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USERS MANUAL: DONNER ALGORITHMS FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION TOMOGRAPHY

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and T.F. Budinger

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# RECLBL LIBRARY USERS MANUAL

Donner Algorithms  
for  
Reconstruction Tomography

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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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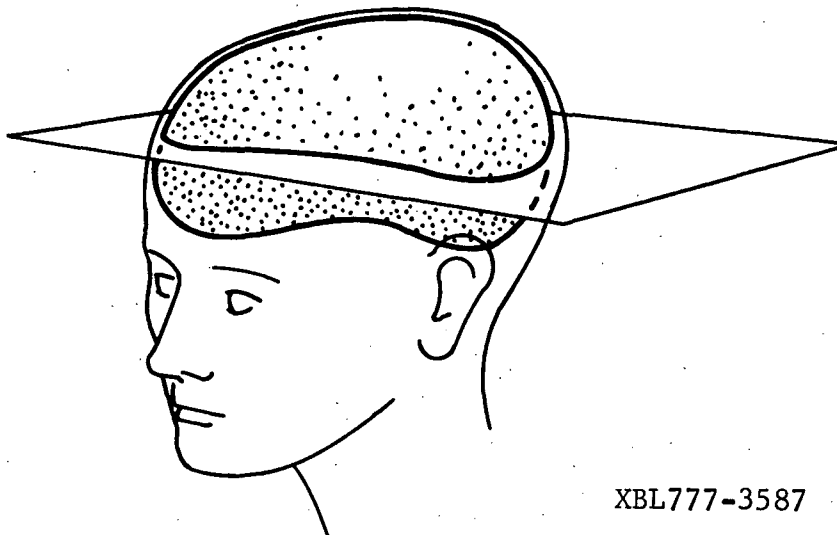
## I. INTRODUCTION

### 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.

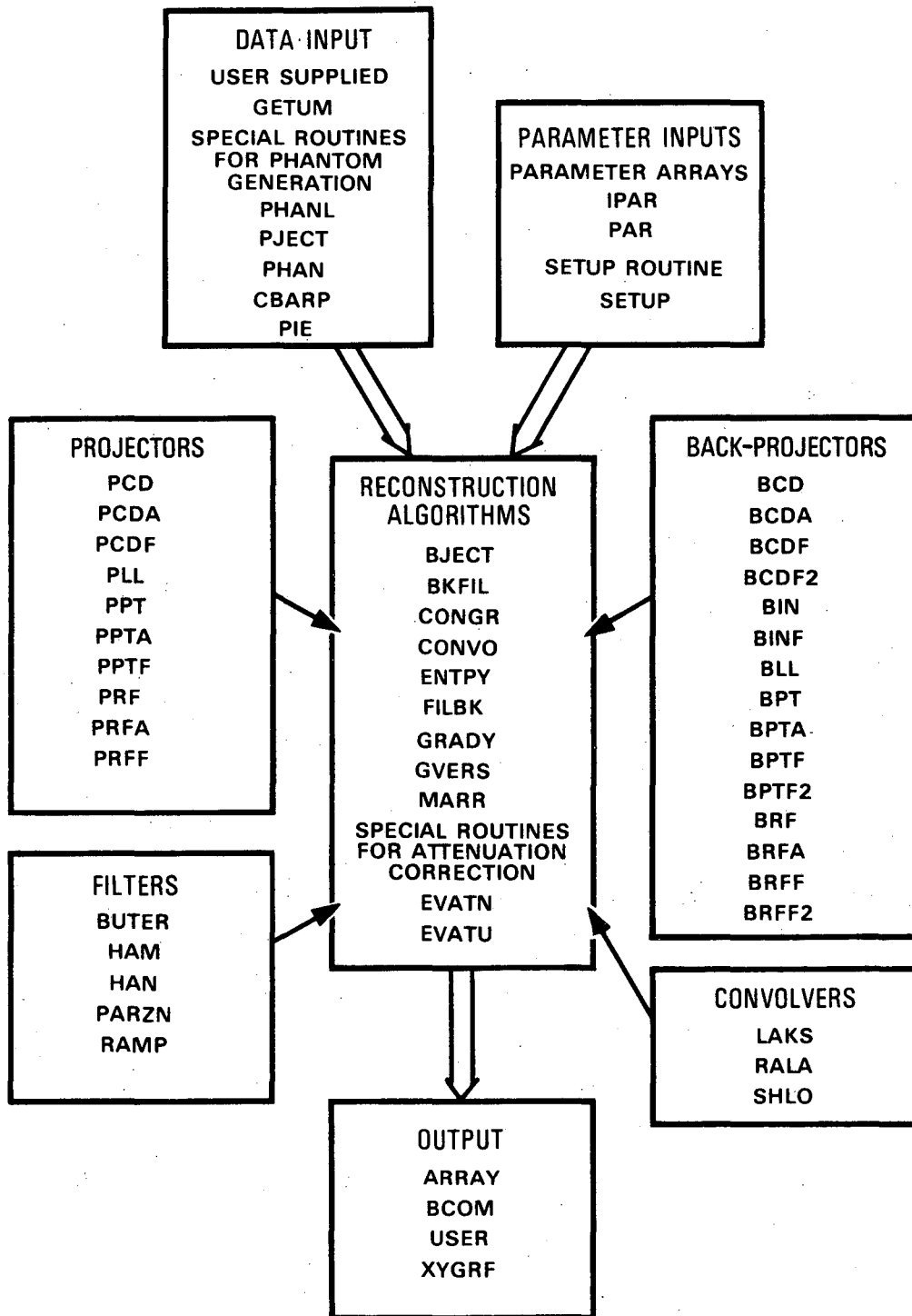
An overview of the library is shown in figure 2. The figure gives the names of the essential library subroutines with which the user will need to be familiar.

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	LGTXT	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.

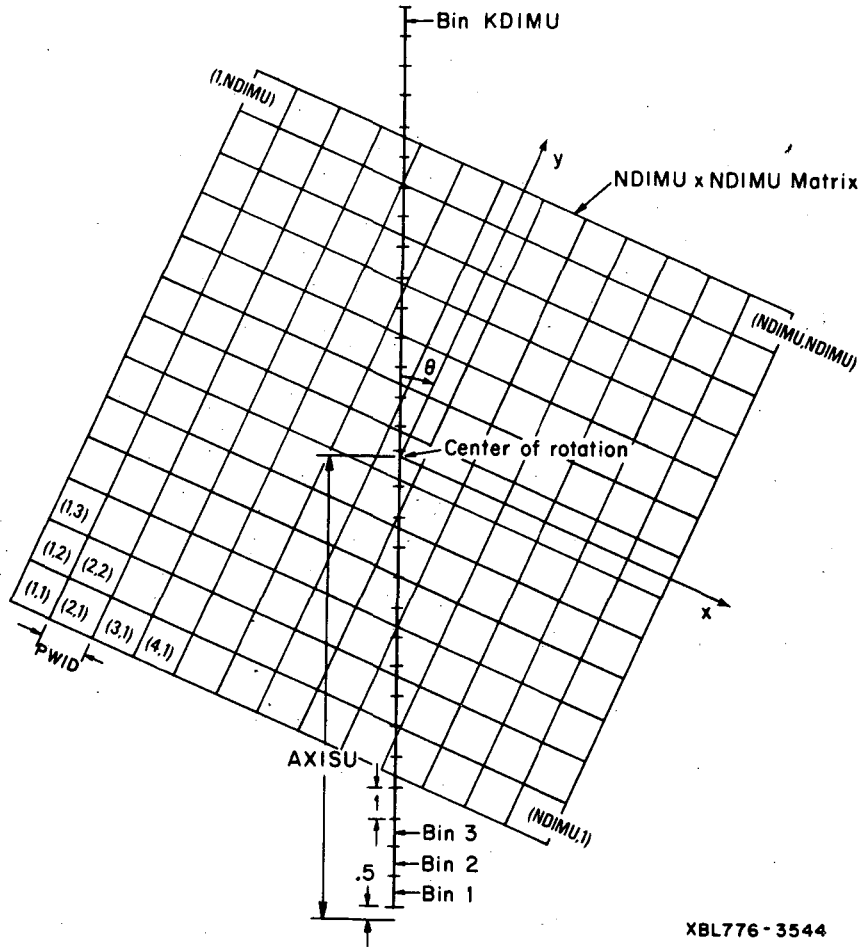
ICIR is a flag indicating whether the reconstructed intensities are to be calculated for the entire NDIMU x NDIMU square grid or only for points lying within a circle inscribed in the square. A 25% reduction in computer time can be expected for certain algorithms if only the inscribed circle is used.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

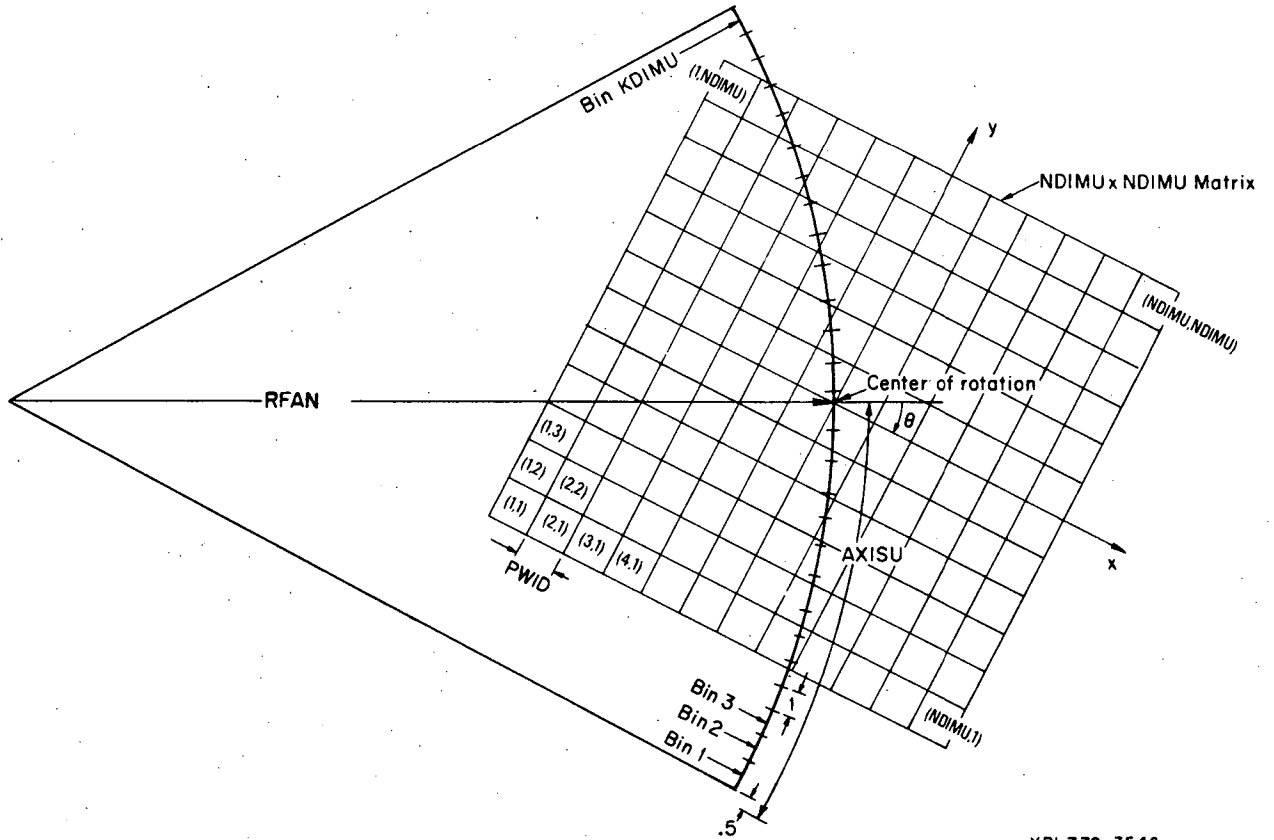
MODANG is a mode flag for the input of projection angle values. For MODANG=0 or MODANG=1, the user supplies projection angles in the array ANG in degrees or radians, respectively. For MODANG=2 or MODANG=4, SETUP generates NANG projection angles equally spaced between 0 and  $\pi$  starting with  $0.5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





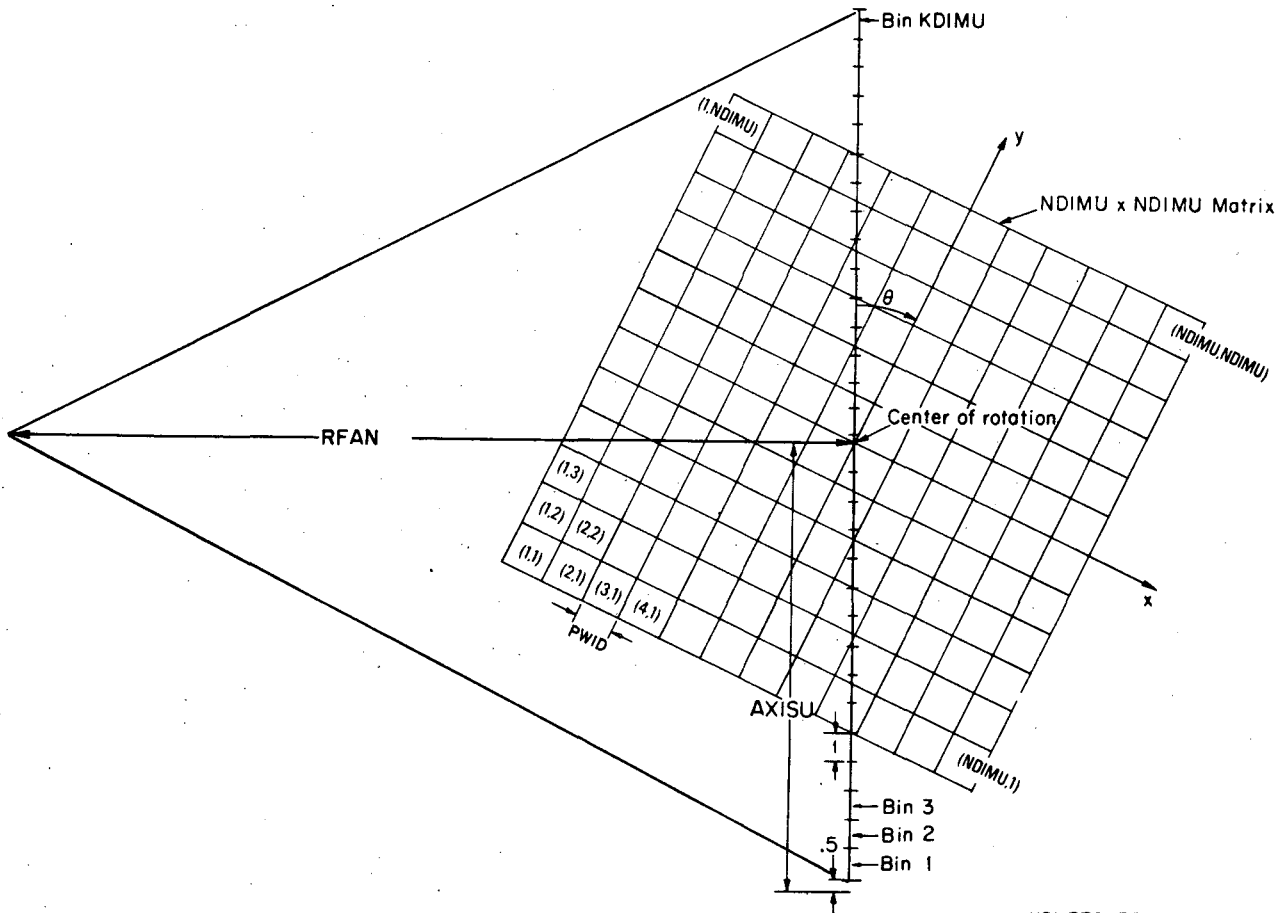
XBL776-3544

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.



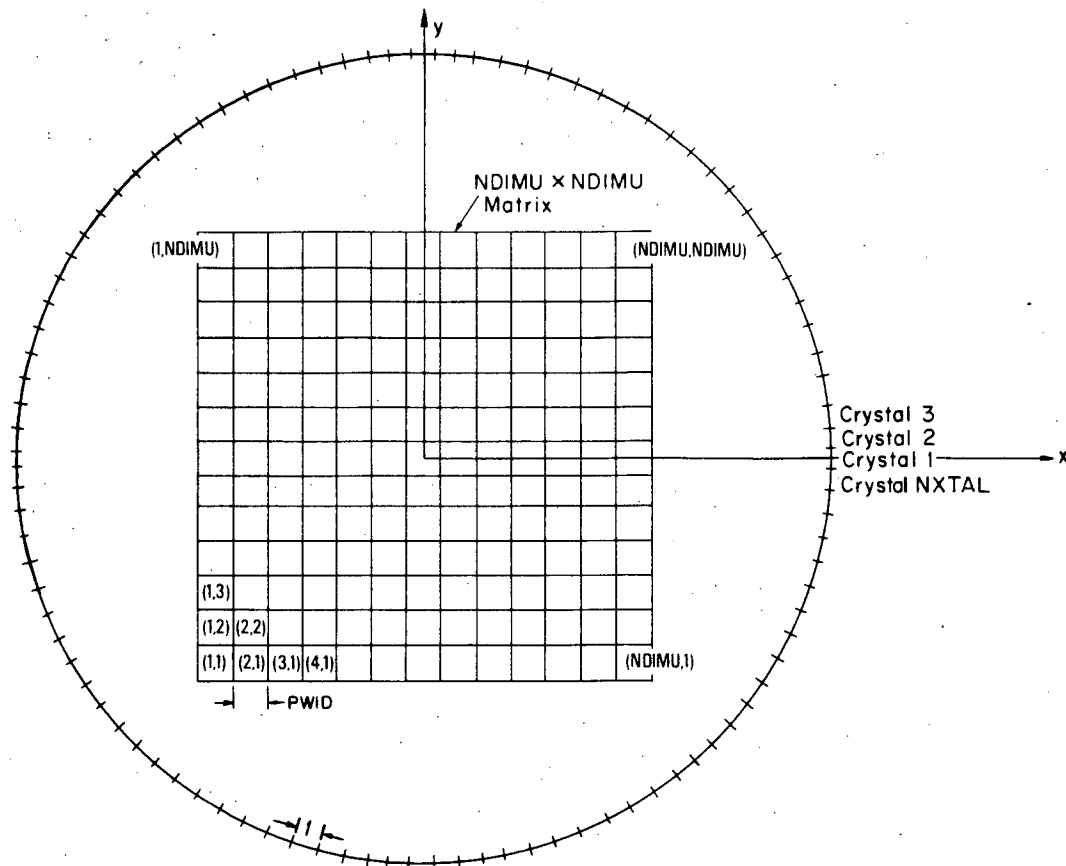
XBL 776-3546

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

$$\Delta^n = -\alpha^n \tag{1.13}$$

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

$$\chi^{n+1} = \chi^n + a_n \Delta^n \tag{1.14}$$

#### 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

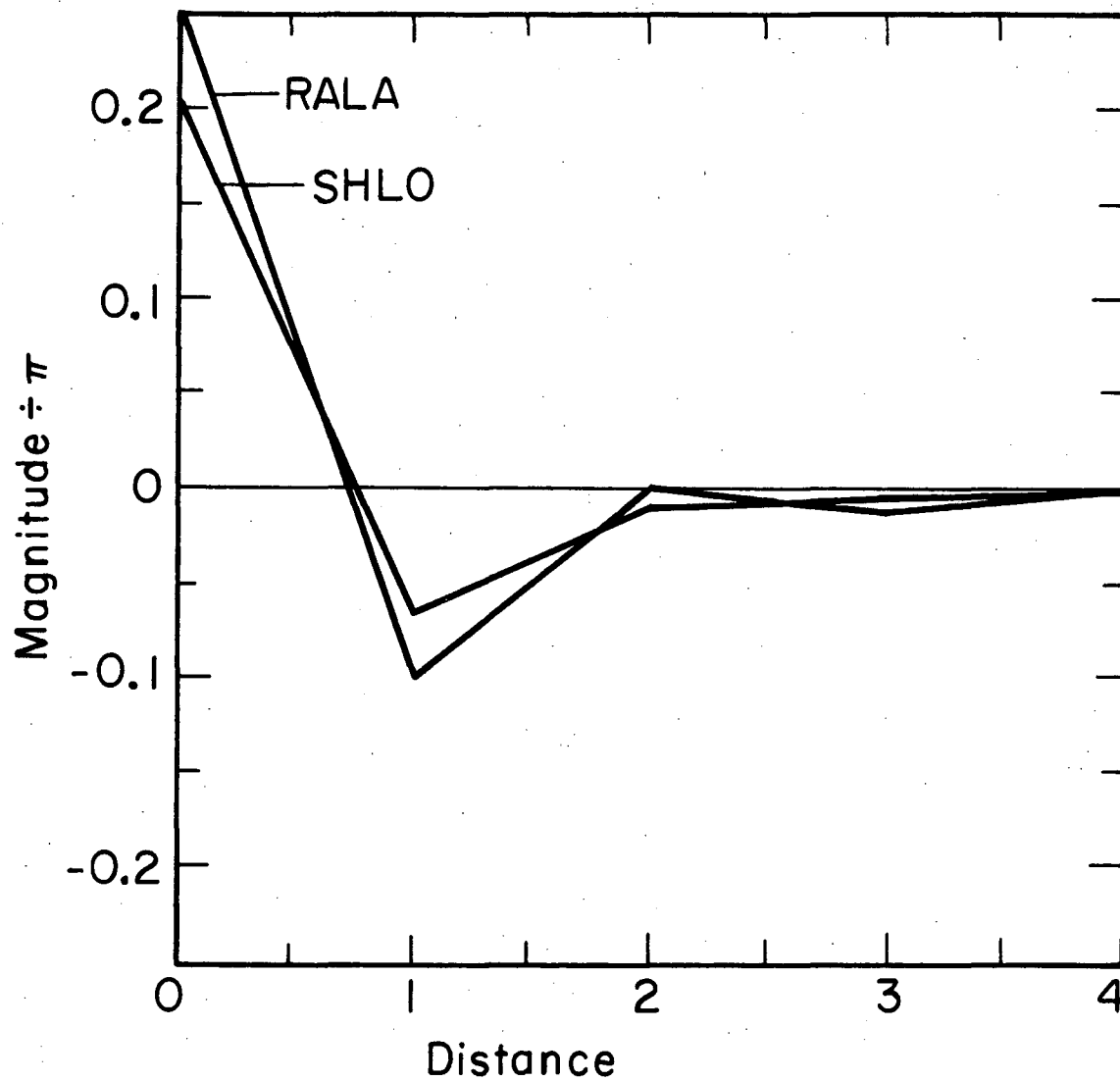
$$c(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \frac{-2}{\pi(4k^2 - 1)} & \text{if } k \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

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



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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:

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

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 BRF. 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

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

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

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  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[|R|w(R)]$  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.

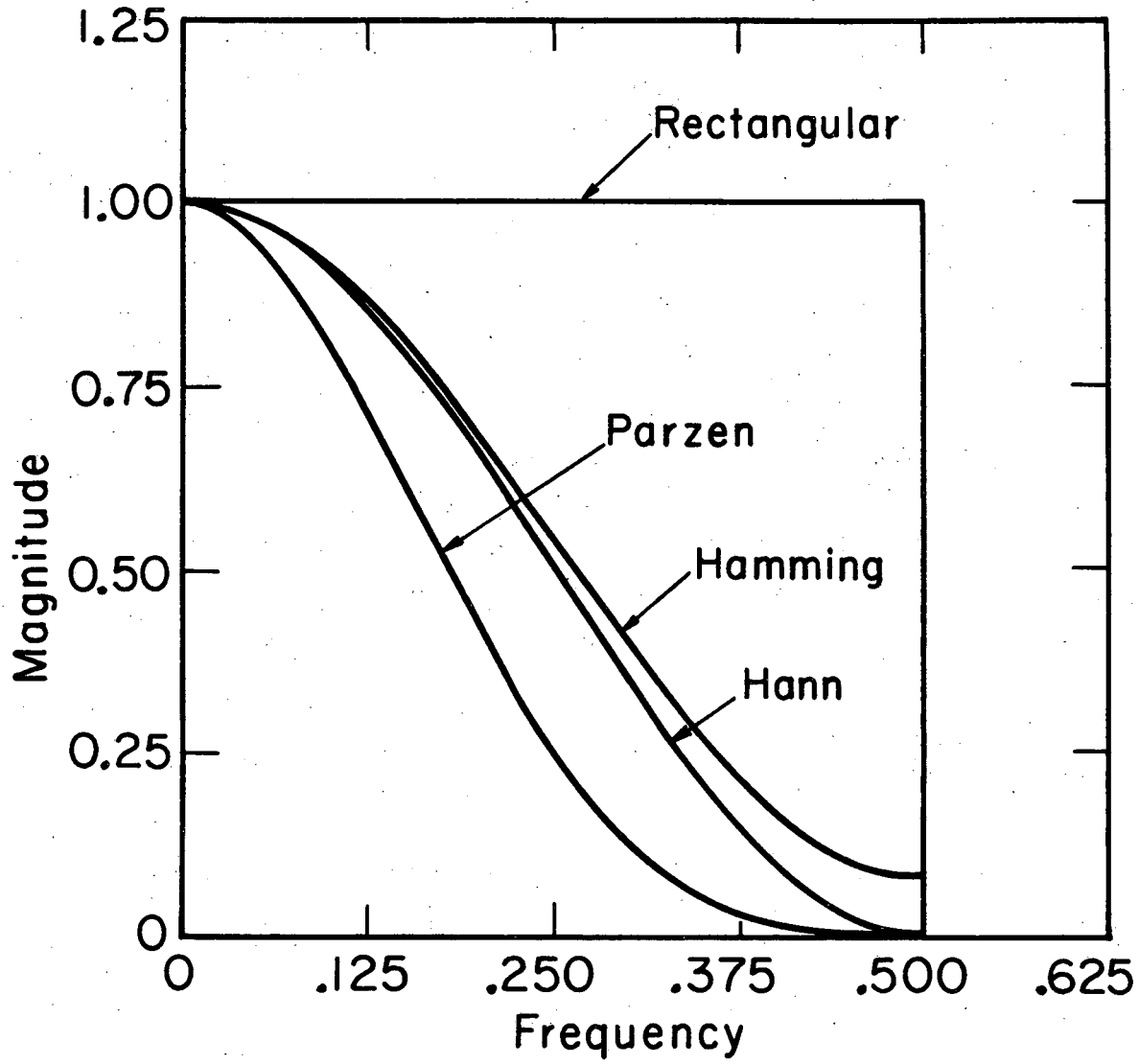
### Rectangular Window and RAMP Filter

The rectangular window is defined by the equation

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

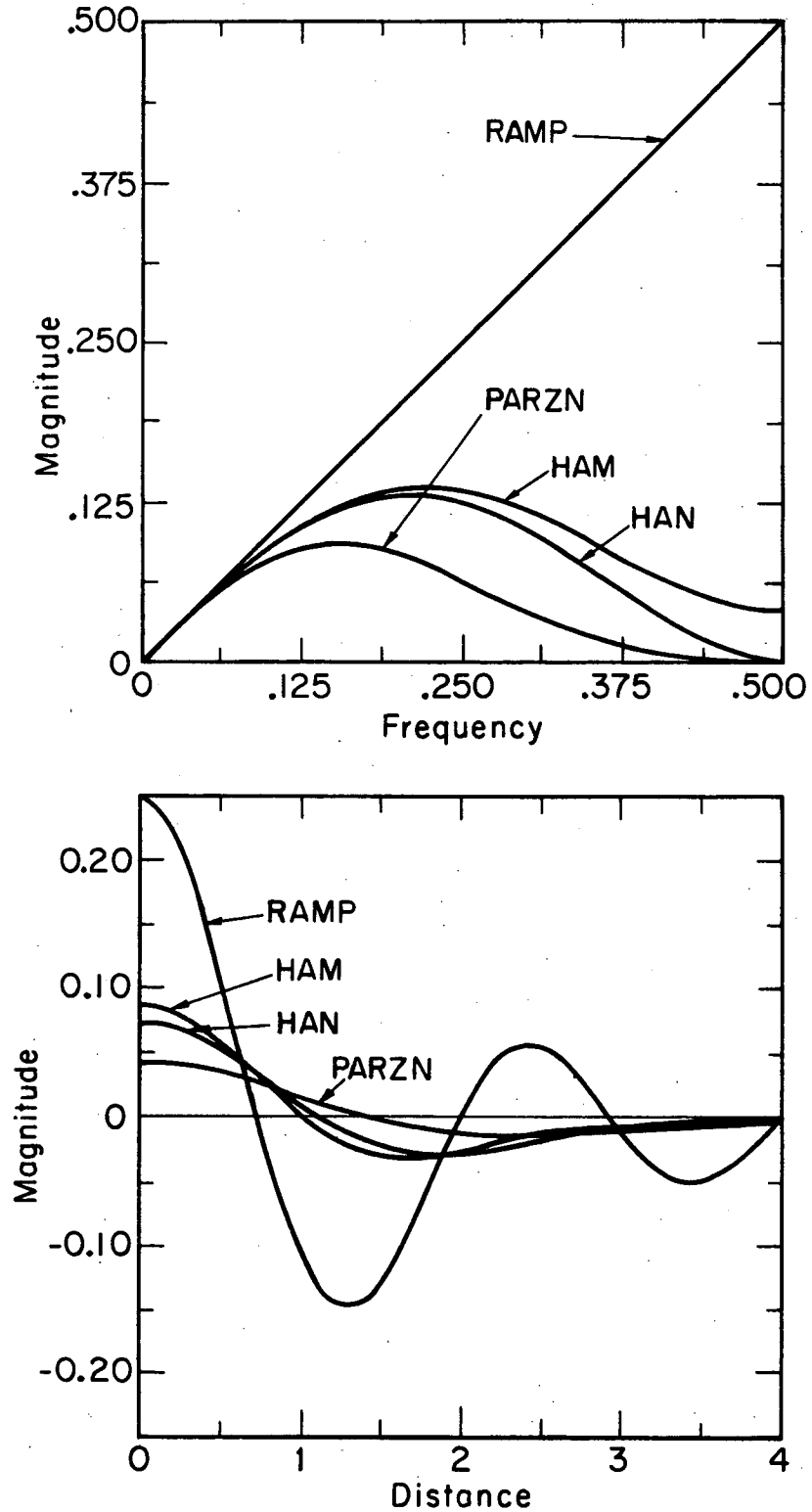
Multiplying the rectangular window by the ramp function in frequency space gives the RAMP filter

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



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



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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:

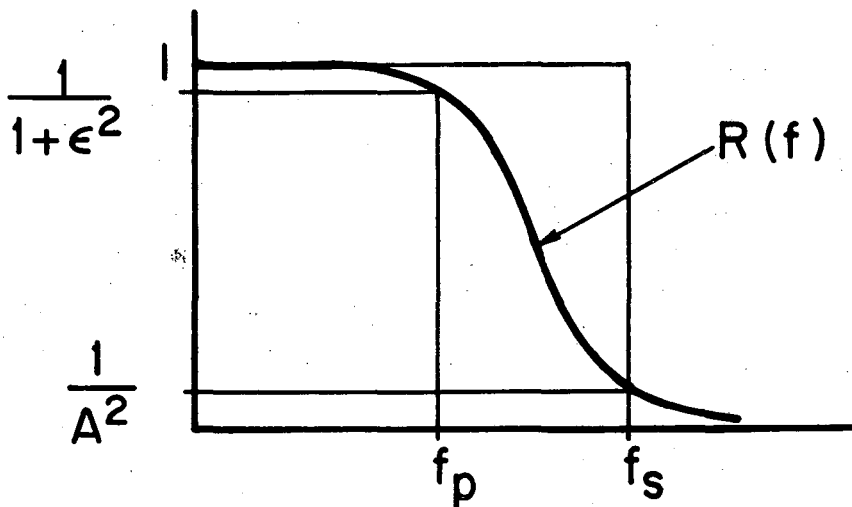


$$\frac{|f|}{\sqrt{1 + (|f|/f_m)^{2n}}} \quad (3.34)$$

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



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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).

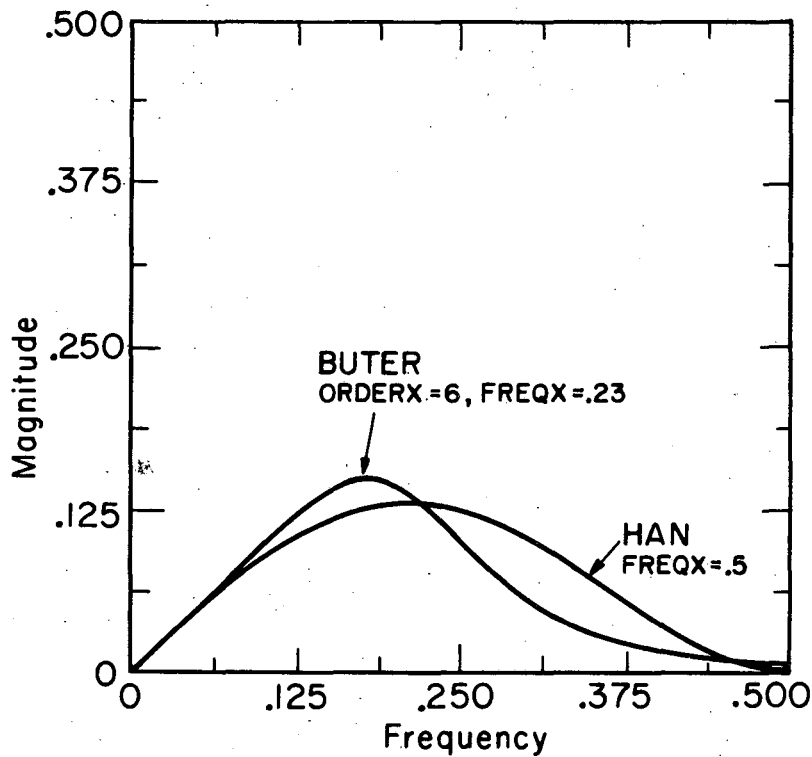
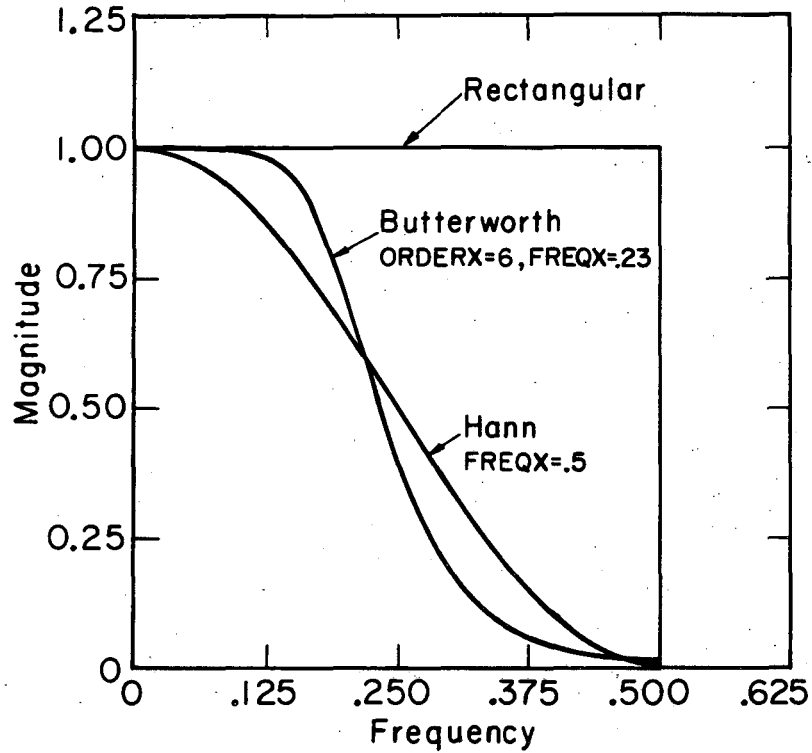
The window defined by the Butterworth filter can either be designed so that it has a narrow transition band between  $f_p$  and  $f_s$ , and thus approaches a rectangular window, or can be designed so that it has a wide transition band such as the Hann or Hamming window. For example, suppose a Hann window 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
6	100	STARTING AT THE HALF ANGLE
7	0	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
8	10500	EMISSION DATA
9	1	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
10	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
11	5	THIS IS A STORAGE SIZE TEST (NO RECONSTRUCTION)
		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 H H 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 = 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 P P P P H H AAA N N
E NN ND D P P H H A A NN N
EEE NN ND D P P P P H H 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
    
```

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  $INTG \times INTG$  "pixelettes," each of which is tested for "insideness" and the final value given to the pixel is the full value times the fraction of pixelettes 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  $\text{NDIM}^2$  times  $\pi/4$  if  $\text{ICIR}=0$  plus  $\text{KDIM} * \text{NANG}$  if  $\text{IERR}=1$ . If  $\text{IERR} \neq 1$ , the last term is zero and if  $\text{ICIR} \neq 0$  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

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

BKFIL

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

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	BJECT	BKFIL	CONGR for 10 Iterations	CONVO	ENTPY for 10 Iterations	FILBK	GRADY for 10 Iterations
Back-Projection Subroutines							
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.



```

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)  
 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 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)  
 PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED  
 PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES  
 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 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 D D PPPP J EEE C C T
E 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.

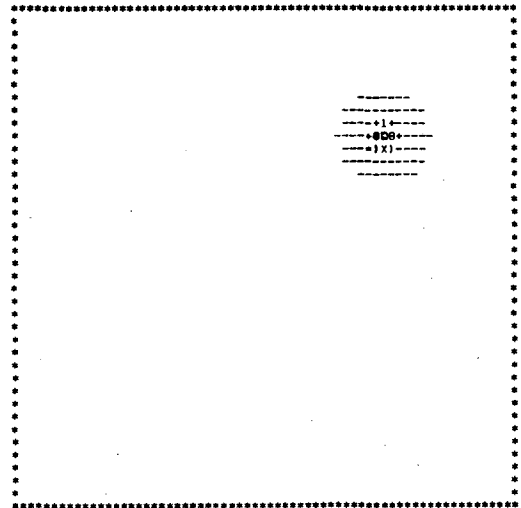
```

EEEE N N DDDD BBBB J EEEEE CCC TTTT
E NN N D D B B J E C C T
EEE N N D D BBBB J EEE C C T
E 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 0 .1157E+01 0 .1231E+01 0 .1315E+01 0
0 .1389E+01 0 .1547E+01 0 .1738E+01 0 .1843E+01 0 .1928E+01 0 .2012E+01 0 .2086E+01 0
0 .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 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

```











```

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,IB0132
LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
IB0132 - 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 N D D S E T U U P P
EEE N N D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E NN N D 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 O N N V V O O
C O O N N V V O O
C C O O N N V V O O
CCC 0000 N N V 00000

```

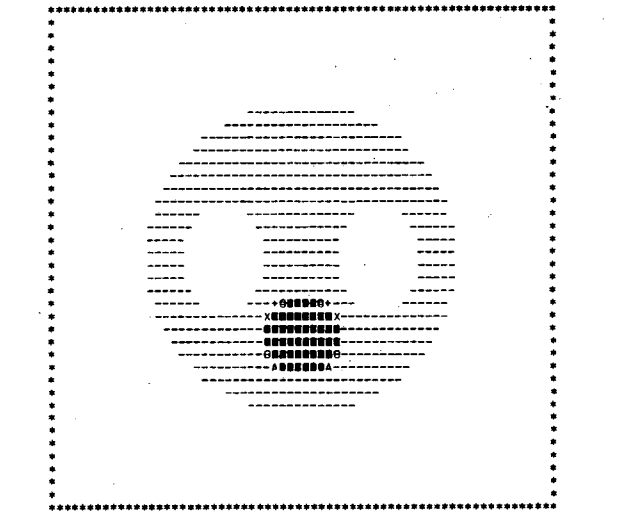
```

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 -442E-03 -441E-03
-398E-03 -361E-03 -329E-03 -301E-03 -276E-03
-255E-03 -236E-03 -218E-03 -203E-03 -189E-03
-177E-03 -166E-03 -158E-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

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.

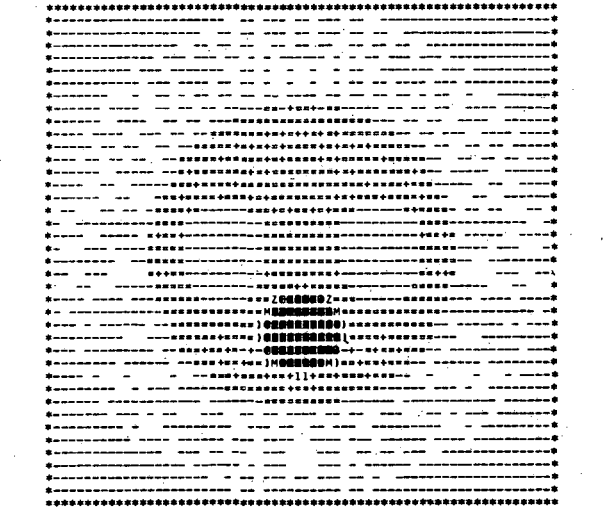


MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 1251 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

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

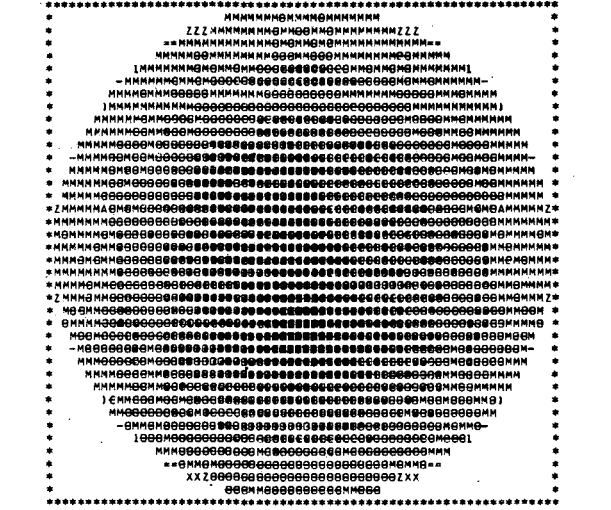
XMIN = -.28E+01 XMAX = .32E+02 XSUM = .7521E+04



-.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 INTERPOLATION NO, CNV CONVOLUTION N/A NO.

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

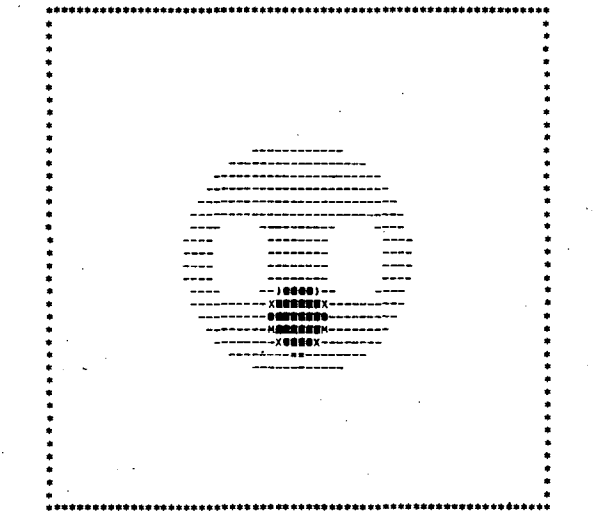
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	( 0),( 0)	( 0, 0)	( 40.00, 30.08)	( 40.00, 30.08)	0	5.00
1 - ELLIPSE	( 0),( 0)	( -10.00, -7.52)	( 10.00, 7.52)	( 10.00, 7.52)	0	27.00
1 - ELLIPSE	( 10.00, 7.52)	( 0, 0)	( 14.00, 10.00)	( 14.00, 10.00)	1.57	-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE	( -10.00, -7.52)	( 0, 0)	( 14.00, 10.00)	( 14.00, 10.00)	1.57	-4.00

```

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

```

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



0 .4245E+01 - .1047E+02 .1330E+02 .1528E+02 .1755E+02 .1981E+02  
 Z .2179E+02 X .2321E+02 A .2462E+02 M .2774E+02 G .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= 1561 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

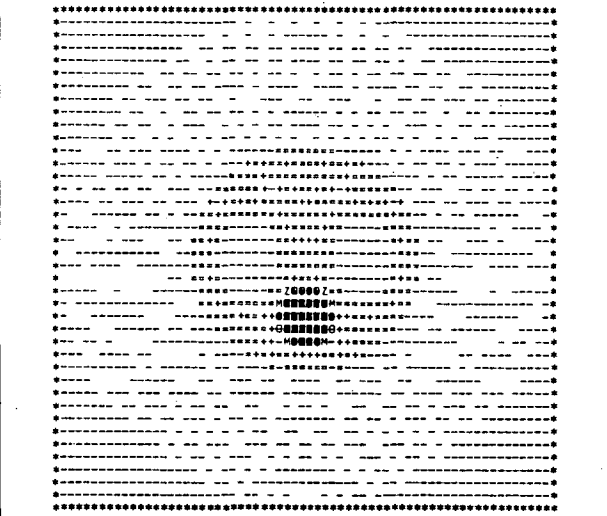
```

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

```

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

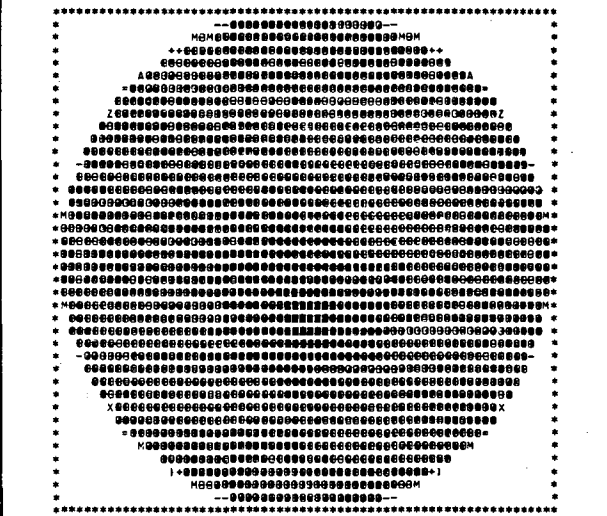
XMIN = -.50E+01 XMAX = .57E+02 XSUM = .7484E+04



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

ERRORS IN THE RECDNSTRUCTED IMAGE

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



0 .1776E+01 .4380E+01 .5564E+01 .6392E+01 .7339E+01 .8286E+01  
 Z .5115E+01 X .5707E+01 .1030E+02 .1160E+02 .1290E+02 .1373E+02 .1468E+02  
 .1551E+02 .1728E+02 .1941E+02 .2060E+02 .2154E+02 .2249E+02 .2332E+02  
 .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 NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H 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) ( 40.00, ( 40.00 0 5.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, (-10.00 10.00, ( 10.00 0 27.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 0, (-7.52) ( 7.52, ( 7.52 1.57 ( 47.76)
1 - ELLIPSE ( 10.00, ( 0) ( 14.00, ( 10.00 1.57 (-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE ( 7.52, ( 0) ( 10.53, ( 7.52 1.57 (-7.08)
1 - ELLIPSE (-10.00, ( 0) ( 14.00, ( 10.00 1.57 (-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE (-7.52, ( 0) ( 10.53, ( 7.52 1.57 (-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 NN N
EEE N N 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 = .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

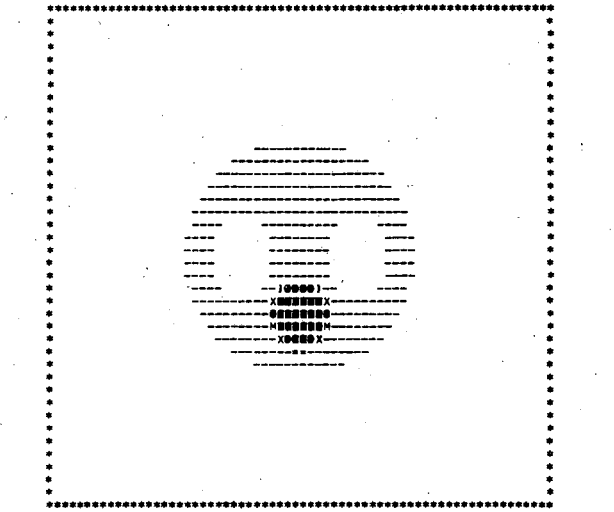
ARG FUNCTION RAY WEIGHTING ATTENUATION FAN BEAM
BCK BACKPROJECTION INTERPOLATION NO YES
CNV CONVOLUTION /A/ NO YES

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

-.785E+00 -.318E+00 0 -.354E-01 -.947E+00
-.127E-01 0 -.650E-02 -.188E-02 -.393E-02
-.141E-02 0 -.110E-02 0 -.882E-03
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
-.753E-04 0 -.855E-04 0 -.802E-04 0
0 -.631E-04 0 -.597E-04 0
-.566E-04 0 -.537E-04 0 -.510E-04
0 -.485E-04 0 -.462E-04 0
-.441E-04 0 -.421E-04 0 -.402E-04
0 -.384E-04 0 -.368E-04 0

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

.937E+00 .940E+00 .942E+00 .944E+00 .947E+00
.949E+00 .951E+00 .952E+00 .956E+00 .958E+00
.960E+00 .962E+00 .964E+00 .966E+00 .968E+00
.970E+00 .971E+00 .973E+00 .975E+00 .977E+00
.978E+00 .980E+00 .981E+00 .983E+00 .984E+00
.986E+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 .999E+00
.998E+00 .998E+00 .998E+00 .998E+00 .998E+00
.994E+00 .993E+00 .992E+00 .991E+00 .990E+00
.989E+00 .988E+00 .987E+00 .986E+00 .984E+00
.983E+00 .981E+00 .980E+00 .978E+00 .977E+00
.975E+00 .973E+00 .971E+00 .970E+00 .968E+00
.966E+00 .964E+00 .962E+00 .960E+00 .958E+00
.956E+00 .954E+00 .951E+00 .949E+00 .947E+00
.944E+00 .942E+00 .940E+00 .937E+00



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

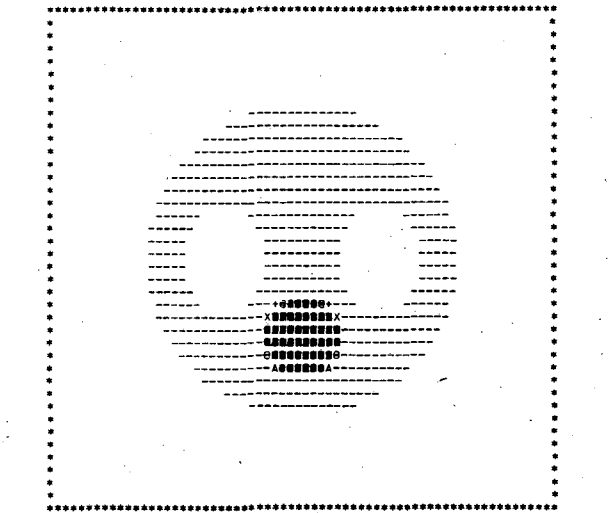
.5660E+02

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 O
E N NN D D C C O O NN NN V V O O
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

Z X A M B

-1.232E+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.

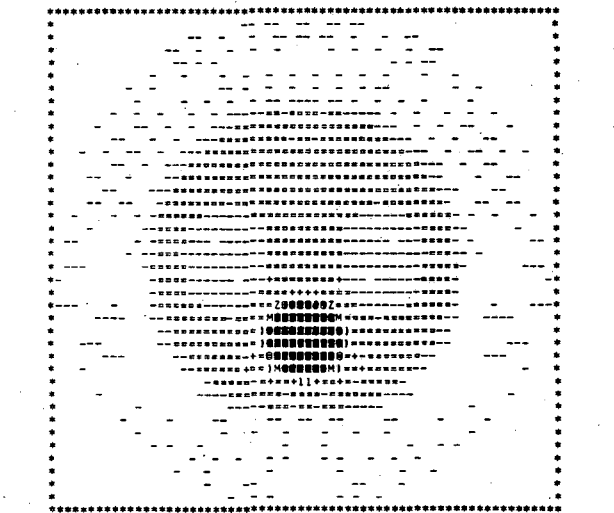
```

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 V V O O
E N N D D C C O O N N 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



-2.305E+01 .2822E+00 .4077E+01 .5802E+01 .7009E+01 .8389E+01 .9769E+01 Z

Z X A M B

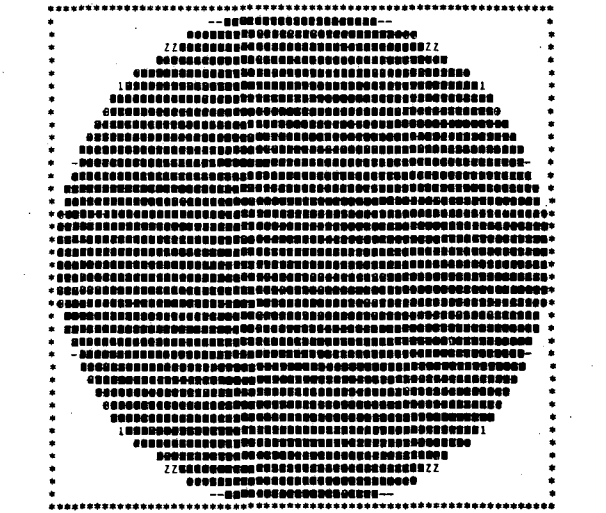
.1098E+02 .1184E+02 .1270E+02 .1460E+02 .1650E+02 .1770E+02 .1908E+02

.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

Z X A M B

-.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 V V O O
C C O O N N 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
CWV	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	0	0
0	-.263E-02	0	-.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
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 PH 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

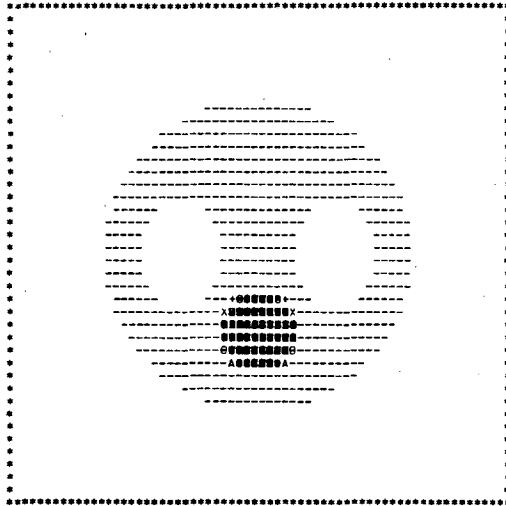
X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
0	0	40.00	40.00	0	5.00
0	10.00	40.00	10.00	0	27.00
0	-10.00	40.00	10.00	0	27.00
10.00	0	14.00	10.00	1.57	-4.00
-10.00	0	14.00	10.00	1.57	-4.00

```

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

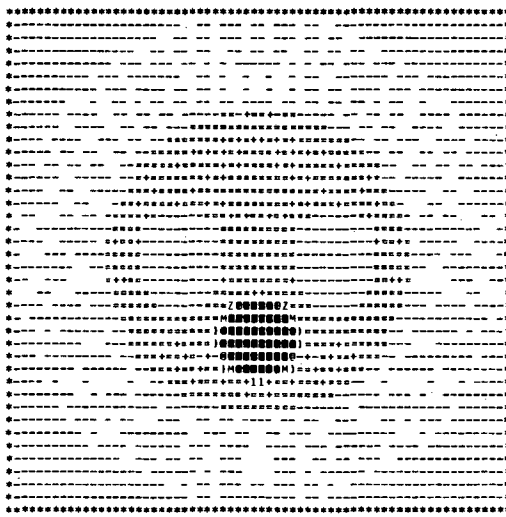
```

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



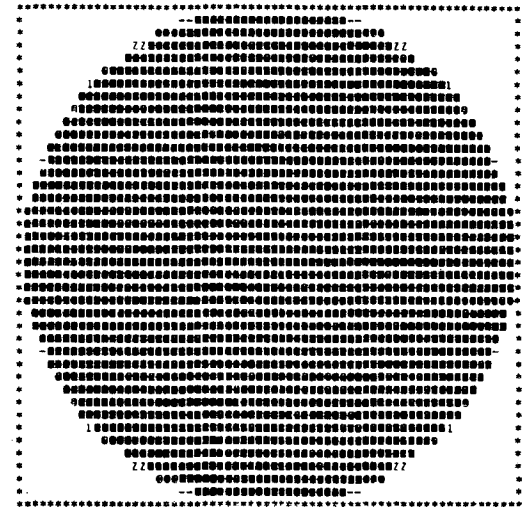
```

-.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	1 DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK
11	0 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 P PPP
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 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 .100E+01
.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 N N N
P H H AAAA N NN
P H H A A N N

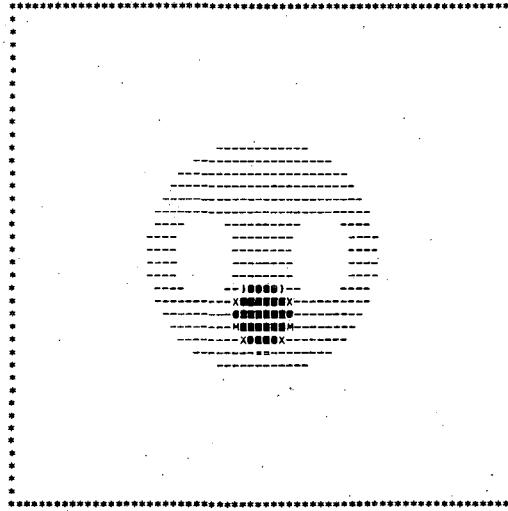
PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752
NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4

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 10.00, 0 14.00, 10.00 1.57 4.00
1 - ELLIPSE 7.52, 7.52 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, 7.52 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 H A A NN N
EEE N NN D D PPPP HHHH A A N N 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



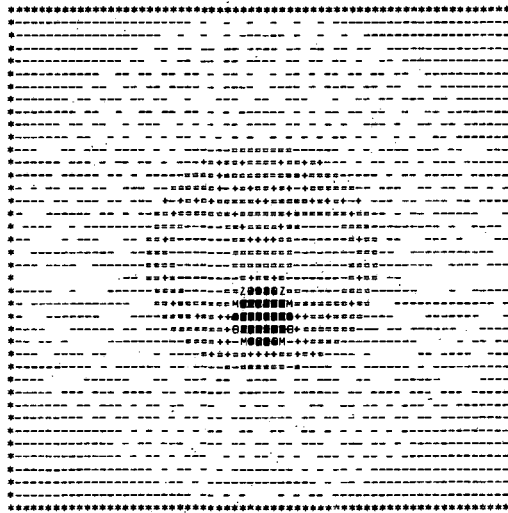
0 .3192E+01 .7874E+01 .1000E+02 .1149E+02 .1319E+02 .1490E+02
.1639E+02 .1745E+02 .1851E+02 .2085E+02 .2320E+02 .2468E+02 .2639E+02
.2788E+02 .3107E+02 .3490E+02 .3703E+02 .3973E+02 .4043E+02 .4192E+02
.4250E+02

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

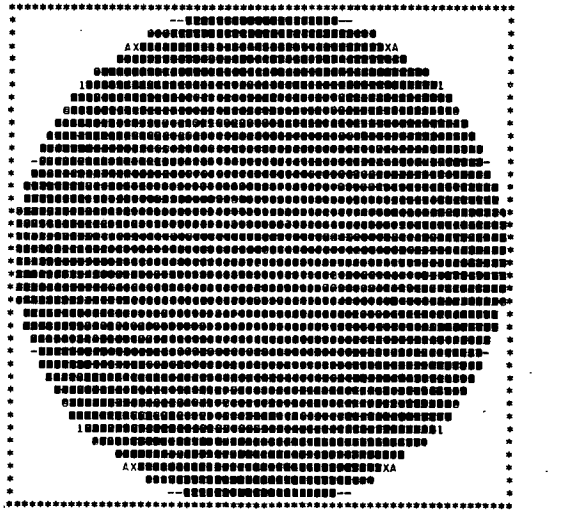
XMIN = -.38E+01 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .5627E+04



-.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 0000 N N V V 0000
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 0000 N N V V 0000

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.

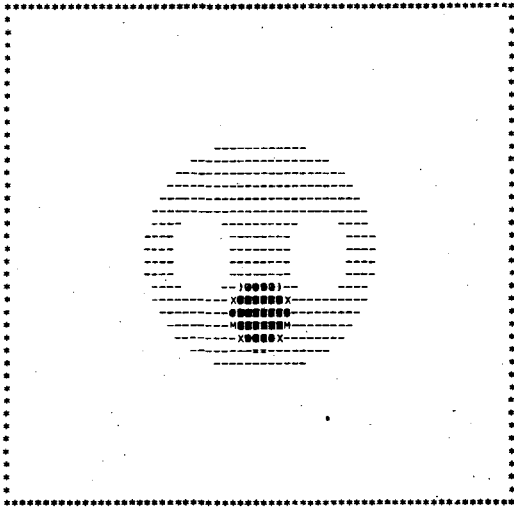
PPPP H H AAA N N
P P H H A A NN N
PPPP HHHH A A NN N
P H H A A A NN N
P H H A A N N

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 H .2320E+02 A .2468E+02 Z .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.

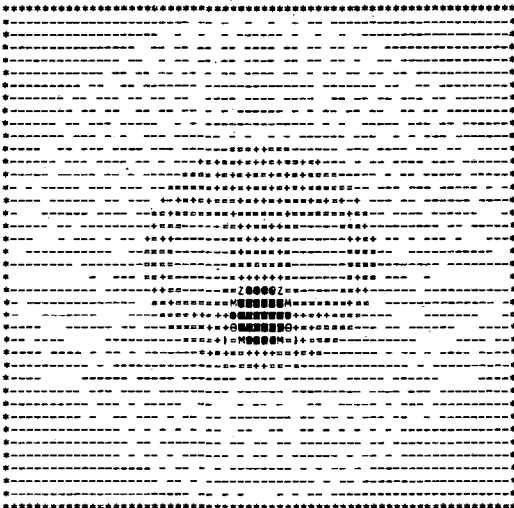
```

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 LAKS CONVOLVER TRANSMISSION DATA

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

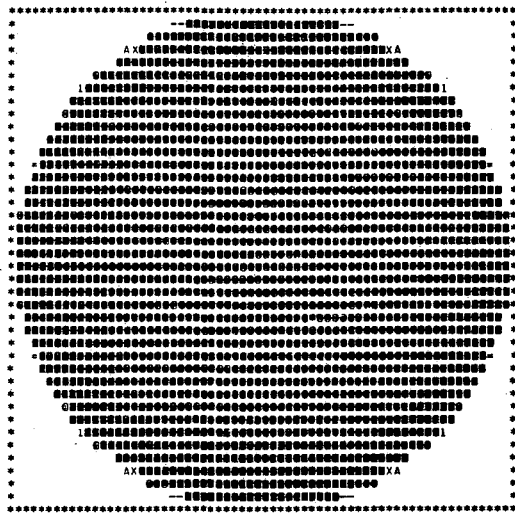


-.4022E+01 -.5000E+00 .4665E+01 .7013E+01 .8657E+01 .1053E+02 .1241E+02 Z

Z .1406E+02 X .1523E+02 A .1640E+02 M .1859E+02 H .2157E+02 A .2321E+02 Z .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 A .5887E-01 M .6631E-01 H .7376E-01 A .7849E-01 Z .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 MM MM
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)),(NWORX,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   LIMIT=1
C   NWORX=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
C
C   E3.097
C   E3.098
C   E3.099
C   E3.100
C   E3.101
C   E3.102
C   E3.103
C   E3.104
C   E3.105
C   E3.106
C   E3.107
C   E3.108

```



```

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(6)),
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 ITYPE/1,1,1,1,2/
DATA AMAJ/40.,10.,10.,14.,14.,6./
DATA AMIN/40.,10.,10.,10.,6./
DATA XI/0.,0.,10.,0.,26./
DATA YI/0.,0.,10.,0.,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) PWIDH=PWID
IF (LMIT.EQ.0) PWIDH=PWID
CALL PHAN (5,10,ITYPE,Z,XI,YI,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,B,NDIMU,PWIDH)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
10 CALL PHANL (5,ITYPE,Z,XI,YI,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

DESCRIPTION

```

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

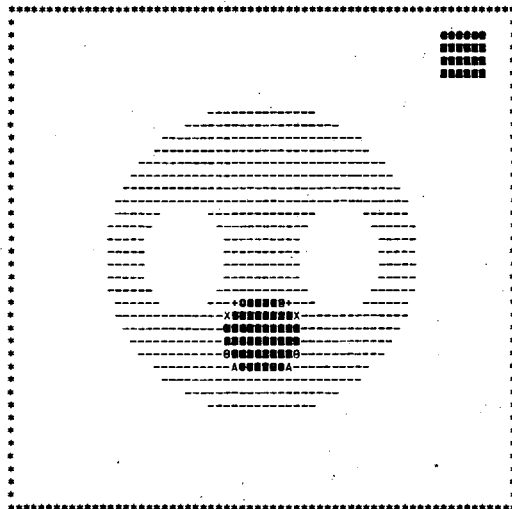
```

```

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 B .1744E+02 G .1856E+02 D .1984E+02
.2096E+02 .2336E+02 .2624E+02 .2784E+02 .2912E+02 .3040E+02 .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.

```

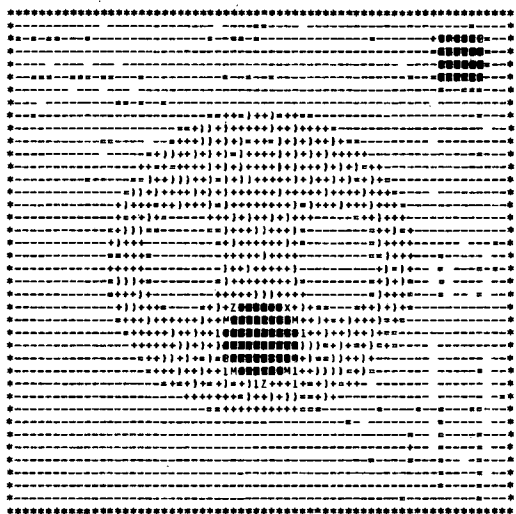
```

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 LLLL

```

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 B .1581E+02 G .1715E+02 D .1869E+02
.2004E+02 .2292E+02 .2638E+02 .2830E+02 .2984E+02 .3138E+02 .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 LLLL

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

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
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 .117E-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.

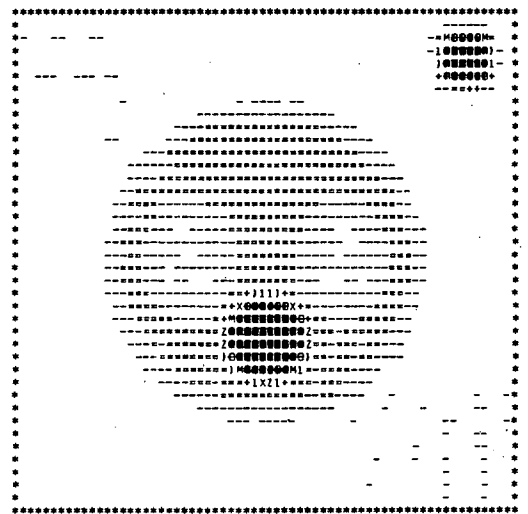
```

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 LLLL

```

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 B .1688E+02 G .1807E+02 D .1944E+02
.2064E+02 .2320E+02 .2628E+02 .2799E+02 .2935E+02 .3072E+02 .3152E+02
.3243E+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

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE BKFIL

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 -1.95E-01 to .397E-01.

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1650 ( 3162)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1610 ( 3112)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)

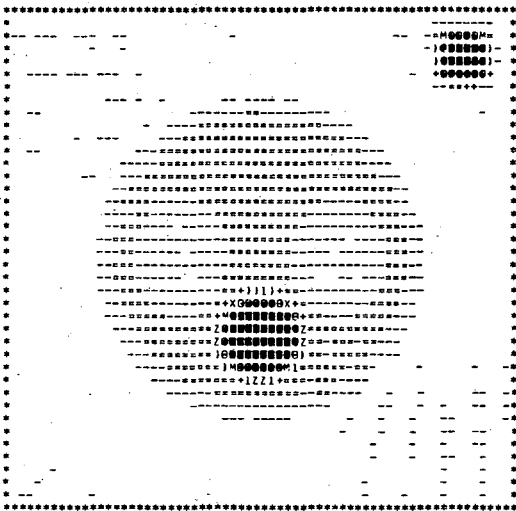
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

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)

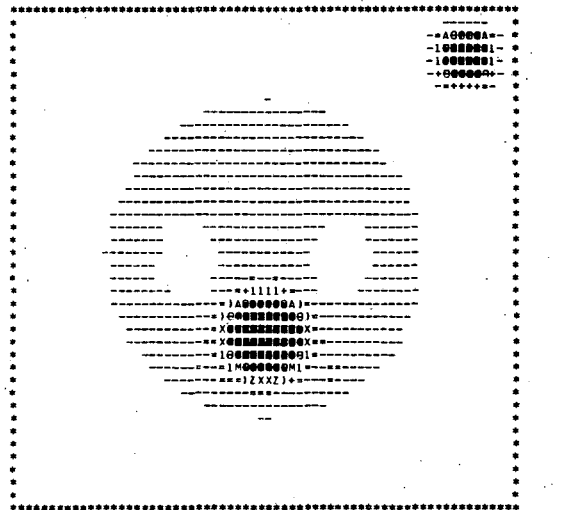
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1226 ( 2312)

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 (FILF(1),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)

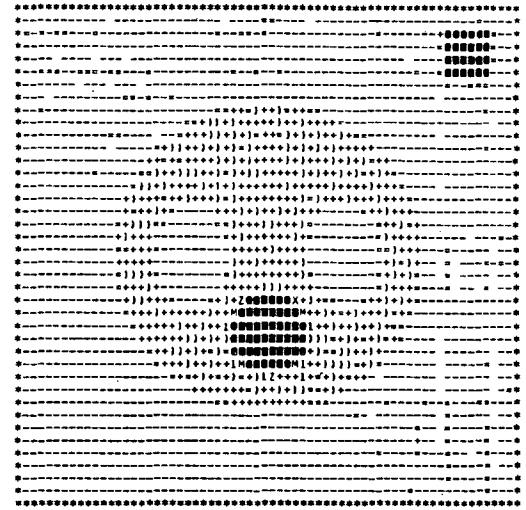
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1354 ( 2512)

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



```

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)),(NFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4 (PWID ,PAR( 1)),(AXISU ,PAR( 2)),(RFAN ,PAR( 3))
C
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
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 14
C
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
C CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
C PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE PHANTOM
C
C NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,16)
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 (2,18) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
12 CONTINUE
C
14 CALL PHANL (4,ITYPE,Z,XI,YI,AMAJ,AMIN,PHI,DATA,M)
C
C RETURN
C
C
16 FORMAT(1X,////)
18 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
END

```

```

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

ORDER - 0 FILTER PARAMETER USED ONLY BY THE FILTER BUTER  
 FREQ - .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	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=	I=	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8
0	0	0							
1	0	.781E-01	.110E-01						
2	0	.156E-01	.174E-01	.220E-01					
3	0	.233E-01	.246E-01	.279E-01	.328E-01				
4	0	.309E-01	.319E-01	.345E-01	.385E-01	.433E-01			
5	0	.385E-01	.392E-01	.413E-01	.446E-01	.488E-01			
6	0	.459E-01	.465E-01	.482E-01	.510E-01	.546E-01			
7	0	.531E-01	.536E-01	.551E-01	.574E-01	.606E-01			
8	0	.601E-01	.606E-01	.618E-01	.639E-01	.666E-01			
9	0	.679E-01	.673E-01	.677E-01	.681E-01	.686E-01	.725E-01		
10	0	.754E-01	.787E-01	.823E-01	.861E-01	.900E-01			
11	0	.809E-01	.838E-01	.871E-01	.905E-01	.941E-01			
12	0	.886E-01	.889E-01	.918E-01	.949E-01	.981E-01			
13	0	.969E-01	.969E-01	.986E-01	.103E-00	.106E-00			
14	0	.105E+00	.108E+00	.111E+00	.114E+00	.116E+00			
15	0	.112E+00	.114E+00	.117E+00	.119E+00	.121E+00			
16	0	.125E+00	.127E+00	.129E+00	.131E+00	.133E+00			
17	0	.131E+00	.131E+00	.132E+00	.132E+00	.132E+00			
18	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
19	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
20	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
21	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
22	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
23	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
24	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00			
25	0	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+00	.133E+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







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

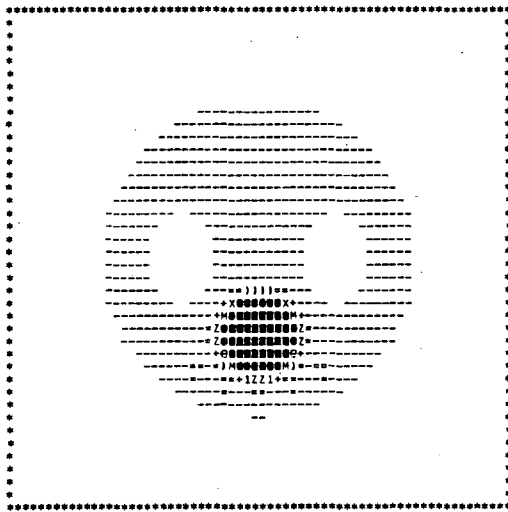
MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR= 18010 FLOATING POINT WORDS.

```

EEEE N  N  ODD  FFFFF 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  NN D  D  F  I  L  B  B  K  K
EEEE N  N  ODD  F  III LLLL BBBB 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 .1232E+02 .1314E+02 .1495E+02 .1677E+02 .1792E+02 .1924E+02
X
.2039E+02 .2286E+02 .2583E+02 .2748E+02 .2879E+02 .3011E+02 .3128E+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 -3 -7 -3 -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 -9 -2 3 -9 -4 -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 -2 -8 -8 -2 -2 -0 -3 -3 -2 -4 -4 -2 -4
-8 -8 -2 2 -2 -7 -6 -3 -3 -2 -4 -4 -2 -2 -2
-2 -8 -8 -2 2 -1 -5 -5 -4 -4 -1 2 -5 -4 -1
-2 -8 -8 -2 2 -1 -5 -5 -4 -4 -1 2 -5 -4 -1
-3 -2 -8 -8 -3 0 -2 -4 -4 -4 -5 -3 -0 -2 -6 -3
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-8 -3 1 -1 -5 -5 -3 -3 -2 -1 -5 -7 -3 -0 -4
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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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-3 -5 -7 -4 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3 -2 8 2 8 4 2 4 5
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-2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -3 -3 -4 -5 -4 -3 -1 1 0 3 1 4 3 4 7
-2 -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -4 -5 -5 -4 -2 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 6
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-3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -4 -3 -2 -2 7 2 7 4 2 4 7
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-2 -3 -4 -5 -5 -5 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 2 1 5 3 9 4 7
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-4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -5 -4 -4 4 4 5 4 3 3 0
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-6 -2 -3 -3 -1 -2 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3
-1 -0 -4 -3 -3 -6 -5 -1 -2 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -2
    
```

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-7 .1 -1 -7 -6 -1 -1 -9 -4 .3 -5 -1.2 -1 .3 -7
-9 -6 -1 -2 -7 -3 1 -4 -7 .0 -2 -1.0 -5 .3 -4
-6 -8 -1 .0 -6 -6 -0 -2 -6 -2 -2 -8 .5 .2 -3
-1 -8 -4 -0 -4 -6 -2 -1 -5 -3 -1 -7 .6 -0 -2
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-5 -3 -4 -5 -2 -3 -4 -1 .0 .6 1.1 1.5 2.7 2.6
-5 -4 -3 -5 -4 -1 .0 .7 1.6 2.5 3.1 3.5 4.2 4.3 4.1
-4 -6 -3 -4 -3 -5 1.4 2.5 3.9 4.2 4.4 4.3 4.7 4.7 4.5
-2 -5 -4 .1 .7 2.0 3.2 4.0 4.5 4.7 4.6 4.9 4.7 4.8 4.6
3.1 4.2 4.7 4.6 4.4 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.7
-3 .1 1.0 2.6 3.9 4.3 4.5 4.5 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.7
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.8 2.6 3.8 4.2 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8
1.9 3.7 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8
4.0 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8
4.6 4.7 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8
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4.6 4.8 4.7 4.2 3.2 2.2 2.0 2.2 2.7 3.6 4.3 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.7
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
4.7 4.4 3.6 2.3 1.2 .8 .5 .5 .7 1.2 2.4 3.7 4.6 4.8 4.7
4.7 4.3 2.9 1.4 .7 .6 .7 .7 .6 .8 1.6 3.0 4.4 4.8 4.5
4.6 4.2 2.6 1.1 .6 .5 .5 .6 .8 .8 1.1 2.4 4.1 4.7 4.6
4.5 3.8 2.2 1.2 .8 .7 .7 .4 .4 .7 .9 .9 2.0 3.5 4.6 4.6
4.5 4.5 3.7 2.3 1.2 .6 .6 .6 .8 1.1 2.4 3.4 4.5 4.5 4.5
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 5.3 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 5.0 9.2 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 4.7 4.5 9.2 20.4 29.1 31.7
3.2 4.2 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 11.2 23.0 30.6 31.8
2.2 3.8 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 20.4 29.3 31.7
.8 2.5 4.0 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.6 6.9 15.4 25.2 30.4
-0 1.2 2.9 4.1 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.0 4.9 4.9 4.5 5.2 10.0 17.0 25.2
-3 2 1 1.3 6.2 3.7 4.5 4.8 4.6 4.5 5.1 5.0 5.5 4.8 5.2 4.4 7.3
-4 -4 -1 .9 2.4 3.6 4.1 4.6 5.0 4.7 4.3 4.8 5.2 5.4 7.3
-3 -4 -3 .1 .9 1.9 2.9 4.2 4.8 4.6 4.2 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.4
-4 -2 -1 -1 -0 .3 1.3 2.7 3.6 3.8 4.0 4.4 4.9 4.7 4.3
-3 -1 -1 -3 -4 -3 -1 .8 1.3 2.0 2.9 3.6 4.4 4.5 4.1
-3 -4 -6 -6 -5 -3 -1 -2 -4 -5 -3 -2 .7 .5 6
-4 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 -2 -5 -7 -5 -2 -2 -3 -1 -1 -2
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-2 -2 -3 -3 -4 -6 -5 -3 -2 -2 -4 -5 -2 -4 -5
    
```

```

-8 -3 -0 -8 -7 -3 -1 -1-2 -5 -3 -4 -5 -1 -1 -5
-8 -3 -0 -8 -7 -3 -1 -1-2 -5 -3 -4 -5 -1 -1 -5
-8 -1 -1 -8 -4 -3 -5 -1-0 -2 -2 -0 -7 -4 -1 -3 -7
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-1 -3 -5 -1 -3 -4 -3 -4 -3 -4 -4 -2 -2 -3 -3
-0 -5 -5 -0 -5 -5 -2 -4 -3 -2 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4
-1 -5 -5 -1 -5 -5 -6 -1 -4 -3 -1 -5 -3 -1 -4 -4
-1 -2 -2 -1 -5 -4 -1 -5 -3 -2 -5 -2 -2 -5 -3
-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3.2 3.3 3.3 3.2 2.6 2.7 2.5 1.8 1.1 -2 1.0 -1 -4 -3 -2
4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.1 4.3 4.2 3.5 3.1 2.5 1.6 .7 .0 -1 -4
4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.3 4.4 4.2 3.5 2.5 1.4 .5 -3
4.5 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.5 4.0 3.2 2.0 -7
4.4 4.6 4.6 4.4 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.3 3.5 2.5
4.3 4.6 4.6 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.5 4.5 4.3 3.9
4.6 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.5
4.7 4.5 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.5
4.7 4.4 4.4 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.5
4.7 4.5 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.4
4.7 4.5 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.5
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
4.3 4.5 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.3
4.7 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.3 3.6 2.7 2.2 2.0 2.2 3.2
4.7 4.0 4.2 4.3 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5 3.4 2.2 1.3 .8 .0 1.0 2.1
4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.8 4.6 3.7 2.4 1.2 .7 .5 .5 .9 1.2
4.6 4.9 4.9 4.6 4.5 4.8 4.4 3.0 1.6 .8 .6 .7 .7 .6 .7
4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.1 2.4 1.1 .8 .8 .6 .5 .5 .6
4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.6 4.6 3.9 2.0 .9 .9 .7 .4 .4 .7 .8
4.3 4.5 4.9 4.7 3.5 3.5 3.8 1.5 .7 .7 .3 .0 .7 .5 1.0
4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.5 3.8 1.9 .9 .7 .7 .8 .5 .8 .7
4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.5 4.0 2.3 1.2 .8 .6 .6 .7 .6 .5
4.8 4.7 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.1 2.6 1.1 .5 .3 .5 .7 .6 .5
5.1 5.2 5.2 5.1 4.0 4.5 4.1 3.0 1.3 .5 .5 .7 .6 .7
5.7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
20.5 23.2 23.2 20.3 15.4 9.9 6.0 4.5 3.4 2.1 1.4 1.0 .8 1.2 2.2
29.3 30.7 30.7 29.3 25.3 17.9 9.8 5.3 4.1 3.4 2.6 2.0 2.0 2.6 3.6
31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 30.5 25.3 15.5 7.3 4.6 4.4 4.0 3.7 3.7 4.1 4.5
31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.7 29.1 20.4 9.9 5.0 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.6
31.7 31.7 31.7 31.7 31.7 30.6 23.0 11.5 5.3 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.7
31.7 31.7 31.7 31.7 31.8 30.5 23.0 11.2 5.3 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.4
31.7 31.7 31.6 31.7 31.7 29.3 20.4 9.4 5.0 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4
31.7 31.6 31.6 31.7 30.4 25.2 15.4 6.5 4.6 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5
25.2 30.4 30.4 29.2 25.2 17.5 10.0 5.2 4.5 4.5 4.9 5.0 5.0 4.8 4.5
25.2 23.1 23.1 20.3 15.7 10.1 6.8 4.5 4.8 5.0 5.1 4.8 4.9 5.0 4.7
10.0 11.0 11.0 10.0 7.3 5.4 5.2 4.8 4.3 4.7 5.0 4.6 4.1 3.6 2.4
5.1 5.4 3.4 3.4 3.1 4.4 4.4 5.0 4.6 4.2 4.6 4.8 4.2 2.9 1.9
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 4.4 3.6 2.5 2.0 1.3 .8 .1 -3 -4
2.7 3.5 3.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
-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 -7 -5 -2 -1 -2
-3 -7 -7 -3 -0 -3 -3 -2 -2 -5 -7 -5 -2 -1 -2
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-6 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -1 -1 -2 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3
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-3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -2
-2 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -2

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-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 4
-2 1 -4 -7
-2 -4 -9 -8
-2 -8 -8 -1
-8 -8 -2 -2
-9 -3 -1 -6
-2 2 -2 -6
-2 -2 -8 -8
-2 -8 -8 -2
-2 -2 -2 -1
-1 1 -3 -8
-2 -4 -8 -7
-5 -6 -5 -1
-4 -3 -1 -1
-3 -2 -3 -4
-4 -3 -4 -4
-2 -3 -3 -2
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-0 -7 -5 -3
-5 -3 -2 -3
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-4 -3 -4 -4
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-4 -3 -3 -3
-2 -2 -4 -3
-2 -2 -4 -5
-4 -4 -4 -4
-4 -4 -4 -4
-4 -4 -4 -4
-3 -3 -2 -6
-3 -4 -0 1

```

```

-7 -1 -1 -7 -8 -0 -1 -7 -8 -5 -0 -1 -5 -8 -5
-5 -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 -3 -0 -6 -8 -1 -0
-0 -4 -8 -1 -3 -0 -1-2 -5 3 -1-2 -5 3 -1-2 -5 3
-2 -6 -5 -2 -1 -1-0 -0 -1 -2 -6 -6 -3 -2 -1 -7
-3 -0 -2 -1 -5 -1-0 -0 -3 -3 -1-0 -6 -2 -0 -7 -5
-4 -4 -1 -2 -6 -7 -1 -1 -8 -4 -0 -3 -5 -6 -4
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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 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2
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
4.0 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 4.5 4.5 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 -4
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 -3 -1
1.4 2.9 4.3 4.7 4.5 4.2 2.8 .8 -2 -3 -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 -4 -6
1.2 2.2 3.8 4.3 4.7 4.7 3.1 .9 -2 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3
1.0 1.8 3.4 4.5 4.7 4.3 3.1 1.0 -1 -3 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3
1.7 1.5 3.3 4.4 4.6 4.4 3.4 1.2 -2 -4 -4 -5 -4 -3 -3
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5 2.5 4.2 4.6 4.5 4.2 2.6 .7 -3 -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 -3
2.3 3.7 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.0 2.3 .5 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -5 -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 4.6 4.5 4.2 1.5 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4 -5 -5
4.5 4.6 4.7 4.6 3.6 2.3 .5 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -5 -5
4.7 4.6 4.5 4.3 3.2 1.2 -1 -4 -4 -4 -3 -2 -2 -4
4.5 4.3 4.3 3.7 2.3 .5 -4 -4 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -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 -3 -4 -3 -2
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 -5 -6 -5 -4 -2 -2 -3 -4 -7 -6
-1 -3 -4 -3 -4 -3 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4 -3 -2 -4
-1 -1 -2 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -1 -1
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-5 -3 -1 -1 -3 -4 -4 -4 -2 -1 -1 -2 -4 -6 -5
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-4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2
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-2 -3 -4 -4 -3 -4 -4 -4 -3 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2
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-3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -4 -4 -2 -1
-3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -4 -4 -2 -1

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SSS EEEEE TTTT U U PPPP
S E T U J P P
SSS EEF T U J 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	1	GEOMETRY FLAG
4	72	FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
5	5	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES
6	5	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
7	129	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
8	1	STARTING AT ZERO
9	1	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
10	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
11	18500	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	5	PRINT FLAGS (OPTIONS SELECTED ARE ON THE FOLLOWING LINES)
15	0	PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
16	0	PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAF ARRAYS
17	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 ( 2201)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 216 ( 3301)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 474 ( 7321)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 602 ( 11321)

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 D D SSS EEE T U U PPPP
E 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 8 B K K
FFF I L 8888 K K
F I L 8 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 ( 413321)  
 BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17442 ( 420421)

```

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
  
```

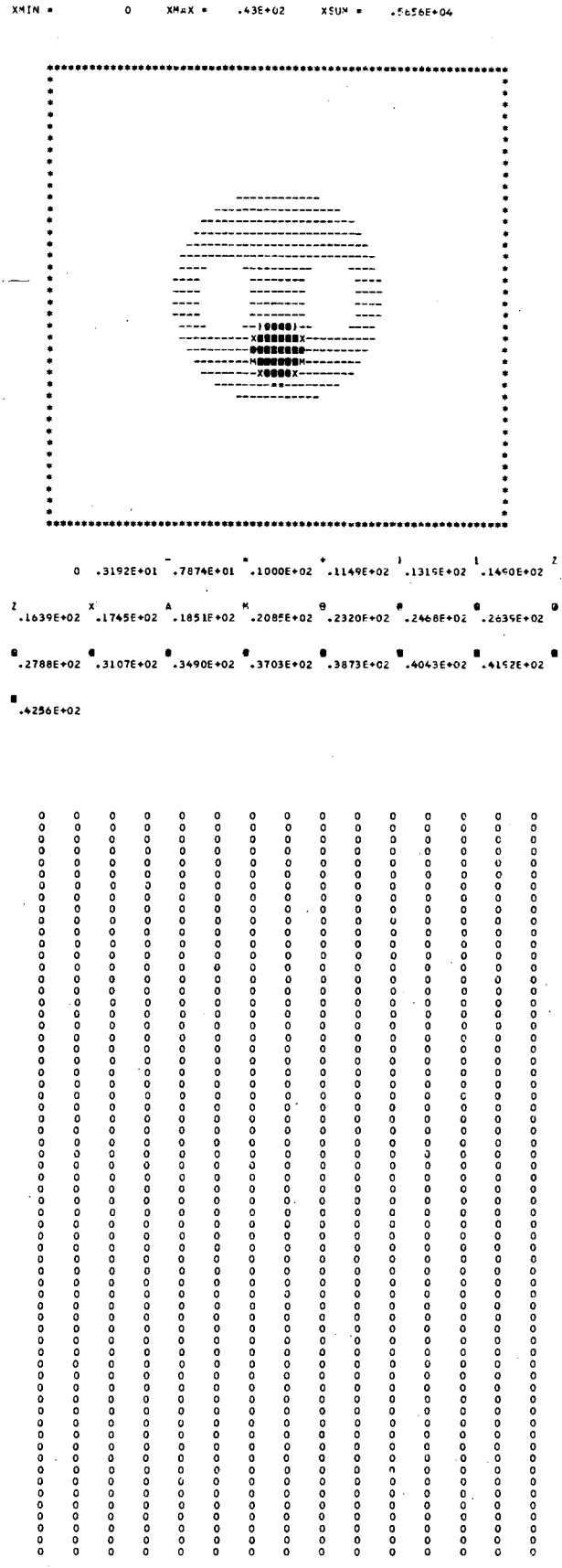
PHANTOM GENERATED  
 ARRAY SIZE 64 X 64 INTEGRATION FACTOR = 10 SCALING FACTOR = .752  
 NUMBER OF ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES = 4  
 THE PARAMETERS FOR THE ELLIPSES AND/OR RECTANGLES ARE

X,Y - CENTER  
 A,B - LENGTH OF AXIS OR SIDE A AND B  
 PHI - ANGLE OF AXIS OR SIDE A  
 DENS - INTENSITY  
 THE PARENTHESES 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 N
EEE N N D D PPPP HHHH A A N N N
E N N D D P H H AAAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N
  
```









```

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

```

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 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

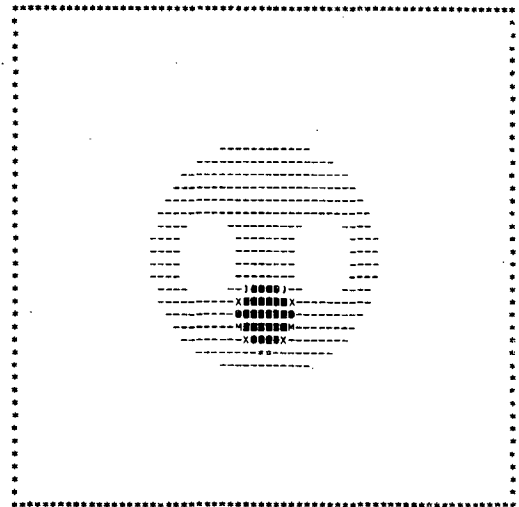
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0, ( 0), ( 0)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	40.00, ( 30.08)	40.00, ( 30.08)	0	5.00
1 - ELLIPSE	0, ( 0), ( 0)	-10.00, ( -7.52), ( -7.52)	10.00, ( 7.52)	10.00, ( 7.52)	0	27.00
1 - ELLIPSE	10.00, ( 7.52), ( -7.52)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	14.00, ( 10.53)	10.00, ( 7.52)	1.57	-4.00
1 - ELLIPSE	-10.00, ( -7.52), ( 7.52)	0, ( 0), ( 0)	14.00, ( 10.53)	10.00, ( 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 AAAAA N NN
EEEE N N DDDD P H H A A N N

```

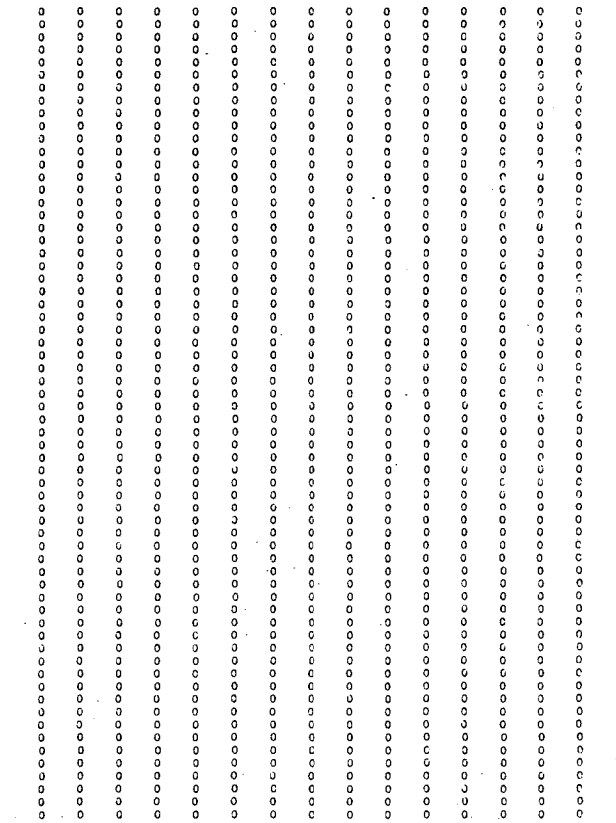
XMIN = 0 XMAX = .43E+02 XSUM = .565E+04



```

.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

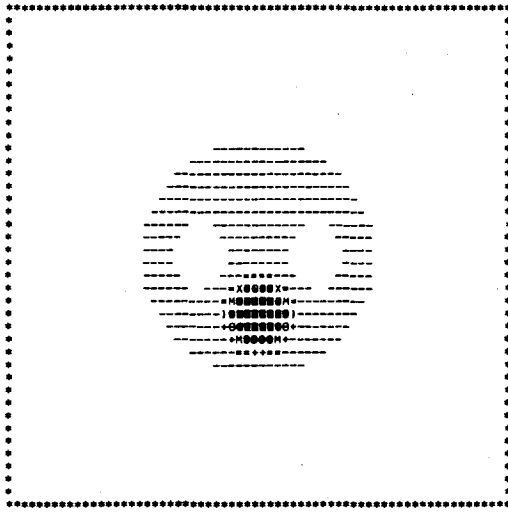
140 PROJECTION BINS WILL BE USED OF WHICH 20 HAVE BEEN ZEROED BY THE PROGRAM

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, continuing the data matrix from the previous block.

-3 -2 -2 -3 -5 -1 .1 -1 -5 .2 -2 -8 -2 .2 -4  
-3 -2 -2 -3 -5 -1 .1 -1 -5 .2 -2 -8 -2 .2 -4  
-3 -3 -3 -3 -4 -1 -0 -7 -4 .2 -5 -5 .1 -2 -6  
-2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -1 -0 -7 -3 .1 -6 -4 .1 -3 -6  
-2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -1 -0 -7 -2 .1 -6 -2 .1 -5 -4  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -6 -1 -1 -5 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -1 -2 -6 -1 -2 -5 -1 -2 -4 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -2 -2 -5 -2 -3 -4 -1 -3 -3 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -2 -2 -5 -2 -3 -4 -1 -3 -3 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3  
-1 -2 -2 -1 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -3 -3 -1 -2 -4 -2  
-1 -2 -2 -1 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -3 -3 -1 -3 -3 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -4 -2 -1 -4 -1 -1  
-2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -2 -4  
-1 -1 -1 -1 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4  
1.4 1.6 1.6 1.4 1.0 .7 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -2  
4.5 4.8 4.8 4.5 4.0 3.3 2.4 1.6 .7 .1 -2 -3 -3 -2  
6.3 6.5 6.5 6.3 6.1 5.7 5.2 4.5 3.2 1.8 .6 -1 -2 -2  
6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.3 5.7 4.4 2.7 1.1 .1 -3 -3  
6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.1 5.1 3.4 1.4 .1 -3  
6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.3 5.5 3.4 1.1  
6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4 5.2 2.7  
6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.1 6.3 6.4 6.4 6.4 5.7  
6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.6 6.6 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.7 5.0 5.7 6.3 6.6 6.4  
6.5 6.3 6.3 6.5 6.6 6.3 5.3 3.9 2.8 2.4 2.8 4.1 5.6 6.4 6.5  
6.5 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 5.8 4.1 2.3 1.4 .2 1.5 2.4 4.2 5.9 6.5  
6.5 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.2 4.6 2.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.3 2.7 4.9 6.2  
6.5 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.2 4.3 2.0 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 2.2 4.3 5.9  
6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.2 4.4 2.1 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.5 4.2 6.0  
6.4 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.2 4.7 2.4 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 2.3 6.7 6.4  
7.3 7.9 7.9 7.3 6.4 5.0 3.0 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.5 5.4 6.5  
14.7 17.9 17.9 14.7 10.2 6.4 4.2 2.6 1.7 1.3 1.5 2.4 4.3 6.0 6.6  
29.1 33.7 33.7 29.1 20.2 10.9 5.9 2.4 2.9 4.1 5.6 6.5 6.6  
39.5 41.8 41.8 39.5 31.5 18.2 8.5 5.6 4.9 4.5 5.0 5.7 6.3 6.6 6.4  
42.4 42.4 42.4 42.4 37.2 24.6 11.2 6.4 6.2 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.3 4.4  
42.6 42.4 42.4 42.6 39.5 27.0 12.4 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.0 4.3  
42.4 42.5 42.5 42.4 37.9 24.8 11.4 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5 5.3 2.5  
39.8 41.8 41.8 39.8 31.9 18.6 9.0 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.5 5.6 3.5 1.2  
30.0 34.4 34.4 30.0 20.9 11.3 7.1 6.8 6.7 6.6 6.4 5.5 3.6 1.3 -0  
15.8 19.1 19.1 15.8 10.6 6.9 4.5 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2  
7.7 8.4 8.4 7.7 6.6 6.1 6.4 6.4 5.8 4.5 2.7 1.1 .1 -2 -2  
6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.0 5.6 5.3 4.5 3.2 1.9 .6 -0 -2 -2 -3  
4.5 4.8 4.8 4.5 3.9 3.2 2.6 1.6 .6 .1 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2  
1.4 1.6 1.6 1.4 .9 .5 .4 .0 -3 -3 -2 -3 -4 -3 -2  
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-2 -2 -2 -3  
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-1 -3 -6 -6  
-2 -0 -2 -5  
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-2 -3 -2 -1  
-3 -4 -4 -2  
-2 -3 -4 -3  
-2 -2 -3 -4  
-3 -2 -3 -3

-6 -2 -1 -2 -7 -4 .1 -1 -5 -8 -5 .1 .2 -3 -9  
-4 .1 -1 -5 -5 -1 -2 -3 -7 -6 -1 .2 -1 -7 -8  
-2 .1 -3 -6 -2 .0 -1 -6 -6 -2 .1 -0 -5 -8 -3  
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-5 -4 -0 -3 -5 -2 -1 -4 -2 .1 -3 -5 -2 -2 -5  
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-2 -4 -4 -2 -2 -1 -3 -4 -2 -3 -5 -2 -1 -1  
-2 -4 -2 -1 -2 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2 -4 -3 .0 -2 -5  
-3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -1 -2 -4 -4  
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-2 -3 -3 -2 -1 -3 -4 -3 -2 -3 -4 -3 -2 -2  
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1.8 .2 -1 -3 -5 -4 -3 -3 -3 -2 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2  
3.3 .8 -3 -4 -2 -2 -2 -1 -3 -4 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1  
4.5 1.5 -2 -3 -2 -2 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -2 -4 -5 -5  
5.3 2.4 -2 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -5 -4 -2  
5.8 3.4 .8 -1 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4 -5 -4 -4 -3 -2 -2  
6.2 4.1 1.1 -2 -2 -3 -4 -4 -5 -4 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3  
6.3 4.4 1.2 -3 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -4 -3 -2 -1 -1 -2  
6.2 4.6 1.5 -2 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3  
6.3 4.7 1.6 -1 -2 -2 -2 -1 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3  
6.4 4.4 1.2 -2 -2 -1 -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2  
6.2 4.0 1.1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2  
5.9 3.6 .9 -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2  
5.5 2.7 .3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -3  
4.5 1.5 -2 -4 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2  
2.9 .6 -2 -1 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2  
1.6 .0 -2 -1 -2 -2 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2  
.7 .2 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3  
-0 -2 -2 -3 -3 -4 -4 -3 -3 -2 -2 -2 -3 -4  
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-5 .2 -2 -6  
-1 .3 -2 -9  
-3 -1 -7 -8  
-2 -4 -8 -3  
-3 -8 -5 -2  
-6 -6 -1 -3  
-5 -1 -2 -2  
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-2 -2 -3 -4  
-3 -2 -3 -3

## 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,180132
C      C
C      LUNOUT - OUTPUT FILE
C      180132 - OUTPUT LINE LENGTH FLAG
C      C      *0 EACH LINE WILL BE WITHIN 80 CHARACTERS
C      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)),
C      1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
C      2 (IMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(NFLDAT,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
C      C
C      EXTERNAL BRP,PRF
C      C
C      LUNOUT=2
C      180132=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 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
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      10 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

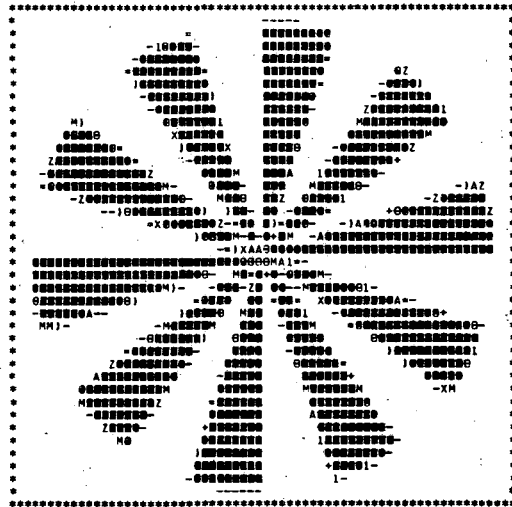
PIE PHANTOM GENERATED
ARRAY SIZE 64X 64
CIRCLE RADIUS 30.00 AT ( 0, 0)
INT FACTOR 10
SECTOR WIDTH .314

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

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

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

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

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 14891 ( 35053)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 616 ( 1150)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1775 ( 3357)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 1 0 RADIANS 0 DEGREES
.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 .299E+02
.298E+02 .299E+02 .299E+02 .299E+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 0 0

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)

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2 .044 RADIANS 2.500 DEGREES
.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 .256E+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 0 0

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 8367 ( 20257)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 11595 ( 26513)

BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 14823 ( 34747)

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 numerical data for angle 19, ranging from 0 to 185 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 20 .829 RADIAN 47.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 20, ranging from 0 to 176 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 21 .873 RADIAN 50.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 21, ranging from 0 to 161 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 22 .916 RADIAN 52.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 22, ranging from 0 to 147 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 23 .960 RADIAN 55.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 23, ranging from 0 to 136 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 24 1.004 RADIAN 57.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 24, ranging from 0 to 122 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 25 1.047 RADIAN 60.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 25, ranging from 0 to 107 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 26 1.091 RADIAN 62.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 26, ranging from 0 to 94 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 27 1.134 RADIAN 65.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 27, ranging from 0 to 106 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 28 1.178 RADIAN 67.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 28, ranging from 0 to 118 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 29 1.222 RADIAN 70.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 29, ranging from 0 to 134 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 30 1.265 RADIAN 72.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 30, ranging from 0 to 143 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 31 1.309 RADIAN 75.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 31, ranging from 0 to 153 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 32 1.353 RADIAN 77.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 32, ranging from 0 to 166 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 33 1.396 RADIAN 80.000 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 33, ranging from 0 to 180 degrees.

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 34 1.440 RADIAN 82.500 DEGREES

Table with 5 columns of numerical data for angle 34, ranging from 0 to 187 degrees.





PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 51 2.182 RADIAN 125.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 52 2.225 RADIAN 127.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 53 2.269 RADIAN 130.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 54 2.313 RADIAN 132.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 55 2.356 RADIAN 135.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 56 2.400 RADIAN 137.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 57 2.443 RADIAN 140.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 58 2.487 RADIAN 142.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 59 2.531 RADIAN 145.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 60 2.574 RADIAN 147.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 61 2.618 RADIAN 150.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 62 2.662 RADIAN 152.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 63 2.705 RADIAN 155.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 64 2.749 RADIAN 157.500 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 65 2.793 RADIAN 160.000 DEGREES

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 66 2.836 RADIAN 162.500 DEGREES







```

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.,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 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 AAAAA D D Y
GGGG R R A A DDD Y

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

DESCRIPTION

ISTP - 15 NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS

IRLX - 1 ITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD

ITER - 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

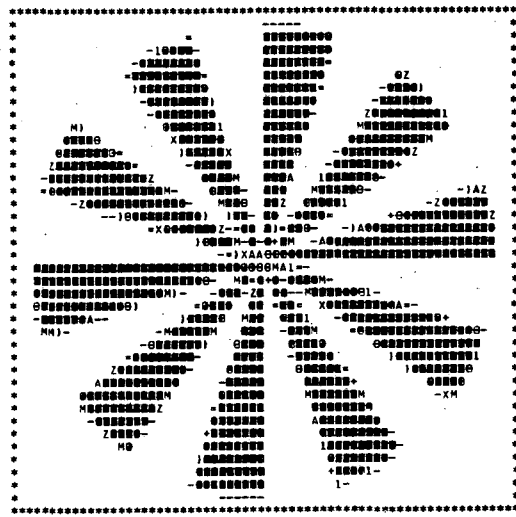
SECTOR WIDTH .314

```

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)
C
C   EXAMPLE 7
C   THE PROGRAM ITRFAN USES THE ITERATIVE CONJUGATE GRADIENT
C   ALGORITHM TO RECONSTRUCT FAN BEAM PROJECTION DATA COLLECTED
C   USING BOTH A CURVED DETECTOR AND A FLAT DETECTOR.
C
DIMENSION B(1024),AG(36)
COMMON WORK(5000)
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)),(ICIP ,IPAR( 2)),(IGEOM ,IPAR( 3)),
1 (NANG ,IPAR( 4)),(MODANG,IPAR( 5)),(KDIMU ,IPAR( 6)),
2 (LIMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWRK ,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))
C
EXTERNAL BCOF,PCDF
C
LUNOUT=2
I80132=0
C
C   THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C
NDIMU=32
ICIR=0
IGEOM=1
NANG=36
MODANG=5
E7.001
E7.002
E7.003
E7.004
E7.005
E7.006
E7.007
E7.008
E7.009
E7.010
E7.011
E7.012
E7.013
E7.014
E7.015
E7.016
E7.017
E7.018
E7.019
E7.020
E7.021
E7.022
E7.023
E7.024
E7.025
E7.026
E7.027
E7.028
E7.029
E7.030
E7.031
E7.032
E7.033
E7.034
E7.035
E7.036
E7.037
E7.038
E7.039
E7.040
E7.041
E7.042
E7.043
E7.044
E7.045
E7.046
E7.047
E7.048
E7.049
E7.050
E7.051
E7.052
E7.053
E7.054
E7.055
E7.056
E7.057
E7.058
E7.059
E7.060
E7.061
E7.062
E7.063
E7.064
E7.065
E7.066
E7.067
E7.068
E7.069
E7.070
E7.071
E7.072
E7.073
E7.074
E7.075
E7.076
E7.077
E7.078
KDIMU=67
IMIT=1
NWRK=5000
NFLT=1
ISTORE=0
IPRINT=5
LUNATN=0
PWID=1.33
AXISU=33.
RFAN=65.
C
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C
C   RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY
C   WITH CURVED DETECTOR
C
ISTEP=5
IRLX=1
IERR=0
IZER=0
C
CALL CONGR (B,PCDF,BCDF,ISTEP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
C
WRITE (2,22)
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
C
NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (LUNOUT,18)
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 (LUNOUT,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)

```



```

KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
IGEQ=2
CALL SETUP (IPAP,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
E7.092
E7.093
E7.094
E7.095
E7.096
E7.097
E7.098
E7.099
E7.100
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
E7.115
E7.116
E7.117
E7.118
E7.119
E7.120
E7.121
E7.122
E7.123
E7.124
E7.125
E7.126
E7.127
E7.128
E7.129
E7.130
E7.131
E7.132
E7.133
E7.134
E7.135
E7.136
E7.137
E7.138
E7.139
E7.140
E7.141
E7.142
E7.143
E7.144
E7.145
E7.146
E7.147
E7.148
E7.149
E7.150
E7.151
E7.152
E7.153
E7.154
E7.155
E7.156
E7.157
E7.158
E7.159
E7.160
E7.161
E7.162
E7.163
E7.164
E7.165
E7.166
E7.167
E7.168
E7.169
E7.170
E7.171
E7.172
E7.173
E7.174
E7.175
E7.176
E7.177
E7.178
E7.179
E7.180
E7.181
E7.182
E7.183
E7.184
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E7.186
E7.187
E7.188
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E7.192
E7.193
E7.194
E7.195
E7.196
E7.197
E7.198
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

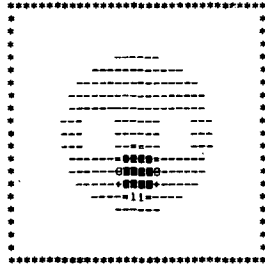
```

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, similar to the one on the left, representing another view or set of data for the phantom.

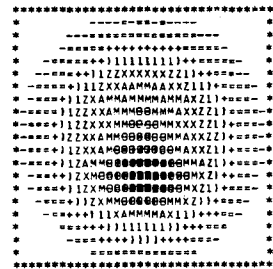
A large grid of numerical values, continuing the data series from the previous table.

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 .P+412E+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

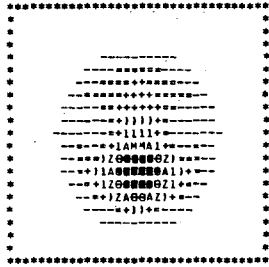
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 \* - .201E+01 .702E+01 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE - .201E+01 .702E+01

```

1 IXX I
2 IXX I
3 IXXX I
4 IXXXX I
5 IXXXXXX 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 IXXXXXX I
31 IXXX I
32 IXX 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  
 .2053E+02 .2305E+02 .2607E+02 .2775E+02 .2910E+02 .3044E+02 .3162E+02  
 .3212E+02

XYGRF PRINTOUT

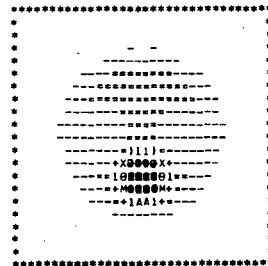
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 \* - .773E+00 .130E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE - .773E+00 .130E+02

```

1 IXX I
2 IXX I
3 IXX I
4 IXX I
5 IXXXX I
6 IXXXXXX I
7 IXXXXXXXX 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 IXXXXXX I
28 IXXXXXX I
29 IXXX I
30 IXXX I
31 IXX 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

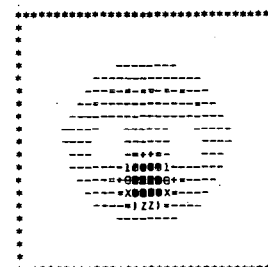
SYMBOL \* MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 \* - .543E+00 .110E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE - .543E+00 .110E+02

```

1 IXXX I
2 IXX I
3 IXX I
4 IXX I
5 IXXX 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 IXXXXXX I
28 IXXXXXX I
29 IXXX I
30 IXXX I
31 IXX I
32 IXX 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

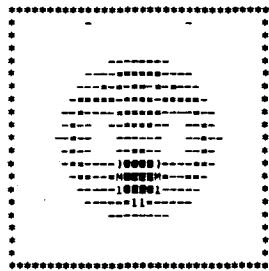
XYGRF PRINTOUT

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 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXX I
12 IXX I
13 IXXX I
14 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
15 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
16 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
17 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
18 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
19 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
20 IXXX I
21 IXX I
22 IXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
25 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
26 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 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 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
11 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
12 IXXXXXXXXXX I
13 IXXX I
14 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
15 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
16 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
17 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
18 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
19 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
20 IXXX I
21 IXXXXXXX I
22 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
23 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
24 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
25 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
26 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I
27 IXXXXXXXXXXXX I
28 IX I
29 IX I
30 IXXXXXX I
31 IXXXXXXXXXX I
32 IXXXXXXXXXX I

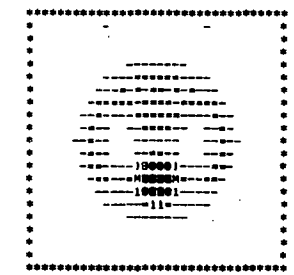
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 3554 ( 6742)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 2742 ( 5266)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1930 ( 3612)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 1118 ( 2136)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 306 ( 462)

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 O NN N G G A R R
EE N N D D C O O N N G RRR
E N NN D O C C O O N 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

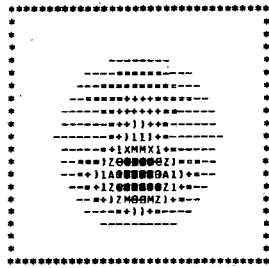
Table with 10 columns and 10 rows of numerical data, likely representing a matrix or a set of parameters for the reconstruction process.





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

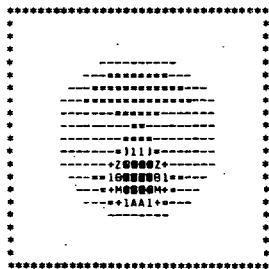
XYGRF PRINTOUT

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 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 15 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 16 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 17 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 18 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 19 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 20 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 21 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 22 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 23 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 24 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 25 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 26 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 27 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 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

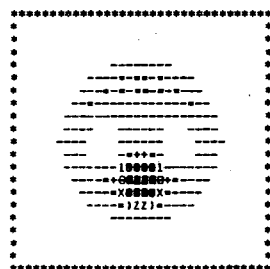
XYGRF PRINTOUT

SYMBOL MINIMUM MAXIMUM INTERCEPT  
 = -547E+00 -109E+02 THE Y-INTERCEPT = 15.  
 PLOT RANGE -.547E+00 -109E+02

1 IXX I  
 2 IX I  
 3 IX I  
 4 IX I  
 5 IXXX I  
 6 IXXXXXXXXX I  
 7 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 11 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 12 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 13 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 14 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 15 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 16 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 17 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 18 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 19 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 20 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 21 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 22 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 23 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 24 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 25 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 26 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 27 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 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 IXXXXX I  
 3 IXX I  
 4 IX I  
 5 IXX I  
 6 IXXXXXXXXXX I  
 7 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 8 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 9 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 10 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 11 IXXXXX I  
 12 IXX I  
 13 IXXX I  
 14 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 15 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 16 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 17 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 18 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 19 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 20 IXXX I  
 21 IXX I  
 22 IXXXX I  
 23 IXXXXXXXXXX I  
 24 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 25 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 26 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 27 IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX I  
 28 IXX I  
 29 IX I  
 30 IX I  
 31 IXXXX I  
 32 IXXXXXX I







and set to 0 in statement E8.085 for reconstructing emission data in order to allow for the correct normalization of the reconstructed values.

In Example 8, the subroutine GETUM uses the subroutine PHANL to generate projection data for either a transmission study or an emission study. The variable LTYPE in the labeled common TYPE, determines whether transmission data are returned (LTYPE = 1) or whether emission data are returned (LTYPE = 2). The simulated projection data are for an elliptical source phantom with a concentration of 30 within an elliptical attenuator of the same size, which has an attenuation coefficient of 0.075 (in units of inverse pixel width). If the pixel width is 0.5 cm, then the attenuation coefficient is equal to 0.075/0.5 cm = 0.15 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which is approximately the attenuation coefficient for 140 KeV photons in tissue.

```

PROGRAM ATENX (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE3,TAPE4=OUTPUT)
EXAMPLES 8, 9, AND 10
      THE PROGRAM ATENX RECONSTRUCTS ATTENUATED DATA USING
      ATTENUATION FACTORS WHICH ARE EVALUATED FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION
      OF THE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS FROM PROJECTIONS OBTAINED FROM
      A TRANSMISSION SCAN.
DIMENSION B(4096),AG(72)
COMMON/TYPE/LTYPE
COMMON WORK(18000)
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)),(NHORK,IPAR(8)),(NFLTAT,IPAR(9)),
3 (ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IPRINT,IPAR(11)),(LUNATN,IPAR(12)),
4 (PHID,PAR(1)),(AXISU,PAR(2)),(RFAN,PAR(3))
EXTERNAL BRP,PRF,BRFA,PRFA
LUNOUT=4
IB0132=0
      THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
NDIMU=64
ICIR=1
IGEOM=0
NANG=72
MODANG=4
KDIMU=100
NHORK=18000
NFLTAT=1
ISTORE=0
IPRINT=5
LUNATN=3
PHID=1.
AXISU=50.5
RFAN=0.
      IMIT=1
      LTYPE=1
      CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
      RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION FOR A
      TRANSMISSION SCAN
      ISTEP=15
      IRLX=1
      IERR=0
      IZER=0
      CALL GRADY (B,PRF,BRF,ISTP,IRLX,IERR,IZER)
      WRITE (4,24)
      CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
      PRINTOUT THE VALUES FOR THE ATTENUATION COEFFICIENTS
      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
      DO 10 J=1,NDIMU
      ISUB1=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK1
      ISUB2=NMAT-J*NDIMU+KK2
      10 WRITE (4,20) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
      KK1=KK2+1
      12 CONTINUE
      SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,DATA,ERR)
EXAMPLE 8
      THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
      AN ELLIPTICAL SOURCE PHANTOM AND ELLIPTICAL ATTENUATOR OF THE SAME
      SIZE.
      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 ITYPE(2),Z(2),X1(2),Y1(2),A1(2),B1(2),PHI(2)
      DATA Z/.075,30./
      DATA X1/0.,0./
      DATA Y1/0.,0./
      DATA A1/40.,40./
      DATA B1/60.,60./
      DATA PHI/0.,0./

```

```

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)

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

```

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	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 CHANGED
		PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
12	3	LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

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 DDDD Y Y
E   NN N D D      G G R R A A D D Y Y
E   N N D 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      GGG R R A A DDDD 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
E   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

```

```

GGG RRRR AAA DDDD Y Y
G G R 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

```

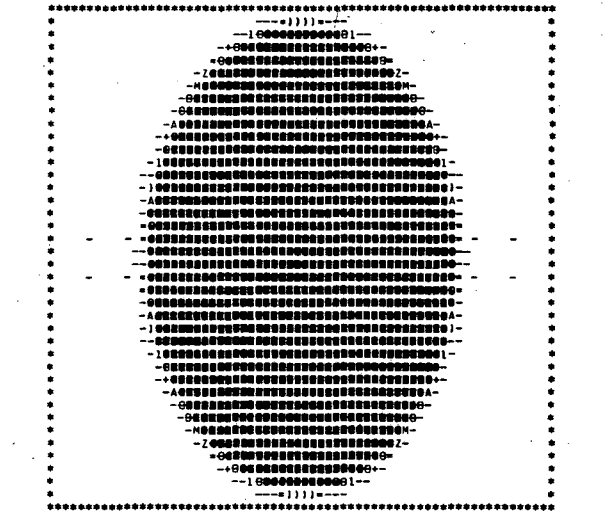
PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY

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  
 .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
8	18000	MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT (SEE FOLLOWING LINES)
9	1	ANGLES GENERATED BETWEEN ZERO AND 2*PI
10	0	STARTING AT ZERO
11	5	NUMBER OF RAYS FOR EACH PROJECTION
12	3	EMISSION DATA
		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 .0 -1.6
30.5 29.8 28.8 28.1 21.4 4.0 .7 .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 .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 .7 -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 .7 -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 .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 .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 .0 -1.6
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 1.2 .5 -.6 .4
.6 .2 -.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

```

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 SUBROUTINE
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.,10.,-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

```

```

.8 1.0 -2 .3
.1 .0 -1.3 -1.1
1.0 .6 -1.1 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 .7 .1 .3
-.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
.3 .4 .4 .4
.7 .4 1.0 .1
.4 .4 .3 .7
1.0 .5 .1 1.1
.1 .0 -1.3 .1
.8 1.0 .2 .3

```

```

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)

1 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)

1 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= 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

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

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 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)

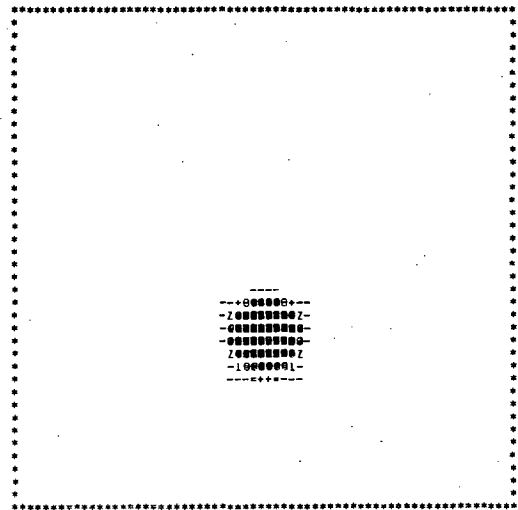
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

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

INTEGER PARAMETER ARRAY (IPAR)

1 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 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)
12 3 LOGICAL UNIT NO. FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

FLOATING POINT PARAMETER ARRAY (PAR)

1 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 DDDD SSS EEEEE TTTTT U U PPPP
E NN ND 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

EEEE V V AAA TTTTT 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 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 AAAAA T NN N
EEEE N N DDDD EEEEE V A A T N 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
IERN - 0 DO NOT USE ERRDF ARRAY
IENZ - 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)

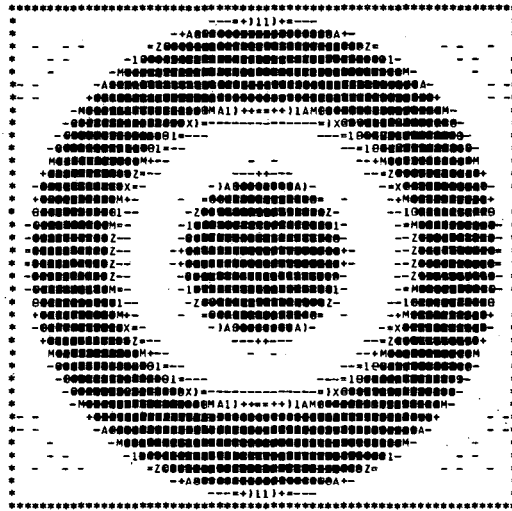
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

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 .5 -.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
INORK=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
  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 (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
  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//5F5.1)
      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
E11.001
E11.002
E11.003
E11.004
E11.005
E11.006
E11.007
E11.008
E11.009
E11.010
E11.011
E11.012
E11.013
E11.014
E11.015
E11.016
E11.017
E11.018
E11.019
E11.020
E11.021
E11.022
E11.023
E11.024
E11.025
E11.026
E11.027
E11.028
E11.029
E11.030
E11.031
E11.032
E11.033
E11.034
E11.035
E11.036
E11.037
E11.038
E11.039
E11.040
E11.041
E11.042
E11.043
E11.044
E11.045
E11.046
E11.047
E11.048
E11.049
E11.050
E11.051
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E11.053
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E11.067
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E11.070
E11.071
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E11.073
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E11.075
E11.076
E11.077
E11.078
E11.079
E11.080
E11.081
E11.082
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E11.084
E11.085
E11.086
E11.087
E11.088
E11.089
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E11.137
E11.138
E11.139
E11.140
E11.141
E11.142
E11.143
E11.144
E11.145
E11.146
E11.147
E11.148
E11.149
E11.150

```

```

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.

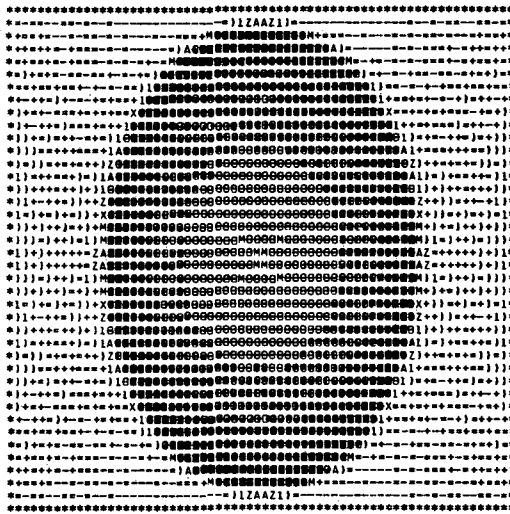
```

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

Table with 13 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, likely a statistical or financial dataset.

Table with 13 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, similar to the first table.

Table with 13 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, continuing the dataset.

Table with 13 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, continuing the dataset.





```

-5 .5 -6 .7 .0 -2 1.2 -3 .7 1.0 -3 .3 1.2 -8 -2
-6 -2 -1.1 -7 -3 -5 .8 -9 -1 .4 -1.0 -1 -1 -1.3 -6
-6 -3 -7 .4 -2 -1 1.3 -4 .7 .9 -2 .9 .7 -3 .5
1.0 .5 -2 .4 .7 -1 .8 -7 .1 .0 -1.1 .3 -6 -1.1 -1
-6 1.4 -2 .6 .7 -3 .8 -6 .6 .7 -1 1.3 -2 -2 .7
-9 -1 -1.1 -5 .1 -1 1.2 -2 .8 .4 -3 .7 -1.3 -6 .5
-5 1.7 -1 -9 -3 -1.2 .0 -8 -7 .4 -2 1.0 -5 -2 .9
-2 -9 -1 -4 1.1 -3 .6 -6 .3 -1.2 -6 -1 .8 .4 1.2
2.0 -1.2 .5 -2.3 -4 -3 1.2 -1 .7 -4 .1 -4 -1.3 -5 .0
14.3 -7 .8 -4 .1 -1.3 -2 .4 1.5 -1 .5 -6 -4 1.0 .7
25.1 8.8 -3 -1.5 .0 .7 .3 -1.1 -1 -9 1.0 .1 .4 .7 -1
29.6 20.6 -7 -1.0 -5 .4 .7 2.2 .4 -1.0 -4 -1.4 -2 1.2 .4
31.9 27.5 13.2 1.8 -1.7 -5 .4 -7 1.1 .1 .4 -1.2 -7 .2 -7
30.6 31.2 26.3 8.9 -1.0 -8 -0 .1 .2 .1 .8 -5 .5 .6 -1.5
33.0 32.4 28.1 15.0 .0 -1.9 -4 -1.1 1.0 -2 -5 .1 1.1 .2 .3
32.3 32.5 30.4 22.2 2.9 -8 -1.6 -3 -9 .5 -8 -7 .9 .3 .8
31.4 32.5 32.2 26.4 10.4 .4 -1 -1.8 .3 -3 -9 .6 .8 -4 1.2
31.5 32.2 32.1 30.6 17.7 2.8 .5 -0 -1.1 -1 -1.4 -1 1.1 -2 -4
32.4 32.3 31.7 31.6 25.5 8.2 1.6 -2 .2 -1.2 -3 .3 -2 .8 -1
31.9 33.3 33.3 31.4 28.5 13.3 1.4 -3 .1 -1 -1.3 .9 -2 -1 1.0
32.4 32.4 33.4 32.2 30.8 17.4 2.7 .5 .4 -2 -0 -5 -3 .3 -1.5
33.2 33.6 32.7 31.4 31.4 23.9 7.9 2.1 .5 -9 -8 .5 -7 .3 .4
32.3 33.1 33.6 31.7 32.2 27.4 11.5 1.5 -1 .4 .2 .8 .3 -2.1 .1
32.3 33.0 32.9 31.7 32.6 29.1 14.2 .4 -6 -1.0 1.1 -2 .3 -3 -2
32.7 34.3 33.3 32.7 33.3 29.8 15.3 -1 -2.1 -7 1.3 .3 -7 .5 .8
31.8 33.6 32.4 32.9 32.3 30.5 17.2 -1.2 -3.0 -1 .5 .7 -8 .9 -1
32.5 33.1 31.3 32.8 30.7 31.2 19.9 2.0 -2.0 -3 .9 -9 .0 .7 -5
32.9 35.0 33.1 34.5 31.8 32.0 25.1 8.3 -5 .7 -7 -1.1 .8 .3 .0
34.7 34.2 31.2 32.6 32.2 31.8 29.1 11.6 .4 1.4 -4 -1 .3 -1 .2
33.4 32.2 33.8 32.7 33.0 31.8 28.5 10.3 .6 1.5 -1.2 .6 -2 .0 1.4
32.6 32.9 34.2 31.9 31.5 34.0 31.1 9.0 2.2 -3 -4 .3 -1 .3 -7
34.0 32.5 31.9 34.0 32.8 32.8 30.3 9.1 2.8 -1.5 .4 -1 .4 .5 -6
34.0 32.5 31.9 34.0 32.8 32.8 30.3 9.1 2.8 -1.5 .4 -1 .4 .5 -6
32.6 32.9 34.2 31.9 31.5 34.0 31.1 9.0 2.2 -3 -4 .3 -1 .3 -7
33.4 32.2 33.8 32.7 33.0 31.8 28.5 10.3 .6 1.5 -1.2 .6 -2 .0 1.4
34.7 34.2 31.2 32.6 32.2 31.8 29.1 11.6 .4 1.4 -4 -1 .3 -1 .2
32.9 35.0 33.1 34.5 31.8 32.0 25.1 8.3 -5 .7 -7 -1.1 .8 .3 .0
32.5 33.1 31.3 32.8 30.7 31.2 19.9 2.0 -2.0 -3 .9 -9 .0 .7 -5
31.8 33.6 32.4 32.9 32.3 30.5 17.2 -1.2 -3.0 -1 .5 .7 -8 .9 -1
32.7 34.3 33.3 32.7 33.3 29.8 15.3 -1 -2.1 -7 1.3 .3 -7 .5 .8
32.3 33.0 32.9 31.7 32.6 29.1 14.2 .4 -6 -1.0 1.1 -2 .3 -3 -2
32.3 33.1 33.3 31.7 32.2 27.4 11.5 1.5 -1 .4 .2 .8 .3 -2.1 .1
33.2 33.6 32.7 31.4 31.4 23.9 7.9 2.1 .5 -9 .8 .5 -7 -7 .4
32.4 32.4 33.4 32.2 30.8 17.4 2.7 .5 .4 -2 -0 -5 -3 .3 -1.5
31.9 33.3 33.3 31.4 28.5 13.3 1.4 -3 .1 -1 -1.3 .9 -2 -1 1.0
32.4 32.3 31.7 31.6 25.5 8.2 1.6 -2 .2 -1.2 -3 .3 -2 .8 -1
31.5 32.2 32.1 30.6 17.7 2.8 1.3 -4 -1 -1.1 -1.4 -1 1.1 -2 -4
31.4 32.5 32.2 26.4 10.4 .4 -1 -1.8 -3 .3 -9 .6 .8 -4 1.2
32.3 32.5 30.4 22.2 2.9 -8 -1.6 -3 -9 .5 -8 -7 .9 .3 .8
33.0 32.4 28.1 15.0 .0 -1.9 -4 -1.1 1.0 -2 -5 .1 1.1 .2 .3
30.6 31.2 26.3 8.9 -1.0 -8 -0 .1 .2 .1 .8 -5 .5 .6 -1.5
31.9 27.5 13.2 1.8 -1.7 -5 .4 -7 1.1 -1 .4 -1.2 -7 .2 -7
29.6 20.6 -7 -1.0 -5 .4 .7 2.2 .4 -1.0 -4 -1.4 -2 1.2 .4
25.1 8.8 -3 -1.5 .0 .7 .3 -1.1 -1 -9 1.0 .1 .4 .7 -1
14.3 -7 .8 -4 .1 -1.3 -2 .4 1.5 -1 .5 -6 -4 1.0 .7
2.0 -1.2 .5 -2.3 -4 -3 1.2 -1 .7 -4 .1 -4 -1.3 -5 .0
-2 -9 -1 -4 1.1 -3 .6 -6 .3 -1.2 -6 -1 .8 .4 1.2
-5 1.7 -1 -9 -3 -1.2 .0 -8 -7 .4 -2 1.0 -5 -2 .9
-9 -1 -1.1 -5 .1 -1 1.2 -2 .8 .4 -3 .7 -1.3 -6 .5
-6 1.4 -2 .6 .7 -3 .8 -6 .6 .7 -1 1.3 -2 -2 .7
1.0 .5 -2 .4 .7 -1 .8 -7 .1 .0 -1.1 .3 -6 -1.1 -1
-6 -3 -1 -4 1.1 -3 .6 -6 .3 -1.2 -6 -1 .8 .4 1.2
-6 -2 -1.1 -2 -3 .5 .8 -9 -1 .4 -1.0 -1 .1 -1.3 -6
.5 .5 -6 .7 .0 -2 1.2 -3 .7 1.0 -3 .3 1.2 -8 -2

```

```

1.0 1.2 -1 .3
-1 .0 -1.2 -4
1.2 .9 -1.1 1.3
.5 -3 -5 .6
.8 -6 -0 .6
.7 -6 .8 1.1
.3 -6 .3 -3
.3 .3 1.3 -2
-1.1 .1 1.0 -9
-1.0 -3 -8 -1.6
-3 1.5 -2 -4
-4 -2 .5 .7
.8 .7 -1 .2
.3 -9 -1 1.0
.7 -2.0 -1.1 .4
-8 -3 .5 -0
-4 -2 .5 .7
-9 .6 1.3 -8
-1.1 .4 .9 .2
.5 .8 -1.0 -0
.4 1.0 -4 -4
.5 -9 .2 1.4
1.2 -1.4 -2 .9
-7 .4 .6 -8
-1.8 .1 1.2 -7
-0 .4 -3 .5
.3 1.0 -1.7 -1
1.0 -3 .5 -5
.8 -3 .3 .9
-8 .7 .7 -4
-3 -7 .4 -2
.9 -1 -0 .1
.9 -1 -0 1.0
-3 .7 .4 -2
-8 .7 .7 -4
.8 -3 .3 .9
1.0 -3 .5 -5
.3 1.0 -1.7 .1
-0 .4 -3 .5
-1.8 .1 1.2 -7
-7 .4 .6 -8
1.2 -1.4 -2 .9
.4 -9 .2 1.4
.4 1.0 -4 -4
.5 .8 -1.0 -0
-1.1 .4 .9 .2
-9 .6 1.3 -8
-4 -2 .5 .7
-8 -3 .5 -0
.7 -2.0 -1.1 .4
.3 -9 -1 1.0
.8 .7 -1 .2
-3 .3 -1.4 -1
-3 1.5 -2 -4
-1.0 -3 -8 -1.6
-1.1 .1 1.0 -9
.3 .3 1.3 -2
.3 -6 .3 -3
.7 -6 .8 1.1
.8 -6 -0 .6
.5 -3 -5 .6
1.2 .9 .1 1.3
.1 .0 -1.2 -4
1.0 1.2 -1 .3

```

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)
C
C   EXAMPLE 12
C
C   THE SUBROUTINE GETUM GIVES SIMULATED PROJECTION DATA FOR
C   A PHANTOM WITH A CIRCULAR ANNULUS AND A CENTRAL CIRCULAR SOURCE
C   WHICH IS ATTENUATED BY A CIRCULAR ATTENUATOR.
C
C   DIMENSION DATA(1),ERR(1)
C   DIMENSION ITYPE(4),Z(4),X1(4),Y1(4),A1(4),B1(4),PI(4)
C   DATA ITYPE/-1,1,1,1/
C   DATA Z/.075,30.,-30.,30./
C   DATA X1/0.,0.,0.,0./
C   DATA Y1/0.,0.,0.,0./
C   DATA A1/60.,60.,40.,20./
C   DATA B1/60.,60.,40.,20./
C   DATA PHI/0.,0.,0.,0./
C
C   CALL PHANM (4,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,DATA,M)
C
C   RETURN
C
C   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
E12.147
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 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)

```





Table with 20 columns and 485 rows of numerical data, likely a coordinate grid or data set.

Table with 20 columns and 485 rows of numerical data, likely a coordinate grid or data set.

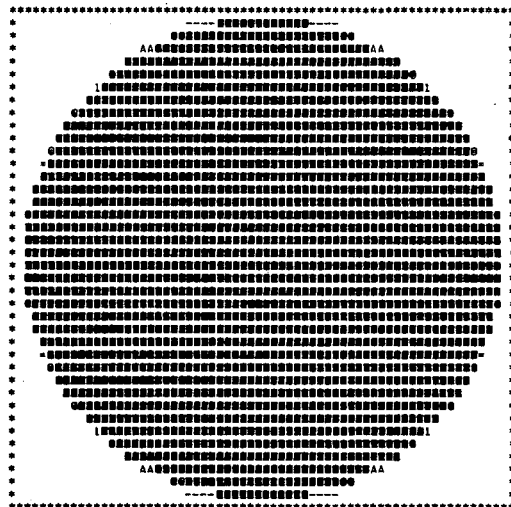
Table with 20 columns and 400 rows of numerical data, likely a coordinate grid or data set.

Table with 20 columns and 400 rows of numerical data, likely a coordinate grid or data set.

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 GR 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
BCX 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 ENTPY 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 .993E+06
ITER 14 FCN .800E+06
ITER 15 FCN .723E+06

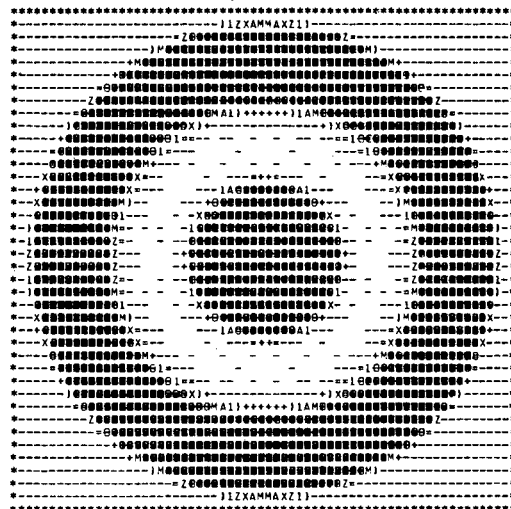
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 17610 ( 42312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 13514 ( 32312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 9418 ( 22312)
BLANK COMMON REQUIRED 5322 ( 12312)

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 D D Y Y
EEE N N D D G RRRR A A D D Y
E N N D D G GR 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

.3	-7	1.3	.0	1.1	-8	-4	.9	1.1	.4	.3	.6	.2	.2	.3
-7	-1.6	-1.0	-1.2	-6	-2	-1.2	-1	-1.8	-1	-1.3	-1	-1.1	-1	-1
1.3	-1.0	1.5	-2	.8	-.8	-.2	.7	-.2	.8	-.1	.7	.0	-.2	.4
-.0	-1.2	-.0	-1.0	-.4	-.5	-.2	-.7	-.7	-.7	-.7	-.3	-.1	-.1	-.1
.1	-.8	-.6	-.4	-.3	-1	1.0	-.3	1.2	-.2	-.1	-.5	-.7	-.1	-.1
-.8	-.2	-.8	-.5	-1	-1.2	-1	-1.4	-.2	-.1	-.3	-.3	-.2	-.0	-.0
-.9	-1.2	-.2	-2	1.0	-1	1.6	-.1	-.4	-.2	-.4	-.4	-.7	1.2	4.2
-1	-.1	-.7	-.7	1.3	-1.4	1	.5	-.3	-.0	-.7	-.8	-.3	6.6	21.9
-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.4	-.2	-.4	-.2	-.4	-.2	-.4	-.2	-.4	-.2	-.4
.4	-.1	-.8	-.7	-.2	-.1	-.2	-.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1	11.0	10.6	26.2	32.3
-.3	-1.3	-.1	-.4	-.1	-.3	-.4	-.7	-1.5	-1.1	10.1	26.4	31.2	33.2	34.4
-.6	-.3	-.7	-.6	-.5	-.3	-.4	-.8	-1.0	-2.6	21.4	31.9	33.1	33.3	34.2
-2	-1.1	-.0	-.3	-.7	-.2	-.7	-.3	7.9	26.2	31.2	33.1	33.9	34.2	34.3
-.2	-.1	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8	-.2	-.8
.3	-.6	-.4	-.0	-1	-.0	4.2	21.9	32.5	33.8	34.4	34.2	34.3	33.7	31.3
-0	-0	-.4	-.3	-.9	-.2	1.3	29.6	33.3	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.3	33.0	31.6
-.1	-.3	-.3	-1.2	-1.0	5.2	25.8	31.8	34.1	33.7	34.2	33.3	34.5	34.8	30.4
.7	-.4	-.6	-1.5	-.6	17.1	31.2	34.2	33.7	33.2	33.2	31.6	32.1	32.4	32.7
-1	-.2	-.1	-.2	1.0	5.9	26.7	32.5	33.7	33.3	32.9	33.4	34.3	31.0	31.7
-0	-.3	-1.4	-.7	1.6	31.0	33.3	34.4	33.3	34.1	31.7	31.3	33.7	30.5	28.4
-.6	-.3	-.7	4.9	26.9	33.5	34.4	33.5	33.1	33.8	33.6	33.3	31.5	30.5	27.6
-0	-.4	-.4	12.6	30.4	34.3	33.2	33.6	33.7	31.8	32.2	33.7	30.0	27.9	21.0
-.5	-1	4.5	22.6	33.6	35.1	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.5	31.1	32.4	30.0	24.9	14.0
-1	-0	7.0	28.2	31.7	34.3	34.4	34.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
.6	3.1	23.5	33.8	32.4	34.9	35.9	31.9	34.0	29.6	32.7	28.9	19.1	8.5	1.3
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0	.0
-1	7.5	28.8	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1.4	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.4	29.1	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-1.3	10.2	29.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	35.1	33.8	30.1	30.8	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	10.2	29.3	31.2	35.1	32.3	35.1	31.8	34.1	30.7	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.4	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.2	28.9	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1	7.5	28.4	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.3	33.3	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0
-.7	9	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
.6	3.1	23.5	33.8	32.4	34.9	35.9	31.9	34.0	29.6	32.7	28.9	19.1	8.5	1.3
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0	.0
-1	7.5	28.8	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1.4	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.4	29.1	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-1.3	10.2	29.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	35.1	33.8	30.1	30.8	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	10.2	29.3	31.2	35.1	32.3	35.1	31.8	34.1	30.7	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.4	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.2	28.9	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1	7.5	28.4	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.3	33.3	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0
-7	9	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
.6	3.1	23.5	33.8	32.4	34.9	35.9	31.9	34.0	29.6	32.7	28.9	19.1	8.5	1.3
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0	.0
-1	7.5	28.8	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1.4	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.4	29.1	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-1.3	10.2	29.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	35.1	33.8	30.1	30.8	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	10.2	29.3	31.2	35.1	32.3	35.1	31.8	34.1	30.7	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.4	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.2	28.9	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1	7.5	28.4	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.3	33.3	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0
-7	9	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
.6	3.1	23.5	33.8	32.4	34.9	35.9	31.9	34.0	29.6	32.7	28.9	19.1	8.5	1.3
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0	.0
-1	7.5	28.8	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1.4	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.4	29.1	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-1.3	10.2	29.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	35.1	33.8	30.1	30.8	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	10.2	29.3	31.2	35.1	32.3	35.1	31.8	34.1	30.7	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.4	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.2	28.9	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1	7.5	28.4	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.3	33.3	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0
-7	9	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
.6	3.1	23.5	33.8	32.4	34.9	35.9	31.9	34.0	29.6	32.7	28.9	19.1	8.5	1.3
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0	.0
-1	7.5	28.8	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.6	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1.4	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.2	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.4	29.1	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-1.3	10.2	29.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	35.1	33.8	30.1	30.8	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	10.2	29.3	31.2	35.1	32.3	35.1	31.8	34.1	30.7	25.7	22.7	9.2	1.8	-.2
-1.1	9.4	31.2	33.7	33.5	33.4	34.0	32.8	30.8	31.2	28.9	23.1	11.0	2.3	-.6
-.8	7.9	30.8	34.0	34.4	35.0	33.0	33.6	30.5	31.0	29.9	25.2	9.8	2.9	.2
-1	7.5	28.4	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.3	33.3	31.0	30.7	31.6	26.6	12.0	3.5	-1.5
.6	6.2	26.6	34.0	34.0	34.3	33.7	32.1	31.7	31.0	30.6	28.2	15.5	4.6	1.0
-7	9	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8	33.0	30.2	28.9	23.1	10.1	2.9	.9
-4	-1.9	10.6	31.1	33.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	32.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	26.6	15.0	6.4
-7	-1	15.9	32.0	33.6	35.2	33.8	32.8							

```

.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   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
DIMENSION B(4056)
COMMON WDRK(3000)
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)),(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))
C
LUNOUT=2
I80132=0
C
THE INPUT PARAMETERS ARE
C
NDIMU=64
ICIR=0
IGEOM=3
NANG=64
MODANG=5
KDIMU=100
IMIT=1
NWORK=3000
NFLTAT=1
ISTORE=0
IPRINT=7
LUNATN=0
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
PWID=FLOAT(NANG)/(PI*FLOAT(NDIMU))
AXISU=50.5
RFAN=0.
C
CALL SETUP (IPAR,PAR,AG)
C
NDEG=62
CALL MARR (B,NDEG)
C
CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)
C
PRINTOUT OF THE VALUES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED TRANSVERSE SECTION
C
NMAT=NDIMU**2
KK1=1
KU=NDIMU/15+1
DO 12 K=1,KU
WRITE (2,14)
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 (2,16) (B(I),I=ISUB1,ISUB2)
KK1=KK2+1
12 CONTINUE
C
14 FORMAT(1X,//////)
16 FORMAT(1X,15F5.1)
END
C
SUBROUTINE GETUM (M,D,E)
C
C   EXAMPLE 13
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
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)),(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))
C
DIMENSION D(1),E(1),B2(4056)
DIMENSION A(5),B(5),X(5),Y(5),Z(5),PHI(5),ITYPE(5)
DATA NPHAN/4/,
1A/40.,10.,14.,14./,
2B/40.,10.,10.,10./,
3X/0.,0.,10.,-10./,
4Y/0.,-10.,0.,0./,
5Z/5.,27.,4.,4./,
6PHI/0.,0.,0.,0./,
7ITYPE/1,1,1,1/
C
DATA IFLG/0/
C
IF (IFLG.NE.0) GO TO 12
IFLG=1
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
PHI(3)=PI/2.
PHI(4)=PI/2.
C
SCALE PHANTOM PARAMETERS TO SIZE OF RING
C
FAC=FLOAT(NDIMU)/64.*PWID
DO 10 I=1,NPHAN
A(I)=A(I)*FAC
B(I)=B(I)*FAC
X(I)=X(I)*FAC
Y(I)=Y(I)*FAC
10 CONTINUE

```

```

C
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 (B2,NDIMU)
C
12 CALL PHANL (NPHAN,ITYPE,Z,X,Y,A,B,PHI,D,M)
C
RETURN
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	64	NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES (EQUAL TO NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
6	5	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)
7	100	NOT APPLICABLE (RING GEOMETRY)
8	1	TRANSMISSION DATA
9	3000	DIMENSION OF THE FLOATING POINT USERS BLANK COMMON BLOCK (EQUAL TO NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
10	1	NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
11	0	EXECUTE THE RECONSTRUCTION (NOT JUST STORAGE SIZE TEST)
12	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 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 RRRP
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.









```

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)),
LIMIT ,IPAR( 7)),(NWORK ,IPAR( 8)),(INFLOAT,IPAR( 9)),
(ISTORE,IPAR(10)),(IP4INT,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 (LIMIT.NE.0) PWIDTH=PWID
IF (LIMIT.EQ.0) PWIDTH=PWID
CALL PHAN (NPHAN,INTG,ITYPE,Z,X1,Y1,A1,B1,PHI,R,NDIMU,PWIDTH)

CALL ARRAY (8,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 (8,DATA,M,PRF)

RETURN

```

```

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

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
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

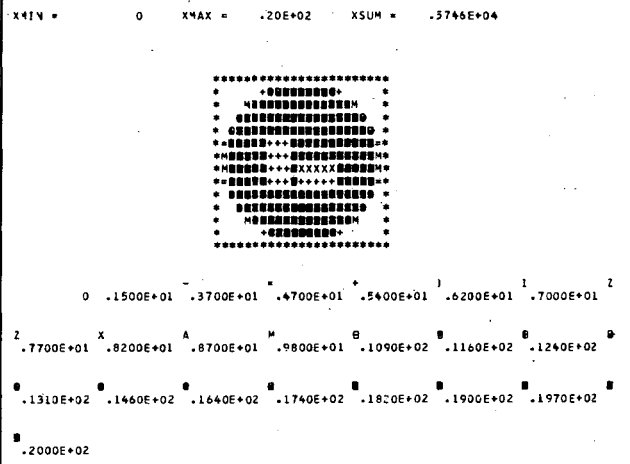
THE PARENTHESIS INDICATES THE SCALED VALUE

ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	0,	0	20.00,	20.00	0	20.00
	( 0),(	0)	( 20.00),(	20.00)		( 20.00)
2 - RECTANGLE	( -3.00,(	0	3.00,(	7.00	0	-15.00
	( -3.00),(	0)	( 3.00),(	7.00)		( -15.00)
2 - RECTANGLE	2.00,(	-2.00	5.00,(	3.00	0	-15.00
	( 2.00),(	-2.00)	( 5.00),(	3.00)		( -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 5.8
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 9.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 10.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 9.0
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 5.8
20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 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 .239E+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 Y DDDD PPPP J EEEEE CCC TTTT
E MN N D D P P J E C C T
EEE N Y D D PPPP J EEE C C T
E N Y D D P J J E C C T
EEEE N Y 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 XLAGR(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
ITER 35 FCN .579E+01
ITER 36 FCN .579E+01
ITER 37 FCN .579E+01
ITER 38 FCN .579E+01
ITER 39 FCN .579E+01
ITER 40 FCN .579E+01
ITER 41 FCN .579E+01
ITER 42 FCN .579E+01
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
ITER 63 FCN .579E+01
ITER 64 FCN .579E+01
ITER 65 FCN .579E+01
ITER 66 FCN .579E+01
ITER 67 FCN .579E+01
ITER 68 FCN .579E+01
ITER 69 FCN .579E+01
ITER 70 FCN .579E+01
ITER 71 FCN .579E+01
ITER 72 FCN .579E+01
ITER 73 FCN .579E+01
ITER 74 FCN .579E+01
ITER 75 FCN .579E+01
ITER 76 FCN .579E+01
ITER 77 FCN .579E+01
ITER 78 FCN .579E+01
ITER 79 FCN .579E+01
ITER 80 FCN .579E+01
ITER 81 FCN .579E+01
ITER 82 FCN .579E+01
ITER 83 FCN .579E+01
ITER 84 FCN .579E+01
ITER 85 FCN .579E+01
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

```





```

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 = DJPUT 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 NN N D D S E T U U 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 UUU P

```

```

GGG V V EEEEE RRRR SSS
G G V V E R R R S S
G G V V E E RRRR SSS
G GG V V E R R R S
GGGG V EEEEE R R SSS

```

PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GVERS

DESCRIPTION	RAY WEIGHTING	ATTENUATION	FAN BEAM
IERR - 2	NO	NO	NO
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
	( -3.50),	( 0),	( 3.00),	( 8.00)		( 1.00)
2 - RECTANGLE	2.50,	0	5.00,	4.00	0	1.00
	( 2.50),	( 0),	( 5.00),	( 4.00)		( 1.00)

```

EEEE N N DDDD P P P P H H AAA N N
E NN N D D P P P H H A A N N
EEE NN N D D P P P H H H H A A N N
E NN 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 RADIANS	5.000 DEGREES
0	0	0
.167E+00	.446E+00	.446E+00
.167E+00	.167E+00	0
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 1		
.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01
.409E+00	.409E+00	.409E+00
.409E+00	.409E+00	.100E+01
.100E+01		
PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 2	.262 RADIANS	15.000 DEGREES
0	0	0
.334E+00	.460E+00	.460E+00
.173E+00	.173E+00	.146E+00
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 2		
.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01
.578E+00	.678E+00	.678E+00
.415E+00	.415E+00	.382E+00
.100E+01		
PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 3	.436 RADIANS	25.000 DEGREES
0	0	0
.247E+00	.490E+00	.374E+00
.184E+00	.184E+00	.346E-01
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 3		
.100E+01	.100E+01	.100E+01
.497E+00	.700E+00	.612E+00
.429E+00	.429E+00	.186E+00
.100E+01		
PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4	.611 RADIANS	35.000 DEGREES
0	0	0
.237E+00	.414E+00	.338E+00
.203E+00	.203E+00	.194E+00
PROJECTION DATA UNCERTAINTY FOR ANGLE NO. 4		
.100E+01	.100E+01	.270E-01
.487E+00	.643E+00	.581E+00
.451E+00	.451E+00	.276E+00
.100E+01		
PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 5	.785 RADIANS	45.000 DEGREES
0	0	0
.272E+00	.314E+00	.314E+00
.236E+00	.236E+00	.207E+00
0		





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 P P P H H AAA N N
E N N D D P P H H A A N N
E N N D D P P P H H H H A A N N
E N N D D P H H H A A A A N N
EEEE N N DDDD P H H 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 1.67E+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 .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
.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
.247E+00 .490E+00 .490E+00 .374E+00 .229E+00
.184E+00 .184E+00 .180E+00 .346E+00 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 .425E+00 .186E+00 .100E+01

PROJECTION DATA FOR ANGLE NO. 4 .611 RADIAN 35.000 DEGREES
0 0 0 0 0
.237E+00 .414E+00 .446E+00 .338E+00 .220E+00
.203E+00 .203E+00 .194E+00 .762E+00 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 0 0
.272E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .161E+00
.236E+00 .236E+00 .207E+00 .960E-01 .236E+00

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 0 0
.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 0 0
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .107E+00 .245E+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 0 0
.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 0 0
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .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
0 0 0 0 0
.223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .223E+00 .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
0 0 0 0 0
.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 0 0
.245E+00 .245E+00 .195E+00 .107E+00 .245E+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 0 0
.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 0 0
.272E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .314E+00 .161E+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 0 0
.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 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. 16
.100E+01 .100E+01 .100E+01 .248E+00 .475E+00
.497E+00 .700E+00 .700E+00 .612E+00 .479E+00
.429E+00 .425E+00 .425E+00 .186E+00 .100E+01



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.

X1=0.

Y1=0.

Z=1.

INTFAC=10

NBAR=5

NREPS=2

IDIREC=1

CALL CBARP (B,NDIMU,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NBAR,NREPS,IDIREC)

CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)

END

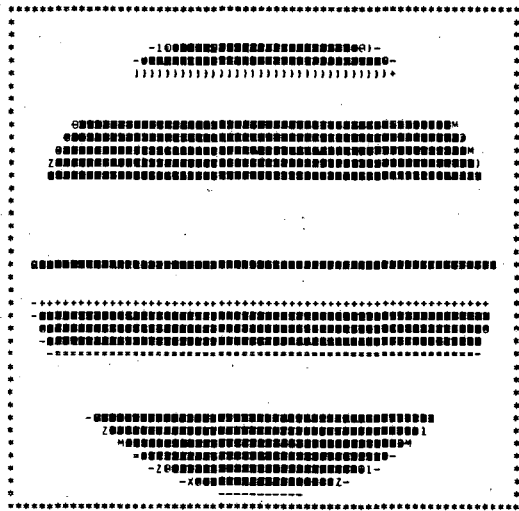
E16.001  
E15.002  
E16.003  
E15.004  
E15.005  
E16.006  
E15.007  
E16.008  
E15.009  
E15.010  
E16.011  
E15.012  
E15.013  
E16.014  
E15.015  
E16.016  
E16.017  
E15.018  
E16.019  
E15.020  
E16.021  
E16.022  
E15.023  
E16.024  
E15.025  
E16.026  
E15.027  
E16.028

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.

X1=0.

Y1=0.

Z=1.

INTFAC=10

NSLIP1=10

ISTART=0

CALL PIE (B,NDIMU,R,X1,Y1,Z,INTFAC,NSLIP1,ISTART)

CALL ARRAY (B,NDIMU)

END

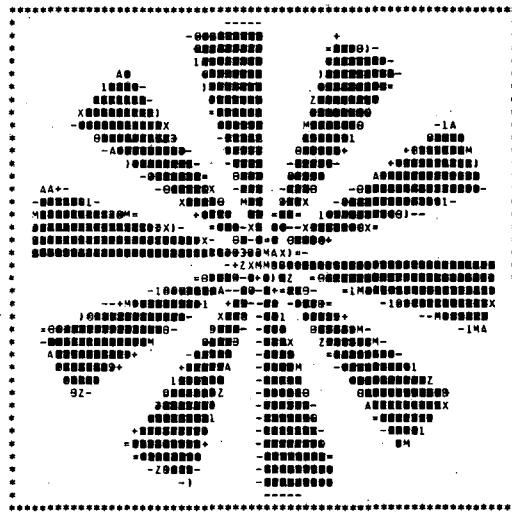
E17.001  
E17.002  
E17.003  
E17.004  
E17.005  
E17.006  
E17.007  
E17.008  
E17.009  
E17.010  
E17.011  
E17.012  
E17.013  
E17.014  
E17.015  
E17.016  
E17.017  
E17.018  
E17.019  
E17.020  
E17.021  
E17.022  
E17.023  
E17.024  
E17.025  
E17.026

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 .4900E+00 .5150E+00 .5400E+00 .5650E+00 .5900E+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/LUNOUT,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  
E18.017  
E18.018  
E18.019  
E18.020  
E18.021  
E18.022  
E18.023  
E18.024  
E18.025  
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

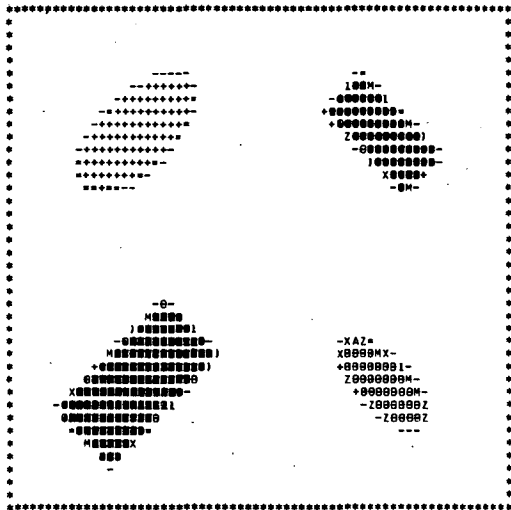
ITYPE	X	Y	A	B	PHI	DENS
1 - ELLIPSE	-16.00 + ( -16.00),( 16.00)	15.00 + ( 20.00),( 10.00)	20.00	10.00	.79	1.00
1 - ELLIPSE	16.00 + ( 16.00),( -16.00)	-16.00 + ( 15.00),( 7.00)	15.00	7.00	2.36	2.00
2 - RECTANGLE	16.00 + ( 16.00),( 16.00)	16.00 + ( 15.00),( 7.00)	15.00	7.00	2.36	3.00
2 - RECTANGLE	-16.00 + ( -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 M .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.







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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      BWIDTH = 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)
C      ISUB=L*ISUB
C      C=COSINE(I)
C
C      *CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES
C      *DXL AND DYL 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      DYL=L/ABS(S)
C      GO TO 16
C 14 DYL=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*DYL
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=DYL
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 RCHK FOR EACH FLAG'S 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/WRKCON/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/PTRCON/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 MEMS CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
C           IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
C
C      COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWIDTH,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      BWIDTH = 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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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/TRGCOM/IGEOM,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))
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 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
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
***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 THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
      THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
ALPHAL - THE ANGLE 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=NI+J-1
  NN=NI(I SUB)
  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

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SUBROUTINE BCDF2 (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL --- VERSION 1.0 --- 17OCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 BACK-PROJECTS A SINGLE PROJECTION
ARRAY INTO THE ARRAY B USING A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PROJ-
ECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANG(M) WHERE M IS THE INDEX OF THE ANGLE.
THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 GIVES AN APPROXIMATION FOR A MODEL WITH
UNIFORM DENSITY IN EACH CELL SUCH THAT EACH CELL PROJECTS AS A
SQUARE WAVE. THE B ARRAY IS ZEROED IF M=1.
THE SUBROUTINE BCDF2 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

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# BCOM

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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

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# BIN

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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

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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, LVSINE, 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

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
LVSINE - PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
LDATE - 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*P(KK+2)+Z.*IF
FLOAT(K+1)-Z)*(Z-FLOAT(K))*P(KK+1))*PWID**2
18 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN

DO 20 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), ANGL(1), SINE(1), COSINE(1), DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), PROJ(1), ANGL(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 ANGL 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 (8, 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
IJL=IJL+MM-1

IF (TER) GO TO 18
IF (TFANF) GO TO 14
DO 12 IJ=1, IJL
Z=Z-S
W=W+C

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1467 ZF=RFAN*ATAN(Z/W)+AXIS
1468 UZ=(W**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
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ZF=RFAN*ATAN(Z/W)+AXIS
UZ=(W**2+Z**2)/(PWID*RFAN**2)
K=ZF
12 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*P(K)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1))/UZ
GO TO 26

14 DO 16 IJ=1, IJL
W=W+C
ZF=RFAN*Z/W+AXIS
UZ=(W*RFAN)**2/PWID
K=ZF
16 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*P(K)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(K+1))/UZ
GO TO 26

18 IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
DO 20 IJ=1, IJL
W=W+C
ZF=RFAN*ATAN(Z/W)+AXIS
UZ=(W**2+Z**2)/(PWID*RFAN**2)
K=ZF
Kk=2K-1
20 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)**2*P(KK)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))***2*P(KK+2))+
L(FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(KK+1))/UZ**2
GO TO 26

22 DO 24 IJ=1, IJL
Z=Z-S
W=W+C
ZF=RFAN*Z/W+AXIS
UZ=(W*RFAN)**2/PWID
K=ZF
Kk=2K-1
24 B(IJ)=S(IJ)+((FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)**2*P(KK)+(ZF-FLOAT(K))***2*P(KK+2))+
L(FLOAT(K+1)-ZF)*(ZF-FLOAT(K))*P(KK+1))/UZ**2

26 IJL=IJL+NN
RETURN

28 DO 30 I=1, 4
30 B(I)=FLAG(I)
RETURN
END

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 ANGL(M) 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 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/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 RADJANS
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'S                        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      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      IF (.M.LE.0) GO TO 58                                2247
C      IF (.M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)                     2248
C      *SET ZERO TH PROJECTION INTERSECTION AND OFFSET    2249
C      Z=AXIS*BNID                                          2250
C      HM=.5*FLOAT(NDIM)                                    2251
C      *SET SIN AND COS AND CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES   2252
C      ISUB=LSINE*-1                                         2253
C      S=SINE(IISUB)                                         2254
C      ISUB=LCOSSIN*-1                                       2255
C      C=COSINE(IISUB)                                       2256
C      IF (ABS(S).LT.EPS) GO TO 38                          2257
C      IF (ABS(C).LT.EPS) GO TO 48                          2258
C      *DXL AND DYLA ARE TO STEP THROUGH THE B ARRAY     2259
C      *(DISTANCE TO STEP ALONG THE LINE)                   2260
C      DXL=1./ABS(C)                                        2261
C      DYLA=1./ABS(S)                                       2262
C      *DX AND DY ARE TO FIND LARGE INTERSECTIONS        2263
C      *(SIDEWAYS INCREMENTS FROM ONE LINE TO THE NEXT)  2264
C      DX=BWID/S                                           2265
C      DY=BWID/C                                           2266
C      *KI IS THE I INCREMENT AS WE STEP ALONG THE LINE  2267
C      *IIST 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      IF (.C.LT.0.) GO TO 10                               2271
C      KI=1                                                 2272
C      IIST=1                                               2273
C      IOUT=NDIM*1                                         2274
C      XOFF=0.                                             2275
C      GO TO 12                                             2276
C 10 KI=-1                                                 2277
C      IIST=NDIM                                           2278
C      IOUT=0                                              2279
C      XOFF=1.                                             2280
C      *KJ, JIST, JOUT AND YOFF ARE ANALAGOUS TO         2281
C      *KI, IIST, IOUT AND XOFF RESPECTIVELY              2282
C 12 IF (.S.LT.0.) GO TO 14                               2283
C      KJ=1                                                 2284
C      JIST=1                                               2285
C      JOUT=NDIM*1                                         2286
C      YOFF=0.                                             2287
C      GO TO 16                                             2288
C 14 KJ=-1                                                 2289
C      JIST=NDIM                                           2290
C      JOUT=0                                              2291
C      YOFF=1.                                             2292
C      *X AND Y ARE FOR LARGE INTERSECTIONS              2293
C      *EPS INSURES THAT NONE FALL THROUGH THE CRACKS    2294
C 16 X=(.FLOAT(KJ)*HMC-Z)/S+H*FLOAT(KI)*EPS              2295
C      Y=(.FLOAT(KJ)*HMC+Z)/C+H*FLOAT(KI)*EPS              2296
C      IJLAST=1                                           2297
C      IF (KI.NE.KJ) IJLAST=2                              2298
C      *LOOP THRU THE PROJECTION BINS                     2299
C      DO 36 X=X+DX, IJLAST                                2300
C      *UPDATE THE POSSIBLE LARGE INTERSECTIONS AND START SEARCHING 2301
C      WHERE THE LAST ONE WAS FOUND                        2302
C      X=X+DX                                             2303
C      Y=Y+DY                                             2304
C      GO TO (18,22),IJLAST                                2305
C      *IS THERE A LARGE X INTERSECTION                    2306
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 20 IJLAST=1                                             2310
C      J=IIST                                             2311
C      XL=ABS((.FLOAT(I)-X-XOFF)*DXL)                     2312
C      YL=DYLA                                           2313
C      GO TO 26                                             2314
C      * IS THERE A LARGE Y INTERSECTION                    2315
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 24 IJLAST=2                                             2319
C      I=IIST                                             2320
C      YL=ABS((.FLOAT(J)-Y-YOFF)*DYLA)                    2321
C      XL=DXL                                             2322
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(IISUB)                                       2355
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2356
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2357
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2358
C      IJ=I+NI(IISUB)                                     2359
C      IF (XL.GE.YL) GO TO 32                              2360
C      *X HIT                                             2361
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      *Y HIT                                             2370
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(IISUB)                                       2376
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2377
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2378
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2379
C      IJ=I+NI(IISUB)                                     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      *ANGLE IS VERY NEAR 0 OR PI                       2387
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      *SEE IF THE LINE IS VERY CLOSE TO A PIXEL BOUNDARY 2393
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(IISUB)                                       2401
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2402
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2403
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2404
C      IJL=IL+NI(IISUB)                                   2405
C      IJU=IU+NI(IISUB)                                   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(IISUB)                                       2411
C      IL=(NDIM-NN)/2+1                                    2412
C      IU=IL+NN-1                                         2413
C      ISUB=ISUB+NDIM                                     2414
C      IJL=IL+NI(IISUB)                                   2415
C      IJU=IU+NI(IISUB)                                   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      *ANGLE IS VERY NEAR PI/2 OR 3PI/2                 2421
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      *SEE IF THE LINE IS VERY CLOSE TO A PIXEL BOUNDARY 2427
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(IISUB)                                       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(IISUB)                                     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(IISUB)                                       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(IISUB)                                     2450
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+FAC*P(K)                                2451
C      54 ISUB=ISUB+1                                       2452
C      56 CONTINUE                                       2453
C      RETURN                                             2454
C      58 DO 60 I=1,4                                       2455
C      60 B(I)=FLAGS(I)                                    2456
C      RETURN                                             2457
C      END                                               2458

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SUBROUTINE BPT (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
*****
      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 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,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/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 (ISUB)
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=1JL+NN
RETURN
C
14 DO 16 I=1,4
16 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE BPTA (B,P,M)
*****
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
*****
      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 RCHEK 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,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/ATRCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATH
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
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

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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 - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2719
C      LDCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2720
C      LDCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2721
C      LDCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 2722
C      LDATER  - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 2723
C      LDATER  - USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 2724
C      TEMIT   - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 2725
C              FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA              2726
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=LDCOSIN*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=1,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      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      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/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LDCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
C      LOGICAL TEMIT

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DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
EQUIVALENCE (NDIMU,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) 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      LNSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      LDCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C      LDATER - 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=LDCOSIN*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=ZN*(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=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C      ZY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C      IJU=IJL+NN-1
C      DO 12 IJ=1,IJU
C      ZXX=Z*XX+C
C      ZYY=Z*YY-S
C      DH=SQR(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
C      ARC=RFAN*ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
C      K=ARC*AXIS*.5
C      NI(IJ)=B(IJ)*P(K)*RFP/DH
C      14 IJL=IJL+NN
C      RETURN
C
C      16 DO 20 J=1,NDIM
C      ZX=Z*X+S
C      ZY=Z*Y+C
C      ISUB=LNI+J-1
C      NN=NI (ISUB)
C      ZX=ZX+FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
C      ZY=ZY-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C      IJU=IJL+NN-1
C      DO 18 IJ=1,IJU
C      ZXX=Z*XX+C
C      ZYY=Z*YY-S
C      YCENTR=ZYY/ZXX*RFAN
C      K=YCENTR*AXIS*.5
C      B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(K)*RFP/ZXX
C      20 IJL=IJL+NN
C      RETURN
C
C      22 DO 24 I=1,4
C      B(I)=FLAGS(I)
C      RETURN
C      END

```

# BPTF2

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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
LDATE - 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)
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
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+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=JL+NN
RETURN
C
C 16 DO 20 J=1,NDIM
ZX=ZX+S
ZY=ZY+C
C
C ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(1SUB)
ZXX=ZX*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=ZY*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+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=JL+NN
RETURN
C
C 22 DO 24 I=1,4
24 B(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END

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# BRF

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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      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      3444
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
C      VECTOR
C      3445
C      3446
C      3447
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C      3448
C      3449
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C      3450
C      3451
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      3452
C      3453
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C      3454
C      3455
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C      3456
C      3457
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
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,MMAT)
C      CALL FTAN (A,ATEN(LATEN),MMAT)
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=LN1+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-FLOAT(NLEV)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
C      LP=L-NLEV
C      M=L-NLEV
C      ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
C      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      B(I)=FLAG(I)
C      IF (LRFAC.LT.0) CALL RAYST
C      RETURN
C      END

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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 AN(M) 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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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)
EQUIVALE(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(IJ) 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/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,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)
EQUIVALE(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)
KMNI - 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
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
IMAGE OF 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 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 THE LINE ABOVE THE PIXEL MAKES WITH
THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE
ALPHAL - THE ANGLE 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 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAG(4)
DATA FLAG/0.,2.,1.,0./
DATA Z/.499999/
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 34
IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)
ANGLE=1./RFAN
10 CONTINUE
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)
RFAN=RFAN*PWID
IJL=1
IF (TFANF) GO TO 22
DO 20 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 18 IJ=IJL,IJU
ZXX=ZXX+C
ZYY=ZYY-S

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# BRFF2

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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

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SUBROUTINE BRFF2 (B,P,M)
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\* 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 PROJECTION HAS THE ANGLE ANGM(1) 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=1, 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 = 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,TFANG,TFANF
LOGICAL TCIR,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/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,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
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,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,LPDQ,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 (AXIS) 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=KDIMU.
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
LPDQ - 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









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DO 22 M=1,NMANG
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)+PCOEL(ISUB)

IF (TRLX) GO TO 28
DO 26 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
26 DEL(I,ISUB1)=DEL(I,ISUB1)-P*TEMP(I,ISUB2)
GO TO 32
28 DO 30 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
ISUB3=LTRAN+I-1
30 DEL(I,ISUB1)=DEL(I,ISUB1)-P*TEMP(I,ISUB2)*TRAN(I,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,31MPARAMETERS 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 IZER - ,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

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# 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/WORK,IWUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP
COMMON WORK(1)

NMWORK - 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/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
4667 THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN
4668 IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT
4669 THE CENTER OF ROTATION.
4670 TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
4671 CURVED DETECTOR
4672 TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A
4673 FLAT DETECTOR
4674
COMMON/ITRCON/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LDEL,LTEMP,LCOEL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRFX,TERR,TZER
4675 DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1)
4676 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),CDEL(1),TRAN(1))
4677
4678 NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
4679 TRFX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION
4680 TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE
4681 TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION
4682 LWGT - POINTER TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON
4683 WEIGTHS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR)
4684 LDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON
4685 GRADIENT VECTOR
4686 LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON
4687 TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED
4688 LCOEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COEL IN BLANK COMMON
4689 STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS
4690 LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON
4691 TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRFX)
4692
4693 COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132
4694
4695 LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT
4696 I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF
4697 OUTPUT ON LUNOUT
4698 0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)
4699
4700 COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)
4701 LOGICAL TPRINT
4702
4703 TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS
4704 1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON
4705 WHENEVER CHANGED
4706 2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
4707 3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS
4708 4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER
4709 ROUTINES
4710 5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND
4711 THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-
4712 PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION
4713 6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED
4714 (DEBUG)
4715
4716 COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIM,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
4717 LOGICAL TCIR
4718 DIMENSION NI(1)
4719 EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))
4720
4721 NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION.
4722 NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM
4723 PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)
4724 TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.
4725 NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION
4726 LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON
4727 NI(I,J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
4728 THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY
4729 KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
4730 IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
4731
4732 COMMON/STRCOM/STSTORE
4733 LOGICAL STSTORE
4734
4735 STSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE
4736 SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.
4737
4738 COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
4739 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
4740 LOGICAL TEMIT
4741 DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
4742 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
4743
4744 IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
4745 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
4746 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
4747 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
4748 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
4749 KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
4750 BY THE USER
4751 AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
4752 PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
4753 AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
4754 IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
4755 BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
4756 KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
4757 ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
4758 ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV(KMOV)
4759 KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
4760 THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
4761 IS GOING TO BE USED.
4762 KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
4763 THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
4764 IS GOING TO BE USED.
4765 KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
4766 TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
4767 KDIM=KDIMU.
4768 AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
4769 PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
4770 LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
4771 INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
4772 VECTOR
4773 NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
4774 MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
4775 LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
4776 PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
4777 LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
4778 SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
4779 LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
4780 COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
4781 LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
4782 USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
4783 TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
4784 FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
4785
4786 EXTERNAL BCK,CNV
4787 DIMENSION X(1),XE(1),RA(2)
4788 DIMENSION NAMER(9)
4789 LOGICAL TFAN,T80,T132
4790 DATA NAMER/1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H,1H/
4791 DATA 1OK/2HOK/
4792
4793 T80=TPRINT(4).AND.I80132.EQ.0
4794 T132=TPRINT(6).AND.I80132.NE.0
4795
4796 *BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
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IF (ISETUP.NE.10K) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1)
CALL LGTXT (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
12 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
18 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)
28 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 (MAXM,-1)
WRITE (LUNOUT,50) MAXFM
CALL LGTXT (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
10 RETURN
END

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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 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 = 2HOK
SUBROUTINE WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
EXECUTING.
WRK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,LXLAGR,LGRAD,LHWORK,LBCKE,LPRJE
EQUIVALENCE (NWORK(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 HWORK 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,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 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,FWID,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
FWID - 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 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(1) = .TRUE.

COMMON/TRGCOM/IGDEM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,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))
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.
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

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,EPS/2HOK,1,E=6/

T80=180132.EQ.0.AND.TPRINT(5)
T132=180132.NE.0.AND.TPRINT(5)

*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED

IF (ISETUP.NE.1OK) CALL EMESS (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=ISUB+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 CONTINUE
5442 LMKOIM=LKOIDM*KOIM
5443
5444 *OPTIMIZE THE DUAL PROGRAM
5445
5446 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,36)
5447 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,38) NDATA
5448 K1=LXLAGR
5449 XLAGR=NDATA-1
5450 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5451 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5452
5453 CALL FMCG (FCN,IER,PRJ,BCK)
5454
5455 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,44)
5456 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,46) NDATA
5457 K1=LXLAGR
5458 K2=LXLAGR+NDATA-1
5459 IF (T80) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5460 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) (XLAGR(K),K=K1,K2)
5461
5462 *EVALUATE THE OPTIMUM FOR THE ENTROPY FUNCTION
5463 DETERMINE THE PRIME SOLUTIONS
5464
5465 ISUB=LXLAGR
5466 DO 20 M=1,NANG
5467 CALL BCK (X,XLAGR(ISUB),M)
5468 ISUB=ISUB*KOIM
5469
5470 Z=0.
5471 DO 22 I=1,NMAT
5472 Z=Z+EXP(X(I))
5473
5474 RTOTDN=0.
5475 DO 24 I=1,NMAT
5476 X(I)=TOTDEN*EXP(X(I))/Z
5477 RTOTDN=RTOTDN+X(I)
5478
5479 ENTPRY=0.
5480 DO 26 I=1,NMAT
5481 IF (X(I).LE.0.) GO TO 26
5482 ENTPRY=ENTPRY-X(I)/RTOTDN*LOG(X(I)/RTOTDN)
5483
5484 CONTINUE
5485
5486 IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,50) ENTPRY
5487
5488 IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
5489
5490 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
5491 CALL MEMST (LBCKE,0)
5492 CALL MEMST (LPRJE,0)
5493 CALL MEMST (LXLAGR,0)
5494 CALL MEMST (LGRAD,0)
5495 CALL MEMST (LHWOR,0)
5496 CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
5497 WRITE (LUNOUT,54) MAXFW
5498 CALL LGTX (NAMED,9)
5499
5500 RETURN
5501
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COMMON/PTRCOM/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/1E,1M,1H,1O,1I,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(110X,69HZERO RANGE IN RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY. NO ATTENUATION F
ACTORS CALCULATED.)
28 FORMAT(110X,59HTARGET TO NON-TARGET MUST BE GREATER THAN 1. THE VA
LUE WAS ,E10.3)
30 FORMAT(110X,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),I,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 2.45812285229123E-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
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-B6
IF (B5.LE.B3) GO TO 14
IF (B6.EQ.B7) GO TO 20
B4=B7
C=C+2.*TAB1(I)**2
C=1.-C
L=L+1
S=SGN*TAB1(L)
S=S
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-C
S=S+S
C=C-S
C=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)=X4
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)=X4
IX0=B6
C
26 IX0=IX0/2
IX1=IX1-IX0
IF (IX1.GE.0) GO TO 16
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

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# FFTR

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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 9.58737990999775E-05, 1.91747597310703E-04,
C 1.3.83495187571395E-04, 7.66990318742704E-04, 1.53398018628476E-03,
C 2.3.0679567296598E-03, 6.13588464915449E-03, 1.22715382857199E-02,
C 3.2.4541225229123E-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 C=-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=C-S)*S+C
S=(CC=S+S)*S+C
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=C-S)*S+C
S=(CC=S+S)*S+C
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)**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
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)
C
C
C
C

```



```

6647
6648 ORDER=ORDERX
6649 FREQ=FREQ
6650 CALL LGTX (NAMER(5),5)
6651 WRITE (LUNOUT,26)
6652 WRITE (LUNOUT,28) ORDER
6653 WRITE (LUNOUT,30) FREQ
6654
6655 CALL RCHEK (BCK,FIL,4)
6656
6657 IF (2*(NDIM/2).EQ.NDIM) GO TO 10
6658 WRITE (LUNOUT,32)
6659 CALL EMESG (6,NAMER(5),1)
6660
6661 10 NDIM=NDIM
6662 IPDW2=INT(ALOG(FLOAT(NDIMU)-.5)/ALOG(2.))+2
6663
6664 *IPDW2 SATISFIES NDIM=2**IPDW2 WHERE NDIM IS 2 TIMES THE
6665 SMALLEST INTEGER THAT IS A POWER OF 2 AND GREATER THAN OR
6666 EQUAL TO NDIMU.
6667
6668 NDIM=2**IPDW2
6669 TSAVE=TCIR
6670 TCIR=.FALSE.
6671 WRITE (LUNOUT,34)
6672 IF (IGEOM.EQ.1.OR.IGEOM.EQ.2) WRITE (LUNOUT,36)
6673 CALL STPTR
6674
6675 CALL MEMST (LACKA,NMAT)
6676 CALL MEMST (LPRJA,NDIM)
6677
6678 IF (TSTORE) GO TO 24
6679
6680 N2=NDIM/2
6681
6682 IF (.NOT.TPRINT(4)) GO TO 16
6683
6684 *PRINT OUT THE FILTER VALUES
6685
6686 FREQSP=1./FLOAT(NDIM)
6687 WRITE (LUNOUT,38) N2,NDIM,FREQSP
6688 NU=1
6689 N21=N2+1
6690 DO 14 I=1,N21
6691 DO 12 J=1,NU
6692 Z=SQRT(FLOAT((I-1)**2+(J-1)**2)/FLOAT(NDIM))
6693 ISUB=LBCKA+J-1
6694 CALL FIL (BCKA(ISUB),Z,1)
6695 ISUB1=LBCKA
6696 ISUB2=LBCKA+NU-1
6697 JJ=I-1
6698 IF (TBO) WRITE (LUNOUT,40) JJ,(BCKA(I),I)=ISUB1,ISUB2)
6699 IF (T132) WRITE (LUNOUT,42) JJ,(BCKA(I),I)=ISUB1,ISUB2)
6700 NU=NU+1
6701 CONTINUE
6702
6703 14 CONTINUE
6704
6705 *BACK-PROJECTION OF DATA
6706
6707 DO 18 M=1,NANG
6708 CALL GETDE (M,PRJA(LPRJA),DUM)
6709 18 CALL BCK (BCKA(LBCKA),PRJA(LPRJA),M)
6710
6711 *FOURIER TRANSFORM THE BACK-PROJECTION
6712
6713 CALL FFTR2 (BCKA(LBCKA),IPW2)
6714
6715 *FILTER THE FOURIER TRANSFORM
6716
6717 N2=NDIM/2
6718 CALL FIL (F,FLOAT(N2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
6719 BCKA(LBCKA)=0.
6720 BCKA(LBCKA+1)=BCKA(LBCKA+1)*F
6721 ISUB=LBCKA+NDIM
6722 BCKA(ISUB)=BCKA(ISUB)*F
6723 CALL FIL (F, SORT(2.)*FLOAT(N2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
6724 BCKA(ISUB+1)=BCKA(ISUB+1)*F
6725
6726 N21=N2-1
6727 DO 20 J=1,N21
6728 Y2=FLOAT(J)*#2
6729 CALL FIL (F0,FLOAT(J)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
6730 CALL FIL (FN,SORT(FLOAT(N2)*#2+Y2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
6731 IJ=LBCKA+2*NDIM*J
6732 IJN=J+NDIM
6733 BCKA(IJ)=BCKA(IJ)*F0
6734 BCKA(IJ+1)=BCKA(IJ+1)*FN
6735 BCKA(IJN)=BCKA(IJN)*F0
6736 BCKA(IJN+1)=BCKA(IJN+1)*FN
6737
6738 JI=LBCKA+2*J
6739 JIN=J+NDIM
6740 BCKA(JI)=BCKA(JI)*F0
6741 BCKA(JI+1)=BCKA(JI+1)*F0
6742 BCKA(JIN)=BCKA(JIN)*FN
6743 BCKA(JIN+1)=BCKA(JIN+1)*FN
6744
6745 DO 20 I=1,J
6746 CALL FIL (F,SORT(FLOAT(I)*#2+Y2)/FLOAT(NDIM),1)
6747 IJ=I+2
6748 IJN=I+NDIM
6749 BCKA(IJ)=BCKA(IJ)*F
6750 BCKA(IJ+1)=BCKA(IJ+1)*F
6751 BCKA(IJN)=BCKA(IJN)*F
6752 BCKA(IJN+1)=BCKA(IJN+1)*F
6753 IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 20
6754
6755 JI=JI+2*NDIM
6756 JIN=JIN+NDIM
6757 BCKA(JI)=BCKA(JI)*F
6758 BCKA(JI+1)=BCKA(JI+1)*F
6759 BCKA(JIN)=BCKA(JIN)*F
6760 BCKA(JIN+1)=BCKA(JIN+1)*F
6761
6762 20 CONTINUE
6763
6764 *INVERSE FOURIER TRANSFORM GIVES THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
6765
6766 CALL FFTR2 (BCKA(LBCKA),-IPW2)
6767
6768 *MAP THE LARGER ARRAY INTO THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY X
6769
6770 PI=6.2831853071795864769252867665591461
6771 FAC=PI/(FLOAT(NANG)*PHID)
6772 NX=(NDIM-NDIMU)/2
6773 L=1
6774 DO 22 J=1,NDIMU
6775 K=LBCKA+NX+NDIM*(J+NX-1)
6776 DO 22 I=1,NDIMU
6777 X(L)=BCKA(K)*FAC
6778 K=K+1
6779 22 L=L+1
6780
6781 24 CALL MEMST (LBCKA,0)
6782 CALL MEMST (LPRJA,0)

```

```

6782
6783 NDIM=NDIMU
6784 TCIR=TSAVE
6785 WRITE (LUNOUT,44)
6786 CALL STPTR
6787
6788 CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
6789 WRITE (LUNOUT,46) MAXFW
6790 CALL LGTX (NAMEP,9)
6791 IF (TSTORE-OR-.NOT.TCIR) RETURN
6792 CALL CISO (X,X,2)
6793 CALL CISO (X,X,1)
6794 RETURN
6795
6796 26 FORMAT( ///11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK//19X,11HDESCR
6797 IPTIM/1X)
6798 28 FORMAT(//10X,43HFILTERED BACK-PROJECTION RECONSTRUCTIONS MUST BE E
6799 ILTER BUTER)
6800 30 FORMAT(//10X,43HFREQUENCY PARAMETER FOR THE FILTER
6801 1)
6802 32 FORMAT(//1X,51HNDIM MUST BE EVEN FOR SUBROUTINE FILBK ...STOP...)
6803 34 FORMAT(//10X,65HARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE
6804 EXECUTED IN AN/10X,65HARRAY WITH DIMENSIONS AT LEAST TWICE AS LARGE
6805 2 AS THE FINAL IMAGE.
6806 3/10X,61HTHIS, THE EFFECTIVE SIZE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY WILL
6807 4NDW/10X,13HBE INCREASED.)
6808 36 FORMAT(//78H FOR FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS THE FAN SOURCE MUST BE DU
6809 ITSIDE THIS LARGE ARRAY.)
6810 38 FORMAT(//1X,65HTHE VALUES FOR THE FREQUENCY SPACE FILTER (FILTI,J)
6811 1,I=0,J , X=0,(13,8H) WITH A/2X,24H FREQUENCY SPACING OF 1/13, 2H
6812 2+E9,3,21H CYCLES PER PIXEL ARE)
6813 40 FORMAT(3H J=,13,5E12.3/16X,5E12.3)
6814 42 FORMAT(3H J=,13,10E12.3/16X,10E12.3)
6815 44 FORMAT(//10X,58HTHE FINAL RECONSTRUCTION IS RETURNED WITH DIMENSION
6816 1 NDIMU./10X,49HNDIMU WILL NOW BE RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL VALUE.)
6817 46 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
6818 122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
6819 END
6820

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6821 SUBROUTINE FMCG (FCN,IER,PRJ,BCK)
6822
6823 *****
6824 * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *
6825 *****
6826
6827 THE SUBROUTINE FMCG DETERMINES THE LOCAL MINIMUM OF A
6828 FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE
6829 GRADIENTS. THIS PROGRAM WAS MODIFIED FROM THE SUBROUTINE FMCG
6830 IN THE IBM SYSTEM/360 SCIENTIFIC SUBROUTINE PACKAGE, VERSION 3,
6831 PROGRAMMERS MANUAL, PROGRAM NUMBER 360A-CH-03X.
6832
6833 FCN - SINGLE VARIABLE CONTAINING THE MINIMUM FUNCTION
6834 VALUE ON RETURN, I.E. F=FX(X).
6835 IER - ERROR PARAMETER
6836 IER = 0 MEANS CONVERGENCE WAS OBTAINED
6837 IER = 1 MEANS NO CONVERGENCE IN LIMIT ITERATIONS
6838 IER = -1 MEANS ERRORS IN GRADIENT CALCULATION
6839 IER = 2 MEANS LINEAR SEARCH TECHNIQUE INDICATES
6840 IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE EXISTS NO MINIMUM.
6841 PRJ - THE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
6842 BCK - THE BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE
6843
6844 REMARKS
6845 1) IER IS SET TO 2 IF, STEPPING IN ONE OF THE COMPUTED
6846 DIRECTIONS, THE FUNCTION WILL NEVER INCREASE WITHIN
6847 A TOLERABLE RANGE OF THE ARGUMENT.
6848 IER = 2 MAY OCCUR ALSO IF THE INTERVAL WHERE F
6849 INCREASES IS SMALL AND THE INITIAL ARGUMENT WAS
6850 RELATIVELY FAR AWAY FROM THE MINIMUM SUCH THAT THE
6851 MINIMUM WAS OVERLEAPED. THIS IS DUE TO THE SEARCH
6852 TECHNIQUE WHICH DOUBLES THE STEP SIZE UNTIL A POINT
6853 IS FOUND WHERE THE FUNCTION INCREASES.
6854 2) THE METHOD IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE
6855 R. FLETCHER AND C. M. REEVES, FUNCTION MINIMIZATION BY
6856 CONJUGATE GRADIENTS,
6857 COMPUTER JOURNAL VOL. 7, ISS. 2, 1964, PP. 149-154.
6858
6859 THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - DULFC, EMESG, MEMST
6860 RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - ENTPY, SETUP
6861 EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
6862 LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
6863
6864 COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
6865 COMMON WORK(1)
6866
6867 NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
6868 COMMON
6869 IUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
6870 NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE
6871 ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.
6872 SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
6873 FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE
6874 EXECUTING.
6875 WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY
6876
6877 COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT, ERENT, LXLAGR, LGRAD, LHWORK, LBCKE, LPRJE
6878 DIMENSION XLAGR(1), GRAD(1), HWORK(1), BCKE(1), PRJE(1)
6879 EQUIVALENCE HWORK(1), XLAGR(1), GRAD(1), HWORK(1), BCKE(1), PRJE(1)
6880
6881 LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE
6882 THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM
6883 ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR
6884 ERENT SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10**(0-),
6885 WHERE 0 IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN
6886 FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION.
6887 LXLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON
6888 ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL
6889 PROBLEM USED TO OPTIMIZE ENTROPY AS A
6890 RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION
6891 LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON
6892 THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE
6893 MULTIPLIERS
6894 LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON
6895 WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2*IND. OF LAGRANGE
6896 MULTIPLIERS)
6897

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C      LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON      6901
C      LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON      6902
C      A PROJECTION ARRAY                                     6903
C      COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132                            6904
C      LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT                6905
C      I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 6906
C      OUTPUT ON LUNOUT                                       6907
C      0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)           6908
C      COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(I8)                               6909
C      LOGICAL TPRINT                                         6910
C      TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS                           6911
C      1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON          6912
C      WHENEVER CHANGED                                       6913
C      2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES           6914
C      3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS        6915
C      4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER    6916
C      ROUTINES                                                6917
C      5 - PRINT FUNCTIONS FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND    6918
C      THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-      6919
C      PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION                  6920
C      6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED    6921
C      (DEBUG)                                                 6922
C      COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI         6923
C      LOGICAL TCIR                                           6924
C      DIMENSION NI(1)                                         6925
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))                             6926
C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 6927
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 6928
C      PMID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH)  6929
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.   6930
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION   6931
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON            6932
C      NI(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF        6933
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY               6934
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMT CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI     6935
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                                  6936
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KOIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 6937
C      LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATE,TEMIT        6938
C      LOGICAL TEMIT                                          6939
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)    6940
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 6941
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG                                   6942
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY                             6943
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)                 6944
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)                   6945
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY                              6946
C      KOIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 6947
C      BY THE USER                                           6948
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 6949
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER AND     6950
C      IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS          6951
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)                     6952
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)  6953
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 6954
C      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA          6955
C      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV)                  6956
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 6957
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT        6958
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                     6959
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 6960
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT         6961
C      IS GOING TO BE USED.                                     6962
C      KOIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 6963
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NOIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY            6964
C      KOIM=KDIMU.                                             6965
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 6966
C      PROJECTION ARRAY. USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.                   6967
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON        6968
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR          6969
C      VECTOR                                                 6970
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS                             6971
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT                 6972
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON          6973
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON        6974
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                           6975
C      LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON     6976
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                         6977
C      LDATE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON       6978
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES                6979
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 6980
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                            6981
C      EXTERNAL PRJ,BCK                                        6982
C      DIMENSION NAMED(4)                                       6983
C      DATA NAMED/1P,F,1HM,1HC,1HC/                          6984
C      NDATA=KDIM*NANG                                         6985
C      RNX=FLOAT(NMAT)                                         6986
C      *EST IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE MINIMUM FUNCTION VALUE       6987
C      7000                                                    6988
C      EST=ALOG(RNX)                                          6989
C      IF (TPRINT(5)) WRITE (LUNOUT,114) EST                    6990
C      COMPUTE THE FUNCTION VALUE AND GRADIENT VECTOR FOR THE 6991
C      INITIAL ARGUMENT                                       6992
C      CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)                                6993
C      RESET ITERATION COUNTER                                 6994
C      KOUNT=0                                                 6995
C      IER=0                                                   6996
C      NI=NDATA+1                                             6997
C      START ITERATION CYCLE FOR EVERY NDATA+1 ITERATIONS      7000
C      10 DO 104 I=1,NI                                        7001
C      CALL USER (KOUNT,XLAGR(LXLAGR),FCN)                     7002
C      STEP ITERATION COUNTER AND SAVE FUNCTION VALUE          7003
C      KOUNT=KOUNT+1                                          7004
C      OLDF=FCN                                               7005
C      GNRM=0.                                                 7006
C      COMPUTE SQUARE OF GRADIENT AND TERMINATE IF ZERO        7007
C      DO 12 J=1,NDATA                                         7008
C      ISUB=LGRAD+J-1                                          7009
C      12 GNRM=GNRM+GRAD(ISUB)*GRAD(ISUB)                      7010
C      IF (GNRM) 112,112,14                                    7011
C      6901
C      EACH TIME THE ITERATION LOOP IS EXECUTED, THE FIRST STEP WILL 7035
C      BE IN DIRECTION OF STEEPEST DESCENT                    7036
C      14 IF (I-1) 16,16,20                                    7038
C      16 DO 18 J=1,NDATA                                       7039
C      ISUB=LHWORR+J-1                                         7040
C      ISUB2=LGRAD+J-1                                         7041
C      18 HWORR((ISUB))=GRAD((ISUB2))                          7042
C      GO TO 24                                                 7043
C      FURTHER DIRECTION VECTORS WILL BE CHOSEN CORRESPONDING 7044
C      TO THE CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHOD                        7045
C      20 AMBDA=GNRM/OLDG                                       7048
C      DO 22 J=1,NDATA                                       7049
C      ISUB=LHWORR+J-1                                         7050
C      ISUB2=LGRAD+J-1                                         7051
C      22 HWORR((ISUB))=AMBDA*HWORR((ISUB1))-GPAO((ISUB2))    7052
C      COMPUTE TEST VALUE FOR DIRECTIONAL VECTOR AND DIRECTIONAL 7053
C      DERIVATIVE                                             7054
C      24 DY=0.                                                 7055
C      HNRM=0.                                                 7056
C      DO 26 J=1,NDATA                                       7059
C      K=J+NDATA                                               7060
C      SAVE THE ARGUMENT VECTOR                               7061
C      ISUB1=LHWORR+K-1                                        7062
C      ISUB2=LXLAGR+J-1                                        7063
C      ISUB3=LHWORR+J-1                                        7064
C      HWORR((ISUB1))=XLAGR((ISUB2))                          7065
C      HNRM=HNRM+ABS(HWORR((ISUB3)))                          7066
C      ISUB4=LGRAD+J-1                                        7067
C      26 DY=DY+HWORR((ISUB3))*GRAD((ISUB4))                  7068
C      CHECK WHETHER THE FUNCTION WILL DECREASE STEPPING ALONG HWORR 7069
C      AND LINEAR SEARCH ROUTINE IF NOT                       7070
C      IF (DY) 28,102,102                                       7071
C      COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR USED IN LINEAR SEARCH ROUTINE     7072
C      28 SNRM=1./HNRM                                         7073
C      SEARCH FOR MINIMUM ALONG DIRECTION HWORR AND SEARCH ALONG 7074
C      HWORR FOR POSITIVE DIRECTION DERIVATIVE                7075
C      FY=FCN                                                 7076
C      ALFA=2.*(EST-FCN)/DY                                       7077
C      AMBDA=SNRM                                             7078
C      USE ESTIMATE FOR STEPSIZE ONLY IF IT IS POSITIVE AND .LT.SNRM. 7079
C      OTHERWISE TAKE SNRM AS STEPSIZE.                        7080
C      IF (ALFA) 34,34,30                                       7081
C      30 IF (ALFA-AMBDA) 32,34,32                               7082
C      32 AMBDA=ALFA                                           7083
C      34 ALFA=0.                                               7084
C      SAVE FUNCTION AND DERIVATIVE VALUES FOR OLD ARGUMENT 7085
C      36 FX=FY                                               7086
C      DX=DY                                                   7087
C      STEP ARGUMENT ALONG HWORR                               7088
C      DO 38 I=1,NDATA                                       7089
C      ISUB1=LXLAGR+I-1                                        7090
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+I-1                                        7091
C      38 XLAGR((ISUB1))=XLAGR((ISUB1))+AMBDA*HWORR((ISUB2)) 7092
C      COMPUTE FUNCTION VALUE AND GRADIENT FOR NEW ARGUMENT   7093
C      CALL DULFC (FCN,PRJ,BCK)                                7094
C      FY=FCN                                                 7095
C      COMPUTE DIRECTIONAL DERIVATIVE DY FOR NEW ARGUMENT. TERMINATE 7096
C      SEARCH IF POSITIVE. IF DY IS ZERO THE MINIMUM IS FOUND. 7097
C      DY=0.                                                 7098
C      DO 40 I=1,NDATA                                       7099
C      ISUB1=LGRAD+I-1                                        7100
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+I-1                                        7101
C      40 DY=DY+GRAD((ISUB1))*HWORR((ISUB2))                  7102
C      IF (DY) 42,94,50                                       7103
C      TERMINATE SEARCH ALSO IF THE FUNCTION VALUE INDICATES THAT A 7104
C      MINIMUM HAS BEEN PASSED                                7105
C      42 IF (FY-FX) 44,50,50                                    7106
C      REPEAT SEARCH AND DOUBLE STEPSIZE FOR FUTURE SEARCHES 7107
C      44 AMBDA=AMBDA+ALFA                                       7108
C      ALFA=AMBDA                                             7109
C      TERMINATE IF THE CHANGE IN ARGUMENT GETS VERY LARGE    7110
C      IF (HNRM*AMBDA-1.E10) 36,36,46                          7111
C      LINEAR SEARCH TECHNIQUE INDICATES THAT NO MINIMUM EXISTS 7112
C      46 IER=2                                                 7113
C      RESTORE OLD VALUES OF FUNCTION AND ARGUMENTS          7114
C      FCN=OLDF                                               7115
C      DO 48 J=1,NDATA                                       7116
C      ISUB1=LGRAD+J-1                                        7117
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+J-1                                        7118
C      GRAD((ISUB1))=HWORR((ISUB2))                          7119
C      ISUB1=LXLAGR+J-1                                        7120
C      ISUB2=LHWORR+NDATA+J-1                                  7121
C      48 XLAGR((ISUB1))=HWORR((ISUB2))                        7122
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,116) IER                                    7123
C      CALL EMESG (45,NAMED,3)                                  7124
C      END OF SEARCH LOOP                                     7125
C      INTERPOLATE CUBICALLY IN THE INTERVAL DEFINED BY THE SEARCH 7126
C      ABOVE AND COMPUTE THE ARGUMENT XLAGR FOR WHICH THE      7127
C      INTERPOLATION POLYNOMIAL IS MINIMIZED                  7128
C      50 T=0.                                                 7129
C      52 IF (AMBDA) 54,94,54                                       7130
C      54 Z=3.*(FX-FY)/AMBDA+DX+DY                               7131
C      ALFA=AMAXI (ABS(Z),ABS(OX),ABS(DY))                     7132
C      DALFA=(Z+Z*DX+DY)/(ALFA+ALFA)                          7133
C      IF (DALFA) 56,66,66                                       7134
C      RESTORE OLD VALUES OF FUNCTION AND ARGUMENT           7135

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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/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,AXISV,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))
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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 (AXISV). 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
LSINE - 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/1ME,1HN,1HD,1H,1HG,1HR,1HA,1HD,1HY/
DATA IOK/2HDK/
*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED
IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (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.TRX) 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)
CALL MEMST (LSTORE) 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 EMESG (5,NAMED(5),1)
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10 DELSQ=DOT(DEL(LDEL),1,DEL(LDEL),1,NMAT)
*PROJECTION OF THE GRADIENT THEN BACKPROJECTION
IF (.NOT.TRLX) GO TO 14
DO 12 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTRAN+I-1
12 DEL(1SUB1)=DEL(1SUB1)*TRAN(1SUB2)
14 CONTINUE
DO 18 M=1,NANG
CALL PRJ (DEL(LDEL),PROJ(LPROJ),M)
IF (.NOT.TERR) GO TO 18
DO 16 I=1,KDIM
ISUB1=LPROJ+I-1
ISUB2=LWGT+(M-1)*KDIM+I-1
16 PROJ(1SUB1)=PROJ(1SUB1)*MGT(1SUB2)
18 CALL BCK (TEMP(LTEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),M)
DOTP=DOT(DEL(LDEL),1,TEMP(LTEMP),1,NMAT)
IF (ABS(DOTP).GT.0.) GO TO 20
WRITE (LNOUT,52)
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
GO TO 32
20 P=DELSQ/DOTP
*THE NEW SOLUTION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED ARRAY
DO 22 I=1,NMAT
ISUB=LDEL+I-1
22 X(I)=X(I)+P*DEL(1SUB)
IF (.NOT.TRLX) GO TO 26
DO 24 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTRAN+I-1
ISUB3=LTEMP+I-1
24 DEL(1SUB1)=DEL(1SUB1)/TRAN(1SUB2)-P*TEMP(1SUB3)*TRAN(1SUB2)
26 DO 28 I=1,NMAT
ISUB1=LDEL+I-1
ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
28 DEL(1SUB1)=DEL(1SUB1)-P*TEMP(1SUB2)
*THE NEW CHI-SQUARE
30 ITER=ITER+1
CHI=CHI+P*DELSQ
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
CALL USER (ITER,X,CHI)
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,2)
IF (ITER.LT.NSTP) GO TO 10
IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (X,X,1)
32 CALL MEMST (LPROJ,0)
IF (TERR) CALL MEMST (LWGT,0)
IF (TRLX) CALL MEMST (LTRAN,0)
CALL MEMST (LDEL,0)
CALL MEMST (LTEMP,0)
TERR=.FALSE.
CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)
WRITE (LNOUT,54) MAXFW
CALL LGTX (NAMED,5)
RETURN
34 FORMAT (////11X,31HPARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE GRADY//19X,1IHDESCR
IPTION/LX)
36 FORMAT(9H ISTEP = ,16,4X,25HNUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS)
38 FORMAT(9H IRLX = ,16,4X,27HITERATIVE RELAXATION METHOD)
40 FORMAT(9H IRLX = ,16,4X,29HITERATIVE GRADIENT METHOD)
42 FORMAT(9H IERR = ,16,4X,15HUSE ERROR ARRAY)
44 FORMAT(9H IERR = ,16,4X,22HDO NOT USE ERROR ARRAY)
46 FORMAT(9H IZER = ,16,4X,24HINITIAL SOLUTION IS ZERO)
48 FORMAT(9H IZER = ,16,4X,33HINITIAL SOLUTION SUPPLIED BY USER)
50 FORMAT(//10X,27HTHE NUMBER OF STEPS NSTP = ,13,16H IS LESS THAN 0.
1)
52 FORMAT(//1X,44H***THE GRADIENT IS EQUAL TO ZERO***
)
54 FORMAT(//10X,38HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17,
122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
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SUBROUTINE GVERS (X,XE,PRJ,BCK,CHISQ,IERR)
*****
RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 17OCT77 *
*****
THE SUBROUTINE GVERS RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X USING
GENERALIZED MATRIX INVERSION.
X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY
XE - ARRAY IN WHICH ERRORS ON 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
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG,GETOE,GINV,
LGTX, MEMST, RCHEK, ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
EXTERNAL RECLBL SUBROUTINES - BCK, PRJ
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN

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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 HANNING 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(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/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(1)
BCK/PRJ/CNV/ZDF,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=.3141592653589793
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(1)=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(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/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(1)
BCK/PRJ/CNV/ZDF,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=.3141592653589793
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(1)=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(IDEC,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=.3141592653589793
M1=M-1
M2=M+1
    
```



# MARR

```

SUBROUTINE MARR (X,NOEG)                                8940
*****                                                8941
* RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 *                    8942
*****                                                8943
*****                                                8944
*****                                                8945
THE SUBROUTINE MARR RECONSTRUCTS THE ARRAY X FOR A GIVEN 8946
SET OF CORDS FROM POSITRON ANNIHILATION EVENTS DETECTED WITH 8947
A RING OF CRYSTALS.                                     8948
THE SUBROUTINE IS A MODIFICATION OF THE PROGRAM ZHEAD    8949
(*** VERSION 2.0 -- 12/10/71) SUPPLIED TO US BY R. MARR. THE 8950
CODE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO COMPLY WITH THE RECLBL LIBRARY. THE 8951
ALGORITHM IS DESCRIBED IN THE ARTICLE - R. B. MARR, ON THE 8952
RECONSTRUCTION OF A FUNCTION ON A CIRCULAR DOMAIN FROM A 8953
SAMPLING OF ITS LINE INTEGRALS, J. MATH ANALYSIS AND APPLICAT- 8954
IONS, 45(1974), PP357-374.                               8955
X - THE RECONSTRUCTION ARRAY                            8956
NOEG - DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL EXPANSION                8957
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMESG, GETDM, LGTXT, 8958
MEMST, RADAL                                             8959
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP      8960
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN                                       8961
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP                8962
COMMON WORK(1)                                           8963
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 8964
COMMON                                                8965
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON       8966
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 8967
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK.      8968
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED         8969
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE              8970
EXECUTING.                                              8971
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY                       8972
COMMON/MARCOM/LGAM,LGPRJ,LBMR,LAAMR,LAMAR,LBMR          8973
DIMENSION GAM(1),GPR(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1),BMR(1) 8974
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),GAM(1),GPR(1),BMR(1),AAMR(1),AMAR(1), 8975
BMR(1))                                                 8976
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132                             8977
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT                 8978
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 8979
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT                                       8980
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE)           8981
COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)                                 8982
LOGICAL TPRINT                                          8983
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS                           8984
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON          8985
WHENEVER CHANGED                                       8986
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES           8987
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS       8988
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER    8989
ROUTINES                                               8990
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND     8991
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI-      8992
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION                  8993
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED   8994
(OEBUG)                                                8995
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI        8996
LOGICAL TCIR                                           8997
DIMENSION NI(1)                                        8998
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1))                             8999
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 9000
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 9001
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 9002
TCIR - LOGIC VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON.    9003
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 9004
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON          9005
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF      9006
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY             9007
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 9008
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE                                9009
COMMON/STRCON/STORE                                     9010
LOGICAL STORE                                           9011
STORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE 9012
SIZE SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE.                          9013
COMMON/TRGCON/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 9014
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LATER,TEMIT      9015
LOGICAL TEMIT                                          9016
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 9017
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 9018
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG                                  9019
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY                             9020
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)                9021
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)                  9022
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY                             9023
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 9024
BY THE USER                                           9025
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 9026
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER       9027
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS    9028
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)                   9029
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 9030
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 9031
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA       9032
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+KMOV                      9033
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 9034
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT      9035
IS GOING TO BE USED.                                  9036
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 9037
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT      9038
IS GOING TO BE USED.                                  9039
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 9040
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDM X NDM ARRAY, USUALLY           9041
KDIM=KDIMU.                                           9042

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AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 8963
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.                 8964
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON      8965
INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR         8966
VECTOR                                                8967
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS                          8968
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT              8969
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY LANG IN BLANK COMMON      8970
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS                          8971
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON     8972
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                        8973
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 8974
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES                      8975
LATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON    8976
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES              8977
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 8978
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA                          8979
DIMENSION X(1)                                        8981
LOGICAL TSAVE                                         8982
REAL MSGN                                             8983
DIMENSION NAMED(9)                                    8984
DATA NAMED/1E,1M,1HD,1H,1HM,1HA,1HR,1HR,1H /         8985
DATA IOK/2HOK/                                        8986
*BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED                  8988
IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMED(5),1)         8989
CALL LGTXT (NAMED(5),5)                               8992
PI=*.ATAN(1.)                                         8993
NDIM=FLOAT(NANG)/(PI*PWID)                            8994
IF (NDIM.GE.NDIM) GO TO 10                            8995
HNDIM=FLOAT(NDIM)/2.                                  8996
WRITE (LUNOUT,56) NANG,PWID,NDIM,NDIM,HNDIM          8997
CALL EMESG (40,NAMED(5),0)                             8998
10 NXTL=NANG                                           9000
IF (IGEOM.EQ.3) GO TO 12                              9000
WRITE (LUNOUT,58)                                     9001
CALL EMESG (38,NAMED(5),1)                             9002
12 M=NDEG                                              9003
NXTL2=2*NXTL/2                                        9005
NXTL2=NXTL/2                                          9006
IF (2*NXTL2.EQ.NXTL) GO TO 14                          9007
WRITE (LUNOUT,60) NXTL                                9008
CALL EMESG (8,NAMED(5),1)                             9010
14 WRITE (LUNOUT,62)                                   9011
WRITE (LUNOUT,64) NXTL                                9012
WRITE (LUNOUT,66) NDEG                                9013
CALL MEMST (LGAM,(NXTL-1)*NXTL/2)                    9015
CALL MEMST (LGPRJ,2*NXTL)                             9016
CALL MEMST (LBMR,NXTL/2)                              9017
CALL MEMST (LAAMR,NXTL/2)                             9018
CALL MEMST (LAMAR,NXTL/2)                             9019
CALL MEMST (LBMR,NXTL/2)                              9020
IF (TSTORE) GO TO 54                                  9022
**COMPUTE N=0 COEFFICIENTS                            9023
IMX=NXTL                                              9026
DO 18 J=1,NXTL2                                       9027
IF (J.EQ.NXTL/2) IMX=NXTL/2                          9028
T=0.                                                  9029
CALL GETDM (J,GPRJ(LGPRJ))                            9030
DO 16 I=1,IMX                                         9031
ISUB=LGPRJ+I-1                                        9032
16 T=+GPRJ(ISUB)                                       9033
ISUB=LBMR+I-1                                         9034
18 BMAR(ISUB)=T                                       9035
KK=0                                                  9036
LD=M*NXTL-1                                          9038
DO 22 L=1,LD,M*2                                       9039
KK=KK+1                                               9040
** LD=2*K+1 AND KK=K+1                                9041
L=0                                                  9042
T=0.                                                  9043
DO 20 J=1,NXTL2                                       9044
L=L+LD                                                9047
IF (L.GT.NXTL) L=L-NXTL                              9048
ISUB=L+SINE+L-1                                       9049
ISUB2=LBMR+J-1                                       9050
20 T=T+SINE(ISUB1)*BMAR(ISUB2)                        9051
ISUB=L+GAM+KK-1)*N(NXTL-1)                          9052
22 GAM(ISUB)=T*FLOAT(LD)/FLOAT(NXTL**2)*2.          9053
TSAVE=TPRINT(1)                                       9054
TPRINT(2)=.FALSE.                                     9055
DO 34 N=1,NXTL2                                       9056
L1=N-2*(N/2)+1                                       9057
** L1=1 (2) FOR N EVEN (ODD).                         9059
JMX=NXTL2+L1-1                                       9061
** JMX = 16 (15) FOR N EVEN (ODD).                    9062
LD=N+N                                               9066
LZ=L-LD                                               9067
IMX=NXTL                                              9068
** COMPUTE NTH FOURIER COEFFICIENTS AT EACH VALUE OF J. 9070
DO 26 J=1,JMX                                       9072
IF (J.EQ.NXTL/2) IMX=NXTL/2                          9073
LZ=LZ-NXTL                                           9074
IF (LZ.GT.NXTL) LZ=LZ-NXTL                           9075
** EQUIVALENTLY-- LZ=(J-2)*N                          9077
CALL GETDM (J,GPRJ(LGPRJ))                            9079
T=0.                                                  9081
U=0.                                                  9082
L=LZ                                                  9083
DO 24 I=1,IMX                                         9085
L=L+LD                                                9086
IF (L.GT.NXTL) L=L-NXTL                              9087
** EQUIVALENTLY-- L=(2*I-2+J)*N                       9088
ISUB1=LCOSIN+L-1                                       9090
ISUB2=LGPRJ+I-1                                       9091
ISUB3=LSINE+L-1                                       9092
T=T+COSINE (ISUB1)*GPRJ(ISUB2)                       9093
24 U=U+SINE (ISUB3)*GPRJ(ISUB2)                       9094
ISUB=BMAR+J-1                                         9095
BMAR (ISUB)=T                                         9096
ISUB=LAMAR+J-1                                       9097

```

```

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, LDMX, 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, NAMED(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-MOD(.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, KM
C OSGN=-OSGN
C ISUB=L*GAM*(NXTAL-1)*K
C 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 C=1.
C S=0.
C OSGN=L.
C MSGN=L.
C D1=BBZ
C D2=BBZ
C D3=BBZ
C D4=BBZ
C E1=BBZ
C E2=BBZ
C E3=BBZ
C E4=BBZ
C DO 48 N=1, M
C CTEMP=XX*C-Y*S
C S=XSQ*S+Y*C
C CTEMP

```

```

C**** (C,S)=(REAL,IMAG) PART OF (X+Y*SQRT(-1))**N
CXXX
C
C OSGN=-OSGN
C ISUB1=L*BBMR+N-1
C ISUB2=L*AMR+N-1
C T1=C*BBMR(ISUB1)
C T2=S*AMR(ISUB2)
C O1=O1+T1+T2
C O2=O2+OSGN*(T1-T2)
C O3=O3+OSGN*(T1+T2)
C IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 48
C IF (OSGN.LT.0.) GO TO 44
C T3=MSGNT1
C T4=-MSGNT2
C GO TO 46
C
C 44 ISUB1=L*BBMR+N-1
C ISUB2=L*AMR+N-1
C T3=MSGNS*BBMR(ISUB1)
C T4=MSGNC*AMR(ISUB2)
C MSGN=-MSGN
C
C E1=E1+T3+T4
C E2=E2+OSGN*(T3-T4)
C E3=E3+OSGN*(T3+T4)
48 CONTINUE
C
C ISUB=NDIM*(JP-1)
C ISUB1=ISUB+IP
C ISUB2=ISUB+IM
C X(ISUB1)=D1*FAC
C X(ISUB2)=D2*FAC
C ISUB=NDIM*(JM-1)
C ISUB1=ISUB+IM
C ISUB2=ISUB+IP
C X(ISUB1)=D3*FAC
C X(ISUB2)=D4*FAC
C
C IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 50
C
C ISUB=NDIM*(IP-1)
C ISUB1=ISUB+JP
C ISUB2=ISUB+JM
C X(ISUB1)=E1*FAC
C X(ISUB2)=E2*FAC
C ISUB=NDIM*(IM-1)
C ISUB1=ISUB+JM
C ISUB2=ISUB+JP
C X(ISUB1)=E3*FAC
C X(ISUB2)=E4*FAC
C
C 50 CONTINUE
C 52 CONTINUE
C
C 54 CALL MEMST (LGAM, 0)
C CALL MEMST (LGPRJ, 0)
C CALL MEMST (LBBMR, 0)
C CALL MEMST (LAMAR, 0)
C CALL MEMST (LAMAR, 0)
C CALL MEMST (LBMAR, 0)
C
C CALL MEMST (MAXFW, -1)
C WRITE (LUNOUT, 70) MAXFW
C CALL LGTXT (NAMED, 9)
C RETURN
C
C 56 FORMAT (//25X, 10(1H*), 7HWARNING, 10(1H*)//
C 15X, 10A RING OF ,I3, 31H DETECTORS AND PIXELS THAT ARE ,F6.3,
C 22H THE SIZE OF ONE DETECTOR, /5X, 59H IMPLIES THE ENTIRE RING W
C 31LL BE INSCRIBED IN A SQUARE ,I3, 7H PIXELS/
C 45X, 29HON A SIDE. USING AN ARRAY OF ,I3, 16H PIXELS ON A SIDE
C 5/5X, 61H WILL ONLY RESULT IN ZEROS IN ALL PIXELS OUTSIDE A RADIUS 0
C 6F, F6.3, 1H.)
C 58 FORMAT (//10X, 65H THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION METHOD CAN ONLY BE USED FO
C 1R RING GEOMETRY//15X, 39H SET UP INPUT PARAMETER I6COMIPAR(I3+3))
C 60 FORMAT (//10X, 66H THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION METHOD REQUIRES AN EVEN NU
C MBER OF DETECTORS, /10X, 33H THE NUMBER OF DETECTORS WAS NANG, I3)
C 62 FORMAT ( //11X, 31H PARAMETERS FOR SUBROUTINE MARR //19X, 11H DESCRI
C PTION\X)
C 64 FORMAT (9H NXTAL = ,I6, 4X, 18H NUMBER OF CRYSTALS)
C 66 FORMAT (9H NDEG = ,I6, 4X, 24H DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL)
C 68 FORMAT (//5X, 51H THE MAXIMUM DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIALS FOR A RING OF
C 1, I3, 14H DETECTORS IS ,I3/5X, 57H THE RECONSTRUCTED VALUES WILL BE CO
C MPUTED TO THIS DEGREE.)
C 70 FORMAT (//10X, 38H MAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=, I7,
C 12H FLOATING POINT WORDS.)
C END

```

# MEMST

```

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/WRKCOM/NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
C COMMON WORK(1)
C
C NWORK - 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 = 2MKO. 9354  
 SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 9355  
 FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2MKO BEFORE 9356  
 EXECUTING. 9357  
 WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 9358  
 9359  
 9360  
 COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN  
 LOGICAL TATEN  
 DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1)  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1))  
 9361  
 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  
 9371  
 9372  
 COMMON/CNVCOM/LCONV,LCONE  
 DIMENSION CONV(1),CONE(1)  
 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  
 9379  
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 COMMON/DATCOM/LDATA  
 DIMENSION DATA(1)  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),DATA(1))  
 9385  
 LDATA - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATA IN BLANK COMMON 9386  
 DATA - AN INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION ARRAY 9387  
 9388  
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 9390  
 COMMON/ENTCOM/LIMIT,ERENT,LXLAGR,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))  
 9391  
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 9394  
 LIMIT - MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ALLOWED TO MINIMIZE 9395  
 THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION FOR THE DUAL PROGRAM 9396  
 ERENT - TEST VALUE REPRESENTING THE EXPECTED ABSOLUTE ERROR 9397  
 ERENTX SHOULD NOT BE ANY SMALLER THAN 10\*\*(-D), 9398  
 WHERE D IS THE NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DIGITS IN 9399  
 FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION. 9400  
 LXLAGR - POINTER TO THE ARRAY XLAGR IN BLANK COMMON 9401  
 ARRAY OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS FOR THE DUAL 9402  
 PROBLEM USED TO OPTIMIZE ENTROPY AS A 9403  
 RECONSTRUCTION CRITERION 9404  
 LGRAD - POINTER TO THE ARRAY GRAD IN BLANK COMMON 9405  
 THE GRADIENT ARRAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE 9406  
 MULTIPLIERS 9407  
 LHWORK - POINTER TO THE ARRAY HWORK IN BLANK COMMON 9408  
 WORKING STORAGE OF DIMENSION 2\*IND. OF LAGRANGE 9409  
 MULTIPLIERS 9410  
 LBCKE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BCKE IN BLANK COMMON 9411  
 A TEMPORARY BACK-PROJECTION ARRAY 9412  
 LPRJE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PRJE IN BLANK COMMON 9413  
 A PROJECTION ARRAY 9414  
 9415  
 9416  
 COMMON/FILCOM/ORDER,FRED,LBCKA,LPRJA,LFILT  
 DIMENSION BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1)  
 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),BCKA(1),PRJA(1),FILT(1))  
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COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8)  
 LOGICAL TPRINT  
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# PCDA

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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,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 STOP THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION
COEFFICIENTS
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION
RECONSTRUCTION
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE

COMMON/TRGCOM/NGEOM,KD1MU,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
KD1MU - 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.
KD1M - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDMJ ARRAY, USUALLY
KD1M=KD1MU.
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
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
IJL=1
DO 12 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NMNI=I(SUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NMNI)*HS
IJU=IJL+NM-1
DO 10 IJ=IJL,IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
FACT=B(IJ,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=IJL+NN
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
IJL=1
DO 18 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NMNI=I(SUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NMNI)*HS
IJU=IJL+NM-1
DO 16 IJ=IJL,IJU
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=IJL+NN
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 RCHEK 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,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.

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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,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
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      LDATE - 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      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
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.,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(1SUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(1SUB)*PWID
HC=.5*S
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(1SUB)
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 THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
10395 DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
10396 DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
10397 AREA=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
10398 AREA2=L*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 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
10408 DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
10409 AREA=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
10410 AREAU=AREA1-AREAX
10411 AREAX=AREA1
10412 MK2=MK2+1
10413 P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREAU*RFP/DH
10414 IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 10
10415 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 16
10416 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
10417 DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
10418 AREAL=L*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 IF (AREAL.LE.Z) GO TO 14
10424 CONTINUE
10425 IJL=IJL+NN
10426 RETURN
C
20 DO 30 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=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=AXIS+.5
BETAU=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAL=ATAN(FLOAT(K)-AXIS+.5)/RFAN
BETAP=ARCTAN
THETAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
AREAL=L*AMINI(.5,DL)
AREAU=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAX=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
P(MK)=P(MK)+B(IJ)*AREAU*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAU.LE.Z) GO TO 24
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
THETAL=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
AREAL=L*AMINI(.5,DL)
AREAU=L*AMINI(.5,DU)
AREAX=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
P(MK1)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREAU*RFP/ZXX
IF (AREAU.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(1SUB)*PWID
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(1SUB)*PWID
HC=.5*S
ZM=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZX=RFAN-ZM*(C+S)
ZY=ZM*(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(1SUB)
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
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL

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DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMINI(.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
AREA=AREA2
IF (AREA1.GT.Z) GO TO 38
36 THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
AREA=AREA1
MK2=MK2+P
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=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
AREA=AREA1
MK1=MK1+P
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
ZYY=ZYY-S
DH=SQRT(ZXX**2+ZYY**2)
ARCTAN=ATAN(ZYY/ZXX)
VCENTR=ZYY/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=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREA2=AMINI(.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
AREA=AREA2
IF (AREA1.GT.Z) GO TO 50
48 MK2=MK2+P
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMINI(.5,DU)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
AREA=AREA1
MK2=MK2+P
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+P
ANGLE=ATAN(RFAN/(RFAN**2+FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25))
THETAU=THETAU+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAU
AREA1=AMINI(.5,DL)
AREA=AREA1+AREA2
AREA=AREA1
MK1=MK1+P
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)=FLAG(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 PEXELETES WHICH ARE
EACH CHECKED FOR INSIDENESS. THE FINAL VALUE
ASSIGNED TO THE LARGE PIXEL IS THE VALUE OF DENS
MULTIPLIED BY THE FRACTION OF PEXELETES 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,2HLLI,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 LGTX (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 RADIAN) 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,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/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 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
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 NAMED(5)
DATA NAMED/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*6N
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(I+SUB)=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*LINE+MM
C=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=L*COS+MM
S=-COS(INEISUB)
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)=ZP
PHAN(ISUB+3)=ZP-ZP
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(JJ))-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, 6X, 4HDENS /
2 /15X,110,6F10.3))
END

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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(N)/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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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      *BE SURE THAT SETUP HAS BEEN CALLED 11696
C      IF (ISETUP.NE.IOK) CALL EMESG (1,NAMER(5),1) 11697
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      IF (LDATA.LE.0) CALL MEMST (LDATA,KDIM) 11708
C      CALL PRJ (PFLG,DUM,0)         11709
C      IWT=PFLG(2)                   11710
C      IATEN=PFLG(3)                 11711
C      IPAN=PFLG(4)                  11712
C      TFANN=IPAN.EQ.1               11713
C      TATENN=IATEN.EQ.1             11714
C      IF ((TFANN.OR.TFANF).AND.(TFANN.OR..NOT.((TFANF.OR.TFANF).OR.TFANN)) 11715
C      1) GO TO 14                    11716
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,28)              11717
C      CALL EMESG (13,NAMER(5),1)    11718
C      14 IF (TATEN.AND.TATENN.OR..NOT.(TATEN.OR.TATENN)) GO TO 16 11719
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,30)              11720
C      CALL EMESG (14,NAMER(5),1)    11721
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED OUTSIDE THE USER PROJECTION 11722
C      ARRAY = KDIM-KMAX+KMIN-1      11723
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED BELOW THE USER ARRAY IS KMIN-1 11724
C      THE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED ABOVE THE USER ARRAY IS KDIM-KMAX 11725
C      16 IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 18        11726
C      KXBINS=KDIM-KMAX+KMIN-1      11727
C      IF (KXBINS.LE.0) GO TO 18      11728
C      KXBINL=KMIN-1                 11729
C      KXBINU=KDIM-KMAX              11730
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,32) KXBINS      11731
C      IF (KXBINL.GT.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,34) KXBINL 11732
C      IF (KXBINU.GT.0) WRITE (LUNOUT,36) KXBINU 11733
C      18 IF (TSTORE) GO TO 22       11734
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (B,B,2)   11735
C      FAC=1.                         11736
C      IF (TMIT) FAC=1./((FLOAT(NANG)*PI) 11737
C      CALL PRJ (B,DATA(LDATA),M)    11738
C      CALL ZERO (P,KDIMU)           11739
C      KSUB1=KMIN-KMOV               11740
C      KSUB2=LDATA+KMIN-1            11741
C      DO 20 K=KMIN,KMAX              11742
C      PI(KSUB1)=DATA(KSUB2)*FAC     11743
C      KSUB1=KSUB1+1                 11744
C      KSUB2=KSUB2+1                 11745
C      20 CONTINUE                   11746
C      IF (TCIR) CALL CISQ (B,B,1)   11747
C      22 IF (M.NE.NANG) RETURN       11748
C      CALL MEMST (LDATA,0)          11749
C      CALL MEMST (MAXFW,-1)         11750
C      WRITE (LUNOUT,38) MAXFW       11751
C      CALL LGTX (NAMER,9)           11752
C      RETURN                         11753
C      24 FORMAT(/10X,30HJECT CANNOT BE USED WITH RING GEOMETRY/ 11754
C      110X,49H(SETUP INPUT PARAMETER IGEOM=IPAR(5) CANNOT BE 3)) 11755
C      26 FORMAT(/1X,80HTHE SUBROUTINE PJECT CANNOT BE CALLED DURING THE EXE 11756
C      1CUTION OF FILBK ---STOP---) 11757
C      28 FORMAT(/10X,50HTHE PROJECTION SUBROUTINE IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE/ 11758
C      115X,33HMAX BEAM PARAMETERS SEEN BY SETUP) 11759
C      30 FORMAT(/1X,71HATTEMPTED CALL OF A PROJECTION SUBROUTINE WHICH USES 11760
C      1ATTENUATION FACTORS/SX,34HBEFORE THE FACTORS WERE EVALUATED.) 11761
C      32 FORMAT(/1X,65HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED OUTSIDE THE USER PROJEC 11762
C      1TION ARRAY = ,15) 11763
C      34 FORMAT(/5X,52HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED BELOW THE USER ARRAY = 11764
C      1,15) 11765
C      36 FORMAT(/5X,52HTHE NUMBER OF BINS PROJECTED ABOVE THE USER ARRAY = 11766
C      1,15) 11767
C      38 FORMAT(/10X,30HMAXIMUM SIZE OF BLANK COMMON THUS FAR=,17, 11768
C      122H FLOATING POINT WORDS.) 11769
C      END                             11770

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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      NWORK - 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      COMMON/PRCDOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 11826
C      LOGICAL TCIR 11827
C      DIMENSION NI(1) 11828
C      EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1)) 11829
C      NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 11830
C      NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 11831
C      PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 11832
C      TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 11833
C      NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 11834
C      LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 11835
C      NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 11836
C      THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 11837
C      KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 11838
C      IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 11839
C      COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 11840
C      1 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCSIN,LOATER,TEMIT 11841
C      LOGICAL TEMIT 11842
C      DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 11843
C      EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 11844
C      IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 11845
C      0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 11846
C      1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 11847
C      2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 11848
C      3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 11849
C      KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 11850
C      BY THE USER 11851
C      AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 11852
C      PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SATIATED BY THE USER 11853
C      AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 11854
C      IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 11855
C      BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 11856
C      KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 11857
C      ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 11858
C      ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 11859
C      KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 11860
C      THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 11861
C      IS GOING TO BE USED. 11862
C      KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 11863
C      THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 11864
C      IS GOING TO BE USED. 11865
C      KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 11866
C      TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 11867
C      KDIM=KDIMU. 11868
C      AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 11869
C      PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 11870
C      LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 11871
C      INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 11872
C      VECTOR 11873
C      NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 11874
C      MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 11875
C      LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 11876
C      PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 11877
C      LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 11878
C      SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 11879
C      LCSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 11880
C      COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 11881
C      LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 11882
C      USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 11883
C      TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 11884
C      FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 11885
C      DIMENSION B(1),P(1) 11886
C      DIMENSION FLAGS(4) 11887
C      DATA FLAGS/1,3,0,0./ 11888
C      DATA EPS/1.E-6/ 11889
C      N=ABS(M) 11890
C      IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 88 11891
C      IF (MM.GT.0) CALL ZERO (P,KDIM) 11892
C      IF (MM.EQ.-1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT) 11893
C      *SET ZERO TH PROJECTION INTERSECTION AND OFFSET 11894
C      Z=AXISU*BWID 11895
C      M=-S*FLOAT(NDIM) 11896
C      *SET SIN AND COS AND CHECK FOR VERY SMALL ANGLES 11897
C      ISUB=LSINE*M-1 11898
C      S=SINE(ISUB) 11899
C      ISUB=LCSIN*M-1 11900
C      C=COSINE(ISUB) 11901
C      IF (ABS(S).LT.EPS) GO TO 48 11902
C      IF (ABS(C).LT.EPS) GO TO 68 11903
C      *DX AND DYL ARE TO STEP THROUGH THE B ARRAY 11904
C      *(DISTANCE TO STEP ALONG THE LINE) 11905
C      DXL=1./ABS(C) 11906
C      DYL=1./ABS(S) 11907
C      *DX AND DY ARE TO FIND LARGE INTERSECTIONS 11908
C      *(SIDEWAYS INCREMENTS FROM ONE LINE TO THE NEXT) 11909
C      DX=-BWID/S 11910
C      DY=BWID/C 11911
C      *K1 IS THE I INCREMENT AS WE STEP ALONG THE LINE 11912
C      *I1ST IS THE FIRST I FOR LARGE X INTERSECTIONS 11913
C      *IDUT TAKES US OUT OF THE ARRAY 11914
C      *XOFF MAKES THE ROUNDING OF (I-X) OK FOR NEGATIVE KI 11915
C      IF (C.LT.0.) GO TO 10 11916
C      KI=1 11917
C      I1ST=1 11918
C      IDUT=NDIM+1 11919
C      XOFF=0 11920
C      GO TO 12 11921
C      10 KI=-1 11922
C      I1ST=NDIM 11923
C      IDUT=0 11924
C      XOFF=1. 11925

```





# PPT

```

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 TRANSVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
N - 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 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)

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 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 '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)
ECK/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

J=1
DO 12 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
I=J+LNI-1
DO 10 I=J,IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
10 P(K)=P(K)+B(I)*PMID
12 IJL=I+LNI-1
RETURN

14 M=-N
IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)

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
IJL=1
DO 18 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(ISUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
I=J+LNI-1
DO 16 I=J,IJU
Z=Z-S
K=Z
16 B(I)=B(I)+P(K)*PMID**2
18 IJL=IJL+NN
M=-M
RETURN

20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14
DO 22 I=1,4
R(I)=FLAGS(I)
RETURN
END
    
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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 TRANSVERSE SECTION
P - THE PROJECTION ARRAY
M - THE ANGLE INDEX
N - 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 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 - 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 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 'EMST' CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
    
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COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KOIM,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
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
C KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM 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
C MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
C
C LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
C PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS
C
C LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
C SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C
C LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
C COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
C
C LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
C USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
C
C TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
C FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
C
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
C DIMENSION FLAG(4)
C DATA FLAG/1.,0.,0.,1.,0./
C
C IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20
C
C CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
C CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)
C
C
C ISUB=LSINE*M-1
C S=SINE(ISUB)*PWID
C ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
C HS=.5*MS
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM*1)
C Z=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5
C IJL=1
C DO 12 J=1,NDIM
C Z=Z+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 I=1,JL,IJU
C Z=Z-S
C K=Z
C ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
C 10 P(K)=P(K)+ATEN(ISUB)*B(IJ)*PWID
C 12 IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 14 M=-M
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)*PWID
C ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C C=COSINE(ISUB)*PWID
C HS=.5*MS
C ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM*1)
C Z=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5
C IJL=1
C DO 18 J=1,NDIM
C Z=Z+C
C ISUB=LNJ+J-1
C NN=NI(ISUB)
C Z=Z-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
C IJU=IJL+NN-1
C DO 16 I=1,JL,IJU
C Z=Z-S
C K=Z
C ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
C 16 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+ATEN(ISUB)*PWID**2*P(K)
C 18 IJL=IJL+NN
C RETURN
C
C 20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14
C DO 22 I=1,4
C 22 B(I)=FLAG(I)
C RETURN
C END

```



```

SUBROUTINE PPTF (B,P,M)
C *****
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 170CT77 *
C *****
C
C THE SUBROUTINE PPTF PROJECTS FROM THE ARRAY B A SINGLE
C PROJECTION INTO THE ARRAY P FOR A FAN BEAM GEOMETRY. THE PRO-
C JECTION HAS THE ANGLE (ANG) 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.
C
C *****

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ZXX=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HC
ZYY=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=JL+NN-1
DO 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
C
14 DO 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
DO 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
C
20 N=M
IF (M.LE.1) GO TO 22
CALL ZERO (B,MMAT)
C
22 CONTINUE
ISUB=L*SI*NI-M+1
S=S*INE(I SUB)*PMID
I SUB=L*COSI*NI-M+1
C=C*OSINE(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
DO 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
DO 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-1
RETURN
C
28 DO 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
DO 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-1
RETURN
C
34 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 20
DO 36 I=1,4
36 B(I)=FLAGSI()
RETURN
END

```



```

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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C
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - ZERO
RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN
COMMON/WRKCOM/NDIM,PMID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI
COMMON WORK(1)
NDIM - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
COMMON
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON
NFLTAP - 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))
NOIMU - 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(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/RAYCOM/NLEV,LRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC
DIMENSION MRFC(1),RFAC(1)
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1))
NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS
LNRFC - 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 OF 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
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.
COMMON/TAGCOM/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 (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). 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
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
DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
BCK/PRJ/W,ATN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M.LE. 0
DIMENSION FLAGSI(4)
DATA FLAGSI/1.,2.,0.,0./
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20
CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)
ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=S*INE(I SUB)
ISUB=L*COSI*M-1
C=C*OSINE(I SUB)
ISUB=L*RFAC*M-1
ZL=FLOAT(LRFAC*MRFC(I SUB))*S*FLOAT(INLEV+1)
HS=.5*S
ZNM=S*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZZ=ZNM*(S-C)+AXIS*5
IJL=1
DO 12 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(I SUB)
Z=Z*FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS

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1JU=I JL+NN-1
DO 10 IJ=I JL,IJU
Z=Z-5
K=Z
L=ZL-FLOAT(NLEV)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
LML=NLEV
P(K-1)=P(K-1)+B(IJ)*RFAC(LM)
P(K)=P(K)+B(IJ)*RFAC(L)
LP=L*NLEV
10 P(K+1)=P(K+1)+B(IJ)*RFAC(LP)
12 IJ=I JL+NN
RETURN

14 M=M
IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)

ISUB=LSINE*M-1
S=SINE(ISUB)
ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
C=COSINE(ISUB)
ISUB=L*RFAC*M-1
ZL=FLOAT(L*RFAC*MRFAC(ISUB))+.5*FLOAT(NLEV+1)
HS=.5*S
ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS*.5
IJL=1
DO 18 J=1,NDIM
ZZ=ZZ+C
ISUB=LNI+J-1
NN=NI(I SUB)
Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
IJU=I JL+NN-1
DO 16 IJ=I JL,IJU
Z=Z-5
K=Z
L=ZL-FLOAT(NLEV)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
LP=L*NLEV
LML=NLEV
16 B(IJ)=B(IJ)+RFAC(LP)**2*P(K)+RFAC(L)**2*P(K)+RFAC(LM)**2*P(K)-1
18 IJ=I JL+NN
M=M
RETURN

20 IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 14
DO 22 I=1,4
22 B(I)=FLAG(I)
IF (L*RFAC.LT.0) CALL RAYST
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE PRFA (B,P,M)
.....L70C777
.....
THE SUBROUTINE PRFA 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 BY AN ATTENUATION FACTOR
AND THE FRACTION EACH RAY INTERSECTS EACH CELL. THE RAY FAC-
TORS 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 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,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 = 2*HOK.
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2*HOK 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/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
LNI(1) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY

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12981 KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI
12982 IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
12983
12984 COMMON/RAYCOM/NLEV,LHRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC
12985 DIMENSION MRFAC(1),RFAC(1)
12986 EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),MRFAC(1),RFAC(1))
12987
12988 NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS
12989 LMRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFAC IN BLANK COMMON
12990 MRFAC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK
12991 COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFAC(MANGLE)) IS STORED.
12992 RFAC(MRFAC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL
12993 WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN
12994 THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE.
12995 KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFAC
12996 IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE
12997 LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON
12998 FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT
12999 A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION
13000 OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM
13001 THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF
13002 THE ARRAY RFAC IS NRFAC=LL*EQANG, WHERE
13003 LL = 3*NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN
13004 LL = 3*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD
13005 AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED
13006 FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH 400 OPERATION
13007 OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4.
13008
13009 COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,VOIM,AXIS,
13010 LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT
13011 LOGICAL TEMIT
13012 DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)
13013 EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1))
13014
13015 IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG
13016 0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY
13017 1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR)
13018 2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR)
13019 3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY
13020 KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED
13021 BY THE USER
13022 AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
13023 PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER
13024 AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS
13025 IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.)
13026 BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH)
13027 KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA
13028 ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA
13029 KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
13030 THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
13031 IS GOING TO BE USED.
13032 KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES
13033 THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT
13034 IS GOING TO BE USED.
13035 KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT
13036 TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY
13037 KDIM=KDIMU.
13038 AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE
13039 PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU.
13040 LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON
13041 INTERMEDIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR
13042 VECTOR
13043 MANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS
13044 MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT
13045 LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON
13046 PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIAN
13047 LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON
13048 SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
13049 LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON
13050 COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES
13051 LDATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON
13052 USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES
13053 TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND
13054 FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA
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13056 DIMENSION B(1),P(1)
13057 BGR/PRJ,WT,ATEN,FAN ARE THE 4 FLAGS RETURNED IN B IF M .LE. 0
13058 DIMENSION FLAG(4)
13059 DATA FLAG/1,2,1,0./
13060
13061 IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 20
13062 CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
13063 CALL ZERO (P,KDIM)
13064
13065 ISUB=LSINE*M-1
13066 S=SINE(ISUB)
13067 ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
13068 C=COSINE(ISUB)
13069 ISUB=L*RFAC*M-1
13070 ZL=FLOAT(L*RFAC*MRFAC(ISUB))+.5*FLOAT(NLEV+1)
13071 HS=.5*S
13072 ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
13073 ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS*.5
13074 IJL=1
13075 DO 12 J=1,NDIM
13076 ZZ=ZZ+C
13077 ISUB=LNI+J-1
13078 NN=NI(I SUB)
13079 Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
13080 IJU=I JL+NN-1
13081 DO 10 IJ=I JL,IJU
13082 Z=Z-5
13083 K=Z
13084 L=ZL-FLOAT(NLEV)*(Z-FLOAT(K))
13085 ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1
13086 FACT=ATEN(ISUB)
13087 LML=NLEV
13088 P(K-1)=P(K-1)+FACT*B(IJ)*RFAC(LM)
13089 P(K)=P(K)+FACT*B(IJ)*RFAC(L)
13090 LP=L*NLEV
13091 10 P(K+1)=P(K+1)+FACT*B(IJ)*RFAC(LP)
13092 12 IJ=I JL+NN
13093 RETURN
13094
13095 14 M=M
13096 IF (M.EQ.1) CALL ZERO (B,NMAT)
13097 CALL FTATN (M,ATEN(LATEN),NMAT)
13098
13099 ISUB=LSINE*M-1
13100 S=SINE(ISUB)
13101 ISUB=LCOSIN*M-1
13102 C=COSINE(ISUB)
13103 ISUB=L*RFAC*M-1
13104 ZL=FLOAT(L*RFAC*MRFAC(ISUB))+.5*FLOAT(NLEV+1)
13105 HS=.5*S
13106 ZN=.5*FLOAT(NDIM+1)
13107 ZZ=ZN*(S-C)+AXIS*.5
13108 IJL=1
13109 DO 18 J=1,NDIM
13110 ZZ=ZZ+C
13111 ISUB=LNI+J-1
13112 NN=NI(I SUB)
13113 Z=ZZ-FLOAT(NDIM-NN)*HS
13114 IJU=I JL+NN-1
13115 DO 16 IJ=I JL,IJU
13116 Z=Z-5
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K=2 13245
L=(Z-FLOAT(NLEV))*(Z-FLOAT(K)) 13246
ISUB=LATEN+IJ-1 13247
LP=L+NLLEV 13248
LM=L-NLEV 13249
16 B(IJ)+B(IJ)+ATEN*(ISUB)**2*(RFAC(LP)**2*(PK+1))+RFAC(L)**2*(PK)+RFAC 13250
18 IJL=IJL+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 .EQ. 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) 13299
WORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 13300
COMMON 13301
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 13302
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 13303
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 13304
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 13305
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 13306
EXECUTING 13307
WORK - PLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 13308
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF 13309
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF 13310
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 13311
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 13312
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 13313
THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 13314
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 13315
CURVED DETECTOR 13316
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 13317
FLAT DETECTOR 13318
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PWID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,LNI 13320
LOGICAL TCIR 13321
DIMENSION NI(1) 13322
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1)) 13323
NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 13324
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 13325
PWID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 13326
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 13327
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
LNI - 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 (IT 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*BWID*THETAU 13454
C DL=DH*BWID*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*BWID*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*BWID*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=ATAN1(FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5)/RFAN)
BETAL=ATAN1(FLOAT(K-1)-AXIS*.5)/RFAN)
BETAP=ARCTAN
THEAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAL1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAL1+AREA2
MK=K
MK2=MK
P(MK)=P(MK)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
AREAX=AREAL1
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL1.LE.Z) GO TO 24
22 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATAN1RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25)
THETAU=THEAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAU1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAU1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU1
P(MK2)=P(MK2)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
IF (AREAU1.LE.Z) GO TO 22
24 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATAN1RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25)
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
AREAL1=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
P(MK1)=P(MK1)+B(IJ)*AREARFP/ZXX
IF (AREAL1.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*ISUB*PWID
ISUB=L*COSIN+M-1
C=COSINE*ISUB*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=N1(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
THEAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAL1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAL1+AREA2
MK=K
MK2=MK
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK)*(AREARFP/DH)**2
AREAX=AREAL1
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL1.GT.Z) GO TO 38
36 THETAU=THEAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAU1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAU1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU1
MK2=MK2+1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK2)*(AREARFP/DH)**2
IF (AREAU1.LE.Z) GO TO 36
38 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 42
40 THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
AREAL1=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
MK1=MK1-1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK1)*AREARFP/DH)**2
IF (AREAL1.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=N1(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=ATAN1(FLOAT(K)-AXIS*.5)/RFAN)
BETAL=ATAN1(FLOAT(K-1)-AXIS*.5)/RFAN)
BETAP=ARCTAN
THEAU=BETAU-BETAP
THETAL=BETAP-BETAL
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ISUB=LANG*M-1
ALPHAU=BETAU+ANG(1SUB)
AREAL1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
ALPHAL=BETAL+ANG(1SUB)
AREA2=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREA=AREAL1+AREA2
MK=K
MK2=MK
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
AREAX=AREAL1
AREAY=AREA2
IF (AREAL1.GT.Z) GO TO 50
48 MK2=MK2+1
ANGLE=ATAN1RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK2)-AXIS)**2-.25)
THETAU=THEAU+ANGLE
DU=DH*BWID*THETAU
ALPHAU=ALPHAU+ANGLE
AREAU1=SQINT(DU,ALPHAU)
AREAU=AREAU1-AREAX
AREAX=AREAU1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK2)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
IF (AREAU1.LE.Z) GO TO 48
50 IF (AREA2.GT.Z) GO TO 54
52 MK1=MK1-1
ANGLE=ATAN1RFAN/(RFAN**2+(FLOAT(MK1)-AXIS)**2-.25)
THETAL=THETAL+ANGLE
DL=DH*BWID*THETAL
ALPHAL=ALPHAL+ANGLE
AREAL1=SQINT(DL,ALPHAL)
AREAL=AREAL1-AREAY
AREAY=AREAL1
B(IJ)=B(IJ)+P(MK1)*(AREARFP/ZXX)**2
IF (AREAL1.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 --
ALPHAIN,K) = GAM(2*N+1,K)
BETA(N,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.
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY

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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/IGEON,KDIM,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS,
1
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))
IGEON - 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
TEMIT - 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=*.5*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
GVERS - 1
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINE - EMERG
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 - STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE
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
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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(//10X,60H DUE TO LACK OF APPROPRIATE FILTERS, BKFIL CANNOT E
1 EXECUTE/15X,45H FAN BEAM RECONSTRUCTIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME.)
44 FORMAT(//1X,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(//1X,64H SHOULD USE BCOF2, BPF2 AND BRFF ONLY WITH THE SUBR
1 ROUTINE 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(//1X,50H THE REQUESTED BACK-PROJECTION SUBROUTINE WILL NOT
1/3X,48H CALCULATE ERRORS FOR CONVOLUTION RECONSTRUCTIONS)
58 FORMAT(//1X,46H FOR THIS WEIGHING MODEL PIXELS AND PROJECTION /
13X,44H MUST BE THE SAME SIZE (PWID=PAR(3)=1.0))
60 FORMAT(//1X,77H THESE SUBROUTINES ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE FAN BEAM
1 PARAMETERS SEEN BY SETUP)
62 FORMAT(//1X,66H ATTEMPTED CALL OF A PROJECTION OR BACK PROJECTION SU
1 BROUTINE WHICH
2/3X,59H USES ATTENUATION FACTORS BEFORE THE FACTORS WERE EVALUATED.)
64 FORMAT(//10X,50H FOR CONVOLUTION AND FOURIER RECONSTRUCTION METHODS/
110X,48H PROJECTION ANGLES MUST BE EQUALLY SPACED OVER AT/10X, 46H
2 EAST PI RADIANS FOR PARALLEL BEAM. TO INSURE/10X,60H THIS MODANG=1
3 PAR(4) MUST NOT BE 0 OR 1 IN THE CALL TO SETUP.)
66 FORMAT(//10X,52H FOR CONVOLUTION, FOURIER, AND ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTI
1 ON/10X,53H METHODS PROJECTION ANGLES MUST BE EQUALLY SPACED OVER/10X
2,57H 2*PI RADIANS FOR FAN BEAM. TO INSURE THIS MODANG=IPAR(4)/10X,
3 344H MUST BE 3, -3, 5 OR -5 IN THE CALL TO SETUP.)
68 FORMAT(//10X,45H CANNOT USE ATTENUATION PROJECTION AND BACK-PROJECTI
1 ON SUBROUTINES/10X,26H WITH THE SUBROUTINE ENTOPY.)
70 FORMAT(//10X,59H MUST USE BINF WHEN PERFORMING CONVOLUTION ON FAN BE
1 AM DATA.)
72 FORMAT(//10X,65H MUST USE THE MARR RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHM CN RING
1 GEOMETRY DATA.)
END

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# SETIT

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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/ NWORK, IUSED, NFLOAT, ISETUP
      COMMON WORK(1)

      NWORK      - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK
      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/ITRCOM/ NSTP, TRLX, TERR, TZER, LWGT, LDEL, LTEMP, LCOEL, LTRAN
      LOGICAL TRLX, 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))

      NSTP       - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS
      TRLX       - 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 TRLX)

      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/TRGCOM/ IGEOM, KDIMU, AXISU, BWD, KMOV, KMIN, KMAX, KDIM, AXIS,
      LPROJ, NANG, MODANG, LANG, LSINE, LCCOSIN, 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 = 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+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
      LCCOSIN  - 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

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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
      WGT(IISUB2)=1./PROJ(IISUB1)**2
      IF (ITZER) GO TO 16
      ISUB=LPROJ+KDIM
      CALL PRJ (X,PROJ(ISUB),M)
      DO 14 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB=LPROJ+I-1
      ISUB2=LPROJ+KDIM*I-1
      PROJ(IISUB1)=PROJ(IISUB2)-PROJ(IISUB2)
      GO TO 18
      CALL ZERO (X,NMAT)
      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)
      PROJ(IISUB1)=PROJ(IISUB1)+WGT(IISUB2)
      GO TO 24
      CHI=CHI+DOT(PROJ(LPROJ),1,PROJ(LPROJ),1,KDIM)
      CALL BCK (ITEMP(TEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),M)
      DO 26 I=1,NMAT
      ISUB=LDEL+I-1
      ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
      DEL(IISUB1)=TEMP(IISUB2)
      *TRANSFORMATION OF THE INITIAL GRADIENT
      *EVALUATE THE TRANSFORMATION MATRIX TRAN AND STORE IT IN WORK
      *STARTING WITH LOCATION LTRAN
      IF (.NOT.TRLX) RETURN
      IF (TERR) GO TO 32
      DO 28 I=1,KDIM
      ISUB=LPROJ+I-1
      PROJ(IISUB)=1.
      DO 30 M=1,NANG
      CALL PRJ (TEMP(LTEMP),PROJ(LPROJ),-M)
      GO TO 36
      K=LWGT
      DO 34 M=1,NANG
      CALL PRJ (TEMP(LTEMP),WGT(K),-M)
      K=K+KDIM
      DO 38 I=1,NMAT
      ISUB=LTRAN+I-1
      ISUB2=LTEMP+I-1
      TRAN(IISUB1)=1./SORT(TEMP(IISUB2))
      ISUB3=LDEL+I-1
      DEL(IISUB3)=DEL(IISUB3)+TRAN(IISUB1)
      RETURN
      END

```

# SETUP

```

SUBROUTINE SETUP (IPAR,PA,ANGL)
*****
      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 14728
VARIABLE 14729
14730
IPAR(10) = 0 TO PERFORM A RECONSTRUCTION 14731
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 14735
COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 14736
BIT 1 PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND 14737
UNCERTAINTIES 14738
BIT 2 PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND 14739
PAR ARRAYS 14740
BIT 3 PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR 14741
CONVOLUTION AND FILTER ROUTINES 14742
BIT 4 PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MUL- 14743
TIPLERS AND THE GRADIENT FOR THE 14744
FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS 14745
FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 14746
BIT 5 PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON 14747
WHENEVER CHANGED (DEBUG) 14748
14749
IPAR(12) = LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR 14750
STORAGE (DEF. STAYN AND FTATN) 14751
14752
PAR - REAL ARRAY WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS 14753
PAR(1) = PIXEL WIDTH IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH 14754
14755
PAR(2) = LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE PROJECT- 14756
ION ARRAY 14757
14758
PAR(3) = THE DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER 14759
OF ROTATION FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (MEASURED 14760
IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT THE 14761
CENTER OF ROTATION). IF NOT USING FAN 14762
BEAM GEOMETRY THEN PAR(3) MUST BE EQUAL 14763
TO ZERO. 14764
14765
ANGL - THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14766
14767
THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMSG, LGTXT, MEMST, 14768
RAYST, STPTR 14769
14770
LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 14771
14772
COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 14773
COMMON WORK(1) 14774
14775
NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER'S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 14776
COMMON 14777
IMUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 14778
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 14779
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 14780
SUBROUTINE REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 14781
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 14782
EXECUTING. 14783
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY. 14784
14785
COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN 14786
LOGICAL TATEN 14787
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1) 14788
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 14789
14790
LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON 14791
STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE 14792
LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON 14793
A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION 14794
COEFFICIENTS. 14795
TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION 14796
RECONSTRUCTION 14797
LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 14798
14800
COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF 14801
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF 14802
14803
RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 14804
THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 14805
IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 14806
THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 14807
TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 14808
CURVED DETECTOR 14809
TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 14810
FLAT DETECTOR 14811
14812
COMMON/ITRCOM/NSTP,TRLX,TERR,TZER,LWGT,LODEL,LTEMP,LCEDEL,LTRAN
LOGICAL TRLX,TERR,TZER 14813
DIMENSION WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1) 14814
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),WGT(1),DEL(1),TEMP(1),COEL(1),TRAN(1)) 14815
14816
NSTP - NUMBER OF ITERATION STEPS 14817
TRLX - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR RELAXATION 14818
TERR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE 14819
TZER - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE TO ZERO INITIAL SOLUTION 14820
LWGT - POINTERS TO THE ARRAY WGT IN BLANK COMMON 14821
WEIGHTS FOR WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (SEE TERR) 14822
LODEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DEL IN BLANK COMMON 14823
GRADIENT VECTOR 14824
LTEMP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TEMP IN BLANK COMMON 14825
TEMPORARY STORAGE TO INCREASE SPEED 14826
LCEDEL - POINTER TO THE ARRAY CEDEL IN BLANK COMMON 14827
STEP DIRECTION FOR CONJUGATE GRADIENTS 14828
LTRAN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY TRAN IN BLANK COMMON 14829
TRANSFORMATION MATRIX FOR RELAXATION (SEE TRLX) 14830
14831
COMMON/OUTCOM/LUNOUT,I80132 14832
14833
LUNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 14834
I80132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 14835
OUTPUT ON LUNOUT 14836
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 14837
14838
COMMON/PRTCOM/TPRINT(8) 14839
LOGICAL TPRINT 14840
14841
TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 14842
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON 14843
WHENEVER CHANGED 14844
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 14845
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 14846
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 14847
ROUTINES 14848
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 14849
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 14850
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 14851
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 14852
(DEBUG) 14853
14854
14855
14856

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COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,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
NDIM - THE CURVED LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 14863
PHID - 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 14868
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 14869
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 14870
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 14871
14872
COMMON/RAVCOM/NLEV,LRFAC,KMRFAC,LRFAC 14873
DIMENSION MRFC(1),RFAC(1) 14874
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),MRFC(1),RFAC(1)) 14875
14876
NLEV - NUMBER OF FRACTION LEVELS 14877
LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY MRFC IN BLANK COMMON 14878
MRFC(MANGLE) POINTS TO THE LOCATION IN BLANK 14879
COMMON WHERE RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS STORED. 14880
RFAC(MRFC(MANGLE)) IS THE FRACTION OF THE CELL 14881
WITHIN THE RAY WHEN THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS IN 14882
THE CENTER OF THE RAY AT THE ANGLE MANGLE. 14883
KMRFAC - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE MRFC 14884
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 14885
LRFAC - POINTER TO THE ARRAY RFAC IN BLANK COMMON 14886
FRACTIONAL AREAS OF A CELL WHICH INTERSECT 14887
A RAY AND THIS FRACTION IS MEASURED AS A FUNCTION 14888
OF THE DISTANCE THE CENTER OF THE CELL IS FROM 14889
THE CENTER OF THE RAY. THE TOTAL DIMENSION OF 14890
THE ARRAY RFAC IS NRFAC*LL*EQANG, WHERE 14891
3*NLEV+2 IF NLEV IS EVEN 14892
LL = 3*NLEV+1 IF NLEV IS ODD 14893
AND EQANG IS THE SIZE OF THE SET OF ANGLES FORMED 14894
FROM THE SET OF TOTAL ANGLES WITH MOD OPERATION 14895
OF PHI/2 THEN REFLECTION ABOUT PHI/4. 14896
14897
COMMON/STRCOM/TSTORE 14898
LOGICAL TSTORE 14899
14900
TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE 14901
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 14902
14903
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 14904
LPROJ,NANG,MODANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LOATER,TEMIT 14905
LOGICAL TEMIT 14906
1 - FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 14907
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 14908
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 14909
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 14910
14911
IGEOM - GEOMETRY FLAG 14912
0 = PARALLEL BEAM GEOMETRY 14913
1 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (CURVED DETECTOR) 14914
2 = FAN BEAM GEOMETRY (FLAT DETECTOR) 14915
3 = RING DETECTOR GEOMETRY 14916
KDIMU - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUPPLIED 14917
BY THE USER 14918
AXISU - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 14919
PROJECTION ARRAY (THIS IS SUPPLIED BY THE USER 14920
AND IF AXISU IS INTEGER, THEN ROTATION AXIS FALLS 14921
IN THE CENTER OF A PROJECTION BIN.) 14922
BWID - PROJECTION BIN WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PIXEL WIDTH) 14923
KMOV - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE AXIS FOR THE SYSTEM DATA 14924
ARRAY (AXISU) AND THE AXIS FOR THE USER DATA 14925
ARRAY (AXISU). AXIS = AXISU+FLOAT(KMOV) 14926
KMIN - FIRST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 14927
THE DATA OF THE FIRST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 14928
IS GOING TO BE USED. 14929
KMAX - LAST LOCATION IN SYSTEM DATA ARRAY THAT STORES 14930
THE DATA OF THE LAST USER PROJECTION BIN THAT 14931
IS GOING TO BE USED. 14932
KDIM - NUMBER OF BINS IN THE PROJECTION ARRAY SUFFICIENT 14933
TO RECONSTRUCT AN NDIM X NDIM ARRAY, USUALLY 14934
KDIM=KDIMU. 14935
AXIS - THE PROJECTED LOCATION OF THE ROTATION AXIS IN THE 14936
PROJECTION ARRAY, USUALLY AXIS=AXISU. 14937
LPROJ - POINTER TO THE ARRAY PROJ IN BLANK COMMON 14938
INITIATE PROJECTION AND PROJECTION ERROR 14939
VECTOR 14940
NANG - NUMBER OF PROJECTIONS 14941
MODANG - MODE FOR PROJECTION ANGLE INPUT 14942
LANG - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ANG IN BLANK COMMON 14943
PROJECTION ANGLES IN RADIANS 14944
LSINE - POINTER TO THE ARRAY SINE IN BLANK COMMON 14945
SINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14946
LCOSIN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY COSINE IN BLANK COMMON 14947
COSINE OF THE PROJECTION ANGLES 14948
LOATER - POINTER TO THE ARRAY DATER IN BLANK COMMON 14949
USER PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 14950
TEMIT - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR EMISSION DATA AND 14951
FALSE FOR TRANSMISSION DATA 14952
14953
DIMENSION ANGL(1),IPAR(20),PAR(6) 14954
DIMENSION KERR(3) 14955
DIMENSION NAMED(9) 14956
LOGICAL TRING 14957
DATA NAMED /IHE,IMH,IMD,IM, IHS,IHE, IHT,IMU,IHP/ 14958
DATA IOK,KERR,2HOK,2H, 2HER,2HMR 14959
DATA ANDIM,JCIR,JANG,JODANG,JGEOM,KDIM,JEMIT,JWORK,JFLOAT,JSTORE, 14960
1 JPRINT,JUNATN,JXIS,JFAN,JWID/ 14961
2 1,2,4,5,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,2,3,1/ 14962
14963
WRITE (LUNOUT,54) 14964
CALL LGTXT (INAMER(5),5) 14965
ISETUP=IOK 14966
TATEN=.FALSE. 14967
TERR=.FALSE. 14968
JERR=0 14969
NDIMU=IPAR(JNDIM) 14970
NDIM=NDIMU 14971
IF (NDIM.LE.0) JERR=JERR+1 14972
TCIR=IPAR(JCIR).EQ.0 14973
NANG=IPAR(JANG) 14974
IF (NANG.LE.0) JERR=JERR+1 14975
MODANG=IPAR(JODANG) 14976
IGEOM=IPAR(JGEOM) 14977
IF (IGEOM.LT.0.OR.IGEOM.GT.3) JERR=JERR+1 14978
TFANC=IGEOM.EQ.1 14979
TFANF=IGEOM.EQ.2 14980
TRING=IGEOM.EQ.3 14981
IF ((MODANG.EQ.-1.OR.IABS(MODANG).GT.5).AND..NOT.TRING) JERR=JERR+ 14982
1 14983
KDIMU=IPAR(JKDIM) 14984
IF (KDIMU.LE.0) JERR=JERR+1 14985
TEMIT=IPAR(JEMIT).EQ.0 14986
NWORK=IPAR(JWORK) 14987
IF (NWORK.LE.0) JERR=JERR+1 14988
IMUSED=0 14989

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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(8)
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
BWD=1./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.5) 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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# 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./
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)
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* 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)
*FIND 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
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C *SET THRESHOLD 15465
C 12 IF (XLEVAL.GT.L) GO TO 14 15466
C BMAP(1)=2. 15467
RETURN 15468
14 THRESH=BMAX/XLEVAL 15469
C *SET ALL VALUES GREATER THAN THE THRESHOLD POSITIVE 15470
C DO 20 I=1,NSO 15471
C 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 *LOOP OVER ANGLES 15477
C P1=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 DO 30 M=1,NNG 15485
T=S 15486
S=S*CC+C*SS 15487
C=C*CC-T*SS 15488
C *FIND THE LOWER AND UPPER PROJECTION BINS WHICH A PIXEL 15489
C *HIGHER THAN THE THRESHOLD PROJECTS INTO 15490
C ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5 15491
IJJ=1 15492
KL=NDIM 15493
KU=1 15494
DO 24 J=1,NDIM 15495
ZZ=ZZ+C 15496
IJJ=IJJ+NDIM-1 15497
DO 22 IJ=IJJ,IJU 15498
Z=Z-S 15499
K=Z 15500
IF (BMAP(IJ),LE.O.) GO TO 22 15501
IF (K.LT.KL) KL=K 15502
IF (K.GT.KU) KU=K 15503
22 CONTINUE 15504
24 IJ=IJJ+NDIM 15505
C *SET ALL PIXELS WHICH PROJECT OUTSIDE LOWER AND UPPER 15506
C *PROJECTION BINS NEGATIVE 15507
C ZZ=ZN*(S-C)*AXIS+.5 15508
IJJ=1 15509
DO 28 J=1,NDIM 15510
ZZ=ZZ+C 15511
IJJ=IJJ+NDIM-1 15512
DO 26 IJ=IJJ,IJU 15513
Z=Z-S 15514
K=Z 15515
IF (K.LT.KL) BMAP(IJ)=1. 15516
26 IF (K.GT.KU) BMAP(IJ)=1. 15517
28 IJ=IJJ+NDIM 15518
30 CONTINUE 15519
C *SET ALL NON-NEGATIVE VALUES TO ATENL AND ALL NEGATIVE 15520
C *VALUES TO ZERO 15521
C DO 36 I=1,NSO 15522
IF (BMAP(1)) 32,34,34 15523
32 BMAP(1)=0. 15524
GO TO 36 15525
34 BMAP(1)=ATENL 15526
36 CONTINUE 15527
RETURN 15528
END 15529

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# STATN

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SUBROUTINE STATN (M,A,N) 15546
C ***** 15547
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 15548
C ***** 15549
C THE SUBROUTINE STATN STORES THE ARRAY OF ATTENUATION 15550
C FACTORS A ON THE FILE LUNATN. 15551
C M - ANGLE INDEX 15552
C A - ARRAY OF ATTENUATION FACTORS 15553
C N - NUMBER OF FACTORS FOR THE M-TH ANGLE 15554
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 15555
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMSG 15556
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 15557
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 15558
COMMON WORK(1) 15559
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 15560
COMMON 15561
INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 15562
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 15563
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 15564
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 15565
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 15566
EXECUTING. 15567
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 15568
C COMMON/ATNCOM/LATEN,LBMAP,TATEN,LUNATN 15569
LOGICAL TATEN 15570
DIMENSION ATEN(1),BMAP(1) 15571
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),ATEN(1),BMAP(1)) 15572

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C ***** 15583
C LATEN - POINTER TO THE ARRAY ATEN IN BLANK COMMON 15584
C STORES ATTENUATION FACTORS FOR ONE ANGLE 15585
C LBMAP - POINTER TO THE ARRAY BMAP IN BLANK COMMON 15586
C A MATRIX USED TO STORE THE CONSTANT ATTENUATION 15587
C COEFFICIENTS 15588
C TATEN - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR ATTENUATION 15589
C RECONSTRUCTION 15590
C LUNATN - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR ATTENUATION FACTOR STORAGE 15591
C ***** 15592
C DIMENSION A(1) 15593
C DIMENSION NAMED(S) 15594
C DATA NAMED/1NS,1HT,1HA,1MT,1HW/ 15595
C DATA MEQ/-1/ 15596
C ***** 15597
C IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 10 15598
REWIND LUNATN 15599
GO TO 12 15600
10 IF (M.NE.MEQ+1) CALL EMSG (31,NAMED,2) 15601
12 MEQ=M 15602
WRITE (LUNATN) (A(K),K=1,N) 15603
RETURN 15604
END 15605
C ***** 15606
SUBROUTINE STPTR 15607
C ***** 15608
C * RECLBL -- VERSION 1.0 -- 17OCT77 * 15609
C ***** 15610
C THE SUBROUTINE STPTR SETS UP THE COMMON BLOCK /PTRCOM/ 15611
C FOR A DISK SHAPED ARRAY. NDIM IS THE DIMENSION OF THE SQUARE 15612
C ARRAY, NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF THE 15613
C CIRCULAR ARRAY, AND NMAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE 15614
C CIRCULAR ARRAY. THE STARTING I VALUE FOR THE J-TH ROW IS 15615
C GIVEN BY (1 + NDIM - NI(J)). 15616
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALLS RECLBL ROUTINES - EMSG, MEMST 15617
C RECLBL ROUTINES WHICH MUST BE CALLED FIRST - SETUP 15618
C LANGUAGE - FORTRAN 15619
C COMMON/WRKCOM/NWORK,IMUSED,NFLOAT,ISETUP 15620
COMMON WORK(1) 15621
C NWORK - DIMENSION OF THE USER S COMMON BLOCK IN BLANK 15622
COMMON 15623
INUSED - THE NUMBER OF WORDS USED IN BLANK COMMON 15624
NFLOAT - NUMBER OF WORDS FOR A FLOATING POINT VARIABLE 15625
ISETUP - THE SUBROUTINE SETUP SETS ISETUP = 2HOK. 15626
SUBROUTINES WHICH REQUIRE THAT SETUP IS CALLED 15627
FIRST TEST TO SEE IF ISETUP = 2HOK BEFORE 15628
EXECUTING. 15629
WORK - BLANK COMMON WORKING ARRAY 15630
C COMMON/FANCOM/RFAN,TFANC,TFANF 15631
LOGICAL TFANC,TFANF 15632
C RFAN - FOR FAN BEAM GEOMETRY RFAN IS THE DISTANCE FROM 15633
C THE SOURCE TO THE CENTER OF ROTATION. RFAN 15634
C IS MEASURED IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTHS AT 15635
C THE CENTER OF ROTATION. 15636
C TFANC - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 15637
C CURVED DETECTOR 15638
C TFANF - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR FAN BEAM WITH A 15639
C FLAT DETECTOR 15640
C ***** 15641
COMMON/OUTCOM/LNOUT,I8O132 15642
C LNOUT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER FOR OUTPUT 15643
I8O132 - FLAG INDICATING NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A LINE OF 15644
OUTPUT ON LNOUT 15645
0 = 80 CHARACTERS (132 CHARACTERS OTHERWISE) 15646
C ***** 15647
COMMON/PTRCOM/PRINT(8) 15648
LOGICAL TPRINT 15649
C TPRINT - LOGICAL PRINT FLAGS 15650
1 - PRINT REQUIRED FLOATING POINT BLANK COMMON 15651
WHENEVER CHANGED 15652
2 - PRINT PROJECTION DATA AND UNCERTAINTIES 15653
3 - PRINT SETUP VALUES FROM IPAR AND PAR ARRAYS 15654
4 - PRINT FILTER FUNCTION FOR CONVOLUTION AND FILTER 15655
ROUTINES 15656
5 - PRINT VALUES FOR THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIERS AND 15657
THE GRADIENT FOR THE FUNCTION OF LAGRANGE MULTI- 15658
PLIERS FOR THE ENTROPY RECONSTRUCTION 15659
6 - PRINT POINTERS IN BLANK COMMON WHENEVER CHANGED 15660
(DEBUG) 15661
C ***** 15662
COMMON/PTRCOM/NDIMU,NDIM,PHID,TCIR,NMAT,LNI,KNI 15663
LOGICAL TCIR 15664
DIMENSION NI(1) 15665
EQUIVALENCE(WORK(1),NI(1)) 15666
C NDIMU - THE LINEAR DIMENSION OF THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 15667
NDIM - THE CURRENT LINEAR DIMENSION USED BY THE PROGRAM 15668
PHID - PIXEL WIDTH (IN UNITS OF PROJECTION BIN WIDTH) 15669
TCIR - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE FOR CIRCULAR RECON. 15670
NMAT - THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE TRANSVERSE SECTION 15671
LNI - POINTER TO THE ARRAY NI IN BLANK COMMON 15672
NI(J) IS THE NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE J-TH ROW OF 15673
THE SQUARE OR CIRCULAR FORM OF THE ARRAY 15674
KNI - SPECIAL FLAG FOR MEMST CALLS NEEDED BECAUSE NI 15675
IS AN INTEGER VARIABLE 15676
C ***** 15677
COMMON/STRCON/STSTORE 15678
LOGICAL TSTORE 15679
C TSTORE - LOGICAL VARIABLE SET TRUE WHEN TESTING STORAGE SIZE 15680
SETS TPRINT(1) = .TRUE. 15681
C ***** 15682
COMMON/TRGCOM/IGEOM,KDIMU,AXISU,BWID,KMOV,KMIN,KMAX,KDIM,AXIS, 15683
LPROJ,NANG,MODDANG,LANG,LSINE,LCOSIN,LDATER,TEMIT 15684
LOGICAL TEMIT 15685
DIMENSION PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1) 15686
EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1),PROJ(1),ANG(1),SINE(1),COSINE(1),DATER(1)) 15687
15688

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