

TRIDYN -  
Binary Collision Simulation of Atomic Collisions  
Dynamic Composition Changes in Solids

Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, EURATOM Association

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Wolfhard Möller and Wolfgang Eckstein

IPP 9/64

May 1988



**MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PLASMAPHYSIK**

**8046 GARCHING BEI MÜNCHEN**

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## GARCHING BEI MÜNCHEN

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Program No. IPP 9/64

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Title of program: TRIDYN (version 3.1)

Project: IPP 9/64

Institution: Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik

Project: IPP 9/64

Presenting author: Wolfgang Möller

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Keywords: Atomic collisions, collision cascades, binary collision approximation, ion ranges, ion reflection, (preferential) sputtering, ion mixing, ion implantation

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**TRIDYN -**

**Binary Collision Simulation of Atomic Collisions  
and Dynamic Composition Changes in Solids**

W. Möller and W. Eckstein

Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, EURATOM Association,

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Program Summary

**Title of program:** TRIDYN (Version 3.1)

**Computer:** CRAY-XMP

**Installation:** Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik

**Operating system:** COS 1.16

**Programming language:** FORTRAN 77

**High speed storage used:** 91 kwords

**Number of bits in a word:** 64

**Peripherals used:** Line printer

**Number of lines in combined program and test deck:** 1661

**Keywords:** Atomic collisions, collision cascades, binary collision approximation, ion ranges, ion reflection, (preferential) sputtering, ion mixing, ion implantation

Nature of the physical problem:

A beam of fast ions (energy range app. 1 eV/amu to 100 keV/amu) entering a solid substance is slowed down and scattered due to electronic interaction and nuclear collisions. Along its path, an individual projectile may create fast recoil atoms which in turn may initiate collision cascades of moving target atoms. These may either leave the surface (be sputtered) or be deposited at a site different from their original one. Together with the projectiles being deposited in the substance, this results in local composition changes. In the case of large implantation fluences, these phenomena will cause collisional mixing in layered substances, changes of the surface composition due to preferential sputtering, and the establishment of a stationary range profile of the implanted ions.

Method of solution:

The paths of the individual moving particles and their collisions are modelled by means of the binary collision approximation for an amorphous substance, using a screened Coulomb potential for nuclear collisions and local or nonlocal free-electron-gas approximations for the electronic energy loss. For each nuclear collision, the impact parameter, the azimuthal deflection angle and the species of the collision partner are determined from random numbers. A proper scaling is chosen so that each incident projectile ('pseudoprojectile') represents an interval of implantation fluence. Subsequent to the termination of each pseudoprojectile and its associated collision cascades, the local partial densities of the constituents are rearranged according to their atomic

volumes. In order to make advantage of vector processing, the time-consuming sections of the code have been written in vectorized form, where possible.

**Typical running time:**

The running time depends strongly on the problem chosen and is mainly influenced by the number of pseudoprojectiles, their energy and their atomic species. For the test example of 1 keV Ne atoms incident on  $Ta_2O_5$ , a calculation with  $6 \cdot 10^4$  pseudoprojectiles corresponding to a fluence of  $6 \cdot 10^{16}$  Ne/cm<sup>2</sup> requires 18 min on the CRAY-XMP computer.

## Long Write-Up

### 1. Introduction

Computer simulations of atomic collisions based on the binary collision approximation have proven to be a powerful tool for about 30 years (earlier and recent reviews are found in refs. /1-4/). A number of different codes have been developed being applicable to substances of different structure, or, for example, differing in the choice of the interaction potentials. Among these programs, the TRIM code originally written by Biersack and Haggmark /5/ provides reasonably fast simulations of collisions in amorphous substances, i.e. using fixed free pathlength between subsequent nuclear collisions. Its main advantage is a fast approximative solution of the scattering integral, which derives the polar deflection angle from the randomly chosen impact parameter of the collision. In the mean time, the TRIM code became the most wide-spread one being accessible to many laboratories around the world.

Originally, TRIM had been set up for the slowing down of fast projectiles only, disregarding any target recoil atoms. (A recent version of this program is described in ref. /6/.) Later, TRIM was extended to include recoil atoms, so that simulations of sputtering could be performed with TRIM.SP /7/. A further version TRSP2C /8,9/ allowed simulations of sputtering and preferential sputtering with two-component target substances. Recently /10/, the speed of TRIM sputtering simulations could be increased considerably by means of the vectorized version TRSPV1C to be used with vector processors.

All of the TRIM simulations mentioned above are performed with a static target substance, i.e. being strictly valid only in the limit of low implantation fluences. In reality, the ion beam induces changes of the substance both due to the deposition of the projectiles and due to collisional transport, including sputtering, in polyatomic media. In order to simulate the resulting phenomena of fluence-dependent ion deposition, preferential sputtering, and atomic mixing, a 'dynamic' version of the TRIM code has been developed /11,12/ which was called TRIDYN. Its earlier, non-vectorized versions were used for preferential sputtering calculations with surprisingly good agreement with experimental findings /9,13/, proving the dominance of collisional transport in some non-metallic compounds exposed to ion-bombardment.

The present paper describes a recent vectorized version (version 3.1) of the TRIDYN program, which typically reduces the computing time by a factor of 1.5 to 2 compared to the earlier versions. It should be noted that simulations of the present type cannot be vectorized very effectively, as the calculations have to be interrupted by many checks on, e.g., particle energies and positions. Nevertheless, the above reduction is believed to be important in view of computing times of the order of one or several hours.

## 2. Computational Procedure

### 2.1 Atomic Transport

The transport of moving atoms is described in the binary collision approximation by a sequence of elastic binary collisions with the atoms of

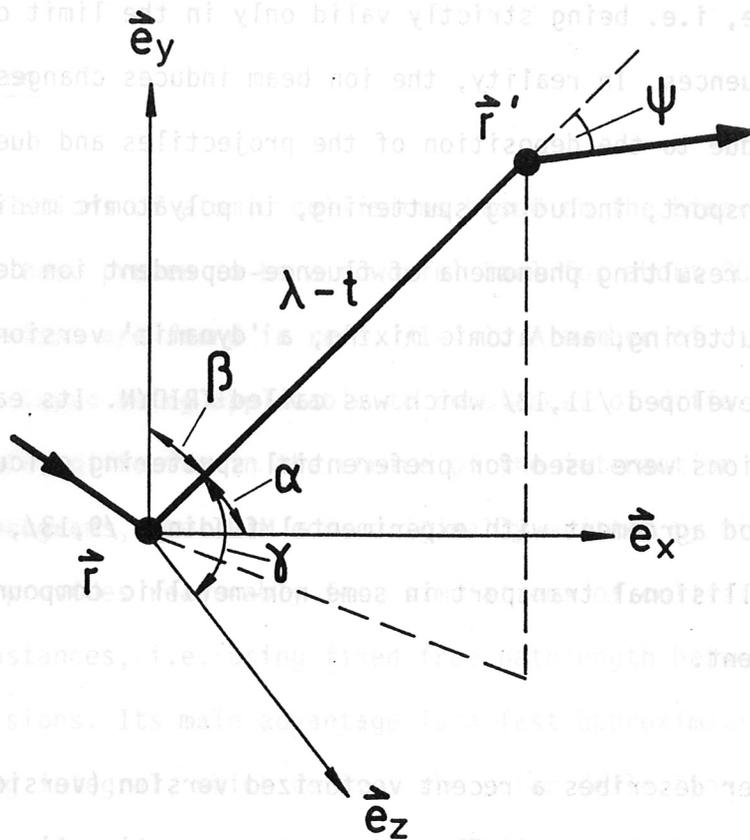


Fig. 1 Path of a moving atom with two collisions. Its direction is defined by the directional angles with respect to the unit vectors  $e_x$ ,  $e_y$ , and  $e_z$ . By definition,  $e_x$  points in inward direction normal to the surface. The azimuthal scattering angle  $\phi$  has been omitted for clarity.

the substance. In the present model for an amorphous substance, straight mean free paths are assumed between the collisions, the length  $\lambda$  of which is fixed for a given atomic density of the substance (see Fig. 1). Right after a collision, the state of an atom is given by its position  $r = (x,y,z)$ , its directional angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  with respect to a fixed Cartesian system, and its energy  $E$ . The locus after the subsequent collision is then given by

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + (\lambda - t) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \cos\beta \\ \cos\gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where  $t$  denotes the distance of the asymptotic deflection point from the plane which is defined by the original position of the target atom (see Fig. 2). Each collision is characterized by a polar deflection angle,  $\psi$ , and an azimuthal one,  $\phi$ . Both are determined randomly which will be described below. The new direction of the particle is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\alpha' &= \cos\psi\cos\alpha + \sin\psi\cos\phi\sin\alpha \\ \cos\beta' &= \cos\psi\cos\beta - \frac{\sin\psi}{\sin\alpha} (\cos\phi\cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\phi\cos\gamma) \\ \cos\gamma' &= \cos\psi\cos\gamma - \frac{\sin\psi}{\sin\alpha} (\cos\phi\cos\alpha\cos\gamma + \sin\phi\cos\beta) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

and its energy by

$$E' = E - T - \Delta E_1 - \Delta E_{n1} \quad , \quad (3)$$

where  $T$  denotes the elastic energy transfer to the target atom, and  $\Delta E$  the electronic energy losses, which may occur locally during the collisions or nonlocally along the straight paths between the collisions.

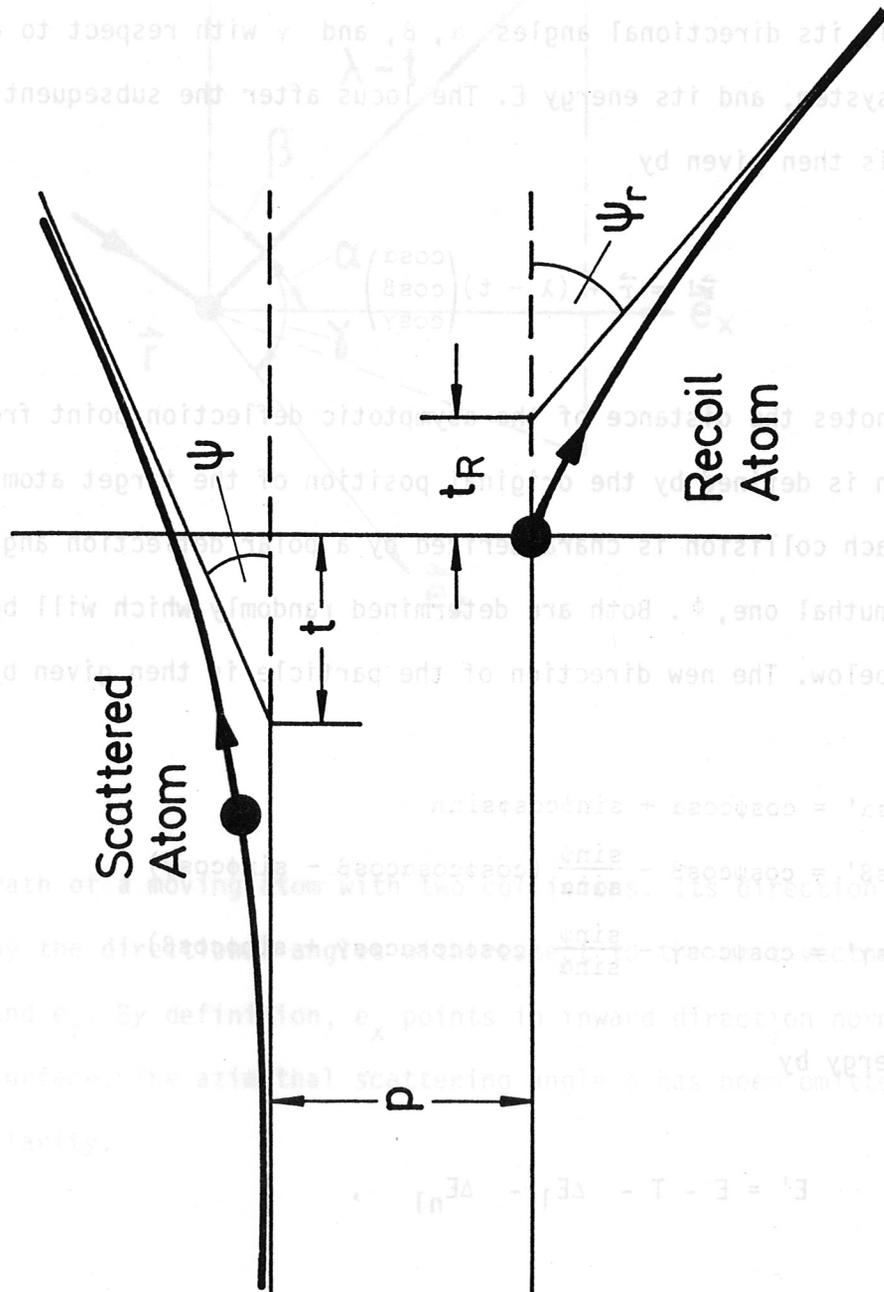


Fig. 2 Scattering geometry for an elastic two-body interaction with the target atom being initially at rest.

In eq. (1),  $\lambda$  is chosen from the local atomic density,  $n$ , of the substance:

$$\lambda = n^{-1/3} . \quad (4)$$

In a multicomponent substance, which is composed from  $N_C$  constituents denoted by  $j = 1, \dots, N_C$ ,  $n$  depends on the fractional compositions of the different atomic species,  $q_j$ :

$$n^{-1} = \sum_j q_j n_{o,j}^{-1} . \quad (5)$$

$n_{o,j}$  denote the atomic densities of the pure components; they might, however, also be chosen to fit the correct atomic density of a given compound. By definition, the fractional composition add up to unity:

$$\sum_j q_j = 1 \quad (6)$$

Whereas  $\Delta E_{n1}$  depends on the local composition of the substance,  $\psi$ ,  $T$ , and

$\Delta E_1$  depend on the atomic mass and charge of the target atom. Therefore, its species  $j$  is determined before each collision randomly according to the local composition. For a given random number  $r_s$ ,  $j_b$  results implicitly as

$$j_b = \min (j : \sum_{i=1}^j q_i \geq r_s) . \quad (7)$$

## 2.2 Elastic Collisions

The target atom for each atomic collision is chosen within a disc of radius  $p_{\max}$  (Fig. 3). One collision takes place per atomic volume provided

$$p_{\max} = (\lambda \pi n)^{-1/2}, \quad (8)$$

i.e. the mean atomic volume is represented by a cylinder of length  $\lambda$  and radius  $p_{\max}$ . The actual impact parameter  $p$  is chosen from a random number  $r_p$  according to

$$p = p_{\max} \sqrt{r_p}. \quad (9)$$

The azimuthal position of the target atom within the disc is given by the azimuthal deflection angle  $\phi$ , which is determined from its random number  $r_\phi$  according to

$$\phi = 2\pi r_\phi \quad (10)$$

The relation between the polar scattering angle,  $\theta$ , and the impact parameter is calculated in TRIM by a fast approximation procedure /5/. According to Lindhard et al. /14/, a reduced energy is introduced by

$$\epsilon = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 a m_b E}{(m_a + m_b) Z_a Z_b e^2} \quad (11)$$

Fig. 2 Scattering geometry for an elastic two-body interaction with the target atom being initially at rest.

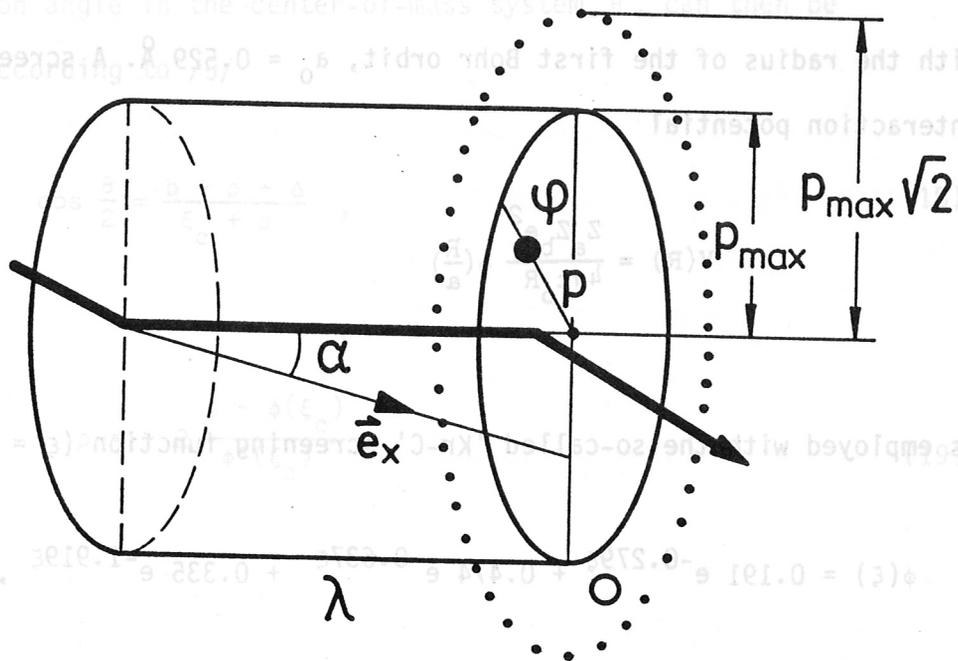


Fig. 3 Definition of the target atom position and the corresponding impact parameter  $p$  and azimuthal deflection angle,  $\phi$ . The choice for an additional soft collision of first order is indicated by the dotted circle and the open symbol.

$$F = \frac{C_5 + C}{C_1 + C} (\sqrt{1 + \lambda^2} - A)$$

(16)

$$E_c = \frac{m_0}{m_A + m_D} E$$

where  $(m_a, Z_a)$  and  $(m_b, Z_b)$  denote the atomic masses and charges of the scattered atom and target atom, respectively, and  $a$  the screening distance according to Firsov /15/

$$a = \frac{0.8853 a_0}{(Z_a^{1/2} + Z_b^{1/2})^{2/3}} \quad (12)$$

with the radius of the first Bohr orbit,  $a_0 = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$ . A screened Coulomb interaction potential

$$V(R) = \frac{Z_a Z_b e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \phi\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) \quad (13)$$

is employed with the so-called 'Kr-C' screening function ( $\xi = R/a$ )

$$\phi(\xi) = 0.191 e^{-0.279\xi} + 0.474 e^{-0.637\xi} + 0.335 e^{-1.919\xi}, \quad (14)$$

which represents a mean fit to individual interatomic potentials calculated for different combinations of scattering pairs by means of Hartree-Fock calculations /16/. The distance of closest approach,  $R_c$ , is calculated from

$$1 - \frac{V(R_c)}{E_c} - \left(\frac{v}{R_c}\right)^2 = 0 \quad (15)$$

with the center-of-mass energy

$$E_c = \frac{m_b}{m_a + m_b} E. \quad (16)$$

In reduced form, eq. (15) can be written as ( $\xi_c = R_c/a$ ,  $b = p/a$ )

$$\frac{b^2}{\xi_c} + \frac{\phi(\xi_c)}{\epsilon} - \xi_c = 0, \quad (17)$$

which is solved by Newton's method.

The deflection angle in the center-of-mass system,  $\theta$ , can then be calculated according to /5/

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{b + \rho + \Delta}{\xi_c + \rho}, \quad (18)$$

where

$$\rho = -2 \frac{\epsilon - \phi(\xi_c)}{\phi'(\xi_c)} \quad (19)$$

and

$$\Delta = \frac{A \cdot F}{1 + F} (\xi_c - b), \quad (20)$$

with

$$A = 2 \left( 1 + \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \right) \epsilon b \frac{(C_2 + \sqrt{\epsilon}) / (C_3 + \sqrt{\epsilon})}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \quad (21)$$

and

$$F = \frac{C_5 + \epsilon}{C_4 + \epsilon} (\sqrt{1 + A^2} - A). \quad (22)$$

$C_1, \dots, C_5$  denote fitting parameters given for a specific interaction potential.

Finally, the laboratory deflection angle is determined by

$$\tan\psi = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{m_a}{m_b} + \cos\theta} \quad (23)$$

The offset of the deflection point (see eq. (1)) is calculated from the deflection angle in an hard-sphere approximation yielding

$$t = R_c \sin \frac{\theta}{2} . \quad (24)$$

The elastic energy transfer to the target atom is given by

$$T = 4 \frac{m_a m_b E}{(m_a + m_b)^2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} . \quad (25)$$

The above treatment allows only one collision per mean atomic distance of the substance. However, 'weak' collisions might occur with more distant atoms which might contribute to energy loss and angular deflection. The present version allows up to three additional weak collisions with impact parameters larger than  $p_{\max}$ , each of them representing one additional atomic volume. In this case, eq. (9) is replaced by ( $k = 1,2,3$ ):

$$p_k^{\text{weak}} = p_{\max} \sqrt{k + r_p} \quad (26)$$

### 2.3 Inelastic Energy Loss

For low ion energies ( $E \lesssim 25$  keV/amu), the electronic stopping cross section can be written according to Lindhard and Scharff /27/ as

$$S_{e1} = 1.212 \frac{Z_a^{7/6} Z_b}{(Z_a^{2/3} + Z_b^{2/3})^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\text{eV}}} \text{ eV } \text{\AA}^2 \quad (27)$$

From this, the nonlocal inelastic energy loss is calculated by

$$\Delta E_{nl} = (\lambda - t)_n S_{e1} \quad (28)$$

and the local one according to Oen and Robinson /18/ by

$$\Delta E = \frac{C_6^2}{2} \frac{S_{e1}}{\pi a^2} \exp(-C_6 \xi_c) \quad (29)$$

with a constant  $C_6$  being valid for the interaction potential chosen.

### 2.4 Initial Conditions - Projectiles

The projectiles which initiate the collision cascades are indexed as the constituent number 1. They may start internally ( $x_0 > 0$ ) or externally ( $x_0 \leq 0$ ).

They might be chosen as monoenergetic (energy  $E_0$ ) with a fixed angle of incidence  $\alpha_0$ , with a two-dimensional cosine angular distribution according to

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\alpha_0 &= \sqrt{r_1} \\ \cos\beta_0 &= \sin\alpha_0 \cos(2\pi r_2) \\ \cos\gamma_0 &= \sin\alpha_0 \sin(2\pi r_2) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

or with a random angular distribution given by

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\alpha_0 &= \begin{cases} 1 - r_1, & x_0 \leq 0 \\ 1 - 2r_1, & x_0 > 0 \end{cases} \\ \cos\beta_0 &= \sin\alpha_0 \cos(2\pi r_2) \\ \cos\gamma_0 &= \sin\alpha_0 \sin(2\pi r_2) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

from a pair of random numbers  $r_1, r_2$ . Alternatively, a Maxwellian energy-angle distribution might be chosen with an ion temperature  $kT_i$  and an additional sheath potential  $V_s$ . In this case, the squares of the velocity components read

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ox}^2 &= \frac{2}{m_1} (V_s - kT_i \log r_1) \\ v_{oy}^2 &= -\frac{2}{m_1} kT_i \cos^2(2\pi r_2) \log r_1 \\ v_{oz}^2 &= -\frac{2}{m_1} kT_i \sin^2(2\pi r_2) \log r_2 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

and with

$$v_0 = \sqrt{v_{ox}^2 + v_{oy}^2 + v_{oz}^2} \quad (33)$$

The start position is given by the locus of the collision, as the directional angles and the energy result as asymptotic offset  $x_p$  (see Fig. 2) vanishes in case of the hard sphere approximation. Its directional angle with respect to the original direction of the incident particle and projectile is

$$\cos \alpha_o = \frac{v_{ox}}{v_o} \quad (38)$$

$$\cos \beta_o = \frac{v_{oy}}{v_o} \quad (39)$$

$$\cos \gamma_o = \frac{v_{oz}}{v_o} \quad (40)$$

and

$$E_o = \frac{m}{2} v_o^2 \quad (35)$$

In the case of an external start ( $x_o \geq 0$ ), the actual start position is chosen at

$$x_s = - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} n_s^{-1/3} \quad (36)$$

where  $n_s$  denotes the atomic density at the surface. Eqs. (4) and (8) show  $x_s$  to be twice as large as  $p_{max}$ . Furthermore, a binding energy of the projectile to the surface can be taken into account. The projectile start energy and directions are then modified according to the surface binding energy of the projectile,  $E_{s,1}$ :

$$E_o' = E_o + E_{s,1} \quad (37)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\alpha'_0 &= \left( \frac{E_0 \cos^2\alpha_0 + E_{s,1}}{E_0 + E_{s,1}} \right)^{1/2} \\ \cos\beta'_0 &= \cos\beta_0 \frac{\sin\alpha'_0}{\sin\alpha_0} \\ \cos\gamma'_0 &= \cos\gamma_0 \frac{\sin\alpha'_0}{\sin\alpha_0} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Any projectile starting externally is assumed to enter an 'atomically rough' surface. Accordingly, its first position of collision is determined from a random number  $r$  by

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_c + \lambda r \cos\alpha'_0 \\ y_1 &= \lambda r \cos\beta'_0 \\ z_1 &= \lambda r \cos\gamma'_0 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

## 2.5 Recoil Generation

By any hard collision of a projectile or recoil atom with a target atom of species  $j$ , a new recoil may be generated provided the elastic energy transfer  $T$  is larger than the bulk binding energy,  $E_{b,j}$ . Its initial energy is then

$$E_{b0} = T - E_{b,j} \quad (40)$$

The start position is given by the locus of the collision, as the asymptotic offset  $t_R$  (see Fig. 2) vanishes in case of the hard sphere approximation. Its directional angles with respect to the original direction of the scattered particle are given by

$$\tan \psi_r = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \quad (41)$$

and

$$\phi_r = \pi - \phi \quad (42)$$

## 2.6 Boundary Conditions

Any particle of species  $j$  moving in front of the surface between  $x = 0$  and  $x = x_s$ , is still allowed to interact with the substance in order to include weak external deflections. However, an emerging particle exceeding  $x_s$  will be subject to boundary conditions imposed by the model of a planar surface threshold. Provided the normal fraction of its energy,  $E \cos^2 \alpha$ , is smaller than the surface binding energy,  $E_{s,j}$ , the atom will reenter the surface with the new direction

$$\cos \alpha' = - \cos \alpha \quad (43)$$

Alternatively, the atom is regarded as reflected (in case of an incident projectile) or sputtered (in case of a recoil atom). Then, the emerging energy is modified according to

$$E' = E - E_{s,j} \quad (44)$$

If statistics on the emerging directions are desired, the final directions may be obtained in a way similar to eq. (38). This is not included in the present version of TRIDYN. It does neither include a corresponding treatment of transmitted particles in case of thin films.

## 2.7 Particle Termination

The history of a moving particle of species  $j$  is terminated when it has been slowed down to an energy below a predefined cutoff energy,  $E_{f,j}$ . In order to obtain reflection and sputtering yields correctly,  $E_{f,i}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N_c$ ) have to be chosen equal to or smaller than the surface binding energies,  $E_{s,i}$ .

The final position of an incident projectile is taken equal to its last recorded depth. However, in case of a recoil atom, one may decide to treat it as 'free' or 'bound'. In the latter case, it will be put back to its depth of origin, provided its starting energy had been lower than its displacement threshold,  $E_{d,j}$ . In this way, the program may treat energy transport without mass transport.

## 2.8 Radiation Damage

The present program calculates a mean number of Frenkel pairs for each primary collision between a projectile and a target atom of type  $j$  according to the modified Kinchin-Pease model /19/

$$N_F(T) = \begin{cases} 0 & T \leq \overline{E}_d \\ 1 & E_d \leq T \leq 2.5 \overline{E}_d \\ \frac{0.8 v(T)}{2\overline{E}_d} & T \geq 2.5 \overline{E}_d \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

where  $\nu(T) \approx 0.9 T$  denotes the fraction of the primary recoil energy which is not dissipated into electronic losses. The mean displacement threshold energy is calculated by

$$E_d^{-1} = \sum_i q_i E_{d,i}^{-1} \quad (46)$$

In addition, the Frenkel pairs of each component generated both by primary events and in the collision cascades are recorded, being represented by the corresponding number of recoil atoms set in motion with an energy above the displacement threshold.

### 2.9 Composition of the Substance

Many of the equations in sects. 2.1 to 2.8 depend on the local composition of the substance. An inhomogeneous substance can be treated by subdividing the substance into  $N$  slabs of initially constant thickness,  $\Delta x_0$ . As it will be seen below, the depth intervals might be changed to nonequidistant ones during the calculation. However, outputs of dynamic composition profiles are calculated for equidistant intervals by interpolation.

### 2.10 Dynamic Relaxation

The principle of the dynamic relaxation of the target substance is depicted in Fig. 4. Each projectile or moving particle in the computer simulation ('pseudoparticle') represents an interval of fluence. If an implantation procedure with a total fluence  $\Phi_{tot}$  is simulated by a computer simulation

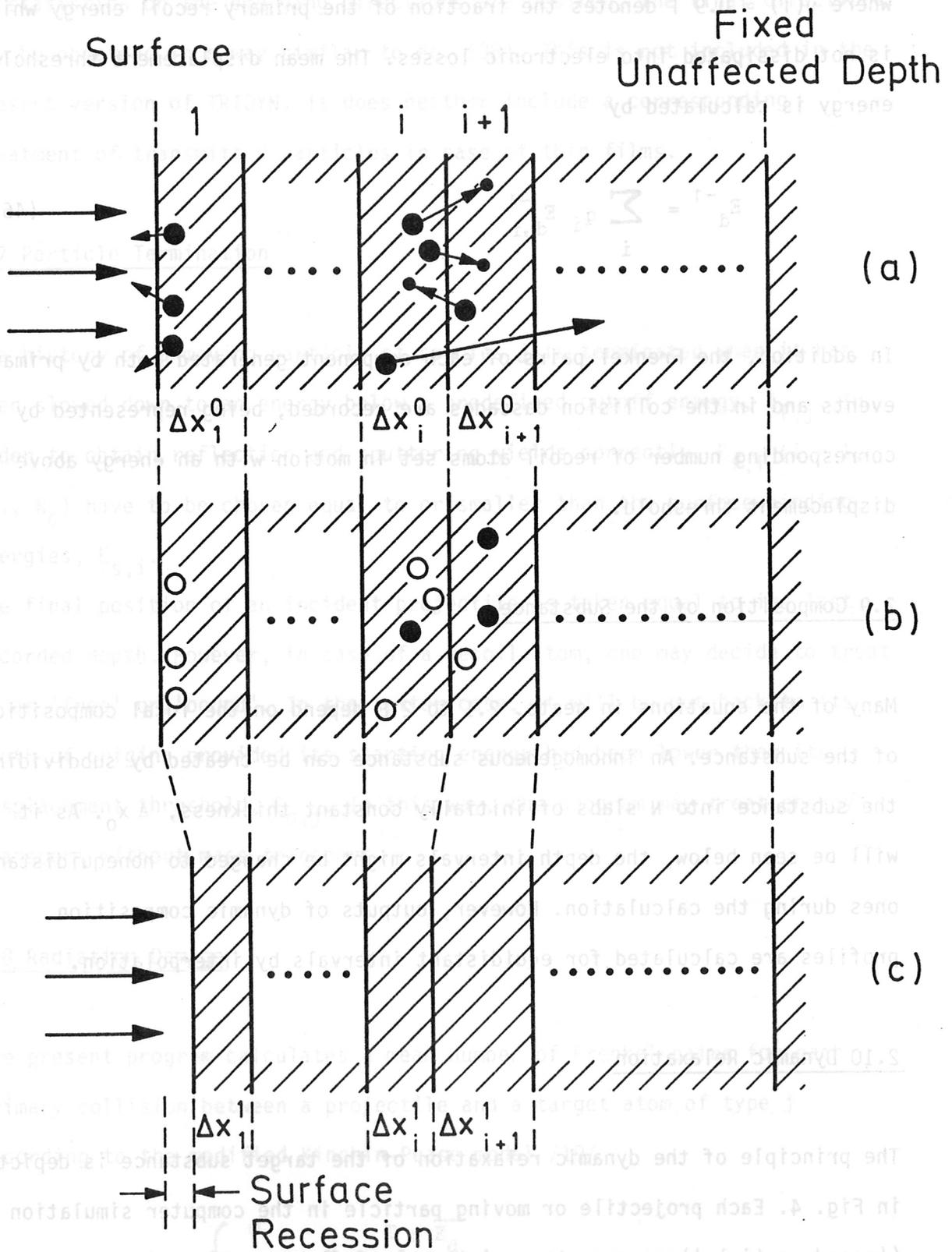


Fig. 4 Schematic representation of collisional transport and dynamic relaxation: Relocations and sputtering caused by bombardment (a) produce vacancies and additional atoms (b), which are allowed to relax (c).

employing  $N_H$  incident pseudoprojectile histories, each pseudoparticle represents a differential fluence of

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\phi_{\text{tot}}}{N_H} \quad (47)$$

TRIDYN performs the following procedure subsequent to the termination of each pseudoprojectile history. The collision cascades, and the slowing down of the projectile may cause the removal or the deposition of pseudoparticles in different depth layers due to sputtering, atomic relocation, and implantation. Denoting the change of the number of pseudoparticles of type  $j$  in each layer  $i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N$ ) by  $\Delta N_{ij}$ , the new areal densities of real atoms in that layer are given by

$$A_{ij} = q_j n_i \Delta x_i + \Delta N_{ij} \Delta\phi \quad (48)$$

For  $j = 1$  (the incident projectile species), a maximum allowed atomic fraction  $q_1^{\text{max}}$  can be defined in order to simulate local saturation phenomena. The maximum areal density of constituent 1 is then

$$A_{i1}^{\text{max}} = \frac{q_1^{\text{max}}}{1 - q_1^{\text{max}}} \sum_{j=2}^{N_c} A_{ij} \quad (49)$$

If  $A_{i1} > A_{i1}^{\max}$ , an incremental flux of reemitted projectiles is defined by

$$\Delta A_{i1}^{\text{reem}} = A_{i1} - A_{i1}^{\max} \quad (50)$$

and eq. (48) (for  $j = 1$ ) is replaced by

$$A_{i1} = A_{i1}^{\max} \quad (51)$$

From the above procedure, there arise local excess densities or depletions. These are allowed to relax by adjustment of the interval thicknesses:

$$\Delta x_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} A_{ij} n_{o,j}^{-1} \quad (52)$$

The incremental surface recession per pseudoprojectile results naturally as the difference of the integrated slab thicknesses,

$$d_{\text{tot}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta x_i \quad (53)$$

before and after that pseudoprojectile passage.

The thickness of the individual slabs is always held between  $0.5 \cdot \Delta x_0$  and  $1.5 \cdot \Delta x_0$ . A too narrow interval is combined with its next neighbour; a new interval  $N$  is then fetched into the calculation with the atomic fractions

of the last interval at the beginning of the simulation. A too large interval is split into two smaller ones, and the last interval is discarded.

Finally, the new atomic fractions are calculated according to

$$q_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{\sum_k A_{ik}}, \quad (54)$$

and the new local atomic densities according to eq. (5).

The statistical quality of the dynamic relaxation procedure depends on the choice of the number of pseudoprojectiles for a given total fluence of projectiles. As a figure of experience, the maximum relative change of the areal density in any layer

$$\left(\frac{\Delta A}{A}\right)_{\max} = \max \left( \frac{\Delta\Phi \sum_{j=1}^N \Delta N_{ij}}{n_i \Delta x_i}, i=1, \dots, N \right) \quad (55)$$

should not exceed 5% during the complete simulation.

### 3. Program Description

#### 3.1 Numerical Procedure

The TRIDYN program consists mainly of one module only in order to save computer time which otherwise would be needed for subprogram calls. Where useful and possible, the equations have been written in vectorized form. As the dynamic relaxation procedure is performed subsequent to each pseudo-projectile history, parallel computing is not possible for the incident projectiles.

The main blocks of the program are shown in Fig. 5. Initially, constants are preset from the input data, and the projectile history loop is entered to be run  $N_H$  times. Details of the projectile history and the projectile loops are given in Figs. 6 and 7, respectively. The projectile loop is entered with the locus of the first collision. After determining the actual depth interval and the corresponding local quantities, the weak collision loop is entered which finally defines new directions after each of the simultaneous collisions. (Actually, the last passage of the weak collision loop represents the hard collision.) A primary recoil may be generated and stored for each hard collision. The projectile loop is left after termination of the projectiles' history with the primary recoil atoms having been generated stored in list 1.

The collision cascade loop is essentially of the same structure as the projectile loop. Its vectorized equations, however, allow a simultaneous treatment of recoil atoms over large fractions of the loop. The loop is

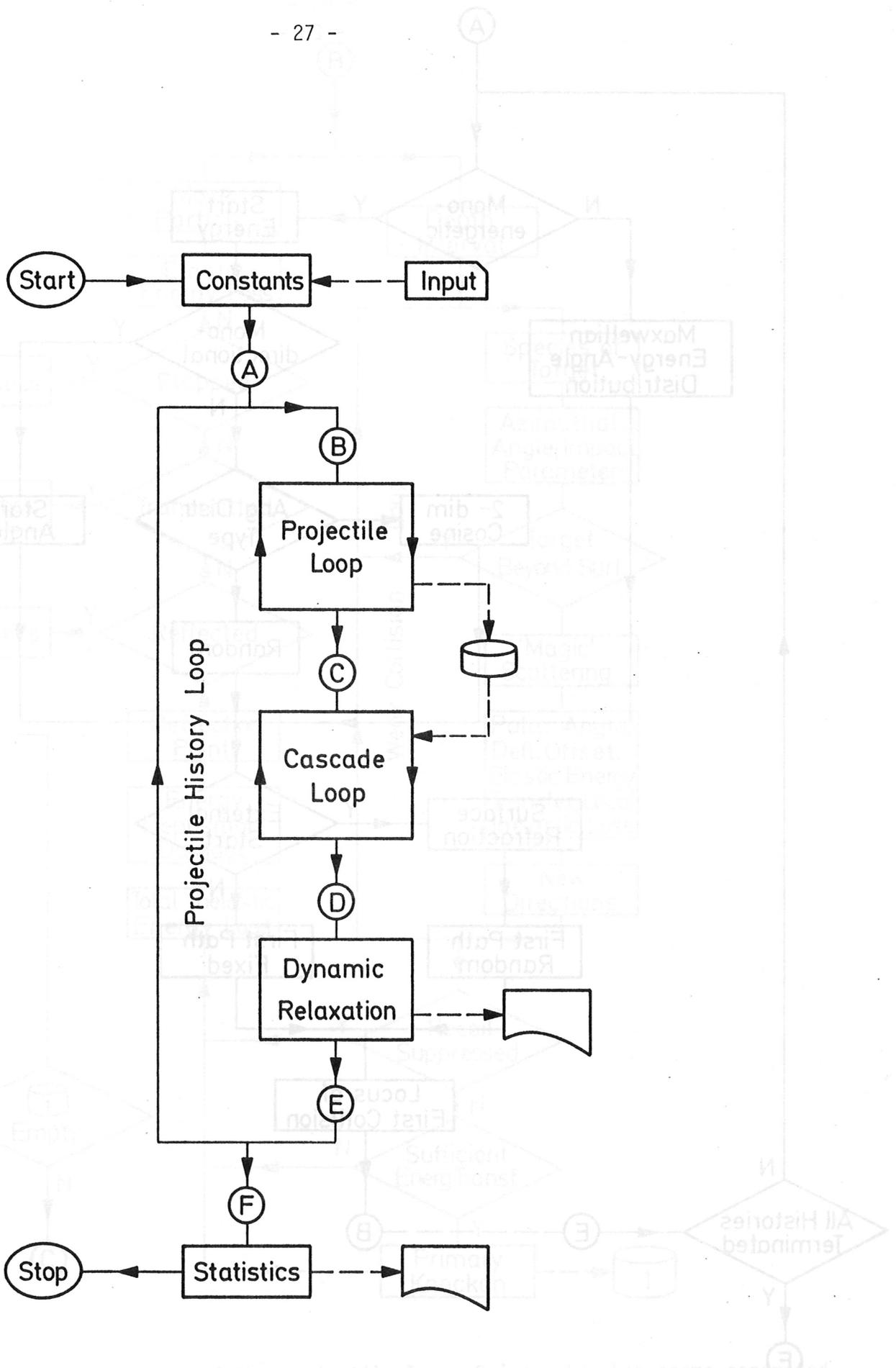


Fig. 5 Block flow chart of TRIDYN. (A) to (F) denote the connection points of the different units.

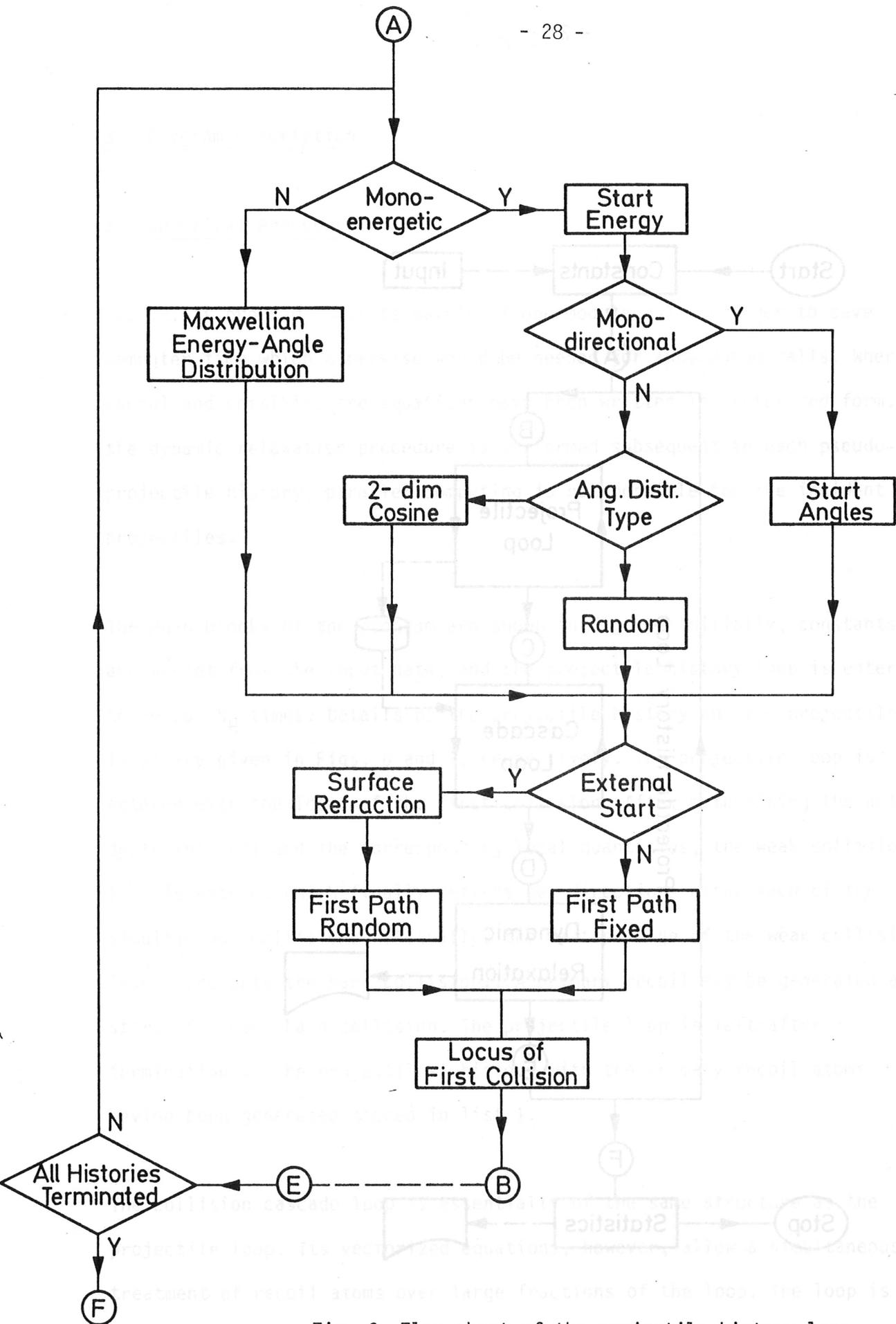


Fig. 6 Flow chart of the projectile history loop.

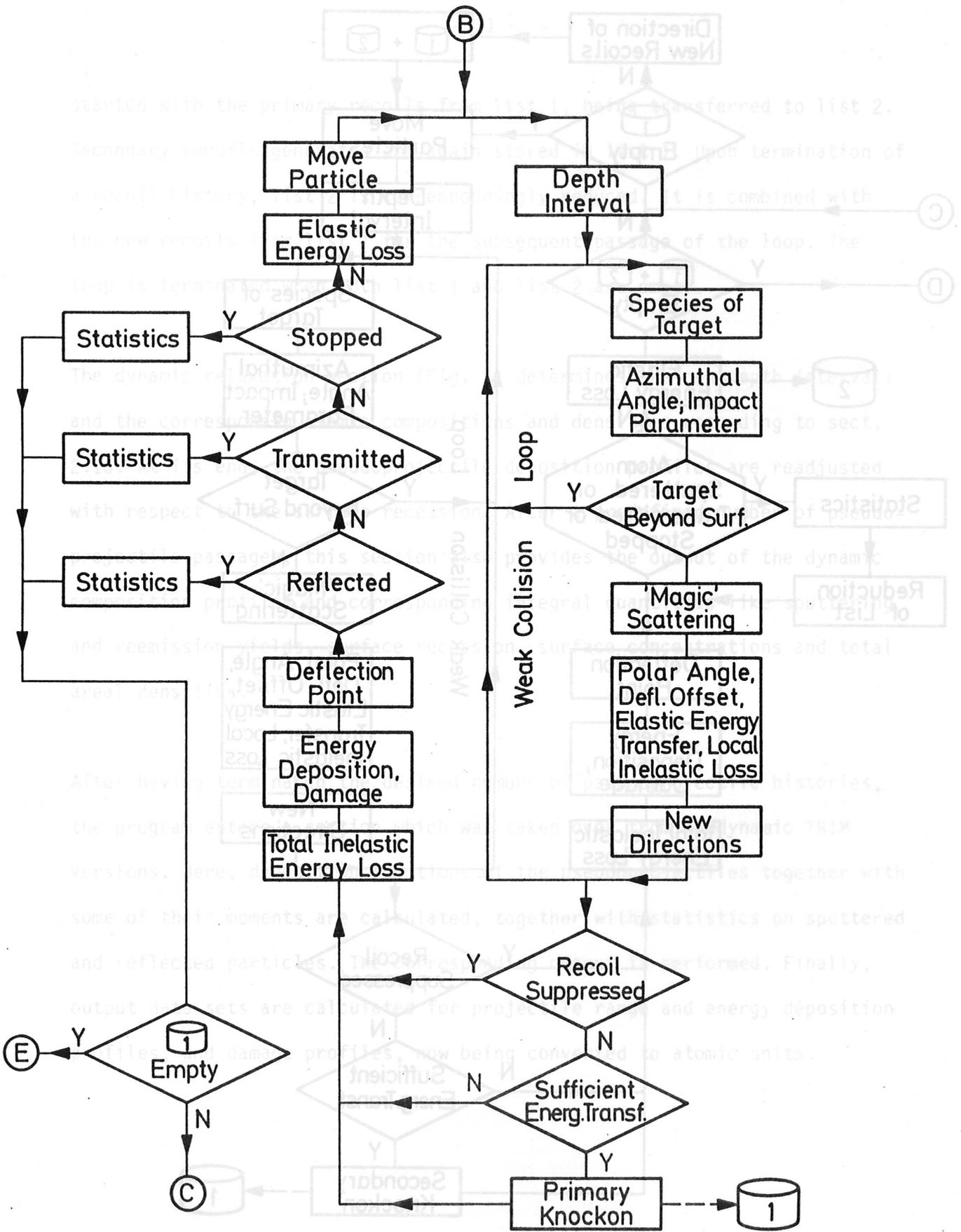


Fig. 7 Flow chart of the projectile loop. Primary knockon atoms generated during the projectile history are stored in list 1.

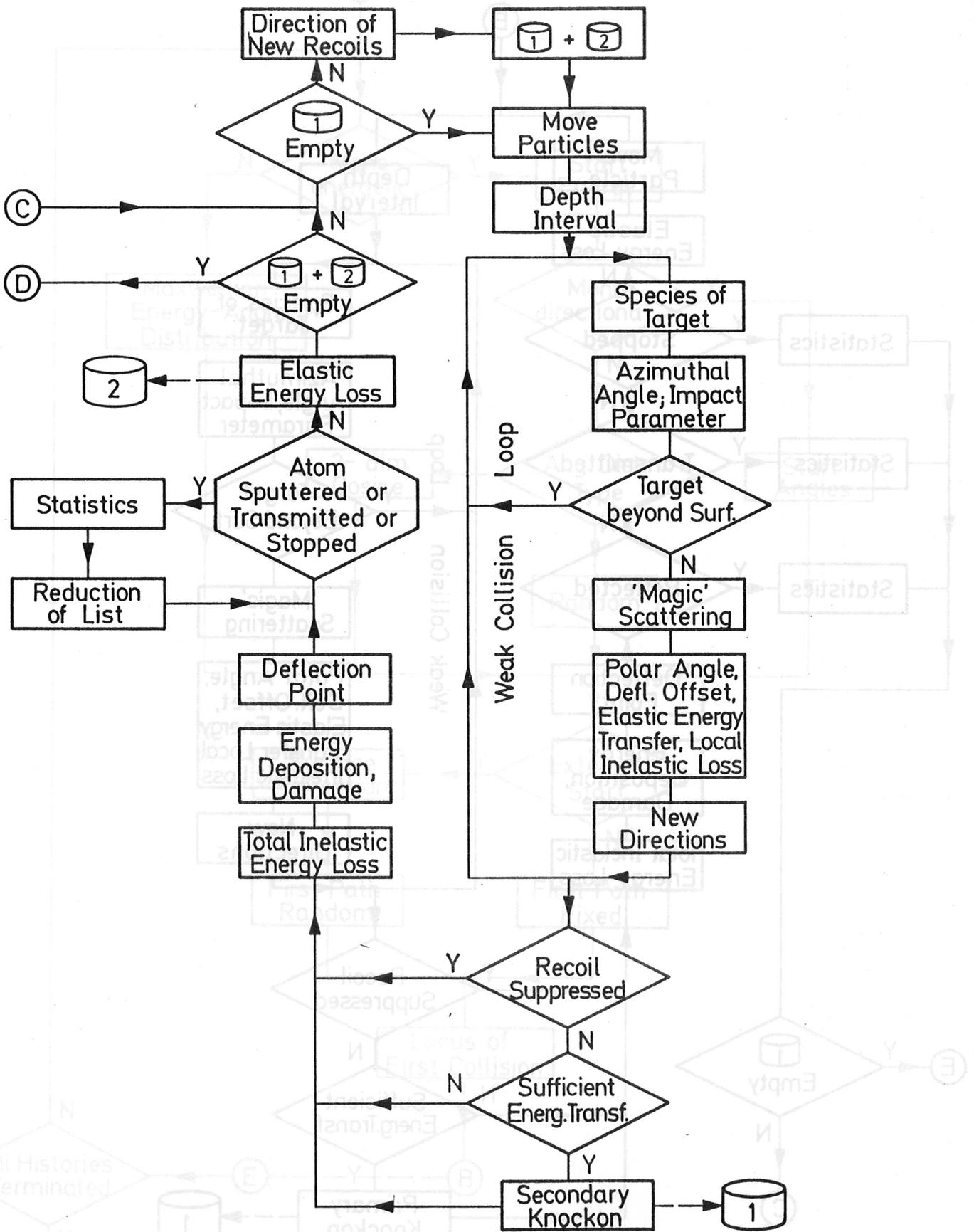


Fig. 8 Flow chart of the vectorized collision cascade loop. The loop starts with the list 1 primary recoils generated in the projectile loop.

started with the primary recoils from list 1, being transferred to list 2. Secondary recoils generated are again stored in list 1. Upon termination of a recoil history, list 2 is correspondingly reduced. It is combined with the new recoils from list 1 for the subsequent passage of the loop. The loop is terminated when both list 1 and list 2 are empty.

The dynamic relaxation section (Fig. 9) determines the new depth intervals and the corresponding atomic compositions and densities according to sect. 2.10. At its end, the pseudoprojectile deposition profiles are readjusted with respect to the surface recession. After a predefined number of pseudoprojectile passages, this section also provides the output of the dynamic composition profiles and corresponding integral quantities like sputtering and reemission yields, surface recession, surface concentrations and total areal densities.

After having terminated the desired number of pseudoprojectile histories, the program enters a section which was taken over from nondynamic TRIM versions. Here, deposition functions of the pseudoprojectiles together with some of their moments are calculated, together with statistics on sputtered and reflected particles. The corresponding output is performed. Finally, output data sets are calculated for projectile range and energy deposition profiles, and damage profiles, now being converted to atomic units.

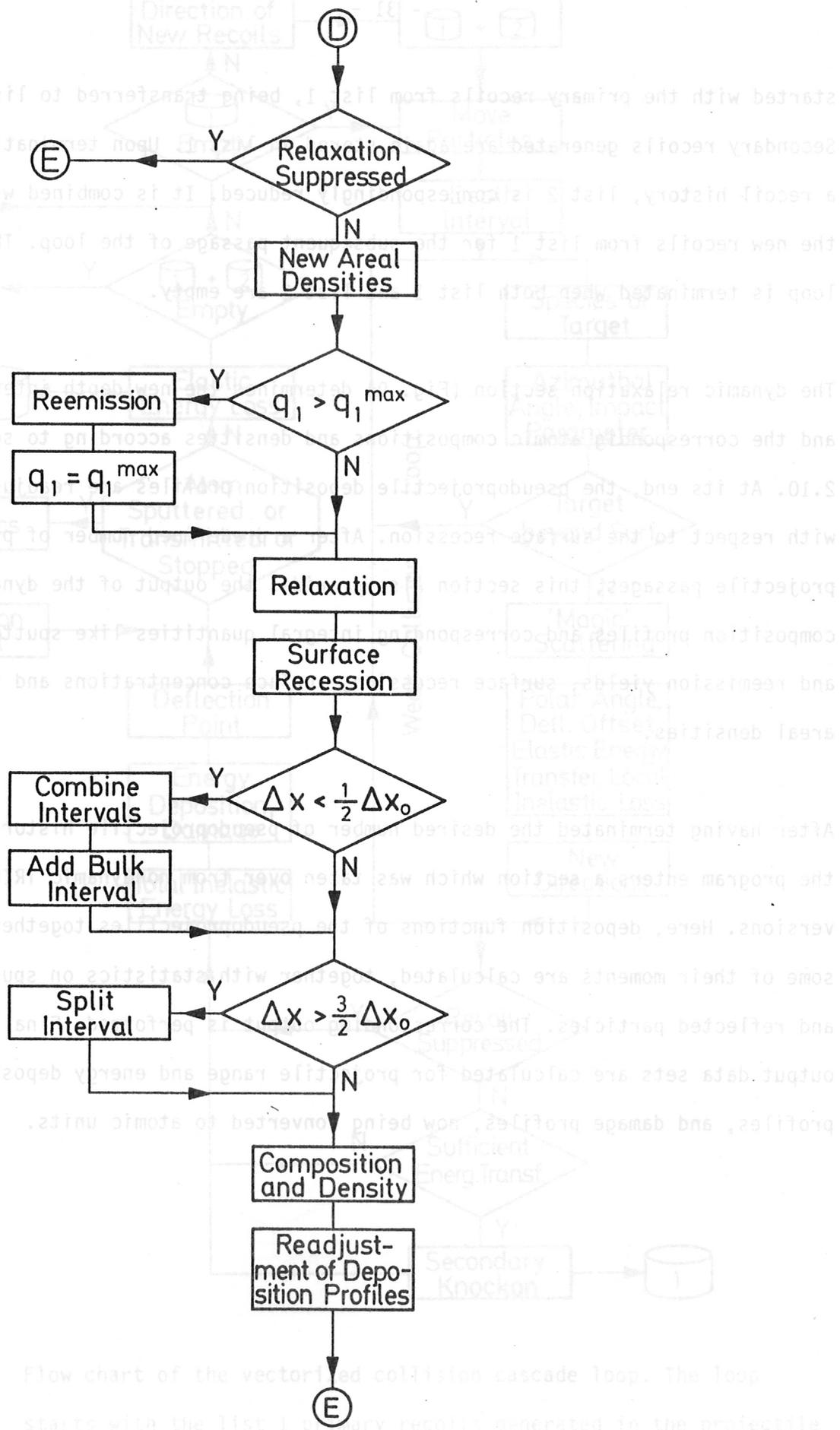


Fig. 9 Flow chart of the dynamic relaxation section.

### 3.2 Important and Frequently Occuring Variables

In the following, variables are listed which denote the important physical and computational variables. Some of them occur both as scalars in the projectile loop and as vectors in the recoil loop; the latter are denoted by an index IV and may occur both in list 1 and in list 2 as described above (index IL). Depth-dependent arrays are denoted by the index ID, the different constituents of the substance by IC. Note that the length unit is  $10^{-10}$  m, and the energy unit eV.

#### General Constants

- NH - total number of projectile histories
- FLC - total projectile fluence
- TT - thickness of target substance
- TTDYN - max. depth of calculation
- NQX - number of depth intervals
- DQX - initial depth spacing
- NCP - number of different constituents

#### Properties of Constituents

- ZZ(IC) - atomic number
- M(IC) - atomic mass
- SBE(IC) - surface binding energy
- BE(IC) - bulk binding energy
- ED(IC) - displacement threshold energy
- EF(IC) - cutoff energy
- CK(IC) - correction factor for projectile electronic stopping
- DNSO(IC) - inverse of atomic volume

QU1MX - maximum atomic fraction of component 1 (projectile)

Depth-Dependent Arrays

XNO(ID) - depth grid  
DNS(ID) - total atomic density  
QUX(ID,IC) - atomic fraction  
DEL(ID,IC) - change of number of pseudoparticles per layer; also  
areal density

Collisional Constants

MU(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - mass ratio  
EC(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - elastic energy transfer factor  
A(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - screening distance  
F(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - energy scaling factor  
KL(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - nonlocal electronic stopping factor  
KOR(IC<sub>a</sub>,IC<sub>b</sub>) - local electronic stopping factor

Collisional Variables

LM,LMV(IV,IL) - free path length  
PMAV,PMAXV(IV) - maximum impact parameter  
P,PR(IV) - impact parameter  
B,BR(IV) - reduced impact parameter  
EPS,EPSR(IV) - reduced energy  
R,RRV(IV) - reduced distance of closest approach  
PHI,PHIR(IV) - azimuthal deflection angle  
C2,C2R(IV) -  $\cos \frac{2\theta}{2}$ ,  $\theta$  polar deflection angle  
(center-of-mass system)  
S2,S2R(IV) -  $\sin \frac{2\theta}{2}$

Fig. 9 Flow chart of the dynamic relaxation section.

PSI,PSIR(IV,IL) - polar deflection angle (laboratory system)  
DEN,T(IV) - elastic energy transfer  
DENS,TS(IV) - weak and hard collision sum of elastic  
energy transfers  
TAU,TAUR(IV) - deflection point offset  
DEEOR,DEEROR - local inelastic energy transfer  
DEES,DEERS(IV) - sum of local inelastic energy transfers

Moving Atom State and Flags

E,ER(IV,IL) - energy  
COSX,CSXR(IV) }  
COSY,CSYR(IV) } - directional cosines  
COSZ,CSZR(IV) }  
SINE,SNXR(IV) - directional sine, x-direction  
X,XR(IV,IL)  
Y,YR(IV,IL) - position (x normal to surface)  
Z,ZR(IV,IL)  
IXST(IV,IL) - depth interval of origin  
EORC(IV,IL) - recoil start energy  
INOUT(IV,IL) - flag for in-outgoing projectile at primary recoil  
generation  
KO(IV,IL) - primary or secondary knockon flag  
LABEL(IV,IL) - atomic species  
L(IV,IL) - depth of origin

### Deposition Profiles and Statistics

- IRP(ID) - range of pseudoprojectiles
- IPL(ID) - pathlength of pseudoprojectiles
- NCLR(ID) - nuclear energy deposition of pseudoprojectiles
- PHON(ID) - nuclear energy deposition of pseudoprojectiles  
below displacement threshold
- DMGN(ID) - nuclear energy deposition of pseudoprojectiles  
above displacement threshold
- ION(ID) - electronic energy deposition of pseudoprojectiles
- FPKP(ID) - number of Frenkel pairs generated by  
pseudoprojectiles (Kinchin-Pease model)
- BBR(ID,IC) - number of Frenkel pairs generated in all  
collisions (including cascades)
- BBRTOT(IC) - total number of Frenkel pairs of each component
- IB - total number of reflected pseudoprojectiles
- EB - total energy of reflected pseudoprojectiles
- IBSP(IC) - total number of sputtered pseudoatoms
- EBSP(IC) - total energy of sputtered pseudoatoms
- IPREC - total number of pseudoprojectiles being removed  
from range profile due to surface recession

### 3.3 Subprograms

The following subroutines are employed (those denoted by '(L)' are CRAY library routines):

CVMGT(A1,A2,LOG) - Function assigning A1 if LOG = .TRUE. or A2 if LOG = .FALSE. (L)

DIRCOS(COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE,PSI,PHI) - Subroutine determining new directions from old ones and deflection angles

DIRCOSV(COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE,PSI,PHI,N) - same as DIRCOS but for a vector of length N

ILLZ(N,TEST,1) - Function returning the number of leading .FALSE. components of a logical array TEST of length N (L)

ILSUM(N,TEST,1) - Function returning the total number of .TRUE. components of a logical array TEST of length N (L)

ISMAX(N,A,1) - Function returning the index of the maximum component of an array A of length N (L)

ISCHRFG(N,A(1),1,X) - Function returning the first index where  $A(I) \geq X$  for an array A of length N (L)

MXVELO(E,COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE) - Subroutine for random generation of energy and directions from a Maxwellian distribution

RANF( ) - Random number generator (L)

RANSET(IRAND) - Random number initialization (L)

TRUNC(A,F,N,M) - Truncation of an array A of length N for trailing zeroes and multiplying it by the elements of an array F of length N. The new dimension is M.

#### 4. Input and Output

Channel 5 is used for the program input data. A detailed explanation of the input data and their formats is given in the program listing.

A lineprinter output is assigned to channel 6. It contains a reproduction of the input data, followed by a list of collisional constants. In the subsequent lines, the following quantities are given:

SIMREC - the maximum number of recoils treated simultaneously  
(maximum length of list 2)

TOTREC - the total number of recoils treated

MAXCHA - the maximum relative change of areal density in any  
interval of depth (eq. (55))

Furthermore, the final surface recession and the areal density of reemitted projectiles are printed. The remaining printer output concerns pseudoparticle statistics, with numbers not having been converted to areal densities or local concentrations. It lists the total numbers of reflected (backscattered) pseudoprojectiles, transmitted ones and those which have been removed from the range profile due to surface recession. Sputtered pseudoparticles are classified with respect to their species and their history of origin (generated as primary or secondary knockon atoms by in- or outgoing projectiles). For the pseudoprojectiles, four moments of their range profile and two moments of their pathlength distribution are given, as well as integral energy transfer and damage quantities. These data are not corrected for surface recession. Finally, the corrected range, pathlength and energy deposition profiles of pseudoprojectiles are listed.

An additional output file on channel 17 contains the projectile deposition profiles and damage profiles in atomic units, normalized to the predefined total fluence. The output format is described in the program listing.

The result of the dynamic composition simulation is given on channel 7. At the beginning of the run and after termination of IDOUT pseudoprojectiles each, a four-record listing of integral quantities is provided. In addition, the composition and local density profiles are listed after termination of IQOUT pseudoprojectiles each. A detailed explanation is given in the program listing. The first two lines of the file contain a headline and the quantities NH, IDOUT, IQOUT, NCP, NQX, and the program name.

### 5. Test Run

As the test problem, the bombardment of  $Ta_2O_5$  with 1 keV Ne ions at a fluence of  $6 \cdot 10^{16}$  Ne/cm<sup>2</sup> has been chosen. The maximum Ne atomic fraction is arbitrarily set to 0.2. The runtime is about 18 min on the CRAY-XMP.

Fig. 10 shows the evolution of the composition profiles with the buildup of the Ne profile to saturation and the change of Ta profile due to preferential sputtering and collisional relocation. Correspondingly, the host surface composition and the amount of retained projectiles are displayed in Fig. 11 as functions of the implantation fluence. Finally, the partial sputtering yields of all components are given in Fig. 12.

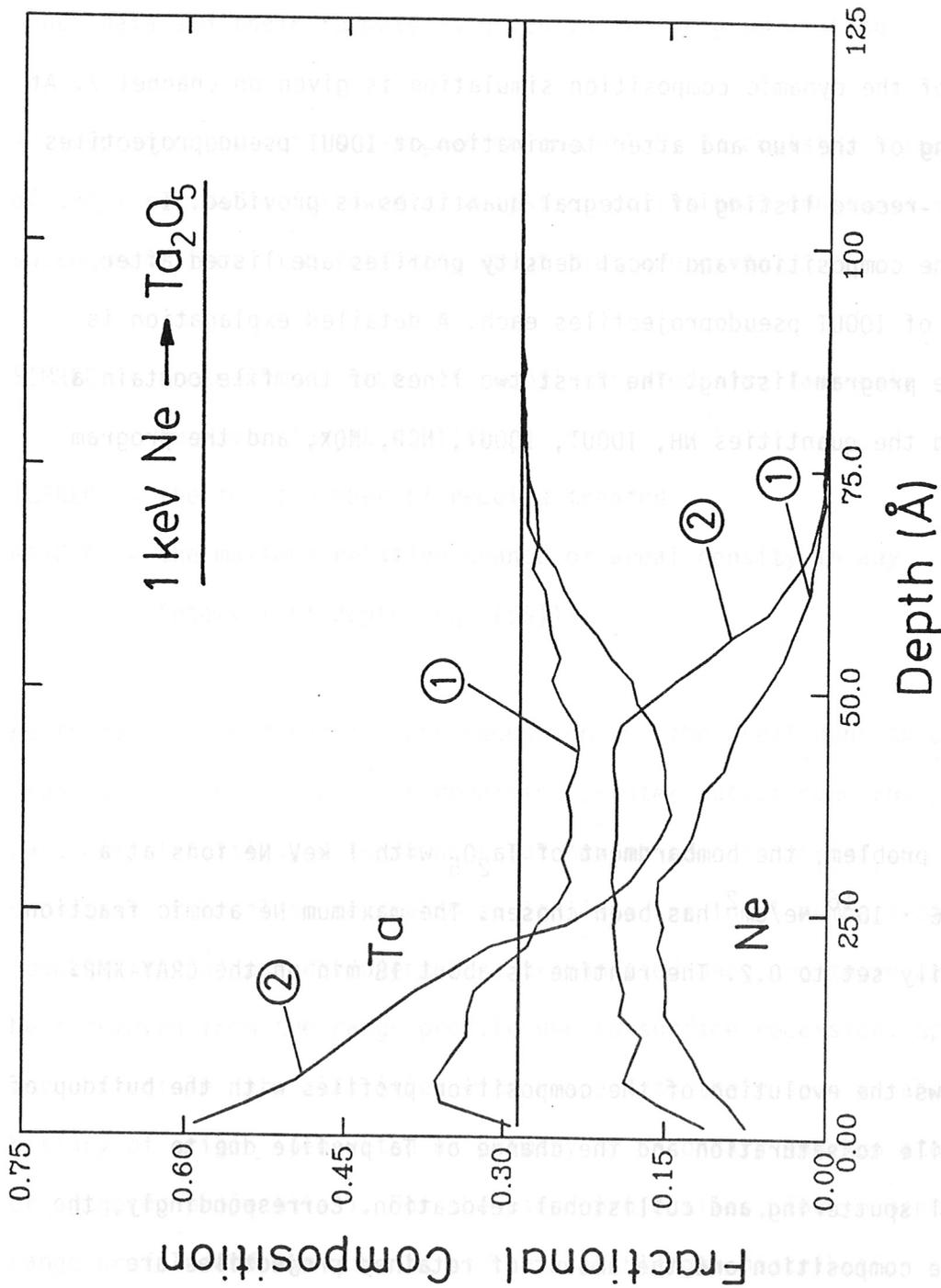


Fig.10 Initial, intermediate and stationary composition profile from the test run. The fluences are  $6 \cdot 10^{15}$  Ne/cm<sup>2</sup> (denoted by ①), , and  $6 \cdot 10^{16}$  Ne/cm<sup>2</sup> (②).

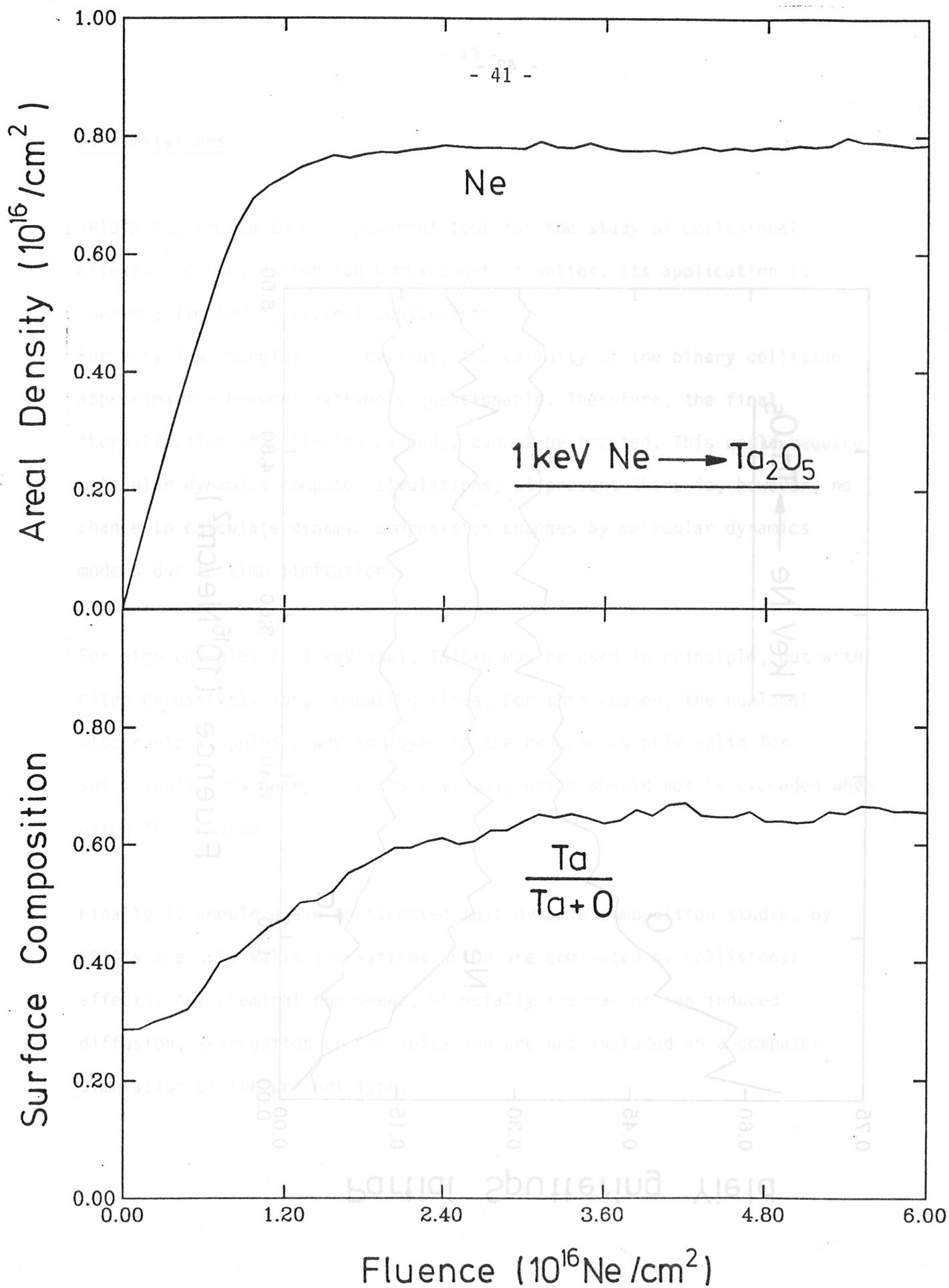


Fig.11 Surface composition of the host elements (integrated over 5 Å) and retained amount of implanted projectiles as function of fluence from the test run.

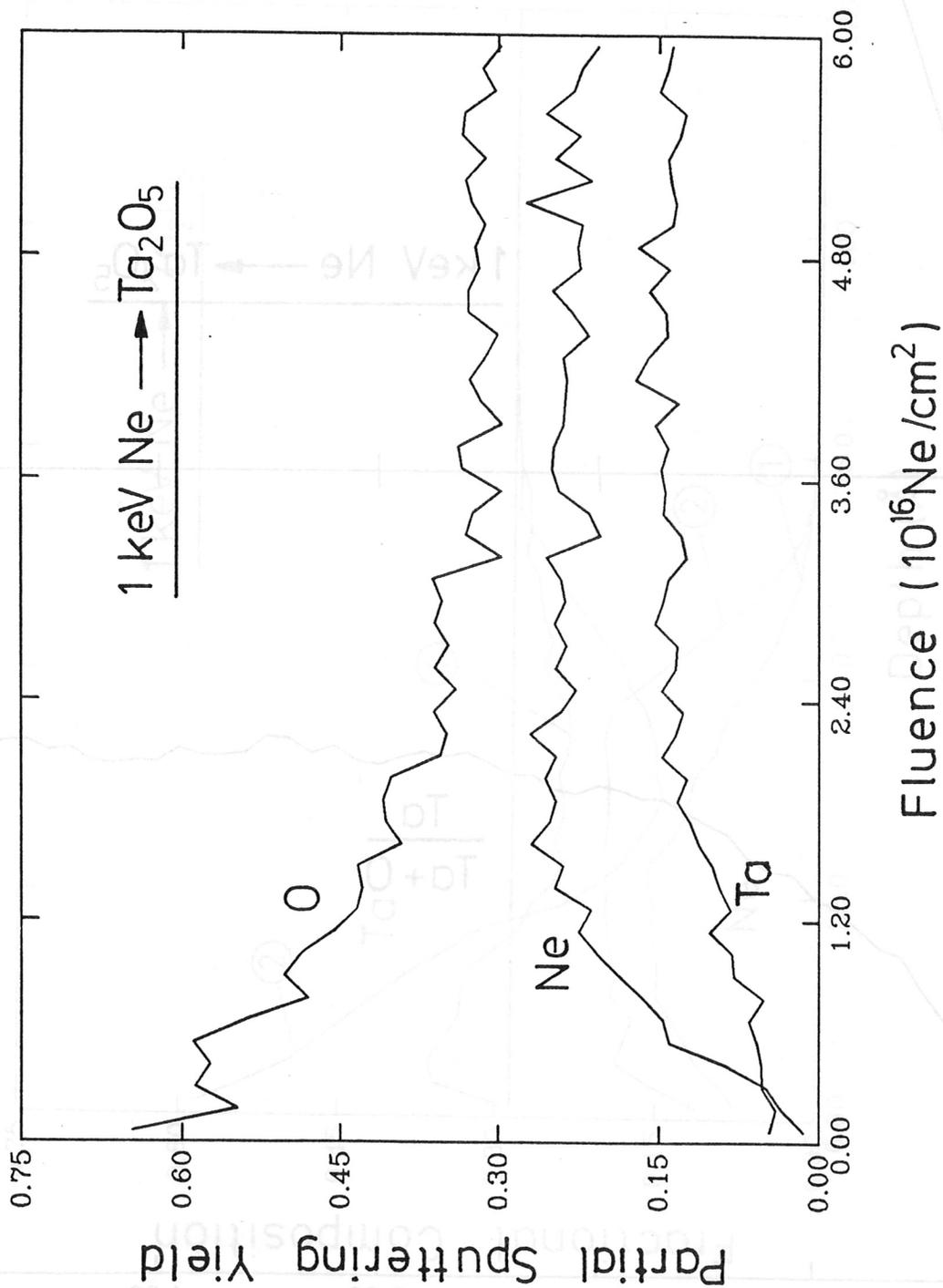


Fig.12 Partial sputtering yields as function of fluence from the test run.

## 6. Limitations

TRIDYN has proven to be a powerful tool for the study of collisional effects occurring during ion bombardment of solids. Its application is, however, limited by several constraints:

For very low energies ( $\lesssim 1$  eV/amu), the validity of the binary collision approximation becomes extremely questionable. Therefore, the final thermalization of collision cascades cannot be treated. This would require molecular dynamics computer simulations; at present there is, however, no chance to calculate dynamic composition changes by molecular dynamics models due to time limitations.

For high energies ( $> 1$  keV/amu), TRIDYN may be used in principle, but with often excessively long computing times. For this reason, the nonlocal electronic stopping power employed in the program is only valid for sufficiently low energies ( $\lesssim 25$  keV/amu), which should not be exceeded when using the program.

Finally it should again be stressed that dynamic composition studies by TRIDYN are only valid for systems which are dominated by collisional effects. Any chemical phenomena, especially thermal or ion-induced diffusion, segregation or precipitation are not included in a computer simulation of the present type.

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S.D. Harkness (American Soc. for Metals, Metal Parks, Ohio, 1976)  
p. 58

	0001	
	0002	
	0003	
	0004	
	0005	
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	0007	
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	0009	
	0010	
	0011	
C	BASED ON COMPONENTS OF TARGET-ION DATA (L.P. STERSACK AND	0012
	A. J. AXELSON, NUCLEAR ENERGY-TRAIN TREATMENT (K. ROCKSTEIN),	0013
	AND COMPONENTS OF TARGET-ION DATA (L.P. STERSACK AND	0014
	A. J. AXELSON)	0015
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	0041	
	0042	
	0043	
	0044	
	0045	
	0046	
	0047	
	0048	

Appendix 1

Listing of the Program

1/1 M. J. Berger, *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* 14 (1964) 135

1/2 M. J. Berger, *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* 15 (1965) 135

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1/6 J. P. Ziegler, J. P. Biersack, and U. Littmark, *Stopping Power and Ranges of Ions in Matter*, Vol. 1, ed. J. P. Ziegler (Pergamon, New York, 1985)

1/7 J. P. Biersack and W. Eckstein, *Appl. Phys.* 15 (1974) 73

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1/17 J. Lindhard and M. Scharff, *Phys. Rev.* 124 (1961) 128

1/18 O. S. Firsov and M. T. Robinson, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.* 132 (1976) 647

C		0001
C		0002
C		0003
C	PROGRAM TRIDYN WITH VERSION 3.1	0004
C		0005
C	DYNAMIC COMPOSITION TRIM PROGRAM	0006
C		0007
C	W.MOELLER IPP/OP JAN.1988 CRAY-XMP	0008
C		0009
C	VECTOR COMPUTER VERSION	0010
C		0011
C	BASED ON 1-COMPONENT SPUTTER-TRIM TRSPTC1 (J.P.BIERSACK AND	0012
C	W.ECKSTEIN), VECTORIZED SPUTTER-TRIM TRSPV1CT (W.ECKSTEIN),	0013
C	AND 5-COMPONENT DYNAMIC COMPOSITION TRIM PROGRAM TRIDYN,	0014
C	VERSION 2.3 (W.MOELLER)	0015
C		0016
C		0017
C		0018
C		0019
C	INPUT DATA (CHANNEL 5)	0020
C		0021
C	TITLE RECORD (FORMAT 16A4):	0022
C		0023
C	64-CHARACTER TITLE OF CALCULATION	0024
C		0025
C	1.RECORD (FORMAT I10,11I5):	0026
C		0027
C	NH NUMBER OF PROJECTILE HISTORIES	0028
C	IDOUT>0 DATA OUTPUT AFTER EACH IDOUT'TH HISTORY	0029
C	<=0 OUTPUT SUPPRESSED	0030
C	IQOUT ADDITIONAL PROFILE OUTPUT AFTER EACH IQOUT'TH HISTORY	0031
C	NCP NUMBER OF TARGET COMPONENTS (INCLUDING PROJECTILE)	0032
C	IDREL>0 SUPPRESSION OF DYNAMIC RELAXATION	0033
C	<0 SUPPRESSION OF DYNAMIC RELAXATION AND CASCADES	0034
C	IQ0<0 INITIAL COMPOSITION VARIABLE ACCORDING TO VECTOR INPUT	0035
C	=0 INITIAL COMPOSITION HOMOGENEOUS	0036
C	>0 INITIAL COMPOSITION ACCORDING TO LAYER INPUT	0037
C	IRC0<0 SUBTHRESHOLD RECOIL ATOMS FREE	0038
C	>=0 SUBTHRESHOLD RECOIL ATOMS BOUND	0039
C	IRAND INITIAL RANDOM NUMBER	0040
C	JSP1,JSP2 SUPPRESSION OF RECOILS OF TYPE JSP1,...,JSP2	0041
C	JSP1=0 ALL RECOILS TRACED	0042
C	JFRP FRENKEL PAIR GENERATION FOR COMPONENTS JFRP,...,NCP	0043
C	(DEFAULT: NCP)	0044
C	JNRM NORMALIZATION OF PUNCH1 OUTPUT TO PARTIAL DENSITY OF	0045
C	COMPONENTS JNRM,...,NCP (DEFAULT: NCP)	0046
C		0047
C	2.RECORD (FORMAT E10.3,3F10.2,4I5,F10.2):	0048

C 0			0049
C 0	FLC	IMPLANTED FLUENCE (1E16/CM2) FOR COMPLETE RUN	0050
C 0	E0	PROJECTILE ENERGY (EV)	0051
C 0	<0:	MAXWELLIAN ENERGY-ANGLE DISTRIBUTION WITH KT=-E0	0052
C 0		(ALPHA IS IGNORED IN THIS CASE)	0053
C 0	X0	PROJECTILE START DEPTH (A)	0054
C 0	ALPHA	ANGLE OF INCIDENCE (DEG) WITH RESPECT TO NORMAL	0055
C 0	= -1:	RANDOM ANGLE DISTRIBUTION	0056
C 0	= -2:	2-DIMENSIONAL COSINE DISTRIBUTION	0057
C 0	INEL =1	INELASTIC PROJECTILE-TARGET INTERACTION NONLOCAL	0058
C 0	2	LOCAL	0059
C 0	3	EQUIPART.	0060
C 0	INELR	INELASTIC TARGET-TARGET INTERACTION (SEE INEL)	0061
C 0	IWC	MAX. ORDER OF WEAK PROJECTILE-TARGET COLLISIONS	0062
C 0	IWCR	MAX. ORDER OF WEAK TARGET-TARGET COLLISIONS	0063
C 0	SHTH	SHEATH POTENTIAL (EV) IN CASE OF MAXWELLIAN	0064
C 0		ENERGY DISTRIBUTION	0065
C 0			0066
C 0	3.RECORD (FORMAT 2E10.3,I5,E10.3,3I5):		0067
C 0			0068
C 0	TT	TARGET THICKNESS (A)	0069
C 0	TTDYN	DEPTH RANGE (A) FOR DYNAMIC RELAXATION	0070
C 0	NQX	NR. OF DEPTH INTERVALS WITHIN TTDYN	0071
C 0	DSF	AVERAGING DEPTH (A) FOR SURFACE COMPOSITION	0072
C 0	IQXN,IQXX	LIMITING DEPTH INTERVALS FOR PROFILE OUTPUT	0073
C 0		(IQXN = 0: ALL INTERVALS)	0074
C 0	IMCP	COMPONENT FOR WHICH MOMENTS SHALL BE CALCULATED	0075
C 0		(= 0: NO MOMENT CALCULATION)	0076
C 0			0077
C 0	FOLLOWING RECORDS (FORMAT 6F7.2,F7.3,E10.3,F5.2)		0078
C 0	(ONE FOR EACH COMPONENT, FIRST FOR PROJECTILE):		0079
C 0			0080
C 0	ZZ	ATOMIC NUMBER	0081
C 0	M	ATOMIC MASS	0082
C 0	SBE	SURFACE BINDING ENERGY (EV)	0083
C 0	BE	BINDING ENERGY (EV)	0084
C 0	ED	DISPLACEMENT ENERGY (EV)	0085
C 0	EF	CUTOFF ENERGY (EV)	0086
C 0	QU	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ATOMIC FRACTION (PROJECTILE)	0087
C 0		INITIAL ATOMIC FRACTION (TARGET;IQ0=0)	0088
C 0	DNS0	ATOMIC DENSITY OF PURE COMPONENT (A-3)	0089
C 0	CK	PROJECTILE ELECTRONIC STOPPING CORRECTION FACTOR	0090
C 0			0091
C 0	ADDITIONAL RECORDS IN CASE OF IQ0<0 (FORMAT 10F6.3)		0092
C 0	(VECTOR INPUT):		0093
C 0			0094
C 0	ONE SET OF NQX LOCAL ATOMIC FRACTIONS FOR EACH TARGET		0095
C 0	COMPONENT (EXCLUDING PROJECTILE)		0096

C	0097
C	0098
C	0099
C	0100
C	0101
C	0102
C	0103
C	0104
C	0105
C	0106
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C	0109
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C	0144

4915	FORMAT(E10.3,4F6.3)	0241
	GOTO 4940	0242
4930	DO 4920 JP=2,NCP	0243
4920	QUX(MM,JP) = QU(JP)	0244
	GOTO 4040	0245
4020	DO 4050 JP=2,NCP	0246
	QUINP(JP) = QU(JP)	0247
	DO 4050 MM=1,NQX	0248
4050	QUX(MM,JP) = QU(JP)	0249
4040	QUINP(1) = QU(1)	0250
	IF(IQ0.EQ.0) GOTO 5050	0251
	DO 5060 JP=2,NCP	0252
	DO 5060 MM=1,NQX	0253
5060	QUX0(MM,JP) = QUX(MM,JP)	0254
5050	QU1MX = QU(1)	0255
	DO 4100 MM=1,NQX	0256
	XXX(MM) = (MM-.5)*DQX	0257
	XNO(MM) = (MM-1)*DQX	0258
	SUM = 0.	0259
	DNS(MM) = 0.	0260
	DO 4070 JP=2,NCP	0261
	SUM = SUM+QUX(MM,JP)	0262
4070	DNS(MM) = DNS(MM)+QUX(MM,JP)/DNS0(JP)	0263
	DNS(MM) = 1./(DNS(MM)+(1.-SUM)/DNS0(1))	0264
4100	QUX(MM,1) = 1.-SUM	0265
	XNO(NQX+1) = TTDYN	0266
	SUM = 0.	0267
	DO 4230 JP=2,NCP	0268
	QUXB(JP) = QUX(NQX,JP)	0269
4230	SUM = SUM+QUXB(JP)	0270
	QUXB(1) = 1.-SUM	0271
	DNSB = DNS(NQX)	0272
C		0273
C	INITIAL OUTPUT OF INTEGRAL DATA	0274
C		0275
	IF(IQXN.LE.0) GOTO 4870	0276
	NQOUT = IQXX-IQXN+1	0277
	GOTO 4880	0278
4870	IQXN = 1	0279
	IQXX = NQX	0280
	NQOUT = NQX	0281
4880	SRRC = 0.	0282
	FLUC = 0.	0283
	IF(IDOUT.LE.0.OR.IDREL.NE.0) GOTO 2220	0284
	AMM = 0.	0285
	DO 4060 JP=1,NCP	0286
	CSF(JP) = 0.	0287
4060	ARD(JP) = 0.	0288

```

0220 DO 4730 MM=1,NQX                                0289
0230 SUM = 0.                                         0290
0240 DO 4740 JP=2,NCP                                0291
0250 4740 SUM = SUM+QUX(MM,JP)                        0292
0260 DO 4080 JP=1,NCP                                0293
0270 4080 ARD(JP) = ARD(JP)+QUX(MM,JP)*DQX*DNS(MM)  0294
0280 IF(XNO(MM).GE.DSF) GOTO 4730                    0295
0290 DAM = 1.                                         0296
0300 IF(XNO(MM+1).LE.DSF) GOTO 4750                  0297
0310 DAM = (DSF-XNO(MM))/DQX                          0298
0320 4750 AMM = AMM+DAM                                0299
0330 DO 4110 JP = 2,NCP                                0300
0340 4110 CSF(JP) = CSF(JP)+QUX(MM,JP)/SUM*DAM        0301
0350 4730 CONTINUE                                     0302
0360 IF(AMM.LE.0) GOTO 4440                            0303
0370 DO 4450 JP=2,NCP                                0304
0380 4450 CSF(JP) = CSF(JP)/AMM                       0305
0390 4440 IF(IMCP.LE.0) GOTO 4960                      0306
0400 DO 4970 MM=1,NQX                                0307
0410 FLIB(1) = FLIB(1)+QUX(MM,IMCP)*DQX*DNS(MM)     0308
0420 4970 FLIB(2) = FLIB(2)+QUX(MM,IMCP)*XXX(MM)*DQX*DNS(MM)  0309
0430 IF(FLIB(1).LE.0) GOTO 4960                       0310
0440 FLIB(2) = FLIB(2)/FLIB(1)                       0311
0450 DO 4980 MM=1,NQX                                0312
0460 SUM = QUX(MM,IMCP)*DQX*DNS(MM)*(XXX(MM)-FLIB(2))**2  0313
0470 FLIB(3) = FLIB(3)+SUM                            0314
0480 FLIB(4) = FLIB(4)+SUM*(XXX(MM)-FLIB(2))         0315
0490 4980 FLIB(5) = FLIB(5)+SUM*(XXX(MM)-FLIB(2))**2  0316
0500 IF(FLIB(3).LT.1.E-10*FLIB(2)) GOTO 5030        0317
0510 FLIB(3) = SQRT(FLIB(3)/FLIB(1))                 0318
0520 FLIB(4) = FLIB(4)/FLIB(3)**3                    0319
0530 FLIB(5) = FLIB(5)/FLIB(3)**4-3.                 0320
0540 GOTO 4960                                         0321
0550 5030 FLIB(3) = 0.                                 0322
0560 FLIB(4) = 0.                                     0323
0570 FLIB(5) = 0.                                     0324
0580 4960 WRITE(IO1,2025)                              0325
0590 2025 FORMAT('DYNAMIC COMPOSITION TRIM PROGRAM')  0326
0600 WRITE(IO1,2055)NH, IDOUT, IQOUT, NCP, NQOUT     0327
0610 2055 FORMAT(5I10,5X,'TRIDYN31')                 0328
0620 WRITE(IO1,2035)FLUC, SRRC, FLUC, (CSF(JP), JP=2, NCPM), FLIB, SPYD, ARD  0329
0630 2035 FORMAT(7E11.4,3(/5E11.4))                  0330
0640 C COSZ = SINE*SIN(2.*PI*RPHI)                    0331
0650 C INITIAL OUTPUT OF PROFILES                     0332
0660 C EXTERNAL START                                  0333
0670 IF(IQOUT.LE.0) GOTO 2220                          0334
0680 DO 4090 MM=IQXN,IQXX                             0335
0690 4090 WRITE(IO1,2045)XXX(MM), DNS(MM), (QUX(MM,JP), JP=1, NCP)  0336

```

2045	FORMAT(2X,2E11.4,5F6.3)	0337
C		0338
C	SET UNIVERSAL AND INITIAL QUANTITIES	0339
C		0340
2220	CHAMAX = 0.	0341
	SRRCN = 0.	0342
	REEM1 = 0.	0343
	IF(QU1MX.LT.0..OR.QU1MX.GT.1.) QU1MX = 1.	0344
	IF(JNRM.LE.0.OR.JNRM.GT.NCP) JNRM = NCP	0345
	IF(JFRP.LE.0.OR.JFRP.GT.NCP) JFRP = NCP	0346
	JSP1I = JSP1	0347
	IF(JSP1.LE.0) JSP2 = 0	0348
	IF(JSP1.LE.0) JSP1 = NCP+1	0349
	IPREC = 0	0350
	KK1 = 4-IWC	0351
	KK2 = 4-IWCR	0352
	ALPHA = CVMGT(.001,ALPHA,ALPHA.EQ.0.)	0353
	ALPHA = CVMGT(179.999,ALPHA,ALPHA.EQ.180.)	0354
	ALFA=ALPHA/57.295779	0355
	DO 102 I=1,NCP	0356
	DO 102 J=1,NCP	0357
	MU(I,J)=M(I)/M(J)	0358
	EC(I,J)=4.*MU(I,J)/(1.+MU(I,J))**2	0359
	A(I,J)=.529*.8853/(ZZ(I)**.5+ZZ(J)**.5)**(2./3.)	0360
	F(I,J)=A(I,J)*M(J)/(ZZ(I)*ZZ(J)*14.4*(M(I)+M(J)))	0361
	KL(I,J)=1.212*ZZ(I)**(7./6.)*ZZ(J)/((ZZ(I)**(2./3.))+ZZ(J)**(2./3.))	0362
	?)**1.5*SQRT(M(I)))	0363
	KOR(I,J)=.03892*KL(I,J)/(PI*A(I,J)**2)	0364
102	CONTINUE	0365
	Z1=ZZ(1)	0366
	M1=M(1)	0367
	DO 104 J=1,NCP	0368
	K(J)=CK(J)*KL(1,J)	0369
104	EPS0(J)=ABS(E0)*F(1,J)	0370
	ANFANG = RANSET(IRAND)	0371
	IF(E0.GE.0.) GOTO 105	0372
	TI = -E0	0373
	ZARG = SQRT(TI/2./M1)	0374
	VELC = SHTH/M1	0375
C		0376
C	PROJECTILE HISTORY LOOP	0377
C		0378
105	IH = 0	0379
10	IH = IH+1	0380
	IF(IH.GT.NH) GOTO 18	0381
C		0382
C	PROJECTILE START	0383
C		0384

DO 2070 JP=1,NCP	0385
DO 2070 MM=1,NQX	0386
2070 DEL(MM,JP) = 0.	0387
SU = DNS(1)**(-1./3.)/SQ2PI*2.	0388
XC = CVMGT(X0,-SU,X0.GT.0.)	0389
IC=0	0390
IC1=0	0391
PL = 0.	0392
NREC1=1	0393
IF(E0.GE.0.) GOTO 106	0394
C	0395
C MAXWELLIAN ENERGY-ANGLE DISTRIBUTION	0396
C	0397
CALL MXVELO(E,COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE)	0398
GOTO 107	0399
106 E = E0	0400
IF(ALPHA.LT.0.) GOTO 108	0401
COSX = COS(ALFA)	0402
COSY = SIN(ALFA)	0403
COSZ = 0.	0404
SINE = COSY	0405
GOTO 107	0406
108 IF(ALPHA.NE.-2.) GOTO 109	0407
C	0408
C 2-DIM COSINE ANGLE DISTRIBUTION	0409
C	0410
RPHI = RANF()	0411
RTHETA = RANF()	0412
COSX = SQRT(RTHETA)	0413
SINE = SQRT(1.-RTHETA)	0414
COSY = SINE*COS(2.*PI*RPHI)	0415
COSZ = SINE*SIN(2.*PI*RPHI)	0416
GOTO 107	0417
C	0418
C RANDOM ANGLE DISTRIBUTION	0419
C	0420
109 RPHI = RANF()	0421
RTHETA = RANF()	0422
COSX = 1.-RTHETA	0423
IF(X0.GT.0.) COSX = COSX-RTHETA	0424
SINE = SQRT(1.-COSX**2)	0425
COSY = SINE*COS(2.*PI*RPHI)	0426
COSZ = SINE*SIN(2.*PI*RPHI)	0427
C	0428
C EXTERNAL START	0429
C	0430
107 IF(X0.GT.0.) GOTO 110	0431
SINA = SINE	0432

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0320 COSX = SQRT((E*COSX**2+SBE(1))/(E+SBE(1))) 0433
0325 SINE = SQRT(1.-COSX**2) 0434
0330 COSY = COSY*SINE/SINA 0435
0335 COSZ = COSZ*SINE/SINA 0436
0340 E = E+SBE(1) 0437
C 0438
C PROJECTILE START INTERVAL 0439
C 0440
110 IX = ISRCHFG(NQX+1,XNO(1),1,XC)-1 0441
IX = MAXO(IX,1) 0442
IF(IX.LE.NQX) GOTO 2130 0443
2140 WRITE(IO,2075)IH,IC,X,E,IERR,XR(IERR,2),ER(IERR,2) 0444
2075 FORMAT(5X,'IH=',I7,' IC=',I5,' X=',E11.4,' E=',E11.4/ 0445
C18X,'IR=',I5,' XR=',E11.4,' ER=',E11.4) 0446
WRITE(IO,2095) 0447
2095 FORMAT(5X,'PARTICLE RANGE EXCEEDS DYNAMIC COMPOSITION RANGE'/ 0448
C5X,'----- INCREASE TTDYN') 0449
STOP 0450
2130 LM = DNS(IX)**(-1./3.) 0451
C 0452
C LOCUS OF FIRST COLLISION 0453
C 0454
RA = 1.-X0/3. 0455
IF(X0.LE.0.) RA = RANF() 0456
X = XC+LM*COSX*RA 0457
Y = LM*COSY*RA 0458
Z = LM*COSZ*RA 0459
GOTO 2 0460
C 0461
C COLLISION LOOP 0462
C 0463
C MOVE PROJECTILES 0464
C 0465
1 X=X+LM*COSX 0466
Y=Y+LM*COSY 0467
Z=Z+LM*COSZ 0468
C 0469
C STORE DIRECTIONS 0470
C 0471
2 CX = COSX 0472
CY = COSY 0473
CZ = COSZ 0474
SX = SINE 0475
EX1 = 0. 0476
DEES = 0. 0477
DENS = 0. 0478
C PROJECTILE START 0479
C DEPTH INTERVAL OF COLLISION 0480

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C		0481
	IX = ISRCHFGE(NQX+1,XNO(1),1,X)-1	0482
	IX = MAXO(IX,1)	0483
	IF(IX.GT.NQX) GOTO 2140	0484
C		0485
C	COLLISION PARAMETERS	0486
C		0487
	LM = DNS(IX)**(-1./3.)	0488
	ASIG = LM*DNS(IX)	0489
	PMAX = LM/SQ2PI	0490
	K23 = 0.	0491
	DO 4120 JP=1,NCP	0492
4120	K23 = K23+K(JP)*QUX(IX,JP)	0493
C		0494
C	WEAK COLLISION LOOP	0495
C		0496
	DO 245 KK=KK1,4	0497
	TAU = 0.	0498
	DEN = 0.	0499
C		0500
C	SPECIES OF COLLISION PARTNER	0501
C		0502
	RR = RANF()	0503
	SUM = 1.-QUX(IX,1)	0504
	DO 4130 J=1,NCP-1	0505
	IF(RR.GT.SUM) GOTO 4140	0506
4130	SUM = SUM-QUX(IX,J+1)	0507
	J = NCP	0508
4140	LABEL(NREC1,1)=J	0509
	JPKO = J	0510
C		0511
C	AZIMUTHAL ANGLE, IMPACT PARAMETER, REDUCED ENERGY	0512
C		0513
	PHI=2.*PI*RANF()	0514
	P=PMAX*SQRT(RANF()+4.-KK)	0515
	EPS=E*F(1,J)	0516
	IF(KK.LT.4.AND.EPS.GT.1.E-2) GOTO 245	0517
C		0518
C	POSITION OF TARGET ATOM	0519
C		0520
	X1=X-P*COS(PHI)*SX	0521
	IF(X1.LT.0.) GOTO 245	0522
C		0523
C	MAGIC (DETERMINATION OF SCATTERING ANGLE : ION - TARGET ATOM :	0524
C	KR-C POTENTIAL)	0525
C		0526
	B = P/A(1,J)	0527
	R=B	0528

1800	RR=ALOG(.35/(EPS*B))*3.3333333333	0529
0800	IF (RR.LT.B) GO TO 121	0530
0800	RR=ALOG(.35/(EPS*RR))*3.3333333333	0531
0800	IF (RR.LT.B) GO TO 121	0532
0800	R=RR	0533
121	EX1=EXP(-.279*R)	0534
0800	EX2=EXP(-.637*R)	0535
0800	IF(EX2-1.E-10)122,123,123	0536
123	CONTINUE	0537
0800	EX3=EXP(-1.919*R)	0538
0800	GO TO 124	0539
122	EX3=0.0	0540
124	CONTINUE	0541
0800	RRR1 = 1.0/R	0542
0800	V=(.191*EX1+.474*EX2+.335*EX3)*RRR1	0543
0800	FR=B*B*RRR1+V*R/EPS-R	0544
0800	V1=-(V+.0531865*EX1+.30181*EX2+.6437*EX3)*RRR1	0545
0800	FR1=-B*B*RRR1**2+(V+V1*R)/EPS-1.	0546
0800	Q=FR/FR1	0547
0800	R=R-Q	0548
0800	IF (ABS(Q/R).GT..001) GO TO 121	0549
0800	ROC=-2.*(EPS-V)/V1	0550
0800	SQE=SQRT(EPS)	0551
0800	CC=(.235800+SQE)/(.126000+SQE)	0552
0800	AA=2.*EPS*(1.+(1.0144/SQE))*B**CC	0553
0800	FF=(SQRT(AA**2+1.)-AA)*((69350.+EPS)/(83550.+EPS))	0554
0800	DELTA=(R-B)*AA*FF/(FF+1.)	0555
0800	C=(B+DELTA+ROC)/(R+ROC)	0556
0800	C2=AMIN1(1.0,C*C)	0557
0800	S2=1.-C2	0558
0800	C	0559
0800	C ENERGY TRANSFER, LOCAL INELASTIC ENERGY LOSS, SCATTERING ANGLE	0560
0800	C	0561
0800	DEN = EC(1,J)*S2*E	0562
0800	DENS = DENS+DEN	0563
0800	IF(DEN.GT.ED(J)) IC1 = IC1+1	0564
0800	DEEOR = CVMGT(0.,CK(J)*KOR(1,J)*SQRT(E)*EX1,INEL.EQ.1)	0565
0800	DEES = DEES+DEEOR	0566
0800	TAU = R*A(1,J)*SQRT(S2)	0567
0800	CT=2.*C2-1.	0568
0800	ST=SQRT(1.-CT*CT)	0569
0800	CU = CT+MU(1,J)	0570
0800	IF(ABS(CU).LT.1.E-8) CU = 1.E-8	0571
0800	PSI = ATAN2(ST,CU)	0572
0800	IF(PSI.LT.0.) PSI = PSI+PI	0573
0800	C DEN = D.	0574
0800	C NEW DIRECTIONS	0575
0800	C DEPTH INTERVAL OF COLLISION	0576

0577	CALL DIRCOS(COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE,PSI,PHI)	0577
0578	C PARTICLE STOPPED, REFLECTED OR TRANSMITTED	0578
0579	C END OF WEAK COLLISION LOOP	0579
0580	C IF(X.LT.-.5) GOTO 8	0580
0581	245 CONTINUE	0581
0582	C	0582
0583	C BOND BREAKING	0583
0584	C	0584
0585	IF(DEN.LE.ED(J)) GOTO 128	0585
0586	BBR(IX,J) = BBR(IX,J)+1.	0586
0587	BBRTOT(J) = BBRTOT(J)+1.	0587
0588	C	0588
0589	C GENERATION OF PRIMARY KNOCKON	0589
0590	C	0590
0591	128 IF(IDREL.LT.0) GOTO 127	0591
0592	IF(DEN.LE.BE(J)) GOTO 127	0592
0593	IF(J.GE.JSP1.AND.J.LE.JSP2) GOTO 127	0593
0594	ER(NREC1,1)=DEN-BE(J)	0594
0595	IF(ER(NREC1,1).LE.EF(J)) GOTO 127	0595
0596	LMV(NREC1,1)=LM	0596
0597	CPhi=COS(PHI)	0597
0598	SPhi=SIN(PHI)	0598
0599	XR(NREC1,1)=X1	0599
0600	YR(NREC1,1)=Y-P*(SPhi*CZ-CPhi*CY*CX)/SX	0600
0601	ZR(NREC1,1)=Z+P*(SPhi*CY+CPhi*CZ*CX)/SX	0601
0602	CSXR(NREC1,1)=CX	0602
0603	CSYR(NREC1,1)=CY	0603
0604	CSZR(NREC1,1)=CZ	0604
0605	SNXR(NREC1,1)=SX	0605
0606	PHIR(NREC1,1)=PHI-PI	0606
0607	CT = AMIN1(CT,.99999999)	0607
0608	PSIR(NREC1,1)=ATAN2(ST,1.-CT)	0608
0609	IXST(NREC1,1) = IX	0609
0610	L(NREC1,1) = X1+1.	0610
0611	KO(NREC1,J,1)=1	0611
0612	EORC(NREC1,1) = ER(NREC1,1)	0612
0613	INOUT(NREC1,1)=SIGN(1.,CX)	0613
0614	DEL(IX,J) = DEL(IX,J)-1.	0614
0615	NREC1=NREC1+1	0615
0616	IF(NREC1.LE.MAXMAX) GOTO 127	0616
0617	75 WRITE(IO,130)	0617
0618	130 FORMAT(5X,'RECOIL STORAGE CAPACITY EXCEEDED')	0618
0619	STOP	0619
0620	C PLSUM=PLSUM+PL	0620
0621	C TOTAL INELASTIC ENERGY LOSS	0621
0622	C	0622
0623	127 ASIGT = ASIG-TAU*DNS(IX)	0623
0624	GOTO(15,16,17)INEL	0624

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15 DEE = CVMGT(0.,K23*ASIGT*SQRT(E),X.LT.0.) 0625
GOTO 7 0626
16 DEE = DEES 0627
GOTO 7 0628
17 DEE = CVMGT(DEES,.5*(K23*ASIGT*SQRT(E)+DEES),X.LT.0.) 0629
C 0630
C COLLISION COUNTER 0631
C 0632
7 IF(DENS.GT.0.) IC = IC+1 0633
C 0634
C PROJECTILE ENERGY AND ENERGY DEPOSITION FUNCTIONS 0635
C 0636
IXI = INT(X/DQX)+1 0637
IF(IXI.LE.0) IXI = 1 0638
ION(IXI) = ION(IXI)+DEE 0639
IONTOT = IONTOT+DEE 0640
NCLR(IXI) = NCLR(IXI)+DENS 0641
NCLTOT = NCLTOT+DENS 0642
PHON(IXI) = PHON(IXI)+DENS-DEN 0643
PHOTOT = PHOTOT+DENS-DEN 0644
IF(DEN.LE.ED(JPKO)) GOTO 28 0645
DMGN(IXI) = DMGN(IXI)+DEN 0646
DMGTOT = DMGTOT+DEN 0647
GOTO 4860 0648
28 PHON(IXI) = PHON(IXI)+DEN 0649
PHOTOT = PHOTOT+DEN 0650
4860 IF(JPKO.LT.JFRP) GOTO 29 0651
EDM = 0. 0652
SUM = 0. 0653
DO 4850 JP = JFRP,NCP 0654
SUM = SUM+QUX(IXI,JP) 0655
4850 EDM = EDM+QUX(IXI,JP)/ED(JP) 0656
EDM = SUM/EDM 0657
IF(DEN.LE.EDM) GOTO 29 0658
IF(DEN.GT.2.5*EDM) GOTO 4840 0659
FPPK(IXI) = FPPK(IXI)+1. 0660
FPPKTOT = FPPKTOT+1. 0661
GOTO 29 0662
4840 FPPK(IXI) = FPPK(IXI)+.35*DEN/EDM 0663
FPPKTOT = FPPKTOT+.35*DEN/EDM 0664
C 0665
C ENERGY AND DEFLECTION POINT OF PROJECTILE 0666
C 0667
29 E = E-DEE 0668
X=X-TAU*CX 0669
Y=Y-TAU*CY 0670
Z=Z-TAU*CZ 0671
PL=PL+LM-TAU 0672

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C		0673
C	PARTICLE STOPPED, REFLECTED OR TRANSMITTED	0674
C		0675
	IF(X.LT.-SU) GOTO 8	0676
	IF(X.GT.TT) GOTO 9	0677
	IF(E-DENS.LT.EF(1)) GOTO 4	0678
	GOTO 5	0679
8	ENO=E*COSX**2	0680
	IF(ENO.GT.SBE(1)) GOTO 24	0681
C		0682
C	BACKREFLECTED PROJECTILES	0683
C		0684
	X = -SU	0685
	COSX=-COSX	0686
	GOTO 5	0687
C		0688
C	BACKSCATTERED PROJECTILES	0689
C		0690
24	ES = E-SBE(1)	0691
	IB=IB+1	0692
	EB = EB+ES	0693
	GOTO 6	0694
C		0695
C	TRANSMITTED PROJECTILES	0696
C		0697
9	IT=IT+1	0698
	ET=ET+E	0699
	GOTO 6	0700
C		0701
C	PROJECTILE STOPPED	0702
C		0703
4	DEL(IX,1) = DEL(IX,1)+1.	0704
	IXI = INT(X/DQX)+1	0705
	IF(IXI.LE.0) IXI = 1	0706
	IRP(IXI) = IRP(IXI)+1	0707
	IP=INT(PL/DQX+1.)	0708
	IF(IP.GT.NQX) IP=NQX	0709
	IPL(IP)=IPL(IP)+1	0710
	IF(X.LT.0.) X = 0.	0711
	XSUM = XSUM+X	0712
	X2SUM = X2SUM+X*X	0713
	X3SUM = X3SUM+X**3	0714
	X4SUM = X4SUM+X**4	0715
	PLSUM=PLSUM+PL	0716
	PL2SUM=PL2SUM+PL**2	0717
	ICSUM=ICSUM+IC	0718
	ICSUM1=ICSUM1+IC1	0719
	GOTO 6	0720

C 80	DEE = DEE	0721
C 80	ELEASTIC ENERGY LOSS	0722
C 80	DEE = DEE	0723
5 80	E = E-DENS	0724
C 80	GOTO 1	0725
C 80	END OF PROJECTILE SECTION	0726
C 80		0727
C 80		0728
6 80	NREC1=NREC1-1	0729
C 80	IF(NREC1.LE.0) GOTO 10	0730
C 80	RECOIL ATOM SECTION	0731
C 80		0732
C 80	NREC2=0	0733
7 30	IF(NREC1.LE.0) GOTO 74	0734
C 80		0735
C 80	DIRECTIONS OF NEW RECOILS (LIST 1)	0736
C 80		0737
1 000	CALL DIRCOSV(CSXR(1,1),CSYR(1,1),CSZR(1,1),SNXR(1,1),	0738
C 80	CPSIR(1,1),PHIR(1,1),NREC1)	0739
C 80	IF(DEN.LE.0) GOTO 28	0740
C 80	MOVE NEW RECOILS (LIST 1) TO LIST 2	0741
C 80		0742
9 980	DO 91 IREC1=1,NREC1	0743
C 80	IREC=IREC1+NREC2	0744
C 80	ER(IREC,2)=ER(IREC1,1)	0745
C 80	EORC(IREC,2) = EORC(IREC1,1)	0746
C 80	XR(IREC,2)=XR(IREC1,1)	0747
C 80	YR(IREC,2)=YR(IREC1,1)	0748
C 80	ZR(IREC,2)=ZR(IREC1,1)	0749
C 80	CSXR(IREC,2)=CSXR(IREC1,1)	0750
C 80	CSYR(IREC,2)=CSYR(IREC1,1)	0751
C 80	CSZR(IREC,2)=CSZR(IREC1,1)	0752
C 80	SNXR(IREC,2)=SNXR(IREC1,1)	0753
C 80	L(IREC,2)=L(IREC1,1)	0754
C 80	LMV(IREC,2)=LMV(IREC1,1)	0755
C 80	LABEL(IREC,2)=LABEL(IREC1,1)	0756
C 80	IXST(IREC,2)=IXST(IREC1,1)	0757
C 80	KO(IREC,LABEL(IREC1,1),2)=KO(IREC1,LABEL(IREC1,1),1)	0758
C 80	INOUT(IREC,2)=INOUT(IREC1,1)	0759
9 1	CONTINUE	0760
C 80	NREC2=NREC2+NREC1	0761
C 80	MAXA=MAX0(MAXA,NREC2)	0762
C 80	NREC1=0	0763
7 40	NALL=NALL+NREC2	0764
C 80	Y=Y-TAU*CY	0765
C 80	PROCESS THE PARTICLES IN LIST 2	0766
C 80	PL=PL+LM-TAU	0767
		0768

C	MOVE PARTICLES	0769
C		0770
	DO 60 IREC1=1,NREC2	0771
	XR(IREC1,2)=XR(IREC1,2)+LMV(IREC1,2)*CSXR(IREC1,2)	0772
	YR(IREC1,2)=YR(IREC1,2)+LMV(IREC1,2)*CSYR(IREC1,2)	0773
	ZR(IREC1,2)=ZR(IREC1,2)+LMV(IREC1,2)*CSZR(IREC1,2)	0774
60	CONTINUE	0775
C		0776
C	STORE DIRECTIONS	0777
C		0778
	DO 81 IREC1=1,NREC2	0779
	CXR(IREC1)=CSXR(IREC1,2)	0780
	CYR(IREC1)=CSYR(IREC1,2)	0781
	CZR(IREC1)=CSZR(IREC1,2)	0782
	SXR(IREC1)=SNXR(IREC1,2)	0783
	DEERS(IREC1)=0.	0784
	TS(IREC1)=0.	0785
81	CONTINUE	0786
C		0787
C	DEPTH INTERVAL OF COLLISION	0788
C		0789
	DO 84 IREC1=1,NREC2	0790
	IXRV(IREC1) = ISRCHFGE(NQX+1,XNO(1),1,XR(IREC1,2))-1	0791
	IXRV(IREC1) = MAX0(IXRV(IREC1),1)	0792
84	TEST(IREC1) = IXRV(IREC1).GT.NQX	0793
	IERR = ILLZ(NREC2,TEST,1)	0794
	IF(IERR.EQ.NREC2) GOTO 80	0795
	IERR = IERR+1	0796
	GOTO 2140	0797
C		0798
C	DEPTH-DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	0799
C		0800
80	DO 85 IREC1=1,NREC2	0801
	LMV(IREC1,2) = DNS(IXRV(IREC1))**(-1./3.)	0802
	PMA XV(IREC1) = LMV(IREC1,2)/SQ2PI	0803
85	KL2(IREC1) = 0.	0804
	DO 4150 JP=1,NCP	0805
	DO 4150 IREC1=1,NREC2	0806
	J = LABEL(IREC1,2)	0807
	IXRC=IXRV(IREC1)	0808
	KL2(IREC1)=KL2(IREC1)+KL(J,JP)*QUX(IXRC,JP)	0809
4150	CONTINUE	0810
C		0811
C	WEAK COLLISION LOOP	0812
C		0813
	DO 235 KK=KK2,4	0814
C		0815
C	SPECIES OF COLLISION PARTNER	0816

C		MOVE PARTICLES	0817
0770	IF(NCP.GT.1) GOTO 82		0818
0770	DO 83 IREC1=1,NREC2	DO 80 IREC1=1,NREC2	0819
83	LABEL(IREC1,1) = 1	XR(IREC1,2)=XR(IREC1,2)+LWV(IREC1,2)+GSR(IREC1,2)	0820
0770	GOTO 90	YR(IREC1,2)=YR(IREC1,2)+LWV(IREC1,2)+GSR(IREC1,2)	0821
82	DO 86 IREC1=1,NREC2	ZR(IREC1,2)=ZR(IREC1,2)+LWV(IREC1,2)+GSR(IREC1,2)	0822
0770	IXRC = IXRV(IREC1)		0823
86	SQUXV(1,IREC1) = QUX(IXRC,1)		0824
0770	IF(NCP.LE.2) GOTO 87	STORE DIRECTIONS	0825
0770	DO 88 JP=2,NCP-1		0826
0770	DO 88 IREC1=1,NREC2	DO 81 IREC1=1,NREC2	0827
0770	IXRC = IXRV(IREC1)	CXR(IREC1)=GSR(IREC1,2)	0828
88	SQUXV(JP,IREC1) = SQUXV(JP-1,IREC1)+QUX(IXRC,JP)	CYR(IREC1)=GSR(IREC1,2)	0829
87	DO 89 IREC1=1,NREC2	CZR(IREC1)=GSR(IREC1,2)	0830
0770	SQUXV(NCP,IREC1) = 1.	SXR(IREC1)=GSR(IREC1,2)	0831
89	LABEL(IREC1,1) = ISRCHFGE(NCP,SQUXV(1,IREC1),1,RANF())	DEERS(IREC1)=GSR(IREC1,2)	0832
C	DIRECTIONS OF NEW RECOILS (LIST 1)	TS(IREC1)=0.	0833
C	AZIMUTHAL ANGLE, IMPACT PARAMETER, REDUCED ENERGY		0834
C	CALL DIRCOSV(CSXR(1,1),CSYR(1,1),CSZR(1,1),LWV(1,1),LWV(1,2),LWV(1,3))		0835
90	DO 236 IREC1=1,NREC2	DEPTH INTERVAL OF COLLISION	0836
0770	PHIR(IREC1,2)=2.*PI*RANF()		0837
0770	PR(IREC1)=PMAKV(IREC1)*SQRT(RANF()+4.-KK)	DO 84 IREC1=1,NREC2	0838
0770	X2(IREC1)=XR(IREC1,2)-PR(IREC1)*COS(PHIR(IREC1,2))*SXR(IREC1)	IXRV(IREC1)=MAXV(IREC1,2)	0839
0770	PR(IREC1)=CVMGT(1.E10,PR(IREC1),X2(IREC1).LT.0.)	IXRV(IREC1)=MAXV(IREC1,2)	0840
0770	BR(IREC1)=PR(IREC1)/A(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1))	TEST(IREC1)=1.	0841
0770	EPSR(IREC1) = ER(IREC1,2)*F(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1))	ERR = ILI = BR	0842
236	CONTINUE	IF(IRR EQ NREC2) GOTO 80	0843
C		ERR = IERR +	0844
C	'MAGIC' CALCULATION OF POLAR DEFLECTION	GOTO 2140	0845
C			0846
0770	CALL SCOPY(NREC2,BR,1,RRV,1)	DEPTH-DEPENDENT PARAMETERS	0847
0770	IVMIN=1		0848
0770	IVMAX=NREC2	DO 88 IREC1=1,NREC2	0849
205	DO 206 IV=IVMIN,IVMAX	LWV(IREC1,2) = DWG(IXRV(IREC1,2) -	0850
0770	EX1R(IV)=EXP(-.279*RRV(IV))	PMAKV(IREC1) = LWV(IREC1,2)*GSR(IREC1,2)	0851
0770	EX2R(IV)=EXP(-.637*RRV(IV))	KJ2(IREC1) = 0.	0852
0770	EX3R(IV)=EXP(-1.919*RRV(IV))	DO 180 JP=1,NCP	0853
0770	RRR1=1./RRV(IV)	DO 180 IREC1=1,NREC2	0854
0770	VR(IV)=(.191*EX1R(IV)+.474*EX2R(IV)+.335*EX3R(IV))*RRR1	V = LABEL(IREC1,2)	0855
0770	FR=BR(IV)*BR(IV)*RRR1+VR(IV)*RRV(IV)/EPSR(IV)-RRV(IV)	IXRV(IREC1)=IXRV(IREC1,2)	0856
0770	V1R(IV)=-((VR(IV)+.0531865*EX1R(IV)+.30181*EX2R(IV)+	KJ2(IREC1)=KJ2(IREC1,2)	0857
0770	1/NREC2+.6437*EX3R(IV))*RRR1		0858
0770	FR1=-BR(IV)*BR(IV)*RRR1*RRR1+(VR(IV)+V1R(IV)*RRV(IV))/		0859
0770	1/NREC2*EPSR(IV)-1.	WEAK COLLISION LOOP	0860
0770	Q=FR/FR1		0861
0770	RRV(IV)=RRV(IV)-Q	DO 238 KK=KJ2,4	0862
0770	TEST(IV)=ABS(Q/RRV(IV)).GT.0.001		0863
206	CONTINUE	SPECIES OF COLLISION PARTNER	0864

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C 207 GET MAX AND MIN INDEX OF TEST FAILURES 0865
IVMIN=IVMIN+ILLZ(IVMAX-IVMIN+1,TEST(IVMIN),1) 0866
IF(IVMIN.GT.IVMAX) GO TO 207 0867
IVMAX=IVMAX-ILLZ(IVMAX-IVMIN+1,TEST(IVMIN),-1) 0868
IF(IVMIN.GT.IVMAX) GO TO 207 0869
GO TO 205 0870
207 DO 208 IV=1,NREC2 0871
ROCINV=-.5*V1R(IV)/(EPSR(IV)-VR(IV)) 0872
SQE=SQRT(EPSR(IV)) 0873
CC=(.235800+SQE)/(.126000+SQE) 0874
AA=2.*EPSR(IV)*(1.+(1.0144/SQE))*BR(IV)**CC 0875
FF=(SQRT(AA*AA+1.)-AA)*((69350.+EPSR(IV))/(83550.+EPSR(IV))) 0876
DELTA=(RRV(IV)-BR(IV))*AA*FF/(FF+1.) 0877
C=(ROCINV*(BR(IV)+DELTA)+1.)/(ROCINV*RRV(IV)+1.) 0878
C2R(IV)=AMIN1(1.0,C*C) 0879
208 S2R(IV)=1.-C2R(IV) 0880
C 0881
ENERGY TRANSFER, LOCAL ELECTRONIC ENERGY LOSS, SCATTERING ANGLE 0882
C 0883
DO 237 IREC1=1,NREC2 0884
T(IREC1)=ER(IREC1,2)*S2R(IREC1)*EC(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1)) 0885
TS(IREC1)=TS(IREC1)+T(IREC1) 0886
DEEROR=CVMGT(0.,KOR(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1))) 0887
C*SQRT(ER(IREC1,2))*EX1R(IREC1),INELR.EQ.1) 0888
DEERS(IREC1)=DEERS(IREC1)+DEEROR 0889
TAUR(IREC1)=RRV(IREC1)*A(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1)) 0890
C*SQRT(S2R(IREC1)) 0891
CTR(IREC1)=C2R(IREC1)+C2R(IREC1)-1. 0892
STR(IREC1)=SQRT(1.-CTR(IREC1)*CTR(IREC1)) 0893
CUR(IREC1) = CTR(IREC1)+MU(LABEL(IREC1,2),LABEL(IREC1,1)) 0894
CUR(IREC1) = CVMGT(CUR(IREC1),1.E-8,ABS(CUR(IREC1))).GE.1.E-8) 0895
PSIR(IREC1,2) = ATAN2(STR(IREC1),CUR(IREC1)) 0896
PSIR(IREC1,2) = CVMGT(PSIR(IREC1,2),PSIR(IREC1,2)+PI,PSIR(IREC1,2) 0897
C.GE.0.) 0898
237 CONTINUE 0899
C 0900
NEW DIRECTIONS OF OLD RECOIL 0901
C 0902
CALL DIRCOSV(CSXR(1,2),CSYR(1,2),CSZR(1,2),SNXR(1,2), 0903
1 PSIR(1,2),PHIR(1,2),NREC2) 0904
235 CONTINUE 0905
C 0906
BOND BREAKING 0907
C 0908
DO 240 IREC1=1,NREC2 0909
IF(T(IREC1).LE.ED(LABEL(IREC1,1))) GO TO 240 0910
J = LABEL(IREC1,1) 0911
IXRC = IXRV(IREC1) 0912

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0880 BBR(IXRC,J) = BBR(IXRC,J)+1. 0913
0880 BBRTOT(J) = BBRTOT(J)+1. 0914
240 CONTINUE 0915
C 0916
C 0880 CREATE SECONDARY KNOCK-ON ATOMS (LIST 1) 0917
C 0880 0918
DO 246 IREC1=1,NREC2 0919
IF(T(IREC1).LE.BE(LABEL(IREC1,1))) GO TO 246 0920
IF(T(IREC1)-BE(LABEL(IREC1,1)).LE.EF(LABEL(IREC1,1))) GO TO 246 0921
IF(LABEL(IREC1,1).GE.JSP1.AND.LABEL(IREC1,1).LE.JSP2) GOTO 246 0922
NREC1=NREC1+1 0923
LMV(NREC1,1)=LMV(IREC1,2) 0924
ER(NREC1,1)=T(IREC1)-BE(LABEL(IREC1,1)) 0925
CPR=COS(PHIR(IREC1,2)) 0926
SPR=SIN(PHIR(IREC1,2)) 0927
XR(NREC1,1)=X2(IREC1) 0928
YR(NREC1,1)=YR(IREC1,2)-PR(IREC1)*(SPR*CZR(IREC1)-
1 CPR*CYR(IREC1)*CXR(IREC1))/SXR(IREC1) 0930
ZR(NREC1,1)=ZR(IREC1,2)+PR(IREC1)*(SPR*CYR(IREC1)+
1 CPR*CXR(IREC1)*CZR(IREC1))/SXR(IREC1) 0932
CSXR(NREC1,1)=CXR(IREC1) 0933
CSYR(NREC1,1)=CYR(IREC1) 0934
CSZR(NREC1,1)=CZR(IREC1) 0935
SNXR(NREC1,1)=SXR(IREC1) 0936
PHIR(NREC1,1)=PHIR(IREC1,2)-PI 0937
CTR(NREC1)=AMIN1(CTR(IREC1),.99999999) 0938
PSIR(NREC1,1)=ATAN2(STR(IREC1),1.-CTR(NREC1)) 0939
IXST(NREC1,1)=IXRV(IREC1) 0940
L(NREC1,1)=XR(NREC1,1)+1. 0941
LABEL(NREC1,1) = LABEL(IREC1,1) 0942
KO(NREC1,LABEL(IREC1,1),1)=0 0943
EORC(NREC1,1) = ER(NREC1,1) 0944
INOUT(NREC1,1)=INOUT(IREC1,2) 0945
DEL(IXRV(IREC1),LABEL(IREC1,1))=DEL(IXRV(IREC1),LABEL(IREC1,1))-1. 0946
246 CONTINUE 0947
C 0948
C 0880 INELASTIC ENERGY LOSS 0949
C 0880 0950
DO 238 IREC1=1,NREC2 0951
IXRC=IXRV(IREC1) 0952
ASIGTR(IREC1)=(LMV(IREC1,2)-TAUR(IREC1))*DNS(IXRC) 0953
238 CONTINUE 0954
GO TO(115,116,117),INELR 0955
115 DO 241 IREC1=1,NREC2 0956
DEER(IREC1)=CVMGT(0.,KL2(IREC1)*ASIGTR(IREC1)*SQRT(ER(IREC1,2)),
1 XR(IREC1,2).LT.0.) 0958
241 CONTINUE 0959
GO TO 242 0960

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116	DO 243 IREC1=1,NREC2	0961
	DEER(IREC1)=DEERS(IREC1)	0962
243	CONTINUE	0963
	GO TO 242	0964
117	DO 244 IREC1=1,NREC2	0965
	DEER(IREC1)=CVMGT(DEERS(IREC1),.5*(KL2(IREC1)	0966
1	*ASIGTR(IREC1)*SQRT(ER(IREC1,2))+DEERS(IREC1)),	0967
2	XR(IREC1,2).LT.0.)	0968
244	CONTINUE	0969
242	CONTINUE	0970
C		0971
C	FINAL ENERGY AND POSITION OF OLD RECOIL	0972
C		0973
	DO 253 IREC1=1,NREC2	0974
	ER(IREC1,2)=ER(IREC1,2)-DEER(IREC1)	0975
	XR(IREC1,2)=XR(IREC1,2)-TAUR(IREC1)*CXR(IREC1)	0976
	YR(IREC1,2)=YR(IREC1,2)-TAUR(IREC1)*CYR(IREC1)	0977
	ZR(IREC1,2)=ZR(IREC1,2)-TAUR(IREC1)*CZR(IREC1)	0978
	TEST(IREC1)=ER(IREC1,2)-TS(IREC1).LE.EF(LABEL(IREC1,2))	0979
	C.OR.XR(IREC1,2).LT.-SU.OR.XR(IREC1,2).GT.TT	0980
253	CONTINUE	0981
C		0982
C	ANY RECOIL ATOM SLOWED DOWN, TRANSMITTED OR SPUTTERED ?	0983
C		0984
	IVMIN=1+ILLZ(NREC2,TEST,1)	0985
	IF(IVMIN.GT.NREC2) GO TO 247	0986
	IVMAX=NREC2-ILLZ(NREC2,TEST,-1)	0987
	IREC1=IVMIN	0988
248	IF(IREC1.GT.IVMAX.OR.IREC1.GT.NREC2) GOTO 247	0989
	IF(.NOT.TEST(IREC1)) GOTO 249	0990
	IF(XR(IREC1,2).LT.(-SU)) GO TO 251	0991
	IF(XR(IREC1,2).GT.TT) GO TO 255	0992
	IF(ER(IREC1,2)-TS(IREC1).LE.EF(LABEL(IREC1,2))) GO TO 252	0993
249	IREC1 = IREC1+1	0994
	GOTO 248	0995
251	ENOR=ER(IREC1,2)*CXR(IREC1)*CXR(IREC1)	0996
	IF(ENOR.GT.SBE(LABEL(IREC1,2))) GO TO 254	0997
C		0998
C	BACKREFLECTED RECOIL	0999
C		1000
	XR(IREC1,2)=-SU	1001
	CSXR(IREC1,2)=-CSXR(IREC1,2)	1002
	GO TO 248	1003
C		1004
C	SPUTTERED RECOIL	1005
C		1006
254	ESP=ER(IREC1,2)-SBE(LABEL(IREC1,2))	1007
C		1008

C	TOTAL NUMBER AND ENERGY OF SPATTERED PARTICLES	1009
C		1010
	IBSP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=IBSP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+1	1011
	EBSP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=EBSP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+ESP	1012
C		1013
C	4 GROUPS:ION IN , PKA ;ION IN , SKA ;ION OUT, PKA ;ION OUT, SKA	1014
C		1015
	KOI=KO(IREC1,LABEL(IREC1,2),2)	1016
	IF(INOUT(IREC1,2).EQ.-1) GO TO 61	1017
	IF(KOI.EQ.0) GO TO 62	1018
	ISPINP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ISPINP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+1	1019
	ESPINP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ESPINP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+ESP	1020
	GO TO 250	1021
62	ISPINS(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ISPINS(LABEL(IREC1,2))+1	1022
	ESPINS(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ESPINS(LABEL(IREC1,2))+ESP	1023
	GO TO 250	1024
61	IF(KOI.EQ.0) GO TO 163	1025
	ISPOP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ISPOP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+1	1026
	ESPOP(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ESPOP(LABEL(IREC1,2))+ESP	1027
	GO TO 250	1028
163	ISPOS(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ISPOS(LABEL(IREC1,2))+1	1029
	ESPOS(LABEL(IREC1,2))=ESPOS(LABEL(IREC1,2))+ESP	1030
	GOTO 250	1031
C		1032
C	RECOIL EXCEEDING TT	1033
C		1034
255	DEL(IXRV(IREC1),LABEL(IREC1,2))=DEL(IXRV(IREC1),LABEL(IREC1,2))+1.	1035
	GOTO 250	1036
C		1037
C	RECOIL SLOWED DOWN	1038
C		1039
252	IXRC = IXRV(IREC1)	1040
	IF(EORC(IREC1,2).GT.ED(LABEL(IREC1,2)).OR.IRCO.LT.0) GOTO 257	1041
	IXRC = IXST(IREC1,2)	1042
257	DEL(IXRC,LABEL(IREC1,2)) = DEL(IXRC,LABEL(IREC1,2))+1.	1043
C		1044
C	REARRANGEMENT OF PARTICLES IN LIST 2	1045
C		1046
250	IF(IREC1.GE.NREC2) GOTO 258	1047
	ER(IREC1,2)=ER(NREC2,2)	1048
	TS(IREC1)=TS(NREC2)	1049
	XR(IREC1,2)=XR(NREC2,2)	1050
	YR(IREC1,2)=YR(NREC2,2)	1051
	ZR(IREC1,2)=ZR(NREC2,2)	1052
	CSXR(IREC1,2)=CSXR(NREC2,2)	1053
	CSYR(IREC1,2)=CSYR(NREC2,2)	1054
	CSZR(IREC1,2)=CSZR(NREC2,2)	1055
	SNXR(IREC1,2)=SNXR(NREC2,2)	1056

PHIR(IREC1,2)=PHIR(NREC2,2)	1057
PSIR(IREC1,2)=PSIR(NREC2,2)	1058
L(IREC1,2)=L(NREC2,2)	1059
LABEL(IREC1,2)=LABEL(NREC2,2)	1060
IXST(IREC1,2)=IXST(NREC2,2)	1061
EORC(IREC1,2)=EORC(NREC2,2)	1062
LMV(IREC1,2)=LMV(NREC2,2)	1063
KO(IREC1,LABEL(IREC1,2),2)=KO(NREC2,LABEL(NREC2,2),2)	1064
INOUT(IREC1,2)=INOUT(NREC2,2)	1065
IXRV(IREC1) = IXRV(NREC2)	1066
TEST(IREC1) = TEST(NREC2)	1067
258 NREC2=NREC2-1	1068
IF(NREC2+1.GT.IVMAX) GO TO 249	1069
GO TO 248	1070
C	1071
C ELASTIC ENERGY LOSS	1072
C	1073
247 DO 256 IREC1=1,NREC2	1074
ER(IREC1,2)=ER(IREC1,2)-TS(IREC1)	1075
256 CONTINUE	1076
C	1077
C END OF RECOIL ATOM SECTION	1078
C	1079
IF(NREC1+NREC2.GT.MAXMAX) GO TO 75	1080
IF(NREC1+NREC2.GT.0) GO TO 73	1081
C	1082
C DYNAMIC RELAXATION SECTION	1083
C	1084
IF(IDREL.NE.0) GO TO 10	1085
C	1086
C NEW AREAL DENSITIES	1087
C	1088
DO 4180 JP=1,NCP	1089
DO 4180 MM=1,NQX	1090
4180 DEL(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)*FLC/NH	1091
DO 4182 MM=1,NQX	1092
DXV(MM) = XNO(MM+1)-XNO(MM)	1093
DNSOV(MM) = DNS(MM)	1094
4182 SUMV(MM) = 0.	1095
DO 4184 JP=1,NCP	1096
DO 4184 MM=1,NQX	1097
4184 SUMV(MM) = SUMV(MM)+DEL(MM,JP)	1098
DO 4186 MM=1,NQX	1099
4186 CHAV(MM) = ABS(SUMV(MM))/DNSOV(MM)/DXV(MM)	1100
MM = ISMAX(NQX,CHAV,1)	1101
IF(CHAV(MM).GT.CHAMAX) CHAMAX = CHAV(MM)	1102
DO 4190 JP=1,NCP	1103
DO 4190 MM=1,NQX	1104

4190	DEL(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)+QUX(MM,JP)*DNSOV(MM)*DXV(MM)	1105
C		1106
C	PROJECTILE REEMISSION	1107
C		1108
1087	IF(QU1MX.GE.1.) GOTO 2350	1109
1082	DO 4192 MM=1,NQX	1110
4192	SUMV(MM) = 0.	1111
1084	DO 4200 JP=2,NCP	1112
1083	DO 4200 MM=1,NQX	1113
4200	SUMV(MM) = SUMV(MM)+DEL(MM,JP)	1114
1085	DO 4202 MM=1,NQX	1115
1088	D1MXV(MM) = QU1MX*SUMV(MM)/(1.-QU1MX)	1116
4202	TEST(MM) = DEL(MM,1).LE.D1MXV(MM)	1117
1070	DO 4204 MM=1,NQX	1118
1071	IF(TEST(MM)) GOTO 4204	1119
1072	REEM1 = REEM1+DEL(MM,1)-D1MXV(MM)	1120
1073	DEL(MM,1) = D1MXV(MM)	1121
4204	CONTINUE	1122
C		1123
C	RELAXATION TO NEW INTERVAL THICKNESSES	1124
C		1125
2350	DO 2352 MM=1,NQX	1126
2352	XXX(MM) = 0.	1127
1080	DO 4210 JP=1,NCP	1128
1081	DO 4210 MM=1,NQX	1129
1082	XXX(MM) = XXX(MM)+DEL(MM,JP)/DNSO(JP)	1130
4210	TEST(MM) = XXX(MM).LE.0.	1131
1084	MM = ILSUM(NQX,TEST,1)	1132
1085	IF(MM.LE.0) GOTO 2050	1133
1086	WRITE(IO,2105)IH,MM,XXX(MM),NCPM,(DEL(MM,JP),JP=1,NCPM)	1134
2105	FORMAT(5X,'IH=',I5,5X,'MM=',I5,5X,'XXX=',E12.4/	1135
1088	C17X,'DEL1..',I1,'=',4(E12.4,1H,),E12.4/	1136
1089	C5X,'DEPTH INTERVAL COMPLETELY DEPLETED'/	1137
1090	C5X,'----- DECREASE FLC OR INCREASE NH -----')	1138
1091	STOP	1139
2050	SUMM = 0.	1140
1092	DO 2052 MM=1,NQX	1141
2052	SUMM = SUMM+XXX(MM)	1142
C		1143
C	SURFACE RECESSION	1144
C		1145
1097	DSRRC = XNO(NQX+1)-SUMM	1146
1098	SRRCN = SRRCN+DSRRC	1147
1099	SRRC = SRRC+DSRRC	1148
C		1149
C	COMBINATION OF TOO SMALL INTERVALS	1150
C	SPLITTING OF TOO LARGE INTERVALS	1151
C		1152

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1201 DO 4560 MM=1,NQX-2 1153
4560 TEST(MM) = XXX(MM).LT..5*DQX.OR.XXX(MM).GT.1.5*DQX 1154
1202 MM = ILSUM(NQX-2,TEST,1) 1155
1204 IF(MM.LE.0) GOTO 4620 1156
1206 DO 4562 MM=1,NQX-2 1157
1208 IF(XXX(MM).GE..5*DQX) GOTO 4570 1158
1209 XXX(MM) = XXX(MM)+XXX(MM+1) 1159
1208 DO 4580 JP=1,NCP 1160
4580 DEL(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)+DEL(MM+1,JP) 1161
1210 DO 4590 MMM=MM+1,NQX-1 1162
4590 XXX(MMM) = XXX(MMM+1) 1163
1211 DO 4600 JP=1,NCP 1164
1212 DO 4600 MMM=MM+1,NQX-1 1165
4600 DEL(MMM,JP) = DEL(MMM+1,JP) 1166
1215 XXX(NQX) = DQX 1167
1216 DO 4610 JP=1,NCP 1168
4610 DEL(NQX,JP) = QUXB(JP) 1169
4570 IF(XXX(MM).LE.1.5*DQX) GOTO 4562 1170
1219 DO 4630 MMM=NQX-1,MM+1,-1 1171
4630 XXX(MMM+1) = XXX(MMM) 1172
1221 DO 4640 JP=1,NCP 1173
1222 DO 4640 MMM=NQX-1,MM+1,-1 1174
4640 DEL(MMM+1,JP) = DEL(MMM,JP) 1175
1224 XXX(MM) = XXX(MM)/2. 1176
1226 XXX(MM+1) = XXX(MM) 1177
1228 DO 4650 JP=1,NCP 1178
1229 DEL(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)/2. 1179
4650 DEL(MM+1,JP) = DEL(MM,JP) 1180
4562 CONTINUE 1181
C 1182
C ATOMIC FRACTIONS AND DENSITIES 1183
C 1184
4620 DO 4622 MM=1,NQX 1185
1234 XNO(MM+1) = XNO(MM)+XXX(MM) 1186
1236 DNS(MM) = 0. 1187
4622 SUMV(MM) = 0. 1188
1237 DO 4660 JP=1,NCP 1189
1238 DO 4660 MM=1,NQX 1190
4660 SUMV(MM) = SUMV(MM)+DEL(MM,JP) 1191
1240 DO 4670 JP=1,NCP 1192
1241 DO 4670 MM=1,NQX 1193
1242 QUX(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)/SUMV(MM) 1194
4670 DNS(MM) = DNS(MM)+QUX(MM,JP)/DNS0(JP) 1195
1244 DO 4672 MM=1,NQX 1196
4672 DNS(MM) = 1./DNS(MM) 1197
C 1198
C PROJECTILE REMOVAL AND READJUSTMENT OF DEPOSITION FUNCTIONS. 1199
C DUE TO SURFACE RECESSON 1200

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C 1190 DEL(MM,JP) = DEL(MM,JP)+QUX(MM,JP)*DNS(MM) 1201
1191 IF(SRRCN.LT.DQX/2.) GOTO 2270 1202
1192 J = (INT(2.*SRRCN/DQX)-1)/2+1 1203
1193 SRRCN = SRRCN-J*DQX 1204
1194 DO 2280 I=1,J 1205
2280 IPREC = IPREC+IRP(I) 1206
1195 DO 2290 I=1,NQX-J 1207
1196 FPKP(I) = FPKP(I+J) 1208
1197 IRP(I) = IRP(I+J) 1209
1198 ION(I) = ION(I+J) 1210
1199 NCLR(I) = NCLR(I+J) 1211
1200 DMGN(I) = DMGN(I+J) 1212
2290 PHON(I) = PHON(I+J) 1213
1201 DO 2300 I=NQX-J+1,NQX 1214
1202 FPKP(I) = 0. 1215
1203 IRP(I) = 0. 1216
1204 ION(I) = 0. 1217
1205 NCLR(I) = 0. 1218
1206 DMGN(I) = 0. 1219
2300 PHON(I) = 0. 1220
C 1221
C 1222 CALCULATION AND OUTPUT OF INTEGRAL QUANTITIES 1222
C 1223 1223
2270 IF(IDOUT.LE.0) GOTO 10 1224
1225 IF(MOD(IH,IDOUT).NE.0) GOTO 10 1225
1226 AMM = 0 1226
1227 DO 4300 JP=1,NCP 1227
1228 ARD(JP) = 0. 1228
4300 CSF(JP) = 0. 1229
1230 DO 4310 MM=1,NQX 1230
1231 SUM = 0. 1231
1232 DO 4320 JP=2,NCP 1232
4320 SUM = SUM+QUX(MM,JP) 1233
1234 DO 4330 JP=1,NCP 1234
4330 ARD(JP) = ARD(JP)+QUX(MM,JP)*XXX(MM)*DNS(MM) 1235
1236 IF(XNO(MM).GE.DSF) GOTO 4310 1236
1237 DAM = 1. 1237
1238 IF(XNO(MM+1).LE.DSF) GOTO 4720 1238
1239 DAM = (DSF-XNO(MM))/XXX(MM) 1239
4720 AMM = AMM+DAM 1240
1241 DO 4340 JP=2,NCP 1241
1242 CSF(JP) = CSF(JP)+QUX(MM,JP)/SUM*DAM 1242
1243 CONTINUE 1243
1244 IF(AMM.LE.0) GOTO 4350 1244
1245 DO 4360 JP=2,NCP 1245
4360 CSF(JP) = CSF(JP)/AMM 1246
4350 DO 5000 JP=1,5 1247
5000 FLIB(JP) = 0. 1248

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1249	IF(IMCP.LE.0) GOTO 4990	1249
1250	DO 5010 MM=1,NQX	1250
1251	SUM = XNO(MM)+XXX(MM)/2.	1251
1252	FLIB(1) = FLIB(1)+QUX(MM,IMCP)*XXX(MM)*DNS(MM)	1252
5010	FLIB(2) = FLIB(2)+QUX(MM,IMCP)*XXX(MM)*SUM*DNS(MM)	1253
1254	IF(FLIB(1).LE.0.) GOTO 4990	1254
1255	FLIB(2) = FLIB(2)/FLIB(1)	1255
1256	DO 5020 MM=1,NQX	1256
1257	SUM = XNO(MM)+XXX(MM)/2.	1257
1258	SUMM = QUX(MM,IMCP)*XXX(MM)*DNS(MM)*(SUM-FLIB(2))*2	1258
1259	FLIB(3) = FLIB(3)+SUMM	1259
1260	FLIB(4) = FLIB(4)+SUMM*(SUM-FLIB(2))	1260
5020	FLIB(5) = FLIB(5)+SUMM*(SUM-FLIB(2))*2	1261
1262	IF(FLIB(3).LE.1.E-10*FLIB(2)) GOTO 5040	1262
1263	FLIB(3) = SQRT(FLIB(3)/FLIB(1))	1263
1264	FLIB(4) = FLIB(4)/FLIB(3)**3	1264
1265	FLIB(5) = FLIB(5)/FLIB(3)**4-3.	1265
1266	GOTO 4990	1266
5040	FLIB(3) = 0.	1267
1268	FLIB(4) = 0.	1268
1269	FLIB(5) = 0.	1269
1270	4990 FLUC = FLC*IH/NH	1270
1271	DO 4370 JP=1,NCP	1271
1272	SPYD(JP) = (IBSP(JP)-IBSPO(JP))/FLOAT(IDOUT)	1272
4370	IBSPO(JP) = IBSP(JP)	1273
1274	WRITE(IO1,2035)FLUC,SRRC,REEM1,(CSF(JP),JP=2,NCPM),FLIB,SPYD,ARD	1274
1275	C	1275
1276	C INTERPOLATION TO EQUIDISTANT INTERVALS AND OUTPUT OF PROFILES	1276
1277	C	1277
1278	IF(IQOUT.LE.0) GOTO 10	1278
1279	IF(MOD(IH,IQOUT).NE.0) GOTO 10	1279
1280	DO 2340 MM=IQXN,IQXX	1280
1281	XX0 = (MM-1)*DQX	1281
1282	XX1 = MM*DQX	1282
1283	DO 4220 JP=1,NCP	1283
4220	SSUM(JP) = 0.	1284
1285	XXX0 = 0.	1285
1286	DO 2160 MMM=1,NQX	1286
1287	XXX0 = XXX0+XXX(MMM)	1287
2160	IF(XXX0.GT.XX0) GOTO 2170	1288
1289	DO 4240 JP=1,NCP	1289
4240	SSUM(JP) = QUXB(JP)*DQX*DNSB	1290
1291	GOTO 2090	1291
2170	DO 4250 JP=1,NCP	1292
4250	SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)+(XXX0-XX0)/XXX(MMM)*DEL(MMM,JP)	1293
1294	IF(XXX0-XX1)2180,2090,2200	1294
2180	MMM = MMM+1	1295
1296	IF(MMM.LE.NQX) GOTO 2210	1296

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1297 DO 4260 JP=1,NCP
1298 4260 SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)+(XX1-XXX0)*QUXB(JP)*DNSB
1299 GOTO 2090
1300 2210 XX0 = XXX0
1301 XXX0 = XXX0+XXX(MMM)
1302 GOTO 2170
1303 2200 DO 4270 JP=1,NCP
1304 4270 SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)-(XXX0-XX1)/XXX(MMM)*DEL(MMM,JP)
1305 2090 SUM = 0.
1306 DO 4280 JP=1,NCP
1307 4280 SUM = SUM+SSUM(JP)
1308 DNSI = 0.
1309 DO 4290 JP=1,NCP
1310 QUXI(JP) = SSUM(JP)/SUM
1311 4290 DNSI = DNSI+QUXI(JP)/DNS0(JP)
1312 DNSI = 1./DNSI
1313 XXXI = (MM-.5)*DQX
1314 2340 WRITE(IO1,2045)XXXI,DNSI,(QUXI(JP),JP=1,NCP)
1315 C
1316 C END OF DYNAMIC RELAXATION SECTION
1317 C
1318 GOTO 10
1319 C
1320 C PRINTED OUTPUT
1321 C
1322 18 WRITE(IO,4055)AVSO,TITLE
1323 4055 FORMAT(' DYNAMIC COMPOSITION TRIM PROGRAM TRIDYN',
1324 C' VERSION ',A3//1X,16A4//6X,
1325 C'NH NCP IDOUT IQOUT IDREL IQO IRCO IRAND JSP1 JSP2 JFRP JNRM')
1326 WRITE(IO,4065)NH,NCP,IDOUT,IQOUT,IDREL,IQO,IRCO,IRAND,JSP1I,JSP2,
1327 CJFRP,JNRM
1328 4065 FORMAT(1X,I9,I3,I8,I6,I5,I5,I4,I7,I4,3I5)
1329 WRITE(IO,4075)
1330 4075 FORMAT(/4X,'FLC',9X,'E0',8X,'X0',4X,'ALPHA INEL INELR',
1331 C' IWC IWCR',3X,'SHTH')
1332 WRITE(IO,4085)FLC,E0,X0,ALPHA,INEL,INELR,IWC,IWCR,SHTH
1333 4085 FORMAT(2E11.4,F7.2,F8.2,I4,3I5,F9.2)
1334 WRITE(IO,4095)
1335 4095 FORMAT(/5X,'TT',8X,'TTDYN NQX DSF IQXN IQXX IMCP')
1336 WRITE(IO,4105)TT,TTDYN,NQX,DSF,IQXN,IQXX,IMCP
1337 4105 FORMAT(2E11.4,I4,F8.2,1X,3I5)
1338 WRITE(IO,4115)
1339 4115 FORMAT('/ CPT. Z M SBE BE ED ',
1340 C' EF DNS0 CK Q')
1341 SUM = '(MAX'
1342 SUMM = '. )'
1343 DO 4390 JP=1,NCP
1344 WRITE(IO,4125)JP,ZZ(JP),M(JP),SBE(JP),BE(JP),ED(JP),EF(JP),

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CDNSO(JP),CK(JP),QUINP(JP),SUM,SUMM	1345
4125 FORMAT(1X,I2,F8.0,F7.2,4F6.2,E11.4,F5.2,F6.3,2A4)	1346
IF(JP.GT.1) GOTO 4390	1347
IF(IQ0.NE.0) GOTO 4400	1348
SUM = '(INI'	1349
SUMM = 'T.)'	1350
GOTO 4390	1351
4400 SUM = '(VAR'	1352
SUMM = 'BL.)'	1353
4390 CONTINUE	1354
IF(IQ0.EQ.0) GOTO 5070	1355
WRITE(IO,4925)	1356
4925 FORMAT(///' VARIABLE INITIAL COMPOSITION:')	1357
DO 5080 JP=2,NCP	1358
5080 WRITE(IO,4935)JP,(QUX0(MM,JP),MM=1,NQX)	1359
4935 FORMAT(/' COMPONENT #',I1,':'/25(1X,20F6.3/))	1360
5070 WRITE(IO,4135)	1361
4135 FORMAT(///' I',5X,'EPSO (A(I,J) KL(I,J) KOR(I,J) EC(I,J)'	1362
C,' F(I,J)')	1363
DO 4410 JP=1,NCP	1364
WRITE(IO,4145)JP,EPSO(JP),A(JP,1),KL(JP,1),KOR(JP,1),EC(JP,1),	1365
CF(JP,1)	1366
4145 FORMAT(1X,I2,F10.4,F7.4,2F8.4,F9.4,E11.4)	1367
DO 4410 MM=2,NCP	1368
4410 WRITE(IO,4155)A(JP,MM),KL(JP,MM),KOR(JP,MM),EC(JP,MM),F(JP,MM)	1369
4155 FORMAT(12X,3F8.4,F9.4,E11.4)	1370
WRITE(IO,483)MAXA,NALL,CHAMAX	1371
483 FORMAT(/6X,'SIMREC =',I4,5X,'TOTREC =',I9,5X,'MAXCHA =',F5.3)	1372
IF(IDREL.GE.0) WRITE(IO,2135)SRRC	1373
2135 FORMAT(/6X,'FINAL SURFACE RECESSION =',F8.3,' A')	1374
IF(QU1MX.LT.1.) WRITE(IO,2145)REEM1	1375
2145 FORMAT(/6X,'REEMITTED PROJECTILES =',F8.3,' A-2')	1376
WRITE(IO,500)IB,EB,IT,ET,IPREC	1377
500 FORMAT(/6X,26HBACKSCATTERED PROJECTILES=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4,	1378
1 3H EV/8X,24HTRANSMITTED PROJECTILES=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4,3H EV/	1379
512X,20HREMOVED PROJECTILES=,I8)	1380
IBSPA = 0.	1381
EBSPA = 0.	1382
DO 4420 JP = 1,NCP	1383
IBSPA = IBSPA+IBSP(JP)	1384
EBSPA = EBSPA+EBSP(JP)	1385
4420 WRITE(IO,4165)JP,IBSP(JP),EBSP(JP)	1386
4165 FORMAT(9X,'SPUTTERED PARTICLES(' ,I1,')=' ,I8,5X,	1387
C'ENERGY=' ,E10.4, ' EV')	1388
WRITE(IO,4175)IBSPA,EBSPA	1389
4175 FORMAT(8X,24HALL SPUTTERED PARTICLES=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4,3H EV)	1390
ISPINPA = 0	1391
ESPINPA = 0.	1392

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1393  ISPINSA = 0
1394  ESPINSA = 0.
1395  ISPOPA = 0
1396  ESPOPA = 0.
1397  ISPOSA = 0
1398  ESPOSA = 0.
1399  DO 4430 JP=1,NCP
1400  ISPINPA = ISPINPA+ISPINP(JP)
1401  ESPINPA = ESPINPA+ESPINP(JP)
1402  ISPINSA = ISPINSA+ISPINS(JP)
1403  ESPINSA= ESPINSA+ESPINS(JP)
1404  ISPOPA = ISPOPA+ISPOP(JP)
1405  ESPOPA = ESPOPA+ESPOP(JP)
1406  ISPOSA = ISPOSA+ISPOS(JP)
1407  ESPOSA = ESPOSA+ESPOS(JP)
1408  4430 WRITE(IO,4185)JP,ISPINP(JP),ESPINP(JP),JP,ISPINS(JP),ESPINS(JP),
1409  CJP,ISPOP(JP),ESPOP(JP),JP,ISPOS(JP),ESPOS(JP)
1410  4185 FORMAT(/5X,' ION IN , PRIMARY KO(' ,I1,')=' ,I8,5X,'ENERGY=' ,
1411  CE10.4,' EV'/9X,'ION IN , SECOND. KO(' ,I1,')=' ,I8,5X,'ENERGY=' ,
1412  CE10.4,' EV'/9X,'ION OUT, PRIMARY KO(' ,I1,')=' ,I8,5X,'ENERGY=' ,
1413  CE10.4,' EV'/9X,'ION OUT, SECOND. KO(' ,I1,')=' ,I8,5X,'ENERGY=' ,
1414  CE10.4,' EV')
1415  WRITE(IO,1320)ISPINPA,ESPINPA,ISPINSA,ESPINSA,ISPOPA,ESPOPA,ISPOS
1416  1 A,ESPOSA
1417  1320 FORMAT(/3X,29H ION IN , PRIMARY KO(ALL)=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4
1418  1 ,3H EV/7X,25HION IN , SECOND. KO(ALL)=,I8,5X7HENERGY=,E10.4,3H EV
1419  2 /6X,26HION OUT , PRIMARY KO(ALL)=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4,3H EV/
1420  3 6X,26HION OUT , SECOND. KO(ALL)=,I8,5X,7HENERGY=,E10.4,3H EV)
1421  C
1422  C RANGE AND PATHLENGTH PARAMETERS
1423  C
1424  YH=NH-IB-IT
1425  IF(YH.LE.0.) GOTO 12
1426  AVEX = XSUM/YH
1427  VARI = X2SUM/YH-AVEX**2
1428  SIGMAX= SQRT(VARI)
1429  AVEPL=PLSUM/YH
1430  AVECOL=FLOAT(ICSUM)/YH
1431  AVCOL=FLOAT(ICSUM1)/YH
1432  SIGMPL= SQRT(PL2SUM/YH-AVEPL**2)
1433  IF(SIGMAX.EQ.0.) GOTO 12
1434  U=AVEX/SIGMAX
1435  U2=U**2
1436  GAMMA = X3SUM/YH/SIGMAX**3-U*(3.+U2)
1437  BETA = X4SUM/YH/VARI**2-4.*U*GAMMA-U2*(6.+U2)
1438  12 WRITE(IO,800)AVEX,AVEPL,AVECOL,SIGMAX,SIGMPL,AVCOL,GAMMA,BETA
1439  800 FORMAT(/5X' AVERAGE DEPTH ='F8.2,5X'AVERAGE PATHLENGTH='F8.2,
1440  15X' AVER. NUMBER COLL.='F8.1/5X'STANDARD DEVIATION='F8.2,5X'STANDAR

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1441 2D DEVIATION='F8.2,5X'AV. NR. COLL.(ED) ='F8.1/5X,' SKREWNESS GAMMA
1442 3 ='F8.2/5X' KURTOSIS BETA ='F8.2)
C
1443 REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS AND SPUTTERING YIELDS
C
1444 EMEAN = 0.0
1445 RN = FLOAT(IB)/FLOAT(NH)
1446 RE = EB/NH/ABS(E0)
1447 WRITE(IO,810) RN,RE
1448 810 FORMAT(/5X,'REFL.COEFF.='F8.5,' ENERGY REFL.COEFF.='F8.5)
1449 SPY=FLOAT(IBSPA)/FLOAT(NH)
1450 SPE=EBSPA/NH/ABS(E0)
1451 WRITE(IO,830) SPY,SPE
1452 830 FORMAT(/5X,'SPUTTERING YIELD(ALL) = ',1PE9.3,
1453 C' SPUTTERED ENERGY(ALL) = ',E9.3)
1454 WRITE(IO,834)FPKTOT
1455 834 FORMAT(/5X,'FRENKEL PAIRS (K/P) ='E11.4)
1456 WRITE(IO,833)(I,BBRTOT(I),I=1,NCP)
1457 833 FORMAT(5X,'FRENKEL PAIRS ('I1,') ='E11.4)
1458 WRITE(IO,832)IONTOT,NCLTOT,DMGTOT,PHOTOT
1459 832 FORMAT(/8X,'INELASTIC ENERGY LOSS ='E11.4,' EV',
1460 C10X,'ELASTIC ENERGY LOSS ='E11.4,' EV'/6X,'ENERGY LOSS INTO',
1461 C' DAMAGE ='E11.4,' EV',5X,'ENERGY LOSS INTO PHONONS ='E11.4,
1462 C' EV'/)
C
1463 DEPOSITION PROFILES
C
1464 485 FORMAT(/////10X,'PSEUDOPROJECTILE DEPOSITION PROFILES:')
1465 WRITE(IO,600)
1466 600 FORMAT(///4X,8HDEPTH(A),2X,9HPARTICLES,1X,6HPATHL.,
1467 12X,15HFRENKEL P.(K/P),2X,10HELECTR(EV),4X,11HNUCLEAR(EV),5X,
1468 C10HDAMAGE(EV),4X,11HPHONONS(EV)/)
1469 D1=0.
1470 D2=DQX
1471 DO 19 MM=NQX,1,-1
1472 IF(IPL(MM).NE.0) GOTO 20
1473 MM = 1
1474 MM = MM+2
1475 DO 11 I=1,MM
1476 WRITE(IO,700) D1,D2,IRP(I),IPL(I),FPKP(I),ION(I),NCLR(I),DMGN(I),
1477 CPHON(I)
1478 700 FORMAT(1X,F6.0,1H-,F5.0,2I8,5E15.4)
1479 D1=D2
1480 11 D2=D2+DQX
C
1481 INTERPOLATION AND OUTPUT OF DEPOSITION PROFILES
C
1482 SUBROUTINE INTERPOL(
1483 DO 4470 MM=1,NQX

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1441	IF(IDREL.NE.0) GOTO 4472	1489
1442	XX0 = (MM-1)*DQX	1490
1443	XX1 = MM*DQX	1491
1444	DO 4222 JP=1,NCP	1492
4222	SSUM(JP) = 0.	1493
1445	XXX0 = 0.	1494
1446	DO 2162 MMM=1,NQX	1495
1447	XXX0 = XXX0+XXX(MMM)	1496
2162	IF(XXX0.GT.XX0) GOTO 2172	1497
1448	DO 4242 JP=1,NCP	1498
4242	SSUM(JP) = QUXB(JP)*DQX*DNSB	1499
1449	GOTO 2092	1500
2172	DO 4252 JP=1,NCP	1501
4252	SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)+(XXX0-XX0)/XXX(MMM)*DEL(MMM,JP)	1502
1450	IF(XXX0-XX1)2182,2092,2202	1503
2182	MMM = MMM+1	1504
1451	IF(MMM.LE.NQX) GOTO 2212	1505
1452	DO 4262 JP=1,NCP	1506
4262	SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)+(XX1-XXX0)*QUXB(JP)*DNSB	1507
1453	GOTO 2092	1508
2212	XX0 = XXX0	1509
1454	XXX0 = XXX0+XXX(MMM)	1510
1455	GOTO 2172	1511
2202	DO 4272 JP=1,NCP	1512
4272	SSUM(JP) = SSUM(JP)-(XXX0-XX1)/XXX(MMM)*DEL(MMM,JP)	1513
2092	SUM = 0.	1514
1456	DO 4282 JP=1,NCP	1515
4282	SUM = SUM+SSUM(JP)	1516
1457	DO 4292 JP=1,NCP	1517
4292	QUX(MM,JP) = SSUM(JP)/SUM	1518
4472	DNS(MM) = 0.	1519
1458	SUM = 0.	1520
1459	DO 4294 JP=JNRM,NCP	1521
1460	DNS(MM) = DNS(MM)+QUX(MM,JP)/DNS0(JP)	1522
4294	SUM = SUM+QUX(MM,JP)	1523
1461	DNS(MM) = SUM/DNS(MM)	1524
4470	FACT(MM) = FLC/NH/DNS(MM)/DQX	1525
1462	DO 4770 MM=1,NQX	1526
1463	RION(MM) = IRP(MM)	1527
4770	XXX(MM) = (MM-.5)*DQX*1.E-8	1528
1464	WRITE(IO2,4775)TITLE	1529
4775	FORMAT(' Range Distrib. ',16A4)	1530
1465	CALL TRUNC(RION,FACT,NQX,N)	1531
1466	WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),RION(MM),MM=1,N)	1532
1467	DO 4780 MM=1,NQX	1533
4780	RION(MM) = IPL(MM)	1534
1468	WRITE(IO2,4785)TITLE	1535
4785	FORMAT(' Pathlength D. ',16A4)	1536

```

1537 CALL TRUNC(RION,FACT,NQX,N)
1538 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),RION(MM),MM=1,N)
1539 WRITE(IO2,4795)TITLE
1540 FORMAT(' Frenkel P.(K/P)',16A4)
1541 CALL TRUNC(FPKP,FACT,NQX,N)
1542 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),FPKP(MM),MM=1,N)
1543 WRITE(IO2,4805)TITLE
1544 FORMAT(' Electr. Losses ',16A4)
1545 CALL TRUNC(ION,FACT,NQX,N)
1546 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),ION(MM),MM=1,N)
1547 WRITE(IO2,4815)TITLE
1548 FORMAT(' Nuclear Losses ',16A4)
1549 CALL TRUNC(NCLR,FACT,NQX,N)
1550 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),NCLR(MM),MM=1,N)
1551 WRITE(IO2,4825)TITLE
1552 FORMAT(' Damage Losses ',16A4)
1553 CALL TRUNC(DMGN,FACT,NQX,N)
1554 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),DMGN(MM),MM=1,N)
1555 WRITE(IO2,4835)TITLE
1556 FORMAT(' Phonon Losses ',16A4)
1557 CALL TRUNC(PHON,FACT,NQX,N)
1558 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),PHON(MM),MM=1,N)
1559 DO 4830 JP=1,NCP
1560 WRITE(IO2,4845)JP,TITLE
1561 FORMAT(' Cpt',I1,' Frenkel P.',16A4)
1562 CALL TRUNC(BBR(1,JP),FACT,NQX,N)
1563 WRITE(IO2,4205)(XXX(MM),BBR(MM,JP),MM=1,N)
1564 FORMAT(2E15.6)
1565 STOP
1566 END
C
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE TRUNC(A,B,NO,N)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1)
DO 10 I=NO,3,-1
10 IF(A(I).NE.0.) GOTO 20
20 I = 3
20 N = MIN0(I+2,NO)
20 DO 30 I=1,N
30 A(I) = A(I)*B(I)
RETURN
END
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE DIRCOS(COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE,PSI,PHI)
CPHI=COS(PHI)

```

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1585 SPHI=SIN(PHI)
1586 CPSI=COS(PSI)
1587 SPSI=SIN(PSI)
1588 SRAT=SPSI/SINE
1589 CX2=CPSI*COSX+SPSI*SINE*CPHI
1590 CY2=CPSI*COSY-SRAT*(COSY*COSX*CPHI-COSZ*SPHI)
1591 CZ2=CPSI*COSZ-SRAT*(COSZ*COSX*CPHI+COSY*SPHI)
1592 UNIT = 1.0/SQRT(CX2**2+CY2**2+CZ2**2)
1593 COSX=CX2*UNIT
1594 COSY=CY2*UNIT
1595 COSZ=SIGN(ABS(CZ2*UNIT)+1.E-12,CZ2)
1596 SINE=SQRT(COSY*COSY+COSZ*COSZ)
1597 RETURN
1598 END
C
C
C
1600 SUBROUTINE DIRCOSV(COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE,PSI,PHI,N)
1601 DIMENSION PHI(N),PSI(N),COSX(N),COSY(N),COSZ(N),SINE(N)
1602 DO 1 IV=1,N
1603 CPHI=COS(PHI(IV))
1604 SPHI=SIN(PHI(IV))
1605 CPSI=COS(PSI(IV))
1606 SPSI=SIN(PSI(IV))
1607 SRAT=SPSI/SINE(IV)
1608 CX2=CPSI*COSX(IV)+SPSI*SINE(IV)*CPHI
1609 CY2=CPSI*COSY(IV)-SRAT*(COSY(IV)*COSX(IV)*CPHI-COSZ(IV)*SPHI)
1610 CZ2=CPSI*COSZ(IV)-SRAT*(COSZ(IV)*COSX(IV)*CPHI+COSY(IV)*SPHI)
1611 UNIT = 1.0/SQRT(CX2**2+CY2**2+CZ2**2)
1612 COSX(IV)=CX2*UNIT
1613 COSY(IV)=CY2*UNIT
1614 COSZ(IV)=SIGN(ABS(CZ2*UNIT)+1.E-12,CZ2)
1615 SINE(IV)=SQRT(COSY(IV)*COSY(IV)+COSZ(IV)*COSZ(IV))
1616 1 CONTINUE
1617 RETURN
1618 END
C
C
C
1620 SUBROUTINE MXVELO(E,COSX,COSY,COSZ,SINE)
1621 WRITE(102,4775)TITLE
1622 RETURN
1623 CALL TRUNC(RION,FACT,NOX,N)
1624 REAL M1
1625 COMMON/A/ M1,VELC,ZARG
1626 DATA PI2/6.283185/
1627 C
1628 AR = ALOG(RANF())

```



Appendix 2

Test Run Input

(Channel 5)

1 keV Ne->Ta205 60000 Hist. 6e16/cm2											1655	
60000	1200	6000	3	0	0	-1	2003	0	1	2	2	1656
0.600E+1	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3	2	2				1657
0.100E+5	0.200E+3	80	0.500E+1	0	100	1						1658
10.00	20.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.200	0.100E+0	1.00				1659
73.00	180.95	8.10	0.00	50.00	8.00	0.286	0.554E-1	1.00				1660
8.00	16.01	6.70	0.00	50.00	6.50	0.714	0.809E-1	1.00				1661

```

1662 VELX=SQRT(-2.*AR)*ZARO
1663 ZI = PI2*PI*ZARO
1664 ZSIN = SIN(ZI)
1665 ZCOS = COS(ZI)
1666 AR = ALOG(RAW())
1667 ZT = SQRT(-2.*AR)
1668 VELY = ZT*ZCOS*ZARO
1669 VELZ = ZT*ZSIN*ZARO
1670 IR(VELC.GT.0.) VELX = SQRT(VELC+VELX**2)
1671 VELD=VELX+VELX+VELY+VELY+VELZ+VELZ
1672 VEL=SQRT(VELD)
1673 COSX=VELX/VEL
1674 COSY=VELY/VEL
1675 COSZ=VELZ/VEL
1676 COST = SIGN(ABS(COST)+1E-12,COST)
1677 SINE=SQRT(COSY+COSY+COSZ+COSZ)
1678 E=M1*VELD
1679 RETURN
1680 END
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1 keV Ne->Ta205 60000 Hist. 6e16/cm2

NH NCP IDOUT IQOUT IDREL IQO IRCO IRAND JSP1 JSP2 JFRP JNRM  
60000 3 1200 6000 0 0 -1 2003 0 0 2 2

FLC EO X0 ALPHA INEL INELR IWC IWCR SHTH  
0.6000E+01 0.1000E+04 0.00 0.00 1 3 2 2 0.00

TT TTDYN NOX DSF IQXN IQXX IMCP  
0.1000E+05 0.2000E+03 80 5.00 1 80 1

CPT. Z M SBE BE ED EF DNSO CK Q  
1 10. 20.18 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.00 0.1000E+00 1.00 0.200(MAX.)  
2 73. 180.95 8.10 0.00 50.00 8.00 0.5540E-01 1.00 0.286(INIT.)  
3 8. 16.01 6.70 0.00 50.00 6.50 0.8090E-01 1.00 0.714(INIT.)

I EPSO A(I,J) KL(I,J) KOR(I,J) EC(I,J) F(I,J)  
1 0.0475 0.1369 1.4001 0.9250 1.0000 0.4755E-04  
0.0908 2.7810 4.1753 0.3611 0.7774E-05  
0.1420 1.2471 0.7664 0.9867 0.5452E-04  
2 0.0078 0.0908 1.2935 1.9420 0.3611 0.8670E-06  
0.0706 4.7540 11.8188 1.0000 0.4600E-06  
0.0926 1.0515 1.5623 0.2987 0.8951E-06  
3 0.0545 0.1420 1.3490 0.8291 0.9867 0.6872E-04  
0.0926 2.5153 3.6334 0.2987 0.1012E-04  
0.1475 1.2116 0.6898 1.0000 0.8003E-04

SIMREC = 35 TOTREC = 8390463 MAXCHA = 0.015

FINAL SURFACE RECESSON = 33.726 A

REEMITTED PROJECTILES = 2.959 A-2

BACKSCATTERED PROJECTILES= 9639 ENERGY=0.3720E+07 EV  
TRANSMITTED PROJECTILES= 0 ENERGY=0.0000E+00 EV  
REMOVED PROJECTILES= 17584  
SPUTTERED PARTICLES(1)= 12909 ENERGY=0.4859E+06 EV  
SPUTTERED PARTICLES(2)= 7310 ENERGY=0.1805E+06 EV  
SPUTTERED PARTICLES(3)= 22968 ENERGY=0.1186E+07 EV  
ALL SPUTTERED PARTICLES= 43187 ENERGY=0.1863E+07 EV  
ION IN , PRIMARY KO(1)= 2666 ENERGY=0.1735E+06 EV  
ION IN , SECOND. KO(1)= 5554 ENERGY=0.1073E+06 EV  
ION OUT, PRIMARY KO(1)= 2205 ENERGY=0.1668E+06 EV  
ION OUT, SECOND. KO(1)= 2484 ENERGY=0.4835E+05 EV  
ION IN , PRIMARY KO(2)= 537 ENERGY=0.1761E+05 EV  
ION IN , SECOND. KO(2)= 2584 ENERGY=0.3613E+05 EV  
ION OUT, PRIMARY KO(2)= 2153 ENERGY=0.8932E+05 EV  
ION OUT, SECOND. KO(2)= 2036 ENERGY=0.3739E+05 EV  
ION IN , PRIMARY KO(3)= 6367 ENERGY=0.4863E+06 EV  
ION IN , SECOND. KO(3)= 8203 ENERGY=0.1992E+06 EV  
ION OUT, PRIMARY KO(3)= 4866 ENERGY=0.4144E+06 EV  
ION OUT, SECOND. KO(3)= 3532 ENERGY=0.8656E+05 EV

ION IN ; PRIMARY KO(ALL) = 9570  
 ION IN ; SECOND. KO(ALL) = 16341  
 ION OUT ; PRIMARY KO(ALL) = 9224  
 ION OUT ; SECOND. KO(ALL) = 8052

ENERGY=0.6775E+06 EV  
 ENERGY=0.3426E+06 EV  
 ENERGY=0.6705E+06 EV  
 ENERGY=0.1723E+06 EV

25.0  
 10.0

AVER. NUMBER COLL. =  
 AV. NR. COLL.(ED) =

54.08  
 17.02

AVERAGE PATHLENGTH =  
 STANDARD DEVIATION =

DEPTH = 26.26  
 STANDARD DEVIATION = 14.27  
 SKEWNESS GAMMA = 0.57  
 KURTOSIS BETA = 3.09

REFL. COEFF. = 0.16065 ENERGY REFL. COEFF. = 0.06200

SPUTTERING YIELD(ALL) = 7.198E-01 SPUTTERED ENERGY(ALL) = 3.105E-02

FRENKEL PAIRS (K/P) = 0.2416E+06  
 FRENKEL PAIRS (1) = 0.1622E+07  
 FRENKEL PAIRS (2) = 0.8877E+05  
 FRENKEL PAIRS (3) = 0.2158E+06

INELASTIC ENERGY LOSS = 0.8062E+07 EV  
 ENERGY LOSS INTO DAMAGE = 0.3769E+08 EV

ELASTIC ENERGY LOSS = 0.4813E+08 EV  
 ENERGY LOSS INTO PHONONS = 0.1044E+08 EV

DEPTH(A)	PARTICLES	PATHL.	FRENKEL P. (K/P)	ELECTR(EV)	NUCLEAR(EV)	DAMAGE (EV)	PHONONS(EV)
0 -	2575	0	0.1417E+05	0.5137E+06	0.2839E+07	0.2246E+07	0.5934E+06
2 -	2701	6	0.1353E+05	0.4648E+06	0.2742E+07	0.2166E+07	0.5756E+06
5 -	2759	25	0.1199E+05	0.4083E+06	0.2477E+07	0.1933E+07	0.5437E+06
7 -	2618	72	0.1082E+05	0.3541E+06	0.2227E+07	0.1730E+07	0.4962E+06
10 -	2537	103	0.9510E+04	0.3018E+06	0.1981E+07	0.1523E+07	0.4583E+06
12 -	2400	166	0.8362E+04	0.2543E+06	0.1744E+07	0.1330E+07	0.4142E+06
15 -	2341	261	0.7292E+04	0.2110E+06	0.1529E+07	0.1155E+07	0.3739E+06
17 -	2158	367	0.6320E+04	0.1718E+06	0.1313E+07	0.9814E+06	0.3312E+06
20 -	1909	497	0.5281E+04	0.1383E+06	0.1102E+07	0.8161E+06	0.2861E+06
22 -	1791	623	0.4494E+04	0.1099E+06	0.9320E+06	0.6875E+06	0.2445E+06
25 -	1593	799	0.3646E+04	0.8700E+05	0.7749E+06	0.5627E+06	0.2122E+06
27 -	1372	1008	0.2932E+04	0.6734E+05	0.6172E+06	0.4427E+06	0.1745E+06
30 -	1202	1233	0.2260E+04	0.5292E+05	0.4860E+06	0.3406E+06	0.1454E+06
32 -	1002	1503	0.1758E+04	0.4166E+05	0.3872E+06	0.2641E+06	0.1231E+06
35 -	847	1730	0.1399E+04	0.3158E+05	0.3020E+06	0.2028E+06	0.9914E+05
37 -	669	2013	0.1058E+04	0.2443E+05	0.2303E+06	0.1514E+06	0.7887E+05
40 -	551	2276	0.7212E+03	0.1811E+05	0.1667E+06	0.1043E+06	0.6244E+05
42 -	432	2562	0.6484E+03	0.1346E+05	0.1335E+06	0.8666E+05	0.4685E+05
45 -	368	2653	0.4481E+03	0.1010E+05	0.9719E+05	0.5906E+05	0.3814E+05
47 -	2829	2829	0.3298E+03	0.7174E+04	0.6831E+05	0.4140E+05	0.2692E+05
50 -	180	2841	0.2123E+03	0.5021E+04	0.4659E+05	0.2533E+05	0.2127E+05
52 -	158	2911	0.1527E+03	0.3452E+04	0.3309E+05	0.1833E+05	0.1475E+05
55 -	106	2930	0.1132E+03	0.2403E+04	0.2342E+05	0.1225E+05	0.1116E+05
57 -	69	2847	0.8421E+02	0.1627E+04	0.1555E+05	0.7833E+04	0.7718E+04
60 -	62	2673	0.4852E+02	0.1208E+04	0.1129E+05	0.5357E+04	0.5933E+04
62 -	38	2516	0.2801E+02	0.6692E+03	0.6366E+04	0.2704E+04	0.3663E+04
65 -	25	2226	0.1830E+02	0.4799E+03	0.3858E+04	0.1680E+04	0.2179E+04
67 -	16	1961	0.9224E+01	0.3037E+03	0.2340E+04	0.8970E+03	0.1443E+04
70 -	12	1747	0.1206E+02	0.2444E+03	0.2178E+04	0.9430E+03	0.1235E+04
72 -	5	1437	0.2000E+01	0.1774E+03	0.1023E+04	0.1305E+03	0.8926E+03
75 -	7	1196	0.3000E+01	0.9537E+02	0.7024E+03	0.2322E+03	0.4703E+03
77 -	2	994	0.1000E+01	0.7566E+02	0.3595E+03	0.6211E+02	0.2974E+03
80 -	1	826	0.2000E+01	0.5345E+02	0.4852E+03	0.1718E+03	0.3133E+03

