVE EQ. IN THE X DIRECTION.
ISN 0017      C      1000 CONTINUE
ISN 0018      C      CALL STEP1(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0019      C      CALL DTFOUT(TSOL,Z,1)
ISN 0020      C      CALL STEP2(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0021      C      CALL DTFOUT(TSOL,Z,2)
ISN 0022      C      IF(IER.EQ.0) GO TO 4
ISN 0023      C      PRINT 5
ISN 0024      C      5 FORMAT(1H0,'HAVE TO STOP PROBLEM IN STEP1'.)
ISN 0025      C      STOP
ISN 0026      C      4 CONTINUE
ISN 0027      C      C      CALCULATE STATISTICS OF SOLUTION
C      C      CALL STAT(Z,TSOL)
ISN 0028      C      STOP
ISN 0029      C      END
ISN 0030      C

```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN II EXTENDED PHASE

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOFORM,LC(6)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONE)
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF A

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

ISN 0002
ISN 0003

SUBROUTINE INITL(R,TSOL,XL)
DIMENSION R(53,47),TSOL(53,47),XL(53,47)

C
C SET-UP TRUE SOLUTION USING RANDOM PERTURBATION
C Y IS A RANDOM NUMBER 0<Y<1

ISN 0004
ISN 0005
ISN 0006
ISN 0007
ISN 0008
ISN 0009
ISN 0010

IX = 7131
DO 10 I=2,52
DO 10 J=2,46
CALL RDIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
TSOL(I,J) = 5000. + 1000. * Y
IX = IY
10 CONTINUE

C
C ESTABLISH BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

ISN 0011
ISN 0012
ISN 0013
ISN 0014
ISN 0015
ISN 0016
ISN 0017
ISN 0018

DO 11 I=2,52
TSOL(I,1) = TSOL(I,2)
TSOL(I,47) = TSOL(I,46)
11 CONTINUE
DO 12 J=1,47
TSOL(1,J) = TSOL(2,J)
TSOL(53,J) = TSOL(52,J)
12 CONTINUE

C
C SET - UP SCALED HELMHOLTZ PARAMETER

ISN 0019
ISN 0020
ISN 0021
ISN 0022
ISN 0023
ISN 0024
ISN 0025
ISN 0026

DX = 2.E5
IX = 837
DO 13 I=1,53
DO 13 J=1,47
CALL RDIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
XL(I,J) = Y * 10. * (DX**2)
IX = IY
13 CONTINUE

C
C COMPUTE FORCING FUNCTION (SCALED BY DX**2)

ISN 0027
ISN 0028
ISN 0029

ISN 0030
ISN 0031
ISN 0032
ISN 0033

DO 14 I=2,52
DO 14 J=2,46
R(I,J) = TSOL(I+1,J) + TSOL(I-1,J) + TSOL(I,J+1) + TSOL(I,J-1)
1 - 4. * TSOL(I,J)
R(I,J) = R(I,J) - XL(I,J) * TSOL(I,J)
14 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

*OPTIONS IN EFPEC.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONE)

*OPTIONS IN EFPEC.*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF A

OPTIONS IN EFPEC. FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

OPTIONS IN EFPEC.

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC(0)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN), NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTOOBL(NONE)
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE FNIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
ISN 0003      IY = IX * 65539
ISN 0004      IF(IY) 5,6,6
ISN 0005      5 IY = IY + 2147483647 + 1
ISN 0006      6 Y = IY
ISN 0007      Y = Y * 0.4656613E-9
ISN 0008      RETURN
ISN 0009      END
```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTOOBL(NONE)

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

OPTIONS IN EFFEC, FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

OPTIONS IN EFFEC,

STATISTICS SOURCE STATEMENTS = 8, PROGRAM SIZE = 330, SUBPROGRAM N

STATISTICS NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

***** END OF COM-ILATION *****

70K BYTES O

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN),NOOPTIMIZE,LINECOUNT(60),SIZE(MAX),AUTODBL(NONE),
SOURCE EBCDIC,NOLIST,NODECK,OBJECT,NOMAP,NOFORMAT,GOSTINT,NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```

ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE STEP1(Z,P,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION Z(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),ANS(51)
ISN 0005      DOUBLE PRECISION F(51)
ISN 0006      SET UP RELAXATION EQ.
ISN 0007      J = 2 ..... START
ISN 0008      DO 10 I=2,52
ISN 0009      F(I-1) = Z(I,2) + ALPHA * ( Z(I,3) - R(I,2) )
ISN 0010      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0011      DO 11 I=1,51
ISN 0012      D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(I+1,2) )
ISN 0013      C(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0014      E(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0015      IF( I.EQ. 1 .OR. I.EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
ISN 0016      11 CONTINUE
ISN 0017      C SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0018      CALL GELIN(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,51)
ISN 0019      IF(IER.NE.0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0020      DO 12 I=2,52
ISN 0021      Z(I,2) = ANS(I-1)
ISN 0022      12 CONTINUE
ISN 0023      Z(1,2) = Z(2,2)
ISN 0024      Z(53,2) = Z(52,2)
ISN 0025      DO 13 I=1,53
ISN 0026      Z(I,1) = Z(I,2)
ISN 0027      13 CONTINUE
ISN 0028      J = 2 ..... END
ISN 0029      C C C C C
ISN 0030      LOOP TO DO J=3 THROUGH 45 .....START
ISN 0031      DO 20 J=3,45
ISN 0032      C SET UP EQUATION PARAMETERS
ISN 0033      DO 30 I=1,51
ISN 0034      C(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0035      D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 4. + HLM(I+1,J) )
ISN 0036      F(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0037      IF( I.EQ. 1 .OR. I.EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
ISN 0038      F(I) = Z(I+1,J) + ALPHA * ( Z(I+1,J+1) + Z(I+1,J-1) -R(I+1,J) )
ISN 0039      30 CONTINUE
ISN 0040      C SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0041      CALL GELIN(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,51)
ISN 0042      IF(IER.NE.0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0043      DO 31 I=2,52
ISN 0044      Z(I,J) = ANS(I-1)
ISN 0045      31 CONTINUE
ISN 0046      Z(1,J) = Z(2,J)
ISN 0047      Z(53,J) = Z(52,J)
ISN 0048      20 CONTINUE
ISN 0049      C C C C C

```


LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

STEP1

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

```

C      END OF LOOP
C      J = 46      START
C      SET UP EQUATION
C      DO 40 I=1,51
ISN 0045      C(I) = - ALPHA
ISN 0046      D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(I+1,46) )
ISN 0047      E(I) = - ALPHA
ISN 0048      IF( I.EQ. 1 .OR. I.EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
ISN 0049      40 CONTINUE
ISN 0051      DO 41 I=1,51
ISN 0052      F(I) = Z(I+1,46) + ALPHA * ( Z(I+1,45) - R(I+1,46) )
ISN 0053      41 CONTINUE
ISN 0054      C      SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0055      CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,51)
ISN 0056      IF(IER.NE.0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0057      DO 42 I=2,52
ISN 0058      Z(I,46) = ANS(I-1)
ISN 0059      Z(I,47) = Z(I,46)
ISN 0060      42 CONTINUE
ISN 0061      Z(1,46) = Z(2,46)
ISN 0062      Z(53,46) = Z(52,46)
ISN 0063      Z(1,47) = Z(2,46)
ISN 0064      Z(53,47) = Z(52,46)
ISN 0065      C      COMPLETES SOLUTION ... ALL PTS
C
ISN 0066      IER = 0
ISN 0067      RETURN
ISN 0068      9000 IER = 1
ISN 0069      RETURN
ISN 0070      END

```

```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AITODBL(NONE)
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*
*STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 69, PROGRAM SIZE = 4444, SUBPROGRAM N
*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
***** END OF COM-ILATION *****
62K BYTES D

```

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODDL(NONE)
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

ISN 0002
ISN 0003
ISN 0004

SUBROUTINE STEP2(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
DIMENSION Z(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),F(51),ANS(51)

C
C

SET UP RELAXATION EQ.
I=2 START

ISN 0005
ISN 0006
ISN 0007
ISN 0008
ISN 0009
ISN 0010
ISN 0011
ISN 0012
ISN 0014

DO 10 J=2,46
F(J-1) = Z(2,J) + ALPHA * (Z(3,J) - R(2,J))
10 CONTINUE
DO 11 J=1,45
D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * (3. + HLM(2,J+1))
C(J) = - ALPHA
E(J) = - ALPHA
IF(J.EQ. 1 .OR. J.EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)

C

ISN 0015
ISN 0016
ISN 0018
ISN 0019
ISN 0020
ISN 0021
ISN 0022
ISN 0023
ISN 0024
ISN 0025

11 CONTINUE
SOLVE EQ.
CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,45)
IF(IER.NE. 0) GO TO 9000
DO 12 J=2,46
Z(2,J) = ANS(J-1)
12 CONTINUE
Z(2,1) = Z(2,2)
Z(2,47) = Z(2,46)
DO 13 J=1,47
Z(1,J) = Z(2,J)
13 CONTINUE

C

I = 2 ... END

C

LOOP TO DO I=3 THRU 51 ... START

ISN 0026

C

DO 20 I=3,51
SET UP EQUATION PARAMETERS

ISN 0027
ISN 0028
ISN 0029
ISN 0030
ISN 0031
ISN 0033
ISN 0034

DO 30 J=1,45
C(J) = - ALPHA
D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * (4. + HLM(I,J+1))
E(J) = - ALPHA
IF(J.EQ. 1 .OR. J.EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)
F(J) = Z(I,J+1) + ALPHA * (Z(I+1,J+1) + Z(I-1,J+1) - R(I,J+1))
30 CONTINUE

C

ISN 0035
ISN 0036
ISN 0038
ISN 0039
ISN 0040
ISN 0041
ISN 0042

SOLVE EQ.
CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,45)
IF(IER.NE. 0) GO TO 9000
DO 31 J=2,46
Z(I,J) = ANS(J-1)
31 CONTINUE
Z(I,1) = Z(I,2)
Z(I,47) = Z(I,46)

C

ISN 0043

C

20 CONTINUE

C

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

STEP2

OS/360 FORTRAN II EXTENDED PLUS

```

C      END OF LOOP
C      I=52
C      SET UP EQUATION
ISN 0044 DO 40 J=1,45
ISN 0045 C(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0046 D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(52,J+1) )
ISN 0047 F(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0048 IF( J.EQ. 1 .OR. J.EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)
ISN 0050 40 CONTINUE
ISN 0051 DO 41 J=1,45
ISN 0052 F(J) = Z(52,J+1) + ALPHA * ( Z(51,J+1) - R(52,J+1) )
ISN 0053 41 CONTINUE
C
C      SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0054 CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,45)
ISN 0055 IF( IER.NE. 0 ) GO TO 9000
ISN 0057 DO 42 J=2,46
ISN 0058 Z(52,J) = ANS(J-1)
ISN 0059 Z(53,J) = Z(52,J)
ISN 0060 42 CONTINUE
ISN 0061 Z(52,1) = Z(52,2)
ISN 0062 Z(52,47) = Z(52,46)
ISN 0063 Z(53,1) = Z(52,2)
ISN 0064 Z(53,47) = Z(52,46)
C
C      COMPLETES SOLUTION ALL POINTS
ISN 0065 IER = 0
ISN 0066 RETURN
ISN 0067 9000 IER = 1
ISN 0068 RETURN
ISN 0069 END

```

```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODPL(NONE)
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*
*STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 68, PROGRAM SIZE = 4410, SUBPROGRAM N
*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
***** END OF COM-ILATION *****
62K BYTES

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LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NOCHECK, NOLIST, OPTIMIZE(0), NOMAP, SIZE(MAX), NOIL, NOXREF, NOTERM, LC(60)
 OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)
 SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NOCHECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF AL

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```

      SUBROUTINE GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,N)
      DOUBLE PRECISION H(51),S(51),G
      DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),F(51),ANS(51)
      USE GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION PROCESS TO SOLVE THE MATRIX EQUATION
      T * (ANS) = (F), WHERE T IS A TRI-DIAGONAL MATRIX OF ORDER N,
      AND ANS AND F ARE N DIMENSIONAL VECTORS.
      C,D,AND E ARE THE ELEMENTS OF THE MATRIX T, NOTE C(1)&E(N) DON
      APPEAR.

      CCCCCC
      INITIALIZE
      NM = N-1
      G = D(1)
      IF ( G .EQ. 0.) GO TO 9000
      H(1) = F(1) / G
      S(1) = F(1) / G

      CCCC
      ELIMINATION (FORWARD PROCESS)
      DO 10 K=2,NM
      G = D(K) - H(K-1) * C(K)
      IF ( G .EQ. 0.) GO TO 9000
      H(K) = F(K) / G
      S(K) = ( F(K) - C(K) * S(K-1) ) / G
      10 CONTINUE

      CCCC
      LAST ONES ... NOTE H(N) = 0.
      G = D(N) - C(N) * H(N-1)
      IF ( G .EQ. 0.) GO TO 9000
      S(N) = ( F(N) - C(N) * S(N-1) ) / G

      CCCC
      BACK SUBSTITUTION
      ANS(N) = S(N)
      DO 20 K=1,NM
      I = N - K
      ANS(I) = S(I) - H(I) * ANS(I+1)
      20 CONTINUE
      IER = 0
      RETURN
      9000 IER = 1
      RETURN
      END
  
```

*OPTIONS IN EFFECT.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)
 *OPTIONS IN EFFECT.*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NOCHECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF AL
 OPTIONS IN EFFECT. FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)
SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE STAT(Z,TSOL)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION Z(53,47),TSOL(53,47)
ISN 0004      C  CALCULATE RIAS AND ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR ALSO THE MEAN OF Z
ISN 0005      FACT = 51 * 45
ISN 0006      ZMEAN = 0.
ISN 0007      RIAS = 0.
ISN 0008      RMSE = 0.
ISN 0009      DO 10 I=2,52
ISN 0010      DO 10 J=2,46
ISN 0011      ZMEAN = ZMEAN + Z(I,J) / FACT
ISN 0012      D = Z(I,J) - TSOL(I,J)
ISN 0013      D2 = D*D
ISN 0014      RIAS = RIAS + D/FACT
ISN 0015      RMSE = RMSE + D2/FACT
ISN 0016      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0017      RMSE = SORT(RMSE)
ISN 0018      PRINT 20,ZMEAN,RIAS,RMSE
ISN 0019      20 FORMAT(1H0,STATISTICS OF SOLUTION,/,1H0,MEAN Z=,F10.3,3X,
ISN 0020      1  'RIAS=',E12.3,5X,'RMSE=',E12.3)
ISN 0020      RETURN
ISN 0020      END
```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*NAME(M.IN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

OPTIONS IN EFFEC. FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

OPTIONS IN EFFEC.

STATISTICS SOURCE STATEMENTS = 19, PROGRAM SIZE = 756, SUBPROGRAM M

STATISTICS NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

***** END OF COM-ILATION *****

70K BYTES O

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODACK, NOLIST, OPTIMIZE(0), NOMAP, SIZE(MAX), NOIL, NOXREF, NOTERM, LC

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN), NOOPTIMIZE, LINECOUNT(60), SIZE(MAX), AUTODBL(NONE),
SOURCE EPICDIC NOLIST NODACK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE DIFOUT(TSOL,Z,ISCAN)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION TSOL(53,47),Z(53,47),DIF(53,47)
ISN 0004      DIMENSION KTL(33),NTAB(9),CON(4),KNUM(4)
ISN 0005      DATA NTAB/-1,53,47,47,47,1,1,0,53/
ISN 0006      DATA CON/0.,1.,60.,0./
ISN 0007      DATA KTL/4H      ,IMPL.,HLM.,HLTZ.,EQ 1.,SOL .,27*4H
ISN 0008      DATA KNUM/1 ST.,2 ND.,SCA.,N
ISN 0009      DATA KTSOL/,TSOL/
ISN 0010      DATA KZ/,Z/
ISN 0011      DATA KDIF/,DIF/
ISN 0012      KTL(9) = KNUM(ISCAN)
ISN 0013      KTL(10) = KNUM(3)
ISN 0014      KTL(11) = KNUM(4)
ISN 0015      DO 1 I=1,53
ISN 0016      DO 1 J=1,47
ISN 0017      DIF(I,J) = Z(I,J) - TSOL(I,J)
ISN 0018      1 CONTINUE
```

C
C
C

PRINT OUT SOLUTION ERROR FIELD

```
ISN 0019      KTL(13) = KTSOL
ISN 0020      CALL GRDPRT(TSOL,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
ISN 0021      KTL(13) = KZ
ISN 0022      CALL GRDPRT(Z,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
ISN 0023      KTL(13) = KDIF
ISN 0024      CALL GRDPRT(DIF,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
ISN 0025      RETURN
ISN 0026      END
```

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)

*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.*SOURCE EPICDIC NOLIST NODACK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

OPTIONS IN EFFEC. FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

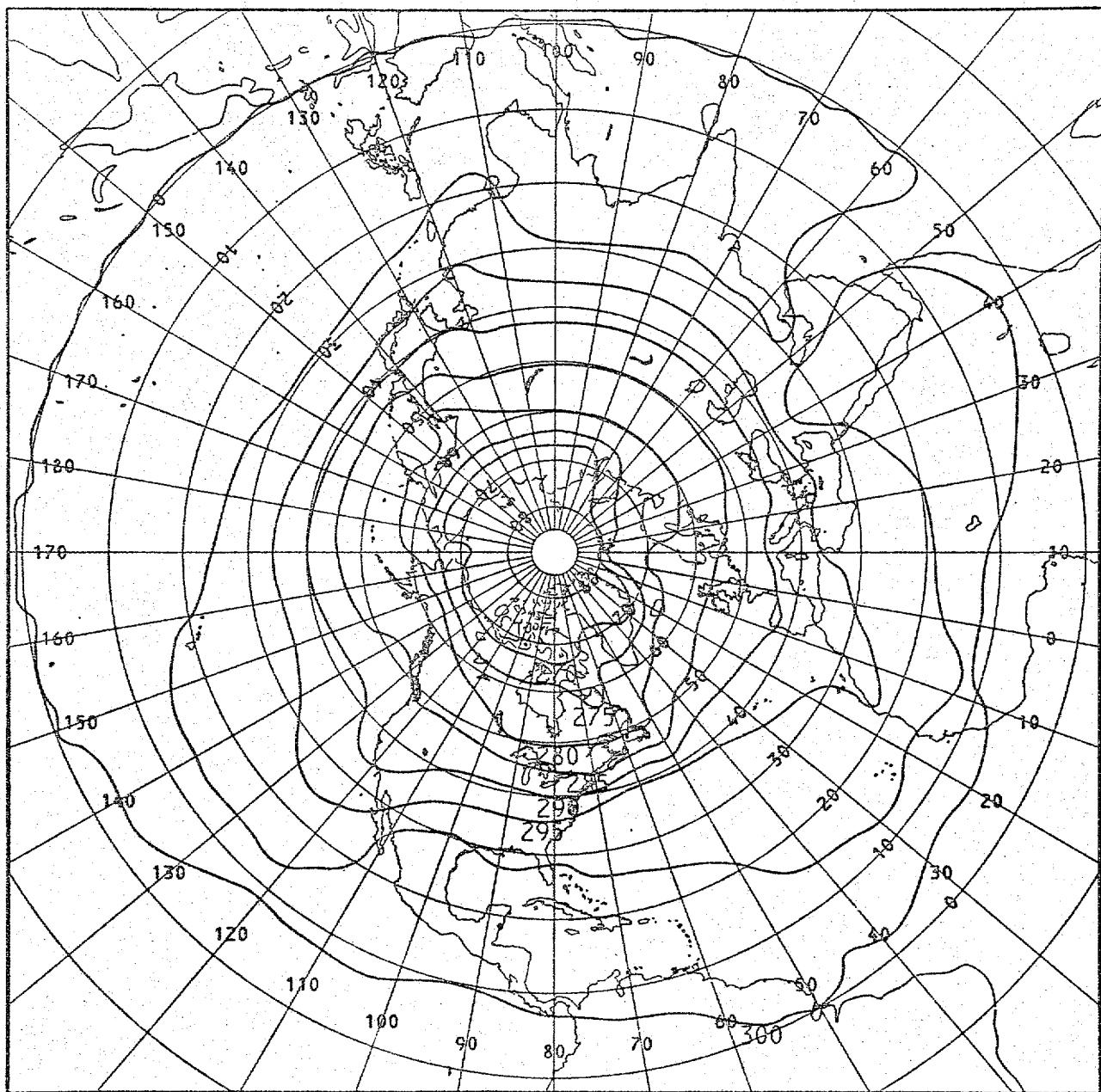
OPTIONS IN EFFEC.

STATISTICS SOURCE STATEMENTS = 25, PROGRAM SIZE = 10882, SUPPROGRAM NA

STATISTICS NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

***** END OF COM-ILATION *****

66K BYTES OF

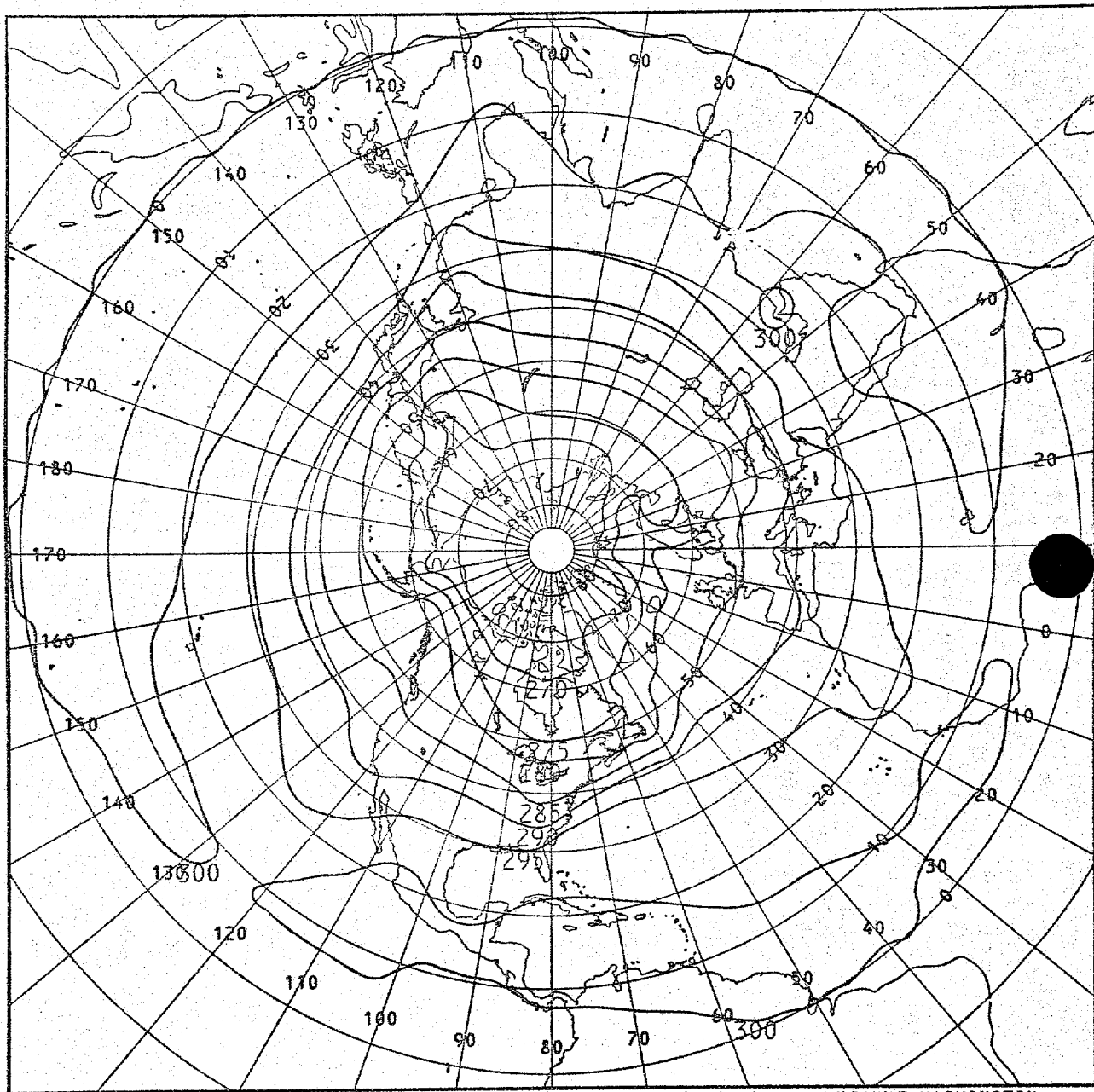


SST MAP CLIMAT

OCT

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 11. October average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Northern Hemisphere.
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

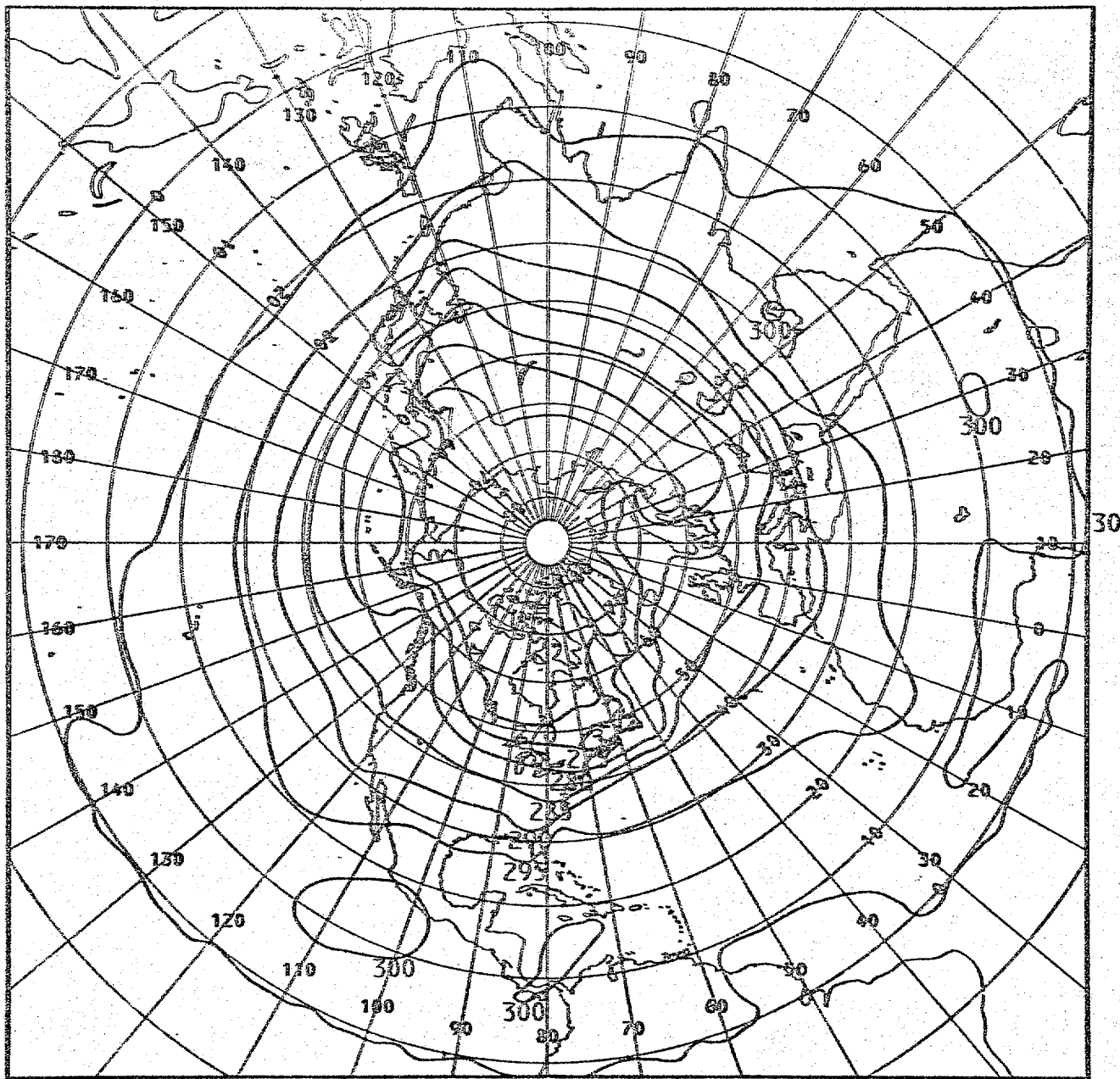


SST MAP CLIMAT

NOV

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 12. November average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Northern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

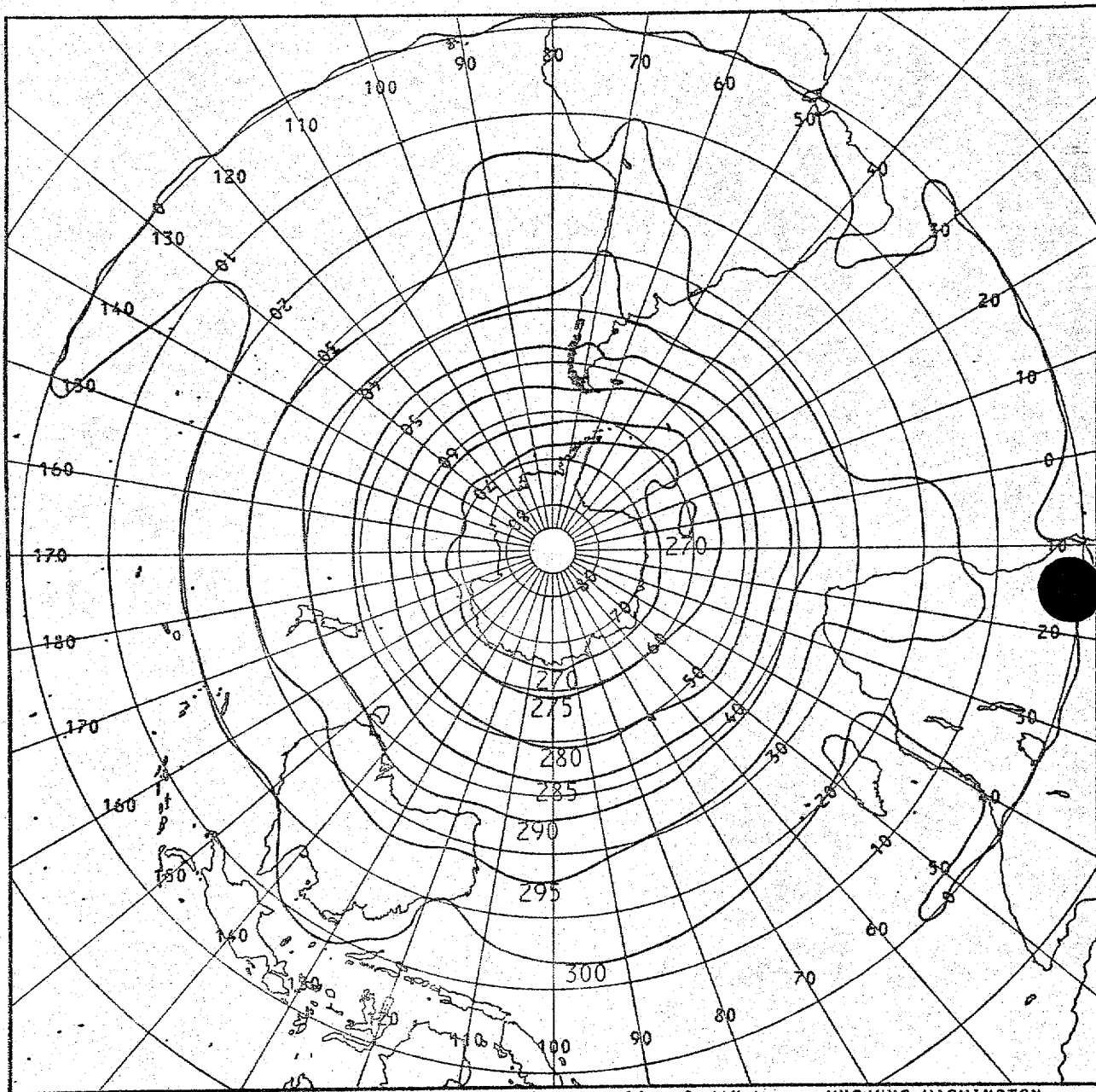


SST MAP CLIMAT

DEC

HMC/HMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 13. December average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Northern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

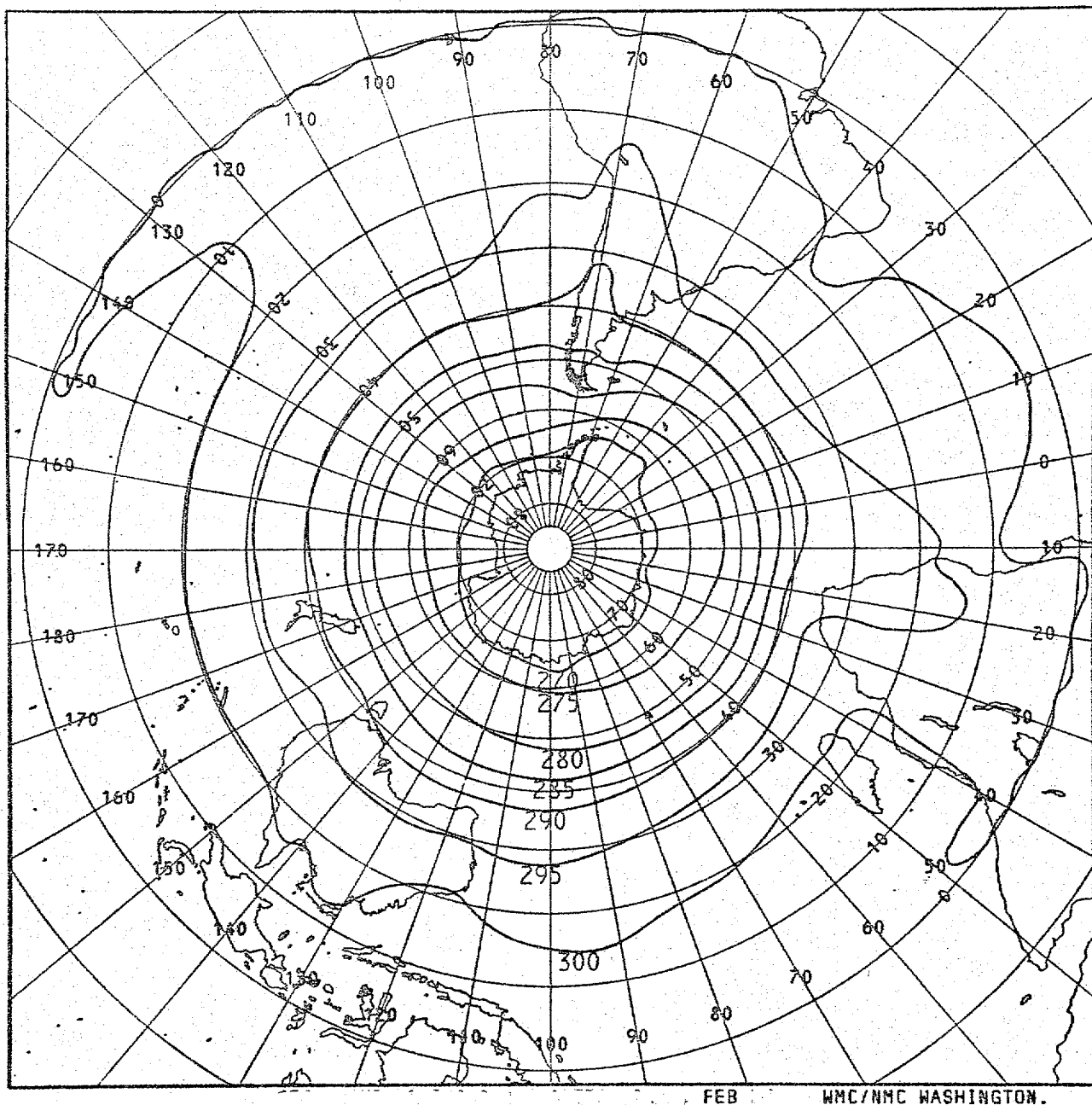


SST MAP CLIMAT

JAN

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 14. January average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

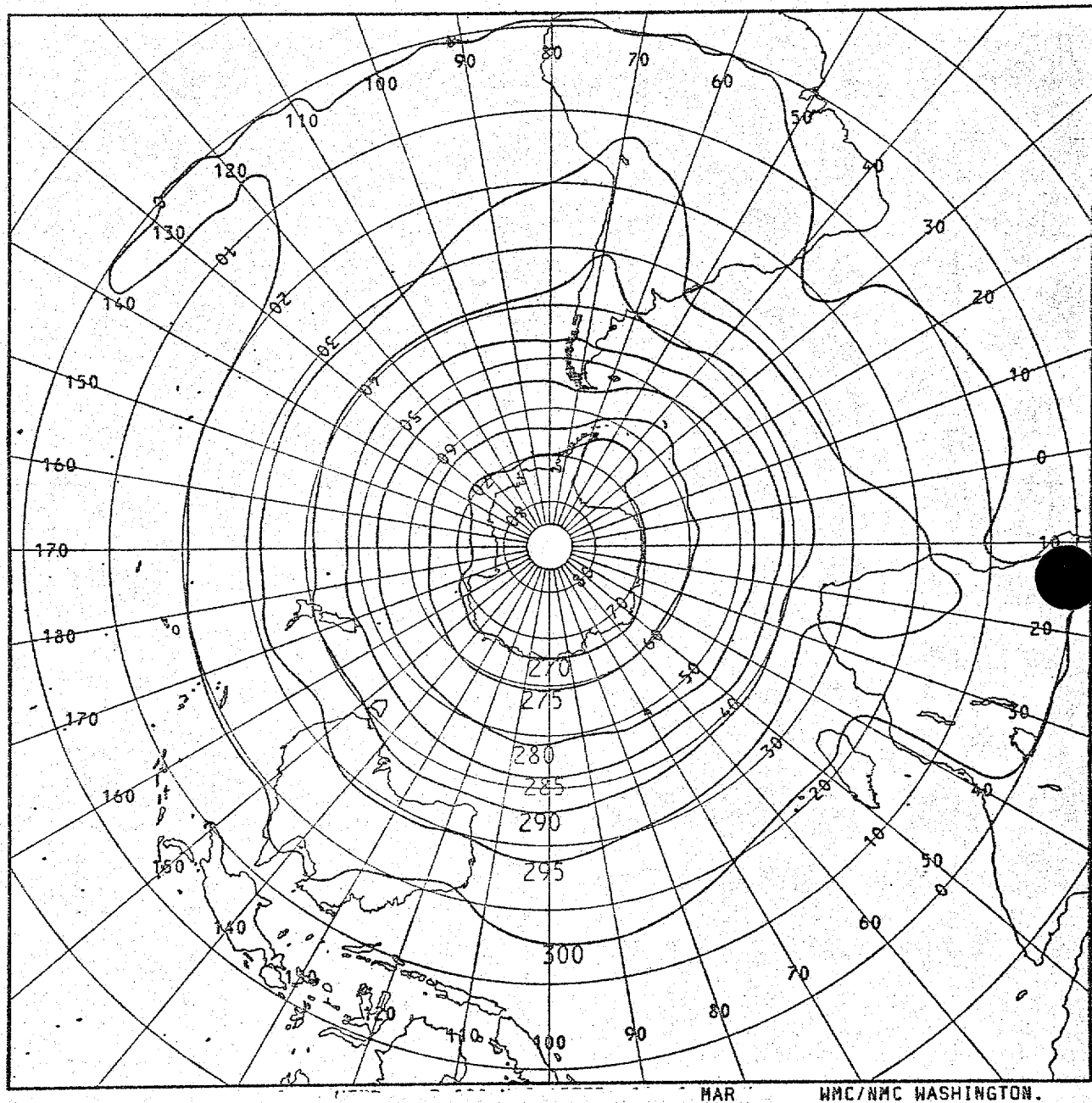


SST MAP CLINAT

FEB

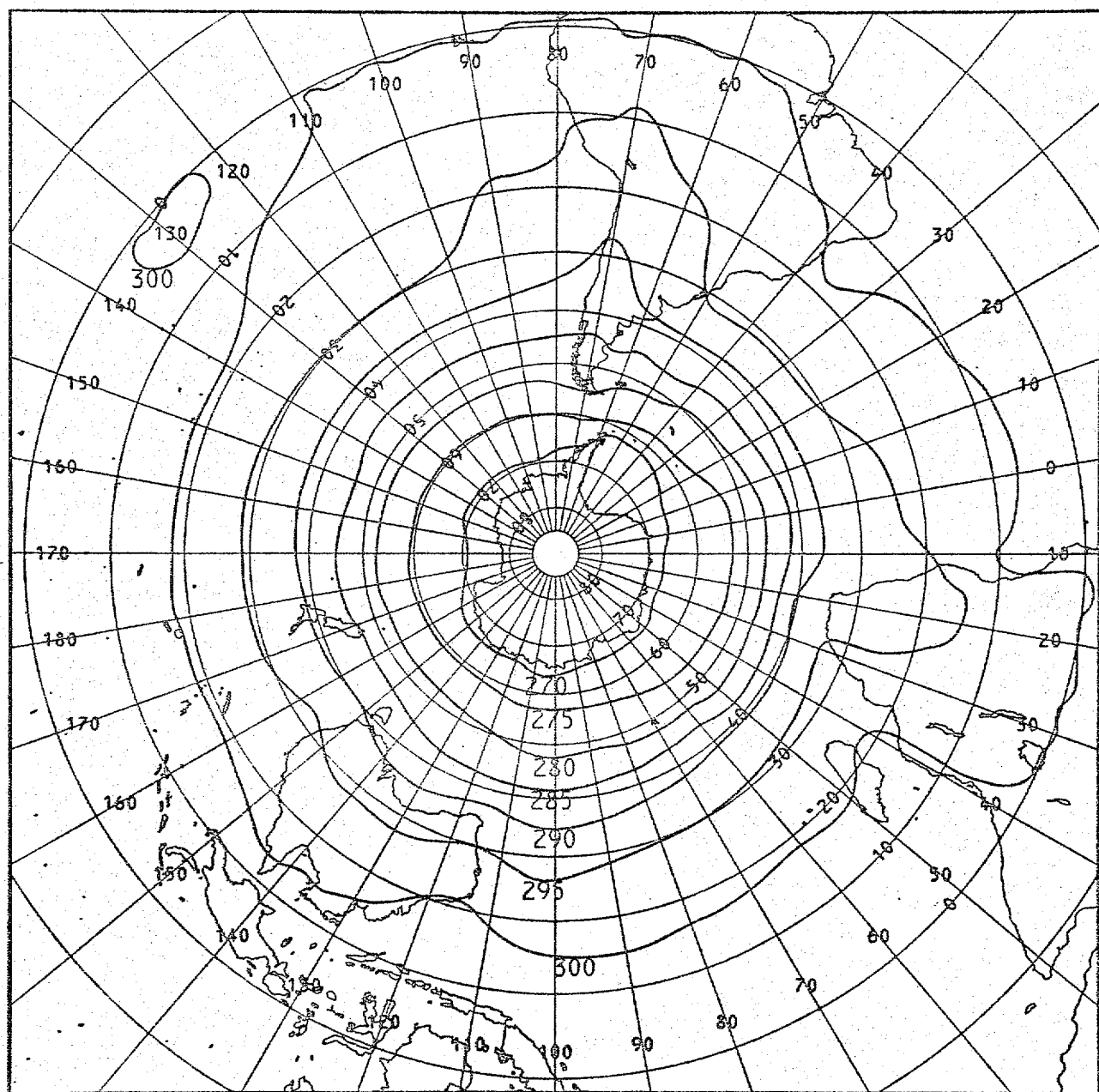
WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 15. February average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

Fig. 16. March average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

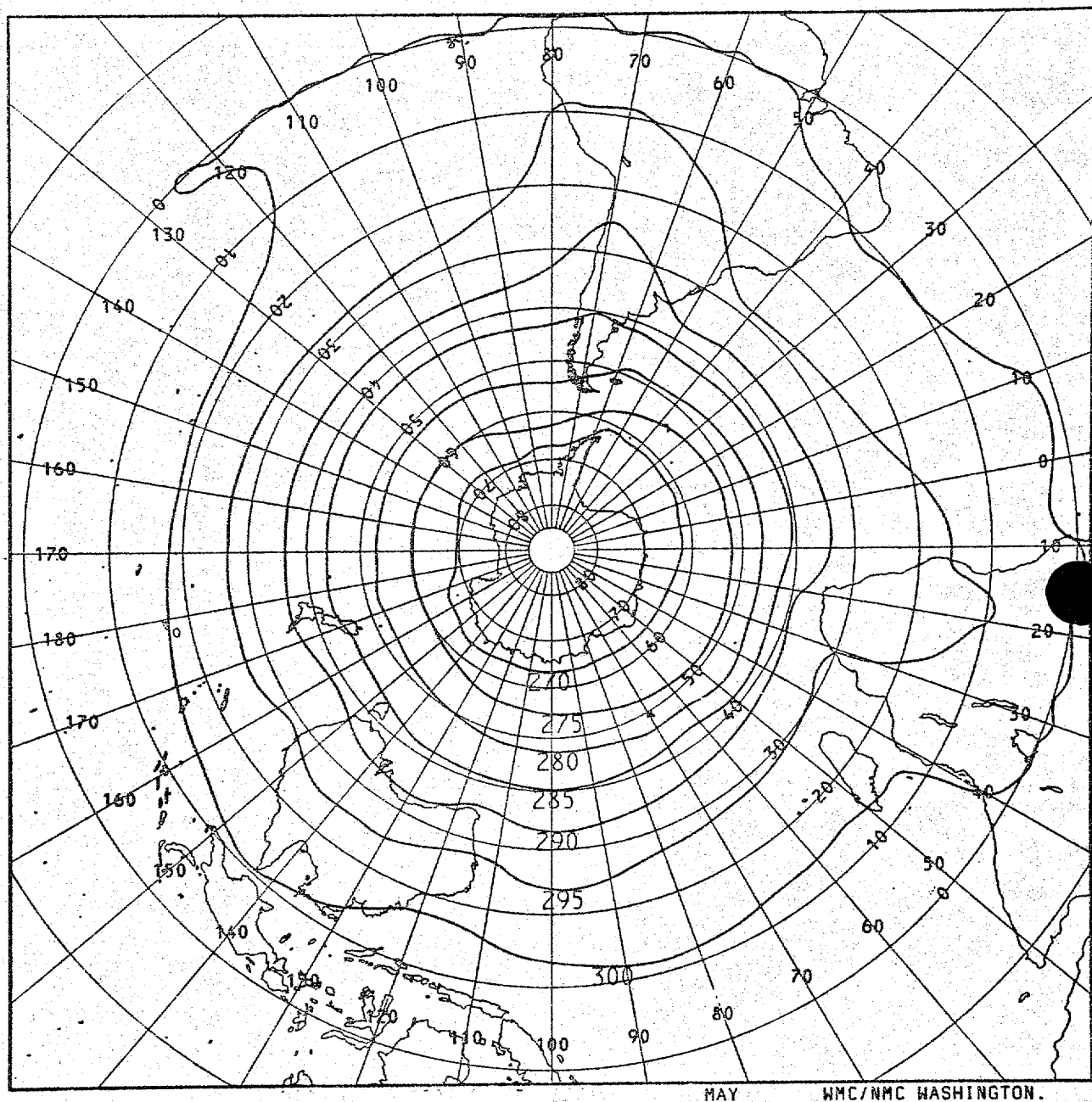


SST MAP CLIMAT

APR

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 17: April average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere.
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

Fig. 18. May average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

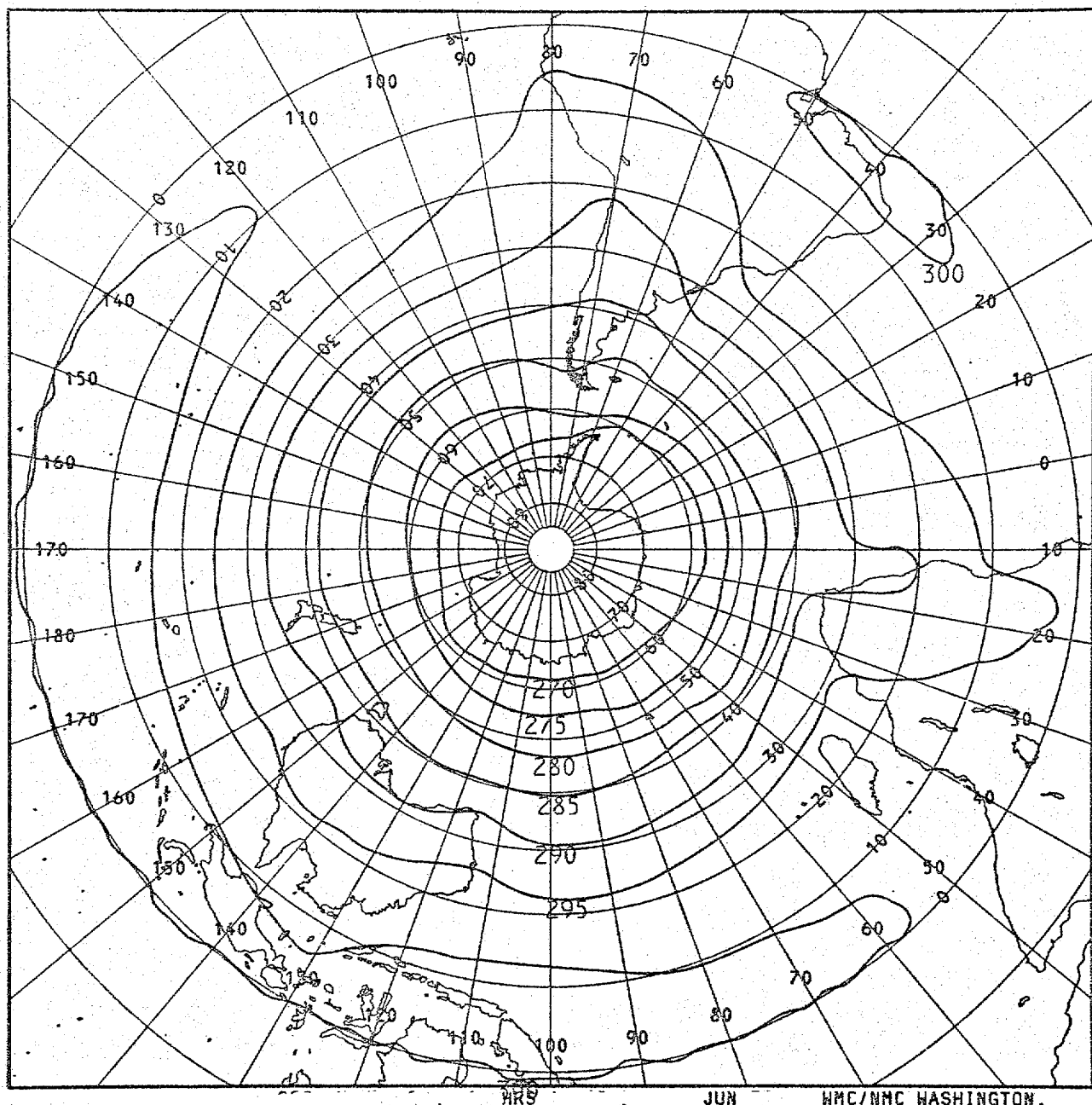
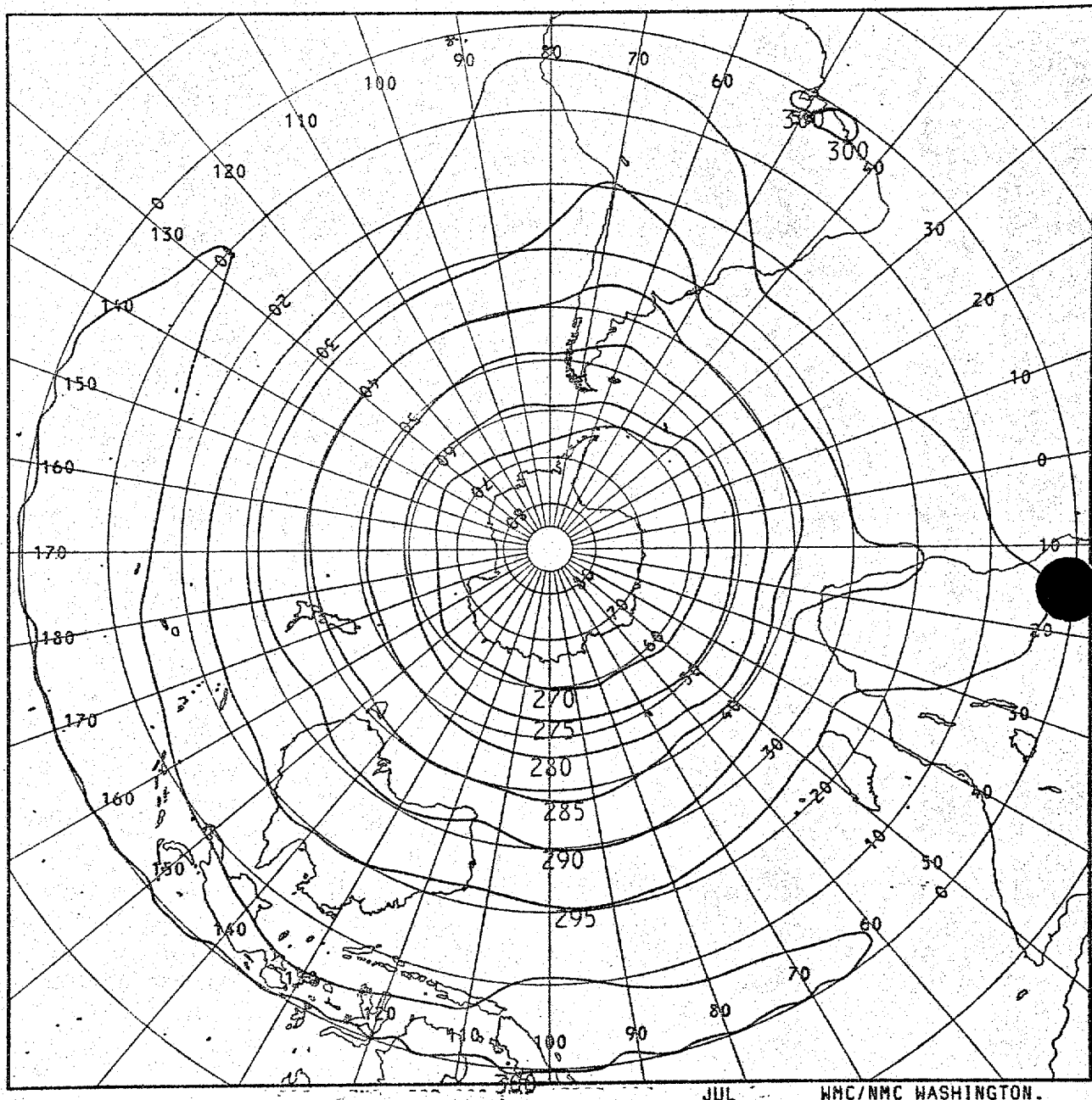


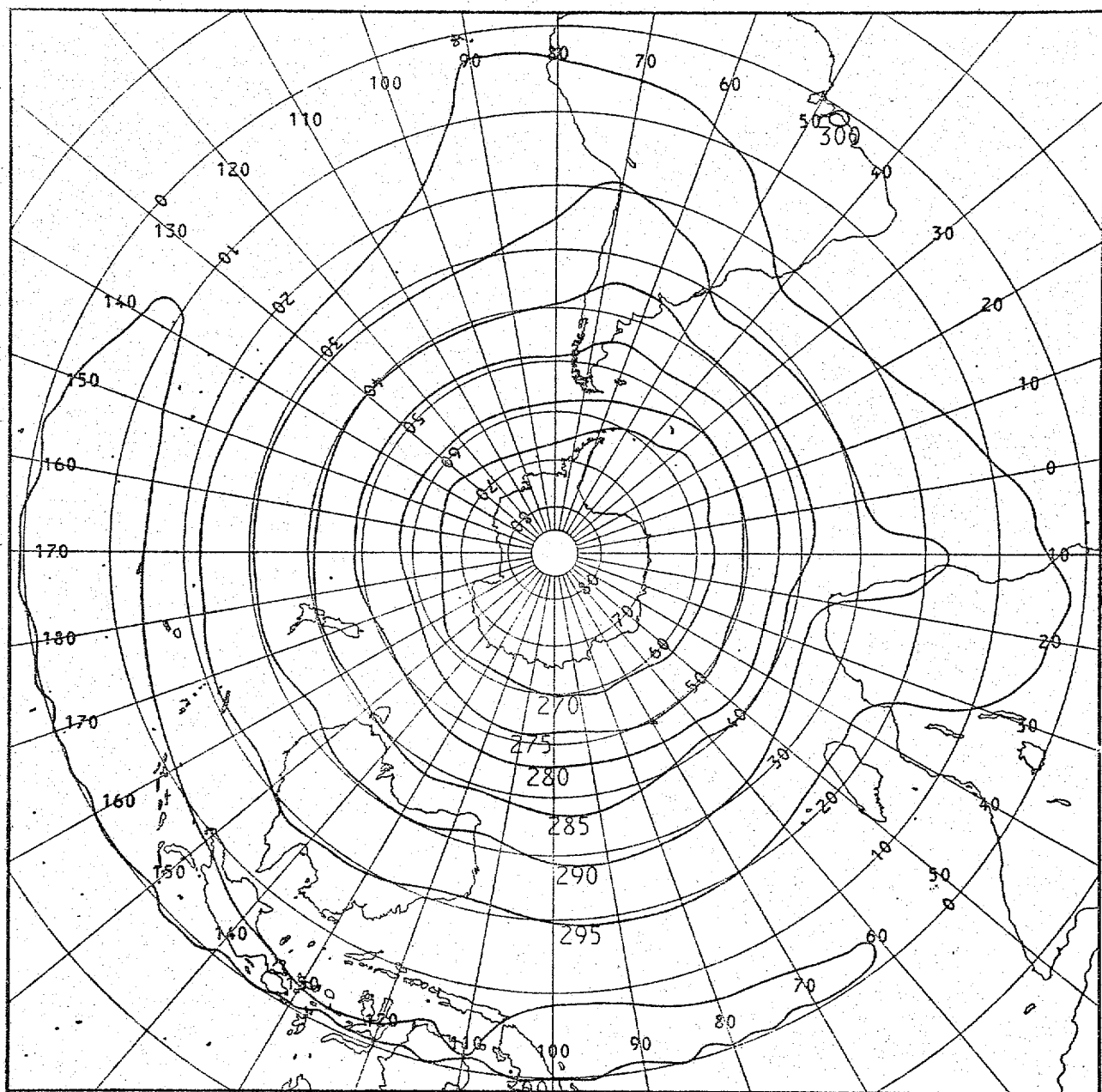
Fig. 19. June average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere.
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

JUL WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 20. July average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere.
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge

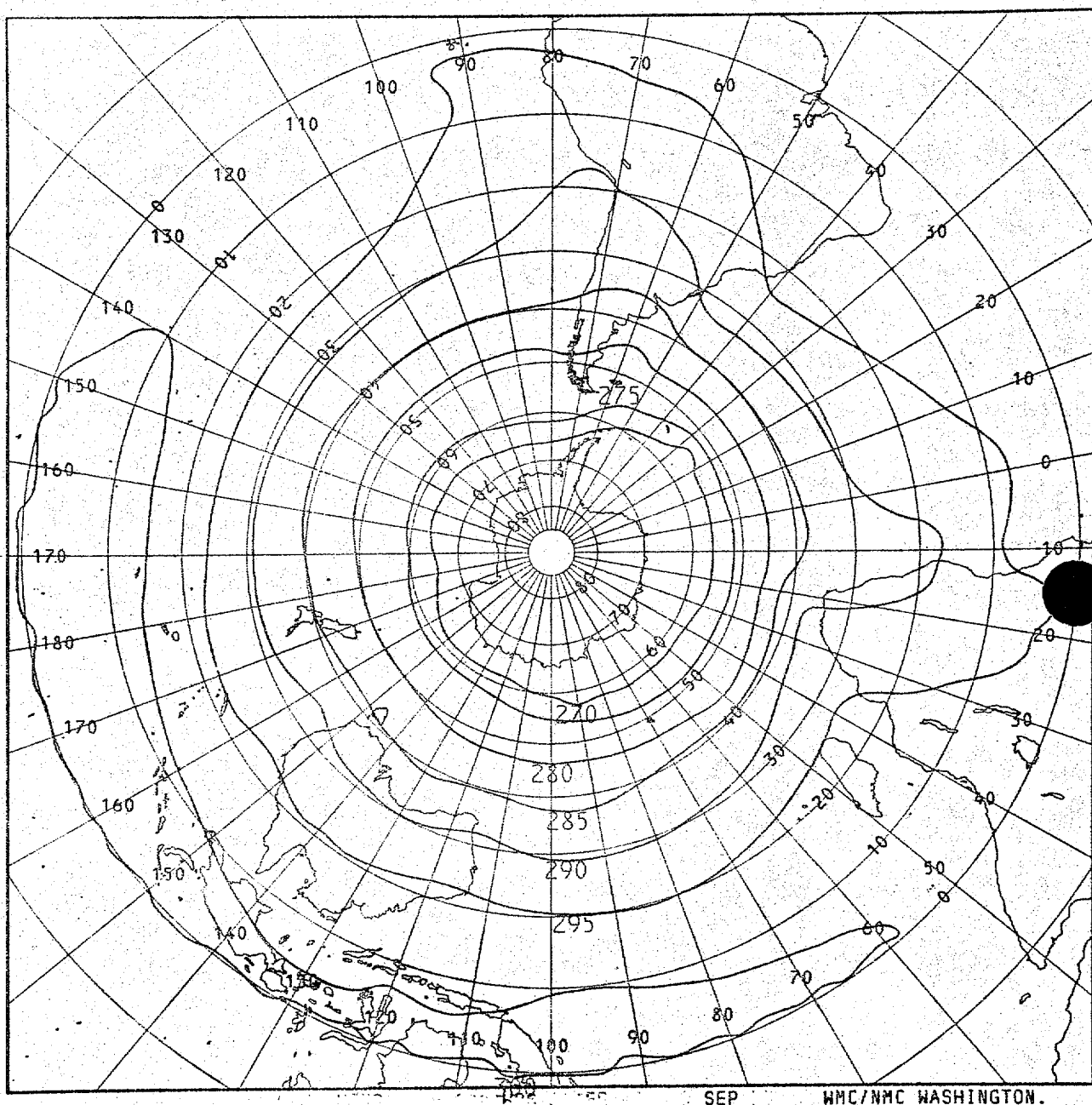


SST MAP CLIMAT

AUG

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 21. August average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

Fig. 22. September average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

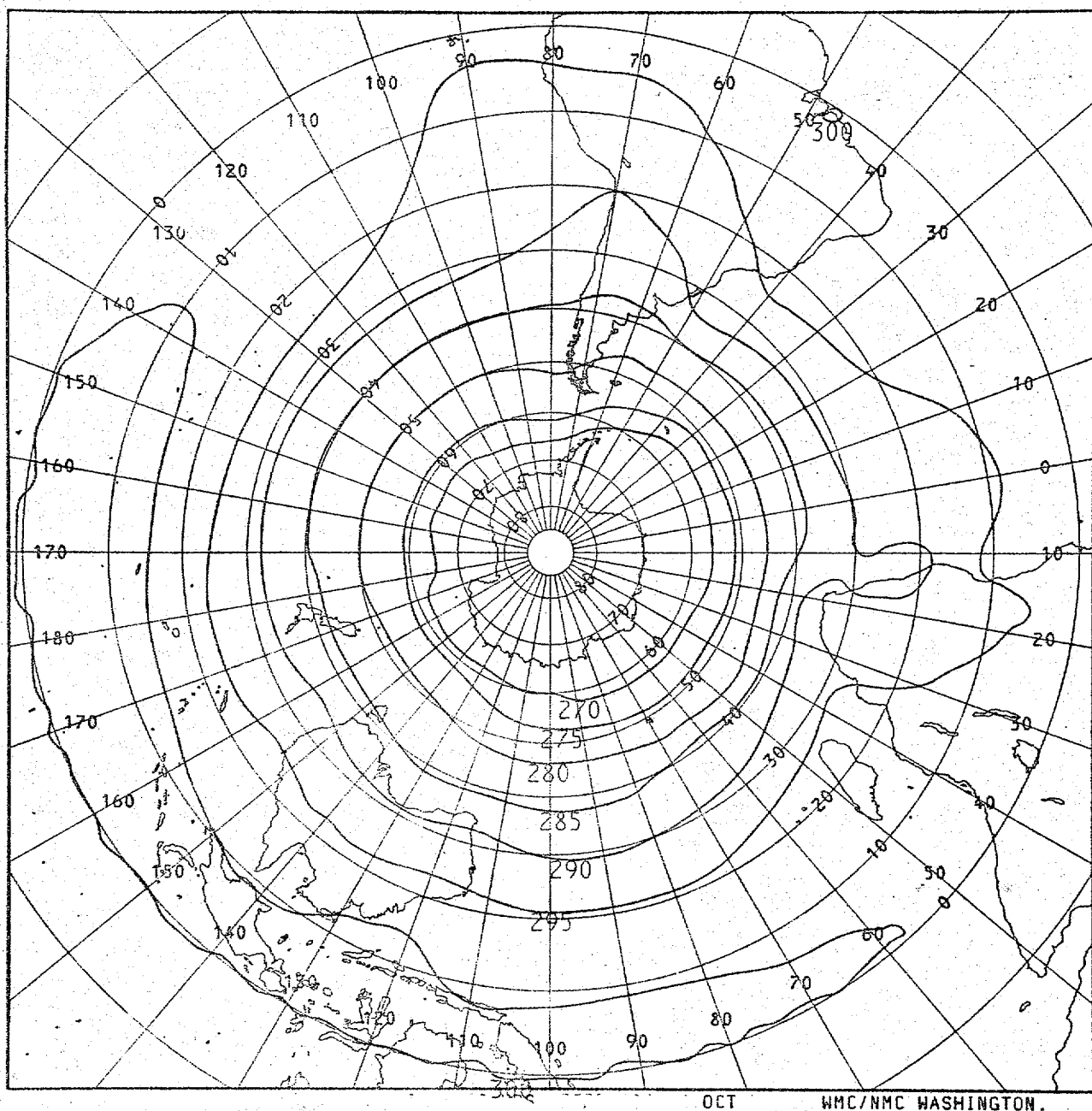


Fig. 23. October average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

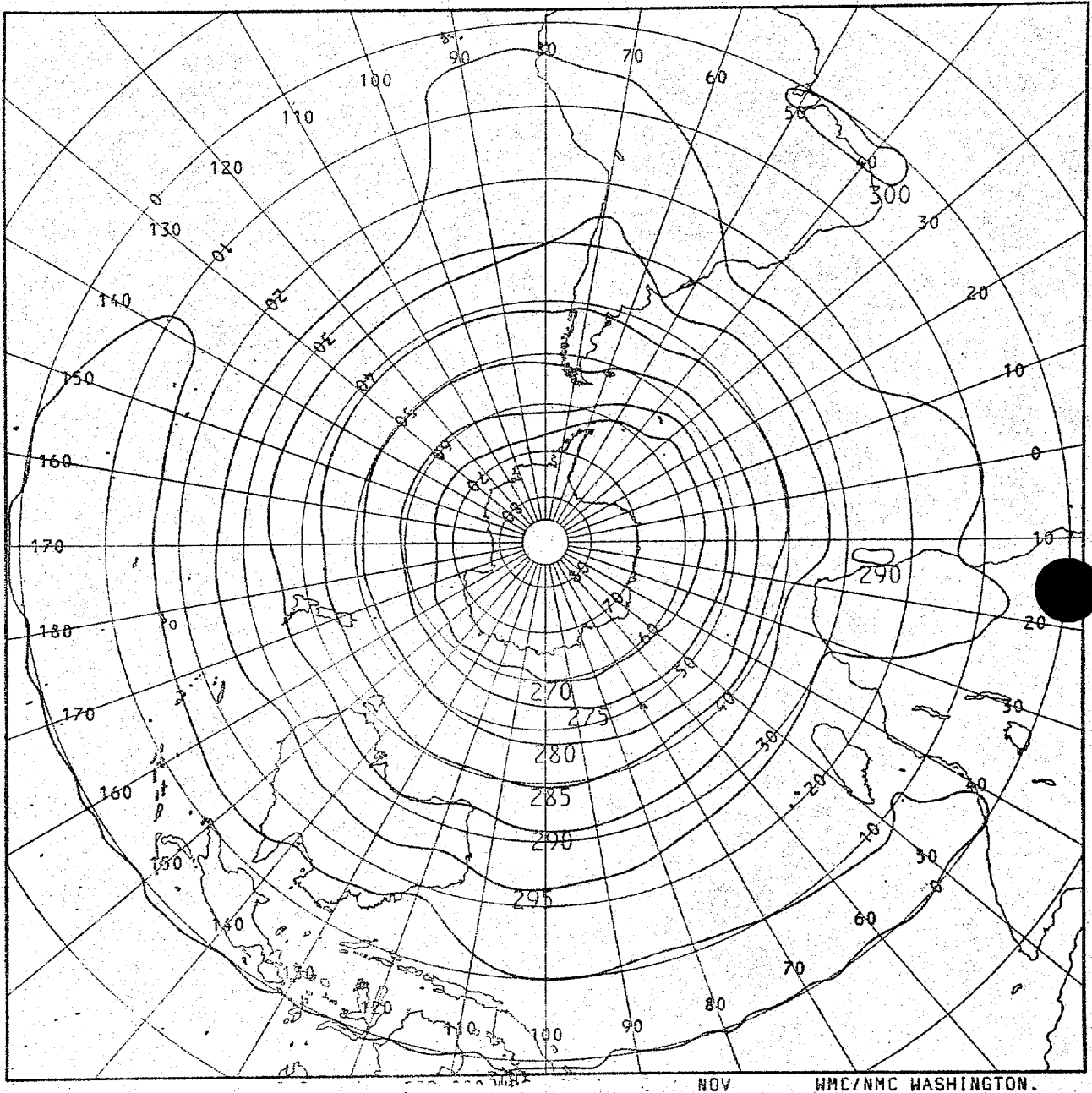
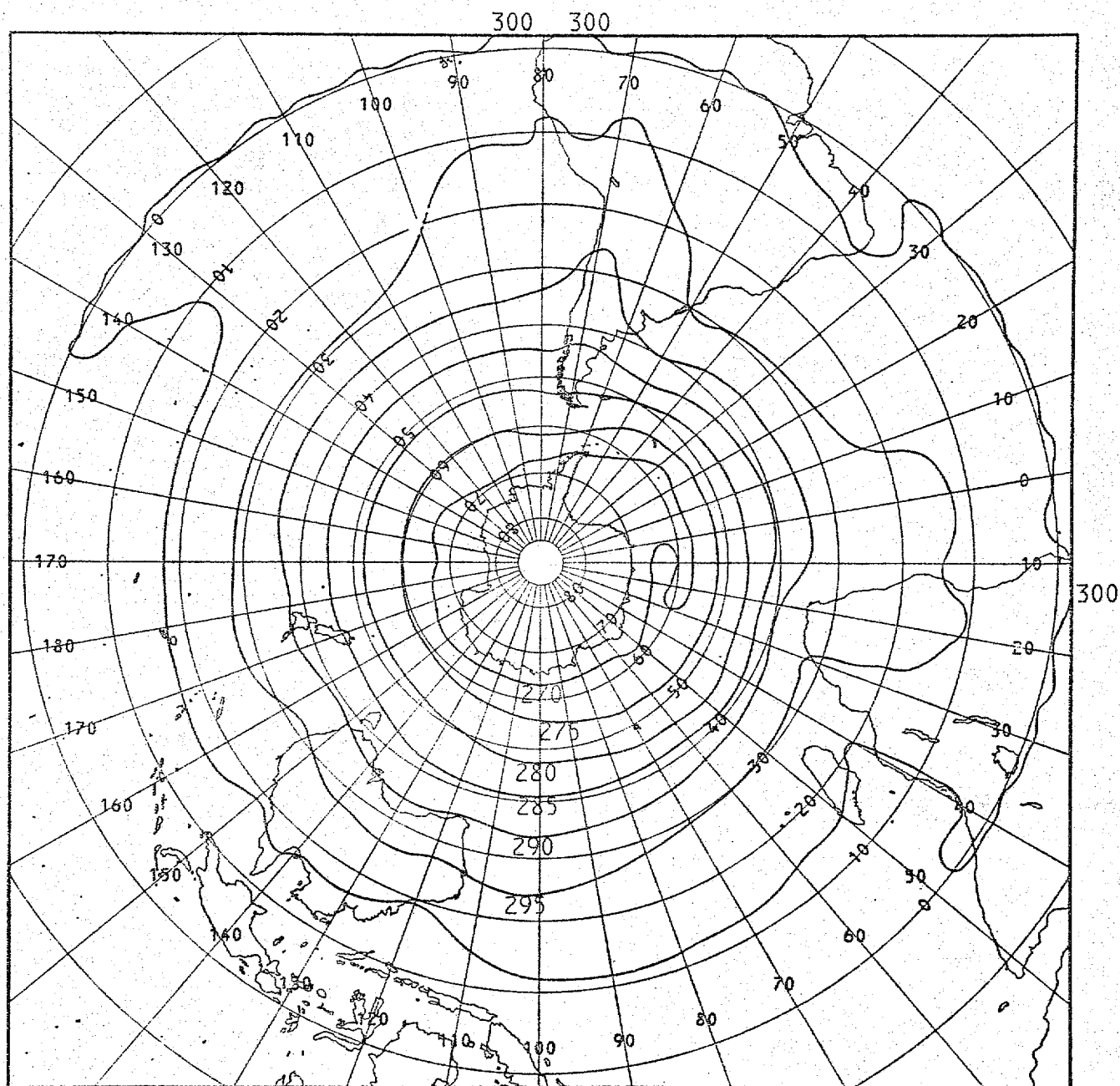


Fig. 24. November average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

DEC

NMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 25. December average sea surface temperatures $^{\circ}\text{K}$: Southern Hemisphere. The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.