

## Assignment06

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1.1 [5 points] Write a program Main.f90 to read fortran\_demo1/M.dat as the matrix M, and fortran\_demo1/N.dat as the matrix N.

```
program READMN
implicit none
integer                                :: u1, u2, a, b, c, d, i, j
real(4), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: M, N
u1=47
u2=48
a=3
b=4
c=4
d=3

open(unit=u1, file='M.dat', status='old')
open(unit=u2, file='N.dat', status='old')
allocate(M(b,a))
allocate(N(d,c))

do i=1,b
    read(u1,*) M(i,:)
enddo

do i=1,d
    read(u2,*) N(i,:)
enddo

do i=1,b
    write(*,*) "Line ", i, ":", M(i,:)
enddo

do i=1,d
    write(*,*) "Line ", i, ":", N(i,:)
enddo

deallocate(M)
deallocate(N)

End program READMN
```

```
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran Main.f90 -o Main.x
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./Main.x
Line      1 :   19.4799995      15.7900000      19.2800007
Line      2 :   19.2800007      12.9200001      15.8599997
Line      3 :   15.8599997      11.2900000      14.0400000
Line      4 :   11.9300003      18.6000004      18.2299995
Line      1 :    7.7199979      4.1100013      1.4400006      4.8000
0019
Line      2 :    5.5500019      4.8000019      4.0399996      0.58999
9974
Line      3 :    0.58999974      8.5799992      2.2599999      7.7199
9979
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$
```

1.2 [5 points] Write a subroutine Matrix\_multip.f90 to do matrix multiplication

这个题的代码在 1.3 题目中，是 subroutine Matrix\_multiple

1.3 [5 points] Call the subroutine Matrix\_multip() from Main.f90 to compute  $M \cdot N$  ; write the output to a new file MN.dat , values are in formats of f9.2.

第三题需要将第二题中写好的 subroutine 带入到第一题中的 Main.f90 主程序中，并调用 subroutine 进行矩阵相乘的计算，得到结果。并且将计算得到的结果存入到新生成的 MN.dat 文件中。

```
program READMN
implicit none
integer                                :: u1, u2, a, b, c, d, i, j
real(4), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: M, N
real(4), dimension(4,4) :: MN
u1=47
u2=48
a=3
b=4
c=4
d=3
open(unit=u1,file='M.dat',status='old')
open(unit=u2,file='N.dat',status='old')
allocate(M(b,a))
allocate(N(d,c))

do i=1,b
    read(u1,*) M(i,:)
enddo

do i=1,d
    read(u2,*) N(i,:)
enddo

close(u1)
close(u2)

do i=1,b
    write(*,*) "Line ",i,":",M(i,:)
enddo

do i=1,d
    write(*,*) "Line ",i,":",N(i,:)
enddo

call Matrix_multiple(M,N,MN)

do i=1,4
    write(*,*) "Line ",i,":",MN(i,:)
enddo

open(unit=u1,file='MN.dat',status='replace')
do i=1,4
    write(u1,'(f9.2)') MN(i,:)
enddo

close(u1)

deallocate(M)
deallocate(N)

End program READMN
```

```

subroutine Matrix_multiple(M,N,MN)
implicit none
real(4),dimension(4,3),intent(in) :: M
real(4),dimension(3,4),intent(in) :: N
real(4),dimension(4,4),intent(out) :: MN
integer :: i,j,k
real(4) :: a
do i=1,4
  do j=1,4
    a=0
    do k=1,3
      a=a+M(i,k)*N(k,j)
    enddo
    MN(i,j)=a
  enddo
enddo
end subroutine Matrix_multiple

```

行: 14/70

列: 1

字符: 97 (0x61)

编码: 9

```

[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran M
Main.f90      Main.x      M.dat      Multiple.f90  Multiple.x
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran Multiple.f90 -o test.x
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./test.x
Line      1 :    19.4799995    15.7900000    19.2800007
Line      2 :    19.2800007    12.9200001    15.8599997
Line      3 :    15.8599997    11.2900000    14.0400000
Line      4 :    11.9300003    18.6000004    18.2299995
Line      1 :     7.71999979    4.11000013    1.44000006    4.80000019
Line      2 :     5.55000019    4.80000019    4.03999996    0.589999974
Line      3 :     0.589999974    8.57999992    2.25999999    7.71999979
Line      1 :    249.395294    321.277222    135.415604    251.661697
Line      2 :    229.904999    277.335602    115.803604    222.606003
Line      3 :    193.382294    239.839798    100.180397    191.177887
Line      4 :    206.085297    294.725708    133.522995    208.973602
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$

```

```

249.40
321.28
135.42
251.66
229.90
277.34
115.80
222.61
193.38
239.84
100.18
191.18
206.09
294.73
133.52
208.97

```

2.1 [5 points] Write a module Declination-angle that calculates the *declination angle* on a given date.

```
program TestProgram

use Declination_angle

implicit none

real(4) :: dangle
integer :: mon, day

mon=4
day=7

call calculate_angle(mon,day,dangle)

write(*,*) dangle

end program TestProgram
```

```
module Declination_angle

implicit none

real, parameter :: pi=3.1415926

contains

  subroutine calculate_angle(mon,day,dangle)

    integer,intent(in) :: mon, day
    real(4),intent(out) :: dangle
    integer :: a
    a=(mon-1)*30+day

    dangle=asin(sin(-23.44/180*pi)*cos(((360/365.24)*(a+10)+360/pi*0.0167*sin(360/365.24*(a-2)))/180*pi))
    dangle=dangle/pi*180

  end subroutine calculate_angle

end module Declination_angle
```

```
[ese-zhuhuy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran Declination_angle.f90 test_Declination_angle.f90 -o test2.x
[ese-zhuhuy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./test2.x
5.66473627
[ese-zhuhuy@login02 fortran_demo1]$
```

选择了 4.7 作为检验的时间，得到的结果是 5.66473627

参考结果：6.5 ° , -1

2.2 [10 points] Write a module `Solar_hour_angle` that calculates the solar hour angle in a given location for a given date and time.

用经度 56.43 位置在上午九点，4 月 7 日的计算。

```
module solar_hour_angle
implicit none

real, parameter :: pi=3.1415926

contains

  subroutine calculation(lon,mon,day,t,angle)
    implicit none

    integer,intent(in) :: mon, day
    real(4),intent(in) :: lon, t
    real(4),intent(out) :: angle
    integer :: a
    real(4) :: offset, eot, gama

    a=(mon-1)*30+day
    gama=2*pi/365*(a-1+(t-12)/24)
    eot=229.18*(0.000075+0.001868*cos(gama)-0.032077*sin(gama)-0.014615*cos(2*gama)-0.040849*sin(2*gama))
    offset=eot+MOD(lon,15.0)
    angle=15*(t-12)+offset/60

  end subroutine calculation
end module solar_hour_angle
```

```
program Test

use solar_hour_angle

implicit none

real(4) :: t,lon,angle
integer :: mon,day

t=9
lon=56.43
mon=4
day=7

call calculation(lon,mon,day,t,angle)

write(*,*) angle

end program Test
```

```
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran solar_hour_angle.f90 test_solar_hour_angle.f90 -o test3.x
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./test3.x
-44.8520584
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$
```

参考结果：-109.28°，-1

2.3 [5 points] Write a main program ( Solar\_elevation\_angle.f90 ) that uses module Declination\_angle and Solar\_hour\_angle to calculate and print the SEA in a given location for a given date and time.

第三题需要调用前两题的 module，然后调用的时候需要保证变量的一致性，以及不同变量如 pi，多次调用的时候名称不能一致的问题，需要注意。最后检验选择了深圳当地在 4.7 日中午十二点的结果。

```

program SEA

use Declination_angle
use solar_hour_angle

implicit none

real, parameter :: newpi=3.1415926
real(4) :: lat,lon,t,angle,dangle
integer :: mon,day
real(4) :: a

lat=22.542883
lon=114.062996
t=12
mon=4
day=7

call calculate_angle(mon,day,dangle)

call calculation(lon,mon,day,t,angle)

a=asin(sin(lat/180*newpi)*sin(dangle/180*newpi)+cos(lat/180*newpi)*cos(dangle/180*newpi)*cos(angle/180*newpi))
a=a/newpi*180.0
write(*,*) a

end program SEA

```

```

[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran Solar_elevation_angle.f90 solar_hour_angle.f90 Declination_angle.f90 -o test3.x
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./test3.x
73.1215363
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$

```

2.4 [5 points] Create a library ( libsea.a ) that contains Declination\_angle.o and Solar\_hour\_angle.o . Compile Solar\_elevation\_angle.f90 using libsolar.a . Print the SEA for Shenzhen ( 22.542883N, 114.062996E ) at 10:32 (Beijing time; UTC+8) on 2021-12-31 .

```

[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran -c Declination_angle.f90
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran -c Solar_elevation_angle.f90
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ar rcvf libsea.a Declination_angle.o Solar_elevation_angle.o
r - Declination_angle.o
a - Solar_elevation_angle.o
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ar rcvf libsea.a Declination_angle.o Solar_elevation_angle.o
r - Declination_angle.o
r - Solar_elevation_angle.o
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran SHENZHEN.f90 -O test4.x -L. -lsea
gfortran: error: test4.x: No such file or directory
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ gfortran SHENZHEN.f90 -o test4.x -L. -lsea
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$ ./test4.x
35.7903099
[ese-zhuhy@login02 fortran_demo1]$

```

参考结果：36.61°，-1