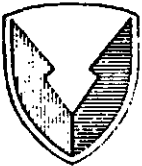
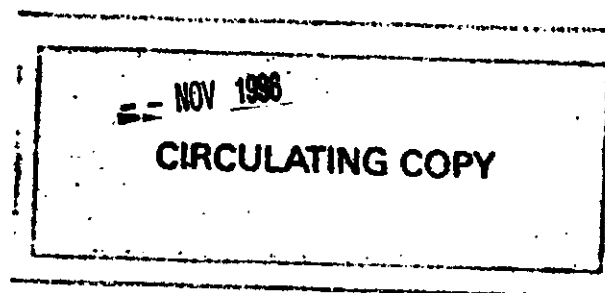


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TECHNICAL REPORT BRL-TR-2738

**A SHOTLINE METHOD FOR
MODELING PROJECTILE GEOMETRY**

Paul J. Tanenbaum

June 1986

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standoffs for each cell. MISFIR will be critical in determining the lethality of warheads with modern fuze design. An applications program, FUZES, which treats issues concerning a hypothetical projectile, is also discussed. Source listings and sample output are provided in appendixes. The sample run illustrates the importance of considering the 3-D geometry of the projectile/target system.

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PREFACE

I should like to express my appreciation to all the people at BRL whose help greatly facilitated my work on this project. Notable among them are Gary Kuehl, for providing the BRANDX subroutine on which SHOTCYL was based; Howard Ege, author of SILPK, which is the ancestor of SILOET; and Claude Lapointe and Robert Wilson, for help in tracking down the more egregious bugs in my thinking and coding.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Most current vulnerability/lethality programs represent a penetrator's path through a target by a shotline. This shotline is constructed, at least conceptually, by passing a ray through a geometric description of the target and recording each target component that the ray intersects and at what distance from its origin the ray enters and exits the component. The analyst will typically select azimuth and elevation angles from which to view the target, and then superpose over the view of the target (hereafter referred to as V) a rectilinear grid, as shown in figure 1. From a selected location with each cell in this grid a ray will be sent through the target to generate a shotline. The aggregate of these shotlines is then used in determining the entire target's vulnerability.

One drawback of the shotline approach is that, whereas many man-months might be spent on a detailed description of the geometry of the target, the projectile can only be represented by a straight-line trajectory, an abstraction with zero cross-sectional area. Of course, if the projectile's geometry and fuze design are accommodating, and in the absence of yaw and other complications, this limitation is not too serious for planar targets of infinite extent. But for some projectiles — either with piezoelectric contact fuzes on probes or with inductance- or capacitance-type influence fuzes — the single-ray approach is insufficient. Even such common target characteristics as discontinuities and high obliquities cause problems for zero-width modeling of projectiles.

This report presents a modification of the standard shotline method. A computer routine called SHOTCYL provides a means of modeling the three-dimensional geometry of projectile/target interaction. The projectile is represented by a main, or central, ray together with one or more rings of planetary rays disposed parallel to and at specified distances from the main ray.

This representation has been used in analyzing the behavior of several HEAT rounds. In such a warhead, the charge is mounted some distance behind the fuze. This built-in standoff is intended to allow the penetrating jet to form before it strikes the target. A jet's penetration into armor is sensitive to standoff, so any abnormal impact (such as that illustrated in figure 2) might significantly degrade a round's performance.

Given a bundle of rays for each grid cell, a program called MISFIR computes the effective standoff for each cell, using the built-in standoff and the geometrical details of the projectile's impact on the target. This provides for more realistic treatment of several projectile designs and of such target-surface properties as obliquity and edges.

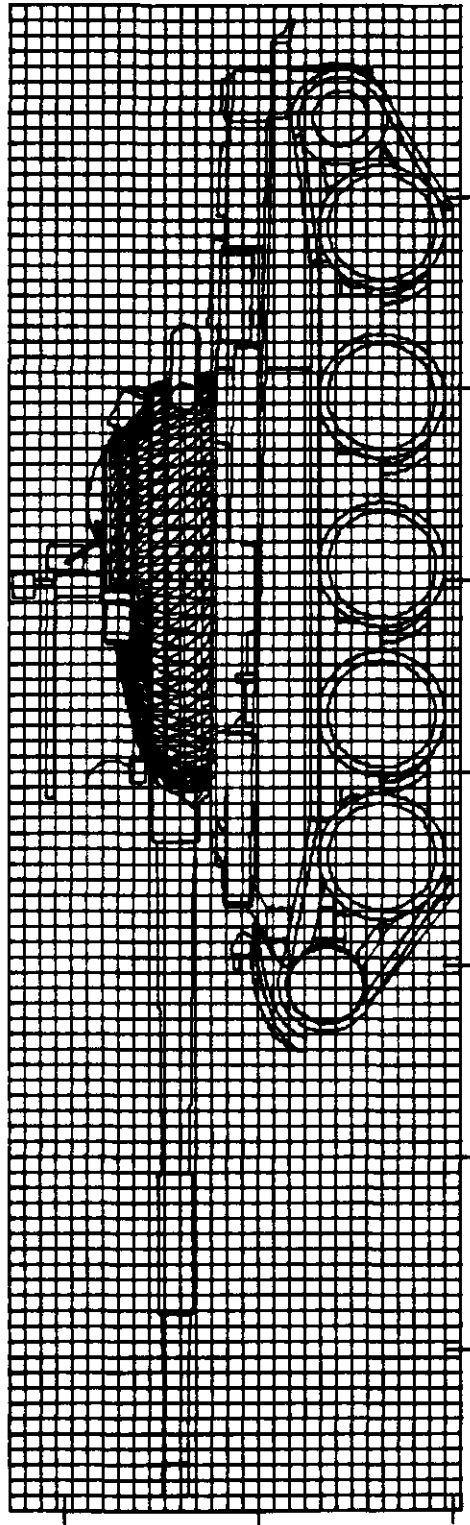


FIGURE 1.—*View of a Target with Grid Superposed.*

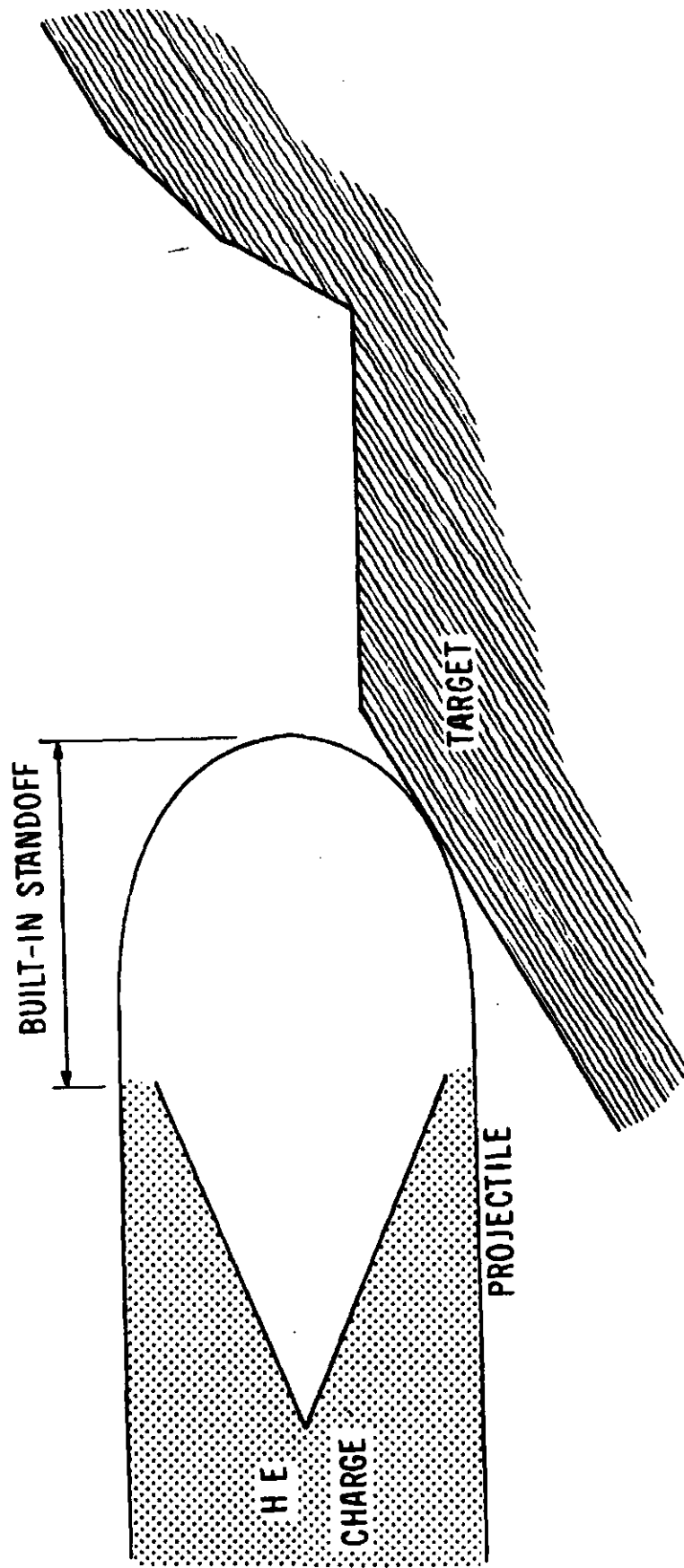


FIGURE 2.—Edge Hit of a Shaped Charge Projectile on an Armored Target.

Also discussed here is the employment of the new method in an analysis of the effectiveness of a hypothetical two-fuzed missile. The missile has a primary fuze that is mounted on a long probe and a secondary fuze further back on the shoulder of the missile, as shown in figure 3. The modified shotline method was used to answer two questions:

- 1) For a given projectile, target, view, and aimpoint, what is the probability that the secondary fuze will strike the target before the primary fuze?
- 2) Under the same conditions, what is the probability that the secondary fuze will strike the target after the primary fuze, but during the primary's built-in delay?

II. PROJECTILE MODELING TECHNIQUE

The key input for the enhanced method is a description of the projectile. Depending on the nature of the projectile, this three-dimensional model will represent the projectile's fuze, its nose, its influence envelope, or whatever the relevant volume. The following paragraphs provide a conceptual explanation of the model.

Consider an arbitrary solid S traveling along a straight-line trajectory, T . The volume it sweeps out is a cylindroid. We add a frame of reference whose origin, O , is at the front tip of S . Now let us make the assumption that the solid is radially symmetric about T , and that its maximum circumference, C , occurs at some distance D along T (see figure 4). A snapshot (ignoring the early part of the trajectory) reveals that the shape of the volume swept out is that of a right circular cylinder capped with the patch, P , of S 's surface that is bounded by C and contains O .

Any collision between S and a stationary object will take place at a point on P . This patch is the crucial part of our model, and can be approximated by a set of circles that are centered on T , each circle being specified by its radius and its stepback — the distance from O to the circle's center. As the solid travels, the circles sweep out concentric cylinders. These cylinders, as they exist at any specified instant, can be represented by rings of rays originating on the circles and extending backwards.

In principle this is how a projectile is modeled. The program determines at what point each ray intersects the target and, considering the contours of the projectile's leading surface (as rendered by the model), decides where and how the

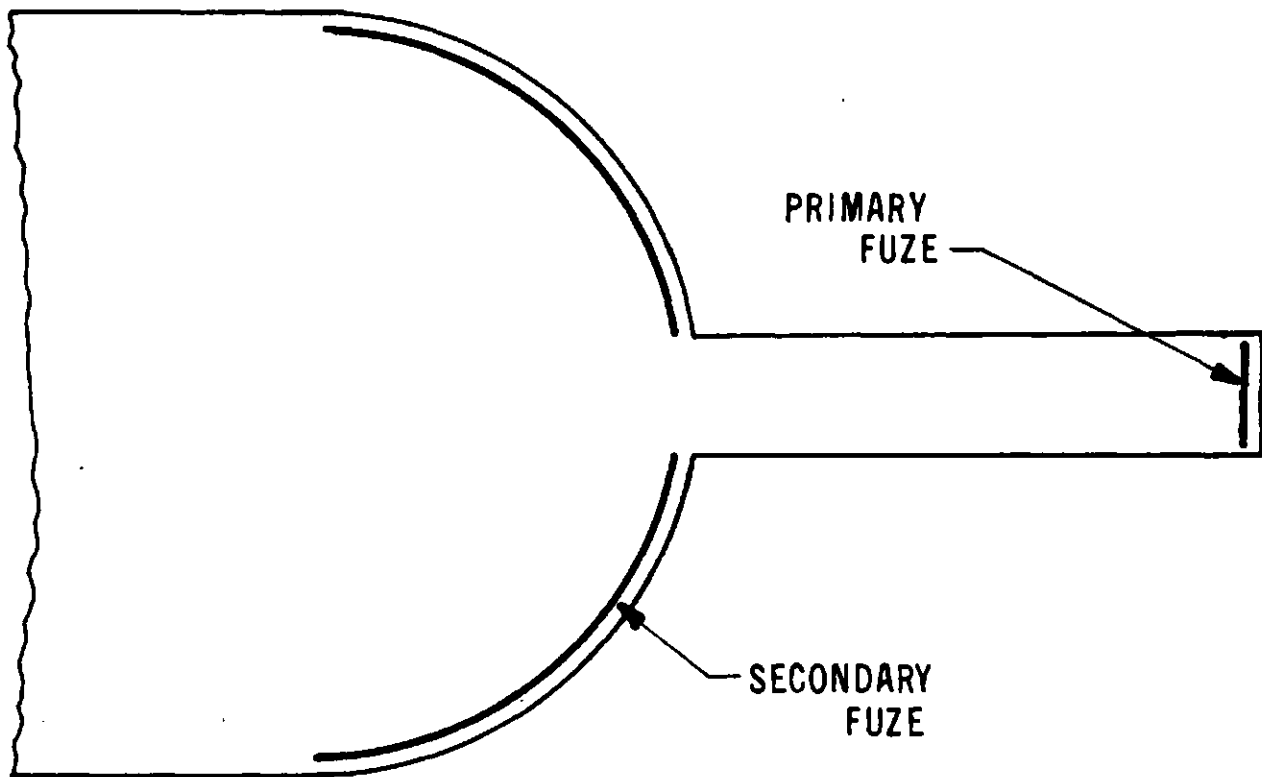


FIGURE 3.—*Hypothetical Two-Fuzed Missile.*

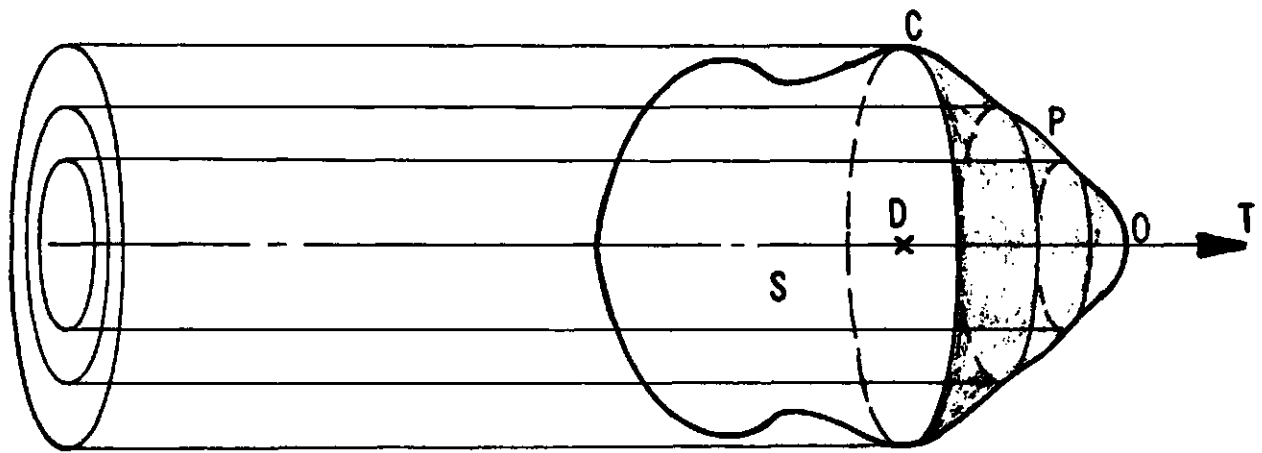


FIGURE 4.—*Flight of a Radially Symmetric Solid, S,
Modeled as a Bundle of Rays.*

projectile first touches the target. This, together with the projectile's built-in stand-off, provides enough information to compute the effective standoff for the hit being considered.

-III. SYNOPSIS OF ALGORITHM

The three-dimensional model of projectile/target interaction is centered upon the program MISFIR, written in CDC Fortran 5. MISFIR is built on the formalisms of the GIFT (*Geometric Information for Targets*)^{*} program, which processes targets described in terms of combinatorial geometry, or COMGEOM. The MISFIR package currently consists of a ray-tracing subroutine added to GIFT (viz. SHOTCYL); MISFIR itself, together with its subprograms; and an application program, called FUZES, which uses MISFIR's results to solve a typical problem in vulnerability analysis. A generalization of the familiar GIFT shotline provides the means by which MISFIR represents projectile geometry: The single ray is augmented by a bundle of rays, the combination being called a shotcylinder. The planetary rays are grouped around the central ray in orbits that, depending on their radii, can extend into adjacent grid cells.

The first step is to create shotcylinders for each cell in V , the current view of the target. This is done by the GIFT subroutine called SHOTCYL. Next the shotcylinders are used to compute the projectile's actual standoff in each cell. MISFIR then creates histograms of the standoff and a silhouette image of the target. In the application described here, FUZES is then run to analyze the effectiveness of the hypothetical warhead. Below are brief descriptions of each step in the process.

The user's input to SHOTCYL includes the angle of attack, expressed in terms of azimuth and elevation, and such ray-bundle building parameters as the number of orbits [layers] per bundle, the orbits' radii, and the number of planets [rays] in each orbit. The frame of reference for GIFT's calculations is defined by the grid plane, the plane that contains the origin of the target description's coordinate system and is normal to the line of sight, or attack angle. The grid plane is partitioned into rectilinear cells, and the target's projection onto it determines the cells for which bundles must be created.

^{*} Kuehl, G.G., Bain, L.W., Jr., and Reisinger, M.J. *The GIFT Code User Manual*. BRL R1802, July 1975, and ARBRL-TR-02189, September 1979.

Also input to SHOTCYL is the manner of selecting the central ray's location within the grid cell. SHOTCYL can use an impact-point file to treat a target that has already been shotlined*. Alternatively, SHOTCYL can pass its central rays through either the center of, or a point chosen at random in, each grid cell. For each grid cell, SHOTCYL outputs the following information:

variable names	contents
<i>HCEN, VCEN</i>	The grid-plane coordinates of the center of the cell
<i>IHV</i>	A code for the location of the central ray within the cell
<i>H, V</i>	The grid-plane coordinates of the central ray
<i>RAYLEN</i>	The distance along the central ray from the grid plane back to the first item met. Thus, this number is negative for cells in which the central ray does not encounter the target until it has passed through the grid plane.
<i>ITMHIT</i>	The item number of the first item met by the central ray, or -1 if it never hits the target.

And for each planetary ray:

<i>PLNETH, PLNETV</i>	The grid-plane coordinates of the ray
<i>RAYLEN</i>	The distance along the ray from the grid plane back to the first item met. Thus, this number is negative for planetary rays which do not encounter the target until they have passed through the grid plane.
<i>ITMHIT</i>	The item number of the first item met by the ray, or -1 if it never hits the target.

* High resolution in shotlining the typical target is not always computationally feasible. The relatively large grid cells resultant from this constraint render many applications programs very sensitive to ray location within a cell. In order to control for positional variation, Robert Wilson has developed a technique of recording cell impact points in a file parallel to the shotline file. When a target must be shotlined repeatedly, as in a parametric analysis, the ray coordinates for each cell can be reused, thus maintaining comparability.

SHOTCYL requires one subprogram that is not found in the GIFT or system libraries. It is a routine called SEEKVIEW that scans through an impact-point file to find the data for a specified target aspect.

MISFIR is the centerpiece of the package. It produces its results — information about projectile impact for each cell on the target — in several forms. The subprograms called by MISFIR are CPA, PHIT, HISTOG, and SILOET.

CPA selects as the aimpoint the target's center of presented area. This is equivalent to the centroid of V , and can be calculated as:

$$(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{c \text{ in } V} X_c, \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c \text{ in } V} Y_c \right) \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of cells, c , in V . This aimpoint is then offset by (X_{dc}, Y_{dc}) to allow for dispersion corrections provided by the user.

Once the aimpoint has been computed, MISFIR determines which ray in each cell strikes the target first and calculates the size of the gap between projectile tip and target at the instant of impact (see figure 5). The basic formula for this gap is:

$$GAP = \max(0, \max_{p \text{ in } B} (DPLNET_p - DMAIN - CSTPBK_p - CSTPBK_0)) \quad (2)$$

where p is a planetary ray in B , the current cell's bundle, $DPLNET_p$ is the distance along p from the grid plane back to the first planet met, $DMAIN$ is the distance along the central ray from the grid plane back to the first item met, $CSTPBK_p$ is the stepback of p 's cylinder, and $CSTPBK_0$ is the length of a needle probe of negligible diameter.

For cells in which the primary fuze strikes the target before the secondary fuze, MISFIR also determines whether the secondary fuze will strike during the primary fuze's delay. Then MISFIR determines the warhead's actual standoff for that cell — the projectile's built-in standoff plus GAP — and the probability of the cell's being hit (P_H). The cell's P_H is computed by the function PHIT, which assumes that delivery errors are normally distributed.

HISTOG computes and displays two histograms. To do this, it partitions into bins the range of standoffs that were encountered in V . The first histogram gives the number of cells whose standoffs lie within each bin. The second displays similar data obtained by choosing an aimpoint on the target and using the weapon's delivery-accuracy characteristics to weight the standoff obtained in each cell by that cell's P_H . Thus, the histograms convey the relative frequencies of various values of

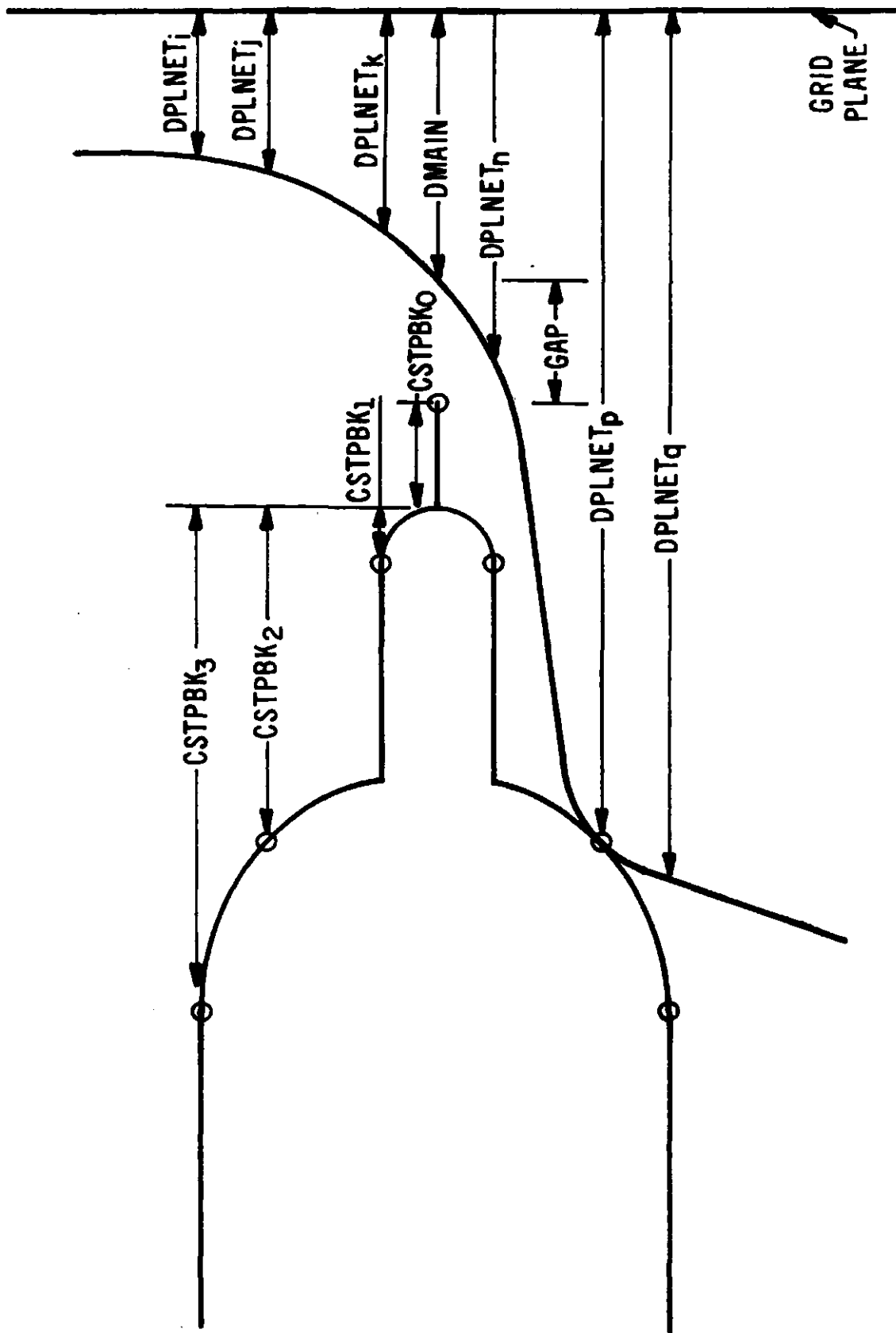


FIGURE 5.—Geometry of MISFIR's Calculation of GAP.

standoff, either assuming a random hit anywhere on the target or assuming a shot aimed at its centroid. Both histograms also include a bin for edge hits, cells where at least one planetary ray intersects the target, but the main ray misses completely. SILOET^{*} displays an image of the non-empty portion of the grid plane, where each cell is represented by standoff to two decimal places, and in units of tenths of a charge diameter. MISFIR also prints all its results to a file for use by other programs. The information produced for each cell is:

variable names	contents
HCEN, VCEN	The grid-plane coordinates of the cell.
DIST	The effective standoff for the cell.
CYL1	The number of the cylinder containing the ray that struck the target first.
FZ2HIT	A Boolean flag indicating whether both the primary fuze struck the target first and the secondary fuze struck during the primary fuze's delay.
CELLPH	The cell's P_H .

FUZES provides information about the performance of the hypothetical missile by estimating the conditional probabilities of the two events

E_1 : The secondary fuze strikes the target before the primary fuze does.

and

E_2 : The secondary fuze strikes the target after the primary fuze does, but during the primary fuze's built-in delay.

both given a uniform-random hit on the target, and given that a shot was fired at the specified aimpoint. Computing the probabilities of E_1 required only one modification to MISFIR: the value of an existing variable (viz. *CYL1*) would have to be added to the output. E_2 induced a slightly larger task. Several lines of code had to be added to MISFIR to handle the computation and the printing of the value of *FZ2HIT*.

^{*} Based on H. Ege's SILPK program

The probability of E_1 given a hit, $P(E_1 | H)$, is simply the ratio of the number of cells in which the secondary fuze struck first (i.e. the number of cells for which $CYL1$ exceeded some user-specified threshold) to the the number of cells in V . The probability of E_1 given a shot, $P(E_1 | S)$, is the sum of the P_H 's of all the cells in which the secondary fuze struck first.

FUZES computes the probability of E_2 given a hit by using the formula

$$P(E_2 | H) = \sum_{c \text{ in } V} FZ2HIT. \quad (3)$$

Similarly, $P(E_2 | S)$ is the sum of the P_H 's of all the cells for which $FZ2HIT = 1$.

The source code for SHOTCYL, MISFIR, FUZES, and their subprograms can be found in appendix A. Appendix B provides a sample run of the package. The histograms on pages 60 and 61 indicate that, whether the hits were distributed uniformly or normally, the preponderance of hits occurred at built-in standoff. They also show that, although there was about a 13% probability of achieving an edge hit given a random hit, when delivery accuracy was considered, the probability was reduced by an order of magnitude. The silhouette on page 62 illustrates these points for each cell. For the numbers in the sample run, the very common silhouette cell value of 25 represents 2.5 charge diameters, or 250 mm, which is the projectile's built-in standoff. FUZES' output, page 63, indicates that $P(E_1 | H) \approx 22\%$, and $P(E_1 | S) \approx 12\%$, while $P(E_2 | H)$ is about 8%, and $P(E_2 | S)$ is about 5%.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Initial runs of the SHOTCYL-MISFIR-FUZES package pitting the hypothetical missile against one important target suggest that the likelihood, and therefore the importance, of secondary-fuze detonation can be quite significant. More thorough testing — considering several projectiles and targets — could perhaps settle the issue more conclusively. In any event, the MISFIR-FUZES model should answer the question easily and cheaply. It ought therefore to be useful for designers of war-heads and armored systems, and for those of us who assess the vulnerability of existing systems. BRL will be using MISFIR routinely in P_K analyses.

Additions and modifications to the program will no doubt be required in time. Some changes that are already under consideration are:

- 1) To allow the number of planetary rays per orbit to vary within the bundle.**
- 2) To allow the option that planetary rays be positioned at random around the orbits. MISFIR currently spaces planetary rays evenly around the orbit.**
- 3) To change the format of the histogram output for clarity and more precision.**

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APPENDIX A

Source Listings

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C SUBROUTINE BRANDX
 C A.K.A. SHOTCYL
 C COMPUTES FIRST INTERSECT FOR CYLINDER(S) AROUND A MAIN GRID RAY
 C DERIVED FROM GARY KUEHL'S "GRID" SUBROUTINE,
 C SIGNIFICANTLY EMBELLISHED BY PAUL TANENBAUM
 C
 C CONTROL CARD (3I5)
 C 1-5 NMA5PS - NUMBER OF VIEWS FOR CYLINDER
 C (CURRENTLY MUST BE 1)
 C 6-10 NDCPRN - .NE. 0 ==> SUPPRESS PRINT OF UNIT 1 DATA
 C 11-15 RAYLOC - LOCATION OF RAY WITHIN GRID CELL
 C (.EQ. 0 ==> RANDOM POINT IN CELL)
 C (.EQ. 1 ==> READ FROM RAYFILE)
 C (.GE. 2 ==> CENTER OF CELL)
 C
 C PROJECTILE CARD (A20, 2I5, 2F7.2, 2F8.3, I5)
 C 1-20 RUNNAM - CHAR STRING TO IDENTIFY RUN
 C 21-25 NMCYLS - NUMBER OF CYLINDERS
 C (1 <= NMCYLS <= 10, DEFAULT = 2)
 C 26-30 NPLNTS - NUMBER OF RAYS PER CYLINDER
 C (1 <= NPLNTS <= 50, DEFAULT = 8)
 C 31-37 CD - CHARGE DIAMETER [MM]
 C 38-44 STDOFF - BUILT-IN STANDOFF [MM]
 C 45-52 VEL - VELOCITY [M/S]
 C 53-60 DELAY - BUILT-IN DELAY OF PRIMARY FUZE [SEC]
 C 61-65 FZIMXC - NUMBER OF LARGEST CYLINDER IN PRIMARY FUZE
 C
 C PROJECTILE-SKIN CARDS (3F10.2) [ONE CARD PER CYLINDER]
 C 1-10 CRAD(N) - RADIUS OF NTH CYLINDER [MM]
 C 11-20 CSTPEK(N) - STEPBACK OF NTH CYLINDER [MM]
 C 21-30 CSTPEK(0) - LENGTH OF ZERO-CROSS-SECTIONAL-AREA
 C PROBE [MM]
 C (LAST PROJECTILE-SKIN CARD ONLY)
 C
 C DISPERSION CARD (4F9.3)
 C 1-9 SIGX - X-DISPERSION [MM]
 C 10-16 SIGY - Y-DISPERSION [MM]
 C 17-24 XDC - X DISPERSION CORRECTION [MM]
 C 25-32 YDC - Y DISPERSION CORRECTION [MM]
 C
 C ASPECT CARDS (3F10.0, 3I5) [ONE CARD PER VIEW]
 C 1-10 AZIM - AZIMUTH ANGLE [DEGREES]
 C 11-20 ELEV - ELEVATION ANGLE [DEGREES]
 C 21-30 CELSIZ - SIZE OF CELLS IN GRID PLANE [MM]
 C (DEFAULT = 4 IN)
 C 31-35 IDLKP - DELETE SELECTED REGIONS
 C 36-40 ILIMIT - LIMIT GRID PLANE
 C 41-45 ISPT - NUMBER OF SELECTED SHOTLINES
 C
 C LIMIT GRID PLANE CARD (4F10.0) [IF ILIMIT.NE.0]
 C 1-10 HMIN - HORIZONTAL MINIMUM OF GRID PLANE
 C 11-20 HMAX - HORIZONTAL MAXIMUM OF GRID PLANE
 C 21-30 VMIN - VERTICAL MINIMUM OF GRID PLANE
 C 31-40 VMAX - VERTICAL MAXIMUM OF GRID PLANE
 C

```

C   GRID PLANE COORDINATES CARDS (8*10.0)   [IFF ISPOT .GT. 0]
C   1-10  CH(1)   - HORIZONTAL COORDINATE OF POINT 1
C   11-20 CV(1)   - VERTICAL COORDINATE OF POINT 1
C   ...
C   71-80 CV(4)   - VERTICAL COORDINATE OF POINT 4
C

```

```

CHARACTER #10 DAY
CHARACTER #60 ITITLE
CHARACTER #20 RUNNAM
INTEGER ASPECT, CYL, FZIMXC, I, IOLKP, IDUM, IHIV, IHORZ, ILIMIT,
1   INPCEL, IRANH, IRANV, IREGDN, ISEED, ISEED1, ISOLID,
2   ISPOT, ISURF, ITMHIT, IVERT, J, L, LENRPP, LIRFC, NCELL,
3   NMORZ, NMASPS, NMCYLS, NMMITS, NOPRNT, NPLNTS, NVERT,
4   PLANET, RAYLOC
LOGICAL MKRAYS, PRTALL
REAL ABSCA, ABSCE, ABSSA, ABSSE, ANGINC, ASTER, AZIM, AZIMR,
1   BACK, CAZIM, CD, CELEV, CELSIZ, CH, CRAD, CSTPBK, CV,
2   DEG2RAD, DELAY, DEPTH, DFIRST, ELEV, ELEVR, ENGTN, EQV,
3   ETIME, GCUM, H, HC, NCEN, HMAX, HMIN, HDRZ, MMCVT, PLNETH,
4   PLNETV, RAYLEN, RFA, RFGS, RFE, SANGLE, SAZIM, SELEV, SIGX,
5   SIGY, SJIGLE, STDOFF, STIME, T, TCEN, TGTCVT, TLEN, TMAX,
6   TMIN, V, VC, VCEN, VEL, VERT, VMAX, VMIN, VTIME, WB, WP, XB,
7   XDC, YDC
LEVEL 2, //
COMMON /ENRPP / LENRPP
COMMON /GEOM / GDUM(4), LIRFC
COMMON /ONEINT/ DFIRST, ISOLID, ISURF, IREGDN
COMMON /RAYPAR/ XB(3), WB(3)
COMMON /SEED / ISEED
COMMON /TGTCVT/ TGTCVT
COMMON /TITLE / ITITLE
DIMENSION CH(4), CRAD(10), CSTPBK(0:10), CV(4),
1   ITMHIT(0:10, 0:50), RAYLEN(0:10, 0:50), PLNETH(10, 50),
2   PLNETV(10, 50), TMIN(3), TMAX(3), TCEN(3), TLEN(3),
3   WP(3)
COMMON ASTER(5000)
DATA DEG2RAD / .017453292519943/
DATA SJIGLE / .0001/

```

```

C ---- BEGIN EXECUTION -----
MMCVT = 25.4 / TGTCVT
C ---- TGTCVT = 1 IF TARGET DESCRIPTION IS IN INCHES,
C       = 25.4 IF TARGET DESCRIPTION IS IN MM.
C       THEREFORE, DIVIDING A LENGTH IN MM BY MMCVT WILL CONVERT
C       THE LENGTH TO THE UNITS OF THE TARGET DESCRIPTION.
C       CONVERSELY, MULTIPLYING A LENGTH IN THE DESCRIPTION'S
C ---- UNITS BY MMCVT WILL CONVERT THE LENGTH TO MM.
CALL CLOCKS(STIME)

C ---- READ CONTROL CARD
READ (*, 5010, ERR=160, END=170) NMASPS, NOPRNT, RAYLOC
C ---- NMASPS MUST BE .EQ. 1... IF NOT, ABORT
IF (NMASPS .NE. 1) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6010)
  STOP
ENDIF

```

```

C ----  DEFINE PRTALL, AND IF IT'S FALSE, WARN AS MUCH
        PRTALL = NCPRT .EQ. 0
        IF (.NOT. PRTALL) THEN
            WRITE (*, 6020)
        ENDIF

C ----  READ PROJECTILE DATA
        READ (*, 5020, ERR=160, END=170) RUNNAM, NMCYLS, NPLNTS, CD,
        1          STDCFF, VEL, DELAY, FZIMXC
C ----  ENSURE THAT FZIMXC IS NO LARGER THAN NMCYLS
        IF (FZIMXC .GT. NMCYLS) THEN
            WRITE (*, 6030) FZIMXC, NMCYLS
            STOP
        ENDIF
C ----  ENSURE THAT 1 <= NMCYLS <= 10
        IF (NMCYLS .LE. 0) THEN
            NMCYLS = 2
        ELSE
            NMCYLS = MIN(NMCYLS, 10)
        ENDIF
C ----  ENSURE THAT 1 <= NPLNTS <= 50
        IF (NPLNTS .LE. 0) THEN
            NPLNTS = 8
        ELSE
            NPLNTS = MIN(NPLNTS, 50)
        ENDIF

C ----  READ CYLINDER RADII AND STEPBCKS.
C ----  IF RADII ARE NOT POSITIVE, IN NON-DECREASING ORDER, ABORT.
        DO 10 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
            IF (CYL .EQ. NMCYLS) THEN
                READ (*, 5030, ERR=160, END=170) CRAJ(CYL), CSTPBK(CYL),
                1          CSTPBK(0)
            ELSE
                READ (*, 5030, ERR=160, END=170) CRAJ(CYL), CSTPBK(CYL)
            ENDIF
            CRAJ(CYL) = CRAJ(CYL) / MMCVT
            CSTPBK(CYL) = CSTPBK(CYL) / MMCVT
        10 CONTINUE
        CSTPBK(0) = CSTPBK(0) / MMCVT
        DO 20 CYL = 1, NMCYLS - 1
            IF ((CRAJ(CYL) .EQ. 0) .OR.
                1          (CRAJ(CYL) .GT. CRAJ(CYL + 1))) THEN
                WRITE (*, 6040)
                STOP
            ENDIF
        20 CONTINUE
C ----  DEFINE MKRAYS
        MKRAYS = (RAYLDC .NE. 1)

C ----  READ DISPERSION DATA
        READ (*, 5040, ERR=160, END=170) SIGX, SIGY, XDC, YDC

```

```

CALL DATE(DAY)
RE=IND 1
IF (PRTALL) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6050) NMAFPS, DAY, ITITLE
  WRITE (*, 6060) PRTALL, RUNNAM, CD, STDOFF, VEL, DELAY, FZIMXC
  WRITE (*, 6070) SIGX, SIGY, XDC, YDC
ENDIF
WRITE (1, 6050) NMAFPS, DAY, ITITLE
WRITE (1, 6060) PRTALL, RUNNAM, CD, STDOFF, VEL, DELAY, FZIMXC
WRITE (1, 6070) SIGX, SIGY, XDC, YDC

C ---- SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
ISEED = 0

C ---- CYLINDER RAY TRACE
WRITE (*, 6080)
DO 30 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
  WRITE (*, 6090) CYL, CRAJ(CYL) * MMCVT, CYL, CSTPSK(CYL) * MMCVT
30 CONTINUE
IF (CSTPSK(0) .GT. 0) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6100) CSTPSK(0)
ENDIF
WRITE (*, 6110) NPLNTS
IF (PRTALL) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6120) NMCYLS, NPLNTS
DO 40 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
  WRITE (*, 6130) CSTPSK(CYL)
40 CONTINUE
  WRITE (*, 6130) CSTPSK(0)
ENDIF
WRITE (1, 6120) NMCYLS, NPLNTS
DO 50 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
  WRITE (1, 6130) CSTPSK(CYL)
50 CONTINUE
  WRITE (1, 6130) CSTPSK(0)

C ---- PROCESS EACH REQUESTED VIEW
DO 150 ASPECT = 1, NMAFPS
  CALL CLOCKS(VTIME)
  INPCEL = 0
  ISEED1 = ISEED
  READ (*, 5050, ERP=150, END=170) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, IDLKP,
    ILIMIT, ISPOT
  1
C ---- IF CELSIZ IS NOT GIVEN, OR IS ZERO, SET IT TO 4 INCHES
C ---- (CONVERTED TO THE UNITS OF THE TARGET DESCRIPTION).
C ---- OTHERWISE, SIMPLY CONVERT IT TO THE UNITS OF THE TARGET
C ---- DESCRIPTION.
IF (CELSIZ .LE. 0.) THEN
  CELSIZ = 4. * TGTCVT
ELSE
  CELSIZ = CELSIZ / MMCVT
ENDIF

```

```

C ---- IF RAYS MUST BE MADE, THEN THEIR LOCATION WILL BE HARDWIRED TO
C ---- RANDOM POINT IN GRID CELL.
      IF (MKRAYS) THEN
        RAYLOC = 0
      ELSE
        CALL SEEKVEW(S1, "RAYFILE", AZIM)
        READ (S1, 5060, ERR=180, END=190) RFA, RFE, RFCS
        IF ((ELEV .NE. RFE) .OR. (CELSIZ .NE. RFCS)) THEN
          WRITE (*, 5140) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, RFA, RFE, RFCS
          STOP
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
      IF (IDLKP .NE. 0) THEN
        CALL DELETE
      ENDIF
      IF (ISPOT .GT. 0) THEN
        RAYLOC = -1
      ENDIF
C ---- RETRIEVE TARGET MIN AND MAX
      L = LENRPP
      DO 50 I = 1, 3
        TMIN(I) = ASTER(L)
        TMAX(I) = ASTER(L + 1)
        TLEN(I) = TMAX(I) - TMIN(I)
        TCEN(I) = .5 * (TMAX(I) + TMIN(I))
        L = L + 2
      50 CONTINUE
C ---- DIRECTION COSINES
      AZIMR = AZIM * DEG2RAD
      ELEVR = ELEV * DEG2RAD
      SAZIM = SIN(AZIMR)
      CAZIM = COS(AZIMR)
      SELEV = SIN(ELEVR)
      CELEV = COS(ELEVR)
      W3(1) = -CELEV * CAZIM
      W3(2) = -CELEV * SAZIM
      W3(3) = -SELEV
C ---- COMPUTE DIMENSIONS OF GRID PLANE
      ABSSA = ABS(SAZIM)
      ABSCA = ABS(CAZIM)
      ABSSE = ABS(SELEV)
      ABSCE = ABS(CELEV)
      ENGTN = TLEN(1) * ABSCA + TLEN(2) * ABSSA
      HDRZ = ABS(TLEN(1) * ABSSA + TLEN(2) * ABSCA)
      VERT = ABS(ENGTN * ABSSE + TLEN(3) * ABSCE)
      DEPTH = ABS(ENGTN * ABSCE + TLEN(3) * ABSSE)
      BACK = AINT(DEPTH * .55 - DOT(W3, TCEN) * .5)
C ---- FIND COORDINATES OF CENTER OF GRID PLANE
      T = TCEN(1) * CAZIM + TCEN(2) * SAZIM
      MC = -TCEN(1) * SAZIM + TCEN(2) * CAZIM
      VC = -T * SELEV + TCEN(3) * CELEV

```

```

IF (ILIMIT .EQ. 0) THEN
C ---- FIND RANGE OF GRID PLANE AND ROUND TO WHOLE CELSIZ
HMAX = HC + .5 * HGRZ
HMIN = HC - .5 * HGRZ
VMAX = VC + .5 * VERT
VMIN = VC - .5 * VERT
HMAX = SIGN(AINT(ABS(HMAX) / CELSIZ + .5001) * CELSIZ, HMAX)
HMIN = SIGN(AINT(ABS(HMIN) / CELSIZ + .5001) * CELSIZ, HMIN)
VMAX = SIGN(AINT(ABS(VMAX) / CELSIZ + .5001) * CELSIZ, VMAX)
VMIN = SIGN(AINT(ABS(VMIN) / CELSIZ + .5001) * CELSIZ, VMIN)
ELSE
WRITE (*, 6150)
READ (*, 5070, ERR=150, END=170) HMIN, HMAX, VMIN, VMAX
ENDIF
NHGRZ = (HMAX - HMIN) / CELSIZ + 1.0001
NVERT = (VMAX - VMIN) / CELSIZ + 1.0001
NCELL = NHGRZ * NVERT

C ---- PRINT PRIMARY BLOCK OF HARDCOPY OUTPUT
WRITE (*, 6160) AZIM, ELEV,
1   TMIN(1) * MMCVT, TMIN(2) * MMCVT, TMIN(3) * MMCVT,
2   TMAX(1) * MMCVT, TMAX(2) * MMCVT, TMAX(3) * MMCVT,
3   TCEN(1) * MMCVT, TCEN(2) * MMCVT, TCEN(3) * MMCVT,
4   TLEN(1) * MMCVT, TLEN(2) * MMCVT, TLEN(3) * MMCVT,
5   BACK * MMCVT, CELSIZ * MMCVT, HGRZ * MMCVT,
6   VERT * MMCVT, HC * MMCVT, VC * MMCVT, HMIN * MMCVT,
7   HMAX * MMCVT, VMIN * MMCVT, VMAX * MMCVT, NHGRZ,
8   NVERT, NCELL
WRITE (*, 6170) ISEED1
IF (RAYLOC .EQ. 0) THEN
WRITE (*, 6180)
ELSE IF (RAYLOC .EQ. 1) THEN
WRITE (*, 6190) "RAYFILE"
ELSE IF (RAYLOC .GT. 1) THEN
WRITE (*, 6200)
ENDIF
IF (PRTALL) THEN
WRITE (*, 6210) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ * MMCVT
ENDIF
WRITE (1, 6210) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ * MMCVT
C ---- EITHER READ IN RAY PARAMETERS OR CALCULATE THEM
70 IF (.NOT. MKRAYS) THEN
READ (51, 5080, ERR=180, END=190) MCEN, VCEN, H, V, IHIV, EDV
GOTO 100
ENDIF
IF (ISPOT .GT. 0) THEN
J = MOD(INPCEL, 4) + 1
IF (J .EQ. 1) THEN
READ (*, 5090, ERR=160, END=170) (CH(Z), CV(I), I = 1, 4)
ENDIF
H = CH(J)
V = CV(J)
MCEN = SIGN(AINT(ABS(H) / CELSIZ) + .5) * CELSIZ, H)
VCEN = SIGN(AINT(ABS(V) / CELSIZ) + .5) * CELSIZ, V)
WRITE (*, 6220) H * MMCVT, V * MMCVT
IHIV = 0
ENDIF

```



```

VCEN = VMAX
C ---- PSEUDO-LOOP FOR VERTICAL SCAN - SCANS TOP TO BOTTOM
      IVERT = 1
      80 HCEN = HMAX
C ---- PSEUDO-LOOP FOR HORIZONTAL SCAN - SCANS RIGHT TO LEFT
      IMHIZ = 1
      90 IF (CRAYLDC .EQ. 0) THEN
C ---- CHOOSE RANDOM POINT IN CELL
      IRANV = 10. * RAN(-1)
      IRANH = 10. * RAN(-1)
      IHIV = 10 * IRANH + IRANV
      V = VCEN + CELSZ * (.1 * FLOAT(IRANV) - .45)
      H = HCEN + CELSZ * (.1 * FLOAT(IRANH) - .45)
      ELSE
C ---- CHOOSE CENTER OF CELL
      H = HCEN
      V = VCEN
      IHIV = 0
      ENDIF
C ---- JIGGLE RAY
      100 CALL TROPIC(WP)
      CALL CROSS(WP, WP, WB)
C ---- ROTATE H,V TO COORDINATE SYSTEM OF TARGET
      XB(1) = -V * CAZIM * SELEV - H * SAZIM + SJIGLE * WP(1) -
      1 BACK * WB(1)
      XB(2) = -V * SAZIM * SELEV + H * CAZIM + SJIGLE * WP(2) -
      1 BACK * WB(2)
      XB(3) = V * CELEV + SJIGLE * WP(3) - BACK * WB(3)
C ---- TRACK CENTER RAY
C ---- DISTANCE ALONG SHOTLINE TO FIRST CONTACT
C ---- (CRAYLEN .GT. 0) ==> FIRST CONTACT IS BETWEEN START POINT
C AND GRID PLANE
C ---- (CRAYLEN .LT. 0) ==> FIRST CONTACT IS BEYOND GRID PLANE
      CALL FIRST
      RAYLEN(0, 0) = 0.
      ITMHIT(0, 0) = -1.
      IF (IREGON .GT. 0) THEN
      RAYLEN(0, 0) = BACK - DFIRST
      CALL UN2(LIRFD + IREGON - 1, ITMHIT(0, 0), IDUM)
      ENDIF
C ---- TRACK PLANETARY RAYS
C ---- NMHITS IS THE NUMBER OF PLANETARY RAYS THAT HAVE INTERSECTED
C ---- THE TARGET
      NMHITS = 0
      ANGINC = 6.283185 / FLOAT(NPLNTS)
      DO 120 PLANET = 1, NPLNTS
      SANGLE = (PLANET - 1) * ANGINC
      DO 110 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
      PLNETH(CYL, PLANET) = H + CRAD(CYL) * SIN(SANGLE)
      PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) = V + CRAD(CYL) * COS(SANGLE)
      XB(1) = -PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) * CAZIM * SELEV -
      1 PLNETH(CYL, PLANET) * SAZIM + SJIGLE * WP(1) -
      2 BACK * WB(1)
      XB(2) = -PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) * SAZIM * SELEV +
      1 PLNETH(CYL, PLANET) * CAZIM + SJIGLE * WP(2) -
      2 BACK * WB(2)
      XB(3) = PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) * CELEV + SJIGLE * WP(3) -
      1 BACK * WB(3)

```

```

        CALL FIRST
        RAYLEN(CYL, PLANET) = 0.
        ITMHIT(CYL, PLANET) = -1.
        IF (IREGDN .GT. 0) THEN
            NMHITS = NMHITS + 1
            RAYLEN(CYL, PLANET) = BACK - DFIRST
            CALL UN2(LIRFD + IREGDN - 1, ITMHIT(CYL, PLANET), IDUM)
        ENDIF
110     CONTINUE
120     CONTINUE
        IF (NMHITS .NE. 0 .OR. ITMHIT(0, 0) .GE. 0) THEN
            IF (PORTALL) THEN
                WRITE (*, 6230) MCEN * MMCVT, VCEN * MMCVT, IHIV, H * MMCVT,
1                 V * MMCVT, RAYLEN(0, 0) * MMCVT,
2                 ITMHIT(0, 0)
            ENDIF
            WRITE (1, 6230) MCEN * MMCVT, VCEN * MMCVT, IHIV, H * MMCVT,
1                 V * MMCVT, RAYLEN(0, 0) * MMCVT, ITMHIT(0, 0)
C ---- OUTPUT MAIN-RAY DATA
        DO 140 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
            DO 130 PLANET = 1, NPLNTS
                IF (PORTALL) THEN
                    WRITE (*, 6240) PLNETH(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
1                 PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
2                 RAYLEN(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
3                 ITMHIT(CYL, PLANET)
                ENDIF
                    WRITE (1, 6240) PLNETH(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
1                 PLNETV(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
2                 RAYLEN(CYL, PLANET) * MMCVT,
3                 ITMHIT(CYL, PLANET)
130     CONTINUE
140     CONTINUE
        ENDIF
C ---- END OF CELL

        INPCEL = INPCEL + 1
        IF (ISPDT .GT. INPCEL) THEN
            GOTD 70
        ENDIF
        IF (MKRAYS) THEN
            IF (ISPDT .LE. 0) THEN
C ---- NEXT HORIZONTAL
                MCEN = MCEN - CELSZ
                IHDRZ = IHDRZ + 1
                IF (IHDRZ .LE. NMHRZ) THEN
                    GOTD 90
                ENDIF
C ---- NEXT VERTICAL AT END OF HORIZONTAL SCAN
                VCEN = VCEN - CELSZ
                IVERT = IVERT + 1
                IF (IVERT .LE. NVERT) THEN
                    GOTD 80
                ENDIF
            ENDIF
        ENDIF

```

```

ELSE
  READ (51, 5090, ERR=180, END=190) MCEN, VCEN, M, V, IHIV, EDV
  IF (ECV .NE. 999.9) THEN
    GOTO 100
  ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
C ---- END OF VIEW
IF (PRTALL .AND. NMASPS .GT. 1) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6250)
ENDIF
WRITE (*, 6260) ASPECT
WRITE (*, 6270) ISEEO1, ISEEO
ENDFILE 1
IF (IDLKP .NE. 0) THEN
  CALL RECLM
ENDIF
C ---- TIME FOR THIS VIEW
CALL CLOCKS(ETIME)
WRITE (*, 6280) ASPECT, ETIME - VTIME
150 CONTINUE
C ---- END OF ALL VIEWS
END FILE 1
REWIND 1
C ---- TOTAL TIME FOR CYLINDER
CALL CLOCKS(STIME)
WRITE (*, 6290) ETIME - STIME
RETURN

C ---- HANDLE READ ERRORS
160 WRITE (*, 6300) "INPUT"
STOP
170 WRITE (*, 6310) "INPUT"
STOP
180 WRITE (*, 6300) "RAYFILE"
STOP
190 WRITE (*, 6310) "RAYFILE"
STOP

5010 FORMAT (3I5)
5020 FORMAT (A20, 2I5, 2F7.2, 2F9.3, I5)
5030 FORMAT (3F10.2)
5040 FORMAT (4F8.3)
5050 FORMAT (3F10.0, 3I5)
5060 FORMAT (3F8.0)
5070 FORMAT (4F10.0)
5080 FORMAT (/ 10X, 4F10.4, I4, 8X, F6.1)
5090 FORMAT (9F10.0)
6010 FORMAT (" NMASPS MUST EQUAL 1..."/
1 " SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.")
6020 FORMAT ("OPTION SET TO SUPPRESS PRINTER OUTPUT")
6030 FORMAT (" FZIMXC (' , I3, ") > TOTAL NO. OF CYLS (' , I3, ")"/
1 " SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.")
6040 FORMAT (" ONE OR MORE CYLINDER(S) MUST BE SPECIFIED"/
1 " IN NJN-DECREASING ORDER..."/
2 " SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.")
6050 FORMAT (" ", I5, A10, A60)
6060 FORMAT (" ", L2, A20, 2F7.2, 2F9.3, I5)
6070 FORMAT (" ", 4F8.3)

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6080 FORMAT ('0---- GEOMETRY OF PROJECTILE SKIN (MM) ----')
6090 FORMAT (' RADIUS OF CYLINDER ', I2, ' ', F10.2/
1 ' STEPBACK OF CYLINDER ', I2, ' ', F10.2)
6100 FORMAT (' LENGTH OF NEEDLE-NOSE PROBE ', F10.2)
6110 FORMAT (' PLANETARY RAYS PER CYLINDER ', I10)
6120 FORMAT (' ', 2I10)
6130 FORMAT (' ', F10.2)
6140 FORMAT (' TARGET DESCRIPTION SAYS A=', F10.3/
1 ' E=', F10.3/
2 ' CELSIZ=', F10.3/
3 ' BUY RAYFILE SAYS A=', F10.3/
4 ' E=', F10.3/
5 ' CELSIZ=', F10.3/
6 ' SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.')
6150 FORMAT (' OPTION SET TO LIMIT GRID PLANE')
6160 FORMAT (' AZIMUTH ', F10.3, ' DEGREES'/
1 ' ELEVATION ', F10.3, ' DEGREES'/
2 ' 0---- TARGET ----- X', 9X, 'Y', 9X, 'Z'/
3 ' TARGET MINIMUM (MM) ', 3F10.3/
4 ' TARGET MAXIMUM (MM) ', 3F10.3/
5 ' TARGET CENTER (MM) ', 3F10.3/
6 ' TARGET DIMENSIONS (MM) ', 3F10.3/
7 ' 0---- GRID PLANE -----'/
8 ' BACK OFF DISTANCE ', F10.3, ' MM'/
2 ' CELL SIZE ', F10.3, ' MM'/
1 ' HORIZONTAL LENGTH ', F10.3, ' MM'/
2 ' VERTICAL LENGTH ', F10.3, ' MM'/
3 ' CENTER (MM) ', 2F10.3/
4 ' HORIZONTAL RANGE (MM) ', 2F10.3/
5 ' VERTICAL RANGE (MM) ', 2F10.3/
6 ' NUMBER HORIZ CELLS ', I10/
7 ' NUMBER VERT CELLS ', I10/
8 ' NUMBER OF CELLS ', I10)
6170 FORMAT (' FIRST SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR', I12)
6180 FORMAT(' OPTION SET TO COMPUTE RANDOM POINT IN CELL')
6190 FORMAT(' OPTION SET TO READ POINTS FROM FILE ', A, ' ')
6200 FORMAT(' OPTION SET TO CHOOSE CENTER OF CELL')
6210 FORMAT (' 0', 3F10.2)
6220 FORMAT (' SPECIFIED HORIZ=', F10.2, ' VERT=', F10.2)
6230 FORMAT (' 0', 2F8.2, I3, 3F8.2, I6)
6240 FORMAT (' ', 3F8.2, I6)
6250 FORMAT (' 999.3', T1X, 'END')
6260 FORMAT (' END OF CASE', I5)
6270 FORMAT (' FIRST SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR', I12/
1 ' NEXT SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR', I12)
6280 FORMAT (' TIME FOR CASE', I5, F9.3, ' SECONDS')
6290 FORMAT (' TOTAL TIME FOR CYLINDER', F9.3, ' SECONDS')
6300 FORMAT (' READ ERROR ON FILE ', A/
1 ' SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.')
6310 FORMAT (' EOF ENCOUNTERED ON FILE ', A/
1 ' SUBROUTINE "SHOTCYL" ABORTED.')
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SEEKVIEW (WHENCE, FNAME, AZIMUTH)

INTEGER      WHENCE
CHARACTER *7 FNAME
REAL        AZIMUTH, EDV, VAZIM
LOGICAL     EXISTF

INQUIRE (FILE=FNAME, EXIST=EXISTF)
IF (.NOT. EXISTF) THEN
  WRITE (*, 610) FNAME
  STOP
ENDIF
VAZIM = -1
10 CLOSE (WHENCE)
OPEN (WHENCE, FILE=FNAME)
READ (WHENCE, 510, END=30) VAZIM
IF (VAZIM .EQ. AZIMUTH) THEN
  BACKSPACE WHENCE
  RETURN
ENDIF
20 READ (WHENCE, 520, END=40) EDV
IF (EDV .EQ. 999.9) THEN
  READ (WHENCE, *, END=10)
  WRITE (*, 620) AZIMUTH, FNAME
  STOP
ENDIF
GOTO 20
30 IF (VAZIM .GE. 0) THEN
  WRITE (*, 630) VAZIM
ELSE
  WRITE (*, 640)
ENDIF
WRITE (*, 650) AZIMUTH, WHENCE
STOP
40 IF (VAZIM .GE. 0) THEN
  WRITE (*, 630) VAZIM
ELSE
  WRITE (*, 640)
ENDIF
WRITE (*, 660) AZIMUTH, WHENCE
STOP

510 FORMAT (F5.0)
520 FORMAT (/ 62X, F6.1)
610 FORMAT ('OF FILE ', A, ' NOT FOUND...'/
1          ' SUBROUTINE "SEEKVIEW" ABORTED')
620 FORMAT ('NECESSARY #EOF WAS NOT FOUND...'/
1          ' DID NOT FIND ', F5.1, ' DEGREE VIEW ON FILE ', A/
2          ' SUBROUTINE "SEEKVIEW" ABORTED')
630 FORMAT ('LAST VIEW READ WAS ', F5.1, ' DEGREES')
640 FORMAT ('READ NO VIEWS')
650 FORMAT (' DID NOT FIND ', F5.1, ' DEGREE VIEW ON UNIT', I5/
1          ' SUBROUTINE "SEEKVIEW" ABORTED')
660 FORMAT (' NECESSARY 999.9 WAS NOT FOUND...'/
1          ' DID NOT FIND ', F5.1, ' DEGREE VIEW ON FILE ', A/
2          ' SUBROUTINE "SEEKVIEW" ABORTED')

END

```

```

PROGRAM MISFIR
C
C COMPUTES EFFECTIVE STANDOFF CELL-BY-CELL FOR A PARTICULAR
C THREAT/TARGET COMBINATION.  USES OUTPUT FROM SHOTCYL TO
C DETERMINE INTERSECTS FOR CYLINDER(S) REPRESENTING THREAT.
C
C WRITTEN BY PAUL TANENBAUM, IN WHOM ALL BLAME LIES
C ATTN: SLCBR-VL-3
C APS, HD 21005-5066
C

INTEGER CELL, CYL, CYL1, FNCHAR, FZIMXC, FZ2HIT, IMAIN, IPLNET,
1 NMASPS, NMCELLS, NMCYLS, NMHITS, NPLNTS, PLANET, READNO
REAL AZIM, CD, CELLPH, CELSIZ, CSTPBK, DELAY, DIST, DLYDIS, DMAIN,
1 DPLNET, ELEV, GAP, MCEN, PDIST, PGAP, SIGX, SIGY, STDOFF,
2 VCCN, VEL, X, XDC, Y, YDC
LOGICAL DEBUG, EXISTF, PRTALL
CHARACTER *7 FNAME
CHARACTER *10 DAY
CHARACTER *20 RUNNAM
CHARACTER *60 ITITLE
CHARACTER *54 SHOTLN
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
COMMON /ASPECT/ AZIM, ELEV
COMMON /CELSIZ/ CELSIZ
COMMON /DISPCD/ XDC, YDC
COMMON /DISPER/ SIGX, SIGY
COMMON /NMS/ NMCELLS, NMCYLS, NPLNTS
COMMON /ROUND/ CD, STDOFF
DIMENSION CSTPBK(0:10)

C ---- BEGIN EXECUTION -----
C ---- OPEN FILES
C ---- IF THE DATA FILE DOES NOT EXIST THEN ABORT
C (ANY TRAILING BLANKS IN REPRESENTATION OF FILE NAME
C MUST BE IGNORED)
FNAME="TAPE1"
DO 10 FNCHAR = 1, 6
  IF (FNAME(FNCHAR + 1:FNCHAR + 1) .EQ. ' ') THEN
    GOTO 20
  ENDF
10 CONTINUE
20 INQUIRE (FILE=FNAME(:FNCHAR), EXIST=EXISTF)
  IF (.NOT. EXISTF) THEN
    WRITE (*, 6010) FNAME
    STOP
  ELSE
    OPEN (51, FILE=FNAME(:FNCHAR))
    REWIND 51
  ENDF
  OPEN (61, FILE="XXXSTR")
  OPEN (62, FILE="XXXWTD")
  OPEN (63, FILE="RESULT")

```

```

C ---- READ HEADER LINE FOR THIS RUN
      READNO = 1
      READ (51, 5010, ERR=110, END=120) NMASPS, DAY, ITITLE
      WRITE (63, 5020) NMASPS, DAY, ITITLE
      IF (PRTALL) THEN
        WRITE (#, 6020) NMASPS, DAY, ITITLE
      ENDIF

C ---- READ PROJECTILE DATA
      READNO = 2
      READ (51, 5020, ERR=90, END=100) PRTALL, RUNNAM, CD, STDCFF, VEL,
1      DELAY, FZ1MXC
      DEBUG = .FALSE.
      IF ((VEL * DELAY * FZ1MXC .EQ. 0.0) .AND.
1      (VEL + DELAY + FZ1MXC .NE. 0.0)) THEN
        WRITE (#, 6030)
        STOP
      ENDIF
      READNO = 3
      READ (51, 5030, ERR=90, END=100) SIGX, SIGY, XDC, YDC
      IF (DEBUG) THEN
        WRITE (#, 6040) RUNNAM
      ENDIF

C ---- READ PROJECTILE GEOMETRY INFORMATION
      READNO = 4
      READ (51, 5040, ERR=110, END=120) NMCYLS, NPLNTS
      READNO = 5
      DO 30 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
        READ (51, 5050, ERR=110, END=120) CSTPBK(CYL)
30 CONTINUE
      READNO = 6
      READ (51, 5050, ERR=110, END=120) CSTPBK(0)

C ---- READ HEADER LINE FOR THIS VIEW
      READNO = 7
      READ (51, 5060, ERR=110, END=120) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ

      WRITE (63, 6050) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, FZ1MXC
      IF (PRTALL) THEN
        WRITE (#, 6050) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, FZ1MXC
      ENDIF

C ---- FIND THE AIMPOINT (ASSUMED TO BE CENTER OF PRESENTED AREA)
      CALL CPA (FNAME(:FNCHAR))

C ---- PRINT OUT RUN INFORMATION
      WRITE (#, 6060) ITITLE, DAY, AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, RUNNAM, CD,
1      STDCFF, VEL, DELAY, SIGX, SIGY, XDC, YDC, NMCYLS,
2      FZ1MXC, NPLNTS
      DO 40 CYL = 1, NMCYLS
        WRITE (#, 6070) CYL, CSTPBK(CYL)
40 CONTINUE
      IF (CSTPBK(0) .GT. 0) THEN
        WRITE (#, 6080) CSTPBK(0)
      ENDIF
      WRITE (#, 6090)

```

```

C ---- DETERMINE HOW FAR PROJECTILE WILL MOVE DURING FUZE DELAY
C ---- (DISTANCE = RATE * TIME)
      DLYDIS = VEL * DELAY

C ---- READ IN MAIN SHOTLINE FOR NEXT CELL
      CELL = 0
      SO READNO = 8
      READ (51, 5070, ERR=110, END=90) SHOTLN
      READNO = 9
      READ (SHOTLN, 5090, ERR=130, END=140) MCEN, VCEN, X, Y, DMAIN,
1      IMAIN
      IF (IMAIN .EQ. -1) THEN
          NMHITS = 0
      ELSE
          NMHITS = 1
      ENDF
      GAP = 0.0
      CYL1 = 0
      FZ2HIT = 0

C ---- READ IN SHOTLINES FOR RAYS CONSTITUTING CYLINDER(S) AND
C ---- DETERMINE WHICH PLANET RAY, IF ANY, REPRESENTS THE
C ---- REGION OF THE PROJECTILE WHICH FIRST IMPACTS THE TARGET
      DO 60 PLANET = 1, NMCYLS
          READNO = 10
          READ (51, 5070, ERR=110, END=120) SHOTLN
          READNO = 11
          READ (SHOTLN, 5090, ERR=130, END=140) DPLNET, IPLNET
          IF (IPLNET .EQ. -1) THEN
              GOTO 60
          ENDF
          NMHITS = NMHITS + 1
          PGAP = DPLNET - DMAIN - CSTEPK(CYL) - CSTEPK(0)
C ---- (PGAP .GT. 0) ==> THIS PLANET HITS THE TARGET "BEFORE" THE
C ---- CENTER OF THE PROJECTILE DOES.
C ---- (FZ2HIT .EQ. 1) ==> THE PRIMARY FUZE HITS THE TARGET FIRST
C ---- (I.E. 0 <= CYL1 <= FZ1MXC), BUT THE
C ---- SECONDARY FUZE HITS, TOO, BEFORE THE FUZE
C ---- DELAY IS UP.
          IF ((PGAP .GT. GAP) .OR. (NMHITS .EQ. 1)) THEN
              GAP = PGAP
              CYL1 = CYL
          ELSE IF ((CYL .GT. FZ1MXC) .AND. (CYL1 .LE. FZ1MXC)) THEN
              PDIST = DMAIN + GAP + CSTEPK(0) + CSTEPK(CYL) - DPLNET
              IF (PDIST .LT. DLYDIS) THEN
                  FZ2HIT = 1
              ENDF
          ENDF
      60 CONTINUE
      70 CONTINUE
C ---- TURN OFF FZ2HIT FLAG IF SECONDARY FUZE HITS TARGET FIRST
      IF (CYL1 .GT. FZ1MXC) THEN
          FZ2HIT = 0
      ENDF

```



```

C ----   DEFINE ACTUAL STANDOFF IN UNITS OF CHARGE DIAMETERS
        CELL = CELL + 1
        IF (OMAIN .EQ. 0) THEN
C ----   MARK THIS CELL, MEANING THE MAIN SHOTLINE MISSED THE TARGET
        DIST = 0
        ELSE
        DIST = (GAP + STDOFF) / CD
        ENDIF

C ----   DETERMINE THE PROBABILITY THAT THIS CELL WILL BE HIT
        CELLPH = PHIT(X, Y)

C ----   STORE THIS CELL'S LOCATION AND CONTENTS IN FILE "XXXSTR",
C ----   ITS LOCATION AND WEIGHTED CONTENTS IN FILE "XXXWT", AND
C ----   ITS CELL-LOCATION AND CONTENTS IN FILE "RESULT"
        WRITE (61, 6100) MCEN, VCEN, DIST, 1.
        WRITE (62, 6100) MCEN, VCEN, DIST, CELLPH
        WRITE (63, 6110) MCEN, VCEN, DIST, CYL1, F22HIT, CELLPH
        IF (PRTALL) THEN
C         WRITE (*, 6110) MCEN, VCEN, DIST, CYL1, F22HIT, CELLPH
        WRITE (*, 6110) X, Y, DIST, CYL1, F22HIT, CELLPH
        ENDIF
        GO TO 50

C ----   CLOSE FILES
        BD CLOSE (51)
        CLOSE (61)
        CLOSE (62)
        WRITE (63, 6120) 999.9
        CLOSE (63)

C ----   PRINT HISTOGRAMS OF FIRINGS VS. ACTUAL STANDOFF
        CALL HISTOG ("XXXSTR", .FALSE., RUNNAM)
        CALL HISTOG ("XXXWT", .TRUE., RUNNAM)

C ----   PRINT SILHOUETTE
        CALL SILDET ("XXXSTR", .TRUE., RUNNAM)
        IF (DEBUG) THEN
        WRITE (*, 6130)
        ENDIF
        STOP

C ----   HANDLE READ ERRORS
        90 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "ERROR IN FILE ", "INPUT"
        STOP
        100 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "EOF IN FILE ", "INPUT"
        STOP
        110 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "ERROR IN FILE ", FNAME
        STOP
        120 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "EOF IN FILE ", FNAME
        STOP
        130 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "ERROR IN ", "SHOTLN"
        STOP
        140 WRITE (*, 6140) READNO, "EoS IN ", "SHOTLN"
        STOP

```

```

5010 FORMAT (1X, I5, A10, A60)
5020 FORMAT (1X, L2, A20, 2F7.2, 2F8.3, I5)
5030 FORMAT (1X, 4F8.3)
5040 FORMAT (1X, 2I10)
5050 FORMAT (1X, F10.2)
5060 FORMAT (1X, 3F10.2)
5070 FORMAT (A)
5080 FORMAT (1X, 2F8.2, 3X, 3F9.2, I6)
5090 FORMAT (17X, F8.2, I6)
6010 FORMAT ('1FILE ', A, ' NOT FOUND'/' PROGRAM "MISFIR" ABORTED')
6020 FORMAT (1X, I5, A10, A60)
6030 FORMAT ('1JAD PRIMARY FUZE DATA'/' PROGRAM "MISFIR" ABORTED')
6040 FORMAT ('1ENTER "MISFIR". THE TARGET IS ', A)
6050 FORMAT (1X, 2F8.1, 24X, F8.1, I2)
6060 FORMAT ('1----- PROGRAM MISFIR -----', /
1      '0TARGET IS ', A60, ' RUN DN ', A10, /
2      ' AZIMUTH           ', F6.2, ' DEGREES', /
3      ' ELEVATION         ', F6.2, ' DEGREES', /
4      ' CELL SIZE         ', F7.2, ' MM', /
5      '0PROJECTILE IS ', A20, /
6      ' CHARGE DIAMETER   ', F6.2, ' MM', /
7      ' BUILT-IN STANDOFF ', F6.2, ' MM', /
8      ' IMPACT VELOCITY   ', F6.2, ' M/S', /
9      ' FUZE DELAY TIME   ', F6.2, ' MS', /
*      ' X DISPERSION      ', F8.3, /
1      ' Y DISPERSION      ', F8.3, /
2      ' X CORRECTION      ', F9.3, /
3      ' Y CORRECTION      ', F8.3, /
4      ' NUMBER OF CYLINDERS ', I2, /
5      ' LAST CYL IN PRIMARY FUZE ', I2, /
6      ' NUMBER OF RAYS PER CYL ', I2, /)
6070 FORMAT (' STEPBACK OF CYLINDER ', I2, 2X, F6.2)
6080 FORMAT (' LENGTH OF O-WIDTH PROBE ', F6.2)
6090 FORMAT ('-----')
6100 FORMAT (3F8.2, F8.6)
6110 FORMAT (1X, F6.0, F7.1, F8.4, 2I5, F8.6)
6120 FORMAT (F6.1)
6130 FORMAT (' NORMAL EXIT OF "MISFIR"')
6140 FORMAT ('1READ ', I2, ' ENCOUNTERED ', 2A/
1      ' PROGRAM "MISFIR" ABORTED')
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CPA (FNAME)

INTEGER NMCCELLS, NMCYLS, NPLNTS, PLANET, READNO
REAL DUMMY, X, XAIM, XBAR, XDC, Y, YAIM, YBAR, YDC
LOGICAL DEBUG
CHARACTER *7 FNAME
COMMON /AIM/ XAIM, YAIM
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
COMMON /DISPCG/ XDC, YDC
COMMON /NMS/ NMCCELLS, NMCYLS, NPLNTS

C ----- BEGIN EXECUTION -----
IF (DEBUG) THEN
  WRITE (*, 610)
ENDIF
XBAR = 0
YBAR = 0
NMCCELLS = 0

C ----- FOR EVERY BUNDLE, READ COORDINATES OF CENTER
10 READNO = 1
  READ (51, 510, END=30) X, Y

C ----- ENSURE THAT REST OF DATA FOR CURRENT BUNDLE IS OK
20 PLANET = 1, NPLNTS = NMCYLS
  READNO = 2
  READ (51, 520, ERR=50, END=60) DUMMY
20 CONTINUE

C ----- COMPUTE XBAR AND YBAR
  XBAR = XBAR + X
  YBAR = YBAR + Y
  NMCCELLS = NMCCELLS + 1
  GO TO 10
30 IF (NMCCELLS .EQ. 0) THEN
  WRITE (*, 620) "ERROR: NO BUNDLE DATA LOADED."
  WRITE (*, 620) "SUBROUTINE "CPA" ABORTED."
  STOP
ENDIF
XBAR = XBAR / NMCCELLS
YBAR = YBAR / NMCCELLS

C ----- CALCULATE THE COORDINATES OF THE AIMPOINT...
C ----- AIMPOINT IS CENTER OF PRESENTED AREA CORRECTED FOR DISPERSAL
XAIM = XBAR + XDC
YAIM = YBAR + YDC
IF (DEBUG) THEN
  WRITE (*, 630) XBAR, YBAR, XAIM, YAIM
ENDIF

C ----- REPOSITION FILE TO ORIGINAL POSITION
REWIND 51
DO 40 I = 1, NMCYLS + 6
  READ (51, *, ERR=50, END=60)
40 CONTINUE

RETURN

```

```

C ---- HANDLE FILE ERRORS
50 WRITE (*, 620) '1READ #', READND,
   1          ' ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR IN FILE ', FNAME,
   2          ' WHILE ATTEMPTING TO READ CELL NUMBER', NMCELLS
   GOTJ 70
60 WRITE (*, 620) '1READ #', READND,
   1          ' ENCOUNTERED EOF IN FILE ', FNAME,
   2          ' WHILE ATTEMPTING TO READ CELL NUMBER', NMCELLS
70 WRITE (*, 620) ' SUBROUTINE "CPA" ABORTED.'
   STOP

510 FORMAT (1X, 19X, 2F8.2)
520 FORMAT (1X, 16X, F9.2)
610 FORMAT (' ENTER SUBROUTINE "CPA".')
620 FORMAT (A, :I2, 2A, :A, I5)
630 FORMAT (' XBAR = ', F10.4, '      YBAR = ', F10.4,
   1       ' XAIM = ', F10.4, '      YAIM = ', F10.4)
   END

```

```

FUNCTION PHIT (X, Y)

REAL CELSIZ, PHIT, PCFXY, QCFZ1, QCFZ2, QCFZ3, QCFZ4, SIGX, SIGY,
1 X, XAIM, XGRID, Y, YAIM, YGRID
LOGICAL DEBUG
COMMON /AIM/ XAIM, YAIM
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
COMMON /DISPER/ SIGX, SIGY
COMMON /CELSIZ/ CELSIZ

-----
IF (SIGX * SIGY .EQ. 0) THEN
WRITE (*, *) "ZERO DISPERSION NOT ALLOWED."
WRITE (*, *) "FUNCTION "PHIT" ABORTED."
STOP
ENDIF

C ---- CALCULATE THE PROBABILITY OF HITTING THE LOCATION (X, Y)

XGRID = CELSIZ / 2
YGRID = CELSIZ / 2
QCFZ1 = DFN((X - XAIM + XGRID) / SIGX)
QCFZ2 = DFN((X - XAIM - XGRID) / SIGX)
QCFZ3 = DFN((Y - YAIM + YGRID) / SIGY)
QCFZ4 = DFN((Y - YAIM - YGRID) / SIGY)
PCFXY = (QCFZ1 - QCFZ2) * (QCFZ3 - QCFZ4)
PHIT = PCFXY
IF (DEBUG) THEN
WRITE (*, 610) X, XAIM, XGRID, SIGX
WRITE (*, 620) Y, YAIM, YGRID, SIGY
WRITE (*, 630) QCFZ1, QCFZ2
WRITE (*, 640) QCFZ3, QCFZ4
WRITE (*, 650) PCFXY
ENDIF
RETURN

610 FORMAT (' X=', F10.4, ' XAIM=', F10.4, ' XGRID=', F10.4,
1 ' SIGX=', F10.4)
620 FORMAT (' Y=', F10.4, ' YAIM=', F10.4, ' YGRID=', F10.4,
1 ' SIGY=', F10.4)
630 FORMAT (' QCFZ1=', F10.4, ' QCFZ2=', F10.4)
640 FORMAT (' QCFZ3=', F10.4, ' QCFZ4=', F10.4)
650 FORMAT (' PCFXY=', F10.4)
END

```

```

REAL FUNCTION DFN (X)

C FROM HASTINGS APPROXIMATIONS FOR DIGITAL COMPUTERS
C (BORROWED FROM WILSON'S FILE "CETANK"
C OBTAINED: 9 JUN 83)

REAL ABSDFX, F, X
LOGICAL DEBUG
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
-----

F = 0
ABSDFX = ABS(X)
IF (ABSDFX .LT. 5) THEN
  F = (((((.5333E-5 * ABSDFX + .493906E-4) * ABSDFX + .380036E-4)
1    * ABSDFX + .0032776263) * ABSDFX + .0211410061) * ABSDFX
2    + .0498673469) * ABSDFX + 1
  F = .5 / (F**16)
ENDIF
IF (X .GE. 0) THEN
  F = 1 - F
ENDIF
DFN = F
IF (DEBUG) THEN
  WRITE (*, 610) X, F
ENDIF
RETURN

610 FORMAT (' DFN(', F10.4, ') = ', F10.4)
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE HISTOG (FNAME, WTD, TARGNA)

INTEGER BIN, CELL, CCOL, COLUMN, ILABEL, LINE, NPLNTS, NMBINS,
1 NMCELLS, NMCYLS
REAL BINSIZ, CD, DFLTBS, FREQ, HMAX, HSCALF, MAXVAL, RLABEL,
1 STDOFF, VALUE, VMAX, VSCALF, WT
LOGICAL DEBUG, WTD
CHARACTER *7 FNAME
CHARACTER *20 TARGNA
CHARACTER *120 IMAGE
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
COMMON /NMS/ NMCELLS, NMCYLS, NPLNTS
COMMON /ROUND/ CD, STDOFF
DIMENSION FREQ(-1:100), IMAGE(52), VALUE(10000), WT(10000)
PARAMETER (CCOL=11, DFLTBS=0.1)

C -----
C IF (DEBUG) THEN
C   WRITE (*, 6010)
C ENDIF
C ---- INITIALIZE DFLTBS, FREQ(), IMAGE(), MAXVAL, NMBINS, AND VMAX
DO 10 BIN = -1, 100
  FREQ(BIN) = 0
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 LINE = 1, 52
  IMAGE (LINE) = ' '
20 CONTINUE
MAXVAL = 0
NMBINS = 0
VMAX = 0

C ---- READ VALUE() AND WT()... DETERMINE THE LARGEST ELEMENT
C ---- IN VALUE()
OPEN (5, FILE=FNAME)
REWIND 5
READ (5, 5010, ERR=150, END=150)
1 (VALUE(CELL), WT(CELL), CELL=1, NMCELLS)
CLOSE (5)
DO 30 CELL = 1, NMCELLS
  MAXVAL = MAX(MAXVAL, VALUE(CELL))
30 CONTINUE

C ---- FOR EACH CELL, ADD WT(CELL) TO THE BIN ASSOCIATED WITH
C ---- VALUE(CELL)
IF (MAXVAL .LE. 100 * DFLTBS) THEN
C ---- THERE ARE NO MORE THAN 100 BINS; EACH IS OF SIZE DFLTBS
  BINSIZ = DFLTBS
ELSE
C ---- THERE ARE 100 BINS; EACH IS OF SIZE MAXVAL / 100
  BINSIZ = MAXVAL / 100
ENDIF

DO 40 CELL = 1, NMCELLS
  IF (VALUE(CELL) .EQ. 0) THEN
    BIN = -1
  ELSE
    BIN = VALUE(CELL) / BINSIZ
  ENDIF
40 CONTINUE

```

```

      FREQ(BIN) = FREQ(BIN) + WT(CELL)
      NMBINS = MAX (NMBINS, BIN)
      IF (DEBUG) THEN
        WRITE (*, 6020) CELL, VALUE(CELL), WT(CELL), BIN, NMBINS
      ENDIF
40 CONTINUE
      HMAX = NMBINS * BINSIZ

C ---- SCALE THE DISTRIBUTION CURVE TO FIT ON THE PAGE
      DO 50 BIN = -1, NMBINS
        VMAX = MAX(VMAX, FREQ(BIN))
50 CONTINUE
      IF (HMAX * VMAX .EQ. 0) THEN
        WRITE (*, 6030)
        STOP
      ENDIF
      HSCALF = 100 / HMAX
      VSCALF = 50 / VMAX

C ---- PLOT HISTOGRAM INTO IMAGE()
      DO 70 BIN = 0, NMBINS
        CCOLUMN = CCOL0 + 101 - ((BIN + .5) * BINSIZ) * HSCALF
        DO 60 LINE = 50, 51.5 - VSCALF * FREQ(BIN), -1
          IMAGE(LINE)(CCOLUMN:CCOLUMN) = "*"
60 CONTINUE
70 CONTINUE
      CCOLUMN = CCOL0 + 105
      DO 80 LINE = 50, 51.5 - VSCALF * FREQ(-1), -1
        IMAGE(LINE)(CCOLUMN:CCOLUMN) = "*"
80 CONTINUE

C ---- ADD AXES TO IMAGE()
      DO 90 LINE = 1, 51
        IF (MOD(LINE, 10) .EQ. 1) THEN
          IMAGE(LINE)(CCOL0 - 1:CCOL0 - 1) = "-"
        ELSE
          IMAGE(LINE)(CCOL0 - 1:CCOL0 - 1) = ":"
        ENDIF
90 CONTINUE
      DO 100 CCOLUMN = CCOL0 - 2, CCOL0 + 100
        IF (MOD(CCOLUMN, 10) .EQ. 1) THEN
          IMAGE(51)(CCOLUMN:CCOLUMN) = "1"
        ELSE
          IMAGE(51)(CCOLUMN:CCOLUMN) = "."
        ENDIF
100 CONTINUE
      CCOLUMN = CCOL0 + 105
      IMAGE(51)(CCOLUMN:CCOLUMN) = "E"

C ---- LABEL AXES IN IMAGE()
      IF (MAXVAL .GE. 50) THEN
        DO 110 LINE = 1, 41, 10
          ILABEL = (51 - LINE) / VSCALF
          WRITE (IMAGE(LINE)(CCOL0 - 7:CCOL0 - 3), 6040) ILABEL
110 CONTINUE

```



```

ELSE
  DO 120 LINE = 1, 41, 10
    RLABEL = (51 - LINE) / VSCALF
    WRITE (IMAGE(LINE))(COLO - 10:CCLO - 3), 6050) RLABEL
120  CONTINUE
ENDIF
IMAGE(51)(CCLO-2:CCLO-1) = "0:"
IF (BINSIZ .EQ. DFLTBS) THEN
  WRITE (IMAGE(52)(CCLO-2:), 6060)
ELSE
  WRITE (IMAGE(52)(CCLO-4:), 6070) (HMAX * CCOLUMN / 100.,
1  COLUMN = 100, 20, -20), 0
ENDIF

C ---- WHEN DEBUGGING, PRINT CONTENTS OF EACH BIN
IF (DEBUG) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6080)
  DO 130 BIN = -1, NMBINS
    WRITE (*, 6090) BIN, FREQ(BIN)
130  CONTINUE
ENDIF

C ---- PRINT IMAGE()
WRITE (*, 6100)
IF (.NOT. WTD) THEN
  WRITE (*, 6110)
ELSE
  WRITE (*, 6120)
ENDIF
WRITE (*, 6130)
WRITE (*, 6140) TARGNA
WRITE (*, 6150) HMAX / 100., HMAX * CD / 100.
WRITE (*, 6160) VMAX / 50.
DO 140 LINE = 1, 52
  WRITE (*, 6170) IMAGE(LINE)
140 CONTINUE
WRITE (*, 6090)
RETURN

C ---- HANDLE READ ERRORS
150 WRITE (*, 6180) "READ SCREW UP. SUBROUTINE "HISTDG" ABORTED."
STOP

5010 FORMAT (16X, F9.2, F9.6)

```

```

6010 FORMAT (' ENTER SUBROUTINE "HISTOG".')
6020 FORMAT (' VALUE(', I4, ') = ', F10.3, ' WT = ', F10.3,
1      ' BIN IS ', I3, ' OUT OF ', I3)
6030 FORMAT ('ZERO DENOMINATOR "/PROCEDURE "HISTOG" ABORTED')
6040 FORMAT (I5)
6050 FORMAT (1PE9.2)
6060 FORMAT ('10', 9X, '9', 9X, '8', 9X, '7', 9X, '6', 9X, '5', 9X,
1      '4', 9X, '3', 9X, '2', 9X, '1', 9X, '0')
6070 FORMAT (5(1PE9.2, 12X), 4X, I1, 4X, 'M')
6080 FORMAT ('1')
6090 FORMAT (' ', 'FREQ(', I3, ') = ', F7.2)
6100 FORMAT ('1', 54X, 'HISTOGRAM')
6110 FORMAT (' ', 51X, 'NUMBER OF CELLS')
6120 FORMAT (' ', 42X, 'NUMBER OF CELLS (WEIGHTED FOR PH)')
6130 FORMAT (' ', 47X, 'VS ACTUAL STANDOFF (CD)')
6140 FORMAT ('0', 42X, 'TARGET IS ', A, ' ')
6150 FORMAT (' ', 30X, 'HORIZONTAL UNIT LENGTH IS ', 1PE9.2,
1      ' CD ( = ', 1PE9.2, ' MM)')
6160 FORMAT (' ', 42X, 'VERTICAL UNIT LENGTH IS ', 1PE9.2)
6170 FORMAT (11X, A)
6180 FORMAT (' ', A)
      END

```

SUBROUTINE SILOET (FNAME, METRIC, TARGNA)

C DERIVED FROM WILSON'S "SILPK" SUBROUTINE,
C OBTAINED: 8 JUNE 1993
C DRASTICALLY REWORKED BY PAUL TANENBAUM

INTEGER COL, IH, IV, IVC, LABEL, ROW, STARTC, STARTL, STOPC,
1 STOPL, VALUE
REAL AZIM, CD, CELSIZ, ELEV, PK, STDOFF, VAL, WT, X, XMAX, XMAX1,
1 XMIN, XMIN1, Y, YMAX, YMAX1, YMIN, YMIN1
LOGICAL DEBUG, LASPAG, METRIC
CHARACTER *7 FNAME
CHARACTER *2 BLNK, HLABEL, VLABEL, HZERO, IMAGE, VZERO
CHARACTER *20 TARGNA
DIMENSION IMAGE(250, 130), HLABEL(250), VLABEL(130), VAL(3)
LEVEL 2, /BUFFER/
COMMON /ASPECT/ AZIM, ELEV
COMMON /BUFFER/ IMAGE
COMMON /CELSIZ/ CELSIZ
COMMON /DEBUG/ DEBUG
COMMON /ROUND/ CD, STDOFF
DATA VZERO /'---'/
DATA HZERO /'-----'/
DATA BLNK /' '/

C -----

IF (DEBUG) THEN
WRITE (*, 610)
ENDIF

C ---- BLANK-FILL HLABEL(), VLABEL(), AND IMAGE()

DO 10 COL = 1, 250
HLABEL(COL) = BLNK
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 ROW = 1, 130
VLABEL(ROW) = BLNK
20 CONTINUE
DO 40 COL = 1, 250
DO 30 ROW = 1, 130
IMAGE(COL, ROW) = BLNK
30 CONTINUE
40 CONTINUE

C ---- DEFINE DIMENSIONS OF OUTPUT

XMAX = -125 * CELSIZ
XMIN = 125 * CELSIZ
YMAX = -56 * CELSIZ
YMIN = 56 * CELSIZ
XMAX1 = XMIN
XMIN1 = XMAX
YMAX1 = YMIN
YMIN1 = YMAX
LASPAG = .FALSE.

```

C ---- READ DATA FOR EACH CELL
      OPEN (5, FILE=FNAME)
      REWIND 5
      50 READ (5, 510, ERR=90, END=60) X, Y, PK, WT
      PK = PK * WT
C ---- REDEFINE DIMENSIONS OF OUTPUT, IF NECESSARY
      XMAX = MAX(XMAX, X)
      XMIN = MIN(XMIN, X)
      YMAX = MAX(YMAX, Y)
      YMIN = MIN(YMIN, Y)
C ---- WRITE INTO HLABEL() AND VLABEL()
      COL = ((X - XMIN) / CELSZ) + 1
      LABEL = ABS(X) / CELSZ
      CALL NUMRIT(HLABEL(COL), LABEL, METRIC)
      ROW = ((YMAX - Y) / CELSZ) + 1
      LABEL = ABS(Y) / CELSZ
      CALL NUMRIT(VLABEL(ROW), LABEL, METRIC)
C ---- WRITE INTO IMAGE()
      VALUE = (PK * 10) + .5
      CALL NUMRIT(IMAGE(COL, ROW), VALUE, .TRUE.)
      GOTO 50
C ---- PRINT HEADERS
      60 CLOSE (5)
      WRITE (*, 620) TARGNA
      WRITE (*, 630) ELEV, AZIM, CELSZ
C ---- FIND CENTER OF TARGET
      COL = ((X - XMIN) / CELSZ) + 1
      ROW = ((YMAX - 0) / CELSZ) + 1
      HLABEL(COL) = HZERO
      VLABEL(ROW) = VZERO
C ---- SET HORIZ AND VERT SPACING ON PAGE
      IH = (XMAX - XMIN) / CELSZ + 1
      IV = (YMAX - YMIN) / CELSZ + 1
      IVC = IV
      IF (IH .LE. 63) THEN
        IH = (63 - IH) / 2 + 1
        LASPAG = .TRUE.
      ELSE
        IH = 1
      ENDIF
      IF (IVC .LE. 35) THEN
        IV = (35 - IVC) / 2
      ELSE
        IV = 1
      ENDIF
C ---- DETERMINE THE WINDOW OF IMAGE() TO PRINT
      STARTC = (XMIN - XMIN) / CELSZ + 1 - IH
      STOPC = STARTC + 63
      STARTL = (YMAX - YMAX) / CELSZ + 1 - IV
      IF (IVC .LT. 56) THEN
        STOPL = STARTL + 55

```

```

ELSE
  STOPL = (YMAXI - YMIN) / CELSZ + 1 - IV
  STARTL = MAX(STARTL, 1)
  STARTC = MAX(STARTC, 1)
ENDIF

C ---- PRINT SILHOUETTE
DO 70 ROW = STARTL, STOPL
  WRITE (*, 640) VLABEL(ROW), (IMAGE(CCL, ROW),
1      COL = STARTC, STOPC)
70 CONTINUE
  WRITE (*, 640) VLABEL(1), (HLABEL(CCL), COL = STARTC, STOPC)
  WRITE (*, 630)

C ---- DID THE SILHOUETTE FIT ON ONE PAGE?
IF (LSPAG) THEN
  STOP
ENDIF

C ---- PRINT REMAINDER OF SILHOUETTE
WRITE (*, 660)
WRITE (*, 670)
STARTC = STOPC + 1
STOPC = STARTC + 62
DO 80 ROW = STARTL, STOPL
  WRITE (*, 640) (IMAGE(CCL, ROW), COL = STARTC, STOPC),
1      VLABEL(ROW)
80 CONTINUE
  WRITE (*, 640) (HLABEL(CCL), COL = STARTC, STOPC), VLABEL(1)
  RETURN

C ---- HANDLE READ ERRORS
90 WRITE (*, 680) 'I READ SCREWUP... SUBROUTINE "SILDET" ABORTED.'
  STOP

510 FORMAT (3F8.2, F8.6)
610 FORMAT (' ENTER SUBROUTINE "SILDET".')
620 FORMAT('1', 48X, 'CELL-BY-CELL STANDOFF IN TENTHS OF A CD', /,
1      53X, 'TARGET IS ', A20)
630 FORMAT(' ', 23X, F5.0, ' DEGREES ELEVATION ', F5.0,
1      ' DEGREES AZIMUTH      CELL SIZE = ', F7.0, ' MM')
640 FORMAT(1X, 65A2)
650 FORMAT(130X, ".")
660 FORMAT('1')
670 FORMAT(1X, /)
680 FORMAT (A)
END

```

```
SUBROUTINE NUMRIT (WHITHER, WHAT, HOW)
```

```
INTEGER WHAT  
LOGICAL HOW  
CHARACTER *2 WHITHER
```

C

```
-----  
IF (HOW) THEN  
  IF (WHAT .GE. 101) THEN  
    WRITE (WHITHER, 610)  
  ELSE  
    WRITE (WHITHER, 620) WHAT  
  ENDIF  
ELSE  
  IF (WHAT .GE. 100) THEN  
    WRITE (WHITHER, 620) 99  
  ELSE  
    WRITE (WHITHER, 620) MOD(WHAT, 25) * 4  
  ENDIF  
ENDIF  
RETURN
```

```
610 FORMAT ('##')  
620 FORMAT (I2.2)  
END
```

```

PROGRAM FUZES
C
C COMPUTES PROBABILITY THAT A 2-FUZED PROJECTILE'S SECONDARY FUZE
C WILL STRIKE TARGET:
C   A) BEFORE PRIMARY FUZE
C   B) DURING PRIMARY'S DELAY
C
C WRITTEN BY PAUL TANENBAUM, IN WHOM ALL BLAME LIES
C   ATTN: SLC3R-VL-G
C   APS, MD 21005-5066
C
C
C INTEGER ASPECT, CYL1, DLY, DLYBAD, FUZE2, FZ1MXC, NMASPS,
I   NMCELLS, READNO
C REAL AZIM, CELLPH, CELSIZ, DIST, DLYP, ELEV, FUZE2P, MCEN, VCEN
C CHARACTER #10 DAY
C CHARACTER #60 ITITLE
C
C ----- BEGIN EXECUTION -----
C OPEN (S1, FILE="FUZINP")
C
C   READNO = 1
C   READ (S1, S10, ERR=30, END=40) NMASPS, DAY, ITITLE
C
C ----- PROCESS NEXT VIEW -----
C DO 20 ASPECT = 1, NMASPS
C
C ----- INITIALIZE THINGS FOR THIS VIEW -----
C   NMCELLS = 0
C   FUZE2 = 0
C   FUZE2P = 0
C   DLY = 0
C   DLYP = 0
C   READNO = 2
C   READ (S1, S20, ERR=30, END=40) AZIM, ELEV, CELSIZ, FZ1MXC
C
C ----- FOR EACH CELL... READ DATA AND COMPUTE PROBABILITY THAT
C SECONDARY FUZE WILL STRIKE FIRST AND PROBABILITY THAT IT
C WILL HIT DURING PRIMARY-FUZE DELAY. -----
C   READNO = 3
C   10 READ (S1, S30, ERR=30, END=40) MCEN, VCEN, DIST, CYL1, DLYBAD,
C     1 CELLPH
C     IF (MCEN .NE. 999.9) THEN
C       IF (CYL1 .GT. FZ1MXC) THEN
C         FUZE2 = FUZE2 + 1
C         FUZE2P = FUZE2P + CELLPH
C       ENDIF
C       IF (DLYBAD .EQ. 1) THEN
C         DLY = DLY + 1
C         DLYP = DLYP + CELLPH
C       ENDIF
C       NMCELLS = NMCELLS + 1
C       GOTO 10
C     ENDIF

```

```

C ---- OUTPUT RESULTS
      WRITE (*, 610) ITITLE, DAY, AZIM, ELEV, CELSZ, NMCELLS,
1      FUZE2, REAL(FUZE2) / REAL(NMCELLS), FUZE2P,
2      DLY, REAL(DLY) / REAL(NMCELLS), DLYP
20 CONTINUE
STOP

C ---- HANDLE INPUT ERRORS
30 IF (READNO .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (*, 620) READNO
    ELSE IF (READNO .EQ. 2) THEN
      WRITE (*, 630) READNO, ASPECT
    ELSE
      WRITE (*, 640) READNO, ASPECT, NMCELLS + 1
    ENDIF
STOP
40 IF (READNO .EQ. 1) THEN
      WRITE (*, 650) READNO
    ELSE IF (READNO .EQ. 2) THEN
      WRITE (*, 660) READNO, ASPECT
    ELSE
      WRITE (*, 670) READNO, ASPECT, NMCELLS + 1
    ENDIF
STOP

510 FORMAT (1X, I5, A10, A60)
520 FORMAT (1X, 2F8.1, 24X, F8.1, I2)
530 FORMAT (1X, F6.0, FT.1, F8.4, 2I5, F8.6)
610 FORMAT ('1----- PROGRAM FUZES -----', /
1      ' DTARGET IS ', A60, ' RUN ON ', A10, /
2      ' AZIMUTH ', F6.2, ' DEGREES', /
3      ' ELEVATION ', F6.2, ' DEGREES', /
4      ' CELL SIZE ', FT.2, ' MM', /
5      ' NCMEMPTY CELLS THIS VIEW ', I5, /
6      ' NCELLS HIT BY SECONDARY FUZE ', I5, /
7      ' PROBABILITY GIVEN A HIT ', F4.3, /
8      ' PROBABILITY GIVEN A SHOT ', F4.3, /
9      ' NCELLS HIT DURING FUZE DELAY ', I5, /
*      ' PROBABILITY GIVEN A HIT ', F4.3, /
1     ' PROBABILITY GIVEN A SHOT ', F4.3, /
2     '-----')
620 FORMAT ('1INPUT ERROR ON READ NUMBER ', I1, /
1      ' PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
630 FORMAT ('1INPUT ERROR ON READ NUMBER ', I1, ' ASPECT=', I3, /
1      ' PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
640 FORMAT ('1INPUT ERROR ON READ NUMBER ', I1, ' ASPECT=', I3,
1      ' CELL=', I4, / 'PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
650 FORMAT ('1PREMATURE EOF ON READ NUMBER ', I1, /
1      ' PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
660 FORMAT ('1PREMATURE EOF ON READ NUMBER ', I1, ' ASPECT=', I3, /
1      ' PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
670 FORMAT ('1PREMATURE EOF ON READ NUMBER ', I1, ' ASPECT=', I3,
1      ' CELL=', I4, / 'PROGRAM "FUZES" ABORTED')
END

```


APPENDIX B

Sample Output

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ENTER USER ROUTINE BRANDX

OPTION SET TO SUPPRESS PRINTER OUTPUT

---- GEOMETRY OF PROJECTILE SKIN (MM) ----

RADIUS OF CYLINDER	1	14.14
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER	1	5.96
RADIUS OF CYLINDER	2	20.00
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER	2	20.00
RADIUS OF CYLINDER	3	21.00
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER	3	153.00
RADIUS OF CYLINDER	4	57.45
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER	4	176.79
RADIUS OF CYLINDER	5	75.00
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER	5	225.00

PLANETARY RAYS PER CYLINDER 8

AZIMUTH .000 DEGREES
ELEVATION .000 DEGREES

---- TARGET -----	X	Y	Z
TARGET MINIMUM (MM)	-3673.000	-1642.000	.000
TARGET MAXIMUM (MM)	6200.000	1642.000	2831.000
TARGET CENTER (MM)	1263.500	.000	1415.500
TARGET DIMENSIONS (MM)	9873.000	3284.000	2831.000

---- GRID PLANE ----

BACK OFF DISTANCE	6594.000	MM
CELL SIZE	100.000	MM
HORIZONTAL LENGTH	3284.000	MM
VERTICAL LENGTH	2831.000	MM
CENTER (MM)	.000	1415.500
HORIZONTAL RANGE (MM)	-1600.000	1600.000
VERTICAL RANGE (MM)	.000	2800.000

NUMBER HORIZ CELLS	33
NUMBER VERT CELLS	29
NUMBER OF CELLS	957

FIRST SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR 0

OPTION SET TO COMPUTE RANDOM POINT IN CELL

END OF CASE 1

FIRST SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR 0
NEXT SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR 21837655

TIME FOR CASE 1 73.594 SECONDS

TOTAL TIME FOR CYLINDER 73.606 SECONDS

LEAVE USER ROUTINE BRANDX

END OF RUN

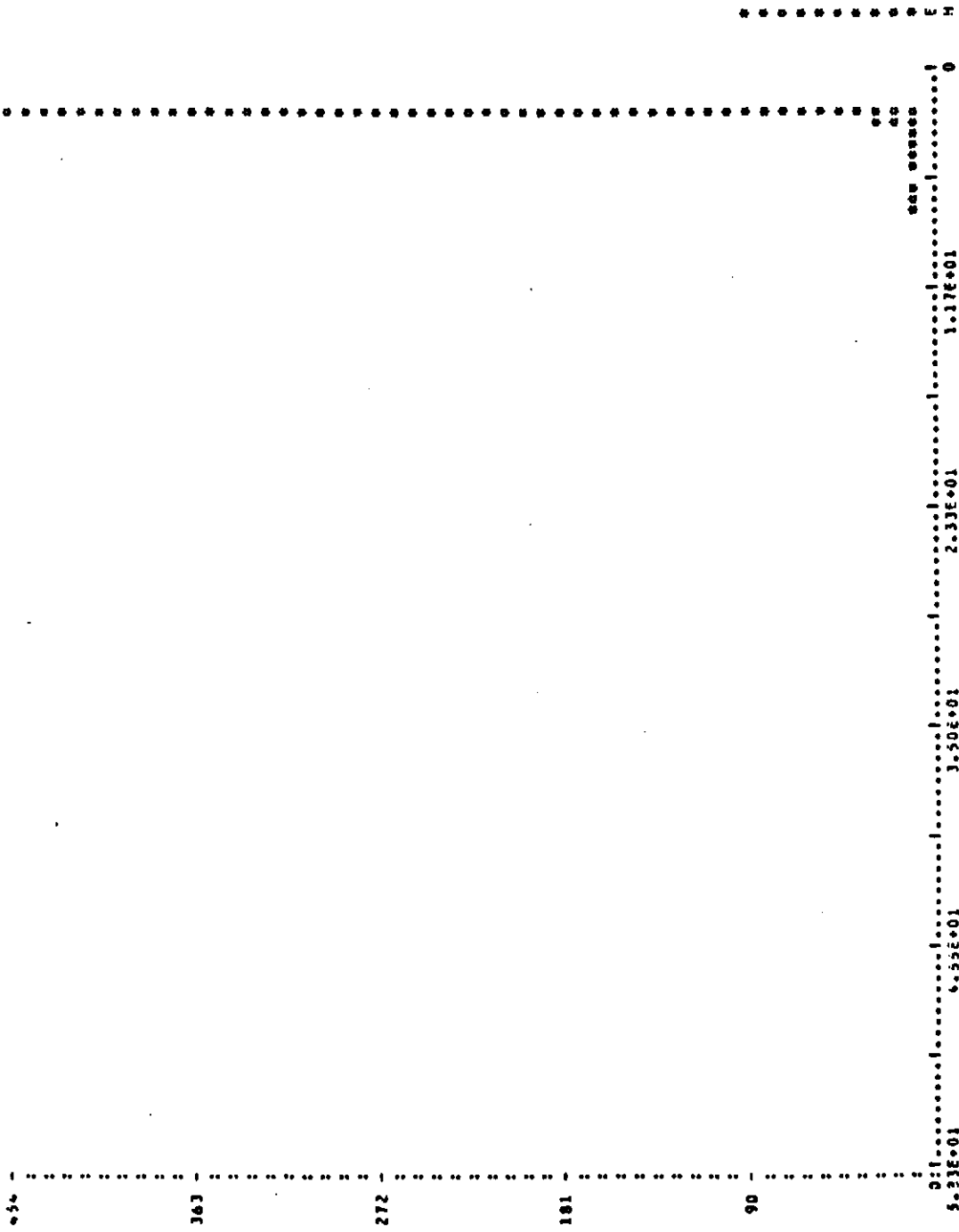
----- PROGRAM MISFIR -----

TARGET IS T-62A TANK DESCRIPTION (GIFT5) RUN ON 09/23/85
AZIMUTH .00 DEGREES
ELEVATION .00 DEGREES
CELL SIZE 100.00 MM

PROJECTILE IS DEMONSTRATION RUN
CHARGE DIAMETER 100.00 MM
BUILT-IN STANDOFF 250.00 MM
IMPACT VELOCITY 175.00 M/S
FUZE DELAY TIME .50 MS
X DISPERSION 400.000, Y DISPERSION 400.000
X CORRECTION .000, Y CORRECTION .000
NUMBER OF CYLINDERS 5
LAST CYL IN PRIMARY FUZE 2
NUMBER OF RAYS PER CYL 8

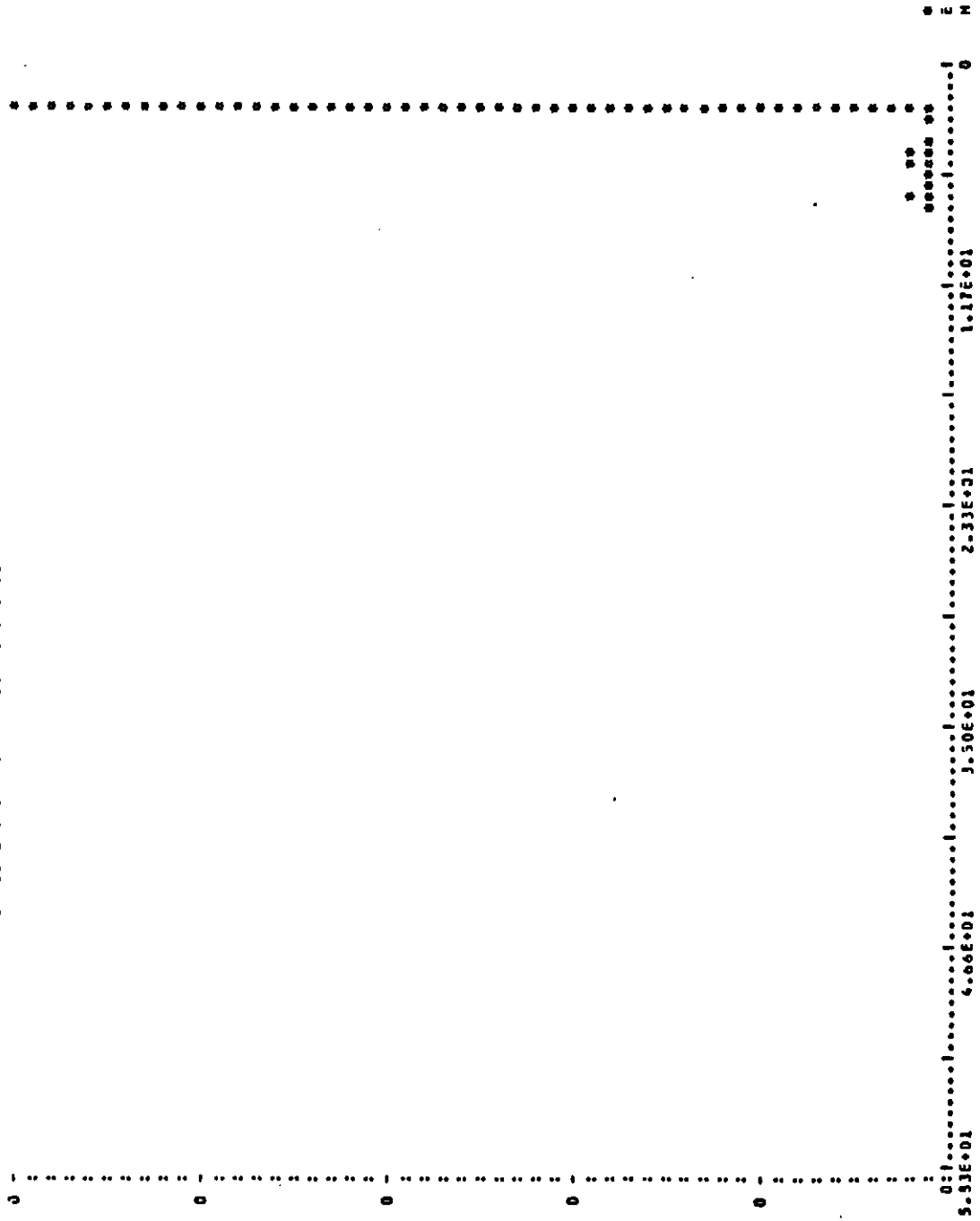
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER 1 5.36
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER 2 20.00
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER 3 153.00
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER 4 176.79
STEPBACK OF CYLINDER 5 225.00

HISTOGRAM
 NUMBER OF CELLS
 VS ACTUAL STANDOFF (CD)
 TARGET IS DEMONSTRATION RUN
 HORIZONTAL UNIT LENGTH IS 5.03E-01 CD (= 5.03E+01 MM)
 VERTICAL UNIT LENGTH IS 9.03E+00



MISTOGRAM
NUMBER OF CELLS (WEIGHTED FOR PH)
VS ACTUAL STANDARD (CO)

TARGET IS DEMONSTRATION RUN
HORIZONTAL UNIT LENGTH IS 5.93E+01 (= 5.93E+01 MM)
VERTICAL UNIT LENGTH IS 1.56E+02



----- PROGRAM FUZES -----

TARGET IS T-62A TANK DESCRIPTION (GIFTS) RUN ON 09/23/85

AZIMUTH .00 DEGREES

ELEVATION .00 DEGREES

CELL SIZE 100.00 MM

NONEMPTY CELLS THIS VIEW 677

CELLS HIT BY SECONDARY FUZE 146

PROBABILITY GIVEN A HIT .216

PROBABILITY GIVEN A SHOT .121

CELLS HIT DURING FUZE DELAY 55

PROBABILITY GIVEN A HIT .081

PROBABILITY GIVEN A SHOT .053

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