

NAG Library Routine Document

C06PYF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

C06PYF computes the three-dimensional discrete Fourier transform of a trivariate sequence of real data values.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE C06PYF (N1, N2, N3, X, Y, IFAIL)
  INTEGER          N1, N2, N3, IFAIL
  REAL (KIND=nag_wp) X(N1*N2*N3)
  COMPLEX (KIND=nag_wp) Y((N1/2+1)*N2*N3)
```

3 Description

C06PYF computes the three-dimensional discrete Fourier transform of a trivariate sequence of real data values $x_{j_1 j_2 j_3}$, for $j_1 = 0, 1, \dots, n_1 - 1$, $j_2 = 0, 1, \dots, n_2 - 1$ and $j_3 = 0, 1, \dots, n_3 - 1$.

The discrete Fourier transform is here defined by

$$\hat{z}_{k_1 k_2 k_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 n_3}} \sum_{j_1=0}^{n_1-1} \sum_{j_2=0}^{n_2-1} \sum_{j_3=0}^{n_3-1} x_{j_1 j_2 j_3} \times \exp\left(-2\pi i \left(\frac{j_1 k_1}{n_1} + \frac{j_2 k_2}{n_2} + \frac{j_3 k_3}{n_3}\right)\right),$$

where $k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, n_1 - 1$, $k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, n_2 - 1$ and $k_3 = 0, 1, \dots, n_3 - 1$. (Note the scale factor of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 n_3}}$ in this definition.)

The transformed values $\hat{z}_{k_1 k_2 k_3}$ are complex. Because of conjugate symmetry (i.e., $\hat{z}_{k_1 k_2 k_3}$ is the complex conjugate of $\hat{z}_{(n_1-k_1)k_2 k_3}$), only slightly more than half of the Fourier coefficients need to be stored in the output.

A call of C06PYF followed by a call of C06PZF will restore the original data.

This routine calls C06PQF and C06PRF to perform multiple one-dimensional discrete Fourier transforms by the fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm in Brigham (1974) and Temperton (1983).

4 References

Brigham E O (1974) *The Fast Fourier Transform* Prentice–Hall

Temperton C (1983) Fast mixed-radix real Fourier transforms *J. Comput. Phys.* **52** 340–350

5 Parameters

- 1: N1 – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n_1 , the first dimension of the transform.
Constraint: $N1 \geq 1$.
- 2: N2 – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n_2 , the second dimension of the transform.
Constraint: $N2 \geq 1$.

- 3: N3 – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n_3 , the third dimension of the transform.
Constraint: $N3 \geq 1$.
- 4: X($N1 \times N2 \times N3$) – REAL (KIND=*nag_wp*) array *Input*
On entry: the real input dataset x , where $x_{j_1 j_2 j_3}$ is stored in $X(j_3 \times n_1 n_2 + j_2 \times n_1 + j_1 + 1)$, for $j_1 = 0, 1, \dots, n_1 - 1$, $j_2 = 0, 1, \dots, n_2 - 1$ and $j_3 = 0, 1, \dots, n_3 - 1$. That is, if X is regarded as a three-dimensional array of dimension $(0 : N1 - 1, 0 : N2 - 1, 0 : N3 - 1)$, then $X(j_1, j_2, j_3)$ must contain $x_{j_1 j_2 j_3}$.
- 5: Y($(N1/2 + 1) \times N2 \times N3$) – COMPLEX (KIND=*nag_wp*) array *Output*
On exit: the complex output dataset \hat{z} , where $\hat{z}_{k_1 k_2 k_3}$ is stored in $Y(k_3 \times (n_1/2 + 1)n_2 + k_2 \times (n_1/2 + 1) + k_1 + 1)$, for $k_1 = 0, 1, \dots, n_1/2$, $k_2 = 0, 1, \dots, n_2 - 1$ and $k_3 = 0, 1, \dots, n_3 - 1$. That is, if Y is regarded as a three-dimensional array of dimension $(0 : N1/2, 0 : N2 - 1, 0 : N3 - 1)$, then $Y(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ contains $\hat{z}_{k_1 k_2 k_3}$. Note the first dimension is cut roughly by half to remove the redundant information due to conjugate symmetry.
- 6: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.
 For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**
On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, $N1 = \langle value \rangle$.
 Constraint: $N1 \geq 1$.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, $N2 = \langle value \rangle$.
 Constraint: $N2 \geq 1$.

IFAIL = 3

On entry, $N3 = \langle value \rangle$.
 Constraint: $N3 \geq 1$.

IFAIL = 4

An internal error has occurred in this routine. Check the routine call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

IFAIL = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.
See Section 3.8 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

IFAIL = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.
See Section 3.7 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

IFAIL = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.
See Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

7 Accuracy

Some indication of accuracy can be obtained by performing a forward transform using C06PYF and a backward transform using C06PZF, and comparing the results with the original sequence (in exact arithmetic they would be identical).

8 Parallelism and Performance

C06PYF is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

C06PYF makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the X06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this routine. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

9 Further Comments

The time taken by C06PYF is approximately proportional to $n_1 n_2 n_3 \log(n_1 n_2 n_3)$, but also depends on the factors of n_1 , n_2 and n_3 . C06PYF is fastest if the only prime factors of n_1 , n_2 and n_3 are 2, 3 and 5, and is particularly slow if one of the dimensions is a large prime, or has large prime factors.

Workspace is internally allocated by C06PYF. The total size of these arrays is approximately proportional to $n_1 n_2 n_3$.

10 Example

This example reads in a trivariate sequence of real data values and prints their discrete Fourier transforms as computed by C06PYF. Inverse transforms are then calculated by calling C06PZF showing that the original sequences are restored.

10.1 Program Text

```
! C06PYF Example Program Text
! Mark 25 Release. NAG Copyright 2014.

Module c06pyfe_mod

! C06PYF Example Program Module:
! Parameters and User-defined Routines

! .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: nag_wp
```

```

! .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
! .. Accessibility Statements ..
Private
Public :: readx, writx, writy
! .. Parameters ..
Integer, Parameter, Public :: nin = 5, nout = 6
Contains
Subroutine readx(nin,x,n1,n2,n3)
!   Read 3-dimensional real data

!   .. Scalar Arguments ..
Integer, Intent (In) :: n1, n2, n3, nin
!   .. Array Arguments ..
Real (Kind=nag_wp), Intent (Out) :: x(n1,n2,n3)
!   .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: i, j, k
!   .. Executable Statements ..
Do i = 1, n1
  Do j = 1, n2
    Read (nin,*)(x(i,j,k),k=1,n3)
  End Do
End Do
Return
End Subroutine readx

Subroutine writx(nout,x,n1,n2,n3)
!   Print 3-dimensional real data

!   .. Scalar Arguments ..
Integer, Intent (In) :: n1, n2, n3, nout
!   .. Array Arguments ..
Real (Kind=nag_wp), Intent (In) :: x(n1,n2,n3)
!   .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: i, j, k
!   .. Executable Statements ..
Do i = 1, n1
  Write (nout,*)
  Write (nout,99998) 'x(i,j,k) for i =', i
  Do j = 1, n2
    Write (nout,*)
    Write (nout,99999) 'Real ', (x(i,j,k),k=1,n3)
  End Do
End Do
Return

99999 Format (1X,A,4F10.3)
99998 Format (1X,A,I6)
End Subroutine writx

Subroutine writy(nout,y,n1,n2,n3)
!   Print 3-dimensional complex data

!   .. Scalar Arguments ..
Integer, Intent (In) :: n1, n2, n3, nout
!   .. Array Arguments ..
Complex (Kind=nag_wp), Intent (In) :: y(n1,n2,n3)
!   .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: i, j, k
!   .. Intrinsic Procedures ..
Intrinsic :: aimag, real
!   .. Executable Statements ..
Do i = 1, n1
  Write (nout,*)
  Write (nout,99998) 'y(i,j,k) for i =', i
  Do j = 1, n2
    Write (nout,*)
    Write (nout,99999) 'Real ', (real(y(i,j,k)),k=1,n3)
    Write (nout,99999) 'Imag ', (aimag(y(i,j,k)),k=1,n3)
  End Do
End Do

```

```

        Return

99999  Format (1X,A,4F10.3)
99998  Format (1X,A,I6)
      End Subroutine writy
      End Module c06pyfe_mod

Program c06pyfe

!      C06PYF Example Main Program

!      .. Use Statements ..
      Use nag_library, Only: c06pyf, c06pzf, nag_wp
      Use c06pyfe_mod, Only: nin, nout, readx, writx, writy
!      .. Implicit None Statement ..
      Implicit None
!      .. Local Scalars ..
      Integer                                :: ieof, ifail, n1, n2, n3
!      .. Local Arrays ..
      Complex (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable    :: y(:)
      Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable       :: x(:)
!      .. Executable Statements ..
      Write (nout,*) 'C06PYF Example Program Results'
!      Skip heading in data file
      Read (nin,*)

loop: Do
      Read (nin,*,Iostat=ieof) n1, n2, n3
      If (ieof<0) Exit loop

      Allocate (x(n1*n2*n3),y((n1/2+1)*n2*n3))

      Call readx(nin,x,n1,n2,n3)
      Write (nout,*)
      Write (nout,*) 'Original data values'
      Call writx(nout,x,n1,n2,n3)

!      ifail: behaviour on error exit
!      =0 for hard exit, =1 for quiet-soft, =-1 for noisy-soft
      ifail = 0
!      -- Compute transform
      Call c06pyf(n1,n2,n3,x,y,ifail)

      Write (nout,*)
      Write (nout,*) 'Components of discrete Fourier transform'
      Call writy(nout,y,n1/2+1,n2,n3)

!      -- Compute inverse transform
      x = 0._nag_wp
      Call c06pzf(n1,n2,n3,y,x,ifail)

      Write (nout,*)
      Write (nout,*) 'Original sequence as restored by inverse transform'
      Call writx(nout,x,n1,n2,n3)
      Deallocate (x,y)

      End Do loop

      End Program c06pyfe

```

10.2 Program Data

```

C06PYF Example Program Data
 3 3 4                                : n1, n2, n3
 1.541    0.161    1.989    0.037
 0.346    1.907    0.001    1.915
 1.754    0.042    1.991    0.151
 0.584    1.004    1.408    0.252

```

1.284	1.137	0.467	1.834
0.855	0.725	1.647	0.096
0.010	1.844	0.452	1.154
1.960	0.240	1.424	0.987
0.089	1.660	0.708	0.872 : x

10.3 Program Results

C06PYF Example Program Results

Original data values

x(i,j,k) for i = 1

Real	1.541	0.161	1.989	0.037
Real	0.346	1.907	0.001	1.915
Real	1.754	0.042	1.991	0.151

x(i,j,k) for i = 2

Real	0.584	1.004	1.408	0.252
Real	1.284	1.137	0.467	1.834
Real	0.855	0.725	1.647	0.096

x(i,j,k) for i = 3

Real	0.010	1.844	0.452	1.154
Real	1.960	0.240	1.424	0.987
Real	0.089	1.660	0.708	0.872

Components of discrete Fourier transform

y(i,j,k) for i = 1

Real	5.755	-0.277	0.415	-0.277
Imag	0.000	-0.237	0.000	0.237
Real	-0.268	0.109	0.175	-0.688
Imag	-0.420	-0.756	0.871	-0.210
Real	-0.268	-0.688	0.175	0.109
Imag	0.420	0.210	-0.871	0.756

y(i,j,k) for i = 2

Real	0.081	0.060	0.645	0.047
Imag	0.015	0.156	-0.478	-0.077
Real	0.038	-0.275	1.585	0.201
Imag	0.198	0.295	0.616	0.061
Real	0.067	0.280	-0.113	-0.128
Imag	-0.122	0.012	-1.555	-0.117

Original sequence as restored by inverse transform

x(i,j,k) for i = 1

Real	1.541	0.161	1.989	0.037
Real	0.346	1.907	0.001	1.915
Real	1.754	0.042	1.991	0.151

$x(i,j,k)$ for $i =$	2			
Real	0.584	1.004	1.408	0.252
Real	1.284	1.137	0.467	1.834
Real	0.855	0.725	1.647	0.096
$x(i,j,k)$ for $i =$	3			
Real	0.010	1.844	0.452	1.154
Real	1.960	0.240	1.424	0.987
Real	0.089	1.660	0.708	0.872
