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

by

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(NASA-CR-150214) THE GLOBAL REFERENCE
ATMOSPHERIC MODEL, MOD 2 (WITH TWO SCALE
PERTURBATION MODEL) Interim Technical
Report (Georgia Inst. of Tech.) 262 p HC
A12/MF A01

N77-20660

Unclassified
CSCL 04A G3/46 21749

INTERIM TECHNICAL REPORT

for



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

Contract NAS8-30657

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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.

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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

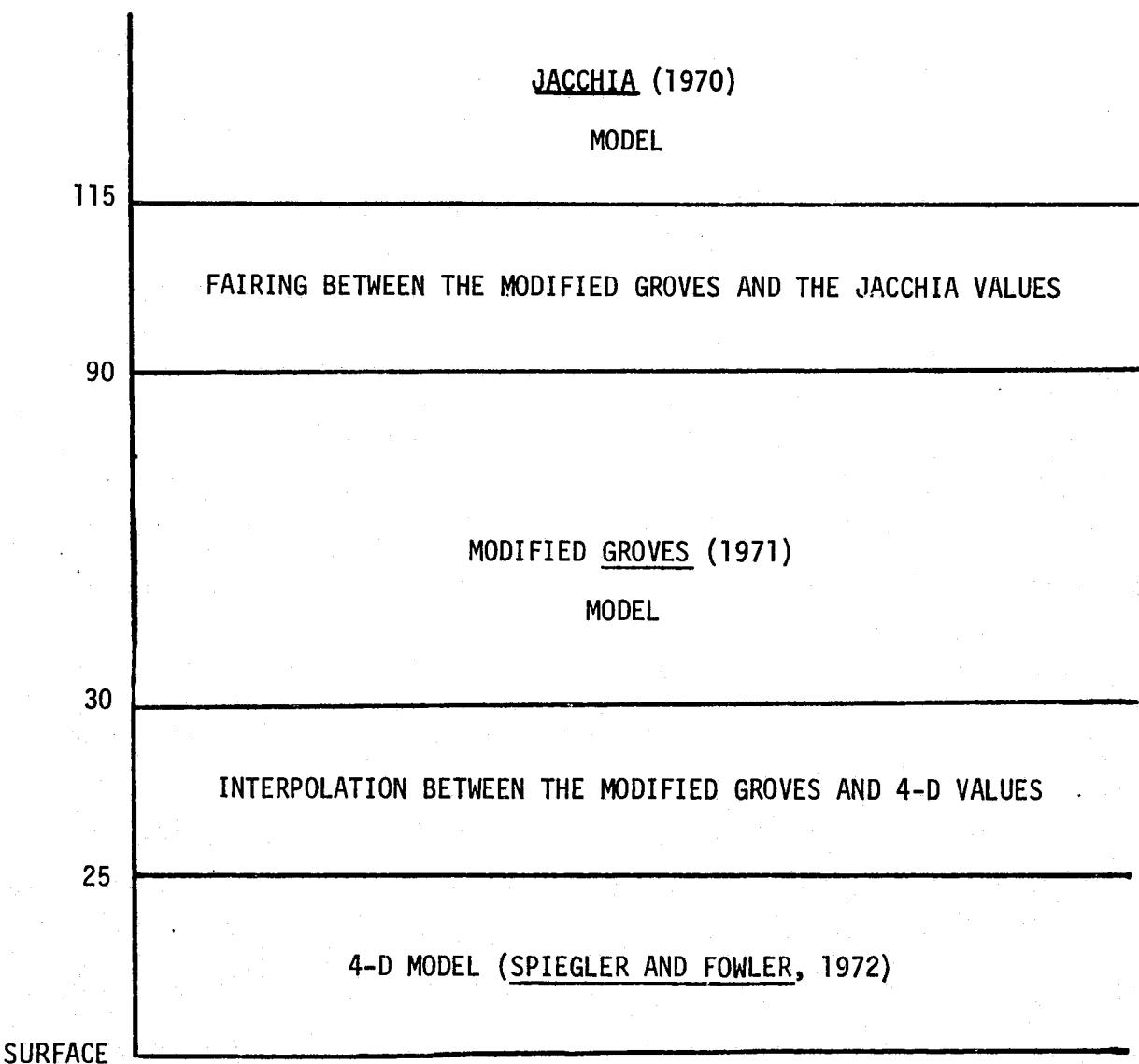


Figure 1.1 Schematic summary of the atmospheric regions in the Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) program and the simulation methods used for mean monthly values in each region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By differentiation of (2.13), with the assumption that u and v are the geostrophic winds u_g and v_g , and that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ and $\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$ 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 σ_{ρ_1} and σ_{ρ_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 Buell (1970) relation

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

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

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

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

the original single scale perturbation model, wind perturbation components u' and 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

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

and the mean plus large scale perturbations by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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_{L_2} and ρ_{S_2} at the new position are thus computed from the known perturbations ρ_{L_1} and ρ_{S_1} at the previous position by relations analogous to equation (2.17)

$$(\rho_{L_2}/\bar{\rho}) = A_L (\rho_{L_1}/\bar{\rho}_1) + B_L r_{L_1} \quad (2.30)$$

$$(\rho_{S_2}/\bar{\rho}) = A_S (\rho_{S_1}/\bar{\rho}_1) + B_S r_{S_1} \quad (2.31)$$

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

$$\langle \rho_{L_2} \rho_{L_1} \rangle = R_L(\rho) \sigma_{\rho L_2} \sigma_{\rho L_1} \quad (2.32)$$

$$\langle \rho_{L_2}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\rho L_2}^2 \quad (2.33)$$

$$\langle \rho_{S_2} \rho_{S_1} \rangle = R_S(\rho) \sigma_{\rho S_2} \sigma_{\rho S_1} \quad (2.34)$$

$$\langle \rho_{S_2}^2 \rangle = \sigma_{\rho S_2}^2 \quad (2.35)$$

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

$$(T_{L_2}/\bar{T}_2) = C_L(T_{L_1}/\bar{T}_1) + D_L(\rho_{L_2}/\bar{\rho}_2) + E_L r_{L_2} \quad (2.36)$$

$$(T_{S_2}/\bar{T}_2) = C_S(T_{S_1}/\bar{T}_1) + D_S(\rho_{S_2}/\bar{\rho}_2) + E_S r_{S_2} \quad (2.37)$$

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

$$u_{L_2} = F_L u_{L_1} + G_L \rho_{L_2} + H_L r_{u_L} \quad (2.38)$$

$$u_{S_2} = F_S u_{S_1} + G_S \rho_{S_2} + H_S r_{u_S} \quad (2.39)$$

and

$$v_{L_2} = I_L v_{L_1} + J_L u_{L_2} + K_L r_{v_L} \quad (2.40)$$

$$v_{S_2} = I_S v_{S_1} + J_S u_{S_2} + K_S r_{v_S} \quad (2.41)$$

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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 $u - \rho$ 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:

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

$$\langle u_g p_g \rangle + \langle u_e p_e \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta p_1 \rangle \quad (2.77)$$

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

$$\langle u_p p_p \rangle = 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta p_n \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_1 \Delta p_1 \rangle \quad (2.79)$$

$$\langle u_t v_t \rangle = \langle \Delta u_0 \Delta v_0 \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta v_n \rangle \quad (2.80)$$

$$\langle u_t p_t \rangle = \langle \Delta u_0 \Delta p_0 \rangle - 1/2 \langle \Delta u_n \Delta p_n \rangle \quad (2.81)$$

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

$$(r_{up})_s = \frac{\langle u_g p_g \rangle + \langle u_e p_e \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_s (\sigma_p)_s} \quad (2.82)$$

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

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

$$(r_{up})_L = \frac{\langle u_p p_p \rangle + \langle u_t p_t \rangle}{(\sigma_u)_L (\sigma_p)_L} \quad (2.84)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

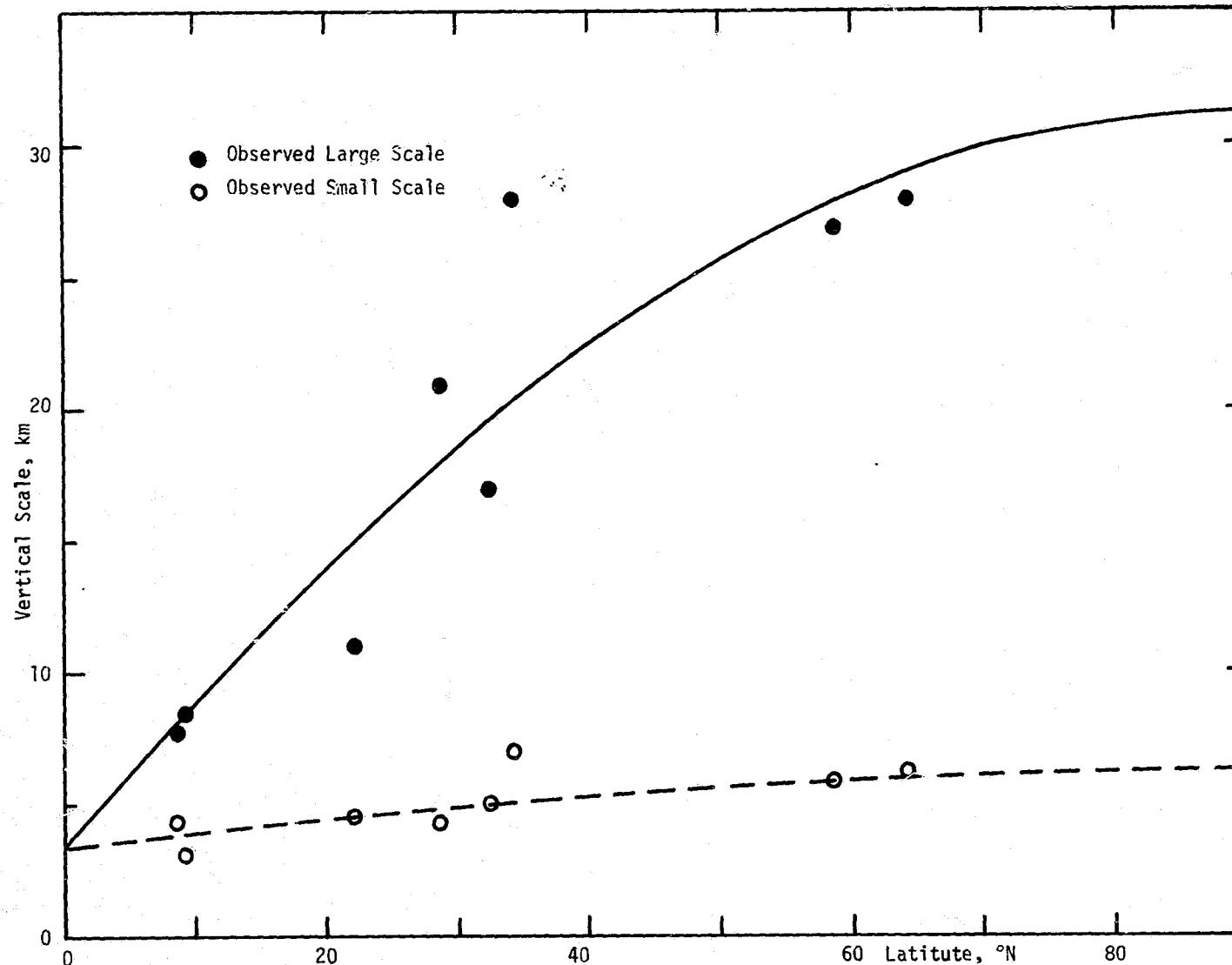


Figure 2.1 - Structure Function Vertical Scales for Large and Small Scale Wind Perturbations

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

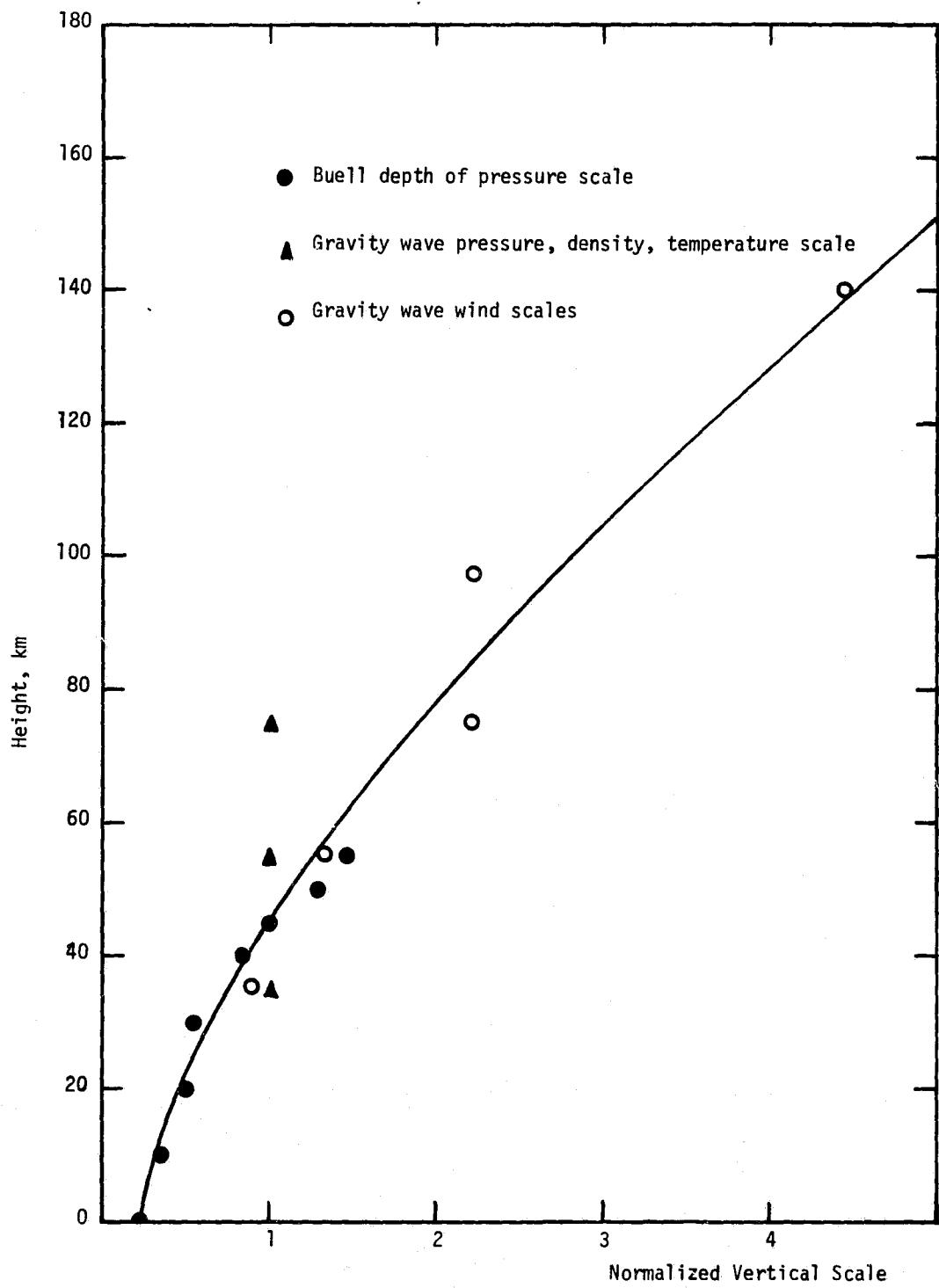


Figure 2.2 - Height Variation of Vertical Scales

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

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

where H_p is the pressure scale height $H_p = \bar{R}\bar{T}/g$. 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

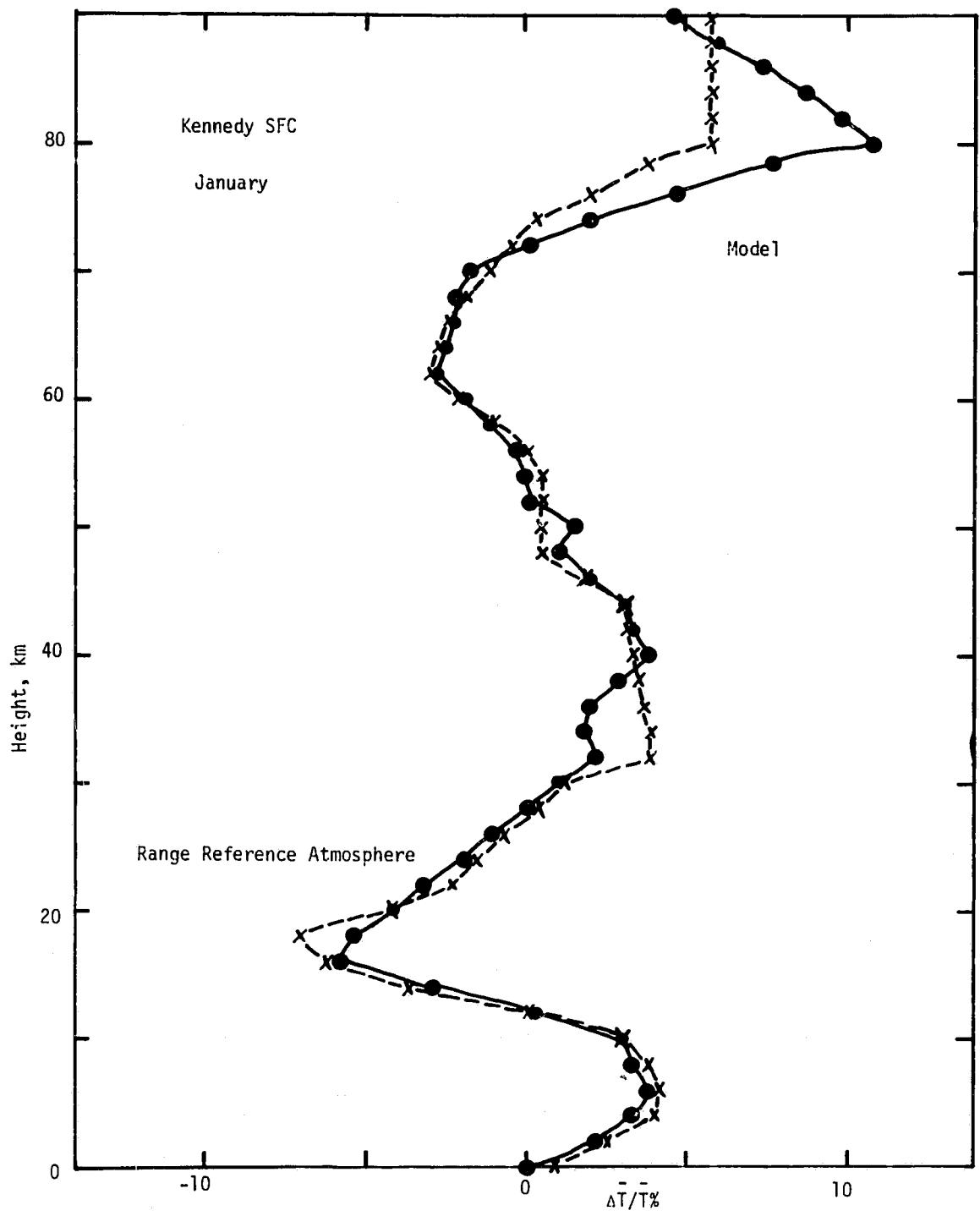


Figure 3.1 - GRAM2 generated monthly mean temperature for Kennedy SFC in January, compared to the Kennedy January Range Reference Atmosphere. Percent deviations are with respect to the 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere.

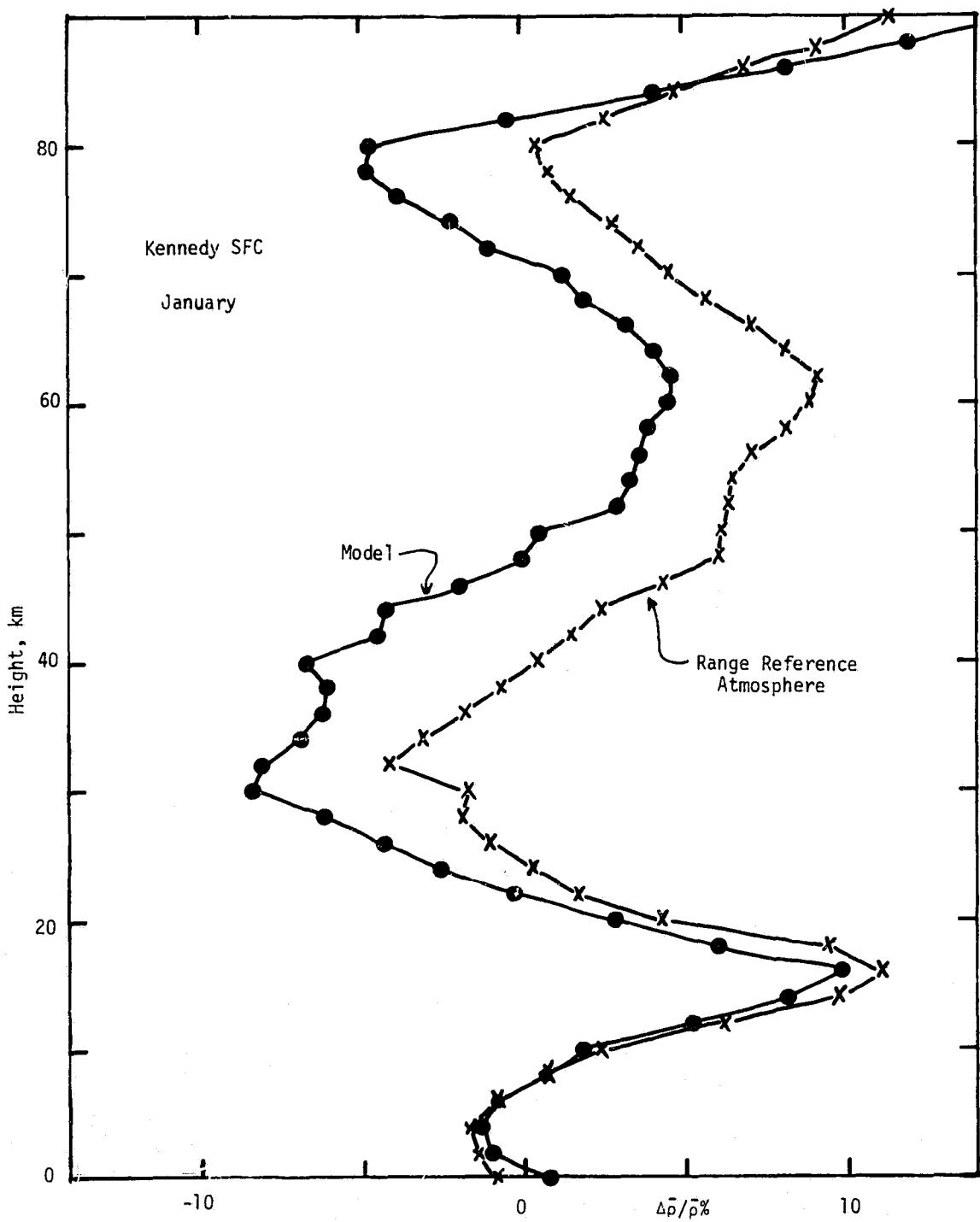


Figure 3.2 - As in Figure 3.1 for Density.

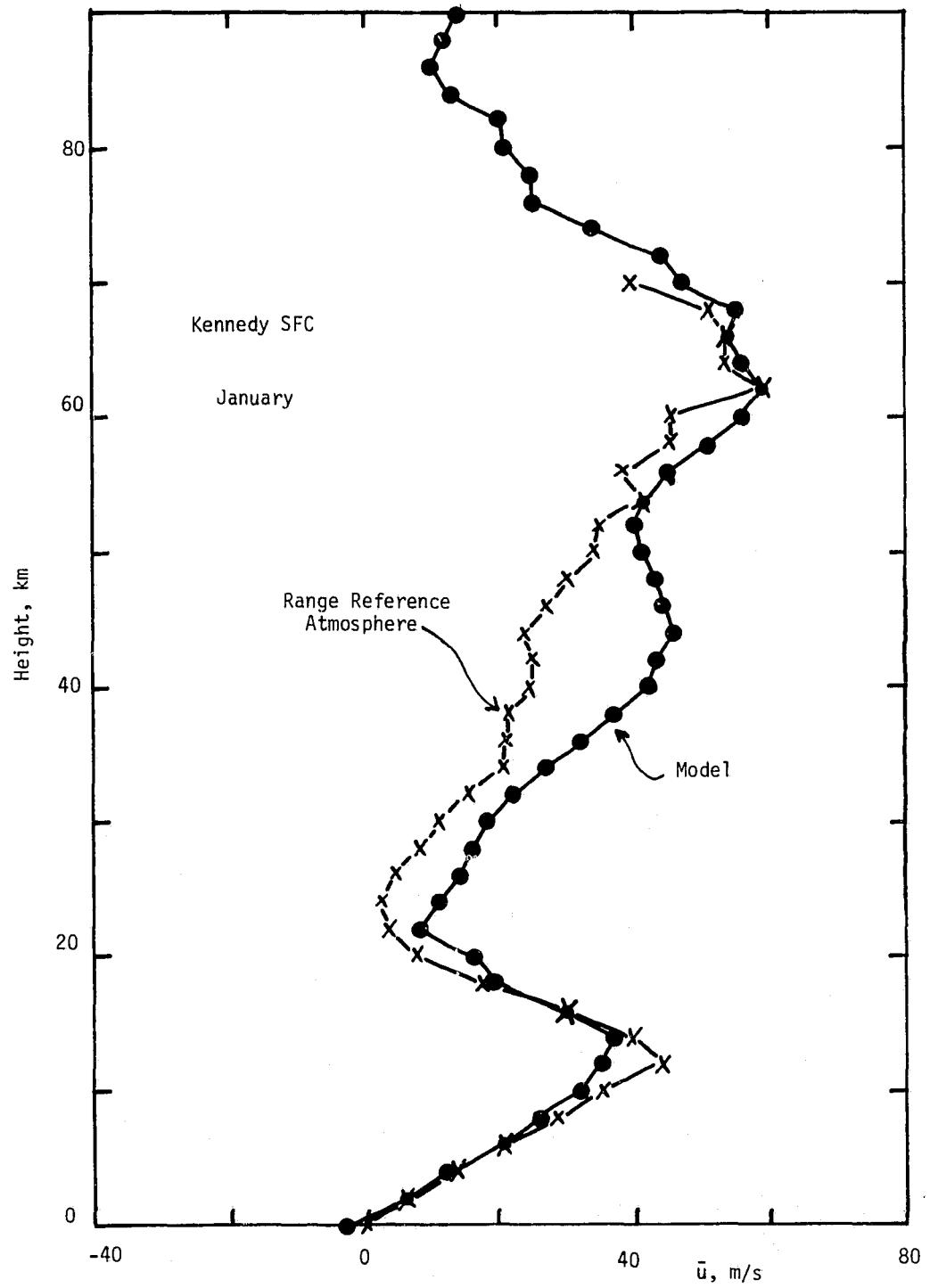


Figure 3.3 - As in Figure 3.1 for Zonal Wind.

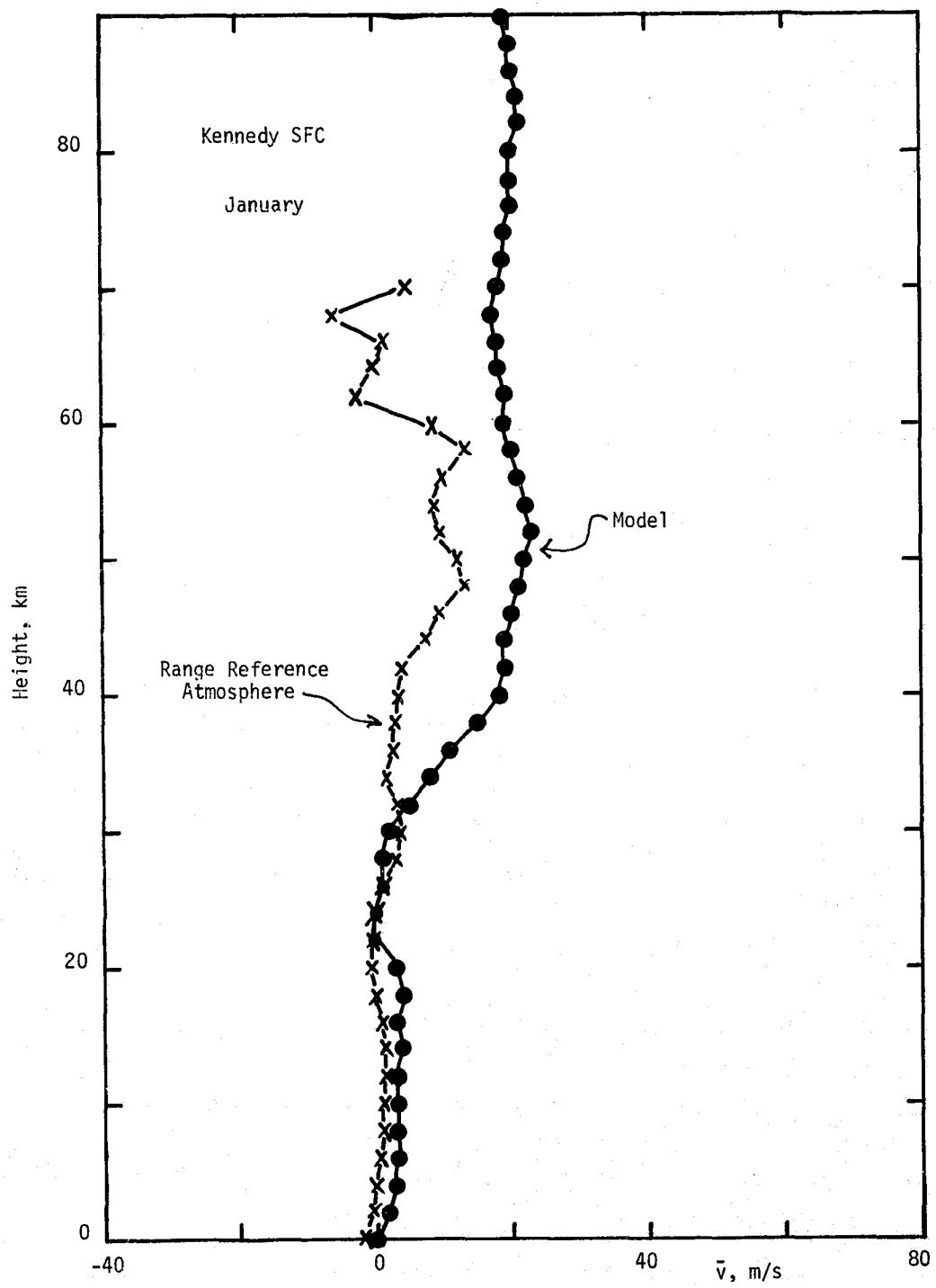


Figure 3.4 - As in Figure 3.1 for Meridional Wind.

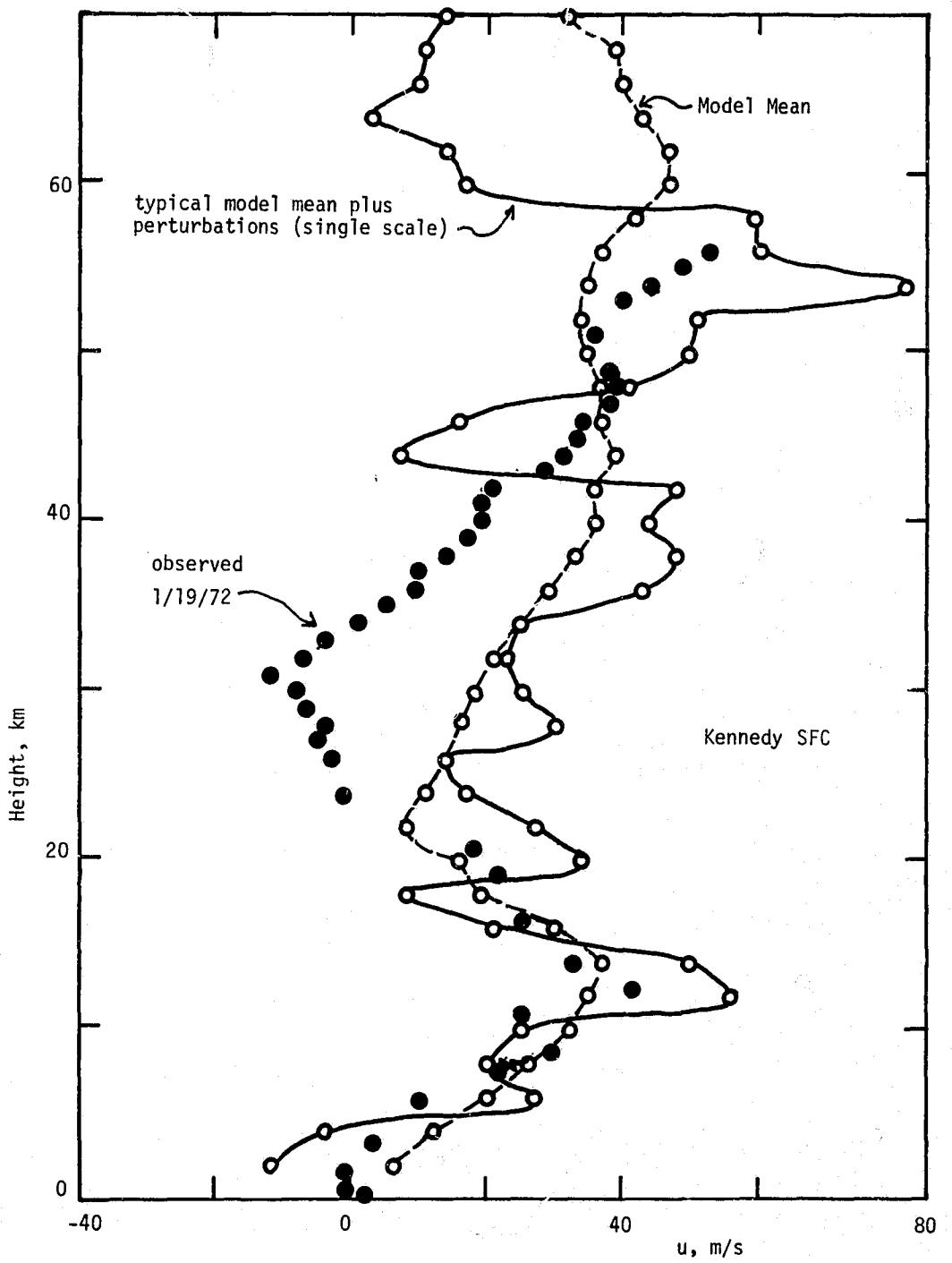


Figure 3.5 - Single scale model zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 19, 1972.

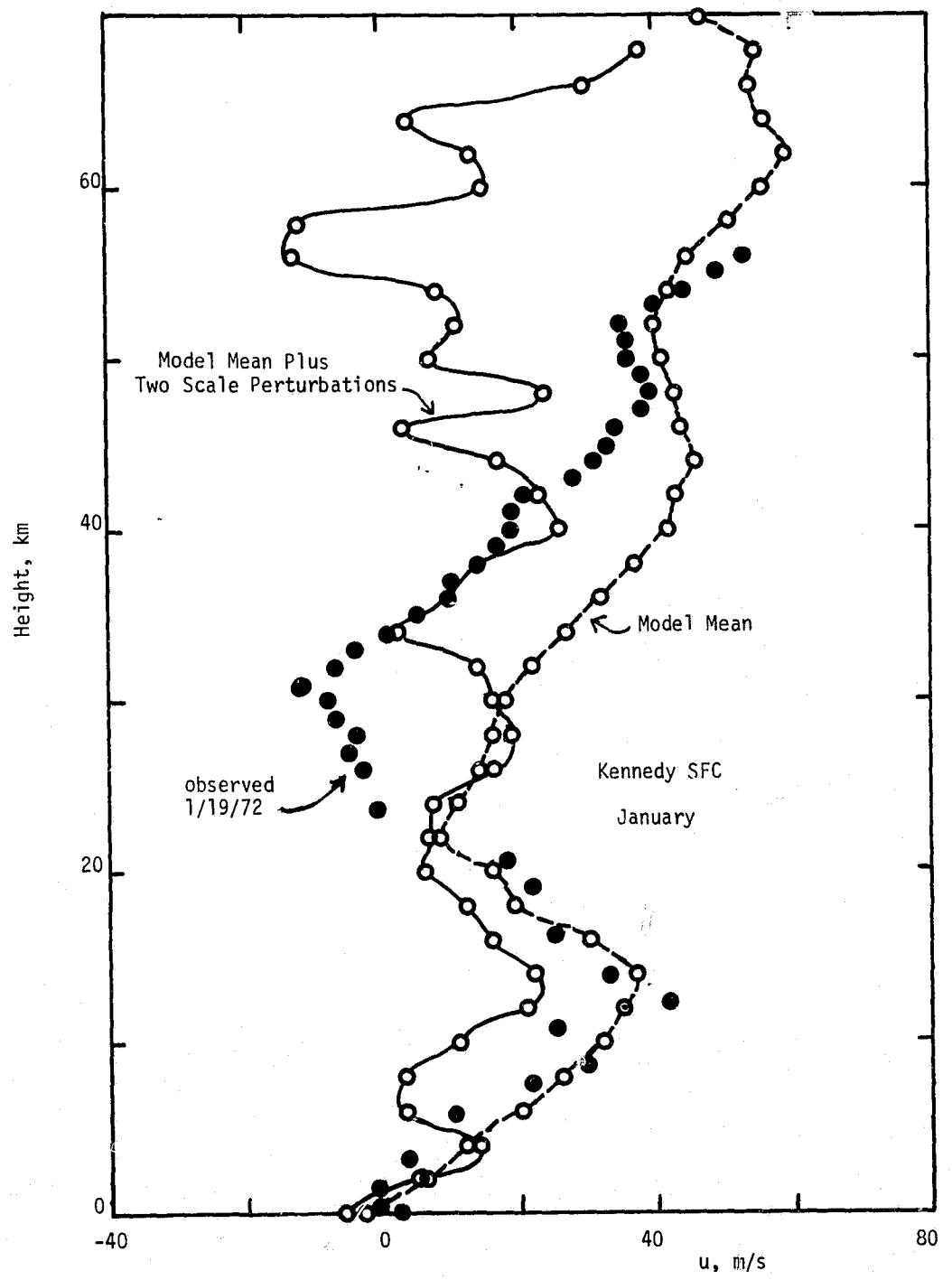


Figure 3.6 - Two-Scale model zonal wind monthly mean and mean plus perturbation for Kennedy SFC in January compared to an observed MRN profile of January 19, 1972.

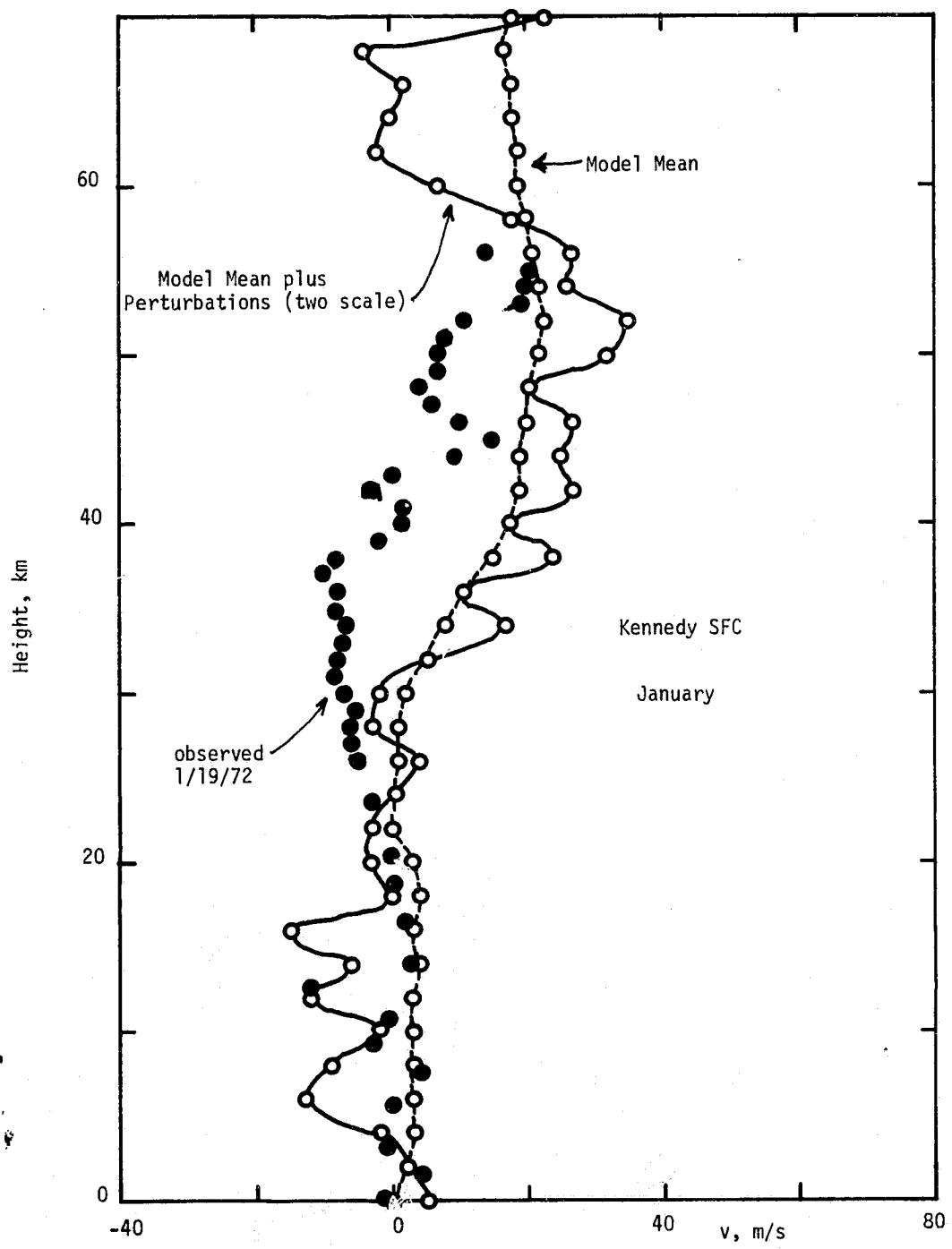


Figure 3.7 - As in Figure 3.6 for Meridional Wind.

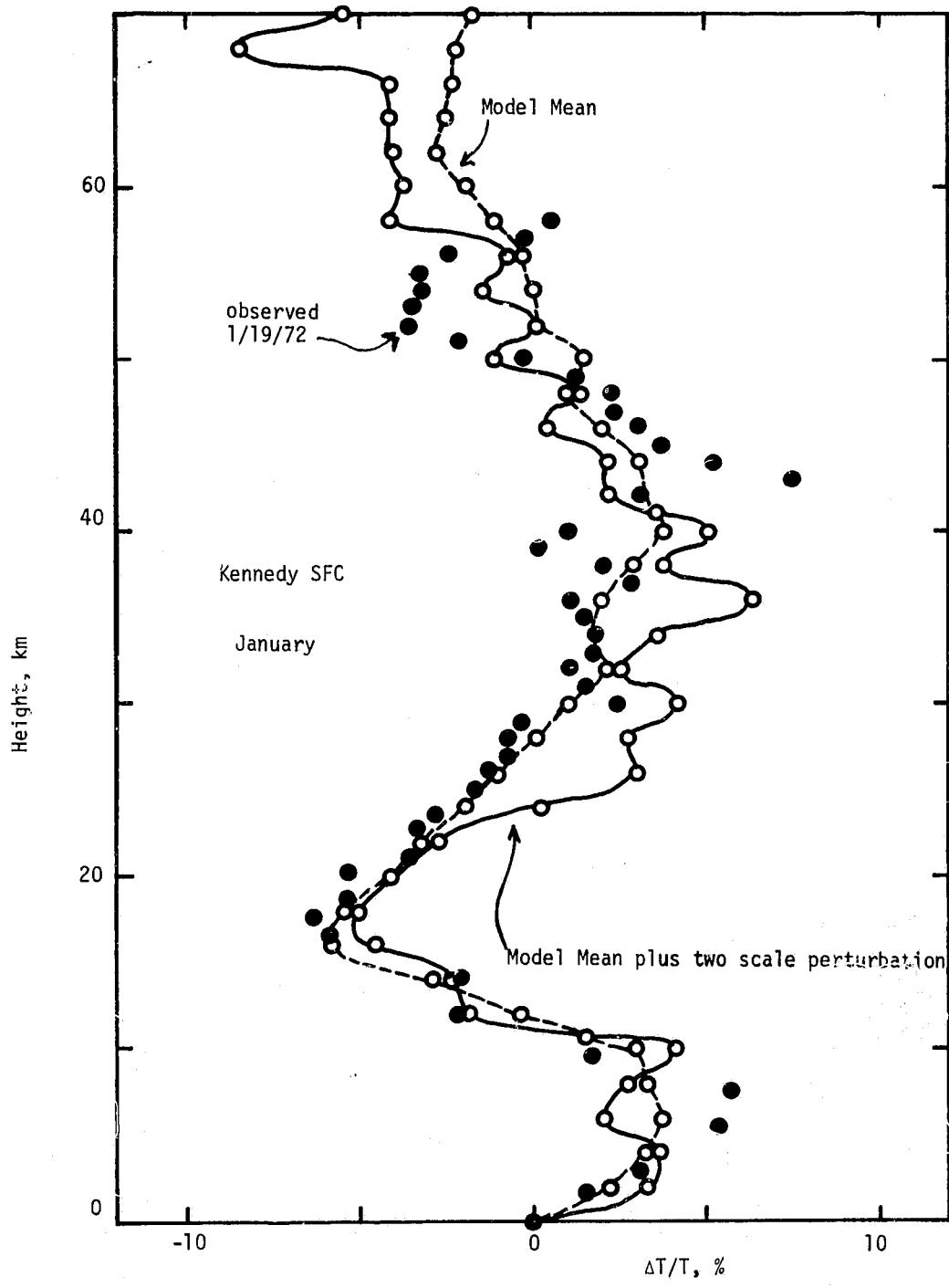


Figure 3.8 - As in Figure 3.6 for Temperature. Percent Deviations are with respect to the U. S. 1962 Standard Atmosphere.

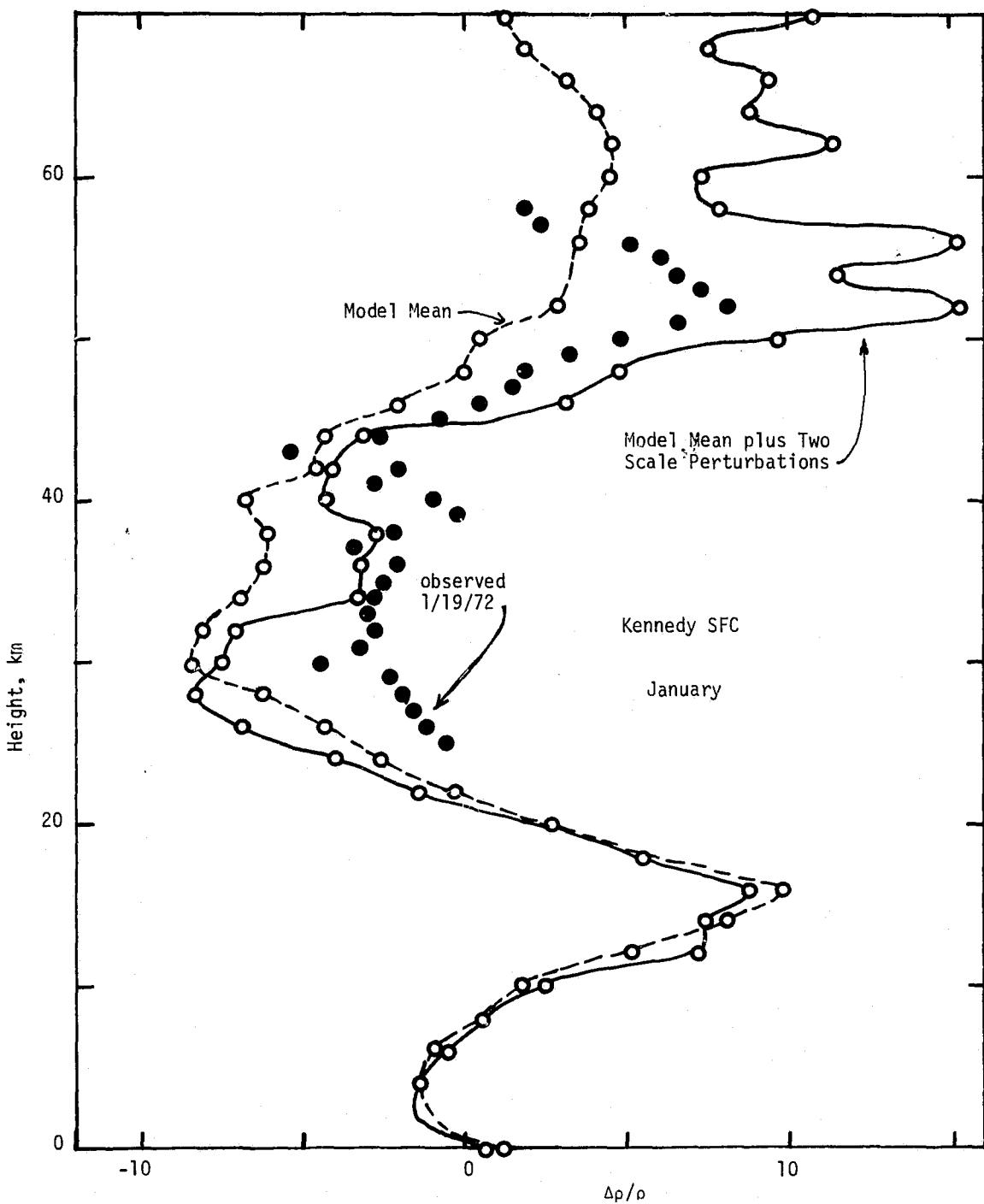


Figure 3.9 - As in Figure 3.6 for Density. Percent deviations are with respect to the 1962 U. S. Standard Atmosphere.

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

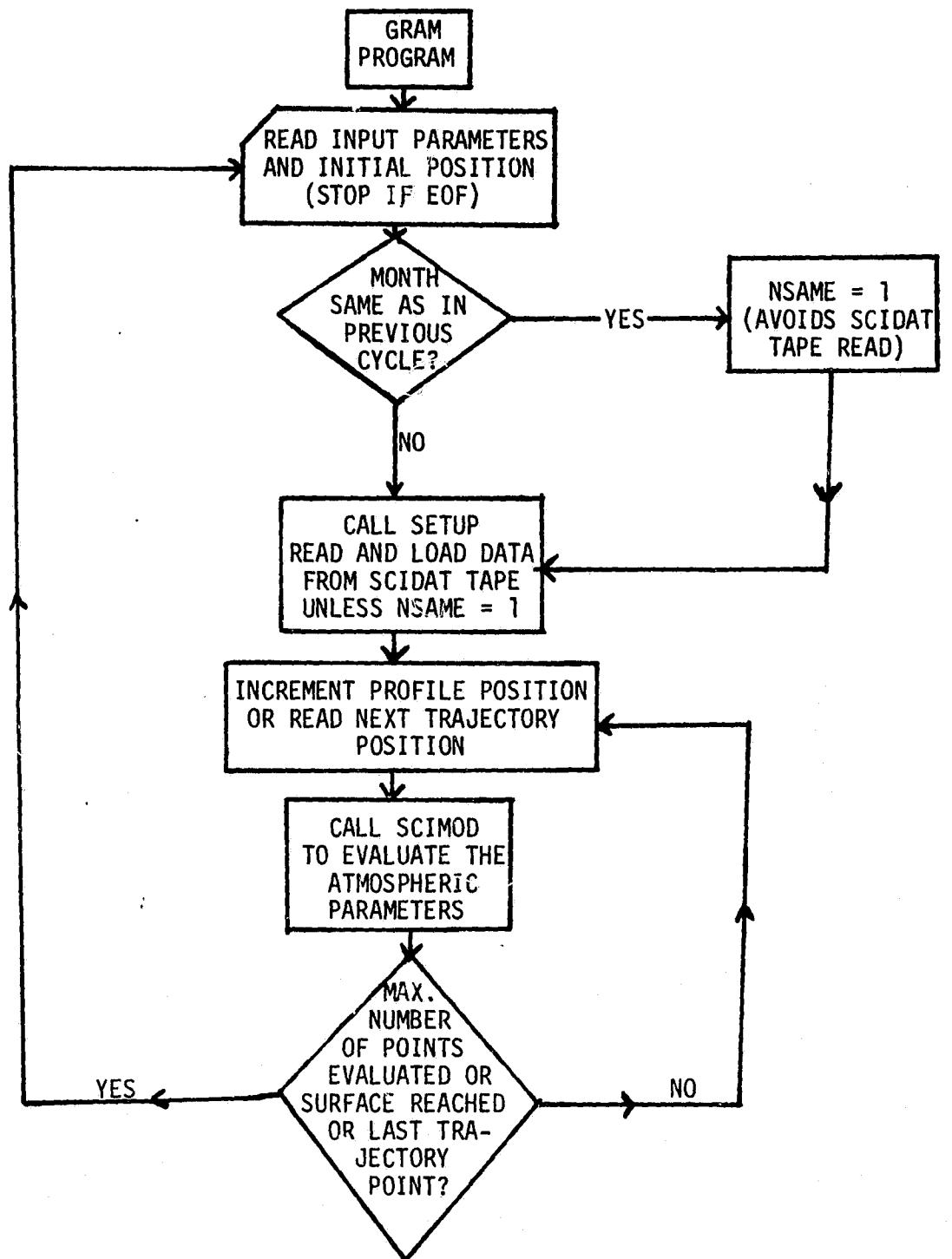


Figure 4.1: Simplified flow chart of the GRAM program.

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.

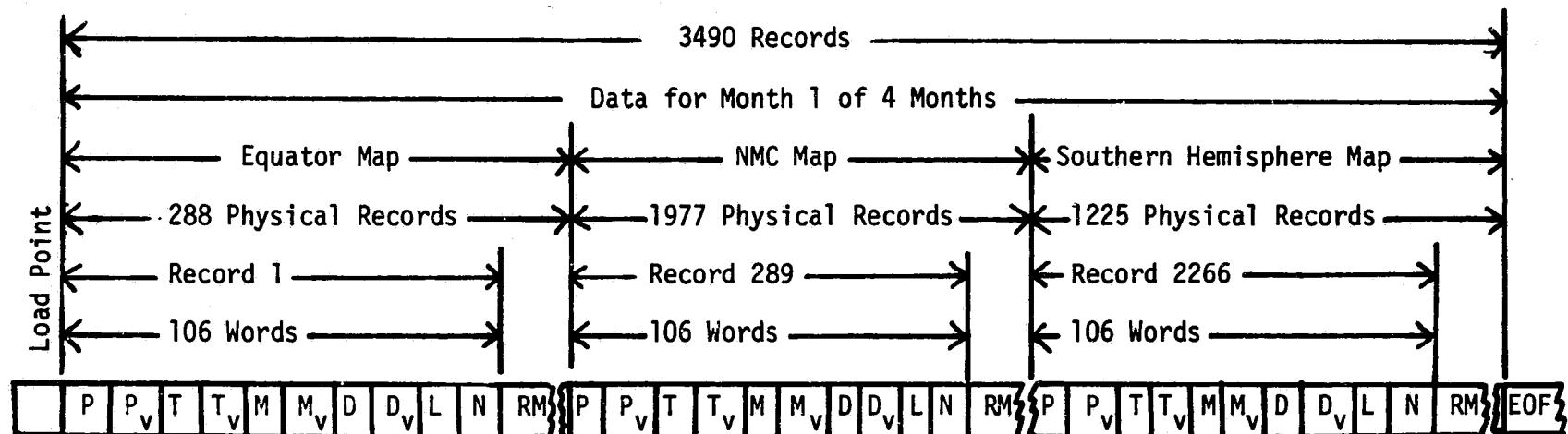
Each record consists of 106 36-bit words where the first 104 words contain the computed data for a point and the last two are identifiers. All data values are multiplied by 100 and converted to integer; they are then packed with two 18-bit values to a word. The data is arranged by level for each parameter; 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



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.

Variances 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 ($\text{g/m}^3 \times 10^2$)
- M_V - Moisture Variance ($\text{g}^2/\text{m}^6 \times 10^2$)
- D - Density ($\text{g/m}^3 \times 10^2$)
- 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 $^{\circ}\text{K}$. 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_{up} and R_{vp} 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. 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-biennial 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 "ERRØR 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 "ERRØR 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 back-up 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 (per cent, 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 ERROR (-3) FOR RECORD 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 ERROR IRC RECORDS READ
IREAD(IRN, 3) + XXXX MP = XX MONTH = 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

M~~O~~NTH = 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 ≠ M~~O~~NTH, or IP ≠ IPT(I, J) the diagnostic message 4 is printed,
again with L = 106, and MP/MONTH or IP/IPT(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 ($|latitude| > 75^\circ$) 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.

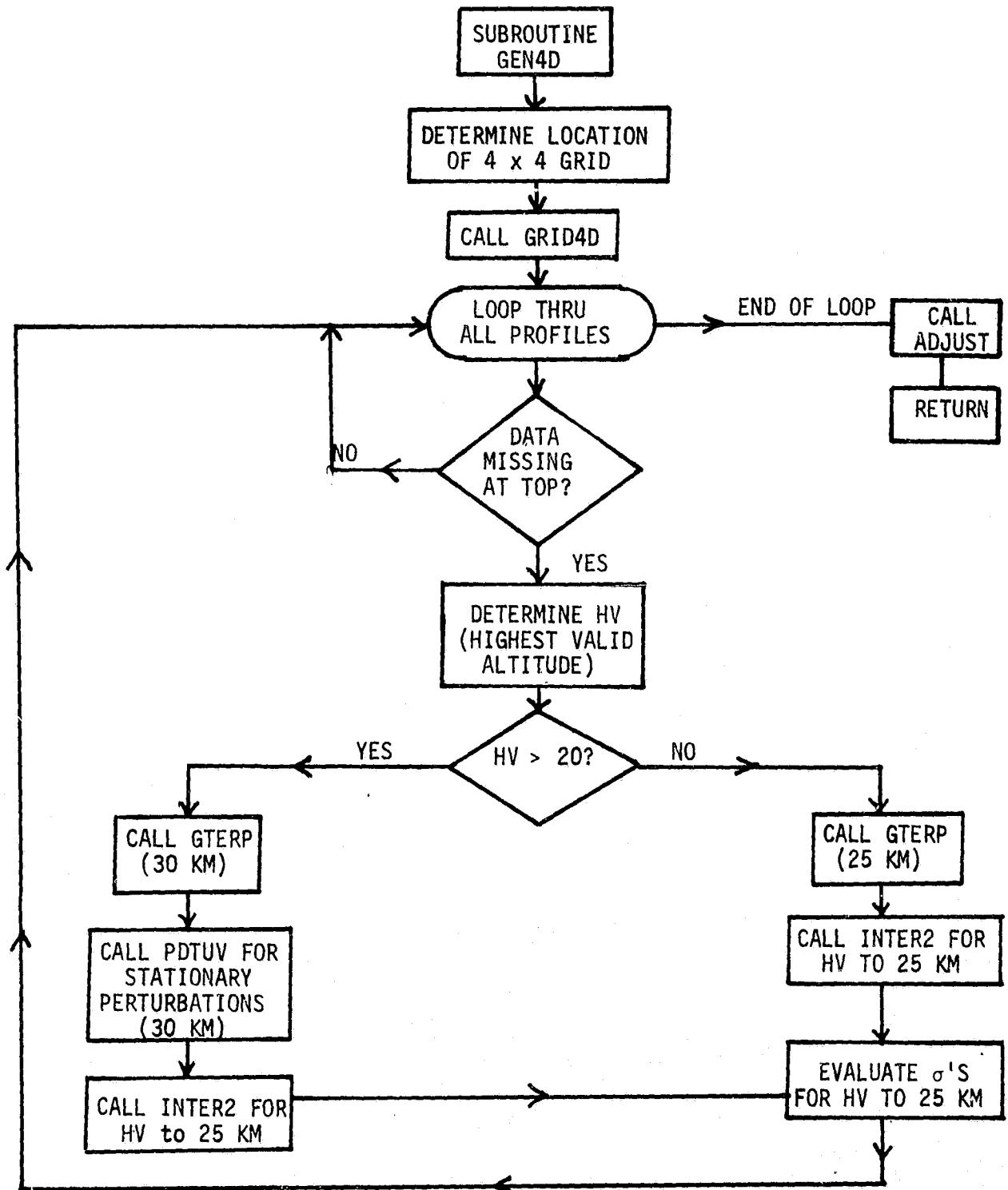


Figure 5.1: Simplified flow chart of the GEN4D subroutine.

- 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. Ths 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

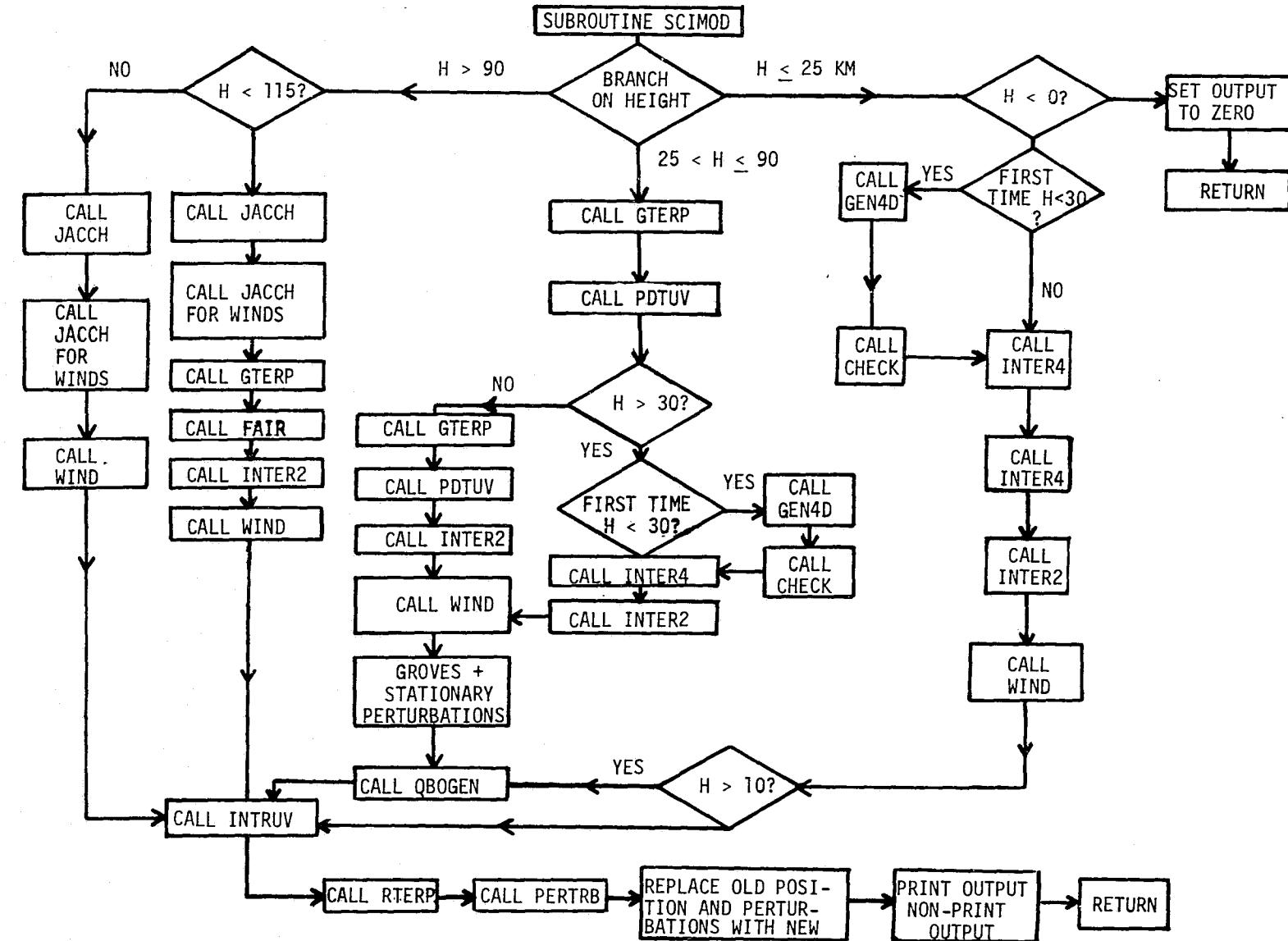


Figure 5.2: An abbreviated flow chart of the SCIMOD subroutine.

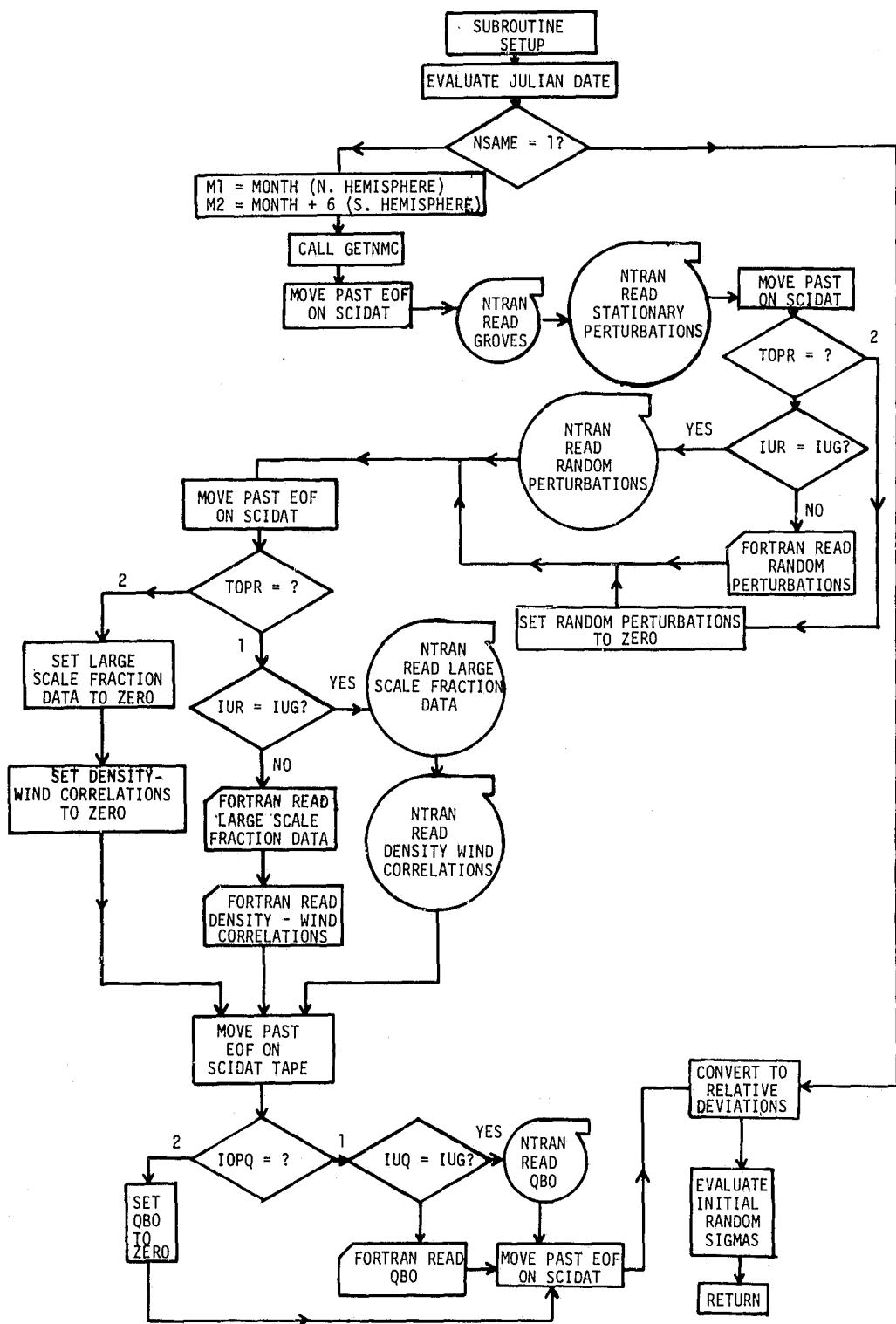


Figure 5.3: Abbreviated flow chart of the SETUP subroutine.

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 overlayed (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, DTHER, 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 until 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) | RPTL, RD1L, RT1L RPTS, RD1S, RT1S |
| 7-10. Initial random wind perturbation (m/s), large scale (L) and small scale (S) | RU1L, RV1L, RU1S, 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 S0RT4, INTRP4 and SELEC4 are basically the MAIN PROGRAM, S0RT, 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 SØRT4.

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 SØRT4 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 SCIMOD.

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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-

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) | Month, height, longitude, Δp at north latitude, 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δp same, ΔT same. |
| T | Groves Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{K}$) | Month, height, Δp at north latitude 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δp same, ΔT same |
| S | Stationary Perturbations in monthly means (per mill) | Month, height, Δu at north latitude 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, Δv same |
| R | Random pressure, density and temperature perturbation magnitudes (per mill) | 13 (Annual), height, fractional variance in large scale per mill for pressure, density and temperature, each at latitude 10° , 30° , 50° , 70° , 90° |
| RW | Random magnitudes wind perturbation (m/s) | 13 (Annual), height, fractional variance in large scale winds at 10° , 30° , 50° , 70° , 90° |
| 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, $\langle \rho u \rangle_2$ 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.

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| 1961 | 17 | 51 | 1962 | 18 | 51 | 1964 | 16 | 51 | 1965 | 6 | 21 | 51 |
| 1966 | 22 | 51 | 1967 | 28 | 51 | 1966 | 16 | 51 | 1967 | 6 | 26 | 51 |
| 1971 | 27 | 51 | 1974 | 33 | 51 | 1973 | 16 | 51 | 1974 | 6 | 31 | 51 |
| 1976 | 32 | 51 | 1977 | 33 | 51 | 1976 | 16 | 51 | 1977 | 6 | 36 | 50 |

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四庫全書

דְּבָרֵי נָבָעַתִּים וְנָבָעַתִּים בְּבָאָתִים

၁၈၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ အနောက် ၁၂၅၀။

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THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ပုဂ္ဂန်များ၊ ပုဂ္ဂန်တော်များ၊ ပုဂ္ဂန်ရွှေများ

ساده‌ترین این ایده‌ها، می‌تواند در مورد مکانیزم‌هایی باشد که در آنها می‌توان از این ایده استفاده کرد.

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תְּנַשֵּׁא בְּנֵי כָּל־עֲמָדָה וְבְנֵי כָּל־עֲמָדָה

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סְבִּרְבָּדָה וְסַבְּרָדָה וְסַבְּרָדָה וְסַבְּרָדָה וְסַבְּרָדָה

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| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 84 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 85 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 86 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 87 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 88 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 89 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 90 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 91 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 92 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 93 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 94 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 95 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 96 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 97 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 98 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 99 |
| D | D | 050 | 100 | 430 | 100 |

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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.)

| | | |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| CARD 1 | 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 | MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS | - | Number of positions to be computed, <u>not including initial position</u> . 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 - Unit number for scratch file to store NMC grid point data.
SCRATCH UNIT - 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, 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.,

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 STAND- - Computed for initial position on input data
ARD DEVIATIONS
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 INITIAL LAT = 28.45 DEG INITIAL WEST LON = 80.53 DEG
 F10.7 = 0.00 MEAN F10.7 = 0.00 AP = 0.00
 DATE = 1/ 1/75 GREENWICH TIME = 01 00 0 HEIGHT INCREMENT = 2.00 KM
 LAT INCREMENT = 0.00 DEG WEST LON INCREMENT = 0.00 DEG
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS = 47 TIME INCREMENT = 0 SEC MIN GEOSTROPH LAT = 20.0
 TRAJECTORY OPTION = 0 OUTPUT OPTION = 0
 GROVES INPUT UNIT = 3 RANDOM INPUT UNIT = 3 QBO INPUT UNIT = 3
 4-D INPUT UNIT = 4 RANDOM OPTION = 1 QBO OPTION = 1
 FIRST RANDOM NUMBER = 1 4-D P,D,T DATA SCRATCH UNIT = 12
 NMC READ OPTION = 0 JULIAN DATE = 2442414.0
 NMC GRID POINTS SCRATCH UNIT = 13
 INITIAL P,D,T = 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % SIGMA P,D,T = 11.13 % 11.06 % 6.58 %
 INITIAL U,V = 0.00 M/S 0.00 M/S SIGMA U,V = 47.48 M/S 93.93 M/S LARGE SCALE
 INITIAL P,D,T = 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % SIGMA P,D,T = 7.53 % 11.89 % 7.81 %
 INITIAL U,V = 0.00 M/S 0.00 M/S 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/ MM ²) | DENS. (KG/ M ³) | TEMP (DEG KEL- VIN) | PRES. (INT/ MM ²) | DENS. (KG/ M ³) | TEMP (DEG KEL- VIN) | TOTAL WIND (M/S/KM) | (M/S/KM) | P | D | T | U | V | W | |
| 90.00 | 28.45 | 80.53 | .199E+00 | .367E-05 | 189. | 14. | .229E+00 | .386E-05 | 207. | -16. | 82. | -.8 | -.4 | | | | -.19 |
| 0 | | | 21.0% | 15.8% | 4.5% | | 39.3% | 21.8% | 14.8% | | | | | | | | SP |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 7.9 | 7.8 | .1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. | QBO | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. | MAG | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 9.6 | 2.6 | 7.0 | -4. | 7. | RANS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.7 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 30. | 62. | SIGS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | -26. | 55. | RANL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 11.1 | 11.4 | 7.0 | 47. | 97. | SIGL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 15.1 | 5.2 | 9.9 | -30. | 62. | RANT | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 13.5 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 56. | 115. | SIGT | | |
| 88.00 | 28.45 | 80.53 | .281E+00 | .513E-05 | 191. | 12. | .324E+00 | .563E-05 | 209. | 19. | 74. | -1.0 | -.2 | | | | -.29 |
| 0 | | | 18.5% | 12.0% | 5.9% | | 36.6% | 18.5% | 15.8% | | | | | | | | SP |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.7 | 7.3 | .4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | -.1 | -.1 | -.0 | -.0 | 0. | QBO | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | -.2 | -.1 | -.0 | 0. | 0. | MAG | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.7 | -.5 | 8.2 | 14. | 25. | RANS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.3 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 26. | 52. | SIGS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.6 | 6.5 | 1.1 | -7. | 30. | RANL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 18.4 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 41. | 62. | SIGL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 15.3 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 7. | 54. | RANT | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 12.7 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 48. | 97. | SIGT | | |
| 86.00 | 28.45 | 80.53 | .398E+00 | .716E-05 | 196. | 10. | .448E+00 | .736E-05 | 213. | 19. | 18. | -1.1 | -.1 | | | | -.39 |
| 0 | | | 16.0% | 8.2% | 7.0% | | 30.6% | 11.2% | 17.7% | | | | | | | | SP |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7.5 | 6.8 | .7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | -.1 | -.2 | -.0 | -1. | 0. | QBO | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | -.4 | -.2 | -.1 | 1. | 0. | MAG | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3.4 | -.2 | 5.5 | 22. | -13. | RANS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6.9 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 20. | 39. | SIGS | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 9.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | -12. | 11. | RANL | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 9.6 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 33. | 64. | SIGL | | |

12.7 3.8 9.6 10. -3. RANT
 11.8 11.3 7.9 39. 75. SIGT
 -.52
 SP
 QBO
 MAG
 RANS
 SIGS
 RANL
 SIGL
 RANT
 SIGT

84.00 28.45 80.53 .560E+00 .996E-05 195. 13. 21. .632E+00 .193E-04 213. 2. 17. -1.4 .1
 0 12.9% 4.1% 8.7% 27.4% 8.2% 16.1%
 7.3 6.4 1.0
 -.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
 6.9 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 .702E+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
 -.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
 6.2 6.9 4.3 29. 45. SIGL
 11.0 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. 20. .119E+01 .205E-04 202. -13. 12. -1.7 .3
 0 5.3% -4.7% 10.8% 14.6% 2.8% 11.7%
 6.5 5.2 1.3
 -.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. 0. -11. -2.1 .4
 0 2.2% -4.8% 7.7% 9.6% 1.3% 7.7%
 6.1 4.7 1.4
 -.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
 .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. .207E+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
 .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

5.3 5.0 -.5 -34. -24. RANL
 5.9 7.2 4.5 34. 34. SIGL
 -2.4 7.4 -9.8 -40. -28. RANT
 7.4 9.1 6.4 38. 39. SIGT

 72.00 28.45 80.53 .401E+01 .659E-04 212. 46. 19. .435E+01 .748E-04 200. 6. 34. -2.3 .5 -1.24
 0 -.9% -1.0% .1% 7.5% 12.3% -5.0%

 5.2 4.4 .7 SP
 .5 -.4 .0 1. QBO
 1.0 1.2 .4 3. MAG
 -2.0 4.2 -6.2 -8. RANS
 4.6 5.3 3.8 19. 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 5.6 40. 32. SIGT

 70.00 28.45 80.53 .550E+01 .837E-04 216. 47. 18. .586E+01 .970E-04 208. -7. 23. -2.3 .4 -1.23
 0 -.4% 1.3% -1.7% 6.1% 10.8% -5.5%

 5.0 4.6 .3 SP
 .7 -.3 .1 2. QBO
 2.0 1.3 .4 3. MAG
 -.9 1.9 -2.8 -16. RANS
 4.6 5.1 3.0 20. SIGS
 6.6 7.6 -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

 68.00 28.45 80.53 .742E+01 .110E-03 222. 55. 17. .743E+01 .123E-03 208. 38. -4. -9 .4 -.96
 0 -.4% 1.9% -6.2% -.2% 7.6% -8.5%

 4.7 4.8 -.1 SP
 1.0 -.1 .1 3. QBO
 2.2 1.4 .4 3. MAG
 -4.7 -.8 -3.9 -7. RANS
 4.5 4.9 2.6 20. SIGS
 4.0 6.6 -2.6 -12. -24. RANL
 5.9 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 .152E-03 230. 54. 18. .105E+02 .161E-03 226. 30. 2. .0 .2 -.31
 0 .8% 3.2% -2.3% 6.0% 9.4% -4.1%

 4.8 4.6 -.1 SP
 1.2 .1 .1 4. QBO
 2.4 1.5 .5 4. MAG
 -4.6 -3.4 -1.2 -3. RANS
 4.4 4.6 2.3 20. 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. .130E+02 .205E-03 233. 4. -8. .7 -.8 .37
 0 1.5% -.1% -2.5% 5.3% 8.8% -4.1%

 4.6 4.9 -.1 SP
 1.6 .6 .2 4. QBO
 2.6 1.6 .5 4. MAG
 -2.3 -2.1 -.2 -26. RANS
 4.4 4.5 2.1 19. 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 1.00
 0 1.6% 4.6% -2.8% 7.7% 11.4% -4.0%

 4.8 4.9 -.1 SP
 2.1 1.1 .3 4. QBO
 2.8 1.8 .6 4. MAG

-1.6 -1.2 -.4 -27. 13. RANS
 4.3 4.3 2.2 18. 13. SIGS
 5.4 6.5 -1.0 -23. -34. RANL
 5.7 6.3 2.8 27. 17. SIGL
 3.8 5.3 -1.5 -50. -21. RANT
 7.1 7.6 3.6 32. 21. SIGT

60.00 28.45 80.53 .230E+02 .320E-03 -251. 56. 19. .233E+02 -.320E-03 -246. 15. 7. 1.5 -.5 .62
 0 2.4% 4.5% -1.9% 3.7% 7.3% -3.7%

4.8 4.9 -.1 SP
 2.5 1.6 .3 4. 0. QBO
 3.0 1.9 .6 5. 1. MAG
 -6.0 -3.6 -2.4 -17. 9. RANS
 4.2 4.1 2.2 16. 13. SIGS
 4.8 4.6 .2 -29. -22. RANL
 5.7 5.7 2.5 24. 14. SIGL
 -1.2 1.0 -2.2 -46. -13. RANT
 7.0 7.0 3.3 28. 19. SIGT

58.00 28.45 80.53 .299E+02 .406E-03 257. 51. 20. .302E+02 .422E-03 249. -12. 18. 1.8 -.3 .51
 0 2.6% 3.9% -1.12% 3.6% 7.9% -4.1%

4.7 4.6 .1 SP
 2.3 1.8 .3 4. 1. QBO
 2.8 2.1 .5 5. 1. MAG
 -5.3 -3.1 -2.2 -25. 16. RANS
 4.1 3.9 2.2 15. 12. SIGS
 4.0 5.1 -1.2 -41. -19. RANL
 5.4 5.3 2.3 24. 13. SIGL
 -1.3 2.0 -3.3 -67. -3. RANT
 6.8 6.6 3.1 28. 18. SIGT

56.00 28.45 80.53 .388E+02 .515E-03 263. 45. 21. .431E+02 .573E-03 262. -13. -27. 2.0 -.2 .54
 0 3.2% 3.6% -.3% 14.3% 15.2% -.6%

4.6 4.3 .3 SP
 2.1 2.0 .2 3. 1. QBO
 2.6 2.3 .4 5. 1. MAG
 -.9 .4 -1.4 -15. 29. RANS
 3.9 3.8 2.1 14. 12. SIGS
 9.5 8.6 .9 -46. -25. RANL
 5.2 4.9 2.1 25. 11. SIGL
 8.5 9.0 -.4 -61. 5. RANT
 6.5 6.2 2.9 28. 17. SIGT

54.00 28.45 80.53 .501E+02 .652E-03 267. 42. 22. .531E+02 .704E-03 264. 8. 26. 1.8 -.1 .11
 0 3.2% 3.3% -.0% 9.5% 11.5% -1.4%

4.5 4.0 .5 SP
 2.1 2.2 .2 3. 1. QBO
 2.5 2.5 .3 5. 1. MAG
 -2.7 -.3 -2.4 -.9. 19. RANS
 3.8 3.6 2.0 14. 12. SIGS
 6.6 5.7 .8 -27. -16. RANL
 5.0 4.7 1.9 25. 11. SIGL
 3.9 5.5 -1.6 -36. 3. RANT
 6.3 5.9 2.7 28. 16. SIGT

52.00 28.45 80.53 .640E+02 .824E-03 271. 40. 23. .715E+02 .924E-03 271. 11. 35. 1.2 .0 .65
 0 2.8% 2.9% .2% 14.8% 15.3% .1%

4.4 3.7 .7 SP
 2.2 2.4 .1 3. 0. QBO
 2.5 2.6 .3 5. 1. MAG
 -1.1 1.8 -2.8 -.8. 20. RANS
 3.6 3.5 1.8 13. 12. SIGS
 10.3 7.7 2.6 -24. -8. RANL
 4.9 4.6 1.7 26. 11. SIGL
 9.3 9.5 -.2 -32. 12. RANT
 6.1 5.7 2.5 29. 16. SIGT

50.00 28.45 80.53 .811E+02 .103E-02 275. 41. 22. .861E+02 .113E-02 268. 7. 32. .6 .2 .17
 0 1.7% .5% 1.5% 8.0% 9.7% -1.1%

3.5 2.6 .9 SP

C-10

38.00 28.45 80.53 .365E+03 .504E-02 252. 37. 15. .381E+03 .522E-02 254. 14. 24. 1.1 .6
 0 -3.3% -6.1% 2.9% 1.0% -2.7% 3.8% .2 -.9 1.1 SP -.07
 1.0 1.2 .8 -7. -1. QBO
 1.0 1.2 .8 7. 1. MAG
 -1.5 -1.5 -.0 -0. 10. RANS
 2.3 2.2 1.9 8. 7. SIGS
 4.0 3.9 .1 -1E. 1. RANL
 3.4 2.9 2.0 19. 8. SIGL
 2.5 2.4 .1 -16. 11. RANT
 4.2 3.6 2.6 20. 10. SIGT

36.00 28.45 80.53 .477E+03 .681E-02 244. 32. 11. .512E+03 .702E-02 255. 10. 10. 2.2 .6
 0 -4.3% -6.2% 2.0% 2.7% -3.2% 6.4% -.3 -1.1 .8 SP .07
 1.6 1.0 .8 -9. -1. QBO
 1.6 1.0 .9 9. 1. MAG
 .7 -1.6 2.5 2. 0. RANS
 2.1 2.2 1.9 7. 7. SIGS
 4.9 4.0 .9 -15. -0. RANL
 3.1 2.7 1.9 17. 7. SIGL
 5.6 2.2 3.4 -13. -0. RANT
 3.6 3.4 2.7 19. 10. SIGT

34.00 28.45 80.53 .628E+03 .921E-02 236. 27. 8. .662E+03 .956E-02 242. 2. 17. 2.5 .6
 0 -5.3% -6.9% 1.8% -.2% -3.5% 3.6% -.8 -1.2 .5 SP .06
 1.3 .7 .9 -9. -1. QBO
 1.3 .8 .9 10. 1. MAG
 .3 -1.1 .4 6. 9. RANS
 1.9 2.1 1.8 6. 6. SIGS
 3.7 3.2 .5 -21. 2. RANL
 2.8 2.5 1.8 16. 7. SIGL
 4.0 3.0 .9 -15. 10. RANT
 3.4 3.2 2.6 17. 9. SIGT

32.00 28.45 80.53 .833E+03 .125E-01 233. 22. 5. .841E+03 .126E-01 234. 14. 6. 2.8 .6
 0 -6.3% -8.1% 2.2% -5.4% -7.1% 2.5% -1.2 -1.4 .2 SP -.04
 1.0 .5 .9 -9. -1. QBO
 1.0 .7 .9 10. 1. MAG
 -2.0 -9.9 -1.1 10. 3. RANS
 1.8 1.9 1.8 6. 5. SIGS
 2.0 1.5 .5 -9. -1. RANL
 2.5 2.3 1.7 14. 6. SIGL
 -.0 .6 -.6 1. 2. RANT
 3.1 3.0 2.4 15. 8. SIGT

30.00 28.45 80.53 .110E+04 .169E-01 229. 18. 2. .114E+04 .170E-01 236. 16. -2. 1.6 .6
 0 -7.8% -8.4% 1.0% -4.5% -7.5% 4.2% -.7 -1.5 -.1 SP -.10
 .8 .2 1.0 -.8 -1. QBO
 .8 .5 1.0 10. 1. MAG
 -.1 -1.2 1.0 10. -3. RANS
 1.6 1.8 1.7 5. 4. SIGS
 2.9 1.9 1.0 -4. -1. RANL
 2.2 2.1 1.5 12. 4. SIGL
 2.8 .7 2.1 5. -3. RANT
 2.7 2.8 2.3 13. 6. SIGT

28.00 28.45 80.53 .151E+04 .235E-01 225. 16. 1. .151E+04 .230E-01 231. 19. -3. 1.4 .5
 0 -6.4% -6.2% .1% -6.3% +0.3% 2.7% 0.0 0.0 0.0 SP .08
 .5 -.2 .9 -6. -1. QBO
 .6 .6 1.0 9. 1. MAG
 -1.1 -2.7 1.7 3. -3. RANS
 1.5 1.6 1.5 4. 3. SIGS
 .7 .7 -.0 6. -0. RANL
 2.0 1.9 1.4 11. 4. SIGL
 -.4 -2.8 1.7 9. -3. RANT

| 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% | -1.0% | | | | -4.2% | -6.9% | 3.8% | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | -.05 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .2 | -.6 | .9 | -5. | -1. QBO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .4 | .7 | .9 | 8. | 1. MAG |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .7 | -1.5 | 2.3 | 7. | 2. RANS |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4. | 3. SIGS |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .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 | 18. | 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 | | | | | | -.03 |
| 0 | | | -4.6% | -2.6% | -1.9% | | | | -4.0% | -4.0% | .2% | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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. | 2. 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. | .380E+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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .0 | -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 | | | | | | -.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 | 6. | 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 | | | | | | -.87 |
| 0 | | | .3% | 6.0% | -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 | | | | | | -.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 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-----|----|----------|----------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|------|---------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 18. | 7. SIGL | |
| 0 | | | 5.8% | 8.1% | -2.9% | | | 4.8% | 7.4% | -2.3% | | | | | | .4 | -7. | 1.0 | -16. | -18. RANT |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .9 | 1.6 | .9 | 15. | 9. SIGT |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -0.04 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SP |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | QBO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MAG |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RANS |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SIGS |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RANL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .07 |
| 0 | | | 5.5% | 5.2% | .3% | | | 5.3% | 7.2% | -1.9% | | | | | | .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. | .263E+05 | .424E+00 | 233. | 11. | -2. | 3.5 | .2 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .16 |
| 0 | | | 4.8% | 1.8% | 3.0% | | | 6.8% | 2.5% | 4.2% | | | | | | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .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 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .46 |
| 0 | | | 3.9% | .6% | 3.3% | | | 3.4% | .5% | 2.8% | | | | | | .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. | -18. 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 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .27 |
| 0 | | | 2.9% | -.9% | 3.8% | | | 1.4% | -.6% | 2.0% | | | | | | .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 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.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 | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .27 |
| 0 | | | 1.9% | -.1% | 3.3% | | | 2.1% | -1.5% | 3.6% | | | | | | .0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. QBO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. MAG |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.0 | -.3 | .3 | -1. | -6. RANS |

C-1

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|----|-----|------|
| .5 | .6 | .7 | 3. | 5. | SIGS |
| .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 |

2.00 28.45 80.53 .804E+05 .996E+00 281. 6. 2. .808E+05 .990E+00 284. 5. 2. 3.5 1.0
0 1.1% -1.1% 2.2% 1.6% -1.6% 3.3% 0.0 0.0 0.0 SP

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | | | SP |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. | QBO |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | 0. | MAG |
| .2 | -.6 | .8 | -3. | -3. | RANS |
| .4 | .8 | .8 | 2. | 4. | SIGS |
| .3 | -.0 | .3 | 2. | 3. | RANL |
| .5 | .8 | .8 | 7. | 5. | SIGL |
| .5 | -.6 | 1.1 | -1. | 0. | RANT |
| .6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 7. | 7. | SIGT |

0.00 26.45 80.53 .102E+06 .123E+01 288. -3. 0. .102E+06 .124E+01 288. -6. 5. 5.6 1.4 .000 0.0 0.0 0.0 SF

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | SF |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | QBO |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0. | MAG |
| -6 | -0 | -5 | 0. | RANS |
| .3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1. | SIGS |
| .9 | .5 | .3 | -3. | RANL |
| .4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5. | SIGL |
| .3 | .5 | -2 | -3. | RANT |
| .5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 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/C/DUML(32),RG,B(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),SP(16,26)
F,SU(16,26),ST(16,26),DU1,DU2,HS
DCNMON/ADJCOM/A(26,2),B(26),X(26),KOUNT
DCNMON/ADJCOM/0(26),QD(26),UD(26),VC(26),WD(26),UD(26),V(26),
        D(26)
6 ASSUMPTIONS
      HS IS THE SURFACE LEVEL
      ALL DATA VALUES ABOVE SURFACE LEVEL ARE IN 1 KM INCREMENTS
      ALL DATA UNITS ARE IN METERS
      MAXIMUM HS = HS
      HS = (HS-LT,0.) HSJ = U.
      JJ=INT(HSJ+2.)
      STEST=0.
      ISS=1
      CONST=2.78E-19E-665
      N=200
      ITEU=0
      UC(:)=SQRT(SP(KOUNT,1))
      VC(:)=SQRT(SD(KOUNT,1))
      WC(:)=SQRT(ST(KOUNT,1))
      DO 10 I=JJ,N
      UC(I)=SQRT(SP(KOUNT,I))
      VC(I)=SQRT(SD(KOUNT,I))
      WC(I)=SQRT(ST(KOUNT,I))
      NM=N-1
      NP=N+1
C..... SETS UP QUADRATURE FACTORS
      DC(:)=5.0.*FLOAT(INT(HSJ+1.))-HS)/(CONST*T(KOUNT,1))
      DC(:)=16.0.*FLOAT(INT(HSJ+1.))-HS)/(CONST*T(KOUNT,JJ))
      DC(:)=I=JJ..NM
      DC(:)=I=I+1
      DC(:)=5.0./CONST*T(KOUNT,I))
      DC(:)=5.0./CONST*T(KOUNT,IP))
      GO TO 10
      NM=N-1
      NP=N+1
      DO 12 I=1,26
      U(I)=UC(I)*UC(I)
      V(I)=VC(I)*VC(I)
      W(I)=WC(I)*WC(I)
      14 CONTINUE
C..... INITIALIZE A(I,J)
      DO 16 I=1..NP
      DO 16 J=1,
      20 A(I,J)=.
C.....SETS UP COEFFICIENTS
      DO 22 I=1..NM
      IF(I.GT.1.AND.I.LT.JJ) GO TO 35
      AW=1./SD(KOUNT,I)
      BW=1./SD(KOUNT,I)
      CW=1./ST(KOUNT,I)

```

```

IM=I-1
IF(I.EQ.JJ) IM=1
IP=I+1
IF (I.EQ.1) IP=JJ
I2=I+1
AW1=1./SP(KOUNT,IP)
BW1=1./SD(KOUNT,IP)
CW1=1./ST(KOUNT,IP)
IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 5
A(I2,-)=-(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(IP))*(1.+PQ(IP))/AW1+(1./BW1+1./CW1)*
* PQ(IP)*QQ(IP)
30 B(I2)=U(I)-U(I)-V(I)+W(I)*PQ(I)-(U(IP)-V(IP)+W(IP))*QQ(I)
35 CONTINUE
CALL DIAGED(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)
AK=1./SP(KOUNT,N)
PK=1./SD(KOUNT,N)
CW=1./ST(KOUNT,N)
UC(N)=SQRT(U(N)-X(I2)*(1.-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=T2+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))
UC(I)=SQRT(UC(I))
VC(I)=ABS(V(I))
VC(I)=SORT(VC(I))
WC(I)=ABS(W(I))
WC(I)=SORT(WC(I))
40 WC(I)=SORT(WC(I))
C.....GETS ADJUSTED VALUES
C.....ADJUSTS ON TRIANGLE INEQUALITIES
50 K=0
DO 60 I=1,N
IF(I.GT.1.AND.I.LT.JJ) GO TO 68
AU=UC(I)
AV=VC(I)
AM=WC(I)
AMAX=AMAX1(AU,AV,AM)
EE=E1*AMAX

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REPRODUCED BY FAX

REPRODUCED BY RAYCO
ORIGINAL PAGE IS RUINED

EF=0.*AM*AW
LW=LSE(KOUNT,I)
BW=ST(KOUNT,I)
CC=BAU+AV-EE
DIV=BW+CW
IF(COF.GT.0.) GO TO 61
COF=(AU+AV-A1-EF)/DIV
AU=AU-COR*AN
AV=AV-COR*BW
AN=AM-COR*CW
GO TO 54
60 COR=AU-AV+AM-EE
IF(COF.GT.0.) GO TO 62
COF=(AU-AV+AM-EE)/DIV
AU=AU-COR*AW
AV=AV+COR*BW
AM=AM-COR*CW
GL TO 64
62 CCP=-AU+AV+AM-EE
IF(COF.GT.0.) GO TO 66
COR=(-AU+AV+AM-EE)/DIV
AU=AU+COR*AW
AV=AV-COR*BW
AM=AM-COR*CW
K=K+1
64 UC(I)=AU
VC(I)=AV
WC(I)=AM
66 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=T-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.999 CALCULATE THE CORRECTED VARIANCES
DO 11 L:0 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
ADJ11300
ADJ1140000
ADJ1150000
ADJ1160000
ADJ1170000
ADJ1180000
ADJ1190000
ADJ1200000
ADJ1210000
ADJ1220000
ADJ1230000
ADJ1240000
ADJ1250000
ADJ1260000
ADJ1270000
ADJ1280000
ADJ1290000
ADJ1300000
ADJ1310000
ADJ1320000
ADJ1330000
ADJ1340000
ADJ1350000
ADJ1360000
ADJ1370000
ADJ1380000
ADJ1390000
ADJ1400000
ADJ1410000
ADJ1420000
ADJ1430000
ADJ1440000
ADJ1450000
ADJ1460000
ADJ1470000
ADJ1480000
ADJ1490000
ADJ1500000
ADJ1510000
ADJ1520000
ADJ1530000
ADJ1540000
ADJ1550000
ADJ1560000
ADJ1570000
ADJ1580000
ADJ1590000
ADJ1600000
ADJ1610000
ADJ1620000
ADJ1630000
ADJ1640000
ADJ1650000
ADJ1660000
ADJ1670000
ADJ1680000

1713 STOCKOUNT,I)=WC(I)**
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

ADJ16900
ADJ17000
ADJ17100
ADJ17200

SUBROUTINE CHECK
COMMON/CHK/P(1,1,3),RHO(1,4,3),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
NF=NP+1
GO TO 450
500 CONTINUE
I1=NF
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

CHK0100
CHK0200
CHK0300
CHK0400
CHK0500
CHK0600
CHK0700
CHK0800
CHK0900
CHK1000
CHK1100
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,SC2,ST1, COR00100
1 ST2,SU1,SU2,SV1,SV2,UD1,UD2,VD1,VD2,FD,RT,RV) COR00200
    IF(SD1*ST1*SD2*ST2.GT.0.) GO TO 5 COR00300
C.....DEFAULT VALUES AVOID DIVISION BY ZERO COR00400
    IF(SD1.LE.0.) SD1=0.001 COR00500
    IF(ST1.LE.0.) ST1=0.001 COR00600
    IF(SD2.LE.0.) SD2=0.001 COR00700
    IF(ST2.LE.0.) ST2=0.001 COR00800
5 CONTINUE COR00900
    IF(ABS(TD1).LE.0.) TD1 = 0.001 COR01000
    IF(ABS(UD1).LE.0.) UD1 = 0.001 COR01100
    IF(ABS(VD1).LE.0.) VD1 = 0.001 COR01200
    IF(ABS(SU1).LE.0.) SU1 = 0.001 COR01300
    IF(ABS(SV1).LE.0.) SV1 = 0.001 COR01400
    IF(ABS(UD1).GE.1.) UD1 = 0.99*UD1/ABS(UD1) COR01500
    IF(ABS(VD1).GE.1.) VD1 = 0.99*VD1/ABS(VD1) COR01600
    A=RD*SD2/SD1 COR01700
    R=SD2*SORT(1-RD*RD) COR01800
    TD2=(SP2*SP2-SD2*SD2-ST2*ST2)/(2*SD2*ST2) COR01900
    TD1=(SP1*SP1-SU1*SD1-ST1*ST1)/(2*SD1*ST1) COR02000
    IF(ABS(TD2).GE.1.0) TD2=0.99*TD2/ABS(TD2) COR02100
    IF(ABS(TD1).GE.1.0) TD1=0.99*TD1/ABS(TD1) COR02200
    C=(ST2/ST1)*RT+(1-TD2*TD1)/(1-TD1*TD1*RT*RT) COR02300
    D=(RT*ST2*ST1-C*ST1*ST1)/(A*TD1*SD1*ST1) COR02400
    E=     ST2*ST2-C*C*ST1*ST1-D*D*SD2*SD2-2*C*D*RT*TD1*ST1*SC2 COR02500
    IF(E.GE.0.) GO TO 10 COR02600
    E=0. COR02700
10 E=SORT(E) COR02800
    F=(SU2/SU1)*(RV-RD*UD2*UD1)/(1-RD*RD*UD1*UD1) COR02900
    G=(RV*SU2-F*SU1)/(RD*UD1*SD2) COR03000
    H=     SU2*SU2-F*F*SU1*SU1-G*G*SD2*SD2-2*F*G*RD*UD1*SD2*SU1 COR03100
    IF(H.GE.0.) GO TO 15 COR03200
    H=0. COR03300
15 H=SORT(H) COR03400
    AI=(SV2/SV1)*(RV-RD*VD2*VD1)/(1-RD*RD*VD1*VD1) COR03500
    AJ=(RV*SV2-AI*SV1)/(RD*VD1*SD2) COR03600
    AK=     SV2*SV2-AI*AI*SV1*SV1-AJ*AJ*SD2*SD2-2*AI*AJ*RD*VD1*SD2*SV1 COR03700
    IF(AK.GE.0.) GO TO 25 COR03800
    AK=0. COR03900
25 AK=SORT(AK) COR04000
    RETURN COR04100
    END COR04200

```

```

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 BORDER DIAGONALS, M=K+1=INDEX 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=MIN(J,(K,N-L))
DO 10 I=1,I2
MPI=M+I
10 A(L,MPI)=A(L,MPI)/ALM
15 A(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
CONTINUE
X(N)=B(N)
NM1=N-1
DO 50 L=1,NM1
NML=N-L
SUM=0.
I2=MIN0(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

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```

SUBROUTINE FAIR (PG, DG, TG, PJ, CJ, 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.....DIMENSION CZ(5)
C.....FAIRING VALUES
C     DATA CZ /1.0, 0.80+50.85, 0.6545035, 0.3454915, 0.0354915, 0.0/
C     HEIGHT INDEX
C     I = (IH - 85)/5
C     GROVES FAIRING COEFFICIENT
C     CZI = CZ(I)
C     JACCHIA FAIRING COEFFICIENT
C     SZI = 1.0 - CZI
C     FAIRED TEMPERATURE
C     T = TG*CZI + TJ*SZI
C     FAIRED PRESSURE
C     P = EXP(ALOG(PG)*CZI + ALOG(PJ)*SZI)
C     FAIRED DENSITY
C     D = EXP(ALOG(DG)*CZI + ALOG(DJ)*SZI)
C     DPX = DPXJ
C     DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS
C     DPY=DPYG*CZI+DPYJ*SZI
C     CTX = DTXJ
C     CT/EY FOR THERMAL WINDS
C     DTY = DTYG * CZI + DTYJ * SZI
C     RETURN
C     END

```

```

FAIC0100
FAIC0200
FAIC0300
FAIC0400
FAIC0500
FAIC0600
FAIC0700
FAIC0800
FAIC0900
FAIC1000
FAIC1100
FAIC1200
FAIC1300
FAIC1400
FAIC1500
FAIC1600
FAIC1700
FAIC1800
FAIC1900
FAIC2000
FAIC2100
FAIC2200
FAIC2300
FAIC2400
FAIC2500
FAIC2600

```

SURPCUTINE GEN47
 C.....GEN=PIATES NGI = 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.
 COMMNC/C4/GLAT(16),GLON(16),NG,P(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),
 ? SO(16,26),SD(16,26),ST(16,26),PLON,CLON,HS
 COMMNC/IUTEMP/IUTEMP1,IUTEMP2,IUG,NMCOP,CD,XMJD,PLAT,CLAT,
 ? NSAME,RP1,PD1,RT1,SP1,SD1,ST1,RU1,RV1,SU1,SV1,
 ? MN,IDA,IYP,H1,PHI1R,THET1R,G,RI,Z,PHIR,THETR,F10,F10B,AP,
 ? IHR,MIN,NMORE,JX,HL,VL,DZ,E,EPS,IOPP,LOOK,DUMMY(20)
 COMMON/FDTCOM/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),
 3PDQ(17,5),DDQ(17,5),TDQ(17,5),PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10),
 4UDQ(17,5),VAQ(17,5),UDQ(17,5),VDQ(17,5),UR(25,10),VR(25,10),
 5PC,DD,TQ,UQ,VJ,PQA,DQA,TQA,UA,VA,IOPP
 * ,PLP(25,10),DLP(25,10),TLB(25,10),ULP(25,10),VLP(25,10),UDL(25,
 * 10),VOL(25,10),UDS(25,10),VDS(25,10)
 COMMON/ADJCOM/DIJM(133),KOUNT
 LOOK=J
 F = 0.017453293
 NG = 16
 DX = 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(DC.,DX)
 GO TO 20
 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 11J 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)
 LONG=5*INT(CLON/5.)
 C.....ADJUSTS LAT0,LONG ACCORDING TO DIRECTION OF TRAJECTORY AZIMUTH
 IF (K.GT.0) GO TO 100
 LAT0 = LAT0 - 5
 LONG = LONG + 10
 GO TO 400
 100 GO TO (110,120,130,140,150,160,170,180),K
 110 LAT0 = LAT0-10
 LONG = LONG + 10

GEN001100
 GEN002200
 GEN003300
 GEN004400
 GEN005500
 GEN006600
 GEN007700
 GEN008800
 GEN009900
 GEN100000
 GEN011100
 GEN012200
 GEN013300
 GEN014400
 GEN015500
 GEN016600
 GEN017700
 GEN018800
 GEN019900
 GEN020000
 GEN021100
 GEN022200
 GEN023300
 GEN024400
 GEN025500
 GEN026600
 GEN027700
 GEN028800
 GEN029900
 GEN030000
 GEN031100
 GEN032200
 GEN033300
 GEN034400
 GEN035500
 GEN036600
 GEN037700
 GEN038800
 GEN039900
 GEN040000
 GEN041100
 GEN042200
 GEN043300
 GEN044400
 GEN045500
 GEN046600
 GEN047700
 GEN048800
 GEN049900
 GEN050000
 GEN051100
 GEN052200
 GEN053300
 GEN054400
 GEN055500
 GEN056600

D-11

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120 GO TO 190                                GEN05700
120 LAT0 = LAT0-1                             GEN05800
120 LONG = LONG+15                           GEN05900
120 GO TO 190                                GEN06000
130 LAT0 = LAT0-5                             GEN06100
130 LONG = LONG+15                           GEN06200
130 GO TO 190                                GEN06300
140 LONG = LONG+15                           GEN06400
140 GO TO 190                                GEN06500
150 LONG = LONG+10                           GEN06600
150 GO TO 190                                GEN06700
160 LONG = LONG+5                            GEN06800
160 GO TO 190                                GEN06900
170 LAT0 = LAT0-5                             GEN07000
170 LONG = LONG+5                           GEN07100
170 GO TO 190                                GEN07200
180 LAT0 = LAT0-10                           GEN07300
180 LONG = LONG+5                           GEN07400
190 IF (LONG.GT.360) LONG = LONG - 360      GEN07500
DO 195 I=1,4
I12 = I+12
DO 195 J=I,I12,4
GLAT(J) = LAT0 + 1.25*(J-I)
C.....LATITUDE, LONGITUDE GRID AT 5 DEGREE INTERVALS
195 GLON(J) = LONG - 5. * (I - 1)
GO TO 400
C POLAR GRID
210 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 -90
GLAT(9) = SIGN(90.,CLAT)
C.....POLAR GRID LONGITUDE 9 = 0
GLON(9) = 0.
C.....GENEPATES 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
SPR=SP(I,26)
SDR=SD(I,26)
STR=ST(I,26)
IF (CHECK.GT.0.) 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 HEIGHT = HEIGHT INDEX - 1
440 Z1 = IHV -1.

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```

C SPR,SDP,STR=SIGMAS AT HEIGHT Z1
C SPX = SD(I,IHV)
C SDR=SD(I,IHV)
C 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
C IF (IHV.GE.21) GO TO 480
C.....EVALUATES GROVES AT 25 KM FOR INTERPOLATION AND
C FILL IN OF ZERO DATA
C CALL GTERP(25,GLAT(I),P2,D2,T2,PG,DG,TG,DPY,DTY,DP2Y)
C IHP = IHV + 1
C DO 450 K=IHP,26
C.....AVOIDS INTERPOLATION OF P,D,T IF ONLY SIGMAS ARE ZERO
C IF ((P(I,K)*D(I,K)*T(I,K)).GT.0.) GO TO 445
C H=K-1
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 40 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND GROVES AT 25 TO FILL
C IN MISSING DATA
C CALL INTERP2(P(I,IHV),D(I,IHV),T(I,IHV),Z1,P2,D2,T2,25.,PH,DH,TH,H)
C P(I,K)=PH
C D(I,K)=DH
C T(I,K)=TH
C 445 SP(I,K) = SPR
C SD(I,K)=SDR
C.....SETS MISSING SIGMAS EQUAL TO SIGMAS AT HEIGHT Z1
C 450 ST(I,K)=STR
C GO TO 500
C.....EVALUATES GROVES AT 30 KM FOR INTERPOLATION AND FILL IN OF
C ZERO DATA
C 480 CALL GTERP(30,GLAT(I),P2,D2,T2,PG,DG,TG,DPY,DTY,DP2Y)
C CALL PDTUV(PSP,DSP,TSP,GLAT(I),GLON(I),30,DP,DO,DT,DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY)
C.....COMPUTE PERTURBATIONS TO GROVES MODEL
C $ .DP2X,DP2Y,DPXY)
C.....ADD STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS TO GROVES MODEL
C P2 = P2*(1. + DP)
C D2 = D2*(1. + DD)
C T2 = T2*(1. + DT)
C IHP = IHV + 1
C DO 490 K=IHP,26
C.....AVOIDS INTERPOLATING P,D,T IF ONLY SIGMAS ARE ZERO
C IF ((P(I,K)*D(I,K)*T(I,K)).GT.0.) GO TO 485
C H=K-1
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 40 AT HEIGHT Z1 AND GROVES AT 30 KM TO
C FILL IN MISSING DATA
C CALL INTERP2(P(I,IHV),D(I,IHV),T(I,IHV),Z1,P2,D2,T2,30.,PH,DH,TH,H)
C P(I,K)=PH
C D(I,K)=DH
C T(I,K)=TH
C 485 SP(I,K) = SPR
C SD(I,K)=SDR
C.....SET MISSING SIGMAS AT HEIGHT 1
C 490 ST(I,K)=STR
C 491 CONTINUE
C IHP = IHV - 1
C DO 492 K=2,9
C IF (SP(I,K) .LE. 0.) SP(I,K) = SP(I,1)
C IF (SD(I,K) .LE. 0.) SD(I,K)= SD(I,1)

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492 IF (ST(I,K) .LE. 0.) ST(I,K) = ST(I,1)
    GO TO 495 K=10. IHP
C..... SETS ALL ZEPO SIGMAS TO SIGMA AT HEIGHT Z1
IF (SP(I,K) .LE. 0.0 AND P(I,K) .GT. 0.) SP(I,K) = SPR
IF (SD(I,K) .LE. 0.0 AND D(I,K) .GT. 0.) SD(I,K) = SDF
IF (ST(I,K) .LE. 0.0 AND T(I,K) .GT. 0.) ST(I,K) = STR
500 TA = T(I,1)
      TA = T(I,1)
      F = 267.05
      K = 1
      D(I,K)
      TR = T(I,K)
      IF ((PB*T8) .GT. 0.) GO TO 520
      K = K + 1
      GO TO 510
520 IF (TA-TB) = 60, 570, 560
560 TZ = (TA-TR) / 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=T8-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
      GO 585 J0=1,KM1,1
      J=J0-1
      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
      GO 595 J0=1,KM1,1
      J=J0-1
      TJ=TA
      PJ=PA*EXP(-G*(J-HS)/(R*0.001*TJ))
      CJ=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

```

```

        SUBROUTINE GETNMC
C      READS "SETUP" DATA TAPE, OR NMC GFIO DATA CARDS,
C      AND WRITES SCRATCH FILE FOR USE BY SELEC4.
C
C      DIMENSION IP(15),BUFFER(64)
C
C      COMMON /ICTEMP/ SCRCH1,SCRCH2,IUG,NMCOP
C
C      INTEGER SCRCH2
C
C      NREC=0
C      IF(NMCOP.NE.0) GO TO 2
C
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

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SUBROUTINE GRID40
REAL LAT,LON
COMMON/C4/LAT(16),LON(16),NP,P(16,26),R(16,26),T(16,26),SP(16,26)
* SR(16,26),ST(16,26)
COMMON /PCTCOM/ IT,MONTH

SUBROUTINE TO SELECT PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, AND DENSITY PROFILES (GRID
TOGETHER WITH THE NORMALIZED VARIANCES IN EACH, AT UP TO 16 "GRID
AT LAT/LONS SELECTED BY CALLING PROGRAM.

USES NASA HUNTSVILLE MSFC 4-0 DATA TAPES

DIMENSION IN(107),BUFFER(64)

COMMON /ICTEMP/ SCRCH1,SCRCH2
COMMON /PCINT/ IPT(16,5),LL(16),DXY(16,2)
COMMON /ORDER/ IPTN(16,5),IREAD(65,3)
COMMON /INT/ O(203,5),IG(5),DXY(2),DLA(4),DLO(4)

INTEGER SCRCH1,READ,WRITE

INITIALIZE

ZERO=0.0
ONE=1.0
TFN=10.0
HUNDF=100.0
THOU=1000.0
READ=6H READ
WRITE=6H WRITE

N=MONTH-1-((Z*MUNTH)/9)*4
IF(MONTH.EQ.13) N=0
NUMEOF = 0
CALL NTPAN(IT,10,22)
IF (N.EQ.0) GO TO 20
CALL NTRAN(IT,8,N,22)

APPROPRIATE 4-0 INPUT TAPE NOW POSITIONED - FILE NEEDED PROFILES

20 CALL SELEC4

IRC=0
IPN=1
IF(IREAD(IRN,3).EQ.0) GO TO 39
21 JT=IT
M=READ
CALL NTRAN(IT,2,106,IN,L,22)
IRC = IRC +1
IF (L.EQ.-2) GO TO 39
IF (L.LT.0) WRITE(6,23) IT,L,IRC
23 FORMAT(" INPUT UNIT NO.",I3," IN ERROR (",I2,") FOR RECORD NO.",I5)
1) IF(IFC.LT.IREAD(IRN,3)) GO TO 22

```

```

24 IF(IRC.GT.IREAD(IRN,3)) GO TO 33
    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))
    MP=FLD(24,12,IN(106))
    IF((MP.NE.MONTH).OR.(IP.NE.IPT(I,J))) GO TO 39
    DO 26 IK=1,100,1
    K=107-IK
    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 30 I=1,NB
    DO 29 J=1,208
    DO 29 J=1,5
    D(I,J)=0
29 CONTINUE
    DO 32 J=1,4
    IF(IPT(I,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=2,105
    J2=2*I-2
    J1=J2-1
    D(J1,J)=FLD(0,18,IN(I))/HUND
    D(J2,J)=FLD(18,18,IN(I))/HUND
31 CONTINUE
    OLA(J)=FLD(0,18,IN(106))/TEN
    OLO(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.0) GO TO 35
    GRI05100
    GRI05200
    GRI05300
    GRI05400
    GRI05500
    GRI05600
    GRI05700
    GRI05800
    GRI05900
    GRI06000
    GRI06100
    GRI06200
    GRI06300
    GRI06400
    GRI06500
    GRI06600
    GRI06700
    GRI06800
    GRI06900
    GRI07000
    GRI07100
    GRI07200
    GRI07300
    GRI07400
    GRI07500
    GRI07600
    GRI07700
    GRI07800
    GRI07900
    GRI08000
    GRI08100
    GRI08200
    GRI08300
    GRI08400
    GRI08500
    GRI08600
    GRI08700
    GRI08800
    GRI08900
    GRI09000
    GRI09100
    GRI09200
    GRI09300
    GRI09400
    GRI09500
    GRI09600
    GRI09700
    GRI09800
    GRI09900
    GRI10000
    GRI10100
    GRI10200
    GRI10300
    GRI10400
    GRI10500
    GRI10600

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      DC 74 I=1,208          GRI10700
      C(1,5)=D(I,1)          GRI10800
  34 CONTINUE                GRI10900
      GO TO 37                GRI11000
  35 IF(IG(5).NE.2) GO TO 36    GRI11100
      DXY(1)=DXY(II,1)        GRI11200
      DXY(2)=DXY(II,2)        GRI11300
      C
  36 CALL INTRF4 (LALO)       GRI11400
      C
  37 DO 38 I=1,26            GRI11500
      P(II,I)=D(I,5)*HUNDP    GRI11600
      R(II,I)=D(I+156,5)/THOU  GRI11700
      T(II,I)=D(I+52,5)        GRI11800
      DIVIDE=ONE                GRI11900
      IF(P(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=(P(II,I)/HUNDR)**2  GRI12000
      SP(II,I)=D(I+26,5)/DIVIDE  GRI12100
      CIVIDE=ONE                GRI12200
      IF(P(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=(THOU*R(II,I))**2  GRI12300
      SP(II,I)=D(I+182,5)/DIVIDE  GRI12400
      DIVIDE=ONE                GRI12500
      IF(T(II,I).GT.ZERO) DIVIDE=T(II,I)**2  GRI12600
      ST(II,I)=D(I+78,5)/DIVIDE  GRI12700
      GRI12800
  38 CONTINUE                GRI12900
      RETURN                   GRI13000
  39 WFITE(6,40) JT,IRC,IREAD(IRN,3),MP,MONTH,IP,I,J,IPT(I,J),IRN,M,L  GRI13100
  40 FORMAT("***** UNIT NO.",I3," IN ERROR",I7," RECORDS READ" /  GRI13200
  1" IREAD(IRN,3) =",I5," MP =",I3," MONTH =",I3,  GRI13300
  2" IP =",I5," IPT(",I2,",",I1,") =",I5," IRN =",I3/A6," STATUS",I5) GRI13400
      STOP                     GRI13500
      END                      GRI13600
                                         GRI13700

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C FIRST DATA CARD READS INITIAL HEIGHT (KM), INITIAL LATITUDE (DEG) GRM00400
 C INITIAL LONGITUDE (DEG), F10.7, MEAN F10.7, AP, MONTH, DAY, GRM00500
 C YEAR (TOTAL YEAR - 1900), GREENWICH HOUR, MINUTES, SECONDS, GRM00600
 C LATITUDE INCREMENT (DEG), LONGITUDE INCREMENT (DEG), GRM00700
 C HEIGHT DECREASE (KM), MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS (EXCLUDING GRM00800
 C INITIAL POSITION) TO BE COMPUTED, TIME INCREMENT BETWEEN GRM00900
 C POSITIONS, TRAJECTORY OPTION, CUTOUT OPTION, MINIMUM GEOSTROPHICGRM01000
 C LATITUDE GRM01100
 COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOF,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI, GRM01200
 NSAME,RP1, R01, FT1, 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,EFS,IOFP,LOOK,IET,GLAT, GRM01500
 RP1S,PD1S,RT1S,RU1S,RV1S,SP1S,SD1S,ST1S,SU1S,SV1S, GRM01600
 2UCS1,VDS1,UDL1,VDL1,UOS2,VDS2,UDL2,VDL2 GRM01700
 COMMON/CHIC/LA(4,4),NB(2),IWSYM GRM01800
 989? FORMAT("1 ***** GLOBAL REFERENCE ATMOSPHERE - MOD 2 *****") GRM01900
 PI=3.1415927
 FAC=0.017453233
 LOOK=0
 MONTH = 2
 IOPT=0
 5 IF(IOPT.EQ.0.OR.(IOPT.GT.0.AND.H.LT.0.)) GO TO 6
 READ(IOPT,10) IET,H,PHI,THET
 GO TO 5
 6 MN = MONTH
 NSAME = 0
 READ(5,10,END=90) H1,PHI1,THET1,F10,F10B,AP,MN,IDA,IYR,IHRO,MINO, GRM02500
 1 ISECO,EPHI,OTHET,DH,NMAX,INCT,IOPT,ICPP,GLAT
 10 FORMAT()
 WRITE(6,9090)
 IF(ABS(PHI1).LE.90.) GO TO 7
 PHI1=SIGN(180.-ABS(PHI1),PHI1)
 THET1=THET1+180.
 7 IF(THET1.GT.360.) THET1=THET1-360.
 > IF(THET1.LT.0.) THET1=THET1+360
 GLAT = ABS(GLAT)
 IF(GLAT.LT. 5.) GLAT = 5.
 IF(GLAT.GT.70.) GLAT = 70.
 WRITE(6,9010) H1,PHI1,THET1,F10,F10B,AP,MN,IDA,IYR,IHRO,MINO, GRM03200
 8 ISECO,EPHI,OTHET,DH,NMAX,INCT,IOPT,ICPP,GLAT
 C SET NSAME TO AVOID SETUP GRM03300
 C 15 IF (MN.EQ.MONTH) NSAME = 1 GRM03400
 C LOOKUP ON MULTIPLE PASSES GRM03500
 C MONTH = MN GRM03600
 C CONVERT LATITUDE TO RADIANS GRM03700
 C PHI1R=PHI1*FAC GRM03800
 C CONVERT LONGITUDE TO RADIANS GRM03900
 C THET1R=THET1*FAC GRM04000
 C CONVERT LATITUDE INCREMENT TO RADIANS GRM04100
 C DPHIR=DPHI*FAC GRM04200
 C CONVERT LONGITUDE INCREMENT TO RADIANS GRM04300
 C DTHETR=DTHET*FAC GRM04400
 C READ DATA TAPE TO INITIALIZE ARRAYS GRM04500
 CALL SETUP GRM04600
 NT = 1 GRM04700
 IF(IOPT.EQ.0) GO TO 18 GRM04800

READ(IOPT,1G) 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=PHI1R+DPHIR
 THETR=THETR1R+DTHETR
 C A=EQUATORIAL EARTH RADIUS, B = POLAR EARTH RADIUS
 C EPS= EARTH ECCENTRICITY
 19 A = 6378.160
 P = 6356.7747
 EPS=(1.-(B*B)/(A*A))
 C.....COMPUTES RADIUS TO HEIGHT H, AND GRAVITY AT HEIGHT AND
 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.6) 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=THETR*FAC
 GO TO 25
 C INCREMENT THE HEIGHT
 22 H = H1 - DH
 IF (H.LT.0.0) 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
 PHI=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=ISECO+IET

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

```

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 GRM120000
C COMPUTE P.O,T,U,V, AT NEW POSITION GRM121000
CALL SCIMOD GRM122000
GRM123000
GRM124000
GRM125000
GRM126000
GRM127000
GRM128000
C.....READS NEW INPUT IF NMORE = 0 OR MAX POINTS COMPUTED GRM129000
IF(NMORE.EQ.0.OR.(IOPT.EQ.0.AND.NT.GE.NMAX)) GO TO 5
C CYCLE TO NEW POSITION GRM13000
GO TO 20 GRM13100
90 STOP GRM13200
9010 FORMAT(" INITIAL HEIGHT = ",F7.2," KM",T43,"INITIAL LAT = ",GRM13300
1F6.2," DEG",T83,"INITIAL WEST LON = ",F6.2," DEG",/, " F10.7 = ",FGRM13400
$8.2, GRM13500
2T43,"MEAN F10.7 = ",F7.2,T83,"AP = ",F8.2,/, " DATE = ",I2,"/",I2,GRM13600
3"/",I2,T43,"GREENWICH TIME = ",I2,".",I2,".",I2," LAT INCREMENT GRM13700
4=",F6.2," DEG",T43,"WEST LON INCREMENT = ",F6.2," DEG",T83,"HEI",GRM13800
&"GHT INCR", GRM13900
5"EMENT = ",F7.2," KM",/, " MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS = ",I4,T43,GRM13600
6"TIME INCREMENT = ",I4," SEC",/2X,"TRAJECTORY OPTION = ",I4, GRM13700
7T43,"OUTPUT OPTION = ",I2,T83,"MIN GEOSTROPH LAT = ",F5.1,/)

END

```

```

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 /WINDG1/DGH,FCORY,DX5,DY5
FCORX = FCORY*DX5/DY5
KFF=1
DO 100 I=1,4
  DO 100 J=1,4
    LA(I,J)=4*(I-1)+J
100 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
DO 250 M=1,4
  DO 250 N=1,4
    IF (KK.EQ.1) GO TO 210
    I=M-N
    J=N-M
    MN=1
    N4=-1
    GO TO 220
210 CCNTINUE
    I=M
    J=N
    MN=1
    N4=1
220 CCNTINUE
    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 (APS(VY).GT.1.00) GO TO 225
    LA(I,J)=MIN0(LA(I,J),LA(I,J+NN))
    LA(I,J+NN)=LA(I,J)
225 CCNTINUE
    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 (APS(VX).GT.1.00) GO TO 250
    LA(I,J)=MIN0(LA(I,J),LA(I+N4,J))
    LA(I+N4,J)=LA(I,J)
250 CCNTINUE
    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 400 I=1,4
        CC 300 J=1,4
        IF (LA(I,J).EQ.0) KOU(II)=KOU(II)+1
300 CCNTINUE
        IF (KOU(II).GE.7) NO(II)=LL
        IF (KOU(II).GE.7) II=2
400 CCNTINUE
      RETURN
END

```

```

      SUBROUTINE GTEP(IH,PHI,F,D,T,PG,DG,TG,CCY,DTY,DP2Y)
C.....INTERPOLATES GROVES DATA TO HEIGHT IH AND LATITUDE PHI
C.....DIMENSION PG(18,13),TG(18,19),DG(18,19)
C   HEIGHT INDEX
C   I = (IH - 20)/10
C   LOWER LATITUDE INDEX
C   J = INT((PHI + 100.)*10.)
C   IF (J.LT.1) J = 1
C   IF (J.GT.18) J = 18
C   UPPER LATITUDE INDEX
C   JE = J + 1
C.....CHECK FOR DENSITY OF TEMPERATURE LEG C
C   CHK = DG(I,J) * TG(I,J) * DG(I,JP) * TG(I,JP)
C   IF (CHK) 10,IU,20
10   P = DG(I,J)
C   R = DG(I,J)
C   T = TG(I,J)
C   CC TO 3L
C.....LATITUDE DEVIATION FROM GROVES ARRAY POSITION
20   PHIF = (PHI + 100. + 10.*J)/10.
C   TL = TG(I,J) + (TG(I,JP) - TG(I,J))*PHIF
C   LATITUDE INTERPOLATION
C   CL = DG(I,J) + (DG(I,JP) - DG(I,J)) * PHIF
C   R1 = PG(I,J)/(DG(I,J)+TG(I,J))
C   R2 = PG(I,JP)/(DG(I,JP)+TG(I,JP))
C   INTERPOLATED GAS CONSTANT
C   R = R1 + (R2 - R1)*PHIF
C   PRESSURE COMPUTED FROM INTERPOLATED GAS CONSTANT
C   P = R1*CL*TL
C   C = CL
C   T = TL
C   DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WINDS
30   DPY = (PG(I,JP) - PG(I,J)) * 0.5
C   DT/DY FOR THERMAL WINDS
C   DTY = (TG(I,JP) - TG(I,J)) * 0.5
C   JM = J - 1
C   IF (JM.LT.1) JM = JP
C   DP2Y = (PG(I,JP) - PG(I,JM)) * 0.5
C   IF (ABS(PHI)-30.) 50,40,40
40   DPY = ...
C   DTY = ..
C   DP2Y = ..
50   CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

GTP00100
GTP00200
GTP00300
GTP00400
GTP00500
GTP00600
GTP00700
GTP00800
GTP00900
GTP01000
GTP01100
GTP01200
GTP01300
GTP01400
GTP01500
GTP01600
GTP01700
GTP01800
GTP01900
GTP02000
GTP02100
GTP02200
GTP02300
GTP02400
GTP02500
GTP02600
GTP02700
GTP02800
GTP02900
GTP03000
GTP03100
GTP03200
GTP03300
GTP03400
GTP03500
GTP03600
GTP03700
GTP03800
GTP03900
GTP04000
GTP04100
GTP04200
GTP04300
GTP04400
GTP04500

```

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
 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
 HEIGHT Z2. OUTPUT IS U,V AT HEIGHT Z
 RETURN
 END

INW00100
 INW00200
 INW00300
 INW00400
 INW00500
 INW00600
 INW00700
 INW00800
 INW00900
 INW01000
 INW01100
 INW01200
 INW01300

```

5      SUBROUTINE INTERZ(P1,D1,T1,Z1,P2,D2,T2,Z2,P,D,T,Z)
10     IF (Z1 - Z2) 20,16,20
16     P = P1
18     D = D1
C     SETS P, D, T = P1,D1,T1, IF Z1 = Z2
20     T = T1
22     RETURN
20     A = (Z - Z1) / (Z2 - Z1)
22     T = T1 + (T2 - T1)*A
24     D = D1 + (D2 - D1)*A
26     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
28     RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE INTEP2(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
C.....CHK=T1*D1*T2*D2                                              IN200500
      IF (CHK) 10,10,5                                              IN200600
      5 IF (Z1 - Z2) 20,10,20                                         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 GASE CONSTANT R                  IN202200
     R=(R2-R1)*A+R1                                              IN202300
C     PRESSURE FROM PERFECT GAS LAW                         IN202400
     D = DZ * P * 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,
$ F4, D4, T4, JPX, DPY, DTY, DPXX, DPYY, DPXY) IN400100
C.....INTERPOLATES BETWEEN 40 ARRAYS P(I,IH),D(I,IH),T(I,IH) AT GRID IN400200
LOCATIONS LATITUDE GLAT(I) LONGITUDE GLON(I). IN400300
CLAT,CLON = CURRENT LATITUDE,LONGITUDE IN400400
IZ = HEIGHT IN400500
NG = NUMBER OF 40 GRID POSITIONS IN400600
OUTPUT = P4, D4, T4, AND DERIVATIVES DPX,DPY,DTX,DTY IN400700
COMMON /C4/ GLAT(16),GLON(16),NG IN400800
COMMON/CHIC/LA(4,4),NB(2),IWSYM IN400900
DIMENSION P(16,26),D(16,26),T(16,26),LAX(16) IN401000
IWSYM = " "
ICHK = 0 IN401100
C HEIGHT INDEX = HEIGHT + 1 IN401200
5 IH = IZ + 1 IN401300
IF (ICHK.GT.1) GO TO 220 IN401400
IF (NG.GT.9) GO TO 150 IN401500
C NG = 9 MEANS POLAR GRID IN401600
DO 10 I=1,16,1 IN401700
P(I,IH) = P(9,IH) IN401800
D(I,IH) = D(9,IH) IN401900
T(I,IH) = T(9,IH) IN402000
GLAT(I) = GLAT(9) IN402100
I=10-16 ALL AT 90 DEG IN402200
10 GLON(I) = GLON(I-8) IN402300
C LOWER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN402400
IB = INT(CLON/45) + 1 IN402500
C LOWER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN402600
IA = IB+1 IN402700
IF (IA.GT.8) IA = IA-8 IN402800
C POSITION OUTSIDE POLAR GRID IN402900
IF (ABS(CLAT).LT.75.) GO TO 20 IN403000
C UPPER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN403100
IC = IA + 8 IN403200
C UPPER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN403300
ID = IB + 8 IN403400
GO TO 300 IN403500
20 CALL GEN4D IN403600
IWSYM = "*" IN403700
ICHK = ICHK + 1 IN403800
GO TO 5 IN403900
100 XLON = CLON IN404000
DO 105 I = 1,+ IN404100
DO 105 J = 1,4 IN404200
I16 = 4*(I-1) + J IN404300
LAX(I16) = LA(I,J) IN404400
105 CONTINUE IN404500
IF (CLON.GT.345) XLON = CLON - 360. IN404600
C.....CHECKS FOR POSITION WITHIN 16 POINT GRID 110=GOOD. 200=POSITION IN404700
C.....OUTSIDE GRID. IN404800
IF (CLAT.GE.GLAT(1) .AND. CLAT.LT.GLAT(16) .AND. XLON.LE.GLON(1) IN404900
$ .AND. XLON.GT.GLON(16)) GO TO 110 IN405000
GO TO 200 IN405100
110 IA = 1 + INT((GLON(1) - XLON) / 5) IN405200
C.....IA = LOWER LEFT (REFERENCE) INTERPOLATION INDEX IN405300
IA = IA + 4 + INT((CLAT - GLAT(1)) / 5) IN405400
C LOWER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX IN405500

```

```

      IS = IA + 1
C     UPPER LEFT INTERPOLATION INDEX
      IC = IA + 4
C     UPPER RIGHT INTERPOLATION INDEX
      ID = IA + 5
      IF(LAX(IA).EQ.NB(1).OR.LAX(IA).EQ.NB(2).OR.LAX(IB).NE.LAX(IA).
      * OR.LAX(IC).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(ID).NE.LAX(IA))IWSYM="**"
      GO TO 300
200  CALL GEN4C
      IWSYM = "**"
      ICHK = ICHK + 1
      GO TO 5
220  WRITE(6,250)
250  FCFORMAT(" UNABLE TO GENERATE 4-D GRID")
      D4=0.
      D4=1.
      T4=0.
      RETURN
C.....INTERPOLZTION FOR POSITION INSIDE 16 POINT GRID OF POLAR GRID
300  CALL INTLL(P,IA,IB,IC,ID,F4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,CLON,IH)
      CALL INTLL(D,IA,IB,IC,IN,D4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,CLON,IH)
      CALL INTLL(T,IA,IB,IC,IO,T4,GLAT,GLON,CLAT,CLON,IH)
C.....RELATIVE LONGITUDE DISPLACEMENT FROM REFERENCE POSITION (IA)
      DLON = (CLON - GLON(IA))/(GLON(IB) - GLON(IA))
C.....RELATIVE LATITUDE DISPLACEMENT FRCM REFERENCE POSITION(IA)
      DLAT = (CLAT - GLAT(IA))/(GLAT(IC) - GLAT(IA))
      DPX=P(IB,IH)-P(IA,IH)
C.....DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND EQUATIONS
      DDX = DPX + (P(ID,IH) - P(IC,IH) - DPX)*DLAT
      DTX = T(IB,IH) - T(IA,IH)
C.....DT/DX FOR THERMAL WIND EQUATIONS
      DTX = DTX + (T(ID,IH) - T(IC,IH) - DTX)*DLAT
      DPY = P(IC,IH) - P(IA,IH)
C.....DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND EQUATIONS
      DPY = DPY + (P(ID,IH) - P(IB,IH) - DPY)*DLON
      DTY = T(IC,IH) - T(IA,IH)
C.....DT/DY FOR THERMAL WIND EQUATIONS
      DTY = DTY + (T(ID,IH) - T(IB,IH) - DTY)*DLON
      IF (NG.GT.9) GO TO 310
      DPXX = 0.
      DPYY = 0.
      DPXY = 0.
      RETURN
310  DPXY = P(ID,IH) - P(IC,IH) - P(IB,IH) + P(IA,IH)
      IF (MOD(IB,4).EQ.0) GO TO 320
      I1 = IA
      I2 = IB + 1
      I3 = IC
      I4 = ID + 1
      SY=1.
      GO TO 330
320  I1 = IA - 1
      I2 = IB
      I3 = IC - 1
      I4 = ID
      SX=-1.

```

IN405700
IN405800
IN405900
IN406000
IN4061000
IN4062000
IN4063000
IN4064000
IN4065000
IN4066000
IN4067000
IN4068000
IN4069000
IN4070000
IN4071000
IN4072000
IN4073000
IN4074000
IN4075000
IN4076000
IN4077000
IN4078000
IN4079000
IN4080000
IN4081000
IN4082000
IN4083000
IN4084000
IN4085000
IN4086000
IN4087000
IN4088000
IN4089000
IN4090000
IN4091000
IN4092000
IN4093000
IN4094000
IN4095000
IN4096000
IN4097000
IN4098000
IN4099000
IN4100000
IN4101000
IN4102000
IN4103000
IN4104000
IN4105000
IN4106000
IN4107000
IN4108000
IN4109000
IN4110000
IN4111000
IN4112000

```

330 IF(LAX(I1).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I2).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I3).NE.
    * LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I4).NE.LAX(IA)) GO TO 360
    OPXX = P(I2,IH) - P(I1,IH)
    OPXY = OPXX + (P(I4,IH) - P(I3,IH) - OPXX)*DLAT
    IF((IC.GT.12) GO TO 340
    I1 = IA
    I2 = IC + 4
    I3 = IB
    I4 = ID + 4
    SY=+.
    GO TO 350
340 I1 = IA - 4
    I2 = IC
    I3 = IB - 4
    I4 = ID
    SY=-1.
    350 IF(LAX(I1).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I2).NE.LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I3).NE.
    * LAX(IA).OR.LAX(I4).NE.LAX(IA)) GO TO 360
    OPYY = P(I2,IH) - P(I1,IH)
    OPYY = OPYY + (P(I4,IH) - P(I3,IH) - OPYY)*DLON
    OPXX = (OPXX - 2.*OPX)*SX
    OPYY = (OPYY - 2.*OPY)*SY
    RETURN
360 OPXX = 0.
    OPYY = 0.
    OPXY = 0.
    IWSYM = "***"
    RETURN
    END

```

```

      SUBROUTINE INTLL(F,IA,IB,IC,IC,FLL,GLAT,GLON,CLON,IH)
C.....INTERPOLATES FUNCTION (ARRAY) F FROM VALUES OF GLAT AND GLON AT
C..... INDEX VALUES IA, IB, IC, IC TO CUTEUT VALUE FLL AT HEIGHT IH
C..... AND FOSITION CLAT, CLON
      DIMENSION F(10,26),GLAT(16),GLON(16)
C.....NCRMALIZES LONGITUDE DISPLACEMENT
      IF(F(IA,IH)*F(IB,IH)*F(IC,IH)*F(ID,IH)) 20,10,20
  10  FLL=0.
      RETURN
  20  X=(CLON-GLON(IB))/(GLON(IA)-GLON(IB))
C.....NCPMALIZES LATITUDE DISPLACEMENT
      Y=(CLAT-GLAT(IA))/(GLAT(IC)-GLAT(IA))
C.....TWO DIMENSIONAL INTERPOLATION
      FLL=F(IB,IH)+(F(ID,IH)-F(IB,IH))*Y+(F(IA,IH)-F(IB,IH))*X
      1 +(F(IC,IH)-F(IA,IH)-F(ID,IH)+F(IB,IH))*X*Y
      RETURN
      END

```

SUBROUTINE INTRP4 (LALON)

SUBROUTINE TO INTERPOLATE VALUES

DIMENSION XLL(4),YLL(4),XC(4),YC(4)

COMMON/INT/D(203,5),IG(5),DXY(2),DLA(4),DLD(4)

DEGRAD=3.14153/180.

LALC=IARS(LALON)

L1=LALO/10000

L2=LALO-L1*10000

XL=L1/10.

YL=L2/10.

IF (IG(5)=2) 30,26,10

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.0.01) 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))

1 +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.350.).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.0.01) 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*

1 *(D(I,4)-D(I,3)-D(I,2)+D(I,1))

37 CONTINUE

38 CONTINUE

RETURN

INTERPOLATE FROM ACROSS GRIDS

50 CONTINUE

INPC0100
INPC0200
INPC0300
INPC0400
INPC0500
INPC0600
INPC0700
INPC0800
INPC0900
INPC01000
INPC01100
INPC01200
INPC01300
INPC01400
INPC01500
INPC01600
INPC01700
INPC01800
INPC01900
INPC02000
INPC02100
INPC02200
INPC02300
INPC02400
INPC02500
INPC02600
INPC02700
INPC02800
INPC02900
INPC03000
INPC03100
INPC03200
INPC03300
INPC03400
INPC03500
INPC03600
INPC03700
INPC03800
INPC03900
INPC04000
INPC04100
INPC04200
INPC04300
INPC04400
INPC04500
INPC04600
INPC04700
INPC04800
INPC04900
INPC05000
INPC05100
INPC05200
INPC05300
INPC05400
INPC05500
INPC05600

```

        IF (IG(5).NE.-133) GO TO 55
        IG(5)=3
        GO TO 30
55    CONTINUE
        IF (IG(5).NE.-633) GO TO 60
        DLO(1)=(DLO(2)+DLO(3))/2.
        DO 52 I=1,203
        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.360.).AND.(YLL(I).LT.0.01)) YLL(I)=360.
E2    CONTINUE
        ITH=E
        X=YLL(1)-YL
        Y=XL-XLL(1)
E3    CONTINUE
        DO 65 I=2,4
        XC(I)=YLL(1)-YLL(I)
        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 56
        XLL(3)=XLL(4)
        YLL(3)=YLL(4)
        DO 61 I=1,203
        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
E9    CONTINUE
        EP=SQRT(XC(3)**2+YC(3)**2)
        ZL=(YC(4)*COS(TH3)-YC(4)*SIN(TH3))/DNN
        EL=(YC(4)*COS(TH2)-XC(4)*SIN(TH2))/DNN
        Z=(X*COS(TH2)-Y*SIN(TH3))/DNN
        E=(Y*COS(TH2)-X*SIN(TH2))/DNN
        R=0.
        C=0.
        D=0.
C     71 CONTINUE

```

```

INP057000
INP058000
INP059000
INP060000
INP06100000
INP06200000
INP06300000
INP06400000
INP06500000
INP06600000
INP06700000
INP06800000
INP06900000
INP07000000
INP07100000
INP07200000
INP07300000
INP07400000
INP07500000
INP07600000
INP07700000
INP07800000
INP07900000
INP08000000
INP08100000
INP08200000
INP08300000
INP08400000
INP08500000
INP08600000
INP08700000
INP08800000
INP08900000
INP09000000
INP09100000
INP09200000
INP09300000
INP09400000
INP09500000
INP09600000
INP09700000
INP09800000
INP09900000
INP10000000
INP10100000
INP10200000
INP10300000
INP10400000
INP10500000
INP10600000
INP10700000
INP10800000
INP10900000
INP11000000
INP11100000
INP11200000

```

```

DC 70 L=1.26          INP1 1300
DC 93 J=1.4          INP1 1400
68 IF (D(L,J).LT.0.01) GO TO 70    INP1 1500
DC 67 K=1.4          INP1 1600
I=(K-1)*2E+L          INP1 1700
A=D(1,1)                INP1 1800
IF (ZA.GT.L+.E1) B=(D(I,2)-D(I,1))/ZA   INP1 1900
IF (EB.GT.0.01) C=(D(I,3)-D(I,1))/EB   INP1 2000
IF ((ABS(Z4).GT.U.01).AND.(ABS(E4).GT.0.01)) INP1 2100
1 PD=(D(I,4)-A-B*Z4-C+E4)/(Z4*E4)      INP1 2200
D(I,5)=A+E*Z+C*E+DD*Z*E                 INP1 2300
67 CONTINUE                            INP1 2400
70 CONTINUE                            INP1 2500
RETURN                                INP1 2600
END                                  INP1 2700

```

```

        SUBROUTINE INTPUV(UR,VR,H,PHI,SUH,SV4)           INV00100
C.....FINDS RANDOM WIND STANDARD DEVIATION AT HEIGHT H (KMI), LATITUDE   INV00200
C          PHI (DEGREES), FROM UR AND VR ARRAYS           INV00300
C          DIMENSION UR(25,10),VR(25,10)                   INV00400
C.....I - LOWER HEIGHT INDEX                           INV00500
C          IF (H.LT.95.) I = 1 + INT(H) / 5             INV00600
C          IF (H.GE.95.) I=19+(INT(H)-95)/20            INV00700
C          IF (I.GT.25) I = 25                          INV00800
C          C    UPPER HEIGHT INDEX                      INV00900
C          IP=I+1
C          IF (IP.GT.25) IP=25                         INV01000
C          C    LOWER LATITUDE INDEX                  INV01100
C          J=INT(PHI+110.)/20                         INV01200
C          C    UPPER LATITUDE INDEX                  INV01300
C          JP=J+1
C          IF (JP.GT.19) JP=10                         INV01400
C.....PHI1 - LOWER LATITUDE FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES      INV01500
C          PHI1=-110.+20.*J                            INV01600
C.....PHI2 - UPPER LATITUDE FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES     INV01700
C          PHI2=-110.+20.*JP                            INV01800
C          IF (I.GT.19) GO TO 10                         INV01900
C          C    LOWER HEIGHT FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES   INV02000
C          Z1=5.*(I-1)                                 INV02100
C          GO TO 20
100      Z1=20.*(I-15)                                INV02200
120      IF (IP.GT.19) GO TO 30
C          C    UPPER HEIGHT FOR UR AND VR ARRAY VALUES   INV02300
C          Z2=5.*(IP-1)                                 INV02400
C          GO TO 40
30      Z2=20.* (IP - 15)                            INV02500
C          C    INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT   INV02600
40      CALL INTERW(UR(I,J),VR(I,J),PHI1,UR(I,JP),VR(I,JP),PHI2,U1,V1,
C          &PHI)
C          C    INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT    INV02700
C          CALL INTERW(UR(IP,J),VR(IP,J),PHI1,UR(IP,JP),VR(IP,JP),PHI2,U2,V2,
C          &PHI)
C          C    INTERPOLATE ON HEIGHT                      INV02800
C          CALL INTERW(U1,V1,Z1,U2,V2,Z2,SUH,SV4,H)      INV02900
C          RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE JAC(Z,TZ,DENS)
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1,JAC00100
IH-, MIN, NMORE,DX,HL,VL,DZ,JAC00200
COMMON/COMJAC/XLAT,XLONG,SDA,SHA,DY,Y,T,FM,JAC00300
DIMENSION ALPHA(6),EI(6),CI(6),B(7),DIT(6),JAC00400
QC = 100,JAC00500
DATA ALPHA/0.0,3.0,0.0,0.0,-0.38,0.0/,JAC00600
DATA EI/2.0134,31.9983,15.9994,39.949,4.0026,1.00797/,JAC00700
DATA B/28.15204,-0.085580,1.284E-64,-1.0056E-05,-1.021E-05,JAC00800
11.5044E-06,9.9826E-08/,JAC00900
AV=6.02257E23,JAC01000
QN=.78110,JAC01100
QQ2=.20955,JAC01200
QA=.09347,JAC01300
OHE = .289E-3,JAC01400
FK=8.31432,JAC01500
JAC01600
JAC01700
JAC01800
JAC01900
JAC02000
JAC02100
JAC02200
JAC02300
JAC02400
JAC02500
JAC02600
JAC02700
JAC02800
JAC02900
JAC03000
JAC03100
JAC03200
JAC03300
JAC03400
JAC03500
JAC03600
JAC03700
JAC03800
JAC03900
JAC04000
JAC04100
JAC04200
JAC04300
JAC04400
JAC04500
JAC04600
JAC04700
JAC04800
JAC04900
JAC05000
JAC05100
JAC05200
JAC05300
JAC05400
JAC05500
JAC05600

CCC TEMPERATURE AT Z = 125 KM, EQ. 9
TX=444.3807+J2385*T -392.8292*EXP(-.0021357*T)
A2=2.0*(T-TX)/3.14159265

CCC DIT(6)=0.
M=10
EPS=.0001

CCC TEMPERATURE FOR 90_Z_125, EQ. 10
T1=1.9*(TX-183.)/35.
T4=5.* (TX-183.-2.*T1*35./3.)/(35.***4)
T3=-T1/(3.*35.***2)+4.*T4*35./3.
TZ=TX+T1*(Z-125.)+T3*(Z-125.)***3+T4*(Z-125.)***4
IF (Z-105.) 43,3,40

CCC MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT FOR 90_Z_105, EQ. 1
43 Z2 = Z - QQ
FM=B(1)+B(2)*Z2+B(3)*Z2**2+B(4)*Z2**3+B(5)*Z2**4+B(6)*Z2**5
1+B(7)*Z2**6
D=Z
CONTINUE

CCC INTEGRATION OF EQ. 5 FOR DENSITY BETWEEN 90_Z_105
A=90.
FA=B(1)+B(2)*(A-QQ)+B(3)*(A-QQ)**2+B(4)*(A-QQ)**3+B(5)*(A-QQ)**4
1+B(6)*(A-QQ)**5+B(7)*(A-QQ)**6
FA=FA*9.80665/((1.+A/6.356766E+3)**2)
FA=FA/(TX+T1*(A-125.)+T3*(A-125.)**3+T4*(A-125.)**4)
FD=B(1)+B(2)*(D-QQ)+B(3)*(D-QQ)**2+B(4)*(D-QQ)**3+B(5)*(D-QQ)**4
1+B(6)*(D-QQ)**5+B(7)*(D-QQ)**6
FD=FD*9.80665/((1.+D/6.356766E+3)**2)
FD=FD/(TX+T1*(D-125.)+T3*(D-125.)**3+T4*(D-125.)**4)

```

SFQ4, SIMPSONS RULE QUADRATURE - G.F.KUNCIR

DEFINITIONS -

A = LOWER LIMIT OF INTEGRATION

B = 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 9 RIQ&IRID TO FIND R

NINT = 1

N=0

PREV=0.

SONE=(D-A)*(FA+FD)/2.

71 N=N+1

IF (N-M) 72,72,75

72 NINT = 2 * NINT

STWO=0.

DEL=(D-A)/FLOAT(NINT)

DO 73 I=1,NINT,2

X=A+DEL*FLOAT(I)

FX=B(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.)+T2*(X-125.)*3+T4*(X-125.)*4)

73 STWO=STWO+FX

CUR=SONE+4.*DEL*STWO

IF (EPS*AES(CUR)-ABS(CUR-PREV)) 74,75,75

74 PREV=CUR

SONE=(SONE+CUR)/4.

GO TO 71

75 R=CUR/3

IF (Z-105.) 44,76,44

44 IF (D-105.) 76,55,76

DENSITY FOR 93_Z_105

76 DENS=3.46E-9*183.*EM*EXP(-R/EK)/(TZ+28.879)

DL=ALOG10(DENS)

PAR=AV*DENS/EM

AN=ALOG10(QN*EM*PAR/28.96)

AP=ALOG10(QA*EM*PAR/28.96)

AHE=ALOG10(QHE*EM*PAR/28.96)

AO=ALOG10(2.*PAR*(1.-EM/28.96))

A02=ALOG10(PAR*(EM*(1.+Q02)/28.96-1.))

AH=-0.

RETURN

TEMPERATURE AND MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT AT Z=105 KM

40 Z3=105.

TZ3=TX+T1*(Z3-125.)+T2*(Z3-125)**3+T3*(Z3-125)**4

ZM3=B(1)+B(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

```

C      DENSITY AT Z=105 KM
C
55    DEN1=3.46E-9*183.*ZM3*EXP(-R/FK)/(TZ3*28.878)
      PAR=AV*DEN1/ZM3
      DI(1)=QN*ZM3*PAR/28.96
      DI(2)=PAR*(ZM3*(1.+002)/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
C
56    INTEGRATION OF E0. 6 FOR DENSITY ABOVE 105 KM
C
      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)
      N=0
      NINT = 1
      PREV=0
      SONE=(D1-A1)*(FA1+FD1)/2.
      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.) 45,45,52
      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*AES(CUR)-ABS(CUR-PREV)) 84,35,85
      84   FFEV=CUP
      SONE=(SONE+CUR)/4.
      GO TO 81
      85   R=CUP/3.
C
C      DENSITY ABOVE 105 KM
C
      DO 41 I=1,5
      DIT(I)=DI(I)*(TZ3/TZ)**(1.+ALPHA(I))*EXP(-EI(I)*R/FK)
      41   CONTINUE
      DENS=0
      DO 42 I=1,6

```

```

2
3000 000
      DENS=DENS+EI(I)*DIT(I)/AV JAC16900
      CONTINUE JAC17000
      MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT FOR Z 105 KM JAC17100
      EM=DENS*AV/(DIT(1)+DIT(2)+DIT(3)+DIT(4)+DIT(5)+DIT(6)) JAC17200
      LOG DENSITY JAC17300
      DL=ALOG10(DENS) JAC17400
      AN=ALOG10(DIT(1)) JAC17500
      A02=ALOG10(DIT(2)) JAC17600
      AO=ALOG10(DIT(3)) JAC17700
      AA=ALOG10(DIT(4)) JAC17800
      AHE=ALOG10(DIT(5)) JAC17900
      IF(Z=500.) -7.4848 JAC18000
      47 DIT(6)=10.**(-6) JAC18100
      48 AH=ALOG10(DIT(6)) JAC18200
      AN=AMAX1(-0., AN) JAC18300
      A02=AMAX1(-0., A02) JAC18400
      AO=AMAX1(-0., AO) JAC18500
      AA=AMAX1(-0., AA) JAC18600
      AHE=AMAX1(-0., AHE) JAC18700
      AH=AMAX1(-0., AH) JAC18800
      RETURN 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
      CCCC
      TEMPERATURE AND DENSITY AT Z=500 KM
      90 S=TX+42*ATAN(T1*375.* (1.+4.5E-6*375.**2.5)/A2) JAC19500
      DI(6)=10.** (73.13-39.4*ALCG10(S)+5.5*ALOG10(S)*ALOG10(S)) JAC19600
      A1=500. JAC19700
      IF(Z=500.) 49.6J.60 JAC19800
      CCCC
      INTEGRATION OF EQ. 6 FOR DENSITY FOR Z 125 KM
      L9 A1=Z JAC19900
      60 FA1=9.80665/((1.+A1/6.356766E+3)**2) JAC20000
      FA1=FA1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(A1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(A1-125.)**2.5)/A2)) JAC20100
      C1=Z JAC20200
      IF(Z=500.) 61.62.62 JAC20300
      61 D1=500. JAC20400
      62 FD1=9.80665/((1.+D1/6.356766E+3)**2) JAC20500
      FD1=FD1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(D1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(D1-125.)**2.5)/A2)) JAC20600
      N=0 JAC20700
      NINT = 1 JAC20800
      PREV=0 JAC20900
      SCNE=(D1-A1)*(FA1+FD1)/2. JAC21000
      91 N=N+1 JAC21100
      IF (N-M) 92.92.95 JAC21200
      92 NINT = 2 * NINT JAC21300
      STWO=0. JAC21400
      DEL=(D1-A1)/FLOAT(NINT) JAC21500
      CO 93 I=1,NINT,2 JAC21600
      X1=A1+DEL*FLOAT(I) JAC21700
      F>1=9.80665/((1.+X1/6.356766E+3)**2) JAC21800
      FX1=FX1/(TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(X1-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(X1-125.)**2.5)/A2)) JAC21900
      JAC22000
      JAC22100
      JAC22200
      JAC22300
      JAC22400
  
```

```

93  STWO=STWO+FX:  

     CUR=SONE+4.*DEL*STWO  

     IF (EPS+ABS(CUR)-ABS(CUP-PREV)) >4.35.95  

94  PREV=CUR  

     SONE=(SONE+CUR)/4.  

     GO TO 91  

95  FECUF/3.  

CCC  TEMPERATURE AT Z 500 KM  

     TZ=TX+A2*ATAN(T1*(Z-125.)*(1.+4.5E-6*(T-125.)**2.5)/A2)  

     IF(Z=500.) 63,64,64  

63  R=-R  

CCC  DENSITY OF HYDROGEN FOR Z 500 KM  

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

     GO TO 56  

     END

```

```

SUBROUTINE JACCH(Z,PHIR,THET,PH,CH,TH)
COMMON/COMJAC/XLAT,XLONG,SDA,SHA,DY,R,T,EM
COMMON/ICTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
NSAME,RP1,RP1,RT1,SP1,SP1,ST1,SU1,RV1,SU1,SV1,JAH001000
S M , IDA, IYR, H1, PHI1P, THET1P,G,FI,H,CLAT,CLON ,F10,F10B,AP,
IHR,MIN,NMORE,DX,HL,VL,DZ JAH0012000

```

JACCH CALCULATES THE PRESSURE, DENSITY, AND TEMPERATURE AT A POINT IN SPACE ABOVE 90 KM FOR A PARTICULAR TIME

INPUT

Z = HEIGHT IN KM

PHIR = LATITUDE IN RADIANS

THET = LONGITUDE IN DEGREES (0 TO 360 DEGREES TURNING WESTWARD)

F10 = SOLAR RADIO NCISE FLUX (XE = 22 WATTS/M**2)

F10B = 21-DAY AVERAGE F10

AF = GEOMAGNETIC INDEX

M = MONTH (FOR YEAFLY MEAN VARIAELES M IS SET TO 13)

IDAY = DAY OF MONTH

IYR = YEAR

IHR = HOUR OF DAY (UNIVERSAL TIME)

MIN = MINUTE (UNIVERSAL TIME)

XJJD = MEAN JULIAN DAY (SET EQUAL TO ZERO FOR ANNUAL MEAN)

DD = DAY NUMBER WITH RESPECT TO JAN 0 OF YEAR IYR

OUTPUT

PH = PRESSURE IN UNITS OF NT/M**2

CH = DENSITY IN UNITS OF KG/M**3

TH = TEMPERATURE IN KELVIN DEGREES

DD = DAY NUMBER WITH RESPECT TO JAN 1 OF YEAR IYR

REPLACEMENT OF SUBROUTINE VARIABLES TO INSURE NO CHANGES IN THEM

R = 0.31

XLAT = PHIR

XLONG = THET

IF (M.EQ.13) GO TO 50

CALCULATE SOLAR DEC. AND HOUR ANGLE

CALL TME

EXOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE

CALL TINF

GO TO 75

50 T = 1000.0

TEMPERATURE, MOLECULAR WEIGHT, AND DENSITY WITHOUT SEASONAL VARIATIONS

75 CALL JAC(Z,TH,CH)

IF (M.EQ.13) GO TO 300

YDA = 365.0

J1 = MOD(IYR,4)

IF (J1.EQ.0) YDA = 366.0

```

JAH0012000
JAH0013000
JAH0014000
JAH0015000
JAH0016000
JAH0017000
JAH0018000
JAH0019000
JAH0020000
JAH0021000
JAH0022000
JAH0023000
JAH0024000
JAH0025000
JAH0026000
JAH0027000
JAH0028000
JAH0029000
JAH0030000
JAH0031000
JAH0032000
JAH0033000
JAH0034000
JAH0035000
JAH0036000
JAH0037000
JAH0038000
JAH0039000
JAH0040000
JAH0041000
JAH0042000
JAH0043000
JAH0044000
JAH0045000
JAH0046000
JAH0047000
JAH0048000
JAH0049000
JAH0050000
JAH0051000
JAH0052000
JAH0053000
JAH0054000
JAH0055000
JAH0056000

```

```

C1 = SIN((360. / YOA) * 0.0174532925 * (DD + 100.0))
IF (PHIR) 80,70,30
70 C2 = 0.C
GO TO 30
80 C2 = (SIN(PHIR) ** 2) + (PHIR / ABS(PHIR))

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

C C C MOLECULAR WEIGHT WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
100 IF (Z - 120.0) 100,100,150
EM = EM + 0.006 * Z90 * C1
GO TO 250
150 IF (Z - 260.0) 200,250,250
200 DEM = EXP(-0.02424 * Z90) * (0.0316 * Z90 - 0.0002257 * Z90 * Z90)
EM = EM + DEM * C1+0.5

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

C C C DENSITY IN METRIC UNITS AND PRESSURE CALCULATED
300 OH = OH * 1000.0
PH = ((OH * 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 IS

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

NOR0010000000
 NOR001200000000
 NOR001300000000
 NOR001400000000
 NOR001500000000
 NOR001600000000
 NOR001700000000
 NOR001800000000
 NOR001900000000
 NOR001100000000
 NOR001200000000
 NOR001300000000
 NOR001400000000
 NOR001500000000

REPRODUCIBILITY
 ORIGINAL PAGE IS

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SUBROUTINE FOTUV (PSF, DSF, TSP, GLAT, CLCN, IH, PS, DS, TS,
  DPX, DPY, DTX, DTY, DP2X, DP2Y, DPXY)
C.....INTERPOLATES STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS ON LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
C       AT HEIGHT IH
C       DIMENSION PSP(8,10,12),DSF(3,10,12),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-26)/10
GO TO 30
20 K = 8
30 XLON = CLCN
IF (CLCN.LT.10.) XLON = 360. + CLCN
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.....DLAT = RELATIVE LATITUDE DEVIATION FROM CORNER REFERENCE LOCATION
DLAT = (CLAT-20.*I + 110.)/20.
C       PRESSURE LAT-LON INTERPOLATION
PS=PSD(K,I,J)+(PSP(K,IP,J)-PSD(K,I,J))*DLAT+(PSP(K,I,JP)-PSD(K,I,JP))
1)*DLON+(FSP(K,IP,JP)-PSD(K,I,JP)-PSP(K,IP,J)+PSP(K,I,J))*DLAT*
2DLON
C       DENSITY LAT-LON INTERPOLATION
OS=DSF(K,I,J)+(DSP(K,IP,J)-DSF(K,I,J))*DLAT+(DSP(K,I,JP)-DSF(K,I,JP))
1)*DLON+(DSP(K,IP,JP)-DSF(K,I,JP)-DSP(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,JP))
1)*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)) /
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 -
DP2X = (PSP(K,I,JX) - PSP(K,I,JP))/6.
DP2X = DP2X + ((PSP(K,IP,JX) - PSP(K,IP,JP))/6. - DP2X)*DLAT
DP2Y = (PSP(K,IP,J) - PSP(K,IY,J))/4.
DP2Y = DP2Y + ((PSP(K,IP,JP) - PSP(K,IY,JP))/4. - DP2Y)*DLON
TUFN = 0.
DP2X = 0.
DP2Y = 0.
DPXY = 0.
RETURN
END

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

90

D-43

```

SUBROUTINE PERTRB
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,SD,XMJO,PHI1,PHI,NSAME,
SPL1,DL1,TL1,SPL1,SDL1,STL1,UL1,VL1,SUL1,SVL1,MN,IDA,IYR,
1CH,PLAT,
* PLON,G,R,CH,CLAT,CLON,F10,F103,AP,IHR,MIN,NMORE,DX,HL,VL,DZ,
2PS,IOFF,LOOK,IET,FLAT,PS1,DS1,TS1,US1,VS1,SPS1,SDS1,
3STS1,SUS1,SVS1,UOS1,VOS1,UOL1,VOL1,UOS2,VOS2,UOL2,VOL2
COMMON /CCMPER/SP2,SD2,ST2,P2,D2,T2,U2,V2,SU2,SV2,CP,
1PS2,DS2,TS2,US2,VS2,
2PL2,DL2,TL2,UL2,VL2,
3SPS2,SDS2,STS2,SUS2,SVS2,
4SPL2,SDL2,STL2,SUL2,SVL2
COMMON/WINCOM/ DUM(11),T
DX = R*SQRT((CLAT-PLAT)**2 + (COS(CLAT)*(CLON-PLON))**2)
C.....DX IS HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN POSITIONS PLAT,PLON AND CLAT,CLON
AH = 900.
P4 = 6.
C HORIZONTAL WAVELENGTH, KM
HLL = AH + BH*CH
CPHI = (90. - PHI1)**2
DHGT = (.22 + 0.00258*(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)*CHGT
VHS = (6.2 - 3.615E-4*CPHI)*DHGT
VVL = (20.7 - 1.346E-3*CPHI)*CHGT
VTL = 7.3*DHGT
VUL = (31.2 - 3.503E-3*CPHI)*DHGT
HLS = 20. + .3125*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/VHS)**2))
RDL = 1./EXP(SQRT(HLL + (DZ/VCL)**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,UOS1,UOS2,VOS1,VOS2,RDS,RTS,
2 VVS)
CALL CORLAT(AL,BL,CL,DL,EL,FL,GL,HL,AIL,AJL,AKL,SPL1,SPL2,SDL1,
1 SDL2,STL1,STL2,SUL1,SUL2,SVL1,SVL2,UOL1,UOL2,VOL1,VOL2,
2 VDL,RTL,RVL)
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)
DS2=AS*DS1+BS*ZD
TS2=CS*TS1+DS*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)
GL2=AL*DL1+BL*ZD
TL2=CL*TL1+DL*DL2+EL*ZT
PL2=DL2+TL2
CALL NORMAL(ZD,ZT)

```

```

PER00100
PER00200
PER00300
PER00400
PER00500
PER00600
PER00700
PER00800
PER00900
PER01000
PER01100
PER01200
PER01300
PER01400
PER01500
PER01600
PER01700
PER01800
PER01900
PER02000
PER02100
PER02200
PER02300
PER02400
PER02500
PER02600
PER02700
PER02800
PER02900
PER03000
PER03100
PER03200
PER03300
PER03400
PER03500
PER03600
PER03700
PER03800
PER03900
PER04000
PER04100
PER04200
PER04300
PER04400
PER04500
PER04600
PER04700
PER04800
PER04900
PER05000
PER05100
PER05200
PER05300
PER05400
PER05500
PER05600

```

```
UL2=FL+UL1+GL+DL2+HL*ZD  
VL2=AIL*VL1+Ajl*DL2+AKL*ZT  
PZ=PS2+PL2  
O2=DS2+CL2  
T2=TS2+TL2  
U2=US2+UL2  
V2=VS2+VL2  
UDL1=UDL2  
UDS1=UDS2  
VOL1=VOL2  
VOS1=VOS2  
RETURN  
END
```

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

```
SUBROUTINE PHASE(D1,X1,D2,X2,D,X)
PER = .870.
10 IF (X2-X1) 20,10,20
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(DA.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 QBODGEN
 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,OCC,TDQ,UQQ,VQQ.
 COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
 NSAME,RPI, RD1, PT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1, Q8000100
 IHR,MIN,NMORE,DX,HL,VL,DZ Q8000200
 COMMON/POTCOM/IU4,MONTH,IOPR,PG(18,19),TG(18,19),DG(18,19) Q8000300
 ,PSP(8,10,12) Q8000400
 ,DSF(8,10,12),TSP(8,10,12),PAQ(17,5),DAQ(17,5),TAQ(17,5), Q8000500
 PDQ(17,5),ODQ(17,5),TDQ(17,5),PR(20,10),DR(20,10),TR(20,10), Q8000600
 UAQ(17,5),VAQ(17,5),UDQ(17,5),VDQ(17,5),UR(25,10),VR(25,10) Q8000700
 ,PG,DQ,TQ,UQ,VQ Q8000800
 .PA,DA,TA,UA,VA,10PQ Q8000900
 IF (XMJD.GT.0.AND.IOPQ.EQ.1) GO TO 10 Q8001000
 SETS QBO VALUES TO ZERO FOR ANNUAL MEAN Q8001100
 PQ=0. Q8001200
 DQ=0. Q8001300
 TQ=0. Q8001400
 UQ=0. Q8001500
 VQ=0. Q8001600
 FRETURN Q8001700
 LOWER HEIGHT INDEX Q8001800
 C 10 IH = INT((H-5.)/5.) Q8001900
 IF (IH.LT.1) IH=1 Q8002000
 UPPER HEIGHT INDEX Q8002100
 IP = IH + 1 Q8002200
 IF (IP.GT.17) IP = 17 Q8002300
 PHA = ABS(PHI) Q8002400
 LOWER LATITUDE INDEX Q8002500
 JL = INT((PHA + 10.)/20.) Q8002600
 UPPER LATITUDE INDEX Q8002700
 JP = JL + 1 Q8002800
 IF (JL.LE.0) JL=1 Q8002900
 IF (JP.GT.5) JP=5 Q8003000
 C JULIAN DAY FOR JAN 0, 1966 Q8003100
 XMJD0 = 2439126 Q8003200
 C TIME RELATIVE TO JAN 0, 1966 Q8003300
 TMJD = XMJD-XMJD0 Q8003400
 C 2*PI/PERICO, PERIO0 = 870 DAYS Q8003500
 PER = 970. Q8003600
 TP = 6.2831853/PER Q8003700
 LOWER HEIGHT Q8003800
 HI = 5. + 5.*IH Q8003900
 C LOWER LATITUDE Q8004000
 PHIJ = 20.*JL - 10. Q8004100
 C UPPER LATITUDE Q8004200
 PHIP = 20.*JP-10. Q8004300
 C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT Q8004400
 CALL INTERZ(PAQ(IH,JL),DAQ(IH,JL),TAQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,PAQ(IH,JP), Q8004500
 1DAQ(IH,JP),TAQ(IH,JP),PHIF,PA1,DA1,TA1,PHA) Q8004600
 C.....UPPER HEIGHT Q8004700
 HF = 5.+5.*IP Q8004800
 C.....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT Q8004900
 Q8005000
 Q8005100
 Q8005200
 Q8005300
 Q8005400
 Q8005500
 Q8005600

```

CALL INTERZ(PAQ(IP,JL),DAQ(IP,JL),TAQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,PAQ(IP,JP),
2DAQ(IF,JP),TAQ(IP,JP),PHIF,PA2,DA2,TA2,PHA) Q8005700
C....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T AMPLITUDE ON HEIGHT AT LATITUDE PHI Q8005800
CALL INTERZ(PA1,DA1,TA1,HI,PA2,DA2,TA2,HF,PA,DA,TA,H) Q8005900
C....INTERPOLATES QBO P,D,T,U,V PHASE ON LATITUDE AND HEIGHT Q8006000
CALL PHASE(PDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,PDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,PD1,PHA) Q8006100
CALL PHASE(DDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,DDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,DD1,PHA) Q8006200
CALL PHASE(TDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,TDQ(IH,JP),PHIP,T01,PHA) Q8006300
CALL PHASE(PDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,PDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,PD2,PHA) Q8006400
CALL PHASE(DDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,DDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,DD2,PHA) Q8006500
CALL PHASE(TDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,TDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,T02,PHA) Q8006600
CALL PHASE(PD1,HI,PD2,HP,PD,H) Q8006700
CALL PHASE(DD1,HI,DD2,HP,DD,H) Q8006800
CALL PHASE(TD1,HI,TD2,HP,TD,H) Q8006900
CALL PHASE(UDD(IH,JL),PHIJ,LOQ(IH,JP),PHIP,UD1,PHA) Q8007100
CALL PHASE(VDQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,VQO(IH,JP),PHIP,VD1,PHA) Q8007200
CALL PHASE(UDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,UDQ(IP,JP),PHIP,UD2,PHA) Q8007300
CALL PHASE(VDQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,VQO(IP,JP),PHIP,VD2,PHA) Q8007400
CALL PHASE(UD1,HI,UD2,HP,UD,H) Q8007500
CALL PHASE(VD1,HI,VD2,HP,VD,H) Q8007600
C....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDE ON LATITUDE AT LOWER HEIGHT Q8007700
CALL INTERW(UAQ(IH,JL),VAQ(IH,JL),PHIJ,UAQ(IH,JP),VAQ(IH,JP),
5PHIF,UA1,VA1,PHA) Q8007800
C....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDES ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT Q8007900
CALL INTERW(UAQ(IP,JL),VAQ(IP,JL),PHIJ,UAQ(IP,JP),VAQ(IP,JP),
6PHIP,UA2,VA2,PHA) Q8008000
C....INTERPOLATES QBO WIND AMPLITUDES ON HEIGHT AT LATITUDE PHI Q8008100
CALL INTERW(UA1,VA1,HI,UA2,VA2,HP,UA,VA,H) Q8008200
C....EVALUATES QBO VALUES FROM INTERPOLATED AMPLITUDES AND PHASES Q8008300
PQ=PA*COS(TP*(TMJD-PD)) Q8008400
DO=DA*COS(TP*(TMJD-DD)) Q8008500
TO=TA*COS(TP*(TMJD-TD)) Q8008600
UQ=UA*COS(TP*(TMJD-UD)) Q8008700
VQ=VA*COS(TP*(TMJD-VD)) Q8008800
Q8008900
RETURN Q8009000
END Q8009100
Q8009200

```

```
FUNCTION RAND(X)
C.....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
```

```
RAND0100
RAND0200
RAND0300
RAND0400
RAND0500
RAND0600
RAND0700
RAND0800
RAND0900
```

```

SUBROUTINE RIG          RIG00100
COMMON/ICTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOF,CD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,    RIG00200
      NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SP1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1,    RIG00300
      $ MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHI1R, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP,    RIG00400
      • IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ, E, EPS    RIG00500
C..... GRAVITY G AT H, LATITUDE PHIR (RADIAN)    RIG00600
C..... RADIUS PI FROM CENTER OF EARTH TO HEIGHT H    RIG00700
C..... B = POLAR EARTH RADIUS, EPS = ECCENTRICITY    RIG00800
      CPHI2 = COS(PHIR) ** 2    RIG00900
C     EARTH RADIUS    RIG01000
      RI = B / SQRT(1. - EPS * CPHI2)    RIG01100
C     C2PHI = COS(2*PHIR)    RIG01200
C     C2PHI = 2. * CPHI2 - 1.    RIG01300
C     CLPHI = COS(4*PHIR)    RIG01400
C     CLPHI = B. * CPHI2 * (CPHI2 - 1.) + 1.    RIG01500
C..... G AT SURFACE    RIG01600
      G = 9.80616 * (1. - 0.0026373 * C2PHI + 0.0000059 * C2PHI * C2PHI)    RIG01700
C..... EFFECTIVE RADIUS    RIG01800
      RE = 2. * G / (3.085462E-3 + C2PHI * 2.27E-6 - C4PHI * 2.E-9)    RIG01900
C     G AT HEIGHT H    RIG02000
      G = G / (1. + (H / RE)) ** 2    RIG02100
C     RADIUS AT HEIGHT H    RIG02200
      RI = RI + H    RIG02300
END    RIG02400

```

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
 ID = 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(IP,JP),DR(IP,JP),
 1 TR(IP,JP),PHI2,P1,D1,T1,PHI) RTP02800
 C..... INTERPOLATE ON LATITUDE AT UPPER HEIGHT RTP02900
 CALL INTERZ(PR(IP,J),DR(IP,J),TR(IP,J),PHI1,PR(IP,JP),DR(IP,JP),
 1 TR(IP,JP),PHI2,P2,D2,T2,PHI) RTP03000
 C..... INTERPOLATION ON HEIGHT USING LATITUDE INTERPOLATED VALUES RTP03100
 CALL INTERZ(P1,D1,T1,Z1,P2,D2,T2,Z2,P,D,T,H) RTP03200
 RETURN RTP03300
 END RTP03400
 RTP03500
 RTP03600

```

SUBROUTINE RTRAN(N)
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG
COMMON/COTRAN/NDATA(19),I1,I2,I3,I4(10),I5
C.....ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DATA, AND
C..... RANDOM PERTURBATION DATA IN SETUP
CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,N,NDATA,L,22)
RETURN
ENTRY RTRAN1
C.....ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF GROVES DATA IN SETUP
CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,19,NDATA,L,22)
I1=NDATA(1)
I2=NDATA(2)
I3=NDATA(3)
I5=NDATA(14)
DO 1 I=1,10
1 I4(I)=NDATA(I+3)
RETURN
ENTRY RTRAN2
C.....ENTRY POINT FOR NTRAN READ OF QBO PARAMETERS IN SETUP
CALL NTRAN(IUG,2,12,NDATA,L,22)
I1=NDATA(1)
I2=NDATA(2)
DO 2 I=1,10
2 I4(I)=NDATA(2+I)
RETURN
END

```

| |
|----------|
| RTR00100 |
| RTR00200 |
| RTR00300 |
| RTR00400 |
| RTR00500 |
| RTR00600 |
| RTR00700 |
| RTR00800 |
| RTR00900 |
| RTR01000 |
| RTR01100 |
| RTR01200 |
| RTR01300 |
| RTR01400 |
| RTR01500 |
| RTR01600 |
| RTR01700 |
| RTR01800 |
| RTR01900 |
| RTR02000 |
| RTR02100 |
| RTR02200 |
| RTR02300 |
| RTR02400 |
| RTR02500 |
| RTR02600 |

SUBROUTINE SCIMOD
 C..... COMPUTES VALUES P,D,T,U,V AND SHEAR DUH,DVH FROM INPUT AND
 ARPAYS IN COMMON PDTCOM. INPUT TO SCIMOD IS
 G = GRAVITY AT POSITION RI = RADIUS AT HEIGHT H
 PHIR = LATITUDE (RADIAN) THETR = LONGITUDE (RADIAN)
 F10 = F10.7 SOLAR FLUX F10B = MEAN F10.7 FLUX
 AP = SOLAR-GEOMAGNETIC A SUB P INDEX
 MN/IDA/IYR = DATA (IYR = FULL YEAR-1900)
 IHR MIN = TIME H1 = PREVIOUS HEIGHT
 PHI1R = PREVIOUS LATITUDE THET1R = PREVIOUS LONGITUDE
 RP1, RD1, RT1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM PERTURBATIONS
 SP1, SD1, ST1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM STANDARD DEVIATIONS (SIGMAS)
 RU1, RV1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM WINDS
 SU1, SV1 = PREVIOUS RANDOM WIND SIGMAS
 COMMON/IDTEMP/IOTEMP1,IOTEMP2,IUG,NMCOP,DO,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
 NSAME,RP1L,RD1L,RT1L,SP1L,SD1L,ST1L,RU1L,RV1L,SU1L,SV1L,
 \$ MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHI1R, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP,
 IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ, B, EPS, IOPB, LOOK, IET, FLAT,
 RP1S, RD1S, RT1S, RU1S, RV1S, SP1S, SD1S, ST1S, SU1S, SV1S,
 2UDS1, VDS1, UDL1, VDL1, UDS2, VDS2, UDL2, VDL2
 COMMON/PBTCOM/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),
 . ,PQQ(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),UR(25,10),VR(25,10), PQ
 . ,DQ,TQ,UQ,VQ,PQA,QQA,TQA,UA,VA,IOPQ,
 1PLP(25,10),DLP(25,10),TLP(25,10),
 2ULP(25,10),VLP(25,10),UDL(25,10),
 3VDL(25,10),UDS(25,10),VDS(25,10)
 COMMON/C4/ GLAT(16),GLON(16),NG,F4D(16,26),D4D(16,26),T4D(16,26),
 . ,SP4(16,26),SD4(16,26),ST4(16,26),THET1,THET
 COMMON/COMPER/SPH,SDH,STH,PRH,DRH,TRH,URH,VRH,SUH,SVH,CP,
 1PRHS,DRHS,TRHS,URHS,VRHS,FRHL,DRHL,TRHL,URHL,VRHL,
 2SPHS,SDHS,STHS,SUHS,SVHS,SPHL,SDHL,STHL,SUHL,SVHL
 COMMON/WINCOM/DGH,FCORY,DX5,DY5,DFX,DFY,DPXX,DPXY,DPYY,UGH,VGH,
 \$ 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
 FACTOR FOR RADIAN TO DEGREES
 FAC = 57.2957795
 IWSYM = "
 PQ=0.
 DO=0.
 TO=0.
 PPH=0.
 DRH=0.
 TRH=0.
 URH=0.
 VRH=0.
 UQ=0.
 VQ=0.
 PQA=0.
 DQA=0.
 TOA=0.
 UA=0.
 VA=0.

PSH=0. SCI05700
 OSH=0. SCI05800
 TSH=0. SCI05900
 MONTH=MN SCI06000
 C PRESENT LATITUDE, DEG SCI06100
 PHI = PHIR*FAC SCI06200
 C PRESENT LONGITUDE, DEG SCI06300
 THET = THETR*FAC SCI06400
 C PREVIOUS LATITUDE, DEG SCI06500
 PHI1 = PHI1R*FAC SCI06600
 C PREVIOUS LONGITUDE, DEG SCI06700
 THET1 = THET1R*FAC SCI06800
 C.....FCORY = NORTH COMPONENT CORIOLIS FACTOR TIMES DISTANCE FOR SCI06900
 C 5 DEGREES OF LATITUDE SCI07000
 DY5 = 5000.*RI/FAC SCI07100
 DX5 = DY5*COS(PHIR) SCI07200
 FCORY = DY5*SIN(PHIR)/(120.*FAC) SCI07300
 C....IN JACCHIA OR MIXED GROVES-JACCHIA HEIGHT RANGE SCI07400
 B IF(T.GT.90.0) GO TO 10 SCI07500
 C....IN 4-D DATA HEIGHT RANGE SCI07600
 IF (H.LE.25.0) GO TO 500 SCI07700
 C IN GROVES OR MIXED GROVES 4D HEIGHT RANGE SCI07800
 GO TO 200 SCI07900
 C....IN MIXED JACCHIA-GROVES RANGE, NEED TO FAIR DATA SCI08000
 10 IF (H.LT.115.) GO TO 20 SCI08100
 C....FOLLOWING IS THE PURE JACCHIA HEIGHT RANGE SECTION SCI08200
 C....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION SCI08300
 CALL JACCH(H,PHIR,THET,PH,DH,TH)
 PHIN = PHIR + 5. / FAC SCI08400
 THETE = THET - 5 SCI08500
 C....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION+5 DEGREES LAT, FOR DP/DY AND SCI08600
 C DT/DY SCI08700
 CALL JACCH(H,PHIN,THET,PHN,DHN,THN)
 C....JACCHIA VALUES AT CURRENT POSITION-5 DEGREES LON, FOR DP/DX AND SCI08800
 C DT/DX SCI08900
 CALL JACCH(H,PHIR,THETE,PHE,DHE,THE)
 DP/DY FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND SCI09000
 C DP/DX FOR GEOSTROPHIC WIND SCI09100
 DPY=PHN-PH SCI09200
 C DT/DX FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR SCI09300
 DTX = THE - TH SCI09400
 C DT/DY FOR THERMAL WIND SHEAR SCI09500
 DTY = THN - TH SCI09600
 CALL WIND SCI09700
 C CHANGE NOTATION FOR OUTPUT SCI09800
 PGH=PH SCI09900
 DGH=DH SCI100000
 TGH=TH SCI10100
 UH = UGH SCI10200
 VH = VGH SCI10300
 HB = H + 5. SCI10400
 CP = 7.*PH/(2.*DH*TH) SCI10500
 CALL JACCH(HB,PHIR,THET,PH,OB,TB) SCI10600
 DTZ = (TB - TH)/5000. SCI10700
 C....VERTICAL MEAN WIND SCI10800
 SCI10900
 SCI11000
 SCI11100
 SCI11200

WGH = -CP*(UH*DTX/DX5 + VH*DTY/DY5)/(G + CP*DTZ + UH*DUH+VH*DVH) SCI11300
 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
 DFYJA=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,CJB,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
 DFYJB = 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,DF2YGA) SCI16200
 C..... GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT, TO BE FAIRED WITH JACCHIA SCI16300
 CALL GTERP(IHB,PHI,PGB,DGP,TGB,PG,DG,TG,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB) SCI16400
 C..... FAIRED RESULTS AT LOWER HEIGHT SCI16500
 CALL FAIR(PGA,DGA,TGA,DJA,DJA,TJA,IHA,D1,D1,T1,DPYGA,SCI16600
 \$ DPXJA,DFYJA,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, DPXJB,DPYJB,DPXB,DPYB, C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED P,D,T CALL INTERZ(P1,J1,T1,HA,P2,D2,T2,HB,PH,DH,TH,H) | DPYGB,DTYGB,DTXJB,DTYJB,DTXB,DTYB) | SCI16900 SCI17000 SCI17100 SCI17200 SCI17300 SCI17400 SCI17500 SCI17600 SCI17700 SCI17800 SCI17900 SCI18000 SCI18100 SCI18200 SCI18300 SCI18400 SCI18500 SCI18600 SCI18700 SCI18800 SCI18900 SCI19000 SCI19100 SCI19200 SCI19300 SCI19400 SCI19500 SCI19600 SCI19700 SCI19800 SCI19900 SCI20000 SCI20100 SCI20200 SCI20300 SCI20400 SCI20500 SCI20600 SCI20700 SCI20800 SCI20900 SCI21000 SCI21100 SCI21200 SCI21300 SCI21400 SCI21500 SCI21600 SCI21700 SCI21800 SCI21900 SCI22000 SCI22100 SCI22200 SCI22300 SCI22400 |
| C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED DP/DX,DP/DY CALL INTERW(DPXA,DPYA,HA,DPXB,DPYB,HB,DPX,DPY,H) C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION ON FAIRED DT/DX,DT/DY CALL INTERW(DTXA,DTYA,HA,DTXB,DTYB,HB,DTX,DTY,H) C.....EASTWARD COMPONENT OF GEOSTROPHIC WIND CALL WIND C CHANGE OF VARIABLES FOR OUTPUT PGH=PH DGH=DH TGH=TH UH = UGH VH = VGH CF = 7.*PH/(2.*DH*TH) DTZ = (T2 - T1)/5000. | | |
| C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND WGH = -CP*(UH*DTX/DX5 + VH*DTY/DY5)/(G + CP*DTZ + UH*DUM + VH*DVM) C GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION GO TO 900 C.....THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS FOR GROVES OR MIXED GROVES 4C HEIGHTS C UPPER HEIGHT INDEX 200 IHGB = 5*(INT(H)/5) + 5 IF (IHGB.GT.90) IHGB=90 C UPPER HEIGHT HGB = IHGR*1. C.....GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT CALL GTERF(IHGB,FHI,PG3,DGB,TGB,PG,DG,TG,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB) C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 40 IF (H.LT.40.0) GO TO 210 C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 90 IF (H.GT.84.0) GO TO 220 C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52,60,68,76,OR 84 IHSB = 8*(INT(H) + 4)/8 + 4 C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52 IF (IHSB.LT.52.0) IHSB = 52 GO TO 230 210 IHSB = 10*(INT(H)/10) + 10 GO TO 230 220 IHSB = 90 C.....UPPER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT 230 HS3 = IHSB*1. C.....STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS AT UPPER HEIGHT CALL PDTUV(FSP,DSP,TSP,PHI,THET,IHSB,PSB,DSB,TSB,DPXSB,DPYSB, DPYSS,DTYSB,DP2XSB,DP2YSB,DPXYSB) C.....MIXED GROVES 4D SECTION IF (H.LT.30.0) GO TO 300 C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX IHGA = IHGB - 5 C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX HGA = IHGA*1. C.....GROVES AT LOWER HEIGHT CALL GTERP(IHGA,PHI,PGA,DGA,TGA,PG,DG,TG,DPYGA,DTYGA,DP2YGA) C.....LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 30 | | |

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IF (H.LT.40.0) GO TO 240
C.....LOWER STATIONARY PERTURBATION HEIGHT = 52, 66, 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,USA,TSA,DPXSA,DPYSA,
$ DTXSA,DTYSA,DP2XSA,DP2YSA,DPXYS)
C.....GROVES VALUES HEIGHT INTERPOLATIONS
CALL INTERZ(PGA,DGA,TGA,HGA,PGB,CGE,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.....QUASI-BIENNIAL VALUES
CALL QBOGEN
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF GROVES DP/DY, DT/DY, AND D2P/DY2
CALL INTERZ(DPYGA,DTYGA,DP2YGA,HGA,DPYGB,DTYGB,DP2YGB,HGB,DPYG,
$ DTYG,DP2YG,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DP/DX AND DP/DY
CALL INTERZ(DPXSA,DPYSA,HSA,DPXSB,DPYSB,HSB,DPXS,DPYS,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION DT/DX AND DT/DY
CALL INTERZ(DTXSA,DTYSA,HSA,DTXSB,DTYSB,HSB,DTXS,DTYS,H)
C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF STATIONARY PERTURBATION D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2,
C.....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)
$ -(DPYG - DP2YG)*DP2YS
C.....D2P/DXDY
DPXY = (PGH + DPYG)*DPXYS + DPYG*DPXS
CALL WIND
C.....UNPERTURBED VALUES PLUS QBO PERTURBATIONS
PH = (1. + DQ) * PGH
DH = EGH * (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
 SCI23100
 SCI23200
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 SCI27000
 SCI27100
 SCI27200
 SCI27300
 SCI27400
 SCI27500
 SCI27600
 SCI27700
 SCI27800
 SCI27900
 SCI28000

DTZ = (TG9*(1.+TSB) - TGA*(1.+TSA))/5000. SCI28100
 C..... VERTICAL MEAN WIND SCI28200
 WGH=-CP*(LGH*DTX/DX5+VGH*DTY/DY5)/(G+CP*DTZ+VGH*DUH+VGH*DVH) SCI28300
 C GO TO RANDOM PERTURBATIONS SECTION SCI28400
 GO TO 800 SCI28500
 C..... THE FOLLOWING IS THE MIXED GROVES 40 SECTION SCI28600
 C..... GENERATE GRID OF 40 PROFILE FILES IF PREVIOUS HEIGHT GE 30 SCI28700
 300 IF (H1.GE.30..OR.LOOK.EQ.1) CALL GEN40 SCI28800
 IHCK = 24 SCI28900
 DO 310 KND = 1,3 SCI29000
 IKND = IHCK + KND SCI29100
 IF (IKND.GT.26) IKND=26 SCI29200
 DO 310 IND = 1,4 SCI29300
 DO 310 JND = 1,4 SCI29400
 PCK(IND,JND,KND) = P4D(4*(IND-1)+JND,IKND) SCI29500
 DCK(IND,JND,KND) = D4D(4*(IND-1)+JND,IKND) SCI29600
 310 CONTINUE SCI29700
 CALL CHECK SCI29800
 C..... LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 40 DATA AT 25 KM SCI29900
 CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,25, P4D,D4D,T4D,P4A,D4A,T4A,
 \$ DPX4,DPY4,DTX4,DTY4,DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA)
 C GROVES PLUS STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS SCI30000
 PB = PGR*(1. + PSR) SCI30100
 C P,D,T SCI30200
 DR = DGB*(1. + DSB) SCI30300
 TR = TGB*(1. + TSB) SCI30400
 DPXB = PGB*DPXSB SCI30500
 DPYB = FGB*DPYSB + DPYGB*(1. + PSB + DPYSB) SCI30600
 DPXXB = PGB*(2.*DPXSB - DP2XSB) SCI30700
 DPYYB = PGB*(2.*DPYSB - DP2YSB) + (2.*DPYGB - DP2YGB)*
 \$ (1. + PSB + DPYSB) - (DPYGB - DP2YGB)*DP2YSB SCI30800
 DPXYB = (PGB + DPYGB)*DPXYSB + DPYGB*CPXSB SCI30900
 DTXB = TGB*DTXSB SCI31000
 DTYB = TGB*DTYSB + DTYGB*(1. + TS + DTYSB) SCI31100
 C..... HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 40 AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT SCI31200
 C DP/DX AND DP/DY SCI31300
 CALL INTERW(DPX4,DPY4,25.,DPXB,DPYB,HSB,DPX,DPY,H) SCI31400
 C..... HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 40 AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT SCI31500
 C DP,D,T SCI31600
 CALL INTER2(P4A,D4A,T4A,25.,PB,DB,TB,HGB,PGH,DGH,TGH,H) SCI31700
 C..... HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 40 AT 25 AND GROVES AT UPPER HEIGHT SCI31800
 C DT/DX AND DT/DY SCI31900
 CALL INTERW(DTX4,DTY4,25.,DTXB,DTYB,HSB,DTX,DTY,H) SCI32000
 C..... HEIGHT INTERPOLATION BETWEEN 40 AT 25 KM AND GROVES AT UPPER SCI32100
 C HEIGHT D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2, AND D2P/DXOY SCI32200
 CALL INTERZ(DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA,25.,DPXXB,DPYYB,DPXYB,HGB,DPXX,
 \$ DPYY,DPXY,H) SCI32300
 C IF (IDPO,FQ,2) GO TO 350 SCI32400
 C QUASI BIENNIAL PERTURBATIONS SCI32500
 CALL QBOGEN SCI32600
 C ADD QBO PERTURBATIONS TO P,D,T SCI32700
 350 PH=FGH*(1.+PQ) SCI32800
 DH=EGH*(1.+DQ) SCI32900
 TH=TGH*(1.+TQ) SCI33000
 CALL WIND SCI33100
 C ADD QBO WIND PERTURBATIONS SCI33200
 SCI33300
 SCI33400
 SCI33500
 SCI33600

UH=UGH+UQ
 VH=VGH+VQ
 CP = 7.*PGH/(2.*DGH*TGH)
 DTZ = (TB - T+A)/(1000.* (HG3 - 25.))
 C.....VERTICAL MEAN WIND
 WGHE=CP*(UGH*DTX/DX5 + VGH*DTY/DY5)/(G+CP*DTZ+UGH*DUM+VGH*DVM)
 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 METER LE H LT 0 , H IS SET TO 0
 H = 0.
 GO TO 510
 C NO MORE COMPUTATIONS TO BE MADE IF HEIGHT LT -5 M
 525 NMORE=0
 RETURN
 C....GENERATE GRID OF 40 PROFILES IF PREVIOUS HEIGHT GE 30
 510 IF (H.GE.30..OR.LOOK.EQ.1) CALL GEN4C
 C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX
 IHA=INT(H)
 C LOWER HEIGHT INDEX
 HA = IHA*1.
 IWSX = IWSYM
 IHCK=IHA-1
 DO 511 KNC=1,3
 IKND = IHCK + KND
 IF (IKND.LT.1)IKND = 1
 IF (IKND.GT.26)IKND = 26
 DO 511 IND=1,4
 DO 511 JNC = 1,4
 PCK(IND,JND,KND)=P4D(4*(IND-1)+JND,IKND)
 DCK(IND,JND,KND)=D4D(4*(IND-1)+JNC,IKND)
 511 CONTINUE
 CALL CHECK
 C UPPER HEIGHT INDEX
 IHB = IHA + 1
 IF(IHB.LE.25) GO TO 513
 IHA=24
 HA=24.
 IHB=25
 C UPPER HEIGHT
 513 HA = IHB*1.
 C....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 40 VALUES AT UPPER HEIGHT
 515 CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHB, P4D,D4D,T4D,PB,CB,TB,
 & DPX4B,DPY4B,GTX4B,DTY4B,DPXXB,DPYYB,DPXYB)
 IF(IHA.EQ.0.AND.PB*DB*TB.LE.0.)GO TO 520
 GO TO 540
 520 IHB=IHB+1
 C....LOOP TO FIND LOWEST VALID HEIGHT
 HB=HB+1.
 GO TO 515
 540 IF(IHA.GT.0)CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHA, P4D,D4D,T4D,
 & PA,DA,TA,DPX4A,DPY4A,DTX4A,DTY4A,DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA)
 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.))
 1 GO TO 550

SCI33700
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 SCI39000
 SCI39100
 SCI39200

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GO TO 600
C....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION OF 4D VALUES AT LOWER HEIGHT
550 CALL INTER4( PHI,T4ET,u, P4D,D4D,T4D,
    PA,DA,TA,DPX4A,DPY4A,DTX4A,DTY4A,DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA)
    IF(IWSYM.EQ.0) IWSX = IWSYM
    IF(TA-TB).GT.560,570,560
    560 TZ=(TA-TB)/ALOG(TA/TB)
    GO TO 575
    575 TZ=TA
C....COMPUTES HEIGHT OF SURFACE
    575 HA=HB+0.2F705*TZ*ALOG(PB/PA)/G
    IF(H.GT.HA-.04) GO TO 600
    PH=0.
    DH=U.
    TH=D.
    PGH=0.
    DGH=0.
    TGH=0.
    GO TO 800
C....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF P,D,T
    500 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 INTERW(DTX4A,DTY4A,HA,DTX4B,CTY4B,HB,DTX,DTY,H)
C....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF D2P/DX2, D2P/DY2, AND D2P/DXY
    CALL INTERZ(DPXXA,DPYYA,DPXYA,HA,DPXXE,DPYYB,DPXYB,HB,DPXX,DPYY,
    &DPXY,H)
C CHANGE OF NOTATION FOR OUTPUT
    PH = PGH
    DH = DGH
    TH = TGH
    IF(PH*DH*TH.LE.0.) 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 |
| SCI40300 |
| SCI40400 |
| SCI40500 |
| SCI40600 |
| SCI40700 |
| SCI40800 |
| SCI40900 |
| SCI41000 |
| SCI41100 |
| SCI41200 |
| SCI41300 |
| SCI41400 |
| SCI41500 |
| SCI41600 |
| SCI41700 |
| SCI41800 |
| SCI41900 |
| SCI42000 |
| SCI42100 |
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| SCI44000 |
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| SCI44300 |
| SCI44400 |
| SCI44500 |
| SCI44600 |
| SCI44700 |
| SCI44800 |

C.....INTERPOLATES RANDOM WIND MAGNITUDES TO HEIGHT H, LATITUDE PHI
 CALL INTRUV(UR,VR,H,PHI,SUH,SVH) SCI44900
 CALL INTRUV(PLP,DLP,H,PHI,PLPH,DLFH) SCI45000
 CALL INTRUV(TLP,DLP,H,PHI,TLPH,DLFH) SCI45100
 CALL INTRUV(ULP,VLP,H,PHI,ULPH,VLPH) SCI45200
 CALL INTRUV(UDL,VDL,H,PHI,UDL2,VCL2) SCI45300
 CALL INTRUV(UDS,VDS,H,PHI,UDS2,VDS2) SCI45400
 SUHL=SQRT(ULPH*ABS(SUH)) SCI45500
 SUHS=SQRT((1.-ULPH)*ABS(SUH)) SCI45600
 SVHL=SQRT(VLPH*ABS(SVH)) SCI45700
 SVHS=SQRT((1.-VLPH)*ABS(SVH)) SCI45800
 SUH = SORT(ABS(SUH)) SCI45900
 SVH = SORT(ABS(SVH)) SCI46000
 C.....IF H LE 25 USE 4D RANDOM P,O,T SIGMAS
 IF (H.LE.25.) GO TO 910 SCI46100
 C.....INTERPOLATE PR,DR,TR ARRAYS TO GET P,O,T SIGMAS AT HEIGHT H,
 C LATITUDE PHI SCI46200
 CALL INTERF(H,PHI,PR,DR,TR,SPH,SDH,STH) SCI46300
 GO TO 820 SCI46400
 C.....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION ON P,O,T SIGMAS AT LOWER HEIGHT
 810 CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHA, SP4,SD4,ST4,PA,DA,TA,
 \$ DDX,DPY,DTX,DTY,DPXX,DPYY,DPXY) SCI46500
 C.....LAT-LON INTERPOLATION ON P,O,T SIGMSA AT UPPER HEIGHT
 CALL INTER4(PHI,THET,IHB, SP4,SD4,ST4,PB,DB,TB,
 \$ DDX,DPY,DTX,DTY,DPXX,DPYY,CPXY) SCI46600
 C.....HEIGHT INTERPOLATION OF SIGMAS
 CALL INTERZ(PA,DA,TA, HA,PB,DB,TB, HB,SPH,SDH,STH,H) SCI46700
 IF(PH+DH+TH.LE.0.) GO TO 825 SCI46800
 C.....HEIGHT DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT POSITION
 820 DZ = H1 - H SCI46900
 SPHL=SQRT(PLPH*ABS(SPH)) SCI47000
 SPHS=SQRT((1.-PLPH)*ABS(SPH)) SCI47100
 SDHL=SQRT(DLPH*ABS(SDH)) SCI47200
 SDHS=SQRT((1.-DLPH)*ABS(SDH)) SCI47300
 STHL=SQRT(TLPH*ABS(STH)) SCI47400
 STHS=SQRT((1.-TLPH)*ABS(STH)) SCI47500
 SPH = SORT(ABS(SPH)) SCI47600
 SDH = SORT(ABS(SDH)) SCI47700
 STH = SORT(ABS(STH)) SCI47800
 C.....COMPUTES HORIZONTAL DISPLACEMENT CX BETWEEN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT
 C POSITION, HORIZONTAL SCALE HL, AND VERTICAL SCALE VL SCI47900
 C.....COMPUTES PERTURBATION VALUES PRH,DRH,TRH,URH AND VRH SCI48000
 CALL PERTRB SCI48100
 C ADDS RANDOM PERTURBATIONS TO PH,DH,TH SCI48200
 PH = PH*(1. + PRH) SCI48300
 DH = DH*(1. + DRH) SCI48400
 TH = TH*(1. + TRH) SCI48500
 C ADDS RANDOM WINDS TO UH.VH SCI48600
 UH=UH+URH SCI48700
 VH=VH+VRH SCI48800
 C.....SETS PREVIOUS RANDOM PERTURBATION IN P,O,T TO CURRENT
 C PERTURBATIONS. FOR NEXT CYCLE SCI48900
 825 RP1S= PRHS SCI49000
 RD1S= DRHS SCI49100
 RT1S= TRHS SCI49200
 RP1L=PRHL SCI49300
 SCI49400
 SCI49500
 SCI49600
 SCI49700
 SCI49800
 SCI49900
 SCI50000
 SCI50100
 SCI50200
 SCI50300
 SCI50400

RD1L=CRHL
 RT1L=TRHL
 C.....SETS PREVIOUS MAGNITUDES TO CURRENT VALUES, FOR NEXT CYCLE
 SP1S=SPHS
 SC1S=SCHS
 ST1S=STHS
 SP1L=SPHL
 SD1L=SDHL
 ST1L=STHL
 C.....SETS PREVIOUS WIND PERTURBATION VALUES TO CURRENT VALUES.
 C FOR NEXT CYCLE
 PU1S=URHS
 RV1S=VRHS
 FU1L=URHL
 PV1L=VRHL
 C.....SETS PREVIOUS WIND PERTURBATION MAGNITUDES TO CURRENT VALUES,
 C FOR NEXT CYCLE
 SU1S=SUHS
 SV1S=SVHS
 SU1L=SUHL
 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
 PHI1R=PHIR
 C.....SETS PREVIOUS LONGITUDE TO CURRENT LONGITUDE, FOR NEXT CYCLE
 THET1R=THETR
 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.
 OGHP=0.
 TGHP=0.
 PHP=0.
 DHP=0.
 THD=0.
 GO TO 883
 870 PGHP=100.* (PGH-PS)/PS
 OGHP=100.* (OGH-DS)/DS
 TGHP=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 PC=100.* P0
 DC=100.* D0
 TC=100.* T0
 C CONVERTS RANDOM P,D,T TO PERCENT
 PFH=100.* PRH
 DRH=100.* DRH
 TRH=100.* TRH
 PFHS=100.* PRHS
 DRHS=100.* DRHS

SCI50500
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 SCI56000

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TFHS=100.*TRHS          SCI56100
PRHL=100.*PRHL          SCI56200
DRHL=100.*DRHL          SCI56300
TFHL=100.*TRHL          SCI56400
SPHS = 100.*SPHS          SCI56500
SDHS = 100.*SDHS          SCI56600
STHS = 100.*STHS          SCI56700
SPHL = 100.*SPHL          SCI56800
SDHL = 100.*SDHL          SCI56900
STHL = 100.*STHL          SCI57000
C      CONVERTS WIND SHEAR TO M/S/KM   SCI57100
DUH = DUH * 1000.          SCI57200
DVH = DVH * 1000.          SCI57300
C      CONVERTS VERTICAL WIND TO CM/S   SCI57400
WGH = WGH * 100.           SCI57500
PCA=PCA*100.               SCI57600
DQA=DQA*100.               SCI57700
TQA=TQA*100.               SCI57800
SFH=SPH*100.               SCI57900
SUH=SDH*100.               SCI58000
STH=STH*100.               SCI58100
PSH=PSH*100.               SCI58200
CSH=DSH*100.               SCI58300
TSI=TSI*100.               SCI58400
IF (IOPP.NE.0)              SCI58500
* WRITE(IOPP,951) H,PHI,THET,PGHP,DGHP,TGH,UGH,VGH,SPH,SDH,STH,
1SUH,SVH,PGH,DGH,IET,MN   SCI58600
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,DH,TH,UH,
* IWSYM,VH,DUH,             SCI58700
$ DVH,WGH,IET,PGHP,DGHP,TGHP,PHP,DHP,THP,PSH,DSH,TSI,PQ,DQ,TQ,UQ,
$ VQ,PQA,DQA,TQA,VA,VA,PRHS,CRHS,TRHS,URHS,VRHS,SPHS,SDHS,STHS,
1SUHS,SVHS,PRHL,DRHL,TRHL,URHL,VRHL,SPHL,SDHL,STHL,SUHL,SVHL,   SCI58800
2PPH,DRH,TRH,URH,VRH,SPH,SDH,STH,SUH,SVH   SCI58900
900 FORMAT(1X,F6.2,2F7.2,2(2E9.3,2F6.0,A1,F5.0),2F5.1,23X,F6.2/1X,
* 15,14X,2(2(F8.1,,F6.1,"",11X),10X,
$ 3F5.1,10X," SP"/,102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," QBO"/102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," MAG"/1SCI59700
$ 02X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANS"/,102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGS"/,   SCI59800
2102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANL"/,   SCI59900
3102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGL"/,   SCI60000
4102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," RANT"/,   SCI60100
5102X,3F5.1,2F5.0," SIGT"/,)   SCI60200
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE SELEC4
INTEGER SCRCH2
COMMON/C4/XL(16),YL(16),NP
C
C SUBROUTINE TO SELECT POINTS FOR INTERPOLATION
C
COMMON /ICTEMO/ SCRCH1,SCRCH2
COMMON /PCINT/ IPT(16,5),LL(16),DXY(16,2)
COMMON /ORDER/ IPTN(16,5),IREAD(65,3)
C
DIMENSION IC(4),IL(2),JL(2),LIML(51),LIMU(51)
C
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,
14L,43,42,41,40,39,38,37,36,35,34,33/
DATA PI/3.14159/
C
C INITIALIZE
C
PI4=PI/4.
DEGRAD=PI/180.
DO 1 I=1,16
DO 1 J=1,5
1 IPT(I,J)=0
C
C MAJOR LOOP FOR POINTS
C
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)
C
15 IF ((XL(II)-15.1) 15,30,30
15 IF ((XL(II)) 50+40,40
C
C NMC GRID
C
30 IPT(II,5)=2
EL=(350-YL(II))*DEGRAD
PHI=XL(II)*DEGRAD
R=31.20435952*(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
CXY(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

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SEL001000
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SEL052000

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31 IC(1)=I*1000+j
  IF ((ABS(LX).GT..1).OR.(ABS(DY).GT..1)) GO TO 32
  IP=1
  GO 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)
  DC 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

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CCC
C EQUATORIAL GRID

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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

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CCC SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

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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

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| SEL05300 |
| SEL05400 |
| SEL05500 |
| SEL05600 |
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| SEL06100 |
| SEL06200 |
| SEL06300 |
| SEL06400 |
| SEL06500 |
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| SEL06700 |
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| SEL09900 |
| SEL10000 |
| SEL10100 |
| SEL10200 |
| SEL10300 |
| SEL10400 |
| SEL10500 |
| SEL10600 |
| SEL10700 |
| SEL10800 |

CCC

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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.0.72) JL(K2)=0          SEL11600
IPT(II,1)=JL(K2)*17-IL(K1)+1        SEL11700
IF (IL(K).NE.0) GO TO 100           SEL11800
IPT(II,1)=JL(K2)*4+1                SEL11900
IPT(II,5)=1                         SEL12000
GO TO 100                          SEL12100
52 CONTINUE
IF (JL(1).EQ.0.72) JL(1)=0          SEL12200
IF (IPT(II,1).EQ.1) GO TO 54         SEL12300
IPT(II,1)=JL(1)*17-IL(1)+1        SEL12400
IPT(II,2)=JL(2)*17-IL(1)+1        SEL12500
IF (IL(2)) 55,53,55               SEL12600
53 IPT(II,3)=JL(1)*4+1              SEL12700
IPT(II,4)=JL(2)*4+1                SEL12800
IPT(II,5)=1133                     SEL12900
GO TO 100                          SEL13000
54 IPT(II,2)=JL(1)*17-IL(2)+1      SEL13100
IPT(II,3)=JL(2)*17-IL(2)+1      SEL13200
IPT(II,5)=333                      SEL13300
GO TO 100                          SEL13400
55 CONTINUE
IPT(II,3)=JL(1)*17-IL(2)+1      SEL13500
IPT(II,4)=JL(2)*17-IL(2)+1      SEL13600
GO TO 100                          SEL13700
SEL13800
SEL13900
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

C CCC
C 70 CONTINUE
TWO NMC, TWO EQUATORIAL
IPT(II,5)=2211
L=YL(II)
IPT(II,1)=((L/5)+2)*4
IPT(II,2)=IPT(II,1)-4
IF (L.GE.355) IPT(II,1)=4

C
IF (J.LT.1) J=1
IF (J.GT.51) J=51
IF (I.LT.LIML(J)) I=LIML(J)
IF (I.GT.LIMU(J)) I=LIMU(J)
IC(1)=I*1000+J
IF ((J.LT.15).OR.(J.GT.37)) GO TO 72
IC(2)=I*1000+J+1
GO TO 76
72 IF ((J.NE.1).AND.(J.NE.51)) GO TO 74
IF (I.EQ.LIMU(J)) GO TO 73
IC(2)=(I+1)*1000+J
GO TO 76
73 IC(2)=(I-1)*1000+J
GO TO 76

```

```

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=1,1377
    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 86
    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 IPTN(I,J)=IPT(I,J)
    CALL SORT4(NP)
    RETURN
    END

```

SEL16500
SEL16600
SEL16700
SEL16800
SEL16900
SEL17000
SEL17100
SEL17200
SEL17300
SEL17400
SEL17500
SEL17600
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SEL17800
SEL17900
SEL18000
SEL18100
SEL18200
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SEL19800
SEL19900
SEL20000
SEL20100
SEL20200
SEL20300
SEL20400
SEL20500
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SEL20700
SEL20800
SEL20900
SEL21000
SEL21100
SEL21200
SEL21300
SEL21400
SEL21500
SEL21600
SEL21700

#

```

SUBROUTINE SETUP
COMMON/COTRAN/NODATA(19),IC,MI,IH,IX(10),IEX
DIMENSION ID(5),ID(5),IT(5),IDAY(12),BUFFER(64)
COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DO,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
NSAME,RP1L,PD1L,RT1L,SP1L,SC1L,ST1L,RU1L,RV1L,SU1L,SV1L
MN, IDD, IYR, 41, PHI1R, THETA1R, CUMS(21), RD1S, RD1S
1, RT1S, RU1S, RV1S, SP1S, SD1S, ST1S, SU1S, SV1S, UDS1, VDS1,
2UDL1,VOL1,UDS2,VDS2,UOL2,VDL2
COMMON/FDTCOM/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),UDQ(17,5),VDQ(17,5),UR(25,10),VR(25,10),
* PQ,QQ,TQ,UQ,VQ,PQA,DAQ,
TOA,UA,VA,IOPQ,PLP(25,10),DLP(25,10),TLP(25,10)
1,UL(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 = 6.
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_
IUG = UNIT NUMBER FOR GROVES DATA TAPE
IUR = UNIT NUMBER FOR RANDOM SIGMA DATA
(IF IUR=IUG UNIT IUG WILL BE READ)
IUQ = UNIT NUMBER FOR QBO DATA
(IF IUQ=IUG DATA ON TAPE ON UNIT IUG WILL BE READ)
IU4 = UNIT FOR 4-D INPUT P,O,T 0-25KM DATA
IOPR = RANDOM OUTPUT OPTION
IOPR=1 RANDOM OUTPUT           IOPR=2 NO RANDOM OUTPUT
IOPQ = QBO OUTPUT OPTION       IOPQ=1 QBO OUTPUT           IOPQ=2 NO QBO OUTPUT
NR1 = STARTING RANDOM NUMBER
NMCOP = NMC GRID DATA READ OPTION
C.....NMCOP=0 READS NMC GRID DATA FROM UNIT IUG, OTHERWISE READS FORM
CARDS
C.....IOTEM1=UNIT FOR 4-D P, D, T DATA (SCRATCH FILE, DOES NOT NEED TO
BE ASSIGNED)
C.....IOTEM2=UNIT FOR NMC GRID POINTS (SCRATCH FILE, DOES NOT NEED TO
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 666
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_

```

C RP1L,RP1S = INITIAL RANDOM PRESSURE PERTURBATIONS, 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=RD1S+RD1L
 RT1=RT1S+RT1L
 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 INPUT 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 STATICARY 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.*²IEX
 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.*²IEX

SET05700
 SET05800
 SET05900
 SET06000
 SET06100
 SET06200
 SET06300
 SET06400
 SET06500
 SET06600
 SET06700
 SET06800
 SET06900
 SET07000
 SET07100
 SET07200
 SET07300
 SET07400
 SET07500
 SET07600
 SET07700
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 SET09500
 SET09600
 SET09700
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 SET09900
 SET10000
 SET10100
 SET10200
 SET10300
 SET10400
 SET10500
 SET10600
 SET10700
 SET10800
 SET10900
 SET11000
 SET11100
 SET11200

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DO 160 J=1,10
K=10+KS*(J-1)
160 DG(IH,K) = IX(J)*TENX
C....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAY COMPLETE
200 CONTINUE
DO 300 I=1,234
215 CALL RTRAN1
C.....READS GROVES TEMPERATURE DATA
IF (IC.NE."T") GO TO 666
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 230
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 240
GO TO 330
230 KS=1
GO TO 250
240 KS=-1
250 IH=(IH-20)/5
TENX=10.***IEX
DO 260 J=1,10
K=10+KS*(J-1)
260 TG(IH,K) = IX(J)*TENX
C....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAY COMPLETE
300 CONTINUE
IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 308
C.....ANNUAL MEAN CASE - BOTH HEMISPHERES EQUAL
DO 304 I=1,18
DO 304 J=1,9
J20=20-J
PG(I,J)=PG(I,J20)
DG(I,J)=DG(I,J20)
TG(I,J)=TG(I,J20)
304 CONTINUE
308 DO 360 I=1,1248
310 FORMAT (1X,A1,I2,I3,I5,2(5I4,4X),5I4)
CALL RTRAN(19)
C.....READS STATIONARY PERTURBATIONS DATA (TO BE STORED IN PSP, DSP, AND SET14700
C ( TSP ARRAYS)
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NCDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
LON=NDATA(4)
DO 311 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(4+K)
ID(K)=NCDATA(9+K)
311 IT(K)=NDATA(14+K)
IF (IC.NE."S") GO TO 666
IF (MI.EQ.M1) GO TO 320
IF (MI.EQ.M2) GO TO 330
GO TO 360
320 KS=1
GO TO 340
330 KS=-1
340 ISH=2+(IH-44)/8
L=(LON+20)/30
IF (IH.LT.52) ISH = (IH-20)/10
IF (IH.GT.84) ISH=8
DO 350 J=1,5

```

SET11300
SET11400
SET11500
SET11600
SET11700
SET11800
SET11900
SET12000
SET12100
SET12200
SET12300
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SET12700
SET12800
SET12900
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SET15900
SET16000
SET16100
SET16200
SET16300
SET16400
SET16500
SET16600
SET16700
SET16800

K=5+KS*(J+(KS-1)/2)
 PSP(I,SH,K,L) = IP(J)/1000.
 DSP(I,SH,K,L) = ID(J)/1000.
 350 TSP(I,SH,K,L) = IT(J)/1000.
 C.....CONVERSION TO REAL AND STORAGE IN ARRAYS COMPLETE
 360 CONTINUE
 IF (MONTH.LT.13) GO TO 368
 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,ID,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
 26 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 460
 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 - 80) / 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

D-72

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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
PF(I,J)=PR(I,J10)
DF(I,J)=DR(I,J10)
TR(I,J)=TP(I,J10)
435 CONTINUE
GO TO 460
440 DO 450 I=1,20
DO 450 J=1,10
PR(I,J) = 0.
DF(I,J) = 0.
450 TR(I,J) = 0.
C.....RANDOM 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 RANDOM 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 RTRAK(13)
C.....USES KTRAN 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     EIGHT 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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SET22500
SET22600
SET22700
SET22800
SET22900
SET23000
SET23100
SET23200
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SET27800
SET27900
SET28000

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DO 495 I=1,25
DO 495 J=1,5
J1=1-J
UF(I,J)=UF(I,J1)
VR(I,J)=VR(I,J1)
495 CONTINUE
C      MOVES PAST 3RD EOF ON UNIT IUG
500 CALL NTRAN(IUG,8,1,22)
IF(IGPR.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 IUF EQ IUG
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 810 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
ID(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.1) GO TO 666
DO 830 J=1,5
FLP(I,J+5)=IP(J)/1000.
PLP(I,6-J)=IP(J)/1000.
OLP(I,J+5)=ID(J)/1000.
DLP(I,6-J)=ID(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 855
845 CALL RTRAN(13)
IC=NDATA(1)
MI=NDATA(2)
IH=NDATA(3)
DO 850 K=1,5
IP(K)=NDATA(3+K)
ID(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.
VLB(I,J+5)=ID(J)/1000.
860 VLB(I,6-J)=ID(J)/1000.
865 CONTINUE
CC 888 I=1,25
IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 870

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SET28100
SET28200
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SET29900
SET30000
SET30100
SET30200
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SET30700
SET30800
SET30900
SET31000
SET31100
SET31200
SET31300
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SET31600
SET31700
SET31800
SET31900
SET32000
SET32100
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SET32500
SET32600
SET32700
SET32800
SET32900
SET33000
SET33100
SET33200
SET33300
SET33400
SET33500
SET33600

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868 READ(IUR,868) IC,MI,IM,IP,IO
 868 FORMAT(1X,A2,I2,I4,2(1X,5I5))
 GO TO 880
 870 CALL RTRAN(13)
 IC=NODATA(1)
 MI=NODATA(2)
 IH=NODATA(3)
 DO 875 K=1,5
 IP(K)=NODATA(3+K)
 875 IP(K)=NODATA(8+K)
 880 IF(IM.GT.90) IH=70+(IM/4)
 IH=1+(IH/5)
 IF(IM.NE.I.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.)
 VOS(I,J+5)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 VOS(I,6-J)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 885 CONTINUE
 DO 898 I=1,25
 IF(IUR.EQ.IUG) GO TO 890
 READ(IUR,868) IC,MI,IM,IP,IO
 GO TO 894
 890 CALL RTRAN(13)
 IC=NODATA(1)
 MI=NODATA(2)
 IH=NODATA(3)
 DO 892 K=1,5
 ID(K)=NODATA(3+K)
 892 ID(K)=NODATA(8+K)
 894 IF(IM.GT.90) IH= 70+(IM/4)
 IH=1+(IH/5)
 IF(IM.NE.I.OR.IC.NE."CL") GO TO 666
 DO 896 J=1,5
 UDL(I,J+5)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 UDL(I,6-J)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 VOL(I,J+5)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 VOL(I,6-J)=(ID(J)/1000.)
 896 CONTINUE
 GO TO 910
 900 DO 905 I=1,25
 DO 945 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.
 VOS(I,J)=0.
 VOL(I,J)=0.
 905 CONTINUE
 C.....MOVES FAST NEXT EOF ON TAPE
 910 CALL NTRAN(IUG,8,1,22)
 IF (IOPQ.EQ.2) GO TO 600
 C.....IOPQ=1 READS QBO PARAMETERS, IOPQ=2 ZEROS THESE PARAMETERS

SET33700
 SET33800
 SET33900
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 SET38000
 SET38100
 SET38200
 SET38300
 SET38400
 SET38500
 SET38600
 SET38700
 SET38800
 SET38900
 SET39000
 SET39100

512 DO 530 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 IUG = IUG
 527 IF (IC.NE."02") GO TO 506
 IH = (IH-5)/5
 DO 530 J=1,5
 C.....CONVERT FROM INTEGER PER MIL - QBO PRESSURE AMPLITUDE
 PAQ(IH,J) = IX(2**J-1)/1000.
 C.....QBO PRESSURE PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0, 1966)
 530 PQU(IH,J) = IX(2**J)*1.
 DO 531 I = 1,5
 PAQ(1,I) = 0.
 531 CALL PHASE(P00(2,I),15.,P02(5,I),20.,P00(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."09") GO TO 666
 IH=(IH-5)/5
 DO 540 J=1,5
 C...CONVERT FROM INTEGER PER MIL - QBO DENSITY AMPLITUDE
 DAQ(IH,J) = IX(2**J-1)/1000.
 C....QBO DENSITY PHASE (DAYS PAST JAN 0, 1966)
 540 DDQ(IH,J)=IX(2**J)*1.
 DO 541 I = 1,5
 DAQ(1,I) = 0.
 541 CALL PHASE(D00(2,I),15.,D00(3,I),20.,D00(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."0T") GO TO 666
 IH = (IH-5)/5
 DO 550 J=1,5
 C.....CONVERTS FROM INTEGER PER MIL - QBO TEMPERATURE AMPLITUDE
 TAQ(IH,J) = IX(2**J-1)/1000.
 C....QBO TEMPERATURE PHASE
 550 TDQ(IH,J) = IX(2**J)*1.
 DO 551 I = 1,5
 TAQ(1,I) = 0.
 551 CALL PHASE(TDQ(2,I),15.,TDD(3,I),20.,TDD(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 IUG = IUG
 557 IF (IC.NE."7U") GO TO 666

SET39300
 SET39400
 SET39500
 SET39600
 SET39700
 SET39800
 SET39900
 SET40000
 SET40100
 SET40200
 SET40300
 SET40400
 SET40500
 SET40600
 SET40700
 SET40800
 SET40900
 SET41000
 SET41100
 SET41200
 SET41300
 SET41400
 SET41500
 SET41600
 SET41700
 SET41800
 SET41900
 SET42000
 SET42100
 SET42200
 SET42300
 SET42400
 SET42500
 SET42600
 SET42700
 SET42800
 SET42900
 SET43000
 SET43100
 SET43200
 SET43300
 SET43400
 SET43500
 SET43600
 SET43700
 SET43800
 SET43900
 SET44000
 SET44100
 SET44200
 SET44300
 SET44400
 SET44500
 SET44600
 SET44700
 SET44800

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 UDO(IH,J)=IX(2*J)*1.
 DC 561 I = 1,5
 UAQ(1,I) = 0.
 561 CALL PHASE(UDQ(2,I),15.,UDO(3,I),20.,UDQ(1,I),10.)
 DO 570 I=1,16
 IF (IUQ,EQ,IUG) GO TO 565
 READ(IUQ,520) IC,IH,IX
 GO TO 567
 565 CALL RTRANZ
 567 IF (IC.NE."0V") GO TO 666
 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.,VDO(3,I),20.,VDQ(1,I),10.)
 GO TO 620
 600 DO 610 I=1,16
 DO 610 J=1,5
 PAQ(I,J) = J.
 DAQ(I,J) = 0.
 TAQ(I,J) = 0.
 PDQ(I,J) = 0.
 DDQ(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))

SV1L=SQRT(VLP*ABS(SV1))
 SV1S=SQRT((1.-VLP1)*ABS(SV1))
 CALL INTRUV(UOL,VOL,H1,PHI1,UDL1,VOL1)
 CALL INTRUV(UOS,VOS,H1,PHI1,UOS1,VOS1)
 UDL1=UDL1*100.
 VOL1=VOL1*100.
 UOS1=UOS1*100.
 VOS1=VOS1*100.
 626 WWRITE(6,9001) RP1L,RD1L,RT1L,SP1L,SD1L,ST1L,RU1L,RV1L,SU1L,SV1L,
 1 "LARGE"
 1 WWRITE(6,9001) RP1S,RD1S,RT1S,SP1S,SD1S,ST1S,RU1S,RV1S
 1, SU1S, SV1S, "SMALL"
 1 WWRITE(6,9002) UDL1,VOL1,UOS1,VOS1
 WRITE(6,9003)
 RF1L=RP1L/100.
 RD1L=RD1L/100.
 RT1L=RT1L/100.
 SP1L=(SP1L/100.)
 SD1L=(SD1L/100.)
 ST1L=(ST1L/100.)
 RP1S=RP1S/100.
 RD1S=RD1S/100.
 RT1S=RT1S/100.
 SP1S=SP1S/100.
 SD1S=SD1S/100.
 ST1S=ST1S/100.
 UDL1=UDL1/100.
 VOL1=VOL1/100.
 UOS1=UOS1/100.
 VOS1=VOS1/100.
 WRITF(6,676)
 RETURN
 666 WWRITE(6,700) IUG,IUR,IUQ,IOFR,IOPQ,NR1,NMCOP,IOTEM1,IOTEM2,
 \$MONTH,IC,MI,IH,IX,IEX,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 PERTURBATION",
 1 NS",9X,"THERMAL",/,23X,2(34("-"),2X),3X,"WIND",6X,"PERTURBATION VAS",
 2 LUES",/, " HEIGHT LAT WEST PRES. DENS. TEMP GEOSTROPH. SETS
 3 PRES. DENS. TEMP TOTAL SHEAR",/,2X,"(KM)".11X,"LOSE",
 4N",4X,"(NT/ (KG/ (DEG WIND (M/S) (NT/ (KG/ (DEG SETS
 SWINC (M/S) (M/S/KM) ",28("-"),/, " TIME (DEG) (DEG)",2(" M**SET54700
 62) M**3) KEL-",10("-"),2X,8("-")," P O T U V SET54800
 7 H"/" (SEC)",35X,"VIN) E-W N-S",26X,"VIN) E-W N-S E-W NSET54900
 8-S () (-) M/S M/S CM/S") SET55000
 9000 FORMAT(" GROVES INPUT UNIT = ",I2,T43,"RANDOM INPUT UNIT = ",I2,SET55100
 1T83,"QBO INPUT UNIT = ",I2,/, " 4-D INPUT UNIT = ",I2,T43,"RANDOM SET55200
 2OPTION = ",I2,T83,"QBO OPTION = ",I2,/, " FIRST RANDOM NUMBER = ",SET55300
 2I5,SET55400
 3/," NMC READ OPTION = ",I2,T43,"4-D P,D,T DATA SCRATCH UNIT = ",SET55500
 4I2,/, " NMC GRID POINTS SCRATCH UNIT = ",I2,T43,"JULIAN DATE = ",SET55600
 5F9.1,/) SET55700
 9001 FORMAT(" INITIAL P,D,T = ",3(F6.2," "),T60,"SIGMA P,D,T = ",SET55800
 13(F6.2," "),"/," INITIAL U,V = ",Z(F7.2," M/S "),T60,"SIGMA SET55900
 2U,V = ",2(F7.2," M/S "), 7X,A5,1X,"SCALE") SET56000

SET50500
 SET50600
 SET50700
 SET50800
 SET50900
 SET51000
 SET51100
 SET51200
 SET51300
 SET51400
 SET51500
 SET51600
 SET51700
 SET51800
 SET51900
 SET52000
 SET52100
 SET52200
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 SET54900
 SET55000
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 SET55800
 SET55900
 SET56000

9003 FORMAT(//" ** PERCENT DEVIATIONS FROM 1962 US STANDARD "
1 :"ATMOSPHERE APPEAR BELOW PRESSURE, DENSITY AND TEMPERATURE ",
2 "VALUES **"/),
9002 FORMAT(" INITIAL UDL,VDL = ",2(F6.2," - "),
1 T60,"INITIAL VDS,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)+288
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

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

SUBROUTINE STDATM(Z,T,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., 125., 150., 155., 160., 165., 170., 180., 190., 210.,
 * 230., 235., 300., 350., 400., 450., 500., 550., 600., 650., 700./
 DATA (TMS(I),I=1,35)/238.15, 216.65, 216.65, 228.65, 270.65, 270.65,
 * 252.65, 280.65, 180.65, 0., 216.65, 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., 2160.65, 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, 28.94, 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,
 * 5.90005, 1.82039, 1.0377E-2, 1.6439E-3, 0., 3.0075E-4, 0.,
 * 7.3544E-5, 0., 2.5217E-5, 0., 5.0617E-6, 0., 1.6943E-6, 0.,
 * 2.7926E-6, 0., 1.6852E-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
 RD=6356.36
 GO=9.8066
 WM0=28.9644
 PS=8314.32
 ZM=Z*1000.
 RCM=6356360.
 IF(Z.GE.90.) GO TO 6
 DO 3 I=1,9
 IF(ZS(I).LE.Z.AND.Z.LT.ZS(I+1)) GO TO 5
 3 CONTINUE
 5 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=WM0
 HT=(RD*Z)/(RD+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*WM0*(4M-ZLM))/(RS*TMS(I)))*100.
 GO TO 13
 12 P=PS(I)*((TMS(I)/(TMS(I)+G*(HT-ZL)))*((GO*WM0)/(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 8
 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) ST005700
ZLM=ZL*1000. ST005800
ZUM=ZU*1000. ST005900
ZMID=ZS(I+1) ST006000
AO=WMS(I) ST006100
A2=-2.* (2.*WMS(I+1)-WMS(I+2)-AO)/I (ZU-ZL)**2.) ST006200
A1=(WMS(I+2)-AO-A2*((ZU-ZL)**2.))/ (ZU-ZL) ST006300
WM=AO+A1*(Z-ZL)+A2*((Z-ZL)**2.) ST006400
G=(TMS(I+2)-TMS(I))/(ZS(I+2)-ZS(I)) ST006500
GM=G*.001 ST006600
TK=ZLM-(TMS(I)/GM) ST006700
S=(WMO*GO*ROM*ROM)/(RS*GM) ST006800
A=((ROM+ZM)*(ZLM-TK)/((ZM-TK)*(ROM+ZLM))) ST006900
B=(S/((TK+ROM)**2.)) ST007000
P=PS(I)*(((ROM+ZM)*(ZLM-TK)/((ZM-TK)*(ROM+ZLM)))**2.)*(S/((TK+ROM) 1**2.))+EXP((-S*(ZLM-ZM)/((TK+ROM)*(ZM+ROM)*(ZLM+ROM)))*100. ST007100
TM=TMS(I)+G*(Z-ZS(I)) ST007200
T=(WM/WMC)*TM ST007300
25 D=(WM*P)/(RS*T) ST007400
26 RETURN ST007500
END ST007600

```

SUBROUTINE TINF
 COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCP,DO,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
 NSAME,RP1, RD1, RT1, SF1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1,
 \$ MN, IDA, IYR, H1, PHI1R, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETP, F10, F10B, GI,
 IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ
 COMMON/COMJAC/XLAT, XLONG, SDA, SHA, DY, R, TE, EM

SURROUTINE TINF CALCULATES THE EXOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE ACCORDING TO JAT
 SAU NO. 313, 1970.

C C C C C LIST

F10 = SOLAR RADIO NOISE FLUX (XE-22 WATTS/M**2)
 F10B = 81-DAY AVERAGE F10
 GI = GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY INDEX, AP
 LAT = GEOGRAPHIC LATITUDE AT PERIGEE (IN RAD)
 SDA = SOLAR DECLINATION ANGLE (IN RAD)
 SHA = SOLAR HOUR ANGLE
 DY = D/Y (DAY NUMBER/TROPICAL YEAR)? 1
 R = 0.31 (DIURNAL FACTOR)

CONSTANTS -- C=SOLAR ACTIVITY VARIATION. BETA, ETC. = DIURNAL VARIATION
 D=GEOMAGNETIC VARIATION. E=SEMIANNUAL VARIATION.

C1 = 383.0
 C2 = 3.32
 C3 = 1.80

PI = 3.14159265
 CON = 0.01745329252
 BETA = -37.0*CON
 GAMMA = 43.0*CON
 P = 66.0*CON
 XM = 2.5
 XMN = 3.0

D1 = 28.0
 D2 = 0.03
 D3 = 1.00
 D4 = 100.00
 D5 = -0.08

E1 = 2.41
 E2 = 0.349
 E3 = 0.206
 E4 = 60.*CON
 E5 = 226.5*CON
 E6 = 720.*CON
 E7 = 247.6*CON
 E8 = 0.1145
 E9 = 0.
 E10 = E4
 E11 = 342.3*CON
 E12 = 2.16

C C SOLAR ACTIVITY VARIATION

TIN00100
 TIN00200
 TIN00300
 TIN00400
 TIN00500
 TIN00600
 TIN00700
 TIN00800
 TIN00900
 TIN01000
 TIN01100
 TIN01200
 TIN01300
 TIN01400
 TIN01500
 TIN01600
 TIN01700
 TIN01800
 TIN01900
 TIN02000
 TIN02100
 TIN02200
 TIN02300
 TIN02400
 TIN02500
 TIN02600
 TIN02700
 TIN02800
 TIN02900
 TIN03000
 TIN03100
 TIN03200
 TIN03300
 TIN03400
 TIN03500
 TIN03600
 TIN03700
 TIN03800
 TIN03900
 TIN04000
 TIN04100
 TIN04200
 TIN04300
 TIN04400
 TIN04500
 TIN04600
 TIN04700
 TIN04800
 TIN04900
 TIN05000
 TIN05100
 TIN05200
 TIN05300
 TIN05400
 TIN05500
 TIN05600

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

C C DIURNAL VARIATION
C

```

ETA    = 0.5*ABS(XLAT - SDA)
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 GEOMAGNETIC VARIATION
C

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

C C SEMIANNUAL VARIATION
C

```

G3 = 0.5*(1.0 + SIN(E10*DY + E11) )
G3 = G3**E12
TAU1 = DY + E8*(G3 - E9)
G1 = E2 + E3*(SIN(E4*TAU1 + E5))
G2 = SIN(E6*TAU1 + E7)
TS = E1 + F10B*G1*G2

```

C C EXOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE
C

```

TE = TL + TG + TS
RETURN
END

```

| |
|----------|
| TING5700 |
| 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 TME
 COMMON/COMJAC/XLAT,XLONG,SDA,SHA,DY,R,T,EM
 COMMON/IOTEMP/IOTEM1,IOTEM2,IUG,NMCOP,DD,XMJD,PHI1,PHI,
 NSAME,RD1, RD1, RT1, SF1, SD1, ST1, RU1, RV1, SU1, SV1, TME00100
 \$ MN, IDA, IYR, HI, PHI1R, THET1R, G, RI, H, PHIR, THETR, F10, F10B, AP, TME00200
 . IHR, MIN, NMORE, DX, HL, VL, DZ TME00300
 .
 C LIST TME00400
 C INPUT TME00500
 C MN=MONTH. IDA=DAY. IYR=YEAR. HR = HOUR. MIN = MINUTE TME00600
 C XLAT = LATITUDE (INPUT-GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE.) TME00700
 C XLONG= LONGITUDE(INPUT-GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE. OUTPUT -180 TO + 180) TME00800
 C OUTPUT TME00900
 C SDA = SOLAR DECLINATION ANGLE (IN RAD) TME01000
 C SHA = SOLAR HOUR ANGLE (IN RAD) TME01100
 C DD = DAY NUMBER FROM 1JAN. TME01200
 C DY = DD/TROPICAL YEAR TME01300
 C
 C SET CONSTANTS TME01400
 C
 C YEAR = 365.2422 TME01500
 C YR=IYR TME01600
 C 6 DY = DD/YEAR TME01700
 C 30 FMJD = XMJD - 2435839. TME01800
 C
 C COMPUTE GREENWICH MEAN TIME IN MINUTES GMT TME01900
 C
 C XHR = IHR TME02000
 C XMIN = MIN TME02100
 C GMT = 60*XHR + XMIN TME02200
 C
 C COMPUTE GREENWICH MEAN POSITION - GP (IN DEG) TME02300
 C
 C XJ = (XMJD - 2415020.0)/(36525.0) TME02400
 C A1=99.6909833 TME02500
 C A2 = 36000.76854 TME02600
 C A3 = 0.00038708 TME02700
 C A4 = 0.25068447 TME02800
 C GP = A1 + A2*XJ + A3*XJ*XJ + A4*GMT TME02900
 C N = GP/360. TME03000
 C XN = N TME03100
 C GP = GP - XN*360. TME03200
 C
 C COMPUTE RIGHT ASCENSION POINT - RAP (IN DEG) TME03300
 C
 C 1ST CONVERT GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE TO DEG LONGITUDE - WEST NEG \$ EAST TME03400
 C
 C IFACT = XLONG/180. TME03500
 C XFACT = IFACT TME03600
 C XLONG = 360. * XFACT - XLONG TME03700
 C
 C RAP = GP + XLONG TME03800
 C N = RAP/360. TME03900
 C XN = N TME04000
 C RAP = RAP - XN*360. TME04100
 C

C COMPUTE CELESTIAL LONGITUDE - XLS (IN RAD) - -PI/2 TO +PI/2

B1 = 0.017203
B2 = 0.0335
B3 = 1.410
Y1 = B1*FMJD
XLS = Y1 + B2*SIN(Y1) - B3
TPI = 6.28319
N = XLS/TPI
XN = N
XLS = XLS - XN*TPI

C COMPUTE SOLAR DECLINATION ANGLE - SDA (IN RAD)

B4 = (TPI/360.)*23.45
SDA = ASIN(SIN(XLS)*SIN(B4))

C COMPUTE RIGHT ASCENSION OF SUN - RAS (IN RAD) - -PI/2 TO +PI/2

RAS = ASIN(TAN(SDA)/TAN(B4))

C PUT RAS IN SAME QUADRANT AS XLS

PI = 3.14159265

PI2 = PI/2.

PI32 = 3.*PI2

RAS = ABS(RAS)

TEMP = ABS(XLS)

100 IF(TEMP - PI2) 130,130,100

105 IF(TEMP - PI) 105,105,110

105 RAS = PI - RAS

GO TO 130

110 IF(TEMP - PI32) 115,115,120

115 RAS = PI + RAS

GO TO 130

120 RAS = TPI - RAS

130 IF(RAS) 135,140,140

135 RAS = -RAS

140 CONTINUE

C COMPUTE SOLAR HOUR ANGLE - SHA (IN DEG) --

SHA = RAP*(PI/180.) - RAS

210 IF(SHA) 210,230,230

220 SHA=SHA+TPI

GO TO 210

230 IF(SHA-PI) 250,250,240

240 SHA=SHA-TPI

GO TO 230

250 CONTINUE

C RETURN

END

TME05700
TME05800
TME05900
TME06000
TME06100
TME06200
TME06300
TME06400
TME06500
TME06600
TME06700
TME06800
TME06900
TME07000
TME07100
TME07200
TME07300
TME07400
TME07500
TME07600
TME07700
TME07800
TME07900
TME08000
TME08100
TME08200
TME08300
TME08400
TME08500
TME08600
TME08700
TME08800
TME08900
TME09000
TME09100
TME09200
TME09300
TME09400
TME09500
TME09600
TME09700
TME09800
TME09900
TME10000
TME10100
TME10200
TME10300
TME10400
TME10500
TME10600
TME10700
TME10800
TME10900
TME11000
TME11100

```

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 (RHO.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(FHI).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/F)
ALY = AL*((TY/T) - (PY/F))
FC = F**F
GZX = AL*DX
GZY = AL*FY
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 + 4.*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
DU = (A*GZX + B*GZY)/D
DV = (-A*GZY + C*GZX)/D
DC = 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

```

```

WIN001000
WIN001200
WIN001300
WIN001400
WIN001500
WIN001600
WIN001700
WIN001800
WIN001900
WIN002000
WIN002100
WIN002200
WIN002300
WIN002400
WIN002500
WIN002600
WIN002700
WIN002800
WIN002900
WIN003000
WIN003100
WIN003200
WIN003300
WIN003400
WIN003500
WIN003600
WIN003700
WIN003800
WIN003900
WIN004000
WIN004100
WIN004200
WIN004300
WIN004400
WIN004500
WIN004600
WIN004700
WIN004800
WIN004900
WIN005000
WIN005100
WIN005200
WIN005300
WIN005400
WIN005500
WIN005600

```

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

WIN05700
WIN058000
WIN059000
WIN060000
WIN061000
WIN062000
WIN063000
WIN064000
WIN065000
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**