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User's Guide To The Nimbus-4 Backscatter Ultraviolet Experiment Data Sets

Ozone Processing Team

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NIMBUS-4 BACKSCATTER ULTRAVIOLET EXPERIMENT
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ABSTRACT

The first year's data from the Nimbus-4 Backscatter Ultraviolet (BUV) experiment have been archived in the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC). Backscattered radiances in the ultraviolet measured by the satellite were used to compute the global total ozone for the period April 1970 - April 1971. The data sets now in the NSSDC are the results obtained by the Ozone Processing Team, which has processed the data with the purpose of determining the best quality of the data. There are 4 basic sets of data available in the NSSDC representing various stages in processing. The Primary Data Base contains organized and cleaned data in telemetry units. The Radiance Data has had most of the engineering calibrations performed. The Detailed Total Ozone data is the result of computations to obtain the total ozone; the Compressed Total Ozone data is a convenient condensation of the Detailed Total Ozone. Product data sets are also included. The purpose of this document is to explain the meaning and formats of the data sets sufficiently so that a user may access them from the NSSDC.

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USER'S GUIDE TO THE NIMBUS-4 BACKSCATTER ULTRAVIOLET EXPERIMENT DATA SETS

1. INTRODUCTION

Nimbus-4 was launched on April 8, 1970 carrying an experiment measuring the ultraviolet spectrum backscattered from the earth. The first year's data has been processed by the Ozone Processing Team to yield the total amount of ozone in a vertical column directly under the spacecraft. This document describes the data sets and products from the processing of the first year's data that are available from the National Space Sciences Data Center (NSSDC).

The Nimbus-4 spacecraft was developed to provide the opportunity to make daily atmospheric measurements on a global scale. It was launched into an orbit at 1100 km with an 81° retrograde inclination. The period of the orbit is 107 minutes and successive crossings of the equator are 27° apart in longitude. The orbit is sun-synchronized so that the northward equator crossing always occurs at local noon. Thus measurements at a given latitude are independent of diurnal effects. The Backscatter UltraViolet (BUV) experiment is designed to measure the solar irradiance at the top of the atmosphere and the atmospheric radiance in the satellite nadir direction, thus providing data for determination of high-level ozone profiles and the total ozone profiles on a global basis. A detailed description of the experiment is available in the Nimbus IV User's Guide, GSFC, March 1970. Copies of this document are available from the NSSDC.

The Backscatter UltraViolet (BUV) experiment contains a double monochromator which sequentially measures 12 narrow wavelength bands in the region between 250.0 and 340.0 nm ($1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-1} \text{ \AA}$) in the nadir direction and a co-linear photometer which measures simultaneously at the 380.0 nm. The photometer data is used to obtain an 'effective reflectivity'; then the monochromator is used to compute total ozone and to construct a profile. Total ozone is a column of air directly below the spacecraft was computed from the measurements of backscattered ultraviolet radiance at 312.5 nm, and 331.2 nm, forming the A-pair result; and from 317.5 nm and 339.8 nm, forming the B-pair result. A weighting algorithm was used to combine the two values to yield the recommended total ozone. Wavelength data taken at 255.5, 273.5, 283.0, 287.6, 292.2, 297.5, 301.9, 305.8 nm are to be used for profile recovery, and a similar report will cover the profile data description.

The Backscatter Ultraviolet experiment was proposed by Heath and Dave for the Nimbus-4 spacecraft. The mathematical developments necessary for such an experiment had been developed by Dave, J. V. and Mateer, C. L. ("A Preliminary Study on the Possibility of Estimating Total Atmospheric Ozone from Satellite Measurements", Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, 24,

pp 414-427, 1967). The original concept was proposed by Singer and Wentworth (Singer, S. F. and R. C. Wentworth, "A Method for the Determination of the Vertical Ozone Distribution from a Satellite," J. Geophys. Res., 62, 1957, pp 299-308). Because of the increasing importance of ozone data and the value of the Nimbus-4 data as the only global measurements available in the early 1970's, the Ozone Processing Team (OPT) was formed in 1976 under the direction of A. Fleig. The purpose of the formation of the OPT is to provide a uniform and validated data base suitable for distribution to the scientific community and which in future years can be used as a basis for assessing global changes. To further this aim, the BUUV data has been reprocessed by the OPT for the first year of data with attention to the algorithms employed, the instrument calibrations and the comparison of the data with ground truth. The quality of the ozone data has been improved substantially after reprocessing.

The second section describes briefly each of the data sets associated with the Nimbus-4 experiment and outlines the relationships between the data sets. It also describes the structure of the tapes containing the data sets. The third through sixth sections describe the Primary Data Base, the Radiance Data, the Detailed Total Ozone Data and the Compressed Total Ozone. The difference between the Detailed and Compressed data sets is that the detailed contains radiance information at all wavelengths as well as experiment and computational information whereas the compressed data set contains only the total ozone data, associated position and time information and the radiances of the A- and B-pair wavelengths used in constructing the total ozone. The seventh section describes the daily zonal means of the total ozone, which have been obtained by averaging over latitude belts. The eighth section discusses the comparison of the data with ground observations.

Processing by the OPT is continuing and it is expected that further results will be archived within the next year. These results will include the total ozone from the second year and subsequent years, the total ozone with a correction for terrain height, the ozone as a function of height and products as generated by the team. Questions should be addressed to D. Heath or A. Fleig, GSFC.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA SETS

The purpose of this document is to enable the use of the Nimbus-4 Back-scattered Ultraviolet (BUV) data products archived in the NSSDC. Any of these products may be obtained by writing the National Space Sciences Data Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. 20771. This document describes the following five data sets which have resulted from the Ozone Processing Team's analysis of the first year's data:

1. Primary Data Base (PDB)
2. Radiance data (U-tape)
3. Detailed Total Ozone (DTOZ)
4. Compressed Total Ozone (CTOZ)
5. Daily Zonal Means (DZM)

These first four data sets represent stages in the data processing where the Primary Data Base is the least processed and retains the most engineering and spacecraft condition information. The Radiance data set has had most of the necessary engineering calibrations performed. The Detailed Total Ozone data set has been processed to compute the total ozone from the radiance data and retains sufficient information for profiling. The Compressed Total Ozone retains only enough information to describe the spatial and temporal variations of the ozone. The Daily Zonal Means data is an average of the ozone and is available on tape and in graphic form.

A schematic diagram of the BUV data processing system is given in Figure 1. The computer programs used in producing the Nimbus-4 BUV results were developed under the direction of L. V. Novak and are available at the Computer Program Library, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771.

The Primary Data Base is constructed by sorting, selecting and compiling the raw data. The raw data is obtained from sensory data tapes, which are of two different forms. One is the "old" stacked sensory data tape (SSDT) and is read and processed by the STRIPOLD computer program. The second is the "new" BUV stacked tape (BUVST) and is read and processed by the STRIPNEW computer program. These programs consolidate, check and flag the data and add ephemeris information. The output tapes from these two programs are then time-sorted and merged into one tape by the PDBGEN program. This tape, which is the Primary Data Base tape, contains the BUV measurements, the time of measurements, the

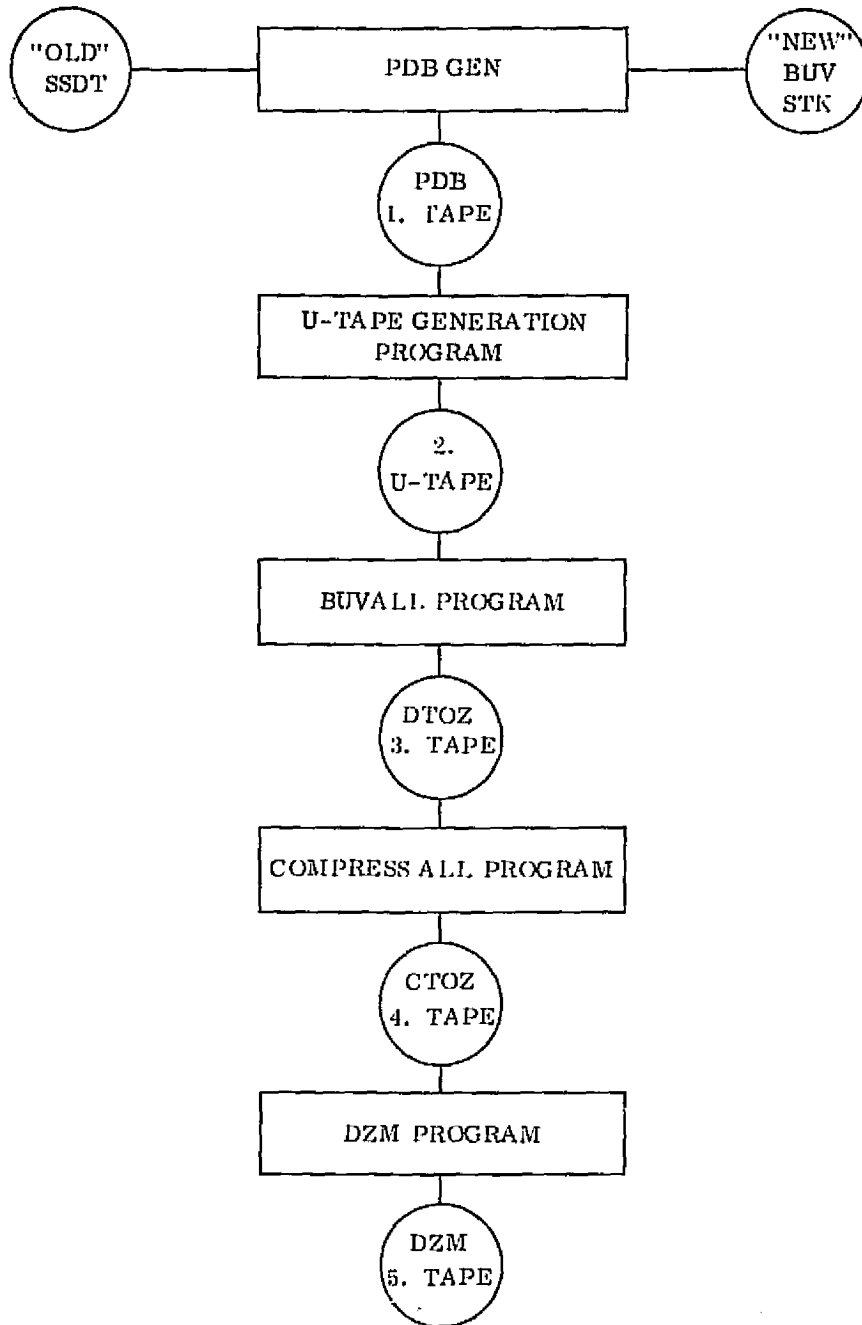


Figure 1. The Total Ozone Processing System

subsattellite position and the engineering information concerning the state of the spacecraft. Although the validity of the data has been checked, the measurements are still in telemetry units. Normally there is one week of data on each PDB tape and each file of the tape contains one or more orbits of data.

The Radiance data is derived by processing the PDB through the U-tape generation program. The radiances for the photometer and the monochromator for each of the 12 wavelengths measured are in engineering units. The 12 wavelengths for which the instrument takes the measurements are 339.8, 331.2, 317.5, 312.5, 305.8, 301.9, 297.5, 292.2, 287.6, 283.0, 273.5, and 255.5 nm. The U-tape normally contains 4 weeks of data and each file of the tape contains data for one or more orbits.

The Detailed Total Ozone data set contains the total ozone derived from the A and B pairs and radiance data from the remaining 8 wavelengths. Sufficient information is available in the DTOZ data set for a user to generate ozone profiles. A DTOZ tape normally contains 4 weeks of data and each file of the tape contains one or more orbits of data. Each logical record of the DTOZ tape uses 80 words to provide the information associated with each scan of data (32 seconds). The DTOZ tapes contain radiance values which are normalized to the solar zenith angle and associated information sufficient to derive an ozone profile. The OPT plans to archive ozone profiles in the near future.

The Compressed Total Ozone data consists of the total ozone, spacecraft time and position information and radiance information at the A and B pair wavelengths. The CTOZ tape is compressed from the DTOZ tapes and one tape contains the entire year's data. Each scan has a 20 word array associated with it. Users interested in the total ozone only will find this data set the most convenient.

The Daily Zonal Means (DZM) are computed means and standard deviations of the total ozone within prescribed latitude zones averaged over one day. This product is available on tape and on contour graphs.

All the tapes, except the CTOZ and the DZM tapes, contain a header file, a number of data files (one for each orbit), and a trailer file. These files shown schematically in Figure 2 are described below:

1. A Header File. This is the first file on the tape and it is used to identify the tape. It has satellite identification and also information regarding the program that made this tape, the version number and date of version of the program.

2. Data Files. Every data file is made up of:

a. A Header Record. The very first record of a data file. In addition to some of the information also contained in the header file, a header record contains the unique number of the input tape used to produce the orbital data, the orbit number of the data and day and the job ID of the actual production run.

b. Data Records. One record for each scan. Each scan is 32 seconds in duration.

c. A Trailer Record. The last record of each data file. Contains the tape number of the input tape, summary of number of records and number of records written and an error summary.

3. A Trailer File. The last file of the tape is the trailer file. It gives the number of files on the output tape. It also contains a list of unique numbers of all the input tapes that went into making the tape.

Chapter 3 gives a description of the PDB tape. Chapter 4 describes the U tape, Chapter 5 the DTOZ tape, Chapter 6 the CTOZ tape, and Chapter 7 the DZM tape.

| FILE | DESCRIPTION | | |
|------|--|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Header File Very first file on the tape. Contains tape identification information. | | |
| 2 | First Data File | Header Record, first record of file. | |
| | One orbit/file | N Data Records | One for each scan |
| | | Trailer record, last record of file. Identified by $-(N+2)$ in the first word. | |
| 3 | Second Data File Same as File 2 | | |
| . | . | | |
| M | $(M-1)$ th Data File Same as File 2 | | |
| M+1 | Trailer File The last file on tape. Identified by -1 in the first word. Contains list of input tapes processed to create the PDB. | | |

Figure 2. Structure of BUV Data Tapes

3. PRIMARY DATA BASE

I. DISCUSSION

The Primary Data Base (PDB) tape of the Nimbus-4 ozone data contains the Backscatter Ultraviolet (BUV) data for each scan (32 seconds) of an orbit. Each data record contains the following at the start and end of each scan:

1. Ephemeris data
2. BUV data
3. Satellite calibration data
4. Analog data
5. Attitude data
6. MUSE data

The MUSE (Monitor of Ultraviolet Solar Energy) data concerns another experiment, and will not be discussed in this document.

The Primary Data Base (PDB) tapes contain the Nimbus IV BUV data in the first reduced form archived in the National Space Science Data Center. The processing that has been performed up to this stage is the conversion from analog signals to digital form, deletion of data which did not meet certain quality standards, ordering and arranging of the data into a logical sequence, and adding satellite location information. The data on the PDB tapes are essentially uncalibrated.

The structure of the PDB tapes is as follows:

1. one header file
2. a number of data files
3. one trailer file.

Each data file is made up of:

- A. one header record
- B. a number of data records
- C. one trailer record.

The header and trailer files as well as the header and trailer records are primarily for the purpose of data management, and would not ordinarily be of utility to the user.

The record length for the entire tape is fixed at 1700 bytes and is blocked to 10 records, or 17000 bytes. However, the format for each file and record differs and is detailed in the following sections.

II. Header File

The purpose of the header file is to provide descriptive information about the contents of the tape as a whole. There are a variable number of records in the header file, depending upon how much data resides on the tape. The first record is always formatted in R*8 EBCDIC words, the contents being alphanumeric information. The subsequent records, R*4 words, contain numeric information concerning the beginning and end of each data file. Each one of the subsequent records contains information about 50 data files, so there are as many of these records as necessary. The last of these subsequent records is padded to the end with -77.0's if it describes less than 50 data files. The format of the header file is detailed in Table 3.1.

III. Data File

As stated above, the data file is made up of a header record, a number of data records, and a trailer record. Nominally each data file contains one orbit worth of data. However, this is not a well defined orbit, but rather a period of data collected by the ground station in Alaska which is usually restricted to be within one actual orbit.

III.1 Header Record. The header record contains information regarding the beginning of the orbit and the programs that performed the pre-processing of that orbit. Examination of the format of the header record in Table 3.2 will reveal a variety of word sizes, but judicious use of EQUIVALENCE statements makes unpacking simple.

III.2 Data Record. The Data Record contains all of the information which pertains to one scan. A scan is a thirty-two second period of observation during which the instrument makes a variety of measurements. The scan is made up of two major frames such that the start of the first major frame coincides with the start of the scan, the end of the first major frame with the start of the second, and the end of the second major frame coincides with the end of the scan. Not infrequently one of the major frames will be missing or will have been deleted. If this occurs the flag in word 3 is set, and the data associated with that major frame is set to -77, with the exception of the times and satellite position information which is always present. If both major frames are missing, the scan is deleted. The scans are in chronological order.

Table 3.1
Header File Of PDB Tape

(A) RECORD 1

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | SATELLITE ID (NIMBUS 4) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 2 | EXPERIMENT ID (BUV) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 3 | PROGRAM NAME (E. G. STRIP MRG) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 4 | DATE OF PROGRAM VERSION (12/15/76) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 5 | VERSION NO. OF PROGRAM (VERSN 01) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 6 | UNIQUE # OF OUTPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 7-10 | DCB OF THE OUTPUT TAPE FOUR R*8 WORDS (RECFM=FB, LRECL=1700, BLK=7000, DEN = 1600) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11-12 | DAY OF WEEK AND DATE OF JOB RUN (THU 15 OCT 77) TWO R*8 WORDS | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 13 | STARTING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 14 | ENDING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 15 | CALENDAR YEAR OF DATA (E. G. 70.) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| REST | ANNOTATION (= 77777777) | R*8 EBCDIC |

(B) SUBSEQUENT RECORDS *

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | NUMBER OF FILES ON OUTPUT TAPE | R*4 |
| 2 | LOGICAL SEQ. No.* * | R*4 |
| 3 | START DAY OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 4 | START TIME OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90. TO +90.) OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0 to 360 W) OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 7 | DAY AT END OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 8 | TIME AT END OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 9 | LATITUDE AT END OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 10 | LONGITUDE AT END OF FIRST FILE | R*4 |
| 11-18 | SAME AS 3-10, BUT FOR SECOND FILE | R*4 |
| 19-LAST | EIGHT WORDS FOR EACH FILE | R*4 |

*Records of type "B" give the starting and ending information of each data file. A maximum of 50 data files can be described in each "B" record, which are repeated as necessary, with the last record padded with -77.'s. Each file contains one or more orbits.

** = 2 for first 50 file
 = 3 for files 50-100
 = 4 for files 101-150, etc.

Table 3.2
Header Record of PDB Tape

2-BYTE WORD

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQ. NO. (ALWAYS = 1) | I*2 |
| 2 | DUMMY WORD TO MAKE 4 BYTES(= 0) | I*2 |
| 3-6 | UNIQUE # OF INPUT TAPE | R*8 |
| 7-14 | DATE OF JOB RUN (TWO R*8 WORDS) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 15-18 | JOBID OF THE JOB | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 19-20 | DAY AT START OF THE FILE | R*4 |
| 21-22 | TIME AT START OF THE FILE | R*4 |
| 23-24 | LATITUDE (-90 TO +90) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FILE | R*4 |
| 25-26 | LONGITUDE (0 TO 360 WESTWARDS) AT BEGINNING OF THE FILE | R*4 |
| 27-28 | WEEK NUMBER OF START OF FILE | R*4 |
| 29-32 | PROGRAM NAME (E. G. STRIPOLD) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 33-36 | VERSION DATE (E. G. 12/15/76) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 37-40 | VERSION NUMBER (E. G. VERSN 01) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 41-42 | ORBIT NUMBER | R*4 |
| 43-46 | DATE OF JOB RUN (77. 035 CORRES. TO FRI. 4 FEB. 1977 IN WORDS 4-5) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 47-LAST | SPARES(-77.) | R*4 |

Table 3.3 describes the format of the data record. The logical sequence number is the number of the logical record within the file. The header has a logical sequence number of one and the first data record has a logical sequence number of 2. The day at the start and the end of the scan is stored in the form of sequential day within the year January 1 being day 1 and February 1 being day 32 and so on. The three times associated with the scan are stored as time of day in integer seconds (0 to 86400 secs) and should read using EQUIVALENCE statements. The latitude is negative for the southern hemisphere and positive for northern hemisphere. Longitude is 0°-360° WESTWARDS from Greenwich. The solar zenith angle is 0° when the sun is overhead and goes to 90° when the sun is on the horizon. Words 31 and 32 contain the DAY/NIGHT code for the first and second major frames, with a value of 0, 1, or 2 for day, twilight or night. The U-tape generation program processes all the data but the DTOZ program processes only the day time data for the computation of total ozone. The acronym LSB first seen in word 193 means Least Significant Bit. When two words are separated by a slash, as in NO/YES in word 193, or LCH/NDR in word 194, this refers to the value of the binary digit of that sample with the first being 1 and the second being 0 as in 1/0.

Words 33-112 contain the BUUV data (Function 16200) from the first major frame and words 113-192 contain BUUV data from second major frame. These 160 words together contain all the BUUV data for the twelve wavelengths. There are seven types of data monitored by the instrument. Table 3.4 has a description of the seven types of words. There is alternately one set of 12 and 13 words for each of the 12 wavelength channels. Table 3.5 gives the relative BUUV word position in the PDB. As can be seen, there are four samples of words 1 and 3 for each wavelength channel. Reading for word 7 is available for every other wavelength channel.

Words 193-226 contain information regarding experiment subsystem status. Table 3.6 gives a detailed description of these functions. Words 227-250 contain spacecraft housekeeping information. There are 12 analog functions which are averaged in the U-tape generation program for each file and the averages stored in the trailer record of the U-tape. Words 251-536 contain data from the Monitor of Ultraviolet Solar Experiment (MUSE) which is not used in computation of the total ozone and will not be further discussed in this report. Words 537-840 contain information related to spacecraft attitude. This information is not used in the processing of first year data, when the spacecraft attitude system functioned to $\pm 1^\circ$ accuracy but is used the later years when the attitude control system has deteriorated.

III. 3 Trailer Record. The format of the Trailer record is described in Table 3.7. The trailer record is a summary of processing of the orbit. Words 19-34 contain the counters which itemize the number of scans deleted from the output tape, and the reasons for deletion.

IV. Trailer File

The trailer file detailed in Table 3.8 contains a summary of processing of the entire tape. From word 13, eight bytes are allocated to the name of each input tape. After the last input tape, there are four bytes containing the alphabetic word 'LAST'. The rest of the file is filled with -77.'s.

Table 3.3

Data Record of the PDB Tape (850 I*2 Words)

2 BYTE WORD

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NUMBER |
| 2 | SPARE (= 0) |
| 3 | FLAG FOR MISSING MAJOR FRAME = 0 both major frames present = 1 first major frame absent = 2 second major frame absent |
| 4 | DAY OF BEGINNING OF SCAN |
| 5-6* | START TIME IN INTEGER SECONDS OF FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 7-8* | START TIME IN INTEGER SECONDS OF SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 9 | SPARE (= 0) |
| 10 | DAY OF END OF SCAN |
| 11-12* | TIME IN INTEGER SECONDS AT END OF SCAN |
| 13-14* * | ALTITUDE AT BEGINNING OF SCAN (IN KM) |
| 15-16* * | LATITUDE AT BEGINNING OF SCAN (-90 TO +90°) |
| 17-18* * | LONGITUDE AT BEGINNING OF SCAN (0-360° WESTWARD) |
| 19-20* * | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT BEGINNING OF SCAN |
| 21-22* * | AZIMUTH ANGLE AT BEGINNING OF SCAN |
| 23-24* * | LATITUDE AT END OF SCAN |
| 25-26* * | LONGITUDE AT END OF SCAN (0-360° WESTWARD) |
| 27-28* * | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT END OF SCAN |
| 29-30* * | AZIMUTH ANGLE AT END OF SCAN |
| 31 | DAY-NIGHT CODE FOR START OF FIRST MAJOR FRAME = 0, 1, 2 FOR DAY, TWILIGHT AND NIGHT RESPECTIVELY |
| 32 | SAME AS 31 BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |

*These two words should be read as one I*4 word through an EQUIVALENCE statement.

* *These two words should be read as one R*4 word through an EQUIVALENCE statement.

Table 3.3 (Continued)

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 33-112 | FCN 16200, BUY DATA FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 113-192 | FCN 16200, BUY DATA FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 193 | FCN 16012 BUY 10 KHZ - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 194 | FCN 16013 BUY MODE LCH/NDR - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 195 | FCN 16021 BUY CALIB. - INH/ENA - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 196 | FCN 16022 BUY DPLY DIFF - YES/NO - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 197 | FCN 16023 BUY STR DIFF - YES/NO - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 198 | FCN 16024 BUY DIF DPLYD - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 199 | FCN 16025 BUY DIF STRD - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 200 | FCN 16030 BUY PWAY CAL. - ON/OFF - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 201 | FCN 16031 ELECTRICAL CAL. - ON/OFF - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 202 | FCN 16032 PHOTO CAL. - ON/OFF - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 203 | FCN 16033 - WC LAMP - ON/OFF - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 204 | FCN 16034 MSH DATA - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 205 | FCN 16035 MSH PCAL. - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 206 | FCN 16036 MSH DCUR - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 207 | FCN 16037 PSH DATA - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 208 | FCN 16038 PSH PCAL. - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME |
| 209 | FCN 16039 PSH DCUR - NO/YES - 3 SAMPLES IN 3 LSB'S FOR FIRST MAJOR FRAME SAME AS FOR 193-209, BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |

Table 3.3 (Continued)

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|---------------|--|
| 227 | FCN 16101: +4 VDC |
| 228 1 sample | FCN 16102: Thermistor Bias (-6.375V) |
| 229 for each | FCN 16103: Photometer High Voltage |
| 230 function, | FCN 16104: Monochromator High Voltage |
| 231 right- | FCN 16105: Housing Absolute Temperature |
| 232 adjusted, | FCN 16106: Photomultiplier Absolute Temperature |
| 233 for first | FCN 16107: Sensor Mod Elect Temperature |
| 234 major | FCN 16108: Mtr Cur Limiter Temperature |
| 235 frame | FCN 16109: Static Inverter 1 Temperature |
| 236 | FCN 16110: Static Inverter 2 Temperature |
| 237 | FCN 16111: Arm Gradient |
| 238 | FCN 16112: Housing Gradient |
| 239-250 | SAME AS 227-238 BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 251-266 | FCN 14001 (16 words) MUSE Data |
| 267-282 | FCN 14002 (16 words) MUSE Data |
| 283 for | FCN 14003 MUSE - 3 volts |
| 284 first | FCN 14004 MUSE - 6 volts |
| 285 major | FCN 14005 MUSE Aspect Sensor ATA |
| 286 frame | FCN 14006 MUSE Aspect Sensor EATA |
| 287 | FCN 14007 MUSE Cathode Temps |
| 288 for | FCN 14008 MUSE Feedback Res. T. |
| 289 first | FCN 14009 MUSE Elec. Temp. |
| 290 major | FCN 14011 MUSE PITCH EYE 1 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit/1 Sample |
| 291 frame | FCN 14012 MUSE PITCH EYE 2 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit/1 Sample |
| 292 | FCN 14013 MUSE PITCH EYE 3 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit |
| 293-295 | FCN 14014 MUSE PITCH EYE 4 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit/3 Samples |
| 296-298 | FCN 14015 MUSE PITCH EYE 5 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit/3 Samples |
| 299-301 | FCN 14016 MUSE PITCH EYE 6 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit/3 Samples |
| 302 | FCN 14017 MUSE PITCH EYE 7 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit |
| 303-305 | FCN 14021 MUSE YAW EYE 1 1/0 in 2 ⁰ Bit |

Table 3.3 (Continued)

| <u>WORD</u> | | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|-------|--|
| 306-308 | for | FCN 14022 2 3 Samples of each Information FCN 14023 3 FCN 14024 4 (3 words each) FCN 14025 5 FCN 14026 6 FCN 14027 7 |
| 309-311 | first | |
| 312-314 | major | |
| 315-317 | frame | |
| 318-320 | | |
| 321-323 | | FCN 14030 (16 wds) Reference Ind. in Bit 3 |
| 324-339 | | FCN 14031 (16 wds) Range Bit 1 in Bit 1 |
| 340-355 | | FCN 14032 (16 wds) Range Bit 2 in Bit 5 |
| 356-371 | | FCN 14033 (16 wds) Range Bit 3 in Bit 10 |
| 372-387 | | FCN 14034 (3 wds) MUSE Power On/Off in Bit 1 |
| 388-399 | | FCN 14035 (3 wds) MUSE Man/Auto in Bit 10 |
| 391-393 | | |
| 394-536 | | SAME AS 251-393 BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 537 | | FCN 1101 Coarse Pitch Error |
| 538-553 | | FCN 1102 (16 wds) Fine Pitch |
| 554-569 | | FCN 1103 (16 wds) Pitch Tach Amp |
| 570 | | FCN 1201 Coarse Roll |
| 571-586 | for | FCN 1202 (16 wds) Fine Roll FCN 1205 (16 wds) Roll FWD Flywheel Speed FCN 1206 (16 wds) Roll Rear Flywheel Speed FCN 1303 (16 wds) Yaw Tach. Amp. FCN 1322 Yaw Sun Sensor Amp. FCN 1351 (16 wds) RUP IND. Rate (Hi. Res.) FCN 1411 Left SAD SSSA FCN 1413 (3 words) left SAD Phase-Switch in Bit 7 FCN 1417 (16 words) Left SAD Tach. FCN 1431 (16 words) Left Cosine Pot FCN 2005 Solar Array I |
| 587-602 | first | |
| 603-618 | major | |
| 619-634 | frame | |
| 635 | | |
| 636-651 | | |
| 652 | | |
| 653-655 | | |
| 656-671 | | |
| 672-687 | | |
| 688 | | |
| 689-840 | | SAME AS FOR 537-688, BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 841 | | ORBIT NUMBER |
| 842-850 | | SPARES (-77.) |

Table 3.4

BUV Word Definition for the Seven Types of Data

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|------|---|
| a. | Photometer Analog Data | BUV | Word | 1 |
| b. | Photometer Housekeeping Data | BUV | Word | 2 |
| c. | Monochromator Analog Data | BUV | Word | 3 |
| d. | Monochromator Housekeeping Data | BUV | Word | 4 |
| e. | Photometer Pulse Count Data | BUV | Word | 5 |
| f. | Monochromator Pulse Count Data | BUV | Word | 6 |
| g. | Monochromator Energetic Particle Data | BUV | Word | 7 |

The data and calibration sequences and timing are described in the Nimbus IV User's Guide.

Table 3.5

Relative BUW word position in PDB data record (add 32 to get absolute position for the first frame; 112 to get absolute position for the second frame)

| BUW Word | | | | | | | | | | | | | Wavelength Channel |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| W4 | W1 | W3 | W1 | W3 | W1 | W3 | W1 | W3 | W5 | W6 | W7 | W2 | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 339.8 nm |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 24 | 331.2 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 317.5 |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | | 49 | 312.5 |
| 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 49 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 305.8 |
| 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | | 74 | 301.9 |
| 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 297.5 |
| 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | | 99 | 292.2 |
| 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 287.6 |
| 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | | 124 | 283.0 |
| 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 273.5 |
| 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | | 149 | 255.5 |

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Table 3.6

Description of Subsystem Status Functions

| <u>Function No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|---------------------|---|
| 16013 | 10 KHZ Clock. A logical \emptyset indicates the presence of the 10 KHZ signal and a 1 indicates the loss of the signal. |
| 16013 | Mode Launch/Normal. 1 indicates a launch mode and \emptyset a normal mode. |
| 16021 | Calibration. A 1 indicates the calibration to be inhibited and a \emptyset indicates a normal calibration sequence to occur. |
| 16022 | Command Verification Deploy Diffuser. A 1 indicates that a diffuser deploy command has been received and a \emptyset indicates that such a command has not been received in the last 32 to 64 seconds. |
| 16023 | Command Verification Store Diffuser. A 1 indicates that a store diffuser command has been received and a \emptyset indicates that either the command has not been received in the last 32 to 64 seconds or that it has been succeeded by a Deploy Diffuser command. |
| 16024 | Diffuser Deployed. A 1 indicates that the diffuser is not in the fully deployed position, while a \emptyset indicates the diffuser is deployed. |
| 10625 | Diffuser Stored. A 1 indicates that the diffuser is not in the fully stored position, while a \emptyset indicates diffuser is in the stored position. |

Table 3.6 (Continued)

| <u>Function No.</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|---------------------|---|
| 16030 | Pre-Wavelength Calibrate. Each BUW experimental cycle comprises of 192 BUW frames. The last eight frames (185-192) are the pre-wavelength calibration frames. A 1 indicates that the calibration occurred and a \emptyset indicates that only frames 1-184 are processed. |
| 16031 | Electronics Calibrate. A 1 indicates that a MCS-A calibration is being performed and a \emptyset indicates that MCS-A calibration is not being performed. |
| 16032 | Photometric Calibrate. A 1 indicates a MCS-B, C calibration is being performed and \emptyset indicates that MCS-B, C calibration is not being performed. |
| 16033 | Wavelength Calibrate Lamp. A 1 indicates this lamp is ON and a \emptyset indicates the lamp is OFF. |
| 16034 | Monochromator Shutters in Data Position. A 1 indicates that shutters are not in data position and a \emptyset indicates that they are. |
| 16035 | Monochromator Shutters Photometric Position. A 1 indicates that shutters are not in photometric position and a \emptyset indicates they are. |
| 16036 | Monochromator Shutters in Wavelength Dark Current Position. A 1 indicates that the shutters are not in dark current position and a \emptyset indicates they are. |
| 16037 | Same as 16034, but for Photometer Shutters. |
| 16038 | Same as 16035, but for Photometer Shutters. |
| 16039 | Same as 16036, but for Photometer Shutters. |

Table 3.7
Trailer Record of PDB Tape

2 BYTE WORD

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | NEGATIVE OF LOG. SEQ. NO. = -N, WHERE NO. OF SCANS = N-2 | I*2 |
| 2 | DUMMY WORD TO FILL BY 4 BYTES (= 0) | I*2 |
| 3-4 | DAY OF LAST SCAN | R*4 |
| 5-6 | TIME IN SECS. AT END OF ORBIT | R*4 |
| 7-8 | LAT. (-90 TO +90) AT THE END OF ORBIT | R*4 |
| 9-10 | LONG. (0 TO 360W) AT THE END OF ORBIT | R*4 |
| 11-12 | NO. OF SSDT RECORDS (FRAMES) READ | R*4 |
| 13-14 | NO. OF STP RECORDS (SCANS) WRITTEN | R*4 |
| 15-18 | UNIQUE # OF INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 19-20* | DATA RECORD READ ERROR | R*4 |
| 21-22* | WRONG RECORD LENGTH ENCOUNTERED | R*4 |
| 23-24* | TIME NOT AVAILABLE | R*4 |
| 25-26* | FRAM SYNCH. ERROR | R*4 |
| 27-28* | BUV POWER OFF | R*4 |
| 29-30* | BAD TIME ON RECORD | R*4 |
| 31-32* | DATA CYCLE NEITHER FIRST NOR SECOND | R*4 |
| 33-34* | BACKWARD TIME STEP | R*4 |
| 35-850 | SPARES = (-77.) | R*4 |

* COUNTERS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF ERRORS FOR WHICH
RECORD (SCAN) WAS REJECTED.

Table 3.8

Trailer File of PDB Tape

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | TRAILER FILE IDENTIFIER (ALWAYS -1) | I*2 |
| 2 | DUMMY WORD TO FILL UP 4 BYTES (= 0) | I*2 |
| 3-4 | NUMBER OF FILES ON OUTPUT TAPE | R*4 |
| 5-6 | DAY AT THE END OF LAST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 7-8 | TIME AT END OF LAST ORBIT ON TAPE | R*4 |
| 9-10 | LAT. (-90 TO +90) AT END OF LAST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 11-12 | LONG. (0 to 360 W) AT END OF LAST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 13-16 | UNIQUE # OF FIRST INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 17-20 | UNIQUE # OF SECOND INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 21-MM | UNIQUE # OF THIRD, FOURTH ... TO (MM-6)TH INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| (MM+1)-(MM+2) | = 'LAST', INDICATING THAT THERE ARE NO MORE INPUT TAPES | R*4 |
| REMAINING WORDS ARE SET TO -77. | | |

4. RADIANCE DATA

The U-Tape is an intermediate step in the total ozone processing system. It contains the calibrated backscattered ultra violet radiances derived from the data on the Primary Data Base (PDB) tape. The data on the U-Tape is in engineering units. The U-Tape (like the PDB) is made up of a header file, a number of data files (one for each orbit) and a trailer file. The data file contains a header record, a number of data records (one for each scan) and a trailer record. The header file, which is the first file on the U-Tape, is described in Table 4.1 and contains tape identifying information. The header record, which is the first record of a data file, contains orbit identifying information, and its format is described in Table 4.2.

The data record, described in detail below, contains one scan of data. The format of a data record can be found in Table 4.3. The trailer record is the last record of a data file. It contains a summary of the data on the file and an error summary for the data rejected by the U-Tape generation program. Table 4.4 contains the format of the U-Tape trailer record. Table 4.5 contains the format of a trailer file of a U-Tape. The trailer file contains a list of all the input PDB tapes that were processed to generate the U-Tape.

The header file, the header record of the data file, the trailer record of the data file, and the trailer file are primarily used for internal data management purposes by the production team and are not ordinarily needed by an outside user of the U-Tape. Hence only the data record will be explained in detail. A data record contains one complete wavelength scan of the BUUV monochromator spanning thirty-two seconds. The data record on the U-Tape has 100 words (type REAL *4). The logical sequence number for the record, beginning at 2 for the first data record (the header record being 1). The count number is an administrative number. The day in the year at the start of the scan is numbered from January 1 = 1. Word 5 refers to the Primary Data Base tape. Words 6-9 give the positions of the subsatellite point where longitude is given as 0-360 in the WESTWARD direction and latitude is between $\pm 90^\circ$.

Words 16-51 contain twelve sets of photometer U-values, monochromator U-values and screening flags, one set for each of the following twelve wavelengths, in the following order

1. 255.5 nm
2. 273.5
3. 283.0
4. 287.6

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5. 292.2
6. 297.5
7. 301.9
8. 305.8
9. 312.5
10. 317.5
11. 331.2
12. 339.8

A U-value is the radiance in resolution units of the digitizer. In this instrument the quantization error in the digitizer exceeds the error due to the photomultiplier noise in most cases. The instrument uses a logarithmic amplifier such that the U-value is defined as

$$U = 100 \log E$$

where E is the event rate, which is the photomultiplier cathode current divided by the electronic charge. A wavelength-dependent calibration factor relates the cathode current to the radiance.

Word 55 has the altitude, in kilometers, of the satellite at the beginning of the scan. Words 56 and 57 contain the performance check flags for the first major frame and the second major frame respectively. These performance checks are as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UTAPE (56)} &= P_{41} P_{31} P_{21} P_{11} && \text{performance checks for Frame 1} \\ \text{UTAPE (57)} &= P_{42} P_{32} P_{22} P_{12} && \text{performance checks for Frame 2} \end{aligned}$$

where the second subscript represents the major frame. P_{ij} represents the check for diffuser

- = 1 if diffuser is either deployed or stored
- = 2 if diffuser is both deployed and stored
- = 3 if diffuser is neither deployed nor stored

P_{2j} represents the check for Functions 16030-16033 (see data record format for PDB)

- = 0 if all the functions have value 0 meaning all the calibrations were OFF
- = 1 when at least one of the functions was ON

P_{3j} represents check on MSH functions 16034-36

- = 0 when we do not have MSH data (function 16034 = 0)
- = 1 when we do not have MSH DCUR but are in MSH PCAL mode (16035 = 1 and 16036 = 0)

= 2 when we are in MSH DCUR mode (16035 = 0 and 16036 = 1)
= 3 when we are in both DCUR and PCAL mode

P_{4j} is same as P_{3j} but for PSH functions 16037-39.

Words 58 and 59 contain the resistor indicators for channels 1-6 and 7-12 respectively. See note at bottom of Table 4.3 for further details. Words 61 - 100 are for Dark Current analysis of the data. Word 61 contains the DAY/NIGHT code for the data record. This code is 0 for day, 1 for twilight, and 2 for night. Word 62 contains the data type indicator, and this is 0 for BUV data and 1 indicating a Master Calibration Sequence was being performed. Words 63 - 74 contain the Monochromator pulse count data in counts/sec at cathode, one for each of the twelve wavelengths in ascending order from 2555 nm. Words 75-86 contain similar data for the photometer. Words 87-92 contain the energetic particle counts.

Table 4.1
Header File of U-Tape

(A) RECORD 1

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | SATELLITE ID (NIMBUS-4) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 2 | EXPERIMENT ID (BBBUVBVV) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 3 | PROGRAM NAME (U-TAPE BB) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 4 | DATE OF PROGRAM VERSION (E. G. 1/20/77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 5 | VERSION NO. (VERSN 01) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 6 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE OUTPUT TAPE (E. G. 7OUT1515) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 7-10 | DCB OF THE U-TAPE - 4 WORDS (RECFM=FB, LRECL=400, BLKSIZE=10000, DEN=1600) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11-12 | DATE OF THE JOB RUN (E. G. TUE 18 JAN 77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 13 | STARTING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 14 | ENDING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 15 | CALENDAR YEAR OF DATA (E. G. 70) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 16-50 | ANNOTATION (= 77777777) | R*8 EBCDIC |

(B) RECORD 2

| | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 1 | NO. OF FILES ON THE OUTPUT TAPE (ALWAYS -77.) | R*4 |
| 2 | TOTAL NO. OF LOGICAL RECORDS IN THE HEADER FILE (ALWAYS 2) | R*4 |
| 3 | DAY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SCAN OF THE FIRST ORBIT ON TAPE | R*4 |
| 4 | TIME IN SECS. OF DAY FOR 3 ABOVE | R*4 |
| 5 | LATITUDE AT (4) ABOVE (:90.00) | R*4 |
| 6 | LONGITUDE AT (4) ABOVE (0.00 - 360.00; WEST POSITIVE) | R*4 |
| 7-LAST | SPARES (= -77.) | R*4 |

Table 4.2

Header Record of U-Tape

4-BYTE WORD

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NO. (ALWAYS 1.0) | R*4 |
| 2 | SPARE (0.0) | R*4 |
| 3-4 | UNIQUE NO. OF INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 5-8 | DAY AND DATE OF THE JOB RUN TWO R*8 WORDS (E. G. TUE 18 JAN 77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 9-10 | JOB I.D. (E. G. ZMVGKUTP) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11 | DAY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST GOOD SCAN OF THE FIRST ORBIT ON THE OUTPUT TAPE | R*4 |
| 12 | TIME IN SECS. OF DAY FOR (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 13 | LAT. (-90.0 TO +90.0) AT (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 14 | LONG (0 to 360, W) AT (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 15 | WEEK # OF THE START OF THE ORBIT | R*4 |
| 16 | ORBIT # | R*4 |
| 17-18 | PROGRAM NAME (E. G. U-TAPE) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 19-20 | VERSION DATE (E. G. 1/20/77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 21-22 | VERSION # (E. G. VERSN06) | R*8 |
| 23 | β_0 , PHOTOMETER | R*4 |
| 24 | β_0 , MONOCHROMATOR | R*4 |
| 25-26 | DATE OF JOB RUN (E. G. 77.018) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 27-100 | ANNOTATION (= -77.) | R*4 |

Table 4.3

Data Record of U-Tape
(This record contains 100 REAL* 4 words.)

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NO. ON U-TAPE DATA FILE |
| 2 | ORBIT NUMBER |
| 3 | DAY IN YEAR AT START OF SCAN |
| 4 | TIME OF DAY IN SECONDS AT START OF SCAN |
| 5 | LOGICAL RECORD NO. ON PDB DATA FILE |
| 6 | VIEW LATITUDE AT START OF SCAN |
| 7 | VIEW LONGITUDE AT START OF SCAN |
| 8 | VIEW LATITUDE AT END OF SCAN |
| 9 | VIEW LONGITUDE AT END OF SCAN |
| 10 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT START OF SCAN |
| 11 | AZIMUTH ANGLE AT START OF SCAN |
| 12 | SPARE |
| 13 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT END OF SCAN |
| 14 | AZIMUTH ANGLE AT END OF SCAN |
| 15 | SPARE |
| 16 | PHOTOMETER AVERAGE U-VALUE* |
| 17 | MONOCHROMATOR AVERAGE U-VALUE FOR $\lambda = 155.5 \text{ nm}^*$ |
| 18 | SCREENING FLAG** |
| 19-51 | SAME AS 16-18, BUT FOR $\lambda = 273.5, 283.0 \dots 339.8 \text{ nm}$ |
| 52 | 12 FLAG BITS WHERE i^{th} BIT = 0, IF λ_i IS PROPER, AND i^{th} BIT = 1 IF NOT |
| 53 | VIEW LATITUDE AT START OF SCAN |
| 54 | VIEW LONGITUDE AT START OF SCAN |
| 55 | ALTITUDE IN KMS, AT BEGINNING OF SCAN |
| 56 | PERFORMANCE CHECK FOR 1ST MAJOR FRAME |
| 57 | SAME AS 56, BUT FOR SECOND MAJOR FRAME |
| 58 | RESISTOR INDICATORS FOR CHANNELS 1-6# |
| 59 | RESISTOR INDICATORS FOR CHANNELS 7-12# # |
| 60 | SPARE (= -77.) |
| 61 | DAY/NIGHT/TWILIGHT CODE (0/2/1) |
| 62 | DATA TYPE (= 0 FOR DATA, = 1 FOR MCSA) |
| 63-74 | MONOCHROMATOR PULSE COUNT DATA, ONE FOR EACH WAVELENGTH 255.5, 273.5 . . . , 339.8 (COUNTS/SEC AT CATHODE) |
| 75-86 | SAME AS 63-74, BUT FOR PHOTOMETER |
| 87-92 | ENERGETIC PARTICLE COUNTS |
| 93-100 | SPARES (= -77.) |

(See Notes on following page.)

Table 4.3 (Continued)

* U-VALUE = -77 FOR MISSING DATA
 = -99 FOR BAD DATA

** SCREENING FLAG - 7 DIGITS TO THE LEFT OF THE DECIMAL POINT
 ARE SIGNIFICANT, E. G. $d_7 d_6 d_5 d_4 d_3 d_2 d_1 . 0$

d_2 represents Lamda blocks does not agree with composition

d_3 represents cam is moving

d_4 represents photometer H. V. indicator = 2 or 3

d_5 represents monochromator H. V. indicator = 2 or 3

d_6 represents photometer high (= 1)/low (= 0) gain code

d_7 represents monochromator high (= 1)/low (= 0) gain code

SIX DIGITS TO THE LEFT OF THE DECIMAL POINT ARE SIGNIFICANT,
 E. G. $R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_5 R_6 . 0$.

WHERE R_1 - Resistors used for 255.5 nm channel

| | | | |
|-------|---|----------|---|
| R_2 | " | 273.5 nm | " |
| R_3 | " | 283.0 nm | " |
| R_4 | " | 287.6 nm | " |
| R_5 | " | 292.2 nm | " |
| R_6 | " | 297.5 nm | " |

SIX DIGITS TO THE LEFT OF THE DECIMAL POINT ARE SIGNIFICANT,
 $R_7 R_8 R_9 R_{10} R_{11} R_{12} . 0$.

WHERE R_7 - Resistors used for 301.9 nm channel

| | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| R_8 | " | 305.8 nm | " |
| R_9 | " | 312.5 nm | " |
| R_{10} | " | 317.3 nm | " |
| R_{11} | " | 331.2 nm | " |
| R_{12} | " | 339.8 nm | " |

Table 4.4
Trailer Record of U-Tape

(A) RECORD 1

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | NEGATIVE OF LOG. SEQ. NO. (=N, WHERE N-2= NO. OF SCANS FOR THIS ORBIT) | R*4 |
| 2 | ORBIT NO. | R*4 |
| 3 | DAY AT THE END OF THE LAST SCAN OF THE ORBIT | R*4 |
| 4 | TIME IN SECS. OF DAY FOR 2 | R*4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90.0 TO +90.0) AT (3) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0 TO 360.0) AT (3) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 7 | NO. OF PDB RECORDS (SCANS) READ | R*4 |
| 8 | NO. OF U-TAPE RECORDS (SCANS) WRITTEN | R*4 |
| 9-10 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11 | TOTAL SCANS READ | R*4 |
| 12 | GOOD DATA SCANS | R*4 |
| 13 | GOOD DIFFUSER SCANS | R*4 |
| 14 | GOOD MCSA SCANS | R*4 |
| 15 | GOOD DATA Z-A. < 88.0 | R*4 |
| 16 | TOTAL SCANS REJECTED | R*4 |
| 17 | BACKWARD TIME STEPS | R*4 |
| 18 | DIFFUSER MISSING | R*4 |
| 19 | MCSA FRAME MISSING | R*4 |
| 20 | NON-DATA, NON-MCSA, NON- DIFFUSER | R*4 |
| 21 | SCANS FOLLOWING MCSB, C OR E | R*4 |
| 22 | T. READ ERRORS | R*4 |
| 23 | UNABLE TO CORRECT ZENITH ANGLE (ATTITUDE) | R*4 |

Table 4.4 (Continued)

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 24-30 | — NOT USED (0.0) | R*4 |
| 31 | MOVING DIFFUSER PLATE | R*4 |
| 32 | WAVELENGTH CAM ERROR | R*4 |
| 33 | MOVING CAM ERROR | R*4 |
| 34 | PHOTO H.V. NON HIGH/LOW | R*4 |
| 35 | MONO H.V. NON HIGH/LOW | R*4 |
| 36-40 | NOT USED (0.0) | R*4 |
| 41-100 | SPARES (= -77.) | R*4 |

(B) RECORD 2

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | | |
|------------------------|--|-----|
| 1-10 | AVERAGE VALUES OF THE 10 HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS 16101 - 16112 | R*4 |
| 11-20 | STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE 10 HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS | R*4 |
| 21-30 | MINIMUM VALUES FOR THE 10 HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS | R*4 |
| 31-40 | MAXIMUM VALUES FOR THE 10 HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS | R*4 |
| 41-50 | NUMBER OF DATA POINTS FOR THE 10 HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS | R*4 |
| 51-100 | ANNOTATION (= - 77.) | R*4 |

Table 4.5
Trailer File of U-Tape

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | TRAILER FILE IDENTIFIER (ALWAYS -1.0) | R * 4 |
| 2 | NO. OF FILES ON THE OUTPUT TAPE (INCLUDING HEADER FILE AND THE TRAILER FILE) | R * 4 |
| 3 | DAY AT THE END OF THE LAST SCAN OF THE LAST ORBIT ON TAPE | R * 4 |
| 4 | TIME IN SECS OF DAY FOR (3) ABOVE | R * 4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90.0 to +90.0) AT (4) ABOVE | R * 4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0.0 to 360.0 WESTWARD) AT (4) ABOVE | R * 4 |
| 7 | NO. OF PDB FILES TO READ | R * 4 |
| 8 | SPARE (= 0.0) | R * 4 |
| 9-10 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE FIRST INPUT TAPE | R * 8 EBCDIC |
| 11-12 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE SECOND INPUT TAPE | R * 8 EBCDIC |
| 13-(MM-2) | UNIQUE NO. OF THE THIRD - LAST INPUT TAPE | R * 8 EBCDIC |
| (MM-1)-MM= | LAST, INDICATING THAT THERE ARE NO MORE INPUT TAPES | R * 8 EBCDIC |
| (MM+1)=100 | SPARES (= -77.) | R * 4 |

5. DETAILED TOTAL OZONE

The Detailed Total Ozone (DTOZ) tape contains the total ozone data calculated from the calibrated backscattered ultra violet radiances on the U-tape. Data for the first year of satellite operation, covering the period April 10, 1970 to May 6, 1971 is stored on fourteen tapes, one tape for each four week period. For subsequent years a DTOZ tape may contain data for more than a four week period depending upon data density. A file of the DTOZ tape contains data from one or more orbits.

A DTOZ tape, like the U-tape and PDB tape, is made up of a header file, a number of data files and a trailer file. The data file contains a header record, a number of data records (one for each scan of data) and a trailer record. The header file is the first file of a tape and contains tape identification information. The format of the header file records is presented in Table 5.1. The header record, which is the first record of a data file, contains information required to identify the orbit data on that file. The format of the header record is described in Table 5.2.

A data record, described below, contains the measurements and position during one scan. Table 5.3 describes the format of a data record. The last record on a data file is the trailer record which contains a summary of the data processed in the data file. The trailer record, described in Table 5.4, also contains an error summary for data rejected during the processing. The last file on a DTOZ tape is the trailer file, which contains a list of all the input tapes which were processed to generate the DTOZ tape. The format of the trailer file is described in Table 5.5.

The header file, the header record, the trailer record, and the trailer file are primarily used for data management by the production team and may not be of much use to an outside user of DTOZ tape. Hence these records will not be described in any detail.

The data record contains one complete 12-wavelength scan of the BUV monochromator spanning 32 seconds. The first word is the logical sequence number within the file of the scan in question. Logical sequence number of a data record always starts with two, since one is the logical sequence number of the header record. The logical sequence number of a particular record on the DTOZ tape may be different from the logical sequence number of the same record on the U-tape. This is because scans are rejected in the total ozone computation if the data is during twilight or night time, if the solar zenith angle is larger than 82.7° (sun near the horizon), if "bad" data is found or if a calibration procedure occurred during the scan. Words 2 through 6 of the DTOZ data record are self explanatory and are copied unaltered from the U-tape data record. Words 7, 8, and 9 contain the latitude, longitude (longitude convention: 0° to 360°

WESTWARD) and the solar zenith angle given as average values for the satellite during the time of the four monochromator readings used to compute the total ozone. Words 10, 11, and 12 contain the same averages during the time the eight monochromator readings used to calculate the ozone profile were taken.

Words 13 and 14 contain resistor flags for each of the 12 wavelength positions. The meaning of these flags is given in Table 4.3. Because the backscattered radiance decreases rapidly with decreasing wavelengths, the instrument increases gain by switching from feedback resistor 1, to 2, to 3, and the resistor number used at each wavelength is given in the flag. We have found that the nominal gain for R2 and R3 were in error and have corrected these values as accurately as possible. Data at the resistor switching point are still being studied.

Words 15 through 26 contain the twelve monochromator U-values input from the U-tape. A U-value is a radiance in resolution units of the digitizer. In this instrument quantization error in the digitizer exceeds error due to photomultiplier noise in most cases. The instrument uses a logarithmic amplifier such that the U-value is defined as $U = 100 \log E$ where E the event rate is the photomultiplier cathode current divided by the electronic charge Q. A wavelength dependent calibration factor relates the cathode current to the radiance. The U-values recorded are exactly as they appear on the U-tape. Before being used to calculate total ozone, they are normalized to 1 A. U. sun-earth distance; the dark current is subtracted; and a scene stabilization correction factor designed to insure long term instrument calibration is applied. This corrected U-value is used to compute Q and N values.

Words 27 - 34 contain Q values for the 8 wavelengths used to calculate ozone profiles. The definition is

$$Q = I / (I_0 \beta_\lambda P(\theta))$$

where I is the backscattered radiance, I_0 is the extraterrestrial solar radiance, β_λ is the Rayleigh scattering coefficient, and P is the Rayleigh scattering phase function at solar zenith angle θ . So Q is a normalized radiance convenient for profile computation. Words 35 - 38 contain N-values for the four wavelengths used to calculate total ozone. The definition is

$$N = -100 \log I / I_0$$

where I and I_0 are as before. Because of the definition of the U-Value, if an extraterrestrial value U_0 is defined (values are given in Table 5.6), the N-value may be calculated directly as $N = U_0 - U$ where U is the corrected U-value.

Words 39 - 50 contain twelve photometer ($\lambda = 380.0$ nm) N-values measured λ simultaneously with the monochromator measurements to monitor scene change. These are used in the total ozone algorithm to calculate effective reflectivity.

The remaining elements of the array contain results of the total ozone computation. Total ozone Ω is computed using a pair of wavelengths, and since radiances at four wavelengths are available, two independent estimates of the total ozone can be made. The A wavelength pair is 312.5 nm and 331.2 nm; the B wavelength pair is 317.5 nm and 339.8 nm. These correspond to the C and D Dobson wavelength pairs. The independent A and B total ozone estimates are weighted and averaged to obtain the final recommended total ozone value. Because the field of view may be either ground or cloud or a combination, the A and B calculations are carried out assuming that the reflecting surface is the ground (1.0 atm.) and cloud tops (0.4 atm.). Low reflectivity is assumed to be ground and high reflectivity is assumed to be cloud in the combination algorithm.

Word 51 contains the flag for the A pair, one atmosphere total ozone computation. A flag digit of zero indicates a normal total ozone computation. A flag code of 1 indicates that the N-value used was below the range of our tables (corresponding to total ozone less than 0.200 atm-cm.). Since total ozone values lower than this do occur, this represents an artificial limit on our present algorithm. Similarly, a flag code of 9 indicates that the N-value was above the range of our tables (corresponding to upper limits on total ozone of 0.300, 0.550, and 0.650 for low, mid, and high latitude ozones respectively). This flag code applies to the unit digit normally, but in intermediate latitude zones the calculation is done for both latitude tables and the results are combined. In this case, the tens digit is as above and applies to the higher latitude computation. The hundreds digit is set to unity if the reflectivity calculated for the 339.8 monochromator channel causes too large a difference in total ozone from that calculated using the photometer reflectivity. This can occur for physical reasons such as aerosol induced errors and is a good indication of a bad ozone value. Flagged ozone values are not used in the computation of recommended total ozone.

The reflectivity stored in word 52 is not a true ground reflectivity, but an effective reflectivity parameter that may be greater than one or less than zero. Aerosols are not included in the standard table calculation, and their presence in the troposphere produces an increase in the effective reflectivity. If the ground is not at sea level, but at a pressure height of 800 mb for instance, a negative reflectivity will be computed. The total ozone atmosphere-centimeters for the A pair, computed at 1.0 in atmosphere is in word 53. Word 54 contains $DN/D\Omega$, the slope of the N-value versus total ozone curve. This parameter is a direct measure of the sensitivity of the ozone measurement.

Words 55 - 66 contain the same information as the block 51-54 but for the three other cases: B pair, 1.0 atm., A pair, 0.4 atm., and B pair, 0.4 atm.

The combined reflectivity and total ozone for the A and B pair separately and as a final recommended weighted average are contained in words 67 - 72. We emphasize again that this reflectivity is not a true ground reflectivity.

Word 73 is a flag indicating in the tens digit how the two A pair ozone values were combined and in the units digit how the two B pair ozone values were combined. A flag of one indicates that the reflectivity was low and the one atmosphere value was used; a flag of four indicates that the reflectivity was high (presumably due to cloud cover) and the 0.4 atmosphere value was used. A flag of two indicates an intermediate case for which a weighted average of the two answers is used. A flag of three indicates a high latitude, high reflectivity case, which may occur because of either snow or cloud cover. In this case a simple average of the two answers is used.

Words 74 - 80 are spares, filled with -77's.

Table 5.1

Header File of DTOZ Tape

(A) RECORD 1

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | SATELLITE ID (NIMBUS 4) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 2 | EXPERIMENT ID (BUV) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 3 | PROGRAM NAME (BUVALL) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 4 | DATE OF PROGRAM VERSION (SEP 1977) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 5 | VERSION NO. OF PROGRAM (VERSN 07) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 6 | UNIQUE NO. OF OUTPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 7-10 | DCB OF THE OUTPUT TAPE 4 WORDS (RECM = FB, LRECL = 320, BLK = 16000, DEN = 1600) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11-12 | DAY OF WEEK AND DATE OF JOB RUN (THRU 20 OCT 77) TWO R*8 WORDS | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 13 | STARTING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 14 | ENDING WEEK NUMBER OF DATA | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 15 | CALENDAR YEAR OF DATA (E.G. 70) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| REST | ANNOTATION (= 77777777) | R*8 EBCDIC |

(B) RECORD 2

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | NUMBER OF FILES ON OUTPUT TAPE (-77.) | R*4 |
| 2 | LOGICAL SEQ. NO. (ALWAYS 2.) | R*4 |
| 3 | START DAY OF FIRST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 4 | START TIME OF FIRST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90. TO +90.) OF FIRST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0 to 360 W) OF FIRST ORBIT | R*4 |
| 7-LAST | SPARES (= -77.) | R*4 |

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OF POOR QUALITY

Table 5.2

Header Record of DTOZ Tape

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NUMBER (ALWAYS 1.0) | R*4 |
| 2 | SPARE (0.0) | R*4 |
| 3-4 | UNIQUE NO. OF INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 5-8 | DAY AND DATE OF THE JOB RUN TWO R*8 WORDS (E. G. TUE 18 JAN 77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 9-10 | JOB ID (E. G. ZMRKKALL) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11 | DAY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST GOOD SCAN OF THE FIRST ORBIT ON THE OUTPUT TAPE | R*4 |
| 12 | TIME IN SECS. OF DAY FOR (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 13 | LAT. (-90 TO +90° 0) AT (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 14 | LONG. (0 TO 360° W) AT (11) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 15 | WEEK NO. OF THE START OF THE ORBIT | R*4 |
| 16 | ORBIT NO. | R*4 |
| 17-18 | PROGRAM NAME (BUVALL) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 19-20 | VERSION DATE (SEP 77) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 21-22 | VERSION NO. (E. G. VERSN 07) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 23 | β_0 , PHOTOMETER | R*4 |
| 24 | β_0 , MONOCHROMATOR | R*4 |
| 25-26 | DATE OF JOB RUN (E. G. 77.018) | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 27-LAST | ANNOTATION = (-77.) | R*4 |

Table 5.3

Data Record of DTOZ Tape
(80 R*4 Words)

| <u>WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NUMBER |
| 2 | ORBIT NUMBER OF THE DATA |
| 3 | DAY AT START OF SCAN |
| 4 | SECONDS OF DAY (UT) |
| 5 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT START OF SCAN |
| 6 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE AT END OF SCAN |
| 7 | LATITUDE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) |
| 8 | LONGITUDE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) (0 - 360 W) |
| 9 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) |
| 10 | LATITUDE (AVERAGE FOR PROFILE COMPUTATION) |
| 11 | LONGITUDE (AVERAGE FOR PROFILE COMPUTATION) |
| 12 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (AVERAGE FOR PROFILE COMPUTATION) |
| 13 | RESISTOR FLAG 255.5-297.5 nm |
| 14 | RESISTOR FLAG 301.9-339.8 nm |
| 15-26 | 12 MONOCHROMATOR U-VALUES 255.5-339.8 nm |
| 27-34 | 8 MONOCHROMATOR Q-VALUES 255.5-305.8 nm |
| 35-38 | 4 MONOCHROMATOR N-VALUES 312.5-339.8 nm |
| 39-50 | 12 PHOTOMETER N-VALUES 255.5-339.8 nm |
| 51 | FLAG FOR A-PAIR, 1.0 ATM. |
| 52 | REFLECTIVITY FOR A-PAIR, 1.0 ATM. |
| 53 | TOTAL OZONE FOR A-PAIR, 1.0 ATM. |
| 54 | DN/D Ω FOR A-PAIR, 1.0 ATM. |
| 55-58 | SAME AS 51-54 FOR B-PAIR, 1.0 ATM. |
| 59-62 | SAME AS 51-54 FOR A-PAIR, 0.4 ATM. |
| 63-66 | SAME AS 51-54 FOR B-PAIR, 0.4 ATM. |
| 67 | COMBINED REFLECTIVITY FOR A-PAIR |
| 68 | COMBINED TOTAL OZONE FOR A-PAIR |
| 69 | COMBINED REFLECTIVITY FOR B-PAIR |
| 70 | COMBINED TOTAL OZONE FOR B-PAIR |
| 71 | RECOMMENDED REFLECTIVITY |
| 72 | RECOMMENDED TOTAL OZONE |
| 73 | COMBINATION FLAG |
| 74-80 | -77. SPARES |

Table 5.4

Trailer Record of DTOZ Tape

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | NEGATIVE OF LOG. SEQ. NO. (= N, WHERE N-2 = NO. OF SCANS FOR THIS ORBIT) | R*4 |
| 2 | ORBIT NO. | R*4 |
| 3 | DAY AT THE END OF THE LAST SCAN OF THE ORBIT | R*4 |
| 4 | TIME IN SECS. OF DAY FOR 2 | R*4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90.0 TO +90.0) AT (3) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0 TO 360.0) AT (3) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 7 | NO. OF RECORDS (SCANS) READ | R*4 |
| 8 | NO. OF BUVAL RECORDS (SCANS) WRITTEN | R*4 |
| 9-10 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE INPUT TAPE | R*8 |
| 11 | NO. OF TIMES PROCESS CALLED | R*4 |
| 12 | NO. OF GOOD VALUES RETURNED | R*4 |
| 13 | NO. OF BAD VALUES RETURNED | R*4 |
| 14 | NO. OF SCANS REJECTED | R*4 |
| 15 | NO. SCANS REJECTED FOR LARGE SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE | R*4 |
| 16 | NO. SCANS REJECTED FOR BAD U-VALUES | R*4 |
| 17 | NO. LARGE (G. T. 82.7) SOLAR ZENITH ANGLES | R*4 |
| 18 | NO. OF TIMES B PAIR FORCED | R*4 |
| 19 | NO. OF SCANS HAVING BAD OMEGA VALUES FOR LOW SENSITIVITY | R*4 |
| 20 | NO. OF SCANS WITH LARGE DIFFERENCE IN PHOTOMETER AND MONOCHROMATOR OMEGA VALUES | R*4 |
| 21 | NO. SCANS BOTH PAIRS COMPLETE | R*4 |
| 22 | NO. SCANS A ONLY | R*4 |
| 23 | NO. SCANS B ONLY | R*4 |
| 24 | NO. SCANS NEITHER COMPLETE | R*4 |
| 25 | NO. SCANS WITH TABLE SWITCHING | R*4 |
| 26 | NO. SCANS WITH OUT OF RANGE N-VALUES | R*4 |
| 27 | SPARES (=77.) | R*4 |

Table 5.5

Trailer File of DTOZ Tape

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | TRAILER FILE IDENTIFIER (ALWAYS -1.0) | R*4 |
| 2 | NO. OF FILES ON THE OUTPUT TAPE (INCLUDING HEADER FILE AND THE TRAILER FILE) | R*4 |
| 3 | DAY AT THE END OF THE LAST SCAN OF THE LAST ORBIT ON TAPE | R*4 |
| 4 | TIME IN SECS OF DAY FOR (3) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 5 | LAT. (-90.0 TO +90.0) AT (4) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 6 | LONG. (0.0 TO 360.0 W) AT (4) ABOVE | R*4 |
| 7 | NO. OF U-TAPE FILES READ | R*4 |
| 8 | SPARE (= 0.0) | R*4 |
| 9-10 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE FIRST INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 11-12 | UNIQUE NO. OF THE SECOND INPUT TAPE | R*8 EBCDIC |
| 13-(MM-2) (MM-1)-MM | UNIQUE NO. OF THIRD - LAST INPUT TAPE = LAST, INDICATING THAT THERE ARE NO MORE INPUT TAPES | R*8 EBCDIC |
| (MM+1)-80 | SPARES (= -77.) | R*4 |

Table 5.6

Extraterrestrial Solar Flux in Resolutions Units

| λ in nm | U_o |
|-----------------|---------|
| 255.5 | 914.86 |
| 273.5 | 960.50 |
| 283.0 | 982.51 |
| 287.6 | 979.11 |
| 292.2 | 996.55 |
| 297.5 | 989.96 |
| 301.9 | 974.06 |
| 305.8 | 980.42 |
| 312.5 | 974.62 |
| 317.5 | 971.48 |
| 331.2 | 948.73 |
| 339.8 | 924.97 |
| 380.0 | 1097.89 |

6. COMPRESSED TOTAL OZONE

The Compressed Total Ozone (CTOZ) tape contains one year of total ozone values calculated from backscattered ultraviolet radiances measured by the BUV monochromator on the Nimbus-4 satellite. The instrument made one complete scan over 12 wavelengths every 32 seconds; 300,000 scans have been processed from the first year of operation. The data on the tape is in 14 files, one for each four week period with each file containing about 20,000 scans. The tape was made from the Detailed Total Ozone tapes, selecting only information which would be required by a user needing only total ozone information.

Each scan is recorded as a 20 word array in the format given in Table 6.1. (There are no header or trailer files or records on this tape.) The first eight words of the array uniquely identify the scan. Orbit number refers to the number of orbital revolutions since launch at the start of the orbit. The logical sequence number defines scan order within a data file on the DTOZ tape.

The time the scan was made is given as year, day, and seconds. Day is the sequential day number within the year (day 1 being Jan 1); seconds of the day for the scan are given in universal time. Individual scans may be missing either because there was an on-board calibration sequence, or because of poor quality of transmitted data. The latitude and longitude given are for the subsatellite point at the midpoint of the sequence of four radiance measurements needed to infer total ozone (the subsatellite point moves about $.7^\circ$ during the measurement). Latitude is positive in the northern hemisphere, negative in the southern. An unusual convention was used for the longitude, which is 0° to 360° increasing WESTWARD from Greenwich.

The solar zenith angle is also defined at the midpoint of the measurement sequence. Total ozone was calculated for solar zenith angles from 0 (sun overhead) to 82.7° (sun 7.3° above the horizon).

The monochromator N-values for radiance measurements at 312.5nm, 317.5nm, 331.2nm, and 339.8nm (1nm being 10^{-9} m) are defined according to the Dobson convention:

$$N = -100 \log (I/I_0)$$

where I is the backscattered radiance from the atmosphere, and I_0 is the extraterrestrial solar radiance. The photometer N-values were measured by a filter photometer centered at 380.0nm simultaneously with the monochromator measurements to account for scene change beneath the moving satellite.

Total ozone is calculated by differencing monochromator N-values at pairs of wavelengths. $N_{312.5} - N_{331.2}$ is the A wavelength pair; $N_{317.5} - N_{339.8}$ is the B wavelength pair. Total ozone is calculated independently for the A and B pair and the results are available in the data set. Also, the A and B pair results are combined using a weighting function depending on relative sensitivity and expected penetration through the atmosphere to produce the recommended total ozone value. Total ozone is given in units of atmosphere-centimeters. If for some reason a total ozone value could not be calculated, a value of -999. was entered. If either the A or B pair ozone values individually could not be returned, the recommended total ozone was entered as the negative of itself. (-0.353). The range of total ozone values determined from the experiment is between 0.200 atm-cm and 0.650 atm-cm. **USERS SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO TEST THE RECOMMENDED TOTAL OZONE TO SEE IF IT IS POSITIVE.**

We have included the reflectivity in this array, but the user should be cautioned that this is NOT a true ground reflectivity; rather, it is an effective albedo parameter which includes and compensates for several effects, including aerosols and incorrect surface pressure. About 6000 scans of negative reflectivity have been removed from this data set. Negative reflectivity is returned when the reflecting surface is at significantly less than 1000mb pressure, leading to errors in the total ozone. It is planned to reprocess these scans and add them to the data set.

Table 6.1 describes the format of the CTOZ tape record while Table 6.2 gives a brief outline of the contents of each file of the tape.

Appendix A gives a sample program in Fortran, to read the CTOZ tape on the IBM 360 computer using a Fortran Input/Output (FTIO) package. If the user does not have access to the FTIO package, the data can be read with a Fortran read format for an array of length of 20 words and file positioning can be handled by the JCL.

Table 6.1

Data Record of CTOZ Tape

20(R*4)

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE NUMBER |
| 2 | ORBIT NUMBER |
| 3 | YEAR |
| 4 | DAY |
| 5 | SECONDS OF DAY (UT) |
| 6. | *LATITUDE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) |
| 7 | **LONGITUDE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) |
| 8 | SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (AVERAGE FOR TOTAL OZONE) |
| 9-12 | MONOCHROMATOR N-VALUES 312.5-339.8 |
| 13-16 | PHOTOMETER N-VALUES 312.5-339.8 |
| 17 | A PAIR TOTAL OZONE |
| 18 | B PAIR TOTAL OZONE |
| 19 | RECOMMENDED REFLECTIVITY |
| 20 | RECOMMENDED TOTAL OZONE |

The tape specifications of a Compressed Total Ozone tape are:

RECFM = FB, LRECL = 80 bytes, BLKSIZE = 8000 bytes
9 TRACK IBM 360 NL TAPE WRITTEN WITH 1600 BPI.

*Latitude is +90 to -90°

**Longitude is 0 to 360° WESTWARD

Table 6.2

Summary of Data on CTOZ

| File No. | No. of Orbits | No. of Scans | Day Range |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 310 | 21872 | 101-126, 1970 |
| 2 | 328 | 21841 | 127-154 |
| 3 | 332 | 22349 | 155-182 |
| 4 | 302 | 22774 | 183-210 |
| 5 | 296 | 23026 | 211-238 |
| 6 | 320 | 22692 | 239-266 |
| 7 | 328 | 22339 | 267-294 |
| 8 | 334 | 24568 | 295-322 |
| 9 | 335 | 25769 | 323-350 |
| 10 | 175 | 13168 | 351-365 |
| 11 | 309 | 21624 | 1-28, 1971 |
| 12 | 289 | 17898 | 29-56 |
| 13 | 256 | 17045 | 57-84 |
| 14 | 298 | 22257 | 85-126 |

7. DAILY ZONAL MEANS

The Daily Zonal Means (DZM) tape contains the average and the standard deviation for the total ozone in specified latitude zones for an entire year. Averages and standard deviation for ozone at various pressure levels may also be available on the DZM when the profile information becomes available on the tape input to the DZM program.

The tape data are generated from the compressed total ozone (CTOZ) tape. Daily spatial statistical analyses are performed in geodetic coordinates. (Geodetic coordinates are indicated by -1 in the first word of the data array; geomagnetic values, not archived currently, would be indicated by +1.)

The standard deviation of the mean is computed using the following expression

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 - N \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N} \right)^2}{N-1}}$$

where X_i is the value of the total ozone at the i^{th} data point within a latitude zone containing N data points. Any data more than 3σ away from the average value is thrown out and the average and standard deviation recomputed. This filtering process is repeated three times before the data are stored on the DZM tape.

The latitude zones are defined to be 10° wide such that there are 17 latitude zones centered at -80° , -70° , -60° , . . . , 60° , 70° , and 80° . Hence there are 17 logical records for each day, one for each latitude zone. Whenever data are unavailable for a latitude zone, the average and standard deviation values corresponding to this zone are filled with -777.s.

The format of the DZM tape is shown in Table 7.1. The first word of each data record has the coordinate system indicator. The second word contains the sequential day number within a year, January 1 being day 1. The number of points in the latitude zone is the number remaining after bad data points have been filtered out. The fourth word contains the pressure level in millibars, which is 1000. for total ozone.

The fifth word has the mid-point of the latitude zone (e.g. -80° , -70° , etc). The sixth and seventh words contain the average value of the total ozone and the corresponding standard deviation. Words 8 and 9 contain the same quantities as words 6 and 7 for ozone partial pressure. Word 10 contains the mixing ratio for the ozone. These last three words are computed from the high level ozone distribution if available on the input tape.

The daily zonal means in atm-cm have been plotted for the first year's data for all the latitude zones. Figure 3 gives one such plot for the latitude zone centered at 50°N from first year's data. These plots are archived in the NSSDC.

A sample program which reads and prints out the contents of a DZM tape is given in Appendix B.

Table 7.1
Data Record of a DZM Tape

| <u>4-BYTE WORD</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | COORDINATE INDICATORS = 1 GEOMAGNETIC COORD. = -1 GEODETIC COORD. | I* 4 |
| 2 | JULIAN DAY FOR WHICH MEANS ARE COMPUTED | I* 4 |
| 3 | NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE LATITUDE ZONE | I* 4 |
| 4 | PRESSURE LEVEL IN mb | R* 4 |
| 5 | MID-PT OF LATITUDE ZONE | R* 4 |
| 6 | AVERAGE TOTAL OZONE FOR THE LATITUDE ZONE | R* 4 |
| 7 | STANDARD DEVIATION OF WORD (6) | R* 4 |
| 8 | AVERAGE OZONE — PARTIAL PRESSURE FOR THE LATITUDE ZONE | R* 4 |
| 9 | STANDARD DEVIATION OF WORD (8) | R* 4 |
| 10 | MIXING RATIO FOR THE OZONE | R* 4 |

Daily Zonal Means for First Year at Latitude 50° N

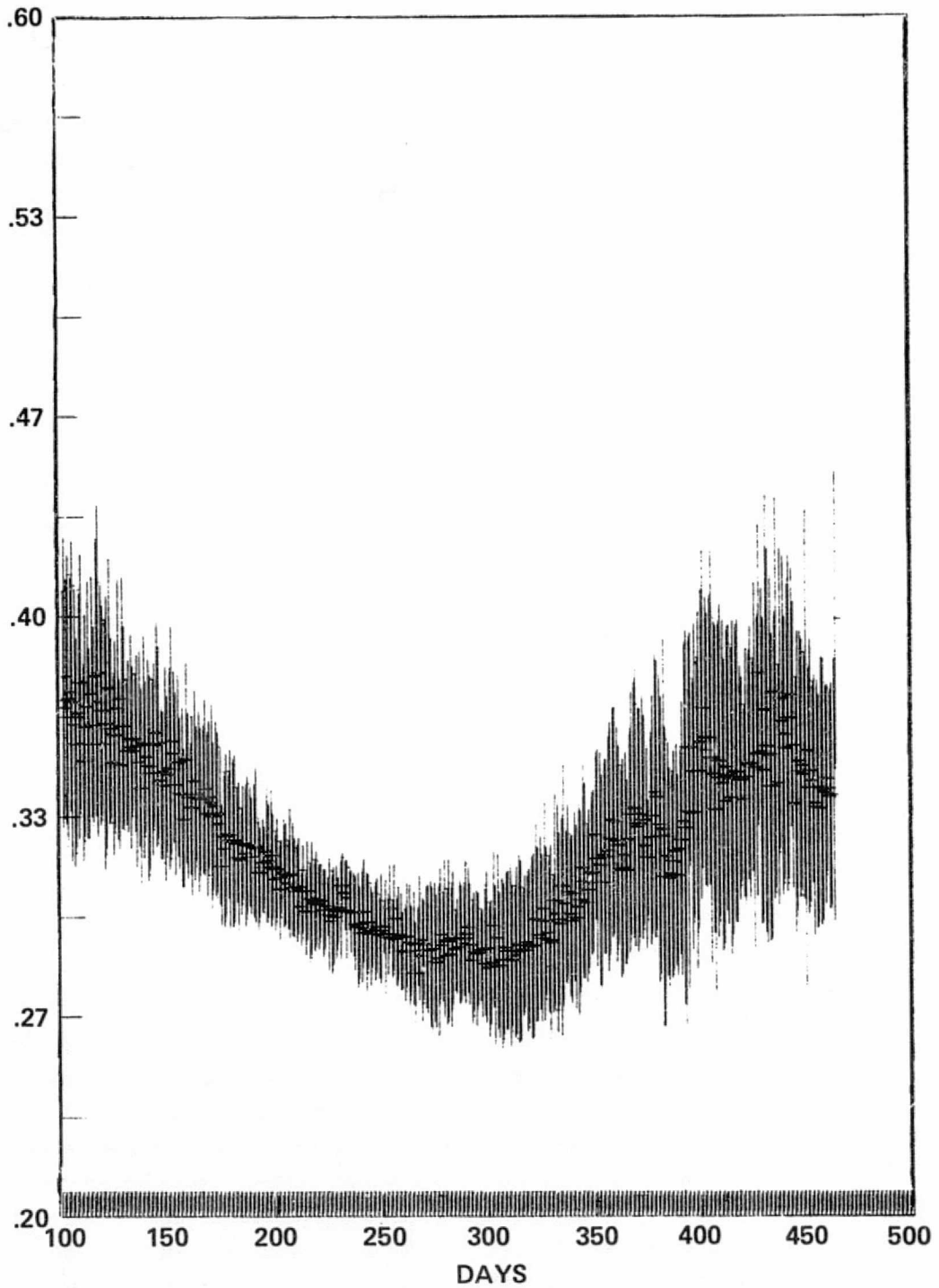


Figure 3. 50 N (GEODET) (1970) OZONE ABOVE 1000. MB. IN ATM-CM

8. COMPARISON OF DATA WITH GROUND STATIONS

The quality of the Nimbus 4 total ozone data is best verified by comparing the satellite data with ground data. Values of total ozone computed from the satellite data are compared with total ozone values computed from measurements of transmitted sunlight during satellite overpasses of ground stations. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in cooperation with the Canadian Meteorological society collects data from approximately 66 Dobson stations and 16 Russian M83 stations (the exact number of stations changes from year to year).

Total ozone varies seasonally with the changing solar flux and latitudinally because of production and transport mechanisms and also varies spatially and temporally with the dynamics of the atmosphere. Consequently, satellite and ground station data must be coincident for meaningful comparison. The BUUV instrument field of view is two degrees of arc on the Earth's surface, so a coincidence is defined as a ground station - sub-satellite point separation of 2° or less. This corresponds to approximately 200 km on the ground. Nimbus-4 is in a noon orbit, which means that the time at the subsatellite point is approximately at local noon. Since Dobson station readings are also normally made within a couple of hours of local noon, we require only that ground measurement be made on the same day as the satellite overpass. Test runs with more restrictive coincidence limits did not significantly improve the correlation.

The ground station measurements of total ozone are not all of the same accuracy. The observation code is a two digit number in which the first digit indicates the instrument wavelengths used and the second digit indicates the atmospheric conditions (clear, cloudy, etc.) at the time of observation. The highest quality Dobson ozone measurements are indicated by a 00 code, the first 0 indicating that the Dobson A and D wavelength pairs were used, the second 0 indicating that a clear sky direct sun observation was made. The Dobson A pair, at 305.5 and 325.4 nm, is defined differently from the Nimbus-4 A pair; the Dobson D pair is at 317.6 nm and 339.8 nm.

Table 8.1 gives average ozone values and correlation for Nimbus-Dobson station overpasses within 2° for 00 Dobson observation codes for the first year of operation (April 1970 to April 1971) averaged by month and for the entire year. The correlation coefficient for the entire year is 0.938, but varies month by month with the average total ozone. When there are few observations of high total ozone, the correlation coefficient appears worse because the data "clusters" in a narrow ozone range even though the uncertainty in individual measurements is no worse. The "bias," the difference between the average ozone

Table 8.1
Dobson Stations, 00 Code, 2° Separation

| Month | N | Ω_{N4} | Ω_{DOB} | $\Omega_{DOB} - \Omega_{N4}$ | Corr. Coeff. |
|---------------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| April, 1970 | 103 | 362.5 | 364.8 | 2.3 | .963 |
| May | 193 | 358.9 | 361.9 | 3.0 | .941 |
| June | 196 | 342.0 | 350.2 | 8.2 | .803 |
| July | 172 | 325.7 | 330.2 | 4.5 | .824 |
| August | 184 | 309.7 | 320.1 | 10.4 | .798 |
| September | 156 | 293.4 | 299.7 | 6.3 | .792 |
| October | 148 | 287.6 | 294.6 | 7.0 | .883 |
| November | 151 | 288.4 | 293.5 | 5.1 | .942 |
| December | 137 | 262.2 | 300.7 | 4.5 | .902 |
| January, 1971 | 84 | 315.8 | 314.3 | -1.5 | .911 |
| February | 80 | 335.0 | 336.5 | 1.5 | .957 |
| March | 104 | 358.8 | 364.5 | 5.7 | .973 |
| April | 92 | 340.2 | 348.4 | 8.2 | .953 |
| 4/70 - 4/71 | 1800 | 322.9 | 328.4 | 5.4 | .938 |

as determined by Nimbus and as determined by the Dobson network is also provided. For the first year, the Nimbus average total ozone was 5.4 Dobson units (1.6 percent) less than the Dobson average total ozone.

Table 8.2 presents the same statistical results as Table 8.1 but for the Russian M83 network instead of the Dobson network. The M83 instrument is a filter photometer instrument instead of a double monochromator. The broad bandpass of a filter introduces solar zenith angle dependent bandpass errors which are difficult to correct.

Figures 4 and 5 are scatter diagrams for the first year of coincident data for the Dobson network and for the M83 network respectively. The measured Nimbus total ozone is plotted against the measured ground station total ozone for each coincidence. If the ground and satellite instruments were perfectly correlated the data would fall along a straight line passing through the origin with a slope of unity; the actual slope obtained from a linear fit is .932 due to residual bias between the instruments and random error.

The biggest advantage enjoyed by a satellite sensor over a ground based instrument network is that a single instrument can give continuous world-wide coverage. A network of ground based instruments will provide very non-uniform coverage and is prone to biases introduced by improper calibration or operation of individual instruments. Efforts have been made recently to carefully intercalibrate instruments in the Dobson network, but Table 8.3 indicates that during the first year of satellite operation not all stations were equally well calibrated. Table 8.3 presents statistical data for one year of 00 code 2° coincidences. There is a very wide range in the average bias between Nimbus and individual station average total ozone, too large to be explained as random error. The correlation coefficient must be interpreted carefully since high latitude stations, which observe a wide range of ozone values, will appear to be better correlated than low latitude stations. But Mauna Loa (station 31) shows that a well calibrated low latitude Dobson station will correlate with Nimbus to better than 0.9. The Nimbus data might be calibrated against several acknowledged standard Dobson stations such as Arosa, Toronto, or Boulder, and used as a transfer standard for intercalibrating the remaining stations of the network.

We would conclude that a correlation coefficient of 0.94 shows the validity of the Nimbus-BUV total ozone data. The accuracy of an individual measurement appears to be almost as good as an ozone measurement by a Dobson instrument. The bias of 5-10 Dobson units between Nimbus and Dobson remains to be evaluated.

Table 8.2
Non-Dobson Stations, All Codes, 2° Separation

| Month | N | Ω_{N4} | Ω_{DOB} | $\Omega_{DOB} - \Omega_{N4}$ | Corr. Coeff. |
|---------------|------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| April, 1970 | 89 | 427.2 | 435.9 | 8.7 | .590 |
| May | 147 | 378.7 | 375.9 | -2.8 | .586 |
| June | 134 | 358.6 | 358.4 | -0.2 | .266 |
| July | 154 | 333.1 | 327.1 | -6.0 | .378 |
| August | 135 | 310.7 | 306.8 | -3.9 | .283 |
| September | 122 | 303.2 | 321.1 | 17.9 | .618 |
| October | 107 | 290.8 | 329.3 | 38.5 | .451 |
| November | 85 | 320.7 | 341.6 | 20.9 | .547 |
| December | 37 | 334.8 | 329.2 | -5.6 | .561 |
| January, 1971 | 36 | 341.4 | 371.1 | 29.7 | .591 |
| February | 64 | 393.8 | 434.8 | 41.0 | .237 |
| March | 95 | 430.0 | 433.4 | 3.4 | .525 |
| April | 90 | 415.8 | 424.6 | 8.8 | .737 |
| 4/70 - 4/71 | 1295 | 354.0 | 362.9 | 8.9 | .685 |

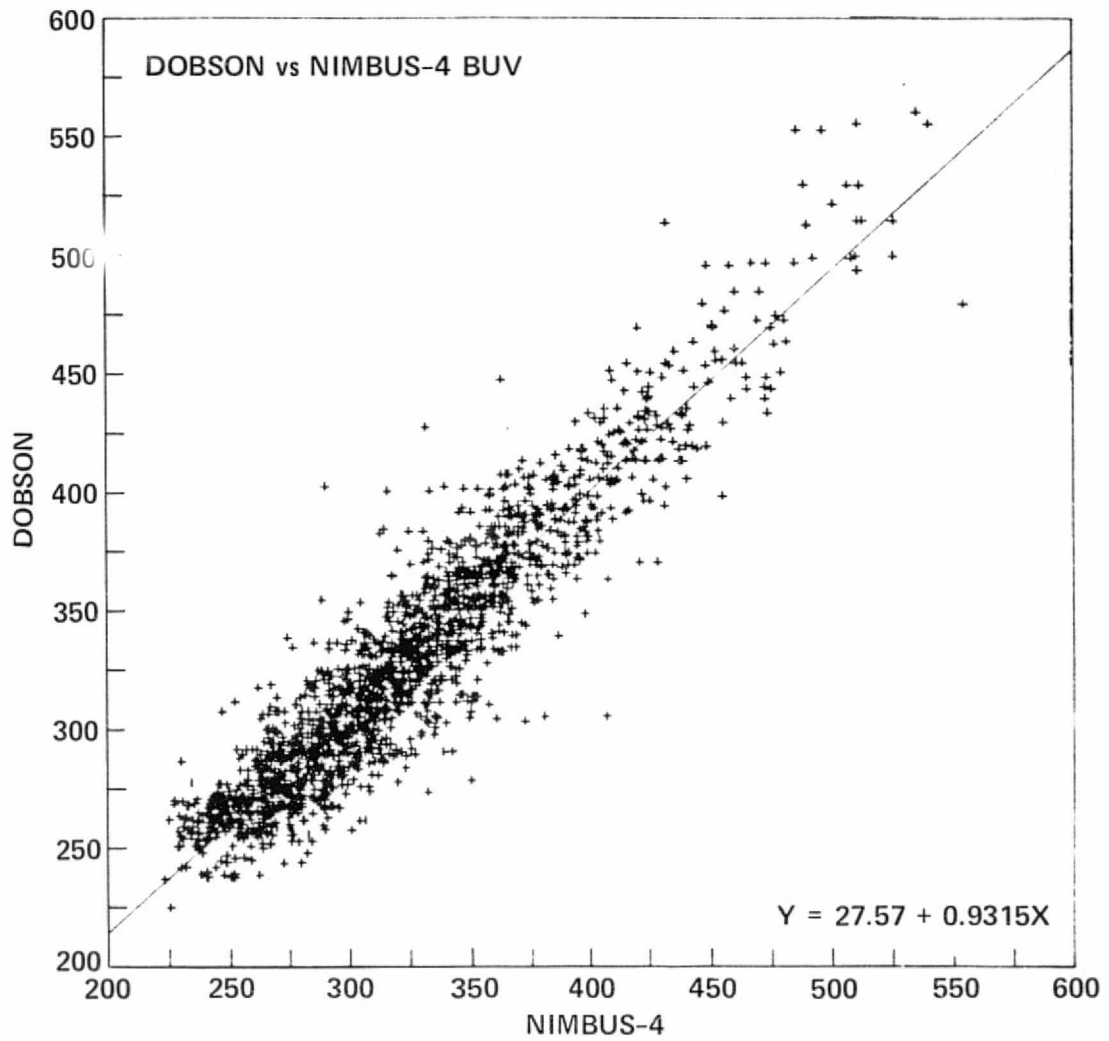


Figure 4. Dobson Stations, 00 Code

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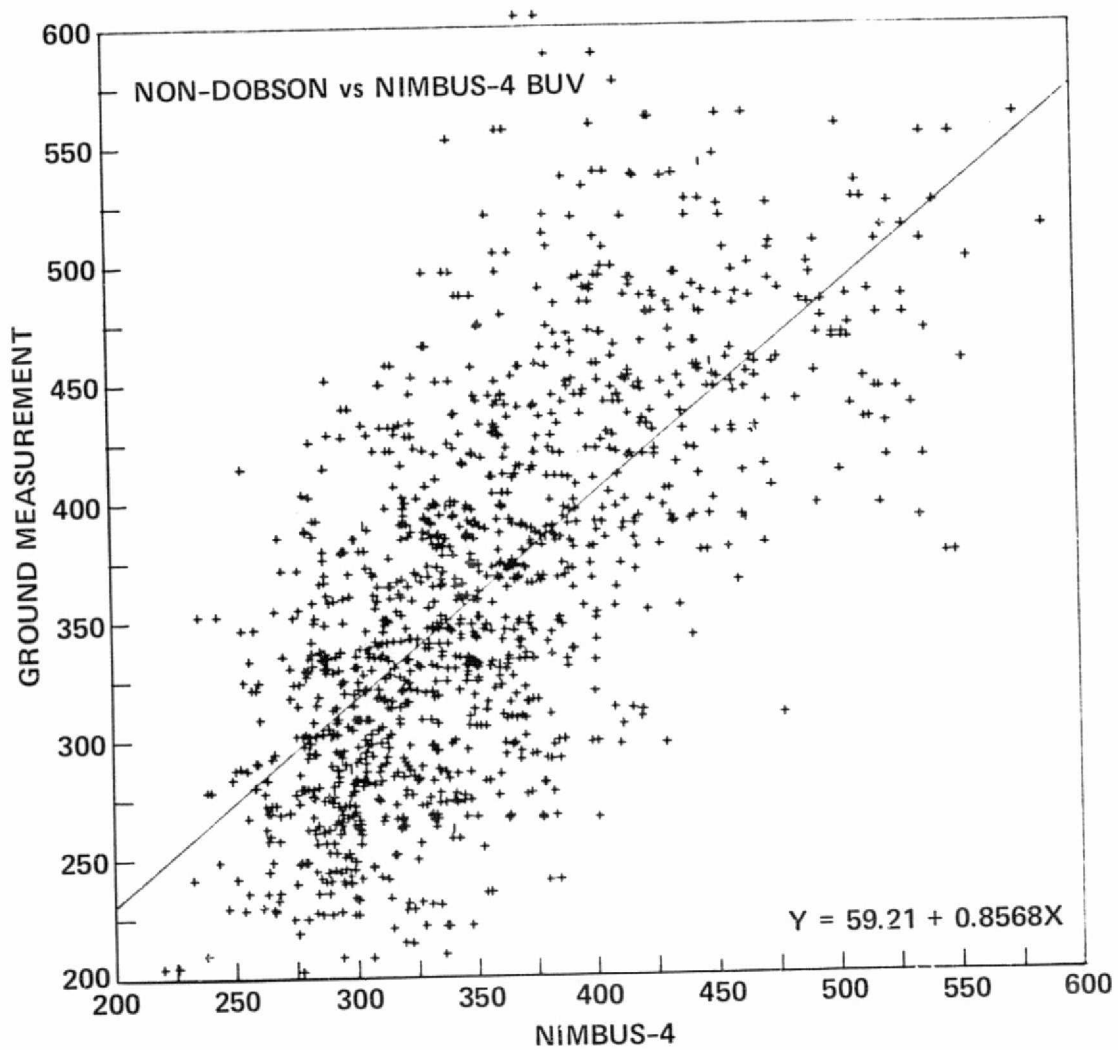


Figure 5. Non-Dobson Stations

Table 8.3

BUV Dobson Comparison - by Station, 00 Code, 2° Separation

April 1970 - April 1971

| North American Stations | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Station | | Latitude | Longitude | No. of Obs. | Ω_N | Ω_D | $\Omega_N - \Omega_D$ | Correlation Coefficient | σ Dif. |
| ID | Name | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | Cerrillo | 19 29N | 99 43W | 4 | | | | | |
| 31 | Mauna Loa Obs. | 19 32N | 155 35W | 45 | 266.46 | 278.75 | -12.30 | .920 | 8.14 |
| 79 | Tallahassee | 30 26N | 84 20W | 0 | | | | | |
| 155 | White Sands | 32 14N | 106 27W | 0 | | | | | |
| 106 | Nashville | 36 15N | 86 34W | 39 | 300.83 | 330.95 | -30.11 | .688 | 27.38 |
| 107 | Wallops Island | 37 51N | 75 29W | 35 | 312.39 | 332.63 | -20.24 | .868 | 18.89 |
| 67 | Boulder | 40 01N | 105 15W | 36 | 314.92 | 325.91 | -10.99 | .921 | 16.10 |
| 104 | Bedford | 42 27N | 71 16W | 27 | 336.04 | 354.59 | -18.55 | .962 | 13.49 |
| 65 | Toronto | 43 43N | 79 14W | 19 | 349.32 | 357.84 | -8.52 | .958 | 10.09 |
| 22 | Green Bay | 44 29N | 88 08W | 49 | 348.91 | 377.34 | -28.41 | .967 | 12.50 |
| 19 | Bismarck | 46 46N | 100 45W | 39 | 357.60 | 367.28 | -11.68 | .913 | 21.58 |
| 20 | Cariboo | 46 52N | 68 01W | 24 | 339.95 | 353.50 | -13.55 | .886 | 18.09 |
| 76 | Goose | 53 19N | 60 23W | 7 | 334.46 | 349.14 | -14.68 | .982 | 7.90 |
| 21 | Ed. Stony Plain | 53 33N | 114 06W | 22 | 371.55 | 364.18 | 7.37 | .961 | 17.43 |
| 77 | Churchill | 58 45N | 94 04W | 21 | 373.68 | 375.38 | -1.70 | .962 | 14.45 |
| 105 | Fairbanks | 64 49N | 147 52W | 32 | 378.32 | 391.25 | -12.93 | .922 | 23.91 |
| 199 | Barrow, Alaska | 71 12N | 156 22W | 0 | | | | | |
| 24 | Resolute | 74 43N | 94 59W | 39 | 433.09 | 447.82 | -14.73 | .948 | 27.08 |

Table 8.3 (Continued)

| European Stations | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Station | | Latitude | Longitude | No. of Obs. | Ω_N | Ω_D | $\Omega_N - \Omega_D$ | Correlation Coefficient | σ Dif. |
| ID | Name | | | | | | | | |
| 158 | Casablanca | 33 34N | 7 40W | 5 | 317.14 | 319.20 | -2.06 | .977 | 10.47 |
| 45 | Messina | 38 12N | 15 33E | 51 | 332.63 | 348.74 | -16.11 | .910 | 12.81 |
| 82 | Lisbon | 38 46N | 9 08W | 41 | 327.90 | 308.80 | 19.10 | .933 | 15.12 |
| 38 | Cagliari-Elmas | 39 15N | 9 03E | 12 | 329.72 | 339.08 | -9.36 | .982 | 9.35 |
| 47 | Naples | 40 51N | 14 15E | 18 | 310.87 | 289.39 | 21.48 | .657 | 26.21 |
| 55 | Vigna DiValle | 42 05N | 12 13E | 74 | 337.93 | 343.42 | -5.49 | .972 | 10.83 |
| 70 | Mont-Louis | 42 30N | 2 07E | 81 | 336.49 | 345.05 | -8.56 | .959 | 13.78 |
| 35 | Arosa | 46 46N | 9 40E | 74 | 339.00 | 338.97 | 0.03 | .964 | 11.71 |
| 100 | Budapest - Lorine | 47 26N | 19 11E | 61 | 331.70 | 319.69 | 12.02 | .924 | 17.36 |
| 99 | Hohenpeissenberg | 47 48N | 11 01E | 57 | 340.59 | 343.87 | -3.29 | .976 | 12.42 |
| 96 | Hrudec Kralove | 50 11N | 15 50E | 70 | 361.05 | 354.74 | 6.31 | .982 | 11.32 |
| 53 | Uccle | 50 48N | 4 21E | 0 | | | | | |
| 68 | Belsk | 50 50N | 20 47E | 28 | 331.02 | 333.68 | -2.66 | .904 | 17.32 |
| 102 | Bracknell | 51 25N | 00 45E | 9 | 339.66 | 346.67 | -7.00 | .940 | 16.63 |
| 48 | Oxford | 51 45N | 1 11W | 43 | 345.05 | 373.72 | -28.67 | .954 | 15.28 |
| 50 | Potsdam | 52 23N | 13 03E | 43 | 336.81 | 337.18 | -0.37 | .958 | 12.85 |
| 34 | Aarhus | 56 10N | 10 13E | 11 | 345.60 | 365.18 | -19.58 | .957 | 7.17 |
| 43 | Lerwick | 60 08N | 1 11W | 29 | 364.06 | 374.76 | -10.70 | .963 | 12.58 |
| 51 | Regkjavik | 64 08N | 21 54W | 6 | 350.97 | 357.00 | -6.03 | .235 | 43.99 |
| 165 | Oslo | 59 55N | 10 43E | 0 | | | | | |

Table 8.3 (Continued)

| Asian Stations | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Station | | Latitude | Longitude | No. of Obs. | Ω_N | Ω_D | $\Omega_N - \Omega_D$ | Correlation Coefficient | σ Dif. |
| ID | Name | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Kodaikanal | 10 14N | 77 28E | 8 | 253.25 | 270.87 | -17.63 | .778 | 10.56 |
| 187 | Poona | 18 30N | 73 30E | 0 | | | | | |
| 75 | Dum Dum | 22 39N | 88 27E | 34 | 259.77 | 269.20 | -9.44 | .723 | 15.65 |
| 9 | Mount Abu | 24 36N | 72 43E | 40 | 272.00 | 264.72 | 7.27 | .916 | 8.50 |
| 74 | Varanasi | 25 27N | 82 52E | 25 | 261.03 | 280.88 | -19.85 | .908 | 8.37 |
| 10 | New Delhi | 28 38N | 77 13E | 41 | 277.80 | 270.66 | 7.14 | .619 | 18.82 |
| 11 | Quetta | 30 11N | 66 57E | 30 | 291.95 | 285.93 | 6.02 | .823 | 10.43 |
| 7 | Kagoshima | 31 38N | 130 36E | 21 | 275.49 | 287.47 | -13.99 | .951 | 10.33 |
| 13 | Srinagar | 34 05N | 74 50E | 50 | 290.50 | 287.42 | 3.09 | .779 | 14.35 |
| 14 | Tateno | 36 03N | 140 08E | 20 | 305.94 | 315.10 | -9.16 | .925 | 15.07 |
| 12 | Sapporo | 43 03N | 141 20E | 19 | 378.34 | 377.31 | 1.02 | .946 | 14.13 |
| Northern Hemisphere - Low Latitudes | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Kodaikanal | 10 14N | 77 28E | 8 | 253.25 | 270.87 | -17.63 | .778 | 10.56 |
| 187 | Poona | 18 30N | 73 30E | 0 | | | | | |
| 124 | Cerrillo | 19 29N | 99 43W | 4 | | | | | |
| 31 | Mauna Loa Obs. | 19 32N | 155 35W | 45 | 266.46 | 278.75 | -12.30 | .920 | 8.14 |
| 75 | Dum Dum | 22 39N | 88 27E | 34 | 259.77 | 269.20 | -9.44 | .723 | 15.65 |
| 9 | Mount Abu | 24 36N | 72 43E | 40 | 272.00 | 264.72 | 7.27 | .916 | 8.50 |
| 74 | Varanasi | 25 27N | 82 52E | 25 | 261.03 | 280.88 | -19.85 | .908 | 8.37 |

Table 8.3 (Continued)

| Southern Hemisphere | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Station | | Latitude | Longitude | No. of Obs. | Ω_N | Ω_D | $\Omega_N - \Omega_D$ | Correlation Coefficient | σ Dif. |
| ID | Name | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Gan * Maldives | 00 41S | 73 09E | 39 | 246.20 | 268.38 | -22.18 | .637 | 9.92 |
| 110 | Huancoyo | 12 03S | 75 19W | 64 | 248.95 | 268.65 | -19.70 | .427 | 10.80 |
| 84 | Darwin | 12 28S | 130 50E | 16 | 255.92 | 274.31 | -18.39 | .837 | 8.00 |
| 71 | Pretoria | 25 45S | 28 14E | 13 | 277.27 | 253.54 | 23.73 | .711 | 10.89 |
| 27 | Brisbane | 27 28S | 153 02E | 26 | 286.73 | 301.42 | -14.69 | .687 | 13.67 |
| 159 | Perth | 31 57S | 115 51E | 31 | 307.56 | 306.45 | 1.11 | .929 | 10.53 |
| 91 | Buenos Aires | 34 35S | 58 29W | 22 | 297.57 | 290.91 | 6.67 | .945 | 8.67 |
| 26 | Aspendale | 38 02S | 145 06E | 38 | 316.76 | 312.34 | 4.41 | .784 | 23.94 |
| 32 | Wellington | 41 17S | 174 46E | 0 | | | | | |
| 92 | Hobart | 42 53S | 147 20E | 26 | 353.39 | 346.77 | 6.63 | .959 | 13.56 |
| 180 | Invercargill | 46 25S | 168 19E | 26 | 340.45 | 336.00 | 4.46 | .941 | 17.82 |
| 29 | Macquarie Is. | 54 29S | 158 58E | 23 | 363.76 | 356.08 | 7.63 | .980 | 14.47 |
| 101 | Syowa | 69 00S | 39 35E | 39 | 343.81 | 325.25 | 18.64 | .908 | 16.56 |
| 111 | Amundsen-Scott | 89 59S | 24 48W | 0 | | | | | |

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM TO READ COMPRESSED TOTAL OZONE TAPE

A sample program demonstrating the reading of the compressed total ozone tape on the GSFC IBM 360-91 is given here.

The program reads a data card specifying the first and last files to be read and processed. Using the subroutines MOUNT, POSN, and FREAD, which are part of the FTIO package ("FTIO - Fortran I/O Package", Computer Sciences Corporation, contract No. NAS-5-11999, 1976) available on the system, the tape is mounted on unit 11, positioned to the specified files and each scan is read. The 20 words associated with each scan are contained in the array COMIN (see Table 6.1). A criteria is imposed to determine if the scan should be printed; in this example, the 100th scan of each file is printed. The WRITE statement prints out words 4-8, that is, the day, seconds of the day, latitude and longitude (0 to 360° positive in the westward direction) and words 17 through 21, that is, the total ozone Ω_A derived from the A pair, the total ozone Ω_B derived from the B pair, the effective reflectivity and the recommended total ozone Ω derived by combining Ω_A and Ω_B .

Sample Program to read a CTOZ tape and print out one line for every file of the tape.

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= MAIN,OPT=02,LINCNT=82,SIZE=000K, SOURCE=LBCJIC,NULIST,NOJCK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,10,XREF

**** PROGRAM TO READ THE COMPRESSED TOTAL DZCNE (CTCZ) TAPE AND PRINT OUT ONE LINE OUTPUT FOR EVERY FILE OF TAPE

ISN 0002 DIMENSION CCMIN(20)
ISN 0003 REAL*8 TAPEIN
ISN 0004 DATA TAPEIN/'F0032 1/

**** READ THE DESIRED RANGE OF FILES TO BE PROCESSED

ISN 0005 READ(B,1000) NBEGIN,NBEND
ISN 0006 CALL MOUNT(1,12,TAPEIN,NBEGIN)

**** PROCESS ONE FILE AT A TIME

ISN 0007 DO 300 IFILL=NBEGIN,NBEND
ISN 0008 IF(IFILL.NE.NBEGIN) CALL FUSN(1,12,IFILE)
ISN 0009 WRITE(6,2000) IFILE,IFILE
ISN 0010 WRITE(6,2100)
ISN 0011 I=C
ISN 0012 100 CONTINUE
ISN 0013 CALL FREAD(CCMIN,12,LENH,2200,2195)
ISN 0014 I=I+1
ISN 0015 IF(I.EQ.1) WRITE(6,2200) (CMIN(J),J=4,8),(CCMIN(J),J=17,20)
ISN 0016 GO TO 100
ISN 0017 100 CONTINUE
ISN 0018 WRITE(6,2300)
ISN 0019 GO TO 100
ISN 0020 100 CONTINUE
ISN 0021 WRITE(6,2300) I
ISN 0022 200 CONTINUE
ISN 0023 WRITE(6,2400) I
ISN 0024 300 CONTINUE
ISN 0025 WRITE(6,2400)
ISN 0026 STOP

FORNAYS

ISN 0027 1000 FORMAT(2IC)
ISN 0028 2000 FORMAT(77,15X,ESC(' '),713X,' INPUT TAPE ',AB,3X,' POSITIONED TO ',
ISN 0029 2100 FORMAT(77,12,'DAY',15,'SEC',110,'LAT.',122,'LONG.',130,'2A',
ISN 0030 2200 FORMAT(1E+0,1E+0,2E7.1,2E7.2,140,4F10.3)
ISN 0031 2300 FORMAT(1X,1E+10E11E12 1 SCAN END OF 1.10.1 TOTAL SCANS READ:1/)
ISN 0032 2400 FORMAT(1X,1----- JOB COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY -----)
ISN 0033 2500 FORMAT(' **** TAPE READ ERROR, READ NEXT SCAN ****')
ISN 0034 END

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PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILLED

| SYMBOL | INTERNAL | STATEMENT | NUMBERS |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| I | 0014 | 0012 | 0010 0016 0022 |
| J | 0010 | 0010 | 0010 0016 0018 0010 |
| LENH | 0014 | | |
| NEAD | 0004 | 0007 | |
| PCEN | 0000 | | |
| CCMIN | 0004 | 0010 | 0010 |
| ERLAI | 0014 | | |
| IFILE | 0007 | 0000 | 0000 0010 |
| MCUNT | 0004 | | |
| NEBEN | 0004 | 0004 | 0000 |
| TAFIN | 0004 | 0004 | 0010 |

A4

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*****FORTRAN CROSS REFERENCE LISTING*****

| LABEL | DEFINED | REFERENCES |
|-------|---------|------------|
| 100 | J014 | J013 J021 |
| 199 | C019 | J014 |
| 200 | C022 | J014 |
| 300 | J024 | J007 |
| 1000 | J027 | J005 |
| 2000 | J028 | J010 |
| 3000 | J031 | J011 |
| 4000 | C035 | J016 |
| 5000 | J031 | J025 |
| 20000 | C038 | J016 |
| 25000 | J022 | J016 |

| NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | | |
|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|------|-----|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUSH | SF | XI | 1*4 | 000000 | CCMIN | SFA | R*4 | 000026 | FREAD | SF | XF | R*4 | 000000 | IFILE | SFA | 1*4 | 000214 |
| MOJNT | SF | XI | 1*4 | 000000 | ICGM# | F | XI | R*4 | 000000 | NBEIN | SFA | 1*4 | 00021E | TAPEIN | SFA | R*8 | 000220 |

| LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | PAGE |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| 100 | C0C354 | 199 | C0038C | 200 | 0C03D4 | 300 | 00C3F0 | 005 |
| *OPTIONS IN EFFECT* NAME= MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=32,SIZE=8668K, | | | | | | | | |
| *OPTIONS IN EFFECT* SOURCE,EBCCIC,NOLIST,NOLCK,LOAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID,XREF | | | | | | | | |
| *STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 33 ,PROGRAM SIZE = 1092 | | | | | | | | |
| *STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED | | | | | | | | |
| ***** END OF COMPILATION ***** | | | | | | | | |
| D7K BYTES OF CORE NOT USED | | | | | | | | |

2-V

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|-------|----|-------|----|
| IEF1421 | - STEP WAS EXECUTED - CCNC CODE 0000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SYSL,FCRTH | KEPT | DDNAME=STEP11H | | 273 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SYS5. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.RV000.ZMRKKACD.OBJMOD | PASSED | DDNAME=SYSLIN | | 1 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCRS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.SV000.ZMRKKACD.R0000001 | SYSOUT | DDNAME=SYSPRINT | | 2 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCR3. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.SV000.ZMRKKACD.R0000002 | DELETED | DDNAME=SYSPUNCH | | 0 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCRS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.RV000.ZMRKKACD.R0000004 | DELETED | DDNAME=SYSUT1 | | 0 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCRS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.RV000.ZMRKKACD.RJ000004 | DELETED | DDNAME=SYSUT2 | | 3 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCR1. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.RV000.ZMRKKACD.S0000005 | SYSIN | DDNAME=SYSIN | | 4 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCR1. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | SY578003.T104503.RV000.ZMRKKACD.S0000005 | DELETED | DDNAME=SYSIN | | 4 EXCPS | | | | | | | |
| IEF2851 | VCL SER NOS= M2SCR1. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF3741 | STEP /SOURCE / START 78003.10.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF3741 | STEP /SOURCE / STOP 78003.10.2 CPU | 0MIN 00.45SEC | MAIN 248K | LCS 0K | | | | | | | | |
| - STEP 01 - | RETURN CCDE = 0000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | IO IN SECS. | DISK= | 0.00 | DRUM= | 00 | TAPE= | 00 | CELL= | 00 | OTHR= | 10 |
| | | | | STEP TIME = | .10 MINS=(CPL= | | .00,IO= | | .10) | | | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL STP TIME= | | .10 MINS. | | | | |
| -- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALCC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| // EXEC LINKGC,REGION=100K,CLT=8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXLINKGC FRLC NBLK=40,LIE='SYSZ.LOADLIB',UNIT=A,BLKSIZE=7265, 10/27/70 00000010 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX TERMCUT=A 00000015 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXLINK EXEC BSN=LINKEDIT,CCNC=(4,1),REGION=100K, *LINKGC* 00000020 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX PAR=MAP,LIST,SIZE=(12K,12K),TERM 00000030 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXLOADLIB DD JCN=CLIB,DISP=SHR 00000040 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL DCB=SYSE.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXNE*LIN DD DUMMY 00000050 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.DUMMY,DISP=SHR 00000060 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DSN=SYS1.DUMMY,DISP=SHR 00000070 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DSN=SYS1.FCRTLIB,DISP=SHR 00000080 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DSN=SYS1.FCRTLIB,DISP=SHR 00000090 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DSN=SYS1.PLIB,DISP=SHR 00000100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DSN=SYS1.FCRTSSP,DISP=SHR 00000110 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *** 00000120 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSLMOD DD DSN=SYS1.LCMOD(GSPC),DISP=(NEW,PASS),UNIT=2314, 00000130 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX SPACE=(6144,(6)BLK,20,1),,ROUND) 00000140 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(40,20,1),,ROUND) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=COLT,UNIT=(2314,SEP=SYSLMOD), 00000150 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=,UNIT=(2314,SEP=SYSLMOD), | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=121,BLKSIZE=3200) 00000160 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSTEM DD SYSOUT=TERMOU 00000170 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSL71 DD UNIT=(2314,SEP=(SYSLMOD,SYSPRINT)), 00000180 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX SPACE=(6144,(6)BLK,20,1),,ROUND) 00000190 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SPACE=(6144,(40,20,1),,ROUND) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXTABLELIB DD DUMMY,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),UNIT=(1600,DEFER),LABEL=(1,BLP), 00000200 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3200) 00000210 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXSYSLIN DD DSN=SYS1.OBJMOD,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DCB=RECFM=FB 00000220 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XX DD DDNAME=OBJECT 00000230 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 ALLOC FOR ZMRKKACD LINK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 240 | ALLOCATED TO LCLADLIB | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 332 | ALLOCATED TO SYSLIB | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 332 | ALLOCATED TO | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 240 | ALLOCATED TO | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 336 | ALLOCATED TO | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 350 | ALLOCATED TO | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 356 | ALLOCATED TO | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 356 | ALLOCATED TO SYSLMOD | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 212 | ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 212 | ALLOCATED TO SYSTEM | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 234 | ALLOCATED TO SYSL71 | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEF2371 | 232 | ALLOCATED TO SYSLIN | | | | | | | | | | |

A-8

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F128-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTICNS SPECIFIED MAP,LIST,SIZE=(128K,12K),TERM
 VARIABLE OPTICNS USEC = SIZE=(131072,12288)

MODULE MAP

| CONTROL SECTION | | | ENTRY | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| NAME | ORIGIN | LENGTH | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION |
| MAIN | 00 | 444 | | | | | | | | |
| PRCAD * | 44E | 1CF5 | FREADB | 6A0 | FWRITE | 764 | REWIND | 95A | LEAVE | A4E |
| | | | UNLOAD | 802 | PCSN | C18 | MOUNT | E38 | MEMBER | 101A |
| | | | FTRAP | 110A | FALLOW | 1188 | | | | |
| FUNITABL* | 2148 | C8 | | | | | | | | |
| EPL1 * | 2210 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| FDDNLIST* | 2218 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCECOMH* | 2220 | F61 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCCOMH2* | 3188 | 66D | IBCGM# | 2220 | FDIOGG# | 220C | INTSWTCH | 3166 | | |
| IHFCVTR* | 37F8 | 115D | SEQDASD | 3510 | | | | | | |
| | | | ADCON# | 37F8 | FCVAOUTP | 38A2 | FCVLOUTP | 3932 | FCVZOUTP | 3A82 |
| IHCFNTH* | 4998 | 542 | FCVIOUTP | 3E30 | FCVEOUTP | 4332 | FCVCOUTP | 454C | INT6SWCH | 4833 |
| IHCFIOS* | 4EE0 | F20 | ARITH# | 4998 | ADJSWTCH | 4D34 | | | | |
| IHCFIOS2* | 5E0E | 52E | FIOCS# | 4EE0 | FIOCSBEP | 4EE6 | | | | |
| IHCDOPT * | 633E | 328 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCERRM * | 6660 | 5D4 | ERRMON | 6660 | IHCERRE | 6678 | | | | |
| IHCUTBL* | 6C38 | 638 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCETRCH* | 7270 | 28E | IHCETRCH | 7270 | ERRTRA | 7278 | | | | |
| FERNMSG * | 7500 | 68 | | | | | | | | |

ENTRY ADDRESS 00
 TOTAL LENGTH 7568

***GSFC DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

```

IEF1421 - STEP WAS EXECUTED - CCND CODE 0000
IEF2851 SYS2.LOADLIB KEPT DDNAME=JADLIB 0 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= K3ITL0. IEF2851 SYS1.DUMMY KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -1 0 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SYS5. IEF2851 SYS1.DUMMY KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -2 0 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SYS5. IEF2851 SYS1.FORTLIB KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -3 56 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= K3ITL0. IEF2851 SYS2.ECRTLH KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -4 12 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SYS2. IEF2851 SYS1.PL1LIB KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -5 0 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SYS2. IEF2851 SYS1.FORTSSP KEPT DDNAME=SYSLIB -6 0 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SYS2. IEF2851 SYS78003.T104903.RV000.ZMRKKACD.LODMOD PASSED DDNAME=SYSLMOD 27 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SCR5. IEF2851 SYS78003.T104903.SV000.ZMRKKACD.R0000006 SYSOUT DDNAME=SYSPRINT 2 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SCR6. IEF2851 SYS78003.T104903.SVC00.ZMRKKACD.R0000007 SYSOUT DDNAME=SYSTEM 1 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SCR5. IEF2851 SYS78003.T104903.RV000.ZMRKKACD.R0000006 DELETED DDNAME=SYSUT1 16 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SCR3. IEF2851 SYS78003.T104903.RV000.ZMRKKACD.OBJMOD DELETED DDNAME=SYSLIN -1 2 EXCPS
IEF2851 VCL SER NOS= M2SCR5.
IEF3731 STEP /LINK / START 78003.10E2
IEF3741 STEP /LINK / STOP 78003.10E2 CPU OMIN 00.24SEC MAIN 130K LCS OK
- STEP 02 - RETURN CODE = 0000 STEP TIME = .14 MINS=(CPL=.00,IO=.14)

```

```

IO IN SECS. DICK= 8.40, DRUM=.00, TAPE=.00, CELL=.00, OTHER=.16
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALCC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME=.14 MINS. -
XXGO EXEC PGM=*.LINK,SYSLMCD,REGICN=70K,COND=(4,LT) 00000240
XXFT05F001 DD DDNAME=DATA5 00000250
XXFT06F001 DD SYSCUT=6OUT,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=6BLKSIZE) 00000260
IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSCUT=6,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=7265) 00000270
XXFT07F001 DD SYSCUT=6,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=7280) 00000280
XXSYSPRINT DD SYSCUT=6OUT,UNIT=(2314,3),SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)), 00000290
IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSCUT=6,UNIT=(2314,3),SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)), 00000300
XX DCE=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=6BLKSIZE) 00000310
IEF6531 SUBSTITUTION JCL - DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=7265) 00000320
XXSYSLUMP DD SYSCUT=A,SPACE=(CYL,(0,5)) 00000330
//GO.FT12F001 DD UNIT=(6250,DEFER),DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
// LABEL=(,N,,IN),DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=8000),
// VCL=SER=TAPEIN
//GO.DATA5 DD *

```

```

IEF2361 ALLCC FOR ZMRKKACD CC
IEF2371 233 ALLCCATED TO PGM=*.CD
IEF2371 233 ALLCCATED TO FT05F001
IEF2371 332 ALLCCATED TO FT06F001
IEF2371 334 ALLCCATED TO FT07F001
IEF2371 233 ALLCCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF2371 212 ALLCCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF2371 234 ALLCCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF2371 336 ALLCCATED TO SYSLUMP
IEF2371 480 ALLCCATED TO FT12F001

```

```

*****
INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 1
*****

```

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | UMEG-B | REFL | OMEGA |
|--|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 100. | 80E01. | 62.5 | 178.0 | 56.65 | 0.495 | 0.489 | 0.798 | 0.492 |
| PRINTED 1 SCAN OUT OF 21872 TOTAL SCANS READ | | | | | | | | |

```

*****
INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 2
*****

```

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | UMEG-B | REFL | OMEGA |
|--|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 127. | 41E5. | 61.3 | 186.7 | 79.16 | 0.390 | 0.370 | 0.219 | 0.370 |
| PRINTED 1 SCAN OUT OF 21841 TOTAL SCANS READ | | | | | | | | |

```

*****
INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 3
*****

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A-10

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
155. 545. 79.3 297.2 72.44 0.400 0.418 0.820 0.411
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 22349 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 4

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
183. 611. 77.8 311.6 75.18 0.332 0.329 0.514 0.329
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 22774 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 5

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
211. 422. -62.7 180.4 82.27 0.411 0.385 0.232 0.355
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 23026 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 6

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
239. 1702. 67.8 228.3 79.68 0.395 0.371 0.663 0.371
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 22815 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 7

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
267. 16834. -77.0 200.9 81.99 0.346 0.327 0.808 0.327
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 22339 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 8

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
295. 5475. 0.3 202.8 11.36 0.243 0.252 0.104 0.246
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 24508 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 9

DAY SEC LAT. LCNG. ZA CMEG-A CMEG-B REFL OMEGA
323. 5475. -0.8 202.7 18.50 0.247 0.258 0.080 0.251
PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 25769 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITICNED TO FILE 10

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 11

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | CMEG-B | REFL | CMEGA |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. | 2016. | -71.7 | 118.9 | 82.14 | 0.394 | 0.359 | 0.705 | 0.359 |

PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 21624 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 12

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | CMEG-B | REFL | CMEGA |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 2. | 1061. | 75.0 | 76.8 | 76.03 | 0.323 | 0.301 | 0.848 | 0.300 |

PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 17898 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 13

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | CMEG-B | REFL | CMEGA |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 57. | 1126. | -80.0 | 86.3 | 81.51 | 0.301 | 0.300 | 0.855 | 0.300 |

PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 17045 TOTAL SCANS READ

INPUT TAPE AWD02 POSITIONED TO FILE 14

| DAY | SEC | LAT. | LCNG. | ZA | CMEG-A | CMEG-B | REFL | CMEGA |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 63. | 7756. | 76.7 | 168.9 | 81.97 | 0.373 | 0.300 | 0.644 | 0.300 |

PRINTED 1 SCAN CUT OF 22257 TOTAL SCANS READ

----- JOB COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY -----

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IEF142I - STEF WAS EXECUTED - CCND CODE 0000
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.RV00C.ZMRKKACD.L0DMOD PASSED DDNAME=PGM=*.DD 0 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NCS= M2SCR5.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.RV00C.ZMRKKACD.S0000014 SYSIN DDNAME=FT05F001 2 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NCS= M2SCR5.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.RV00C.ZMRKKACD.S0000014 DELETED DDNAME=FT05F001 2 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NCS= M2SCR5.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.SV00C.ZMRKKACD.R0000009 SYSOUT DDNAME=FT06F001 1 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NOS= M2SCR8.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.SV00C.ZMRKKACD.R0000010 DELETED DDNAME=FT07F001 0 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NCS= M2SCR2.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.SV00C.ZMRKKACD.R0000011 DELETED DDNAME=SYSPRINT 0 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NOS= M2SCR5.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.SV00C.ZMRKKACD.R0000012 DELETED DDNAME=SYSUDUMP 0 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NOS= M2SCR4.
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.RV00C.ZMRKKACD.R0000013 KEPT DDNAME=FT12F001 3.028 EXCPS
IEF285I VCL SER NOS= AWD02.
IEF373I STEF /GO / START 78003.1051
IEF374I STEF /GO / STOP 78003.1057 CPU 0MIN 15.84SEC MAIN 74K LCS 0K
- STEP 03 - RETURN CODE = 0C00 STEP TIME = .84 MINS=(CPL= .26,IO= .58)
10 IN SECS. DISK= 3.35,DRUM= .34,TAPE= 30.63,CELL= .00,OTHR= .14
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALCC=000,TAPE MCUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME= .84 MINS. -
// EXEC NOTIFY
XXDEFALL PRCC MODE=ALL,USRID=#SG= * NOTIFY * 16 MAY 75 0000010
XXNOTIFY EXEC PGM=NOTIFY,REGION=20K,CUNO=EVEN,PARM='&MODE,&USRID,&MSG' 00000020
//F053I SUBSTITUTION JCL - PGM=ACTIFY,REGION=20K,CUNO=EVEN,PARM='ALL,.'
IEF142I - STEF WAS EXECUTED - CCND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEF /NOTIFY / START 78003.1057
IEF374I STEF /NOTIFY / STOP 78003.1057 CPU 0MIN 00.02SEC MAIN 0K LCS 0K
- STEP 04 - RETURN CODE = 0C00 STEP TIME = .00 MINS=(CPU= .00,IO= .00)
10 IN SECS. DISK= .32,DRUM= .00,TAPE= .00,CELL= .00,OTHR= .05
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALCC=000,TAPE MCUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME=00000.00 MINS. -
IEF285I SYS78003.T104903.RV00C.ZMRKKACD.L0DMOD DELETED
IEF285I VCL SER NCS= M2SCR5.
IEF375I JCE /ZMRKKACD/ START 78003.1051
IEF376I JCE /ZMRKKACD/ STOP 78003.1057 CPU 0MIN 16.55SEC
SYSTEM=RELTIME (11-01-77) M2
- JOB 0235- TIME=10.67.10.58 DATE=01-03-78
TOTAL TIME = 1.09 MINS=(CPU= .27,IO= .82)
10 IN SECS. DISK= 18.25,DRUM= .84,TAPE= 30.63,CELL= .00,OTHR= .50
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALCC=000,TAPE MCUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL JOB TIME= 1.09 MINS. -
THERE WERE 01 TAPES MOUNTED FOR THIS JOB. TAPE MOUNT CHARGE WAS 00.0 MINUTES.

```

A-13

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM TO READ DZM TAPE

Following is a Sample Program which reads and prints out the contents of a DZM tape. This program is written in Fortran IV using the Fortran Input Output (FTIO) package of the Science Applications Computing Center (SACC) of Goddard Space Flight Center.

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JOBNAME-

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|------------|----|----|----|------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|
| ZZZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | RRRRRRRRRR | KK | KK | KK | KK | DDDDDDDDDD | MM | MM | PPPPPPPPPP |
| ZZZZZZZZZZ | MMM | MMM | RRRRRRRRRR | KK | KK | KK | KK | DDDDDDDDDD | MMM | MMM | PPPPPPPPPP |
| ZZ | MMM | MMM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DD | DD | MMM | MMM | PP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RRRRRRRRRR | KK | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PPPPPPPPPP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RRRRRRRRRR | KK | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PPPPPPPPPP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PP |
| ZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DD | DD | MM | MM | PP |
| ZZZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DDDDDDDDDD | MM | MM | PP | |
| ZZZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | RR | RR | KK | KK | DDDDDDDDDD | MM | MM | PP | |

BOX-

SACC 360/91

READER NUMBER-A0062

CLASS-

| | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| 88888888 | 11 | 88888888 | 88888888 |
| 88888888 | 111 | 88888888 | 88888888 |
| 88 | 111 | 88 | 88 |
| 88 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| 88 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| 88888888 | 11 | 88888888 | 88888888 |
| 88888888 | 11 | 88888888 | 88888888 |
| 88 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| 88 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| 88 | 11 | 88 | 88 |
| 88888888 | 111111 | 88888888 | 88888888 |
| 88888888 | 111111 | 88888888 | 88888888 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| DDDDDDDD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PPPPPPPP | 00000000 | FFFFFFFF |
| DDDDDDDD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PPPPPPPP | 00000000 | FFFFFFFF |
| DD | UU | UU | MMM | NNN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MMM | NNN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DD | UU | UU | MM | NN | PP | 00 | FF |
| DDDDDDDD | UUUUUUUU | MM | NN | PP | 00000000 | FF | |
| DDDDDDDD | UUUUUUUU | MM | NN | PP | 00000000 | FF | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----|----|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| DDDDDDDD | ZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | TTTTTTTT | AA | PPPPPPPP | EEEEEEEE |
| DDDDDDDD | ZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | TTTTTTTT | AA | PPPPPPPP | EEEEEEEE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AAAA | PP | EE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AAAA | PP | EE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AA AA | PP | EE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AA AA | PPPPPPPP | EEEEEE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AAAAAA | PP | EE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AAAAAA | PP | EE |
| DD | ZZ | MM | MM | TT | AA AA | PP | EE |
| DDDDDDDD | ZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | TT | AA AA | PP | EEEEEEEE |
| DDDDDDDD | ZZZZZZZZ | MM | MM | TT | AA AA | PP | EEEEEEEE |

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```
IEF298I ZMRKDDMP SYSOUT=A.  
//ZMRKDDMP JOB (S00092665B,P,CLDDMP,001H00),B18,MSGLEVEL=(2,0), B18A0062  
// MSGCLASS=8  
***DUMP OF CDM TAPE  
// EXEC FORTRANH,OUT=8  
//SYSIN DD * GENERATED STATEMENT
```

```

COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=82,SIZE=0000K,
SOURCE,EBCDIC,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,MAP,NCEDIT,LD,NOXREF
E      PROGRAM TO PROVIDE COMPLETE LIST OF DAILY
C      OZONE AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS. READS TAPE FOR ENTIRE
C      YEAR. DATA IN ARRAY CONTE.
ISN 0002 DIMENSION CONTE(10),INDAT(17),CENLAT(17),SIGMA(17),OZONE(17)
ISN 0003 EQUIVALENCE (CONTE( 1),LCOOR), (CONTE(2),NODAY),(CONTE(3),
1 NOME$)
C      READ TAPE - DATA FOR ENTIRE DAY AT ONCE
ISN 0004 WRITE(6,203)
ISN 0005 203 FORMAT(14X,3(4X,'LAT PTS OZONE',7X,'SIGMA',5X))
ISN 0006 10 DO 15 K=1,17
ISN 0007 CALL FREAD(CONTE,10,LEN,680,691)
ISN 0008 INDAT(K) = NOME$
ISN 0009 CENLAT(K) = CONTE(5)
ISN 0010 OZONE(K) = CONTE(6)
ISN 0011 15 SIGMA(K) = CONTE(7)
C      WRITE DATA: AT LEAST FOUR ZONES FOR EVERY DAY, ALL
C      ZONES EVERY 20 DAYS.
ISN 0012 WRITE(6,201) NODAY
ISN 0013 50 WRITE(6,202) (CENLAT(I),INDAT(I),OZONE(I),SIGMA(I), I = 1,17)
ISN 0014 GO TO 10
ISN 0015 201 FORMAT(1H,'DAY NUMBER',I4)
ISN 0016 202 FORMAT(14X,3(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4)/14X,3(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4)/
1 14X,3(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4)/14X,3(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4)/
2 14X,3(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4)/14X,2(4X,F6.1,I4,2E12.4))
ISN 0017 80 WRITE(6,204) LCOOR,CONTE(4)
ISN 0018 204 FORMAT(2X,'COORDINATE STYLE',I3,5X,'PRESSURE LEVEL',F8.1)
ISN 0019 GO TO 55
ISN 0020 91 WRITE(6,131)
ISN 0021 131 FORMAT(1X,'ERROR TERMINATION - TRCUELE READING TAPE')
ISN 0022 95 CALL UNLOAD(10)
ISN 0023 STOP
ISN 0024 END

```

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OF POOR QUALITY

| NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. | NAME | TAG | TYPE | ADD. |
|--------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|---------|-----|------|--------|----------|-------|------|--------|
| | | I*4 | 0001A8 | K SF | | I*4 | 0001B0 | LEN SFA | | I*4 | 0001B4 | FREAD SF | XF | R*4 | 000650 |
| INDAT | SF | I*4 | 0001B8 | LCOOR | F E | I*4 | 0002D0 | NODAY | F E | I*4 | 0002D4 | NOMES | F E | I*4 | 0002D8 |
| OZONE | SF | R*4 | 0001FC | SIGMA | SF | R*4 | 000240 | CENLAT | SF | R*4 | 000284 | CONTEN | SFA E | R*4 | 0002D0 |
| IBCUM# | F XF | I*4 | 000000 | UNLOAD | SF XF | R*4 | 000000 | | | | | | | | |

| LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | LABEL | ADDR | PAGE 003 |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|----------|
| 10 | 000334 | 15 | 000370 | 50 | 000398 NR | 80 | 000308 | |
| 91 | 000400 | 95 | 000414 | | | | | |

OPTIONS IN EFFECT NAME= MAIN,OPT=02,LINECNT=82,SIZE=0000K,

OPTIONS IN EFFECT SOURCE,EBCDIC,NOLIST,NODECK,LCAD,MAP,NOEDIT,ID,NOXREF

STATISTICS SOURCE STATEMENTS = 23 ,PROGRAM SIZE = 1102

STATISTICS NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

***** END OF COMPILATION ***** 31K BYTES OF CORE NOT USED

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```

IEF1421 - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF3731 STEP /SOURCE / START 77346.1824
IEF3741 STEP /SOURCE / STOP 77346.1826 CPU OMIN 00.45SEC MAIN 248K LCS OK
- STEP 01 - RETURN CODE = 0000 STEP TIME = .11 MINS=(CPU= .00,IO= .11)
IO IN SECS. DISK= 6.60,DRUM= .00,TAPE= .00,CELL= .00,OTHR= .12
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALOC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME= .11 MINS. -
// EXEC LINKGO,REGION,GO=100K
IEF1421 - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF3731 STEP /LINK / START 77346.1826
IEF3741 STEP /LINK / STOP 77346.1827 CPU OMIN 00.34SEC MAIN 130K LCS OK
- STEP 02 - RETURN CODE = 0000 STEP TIME = .15 MINS=(CPU= .00,IO= .15)
IO IN SECS. DISK= 9.52,DRUM= .00,TAPE= .00,CELL= .00,OTHR= .15
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALOC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME= .15 MINS. -
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=(2400-9),DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
// LABEL=(1,AL,IN),VOL=SER=L5560,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=40,BLKSIZE=16000)
//GO.SYSUDUMP DC SYSOUT=A
IEF1421 - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF3731 STEP /GO / START 77346.1827
IEF3741 STEP /GO / STOP 77346.1831 CPU OMIN 04.20SEC MAIN 82K LCS OK
- STEP 03 - RETURN CODE = 0000 STEP TIME = .12 MINS=(CPU= .07,IO= .05)
IO IN SECS. DISK= 2.90,DRUM= .00,TAPE= .27,CELL= .00,OTHR= .15
- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALLC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=001,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL STP TIME= .13 MINS. -
IEF3751 JOB /ZMRKKDMP/ START 77346.1824 TIME=18.31.49.08 DATE=12-12-77
IEF3761 JOB /ZMRKKDMP/ STOP 77346.1831 CPU OMIN 04.99SEC TOTAL TIME = .40 MINS=(CPU= .08,IO= .32)
- SYSTEM=REL21,RE (11-01-77) M2 .27,CELL= .00,OTHR= .43
- JOB 1137- SURCHARGES=(DRIVES ALOC=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=001,PRIORITY=00000)SECS. TOTAL JOB TIME= .41 MINS.
THERE WERE 01 TAPES MOUNTED FOR THIS JOB. TAPE MOUNT CHARGE WAS 00.0 MINUTES.

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OF POOR QUALITY

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----|---|--------|--------------------------|
| Z02SB.V2S.CNTL | DISK00 | 1 | 1 | 771108 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| Z02SB.YSCAN.CNTL | DISK00 | 2 | 1 | 771107 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| Z02SB.LABEL.CNTL | DISK00 | 1 | 1 | 771107 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| Z02SB.JGB91.CNTL | DISK00 | 1 | 1 | 771107 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| Z02SB.NGTIFY.CNTL | DISK00 | 1 | 1 | 771107 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| ZMGEM.BIL.CLIST | DISK00 | 5 | 3 | 771104 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |
| ZUJMS.LIB.EYETER | DISK00 | 20 | 8 | 771108 | NOT USED IN PAST 30 DAYS |

SPACE MAKER IS RUN ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS DURING GRAVE SHIFT. TO HAVE YOUR ALLOCATION LIMIT INCREASED, CONTACT BILL MYERS, X6819, FOR DATA SET RECOVERY, CONTACT THE FAC, X6406.

F128-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTIONS SPECIFIED MAP,LIST,SIZE=(128K,12K),TERM VARIABLE OPTIONS USED - SIZE=(131072,12288)

MODULE MAP

| CONTROL SECTION | | | ENTRY | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| NAME | ORIGIN | LENGTH | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION | NAME | LOCATION |
| MAIN | 00 | 44E | | | | | | | | |
| FREAD * | 450 | 1CF9 | FREACE | 6A8 | FWRITE | 76C | REWIND | 9A2 | LEAVE | A56 |
| | | | UNLOAD | B0A | PGSN | C20 | MOUNT | E40 | MEMBER | 1022 |
| | | | FTRAP | 1112 | FALLOW | 1190 | | | | |
| FUNITABL * | 2150 | C8 | | | | | | | | |
| FPL1 * | 2218 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| FDUNLIST * | 2220 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCCECMH * | 2228 | F61 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCCECMH2 * | 3190 | 660 | IECCM# | 2228 | FDIOCS# | 22E4 | INTSWTCH | 316E | | |
| IHCFCVTH * | 3800 | 1190 | SEGGASB | 3518 | | | | | | |
| | | | ACCCN# | 3800 | FCVADUTP | 38AA | FCVLOUTP | 393A | FCVZOUTP | 3A8A |
| | | | FCVICUTP | 3E38 | FCVEOUTP | 433A | FCVCOUTP | 4554 | INT6SWCH | 483B |
| IHCENFTH * | 49A0 | 542 | ARITH# | 49A0 | ADJSWTCH | 4D3C | | | | |
| IHCFFIOS * | 4EE8 | F28 | FICCS# | 4EE8 | FIOCSBEP | 4EEE | | | | |
| IHCFFIOS2 * | 5E10 | 52E | | | | | | | | |
| IHCUGPT * | 6340 | 328 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCERRM * | 6668 | 504 | ERRMCK | 6668 | IRCERRE | 6680 | | | | |
| IHCUTABL * | 6C40 | 638 | | | | | | | | |
| IHCCTRCH * | 7278 | 28F | IHCTRCH | 7278 | ERRTRA | 7280 | | | | |
| FERNMSG * | 7508 | 68 | | | | | | | | |

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ENTRY ADDRESS 00
TOTAL LENGTH 7370

****GSEC DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

| DAY NUMBER | LAT | PTS | CZCNE | SIGMA | LAT | PTS | OZONE | SIGMA | LAT | PTS | OZONE | SIGMA |
|------------|-------|-----|------------|-------------|-------|-----|------------|------------|-------|-----|------------|------------|
| 101 | -80.0 | 0 | 0.7770E 03 | -0.7770E 03 | -70.0 | 41 | 0.3315E 00 | 0.3009E-01 | -60.0 | 59 | 0.3425E 00 | 0.3847E-01 |
| | -50.0 | 60 | 0.3086E 00 | 0.2351E-01 | -40.0 | 60 | 0.2819E 00 | 0.1665E-01 | -30.0 | 54 | 0.2721E 00 | 0.1096E-01 |
| | -20.0 | 55 | 0.2567E 00 | 0.8455E-02 | -10.0 | 58 | 0.2528E 00 | 0.1040E-01 | 0.0 | 52 | 0.2545E 00 | 0.1028E-01 |
| | 10.0 | 58 | 0.2628E 00 | 0.1378E-01 | 20.0 | 53 | 0.2849E 00 | 0.1641E-01 | 30.0 | 55 | 0.3173E 00 | 0.1975E-01 |
| | 40.0 | 60 | 0.3689E 00 | 0.3955E-01 | 50.0 | 60 | 0.4287E 00 | 0.5251E-01 | 60.0 | 51 | 0.4436E 00 | 0.5034E-01 |
| | 70.0 | 59 | 0.4734E 00 | 0.6325E-01 | 80.0 | 50 | 0.5042E 00 | 0.3561E-01 | | | | |
| 102 | -80.0 | 0 | 0.7770E 03 | -0.7770E 03 | -70.0 | 35 | 0.3411E 00 | 0.3108E-01 | -60.0 | 55 | 0.3360E 00 | 0.2535E-01 |
| | -50.0 | 52 | 0.3030E 00 | 0.2532E-01 | -40.0 | 55 | 0.2773E 00 | 0.1538E-01 | -30.0 | 44 | 0.2716E 00 | 0.1112E-01 |
| | -20.0 | 45 | 0.2569E 00 | 0.1100E-01 | -10.0 | 47 | 0.2533E 00 | 0.7699E-02 | 0.0 | 34 | 0.2537E 00 | 0.1014E-01 |
| | 10.0 | 44 | 0.2638E 00 | 0.1239E-01 | 20.0 | 41 | 0.2851E 00 | 0.1516E-01 | 30.0 | 43 | 0.3156E 00 | 0.2051E-01 |
| | 40.0 | 42 | 0.3815E 00 | 0.4755E-01 | 50.0 | 41 | 0.4247E 00 | 0.4623E-01 | 60.0 | 35 | 0.4345E 00 | 0.2460E-01 |
| | 70.0 | 45 | 0.4593E 00 | 0.4061E-01 | 80.0 | 36 | 0.5119E 00 | 0.2797E-01 | | | | |
| 103 | -80.0 | 0 | 0.7770E 03 | -0.7770E 03 | -70.0 | 35 | 0.3265E 00 | 0.3315E-01 | -60.0 | 50 | 0.3340E 00 | 0.3162E-01 |

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

| | | | |
|--|--|---|------------|
| 1. Report No. T M 78069 | 2. Government Accession No. | 3. Recipient's Catalog No. | |
| 4. Title and Subtitle User's Guide to the Nimbus-4 Backscatter Ultraviolet Experiment Data Set | | 5. Report Date January 1978 | |
| | | 6. Performing Organization Code | |
| 7. Author(s) Ozone Processing Team | | 8. Performing Organization Report No. | |
| 9. Performing Organization Name and Address Measurement Evaluation Branch Information Processing Division Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 | | 10. Work Unit No. | |
| | | 11. Contract or Grant No. NAS5-23854 | |
| 12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address GSFC - NASA Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 Barbara Lowrey, Technical Monitor | | 13. Type of Report and Period Covered Technical Memo | |
| | | 14. Sponsoring Agency Code | |
| 15. Supplementary Notes | | | |
| 16. Abstract The first year's data from the Nimbus-4 Backscatter Ultraviolet (BUV) experiment have been archived in the National Space Sciences Data Center. Radiances in the ultraviolet measured by the satellite were used to compute the global total ozone for the period April 1970 - April 1971. The data sets now in the NSSDC are the results obtained by the Ozone Processing Team, which has processed the data with the purpose of determining the best quality of the data attainable. There are four basic sets of data available in the NSSDC representing various stages in processing. The Primary Data Base contains organized and cleaned data in telemetry units. The Radiance data has had most of the engineering calibrations performed. The Detailed Total Ozone data is the result of computations to obtain the total ozone; the Compressed Total Ozone data is a convenient condensation of the Detailed Total Ozone. Product data sets are also included. The purpose of this document is to explain the meaning and formats of the data sets sufficiently so that a user may access them from the NSSDC. | | | |
| 17. Key Words (Selected by Author(s)) Nimbus-4 BUV data, global total ozone, backscatter Ultraviolet experiment. | | 18. Distribution Statement | |
| 19. Security Classif. (of this report) None | 20. Security Classif. (of this page) None | 21. No. of Pages 60 | 22. Price* |