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ON COMPUTING INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC TIDES ALONG
SATELLITE TRACKS THE NSWC STT PROGRAM(U) NAVAL SURFACE
WEAPONS CENTER DAHLGREN VA E W SCHWIDERSKI ET AL.

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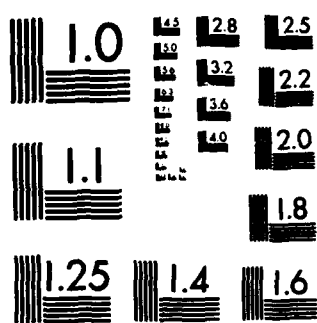
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geocentric tide data at all SST grid points, which are stored on three magnetic tapes (SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III). From the prepared SST GTD tapes, the third (STT) program computes instantaneous tides along parallel satellite tracks by a smooth and fast interpolation scheme. All three programs eliminate various input-error possibilities of their preliminary versions, which have been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks. The program descriptions include corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings. An extended version of the STT program is in preparation. It will include group beat effects on all major tidal components by frequency-wise neighboring minor tidal modes.

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FOREWORD

In this report, the authors describe an efficient computer program to compute geocentric tides along satellite tracks from prepared harmonic tidal constants computed on a standard satellite track grid system. The program is an improved version of a preliminary program, which has been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks.

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Released by

O. F. Braxton
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ABSTRACT

In the following report, the authors present three computer programs to compute geocentric tides including ocean and earth tides and ocean-loading effects along "parallel" satellite tracks from the harmonic ocean tidal constants listed on the NSWC GOTD Tape (Schwiderski and Szeto 1981). The first program prepares a basic standard satellite track (SST), which is shifted parallel to itself to define a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system. The second program computes harmonic geocentric tide data at all SST grid points, which are stored on three magnetic tapes (SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III). From the prepared SST GTD tapes, the third (STT) program computes instantaneous tides along parallel satellite tracks by a smooth and fast interpolation scheme. All three programs eliminate various input-error possibilities of their preliminary versions, which have been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks. The program descriptions include corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings. An extended version of the STT program is in preparation. It will include group beat effects on all major tidal components by frequency-wise neighboring minor tidal modes.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an earlier report, the authors (Schwiderski and Szeto 1981) described briefly the major features of the NSWC ocean tide models (Schwiderski 1978a, b, 1979a - e, 1980, 1981a - k, 1982a - d), which require indispensable consideration in various applications. In particular, suggestions were discussed to improve the model accuracy especially in coastal waters. These general discussions were followed by a detailed description of the arrangement and format of the NSWC Global Ocean Tide Data (GOTD) Tape (Schwiderski 1981k), which contains the $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ gridded harmonic ocean tide constants, i.e., amplitudes and phases.

Using the NSWC GOTD 1981 tape, a Random-Point Tide (RPTIDE) program was elaborated complete with User's Guide and Program Listing. The RPTIDE program computes oceanic and/or geocentric (including earth tides and loading effects) tides at randomly specified geographical points and instances. Since the required GOTD 1981 tape contains over one million data, the general RPTIDE program is cost-wise limited to a relatively small number of random points. It is definitely far too expensive and time consuming to compute, for instance, geocentric tidal heights along satellite tracks, which carry altimeters to measure the instantaneous sea surface height underneath the satellite every half second or so.

It is the purpose of the present report to present the special NSWC Satellite Track Tide (STT) program, which computes efficiently geocentric tidal heights along tracks of altimeter-carrying satellites at the instances sea-surface measurements are being taken. It makes effective use of the fact that the ground tracks of satellites with identical and fixed-orbit parameters are essentially "parallel" to each other (see Figure 2). Indeed, disregarding negligible deviations, two consecutive satellite orbit tracks are congruent to each other in space and time, they differ only in a uniform longitudinal westward shift.

In Section 2, one finds a detailed description of the NSWC SST program and grid system, which generates from an approximately given standard satellite orbital ground track, a (basic) SST upon which the basic SST grid system is defined. Section 3 presents, in detail, the NSWC Standard Satellite Track Geocentric Tide Data (SST GTD) program, which converts the NSWC Global Ocean Tide Data (GOTD 1981) from its $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ spherical grid to the new SST grid system defined in Section 2. The generated new geocentric tide data are stored on three magnetic tapes (NSWC SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III) described in Section 4. These tapes are used in the NSWC STT program described in Section 5, which computes instantaneous geocentric tides along specified congruent satellite tracks. Finally, the Appendixes A, B, and C contain the corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings of all three NSWC programs (SST, SST GTD, and STT programs).

2. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK (SST) PROGRAM AND GRID SYSTEM

The NSWC SST program generates from a given approximate standard satellite ground track between two consecutive ascending nodal points a basic SST, which serves as the basis of the SST grid system defined below.

Definition of ESST and ASST

An "exact" standard satellite track (ESST) is defined as a nonequatorial one-revolution ground track of a satellite (say, SEASAT or GEOS-3) traveling westward around the earth between two consecutive ascending nodal points both "exactly" on the equator. If one or both nodal points deviate slightly off the equator, the track is called "approximate" standard satellite track (ASST).

A. Input Data (ASST)

An ASST is specified by:

- (1) (λ_j, ϕ_j) = longitudes (East, $0^\circ \leq \lambda_j \leq 360^\circ$) and latitudes (North, $-88^\circ \leq \phi_j \leq +88^\circ$) of $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 381$ ASST points, which are uniformly spaced by the constant travel time $\Delta\tau = \hat{\phi}/380$, where
- (2) $\hat{\phi}$ = orbital period (in sec)

The input data (1) and (2) *must* satisfy the following ASST accuracy conditions.

- (a) The $\lambda_j, \phi_j, \hat{\phi}$ values *must* be given to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ degrees and seconds, respectively.
- (b) The exact ESST condition

$$\phi_1 = \phi_{381} = 0 \quad (1)$$

is in practical applications usually not fulfilled. However, the *minimum* approximate condition

$$|\phi_1| < 0.5^\circ \text{ and } |\phi_{381}| < 0.5^\circ \quad (2)$$

can and *must* be enforced to avoid significant losses in accuracy. The SST program checks this condition (see B. below) and rejects the given ASST in case of its violation.

Note 1: The Pole regions are excluded ($|\phi_j| \leq 88^\circ$) to avoid, singularities in the grid system. The 381 spacing points along the ASST have been chosen to make the geographical distance between two consecutive points about equal to a one-degree equatorial distance. Of course, any other number of points could be chosen in principle.

B. Main Computation:

The following procedure generates from the given ASST an ESST, which is needed for the largest-integer arithmetic in the STT program of Section 5. This procedure simply shifts all track points along the corresponding parabolic tangents, in order to enforce Equation (1) while maintaining a constant but slightly adjusted travel time between the new consecutive track points (see Figure 1). At the same time the program shifts the resulting ESST to the Equator-Greenwich-Meridian intersection and augments the track by one skew-symmetric additional point at each end. This completes the desired generation of the (basic) SST upon which the definition of the SST grid system is based (see Figure 2). The added two points simplify the practical application of the STT program of Section 5.

(1) Check for

$$|\phi_1| < 0.5 \text{ and } |\phi_{381}| < 0.5$$

if violated, reject given ASST, otherwise compute:

$$\Delta\tau = \hat{\tau}/380$$

$$\Delta\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \text{ (+360 if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_1 = \phi_2 - \phi_1$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{381} = \lambda_{380} - \lambda_{381} \text{ (+360 if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_{381} = \phi_{381} - \phi_{380}$$

$$\Delta\tau_1 = \Delta\tau\phi_1/\Delta\phi_1$$

$$\Delta\tau_{381} = \Delta\tau\phi_{381}/\Delta\phi_{381}$$

$$\hat{\tau}' = \hat{\tau} - (\Delta\tau_{381} - \Delta\tau_1)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta\tau} = (\Delta\tau_{381} - \Delta\tau_1)/380$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\Delta\tau} \left[(\Delta\lambda_1)^2 + (\Delta\phi_1)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda = 360 - \lambda_1 - \phi_1 \Delta\lambda_1 / \Delta\phi_1$$

$$\lambda'_{382} = \left[\lambda + \lambda_{381} + \phi_{381} \Delta\lambda_{381} / \Delta\phi_{381} \right] \bmod 360, (0 \leq \lambda' \leq 360)$$

(2) For $j = 2, 3, \dots, 380$ compute consecutively:

$$\Delta\tau_j = \Delta\tau_{j-1} + \tilde{\Delta\tau}, (\Delta\tau_1 \text{ see above})$$

$$\Delta\lambda_j = \lambda_{j-1} - \lambda_{j+1} \text{ (+360 if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_j = \phi_{j+1} - \phi_{j-1}$$

$$S_j = \sqrt{\Delta\tau_j / [(\Delta\lambda_j)^2 + (\Delta\phi_j)^2]}^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda'_{j+1} = (\lambda_j + S_j \Delta\lambda_j + \lambda) \bmod 360, (0 \leq \lambda' \leq 360)$$

$$\phi'_{j+1} = \phi_j - S_j \Delta\phi_j$$

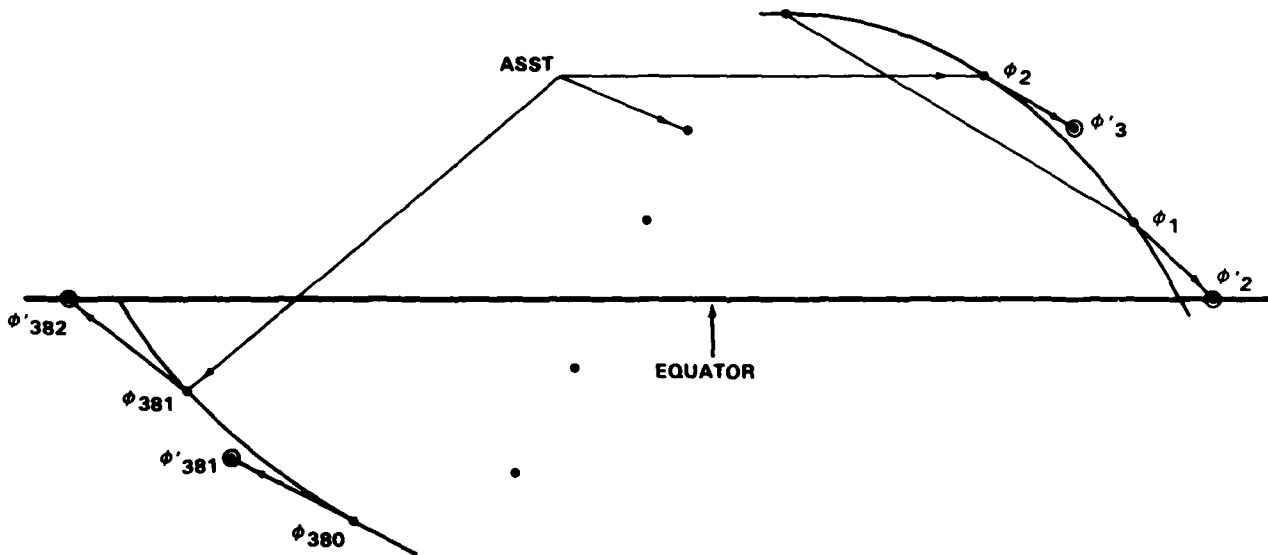


Figure 1. Construction of ESST from ASST

• Approximate SST points

⊙ Exact points

(3) Now generate the (basic) SST

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1 &= 360 - \lambda'_3, \phi_1 = -\phi'_3 \\
 \lambda_2 &= 360, \phi_2 = 0 \\
 \lambda_j &= \lambda'_j, \phi_j = \phi'_j \quad (j = 3, 4, \dots, 381) \\
 \lambda_{382} &= \lambda'_{382}, \phi_{382} = 0 \\
 \lambda_{383} &= 2\lambda'_{382} - \lambda'_{381}, \phi_{383} = -\phi'_{381}, \\
 \hat{\lambda} &= 720 - \lambda_{382},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\Delta\tau = \hat{\tau}/380$$

(4) Print all SST points (λ_j, ϕ_j) $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$, $\hat{\lambda}$, and $\Delta\tau$ on the SST G Tape I as described in Section 4.

Note 2: The User's Guide and Program Listing are given in Appendix A.

Definition of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST Grid System

A $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system of the earth is defined by shifting the basic SST (see (3) above) one-degree-wise westward "parallel" to itself as shown in Figure 2. Accordingly, the grid points are defined by:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{jk} &= \lambda_j + 1 - k \quad (+ 360 \text{ if } < 0) \\
 \phi_{jk} &= \phi_j
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \\ &k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \end{aligned}$$

Note 3: As can be seen in Figure 2, the SST grid system is not a unique coordinate system. Indeed, through every given point in the SST range, one finds two crossing SST (ordinate) lines and in the overlapping region around the equator even three. Nevertheless, since only points on shifted SSTs will be considered in the STT program of Section 5, a unique geographical orientation is possible with the help of the travel time $\Delta\tau$ between grid points on the SST.

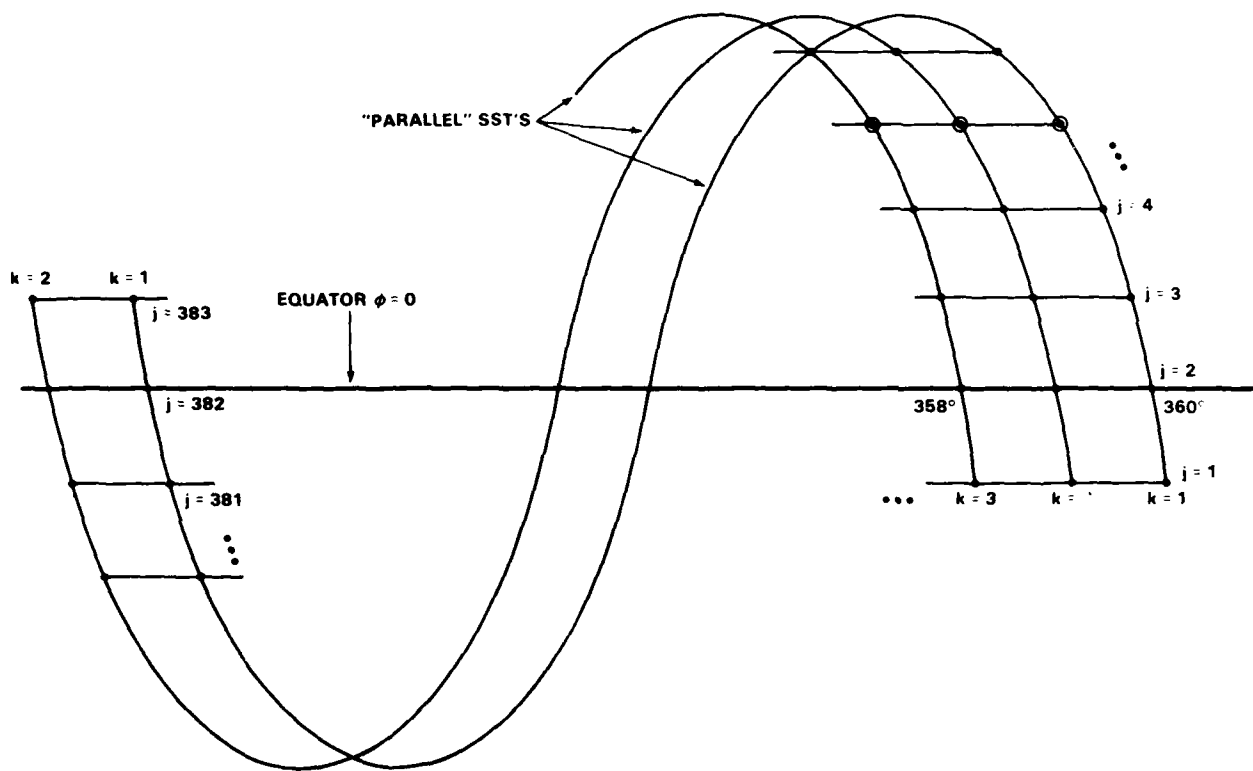


Figure 2. $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST Grid Scheme

⊙ "Parallel" Points

3. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA (SST GTD) PROGRAM

The NSWC (SST GTD) program interpolates at all SST grid points (Section 2) amplitudes and phases of any desired partial ocean tide by second-order ruled surfaces (linear in both east and north directions) using the NSWC GOTD tape described in Schwiderski and Szeto (1981). The interpolated values are modified by harmonic addition of the corresponding amplitudes and phases of the earth tide and of the earth dip in response to the ocean tidal load. These modifications are used in the form of simple Love and Accad-Pekeris approximations as explained in Schwiderski and Szeto (1981). Hence, the generated new harmonic constants on the $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system constitute amplitudes and phases of the total geocentric partial tide.

Note 1: No special effort is made to improve the accuracy of the oceanic tides in coastal waters. If higher accuracies are desired in such areas, instantaneous tidal computations should apply local refinements as suggested in Schwiderski (1981j) and Schwiderski and Szeto (1981).

A. Input Data

- (1) (λ_j, ϕ_j) = longitudes (East, $0^\circ \leq \lambda_j \leq 360^\circ$) and latitudes (North, $-89^\circ < \phi_j < +89^\circ$) of $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 383$ SST points generated by the SST program of Section 2 and printed, e.g., on the NSWC SST GTD Tape I described in Section 4 (Pole regions excluded!).
- (2) $(\xi_{m,n}^i, \delta_{m,n}^i)$ = ocean tide amplitudes (in m) and Greenwich phases (in deg) from GOTD 1981 tape, where $m = 1, 2, \dots, 360$ (longitude numbers) $n = 1, 2, \dots, 168$ (latitude number), and
- (3) i = specified mode number $1 \leq i \leq 11$.

Note 2: $\xi_{m,n}^i = 9.999$, $\delta_{m,n}^i = 999.9$ on land

$$\delta_{m,n}^i = 360^\circ = 0^\circ \text{ (phase jump)}$$

- (4) Earth tide parameters in GOTD Mode Order (see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981):

M_2	:	$i = 1,$	$\nu_1 = 2,$	$E_1 = 0.148\ 308$
S_2	:	$i = 2,$	$\nu_2 = 2,$	$E_2 = 0.069\ 059$
K_1	:	$i = 3,$	$\nu_3 = 1,$	$E_3 = 0.086\ 638$
O_1	:	$i = 4,$	$\nu_4 = 1,$	$E_4 = 0.061\ 551$
N_2	:	$i = 5,$	$\nu_5 = 2,$	$E_5 = 0.028\ 396$
P_1	:	$i = 6,$	$\nu_6 = 1,$	$E_6 = 0.028\ 668$
K_2	:	$i = 7,$	$\nu_7 = 2,$	$E_7 = 0.018\ 791$
Q_1	:	$i = 8,$	$\nu_8 = 1,$	$E_8 = 0.011\ 785$
Mf	:	$i = 9,$	$\nu_9 = 0,$	$E_9 = 0.025\ 546$
Mm	:	$i = 10,$	$\nu_{10} = 0,$	$E_{10} = 0.013\ 480$
Ssa	:	$i = 11,$	$\nu_{11} = 0,$	$E_{11} = 0.011\ 901$

B. Main Computation

(1) Transfer to core memory

(λ_j, ϕ_j) for $j = 1, 2, 3 \dots 383$

Set $j = 1$ and $k = 1$

(2) Compute

$$\bar{\lambda}_j = (\lambda_j + 1.5 - k) \bmod 360, (0 \leq \bar{\lambda} \leq 360)$$

$$m = \text{Int} [\bar{\lambda}_j] + 1,$$

$$\psi = m - \bar{\lambda}_j$$

$$n = \text{Int} [90.5 - \phi_j] + 1,$$

$$\theta = \bar{\theta} = n - (90.5 - \phi_j)$$

If $n > 169$ (Antarctica!), set

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0$$

and go to (3) below.

If $n \leq 169$, transfer to core memory

$$(\xi_{m-1, n-1}^i, \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i); (\xi_{m, n-1}^i, \delta_{m, n-1}^i)$$

$$(\xi_{m-1, n}^i, \delta_{m-1, n}^i), \quad (\xi_{m, n}^i, \delta_{m, n}^i),$$

where

$$m-1 = 0 \rightarrow 360 \text{ and for } n = 169$$

$$\xi_{m-1, 169}^i = \xi_{m, 169}^i = 9.999$$

$$\delta_{m-1, 169}^i = \delta_{m, 169}^i = 999.9$$

Check for land points and replace:

- (a) if $\xi_{m, n-1}^i = 9.999$, replace $\theta \rightarrow 0$
- (b) if $\xi_{m, n}^i = 9.999$, replace $\theta \rightarrow 1$
- (c) if (a) and (b) hold, replace $\psi \rightarrow 1$
- (d) if $\xi_{m-1, n-1}^i = 9.999$, replace $\bar{\theta} \rightarrow 0$
- (e) if $\xi_{m-1, n}^i = 9.999$, replace $\bar{\theta} \rightarrow 1$
- (f) if (d) and (e) hold, replace $\psi \rightarrow 0$

If (c) and (f) hold (Land!), set

$$\xi_{n, k}^i = \delta_{j, k}^i = 0$$

and go to (3) below, otherwise interpolate $\xi_{j, k}$ on the ruled second-order surface in ψ and θ

$$\xi_{j, k} = (1 - \psi) [\theta \xi_{m, n-1}^i + (1 - \theta) \xi_{m, n}^i] + \psi [\bar{\theta} \xi_{m-1, n-1}^i + (1 - \bar{\theta}) \xi_{m-1, n}^i]. \quad (*)$$

Test for 360° phase jumps and replace

$$\text{if } \delta_{m, n-1}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m, n-1}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m, n-1}^i + 360 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i + 360, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } \delta_{m-1, n}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n}^i + 360 \end{cases}$$

Use adjusted δ 's to interpolate $\delta_{j,k}$ by formula (*) with ξ replaced by δ . Now compute and replace (ocean loading effect, see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981)

$$\xi_{j,k} \rightarrow 0.9333 \xi_{j,k}$$

Compute earth tide amplitude function

$$\bar{E}_j = \begin{cases} E_i \cos^2 \phi_j & \text{for } \nu_i = 2 \\ E_i \sin 2 \phi_j & \text{for } \nu_i = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} E_i (3 \cos^2 \phi_j - 2) & \text{for } \nu_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

Finally, compute geocentric harmonic constants by harmonic addition (cos and sin arguments in degrees).

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \left\{ (\xi_{j,k})^2 + (\bar{E}_j)^2 + 2\bar{E}_j \xi_{j,k} \cos [\delta_{j,k} + \nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\delta_{j,k}^i = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi_{j,k} \sin \delta_{j,k} - \bar{E}_j \sin [\nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)]}{\xi_{j,k} \cos \delta_{j,k} + \bar{E}_j \cos [\nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)]}$$

where $0 \leq \delta \leq 2\pi$ in radians.

- (3) If $j < 383$, replace $j \rightarrow j + 1$ and repeat (2) above.
 If $j \leq 383$, print all data ($\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i$)
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ and k on the magnetic tape SST GTD I, II, or III depending on the mode i as described in Section 4.
 If $k < 360$, replace $k \rightarrow k + 1, j \rightarrow 1$, and repeat (2) above.
 If $k \geq 360$, stop program.

Note 3: The User's Guide and Program Listing of this program are presented in Appendix B. Evidently, by applying this program for all mode numbers $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 11$, one generates the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III described in Section 4.

4. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA (SST GTD) TAPES I, II, AND III

The NSWC SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III contain the geocentric (including earth tide and loading effects) harmonic tidal constants; i.e., amplitudes and phases

$$\left(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i \right) \begin{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, 11 \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

generated by the SST GTD program described in Section 3. The data are defined on a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system, which is defined in Section 2 on the basis of an SST specified by the longitudes (East, in deg) and latitudes (North, in deg), respectively,

$$(\lambda_j, \phi_j) \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, 383) \quad (**)$$

which are also listed on SST GTD Tape I.

Computationally, the tidal data (*) are arranged by modes $i (= 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ on the three magnetic tapes in the order shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Mode Arrangement on SST GTD Tapes

SST GTD I	$i = 1 : M_2$	$i = 2 : S_2$	$i = 3 : K_1$	$i = 4 : O_1$	SST
SST GTD II	$i = 5 : N_2$	$i = 6 : P_1$	$i = 7 : K_2$	$i = 8 : Q_1$	—
SST GTD III	$i = 9 : Mf$	$i = 10 : Mm$	$i = 11 : Ssa$	—	—

In each mode $i (= 1, 2, \dots, 11)$, the tidal constants (*) are arranged by SST-numbers $k (= 1, 2, \dots, 360)$ in consecutive pairs of blocks with each block containing 384 words $j (= 1, 2, \dots, 384)$. The first 383 words (in Format F10.8) in the first block are amplitudes $\xi_{j,k}^i$ (in m) and in the second block Greenwich phases $\delta_{j,k}^i$ (in rad). The last word ($j = 384$) in each block (in Format I 10) gives the SST number $k (= 1, 2, \dots, 360)$ of the block pair.

As shown in Table 1, the SST GTD Tape I contains two additional (final) blocks of 384 words $j (= 1, 2, \dots, 384)$ in Format F 10.6. The first 383 words in the first block represent the SST latitudes ϕ_j (in deg) and in the second block the SST longitudes λ_j (in deg). The last word $j = 384$ in the first block gives the SST spacing time $\Delta\tau$ (in sec), and in the second block the periodic longitude shift λ of the SST (in deg.).

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All data have been blockwise generated on the corresponding magnetic tapes (Table 1) by the BUFFER-OUT Statement on the CDC 6700 computer. These tapes have the following standard properties: 7 track, BDC form, even parity, 556 bpi, and unlabeled.

Note: On land (see Schwiderski 1978c) all tide data (*) are set to zero (see Section 3), i.e.

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0 \text{ for land.}$$

5. NSWC SATELLITE TRACK TIDE (STT) PROGRAM

The NSWC STT program uses the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III described in Sections 3 and 4 to compute efficiently instantaneous geocentric tides at equidistant points and instances along "constrained satellite (say, SEASAT) tracks CST's" that are essentially parallel-displaced segments of the basic SST defined in Section 2 (see Figures 1, 2, and 3). The computed geocentric tides include the ocean tides superposed with the corresponding earth tides and earth dips in response to the oceanic tidal loads (see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981). When all leading tidal modes (M_2 , S_2 , K_1 , O_1 , N_2 , P_1 , K_2 , Q_1 , M_f , M_m , and S_{sa} ; see Table 2) are included, the resulting instantaneous tidal elevations carry a 10-cm accuracy anywhere over open ocean areas (see Schwiderski 1978a, b, 1979a-e, 1980, 1981a-j, and 1982a-d). This accuracy diminishes somewhat in coastal waters where special improved computations are suggested in Schwiderski (1981j) and Schwiderski and Szeto (1981).

Definition of Constrained Satellite Tracks (CST)

A CST is a uniformly spaced (at least two points) segment of a satellite ground track, which (see Figure 3):

- (a) Is *almost parallel* (congruent) to the basic SST of the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III defined in Sections 2, 3, and 4.
- (b) Is *gridwise continuous*, i.e., it is without gaps in equidistant spacing points.
- (c) Lies *almost entirely between* the track's two consecutive *ascending nodal points* on the equator.
- (d) Lies *almost entirely over* the global *ocean area* specified by non-zero tidal constants listed on the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III of Section 4.

Note 1: If condition (a) is violated, say, by more than 0.5° along the given CST when shifted to coincide with the SST, then a new appropriate SST and corresponding, SST GTD tapes *must* be prepared (see Sections 2, 3, and 4).

Note 2: Satellite tracks that are not gridwise continuous, cross the equator, say, by more than 5 sec and/or pass over land areas *must* be broken up into separate segments of CSTs to fulfill the conditions (b, c, and d) above.

A. Input Data:

- (1) $y = \text{year} \geq 1975$ (fixed for one run!)
- (2) $d = \text{day of year } y$ ($d = 1$ for January 1st, also fixed for one run!)

- (3) t_1 = initial time (in sec) of first CST point (λ_1, ϕ_1) relative to Greenwich midnight of day d (universal time)
- (4) Δt = constant time step (in sec) along CST
- (5) $N (>1)$ = total number of CST points
- (6) (λ_n, ϕ_n) = longitudes (East) and latitudes of first two ($n = 1, 2$) CST points (in deg.)
- (7) (λ_a, λ_b) = equator-crossing longitudes (in deg.) corresponding to the two consecutive ascending nodes of the track containing the CST
- (8) (t_a, t_b) = equator-crossing times (in sec) relative to Greenwich midnight of day d , ($d + 1$), or ($d - 1$) for t_a belonging to λ_a and of day d , ($d - 1$), or ($d + 1$) for t_b belonging to λ_b
- (9) $(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i)$ = geocentric tidal amplitudes (in m) and Greenwich phases (in rad) from SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III, where
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, I (\leq 11)$ = mode numbers
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ = SST spacing points
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, 360$ = SST ordinate lines (see Figures 2 and 3)
- (10) I = total number of tidal modes ($1 \leq I \leq 11$) to be superposed
- (11) $\Delta \tau$ = SST time step from SST GTD Tape I (in sec)
- (12) $\hat{\lambda}$ = period longitude shift (in deg) of SST from SST GTD Tape I

Note 3: The CST data (3, 4, 5, and 6) *must* satisfy the CST definition above, necessary splits will be requested!

Note 4: For the equator-crossing longitudes (λ_a, λ_b) and the corresponding times t_a and t_b error bounds of less than 0.1° and 1.0 sec, respectively, are strongly recommended. Errors of more than 0.4° and 4.0 sec will be *rejected* for corrections (see B(3) and (4) below).

Note 5: The tidal data

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0 \text{ signal land, and}$$

$$\delta_{j,k}^i = 2\pi = 0 \text{ a phase jump.}$$

Table 2. Constants of Major Tidal Modes

Tidal Mode	K (m)	σ (10^{-4} /sec)	χ (deg)
Semidiurnal Species			
M_2 = Principal Lunar	0.242 334	1.405 19	$2h_0 - 2s_0$
S_2 = Principal Solar	0.112 841	1.454 44	0
N_2 = Elliptical Lunar	0.046 398	1.378 80	$2h_0 - 3s_0 + p_0$
K_2 = Declination Luni-Solar	0.030 704	1.458 42	$2h_0$
Diurnal Species			
K_1 = Declination Luni-Solar	0.141 565	0.729 21	$h_0 + 90$
O_1 = Principal Lunar	0.100 574	0.675 98	$h_0 - 2s_0 - 90$
P_1 = Principal Solar	0.046 843	0.725 23	$-h_0 - 90$
Q_1 = Elliptical Lunar	0.019 256	0.649 59	$h_0 - 3s_0 + p_0 - 90$
Long-Period Species			
M_f = Fortnightly Lunar	0.041 742	0.053 234	$2s_0$
M_m = Monthly Lunar	0.022 026	0.026 392	$s_0 - p_0$
S_{sa} = Semiannual Solar	0.019 446	0.003 9821	$2h_0$

K = amplitude of the partial tide

σ = frequency of the partial tide

χ = astronomical argument of the partial tide

(h_0, s_0, p_0) = mean longitudes of sun, moon, and lunar perigee at Greenwich midnight

$$h_0 = 279.696\ 68 + 36\ 000.768\ 925\ 485T + 3.03 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2$$

$$s_0 = 270.434\ 358 + 481\ 267.883\ 141\ 37T - 0.001\ 133T^2 + 1.9 \cdot 10^{-6} T^3$$

$$p_0 = 334.329\ 653 + 4\ 069.034\ 032\ 957\ 5T - 0.010\ 325T^2 - 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} T^3$$

where

$$T = [27\ 392.500\ 528 + 1.000\ 000\ 035\ 6D]/36\ 525$$

$$D = d + 365(y - 1975) + \text{Int}[(y - 1973)/4]$$

d = day number of year ($d = 1$ for January 1)

$y \geq 1975$ = year number,

and

$\text{Int}[x]$ = integral part of x

B. Computation of SST Grid Brackets and Other Constants for CST

In the following preliminary computations, the given CST will be bracketed between two consecutive SST grid ordinates k and $(k + 1)$ as shown in Figure 3. Subsequently, time and space constants will be computed, which are needed in the following main computations.

- (1) Transfer to core memory the CST data

$y, d, t_1, \Delta t, N, t_a, t_b, \lambda_a, \lambda_b, (\lambda_1, \phi_1), (\lambda_2, \phi_2)$, and from the SST GTD Tape I the SST data

$$\Delta\tau \text{ and } \hat{\lambda}.$$

- (2) Compute and adjust day count

$$\lambda^1 = 360 - \lambda_b + \lambda_a \text{ (+ 360 if } < 360),$$

$$\hat{t} = t_b - t_a \text{ (+ 86400 if } < 0),$$

$$\hat{\tau} = 380 \Delta\tau, \tau_1 = t_1 - t_a.$$

If $\tau_1 > 3\hat{t}$, replace

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 - 86400, t_1 \rightarrow t_1 - 86400, d \rightarrow d + 1.$$

If $\tau_1 < -3\hat{t}$, replace

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 + 86400, t_1 \rightarrow t_1 + 86400, d \rightarrow d - 1.$$

- (3) Compute and check

$$\tau_N = \tau_1 + (N - 1) \Delta t.$$

If $\tau_1 < -\Delta\tau/2$ and/or $\tau_N - \hat{\tau} > \Delta\tau/2$, stop and print: Check Track Data! Otherwise compute and replace

$$\Delta t \rightarrow \Delta t \frac{\hat{\tau}}{t}, \quad t_e = t_a,$$

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 \frac{\hat{\tau}}{t}$$

$$\lambda_e = \lambda_a + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda^1 - \hat{\lambda}) \begin{cases} + 360 \text{ if } < 0 \\ - 360 \text{ if } > 360 \\ + 0 \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(4) If $|\tau_1| < \Delta\tau$ compute

$$\phi = \phi_1 / (\phi_2 - \phi_1),$$

$$\Delta\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 (+ 360 \text{ if } < 0),$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_e - \lambda_1 (+ 360 \text{ if } < -10),$$

$$\Delta\lambda' = \phi\Delta\lambda_1,$$

$$\tau_1' = \phi\Delta t.$$

If $|\tau_1 - \tau_1'| > 0.4 \Delta\tau$

and/or

$$|\Delta\lambda - \Delta\lambda'| > 0.4,$$

stop and print: Check Track Data! Otherwise replace

$$t_e \rightarrow t_e + \tau_1 - \tau_1', \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1',$$

$$\lambda_e \rightarrow \lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + 360 \text{ if } < 0 \\ - 360 \text{ if } > 360 \\ + 0 \text{ otherwise.} \end{array} \right.$$

(5) Compute the CST bracket data (see Figure 3)

$$k = \text{Int} [361 - \lambda_e], \lambda = (361 - \lambda_e) - k.$$

Replace

$$k = 361 \rightarrow 1.$$

Compute and replace

$$J = \text{Int} [2 + \tau_1 / \Delta\tau],$$

$$M = \text{Int} [4 - J + \tau_N / \Delta\tau],$$

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 - (J - 2)\Delta\tau$$

(6) Compute the constants

$$\Delta\tilde{\tau} = 1/\Delta\tau, \tilde{\tau}_1 = \Delta\tilde{\tau}/2, \tilde{\tau}_2 = \tilde{\tau}_1 \Delta\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\tau}_3 = \tilde{\tau}_2 \Delta\tilde{\tau}$$

With the tidal parameters h_0, s_0, p_0 , and $(\sigma_i, \chi_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ listed in Tables 1 and 2 computed for $i = 1, 2, \dots, 11$.

$$\bar{\sigma}_i = \sigma_i \Delta\tau, \bar{\chi}_i = \sigma_i t_e - 2\bar{\sigma}_i + \pi\chi_i/180$$

Keep the constants $l, J, k, M, N, \lambda, \Delta t, \Delta\tau, \Delta\tilde{\tau}, \tau_1, \tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2, \tilde{\tau}_3$, and $(\bar{\sigma}_i, \bar{\chi}_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ for the main computations.

C. First Rough Interpolation

In this first step tidal amplitudes and phases are mode-wise linearly interpolated at the SST-spacing points on the CST using the data along the neighboring SST ordinate lines k and $(k + 1)$ as shown in Figure 3. Subsequently, instantaneous geocentric tides $\bar{\xi}_m$ are computed from the interpolated harmonic constants, which are automatically mode-wise superposed.

(1) Set: $i = 1$ and $\bar{\xi}_m = 0$ for $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$

(2) Transfer to core memory the tidal constants

$$(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i) \text{ and } (\xi_{j,k+1}^i, \delta_{j,k+1}^i)$$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ and i and k fixed ($k + 1 = 361 \rightarrow 1!$)

Set

$$j = J, m = 1$$

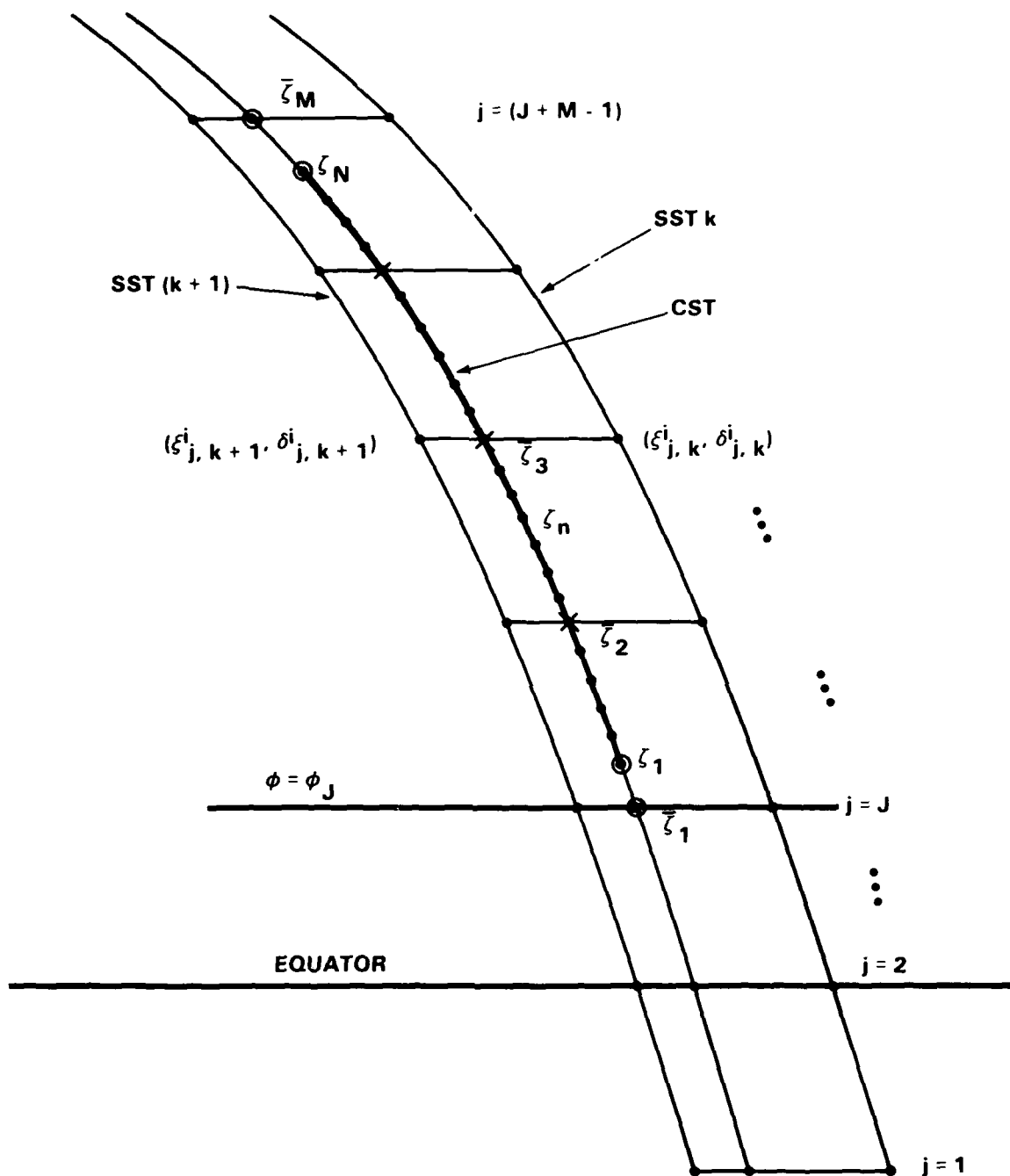


Figure 3. Scheme of Tide Interpolation

⊗, x = SST Spacing Points on CST

⊙ = CST Spacing Points on CST

(3) Check for land points and define (λ_1, λ_2) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } \xi_{j,k}^i & \begin{cases} > 0 \text{ set } \lambda_2 = \lambda \\ \geq 0 \text{ set } \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases} \\ \text{For } \xi_{j,k+1}^i & \begin{cases} > 0 \text{ set } \lambda_1 = 1 - \lambda \\ \geq 0 \text{ set } \lambda_1 = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Now interpolate linearly

$$\xi_m = \lambda_1 \xi_{j,k}^i + \lambda_2 \xi_{j,k+1}^i \quad (*)$$

check for 2π -phase jumps and replace δ 's for

$$\delta_{j,k}^i - \delta_{j,k+1}^i \begin{cases} > \pi \text{ replace } \delta_{j,k+1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{j,k+1}^i + 2\pi \\ < -\pi \text{ replace } \delta_{j,k}^i \rightarrow \delta_{j,k}^i + 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Use adjusted δ 's to compute δ_m by formula (*) with $\xi \rightarrow \delta$

Now compute the superposed instantaneous tide

$$\bar{\xi}_m \rightarrow \bar{\xi}_m + \xi_m \cos(\bar{\sigma}_i j + \bar{\chi}_i - \delta_m)$$

If $m < M$, replace $m \rightarrow m + 1$, $j \rightarrow j + 1$, and repeat (3) above. If $(m \leq M)$, go to (4) below.

(4) If $i < I$, replace $i \rightarrow i + 1$ and repeat (2) above.

If $(i \leq I)$, follow D below, but keep the constants $M, N, \Delta t, \Delta \tau, \Delta \tilde{\tau}, \tau_1, \tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2, \tilde{\tau}_3$, and $\bar{\xi}_m$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots, m$).

D. Second Refined Interpolation

The finally desired instantaneous geocentric tides ξ_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) at the given CST spacing points are generally computed by a "cubic-parabolic spline" interpolation to achieve a smooth tangent variation along the ξ_n . In order to compute the tide ξ_n , say, between the SST-spaced data $\bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}_3$ (see C and Figure 3) a "cubic" polynomial is forced through $\bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}_3$ with the corresponding "parabolic" slopes

$$\bar{\xi}'_m = (\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m-1})/\tau_1 \text{ for } m = 2, \text{ and } 3$$

Naturally, for shorter CSTs; e.g., between land areas (signaled by $\bar{\xi} = 0$ data) only ordinary parabolic or linear interpolation is used. In detail, the following tests must be made, which lead to the different interpolation cases 1, 2, 3, 4, and (subsequently) 5.

- (1) If $M > 2$ and $\bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$, and
 - (1.1) $\bar{\xi}_3 \neq 0$, and
 - (1.1.1) $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1, \text{ and go to case 3}$$
 - (1.1.2) $(\bar{\xi}_1 = 0)$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1 - \Delta\tau, m = 2, n = 1, \text{ and}$$
 - (1.1.2.1) for $M > 3$ and $\bar{\xi}_4 \neq 0$, go to case 3
 - (1.1.2.2) otherwise go to case 2
 - (1.2) $(\bar{\xi}_3 = 0)$, and
 - (1.2.1) $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1 \text{ and go to case 2}$$
 - (1.2.2) $(\bar{\xi}_1 = 0)$, go to case (1)
- (2) If (1) fails and
 - (2.1) $M > 2, \bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set $\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1$, and go to case 2
 - (2.2) otherwise go to case 1

Now compute the interpolations

Case 1. Constant interpolation for one oceanic datum $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$ or $\bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$

Compute

$$\xi_n = \bar{\xi}_1 + \bar{\xi}_2 \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ and go to E}$$

Case 2: Linear interpolation for two oceanic data $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$ and $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$

With $a = \Delta\tau(\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_m)$, $b = a \Delta t$, compute

$$\xi_1 = \bar{\xi}_m + a \tau, \text{ for } n = 1$$

$$\xi_n = \xi_{n-1} + b, \text{ for } n = 2, 3, \dots, N, \text{ and go to E}$$

Case 3: Parabolic interpolation for three oceanic data $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_{m+2} \neq 0$

(a) Compute:

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (-3\bar{\xi}_m + 4\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m+2}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (\bar{\xi}_m - 2\bar{\xi}_{m+1} + \bar{\xi}_{m+2}), \text{ and go for}$$

$$M < m + 3, \text{ or } \bar{\xi}_{m+3} = 0 \text{ to (b), otherwise go to (c)}$$

(b) Compute

$$\xi_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\xi}_m$$

If $n < N$, replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$, $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$, and repeat (b).

If $(n \leq N)$, go to E.

(c) Compute

$$\xi_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\xi}_m$$

Replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$ and $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$

If $\tau < \Delta\tau$, repeat (c)

If $(\tau \leq \Delta\tau)$, replace $\tau \rightarrow \tau - \Delta\tau$, $m \rightarrow m + 1$, and go to Case 4 below.

Case 4: Cubic-parabolic interpolation for four oceanic data, $\bar{\xi}_{m-1} \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_{m+2} \neq 0$:

(a) Compute

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m-1}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (2\bar{\xi}_{m-1} - 5\bar{\xi}_m + 4\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m+2})$$

$$c = \tilde{\tau}_3 (\bar{\xi}_{m+2} - 3\bar{\xi}_{m+1} + 3\bar{\xi}_m - \bar{\xi}_{m-1}), \text{ and go to (b) below}$$

(b) Compute

$$\zeta_n = [(c\tau + b)\tau + a] \tau + \bar{\zeta}_m$$

Replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$ and $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$

If $\tau < \Delta\tau$, repeat (b)

If $(\tau \leq \Delta\tau)$, replace $\tau \rightarrow \tau - \Delta\tau$, and $m \rightarrow m + 1$, *and* if $M < m + 2$, *or* $\bar{\zeta}_{m+2} = 0$, go to

Case 5, otherwise repeat (a) above.

Case 5: Parabolic end-point interpolation for three oceanic data $\bar{\zeta}_{m-1} \neq 0$, $\bar{\zeta}_m \neq 0$, and $\bar{\zeta}_{m+1} \neq 0$:

(a) Compute

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (\bar{\zeta}_m - \bar{\zeta}_{m-1}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (\bar{\zeta}_{m+1} - 2\bar{\zeta}_m + \bar{\zeta}_{m-1}), \text{ and go to (b) below}$$

(b) Compute

$$\zeta_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\zeta}_m$$

If $n < N$, replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$, $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$ and repeat (b)

If $(n \leq N)$, go to E

E. Output Data

List and/or print on tape all tidal data

$$\zeta_n : n = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

as specifically requested.

Note 5: The User's Guide and Program Listing of this program are given in Appendix C.

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NSWC TR 81-264

APPENDIX A

**SST PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING**

APPENDIX A

1. SST PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The Standard Satellite Track (SST) program generates from a given Approximate Standard Satellite Track (ASST) (see Section 2, Part A) an Exact Standard Satellite Track (ESST) that is used by the SSTGTD (see Section 3) program.

The following listing shows the SST program written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

Input to the SST program consist of the ASST file attached to TAPE1 and a data card containing the orbital period in seconds with E20.9 format. The computed ESST is written onto a file called TAPE2. This ESST will be called the SST.

NSWC TR 81-264

2. SST PROGRAM LISTING

```

1      *      PROGRAM SST(INPUT,OUTPUT
      .TAPE1, TAPE2)
      C
      C      ..SST(STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK) PROGRAM
      C
5     AUTHOR      L. T. SZETO
      C
      C      LANGUAGE
      C
      C      CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C
10     ..REAL LONG(384), LAT(384)
      REAL LATP(384), LONGP(384)
      C
      C      ..READ IN ASST(APPROXIMATE STANDARD TRACK) DATA
      READ(1) (( LAT(I), LONG(I)), I=1,381)
      C
      C      CHECK MINIMUM APPROXIMATE CONDITION TO AVOID
      C      SIGNIFICANT LOSSES IN ACCURACY.
      CALL CHECK(LAT)
      READ 5, PERIOD
      C
      C      FORMAT(E20.9)
      SPACIN= PERIOD/360.
      C
      C      DL1= LONG(1)- LONG(2)
      IF(DL1.LT.O.) DL1=DL1+360.
      C
      C      DP1= LAT(2)- LAT(1)
      DL= LONG(380)- LONG(381)
      IF( DL.LT.O.) DL=DL+360.
      C
      C      DP= LAT(381)- LAT(380)
      DT1= SPACIN*LAT(1)/ DP
      DT= SPACIN*LAT(381)/ DP
      THP= PERIOD- ( DT- DT1)
      DTT= ( DT- DT1)/360.
      C
      C      V= SORT( DL1*DL1+ DP1*DP1)/ SPACIN
      RL=360.- LONG(1)- LAT(1)*DL1/ DP1
      RRL= RL+ LONG(381)+ LAT(381)*DL / DP
      LONGP(382)= AMOD( RRL,360.)
      C
      C      ..GENERATE THE BASIC SST
      DO 300 J=2,380
      C
      C      JP1=3,381
      DT1= DT1+ DTT
      JM1=J-1
      C
      C      JP1=J+1
      JP1=3,381
      DL= LONG(JM1)- LONG(JP1)
      IF(DL.LT.O.) DL=DL+360.
      DP= LAT(JP1)- LAT(JM1)
      S= V*DT1/ SORT( DL*DL+ DP*DP)
      LONGP(JP1)= LONG(J)+ S*DL+ RL
      LONGP(JP1)= AMOD( LONGP(JP1),360.)
      LATP(JP1)= LAT(J)- S*DP
      C
      C      CONTINUE
      C
      C      ENDDO
      LONG(1)= 360.- LONGP(3)
      LONG(2)= 360.
      LAT(1)= -LATP(3)
      LAT(2)=0.
      LONG(382)= LONGP(382)
      LONG(383)= LONGP(382)*2.- LONGP(381)
      LAT(382)=0.

```

```

LAT(383)=-LATP(381)
DO 500 J=3,381
    LONG(J)= LONGP(J)
    LAT(J)= LATP(J)
CONTINUE
500    C
C
C
C
LAT(384)=SST SPACING TIME IN SECONDS
LAT (384)= THP/380.
..LONG(384)=PERIODIC LONGITUDE SHIFT OF THE SST IN DEGREES
LONG(384)=720. -LONG(382)
WRITE(2) (LAT(I), I=1, 384)
WRITE(2)(LONG(I), I=1, 384)
END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES	
10222	SST	1		
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	
10435	DL	REAL	2*24	2*43
			REFS	2*45
			DEFINED	46
10433	DL 1	REAL	23	42
10436	DP	REAL	2*21	31
10434	DP1	REAL	27	2*45
10440	DT	REAL	26	31
10442	DTT	REAL	28	DEFINED
10437	DT1	REAL	38	29
10430	I	INTEGER	28	38
10446	J	INTEGER	2*13	70
			REFS	46
			DEFINED	2*61
10447	JM1	INTEGER	36	39
10450	JP1	INTEGER	42	2*47
			REFS	48
			DEFINED	
11252	LAT	ARRAY	40	2*22
			REFS	69
			2*44	66
			57	58
12052	LATP	ARRAY	11	58
10452	LONG	ARRAY	10	53
			2*20	2*23
			68	13
			60	DEFINED
12652	LONGP	ARRAY	11	51
			REFS	55
			DEFINED	2*56
10431	PERIOD	REAL	33	47
10444	RL	REAL	19	28
10445	RRL	REAL	32	DEFINED
10451	S	REAL	33	31
10432	SPACIN	REAL	46	DEFINED
10441	THP	REAL	26	45
10443	V	REAL	27	30
			66	DEFINED
			45	28
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48
			REFS	19
			REFS	45
			REFS	27
			REFS	30
			REFS	48

PROGRAM SST		73/74		OPT=1	
FILE NAMES	MODE				
0 INPUT	FMT			READS	17
2043 OUTPUT					
4106 TAPE1	UNFMT			READS	13
6151 TAPE2	UNFMT			WRITES	69
70					
EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES		
CHECK		1	16		
SORT	REAL	1	30		45
INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	33
AMOD	REAL	2	INTRIN		47
STATEMENT LABELS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES		
10414 5	FMT	18	17		
0 300		49	36		
0 500		62	59		
LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
10226	* I		13 13	108	EXT REFS
10310	300	* J	36 49	348	EXT REFS
10361	500	J	59 62	48	INSTACK
STATISTICS					
PROGRAM LENGTH					1694
BUFFER LENGTH					102148
					4236

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SUBROUTINE CHECK 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      SUBROUTINE CHECK( LAT)
      REAL LAT(384)
      A1= ABS( LAT(1))
      A381=ABS(LAT(381))
      IF(.NOT.((A1.LT.O.5).AND.(A381.LT.O.5))) GO TO20
      RETURN
      CONTINUE
20     C
      ENDIF
      PRINT30
      FORMAT(*ERROR*)
      STOP * STOPPED IN CHECK SUBROUTINE *
      END
30
5

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	REFS	DEFINED
3 CHECK	1	6			
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE			
26 A1	REAL			5	DEFINED
27 A381	REAL			5	DEFINED
0 LAT	REAL			2	DEFINED
FILE NAMES	MODE				
OUTPUT	FMT				
INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE				
ABS	REAL				
ARGS	1	INTRIN			
DEF LINE	REFERENCES				
7	5				
10	9				
STATEMENT LABELS					
14 20	FMT				
22 30					
STATISTICS					
PROGRAM LENGTH					
	348	28			

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APPENDIX B

**SSTGTD PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING**

APPENDIX B

1. SSTGTD PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The standard Satellite Track Geocentric Tide Data (SSTGTD) program generates geocentric harmonic constants at SST (see Section 2) grid points. This data will be used by the STT (Section 5) program.

The following program listing shows SSTGTD written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

Input for the SSTGTD program consist of three files and two other values using the free-format READ statement. These two values are the species number and the earth-tide amplitude of the tide that is being processed. The computed values are put on two other files (TAPE4 and TAPE5).

The following gives the control cards and data card for a sample run of the SSTGTD program for the M_2 tide.

```

<job card>
<account card>
FTN, R=3, A.
ATTACH, TAPE2, the SST file generated by the SST (Section 2) program.
ATTACH, TAPE1,  $\xi_{m,n}^i$  (amplitude in meters) } m = 1, 2, ..., 360 (longitude number)
                                                } n = 1, 2, ..., 168 (colatitude number)
ATTACH, TAPE3,  $\delta_{m,n}^i$  (phase in degrees) } i = tidal mode being processed
                                                Tapes 1 and 3 contain GOTD values
                                                made randomly accessible by colatitude
                                                number n.

REQUEST, TAPE4, *PF.
REQUEST, TAPE5, *PF.
LGO.
CATALOG, TAPE4,  $\xi_{j,k}^i$  (amplitudes in meters) } j = 1, 2, ..., 383 (SST points)
                                                } k = 1, 2, ..., 360 (SST number)
CATALOG, TAPE 5,  $\delta_{j,k}^i$  (phases in radians) } i = tidal mode being processed

<end of record>
<SSTGTD program>
<end of record>
<data card> for i = 1 ( $M_2$  tide):      <2, 0.148308>

```

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2. SST GTD PROGRAM LISTING

```

1  PROGRAM SSTGTD(INPUT=65,OUTPUT=65,TAPE1=65
   * .TAPE2,TAPE3=65
   * .TAPE4=65,TAPE5=65 )
5  ..SSTGTD(STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA) PROGRAM
   FORMERLY CALLED SSSTOT.
   C
   C AUTHOR L. T. SZETO
   C LANGUAGE CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
   C CALLS TO ETIDE
   C GTD
   C JUMPS
   C LATLON
15  REAL LAM
   DIMENSION XDJK(768), XJK(384), DJK(384)
   DIMENSION LVL(192),L4(170),XN(361),X(361)
   EQUIVALENCE (XDJK(1), XJK(1)),( XDJK(385), DJK(1))
20  C
   C **SETUP RANDOM ACCESS FILE ON UNITS 1 AND 3
   CALL OPENMS( 1,LVL, 192,0)
   CALL OPENMS(3,L4,170,0)
   PI=3.14159
   ISST=2
   DTR= PI/180.
   C **INPUT THE SPECIES(NU) AND EARTH TIDE AMPLITUDE(E)
   C ** FOR THE CORRESPONDING TIDAL MODE.
   READ*.NU,E
30  C
   C **FOR EACH STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK(SST) NUMBER(K).
   DO 6000 K=1,360
   C **GENERATE AMPLITUDES AND PHASES(XJK(J), DJK(J)) FOR THE
   C **TOTAL GEOCENTRIC PARTIAL TIDE AT EACH SST POINT(J).
   DO 4000 J=1,383
   CALL LATLON ( K, J, ISST
   * PHI, LAM, M, N, T, TB
   * PSI )
   C LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE(PHI,LAM) OF SST
   C ARE IN DEGREES.
40  C
   C IF(.NOT.(N.GT.169)) GO TO 1020
   XJK(J)=0.
   DJK(J)=0.
   GO TO 3055
   ELSE
   CALL GTD (N,M
   * XD,X
   * XN,DMN,DM1N,MM1,DMN1,DM1N1
   * PSI, T, TB, ICF )
   C IF(.NOT.(ICF.EQ.1)) GO TO 1050
   XJK(J)=0.
   DJK(J)=0.
   GO TO 3050
   ELSE
50  C
   C 1020
   C
   C 1050
   C
55  C

```

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73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM SSTGTD

```

1050
C
60      CONTINUE
      INTERPOLATE
      T1=1.-T
      TB1=1.-TB
      PSI1=1.-PSI
      XJK(J)=PSI1*(XN(M)+T+T1*X(M))
      +PSI*(XN(MM1)+TB+TB1*X(MM1))
      ADD OCEAN LOADING EFFECT.
      XJK(J)=XJK(J)+0.933333
      **SKIP PHASE JUMP CHECK(JUMPS SUBROUTINE)
      **WHEN N,M ARE THE SAME (XD.LE.O.O) AS THE
      **PREVIOUSLY COMPUTED N,M.
      IF(.NOT.(XD.GT.O.O)) GO TO 2080
      CALL JUMPS(DMN,DMIN,DMN1,DMIN1)
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      INTERPOLATE FOR DJK(J)
      DJK(J)=PSI1*( DMN1+T+T1*DMN)
      +PSI*( DMIN1+TB+TB1*DMIN)
      PHIR= PHI+DTR
      CALL ETIDE
      (E,PHIR,NU
      . EB )
      **
      COMPUTE GEOCENTRIC HARMONIC CONSTANTS BY
      HARMONIC ADDITION.
      EB2=EB+EB
      XI= XJK(J)
      XI2= XJK(J)*XJK(J)
      DR= DJK(J)*DTR
      RNULK1= DTR*NU*(LAM- K+1.)
      XJK(J)=SORT(XI2+EB2+2*EB*XI *COS(DR+RNULK1))
      DIT= XI*SIN(DR)- EB*SIN(RNULK1)
      DID= XI*COS(DR)+ EB*COS(RNULK1)
      **4 QUADRANT ARCTANGENT FUNCTION ARTNO
      RETURNS DJK ,O.LE.DJK.LT.2*PI
      DJK(J)= ARTNO(DIT,DID)
      XJK,DJK ARE IN METERS AND RADIAN RESPECTIVELY.
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      XJK(384)=K
      BUFFER OUT(4,1) ( XJK(1), XJK(384))
      IF(UNIT(4)) 5020,12,13
      DJK(384)=K
      BUFFER OUT(5,1) (DJK(1), DJK(384))
      IF(UNIT(5)) 5021,12,13
      CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      PRINT6050
5020
5021
6000
C

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

[illegible]

VARIABLES		SN TYPE		RELOCATION			
		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	DEFINED	REFS	DEFINED
3536	XJK			17	19	66	87
				44	54	63	91
				18	48	2-63	

FILE NAMES	MODE	READS	29
0 INPUT	FREE	WRITES	114
123 OUTPUT	FMT		

	WRITES	106
2511 TAPE3	BUF	
2693 TAPE4	WRITES	109
2815 TAPE5	BUF	

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
ARTNO	REAL	2	97
		2	91
		2	2*93

EXIT	0	48
GTD	14	72
JUMPS	4	36

LATLON	22	23
OPENMS	4	22
SIN	1	LIBRARY 2*92
REAL	1	LIBRARY 91
REAL	1	LIBRARY 91

UNIT	REAL	1	107	110
STATEMENT LABELS				
		DEF LINE	REFERENCES	110

3345	12	117	107
3346	13	118	107
3212	48	43	53
3212	1020	50	53
			110

3321	1050	71
3243	2080	73
3321	3050	56
		99
		101
		46

3321	3033	103	35
0	4000		
0	5030	108	107
0	5204	111	110
		INACTIVE	
		INACTIVE	

	0	6000	FMT		PROPERTY
	3455	6050	FMT	115	PROPERTY
				112	PROPERTY
				32	PROPERTY

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	EXT REFS	EXTS	NOI	INNER
3203	6000	* K	32 112	1408			
3204	4000	* J	35 103	1208			

EQUIV CLASSES	LENGTH	MEMBERS - BIAS NAME(LENGTH)	384 DJK	(384)
XDJK	768	O XJK		(384) .

STATISTICS	
PROGRAM LENGTH	2097
BUFILED LENGTH	1647
3157B	4061B

SUBROUTINE GTD 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      SUBROUTINE GTD
      ( N, M
      , XD, X
      , XN, DMN, DM1N, MM1, DMN1, DM1N1
      , PSI, T, TB, ICF )
5      AUTHOR
      L. T. SZETO
      C LANGUAGE
      C CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C CALLED BY
      C S5TGTD
      C
      C DIMENSION XN(361), X(361), D(361), DN(361)
      C REAL LAND
      C DATA NOLD/777/, N1OLD/-2/, MOLD/-2/
      C DATA LAND/9.999/
      C
      C XD=-.90
      C IF(N.EQ.NOLD.AND.M.EQ.MOLD) GO TO 700
      C XD=NOLD
      C **RESTRICTED IN FORMULATIONS SO THAT
      C **N.EQ.1 DOES NOT OCCURE.
      C N1=N-1
      C MM1=M-1
      C IF(MM1.EQ.0) MM1=360
      C IA=0
      C IB=0
      C ID=0
      C IE=0
      C ICF=0
      C
      C IF(.NOT.(N.NE.NOLD)) GO TO 55
      C **READ FROM RANDOM ACCESS FILES ON UNITS 1AND 3
      C CALL READMS(1,XN(1), 361,N1)
      C CALL READMS(3,DN(1), 361,N1)
      C IF(.NOT.(N.LT.169)) GO TO 40
      C CALL READMS(1, X(1), 361,N)
      C CALL READMS(3, D(1), 361,N)
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 40      ENDIF
      C 55      CONTINUE
      C
      C DMN= D(N)
      C DM1N=D(MM1)
      C DMN1=DN(M)
      C DM1N1=DN(MM1)
      C IF(.NOT.(N.EQ.169)) GO TO 70
      C DM1N=999.9
      C DMN=999.9
      C X(M)=9.999
      C X(MM1)=9.999
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 70      ENDIF
      C IF(.NOT.(XN(M).EQ.LAND)) GO TO 100
      C T=0.
      C IA=1
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 100      ENDIF

```

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73/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE GTD

```

60      IF(.NOT.(X(M).EQ.LAND)) GO TO 200
        IB=1
        T=1
        CONTINUE
        ENDIF
        IF(IA+IB.EQ.2) PSI=1.
        IF(.NOT.(XN(MM1).EQ.LAND)) GO TO 300
        ID=1
        TB=0.
        CONTINUE
        ENDIF
        IF(.NOT.(X(MM1).EQ.LAND)) GO TO 400
        IE=1
        TB=1.
        CONTINUE
        ENDIF
        IF(ID+IE.EQ.2) PSI=0.
        IF(IA+IB+ID+IE.EQ.4) ICF=1
        NOLD=N
        N1OLD=N1
        MOLD=M
        CONTINUE
        GO TO 700
70      CONTINUE
        ENDIF
        RETURN
        END
80

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS 3 GTD	DEF LINE 1	REFERENCES 81	RELOCATION	SN	TYPE	ARRAY	REFS	13	37	42	43	44	45	55	58
211 D	REAL						DEFINED	1	42	48					
O DMN	REAL		F.P.				DEFINED	1	44						
O DMN1	REAL		F.P.				DEFINED	1	43	47					
O DM1N1	REAL		F.P.				DEFINED	1	45						
762 ON	REAL					ARRAY	REFS	13	34	44					
205 IA	INTEGER						REFS	63	75	DEFINED	26			55	
206 IB	INTEGER						REFS	63	75	DEFINED	27			59	
O ICF	INTEGER		F.P.				DEFINED	1	30	75					
207 ID	INTEGER						REFS	74	75	DEFINED	28			65	
210 IE	INTEGER						REFS	74	75	DEFINED	29			70	
173 LAND	REAL						REFS	14	53	58	64			69	
							DEFINED	16							
O M	INTEGER		F.P.				REFS	19	24	42	44			49	53
							78	DEFINED	1						
O MM1	INTEGER		F.P.				REFS	25	43	45	50			64	69
							DEFINED	1	24	25					
172 MOLD	INTEGER						REFS	19	DEFINED	15	78				
O N	INTEGER		F.P.				REFS	19	23	31	35			36	37
							76	DEFINED	1						46
170 NOLD	INTEGER						REFS	19	20	31	DEFINED			15	76

SUBROUTINE GTD 73/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+433 01/18/83 11.40.06 PAGE 3

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	33	34	77	DEFINED	23
204 N1	INTEGER			DEFINED	15	77			
171 NIOLD	INTEGER			DEFINED	1	63	74		
0 PSI	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1	54	60		
0 T	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1	66	71		
0 TB	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1	36	58	69	DEFINED
0 X	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	13	36	58		
0 XD	REAL			50					
0 XM	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1	18	20		
EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES	REFS	13	33	53	64	DEFINED
READMS		4	33	34	36	37			

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
45 40	38	35
48 55	40	31
64 70	51	46
73 100	56	53
102 200	61	58
115 300	67	64
124 400	72	69
143 700	79	19

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH
15338	859

SUBROUTINE JUMPS 74/74 OPT=1

```

1  SUBROUTINE JUMPS( DMN, DM1N, DM1N1 )
C   CALLED BY
C   SSGTD
C
5  **TEST FOR 360 DEGREES PHASE JUMPS
D1=DMN1 -DMN
D2=DM1N1-DMN
D3=DM1N -DMN
D4=DM1N1-DMN1
D5=DM1N -DMN1
D6=DM1N -DM1N1
10 IF (D1.GT. 180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D1.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
IF (D2.GT. 180.O) DM1N1=DM1N1-360.O
IF (D2.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
IF (D3.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D3.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
IF (D4.LT. -180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D4.LT. -180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D5.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D5.LT. -180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D6.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D6.LT. -180.O) DM1N1=DM1N1-360.O
20 RETURN
END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH

```

1      SUBROUTINE LATLON
      G
      Y
      B
      C AUTHOR
      C L. T. SZETO
      C LANGUAGE
      C CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C CALLED BY
      C SSTGTD
      C
      REAL LAM, LAMBAR
      REAL LAT(384), LONG(384)
      IF (.NOT. ((K.EQ.1).AND.(J.EQ.1))) GO TO 200
      READ(ISST) (LAT(I), I=1, 384)
      READ(ISST) (LONG(I), I=1, 384)
      CONTINUE
      C
      C 200
      C
      C
      C PHI=LAT(J)
      C LAM=LONG(J)
      C LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE(PHI,LAM) FROM SST ARE IN DEGREES
      C LAMBAR= 1.5-K+ LAM
      C IF(LAMBAR.LT.0.0) LAMBAR= LAMBAR+360.
      C IF(LAMBAR.GT.360.) LAMBAR= LAMBAR-360.
      C M= LAMBAR+1
      C P9=90.5-PHI
      C N=P9+1.
      C PSI= M- LAMBAR
      C T=N-P9
      C TB=T
      C RETURN
      C END
      C
      C 30

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES			
3	LATLON	1	31		
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION		
63 I		INTEGER			
O ISST		INTEGER	F.P.		
O J		INTEGER	F.P.		
O K		INTEGER	F.P.		
O LAM		REAL	F.P.		
62 LAMBAR		REAL			
65 LAT		REAL			
665 LONG		REAL			
O M		INTEGER	F.P.		
O N		INTEGER	F.P.		
O PHI		REAL	F.P.		
O PSI		REAL	F.P.		
64 P9		REAL			

15	1	15	16	15	15	16	16
14	19	14	19	15	16	16	1
14	22	14	22	20	DEFINED	1	
12	22	12	22	DEFINED	1	20	28
12	2+23	12	2+23	2+24	25		
22	23	22	23	24			
13	19	13	19	DEFINED	15		
13	20	13	20	DEFINED	16		
28	1	28	DEFINED	1	25		
29	DEFINED	29	DEFINED	1	27		
26	DEFINED	26	DEFINED	1	19		
1	28	1	28	DEFINED	26		
27	29	27	29	DEFINED			

SUBROUTINE LATLON		73/74	DPT=1	FTN 4.6+433	01/18/83	11.40.06	PAGE	2
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION					
O T		REAL	F.P.					
O TB		REAL	F.P.	REFS				
				DEFINED				
VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES. SEE ABOVE								
STATEMENT LABELS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES					
15 200		17	14					
STATISTICS								
PROGRAM LENGTH		14658	821					

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APPENDIX C

STT PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING

APPENDIX C

1. STT PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The Satellite Track Tide (STT) program computes instantaneous geocentric tides at equidistant points along a given Constrained Satellite Track (CST).

The following program listing shows the STT (program) subroutine written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

The STT subroutine is called with the following statement:

```
CALL STT (MODES, YEAR, DAY, TIME1, NTOTAL, IUNIT, ISST,  
          CSTLAT, CSTLON, ELONA, ELONB, ETIMEA, ETIMEB,  
          TIDE, DT, NPTS, ISTOP)
```

where

MODES = the number of tidal modes to process

YEAR = year $\geq$ 1975

DAY = day of YEAR, example: February 1, 1978, DAY = 32

TIME1 = time (in sec) of 1st point of the CST to be processed relative to Greenwich midnight of DAY

NTOTAL = number of points on the CST to be processed

IUNIT = beginning unit number of (2 x MODES) consecutive units to which the SSTGTD files are attached

ISST = unit number to which the SST file is attached

CSTLAT = array containing latitudes of the 1st 2 CST points in degrees

CSTLON = array containing longitudes (EAST) of the 1st 2 CST points in degrees

ELONA = equator crossing longitudes (in deg) corresponding to the 2
ELONB = consecutive ascending modes of the track containing the CST

ETIMEA = } equator crossing times (in sec) relative to Greenwich midnight
ETIMEB = } of DAY, (DAY-1), or (DAY+1) for ETIMEA belonging to ELONA and
 } ETIMEB belonging to ELONB

TIDE = array containing the generated tide values

DT = time in sec between consecutive points of the CST

NPTS = number of tide values returned by STT in TIDE(1) through TIDE (NPTS),
 $1 \leq \text{NPTS} \leq 100$

ISTOP = flag, if ISTOP = 0, the last set of tide values have been generated for the given CST.

For each CST track to be processed, the STT subroutine (program) is called repeated until a zero is returned for the ISTOP variable. For each successive return from STT, NPTS indicates the number of successive tide values generated and stored in the TIDE array. ($1 \leq NPTS \leq 100$) Also, NPTS must be set to -1 before the first call to STT for each track. The BUFFER IN statement in STT bring in data files (SSTGTD) that are in binary form. The SSTGTD magnetic tapes are in coded form as described in Section 4. The SST data file is also described in Section 4. The following shows how the SSTGTD files are attached.

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell, & \xi_{j,k}^{i=1} \\ \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell+1, & \delta_{j,k}^{i=1} \\ \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell+2, & \xi_{j,k}^2 \\ \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell+3, & \delta_{j,k}^2 \\ \vdots & \\ \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell+21, & \xi_{j,k}^{11} \\ \text{ATTACH, TAPE } \ell+22, & \delta_{j,k}^{11} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} i = 1, 2, \dots, 11 \text{ (tidal model)} \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \text{ (SST points)} \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \text{ (SST number)} \\ \text{SSTGTD files, see Section 4} \end{array}$$

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2. STT PROGRAM LISTING

SUBROUTINE STT	74/74	OPT=Q TRACE	FTN 4.6+433	01/21/83	16.18.59	PAGE	1
1							
5							
10							
15							
20							
25							
30							
35							
40							
45							
50							
55							

```

SUBROUTINE STT
  (MODES, YEAR, DAY, TIME1, NTOTAL, IUNIT, ISST
  .CSTLAT, CSTLON, ELONA, ELONB, ETIMEA, ETIMEB
  . TIDE
  . DT, NPTS, NMINUS)
  CALLS TO
  CONST
  ECROSS
  INTRP1
  INTRP2
  DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)
  DIMENSION CSTLON(4), CSTLAT(4)
  DIMENSION SSTLAT(383), SSTLON(383)
  DIMENSION ASTROB(11), FREOB(11)
  INTEGER YEAR, DAY
  DATA NCASE/O/
  IF(.NOT.(NPTS.LT.O)) GO TO 6080
  ..PERFORM THE FOLLOWING IF THIS IS
  THE 1ST CALL TO STT FOR THE CURRENT
  CST(CONSTRAINED SATELLITE TRACK) THAT
  IS BEING PROCESSED.
  NCASE=O
  REWIND ISST
  ..READ FROM THE SST FILE.
  READ(ISST) (SSTLAT(I), I=1, 383), SSTTS
  READ(ISST) (SSTLON(I), I=1, 383), HAT
  CALL ECROSS
  (CSTLAT, CSTLON, DAY, SSTTS, HAT
  .ETIMEA, ETIMEB, ELONA, ELONB, TIME1, NTOTAL
  . ETIME, ELONG, K, TAU1, RLATD, JCAP, MCAP, TAUN
  . DT
  )
  CALL CONST
  (DAY, YEAR, ETIME, SSTTS
  . ASTROB, FREOB, DTAUT )
  ..THE 1ST ROUGH INTERPOLATION OF TIDAL
  HEIGHTS(TIDE) WITH SST-SPACING ALONG
  THE CST THAT IS BEING PROCESSED.
  CALL INTRP1
  ( MODES, JCAP, K, MCAP, NTOTAL, RLATD
  . DT, SSTTS, DTAUT, TAU1, TAUN, IUNIT
  . FREOB, ASTROB
  . TIDEB
  )
  NMINUS=NTOTAL
  CONTINUE
  ENDIF
  NPTS=100
  IF(.NOT.( NMINUS.LT.100)) GO TO 7020
  NPTS= NMINUS
  CONTINUE
  ENDIF
  ..COMPUTE INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC TIDES(TIDE)
  AT GIVEN CST-SPACINGS.

```

59

[illegible]

SUBROUTINE STT 74/74 OPT-O TRACE FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59 PAGE 3

VARIABLES SN TYPE RELOCATION REFS 16 34 DEFINED 1

O YEAR INTEGER F.P. 1

VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE

EXTERNALS TYPE ARGS REFERENCES

CONST 7 34

ECROSS 20 29

INTRP1 15 41

INTRP2 11 58

STATEMENT LABELS DEF LINE REFERENCES

/ 63 6080 47 19

74 7020 53 51

STATISTICS 24608 1328

PROGRAM LENGTH

```

1 SUBROUTINE CONST
2   (DAY, YEAR, ETIME, SSITS
3   , ASTROB, FREQB, DTAUT )
4
5   C CALLED BY
6   C STT
7
8   1 DIMENSION ASTRO (11), FREQ (11)
9   , ASTROB (11), FREQB (11)
10  , INTEGER DAY, YEAR
11  , DATA PI/3.1415926535898/
12  , DATA ( FREQ= 1.40519E-4, 1.45444E-4, 0.72921E-4
13  , 0.67598E-4, 1.37680E-4, 0.72523E-4, 1.45842E-4
14  , 0.64959E-4, 0.53234E-5, 0.26392E-5, 0.39821E-6)
15  , DTR= PI/180.
16  , DTAUT= 1./SSITS
17  , D=DAY+365*(YEAR-1975)+ INT((YEAR-1973)/4.0)
18  , T=(27392.500528+1.0000000356*D)/ 36525.
19  , T2=T+T
20  , T3=T2+T
21
22  **COMPUTE MEAN LONGITUDES OF SUN, MOON, AND LUNAR
23  PERIGEE AT GREENWICH MIDNIGHT. (DEGREES)
24  HO=279.69668+ 36000.768925485*T*(3.03E-4+T2)
25  SO=270.434358+481267.88314137*T-0.001133*T2+
26  , (1.9E-6*T3)
27  PO=334.329653+4069.0340329575*T-0.010325*T2
28  , -(1.2E-5*T3)
29  HO2=HO+HO
30  SO2=SO+SO
31  SO3=SO2+SO
32
33  **COMPUTE ASTRONOMICAL ARGUMENTS , ASTRO(I) IN DEGREES,
34  OF THE PARTIAL TIDES.
35  ASTRO( 1)=HO2-SO2
36  ASTRO( 2)=0.
37  ASTRO( 3)=HO+90.
38  ASTRO( 4)=HO-SO2-90.
39  ASTRO( 5)=HO2-SO3+PO
40  ASTRO( 6)=HO-90.
41  ASTRO( 7)=HO2
42  ASTRO( 8)=HO-SO3+PO-90.
43  ASTRO( 9)=SO2
44  ASTRO(10)=SO-PO
45  ASTRO(11)=HO2
46  DO 6060 I=1,11
47    FREQB(I)= FREQ(I)*SSITS
48    ASTROB(I)=FREQ(I)*ETIME- 2.0*FREQB(I)+ASTRO(I)*DTR
49
50    6060 CONTINUE
51
52    ENDDO
53    RETURN
54  END

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE ECROSS (CSTLAT, CSTLON, D, SSTTS, HAT
      G      .ETIMEA, ETIMEB, ELONA, ELONG, TIME1, NTOTAL
      V      .ETIME, ELONG, K, TAU1, RLATD, JCAP, MCAP, TAUN
      B      .DT
      C      )
      C      CALLED BY
      C      STT

10     INTEGER D
      REAL CSTLAT( 4), CSTLON( 4)
      RL1=360.-ELONG+ELONA
      IF( RL1.LT.360.) RL1=RL1+360.
      THAT= ETIMEB- ETIMEA
      IF( THAT.LT.O.) THAT=THAT+86400
      TAUHAT= 380.*SSTTS
      TAU1= TIME1- ETIMEA
      T3= 3.* THAT
      IF( NOT. ( TAU1.GT.T3)) GO TO 1020
      TAU1= TAU1-86400.
      TIME1=TIME1-86400.
      D=D+1
      CONTINUE
      C      1020
      C      ENDIF
      IF( NOT. ( TAU1.LT.-T3)) GO TO 1030
      TAU1= TAU1+86400.
      TIME1= TIME1+86400.
      D=D-1
      CONTINUE
      C      1030
      C      ENDIF
      SSTTS2= SSTTS/2.
      TAUN=TAU1+ (NTOTAL-1)*DT

      ..COMPUTE LONGITUDE(ELONG) AT WHICH THE CST CROSSES
      LATITUDE LINE SSTLAT(JCAP)
      ..COMPUTE THE TIME(ETIME) AT WHICH THE CST CROSSES
      LATITUDE LINE SSTLAT(JCAP)
      IF( NOT. ((TAU1.LT.-SSTTS2).OR.(TAUN-TAUHAT.GT.SSTTS2)))GO TO 1070
      STOP "STOPPED IN ECROSS,CHECK TRACK DATA"
      CONTINUE
      HH= TAUHAT/THAT
      DT= DT*HH
      ETIME= ETIMEA
      TAU1= TAU1+HH
      ELONG=ELONA+.5*(RL1- HAT)
      IF(ELONG.LT.O.)ELONG=ELONG+360.
      IF(ELONG.GT.360.) ELONG=ELONG-360.
      C      1070
      C      ENDIF
      IF( NOT. (ABS(TAU1).LT.SSTTS)) GO TO 1090
      DL1= CSTLON(1)-CSTLON(2)
      IF( DL1.LT.O.) DL1=DL1+360.
      PHI= CSTLAT(1)/( CSTLAT(2)-CSTLAT(1))
      DL= ELONG-CSTLON(1)
      IF( DL.LT.-10.) DL=DL+360.
      DLP= PHI*DL1
      TAU1P=PHI*DT
      IF( NOT. ((ABS(TAU1-TAU1P).GT.(.4*SSTTS)).OR.
      (ABS(DL-DLP).GT.O.4)))GO TO 3030

```

SUBROUTINE ECROSS 74/74 OPT=O TRACE FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59 PAGE 2

```

60      ETIME=ETIME+TAU1- TAU1P
        TAU1= TAU1P
        ELONG= CSTLON(1)+ DLP
        IF(ELONG.LT.0.) ELONG=ELONG+360.
        IF(ELONG.GT.360.) ELONG=ELONG-360.
        GO TO 3040
      ELSE
        CONTINUE
        STOP "STOPPED IN ECROSS. CHECK TRACK DATA"
        CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
70      ENDIF
        **COMPUTE K-BRACKETS OF THE CST
        EL=361.-ELONG
        K= INT(EL)
        RLATD= EL-K
        IF( K.EQ.361) K=1
        JCAP= INT(2.+ TAU1/SSITS)
        MCAP= INT(4.- JCAP+ TAU1/SSITS)
        TAU1= TAU1-(JCAP-2)*SSITS
        RETURN
      END
80

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION
4 ECROSS	1	79	
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	
0 CSTLAT	REAL	ARRAY	F.P.
0 CSTLON	REAL	ARRAY	F.P.
0 D	INTEGER		F.P.
322 DL	REAL		
323 DLP	REAL		
320 DL1	REAL		
0 DT	REAL		F.P.
325 EL	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONA	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONB	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONG	REAL		F.P.
0 ETIME	REAL		F.P.
0 ETIMEA	REAL		F.P.
0 ETIMES	REAL		F.P.
0 HAT	REAL		F.P.
317 HH	REAL		F.P.
0 JCAP	INTEGER		F.P.
0 K	INTEGER		F.P.
0 MCAP	INTEGER		F.P.
0 NTOTAL	INTEGER		F.P.
321 PHI	REAL		F.P.
0 RLATD	REAL		F.P.

REFS	10	3*51	DEFINED	60	DEFINED	1	DEFINED	1	21	27
REFS	10	2*49	52	60	DEFINED	1	DEFINED	1	21	27
REFS	10	21	27	DEFINED	52	53	50	41		
REFS	2*53	56	DEFINED	52	54	50	1			
REFS	56	60	DEFINED	49	50	1				
REFS	2*50	54	DEFINED	72	72	1				
REFS	31	41	55	DEFINED	72	1				
REFS	73	74	DEFINED	1						
REFS	11	44	DEFINED	1						
REFS	11	DEFINED	1							
REFS	2*45	2*46	52	2*61	2*62	72	61			
REFS	1	44	45	46	60	58				
DEFINED	58	DEFINED	1	42	58	1				
REFS	13	16	42	DEFINED	1					
REFS	13	DEFINED	1							
REFS	44	DEFINED	1							
REFS	41	43	DEFINED	40						
REFS	77	78	DEFINED	1	76					
REFS	74	75	DEFINED	1	73					
REFS	1	77	DEFINED	1						
DEFINED	31	DEFINED	1							
REFS	54	55	DEFINED	51						
REFS	54	55	DEFINED	51						
DEFINED	1	74	DEFINED	51						

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SUBROUTINE ECROSS

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	2*12	44	DEFINED	11	12	77	78
312 RL1	REAL			REFS	15	30	48	56	76		
O SSTTS	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1						
316 SSTTS2	REAL			REFS	2*37	40	30	15			
314 TAUWAT	REAL			REFS	37	77	DEFINED	1	31		
O TAUW	REAL		F.P.	REFS	37	19	24	25	31	37	43
O TAU1	REAL		F.P.	REFS	18	58	76	78	DEFINED	1	16
				48	56	43	59	78			
				19	25	58	59	DEFINED	55		
324 TAU1P	REAL			REFS	56	17	40	DEFINED	13	14	
313 THAT	REAL			REFS	2*14	20	26	DEFINED	1	20	26
O TIME1	REAL		F.P.	REFS	16	24	DEFINED	17			
315 T3	REAL			REFS	18						

INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
ABS	REAL	1	INTRIN	48
INT	INTEGER	1	INTRIN	73

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
54 1020	22	18
71 1030	28	24
113 1070	39	37
237 1090	69	48
233 3030	65	56
236 3040	67	63

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH
	3408
	224

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74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SUBROUTINE INOUT

```

1      SUBROUTINE INOUT( IN, OUT ,X, D, II)
      C      CALLED BY
      C
      C      SSTGTD
      C
5      DIMENSION X(II) ,D(II)
      INTEGER OUT,OT1
      IF(.NOT. (IN.NE.O)) GO TO 22
      BUFFER IN( IN,1) ( X(1), X( II))
      IN1= IN+1
      IF(UNIT IN) 20,12,13
      C      CONTINUE
10     BUFFER IN(IN1,1) ( D(1), D( II))
      IF(UNIT(IN1) 22,12,13
      C      CONTINUE
      C
15     ENDIF
      C
      C      IF(.NOT.(OUT.NE.O)) GO TO 30
      C      BUFFER OUT(OUT,1) ( X(1), X( II))
      C      IF(UNIT(OUT)) 30,12,13
      C      CONTINUE
      C
20     ENDIF
      C
      C      RETURN
      C
12     STOP "12, SUBROUTINE INOUT"
13     STOP "13, SUBROUTINE INOUT"
      C
20     END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS 4 INOUT	DEF LINE 1	REFERENCES 21	RELOCATION				4	1	2*11	17	DEFINED 1
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	ARRAY	F.P.	REFS	2*4	DEFINED	9	DEFINED	11	DEFINED
O D	REAL			F.P.	REFS						
O II	INTEGER			F.P.	REFS	6	8				
O IN	INTEGER			F.P.	REFS	7					
104 IN1	INTEGER				I/O REFS	12	DEFINED	8	I/O REFS	11	
103 OT1	* INTEGER		*UNDEF		REFS	5					
O OUT	INTEGER			F.P.	REFS	5	16	18	DEFINED	1	
O X	REAL	ARRAY		F.P.	I/O REFS	17					
VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE											
EXTERNALS	UNIT	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES	12	18					
		REAL	1	9							
STATEMENT LABELS											
55 12				DEF LINE	REFERENCES	18					
57 13				22 9	12						
O 20	INACTIVE			23 12	12	18					
36 22				10 9							
				13 6	12						
53 30				19 16	18						

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74/74 OPT-O TRACE

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH 1138 75

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FTN 4.6+433

74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SUBROUTINE INTRP1

```

1      SUBROUTINE INTRP1
      G
      G
      G
      Y
5      CALLED BY
      C
      STT
      CALLS TO
      C
      SR
      C
      SSGTD
      C
10     DIMENSION FREQ8(11), ASTROB(11), TIDEB(383)
      DIMENSION X1(384), X2(384), D1(384), D2(384)
      DATA PI/3.14159265/, PIP1/6.28318531/
      DATA KOLD/-999/, JCAPD/-999/
15     J1Z383= 383-JCAP+1
      **OBTAIN AMPITUDES( ) AND PHASES( )
      WHICH ENCLOSES THE CST TO BE PROCESSED
      **IF NOT 1ST CALL TO INTRP1
      IF(.NOT.(KOLD.NE.-999)) GO TO 1065
      **RESTORE TIDEB( ) VALUES, IF POSSIBLE
      IF(.NOT.(K.EQ.KOLD. AND .JCAP.GE.JCAPD)) GO TO 1060
      ISR=2
      CALL SR
      ( ISR, JCAP, MCAP
      , TIDEB, X1
      )
25     CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
30     IF(.NOT.((K.EQ.KOLD.AND.(JCAP.LT.JCAPD)).OR.K.NE.
      KOLD)) GO TO 6020
      CALL MOVE(O, TIDEB(1), 383)
      DO 6010 I=1, MODES
      J=JCAP
      CALL SSGTD
      ( K, IUNIT, I, KOLD
      , X1, X2, D1, D2
      )
      **D1 AND D2 VALUES ARE IN RADIANS
      ..COMPUTE THE 1ST ROUGH TIDAL HEIGHTS(TIDEB)
      WITH SST-SPACING ALONG THE CST BY
      INTERPOLATING BETWEEN THE 2 SSGTD TRACKS
      THAT BOUND THE CST.
      DO 5070 M=1, J1Z383
      **CHECK FOR LAND PTS.
      RL2= RLATD
      RL1=1.
      IF(.NOT.(X1(J).LE.O.)) GO TO 2050
      RL2=1.
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(X2(J).GT.O.)) GOTO 2055
      RL1=1. -RLATD
      CONTINUE
      2055
      2055

```

[illegible]

SUBROUTINE INTRP-1		74/74	OPT=0	TRACE	FTN 4.6+433	01/21/83	16.18.59	PAGE
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION		REFS			
272 I	INTEGER				38	67	2*73	36
271 ISR	INTEGER				25	85	DEFINED	84
0 IUNIT	INTEGER	F.P.			38	DEFINED	1	
273 J	INTEGER				51	55	2*59	62
					77	37	77	68
0 JCAP	INTEGER	F.P.			17	23	25	37
					1	33	DEFINED	91
262 JCAPD	INTEGER				23	33	DEFINED	15
270 J12383	INTEGER				47	DEFINED	17	
0 K	INTEGER	F.P.			23	2*33	38	DEFINED
261 KOLD	INTEGER				21	23	2*33	90
274 M	INTEGER				2*68	2*73	DEFINED	38
0 MCAP	INTEGER	F.P.			25	85	DEFINED	47
0 MODES	INTEGER	F.P.			36	DEFINED	1	1
0 NTOTAL	INTEGER	F.P.			1	DEFINED		15
*UNUSED								DEFINED
257 PI	REAL				64	65	DEFINED	14
260 PIPI	REAL				64	65	DEFINED	14
0 RLATD	REAL	F.P.			49	56	DEFINED	1
276 RL1	REAL				59	66	DEFINED	56
275 RL2	REAL				59	66	DEFINED	52
0 SRTTS	REAL				1			
*UNUSED								
0 TAU1	REAL	F.P.			1			
0 TAU1	REAL	F.P.			1			
0 TIDEB	REAL	F.P.			12	25	35	68
					1	68	73	73
277 XM	REAL				68	73	DEFINED	59
304 X1	REAL				13	25	38	51
1104 X2	REAL				13	38	55	59
EXTERNALS								
CDS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES					
3	LIBRARY	68	73					
MOVE		35						
SR		25	85					
SSTGTD		8	38					
STATEMENT LABELS								
DEF LINE	REFERENCES							
28	23							
44 1060								
45 1065								
103 2050								
112 2055								
167 3040								
202 3050								
0 5070								
0 6010								
223 6020								
LOOPS LABEL INDEX FROM-TO LENGTH PROPERTIES								
61 6010	1		36 80	131B	EXT REFS	NOT	INNER	
71 5070	1		47 78	116B	EXT REFS			
STATISTICS								
PROGRAM LENGTH			33468	1766				

1
SUBROUTINE INTRP2 74/74 DP=O TRACE FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59 PAGE 1

1
SUBROUTINE INTRP2
G (MCAP, NTOTAL, DT, SSTTS, DTAUT
G .TAU1, NMINUS, TIDE, NPTS
Y TIDE
B . NCASE

5
C ..INTRP2 COMPUTES INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC
C TIDES(TIDE) AT GIVEN CST-SPACINGS BY
C USING A "CUBIC-PARABOLIC SPLINE" INTERPOLATION
C OF THE TIDE VALUES.

10
C CALLED BY
C SST
C CALLS TO
C NCASE1
C NCASE2
C NCASE3
C NCASE4
C NCASE5

15
C DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)

20
C LOGICAL T1, T11, T12, T111, T112, T121, T1121, T1122
C LOGICAL T2, T21, T22, T121, T122

25
C IF(.NOT.(NCASE.EQ.O)) GO TO 2010
C T1=.F.
C T2=.F.
C T11=.FALSE.
C T111=.FALSE.
C T112=.FALSE.
C T121=.FALSE.
C T1122=.FALSE.
C T12=.FALSE.
C T121=.FALSE.
C T122=.FALSE.
C T21=.FALSE.
C T22=.FALSE.
C T1T=TIDE(1)
C T2T=TIDE(2)
C T3T=TIDE(3)
C T4T=TIDE(4)
C IF(.NOT.(MCAP.GT.2.AND.(T2T.NE.O.))) GO TO 1010
C T1=.T.
C GO TO 1015

30
C ELSE
C T2=.T.
C CONTINUE

35
C ENDI
C IF(.NOT.(T3T.NE.O.)) GO TO 1020
C T11=.T.
C GO TO 1025

40
C ELSE
C T12=.T.
C CONTINUE

45
C ENDIF
C IF(.NOT.(T1T.NE.O.)) GO TO 1030
C T111=.T.
C T121=.T.
C GO TO 1035

50
C 1010
C 1015
C

55
C 1020
C 1025
C

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74/74 OPT=O TRACE

SUBROUTINE INTRP2

```

      C 1030
      ELSE T112=.T.
      T122=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1035
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(MCAP.GT.3.AND.(T4T.NE.O.))) GO TO 1040
      T1121=.T.
      GO TO 1045
      C 1040
      ELSE T1122=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1045
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(MCAP.LE.2.AND.T2T.NE.O.O.AND.
      T1T.NE.O.O.)) GO TO 1050
      T21=.T.
      GO TO 1055
      C 1050
      ELSE T22=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1055
      ENDIF
      TAU=TAU1
      M=1
      IF(T1.AND.T11.AND.T111) NCASE=3
      IF(.NOT.(T1.AND.T11.AND.T112.AND.T1121))GO TO 1060
      NCASE=3
      TAU=TAU1-DT
      M=2
      CONTINUE
      C 1060
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(T1.AND.T11.AND.T112.AND.T1122))GO TO 1065
      NCASE=2
      TAU=TAU1-DT
      M=2
      CONTINUE
      C 1065
      ENDIF
      IF(T1.AND.T12.AND.T121) NCASE=2
      IF(T1.AND.T12.AND.T122) NCASE=1
      IF(T2.AND.T21) NCASE=2
      IF(T2.AND.T22) NCASE=1
      CONTINUE
      C 2010
      ENDIF
      TT1=DTAUT/2.
      TT2=TT1+DTAUT
      TT3=TT2+DTAUT
      NEND=NPTS
      CASE ENTRY
      GO TO( 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050)NCASE
      C
      CASE 1
      ..CONSTANT INTERPOLATION
      CALL NCASE1 ( TIDEB, NEND
      , TIDE )
      GO TO 4020
      C
      ..LINEAR INTERPOLATION
      CALL NCASE2 ( TIDEB, M, NEND, DT, DTAUT
      , NTOTAL,NMINUS, TIDE, TAU )
      C 3020
      G
      B
      .

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES	
4	INTRP2	1	134	
VARIABLES		SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
O	DT		REAL	F.P.
442	DTAUT		REAL	
	M		INTEGER	
O	WCAP		INTEGER	
O	NCASE		INTEGER	
446	NEND		INTEGER	
	NMINUS		INTEGER	
	NPTS		INTEGER	
O	NTOTAL		INTEGER	
	SSITTS		REAL	
	TAU		REAL	
O	TAU1		REAL	
	TIDE		REAL	
	TIDEB		REAL	
443	TT1		REAL	
	TT2		REAL	
	TT3		REAL	
421	T1		LOGICAL	

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SUBROUTINE INTRP2 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	DEFINITION	24	54	70	80	81	87	26	48
435 T1T		REAL		DEFINED								
422 T11		LOGICAL		REFS								
424 T111		LOGICAL		REFS								
425 T112		LOGICAL		REFS								
426 T1121		LOGICAL		REFS								
427 T1122		LOGICAL		REFS								
423 T12		LOGICAL		REFS								
433 T121		LOGICAL		REFS								
434 T122		LOGICAL		REFS								
430 T2		LOGICAL		REFS								
436 T2T		REAL		REFS								
431 T21		LOGICAL		REFS								
432 T22		LOGICAL		REFS								
437 T3T		REAL		REFS								
440 T4T		REAL		REFS								

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
NCASE1		3	107
NCASE2		9	112
NCASE3		9	117
NCASE4		13	122
NCASE5		9	128

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE	REFERENCES
64 1010	40
66 1015	42
75 1020	47
77 1025	49
110 1030	54
114 1035	57
124 1040	63
126 1045	65
140 1050	70
142 1055	75
167 1060	81
203 1065	87
226 2010	91
254 3010	107
262 3020	112
276 3030	117
312 3040	122
326 3050	128
335 4020	132

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH 4478 295

```

1      SUBROUTINE NCASE1
      G      ( TIDEB, NEND )
      B      )
      C      CALLED BY
      C      INTRP2
      C      DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)
      C      **COMPUTE
      C      DO 2020 N=1,NEND
      C      TIDE(N)=TIDEB(1)+ TIDEB(2)
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDDO
      C      RETURN
      C      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	9	8	1	9
4 NCASE1	1	12				
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	REFS	REFS
27 N		INTEGER				
0 NEND		INTEGER				
0 TIDE		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	F.P.	
0 TIDEB		REAL	ARRAY	F.P.	F.P.	
STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	9	8	1	9
0 2020	10	8	6	2+9	DEFINED	1
LOOPS LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES		
20 2020	N	8 10	6B	INSTACK		
STATISTICS						
PROGRAM LENGTH		36B	30			

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4 NCASE2	1	27
VARIABLES	SN	RELOCATION
73 A	REAL	
74 B	REAL	
75 C	REAL	
76 D	REAL	
77 E	REAL	
78 F	REAL	
79 G	REAL	
80 H	REAL	
81 I	REAL	
82 J	REAL	
83 K	REAL	
84 L	REAL	
85 M	REAL	
86 N	REAL	
87 O	REAL	
88 P	REAL	
89 Q	REAL	
90 R	REAL	
91 S	REAL	
92 T	REAL	
93 U	REAL	
94 V	REAL	
95 W	REAL	
96 X	REAL	
97 Y	REAL	
98 Z	REAL	
99 AA	REAL	
100 AB	REAL	
101 AC	REAL	
102 AD	REAL	
103 AE	REAL	
104 AF	REAL	
105 AG	REAL	
106 AH	REAL	
107 AI	REAL	
108 AJ	REAL	
109 AK	REAL	
110 AL	REAL	
111 AM	REAL	
112 AN	REAL	
113 AO	REAL	
114 AP	REAL	
115 AQ	REAL	
116 AR	REAL	
117 AS	REAL	
118 AT	REAL	
119 AU	REAL	
120 AV	REAL	
121 AW	REAL	
122 AX	REAL	
123 AY	REAL	
124 AZ	REAL	
125 BA	REAL	
126 BB	REAL	
127 BC	REAL	
128 BD	REAL	
129 BE	REAL	
130 BF	REAL	
131 BG	REAL	
132 BH	REAL	
133 BI	REAL	
134 BJ	REAL	
135 BK	REAL	
136 BL	REAL	
137 BM	REAL	
138 BN	REAL	
139 BO	REAL	
140 BP	REAL	
141 BQ	REAL	
142 BR	REAL	
143 BS	REAL	
144 BT	REAL	
145 BU	REAL	
146 BV	REAL	
147 BW	REAL	
148 BX	REAL	
149 BY	REAL	
150 BZ	REAL	
151 CA	REAL	
152 CB	REAL	
153 CC	REAL	
154 CD	REAL	
155 CE	REAL	
156 CF	REAL	
157 CG	REAL	
158 CH	REAL	
159 CI	REAL	
160 CJ	REAL	
161 CK	REAL	
162 CL	REAL	
163 CM	REAL	
164 CN	REAL	
165 CO	REAL	
166 CP	REAL	
167 CQ	REAL	
168 CR	REAL	
169 CS	REAL	
170 CT	REAL	
171 CU	REAL	
172 CV	REAL	
173 CW	REAL	
174 CX	REAL	
175 CY	REAL	
176 CZ	REAL	
177 DA	REAL	
178 DB	REAL	
179 DC	REAL	
180 DD	REAL	
181 DE	REAL	
182 DF	REAL	
183 DG	REAL	
184 DH	REAL	
185 DI	REAL	
186 DJ	REAL	
187 DK	REAL	
188 DL	REAL	
189 DM	REAL	
190 DN	REAL	
191 DO	REAL	
192 DP	REAL	
193 DQ	REAL	
194 DR	REAL	
195 DS	REAL	
196 DT	REAL	
197 DU	REAL	
198 DV	REAL	
199 DW	REAL	
200 DX	REAL	
201 DY	REAL	
202 DZ	REAL	
203 EA	REAL	
204 EB	REAL	
205 EC	REAL	
206 ED	REAL	
207 EE	REAL	
208 EF	REAL	
209 EG	REAL	
210 EH	REAL	
211 EI	REAL	
212 EJ	REAL	
213 EK	REAL	
214 EL	REAL	
215 EM	REAL	
216 EN	REAL	
217 EO	REAL	
218 EP	REAL	
219 EQ	REAL	
220 ER	REAL	
221 ES	REAL	
222 ET	REAL	
223 EU	REAL	
224 EV	REAL	
225 EW	REAL	
226 EX	REAL	
227 EY	REAL	
228 EZ	REAL	
229 FA	REAL	
230 FB	REAL	
231 FC	REAL	
232 FD	REAL	
233 FE	REAL	</

SUBROUTINE NCASE2		74/74	OPT=0	TRACE	
LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
57	3090	I	22 25	118	OPT
STATISTICS					
PROGRAM LENGTH			1228	82	

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	REFS	22	31	DEFINED	18	19	DEFINED	1	10	22	31
4 NCASE3	1	49												
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE												
236 A	REAL			REFS	22	31	DEFINED	18						
237 B	REAL			REFS	22	31	DEFINED	19						
238 C	REAL			REFS	23	32	DEFINED	40						
239 D	REAL		F.P.	REFS	11	34	35	40			DEFINED	10		
240 E	REAL			REFS	12	13	14	15			11			
241 F	REAL			REFS	15	16	17	18			19			
242 G	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	42	43	1	42						
243 H	INTEGER			REFS	20	43	DEFINED	1						
244 I	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	18	19	DEFINED	15						
245 J	INTEGER			REFS	18	19	DEFINED	16						
246 K	INTEGER			REFS	2*20	21	DEFINED	17						
247 L	INTEGER			REFS	22	31	33	34			35		41	
248 M	INTEGER			DEFINED	21	29	33							
249 N	INTEGER			REFS	43	43	DEFINED	41						
250 O	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	39	43	DEFINED	1			34			
251 P	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	21	34	35	43			DEFINED	1		
252 Q	REAL		F.P.	REFS	10	43	DEFINED	1						
253 R	REAL		F.P.	REFS	2*22	23	2*31	32			34		35	40
254 S	REAL			REFS	43	1	23	32			40			
255 T	REAL		F.P.	REFS	9	43	DEFINED	1			22		31	
256 U	REAL		F.P.	REFS	9	3*18	3*19	20			22		31	43
257 V	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1									
258 W	REAL			REFS	13	18	43	DEFINED			12			
259 X	REAL			REFS	14	19	43	DEFINED			13			
260 Y	REAL			REFS	43	DEFINED	14							

EXTERNALS	NCASE4	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
			13	43

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
0 2050	24	21
113 3050	28	20
116 3070	31	35
147 4090	37	26
202 5010	47	39

LOOPS LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
75 2050	N	21 24	14B	OPT

STATISTICS	PROGRAM LENGTH
	2658 181

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SUBROUTINE NCASE4 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

```

1      SUBROUTINE NCASE4 (TIDE, NBEGIN, NEND, SSTTS, DT
      G      , TT1, TT2, TT3, MCAP
      G      , TIDE, M, TAU, NCASE)
      B
5      --CASE4 IS CUBIC-PARABOLIC INTERPOLATION
      C      CALLED BY
      C      NCASE3
      C      CALL TO
      C      NCASE5
      C      REAL TIDE(100), TIDE(383)
      C      DT=SSSTS
      C      N=NBEGIN
      C      DO WHILE N.LE.NEND
      C          GO TO 7010
      C          M1=M+1
      C          M2=M+2
      C          MM1=M-1
      C          A=TT1*(TIDE(M1)-TIDE(MM1))
      C          B=TT2*(2.*TIDE(M1)-5.*TIDE(M)
      C          + 4.*TIDE(M1)-TIDE(M2))
      C          C=TT3*(TIDE(M2)-3.*TIDE(M1)+3.*TIDE(M)
      C          - TIDE(MM1))
      C          TIDE(N)=((C*TAU+ B)*TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDE(M)
      C          N=N+1
      C          TAU=TAU+DT
      C          IF (.NOT. (TAU.GE.DTAU)) GO TO 6070
      C          TAU=TAU-DTAU
      C          M=M+1
      C          CONTINUE
      C          6070
      C
      C          **CHECK FOR NCASE.EQ.5
      C          M2=M+2
      C          IF (.NOT. (MCAP.LT.M22.OR. (TIDE(M2).EQ.O.))) GO TO 6075
      C          NBGN5=N
      C          NCASE=5
      C          CALL NCASE5 (TIDE, NBGN5, NEND
      C              , TT1, TT2, DT
      C              , TIDE, M, TAU
      C              , N=NEND+1
      C              , CONTINUE
      C          6075
      C          ENDIF
      C          IF (.NOT. (N.GT.NEND)) GO TO 2050
      C          ENDDO
      C          RETURN
      C          END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4 NCASE4	1	45

VARIABLES	SM	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	23	DEFINED	18	21	23	28
177 A	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	18			
200 B	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	19			
201 C	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	21			
0 DT	REAL		F.P.	REFS	25	36	DEFINED	1		
172 DTAU	REAL			REFS	26	27	DEFINED	11		
0 M	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	15	16	17	19	21	23
				32	36	DEFINED	1	28		28
0 MCAP	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	33	DEFINED	1			
176 MR1	INTEGER			REFS	18	19	21	DEFINED	17	
174 M1	INTEGER			REFS	18	19	21	DEFINED	15	
175 M2	INTEGER			REFS	19	21	DEFINED	16		
202 M22	INTEGER			REFS	2+33	DEFINED	32			
173 N	INTEGER			REFS	23	24	34	43	DEFINED	12
				40						24
0 MBEGIN	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	12	DEFINED	1			
203 MBGMS	INTEGER			REFS	36	DEFINED	34			
0 NCASE	INTEGER		F.P.	DEFINED	1	35				
0 MEND	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	36	40	43	DEFINED	1	
0 SSTTS	REAL		F.P.	REFS	11	DEFINED	1			
0 TAU	REAL		F.P.	REFS	3+23	25	26	27	36	
				DEFINED	1	25	27			
0 TIDE	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	10	36	DEFINED	1	23	
0 TIDEB	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	10	2+18	4+19	4+21	23	
				DEFINED	1					36
0 TT1	REAL		F.P.	REFS	18	36	DEFINED	1		
0 TT2	REAL		F.P.	REFS	19	36	DEFINED	1		
0 TT3	REAL		F.P.	REFS	21	DEFINED	1			

EXTERNALS NCASE5
 TYPE ARGV REFERENCES
 9 36

STATEMENT LABELS
 14 2050
 111 6070
 147 6075
 150 7010

STATISTICS
 PROGRAM LENGTH 2048 132

```

1  SUBROUTINE NCASES
      (TIDEB,NBEGIN, NEND
      . TT1 ,TT2, DT
      . TIDE, M, TAU
      )
5  ...CASES IS PARABOLIC END POINT INTERPOLATION
      CALLED BY
      REAL TIDE(100) ,TIDEB(383)
      A=TT1*(TIDEB(M)-TIDEB(M-1))
      B=TT2*(TIDEB(M+1)-2.*TIDEB(M)+TIDEB(M-1))
10  DO 3010 N=NBEGIN,NEND
      TIDE(N)=(B*TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDEB(M)
      TAU=TAU+DT
      CONTINUE
3010  CONTINUE
      C
      ENDDO
      RETURN
      END
15

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SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

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STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
O 3010	13	10
LOOPS LABEL	INDEX	LENGTH
33 3010	N	14B
STATISTICS	FROM-TO	PROPERTIES
PROGRAM LENGTH	10 13	OpT
	100B	64

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59

74/74 OPT=O TRACE

SUBROUTINE SR

VARIABLES SN TYPE
O X1 REALRELOCATION
ARRAY F.P.

REFS

6

31 DEFINED

15

EXTERNALS TYPE
MOVEARGS REFERENCES
3 25

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE REFERENCES

O 3070
44 4010
O 6063
76 607016 12
19 10
32 28
34 24LOOPS LABEL INDEX
26 3070 * II
60 6063 * IIFROM-TO LENGTH PROPERTIES
12 16 15B EXT REFS
28 32 15B EXT REFSSTATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH

136B 94

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1      SUBROUTINE SSTGTD
          ( K, IUNIT, IMODE, KOLD
           , X1, X2, D1, D2 )
5      C CALLED BY INTRP1
        C DIMENSION X1(384), X2(384), D1(384), D2(384)
        C **
        C **COMPUTE
        C I1= IUNIT+ 2*(IMODE-1)
10     I2= I1+1
        IF(.NOT.((KOLD.GE.K).OR.(K.FO.1).OR.(KOLD.EQ.-999))) GO TO 2010
            REWIND I1
            REWIND I2
            CONTINUE
15     C
2010    C
        ENDIF
        INCK= K-KOLD
        IF(.NOT.( INCK.LE.O.OR.KOLD.EQ.-999)) GO TO 2015
            INCK=K+1
            CONTINUE
2015    C
        ENDIF
        C ..POSITION THE SSTGTD FILES SO THAT THE DATA
        C W.R.T. THE SST NUMBER K WILL GO INTO X1 AND D1 ARRAYS
        C INCK1= INCK-1
        IF(.NOT.( INCK1.NE.O)) GO TO 4050
            DO 4030 I=1,INCK1
                CALL INOUT(I1, O, X1,D1, 384)
                CONTINUE
4030    C ENDDO
            GO TO 4080
        C ELSE
        C DO 4060 J=1,384
            X1(J)=X2(J)
            D1(J)=D2(J)
            CONTINUE
4060    C ENDDO
        C CONTINUE
4080    C
        ENDIF
        IF(.NOT.( K+1.EQ.361)) GO TO 4090
            REWIND I1
            REWIND I2
            CONTINUE
4090    C
        ENDIF
        C ..PUT SSTGTD VALUES W.R.T. SST NUMBER(K+1)
        C INTO X2 AND D2 ARRAYS
        C CALL INOUT( I1, O, X2, D2, 384)
        C RK=X1(384)
        C IK=D1(384)
        C RETURN
        C END
50

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