

Reports

7-1-1980

Seafood Industrial Park Wave Tests Part 1: Intercomparison with Previous Configurations

C. Welch

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

T. Brooks

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/reports>

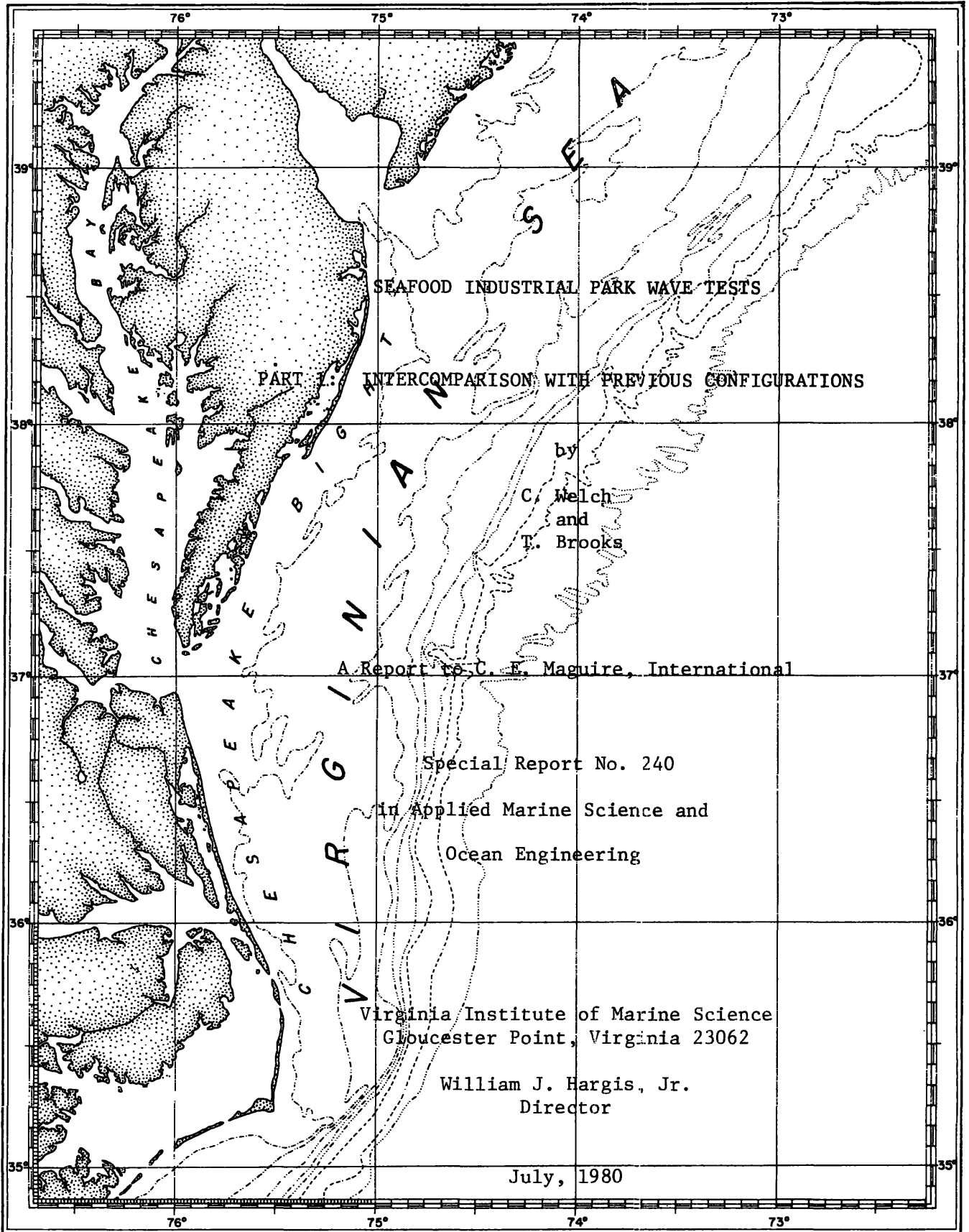


Part of the [Marine Biology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Welch, C., & Brooks, T. (1980) Seafood Industrial Park Wave Tests Part 1: Intercomparison with Previous Configurations. Special Reports in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering (SRAMSOE) No. 240. Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary. <https://doi.org/10.21220/V5JJ17>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by W&M ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Reports by an authorized administrator of W&M ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@wm.edu.



SEAFood INDUSTRIAL PARK WAVE TESTS

PART I: INTERCOMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CONFIGURATIONS

by
C. Welch
and
T. Brooks

A Report to C. E. Maguire, International

Special Report No. 240

in Applied Marine Science and
Ocean Engineering

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

William J. Hargis, Jr.
Director

July, 1980

SEAFOOD INDUSTRIAL PARK WAVE TESTS

PART 1: INTERCOMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CONFIGURATIONS

by

C. Welch
and
T. Brooks

A Report to C. E. Maguire, International

Special Report No. 240

in Applied Marine Science and

Ocean Engineering

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

William J. Hargis, Jr.
Director

July, 1980

!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements.....	iii
List of Tables.....	iv
List of Figures.....	v
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	vi
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Methods and Materials.....	4
3. Experimental Plan.....	6
4. Data.....	7
5. Analysis.....	16
6. Interpretation.....	24
References.....	34
Appendix 1.....	35
Appendix 2.....	41
Appendix 3.....	54

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The authors wish to acknowledge the financial support of the City of Newport News through the C. E. Maguire Company. The efforts of D. Harbit and J. Richards are appreciated, and close technical support was given by D. Killoy and K. Schoellner. The wave tank was the work of many people, E. P. Ruzecki and R. J. Lukens being chief architects of the generation machinery and the observation apparatus respectively. Technical support for this project was provided by W. Matthews, J. Cumbee and S. Fenstermacher. Tank operation was aided by J. Sweeney. S. Crossley did the greatest share of the typing and manuscript preparation.

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Seafood Industrial Park Breakwater Data Summary.....	8
Table 2. Baseline Data Summary, No Jetty Present.....	11
Table 3. Distribution of Bad Points from the Wave Gauges During Seafood Industrial Park Tests.....	16

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Location of Seafood Industrial Park breakwater. Previously tested configurations, the test stations, and wave incidence directions are indicated. Grid lines are for the Virginia coordinate system, south zone.....	3
Figure 2a. Histogram of gauge constants measured during the Seafood Industrial Park intercomparison tests. Breakwater in place.....	18
Figure 2b. Histogram of gauge constants measured during the Seafood Industrial Park intercomparison tests. No Breakwater in place.....	19
Figure 3. Intercomparison of replicate measurements between base configurations of present and previous tests.....	22
Figures 4a. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial thru 4d. Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of position along the Small Boat Harbor channel for waves incident from a) ENE, b) ESE, c) SSE and d) SSW directions. Error bars shown are based on the repeatability tests.....	25-28
Figures 5a and 5b. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of direction for a) stations A, B, and P, and b) stations C, O, and E along the Small Boat Harbor channel. Station positions are shown in figure 1.....	29-30

Conclusions and Recommendations

The present study in the VIMS wave tank has provided an inter-comparison between the proposed Seafood Industrial Park breakwater configuration and previously tested configurations to complement the proposed I-664 crossing of Hampton Roads at the North Tunnel Island. As noted in a letter previously transmitted to C. E. Maguire via The Harwood Beebe Company (Appendix 1), the proposed Seafood Industrial Park breakwater is expected to deflect currents past the tunnel island on flood tide sufficiently well that the navigation hazard represented by the island is minimized. As also noted in the letter, the proposed breakwater will tend to prevent the sediment leaving Hampton Flats from shoaling the entrance to the enclosed harbor. Finally, the inter-comparison wave experiment shows that the proposed Seafood Industrial Park breakwater will protect the present Small Boat Harbor from the effects of extreme storm waves as well as or better than the previously tested jetties.

Results from the intercomparison experiment also indicate some concerns which can be investigated with further proposed experiments. In particular, the waves which do not enter the present Small Boat Harbor seem to be reflected into the area of the Seafood Industrial Park. While this effect may be an artifact of the experimental conditions used in obtaining the intercomparison, the proposed Harbor Response Study is designed to provide more precise estimates. The tests also indicate that substantial energy will be reflected back out into Hampton Roads from the long, straight outer wall of the proposed breakwater. The reflection of this energy may be shown in further tests to be highly modified by the interconnected cylinder construction of the breakwater.

1. Introduction

As a part of the I-664 highway project, a bridge-tunnel crossing of Hampton Roads is planned between Newport News Point and the City of Suffolk (Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, December, 1978). The north tunnel island of this crossing is proposed to be a peninsula, connected to the present tip of Newport News Point. Previous tests by VIMS in the James River Model at the Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (Fang, 1979) and the VIMS wave tank (Welch and Fang, 1980) have shown that a jetty complementing the tunnel island will provide adequate protection for the mouth of the Small Boat Harbor, which must be moved in conjunction with the proposed highway construction. Several configurations for this jetty have been tested in the VIMS wave tank, and a suitable configuration has been identified. This configuration has been judged to have good potential in three areas of concern:

- Expected alongshore littoral drift of sediment will be deflected from shoaling the entrance to Small Boat Harbor.
- Currents on flood tide will be deflected past the tip of the North tunnel island.
- The existing Small Boat Harbor will be well protected from waves generated by severe storms.

The proposed Seafood Industrial Park would expand the role of the protective jetty to include harbor space in addition to the three functions noted above. To this end, two preliminary configurations have already been tested for their wave transmission properties

(Welch, 1979). The tests of a third configuration, the Seafood Industrial Park (figure 1), is the subject of the present study. In particular, this report considers an intercomparison of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with the previously chosen jetty. This intercomparison covers the three concerns for which the previously tested configurations were evaluated.

Because intercomparison with previous work is the object of the present study, the conservative assumptions which applied to the previous work are repeated. The additional test series designed to produce an estimate of wave reductions in the harbor is deferred to a further study.

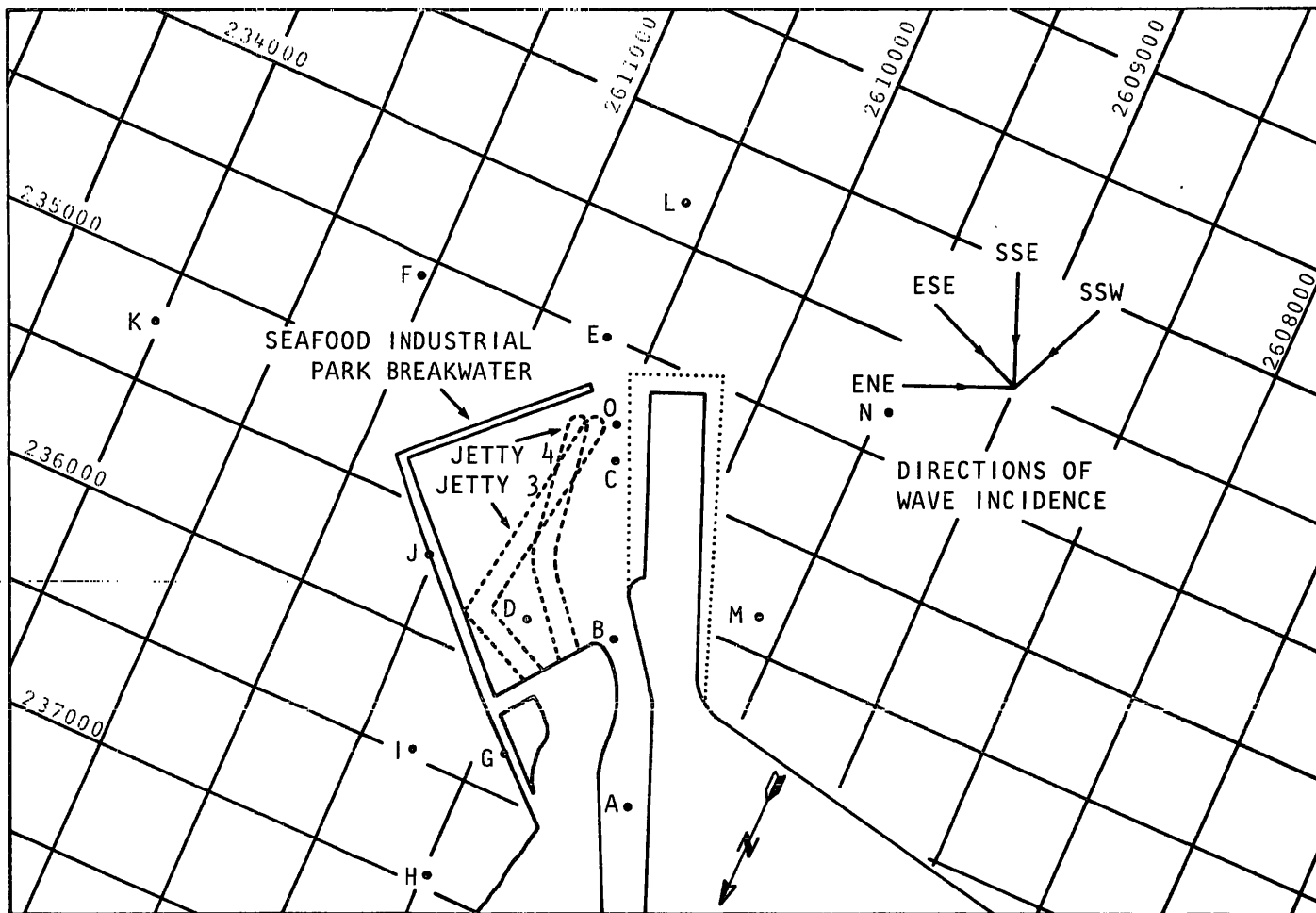


Figure 1. Location of Seafood Industrial Park breakwater. Previously tested configurations, the test stations, and wave incidence directions are indicated. Grid lines are for the Virginia coordinate system, south zone.

2. Methods and Materials

The intercomparison tests were performed in the VIMS wave tank, which has a wave generation section eight feet wide and seven feet long with a test section eight feet wide and twelve feet long. Wave absorbing material lines the perimeter of the tank. The wave generation was accomplished by a vertically plunging paddle with a 90 degree "V" cross section and a length of eight feet. The paddle was driven by an electronic signal through modified loudspeaker coils. This wave generation approach permits a great variety of waves to be generated with precise control. For this test, the generator was driven by a sinusoidal signal of frequency 5.16 Hz corresponding to a 96 ft. long wave in deep water in the prototype. The same wave characteristics were used in the previous tests. Wave heights were measured simultaneously at two locations, immediately in front of the wave generator and at one of sixteen test stations. These stations are indicated on figure 1. The measurements were made with capacitive gauges, each of which obtained 256 sequential measurements encompassing a time interval corresponding to 27 wave periods. The least count interval on the gauges in this configuration was 70 microns, the static hysteresis being about 500 microns. The heights of the waves were about 2 millimeters. These conditions correspond with those used in the previous jetty tests (Welch and Fang, 1980). The waves generated for the present tests were smaller than those previously used. These smaller waves had greatly reduced nonlinearities and hence clear spectra.

A bathymetric model of the area of Hampton Roads adjacent to the area of the tunnel island was used. With respect to the prototype, this model is scaled at 1:125 in the vertical and 1:500 in the horizontal, with a resulting 4:1 vertical distortion. The rationale for these scales is to reduce the size of the model itself as much as possible while still retaining the ability of the waves to propagate in a realistic manner through the study region. The model was the same one used in previous tests, and the rationale is presented in detail in Welch and Fang (1980). For the present test series, a breakwater corresponding to the C. E. Maguire jetty labelled Alternative I (C. E. Maguire, April 11, 1980) was fabricated for use with the bathymetric model. In section, this breakwater consists of a vertical wall towards the inside of the harbor with a 1:1.5 (prototype) slope on the outside of the breakwater. At the termination of the breakwater, a conical section (C. E. Maguire, undated) was placed with a 1:2 (prototype) slope around most of the cone. In order to obtain a direct intercomparison with the previous jetty tests, the proposed dredging of the inside of the harbor was not included in the model, but rather the present bathymetry was used.

3. Experimental Plan

The goal of the experiment, to obtain an intercomparison with previous work, was achieved by measuring the wave heights at the same places that they had been measured previously (stations A-P, Welch and Fang, 1980). In addition, two tests were performed to examine the reproducibility and accuracy of the entire system. The first of these was performed by locating the test gauge as close as possible to the monitor gauge and measuring the same train of waves near the wave generator with both gauges. The results of these measurements are indicated on the summary sheets as station "Z". The "Z" tests were performed subsequent to the station tests as each direction of the incident waves was examined. In addition, the tests for the no-jetty case (jetty 0) were repeated in the present study. The plan resulted in 17 paired measurements for each of 4 directions for each of 2 configurations yielding a total of 136 paired measurements called test runs, or 272 gauge records.

4. Data

The data from each test run consist of 256 pairs of simultaneous counter readings corresponding to the heights of waves at the monitor and test gauges at sequential 20.5 millisecond intervals. In addition, two counter readings are taken for calibration immediately preceding each test run with no waves present and with the test gauge sensing wire immersed to two depths separated by 1 centimeter. These counter readings are placed on magnetic tape along with the measurements and corresponding header information entered via a keyboard. The information is then analyzed on the VIMS IBM 370-115 computer to yield the wave records, presented as departures from a mean value, Fourier amplitude spectra of the records, and cumulative variance (as a percentage of the total variance) plotted as a function of frequency. The program package used for this calculation is called WAVECAL, and a listing of the programs is given in Appendix 2. The output from WAVECAL is used for all subsequent analysis and interpretation. An example from the current tests is given in Appendix 3. A static calibration was performed for both gauges following the test runs.

The data consist of about 1300 pages of computer printout from storage on portions of two magnetic tapes as well as the static calibration notes. A subset of the total data analyzed is of particular interest for the evaluation of wave response. For the Seafood Industrial Park phase 1 tests, these data summaries are included as tables 1 and 2. Table 1 corresponds to the proposed breakwater being present, while table 2 is a baseline with no breakwater. In these

Table 1. Seafood Industrial Park Breakwater Data Summary

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
001	ENE/A	0.265	0.011	4,4	1/0	0.041	0.503		
002	ENE/B	0.297	0.005	4,4	1/0	0.016	0.527		
003	ENE/C	0.260	0.034	4,4	2/0	0.130	0.520		
004	ENE/D	0.269	0.922	1,4	0/16	3.430	0.463	0	Noise on 2
005	ENE/E	0.254	1.085	4,0	21/0	4.265	0.502	0	
006	ENE/F	0.276	0.775	4,0	1/0	2.814	0.518		
007	ENE/G	0.267	0.626	4,0	3/0	2.346	0.794	0 -	
008	ENE/H	0.231	0.150	4,1	5/0	0.649	0.717	0 -	
009	ENE/I	0.211	1.401	4,4	2/10	6.645	0.462	0	Noise on 2
010	ENE/J	0.203	0.108	4,1	1/0	0.533	0.536		
011	ENE/K	0.220	0.701	4,0	8/0	3.183	0.477	0	
012	ENE/L	0.181	0.845	4,1	17/0	4.674	0.455	0	
013	ENE/M	0.180	1.156	4,4	15/33	6.419	0.520	0	Noise on 2, bad run
014	ENE/M	0.450	0.054	4,4	26/0	0.120	0.512	0 +	
015	ENE/N	0.315	0.249	4,1	17/0	0.790	0.443	0	
016	ENE/O	0.368	0.026	1,4	0/1	0.070	0.515		
017	ENE/P	0.315	0.010	4,4	4/1	0.032	0.516	0	
018	ENE/Z	0.333	0.546	4,0	13/0	1.638	0.477	0	
019	ESE/A	0.262	0.068	4,4	1/1	0.261	0.519		
020	ESE/B	0.483	0.010	4,4	2/1	0.020	0.523		Noise on 1, bad run
021	ESE/B	0.292	0.013	4,4	1/0	0.043	0.503		Grounded scope lead
022	ESE/C	0.256	0.338	1,0	0/0	1.321	0.509		
023	ESE/D	0.411	0.592	4,0	1/0	1.441	0.491		
024	ESE/E	0.223	0.618	4,0	1/0	2.774	0.480		
025	ESE/F	0.187	0.832	4,0	0/0	4.452	0.489	+	Good "Test", "Dirty" Monitor
026	ESE/G	0.152	0.514	4,4	2/3	3.375	0.456	0	Bad run
027	ESE/G	0.285	0.783	1,0	0/0	2.750	0.462		
028	ESE/H	0.233	0.358	1,4	0/24	1.536	0.584	0 -	Noise on 2
029	ESE/I	0.002	0.002	4,4	0/0	0.896	0.438		Bad run

Table 1 (Cont'd)

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
030	ESE/I	0.224	0.291	1,0	0/0	1.296	0.479		
031	ESE/J	0.219	0.103	1,1	0/0	0.468	0.513		
032	ESE/K	0.181	0.741	1,0	0/0	4.091	0.528		
033	ESE/L	0.338	0.783	4,1	1/0	2.313	0.507		
034	ESE/M	0.287	0.136	1,1	0/0	0.475	0.511		
035	ESE/N	0.229	0.605	1,1	0/0	2.650	0.499		"Probe in reflection from skimmer"
036	ESE/O	0.171	0.155	4,1	1/0	0.903	0.504		
037	ESE/P	0.323	0.017	4,4	1/0	0.054	0.515		Bad run
038	ESE/P	0.209	0.097	4,1	1/0	0.466	0.511		
039	ESE/Z	0.294	0.239	4,1	1/0	0.812	0.498		
040	SSE/A	0.335	0.025	4,4	1/0	0.075	0.506		
041	SSE/B	0.298	0.021	4,4	2/0	0.069	0.502		
042	SSE/C	0.309	0.468	4,1	1/0	1.517	0.511		
043	SSE/D	0.297	0.269	1,1	0/0	0.904	0.477		
044	SSE/E	0.341	0.920	1,0	0/0	2.693	0.506		
045	SSE/F	0.281	0.963	4,0	1/0	3.432	0.493		
046	SSE/G	0.225	5.228	1,4	0/79	23.197	0.451	0	Noise on 2
047	SSE/H	0.359	0.449	1,0	0/0	1.251	0.602	-	
048	SSE/I	0.351	0.108	1,0	0/0	0.308	0.465		
049	SSE/J	0.387	0.254	1,1	0/0	0.656	0.480		
050	SSE/K	0.374	0.537	1,0	0/0	1.436	0.473		
051	SSE/L	0.507	0.822	1,0	0/0	1.622	0.476		
052	SSE/M	0.445	0.497	1,1	0/0	1.116	0.499		
053	SSE/N	0.455	0.954	1,0	0/0	2.097	0.478		
054	SSE/O	0.445	0.892	1,0	0/0	2.007	0.518		
055	SSE/P	0.448	0.603	1,1	0/0	1.347	0.492		
056	SSE/Z	0.341	0.399	1,1	0/0	1.168	0.499		

Table 1 (Cont'd)

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
057	SSW/A	0.344	0.031	1,4	0/0	0.091	0.501		
058	SSW/B	0.473	0.062	1,4	0/0	0.131	0.500	+	
059	SSW/C	0.654	0.457	1,1	0/1	0.699	0.517		
059	SSW/D	0.766	0.204	1,0	1/0	0.266	0.460		Actually #60
061	SSW/E	0.744	0.354	0,1	0/0	0.476	0.530		
062	SSW/F	0.755	0.318	0,1	0/0	0.421	0.501		
063	SSW/G	0.736	0.030	0,1	0/0	0.041	0.450		
064	SSW/H	0.785	0.010	4,4	3/0	0.013	0.654	0 -	
065	SSW/I	0.024	0.001	4,4	1/0	0.033	0.469		Bad run
066	SSW/I	0.748	0.027	0,4	0/0	0.036	0.462		
067	SSW/J	0.015	0.002	4,4	2/0	0.118	0.552	-	Bad run
068	SSW/J	0.764	0.610	1,0	2/0	0.798	0.520		
069	SSW/K	0.709	0.218	1,1	0/0	0.308	0.498		
070	SSW/L	0.752	0.817	4,0	5/0	1.086	0.506	0	
071	SSW/M	0.778	0.933	4,0	5/0	1.198	0.494	0	Bad run
072	SSW/M	0.628	1.036	0,0	0/0	1.649	0.507		Actually "N"
073	SSW/M	0.570	6.114	4,4	4/45	10.731	0.471	0 +	Noise on 2
074	SSW/O	0.703	0.196	1,1	0/0	0.279	0.529		
075	SSW/P	0.747	0.209	1,4	0/2	0.280	0.494		
076	SSW/Z	0.221	0.455	4,4	0/2	2.063	0.529	+	

Table 2. Baseline Data Summary, No Jetty Present

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
077	SSW/A	1.140	0.047	0,4	0/2	0.041	0.574		
078	SSW/B	1.289	0.090	0,4	0/1	0.070	0.484		
079	SSW/C	1.245	0.247	0,4	0/6	0.199	0.500	0	
080	SSW/D	0.006	0.019	4,4	0/2	3.093	0.443		Bad run
081	SSW/D	1.413	0.178	0,4	0/1	0.126	0.448		
082	SSW/E	1.174	0.821	0,1	0/1	0.699	0.500		
083	SSW/F	1.391	0.474	0,4	0/1	0.341	0.473		
084	SSW/G	1.109	0.068	0,4	0/1	0.061	0.418		
085	SSW/H	1.065	0.144	0,4	0/3	0.135	0.101	0 -	
086	SSW/I	0.991	0.119	0,4	0/5	0.120	0.443	0	
087	SSW/J	1.150	2.431	0,4	0/2	2.114	0.491		
088	SSW/K	1.025	0.320	0,4	0/1	0.312	0.472		
089	SSW/L	1.150	0.920	0,4	0/1	0.800	0.480		
090	SSW/M	1.145	1.384	0,4	0/1	1.208	0.474		
091	SSW/N	1.154	0.815	1,4	1/2	0.706	0.477		
092	SSW/O	1.141	7.920	0,4	0/all	6.943	0.475	0	Noise on 2
093	SSW/P	1.295	0.072	0,4	0/7	0.056	0.469	0	
094	SSW/Z	0.788	0.988	1,4	0/10	1.254	0.512	0	
095	SSE/A	0.659	0.120	1,4	0/2	0.182	0.483		
096	SSE/B	0.472	0.355	1,4	0/4	0.752	0.487	0	
097	SSE/C	0.522	0.433	1,1	0/2	0.830	0.498		
098	SSE/D	0.508	0.608	1,1	0/1	1.198	0.449		
099	SSE/E	0.471	0.811	1,4	0/4	1.721	0.673	0 -	
100	SSE/F	0.509	0.600	1,1	0/5	1.179	0.485	0	
101	SSE/G	0.531	0.448	1,0	0/0	0.843	0.301	-	
102	SSE/H	0.704	2.031	1,4	0/3	2.884	0.111	0 -	Noise on 2
103	SSE/I	0.717	0.467	1,0	0/0	0.651	0.448		
104	SSE/J	0.643	0.553	1,4	0/2	0.860	0.510		
105	SSE/K	0.677	0.435	1,1	0/0	0.642	0.478		
106	SSE/L	0.660	0.697	0,4	0/7	1.056	0.490	0	

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
107	SSE/M	0.689	0.860	1,1	0/4	1.247	0.488	0	
108	SSE/N	0.717	1.062	0,1	0/2	1.480	0.481		
109	SSE/O	0.753	0.657	1,4	0/2	0.873	0.489		
110	SSE/P	0.728	0.833	0,1	0/2	1.144	0.484		
111	SSE/Z	0.672	0.707	1,4	0/5	1.051	0.480	0	
112	ESE/A	0.736	0.694	0,1	0/4	0.942	0.492	0	
113	ESE/B	0.572	2.341	1,4	0/27	4.096	0.493	0	Noise on 2
114	ESE/C	0.665	1.012	1,4	0/4	1.522	0.500	0	
115	ESE/D	0.665	0.585	1,1	0/1	0.880	0.449		
116	ESE/E	0.731	1.039	0,4	0/3	1.423	0.484	0	
117	ESE/F	0.666	0.843	1,0	0/0	1.267	0.492		
118	ESE/G	0.667	1.027	0,4	0/6	1.540	0.419	0	Noise on 2
119	ESE/H	0.646	0.278	0,4	0/2	0.431	0.871	-	
120	ESE/I	0.674	0.443	1,1	0/1	0.657	0.448		
121	ESE/J	0.639	1.445	0,0	0/0	2.263	0.490		
122	ESE/K	0.545	0.710	1,4	0/8	1.303	0.467	0	Noise on 2
123	ESE/L	0.572	0.854	1,0	0/0	1.492	0.481		
130	ESE/M	0.525	0.171	1,4	0/6	0.327	0.523	0	
131	ESE/N	0.537	0.650	1,4	0/9	1.211	0.484	0	
132	ESE/O	0.567	1.535	1,0	0/1	2.707	0.497		
133	ESE/P	0.531	1.397	1,0	0/1	2.630	0.478		
134	ESE/Z	0.545	0.667	1,4	0/6	1.224	0.491	0	
135	ENE/A	0.595	0.173	0,4	0/3	0.290	0.483	0	
136	ENE/B	0.948	0.353	0,4	0/2	0.372	0.483		
137	ENE/C	0.801	0.971	1,0	0/3	1.213	0.500	0	
138	ENE/D	0.443	0.415	0,0	0/1	0.938	0.438		
139	ENE/E	0.478	0.356	0,4	0/4	0.744	0.502	0	
140	ENE/F	0.476	0.928	1,4	0/2	1.949	0.507		
141	ENE/G	0.380	0.437	1,1	0/2	1.150	0.425		

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Test Run	Dir/Sta	A _{Mon}	A _{Test}	Code	Bad Point Mon/Test	Ratio	Cal(Test) x10 ⁶ cm/sec	Status	Comments
142	ENE/H	0.405	1.284	1,1	0/1	3.172	0.929	-	
143	ENE/I	0.465	0.730	1,1	0/1	1.569	0.436		
144	ENE/J	0.426	0.892	1,1	0/1	2.093	0.504		
145	ENE/K	0.552	0.480	0,4	0/7	0.871	0.465	0	
146	ENE/L	0.514	0.795	0,1	0/5	1.547	0.517	0	
147	ENE/M	0.421	0.088	1,4	0/6	0.209	0.478	0	
148	ENE/N	0.592	1.433	0,4	0/35	2.421	0.492	0	Noise on 2
150	ENE/O	0.564	0.310	0,4	0/3	0.549	0.493	0	
151	ENE/P	0.825	0.516	1,1	0/2	0.626	0.490		
152	ENE/Z	0.483	0.845	0,1	0/3	1.748	0.489	0	

tables, the test run number is a sequential number assigned at the time of measurement and serves as a master indexing number. The direction (Dir) is that of the incident waves, while the station (Sta) refers to the location of the measurement, as given in figure 1. A_{Mon} and A_{Test} are the amplitudes of the monitor and test waves at the generation frequency as calculated from the Fourier analysis of the wave records. The spectrum code is a qualitative measure of the spectrums displayed on the analysis printout. The codes are represented by single hexadecimal digits in an ordered pair corresponding to the monitor and test records respectively. The hexadecimal digits are the sums of base codes 0,1,2,4 and 8. A code of 0 corresponds to a measured spectrum with more than 95% of the total variance occurring at the driving frequency, the best condition. A code of 1 indicates that more than 5% of the variance is located in the second and higher harmonics of the driving frequency. If the waves tend to form groups, as indicated by broad spectra, a code of 2 is assigned to the spectrum. A code of 4 is assigned if the variance associated with the wave frequency and its overtones accounts for less than 80 percent of the total, an indication of a very small signal or the presence of noise. A code of 8 is assigned if a broad, low frequency noise characteristic is observed. During this study, the electronic measuring circuits were subject to episodes of noise which produced false counter readings. These points, when present, lower the signal-to-noise ratio for the amplitude estimates. The points are easily detected on the time series presentation of the waves. The bad point count represents the number of points (out

of 256 counter readings) which are visually seen to be affected by the noise. The ratio column is the ratio of A_{Test} to A_{Mon} . This number best indicates the effect of the jetty under test on incoming waves. Under ideal test conditions, the height of a wave within the harbor at a given point is estimated by the model to be this ratio multiplied by the height of a wave incident on the modeled region in the prototype. Finally, the gauge constant (Cal) is the calibration constant of the test gauge associated with the run as determined by the associated calibration.

With the exception of the bad point counts, the data tables and their interpretation are the same as those given in Appendix X.1 of Welch and Fang (1980).

5. Analysis

The data are subject to several tests to verify that conclusions are based on the tested experimental conditions rather than chance happenings or the misinterpretation of values whose source is instrumental error or chance occurrences. These tests can be loosely grouped into quality control checks and intercomparisons. Quality control checks are used to locate erroneous data points so that corresponding runs can be eliminated. Intercomparisons establish the precision which can be associated with the results.

The first quality control check is a count of the number of bad points within each test run. These counts are tabulated by gauge and test series (with and without breakwater) in table 3. The large majority of test runs had fewer than two bad points in the gauge records. A review of the distribution of bad points as well as consideration of degradation of the data caused by bad points suggests that a limit of two bad points be placed on the data as a quality acceptance limit.

Table 3. Distribution of Bad Points from the Wave Gauges during Seafood Industrial Park Tests

Breakwater	Gauge	Number of Bad Points Within a Single Run											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10
Yes	Monitor	37	18	7	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
		49	72	82	84	87	91	91	92	92	92	92	100
Yes	Test	62	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
		81	88	91	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	93	100
No	Monitor	68	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		98	100										100
No	Test	10	17	14	7	6	3	3	3	1	1	1	3
		14	39	59	70	78	82	87	91	93	94	96	100

NOTE: Numbers shown are counts of runs with the indicated number of bad points. Cumulative percentages of total runs are shown below each count.

With this limit, only two of the test run records associated with the critical directions of incidence are eliminated, and neither of these is in the Small Boat Harbor channel, where most of the interest lies. Data eliminated because of too many bad points are noted with a "0" in the status column of tables 1 and 2.

The test gauge calibration results in a gauge constant, which is applied to the counter data to convert the readings to height measurements. During the course of a day's operation, the gauge constant measurements accumulate, and histograms of these values are shown in figures 2a and 2b. For each day of operation during the study, the distribution of gauge constants shows a characteristic bimodal distribution with the static calibration value near the minimum between the modes. In addition to the central bimodal distribution, outliers occur with values far from the bulk of the points. For the purpose of quality control, the outliers can be taken as signs of potential instrument malfunction and the corresponding data eliminated from further consideration. In the present study, tests with gauge constants outside of the range $.41 - .54 \times 10^6 \text{ cm-sec}^{-1}$ can be eliminated from consideration. In addition, the resulting span results in an estimate of gauge accuracy of 15%, bearing in mind that the calibration measurements are over a range of 1 cm. The resulting limits remove a maximum of 12 test run records, shown on tables 1 and 2 as "-" in the status column. Of these 12, 10 are located at stations G and H, where the shallowness of the water can prohibit proper gauge operation. Of the other two, one is already eliminated, and the other test run was repeated because of suspected malfunctions detected during the test sequence.

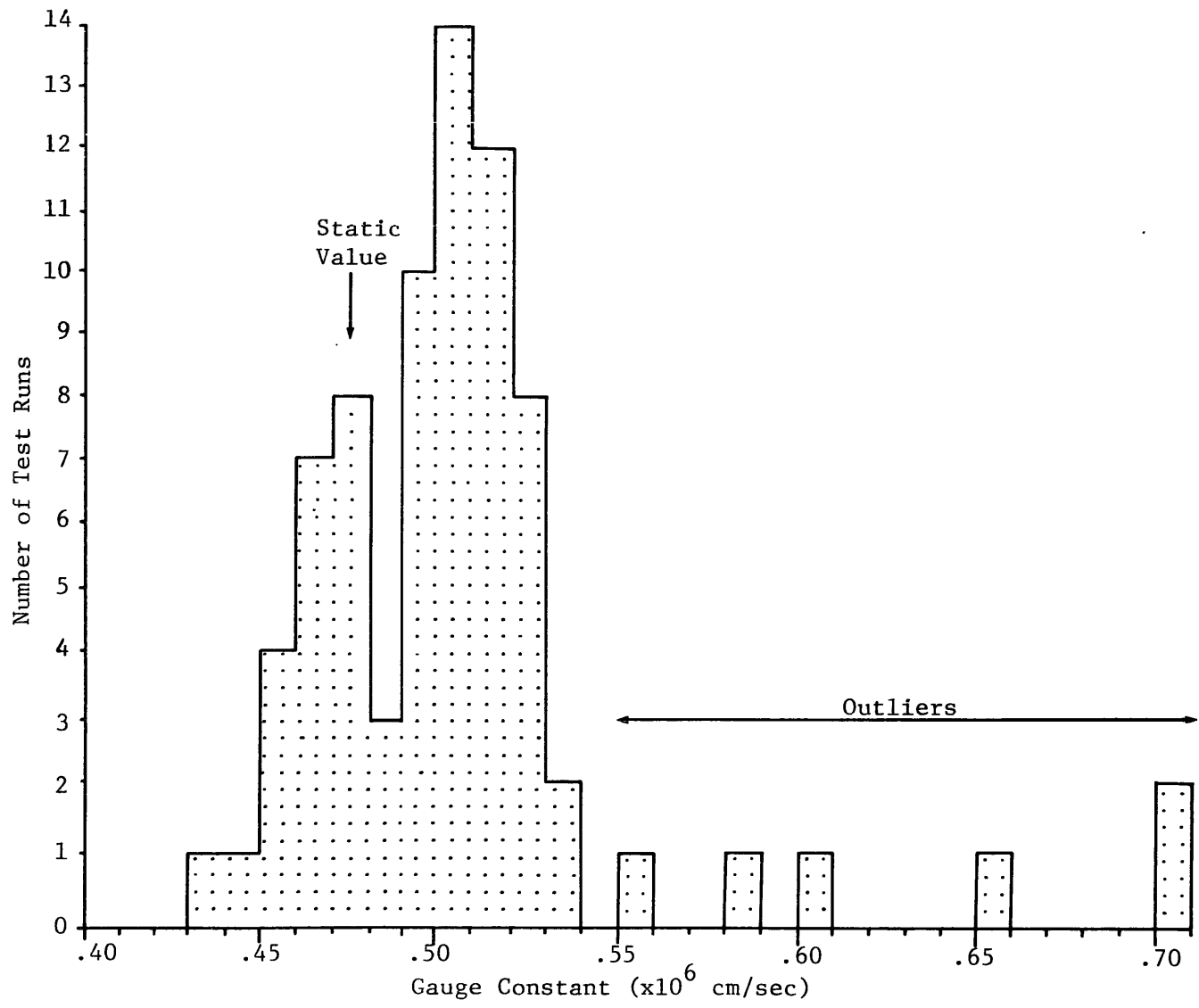


Figure 2a. Histogram of gauge constants measured during the Seafood Industrial Park intercomparison tests. Breakwater in place.

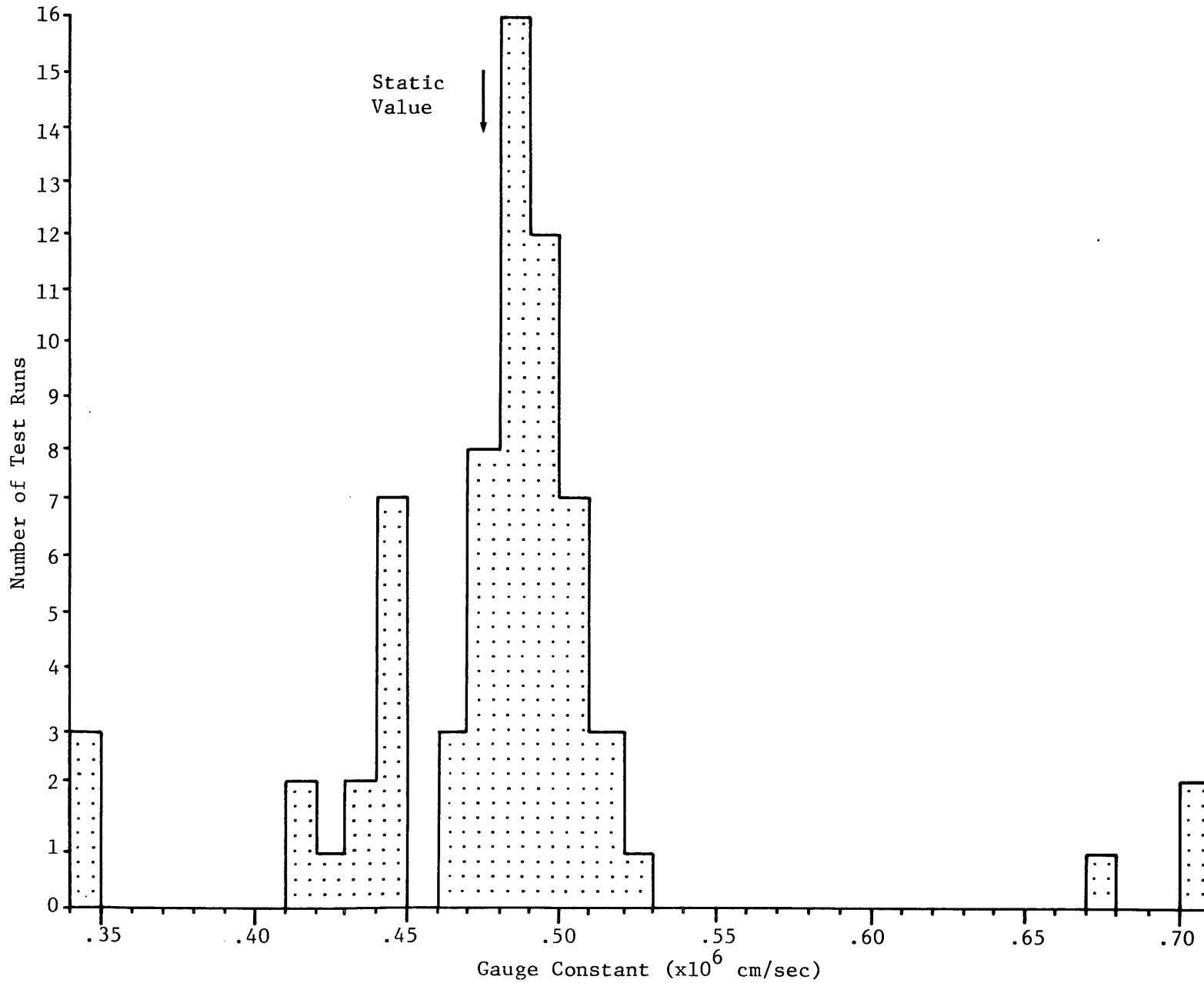


Figure 2b. Histogram of gauge constants measured during the Seafood Industrial Park intercomparison tests. No breakwater in place.

The remaining data can be considered to be unaffected by noise and to have been successfully tested for correct operation at the operating range endpoints immediately prior to each test run. A further quality control examination is introduced later.

The gauge intercomparison runs fared relatively poorly in the quality control eliminations, five of the eight data sets being eliminated. Of the data sets not eliminated, two runs (test runs 39,56) show estimated amplitudes measured by gauges at close proximity to be identical within 20% at the 200-300 micron level. The third (test run 76) indicates a 100% difference between the readings. While a 20% accuracy at the 300 micron level is consistent with the least count increment at that level, the larger error in test 76 is cause for concern. A review of the time plot for that test shows that a number of the wave cycles measured by the monitor gauge have several slope reversals during a wave period. The test gauge which was within two inches of the monitor gauge shows no similar slope reversals. The spectrum for the monitor gauge also shows that less than 80% of the total variance is associated with the line spectrum of the generated wave with its overtones. This characteristic is caused by a low signal-to-noise ratio, usually associated with the signals generated by very small waves. In this instance, the character of the spectrum is associated with a high noise level, and crosstalk between the gauges is suspected. With the discrepancy in character between the gauge data, the 100% variation in readings of the same wave can be interpreted as a gross measurement error. The result is that 6 of the 8 test run records from the intercomparison test are eliminated because

of measurement quality. The result, that the gauges have a comparability of about 20% at the 300 micron level, must be considered tentative in view of the high data attrition rate.

The passage of the apparently bad measurement through the quality control screen indicates that the screen is not quite fine enough. A further quality control screen was applied to the data to find measurements for which: no bad points were evident on the time plot, less than 80% of the variance was found in lines, and the measured amplitude of the wave was 50 microns or greater. Data eliminated by this screen are noted with a "+" in the status column of tables 1 and 2. In addition to the intercomparison measurement, this screen eliminated two other test run records, tests 25 and 58. The rationale for this screen is that at levels of 50 microns or greater, the extra variance is most easily interpreted as wideband noise. If bad points are not evident in the time series, the noise must be represented by a large number of smaller deviations, which implies that a substantial portion of the record is bad.

A further test of the system is obtained by repeating the "no jetty" test to examine the repeatability of the entire system after a period of about one year during which the system was idle. The resulting intercomparison data, after being screened for quality control, is shown for repeated measurements as amplitude ratios from the new tests versus amplitude ratios from the old tests on log-log paper (figure 3). A census of the spread of data shows that 71% agree within a factor of 2, 82% agree within a factor of 3 and all but one outlier agree within a factor of 4. This distribution provides a conservative estimate of the present reproducibility of the entire measurement and wave

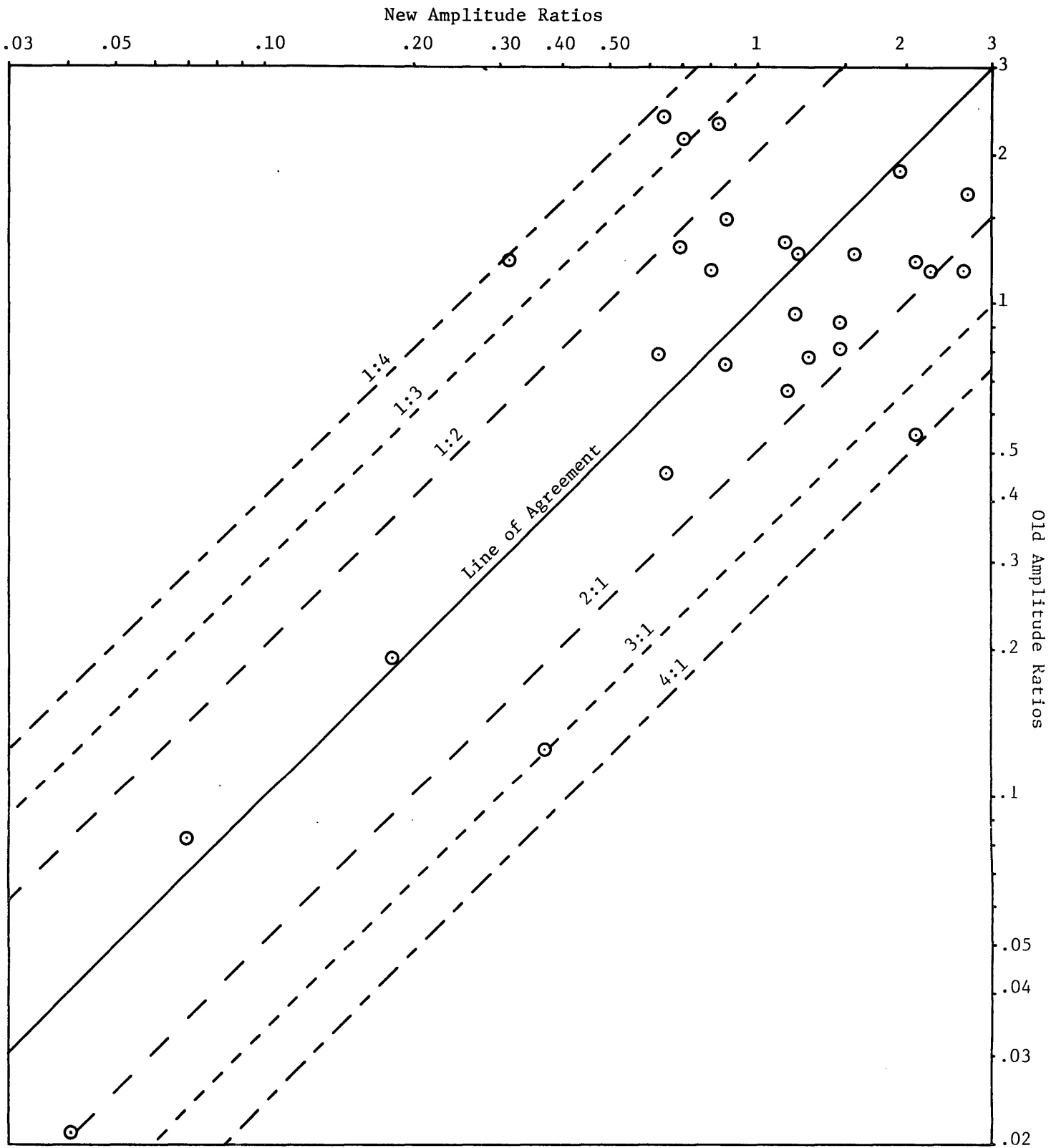


Figure 3. Intercomparison of replicate measurements between base configurations of present and previous tests.

generation process. This reproducibility is also much lower than the tentative value for the gauge accuracy. This suggests that in addition to the model changes, factors such as wave reflection, generation instabilities and variable propagation damping are affecting the observations.

6. Interpretation

The interpretation is facilitated by plotting amplitude ratios on a line running along the axis of the channel from the present Small Boat Harbor entrance to the proposed Seafood Industrial Park entrance (figures 4a-d). The angular variation of the amplitude ratios at the same stations is also useful (figures 5a,b). For the sake of comparison, the no-jetty case and the analogous data for the jetties considered good in Welch and Fang (1980) are included with the Seafood Industrial Park plots. In both figures, the vertical axis, used for the ratio, is logarithmic, and the error bars corresponding to the intercomparison of the no-jetty cases are included for reference.

The clearest advantage of the Seafood Industrial Park configuration over the previously tested configurations is found at station B, the mouth of the present Small Boat Harbor. This advantage is best seen in figure 5a, station B. A plausible reason for this improvement is that the waves which would be deflected into the mouth of the Small Boat Harbor in the jetty-only configurations are reflected back out into the Seafood Industrial Park portion of the enclosed harbor.

A question arises when comparing the waves at station A with those at station B. If the wave energy passing B is the only source for wave energy at A and, in addition, if the channel widens between B and A, so that the waves must disperse to fill the wider channel, it would seem that the waves at A should be smaller than the ones at B, not larger as shown by the data. One possibility for the observed results is that the inner part of Small Boat Harbor is subject to

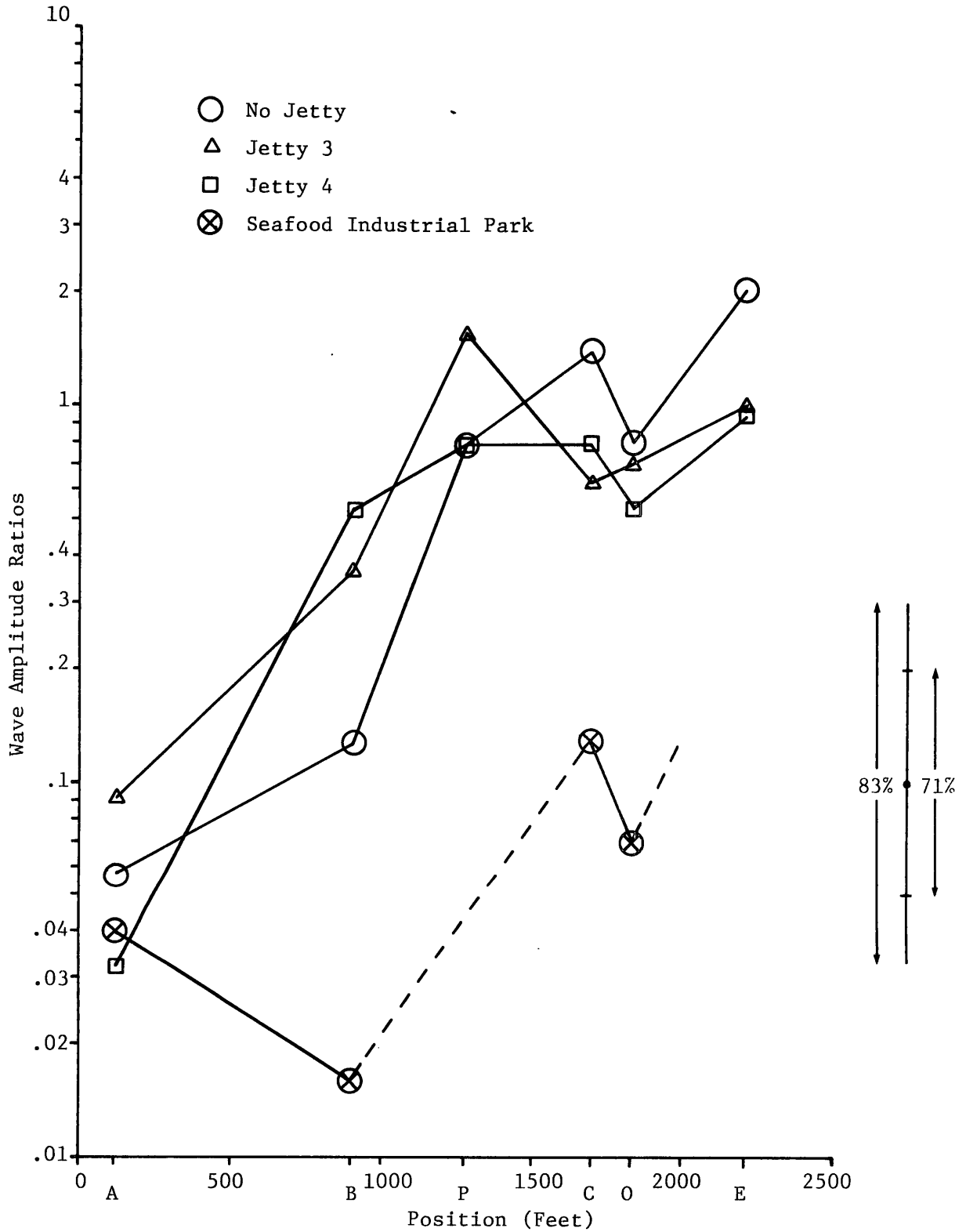


Figure 4a. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of position along the Small Boat Harbor channel for waves incident from ENE. Error bars shown are based on the repeatability tests.

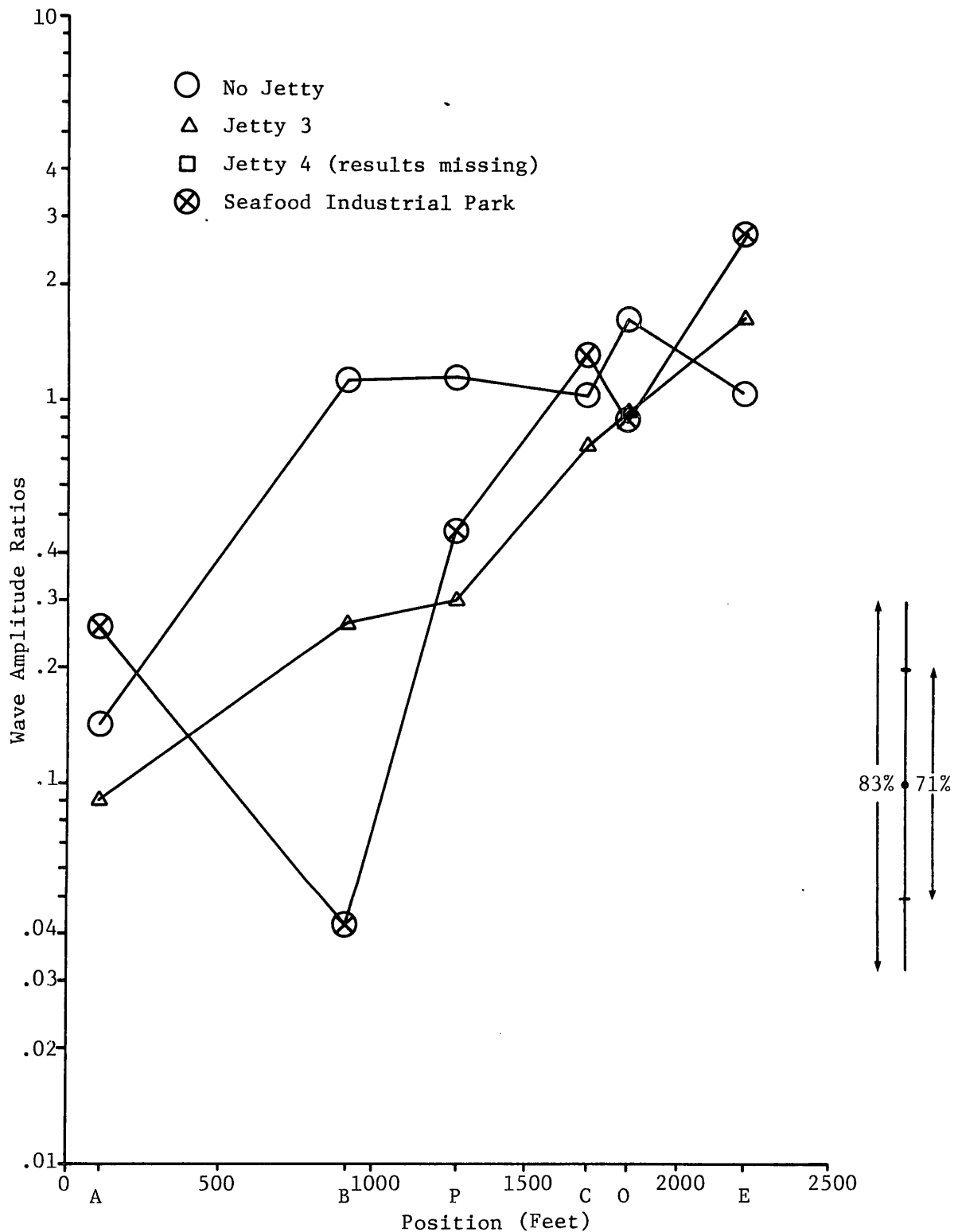


Figure 4b. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of position along the Small Boat Harbor channel for waves incident from ESE direction. Error bars shown are based on the repeatability tests.

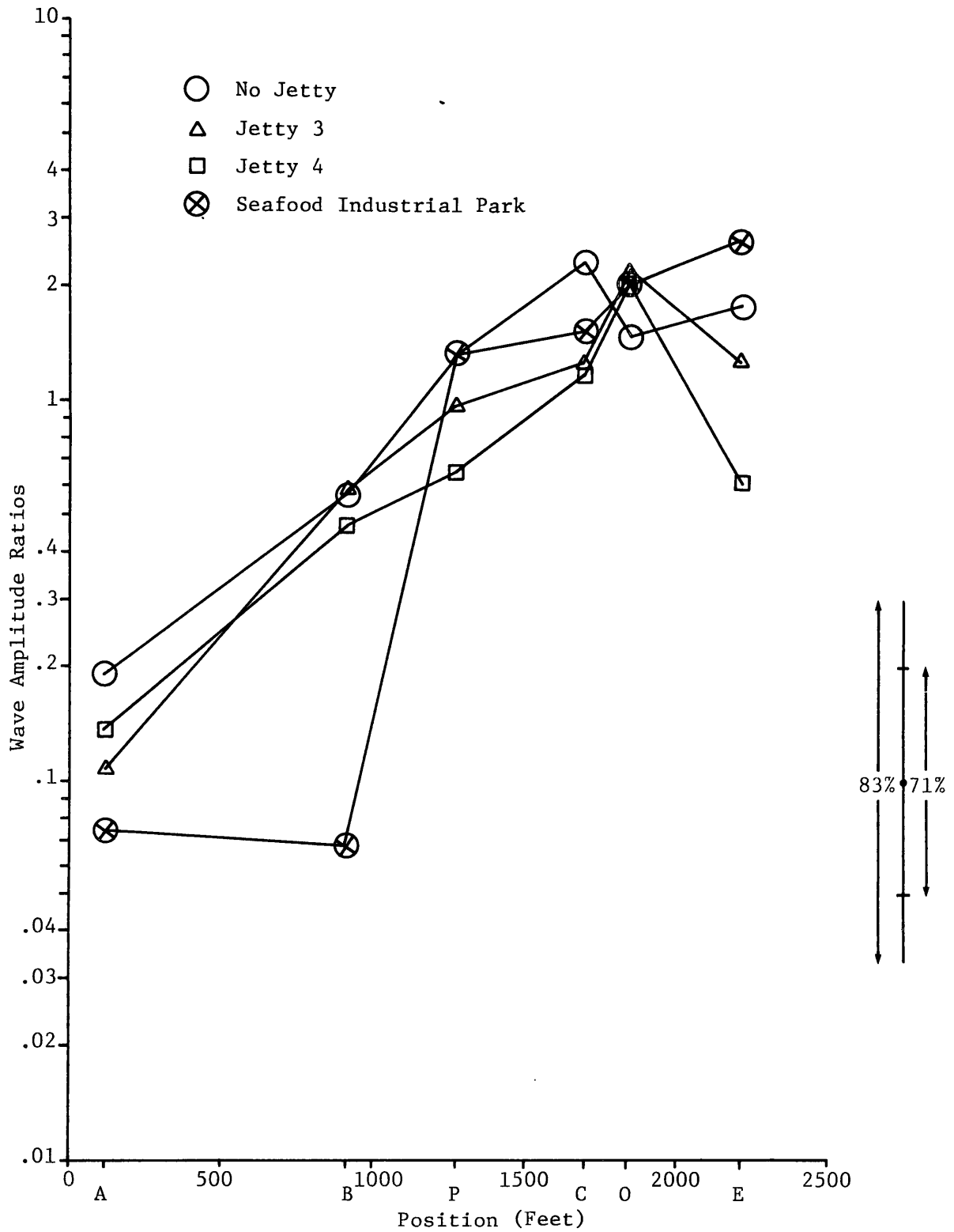


Figure 4c. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of position along the Small Boat Harbor channel for waves incident from SSE direction. Error bars shown are based on the repeatability tests.

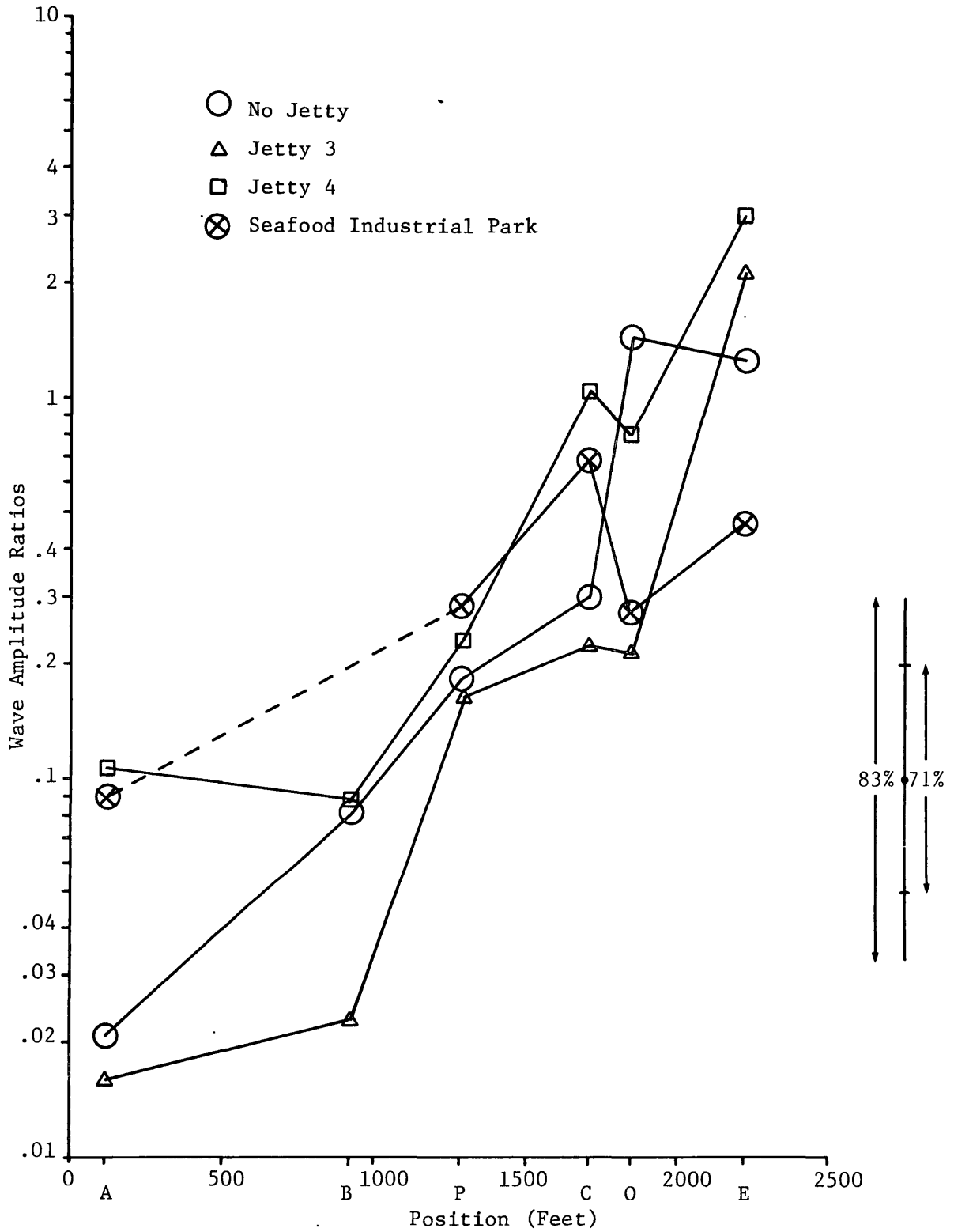


Figure 4d. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of position along the Small Boat Harbor channel for waves incident from SSW direction. Error bars shown are based on the repeatability tests.

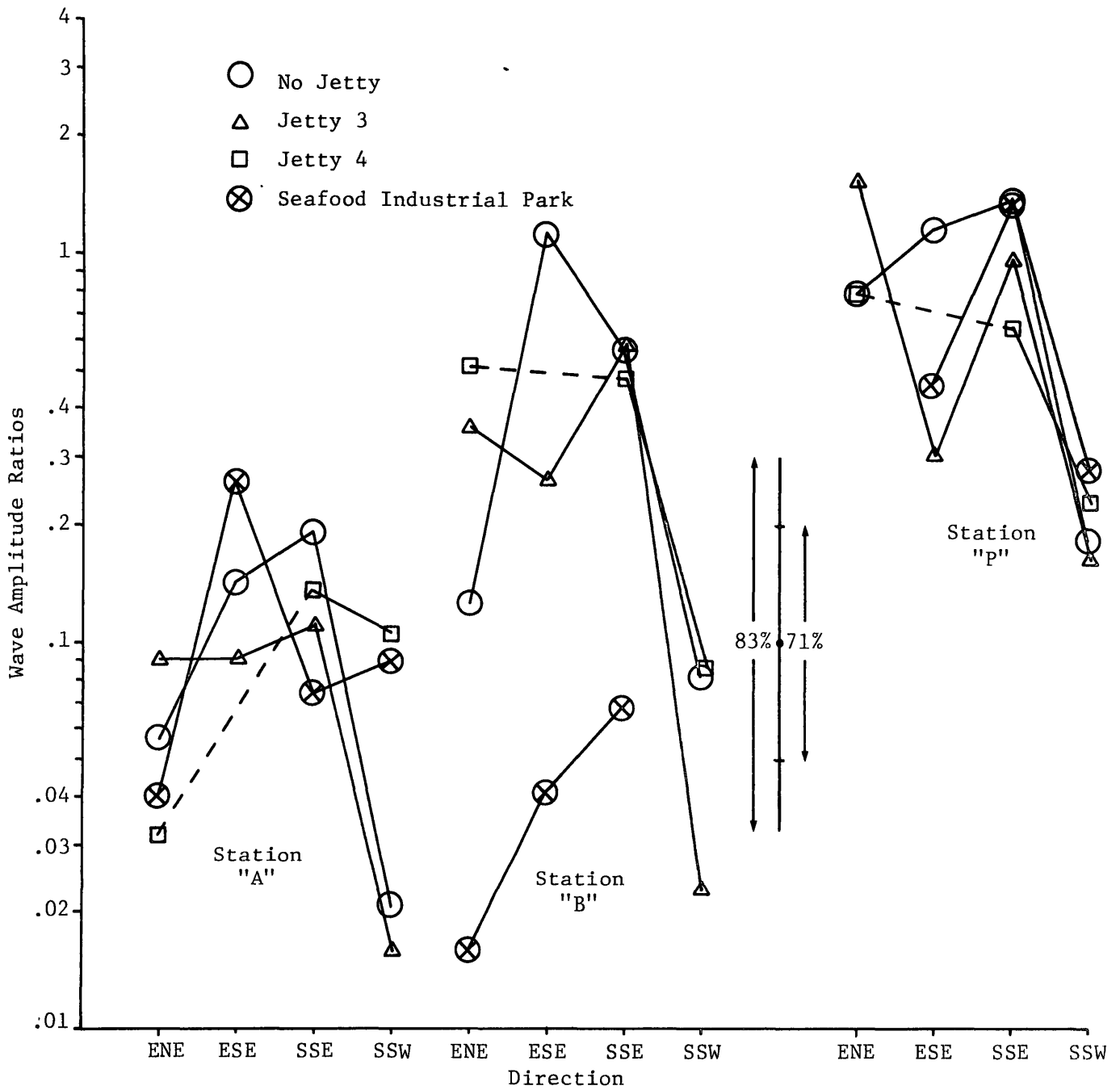


Figure 5a. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of direction for stations A, B, and P along the Small Boat Harbor channel. Station positions are shown in figure 1.

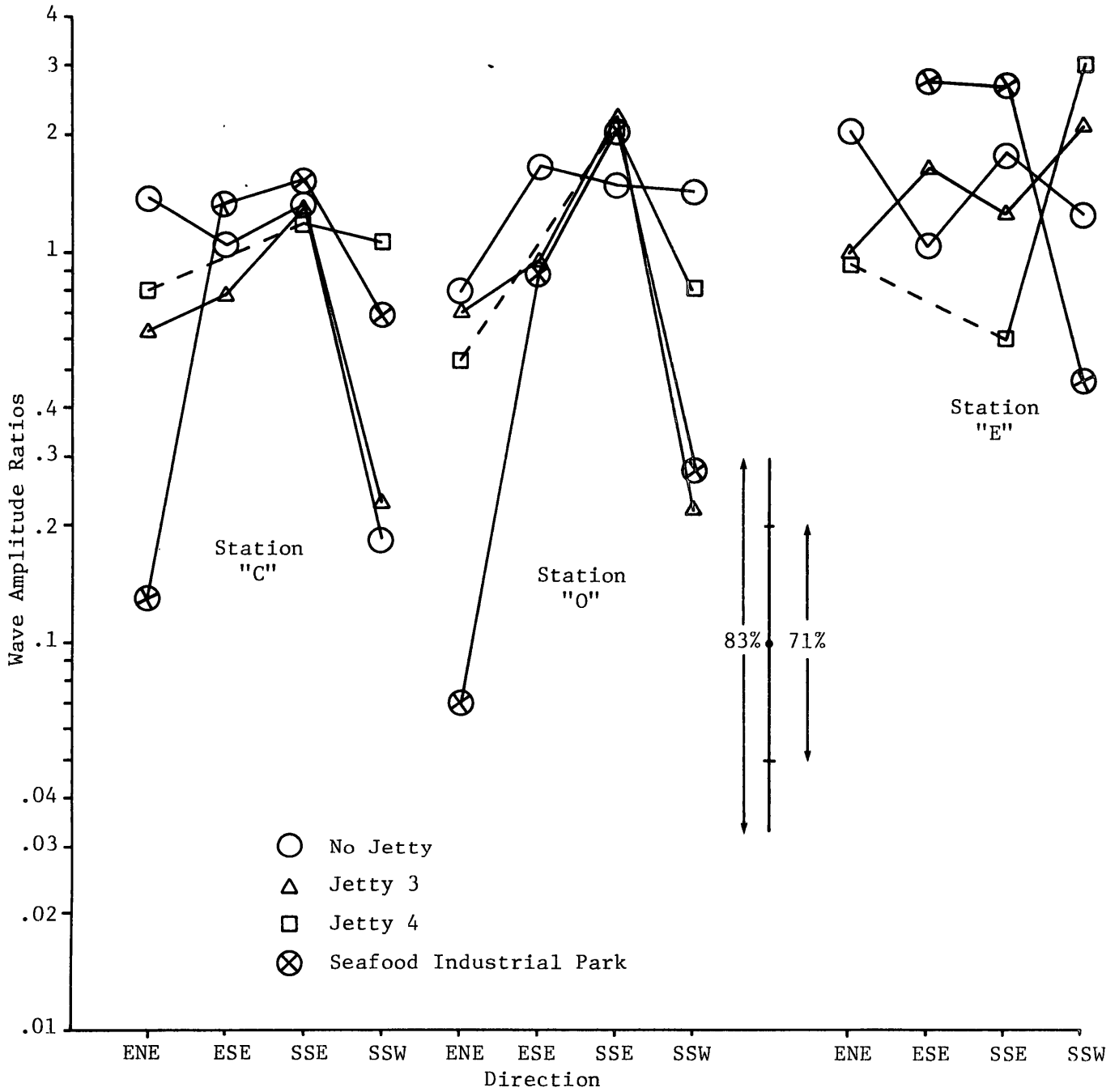


Figure 5b. Intercomparison results of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater with previously tested configurations. Wave amplitude ratios are shown as a function of direction for stations C, O, and E along the Small Boat Harbor channel. Station positions are shown in figure 1.

transverse oscillations in resonance with the generated waves. Another possibility is that the waves appearing at station A are due to wave energy entering the model from the open end of the Small Boat Harbor after being partly reflected by the tank's wave absorbers, an experimental artifact. Whatever the reason, indications are that the proposed Seafood Industrial Park breakwater will provide excellent protection from impinging waves in the present Small Boat Harbor. Harbor resonance remains a possibility, and proposed tests are designed specifically to determine the modes, frequencies and "Q" of harbor resonances as well as the possible oscillation between the new and present harbors.

In the Seafood Industrial Park part of the channel, the data generally show the present tests to be comparable to the previous configurations. For waves from the ENE, the direction from which the highest waves are expected, the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater reduces amplitudes substantially more than the previously tested jetties. In the ESE and SSE directions, however, the Seafood Industrial Park configuration shows systematically larger wave amplitudes within the harbor enclosed by the breakwater than the previously tested configurations. Because this amplitude is, in general, larger than that of the incident wave, an understanding of possible causes for the larger measured ratios is of interest. As a first consideration, the differences between cases all fall within the 71% level of the distribution of the repeatability experiment, and we examine the possibility that the difference is a chance occurrence. Subsequent to editing of the 9 comparisons of readings at the three stations

(P, C, and O) in the outer harbor with waves from the ESE and SSE directions, 7 show the Seafood Industrial Park amplitude to be higher than the amplitudes associated with previous jetties tested. Under the assumption that a higher amplitude is as likely as a lower amplitude (the no-difference hypothesis), the chance for 7 or more of the comparisons to be higher is $46/512$ or 9%. Thus, there is a 9% chance that the apparent difference is simply random chance. This leaves a 91% chance that the difference is real. One possible explanation for the difference is that the waves which are reflected away from the existing Small Boat Harbor are found in the main channel stations. If this is so, it is highly plausible that such reflection would be much less in the actual harbor than in the model because of the 4:1 vertical distortion employed in the model. The distorted beach adjacent to the mouth of Small Boat Harbor reflects more of the incident waves than is expected in the prototype. If this explanation is correct, the amplitude ratios in the outer channel measured in the proposed harbor response tests will be much smaller than they are in the intercomparison test. Pending the results of the harbor response tests, the measured high amplitudes within the Seafood Industrial Park portion of the proposed harbor are a cause for concern.

Outside the mouth of the harbor, at station E, the tests indicate that the waves are much larger than they are next to the wave maker. This growth of the waves is partly due to the local topography, which refracts the waves towards the harbor mouth in addition to causing the waves to become shorter and steeper. An additional factor, associated with the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater,

was evident from casual observations of the model operation as well as from the measurements. The straight outer wall of the model break-water reflects a substantial portion of the incident wave energy back out into Hampton Roads as a defined beam. At certain places this reflected beam will cause the amplitude of the waves to be much larger than the incident wave alone. The gauge location at station E may be in one of these places where the amplitude is substantially increased. While the fact of reflection was well represented in the model, the precise pattern of reflection may be altered by the proposed construction of the wall, which consists of a series of interconnected cylinders. The details of this effect are the subject of a further proposed study.

References

- C. E. Maguire, Inc., "Proposed jetty and berthing plan, Newport News Seafood Industrial Park," 2 sheets, April 11, 1980.
- C. E. Maguire, Inc., "Conditions at end of breakwater-cylindrical pile scheme," undated.
- Fang, C. S., Principal Investigator, "James River Hydraulic Model study with respect to the proposed third bridge-tunnel causeway in Hampton Roads," VIMS Special Report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 212, February, 1979.
- Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, Design Study Report for Route 664, Cities of Suffolk and Newport News, December, 1978.
- Welch, Christopher S., Wave tests of proposed modifications to Small Boat Harbor, Newport News, Virginia, A Report to the City of Newport News, October 1979.
- Welch, C. S. and C. S. Fang, "Wave tank study of Newport News Point for I-664", a supplement to VIMS Special Report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 212, February 1980.

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

Phone (804) 692-1111

June 12, 1980

Mr. James B. Richards, Jr.
The Harwood Beebe Company
2702 Durham Road
Richmond, Virginia 23229

Dear Mr. Richards:

This letter is to transmit to you our preliminary findings from our intercomparison tests of the jetty plan (C. E. Maguire Newport News Seafood Industrial Park, alternate 1, preliminary plan of April 11, 1980) as modified by our later discussion. Detailed findings will be submitted in a report in about one week.

These preliminary findings are answers to three questions:

- 1) Does the proposed plan deflect currents sufficiently past the proposed I-664 bridge tunnel island as discussed in Welch and Fang (February, 1980, p5)?
- 2) Does the proposed plan prevent the accumulation of sediment from Hampton Flats in the entrance channel to Small Boat Harbor as discussed in Byrne et al. (February, 1979)?
- 3) Does the proposed plan protect the present Small Boat Harbor from the action of waves due to extreme storms as studied in Welch and Fang (1980)?

For questions 1 and 2, Welch and Fang (February, 1980) conclude that a jetty extending more than 1000 feet from shore will satisfy these conditions. As the proposed Seafood Industrial Park breakwater extends 1200 feet from the present Newport News Point, the first two questions are answered affirmatively.

For question 3, an intercomparison test has been performed in the VIMS Wave Tank. In this test, the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater has been subjected to the level 2 tests performed on the previously tested jetty configurations in Welch and Fang (February, 1980). The results for the three inner stations (see attached map, Figure VI-3 in (Welch and Fang, ibid) "A", "B" and "P", are plotted in the enclosed figure with

Letter to Mr. James B. Richards, Jr. (Cont'd)

... out to the previously tested configurations. The results show the behavior of the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater to be comparable to previously tested jettys.

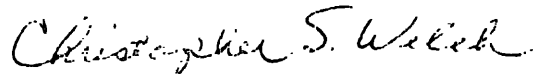
In particular, the Seafood Industrial Park breakwater provides excellent protection from SSE and ESE wave incidence at point B, the entrance to Small Boat Harbor. In view of the low waves at "B", the higher measured amplitudes at "A" from ENE and ESE directions are difficult to interpret. They may be due to the artificial effect of waves entering the Small Boat Harbor in the model through the open back, which may have been insufficiently closed.

The high waves at "P" may be an artifact introduced by the modeling assumption of a 4:1 vertical distortion used to obtain a precise inter-comparison with previous tests. A better estimate of harbor response will be obtained during the next phase of testing, which will use a larger harbor and a dredged bottom.

These results show that the proposed breakwater for the Seafood Industrial Park will satisfy the concerns expressed in the three questions.

If you need additional information prior to the report for phase 1, please let me know.

Yours truly,



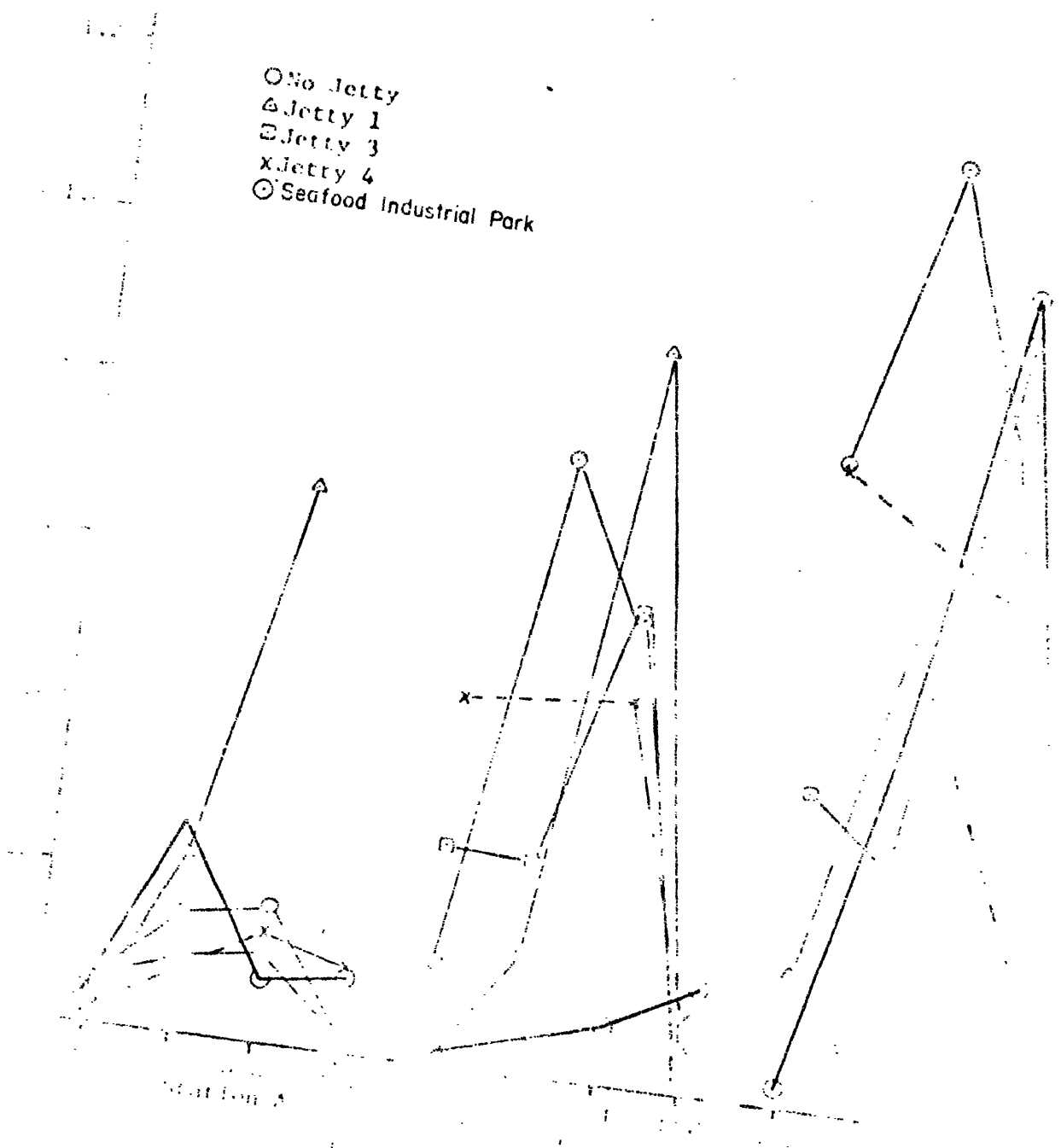
Christopher S. Welch, Ph.D.
Associate Marine Scientist
Dept. of Physical Oceanography
and Hydraulics

CSW:smc

Enclosures

Copy to: Mr. Douglas Harbit

- No Jetty
- △ Jetty 1
- ◻ Jetty 3
- x Jetty 4
- ⊙ Seafood Industrial Park



Station A

Station B

Station C

Seafood Industrial Park

Fig. 1.1. The proposed jetty at the site of the Seafood Industrial Park. The jetty is shown in three different configurations: (a) No Jetty, (b) Jetty 1, (c) Jetty 3, and (d) Jetty 4. The jetty is shown in three different configurations: (a) No Jetty, (b) Jetty 1, (c) Jetty 3, and (d) Jetty 4.

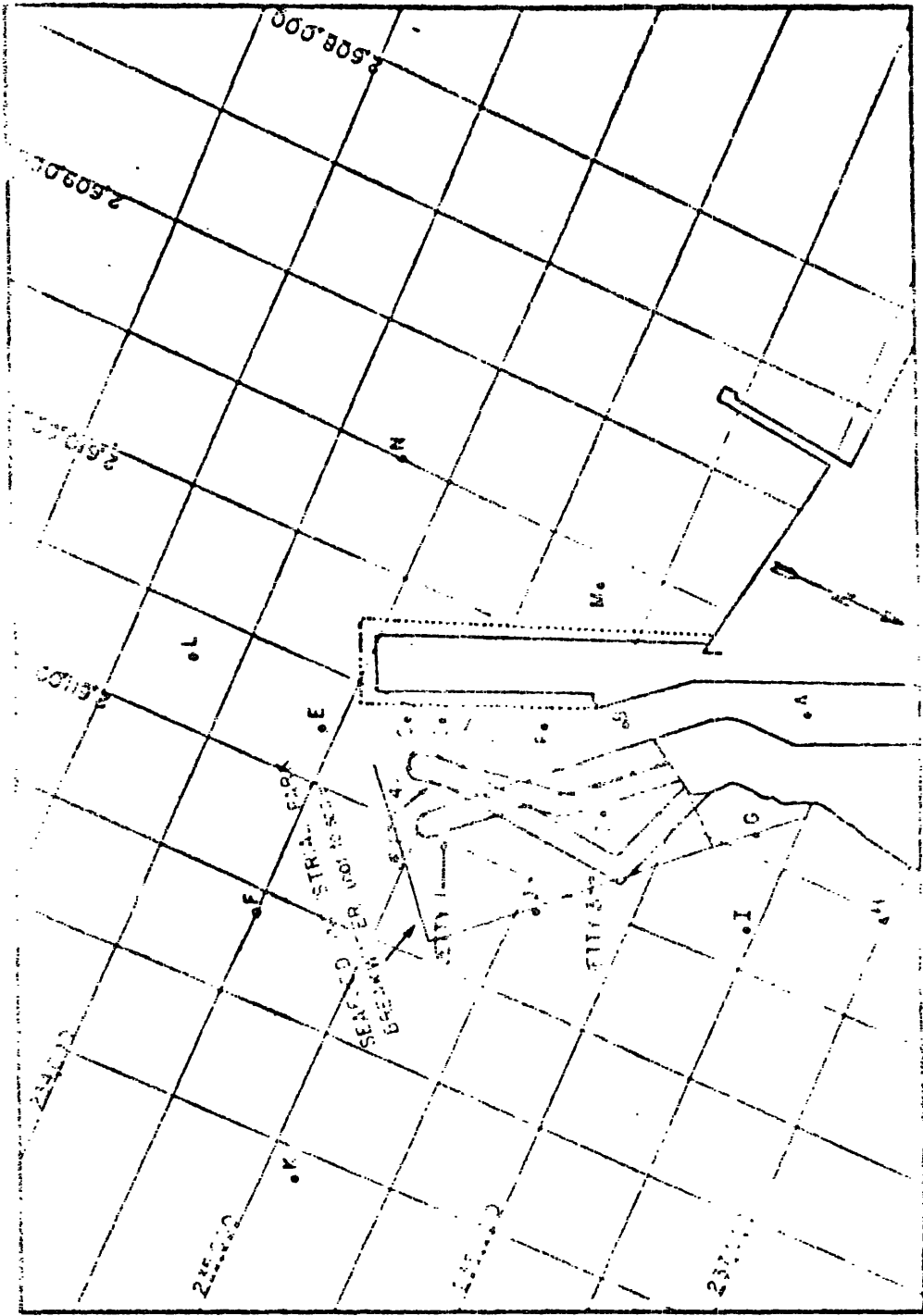


FIGURE 1. SEALED WATER CONTROL STR. FOR FLOOD AND MEASUREMENT STATIONS

References

Welch, C. S. and C. S. Fang. 1980. Wave Tank Study of Newport News Point for I-664. A Report to the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. A Supplement to Special Report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 212, February.

Byrne, R. J. 1979. Geological Effect Study, Part Two in James River Hydraulic Model Study with Respect to the Proposed Third Bridge-Tunnel Causeway in Hampton Roads. Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Special Report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 212, February.

Appendix 2


```

PROGRAM WAVECAL
          42
          COMMENT(CSW 2.2
          REELS WAVE DATA FROM TAPE VIA FT03, AND PROVIDES
          DELAYS AND ANALYSES OF VIMS WAVE TANK DATA
          REAL GCON(2),DATA(2,256),PROP(2),CUP(2),CDN(2),MEAN(2),
          PERVAR(2,2),AMP(2,128),PERVAR(2,128),ABSIS(4,2),ORD(2),PTAB(4,256),
          2PATT(2,128)
          LOGICAL CHAN(4)
          LOGICAL*1 COMMENT(64)
          INTEGER KUP(2),KDN(2)
          INTEGER*2 IDATA(4,256),ICAL(64)
C READ THE TAPE RECORD
          IN=3
          CALL OPSYS('FILEOPT',IN,4086)
          5 CALL TARGET(IN,COMMENT,ICAL,IDATA)
C GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
          CALL INFO(COMMENT,SM)
          IF(SM.EQ.0.)STOP
          IF(SM.LT.0)GO TO 5
C SET SPECIAL VALUES
          CUP(1)=156.
          CDN(1)=65.
          CALL CALIB(ICAL,SM,PROP,CUP,CDN)
          CALL XFCFM(IDATA,DATA,MEAN,RANGE,CUP,CDN,PROP)
1000 FORMAT(1H )
          WRITE(6,1000)
          WRITE(6,1003)
          WRITE(6,1004)(COMMENT(K1),K1=1,64)
          WRITE(6,1000)
          WRITE(6,1000)
1004 FORMAT('ANALYSIS FOR THE RECORD WITH HEADER:')
1004 FORMAT(1H ,64A1)
1013 FORMAT(' SAMPLE TIME (MILLISECONDS):',F7.2)
          WRITE(6,1000)
          WRITE(6,1013)SM
1010 FORMAT(' GAUGE CONSTANTS (CM/SEC) - CHAN 1-4:')
1011 FORMAT(1H ,4G13.5)
          WRITE(6,1000)
          WRITE(6,1010)
          DO 15 I=1,2
          15 GCON(I)=1000.*PROP(I)/SM
          WRITE(6,1011)(GCON(I),I=1,2)
          CALL CUNCH(DATA,1,AMP,PERVAR,RATIO)
1009 FORMAT(' DATA SAMPLES (MILLIMETERS)')
          DO 20 I=1,2
          C-AM(I)=.TRUE.
          C-AM(I+2)=.FALSE.
          DELT=RANGE(I,2)-RANGE(I,1)
          DFLT(I,1)=-5.
          DFLT(I,2)=5.
          IF(C-AM.LT.20.) GO TO 20
          C-AM(I,1)=-DELT/2.
          C-AM(I,2)=DELT/2.
20 CONTINUE
          TIME=TIME/1000.
          TIME(1)=0.
          TIME(2)=TIM
          WRITE(6,1000)
    
```

```

WRITE (1,1000)
WRITE (1,1005)
DO 21 I=1,4
DO 21 J=1,256
21 PTAB(I,J)=0
DO 22 I=1,2
22 PTAB(I,J)=DATA(I,J)
CALL PLOT(PTAB,256,ABSIS,ORD,0,CHAN)
PRINT AMPLITUDE SPECTRA AND CUMULATIVE PERCENT VARIANCE
DO 30 I=1,4
CHAN(I)=.TRUE.
ABSIS(I,1)=0.
ABSIS(I,2)=2.
30 CONTINUE
ABSIS(3,2)=100.
ABSIS(4,2)=100.
DO 40 I=1,2
DO 40 J=1,128
PTAB(I+2,J)=PERVAR(I,J)
PTAB(I,J)=AMP(I,J)
40 CONTINUE
RATIO(2)=1./(256.*TIM)
1007 FORMAT(' AMPLITUDE SPECTRA (1,2) AND CUMULATIVE VARIANCE (4,8)')
1014 FORMAT(' WITH UNITS OF MILLIMETERS (1,2) AND PERCENT (4,8)')
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1006)
WRITE(6,1007)
WRITE(6,1008)
CALL PLOT(PTAB,128,ABSIS,ORD,0,CHAN)
PRINT LIST OF AMPLITUDES, CUMULATIVE VARIANCES, AND RATIO
1007 FORMAT(1H,2('COMP FREQ AMPLITUDE 1 AMPLITUDE 2 CUM VAR 1 CUM V
,2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2'))
1008 FORMAT(1H,2(14,1X,F5.2,F6.3,F13.3,2F11.3,F9.3))
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1007)
WRITE(6,1000)
DO 100 I=1,64
RATIO(I)=RATIO(2)
RATIO(I)=RATIO(I)*(I-1)
I=I+1
104 RATIO(I)=RATIO(I)*(I-1)
WRITE(6,1008)I,F64,AMP(1,I),AMP(2,I),PERVAR(1,I),PERVAR(2,I),
RATIO(I),I,I64,F64,AMP(1,I64),AMP(2,I64),PERVAR(1,I64),
PERVAR(2,I64),RATIO(2,I64)
100 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,1000)
WRITE(6,1005)
WRITE(6,1016)
1016 FORMAT(1H,4(' TIME MONITOR TEST '))
TIME=TIME+TIM
TIME=TIME+TIM
TIME=TIME+TIM
DO 100 I=1,64
TIME=TIME+IDEL1
TIME=TIME+IDEL2
TIME=TIME+IDEL3

```

```
03      I64=I+64
04      I128=I+128      44
05      I192=I+192
06      WRITE (6,1015)TROW,(DATA(J,I),J=1,2),T64,(DATA(J,I64),J=1,2),
107     IT128,(DATA(J,I128),J=1,2),T192,(DATA(J,I192),J=1,2)
108     1015 FORMAT(12F10.3)
109     60 CONTINUE
110     1009 FORMAT(1H , 'END OF ANALYSIS FOR RECORD WITH HEADER:')
111     WRITE(6,1009)
112     WRITE(6,1004)(COMMENT(I),I=1,64)
113     DO 51 I=1,10
114     51 WRITE(6,1000)
115     GOTO 5
116     END
```

```

001 SUBROUTINE CRUNCH(DATA,STAND,AMP,PERVAR,RATIO)
002 C VERSION CSW-2.1
003 REAL DATA(2,256),AMP(2,128),PERVAR(2,128),TVAR(128),RATIO(2,1
004 COMPLEX CTMP(256)
005 INTEGER STAND
006 C COMPUTE SPECTRUMS, CHANNEL BY CHANNEL
007 DO 100 I=1,2
008 DO 10 J=1,256
009 CTMP(J)=CMPLX(DATA(I,J),0.)
010 10 CONTINUE
011 CALL FORK(256,CTMP,-1)
012 VARSUM=0.
013 DO 20 J=1,128
014 AMPIJ=CABS(CTMP(J))/8.
015 AMP(I,J)=AMPIJ
016 IF(J.EQ.1)AMPIJ*.5=AMPIJ
017 TVARJ=AMPIJ*AMPIJ
018 VARSUM=VARSUM+TVARJ
019 TVAR(J)=VARSUM
020 20 CONTINUE
021 DO 30 J=1,128
022 PERVAR(I,J)=0.
023 IF(VARSUM.EQ.0.)GO TO 30
024 PERVAR(I,J)=100.*TVAR(J)/VARSUM
025 30 CONTINUE
026 100 CONTINUE
027 C CALCULATE RATIOS OF AMPLITUDES TO STANDARD
028 DO 110 I=1,2
029 DO 110 J=1,128
030 IF(AMP(STAND,J).EQ.0.)GO TO 120
031 RATIO(I,J)=AMP(I,J)/AMP(STAND,J)
032 GO TO 110
033 120 RATIO(I,J)=0.
034 110 CONTINUE
035 RETURN
036 END
    
```

W 360N-FQ-479 3-8 XFORM DATE 06/06/80 TIME 16.57

```

SUBROUTINE XFORM(IDATA,DATA,MEAN,RANGE,CUP,CON,PROP)
VERSION CSW 2.1
TRANSFORMS A SET OF COUNTER DATA, WITH OVERFLOWS, FROM THE WIMS
1WAVE TASK TO A SET OF ZERO MEAN RELATIVE HEIGHT DATA WITH MEAN,
2LAND RANGES REPORTED SEPARATELY. THE HEIGHT DATA HAVE UNITS OF
3MILLIMETERS.
INTEGER*2 IDATA(4,256)
REAL DATA(2,256),MEAN(2),RANGE(2,2),PROP(2),CUP(2),TEMP(256),
4ICDN(2)
5 THIS IS THE MASTER LOOP, TO TREAT CHANNELS ONE AT A TIME
DO 100 I=1,2
IF (PROP(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 100
CONVERT ABSOLUTE COUNT DATA TO HEIGHTS
I2=2*I
I21=I2-1
DO 20 J=1,256
CIJ=IDATA(I2,J)+256*IDATA(I21,J)
TEMP(J)=10.*PROP(I)/CIJ
20 CONTINUE
3 DETERMINE RANGE AND AVERAGE OF DATA
BOT=TEMP(1)
SUM=BOT
TOP=BOT
DO 40 J=2,256
TRY=TEMP(J)
IF (TRY.GT.TOP) TOP=TRY
IF (TRY.LT.BOT) BOT=TRY
SUM=SUM+TRY
40 CONTINUE
AVE=SUM/256.
MEAN (1)=AVE
RANGE (1,1)=TOP
RANGE (1,2)=BOT
DO 50 J=1,256
DATA(I,J)=TEMP(J)-AVE
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
70 RETURN
80 END

```

MON-FG-479 3-8

INFO

DATE 06/06/80

TIME

16.53

47

SUBROUTINE INFO(COMENT,SAMPM)

VERSION CSW 2.1

REQUIRETS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE OPERATION OF WAVE DATA
ANALYSIS PROGRAMS.

ROUTINE AUTOMATICALLY RETURNS A SAMPLE TIME OF 20.5 MILLISECONDS

LOGICAL*1 COMENT(64)

REAL SAMPM

SAMPM=20.5

RETURN

END

```

SUBROUTINE CALIB(ICAL,SAMPM,PROP,CUP,CDN)
VERSION CSW 2.1
DETERMINES VALUES FOR CALIBRATION LIMITERS FROM
A SET OF WAVE TANK DATA
VERSION 2.1 PROCESSES 2 GAUGES, ASSUMING LIMITERS
1 AND 6 OBTAIN OVERFLOWS FROM CHANNELS 2 AND 8 RESPECTIVELY
CALIBRATION CONSTANTS PASSED IN PROP HAVE UNITS OF CM/SEC
(SAMPLE TIME)
INTEGER *2 ICAL(14)
REAL *8 (2),CON(2),PROP(2)
GET CALIBRATION COUNT AVERAGES OVER 7 SAMPLES
DO 20 I=2,2
IUPI=0
IDNI=0
DO 19 J=1,7
INDEX=2*I+4*J
IUPI=IUPI+ICAL(INDEX)+256*ICAL(INDEX-1)
IDNI=IDNI+ICAL(INDEX+32)+256*ICAL(INDEX+31)
19 CONTINUE
IUPI=IUPI/7.
IDNI=IDNI/7.
20 CONTINUE
GENERATE CALIBRATION CONSTANTS AND CHECK FOR CONSISTENCY
DO 30 I=2,2
PROP(I)=0.
CTO=CON(I)
CTU=CON(I)
DEN=(1./CTO)-(1./CTU)
PROP(I)=1./DEN
30 CONTINUE
PROP(1)=2508000*SAMPM/1000.
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE TARGET(INNUM, COMMENT, ICAL, IDATA)

000001

READS DISK FILE OF TAPE PROVIDED BY WAVE TANK SYSTEM

000002

IN FORMAT 'A' AND PLACES COMMENT AND DATA IN APPROPRIATE

000003

AREAYS. CALLS SUBROUTINE TRASEP.

000004

INTEGER*2 ICAL(74), IDATA(4,256), A(1158), JCAL(64), JDATA(4,256)

000005

LOGICAL*1 B(1,8), COMMENT(64)

000006

EQUIVALENCE (A(1), B(1)), (IDATA(1,1), A(1,4)), (JCAL(1), A(65))

000007

REAL(INNUM, 1000) A

FORMAT(10 (100 A2), 156 A2)

DO 10 I=1,64

000008

10 COMMENT(I)=B(2*I)

000009

CALL TRASEP(COMMENT, COMMENT, 64, IFF)

000010

DO 20 I=1,64

000011

20 ICAL(I)=JCAL(I)

000012

DO 30 I=1,256

000013

DO 30 J=1,4

000014

30 IDATA(J,I)=JDATA(J,I)

000015

RETURN

000016

END

000017


```

SUBROUTINE TRASEB(A,B,N,IER)
  TRANSLATES ASCII CHARACTERS TO EBCDIC EQUIVALENTS
  CALLS FOR SUBROUTINE 'CBYTE'
  LOGICAL=1 A(1),B(1),TABLE(2,64),CBYTE
  DATA TABLE/241,'A',242,'B',243,'C',244,'D',245,'E',
1746,'F',247,'G',248,'H',249,'I',24A,'J',24B,'K',24C,'L',
24D,'M',24E,'N',24F,'O',250,'P',251,'Q',252,'R',253,'S',
254,'T',255,'U',256,'V',257,'W',258,'X',259,'Y',25A,'Z',
6740,'0',231,'1',232,'2',233,'3',234,'4',235,'5',236,'6',
5747,'7',238,'8',239,'9',22B,'+',22D,'-',22E,'/',23D,'=';
6221,'.',229,')';22A,'*',22F,'!';228,'(';220,'/'
  IER=0
  DO 10 I=1,N
    DO 8 B J=1,46
      J1=J
      IF (CBYTE(A(I),TABLE(1,J))) GO TO 9
8 CONTINUE
      IER=IER+1
      GO TO 10
9 F(I)=TABLE(2,J1)
10 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END
    
```

0000019
0000020
0000021
0000022
0000023
0000024
0000025
0000026
0000027
0000028
0000029
0000030
0000031
0000032
0000033
0000034
0000035
0000036
0000037
0000038
0000039
0000040

```

SUBROUTINE PLOT (DATA,LENGTH,ABSIS,CRD,CRD1,CHAN)
INTEGER LENGTH,ORD1
REAL DATA(4,LENGTH),ABSIS(4,2),CRD(2),ABS(11)
INTEGER*2 CHAR(101),CSET(15),NUL,NP,NA,NCH,VAL(101)
INTEGER*2 NL
LOGICAL CHAN(4),FLGEND
DATA NUL/' ','/','CSET/'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8',
1'9','A','B','C','D','E','F'//,NP/'+'//,NA/'*'/,
2NL/'/'/
C FIRST SET UP ABSCISSAE AXES
WRITE (6,1000)
DO 10 I=1,4
IF (.NOT.CHAN(I))GO TO 10
1000 FORMAT(1H )
1001 FORMAT(1H ,16X,' CHANNEL NO. ',13)
1002 FORMAT(1H ,13X,11(G9.3,1X))
1003 FORMAT(1H ,15X,'*',10('----+----*'))
WRITE (6,1000)
WRITE (6,1001)I
AL0=ABSIS(1,1)
DEL=(ABSIS(1,2)-AL0)/10.
DO 5 J=1,11
5 ABS(J)=AL0+(J-1)*DEL
WRITE (6,1002)(ABS(J),J=1,11)
WRITE (6,1003)
10 CONTINUE
1004 FORMAT(1H ,5X,G10.4,2X,101A1)
1005 FORMAT(1H ,15X,101A1)
C NOW PLOT THE DATA
FLGEND=.FALSE.
DO 100 J=1,LENGTH
DO 20 I=1,101
VAL(I)=0
20 CHAR(I)=NUL
C FILL DATA BUFFER
DO 21 I=1,4
IF (.NOT.CHAN(I))GO TO 21
AL0=ABSIS(1,1)
DEL=ABSIS(1,2)-AL0
IV=((DATA(I,J)-AL0)/DEL*100)+1.5
IF (IV.LT.1)IV=1
IF (IV.GT.101)IV=101
VAL(IV)=VAL(IV)+2***(I-1)
21 CONTINUE
SET CHARACTER BUFFER
DO 25 I=1,101
IC=VAL(I)
IF (IC.NE.0)CHAR(I)=CSET(IC)
25 CONTINUE
DO 30 J=1,NL
IF (J.EQ.(J/5)*5)NCH=NP
IF (J.EQ.(J/10)*10)NCH=NA
IF (VAL(1).EQ.0)CHAR(1)=NCH
IF (VAL(101).EQ.0)CHAR(101)=NCH
C PLOT LINE
IF ((J/5)*5.EQ.J)GO TO 30
WRITE (6,1005)(CHAR(I),I=1,101)
GO TO 100

```

W-70-479 3-8

PLOT 52

DATE 06/06/80

TIME 16.54

10 CONTINUE

00001

AA=OPD(1)+(J-1)*OPD(2)

00001

WRITE(6,1004)AA,(CHAR(I),I=1,101)

00001

10 CONTINUE

00001

WRITE(6,1003)

00001

RETURN

00001

END

00001

```

SUBROUTINE FORK(LX,CX,SC,SI)
C-TEXT FROM CLAERBOUT (1978) FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOPHYSICAL
DATA PROCESSING
C-TEXT CX(LX),CARG,CW,CTEMP
J=1
SC=SQRT(1./LX)
DO 30 I=1,LX
IF(I.GT.J) GO TO 10
CTEMP=CX(J)*SC
CX(J)=CX(I)*SC
CX(I)=CTEMP
10 M=LX/2
IF(I.LE.M) GO TO 30
J=J-M
M=M/2
IF(M.GE.1)GO TO 20
30 J=J+M
L=1
40 ISTEP=2*L
DO 50 M=1,L
CA=C-CMPLX(0.,3.14159264*(M-1)/L)
CW=EXP(CARG)
DO 40 I=M,LX,ISTEP
CTEMP=CW*CX(I+L)
CX(I+L)=CX(I)-CTEMP
50 CX(I)=CX(I)+CTEMP
I=ISTEP
IF(I.LT.LX) GO TO 40
RETURN
END

```

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

00001

APPENDIX 3

Annotated Results of Analysis of a Single Record from
the VIMS Wave Tank

Notes:

- 1) The header line is entered before each test run. The format is:

Tnnn aaa S jj tttt ddmmyy iiiii VIMS Wave Tank

- where:
- a. nnn is the sequential test number
 - b. aaa is the incident wave direction
 - c. S is the station letter, referring to figure 1
 - d. jj is the jetty configuration code
 - e. tttt is local time of day
 - f. ddmmyy is the date (e.g. 30 MAY 80)
 - g. iiiii is the identifier of the magnetic tape

- 2) The time axis is labeled every 5 samples in seconds from a start, one sampling interval before the first sample.
- 3) Where two or more points occupy the same print position, their sum is printed.
- 4) This line is a bug, and should be ignored.
- 5) Channels 1 and 2 have units of millimeters, while 3 and 4 are dimensionless. Channel 1 is the spectrum for the monitor gauge with channel 3 being its cumulative variance. Channels 2 and 4 are analagous for the test gauge.
- 6) Frequency scale is linear in Hertz (sec^{-1}).
- 7) These are the spectrum peaks for the two signals.
- 8) Second and third harmonic of the driving frequency.
- 9) Listing of the amplitudes and cumulative variances.
- 10) The 28th harmonic contains most of the information in a clean record, such as this one.
- 11) Listing of the data after calibration and removal of the mean value.

0.7995

1 2
1 2
1 2

0.9020

2i
2
2 1
3 1
2 1

1.004

1 2
1 2
1 2
3

1.107

2 1
2 1
21
12
2 1

1.209

1 2
1 2
1 2
2 1
2 1

1.312

3
3
3
21
3

1.414

1 2
1 2
1 2
21
2 1
2 1

1.517

2 1
2 1
21
2 1
21

1.619

1 2
1 2
1 2
3
2 1
2 1

1.722

3 1
3 21
2 1
2 1
12

1.824

1 2
1 2
1 2
2 1
2 1
1 1
2 1

1.927

12
2 1
2 1
21
1 2
1 2
1 3

2.029

3
2 1
2 1
12
21
21

2.132

1 2
1 2
12

2.234

2 1
2 1
2 1
21

2.337

1 2
1 2
1 2
2 1

2.439

2 1
2 1
2 1
21

2.542

1 2
1 2
2 1

2.644

2 1
2 1
12
2 1

2.747

1 2
1 2
1 3

2.849

2 1
2 1
3
2 1

2.952

1 2
1 3
2 1

3.054

2 1
2 1
3

3.157

1 2
1 2
2 1

2 1
2 1
21

3.157

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.259

1 2
1 2
1 2 3
2 1
2 1 1
2 1

3.362

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.464

1 2
1 2
1 2 2
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.567

1 2
1 2
1 2 2
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.669

1 2
1 2
1 2 3
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.772

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.874

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

3.977

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

4.079

1 2
1 2
1 2 3
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

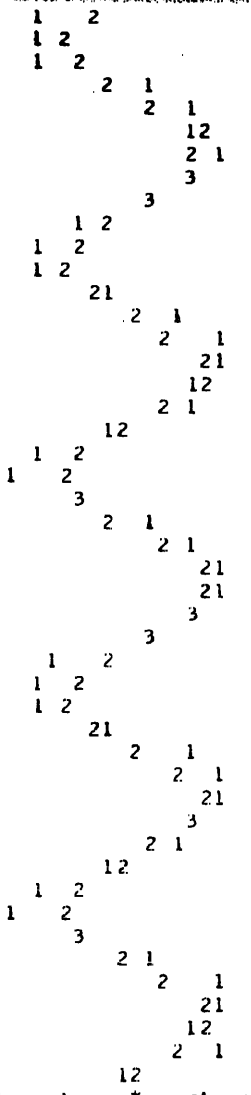
4.182

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1
2 1 1
2 1
2 1

4.296

1 2
1 2
1 2 1
2 1

4.284
4.387
4.489
4.592
4.694
4.797
4.899
5.002
5.104
5.207



AMPLITUDE SPECTRA (1,2) AND CUMULATIVE VARIANCE (4,8)

COMP FREQ AMPLITUDE 1 AMPLITUDE 2 CUM VAR 1 CUM VAR 2 RATIO COMP FREQ AMPLITUDE 1 AMPLITUDE 2 CUM VAR 1 CUM VAR 2 RATIO

4

5

CHANNEL NO.	1	2
0.0	0.200	0.400
0.2	0.200	0.400
0.4	0.400	0.400
0.6	0.600	0.400
0.8	0.800	0.400
1.0	1.000	0.400
1.2	1.200	0.400
1.4	1.400	0.400
1.6	1.600	0.400
1.8	1.800	0.400
2.00	2.000	0.400

17	3.05	0.010	0.006	0.084	0.217	0.626	81	15.24	0.010	0.004	97.920	99.681	0.430
18	3.24	0.009	0.005	0.098	0.229	0.601	82	15.43	0.058	0.001	98.506	99.681	0.012
19	3.43	0.007	0.008	0.108	0.260	1.152	83	15.62	0.032	0.001	98.686	99.682	0.038
20	3.62	0.006	0.010	0.113	0.307	1.878	84	15.82	0.023	0.004	98.776	99.690	0.196
21	3.81	0.005	0.007	0.117	0.329	1.478	85	16.01	0.018	0.005	98.831	99.700	0.271
22	4.00	0.018	0.007	0.175	0.354	0.414	86	16.20	0.025	0.004	98.942	99.708	0.169
23	4.19	0.016	0.011	0.220	0.410	0.717	87	16.39	0.005	0.006	98.947	99.724	1.064
24	4.38	0.022	0.017	0.308	0.537	0.768	88	16.58	0.007	0.004	98.957	99.729	0.480
25	4.57	0.021	0.017	0.387	0.655	0.784	89	16.77	0.007	0.004	98.966	99.735	0.516
26	4.76	0.038	0.032	0.644	1.102	0.844	90	16.96	0.008	0.001	98.978	99.735	0.119
27	4.95	0.064	0.042	1.359	1.862	0.660	91	17.15	0.006	0.004	98.983	99.743	0.770
28	5.14	0.717	0.467	91.954	95.558	0.651	92	17.34	0.003	0.005	98.985	99.755	1.877
29	5.34	0.088	0.066	93.317	97.455	0.755	93	17.53	0.006	0.004	98.990	99.761	0.677
30	5.53	0.040	0.044	93.598	98.302	1.111	94	17.72	0.004	0.004	98.993	99.768	1.027
31	5.72	0.025	0.019	93.710	98.456	0.748	95	17.91	0.007	0.003	99.002	99.772	0.419
32	5.91	0.027	0.018	93.838	98.597	0.673	96	18.10	0.014	0.005	99.038	99.783	0.356
33	6.10	0.018	0.016	93.896	98.710	0.891	97	18.29	0.005	0.005	99.042	99.796	1.188
34	6.29	0.020	0.014	93.965	98.797	0.719	98	18.48	0.002	0.005	99.043	99.806	2.868
35	6.48	0.010	0.010	93.981	98.836	1.005	99	18.67	0.009	0.003	99.056	99.810	0.376
36	6.67	0.011	0.012	94.003	98.895	1.041	100	18.86	0.010	0.002	99.072	99.812	0.224
37	6.86	0.009	0.006	94.017	98.910	0.686	101	19.05	0.021	0.002	99.151	99.814	0.108
38	7.05	0.008	0.004	94.024	98.918	0.509	102	19.25	0.020	0.003	99.223	99.819	0.155
39	7.24	0.007	0.008	94.037	98.946	1.206	103	19.44	0.016	0.006	99.266	99.837	0.413
40	7.43	0.014	0.009	94.072	98.978	0.610	104	19.63	0.009	0.004	99.279	99.844	0.481
41	7.62	0.008	0.005	94.082	98.988	0.630	105	19.82	0.017	0.004	99.332	99.851	0.235
42	7.81	0.000	0.006	94.082	99.006	12.935	106	20.01	0.011	0.005	99.352	99.863	0.504
43	8.00	0.009	0.007	94.097	99.030	0.815	107	20.20	0.009	0.006	99.365	99.878	0.665
44	8.19	0.003	0.004	94.099	99.037	1.341	108	20.39	0.008	0.004	99.377	99.885	0.513
45	8.38	0.006	0.004	94.104	99.043	0.696	109	20.58	0.012	0.001	99.401	99.886	0.077
46	8.57	0.006	0.005	94.110	99.052	0.787	110	20.77	0.018	0.004	99.461	99.893	0.227
47	8.77	0.017	0.005	94.164	99.061	0.263	111	20.96	0.014	0.003	99.496	99.898	0.229
48	8.96	0.008	0.009	94.175	99.098	1.148	112	21.15	0.012	0.004	99.522	99.903	0.292
49	9.15	0.015	0.002	94.215	99.100	0.155	113	21.34	0.019	0.003	99.583	99.908	0.186
50	9.34	0.003	0.002	94.217	99.103	0.763	114	21.53	0.006	0.001	99.590	99.908	0.128
51	9.53	0.009	0.009	94.230	99.136	1.002	115	21.72	0.022	0.003	99.675	99.912	0.126
52	9.72	0.010	0.005	94.249	99.147	0.499	116	21.91	0.005	0.004	99.679	99.919	0.907
53	9.91	0.021	0.007	94.326	99.165	0.316	117	22.10	0.016	0.004	99.722	99.927	0.275
54	10.10	0.014	0.006	94.360	99.190	0.543	118	22.29	0.010	0.001	99.741	99.928	0.116
55	10.29	0.125	0.026	97.119	99.478	0.207	119	22.48	0.008	0.003	99.753	99.931	0.372
56	10.48	0.036	0.013	97.345	99.547	0.355	120	22.68	0.009	0.003	99.767	99.936	0.349
57	10.67	0.023	0.004	97.438	99.553	0.169	121	22.87	0.019	0.001	99.830	99.936	0.048
58	10.86	0.004	0.003	97.440	99.557	0.765	122	23.06	0.011	0.003	99.852	99.939	0.227
59	11.05	0.005	0.005	97.445	99.568	0.989	123	23.25	0.010	0.003	99.869	99.943	0.318
60	11.24	0.006	0.004	97.451	99.577	0.719	124	23.44	0.014	0.008	99.905	99.971	0.572
61	11.43	0.006	0.003	97.463	99.580	0.315	125	23.63	0.012	0.004	99.932	99.979	0.335
62	11.62	0.008	0.002	97.473	99.582	0.282	126	23.82	0.004	0.005	99.935	99.990	1.166
63	11.81	0.008	0.005	97.484	99.591	0.574	127	24.01	0.013	0.004	99.963	99.999	0.359
64	12.00	0.002	0.006	97.485	99.606	2.692	128	24.20	0.019	0.001	100.000	100.000	0.103

63

11

DATA SAMPLES (MILLIMETERS)

TIME	MONITOR	TEST	TIME	MONITOR	TEST	TIME	MONITOR	TEST	TIME	MONITOR	TEST
0.0	-0.063	0.075	1.312	0.618	0.467	2.624	0.618	0.099	3.936	-0.741	-0.425
0.020	-0.572	-0.189	1.332	0.448	0.365	2.644	0.618	0.414	3.956	-0.063	-0.355
0.041	-0.741	-0.378	1.353	0.107	0.075	2.565	0.448	0.512	3.977	0.618	0.075
0.061	-0.572	-0.402	1.373	-0.572	-0.189	2.685	0.618	0.414	3.997	0.448	0.414
0.082	-0.233	-0.397	1.394	-0.741	-0.402	2.706	0.107	0.123	4.018	0.448	0.536
0.102	0.618	-0.021	1.414	-0.741	-0.543	2.726	-0.403	-0.141	4.038	0.618	0.414
0.123	0.448	0.292	1.435	-0.233	-0.331	2.747	-0.741	-0.378	4.059	0.107	0.123
0.143	0.618	0.463	1.455	0.448	-0.021	2.767	-0.741	-0.449	4.079	-0.403	-0.165
0.164	0.618	0.448	1.476	0.448	0.219	2.788	-0.403	-0.355	4.100	-0.741	-0.178
0.184	0.107	0.219	1.496	0.618	0.512	2.808	0.277	-0.165	4.120	-0.741	-0.473
0.204	0.233	0.107	1.517	0.618	0.448	2.829	0.618	0.244	4.141	-0.403	-0.178

0.205	-0.233	-0.069	1.517	0.618	0.438	2.829	0.618	0.244	4.141	-0.403	-0.378
0.225	-0.741	-0.307	1.537	0.277	0.195	2.849	0.618	0.463	4.161	0.448	-0.069
0.246	-0.741	-0.425	1.558	-0.403	-0.141	2.870	0.448	0.438	4.182	0.448	0.268
0.266	-0.403	-0.378	1.578	-0.572	-0.331	2.890	0.448	0.219	4.202	0.618	0.487
0.287	0.107	-0.165	1.599	-0.910	-0.649	2.911	-0.233	-0.045	4.223	0.618	0.487
0.307	0.448	0.123	1.619	-0.403	-0.402	2.931	-0.741	-0.284	4.243	0.448	0.268
0.328	0.618	0.390	1.640	0.107	-0.165	2.952	-0.910	-0.425	4.264	-0.233	-0.045
0.348	0.618	0.438	1.660	0.618	0.147	2.972	-0.403	-0.402	4.284	-0.741	-0.331
0.369	0.448	0.292	1.681	0.448	0.438	2.993	0.107	-0.236	4.305	-0.741	-0.543
0.389	-0.233	0.027	1.701	0.618	0.487	3.013	0.448	0.099	4.325	-0.741	-0.425
0.410	-0.572	-0.236	1.722	0.448	0.219	3.034	0.618	0.414	4.346	0.107	-0.212
0.430	-0.741	-0.402	1.742	-0.063	0.027	3.054	0.618	0.414	4.366	0.448	0.147
0.451	-0.572	-0.402	1.763	-0.572	-0.355	3.075	0.448	0.414	4.387	0.448	0.463
0.471	-0.063	-0.284	1.783	-0.741	-0.425	3.095	0.107	0.147	4.407	0.618	0.414
0.492	0.448	0.003	1.804	-0.741	-0.425	3.116	-0.572	-0.141	4.428	0.448	0.390
0.512	0.618	0.341	1.824	-0.063	-0.284	3.136	-0.741	-0.378	4.448	0.107	0.099
0.533	0.618	0.487	1.845	0.448	0.027	3.157	-0.741	-0.425	4.469	-0.403	-0.189
0.553	0.448	0.438	1.865	0.618	0.365	3.177	-0.233	-0.355	4.489	-0.741	-0.402
0.574	0.277	0.171	1.886	0.448	0.512	3.198	0.448	-0.045	4.510	-0.741	-0.473
0.594	-0.403	-0.117	1.906	0.618	0.463	3.218	0.618	0.219	4.530	-0.233	-0.331
0.615	-0.741	-0.355	1.927	0.277	0.219	3.239	0.618	0.487	4.551	0.277	-0.045
0.635	-0.741	-0.425	1.947	-0.403	-0.093	3.259	0.448	0.463	4.571	0.618	0.219
0.656	-0.403	-0.378	1.968	-0.741	-0.331	3.280	0.448	0.244	4.592	0.618	0.512
0.676	0.277	-0.141	1.988	-0.741	-0.449	3.300	-0.403	-0.069	4.612	0.448	0.463
0.697	0.618	0.195	2.009	-0.403	-0.402	3.321	-0.741	-0.307	4.633	0.448	0.195
0.717	0.618	0.414	2.029	0.277	-0.141	3.341	-0.910	-0.425	4.653	-0.233	-0.093
0.738	0.448	0.438	2.050	0.448	0.195	3.362	-0.403	-0.402	4.674	-0.741	-0.355
0.758	0.277	0.268	2.070	0.448	0.463	3.382	0.107	-0.189	4.694	-0.910	-0.473
0.779	-0.233	0.003	2.091	0.618	0.487	3.403	0.618	0.171	4.715	-0.403	-0.425
0.799	-0.572	-0.284	2.111	0.448	0.317	3.423	0.618	0.438	4.735	0.107	-0.189
0.820	-0.741	-0.402	2.132	-0.233	0.003	3.444	0.448	0.487	4.756	0.448	0.195
0.840	-0.572	-0.402	2.152	-0.741	-0.260	3.464	0.448	0.341	4.776	0.618	0.487
0.861	-0.063	-0.236	2.173	-0.741	-0.425	3.485	-0.063	0.051	4.797	0.618	0.536
0.881	0.618	0.075	2.193	-0.572	-0.543	3.505	-0.572	-0.212	4.817	0.448	0.365
0.902	0.618	0.390	2.214	-0.063	-0.260	3.526	-0.741	-0.425	4.838	0.107	0.075
0.922	0.448	0.414	2.234	0.448	0.051	3.546	-0.741	-0.543	4.858	-0.572	-0.212
0.943	0.618	0.414	2.255	0.618	0.414	3.567	-0.233	-0.307	4.879	-0.741	-0.425
0.963	0.107	0.027	2.275	0.618	0.536	3.587	0.448	0.027	4.899	-0.741	-0.473
0.984	-0.572	-0.165	2.296	0.448	0.414	3.608	0.618	0.341	4.920	-0.233	-0.307
1.004	-0.741	-0.378	2.316	0.277	0.147	3.628	0.448	0.512	4.940	0.448	0.003
1.025	-0.572	-0.425	2.337	-0.572	-0.141	3.649	0.618	0.438	4.961	0.618	0.341
1.045	-0.403	-0.355	2.357	-0.741	-0.355	3.669	0.277	0.171	4.981	0.618	0.512
1.066	0.277	-0.069	2.378	-0.741	-0.449	3.690	-0.403	-0.117	5.002	0.448	0.414
1.086	0.618	0.171	2.398	-0.233	-0.378	3.710	-0.741	-0.355	5.022	0.277	0.147
1.107	0.618	0.487	2.419	0.277	-0.117	3.731	-0.741	-0.473	5.043	-0.233	-0.141
1.127	0.448	0.463	2.439	0.618	0.244	3.751	-0.403	-0.402	5.063	-0.741	-0.355
1.148	0.448	0.244	2.460	0.448	0.463	3.772	0.107	-0.141	5.084	-0.910	-0.473
1.168	-0.233	-0.165	2.480	0.618	0.463	3.792	0.618	0.244	5.104	-0.403	-0.378
1.189	-0.741	-0.331	2.501	0.448	0.244	3.813	0.618	0.487	5.125	0.107	-0.117
1.209	-0.741	-0.473	2.521	-0.233	-0.045	3.833	0.448	0.512	5.145	0.618	0.219
1.230	-0.572	-0.425	2.542	-0.572	-0.284	3.854	0.448	0.219	5.166	0.618	0.487
1.250	0.107	-0.212	2.562	-0.910	-0.449	3.874	-0.233	0.003	5.186	0.448	0.512
1.271	0.618	0.123	2.583	-0.572	-0.425	3.895	-0.572	-0.284	5.207	0.618	0.341
1.291	0.448	0.414	2.603	-0.063	-0.260	3.915	-0.741	-0.449	5.227	-0.063	0.027

END OF ANALYSIS FOR RECORD WITH HEADER:
 T103 SSE T 00 1120 02JUN60 P0H128 VIMS WAVE TANK