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**THE GLOBAL REFERENCE ATMOSPHERIC MODEL - MOD 2
(WITH TWO SCALE PERTURBATION MODEL)**

by

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INTERIM TECHNICAL REPORT

for



**NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812**

Contract NAS8-30657

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Abstract	iii
List of Figures	iv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Description of the Basic Model	1
2. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL	6
2.1 The Jacchia Section	6
2.2 The 4-D Section (below 25 km)	6
2.3 The Modified Groves Section (25-90 km)	8
2.4 Interpolation and Fairing	10
2.5 Geostrophic Winds	11
2.6 Thermal Wind Shear	12
2.7 Second Order Geostrophic Winds	12
2.8 Mean Vertical Winds	13
2.9 The Quasi-Beinnial Perturbations	14
2.10 The Random Perturbation Model (two scale)	14
2.11 Daily Difference Analysis for the Two Scale Perturbation Magnitudes	20
2.12 Vertical Structure Function Analysis for Perturbation Vertical Scales	24
2.13 Horizontal Scales	28
2.14 The Adjustment Technique for the Statistical Parameters	30
3. SAMPLE RESULTS	32
4. USERS MANUAL	43
4.1 The 4-D Data Tapes (0-25 km)	45
4.2 The SCIDAT Data Tape	46

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
4.3 The Initial Input Data	52
4.4 Output of the Program	62
4.5 Program Diagnostics	67
5. PROGRAMMERS MANUAL	70
5.1 Description of Subroutines	70
5.2 The Primary Section	78
5.3 The Setup Section	81
5.4 The Jacchia Section	82
5.5 The 4-D Section	85
References	88
APPENDIX A - THE SECOND ORDER GEOSTROPHIC WIND RELATIONS	A-1
APPENDIX B - LISTING OF THE REVISED TAPE "SCIDAT-MOD-2" FOR THE GRAM PROGRAM	B-1
APPENDIX C - SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT FOR THE PROFILE PROGRAM	C-1
APPENDIX D - PROFILE PROGRAM LISTING	D-1
APPENDIX E - SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	E-1

Abstract

This report describes recent improvements in the Global Reference Atmospheric Model (NASA-TMX-64871 and 64872), originally developed as a global scale (all latitudes and longitudes) model from surface to orbital altitudes. The basic model includes monthly mean values of pressure, density, temperature, and geostrophic winds, as well as quasi-biennial and random perturbations. The newer version reported here incorporates a revised two scale random perturbation model using perturbation magnitudes which are adjusted to conform to constraints imposed by the perfect gas law and the hydrostatic condition. The two scale perturbation model produces appropriately correlated (horizontally and vertically) small scale and large scale perturbations. These stochastically simulated perturbations are representative of the magnitudes and wavelengths of perturbations produced by tides and planetary scale waves (large scale) and turbulence and gravity waves (small scale). Other new features of the model are: 1) a second order geostrophic wind relation for use at low latitudes, and which does not "blow up" at low latitudes as the ordinary geostrophic relation does, 2) revised quasi-biennial amplitudes and phases and revised stationary perturbations, based on data through 1972. The new model is better than the original version, especially in producing more realistic simulations of vertical profiles of atmospheric parameters.

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.1	Schematic summary of the atmospheric regions in the Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) program.....	3
2.1	Structure Function Vertical Scales for the Large and Small Scale Wind Pertrubations	27
2.2	Height Variation of Vertical Scales	29
3.1	GRAM2 generated monthly mean temperature for Kennedy SFC in January, compared to the Kennedy January range reference atmosphere. Percent deviations are with respect to the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere.	33
3.2	As in Figure 3.1 for density.	34
3.3	As in Figure 3.1 for zonal wind.	35
3.4	As in Figure 3.1 for meridional wind.	36
3.5	Single scale model zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 17, 1972.	37
3.6	Two-scale zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 19, 1972.	38
3.7	As in Figure 3.6 for meridional wind.	39
3.8	As in Figure 3.6 for temperature. Percent deviations are with respect to U.S. 1962 Standard Atmosphere.	40
3.9	As in Figure 3.6 for density. Percent deviations are with respect to U.S. Standard Atmosphere	41
4.1	Simplified flow chart of the GRAM program.	44
4.2	Record structure on the 4-D data tapes.	47
5.1	Simplified flow chart of the GEN4D subroutine.	71
5.2	An abbreviated flow chart of the SCIMOD subroutine.	75
5.3	Abbreviated flow chart of the SETUP subroutine.	76

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to needs for empirical model atmospheres of wider scope and application Georgia Tech recently developed, under NASA sponsorship, a Global Reference Atmosphere Model (GRAM) with latitude, longitude, and monthly variations over a height range from 0 to 700 km (Justus, et al., 1974 a, b, 1975, 1976).

1.1 Description of the Basic Model

The Georgia Tech Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM), is an amalgamation of two previously existing empirical atmospheric models for the low (< 25 km) and high (> 90 km) atmosphere, with a newly developed latitude-longitude dependent model for the middle atmosphere. The high atmospheric region above 115 km is simulated entirely by the Jacchia (1970) model. The Jacchia program sections are in separate subroutines so that later Jacchia models (Jacchia, 1971) or other thermospheric-exospheric models could easily be adapted and substituted into the program if required for special applications. The atmospheric region between 25 km and 115 km is simulated by a newly developed latitude-longitude dependent empirical model modification of the latitude dependent empirical model developed by Groves (1971), which is described more fully in this report. Between 90 km and 115 km a smooth transition between the modified Groves values and the Jacchia values is accomplished by a fairing technique. Below 25 km the atmospheric parameters are computed by a 4-D world-wide atmospheric model developed for NASA by Allied Research Associates (Spiegler and Fowler, 1972). Between 25 and 30 km an interpolation scheme is used between the 4-D results and the modified Groves values. Figure 1.1 presents a schematic summary of the Global Reference Atmospheric Model program atmospheric regions and how they are modeled.

The modifications to Groves model to produce longitude as well as latitude variations in the monthly mean were accomplished in two steps. For the original version, upper air summary map data for monthly means at the 10 mb level for 1966 and 1967 (NOAA, 1969b) and the 2 and 0.4 mb levels for 1966, 1967, and 1968 (NOAA, 1969a, 1970, 1971) were read and converted to values for the 30, 40, and 52 km levels. These upper air map values at the 2 and 0.4 mb levels were extended around the entire northern hemisphere by subjective extrapolation. For the Mod 2 version, additional 10 mb data for 1964 and 1965 (NOAA, 1967a) and 2 and 0.4 mb data for 1964 and 1965 (NOAA, 1967 b, c) and 1972 (NOAA, 1975) were also read and added to the earlier data. The 1972 2 and 0.4 mb data extended into the eastern hemisphere, so no extrapolation of it was necessary. Next the 30, 40, and 52 km latitude-longitude dependent values were extrapolated to 90 km by an extrapolation scheme developed by Graves, (1973). All of the map generated and extrapolated data were converted to percent deviation from the longitudinal mean and these are applied as deviations (called stationary perturbations) to the Groves model values, which are taken as the latitude dependent longitudinal means.

The seasonal variations in the middle atmosphere (25-115 km) are assumed to be the same in northern and southern hemispheres with a six months phase lag. That is, the southern hemisphere July is the same as the northern hemisphere January. In the 4-D region (≤ 25 km) separate global coverage data values are available for each of the twelve months. A set of annual reference period data are also available for the 4-D and modified Groves regions. If the annual reference period is selected, the Jacchia section sets the exospheric temperature to 1000° K to represent annual mean conditions.

The monthly mean geostrophic winds are computed from horizontal pressure gradients, estimated by finite differences. Near the equator, a newly devised

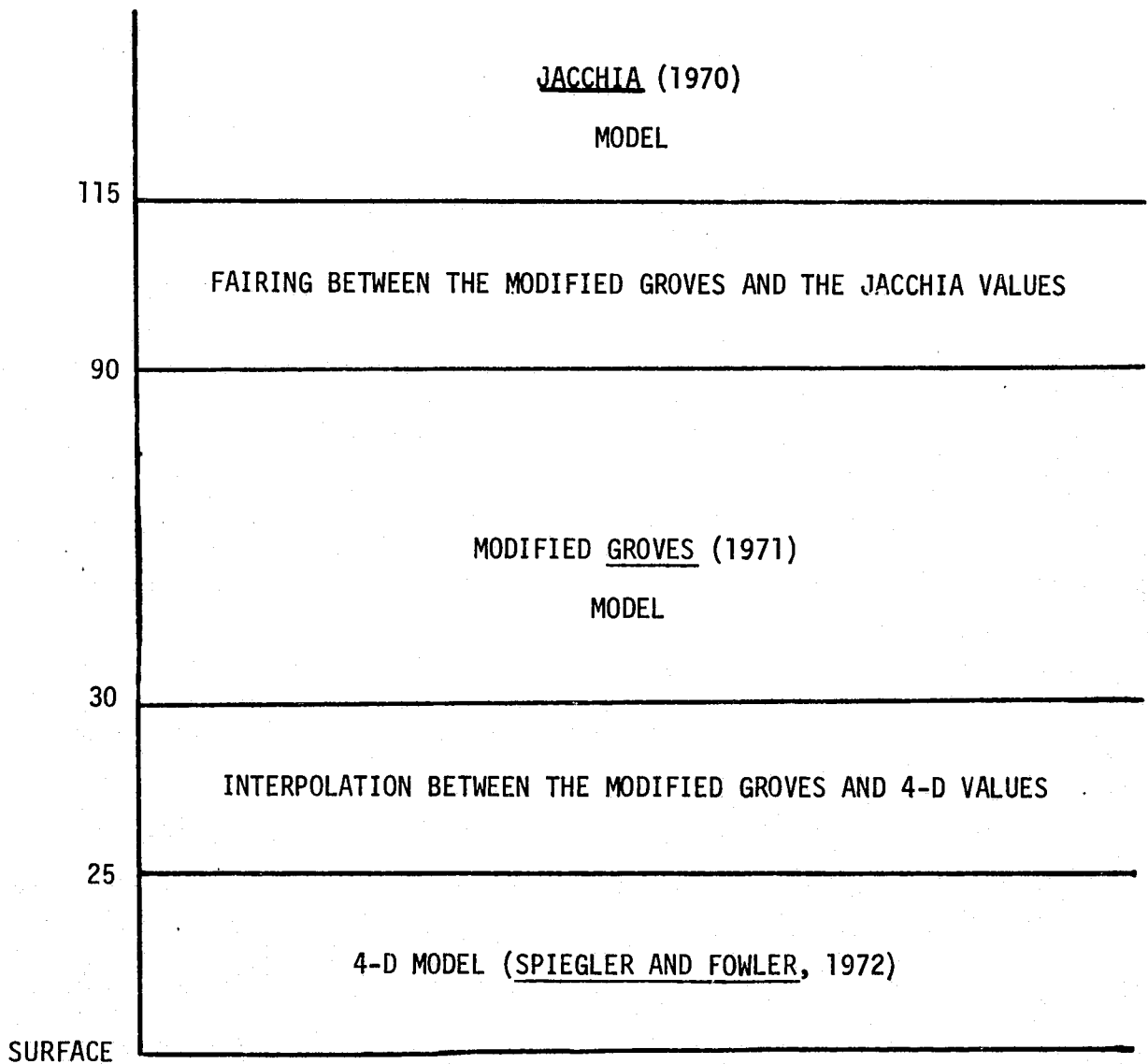


Figure 1.1 Schematic summary of the atmospheric regions in the Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) program and the simulation methods used for mean monthly values in each region

second order geostrophic wind, which remains finite as f (the Coriolis parameter) approaches zero, is used instead of the usual geostrophic relation (which approaches infinite values as f approaches zero). Mean vertical winds, of the order of a cm/sec, are also evaluated from the slopes of isentropic surfaces and the horizontal advective winds. Wind shear in the monthly mean horizontal wind is estimated from horizontal temperature gradients. These parameters serve as a consistency check on the pressure and temperature fields of the empirical model.

In addition to the monthly mean values of pressure, density and temperature, two types of perturbations are evaluated: quasi-biennial (QBO) and random. The QBO oscillations in pressure, density, temperature, and winds, empirically determined to be represented by an 870 day period sinusoidal variation, have amplitudes and phases which vary with height and latitude. The QBO amplitudes are primarily significant at low altitudes ($\approx 20 - 40$ km) at equatorial latitudes and at higher altitudes (50 - 60 km) at higher latitudes. For the Mod 2 version, the QBO amplitudes and phases were newly evaluated from a larger data set, which included MRN data through 1972.

For realistic simulation of actual atmospheric parameter values as they would likely be at any given time, random perturbations are also computed and applied as perturbations to the monthly mean values. The random perturbations are evaluated by a simulation technique which uses empirical values of variation magnitudes and scales to generate random perturbations which have realistic space and time correlations.

Originally the perturbation model was characterized by a single vertical

scale and horizontal scale, and no attempt was made to insure compliance with constraints on the perturbation magnitudes, required by the perfect gas law (Buell, 1970) and hydrostatic equation (Buell, 1972b). In an earlier report (Justus and Woodrum, 1975), the revisions were described which improved the data base of the perturbation magnitudes, and adjusted the magnitude profiles to insure compliance with the Buell constraints. For the Mod 2 version reported here, the use of a two scale perturbation model has been implemented. This model simulates separately the perturbations of small scale (e.g. turbulence and gravity waves) and large scale (e.g. tides and planetary waves) effects. These perturbations are still treated stochastically, however - no deterministic model of these physical processes is used.

In short, the major revisions in the Mod 2 version reported here are:

- revised stationary perturbations (now based on 1964 - 1972 upper air charts),
- revised quasi-biennial amplitudes and phases (now based on 1961 - 1972 MRN data),
- new second order geostrophic wind equations for use at low latitudes, and mean vertical winds based on slope of isentropic surfaces, and
- a two-scale random perturbation model to better simulate the effects of both small scale and large scale perturbations from monthly mean conditions.

The following sections give a technical description of the Global Reference Atmospheric Model - Mod 2 with emphasis on the new additions, and new users manual descriptions of the program aspects of the revised model.

2. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

2.1 The Jacchia Section

The Jacchia (1970) model for the thermosphere and exosphere was originally implemented to compute atmospheric density at satellite altitudes. The Jacchia model accounts for temperature and density variations due to solar and geomagnetic activity, diurnal and semi-annual variations, and seasonal and latitudinal variations. The Jacchia model assumes a uniformly mixed composition from sea level to 105 km, with diffusive equilibrium among the constituents (nitrogen, oxygen, argon, helium, and hydrogen) above 105 km. Fixed boundary values for temperature and density are assumed at 90 km. Alterations, described in Justus et al (1974 a), were made to allow atmospheric pressure to be computed from the density and temperature. Geostrophic winds (first order only) are evaluated in the Jacchia section by computing horizontal pressure gradients with successive evaluations of the Jacchia model at different latitudes and longitudes.

2.2 The 4-D Section (below 25 km)

The 4-D atmospheric model, developed by Allied Research Associates (Spiegler and Fowler, 1972) was designed to extract from data tapes and interpolate on latitude and longitude, mean monthly and daily variance profiles of pressure, density, temperature, at 1 km intervals from the surface to a height of 25 km for any location on the globe. The data tapes contain empirically determined atmospheric parameter profiles at a large array of locations. The northern hemisphere grid array is equivalent to the NMC grid network. Grids spaced at 5 degree intervals of latitude and longitude are used in the equatorial and southern hemisphere regions.

Technical changes made in the 4-D program were: a modified latitude-longitude interpolation method, previously described in Justus et al (1974 a), an adjustment routine to modify the variance to comply with the Buell constraints,

and a check routine to determine vertical and horizontal consistency of the 4-D data.

The method of application of the 4-D model in the PROFILE program is as follows: at the first time that atmospheric parameters at a location below 30 km are required, a set of atmospheric profiles of monthly mean and daily variances of pressure, density, and temperature are generated at a 16 point grid of locations spaced at 5 degree latitude and longitude intervals (a slightly different grid is used near the poles). This grid of profiles, covering $15^{\circ} \times 15^{\circ}$ of latitude-longitude is then stored in the computer and all further atmospheric parameter values in the 0-25 km range are found by interpolation between locations within this grid. If the trajectory goes outside this grid while the height remains below 25 km, the program attempts an estimate of the atmospheric parameters by an additional call on the routine which sets up the 4-D data grid.

The location of the grid points to be evaluated is determined dynamically based on the position and direction of travel along the trajectory when the 4-D grid is first required by a procedure described in Justus et al (1974 a). The 4-D data tapes normally contain data for the surface to 25 km in 1 km steps. At locations where the surface is at more than 1 km above sea level the surface value will be followed by one or more zero records, and the first non-zero record above the surface value will be at the lowest integer km higher than the surface. For example, if the surface is at 700 m then there will be data at surface, 1 km, 2 km, etc., but if the surface is at 1.3 km the data will contain the surface, one zero record, 2 km, 3 km etc. In the Mod-2 version an interpolation routine (based on the hydrostatic relation and constant lapse rate altitude segments) is used to fill in data between sea level and the first non-zero data above the surface. Interpolation is also used to fill in any missing data immediately below the 25 km height. The basic interpolation

equations were described in Justus et al (1974 a).

2.3 The Modified Groves Section (25 - 90 km)

The starting point for the middle atmosphere (25 - 110 km) is the latitude dependent model of Groves (1971). This empirical model combines many observations from a wide range of longitudes. Observational results over approximately six years were used to compute longitudinal averages, which are presented versus latitude and month. Latitude coverage of the Groves model is from the equator to 70° or in some cases 80°. Southern hemisphere data were utilized in developing the Groves model as northern hemisphere data with a 6-month change of date. Tabulations of the Groves model are at intervals of 5 km in height, 10° in latitude (northern hemisphere), and one month in time (southern hemisphere displaced six months). If the Groves values of an atmospheric parameter y were known up to 80° latitude, then the 90° latitude Groves value was computed from

$$y_{90} = (4y_{80} - y_{70})/3 \quad (2.1)$$

If Groves values of the atmospheric parameter y were known only up to 70° latitude, then the 80° and 90° latitude Groves values was computed from

$$y_{90} = (9y_{70} - 4y_{60})/5 \quad (2.2)$$

$$y_{80} = (8y_{70} - 3y_{60})/5 \quad (2.3)$$

The Groves model data has only height and latitude variation for each month. For longitude variation, the Groves model data is modified by longitude, latitude, and height dependent stationary perturbations. These stationary perturbations are derived, by methods described more fully in Justus et al (1974 a) from 10, 2, and 0.4 mb map data and extrapolation up to 90 km. The stationary perturbations were evaluated at longitudes 10°, 40°, 70°, ... 340° for latitudes 10°, 30°, 50°, 70°, and 90°.

Originally, only the 1966 and 1967 10 mb monthly mean values (NOAA, 1969 b) were read and averaged. The 2 mb and 0.4 mb weekly mean maps for 1966, 1967, and 1968 (NOAA, 1969 a), 1970, 1971) were read for the first week of each month, and averaged over the three years. For the Mod 2 version, additional 10 mb data for 1964 and 1965 (NOAA, 1967 a) and 2 and 0.4 mb data for 1964 and 1965 (NOAA, 1967 b, c) and 1972 (NOAA, 1975) were also read and added to the earlier data. The 1972 2 and 0.4 mb data extended into the eastern hemisphere, so no extrapolation into this hemisphere was required, as was done with the earlier data.

After the upper air chart data were averaged, the next step was to convert the readings to constant heights of 30, 40, and 52 km. This was done by assuming that the temperature followed a constant lapse rate between each chart level and the nearest interpolation altitude with lapse rates based on the Groves model.

In order to introduce longitude variability at heights above 52 km, the extrapolation technique of Graves et al. (1973) was used to project the 52 km interpolated chart data up to 90 km. The 5 extrapolation height levels are 60, 68, 76, 84, and 90 km.

After the chart data were interpolated to 30, 40, and 52 km and extrapolated to 60, 68, 76, 84, and 90 km, the stationary perturbations (relative deviations to be added to the Groves values) were calculated. At each altitude and latitude the stationary perturbation s_y for a parameter y (which can represent pressure, density, or temperature) was computed by the relation

$$s_y = (y - \langle y \rangle) / \langle y \rangle \quad (2.4)$$

where $\langle y \rangle$ represents the longitude averaged value of y (i.e. averaged around a circle of fixed latitude). Note that the definition of s_y makes it be identically zero at the pole. The stationary perturbation s_y for parameter y is

added to the Groves value G_y to produce the longitude variable modified Groves value G'_y , according to the relation

$$G'_y = G_y(1 + s_y) \quad (2.5)$$

The modified Groves values, determined by relation (2.5) are used as the monthly mean values for the altitude range 30 to 90 km.

2.4 Interpolation and Fairing

The 4-D data are available on the data tapes at one km height intervals and at $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ latitude-longitude grids in the southern and equatorial areas and at the NMC grid locations in the northern hemisphere. NMC grid profiles are always converted (by interpolation) to $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ grids before interpolation to the trajectory locations. The general interpolation requirements for the 4-D section are height interpolation over 1 km and latitude-longitude interpolation over a $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ square grid.

The Groves data are tabulated at 5 km height intervals and 10° latitude intervals. Interpolation is required between these tabulated locations. The stationary perturbations are evaluated at 20° latitude and 30° longitude intervals and at 30, 40, 52, 60, 68, 76, 84, and 90 km altitudes. Interpolation between these tabulated locations is also required. For values between 25 km and 30 km interpolation between the 4-D data and Groves-plus-stationary-perturbation data are required. The interpolations are always carried out in the program by doing the latitude (Groves) or latitude-longitude (4-D) interpolation first, and then doing the height interpolation.

The Jacchia model can be evaluated at any height above 90 km and at any latitude and longitude, so no interpolation is required. However, between 90 and 115 km there is overlap between the Groves data and the Jacchia model, so a fairing procedure is used to effect a smooth transition between the Groves data

at 90 km and the Jacchia values at 115 km.

The method used to interpolate pressure, density, and temperature over a height interval between heights z_1 and z_2 is to assume linear variation of the temperature and of the logarithm of the density. The latitude interpolation for the Groves data is done by assuming linear variation between the latitudes ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 (which are at $\Delta\phi = 10^\circ$ apart). Two dimensional latitude-longitude interpolation between a square or rectangular array of positions at latitudes ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 and west longitudes λ_1 and λ_2 , is done by the relation

$$F(\phi, \lambda) = F_0 + (F_1 - F_0)\delta\phi + (F_2 - F_0)\delta\phi + (F_3 - F_1 - F_2 + F_0)\delta\phi \delta\lambda$$

where $\delta\phi$ is $(\phi - \phi_1)/(\phi_2 - \phi_1)$ and $\delta\lambda$ is $(\lambda - \lambda_1)/(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)$.

To accomplish smooth transition between the Groves values at 90 km and the Jacchia values at 115 km a fairing technique is used. This fairing technique was described in Justus et al (1974 a). The fairing is done only at the altitudes 95, 100, 105, 110, i.e. heights for which there are Groves values. Linear interpolation is then used to fill in the remaining heights, as discussed in the height interpolation section above.

A new feature of the Mod-2 version is that interpolation of the random perturbation magnitudes is done linearly on the variance (σ^2) rather than linearly on the magnitude (σ). This is because the Buell adjustment equations (see later sections) are nearly linear in the variances. Thus once variances have been Buell adjusted, their adjustment would tend to be preserved by linear interpolation on variances, not magnitudes.

2.5 Geostrophic Winds

The eastward (i.e. blowing toward the east) wind component u and northward component v can be evaluated from the geostrophic wind equations

$$u = -(1/\rho f) \partial p / \partial y \quad (2.6)$$

$$v = (1/\rho f) \partial p / \partial x \quad (2.7)$$

where ρ is the density, f is the Coriolis parameter ($2 \Omega \sin \phi$) and $\partial p / \partial x$ and $\partial p / \partial y$ are the eastward and northward components of the horizontal pressure gradient. For evaluation in the model, the pressure gradient terms must be approximated by finite differences.

Geostrophic wind values are also computed in the Jacchia height range by evaluating the Jacchia model at 5 degree increments of latitude and longitude and taking finite differences of the resulting pressure. This technique probably over extends the capabilities of the Jacchia model, however, and the computed winds in this height range should not be considered precise.

2.6 Thermal Wind Shear

The wind shear components $\partial u / \partial z$ and $\partial v / \partial z$ are evaluated by the thermal wind equations

$$\partial u / \partial z = -(g/fT) \partial T / \partial y \quad (2.8)$$

$$\partial v / \partial z = (g/fT) \partial T / \partial x \quad (2.9)$$

which is the usual form, leaving off a correction term in $\partial T / \partial z$, which is normally small. The horizontal temperature gradient terms are estimated by finite differences in a similar manner to the pressure gradient components in equations (2.6) and (2.7).

Thermal wind shears are also computed in the Jacchia height range in a manner similar to that described for the wind calculations. Again, however, for the reasons already discussed, these values should not be taken as precise.

2.7 Second Order Geostrophic Winds

Since the ordinary geostrophic winds are inversely proportional to the coriolis parameter f (which goes to zero at the equator), these relations give

unrealistically large winds at low latitudes. To overcome this problem, second order geostrophic relations

$$u = (g/D)[a \partial p / \partial x + (b - f) \partial p / \partial y] \quad (2.10)$$

$$v = (g/D)[-a \partial p / \partial z + (c + f) \partial p / \partial x] \quad (2.11)$$

are used at low latitudes, where D is given by

$$D = ad - (b - f)(c + f) \quad (2.12)$$

and the coefficients a, b, c, and d (related to second order pressure derivatives) are evaluated by the method described in Appendix A.

2.8 Mean Vertical Winds

The Mod 2 version also evaluates mean vertical winds from the slope of isentropic surfaces. On such surfaces, the entropy function ψ is constant, where ψ is

$$\psi = C_p T + gz + (u^2 + v^2)/2 = \text{const.} \quad (2.13)$$

Therefore, on isentropic surfaces

$$\partial \psi / \partial t + u \partial \psi / \partial x + v \partial \psi / \partial y + w \partial \psi / \partial z = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

and, if $\partial \psi / \partial t$ is assumed zero, the vertical wind w can be solved for as

$$w = -[u \partial \psi / \partial x + v \partial \psi / \partial y] / (\partial \psi / \partial z) \quad (2.15)$$

By differentiation of (2.13), with the assumption that u and v are the geostrophic winds u_g and v_g , and that $\partial u / \partial z$ and $\partial v / \partial z$ are given by the thermal wind relations, (2.15) becomes

$$w = -C_p [u_g(\partial T/\partial x) + v_g(\partial T/\partial y)] / \{g + C_p(\partial T/\partial z) + (g/fT)[v_g(\partial T/\partial x) - u_g(\partial T/\partial y)]\} \quad (2.16)$$

Mean vertical winds evaluated by (2.16) are generally less than a cm/sec, and hence are realistic values for the large scale mean vertical winds affecting mean meridional circulation.

2.9 The Quasi-Biennial Perturbations

In the Mod-0 Global Reference Atmospheric Model, MRN data from 1964-1969 were used to evaluate quasi-biennial amplitudes and phases in the height range 25-65 km. The quasi-biennial period which produce minimum variance, when simultaneously evaluating the annual, semi-annual, and quasi-biennial variation, was found to be 870 days. For the Mod 2 version, the harmonic analysis was done the same way with MRN data for 1970-1972 added to the original data base. Again the 870 day period was found to produce minimum variance for the QBO winds, while a 900 day period did slightly better for the thermodynamic variables. In order to retain a single period, the original 870 day period was chosen as still the preferable value overall. The revised quasi-biennial magnitudes and phases are listed in the "SCIDAT" data tape listing at the end of this report (Appendix B).

2.10 The Random Perturbation Model (Two Scale)

The original single scale perturbation model in the Global Reference Atmosphere Model (Justus et al, 1974 a) was evaluated by the following method: first the density perturbation ρ_2' at the new location was computed from ρ_1' the density perturbation at the previous location by the relation

$$(\rho_2'/\bar{\rho}_2) = A(\rho_1'/\bar{\rho}_1) + Br_1 \quad (2.17)$$

where $\bar{\rho}_1$ and $\bar{\rho}_2$ are the known mean densities at the previous and new positions, A and B are determined from the required conditions, and r_1 is a random number selected from a Gaussian distribution with mean zero and unit standard deviation. The required conditions to be used in determining A and B are

$$\langle \rho_2' \rho_1' \rangle = R \sigma_{\rho 1} \sigma_{\rho 2} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\langle \rho_2'^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\rho 2}^2 \quad (2.19)$$

where $\sigma_{\rho 1}$ and $\sigma_{\rho 2}$ are the known standard deviations in density at the previous and new location, and R is the known autocorrelation in density perturbations between the previous and new locations. Next (with analogous notation as in (2.17) through (2.19), the new temperature perturbation was computed by

$$(T_2'/\bar{T}_2) = C(T_1'/\bar{T}_1) + D(\rho_2'/\bar{\rho}_2) + Er_2 \quad (2.20)$$

In addition to the autocorrelation R (assumed the same for T' and ρ' in the original one-scale model) the cross correlation $(R_{\rho T})_2$ was also maintained (through the coefficient D in equation (2.20)). The correlation $(R_{\rho T})_2$ was determined from the known standard deviations and means by the Buehl (1970) relation

$$(R_{\rho T})_2 = \frac{[(\sigma_p)_2/\bar{\rho}_2]^2 - [(\sigma_\rho)_2/\bar{\rho}_2]^2 - [(\sigma_T)_2/\bar{T}_2]^2}{2[(\sigma_\rho)_2/\bar{\rho}_2][(\sigma_T)_2/\bar{T}_2]} \quad (2.21)$$

Once the density and temperature perturbations were evaluated, the pressure perturbation was determined via

$$(p_2'/p_2) = (\rho_2'/\bar{\rho}_2) + (T_2'/\bar{T}_2) \quad (2.22)$$

which is a first order perturbation equation from the perfect gas law. In

the original single scale perturbation model, wind perturbation components u' v' were assumed to be uncorrelated with each other and with the thermodynamic variables, and hence were computed by relations analogous to equation (2.17).

In the original one-scale model, only the total perturbations are considered (e.g. $\rho = \bar{\rho} + \rho'$) while in the new two scale model the perturbations are assumed to be made up of a large scale and small scale component (e.g. $\rho = \bar{\rho} + \rho_L + \rho_S$). To first order in the perturbations the state of the mean atmosphere is described by

$$\bar{p} = \bar{\rho} R \bar{T} \quad (2.23)$$

and the mean plus large scale perturbations by

$$(\bar{p} + p_L) = (\bar{\rho} + \rho_L) R(\bar{T} + T_L) \quad (2.24)$$

and the actual atmospheric parameters p , ρ , and T by

$$p = \rho R T \quad (2.25)$$

Division of equations (2.24) and (2.25) by \bar{p} on the left and by $\bar{\rho} R \bar{T}$ on the right yields, to first order in the perturbations

$$p_L/\bar{p} = (\rho_L/\bar{\rho}) + (T_L/\bar{T}) \quad (2.26)$$

$$p_S/\bar{p} = (\rho_S/\bar{\rho}) + (T_S/\bar{T}) \quad (2.27)$$

These results mean that the small scale and large scale perturbations each separately must obey the Buell triangle relationships for their magnitudes. Thus, analogous to equation (2.21), the correlations $R_{\rho_L T_L}$ for large scale perturbations and $R_{\rho_S T_S}$ for small scale perturbations are given in terms of their respective magnitudes by

$$R_{\rho_L T_L} = \frac{(\sigma_{p_L/\bar{\rho}})^2 - (\sigma_{\rho_L/\bar{\rho}})^2 - (\sigma_{T_L/\bar{T}})^2}{2(\sigma_{\rho_L/\bar{\rho}})(\sigma_{T_L/\bar{T}})} \quad (2.28)$$

$$R_{\rho_S T_S} = \frac{(\sigma_{p_S/\bar{\rho}})^2 - (\sigma_{\rho_S/\bar{\rho}})^2 - (\sigma_{T_S/\bar{T}})^2}{2(\sigma_{\rho_S/\bar{\rho}})(\sigma_{T_S/\bar{T}})} \quad (2.29)$$

The large and small scale components are assumed to be independent so correlations such as $R_{\rho_S T_L}$, $R_{\rho_L T_S}$ etc. are taken to be zero.

The density perturbations ρ_{L2} and ρ_{S2} at the new position are thus computed from the known perturbations ρ_{L1} and ρ_{S1} at the previous position by relations analogous to equation (2.17)

$$(\rho_{L2}/\bar{\rho}) = A_L(\rho_{L1}/\bar{\rho}_1) + B_L r_{L1} \quad (2.30)$$

$$(\rho_{S2}/\bar{\rho}) = A_S(\rho_{S1}/\bar{\rho}_1) + B_S r_{S1} \quad (2.31)$$

where A_L , B_L , A_S and B_S can each be determined (as before) from the conditions

$$\langle \rho_{L2} \rho_{L1} \rangle = R_L(\rho) \sigma_{\rho L2} \sigma_{\rho L1} \quad (2.32)$$

$$\langle \rho_{L2}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\rho L2}^2 \quad (2.33)$$

$$\langle \rho_{S2} \rho_{S1} \rangle = R_S(\rho) \sigma_{\rho S2} \sigma_{\rho S1} \quad (2.34)$$

$$\langle \rho_{S2}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\rho S2}^2 \quad (2.35)$$

where the density autocorrelations $R_L(\rho)$ and $R_S(\rho)$ are determined from the known horizontal and vertical scale of the large scale and small scale perturbations (see the following section on scales). Similarly, the temperature

perturbations are computed (analogous to equation (2.20) by

$$(T_{L2}/\bar{T}_2) = C_L(T_{L1}/\bar{T}_1) + D_L(\rho_{L2}/\bar{\rho}_2) + E_L r_{L2} \quad (2.36)$$

$$(T_{S2}/\bar{T}_2) = C_S(T_{S1}/\bar{T}_1) + D_S(\rho_{S2}/\bar{\rho}_2) + E_S r_{S2} \quad (2.37)$$

where again D_L and D_S are determined by the required cross correlations $R_{\rho_S T_S}$ and $R_{\rho_L T_L}$ at the new position, as computed from equations (2.28) and (2.29).

Once the density and temperature perturbations are computed, the pressure perturbations are evaluated from equations (2.26) and (2.27).

A further addition to the new model has been brought about by empirically evaluated correlations $R_{u_L v_L}$, $R_{u_S v_S}$, $R_{u_L \rho_L}$, and $R_{u_S \rho_S}$. The new method of evaluating the velocity perturbation components is somewhat analogous to that employed for the temperature component. The equations used are

$$u_{L2} = F_L u_{L1} + G_L \rho_{L2} + H_L r_{u_L} \quad (2.38)$$

$$u_{S2} = F_S u_{S1} + G_S \rho_{S2} + H_S r_{u_S} \quad (2.39)$$

and

$$v_{L2} = I_L v_{L1} + J_L u_{L2} + K_L r_{v_L} \quad (2.40)$$

$$v_{S2} = I_S v_{S1} + J_S u_{S2} + K_S r_{v_S} \quad (2.41)$$

where the coefficients G_L and G_S are determined from the newly evaluated correlations $R_{u_L \rho_L}$ and $R_{u_S \rho_S}$, and the coefficients J_L and J_S are evaluated from the correlations $R_{u_L v_L}$ and $R_{u_S v_S}$.

For evaluation of the coefficients C , D , and E in (2.36) and (2.37), and the coefficients F through K in (2.38) through (2.41), these equations are successively multiplied through by the perturbation quantities on the right hand side (see Appendix B in Justus et al, (1974 a)). The relations thus

established for the coefficients A through K (with analogous equations for both large scale $A_L - K_L$ and small scale $A_S - K_S$) are.

$$A = R(\rho) \sigma_{\rho_2} / \sigma_{\rho_1} \quad (2.42)$$

$$B = \sigma_{\rho_2} [1 - R^2(\rho)]^{1/2} \quad (2.43)$$

$$C = [R(T) \sigma_{T_2} / \sigma_{T_1}] \{ [1 - R_{T_2 \rho_2} R_{T_1 \rho_1}] / [1 - R^2(T) R_{T_1 \rho_1}^2] \} \quad (2.44)$$

$$D = [R(T) \sigma_{T_2} \sigma_{T_1} - C \sigma_{T_1}^2] / (A R_{T_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{T_1}) \quad (2.45)$$

$$E = [\sigma_{T_2}^2 - C^2 \sigma_{T_1}^2 - D^2 \sigma_{\rho_2}^2 - 2 C D R(T) R_{T_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{T_1} \sigma_{\rho_2}]^{1/2} \quad (2.46)$$

$$F = (\sigma_{u_2} / \sigma_{u_1}) \{ [R(u) - R(\rho) R_{u_2 \rho_2} R_{u_1 \rho_1}] / [1 - R^2(\rho) R_{u_1 \rho_1}^2] \} \quad (2.47)$$

$$G = (R(u) \sigma_{u_2} - F \sigma_{u_1}) / [R(\rho) R_{u_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{\rho_2}] \quad (2.48)$$

$$H = [\sigma_{u_2}^2 - F^2 \sigma_{u_1}^2 - G^2 \sigma_{\rho_2}^2 - 2 F G R(\rho) R_{u_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{\rho_2} \sigma_{u_1}]^{1/2} \quad (2.49)$$

$$I = (\sigma_{v_2} / \sigma_{v_1}) \{ [R(v) - R(\rho) R_{v_2 \rho_2} R_{v_1 \rho_1}] / [1 - R^2(\rho) R_{v_1 \rho_1}^2] \} \quad (2.50)$$

$$J = [R(v) \sigma_{v_2} - I \sigma_{v_1}] / [R(\rho) R_{v_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{\rho_2}] \quad (2.51)$$

$$K = [\sigma_{v_2}^2 - I^2 \sigma_{v_1}^2 - J^2 \sigma_{\rho_2}^2 - 2 I J R(\rho) R_{v_1 \rho_1} \sigma_{\rho_2} \sigma_{v_1}]^{1/2} \quad (2.52)$$

where the autocorrelations of density $R(\rho)$, temperature $R(T)$ and wind $R(u)$ ($R(u)$ and $R(v)$ are assumed equal), are determined from the horizontal and vertical scales L_{Z_ρ} , L_{H_ρ} , L_{Z_T} , L_{H_T} , L_{Z_u} and L_{H_u} by the relations

$$R(\rho) = \exp \left\{ - \left[(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) / L_{H_\rho}^2 + \Delta z^2 / L_{Z_\rho}^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (2.53)$$

$$R(T) = \exp \left\{ - \left[(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) / L_{H_T}^2 + \Delta z^2 / L_{Z_T}^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (2.54)$$

$$R(u) = \exp \left\{ - \left[(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) / L_{H_u}^2 + \Delta z^2 / L_{Z_u}^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (2.55)$$

The following two sections describe how the total perturbation magnitudes (Buell adjusted, and obtained as described in Justus and Woodrum, 1975) are subdivided into large and small scale magnitudes, and how the horizontal and vertical scales for equation (2.53) through (2.55) were evaluated by vertical structure function analysis.

2.11 Daily Difference Analysis for the Two Scale Perturbation Magnitudes

Consider the density ρ , and the zonal and meridional wind components u and v to be made up of the following components: mean (subscript o), seasonal variation (subscript s), planetary wave component (subscript p), tidal component (subscript t), gravity wave component (subscript g), and error and/or small scale turbulence (subscript e). Thus, the parameters ρ , u , and v can be written

$$\rho = \rho_o + \rho_s + \rho_p + \rho_t + \rho_g + \rho_e \quad (2.56)$$

$$u = u_o + u_s + u_p + u_t + u_g + u_e \quad (2.57)$$

$$v = v_o + v_s + v_p + v_t + v_g + v_e \quad (2.58)$$

By daily difference analysis (Justus and Woodrum, 1973) the mean square differences over one 24 hour day ($\langle \Delta\rho_1^2 \rangle = \langle [\rho(t + 1 \text{ day}) - \rho(t)]^2 \rangle$, etc.) are given by

$$\langle \Delta\rho_1^2 \rangle = 2\langle \rho_g^2 \rangle + 2\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \quad (2.59)$$

and similar relations for u and v and daily differences over n = 7 to 15 days ($\langle \Delta\rho_n^2 \rangle = \langle [\rho(t + n \text{ days}) - \rho(t)]^2 \rangle$, etc.) are given by

$$\langle \Delta\rho_n^2 \rangle = 2\langle \rho_p^2 \rangle + 2\langle \rho_g^2 \rangle + 2\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \quad (2.60)$$

and similar relations for u and v. The monthly means $\bar{\rho}$, \bar{u} , and \bar{v} , are:

$$\bar{\rho} = \rho_0 + \rho_s \quad (2.61)$$

$$\bar{u} = u_0 + u_s$$

$$\bar{v} = v_0 + v_s \quad (2.63)$$

and so mean square differences of deviations from the monthly means ($\langle \Delta\rho_0^2 \rangle = \langle [\rho - \bar{\rho}]^2 \rangle$, etc.) are given by

$$\langle \rho_g^2 \rangle = \langle \rho_p^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_t^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_g^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \quad (2.64)$$

and similar relations for u and v. Combination of the above equations allows the following solutions for the desired component magnitudes in terms of the measurable rms differences:

$$\langle \rho_g^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_e^2 \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta\rho_1^2 \rangle \quad (2.65)$$

$$\langle \rho_p^2 \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta\rho_n^2 \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta\rho_1^2 \rangle \quad (2.66)$$

$$\langle \rho_t^2 \rangle = \langle \Delta\rho_0^2 \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta\rho_n^2 \rangle \quad (2.67)$$

All of the quantities on the right of (2.65) through (2.67) are directly measurable from data profiles.

For the two-scale perturbation model, the small scale component would be represented by the gravity wave component

$$\sigma_s^2 = \langle \rho_g^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_e^2 \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta \rho_1^2 \rangle \quad (2.68)$$

where only the true turbulence contribution of $\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle$ is to be taken (the error component can be estimated from time series analysis (Justus and Woodrum, 1973) and the turbulence component can be estimated from turbulence studies). The large scale component is represented by the sum of the planetary wave and tidal components

$$\sigma_L^2 = \langle \rho_p^2 \rangle + \langle \rho_t^2 \rangle = \langle \Delta \rho_0^2 \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta \rho_1^2 \rangle \quad (2.69)$$

A similar analysis can be performed to determine the u - v cross correlations and the u - ρ cross correlations. The analysis is done in terms of mean product daily differences ($\langle \Delta u_1 \Delta v_1 \rangle = \langle [u(t+1 \text{ day}) - u(t)] [v(t+1 \text{ day}) - v(t)] \rangle$, etc). Application of the same daily difference techniques yields the following:

$$\langle \Delta u_1 \Delta v_1 \rangle = 2 \langle u_g v_g \rangle + 2 \langle u_e v_e \rangle \quad (2.70)$$

$$\langle \Delta u_1 \Delta \rho_1 \rangle = 2 \langle u_g \rho_g \rangle + 2 \langle u_e \rho_e \rangle \quad (2.71)$$

$$\langle \Delta u_n \Delta v_n \rangle = 2 \langle u_p v_p \rangle + 2 \langle u_g v_g \rangle + 2 \langle u_e v_e \rangle \quad (2.72)$$

$$\langle \Delta u_n \Delta \rho_n \rangle = 2 \langle u_p \rho_p \rangle + 2 \langle u_g \rho_g \rangle + 2 \langle u_e \rho_e \rangle \quad (2.73)$$

$$\langle \Delta u_0 \Delta v_0 \rangle = \langle u_p v_p \rangle + \langle u_t v_t \rangle + \langle u_g v_g \rangle + \langle u_e v_e \rangle \quad (2.74)$$

$$\langle \Delta u_0 \Delta \rho_0 \rangle = \langle u_p \rho_p \rangle + \langle u_t \rho_t \rangle + \langle u_g \rho_g \rangle + \langle u_e \rho_e \rangle \quad (2.75)$$

Rearrangement to solve for the component cross products yields:

$$\langle u_g v_g \rangle + \langle u_e v_e \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta v_1 \rangle \quad (2.76)$$

$$\langle u_g \rho_g \rangle + \langle u_e \rho_e \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta \rho_1 \rangle \quad (2.77)$$

$$\langle u_p v_p \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta v_n \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta v_1 \rangle \quad (2.78)$$

$$\langle u_p \rho_p \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta \rho_n \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta \rho_1 \rangle \quad (2.79)$$

$$\langle u_t v_t \rangle = \langle \Delta u_o \Delta v_o \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta v_n \rangle \quad (2.80)$$

$$\langle u_t \rho_t \rangle = \langle \Delta u_o \Delta \rho_o \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta \rho_n \rangle \quad (2.81)$$

Again all the terms on the right are directly measurable from the MRN and upper level profiles. The correlations $(r_{u\rho})_s$ and $(r_{uv})_s$ for the small scale perturbations would be given by

$$(r_{u\rho})_s = \frac{\langle u_g \rho_g \rangle + \langle u_e \rho_e \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_s (\sigma_\rho)_s} \quad (2.82)$$

$$(r_{uv})_s = \frac{\langle u_g v_g \rangle + \langle u_e v_e \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_s (\sigma_v)_s} \quad (2.83)$$

where the major contribution to $\langle u_e \rho_e \rangle$ and $\langle u_e v_e \rangle$ will come from the turbulence (the error component assumed to be uncorrelated). The correlations $(r_{u\rho})_L$ and $(r_{uv})_L$ for the large scale perturbations would be given by

$$(r_{u\rho})_L = \frac{\langle u_p \rho_p \rangle + \langle u_t \rho_t \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_L (\sigma_\rho)_L} \quad (2.84)$$

$$(r_{uv})_L = \frac{\langle u_p v_p \rangle + \langle u_t v_t \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_L (\sigma_v)_L} \quad (2.85)$$

Application of the above daily difference analysis to MRN data for 1964-1972 has yielded magnitudes of the large and small scale components, and values

for the density - velocity correlations. Since large scale magnitudes σ_L and small scale magnitudes σ_S must add as the sum of the squares to give the total perturbation magnitude σ_T (because large and small scale perturbations are considered independent), then

$$\sigma_T^2 = \sigma_L^2 + \sigma_S^2 \quad (2.86)$$

and the values of σ_L and σ_S can be described in terms of the previously evaluated total perturbations magnitudes (Justus and Woodrum, 1975) and the fraction f_L of the total variance contained in the large scale variance, i.e.

$$f_L = \sigma_L^2 / \sigma_T^2 \quad (2.87)$$

Thus, σ_L and σ_S are given in terms of σ_T and f_L by

$$\sigma_L = \sqrt{f_L} \sigma_T \quad (2.88)$$

$$\sigma_S = \sqrt{1 - f_L} \sigma_T \quad (2.89)$$

Total magnitudes for pressure, density and temperature perturbations are listed as the code "R" data on the "SCIDAT" data tape (Appendix B), the total magnitudes for the wind components are the code "RW" data, and the fractional variances in the large scale are the code "P" and "PW" data.

The wind - density correlations, determined from daily difference analysis relations (2.82) through (2.85) are given in the SCIDAT data tape code "CS" and "CL" data.

2.12 Vertical Structure Function Analysis for Perturbation Vertical Scales

Vertical structure functions may be used to determine vertical scales of the gravity waves, planetary waves, and tides. The vertical structure function of the one day differences (for example, in ρ) is

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{\Delta\rho_1}(\zeta) &= \langle [\Delta\rho_1(z+\zeta) - \Delta\rho_1(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&= 2\langle [\rho_g(z+\zeta) - \rho_g(z)]^2 \rangle + 4\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \\
&= 2D_{\rho_g}(\zeta) + 4\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{2.90}$$

and the vertical structure function of the 7 - 15 day difference is

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{\Delta\rho_n}(\zeta) &= \langle [\Delta\rho_n(z+\zeta) - \Delta\rho_n(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&= 2\langle [\rho_p(z+\zeta) - \rho_p(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&\quad + 2\langle [\rho_g(z+\zeta) - \rho_g(z)]^2 \rangle + 4\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \\
&= 2D_{\rho_p}(\zeta) + 2D_{\rho_g}(\zeta) + 4\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{2.91}$$

Therefore the structure function for the planetary waves D_{ρ_p} is formed from

$$D_{\rho_p}(\zeta) = [D_{\Delta\rho_n}(\zeta) - D_{\Delta\rho_1}(\zeta)]/2 \tag{2.92}$$

The vertical structure function for $\Delta\rho_0$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{\Delta\rho_0}(\zeta) &= \langle [\Delta\rho_0(z+\zeta) - \Delta\rho_0(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&= \langle [\rho(z+\zeta) + \bar{\rho}(z+\zeta) - \rho(z) + \bar{\rho}(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&= \langle [\rho_p(z+\zeta) - \rho_p(z)]^2 \rangle + \langle [\rho_t(z+\zeta) - \rho_t(z)]^2 \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle [\rho_g(z+\zeta) - \rho_g(z)]^2 \rangle + 2\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle \\
&= D_{\rho_p}(\zeta) + D_{\rho_t}(\zeta) + D_{\rho_y}(\zeta) + 2\langle \rho_e^2 \rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{2.93}$$

Thus the structure function of the tides $D_{\rho_t}(\zeta)$ can be computed from

$$D_{\rho_t}(\zeta) = D_{\Delta\rho_0}(\zeta) - 1/2 D_{\Delta\rho_n}(\zeta) \tag{2.94}$$

Vertical structure function analysis was performed on 1964-1972 MRN data and the vertical structure functions of large scale and small scale components were determined. Vertical scales were determined from subjective intersection of the vertical structure function curves and $2\sigma^2$ values (the small scale vertical structure function should level off at $2\sigma_s^2$ and the large scale at $2\sigma_L^2$). Since the MRN data cover 25 - 65 km, the vertical scales thus determined are taken as applying to an average height of 45 km. A set of vertical scales, thus determined, for the large scale and small scale wind perturbations is shown in Figure 2.1. Considerable variation with latitude is seen for the large scale, hence a latitude varying function was selected to fit to all of the MRN determined vertical scales. The latitude function is of the general form

$$L_v = a + b (90 - \phi)^2 \quad (2.95)$$

where L_v is the vertical scale, a and b are the empirical coefficients required to fit the observed data, and ϕ is the latitude in degrees. These functions, thus fit through the data points, for the large scale and small scale components are shown as the solid and dashed curves in Figure 2.1.

Earlier (Justus and Woodrum, 1975), the Buell depth of pressure scale D , given by the relation

$$D = H_p (\sigma_p / \bar{p}) / [(\sigma_T / \bar{T}) (1 - R_{\rho T}^2)^{1/2}] \quad (2.96)$$

where H_p is the pressure scale height, was suggested as the vertical scale to use in the single scale perturbation model. The current vertical structure function analysis has shown that this cannot be applied as the vertical scale (either large or small scale) for all of the parameters, because the vertical scales for temperature tend to be smaller than for density or pressure, for

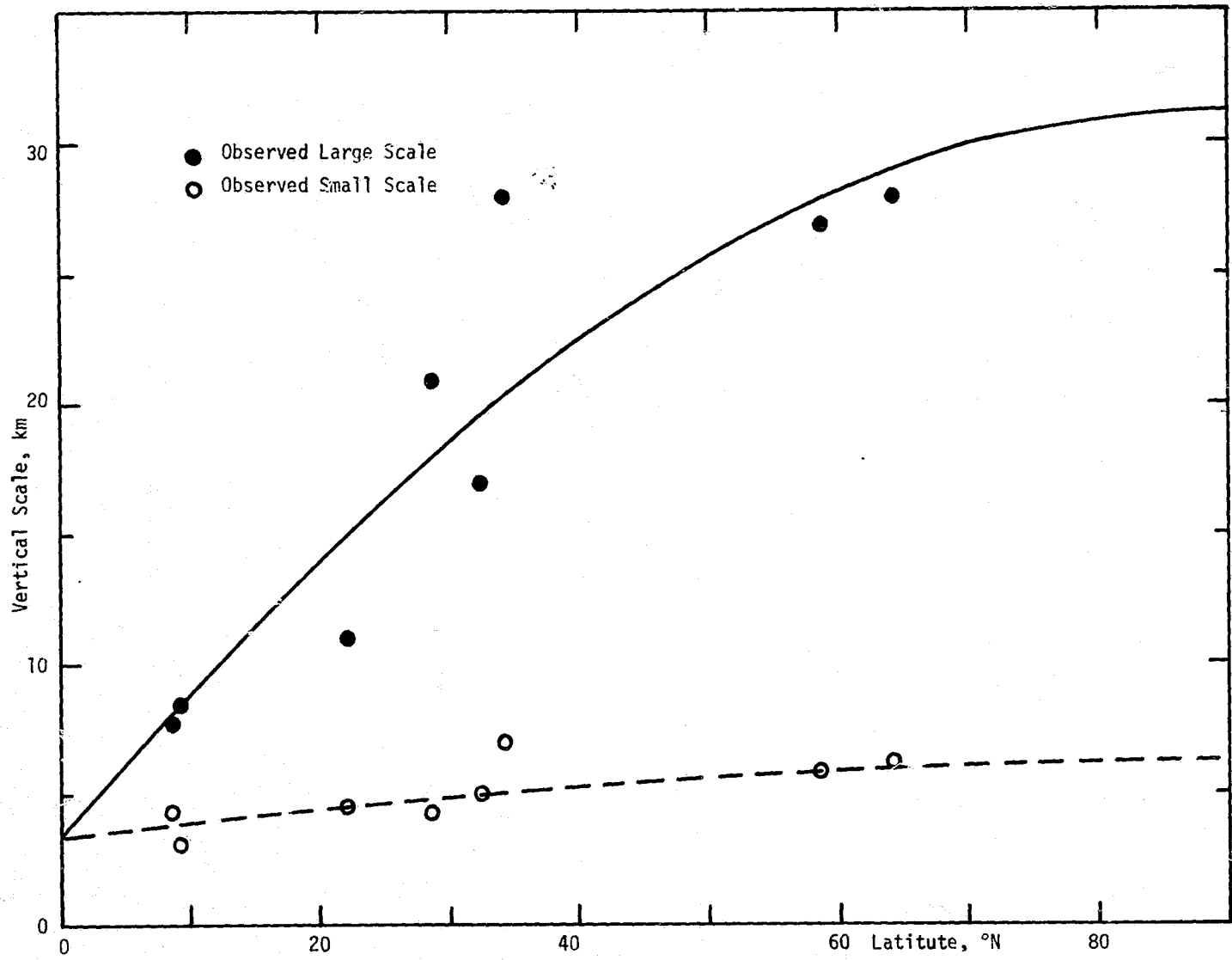


Figure 2.1 - Structure Function Vertical Scales for Large and Small Scale Wind Perturbations

example. Nevertheless, the Buell depth of pressure scale variation with height as evaluated in Figure 4.3 of Justus and Woodrum (1975) has been taken as describing the form of the vertical variation of the vertical scale with height from the surface to near 60 km. The variations of vertical scale with height, previously presented as Table 8 in Justus and Woodrum, (1972) were taken to represent height variation of the vertical scales up to about 150 km altitude. From these two sources of height variation of scale, a height function $f(z)$ has been empirically evaluated which adjusts the 45 km vertical scale, determined from (2.95), to any height z . This function, normalized to one at 45 km, is given by

$$f(z) = 0.22 + 0.00258 z^{1.5} \quad (2.97)$$

and the vertical scale at any height z , is thus given, by combination of (2.95) and (2.97) by

$$L_v(z) = [a + b(90 - \phi)^2][0.22 + 0.00258z^{1.5}] \quad (2.98)$$

Figure 2.2 shows the data, normalized to one at 45 km, on which relation (2.97) was based. The solid dots are the relative height variation of the Buell depth of pressure scale up to 55 km (from Figure 4.3 of Justus and Woodrum, 1975). The open circles are the relative height variations of gravity wave wind scales, from Table 8 of Justus and Woodrum, (1972), and the triangles are the relative height variations of gravity wave pressure, density, and temperature scales from Table 8 of the same source. The solid curve in Figure 2.2 is a plot of equation (2.97).

2.13 Horizontal Scales

The previous horizontal scales used in the single scale perturbation model, varying linearly from 900 km at the surface to 1500 km at an altitude

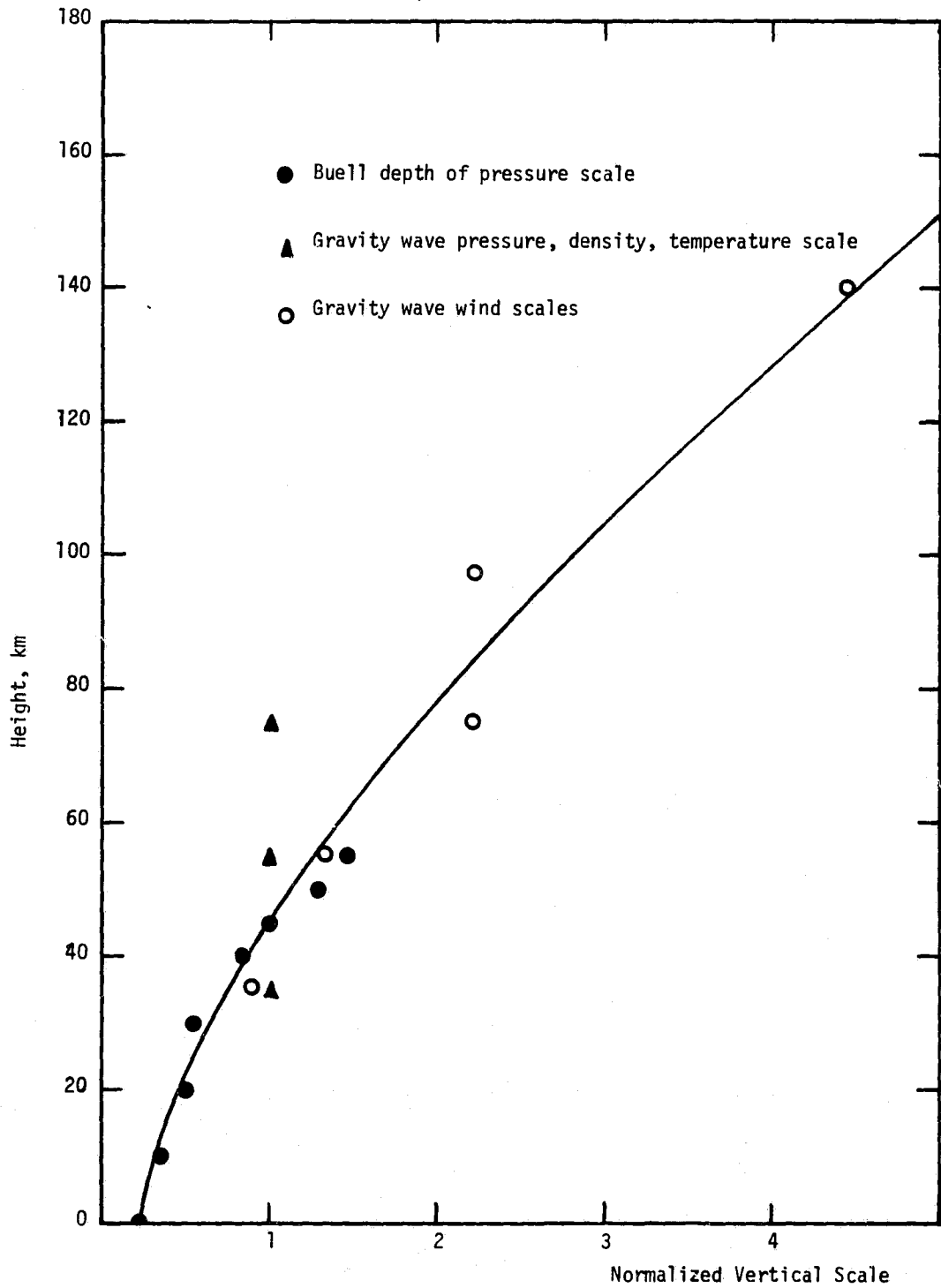


Figure 2.2 - Height Variation of Vertical Scales

of 100 km, have been retained as the horizontal scale of the large scale perturbation components. Horizontal scales for the small scale component, obtained from a subjective fit of data presented in Table 8 of Justus and Woodrum (1972), are given by

$$L_H = 20 + 0.0125 z^2 \quad (2.99)$$

This function goes from 20 km at the surface ($z = 0$) to 145 km at a height of 100 km and adequately fits the observed gravity wave horizontal scale from Table 8 of Justus and Woodrum (1972).

2.14 The Adjustment Technique for the Statistical Parameters

There are certain constraints which are placed on the thermodynamic variation statistics as a result of the perfect gas law (Buell, 1970) and the equation of hydrostatic equilibrium (Buell, 1972). As Buell has shown, these relations can be conveniently expressed in terms of the coefficients of variation ($V_p = \sigma_p/\bar{p}$, $V_\rho = \sigma_\rho/\bar{\rho}$, $V_T = \sigma_T/\bar{T}$) and the correlation coefficients (r_{pT} , $r_{\rho T}$, $r_{\rho p}$). The Buell equations for the perfect gas law constraint are:

$$r_{pT} = (V_p^2 - V_\rho^2 + V_T^2)/(2V_p V_T) \quad (2.100)$$

$$r_{\rho T} = (V_p^2 - V_\rho^2 - V_T^2)/(2V_\rho V_T) \quad (2.101)$$

$$r_{\rho p} = (V_p^2 + V_\rho^2 - V_T^2)/(2V_p V_\rho) \quad (2.102)$$

which express the law of cosines for a triangle whose sides are V_p , V_ρ , and V_T and whose interior angles are arc cosines of the correlation coefficients.

The Buell equation for the hydrostatic equilibrium constraint is

$$H_p \partial V_p^2 / \partial z = V_p^2 - V_\rho^2 + V_T^2 \quad (2.103)$$

where H_p is the pressure scale height $H_p = \bar{RT}/g$. Buell (1972b) described a

method for numerically integrating equation (2.103) to obtain adjusted values of V_p , V_ρ , and V_T which satisfy the constraint relationship from a set of original coefficients of variation which do not satisfy this constraint.

For the Mod 2 program, total perturbation magnitudes for heights above 25 km were obtained from MRN "SUMS" tape data and from rocket grenade and other high altitude data sources (Theon et al, 1972), and were Buell adjusted, as described in Justus and Woodrum, (1975). A new subroutine ADJUST was added to the program to do the Buell adjustment for the data profiles obtained from the 4-D data tapes (0 - 25 km).

3. SAMPLE RESULTS

Figure 3.1 shows a sample vertical profile of mean temperature (given as percent deviation from the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere) produced by the Mod 2 Global Reference Atmospheric Model. This profile is for Kennedy Space Flight Center in January. The dashed curve in Figure 3.1 shows, for comparison, the range reference atmosphere temperature profile for Kennedy Space Flight Center. Figures 3.2 through 3.4 show similar comparisons between Global Reference Atmospheric Model profiles and Kennedy range reference atmosphere profiles for density, zonal (east-west) wind and meridional (north-south) wind components. These figures show good agreement between the model and the range reference atmosphere values, with only minor changes from the mean atmospheric values produced by the original Mod 0 version (c.f. Figures 10.9 - 10.11 in Justus et al, 1974a).

Figure 3.5 shows an example vertical profile of mean values and mean plus perturbation values from the original single scale perturbation model. This figure shows zonal winds at Kennedy in January, compared to an observed MRN profile measured on January 19, 1972. The single scale perturbation model is seen to put too much perturbation variance into small vertical scales. This problem is overcome with the new two scale perturbation model, as shown in Figure 3.6 for January zonal wind at Kennedy. In this figure a significant portion of the perturbation variance is in relatively large vertical scales and a smaller amount of the variance is in the small vertical wave lengths. Correspondence of the model generated mean plus perturbation with the sample MRN observed data is considerably better with the two scale perturbation model.

Further examples of two scale perturbation model results are shown in

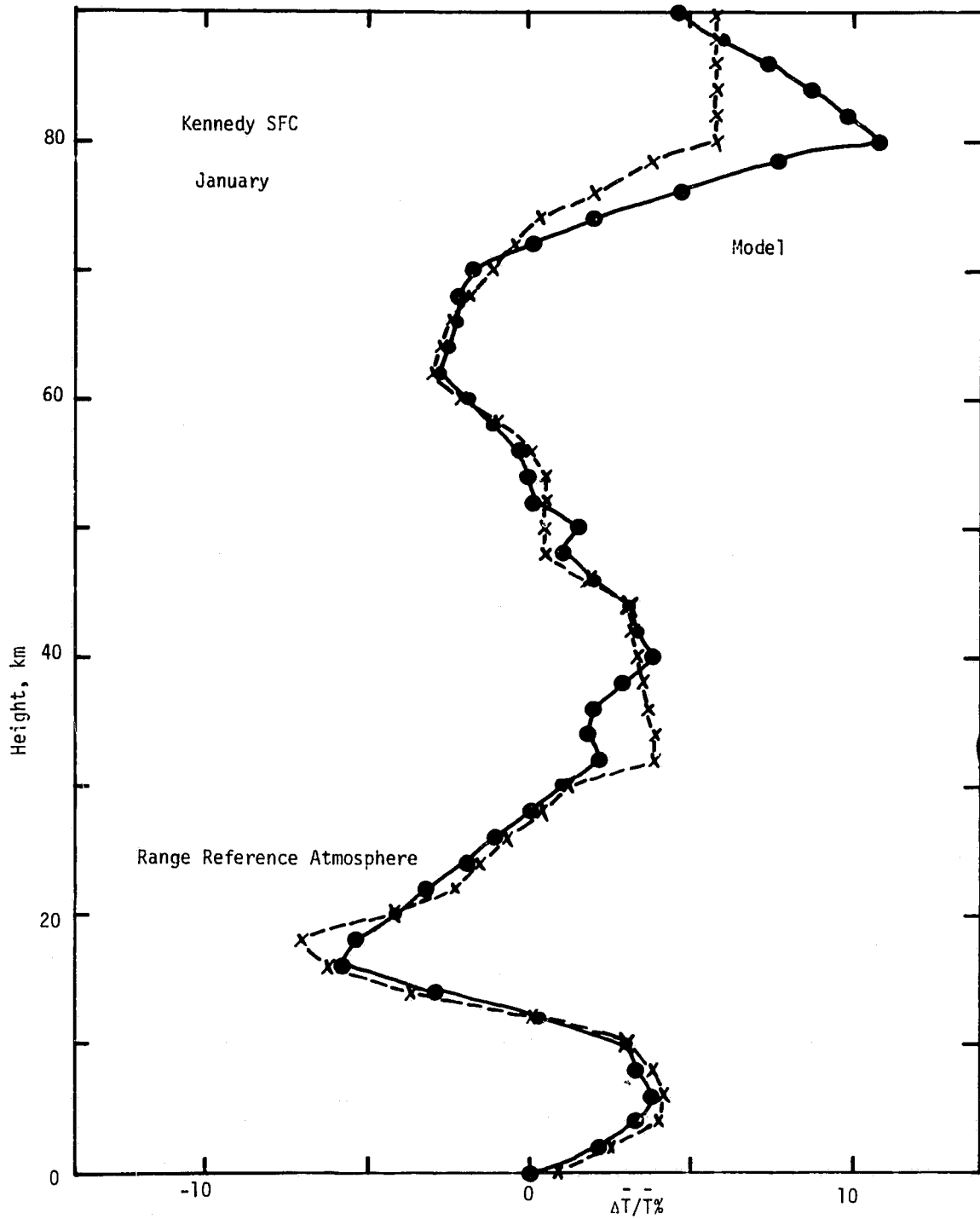


Figure 3.1 - GRAM2 generated monthly mean temperature for Kennedy SFC in January, compared to the Kennedy January Range Reference Atmosphere. Percent deviations are with respect to the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere.

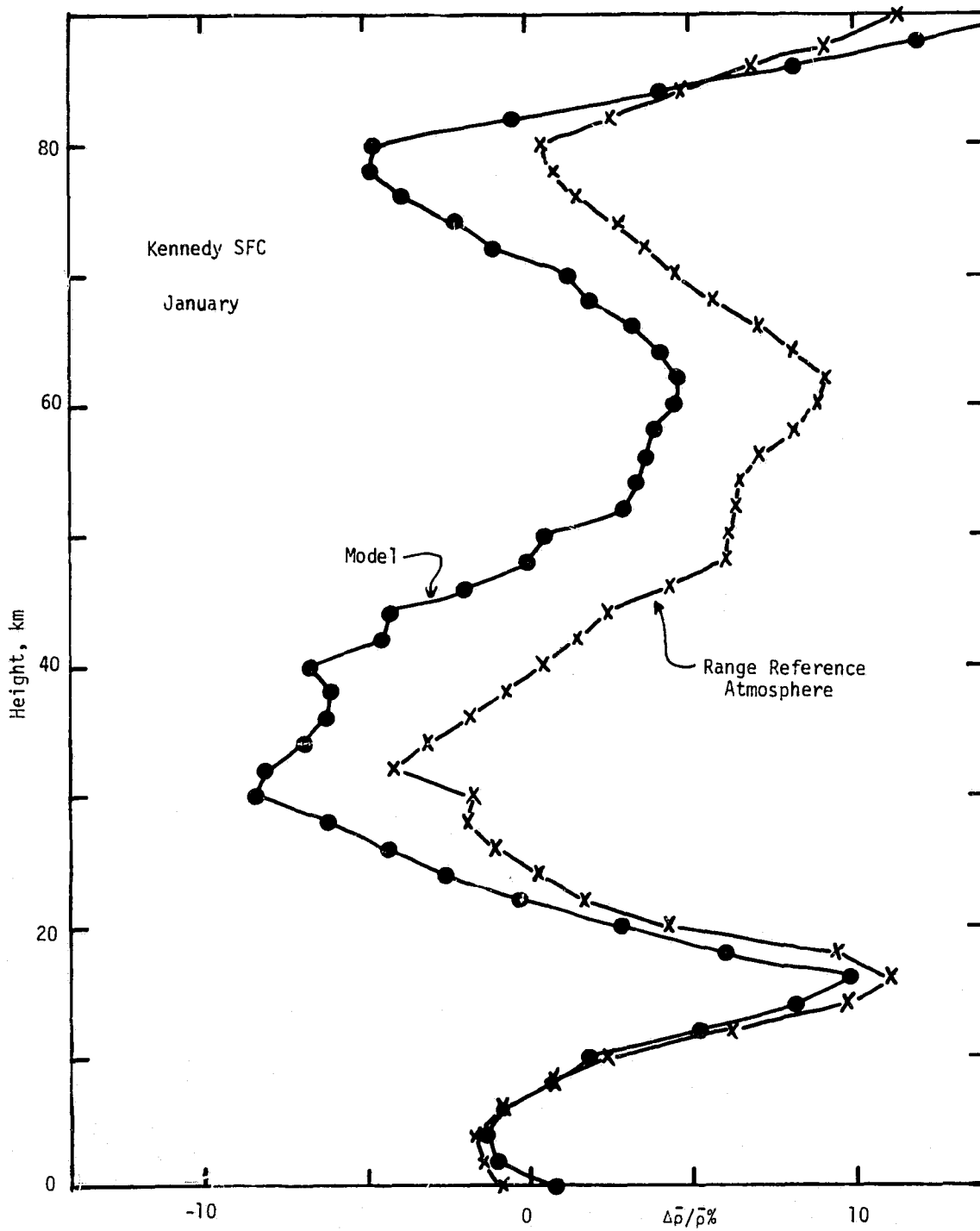


Figure 3.2 - As in Figure 3.1 for Density.

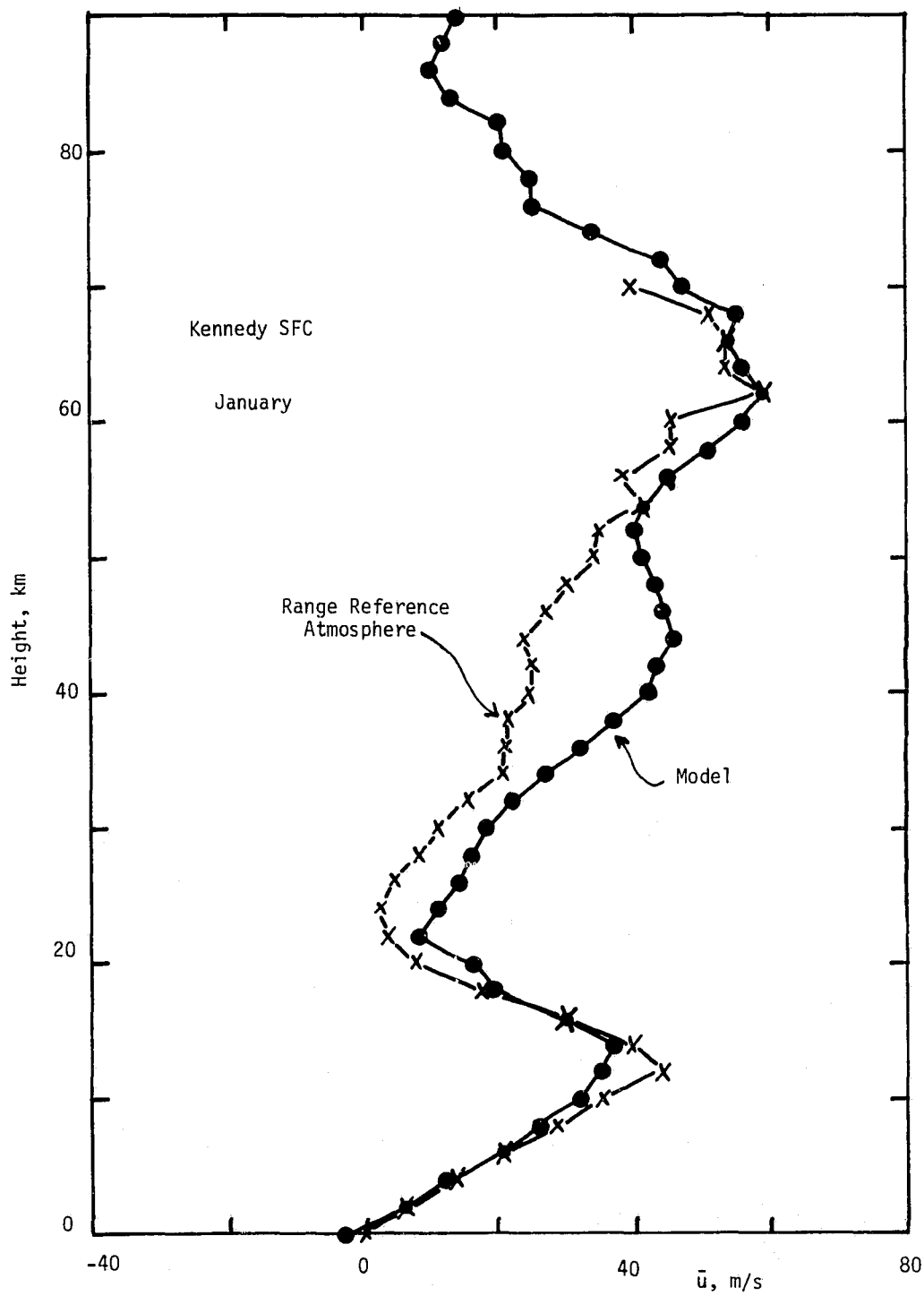


Figure 3.3 - As in Figure 3.1 for Zonal Wind.

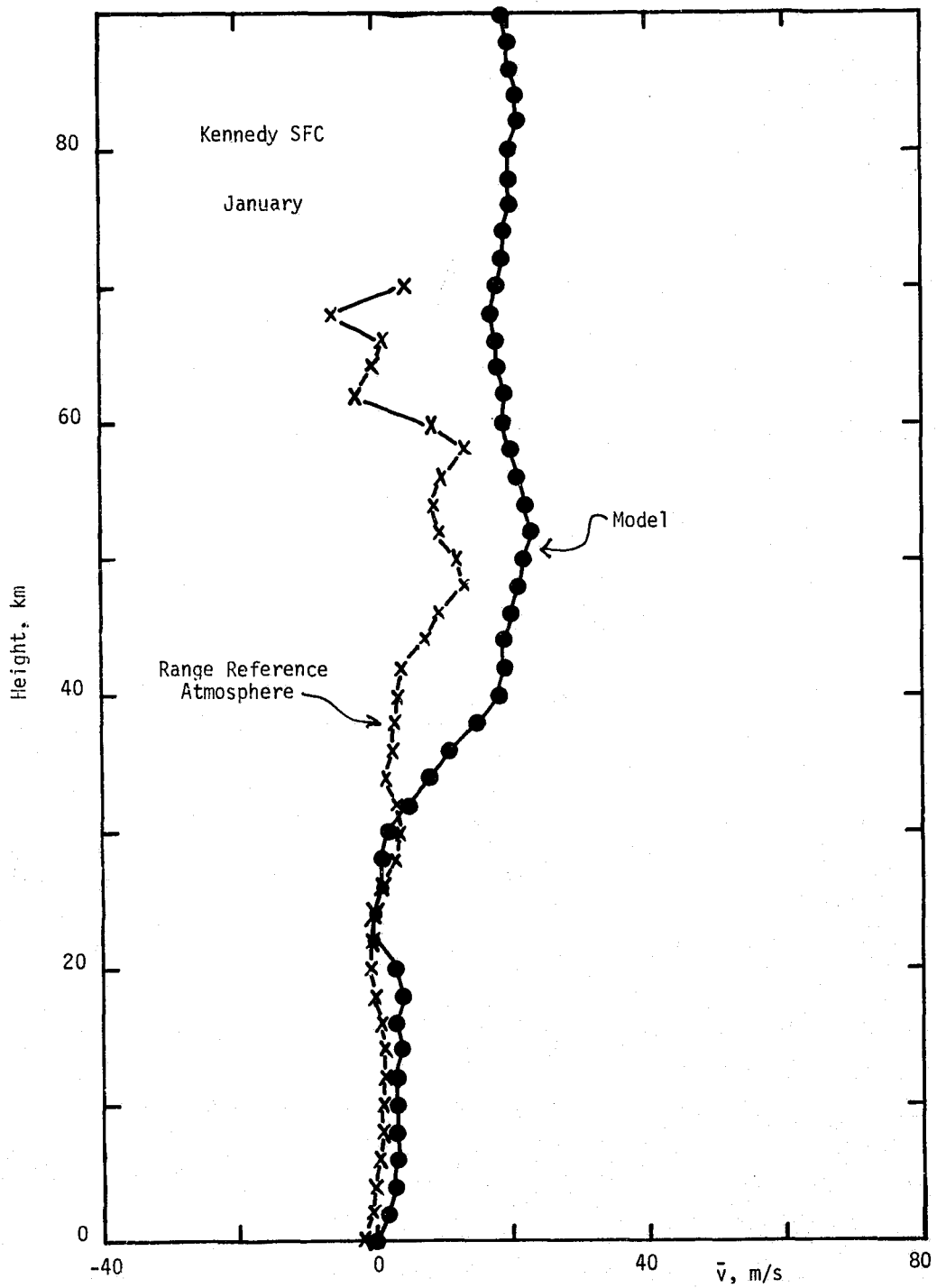


Figure 3.4 - As in Figure 3.1 for Meridional Wind.

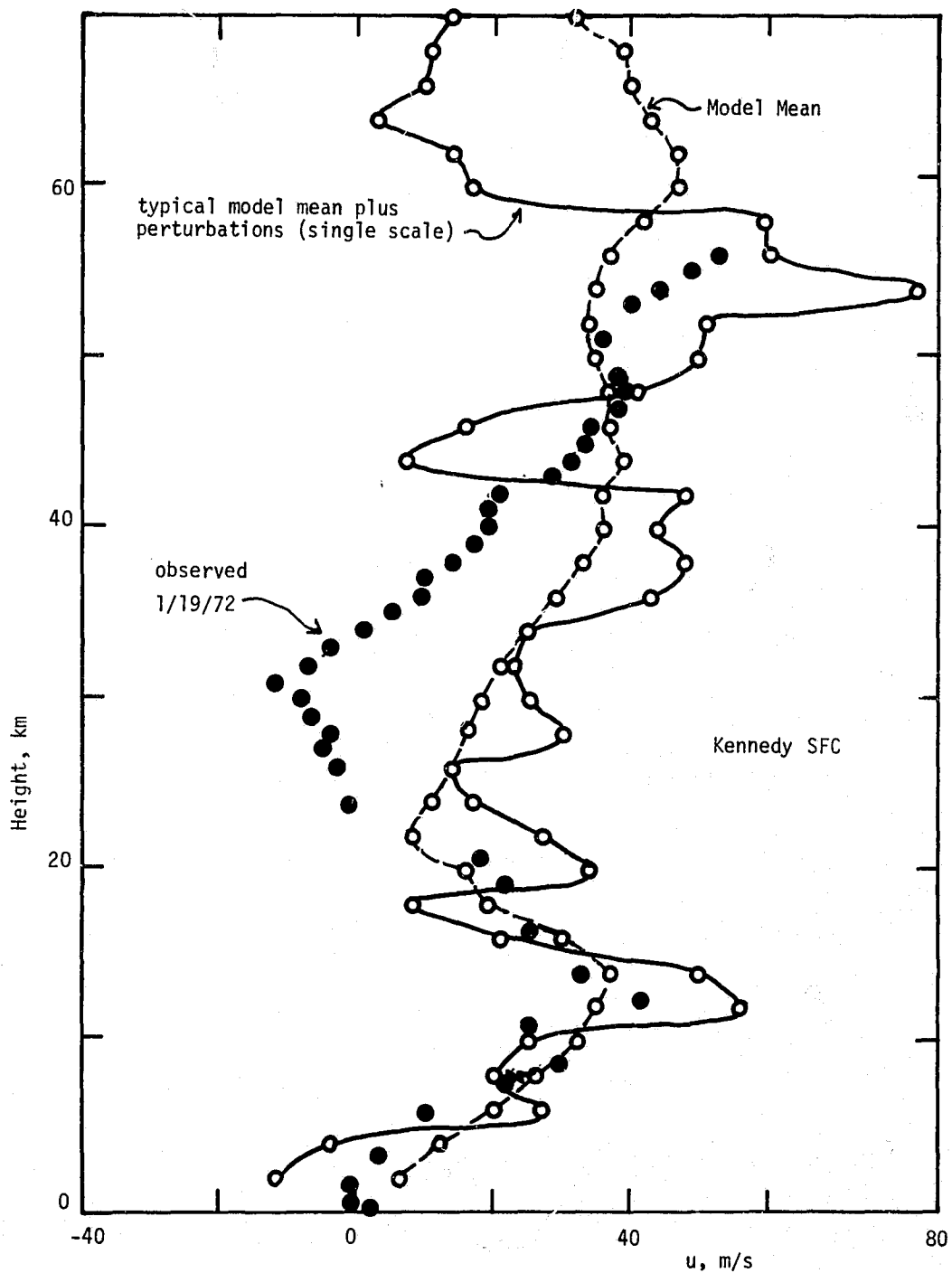


Figure 3.5 - Single scale model zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 19, 1972.

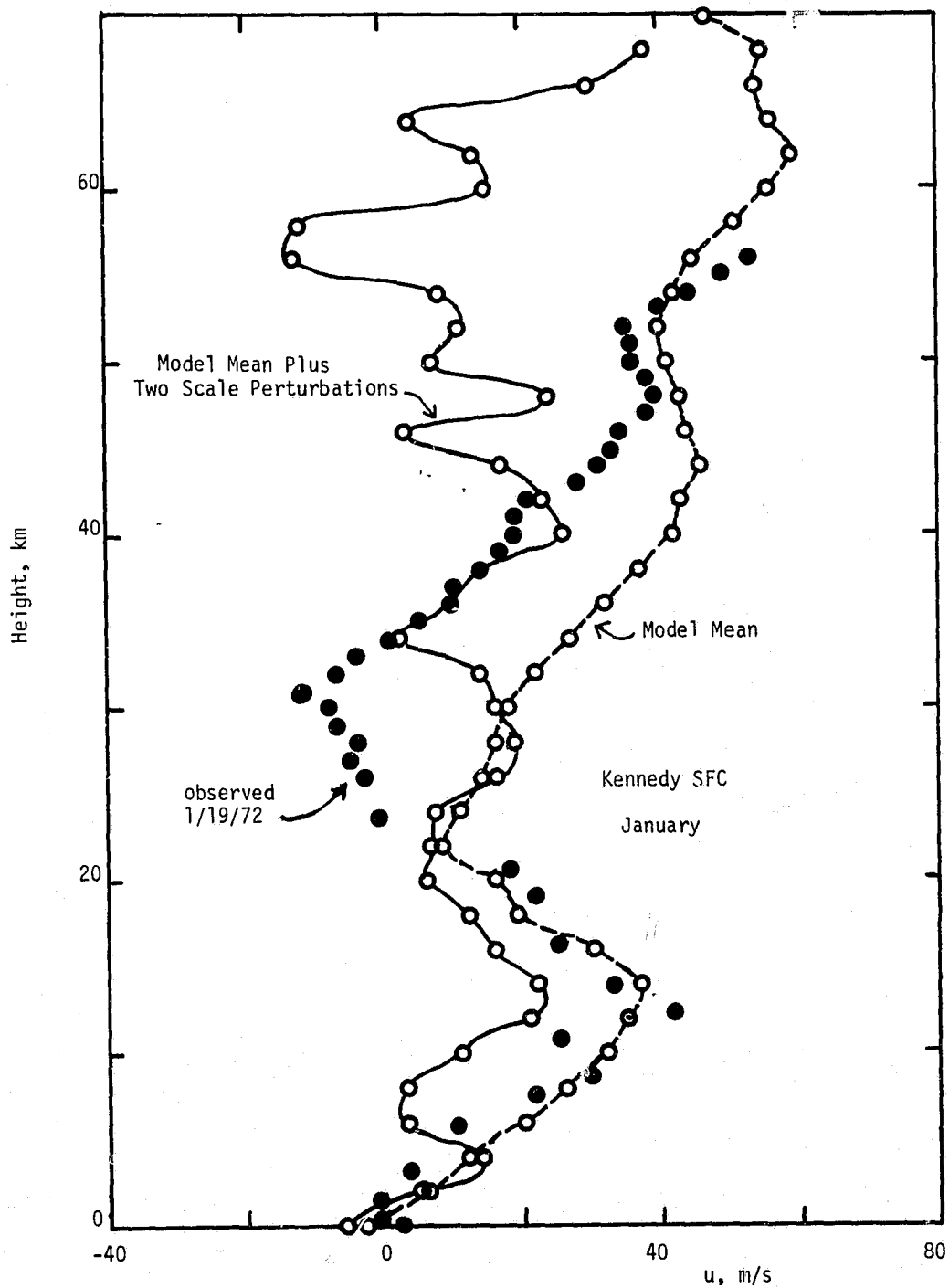


Figure 3.6 - Two-Scale model zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 19, 1972.

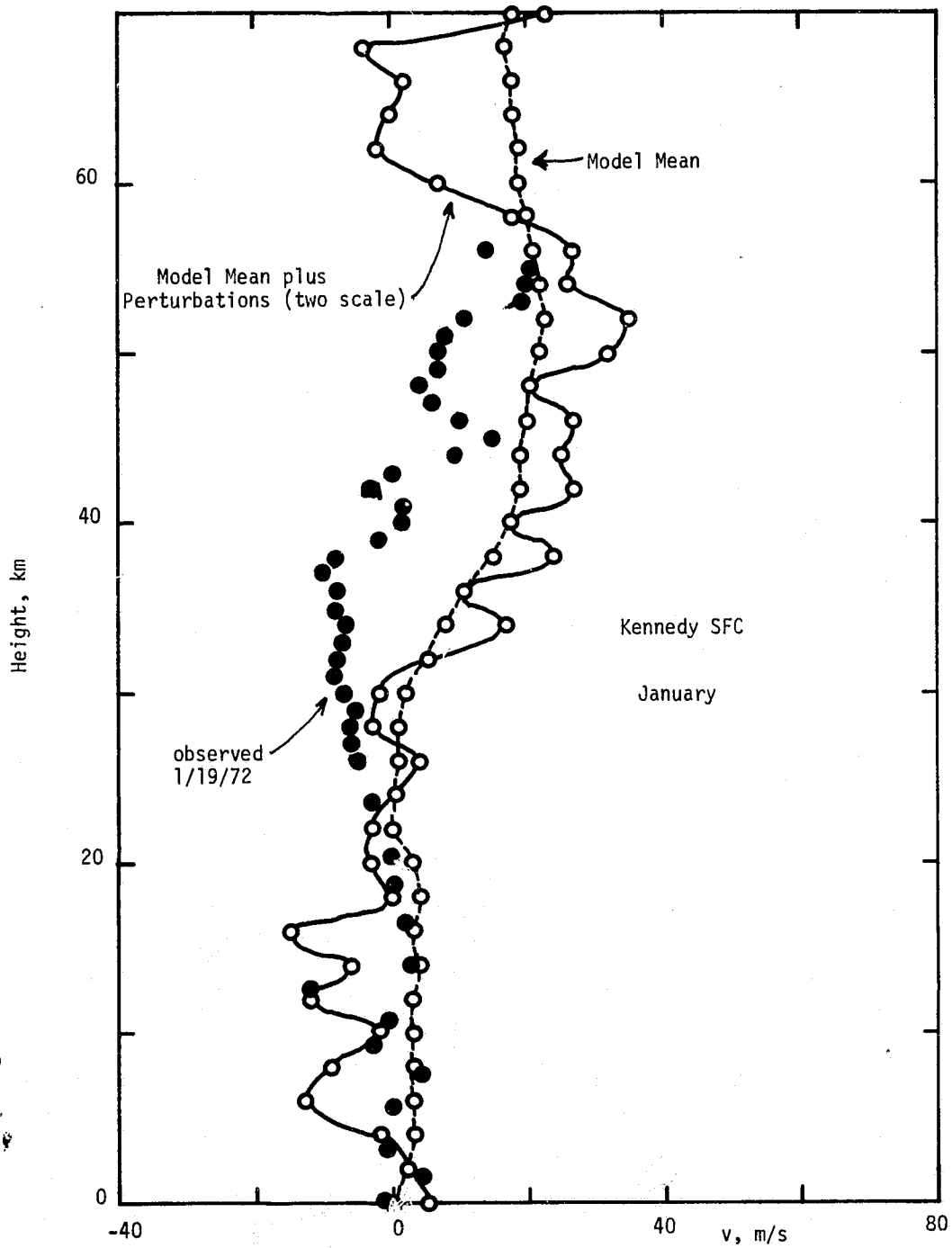


Figure 3.7 - As in Figure 3.6 for Meridional Wind.

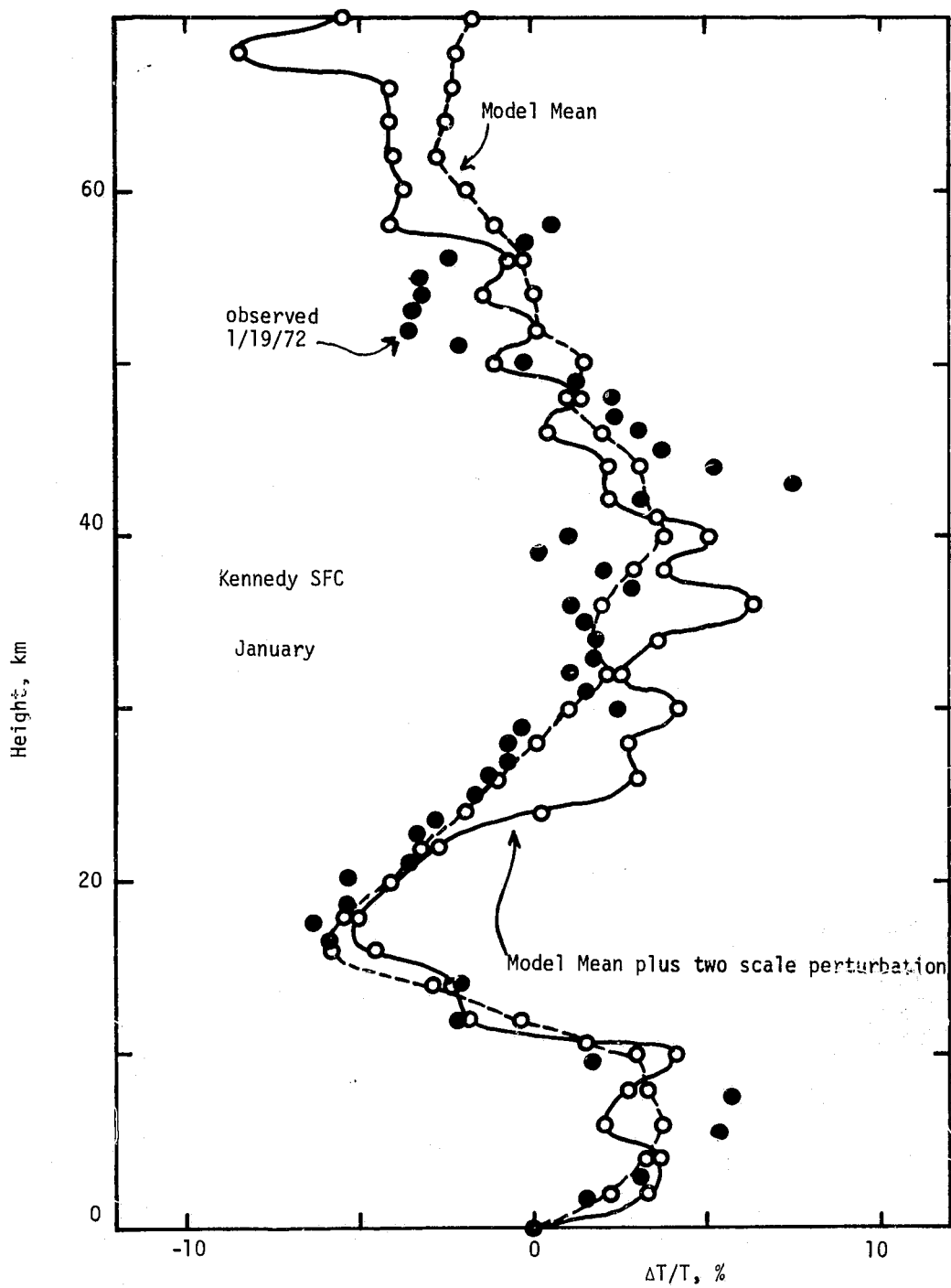


Figure 3.8 - As in Figure 3.6 for Temperature. Percent Deviations are with respect to the U. S. 1962 Standard Atmosphere.

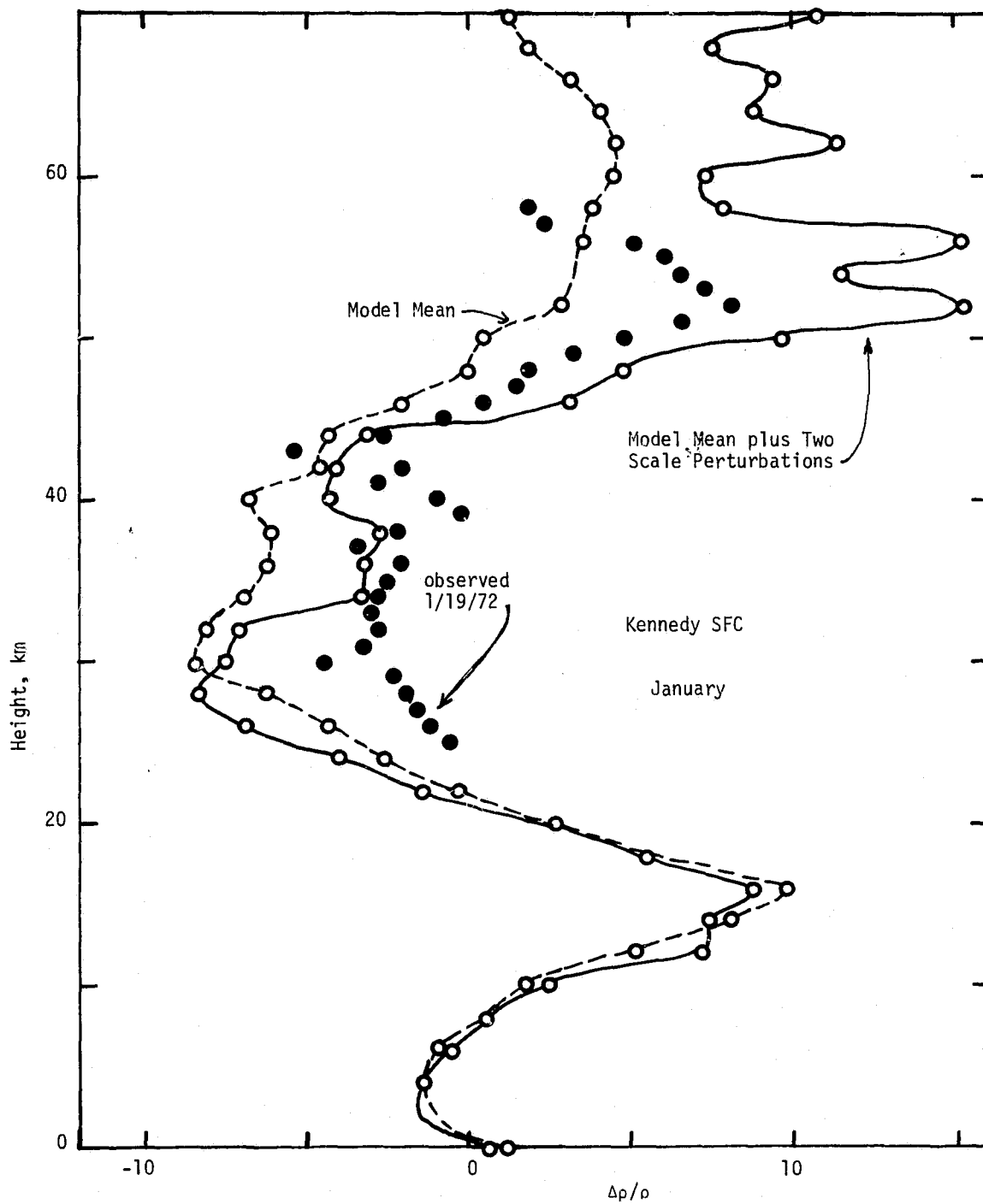


Figure 3.9 - As in Figure 3.6 for Density. Percent deviations are with respect to the 1962 U. S. Standard Atmosphere.

Figures 3.7 through 3.9, for meridional wind, temperature, and density, respectively. Good correspondence is seen in all of these between the relative amounts of perturbation variance in large and small scales, and the vertical structure of the measured (January 19, 1972) profiles.

4. USERS MANUAL

The Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) program is designed to produce atmospheric parameter values either along a linear path (to be called a profile) with automatically stepped constant height, latitude, and longitude increments, or along any set of connected positions (to be called a trajectory) which must be input individually into the program.

There are three general types of input to the GRAM program: (1) A set of three cards, called the initial data, which contain the values of the program options, the initial position, the profile increments, and other information required before the calculations are begun, (2) A data tape (SCIDAT) containing parameter values for the Groves (1971) model, the stationary perturbations (deviations from the Groves model, to produce longitude varying monthly means), and random and quasi-biennial perturbation parameter values, and (3) The data tapes with one data file for each month, containing profiles of monthly mean pressure, density, temperature, and their variances from the surface to 25 km, for the entire globe. If it is desired to compute atmospheric parameters along a trajectory instead of a linear profile, then a fourth type of data - the trajectory times and positions - must be input.

In terms of program function, the major elements of the GRAM program are the main segment (GRAM), the subroutine SCIMOD, which is a driver for all of the atmospheric evaluation subroutines, and SETUP, a subroutine used to read the SCIDAT data tape, and load the necessary starting conditions for execution. Figure 4.1 shows a simplified schematic of the main segment and illustrates the function of the SETUP and SCIMOD subroutines.

Output of the GRAM program consists of monthly mean pressure, density, temperature, wind and wind shear, total (mean plus perturbation) values of

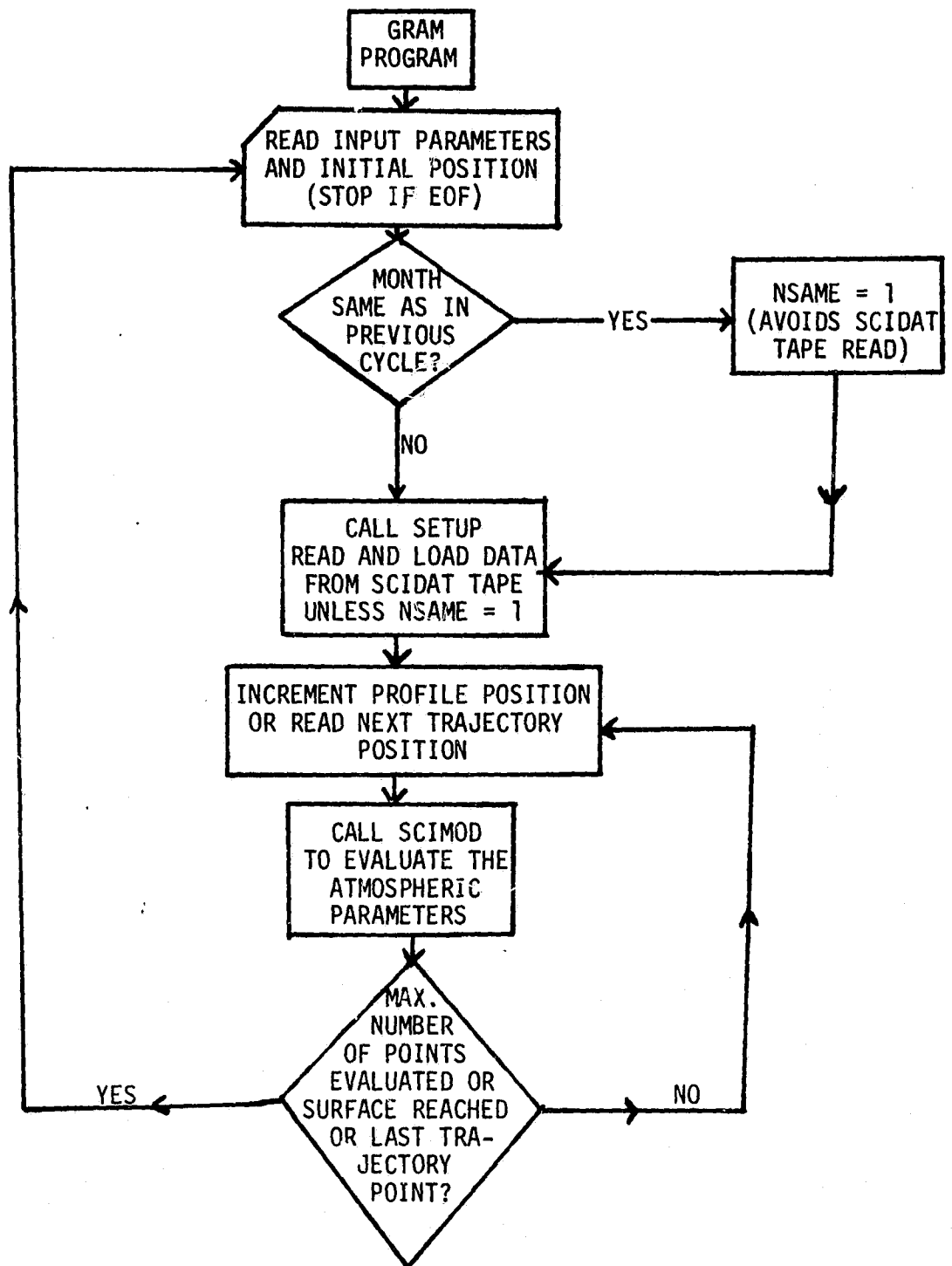


Figure 4.1: Simplified flow chart of the GRAM program.

pressure, density, temperature, winds, perturbation values, and magnitudes.

Complete discussion of the input, output, and program operation characteristics for the GRAM program are given in the following sections of the users manual.

4.1 The 4-D Data Tapes (0-25 km)

The description contained in this section was paraphrased from the 4-D program users manual (Fowler and Willard, 1972). For more information on the 4-D section of GRAM, consult that document and Spiegler and Fowler (1972).

The world-wide meteorological data set developed for the 4-D model by Allied Research Associates is stored on three 7-track, 800 bpi binary tapes labelled WW1A-WW3A. Each tape contains four files of data where one file represents one month; WW1A contains months 1-4, WW2A contains months 5-8, and WW3A contains months 9-12. A 13th month containing the annual reference period has been added as a fourth tape.

Within each file are 3490 records representing the values at individual grid points. These points are grouped into three grids: 288 points on the northern hemisphere equatorial (EQN) grid; 1977 points on the northern hemisphere (National Meteorological Center) grid; and 1225 points on the southern hemisphere (SH) grid. On the NMC grid, the data were computed at NMC points and stored in the order given by the NMC grid table shown in the SCIDAT data tape listing in Appendix B. On the other two grids, the data was given at 5° latitude-longitude intersections westward from the Greenwich Meridian to 5° east. The EQN grid covers the latitudes from 0° to 15° north with points occurring in the following order: 1-4 = Lon. 0, Lat. 0, 5, 10, 15; 5-8 = Lon. 5W, Lat. 0, 5, 10, 15; ... 285-288 = Lon. 5° E, Lat. 0, 5, 10, 15. The SH grid contains all data from 5° south to the south

pole as follows: 1 = South Pole, 2-18 = Lon. 0, Lat. -5 to -85; 19-35 = Lon. 5° W, Lat. -5 to -85; ... 1209 - 1225 = Lon. 5° E, Lat. -5 to -85. It should be noted that the south pole is given only once, as the first point of the SH data set.

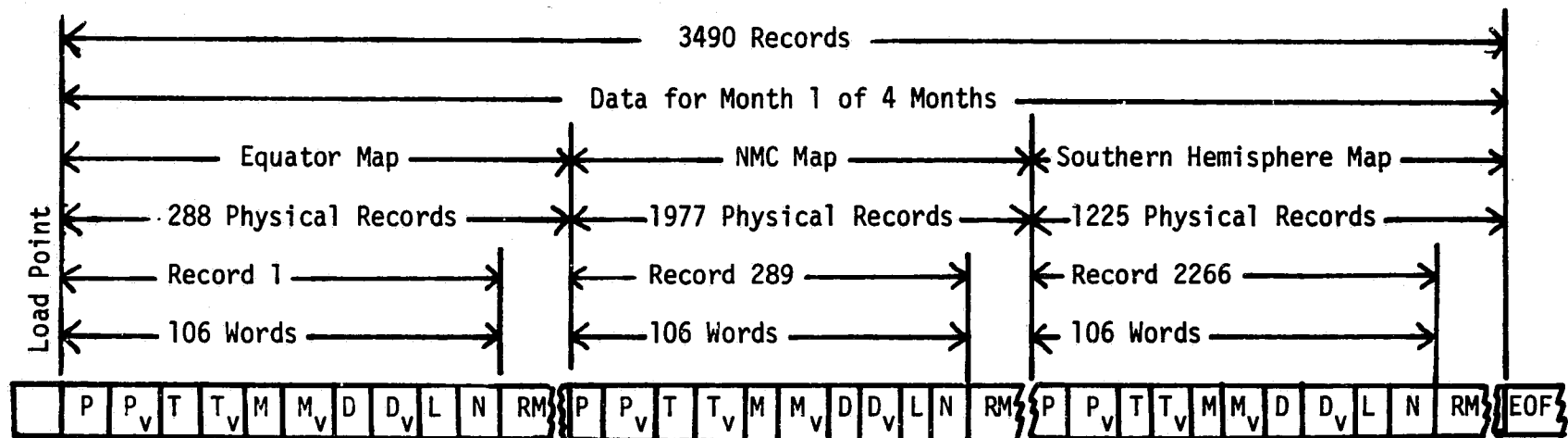
Each record consists of 106 36-bit words where the first 104 words contain the computed data for a point and the last two are identifiers. All data values are multiplied by 100 and converted to integer; they are then packed with two 18-bit values to a word. The data is arranged by level for each parameter; thus, the first 13 words contain the pressure means from the surface to 25 km and the next 13 words contain the pressure variances for the same levels. This pattern continues for the 26 levels of temperature means and variances, moisture means and variances, and density means and variances.

Word 105 contains the latitude and longitude of the point in question. There are integer values that have been multiplied by 10; each occupies 18 bits of the word. The latitude is always positive (since the southern hemisphere is identified by grid), and the longitude is always west.

The last word contains three 12 bit integer values. The left-most group of bits is the homogeneous moisture region in which the point lies, the center group is the point number, and the right-most group of bits is the month. It should be noted that the points are numbered within the grid that contains them, and not by their location on tape. Thus the point numbers run from 1-288, 1-1977, and 1-1225, not from 1-3490. Figure 4.2 shows the tape structure for one month.

4.2 The SCIDAT Data Tape

This section describes in detail the data contained on the SCIDAT data tape. A listing of this tape, and a synopsis of the data contained on



47

This box represents 26 integer values of pressure in millibars $\times 10^2$. Each value is packed sequentially as an 18 bit byte, starting with the surface and ending with the 25 km value

Variations are the square of the standard deviations.

RM denotes end of record mark.

EOF Denotes end of file mark.

- P - Pressure ($\text{mb} \times 10^2$)
- P_V - Pressure Variance ($\text{mb}^2 \times 10^2$)
- T - Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{K} \times 10^2$)
- T_V - Temperature Variance ($^{\circ}\text{K}^2 \times 10^2$)
- M - Moisture ($\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times 10^2$)
- M_V - Moisture Variance ($\text{g}^2/\text{m}^6 \times 10^2$)
- D - Density ($\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times 10^2$)
- D_V - Density Variance ($\text{g}^2/\text{m}^6 \times 10^2$)
- L - Word 105 Containing Latitude and Longitude
- N - Word 106 Containing Homogeneous Region Number, MSF Point Number, and Month Number

Figure 4.2: Record Structure on the 4-D Data Tapes

it are given in Appendix B.

NMC Grid Data. This data set gives the 4-D northern hemisphere point number and the dual index for the corresponding NMC location. The NMC grid locations form an octagonal array, centered on the North Pole. The points are at square grid locations on the polar projection used for the NMC grid. A conversion between the latitude and longitude (treated as polar coordinates on the flat NMC grid plane) and the NMC grid indices (treated as Cartesian coordinates on the projection plane) is accomplished by a polar to Cartesian coordinate transformation, via equations programmed into the 4-D model. The NMC grid data on the SCIDAT tape merely establishes the equivalence between the sequential 4-D NMC point number and the two-dimensional x-y NMC grid point location. The NMC grid data constitute the first file on the SCIDAT tape. An end of file marker appears on the tape at the end of the NMC grid data. The NMC grid data file contains 396 NTRAN readable records (36 bit binary words) with 15 integers (one per word) in each record.

Groves Data. The Groves (1971) data for monthly mean pressure, density, and temperature are tabulated at 10 degree latitude intervals from 0 to 90° for each month. The yearly average Groves data is coded as month 13. The southern hemisphere data is the same as the northern hemisphere data displaced by 6 months. Annual mean (month 13) data is the same for both northern and southern hemispheres.

The format of the Groves data is the same as in Groves (1971) original report, except that a prefix code P, D, or T has been added at the front of each record. Each record contains the code, the month, the height in km and the 0, 10, 20, ..., 90° latitude values of the parameter expressed as a three digit integer, with a exponent common to all of the values on the record appearing at the end of the record. Thus a value of 276 with an expon-

ent at the end of the record of -6, would be the same as $276 \times 10^{-6} = 2.76 \times 10^{-4}$. Pressure data are in units of N/m^2 , density values are in kg/m^3 , and temperatures are in $^{\circ}K$. The Groves data set contains 702 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records with 14 integer values (one per word) in each record (including the code word P, D, or T).

Stationary Perturbations. The stationary perturbations are latitude-longitude dependent relative perturbations to be applied to the Groves values, considered to be the longitudinal mean value. Data for each of 12 months and for the annual reference period (month 13) are given for the northern hemisphere latitudes. Southern hemisphere data are the same as the northern hemisphere values displaced by 6 months.

Each record contains the code S, the month, the height in km, the west longitude, in degrees, and then 15 values of stationary perturbations in per mill ($\%/10$). The first five of the values are for pressure perturbations at latitudes 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90. The next five values are for density, and the last five values are for temperature. The monthly mean value y_m for parameter y at any latitude and longitude can be computed from the Groves value G_y at the latitude and the stationary perturbation s_y (in per mill) at the latitude and longitude by the relation

$$y_m = G_y (1 + s_y/1000) \quad (4.1)$$

Note that the stationary perturbation values at 90° latitude are always zero. However, there is a place for 90° values on the data tape, so that if a systematic departure from Groves values is desired at the poles, a set of stationary perturbation data reflecting this condition could be developed and put on the tape. The stationary perturbations listed on the Mod-2 SCIDAT tape have been revised, as described in Section 2, by the addition of data

read from 1964, 1965, and 1972 upper air charts.

The Groves data and stationary perturbation data constitute the second file on the SCIDAT tape. An end of file marker appears at the end of the stationary perturbation data. The stationary perturbation code S data consists of 1248 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records, with 19 integer values (one per word) in each record (including the code word S).

The Random Perturbation Data. Random perturbation magnitudes (standard deviations) are latitude dependent only. Each code R record has the code, the month (1-13) and the height in km, followed by 15 values of random perturbation magnitude, five for pressure (in per mill, at latitudes 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90), five for density, and five for temperature. These data give the relative standard deviations σ_p/p , σ_ρ/ρ , and σ_T/T , for use in the random perturbation model.

The code RW data are similar, except that only ten wind values appear in each record (after the code, month, and height): five for eastward wind magnitude (in m/s at latitudes 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90) and five for northward wind magnitude.

The code R and RW total perturbation magnitudes have been revised by the incorporation of new data sources, as described in Justus and Woodrum, (1975). The code R data have also been subjected to Buell (1970, 1972) adjustment, also described in Justus and Woodrum (1975).

The code R and RW data constitute the third file on the SCIDAT tape. An end-of-file mark appears on the tape at the end of the code RW data. The code R data consist of 260 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records with 18 integer words (one value per word) in each record (including the code word R). For the code RW data, there are 325 records with 13 36 bit binary integer words (one value per word) in each record (including the code word

RW).

Large Scale Fraction Data. From daily difference analysis described in Section 2, the fraction of the total variance (σ^2 from code R and RW data) contained in the large scale perturbations has been determined as a fraction of height and latitude. Separate evaluations by month were also made, but were not found to be significantly different from the annual averages. Therefore the SCIDAT tape contains only the annual average fraction (expressed as per mill) of total variance contained in the large scale. Large scale and small scale magnitudes σ_L and σ_S are computed from the fractional data f_L (code P) in per mill, by the relations

$$\sigma_L = \sqrt{f_L}/1000 \sigma_T \quad (4.2)$$

$$\sigma_S = \sqrt{1 - f_L}/1000 \sigma_T \quad (4.3)$$

where σ_T is the total perturbation magnitude (code R or code RW data). The code P data set contains 25 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records, with 18 words (one integer value per word) on each record (including the code word P).

Density-Velocity Correlations. Daily difference analysis described in Section 2 was also used to evaluate the cross correlations $R_{u\rho}$ and $R_{v\rho}$ for use in the velocity perturbation model (equations (2.38) - (2.41) and (2.44) - (2.50)). Both large scale and small scale values of the density-velocity correlations were evaluated, and are given on the SCIDAT data tape (codes CL and CS) in per mill (i.e. divide by 1000 to get correlations in the range -1 to +1).

The code P large scale fraction data and the code CS and CL density-velocity correlation data constitute the fourth file on the SCIDAT tape. An end-of-file mark appears on the tape at the end of the code CL data. The

code CS and CL data consist of 50 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records, with 13 integer values (one per word) in each record (including the code word either CS or CL).

The Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO) Data. The QBO data consists of height and latitude dependent amplitudes and phases for quasi-biennial variations in pressure (QP), density (QD), temperature (QT), and eastward and northward wind components (QU and QV, respectively). The amplitude of the QBO thermodynamic parameters are in per mill (%/10). The amplitudes of the QBO wind components are in decimeters per second (0.1 m/s). The phases of all of the QBO parameters are measured in days after January 0, 1966 for the occurrence of the first maximum value. Since the period of the QBO variations is taken to be 870 days, the phases could vary from 0 to 870.

Each QBO data record contains the code, the height in km, the amplitude and phase for 10° latitude, the amplitude and phase for 30° latitude, etc. out to the amplitude and phase for 90° latitude. There are 80 NTRAN readable (36 bit binary word) records in the QBO data set. Each record contains 12 integer values (one per word), including the code word QP, QD, QT, QU, or QV.

A final end of file mark appears at the end of the code QV data. Appendix B gives a brief summary of the data on the SCIDAT tape and a complete listing of all the values appearing in the tape records.

4.3 The Initial Input Data

The initial input data consists of two free field (no set format with commas after each number) cards containing initial position data, program options, and other information required to begin computation, plus an optional third free field card to give initial random perturbation data if random perturbations are to be computed, plus an optional set of trajectory

position data cards (followed by a backup card), if trajectory positions are to be read in rather than a linear profile generated automatically in the program. Appendix C gives a brief summary of the input characteristics, a summary of the data deck setup, and some sample input and output for the program. The following gives a more detailed description of each program input card.

Input Card Number 1. The first input card, read in by the main program segment PROFILE in free field format contains the following information. Designation R indicates real quantities, I denotes integer quantities.

1. Initial Height (R): The initial height in km for the beginning point of the profile or trajectory. This can be any non-negative real number. Atmospheric parameters are never evaluated at the first position, which is used only to establish the initial conditions.

2. Initial Latitude (R): The latitude of the initial position in degrees, with southern latitudes negative. If the initial latitude, or any subsequent latitude is greater than 90° in absolute magnitude, then a transformation

$$\text{lat} = (180^{\circ} - |\text{lat}|)(\text{lat}/|\text{lat}|) \quad (4.4)$$

$$\text{lon} = \text{lon} + 180^{\circ} \quad (4.5)$$

is made.

3. Initial West Longitude (R): The west longitude of the initial position in degrees. East longitude can be put in as negative or converted to $0 - 360^{\circ}$ west longitude. If negative (east) longitudes are input they are converted to the $0 - 360^{\circ}$ scale before being used by the program. At any time during the run if a longitude gets outside the $0 - 360^{\circ}$ range it is put back into that range by adding or subtracting 360° , as necessary.

4. F10.7 (R): The solar 10.7 cm radio noise flux in units of 10^{-22}

watts/m² (the normal units for this parameter) at the time for which the atmospheric values are to be computed. This factor is used only in the Jacchia section, so a value of zero can be used on input if the height never goes above 90 km. A value of 230 for both design steady state conditions and for maximum conditions may be used, or consult the Aerospace Environment Division (AED) of Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) for monthly predictions.

5. Mean F10.7 (R): The 81 day mean solar 10.7 cm radio flux. This parameter is used in the Jacchia section to compute the nighttime minimum global exospheric temperature (equation (14) in Jacchia, 1970). Use zero if the height does not go above 90 km. A value of 230 may be used for both design steady state or maximum conditions, or consult the AED or MSFC for monthly predictions.

6. AP (R): The geomagnetic index a_p , used to compute a geomagnetic correlation to the exospheric temperature, in equation (22) of Jacchia, (1970). Use zero if the height does not go above 90 km. A design steady state value of 20.3 and a maximum condition value of 400 may be used for a_p , or consult the AED at MSFC for monthly predictions.

7-9. Date (I): The date, for the starting time of the trajectory or profile evaluation in month/day/two digit year form, as three integer input values. The day of the month and the year have no direct effect on the program calculations, except in the case of the quasi-biennial oscillation terms. For the annual reference period, use month 13. The quasi-biennial terms are automatically set to zero if month 13 is used. The month is used to establish which Groves data, stationary perturbation data, and random data (including large scale fractions and velocity-density correlations) to load from the SCIDAT data tape into the working arrays. The program will

work more efficiently if multiple trajectories or profiles are evaluated during one run operation and the months are the same. (This avoids repeated look-up of the Groves, stationary perturbation, and random data from the SCIDAT tape.)

10-12. Greenwich Time (I): The Greenwich mean time for the starting position in hours, minutes, and seconds as three integer values. Only the Jacchia section is directly affected by the time of day, so unless the height goes above 90 km, the starting time would serve merely as a reference parameter for the particular run being done. Greenwich time corresponding to a local time of 0900 hours should be used for design steady state Jacchia section conditions, and for maximum conditions the local time should be taken as 1400 hours.

13. Latitude Increment (R): If a linear profile is to be generated automatically this is the latitude increment (in degrees) between successive profile positions. The new latitude would be the old latitude plus the latitude increment. For a profile with decreasing latitude (going southward) the increment must be negative. Use zero if separate trajectory position input is to be read in. If a vertical profile (i.e. changing only height) is to be evaluated, then use zero latitude increment.

14. West Longitude Increment (R): If a linear profile is to be generated automatically this is the west longitude increment (in degrees) between successive profile positions. The new longitude will be the old longitude plus the longitude increment. For a profile progressing eastward use a negative increment. Use zero if separate trajectory position input is to be read in. If a vertical profile is to be evaluated, then use zero increment.

15. Height Increment (R): The height decrease in km between suc-

cessive positions, for an automatically generated linear profile. The profiles normally are generated downward (descending height). (New height = old height minus the height increment). If an upward generated profile is desired the height increment should be negative. Downward generated profiles will be evaluated until the height is incremented to a negative value or until the maximum number of positions (item 16, 1st card) is exceeded.

16. Maximum Number of Positions (I): The maximum number of profile positions to be generated automatically. This does not include the initial position, for which no atmospheric parameters are evaluated. Use zero if trajectory positions are to be read in.

17. Time Increment (I): The time displacement (seconds) between successive automatically generated profile positions. This would normally be set to zero, but could be used as a counter to be printed out in the time position with the output. For trajectories the time for each position is read in with the position data (see trajectory input section below). The hours, minutes, and seconds parameters (read in as items 10-12, 1st card) are updated according to the new time generated by the time increment. However, only the elapsed time in seconds is printed out on the present output.

18. Trajectory Option (I): This option tells the program whether a trajectory or a linear profile is to be evaluated. A value of 0 means a linear profile is to be generated automatically from the parameters read on the first card. A value greater than zero means that trajectory position data must be read in to determine the positions at which atmospheric parameters are to be evaluated. The unit from which the trajectory data are to be read is specified by the (non-zero) trajectory option. Thus, if trajectory data are to be read in from cards, use a trajectory option of 5 (the

card input unit).

19. Output Option (I): This option tells the program whether or not to produce non-print output of the atmospheric parameters (see the output description section). Non-print (i.e. disk or cards) output is convenient to use as input to plotter programs. A value of 0 means no non-print output. A value greater than 0 means to output the data on the unit number equal to the output option value.

20. Minimum Geostrophic Latitude (R): Below this latitude (in absolute magnitude) the second order geostrophic relations are used. Above this latitude, or above 90 km, only the usual geostrophic relations are used.

With normal numbers of decimal places and no unnecessary blank spaces, the above 20 items should fit onto one card. However, if they occupy more than the 80 columns allowed on one card, they may be spread out onto two cards if the following rules of free field input are observed on the first of the two cards: (1) Do not put a comma after the last number appearing on the first card. (2) If the last number on the first card is an integer, it should be right justified to column 80. For input on other computers, consult your operations manual for characteristics of free field input.

Input Card Number 2. The second input card is read in by the subroutine SETUP and contains various unit numbers to be used and options controlling the random and quasi-biennial calculations. The unit numbers are the parameters used in read statements in the FORTRAN program to control which file is being read from. The unit numbers are required in the input in order to give maximum flexibility in choice of I/O devices for the program. All input items on card number 2 are integers.

1. Groves Input Unit: This is the unit number of the SCIDAT tape file. If the SCIDAT tape has been assigned by the UNIVAC control statements -

```
@ ASG, T    SCIDAT,  T,  U1961 N
```

```
@ USE      3, SCIDAT
```

where U1961 is the reel number for tape SCIDAT, then the Groves input unit number should be 3 on this input card. The Groves and stationary perturbation data must be read from the SCIDAT tape. Later options on this card allow the NMC grid data, the random perturbation data, and the quasi-bien-nial data each to be read from other files.

2. Random Input Unit: This is the unit number for the random perturbation standard deviations (and the large scale fraction data and density-velocity correlations). If this unit number is the same as the Groves input unit number, then all of the random perturbation data are read from the SCIDAT data tape. Otherwise all of the random perturbation data are read from the file for whatever the unit number is set to. For card input, the unit number should be set to 5. The SCIDAT tape is read with NTRAN, but if alternate random data are read in from a different file, the file must be FORTRAN readable with format

```
1X, A1, I2, I4, 3(1X, 5I4)
```

for the random pressure, density, and temperature data (see Appendix B and Section 4.3 for which values must go in each record). For the random wind data the FORTRAN readable format for the alternate data is

```
1X, A2, I2, I4, 2(1X, 5I4)
```

If the random data input unit is different from the Groves input unit, then the code P and PW large scale fraction data and code CS and CL density-velocity correlation data must follow (after an end-of-file) the code RW data on the random input unit. The FORTRAN readable format for the

large scale fraction (code P) data is

1X, A1, I2, I4, 3(1X, 5I4)

The format for the code PW data is

1X, A2, I2, I4, 2(1X, 5I4)

The format for the CS and CL data is

1X, A2, I2, I4, 2(1X, 5I5)

See Appendix B and Section 4.3 for description of the values which must go in each of these records.

All of the random perturbation data, random pressure, density, and temperature data, random wind data, large scale fraction data, and density-velocity correlation data must be read in from the same file, either all from SCIDAT, or all from the alternate FORTRAN readable file.

3. QBO Input Unit: If the QBO data parameters are to be read in from the SCIDAT data tape, this unit number is set the same as the Groves input unit. If alternate QBO parameters are to be read in the QBO unit number can be any FORTRAN readable file. Use Unit 5 for card input. The format for all of the alternate QBO input is

1X, A2, I3, 5(I4, I5)

(See Appendix B and Section 4.3 for which data values must go into each record). All of the QBO pressure, density, temperature, and wind data must be read from the same file, either all from SCIDAT or all from the alternate QBO input file.

4. 4-D Input Unit: This is the unit number for the 4-D data tape. Any available unit number can be used. If the 4-D tape WW1A, containing the January data, has been assigned by the control statements

@ ASG, T WW1A, T, U 2400 N

@ USE 4, WW1A

then the 4-D input unit number is 4.

5. Random Option: This option tells the program whether or not to compute random perturbations. If the value is 1 random perturbations are computed. If the value is 2 then random perturbations are not computed. If any values other than 1 or 2 are input the run is terminated with a message "ERROR IN SETUP INPUT" and a dump of the parameters most recently read in.

6. QBO Option: This option tells the program whether or not to compute QBO perturbations. If the value is 1 QBO perturbations are computed. For 2 no QBO perturbations are computed, and for any other values the "ERROR IN SETUP INPUT" and dump of most recent parameters read in is given.

7. First Random Number: This number is required as a starting parameter for the random number generating subroutine RAND. Any odd positive integer can be used. Use a value of 1 for a standard design application run. Provided all other input is the same, a given value for the starting random number will always produce the same random perturbation output. Therefore, to get a set of different perturbations along a given single trajectory, a set of different starting random numbers should be used. Note, however, that if any other parameters are changed (different spacing along the trajectory, different starting position, etc.) then the same starting random number will produce a different set of random perturbations.

8. NMC Read Option: This option tells the program whether to read the NMC grid data from the SCIDAT data tape (value 0 for the option) or from an input card file (any non-zero value for the option).

9. 4-D Scratch Unit: In order to save array space the 4-D profiles

required to interpolate to the $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ grid locations are read from the tapes to this scratch file rather than being put into arrays. The unit number for this scratch file can be any available unit. Normally the file is a temporary drum file, and, if so, does not (on the UNIVAC) have to be assigned (@ ASG) before execution of the program.

10. NMC Grid Point Scratch Unit: Also in order to save computer storage, the NMC grid point array read in from the SCIDAT tape (or from cards) is stored in a temporary scratch file (usually on drum). If the drum scratch file is used, it does not have to be assigned (on the UNIVAC) before execution of the program.

Input Card Number 3. This card is read by the SETUP subroutine and contains starting values for the random perturbation parameters at the initial position. If random perturbations are not to be computed (Random Option = 2), then this card should not be put in. All values of this free field format card are real. For a normal design application the values on this card should all be zero, unless the run is to be a continuation of a previously run trajectory or profile segment, in which case the output random parameters of the last output position are input, and the last output position becomes the initial position of the new run.

1-6. Initial PL, PS, DL, DS, TL, TS: These are initial values of random relative pressure (p'/\bar{p}), density ($\rho'/\bar{\rho}$), and temperature (T'/\bar{T}) in percent for the large scale (L) and small scale (S) components. These are starting values for the initial position. Use zero for standard design applications.

7-10. Initial UL, US, VL, VS: Initial values of the random eastward (U) and northward (V) random wind components in m/s for the large scale (L) and small scale (S) components. Use zeros for standard design

applications.

Trajectory Input. The free field trajectory position input and backup record are put in only if a trajectory is to be evaluated, rather than a linear profile, generated automatically in the program from information on the first input card. There is no limit to the number of trajectory position records which can be put in. The program continues evaluating the atmospheric parameters and looping back to read a new trajectory position until a position below the surface is reached, or until the trajectory backup record is reached. Each free field trajectory record has the time (integer seconds), the height (kilometers), the latitude (degrees, southern latitude negative), and the west longitude (degrees, 0-360° or east longitudes negative). Any east longitudes read in as negative values are converted to the 0-360° system before being used by the program. The trajectory backup record has the same free field form as a regular trajectory record, except any negative value for height is used. The negative height terminates the loop which evaluates atmospheric parameters and reads a new trajectory record. If a trajectory height goes negative, then any remaining trajectory input cards are read and ignored. The trajectory input can either be input from cards (trajectory option = 5) or from any other unit (with trajectory option = unit number). The trajectory option is item 18 on card #1.

4.4 Output of the Program

The first few lines of print output are primarily a listing of the input parameters. Following a heading which describes each output value for the trajectory or profile evaluations, the position, time monthly mean and total pressure, density, temperature, and winds are listed for each position. The thermal wind shear for the monthly mean winds, the percent deviation from the standard atmosphere (p , ρ , and t), the mean vertical wind and the perturbation data are also given for each

position. The perturbation data consist of the stationary perturbations, the quasi-biennial values at the position and time, the quasi-biennial magnitudes, the random perturbation values, and the random perturbation standard deviations. Optional non-print (e.g. disk or punch) output for values at each position is also available to be used for input to plotter programs, or for other purposes.

Heading Information. Primarily the heading information contains a listing of the input data values. However, there are some changes from the values input. If an east longitude is put in as a negative value, $-180^\circ < \text{lat} < 0^\circ$, then it is converted to a west longitude in the 0-360 range before the heading is listed. The program evaluates the initial random pressure, density, temperature and wind standard deviations and the initial density velocity correlation from data on the SCIDAT data tape, and lists the computed values on the heading. The Julian date is computed by the program from the input date and is also listed with the heading information. The Julian date is required by the Jacchia and QBO sections of the program. If month 13 (annual reference period) is input, then the Julian date is set to zero. (The Jacchia section takes the exospheric temperature to be 1000°K and the QBO section is bypassed if month 13 is input).

Position and Time Output. Positions and times as generated by the automatic linear profile features or as input by the trajectory input cards are listed on the output. The time is given in seconds. Within the program, the input time in hours, minutes, and seconds are updated in that form also. However, only a continuously increasing time in seconds is printed out. If time in hours, minutes, and seconds were desired, these variables could easily be printed out by adding them to the output list. All output west longitudes are converted to the 0-360 range before being printed out. If a

latitude greater than 90° in absolute magnitude is generated (or input) then a transformation

$$\text{lat} = (180^\circ - |\text{lat}|)(\text{lat}/|\text{lat}|) \quad (4.6)$$

$$\text{lon} = \text{lon} + 180^\circ \quad (4.7)$$

is made.

Monthly Mean Data. The monthly mean values of pressure, density, and temperatures, consist of either: (1) values from the 4-D data tapes if the height is below 25 km, (2) the sum of Groves plus stationary perturbation values if the height is between 30 and 90 km, (3) an interpolation between 4-D at 25 km and Groves plus stationary perturbations at 30 km if the height is between 25 and 30 km, (4) Jacchia model values if the height is above 115 km, or (5) faired values between Groves and Jacchia if the height is between 90 and 115 km.

The percent deviations from the U.S. 1962 Standard Atmosphere are evaluated by using standard atmosphere values computed by the subroutine STDATM. The percent deviations are evaluated by the relations $100(T - T_s)/T_s$, $100(\rho - \rho_s)/\rho_s$, and $100(p - p_s)/p_s$, where the subscript s refers to the standard atmosphere values. This subroutine accurately reproduces the tabulated U.S. Standard Atmosphere 1962 values to within an accuracy of better than 0.2% above 90 km. The STDATM values are based on a model of parabolic segments for the height variation of the molecular weight above 90 km. The subroutine reproduces the tabular values even more accurately in the height region below 90 km, where the molecular weight is constant. Since the U.S. 1962 Standard Atmosphere is not defined above 700 km, the percent deviations printed out for heights above 700 km are zero.

The thermal wind shear values are values of $\partial u/\partial z$ and $\partial v/\partial z$ for the monthly mean geostrophic wind (see Section 2). The wind values, computed from the

usual geostrophic wind equation or the second order geostrophic relation if the latitude is less than the input value of minimum geostrophic latitude, are determined by horizontal gradients of the monthly mean pressure. The thermal wind shear components, computed by the thermal wind equations, are determined by the horizontal gradients of the monthly mean temperature. Thus, a comparison of numerically differentiated geostrophic mean winds and the thermal wind shear serve as a check of the mean pressure and temperature fields. The mean vertical wind is evaluated, as described in Section 2, by combinations of horizontal and vertical temperature gradients and the geostrophic winds.

The Total (Mean Plus Perturbation) Data. The parameter values listed under the heading of "Mean Plus Perturbations" are the monthly mean values, as defined above, plus the random perturbations, plus (if the height is between 10 and 90 km) the quasi-biennial perturbations. These mean-plus-perturbation values represent values which would be typical "instantaneous" values of the pressure, density, temperature or winds. The percent deviations from the U.S. Standard atmosphere are computed in the same way as for the percent deviations of the monthly mean values from the standard atmosphere.

Perturbation Values. The data under the "Perturbation Values" heading are the various perturbation values, magnitudes, and amplitudes. The stationary perturbations (denoted SP on the printout) are defined only if the height is between 30 and 90 km. The monthly mean y_m of parameter y should be the Groves value G_y , evaluated from the SCIDAT data tape, modified by the given stationary perturbation value s_y , in percent, by the relation

$$y_m = G_y (1 + s_y/100) \quad (4.8)$$

The data labeled "QBO" are the values of the QBO oscillation at the output time and position. The data labeled "MAG" gives the magnitude of the QBO oscillations at the output position and time. The QBO perturbation values should always be less than or equal to the magnitude values in absolute value. The data labeled "RANL", "RANS", "RANT" are the large scale, small scale and total random perturbations evaluated at the output time and place. The data labeled "SIGL", "SIGS", and "SIGT" are the standard deviations of the large scale, small scale, and total random components at the output time and positions. According to the Gaussian distribution, on which the random perturbations are based, the perturbation values should be within the range $\pm \sigma$ 68% of the time and outside the range $\pm \sigma$ 32% of the time. Similarly, the perturbation values should be within the range $\pm 2\sigma$ 95% of the time, and outside the range $\pm 2\sigma$ 5% of the time. The evaluation of the QBO and random perturbation output can be suppressed by the QBO and random options, if desired.

Non-Print Output. The non-print output is available as an option, controlled by the input value of the output option parameter. If non-print output is desired, it comes out in the form of records with format F5.1, F6.2, F7.2, 2F5.1, 3F5.0, 5F5.1, 2E10.3, I5, I3 containing the following information: (1) the height in km, (2) the latitude in degrees, (3) the west longitude in degrees 0-360, (4-5) the percentage deviation of the mean monthly values of pressure and density from the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere, (6) the monthly mean temperature, (7-8) the eastward and northward components of the monthly mean (geostrophic) wind, (9-13) the magnitudes of the total random perturbations in pressure, density, temperature (percent, and eastward and northward wind (m/s), (14-15) the monthly mean pressure (N/m^2) and density (kg/m^3), (16) the time, in seconds, and (17) the

month (with 13 indicating annual mean).

4.5 Program Diagnostics. There are several possible reasons which can cause the printing of diagnostic messages and termination of the run during the SETUP phase. If, during the setup procedure, the NMC grid point number data table does not contain the required 1977 values, a message Diagnostic 1: "N RECORDS WRITTEN BY SETNMC IN SCRATCH FILE M" is printed, and EXECUTION IS TERMINATED. This situation should only arise if the NMC grid point table is being read from cards, rather than the SCIDAT data tape. If during the reading of the SCIDAT data tape, any record is read which does not have the expected code character or characters (P, D, T, S, R, RW, QP, QD, QT, QU, or QV; see Appendix B), then the message results Diagnostic 2: "ERROR IN SETUP INPUT" followed by a listing of the latest data values read in. This message is also produced if the random option and the quasi-biennial option do not have a value of either 1 or 2. Any condition which results in this error message terminates the execution.

There are also general conditions which could result in diagnostic messages in the 4-D section: If during the reading of the 4-D data tape on the first access of the region below 30 km, a parity error is encountered, a message

Diagnostic 3: "INPUT UNIT NØ. M IN ERRØR (-3) FØR RECØRD NØ N" is printed - execution continues. Such an error will only be of consequence if the particular record read is required for interpolation. If an end of file is read, a message is written

Diagnostic 4: "***** UNIT NØ. JT IN ERRØR IRC RECØRDS READ
IREAD(IRN, 3) + XXXX MP = XX MØNTH = XX IP = XXXX IPT(I, J) = XXXX IRN = XX
M STATUS L"

Where

JT = Unit on which 4-D data tape is mounted

IRC = Total number of records read thus far from 4-D tape

IREAD(IRN, 3) = Sequential point number selected by SELEC4

MP = Month word in last record read

MØNTH = Run month

IP = Point number word in last record read

IPT(I, J) = Point number required for profile J to be interpolated
to Ith requested profile

IRN = Sequential point number required

M = Unit status (READ)

L = NTRAN status (-2 for end of file, -3 for parity, etc.)

and EXECUTION IS TERMINATED

If $IRC > IREAD(IRN, 3)$, the diagnostic message 4 is written - L should be 106, and IRC and IREAD values should indicate this condition. EXECUTION IS TERMINATED.

If $MP \neq MØNTH$, or $IP \neq IP(I, J)$ the diagnostic message 4 is printed, again with L = 106, and MP/MONTH or IP/IP(I, J) indicating error. EXECUTION IS TERMINATED.

The writing of scratch file SCRCH1 with data for subsequent unpacking and interpolation is also checked. If there is a write error, the diagnostic 4 is printed, with JT the scratch file unit number, M as WRITE and L as -3 or -4. EXECUTION IS TERMINATED.

These diagnostics can arise if a bad or wrong 4-D data tape is being accessed, or if there is a malfunction of the tape drive. In some cases a tape will, for example, indicate parity errors when being read from one tape drive, but not another.

If, during the course of evaluation of position in the 4-D height

range, it is found that the position is outside the previously established 4-D grid, then a new grid is generated by calling GEN4D. If this occurs again, the message results

Diagnostic 5: "UNABLE TO GENERATE 4-D GRID" and EXECUTION IS TERMINATED.

A new feature, the wind diagnostic symbol (asterisk), has also been added to the program. Presence of the asterisk between the E-W and N-S wind components on the print output indicates a diagnostic condition yielding questionable wind values. Conditions which can produce this are: 1) a negative value computed for ζ^2 (equation A-14 when attempting to evaluate second order geostrophic winds (in this case ζ^2 is set to zero and calculation proceeds), 2) second order geostrophic wind speed greater than normal geostrophic wind speed when the latitude is in the second order geostrophic range (in this case the normal geostrophic wind components are output instead of the second order geostrophic winds), 3) a 4-D data consistency check violation (i.e. unrealistic scale heights or unrealistic horizontal pressure gradients) within the 4 x 4 grid of 4-D data profiles.

5. PROGRAMMERS MANUAL

5.1: Description of Subroutines

The following is a brief description of each of the PROFILE program subroutines, in alphabetical order:

- ADJUST:** Adjusts the 4-D profiles of pressure, density, and temperature variance (read from the 4-D tapes) to satisfy the Buell constraints imposed by the perfect gas law and hydrostatic equation
- CHECK:** A consistency check routine for the 4-D 16 profile grid data produced by GEN4D. CHECK is called for each height to be evaluated, and tests for reasonable values of scale height immediately above and below that height. It also tests for reasonable horizontal pressure gradients. Failure of either test produces the diagnostic asterisk between the output values of wind components.
- CORLAT:** Evaluates the horizontal and vertical scales for large and small scale density, temperature, and wind components, computes the auto-correlations and cross correlations for the two scale perturbation model, and evaluates new perturbation values having appropriate correlations with the perturbations at the previous position.
- DIAGEQ:** A matrix diagonalizing procedure used by the ADJUST subroutine.
- FAIR:** Fairs between the Groves and Jacchia values in the 90 to 115 km height range.
- GEN4D:** Generates the polar ($|\text{latitude}| > 75^\circ$) or non-polar ($16\ 5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ points) grid of pressure, density, temperature and variance profiles. See Figure 5.1 for a flow chart of this subroutine.
- GETNMC:** Reads the NMC grid point values from the SCIDAT data tape or from cards and loads them onto a scratch file. This subroutine is essentially unchanged from the subroutine of the same name in the original 4-D program.
- GRAM:** The main segment of the Global Reference Atmospheric Model program. The main segment serves as a driver for the SETUP and SCIMOD subroutines.

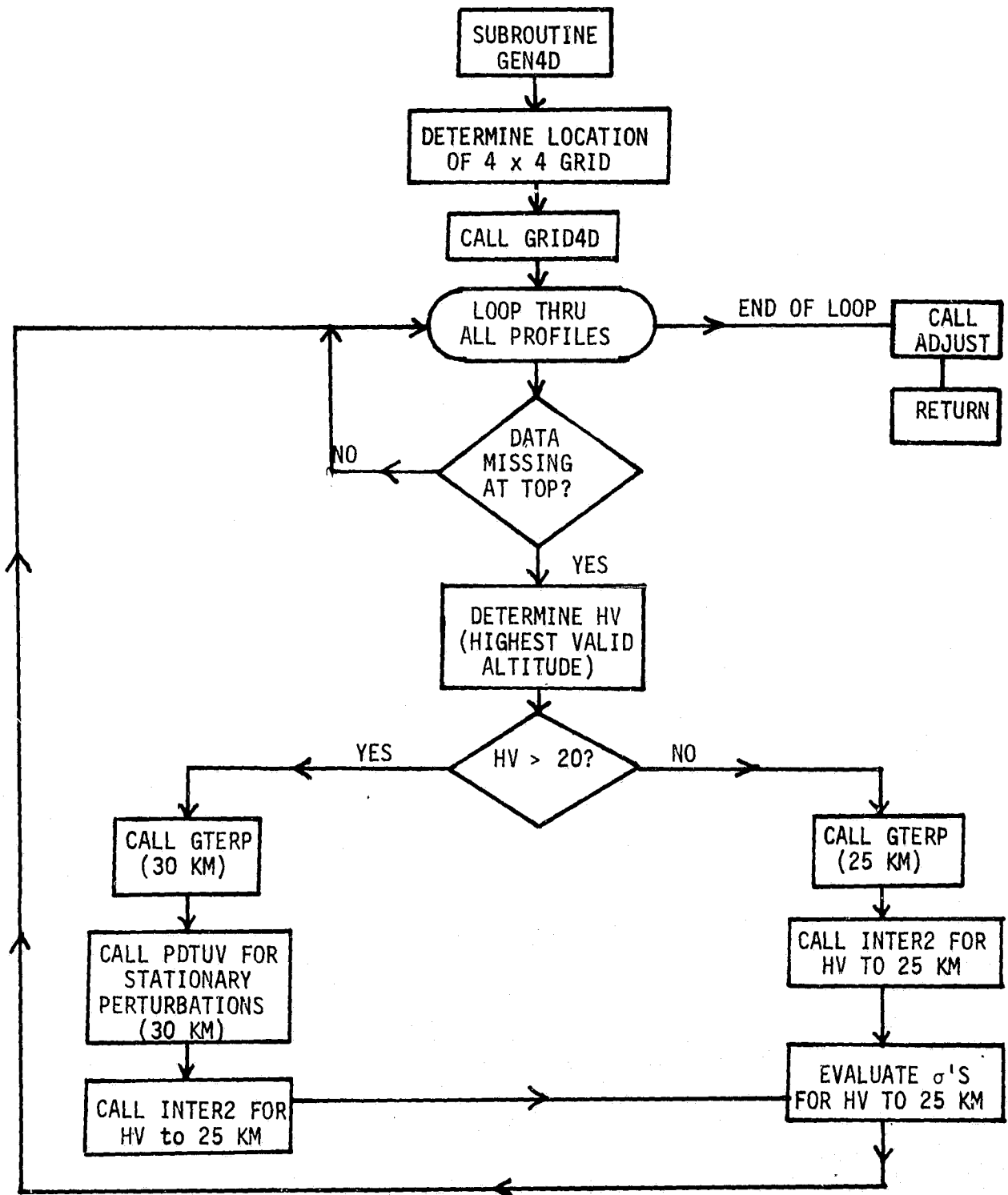


Figure 5.1: Simplified flow chart of the GEN4D subroutine.

- GRID4D: After array of 4-D grid lat-lons has been evaluated, this subroutine looks up the data from the 4-D data tapes and interpolates to determine profiles of pressure density, temperature, and variance at the 4-D grid locations. Profiles to be interpolated to 4-D grid locations are loaded onto a scratch file from the tapes before the interpolation is done.
- GROUP A subroutine, called by CHECK, which groups the 16 4-D pressure data at the given height into one or more groups which have consistent and reasonable horizontal pressure gradients within each group. If the subsequent geostrophic wind calculations in WIND use horizontal pressure gradients evaluated from differences across inconsistent groups of 4-D data, the diagnostic asterisk is printed between the output values of wind components.
- GTERP: Uses linear latitude interpolation and linear temperature and linear logarithm of density interpolation on height to evaluate Groves data to a given latitude and height. See Section 5 of Justus et al (1974a).
- INTERW: Two variable linear interpolation between known value U1 and V1 at Z1 and U2 and V2 at Z2 to determine U and V at Z, where Z is between Z1 and Z2.
- INTERZ: Three variable interpolation, linear on temperature, and gas constant ($R = p/\rho T$), and linear on the logarithm of pressure, with pressure computed from perfect gas law and interpolated temperature and density, and gas constant.
- INTER2: Three variable interpolation, linear on all three variables.
- INTER4: Interpolates between the pressure, density, and temperature profiles at the 4-D grid locations. This subroutine calls subroutine INTLL to do the latitude interpolation.
- INTLL: One variable interpolation between values in an array of latitude and longitude locations by equation (5.6) of Justus et al (1974a).

- INTRP4: The subroutine for the latitude-longitude interpolation of values from the 4-D data tapes into the 4-D grid array. This is a modification of the INTERP subroutine of the original 4-D program.
- INTRUV: Evaluates the standard deviations of the random wind components at given height and latitude by calling INTERW subroutine.
- JAC: Calculates the molecular weight, density, and temperature for the Jacchia model.
- JACCH: Main subroutine of the Jacchia section, serves as a driver for JAC and other Jacchia section subroutines. JACCHIA also evaluates the seasonal and latitudinal variations in the lower thermosphere.
- NORMAL: Computes two independent random numbers selected from a Gaussian distribution with mean zero and unit standard deviation.
- PDTUV: Interpolates the stationary perturbations on latitude and longitude at a given height. This subroutine is similar to INTLL.
- PERTRB: Evaluates the pressure, density, temperature and wind component random perturbations by the correlated random perturbation model discussed in Section 8 of the technical description section of the report.
- PHASE: A linear height-latitude interpolation routine for the quasi-biennial phase. The interpolation properly accounts for the phase discontinuity between 0 and 870 days (the quasi-biennial period).
- QBOGEN: Computes the QBO perturbation values and their amplitudes and phases. The amplitudes and phases of the QBO pressure, density, temperature, and wind perturbations are interpolated from the amplitude and phase data from the SCIDAT data tape, by calling the INTERZ and INTERW subroutines.
- RAND: Produces a random number selected from a uniform distribution between 0 and 1. This is required as input to the subroutine NORMAL.
- RIG: Computes the acceleration of gravity and the radius from the center of the Earth for a position at a given latitude and height.
- RTERP: Computes the standard deviations of the random pressure, density, and temperature perturbations by calling subroutine INTERZ.

- RTRAN: This subroutine contains several NTRAN read sections with multiple entry points coming from subroutine SETUP. The NTRAN read statements are for reading the SCIDAT data tape.
- SCIMOD: The heart of the GRAM program. This subroutine branches on height to evaluate the atmospheric parameters by the Jacchia, the modified Groves, or the 4-D methods. The QBO and random perturbations are also evaluated and the output is printed (and optionally also punched) by the SCIMOD subroutine. See Figure 5.2 for a flow chart of the SCIMOD subroutine and Figure 4.1, for a flow chart showing how SCIMOD fits into the overall GRAM program.
- SELEC4: Selects the 4-D data needed for interpolation. This subroutine is a modification of the INPUT subroutine of the original 4-D program.
- SETUP: This subroutine reads in the NMC grid points with the GETNMC subroutine and reads and loads the data from the required month on the SCIDAT data tapes into arrays. See Figure 5.3 for a flow chart of the SETUP subroutine, and Figure 4.1 for a flow chart showing how SETUP fits into the overall GRAM program.
- SORT4: Sorts the 4-D locations for sequential tape reading from the 4-D data tapes. This subroutine is a modification of the SORT subroutine from the original 4-D program.
- STDATM: Evaluates the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere values of pressure, density, and temperature, at any given height up to 700 km.
- TINF: This subroutine computes the exospheric temperature for the Jacchia model.
- TME: This subroutine calculates the variables necessary for input into the subroutine TINF in the Jacchia model.
- WIND: This subroutine evaluates the first order (usual) geostrophic winds from input values of horizontal pressure gradient. If the latitude is below the minimum geostrophic latitude, it evaluates the second order geostrophic wind, and uses that wind (if it is smaller in magnitude than the first order geostrophic wind). If a negative

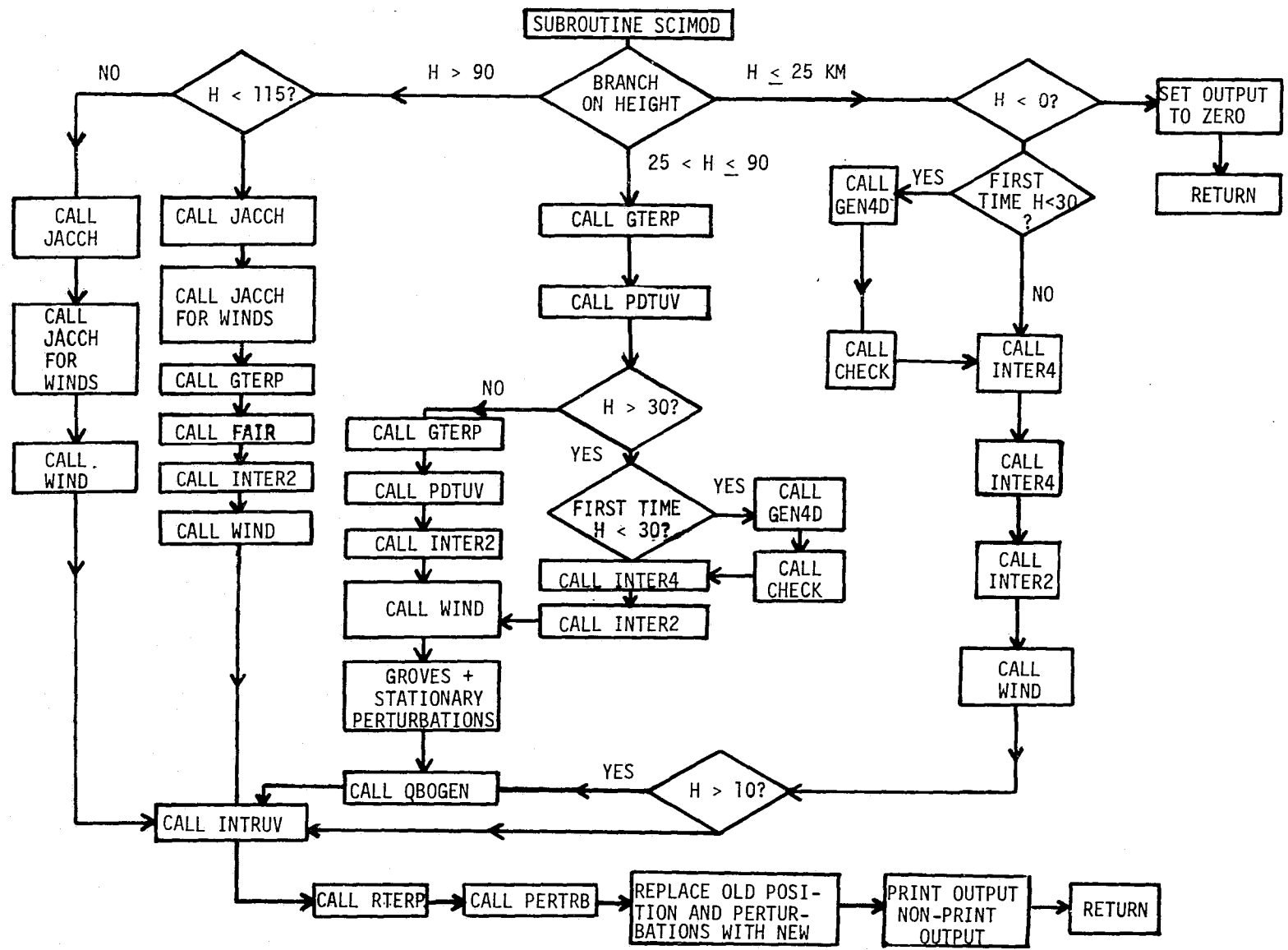


Figure 5.2: An abbreviated flow chart of the SCIMOD subroutine.

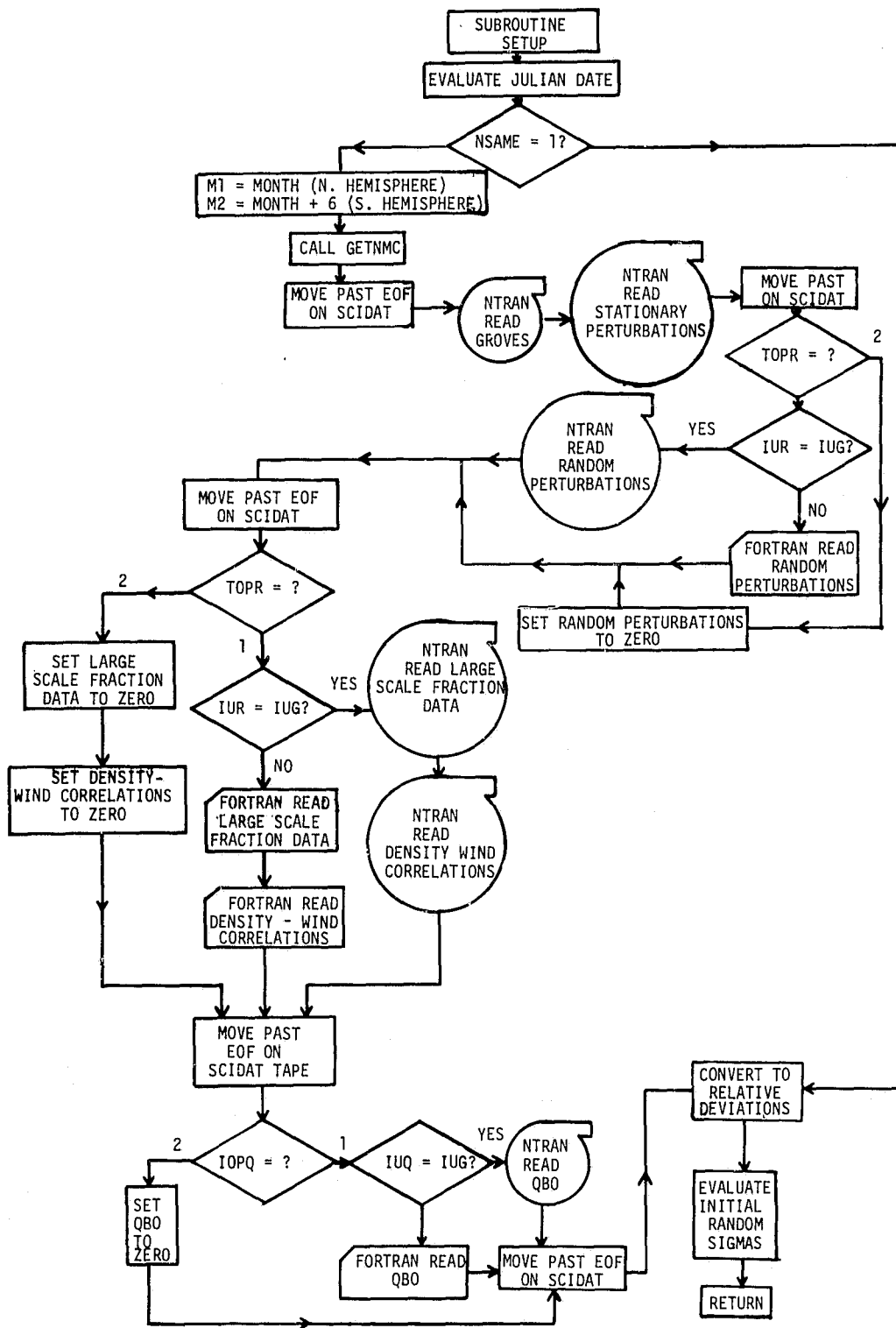


Figure 5.3: Abbreviated flow chart of the SETUP subroutine.

value of ζ^2 is computed or if the low latitude second order geostrophic wind is larger than the first order geostrophic wind, a diagnostic asterisk will be output between the wind component values printed out.

The UNIVAC tape reading library routine NTRAN is not available on all computers. However, a similar function (reading 36 bit binary integer arrays in tape records) can be performed easily by alternate program techniques. For example, on Georgia Tech's CDC Cyber 74 system, this function is done by BUFFER IN statements. These routines are used to read the SCIDAT and 4-D data tapes. Also the FLD function, a UNIVAC library routine used to divide the 36 bit 4-D tape words onto 2 18 bit integers, must also be programmed by alternate methods on non-UNIVAC machines. On Georgia Tech's CDC machine, this is done by specially written subroutines (WRDCHG, RFLD, and FLD) which utilize the SHIFT and MASK bit manipulating CDC library routines.

If the GRAM program is mapped without segmenting the program, it requires approximately 39 K decimal words core storage. In order to take up less core storage (e.g. be accommodated into smaller core partitions), the program can be mapped in segmented form. An efficient segmentation of the program can be accomplished by subdividing the program into a primary segment, a setup segment, a Jacchia segment, and a 4-D segment. The primary segment should contain CORLAT, GRAM, GTERP, INTERW, INTERZ, INTER2, INTRUV, NORMAL, PDTUV, PERTRB, PHASE, QBOGEN, RAND, RIG, RTERP, SCIMOD, STDATM, and WIND. The setup segment should contain: GETNMC, RTRAN, and SETUP. The Jacchia segment should contain: FAIR, JAC, JACCH, TINF, and TME. The 4-D segment should contain: ADJUST, CHECK, DIAGEQ, GEN4D, GRID4D, GROUP, INTER4, INTLL, INTRP4, SELEC4, and SORT4. The following MAP statement for file GRAM to create absolute element ABS will accomplish the mapping of the program with these segments setup as described:

```

@MAP, IS , GRAM. ABS
  IN GRAM. CORLAT, . GRAM,
  IN GRAM. INTER2, . INTRUV, . NORMAL, . PDTUV, . PERTRB, . PHASE
  IN GRAM. QBOGEN, . RAND, . RIG, . RTERP
  IN GRAM. SCIMOD, . STDATM, . WIND
  NOT TPF$
  SEG SETUP*
  IN GRAM. GETNMC, . RTRAN, . SETUP
  NOT TPF$
  SEG JACCH*, SETUP
  IN GRAM. FAIR, . JAC, . JACCH, . TINF, . TME
  NOT TPF$
  SEG SEG4D*, SETUP
  IN GRAM. ADJUST, . CHECK, . DIAGEQ
  IN GRAM. GEN4D, . GRID4D, . INTER4, . INTLL, . INTRP4
  IN GRAM. SELEC4, . SORT4, . GROUP
  NOT TPF$
  END

```

This segmented map saves approximately 4 K (decimal) in core storage, but does not significantly affect run time, since the segments being overlaid (the setup, Jacchia, and 4-D segments) only have to be loaded in once during any given trajectory or profile evaluation. If further reduction in size is desired the 4-D segment can be subdivided into two parts, one containing only CHECK, GROUP, INTER4, and INTLL and another segment containing ADJUST, DIAGEQ, GEN4D, GRID4D, INTRP4, SELEC4 and SORT4. This saves another 1 K in storage, approximately.

Some characteristics of some of the subroutines in each of these segments are described more fully in the following sections.

5.2: The Primary Section

This section consists of the main program segment GRAM, the SCIMOD subroutine, the subroutines for evaluating Groves values, the stationary perturbations, the QBO and random perturbations, and general interpolation subroutines. With the exception of GRAM and SCIMOD the parts of this section were adequately described in the previous section.

Many of the subroutines transfer their input and output via COMMON statements. This procedure saves much in core storage space. The discussion

in this and subsequent sections describes the input and output of some of the subroutines, both by argument lists and via COMMON statements.

Main Segment GRAM. This program serves as a driver for the SETUP and SCIMOD subroutines (see Figure 4.1). It reads one card, the first input card, in free field format. This card contains:

- | | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | The initial height | H1 |
| 2. | The initial latitude (degrees) | PHI1 |
| 3. | The initial west longitude (degrees) | THET1 |
| 4. | The F10.7 solar flux | F10 |
| 5. | The 81 day mean F10.7 solar flux | F10B |
| 6. | The a_p geomagnetic index | AP |
| 7-9. | The date month/date/2 digit year | MN/IDA/IYR |
| 10-12. | The Greenwich time hours: minutes: seconds | IMRO; MINO; ISECO |
| 13-15. | The latitude, longitude, and height increments | DPHI, DTHET, DH |
| 16. | The maximum number of profile positions | NMAX |
| 17. | The time increment between profile positions | INCT |
| 18. | The trajectory option | IOPT |
| 19. | The output option | IOPP |
| 20. | The minimum geostrophic latitude | GLAT |

The trajectory input records (if used) are also read by GRAM, after control has returned from SETUP, which reads the second and third initial data input cards. See Section 4.4 and Appendix C for further description of the card input.

The COMMON "IOTEMP" transfers data from the card input in GRAM to the other subroutines called by GRAM (SETUP, SCIMOD, and RIG).

Subroutine SCIMOD. This program is the primary subroutine of the GRAM program. It serves as a driver for all of the various sections of the atmospheric evaluation. See Figure 5.2 for a flow chart of this subroutine.

The input to SCIMOD, transferred by COMMON statements IOTEMP and PDTCOM, is:

1.	Acceleration of gravity (m/sec ²)	G
2.	Earth radius to height H (km)	RI
3.	Height (km)	H
4.	Latitude (radians)	PHIR
5.	Longitude (radians)	THETR
6.	F10.7 solar flux	F10
7.	Mean F10.7 solar flux	F10B
8.	Geomagnetic index a_p	AP
9-11.	Date	MN/IDA/IYR
12-14.	Time	IHR: MIN: ISEC
15.	Previous height (km)	H1
16.	Previous latitude (radians)	PHI1R
17.	Previous longitude (radians)	THET1R
18-20.	Previous random pressure, density, and temperature perturbations (%), large scale (L) and small scale (S)	RP1L, RD1L, RT1L, RP1S, RD1S, RT1S
21-23.	Previous random pressure, density, and temperature standard deviations (5), large scale (L) and small scale (S)	SP1L, SD1L, ST1L, SP1S, SD1S, ST1S
24-25.	Previous random winds (m/s), large scale (L) and small scale (S)	RU1L, RV1L, RU1S, RV1S
26-27.	Previous standard deviation of random winds (m/s), large scale (L) and small scale (S)	SU1L, SV1L, SU1S, SV1S

The COMMON "PDTCOM" contains data transferred into SCIMOD from SETUP. The COMMON "IOTEMP" transfers data in from GRAM. The COMMON "C4" transfers data out to the 4-D section of the program. The COMMON "COMPER" transfers data out to the random perturbation subroutines.

The SCIMOD subroutine prints and (optionally) punches on a non-print output file, the output described in Section 4 and Appendix C. It also transfers output to other subroutines via the above-mentioned COMMON lists. The SCIMOD subroutine updates the profile or trajectory positions by setting the current position equal to the previous position before exit. The previous position information then stays in the COMMON list unit the next call to SCIMOD. The previous random perturbations are handled in similar fashion

5.3 The Setup Section

The function of the setup section of the program is to load the initial data and the data from the SCIDAT tape. See Figure 4.1 for a flow chart illustrating how the SETUP subroutine fits into the overall program and Figure 5.2 for a flow chart of the SETUP subroutine.

The SETUP subroutine reads the second and third cards of input. The second cards contains:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Groves input unit | IUG |
| 2. Random input unit | IUR |
| 3. QBO input unit | IUQ |
| 4. 4-D input unit | IU4 |
| 5. Random option | IOPR |
| 6. QBO option | IOPQ |
| 7. First random number | NR1 |
| 8. NMC read option | NMCOP |
| 9. 4-D scratch unit | IOTEM1 |
| 10. NMC grid point scratch unit | IOTEM2 |

The third card (optional, read only if IOPR = 1) contains:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1-6. Initial random perturbations in pressure, density, and temperature (%), large scale (L) and small scale (S) | RP1L, RD1L, RT1L
RP1S, RD1S, RT1S |
| 7-10. Initial random wind perturbation (m/s), large scale (L) and small scale (S) | RI1L, RV1L, RI1S, RV1S |

The COMMON list "PDTCOM" transfers the arrays, loaded with the appropriate data from the SCIDAT data tape, to the other subroutines. This COMMON list contains the following arrays:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1-3. Groves pressure, density, and temperature | PG, DG, TG |
| 4-6. Stationary perturbations in pressure, density, and temperature | PSP, DSP, TSP |
| 7-11. Amplitudes of QBO pressure, density, and temperature, and winds | PAQ, DAQ, TAQ, UAQ, VAQ |
| 12-16. Phases of QBO pressure, density, and temperature, and winds | PDQ, DDQ, TDQ, UDQ, VDQ |
| 17-21. Standard deviations for the random pressure, density, temperature and winds | PR, DR, TR, UR, VR |

The COMMON list "COTRAN" is used to transfer data to setup from the NTRAN read subroutine RTRAN, which has multiple entry points for various different types of data from the SCIDAT data tape.

5.4 The Jacchia Section

The subroutine JACCH calculates the pressure, density, and temperature at a point in space for heights above 90 km for a particular time.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Height in km | H |
| 2. Latitude in radians | PHIR |
| 3. West longitude in degrees (0 to 360 degrees) | THET |
| 4. Solar radio noise flux F10.7 (10^{-22} watts/m ²) | F10 |
| 5. 81 - day average solar flux F10.7 | F10B |
| 6. Geomagnetic index a_p | AP |

7. Month	MN
8. Day of month	IDA
9. Year	IYR
10. Hour of day in universal time	IHR
11. Minute of hour in universal time	MIN
12. Mean Julian day	XMJD

The outputs are:

1. Pressure in units of nt/m^2	PH
2. Density in units of kg/m^3	DH
3. Temperature in Kelvin degrees	TH

The theory and methods used in JACCH for calculating the pressure, density, and temperature are given in Jacchia, (1970). A brief explanation will be given below.

The subroutine JACCH consists of four sections: the main routine and three imbedded subroutines. All sections have numerous comments to explain each part of the program.

Main Routine (JACCH). The main routine acts as the calling routine, and also, calculates the seasonal - latitudinal variations in the lower thermosphere.

The seasonal - latitudinal density variations are given by equation (2.1) of Justus et al (1974 a).

The equations for the molecular weight and the relative temperature were given as equations (2.2) and (2.3) of Justus et al (1974 a).

After the density, temperature, and molecular weight are calculated, the pressure is calculated from the ideal gas law:

$$p = \frac{\rho RT}{M}$$

where ρ is the density, R is the universal gas constant, T is the temperature,

and M is the molecular weight.

An option is included in the main routine whereby the yearly mean values of the density, pressure, and temperature may be calculated directly. If the value of the month input variable is thirteen, (MN = 13), the exosphere temperature is immediately set equal to 1000° K (which is the recommended design value for annual mean conditions) and the yearly mean density, pressure, and temperature values are calculated. Note that the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere has an exospheric temperature of approximately 1500° K and is thus considerably different from the 1000° K results of the annual mean in the PROFILE program.

Subroutine TME. This subroutine calculates variables necessary for input into the subroutine TINF. The input variables are:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. month (month = 13 denotes annual mean and bypasses this subroutine) | MN |
| 2. day of month | IDA |
| 3. year | IYR |
| 4. hour of day in universal time | IHR |
| 5. minute of day in universal time | MIN |
| 6. mean Julian day | XMJD |
| 7. latitude in radians | XLAT |
| 8. longitude in degrees (input: 0 to 360 degrees turning westward; output: -180 to + 180 degrees) | XLONG |

The output variables are:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. solar declination angle in radians | SDA |
| 2. solar hour angle in radians | SHA |
| 3. day number from January 1 | DD |
| 4. day number divided by tropical year (365.2422 days) | DY |

Subroutine TINF. This subroutine calculates the exospheric temperature. The input variables are:

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. solar radio noise flux (10^{-22} watts/m ²) | F10 |
| 2. 81 - day average F10 | F10B |
| 3. geomagnetic latitude in radians | XLAT |
| 4. solar declination angle | SDA |
| 5. solar hour angle | SHA |
| 6. day number divided by tropical year | DY |
| 7. diurnal factor equal to 0.31 | R |

The output is the exospheric temperature, TE. Factors included in the calculation of the exospheric temperature are solar activity variations, diurnal variations, variations with the geomagnetic activity, and semi-annual variations.

Subroutine JAC. This subroutine calculates the molecular weight, density, and temperature without the seasonal - latitudinal variations. The input variables are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. height in km | Z |
| 2. exospheric temperature | T |

The output variables are:

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1. temperature | TZ |
| 2. molecular weight | EM |
| 3. density | DENS |

5.5 The 4-D Section

GRID4D and subroutines SORT4, INTRP4 and SELEC4 are basically the MAIN PROGRAM, SORT, INTERP and INPUT as documented in the 4-D users reference manual and subsequent updates.

Some changes have been made.

Statement numbers have been ordered in GRID4D and SORT4.

In GRID4D, NTRAN MOVE statements are used to select the appropriate file for a given month on the 4-D data tape mounted on UNIT IT in the UNIVAC version. In Georgia Tech's CDC version, and on other machines, separate reads for each record must be used until end of file is reached, and reading continues until the proper file is found. If a parity error is encountered in reading IT, a message

"INPUT UNIT NO. IT IN ERROR FOR RECORD NO IRC"

is printed - execution continues. Such an error will only be of consequence if the particular record read in error is required for interpolation.

Grid point profiles for subsequent interpolation are tagged and filed on a dynamically assigned scratch UNIT SCRCH1 (IOTEM1 in calling program), instead of occupying core as in the 4-D model.

Any error in the handling of the 4-D data tape or UNIT SCRCH(IOTEM1 in calling program) by TRID4D which results in a transfer to

STATEMENT NO. 30

is fatal, and results in the printing of an error message and termination of execution (see Section 4.5).

Slight changes have been made to the logic of SORT4 in the interests of efficiency.

SELEC4 is concerned only with the selection of the record numbers of the appropriate interpolation profiles.

GETNMC has been added to file the NMC grid point data, read either from cards of the SCIDAT data tape on UNIT IUG, on a dynamically assigned scratch file SCRCH2 (IOTEN2 in calling program), instead of occupying 1977 words of core as in the 4-D model. If other than 1977 records are filed, an error message

"N RECORDS WRITTEN BY GETNMC ON SCRATCH FILE M"

is printed and execution terminated.

INTRP4 uses a modified latitude - longitude interpolation scheme in the mixed NMC - equatorial, equatorial and southern hemisphere regions.

The dimensions of some variables have been altered in keeping with the maximum number of profiles to be used in interpolation (16 instead of 25 as in the 4-D model), and to provide the index word for each record of SCRCH1 (IN (107) instead of (106)).

All references to, and subroutines associated with, the determination of the coefficients of the best fit polynomials to the selected profiles, as performed in the original 4-D model, have been deleted. All vertical interpolations required are performed by SCIMØD.

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APPENDIX A

THE SECOND ORDER GEOSTROPHIC WIND RELATIONS

The atmospheric equations of motion in β plane representation on constant pressure surfaces, as derived in any of the standard meteorological references (e.g. Hess, 1959), can be written as

$$u_t + u(u_x) + v(u_y - f) = -g z_x \quad (A-1)$$

$$v_t + u(v_x + f) + v(v_y) = -g z_y \quad (A-2)$$

where u and v are respectively the eastward and northward wind components, f is the Coriolis parameter ($2 \Omega \sin \phi$), g is the acceleration of gravity, z is the height of the constant pressure surface, and subscripts denote partial differentiation with respect to the subscript variable. For the geostrophic approximation the local and convective derivatives are assumed negligible so that balance results between the Coriolis force and the pressure gradient force.

$$\bar{v} = g z_x / f \quad (A-3)$$

$$\bar{u} = -g z_y / f \quad (A-4)$$

where \bar{u} and \bar{v} are the geostrophic wind components. The geostrophic wind equations suffer from the well known problem that they produce unreasonably large velocity estimates as f becomes small (i.e. at equatorial latitudes), because f appears in the denominator. This Appendix describes a wind equation which is only slightly more generalized than the geostrophic equation, but does not suffer this anomaly at low latitudes. The new equation is also based on the assumption of stationary flow ($u_t = v_t = 0$), but the spatial derivatives (u_x, u_y , etc) are assumed to be constants, rather than zero as in the geostrophic analysis. Thus, the new equations are referred to as

second order geostrophic relations.

If the assumptions $u_t = v_t = 0$ and $u_x = a$, $u_y = b$, $v_x = c$, $v_y = d$ (where a , b , c and d are constants) are substituted into equations (A-1) and (A-2), and the resultant equations are differentiated alternately with respect to x and y , the following four equations result:

$$a^2 + (b - f)c = -g z_{xx} \quad (A-5)$$

$$ab + (b - f)d = -g z_{xy} \quad (A-6)$$

$$a(c + f) + cd = -g z_{xy} \quad (A-7)$$

$$b(c + f) + d^2 = -g z_{yy} \quad (A-8)$$

The continuity condition on constant pressure surfaces is (see, e.g. Hess, 1959; page 262)

$$u_x + v_y + \omega_p = 0 \quad (A-9)$$

where ω is the vertical velocity ($\omega = dp/dt$) in constant pressure coordinates. This relation is exact in that the density gradient terms do not appear in the constant pressure surface analysis. If the vertical term in (A-9) is neglected then the continuity condition becomes

$$u_x + v_y = a + d = 0 \quad (A-10)$$

from which it follows, by (A-6) and (A-7), that

$$a = -d = -g z_{xy}/f \quad (A-11)$$

Subtraction of (A-5) from (A-8) yields the following equation for the strain γ ($\gamma = c + b$)

$$\gamma = g(z_{xx} - z_{yy})/f \quad (A-12)$$

and addition of (A-5) and (A-8) yields a relation for the vorticity ζ ($\zeta = c - b$)

$$\zeta^2/2 + f\zeta - g(z_{xx} + z_{yy}) - 2a^2 - \gamma^2/2 = 0 \quad (\text{A-13})$$

which has as a solution

$$\zeta = -f \pm [f^2 + \gamma^2 + 4a^2 + 4g(z_{xx} + z_{yy})]^{1/2} \quad (\text{A-14})$$

where the positive sign is for northern hemisphere and the negative sign for southern hemisphere. Relations (A-12) and (A-14) can be used to evaluate the constants b and c by the relations

$$b = (\gamma - \zeta)/2 \quad (\text{A-15})$$

$$c = (\gamma + \zeta)/2 \quad (\text{A-16})$$

With values for the constants a , b , c , and d , the solutions to (A-1) and (A-2) (now easily found as the algebraic solution of these two simultaneous equations, linear in u and v) are given by

$$u = (g/D) [az_x + (b - f)z_y] \quad (\text{A-17})$$

$$v = (g/D) [-az_y + (c + f)z_x] \quad (\text{A-18})$$

where D is the determinant of the system given by

$$D = ad - (b - f)(c + f) \quad (\text{A-19})$$

Although the geostrophic wind is $O(f^{-1})$ as f approaches zero, the generalized gradient wind solutions (A-17) and (A-18) are $O(f)$ as f approaches zero. This follows from the fact that although the wind derivatives a , b , c , and d are $O(f^{-1})$ the determinant D is $O(f^{-2})$, hence u and v become $O(f)$. This overcomes the geostrophic dilemma of large velocities at equatorial latitudes. The generalized gradient wind does become exactly zero at $f = 0$, an obvious simplification from what really occurs, but not a gross error, since the true winds at the equator are generally light.

For a constant geometric height representation, in which pressure grad-

C-2

ients must be used instead of the gradients of the pressure contour heights, the substitutions

$$z_x = (\alpha/g) p_x \quad (A-20)$$

$$z_y = (\alpha/g) p_y \quad (A-21)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\alpha/g) p_{xx} + 2(\alpha_x/g) p_x \quad (A-22)$$

$$z_{yy} = (\alpha/g) p_{yy} + 2(\alpha_y/g) p_y \quad (A-23)$$

$$z_{xy} = (\alpha/g) p_{xy} + (\alpha_x/g) p_y + (\alpha_y/g) p_x \quad (A-24)$$

must be made into equations (A-11) through (A-19). The equations (A-20) through (A-24) come from the general pressure-height transformation equations

$$(fx)_p = (fx)_z + (\alpha/g) p_x f_z \quad (A-26)$$

$$(fy)_p = (fy)_z + (\alpha/g) p_y f_z \quad (A-27)$$

where the subscripts x, y and z denote partial differentiation, and the notation $()_p$ and $()_z$ denotes differentiation on a constant pressure surfaces or a constant height surface, respectively. In equations (A-20) through (A-27) α specific volume ($1/\rho$) and the derivatives α_x and α_y are evaluated from the perfect gas law by

$$\alpha_x = \alpha(T_x/T - p_x/p) \quad (A-28)$$

$$\alpha_y = \alpha(T_y/T - p_y/p) \quad (A-29)$$

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF THE REVISED TAPE "SCIDAT-MOD-2" FOR THE GRAM PROGRAM

The tape contains the following data, identified by code characters at the beginning of each record. Month 13 refers to annual mean values. For code P, D, T, S, R and RW data, southern latitudes are given by northern hemisphere data displaced six months. Annual mean data and the QBO parameters are the same for both southern and northern hemispheres. For a more complete discussion of the input data, see Section 4.2.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Description</u>
None	NMC Grid Data	Same as NMC Grid Required by NASA version 4-D program. Data consists of sequential point number followed by the two corresponding NMC grid indices. There are five points per record on the tape.
P	Groves Pressure (nt/m^2)	Month, height, values at latitudes 0, 10, 20, ... 90 exponent. Same format as in Groves report.
D	Groves Density (kg/m^3)	
T	Groves Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{K}$)	
S	Stationary Perturbations in monthly means (per mill)	Month, height, longitude, Δp at north latitude, 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δp same, ΔT same.
R	Random pressure, density and temperature perturbation magnitudes (per mill)	Month, height, Δp at north latitude 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δp same, ΔT same
RW	Random magnitudes wind perturbation (m/s)	Month, height, Δu at north latitude 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δv same
P	Fractional variance in large scale thermodynamic variables	13 (Annual), height, fractional variance in large scale per mill for pressure, density and temperature, each at latitude 10° , 30° , 50° , 70° , 90°
PW	Fractional variance in large scale winds	13 (Annual), height, fractional variance in u at 10° , 30° , 50° , 70° , 90° latitude, same for v

<u>Code</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Description</u>
CS	Small scale density-velocity correlations	13 (Annual), height, $\langle \rho u \rangle_s$ at 10°, 30°, 50°, 70°, 90° latitude, same for $\langle \rho v \rangle$
CL	Large scale density-velocity correlations	13 (Annual), height, $\langle \rho u \rangle_L$ at 10°, 30°, 50°, 70°, 90° latitude, same for $\langle \rho v \rangle_L$
QP	QBO pressure parameters-amplitude (per mill) and phase (days after Jan. 0, 1966 when 1st maximum occurs)	
QD	QBO density parameters (as in QP)	
QT	QBO temperature parameters	Height, amplitude and phase at 10° latitude, amplitude and phase at 30° ... , amplitude and phase at 90°
QU	QBO eastward wind parameters-amplitude (0.1 m/s) and phase (days after Jan. 0, 1966)	
QV	QBO northward wind parameters - (as in QU)	

The tape consists of five NTRAN readable (36 bit binary integer word record) files with an end of file marker after each file. The first file contains the NMC grid data, the second contains the Groves and stationary perturbation data, the third contains the random perturbation data, the fourth contains the fractional large scale variances and the density-velocity correlations, and the fifth contains the QBO data. The number of words per NTRAN record is 15 for the NMC grid data. Each record contains NMC grid x-y coordinates for 5 points. The total number of NMC grid points is 1977. The NMC grid data file contains a total of 396 records, with the last record containing points 1976 and 1977 and zeros in the remaining words. There are 14 words per record for the Groves data (including the code word), 19 for the stationary perturbations, 18 for the code R data, 13 for the code RW data, 18 for the large

scale fractional variances in thermodynamic variables, 13 for large scale fractional wind variances, 13 for the density-velocity correlations (small scale and large scale), and 12 for the quasi-biennial data. The Groves data contains 702 records, the stationary perturbation data contains 1248 records, the code R random data contains 260 records, the code RW random winds data contain 325 records, the code P large scale fractional variances contain 25 records, the code PW large scale fractional wind variances contain 25 records, and code CS and CL density-velocity correlation data contain 25 records each, and the QBO data contain 80 records.

Following is a listing of the data contained on the SCIDAT tape.

013 180 240 240 240 240 240 240 131 131 131 131 131 130 130 130 130 130
 010 200 120 120 120 120 120 120 66 66 66 66 66 65 65 65 65 65

U, V	ANNUAL	PERCENTS	CODE	PW						
PW11100	964	911	866	873	828	320	606	921	693	733
PW11105	941	890	869	847	840	321	606	894	721	759
PW11110	922	897	873	857	852	323	591	884	748	785
PW11115	905	890	876	867	864	324	591	883	775	810
PW11120	884	885	880	877	876	327	591	880	803	836
PW11125	864	878	887	892	894	327	591	880	839	872
PW11130	854	872	885	892	895	324	591	881	832	859
PW11135	821	858	885	901	906	304	591	886	890	918
PW11140	794	854	895	921	930	328	591	886	944	974
PW11145	798	853	899	927	937	349	591	888	920	943
PW11150	768	853	876	903	912	349	591	889	856	889
PW11155	734	761	781	793	797	356	450	649	771	811
PW11160	721	686	682	647	642	469	550	674	749	773
PW11165	743	720	704	694	690	601	713	794	842	858
PW11170	765	753	745	740	739	694	750	790	814	822
PW11175	787	787	787	787	787	787	787	787	787	787
PW11180	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760
PW11185	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734	734
PW11190	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
PW11195	654	654	654	654	654	654	654	654	654	654
PW11200	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615
PW11205	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575
PW11210	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
PW11215	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
PW11220	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457	457

*** SMALL	AND LARGE	SCALE	U-D	AND V-D	ANNUAL	CORRELATIONS	CODE	CS, CL***		
CS11100	-53	-17	-47	-65	-70	108	-27	-122	-181	-201
CS11105	-61	-22	-42	-54	-58	82	-29	-107	-156	-173
CS11110	-67	-25	-38	-44	-46	56	-32	-93	-131	-144
CS11115	-74	-31	-33	-34	-34	30	-34	-78	-106	-116
CS11120	-80	-36	-28	-24	-22	4	-36	-64	-82	-88
CS11125	-86	-41	-20	-15	-12	1	-43	-49	-57	-68
CS11130	-122	-67	-28	-4	-4	-56	-75	-88	-97	-108
CS11135	-113	-46	2	30	40	-75	-25	11	32	39
CS11140	-72	-8	37	65	75	101	15	98	147	163
CS11145	-51	-9	22	40	46	-152	-8	95	157	177
CS11150	-107	-52	-12	10	18	-169	-38	55	111	129
CS11155	-215	-34	0	52	70	-183	-72	8	56	72
CS11160	-162	-108	-15	41	60	-173	-93	-37	-2	9
CS11165	-137	-77	15	68	87	-251	-58	68	143	168
CS11170	-143	-82	14	79	99	-256	-58	82	168	196
CS11175	-149	-86	24	89	112	-283	-61	97	193	225
CS11180	-155	-91	29	99	124	-309	-63	112	218	253
CS11185	-162	-96	34	110	136	-335	-65	126	243	281
CS11190	-168	-100	38	120	148	-361	-67	141	268	310
CS11195	-161	-103	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366
CS11200	-181	-109	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366
CS11205	-181	-109	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366
CS11210	-181	-109	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366
CS11215	-181	-109	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366
CS11220	-181	-109	48	140	172	-413	-72	170	318	366

B-57

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT FOR THE PROFILE PROGRAM

Input to PROFILE is as follows:

(All input data cards are in free field format.)

↑	INITIAL HEIGHT	-	Height of starting position, km
↑	INITIAL LATITUDE	-	Latitude of starting position (degrees, southern latitudes negative)
↑	INITIAL WEST LONGITUDE	-	West longitude of starting position (degrees, 0 to 360 degrees, or east longitudes negative)
↑	F10.7	-	Solar 10.7 cm radio noise flux (10^{-22} watts/m ²) at time of calculations. Use zero if height does not go over 90 km. Use 230 for design applications or consult Aerospace Environment Division (AED) of Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) for monthly predictions.
↑	MEAN F10.7	-	81 day mean solar 10.7 cm flux. Use zero if height does not go over 90 km. Use 230 for design applications or consult AED, MSFC for monthly predictions.
↑	AP	-	Geomagnetic index a_p . Use zero if height does not go over 90 km. Use 20.3 for design steady state conditions, or 400 for maximum conditions, or consult AED, MSFC.
↑	DATE	-	Date for starting time of calculations (month, date, two digit year). Use month 13 for annual reference period.
↑	GREENWICH TIME	-	Time for starting position (hours, minutes, seconds). Use time corresponding to local time - 0900 for design steady state, or 1400 maximum conditions.
↑	LAT INCREMENT	-	Latitude displacement (degrees) between successive positions (new lat = old lat + lat increment). Use zero if trajectory positions are to be read in.
↑	WEST LON INCREMENT	-	West longitude displacement (degrees) between successive positions (new long = old lon + lon increment). Use zero if trajectory positions are to be read in.
↑	HEIGHT INCREMENT	-	Height decrease (km) between successive positions (new height = old height - height increment). Normal profiles are generated downward. If an upward generated profile is desired set height increment negative.

CARD 1

CARD 1

- MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS - Number of positions to be computed, not including initial position. Use zero if trajectory positions are to be read in.
- TIME INCREMENT - Time displacement (seconds) between successive positions for automatically generated profiles (new time = old time + time increment)
- TRAJECTORY OPTION - 0 for linear profile generated automatically internal to the program, or value equal to unit number (e.g. 5 for card input) for a trajectory with each position to read in.
- OUTPUT OPTION - 0 for no non-print output of atmospheric parameter values, or value equal to unit number to get non-print output.
- MIN. GEOSTROPH. LAT. - Lowest latitude (magnitude) for which only ordinary (first order) geostrophic winds are to be considered. Below this latitude second order geostrophic wind will be evaluated.

CARD 2

- GROVES INPUT UNIT - Unit number for tape containing Groves and stationary perturbations (SCIDAT tape in Appendix A). Use any available unit number.
- RANDOM INPUT UNIT - Unit number of file from which random perturbation data are to be read. If same as Groves input unit, these are read from SCIDAT tape. If card input, use 5.
- QBO INPUT UNIT - Unit number of file from which QBO parameters are to be read. If same as Groves input unit, these are read from SCIDAT tape. If card input, use 5.
- 4-D INPUT UNIT - Unit number for 4-D input data tape. Use any available unit number.
- RANDOM OPTION - 1 means compute random perturbation output, 2 means do not compute random perturbation output.
- QBO OPTION - 1 means compute QBO output, 2 means do not compute QBO output.
- FIRST RANDOM NUMBER - Initial number for random number generator used to compute random perturbations (can be any odd positive integer). Use 1 for standard design applications.
- NMC READ OPTION - 0 means read NMC grid data from SCIDAT tape, otherwise these data are read from cards.
- 4-D, P, D, T, SCRATCH UNIT - Unit number for scratch file for 4-D grid profiles required in computations. Use any available unit number. This normally is a temporary drum file.

CARD 3 (OPTIONAL) *	* CARD 2 (cont'd.)	NMC GRID POINTS SCRATCH UNIT	-	Unit number for scratch file to store NMC grid point data. Use any available unit number. This normally is a temporary drum file.
	INITIAL PL, DL, TL, PS, DS, TS	-	Initial values of large scale and small scale random relative pressure, density, and temperature perturbations, percent. Use zeros for standard design applications.	
	INITIAL UL, VL, US, VS	-	Initial values of large scale and small scale random wind components, m/s. Use zeros for standard design applications.	

* - Include card 3 only if random option = 1.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| TRAJECTORY INPUT | - | Use only if linear profile is not to be generated automatically. Each record has time (seconds), height (km), latitude (degrees), and west longitude (degrees). |
| TRAJECTORY BACKUP
RECORD | - | Only if trajectory input is used. Same form as a trajectory position but with any negative height value. |

The trajectory input records are optional, in free field format. If included, use as many records (e.g. cards), as necessary.

Input for the following sample output listing is as follows:

CARD1: 92.9, 28.45, 80.53, .0, .0, .0, 1, 1, 75, 0, 0, 0, .0, .0, 2., 47, 0, 0,
0, 20,
CARD2: 3, 3, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1, 0, 12, 13
CARD3: 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,

A SUMMARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AN
INPUT DATA DECK IS AS FOLLOWS

Initial Data

- Card 1, as described at the beginning of this Appendix
- Card 2, as described at the beginning of this Appendix
- Card 3, optional, included only if random option = 1

NMC Grid Data

Optional. Include as card input only if this is not to be read from the SCIDAT data tape.

Random Perturbation Data

Optional. Include as card input only if the random input unit is 5 and these data are not to be read from the SCIDAT data tape or some other input file. Do not include if random option = 2.

QBO Parameters

Optional. Include as card input only if the QBO input unit is 5 and these data are not to be read from the SCIDAT data tape or some other file. Do not include if QBO option = 2.

Trajectory Position Data and Backup Card

Optional. Include if trajectory, rather than linear profile generated by the program is to be evaluated, and if trajectory option is 5. Trajectory data is on other file if trajectory unit is not 0 or 5.

More Data of the Same Kind (Starting with Initial Data, Card 1)

If additional trajectories or profiles are to be evaluated, the data may be input one set immediately after the other. The program is actually more efficient for such multiple runs if the month remains the same. This is because as long as the month remains the same the SCIDAT data tape read can be avoided for each subsequent data set.

OUTPUT OF PROFILE IS AS FOLLOWS

JULIAN DATE - Computed from input date, set equal to zero for month 13 (annual average)

INITIAL STANDARD DEVIATIONS - Computed for initial position on input data
IN P, D, T, U,
V FOR LARGE
SCALE AND SMALL
SCALE

HEIGHT, LAT, LON, TIME	Position and time where atmospheric parameters are evaluated
UNPERTURBED PRES- SURE DENSITY, TEMPERATURE AND GEOSTROPHIC WIND (monthly mean values)	Computed from Jacchia, 4-D, or Groves - plus - stationary perturbations, depending on height.
TOTAL PRESSURE, DENSITY, TEMPE- RATURE, AND WIND	Monthly means plus random perturbations and QBO perturbations
THERMAL WIND SHEAR	From thermal wind equations using finite differences of Jacchia, 4-D, or Groves - plus - stationary perturbations, depending on height.
MEAN VERTICAL WIND	From mean isentropic surface slopes
PERTURBATION VALUES	Stationary perturbations, QBO perturbations and amplitudes, and random perturbations and magnitudes for the small scale (S), large scale (L), and total (T) perturbations. Perturbations are those which are added to monthly means to produce total results output.

Following is a listing of sample output from the GRAM program. Initial lines of output are merely listings of the input data for easy reference. These listings are provided to indicate formats and kinds of input and output data. For a listing of the input cards for these sample outputs, see earlier in the Appendix.

***** GLOBAL REFERENCE ATMOSPHERE - MOD 2 *****

INITIAL HEIGHT = 92.00 KM
 F10.7 = 0.00
 DATE = 1/ 1/75
 LAT INCREMENT = 0.00 DEG
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS = 47
 TRAJECTORY OPTION = 0

INITIAL LAT = 28.45 DEG
 MEAN F10.7 = 0.00
 GREENWICH TIME = 00 00 0
 WEST LON INCREMENT = 0.00 DEG
 TIME INCREMENT = 0 SEC
 OUTPUT OPTION = 0

INITIAL WEST LON = 80.53 DEG
 AP = 0.00
 HEIGHT INCREMENT = 2.00 KM
 MIN GEOSTROPH LAT = 20.0

GROVES INPUT UNIT = 3
 4-D INPUT UNIT = 4
 FIRST RANDOM NUMBER = 1
 NMC READ OPTION = 0
 NMC GRID POINTS SCRATCH UNIT = 13

RANDOM INPUT UNIT = 3
 RANDOM OPTION = 1
 4-D P.D.T DATA SCRATCH UNIT = 12
 JULIAN DATE = 2442414.0

Q80 INPUT UNIT = 3
 Q90 OPTION = 1

INITIAL P,D,T = 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 %
 INITIAL U,V = 0.00 M/S 0.00 M/S

SIGMA P,D,T = 11.13 % 11.06 % 6.58 %
 SIGMA U,V = 47.48 M/S 93.93 M/S

LARGE SCALE

INITIAL P,D,T = 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 %
 INITIAL U,V = 0.00 M/S 0.00 M/S

SIGMA P,D,T = 7.53 % 11.89 % 7.81 %
 SIGMA U,V = 31.35 M/S 62.02 M/S

SMALL SCALE

INITIAL UDL,VDL = -10.39 % -16.73 %

INITIAL UDS,VDS = -10.71 % -9.15 %

** PERCENT DEVIATIONS FROM 1962 US STANDARD ATMOSPHERE APPEAR BELOW PRESSURE, DENSITY AND TEMPERATURE VALUES **

HEIGHT (KM)	LAT (DEG)	WEST LON (DEG)	UNPERTURBED (MONTHLY MEAN)				MEAN PLUS PERTURBATIONS				THERMAL WIND SHEAR		PERTURBATION VALUES				
			PRES. (INT/ M**2)	DENS. (KG/ M**3)	TEMP (DEG KEL- VIN)	GEOSTROPH. WIND (M/S) E-W N-S	PRES. (INT/ M**2)	DENS. (KG/ M**3)	TEMP (DEG KEL- VIN)	TOTAL WIND (M/S) E-W N-S	E-W N-S	N-S	P (%)	D (%)	T (%)	U M/S	V M/S
90.00 0	28.45	80.53	.199E+00 21.0%	.567E-05 15.8%	189. 4.5%	14. 19.	.229E+00 39.3%	.546E-05 21.8%	207. 14.8%	-16. 82.	-0.8 -0.4	7.9 7.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 9.6 2.6 7.7 11.8 5.4 2.6 11.1 11.4 15.1 5.2 13.5 16.4	.1 0.0 0.0 7.0 8.2 2.9 7.0 9.9 10.8	0.0 0.0 -4. 30. -26. 47. -30. 56.	0. 0. 7. 62. 55. 97. 62. 115.	-.19 SP Q80 MAG RANS SIGS RANL SIGL RANT SIGT	
88.00 0	28.45	80.53	.281E+00 18.5%	.513E-05 12.0%	191. 5.9%	12. 20.	.324E+00 36.6%	.543E-05 18.5%	209. 15.8%	19. 74.	-1.0 -0.2	7.7 7.3 -0.1 -0.1 .2 .1 7.7 -0.5 7.3 10.0 7.6 6.5 10.4 10.0 15.3 6.0 12.7 14.1	.4 -0. 0. 14. 7.1 1.1 6.2 9.3 9.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 25. 30. 41. 54. 48.	-.29 SP Q80 MAG RANS SIGS RANL SIGL RANT SIGT		
86.00 0	28.45	80.53	.398E+00 16.0%	.716E-05 8.2%	194. 7.4%	10. 20.	.448E+00 30.6%	.736E-05 11.2%	213. 17.7%	19. 18.	-1.1 -0.1	7.5 6.8 -0.1 -0.2 .4 .2 3.4 -2.0 6.9 7.8 9.2 5.0 9.6 8.1	.7 -0. 1. 22. 20. -12. 33.	0. 0. 0. -13. 39. 11. 64.	-.39 SP Q80 MAG RANS SIGS RANL SIGL		

C-6

84.00	28.45	80.53	.560E+00	-.996E-05	196.	13.	21.	.632E+00	.103E-04	213.	2.	17.	-1.4	.1	12.7	3.8	9.6	18.	-3.	RANT
0			12.9%	4.1%	8.7%			27.4%	8.2%	18.1%					11.8	11.3	7.9	39.	75.	SIGT
															7.3	6.4	1.0			-.52
															-.1	-.4	-.0	-1.	0.	QBO
															.6	.4	.1	1.	0.	MAG
															6.2	1.1	5.1	28.	-1.	RANS
															6.5	6.5	5.1	17.	30.	SIGS
															6.8	3.2	3.6	-39.	-3.	RANL
															8.9	6.9	4.5	29.	50.	SIGL
															13.0	4.3	8.7	-11.	-4.	RANT
															11.0	9.5	6.8	34.	58.	SIGT
92.00	28.45	80.53	.782E+00	-.138E-04	198.	20.	21.	.867E+00	.146E-04	207.	-2.	4.	-1.5	.2						
0			9.1%	-.4%	9.8%			28.9%	5.5%	14.8%					6.9	5.8	1.1			-.60
															-.1	-.4	-.0	-1.	0.	QBO
															.8	.5	.2	1.	0.	MAG
															10.4	4.7	5.7	19.	0.	RANS
															6.1	6.2	4.7	17.	26.	SIGS
															.6	1.6	-1.0	-48.	-17.	RANL
															8.2	6.9	4.3	29.	45.	SIGL
															11.8	6.4	4.6	-21.	-17.	RANT
															10.2	9.3	6.4	33.	53.	SIGT
80.00	28.45	80.53	.109E+01	-.191E-04	200.	21.	28.	.119E+01	.205E-04	202.	-13.	12.	-1.7	.3						
0			5.3%	-4.7%	10.8%			14.8%	2.8%	11.7%					6.5	5.2	1.3			-.68
															-.0	-.5	-.0	-1.	0.	QBO
															1.8	.6	.2	2.	0.	MAG
															6.6	4.5	2.1	3.	3.	RANS
															5.6	6.0	4.4	16.	23.	SIGS
															2.5	3.9	-1.3	-37.	-12.	RANL
															7.4	6.9	4.0	29.	40.	SIGL
															9.1	8.3	.8	-34.	-9.	RANT
															9.3	9.1	5.9	33.	46.	SIGT
78.00	28.45	80.53	.152E+01	-.262E-04	203.	25.	20.	.163E+01	.279E-04	203.	8.	-11.	-2.1	.4						
0			2.2%	-4.8%	7.7%			9.6%	1.3%	7.7%					6.1	4.7	1.4			-.92
															.0	-.6	-.0	-0.	0.	QBO
															1.2	.7	.2	2.	0.	MAG
															3.0	4.1	-1.1	1.	-1.	RANS
															5.2	5.9	4.6	17.	21.	SIGS
															4.1	3.0	1.2	-25.	-30.	RANL
															6.8	7.0	4.3	31.	39.	SIGL
															7.2	7.1	.1	-24.	-32.	RANT
															8.6	9.2	6.3	35.	45.	SIGT
76.00	28.45	80.53	.212E+01	-.359E-04	206.	25.	20.	.224E+01	.379E-04	204.	3.	-24.	-2.4	.5						
0			.7%	-3.8%	4.7%			6.3%	1.4%	4.1%					5.7	4.1	1.6			-1.11
															.2	-.6	-.0	0.	0.	QBO
															1.4	.9	.3	2.	0.	MAG
															-2.6	.5	-3.1	2.	-3.	RANS
															4.8	5.8	4.8	17.	20.	SIGS
															8.1	5.5	2.5	-24.	-41.	RANL
															6.2	7.2	4.5	33.	38.	SIGL
															5.4	6.0	-.6	-22.	-44.	RANT
															7.8	9.2	6.6	37.	43.	SIGT
74.00	28.45	80.53	.293E+01	-.490E-04	208.	34.	19.	.287E+01	.524E-04	188.	-6.	-8.	-2.3	.5						
0			-.3%	-2.2%	2.0%			-2.3%	4.4%	-8.0%					5.4	4.3	1.1			-1.16
															.3	-.5	.0	1.	0.	QBO
															1.6	1.0	.3	3.	0.	MAG
															-7.7	1.6	-9.3	-6.	4.	RANS
															4.6	5.6	4.6	18.	18.	SIGS

72.00	28.45	80.53	.401E+01	.659E-04	212.	44.	19.	.435E+01	.748E-04	200.	6.	34.	-2.3	.5	5.3	5.8	-.5	-34.	-24.	RANL
0			-.9%	-1.0%	.1%			7.5%	12.3%	-5.8%					5.8	7.2	4.5	34.	34.	SIGL
															-2.4	7.4	-9.8	-48.	-28.	RANT
															7.4	9.1	6.4	38.	39.	SIGT
															5.2	4.4	.7			-1.24
															.5	-.4	.0	1.	1.	QBO
															1.8	1.2	.4	3.	1.	MAG
															-2.0	4.2	-6.2	-8.	15.	RANS
															4.6	5.3	3.8	19.	15.	SIGS
															9.9	9.7	.2	-31.	-0.	RANL
															5.9	7.2	4.1	35.	28.	SIGL
															7.9	13.9	-6.0	-39.	15.	RANT
															7.4	8.9	5.5	40.	32.	SIGT
70.00	28.45	80.53	.550E+01	.687E-04	216.	47.	18.	.586E+01	.970E-04	208.	-7.	23.	-2.3	.4	5.0	4.6	.3			-1.23
0			-.4%	1.3%	-1.7%			6.1%	10.8%	-5.5%					.7	-.3	.1	2.	1.	QBO
															2.0	1.3	.4	3.	1.	MAG
															-.9	1.9	-2.8	-16.	4.	RANS
															4.6	5.1	3.0	20.	11.	SIGS
															6.6	7.8	-1.2	-41.	0.	RANL
															5.9	7.1	3.5	36.	19.	SIGL
															5.8	9.7	-3.9	-57.	4.	RANT
															7.4	8.7	4.6	41.	22.	SIGT
58.00	28.45	80.53	.742E+01	.110E-03	222.	55.	17.	.743E+01	.123E-03	208.	38.	-4.	-.9	.4	4.7	4.8	-.1			-.96
0			-.4%	1.9%	-2.2%			-.2%	7.6%	-8.5%					1.0	-.1	.1	3.	1.	QBO
															2.2	1.4	.4	3.	1.	MAG
															-4.7	-.8	-3.9	-7.	1.	RANS
															4.5	4.9	2.6	20.	12.	SIGS
															4.0	6.6	-2.6	-12.	-24.	RANL
															5.8	7.1	3.4	34.	20.	SIGL
															-.8	5.7	-6.5	-20.	-22.	RANT
															7.4	8.6	4.3	40.	23.	SIGT
66.00	28.45	80.53	.100E+02	.192E-03	230.	54.	18.	.105E+02	.161E-03	226.	30.	2.	.0	.2	4.8	4.8	-.1			-.31
0			.8%	3.2%	-2.3%			6.3%	9.4%	-4.1%					1.2	.1	.1	4.	1.	QBO
															2.4	1.5	.5	4.	1.	MAG
															-4.6	-3.4	-1.2	-3.	8.	RANS
															4.4	4.6	2.3	20.	13.	SIGS
															8.4	9.3	-.8	-25.	-25.	RANL
															5.8	7.1	3.3	32.	20.	SIGL
															3.9	5.8	-2.0	-28.	-16.	RANT
															7.3	8.5	4.0	38.	24.	SIGT
64.00	28.45	80.53	.133E+02	.196E-03	237.	56.	18.	.138E+02	.205E-03	233.	4.	-8.	.7	-.8	4.8	4.9	-.1			.37
0			1.5%	4.1%	-2.5%			5.3%	8.8%	-4.1%					1.6	.6	.2	4.	1.	QBO
															2.6	1.6	.5	4.	1.	MAG
															-2.3	-2.1	-.2	-26.	14.	RANS
															4.4	4.5	2.1	19.	14.	SIGS
															4.5	6.1	-1.6	-31.	-33.	RANL
															5.8	6.8	3.1	30.	19.	SIGL
															2.1	3.9	-1.8	-57.	-19.	RANT
															7.2	8.1	3.8	35.	24.	SIGT
62.00	28.45	80.53	.175E+02	.250E-03	244.	59.	19.	.186E+02	.267E-03	241.	13.	-2.	1.1	-.2	4.8	4.9	-.1			1.00
0			1.6%	4.6%	-2.8%			7.7%	11.4%	-4.0%					2.1	1.1	.3	4.	1.	QBO
															2.8	1.8	.6	4.	1.	MAG

26.00	28.45	80.53	.207E+04	.328E-01	220.	14.	1.	.210E+04	.319E-01	229.	16.	4.	1.3	.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	12.	5.	SIGT	
0			-5.3%	-4.3%	-1.9%			-4.2%	-6.9%	3.8%					8.0	8.0	0.0			-0.03	SP
															.2	-.6	.9	8.	-1.	QBO	
															.4	.7	.9	0.	1.	MAG	
															.7	-1.5	2.3	7.	2.	RANS	
															1.3	1.3	1.3	4.	3.	RANS	
															.2	-.6	.8	-1.	2.	RANL	
															1.8	1.6	1.3	10.	3.	SIGL	
															.9	-2.1	3.0	7.	4.	RANT	
															2.2	2.0	1.9	10.	4.	SIGT	
24.00	28.45	80.53	.284E+04	.457E-01	216.	11.	0.	.285E+04	.450E-01	221.	7.	1.	1.1	.3							-0.03
0			-4.6%	-2.6%	-1.9%			-4.0%	-4.8%	.2%					0.0	8.0	0.0			SP	
															.1	-.7	.8	-3.	-1.	QBO	
															.3	.7	.9	7.	1.	MAG	
															.2	-.2	.3	0.	2.	RANS	
															.5	.6	.6	3.	3.	SIGS	
															.3	-.7	1.0	-1.	-1.	RANL	
															.6	.7	.6	8.	3.	SIGL	
															.5	-.9	1.3	-1.	1.	RANT	
															.8	.9	.8	9.	4.	SIGT	
22.00	28.45	80.53	.391E+04	.643E-01	212.	8.	0.	.388E+04	.636E-01	213.	7.	-3.	-.1	-.0							.00
0			-3.5%	-.3%	-3.2%			-4.1%	-1.4%	-2.7%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP	
															.1	-.5	.7	-0.	-1.	QBO	
															.2	.6	.7	6.	1.	MAG	
															.8	-.2	.2	3.	1.	RANS	
															.4	.6	.5	3.	3.	SIGS	
															-.8	-.4	-.5	-4.	-4.	RANL	
															.6	.7	.5	8.	3.	SIGL	
															-.8	-.5	-.2	-1.	-3.	RANT	
															.7	1.0	.8	9.	5.	SIGT	
20.00	28.45	80.53	.545E+04	.914E-01	207.	16.	3.	.543E+04	.912E-01	208.	6.	-3.	-1.6	-.3							-0.00
0			-1.5%	2.8%	-4.2%			-1.7%	2.6%	-4.1%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP	
															.1	-.3	.6	2.	-0.	QBO	
															.2	.5	.6	5.	1.	MAG	
															-.9	-.6	-.3	0.	1.	RANS	
															.4	.7	.5	3.	3.	SIGS	
															.6	.7	-.2	-12.	-6.	RANL	
															.6	.9	.5	8.	4.	SIGL	
															-.3	.1	-.5	-11.	-5.	RANT	
															.7	1.1	.8	8.	5.	SIGT	
18.00	28.45	80.53	.759E+04	.129E+00	205.	19.	4.	.758E+04	.128E+00	206.	12.	-8.	-3.3	-.4							-0.87
0			.3%	6.8%	-5.4%			.2%	5.6%	-5.1%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP	
															.1	-.3	.5	2.	-0.	QBO	
															.2	.4	.5	4.	0.	MAG	
															-.3	-.5	.2	2.	3.	RANS	
															.5	.9	.6	3.	5.	SIGS	
															.1	.4	-.3	-11.	-8.	RANL	
															.6	1.0	.6	9.	5.	SIGL	
															-.2	-.1	-.1	-9.	-4.	RANT	
															.8	1.3	.8	9.	7.	SIGT	
16.00	28.45	80.53	.107E+05	.183E+00	204.	30.	3.	.108E+05	.181E+00	207.	16.	-15.	-4.1	-.3							-0.09
0			3.5%	9.8%	-5.8%			3.9%	8.8%	-4.5%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP	
															.1	-.2	.4	2.	-0.	QBO	
															.1	.3	.4	3.	0.	MAG	
															-.5	-1.2	.7	2.	-8.	RANS	
															.6	1.1	.7	3.	6.	SIGS	
															.9	.6	.3	-18.	-10.	RANL	

C-13

14.00	28.45	80.53	.149E+05	.246E+00	210.	37.	4.	.149E+05	.245E+00	212.	22.	-6.	-1.1	-.1	.7	1.2	.6	10.	7.	SIGL
0			5.0%	8.1%	-2.9%			4.8%	7.4%	-2.3%					.4	-.7	1.0	-16.	-16.	RANT
															.9	1.6	.9	13.	9.	SIGT
															0.0	0.0	0.0			-.04
															.0	-.2	.2		-8.	SP
															.1	.2	.2	2.	0.	QBO
															-1.0	-1.2	.2	-6.	1.	MAG
															.7	1.1	.7	4.	7.	RANS
															.8	.6	.2	-11.	-10.	SIGS
															.9	1.3	.7	11.	8.	RANL
															-.3	-.6	.3	-17.	-9.	SIGL
															1.1	1.7	1.0	12.	11.	RANT
																				SIGT
12.00	28.45	80.53	.205E+05	.328E+00	217.	35.	3.	.204E+05	.335E+00	213.	21.	-12.	2.0	.1						.07
0			5.5%	5.2%	.3%			5.3%	7.2%	-1.9%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP
															.0	-.1	.1	1.	-0.	QBO
															.0	.1	.1	1.	0.	MAG
															-.5	.6	-1.0	4.	-8.	RANS
															.7	1.0	.8	4.	8.	SIGS
															.2	1.4	-1.2	-20.	-6.	RANL
															.9	1.1	.7	13.	9.	SIGL
															-.3	2.0	-2.3	-16.	-15.	RANT
															1.1	1.5	1.1	13.	12.	SIGT
10.00	28.45	80.53	.278E+05	.421E+00	230.	32.	3.	.283E+05	.424E+00	233.	11.	-2.	3.5	.2						.16
0			4.8%	1.8%	3.0%			6.8%	2.5%	4.2%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	MAG
															-.2	-.7	.5	-5.	-4.	RANS
															.7	.9	.8	5.	9.	SIGS
															2.0	1.4	.6	-16.	-0.	RANL
															.9	1.0	.8	14.	10.	SIGL
															1.8	.7	1.1	-21.	-4.	RANT
															1.1	1.3	1.1	15.	14.	SIGT
8.00	28.45	80.53	.370E+05	.529E+00	244.	26.	3.	.369E+05	.528E+00	243.	3.	-9.	3.9	.2						.46
0			3.9%	.6%	3.3%			3.4%	.5%	2.8%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	MAG
															-.4	-.0	-.3	-4.	-2.	RANS
															.6	.8	.8	4.	8.	SIGS
															-.1	.0	-.1	-19.	-10.	RANL
															.8	.8	.8	12.	9.	SIGL
															-.5	-.0	-.5	-23.	-12.	RANT
															1.0	1.1	1.1	13.	12.	SIGT
6.00	28.45	80.53	.436E+05	.654E+00	259.	20.	3.	.479E+05	.656E+00	254.	3.	-13.	3.6	.3						.27
0			2.9%	-.9%	3.8%			1.4%	-.6%	2.8%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	MAG
															-.8	.5	-1.3	0.	-9.	RANS
															.5	.7	.7	3.	6.	SIGS
															-.6	-.2	-.4	-17.	-8.	RANL
															.7	.7	.7	10.	8.	SIGL
															-1.4	.3	-1.7	-16.	-16.	RANT
															.9	1.0	1.0	11.	10.	SIGT
4.00	28.45	80.53	.628E+05	.808E+00	271.	12.	3.	.629E+05	.807E+00	272.	14.	-2.	3.5	.3						.27
0			1.9%	-1.4%	3.3%			2.1%	-1.5%	3.6%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SP
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	MAG
															-.0	-.3	.3	-1.	-6.	RANS

2.00	28.45	80.53	.804E+05	.996E+00	281.	6.	2.	.808E+05	.998E+00	284.	5.	2.	3.5	1.0	.5	.6	.7	3.	5.	SIGS
0			1.1%	-1.1%	2.2%			1.6%	-1.6%	3.3%					.2	.2	.0	3.	1.	RANL
															.6	.7	.7	9.	6.	SIGL
															.2	-.1	.3	2.	-5.	RANT
															.7	.9	1.0	9.	8.	SIGT
															0.0	0.0	0.0			-.00
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	SP
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															.2	-.6	.8	-3.	-3.	MAG
															.4	.8	.8	2.	4.	RANS
															.3	-.0	.3	2.	3.	SIGS
															.5	.8	.8	7.	5.	RANL
															.5	-.6	1.1	-1.	0.	SIGL
															.6	1.1	1.2	7.	7.	RANT
																				SIGT
0.00	28.45	80.53	.102E+06	.123E+01	288.	-3.	0.	.102E+06	.124E+01	288.	-6.	5.	5.6	1.4						.14
0			.8%	.7%	.1%			1.1%	1.2%	-.1%					0.0	0.0	0.0			SF
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	QBO
															0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.	MAG
															-.6	-.0	-.5	0.	1.	RANS
															.3	1.4	1.4	1.	3.	SIGS
															.9	.5	.3	-3.	4.	RANL
															.4	1.4	1.4	5.	4.	SIGL
															.3	.5	-.2	-3.	5.	RANT
															.5	1.9	2.0	5.	5.	SIGT

APPENDIX D -- PROFILE PROGRAM LISTING

Following is a listing of the Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) - Mod 2. Sequence numbers containing a three character subroutine code and a five digit number appear on the right of the printout.

```

SUBROUTINE ADJUST
COMMON/CO-7/DUNL(32),HG,P(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),SP(16,26)
*SU(16,26),ST(16,26),DU1,DU2,HS
COMMON/ADJCOM/A(26,3),R(26),X(26),KOUNT
DIMENSION Q(26),QR(26),UC(26),VC(26),WC(26),U(26),V(26),
+ W(26)
C ASSUMPTIONS
C HS IS THE SURFACE LEVEL
C ALL DATA VALUES ABOVE SURFACE LEVEL ARE IN 1 KM INCREMENTS
P=0.0
RZ=0.0
MAXIT=10
KSMAX=1
HSJ=HS
IF (HS.LT.0.) HSJ=0.
JJ=INT(HSJ*2.)
ST=ST+0.05
ISS=1
CONST=2.6783./980.665
N=26
ITER=0
UC(1)=SQRT(SF(KOUNT,1))
VC(1)=SQRT(SD(KOUNT,1))
WC(1)=SQRT(ST(KOUNT,1))
DO 5 I=JJ,N
UC(I)=SQRT(SF(KOUNT,I))
VC(I)=SQRT(SD(KOUNT,I))
5 WC(I)=SQRT(ST(KOUNT,I))
NM=N-1
MP=MP+1
C.....SETS UP QUADRATURE FACTORS
PQ(1)=500.*(FLOAT(INT(HSJ+1.))-HS)/(CONST*T(KOUNT,1))
QQ(1)=500.*(FLOAT(INT(HSJ+1.))-HS)/(CONST*T(KOUNT,JJ))
DO 15 I=JJ,NM
IP=I+1
PQ(I)=500./(CONST*T(KOUNT,I))
15 QQ(I)=500./(CONST*T(KOUNT,IP))
GO TO 5P
12 NM=N-1
MP=MP+1
DO 14 I=1,26
U(I)=UC(I)*WC(I)
V(I)=VC(I)*WC(I)
W(I)=WC(I)*WC(I)
14 CONTINUE
C.....INITIALIZE A(I,J)
DO 20 I=1,26
DO 20 J=1,3
20 A(I,J)=0.
C.....SETS UP COEFFICIENTS
I2=J
DO 35 I=1,NM
IF(I.GT.1.AND.I.LT.JJ) GO TO 35
AW=1./SP(KOUNT,I)
BW=1./SD(KOUNT,I)
CW=1./ST(KOUNT,I)

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ADJ00100
ADJ00200
ADJ00300
ADJ00400
ADJ00500
ADJ00600
ADJ00700
ADJ00800
ADJ00900
ADJ01000
ADJ01100
ADJ01200
ADJ01300
ADJ01400
ADJ01500
ADJ01600
ADJ01700
ADJ01800
ADJ01900
ADJ02000
ADJ02100
ADJ02200
ADJ02300
ADJ02400
ADJ02500
ADJ02600
ADJ02700
ADJ02800
ADJ02900
ADJ03000
ADJ03100
ADJ03200
ADJ03300
ADJ03400
ADJ03500
ADJ03600
ADJ03700
ADJ03800
ADJ03900
ADJ04000
ADJ04100
ADJ04200
ADJ04300
ADJ04400
ADJ04500
ADJ04600
ADJ04700
ADJ04800
ADJ04900
ADJ05000
ADJ05100
ADJ05200
ADJ05300
ADJ05400
ADJ05500
ADJ05600

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D-2

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```

IM=I-1
IF(I.EQ.JJ) IM=1
IP=I+1
IF(I.EQ.1) IP=JJ
IF=IF+1
AW1=1./SP(KOUNT,IP)
BW1=1./SD(KOUNT,IP)
CW1=1./ST(KOUNT,IP)
IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO L5
A(I2,1)=-((1.-QQ(IM))*(1.+PQ(I))/AW+(1./BW+1./CW)*PQ(I)+QQ(IM))
25 A(I2,2)=(((1.-QQ(I))**2)/AW1+(((1.+PQ(I))**2)/AW+(1./BW+1./CW)
  * (PQ(I)**2)+(1./BW1+1./CW1)*QQ(I)**2
IF(I.EQ.NM) GO TO 30
A(I2,3)=-((1.-QQ(I))*(1.+PQ(IP))/AW1+(1./BW1+1./CW1)*
  * PQ(IP)+QQ(I2)
30 R(I2)=U(IP)-J(I)-(U(I)-V(I)+W(I))*PQ(I)-(U(IP)-V(IP)+W(IP))*QQ(I)
CONTINUE
35 CALL DIAGNO(I2)
C..... FINDS CORRECTIONS
AW=1./SP(KOUNT,1)
BW=1./SD(KOUNT,1)
CW=1./ST(KOUNT,1)
UC(1)=SQRT(U(1)+X(1)*(1.+PQ(1))/AW)
VC(1)=SQRT(V(1)-X(1)*PQ(1)/BW)
WC(1)=SQRT(W(1)+X(1)*PQ(1)/CW)
AW=1./SP(KOUNT,N)
BW=1./SD(KOUNT,N)
CW=1./ST(KOUNT,N)
UC(N)=SQRT(U(N)-X(I2)*QQ(NM)/AW)
VC(N)=SQRT(V(N)-X(I2)*QQ(NM)/BW)
WC(N)=SQRT(W(N)+X(I2)*QQ(NM)/CW)
I2=1
DO 40 I=JJ,NM
I2=I2+1
I2M=I2-1
AW=1./SP(KOUNT,I)
BW=1./SD(KOUNT,I)
CW=1./ST(KOUNT,I)
IM=I-1
IF(I.EQ.JJ) IM=1
UC(I)=ABS(U(I)) +(-X(I2M)*(1.-QQ(IM))+X(I2)*(1.+PQ(I)))/AW)
VC(I)=SQRT(UC(I)) - (X(I2M)*QQ(IM)+X(I2)*PQ(I))/BW)
WC(I)=ABS(V(I))
VC(I)=SQRT(VC(I))
WC(I)=ABS(W(I)) + (X(I2M)*QQ(IM)+X(I2)*PQ(I))/CW)
40 WC(I)=SQRT(WC(I))
C..... GETS ADJUSTED VALUES
C..... ADJUSTS ON TRIANGLE INEQUALITIES
55 K=0
DO 65 I=1,N
IF(I.GT.2.AND.I.LT.JJ) GO TO 68
AU=UC(I)
AV=VC(I)
AM=WC(I)
AMAX=AMAX1(AU,AV,AM)
EE=EE+AMAX

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ADJ05700
ADJ05800
ADJ05900
ADJ06000
ADJ06100
ADJ06200
ADJ06300
ADJ06400
ADJ06500
ADJ06600
ADJ06700
ADJ06800
ADJ06900
ADJ07000
ADJ07100
ADJ07200
ADJ07300
ADJ07400
ADJ07500
ADJ07600
ADJ07700
ADJ07800
ADJ07900
ADJ08000
ADJ08100
ADJ08200
ADJ08300
ADJ08400
ADJ08500
ADJ08600
ADJ08700
ADJ08800
ADJ08900
ADJ09000
ADJ09100
ADJ09200
ADJ09300
ADJ09400
ADJ09500
ADJ09600
ADJ09700
ADJ09800
ADJ09900
ADJ10000
ADJ10100
ADJ10200
ADJ10300
ADJ10400
ADJ10500
ADJ10600
ADJ10700
ADJ10800
ADJ10900
ADJ11000
ADJ11100
ADJ11200

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```

SF=SF*AM*Y
AW=SF*(KOUNT,I)
BW=SF*(KOUNT,I)
CW=SF*(KOUNT,I)
COR=AU+AV-AM-EF
DIV=AW+BW+CW
IF(COR.GT.0.) GO TO 60
COR=(AW+AV-AM-EF)/DIV
AU=AU-COR*AW
AV=AV-COR*BW
AM=AM-COR*CW
GO TO 54
60 COR=AU-AV+AM-EF
IF(COR.GT.0.) GO TO 62
COR=(AU-AV+AM-EF)/DIV
AU=AU-COR*AW
AV=AV-COR*BW
AM=AM-COR*CW
GO TO 64
62 COR=-AU+AV+AM-EF
IF(COR.GT.0.) GO TO 66
COR=(-AU+AV+AM-EF)/DIV
AU=AU+COR*AW
AV=AV+COR*BW
AM=AM+COR*CW
64 K=K+1
66 UC(I)=AU
VC(I)=AV
WC(I)=AM
68 CONTINUE
KMAX=K
100 IF((ITER.EQ.0).OR.(KMAX.NE.0)) GO TO 110
GO TO 112
110 ITER=ITER+1
IF(ITER.LE.MAXIT) GO TO 12
112 IF (ISS.NE.1) GO TO 999
114 ITER=1
ISS=2
VTA=VC(1)
WTA=WC(1)
DO 120 I=JJ,NM
IM=I-1
IF(I.EQ.JJ) IM=1
VTB=VC(I)
WTB=WC(I)
VC(I)=(VC(I+1)+2.*VTB+VTA)*J.25
WC(I)=(WC(I+1)+2.*WTB+WTA)*J.25
VTA=VTB
WTA=WTB
120 CONTINUE
GO TO 12
C.....CALCULATE THE CORRECTED VARIANCES
999 GO 110 I=1,N
IF(I.GT.1.AND.I.LT.JJ) GO TO 1010
SF(KOUNT,I)=UC(I)**2
SC(KOUNT,I)=VC(I)**2

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```

ADJ11300
ADJ11400
ADJ11500
ADJ11600
ADJ11700
ADJ11800
ADJ11900
ADJ12000
ADJ12100
ADJ12200
ADJ12300
ADJ12400
ADJ12500
ADJ12600
ADJ12700
ADJ12800
ADJ12900
ADJ13000
ADJ13100
ADJ13200
ADJ13300
ADJ13400
ADJ13500
ADJ13600
ADJ13700
ADJ13800
ADJ13900
ADJ14000
ADJ14100
ADJ14200
ADJ14300
ADJ14400
ADJ14500
ADJ14600
ADJ14700
ADJ14800
ADJ14900
ADJ15000
ADJ15100
ADJ15200
ADJ15300
ADJ15400
ADJ15500
ADJ15600
ADJ15700
ADJ15800
ADJ15900
ADJ16000
ADJ16100
ADJ16200
ADJ16300
ADJ16400
ADJ16500
ADJ16600
ADJ16700
ADJ16800

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1713

ST(KOUNT.I)=WC(I)**E
CONTIN
RETURN
END

ADJ169CC
ADJ170CC
ADJ171CC
ADJ172CC

```

SUBROUTINE CHECK
COMMON/CHK/P(+,+,3),RHO(+,4,3),NO(2)
COMMON/WINCOM/DGH,FCORY,DX5,DY5
COMMON/CHIC/LA(16),NB(2),IWSYM
NR(1) = 0
NR(2) = 0
CALL GROUP
NS=0
NR=1
IF(NO(1).EQ.0.AND.NO(2).EQ.0) GO TO 1000
DO 640 KL=1,2
IF(NO(KL).EQ.0) GO TO 640
450 CONTINUE
NNR=L*NR
IF(NO(KL).LE.NNR) GO TO 500
NR=NR+1
GO TO 450
500 CONTINUE
I1=NR
J1=NO(KL)-(NR-1)*4
SH1 = 6.
SH2 = 6.
DP = P(I1,J1,2) - P(I1,J1,1)
IF(DP) 510,520,510
510 SH1 = ABS(P(I1,J1,2)/DP)
520 DP = P(I1,J1,2) - P(I1,J1,3)
IF(DP) 530,540,530
530 SH2 = ABS(P(I1,J1,2)/DP)
540 IF(SH1.LT.4.0.OR.SH2.LT.4.0) GO TO 640
IF(SH1.GT.9.0.OR.SH2.GT.9.0) GO TO 640
NR=1
NS=NS+1
640 CONTINUE
RETURN
1000 IWSYM = "*"
RETURN
END

```

```

CHK00100
CHK00200
CHK00300
CHK00400
CHK00500
CHK00600
CHK00700
CHK00800
CHK00900
CHK01000
CHK01100
CHK01200
CHK01300
CHK01400
CHK01500
CHK01600
CHK01700
CHK01800
CHK01900
CHK02000
CHK02100
CHK02200
CHK02300
CHK02400
CHK02500
CHK02600
CHK02700
CHK02800
CHK02900
CHK03000
CHK03100
CHK03200
CHK03300
CHK03400
CHK03500
CHK03600
CHK03700

```

```

SUBROUTINE CORLAT(A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,AI,AJ,AK,SP1,SP2,SD1,SD2,ST1,
1 ST2,SU1,SU2,SV1,SV2,UD1,UD2,VD1,VD2,PJ,PT,RV)
IF(SD1*ST1*SD2*ST2.GT.0.) GO TO 5
C.....DEFAULT VALUES AVOID DIVISION BY ZERO
IF(SD1.LE.0.) SD1=0.001
IF(ST1.LE.0.) ST1=0.001
IF(SD2.LE.0.) SD2=0.001
IF(ST2.LE.0.) ST2=0.001
5 CONTINUE
IF(ABS(TD1).LE.0.) TD1 = 0.001
IF(ABS(UD1).LE.0.) UD1 = 0.001
IF(ABS(VD1).LE.0.) VD1 = 0.001
IF(ABS(SU1).LE.0.) SU1 = 0.001
IF(ABS(SV1).LE.0.) SV1 = 0.001
IF(ABS(UD1).GE.1.) UD1 = 0.99*UD1/ABS(UD1)
IF(ABS(VD1).GE.1.) VD1 = 0.99*VD1/ABS(VD1)
A=RC*SD2/SD1
R=SC1*SQRT(1-RD*RD)
TD2=(SP2*SP2-SD2*SD2-ST2*ST2)/(2*SD2*ST2)
TD1=(SP1*SP1-SU1*SU1-ST1*ST1)/(2*SD1*ST1)
IF(ABS(TD2).GE.1.0) TD2=0.99*TD2/ABS(TD2)
IF(ABS(TD1).GE.1.0) TD1=0.99*TD1/ABS(TD1)
C=(ST2/ST1)*RT*(1-TD2*TD1)/(1-TD1*TD1*RT*RT)
C=(RT*ST2*ST1-C*ST1*ST1)/(A*TD1*SD1*ST1)
E=ST2*ST2-C*C*ST1*ST1-C*C*SD2*SD2-2*C*D*RT*TD1*ST1*SD2
IF(E.GE.0.) GO TO 10
E=0.
10 E=SQRT(E)
F=(SU2/SU1)*(RV-RD*UD2*UD1)/(1-RD*RD*UD1*UD1)
G=(RV*SU2-F*SU1)/(RD*UD1*SD2)
H=SU2*SU2-F*F*SU1*SU1-G*G*SD2*SD2-2*F*G*RD*UD1*SD2*SU1
IF(H.GE.0.) GO TO 15
H=0.
15 H=SQRT(H)
AI=(SV2/SV1)*(RV-RD*VD2*VD1)/(1-RD*RD*VD1*VD1)
AJ=(RV*SV2-AI*SV1)/(RD*VD1*SD2)
AK=SV2*SV2-AI*AI*SV1*SV1-AJ*AJ*SD2*SD2-2*AI*AJ*RD*VD1*SD2*SV1
IF(AK.GE.0.) GO TO 25
AK=0.
25 AK=SQRT(AK)
RETURN
END

```

```

COR00100
COR00200
COR00300
COR00400
COR00500
COR00600
COR00700
COR00800
COR00900
COR01000
COR01100
COR01200
COR01300
COR01400
COR01500
COR01600
COR01700
COR01800
COR01900
COR02000
COR02100
COR02200
COR02300
COR02400
COR02500
COR02600
COR02700
COR02800
COR02900
COR03000
COR03100
COR03200
COR03300
COR03400
COR03500
COR03600
COR03700
COR03800
COR03900
COR04000
COR04100
COR04200

```

C
C
C
C
C

```
SUBROUTINE DIAGEQ(N)  
A(I,J)=DIAG. TERMS, I=ROW NO., J=DIAG. NO.  
B(I)=RIGHT SIDE TERMS  
N=NO. OF ROWS  
K=NO. OF ORDER DIAGONALS, M=K+1=INDECS OF PRIN. DIAG  
2KH=TOTAL NO. OF DIAGS.  
X(I)=SOLUTION  
COMMON/ADJCOM/A(26,3), B(26), X(26)  
K = 1  
M=K+1  
DO 30 L=1,N  
ALM=A(L,M)  
A(L,M)=1.  
IF(L.EQ.N) GO TO 15  
I2=MINJ(K,N-L)  
DO 10 I=1,I2  
MPI=M+I  
10 A(L,MPI)=A(L,MPI)/ALM  
15 B(L)=B(L)/ALM  
IF(L.EQ.N) GO TO 30  
DO 25 I=1,I2  
LPI=L+I  
FACT=A(LPI,M-I)  
DO 20 J=1,I2  
MJI=M+J-I  
20 A(LPI,MJI)=A(LPI,MJI)-A(L,M+J)*FACT  
25 B(LPI)=B(LPI)-B(L)*FACT  
30 CONTINUE  
X(N)=B(N)  
NM1=N-1  
DO 50 L=1,NM1  
NML=N-L  
SUM=0.  
I2=MINO(K,L)  
DO 40 I=1,I2  
40 SUM=SUM+A(NML,M+I)*X(NML+I)  
50 X(NML)=B(NML)-SUM  
RETURN  
END
```

DIA00100
DIA00200
DIA00300
DIA00400
DIA00500
DIA00600
DIA00700
DIA00800
DIA00900
DIA01000
DIA01100
DIA01200
DIA01300
DIA01400
DIA01500
DIA01600
DIA01700
DIA01800
DIA01900
DIA02000
DIA02100
DIA02200
DIA02300
DIA02400
DIA02500
DIA02600
DIA02700
DIA02800
DIA02900
DIA03000
DIA03100
DIA03200
DIA03300
DIA03400
DIA03500
DIA03600
DIA03700
DIA03800
DIA03900

```

SUBROUTINE FAIR (PG, DG, TG, PJ, DJ, TJ, IH, P, D, T,
+ DPYG, DPXJ, DPYJ, DPX, DPY, DTYG, DTXJ, DTYJ, DTX, DTY)
C.....FAIRS BETWEEN GROVES AND JACCHIA VALUES 90 LE HEIGHT LE 115 KM
C.....FAIRING VALUES
DATA CZ / 1.0, .90, .85, .80, .75, .70, .65, .60, .55, .50, .45, .40, .35, .30, .25, .20, .15, .10, .05, .00 /
C HEIGHT INDEX
I = (IH - 85) / 5
C GROVES FAIRING COEFFICIENT
CZI = CZ(I)
C JACCHIA FAIRING COEFFICIENT
SZI = 1.0 - CZI
C FAIRED TEMPERATURE
T = TG*CZI + TJ*SZI
C FAIRED PRESSURE
P = EXP(ALOG(PG)*CZI + ALOG(PJ)*SZI)
C FAIRED DENSITY
D = EXP(ALOG(DG)*CZI + ALOG(DJ)*SZI)
DPX = DPXJ
C DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS
DPY = DPYG*CZI + DPYJ*SZI
DTX = DTXJ
C DT/DY FOR THERMAL WINDS
DTY = DTYG * CZI + DTYJ * SZI
RETURN
END

```

```

FAI00100
FAI00200
FAI00300
FAI00400
FAI00500
FAI00600
FAI00700
FAI00800
FAI00900
FAI01000
FAI01100
FAI01200
FAI01300
FAI01400
FAI01500
FAI01600
FAI01700
FAI01800
FAI01900
FAI02000
FAI02100
FAI02200
FAI02300
FAI02400
FAI02500
FAI02600

```

```

SUBROUTINE GEN40
C.....GENERATES NG = 9 OR 16 40 PROFILES P,D,T AND SIGMAS SP,SD,ST AT
C.....GRID OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES GLAT,GLON. CURRENT LATITUDE,
C.....LONGITUDE=CLAT,CLON. PREVIOUS LATITUDE, LONGITUDE=PLAT,PLON.
COMMON/C4/GLAT(16),GLON(16),NG,P(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),
* SP(16,26),SD(16,26),ST(16,26),PLON,CLON,HS
COMMON/IUTEMP/IUTEM1,IUTEM2,IUG,NPCOP,CO,XMJD,PLAT,CLAT,
* NSAME,RP1,PD1,PT1,SP1,SD1,ST1,RU1,RV1,SU1,SV1,
* MN,IDA,IYP,HI,PHI1R,THET1R,G,RI,Z,PHIR,THETR,F10,F10B,AP,
* I4R,MIN,NMORE,JX,HL,VL,DZ,E,EPS,IOPP,LOOK,DUMMY(20)
COMMON/PJTCOM/IU4,MONTH,IOPR,PG(18,19),TG(18,19),DG(18,19),
1 PSP(8,10,12),DSP(8,10,12),TSP(8,10,12)
2 PAQ(17,5),DAQ(17,5),TAQ(17,5),
3 PDQ(17,5),DDQ(17,5),TDQ(17,5),PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10),
4 UAQ(17,5),VAQ(17,5),UDAQ(17,5),VDAQ(17,5),UR(25,10),VR(25,10),
5 PC,DD,TQ,UQ,VJ,PJA,DJA,TQA,UA,VA,IOPQ
* ,PLP(25,10),DLP(25,10),TLP(25,10),ULP(25,10),VLP(25,10),UDL(25,
* 10),VDL(25,10),UDS(25,10),VDS(25,10)
COMMON/ADJCOM/DJM(130),KOUNT
LOOK=J
F = 0.017453293
NG = 15
CX = PLON - CLON
C.....LONGITUDE DISPLACEMENT FROM PREVIOUS TO CURRENT POSITION
DY = CLAT - PLAT
C.....LATITUDE DISPLACEMENT FROM PREVIOUS TO CURRENT POSITION
IF (DY) 20,10,20
10 IF (DX) 15,12,15
12 K = 0
GO TO 40
15 THETA = 180. + SIGN(CX,DX)
GO TO 30
20 THETA = ATAN(DX/DY)/F
IF (DY.GT.0.) THETA = THETA + 180.
IF (THETA.LT.0.) THETA = THETA + 360.
C.....THETA = AZIMUTH ANGLE OF TRAJECTORY, USED TO ORIENT LAT-LON GRID
30 K = INT((THETA + 67.5)/45.)
C.....INDEX USED IN COMPUTED GO TO FOR 110 THRU 180
IF (K.GT.9) K=K-9
C.....NORTH POLAR GRID
IF (CLAT.GT.75.0.AND.K.GE.3.AND.K.LE.7)GO TO 200
C.....SOUTH POLAR GRID
IF (CLAT.LT.-75.0.AND.(K.GE.7.OR.K.LE.3))GO TO 200
C.....INITIAL ESTIMATE OF REFERENCE LATITUDE (LOWER LEFT GRID PCINT)
40 LAT0 = 5*INT(CLAT/5.)
IF (CLAT.LT.0.) LAT0 = LAT0 - 5
C.....INITIAL ESTIMATE OF REFERENCE LONGITUDE (LOWER LEFT GRID POINT)
LONG0=5*INT(CLON/5.)
C.....ADJUSTS LAT0, LONG0 ACCORDING TO DIRECTION OF TRAJECTORY AZIMUTH
IF (K.GT.0) GO TO 100
LAT0 = LAT0 - 5
LONG0= LONG0 + 10
GO TO 190
100 GO TO (110,120,130,140,150,160,170,180),K
110 LAT0 = LAT0-10
LONG0 = LONG0 + 10

```

```

GEN00100
GEN00200
GEN00300
GEN00400
GEN00500
GEN00600
GEN00700
GEN00800
GEN00900
GEN01000
GEN01100
GEN01200
GEN01300
GEN01400
GEN01500
GEN01600
GEN01700
GEN01800
GEN01900
GEN02000
GEN02100
GEN02200
GEN02300
GEN02400
GEN02500
GEN02600
GEN02700
GEN02800
GEN02900
GEN03000
GEN03100
GEN03200
GEN03300
GEN03400
GEN03500
GEN03600
GEN03700
GEN03800
GEN03900
GEN04000
GEN04100
GEN04200
GEN04300
GEN04400
GEN04500
GEN04600
GEN04700
GEN04800
GEN04900
GEN05000
GEN05100
GEN05200
GEN05300
GEN05400
GEN05500
GEN05600

```

D-10

```

120 GO TO 190
   LATJ = LATJ - 1
   LONG = LONG + 15
130 GO TO 190
   LATJ = LATJ - 5
   LONG = LONG + 15
140 GO TO 190
   LONG = LONG + 15
150 GO TO 190
   LONG = LONG + 10
160 GO TO 190
   LONG = LONG + 5
170 GO TO 190
   LATJ = LATJ - 5
   LONG = LONG + 5
180 GO TO 190
   LATJ = LATJ - 10
   LONG = LONG + 5
190 IF (LONG.GT.360) LONG = LONG - 360
   DO 195 I=1,4
     I12 = I+12
     DO 195 J=I,I12,4
       GLAT(J) = LATJ + 1.25*(J-I)
C.....LATITUDE, LONGITUDE GRID AT 5 DEGREE INTERVALS
195 GLON(J) = LONG - 5. * (I - 1)
   GO TO 400
C
200 NG = 9
   DO 210 J=1,8
C.....POLAR GRID LATITUDES 1-8 = +75 (N) OR -75 (N)
   GLAT(J) = SIGN(75.,CLAT)
C.....POLAR GRID LONGITUDES 1-8 AT 45 DEG INTERVALS
210 GLON(J) = 45.*(J-1)
C.....POLAR GRID LATITUDE 9 = POLE +93 OR -93
   GLAT(9) = SIGN(93.,CLAT)
C.....POLAR GRID LONGITUDE 9 = 0
   GLON(9) = 0.
C.....GENERATES 16 PROFILES (OR 9 PROFILES FOR POLAR GRID)
400 CALL GRID4D
   DO 500 I=1,NG
     CHECK=P(I,26)*D(I,26)*T(I,26)*SP(I,26)*SD(I,26)*ST(I,26)
C
     CHECK FOR ZERO DATA AT HEIGHT 25
     IHV=26
     SPX=SP(I,26)
     SDR=SD(I,26)
     STR=ST(I,26)
     IF (CHECK.GT.J.) GO TO 491
     DO 420 J1=1,25,1
       J=26-J1
       CHECK = P(I,J) * D(I,J) * T(I,J) * SP(I,J) * SD(I,J) * ST(I,J)
C
     FINDS INDEX IHV OF HIGHEST HEIGHT WITH NON-ZERO DATA
     IHV = J
     IF (CHECK.GT.0.) GO TO 440
420 CONTINUE
C
440 HEIGHT = HEIGHT INDEX - 1
   Z1 = IHV - 1.

```

```

GEN05700
GEN05800
GEN05900
GEN06000
GEN06100
GEN06200
GEN06300
GEN06400
GEN06500
GEN06600
GEN06700
GEN06800
GEN06900
GEN07000
GEN07100
GEN07200
GEN07300
GEN07400
GEN07500
GEN07600
GEN07700
GEN07800
GEN07900
GEN08000
GEN08100
GEN08200
GEN08300
GEN08400
GEN08500
GEN08600
GEN08700
GEN08800
GEN08900
GEN09000
GEN09100
GEN09200
GEN09300
GEN09400
GEN09500
GEN09600
GEN09700
GEN09800
GEN09900
GEN10000
GEN10100
GEN10200
GEN10300
GEN10400
GEN10500
GEN10600
GEN10700
GEN10800
GEN10900
GEN11000
GEN11100
GEN11200

```



```

C   SPR,SDR,STR=SIGMAS AT HEIGHT Z1
    SPR = SP(I,IHV)
    SDR=SD(I,IHV)
    STR=ST(I,IHV)
C.....IF HEIGHT Z1 GEQ 20 KM, USE GROVES AT 30 KM FOR INTERPOLATION,
C   OTHERWISE USE GROVES AT 25 KM
    IF (IHV.GE.21) GO TO 490
C.....EVALUATES GROVES AT 25 KM FOR INTERPOLATION AND
C   FILL IN OF Z=0 DATA
    CALL GTERP(25,GLAT(I),P2,D2,T2,PG,DG,TG,DPY,DTY,DP2Y)
    IHP = IHV + 1
    DO 450 K=IHP,26
C.....AVOIDS INTERPOLATION OF P,D,T IF ONLY SIGMAS ARE ZERO
    IF ((P(I,K)*D(I,K)*T(I,K)).GT.0.) GO TO 445
    H=K-1
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 40 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND GROVES AT 25 TO FILL
C   IN MISSING DATA
    CALL INTER2(P(I,IHV),D(I,IHV),T(I,IHV),Z1,P2,D2,T2,25.,PH,DH,TH,H)
    P(I,K)=PH
    D(I,K)=DH
    T(I,K)=TH
    445 SP(I,K) = SPR
        SD(I,K)=SDR
C.....SETS MISSING SIGMAS EQUAL TO SIGMAS AT HEIGHT Z1
    450 ST(I,K)=STR
        GO TO 500
C.....EVALUATES GROVES AT 30 KM FOR INTERPOLATION AND FILL IN OF
C   ZERO DATA
    480 CALL GTERP(30,GLAT(I),P2,D2,T2,PG,DG,TG,DPY,DTY,DP2Y)
    CALL PDTUV(PSP,JSP,TSP,GLAT(I),GLON(I),30,DP,DD,DT,DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY
C   COMPUTE PERTURBATIONS TO GROVES MODEL
    P,DP2X,DP2Y,DPXY)
C.....ADD STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS TO GROVES MODEL
    P2 = P2*(1. + DP)
    D2 = D2*(1. + DJ)
    T2 = T2*(1. + DT)
    IHP = IHV + 1
    DO 490 K=IHP,26
C.....AVOIDS INTERPOLATING P,D,T IF ONLY SIGMAS ARE ZERO
    IF ((P(I,K)*D(I,K)*T(I,K)).GT.0.) GO TO 485
    H=K-1
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 40 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND GROVES AT 30 KM TO
C   FILL IN MISSING DATA
    CALL INTER2(P(I,IHV),D(I,IHV),T(I,IHV),Z1,P2,D2,T2,30.,PH,DH,TH,H)
    P(I,K)=PH
    D(I,K)=DH
    T(I,K)=TH
    485 SP(I,K) = SPR
        SD(I,K)=SDR
C   SET MISSING SIGMAS AT HEIGHT 1
    490 ST(I,K) = STR
    491 CONTINUE
    IHP = IHV - 1
    DO 492 K=2,9
    IF (SP(I,K) .LE. 0.) SP(I,K) = SP(I,1)
    IF (SD(I,K) .LE. 0.) SD(I,K) = SD(I,1)

```

```

GEN11300
GEN11400
GEN11500
GEN11600
GEN11700
GEN11800
GEN11900
GEN12000
GEN12100
GEN12200
GEN12300
GEN12400
GEN12500
GEN12600
GEN12700
GEN12800
GEN12900
GEN13000
GEN13100
GEN13200
GEN13300
GEN13400
GEN13500
GEN13600
GEN13700
GEN13800
GEN13900
GEN14000
GEN14100
GEN14200
GEN14300
GEN14400
GEN14500
GEN14600
GEN14700
GEN14800
GEN14900
GEN15000
GEN15100
GEN15200
GEN15300
GEN15400
GEN15500
GEN15600
GEN15700
GEN15800
GEN15900
GEN16000
GEN16100
GEN16200
GEN16300
GEN16400
GEN16500
GEN16600
GEN16700
GEN16800

```

```

492 IF (ST(I,K) .LE. 0.) ST(I,K) = ST(I,1)
DO 495 K=10, IHP
C..... SETS ALL ZERO SIGMAS TO SIGMA AT HEIGHT Z1
IF (SP(I,K) .LE. 0.0 .AND. P(I,K) .GT. 0.) SP(I,K) = SPP
IF (SD(I,K) .LE. 0.0 .AND. D(I,K) .GT. 0.) SD(I,K) = SDD
495 IF (ST(I,K) .LE. 0.0 .AND. T(I,K) .GT. 0.) ST(I,K) = STR
500 PA = P(I,1)
TA = T(I,1)
P = 287.05
K = 2
510 PB = P(I,K)
TB = T(I,K)
IF ((PB*TB) .GT. 0.) GO TO 520
K = K + 1
GO TO 510
520 IF (TA-TB) 560, 570, 560
560 TZ = (TA-TB) / ALOG(TA/TB)
GO TO 575
570 TZ = TA
575 HS = K-1.+0.001*R*TZ*ALOG(PB/PA)/G
KM=K-2
IF(HS.LT.KM) HS=KM
IF(ABS(K-1-HS).GT.0.1) GO TO 573
GAM=TB-T(I,K+1)
IF(GAM) 582,590,532
578 IF(TA-TB) 580,590,580
580 GAM=(TA-TB)/(K-1-HS)
582 KM1=KM+1
DO 585 JD=1,KM1,1
J=JD-1
TJ=TA-GAM*(J-HS)
PJ=PA*(TJ/TA)**(G/(R*GAM*0.001))
DJ=PJ/(P*TJ)
P(I,J+1)=PJ
D(I,J+1)=DJ
585 T(I,J+1)=TJ
GO TO 599
590 KM1=KM+1
DO 595 JD=1,KM1,1
J=JD-1
TJ=TA
PJ=PA*EXP(-G*(J-HS)/(R*0.001*TJ))
DJ=PJ/(P*TJ)
P(I,J+1)=PJ
D(I,J+1)=DJ
595 T(I,J+1)=TJ
599 HS=0.
KOUNT = I
CALL ADJUST
600 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

GEN16900
GEN17000
GEN17100
GEN17200
GEN17300
GEN17400
GEN17500
GEN17600
GEN17700
GEN17800
GEN17900
GEN18000
GEN18100
GEN18200
GEN18300
GEN18400
GEN18500
GEN18600
GEN18700
GEN18800
GEN18900
GEN19000
GEN19100
GEN19200
GEN19300
GEN19400
GEN19500
GEN19600
GEN19700
GEN19800
GEN19900
GEN20000
GEN20100
GEN20200
GEN20300
GEN20400
GEN20500
GEN20600
GEN20700
GEN20800
GEN20900
GEN21000
GEN21100
GEN21200
GEN21300
GEN21400
GEN21500
GEN21600
GEN21700
GEN21800
GEN21900
GEN22000

```

```

SUBROUTINE GETNMC
READS "SETUP" DATA TAPE, OR NMC GRID DATA CARDS.
AND WRITES SCRATCH FILE FOR USE BY SELEC4.

DIMENSION IP(15),BUFFER(64)

COMMON /ICTEMP/ SCRCH1,SCRCH2,IUG,NMCOP

INTEGER SCRCH2

NREC=0
IF(NMCOP.NE.0) GO TO 2

1 CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,15,IP,L,2)
  IF(L.NE.15) GO TO 6
  GO TO 3
2 READ(5,100) (IP(I),I=1,15)
100 FORMAT(15I5)
3 DO 4 I=1,15,3
  M=IP(I)
  IF(M.LT.1) GO TO 5
  IJ=IP(I+1)*1000+IP(I+2)
  CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,1,1,IJ,L,22)
  NREC=NREC+1
4 CONTINUE
  IF(NMCOP.NE.0) GO TO 2
  GO TO 1
5 IF(NREC.NE.1977) GO TO 6
  MOVES PAST FIRST EOF ON UNIT IUG
  CALL NTRAN(IUG,9,1,22)
  RETURN
6 WRITE(6,200) NREC,SCRCH2
200 FORMAT(1H1/1X,I6," RECORDS WRITTEN BY GETNMC IN SCRATCH FILE",I3)
STOP
END

```

```

GET00100
GET00200
GET00300
GET00400
GET00500
GET00600
GET00700
GET00800
GET00900
GET01000
GET01100
GET01200
GET01300
GET01400
GET01500
GET01600
GET01700
GET01800
GET01900
GET02000
GET02100
GET02200
GET02300
GET02400
GET02500
GET02600
GET02700
GET02800
GET02900
GET03000
GET03100
GET03200
GET03300
GET03400
GET03500
GET03600

```

D-14


```

IF(IRC.GY.IREAD(IRN,3)) GO TO 33
24 I=IREAD(IRN,1)
J=IREAD(IRN,2)
IF(IRN.EQ.1) GO TO 25
IF(IREAD(IRN,3).EQ.IREAD(IRN-1,3)) GO TO 27
25 IF=FLD(12,12,IN(106))
MF=FLD(24,12,IN(106))
IF((MP.NE.MONTH).OR.(LP.NE.IPT(I,J))) GO TO 39
DO 26 IK=1,100,1
K=107-1K
IN(K+1)=IN(K)
26 CONTINUE
27 FLD(0,18,IN(1)) = I
FLD(18,18,IN(1)) = J
JT=SCRCH1
M=WRITE
CALL NTRAN(SCRCH1,1,107,IN,L,22)
IFN=IRN+1
IF(L.NE.107) GO TO 39
IF(IREAD(IRN,3).EQ.IRC) GO TO 24
IF(IREAD(IRN,3).EQ.0) GO TO 28
GO TO 21

```

CCC

INTERPOLATE TO GIVEN LAT/LON FROM GRIC DATA

```

28 M=READ
DO 29 II=1,NP
DO 29 J=1,200
DO 29 L=1,5
D(I,II,J)=M
29 CONTINUE
DO 30 L=1,4
IF(IPT(II,J).EQ.0) GO TO 32
FLD(0,18,INDEX) = II
FLD(18,18,INDEX) = J
CALL NTRAN(SCRCH1,10,22)
30 CALL NTRAN(SCRCH1,2,107,IN,L,22)
IF(L.EQ.-2) GO TO 39
IF(IN(1).NE.INDEX) GO TO 39
DO 31 I=2,100
J2=2*I-2
J1=J2-1
D(J1,J)=FLD(0,18,IN(I))/HUNDR
D(J2,J)=FLD(18,18,IN(I))/HUNDR
31 CONTINUE
DLA(J)=FLD(0,18,IN(106))/TEN
DLO(J)=FLD(18,18,IN(106))/TEN
32 CONTINUE
CCC
IF NECESSARY, INTERPOLATE
LALC=LL(II)
DO 33 I=1,5
IG(I)=IPT(II,I)
33 CONTINUE
IF(IG(2).NE.J) GO TO 35

```

GRIC5100
GRIC5200
GRIC5300
GRIC5400
GRIC5500
GRIC5600
GRIC5700
GRIC5800
GRIC5900
GRIC6000
GRIC6100
GRIC6200
GRIC6300
GRIC6400
GRIC6500
GRIC6600
GRIC6700
GRIC6800
GRIC6900
GRIC7000
GRIC7100
GRIC7200
GRIC7300
GRIC7400
GRIC7500
GRIC7600
GRIC7700
GRIC7800
GRIC7900
GRIC8000
GRIC8100
GRIC8200
GRIC8300
GRIC8400
GRIC8500
GRIC8600
GRIC8700
GRIC8800
GRIC8900
GRIC9000
GRIC9100
GRIC9200
GRIC9300
GRIC9400
GRIC9500
GRIC9600
GRIC9700
GRIC9800
GRIC9900
GRIC10000
GRIC10100
GRIC10200
GRIC10300
GRIC10400
GRIC10500
GRIC10600

	DC 34 I=1,204	GRI10700
	C(1,5)=D(I,1)	GRI10800
34	CONTINUE	GRI10900
	GC TO 37	GRI11000
35	IF(IG(5).NE.2) GO TO 36	GRI11100
	DYX(1)=DXY(II,1)	GRI11200
	DYX(2)=DXY(II,2)	GRI11300
C		GRI11400
36	CALL INTRF4 (LALO)	GRI11500
C		GRI11600
37	DC 38 I=1,26	GRI11700
	P(II,I)=D(1,5)*HUNDR	GRI11800
	R(II,I)=D(I+156,5)/THOU	GRI11900
	T(II,I)=C(I+52,5)	GRI12000
	DIVIDE=ONE	GRI12100
	IF(P(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=(P(II,I)/HUNDR)**2	GRI12200
	SP(II,I)=D(I+26,5)/DIVIDE	GRI12300
	DIVIDE=ONE	GRI12400
	IF(P(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=(THOU*R(II,I))**2	GRI12500
	SP(II,I)=D(I+182,5)/DIVIDE	GRI12600
	DIVIDE=ONE	GRI12700
	IF(T(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=T(II,I)**2	GRI12800
	ST(II,I)=D(I+78,5)/DIVIDE	GRI12900
38	CONTINUE	GRI13000
	RETURN	GRI13100
39	WRITE(6,46) JT,IRC,IREAD(IRN,3),MP,MONTH,IP,I,J,IPT(I,J),IRN,M,L	GRI13200
40	FORMAT(" ***** UNIT NO.",I3," IN ERROR",I7," RECORDS READ"/	GRI13300
1	" IREAD(IRN,3) =",I5," MP =",I3," MONTH =",I3,	GRI13400
2	" IP =",I5," IPT(",I2," ",",I1,") =",I5," IRN =",I3/A6," STATUS",I5)	GRI13500
	STOP	GRI13600
	END	GRI13700

C
C
C
C
C
C

```
FIRST DATA CARD READS INITIAL HEIGHT (KM), INITIAL LATITUDE (DEG) GRM00400
INITIAL LONGITUDE (DEG), F10.7, MEAN F10.7, AP, MONTH, DAY, GRM00500
YEAR (TOTAL YEAR - 1900), GREENWICH HOUR, MINUTES, SECONDS, GRM00600
LATITUDE INCREMENT (DEG), LONGITUDE INCREMENT (DEG), GRM00700
HEIGHT DECREASE (KM), MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS (EXCLUDING GRM00800
INITIAL POSITION) TO BE COMPUTED, TIME INCREMENT BETWEEN GRM00900
POSITIONS, TRAJECTORY OPTION, OUTPUT OPTION, MINIMUM GEOSTROPHIC GRM01000
LATITUDE GRM01100
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOF,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI, GRM01200
NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1, GRM01300
* MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHI1R, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP, GRM01400
IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ, B, EPS, IOPT, LOOK, IET, GLAT, GRM01500
1 RP1S, PD1S, RT1S, RU1S, RV1S, SP1S, SD1S, ST1S, SU1S, SV1S, GRM01600
2 UDS1, VDS1, UDL1, VDL1, UDS2, VDS2, UDL2, VDL2 GRM01700
COMMON/CHIC/LA(4,4),NB(2),IWSYM GRM01800
9090 FORMAT('1 ***** GLOBAL REFERENCE ATMOSPHERE - MOD 2 *****'/) GRM01900
PI=3.1415927 GRM02000
FAC=0.017453293 GRM02100
LOOK=0 GRM02200
MONTH = 0 GRM02300
IOPT=0 GRM02400
5 IF (IOPT.EQ.0.OR.(IOPT.GT.0.AND.H.LT.0.)) GO TO 6 GRM02500
READ(IOPT,10) IET,H,PHI,THET GRM02600
GO TO 5 GRM02700
6 MN = MONTH GRM02800
NSAME = 0 GRM02900
READ(5,10,END=90) H1,PHI1,THET1,F10,F10B,AP,MN,IDA ,IYR,IHRO,MINO, GRM03000
1 ISECO,(PHI,DTHET,DM,NMAX,INCT,IOPT,ICPP,GLAT GRM03100
10 FORMAT( ) GRM03200
WRITE(6,9090) GRM03300
IF (ABS(PHI1).LE.90.) GO TO 7 GRM03400
PHI1=SIGN(180,-ABS(PHI1),PHI1) GRM03500
THET1=THET1+180. GRM03600
IF (THET1.GT.360.) THET1=THET1-360. GRM03700
7 IF (THET1.LT.0.) THET1=THET1+360 GRM03800
GLAT = ABS(GLAT) GRM03900
IF (GLAT.LT. 5.) GLAT = 5. GRM04000
IF (GLAT.GT.70.) GLAT = 70. GRM04100
WRITE(6,9015) H1,PHI1,THET1,F10,F10B,AP,MN,IDA ,IYR,IHRO,MINO, GRM04200
8 ISECO,(PHI,DTHET,DM,NMAX,INCT,IOPT,ICPP,GLAT GRM04300
SET NSAME TO AVOID SETUP GRM04400
15 IF (MN.EQ.MONTH) NSAME = 1 GRM04500
LOOKUP ON MULTIPLE PASSES GRM04600
MONTH = MN GRM04700
CONVERT LATITUDE TO RADIANS GRM04800
PHI1R=PHI1*FAC GRM04900
CONVERT LONGITUDE TO RADIANS GRM05000
THET1R=THET1*FAC GRM05100
CONVERT LATITUDE INCREMENT TO RADIANS GRM05200
DPH1R=DPHI*FAC GRM05300
CONVERT LONGITUDE INCREMENT TO RADIANS GRM05400
DTHETR=DTHET*FAC GRM05500
READ DATA TAPE TO INITIALIZE ARRAYS GRM05600
CALL SETUP GRM05700
NT = 1 GRM05800
IF (IOPT.EQ.0) GO TO 18 GRM05900
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      READ(IOPT,10) IET,H,PHI,THET
      IF(THET.LT.0.) THET=THET+360.
      PHIR=PHI*FAC
      THETR=THET*FAC
      GO TO 19
18 H = H1 - DH
C.....DISPLACES POSITION BEFORE EVALUATION OF ATMOSPHERIC PARAMETERS
      IET = INCT
      PHIR=PHIR+DPHIR
      THETR=THETR+DTHETR
C      A=EQUATORIAL EARTH RADIUS, B = POLAR EARTH RADIUS
C      EPS= EARTH ECCENTRICITY
19 A = 6378.160
      B = 6356.7747
      EPS=(1.-(B*B)/(A*A))
C.....COMPUTES RADIUS TO HEIGHT H, AND GRAVITY AT HEIGHT AND
C      LATITUDE PHIR
      CALL RIG
      ISEC=ISECO+IET
      ISEC=MOD(ISEC,60)
      MIN = MINO + IET/60
      IHR = IHRO + MIN / 60
      MIN = MOD(MIN,60)
C.....COMPUTES P,D,T,U,V AT FIRST POSITION AFTER INITILL POSITION
      IF(H1.LE.30.) LOOK=1
      CALL SCIMOD
20 NT = NT + 1
      IF (IOPT.EQ.0) GO TO 22
      READ(IOPT,10) IET,H,PHI,THET
      IF(H.LT.0.) GO TO 5
      IF(ABS(PHI).LE.90.) GO TO 21
      PHI=SIGN(180.-ABS(PHI),PHI)
      THET=THET+180.
21 IF(THET.LT.0.) THET=THET+360.
      IF(THET.GE.360.) THET=THET-360.
      PHIR=PHI*FAC
      THETR=THET*FAC
      GO TO 25
C      INCREMENT THE HEIGHT
22 H = H1 - DH
      IF (H.LT.0.) GO TO 5
C      INCREMENT THE LATITUDE
      PHIR=PHIR+DPHIR
C      INCREMENT THE LONGITUDE
      THETR=THETR+DTHETR
C..... CHANGES LONGITUDE BY 180 DEGREES AND IF ABS(LAT) GTR 90 DEG
C..... MAKES LAT=SIGN(LAT)*(180.-ABS(LAT))
      IF (ABS(PHIR).LE.PI/2) GO TO 23
      PHIR=SIGN(PI-ABS(PHIR),PHIR)
      THETR=THETR+PI
23 IF (THETR.GE.2.*PI) THETR = THETR - 2. * PI
      IF (THETR.LT.0.) THETR = THETR + 2. * PI
C      INCREMENT THE TIME
      IET=IET+INCT
25 MIN=MINC+IET/60
      ISEC=ISECC+IET

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```

GRM06000
GRM06100
GRM06200
GRM06300
GRM06400
GRM06500
GRM06600
GRM06700
GRM06800
GRM06900
GRM07000
GRM07100
GRM07200
GRM07300
GRM07400
GRM07500
GRM07600
GRM07700
GRM07800
GRM07900
GRM08000
GRM08100
GRM08200
GRM08300
GRM08400
GRM08500
GRM08600
GRM08700
GRM08800
GRM08900
GRM09000
GRM09100
GRM09200
GRM09300
GRM09400
GRM09500
GRM09600
GRM09700
GRM09800
GRM09900
GRM10000
GRM10100
GRM10200
GRM10300
GRM10400
GRM10500
GRM10600
GRM10700
GRM10800
GRM10900
GRM11000
GRM11100
GRM11200
GRM11300
GRM11400
GRM11500

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	ISEC=MOD(ISEC,60)	GRM11600
	IHR=IHRC+MIN/60	GRM11700
	MIN=MOD(MIN,60)	GRM11800
C	COMPUTE RADIUS AND GRAVITY AT NEW POSITION	GRM11900
	CALL RIG	GRM12000
C	COMPUTE P.D.T.U.V. AT NEW POSITION	GRM12100
	CALL SCIMOD	GRM12200
		GRM12300
C.....	READS NEW INPUT IF NMORE = 0 OR MAX POINTS COMPUTED	GRM12400
	IF(NMORE.EQ.J.OR.(IOPT.EQ.0.AND.NT.GE.NMAX)) GO TO 5	GRM12500
C	CYCLE TO NEW POSITION	GRM12600
	GO TO 20	GRM12700
90	STOP	GRM12800
9010	FORMAT(" INITIAL HEIGHT = ",F7.2," KM",T43,"INITIAL LAT = ",	GRM12900
	1F6.2," DEG",T83,"INITIAL WEST LON = ",F6.2," DEG",/, " F10.7 = ",F	GRM13000
	88.2,	GRM13100
	2T43,"MEAN F10.7 = ",F7.2,T83,"AP = ",F8.2,/, " DATE = ",I2,"/",I2,	GRM13200
	3"/,I2,T43,"GREENWICH TIME = ",I2," ,I2," ,I2/, " LAT INCREMENT	GRM13300
	4= ",F6.2," DEG",T43,"WEST LON INCREMENT = ",F6.2," DEG",T83,"HEI",	GRM13400
	5"GHT INCR",	GRM13500
	6"EMENT = ",F7.2," KM",/, " MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS = ",I4,T43,	GRM13600
	7"TIME INCREMENT = ",I4," SEC",/2X,"TRAJECTORY OPTION = ",I4,	GRM13700
	8T43,"OUTPUT OPTION = ",I2,T83,"MIN GEOSTROPH LAT = ",F5.1,/)	GRM13800
	END	GRM13900

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SUBROUTINE GROUP
DIMENSION KOU(2)
COMMON /CHIC/LA(4,4),NB(2),IWSYM
COMMON /CHK/P(4,4,3),DEN(4,4,3),NO(2)
COMMON /WINCO4/DGH,FCORY,DX5,DY5
FCORX = FCORY*DX5/DY5
KY=1
DO 100 I=1,4
DO 100 J=1,4
LA(I,J)=4*(I-1)+J
100 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
DO 200 M=1,4
DO 200 N=1,4
IF (KK.EQ.1) GO TO 210
I=5-M
J=3-N
NN=-1
N4=-1
GO TO 220
210 CONTINUE
I=M
J=N
NN=1
N4=1
220 CONTINUE
IF (N.EQ.4) GO TO 225
DINX=FCORX*(DEN(I,J+NN,2)+DEN(I,J,2))/2
VY=(P(I,J+NN,2)-P(I,J,2))/DINX
IF (ABS(VY).GT.100) GO TO 225
LA(I,J)=MIN0(LA(I,J),LA(I,J+NN))
LA(I,J+NN)=LA(I,J)
225 CONTINUE
IF (M.EQ.4) GO TO 250
DINY=FCORY*(DEN(I+N4,J,2)+DEN(I,J,2))/2
VX=(P(I+N4,J,2)-P(I,J,2))/DINY
IF (ABS(VX).GT.100) GO TO 250
LA(I,J)=MIN0(LA(I,J),LA(I+N4,J))
LA(I+N4,J)=LA(I,J)
250 CONTINUE
KK=KK+1
IF (KK.EQ.2) GO TO 200
NO(1)=0
NO(2)=0
II=1
DO 400 LL=1,11
KOU(II)=1
DO 700 I=1,4
DO 300 J=1,4
IF (LA(I,J).EQ.0) KOU(II)=KOU(II)+1
300 CONTINUE
IF (KOU(II).GE.7) NO(II)=LL
IF (KOU(II).GE.7) II=2
400 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

00100
00200
00300
00400
00500
00600
00700
00800
00900
01000
01100
01200
01300
01400
01500
01600
01700
01800
01900
02000
02100
02200
02300
02400
02500
02600
02700
02800
02900
03000
03100
03200
03300
03400
03500
03600
03700
03800
03900
04000
04100
04200
04300
04400
04500
04600
04700
04800
04900
05000
05100
05200
05300
05400
05500
05600

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SUBROUTINE STAPP (IH, PHI, F, D, T, PG, DG, TG, DPY, DTY, DP2Y)
C.....INTERPOLATED GROVES DATA TO HEIGHT IH AND LATITUDE PHI
DIMENSION PG(18,19), TG(18,19), DG(18,19)
C   HEIGHT INDEX
I = (IH - 20) / 5
C   LOWER LATITUDE INDEX
J = INT((PHI + 200.) / 20.)
IF (J.LT.1) J = 1
IF (J.GT.18) J = 18
C   UPPER LATITUDE INDEX
JP = J + 1
C.....CHECK FOR DENSITY OF TEMPERATURE LEQ 0
CHK = DG(I,J) * TG(I,J) * DG(I,JP) * TG(I,JP)
10  P = PG(I,J)
    Q = DG(I,J)
    T = TG(I,J)
    PG TO 30
C.....LATITUDE DEVIATION FROM GROVES ARRAY POSITION
20  PHIF = (PHI + 100. - 10.*J) / 10.
    TL = TG(I,J) + (TG(I,JP) - TG(I,J)) * PHIF
C   LATITUDE INTERPOLATION
    DL = DG(I,J) + (DG(I,JP) - DG(I,J)) * PHIF
    R1 = PG(I,J) / (DG(I,J) * TG(I,J))
    R2 = PG(I,JP) / (DG(I,JP) * TG(I,JP))
C   INTERPOLATED GAS CONSTANT
    S = R1 + (R2 - R1) * PHIF
C   PRESSURE COMPUTED FROM INTERPOLATED GAS CONSTANT
    P = DL * P * TL
    Q = DL
    T = TL
C   DP/DY FOR GEOSTOPHIC WINDS
30  DPY = (PG(I,JP) - PG(I,J)) * 0.5
C   DT/DY FOR THERMAL WINDS
    DTY = (TG(I,JP) - TG(I,J)) * 0.5
    JM = J - 1
    IF (JM.LT.1) JM = JP
    DP2Y = (PG(I,JP) - PG(I,JM)) * 0.5
    IF (ABS(PHI) - 30.) 50,40,40
40  DTY = 0.
    DTY = 0.
    DP2Y = 0.
50  CONTINUE
    RETURN
END

```

```

GTF00100
GTF00200
GTF00300
GTF00400
GTF00500
GTF00600
GTF00700
GTF00800
GTF00900
GTF01000
GTF01100
GTF01200
GTF01300
GTF01400
GTF01500
GTF01600
GTF01700
GTF01800
GTF01900
GTF02000
GTF02100
GTF02200
GTF02300
GTF02400
GTF02500
GTF02600
GTF02700
GTF02800
GTF02900
GTF03000
GTF03100
GTF03200
GTF03300
GTF03400
GTF03500
GTF03600
GTF03700
GTF03800
GTF03900
GTF04000
GTF04100
GTF04200
GTF04300
GTF04400
GTF04500

```

3

```

SUBROUTINE INTERW(U1,V1,Z1,U2,V2,Z2,U,V,Z)
IF ( Z1 = Z2 ) 20,10,20
C 10 U = U1
   SETS U,V = U1,V1 IF Z1 = Z2
   V = V1
   RETURN
C 20 A = (Z-Z1)/(Z2-Z1)
   U = U1 + (U2-U1) * A
   V = V1 + (V2-V1) * A
C.....LINEAR INTERPOLATION BETWEEN U1,V1 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND U2,V2 AT
C      HEIGHT Z2.  OUTPUT IS U,V AT HEIGHT Z
   RETURN
END
```

INWG0100
INWG0200
INWG0300
INWG0400
INWG0500
INWG0600
INWG0700
INWG0800
INWG0900
INWG1000
INWG1100
INWG1200
INWG1300

```

SUBROUTINE INTERZ(P1,D1,T1,Z1,P2,D2,T2,Z2,P,D,T,Z)
10 5 IF (Z1 - Z2) 20,10,20
    P = P1
    D = D1
C   SETS P, D, T = P1,D1,T1, IF Z1 = Z2
    T = T1
    RETURN
20  A = (Z - Z1) / (Z2 - Z1)
    T = T1 + (T2 - T1)*A
    D = D1 + (D2 - D1)*A
    P = P1 + (P2 - P1) * A
C.....LINEAR INTERPOLATION BETWEEN P1,D1,T1 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND P2,D2,T2
C   AT HEIGHT Z2 TO OUTPUT VALUES OF P,D,T AT HEIGHT Z
    RETURN
END
INZ00100
INZ00200
INZ00300
INZ00400
INZ00500
INZ00600
INZ00700
INZ00800
INZ00900
INZ01000
INZ01100
INZ01200
INZ01300
INZ01400
INZ01500

```

	SUBROUTINE INTER2(P1,D1,T1,Z1,P2,D2,T2,Z2,P,D,T,Z)	IN200100
C.....	INTERPOLATES BETWEEN P1,D1,T1 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND P2,D2,T2 AT	IN200200
C	HEIGHT Z2 TO OUTPUT VALUES OF P,D,T AT HEIGHT Z	IN200300
C.....	CHECKS FOR T1,D1,T2,D2 PRODUCT = C, FOR GAS CONSTANT INTERPOLATION	IN200400
	CHK=T1*D1*T2*D2	IN200500
	IF (CHK) 10,10,5	IN200600
5	IF (Z1 - Z2) Z1,10,20	IN200700
10	P = P1	IN200800
	D = D1	IN200900
C	SETS P,D,T = P1,D1,T1 IF Z1=Z2	IN201000
	T = T1	IN201100
	RETURN	IN201200
20	IF(P1*D1*T1+P2*D2*T2.LE.0.)GO TO 30	IN201300
	A=ALOG(D2/D1)/(Z2-Z1)	IN201400
C	LINEAR INTERPOLATION ON LOG D	IN201500
	DZ= D1*EXP(A*(Z - Z1))	IN201600
	A=(Z-Z1)/(Z2-Z1)	IN201700
C	LINEAR INTERPOLATION ON T	IN201800
	TZ= T1 + A*(T2-T1)	IN201900
	P1=P1/(D1*T1)	IN202000
	P2=P2/(D2*T2)	IN202100
C	LINEAR INTERPOLATION ON GAS CONSTANT R	IN202200
	R=(R2-R1)*A+R1	IN202300
C	PRESSURE FROM PERFECT GAS LAW	IN202400
	P = DZ * R * TZ	IN202500
	D = DZ	IN202600
	T = TZ	IN202700
	RETURN	IN202800
30	P=0.	IN202900
	D=0.	IN203000
	T=0.	IN203100
	RETURN	IN203200
	END	IN203300

```

SUBROUTINE INTER4 ( CLAT, CLON, IZ, P, D, T, IN400100
$ F+, D+, T+, JPX, DPY, DTX, DTY, DPXX, DPYY, DPXY) IN4001200
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 4D ARRAYS P(I,IH),D(I,IH),T(I,IH) AT GRID IN4001300
C LOCATIONS LATITUDE GLAT(I) LONGITUDE GLON(I). IN4001400
C CLAT,CLON = CURRENT LATITUDE, LONGITUDE IN4001500
C IZ = HEIGHT NG = NUMBER OF 4D GRID POSITIONS IN4001600
C OUTPUT = P+,D+,T+, AND DERIVATIVES DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY IN4001700
COMMON /C4/ GLAT(16),GLON(16),NG IN4001800
COMMON/CHIC/LA(4,4),NB(2),IWSYM IN4001900
DIMENSION P(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),LAX(16) IN4002000
IWSYM = " " IN4002100
ICLK = 0 IN4002200
C HEIGHT INDEX = HEIGHT + 1 IN4002300
5 IH = IZ + 1 IN4002400
IF (ICLK.GT.1) GO TO 220 IN4002500
IF (NG.GT.9) GO TO 100 IN4002600
C NG = 9 MEANS POLAR GRID IN4002700
DO 10 I=1,16,1 IN4002800
P(I,IH) = P(9,IH) IN4002900
D(I,IH) = D(9,IH) IN4003000
T(I,IH) = T(9,IH) IN4003100
GLAT(I) = GLAT(9) IN4003200
C I=10-16 ALL AT 90 DEG IN4003300
10 GLON(I) = GLON(I-8) IN4003400
C LOWER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4003500
IF = INT(CLON/45) + 1 IN4003600
C LOWER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4003700
IA = IB+1 IN4003800
IF (IA.GT.8) IA = IA-8 IN4003900
C POSITION OUTSIDE POLAR GRID IN4004000
IF (ABS(CLAT).LT.75.) GO TO 20 IN4004100
C UPPER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4004200
IC = IA + 8 IN4004300
C UPPER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4004400
ID = IB + 8 IN4004500
GO TO 300 IN4004600
20 CALL GEN4D IN4004700
IWSYM = " " IN4004800
ICLK = ICLK + 1 IN4004900
GO TO 5 IN4005000
100 XLON = CLON IN4005100
DO 105 I = 1,4 IN4005200
DO 105 J = 1,4 IN4005300
I16 = 4*(I-1) + J IN4005400
LAX(I16) = LA(I,J) IN4005500
105 CONTINUE IN4005600
IF (CLON.GT.345) XLON = CLON - 360. IN4005700
C.....CHECKS FOR POSITION WITHIN 16 POINT GRID 110=GOOD. 200=POSITION IN4005800
C OUTSIDE GRID. IN4005900
IF (CLAT.GE.GLAT(1) .AND. CLAT.LT.GLAT(16) .AND. XLON.LE.GLON(1) IN4006000
$ .AND. XLON.GT.GLON(16)) GO TO 110 IN4006100
GO TO 200 IN4006200
110 IA = 1 + INT((GLON(1) - XLON) / 5) IN4006300
C.....IA = LOWER LEFT (REFERENCE) INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4006400
IA = IA + 4 * INT((CLAT - GLAT(1)) / 5) IN4006500
C LOWER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN4006600

```

```

C      IB = IA + 1
C      UPPER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX
C      IC = IA + 4
C      UPPER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX
C      ID = IA + 5
C      IF (LAX(IA).EQ.NB(1).OR.LAX(IA).EQ.NB(2).OR.LAX(IB).NE.LAX(IA).
C        .OR.LAX(IC).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(ID).NE.LAX(IA)) IWSYM="*"
200   GO TO 300
C      CALL GEN4C
C      IWSYM = "*"
C      ICHK = ICHK + 1
C      GO TO 5
220   WRITE(6,250)
250   FORMAT(" UNABLE TO GENERATE 4-D GRID")
C      P4=0.
C      D4=.
C      T4=.
C      RETURN
C..... INTERPOLZTION FOR POSITION INSIDE 16 POINT GRID OF POLAR GRID
300   CALL INTLL(P,IA,IB,IC,ID,P4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,COLON,IH)
C      CALL INTLL(D,IA,IB,IC,ID,D4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,COLON,IH)
C      CALL INTLL(T,IA,IB,IC,ID,T4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,COLON,IH)
C..... RELATIVE LONGITUDE DISPLACEMENT FROM REFERENCE POSITION (IA)
C      DLON = (COLON - GLON(IA))/(GLON(IB) - GLON(IA))
C..... RELATIVE LATITUDE DISPLACEMENT FROM REFERENCE POSITION (IA)
C      CLAT = (CLAT - GLAT(IA))/(GLAT(IC) - GLAT(IA))
C      DPX=P(IB,IH)-P(IA,IH)
C..... DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND EQUATIONS
C      DFX = DFX + (P(ID,IH) - P(IC,IH) - DPX)*DLAT
C      DTX = T(IB,IH) - T(IA,IH)
C..... DT/DX FOR THERMAL WIND EQUATIONS
C      DTX = DTX + (T(ID,IH) - T(IC,IH) - DTX)*DLAT
C      DPY = P(IC,IH) - P(IA,IH)
C..... DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND EQUATIONS
C      DPY = DPY + (P(ID,IH) - P(IB,IH) - DPY)*DLON
C      DTY = T(IC,IH) - T(IA,IH)
C..... DT/DY FOR THERMAL WIND EQUATIONS
C      DTY = DTY + (T(ID,IH) - T(IB,IH) - DTY)*DLON
C      IF (NG.GT.9) GO TO 310
C      CPXX = 0.
C      CPYY = 0.
C      CPXY = 0.
C      RETURN
310   DPXY = P(ID,IH) - P(IC,IH) - P(IB,IH) + P(IA,IH)
C      IF (MOD(IB,4).EQ.0) GO TO 320
C      I1 = IA
C      I2 = IB + 1
C      I3 = IC
C      I4 = ID + 1
C      SY=1.
C      GO TO 330
320   I1 = IA - 1
C      I2 = IB
C      I3 = IC - 1
C      I4 = ID
C      SX=-1.

```

```

IN405700
IN405800
IN405900
IN406000
IN406100
IN406200
IN406300
IN406400
IN406500
IN406600
IN406700
IN406800
IN406900
IN407000
IN407100
IN407200
IN407300
IN407400
IN407500
IN407600
IN407700
IN407800
IN407900
IN408000
IN408100
IN408200
IN408300
IN408400
IN408500
IN408600
IN408700
IN408800
IN408900
IN409000
IN409100
IN409200
IN409300
IN409400
IN409500
IN409600
IN409700
IN409800
IN409900
IN410000
IN410100
IN410200
IN410300
IN410400
IN410500
IN410600
IN410700
IN410800
IN410900
IN411000
IN411100
IN411200

```


330	IF(LAX(I1).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I2).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I3).NE.	IN411300
	* LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I4).NE.LAX(IA)) GO TO 360	IN411400
	DPXY = P(I2,IH) - P(I1,IH)	IN411500
	DPXX = DPXX + (P(I4,IH) - P(I3,IH) - DPXX)*DLAT	IN411600
	IF (IC.GT.12) GO TO 340	IN411700
	I1 = IA	IN411800
	I2 = IC + 4	IN411900
	I3 = IB	IN412000
	I4 = ID + 4	IN412100
	SY = 1.	IN412200
	GO TO 350	IN412300
340	I1 = IA - 4	IN412400
	I2 = IC	IN412500
	I3 = IB - 4	IN412600
	I4 = ID	IN412700
	SY = -1.	IN412800
350	IF(LAX(I1).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I2).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I3).NE.	IN412900
	* LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I4).NE.LAX(IA)) GO TO 360	IN413000
	DPYY = P(I2,IH) - P(I1,IH)	IN413100
	DPYY = DPYY + (P(I4,IH) - P(I3,IH) - DPYY)*DLON	IN413200
	DPXX = (DPXX - 2.*DPX)*SX	IN413300
	DPYY = (DPYY - 2.*DPY)*SY	IN413400
	RETURN	IN413500
360	DPXX = 0.	IN413600
	DPYY = 0.	IN413700
	DPXY = 0.	IN413800
	IWSYM = 0.	IN413900
	RETURN	IN414000
	END	IN414100

	SUBROUTINE INTLL(F,IA,IB,IC,ID,FLL,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,CLON,IH)	INLC0100
C.....	INTERPOLATES FUNCTION (ARRAY) F FROM VALUES OF GLAT AND GLON AT	INL00200
C	INDEX VALUES IA, IB, IC, ID TO OUTPUT VALUE FLL AT HEIGHT IH	INLC0300
C	AND POSITION CLAT, CLON	INL00400
	DIMENSION F(16,26),GLAT(16),GLON(16)	INLC0500
C.....	NORMALIZES LONGITUDE DISPLACEMENT	INL00600
	IF(F(IA,IH)*F(IB,IH)*F(IC,IH)*F(ID,IH)) 20,10,20	INLC0700
10	FLL=0.	INL00800
	RETURN	INL00900
20	X=(CLON-GLON(IB))/(GLON(IA)-GLON(IB))	INL01000
C.....	NORMALIZES LATITUDE DISPLACEMENT	INL01100
	Y=(CLAT-GLAT(IA))/(GLAT(IC)-GLAT(IA))	INL01200
C.....	TWO DIMENSIONAL INTERPOLATION	INL01300
	FLL=F(IB,IH)+(F(ID,IH)-F(IB,IH))*Y+(F(IA,IH)-F(IB,IH))*X	INL01400
1	+ (F(IC,IH)-F(IA,IH)-F(ID,IH)+F(IB,IH))*X*Y	INLC1500
	RETURN	INL01600
	END	INL01700

```

SUBROUTINE INTRP4 (LALON)
  SUBROUTINE TO INTERPOLATE VALUES
  DIMENSION XLL(4),YLL(4),XC(4),YC(4)
  COMMON/INT/D(20,5),IG(5),DXY(2),DLA(4),DLC(4)
  DEGRAD=3.14159/180.
  LALC=IARS(LALON)
  L1=LALO/10000
  L2=LALO-L1*10000
  XL=L1/10.
  YL=L2/10.
  IF (IG(5)-2) 30,20,10
10 IF (IG(5)-3) 30,30,50

  INTERPOLATE FROM NMC GRID
20 CONTINUE
  DO 25 L=1,26
  DO 22 J=1,4
22 IF (D(L,J).LT.J*.01) GO TO 25
  DO 24 K=1,8
  I=(K-1)*26+L
  D(I,5)=(1.-DXY(2))*((1.-DXY(1))*D(I,1)+DXY(1)*D(I,2))
  +DXY(2)*(((1.-DXY(1))*D(I,3))+DXY(1)*D(I,4))
24 CONTINUE
25 CONTINUE
  RETURN

  INTERPOLATE FROM EQUATION FOR SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE GRID
30 CONTINUE
  DO 32 J=1,2
  XLL(J)=DLA(J)
  YLL(J)=DLC(J)
  IF ((YL.GE.3>5.).AND.(YLL(J).LT.0.01)) YLL(J)=360.
32 CONTINUE
  X=(YLL(1)-YL)/5.
  Y=(XL-XLL(1))/5.
  IF (IG(5).EQ.3) Y=-Y
  DO 38 L=1,26
  DO 36 J=1,4
36 IF (D(L,J).LT.J*.01) GO TO 38
  DO 37 K=1,8
  I=(K-1)*26+L
  D(I,5)=D(I,1)+X*(D(I,2)-D(I,1))+Y*(D(I,3)-D(I,1))+X*Y*
  +D(I,4)-D(I,3)-D(I,2)+D(I,1))
37 CONTINUE
39 CONTINUE
  RETURN

  INTERPOLATE FROM ACROSS GRIDS
50 CONTINUE

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```

INPG0100
INPG0200
INPG0300
INPG0400
INPG0500
INPG0600
INPG0700
INPG0800
INPG0900
INPG1000
INPG1100
INPG1200
INPG1300
INPG1400
INPG1500
INPG1600
INPG1700
INPG1800
INPG1900
INPG2000
INPG2100
INPG2200
INPG2300
INPG2400
INPG2500
INPG2600
INPG2700
INPG2800
INPG2900
INPG3000
INPG3100
INPG3200
INPG3300
INPG3400
INPG3500
INPG3600
INPG3700
INPG3800
INPG3900
INPG4000
INPG4100
INPG4200
INPG4300
INPG4400
INPG4500
INPG4600
INPG4700
INPG4800
INPG4900
INPG5000
INPG5100
INPG5200
INPG5300
INPG5400
INPG5500
INPG5600

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```

IF (IG(5).NE..133) GO TO 55
IG(5)=3
GO TO 30
55 CONTINUE
IF (IG(5).NE..333) GO TO 60
DLO(1)=(DLO(2)+DLO(3))/2.
DO 52 I=1,200
52 D(I,4)=D(I,3)
DLA(4)=DLA(3)
DLC(4)=DLC(3)
60 CONTINUE
DO 62 I=1,4
XLL(I)=DLA(I)
YLL(I)=DLC(I)
IF ((YL.GT..350.).AND.(YLL(I).LT..0.01)) YLL(I)=360.
62 CONTINUE
ITH=0
X=YLL(1)-YL
Y=XL-XLL(1)
63 CONTINUE
DO 65 I=2,4
XC(I)=YLL(I)-YLL(1)
65 YC(I)=XLL(I)-XLL(1)
TH2=3.14159/4
TH3=3.14159/4
IF (ABS(XC(2)).GT..0.01) TH2=ATAN(YC(2)/XC(2))
IF (ABS(YC(3)).GT..0.01) TH3=ATAN(XC(3)/YC(3))
IF (XC(2).LT..0.) TH2=3.14159+TH2
IF (XC(3).LT..0.) TH3=3.14159+TH3
DNN=COS(TH2+TH3)
IF (ABS(DNN).GT..0.001) GO TO 66
ITH=ITH+1
IF (ITH.EQ..2) GO TO 66
XLL(3)=XLL(4)
YLL(3)=YLL(4)
DO 61 I=1,200
61 D(I,3)=D(I,4)
GO TO 63
65 CONTINUE
ZA=SQRT(XC(2)**2+YC(2)**2)
IF (ITH.LT..2) GO TO 69
Z=SQRT(X**2+Y**2)
E=0.
Z4=0.
GO TO 71
69 CONTINUE
EP=SQRT(XC(3)**2+YC(3)**2)
ZL=(YC(4)*COS(TH3)-YC(4)*SIN(TH3))/DNN
FL=(YC(4)*COS(TH2)-XC(4)*SIN(TH2))/DNN
Z=(X*COS(TH3)-Y*SIN(TH3))/DNN
E=(Y*COS(TH2)-X*SIN(TH2))/DNN
B=0.
C=0.
DC=0.
71 CONTINUE

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INP05700
INP05800
INP05900
INP06000
INP06100
INP06200
INP06300
INP06400
INP06500
INP06600
INP06700
INP06800
INP06900
INP07000
INP07100
INP07200
INP07300
INP07400
INP07500
INP07600
INP07700
INP07800
INP07900
INP08000
INP08100
INP08200
INP08300
INP08400
INP08500
INP08600
INP08700
INP08800
INP08900
INP09000
INP09100
INP09200
INP09300
INP09400
INP09500
INP09600
INP09700
INP09800
INP09900
INP10000
INP10100
INP10200
INP10300
INP10400
INP10500
INP10600
INP10700
INP10800
INP10900
INP11000
INP11100
INP11200

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```

DC 70 L=1.25
DC 53 J=1.5
69 IF (D(L,J).LT.0.01) GO TO 70
DC 67 K=1.5
I=(K-1)*2E+L
A=D(I,1)
IF (ZA.GT.0.01) B=(D(I,2)-D(I,1))/ZA
IF (EB.GT.0.01) C=(D(I,3)-D(I,1))/EB
IF ((ABS(Z4).GT.0.01).AND.(ABS(E4).GT.0.01))
1 DD=(D(I,4)-A-B*Z+C*E4)/(Z+E4)
D(I,5)=A+B*Z+C*E+DD*Z*E
67 CONTINUE
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

INP11300
INP11400
INP11500
INP11600
INP11700
INP11800
INP11900
INP12000
INP12100
INP12200
INP12300
INP12400
INP12500
INP12600
INP12700

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	SUBROUTINE INTRUV(UR,VR,H,PHI,SUH,SVH)	INVO0100
C.....	FINDS RANDOM WIND STANDARD DEVIATION AT HEIGHT H (KM), LATITUDE	INVO0200
C	PHI (DEGREES), FROM UR AND VR ARRAYS	INVO0300
	DIMENSION UR(25,10),VF(25,10)	INVO0400
C.....	I = LOWER HEIGHT INDEX	INVO0500
	IF (H.LT.95.) I = 1 + INT(H) / 5	INVO0600
	IF (H.GE.95.) I = 19 + (INT(H) - 90) / 20	INVO0700
	IF (I.GT.25) I = 25	INVO0800
C	UPPER HEIGHT INDEX	INVO0900
	IP = I + 1	INVO1000
	IF (IP.GT.25) IP = 25	INVO1100
C	LOWER LATITUDE INDEX	INVO1200
	J = INT(PHI + 110.) / 20	INVO1300
C	UPPER LATITUDE INDEX	INVO1400
	JP = J + 1	INVO1500
	IF (JP.GT.10) JP = 10	INVO1600
C.....	PHI1 = LOWER LATITUDE FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES	INVO1700
	PHI1 = -110. + 20.*J	INVO1800
C.....	PHI2 = UPPER LATITUDE FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES	INVO1900
	PHI2 = -110. + 20.*JP	INVO2000
	IF (I.GT.19) GO TO 10	INVO2100
C	LOWER HEIGHT FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES	INVO2200
	Z1 = 5.*(I-1)	INVO2300
	GO TO 20	INVO2400
10	Z1 = 20.*(I-15)	INVO2500
20	IF (IP.GT.19) GO TO 30	INVO2600
C	UPPER HEIGHT FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES	INVO2700
	Z2 = 5.*(IP-1)	INVO2800
	GO TO 40	INVO2900
30	Z2 = 20.*(IP - 15)	INVO3000
C	INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT	INVO3100
40	CALL INTERW(UR(I,J),VR(I,J),PHI1,UR(I,JP),VR(I,JP),PHI2,U1,V1,	INVO3200
	*PHI)	INVO3300
C	INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT	INVO3400
	CALL INTERW(UR(IP,J),VR(IP,J),PHI1,UR(IP,JP),VR(IP,JP),PHI2,U2,V2,	INVO3500
	*PHI)	INVO3600
C	INTERPOLATE ON HEIGHT	INVO3700
	CALL INTERW(U1,V1,Z1,U2,V2,Z2,SUH,SVH,H)	INVO3800
	RETURN	INVO3900
	END	INVO4000

C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

SFQ4, SIMPSONS RULE QUADRATURE - G.F.KUNCIR
 DEFINITIONS -
 A = LOWER LIMIT OF INTEGRATION
 D = UPPER LIMIT OF INTEGRATION
 FUNC = INTEGRAND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAM
 EPS = RELATIVE ERROR CONVERGENCE CRITERION
 M = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF INTEGRATIONS
 R = RESULT OF INTEGRATION
 N = NUMBER OF INTEGRATIONS

S9RIQ&IRID TO FIND R

71

72

73

74

75

76

76

C
C
C

40

```

NINT = 1
N=0
PREV=0.
SCNE=(D-A)*(FA+FD)/2.
N=N+1
IF (N-M) 72,72,75
NINT = 2 * NINT
STWO=0.
DEL=(D-A)/FLOAT(NINT)
DO 73 I=1,NINT,2
Y=A+DEL*FLOAT(I)
FX=3(1)+B(2)*(X-QQ)+B(3)*(X-QQ)**2+B(4)*(X-QQ)**3+B(5)*(X-QQ)**4
1+B(6)*(X-QQ)**5 +B(7)*(X-QQ)**6
FX=FX*9.80665/((1.+X/6.356766E+3)**2)
FX=FX/(TX+T1*(X-125.)+T3*(X-125.)**3 +T4*(X-125.)**4)
STWO=STWO+FX
CUR=SCNE+4.*DEL*STWO
IF (EPS+ABS(CUR)-ABS(CUR-PREV)) 74,75,75
PREV=CUR
SCNE=(SCNE+CUR)/4.
GO TO 71
R=CUR/3
IF (Z-105.) 44,76,44
IF (D-105.) 76,55,76

DENSITY FOR Z_105

DENS=3.46E-9*183.*EM*EXP(-R/FK)/(TZ*28.879)
DL=ALOG10(DENS)
PAR=AV*DENS/EM
AN=ALOG10(QN*EM*PAR/28.96)
AA=ALOG10(QA*EM*PAR/28.96)
AHE=ALOG10(QHE*EM*PAR/28.96)
AO=ALOG10(2.*PAR*(1.-EM/28.96))
AO2=ALOG10(PAR*(EM*(1.+QO2)/28.96-1.))
AH=-0.
RETURN

TEMPERATURE AND MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT AT Z=105 KM

TZ3=105.
TZ3=TX+T1*(Z3-125.)+T3*(Z3-125)**3+T4*(Z3-125)**4
ZM3=B(1)+R(2)* 5.+B(3)* 25.+B(4)* 125.+B(5)* 5.**4.+B(6)* 5.**5.
1+B(7)* 5.**6.
D=105.
GO TO 76
  
```

JAC05700
 JAC05800
 JAC05900
 JAC06000
 JAC06100
 JAC06200
 JAC06300
 JAC06400
 JAC06500
 JAC06600
 JAC06700
 JAC06800
 JAC06900
 JAC07000
 JAC07100
 JAC07200
 JAC07300
 JAC07400
 JAC07500
 JAC07600
 JAC07700
 JAC07800
 JAC07900
 JAC08000
 JAC08100
 JAC08200
 JAC08300
 JAC08400
 JAC08500
 JAC08600
 JAC08700
 JAC08800
 JAC08900
 JAC09000
 JAC09100
 JAC09200
 JAC09300
 JAC09400
 JAC09500
 JAC09600
 JAC09700
 JAC09800
 JAC09900
 JAC10000
 JAC10100
 JAC10200
 JAC10300
 JAC10400
 JAC10500
 JAC10600
 JAC10700
 JAC10800
 JAC10900
 JAC11000
 JAC11100
 JAC11200

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55
0000
56
0000
0000
50
51
01
82
02
52
83
84
85
0000
41

DENSITY AT Z=105 KM

DEN1=3.46E-9*103.*ZM3*EXP(-Z/FK)/(TZ3*28.878)
PAR=AV*DEN1/ZM3
DI(1)=QN*ZM3*PAR/28.96
DI(2)=PAR*(ZM3*(1.+Q02)/28.96-1.)
DI(3)=2.*PAR*(1.-ZM3/28.96)
DI(4)=QA*ZM3*PAR/28.96
DI(5)=QHE*ZM3*PAR/28.95
IF(Z-125.) 56,56,90
CONTINUE

INTEGRATION OF EQ. 6 FOR DENSITY ABOVE 105 KM

A1=105.
FA1=9.80665/((1.+A1/6.356766E+3)**2)
FA1=FA1/(TX+T1*(A1-125.)+T3*(A1-125.)**3+T4*(A1-125.)**4)
D1=Z
FD1=9.80665/((1.+D1/6.356766E+3)**2)
IF(D1-125.) 45,45,50
45 FD1=FD1/(TX+T1*(D1-125.)+T3*(D1-125.)**3+T4*(D1-125.)**4)
GO TO 51
50 FD1=FD1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(D1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(D1-125.)**2.5)/A2))
TZ=TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(Z-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(Z-125.)**2.5)/A2)
51 N=0
NINT = 1
PREV=0
SONE=(D1-A1)*(FA1+FD1)/2.
81 N=N+1
IF (N-M) 82,32,35
82 NINT = 2 * NINT
STWO=0.
DEL=(D1-A1)/FLOAT(NINT)
DO 83 I=1,NINT,2
X1=A1+DEL*FLOAT(I)
FX1=9.80665/((1.+X1/6.356766E+3)**2)
IF(X1-125.) 46,46,52
46 FX1=FX1/(TX+T1*(X1-125.)+T3*(X1-125.)**3+T4*(X1-125.)**4)
GO TO 83
52 FX1=FX1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(X1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(X1-125.)**2.5)/A2))
83 STWO=STWO+FX1
CUR=SONE+4.*DEL*STWO
IF (EPS*ABS(CUR)-ABS(CUR-PREV)) 84,35,85
84 PREV=CUR
SONE=(SONE+CUR)/4.
GO TO 81
R=CUR/3.

DENSITY ABOVE 105 KM

DO 41 I=1,5
DIT(I)=DI(I)*(TZ3/TZ)**(1.+ALPHA(I))*EXP(-EI(I)*R/FK)
CONTINUE
DENS=0
DO 42 I=1.6

JAC11300
JAC11400
JAC11500
JAC11600
JAC11700
JAC11800
JAC11900
JAC12000
JAC12100
JAC12200
JAC12300
JAC12400
JAC12500
JAC12600
JAC12700
JAC12800
JAC12900
JAC13000
JAC13100
JAC13200
JAC13300
JAC13400
JAC13500
JAC13600
JAC13700
JAC13800
JAC13900
JAC14000
JAC14100
JAC14200
JAC14300
JAC14400
JAC14500
JAC14600
JAC14700
JAC14800
JAC14900
JAC15000
JAC15100
JAC15200
JAC15300
JAC15400
JAC15500
JAC15600
JAC15700
JAC15800
JAC15900
JAC16000
JAC16100
JAC16200
JAC16300
JAC16400
JAC16500
JAC16600
JAC16700
JAC16800

0002
0000
0000
0000

DENS=DENS+EI(I)*DIT(I)/AV
CONTINUE

MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT FOR Z 105 KM

EM=DENS*AV/(DIT(1)+DIT(2)+DIT(3)+DIT(4)+DIT(5)+DIT(6))

LOG DENSITY

DL=ALOG10(DENS)
AN=ALOG10(DIT(1))
AO2=ALOG10(DIT(2))
AO=ALOG10(DIT(3))
AA=ALOG10(DIT(4))
AHE=ALOG10(DIT(5))
IF(Z-500.) -7.48.48
47 DIT(6)=10.**(-6)
42 AH=ALOG10(DIT(6))
AN=AMAX1(-0., AN)
AO2=AMAX1(-0., AO2)
AO=AMAX1(-0., AO)
AA=AMAX1(-0., AA)
AHE=AMAX1(-0., AHE)
AH=AMAX1(-0., AH)
RETURN

TEMPERATURE AND DENSITY AT Z=500 KM

S=TX+A2*ATAN(T1*375.*(1.+4.5E-6*375.**2.5)/A2)
DI(6)=10.**((73.13-39.4*ALOG10(S))+5.5*ALOG10(S)*ALOG10(S))
A1=500.
IF(Z-500.) 49.61.60

INTEGRATION OF EQ. 6 FOR DENSITY FOR Z 125 KM

0000
0000
0000

49 A1=Z
60 FA1=9.80665/((1.+A1/6.356766E+3)**2)
FA1=FA1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(A1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(A1-125.)**2.5)/A2))
D1=Z
IF(Z-500.) 61.62.62
61 D1=500.
62 FD1=9.80665/((1.+D1/6.356766E+3)**2)
FD1=FD1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(D1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(D1-125.)**2.5)/A2))
N=0
NINT = 1
PREV=0
SCNE=(D1-A1)*(FA1+FD1)/2.
91 N=N+1
IF (N-M) 92.92.95
92 NINT = 2 * NINT
STWO=0.
DEL=(D1-A1)/FLOAT(NINT)
93 I=1,NINT,2
X1=A1+DEL*FLOAT(I)
F1=9.80665/((1.+X1/6.356766E+3)**2)
FX1=FX1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(X1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(X1-125.)**2.5)/A2))

JAC16900
JAC17000
JAC17100
JAC17200
JAC17300
JAC17400
JAC17500
JAC17600
JAC17700
JAC17800
JAC17900
JAC18000
JAC18100
JAC18200
JAC18300
JAC18400
JAC18500
JAC18600
JAC18700
JAC18800
JAC18900
JAC19000
JAC19100
JAC19200
JAC19300
JAC19400
JAC19500
JAC19600
JAC19700
JAC19800
JAC19900
JAC20000
JAC20100
JAC20200
JAC20300
JAC20400
JAC20500
JAC20600
JAC20700
JAC20800
JAC20900
JAC21000
JAC21100
JAC21200
JAC21300
JAC21400
JAC21500
JAC21600
JAC21700
JAC21800
JAC21900
JAC22000
JAC22100
JAC22200
JAC22300
JAC22400

D-37

```

93 STWO=STWO+FX.
   CUR=SONE+4.*DEL*STWO
   IF (EPS*ABS(CUR)-ABS(CUP-PREV)) 94,95,95
94 PREV=CUR
   SONE=(SONE+CUR)/4.
   GO TO 91
95 F=CUP/3.

```

```

C C C C
C TEMPERATURE AT Z 500 KM

```

```

63 TZ=TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(Z-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(7-125.)**2.5)/A2)
   IF(Z-500.) 63,64,64
   R=-R

```

```

C C C C
C DENSITY OF HYDROGEN FOR Z 500 KM

```

```

64 DIT(6)=DI(6)*(S/TZ)*EXP(-EI(6)*R/FK)
   GO TO 56
   END

```

```

JAC22500
JAC22600
JAC22700
JAC22800
JAC22900
JAC23000
JAC23100
JAC23200
JAC23300
JAC23400
JAC23500
JAC23600
JAC23700
JAC23800
JAC23900
JAC24000
JAC24100
JAC24200
JAC24300

```



```

C1 = SIN((360. / Y0A) * 0.0174532925 * (DD + 100.0))
IF (PHIR) 80,70,30
70 C2 = 0.0
GO TO 30
80 C2 = (SIN(PHIR) ** 2) * (PHIR / ABS(PHIR))

DENSITY WITH SEASONAL VARIATIONS
90 Z90 = Z - 90.0
DLRHO = 0.02 * Z90 * EXP(-0.045 * Z90) * C1 * C2
DH = DH * EXP(DLRHO)

MOLECULAR WEIGHT WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
IF (Z - 120.0) 100,100,150
100 EM = EM + 0.006 * Z90 * C1
GO TO 250
150 IF (Z - 230.0) 200,250,250
200 DEM = EXP(-0.02 * Z90) * (0.0316 * Z90 - 0.0002257 * Z90 * Z90)
EM = EM + DEM * C1 * 0.5

TEMPERATURE WITH SEASONAL VARIATIONS
250 IF (Z - 260.0) 270,300,300
270 Z110 = Z - 110.0
DTH = -2.291753 * Z110 + 0.02154336 * Z110 * Z110 - 4.1766671E-05 *
(Z110 ** 3)
DTH = EXP(-0.298655 * SQRT(ABS(Z110))) * DTH
TH = TH + (DTH * C1 * C2 * TH) / 100.0

DENSITY IN METRIC UNITS AND PRESSURE CALCULATED
300 DH = DH * 1000.0
PH = ((DH * 8.31432 * TH) / EM) * 1000.0
RETURN
END

```

```

JAH05700
JAH05800
JAH05900
JAH06000
JAH06100
JAH06200
JAH06300
JAH06400
JAH06500
JAH06600
JAH06700
JAH06800
JAH06900
JAH07000
JAH07100
JAH07200
JAH07300
JAH07400
JAH07500
JAH07600
JAH07700
JAH07800
JAH07900
JAH08000
JAH08100
JAH08200
JAH08300
JAH08400
JAH08500
JAH08600
JAH08700
JAH08800
JAH08900
JAH09000
JAH09100
JAH09200

```

REPRODUCIBILITY
 ORIGINAL PAGE IN

D-40

```
      SUBROUTINE NORMAL(D1,D2)
C..... PRODUCES 2 RANDOM NUMBERS, D1, D2, PICKED FROM A NORMAL DIST.
C WITH ZERO MEAN AND UNIT VARIANCE
      REAL L
50  X = RAND(0)
      Y = 2*RAND(0) - 1
      XX = X**2
      YY = Y**2
      S = XX + YY
      IF (S-1) 51,51,50
51  L = SQRT(-2*ALOG(RAND(0)))/S
      D1 = (XX-YY)*L
      D2 = 2*X*Y*L
      RETURN
      END
```

```
NOR00100
NOR00200
NOR00300
NOR00400
NOR00500
NOR00600
NOR00700
NOR00800
NOR00900
NOR01000
NOR01100
NOR01200
NOR01300
NOR01400
NOR01500
```

REPRODUCIBILITY
ORIGINAL PAGE IS
A

```

SUBROUTINE FDTUV (PSP, DSP, TSP, CLAT, CLON, IH, PS, DS, TS,
3 DPX, DPY, DTX, DTY, DP2X, DP2Y, DPXY)
C.....INTERPOLATES STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS ON LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
C      AT HEIGHT IH
      DIMENSION PSP(8,10,12),DSP(8,10,12),TSP(8,10,12)
      IF (IH.LT.52) GO TO 10
      IF (IH.GT.84) GO TO 20
C      HEIGHT INDEX K
      K = ((IH+4)/8) - 4
      GO TO 30
10     K = (IH-20)/10
      GO TO 30
20     K = 8
30     XLON = CLON
      IF (CLON.LT.10.) XLON = 360. + CLON
C      LOWER LONGITUDE INDEX J
      J = INT((XLON + 20.)/30.)
C.....DLON = RELATIVE LONGITUDE DEVIATION FROM CORNER REFERENCE LOCATION
      DLON = (XLON - 30.*J + 20.)/30.
C      UPPER LONGITUDE INDEX JP
      JP = J+1
      IF (JP.GT.12) JP=1
C      LOWER LATITUDE INDEX I
      I = INT((CLAT + 110.)/20.)
C      UPPER LATITUDE INDEX IP
      IP = I+1
      IF (IP.GT.10) IP=10
C.....CLAT = RELATIVE LATITUDE DEVIATION FROM CORNER REFERENCE LOCATION
      CLAT = (CLAT-20.*I + 110.)/20.
C      PRESSURE LAT-LON INTERPOLATION
      PS=PSP(K,I,J)+(PSP(K,IP,J)-PSP(K,I,J))*DLAT+(PSP(K,I,JP)-PSP(K,I,
1)J)*DLON+(PSP(K,IP,JP)-PSP(K,I,JP)-PSP(K,IP,J)+PSP(K,I,J))*DLAT*
2DLON
C      DENSITY LAT-LON INTERPOLATION
      DS=DSF(K,I,J)+(DSF(K,IP,J)-DSF(K,I,J))*DLAT+(DSF(K,I,JP)-DSF(K,I,
1)J)*DLON+(DSF(K,IP,JP)-DSF(K,I,JP)-DSF(K,IP,J)+DSF(K,I,J))*DLAT*
2DLON
C      TEMPERATURE LAT-LON INTERPOLATION
      TS=TSP(K,I,J)+(TSP(K,IP,J)-TSP(K,I,J))*DLAT+(TSP(K,I,JP)-TSP(K,I,
1)J)*DLON+(TSP(K,IP,JP)-TSP(K,I,JP)-TSP(K,IP,J)+TSP(K,I,J))*DLAT*
2DLON
C.....DPX = DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS
      DPX = (PSP(K,I,J) - PSP(K,I,JP)) / 6.
      DPX = DPX + ((PSP(K,IP,J) - PSP(K,IP,JP))/6. - DPX)*DLAT
C.....DPY = DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS
      DPY = (PSP(K,IP,J) - PSP(K,I,J)) / 4.
      DPY = DPY + ((PSP(K,IP,JP) - PSP(K,I,JP))/4. - DPY)*DLON
C.....DTX = DT/DX FOR THERMAL WINDS
      DTX = (TSP(K,I,J) - TSP(K,I,JP)) / 6.
      DTX = DTX + ((TSP(K,IP,J) - TSP(K,IP,JP))/6. - DTX)*DLAT
C.....DTY = DT/DY FOR THERMAL WINDS
      DTY = (TSP(K,IP,J) - TSP(K,I,J)) / 4.
      DTY = DTY + ((TSP(K,IP,JP) - TSP(K,I,JP))/4. - DTY)*DLON
      IF (IP.GT.9) GO TO 90
      DPXY = (PSP(K,IP,J) - PSP(K,IP,JP) - PSP(K,I,J) + PSP(K,I,JP))/24.
      JX = J - 1

```

```

PDT00100
PDT00200
PDT00300
PDT00400
PDT00500
PDT00600
PDT00700
PDT00800
PDT00900
PDT01000
PDT01100
PDT01200
PDT01300
PDT01400
PDT01500
PDT01600
PDT01700
PDT01800
PDT01900
PDT02000
PDT02100
PDT02200
PDT02300
PDT02400
PDT02500
PDT02600
PDT02700
PDT02800
PDT02900
PDT03000
PDT03100
PDT03200
PDT03300
PDT03400
PDT03500
PDT03600
PDT03700
PDT03800
PDT03900
PDT04000
PDT04100
PDT04200
PDT04300
PDT04400
PDT04500
PDT04600
PDT04700
PDT04800
PDT04900
PDT05000
PDT05100
PDT05200
PDT05300
PDT05400
PDT05500
PDT05600

```

```

IF (JX.LT.1) JX = JX + 12
IY = I - 1
DP2X = (PSP(K,I,JX) - PSP(K,I,JP))/6.
CP2X = CP2X + ((PSP(K,IP,JX) - PSP(K,IP,JP))/6. - DP2X)*GLAT
DP2Y = (PSP(K,IP,J) - PSP(K,IY,J))/4.
CP2Y = CP2Y + ((PSP(K,IP,JP) - PSP(K,IY,JP))/4. - DP2Y)*DLON
RETURN
DP2X = 0.
DP2Y = 0.
DPXY = 0.
RETURN
END

```

90

```

PDT05700
PDT05800
PDT05900
PDT06000
PDT06100
PDT06200
PDT06300
PDT06400
PDT06500
PDT06600
PDT06700
PDT06800

```



```

SUBROUTINE PERTPB
COMMON/IOT=MP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOB,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,NSAME,
$ SPL1,DL1,TL1,SPL1,SDL1,STL1,UL1,VL1,SUL1,SVL1,MN,IDA,IYR,
1 PH,PLAT,
* PLON,G,R,CH,CLAT,CLON,F10,F103,AP,IHR,MIN,NMOR,DX,HL,VL,DZ,
2 R,PS,IOPB,LOOK,IET,FLAT,PS1,DS1,TS1,US1,VS1,SPS1,SDS1,
3 STS1,SUS1,SVS1,UDS1,VDS1,UOL1,VOL1,UDS2,VDS2,UOL2,VOL2
COMMON /OCMPER/SP2,SD2,ST2,P2,D2,T2,U2,V2,SU2,SV2,CP,
1 PS2,DS2,TS2,US2,VS2,
2 SPL2,DL2,TL2,UL2,VL2,
3 SP2,SD2,ST2,SUS2,SVS2,
4 SPL2,SDL2,STL2,SUL2,SVL2
COMMON/WINCOM/ DUM(11),T

```

```

C.....DX = R*SQRT((CLAT-PLAT)**2 + (CJS(CLAT)*(CLON-PLON))**2)
C.....DX IS HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN POSITIONS PLAT,PLON AND CLAT,CLON
AH = 900.
BH = 6.

```

```

C HORIZONTAL WAVELENGTH, KM
HLL = AH + BH*CH
CPHI = (90. - PHI1)**2
DHGT = (.22 + 0.0025**3)*SQRT(ABS(CH)**3)
IF (DHGT.GT.5.) DHGT = 5.
VDS = (11.0 - 2.102E-4*CPHI)*DHGT
VTS = (3.0 + 5.146E-4*CPHI)*DHGT
VUS = (6.2 - 3.615E-4*CPHI)*DHGT
VOL = (20.7 - 1.346E-3*CPHI)*DHGT
VTL = 7.3*DHGT
VUL = (31.2 - 7.503E-3*CPHI)*DHGT
HLS = 20. + .0125*CH*CH
IF (HLS.GT.400.) HLS = 400.
HLS = (DX/HLS)**2
HLL = (DX/HLL)**2
RDS = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLS + (DZ/VDS)**2))
RTS = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLS + (DZ/VTS)**2))
RVS = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLS + (DZ/VUS)**2))
RDL = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLL + (DZ/VOL)**2))
RTL = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLL + (DZ/VTL)**2))
RVL = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLL + (DZ/VUL)**2))

```

```

CALL CORLAT(AS,BS,CS,DS,ES,FS,GS,HS,AIS,AJS,AKS,SPS1,SPS2,SDS1,
1 SDS2,STS1,STS2,SUS1,SUS2,SVS1,SVS2,UDS1,UDS2,VDS1,VDS2,RDS,RTS,
2 RVS)
CALL CORLAT(AL,BL,CL,DL,EL,FL,GL,HL,AJL,AJL,AKL,SPL1,SPL2,SOL1,
1 SOL2,STL1,STL2,SUL1,SUL2,SVL1,SVL2,UOL1,UOL2,VOL1,VOL2,
2 RDL,RTL,RVL)
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)
DS2=AS*DS1+BS*ZD
TS2=CS*TS1+CS*DS2+ES*ZT
PS2=CS2+TS2
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)
US2=FS*US1+GS*DS2+HS*ZD
VS2=AIS*VS1+AJS*DS2+AKS*ZT
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)
DL2=AL*DL1+BL*ZD
TL2=CL*TL1+DL*DL2+EL*ZT
PL2=DL2+TL2
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)

```

```

PERC03100
PERC00200
PERC00300
PERC00400
PERC00500
PERC00600
PERC00700
PERC00800
PERC00900
PERC01000
PERC01100
PERC01200
PERC01300
PERC01400
PERC01500
PERC01600
PERC01700
PERC01800
PERC01900
PERC02000
PERC02100
PERC02200
PERC02300
PERC02400
PERC02500
PERC02600
PERC02700
PERC02800
PERC02900
PERC03000
PERC03100
PERC03200
PERC03300
PERC03400
PERC03500
PERC03600
PERC03700
PERC03800
PERC03900
PERC04000
PERC04100
PERC04200
PERC04300
PERC04400
PERC04500
PERC04600
PERC04700
PERC04800
PERC04900
PERC05000
PERC05100
PERC05200
PERC05300
PERC05400
PERC05500
PERC05600

```

D-44

UL2=FL*UL1+GL*DL2+HL*ZD
VL2=AIL*VL1+AJL*DL2+AKL*ZT
PL2=PS2+PL2
DL2=DS2+DL2
TL2=TS2+TL2
UL2=US2+UL2
VL2=VS2+VL2
UDL1=UDL2
VDS1=VDS2
VDL1=VDL2
VDS1=VDS2
RETURN
END

PER05700
PER05800
PER05900
PER06000
PER06100
PER06200
PER06300
PER06400
PER06500
PER06600
PER06700
PER06800
PER06900

```

SUBROUTINE PHASE(D1,X1,D2,X2,D,X)
PER = 370.
IF (X2-X1) 20,10,20
10 D = D1
RETURN
20 DA = D1
DB = D2
PER2 = PER/2.
IF (ABS(DB-DA).LE.PER2) GO TO 30
IF (DA.LT.PER2) DA = DA + PER
IF (DB.LT.PER2) DB = DB + PER
30 DA = DA + (DB - DA)*(X - X1)/(X2 - X1)
IF (DA.GT.PER) DA = DA - PER
IF (CA.LT.0.) DA=DA+PER
D = DA
RETURN
END

```

```

PHAO0100
PHAO0200
PHAO0300
PHAO0400
PHAO0500
PHAO0600
PHAO0700
PHAO0800
PHAO0900
PHAO1000
PHAO1100
PHAO1200
PHAO1300
PHAO1400
PHAO1500
PHAO1600
PHAO1700

```

```

SUBROUTINE QBOGEN
C.....COMPUTES QBO VALUES PQ,DQ,TQ,UQ,VQ AT HEIGHT H, LATITUDE PHI
C      ON JULIAN DAY XMJD FROM ARRAYS OF AMPLITUDES PAQ,DAQ,TAQ,
C      UAQ,VAQ AND PHASES PDQ,DCC,TDQ,UOQ,VOQ.
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOF,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
      NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1,
      MN, IDA, IYP, HI, PHIR, THETR, G, PI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP,
      IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ
COMMON/POTCOM/IU4, MONTH, IOPR, PG(18,19), TG(18,19), DG(18,19)
      ,PSP(8,10,12)
      ,DSP(8,10,12),TSP(8,10,12),PAQ(17,5),DAQ(17,5),TAQ(17,5),
      ,PDQ(17,5),DDQ(17,5),TDQ(17,5),PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10),
      ,UAQ(17,5),VAQ(17,5),UDQ(17,5),VDQ(17,5),UP(25,10),VR(25,10)
      ,PC,DQ,TQ,UQ,VQ
      ,PA,DA,TA,UA,VA,IOPQ
C      IF (XMJD.GT.C.AND.IOPR.EQ.1) GO TO 10
C      SETS QBO VALUES TO ZERO FOR ANNUAL MEAN
      PQ=0.
      DQ=0.
      TQ=0.
      UQ=0.
      VQ=0.
      RETURN
C      LOWER HEIGHT INDEX
10  IH = INT((H-5.)/5.)
C      IF (IH.LT.1) IH=1
C      UPPER HEIGHT INDEX
      IP = IH + 1
      IF (IP.GT.17) IP = 17
C      PHA = ABS(PHI)
C      LOWER LATITUDE INDEX
      JL = INT(( PHA + 10.)/20.)
C      UPPER LATITUDE INDEX
      JP = JL + 1
      IF (JL.LE.0) JL=1
      IF (JP.GT.5) JP=5
C      JULIAN DAY FOR JAN 0, 1966
      XMJDO = 2439126
C      TIME RELATIVE TO JAN 0, 1966
      TMJD = XMJD - XMJDO
C      2*PI/PERIOD, PERIOD = 870 DAYS
      PER = 870.
      TP = 6.2831853/PER
C      LOWER HEIGHT
      HI = 5. + 5.*IH
C      LOWER LATITUDE
      PHIJ = 20.*JL - 10.
C      UPPER LATITUDE
      PHIP = 20.*JP - 10.
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT
      CALL INTERZ(PAQ(IH,JL),DAQ(IH,JL),TAQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,PAQ(IH,JP),
      ,1DAQ(IH,JP),TAQ(IH,JP),PHIP,PA1,DA1,TA1,PHA)
C      UPPER HEIGHT
      HP = 5. + 5.*IP
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT

```

```

QB000100
QB000200
QB000300
QB000400
QB000500
QB000600
QB000700
QB000800
QB000900
QB001000
QB001100
QB001200
QB001300
QB001400
QB001500
QB001600
QB001700
QB001800
QB001900
QB002000
QB002100
QB002200
QB002300
QB002400
QB002500
QB002600
QB002700
QB002800
QB002900
QB003000
QB003100
QB003200
QB003300
QB003400
QB003500
QB003600
QB003700
QB003800
QB003900
QB004000
QB004100
QB004200
QB004300
QB004400
QB004500
QB004600
QB004700
QB004800
QB004900
QB005000
QB005100
QB005200
QB005300
QB005400
QB005500
QB005600

```

```

CALL INTERZ(PAQ(IP,JL),DAQ(IP,JL),TAQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,PAQ(IP,JP),
2DAQ(IP,JP),TAQ(IP,JP),PHIP,PA2,DA2,TA2,PHA)
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON HEIGHT AT LATITUDE PHI
CALL INTERZ(PA1,DA1,TA1,HI,PA2,DA2,TA2,HP,PA,DA,TA,H)
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T,U,V PHASE ON LATITUDE AND HEIGHT
CALL PHASE(PDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,PDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,PD1,PHA)
CALL PHASE(DDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,DDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,DD1,PHA)
CALL PHASE(TDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,TDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,TD1,PHA)
CALL PHASE(PDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,PDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,PD2,PHA)
CALL PHASE(DDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,DDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,DD2,PHA)
CALL PHASE(TDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,TDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,TD2,PHA)
CALL PHASE(PD1,HI,PD2,HP,PD,H)
CALL PHASE(DD1,HI,DD2,HP,DD,H)
CALL PHASE(TD1,HI,TD2,HP,TD,H)
CALL PHASE(LDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,LDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,UD1,PHA)
CALL PHASE(VDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,VDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,VD1,PHA)
CALL PHASE(LDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,LDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,UD2,PHA)
CALL PHASE(VDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,VDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,VD2,PHA)
CALL PHASE(UD1,HI,UD2,HP,UD,H)
CALL PHASE(VD1,HI,VD2,HP,VD,H)
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT
CALL INTERW(UAQ(IH,JL),VAQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,UAQ(IH,JP),VAQ(IH,JP),
5PHIP,UA1,VA1,PHA)
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDES ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT
CALL INTERW(UAQ(IP,JL),VAQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,UAQ(IP,JP),VAQ(IP,JP),
6PHIP,UA2,VA2,PHA)
C.....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDES ON HEIGHT AT LATITUDE PHI
CALL INTERW(UA1,VA1,HI,UA2,VA2,HP,UA,VA,H)
C.....EVALUATES QBO VALUES FROM INTERPOLATED AMPLITUDES AND PHASES
PQ=PA*COS(TP*(TMJD-PD))
DQ=DA*COS(TP*(TMJD-DD))
TQ=TA*COS(TP*(TMJD-TD))
UQ=UA*COS(TP*(TMJD-UD))
VQ=VA*COS(TP*(TMJD-VD))
RETURN
END
QB005700
QB005800
QB005900
QB006000
QB006100
QB006200
QB006300
QB006400
QB006500
QB006600
QB006700
QB006800
QB006900
QB007000
QB007100
QB007200
QB007300
QB007400
QB007500
QB007600
QB007700
QB007800
QB007900
QB008000
QB008100
QB008200
QB008300
QB008400
QB008500
QB008600
QB008700
QB008800
QB008900
QB009000
QB009100
QB009200

```

```
C.....FUNCTION RAND(XJ)
          PRODUCES A RANDOM NUMBER FROM A UNIFORM DIST. FROM 0 TO +1
          INTEGER X0
          IF (X0.NE.0) X = X0/262144.
          X = X*509
          X = X - INT(X)
          RAND = X
          RETURN
          END
```

```
RAN00100
RAN00200
RAN00300
RAN00400
RAN00500
RAN00600
RAN00700
RAN00800
RAN00900
```

```

SUBROUTINE RIG
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOF,CD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
      NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1,
$ MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHIR, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP,
      IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ, E, EPS
C.....GRAVITY G AT H, LATITUDE PHIR (RADIANS)
C.....RADIUS RI FROM CENTER OF EARTH TO HEIGHT H
C.....B = POLAR EARTH RADIUS, EPS = ECCENTRICITY
      CPHI2 = COS(PHIR) ** 2
C      EARTH RADIUS
      RI = B / SQRT(1. - EPS * CPHI2)
C      C2PHI = COS(2*PHIR)
      C2PHI = 2. * CPHI2 - 1.
C      C4PHI = COS(4*PHIR)
      C4PHI = B. * CPHI2 * (CPHI2 - 1.) + 1.
C.....G AT SURFACE
      G = 9.806616 * (1. - 0.0026373 * C2PHI + 0.0000059 * C2PHI * C2PHI)
C.....EFFECTIVE RADIUS
      RE = 2. * G / (3.085462E-3 + C2PHI * 2.27E-6 - C4PHI * 2.E-9)
C      G AT HEIGHT H
      G = G / (1. + (H / RE)) ** 2
C      RADIUS AT HEIGHT H
      RI = RI + H
END
RIG00100
RIG00200
RIG00300
RIG00400
RIG00500
RIG00600
RIG00700
RIG00800
RIG00900
RIG01000
RIG01100
RIG01200
RIG01300
RIG01400
RIG01500
RIG01600
RIG01700
RIG01800
RIG01900
RIG02000
RIG02100
RIG02200
RIG02300
RIG02400

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	SUBROUTINE RTERP(H,PHI,PR,DR,TR,P,D,T)	RTP00100
C.....	COMPUTES RANDOM PERTURBATION STANDARD DEVIATIONS P,D,T AT	RTP00200
C	HEIGHT H (KM), LATITUDE PHI(DEGREES) FROM SIGMA ARRAYS	RTP00300
C	PR,DR,AND TR	RTP00400
	DIMENSION PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10)	RTP00500
C.....	I = LOWER HEIGHT INDEX	RTP00600
	IF (H.LT.95.) I = INT((H-20.)/5.)	RTP00700
	IF (H.GE.95.) I = 14 + INT((H-80.)/20.)	RTP00800
	IP = I+1	RTP00900
	IF (IP.GT.20) IP = 20	RTP01000
C	LOWER LATITUDE INDEX	RTP01100
	J = INT((PHI + 110.)/20.)	RTP01200
	JP = J+1	RTP01300
	IF (JP.GT.10) JP=10	RTP01400
	IF (I.GT.14) GO TO 10	RTP01500
C	LOWER HEIGHT FOR PR,TR,DR ARRAYS	RTP01600
	Z1=5.*I+20.	RTP01700
	GO TO 20	RTP01800
10	Z1=20.*(I-10)	RTP01900
20	IF (IP.GT.14) GO TO 30	RTP02000
C	UPPER HEIGHT FOR PR,DR,TR ARRAYS	RTP02100
	Z2=5.*IP+20.	RTP02200
	GO TO 40	RTP02300
30	Z2=20.*(IP-10)	RTP02400
40	PHI1=-110.+20.*J	RTP02500
	PHI2=-110.+20.*JP	RTP02600
C.....	INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT	RTP02700
	CALL INTERZ(PR(I,J),DR(I,J),TR(I,J),PHI1,PR(I,JP),DR(I,JP),	RTP02800
1	TR(I,JP),PHI2,P1,D1,T1,PHI)	RTP02900
C.....	INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT	RTP03000
	CALL INTERZ(PR(IP,J),DR(IP,J),TR(IP,J),PHI1,PR(IP,JP),DR(IP,JP),	RTP03100
1	TR(IP,JP),PHI2,P2,D2,T2,PHI)	RTP03200
C.....	INTERPOLATION ON HEIGHT USING LATITUDE INTERPOLATED VALUES	RTP03300
	CALL INTERZ(P1,D1,T1,Z1,P2,D2,T2,Z2,P,D,T,H)	RTP03400
	RETURN	RTP03500
	END	RTP03600

	SUBROUTINE RTRAN(N)	RTR00100
	COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG	RTR00200
	COMMON/COTRAN/NDATA(19),I1,I2,I3,I4(10),I5	RTR00300
C.....	ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DATA, AND	RTR00400
C	RANDOM PERTURBATION DATA IN SETUP	RTR00500
	CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,N,NDATA,L,22)	RTR00600
	RETURN	RTR00700
	ENTRY RTRAN1	RTR00800
C.....	ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF GROVES DATA IN SETUP	RTR00900
	CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,19,NDATA,L,22)	RTR01000
	I1=NDATA(1)	RTR01100
	I2=NDATA(2)	RTR01200
	I3=NDATA(3)	RTR01300
	I5=NDATA(14)	RTR01400
	DO 1 I=1,10	RTR01500
1	I4(I)=NDATA(I+3)	RTR01600
	RETURN	RTR01700
	ENTRY RTRAN2	RTR01800
C.....	ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF Q80 PARAMETERS IN SETUP	RTR01900
	CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,12,NDATA,L,22)	RTR02000
	I1=NDATA(1)	RTR02100
	I3=NDATA(2)	RTR02200
	DO 2 I=1,10	RTR02300
2	I4(I)=NDATA(2+I)	RTR02400
	RETURN	RTR02500
	END	RTR02600

```

SUBROUTINE SCIMOD
C.....COMPUTES VALUES P,D,T,U,V AND SHEAR DUH,DVH FROM INPUT AND
C     ARPAYS IN COMMON POTCOM. INPUT TO SCIMOD IS
C     G = GRAVITY AT POSITION           RI = RADIUS AT HEIGHT H
C     PHIR = LATITUDE (RADIANS)        THETR = LONGITUDE (RADIANS)
C     F10 = F10.7 SOLAR FLUX           F10B = MEAN F10.7 FLUX
C     AP = SOLAR-GEOMAGNETIC A SUB P INDEX
C     MN/IDA/IYR = DATA (IYR = FULL YEAR-1900)
C     IHR MIN = TIME                   H1 = PREVIOUS HEIGHT
C     PHIR = PREVIOUS LATITUDE        THETR = PREVIOUS LONGITUDE
C     RP1, RD1, RT1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM PERTURBATIONS
C     SP1, SD1, ST1 = PREVIOUS RANCOM STANDARD DEVIATIONS (SIGMAS)
C     RU1, RV1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM WINDS
C     SU1, SV1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM WIND SIGMAS
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1, IOTEM2, IUG, NMCJP, DD, XMJD, PHI1, PHI,
C     .NSAME, RP1L, RD1L, RT1L, SP1L, SD1L, ST1L, RU1L, RV1L, SU1L, SV1L,
C     $ MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHIR, THETR, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP,
C     IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ, B, EPS, IOPP, LOOK, IET, FLAT,
C     1P1S, RD1S, RT1S, RU1S, RV1S, SP1S, SD1S, ST1S, SU1S, SV1S,
C     2UDS1, VDS1, UDL1, VDL1, UDS2, VDS2, UDL2, VDL2
COMMON/POTCOM/IU4, MONTH, IOPR, PG(18,19), TG(18,19), DG(18,19)
C     .PSP(8,10,12)
C     .DSP(8,10,12), TSP(8,10,12), PAQ(17,5), DAQ(17,5), TAQ(17,5),
C     .PDQ(17,5), DDQ(17,5), TDQ(17,5), PR(20,10), DR(20,10), TR(20,10),
C     .UAQ(17,5), VAQ(17,5), UDQ(17,5), VDQ(17,5), UR(25,10), VR(25,10), PQ
C     .DQ, TQ, UQ, VQ, PQA, DQA, TQA, UA, VA, IOPQ,
C     1DLP(25,10), DLP(25,10), TLP(25,10),
C     2VLP(25,10), VLP(25,10), UDL(25,10),
C     3VDL(25,10), UDS(25,10), VDS(25,10)
COMMON /C4/ GLAT(16), GLOK(16), NG, P4D(16,26), D4D(16,26), T4D(16,26),
C     .SP4(16,26), SD4(16,26), ST4(16,26), THET1, THET
COMMON/COMPER/SPH, SDH, STH, PRH, DRH, TRH, URH, VRH, SUH, SVH, CP,
C     1PRHS, DRHS, TRHS, URHS, VRHS, PRHL, DRHL, TRHL, URHL, VRHL,
C     2SPHS, SDHS, STHS, SUHS, SVHS, SPHL, SDHL, STHL, SUHL, SVHL
COMMON/WINCOM/DGH, FCORY, DX5, DY5, DFX, DFY, DPXX, DPXY, DPYY, UGH, VGH,
C     $ TGH, DTX, DTY, DUH, DVH, PGH
COMMON/CHK/PCK(4,4,3), DCK(4,4,3), NO(2)
COMMON/CHIC/LA(4,4), NB(2), IWSYM
C     FACTOR FOR RADIANS TO DEGREES
C     FAC = 57.2957795
C     IWSYM = ..
C     PQ=0.
C     DQ=0.
C     TQ=0.
C     PRH=0.
C     DRH=0.
C     TRH=0.
C     URH=0.
C     VRH=0.
C     UG=0.
C     VG=0.
C     PQA=0.
C     DQA=0.
C     TQA=0.
C     UA=0.
C     VA=0.

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SCIO0100
SCIO0200
SCIO0300
SCIO0400
SCIO0500
SCIO0600
SCIO0700
SCIO0800
SCIO0900
SCIO1000
SCIO1100
SCIO1200
SCIO1300
SCIO1400
SCIO1500
SCIO1600
SCIO1700
SCIO1800
SCIO1900
SCIO2000
SCIO2100
SCIO2200
SCIO2300
SCIO2400
SCIO2500
SCIO2600
SCIO2700
SCIO2800
SCIO2900
SCIO3000
SCIO3100
SCIO3200
SCIO3300
SCIO3400
SCIO3500
SCIO3600
SCIO3700
SCIO3800
SCIO3900
SCIO4000
SCIO4100
SCIO4200
SCIO4300
SCIO4400
SCIO4500
SCIO4600
SCIO4700
SCIO4800
SCIO4900
SCIO5000
SCIO5100
SCIO5200
SCIO5300
SCIO5400
SCIO5500
SCIO5600

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PSH=0.
OSH=0.
TSH=0.
MONTH=MN
C PRESENT LATITUDE, DEG
PHI = PHIR*FAC
C PRESENT LONGITUDE, DEG
THET = THETR*FAC
C PREVIOUS LATITUDE, DEG
PHI1 = PHIR*FAC
C PREVIOUS LONGITUDE, DEG
THET1 = THETR*FAC
C.....FCORY = NORTH COMPONENT CORIOLIS FACTOR TIMES DISTANCE FOR
C 5 DEGREES OF LATITUDE
DY5 = 5000.*RI/FAC
DX5 = DY5*COS(PHIR)
FCORY = DY5*SIN(PHIR)/(120.*FAC)
C.....IN JACCHIA OR MIXED GROVES-JACCHIA HEIGHT RANGE
B IF (H.GT.90.0) GO TO 10
C.....IN 4-D DATA HEIGHT RANGE
IF (H.LE.25.0) GO TO 500
C IN GROVES OR MIXED GROVES 4D HEIGHT RANGE
GO TO 200
C.....IN MIXED JACCHIA-GROVES RANGE, NEED TO FAIR DATA
10 IF (H.LT.115.) GO TO 20
C.....FOLLOWING IS THE PURE JACCHIA HEIGHT RANGE SECTION
C.....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION
CALL JACCH(H,PHIR,THET,PH,OH,TH)
PHIN = PHIR + 5. / FAC
THETE = THET - 5.
C.....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION+5 DEGREES LAT, FOR DP/DY AND
C DT/DY
CALL JACCH(H,PHIN,THET,PHN,CHN,THN)
C.....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION-5 DEGREES LON, FOR DP/DX AND
C DT/DX
CALL JACCH(H,PHIR,THETE,PHE,DHE,THE)
C DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND
DPY=PHN-PH
C DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND
DPX=PHE-PH
C DT/DX FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR
DTX = THE - TH
C DT/DY FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR
DTY = THN - TH
CALL WIND
C CHANGE NOTATION FOR OUTPUT
PGH=PH
DGH=DH
TGH=TH
UH = UGH
VH = VGH
HB = H + 5.
CP = 7.*PH/(2.*DH*TH)
CALL JACCH(HB,PHIR,THET,PB,OB,TB)
DTZ = (TB - TH)/5000.
C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND

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SCI05700
SCI05800
SCI05900
SCI06000
SCI06100
SCI06200
SCI06300
SCI06400
SCI06500
SCI06600
SCI06700
SCI06800
SCI06900
SCI07000
SCI07100
SCI07200
SCI07300
SCI07400
SCI07500
SCI07600
SCI07700
SCI07800
SCI07900
SCI08000
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SCI08400
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SCI09200
SCI09300
SCI09400
SCI09500
SCI09600
SCI09700
SCI09800
SCI09900
SCI10000
SCI10100
SCI10200
SCI10300
SCI10400
SCI10500
SCI10600
SCI10700
SCI10800
SCI10900
SCI11000
SCI11100
SCI11200

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D-54

	WGH = -CP*(UH*DTX/DX5 + VH*DTY/DY5)/(G + CP*DTZ + UH*DUH+VH*DVH)	SCI11360
C	GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION	SCI11400
	GO TO 800	SCI11500
C.....	FOLLOWING IS THE MIXED JACCHIA-GROVES HEIGHT RANGE SECTION	SCI11600
C	LOWER HEIGHT INDEX	SCI11700
20	IHA = 5*(INT(H)/5)	SCI11800
C	UPPER HEIGHT INDEX	SCI11900
	IHB = IHA + 5	SCI12000
C	LOWER HEIGHT FOR INTERPOLATION	SCI12100
	HA = IHA*1.	SCI12200
C	UPPER HEIGHT FOR INTERPOLATION	SCI12300
	HB = IHB*1.	SCI12400
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT LOWER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT-LON	SCI12500
	CALL JACCH(HA,PHIR,THET,PJA,DJA,TJA)	SCI12600
	PHIN = PHIR + 5. / FAC	SCI12700
	THETE = THET - 5.	SCI12800
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT LOWER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT-LON+5 DEGREES	SCI12900
C	LAT, FOR DP/DY AND DT/DY	SCI13000
	CALL JACCH(HA,PHIN,THET,PJN,DJN,TJN)	SCI13100
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT LOWER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT-LON-5 DEGREES	SCI13200
C	LON, FOR DP/DX AND DT/DX	SCI13300
	CALL JACCH(HA,PHIR,THETE,PJE,DJE,TJE)	SCI13400
C	JACCHIA DP/DY AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI13500
	DPXJA = PJE - PJA	SCI13600
C	JACCHIA CP/DY AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI13700
	DPYJA = PJN - PJA	SCI13800
C	JACCHIA DT/DX AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI13900
	DTXJA = TJE - TJA	SCI14000
C	JACCHIA DT/DY AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI14100
	DTYJA = TJN - TJA	SCI14200
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT UPPER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT-LON	SCI14300
	CALL JACCH(HB,PHIR,THET,PJB,DJB,TJB)	SCI14400
	PHIN = PHIR + 5. / FAC	SCI14500
	THETE = THETE - 5	SCI14600
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT UPPER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT/LON+5 DEGREES	SCI14700
C	LAT, FOR DP/DY AND DT/DY	SCI14800
	CALL JACCH(HB,PHIN,THET,PJN,DJN,TJN)	SCI14900
C.....	JACCHIA VALUES AT UPPER HEIGHT, CURRENT LAT-LON-5 DEGREES	SCI15000
C	LON, FOR DP/DX AND DT/DX	SCI15100
	CALL JACCH(HB,PHIR,THETE,PJE,DJE,TJE)	SCI15200
C	JACCHIA DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS	SCI15300
	DPXJB = PJE - PJB	SCI15400
C	JACCHIA CP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS	SCI15500
	DPYJB = PJN - PJB	SCI15600
C	JACCHIA DT/DX FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR	SCI15700
	DTXJB = TJE - TJB	SCI15800
C	JACCHIA DT/DY FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR	SCI15900
	DTYJB = TJN - TJB	SCI16000
C.....	GROVES AT LOWER HEIGHT, TO BE FAIRED WITH JACCHIA	SCI16100
	CALL GTERP(IHA,PHI,PGA,DGA,TGA,PG,DG,TG,DPYGA,DTYGA,DP2YGA)	SCI16200
C.....	GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT, TO BE FAIRED WITH JACCHIA	SCI16300
	CALL GTERP(IHB,PHI,PGB,DGB,TGB,PG,DG,TG,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB)	SCI16400
C.....	FAIRED RESULTS AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI16500
	CALL FAIR(PGA,DGA,TGA,PJA,DJA,IHA,P1,D1,T1,DPYGA,	SCI16600
	\$ DPXJA,DPYJA,DPXA,DPYA,DTYGA,DTXJA,DTYJA,DTXA,DTYA)	SCI16700
C.....	FAIRED RESULTS AT UPPER HEIGHT	SCI16800

CALL FAIR(PG3,DGB,TGB,PJB,DJB,TJB,IH3,P2,D2,T2,DPYGB,	SCI116900
DPXJB,DPYJB,DPX3,DPY3,DTYGB,DTXJB,DTYJB,DTX3,DTY3)	SCI117000
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED P,D,T	SCI117100
CALL INTER2(P1,J1,T1,HA,P2,D2,T2,HB,PH,DH,TH,H)	SCI117200
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED DP/DX,CP/DY	SCI117300
CALL INTERW(OPXA,OPYA,HA,OPXB,OPYB,H3,OPX,OPY,H)	SCI117400
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED DT/DX,CT/DY	SCI117500
CALL INTER(DTXA,DTYA,HA,DTXB,DTYB,H3,DTX,DTY,H)	SCI117600
C.....EASTWARD COMPONENT OF GEOSTROPHIC WIND	SCI117700
CALL WIND	SCI117800
C CHANGE OF VARIABLES FOR OUTPUT	SCI117900
PGH=PH	SCI118000
DGH=DH	SCI118100
TGH=TH	SCI118200
UH = UGH	SCI118300
VH = VGH	SCI118400
CP = 7.*PH/(2.*DH*TH)	SCI118500
DTZ = (T2 - T1)/5000.	SCI118600
C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND	SCI118700
WGH = -CP*(UH*DTX/DX5 + VH*DTY/DY5)/(G + CP*DTZ + UH*DUH + VH*DVH)	SCI118800
C GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION	SCI118900
GO TO 800	SCI119000
C.....THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS FOR GROVES OF MIXED GROVES 4C HEIGHTS	SCI119100
C UPPER HEIGHT INDEX	SCI119200
200 IHGB = 5*(INT(H)/5) + 5	SCI119300
IF (IHGB.GT.90) IHGB=90	SCI119400
C UPPER HEIGHT	SCI119500
HGB = IHGB*1.	SCI119600
C.....GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT	SCI119700
CALL GTERF(IHGB,PHI,PG3,DGB,TGB,PG,DG,TG,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB)	SCI119800
C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 40	SCI119900
IF (H.LT.40.0) GO TO 210	SCI120000
C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 90	SCI120100
IF (H.GT.84.0) GO TO 220	SCI120200
C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52,60,68,76,OR 84	SCI120300
IHSB = 8*((INT(H) + 4)/8) + 4	SCI120400
C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52	SCI120500
IF (IHSB.LT.52.0) IHSB = 52	SCI120600
GO TO 230	SCI120700
210 IHSB = 10*(INT(H)/10) + 10	SCI120800
GO TO 230	SCI120900
220 IHSB = 90	SCI121000
C UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT	SCI121100
230 HSB = IHSB*1.	SCI121200
C.....STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS AT UPPER HEIGHT	SCI121300
CALL POTUV(PSP,DSP,TSP,PHI,THET,IHSB,PSB,DSB,TSB,OPXSB,DPYSB,	SCI121400
DTXSB,CTYSB,DP2XSB,DP2YSB,CPXYSB)	SCI121500
C MIXED GROVES 4D SECTION	SCI121600
IF (H.LT.30.0) GO TO 300	SCI121700
C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX	SCI121800
IHGA = IHGB - 5	SCI121900
C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX	SCI122000
HGA = IHGA*1.	SCI122100
C.....GROVES AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI122200
CALL GTERP(IHGA,PHI,PGA,DGA,TGA,PG,DG,TG,DPYGA,DTYGA,DP2YGA)	SCI122300
C.....LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 30	SCI122400

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IF (H.LT.40.0) GO TO 240
C.....LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52,60,68,76, OR 84
IHSA = 8*((INT(H) + 4)/8) - 4
C.....LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS HEIGHT = 40
IF (IHSA.LT.40.0) IHSA = 40
GO TO 250
240 IHSA = 30
C LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT
250 HSA = IHSA*1.
C.....STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS AT LOWER HEIGHT
CALL FOTUV(PSP,DSP,TSP,PHI,THET,IHSA,PSA,DSA,TSA,DPXSA,DPYSA,
$ DTXSA,DTYSA,DP2XSA,DP2YSA,DPXYSA)
C.....GROVES VALUES HEIGHT INTERPOLATIONS
CALL INTER2(PGA,DGA,TGA,HGA,PGH,DGH,TGR,HGB,PGH,DGH,TGH,H)
C.....STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT INTERPOLATION
CALL INTERZ(PSA,DSA,TSA,HSA,PSB,DSB,TSB,HSB,PSH,DSH,TSH,H)
C RUASI-BIENNIAL VALUES
CALL QBOGEN
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF GROVES DP/DY, DT/DY, AND D2P/DY2
CALL INTERZ(DPYSA,DTYGA,DP2YGA,HGA,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB,HGB,DPYG,
$ DTYG,DP2YG,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DP/DX AND DP/DY
CALL INTERW(DPXSA,DPYSA,HSA,DPXSB,DPYSB,HSB,DPXS,DPYS,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DT/DX AND DT/DY
CALL INTERW(DTXSA,DTYSA,HSA,DTXSB,DTYSB,HSB,DTXS,DTYS,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2,
AND D2P/DXDY
CALL INTERZ(DP2XSA,DP2YSA,DPXYSA,HSA,DP2XSB,DP2YSB,DPXYSB,HSB,
$ DP2XS,DP2YS,DPXYS,H)
C.....UNPERTURBED (MONTHLY MEAN) VALUES FOR OUTPUT
TGH = TGH + (1. + TSH)
PGH = PGH + (1. + PSH)
DGH = DGH + (1. + DSH)
C TOTAL DT/DX
DTX = DTXS + TGH
C TOTAL DT/DY
DTY = TGH*DTYS + DTYG*(1. + TSH + DTYS)
C TOTAL DP/DX
DPX = DPXS + PGH
C TOTAL DP/DY
DPY = PGH*DPYS + DPYG*(1. + PSH + DPYS)
C D2P/DX2
DPXX = PGH*(2.*DPXS - DP2XS)
DPYY = PGH*(2.*DPYS - DP2YS) + (2.*DPYG - DP2YG)*(1. + PSH + DPYS)
$ DPXY = (DPYG - DP2YG)*DP2YS
C D2P/DXDY
DPXY = (PGH + DPYG)*DPXYS + DPYG*DPXS
CALL WIND
C.....UNPERTURBED VALUES PLUS QBO PERTURBATIONS
PH = (1. + PQ) * PGH
DH = DGH + (1. + DQ)
TH = (1. + TQ) * TGH
C GEOSTROPHIC WIND PLUS QBO WIND PERTURBATIONS
UH=UGH+UQ
VH=VGH+VQ
CP = 7.*PGH/(2.*DGH*TGH)

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SCI22500
SCI22600
SCI22700
SCI22800
SCI22900
SCI23000
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SCI23200
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SCI27500
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SCI27800
SCI27900
SCI28000

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DTZ = (TGR*(1.+TSB) - TGA*(1.+TSA))/5000.
C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND
WGH=-CP*(LGH*DTX/DX5+VGH*DTY/DY5)/(G+CP*DTZ+VGH*DUH+VGH*DVH)
C
GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION
GO TO 800
C.....THE FOLLOWING IS THE MIXED GROVES 4D SECTION
C.....GENERATE GRID OF 4D PROFILES IF PREVIOUS HEIGHT GE 30
300 IF (H1.GE.30..OR.LOOK.EQ.1) CALL GEN4C
      IHCK = 24
      DO 310 KND = 1,3
      IKND = IHCK + KND
      IF (IKND.GT.26) IKND=26
      DO 310 IND = 1,4
      DO 310 JND = 1,4
      PCK(IND,JND,KND) = P4D(4*((IND-1)+JND,IKND)
      DCK(IND,JND,KND) = D4D(4*((IND-1)+JND,IKND)
310 CONTINUE
      CALL CHECK
C.....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 4D DATA AT 25 KM
      CALL INTER4(
      PHI,THET,25, P4D,D4D,T4D,P4A,D4A,T4A,
      $ DPX4,DPY4,DTX4,DTY4,DPXA,DPYA,DPXA)
C
      GROVES PLUS STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS
      PB = PGR*(1. + PSB)
      P,D,T
C
      DB = DGB*(1. + DSB)
      TR = TGB*(1. + TSB)
      DPXB = PGB*DPXSB
      DPYB = PGB*DPYSB + DPYGB*(1. + PSB + DPYSB)
      DPXSB = PGB*(2.*DPXSB - DP2XSB)
      DPYSB = PGB*(2.*DPYSB - DP2YSB) + (2.*DPYGB - DP2YGB)*
      $ (1. + PSB + DPYSB) - (DPYGB - DP2YGB)*DP2YSB
      DPXGB = (PGB + DPYGB)*DPXYSB + DPYGB*CPXSB
      DTXB = TGB*DTXSB
      DTYB = TGB*DTYSB + DTYGB*(1. + TSB + DTYSB)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 4D AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT
C
      DP/DX AND DP/DY
      CALL INTER(DPX4,DPY4,25.,DPXB,DPYB,HSB,DPX,DPY,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 4D AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT
C
      P,D,T
      CALL INTER2(P4A,D4A,T4A,25.,PB,DB,TB,HGB,DGH,DGH,TGH,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 4D AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT
C
      DT/DX AND DT/DY
      CALL INTER(DTX4,DTY4,25.,DTXB,DTYB,HSB,DTX,DTY,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 4D AT 25 KM AND GROVES AT UPPER
      HEIGHT D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2, AND D2P/DXDY
C
      CALL INTERZ(DPXA,DPYA,DFXA,25.,DPXGB,DPYGB,DPXGB,HGB,DPXX,
      $ DPYB,DPYB,H)
      IF (IOPQ.EQ.2) GO TO 350
      QUASI BIENNIAL PERTURBATIONS
      CALL Q30GEN
C
      ADD Q30 PERTURBATIONS TO P,D,T
350 PH=FGH*(1.+PQ)
      DH=EGH*(1.+DQ)
      TH=TGH*(1.+TQ)
      CALL WIND
C
      ADD Q30 WIND PERTURBATIONS

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SCI28100
SCI28200
SCI28300
SCI28400
SCI28500
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SCI28900
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SCI29700
SCI29800
SCI29900
SCI30000
SCI30100
SCI30200
SCI30300
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SCI31000
SCI31100
SCI31200
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SCI31900
SCI32000
SCI32100
SCI32200
SCI32300
SCI32400
SCI32500
SCI32600
SCI32700
SCI32800
SCI32900
SCI33000
SCI33100
SCI33200
SCI33300
SCI33400
SCI33500
SCI33600

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UH=UGH+UQ
VH=VGH+VQ
CP = 7.*PGH/(2.*DGH*TGH)
DTZ = (TB - T4A)/(1000.*(HG3 - 25.))
C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND
WGH=-CP*(UGH*DTX/DX5+VGH*DTY/DY5)/(G+CP*DTZ+UGH*DUH+VGH*DVH)
C      GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION
      GO TO 800
500  IF (H.GE.0.0) GO TO 510
      IF (H.LT.-0.015) GO TO 505
C      IF -15 METERS LE 4 LT 0 , H IS SET TO 0
      H = 0.
      GO TO 510
C      NO MORE COMPUTATIONS TO BE MADE IF HEIGHT LT -5 M
505  NMORE = 0
      RETURN
C.....GENERATE GRID OF 40 PROFILES IF PREVIOUS HEIGHT GE 30
510  IF (H1.GE.30..OR.LOOK.EQ.1) CALL GEN40
C      LOWER HEIGHT INDEX
      IHA=INT(H)
C      LOWER HEIGHT INDEX
      HA = IHA*1.
      IWSX = IWSYM
      IHCK=IHA-1
      DO 511 KND=1,3
      IKND = IHCK + KND
      IF (IKND.LT.1) IKND = 1
      IF (IKND.GT.25) IKND = 26
      DO 511 IND=1,4
      DO 511 JND = 1,4
      PCK(IND,JND,KND)=P40(4*(IND-1)+JND,IKND)
      QCK(IND,JND,KND)=Q40(4*(IND-1)+JND,IKND)
511  CONTINUE
      CALL CHECK
C      UPPER HEIGHT INDEX
      IHB = IHA + 1
      IF(IHB.LE.25) GO TO 513
      IHA=24
      HA=24.
      IHR=25
C      UPPER HEIGHT
513  IHB = IHR*1.
C.....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 40 VALUES AT UPPER HEIGHT
515  CALL INTER4( PHI,THET,IHB, P40,D40,T40,P3,CB,TB,
      $ DPX4B,DPY4B,GTX4B,DTY4B,OPXB,OPYB,CPXYB)
      IF(IHA.EQ.0.AND.PB*DB*TB.LE.0.) GO TO 520
      GO TO 540
520  IHB=IHR+1
C.....LOOP TO FIND LOWEST VALID HEIGHT
      HB=HB+1.
      GO TO 515
540  IF(IHA.GT.0) CALL INTER4( PHI,THET,IHA, P40,D40,T40,
      1PA,DA,TA,DPX4A,DPY4A,DTX4A,DTY4A,OPXA,OPYA,OPXYA)
      IF(IWSYM.EQ."") IWSX = IWSYM
      IF(IHA.EQ.0.OR.(PA*DA*TA.LE.0.AND.IHA.LT.10.AND.PB*DB*TB.GT.0.))
      1GO TO 550

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SCI333700
SCI333800
SCI333900
SCI334000
SCI334100
SCI334200
SCI334300
SCI334400
SCI334500
SCI334600
SCI334700
SCI334800
SCI334900
SCI335000
SCI335100
SCI335200
SCI335300
SCI335400
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SCI336000
SCI336100
SCI336200
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SCI337900
SCI338000
SCI338100
SCI338200
SCI338300
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SCI338500
SCI338600
SCI338700
SCI338800
SCI338900
SCI339000
SCI339100
SCI339200

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GO TO 600
C.....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 4D VALUES AT LOWER HEIGHT
550 CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,U, P4D,D4D,T4D,
.PA,DA,TA,DPX4A,DPY4A,DTX4A,DTY4A,DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA)
IF(IWSYM.EQ."*") IWSX = IWSYM
IF(TA-TB) 560,570,560
560 TZ=(TA-TB)/ALOG(TA/TB)
GO TO 575
570 TZ=TA
C.....COMPUTES HEIGHT OF SURFACE
575 HA=HB+0.2*705*TZ*ALOG(PB/A)/G
IF(H.GT.HA-.04) GO TO 600
PH=0.
DH=0.
TH=0.
PGH=0.
DGH=0.
TGH=0.
GO TO 800
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF P,D,T
580 CALL INTER2(PA,DA,TA,HA,PB,DB,TB,HB,PGH,DGH,TGH,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF DP/DX AND DP/DY
CALL INTERW(DPX4A,DPY4A,HA,DPX4B,CPY4B,HB,DPX,DPY,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF DT/DX AND DT/DY
CALL INTER(DTX4A,DTY4A,HA,DTX4B,CTY4B,HB,DTX,DTY,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2, AND D2P/DXCY
CALL INTERZ(DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA,HA,DPXXE,DPYYB,DPXYB,HB,DPXX,DPYY,
DPCXY,H)
C
CHANGE OF NOTATION FOR OUTPUT
PH = PGH
DH = DGH
TH = TGH
IF(PH*DH*TH.LE.U.) GO TO 800
CALL WIND
C
CHANGE OF NOTATION FOR OUTPUT
UH = UGH
VH = VGH
CP = 7.*PGH/(2.*DGH*TGH)
DTZ = (TB - TA)/(1000.*(HB - HA))
C..... VERTICAL MEAN WIND
WGH = -CP*(UGH*DTX/DX5 + VGH*DTY/DY5)/(G+CP*DTZ+UH*DUH+VH*DVH)
C
QBO=0 IF H.LT.10
IF (H.LT.10.) GO TO 800
IF (IOPQ.EQ.2) GO TO 650
C
COMPUTES QUASI BIENNIAL PERTURBATIONS
CALL QBOGEN
C
ADDS QBO PERTURBATIONS TO P,D,T
650 PH=PGH*(1.+PQ)
DH=DGH*(1.+DQ)
TH=TGH*(1.+TQ)
C
ADDS QBO WIND PERTURBATIONS TO U,V
UH=UGH+UQ
VH=VGH+VQ
C.....THE FOLLOWING IS THE RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION
C.....NO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS IF IOPR GT 1
800 IF (IOPR.GT.1) GO TO 930

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SCI39300
SCI39400
SCI39500
SCI39600
SCI39700
SCI39800
SCI39900
SCI40000
SCI40100
SCI40200
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SCI40400
SCI40500
SCI40600
SCI40700
SCI40800
SCI40900
SCI41000
SCI41100
SCI41200
SCI41300
SCI41400
SCI41500
SCI41600
SCI41700
SCI41800
SCI41900
SCI42000
SCI42100
SCI42200
SCI42300
SCI42400
SCI42500
SCI42600
SCI42700
SCI42800
SCI42900
SCI43000
SCI43100
SCI43200
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SCI43400
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SCI43600
SCI43700
SCI43800
SCI43900
SCI44000
SCI44100
SCI44200
SCI44300
SCI44400
SCI44500
SCI44600
SCI44700
SCI44800

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C.....	INTERPOLATES RANDOM WIND MAGNITUDES TO HEIGHT H, LATITUDE PHI	SCI44900
	CALL INTRUV(UR,VR,H,PHI,SUH,SVH)	SCI45000
	CALL INTRUV(PLP,OLP,H,PHI,OLPH,OLPH)	SCI45100
	CALL INTRUV(TLP,OLP,H,PHI,TLP,OLPH)	SCI45200
	CALL INTRUV(ULP,VLP,H,PHI,ULPH,VLP)	SCI45300
	CALL INTRUV(UOL,VOL,H,PHI,UOL2,VOL2)	SCI45400
	CALL INTRUV(UOS,VOS,H,PHI,UOS2,VOS2)	SCI45500
	SUHL=SQRT(ULPH*ABS(SUH))	SCI45600
	SUHS=SQRT((1.-ULPH)*ABS(SUH))	SCI45700
	SVHL=SQRT(VLPH*ABS(SVH))	SCI45800
	SVHS=SQRT((1.-VLPH)*ABS(SVH))	SCI45900
	SUH = SQRT(ABS(SUH))	SCI46000
	SVH = SQRT(ABS(SVH))	SCI46100
C.....	IF H LE 25 USE 40 DATA RANDOM P,D,T SIGMAS	SCI46200
	IF (H.LE.25.) GO TO 910	SCI46300
C.....	INTERPOLATE PR,DR,TR ARRAYS TO GET P,D,T SIGMAS AT HEIGHT H,	SCI46400
C	LATITUDE PHI	SCI46500
	CALL XTERF(H,PHI,PR,DR,TR,SPH,SDH,STH)	SCI46600
	GO TO 820	SCI46700
C.....	LAT-LON INTERPOLATION ON P,D,T SIGMAS AT LOWER HEIGHT	SCI46800
810	CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHA, SP4,SD4,ST4,PA,DA,TA,	SCI46900
	\$ DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY,DPXX,DPYY,DPXY)	SCI47000
C.....	LAT-LON INTERPOLATION ON P,D,T SIGMAS AT UPPER HEIGHT	SCI47100
	CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHB, SP4,SD4,ST4,PB,DB,TB,	SCI47200
	\$ DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY,DPXX,DPYY,DPXY)	SCI47300
C.....	HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF SIGMAS	SCI47400
	CALL INTERZ(PA,DA,TA, HA,PB,DB,TB, HB,SPH,SDH,STH,H)	SCI47500
	IF(PH*DH*TH.LE.C.) GO TO 825	SCI47600
C.....	HEIGHT DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT POSITION	SCI47700
820	DZ = H1 - H	SCI47800
	SPHL=SQRT(PLPH*ABS(SPH))	SCI47900
	SPHS=SQRT((1.-PLPH)*ABS(SPH))	SCI48000
	SDHL=SQRT(OLPH*ABS(SDH))	SCI48100
	SDHS=SQRT((1.-OLPH)*ABS(SDH))	SCI48200
	STHL=SQRT(TLPH*ABS(STH))	SCI48300
	STHS=SQRT((1.-TLPH)*ABS(STH))	SCI48400
	SPH = SQRT(ABS(SPH))	SCI48500
	SDH = SQRT(ABS(SDH))	SCI48600
	STH = SQRT(ABS(STH))	SCI48700
C.....	COMPUTES HORIZONTAL DISPLACEMENT CX BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT	SCI48800
C	POSITION, HORIZONTAL SCALE HL, AND VERTICAL SCALE VL	SCI48900
C.....	COMPUTES PERTURBATION VALUES PRH,DRH,TRH,URH AND VRH	SCI49000
	CALL PERTRB	SCI49100
C	ADDS RANDOM PERTURBATIONS TO PH,OH,TH	SCI49200
	PH = PH*(1. + PRH)	SCI49300
	OH = OH*(1. + DRH)	SCI49400
	TH = TH*(1. + TRH)	SCI49500
C	ADDS RANDOM WINDS TO UH,VH	SCI49600
	UH=UH+URH	SCI49700
	VH=VH+VRH	SCI49800
C.....	SETS PREVIOUS RANDOM PERTURBATION IN P,D,T TO CURRENT	SCI49900
C	PERTURBATIONS, FOR NEXT CYCLE	SCI50000
825	RP1S=PRHS	SCI50100
	RD1S=DRHS	SCI50200
	RT1S=TRHS	SCI50300
	RP1L=PRHL	SCI50400

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      RDIL=DRHL
      RTIL=TRHL
C.....SETS PREVIOUS MAGNITUDES FO CURRENT VALUES, FOR NEXT CYCLE
      SP1S=SPHS
      SC1S=SCHS
      ST1S=STHS
      SD1L=SDHL
      ST1L=STHL
C.....SETS PREVIOUS WIND PERTURBATION VALUES TO CURRENT VALUES,
      FOR NEXT CYCLE
      RV1S=VRHS
      RV1L=VRHL
      RV1R=VRHL
C.....SETS PREVIOUS WIND PERTURBATION MAGNITUDES TO CURRENT VALUES,
      FOR NEXT CYCLE
      SV1S=SVHS
      SV1L=SVHL
C.....SETS PREVIOUS HEIGHT TO CURRENT HEIGHT, FOR NEXT CYCLE
830 H1 = H
C.....SETS PREVIOUS LATITUDE TO CURRENT LATITUDE, FOR NEXT CYCLE
      PH1R=PHIR
C.....SETS PREVIOUS LONGITUDE TO CURRENT LONGITUDE, FOR NEXT CYCLE
      TH1R=THIR
C      SETS NMORE TO COMPUTE MORE DATA ON NEXT CYCLE
      NMORE = 1
C.....NO MORE DATA IF P, D, OR T LEQ 0
      IF (PH*DH*TH.LE.0.) RETURN
      CALL STDATM(H,TS,PS,DS)
      IF ((PS*DS*TS).GT.0.) GO TO 870
      PGHP=0.
      DGHF=0.
      TGHF=0.
      PHP=0.
      DHP=0.
      THP=0.
      GO TO 880
870 PGHP=100.*(PGH-PS)/PS
      DGHF=100.*(CGH-DS)/DS
      TGHF=100.*(TGH-TS)/TS
      PHP=100.*(PH-PS)/PS
      DHP=100.*(DH-DS)/DS
      THP=100.*(TH-TS)/TS
C      CONVERTS QBO P,D,T TO PERCENT
880 PQ=100.*PQ
      DQ=100.*DQ
      TQ=100.*TQ
C      CONVERTS RANDOM P,D,T TO PERCENT
      PRH=100.*PRH
      DRH=100.*DRH
      TRH=100.*TRH
      PRHS=100.*PRHS
      DRHS=100.*DRHS

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SCI535500
SCI535600
SCI535700
SCI535800
SCI535900
SCI536000
SCI536100
SCI536200
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SCI542900
SCI543000
SCI543100
SCI543200
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SCI544000
SCI544100
SCI544200
SCI544300
SCI544400
SCI544500
SCI544600
SCI544700
SCI544800
SCI544900
SCI545000
SCI545100
SCI545200
SCI545300
SCI545400
SCI545500
SCI545600
SCI545700
SCI545800
SCI545900
SCI546000

```

```

TRHS=100.*TRHS
PRHL=100.*PRHL
DRHL=100.*DRHL
TRHL=100.*TRHL
SPHS = 100.*SPHS
SDHS = 100.*SDHS
STHS = 100.*STHS
SPHL = 100.*SPHL
SDHL = 100.*SDHL
STHL = 100.*STHL
C CONVERTS WIND SHEAR TO M/S/KM
DUH = DUH * 1000.
C DVH = DVH * 1000.
C CONVERTS VERTICAL WIND TO CM/S
WGH = WGH*100.
PQA=PQA*100.
DQA=DQA*100.
TQA=TQA*100.
SPH=SPH*100.
SDH=SDH*100.
STH=STH*100.
PSH=PSH*100.
DSH=DSH*100.
TSH=TSH*100.
IF (IOPP.NE.0)
* WRITE(IOPP,951) H,PHI,THET,PGHP,DGHP,TGH,UGH,VGH,SPH,SDH,STH,
1SUM,SVH,PGH,DGH,IET,MN
951 FORMAT(F5.1,F6.2,F7.2,2F5.1,3F5.0,5F5.1,2E10.3,I5,I3)
WRITE(6,900) H,PHI,THET,PGH,DGH,TGH,UGH,IWSYM,VGH,PH,OH,TH,UH,
* IWSYM,VH,DUH,
$ DVH,WGH,IET,PGHP,DGHP,TGHP,PHP,DHP,THP,PSH,DSH,TSH,PQ,DQ,TQ,UQ,
$ VQ,PQA,DQA,TQA,UA,VA,DRHS,CRHS,TRHS,URHS,VRHS,SPHS,SDHS,STHS,
1SUHS,SVHS,PRHL,DRHL,TRHL,URHL,VRHL,SPHL,SDHL,STHL,SUHL,SVHL,
NPRH,DRH,TRH,URH,VRH,SPH,SDH,STH,SUH,SVH
900 FORMAT(1X,F6.2,2F7.2,2(2E9.3,2F6.0,A1,F5.0),2F5.1,23X,F6.2/1X,
$ I5,14X,2(2(F8.1,""),F6.1,""),10X,
$3F5.1,10X," SP"/102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," QBO"/102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," MAG"/1
902X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANS"/102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGS"/
2102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANL"/
3102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGL"/
4102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANT"/
5102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGT"/)
RETURN
END

```

```

SCI556100
SCI556200
SCI556300
SCI556400
SCI556500
SCI556600
SCI556700
SCI556800
SCI556900
SCI557000
SCI557100
SCI557200
SCI557300
SCI557400
SCI557500
SCI557600
SCI557700
SCI557800
SCI557900
SCI558000
SCI558100
SCI558200
SCI558300
SCI558400
SCI558500
SCI558600
SCI558700
SCI558800
SCI558900
SCI559000
SCI559100
SCI559200
SCI559300
SCI559400
SCI559500
SCI559600
SCI559700
SCI559800
SCI559900
SCI600000
SCI600100
SCI600200
SCI600300
SCI600400

```

SUBROUTINE SELE4
INTEGER SCRCH2
COMMON/C4/XL(16),YL(16),NP

SUBROUTINE TO SELECT POINTS FOR INTERPOLATION

COMMON /ICTEMP/ SCRCH1,SCRCH2
COMMON /PCINT/ IPT(16,5),LL(16),DXY(16,2)
COMMON /ORDER/ IPTN(16,5),IREAD(65,3)

DIMENSION IC(4),IL(2),JL(2),LIML(51),LIMU(51)

DATA LIML/15,14,13,12,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,23*1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,
110,11,12,13,14,15/
DATA LIMU/33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,23*47,46,45,
144,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33/
DATA PI/3.14159/

INITIALIZE

PI4=PI/4.
DEGRAD=PI/180.
DO 1 I=1,16
DO 1 J=1,5
1 IPT(I,J)=0

MAJOR LOOP FOR POINTS

DO 100 II=1,NP

LA=ABS(XL(II))*10.+5
LO=YL(II)*10.+5
LL(II)=LA*10000+LO
IF (XL(II).LT.0.) LL(II)=-LL(II)

IF (XL(II)-15.1) 15,30,30
15 IF (XL(II)) 50,40,40

NMC GRID

30 IPT(II,5)=2
EL=(350-YL(II))*DEGRAD
PHI=XL(II)*DEGRAD
R=31.204359052*(SIN(PI4-PHI/2.)/COS(PI4-PHI/2.))
XX=R*COS(EL)+24.
YY=R*SIN(EL)+26.
I=XX
J=YY
DX=XX-I
DY=YY-J
DXY(II,1)=DX
DXY(II,2)=DY
IF (XL(II).GT.17.18) GO TO 31
IF ((J.LT.1).OR.(J.GT.51)) GO TO 70
IF ((I.LT.LIML(J)).OR.(I.GT.LIMU(J))) GO TO 70

SEL00100
SEL00200
SEL00300
SEL00400
SEL00100
SEL00200
SEL00300
SEL00400
SEL00500
SEL00600
SEL00700
SEL00800
SEL00900
SEL01000
SEL01100
SEL01200
SEL01300
SEL01400
SEL01500
SEL01600
SEL01700
SEL01800
SEL01900
SEL02000
SEL02100
SEL02200
SEL02300
SEL02400
SEL02500
SEL02600
SEL02700
SEL02800
SEL02900
SEL03000
SEL03100
SEL03200
SEL03300
SEL03400
SEL03500
SEL03600
SEL03700
SEL03800
SEL03900
SEL04000
SEL04100
SEL04200
SEL04300
SEL04400
SEL04500
SEL04600
SEL04700
SEL04800
SEL04900
SEL05000
SEL05100
SEL05200

C
C
C

C
C

C
C
C

C
C
C

C
C
C

D-64

REPRODUCTION OF THIS
ORIGINAL FILE IS FORN

```

31 IC(1)=I*1000+J
   IF ((ABS(DX).GT..1).OR.(ABS(DY).GT..1)) GO TO 32
   IP=1
   GC TO 35
32 CONTINUE
   IF (XL(II).GT.17.18) GO TO 34
   IF (((I.GT.(LIMU(J)-1)).AND.((J.GE.15).AND.(J.LE.37)))
1  .OR.(J.GT.50)) GO TO 70
   IF ((I+1.GT.LIMU(J+1)).OR.(I.LT.LIML(J+1))) GO TO 80
   IF ((I.EQ.LIMU(J)).OR.(I.EQ.LIML(J))) GO TO 80
34 IP=4
   IC(2)=(I+1)*1000+J
   IC(3)=I*1000+J+1
   IC(4)=(I+1)*1000+J+1
35 CONTINUE
   CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,10,22)
   GC 38 IPG=1,1977
   CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,2,1,IJ,L,22)
   DO 38 K=1,IP
38 IF(IC(K).EQ.IJ) IPT(II,K)=IPG
   GO TO 100

```

EQUATORIAL GRID

```

40 IPT(II,5)=1
   L1=XL(II)
   L2=YL(II)
   IL(1)=L1/5
   IL(2)=IL(1)+1
   JL(1)=(L2/5)+1
   JL(2)=JL(1)-1
   DO 45 K1=1,2
   DO 45 K2=1,2
   IF ((ABS(XL(II)-IL(K1)*5).GT.0.1).OR.(ABS(YL(II)-JL(K2)*5).GT.0.1)
1  ) GO TO 45
   IF (JL(K2).EQ.72) JL(K2)=0
   IPT(II,1)=JL(K2)*4+IL(K1)+1
   GO TO 100
45 CONTINUE
   IF (JL(1).EQ.72) JL(1)=0
   IPT(II,1)=JL(1)*4+IL(1)+1
   IPT(II,2)=JL(2)*4+IL(1)+1
   IPT(II,3)=JL(1)*4+IL(2)+1
   IPT(II,4)=JL(2)*4+IL(2)+1
   GO TO 100

```

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

```

50 IPT(II,5)=3
   L1=XL(II)
   L2=YL(II)
   IF (ABS(XL(II)).LT.85.0) GO TO 51
   IPT(II,1)=1
   IF (ABS(XL(II)+90.).LT.0.11) GO TO 100
51 CONTINUE
   IL(1)=(L1/5)-1

```

```

SEL05300
SEL05400
SEL05500
SEL05600
SEL05700
SEL05800
SEL05900
SEL06000
SEL06100
SEL06200
SEL06300
SEL06400
SEL06500
SEL06600
SEL06700
SEL06800
SEL06900
SEL07000
SEL07100
SEL07200
SEL07300
SEL07400
SEL07500
SEL07600
SEL07700
SEL07800
SEL07900
SEL08000
SEL08100
SEL08200
SEL08300
SEL08400
SEL08500
SEL08600
SEL08700
SEL08800
SEL08900
SEL09000
SEL09100
SEL09200
SEL09300
SEL09400
SEL09500
SEL09600
SEL09700
SEL09800
SEL09900
SEL10000
SEL10100
SEL10200
SEL10300
SEL10400
SEL10500
SEL10600
SEL10700
SEL10800

```

CCC

CCC

	JL(1)=(L2/5)+1	SEL10900
	IL(2)=IL(1)+1	SEL11000
	JL(2)=JL(1)-1	SEL11100
	DO 52 K1=1,2	SEL11200
	DO 52 K2=1,2	SEL11300
	IF ((ABS(XL(II)-IL(K1)*5).GT.0.1).OR.(ABS(YL(II)-JL(K2)*5).GT.0.1)	SEL11400
1) GO TO 52	SEL11500
	IF (JL(K2).EQ.72) JL(K2)=0	SEL11600
	IPT(II,1)=JL(K2)*17-IL(K1)+1	SEL11700
	IF (IL(K).NE.3) GO TO 100	SEL11800
	IPT(II,1)=JL(K2)*4+1	SEL11900
	IPT(II,5)=1	SEL12000
	GO TO 100	SEL12100
52	CONTINUE	SEL12200
	IF (JL(1).EQ.72) JL(1)=0	SEL12300
	IF (IPT(II,1).EQ.1) GO TO 54	SEL12400
	IPT(II,1)=JL(1)*17-IL(1)+1	SEL12500
	IPT(II,2)=JL(2)*17-IL(1)+1	SEL12600
	IF (IL(2)) 55,53,55	SEL12700
53	IPT(II,3)=JL(1)*4+1	SEL12800
	IPT(II,4)=JL(2)*4+1	SEL12900
	IPT(II,5)=1133	SEL13000
	GO TO 100	SEL13100
54	IPT(II,2)=JL(1)*17-IL(2)+1	SEL13200
	IPT(II,3)=JL(2)*17-IL(2)+1	SEL13300
	IPT(II,5)=333	SEL13400
	GO TO 100	SEL13500
55	CONTINUE	SEL13600
	IPT(II,3)=JL(1)*17-IL(2)+1	SEL13700
	IPT(II,4)=JL(2)*17-IL(2)+1	SEL13800
	GO TO 100	SEL13900
	RODERLINE POINTS	SEL14000
		SEL14100
		SEL14200
		SEL14300
		SEL14400
		SEL14500
		SEL14600
		SEL14700
		SEL14800
		SEL14900
		SEL15000
		SEL15100
		SEL15200
		SEL15300
		SEL15400
		SEL15500
		SEL15600
		SEL15700
		SEL15800
		SEL15900
		SEL16000
		SEL16100
		SEL16200
		SEL16300
		SEL16400
		SEL16500
		SEL16600
		SEL16700
		SEL16800
		SEL16900
		SEL17000
		SEL17100
		SEL17200
		SEL17300
		SEL17400
		SEL17500
		SEL17600
		SEL17700
		SEL17800
		SEL17900
		SEL18000
		SEL18100
		SEL18200
		SEL18300
		SEL18400
		SEL18500
		SEL18600
		SEL18700
		SEL18800
		SEL18900
		SEL19000
		SEL19100
		SEL19200
		SEL19300
		SEL19400
		SEL19500
		SEL19600
		SEL19700
		SEL19800
		SEL19900
		SEL20000

C
C
C
C
C

```

74 IF (I.EQ.LIML(J)) GO TO 75
   IC(2)=LIMU(J+1)*1000+J+1
   GO TO 76
75 IC(2)=LIML(J+1)*1000+J+1
C
76 JCALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,10,22)
   DO 77 IPG=1,1977
   CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,2,1,IJ,L,22)
   DO 77 K=1,2
77 IF(IC(K).EQ.IJ) IPT(II,K+2)=IPG
   GO TO 100
C
80 CONTINUE
C
   THREE NMC, ONE EQUATORIAL
   IPT(II,5)=2212
   IC(2) = 0
   L=YL(II)
   IPT(II,2)=$((L/5)+1)*4
   IF (L.GE.355) IPT(II,2)=4
   IF (I.EQ.LIML(J)) GO TO 84
   IF (J.GT.37) GO TO 82
   IC(1)=I*1000+J
   IC(3)=I*1000+J+1
   IC(4)=(I+1)*1000+J+1
   GO TO 88
82 IC(1)=(I+1)*1000+J
   IC(3)=I*1000+J
   IC(4)=I*1000+J+1
   GO TO 88
84 IF (J.GT.37) GO TO 85
   IC(1)=(I-1)*1000+J+1
   IC(3)=I*1000+J+1
   IC(4)=I*1000+J
   GO TO 88
86 IC(1)=(I+1)*1000+J+1
   IC(3)=(I+1)*1000+J
   IC(4)=I*1000+J
C
88 CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,10,22)
   DO 89 IPG=1,1977
   CALL NTRAN(SCRCH2,2,1,IJ,L,22)
   DO 89 K=1,4
   IF(IC(K).EQ.0) GO TO 89
   IF(IC(K).EQ.IJ) IPT(II,K)=IPG
89 CONTINUE
C
100 CONTINUE
   DO 150 I=1,16
   DO 150 J=1,5
150 IPTA(I,J)=IPT(I,J)
   CALL SORT4(NP)
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SEL16500
SEL16600
SEL16700
SEL16800
SEL16900
SEL17000
SEL17100
SEL17200
SEL17300
SEL17400
SEL17500
SEL17600
SEL17700
SEL17800
SEL17900
SEL18000
SEL18100
SEL18200
SEL18300
SEL18400
SEL18500
SEL18600
SEL18700
SEL18800
SEL18900
SEL19000
SEL19100
SEL19200
SEL19300
SEL19400
SEL19500
SEL19600
SEL19700
SEL19800
SEL19900
SEL20000
SEL20100
SEL20200
SEL20300
SEL20400
SEL20500
SEL20600
SEL20700
SEL20800
SEL20900
SEL21000
SEL21100
SEL21200
SEL21300
SEL21400
SEL21500
SEL21600
SEL21700

```



```

SUBROUTINE SETUP
COMMON/COTRAN/NDATA(19),IC,MI,IH,IX(10),IEX
DIMENSION IP(5),ID(5),IT(5),IDAY(12),BUFFER(64)
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
.NSAME,RP1L,RP1L,RT1L,SP1L,SD1L,ST1L,RU1L,RV1L,SU1L,SV1L.
# MN, IDD, IYR, 41, PHI1R,THETA1R,CUMS(21),R01S,R01S
1,RT1S,RU1S,RV1S,SP1S,SD1S,ST1S,SU1S,SV1S,UDS1,VDS1,
2UDL1,VDL1,UDS2,VDS2,UOL2,VOL2
COMMON/PDTCOM/IU4,MONTH,IOPR,PG(18,19),TG(18,19),DG(18,19)
. PSP(8,10,12)
1, DSP(8,10,12),TSP(8,10,12),PAQ(17,5),DAQ(17,5),TAQ(17,5),PDQ(17,5)
2, .DDQ(17,5),TDQ(17,5),PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10),UAQ(17,5)
3, .VAQ(17,5),UOQ(17,5),VDOQ(17,5),UR(25,10),VR(25,10),
* PQ,DQ,TQ,UQ,VQ,PQA,DQA,
. TQA,UA,VA,IOPQ,PLP(25,10),DLP(25,10),TLP(25,10)
1, .ULP(25,10),VLP(25,10),UDL(25,10),VDL(25,10),UDS(25,10)
2, VDS(25,10)
DATA IDAY/0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334/
XMJD = 0
IF (MN.GT.12) GO TO 2
IDA = IDAY(MN) + IDD
CD = IDA
IF (MOD(IYR,4).EQ.0.AND.MN.GT.2) IDA = IDA + 1
XMJD = 2439856. + 365. * (IYR - 69.) + IDA + INT((IYR - 65.)
$/ 4.)
C.....SECOND DATA CARD READS, FREE FIELD, THE FOLLOWING DATA_
C IUG = UNIT NUMBER FOR GROVES DATA TAPE
C IUR = UNIT NUMBER FOR RANDOM SIGMA DATA
C (IF IUR=IUG UNIT IUG WILL BE READ)
C IUQ = UNIT NUMBER FOR QBO DATA
C (IF IUQ=IUG DATA ON TAPE ON UNIT IUG WILL BE READ)
C IU4 = UNIT FOR 4-D INPUT P,D,T 0-25KM DATA
C IOPR = RANDOM OUTPUT OPTION
C.....IOPR=1 RANDOM OUTPUT IOPR=2 NO RANDOM OUTPUT
C IOPQ = QBO OUTPUT OPTION
C.....IOPQ=1 QBO OUTPUT IOPQ=2 NO QBO OUTPUT
C NR1 = STARTING RANDOM NUMBER
C NMCOP = NMC GRID DATA READ OPTION
C.....NMCOP=0 READS NMC GRID DATA FROM UNIT IUG, OTHERWISE READS FORM
C CARDS
C.....IOTEM1=UNIT FOR 4-D P, D, T DATA (SCRATCH FILE, DOES NOT NEED TO
C BE ASSIGNED)
C.....IOTEM2=UNIT FOR NMC GRID POINTS (SCRATCH FILE, DOES NOT NEED TO
C BE ASSIGNED)
2 READ(5,10) IUG,IUR,IUQ,IU4,IOPR,IOPQ,NR1,NMCOP,IOTEM1,IOTEM2
10 FORMAT( )
WRITE(6,9000) IUG,IUR,IUQ,IU4,IOPR,IOPQ,NR1,NMCOP,IOTEM1,IOTEM2
$ ,XMJD
IF (IOPR.LT.1.OR.IOPR.GT.2) GO TO 656
IF (IOPQ.LT.1.OR.IOPQ.GT.2) GO TO 666
MONTH=MN
IF (IOPR.EQ.2) GO TO 7
R=RAND(NR1)
R = RAND(0)
P = RAND(0)
C.....THIRD DATA CARD READS FREE FIELD, THE FOLLOWING DATA_

```

```

SET00100
SET00200
SET00300
SET00400
SET00500
SET00600
SET00700
SET00800
SET00900
SET01000
SET01100
SET01200
SET01300
SET01400
SET01500
SET01600
SET01700
SET01800
SET01900
SET02000
SET02100
SET02200
SET02300
SET02400
SET02500
SET02600
SET02700
SET02800
SET02900
SET03000
SET03100
SET03200
SET03300
SET03400
SET03500
SET03600
SET03700
SET03800
SET03900
SET04000
SET04100
SET04200
SET04300
SET04400
SET04500
SET04600
SET04700
SET04800
SET04900
SET05000
SET05100
SET05200
SET05300
SET05400
SET05500
SET05600

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D-68

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C      RP1L,RP1S = INITIAL RANDOM PRESSURE PERTURBAIIONS, PERCENT
C      RD1L,RD1S = INITIAL RANDOM DENSITY PERTURBATION, PERCENT
C      RT1L,RT1S = INITIAL RANDOM TEMPERATURE PERTURBATION, PERCENT
C      RU1L,RU1S = INITIAL EASTWARD WIND PERTURBATION, M/S
C      RV1L,RV1S = INITIAL NORTHWARD WIND PERTURBATION, M/S
C      ( S MEANS SMALL SCALE, L MEANS LARGE SCALE, TOTAL PERTURBATIONS
C      ARE SUM OF LARGE AND SMALL PARTS)
      READ(5,10) RP1L,RP1S,RD1L,RD1S,RT1L,RT1S,RU1L,RU1S,RV1L,RV1S
      RP1=RP1L+RP1S
      RD1=RD1L+RD1S
      RT1=RT1L+RT1S
      RU1=RU1L+RU1S
      RV1=RV1L+RV1S
C      AVOIDS TAPE SEARCH IF CURRENT MONTH IS SAME AS PREVIOUS MONTH
7      IF (NSAME.EQ.1) GO TO 621
      CALL GETNMC
C.....LOADS NMC GRID DATA FROM INFUT UNIT TO SCRATCHFILE UNIT IOTEM2
      IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 12
      M1=13
      M2=13
C.....MONTH=13 IS ANNUAL AVERAGE CASE
      GO TO 13
12     M1=MONTH
      M2=MONTH + 6
C.....SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DATA IS 6 MONTHS DISPLACED FOR GROVES,
C      STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS, AND RANDOM PERTURBATIONS
      IF (M2.GT.12) M2=M2 - 12
13     DO 100 I=1,234
15     CALL RTRAN1
C.....READS GROVES PRESSURE DATA
      IF (IC.NE."P") GO TO 666
      IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 30
      IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 40
      GO TO 100
30     KS=1
      GO TO 50
40     KS=-1
50     IH=(IH-20)/5
      TENX=10.**IEX
      DO 60 J=1,10
      K=10+KS*(J-1)
60     PG(IH,K) = IX(J)*TENX
C.....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAY COMPLETE
100    CONTINUE
      DO 200 I=1,234
115    CALL RTRAN1
C.....READS GROVES DENSITY DATA
      IF (IC.NE."D") GO TO 666
      IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 130
      IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 140
      GO TO 200
130    KS=1
      GO TO 150
140    KS=-1
150    IH=(IH-20)/5
      TENX=10.**IEX

```

```

SET05700
SET05800
SET05900
SET06000
SET06100
SET06200
SET06300
SET06400
SET06500
SET06600
SET06700
SET06800
SET06900
SET07000
SET07100
SET07200
SET07300
SET07400
SET07500
SET07600
SET07700
SET07800
SET07900
SET08000
SET08100
SET08200
SET08300
SET08400
SET08500
SET08600
SET08700
SET08800
SET08900
SET09000
SET09100
SET09200
SET09300
SET09400
SET09500
SET09600
SET09700
SET09800
SET09900
SET10000
SET10100
SET10200
SET10300
SET10400
SET10500
SET10600
SET10700
SET10800
SET10900
SET11000
SET11100
SET11200

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D-69

DO 160 J=1,10	SET11300
K=10+KS*(J-1)	SET11400
160 DG(IH,K) = IX(J)*TENX	SET11500
C.....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAY COMPLETE	SET11600
200 CONTINUE	SET11700
DO 300 I=1,234	SET11800
215 CALL RTRAN1	SET11900
C.....READS GROVES TEMPERATURE DATA	SET12000
IF (IC.NE."T") GO TO 666	SET12100
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 230	SET12200
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 240	SET12300
GO TO 300	SET12400
230 KS=1	SET12500
GO TO 250	SET12600
240 KS=-1	SET12700
250 IH=(IH-20)/5	SET12800
TENX=10.**IEX	SET12900
DO 260 J=1,10	SET13000
K=10+KS*(J-1)	SET13100
260 TG(IH,K) = IX(J)*TENX	SET13200
C.....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAY COMPLETE	SET13300
300 CONTINUE	SET13400
IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 308	SET13500
C.....ANNUAL MEAN CASE - BOTH HEMISPHERES EQUAL	SET13600
DO 304 I=1,18	SET13700
DO 304 J=1,9	SET13800
J20=20-J	SET13900
PG(I,J)=PG(I,J20)	SET14000
DG(I,J)=DG(I,J20)	SET14100
TG(I,J)=TG(I,J20)	SET14200
304 CONTINUE	SET14300
308 DO 360 I=1,1248	SET14400
310 FORMAT (1X,A1,I2,I3,I5,2(5I4,4X),5I4)	SET14500
CALL RTRAN(19)	SET14600
C.....READS STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS DATA (TO BE STORED IN PSP, DSP, AND	SET14700
C TSP ARRAYS)	SET14800
IC=NDATA(1)	SET14900
MI=NDATA(2)	SET15000
IH=NDATA(3)	SET15100
LON=NDATA(4)	SET15200
DO 311 K=1,5	SET15300
IP(K)=NDATA(4+K)	SET15400
ID(K)=NDATA(9+K)	SET15500
311 IT(K)=NDATA(14+K)	SET15600
IF (IC.NE."S") GO TO 666	SET15700
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 320	SET15800
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 330	SET15900
GO TO 360	SET16000
320 KS=1	SET16100
GO TO 340	SET16200
330 KS=-1	SET16300
340 ISH=2+(IH-44)/8	SET16400
L=(LON+20)/30	SET16500
IF (IH.LT.52) ISH = (IH-20)/10	SET16600
IF (IH.GT.84) ISH=8	SET16700
DO 350 J=1,5	SET16800

```

K=5+KS*(J+(KS-1)/2)
PSP(ISH,K,L) = IP(J)/1000.
DSP(ISH,K,L) = ID(J)/1000.
350 TSP(ISH,K,L) = IT(J)/1000.
C.....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAYS COMPLETE
360 CONTINUE
IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 36A
C.....ANNUAL MEAN CASE - BOTH HEMISPHERES EQUAL
DO 364 I=1,8
DO 364 K=1,12
DO 364 J=1,5
J10=11-J
PSP(I,J,K)=PSP(I,J10,K)
DSP(I,J,K)=DSP(I,J10,K)
TSP(I,J,K)=TSP(I,J10,K)
364 CONTINUE
C MOVES PAST 2ND EOF ON UNIT IUG
368 CALL NTPAN(IUG,3,1,22)
IF(IOPR.EQ.2) GO TO 440
C.....IOPR=1 READS RANDOM SIGMAS, IOPR=2 ZEROS RANDOM SIGMAS
370 DO 430 I=1,260
IF (IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 375
READ (IUR,380) IC,MI,IH,IP,IO,IT
C.....USES FORTRAN READ ON UNIT IUR IF IUR NEQ IUG
380 FORMAT (1X,A1,I2,I4,3(1X,5I4))
GO TO 385
375 CALL RTRAN(18)
C.....USES NTRAN READ ON UNIT IUG IF IUR = IUG
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 381 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
ID(K)=NDATA(8+K)
381 IT(K)=NDATA(13+K)
385 IF (IC.NE."R") GO TO 666
20 FORMAT (1X,A1,I3,I4,1X,11I5)
C M1 = NORTHERN HEMISPHERE MONTH
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 390
C SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MONTH
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 400
C.....M2 = M1 + 6 UNLESS M1 = M2 = 13
GO TO 430
390 KS=1
GO TO 410
400 KS=-1
410 IF (IH.LT.95) IHR=(IH-20)/5
C IHR = HEIGHT INDEX
IF (IH.GE.95) IHR = 14 + (IH - 90) / 20
DO 420 J=1,5
K = 5 + KS * (J + (KS - 1) / 2)
C.....K = LATITUDE INDEX 1-5 = LAT -90 TO -10, 6-10 = LAT +10 TO +90
PR(IHR,K) = (IP(J)/1000.)*2
DR(IHR,K) = (ID(J)/1000.)*2
420 TR(IHR,K) = (IT(J)/1000.)*2
430 CONTINUE

```

```

SET16900
SET17000
SET17100
SET17200
SET17300
SET17400
SET17500
SET17600
SET17700
SET17800
SET17900
SET180000
SET18100
SET182000
SET183000
SET184000
SET185000
SET1860000
SET1870000
SET1880000
SET189000
SET1900000
SET1910000
SET1920000
SET1930000
SET1940000
SET1950000
SET1960000
SET1970000
SET1980000
SET1990000
SET2000000
SET2010000
SET2020000
SET2030000
SET2040000
SET2050000
SET2060000
SET2070000
SET2080000
SET2090000
SET2100000
SET2110000
SET2120000
SET2130000
SET2140000
SET2150000
SET2160000
SET2170000
SET2180000
SET2190000
SET2200000
SET2210000
SET2220000
SET2230000
SET2240000

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D-71

```

IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 460
C..... ANNUAL MEAN CASE - BOTH HEMISPHERES EQUAL
DO 435 I=1,20
DO 435 J=1,5
J10=11-J
PR(I,J)=PR(I,J10)
DR(I,J)=DR(I,J10)
TR(I,J)=TP(I,J10)
435 CONTINUE
GO TO 460
440 DO 450 I=1,2J
DO 450 J=1,10
PR(I,J) = 0.
DR(I,J) = 0.
450 TR(I,J) = 0.
C..... FANCOM SIGMAS ARE ZEROED IF ICPR=2
DO 455 I=1,25
DO 455 J=1,10
UR(I,J)=0.
455 VR(I,J) = 0.
GO TO 500
460 DO 490 I=1,325
IF (IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 462
READ(IUR,465) IC,MI,IH,IP,IO
C..... READS RANCOM WIND STANDARD DEVIATIONS WITH FORTRAN READ FROM
C UNIT IUR IF IUR NEQ IUG
465 FORMAT(1X,A2,I2,I4,2(1X,5I4))
GO TO 467
462 CALL RTRAN(13)
C..... USES NTRAN READ FROM UNIT IUG IF IUR = IUG
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 461 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
461 ID(K)=NDATA(8+K)
467 IF (IC.NE."RW") GO TO 666
C NORTHERN HEMISPHERE MONTH
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 470
C SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MONTH
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 475
GO TO 490
470 KS=1
GO TO 480
475 KS=-1
480 IF (IH.LT.95) IHR=1+IH/5
C HEIGHT INDEX
IF (IH.GE.95) IHR=19+(IH-80)/20
DO 485 J=1,5
C LATITUDE INDEX
K=5+KS*(J+(KS-1)/2)
UR(IHR,K)=(IP(J)**2)*1.
485 VR(IHR,K)=(ID(J)**2)*1.
490 CONTINUE
IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 500
C..... ANNUAL MEAN CASE - BOTH HEMISPHERES EQUAL

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```

SET222500
SET222600
SET222700
SET222800
SET222900
SET223000
SET223100
SET223200
SET223300
SET223400
SET223500
SET223600
SET223700
SET223800
SET223900
SET224000
SET224100
SET224200
SET224300
SET224400
SET224500
SET224600
SET224700
SET224800
SET224900
SET225000
SET225100
SET225200
SET225300
SET225400
SET225500
SET225600
SET225700
SET225800
SET225900
SET226000
SET226100
SET226200
SET226300
SET226400
SET226500
SET226600
SET226700
SET226800
SET226900
SET227000
SET227100
SET227200
SET227300
SET227400
SET227500
SET227600
SET227700
SET227800
SET227900
SET228000

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```

DO 495 I=1,25
DO 495 J=1,5
J10=11-J
UF(I,J)=UF(I,J10)
VF(I,J)=VF(I,J10)
495 CONTINUE
C MOVES PAST 3RD EOF ON UNIT IUG
500 CALL NTRAN(IUG,5,1,2)
IF(ICPR.EQ.2) GO TO 900
799 DO 840 I=1,25
IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 800
READ(IUR,799) IC,MI,IH,IP,IO,IT
C.....USES FORTRAN READ ON UNIT IUR IF IUR NEQ IUG
GO TO 920
800 CALL RTRAN(18)
C.....USES NTRAN READ ON UNIT IUG IF IUR EQ IUG
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 810 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
IO(K)=NDATA(8+K)
810 IT(K)=NDATA(13+K)
820 IF(IH.GT.90) IH=70+(IH/4)
IH=1+(IH/5)
IF(IC.NE."P".OR.IH.NE.I) GO TO 666
DO 830 J=1,5
FLP(I,J+5)=IP(J)/1000.
PLP(I,6-J)=IP(J)/1000.
DLP(I,J+5)=IO(J)/1000.
DLP(I,6-J)=IO(J)/1000.
TLP(I,J+5)=IT(J)/1000.
830 TLP(I,6-J)=IT(J)/1000.
840 CONTINUE
DO 865 I=1,25
IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 845
READ(IUR,465) IC,MI,IH,IP,IO
GO TO 955
845 CALL RTRAN(13)
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 850 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
IO(K)=NDATA(8+K)
850 IF(IH.GT.90) IH=70+(IH/4)
IH=1+(IH/5)
IF(I.NE.IH.OR.IC.NE."PW") GO TO 666
DO 860 J=1,5
ULP(I,J+5)=IP(J)/1000.
ULP(I,6-J)=IP(J)/1000.
VLP(I,J+5)=IO(J)/1000.
860 VLP(I,6-J)=IO(J)/1000.
865 CONTINUE
DO 888 I=1,25
IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 870

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```

SET2810G
SET2820G
SET2830G
SET2840G
SET2850G
SET2860G
SET2870G
SET2880G
SET2890G
SET2900G
SET2910G
SET2920G
SET2930G
SET2940G
SET2950G
SET2960G
SET2970G
SET2980G
SET2990G
SET3000G
SET3010G
SET3020G
SET3030G
SET3040G
SET3050G
SET3060G
SET3070G
SET3080G
SET3090G
SET3100G
SET3110G
SET3120G
SET3130G
SET3140G
SET3150G
SET3160G
SET3170G
SET3180G
SET3190G
SET3200G
SET3210G
SET3220G
SET3230G
SET3240G
SET3250G
SET3260G
SET3270G
SET3280G
SET3290G
SET3300G
SET3310G
SET3320G
SET3330G
SET3340G
SET3350G
SET3360G

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```

868 READ(IUR, #68) IC, MI, IH, IP, IO
      FFORMAT(1X, A2, I2, I4, 2(1X, 5I5))
      GO TO 880
870 CALL RTRAN(13)
      IC=NDATA(1)
      MI=NDATA(2)
      IH=NDATA(3)
      DO 875 K=1,5
      IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
875 IP(K)=NDATA(A+K)
880 IF(IH.GT.90) IH=70+(IH/4)
      IH=1+(IH/5)
      IF(IH.NE.1.OR.IC.NE."CS") GO TO 666
      DO 885 J=1,5
      UDS(I, J+5)=(IP(J)/1000.)
      UDS(I, 6-J)=(IP(J)/1000.)
      VDS(I, J+5)=(IO(J)/1000.)
885 VDS(I, 6-J)=(IO(J)/1000.)
88A CONTINUE
      DO 898 I=1,25
      IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 890
      READ(IUR, #68) IC, MI, I4, IP, IO
      GO TO 894
890 CALL RTRAN(13)
      IC=NDATA(1)
      MI=NDATA(2)
      IH=NDATA(3)
      DO 892 K=1,5
      IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
892 ID(K)=NDATA(3+K)
894 IF(IH.GT.90) IH=70+(IH/4)
      IH=1+(IH/5)
      IF(IH.NE.1.OR.IC.NE."CL") GO TO 666
      DO 895 J=1,5
      UDL(I, J+5)=(IP(J)/1000.)
      UDL(I, 6-J)=(IP(J)/1000.)
      VDL(I, J+5)=(ID(J)/1000.)
895 VDL(I, 6-J)=(ID(J)/1000.)
89A CONTINUE
      GO TO 910
900 DO 905 I=1,25
      DO 905 J=1,10
      PLP(I, J)=0.
      DLP(I, J)=0.
      TLP(I, J)=0.
      ULP(I, J)=0.
      VLP(I, J)=0.
      UDS(I, J)=0.
      UDL(I, J)=0.
      VDS(I, J)=0.
      VDL(I, J)=0.
905 CONTINUE
C.....MOVES PAST NEXT EOF ON TAPE
910 CALL NTRAN(IUG, 8, 1, 22)
      IF (IOPQ.EQ.2) GO TO 600
C.....IOPQ=1 READS 980 PARAMETERS, IOPQ=2 ZEROS THESE PARAMETERS

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```

SET333700
SET333800
SET333900
SET334000
SET334100
SET334200
SET334300
SET334400
SET334500
SET334600
SET334700
SET334800
SET334900
SET335000
SET335100
SET335200
SET335300
SET335400
SET335500
SET335600
SET335700
SET335800
SET335900
SET336000
SET336100
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SET336900
SET337000
SET337100
SET337200
SET337300
SET337400
SET337500
SET337600
SET337700
SET337800
SET337900
SET338000
SET338100
SET338200
SET338300
SET338400
SET338500
SET338600
SET338700
SET338800
SET338900
SET339000
SET339100
SET339200

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```

510 DO 520 I=1,15
    IF (IUQ.EQ.IUG) GO TO 525
    READ(IUQ,520) IC,IH,IX
C.....READS WITH FORTRAN FROM UNIT IUQ IF IUQ NEQ IUG
520 FORMAT (1X,A2,I3,5(I4,I5))
    GO TO 527
525 CALL RTRAN2
C.....READS WITH NTRAN FROM UNIT IUG IF IUQ = IUG
527 IF (IC.NE."00") GO TO 566
    IH = (IH-5)/5
    DO 530 J=1,5
C.....CONVERT FROM INTEGER PER MIL - Q90 PRESSURE AMPLITUDE
    PAQ(IH,J) = IX(2*J-1)/1100.
C.....Q90 PRESSURE PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0, 1966)
530 PAQ(IH,J) = IX(2*J)*1.
    DO 531 I = 1,5
    PAQ(1,I) = 0.
531 CALL PHASE(PAQ(2,I),15.,PAQ(3,I),20.,PAQ(1,I),10.)
    DO 540 I=1,15
    IF (IUQ.EQ.IUG) GO TO 535
    READ (IUQ,520) IC,IH,IX
    GO TO 537
535 CALL RTRAN2
537 IF (IC.NE."00") GO TO 666
    IH=(IH-5)/5
    DO 540 J=1,5
C...CONVERT FROM INTEGER PER MIL - Q90 DENSITY AMPLITUDE
    DAQ(IH,J) = IX(2*J-1)/1000.
C.....Q90 DENSITY PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0, 1966)
540 DAQ(IH,J)=IX(2*J)*1.
    DO 541 I = 1,5
    DAQ(1,I) = 0.
541 CALL PHASE(DAQ(2,I),15.,DAQ(3,I),20.,DAQ(1,I),10.)
    DO 550 I=1,16
    IF (IUQ.EQ.IUG) GO TO 545
    READ (IUQ,520) IC,IH,IX
    GO TO 547
545 CALL RTRAN2
547 IF (IC.NE."00") GO TO 666
    IH = (IH-5)/5
    DO 550 J=1,5
C.....CONVERTS FROM INTEGER PER MIL - Q90 TEMPERATURE AMPLITUDE
    TAQ(IH,J) = IX(2*J-1)/1000.
C.....Q90 TEMPERATURE PHASE
550 TAQ(IH,J) = IX(2*J)*1.
    DO 551 I = 1,5
    TAQ(1,I) = 0.
551 CALL PHASE(TAQ(2,I),15.,TAQ(3,I),20.,TAQ(1,I),10.)
    DO 560 I=1,16
    IF (IUQ.EQ.IUG) GO TO 555
C.....READS WITH FORTRAN IF IUQ NEQ IUG
    READ(IUQ,520) IC,IH,IX
    GO TO 557
555 CALL RTRAN2
C.....READS WITH NTRAN IF IUQ = IUG
557 IF (IC.NE."00") GO TO 666

```

```

SET 4393000
SET 4394000
SET 4395000
SET 4396000
SET 4397000
SET 4398000
SET 4399000
SET 4400000
SET 4401000
SET 4402000
SET 4403000
SET 4404000
SET 4405000
SET 4406000
SET 4407000
SET 4408000
SET 4409000
SET 4410000
SET 4411000
SET 4412000
SET 4413000
SET 4414000
SET 4415000
SET 4416000
SET 4417000
SET 4418000
SET 4419000
SET 4420000
SET 4421000
SET 4422000
SET 4423000
SET 4424000
SET 4425000
SET 4426000
SET 4427000
SET 4428000
SET 4429000
SET 4430000
SET 4431000
SET 4432000
SET 4433000
SET 4434000
SET 4435000
SET 4436000
SET 4437000
SET 4438000
SET 4439000
SET 4440000
SET 4441000
SET 4442000
SET 4443000
SET 4444000
SET 4445000
SET 4446000
SET 4447000
SET 4448000

```



```

IH=(IH- 5)/5
DO 560 J=1,5
C.....EASTWARD WIND QBO AMPLITUDE - CONVERTED TO M/S
UAQ(IH,J) = IX(2 * J - 1) / 10.
C.....EASTWARD WIND QBO PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0, 1966)
560 UDQ(IH,J)=IX(2*J)*1.
DC 561 I = 1,5
UAQ(1,I) = 0.
561 CALL PHASE(UDQ(2,I),15.,UDQ(3,I),20.,UDQ(1,I),10.)
DO 570 I=1,16
IF (IUG.EQ.IUG) GO TO 565
READ(IUG,520) IC,IH,IX
GO TO 567
565 CALL RTRAN2
567 IF (IC.NE."OV") GO TO 656
IH=(IH- 5)/5
DC 570 J=1,5
C.....NORTHWARD WIND QBO AMPLITUDE - CONVERTED TO M/S
VAQ(IH,J) = IX(2 * J - 1) / 10.
C.....NORTHWARD WIND QBO PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0,1966)
570 VDQ(IH,J)=IX(2*J)*1.
DC 571 I = 1,5
VAQ(1,I) = 0.
571 CALL PHASE(VDQ(2,I),15.,VDQ(3,I),20.,VDQ(1,I),10.)
GO TO 620
600 DO 610 I=1,16
DO 610 J=1,5
PAQ(I,J) = 0.
DAQ(I,J) = 0.
TAQ(I,J) = 0.
PDQ(I,J) = 0.
ODQ(I,J) = 0.
TDQ(I,J) = 0.
UAQ(I,J)=0.
UDQ(I,J)=0.
VAQ(I,J)=0.
VDQ(I,J)=0.
610 CONTINUE
C.....ZEROS QBO PARAMETERS IF IOPQ = 2
C REWINDS TAPE UNIT IUG
620 CALL NTRAN(IUG,10,22)
621 F=H1
IF(H1.LT.25.) R=25.
CALL RTERP(R,PHI1,PR,DR,TR,SP1,SD1,ST1)
CALL INTRUV(PLP,DLP,H1,PHI1,PLP1,DLP1)
CALL INTRUV(TLP,DLP,H1,PHI1,TLP1,R)
SP1L=SQRT(PLP1*ABS(SP1))*100.
SP1S=SQRT((1.-PLP1)*ABS(SP1))*100.
SD1L=SQRT(DLP1*ABS(SD1))*100.
SD1S=SQRT((1.-DLP1)*ABS(SD1))*100.
ST1L=SQRT(TLP1*ABS(ST1))*100.
ST1S=SQRT((1.-TLP1)*ABS(ST1))*100.
CALL INTRUV(UR,VR,H1,PHI1,SU1,SV1)
CALL INTRUV(ULP,VLP,H1,PHI1,ULP1,VLP1)
SU1L=SQRT(ULP1*ABS(SU1))
SU1S=SQRT((1.-ULP1)*ABS(SU1))

```

```

SET44900
SET45000
SET45100
SET45200
SET45300
SET45400
SET45500
SET45600
SET45700
SET45800
SET45900
SET46000
SET46100
SET46200
SET46300
SET46400
SET46500
SET46600
SET46700
SET46800
SET46900
SET47000
SET47100
SET47200
SET47300
SET47400
SET47500
SET47600
SET47700
SET47800
SET47900
SET48000
SET48100
SET48200
SET48300
SET48400
SET48500
SET48600
SET48700
SET48800
SET48900
SET49000
SET49100
SET49200
SET49300
SET49400
SET49500
SET49600
SET49700
SET49800
SET49900
SET50000
SET50100
SET50200
SET50300
SET50400

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```

SV1L=SQRT(VLP.*ABS(SV1))
SV1S=SQRT((1.-VLP1)*ABS(SV1))
CALL INTRUV(UOL,VOL,H1,PHI1,UOL1,VOL1)
CALL INTRUV(UOS,VOS,H1,PHI1,UOS1,VOS1)
UOL1=UOL1*100.
VOL1=VOL1*100.
UOS1=UOS1*100.
VOS1=VOS1*100.
626 WRITE(6,9001) RP1L,RO1L,RT1L,SP1L,SO1L,ST1L,RU1L,RV1L,SU1L,SV1L,
1 "LARGE"
WRITE(6,9001) RP1S,RO1S,RT1S,SP1S,SO1S,ST1S,RU1S,RV1S
1,SU1S,SV1S,"SMALL"
WRITE(6,9002) UOL1,VOL1,UOS1,VOS1
WRITE(6,9003)
RP1L=RP1L/100.
RO1L=RO1L/100.
RT1L=RT1L/100.
SP1L=(SP1L/100.)
SO1L=(SO1L/100.)
ST1L=(ST1L/100.)
RP1S=RP1S/100.
RO1S=RO1S/100.
RT1S=RT1S/100.
SP1S=(SP1S/100.)
SO1S=(SO1S/100.)
ST1S=(ST1S/100.)
UOL1=UOL1/100.
VOL1=VOL1/100.
UOS1=UOS1/100.
VOS1=VOS1/100.
WRITE(6,670)
RETURN
666 WRITE(6,700) IUG,IUR,IUQ,IOPR,IOPQ,NR1,NMCOP,IOTEM1,IOTEM2,
$MONTH,IC,MI,IH,IX,IE,X,IP,IO,IT,SO1
700 FORMAT(" ERROR IN SETUP INPUT",/,1X,5I3,I10,4I3,A2,I3,I4,/,11I4,
$,15I4,/,F10.1)
STOP
630 FORMAT(27X,"UNPERTURBED (MONTHLY MEAN)",11X,"MEAN PLUS PERTURBATIO
1NS",9X,"THERMAL",/,23X,2(34(" "-"),2X),3X,"WIND",6X,"PERTURBATION VA
2LUES",/, " HEIGHT LAT WEST PRES. DENS. TEMP GEOSTROPH.
3 PRES. DENS. TEMP TOTAL SHEAR",/,2X,"(KM)",11X,"LOS
4N",4X,"(NT/ (KG/ (DEG WIND (M/S) (NT/ (KG/ (DEG
5WIND (M/S) (M/S/KM) ",28(" "-"),/, " TIME (DEG) (DEG) ",2(" " M**
62) M**3) KEL- ",10(" "-"),2X,8(" "-"), " P D T U V
7 W"/" (SEC) ",35X,"VIN) E-W N-S",20X,"VIN) E-W N-S E-W N
R-S ( ) ( ) M/S M/S CM/S"/)
9000 FORMAT(" GROVES INPUT UNIT = ",I2,T43,"RANDOM INPUT UNIT = ",I2,
1T83,"QBO INPUT UNIT = ",I2,/, " 4-D INPUT UNIT = ",I2,T43,"RANDOM
2OPTION = ",I2,T83,"QBO OPTION = ",I2,/, " FIRST RANDOM NUMBER = ",
2I5,
3/, " NMC READ OPTION = ",I2,T43,"4-D P,D,T DATA SCRATCH UNIT = ",
4I2,/, " NMC GRID POINTS SCRATCH UNIT = ",I2,T43,"JULIAN DATE = ",
5F9.1,/)
9001 FORMAT(" INITIAL P,D,T = ",3(F6.2," " ),T60,"SIGMA P,D,T = ",
13(F5.2," " ),/, " INITIAL U,V = ",2(F7.2," " M/S " ),T60,"SIGMA
2U,V = ",2(F7.2," M/S " ), 7X,A5,1X,"SCALE"/)

```

```

SET50500
SET50600
SET50700
SET50800
SET50900
SET51000
SET51100
SET51200
SET51300
SET51400
SET51500
SET51600
SET51700
SET51800
SET51900
SET52000
SET52100
SET52200
SET52300
SET52400
SET52500
SET52600
SET52700
SET52800
SET52900
SET53000
SET53100
SET53200
SET53300
SET53400
SET53500
SET53600
SET53700
SET53800
SET53900
SET54000
SET54100
SET54200
SET54300
SET54400
SET54500
SET54600
SET54700
SET54800
SET54900
SET55000
SET55100
SET55200
SET55300
SET55400
SET55500
SET55600
SET55700
SET55800
SET55900
SET56000

```

```
9001 FORMAT(// " ** PERCENT DEVIATIONS FROM 1962 US STANDARD "  
1 "ATMOSPHERE APPEAR BELOW PRESSURE, DENSITY AND TEMPERATURE ",  
2 "VALUES **"//)  
9002 FORMAT(" INITIAL UCL,VOL = ",2(F6.2," - "),  
1T60," INITIAL UDS,VDS = ",2(F6.2," - ")) - "  
END
```

```
SET56100  
SET56200  
SET56300  
SET56400  
SET56500  
SET56600
```

SUBROUTINE SORT4(NP)

SORTS POINTS FOR SEQUENTIAL TAPE READING

ASSIGNS POINT NUMBERS BY ORDER ON TAPE, NOT BY GRID

COMMON /ORDER/ IPT (16,5), IREAD(65,3)

```
DO 1 I=1,65
DO 1 J=1,3
1 IREAD(I,J)=0
DO 9 I=1,NP
IF(IPT(I,5).LT.1) GO TO 10
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.1) GO TO 9
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.2) GO TO 2
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.3) GO TO 4
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.1133) GO TO 6
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.2211) GO TO 7
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.2212) GO TO 8
IF(IPT(I,5).EQ.333) GO TO 4
GO TO 10
2 DO 3 J=1,4
IF(IPT(I,J).LT.1) GO TO 3
IPT(I,J)=IPT(I,J)+289
3 CONTINUE
GO TO 9
4 DO 5 J=1,4
IF(IPT(I,J).LT.1) GO TO 5
IPT(I,J)=IPT(I,J)+2265
5 CONTINUE
GO TO 9
6 IF(IPT(I,1).GT.0) IPT(I,1)=IPT(I,1)+2265
IF(IPT(I,2).GT.0) IPT(I,2)=IPT(I,2)+2265
GO TO 9
7 IF(IPT(I,3).GT.0) IPT(I,3)=IPT(I,3)+288
IF(IPT(I,4).GT.0) IPT(I,4)=IPT(I,4)+288
GO TO 9
8 IF(IPT(I,1).GT.0) IPT(I,1)=IPT(I,1)+288
IF(IPT(I,3).GT.0) IPT(I,3)=IPT(I,3)+288
IF(IPT(I,4).GT.0) IPT(I,4)=IPT(I,4)+288
9 CONTINUE
```

REORDERS POINT NUMBERS FOR READ

```
10 IR=0
DO 13 K=1,NP
DO 13 L=1,4
MP=IPT(K,L)
IF(MP.LT.1) GO TO 13
11 II=K
JJ=L
DO 12 I=1,NP
DO 12 J=1,4
IF(IPT(I,J).LT.1) GO TO 12
IF(IPT(I,J).GT.3490) GO TO 12
IF(IPT(I,J).GE.MP) GO TO 12
```

SOR00100
SOR00200
SOR00300
SOR00400
SOR00500
SOR00600
SOR00700
SOR00800
SOR00900
SOR01000
SOR01100
SOR01200
SOR01300
SOR01400
SOR01500
SOR01600
SOR01700
SOR01800
SOR01900
SOR02000
SOR02100
SOR02200
SOR02300
SOR02400
SOR02500
SOR02600
SOR02700
SOR02800
SOR02900
SOR03000
SOR03100
SOR03200
SOR03300
SOR03400
SOR03500
SOR03600
SOR03700
SOR03800
SOR03900
SOR04000
SOR04100
SOR04200
SOR04300
SOR04400
SOR04500
SOR04600
SOR04700
SOR04800
SOR04900
SOR05000
SOR05100
SOR05200
SOR05300
SOR05400
SOR05500
SOR05600

C
C
C
C
C

C
C
C

```
II=I
JJ=J
MP=IPT(I,J)
12 CONTINUE
IF(IPT(II,JJ).GT.3490) GO TO 14
IF=IR+1
IREAD(IR,1)=II
IREAD(IR,2)=JJ
IREAD(IR,3)=IPT(II,JJ)
IPT(II,JJ)=IPT(II,JJ)+9000
MP=IPT(K,L)
IF(MP.GT.3490) GO TO 13
GO TO 11
13 CONTINUE
14 RETURN
END
```

```
SOR05700
SOR05800
SOR05900
SOR06000
SOR06100
SOR06200
SOR06300
SOR06400
SOR06500
SOR06600
SOR06700
SOR06800
SOR06900
SOR07000
SOR07100
SOR07200
```

18-81

```

SUBROUTINE STJATM(Z,T,P,D)
DIMENSION ZS(35),TMS(35),WMS(35),PS(35)
DATA (ZS(I),I=1,35)/0., 11.019, 20.063, 32.162, 47.35,
* 52.429, 61.591, 79.944, 90., 95., 100., 105., 110., 115.,
* 120., 145., 150., 155., 160., 165., 170., 180., 190., 210.,
* 230., 265., 300., 350., 400., 450., 500., 550., 600., 650., 700./
DATA (TMS(I),I=1,35)/238.15, 216.65, 215.65, 228.65, 270.65, 270.65,
* 252.65, 180.65, 180.65, 0., 210.65, 0., 260.65, 0., 360.65,
* 0., 960.65, 0., 1110.65, 0., 1210.65, 0., 1350.65, 0., 1550.65,
* 0., 1830.65, 0., 2100.65, 0., 2420.65, 0., 2590.65, 0.,
* 2700.65/
DATA (WMS(I),I=1,35)/28.9644, 28.9644, 28.9644, 28.9644, 28.9644,
* 28.9644, 28.9644, 28.9644, 28.9644, 28.94, 28.88, 28.75, 28.56,
* 28.32, 28.07, 27.37, 26.92, 26.79, 26.66, 26.52, 26.45, 26.15,
* 25.85, 25.27, 24.69, 23.67, 22.66, 21.24, 19.94, 18.82, 17.94,
* 17.29, 16.94, 16.50, 16.17/
DATA (PS(I),I=1,35)/1013.25, 226.32, 54.7487, 3.68014, 1.10905,
* .590005, .182099, 1.0377E-2, 1.6433E-3, 0., 3.0075E-4, 0.,
* 7.3544E-5, 0., 2.5217E-5, 0., 5.0617E-6, 0., 3.6943E-6, 0.,
* 2.7926E-6, 0., 1.6832E-6, 0., 6.9604E-7, 0., 1.8838E-7, 0.,
* 4.0304E-8, 0., 1.0957E-8, 0., 3.4502E-9, 0., 1.1918E-9/
IF(Z.LT.0.) GO TO 81
RO=6356.36
GO=9.8066
WMO=28.9644
PS=8314.32
ZM=Z*1000.
PCM=6356360.
IF(Z.GE.90.) GO TO 6
DO 3 I=1,8
IF(ZS(I).LE.Z.AND.Z.LT.ZS(I+1)) GO TO 5
CONTINUE
ZL=INT(ZS(I))*1.
ZU=INT(ZS(I+1))*1.
ZLM=ZL*1000.
ZUM=ZU*1000.
IF(I.EQ.8) ZU=83.743
WM=WMO
HT=(RO*Z)/(RO+Z)
HM=HT*1000.
G=(TMS(I+1)-TMS(I))/(ZU-ZL)
GM=G*.001
IF(G.LT.0..OR.G.GT.0.) GO TO 12
P=PS(I)*EXP(-(GO*WMO*(HM-ZLM))/(RS*TMS(I)))*100.
GO TO 13
12 P=PS(I)*((TMS(I)/(TMS(I)+G*(HT-ZL)))**((GO*WMO)/(RS*GM)))*100.
13 T=TMS(I)+G*(HT-ZL)
GO TO 25
6 DO 7 I=9,33,2
IF(ZS(I).LE.Z.AND.Z.LT.ZS(I+2)) GO TO 3
7 CONTINUE
81 T=0.
P=0.
O=0.
RETURN
8 ZL=ZS(I)

```

ST000100
ST000200
ST000300
ST000400
ST000500
ST000600
ST000700
ST000800
ST000900
ST001000
ST001100
ST001200
ST001300
ST001400
ST001500
ST001600
ST001700
ST001800
ST001900
ST002000
ST002100
ST002200
ST002300
ST002400
ST002500
ST002600
ST002700
ST002800
ST002900
ST003000
ST003100
ST003200
ST003300
ST003400
ST003500
ST003600
ST003700
ST003800
ST003900
ST004000
ST004100
ST004200
ST004300
ST004400
ST004500
ST004600
ST004700
ST004800
ST004900
ST005000
ST005100
ST005200
ST005300
ST005400
ST005500
ST005600

```

ZU=ZS(I+2)
ZLM=ZL*1000.
ZUM=ZU*1000.
ZMID=ZS(I+1)
AO=WMS(I)
A2=-2.*(2.*WMS(I+1)-WMS(I+2)-AO)/((ZU-ZL)**2.)
A1=(WMS(I+2)-AO-A2*((ZU-ZL)**2.))/(ZU-ZL)
WM=AO+A1*(Z-ZL)+A2*((Z-ZL)**2.)
G=(TMS(I+2)-TMS(I))/(ZS(I+2)-ZS(I))
GM=G*.001
TK=ZLM-(TMS(I)/GM)
S=(WMO*GO*ROM*ROM)/(RS*GM)
A=((ROM+ZM)*(ZLM-TK)/((ZM-TK)*(ROM+ZLM)))
B=(S/((TK+ROM)**2.))
P=PS(I)*(((ROM+ZM)*(ZLM-TK)/((ZM-TK)*(ROM+ZLM)))*S/((TK+ROM)
1**2.))*EXP((-S*(ZLM-ZM)/((TK+ROM)*(ZM+ROM)*(ZLM+ROM)))*160.
TM=TMS(I)+G*(Z-ZS(I))
T=(WM/WMC)*TM
25 D=(WM*P)/(RS*T)
26 RETURN
END

```

```

ST005700
ST005800
ST005900
ST006000
ST006100
ST006200
ST006300
ST006400
ST006500
ST006600
ST006700
ST006800
ST006900
ST007000
ST007100
ST007200
ST007300
ST007400
ST007500
ST007600
ST007700

```


$$TC = C1 + C2 * F10B + C3 * (F10 - F10P)$$

C
C
C

DIURNAL VARIATION

```
ETA = 0.5*ABS(XLAT - SCA)
THETA = 0.5*ABS(XLAT + SCA)
TAU = SHA + BETA + P*SIN(SHA + GAMMA)
TPI=2*PI
IF(TAU) 210,230,230
210 IF(TAU+PI) 220,250,250
220 TAU=TAU+TPI
GO TO 210
230 IF(TAU-PI) 250,250,240
240 TAU=TAU-TPI
GO TO 230
250 CONTINUE
A1 = (SIN(THETA))**XM
A2 = (COS(ETA))**XM
A3 = (COS(TAU/2.))**XNN
B1 = 1.0 + R*A1
B2 = (A2-A1)/B1
TV = B1*(1. + R*B2*A3)
TL = TC*TV
```

C
C
C

GEOMAGNETIC VARIATION

$$TG = D3*GI + D4*(1-EXP(D5*GI))$$

C
C
C

SEMIANNUAL VARIATION

```
G2 = 0.5*(1.0 + SIN(E10*DY + E11) )
G3 = G3**E12
TAU1 = DY + E9*(G3 - E9)
G1 = E2 + E3*(SIN(E4*TAU1 + E5))
G2 = SIN(E6*TAU1 + E7)
TS = E1 + F10B*G1*G2
```

C
C
C

EXOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE

```
TE = TL + TG + TS
RETURN
END
```

TINO5700
TINO5800
TINO5900
TINO6000
TINO6100
TINO6200
TINO6300
TINO6400
TINO6500
TINO6600
TINO6700
TINO6800
TINO6900
TINO7000
TINO7100
TINO7200
TINO7300
TINO7400
TINO7500
TINO7600
TINO7700
TINO7800
TINO7900
TINO8000
TINO8100
TINO8200
TINO8300
TINO8400
TINO8500
TINO8600
TINO8700
TINO8800
TINO8900
TINO9000
TINO9100
TINO9200
TINO9300
TINO9400
TINO9500
TINO9600
TINO9700
TINO9800


```

SUBROUTINE WIND
COMMON /WINCOM/RHO,FCORY,DX5,DY5,PX,PY,PXX,PXY,PYY,U,V, T,TX,TY,
    DU,DV,
COMMON /ICTEMP/DUM1(7),PHI,DUM2(17),G,R,H,DUM3(17),FLAT
COMMON/CHIC/DUM(18),IWSYM
IF (PHO.GT.0...AND.ABS(PHI).GT.0.) GO TO 20
U = G.
V = G.
RETURN
20 FCORX = FCORY*DX5/DY5
U = - PY/(FCORY*RHO)
V = PX/(FCORX*RHO)
DU = -(G*TY)/(FCORY*T)
DV = (G*TX)/(FCORX*T)
IF (ABS(PHI).GE.FLAT.OR.H.GE.90.) RETURN
UG = U
VG = V
DUG = DU
DVG = DV
AL = 1./RHO
F = FCORY/DY5
TX = TX/DX5
TY = TY/DY5
PX = PX/DX5
PY = PY/DY5
PXX = PXX/DX5**2
PYY = PYY/DY5**2
PXY = PXY/(DX5*DY5)
ALX = AL*((TX/T) - (PX/D))
ALY = AL*((TY/T) - (PY/P))
F2 = F*F
GZX = AL*PX
GZY = AL*PY
GZXX = AL*PXX + 2.*PX*ALX
GZYY = AL*PYY + 2.*PY*ALY
GZXY = AL*PXY + (PX*ALY + PY*ALX)
A = - GZXY/F
C = (GZXX - GZYY)/F
B = F2 + C*C + .5*A*A + 2.*(GZXX + GZYY)
IF (B.GT.0.) GO TO 30
B = 0.
IWSYM = "*"
30 D = 1.
IF (PHI.LT.0.) D = -1.
B = -F + D*SQRT(B)
C = ((C + B)/2.) + F
B = C - B - 2.*F
D = -A*A - B*C
U = (A*GZX + B*GZY)/D
V = (-A*GZY + C*GZX)/D
D = G/(T*D)
DU = D*(A*TX + B*TY)
DV = D*(-A*TY + C*TX)
WCHK = H*H
IF (H.LT.30.) WCHK = 900.
SF = U*U + V*V

```

```

WIN00100
WIN00200
WIN00300
WIN00400
WIN00500
WIN00600
WIN00700
WIN00800
WIN00900
WIN01000
WIN01100
WIN01200
WIN01300
WIN01400
WIN01500
WIN01600
WIN01700
WIN01800
WIN01900
WIN02000
WIN02100
WIN02200
WIN02300
WIN02400
WIN02500
WIN02600
WIN02700
WIN02800
WIN02900
WIN03000
WIN03100
WIN03200
WIN03300
WIN03400
WIN03500
WIN03600
WIN03700
WIN03800
WIN03900
WIN04000
WIN04100
WIN04200
WIN04300
WIN04400
WIN04500
WIN04600
WIN04700
WIN04800
WIN04900
WIN05000
WIN05100
WIN05200
WIN05300
WIN05400
WIN05500
WIN05600

```

D-87

60

```
SPG = UG*UG + VG*VG  
IF (SP.GT.SPG) GO TO 60  
RETURN  
U = UG  
V = VG  
DU = DJG  
DV = DJG  
IF (SP.GT.WCHK) IWSYM = ""  
RETURN  
END
```

```
WIN05700  
WIN05800  
WIN05900  
WIN06000  
WIN06100  
WIN06200  
WIN06300  
WIN06400  
WIN06500  
WIN06600
```

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS (Program Operating Environment)

1. Hardware

- a. Computer - Univac 1108 (implemented at Georgia Tech on the CDC Cyber 74 System)
- b. Core Requirements - Approximately 45K on the Georgia Tech CDC. The CDC System routines require more core than the Univac routine so there is no comparison between the system. It will be necessary to segment the program. See Section 5.1.
- c. Magnetic Tapes - All tapes are 7 tracks. Tapes required are:
 - 1 program tape (if the program is stored in UNIVAC COPOUT tape format), 1 "SCIDAT" data tape (see Section 4.2), from 1 to 4 4-D data tapes, depending on the number of months to be used under control of one run card (see Section 4.1 and Appendix B.
- d. Card Punch - not required unless optional card output is desired.
- e. Plotter - none required
- f. Drum or Disk - 2 temporary drum or disk files are required. No permanent drum or disk files are created by a program run unless optional non-print output is generated as a permanent disk or drum file.
- g. Other Hardware - none

2. Software

- a. Operating System - UNIVAC EXEC 8 (Georgia Tech version is CDC NOS 1.1)
- b. Language - FORTRAN IV (UNIVAC FORTRAN V)
- c. Type of Run - Batch
- d. Library Subroutines - NTRAN and FLD are UNIVAC subroutines. NTRAN reads 36 bit binary integer word records. FLD manipulates word bits and is used to break up 4-D data tape 36 bit words into two 18 bit integer words.
- e. Program Overlays - (Optional) - see Section 5.1

3. Program Specifications

- a. Common - See Sections 5.2 - 5.4

3. Program Specifications (cont'd.)

- b. Program Segments - See Sections 5.2 - 5.4
- c. Program Subroutines - See Section 5.1
- d. Listing - See Appendix D.
- e. Flow Charts - See Figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
- f. Sample Input - See Appendix C.
- g. Sample Output - See Appendix C.
- h. Diagnostic Messages - See Section 4.5