

AIRPOL-4A ALGORITHMS

by

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(The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the author and not necessarily those of the sponsoring agencies.)

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ABSTRACT

This report provides a detailed explanation of the inner workings of the computer program AIRPOL-4A, a computer model for predicting the impact of highway generated air pollution. The report is intended to serve both as a supportive document for AIRPOL-4A and as a detailed road map of the program should modifications be required in the future.

FINAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

AIRPOL-4A⁽¹⁾ is a slightly modified version of the computerized model AIRPOL-4,^(2,3) a Gaussian line-source formulation of an air quality prediction model for use in estimating the impact, in terms of carbon monoxide (CO) concentration levels, of a highway on the micro-region of such a facility. Version 4 was upgraded to Version 4A in response to the release by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency of Supplement 5 to AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, and the impending requirement by the U. S. Federal Highway Administration that Supplement 5 emission factors be employed in the preparation of environmental impact statements. The modifications to AIRPOL-4 which produced AIRPOL-4A were all in the realm of input/output functions. Thus, the mathematical structure of AIRPOL-4A is unchanged from that of AIRPOL-4, and as a consequence the documents establishing AIRPOL-4 as a theoretically sound and functionally accurate, reliable and efficient model^(2,3,4,5) apply equally as well to AIRPOL-4A.

The purpose of this report is to provide in-depth explanations of the algorithms making up AIRPOL-4A. This report will thus serve both to answer questions concerning the inner workings of AIRPOL-4A and to guide those who may in the future be required to modify the program.

The text of this report is directly referenced to the AIRPOL-4A program listing (and vice versa) contained in the Appendix by the computer card numbers shown to the left of the text.

MAIN PROGRAM

Description of Program Parameters

The program parameters are all those variables and constants used in the AIRPOL-4A program. Definitions of all parameters may be found in the program listing in the Appendix. The parameter definitions are alphabetical (with numeric entries following alphabetic entries) within each of the six categories; logical, integer, and real scalars and logical, integer, and real arrays.

Input Formats

- A4A0000 Format specification for reading a Header Card as described in Reference 1.
- A4A0010 Format specification for pre-reading a Data Card. Note that under this format no occurrence of "illegal data in field" can occur, thus the inclusion of comments on END and ENS Cards(1) is allowed.
- A4A0020 to Format specification for completely reading a Data
A4A0030 Card as described in Reference 1.

Output Formats

- A4A0040 to Format specification for printing the heading in-
A4A0110 formation for the check/correct output page.
- A4A0120 to Format specification for informing the user that a
A4A0130 null site (two sequential ENS Cards or a Header Card followed by an ENS Card) has been encountered.
- A4A0140 to Format specification for informing the user that a
A4A0150 null division (a Header Card followed by zero or more ENS Cards followed by one END Card) has been encountered.
- A4A0160 to Format specification for printing the columnar head-
A4A0170 ings on the check/correct output page when METRIC = TRUE, i.e., metric inputs.
- A4A0180 to Format specification for printing the columnar head-
A4A0190 ings on the check/correct output page when METRIC = FALSE, i.e., American Engineering inputs.
- A4A0200 to Format specification for printing underscores for
A4A0210 columnar headings on check/correct output page.
- A4A0220 to Format specification for echoing the Data Card inputs
A4A0230 on the check/correct output page.
- A4A0240 to Format specification for printing question marks on
A4A0250 the check/correct output page below those Data Card inputs for which default values were used.
- A4A0260 Format specification for leaving two blank lines on the output.
- A4A0270 to Format specification for printing the heading
A4A0350 information on the analysis output page.

- A4A0360 Format specification for printing analysis results on the analysis output page.
- A4A0370 Format specification for printing the left margin characters on the analysis output page.
- A4A0380 Format specification for printing stability classes on the analysis output page.
- A4A0390 Format specification for printing calendar years on the analysis output page.
- A4A0400 Format specification for printing a horizontal line to separate the CLASS(.) categories on the analysis output page.
- A4A0410 Format specification for leaving a single blank line on the output.
- A4A0420 Format specification for printing horizontal lines to separate the YEAR(.) categories on the analysis output page.
- A4A0430 Format specification for skipping to next top of page on output.
- A4A0440 Format specification for informing the user that no analyses were performed for the current site since the total emissions for the site were zero.

AIRPOL-4A Specifications

- A4A0450 to Specify the logical, integer and real scalars and
A4A0590 vectors used in AIRPOL-4A.
- A4A0600 to Equate (in memory) the vector ARRAY(.) with the
A4A0640 Data Card input parameters. This equivalence speeds up the Data Card input process while keeping the code readable by people.
- A4A0650 Make the memory area called MINE jointly accessible by the main program and the subroutine FIXIT(.,.) and BLOCK DATA.
- A4A0660 to Initialize those program variables which will act as
A4A0880 constants throughout the code. See the program listing for details.

AIRPOL-4A Operating Code

A4A0890 Position the line printer at top of the first output page.

A4A0900 Call REREAD to initialize a nonstandard FORTRAN record/buffer management system. See the program listing for details.

A4A0910 Read a Header Card and check for an end of file condition. Branches to this statement occur after the processing of each END Card encountered in the data set.

A4A0920 Set FIRST to TRUE because the next Data Card to be read will be the first Data Card for the current site.

A4A0930 Set DIDONE to FALSE because no data cards have yet been processed for the current division.

A4A0940 Reset the page counter to zero for the initialization for the current division.

A4A0950 Reset the lane group counter to zero for the initialization of the current site.

A4A0960 to A4A0970 Set the maximum indices for the output categories (48 = 8 distances x 3 years x 2 classes) from the array SUPOUT(.,.).

A4A0980 to A4A0990 Initialize receptor height (1) to 1.5 meters = (approximately) 5.0 feet.

A4A1000 to A4A1030 Reset the accumulating array SUPOUT(.,.) to zero for the initialization of the current site.

A4A1040 Default to 60 minutes if the value of TIME is non-positive.

A4A1050 to A4A1060 Find the equivalent of TIME in hours and minutes.

A4A1070 Find the ratio of TIME to PTIME.

A4A1080 to A4A1140 CLASS(.) is input as a hexadecimal number. This loop equates 1 & A, 2 & B, ... and 6 & F, and 0 & Δ, 7 & Δ, 8 & Δ, and 9 & Δ and leaves CLASS(.) as a hexadecimal Δ, A, B, C, D, E, or F, and ICLASS(.) as a decimal 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. Note: Δ = blank.

- A4A1150 to Ensure that at least one class is valid (default
A4A1190 is 2 or E) and that the two classes are not redundant.
- A4A1200 to If either class is empty (i.e., = 0), set the appro-
A4A1210 iate J1 or J48 to skip that class.
- A4A1220 to Find an upper bound on the downwind distance from
A4A1370 source to receptor at which the maximum integration
 error in INTGRL will be ≤ 0.001 meter/kilometer of
 roadway located beyond such an upper bound. This
 upper bound is found by solving for all points
 (P, DIST) such that

$$\left(\exp - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P}{\sigma_P} \right)^2 \right) / (\sigma_P \times \sigma_Z) \leq 10^6.$$

Since the maximum DIST for this condition will be at $P = 0$, we solve $\sigma_P \times \sigma_Z = 10^6$ for DIST. (Note σ_P and σ_Z are functions of DIST). The solution is found interactively using a Newton-Raphson technique. If the solution is found to be $\geq 2 \times 10^4$, the algorithm terminates and sets the solution equal to 2×10^4 , since 20 kilometers represents an effective value of infinity.

- A4A1380 to Find the valid wind speed inputs, place them sequen-
A4A1440 tially in the vector WSIN(.) while filling the
 unused portion of WSIN(.) with an effective value
 of infinity, and maintain a count in W6 (which is
 previously zeroed) of the number of valid wind speeds.
- A4A1450 to If W6 = 0, then set W6 = 6 and fill WSIN(.) with the
A4A1500 appropriate metric or American Engineering default
 wind speeds.
- A4A1510 Set W12 = $2 \times W6$ for later use on the analysis output
 page. The reader will note that there are two columns
 of output for each wind speed.
- A4A1520 to Store the metric equivalents of the input wind speeds
A4A1610 in MWSIN(.) and the American Engineering equivalents
 in WSIN(.).
- A4A1620 Pre-read a Data Card and test for an end of file.
 Branches to this card occur after the completion of
 each lane group.

A4A1630 to A4A1660 If the Data Card was an ENS or END Card then branch to either the diagnostics area of AIRPOL-4A, if this was the first Data Card in the current site, or to the output area, if this was not the first card in the current site.

A4A1670 Reread the complete Data Card (previously determined not to be an END or ENS Card) to obtain the lane group data.

A4A1680 to A4A1690 Initialize CUT and FILL to FALSE for the processing of this lane group.

A4A1700 Increment the lane group counter.

A4A1710 Set receptor height (1) for this lane group to receptor height (1) for the first lane group in this site.

A4A1720 to A4A1770 Fill CORECT(.) with blanks and fill the even numbered elements of FMT(.) with T1's. CORECT(.) will be overwritten with question marks and FMT(.) will be overwritten with appropriate format elements in those locations corresponding to defaulted inputs.

A4A1780 to A4A1860 If this is the first Data Card in the current site, fill DOYRAL(.) with FALSE's, increment the page counter, and print the complete check/correct page and columnar headings.

A4A1870 Echo the Data Card inputs.

A4A1880 Initialize LOCATR, the check/correct pointer, to 1.

A4A1890 to A4A1990 Test TFVOL(.) AND EF(.) for validity. If invalid inputs are found call FIXIT(.,.). Set DOYR(I) = TRUE if, and only if, the total emissions for year I are positive. Set DOYRAL(I) = TRUE if, and only if, at least one lane group in the current site had positive emissions for year I.

A4A2000 to A4A2020 If SOBS is invalid, use the default value and call FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2030 Set CUT = TRUE if, and only if, SOBS = 1 or SOBS = 2.

A4A2040 to Set H = 1.5 meters = (approximately) 5.0 feet. If
A4A2200 HEIGHT > 0 Set FILL = TRUE. If CUT = FALSE and
HEIGHT < 0 set HEIGHT = ABS(HEIGHT), set FILL = TRUE,
and call FIXIT(.,.). If CUT = FALSE, set H = H +
HEIGHT. If CUT = TRUE and HEIGHT = 0, set SOBS = 0,
set CUT = FALSE, and call FIXIT(.,.). If CUT = TRUE
and HEIGHT > 0 set HEIGHT = -HEIGHT and call
FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2210 to Convert ULENGH and DLENGH from kilometers or kilofeet
A4A2220 to meters or feet.

A4A2230 to If CUT = FALSE and CWIDTH ≠ 0, set CWIDTH = 0 and call
A4A2330 FIXIT(.,.). If CUT = TRUE and CWIDTH < 0, set
CWIDTH = - CWIDTH and call FIXIT(.,.). If CUT = TRUE
and CWIDTH = 0, set CWIDTH = 100 meters = (approximately)
328 feet and call FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2340 to If CUT = FALSE and CLENGH ≠ 0, set CLENGH = 0 and
A4A2420 call FIXIT(.,.). If CUT = TRUE and CLENGH < 0, set
CLENGH = - CLENGH and call FIXIT(.,.). If CUT =
TRUE and CLENGH = 0, set CLENGH = ULENGH and call
FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2430 CUT1 = TRUE if, and only if, SOBS = 1.

A4A2440 CUT2 = TRUE, if and only if, SOBS = 2.

A4A2450 CHT = magnitude of the cut depth.

A4A2460 If CUT = TRUE, locate the effluent on the road surface.
This eliminates the possibility that the effluent is
emitted at a height above the top of the cut for
shallow cuts.

A4A2470 to Equate 1 & D and 2 & U (case may be input as either
A4A2510 numeric or alpha). If a non-valid CASE is found set
CASE = 1 and call FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2520 to If CUT1 = TRUE, force ALPHA = 0, and call FIXIT(.,.),
A4A2560 if ALPHA was not previously = 0.

A4A2570 If ALPHA is not between 0 and 90, set ALPHA = 90 and
call FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2580 to If FIRST = TRUE, set Z(2) = TZ(2) = HT2 where
A4A2670 HT2 defaults to 3 meters = (approximately) 10
feet, if it is either negative or equal to TZ(1).
Call FIXIT(.,.) if HT2 defaults.

A4A2680 to If FIRST = FALSE, force HT2 = Z(2) = TZ(2), and call
A4A2710 FIXIT(.,.), if HT2 was not already equal to TZ(2).

A4A2720 to If DIN < 0, set DIN = 0 and call FIXIT(.,.).
A4A2740

A4A2750 to If any receptor point will be < 0, set INC = 0 and
A4A2770 call FIXIT(.,.).

A4A2780 to If FIRST = TRUE, fill D(.) with the eight receptor
A4A2820 distances and set SITE = SITEID.

A4A2830 to If the inputs are not in metric form, convert all
A4A2970 computational variables to their metric equivalents.

A4A2980 to Print the check/correct results via the two vectors
A4A3010 CORECT(.) and CHANGE(.).

A4A3020 Set FIRST = FALSE.

A4A3030 If the total emissions for all years for the current
lane group are zero, get the next lane group to be
processed.

A4A3040 to Evaluate loop independent variables prior to entering
A4A3080 analysis loop.

A4A3090 to If CUT1 = TRUE, use stability class F parameters to
A4A3110 determine the effective upwind roadway length.(2)

A4A3120 to Initiate outer loop and convert vector references to
A4A3190 scalar references for use in inner loops.

A4A3200 to If FILL = TRUE or CUT2 = TRUE, modify the offset
A4A3220 parameters as described in Reference 2.

A4A3230 to Finish computing the outer-loop dependent variables
A4A3250 for use in the inner loops.

A4A3260 to Initiate middle loop, and compute middle loop
A4A3280 variables for use in inner loop.

A4A3290 Move all receptors 0.5 meters further from roadway
to avoid question of where two coincident lines inter-
sect. (Two parallel lines intersect at ±∞ but
coincident lines intersect everywhere.)

A4A3300 Initiate inner loop.

- A4A3310 If all receptors are the same distance from the road, perform inner loop only once.
- A4A3320 to Initialize inner loop variables taking care not to
A4A3390 generate an overflow with TAN (90°).
- A4A3400 to Any roadway points lying outside the envelope de-
A4A3500 scribed by $|\frac{P}{\sigma_p}| \leq 6$ will contribute less than
1.5 × 10⁻⁵ meters/kilometer of roadway to INTGRL, a
two order of magnitude safety factor in the allowable
error of 0.007 meter for INTGRL with up to 4 kilo-
meters of such roadway. Thus, we solve $|P| = 6 \times \sigma_p$
for R (see Reference 2, figures 2 and 3), assuming
that σ_p is a linear function of DIST (this will
introduce some error but it will be a conservative
error, i.e., it will increase our safety factor).
There are two solutions to the above equation. If
 $P < 0$ the solution will be R^- and if $P > 0$ the
solution will be R^+ . In the downwind case, R^- is a
lower bound of the envelope and R^+ is an upper bound
(when it exists — an anomolous result occurs when
 $XALPHA \leq XALSTR$, i.e. when the intersection is at
 $+\infty$). In the upwind case, R^- does not exist since
no roadway points have both $P < 0$ and $DIST > 0$,
and R^+ may be either an upper or lower bound de-
pending on both the relation of $XALPHA$ to $XALSTR$ and
the location of the point (0, DIST), which may be on
either the upwind or downwind side of the line source.
If $XALPHA < XALSTR$ then R^+ will be a lower bound of
the envelope, regardless of the location of 0, DIST).
However, if $XALPHA \geq XALSTR$ and (0, DIST) is upwind
of the line source, then the lower bound will be $+\infty$
(regardless of an anomolous R^+ result), while if
 $XALPHA \geq XALSTR$ and (0, DIST) is downwind of the line
source, then R^+ will be an upper bound of the
envelope.
- A4A3510 to The upper and lower envelope bounds must be compared
A4A3520 with the user specified bounds and the maximum
envelope length ZUB(.) found earlier.
- A4A3530 If the final effective roadway length is 4 meters or
less, let INTGRL be zero.

A4A3540 to Compute the end points of the integration intervals.
A4A3700 The first two intervals at the lower and of the
effective roadway are made one meter each. The
remaining ten intervals are split on either side of
the point $P = 0$ (or the midpoint if $P = 0$ is not an
element of the interval XLB to XUB), and increase
in length on either side away from the point $P = 0$
in the ratio of 1:2:3:5:10 under the restriction
that the first four on either side have maximum
lengths of 10, 20, 30, and 50 meters. (The fifth
one on either side is unconstrained.)

A4A3710 to Integration is performed numerically on each of the
A4A3870 twelve integration intervals using the Cote's method
of order six, C6. Since the last point of each
integration interval is the first point of the next
interval, the integration is initialized by evalu-
ating the last point of the zeroth (nonexistent)
interval so that a smooth iterative approach to C6
over each of twelve intervals may be accomplished.

A4A3890 Initialize loop for twelve integrals.

A4A3900 to Set the first point, $R(1) = R(7)$, the previous last
A4A3940 point, and $R(7) = RR(M+1)$, the next end point. Also
the integrand evaluated at $R(1)$ is $Y(1) = Y(7)$, the
integrand evaluated at the previous last point.

A4A3950 to Evaluate $R(\cdot)$ and $Y(\cdot)$ over each of the twelve sub-
A4A4140 intervals. This loop guards against exponential
underflow and modifies the integrand in the CUT1
case.

A4A4150 to Evaluate INTGRL for the M^{th} subinterval using C6 and
A4A4170 add it to the current total for intervals 1 through
M-1.

A4A4180 to Store the integration results by class, receptor
A4A4190 distance, and receptor height, i.e., (I,K,J) trans-
formed to (L,J) by linearizing (I,K) .

A4A4200 to Increment receptor distance and return to appropriate
A4A4230 sub-loop to evaluate next integral.

A4A4240 to Multiply the elements of $TEMP(\cdot,\cdot)$ by the appropriate
A4A4390 emissions factors (all for the current lane group)
and add the results to those for the previous lane
groups in this site, while taking care not to perform
unnecessary or redundant calculations.

A4A4400 Return to process the next lane group.

A4A4410 to A4A4430 If the total emissions factors for all lane groups for all years in the current site were zero, print a message stating such and branch to preparation for next site.

A4A4440 to A4A4530 Multiply the last two columns of SUPOUT(.,.) by the appropriate integration constants, conversion factors, and wind speed factors to fill out the entire SUPOUT(.,.) array.

A4A4540 to A4A4720 Arrange the receptor heights and receptor distances in their proper metric and American Engineering forms for use as headings on the analysis output page.

A4A4730 to A4A4750 Increment the page counter and output the analysis page heading information.

A4A4760 to A4A4910 Output the array SUPOUT(.,.) with appropriate left margin labels and vertical and horizontal separating lines while optimizing output by not printing uncalculated portions of SUPOUT(.,.).

A4A4920 If there are no more analyses to be performed, terminate processing.

A4A4930 If the site just output was the last in the current division, return to read the next Header Card.

A4A4940 to A4A5010 Re-initialize the site dependent variables and branch to read the first lane group Data Card in the next site.

A4A5020 to A4A5040 An end of file was encountered while reading lane group Data Cards. If the read was the first for the current site, all previously processed data were output when the last card (an ENS Card) was encountered; therefore, terminate processing. If the read was not the first for the current site, there are processed data awaiting output. Thus, assume the site is complete, set LAST = TRUE, and branch to printout the site results.

A4A5050 to A4A5080 A null site has been encountered. Increment the page counter, print a message, and return to read the first Data Card in the next site.

A4A5090 to If at least one site in the current division has
A4A5130 been processed, return to read the next Header
 Card; otherwise, increment the page counter, print
 the null division message, and return to read the
 next Header Card.

A4A5140 to A normal end of file (one following an END Card) has
A4A5150 been encountered, terminate processing.

SUBPROGRAM FIXIT

FIX0000 to Subroutine specification, parameter specifications,
FIX0040 and local and common specifications.

FIX0050 Convert LOCATR to a form for indexing FMT(.).

FIX0060 Place VALUE in CHANGE (LOCATR).

FIX0070 to Place the tab and f formats corresponding to the
FIX0080 invalid datum in the appropriate locations in FMT(.).

FIX0090 Increment the error pointer.

FIX0100 Place a question mark in CORECT (INDEX).

FIX0110 to Return to calling program.
FIX0120

SUBPROGRAM BLK DATA

BKD0000 to Subroutine specification, and common specifications.
BKD0040

BKD0050 to Data statement for F(.) the array of f format speci-
BKD0060 fications for use in FIXIT.

BKD0070 Data statement to fill in the unchanging portion (the
 commas and parentheses) of FMT(.).

BKD0080 Data statement to place a question mark in QUEST.

BKD0090 to Data statement for TAB(.) the array of tab format
BKD0100 specifications for use in FIXIT.

BKD0110 End of BLK DATA.

REFERENCES

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4. Carpenter, W. A., "Analysis and Comparative Evaluation of AIRPOL-4," Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, VHTRC 75-R55, June 1975.
5. Carpenter, W. A., "Supportive Data and Methods for the Evaluation of AIRPOL-4", Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, VHTRC 75-R57, May 1975.

C C DIST CALCULATED.
 C C THE DISTANCE FROM A RECEPTOR TO A POINT. R(1), ON THE SOURCE.
 C C IN METERS.
 C C
 C C DK CALCULATED.
 C C THE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE FROM THE SOURCE TO A RECEPTOR, IN
 C C METERS.
 C C
 C C DKC CALCULATED.
 C C = DK*CASESM, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C DLENGTH INPUT, FORMAT(F3.2), COLUMNS 54-55, DATA CARD.
 C C THE DOWNWARD SOURCE LENGTH, IN KILOFEET OR KILOMETERS.
 C C
 C C DTM CALCULATED.
 C C = DIST*DTMDOFF, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C DTHOFF CALCULATED.
 C C = HOFSET(IC) (MODIFIED, IF FILL = .TRUE.), IN METERS.
 C C
 C C DIZ CALCULATED.
 C C = DIST*DIZOFF, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C DTZOFF CALCULATED.
 C C = ZOFSET(IC) (MODIFIED, IF CUT2 = .TRUE.), IN METERS.
 C C
 C C H CALCULATED.
 C C THE TOTAL ELEVATION OF THE EFFECTIVE SOURCE ABOVE THE
 C C SURROUNDING TERRAIN, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C HEIGHT INPUT, FORMAT(F3.0), COLUMNS 46-48, DATA CARD.
 C C THE HEIGHT OF FILL OR DEPTH OF CUT, IN FEET OR METERS.
 C C
 C C HT2 INPUT, FORMAT(F2.0), COLUMNS 71-72, DATA CARD.
 C C RECEPTOR ELEVATION(2) RELATIVE TO THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN,
 C C IN METERS.
 C C
 C C IRC INPUT, FORMAT(F3.0), COLUMNS 78-80, DATA CARD.
 C C THE INCREMENTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN RECEPTORS, IN FEET OR METERS.
 C C
 C C INTGRL CALCULATED.
 C C THE VALUE OF THE GAUSSIAN INTEGRAL, IN 1/METERS.
 C C
 C C JOH INPUT, FORMAT(A4), COLUMNS 1-4, ALL CARDS.
 C C AN ALPHANUMERIC IDENTIFIER.
 C C
 C C MWSI CALCULATED.
 C C = M*WSIN(1).
 C C
 C C ONEX CONSTANT.
 C C = .71.
 C C
 C C PTIME CONSTANT.
 C C = 15.2 MINUTES.
 C C

C C QUEST CONSTANT.
 C C = π .
 C C
 C C RATIO CALCULATED.
 C C = FLOAT(TIME)/PIRE, DIMENSIONLESS.
 C C
 C C R1 CALCULATED.
 C C = R(I).
 C C
 C C R2 CALCULATED.
 C C = R(I).
 C C
 C C S4 CALCULATED.
 C C = SINE(ALPHA).
 C C
 C C SHM CALCULATED.
 C C SIGMA IN THE HORIZONTAL, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C STEP CALCULATED.
 C C AN INCREMENTING VARIABLE.
 C C
 C C SZM CALCULATED.
 C C SIGMA IN THE VERTICAL, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C TFACTM CALCULATED.
 C C THE SAMPLING TIME CONVERSION FACTOR, DIMENSIONLESS.
 C C
 C C ULENGTH INPUT, FORMAT(F3.2), COLUMNS 50-52, DATA CARD.
 C C THE UPWIND SOURCE LENGTH, IN KILOFEET OR KILOMETERS.
 C C
 C C WFACTM CALCULATED.
 C C THE WIND SPEED MULTIPLYING FACTOR, IN METERS/SECOND.
 C C
 C C X CALCULATED.
 C C A UTILITY VARIABLE.
 C C
 C C XALPHA CALCULATED.
 C C = ALPHA IN RADIAN MEASURE.
 C C
 C C XALSTR CALCULATED.
 C C THE CRITICAL ANGLE, IN RADIAN, AT WHICH ONE EDGE OF THE
 C C MAXIMUM-ACCEPTANCE ENVELOPE, I.E., THAT TRIANGULAR REGION
 C C OUTSIDE OF WHICH ANY LINE SOURCE UP TO 4 KILOMETERS IN LENGTH
 C C WILL CONTRIBUTE LESS THAN 0.02 PPM CO AT THE RECEPTOR WITH A
 C C SAFETY FACTOR OF TWO ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE, BECOMES PARALLEL TO
 C C THE SUBJECT LAKE GROUP.
 C C
 C C XLEN CALCULATED.
 C C THE LOWER BOUND OF INTEGRATION, IN METERS.
 C C
 C C XLEN2 CALCULATED.
 C C = XLEN+2.
 C C
 C C XN CALCULATED.
 C C = SLOPE OF BOUNDARY LINE OF MAXIMUM-ACCEPTANCE ENVELOPE
 C C RELATIVE TO A LINE PERPENDICULAR TO THE WIND VECTOR.
 C C


```

0038 DATA HEAD,HEADS /'ADD','END','ENS'/ A440790 C
0039 DATA OFFSET /1.884*12.0125,20.5217,36.3906,45.9989,72.0415/ A440800 C
0040 DATA INDEX /2*1.2,2*3.4,4*5.10*6,20*7*8*9,101*9/ A440810 C
0041 DATA LAST /,FALSE,/ A440820 C
0042 DATA ROWS /0*0,0.1*0.3*0.5,1.0*1.1/ A440830 C
0043 DATA INDEX /,111/ A440840 C
0044 DATA PUPFR /0.55,0.56*0.46*0.35*0.23*0.10/ A440850 C
0045 DATA PTIME /15.5/ A440860 C
0046 DATA XU*YU /111,001/ A440870 C
0047 DATA ZOFFSET /11.5155,12.7756,17.4995,27.0231,35.5322,57.2639/ A440880 C
0048 WRITE(6, 6160) A440890 C
0049 CALL HREAD A440900 C
C C ACTIVATION OF HREAD BY A SINGLE CALL CAUSES ALL SUBSEQUENT
C C READS (FROM FILES OTHER THAN 99) TO FILL THE FILE 99 BUFFER IN
C C ADDITION TO THEIR OWN BUFFERS. THUS, FROM HERE ON, IN THIS PROGRAM,
C C A READ FROM FILE 99 WILL EFFECTIVELY CONSTITUTE A HREAD OF THE
C C PREVIOUS RECORD FROM FILE 5 (5 IS THE ONLY INPUT FILE IN AIRPOL-4).
C C THE SUBPROGRAM HREAD IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SHAPE FORTRAN LIBRARY.
C C MS. SANDRA WARD, UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA.
C C C
C C HEAD A HEADER CARD AND CHECK FOR END OF FILE.
C C
C 1 READ(5, 5006, END = 999) JUM,TITLE,TIME,METRIC,YEAR,CLASS,WIND A440910 C
C C INITIALIZE CONTROL VARIABLES AND CLEAR COMPUTATIONAL PORTION OF
C C OUTPUT ARRAY. C
C C FIRST = .TRUE. C
C C WIDOWP = .FALSE. C
C C PAGE = 0 C
C C LG = 0 C
C C J1 = 1 C
C C J48 = 48 C
C C TZ(1) = 1.5 C
C C IF (.NOT. METRIC) TZ(1) = 5.0 C
C C DO 2 J = 11, 12 C
C C DO 2 I = 1, 48 C
C C SUPORT(J, I) = 0.0 C
C C CONTINUE C
C 2 C
C C DO VALIDITY CHECK/COMPACT FOR HEADER CARD INPUTS. C
C C IF (TIME .LE. 9) TIME = 50 C
C C TIME1 = TIME/60 C
C C TIME2 = TIME-TIME1*60 C
C C RATIO = FLOAT(TIME)/PTIME C
0051 C
0052 C
0053 C
0054 C
0055 C
0056 C
0057 C
0058 C
0059 C
0060 C
0061 C
0062 C
0063 C
0064 C
0065 C
0066 C

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```

0067      GO TO J = 1, 2
0068      CLS = CLASS(J)
0069      CLS = CLS - (CLS/4)*4
0070      CLS = CLS - (CLS/1)*CLS
0071      ICLASS(J) = CLS
0072      CLASS(J) = CLS*4
0073      CONTINUE
0074      IF (ICLASS(1) .NE. ICLASS(2)) GO TO 21
0075      ICLASS(2) = 0
0076      IF (ICLASS(1) .NE. 0) GO TO 22
0077      CLASS(1) = 11
0078      ICLASS(1) = 2
0079      IF (ICLASS(1) .EQ. 0) J1 = 25
0080      IF (ICLASS(2) .EQ. 0) J46 = 24
0081      GO TO J1 = 1, 2
0082      IC = ICLASS(1)
0083      IF (IC .EQ. 0) GO TO 24
0084      X = AM(IC)*PATIO**P(WT*(IC))
0085      ZDIST = 1.0E4
0086      ZUP(IC) = 2.0E4
0087      RMIC = RM(IC)
0088      GO TO J = 1, 4
0089      K = INDEX(IFIX(ZDIST/100)+1)
0090      DIST = (1.0E6/(X*AZ(K*IC)))**((1.0/(RMIC+K/(K*IC))))
0091      IF (DIST .GT. 2.0E4) GO TO 29
0092      IF (ABS(DIST-ZDIST) .LE. 10.0) GO TO 28
0093      ZDIST = DIST
0094      CONTINUE
0095      ZUP(IC) = DIST
0096      CONTINUE
0097      W6 = 0
0098      GO TO J = 1, 6
0099      WSIN(J) = 1.0E70
0100      IF (WIND(J) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 30
0101      W6 = W6+1
0102      WSIN(W6) = WIND(J)
0103      CONTINUE
0104      IF (W6 .NE. 0) GO TO 32
0105      W6 = 6
0106      GO TO J = 1, 6
0107      WSIN(J) = RMS(J)
0108      IF (.NOT. METRIC) WSIN(J) = DWS(J)
0109      CONTINUE
0110      W12 = W6*2
0111      IF (.NOT. METRIC) GO TO 35
0112      GO TO J = 1, 6
0113      X = WSIN(J)
0114      RMSIN(J) = X
0115      WSIN(J) = X/0.447040
0116      CONTINUE
0117      GO TO 37
0118      GO TO J = 1, 6
0119      RMSIN(J) = WSIN(J)*0.447040
0120      CONTINUE

```

```

C
A4..1080
A4..1090
A4..1100
A4..1110
A4..1120
A4..1130
A4..1140
A4..1150
A4..1160
A4..1170
A4..1180
A4..1190
C
A4..1200
A4..1210
C
A4..1220
A4..1230
A4..1240
A4..1250
A4..1260
A4..1270
A4..1280
A4..1290
A4..1300
A4..1310
A4..1320
A4..1330
A4..1340
A4..1350
A4..1360
A4..1370
C
A4..1380
A4..1390
A4..1400
A4..1410
A4..1420
A4..1430
A4..1440
A4..1450
A4..1460
A4..1470
A4..1480
A4..1490
A4..1500
A4..1510
A4..1520
A4..1530
A4..1540
A4..1550
A4..1560
A4..1570
A4..1580
A4..1590
A4..1600
A4..1610

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```

0157 DOYPAL(I) = DOYPAL(I) .OR. DOYP(I)
0158 CONTINUE
C
0159 IF (SORS .GT. 0 .AND. SORS.LE. 2) GO TO 90
0160 SORS = 0
0161 CALL FIXIT(SORS, 7)
0162 CUT = SORS .NE. 0
C
0163 H = 1.0
0164 IF (.NOT. METRIC) H = 3.0
0165 IF (CUT) GO TO 92
0166 IF (HEIGHT .GT. 0.0) FILL = .TRUE.
0167 IF (HEIGHT .GE. 0.0) GO TO 91
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A NEGATIVE SOURCE-HEIGHT FOR A
C NON-CUT SECTION OF HIGHWAY.
C
0168 HEIGHT = ABS(HEIGHT)
0169 FILL = .TRUE.
0170 CALL FIXIT(HEIGHT, 8)
0171 H = H+HEIGHT
0172 GO TO 100
C
0173 IF (HEIGHT .LT. 0.0) GO TO 100
0174 IF (HEIGHT .NE. 0.0) GO TO 93
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A CUT OF ZERO DEPTH.
C
0175 CUT = .FALSE.
0176 SORS = 0
0177 CALL FIXIT(SORS, 7)
0178 GO TO 100
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A POSITIVE SOURCE-HEIGHT FOR A CUT.
C
0179 HEIGHT = -HEIGHT
0180 CALL FIXIT(HEIGHT, 8)
C
0181 ULENGTH = ULENGTH+1000.0
0182 DLENGTH = DLENGTH+1000.0
C
0183 IF (CUT) GO TO 111
0184 IF (CWIDTH .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 120
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A NON-ZERO CUT WIDTH FOR A NON-CUT
C SECTION OF HIGHWAY.
C
0185 CWIDTH = 0.0
0186 CALL FIXIT(0.0, 11)
0187 GO TO 120
C
0188 IF (CWIDTH .GT. 0.0) GO TO 120
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A NON-POSITIVE CUT WIDTH FOR A CUT
C SECTION OF HIGHWAY.
C
0189 CWIDTH = -CWIDTH
0190 IF (CWIDTH .NE. 0.0) GO TO 112

```

```

A4-1980
A4-1990
C
A4-2000
A4-2010
A4-2020
A4-2030
C
A4-2040
A4-2050
A4-2060
A4-2070
A4-2080
C
A4-2130
A4-2140
C
C
A4-2150
A4-2160
A4-2170
A4-2180
C
C
A4-2190
A4-2200
C
A4-2210
A4-2220
C
A4-2230
A4-2240
C
C
A4-2250
A4-2260
A4-2270
C
A4-2280
C
C
A4-2290
A4-2300

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```

0191 C WIDTH = 106.00
0192 C IF (.NOT. METRIC) WIDTH = 32.0
0193 C CALL FIXIT(WIDTH, 11)
C
0194 C IF (SOPS.EQ. 1) GO TO 121
0195 C IF (CLENGTH.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 130
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A NON-ZERO CUT LENGTH FOR A NON-CUT
C SECTION OF HIGHWAY.
C
0196 C CLENGTH = 0.0
0197 C CALL FIXIT(0.0, 12)
0198 C GO TO 130
C
0199 C 121 IF (CLENGTH.GT. 0.0) GO TO 130
C
C TO GET HERE, THE PROGRAM FOUND A NON-POSITIVE CUT LENGTH FOR A CUT
C SECTION OF HIGHWAY.
C
0200 C CLENGTH = -CLENGTH
0201 C IF (CLENGTH.EQ. 0.0) CLENGTH = ULENGTH
0202 C CALL FIXIT(CLENGTH, 12)
C
0203 C 130 CUT1 = SOPS.EQ. 1
0204 C CUT2 = SOPS.EQ. 2
0205 C CHT = ABS(HEIGHT)
0206 C IF (CUT) H = 0.0
C
0207 C IF (CASE.EQ. X0) CASE = 1
0208 C IF (CASE.EQ. X0) CASE = 2
0209 C IF (CASE.EQ. 1 .OR. CASE.EQ. 2) GO TO 150
0210 C CASE = 1
0211 C CALL FIXIT(X0, 13)
C
0212 C 150 IF (.NOT. CUT1) GO TO 151
C
C FOR A CUT1 SECTION OF HIGHWAY, FORCE ALPHA = 0.
C
0213 C IF (ALPHA.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 160
0214 C ALPHA = 0.0
0215 C CALL FIXIT(ALPHA, 14)
0216 C GO TO 160
C
0217 C 151 IF (ALPHA.GT. 0.0 .AND. ALPHA.LE. 90.0) GO TO 160
0218 C ALPHA = 90.0
0219 C CALL FIXIT(ALPHA, 14)
C
0220 C 160 IF (.NOT. FIRST) GO TO 162
C
C THIS IS THE FIRST DATA CARD IN THE SITE. SET UP HT1 AND HT2.
C
0221 C IF (HT2.NE. T(1) .AND. HT2.GE. 0.0) GO TO 161
0222 C HT2 = 3.0
0223 C IF (.NOT. METRIC) HT2 = 10.0
0224 C CALL FIXIT(HT2, 15)
0225 C Z(2) = HT2
0226 C T(2) = HT2
0227 C GO TO 170

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```

0228 C THIS IS NOT THE FIRST DATA CARD IN THE SITE. CHECK HTZ.
0229 C
0230 C
0231 C
0232 C
0233 C
0234 C
0235 C
0236 C
0237 C
0238 C
0239 C
0240 C
0241 C
0242 C
0243 C
0244 C
0245 C
0246 C
0247 C
0248 C
0249 C
0250 C
0251 C
0252 C
0253 C
0254 C
0255 C
0256 C
0257 C
0258 C
0259 C
0260 C
0261 C
0262 C
0263 C
0264 C

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```

162 IF(HTZ .EQ. Z(2)) GO TO 170
HTZ = Z(2)
Z(2) = HTZ
CALL FIXIT(HTZ, 15)

170 IF(DLN .GE. 0.0) GO TO 180
DLN = 0.0
CALL FIXIT(DLN, 16)

180 IF((7.0*INC+DLN) .GE. 0.0) GO TO 190
INC = 0.0
CALL FIXIT(INC, 17)

190 IF(.NOT. FIRST) GO TO 200

C THIS IS THE FIRST DATA CARD IN THE SITE. SET UP DISTANCE
C REFERENCES RELATIVE TO THIS LANE GROUP AND DETERMINE THE SITE.
C
00 191 I = 1. 5
D(1) = DLN*(1-I)*INC
191 CONTINUE
SITE = SITE//

200 IF(METRIC) GO TO 220
C IF NOT METRIC INPUTS, CONVERT VARIABLES TO METRIC.
C
00 211 I = 1. 3
EF(I) = EF(I)/1.609344
211 CONTINUE
H = H/3.280840
HEIGHT = HEIGHT/3.280840
ULENGH = ULENH/3.280840
LENGH = LENGH/3.280840
CWIDTH = CWIDTH/3.280840
CLENGH = CLENGH/3.280840
CHT = CHT/3.280840
Z(1) = Z(1)/3.280840
Z(2) = Z(2)/3.280840
DLN = DLN/3.280840
INC = INC/3.280840

C OUTPUT CHECK/CORRECT RESULTS.
C
220 WRITE(6, 6060) CORRECT
LOCATR = LOCATR-1
IF(LOCATR .GE. 1) WRITE(6, FMT) (CHANGE(I), I = 1, LOCATR)
WRITE(6, 6075)
FIRST = .FALSE.
C IF (NO) ANALYSES ARE TO BE DONE, GET NEXT DATA CARD.
C
IF(.NOT. (DOYR(1) .OR. DOYR(2) .OR. DOYR(3))) GO TO 37
C

```

```

C
C
C
0264 C WIDTH/5.013257
0265 C CASESU = -((-1)*CASE)
0266 C ALPHA = 1.745329E-2*ALPHA
0267 C CA = COS(XALPHA)
0268 C SA = SIN(XALPHA)
0269 C IF (.NOT. CUT1) GO TO 240
C
C
C
0270 C DETERMINE LENGTH OF CURVED/PIPING HIGHWAY FOR A CUT1 HIGHWAY.
0271 C X = CLENGTH*(CWIDTH/5.013257)**1.111111-72.0415)
    ULENGTH = AMIN(ULENGB,X)
C
C
0272 C DO 272 I = 1,C
0273 C IC = ICLASS(I)
0274 C IF (IC .EQ. 0) GO TO 272
0275 C AMIC = AM(IC)
0276 C THIC = HM(IC)
0277 C ZUBIC = ZUP(IC)
0278 C DTZOFF = ZOFFSET(IC)
0279 C DTMOFF = HOFFSET(IC)
C
C
C
C FIND NEW OFFSET VALUES FOR FILL AND CUT2 SECTIONS OF HIGHWAY.
C
C
0280 C IF (FILL) DTZOFF = ((1.5+.025*HEIGHT)/AZ(1,IC))**2(1.0/32(1,IC))
0281 C IF (CUT2) DTMOFF = ((3.0+AMIN(CWIDTH/5.013257*(CMT)/AMIC))**
    -(1.0/PMIC)
C
C
0282 C TFACFR = RATIO*POWER(JC)
0283 C XN = 5.0*TFACFR*AHIC
0284 C XALSTR = ATAN(XN)
C
C
0285 C DO 281 J = 1,C
0286 C ZZ1 = (Z(J)-H)
0287 C ZZ2 = (Z(J)+H)
0288 C DK = DIN*0.5
C
C
0289 C DO 280 K = 1,C
C
C
C
C DO NOT PROCESS ALL EIGHT RECEPTIONS IF THEY ARE IN THE SAME LOCATION.
C
C
0290 C IF (K .GT. 1 .AND. INC .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 242
C
C
0291 C INTGHL = 0.0
0292 C XUP = 1.0E70
0293 C XLP = -1.0E70
0294 C X = -1.0E70
0295 C DKC = UN*CASES74
C
C
C
C AVOID MULTIPLICATION BY INFINITY.
C
C
0296 C IF (ALPHA .NE. 90.0) X =-DKC*TAN(XALPHA)
C
C
0297 C CI = UN*CA
0298 C CP = UN*SA
C

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0299 C
0300 C DETERMINE UPPER AND LOWER BOUNDS OF INTEGRATION BASED ON INPUT LIMIT
0301 C AND MAXIMUM ACCEPTANCE ENVELOPE.
0302 C
0303 C
0304 C IF(CASE .EQ. 2) GO TO 231
0305 C XLP = -(XN*(DTHOFF+C2)-C1)/(SA+XN*CA)
0306 C IF(XALPHA .GT. XALSTR) XUB = (XN*(DTHOFF+C2)+C1)/(SA-XN*CA)
0307 C GO TO 234
0308 C
0309 C 231 IF(XALPHA .LT. XALSTR) GO TO 233
0310 C IF(UDK/SA) .LE. DTHOFF) GO TO 232
0311 C XLM = 1.0E70
0312 C GO TO 234
0313 C 232 XUB = (XN*(DTHOFF+C2)+C1)/(SA-XN*CA)
0314 C GO TO 234
0315 C 233 XLB = (XN*(DTHOFF+C2)+C1)/(SA-XN*CA)
0316 C 234 XLM = AMAX1(-ULENGH,X,XALH)
0317 C XUB = AMINI(ULENGH,XUB,ZURIC)
0318 C
0319 C IF EFFECTIVE ROAD LENGTH IS .LE. 4 METERS, OMIT INTEGRATION.
0320 C
0321 C IF((XUB-XLB) .LE. 4.0) GO TO 242
0322 C
0323 C DETERMINE END POINTS OF INTEGRATION INTERVALS.
0324 C
0325 C RR(1) = XLM
0326 C RR(2) = XLB+1
0327 C XLR2 = XLB+2
0328 C RR(3) = XLR2
0329 C RR(6) = (XLR2+XUB)/2.0
0330 C X = 1E70
0331 C IF(CASE .NE. 2 .AND. SA .NE. 0.0) X = C1/SA
0332 C IF(XA .LT. XUB) RR(4) = X
0333 C RR(7) = RR(8)-AMINI(10.0,(RR(8)-XLR2)/21.0)
0334 C RR(6) = RR(7)-AMINI(20.0,(RR(7)-XLR2)/10.0)
0335 C RR(5) = RR(6)-AMINI(30.0,(RR(6)-XLR2)/6.0)
0336 C RR(4) = RR(5)-AMINI(50.0,(RR(5)-XLR2)/3.0)
0337 C RR(9) = RR(8)+AMINI(10.0,(XUB-RR(8))/21.0)
0338 C RR(10) = RR(9)+AMINI(20.0,(XUB-RR(9))/10.0)
0339 C RR(11) = RR(10)+AMINI(30.0,(XUB-RR(10))/6.0)
0340 C RR(12) = RR(11)+AMINI(50.0,(XUB-RR(11))/3.0)
0341 C RR(13) = XUB
0342 C
0343 C EVALUATE INTEGRAND AT LOWER BOUND OF FIRST INTEGRATION INTERVAL.
0344 C
0345 C DIST = C2*XLB*CA
0346 C DTZ = DIST+DTHOFF
0347 C IOTZ = INDEX(IFIX(DTZ/100)+1)
0348 C SZM = A2(C10Z,IC)*DIZ**BZ(IDTZ,IC)
0349 C DTH = DIST+DTHOFF
0350 C SHM = IFACTR*AMIC*DTM**BMIC
0351 C X = ((-C1+XLB*SA)/SHM)**2
0352 C X1 = X+(ZZ1/SZM)**2
0353 C X2 = X+(ZZ2/SZ4)**2
0354 C XA1 = 0.0
0355 C XA2 = 0.0
0356 C IF(XA1 .GT. 20.781749) GO TO 238
0357 C XA1 = EXP(-0.5*XA1)
0358 C IF(XA2 .LE. 20.781749) XA2 = EXP(-0.5*XA2)
0359 C
0360 C
0361 C
0362 C
0363 C
0364 C
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041b 00 252 I = 1, 2
0419 A = 0(I)
0420 S0(I) = X
0421 0(I) = X*3.250040
0422 282 CONTINUE
0423 GO TO 286
C
0424 283 00 284 I = 1, 2
0425 ZZ(I) = TZ(I)
0426 MZ(I) = TZ(I)/3.250040
0427 284 CONTINUE
C
0428 00 285 I = 1, 4
0429 M0(I) = 0(I)/3.250040
0430 285 CONTINUE
C
C OUTPUT RESULTS OF SITE ANALYSES.
C
0431 286 PAGE=PAGE+1
0432 WRITE(6,6100) SITE,JOB,TITLE,PAGE,LG,WSIN,MWSIN,TIME1,TIME2,ZZ,ZZ,
-ZZ,ZZ,ZZ,ZZ,MZ,MZ,MZ,MZ,MZ,MZ
C
0433 00 300 I = J1, J44
0434 J = (I-1)/8+1
0435 J = J-(J-1)/3)*3
0436 IF(.NOT. D0YPAL(J) ) GO TO 288
0437 L = I - (I - 1) / 8 * 8
0438 WRITE(6,6110) 0(L), M0(L), (SUPOUT(M, I), M = 1, W12)
0439 IF(L .EQ. 4) WRITE(6, 6130) YEAR(J)
0440 GO TO 289
0441 288 WRITE(6, 6150)
0442 289 WRITE(6, 6120) A1(I)
0443 IF(I .EQ. 12) WRITE(6, 6125) CLASS(1)
0444 IF(I .EQ. 36) WRITE(6, 6125) CLASS(2)
0445 IF(.NOT. D0YPAL(J) .OR. I .EQ. 48) GO TO 300
0446 IF(L .EQ. 8 .AND. I .EQ. 24) WRITE(6,6155)
0447 IF(I .EQ. 24 .AND. JAN .EQ. 48) WRITE(6,6140)
0448 300 CONTINUE
0449 301 IF(LAST) STOP
C
C RETURN FOR NEXT DIVISION OR SITE AS APPROPRIATE.
C
0450 IF(SITEID .EQ. MENU) GO TO 1
0451 FIRST = .TRUE.
0452 DIOUFE = .TRUE.
0453 LG = 0
0454 00 310 J = 11, 12
0455 00 310 I = 1, 48
0456 SUPOUT(J, I) = 0.0
0457 310 CONTINUE
0458 GO TO 37
C
C HAVE REACHED AN EOF ON DATA CARD HEAD. OUTPUT LAST DATA SET, IF
C NOT ALREADY DONE. OTHERWISE TERMINATE PROCESSING.
C
0459 IF(FIRST) STOP
0460 LAST = .TRUE.
0461 GO TO 270

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