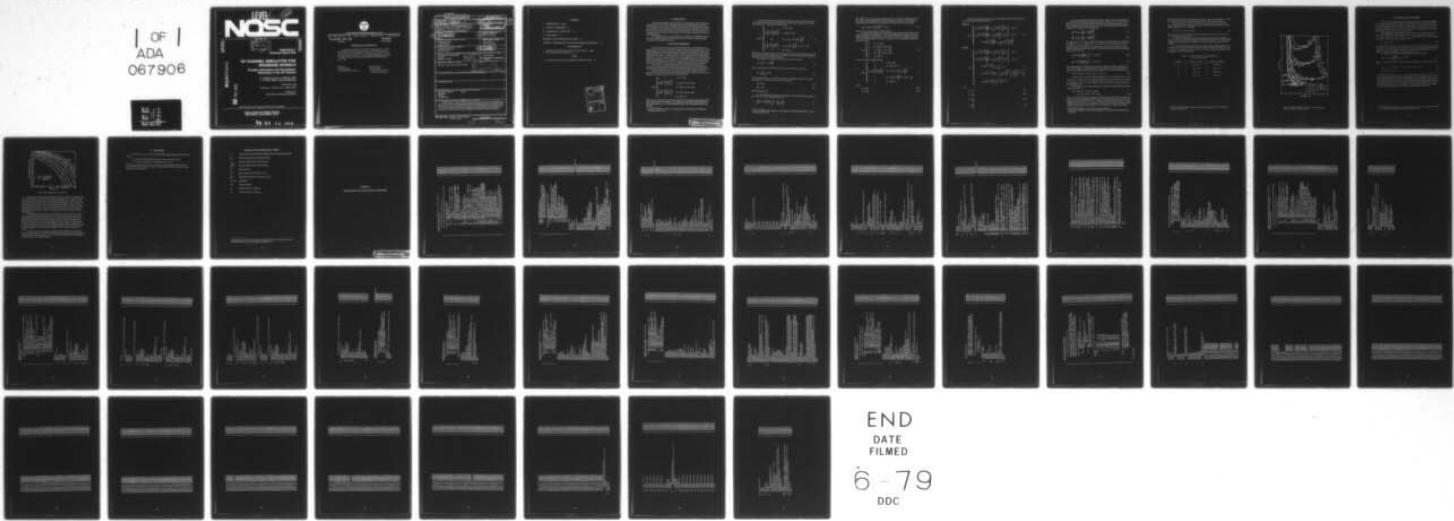


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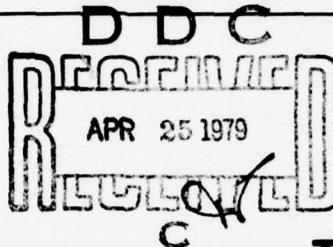


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Addendum 1
Technical Report 208

HF CHANNEL SIMULATOR FOR WIDEBAND SIGNALS

**Deviative Absorption and Groundwave
Attenuation in the HF Channel**

R. Lugannani and H. G. Booker, CSC
L. E. Hoff, NOSC (Contract Monitor)

6 November 1978

Addendum 1: October 1977 - October 1978

Prepared for
Naval Electronic Systems Command

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I. INTRODUCTION

This addendum augments NOSC TR 208 (ref. 1) and should be read in conjunction with that report. In the report, a mathematical model of the wideband HF channel was developed and used for computer simulation of the channel. The purpose of this addendum is to augment the existing channel model by adding (1) a deviative absorption term for the skywave returns, and (2) an attenuation term for the groundwave. With these additions the mathematical model will more accurately portray the HF channel and its utility will be considerably enhanced.

In the following sections the two additions are described and a FORTRAN listing of the revised simulator is provided. Notations and definitions used are, wherever possible, identical to those appearing in the report.

II. DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION

The earlier channel model incorporated only three sources of attenuation for the skywave returns. These were nondeviative absorption, antenna gain and spreading ($1/r^2$) loss. Several less-important sources of attenuation, such as polarization mismatch, focusing and deviative absorption, were not included. While the losses due to these other sources are relatively small, one of them – deviative absorption – plays an important role in signal analysis applications. Both the deviative absorption loss and the signal distortion are greater for high-angle returns than they are for low-angle returns. If deviative absorption is not included in the model, the high-angle returns will have an exaggerated effect on the overall received signal, and this may lead to a more pessimistic evaluation of the channel than is warranted.

In what follows, a tractable approximation for the deviative absorption loss is described and sample calculations using this approximation are presented. We begin with some notation and assumptions; all of which have been discussed in greater detail in (ref. 1).

The electron density profile is assumed to have a parabolic shape in the E and F regions; no provision has been made for daytime splitting of the F region into distinct F_1 and F_2 regions. The nighttime electron density profile is given by

$$N(h) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad h < h_E - 2H_E \\ N_E \left[1 - \left(\frac{h - h_E}{2H_E} \right)^2 \right] & , \quad h_E - 2H_E \leq h \leq h_E + 2H_E \\ 0 & , \quad h_E + 2H_E < h < h_F - 2H_F \\ N_F \left[1 - \left(\frac{h - h_F}{2H_F} \right)^2 \right] & , \quad h_F - 2H_F \leq h \leq h_F + 2H_F \\ 0 & , \quad h_F + 2H_F < h \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Here, N_E is the peak electron density (free electrons per m^3) of the E region while h_E is the height of the peak electron density in the E region in km, and $2H_E$ is the semithickness of the E region parabola in km. Similar definitions apply to the F region parameters N_F , h_F and $2H_F$.

1. NOSC TR 208, HF Channel Simulator for Wideband Signals (U), by R Lugannani and HG Booker, Unclassified, 31 March 1978.

For the daytime electron density profile, allowance is made for ionization between the E and F regions. Between these regions the electron density is assumed to be constant and equal to N_E . For the daytime profile we have,

$$N(h) = \begin{cases} 0 & , h < h_E - 2H_E \\ N_E \left[1 - \left(\frac{h - h_E}{2H_E} \right)^2 \right], & h_E - 2H_E \leq h \leq h_E \\ N_E & , h_E < h < h_F + 2H_F \left(1 - \frac{N_E}{N_F} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ N_F \left[1 - \left(\frac{h - h_F}{2H_F} \right)^2 \right], & h_F + 2H_F \left(1 - \frac{N_E}{N_F} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq h \leq h_F + 2H_F \\ 0 & , h_F + 2H_F < h \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The constants appearing in equation (2) are defined in the same manner as they were for the nighttime case, except that their values will be different because of the different heights and ionization densities in the daytime ionosphere.

In the absence of a magnetic field, the refractive index is given by,

$$\mu^2 = \mu^2(h) = 1 - K \frac{N(h)}{f^2} \quad (3)$$

where f is the frequency in Hz, $N(h)$ is given by either equation (1) or (2), and,

$$K = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^2 \epsilon_0 m} \cong 80.5. \quad (4)$$

The penetration frequency for each region is defined as the plasma frequency at the peak electron density. For the E and F regions, these are given by,

$$f_{pE}^2 = KN_E \quad (5a)$$

$$f_{pF}^2 = KN_F \quad (5b)$$

with f_{pE} and f_{pF} in Hz.

For vertical incidence in the absence of a magnetic field, the following expression will be used for the deviative absorption loss (ref. 2)

$$L_{dev}^{(vert)}(f) = \left(\frac{8.686}{c} \right) \int_0^{h_r} \nu \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\mu} - \mu \right] dh. \quad (6)$$

2. Davies, K., Ionospheric Radio Propagation, in National Bureau of Standards Monograph 80, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

Here, $L_{\text{dev}}^{(\text{vert})}(f)$ is the attenuation in decibels per hop, $\nu = \nu(h)$ is the collision frequency in Hz, c is the velocity of light in km/sec and h_r is the height at which $\mu = 0$. In the case of oblique incidence the deviative loss is obtained from (6) by means of the relationship

$$L_{\text{dev}} = L_{\text{dev}}(f) = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} L_{\text{dev}}^{(\text{vert})}(f \cdot \cos \theta) \quad (7)$$

where θ is the ray angle measured from the vertical.

The integration in equation (6) is difficult to perform because of the presence of the collision frequency in the integrand. To overcome this difficulty the integrand will be simplified by taking the collision frequency to be constant in the E and F regions and allowing it to decrease exponentially between the two regions. Thus, for the nighttime collision frequency, we will use,

$$\nu(h) = \begin{cases} 0, & h < h_E - 2H_E \\ \nu_E, & h_E - 2H_E \leq h \leq h_E + 2H_E \\ 0, & h_E + 2H_E < h < h_F - 2H_F \\ \nu_F, & h_F - 2H_F \leq h \leq h_F + 2H_F \\ 0, & h_F + 2H_F < h, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

and for the daytime collision frequency,

$$\nu(h) = \begin{cases} 0, & h < h_E - 2H_E \\ \nu_E, & h_E - 2H_E \leq h \leq h_E \\ \nu_E \exp \left[-\left(\frac{h - h_E}{2H_E} \right) \right], & h_E < h < h_F + 2H_F \left(1 - \frac{N_E}{N_F} \right)^{1/2} \\ \nu_F, & h_F + 2H_F \left(1 - \frac{N_E}{N_F} \right)^{1/2} \leq h \leq h_F + 2H_F \\ 0, & h_F + 2H_F < h \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where

$$\nu_E = \nu(h_E) \quad (10a)$$

$$\nu_F = \nu(h_F) \quad (10b)$$

Substituting equations (8) and (9) into (6), performing the integration and using (7) we obtain for the deviative absorption loss:

Nighttime

$$L_{dev} = \begin{cases} 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_E \cdot H_E}{2c \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(\hat{f}_{E^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{1 + \hat{f}_{E^x}}{1 - \hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) - 2 \right], & \hat{f}_{E^x} \leq 1 \\ 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_E \cdot H_E}{c \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(\hat{f}_{E^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{\hat{f}_{E^x} + 1}{\hat{f}_{E^x} - 1} \right) - 2 \right], & \hat{f}_{E^x} > 1 \\ + 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_F \cdot H_F}{2c \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(\hat{f}_{F^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{F^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{1 + \hat{f}_{F^x}}{1 - \hat{f}_{F^x}} \right) \right] \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Daytime

$$L_{dev} = \begin{cases} 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_E \cdot H_E}{2c \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(\hat{f}_{E^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{1 + \hat{f}_{E^x}}{1 - \hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) - 2 \right], & \hat{f}_{E^x} \leq 1 \\ 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_E \cdot H_E}{2c \cdot x} \right) \left[\left(\hat{f}_{E^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{E^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{\hat{f}_{E^x} + 1}{\hat{f}_{E^x} - 1} \right) - 2 \right], & \hat{f}_{E^x} > 1 \\ + 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_E \cdot H_E}{c \cdot x} \right) \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{E^x} (\hat{f}_{E^x}^2 x^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \\ + 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_F \cdot H_F}{c \cdot x} \right) \cdot \left(\hat{f}_{F^x} + \frac{1}{\hat{f}_{F^x}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2} + \sqrt{\hat{f}_F^2 x^2 - r^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \hat{f}_F^2 x^2}} \right) \\ - 8.686 \left(\frac{\nu_F \cdot H_F}{c \cdot x} \right) \frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{\hat{f}_F x} \sqrt{\hat{f}_F^2 x^2 - r^2} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

with,

$$x = \cos \theta \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{f}_E = \frac{f}{f_{pE}} \quad (14a)$$

$$\hat{f}_F = \frac{f}{f_{pF}} \quad (14b)$$

$$r^2 = \frac{f_{pE}^2}{f_{pF}^2} \quad (15)$$

In the foregoing analysis, the effect of the earth's magnetic field has been neglected, but we take this to be an adequate approximation for the ordinary wave. For the extraordinary wave, the penetration frequencies are shifted relative to those for the ordinary wave and it is essential to take this into account. As in (ref. 1) the extraordinary wave penetration frequencies are obtained using the relationships,

$$f_{pE}^{(x)} = \frac{1}{2} f_{HE} + \left[f_{HE}^2 + 4 \left(f_{pE}^{(0)} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (16a)$$

$$f_{pF}^{(x)} = \frac{1}{2} f_{HF} + \left[f_{HF}^2 + 4 \left(f_{pF}^{(0)} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (16b)$$

Here, the superscripts "0" and "x" denote the ordinary and extraordinary waves respectively, with $f_{pE}^{(0)}$ given by (5a) and $f_{pF}^{(0)}$ given by (5b). The frequencies f_{HE} and f_{HF} are the gyro-frequencies associated with the earth's magnetic field at the levels of maximum ionization density in the E and F regions respectively. For the gyrofrequencies we will use the approximate expressions (ref. 2),

$$f_{HE} = 0.87 \left(\frac{6370}{6370 + h_E} \right)^3 [1 + 3 \sin^2 \Phi]^{1/2} \quad (17a)$$

$$f_{HF} = 0.87 \left(\frac{6370}{6370 + h_F} \right)^3 [1 + 3 \sin^2 \Phi]^{1/2} \quad (17b)$$

where f_{HE} and f_{HF} are in MHz, and Φ is the latitude expressed in magnetic coordinates. If ϕ and λ are the respective geographic latitude and longitude, and ϕ_0 and λ_0 represent the latitude and longitude of the north magnetic pole ($\phi_0 \cong 78.3^\circ N$, $\lambda_0 \cong 69^\circ W$), then (ref. 2),

$$\sin \Phi = \sin \phi \sin \phi_0 + \cos \phi \cdot \cos \phi_0 \cdot \cos (\lambda - \lambda_0). \quad (18)$$

We assume that, to calculate deviative absorption for the extraordinary wave, we may use equations (11) and (12), but with $f_{pE}^{(x)}$ and $f_{pF}^{(x)}$ substituted for the ordinary wave penetration frequencies. Otherwise, the calculations for deviative loss take the same form as those for the ordinary wave.

To evaluate L_{dev} , the collision frequency is needed and for this the following approximation will be used,

$$\begin{aligned} v(h) &= \exp[12.43 - 0.1773 \cdot (h - 90)] \\ &\quad + K \cdot (3.93 \times 10^5) \cdot T^{-3/2} \cdot N(h) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Here, $T = T(h)$ is the temperature at height h in degrees Kelvin and K is given by equation (4). The first term on the right side of (19) accounts for collisions between electrons and neutral particles; it is based on table 9.4 of (ref. 3). This term is important in the E region but almost negligible in the F region. The second term in (19) accounts for collisions between electrons and ions and has been taken from equation 4.2.10 of reference 4. This term is relatively

3. Banks, PM, and Kockarts, G, Aeronomy, Part A, Academic Press, 1973

4. Ratcliffe, JA, The Magneto-Ionic Theory and its Applications to the Ionosphere, Cambridge University Press, 1959

small in the E region, but it is the dominant term in the F region. For the heights of interest here, equation (19) provides an adequate approximation to the collision frequency.

For the temperature, $T(h)$, we will use the profile appearing in the 1959 ARDC Model Atmosphere (ref. 5). Throughout the range of interest in h , this temperature profile will be approximated by the polynomial,

$$T(h) = b_0 + b_1 h + b_2 h^2 + b_3 h^3. \quad (20)$$

The coefficients have been determined using a combination of least squares and minimax fits. The results are listed in table 1.

The deviative absorption loss has been incorporated into the Fortran version of the simulator and a revised listing of the program is presented in appendix A. The changes appear mainly in the existing subroutine "ATTEN" and in the new subroutines "DEVIAT" and "TEMP."

A synthetic ionogram has been generated, using the revised computer program. The resulting curves are presented in figure 1 and they should be compared with figure 5 of this report (ref. 1). The delays are identical for the two figures, but the increased attenuation of the high-angle return is readily evident.

Table 1. Coefficients for polynomial approximation
of temperature profile

Coefficient	$100 \text{ km} \leq h < 210 \text{ km}$	$210 \text{ km} \leq h \leq 600 \text{ km}$
b_0	1.414×10^3	1.424×10^3
b_1	-4.428×10^1	3.990×10^{-2}
b_2	4.217×10^{-1}	-1.040×10^{-3}
b_3	-1.004×10^{-3}	3.000×10^{-6}

5. Minzer, RA, Champion, KSW, and Pond, HL, The ARDC Model Atmosphere: Air Force Surveys in Geophysics, No. 115, 1959.

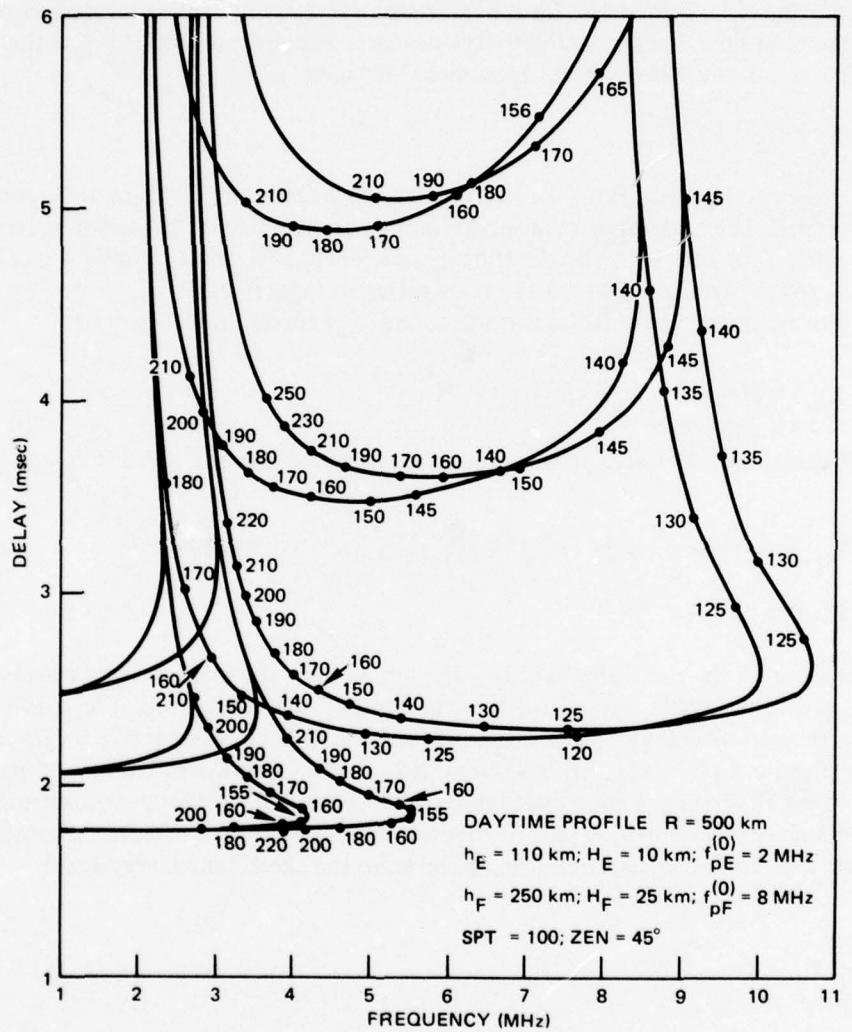


Figure 1. Computed ionosphere returns for one, two, and three hops.
(Numbers on curve are attenuation in dB.)

III. GROUNDWAVE ATTENUATION

This section is concerned with the attenuation of a groundwave that has propagated across a rough, curved, lossy ocean surface. Our approach is based on the work of Barrick (ref. 6) and represents an attempt to reduce his expressions to a tractable form for computation. By providing for internal calculation of the groundwave attenuation, the utility of the simulator is increased; since, it is no longer necessary to enter this attenuation as a separate input whenever range, frequency, or sea state change.

Following Barrick, the groundwave loss, L_g , will be written as the sum of two terms. The first term, $L_g^{(1)}$, is the basic transmission loss due to propagation across a smooth, curved, lossy (4 mhos/meter conductivity) surface. The second term, $L_g^{(2)}$, is the additional transmission loss caused by surface roughness. We have

$$L_g = L_g^{(1)} + L_g^{(2)} \quad (21)$$

with all losses in decibels. Both the transmitter and receiver are assumed to be located at the ocean surface. The maximum error incurred as a consequence of this assumption is approximately 3% (ref. 6) and is worth tolerating in view of the attendant simplicity (viz, it is not necessary to specify the heights of the transmitter and receiver).

For the basic transmission loss the following expression will be used,

$$L_g^{(1)} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{2\pi R f}{0.3} \right) + C_1(f) \cdot R^{C_2(f)} \quad (22)$$

where R is the distance between transmitter and receiver in km, f is the frequency in MHz, and

$$C_1(f) = (1.78 \times 10^{-4}) \cdot f^{2.58} \cdot \exp [-(1.40 \times 10^{-8}) \cdot f^5] \quad (23)$$

$$C_2(f) = 1.83 \cdot f^{-0.243} \quad (24)$$

The first term on the right side of (22) is the loss the signal experiences by traveling a distance R across a smooth, flat, perfectly conducting surface. The second term is a correction term for the earth's curvature and for a lossy surface; it is based on figure 8 of reference 6. The coefficients $C_1(f)$ and $C_2(f)$ have been determined using a combination of least squares and minimax fits to give a good approximation to Barrick's results throughout the ranges and frequencies of interest. A plot of equation (22) is presented in figure 2 here, together with selected values from Barrick. As can be seen, the agreement is very good.

6. Battelle Memorial Institute Report, Contract DAAH01-70-C-0312, Theory of Groundwave Propagation Across a Rough Sea at Dekameter Wavelengths, by DE Barrick, 1970.

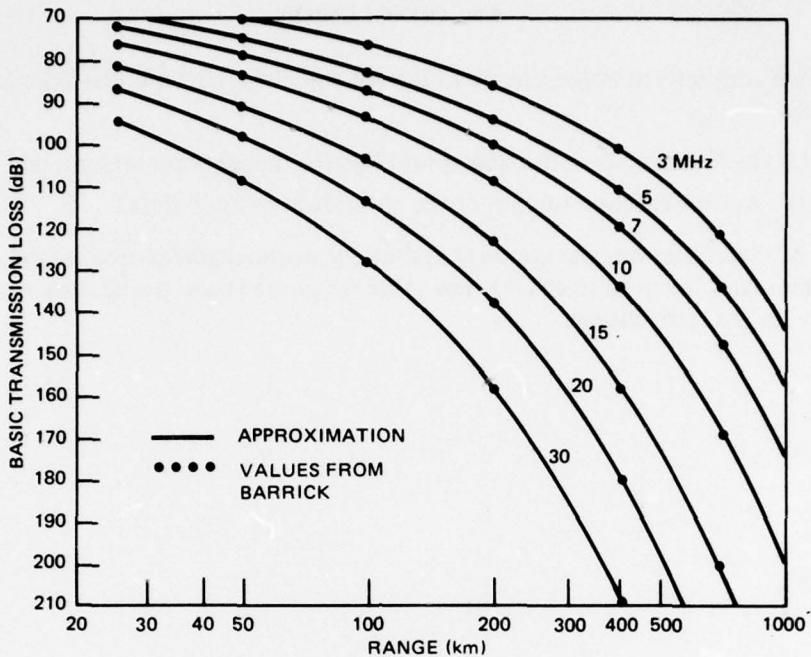


Figure 2. Basic transmission loss for groundwave.

Determination of the additional transmission loss, $L_g^{(2)}$, requires a knowledge of the ocean wave spectrum, which is characterized by specifying the sea state. Two spectra have been considered by Barrick (ref. 6): the Neumann-Pierson spectrum, modified to account for wind direction; and the Phillips spectrum, which is independent of wind direction. The Phillips spectrum was chosen because, as noted by Barrick, it appears to give better agreement with actual observations. Also, the Phillips spectrum results in losses that lie between those obtained for the upwind-downwind and crosswind directions, using the modified Neumann-Pierson spectrum, and it does not require that wind direction be specified as an additional input.

For the additional transmission loss, the dependence on range, frequency, and sea state is complicated and precludes a simple, accurate analytic approximation. However, interpolation can be used to provide good accuracy as well as ease of computation and it is this approach that will be used. The interpolation scheme is linear in both range and frequency, with reference values obtained from figures 25-31 of reference 6. The reference frequencies used are 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 30 MHz, while the reference ranges used are 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 km. With these reference points the error attributable to the interpolation is negligible for the ranges and frequencies of interest.

A Fortran version of the calculations necessary to determine the groundwave loss has been incorporated into the simulator; a listing of this program is presented in appendix A of this addendum. The changes consist of a new subroutine "GNDATN" and a statement in the main program that calls this subroutine.

IV. CONCLUSION

Two additions have been made to the HF channel model and the associated simulator. These are:

- (1) Inclusion of deviative absorption loss for the skywave returns, and
- (2) Automatic computation of the groundwave attenuation.

The first of these improves the accuracy and utility of the mathematical model, while the second eliminates the need to enter a new value for groundwave attenuation whenever range, frequency, or sea state change.

GLOSSARY OF NEW MATHEMATICAL TERMS*

b_j	Coefficients used in the polynomial approximation of the temperature profile
$C_j(f)$	Parameters used in the approximation of $L_g^{(1)}$
L_{dev}	Deviative absorption loss, oblique incidence
$L_{dev}^{(vert)}$	Deviative absorption loss, vertical incidence
L_g	Groundwave loss
$L_g^{(1)}$	Basic transmission loss component of L_g
$L_g^{(2)}$	Additional transmission loss component of L_g
$T = T(h)$	Temperature
$\nu(h)$	Collision frequency
ν_E	Collision frequency at height h_E
ν_F	Collision frequency at height h_F

*This glossary contains only those symbols that are introduced for the first time in this addendum. Other symbols used in the text are listed in the glossary of the report (ref. 1).

APPENDIX A
PROGRAM FOR CALCULATING CHANNEL PARAMETERS

DIMENSION T(48,14),U(4,4),V(4,4),A(3),U(2),TEM(2),CNU(4),F(3)
COMMON N,MEPHI,NFM,TMF

***** PROGRAM MODIFIED DECEMBER 1977 *****

THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES CHANNEL PARAMETERS FROM BASIC INPUTS

GLOSSARY OF MOST IMPORTANT VARIABLES
FC = CARRIER FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
BW = BANDWIDTH (KHZ.)
XLNG = LONGITUDE OF TRANSMITTER (DEGREES) + FOR WEST,
 - FOR EAST
XLAT = LATITUDE OF TRANSMITTER (DEGREES) + FOR NORTH,
 - FOR SOUTH
R = DISTANCE BETWEEN TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER (KM.)
RAG = DIRECTION FROM TRANSMITTER TO RECEIVER (DEGREES)
 MEASURED IN GEOPHYSIC COORDINATES
RAM = DIRECTION FROM TRANSMITTER TO RECEIVER (DEGREES)
 MEASURED IN MAGNETIC COORDINATES
ISLA = SEA STATE
SPI = SIGHT NUMBER
ZEN = SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (DEGREES)
TEM(1)= TEMPERATURE AT HEIGHT HFM (DEG. K)
TEM(2)= TEMPERATURE AT HEIGHT HFM (DEG. K)
T(MF)= TIME OF DAY ('WAT' OR 'NITE')
HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KM.)
AWE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KM.)
HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KM.)
AHP = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KM.)
FPEN = PENETRATION FREQ. OF F REGION U-WAVE (MHZ.)
PPFU = PENETRATION FREQ. OF F REGION U-WAVE (MHZ.)
FPEX = PENETRATION FREQ. OF F REGION X-WAVE (MHZ.)
FPFX = PENETRATION FREQ. OF F REGION A-WAVE (MHZ.)
CNU(1)= ADDITIVE TERM IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
CNU(2)= MULTIPL. TERM IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
CNU(3)= SHIFT TFRN IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
CNU(4)= MULTIPL. FACTOR IN SECOND TERM OF COLLISION FREQ.
ASPMUL= MULTIPLICATIVE CONST. FOR NONUNIFORM ABSORPTION
SPMUL= SIGHT NO. MULTIPLIER FOR NONUNIFORM ABSORPTION
SOLFAF= SOLAR ZFN. ANG. EXPNT. FOR NONUNIFORM ABSORPTION
SHIFT= E REGION REFERENCE DOPPLER SHIFT (HZ.)
EXSHIF= E REGION DOPPLER SHIFT EXPONENT
SPDOL= E REGION REFERENCE DOPPLER SPREAD (HZ.)
EXPDR= E REGION DOPPLER SPREAD EXPONENT
RFMULT= E REGION DOPPLER REFERENCE FREQ. (MHZ.)
SHIFTB= F REGION REFERENCE DOPPLER SHIFT (HZ.)
EXSHIFB= F REGION DOPPLER SHIFT EXPONENT
SPDOLB= F REGION REFERENCE DOPPLER SPREAD (HZ.)
EXPDRB= F REGION DOPPLER SPREAD EXPONENT
RFMULTB= F REGION DOPPLER REFERENCE FREQ. (MHZ.)
ATT= ATTENUATION (DB)
ATTDR= ATTENUATION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRONGEST RETURN
 FROM IONOSPHERE AND WEAKEST RETURN RETAINED
NPATH= NO. OF TROUSPHERE RETURNS RETAINED

```

C GOLAY= GRUUNOWAVE DELAY (SFC.)
C GATTEN GRUUNOWAVE ATTENUATION (008)
C IPNTHC PRINT SELECTOR FOR T(I,J) ARRAY ('ALL' OR 'RET')
C NPUNCH PUNCH SELECTOR. PUNCHES DATA CARDS FOR USE IN
C SIGNAL ANALYSIS PART OF SIMULATOR IF NPUNCH=1,
C DOBS NOT PUNCH DATA CARDS IF NPUNCH=0.
C
C ARRAY T(I,J) CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS
C   I = HI INDEX NUMBER FOR PATH
C   J = HI NUMBER OF HOPS
C   = 21 REGION AND MAGNETOIONIC INDICATOR (EO = E REGION =
C     URGONIAT WAVE) & SIMILARLY FOR EX, FU, AND FX)
C   = 31 'HIGH' (FOR HIGH RAY) OR 'LOW' (FOR LO RAY)
C   = 41 SOLUTION INDICATOR (CONTINUATION SOLUTION 1stOLUTION)
C   = 51 THSLA = RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL (DEGREES)
C   = 61 PATH LENGTH (KM)
C   = 71 DELAY AT CARRIER FREQUENCY (SEC.)
C   = 81 RECEIVED CARRIER PHASE (CYCLES)
C   = 91 SIGNAL DELAY (SEC.)
C   = 101 AMPLITUDE DISTORTION (SEC/MHZ)
C   = 111 PHASE DISTORTION (SEC/MHZ**2)
C   = 121 ATTENUATION (08.)
C   = 131 WORPLER SHIFT (MHz)
C   = 141 WORPLER SPREAD (MHz)
C
C File 3-16159265359
C
C PRET='RET'
C READ DATA
C READ//>FL,BW
C
C READ//>XLONG,MLAT
C READ//>RLAT
C READ//>RAG
C READ//>SEA
C READ//>SPT
C READ//>ZLN
C READ(S,PN09) TIME
C READ//>HEM,HEM,SPFU
C READ//>HEMF,SPFU
C READ//>CHU(1),CHU(2),CHU(3),CHU(4)
C READ//>ABSM1,SPMLT,SOLEXP
C READ//>SHIFT,LSHIFT,SPRDF,SPSPRF,SPRF
C READ//>ALTOFF
C READ(S,PN09) TPERIOD
C READU//>NPUNCH
C FNU READ DATA
C COMPUTE PENETRATION FREQUENCIES FOR EXTRAORDINARY WAVES
C
C CALL GETMLAT(XLONG,XLAT,XLNLAT)
C SINPHI= SIN((PI/180.*XLNLAT))
C XLNLAT= .07*SPHIC(1.+3.*COS(SINPHI**2))
C FMXLNLAT=(.6370./(.6370.+HEM))**3
C FMX=XMNLAT*(.6370./(.6370.+HEM))**3
C FMX=.5*FMEX+SINH(XLONG,XLAT,XLNLAT)
C FMFX=.5*FMFX+SPRF((PF0**2)+(.25*FMFX**2))
C PF0X=.5*PF0A+SPRF((PF0**2)+(.25*FMFX**2))
C EN COMPUTATION OF PENETRATION FREQUENCIES FOR EXTRAORDINARY WAVES
C
C COMPUTE BEARING OF RECEIVER IN MAGNETIC COORDINATES
C
C CALL ANGMLAT(XLONG,R,PROGRAM)
C
C END COMPUTATION OF RECEIVER BEARING

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```

C COMPUTE TEMPERATURES AT HEM AND HFN
C CALL TEMP(HEM(1))
C CALL TEMP(HFN(2))
C END COMPUTATION OF TEMPERATURES
C COMPUTE GROUNDWAVE DELAY
C GUFLAY=/(3.E05)
C FNW COMPUTATION OF GROUNDWAVE OFLAY
C COMPUTE GROUNDWAVE ATTENUATION
C CALL GNDATTN((FC,1)EAR,GAFFEN)
C FNW COMPUTATION OF GROUNDWAVE ATTENUATION
WRTIE(6+910)

WRTIE(6+911)
WRTIE(6+912)FL,BN
WRTIE(6+913)
WRTIE(6+915)X,ONG
WRTIE(6+916)X,LAI
WRTIE(6+917)R
WRTIE(6+918)RAL
WRTIE(6+919)
WRTIE(6+920)
WRTIE(6+921)SEA
WRTIE(6+922)
WRTIE(6+923)SP1
FCITIME=IS+INJGUL09
WRTIE(6+927)ZEN
GUTU10
WRTIE(6+933)
TFCITIME=IS+INJGUL011
WRTIE(6+924)
GUTU12
WRTIE(6+925)
WRTIE(6+926)HEM
WRTIE(6+929)HFN
SEC2=0.HE
WRTIE(6+927)SL
WRTIE(6+928)FPO
WRTIE(6+930)FFF,X
WRTIE(6+960)HEM,TF4(L)
WRTIE(6+961)
SF =2.*HF
WRTIE(6+927)SL
WRTIE(6+928)FPO
WRTIE(6+930)FFF,X
WRTIE(6+960)HEM,TF4(L)
WRTIE(6+961)
WRTIE(6+946)SH1,TE,BISHF,SPRDE,EXPRE,RFHEOF
WRTIE(6+947)CHU(1),CHU(2),CHU(3)
WRTIE(6+953)
WRTIE(6+954)ADAM,T,SPFHLT,SOLEKY
WRTIE(6+949)
WRTIE(6+946)SH1,TE,BISHF,SPRDE,EXPRE,RFHEOF
WRTIE(6+947)CHU(1),CHU(2),CHU(3)
WRTIE(6+949)
WRTIE(6+954)ADAM,T,SPFHLT,SOLEKY
WRTIE(6+949)
WRTIE(6+946)SH1,TE,BISHF,SPRDE,EXPRE,RFHEOF
WRTIE(6+947)CHU(1),CHU(2),CHU(3)
WRTIE(6+953)
WRTIE(6+954)ADAM,T,SPFHLT,SOLEKY
WRTIE(6+949)
WRTIE(6+935)GUFLAY,GATTEN
C NO GO COMPUTES THE ARRAY T(1,J)
DUGNDATTN=1,6
XNHUP=F,DAT(XNHUP)

```

```

NMAG/NMHOP
NMHUP=0 (NMHUP=1)
D13716
L1A1+NMHOP
L1A1+NMHOP
CUNTINL
L1A1+NMHOP

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15      C   ASSIGN LABELS TO EACH TRANSMISSION MODE
      C   T(1,2)=*EU*
      C   T(1,3)=*LQN*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*EQ*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*HIGH*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*FU*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*LUN*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*FU*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*HIGH*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*EX*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*LUN*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*EX*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*HIGH*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*FX*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*LUN*
      INT+1
      T(1,2)=*FX*
      INT+1
      T(1,3)=*HIGH*

```

```

      C   ENU LABEL ASSIGNMENT
      C   NMAG = 1 FOR QUOTIN WAVE, NMAG = 2 FOR EXTRAORDINARY WAVE
      C   DQUMMAG=1,2
      IF(NMAG=1)J6,J7
      C   SUBROUTINE 'PAIH' RETURNS ARRAY P(I,J) CONTAINING SIGNAL
      C   PAIH LENGTH, DELAY AND DELAY DERIVATIVES
      C   NMAG=1 FOR QUOTIN WAVE, NMAG=2 FOR EXTRAORDINARY WAVE
      C   36  CALL PAIH(RH,FPEU,FPPU,FC,P)
      GUTU3B
      37  CALL PAIH(RH,FPEX,FPPX,FC,P)
      38  DQUINITA
      L1A1+4*NMHOP-1)*NMHOP
      INT=T(L1,6)
      T(1,4)=P(T,1)
      T(1,5)=C(180./P1)*AMCOS(P(1,3))*P(1,1)
      T(1,6)=NMHUP*(L1,4)
      T(1,7)=P(T,5)*XNMHOP
      T(1,8)=C(180./P1)*AMHOP
      T(1,9)=P(T,8)+5*FCAP(T,7)*AMHOP
      T(1,10)=P(T,6)+5*FCAP(T,7)*AMHOP
      T(1,11)=AC((4*P1,7)*((FCAP(T,8),0.))/6.)*XNMHOP
      C   COMPUTE ATTENUATION
      XINUP(L1)=(1.0E-08)
      IF(CINTNO(171,21,20)
      THAI(L1,5)
      DISIST(L1,6)
      NMAG=3.*2.*FLUAT(NMAG)
      A(1)=ABSLT
      A(7)=SPMLT

```

```

A1) SLEAP
G(I)=XLATM
G(2)=RAM
F(I)=FC
TENHAG=1241,41,42
      01 F(I)=FPT0
      F(I)=FPT0
      G(2)=
      G(2)=3
      02 F(I)=FPTX
      F(I)=FPTX
      CALL ATTEN(G,I,M,A,PI,ZEN,TFM,CNU,DISP,NHUP,F,XMASS,A,ATT)
      TETI,12=ATT
      GUTU22
      TETI,17=0.
      TETI,13=0.
C      ENU COMPUTATION OF ATTENUATION
C      COMPUTE UPPLEN SHIFTS AND SPREADS
      22 XINUFLU((I)=2,5
      TFAIND(2)=23*28
      TETI,13)=ANHOP+SMIFI*(FC/NFREQ)*FSMTE)*P(I,1)
      TETI,14)=50RT(XANHOP)*SMNDE*(FC/RFREQ)*FSMPE)*P(I,1)
      GUTU25
      TETI,13)=ANHOP+SMIFI*(FC/NFREQ)*FSMTE)*P(I,1)
      TETI,14)=50RT(XANHOP)*SMNDF*(FC/NFREQ)*FSMPF)*P(I,1)
      25 CONTINUE
C      ENU COMPUTATION OF SHIFTS AND SPREADS
      40 CONTINUE
      50 CONTINUE
      60 CONTINUE
C      NO TU UFTIRMES MINIMUM (NONZERO) ATTENUATION
      ATMIN=1.E-05
      ATMAX=0.
      OUTD=1.E-05
      IF((I,(I,12))>0.70*61
      61 ATMIN=MIN((I,(I,12)),ATMIN)
      ATMAX=MAX((I,(I,12)),ATMAX)
      CONTINUE
      IF(ATMAX>71,11,12
      71 MTF(6,950)
      MPATH0
      GUTU20
      72 WRITE(6,*98)
      WRITE(6,*99)
      MTF(6,980)
      T(FPRINT(TS,PME))=0
      100 CONTINUE
C      DO 100 PMIN IS THE COMPLETE ARRAY T(I,J)
      101 D100I=1,68
      IN(I,(I,12),1,E-05
      WRITE(6,*981) I,N,I,(I,12),1,I,(I,4),T(I,5),T(I,6),T(I,7),T(I,8),T(
      1,I,(I,10),I,(I,11),I,(I,12),I,(I,13),I,(I,14)
      C      NO 110 DELMINES NPATH AND MODIFIES ARRAY T(I,J) SO THAT
      C      IT CONTAINS ONLY THF DESIRED RETURNS
      102 ATLMATWIN+AI01
      NPATH0
      D101I=1,68
      IF((I,(I,12))>1.01*10*102
      103 IF((I,(I,12)>ATLIM)IUS3,103,110
      NPATH0+AI01
      D105J=1,14
      TCMATH(J)=I,(I,J)

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105 CUNITNUK
110 CUNITNUK
111 IF(PINPLAT>1.0)PNTL1=0.0111
112 QUITD15
113 DO 115 PNTLN1 IS THE MODIFIED ARRAY T(I,J)
114 QUIT15,I,NPATH
115 INIT(I,J)=1.0,F05
116 WRITE(6,951)I,NOT(I,J),T(I,J),T(I,J+1),T(I,J+2),T(I,J+3),T(I,J+4),T(I,J+5),T(I,J+6),T(I,J+7),T(I,J+8),T(I,J+9),T(I,J+10)
117 T(I,J+11),T(I,J+12),T(I,J+13),T(I,J+14)
118 CUNITNUK
119 INIT(I,J,900)
120 INIT(16,952)=4.1111F
121 CUNITNUK
122 PUNCH UFA LANGS FOR USE IN SIGNAL ANALYSIS, PART OF SIMULATOR
123 IF(NPUNCHLH=1)NPUNCH1 (PUNCHES MODIFIED ARRAY T(I,J))
124 PUNCH/C,NAME,NPATH
125 FIB I>0046 LUNG
126 PUNCH 9999999999
127 PUNCH/60ELAY/GATTEN
128 OUT3015NMPATH
129 PUNCH 955*(T(I,J),J=1,107)
130 PUNCH 926*(T(I,J),J=8,11)
131 PUNCH 957*(T(I,J),J=12,14)
132 CUNITNUK
133 CONTINUE
134 CEND PUNCH DATA CARDS
135 FORMAT(1X)
136 FORMAT(6X,'SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSION PARAMETERS')
137 FORMAT(1X,'TRANSMITTER LOCATION OF TRANSMITTER LONGITUDE = ',F7.2,' KM')
138 FORMAT(1X,'TRANSMITTER SIGNAL FREQUENCY = ',F7.3,' MHZ.')
139 FORMAT(1X,'CARRIER FREQ. = ',F7.2,' MHZ.')
140 FORMAT(1X,'RECEIVER LATITUDE = ',F7.2,' DEGREES (+ FOR NORTH - FOR SOUTH')
141 FORMAT(1X,'RECEIVER ALTITUDE = ',F7.2,' DEGREES (+ FOR NORTH - FOR SOUTH')
142 FORMAT(1X,'DISTANCE BETWEEN TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER = ',F8.2,' KM')
143 FORMAT(1X,'DIRECTION FROM TRANSMITTER TO RECEIVER = ',F6.2,' DEGREE
144 IS (MEASURED FROM TRUE NORTH')
145 FORMAT(1X,'TRANSMITTER ANTENNA PATTERN = (3/2)*(SIN(THETA))**2')
146 FORMAT(1X,'RECEIVER ANTENNA PATTERN = (3/2)*(SIN(THETA))**2')
147 FORMAT(1X,'ELECTRON DENSITY PROFILE')
148 FORMAT(1X,'IONOSPHERE PARAMETERS')
149 FORMAT(1X,'SUNSPUT NUMBER = ',F7.2)
150 FORMAT(1X,'DAYTIME ELECTRON DENSITY PROFILE')
151 FORMAT(1X,'NIGHTTIME ELECTRON DENSITY PROFILE')
152 FORMAT(1X,'REGION HEIGHT OF KM. ELECTION DENSITY = ',F7.2,' KM
153 1.0)
154 FORMAT(25X,'SEMITHICKNESS OF PARABOLA = ',F7.2,' KM')
155 FORMAT(25X,'PENETRATION FREQUENCY, URTINARY WAVE = ',F7.3,' MHZ')
156 FORMAT(25X,'ELECTION DENSITY AT MAX. ELECTION DENSITY = ',F7.2,' KM
157 1.0)
158 FORMAT(25X,'PENETRATION FREQUENCY, EXTRAORDINARY WAVE = ',F7.3,' MH
159 1.0)

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160
937 FURMATE(5X,'SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE =',F7.2,' DEGREES')
938 FURMAT(5X,'SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE = NOT APPLICABLE TO NIGHTIME TRANS'
ISSION')
939 FURMAT(5X,'COMPUTED CHANNEL PARAMETERS')
935 FURMAT(5X,'GROUNDWAVE RELAY = ',PIPE10.3, ' SEC. ATTENUATION = '
1.0E10+3P,0B,0)
936 FURMAT(5X,'IONOSPHERE RETURNSL')
938 FURMAT(5X,'NUCLEUS',3A,'RAY ANGLE',3A,'PATH',4X,'CARRI'
IER',3X,'CARRIER',3X,'STATION',3A,'AMPLITUDE',4X,'PHASE',5X,'ATT'
ENUATION',2X,'DOPPLER',4X,'DOPPLER')
939 FURMAT(5X,'INDICATOR',2X,'DEGREES'),2X,'LENGTH',4X,'DELAY',6X,'P
IMAGE',6X,'DELAY',3X,'DISTORTION',4X,'DISTORTION',5X,'CUB'),7X,'S
241P),5X,'SPREAD')
940 FURMAT(5X,'COUNU BULN)',13E0,'(A4)',5X,'(SEC)',5X,'(CYCLES)',5X,'(
1SEC),4P,(SEC),MM2),2X,(SEC/MM2+0.2),13X,(MM2),13X,(MM2)/)
941 FURMAT(5X,(1.0E2,1X,4E4,4X,F3.1,7XF5.9,21XF9,201A,1PE10,3,1X,E10,3,
11AE10,4X,1E10,3,2AE10,3,2AE10,3,2AE10,3,1X,E10,3,1X,E10,3)
945 FURMAT(5X,'DOPPLER REFERENCE VALUES')
946 FURMAT(5X,'F NEWTON SHIFT',1.0E6,4P,1X,1SHIFT EXP.,-1.5E6,3,
1.5 SPREAD',1.0E4,' HZ,1X,SPREAD EXP.',1.0E6,4P,1REF, FREQ,0),
2E7,3, MHZ')
947 FURMAT(5X,'F NEWTON SHIFT',1.0E6,4P,1X,1SHIFT EXP.,-1.0E6,3,
1.5 SPREAD',1.0E4,' HZ,1X,SPREAD EXP.',1.0E6,4P,1REF, FREQ,0),
2E7,3, MHZ')
950 FURMAT(22X,'***** THERE ARE NO RETURNS FROM THE IONOSPHERE FOR THI
IS FREQUENCY AND RANGE *****')
951 FURMAT(5X,'1A,4X,4X,4X,4X,4X,1A,4X,4X,4X,4X,1A,4X,4X,4X,4X,4X,4X,4X,1
1A,E10,3A1X,E10,3,2AE10,3,2X,E10,3,1X,E10,3,1X,E10,3)
952 FURMAT(5X,'ALL IONOSPHERE RETURNS WHICH ATTENUATION IS GREATER THA
IN ',F7.2,' DB, ABOVE THE MINIMUM ATTENUATION ARE IGNORED')
953 FURMAT(5X,'NONNEGATIVE ABSORPTION CONSTANTS')
954 FURMAT(5X,'MULTIPLICATIVE CONSTANT = ',F6.2,' SUNSPOT NUMBER MULT
IPLIER = ',F9.6,' SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE EXPONENT = ',F6.3)
955 FURMAT(5E16.9)
926 FURMAT(5E16.9)
957 FURMAT(5E16.9)
960 FURMAT(5X,'TEMPERATURE AT ',F7.2,' KM = ',F7.2,' DEG. K')
961 FURMAT(5X,'CONSTANTS USED IN DETERMINATION OF COLLISION FREQUENCIE
15')
962 FURMAT(5X,'FACTUREN OF FIRST TERM ADDITIVE CONST. = ',F8.4,' MUL
TIPLICATIVE CONST. = ',F8.4,' SHIFT CONST. = ',F8.4)
963 FURMAT(5X,'MULTIPLICATIVE CONST. OF SECOND TERM = ',FPE12.4)
964 STOP
END

```

SUBROUTINE BNGMAU(PHITH,PLAMT,R,ANGLE,ANGLEM)

```

C COMPUTES BEARING OF THF RECEIVER FROM THE
C TRANSMITTER IN MAGNETIC COORDINATES
C PHIT = GEOGRAPHIC LATITUDE OF TRANSMITTER (DEGREES)
C PLAMT = GEOGRAPHIC LONGITUDE OF TRANSMITTER (DEGREES)
C R = DISTANCE BETWEEN TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER (KMS)
C ANGLE = BEARING OF RECEIVER IN GEOGRAPHIC COORD (DEGREES)
C ANGLEM = BEARING OF RECEIVER IN MAGNETIC COORD (DEGREES)

C PI=3.14159265359
C GCap1/180.
C GANGLEt0/180.
C IF((GG)>0.5)6
      6 PHITRPHIT*(R/(CC*6370.0))
      5 GUTU0
      4 IF((GG-1.)*10>7.10
      7 PHITHRPHIT*(R/(CC*6370.0))
      6 XIAMRXLMT
      8 XIAMRXLMT
      9 GUTU20
     10 ACC*(GU,-PHIT)
     11 B=R*6370.
     12 B=(CC*ANGLE)/2.
     13 D=(A-H)/2.
     14 Sinc(A+B)/2.
     15 H= SIN(U1)/(TAN(G)+DTN(S))
     16 M2=OS(U1)/(TAN(G)+DOS(S))
     17 Z1=ATAN(W1)
     18 Z2=ATAN(W2)
     19 W3=ATAN((S1)*COS((Z2))/COS(Z1))
     20 C=7.*ATAN(W3)
     21 PHITR90.=CC/CC
     22 XIAMRXLMT+(CC2-21)/CC
     23 CALL GE10(M(PH1)*(XLMAT)*(PHITMPXLAMTM))
     24 CALL GE10(M(PH1)*(XLMAT)*(PHITMPXLAMTM))
     25 O2=CC/2.+J*(PHINH-MPHITM)
     26 S2=CC/2.-(PHINH-MPHITM)
     27 D=(CC/2.+1)*ALAMTH-XCAMRM)
     28 IF((O155>50)55
     29 IF((PHIRH-MPHITM)>51.52,52
     30 ANGLFM=180.
     31 GUTU00
     32 ANGLEM=
     33 M=ASIN(U2)/(TAN(U)*COS(S2))
     34 M=OS(U2)/(TAN(U)*SIN(S2))
     35 Z3=ATAN(W4)
     36 Z3=ATAN(W5)
     37 ANGLEM=((Z3-Z4))/CC
     38 RETURN
     39 END

```

SUBROUTINE ATTEN(G,IMSPOT,ZEN,TLM,CNU,DIS1,NHQP,F,XMAG,ATT)
 DIMENSION G(2),TLM(4),CNU(4),F(3),A(3),XNU(2)
 COMMON /MEMH/HEMF,FMF,TIME

SUBROUTINE COMPUTES TOTAL ATTENUATION OF IONOSPHERE RETURNS

***** PROGRAM MODIFIED DECEMBER 1977 *****

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        *HE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KMH)
        HEM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KMH)
        F(2) = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHZ.)
        AHF = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KMH)
        HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KMH)
        F(3) = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF F REGION (MHZ.)
        G(1) = MAGNETIC LATITUDE (DEGREES)
        G(2) = BEARING OF RECEIVER IN MAGNETIC QUADRANT (DEGREES)
        TH = RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL (DEGREES)
        X = CU(AHM)
        SPT = SUNSPOT NUMBER
        ZEN = SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE (DEGREES)
        TEMP(1) = TEMPERATURE AT HEIGHT HFM (DEG. K)
        TEMP(2) = TEMPERATURE AT HEIGHT HEM (DEG. K)
        TIME = TIME OF DAY ('DAY' OR 'NITE')
        NHUP = NUMBER OF HUPS
        UTST = TOTAL SIGNAL PATH LENGTH (KMH)
        FC1 = CAVRREI FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
        XMAG = INDICATOR (.91 FOR O-WAVE, .1 FOR X-WAVE)
        A(1) = MULTIPLICATIVE CONST. FOR NONDEATIVE ABSORPTION
        A(2) = SUNSPOT NO. MULTIPLIER FOR NONDEATIVE ABSORPTION
        A(3) = SOLAR ZFM. ANG. EXPNT. FOR NONDEATIVE ABSORPTION
        CNUC1 = ADDITIVE TERM IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
        CNUC2 = MULTIPL. TERM IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
        CNUC3 = MULTIPL. TERM IN EXPONENT OF COLLISION FREQ.
        CNUC4 = MULTIPL. FACTOR IN SECOND TERM OF COLLISION FREQ.
        XNUC1 = COLLISION FREQ. AT HEIGHT HEM (MHZ.)
        XNUC2 = COLLISION FREQ. AT HEIGHT HFM (MHZ.)
        DNND = NONDEATIVE ABSORPTION (DB.)
        DRUEV = DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION (DB.)
        DM7 = SPREADING (1/R)**2 LOSS (DB.)
        DRAINT = ANTENNA PATTERN LOSS (DB.)
        ATT = TOTAL SIGNAL ATTENUATION (DB.)

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P183.14159765359
 CL8P/180,
 TN=NITE,
 XINACC=IH
 XCUS(XIH)

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        COMPUTE NONDEATIVEF ABSURPTION
        IF (TIME=.15,TNGU.09
        ANGINDEATNC=2*(IAN(CC6(1)))
        XKA=CC*G(2)
        XAB=IN(XTH)*CUSRAM)*CUS(CANGIN)
        XBEO=OS(XTH)*SIN(LANGND)
        XIBHS(LAXXB)
        XMAS(SAA=YB)
        FMA=R730*T(.43*((SIN(CC6(1))**2)*(6370/6400)**3))
        H=(A(1)*T(.43*(COS(CC6(EN))**2)*(6370/6400)**3))
        DB=H/((FC1)+XMAG*Fm*XI)**2)
        DB=H/((FC1)+XMAG*Fm*XR)**2)

```

```

9   DBNUND=PLUA((RHR)+(DR)+(NHR))
  GUTU10
  UBNUND=U.
  CUNITNU
  C      ENU COMPUTATION OF NONDEVIATIVE ABSORPTION
  COMPUTE DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION
  XNU(1)=EXP(CNU(1))-CNU(2)*(HFM=CNU(3))+(CNU(4)*(F(2)**2))/(TEM(1)*
  1*1.5)
  XNU(2)=EXP((CNU(1))-CNU(2)*(HFM=CNU(3))+(CNU(4)*(F(3)**2))/(TEM(2)*
  1*1.5)
  CAL DEVIAT(F,X,ANUPDBEV)
  DBNEVFL0AT(CNUP)=DBEV
  C      ENU COMPUTATION OF DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION
  COMPUTE 1/H**2 LOSS
  DRH2=20*ALOG((C4*PI*LI*SF(1))/A)
  C      ENU COMPUTATION OF 1/R**2 LOSS
  COMPUTE ANTENNA PATTERN LOSS
  RHM=SF(1)(3/A/2)
  DBANTE=40*ALOG((RHM*SIN(XTH)))
  C      ENU COMPUTATION OF ANTENNA LOSS
  ATT=DBNUND+DBEV+DBH2+DBANT
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PA1NE(H,FPE,FPP,F,PF)
COMMON/HFM,H,FHM,HFM,TIME
DIMENSTUMP(4,d)

C EVALUATED ANGLE, PATH DISTANCE, DELAY AND DELAY DERIVATIVES
C FOR E REGION AND F REGION
C
 4HE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KM.)
  HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KM.)
  FPE = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHZ.)
  4HF = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KM.)
  HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KM.)
  FPP = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF F REGION (MHZ.)
  TIME = TIME OF DAY ('DAY' OR 'NITE')
  R = LENGTH OF GROUND PATH (KM.)
  F = FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
  X = CUSCIMETA'S THETA=RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL

SUBROUTINE RETURNS P(I,J)
  I = 11 LOW RAY, F REGION
  I = 21 HIGH RAY, F REGION
  I = 31 LOW RAY, F REGION
  I = 41 HIGH RAY, F REGION
  J = 11 SOLUTION INITIATION (NON SOLUTION, 1=SOLUTION)
  J = 21 LENGTH OF GROUND PATH (KM.)
  J = 31 XCUSCHMFTA
  J = 41 LENGTH OF SIGNAL PATH (KM.)
  J = 51 LENGTH OF DELAY (SEC.)
  J = 61 U1=DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.*2)
  J = 71 U2=SECOND DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.*2)
  J = 81 U3=THIRD DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.*3)

FNE=F/FPE
FNP=F/FPP
IF(FNE=1.0)10,10,20
10  XMIN=1,
    DUISJ=1,A
    P(2,J)JU
    P(3,J)JU
    P(4,J)JU
    CONTINUE
    GUTUAO
15

C DO 30 DETERMINES MINIMUM VALUE OF AFLX
20  XLAST=1.E-10
    CALL AFLPF,F,XLAST,ALAST)
    DNUL=1,9
    DIFF=1./10.**4)
26  XMINXLAST=UITF
    IF(FNE*AMIN=1.0)27,29,29
    CALL AFLPF,F,XLN,AMIN)
    IF(XMIN-ALAST)>26,29,29
28  XLAST=XMIN
    ALAST=AMIN
    GUTU26
29  TFL=1.36E-37
30  XLAST=XMIN-UITF
    GUTU36
37  XLAST=XMIN=2.**UITF
    CALL AFLPF,F,XLAST,ALAST)
38

```

```

30 CUNTINUT
C IF MIN. AT(A) .GT. R, THENL ARE NO RETURNS FROM E REGION
C IF (AMIN=R)A0,U0,U0+21
11 QUIT1,A
P(1,J)=U
P(2,J)=U
CUNTINUT
QUIT00
C DO 50 UFTLMINAS X = COS(THETA) FOR E REGION LOW RAY
50 XLAST=1,E=10
DUTUL=1,A
DIFF1=1.0,0,0,1)
46 X=XLAST+DIFF
IF(X=XMIN)47,49,49
CALL AE(FPE,F,X,A)
IF(A=R)49,49,48
48 XLAST=X
GOT046
49 XLAST=X-DIFF
50 CONTINUE
P(1,1)=1,
P(1,2)=R
X=AMIN(X,1.)
P(1,3)=X
P(1,4)=SQRT((1.-X**2))
CALL DELAY(R,P(1,F,X,T,01T,02T,03T),
P(1,5)=1
P(1,6)=01
P(1,7)=M2T
P(1,8)=D3T
IF(FNE=-1.,200,200,6U
C DO 70 UFTLMINAS X = COS(THETA) FOR E REGION HIGH RAY
70 XLAST=(1./FNE)-1.E+10
DUTUL=1,9
DIFF1=1.0,0,0,1)
66 X=XLAST+DIFF
IF(X=XMIN)69,69,67
CALL AE(FPE,F,X,A)
IF(A=R)69,69,66
XLAST=X
GOT066
68 XLAST=X-DIFF
CUNTINUT
P(2,1)=1.
P(2,2)=M
P(2,3)=A
P(2,4)=SQRT((1.-X**2))
CALL DELAY(R,P(2,F,X,T,01T,02T,03T),
P(2,5)=1
P(2,6)=M1T
P(2,7)=U2T
P(2,8)=U3T
IF(FNF=-1.,90,90,100

```

```

90 XM1N=1,
DU0J=1.0
P04PJ=0,
95 CUNINTUL
GUTU120

C DO 110 DETERMINES MINIMUM VALUE OF AF(X)
100 XM1ST(1,1/FNF)+1.E-11
CALL AF(FPF,FPT,F,XM1ST,ALAST)
DU110=L+10
DIFF=1.0/(10.*e-11)

106 XM1TN=XM1ST+DTFF
IP(FNF*AMIN=1.0)107+109,109
CALL AF(FPF,FPT,F,AMIN,AMTN)
IP(AMTN=ALAST)108,109+109
108 XM1ST=XMIN
ALAST=AMIN
GUTU106
109 IF(L==1)116+116+117
116 XM1ST=XMIN-DTFF
GUTU116
117 XM1ST=XMIN-2.*DTFF
118 CALL AF(FPF,FPT,F,XM1ST,ALAST)
119 CUNINTUL
110

C IF MIN( AF(X) ) > GT, RA THERE ARE NO RETURNS FROM F REGION
111 IP(AMIN=R)120+120,121
D115J=1.0
P04PJ=0,
P04PJ=0,
CONTINUL
GUTU200

C DO 130 DETERMINES X = COS(CMETA) FOR F REGION LOW RAY
120 XM1ST(1,1/FNF)+1.E-11
DU130=L+9
DIFF=1./(10.*e-11)

126 XM1ST=DIFF
IP((X=XMIN)127+129,129
CALL AF(FPF,FPT,F,X,M)
127 IP((A=R)129,129+128
128 XM1STX
GUTU126
129 XM1STX=DIFT
130 CUNINTUL
P((1))=1,
P((2))=0
XM1MIN1(X)=1.0
P((3))=X
P((4))=X/SQRT(1.-X**2)
CALL DELYFC(R,P,F,F,F,X,Y,D1T,0.027,n3T)
P((5))=1
P((6))=0.1
P((7))=0.2
P((8))=0.3
IP(FNF=1.0)200+200,140

```

```

C      DO 150 DETERMINES X = COS(THETA) FOR F REGION HIGH RAY
140      XI=ASTC(X1/FMF3)*1.E-11
        0.150L=10
        DIFF=1./((10.-sel))
146      XLAST=0.11F
        IF((X-XMIN)>149.)=149.,147
        CALL AF(PPE,FPE,XA,XA)
        IF(A=R)=149.,148.,148
147      XLAST=X
        GUTU146
148      XLAST=X
        DIFF
149      XLAST=X
        CONTINUE
150      P(4,1)=1.,
        P(4,2)=XN
        XAMIN=1.1e+10
        P(4,3)=A
        P(4,4)=NSORT(1.,X**2)
        CALL DELT(F(RPFE,FRF,FPA),T,D11,D21,D31)
        P(4,5)=1
        P(4,6)=W11
        P(4,7)=W11
        P(4,8)=W11
        P(4,9)=W11
        RETURN
200      END

```

```

C      START OF SEGMENT 615
C      SURROUNING AREA(FPE,XPA)
C      COMMON HEM, MF, MP, TIME
C      EVALUATES AREA FOR TIME E REGION
C      ONE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KME)
C      HEM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KME)
C      FPE = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF F REGION (MHZ)
C      X = COS(THETA) THE RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL
C      WARNING: FOR MOST OF LESS THAN FPF
C      FPE=X/FPE
C      A=2.*SORT((1./X**2))**1.0*(HEM=2.0*HE+MF*FF*ALOG((1.+FFE)/(1.-FFE)))
C      RETURN
C      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE AR(FPH, FPR, FPX, A)
COMMON/HFM/HEM, MFH, TIME

C EVALUATES ALGX(A) FOR THE F REGION
C QHE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KMS)
C HEM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KMS)
C FPE = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHZ)
C QHF = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KMS)
C HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KMS)
C FPF = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF F REGION (MHZ)
C TTIME = TIME OF DAY (DAY OR NIGHT)
C F = FREQUENCY (MHZ)
C X = COS(CMELA) * TAN(THETA) * RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL
C WARNING: X MUST BE GREATER THAN FPE AND LESS THAN FPX
C
C THIS'NITE'
FPX=0
FPE=0
FPF=0
FPR=0
FPM=FPE*QHF
IF(TIME>15,TNGUIDU
ASHEM=2*ONE+HFM*EALOG((FFE+1.0)/(FFI+1.0))
ASHEM=(CHFM*HFM*2*AMH*EALOG((FFE+1.0)/(FFI+1.0)))
ASAV2=AMF*FF*ALUG((SQR((1.0-FFL)*2)))/SQR((1.0-FFL))
ASAV2=AMF*FF*ALUG((SQR((1.0-FFL)*2)))/SQR((1.0-FFL))
GUMU20
10 ASHEM=2*ONE+F*EALOG((FFE+1.0)/(FFI+1.0))
ASHEM=2*ONE+HFM*HEM*2*ONE+HFM*FF*EALOG((1.0-FFF))
ASHEM=2*ONE+HFM*HEM*2*ONE+HFM*FF*EALOG((1.0-FFF))
20 ASHEM=2*ONE+SQRT((1.0-FFF)*2)-1.0
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE UFLAYE(B,FPE,F,X,T,U,D,T,U3,T)

CUMMONH,M,FN,MF,MF,N,TIME

```

C EVALUATE DELAY AND OFLAY DERIVATIVES FOR E REGION
C
C 4HL = INCLINNESS OF E REGION (KMH)
C HEM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KMH)
C FPE = PLANE FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHZ.)
C R = LENGTH OF GROUND PATH (KMH.)
C F = FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
C X = CUSC(META) THETA-RAY ANGLE MEASURED FROM VERTICAL
C T = SIGNAL PATH DELAY (SECS.)
C U11 = DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.+02)
C D2T = SECOND DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.+02)
C U111 = THIRD DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.+03)

C91.E+02
FNE=F/FPE
FNF2=FNE**2
FNA=FN*FNE**4
FF=FNE**X
FF2=FF*F**2
X2=X**2
X4=X**4
V1=X2/(1.-X2)
V2=X1*X3
V3=X1*X5
V4=X1/((1.-X2)**1.5)
V5=X1/((1.-X2)**2.5)
V6=X2*X5
W111=(1.-FF)*Z
M2=M1*Z
M3=M1*Z
Z1=X/X
TBR/(C*20NT((1.-X2))
T2=1.*Z2
U1=Z2*Z/((1.-X2))
U2=(1.-Z2)*(X2+1.)
U3=N*EV4+2.*HEM-4.*HEM1
DXMF=Z1*(R+02*2.*HEM+4.*HEM1)/UEN
DANT=2*DXMF+Z
D1T=U1*DXUF
Z2=Z1*DANT
Z3=Z2*Z2
L4=Z1-3.*X2*DXUF/Z1-X2
D2XUF=Z1*DXUF+4.*DXUF*F+HE*F+FNE*Z*Z2*Z3)/UFN
U2XUF=D*DXUF*Z*DXUF*(Z2+1.)/(DXUF/F)
D2T=U2*((01T+Z2)+U1*U2*DXUF
L2=U2*DXUF*(DXUF2/X)*DXUF/F
L3=3.*X*DXUF2*(1.-X2)/DXUF
L4=Z1-3.*X2*DXUF/Z1-X2
D2XUF=Z1*DXUF+4.*DXUF*F+HE*F+FNE*Z*Z2*Z3)/UFN
Z2=DXUF*Z*DXUF*(Z2+1.)/(DXUF/F)
D3XUF=-(DXUF*(Z3)/Zd)+(2.*DXUF*DXUF*V6-B.*HE*Z*DXUF2*22.*M2)/DN)
1*(Z1=DXUF)Z(X)=(Z5*(R+4.*DXUF*V6-B.*HE*Z*DXUF2*22.*M2)/DN)
DXUF=DXUF*(Z1/UFN)+(R+4.*DXUF*V6-B.*HE*Z*DXUF2*22.*M2)/DN)
1*DXUF=DXUF*(Z2+1.)/(DXUF/F)
D3T=-(Z3*(Z2+3.)/Zd)+(M2*Z2*Z3+DXUF*DXUF*V6-B.*HE*Z*DXUF2*22.*M2)
D3T=-(Z3*(Z1+Z2+3.)/Zd)+(M2*Z2*Z3+(DXUF*(Z2+3.)/Zd)+DXUF*DXUF*V6-B.*HE*Z*DXUF2*22.*M2)
RETURN
END

```

SUMMARY TIME DELAY (MFPE,FPF,FPE,FPFR) TIME

EVALUATE DELAY AND DERIVATIVES FOR F REGION
 AHE = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KMH)
 HEM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KMH)
 FPF = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHZ.)
 AHI = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KMH)
 MFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KMH)
 LGM = LENGTH OF GROUND PATH (KMH)
 F = FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
 I = SIGNAL PATH DELAY (SEC.)
 O1I = DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.)
 O2I = SECOND DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.^2)
 O3I = THIRD DERIVATIVE OF DELAY (SEC./MHZ.^3)

The INITL.
 C=1.E+02
 FM=F/FPE
 FMF2=FM*0.2
 FMFM=FNE*X
 FF2=FFL*0.2
 FMFa=F/FPF
 FMF2=FMN*0.2
 FFM=FNF*0.1
 FF2=FFT*0.2
 FF3=FFT*0.3
 FF4=FFT*0.4
 FF5=FFT*0.5
 FF6=FFT*0.6
 FF7=FFT*0.7
 FPN=FPE/FPF
 FPN2=FPK*0.7
 FPKM=SGM((1.+FKR2))
 X2k=aa*2
 Xa=aa*4
 V1a= /Sum((1.+FKR2))
 V2a=Xv1
 V3a=Xv2*(V1*a3)
 Vav1=a3
 M1a=(F/FE)*1.
 M2a=d1e*2
 M3a=d2
 M4a=7e*3
 M5a=1e*2
 M6a=1e*3
 M7a=7e*2
 M8a=1e*2
 M9a=5e*1
 M10a=FFF2*FPK2
 M11a=SGR((M10))
 TuRoV1/L
 T2a=1e*2
 Z1a=X/F
 TfC1TIME=1.5, TN2=0.0108
 Cls2=0.(MHE+HEM)*0.01*0.FPFR
 C2=RFPR*0.1*M10
 Dnf7=MHE+4.*HE+1.*C1e4a*(4.*MF+FF3/C2)*0.*MF+FF3*M7
 Dnf8=Z1*(R+V2*B)/(R+v3*B)

```

0UTU20
10    0x7.0EPH+8.0Mk0001-4.0MF007
0x0F21*(R+V26)/(C*V3+8)
20    01T*xk=0x0f/(1.-x2),
22e41DAnF
0ENrAv3+N
1*(TTIE+1S+IN)G0/039
Z01=2*(BFPK+11),
C3aC2*2
FFFBmfE2*FNF
000Fa22*(0xhxxaxxxNx2*0x2*0xC1+FFE6+0x5+12.+HE+0FF6/6/2)*(4.+MF+0FF
15*2D1(C,j)=12.+MF+0FF6+0x7=0xhF+0F5+0x8)
02xDfa(UUDFa*2/x)=0x0DF*(R+21UDf)*v*a*(1.+*(3.+0xEx0x0DF/(1.-x2
1))+2*xUDf),/UH)
GUTU60
02x0F*0x0xF*0x2/x)+0x0DF/F)+2*0*(R+0x0Fn*Va*(1.-*(3.+0xEx0x0DF/(1.-x2
1)))+16.0ME+F+NE2+0x0*((22+0x2)+8.+0x0F+F+0x08+(22+0x2))/DEN)
40  02T*(01T+02)(1.1.+2+0x2)+(12+0x7)/(02x0F*x+T/(1.-x2))
1r((TIE+1S+7a)6U105u
C4aC2*4
209=201*2
f1f7mf0ff30ffff2*fmf2
ffBaFF1*0NF2
ffrgmfp3*fmf2
M12=1a./((M11+a+j)
203=2+0x1+3+0x0D+
204a3=0x1+2+0x0D+
205=2+0x1+0x0D+
206=0x1+0x4+0x2xuf
207=5.+0FF2
208=3+-FFF2
209=0x2xuf
2010=3+0x0A-F+2*200
02AfUf((0x0F*21+0x20DF)/((x+22)))*0x0DF+224*(+0x0H6+0xNE2*(ffE2+2D3+2
105)*0x3+FFA+3*c1+0x2c1+0x2c1*(0x20DF+203)+0x66*(+0x0HF*ffFd*(+20+0x0F2+22+0
211+C2)*(4.+0xHf+0F79*0x66+0x100f+0x3)-(4.+0xHf*ff79*ffP+22+0d12/(C3)-(8.+0xHf
3*ff77*22+202/x)-16.+0xHf*ff79+22+0x08+0x9+0xHf*ff79*0x10+0x8)
0AnF2DA0F++2
0x0DF=((0x0F*3)/Ra)+((2.+0x0DF+0x20DF/x)*(4.0x0DF/(1.+x2))-((2x2)+((2x2))/((1.+x2)))*(0x2x0F/V)+((1.-/DEN)*(-3.+0xEx0DF*(y1+0x5)*(((1.+x4+0x7)/(1.-x2)))*0x0F2+21.+0x0F
2+0x3.+0x0DF*3*(K(Va)/x)*(((1.+x2+0x2)/((1.+x2)))*0x0F2+21.+0x0F+K+2D9))-((3.(1.+x3)*(2.+0x0UF)-21+0xEn0x20F*(uUDf7/21))+0x0DF+22+0x280F))
GUTU60
0x0F2DA0F++2
Z1N=0x0UF=((uUf/2/x)*((0xUf/F)
ZN9=21*5+0x0F+0x2xUF
Zn3=V0e*5
ZNa=22+0x3
Zxa2=1+0x0F
0x0UF=((0x0F*3)/Ra)+(2.+0x0DF*0x20DF/x)*((0x0DF/(F+0x2))*((0x0DF/(F+0x2))*
122+0N1+A)=(2N/0EN)*(N+3.+0x2+0xUf*ZN3+16.+HE+0x0F+ME2+2+0x2+0xMF+X
2*FnF*272+0d9)+((1./06N)*(R+Zn3*(1.-*3.*X*0DF/(1.-x2)))*(3.*X*0AO
3F2+(1.-A)J*02UF)-3*0R*5*0NUf*Zn3*(((1.-x2)/(1.-x2)))*0x0DF2+21.0xO
4*0x*022xUF)=64.+0xM*0x0F*(FN79*0x2)*Zn4*0xW3+32.+0xHf*0Fa*(fmF2*0x2)*0x4eW
59+16.+0xHf*0x0F*2*0x2+2N2*H2+0xM*0xHf*0Fa*22+0x9*0B)
03T*(t3/(X4e*2)+6.0+X2+0x7+0x04)*(01T*+01+((3.0/(K2+0.1))+((1.+x2+0x2)*2
111+0x2*x+0T/(1.-x2))+0x3x11f
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE DEVIAT(F,XNU,NUDEV)
 DIMENSION F(3),XNU(3),
 COMMON/MEMPHIS/NU,TIME

***** PROGRAM WRITTEN DECEMBER 1977 *****

SUBROUTINE COMPUTES DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION

GLOSSARY OF MOST IMPORTANT TERMS

AHL = THICKNESS OF E REGION (KM.)
 HEN = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN E REGION (KM.)
 F(2) = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF E REGION (MHz.)
 AHL = THICKNESS OF F REGION (KM.)
 HFM = HEIGHT OF MAX. ELECTRON DENSITY IN F REGION (KM.)
 F(3) = PENETRATION FREQUENCY OF F REGION (MHz.)
 X = COORDINATE ALONG RAY MEASURED FROM VERTICAL
 FC1 = CARRIER FREQUENCY (MHz.)
 TIME = TIME OF DAY ('DAY' OR 'NITE')
 G = VELOCITY OF LIGHT (KM/SEC)
 XNU(1)= COLLISION FREQ. AT HEIGHT HEN (MHz.)
 XNU(2)= COLLISION FREQ. AT HEIGHT HFM (MHz.)
 NUDEV = DEVIATIVE ABSORPTION (DR.)

```

C01.E+02
TNU=NITE;
FNFX(F(1)*X)/((2)
FNFX(F(1)*X)/((3)
SFNFNEX(1)/FNEX)
IF(FNEX<1.0)10,11,12
FEX(1)*FNEX)/(1.*FNEX)
GUTU190=NU*(.5*SE*ALNGEE)-1.)
10 11
DNUEV=NU,
12 IF(FNFX<1.1)10,13,13
13 DNUEV=2.00,
14 QUTU200,
SFNFNFX(1./FNFX)
R20(F(2)/F(3))**2
HMSORT(1)=H2,
ELB((FNEX+1.)/(FNEX-1.))
1F(TIME,15,INIT018
EF=(RR+QNT((FNEX+2-(2))/SINT(1.-FNFX+0.2)
Ew=(RR-QRT((FNEX+2-(2))/FNFX
EM1/(FNEX-SQRT((FNEX+2-1.))
DNUEV=XNU(1)+H2,(.5*SE*ALNGEE)-1.)+YNU(2)*MF+SF*ALUG(EF)+XNU(1)*P
1E*FM-XNU(2)*MF*EF
GUTU190
15 EF=(1.+FNFX)/(1.-FNFX)
DNUEV=2.*XNU(1)+MF+.5*SF*ALUG(EF)-1.
1.1
190 DNUEV=(.6*G*NUDEV)/XEL
200 RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE TEMP(MA)

C SUBROUTINE COMPUTES TEMPERATURE AT HEIGHT M USING POWER
 C SERIES FIT TO TABLE IN 1959 ARDC WIND ATMOSPHERE. TWO
 C DIFFERENT SERIES ARE USED; ONE FOR HEIGHTS BETWEEN 100 KM.
 C AND 210 KM., AND ANOTHER FOR HEIGHTS BETWEEN 210 KM. AND
 C 600 KM.

C ***** PROGRAM WRITTEN JANUARY 1974 *****
 C
 C M = HEIGHT (KM.)
 C T = TEMPERATURE (deg. K)
 C
 C IF(M>100,.350,.505
 5 IF(M>210,.10,.15,.15
 10 A=.144,
 B=.000626
 C=.4217
 D=-1.004E-03
 G=7.025
 15 F=(M-600,.20,.20,.20
 20 A=.1023,/
 B=.0399
 C=-.00104
 D=.1,F=.06
 25 T=4.46*(B+C*D*A)
 G=7.000
 50 H=M/100(.6,.95)
 95 FORMAT(1X,***** WARNING! THE HEIGHT OF THE PEAK ELECTRON DENSITY
 1/LIF'S OUTSIDE THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE FOR TMF SERIES APPROXIMATIONS US
 2ED *****)
 100 RETURN
 END

SUBROUTINE UNWATN(F=15,NGATTEN)
DIMENSION X(6,6013),FF(6),H(11,2)

***** PRUGMAN BRITISH MARCH 1978 *****

SUBROUTINE COMPUTES ATTENUATION OF GROUNDWAVE. THIS ATTEN-
UATION CONSISTS OF TWO COMPONENTS--A BASIC LOSS TERM, XLBASC,
DUE TO THE SPREAD OF SIGNAL ENERGY OVER A LAYERED, LOSSY OCEAN
SURFACE AND AN ADDED LOSS TERM, XLADD, DUE TO RAYON
SURFACE IRREGULARITIES USING THE PHILLIPS ISOTROPIC WAVE
SPECTRUM. BOTH LOSS TERMS ARE OBTAINED FROM HARRICK (1970).

GLOSSARY OF MOST IMPORTANT TERMS

F = CARRIER FREQUENCY (MHZ.)
R = GROUND DISTANCE BETWEEN XMTR. AND MCVR. (KMH.)
LS = SEA STATE
ALBASL = RABIC LOSS (DB.)
XLBASC = $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{LNBASC}^2 + \alpha_2 \text{LNBASC}^4 + \alpha_3 \text{LNBASC}^6 + \alpha_4 \text{LNBASC}^8$

XLANU = ADDED LOSS (DB.)
ADDED LOSS IS CALCULATED BY INTERPOLATING BETHELEM
VALUES FROM HARRICK'S CURVES. THE ARRAY XA
CONTAINS THE VALUES FOR THIS INTERPOLATION.

THE ARRAY XA(L,IF,IR) CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE
VALUES

IS	R	SEA STATE	L
1F	0	11 FREQ.	3.0 MHZ.
	0	21 FREQ.	5.0 MHZ.
	0	31 FREQ.	7.0 MHZ.
0	41 FREQ.	10.0 MHZ.	
0	51 FREQ.	15.0 MHZ.	
0	61 FREQ.	20.0 MHZ.	
0	71 FREQ.	30.0 MHZ.	
1P	0	11 RANGE	25 KM.
	0	21 RANGE	50 KM.
	0	31 RANGE	100 KM.
	0	41 RANGE	200 KM.
	0	51 RANGE	300 KM.
	0	61 RANGE	400 KM.
	0	71 RANGE	500 KM.
	0	81 RANGE	600 KM.
	0	91 RANGE	700 KM.
	0	101 RANGE	800 KM.
	0	111 RANGE	900 KM.
	0	121 RANGE	1000 KM.

WARNING: THE RECOMMENDED RANGES AND FREQUENCIES FOR
INTERPOLATION LIE BETWEEN 25 KM. = 1000 KM. AND
3 MHZ. = 30 MHZ. RESPECTIVELY. IF EITHER THE RANGE
OR FREQUENCY LIES OUTSIDE THESE LIMITS, A WARNING
STATEMENT IS PRINTED AND THE GROUNDWAVE ATTENUATION
IS SET EQUAL TO 1.0E+04.

PIN=314159265359

```

C ASSIGN VALUES TO CONSTANTS USED IN XLRASC
Dm17At=UA
Dm2e58
U3m1.4L=UA
E1m1.03
E2m-1.24J
C ENU ASSIGNMENT OF VALUES TO CONSTANTS IN XLRASC
C ASSIGN REFERENCE FREQUENCY VALUES IN ARRAY FF
FF(1)=3.
FF(2)=25.
FF(3)=e.
FF(4)=m1u.
FF(5)=m12u.
FF(6)=e2u.
FF(7)=33u.
C ENU ASSIGNMENT OF DIFFERENCE FREQUENCIES
C ASSIGN REFERENCE RANGE VALUES IN ARRAY RR
RR(1)=322.
RR(2)=5u.
RR(3)=31u0.
RR(4)=27u0.
RR(5)=33u0.
RR(6)=34u0.
RR(7)=255u0.
RR(8)=6u00.
RR(9)=37u0.
RR(10)=e00.
RR(11)=ay00.
RR(12)=10000.
C ENU ASSIGNMENT OF DIFFERENCE RANGES
C ASSIGN VALUES TO ARRAY XA
XA(1,1)=1.0m-.60000E-01
XA(1,1,2)=-.75000E-01
XA(1,1,3)=-.10000E-01
XA(1,1,4)=-.15000E+00
XA(1,1,5)=-.20000E+00
XA(1,1,6)=-.25000E+00
XA(1,1,7)=-.30000E+00
XA(1,1,8)=-.34000E+00
XA(1,1,9)=-.40000E+00
XA(1,1,10)=-.45000E+00
XA(1,1,11)=-.49000E+00
XA(1,1,12)=-.52000E+00
XA(1,1,13)=.10000E+00
XA(1,1,2,2)=-.60000E-01
XA(1,1,2,3)=-.90000E-01
XA(1,1,2,4)=-.12000E+00
XA(1,1,2,5)=-.15000E+00
XA(1,1,2,6)=-.18000E+00
XA(1,1,2,7)=-.20000E+00
XA(1,1,2,8)=-.24000E+00
XA(1,1,2,9)=-.27000E+00
XA(1,1,2,10)=-.35000E+00
XA(1,1,2,11)=-.46000E+00
XA(1,1,2,12)=-.48000E+00
XA(1,1,3,1)=.00000E+00
XA(1,1,3,2)=.00000E+00
XA(1,1,3,3)=.13000E+00
XA(1,1,3,4)=-.15000E+00
XA(1,1,3,5)=-.17000E+00

```

$\begin{aligned}
& x(1, 3, 6) = -18000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 7) = 18000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 8) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 9) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 10) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 11) = -23000E+00 \\
& x(1, 3, 12) = -25000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 1) = 0 \\
& x(1, 4, 2) = 0 \\
& x(1, 4, 3) = 0 \\
& x(1, 4, 4, 5) = 0 \\
& x(1, 4, 6) = -12000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 7) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 8) = -20500E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 9) = -25000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 10) = -45000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 11) = -60000E+00 \\
& x(1, 4, 12) = -60000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 1) = 0 \\
& x(1, 5, 2) = 10000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 3) = -21000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 4) = -26000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 5) = -65000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 6) = -120000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 7) = -140000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 8) = -165000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 9) = -200000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 10) = -230000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 11) = -255000E+00 \\
& x(1, 5, 12) = -260000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 1) = 0 \\
& x(1, 6, 2) = -10000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 3) = -80000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 4) = -120000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 5) = -170000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 6) = -190000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 7) = -230000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 8) = -210000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 9) = -320000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 10) = -380000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 11) = -405000E+00 \\
& x(1, 6, 12) = -460000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 1) = -10000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 2) = -12000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 3) = -13000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 4) = -16000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 5) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 6) = -22000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 7) = -27000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 8) = -30500E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 9) = -37000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 10) = -40000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 11) = -44000E+00 \\
& x(1, 7, 12) = -49000E+00 \\
& x(2, 1, 1) = -12000E+00 \\
& x(2, 1, 2) = -15000E+00 \\
& x(2, 1, 3) = -20000E+00 \\
& x(2, 1, 4) = -30000E+00
\end{aligned}$

$X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 6) = -5.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 7) = +6.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 8) = +6.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 9) = +6.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 10) = +6.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 11) = +6.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,1)} \cdot 12) = +1.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 1) = +2.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 2) = +3.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 3) = +4.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 4) = +5.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 5) = +8.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 6) = +8.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 7) = +9.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 8) = +11.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 9) = +12.7000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 10) = +14.2000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 11) = +16.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,2)} \cdot 12) = +16.2000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 1) = +3.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 2) = +4.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 3) = +5.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 4) = +6.2000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 5) = +6.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 6) = +7.6000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 7) = +8.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 8) = +9.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 9) = +10.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 10) = +11.5000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 11) = +12.9000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,3)} \cdot 12) = +12.5000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 1) = +4.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 2) = +4.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 3) = +10.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 4) = +4.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 5) = +9.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 6) = +14.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 7) = +19.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 8) = +24.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 9) = +29.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 10) = +3.3000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 11) = +37.5000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,4)} \cdot 12) = +42.0000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 1) = +2.0000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 2) = +8.5000E+00$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 3) = +2.3000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 4) = +4.2000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 5) = +5.7000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 6) = +7.1000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 7) = +8.6000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 8) = +9.9000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 9) = +11.4000E+02$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 10) = +13.0000E+02$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 11) = +14.9000E+02$
 $X_{A(2,5)} \cdot 12) = +17.0000E+02$
 $X_{A(2,6)} \cdot 1) = +1.1500E+01$
 $X_{A(2,6)} \cdot 2) = +2.6000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,6)} \cdot 3) = +4.2000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,6)} \cdot 4) = +5.5000E+01$
 $X_{A(2,6)} \cdot 5) = +6.8000E+01$

$X(2,6) \cdot 6) = .499999E+01$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 7) = .939999E+01$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 8) = .106206E+02$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 9) = .120006E+02$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 10) = .133906E+02$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 11) = .146906E+02$
 $X(2,6) \cdot 12) = .160006E+02$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 1) = .335998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 2) = .425998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 3) = .425998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 4) = .499998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 5) = .589998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 6) = .660008E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 7) = .770008E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 8) = .835998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 9) = .920998E+01$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 10) = .101008E+02$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 11) = .109206E+02$
 $X(2,7) \cdot 12) = .119906E+02$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 1) = -.240000E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 2) = -.325000E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 3) = -.425000E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 4) = -.480000E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 5) = -.600000E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 6) = -.835998E+00$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 7) = -.111508E+01$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 8) = -.127780E+01$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 9) = -.147505E+01$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 10) = -.16750E+01$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 11) = -.18520E+01$
 $X(3,1) \cdot 12) = -.206805E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 1) = -.500000E+00$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 2) = -.530000E+00$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 3) = -.679998E+00$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 4) = -.789998E+00$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 5) = -.900000E+00$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 6) = -.100000E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 7) = -.11700E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 8) = -.130000E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 9) = -.14790E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 10) = -.166000E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 11) = -.180000E+01$
 $X(3,2) \cdot 12) = -.190000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 1) = -.120000E+00$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 2) = -.150000E+00$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 3) = -.200000E+00$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 4) = -.660008E+00$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 5) = -.120000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 6) = -.165008E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 7) = -.210000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 8) = -.250000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 9) = -.305000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 10) = -.380000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 11) = -.415000E+01$
 $X(3,3) \cdot 12) = -.480000E+01$
 $X(3,4) \cdot 1) = -.200000E+00$
 $X(3,4) \cdot 2) = -.700000E+00$
 $X(3,4) \cdot 3) = -.170000E+01$
 $X(3,4) \cdot 4) = -.340000E+01$
 $X(3,4) \cdot 5) = -.520000E+01$

XAC(3, 4)	62	-6.71000E+01	01C1027411
XAC(3, 6)	72	-4.82000E+01	01C1027411
XAC(3, 4)	82	-5.88000E+01	01C1027411
XAC(3, 6)	92	-6.11300E+02	01C1027411
XAC(3, 4)	102	-6.12400E+02	01C1027411
XAC(3, 5)	112	-4.14250E+02	01C1027411
XAC(3, 6)	122	-4.15770E+02	01C1027411
XAC(3, 5)	132	-4.12200E+02	01C1027411
XAC(3, 5)	22	-4.28000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	72	-4.14100E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	32	-4.36000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	42	-4.60000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	52	-4.99000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	62	-4.19000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	12	-4.22770E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	122	-4.29000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	12	-4.25000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	92	-4.16220E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	922	-4.18400E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	102	-4.19000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	112	-4.20800E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	212	-4.22770E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 5)	1222	-4.29000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	122	-4.25000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	1222	-4.26000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	322	-4.68000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	422	-4.95000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	522	-4.96000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	622	-4.11600E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	12	-4.13300E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	72	-4.14100E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	22	-4.14100E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	92	-4.16800E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	402	-4.18600E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	511	-4.22030E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 6)	121	-4.22290E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	12	-4.11600E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	112	-4.55390E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	22	-4.82000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	32	-4.62000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	42	-4.77000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	52	-4.82000E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	62	-4.93000E+01	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	72	-4.10400E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	82	-4.11500E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	92	-4.12400E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	402	-4.13790E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	511	-4.14800E+02	01C1028611
XAC(3, 7)	121	-4.15900E+02	01C1028611
XAC(4, 5)	12	-4.16900E+02	01C1028611
XAC(4, 6)	12	-4.16900E+00	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	22	-4.50000E+00	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	32	-4.45000E+00	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	42	-4.90000E+00	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	52	-4.11200E+00	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	62	-4.13700E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	72	-4.16190E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	82	-4.18750E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	92	-4.21500E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	102	-4.24590E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	112	-4.27300E+01	01C1028611
XAC(4, 1)	122	-3.3010E+01	01C1031912
XAC(4, 2)	12	-4.25000E+00	01C1031912
XAC(4, 2)	22	-4.20000E+00	01C1031912
XAC(4, 2)	32	-4.10000E+00	01C1031912
XAC(4, 2)	42	-4.35000E+00	01C1031912
XAC(4, 2)	52	-4.63000E+00	01C1031912

XA(4,2), 4) = .90000E+00
 XA(4,2), 7) = .10500E+01
 XA(4,2), 8) = .14600E+01
 XA(4,2), 9) = .16500E+01
 XA(4,2), 10) = .18500E+01
 XA(4,2), 11) = .20400E+01
 XA(4,2), 12) = .23000E+01
 XA(4,3), 1) = u
 XA(4,3), 2) = .40000E+00
 XA(4,3), 3) = .10000E+01
 XA(4,3), 4) = .22500E+01
 XA(4,3), 5) = .44000E+01
 XA(4,3), 6) = .45000E+01
 XA(4,3), 7) = .35000E+01
 XA(4,3), 8) = .65000E+01
 XA(4,3), 9) = .77000E+01
 XA(4,3), 10) = .86000E+01
 XA(4,3), 11) = .97500E+01
 XA(4,3), 12) = .11000E+02
 XA(4,4), 1) = .80000E+00
 XA(4,4), 2) = .16000E+01
 XA(4,4), 3) = .32000E+01
 XA(4,4), 4) = .59000E+01
 XA(4,4), 5) = .82000E+01
 XA(4,4), 6) = .10300E+02
 XA(4,4), 7) = .12500E+02
 XA(4,4), 8) = .14700E+02
 XA(4,4), 9) = .16900E+02
 XA(4,4), 10) = .19200E+02
 XA(4,4), 11) = .21300E+02
 XA(4,4), 12) = .23500E+02
 XA(4,5), 1) = .19500E+01
 XA(4,5), 2) = .44100E+01
 XA(4,5), 3) = .70000E+01
 XA(4,5), 4) = .10200E+02
 XA(4,5), 5) = .12700E+02
 XA(4,5), 6) = .15400E+02
 XA(4,5), 7) = .18000E+02
 XA(4,5), 8) = .20500E+02
 XA(4,5), 9) = .23200E+02
 XA(4,5), 10) = .25800E+02
 XA(4,5), 11) = .28410E+02
 XA(4,5), 12) = .31020E+02
 XA(4,6), 1) = .37500E+01
 XA(4,6), 2) = .67000E+01
 XA(4,6), 3) = .87000E+01
 XA(4,6), 4) = .10300E+02
 XA(4,6), 5) = .12200E+02
 XA(4,6), 6) = .14300E+02
 XA(4,6), 7) = .18450E+02
 XA(4,6), 8) = .21640E+02
 XA(4,6), 9) = .26500E+02
 XA(4,6), 10) = .22500E+02
 XA(4,6), 11) = .24600E+02
 XA(4,6), 12) = .26500E+02
 XA(4,7), 1) = .77000E+01
 XA(4,7), 2) = .78000E+01
 XA(4,7), 3) = .78000E+01
 XA(4,7), 4) = .99000E+01
 XA(4,7), 5) = .11700E+02

XAC(6,7, 7)*	.13100E+02
XAC(6,7, 8)*	.14450E+02
XAC(6,7, 9)*	.15800E+02
XAC(6,7,10)*	.17100E+02
XAC(6,7,11)*	.18300E+02
XAC(6,7,12)*	.19500E+02
XAC(5,6, 1)*	.26500E+00
XAC(5,6, 2)*	.32500E+00
XAC(5,6, 3)*	.37500E+00
XAC(5,6, 4)*	.45000E+00
XAC(5,6, 5)*	.52500E+00
XAC(5,6, 6)*	.63000E+00
XAC(5,6, 7)*	.74000E+00
XAC(5,6, 8)*	.83800E+00
XAC(5,6, 9)*	.96000E+00
XAC(5,6,10)*	.11000E+01
XAC(5,6,11)*	.12350E+01
XAC(5,6,12)*	.15370E+01
XAC(5,7, 1)*	.00000E+00
XAC(5,7, 2)*	.25000E+00
XAC(5,7, 3)*	.49990E+00
XAC(5,7, 4)*	.12500E+01
XAC(5,7, 5)*	.18770E+01
XAC(5,7, 6)*	.25000E+01
XAC(5,7, 7)*	.30500E+01
XAC(5,7, 8)*	.38300E+01
XAC(5,7, 9)*	.42000E+01
XAC(5,7,10)*	.47500E+01
XAC(5,7,11)*	.52500E+01
XAC(5,7,12)*	.58000E+01
XAC(5,8, 1)*	.45000E+00
XAC(5,8, 2)*	.90000E+00
XAC(5,8, 3)*	.19000E+01
XAC(5,8, 4)*	.37000E+01
XAC(5,8, 5)*	.53000E+01
XAC(5,8, 6)*	.69000E+01
XAC(5,8, 7)*	.84000E+01
XAC(5,8, 8)*	.99500E+01
XAC(5,8, 9)*	.11500E+02
XAC(5,8,10)*	.13290E+02
XAC(5,8,11)*	.14800E+02
XAC(5,8,12)*	.16690E+02
XAC(5,9, 1)*	.12000E+01
XAC(5,9, 2)*	.23000E+01
XAC(5,9, 3)*	.45000E+01
XAC(5,9, 4)*	.80000E+01
XAC(5,9, 5)*	.86000E+01
XAC(5,9, 6)*	.11000E+02
XAC(5,9, 7)*	.13900E+02
XAC(5,9, 8)*	.16500E+02
XAC(5,9, 9)*	.19300E+02
XAC(5,9,10)*	.22000E+02
XAC(5,9,11)*	.24700E+02
XAC(5,9,12)*	.27459E+02
XAC(5,10, 1)*	.27000E+01
XAC(5,10, 2)*	.54000E+01
XAC(5,10, 3)*	.99990E+01
XAC(5,10, 4)*	.12420E+02
XAC(5,10, 5)*	.15300E+02
XAC(5,10, 6)*	.16300E+02

XAC(2,5, 7)	.21290E+02	C 01C104741
XAC(5,5, 9)	.24390E+02	C 01C1047711
XAC(2,5, 9)	.27390E+02	C 01C1047A11
XAC(5,5, 10)	.30327E+02	C 01C1047B11
XAC(2,5, 11)	.33429E+02	C 01C1048011
XAC(2,5, 12)	.36520E+02	C 01C1048211
XAC(5,6, 1)	.44950E+01	C 01C1048611
XAC(5,6, 2)	.85000E+01	C 01C1048911
XAC(5,6, 3)	.14600E+02	C 01C1049011
XAC(5,6, 4)	.14000E+02	C 01C1049111
XAC(2,6, 5)	.14700E+02	C 01C1049411
XAC(5,6, 6)	.17000E+02	C 01C1049511
XAC(5,6, 7)	.19400E+02	C 01C1049611
XAC(2,6, 8)	.21700E+02	C 01C1049711
XAC(5,6, 9)	.24000E+02	C 01C1049911
XAC(5,6, 10)	.26224E+02	C 01C1049914
XAC(2,6, 11)	.28444E+02	C 01C104A011
XAC(5,6, 12)	.30579E+02	C 01C104A111
XAC(5,7, 1)	.46500E+01	C 01C104A611
XAC(5,7, 2)	.691500E+01	C 01C104A911
XAC(5,7, 3)	.90000E+01	C 01C104A914
XAC(5,7, 4)	.16400E+02	C 01C104A913
XAC(5,7, 5)	.11900E+02	C 01C104B011
XAC(5,7, 6)	.13300E+02	C 01C104B411
XAC(5,7, 7)	.14800E+02	C 01C104B611
XAC(5,7, 8)	.16300E+02	C 01C104B911
XAC(5,7, 9)	.17790E+02	C 01C104B912
XAC(5,7, 10)	.19200E+02	C 01C104C12
XAC(5,7, 11)	.20550E+02	C 01C104C211
XAC(5,7, 12)	.21900E+02	C 01C104C511
XAC(6,1, 1)	.136-.17900E+00	C 01C104C811
XAC(6,1, 2)	.20000E+00	C 01C104D011
XAC(6,1, 3)	.214-.15000E+00	C 01C104D611
XAC(6,1, 4)	.335-.14000E+00	C 01C104E012
XAC(6,1, 5)	0	C 01C104F313
XAC(6,1, 6)	.70000E+01	C 01C104F511
XAC(6,1, 7)	.11000E+00	C 01C104F611
XAC(6,1, 8)	.15000E+00	C 01C104F711
XAC(6,2, 1)	.20000E+00	C 01C104FA11
XAC(6,2, 2)	.218-.48000E+00	C 01C104EU11
XAC(6,2, 3)	.23000E+00	C 01C104F011
XAC(6,2, 4)	.25000E+00	C 01C104E111
XAC(6,2, 5)	.26000E+00	C 01C104E411
XAC(6,2, 6)	.30000E+00	C 01C104E511
XAC(6,2, 7)	.39500E+01	C 01C104F911
XAC(6,2, 8)	.48500E+01	C 01C104F011
XAC(6,2, 9)	.57000E+01	C 01C104F111
XAC(6,2, 10)	.65000E+01	C 01C1050211
XAC(6,2, 11)	.72000E+01	C 01C1050511
XAC(6,2, 12)	.79500E+01	C 01C1050811
XAC(6,3, 1)	.86500E+01	C 01C1050B11
XAC(6,3, 2)	.76000E+00	C 01C1051111
XAC(6,3, 3)	.72000E+01	C 01C1051411
XAC(6,3, 4)	.72000E+01	C 01C1051711
XAC(6,3, 5)	.92000E+01	C 01C1051A11
XAC(6,3, 6)	.92000E+01	C 01C1051U11

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      XA(6,3, 7)= 11100E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,3, 8)= 1300E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,3, 9)= 15100E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,3,10)= 17200E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,3,11)= 19300E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,3,12)= 21700E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,4, 1)= 138     -15100E+02      OIC1052U11
      XA(6,4, 2)= 14100E+01      OIC1053U11
      XA(6,4, 3)= 15900E+01      OIC1053U11
      XA(6,4, 4)= 17400E+01      OIC1053U11
      XA(6,4, 5)= 19300E+01      OIC1053U11
      XA(6,4, 6)= 21000E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4, 7)= 21200E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4, 8)= 23300E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4, 9)= 26600E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4,10)= 28500E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4,11)= 31830E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,4,12)= 34975E+02      OIC1054U11
      XA(6,5, 1)= 138     -17400E+02      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 2)= 17000E+02      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 3)= 17900E+01      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 4)= 18500E+01      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 5)= 19300E+02      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 6)= 21000E+02      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 7)= 22500E+02      OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 8)= 227100E+02     OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5, 9)= 236436E+02     OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5,10)= 23987E+02     OIC1055U11
      XA(6,5,11)= 25026E+02     OIC1056U11
      XA(6,5,12)= 26088E+02     OIC1056U11
      XA(6,6, 1)= 138     +63000E+01      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 2)= +10000E+02      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 3)= +12200E+02      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 4)= +14000E+02      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 5)= +16500E+02      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 6)= +19100E+02      OIC1057U11
      XA(6,6, 7)= +21600E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,6, 8)= +24200E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,6, 9)= +26800E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,6,10)= +29315E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,6,11)= +31794E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,6,12)= +34295E+02      OIC1058U11
      XA(6,7, 1)= 16800E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 2)= 18400E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 3)= 20000E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 4)= 21200E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 5)= 22200E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 6)= 23100E+02      OIC1059U11
      XA(6,7, 7)= 25100E+02      OIC1059U11
      END ASSIGNMENT OF VALUES TO ARRAY XA
C   DEFININE IF (=LARGEST INTEGER SUCH THAT FP(IF) =LE. F)
C
      IF(I=3,J=0,I=2,I=1)      OIC1058U11
      MKTIF(G=10I)                OIC1058U11
      MKTIF(G=10I)                OIC1058U13
      GUT199                         OIC1058U12
      GUT199                         OIC105C12

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21 IF (I=-5,122,23) 23
22 I=1
23 IF (F=7,124,25) 25
24 I=2
25 GUTU35
26 IF (I=10,126,27) 27
27 I=3
28 GUTU35
29 IF (F=20,130,11) 31
30 I=5
31 GUTU35
32 IF (F=30,132,13) 34
33 I=6
34 I=/
35 GUTU35
36 WHTE(6,101)
37 WHTE(6,102)F
38 GUTU199
39 CUNTNUL
40 ENQ DETERMINATION OF INTEGER IF
41 DETERMIN IN (=LARGEST INTGER SUCH THAT RM(IN) .LE. N)
42 IF (N=25) 140,41,41
43 WHTE(6,101)
44 WHTE(6,103)R
45 GUTU199
46 IF (N=50) 142,43,43
47 I=N1
48 GUTU65
49 IF (N=100) 144,45,45
50 I=N2
51 GUTU65
52 IF (N=200) 146,47,47
53 I=N3
54 GUTU65
55 IF (N=300) 148,49,49
56 I=N4
57 GUTU65
58 IF (N=400) 150,50,51
59 I=N5
60 GUTU65
61 IF (N=500) 152,53,53
62 I=N6
63 GUTU65
64 IF (N=600) 154,55,55
65 I=N7
66 GUTU65
67 IF (N=700) 156,57,57
68 I=N8
69 GUTU65
70 IF (N=800) 158,59,59
71 I=N9
72 GUTU65
73 IF (N=900) 160,61,61
74 I=N10
75 GUTU65

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61      IF (NM=1000.,)62,63,64
62      IM=11          O1C1060110
       GUTU65          O1C1060113
63      IM=12          O1C1060112
       GUTU65          O1C1060115
64      NM=11 (6,101)  O1C1061114
       NM=11 (6,103)R O1C1061111
       GUTU199         O1C1061112
C       CUNTINL        O1C1061112
       ENU DETERMINATION OF INTEGER IR
       D=0.1*(F+0.7)*EXP(D3*(F+0.5)) O1C1061115
       E=F1*(F+0.5)          O1C1061115
       E=F1*(F+0.5)          O1C1062241
       XI=MAS=20.*ALUGU(62.*P1*R+1)/0.3*D*(R+0.5) O1C1062415
       DIF=1.*/FF((IF1)-FF(IF)) O1C1062415
       UIR=1./((RM(IF2))-RR(IF)) O1C1062415
       Z=EXAC(1,IF,TM)+UF*(XA(15,IF+1,IR)-XA(15,IF,IR))+(EF(IF)) O1C1063114
       Z=EXAC(15,IF,IR+1)+UF*(XA(15,IF+1,IR+1)-XA(15,IF,IR+1))*(F-FF(IF)) O1C1063114
       KLAUD=2.*UTM(62.*Z1)+R*RR(IF) O1C1063111
       GATTEN=ALBASCXLAD0 O1C1063113
       GUTU200          O1C1063113
101     FURMATIX***WARNING! THE FREQUENCY ',F9.4,' MHz. LIES OUTSIDE
       1THE REGION RECOMMENDED FOR INTERPOLATION****/, O1C1065112
103     FURMATIX***WARNING! THE RANGE ',F9.2,' KM. LIES OUTSIDE THE R
       EGION RECOMMENDED FOR INTERPOLATION ****/, O1C1065112
199     GATTEN=10000. O1C1065112
200     RETURN          O1C1065115

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